"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; fresh west to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,815. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

WHITE SOX TAKE WORLD TITLE IN A TORRID FINISH

Chicago American League Team Wins the Deciding Series Game by 4 to 2.

ZIM'S BLUNDERS ARE FATAL

Heinie's Misplays in Fourth Inning Send New York Crashing on Way to Defeat.

BENTON PITCHES BRAVELY

Holds Opponents Until His Support Collapses—Faber Master of McGraw's Batsmen.

While 34,000 fans frantically implored the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday to produce a hero on whose classic brow they could nestle a wreath of laurel, the New York club went down to an ignoble 4 to 2 defeat before the Chicago White Sox in the deciding game of the world's series and instead of crowning a new baseball king, Manhattan placed a clown's cap on the head of Heinie Zimmerman of the Bronx.

The once great Zim played the dunce's rôle in the fourth inning, when he made a weird heave to first which permitted Eddie Collins to race around as far as second and a moment later he had a foot race down the third base line desperately trying to tag Collins as Eddie sped on over the plate two jumps ahead of him and started the Sox on their way to the world's championship. Heinie could just as well have thrown the ball to Bill Rariden and squelched Collins, but Zim thought it was a track meet instead of a ball game and wanted to match his lumber wagon gait against the fleetest sprinter in the game.

The great crowd shook with laughter and filled the air with cries of derision at one of the stupidest plays that has ever been seen in a world's series. It was a tough finish for poor Heinie after playing great ball all season, and Zim had been expected to be one of the sensations of the big classic against Chicago. Groans and shore of them rumbled through the stands, and the Chicago players who have been predicting all the time that Heinie would sooner or later stage the marble top play of all time, were so happy that they hopped around like jumpingjacks. The crowd called Heinie a "bonehead," and he took his place in baseball history along with Bonehead Barry, the mythical player who is supposed to have made all the foolish, futile-brained plays of the game.

"Throw the ball!" yelled the crowd. "Throw the ball!" yelled the Giant players, but all the thousands of supplications fell on tin ears. Heinie refused to throw the ball—he wanted to catch Eddie Collins and put him out all by himself. Collins outsprinted Heinie and won the race by yards.

Pitching Battle Previously.

Up to this fourth inning Urban Faber and Rube Benton were having an even pitching battle. Both flingers were at their best and the contest promised to be the best of the series. Eddie Collins was the first man up in the fourth and he slammed a grounder down to Zimmerman. Heinie made a neat pickup and tossed the ball over to first. The ball hit the ground long before it reached Holke and then sputtered away toward the field boxes while Collins raced to second. Joe Jackson lifted an easy fly out to Robertson in right field and Robbie dropped it like a hot potato, Collins going to third.

Happy Felsch slapped a bounder which was nipped in Benton's glove, and Rube looked over and saw Collins yards down the third base line. Benton didn't trust himself to throw the ball, but ran over and chased Collins back toward third. Then he tossed the ball to Heinie and Collins whirled about and started toward the plate. Heinie set out after him. Bill Rariden moved up the third base line from the plate with his hands all set to receive the ball from Heinie. Heinie didn't see Rariden at all, he didn't hear the yells of advice which were being showered upon him. All that Heinie could see was a spot on Collins's back where he expected to plaster the ball.

On rushed Collins toward the plate and Heinie a few yards behind him. In his own mind the great Zim could almost hear the cheers which would break out when he tagged Collins and saved the Giants from being scored on. Little Eddie says to himself, he says, "Whoever told this Zim he could run? I'll show him." At the halfway mark Collines was gathering speed and gaining in every jump. Heinie's feet were behaving as if they were having a hard time keeping out of each other's way. As the crowd worked itself up to a high pitch of indignation, Collins romped over the plate with the run and Zim hasn't caught up with him yet.

Jackson and Felsch were also on the bases, remember, and they had enough time to go almost anywhere they pleased while Zim was trying to do the Bernie Wefers down the base paths. When Collins had registered the Sox's first run Jackson was at third and Felsch at second.

Benton Becomes Rattled.

Benton wasn't on the field at all. He was up in the air. So were all the other Giants. It looked for a moment as if the Giants were going to form a posse and haul Zim to the tar barrel. Thousands of spectators were anxiously waiting to volunteer in any movement against Heinie. Chick Gandil went to

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Joffre Reviews Our Troops; Says 'Victory Will Be Ours'

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Oct. 15.—Marshal Joffre spent the entire day with the American troops. He reviewed Major Gen. Sibert's contingent and inspected the training schools and the other troops.

Marshal Joffre was accompanied by General Pershing and two other officers, and the party received an ovation at French villages through which they motored.

The Marshal, in addressing the officers, said that America had come to help deliver humanity from the yoke of German insolence, and added:

"Let us be united; victory surely will be ours."

CROPSEY ASSAILS THE G. O. P. LEADERS

At Bennett Meeting Justice Says Whitman Surrendered to "Moneybund."

ATTACKS HUGHES ALSO

Audience in Brooklyn Cheers Criticism of Republicans Who Favored Mitchel.

A crowd of 8,000 persons, who occupied all the seats and the standing room at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last night, cheered heartily for William M. Bennett, the Republican candidate for Mayor, and cheered attacks on the Fusion organization and the intellectual capacity of the Tammany candidate for Mayor.

Although it was a Republican meeting, nothing produced greater demonstrations than bitter onslaughts against Republican leaders, including Governor Whitman, Charles E. Hughes, Senator Calder, Colonel Roosevelt, State Controller Travis, Borough President Pounds, Commissioner Kracke, and others.

The speeches were marked by pungent personalities, and the more pungent they were, the more heartily they were received by the crowd, which took Bennett's candidacy with deadly seriousness. Supreme Court Justice Cropsey, who was cheered as heartily as the Republican candidate, called himself a Republican of Republicans, and repeated his statement that Governor Whitman had "surrendered to the Moneybund," alleged that Senator Calder had "straddled questions so often that he was bowlegged," and declared that Charles E. Hughes was out for Mitchel because of the legal fees that he had received from the Administration.

He and Bennett both spent a good deal of time charging that the press of Manhattan had been engaged by Rockefeller not to mention Bennett's name during the primaries and to deride his candidacy during the campaign.

Cropsey Attacks Newspapers.

"They think we're crazy," shouted one man in the audience, after Justice Cropsey had charged that the newspapers of Manhattan were in a conspiracy to make light of Bennett's chances.

"That's it exactly," said Justice Cropsey. "There is just exactly one man in this city who could not possibly win under any circumstances against Tammany, and that is Mayor Mitchel. The New York papers, bought body and boots by the Moneybund, are trying to make it appear that Mitchel is the man who can beat Tammany, and they must think you are crazy when they attempt that."

Both Justice Cropsey and Mr. Bennett assailed Mayor Mitchel for "wrapping the flag about his body" and allowing posters of himself to appear on billboards showing him in a khaki uniform.

Instead of it being true that Mayor Mitchel would have received more votes at the Republican primaries, had there been more interest in the primaries, Justice Cropsey said that the contrary was true, and that in Brooklyn, where there had been twice as much publicity and interest in the primaries, the vote was far larger than in Manhattan and the majority of Bennett much greater. He continued:

"The press of Manhattan knew that, if the people of the Republican Party really knew what the situation was, the vote against Mr. Mitchel would have been much greater than it was actually, and they tried by every means in their power to prevent the public from knowing what the situation was."

Denounces Fusion Committee.

Justice Cropsey said that the committee headed by William Hamlin Childs, representing the Fusion organization, had pleaded with him not to be a candidate on the ground that a third candidate in the field would assure a Tammany victory. He said that every member of the committee which called upon him assured him that this was the fact. Justice Cropsey then denounced the committee for arranging, Mayor Mitchel to enter the race as a third candidate, after the discovery of ballot-box frauds had shown Bennett to have carried the primaries over Mitchel. Justice Cropsey said that the committee had admitted that they might back Mitchel as a third candidate, even if he failed to carry the primaries.

"If you know how well Judge Hylan is controlled by Tammany Hall, you know that you don't look for any fighter in him. He does not dare to say a word. He hasn't had his mouth open since the campaign, except to read some matter that must have been prewritten so badly that he cannot make it out.

"You remember Judge Hylan. There never was an occasion in Brooklyn before he was running for Mayor that he wasn't always trying to say something. I don't know what he ever said, but he was always trying to say something. Always. But now, all of a sudden, you can't get him to say a thing. You know why. It must be clear to everybody why this man who was always talking has suddenly stopped. He was told, 'Your orders are to keep your mouth shut, Judge Hylan,' and he is going to be a good soldier and do it."

New Assault on Mitchel.

Mr. Bennett began his speech by showing a stereopticon slide of one of the ballots, which he numbe. at 2,000, which had been cast in his favor, but

Continued on Page 4.

MITCHEL DEMANDS OF MURPHY WHY HE NAMED HYLAN

Mayor Insists Leader Must Explain, Following Disclosures About the Candidate.

HINTS AT SECRET REASON

Recalls Sulzer's Case and Asks if Murphy Wanted a Club in Readiness.

MAYOR PRESSES HIS FIGHT

Discusses Whitman's Statement and Tells Hylan How to Avoid the Loyalty Issue.

Mayor Mitchel in a statement yesterday put a number of questions to Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, regarding Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany candidate for Mayor. Using the disclosures published in The New York World regarding Judge Hylan's former connection with an automobile concern as his text, the Mayor, among other questions, asked Mr. Murphy the following:

"I ask Mr. Murphy whether he was ignorant of Judge Hylan's past or whether he knew of it, and intended to use it as a club should Judge Hylan become Mayor and prove disobedient?"

In his statement the Mayor said that the public remembered that "Governor Sulzer was impeached by Mr. Murphy after the club which Murphy held over his head had proved ineffective." The Mayor's statement in full was as follows:

"I call upon Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy to explain the reasons which led to their selection of John F. Hylan for Mayor of New York. The next Mayor of New York will have a voice in the disposition of more than two hundred million dollars a year of public money. In the four years of his term, his word may prove a deciding factor in the disposition of nearly a billion dollars.

"Until this morning all that the public knew of the man whom Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hearst have thus honored was that he had served a term as a Police Magistrate in Kings County, and had been elected in 1915 to the County Court of Kings County.

"It is certain that Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hearst did not select Judge Hylan for Mayor because of his knowledge of municipal government. We must look elsewhere for their reasons for entrusting the most important public office in this city to the mute who heads their ticket.

"So far as Mr. Heart's reasons are concerned, I am confident that before this campaign is over the public will have a complete understanding.

"The public has already observed that one of the men managing Mr. Hylan's campaign is a brother-in-law of Jeremiah O'Leary. The public knows that the anti-American press of this city is receiving Tammany election advertising and is supporting Judge Hylan. It sees that every disloyal element in this city is arrayed solidly behind the Hearst candidate. There must be a reason for the unanimity of this support, and before election, I am confident that the public will fully understand why Mr. Hearst selected John F. Hylan for Mayor.

Demands Mr. Murphy's Reasons.

"Mr. Murphy must have some better reason to offer for the nomination which he has inflicted upon loyal members of his party than the fact that his candidate can secure the support of the disloyal. I call upon Mr. Murphy to make these reasons public.

"His reasons cannot lie in Mr. Hylan's public record. They must exist in some peculiar private qualification of his protégé. His reason cannot be Judge Hylan's ability to win votes on the stump, because Judge Hylan, like his prototype, the burrowing mole, spends most of his time not on the stump, but in the hole under the stump.

"His reason cannot lie in Judge Hylan's ability to stand out in the open and discuss the issues, because Judge Hylan consistently refuses to expose himself or to answer questions.

"Since, therefore, there is nothing in Judge Hylan's public record or in his ability as a campaigner, to lead to his selection by Mr. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall must have some personal private reason, unknown to the public, for his selection of Mr. Hylan.

Questioned About Hylan's Career.

"I ask Mr. Murphy whether, at the time he nominated him for Mayor, he had knowledge of the private career of Judge Hylan. I ask him whether he knew anything of the facts disclosed in a newspaper story this morning.

"I ask him whether he knew that the man whom he nominated for Mayor was the sort of man which that story inculcates Judge Hylan to be.

"I ask him if he knew that Judge Hylan was the sole of man who would imperil a company which he himself had organized and in which he had sold stock.

"I ask him if he knew that John F. Hylan had sued this company for alleged legal services, acting through a clerk in his own employ, and then, as attorney for the company, permitted judgment in his own action against his own company to be taken by default.

"I ask Mr. Murphy if he knew that the judgments thus obtained by Judge Hylan were assigned to Alfred R. Goslin, a notorious bucket-shop swindler, who had been convicted and had served terms in prison for forgery and conspiracy before his connection with Judge Hylan's enterprise.

"I ask Mr. Murphy whether he considered Judge Hylan, who is thus forced to have misrepresented the stockholders in a company which Hylan himself organized, fit to represent 5,000,000 people in their public affairs. In the

Continued on Page 7.

The Great Poliomyelitis Hoax. "Kill or Cure." The "CIVIC" Hymn of Hate. M. D. Mag. Oct. 40c newsstands; mailed M. D., N. Y.—Advt.

Predicts New German Peace Move at Once; Munitions Short and Allies Rebellious

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Saturday, Oct. 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In well-informed diplomatic circles here it is considered that peace is imminent.

Despite the extreme secrecy observed in Germany regarding the subjects discussed at the council held in Berlin immediately before the German Emperor's departure for Bulgaria and those now being discussed in Sofia between the three allied monarchs, authentic information has been received here to the effect that new and less irreconcilable peace proposals are to be expected from Germany during the coming week.

In spite of von Kühlmann's pompous statements concerning Alsace-Lorraine and the Kaiser's nervous activity, Germany is faced by the most imperative necessity of stopping the war as the result not only of the insufficiency of her output of munitions and of the growing ascendancy of the Socialists, but also of the imminent danger of a split with her allies.

The Emperor of Austria is known to be none too fond of the Kaiser and the Pan Germans, and he is faced by the utter exhaustion of his army and of Austria. The Bulgarians, too, are now renewing the overtures which they initiated last Winter for a separate peace. They are working busily through special envoys, and in particular through well-known pro-Bulgarian sympathizers in England, with the object of persuading British and French diplomacy that the Bulgarian people are still true to the Entente and can still render valuable service to it by deserting their present friends.

Nor are the Turks behindhand in this scramble to abandon the sinking ship of the Central Empires. A violent article, recently published, against the "Young Turk" Committee, which can have appeared only with the consent of the "Young Turk" censorship, is manifestly a preliminary attempt to placate the Entente.

Of course, the basis of these overtures is that Bulgaria shall be allowed to retain the territories she now occupies at the expense of Serbia, Greece, and Rumania, coupled with the abandonment of any idea of dismembering the Turkish Empire.

SAY ALLEGED SPY IS NAVAL OFFICER

Agents of Department of Justice Arrest Man Who Visited Marine Bases.

CAPT. STAKE OUT OF ARMY

Former Aid of Viereck Dropped Apparently for Pro-German Opinions.

An arrest, which agents of the Department of Justice admit may prove to be one of the most important made in this country since Congress declared war on Germany, was made yesterday afternoon, when detectives from the Police Department went to the Hotel Manhattan and took into custody a well-dressed young man who was registered there as William J. Dunbar of Washington. For more than a week Secret Service agents have been on the trail of the man who, it was said last night, is believed to be a German who assumed the name "Dunbar," and who during the last few weeks is said to have passed much of his time at one of the principal bases on the Atlantic Coast.

The charge entered on the blotter of the Second Detective Branch, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, is that "Dunbar" is suspected of having tried to gain information against the United States Government by enlisting in the armed service of the country. The specific charge entered against "Dunbar" by the police is conspiracy to get data of the United States Government. The police say they have reason to believe that the man is an accomplished chemist as well as a good sailor.

About a week or ten days ago "Dunbar" arrived in New York after one of his periodical visits to the naval base referred to. He went to the Manhattan Hotel. Two agents of the Department of Justice knew of his coming and awaited him there. They had instructions not to arrest, but to follow "Dunbar" wherever he happened to go. The man remained in New York about two days, and then went to Washington. The Secret Service men went with him, but he did not know that. On Monday morning the Manhattan received a telegram from "Dunbar," who telegraphed from Washington, asking that a room be reserved for him. He arrived that afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, and the Secret Service men arrived on the same train.

Arrest of Man Delayed.

No move to arrest the man was made Monday night, and it is understood that the Government agents did not desire to make the arrest until certain other suspicions of theirs had a chance to develop. It was intimated last night that the arrest was premature, and that the case against the man was not nearly as complete as it was hoped to make it.

The arrest was made by Detective McGee of the New York Detective Bureau, who took "Dunbar" into custody at the hotel and later transferred him into the custody of Captain William M. Offley, chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation. After questioning "Dunbar" for more than an hour Captain Offley ordered him taken to Ellis Island and held there as an enemy alien pending the outcome of certain investigations which are under way.

Officials of the Department of Justice admitted last night that they have reason to believe that "Dunbar" was an agent, and they admitted also that he has been spending much of his time near the great naval base referred to. One report is that "Dunbar" represented himself on at least one occasion as a junior officer of the United States Naval Reserve. The members of the Naval Reserve are to a great extent assigned to duty on submarine chasers and other small naval craft.

Another report, and this is not denied either, is that he actually served as an ensign on a submarine chaser, and that he first came under suspicion by members of the crew of that boat, who reported the facts in the case, as they understood them, to their flotilla commander. This was about ten days or two weeks ago.

A full report of the case is in the possession of the Navy Department in Washington, as well as in the hands

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NATION'S LOANSALES NOW $800,000,000

Total for New York Reserve District Climbs to $360,000,000.

GAIN OF $32,000,000 HERE

National Bank of Commerce Takes $20,000,000, Largest Amount to Date.

There was a gain of about $32,000,000 in subscriptions to the Liberty Loan reported in this district yesterday, the estimated total advancing to $360,000,000. Returns tabulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed a total of $262,710,300, an increase of $11,700,000 since the close of business on Saturday. A great many subscriptions that have been announced in one form or another have not yet been officially filed with the Reserve Bank, and for that reason the bank figures are considerably below the estimated total. The Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee fixed $329,000,000 last night as its estimate of subscriptions to date, but this total does not include applications which have not been made public, or those from out-of-town institutions which will be received in this morning's mail.

The Treasury Department at Washington estimated last night that subscriptions had passed a total of $800,000,000, or 16 per cent. of the $5,000,000,000 sought. The total was based on official and unofficial reports from Federal Reserve districts. With ten more working days in the campaign, it was explained, the bond sales would have to average $420,000,000 a day hereafter.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York announced last night that it had sent in a $20,000,000 subscription for its own account. This is the largest single subscription yet reported in this district, but does not come up to the largest ones made to the first Liberty Loan.

On the basis of $1,500,000,000 of subscriptions from the New York Federal Reserve District, there is still a shortage of $1,140,000,000 which has to be made up in the eleven remaining business days of the loan campaign, which closes on Oct. 27. Although thus far applications for the Government war bonus have not come in in as large volume as had been hoped for, the Liberty Loan Committee is not at all discouraged, but, on the contrary, feels confident of success in the long run. It was pointed out yesterday that men of wealth and big corporations had not yet filed their applications, but would do so during the closing week of the campaign. It is these large subscriptions which will swell the figures, but in the meantime every effort is being made to get the general public to subscribe, as every $50 and $100 subscription helps, and a sufficiently large number of them make a million, and from millions will grow the five billions—the goal of the present "drive."

Comparing the present status of the campaign with that of the first Liberty Loan, attention was directed to the fact that in the five and a half days preceding June 15, the day subscription books closed, no less than $1,800,000,000 in subscriptions was received, making an average of more than $300,000,000 daily for the whole country.

To Enlist the School Children.

Arrangements have been perfected for reaching every man, woman, and child in Greater New York with a personal interview on the vital necessity of subscribing to the war loan. More than 25,000 canvassers will start out on their work today. A. B. Leach, Chairman of the Metropolitan Canvass Committee, said last night that by tomorrow he expected to have 50,000 men in the field.

"We have districted the city into police precincts," he said. "There is a Captain in charge of the canvassing in each precinct, and he has a local office. He gets the names and addresses of every organization in his precinct and he visits them for the purpose of instructing the members about Liberty Loan bonds. The Captains give the canvassers a list of voters and a personal appeal is made to every man. The schools are visited and the school children are enlisted as Liberty Loan workers. When they get home they urge their parents to subscribe to the bonds and an appeal from a child is irresistible in most cases."

Mr. Leach said that he had several thousand experienced insurance solici-

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250 Are Lost on French Munitions Steamer, 56 on British Auxiliary Sunk by U-Boats

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Two hundred and fifty lives were lost when the steamer Medie was torpedoed on Sept. 23 in the Mediterranean, says a Reuter's dispatch from Paris.

The explosion of the torpedo detonated the munitions in the ship's cargo. There were more than 500 passengers on board the steamer, including soldiers and prisoners of war.

The British armed mercantile cruiser Champagne has been sunk, and the mine-sweeping sloop Begonia is overdue and regarded as lost, says an official statement issued tonight, which reads:

"His Majesty's mine-sweeping sloop Begonia, Lieut. Commander Basil S. Noake, R. N., is now considerably overdue and must be considered lost with all hands.

"His Majesty's armed mercantile cruiser Champagne, Acting Captain Percy G. Brown, R. N., in command, has been torpedoed and sunk. Five officers and fifty-one men were lost."

There is no record of a British steamship Champagne in the shipping register.

The Medie was a French vessel of 4,470 tons. She was built in 1912, and her home port was Marseilles.

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MOBILIZE GOLD TO WIN THE WAR, WILSON URGES

President Appeals to All State Banks to Join Federal Reserve System.

CALLED A PATRIOTIC DUTY

Way Made Easy by Recent Amendment to Law, the President Points Out.

WILL RAISE NATION'S POWER

Resources of Banks Outside of System Estimated at $12,000,000,000 or More.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—President Wilson tonight sounded a call for the mobilization of all the nation's gold reserves under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board.

In a statement made public through the board, the President called upon all eligible nonmember State banks and trust companies to join the Federal Reserve System without further delay, that they may "contribute their share" to the consolidated gold reserves of the country and aid more effectively in "a vigorous prosecution and successful termination of the war."

Scores of such institutions have flocked to the system within the last three weeks, among them some of the largest trust companies of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities. The movement to the Federal Reserve system has lacked only a final impelling force to assume the proportions of a landslide. Within less than three weeks resources of such institutions in the system have risen from $1,200,000,000 to more than $2,600,000,000.

Must Control All the Gold.

Liberty Loan financing, the resultant activity in the money markets, the effect of the Government's huge financial transactions upon the bond markets and the stock exchanges of the country have made it imperative, in the view of the Administration, for the Federal Reserve Board to control not a major fraction of the gold reserve of the country but the entire amount. The recent embargo on gold exports has made it highly desirable that this control be acquired as speedily as possible.

With the board in active daily control of the country's huge store of gold, at present more than $3,000,000,000, watching every avenue through which it may be lessened and vigilant in its supervision of the country's banking activities, officials believe that the financial position of the country may be rendered as nearly impregnable as human skill can make it.

At present the board controls the activities of institutions representing only one-half of the country's total banking resources. The latest report of the Controller of the Currency places at several millions about $16,000,000,000 the resources of the banks within the system. Since that report was issued, however, nearly $1,500,000,000 in resources have been added through the acquisition of new members.

There are, however, between 8,000 and 9,000 eligible banks and trust companies, with resources estimated at from $12,000,000,000 to $16,000,000,000, whose activities are entirely beyond the control of the Federal Government, being governed only by State laws. The President addressed himself to these institutions.

Text of the Statement.

The President's statement follows:

"The White House, Oct. 13, 1917.

"It is manifestly imperative that there should be a complete mobilization of the banking resources of the United States. All who are familiar with financial operations must appreciate the importance of developing to the maximum our banking power and of providing financial machinery adequate for meeting the very great financial requirements imposed upon our country by reason of the war.

"A vigorous prosecution and satisfactory termination of the war will depend in no small degree upon the ability of the Government not only to finance itself, but also to aid the Governments associated with it in the war, which must be kept supplied with munitions, fuel, food, and supplies of all kinds.

"The banking problem involved is one which concerns all banks alike. Its solution does not depend upon the national banks alone, nor upon the State banks. The burden and the privilege must be shared by every banking institution in the country. The important functions of the Federal Reserve Banks in the sale of the Government's securities, in receiving and transferring the billions of dollars involved, in supplying credit facilities, and in protecting the resources of the country have become so familiar to all that I am sure it is unnecessary to dwell upon or expound them.

"The etent to which our country can withstand the financial strains for which we must be prepared will depend very largely upon the strength and staying power of the Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve act is the only constructive financial legislation which we have ever had which was broad enough to accommodate at the same time banks operating under powers granted by the general Government and banks whose charters are granted by the respective States. The unification of our banking system and the complete mobilization of reserves are among the fundamental principles of the act.

"The State banking institutions for some reason have until recently seemed inclined to hold aloof. Congress a few months ago prescribed very generous terms for the admission of the State banks into the Federal Reserve system, which have removed the objections heretofore raised by State banks when considering membership. As the law now stands, it leaves member State banks and trust companies practically undisturbed in the exercise of all the banking powers conferred upon them by the States. The law provides also in definite terms the conditions upon which any State bank or trust company may withdraw from the system.

"Many of the largest State banks and trust companies are now becoming members, realizing that to win the war we must conserve all of the physical, financial, and moral resources of our country; that our finances must rest on the firm-

Continued on Page 3.

FIRE SALE OF PERIOD FURNITURE. Entire stock must be sold regardless of cost. Majority not damaged. Mahogany 4 Post Beds and odd pieces in wide variety. Manges Bros., 113 & 117 West 23d St.—Advt.

Torpedoes Italian Vessel, Then Sinks Her Lifeboats

ATHENS, Oct. 15.—A painful impression has been created here by the torpedoing of the Italian steamer Bari, on which were a number of Greek officials from Turkey whose names do not appear on the list of fifty survivors who were landed at Corfu. One hundred and twenty are said to have been landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula, (Turkish territory.)

According to advices reaching here, the lifeboats of the Bari were sunk by the Germans who torpedoed the steamer.

There have been no previous advices of the sinking of the Bari. The only steamer of that name listed in available records is a small one of 524 tons gross, which was formerly known as the Liburno and was built at Fiume in 1873.

REICHSTAG FIGHT CARRIED TO COURT

Berlin Government Submits Evidence Against Socialists Accused in Naval Plot.

MICHAELIS CONSULTS CHIEFS

Attempts to Bridge Crisis as Attacks Continue — Scheidemann Opposes Yielding Soil.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15.—The Hamburg Fremdenblatt says the German Government had decided to prosecute, if possible, Haase, Dittmann, and Vogtherr, the Socialist Deputies whose names recently were linked with the mutiny in the German fleet. The Government has submitted evidence against the three deputies to the Imperial Court at Leipsic and, therefore, has declined the suggestion that a Parliamentary committee of investigation be appointed.

The Lokal-Anzeiger says that the report that Admiral von Capelle, the German Minister of Marine, had resigned, evidently emanated from von Capelle's friends. This newspaper pronounces untrue the assertion that von Capelle exceeded the instructions of Chancellor Michaelis in making his declarations to the Reichstag recently regarding the plot that had been discovered to paralyze the fleet so as to force the Government to make peace.

It is believed that the political situation which has arisen because of discontent with Chancellor Michaelis will reach a crisis before the Reichstag reassembles in December. Dr. Michaelis remains in Berlin, conferring with Reichstag leaders and his personal advisers, endeavoring to find a solution of the situation, but, according to advices received here, he does not seem to realize that his own position is endangered.

Assailed for Drifting.

The political leaders and the newspapers continue to declare him unfit for the high office he holds. They say that he has failed to develop any positive program or to exercise any effectual leadership. On the contrary, they assert, he has permitted himself to be buffeted hither and thither, now by the Pan Germans and now by the Reichstag majority, which wrested from him one grudging concession after another.

The Chancellor's biggest blunder, in the eyes of the moderate press, was his rehabilitation of the Independent Socialists by his disclosures concerning the mutiny on German warships, thus driving the Socialists into a firmer opposition which, many persons believe, will unite the two Socialist wings into a powerful radical group.

The Berlin Germania says that the Centrum Party organization is about to request the members of that party not to join the new Fatherland Party, of which Admiral von Tirpitz is one of the leaders.

Austrian and Hungarian Socialist newspapers received here report that an attempt has been made to start an anti-peace propaganda in Hungary. The propanganda is laid to the Krupp and kindred interests and 2,000,000 marks are said to have been set aside to establish a newspaper in Budapest and carry on the propaganda by means of motion pictures.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 15.—The Berlin Vorwärts, in an editorial on the political situation, says:

"It is enough to make one weep to think that we have a Chancellor like Michaelis, a Vice Chancellor like Helfferich, a War Minister like von Stein, a Naval Secretary of State like von Capelle. It is enough to make one weep that in this critical time of the empire a Government should be in power which neither at home nor abroad can command, or even lay claim to confidence. Determinant as to whose incapacity there is a general concensus of opinion from Heydebrand to Scheidemann and from Reventlow to Ledebour, and that we cannot even tell whether this Government will be forced to make way for another, more capable."

After referring to the Government's "recent blunders," Vorwärts asserts that if the majority party had refused last Tuesday to have any truce with "the present unspeakable Government," and had acted as the Socialists did, and refused to vote a supplementary budget, Michaelis would have been forced to disappear.

To Yield No Soil, Says Scheidemann.

At a Socialist meeting in Berlin yesterday Philipp Schiedemann, leader of the Socialist majority in the Reichstag, deplored the fact that Germany's enemies had "scoffed at the German desire for peace." "We will not renounce a square foot of German soil," he added. Dr. Michaelis, Herr Scheidemann said, was unsuited to the post of Chancellor.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A monster demonstration in favor of "peace by understanding" marked the recent opening of the German Socialist conference at Wurzburg, Bavaria, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today. Philipp Scheidemann, speaking to the huge audience, said that all conditions of life warranted the attitude which the Socialists were taking toward the war.

GERMANS EXTEND OESEL INVASION; TAKE ARENSBURG

Capital of Island Burning as Russians Retreat to Avoid Being Cut Off.

LAND BATTERIES SILENCED

Defenders Attempt to Escape Over Mole Which Connects with Moon Island.

FLEETS FIGHT IN STRAIT

German Torpedo Squadron Driven Back, Petrograd Says—Appeal to Russian Sailors.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15.—German forces which landed on the Russian island of Oesel, at the head of the Gulf of Riga, on Friday, occupied Arensburg, the capital of the island, on Saturday, it was officially announced today by the Russian War Office. Arensburg is on the southern shore of Oesel Island.

Fighting for the island, the War Office announces, was in progress all day yesterday:

The Germans who landed on Oesel are pushing forward to the east and south, placing in a difficult position the Russian forces and batteries in the district of Arensburg, and especially those on the Cerel Peninsula. Military critics predict actions in the Gulf of Riga, followed by development of the invasion to the mainland, on the coast of Esthania, rather than an attempt toward the Gulf of Finland, which is protected by minefields which the Germans would have to sweep under the menace of the Russian fleet.

The War Office statement reads:

Baltic Sea.—The fighting yesterday for possession of the island of Oesel continued. After the reports of Saturday Arensburg was occupied by the enemy at 7 P. M. Advanced detachments were observed the day before from four to six miles from the town.

Enemy naval and air forces are energetically supporting their land operations and are attacking the north and south of the island. The south squadron of enemy cruisers, torpedo-boats, and trawlers attempted to force the entrance to Irbe Channel. Its further movements into the Gulf of Riga are covered by our long-range artillery from the Island of Oesel.

The northern group of enemy warships dispatched a squadron of torpedo boats between the Islands of Oesel and Dago which pressed back our patrol boats in the direction of Moon Sound. Our naval forces reinforcing the patrol boats accepted battle and the enemy retired.

A third group of enemy warships, consisting of cruisers and torpedo boats, approached after noon the southwestern coasts of the Island of Oesel and bombarded an unimportant part of the coast.

Enemy submarines were observed several times at different places in the Baltic.

Committee Appeals to Sailors.

The Baltic fleet is ready to carry out all orders of the Government, according to Vice President Ivanoff, of the Presidium Centroflot, the organization which in the fleet corresponds with the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates in its relation to the army, immediately on receipt of news of the German landing, the appeal of the Central Committee was issued, calling upon the sailors to forget internal strife and take all measures to improve the fighting capacity of the fleet. Commissioners carrying instructions hastened to Helsingfors.

"Reports that the fleet is not ready to meet the enemy are untrue," said M. Ivanoff. "The fleet is full of fighting ardor and is ready to repel the enemy. Stories of evil influence exerted by the Sailors' Committee are greatly exaggerated. The near future will show how honorably the fleet will fulfill its duty to the country."

The Central Committee's appeal has caused a cessation of the meetings at Helsingfors. The semi-official news agency says the first naval engagements in Oesel waters have shown that an appeal to the crews of the fleet may be counted on with certainty.

Possession of the Gulf of Riga by the Germans appears to military writers to be a most serious menace and to give a considerable advantage to the enemy, who will be able to make secure his communications with Riga by sea.

Weakness Laid to Internal Discord.

The newspapers exhibit alarm at the landing of the Germans on Oesel. The Bourse Gazette says the situation of the country is the more complicated because a solution must be found not only of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the interior, but of the problem presented by the closing of the Gulf of Riga by the Germans. The Russkaya Volia says:

"We are being led toward our Cavalry, but perhaps we shall find our resurrection."

The Rech attributes the disaster partly to bad visibility and the unexampled political frivolity of leaders of the Russian democracy.

The Socialist press takes the Maximalists to task. The Volia Naroda recalls Premier Kerensky's warning of the danger of a German coup in the Baltic, which was stigmatized by the leader of the Maximalists as an unworthy political monoeuvre. The newspaper insists on the necessity of an implacable struggle against Maximalism.

The Den says the Maximalist aspirations recently displayed in the fleet undoubtedly contributed to the German success. Only the Izvestia, organ of the

Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, looks on the disaster as a blessing in some respects, saying that the news of the German landing came at a time when Russia, learning of the troubles in the German navy, was beginning to entertain dangerous illusions regarding the imaginary disorganization of the enemy.

The landing of the Germans has increased the exodus from Petrograd, which has been noticeable since the fall of Riga. Since Saturday the ticket offices have been besieged, many persons offering large premiums for tickets. The situation is aggravated by rumors, which were branded officially as unfounded, that passenger traffic would be stopped soon in view of the expected evacuation of Government institutions.

It is stated in Government circles that no extensive evacuation is looked for, as no immediate danger threatens the capital. The new front is still 300 miles distant, and the roads are impassable.

A landing in Finland, it is believed, will not be attempted, owing to the scarcity of supplies there and to the fact that provisioning would be rendered difficult, with Winter approaching, by the freezing of the sea.

Germans Announce Rapid Progress.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, (Via London.)—Rapid progress has been made by the German troops which landed on the island of Oesel, according to the official statement issued today by the War Office. German warships shelled the Russian land batteries and silenced them. Sworb Peninsula has been cut off from the northern part of the island.

The War Office statement reads:

Rapid progress has been made on the island of Oesel. Pressing impetuously forward, our infantry regiments and cyclist battalions, without waiting for the artillery, repeatedly overcame the enemy at the places where he made a stand.

The Sworb Peninsula was cut off from the north, while the fire of our ships silenced the land batteries. We are before Arensburg, which is burning, and are advancing in the eastern portion of the island toward the east coast, on which the Russian forces are rapidly retreating to escape over the mole which connects the island of Oesel with Moon Island.

Our torpedo boats penetrated into the inner waters between Oesel and Dago Islands and in repeated engagements pressed back the Russian naval forces into Moon Sound.

RUSSIAN FLEET IS DEMORALIZED

Germans Struck at Moment When Propaganda Was Having Greatest Effect.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Oct. 13.—The Germans carried out on the island of Oesel and Dago their first landing operation in this war. No doubt is felt here that the islands are lost and with them the Gulf of Riga, to which they formed troughout the war an effective barrier.

The enemy has been preparing for this operation ever since the capture of Riga, and his preparations kept pace with the march of events in Russia. The Germans follow the rule of securing the maximum of results with a minimum of effort.

Russian disorganization is the most potent factor in the victory of the depleted German forces. The work of the German Staff in Russia now produces greater results than work at the front.

The demoralization of the fleet has progressed simultaneously with the demoralization of the army, and the results have been visible for weeks. The murders of officers, the open defiance of naval orders, and the orders of the Provisional Government by the Baltic Fleet Committee, the brazen boast of a sailor at the Democratic Conference that the crews of the fleet were ready both to repel the invader and determine the form of government in Petrograd—these were some of the outward manifestations of the destructive effects of German propaganda in the Baltic Fleet.

Those who knew what was happening at the naval bases have long wondered when the Germans were going to strike their blow, and speculated on the reasons for its postponement. It had been expected earlier.

Just before the opening of the democratic conference a large force of German warships steamed northward from Kiel. Kerensky's announcement of its approach caused momentary consternation in the conference, but in the heat of party strife this danger was soon forgotten. And the Germans during the Moscow conference bided their time. They withheld their assault for fear of stimulating a patriotic outburst that might have changed the whole character of the conference.

The conference emerged from its chaos of dissension and disorder with only a feeble and dispiriting compromise. The menace to Riga did not lead to an effective concentration of patriotic forces in Moscow.

The new naval menace failed to overcome the forces of disintegration in Petrograd. So the Germans set to work. Their seaplanes bombarded the Oesel batteries and reconnoitred the shores of the Gulf of Riga. Their trawlers again and again exploded mine fields in the Irben Straits, but were driven off. But the Russian advance guard was weak. The German dreadnoughts were allowed to approach within firing distance. The batteries on Oesel were destroyed by the dreadnoughts, and German troops landed on the north of Oesel and the southern point of Dago.

German strategy keeps an eye on the internal politics, not only of Russia but also of Germany, and it is possible that one object of the Baltic operations was to arouse the spirits of the German fleet and prevent the further spread of that disaffection of which von Capelle spoke the other day in the Reichstag. Or did von Capelle intentionally exaggerate minor incidents in order to blind the Russians to their danger?

The Russian squadron that has hitherto defended the Gulf of Riga will now probably make its way out through the northern passage. The northern army may have withdrawn its seaward flank to the Wenden line.

If the Germans secure their position on Oesel and Dago they may attempt another landing on the mainland at Reval. In any case, the occupation of the islands, a distance of 280 miles from the capital, provides them with the base for air raids on Petrograd.

AMERICAN ONLY SURVIVOR.

All the Rest on Board a Torpedoed British Ship Were Drowned.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Charles Gordon, whose address is 0620 Eighth Street, Philadelphia, is the only survivor of a steamer (name not given) which was recently torpedoed without warning. The vessel sank within a few minutes.

Among those lost were John Hildred of Newport News, a Porto Rican and five Filipinos.

11 LOST ON AMERICAN SHIP.

Captain, a Gunner, and Nine of the Luckenbach's Crew Are Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Navy Department was notified today that the Captain and nine of the crew of the American steamer Lewis Luckenbach, which was sunk by a submarine, are missing. Twenty-six men of the crew and sixteen members of the armed guard have been landed.

One member of the armed guard, John Edward McNeil, second class seaman, also is missing. McNeil enlisted at Providence on April 30.

WAIVES NEUTRALITY RULES.

Uruguay Decides Not to Apply Them to the Allies.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 15.—A Presidential decree issued today sets forth that the rules of neutrality will not be applied to the Governments of the Entente Allies.

Uruguay severed diplomatic relations with Germany on Oct. 7.

SHELL THE BRITISH ON YPRES HEIGHTS

Germans Bombard Positions South of Broodseinde—Infantry Is Quiet.

200 KILLED IN ARTOIS RAIDS

British on Sunday Wrecked Dugouts and Took Prisoners—Fierce Gunfire on the Aisne.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—German guns heavily bombarded the British positions on the high ground to the east of Ypres last night, but no infantry engagement took place on the Flanders front, according to the afternoon statement from the War Office.

In yesterday's raid near Monchy-le-Preux the British killed 200 Germans, captured thirty-six and destroyed seven dugouts.

Following is the official report issued this afternoon:

Our positions on the main ridge south of Broodseinde were heavily bombarded during the night by the enemy. No infantry action has taken place.

In a successful raid carried out by us yesterday afternoon southeast of Monchy-le-Preux, East County troops captured thirty-six prisoners and two machine guns. Two hundred Germans were killed by the infantry, and seven of the enemy's dugouts were destroyed with explosives.

Another successful raid was carried out by South Midland Territorials early last night northeast of Roeux. A number of the enemy were killed, his dugouts destroyed, and twelve prisoners were taken.

The British official comunication issued this evening says:

Later reports show that the number of prisoners we captured in yesterday's raid southeast of Monchy-le-Preux, was sixty-four, including two officers.

On the Ypres battlefront the activity of our own and the enemy's artillery continues.

The hostile artillery also has shown more activity during the day in the neighborhood of Lens Land in the Nieuport sector.

Aviation: Yesterday there was slight improvement in the weather, and artillery work and photography were carried out by our airplanes. One and a half tons of bombs were dropped on the Ledeghem Railway Station and hostile billets east of Lens.

In the air fighting three German airplanes were brought down and one driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Violent artillery fighting is again in progress on the Aisne front, but the only infantry actions reported today were encounters of patrols in Champagne. The French raided the German lines in Champagne during the night, taking a few prisoners.

The announcement made by the War Office tonight says:

In the region of the plateaux between Ailles and Craonne the artillery activity was violent during the course of the day. Patrol encounters occurred in the Champagne west of Auberive. There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

Two German captive balloons were brought down today, one by our special guns and the other by one of our aviators.

The official statement from Belgian Headquarters tonight reads:

Yesterday one of our patrols carried out a reconnoitring expedition against enemy organizations north of Dixmude. There were bombardments at various points along our front. Our artillery shelled the enemy installations and the neighborhood of Handzaeme Canal. Last night German aviators dropped several bombs on our cantonments.

Today there were great artillery activity and violent bomb fighting before Dixmude during the whole morning. The Germans launched several thousand projectiles of all calibres and numerous aerial torpedoes against our lines. Our artillery replied very energetically in co-operation with our trench guns, which ceased action only after having silenced the enemy artillery and bomb throwers early in the afternoon.

Says British Failed Near Monchy.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, (via London.)—British troops yesterday attacked on a front of nearly two and one-half miles on the Arras front, between the Scarpe and the Cambrai-Arras Road, says today's Army Headquarters statement, which reports the assault to have broken down except in the centre. Counterattacks at night drove out such of the British as had penetrated the central sector.

Heavy artillery fire and very active reconnoitring operations on the Flanders front are reported in the statement, which reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The activity of our own and the enemy's artillery in Flanders yesterday was of varying intensity. In the coast sector and in some sectors between the Lys and the Deule the fire was concentrated with powerful effect at times. Extensive reconnoitring occurred in the crater fields, and engagements frequently took place.

In the Artois, the British attacked with strong forces on a front of four kilometers between the Scarpe and the Cambrai-Arras road. The assault broke down on the wings as the result of our fire. The enemy penetrated into our lines in the centre, whence he was cleared out at night by counterattacks.

Near St. Quentin the artillery fire was revived for a time. The cathedral received an additional fifteen hits by shells.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Between the Ailette Valley and Braye, and in the central section of the Chemin des Dames, there were violent artillery duels throughout the day. North of Rheims, in the Champagne and on the Meuse, the artillery fire increased at times.

BERLINERS' ALLOWANCE OF CLOTHING REDUCED

Must Have Cards to Buy It—Only One Overcoat for Each Man Now.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 15.—"And wherewithal shall we be clothed?" is a question that is being seriously asked by Berliners since the amount of clothing they may obtain has by official ukase been seriously reduced. The problem is all the more unpleasant in that the reduction comes at the beginning of cold weather, which has set in early and severely.

Cards must now be obtained for such articles of apparel as woolen stockings, Winter gloves, ready-made jackets, collars, shirts, baby linen, furs, traveling rugs, and bed covers, which previously were sold freely; and a ban has been put on such things as furniture covers, lest they be used for clothing. If one has a Summer overcoat or cloak, a Winter garment of the same sort may be obtained in exchange. A medical certificate is necessary in order to have both.

A man's wardrobe may officially consist of nine collars, three pairs of cuffs, three shirts, three undervests, one underjacket, one workday suit and, if he can afford it, what morning and smoking suits his fancy may suggest.

A woman's wardrobe is slightly more complicated, but among the things it may include are two blouses, one Winter mantle or jacket, one morning dress or jacket, together with a small amount of underwear.

No person is allowed to have more than two pairs of shoes or boots, one pair of house shoes or slippers, (for which cut-down boots may be used) one pair of sandals, exercise or tennis shoes, one pair of wooden shoes, two pillow cases, two bed sheets, two bed covers, one quilt, three towels, two dishcloths, and three dusters.

The amount of cloth which may be used for clothes is reduced. For example, a woman's ordinary dress must be made from four and a quarter meters instead of four and one-half. Shops are already advertising that they can make clothes in accordance with the reduced allowances of material.

All this makes a writer in the Lokal-Anzeiger very mournful. "Darkness and cold in Berlin," he exclaims sadly. "Those are signs of the times, and he must be an optimist indeed who can see things in rosy colors."

GERMANY HAS CALLED MEN UP TO 47 YEARS

Even Those Rejected for Military Unfitness Are Summoned to Army.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15.—Germany has extended military service to men 47 years old, and is calling up those who have heretofore escaped service on account of military unfitness.

The army already included a large number above the legal limit of 45 years on the ground that although nobody above that age could be mobilized, yet no requirement existed for the discharge of a soldier reaching 45.

The new regulation calls to the colors all exempts born after Sept. 8, 1870.

SAY ALLEGED SPY IS NAVAL OFFICER

Continued from Page 1.

of Attorney General Gregory. The man is said to assert that he was born in England and educated in part in Austria. Whether or not he claims American citizenship is not known, but if he does make such a claim the fact that he is held as enemy alien on Ellis Island indicates that the Federal authorities are in possession of proof that he is an alien. No American citizen could be held on Ellis Island. They would either be turned over to the military authorities on Governors Island or else held as a Federal prisoner in the Tombs.

The Secret Service is said to be making a census of the reserve personnel of both the army and navy. The officers of the first line battleships, the cruisers, destroyers, and other vessels which are manned by the regular personnel, it was said last night, can be trusted to be ever on the alert so far as their own ships are concerned, and any German who tried to get into the crew of one of those vessels is certain, in the opinion of the Secret Service agents, to be detected in short order.

"The United States Naval Intelligence Service," said one of the highest officials of the Secret Service last night, "is today one of the most efficient organizations of its kind in the world."

A naval officer pointed out that every new recruit who came on board a battleship or other line vessel was immediately made the subject of an unofficial investigation by the bluejackets.

"These youngsters," he said, "know what has happened in England, and they are taking no chances, and God pity the German who comes aboard one of our ships for the purpose of starting trouble in the interest of the Kaiser."

Another arrest made yesterday was that of a man, said to be a German, who was arrested in Brooklyn as he was going on board the steamship Madawaska, one of the seized German liners, which is being converted into a naval transport for the overseas service.

The prisoner when searched was found to have a bomb in his possession. Whether or not he is an enemy alien, or whether evidence was disclosed to indicate that he intended to blow up the Madawaska, were two questions which Federal agents would not answer.

The arrest was made by A. D. Savage, a chief petty officer of the Navy, who is in charge of the Madawaska. Savage would not say what disposition was made of the prisoner, although it is believed that the man was turned over to agents of the Department of Justice.

DROPS CAPTAIN STAKE FROM THE ARMY ROLLS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The War Department has begun to go into the records of officers of the Army who have had German affiliations, and it is expected that some of those in the Reserve Corps whose sympathies are believed to have been strongly with Germany will be dropped from the rolls. Under the law this may be done without other action than a direction by the President.

An order has been issued by the War Department discharging Captain Walter Stake, Assistant Quartermaster, Officers' Reserve Corps. Ex-Captain Stake was formerly assistant editor of The Fatherland, (now Viereck's weekly,) the New York publication conducted by George Sylvester Viereck.

No official explanation of the reason for the discharge of Captain Stake was offered in the office of the Secretary of War or that of the Quartermaster General, but the information was obtained in a trustworthy quarter that Captain Stake's former connection with The Fatherland was responsible in some degree for the dropping of his name from the army rolls. There was no disposition on the part of War Department officials to make any charge against him. It was intimated, however, that his pro-German connections had been too marked to permit the War Department to overlook them.

Involved in the Stake case is a curious bit of official procedure that may have had a bearing on the decision to discharge Captain Stake. He was ordered to report for Quartermaster duties at San Antonio, Texas, but before the order became effective it was rescinded, and Captain Stake was ordered to Governors Island, the headquarters of the Eastern Department of the regular army. The story told in connection with the case has it that Captain Stake obtained the services of an influential New York lawyer to have his order changed so that he might take station at Governors Island instead of at San Antonio. At any rate, the order was modified so that Captain Stake remained in the vicinity of New York.

It was learned today that the order for his transfer was changed on the recommendation of the Quartermaster's Department. Major Gen. Henry G. Sharp, the Quartermaster General, could not be seen, although he was in his office, to obtain his version of the report that it was on his recommendation or that of one of his trusted subordinates that Stake was enabled to go to Governors Island instead of the Texas post. The suggestion was made in the Quartermaster General's office that application for information be made to Brig. Gen. David L. Brainard, the administrative officer of the office.

When General Brainard was told what was known concerning the case, he said that the only person who was privileged to make a statement was the Secretary of War. Secretary Baker declined to make any statement other than that he might be quoted as saying that the Secretary of War had nothing to say.

The use of influence to obtain transfers of officers is deprecated by the War Department. Recently efforts to influence the department through outside sources in behalf of certain reserve officers or student officers at Plattsburg caused the department to instruct the commander of that camp to inform those under his command that political or other influence would not count, and that officers and students would be assured of fair treatment if they communicated their desires directly to the department through the proper military channels.

An investigation of Stake's connection with The Fatherland was instituted, after a youth who had formerly worked as a clerk on the Viereck publication, and had later joined the service, met Stake at Governors Island. He told a retired Major of the Regular Army of the meeting, and the Major wrote a letter to the Secret Service asking for an investigation.

A recommendation concerning this case was made by the Secret Service before the order was published on Oct. 4, honorably discharging Stake.

GOVERNOR DEFENDS PUBLICITY ON TROOPS

Connecticut's Executive Upholds Colonel Who Asked Arrival in France Be Told.

INQUISITIVE ABOUT CREEL

Secretary Baker Says Any Disciplining of Officer Will Rest with Pershing.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15.—Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, in an interview tonight defended the publication of news of the safe arrival in France of Connecticut militiamen, and upheld the action of Colonel Ernest L. Isbell, who sent the much discussed cablegram with the request to "publish." He was not in his offices Saturday when the cablegram was received, but fully upheld his Secretary, John Buckley, in acting as requested in Colonel Isbell's cablegram.

The Governor said:

"I see nothing wrong in printing the cablegram. Especially when the Colonel of the regiment, who sent the message requested its publication by the use of the word 'publish' and when I was assured the message was genuine as it must have been being a censored cablegram.

"I have never received from the War Department or any other branch of the Federal Government any instructions as to what should be published and what should not be, and if any restrictions were received at the capital I would know about them. I had no understanding with Colonel Isbell about his cabling when he reached the other side and the last time I saw him was several months ago at New Haven, when I addressed the two regiments that were combined to give him his command.

"I should be very sorry to know that he became involved in any trouble through the cablegram. However, I can't see what harm can have been done by its publication. It did not give any information to the enemies of our country which could be used to imperil the safety of troops which had landed and were out of harm's way from submarines and mines. It would be a different matter in the case of printing news of the sailing of the transport vessels with troops aboard for the European side. It would be manifestly wrong to print anything about the troops leaving this country.

"I have received no communication from Washington about the cablegram and have never been requested by George Creel or any one else at Washington not to give out news."

The Governor asked several questions about George Creel and his supposed doings at Washington, and expressed interest, in a semi-jocose way, as to what censure might be coming to himself from the national capital.

As a result of the protest of the Creel Committee at Washington, the "news" of the soldiers' arrival is getting renewed publicity. So far as can be discovered, the only person who put the matter up to Washington was the Hartford representative of the International News Service, who at 1:30 P. M. Saturday wired Washington through his New York office, and at 1:38 received a reply that the War Department desired that its original instructions should be respected.

Colonel Isbell is defended in an editorial in tonight's Hartford Times, which says in part:

"The assertion from Washington that Colonel Isbell of the 102d Infantry has rendered himself liable to court-martial and the Governor of his State liable to censure by his action in cabling for publication the news that his command had arrived safely on the other side of the ocean is distressing if true.

"Colonel Isbell's cable was obviously passed by the censor, presumably both the British and American censors. The fact that it apparently violated so far the hitherto preserved restrictions, that it was almost the first really prompt announcement of the arrival of a designated unit, will be indication to those of the Colonel's acquaintance that it possessed the sanction of authority in much higher than even the censors. In all his long career Colonel Isbell never sent a message bearing upon military matters without passing it through the proper military channels. It was improbable he has waited until wartime to begin improprieties.

"We incline to the belief that the Colonel knew what he was about, that high command knew what he was about and that high command approved it. That his news came through somewhat quicker than has the news of engineer regiments, hospital units and other forces reaching Europe may indicate that he was more prompt in acting or that the authorities have decided to lessen the severity of their restraints.

"The dispatch could have afforded no aid and comfort to the enemy, which can hardly be dependent upon Connecticut newspapers for the accomplishments of its Secret Service. It was a mighty cheering, reassuring message. If it has done any damage it is only to the sense of self-importance thriving so plentifully in the person of George Creel."

Pershing to Decide on Discipline.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Aroused by publication in some parts of the country of private cablegrams announcing the arrival of American troops in France, the War and Navy Departments today took steps to prevent a repetition of such incidents.

Secretary Baker indicated today that the War Department was not contemplating ordering any action against the officers involved in the present instances. He said that, while the voluntary censorship rules to which the press in the United States had agreed forbade the publication of such messages, he did not know of any restriction upon officers preventing them from informing their families privately of their arrival in France.

It is understood that the matter is in General Pershing's hands, and that he will determine whether the officers involved shall be disciplined in any way.

EXPLAINS PUBLICITY CHANGE

Daniels Tells Why Navy Bureau's Activities Were Curbed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Secretary Daniels today explained his order which resulted in newspapers being asked not to publish matter sent out by the Naval Publicity Bureau and his decision that all news concerning the navy, given out by any branch of the service, must pass through the hands of the Committee on Public Information. He said that the Navy Publicity Bureau was organized for recruiting purposes, and when that work was completed there was nothing further for it to do in that line. The bureau had authorized the publication of stories that others in the department thought ought not to have gone out, and the Secretary therefore ordered that thenceforth all publishable information should go through one channel.

The Navy Department, Mr. Daniels said, was planning to have more publicity than it has had in the past, but all must pass through the hands of the Committee on Public Information.

D'ANNUNZIO TELLS OF RAID.

Says His Attack on Cattaro Was "a True Adventure of Ulysses."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 15.—The award to Gabriele d'Annunzio, for his daring air raid on Cattaro, of his fourth medal for valor since the opening of the war, gives great satisfaction here. The poet is flooded with congratulatory telegrams, among others that of the Caproni brothers, which reads:

"To the ideal commander of the most daring squadron; to the knight of the skies who transforms enthusiasm and faith into lasting action; to him who inspired the great war in the air, our homage of admiration and devotion."

Discussing his raid on Cattaro, d'Annunzio said:

"In my opinion it was the most extraordinary ever attempted by airplanes fitted for flying overland. We crossed the sea with little aid from the compass, making more than 250 miles without any landmark.

"The flight was more enjoyable than any other I have made because of its character of adventure. It was a true and proper adventure of Ulysses. As we sighted the enemy's coast line each one of us felt a mysterious emotion which we shall never forget. The minutes consumed in recognizing places through the mist and the treacherous brilliance of the moon are for me among the most lyric of my memories. I would not exchange for any other remembrance of joy the emotion I felt in recognizing the points of Arza and Ostro. We felt in ourselves a subtle, silent cheerfulness such as must sometimes have been that of Ulysses, while we struck the enemy in his sleep.

"The uncertain play of his signal lights, [referring to the signals which the Austrians flashed, as they supposed, to one of their own flying squadrons, and which pointed out their targets to the Italians,] made us laugh homerically in our seats. I turned toward my pilots and received their beautiful, youthful hilarity through their strange masks.

"What shall I say of our return, of the moment when we discovered in the mist the thin line of our coast? It was like the ravishment of love."

Pershing Reports Two More Deaths.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—General Pershing today advised the War Department of the following deaths in the American Army Expeditionary Force in France: Private Charles F. Hammond, Jr., Field Artillery, died Oct. 9 of acute nephritis; Private Rayner B. Nye, Medical Department, attached to infantry, died Oct. 13 of acute dilatation.

PRESIDENT WANTS GOLD MOBILIZED

Continued from Page 1.

est possible foundation, and that they must be adequately and completely conserved so as to respond instantly to every legitimate demand. How can this necessary condition be brought about and be made permanently effective better than by the concentration of the banking strength of our country in the Federal Reserve system?

May I not, therefore, urge upon the officers and Directors of all non-member State banks and trust companies which have the required amount of capital and surplus to make them eligible for membership to unite with the Federal Reserve system now, and thereby contribute their share to the consolidated gold reserves of the country? I feel sure that as member banks they will aid to a greater degree than is possible otherwise in promoting the national welfare, and that at the same time, by securing for themselves the advantages offered by the Federal Reserve system, they will best serve their own interest and the interest of their customers. I believe that co-operation on the part of the banks is a patriotic duty at this time and that membership in the Federal Reserve system is a distinct and significant evidence of patriotism.

"There are probably eight or nine thousand State banks and trust companies eligible for membership which have not yet united with the system. These institutions have in their power to add enormously to the resources of the Federal Reserve Banks, thereby broadening and strengthening the foundation upon which our whole financial structure must rest. Permit me to urge that every bank officer and bank Director owes a solemn obligation to the country, which I am sure they wish to discharge. I therefore wish again to impress upon them my solemn conviction that they can best measure up to their duties and responsibilities through membership in the Federal Reserve system.

"WOODROW WILSON."

PERSHING MAY JOIN ALLIED WAR COUNCIL

Washington Considers Participation in Big Conference at Paris This Week

TO PLAN NEW CAMPAIGNS

Winter and Spring Operations on All the Fronts Are to be Taken Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Secretary Lansing today admitted that the American Government had under consideration the advisability of sending representatives to the allied military conference which is to be held in Paris the present week.

In this conference there will be a general canvass of the present war situation and the position of the Entente forces on all fronts. The State Department admission went no further than to say that the question of sending delegates to the conference was being considered, but the acknowledgment was considered important, since the decision to have this country represented in the coming conference, if that is the decision reached, will probably mean that this country will be represented in subsequent interallied military councils.

From the meagre official information available here, it has been indicated that among the more important questions which will be considered at the conference are the bringing into complete harmony of the war aims of the Entente Powers and revolutionary Russia; the attitude of the allied nations toward the new Russia, and the assistance which American and the Entente countries can extend so as to help her recover her fighting efficiency, including financial as well as military aid.

Other questions to be discussed are the plans for the Winter campaigns; the Anglo-French and Italian offensives, with special reference to the Spring drives; the Balkan situation, which has taken on fresh characteristics since the adhesion of Greece to the Entente cause, with the consequent swelling of the international army in Macedonia; the Mesopotamian and Palestine operations, and America's contribution to the military and economic strength of the Allies. All these problems will relate directly to the serious shortage of tonnage.

Neutral representatives here believe that their policies also will be discussed at the conference, and that, as a result, even more stringent measures may be directed against them than are now in force in the allied-American effort to make airtight the blockade of Germany and her allies.

It has not been indicated who will represent the United States at the conference, but it is considered likely that Major Gen. Pershing and Ambassador Sharp will be present, and probably, also, Admiral Sims, commanding the United States naval forces in European waters.

PERSHING PRAISES WOMEN.

Flag Presentation the Occasion for Tribute to Their Sacrifices.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Oct. 14, (Delayed.)—The Mayor of the town in which the American field headquarters is located presented to General Pershing today a silken American flag, the work of women residents of the place. The ceremony took place in the Hôtel de Ville, the interior of which was decorated with French and American flags. Many French and American officers, civilians, officials, and women were present.

In his presentation speech the Mayor referred to the splendid sacrifices of the women of France and America, who not only were sending away their sons to fight for democracy but were making the war possible by their energetic work at home. Accepting the flag, General Pershing said:

"This occasion brings home to us the tenderness with which our own women bade up good-bye. This war is being fought by women. It is women who suffer and lend courage to us. Women are the ones to whom honor will be due when the war is over, and they will deserve honor for their aid in establishing democracy."

General Pershing thanked many of the women personally before returning to his headquarters.

PERSHING'S MEN IN LOAN.

French Government Waives the Rule Against Foreign Subscriptions.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The French Government has authorized subscriptions in France to the Liberty Loan by American soldiers.

The Government in this instance waives the application of the general decree against subscriptions to foreign loans in France, and also the interdiction of the exportation of money. This privilege is limited to American soldiers.

RAID A BULGAR VILLAGE.

Scottish Troops Take 143 Prisoners at Homondos, on Struma Front.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—An official statement relating to operations around Saloniki, issued today, reads:

"On the Struma front yesterday Scottish troops very successfully raided Homondos Vilage, near Seres. After a sharp fight 143 prisoners and three machine guns were captured. Our casualties were light."

GOVERNMENT SEIZES 500 OCEAN STEAMERS

Commandeering Program Takes Effect Without a Hitch—Owners Still Operate Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The program of the United States Shipping Board to requisition all American-owned ocean-going steamers of more than 2,500 tons dead weight was put into effect at noon today without a hitch. It was said at the offices of the board that the new charter rate system, which, it is believed, will facilitate the movement of cargoes, had been accepted without complaint.

Sailing vessels and steamers under 2,500 tons do not come under the requisitioning provision, but sailing vessels of American registry have been refused clearance for foreign ports, on the theory that they will prove more effective in coastwise trade. These ships, with small cargo steamers, will replace the larger freighters and passenger ships which from time to time are being taken from the coastwise trade to carry foods, munitions, and troops to Europe.

There are about 2,000,000 tons of shipping—approximately 500 vessels—involved in the commandeer program. Commissioner Bainbridge Colby, who has been in charge of putting the new system into operation, received many favorable reports today concerning the spirit in which ship owners had accepted the Government rulings.

Mr. Colby said the requisitioning would not make any material difference in the present movement of ships.

"We are turning the ships back to the owners to operate them on Government account, under the same system as in England," he said. "We will not disturb them until there is a concrete case of need. Our purpose is to unify the control of all these ships available for ocean traffic. We have fixed a requisition rate, based on a fair appraisal, which replaces the speculative, hectic bidding for tonnage under old private charters. The rates are considerably under the prevalent high rates."

Reports that the French were suffering severely because of a shipping shortage and that a critical situation was faced were discounted in official circles. It was made known that France was being supplied with tonnage from several directions.

SMASH AUSTRIAN ATTACKS.

Italians Successful in Heavy Fighting on the Julian Front.

ROME, Oct. 15.—Heavy fighting took place yesterday along nearly the whole Julian front, the Italians withstanding violent local attacks by the Austrians, launched after extensive artillery preparation, the War Office announced today. Sharp reconnoitring encounters occurred at various points, in some of which prisoners were taken by the Italians.

The text of the statement reads:

On the Trentino and Carnia fronts there was considerable activity by our reconnoitring patrols. Enemy attacks in the Lagarina, Assa, and Felia Valleys failed.

There was lively action of a local nature by the infantry along the entire Julian front. On the southern slopes of Monte Rombon we captured prisoners in a successful surprise attack. Between Castagnavizza and Selo a raid by arditti on the enemy lines brought us other prisoners.

In the Brestovizza Valley large parties of the enemy, protected by bursts of violent artillery and machine-gun fire, approached our lines, but were driven back. Near Lokavac, after lavish artillery preparation, extending from west of Flondar to the sea, the enemy made an attack which was completely broken up. The enemy left prisoners in our hands.

VIENNA, Oct. 15, (via London.)—An official communication issued by the War Office today says:

During the continuance of the unfavorable weather yesterday there was increased fighting activity on Monte San Gabriele and in the Wippach Valley. Enterprises undertaken by our storming troops were successful. Italian thrusts were repulsed.

2,642 British Ships Diverted to Navy

LONDON, Sept. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The British Government's quarterly Navy List shows that 2,642 vessels have been diverted from peaceful employment for regular or auxiliary naval service.

ADVERTISEMENT

A Split of White Rock WATER is a practical drink

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Brown cordovan with tops of brown calf.

Price, $12.00

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To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building by 5 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

CHURCHILL'S

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A delicious luncheon enjoyed in an atmosphere of refinement that refreshes and pleases. With distin tive music and the added pleasure of dancing, it is but natural that Churchill's daily attracts a larger and larger number of smart women for luncheon.

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JUDGE HYLAN DENIES ACTING FOR GOSLIN

Tammany Candidate Takes Up Newspaper Charges and Says He Will Sue.

RETAINS MOSS AS COUNSEL

Sees Ulterior Motives in the Attack —Candidate Attacks the Mayor's Friends in Brooklyn Speech.

Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany Hall-Democratic candidate for Mayor, devoted part of his speech delivered at two Brooklyn meetings last night to making denial of statements embodied in an article which was published in The World yesterday dealing with his relations as Director and counsel of the now defunct Black Diamond Automobile Company.

Judge Hylan, The World asserted, was one of the organizers of the company which was capitalized at $500,000, of which $1,150 was paid in, $1,000 of that amount being the Judge's own money paid for the purchase of 200 shares at $5 each. After a brief unprofitable existence the Black Diamond Company was sued by Judge Hylan for legal services in the amount of $5,995. The claims, assigned by Judge Hylan to Frank J. Herbert, his law clerk, were pressed in suits brought by Mr. Hylan himself until the company filed a petition in bankruptcy, when Alfred R. Goslin, a noted swindler who had served many prison terms, was brought in to reorganize and set the Black Diamond Company on its feet financially again. While the reorganization was pending Goslin, who since has died in Paris, became a fugitive from justice.

What Judge Hylan said last night was directed chiefly toward refuting the charge made in the article that he had acted as counsel for Goslin. Judge Hylan said that he did not know Goslin, and charged that The World was actuated by ulterior motives in publishing the article. Judge Hylan also told his audience that he had retained counsel and taken steps to bring action for libel against The World.

The first meeting which Judge Hylan addressed last night was held at the Democratic Club of the Twentieth Assembly District in Brooklyn at 1,155 Bushwick Avenue. This is Judge Hylan's home district.

"Before discussing with you tonight the issues of this campaign," Judge Hylan said, "I want to call your attention to the latest attempt to distract us from a discussion of the issues. The attempt to hide the corruption and wrongdoing of the Mitchel administration behind the American flag having failed, Mr. Mitchel's supporters now come forward with a new camouflage in the form of an untruthful and libelous attack upon me published in The New York World today.

"In their desperation they have taken a perfectly proper business transaction in which I was forced to go to the courts to collect money due me for professional services, and by working these facts into a tissue of innuendo and insinuation have sought to make it appear that in some way I was connected with some of the transactions of Alfred R. Goslin, a notorious swindler, and that I was his attorney.

"I warned The World before the publication of this libel that I would hold the newspaper responsible under the law for any untruthful and malicious statements it made about me. I also informed them that I had never acted as attorney for Goslin, and had never seen the man in my life. Instead of being Goslin's attorney I had occasion to fight Goslin and his attorneys, Black, Olcott & Gruber. Yet The World printed these ridiculous and untrue statements, and for that malicious publication I have already taken steps to bring The World and every other paper that republished the statement into court. I have retained Mr. Frank Moss and instructed him to bring an action for libel against those newspapers.

Assails Newspaper's Motives.

"Now just one word as to the motive which prompts The World to carry its antagonism to me and its support of Mr. Mitchel to such a malicious extreme.

"You all know that the New York Central Railroad is fighting desperately to get control of the waterfront along the west side and make a freight yard out of Riverside Park. Its only hope of accomplishing that end is in the re-election of Mr. Mitchel, who is the ardent servitor of the railroad and has done everything in his power to surrender the property and rights of the people to the New York Central Railroad.

"One of the things we are fighting in this campaign is to prevent the consummation of such a steal. You may not recall that Mr. Ralph Pulitzer married the daughter of Dr. W. Seward Webb, one of the very large security holders of the New York Central Railroad and related to the Vanderbilt family.

"You can see that my election will interfere with the nice-laid plans to line the pockets of the New York Central security holders, among which Mr. Pulitzer's family is included, at the expense of the people of this city.

"I have no quarrel with Mr. Pulitzer for opposing me, but I intend that the people shall know his motives, and I insist that in that opposition he must stay within the law."

There were about 200 members of the club crowded into the room where Judge Hylan spoke. They were all personal friends or acquaintances, and gave him a very hearty reception when he arrived. William F. Delaney, Democratic leader of the district, introduced Judge Hylan in a speech in which he assailed the newspapers as unfair to the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

After defending himself against The World's charges, Judge Hylan took up an utterance attributed to Mayor Mitchel in a recent interview, and used this as a text for the rest of his speech.

"Now that we have disposed of those untruthful statements," the Judge said, "let me call your attention to a statement made by Mr. Mitchel which reveals him in his true light. I quote from a Sunday article in which Mr. Mitchel is told by a reporter that a lot of people are going to vote against him because they think he belongs to the Four Hundred; that his friends are in high society, and that he has nothing in common with the people. To that Mr. Mitchel replied: 'If they don't like my friends, they can go to hell.'

Tells of the Mayor's Friends.

"Now, let us see who Mr. Mitchel's friends are that we do not like. First, there is William H. Reynolds, Mr. Mitchel's intimate friend, now under indictment. There can be no doubt about the Mayor's friendship for Mr. Reynolds. You will remember in vouching for Mr. Reynold's character to the people of this city in February the Mayor took pains to acclaim Mr. Reynolds his friend. He is so good a friend of Mr. Reynolds that he lost no opportunity to help Mr. Reynolds sell to the city several million dollars' worth of property which is useless, and out of which transaction Mr. Reynolds profited enormously. Had the Mayor been a little less a friend of Mr. Reynolds and little more a friend of the people, who, he now says 'can go to hell' if they don't like Reynolds, we might have a few more school houses and less children on half-time.

"Rockefeller is another name you find conspicuous in the list of Mr. Mitchel's friends. It is to Mr. Rockefeller and his paid agents that Mr. Mitchel has turned over the control of the education of our children, disregarding the fact that the Rockefeller idea in education proposes to restrict the training in fundamentals and substitute a system which will train our boys and girls to be workers for the industrial machine of our money kings. This is the same Rockefeller that was responsible for the outrages in the Colorado mine fields and the oil refineries of Bayonne. If we don't like what happened in Colorado and at Bayonne, and if we don't like the surrender of our schools to Rockefeller, and if we don't like to have Rockefeller run the City Government in the interests of the public service corporations and special privilege in general, Mr. Mitchel says we 'can go to hell.'

"If we don't like the fact that William M. Greve, Mr. Reynolds's business partner, and another friend of the Mayor's, refused to waive immunity and go before the Grand Jury and tell the truth about the transactions by which this city was mulcted out of hundreds of thousands in the purchase of the Rockaway sand dunes from Reynolds, Greve and Bailey, the Mayor tells you what you can do about it.

"If we don't like the fact that William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of Mr. Mitchel's campaign is one of the Standard Oil associates and that his company has, by reason of closed specifications, obtained a practical monopoly in the sale of paving materials in this city, we are told where to go.

"If we don't like the fact that on this committee, which is managing Mr. Mitchel's campaign, there is one of the registered lobbyists at Albany of the Interborough, which would like to raise the price of street car fares and charge 2 cents for transfers, the Mayor very plainly points to the future residence he has set aside for us.

"If we don't like those 100 men on Mr. Mitchel's Campaign Committee who are interested in the control of 500 corporations, with total capital and resources of $9,000,000,000—corporations which primarily are drawing their revenue from the public and interested in obtaining special privileges from the City Government—the Mayor says we can 'go to hell.'

"This is the answer Mayor Mitchel makes to the charges of rottenness and misrule made against him. They are charges which he cannot answer, and, apparently, he does not care about attempting to justify his official acts.

"This is the kind of answer that might have been expected from an official who has lived for four years as Mr. Mitchel has in this atmosphere of special privilege, invisible government, and obedience to corporate dictation. This arrogant young man who seeks the suffrage of the people has taken his cue from the historic declaration of the late Commodore Vanderbilt who declared: 'The public be damned.'

Says People Cannot Be Browbeaten.

"But the people of New York City cannot be browbeaten into silence. They have witnessed an attempt to debauch the ballot and steal a primary election for Mr. Mitchel; they have seen him try to avoid responsibility for these frauds by waving the American flag and proclaiming his patriotism, but they have had no answer from him to charges that he has been wasteful and extravagant, and that he has turned the government of the city over to the Rockefeller and allied Wall Street interests. And these charges have been specific and in detail. They are charges which bear upon the real issue of this campaign."

Judge Hylan later repeated his speech at a meeting held under the auspices of the Brook Workers' Hylan League at Third Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Judge Hylan spent two hours yesterday at the headquarters of the Democratic Fusion Committee, but the Tammany Mayoralty candidate kept in seclusion. All attempts to interview him regarding The World's article proved fruitless. To all inquirers the answer was made that Judge Hylan under no circumstances would discuss campaign matters or the charges with the accredited representatives of the newspapers.

The charges against Judge Hylan led to a hurried conference of the campaign managers at the headquarters of the committee. This was in progress for more than two hours during the afternoon. Judge Hylan in the meantime was attending the base ball game at the Polo Grounds. After the conference it first became known that Mr. Moss had been called in as counsel in a libel action against The World.

No one in a position of power at Democratic Fusion headquarters was willing to comment on the article embodying the charges against the candidate for publication, although some said that they would have little or no effect on the vote for Judge Hylan.

At Tammany Hall it was said that Leader Murphy was out of town and would not be back until today. Men who generally speak for the Tammany Chieftain in his absence sank into silence when they were asked yesterday what would be done to counteract the effect of the charges, or how these would affect the political fortunes of the Tammany candidate for Mayor.

MAYOR URGES LOYALTY AS THE CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Addresses Italian Citizens, Who Pledge Support—Tells Business Men What He Has Done.

Mayor Mitchel forced the issue of Americanism to the front yesterday when he told a delegation of prominent Italian citizens who called upon him at the Hotel Manhattan to assure him of their support that behind his candidacy could not be found any disloyal element, while every man who was opposed to the policy of the present Administration in supporting the national Government in the war—"everybody, beginning with Hearst, running down to Cohalan, O'Leary, Bruckner, and their associates, Untermyer and the whole galaxy of anti-Americans, is opposed to the Administration and particularly to me."

The delegation reported to the Mayor on the progress they have made so far in organizing support for him among fellow Italians in the city. The Mayor thanked them and pointed out that the campaign was such that its success from now on would depend largely upon the personal work of individuals.

The Mayor also addressed a noonday meeting yesterday in "Camp Mitchel" at 537 Broadway, the headquarters of the Commercial and Business Men's League.

"I have just left the Board of Estimate, where we have been working on the budget," the Mayor said at this meeting. "You know that we promised the city a business government, and that we have been and still are striving to make good on that promise. That we succeeded is shown by the fact that the budget for 1917 is $1,250,000 less than it was for 1914. I do not need to tell any of you that next year's increase will be largely due to the greatly increased cost of all supplies which this city needs, and an increased pay for low-priced city employes, the Street Cleaning Department men, and the police and firemen.

"I am sure that you all know these men of these departments, who are doing better work for the city than ever before, deserve the comparatively small increase they will get. I say we have redeemed our promise of four years ago, but the prime consideration is that we have extended and improved all departments. The Police Department has been changed from the Beckers of the system under Mr. Murphy's control to the best the city has ever had, and the same is true of the Fire, Water, Light and Street Cleaning Departments. While Arthur Woods is Commissioner every policeman knows that no man has the influence to get him undeserved promotion as obtained in the past, and Commissioner Woods will retain his office so long as I am Mayor.

"My political opponent, Judge Hylan, is Murphy's candidate, selected by Hearst, and he takes his inspiration on one hand from what Murphy stands for, and on the other from what Hearst stands for in his German propaganda. What Murphy stands for was better expressed some years ago in Mr. Hearst's papers when he said Murphy ought to be in jail. But today they have clasped hands in an unholy alliance. It is said that in this campaign of loyalty I am wrapped up in the American flag, and if I am, what better covering could any man have? But I do not claim any more or greater patriotism than all you have or can be found in all true and loyal men in this city. If there is to be no issue of loyalty in this city, let Judge Hylan repudiate Hearst, Cohalan, and O'Leary. Will the people of this city repudiate this City Government because it has stood for the United States against German horrors?"

Other speakers were E. R. Kennedy, former Park Commissioner of Brooklyn; Albert Turner, who spoke for the Gary school system, and Neils F. Holch, who is in charge of the Liberty Bond sale in the Tenth Police Precinct.

Asserting that he can and will support Mayor Mitchel without being disloyal to Tammany Hall, of which he is a member, Charles Blandy, of the law firm of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, yesterday said that although he worked for the election of Edward E. McCall four years ago, he would assist in every way to make sure the re-election of Mayor Mitchel.

"No man," said Mr. Blandy, "could be in public office so long as Mayor Mitchel unless he was a mere puppet, without making enemies. The fact that he has made enemies shows that he has been independent and aggressive. I have admired the manner in which Mayor Mitchel has upheld the President, both in preparedness and since the war started. I find the enemies of the Government are opposed to him. His election is a matter of national importance."

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 13th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 15.06 cents per pound.—Advt.

KINGS CANDIDATES ASK FOR RECOUNT

Riegelmann, Nominee for Borough President, Joins Coler in Court Action.

CHARGES ALARM DEMOCRATS

Application Also Made for Re-examination of Vote for Supreme Court Candidates.

Through joint action of the two candidates, the opening of Democratic ballot boxes in Kings and re-examination of the ballots cast for Sheriff Edward Riegelmann and Bird S. Coler for the nomination for Borough President of Brooklyn in the recent Democratic primaries has been practically assured.

Algernon I. Nova, a lawyer, of 50 Court Street, Brooklyn, appeared before Justice Van Siclen in the Supreme Court in Long Island City yesterday and obtained an order, returnable before Justice Callaghan of the Supreme Court today, to show cause why the ballot boxes should not be opened and the Riegelmann-Coler ballots reinspected. Mr. Nova said that if the order was affirmed by Justice Callaghan, as he expected, he would be prepared to go on with the recount at once.

The court action followed a conference in the office of Mr. Nova, at which James D. Bell, Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Committee, was present. Shortly afterward this statement was made public by Mr. Nova on behalf of Sheriff Riegelmann and Mr. Coler:

"We have instructed our counsel, A. I. Nova, to take immediate proceedings in the Supreme Court to secure an examination of all the ballots cast in the late primary election for the office of Borough President of Brooklyn. We take this action at this time because of statements in the public press charging that irregularities had taken place in certain districts which might have affected the result. We regard it as a duty which we owe not only to our party but to the public that no doubt should be permitted to rest upon the result, and that primary in which we are in fact the nominee. Be the result of that examination what it may, each of us will be bound by it and render loyal support to whoever is declared the candidate."

Sheriff Riegelmann was the regular organization candidate for the nomination, while Mr. Coler entered contest with Mr. Coler and Frank J. Prial. Soon after the primary returns, which gave the nomination to Sheriff Riegelmann by 1,262 votes, the cry of fraud was raised and friends of Mr. Coler asserted that he had been counted out. Then District Attorney Lewis of Kings began to take an interest and made an investigation of the returns in a number of election districts.

After this investigation had been under way twenty-four hours, William M. Bennett, the Republican candidate for Mayor, dared his Democratic rival, Judge John F. Hylan, to have the Democratic ballot boxes in Kings opened. Mr. Bennett declared that worse primary frauds had been committed there than in Manhattan. Then Judge Hylan and the other candidates on the Democratic ticket took alarm, and at a conference on Saturday decided on the action taken.

A friend of Mr. Coler said that, in his opinion, a recount of the Riegelmann-Coler vote would show that in the final count Mr. Coler had been cheated out of about 4,000 votes. While the cry for a recount had been raised by persons not immediately interested, Mr. Coler has been silent, for party reasons, some declare.

A re-examination of the vote cast for the designees for Supreme Court nomination in the Second Judicial District, including the Counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau, Suffolk, and Richmond, in the Democratic primaries was demanded yesterday by County Judge Burt J. Humphrey and George J. S. Dowling of Queens, the candidates credited with the lowest number of votes. The vote, as tabulated by the election boards, stood—Kelly, 50,053; Newcombe, 36,921; Lazansky, 36,221; Humphrey, 34,315, and Dowling, 31,997.

An order to show cause why the vote should not be examined was signed by Justice Van Siclen of the Supreme Court at Long Island City. It is returnable before Justice Stephen Callaghan in the Supreme Court today.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed a decision of Supreme Court Justice Whitaker granting an order to William E. Slevin to open the ballot boxes for a recount in the Municipal Court Justice election contest between Slevin and Municipal Court Justice Leopold Prince. The matter was taken to the Appellate Division by Justice Prince, who, the returns showed, had won the right to be the candidate on the Democratic ticket.

SINGLE TAXERS IN FIELD.

Candidate for Mayor Not a Resident of New York.

A sixth municipal ticket was put in the field yesterday when the Single Tax Party filed its petition of candidates for election with the Board of Elections. The party's candidate for Mayor is George Wallace, a lawyer. He is not a resident of the city, but lives at 80 South Ocean Avenue, Freeport, L. I., and is in business at 33 North Village Avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I. The law states that a candidate for Mayor must be a resident of the city, and, while the Board of Elections has accepted the petition, the matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion whether it would be legal to place the candidate's name on the election ballots.

Mr. Wallace's running mates include Antonio Bastida, for Controller, and Benjamin W. Burger, for President of the Board of Aldermen. Both men live in this city.

CORRIGAN TAKES UP FOOD.

Will Discuss Swann's Alleged Failure to Deal with Extortioners.

Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, independent candidate for District Attorney, will address a mass meeting tonight at Bon Ray Hall, Ninety-second Street and Madison Avenue. He said he would have something further to say on District Attorney Swann's alleged failure "to prosecute the food sharks" and would show how William L. Ransom, the Republican candidate, "will be unable, owing to his machine connections, to protect the New York public against the food extortioners." He said:

"The fact is, no District Attorney owing his nomination to machine influence is a free agent or can give wholehearted service to the people; he must, in the nature of things, be deflected from the straight path of duty at times by considerations that are foreign to the public interest."

PLAN MITCHEL INDORSEMENT

Republican Club Will Act on Resolution Friday Night.

The Republican Club last night decided to hold a special meeting on Friday evening for the purpose of acting on a resolution indorsing Mayor Mitchel for re-election. The resolution was reported last night by the Campaign Committee, of which Henry W. Goddard is Chairman. Under the by-laws of the club, a resolution indorsing a candidate in a municipal campaign cannot be acted upon at the meeting when it is offered.

The resolution says:

"The Republican State Convention held in 1913, adhering to the principles of nonpartisanship in municipal affairs, as established by the Constitution of the State adopted in 1894, indorsed the fusion of all anti-Tammany organizations in this city and recommended that the Republicans of this city that year support the Fusion ticket, headed by our present Mayor, John Purroy Mitchel. The people of this city, following the lead of the Republican Party, elected the candidate on the Fusion ticket that year by a tremendous majority. The result has been the best administration New York City has ever had.

"Mayor Mitchel's courageous and uncompromising Americanism has enabled the City of New York to maintain the position of national leadership. This is no time for partisanship, which would result in placing the safety of life and property in the first city in America in the hands of inexperienced, incompetent, and weak men, or for intrusting official power to those who, whatever their attitude, are supported by very dangerous, sinister, and unpatriotic influence. Be it, therefore,

"Resolved, That this club indorse the candidacy of John Purroy Mitchel for Mayor of the City of New York and his associates on the Fusion ticket, and we pledge them most hearty and loyal support."

MARCUS'S DEED PRAISED.

Daniels Extols Action of Commander of Submarine.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The official report of the investigation of the explosion on the submarine A-7 at Manila last July, which resulted in the death of her commander, Lieutenant Arnold Marcus of San Francisco, and several men, praises the conduct of Lieutenant Marcus in the highest terms.

Secretary Daniels, in a letter transmitting the report to the officer's widow, concurs with the official board's report that Lieutenant Marcus, by his gallant conduct when he was dying, upheld "the best traditions of the service."

The official investigation disclosed that after the explosion, caused by the ignition of gasoline vapor by an electric switch, Lieutenant Marcus remained at his post at the hold before leaving himself; went to the bridge while suffering from burns which killed him, and personally took the helm with the idea of saving his ship by beaching her. When rescue ships took off the crew, Lieutenant Marcus refused to leave and asked that he be disregarded.

"It was shown from the evidence brought before the board," Secretary Daniels wrote, "that the conduct of your husband was that of a most gallant officer, who, although fatally injured, without regard to self, devoted every action and thought to the care of his vessel and men."

PUSHES FITNESS ISSUE.

Mayor Tells City Democrats About the Hylan Disclosures.

The issue of the personal fitness of Judge John F. Hylan to hold office was introduced into the campaign by Mayor Mitchel last night in a speech at the City Democracy Club house at 235 East 109th Street. The Mayor took up the article published yesterday, referring to Judge Hylan's connection with the Black Diamond Automobile Company.

"To the issue of honest government versus Tammany Hall and of loyal Americanism against Hearst and the pro-Germans there is added the issue which was framed when the disclosures of this morning came to the people of the city," said the Mayor. "And that is the issue of personal fitness for the office. I have wondered since reading the story that was published of Mr. Hylan's personal and professional transactions whether it might be that Mr. Murphy selected his candidate with a cunning knowledge of what in order that after he was in office to have a lever by which to compel compliance with his will. It has happened before under Mr. Murphy, and it is not inconceivable that it might happen again."

Mayor Mitchel also addressed meetings last night at the Park View Palace on 110th Street and at Camp Mitchel, on 125th Street. The meetings from the point of attendance were the best so far in the campaign. At Park View Palace, where fully a thousand persons crowded the hall, there was one heckler. The Mayor was describing the increase in efficiency in the Police Department under Commissioner Arthur Woods when a voice called out:

"Why did the police beat the women up in the east side food riots?"

There were cries of "Answer, answer," from the crowd, and Mayor Mitchel said:

"You want an answer. When I assumed office the first direction I gave to the Police Commissioner was that the policy of forbidding the use of clubs upon peaceful and law-abiding citizens in this city should continue, [applause,] and that the police officer found guilty of so using his club without warrant and warrant meant the danger of attack upon himself or an active breach of the peace involving a felony—should be punished and disciplined by his Commissioner. That policy has been followed.

"There were disturbances when those people came to the City Hall. There was disorder. If clubs were used, and used improperly, upon people who were not guilty of breaches of the peace, the Commissioner of Police was under direction, and I have no doubt he has followed the direction to impose discipline upon those men, and let me say to you concerning that matter that the day when that committee came to the City Hall no one had notified me of their intention to come or I should have met them as I met the earlier committee that called upon me. I am prepared at all times to meet all committees that come to the City Hall to discuss public questions with me and to present any reasonable demands that any City Government ought to consider or ought to sanction."

Iowa Votes for "Dry" Amendment.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 15.—With a majority estimated at 30,000 to 35,000, Iowa voters today decided to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in this State by constitutional amendment. The State has been dry by statutory provision for two years. The amendment becomes effective immediately.

CROPSEY ASSAILS THE G. O. P. LEADERS

Continued from Page 1.

had been changed to favor Mitchel, by erasing the cross from in front of Bennett and writing in one in front of Mitchel.

"Who is this man for whom it was necessary to commit all these frauds?," he demanded.

"The great posters on the streets, which show him in a uniform for the wearing of which, if he tried it, he would be arrested, say it is because he is a fighting Mayor. But for whom does he fight?

"When he aided in enriching his close personal friend, ex-Senator Reynolds, by taking troublesome real estate off his hands at fancy prices, when he fought in favor of these deals, was he fighting for the citizens of New York City or was he fighting for ex-Senator Reynolds?

"When he fought to turn over to a railroad the waterfront of New York City from 129th Street to Spuyten Duyvil, was he fighting for the city or for the New York Central?

"When he established a system of espionage by wiretapping, the like of which never existed in any country on earth, not even in Russia, was he fighting for the city or for private interests?"

Mr. Bennett said that there was no business man in this city who was fighting against Mayor Mitchel or opposing interests favorable to Mayor Mitchel who did not believe that his telephone wires were being tapped.

Mr. Bennett began a new attack on Mayor Mitchel for introducing the issue of patriotism, whereas he insisted that Mayor Mitchel had not shown that he possessed any large amount of that virtue. The audience applauded when some one shouted:

"He's a pasteboard soldier!"

Mr. Bennett went on to charge Mayor Mitchel with having wasted the city's money and crippled the city's power for real work of improvement by investing too much in "fads and extravagances" of Government—and buying too much property which "a ring of real estate speculators wanted to dispose of."

LA FOLLETTE HINTS DODGING OF INQUIRY

Asks Detailed Charges as to "Disloyalty" and Requires Full Protection.

MAY NOT APPEAR TODAY

Pomerene Says Committee Seeks First to Establish the Accuracy of St. Paul Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A decided hint was sent by Senator La Follette today to the committee investigating his utterances and attitude that he would ignore its request that he appear before it tomorrow with whatever proof he might have as to the truth of anti-war statements made in his St. Paul speech.

The Wisconsin pacifist demanded that the committee reduce its charges against him to particularized accusations, and permit him to make his defense in his own way after the procedure in criminal cases. "After" and not "before" these requests were granted, he said, he would desire to appear before the committee.

Senator Pomerene, Chairman of the investigating committee, replied in a conciliatory tone. He said the committee was seeking all the truth in the controversy. He hoped Senator La Follette would aid these labors by giving the sources of the information on which he based his statements. He assumed that, if the Wisconsin man had since found his statements not well founded, he would be "eager to correct them." Senator Pomerene concluded:

"The sub-committee renews its invitation of the 12th inst. for you to appear before it at the committee room of the Committee on Privileges and Elections at 10:30 A. M. on the 16th day of October, 1917, and hopes you will accept it."

Senator La Follette was silent after receiving the letter. His friends said that if he attended the meeting tomorrow at all it would be a mere technical appearance.

Raises Question of Disloyalty.

"The public has been led to believe," said Senator La Follette in his letter, "that the action of your committee is the initial step involving the title to my seat in the United States Senate, and that the investigation you are making is for the purpose of determining the validity of the charge of disloyalty made against me—the gravest charge that can be made against a public servant. If this is not the purpose of your investigation, then it seems to me both the public and myself are entitled to know it now.

"You further say in your letter of the 12th inst. that at the next session of the sub-committee, Tuesday, Oct. 16, it is the desire of the sub-committee 'to afford you (me) an opportunity to be heard and to inform the committee with reference to the accuracy of various statements in the speech referred to.'

"The procedure you contemplate following as indicated by the above, if I understand you correctly, is most extraordinary and wholly unprecedented. It amounts to nothing less than requesting me to support the accuracy of various statements—which are not indicated by you—in the speech in advance of any information from your committee that any of the statements are challenged, or if so, by whom they are challenged, or in what manner.

"Senator La Follett is argued that the humblest person accused of a misdemeanor invariably was confronted with the specific charge against him; with the evidence unfriendly to him, and face to face by the witnesses hostile to him. He demanded, therefore:

"What statements, if any, in the speech are challenged? In what respect is the accuracy of any statement in the speech challenged?

"Has any evidence been offered to the committee tending to show that any statement in the speech is not accurate? If so, I ask that I be accorded the right to inspect such evidence. I insist upon my right to meet face to face and cross-examine any person who challenges the accuracy of any statement in my speech."

This would include, according to the best information of the committee, Secretary of State Lansing, former Secretary Bryan, and President Wilson himself. All are said to have denied to Chairman Pomerene that Secretary Bryan warned the President, four days before the Lusitania sailed, that she was illegally laden with munitions, as Senator La Follette alleged in his St. Paul speech.

Expects Advice of Counsel.

"After these requests have been complied with," continued Senator La Follette, "if it shall appear that any evidence has been submitted to the committee tending to show that any of the statements in the speech are inacurate, I shall then and not before [These six words are underlined in the letter] desire to offer such evidence in reply as I deem necessary to meet the proof, if any is produced, tending to show inaccuracies in the speech. I shall expect also to have the advice and assistance of counsel at every step of the proceeding, as well as compulsory process to secure the attendance of witnesses and the production of records and documents."

Senator Pomerene replied that the committee conceived it to be its duty to ascertain the accuracy of the statements in the St. Paul speech "for the purpose of enabling the full committee to determine whether or not charges shall be later preferred." He admitted that at present the sub-committee had no direct accusation against Senator La Follette.

Regarding Senator La Follette's St. Paul statement, he wrote:

"Our only desire is to arrive at the truth of them before making a report to the full committee. The committee assumes that if the statements in the speech are well founded you will be glad to testify and to give your authority for them. If they are not, it assumes you will be eager to correct them and thereby assist the committee in arriving at the real facts. In any event they feel that the simplest and most direct way to conduct the inquiry is to invite you to appear before it as the one witness best qualified to verify the statements contained in your speech, or to make such explanation as you may desire, and to give the committee the sources of your information."

Senator Pomerene warned Senator La Follette that once he appeared before the committee all its members would consider it their right to question him concerning any phase of his St. Paul speech.

ACTION BY REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Petition to the Senate Asks Expulsion of La Follette.

The Republican Club, at its regular monthly meeting last night, adopted by unanimous vote a resolution calling on the United States Senate to expel Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, as his continuance in high office would be "fraught with danger to the Republic." Here is the resolution:

In this grave period of national concern, when the people of the country, inspired with grim determination, are prepared to offer their lives and all their material resources to preserve their honor and security against the sinister, brutal, and perfidious attack made upon them by the Imperial German Government, the supreme duty of every American is in every way to uphold the National Executive and all other authorities intrusted with the prosecution of the war for civilization and to refrain, by act and speech, from doing aught which will impair or weaken their efforts to bring about a successful and speedy conclusion of the conflict into which the United States has been forced. He who fails in this duty is recreant to the nation's interests, gives comfort and strength to the enemy, and becomes directly responsible for an increased and unnecessary sacrifice of the lives of America's defenders. Whether the offender occupy a high official position or an humble place in civil life, the nation's security requires that he be dealt with effectively, sternly, and promptly. The higher and more public his station, the more aggravated and dangerous is his wrongdoing.

Whereas, Robert M. La Follette, a Senator of the United States from the State of Wisconsin, has on various occasions, in the Senate and elsewhere, given utterance to sentiments which give conclusive proof of his opposition to the nation's course in entering and prosecuting the war in which this country is now engaged, and has by this conduct encouraged and stimulated others to seditious and disloyal speech and acts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Republican Club of the City of New York regards the continuance in high office of the said Robert M. La Follette as fraught with danger to the Republic and hereby respectfully petitions the Senate of the United States to expel said Robert M. La Follette from membership therein; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the club be and he hereby is directed to communicate with the Senators from the State of New York, to request them, at the earliest possible moment, to lay this preamble and these resolutions before the Senate of the United States; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions, duly authenticated by the President and Secretary of the club, be sent to the President and the Vice President of the United States and to the Senators from the State of New York, and that copies of the same be also sent to each other Senator of the United States and to every member of the House of Representatives.

DEMAND LA FOLLETTE QUIT.

Wisconsin Men Ask for His Expulsion or Retirement.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 15.—The following resolution, introduced by Irwin R. Nye of Bayfield, Wis., was unanimously adopted today at a State-wide meeting of the members of the Wisconsin State and County Council of Defense, meeting in the university armory:

"We declare emphatic condemnation of the course that has been and is being pursued by Robert M. La Follette, the senior United States Senator from this State, in opposing the prosecution of this war into which our nation has been forced.

"We demand that he, Robert Marion La Follette, do our State an honor by forthwith resigning his Senatorship. Should he fail so to do, we ask on behalf of the people of this State, who have conclusively proven Wisconsin's loyalty, that the Senate of the United States cleans itself by expelling him from membership in that body when the Congress shall have reassembled in December."

SUSPENDS GERMAN EDITION.

Appleton (Wis.) Paper Will Appear Herafter in English.

Special to The New York Times.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 15.—The Appleton Volks Freund, the largest German language weekly in the State outside of Milwaukee, has suspended publication, and an English language daily will be started in its place, according to Richard Meyer, President of the Volks Freund Company. This is on account of the stringent law compelling publishers of German papers to submit a correct translation of all war news, editorials, or comments on the war to the postmaster before publishing.

The Volks Freund has communicated with its subscribers and according to replies received they are unwilling to stand by the paper and subscribe to the English daily, although many say they cannot read English, but will have their children read it.

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MAYOR ASKS MURPHY ABOUT MR. HYLAN

Continued from Page 1.

light of the disclosures made this morning Mr. Murphy must explain, as well as Mr. Hylan.

"The public remembers that Governor Sulzer was impeached by Mr. Murphy after the club which Murphy held over his head had proved ineffective. I ask Mr. Murphy whether he was ignorant of Judge Hylan's past, or whether he knew of it, and intended to use it as a club should Judge Hylan become Mayor and prove disobedient."

Discusses Whitman's Statement.

Earlier in the day the Mayor, who appeared to be more confident than at any time since the primaries, commented further upon the statement of Governor Whitman that disloyalty was not an issue in the municipal campaign. All that Judge Hylan had to do to eliminate it as an issue, the Mayor said, was for him to repudiate William R. Hearst, Daniel F. Cohalan, Jeremiah O'Leary, and Henry Bruckner, the Democratic candidate for Borough President of the Bronx.

"I notice," said the Mayor, "that Governor Whitman in his statement last night said that he was only slightly acquainted with Judge Hylan and had no doubt of his loyalty to the country. I, like Governor Whitman, am very slightly acquainted with Judge Hylan—in fact, have only seen him across the bar of the Board of Estimate—but I do know who his backers are in this campaign. It is those backers who have raised the issue of Americanism and loyalty in this campaign; that is to say, the seditious and disloyal element in the community who are engaged in a bitter assault upon me because of the strongly American position taken by my administration.

"Now, to the point. If Judge Hylan wishes to eliminate the question of loyalty and Americanism from this campaign, he has a very simple way of doing it. Let him repudiate Hearst and all that Hearst stands for, the doctrine of the Hearst editorials. Let him repudiate Mr. Cohalan, Mr. Murphy's personal adviser, and all Cohalan stands for. Let him repudiate O'Leary, whose relative is directing Hylan's campaign, and all O'Leary stands for; O'Leary, to whom President Wilson wrote a year ago saying that he did not want his disloyal vote or the votes of men like him. Finally, let him repudiate Henry Bruckner, who supported the McLemore resolution and recorded himself thereby for the von Tirpitz submarine policy. That is the way we can get rid of the American loyalty issue in this campaign. We can't get rid of it in any other way."

The Mayor said that he was thoroughly satisfied with the receptions he had received to date at the meetings he has addressed.

"I am always satisfied," he said, "when a crowd wants to know something and gets an answer. In Greenpoint I had a crowd that evidently was not friendly, and they asked a number of questions. Every one they asked was completely answered, and they were silenced. I am not afraid to answer questions from the platform or anywhere else, and I do not think anybody is fit to be elected Mayor who is afraid to subject himself to questions."

The Mayor added that he was well pleased with the registration last week, as it showed that a large percentage of the so-called element of independent vote had been registered. The Mayor said he would keep right on making the so-called Gary school system an issue in the campaign.

"The school issue," he said, "will be an issue until the people understand what the school problem of the Board of Education and what the financial support of the Board of Estimate have been. It is an issue only because of the amount of lying that has been done about it. When understood, it won't be an issue, and our task is to make the people understand what the Gary experiment really is."

Queens Independents for Fusion.

Independent Democrats in Queens are taking an active part in the Fusion campaign in behalf of Mayor Mitchel, it was announced at Fusion headquarters yesterday. Headquarters have already been opened in various parts of the county. Joseph Fried has started a citizens' movement at Far Rockaway and is meeting with success in enrolling citizens who are independent in politics and who favor Mayor Mitchel's re-election. Independent Democrats of Jamaica have opened headquarters, with Alvin Dunham in charge.

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TIEUP IN HARBOR MAY BE AVERTED

Settlement of Difference Practically Agreed Upon at Washington Conference.

MAY ARBITRATE DEMANDS

Tug Owners Say They Cannot Grant Request of Men for Higher Wages and Shorter Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The danger of a tieup in New York Harbor because of the threatened strike of longshoremen and other workers was practically ended today at a conference attended by R. B. Stevens of the Shipping Board and T. V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Union. They left for New York tonight to confer with the employers, and said that wage demands undoubtedly would be arbitrated and the question of the open or closed shop put over for the present. Both were confident that a speedy agreement would be reached.

After conferences lasting four hours yesterday the New York Boat Owners' Association and the New York Towboat Exchange decided they could not grant the demands for higher wages and shorter hours made on them last week by their crews. The owners declared that they would turn over their vessels operating in New York Harbor to the United States Shipping Board for the period of the war, rather than submit to the demands. There are 170 tugboats belonging to the companies forming the New York Towboat Exchange, and their value is estimated at $5,000,000. The owners said in reply to the ultimatum sent out by their employes that they had been working for the Government in this port at a loss, but did not mind that, as they considered it a patriotic duty to do so.

Captains, engineers, and deck hands generally are satisfied, the owners declared, and the trouble, they asserted, was caused by walking delegates from the various unions urging the crews of the tugboats and floats to demand more money while the companies are all busy with Government contracts.

Both the New York Boat Owners' Association, which comprises owners of floats, barges, and any other kind of harbor craft that has no propelling power, and the New York Towboat Exchange have appointed a committee to meet R. B. Stevens, Vice Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, who is coming from Washington, and T. V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, at the Custom House today. Other representatives of the marine workers of New York Harbor will attend the meeting, when both sides will be heard.

"The demand for increase is made without relation to the service of the men employed on the tugs and regardless of their size," the statement of the New York Towboat Exchange reads. "For instance, it is demanded that all Captains of towboats shall receive $150 a month and board of $18 a month, making a total of $168. This is asked for a man on board of a small tug towing a single canal boat or a harbor lighter, the same as for the man on a large, powerful towboat handling ocean steamships. The example applies to the demands of each member of the crew on a tug, whether large or small.

"The present rates for towage are all that the business can stand," the statement further explained. "The shipping community whom we are serving can pay no more. Finally, none of our members will agree that our boats are to be manned by any but members of the association represented by the Marine Workmen's Affiliation, or any other organization."

The statement, in conclusion, announced the willingness of the members of the exchange to meet their employés and discuss their demands, but insisted that the Marine Workmen's Affiliation does not represent these employes.

Thompson Heads Broadway Association.

Jefferson De Mont Thompson was elected President of the Broadway Association at its annual meeting at the Hotel Martinique yesterday. The other officers elected were John David, First Vice President; E. N. Biggs, Second Vice President; F. G. Carrie, Third Vice President; E. L. Taylor, Secretary; E. W. Estes, Executive Secretary, and James E. Harrington, Treasurer. Col. Timothy S. Williams, President of the B. R. T.; George Hallett Clark, Chief Engineer for Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins; and Joseph E. O'Toole, Assistant Secretary of the United States Senate, delivered addresses.

COAL SUPPLY AMPLE, GARFIELD ANNOUNCES

Seizures by Communities in the Middle West Are Deplored by Administration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Communities really in need of coal can get it at Government prices, Fuel Administrator Garfield announced tonight, and the supply is ample to meet immediate needs even in the Middle West, where an acute condition arose through failure, he said, of cities to state their needs specifically.

Appeals should be made to the fuel administrators in each State, Dr. Garfield said, but where there is no State administrator, communication should be made directly to the Fuel Administration here.

Dr. Garfield, who has just returned from Ohio, where he discussed the situation in that State with Homer H. Johnson of Cleveland, the new State Administrator, served warning against attempts of communities to confiscate coal in transit, cases of which were reported from places in the Middle West.

"When local officials," he said, "have undertaken to confiscate coal for the use of public institutions or local communities, they not only have assumed to exercise powers not vested in them, but, at the best, would be required to pay contract prices for the coal, instead of the lower prices fixed by the Fuel Administration. When the Fuel Administration acts it has the power to furnish coal at Government prices."

Arrangements to relieve a threatened coal shortage in Michigan were made by the Fuel Administration tonight after the situation had been presented by Governor Sleeper and members of the State Coal Board. Enough coal will be diverted from shipments now going through lake ports to the Northwest and Canada to meet pressing needs.

Hearing on The New York Call.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Evidence on which the Post Office Department proposes to bar The New York Call, a Socialist daily, from the mails was presented today by Solicitor Lamar in a formal hearing at the department. Publication of seditious and disloyal matter is charged. Counsel for the paper was granted until Wednesday to submit a defense.

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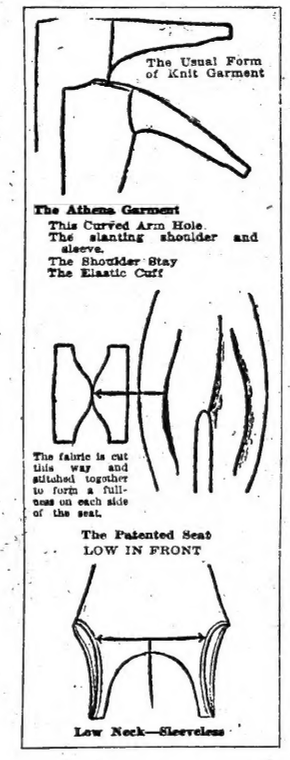

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Union Suits..... Reg. Sizes $1.25 to $3.75
Extra Sizes $1.50 to $4.25

For Boys and Girls
Separate Garments.....50c to $1.50
Union Suits.....95c to $2.65

To Dealers and The Public

GOING-OUT-OF-BUSINESS

SALE

OF FASHIONABLE WOMEN'S GARMENTS

Here is an opportunity to "do your bit"—to purchase imported models at exceedingly low prices—a big saving in money.
Because of unforeseen circumstances we are forced to immediately dispose of our business—our $25,000 stock, our fixtures and furnishings and our lease. To make a quick disposal we have reduced our prices to sacrifice figures. A wonderful money-saving opportunity! Nothing like it will come your way again this season. Don't delay if you want to get the full benefit of this wonderful sale.

EVENING GOWNS	$100 to $150	now	$50
EVENING GOWNS	$200 to $250	now	$100
AFTERNOON GOWNS	$100 to $150	now	$50
SERGE DRESSES	$75	now	$35
TAILORED SUITS	$100 to $150	now	$50
TAILORED COATS	$100 to $150	now	$50

Fixtures and Furnishings For Sale.

ANNETTE CHARLES
743 5th Ave.—Near 57th St.

Seventh Birthday Sales Throughout The House

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
STORE HOURS: 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. EVERY DAY

What shall it be— Bonds or Bondage?

Men's & Young Men's Suits and Overcoats

$25 $30 $35
$40 $45 $50

Models, patterns, colors new; tailoring finer than necessary to "get by" with better dressed men.

The Overcoats for Winter

Chesterfield, double or single breasted, form fitting—models for men of the athletic type and the magnate, too.

The Suits for Winter

The usual sack suits—and many unusual ones—some mighty good-looking double breasted models. Blues, black, browns, grays, mixtures. Sizes from 34 to 50.

GIMBELS MEN'S STORE—Fourth Floor

Chauffeurs' Outfits
Special at $48.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to match

For years these Brill Outfits have been New York's most noteworthy Motor Apparel offering. Now, with constantly advancing woolen prices and increased cost of production they deserve the careful consideration of every car owner who has a chauffeur.

A smart Norfolk jacket, trousers, double breasted overcoat and a cap—all made of the same fine quality gray worsted whipcord—at $48.50, or

The Suit.....$18.50
The Coat.....$28.00
The Cap..... $2.00

Other Outfits $64.50 and $78.

Catalogue and Chauffers' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

Produced in the Laboratory of Thos A. Edison

There, behind those secret doors, whence have come so many miracles of genius, The New Edison was conceived.

The same master who gave you electric light and motion pictures; who made the telephone and the telegraph practical, has given you also Music's Re-Creation.

Can you believe that Thomas A. Edison could have spent five full years of his fruitful life to give you "just another phonograph?" Is it not likely that his genius has produced infinitely more in

The NEW EDISON

No Needles to Change
Can Be Made to Play All Makes of Records

Think of this as an indication of what the master inventor has accomplished:

His instrument is the only one which has passed the test of actual comparison with the living tone.

800,000 music lovers have heard this test and, as over 500 newspaper critics have publicly declared, it was impossible for the ear to distinguish original from Re-Creation.

Who could expect so much from a "talking machine?" Indeed, what "talking machine" has dared to venture this test?

Is this not ample proof that Mr. Edison has produced a new musical instrument?

Come and Hear

this new art of Mr. Edison's before you decide. Compare it with old standards. Concerts of Music's Re-Creation in our Recital Hall, daily from 11:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. You are welcome.

Program Today:
11:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

William Tell Overture — Edison Concert Band
Whispering Hope — Marie Rappold and Christine Miller
Charmant Oiseau — Anna Case
Parigi O Cara—La Traviata — Alice Verlet and Guido Ciccolini
Caprice Viennois—Violin Solo — Albert Spalding

Easy Monthly Terms Arranged to Suit.
Small payment down. A year and a half to pay.

THE EDISON SHOP
The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan—Prop.
473 Fifth Ave., Opposite the Public Library.

CLOSES LOOPHOLES FOR ENEMY TRADE

War Trade Board Will Require Iron-Clad Pledges of All Seeking Shipping Licenses.

RE-EXPORTATION IS BARRED

Exporters Must Satisfy the Government as to the Final Destination of Every Cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The new War Trade Board lost no time today in exercising the powers granted in the Trading with the Enemy act, to end Germany's last hope of profiting, through indirect channels, by American products or capital invested in this country.

Hereafter exporters who apply for licenses must sign an ironclad agreement that they will not sell or deliver, directly or indirectly, or trade, or engage in the doing of any business with enemies or enemy allies or their agents, at least for the period of the war.

This agreement is to include all exporting and trading under severe restrictions which are set forth in detail. Exporters must make it possible for the United States Government to determine the final destination of every cargo and the actual use to which it is put.

It is provided that no business may be carried on through exporting or re-exporting with the Government, agent, or agency of an enemy country or its allies, and that American products must not be permitted to contribute even in the most indirect manner to the supplies of the enemy.

At present the Government is putting its program into effect by refusing to release ships of the northern neutral nations loaded with wheat and fodder which might feed herds in Holland and other countries which supply fats to Germany. Germany is represented, in the case of Holland, at least, by an unofficial agency which has dealings with an agency representing the Dutch.

The board's announcement reads:

"Shippers' agreement provided by the War Trade Board:

"The War Trade Board, created by the Executive Order signed by the President on Oct. 12, 1917, has drawn up the following agreement to be signed by exporters when shipping to their own branches:

To the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.:

In consideration of the issuance to us of the license or licenses for which application is pending before the War Trade Board, permitting shipment to us or to branch houses or agencies in countries other than the United States, we do hereby represent and declare and agree as follows:

1. That none of the articles contained in any of the shipments for the licensing of which applications are pending will be directly or indirectly re-exported, or sold, transferred, or delivered, either in their present or any other form, contrary to the engagement herein contained.

2. Neither we nor any of our branches or agencies are now engaged in exporting, re-exporting, selling, trading or doing business contrary to the terms of this engagement; and we declare that during the continuance of the present war we and none of our branches or agencies will export, re-export, sell, trade or do business, directly or indirectly, with any enemy or enemy ally as herein defined, to wit:

(a) Persons or associations of persons residing in any country or ally of any country with which the United States is at war, including any territory occupied by the military or naval forces of such enemy or enemy ally nation.

(b) Any such persons or associations residing outside of the United States and doing business within such enemy or ally of enemy territory.

(c) Corporations incorporated in any country or ally of any country with which the United States is at war, including territory occupied by the military or naval forces of such enemy or enemy ally.

(d) Corporations incorporated in any country except the United States and doing business within such enemy or enemy ally country or territory.

(e) The Government of any nation or ally or any nation with which the United States is at war, or any political or municipal subdivision thereof, or any officer, official, agent or agency thereof.

(f) Such other persons, natives, citizens or subjects of any country or ally of any country with which the United States is at war (other than citizens of the United States,) wherever resident or doing business, as may by any Presidential proclamation be included within the term "enemy."

3. And we engage not to sell or deliver directly or indirectly, or trade, or engage in the doing of any business with enemies or enemy allies, as herein defined, or for or on account of, or on behalf of, any such enemy or enemy allies during the continuance of the present war. And this engagement and declaration includes all exporting, trading and doing business and shall not be construed as limited to the goods or articles described in the pending application for license.

4. No sales or deliveries of any of the articles constituting such shipments shall be made without having first obtained the written approval of the United States Consul at the place where such sale or delivery is to be made.

5. This is a continuing obligation upon our part and shall apply without further agreement to all future shipments.

It is understood that the War Trade Board will soon issue further orders putting into effect new powers of the Trading with the Enemy Act. It is not unlikely that the German-controlled public utilities in South America, which are now permitted to obtain coal for their maintenance under license, may come up for drastic treatment, as the Government is determined to stop the use of money made in such manner to aid Germany, if proof is obtained that such aid is given.

The first order of the War Trade Board, made public tonight, tightens the embargo upon shipments of munitions to Mexico. In the future regular applications for permits must be made for such shipments, regardless of their size. Heretofore less than $100 worth of munitions could be sent into Mexico under a customs collector's license, granted upon a declaration by the shipper as to destination and purpose.

CONFERS AGAIN WITH MAYO.

But Daniels Will Give No Hint of the Naval Questions Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. — Secretary Daniels had another conference at his Wyoming Avenue residence tonight with Admiral Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet, who has just returned from the inter-allied naval conference at London. Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and other members of the General Board of the Navy were present at tonight's meeting. The Secretary refused to comment on the nature of these conferences or to authorize any statement regarding the oral reports that have been made by Admiral Mayo.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Men's Fine Overcoats

Of Substance and Style

$25.00 $35.00 $50.00

Conventional in cut and thoroughbred in quality. Conservative, straight-fitting coats of finest melton, vicuna and cheviot cloths in black and blue and Oxford greys, with velvet collars. Some slightly form-fitting for those who prefer it; all with that mark of well-tailored quality that tops off the appearance of the correctly-groomed man.

Also more spirited styles that feature the dash and distinction of the best custom-made models. Raglan topcoats with the London swagger; English Regent overcoats of unusual smartness; roomy ulsters, generous in drape and sweep. In tweeds, cheviots, homespuns, shetlands and other fabrics in a splendid range of colorings and patterns.

Exceptiondl Showing of Men's Fur Coats

For Street and dress wear, black and Oxford Kerseys and Buberry cloths in several mixtures; body and sleeves lined with Mink, Nutria, Hudson Seal, Muskrat or Marmot; collars trimmed with Mink, Otter, Beaver, Hudson Seal and Persian Lamb.

For motoring, outside Fur Coats of heavy Raccoon, Muskrat, Wombat and Dogskin.

$57.50 to $500.00

Men's Daylight Clothing Shop, Fourth Floor

Open Until 6 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

Magnificent Silks and Velvets

FOR CEREMONIOUS WEAR

Silks designed especially for Wedding Gowns and Bridesmaids' Dresses

Rare Velvets in marvellous color effects

Black Silks of the choicest qualities

ARE SHOWN IN THE DEPARTMENTS FOR SILKS AND VELVETS, ON THE FIRST FLOOR

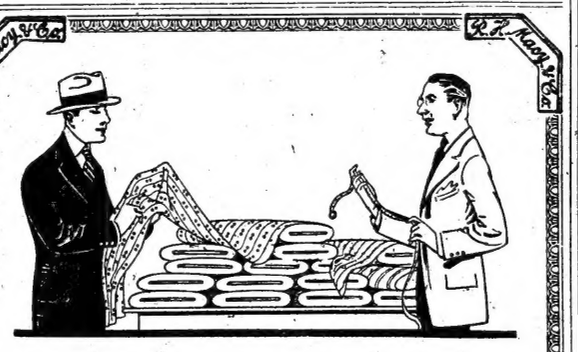
Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS

WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY



SHIRTS

TO MEASURE

After Your Own Selection

If you are one of those men who want their shirts to be different; if you want distinctive patterns to harmonize with your cravats and clothing; if you want a tailor-made fit, we have the shirtings, the facilities and the service to meet your wants.

Among the shirtings are imported madras, flannels, silks and other much wanted weaves for daytime wear—linens and piques for evening dress.

The shirts, put together by skilled workers in our own workrooms on the premises, will receive every attention necessary to good fit and finish.

Main Floor Balcony, 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

Clark & Weinberg

CLOTH COATS

Afternoon or Motor wear in all fashionable materials

Fur Trimmed Evening Wraps

Plain or Brocaded Velvets

634 Fifth Ave. Opp. Cathedral

SAMOVARS ❖ FIRE LIGHTERS ❖ WOODEN WARE

CHINA ❖ GLASS ❖ KNIVES ❖ FIRELESS COOKERS

SCALES ❖ DOOR PORTERS ❖ TEA WAGONS ❖ TRAYS

Silex Percolator. Four sizes; 2, 4, 6 and 8 cups. 4 cup size $5.50.

Coffee, for instance! It's merely a small detail of good housekeeping—and yet you find every single factor in its preparation ready for you at Lewis & Conger's. We are ready to help you from the first turn of the crank on a good, sturdy coffee grinder to the last sip in an attractive demi-tasse cup. From kitchen to dining room, from old-fashioned coffee pots to newest percolators—everything is here to help you.

LEWIS & CONGER

45th & Sixth Ave. New York City

❖ PERCOLATORS ❖ CANDLESTICKS ❖ FIRE SETS ❖

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA."

Are now showing—

(IN THEIR VARIOUS SALONS)

Exact Reproductions of Authentic Paris Models side by side with the originals—

in

GOWNS - WRAPS

SUITS and COATS

from

Callot - Cheruit - Lanvin - Jenny - Doucet - Drecoll - Premet - Bulloz - Georgette - Agnes - Beer and others

FRENCH MILLINERY

from

Reboux - Maria Guy - Talbot - Lewis - Lanvin - Groult - Alex Lucie Hamar - Cheruit - Louison - Rouget - Leontine - Lucie Gaby - Paulette et Berthe and Jane et Geo

LUXURIOUS FURS

in original Paris Models - Reproductions - Adaptations and Gidding Designs.

Complete Winter Outfits for Chauffeurs, $47.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap

¶ Saks' clothes for chauffeurs are made for *service*. They are developed in the best of woolens, and they are so skilfully tailored that they retain their beauty of line until the very end. Our complete outfit at $47.50 includes:

Suit of All-Wool Whipcord with either breeches or trousers.

Overcoat in double-breasted belted-back model. Made of extra heavy weight Oxford coating, lined with Wool suiting.

Cap to match.

¶ None are better, none as good at $47.50.

Ask the Man Who Bought One

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Ready to Deliver the New 4% Liberty Bonds

At 12 Noon Today

Those who desire to purchase the New Bonds outright can now do so at our bond booth on the ground floor.

$50, $100, $200, $500

Bonds delivered when purchase is made.

Buy Liberty Bonds

guaranteed by the richest, soundest country in the world.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Overcoats For Frivolous Weather

It's not safe for any man to set out for his day's activities without an overcoat—one that is light enough to toss over his arm if the sun warms up at noon. Our

Men's Autumn Overcoats at $19.75

Meet the requirements. Chesterfield model, silk lined throughout—a good example of conservative style and tailoring. Of dark oxford twilled thibet. Elsewhere they would cost you more.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Swagger Sticks, 49c to $4.96

Growing in popularity every day. Our collection includes sticks with caps of enamel, bakelite, sterling with emblems, solid gold—various materials in various sizes. Some with leather loops, some leather covered.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way.

All Silk Crochet Knitted Ties, $1.44

For neat appearance and long service it's hard to beat these knitted scarfs. Included are ourteen different plain shades, as well as heather mixtures.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th St.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clock, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clock. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Macy's ***Shaving Cream***

Antiseptic and refreshing. Lathers freely in hot, cold, hard or soft water,

Large Tube, 17c

Macy's—Drug Department, Main Floor, Rear.

Domet Flannel Sleeping Garments for Men, $1.44

Be prepared for cooler weather—buy now. Heavy strong and warm pajamas, cut full and roomy. Tan, blue or pink stripes on white grounds. Others at $1.09.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Conveniences

At the Public Service Bureau you can purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys, send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail or parcels.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

LOAN SALES JUMP ON HOME STRETCH

Continued from Page 1.

tors in his army of Liberty Loan canvassers, and that the sixty-one Captains were expected to bring in about 3,000 subscriptions daily. "I believe I do not exaggerate," he said, "when I assert that practically every person in New York is going to be reached in person by our canvassers."

The following subscriptions were announced yesterday:

National Bank of Commerce	$20,000,000
Guaranty Trust Co.	6,000,000
Fur merchants of New York	1,300,000
International Nickel Co.	1,000,000
Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo	1,000,000
Chandler & Co., Inc., (half placed in New York District)	1,000,000
Auburn Trades Committee	730,000
E. Naumburg & Co.	600,000
Worthington Pump Machinery Corporation ($300,000 in New York District)	500,000
Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London	500,000
Atch., Top. & S. F. Railway Co. (through Central Trust Co.)	500,000
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.	500,000
Adolph Lewisohn & Son (additional)	500,000
Germania Life Insurance Co.	500,000
National Bank of Glens Falls	500,000
Fidelity Trust Co., Buffalo	500,000
American Dyewood Co.	300,000
Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co.	250,000
People's Nat. Bank of Brooklyn	112,850
Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn	104,800
Percy J. Lawrence & Sons	100,000
Southwestern Petroleum Co., Buffalo	100,000
A. J. Wright & Co., Buffalo	100,000
J. F. Schoellkopf, Jr., Buffalo	100,000
Stein, Hirsch & Co.	100,000
Merchants Fire Assurance Corp.	100,000
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100,000
Fox & Pier	100,000
John Borg	100,000
Newberg & Co.	90,000
W. L. Hernstadt	50,000
Moses Newberg	50,000
Fifth Avenue Bank (additional)	50,000
Great Eastern Casualty Co. of New York	50,000
Nathan Frank	10,000

More Liberty Bonds Arrive.

Six million dollars worth of the new 4 per cent. Liberty Loan bonds arrived here yesterday from Washington, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York promptly placed them on sale "over the counter," and made allotments to sixty-six banks in this district which have urgently pleaded for the bonds. The bons should have been delivered long before this, but the delay in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving in Washington is said to have been unavoidable. The Reserve Bank had 425 "cash customers," consisting of men, women, and children, most of whom came to buy a $50 or a $100 bond. The sales totaled $41,700, the same including three $500 bonds and thirteen $1,000 bonds. Today it is expected that practically all the banks and trust companies will have a limited supply of the new bonds on hand, which they will sell for cash. The Reserve Bank will receive daily shipments from Washington, and it is believed that within a short time the demand will be supplied.

Mayor Mitchel addressed about 300 furriers at the Masonic Temple yesterday, and following his appeal for subscriptions to the war loan there were gathered up applications to the amount of $1,800,000. The fur merchants have come from all parts of the country and Canada to attend the annual Fall sale.

"Because you have made more money this year than ever before," said the Mayor, "your country has the right to ask you, and does ask you, to subscribe to the second Liberty Loan. No war was ever fought without money, and this is the most expensive war in history. In these days, when the loyalty of certain citizens in this city is being questioned, the best answer you can give America's enemies is to oversubscribe the loan."

Among those contributing $25,000, or more, were: Becker Brothers & Co., $50,000; M. Cohen & Brothers, $50,000; Chapal Freres & Cie, $100,000; William Eitingon, $50,000; Eitingon, Schild Company, $50,000; A. and J. Engel, $35,000; Gottlieb Brothers, $50,000; Gross, Engel & Co., $25,000; New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, $100,000; A. H. Herskovitz & Son, $50,000; William Jackmann's Sons, $25,000; Kaufman, Oberleder & Co., $25,000; S. J. Manne & Brother, $25,000; Joseph S. Steiner & Brothers, $50,000; Theodore Forer, $25,000; Joseph Ullmann, $50,000; J. Gaudig & Blum, $50,000; Kaye & Einstein, $25,000.

The Advisory Trades Committee of the second Liberty Loan announced yesterday that complete figures for the first two weeks of the campaign showed that the 120 trades in this city had raised $83,407,000. This is approximately $220,000,000 short of the amount that should be on hand at this time. The trades committees set out to obtain $520,000,000 in subscriptions. It is planned to speed up the work during the remaining eleven days.

The shipping export and import trade leads the list with $7,120,000 collected. Others well up in the column are: Tobacco trade, $3,391,000; sugar trade, $2,750,000; jewelry trade, $2,262,000; chemical and drug trade, $2,250,000; fur trade, $1,400,000, and the distillers, $1,000,000.

List of Trade Subscriptions.

Following are the total subscriptions raised by the trades of New York to the close of business Saturday, Oct. 13:

Trade.	Amount.
Pianos, talking machines, and musical instruments	$18,000
Machinery and machine tool trade	508,800
Shipping, import and export	7,120,000
Automobile and allied	1,063,000
Corset	60,000
Produce and fruits	191,000
Poultry	6,000
Butter, eggs, and cheese	84,500
Distillers	1,000,000
Spices	11,400
Sugar	2,750,000
Flour and grain	128,000
Wholesale and retail meat	500,000
Fish	48,000
Men's clothing	1,950,000
Tobacco	3,391,000
Jewelry	2,262,000
Fur	1,400,000
Interior decorations	780,000
Stationery	795,000
Linen	297,000
Small leather goods, trunks, and bags	250,000
Shoe manufacturers	67,800
Perfumery and soap	10,000
Sporting goods	5,400
Toilet preparations and specialties	5,400
Women's neckwear	170,000
Women's millinery	481,000
Paper box makers	25,000
Women's hosiery and knit underwear	514,000
Notion	161,000
China, glass, lamp, and house furnishings	150,000
Chemical and drug	2,250,000
Silk	1,250,000
Women's garments	300,000
Laces, trimmings, &c.	51,000
Cloaks, suits, and skirts	455,000
Yarns and art goods	428,000
Ribbon	184,000
Wrapper and kimono manufacturers	149,000
Machinery and machine tool	535,000
Hide and leather	2,050,000
Books	145,350
General contractors	21,000

Cold Spring, Islip, and Cazenovia have the honor of being the first towns in the New York Federal Reserve District to report an oversubscription of their Liberty Loan quota. Cold Spring leads with $80,550 in an allotment of $60,000, or 140 per cent.; Islip follows with $70,050 in an allotment of $64,500, or 110 per cent., and Cazenovia is third with $118,400 subscribed in a quota of $106,500, or 100 per cent.

Charles M. Schwab's Appeal.

Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in a statement issued yesterday, declared that the investor in a Liberty bond not only bettered his own position from a "long-range economic viewpoint," but also gave active support to the American Government in its battle to uphold the principles and spirit of 1776.

"Never before in the history of the United States has the ordinary citizen had the opportunity which is afforded to him by the second Liberty Loan," Mr. Schwab said. "Not only can he better his own position from the long-range economic viewpoint, but here is his chance emphatically and effectively to demonstrate that he stands behind his Government in the great fight for the principles and the spirit of 1776.

"It seldom happens that we have a national crisis which calls so loudly for the support of each and every citizen as does the present war. In fact, if this war is to be won it will have to be won by the sacrifices, personal and material, of the rank and file of the American people. Every buyer of a fifty-dollar bond can gain tremendous satisfaction from this situation. He or she has the most extraordinary assurance that the amount of money contributed in the great cause, no matter how great or small, represents the ultimate effort to preserve the traditions of our colonial forefathers—traditions so vital in their appeal that in less than a century and a half they have resulted in expanding this country into the greatest, the wealthiest, and, therefore, the most powerful nation on earth. The great duty for each of us now is to see that our priceless liberty is maintained, to see that not the least iota of this liberty be lost, to prove to the world and posterity that each and every one of us intends that this country's freedom shall always be at the disposal of all who desire it. The bit of money that each of us invests in this great undertaking cannot possibly be risked in a better cause, and the fact that it is risked so willingly, so unanimously, makes it certain it cannot be lost."

President Hibben Urges Aid.

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University declared yesterday that the success of the Liberty Loan would give to the whole world unmistakable evidence that the United States was in earnest when she entered the war. President Hibben said:

"If you purchase a Liberty bond you help to support one or more soldiers who represent you and are fighting for you at the front. In a critical emergency you help your own Government without any sacrifice to yourself. You can give and yet lose nothing by the giving. It is your country that the soldier fights for, as well as his own. It is your home for which he is ready to die. It is your wife and children whose lives and honor his own life defends. The chosen guards of your country are willing to go through hell itself for you and all you hold dear. Will you not resolve that the very best possible equipment shall be theirs, the wisest provision for their health and security, and the most skilful guidance into the storm of battle and the victory beyond?

"The success of this Liberty Loan campaign will be to the whole world a declaration and a proof that America is in earnest and is grimly determined to put an end as soon as possible, and once for all, to the hideous warfare which Germany has waged to defeat, degrade, and dominate the free peoples of the world."

The Governors of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, as well as the Mayors of all important cities within the Second Federal Reserve District, were urged yesterday by Governor Benjamin Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank to issue a proclamation similar to that of President Wilson, setting aside Oct. 24 for the holding of special Liberty Loan meetings in every community.

Guy Emerson, Director of Publicity for the Second Federal Reserve District, has sent the following letter to Isaac Gimbel, President of Gimbel Brothers, congratulating the firm on its subscription of $5,000,000 of Liberty Loan bonds.

Liberty Loan Committee.
Publicity Department.
120 Broadway, New York.
Oct. 12, 1917.

Isaac Gimbel, Esq., President Gimbel Brothers, New York City.

Dear Mr. Gimbel: It is my privilege to write to you in behalf of Governor Strong and the other members of the Liberty Loan Committee to express most sincere congratulations on your generous subscription of $1,004,000 of Liberty bonds for the New York store of Gimbel Brothers.

You have a large following in New York and elsewhere, a great portion of which will be guided by your spirit of patriotism and good business judgment. Very truly yours, GUY EMERSON,
Director of Publicity, Second Federal Reserve District.

A Liberty loan meeting will be held this evening at Cooper Union. The speakers will include Abram I. Elkus, ex-Ambassador to Turkey; George W. Wickersham, formerly United States Attorney General; John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, and Samuel C. Benson.

City College's plan of having every student subscribe a dollar to the Liberty Loan has been taken up by Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, and will be extended to all the students of the State of New York under the name, "The City College Liberty Loan Scheme." A committee of fifty representative City College men has been appointed to push the sale of the dollar subscriptions in the college and to speak on behalf of the loan in schools and other meeting places during the bond campaign.

WASHINGTON REPORTS THE OUTLOOK BETTER

Estimates of the Loan Subscription Now Reach a Total of $800,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. — Liberty Loan reports received at the Treasury Department today and tonight indicated a sharp upward turn of the subscription curve. From a total of $350,000,000 Saturday night the figures went up to $714,000,000, and the estimates at the Liberty Loan Division were that more than $800,000,000, or 16 per cent. of the expected total, had been subscribed. This means that in two business days the country has taken as many bonds as had been applied for in the preceding twelve days.

Unofficial and incomplete reports from eight of the twelve Federal Reserve bank districts, added to official reports from three other districts, showed a grand total of approximately $714,000,000. The official returns are known to be less than the actual subscriptions. The $800,000,000 estimate, which is thought to be liberal, makes allowance for sales in the Minneapolis district, from which no report has been received since the drive started, on Oct. 1, and the probable increase in the other three districts in which no new figures are available.

Totals to date, including official reports from the Richmond, St. Louis, and Dallas districts up to the close of business Saturday night, follow:

New York	$400,000,000	San Francisco	$31,000,000
Philadelphia	80,000,000	Richmond	21,827,000
Boston	55,000,000	Kansas City	9,050,000
Cleveland	72,000,000	St. Louis	7,785,000
Chicago	60,000,000	Dallas	3,175,000

Reports from New York previously indicated that the $300,000,000 mark had been passed. It was not until today, however, that the Treasury Department was advised that the New York committee had moved the hands of its giant clock, showing the progress of subscriptions, up to that point. The Philadelphia committee tonight made its first estimate on its district total, and it did not include sales in all outside cities, of which there have been many.

A flood of small subscriptions in the Boston, Cleveland, and Chicago districts greatly increased their totals and gave workers high hopes of achieving their maximums with the aid of large subscribers later. The Cleveland total was divided as follows: Pittsburgh, $29,000,000; Cleveland, $23,000,000; Cincinnati, $11,000,000; Toledo, $3,250,000; Lexington, $3,250,000, and Columbus, $2,000,000.

Six New England States reported the following totals: Massachusetts, $40,898,000; Rhode Island, $10,188,000; Connecticut, $9,805,000; Maine, $3,272,000; New Hampshire, $2,494,000, and Vermont, $1,924,000. Totals of some of the larger cities were: Boston, $25,000,000; Providence, $8,500,000; Hartford, $5,000,000; New Bedford, $2,410,000, and Springfield, $2,200,000. Plymouth, N. H., with a record of $510,000, was the first New England City to pass its minimum quota.

Thirty-one thousand persons have bought bonds in Chicago, bringing the total for the city proper to $13,742,350. Women will subscribe $1,000,000, it is declared. The Kansas City district campaign is "just getting under way," according to an optimistic message received tonight. The regular daily Liberty Loan luncheon in Kansas City today resulted in added subscriptions of $440,000.

From Coronado Beach, Cal., Secretary McAdoo today directed the Treasury Department to forward to the Governors of all States the following dispatch:

"The President by proclamation has designated Wednesday, Oct. 24, as Liberty Day, and has made the afternoon of that day a holiday for all Federal employes throughout the country whose services can be spared. The success of the Liberty Loan is so vital to the nation that it is the first duty of every citizen to support to the utmost the financial measures essential to the effective and successful prosecution of the war.

"The observance of Liberty Day by the people of each State in the Union will immeasurably stimulate the sale of United States Liberty bonds, the subscriptions to which will close on Oct. 27, 1917. The co-operation of the Governors of the various States of the Union is indispensable to the proper observance of Liberty Day and to the successful completion of the second Liberty Loan. May I not beg that you will by proclamation designate Oct. 24 as Liberty Day within your State and to make the afternoon of that day a legal holiday, if it is in your power to do so? If it cannot be made a legal holiday, will you not urge that stores and all public places be closed on the afternoon of that day and that the people in the cities, towns, and country districts join in appropriate ceremonies?

"I have requested the organizations co-operating in the Liberty Loan campaign to do everything in their power to encourage patriotic demonstrations on that day and to promote the success of the Liberty Loan. May I not also suggest that in your proclamation you request the Mayors and other local governing authorities to make it a special point to co-operate in their several localities to celebrate Liberty Day?

"W. G. McADOO."

URGES AID FOR BORROWERS.

Loan Committee Appeals to Banks for Easy Terms for Bond Buyers.

The Liberty Loan Committee has sent letters to all banks and trust companies in this district suggesting that a margin of not more than 10 per cent. be asked on loans secured by Liberty Loan bonds. Attention of the bankers has also been directed to the recommendation of the Clearing House Committee, of which Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, is Chairman, that customers of banks be encouraged to borrow freely for the purpose of financing their Liberty Loan subscriptions.

The letter sent to the banks follows:

"In order that the banks may assist subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan in every way, as in the flotation of the first issue of Liberty bonds, the Clearing House Committee again recommends that loans secured by Government bonds or interim receipts therefor be made, when circumstances warrant, at a rate not higher than one-half per cent. above the rate established by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the rediscount of paper secured by Government bonds or interim receipts, and that not more than 10 per cent. margin be required.

"It is further recommended that the banks freely use their discount privilege with the Federal Reserve Bank, and that loans to customers secured by bonds of the Liberty Loan should not be considered as part of the regular lines previously granted to them for commercial purposes.

"As the banks in rediscounting with the Federal Reserve Bank would obligate themselves to take up their bills at the end of ninety days, (the limit of time for which the Federal Reserve Bank can discount,) the suggested spread of one-half per cent. in the rate would seem equitable.

"The Liberty Loan is fundamentally one to be taken by the people, and customers of banks are urged not only to invest their surplus funds and present savings, but also to borrow freely from their banks in order to increase their subscriptions."

BOSTON TOTAL IS $68,381,000.

Every One Urged to Devote Hour a Day to Bond Sale.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Every man and woman in New England was urged today to devote at least one hour a day to work on the Liberty Loan to insure success in raising the maximum quota of $500,000,000 for this district. The Loan Committee expressed the belief tonight that the loan in this region was dragging because people had not given it enough serious attention.

Reports today added $9,291,000 to the grand total, bringing it to $68,381,000. Three banking institutions made million-dollar subscriptions on their own accounts, which were not included in the tabulated reports of the day. They were the National Shawmut Bank and the State Street Trust Company of this city and the Industrial Trust Company of Providence.

WHITMAN SPEAKS FOR LOAN.

Gives Addresses at Women's Bank and Before Body of Employes.

Governor Whitman made two speeches for the Liberty Loan at large meetings here yesterday. His first speech, at the "Liberty Bank," conducted by the National League for Women's Service, in Madison Square, was followed by a large sale of bonds. After the Governor and Sergeant Guy Empey of "Over the Top" fame, had spoken, Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, and other women workers helped to make up the list of buyers. The largest amount was $25,000, taken by Mrs. John T. Pratt, Chairman for the Second Federal Reserve District of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee.

In beginning his speech at Madison Square the Governor recalled political speeches he had made there, and told his audience that he had been asking for votes for political candidates or for something for only a part of the people.

"Now I am not asking you for something only for a candidate or a party, but for the people of the city, of the State, and for every citizen in the country. I am asking nothing you are not more than willing to give for the cause of civilization and humanity."

After the Madison Square meeting Governor Whitman went to a Liberty Loan meeting of the employes of Kurzman & Co., at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. His talk there was similar to that given at the Madison Square meeting. He said that by lending money "to the most secure bank in the world—our Government," the public was not only making a good investment, but it was also aiding in equipping and feeding armies so that there would be a minimum of loss of life from sickness and inability to combat the modern weapons of the enemy.

Governor Whitman and Sergeant Empey had as members of their party Mrs. William G. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and President Wilson's cousin, John A. Wilson.

INVESTIGATE CHEMICAL FIRE

Cause of Explosion in College Point Plant Not Determined.

Thomas Brophy, Fire Marshal in Brooklyn, continued his investigation of the causes of the $250,000 explosion and fire in the plant of the British-American Chemical Company at College Point, L. I., on Saturday, when damage was also caused to the plants of the L. W. F. Manufacturing Company, makers of airplanes for the Government. Several chemists of the British-American Company were summoned to the Municipal Building yesterday, but they reiterated that war supplies were not made in their laboratories, and that the fire spread to the airplane factory despite their efforts to check it.

Officials of the British-American Company said the fire had followed an explosion in one of the condensing systems and that they had been unable to find a cause for the explosion. They said also that an explosion had occurred in another condenser several days before and that the resultant fire had been put out without the aid of the Fire Department. No report upon the first fire had been made by the Fire Marshal, but he has expressed the opinion that it was accidental. He will continue the investigation.

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Speakers Wanted

The Fusion Committee of 1917, which is working for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel, wants volunteer speakers.

Flying squadrons are now being formed by the Fusion Speakers' Bureau, 244 Madison Avenue.

Call, write, or telephone 9300 Murray Hill, and give The Best Mayor New York Ever Had the benefit of your help.

Fusion Committee of 1917
W. H. CHILDS,
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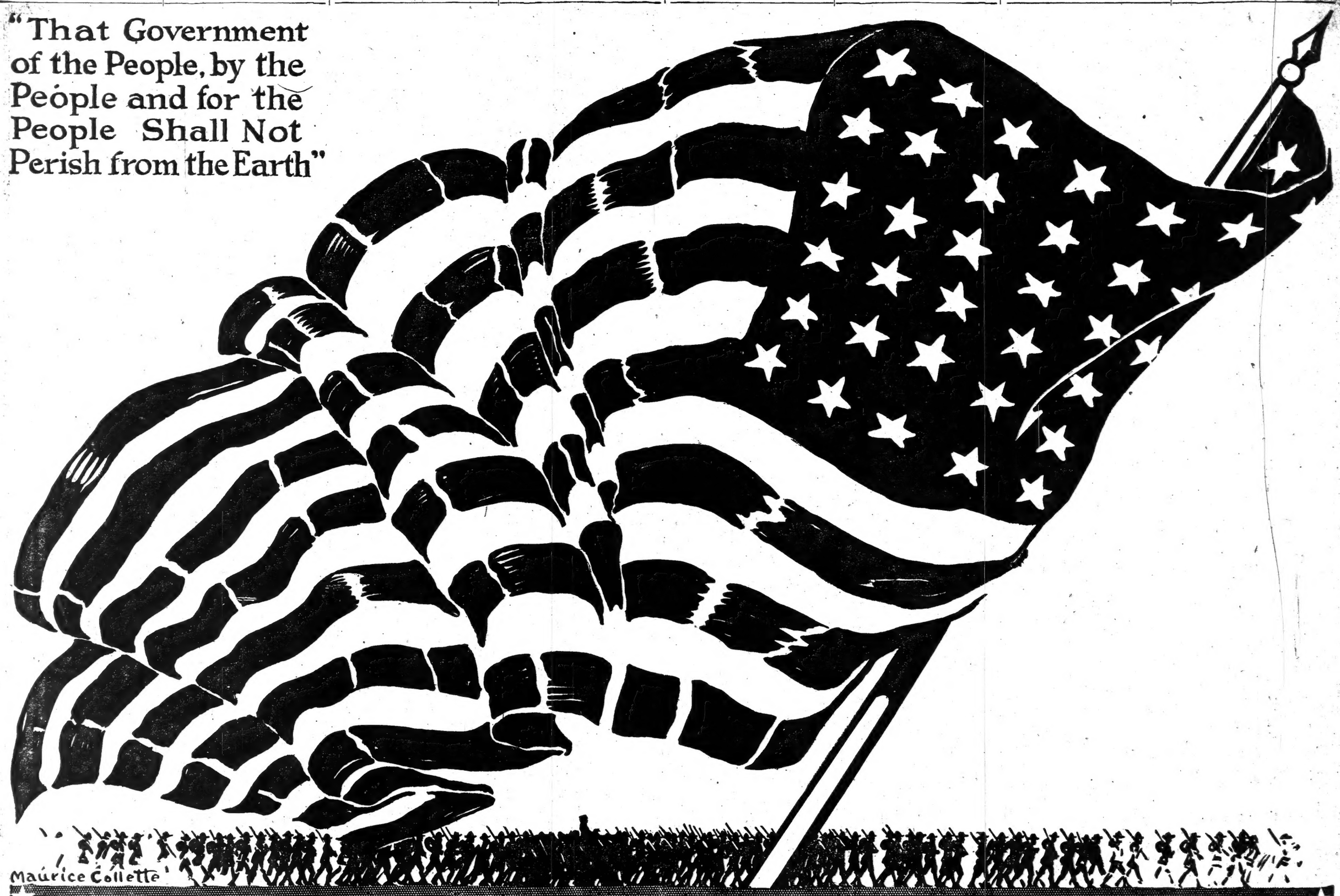

More Bonds and Less Blood

DURING the first year of the war the taking of a German trench cost endless lives. The fields of France were soaked with the blood of French and British soldiers.

Last week a wounded officer in New York described his part in Haig's advance. His regiment took a German trench without losing a single life. The German trench was demolished.

These are simple facts. Yet they are facts which go straight to the hearts of the men and women of the United States whose boys are going into the trenches during the next few months.

These facts do not constitute an appeal. They simply express the deepest, strongest, most lasting emotion of the human heart—the love of sons and husbands and brothers.

The bravery of men, the offer of their lives—is the great glory of manhood today. But the saving of these men from unnecessary risk is the triumph of modern science and invention.

This is the whole story. Let us give our men the most wonderfully complete protection that the genius and power of united America can devise. Guns and shells save lives. Liberty Bonds provide the guns and shells. Is there anywhere in this great, young nation a man or woman or child with heart so cold as to hesitate? Where the choice is clear between lending our money to our Government and permitting one unnecessary drop of blood to be shed by our boys in France—when it is bonds or blood—who will deny we will take three, five, yes, fifty billions of bonds if necessary?

Go to your bank or any department store today and put every dollar you can spare at work saving lives ***and bringing those boys home alive and victorious.***

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Liberty Loan Committee

Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway New York

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Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Our First Fighting Christmas

The stockings that are hanging from bayonets must be the first to be filled.

Santa Claus must make his first visit to the trenches, the turrets and the fighting tops.

The money best spent for Christmas this year will go for our officers, soldiers and sailors.

And the needs of the boys "over there," at the training camps here and on the battle ships have been more carefully studied by this establishment than by any other house in existence.

Send This to the Man Who Is Serving His Country

Every man in the Army or Navy who will be absent from home should fill out this blank at once, cut it out, and mail it "back home" for reference.

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(Remarks about Christmas): _____

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The Postmaster General has issued an order that Christmas packages for the fighting men in Europe must be mailed not later than November 15.

Have You Subscribed for a Liberty Bond? It Will Give You a Christmas Feeling

Sporting Guns and Ammunition
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NEW YORK GREETS LEADERS OF SOUTH

Southern Commercial Congress Meets for First Time in a Northern City.

DISCUSS AFTER-WAR TRADE

Propose to Spend a Million to Advertise Business Advantages of Dixieland.

CO-OPERATE WITH NORTH

Speaker Says World's Lanes of Trade Will Centre in New York.

The Southern Commercial Congress began in New York yesterday its ninth annual convention, and the first which has ever met outside of the Southern States. With Governors and Senators and Congressmen from most of the Southern States at the head of thousands of visiting merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, it was officially greeted by the State and City of New York and by representatives of Southerners who have become domesticated here, and set forth on a three-day program of depicting the varied activities and the unlimited possibilities of the Southern States.

A plan was presented to the congress for a comprehensive advertising campaign, at a cost of $1,000,000, to set before the people of the United States—the tourist, the investor, the merchant, the settler, the young farmer or business man who seeks a freer field than the one in which he has grown up—the possibilities of all sorts offered by the South. These possibilities and the solid achievements wrought by the men who have built up the new South from the ruins left by the civil war were portrayed by speakers from various sections of that region, and methods of economic improvement and advancement were talked over in various group meetings.

In another of these gatherings the response of Southern business men to the war emergencies was described by speakers from several different States, and in still another woman's work was discussed. Last night Southern Governors talked of the rising of the South in response to the nation's call, and the Southern Society of New York closed the day's meetings with a reception for the visiting statesmen.

The group meetings are continued today, with good roads and agriculture the principal topics. The diplomatic representatives of the nations allied with the United States are the guests of the Congress, and will be guests of honor at a dinner given at the Astor tonight. The diplomats will meet at the Waldorf at 10 o'clock this morning and will drive to Forty-first Street and the North River, where a naval vessel sent by Secretary Daniels will be waiting to take them on a tour about Manhattan Island. At 12:15 they will land at the Battery and will proceed up Broadway to the City Hall, where Mayor Mitchel and his Committee on National Defense will receive the diplomats, the visiting Governors, and members of the Congress.

The sessions are being held at the Hotel Astor and the headquarters are at the Hotel McAlpin.

SAY SOUTHERN STATES STAND BEHIND WILSON

Speakers at the House of Southern Governors, which met in the Hotel Astor last night as part of the ninth annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress, made it plain to their hearers that the Southern States were elaborately organized for war and that their populations, with but few foreigners to breed dissension, are unalterably behind President Wilson.

"The people of Maryland are wholeheartedly behind the President," said Governor Emerson C. Harrington of Maryland. "We have organized every hamlet in the State and committees of men and women have done splendid service. I followed the President with some reluctance when the Lusitania was sunk and we did nothing; I followed him with some reluctance when Mexican soldiers invaded our country and killed American soldiers and we did nothing, but I now thank God that we had a man like Woodrow Wilson at the head of our nation. Every Governor will stand behind him fair and square until victory crowns the American arms and until we have a worthy peace."

The loyalty of the South and its organized readiness to play a full part in prosecuting the war was pledged similarly by Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina, who presided. Gov. Manning asserted that his State would buy Liberty bonds to the limit. The gathering then passed a resolution indorsing the loan and urging all to participate in it to the fullest extent possible.

A new era for Pan America and Pan Americanism was one fruit of victory in the war which John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union, the next speaker, promised. He said:

"When the war is concluded, we will realise tht it has done more than any other international influence since the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine, in 1823, to develop ideal and permanent Pan American solidarity; that it has accomplished more than all the diplomatic notes of a century to make the Monroe Doctrine an unquestioned principle in the relationship of nations. After the war the Monroe Doctrine must and will become a great Pan American doctrine. Then it will belong to, and be espoused by, every other American Government from Canada, Cuba, and Mexico south to Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile, as much as by the United States. Then, being Pan American and supported by every American Government, it will be forever accepted and respected by the rest of the world—and, in its essence, become a world doctrine standing for the integrity, independence, and self-government of every nation, great and small.

"Victory for the United States and the Allies will remove for all time the only international menace to the Monroe Doctrine. The new Pan America and new Pan Americanism which will follow the war will also be so powerful in their own inherent strength and backing that never again can a new menace from the old world assert itself."

Governor Edge of New Jersey urged support of his Southern neighbors in efforts to maintain militia organizations within the States during wartime and to get for them necessary Federal support.

The varied enterprises of the State of Maine in support of the country in its emergency were detailed by Governor Carl E. Milliken of that State. Among them he mentioned the work of Committees of Public Safety and Councils of National Defense, the passage of laws providing for dependent families of men in service, additional police protection, registration of automobiles, and listing of alien enemies, as well as State-wide surveys of resources.

The response of Southern business to the war emergency was discussed at one of the sectional meetings of the Southern Commercial Congress, held in the afternoon in the East Ballroom of the Astor, and speakers from half a dozen Southern States told of the willing and energetic response which the business men of their particular sections had made to the demands of the national conflict against Germany.

Leland Hume, Second Vice President of the Congress, said that the time had passed when business men prided themselves on taking no part in politics, and now regarded politics as "the real business of the country."

"Business men are not moved by sentiment," he said. "Deeper and more serious considerations are required to put them in motion. But in the crisis that faces us practically all the business men of the country have risen in their might; they have decided that all that they have and all that they are shall be dedicated on the nation's altar."

Thomas S. Southgate, First Vice President of the Congress; William H. Saunders, its Treasurer; H. S. Shelor, Julian S. Carr, and S. T. Morgan told the various phases of the South's response to business conditions.

John Temple Graves, speaking on "The South and the New Republic," said that the spirit of patriotism in this war was like that in the Spanish-American war, when "the States south of Mason and Dixon's line gave more men to the service of the country in proportion to population than any other section."

Edward N. Breitung advocated the mobilization and extension of credits both for farmers and manufacturers, which he declared was a vital necessity if America is to compete with other nations which pay lower prices for labor and materials.

"We can get a credit system," he declared, "which will allow us to do world business and will enable us to pay our workmen large wages and have a far greater business than any other nation ever had."

NEW DEVICE WARNS OF AIRSHIP APPROACH

Calvin W. Rice Tells Southern Congress of What American Inventors Have Done in War.

American inventors have made great strides in improving methods of attacking aircraft, it was stated yesterday by Calvin W. Rice, Secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, who spoke on "The War Activities of the Technical Societies" before the Engineering and Research Section of the Southern Commercial Congress at the Hotel Astor.

An American inventor, Mr. Rice said, working in connection with the National Research Council, has developed a device for locating airplanes by sound, an invention which makes impossible a surprise attack by airplanes, and which enables a warning to be given in time, so that airplanes may be sent to attack the aircraft whose approach is detected.

Another invention of American genius, strengthening defense against aircraft from land or from warships, is an improved fire-control device for regulating the fire of anti-aircraft guns. Another American invention of great importance in air fighting and in making observations of the enemy from aircraft is an adaptation of the wireless telephone which makes it possible for one aircraft pilot to telephone to another while both are in the air.

One subject under investigation, which Mr. Rice touched on, was an application of the principle of locating airplanes by sound to the problem of finding the range of enemy artillery by the report of their firing. A number of American scientists are at work on this method of searching out enemy batteries behind the lines—a novelty of American origin in modern warfare, which is called "sound ranging."

Other American steel experts are at work, Mr. Rice said, in experimenting with a great many forms of steel protection to save soldiers in and out of the trenches from rifle and shrapnel fire. Mr. Rice said that it was believed that important progress was being made in this respect, but that no detail of protective armor being developed could be made known at this time.

One of the greatest achievements of American energy and scientific skill, Mr. Rice said, had been that of improving the manufacture of the optical glass required in all sorts of military and naval service, such as periscopes, range-finders, sights, and field glasses. Until the war began the United States had been almost solely dependent on Germany for optical glass, and the only modern periscopes in the United States Navy two years ago were of German manufacture.

Inventions and proposals for improvements in naval fighting apparatus were coming to the Naval Consulting Board at the rate of more than 200 a day, the speaker said, and this made necessary the continuous voluntary service of a large number of the representatives of technical societies, in order that everything submitted to the Naval Consulting Board should have a fair hearing.

Phinehas Varnum Stephens, a consulting engineer of this city and Chairman of the Engineering and Research Committee, urged that this country should not make the mistake, which England and France were now repenting, of stripping universities and technical schools of instructors in engineering and half-trained engineering students. He added that it would take five or six years to repair the mischief done, if a wholesale movement to the army of students and professors took place from technical schools.

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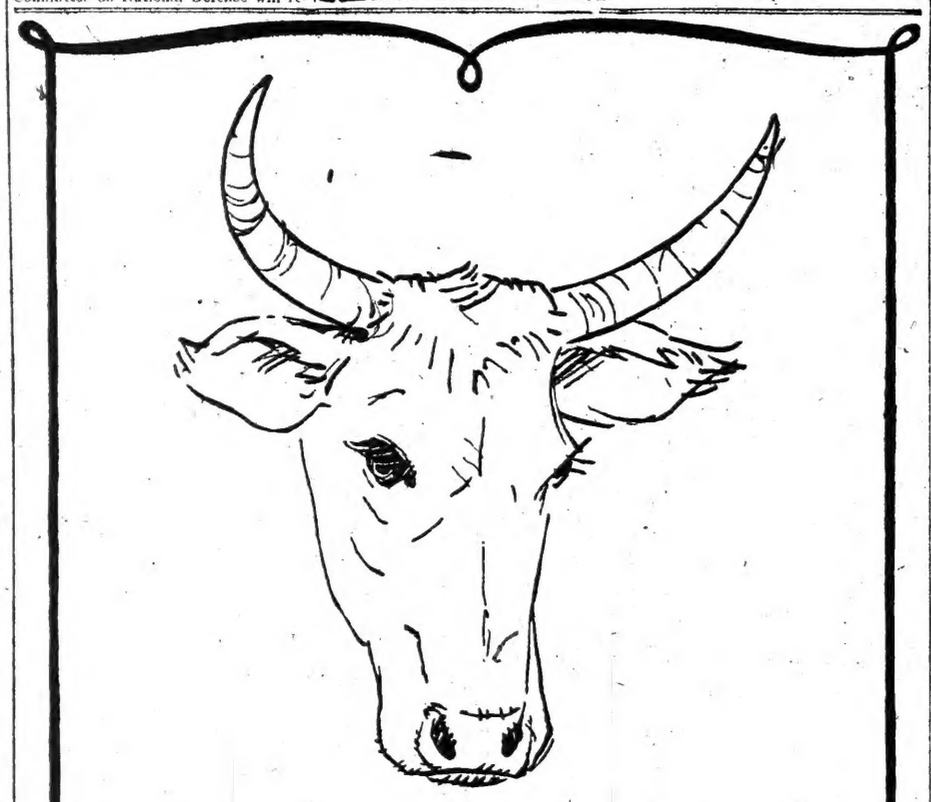

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Learn what is being done for your warriors, and why this war is your war.
You can help win this war and safeguard your dear ones.
Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., will preside.
Among others the following will speak:—**Dr. Henry van Dyke; Miss Kathleen Burke,** the Scottish Hospital worker; **Frederic C. Walcott,** Assistant to Food Administrator Hoover; **S. Stanwood Menken,** President of the National Security League.

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New fireproof building. Every facility for College & Business preparation for boys. Primary Classes. Individual attention when needed. Registered by Regents. Gymnasium. Tel. 8787 Riverside.

Miss Conklin's SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
Nineteenth Year. Commercial Engineers Bldg.
37 WEST 39TH STREET, N. Y.
Illustrated booklet on request.

BECOME A CHIROPRACTOR
Chiropractic—the leading drugless profession, with greatest present and future rewards. Open to both sexes. Day and evening sessions; excellent faculty; thorough equipments and science laboratories. Fees moderate.
New York School of Chiropractic,
1416 Broadway, cor. 39th St.

Riverside Outing Club FOR BOYS
9th Year. Classes for Boys, 7 to 14. Afternoons and Saturdays, in all branches of physical training. Indoor and outdoor sports. Gymnasium and swimming pool. Automobile service.
FRANK D. SMITH,
478 West 158th St.
Telephone 6047 Audubon.

New York School of Expression
Saturday morning classes for teachers opens October 13th. Six months' course. Teachers' certificate; voice training; reading; public speaking; story telling and dancing.
Saturdays, 3 o'clock, class for business people; elocution, conversation, public speaking. 318 W. 57th St. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

GARDNER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
11 East 51st St. Large fireproof building. Modern conveniences. Day and boarding pupils. Primary to Post-Graduate. Exceptional advantages in music. Expression. Miss Eltinge & Miss Masland, Prins. Opens Oct. 3.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
School opens September 24th. Lists open for applicants. The School Booklet will be sent on request. Address VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Headmaster, West 246th Street, near Broadway, N. Y. C.

ALCUIN PREPARATORY SCHOOL
114-15 West 86th Street
Kindergarten through High School.
PLAYFIELD
Reopens Thursday, September 27th.

KOHUT SCHOOL for BOYS
Boarding and Day Pupils.
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Tel. 367 Kingsbridge.

STEEN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
961 MADISON AVENUE.
Spanish Evening Classes. Special Rates.

SPANISH ITALIAN, FRENCH, RUSSIAN, etc., taught to refined pupils at BUGCINI SCHOOL of LANGUAGES. Estab. 1905. 220 W. 59th. Conversational classes, 30 lessons $10.

Nothing Unusual.

An advertising agency placed in The New York Times a want advertisement for a companion to a mother who had lost an only daughter. Three days later the agency wrote this letter to The Times:

It may interest you, as it certainly surprises me, to know that a little three-line advertisement, Help Wanted Female, (companion,) placed by us for a client on Wednesday, and appearing exclusively in The Times, was capable of producing 107 written replies and a number of personal calls. I have had some experience in this line, but that number of replies, and more particularly at this time, simply amazes me.

Want advertisements may be telephoned to

The New York Times
Bryant 1000.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOKKEEPING
No Text Books
No Home Work
Thorough, Practical and Complete Training
Two Nights a Week—Hours 8 to 10.
New Class Oct. 16th, 1917.
This class will be limited to 25 students to insure thoroughness and individual instruction.
YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN now holding subordinate positions, who desire to become bookkeepers and fill the many vacancies at better salaries, should take advantage of this course.
Broaker results are based upon intensified methods, and hence limited classes are only conducted. Write or telephone for personal interview.
The Broaker Accountics Corp'n, Inc.,
71 West 23d St., New York.
Telephone 4890 Gramercy.

Good Habits Are the Dynamos
of a successful life.
We eliminate those habits which make scrap heaps of precious lives. We study your boy, treat him as an individual, win his respect and confidence, and put him to work.
Prepares for College—supervised study and play, vocational guidance, talks by inspiring men. Outdoor and indoor gymnasium, swimming pool.
Send for Catalogue.
McBURNEY SCHOOL,
West Side Y. M. C. A.
318 West 57th St., New York.

Clason Point Military Academy
For Boys. Catholic Boarding & Day School. Directed by the Christian Brothers. Located within the environs of the city, centred in beautiful 110-acre Park, bordering on waters of Long Island Sound. Prepares for College and Business; combines religious training, military discipline. All Athletics. 35th year. Catalog on request.
REV. BROTHER ROBERT, Director,
Clason Point Military Academy,
(Branx.) New York City.

HELP!

DROWNING!!
Learn to swim before this happens.
Write for Booklet T.
Dalton Swimming Schools
19 West 44 St. 205 West 59 St.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS FOR BUSINESS WOMEN
A course of forty-five Lectures on law for business women and those interested in the management of property. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 11:00 A. M., or 8:00 P. M. First lecture, November 7th. Two scholarships covering full tuition in school of law awarded on completion of course.
Address The Registrar, Washington Square
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

The Comstock School for Girls
52 East 72d St.
Primary, intermediate and high school courses. Special courses for high school graduates—music, secretarial and domestic science. Elective courses in French, college English, history, and history of art.
MISS MABEL L. FOSTER, Principal.
Rhinelander 8477.

ACCOUNTANCY
Additional Evening Classes now forming in Pace Courses preparing for Executive Positions in Business and for C. P. A. Practice. For Bulletins write:
F. P. Lamphear, 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.
M. S. Tuttle, 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn.
or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Eastman-Gaines Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
1234 Street and Lenox Avenue.

ROSE L. FRITZ
(Winner of 40 Typewriting Championships)
SCHOOL
334 Fifth Ave., Entrance 33rd St.
Shorthand Dictaphone — Expert Touch Typewriting Secretarial
Day and Evening

FALL IN LINE
If not as a "Trencher," then as a 100 Pt. Worker.
Prepare at
N. Y. School of Accts.

WOOD'S Business School
FIFTH AV. AND 125TH ST.
37th Year, 60,000 Graduates.

CHIEF SCHOOL SECRETARIAL DEPT. 5 BEEKMAN ST.
Stenography, Touch Typewriting, Telephoning, Dictaphoning. Special speed classes. Civil Service preparation; genuine individual instruction by specialists. Day, Evening.

ILLING — Instruction in day and evening classes. Positions secured.
New York School of Filing
Singer Building,
New York.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
542-544 Fifth Ave. (45th St.). Oldest and preeminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent positions. Write for Catalog T. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

Paine REMINGTON SECRETARIAL COURSE, also Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc. Telegraphy taught individually Day and Eve. 1931 B'way, cor. 65.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening Shorthand, Bookkeeping. Secretarial Courses. Register now.

SPANISH ITALIAN, FRENCH, RUSSIAN, etc. Using our "Logical Method," no pupil is a failure.
Berlitz School of Languages, 315 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 1848

Bryn Mawr School for Individual Development. Backwardness, speech defects, nervous irritability, School subjects. Alice C. Hinckley, M.A., Director, Box 96, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

GENTLEMAN taking up higher position wishes to take private course in accounting; terms must be reasonable. P 133 Times.

Are you ineligible for military service? Enter a technical school. Geo. F. Swain, LL.D., Mass. Inst. Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

FREE CATALOGS OF ALL SCHOOLS OR CAMPS in U. S. Apply 1012 Times Bldg., or 'phone Bryant 3940.

ELOCUTION DANCING. Children, Adults. Guest Studio, 142 West 42d, opp. Knickerbocker Hotel.

FRENCH classes, kindergarten style; partly outdoor. Miles Blanchard, 51 East 59th.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

Institute of Musical Art of the City of New York
FRANK DAMROSCH, Director
An endowed school. Complete courses in all branches of Musical Art. Preparatory, Regular, and Post-graduate Departments.
Session—October 15th, 1917, to June 1st, 1918.
Examinations—Oct. 1st to 11th, inclusive.
For prospectus and information, address
SECRETARY, 120 Claremont Av., N. Y.

Musical Art Academy 301 West End Av. Phone 3793 River
All Branches of Music Taught.

CALLS FOR $1,000,000 TO ADVERTISE SOUTH

E. B. Wilson Urges Commercial Congress to Conduct Wide Publicity Campaign.

BUREAU FOR NATION ALSO

Lindsay Russell Says England and Germany Used Publicity to Promote Their Interests Abroad.

In the North Ball Room of the Astor yesterday afternoon one of the sectional meetings of the Southern Commercial Congress discussed the question of advertising the resources and possibilities of that district under the slogan, proposed by Edwin Bird Wilson of "Success in the Sunny South." Mr. Wilson proposed a plan for this advertising, St. Elmo Massengale of Atlanta and Herbert S. Houston discussed the need of it. Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore told how his city had been advertised with great success, and Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society, discussed methods of national advertising.

Mr. Russell made a strong plea for publicity work by the United States to put trade conditions in this country before the world in the years to come, and discussed the publicity methods of other nations. Germany, he said, had persistently sought to sow discord among other nations, treating public opinion as a commodity to be bought and sold; England had freely used publicity to promote her interests abroad, and the Japanese had been handicapped by "the barrier of language, their instinctive reserve, and Bushido, the old samurai spirit of silence under attack."

Nations in Need of Good-will.

"A nation," he said, "like a business corporation, stands in need of good-will. It cannot in this age live to itself alone. A national Government is compelled to deal with so many problems of commerce and finance and on so vast a scale that it may, without losing sight of its other functions, regard itself as a gigantic corporation inrusted with the task of safeguarding the interests and material welfare of its nationals.

"With the end of the world war will come baffling problems of reconstruction. Money must be secured with which to rehabilitate industry and commerce. A market must, therefore, be obtained for securities. There will be keen competition also to control the tides of tourist travel bringing their rich argosies of treasure. How are these feats to be accomplished? We are on the eve of a contest of extra-national publicity such as we have not heretofore seen.

"What are we as a nation doing to extend our ideas, our ideals and our social system into foreign lands to blaze the trail through national publicity for American trade and industry, especially in those countries where the barrier of language exists? Neither our Government nor our Chambers of Commerce have given this subject the attention it merits, nor have individual Americans who are doing this work for the common good, such as publishers of American papers in foreign countries and others at home rendering a service of interpretation, had the encouragement and support they deserve.

"It becomes a vitally necessary for us to anticipate what Germany, as an outlaw nation, and other nations may do after the war to further national policies through publicity, legitimate and otherwise. Our national security demands at least defensive measures. Educational publicity is especially needed in Russia just now to combat the influences working against us.

Advocates Publishing Papers Abroad.

"The establishment in foreign countries of clean and progressive weekly American newspapers, such as we have in The Japan Advertiser in Tokio, published daily, primarily for their influence on the vernacular press and to create a bulletin service of brief news items in each country, supplemented by direct advertisements in vernacular papers, are points to be considered.

"A weekly paper would have a limited circulation, but it would be clipped largely by American papers, and thus it would serve as a window through which we could look into those countries. As an offensive and defensive measure the necessity will become apparent to us as we become more aggressive in foreign trade. True, American publications already exist, but they cannot well subsist after the war without support, which will surely be proffered from other sources if American merchants do not do their part. Perhaps there is no better way to approach this whole subject than through a permanent bureau specializing on this one subject.

"Nations, in their attempt to influence public opinion, have tried various methods. Germany is the most conspicuous example of persistent effort to further national policies and commerce, treating public opinion as a commodity to be bought and sold. Her campaign was successful for the reason that it was unsuspected, and therefore, no effort was made to offset it. The war between Russia and Japan is a case in point. In the light of subsequent events it is fairly clear how German statesmen used the German press and the Russian press to bring about that war. We now know to what a strain the friendly relations between the United States and Japan have been subjected in the last ten years and the trouble we have had with Mexico as a result of German propaganda.

"France, too, has been the victim of Prussian intrigue. Prior to the present war Germany attempted to manipulate the French press in such a maner as to partially defeat armament appropriations and to disrupt other national policies. All this is now a matter of history. The present Bolo Pacha disclosures reveal a continuation of her policy and indicate what we must combat in future.

A favorite method of press control has been to combine German banks and business houses in an agreement to patronize the advertising columns of only those papers which gave prominent and favorable display to German news and propaganda.

"Shanghai has been the centre of activity, and the German Boxer indemnity, the fund from which German publicity in the Far East, and to some extent in the United States, for the purpose of creating dissension between this country and Japan, was directed. In fact, China has been a hotbed of political intrigue and vicious international publicity.

"Great Britain has freely used publicity to promote her interests in foreign countries. Reuter's News Service has been one of the agencies employed. Recently a huge patriotic fund has been raised by subscription in England for the purpose, it is said, of 'saving England's face' and post-bellum commerce, especially in the Orient. Press propaganda, reinforced by pamphlets, tracts, and moving pictures, is being spread throughout China. Britishers almost without exception, business men, and even missionaries, are doing their part to preserve the good will which England has built up in that country after years of effort. One of the most credible publications in the Orient, The New East of Tokio, has this purpose in view. Only last year Great Britain established a school for Oriental studies in London, at an annual cost of $75,000.

Japan Lacks Publicity.

"Japan has done little to place her story before the world. Let a libel be published in the United States against England, France, Russia, or Germany, and at once from a thousand sources there spring denials and a statement of the facts. Even China has a potent voice in self-defense through hundreds of Chinese educated in this country and three or four thousand Americans residing in China. She also maintains a news bureau in New York. But one may publish any misstatement or canard regarding Japan; one may write a muckraking article flagrantly unjust to the Island Empire, with comparative impunity. There is no loss of subscriptions to the publisher; there are no wrathful advertisers. In the entire United States there are only a few Japanese who can or will write effectively in defense of Japan. There are but few Americans who have the knowledge and the inclination to do so. Why it may be asked, do not the Japanese adopt the tactics of other nationals? The barrier of language and their instinctive reserve handicap them. Bushido, the old Samurai spirit of silence under attack, is theirs. Japan has no Roosevelt or Lloyd George to advertise and popularize her."

Mr. Russell also referred to the national advertising undertaken by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the specific work of Brazil in advertising coffee and Formosa tea. He predicted that the United States would probably be the principal scene of competition in national advertising after the war, but thought that this would be of considerable benefit to this country by rousing the American people to greater knowledge of and interest in foreign peoples and affairs.

Advertising Helped Baltimore.

Mayor Preston told of the work Baltimore had done in advertising her great improvements in public utilities, transit and terminal facilities, and harbor and dock conditions, and said that this campaign had resulted in the acquisition of $100,000,000 worth of new industries and additions to old plants for the city.

"An intelligent, active, and discriminating follow-up," he said, "is in the minds of advertising men the most important and perhaps the most difficult. Now a city government rarely contains in its municipal activities an agency suited to carefully follow up prospects that have come in reply to advertisements, and the jealousy among manufacturers and the membership of trade bodies often will prevent a satisfactory examination and exploitation of the prospects as they come in. This question of follow-up is embarrassing and difficult. In practice we have had to depend on the multiplicity of our agencies in getting good results."

Mr. Houston said that if the Congress adjourned without a definite plan to give wide and effective distribution to the information about the South that was presented there it could be likened to a high-power dynamo with no machinery to run.

"The South," he said, "has been advertised to its hurt and disadvantage more than any other section in the world. The news of a lynching will travel further than the news of all the work the South has done in building up the black man so that he may be a useful member of society. A Frank case will get more publicity, to the great damage of the South, than the factories you are building, the colleges you are endowing, the progress you are making on all constructive lines. Why shouldn't this congress see that the whole truth about the South is told?"

Mr. Massengale undertook to present the variety and extent of Southern resources and their great growth in recent years, as well as the varied appeal which the South makes, not only to Northern money but to Northern settlers.

"The South should advertise," he said, "for the same reason that any business firm should advertise—because she has the goods and knows it, but all the world doesn't know it. She was the poor relation of Uncle Sam's family a few years ago, but now, praise Providence, she has grown up and learned to make a living for herself, with a little bit left over for the rest of the country!"

He told of the attractions of Southern land and the Southern climate, no less for the young farmer who finds that the lands about his own home are all pre-empted and cost more than he can afford than for the "business men who have left their investments in safe hands and are in search of a climate where they can play golf 350 days in the year and poker the other fifteen."

Would Spend a Million.

Mr. Wilson presented a plan for a three-year advertising campaign, to be conducted by the congress, at a cost of $1,000,000. The slogan, he said, should be "Success in the Sunny South," and most of the advertisements should be in the form of stories of success.

He recommended the use of magazines, newspapers, agricultural, and trade publications, moving pictures, and art posters in the campaign, and a clearing house for information, to be established by the Congress, which should not only answer queries and conduct follow-up work but prepare booklets of information and clear the literature of publicity and information of all the business and industrial bodies of the Southern States.

"A great and far-reaching economy," he said, "could be effected in this national emergency by directing the efforts of farmers and manufacturers to the fields of the Southland, where farming and manufacturing can be carried on uninterruptedly the twelve months of the year; where several crops instead of one can be grown between January and December; where raw materials are at hand in unlimited abundance, and where the labor problem is less complicated than in most parts of the country. In this great crisis the nation cannot afford to waste the efforts of its agriculturists on barren ground under unfavorable climatic conditions. It cannot afford to waste the efforts of its manufacturers in places far remote from raw supplies and under unfavorable labor conditions."

LAUD ALLIES' PRESS FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

300 Newspaper Editors and Publishers Guests of Southern Congress.

Nearly 300 newspaper editors and publishers were entertained at luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin by the Information Committee of the Southern Commercial Congress, of which Herbert S. Houston, Chairman of the National Advertising Advisory Committee, and ex-President of the Associated Advertising Club of the world, is Chairman. Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Paris Matin, was the guest of honor, and responded for France; Melville E. Stone, general manager of The Associated Press, spoke for America, and Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, managing editor of the East and West News Bureau, for Japan. Their speeches were a tribute to the efficiency and public service of an honest press, and a warning of the evil influence of corrupt or sensational publication.

Mr. Houston, in introducing the guest of honor, praised the work of the newspapers of America and the allied countries in pointing out the true interest of their nations and in setting forth the truth in answer to the campaigns of manipulated news which were part of the war methods of the Central Powers.

"It is because the press is a shining mark of power," he said, "that Germany has launched against it every poisoned arrow she could find in her armory of treachery and mendacity. But even so skilful an archer as Bolo, supported by so infamous a diplomat as Bernstorff, has accomplished little in Paris or New York except to throw into high relief the incorruptibility, fidelity, and patriotism of the press of the Allies. A few yellow exceptions on either side of the sea are conspicuous, not because of their importance, but because of their dishonor."

It was to those yellow exceptions, however, that Dr. Iyenaga devoted a considerable portion of his speech. He dealt particularly with what he called the insane attacks of American yellow journals on Japan, and their effect in Japan. From some Japanese papers, he said, they had provoked response, but had not affected the representative papers of his country.

"The respectable and influential papers of Japan," he said, "remained undisturbed, and simply ignored the extravagance of American yellow journalism, for they had a clear insight into the business policy of some American papers to secure wide circulation and the inside working of American politics. The responsible press of Japan has never wavered in its profound faith that the best interests of America and Japan lie in their perfect mutual understanding, and has consequently never stooped to play a dirty trick by furthering its private interest at the expense of the public weal.

"The ideals of America and Japan are one and the same. We want the sanctity of treaties to be respected, and not to be torn up into scraps of paper at the whim of the war lord of Europe. We want the principle of 'Live and let live' firmly established, and its antithesis, 'We are the overlords of the earth, let the rest go to the devil,' which in German is 'Deutschland ueber Alles,' eternally banished from the face of the globe."

Mr. Lauzanne attributed the unity and patriotism of all classes in France very largely to the attitude of the press, which, without regard to partisan views, had been loyal to the nation and unwaveringly patriotic.

"We are fighting for an ideal of liberty," he said. "That spirit of Prussianism which is opposed to liberty must go. We fight for a victory that will not be a victory for England, for France, for Russia, or for the United States merely, but for all the world, and for peace and liberty and democracy."

Mr. Stone praised the loyalty of the press in America, and told how at a meeting of The Associated Press, 1,100 newspaper proprietors had voted as one man for firm support of the war. He discussed the behavior of the German authorities, and said: "For a hundred years to come persons with German names will blush for shame whenever they think of the atrocities committed by the German Government."

Harry Lauder entertained the guests, and then at the close of the luncheon turned to seriousness, told how one of his sons had been killed at the front, and declared that there must be no cessation of the war until Prussian autocracy was crushed.

A reception was held in the afternoon by the Woman's Auxiliary of the congress in the Rose Room at the Hotel Astor. Miss Louise G. Lindsley, the President of the General Woman's Auxiliary, made an introductory address. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Chairman of the New York Woman's Auxiliary, welcomed the women attending the congress to this city. A response was made by Mrs. Moultrie Mordecai, State President of the Woman's Auxiliary of South Carolina. The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, President of the International Council of Women, made a brief address. An address was also made by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett of Virginia.

GOVERNOR AND MAYOR WELCOME DELEGATES

President of Congress Says This City Will Soon Be Focusing Point of World's Trade.

The delegates to the Southern Commercial Congress were greeted in the name of New York yesterday at the Astor in the opening session of their three-day convention, and were told by Governor Whitman that the South was destined to be the central link in the chain of countries unravaged by war, the three Americas, on which would fall much of the work of rehabilitation of the world in the years to follow the great conflict.

"In the post-bellum period," he said, "the section which you gentlemen represent should know a development unprecedented outside of America, for the very qualities that have made America in 100 years what she is will be at the call of the world, which as never before will be the voice of humanity in dire need.

"We have excused our lack of military preparedness on the ground that we did not believe that war was coming. We cannot excuse our failure to prepare commercially for the aftermath by saying that we do not believe it is going to end. With nine Central and South American countries already hand in hand with us, it is the highly important task of the South to draw more of them to us and to hold to the United States those already united with us.

"New York as the financial centre, working through and with the Southern Commercial Congress, may be the means by which a lasting understanding can be achieved. The opportunity presents itself to New York to become the primary money centre of the world, to this end we must become the trade centre, and in order to become that we must cultivate and build up new markets for our manufacturers and merchants, and the work, therefore, of the Southern Commercial Congress is a labor in which New York must properly co-operate for the sake of her own future as well as for your

"The wonderful South, whose men and women have done so much for humanity, is a vast field for American enterprise, and in time of peace, which, God willing, may come soon, we shall turn to you, knowing that humanity cannot call in vain on you for the development of your resources to the full, not only for your own benefit, but for the advantage and benefit of all mankind."

The congress opened with an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim of Washington, D. C., and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the New York General Committee of the congress, delivered the first of the addresses of welcome.

"From the first," he said, "the aim and purpose of the Southern Commercial Congress was national in spirit. The progressive men of the South—her merchants, business men, and statesmen—recognize, even more intensely, perhaps, than the rest of the country, that the era of sectionalism has passed, and that interest, duty, and patriotism alike demand as never before that the North, East, South, and West be riveted together in co-operative bonds of national solidarity."

William A. Barber, President of the New York Southern Society, and Mayor Mitchel also spoke in greeting to the congress, and Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, the President of the body, responded.

TO GREET ALLIED DIPLOMATS.

Representatives of 13 Nations Will Be Welcomed at Congress.

New York City will welcome today as one group the diplomats of all the allied nations who are coming to the city as the guests of the Southern Commercial Congress. They will be received at the City Hall at noon by Mayor Mitchel. The diplomats will parade from Pier A, at the Battery, starting at 12:30 o'clock. They will be escorted up Broadway by the Old Guard, a detachment of sailors from the navy yard, and two companies of soldiers from Governors Island.

At the City Hall the thirteen distinguished visitors, representing France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Russia, Portugal, Siam, Cuba, China, Panama, Serbia, Belgium, and Greece, will be welcomed by a reception committee of which George T. Wilson is Chairman, and Oscar Straus, Charles E. Hughes, Job Hedges, George W. Wickersham, E. R. Outerbridge, Morgan J. O'Brien, and William Fellowes Morgan are members.

The Mayor will greet the diplomats and the officers of the Southern Commercial Congress in the Council Chamber at 1 o'clock. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, President of the congress; Mr. Straus, and Jean J. Jusserand, French Ambassador, will also speak.

AVIATRIX SEEKS DIVORCE.

Mrs. Dorothy Rice Peirce Alleges Non-Support and Cruelty.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 15.—Mrs. Dorothy Rice Peirce of New York City, daughter of the late Isaac Rice and an aviatrix of some renown, has filed suit for absolute divorce from Waldo Peirce of Bangor. She alleges non-support and cruel and abusive treatment, specifying that in February, 1915, her husband struck her and knocked her down in a New York restaurant, and again in the same Winter. The case will not be heard until January.

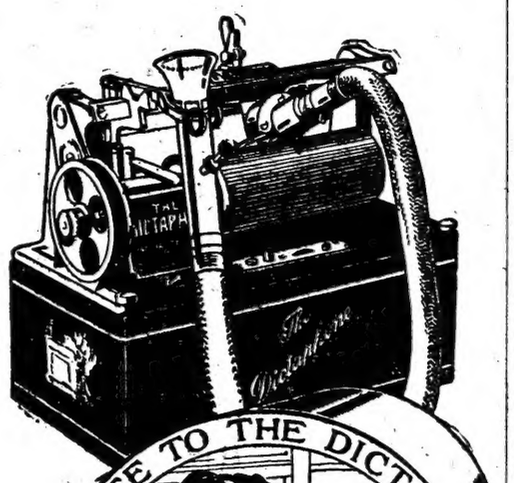
Mrs. Peirce has offered her services to the Government to teach aviation to women. In addition, she wants to fly on the French front. Some months ago she fractured her hip in an airplane accident on the southern shore of Long Island.

Mr. Peirce, a native of Bangor, was a Harvard football guard, and is now a driver in the American Ambulance in France. He has received the Croix de Guerre from the French Government for bravery.

The couple were married in Madrid, Spain, Sept. 6, 1912, as the result of a romance which began in Paris, where they were both art students. They lived in New York for some months after the wedding, Mr. Peirce maintaining a studio in the Washington Square section.

In his office

The secretary takes his dictation and writes the letters—she also keeps the office records and books. She's overworked and she shows it.



In my office

We're up-to-date. My secretary can attend to records and books while I talk to my correspondents through The Dictaphone. I can struggle for the right word or phrase without embarrassing myself or getting on her nerves. My interruptions, answering telephone calls or taking up a rush matter, do not waste her time.

It's a most comfortable way to work and as my secretary saves the time formerly given to receiving dictation, she has abundant time for her other duties. She is more valuable because she gets more done and gets it done on time

But don't take my word for it, when it's so easy to arrange for a Dictaphone Demonstration on your work in your own office. The Dictaphone expert is no waster of anybody's time. He appreciates you're busy. He'll show you the whole thing in one short quarter-hour. Why not have him in some time today? If he's not available, write to

55 Warren St. **Phone Barclay 3043**

Write for booklet, "The Man at the Desk." Dept. A, 55 Warren Street, New York

The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE MARK, registered in the United States and foreign countries

This advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

DICTAPHONE SPEED CONTEST

Are you an expert operator of The Dictaphone?
All right. Send us your entry for the fifth annual Dictaphone speed contest, which takes place at The Business Show, 69th Regiment Armory, 25th Street and Lexington Avenue, Tuesday, October 16th, at 7:30 o'clock.
The competition will be divided into two classes—professional and amateur. The first and second winners in each class will be awarded a handsome gold medal, suitably engraved with the winner's name. The winners will be announced shortly after the end of the contest and the gold medals presented to them.
The Champion of the Contest—in addition to receiving the gold medal—will have his or her name engraved on The National Professional Dictaphone Cup. The prizes will be kept on exhibition throughout the show, and the winners' names will be widely advertised. A free ticket of admission to the show will be mailed to each contestant.
Don't forget the date—Tuesday Night, October 16th, 7:30 o'clock. Make sure to be on hand to try out your speed and skill with the other expert operators of The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

"Built Like a Skyscraper"

Yes, the slight strength of her little finger is enough to make a fully loaded Shaw-Walker drawer "coast" open—quickly and silently.

SHAW-WALKER STEEL LETTER FILES

EVERY Shaw-Walker drawer has "Voluntary Slides" that are time-proof, wear-proof, noise-proof. Laboratory tests prove that these drawers will "coast" for 100 years without repairs. They are *non-rebounding*, too.

Shaw-Walkers have uprights, cross-pièces, sills, etc. of channel steel. And all parts are electric-welded into *solid* steel. No nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws.

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Shaw-Walker also manufactures a complete line of filing cabinets in wood; as well as supplies for all files.

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TWO million Americans have offered their *lives* to their country.

And now their country asks ten million Americans to back up their fine patriotism with their money.

The Government asks for this money as a *loan*—not a gift.

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Second Federal Reserve District
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Making Real Estate Pay

is our daily work. We have an organization that can rent space and can also operate property economically and well.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

SPORT SKIRTS, $10.95 to $16.95

Navy, Black, Purple, and Brown Serge.

Full plaited, with concealed colored stripes which show in walking. Circular arrived skirt with slit pockets.

Box-and-side plaited skirts. Deep border of narrow and wide colored stripes.

Beautiful Scotch Plaid Skirts, $16.95

Second Floor.

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Superior THE PERFECT UNION SUIT Service Store

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There you will find a Superior Union Suit that fits your purse, purpose, and person.

There you will be fitted the Superior Comfort Way—by TAPE MEASURE, not by "guess measure."

Go today—get "next" now to the Superior brand of underwear comfort.

The Superior Underwear Co., Piqua, O.

Superior THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

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Rhymes of Our Home Folks

By JOHN D. WELLS

You like poetry, everyone likes poetry—the difficulty is to find the kind you like. John D. Wells writes the sort of verse that sings itself, that tells just how you feel when your heart is full or when you see something sweet or funny and must smile or laugh at it.

His verse has already made friends of thousands. You will be one of them when you read one of his "rhymes" aloud to your home folks.

$1.25

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HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817

MORAINE 2½ in.
TYNDALE 2¼ in.
Two heights in new

Ide COLLARS

20 cents each
3 for 50 cents
have—exclusively—
Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

ALLIED OFFICERS WILL TRAIN TROOPS

First of Ten Assigned to Camp Wadsworth Arrive After Delay from U-Boats.

TRENCH EQUIPMENT ISSUED

Fifteenth Infantry Negroes, Advanced in Rifle Training, Get Boots and Heavy Clothing.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 15.—Experts from the armies of our allies will tutor the men of the Twenty-seventh Division in the specialties of modern warfare, Brig. Gen. Charles L. Phillips, U. S. A., commanding the camp, announced today. Ten instructors are to be sent here, seven from the French forces and three from the British. The first of the allied officers to report for duty was Major Pierre Forrister, French artillery, veteran of the Marne, and of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, who arrived tonight.

It had been planned to have all of the instructors at camp a month ago, but the activities of German spies in England prevented this, it is said. According to the story, the future Wadsworth instructors were told to report at an English seaport on a certain date. They arrived there, boarded a returning troop transport and got well out to sea, when an Admiralty wireless recalled the vessel. The instructors were informed that British agents had learned that the German Foreign Office, apprised of the sailing of the men who were to prepare American soldiers, had sent submarines to lie in wait for the transport.

Trench boots and heavy Winter clothing, were distributed in the Fifteenth Infantry, composed of negroes, this morning. Colonel William B. Hayward's negro soldiers, although in camp only five days, are said to be far in advance of their white comrades in rifle training, an item regarded as highly important by General Pershing. It is said that the regiment will not have to take the rifle training course, which occupies more than half of the training schedule here.

There seems to be little doubt that the War Department intends to form a full second division from the troops left in camp when the first line moves out. The regiments available for this purpose are the Twelfth, Seventy-first, Tenth, Forty-seventh, First, Seventy-fourth and possibly the Fifteenth. Bring all of these units up to full war strength about 6,000 select men would be needed.

4 KILLED IN POWDER BLAST.

Explosion in du Pont Works at Gibbstown, N. J., Wrecks Building.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—An explosion in the nitro starch drying house at the E. I. du Pont powder works at Gibbstown, N. J., twenty miles from here, today completely demolished the building with its stores of powder and caused the death of four workers. The force of the explosion was so great that buildings here rocked for miles around. Reports from Camden, N. J., and other towns nearer Gibbstown said that windows had been broken in villages six miles from the plant.

The building was isolated from the other factories, where less dangerous work was being done, and no other damage resulted. Work in all the buildings was stopped for several hours after the explosion, but it was resumed when workmen were reassured that there had been no great loss of life and that there was no danger of a second explosion. Only four men were at work in the building when the explosion occurred. Their bodies were so badly charred and mutilated that identification was difficult, but the company timekeepers, in checking up their lists, reported no other men missing.

The names of the dead men, as given out, are: Jesse Devault and Marple Reel of Paulsboro, N. J.; Martin Stalangian of Gibbstown, N. J., and Raymond Snellbaker of Westville, N. J. No estimate of the damage was given at the works.

FAVORS LOWER DRAFT AGE.

Baker Indorses the Proposal to Register Men from 19 to 26.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Prospects that Congress at its next session will lower the draft age were brightened today when Secretary Baker went on record in favor of drafting men between the ages of 19 and 26, and Representative Julius Kahn, ranking Republican member of the House Military Committee, advocated changing the draft law so as to have embraced all males between the ages of 18 and 40.

Chairman Kahn intimated that he would introduce a bill in the next session providing for drafting all between 18 and 40. The present draft ages cover those between 21 and 30.

When Secretary Baker was asked whether he or the Administration favored the Kahn plan, he replied that it had not received Administration indorsement, and said that he did not favor amending the law as proposed by Mr. Kahn. The Secretary explained that he was in favor of reducing the draft age so as to have it cover males between 19 and 26. "A youth of 19," he said, "has reached manhood and can fight for his country, while taking a man more than 26 years of age affects the industrial service of the country."

The foundation, as well as the process of making Cook's, is right—great, luscious grapes which are raised just for this one purpose of making champagne of a superior flavor. You'll like Cook's Imperial for its purity, tongue tipping life and exquisite bouquet.

Sold Everywhere—Served Everywhere.

American Wine Co. St. Louis, U. S. A.

MOSKOWITZ NAMED HEAD OF MARKETS

President of Municipal Civil Service Commission Appointed by Mayor to New Office.

Henry Moskowitz resigned yesterday as President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and was immediately appointed by Mayor Mitchel as Commissioner of Markets, the new commission which the Legislature gave the city power to appoint at its last session. The Mayor's first choice for the position was George W. Perkins, but the Legislature refused to amend the law to allow Mr. Perkins to accept while still holding his nonpaying position as President of the New York and New Jersey Interstate Park Commission.

The new Commissioner has the appointment of one Deputy Commissioner and a personal office staff. The other clerks of the new commission will be transferred from departments which have had to do with city markets. It is expected that the Board of Estimate will fix the salary of the new Commissioner at $7,500 a year. In announcing the appointment Mayor Mitchel said:

"The high cost of living is the most pressing burden which the people of New York are bearing. It is crying for immediate action.

"The delay caused by three years of selfish opposition to the passage of a law enabling the city administration to act has been and is a great handicap. The delayed passage of the act will prevent us from obtaining at this late date the benefits that earlier preparation could have obtained from this Fall's harvest. We are consequently handicapped in securing the quickest results.

"Many investigations and reports have been made on the subject. I will at once avail myself of the information and recommendations that these contain. I hope to find that they will make it necessary to lose any more time in further investigations, surveys, or reports. We must cut the red tape and get down at once to the beginning of a practical solution. This will certainly be my first endeavor."

3 RICH LITTLE POOR GIRLS.

Sisters of Orphan Adopted by the Shepards Also Get Fine Home.

When Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard adopted an orphan girl, as told in the news recently, they completed the transition from institutional rearing to fine homes of three little orphans from one Yonkers family. It was announced yesterday that the two sisters of Roberta Sarah Clark Shepard already had become the legal daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Colton Bond of Chicago, and for months had been under the care of their foster parents at the Bond estate in Evanston, a fashionable Chicago suburb.

That the three orphaned daughters of a poor Yonkers carpenter all should have found their way into homes of luxury was due to the fact that Mrs. Bond, after a long search for just the right child to adopt, wrote to Mrs. Shepard, believing that her earlier experience in finding lovable little ones might aid her own search. Mrs. Shepard wrote back glowingly of three orphans she had recently discovered in the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum in Yonkers.

Mr. and Mrs. Bond hurried from Chicago and spent an afternoon at the home. They chose May, then 9 years old, and bore her off to Evanston. The little girl was happy and satisfied on the country place, except that she missed her sister Evelyn, then 5, her closest playmate in the orphans' home. Though at first the Bonds meant to take but one little stranger into their home, they could deny the child nothing, so they also adopted Evelyn. Then, after several months, Mrs. Shepard decided to take the third of the little girls as companion to the child she already had adopted, and the last of the carpenter's children passed out of the asylum.

4 Arrests for Resuming Picketing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Four banner carriers of the Woman's Party were arrested today in front of the White House. They were released on bond to appear in the Police Court tomorrow. All four of the women were in the group arrested ten days ago and dismissed without sentence.

NEW YORK DOCTORS IN ARMY RESERVE

Appointments of Officers in Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps Announced.

DR. R. A. STEWART A MAJOR

Appointees Include Many Physicians Attached to Local Hospitals and State Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Many New Yorkers are included in the list of officers appointed to the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Officers' Reserve Corps of the army, as announced by the War Department tonight. The New Yorkers appointed to the Medical Reserve Corps with the rank of Major are:

Stewart, R. A., 616 Madison Av.
Baketel, H. S., 343 Greenwich St.
Morris, R. T., 616 Madison Av.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Hewett, R. H., Gouverneur Hospital.
Jonnson, O. B., 156 W. 86th St.
Cornwell, H. O. D., 40 E. 41st St.
Kenan, O. H., Plaza Hotel.
Hamilton, S. W., 240 Centre St.
Clifton, E. G., 740 West End Av.
Thornton, M. J., Bellevue Hospital.
Peters, J. P., Jr., Presbyterian Hospital.
De La Vergne, F. R., Arlington Hotel.
Detwiller, A. K., 8 E. 95th St.
Sanford, W. A., 600 W. 169th St.
Wright, A. M., 616 Madison Av.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ward, L. J., Metropolitan Club.
Benzer, B. S., 41 W. 83d St.
Boyd, P. J., 2,314 Morris Av.
Macklin, W. F., 616 Madison Av.
Wilson, E. B., Bellevue Hospital.
Engi, R., 421 6th St.
Dayton, N. A., Metropolitan Hospital.
Powelson, A. P., 355 West 145th St.
Jasiow, L. A., 22 Morningside Av.
Finan, W. J., 206 W. 98th St.
Riley, E. J., 601 W. 176th St.
Scott, W. J., 576 E. 134th St.
Grattam, J. F., 24 W. 69th St.
Hoyt, D. J., 1 E. 124th St.
Tomassene, R. A., New York Post Graduate Hospital.
Wilcox, C. A., Flower Hospital.
O'Donnell, E. E., 172 W. 96th St.
Meister, H. J., Bellevue Hospital.
Baker, V. C., 604 W. 179th St.
Banister, H. G., Seton Hospital.
Cahill, G. F., 63 E. 84th St.
Clark, J. R., 40 E. 41st St.
Elwyn, H., 504 W. 112th St.
Farrell, J. R., 909 Trinity Av.
Helfet, T. J., Psychiatric Inst., Wards Island.
Howe, C. E., Metropolitan Hospital.
Holmes, A. E., Bellevue Hospital.
Hopkins, A. O., 221 W. 57th St.
Kahn, L. M., 223 W. 113th St.
Lancer, J., 140th St. and Washington Av.
Murphy, W. A., 44 W. 44th St.
Lavelle, T. E., 27 W. 44th St.
Smith, T. A., Bellevue Hospital.
Kraus, W. M., 141 W. 154th St.
Rothschild, M. A., 930 Park Av.
Saltzstein, H. C., Mt. Sinai Hospital.
Seif, I., 235 W. 71st St.
Van Duzee, B. F., 679 E. 238th St.
Woods, C. J., 301 E. 19th St.
Subkis, J., 229 5th St.
Blaskslee, G. A., 215 W. 101st St.
Blythe, R. P., Bellevue Hospital.
Benedict, A. K., Flower Hospital.
Ambrey, G. E., Bellevue Hospital.
Crutchley, W. F., 335 W. 14th St.
Pettit, R. W., Hotel Marbury Hall, 164 W. 74th St.
Palmer, A., Bellevue Hospital.
Dixon, H. C., Bellevue Hospital.
Dellett, A. P., 502 West 151st St.
Pollard, E. E., Randall's Island.
Newsom, T. C., 271 Central Park West.
Robbins, B. L., Bellevue Hospital.
Rawls, F. S., 48 West 94th St.
Healey, W. V., Bellevue Hospital.
Johnson, E. M., 240 Riverside Drive.
Kraetzer, A. F., Bellevue Hospital.
Effler, J. R., 135 West 84th St.
Landy, I. A., 2,945 3d Av.
Meyer, M. A., Bellevue Hospital.
Strauss, S., 440 West End Av.
Stein, J., 13 Van Nest Place.
Sachs, L. B., 166 West 87th St.
Sprowl, R. J., New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.
Allan, J. S., 448 West 34th St.
Flexner M., 62 East 90th St.

The Brooklyn men appointed to the Medical Reserve Corps are:

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Van Wart, F. B., 340 Putnam Av.
Taylor, J. M., 214 8th Av.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Goldman, S., 152 Hart St.
Ellis, T. F., 447 State St.
Cooney, M. J., 46 4th Av.
Quinn, J. R., 314 Greene Av.
Curtis, R. E., Greenpoint Hospital.
Rendich, R. A., 32 First Place.
Wynn, R. S., 412 3d St.
Raycroft, H. V., 32 Schermerhorn St.
Davison, R. A., L. I. College Hospital.
Reid, T. M., Jr., 104 Pioneer St.
Henderson, G. E., 61 Taylor St.
Morrissey, J. L., Williamsburg Hospital.
Anderson, A. J., 28 Stevens St.
Geisler, C. J., 369 Fulton Av., Hempstead.

The New Yorkers appointed to the Dental Reserve Corps follow:

Vollmeke, H. M., 519 East 88th St.
Croker, A. G., 139 West 94th St.
Flaum, L., 229 East 72d St.
Dunn, L. J., 769 Dawson St.
Funk, R. C., 318 West 57th St.
Brophy, F. H., 3,456 Broadway.
Shields, S. B., 61 West 56th St.
Lief, N., 320 Fifth Av.
Solomons, J. R., Jr., 1 West 34th St.
Steffans, C., 153 West 72d St.
Asch, J., 576 Fifth Av.
Finan, W. J., 206 West 86th St.
Crotsch, E. E., 200 West 142d St.
Zeldelis, N. T., Jr., 61 West 56th St.
Demarest, O. A., 11 West 88th St.
Heffern, W. J., 527 Fifth Av.
Lief, N., 320 Fifth Av.
Lekowski, V., 131 West 72d St.
Fletcher, C. G., 527 Fifth Av.
Harrower, F. F., 2,850 Grand Concourse.
Shafer, M. B., 592 East 165th St.

The Brooklyn men appointed to the Dental Reserve Corps are:

Anderson, C. G., 195 Pacific St.
Balcom, H. C., 1,610 New York Av.
Schmidt, J. E., 1,195 Dean St.
Miller, L. C., 284 Henry St.
Frieman, C. W., Bayport.

Those appointed to the Veterinary Reserve Corps are:

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

O'Sullivan, F. T., 5,000 Broadway.
Gill, H. D., 337 E. 57th St.
Shindleman, S. H., 133 Marion St., Brooklyn.
McTammany, J., 572 E. 15th St.

LOYAL COLUMBIA MEN CHECK THE RADICALS

Scheduled Demonstration Will Be Broken Up—Trustees and Faculties to Co-operate.

The Committee of Nine of Columbia University has completed its report on the controversy that resulted in the resignation of Professor Charles A. Beard, and will submit it to the University Council at its meeting today. The report is said to contain recommendations for a closer co-operation between the Trustees and members of the Faculties along the lines forecast in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week.

Yesterday some of the radicals in the student body who attempted to hold a demonstration on the steps of the University Library last week distributed handbills for two other demonstrations at 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue this week, but it was announced last night by patriotic students that the meetings would be broken up. The ostensible object of the proposed demonstrations is to force the university authorities to refuse to accept the resignation of Professor Beard.

The Columbia Alumni News, a weekly publication issued by the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, expresses regret in an editorial in its current issue over the resignation of Professor Beard, but asserted that he had hurt himself more than he had helped the cause of "academic freedom."

"Professor Beard's connection with the university has been severed because he believes in freedom of speech as a principle," the editorial said in part. "We do not believe he resigned because he disapproved of the expulsion of the others, (Professors Cattell and Dana,) but because he considered their expulsion an indication of the carrying out by the Trustees of a policy with which he is not in sympathy. He has the courage to support his convictions, and his letter indicates that fact amply.

"But his resignation will hurt himself far more than it will assist the cause of 'academic freedom,' for he has done himself an injustice by this act, which will be construed as one of support of the expelled professors—and we do not believe that Professor Beard subscribes to their doctrines. He is not only one of the most popular professors at the university, but is a recognized authority in his subject in this country—in fact, to him has often been accorded the place of foremost American political scientist. His loss will be keenly felt."

The editorial concludes by regretting that the "squabble over academic freedom" could not have been settled without "airy persiflage" in the public prints which is not welcome to persons of refined tastes.

$500,000 Gift to Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—A gift of $500,000 from Mrs. Stephen Harkness was announced at the Yale University Corporation meeting today. It will be used to pay for a new heating system. A gift of $25,000 for a special publication fund by Arthur M. Brown of Newcastle, Penn., and members of his family also was announced.

AIR AGE FORESEEN BY THE CAPRONIS

Italian Inventors Predict Journeys to be Made from Continent to Continent.

PLURIMOTOR TYPES SAFE

Thirty Passengers in Closed Cabins Can Now Be Carried, According to the Brothers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 15.—The Caproni brothers, airplane inventors, when interviewed by a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, said:

"Our company for manufacturing Caproni airplanes at Talirdo and Vizola is now in full swing and the demand for new machines is so great that we are working incessantly day and night. For reasons easily understood, we are now prevented from giving details concerning our works, but it is enough to state that we are employing about 5,000 workmen, who are rapidly increasing through the addition of new workshops. Mounting hails and hangars already are covering four times the area occupied in 1914.

"We are fully convinced that the enormous development of aviation through the war is not only to continue thereafter, but to increase by leaps and bounds. We believe the day is approaching when aerial lines not only will join town and country and country to country, but will span continent to continent with aerial trains transporting hundreds of passengers traveling from 125 to 190 miles an hour.

"Future airplanes will have to be gigantic but of light construction, most luxuriously fitted, surpassing any train de luxe ever seen, and having all possible modern comforts. They will be built according to the biplane and multiplane systems, and fitted with a series of motors varying from three hundred to five hundred horse power, because the plurimotor types obviously afford a genuine guarantee of safety.

"However, it would be erroneous to suppose that airplanes can immediately or even in the near future replace trains or steamers. Aviation, still in its youth, must be developed gradually. People must not be impatient, but must recall that navigation by steam took 130 years to reach its present perfection.

"Aviation has had far more rapid development. Essential difficulties to overcome have been of two kinds—those occasioned by atmospheric conditions and those resulting from accidental breakdowns, which are chiefly confined to motors. The latter are almost entirely obviated through the introduction of the multimotor system, which secures greater safety, for if one motor or even two break down the journey can be continued by using a third motor until the nearest landing. In the present war many instances have occurred wherein the Caproni trimotors have found themselves amid half a dozen enemy machines, having to stand concentrated fire which struck two of their motors and tore their wings to pieces, but nevertheless have been able to return to our lines. The worst enemy of aviation is fog, which already has been somewhat vitiated.

"Aviation will be especially useful for quick communication between mainlands and islands, as between Italy and Sicily and Sardinia, between England, Ireland and Europe, America and the Antilles, and eventually South America be linked. Airplanes will replace a long and weary transport system by caravan which is both risky and costly, especially for transportation of valuable goods such as precious stones, ivory, skins, and feathers, avoiding the danger of highway robbery. Soon aerial lines will go around the world.

"Immediately after the war large transoceanic airplanes will be constructed, capable of carrying aboard from fifty to sixty passengers and traveling between Europe and America. Our triplanes already can carry easily as many as thirty passengers in comfortable closed cabins, while many trips have been made by our biplanes with ten passengers between Milan and Turin and back. Also longer journeys have been made in America.

"Recently one of our biplanes piloted by Gabriele d'Annunzio with three others aboard accomplished without a landing a flight covering 875 miles, corresponding as the crow flies to the distance between New York and St. Louis.

"Aviation in peace times will bring about extraordinary economic, political, and social changes in the life of the people of the United States. The air lord in the near future will be in a true sense 'monarch of all he surveys,' possessing and ruling a dominion of unlimited power and importance and superseding the lord of the seas. Aviation demands legislation. State, interstate, intercountry, and intercontinental. Governments must be put in a position to control aerial flight.

"There is now the theoretical difficulty of crossing frontiers which raises a question of custom house duties and international problems. Arrangements must be made between different countries to organize an international aerial service on lines something like those already existing for international postal service."

SEEKS REVENGE IN ARMY.

Scot Glad to Fight Germans, Who Killed Sister and Brothers.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., Oct. 15.—Drilling with Company B of the Three Hundred and Second Engineers, not with the light-hearted enthusiasm of the rest of the recruits but with the determination of a man who sees his day for vengeance approaching, is James Kelly, whose sister and two brothers were killed by the Germans.

Kelly was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He came to this country eight years ago, and found employment in New York as a scenery painter. He made yearly trips to visit his family in Glasgow. The outbreak of the war found Kelly in Glasgow. He tried to enlist, but was rejected because of tobacco heart. He returned to this country and entered a shipbuilding plant as a camouflage painter for patrol boats for the British Navy.

A year and a half ago Kelly heard that his brother Kenneth had been wounded and captured by the Germans. When questioned by a Prussian intelligence officer, Kenneth Kelly refused to divulge important military information he possessed, and was put in prison. Later he was shot.

On receipt of this news James Kelly sailed for Scotland. He tried again to enlist, and again he was rejected because of his heart. Kelly then returned to camouflage British patrol boats being built in this country.

Ten months ago Kelly again visited Glasgow. This time news came that his brother John had been killed by a German shell. James Kelly for the third time tried to enter the service, but his tobacco heart was against him.

The United States had entered the war when Kelly returned to New York. He tried to enlist in the regular army without success, and then went back to his camouflage work. When he registered for the draft he refused to claim exemption as an alien, and declared that he had two reasons for wanting to fight. His happiest day came when he was called by his local draft board to Camp Upton. Because of his expert knowledge of camouflage he was assigned to the Three Hundred and Second Engineers.

A letter from Glasgow this morning brought the news that three weeks ago his sister Angelina, a Red Cross nurse, was killed in France. Tonight Private James Kelly will have reasons why his service should not be the cunning of camouflage but the steel of trench knife and bayonet.

Chicago Council Backs Lowden.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct 15.—By a vote of 44 to 8 the City Council this evening adopted a resolution commending Governor Lowden for sending troops to Chicago to suppress the convention of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace after Mayor Thompson had directed the police not to interfere. The resolution constituted an indirect criticism of Mayor Thompson.

Chicago Buying Sets a Record.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Liberty Loan bond purchasers set a record here today when they purchased at least $10,000,000 worth of bonds. Among the purchases were $5,000,000 by the First National Bank and $2,500,000 by the First Trust and Savings Bank. Marshall Field & Co. and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana each bought $1,000,000 worth of bonds.

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It's a fine name

And a fine cigarette

You'll like it

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SERVICE

gives to the SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES a distinction of which they are justly proud. You will do well to test it by making a trip to CALIFORNIA on the famous SUNSET LIMITED via the

SUNSET ROUTE

New Orleans San Antonio Los Angeles San Francisco

In its decision in a recent rate case, the INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION said:

"We are not unmindful of the fundamental and immensely valuable service which the carriers perform in times of peace and even more in times of war. No one will deny that the successful operation of the railways is vital to our national welfare. We fully appreciate the services which the railways are performing, and the unusual efforts they are making to secure a maximum of efficiency." Ask the

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for literature on THE APACHE TRAIL OF ARIZONA.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES

High value after years of service

Pierce-Arrow trucks, even after years of service, have a remarkably high resale value. Try to buy a Pierce-Arrow truck and you will get a new light on what Pierce-Arrow owners think of their investment. The absence of Pierce-Arrows on the used truck market is good evidence of the satisfaction they give in service.

Pierce-Arrow
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for example: Prior's Express, Inc., of Lynn, Mass., operating a fleet of eleven Pierce-Arrow Motor Trucks, has nothing to sell but transportation. In such a contract business the depreciation of trucks is a big factor, and this firm's standardization of its service with Pierce-Arrows is significant. Many of these trucks run regularly on a schedule calling for over 120 miles a day.

Such great commercial successes are built upon sound economies like those effected by Pierce-Arrow trucks. A smaller business should not deny itself the advantages on which big business thrives.

HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.
233-239 West 58th St., N. Y.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

CALL ARMY FORAGE CONDITIONS BAD

Hay and Oats So Stored That Large Quantities Are Damaged by Moisture.

SOME OF INFERIOR QUALITY

Veterinary Corps a Haphazard Organization, Investigators Inform the War Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The War Department has received an official report showing bad forage conditions at a certain army depot and supply base at a point the name of which cannot be disclosed for military reasons.

The report asserts that decidedly dangerous hay has been issued and accepted, that the health and stamina of army animals have been lowered and that there is a great lack of knowledge of forage on the part of certain officers and veterinary surgeons and the enlisted personnel. Steps are to be taken to correct these conditions.

In conclusion, the report asserts that if the present veterinary corps were constructed with a properly organized system, having a head to it, with rules and regulations for guidance, it would be vastly more efficient in every way and would save the Government many hundred thousand dollars.

At the depot base where the investigation was conducted there were on hand 12,000,000 pounds of alfalfa, 700,000 pounds of timothy and clover, 1,000,000 pounds of prairie hay, and 100,000 pounds of straw. The remount supply had 850,000 pounds of hay, divided as follows: 400,000 pounds of alfalfa, 400,000 pounds of prairie hay, and 50,000 pounds of timothy.

The report says in part:

"The depot supply is composed of twelve piles, of which six are alfalfa, two are timothy and clover, and four are of prairie hay and straw; and they [the officers reporting] find that three-fourths of the alfalfa is good and one-fourth is bad, that one-third of the timothy and clover is good and two-thirds is bad, that all of the prairie hay is bad, that all of the straw is fair. The piles of alfalfa were much too large.

"They are of the opinion that this large amount of bad hay is the result of (a) insufficient protection; (b) faulty storing; (c) acceptance of an inferior grade of hay.

"The insufficient protection is due to the fact that some of the piles are built up square, with flat or almost concave tops, which are inadequately covered with 'paulins,' thus allowing the rain to collect and soak through. The faulty storing consists in placing the hay directly on the ground, instead of on a raised platform of some kind, the consequence being that through surface water the bottom layer and most probably the next layer are unfit for food for animals.

"Oats were inspected. It was found that owing to the cement floor of the warehouse being laid on the ground, the floor water had come in and soaked all the bottom tier of sacks. In all there are about 2,965,000 pounds of oats, out of which about 4,000 sacks or 300,000 to 350,000 pounds of oats were lost; some of the oats may be used. Of the oats a third is of an inferior quality, immature and full of dust and dirt.

"There was also about 70,000 pounds of bran, of which about one-third was spoiled."

The report submits these recommendations:

"That at base forage depots all hay and grain that cannot be housed should be put on raised platforms two to three feet in height, according to the local situation, and that the air space underneath be kept clear at all times.

"That piles of hay should not contain more than 700,000 to 800,000 pounds, and should be topped with a ridge and covered by a sufficient number of paulins.

"That grain piles can be built and protected in the same way. The regulation of the size of piles is necessary owing to the danger of heating in a larger sized pile, and in case of actual fire less hay will be lost. Also, facilities of some kind for extinguishing fire should be ample, and at hand.

"That, depending upon the number of days' supply drawn, each organization should have a proportionately sized platform to store its forage and have sufficient overhead protection as well.

"That these platforms should be at least a foot from the ground, and the air space underneath kept clear at all times."

TOOK SCENES IN TRENCHES.

D. W. Griffith Returns with Moving Picture Views of Warfare.

David W. Griffith, an American motion picture director, who has been in France for seven months taking scenes of real warfare at the front, returned yesterday to an Atlantic port, accompanied by the sisters Dorothy and Lillian Gish, who took part in the realistic drama that will be produced in this country.

"Thanks to the assistance of the British officers," Mr. Griffith said, "we caught actual scenes in the first line trenches and the surrounding panorama which was often a view forty miles long and ten to fifteen miles deep. By the aid of the new French lenses, with their fourteen-inch depths, one is able to show a charge along a two or three miles front and also to picture the grim work in the mudholes called trenches close enough to depict men actually wounded at their work, while others are tossing hand grenades over the ridge at the enemy's lines fifty yards away.

"There were numbers of Americans fighting in the Canadian ranks and in the French Army. On one occasion near Ypres a shell burst close beside one of our big cameras and knocked it to pieces. Another shell which fell a little distance away killed eleven men who were mending a hole in the trenches. With regard to the life in the trenches, Mr. Griffith said: "The soldiers do not get used to it. They bear it because there is no other place to go. When a barrage is moving slowly across a field you have to watch and see if it is coming your way. If you lose your head and become nervous it means that you run into the curtain of fire and are killed instantly."

The Misses Gish said that they were not nearly so affected by the artillery fire at the front as they were in London during the six air raids which occurred in one week. The hotel where they were staying was struck three times, but not badly damaged.

Dancing Dollys Again at the Palace.

The dancing Dolly, who are beginning to threaten the Palace record of Nora Bayes, returned to that theatre for another week yesterday, and are this time coupling their Palace appearances with a week at the Alhambra. The program also includes a playlet by Edward Elsner, inventor of vaudeville's "flash drama," and author of "The Young Mrs. Stanford." The new one is called "The Notorious Delphine," and, like its predecessor, ends with a revolver shot.

Conroy and Le Maire return with foolery more or less familiar, and others include the laughable Edwin George and the no less amusing George McKay.

Laurette Taylor's New Comedy.

Laurette Taylor's next play, which is announced to follow "Out There" at the Liberty Theatre within a few weeks, will be "The Wooing of Eve," a comedy by J. Hartley Manners. Miss Taylor's role in the new play will be that of an American girl in London. Many members of her present company will appear in the play, among them being Frank Kemble Cooper, Lynn Fontanne, J. M. Kerrigan, Leonard Mudie, and Douglas Ross.

MUSIC NOTES.

The National Red Cross will give a pageant at the Metropolitan Opera House on Oct. 24 and 25. Daniel Frohman will manage the production, and among those taking part will be E. H. Sothern and Frances Starr.

Cuban artists announce the "first all-Cuban musical program in New York" at the Allied Athletic Bazaar at the Hotel Majestic tonight. Some of those appearing are Maria Adams, Angela Morales, and Carlos Garcia.

The Trio de Luteçe will open the People's Symphony Auxiliary concert at Washington Irving High School next Saturday night in place of the Flonzaley Quartet, which will play later in the series, on Dec. 22.

MASS MEETING
Durland's Riding Academy, 5 West 66th St.
TONIGHT, 8:15. ADMISSION FREE
SUBJECT: WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WAR TIME.
HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN
MISS JULIA LATHROP, Chief of Children's Bureau, Dept. of Labor. Speakers.
Under the auspices of New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

A TWO-PIANO RECITAL

Messrs. Maier and Pattison Give an Interesting Program in Aeolian Hall.

Performances upon two pianos are in general more interesting to the players than to the listeners, unless the players are of an unusual artistic distinction. Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, two young pianists who played together in that way last evening in Aeolian Hall can hardly be called such; but they gave their performance interest by a program that included some unfamiliar pieces. There was an excellent finish of ensemble in their playing, intelligence, and musicianly feeling.

The pieces of most interest were one by J. Guy Ropartz, in B minor, not otherwise entitled, and Debussy's "In Black and White"; three sketches, one "To Igor Stravinsky," in which might be heard suggestions of "Petrouchka"; one "To Lieutenant Jacques Charlot," killed in battle in 1915, in which a fragment of bugle call is followed by the wraith of a German chorale, and one "To A. Kussewitsky," Russian double bass virtuoso and orchestral conductor, in which the personal allusion, if there was any, had to be guessed. These are all characteristic of Debussy in manner, yet not of his best in their matter.

A set of variations by von Wilm, incessantly suggesting other men's music; Raff's neat gavotte, a transcription of Saint-Saëns's symphonic poem, "Omphale's Spinning Wheel," and pieces by Glière and Hjinsky were the other numbers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"We Should Worry," the Blossom-Sloane musical comedy which Elisabeth Marbury and Frederic McKay will produce, has gone into rehearsal. Among those in the cast are Muriel Hudson, Helen Lee, Dama Sykes, Ruth Alexander, Roger Grey, Ray Raymond and Charles Holly.

Miss Chilson Ohrman, a soprano who has recently been appearing in vaudeville, has been added to the cast of the Winter Garden show, scheduled to open on Thursday.

"Fleuette's Dream," a war-time fantasy, will be given Thursday and Friday afternoons of this week at the Booth Theatre. The performances will be under the direction of Lady Duff-Gordon, and the proceeds will go to the Secours Franco-Americain pour la France Devastee.

"The Masquerader" last night moved from the Lyric Theatre to the Booth, where it will be continued indefinitely. "De Luxe Annie" was transferred from the Booth to the Thirty-ninth Street.

"On With the Dance," a drama by Michael Morton, had its first performance at Wilmington last night. In the company are John Mason, Eileen Huban, William Morris, Julia Dean and Edward Abeles.

"The Spreading Dawn," the first Goldwyn film made by Jane Cowl, will be shown at the Strand Theatre next week.

Seven hundred members of the National City Bank Club will attend tonight's performance of "Cheer Up," at the Hippodrome.

Members of the White Sox baseball team, winners of the world's series championship, attended the performance of "Leave It to Jane," at the Longacre Theatre last night.

"Eve's Daughter is likely to be an Adam's Delight." —*Herald.*

Grace George

And her Playhouse Company in "EVE'S DAUGHTER"
By Alicia Ramsey

The Verdict:

"Interesting and amusing throughout—acting defies criticism—Miss George delightful,—as for Miss George's gowns, go and see them." —*Alan Dale.*

"Miss George's role was calculated to display her abilities to advantage, from the assumption of sparkling and humorous girlishness to the expression of deep and repressed feeling." —*Louis DeFoe, World.*

"The play is admirably written—to the portrayal of the heroine Grace George bent her utmost charm and her rare and delicate intelligence." —*John Corbin, Times.*

"Lively romantic comedy—piquant as its title." —*Herald.*

"It was a real pleasure to see Grace George again at the Playhouse—she acted like a thoroughbred—has an excellent company." —*Charles Darnton—Eve. World.*

"The playgoer of discrimination is to be congratulated at the prospect of Miss George in a series of plays to last through the season. She acted the impulsive, rebellious life-loving girl with naturalness and an exquisite reserve that have become characteristic of all her acting." —*Eve. Telegram.*

"I liked Irene; I don't think anybody could help liking her, thanks to the impersonation of Grace George. 'Eve's Daughter' enables Miss George to show more variety and color in her performance than any other part she has had for a long time. I think she is one of the most admirable actresses we have." —*Louis Sherwin—Globe.*

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William Fox Presents THEDA BARA *in*

Cleopatra

OPINIONS OF THE CRITICS ON CLEOPATRA

¶ As a spectacle this new film surpasses even "The Birth of a Nation." —*Eve. Telegram.*

¶ A sensual picture with gorgeous sets and costumes. —*World*

¶ Miss Bara, in dress and actions, is decidedly daring. Yet she cannot be criticized, as it is understood that Egypt's Queen used to act that way. —*Eve. Sun.*

¶ Uncommonly fine picture. Movie fans certain to flock to it. —*Times.*

¶ One of the most sumptuous and sensational motion pictures that have been produced. —*Herald.*

¶ So big that one is completely overwhelmed. Flawless in its setting—magnificent beyond compare—vastly interesting. —*Tribune.*

¶ Most spectacular film—gorgeous spectacle—lavish and stirring scenes—wonderfully impressive. —*American.*

WHAT WILL BE YOUR VERDICT after you see THEDA BARA'S portrayal of "The Serpent of the Nile"?

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MAT. 2:30. EVE. 8:30. All Seats Reserved. 25c. to $1.

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GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
The Very Idea!!
Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT
"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
"OH, BOY" "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT 8:15
Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday, 2:15.
HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue, with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.
ALL-STAR BENEFIT FOR N. Y. STATE PRISON COUNCIL NEXT SUN. NIGHT.

CORT 48th St., E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:25.
Kate Douglas Wiggin & Rachel Crothers' Comedy
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STANDARD B'way & 90th. Evgs. 25c to $1 Mat. TO-DAY, 25c & 50c.
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Loew's 7th Ave. at 124th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25 to 50c.
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Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 27, at 2:30.
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Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Oct. 18, at 3.
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Daisy Jean, Jan Colligmon, Gabrielle Radoux.
(Benefit for Relief of Belgian Babies.)
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AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
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Direction: Evelyn Hopper.

CARNEGIE HALL—Sunday Aft., Oct. 21, at 3.
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Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 20, at 3.
Violin Recital by MARIE CASLOVA
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 16, 1917.

GOVERNOR WHITMAN FOR MITCHEL.

"It is plainly impossible to elect a "Republican. The only hope of de- "feating Tammany Hall lies in the "candidacy of Mr. MITCHEL." These are the words of Governor WHITMAN, the Republican leader in this State. They will have a very great effect in the Mayoralty campaign, we might feel that they would be decisive of the issue were it not for the fact that the heavy registration indicates that the voters themselves have already decided the contest, making the re-election of Mayor MITCHEL and his associates on the Fusion ticket practically certain.

These words of the Republican leader strip Mr. BENNETT not only of all hope, but of his last justification for remaining in the fight. He stands before the people of New York now as one engaged in a mere personal adventure. What his motive is baffles conjecture, but if we may suppose that he intends the necessary consequences of his own acts we must assume that he wants to help Mr. HYLAN. That is absolutely the only effect his candidacy can have. He is doing, within the limits of his small powers, what he can to elect a Tammany Mayor, to turn the city over to Tammany.

Now that the Republican leader in the State supports his opponent, declares that he is going to vote for Mr. MITCHEL, Mr. BENNETT can claim to be the regular Republican candidate only upon the narrowest technical grounds. The County Committee of his party in Manhattan declines to give him its indorsement, the Republican Governor of the State is squarely against him. Governor WHITMAN says not only that Republicans may properly support Mr. MITCHEL and still maintain their party regularity, but that "even if "such were not the case and the "choice were between the obligation "of partisanship and the obligation "of citizenship, our duty would be "entirely clear."

The Republicans of the City of New York should faithfully heed this exhortation to a performance of a duty that is above all partisanship. When their leader, also Governor of the State and a regular Republican of the strictest sect, supports the Fusion nominees and will vote for them, professions of regularity as a justification for the support of Mr. BENNETT become fantastic. We suppose it is useless to appeal to Mr. BENNETT himself, but Governor WHITMAN said four years ago, in declaring his support of the Fusion movement, that "personal ambition or partisan feel- "ing must be subordinated to the "public good," and he now declares that the statements he made at that time "were true when they were made, and they are true now." Mr. BENNETT, therefore, both as a citizen and a Republican, convicts himself of subordinating the public good to partisanship when he persists in running. Governor WHITMAN concedes to Mr. BENNETT all his rights; he is undoubtedly the regular Republican candidate, he is entitled to the emblem, the name, and to watchers at the polls. But good sense, pride in the character of the City Government, in the reputation of the city, abhorrence of Tammany corruptions, ought to prompt all Republicans to the resolve that Mr. BENNETT shall be left with nothing but the emblem, the name, and the watchers. Now that the Governor has spoken, Mr. BENNETT is entitled to the support of no Republican who desires honest and efficient administration of the affairs of the city.

The surprisingly large registration has given immense encouragement to the Fusion forces. In addition to the 600,000 names enrolled in this city, a large proportion of the 100,000 young men from New York now engaged in war service must be reckoned with. The total number of voters entitled to cast their ballots on Nov. 6 will approximate, if it does not exceed, the total registration of 1916, Presidential year. The total vote will be not far from 675,000. On that registration, making every allowance for the various forces other than those of politics, some of them very open and some concealed in darkness, which are working against Mr. MITCHEL, the partisans of Mr. HYLAN will have to perform prodigies of ciphering in order to figure out victory for him.

THE RATE HEARING.

For thirty years the Interstate Commerce Commission has been wrestling with economic questions like those which the war precipitated upon the Administration at a day's notice, and the Commission has not made as much progress in a generation as the Administration has made in the few months since we entered the war. The method of the Administration is not the method of the Commission. The Administration has learned from its conflict with business and has profited from the counsel of business men. The Commission still regards the railways as defendants. That time has passed. It is now the Commission which is on trial. It confessed as much when it said, at the time of making the decision now appealed from on the results of compliance with it, that, if the railways' fears were realized, it would meet that situation by amendment of its orders. The Commission undertook to keep itself informed of conditions by the railways' current reports, and to act "promptly, adequately, and fairly." That would justify action on the Commission's own initiative to remedy, not the railways' financial embarrassment, but the obstruction to the country's commerce by embargoes due to the lack of cars, terminals, and every other facility which the railways cannot supply for lack of the means.

The scarcity of cars in the West and the congestion of cars in the East are parts of the same trouble. The crops are yet to be moved, and the hindrances of the Winter weather are yet to be met. But already conditions are worse than last year. It is a safe statement that farmers, shippers, traders have lost more in profits during the years since the Commission has been refusing the railways' requests for a profitable basis for their business, and the means for its development, than they gained in rate reductions. Certainly nobody is asking for rate reductions now. What is wanted is what the Commission is powerless to supply. If the Commission should allow the railways to write their own rates they could not for a long time supply themselves with cars or rails or anything else.

They wanted to do it when it would have benefited the country to have it done, years ago. They are now to have another hearing on the subject, and if permission is allowed, they will have to spend the increase of rates under the most burdensome conditions, and perhaps have their increased facilities seem excessive if there should be any trade reaction. Then the Commission would say "I told you so." The Commission is not entitled to a monopoly of mistakes. When there is an equality of mistakes, there will be dispassionate judgment between the railways and the Commission. At present the conduct of the railways under the stresses of trying times entitles them to be considered and treated as useful public servants. The Commission's ears are not burning because anybody is saying that of it.

LIBERTY BONDS AND OTHER BONDS.

A correspondent asks why owners of railway bonds should buy Liberty bonds. The suggestion seems to be that the owners of securities owe so little to the Government for its care of their interests that subscriptions to the Liberty Loan might be withheld, just as votes might be in ordinary times. The argument fails even for those of that way of thinking. These are not ordinary times, and the Liberty bonds are not ordinary bonds, which anybody is free to take or not to take for investment reasons solely. What would railway bonds be worth if Kaiserism should not be crushed, or perhaps might even prevail? Americans revolted against being a colony of England, and it is unnecessary to ask how they would like to be a colony of Germany. They would like it as much as Alsace-Lorraine, where Germany is hated after a generation's experience of Kultur.

Only the remoteness of Germany from the United States, with the ocean between them, allows a person of intelligence to imagine that it is so impossible for Germany ever to impose its will on this country that the Liberty bonds could be neglected safely. But the freedom of the seas is an issue in this war, and the German notion of the freedom of the seas is not compatible with American interests or with American self-respect. Those of the way of thinking of our correspondent will never have engraved on their monuments, as it is on the monument of an immortal Virginian, "All that he had he gave for Liberty." Those putting politics or profit above the Liberty Loan are as different as possible from NATHAN HALE, who regretted that he had only one life to give for his country. They will not even give a share of their fortune for the protection of that Liberty which alone made their fortune possible, or protects them in the possession of it.

As matter of fact, the offer of the loan is not a passing of the contribution platter for a gift. Rather, it is the passing of a platter from which gifts may be taken by those who have either the public spirit or intelligence to take that view of it. The Liberty Loan is a preserver of fortunes threatened by the unsettlement of politics. Profit is not the leading consideration for taking Liberty bonds. Security is the leading financial reason. But there is good assurance of profit, nevertheless. There never was a United States bond which did not sell at a premium, and there never was an issue which had so good a prospect of that sort of profit at the time of issue as this loan. It is an altar of refuge as well as a rock around which the forces of civilization are rallying. There is no reason to evade the strictest examination of the worth of what is offered along with 4 per cent., but there is cause for regret that anybody could take a purely financial view of the opportunity to safeguard personal and national fortunes, along with the world's best hope of peace and prosperity. If the Liberty Loan should not be taken as it ought to be, the fight for civilization is made suddenly harder than had been expected. Is it possible that such reproach can be cast on the United States, the wealthiest people of the world, the freest, who formerly at least thought more of their public spirit than of their private possessions.

THE GODS AND THE GIANTS.

A memorable series in which illustrious names and hits were made, in which subtle handed and headed pitchers contended gloriously, ended yesterday, on the whole the mellowest October day that ever made the world happy, in the victory of our guests from Cook County. By 4 to 2, an honorable score, did Chicago win the game and series, and cordially is she to be congratulated. The games have illustrated again the psychology, poetic, artistic, of the baseball genius, one day invincible, full of daimonic skill, the next, perhaps, helpless. Pitchers in particular are poets, loaded with temperament, as well as exact mathematicians with mastery of projectile.

Errors and faults of judgments there must be even in the work of these two schools of science. New York has some pride in the Giants, it would have more if they would rid themselves of the habit of fatal and unaccountable blundering at critical stages. Chicago, conquering at last on the enemy's ground, is beyond praise. The best explanation, after all, is that Chicago knows and plays the game better than its Manhattan rivals.

The crowd was courteous, if disappointed. The superior nine has won. And so, once more, the Giants have fallen before the Gods.

BELGIUM AND PEACE.

Now we ask, is there really so much difference in this [the Belgian] question between ASQUITH's attitude and VON KUEHLMANN'S statements?—The Berlin Tageblatt.

There is a difference as wide as that between heaven and the other place. Evidently we are in for a long series of pretenses based on the initial pretense that Germany is ready to restore Belgium and that nothing stands in the way but the question of Alsace-Lorraine. These pretenses are to be made for the purpose of bamboozling the uninformed people in England and the United States. It is as well to begin now with the necessary task of pointing out that no matter what Germany says, she does not intend to restore Belgium except in name.

Germany has not offered, as a matter of fact, to restore Belgium at all. Not one word to that effect has ever come from any responsible person in her Government. But some day she will make that proposal. She will propose that Belgium be restored on certain conditions, and when her proposal is indignantly refused she will make capital of the refusal among the ignorant in enemy countries. The conditions she will propose will be conditions by which Belgium will be independent in name, but actually ruled as a province of Germany. She will propose that King ALBERT resume his position on the Belgian throne, but as King in name only, and that politically, economically, and strategically Belgium and her nominal King shall be ruled from Berlin. Then she will raise her hands to heaven and cry out in injured innocence against France, England, and the United States for refusing so generous an offer.

Germany, we repeat, has never yet consented to Belgian independence. When she does consent to it, when she puts it forward as a peace proposal, what she really means has already been foretold. When BETHMANN HOLLWEG told Ambassador GERARD that Germany would be willing to withdraw from Belgium "with guarantees" when peace came to be made Mr. GERARD asked him what those "guarantees" were. The Chancellor replied:

We must positively have the forts of Liége and Namur; we must have other forts and garrisons throughout Belgium. We must have possession of the railroad lines. We must have possession of the ports and other means of communication. The Belgians will not be allowed to maintain an army, but we must be allowed to retain a large army in Belgium. We must have commercial control of Belgium.

Nominal independence, a powerless King sitting handcuffed and gagged on his mournful throne; German commercial control, German possession of the railroads and the ports, a German army dominating the country and garrisoning its towns and forts. This is what Germany means when she speaks, as speak she will, of restoring Belgium. Chancellor MICHAELIS has the impudence to talk as if she had spoken of it already, to wonder at the refusal of the English and French to consider so handsome an offer, and to pretend that nothing stands in the way of negotiation—Belgium being thus disposed of—except Alsace-Lorraine.

TWO ISSUES.

Governor WHITMAN will support Mr. MITCHEL on the issue "Shall Tammany Hall rule New York?" His support is welcome. Few men know better what Tammany rule of New York is. The issue which he emphasizes is great and sufficient. The better part of the Republican Party will have no hand in the attempt to bring back Tammany misgovernment. But what induces the Governor to hold that "there is only one issue"? In the presence of ugly, notorious facts to the contrary, how can he say that:

There is no Hohenzollern issue in the campaign. My acquaintance with Judge HYLAN is slight, but I have no reason to doubt his Americanism. I have known Mr. BENNETT for twenty years, and I believe that he is as loyal to the country and the flag as is the Mayor or the Governor.

Mr. BENNETT'S loyalty has nothing to do with the case. Nobody doubts it or that of his partisans. None the less they are permitting themselves to be the instruments and aids of the candidacy of Judge HYLAN, whose nomination was sponsored or dictated by influences that have steadily worked against the United States, attacked its associates in the war, labored for a German peace. The personal loyalty of Judge HYLAN, although he cannot bring himself to say a word against his pro-German comrade on the Tammany ticket, Mr. BRUCKNER, is not attacked, nor that of the majority of Tammany men. Yet all the disloyal forces of the community are behind either Judge HYLAN or the Socialist candidate, Mr. HILLQUIT.

Has Governor WHITMAN never heard of the seditionaries and the soapbox orators, of the anti-patriotic societies of many names, of the Cohalans and O'Learys? Has he not just read of a great seditionary demonstration against the Government's suppression of a treasonable paper and of a crowd of 10,000 yelling for peace, a German peace? Does he not know that Mr. HILLQUIT is the candidate of a party opposed to the war?

Governor WHITMAN'S defense of the patriotism of New York does not alter the fact that the majority Socialists, who expect to cast a large vote in the municipal election, are bound to a platform of disloyalty, nor does it alter the fact that among Judge HYLAN'S supporters are all the disloyalists, seditionaries, friends of Germany who are not Hillquitites. Mr. MITCHEL'S patriotism is one of his worst offenses, his principal offense, in the eyes of these anti-patriots. No disloyalist, no traitor, no seeker of a fatal peace, will vote for him. They are divided between Mr. HILLQUIT and Judge HYLAN.

There are two issues, honest government and patriotism, an issue not raised by Mr. MITCHEL, but by his disloyal enemies. Mr. MITCHEL has said, "No HYLAN, no HEARST, no Hohenzollern."

NEEDS OF THE HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT.

It is to be hoped that the needs of the Henry Street and other settlements of the city will not be neglected by a public responding so generously to the demands of Europe. It is right and necessary that American men, women, and money be contributed generously to relieve the suffering in France and Flanders, in all regions devastated by war, but at the same time it should be remembered by every one that the need for relief and education here not only continues but increases under the conditions of the war; and that, as the country is prepared to sacrifice its men for the ideals for which it is fighting, it should attempt to reduce to the minimum the ultimate loss from this sacrifice by caring for the lives and the health of the next generation.

The nurses of the Henry Street Settlement, now some 138 in number, are a trained body of women who every day take their skill and knowledge and sympathy into hundreds of homes from which they drive ignorance and other causes of poverty and disease. They not only provide expert nursing service for persons unable to pay regularly employed professionals, but they instruct mothers, fathers, and children in the art and science of healthful living. When it is remembered that, according to the most recent statistics, about 90 per cent. of the sickness in the city never reaches the hospitals, the importance of the visiting nurse may be appreciated.

The published reports from the Henry Street Settlement to the effect that the difficulties in obtaining money are increasing with the need of it are not encouraging, but we may be sure that the people of New York will recognize their obligation and opportunity at home as well as abroad. Knowledge of present suffering, comprehension of the importance of conserving life, should prompt those who can to contribute generously to the settlement's work.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Saw a Gleam at Dawn.

A Lieutenant in the city on leave for a few hours from the Yaphank camp, to illustrate the way things are going there and the effects of the hard and simple life led by the men under training, repeated something that had been said to him by one of the recruits. This particular recruit had come from the east side, his name showed that his Americanism would not be of very long standing, and all his experiences before he was drafted had evidently been such as to be poor preparation for soldiering, as preparation for it is commonly understood.

And that the man was neither unconscious of or indifferent to the hardships of his new existence was made plain by his appearance and his condition. For it was not long after the chill dawn, and after passing a colder night under one blanket, that he went up to the Lieutenant, and the latter expected to hear a more or less bitter complaint about sufferings undergone. Instead, after a correct salute, the man controlled his shivering limbs and chattering teeth as well as he could and proffered this curious piece of information: "Well, Lieutenant, if I can only stand this for three weeks I'll be a better man than we ever had in my family before!"

Why he set the limit of endurance at three weeks it would be hard to tell, and so it would be to tell exactly what he meant by "better," but it was obvious that he realized the beginning of a change in himself and was dimly conscious that he was undergoing an improvement the end of which would be highly desirable—if only he could last through the period of initiation. That he had a trace of dubiety on the latter point was natural enough, considering the time of day, for the dawn, in spite of all that poets have written about it, is a dreary and discouraging part of the day, and despair is pardonable then if ever. But this man was not despairing. It is possible that his hope of becoming a "better man" rested on the feeling that at last he was engaged in a service as nearly untainted by self as human service can be, and that his chance to be great and heroic was approaching. That counts—and it utterly refutes almost everything that the pacifists say about the "horrors of war."

Hardly as Bad as It Sounds.

That a hospital building suitable for the tropics should have been put up at considerable expense for the use of the soldiers encamped at Spartanburg shows, of course, that our military machine is not yet working perfectly. It was, indeed, a rather bad blunder, due, presumably, to lack of discretionary power in the possession of some subordinate official, or to the lack of ability on that subordinate's part to use the discretionary power he had. Too much, however, can be made, and for that matter is made, of inevitable mistakes, like these, for inevitable they are in a country like this. But they are neither fatal nor irremediable, and they are far from justifying pessimistic prophecies of dreadful things to come as the war goes on.

Large bodies move slowly, particularly when they are democracies engaged in the performance of an unaccustomed task. And though a hospital building designed for the housing of sick soldiers in Panama certainly should not have been erected high up in the South Carolina mountains, where there is real Winter, even though we do think of South Carolina as part of the sunny South, the result will be discomfort for the doctors and nurses rather than danger for the patients. Tents were long since recognized as useful increments of hospitals much further north than Spartanburg, and our own hospitals have reported excellent results from keeping their pneumonia cases on the roof and exposing them, except for warm bed coverings, to most of the Winter winds that blow.

The country is at war, and it is now obliged by circumstances that were practically, if not theoretically, beyond control to do many enormously large things in a very great hurry. That they will not all be well done at first is to be expected, but the blame for the occasional ill-doing is widely distributed and finely divided. Not one of us can escape a share of it, and the responsibility for any particular blunder cannot all be put on this or that department or bureau or on this or that official. In a final analysis, probably, much of it should be laid on Congress, which is not far from saying on the electors of Congressmen.

He Sent the Best of Advice.

Excellent advice was given by President HENRY WEISMANN to the members of the Brooklyn branch of the National German-American Alliance in the letter which had to take his place at their meeting. That he should have exhorted them to utilize to the utmost their present opportunity to prove their loyalty by facilitating the country's preparations for war and by buying Liberty bonds is hardly as significant, perhaps, as is the fact that these exhortations were received with seeming enthusiasm by those to whom they were addressed, and with a seeming determination to heed and act on them.

It is not necessary to dwell on the fact that the members of the alliance have "seen a light," for the past is the past, and while it is well always to have been right, that is by no means as important as to be right now.

As a means of reconciling the German-Americans to the duty of antagonizing and fighting their kin across the water, President WEISMANN recalled that a like duty arose and was met here in '61. Then close kindred took up arms against each other to settle a fundamental difference of opinion, and he did not hesitate to imply that between the German Government and the Americans of German blood in this country an equally vital disagreement exists and justifies the same means of settlement.

The analogy is fairly close, but it is not quite perfect. Civil war has rules of its own that apply to no others.

Against Air Reprisals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a British subject beyond the draft age but ready to enlist if needs be, I oppose the reprisals now so insistently demanded by the London press. At most, it could only mean the killing of hundreds or thousands of the men, women and children of the Hunnish cities; and the military oligarchy of Berlin would immediately circulate the report that while the German airplane and Zeppelin raids were confined to destruction of military depots, the reprisals were ruthlessly directed against the civilian innocent. It would all be an infamous misrepresentation; but the Kaiser-bound press is bound hand and foot to that dishonest policy. I have no doubt that reprisals are hoped for in Berlin, in order to whip to anger and action the flagging interest and energy of a misguided and enslaved people.

HENRY MANSFIELD.
New York, Oct. 13, 1917.

EDUCATION IN CIVICS.

The New Way Now Being Considered by Teachers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Oct. 14 there appears an account of an educational conference which was held on Saturday to discuss and formulate plans for changing the system of education in civics in the public schools of the United States. No more worthy subject could occupy the attention of prominent educators.

Patriotic education and civics are inseparable. Unfortunately the subject of civics has in the past been presented largely by means of text books. A study of many of these texts shows that they are lifeless and absolutely incapable of meeting the demands of the present time. They are of the same value in teaching the young to be good citizens as printed rule books are valuable to teach the young to play baseball. They are rules of government and nothing more. The way for a boy to learn baseball is to play the game himself. Most boys learn the game without consulting the rule book. In the same way pupils should receive instruction in civics by having created for them situations where they can learn through association. Books on the subject can easily be dispensed with.

Perhaps certain secondary schools have made progress in this matter which collegiate and university men have not appreciated. In New Jersey a recent law, supplemented by a course of study issued by the State Department of Public Instruction, requires that in connection with the course in physical training, high school pupils must take community civics in their first year; patriotic knowledge in their second year, and problems in modern democracy in their fourth year. The latter course of study includes elements of practical politics, economics, and sociology. All of this, as can be seen, is quite unlike the former civics which laid emphasis mainly on the constitutions and machinery of government to the exclusion of the functions of government.

The time is ripe for a revival among educators in promoting better education in government. The conference held Saturday attended by men of such prominence is evidence that plans have been begun. Directors and instructors to reorganize this much needed work are as much needed in schools as are Directors and instructors of vocational education, although much has been heard about the latter, while very little has been said about the former.

EARL WILLIS CRECRAFT,
Instructor in Government.
New York University, Oct. 15, 1917.

Dividends on Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A personal experience may be of value in connection with the new Liberty Loan. Beginning with the Anglo-French loan the writer, "obeying that impulse," has subscribed successively to the United Kingdom notes, the French notes, and the first Liberty Loan. He has been able to give a total of over $200,000 to "make the world safe for democracy" and to avenge the Lusitania, all practically on less than $10,000 capital outlay. Each time he thought he was making a "sacrifice" and "doing his bit" by selling other securities when necessary. The result in dollars and cents has been (1) the saving of substantial losses that would otherwise have accrued in the later decline of the securities he sold, and (2) the later opportunity to buy back some of these securities on market breaks and make a substantial profit, after his "patriotic" duty had been performed. He has not, however, sold any Liberty bonds. His dividends, so to speak, on "Pat. Prd." have been as gratifying as they were unexpected. His only present regret, from a business viewpoint, is that he did not make a heavier "sacrifice" each time. Whether for investment or speculation, the Liberty Loan is the "one best bet." It is better than gold because it carries interest and is always if necessary marketable or liquid capital.

X.
New York, Oct. 12, 1917.

Waterbury's Housing Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Oct. 3 there appeared an article concerning housing conditions in Waterbury, Conn. While some of the statements are partly true, your correspondent failed to tell of the many efforts being made, both by the manufacturing concerns and private individuals, to meet the housing situation in our city.

Three of our large manufacturing concerns have been building modern dwelling houses as rapidly as labor and material could be secured, and these activities continue in full force at the present time.

A special Housing Committee was appointed by the Mayor in February, 1916, to cope with the housing of the rapidly growing population, due to increased industrial activities. This committee employed Mr. John Nolen, an expert on housing, to make a survey of the situation and make definite recommendations to meet it. These recommendations are being carried out as rapidly as the procuring of labor and material will permit. Approximately 2,000 dwelling houses have been built in Waterbury since the formation of this committee.

We also believe that your correspondent has somewhat exaggerated the wages received by men who merely sweep out factories.

While we fully realize the seriousness of the situation, we also know that the people of Waterbury are doing everything possible to meet it.

EUGENE KERNER,
Secretary Waterbury Housing Committee.
Waterbury, Oct. 10, 1917.

THE QUARTERMASTER.

My place is here, far down this little street,
And here I labor at my desk til dark;
I do not hear the tramp of marching feet,
I do not hear the rifles' angry bark!

My work is business! All each long day through
I deal in quantities and talk by weight,
I struggle to secure the shipments due,
And fight like mad to get them when they're late.

My job is just to see that Wrightstown camp
Shall not go hungry when it wants its bread,
And note that Yaphank, when it goes on tramp,
Will need some shoes to fit its martial tread.

I often sit in some brief second's lull
And wonder if a God-sent chance will come
To call me from this task—not that it's dull,
But, oh, I long again to hear the drum!

I know that some may fight while others find
The things an army needs to eat and wear,
And still it breaks my heart to stay behind
And know that comrades of old times are there.

Yet why repine? Why envy those who go
To fill our legions for the great advance?
I, too, am fighting hard against the foe
That battles may be won in far-off France!

O. C. A. CHILD.

FRIENDLY ACT OF DENMARK.

A Civil War Incident Recalled Apropos of the Embargo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sure that I will have no occasion to lose in self-respect when I hereby venture to direct the attention of the American public to the relations that existed between the United States and Denmark in 1864—a relationship that will be elucidated in the best way by the following article, which appeared in Harpers Weekly on May 28, 1864:

During the absorbing interest in the domestic events in the last two or three weeks a sign of friendly regard from Denmark to this country may have been overlooked. Struggling like ourselves for national existence, and attacked by Austria and Prussia because of her declared policy of a free constitutional government, the ancient and valiant little Denmark, at the request of our Government, has permitted the Bremen and Hamburg steamers plying to New York to pass free of seizure by her cruisers, although they are the ships and ports of an enemy. This is a most unusual act of amity, and is done by Denmark, as her Government expressly states, from her friendly feeling for this country. Nor is it likely to be soon forgotten. The exigency of our own affairs has prevented that general attention to the Danish question and clear apprehension of it which in a time of peace it would certainly have received from us. But it is enough to determine our sympathies to know that liberal Denmark is attacked by reactionary and despotic Austria and Prussia. The cry of "nationality" is one by which the absolutist rulers of Germany lead the German people to a war upon free institutions; and we have now the melancholy and absurd spectacle of liberal Germans cheering an Austro-Prussian army in destroying the hope of constitutional government upon the Continent. Doubly cordial, therefore, is the grasp of the hand of friendship which Denmark stretches to us out of her cloud of war. Her fate is almost sure. The impending extinction of that old kingdom can hardly be averted. But in some form the spirit of Danish constitutionalism will survive and be felt in European affairs. Meanwhile, the people of the United States will remember with a gratitude which may one day be serviceable an act so friendly in the midst of their great struggle.

As a Danish citizen and as a member of the Merchant Guild of Copenhagen and well acquainted with import and export conditions in Denmark from the beginning of the war, I believe that I, without any compunction, can say that Denmark has always endeavored to maintain her neutrality on every side during this war; and it admits of no doubt whatever that she at any time will be able to stand the tests of the Allies, who so often have shown their sense of justice and fairness.

Leading men of the Danish business world have, through the arrangement made by them on Nov. 19, 1915, between the British Government and the Merchant Guild of Copenhagen, rendered their country an invaluable service, and we can with safe conscience in the face of the Allies insist that this arrangement has been respected in every way, and the few transgressors of said arrangement, no matter who they are, have been proceeded against without mercy.

It goes against my conscience and principles to bring to light services rendered by myself, and so it does for services rendered by my country, and it is, therefore, not my intention to implore the United States for a requital of our services of 1864; but from a necessity forced upon us I have on the behalf of my country and from my own initiative pointed to times past when the United States needed the services and good-will of Denmark.

CONRAD KOEFOED.
New York, Oct. 13, 1917.

FIRE PREVENTION COST.

A Reply to the Counsel for the Real Estate Board.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's SUNDAY TIMES there was an interview with A. C. MacNulty, counsel for the Real Estate Board, advocating the extinction of the Fire Prevention Bureau. The reasons for this drastic action, recommended by Attorney MacNulty, are that the Fire Prevention Bureau cost the taxpayers during the past six years approximately about $2,000,000 in salaries, &c. The real reason, of course, is given by Mr. MacNulty a few minutes later in his interview, when he says that the Fire Prevention Bureau has in 1914 alone issued 25,653 orders, and in the five years, from 1912 to 1917, the Fire Prevention Bureau required property owners to install more than 400 sprinklers, to put in fireproofing material, and, generally, to spend approximately $18,000,000.

Attorney McNulty does not claim for a moment that the 25,653 orders issued in 1914 were not justified and that the $18,000,000 spent by his clients should not by right have been spent for sprinklers, fireproofing material, &c. He makes no claim that all these orders were not necessary or the expenditures justified, or that the fire protection of the city's working population has not been improved by these orders and many of the lives of the workers saved by the additional expense imposed upon the loft owners. He does not claim all this because he cannot do so, not after the investigations of the New York State Factory Commission nor after the Triangle, Binghamton and other fires in which such large numbers of workers have lost their lives. What he objects to is simply the money spent by his clients and the $2,000,000 which has been paid by the city taxpayers for the Fire Prevention Bureau.

In Mayor Mitchel's article of yesterday he has shown that the total fire loss for the last three years of his administration was $22,721,233—a reduction of $6,287,150, or 21 per cent., in the fire loss suffered by the city—also that there were 1,647 less fires during the three years than the three years immediately preceding.

I am not a partisan of this administration, but my thorough knowledge of the working conditions in the factories in this city, gained through my connection with the New York State Factory Commission and my seven years of work in the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, has shown me the value of proper fire protection and fire prevention in the city, and I know from experience how much the Fire Prevention Bureau under the present administration has accomplished. Our latest report shows an improvement of nearly 40 per cent. in fire protection of buildings since last year, and there is hardly a building in which defects have been found by our inspector during last year which has not been covered by orders from the Fire Prevention Bureau.

The Fire Prevention Bureau, under the efficient management of Adamson and Hammitt, has done a remarkable work during the last two years, and credit should be given to those to whom it is due.

GEO. M. PRICE, M. D.,
Director Joint Board of Sanitary Control.
New York, Oct. 15, 1917.

British Soldiers in the Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was surprised a few evenings ago when I saw a British officer enter a subway car where three British Tommies were sitting and the Sergeant immediately got up, saluted the officer, and offered his seat. The officer returned the salute, turned around, saw a lady standing there who had just entered the car, and handed the seat over to the lady. Don't you think our own boys could learn a lesson by this?

J. B. P.
New York, Oct. 7, 1917.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN NOTE.

Proposed to Tell Germans the President Means What He Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Once one has grasped—or, at least, thinks to have grasped—the full meaning of President Wilson's words in his answer to the Pope, it seems impossible even to a foreign-born citizen to understand why the right response from the German people has not been heard yet. But the thoughts expressed in this answer are so far-reaching and far-aiming, they are drawn from such a depth of knowledge of human nature, of individuals, and of nations; they represent such a marvelous result of a whole life's earnest study of the most difficult problems of nations, that it will doubtless count forever as one of the most momentous documents of history. And such a document (which, by the way, had to come from America, could come only from America in our times, and did come from America in the right moment for the world) cannot be understood at once by everybody. It took even some Americans some time to realize fully the value of each word, and if this was the case with readers whose hearts were open to the words of their President, who wished and desired to understand, to realize, and to feel every word he says in such moments, how much harder must it be for such people who, by the laws of human nature, cannot understand him, because they cannot want to understand him, because their hearts must be closed and are closed to President Wilson.

The President's message had to reach the German nation. It could reach it only through the hands of the German Government, and, though the whole answer to the Pope was published in the German papers, it was published at once with all the commentaries which the hypocritic Government thought wise to add to the President's words.

It has come to the point that the German nation has to show if it is capable of any sound judgment of its own. But when a nation in its sound and healthy days has been kept in wrong ideas about its own affairs and in a wrong idea about other nations' acts and feelings, how much sound judgment can one expect of this nation after a deadly sickness of three years? All the prejudices against America which had existed before the war were nourished and increased during the war, and the Germans cannot today at least believe at once the truth, the unbelievable: that it was American idealism which made the American nation enter the war.

But there are Americans in whom the Germans will always believe: the German-Americans. If these could talk today with their brothers of the Old World, they could make them understand and see things as they really are here. But they cannot reach each other, no letter can be sent, no way of communication is open, but perhaps one which I want to suggest by this letter. Would it not be possible to send a message from the German-Americans to Germany and Austria in the way it was suggested to send the President's answer to the Pope to Germany, by dropping it from airplanes behind the German and Austrian lines?

I would suggest that a message signed by the full names of thousands of German-Americans and Austro-Americans be sent in this way in hundreds of thousands of copies to the Germans and Austrians. It could not fail to have its effect on the minds of the soldiers as the message of Germans, by Germans, for Germans.

In this message I would say that first of all every word of the President's answer to the Pope is truth and nothing but truth. That the words must be taken as they are written, and that nothing whatever must be suspected behind them. That the President has pledged his word and will keep it with the whole nation as witness behind him. That the German-Americans are the first who believe in the President, and that the most hyphenated German-Americans are today the most enthusiastic fighters in the President's army, these German-Americans who are "hyphenated" to their country and their folk by their love and admiration for the qualities displayed by their brothers, but not by the Government which had driven them away from the soil, where they or their fathers were born.

I would say in this message that the most hyphenated German-Americans will be the hardest fighters in the American army, out of love for their brothers whom they are fighting. American brothers have once already fought against American brothers, because they had to. They did it with bleeding hearts, but with all the strength, vigor and persistence of highest duty. With the same strength, vigor and persistence the German-Americans will fight now against brothers, because they know that the German defeat will bring through the help of the President the greatest victory to the German nation—Liberty.

F. WAERNDORFER.
(Born in Vienna.)
Savannah, Ga., Oct. 10, 1917.

The "Nonpartisan League."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appeared in your columns on Sept. 20 and Sept. 22 editorials concerning the recent conferences of farmers and workers held in St. Paul under the auspices of the Nonpartisan League, which did a grave injustice to our organization. It probably matters little what the Eastern press, or the Western press either, for that matter, has to say about the Nonpartisan League. Movements of this nature have a habit of thriving despite newspaper opposition.

Your attempt to make the purposes of the league seem unpatriotic is far from convincing, and the editorials which attempted to convey this impression contain several statements utterly without foundation in fact. You assert that "They, the farmers, want the Government to take away everybody's profits but those of the laborer and the nonpartisan farmer, who rebels at the thought of selling his wheat at the Government price." How does this square with the facts? The resolutions adopted—and these resolutions and not the speeches are the official voice of the convention—state: "We cheerfully acquiesce in this sacrifice, but we respectfully urge and will continue to insist that those who produce and sell other products be dealt with upon a like basis."

In another place you state that "genuine seditious rant was turned on." It is easy to make such charges, but sometimes more difficult to substantiate them. The Minnesota Public Safety Commission has spent numerous hours poring over sworn transcripts of all the speeches, and it has not discovered any sedition. If sedition existed, this body could be trusted to ferret it out.

You did not publish the resolutions adopted by the body, yet you say it "would be futile to go through the long procession of socialism and confiscation which marches over that platform." However, you are not alone in this. The Nonpartisan League was compelled to buy advertising space to have the resolutions inserted in the St. Paul papers, the very city in which the convention was held. They had columns for the denunciation of La Follette, but not enough room for the resolutions of the convention.

And, perhaps, it is well that this is so. It would not speak well for the Nonpartisan League's purity of purpose if it comm

BRIDEGROOM TAKES NAME OF HIS BRIDE

Murray Cohen, Who Wed Miss Hella F. Bernays Aug. 19, Is Now Murray C. Bernays.

COLUMBIA BOARD MEMBER

His Wife, a Graduate of Radcliffe and Barnard, Is a Niece of Prof. Freud, Noted Psychologist.

Friends of the former Miss Hella F. Bernays, a niece of Professor Sigmund Freud, the celebrated psychologist of Vienna, who was married on Aug. 19 last to Murray Cohen, a student at the Columbia Law School, were interested yesterday to receive an announcement card reading, "Hella Bernays and Murray Cohen are married, and have, by judicial process, taken the name of Mr. and Mrs. Murray C. Bernays."

It was learned last night that the change of the name of the bridegroom to that of the bride was made by Mr. Cohen in deference to their mutual desire to keep alive her family name. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ely Bernays of 301 West 108th Street, and has three sisters, also a brother, Edward L. Bernays, who has expressed his intention never to marry.

One of her sisters, Miss Martha Bernays, is to marry Arthur Leve of this city late this month. Another sister, Miss Judith Bernays, was engaged to Eli Nadelman, the sculptor, last January, but the engagement was subsequently broken.

Mr. Bernays, the former Mr. Cohen, is a Harvard graduate, and is a member of the Columbia Law Review Board. He is shortly to enter the service of the Government.

His wife is a graduate of Radcliffe and Barnard Colleges. Her name has been borne by many prominent men, including surgeons, psychologists, divines, and historians.

MARRIED IN YOKOHAMA.

Miss Dorothy Chapin Wed Capt. H. L. MacLachlan on Oct. 3.

Announcements have just been received in this country of the marriage of Miss Dorothy Chapin, daughter of Mrs. Albert King Chapin of South Ehremont, Mass., to Captain H. L. MacLachlan of the United States Marine Corps. The wedding took place at Yokohama, Japan, on Oct. 3.

The bride is a sister of Mrs. Frank D. Dentca of Buffalo, L. I., and of Mrs. J. K. Van Vranken and Mrs. P. V. Chollo of Hempstead, L. I. She met Captain MacLachlan, who formerly lived in Buffalo, N. Y., while visiting her brother, Albert C. Chapin, at the American Legation in Peking, China, last year. Captain and Mrs. MacLachlan are now on their way to Manila, Philippine Islands.

George G. Ward's Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gray Ward of 51 West Fifty-third Street celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday. Mr. Ward is Vice President and General Manager of the Commercial Cable Company. At the age of 10 he won a prize for his proficiency in telegraphy. During the cholera plague of 1865 in Egypt he was one of the few to remain at his post at Alexandria. He was a member of the electrical staff aboard the steamship Great Eastern at the laying of the Atlantic cable in 1858. He is 73 years old, and was born at Great Haddam, Hertfordshire, England.

Ensign Dodge Weds Miss Getschell.

Ensign Ellsworth R. Dodge of the United States ship Levathlan and Miss Julia Getschell of Boston were married Sunday afternoon by the Rev. William M. Carr, 321 East Fiftieth Street. Mr. Dodge is 25 and his home is in Wellesley, Mass. His bride is 20 years old.

The couple only had a short time in which to be married, as the ensign's leave of absence expired early Sunday evening.

To be Bride of Lieut. Trenholm.

Mrs. and Mrs. William H. Oliver of 309 West Eighty-seventh Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Oliver, to Lieutenant Derrill de S. Trenholm, son of Mr. and Mrs. William de S. Trenholm. Lieutenant Trenholm is at present with his regiment, the Thirty-ninth Infantry, at Syracuse, N. Y.

STATE OFFICIALS AT TRAVIS NUPTIAL

State Controller's Daughter Marries J. Henry Johnson of Albany at Her Brooklyn Home.

The wedding of Miss Helen P. Travis, daughter of State Controller and Mrs. Eugene M. Travis, and J. Henry Johnson of Albany was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 436 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin veiled in net and embroidered in silver, with a veil of tulle, and carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

She was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles M. Travis, as matron of honor, and by the Misses Jeannette Sheldon and Ella Biedermann as bridesmaids.

Professor Benjamin Boss of Carnegie Institute was best man, and the ushers included Charles M. Travis, the bride's brother; Everett Carlisle Johnson, a brother of the bridegroom; John H. McElroy, and Robert La Rue.

Only the families and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by a large reception.

Among the guests were United States Senator and Mrs. William M. Calder, State Treasurer J. L. Wells and Mrs. Wells, Secretary of State F. M. Hugo and Mrs. Hugo, and Deputy State Controllers Warren I. Lee, J. A. Wendell, William Boardman, and F. G. Reusswig.

The couple's engagement was announced last Winter. The bride is a graduate of Adelphi College. Mr. Johnson is a son of the Rev. J. Everett Johnson, former rector of Cavalry Church, Syracuse.

BRIDE OF D. F. KELLOGG, JR.

Miss Edythe E. Milliken Weds in St. Thomas's—The Attendants.

The wedding of Daniel Fiske Kellogg, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Kellogg of 54 East Sixty-eighth Street, and Miss Edythe Emily Milliken, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuart Milliken of 524 West End Avenue, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires.

Miss Milliken walked with her father, who gave her in marriage. Her white satin gown was draped with old point lace and the point lace veil was held in a downward-turned crown effect over her blond hair and widened out over the shoulders and fell almost to the floor in back over the satin train. She carried white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Victoria de L. Kellogg, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor and the bride's young sister, Miss Ruth Milliken, in a white frock trimmed with lace and a white satin capote trimmed with plaitings and carrying a basket of roses, was the flower girl.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Marian W. Hall and Dorothy Taylor, who were dressed, like the maid of honor, in brilliant pink satin with full gathered skirts and quaint round bodices having high roll collars, from which long wing draperies of pink tulle fell at each side. Their black velvet mushroom hats were finished with black lace appliqué veils that drooped around the brims. They carried quantities of maidenhair ferns and pink roses.

Mr. Kellogg had Bryce Gray for his best man and the ushers were Howard A. Plummer, Fritz K. Barbour, Sterling Macintosh and Ormond Gould. The small reception for the families and relatives was held in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg will make their home at 54 East Sixty-eighth Street.

Alvarez-McCormick Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Jolie Alvarez, daughter of Miguel Alvarez of 30 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, to Edward R. McCormick of 148 East Seventy-fourth Street, son of Mrs. M. E. McCormick, is announced. Mr. McCormick is the Chairman of the New York Trade Brokers Association of New York. The wedding will probably take place at an early date.

L. M. Josephthal Now a Commodore.

Louis M. Josephthal, Chief of the Naval Militia Bureau under the last four Governors, has been promoted by Governor Whitman to the rank of Commodore and Postmaster General of the Naval Militia. His former rank was Captain. Commodore Josephthal has aided materially the growth of the Naval Militia, and in a few months has brought the enrollment from 1,910 officers and enlisted men to 3,422. He has been connected with the Naval Militia since 1891.

DUTCH-BRITISH DEAL IN TRADE DETAILED

Features of Agreement Made About the Same Time as Dutch-German Agreement.

COVERED FOOD PRODUCTS

Dutch Commission Says Waterways Will Be Closed to Germany If They Are Misused.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The substance of the agreement between Great Britain and Holland regulating the amount of food to be obtained by England from the Netherlands and also the amount to go into Germany was made public here today. It shows that Great Britain and Germany made agreements with Holland at about the same time. The British agreement was made Nov. 1, 1916, and the German agreement was made on Dec. 1, 1916.

Only commodities produced in the Netherlands were concerned. Imports were governed by the Netherlands Overseas Trust, which guaranteed to England that none of the products should be sent into Germany. The agreement provided that the total exports from Holland to the United Kingdom should be pro-rated. It was assumed that the remainder, not sent to England, went into Germany.

It was provided that the United Kingdom should get half the total exports of pig meat, one-quarter of the butter, one-third of the cheese, and two-thirds of the milk. Not less than half the exports of meat from Holland to belligerent countries must go to the United Kingdom. This left the other half free to go to Germany as required by the German agreement.

Great Britain, by the agreement, has the right to at least half the exports of potatoes at a price not greater than 50 per cent. over the price fixed by the Dutch Government for home consumption. England also was to get half of the potato flour, which included sago and pudding powder, and obtained quarter of the exports of fruit and vegetables at an average price. Quarter of all the eggs were to go to Great Britain. No live pigs, cream or fodder was to be exported.

It was agreed that exports to neutral European countries should be only to consignees approved by the British. Holland, under the agreement, had the right to import feeding stuffs and fertilizers for agricultural use, but such provisions as this were subject to revision whenever certain agriculture produce exceeded the average of exports.

Liberal houses were promised by the British for the articles exported, and the rate of exchange for the payments was guaranteed. Should vessels carrying agricultural products be captured, it was provided that the produce would be considered exported to belligerents.

Shipments to Dutch Colonies were not considered as exports. Exports to France and such parts of Belgium as were within the lines of the Allies and shipments to the Belgian Relief Committee were considered exports to the United Kingdom. Either Great Britain or Holland might terminate the agreement by a month's notice or by default; otherwise it was to remain in force for the duration of the war.

Members of the Dutch Commission stated here today that Holland was obligated under the Rhine navigation convention, in which all nations interested in the navigation of the Rhine participated, to permit the use by Germany of the Netherlands waterways connected with the Rhine. For this reason, it was asserted, Holland could not prevent the non-war use of these waterways by Germany without violating a treaty.

It was stated that earlier in the war the Dutch Government prohibited the use of waterways by Germany for the transportation of loot from Belgium to Germany. Holland, it was stated, was unaware of any military use Germany had made of her waterways, and stood ready, upon proof by England that Germany was so using them, to put an end to the traffic. It was added, however, that Holland had even militiary officers to Belgium to discover the uses to which concrete-making materials were put by Germany, and in every instance found them to be nonmilitary.

As far as can be learned no agreement has been reached as to the disposal of the Dutch tonnage held in American waters. The embargo is as tight as ever, and there is no indication that the War Trade Board or State Department is disposed to relent because of recent developments.

J. M. BECK, JR., TO MARRY.

Princeton Aviator's Wedding to Miss Wilmerding Hastened.

Theodore Kearny Wilmerding of 9 East Thirty-ninth Street announced last evening the engagement of his daughter, Miss Adelaide Wilmerding, to James M. Beck, Jr., son of the former Assistant United States Attorney General James M. Beck, and Mrs. Beck of 100 East Sixty-fifth Street. Mr. Beck has received his commission as an aviator at the Princeton Aviation School.

Simultaneously it was announced that the wedding would take place tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Chapel.

The wedding is hastened because Mr. Beck has been ordered to report for duty with the Signal Corps of the aviation section of the army at San Antonio, Texas, on next Saturday. Only the immediate members of the families and a few intimate friends will be present at the wedding.

Miss Wilmerding is a member of the Junior League of this city. She was active in many entertainments for charity during the last season. Mr. Beck is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Rumson Country Club, Amateur Comedy Club, and the Delta Phi. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1914.

WOMAN DANCER SHOT BY FRENCH AS SPY

Mlle. Mata-Hari Suffers Penalty for Betraying Secret of 'Tanks' to Germans.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Mata-Hari, the Dutch dancer and adventuress, who, two months ago, was found guilty by a court-martial on the charge of espionage, was shot at dawn this morning. The condemned woman, otherwise known as Marguerite Gertrude Zelle, was taken in an automobile from St. Lazaire prison to the parade ground at Vincennes, where the execution took place. Two sisters of Charity and a priest accompanied her.

Mlle. Mata-Hari, long known in Europe as a woman of great attractiveness and with a romantic history, was accused, according to press dispatches, of conveying to the Germans the secret of the construction of the Entente "tanks," this resulting in the Germans rushing work on a special gas to combat their operations.

She was said to have left Paris last Spring and to have spent some time in the English town where the first "tanks" were being made, afterward traveling back and forth between England and Holland, and later going to Spain, where she aroused suspicion by associating with a man whom the French Secret Service had long suspected. When she reappeared in Paris she was arrested—a contributing circumstance, it appears, being the fact that she was seen there with a young British officer attached to the "tank" service.

HAILS BREAK WITH BERLIN.

Lansing Congratulates Uruguayan and Peruvian Governments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Secretary Lansing has instructed the American Ministers at Montevideo and Lima to deliver respectively to the Uruguayan and Peruvian Governments messages expressing the appreciation and pride of the United States Government in their action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

The message which Mr. Lansing directed the American Minister at Lima to hand to the Peruvian Foreign Minister follows:

"The Government of the United States has received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru through the Peruvian Minister in Washington a statement under date of Oct. 6, 1917, in which it is set forth that the Peruvian Government, after having vainly endeavored to procure from the German Government a settlement of its claim for the sinking of the Peruvian bark Lorton in violation of the fundamental principles of international law, was compelled to exact of the Imperial German Government a satisfactory solution of the question within eight days, and, that solution having been declared an absolute impossibility by the German Government within a peremptory term, the Peruvian Government had resolved to break diplomatic relations with Germany and had taken the appropriate measures to that end.

TO REPRESENT CANADA HERE

Hazen Will Be Associated with the British Embassy at Washington.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 15.—The reorganized Canadian Government, it became known today, will be directly represented at Washington by a Commissioner instead of conducting its affairs with the United States through the British Embassy. J. D. Hazen, former Canadian Commissioner of Naval Service and Marine and Fisheries, has been chosen for the post.

At present the British Ambassador handles all Canada's diplomatic business for the United States. Formerly communications between Washington and Ottawa had to go by way of London. Recently the channel of communication has been made more direct, but is still through the British Embassy. Transactions between Canada and the United States have so increased in number and importance since the war began, and especially since the United States entered, that it is now proposed to carry out the long-discussed plan of naming a Canadian Commissioner.

RETAINS TYPEWRITING TITLE

Miss Owens Has Record of 143 Words a Minute for One Hour.

More than 6,000 persons visited the annual Business Show in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory yesterday. The event of the evening was a typewriting contest for the international championship title and a $1,000 trophy cup. The winner was Miss Margaret Owens, who has held the title and trophy for four years. Her record last night was 143 words a minute for an hour. Miss Hortense Stolnitz, who maintained a speed of 142 words a minute, was second, and Miss Bessie Friedman was third. She also had a speed of 142 words a minute, but in the counting up of work it was decided by the Committee on Awards that she was just a fraction of a word behind Miss Stolnitz. All really wrote faster than would appear, but mistakes cut down their averages.

Those were the contestants that it took the committee until nearly midnight to figure out the records. Meanwhile those who had entered in the various events stood about the door of the committee room and talked shop with their friends. In the amateur event George Hossfeld wrote 145 words a minute for thirty minutes. Miss Rose Bloom was second with 141 words.

TO PROTECT DOGS.

A New Society Formed Under Inspiration of Wicks Law's Hardships

The Dog Lovers' Protective Association of America, which has more than one thousand members, is planning to present a bill to the various State Legislatures to give greater protection to dogs.

The bill, according to James Gardner Roosman, President of the society, will make dogs the personal property of their owners. It will also fix the license fee at $2 for the first year and $1 for subsequent years, and will provide that, in large cities, dogs must be leashed or muzzled.

"The Wicks Dog law has doubled and redoubled the dog tax in New York State, excepting New York City," said Mr. Rossman. "Every dog owner, under it, will be obliged to pay $3.25 for females and $2.25 for males. The Agricultural Department of New York State apparently wants to get control of the machinery of dog licensing throughout the State for the purpose of extending its patronage by offering fees to constables and other petty officials. The Wicks bill, which went into effect last Summer, is vicious, since it permits any one to kill, without recourse at law, any dog that chases a cat, chicken, or other dog beyond his owner's premises."

The association's New York office is at 115 Broadway. Among its well-known members are H. H. Bizallion, President of the Gotham Bank; Mrs. James Speyer, Baroness Raoul de Graffenreid, Henry L. Doherty, and Mrs. Vernon Castle.

TELLS DISSATISFIED TO QUIT COUNTRY

Cooper Union Mass Meeting Hears Joseph Barondess Speak on Patriotism.

RABBI WISE FOR SUFFRAGE

Says He Wants Women to Vote So They Can Make the World Safe for Peace.

A mass meeting at Cooper Union last night, under the auspices of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, was attended by 300. It was one of the first meetings in the campaign for woman's vote, the question which will be decided at the polls in November. Frederick C. Howe presided. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the party, was on the platform. Pleas for woman suffrage and questions relating to the war brought forth applause.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan made a humorous speech telling of her studies into the prejudices of men. Rabbi Stephen Wise was denouncing Elihu Root for his anti-suffrage and other speeches when a voice from the floor called: "Why are you for war, then?"

"I am not for war," the Rabbi shouted. "I am for war against war and Kaiserism, so that we can make peace for the world, and I want the women to vote so they can make the world safe for peace."

Joseph Barondess, the last speaker, preceded his address by a confession of his faith in his country.

"In order to avoid useless questions," said Mr. Barondess, "I will tell you what I have done for America. I have kissed my son good-bye today upon his leaving to enter the army. You will ask why I do not enter the army myself. I want to say that in spite of my 55 years I did offer my services to the Governor, and as God is my witness I am not for war. I hope that we shall have seen the last of war when this is over. We should not be satisfied with our own liberty, but see the realization of our great dream all over the world. They say I am a dreamer, but I would rather have a dream than a nightmare. It is not just for one part of the world to have liberty and the rest of the world to be in chains. It may be right and our duty to criticise our Government in order that it may be better."

"Free press," called a voice from the audience.

"Yes," continued the speaker, "we want a free press, free men and free women. It is equally important that men and women should be politically as well as industrially free."

"This country—" began another voice.

"If you don't like this country, get out of it," said the speaker. "I hope this country is going to be better and freer, but, wait until I have finished, and you may heckle me and do anything you like. You can share my millions with me. There is just one thing that you cannot do, you cannot take my son's place on the battlefield. He was not drafted, he enlisted. I took him down and helped him, and I have been doing social work for years and he has supported me. But I tell you that if he should die I would not weep. I would rather have my son die a thousand times than to be a coward and a slacker."

Mrs. Elizabeth C. O. Laidlaw.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Onderdonk Laidlaw, widow of Henry B. Laidlaw, who was a member of Laidlaw & Co. and City Chamberlain under Mayor Franklin Edson, died suddenly yesterday at her home, 24 West Seventy-fourth Street, in her seventy-seventh year. Mrs. Laidlaw, who was a grandniece of Bishop Onderdonk, was prominent in the religious affairs of Trinity Church and St. Agnes's Chapel. She had traveled extensively, and devoted much time to study and literature. Mrs. Laidlaw is survived by three sons, four daughters, and sixteen grandchildren. Her sons are James Lees Laidlaw, Robert Remsen Laidlaw, and Elliot Rutherford Laidlaw; her daughters, Mrs. Imlay Benet, Mrs. Jesse Lynch Williams, Mrs. Edward Roesler, and Mrs. John Collin Vaughan.

Obituary Notes.

ADOLPH BAUM, 75 years old, a retired Manhattan butcher, died on Sunday at his home, 1,196 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of Mount Neboh Lodge, No. 257, F. and A. M.; Republic Lodge, K. of P., and Rehoboth Lodge, I. O. B.

ALBERT G. W. SHEPHERD, a retired produce commission broker of Manhattan, died at his home, 47 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was born in Saratoga, N. Y., and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century.

Mrs. MINA REICHERT, widow of Mathias Reichert of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 562 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. She was 78 years old and had lived in Brooklyn nearly all her lifetime.

Mrs. HANNAH E. ASTON, 80 years old, died in the Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged, Brooklyn, on Sunday from Bright's disease. She was born in Poughkeepsie.

Major JOHN CHARLES FREEBURN, a veteran of the Civil War, died at the home of his daughter in Coney Island on Saturday at the age of 82 years. He was born in Woolwich, England, and was graduated from the University of Oxford, after which he entered the British Army. He had been a resident of Brooklyn since 1881.

SAMUEL RUFUS PORTER, for forty-seven years employed as a special officer in the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 273 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. He was 76 years old and a life member of Naphthali Lodge, No. 732, F. and A. M.

PETER C. McDONALD, 83 years old, a retired business man, died from heart disease on Saturday at his home, 544 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, a daughter and two sons.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MURPHY, widow of James Murphy, a civil war veteran, died on Sunday at her home, 128 North First Street, Brooklyn. She was 71 years old.

JOSEPH F. PETRO, Sr., for many years proprietor of a printing establishment in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and a brother of the Very Rev. Peter J. Petrio, of Atlantic City, died at his home, 372 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, aged 68 years. He was a member of General Sherman Council, No. 336, C. B. L., and of Marquette Council, No. 288, Knights of Columbus.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE A. MORRIS, widow of John Henry Morris, President of the old Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, died in Huntington, L. I., on Sunday in her eighty-sixth year. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Alexander P. W. Kinnan, wife of the President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, and Mrs. Robert Black.

NELSON GARRISON CARMAN, a lawyer and member of a prominent Brooklyn family, died in his seventy-first year on Sunday. Mr. Carman was born in that borough. In 1869, he was graduated from Yale and from Columbia Law School in 1874. Mr. Carman was a Director of the New England Society and the Brooklyn Club, and a member of the Hamilton Club, the University Club of Manhattan, the Crescent Athletic Club and the Garden City and Westbrook Golf Clubs. He lived at 54 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, and left a widow.

AARON MORRIS, 74 years old, a retired produce merchant of Hoboken and later of Haslet, N. J., died on Saturday at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. William H. Van Giesen, at Bloomfield, N. J. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, and one son, Dr. W. A. Morris of Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY DARLING NEWCOMB, widow of Horatio A. Newcomb, a retired merchant and mother of Dr. H. H. Newcomb of this city, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 421 West 121st Street. Mrs. Newcomb was a native of Leyden, Mass., a member of an old New England family.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GOETZ, wife of Charles R. Goetz, a building superintendent, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Her home was at 624 West 141st Street. She was 44 years old.

A. E. OGG, a minister recently connected with the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, 150 Fifth Avenue, was killed by a train at the Forty-seventh Street station, Chicago, on Saturday night. Mr. Ogg, who was 45 years old, made his home with his wife and young son at 600 West 114th Street.

INDICTS MRS. DE SAULLES.

Grand Jury Accuses Her of Murder in the First Degree.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, Oct. 15. — The Nassau County Grand Jury handed up to Justice Walter Jaycox in the Supreme Court today an indictment charging Mrs. Blanca de Saulles with murder in the first degree for killing her husband, John H. de Saulles, at his home in Westbury on the night of Aug. 3. Henry A. Uterhart, counsel for Mrs. de Saulles, was not present in court and the defendant was not called to plead.

Mrs. de Saulles has been in better health since the arrival of her mother and sister from Chile, but is a little depressed because she has not seen her five-year-old son since Aug. 28.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1600 Bryant.

Born.

KUKLIN.—Oct. 15, Simpson St., Bronx, to Dr. and Mrs. Harry Seymour Kuklin, a daughter.

SIEGEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Siegel (Sarah Jacobson) announce the birth of a son Oct. 15, New York Medical College Hospital.

Engaged.

HEINRICH—OCHS.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Ochs of 1,391 Madison Avenue announce the engagement reception of their daughter, Florence H., to Mr. Milton Heinrich of Jersey City. At home Sunday, Oct. 28, 1917, from 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

Married.

BARTH—FISCHER.—On Oct. 16, at 8:30 P. M., Ada E. Fischer of Roselle, N. J., wedded to Mr. Edwin J. Barth of Roselle, the Rev. A. B. Mohlmber of St. Peter's Lutheran Church officiating.

CUNNINGHAM—ROBERTS.—At Ridgewood, N. J., Oct. 12, 1917, by the Rev. Geo. W. Woodall, D. D., Eleanor Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Roberts of New York City, to Emerson J. Cunningham of Hackensack, N. J.

KELLOGG—MILLIKEN.—On Oct. 15, at the chantry of St. Thomas Church, by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., Edythe Emily Milliken, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuart Milliken, to Daniel Fiske Kellogg, Jr.

SMITH—LE HURAY.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, by the Rev. Julian D. Hamlin, rector of Trinity Church, Bethlehem, Penn., Theodora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hartley Le Huray of Summit, N. J., to Sidney Schieffelin Smith, son of Theodore J. Smith of Geneva, N. Y.

Died.

BARTHOLOMEW.—At New Haven, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 14, Frances S., widow of the late John T. Bartholomew, aged 70 years. Funeral services at 4,817 3d Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BAUMGARTEN.—On Sunday, Oct. 14, at her late residence, 818 East 69th St., Wilhelmina Baumgarten, beloved wife of the late Edward Baumgarten, mother of Charles, Erwin, Rudolph, Hermine, Ida Kolish, Irma Weill, Carrie Grab. Funeral from her late residence, 318 East 69th St., Tuesday, Oct. 16, 9:30 A. M.

BERNARD.—Florence Adams, wife of Charles Bernard, Jr., daughter of John J. Adams, Sunday evening, Oct. 14. Funeral services at her late residence, 771 West End Av., corner 97th St., Wednesday, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.

BIEBER.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, 1917, Gerson, beloved brother of William Bieber, in his 70th year. The deceased was a member of Mount Pedeuzion, of Charities; also Samuel Lodge, I. O. B. B., No. 29. Funeral from his late residence, 116 Vernon Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 10 A. M. Interment at Union Fields Cemetery.

CARMAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 14, 1917, Nelson G. Carman, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 54 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 2 P. M.

COLE.—At Morristown, N. J., Oct. 15, Emma Stearns, wife of Clifford D. M. Cole and youngest daughter of the late John Goddard Stearns of Brookline, Mass. Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

CONNOR.—Theresa, beloved wife of Michael Connor, on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 50 Morningside Av. Funeral from St. Thomas's Church Tuesday at 10 A. M. Interment private.

DALY.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, on Oct. 14, 1917, T. M. Daly. Funeral Thursday morning, 8:30 o'clock, from his late residence, 507 South Broad St. Solemn requiem mass at St. Teresa's Church, Broad and Catherine Sts., Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock.

DECKER.—Sunday A. M., Oct. 14, 1917, Miss Harriet W. Decker, at Austerlitz, N. Y., late of 53 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn. Interment at Red Rock, N. Y., Tuesday, 2 P. M.

FINCK.—George, suddenly, beloved husband of Louisa A. Finck, Oct. 13.

FITZGERALD.—John M., on Oct. 13. Funeral from residence, 216 East Tremont Av., Thursday, Oct. 18, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of Holy Spirit, University Av., at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

GOETZ.—On Oct. 15, Elizabeth S., beloved wife of Charles R. Goetz. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) 1,970 Broadway, Thursday afternoon, 2:30. Interment private.

GUFFIN.—Charles W. Guffin, beloved husband of Kitty Guffin, in his sixty-fifth year. Funeral services 904 Ogden Av., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

GUNN.—On Oct. 13, Frank, retired policeman. Funeral from his late residence, 271 East 149th St., on Thursday at 9:30 A.M. Mass of requiem at Church of Our Lady of Victory, Webster Av., at 171st St., at 10 A. M.

HUMPHREYS.—At Weehawken, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 13, 1917, William Humphreys, aged 68 years. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 10 A. M. at his late home, 31 Fulton St., Weehawken. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

JAMES.—Suddenly, on Oct. 13, at the German Hospital, New York City, Pauline D. James, wife of John F. James. Funeral from her late residence, 549 1st St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

KING.—At his late residence, 14 Central Park West, Theodore F., in his 74th year. Funeral private, at his residence, Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 2:30 P. M.

KYLE.—Oct. 14, Caroline E. Kyle. Funeral services at the Stephen Merritt Chapel, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Wednesday, 12:30. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

LA BADIE.—On Oct. 13, Florence, in her 24th year, daughter of Joseph E. and Amanda Victor La Badie. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell's,) Broadway, 60th St., on Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private, Montreal, Canada, San Francisco, and New Orleans papers please copy.

LAIDLAW.—At her residence, 24 West 74th St., New York City, Oct. 15, 1917, Elizabeth Carter Onderdonk, widow of Henry B. Laidlaw, in her seventy-seventh year. Funeral service at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock.

McGILL.—Margaret McGill, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Peter McGill, Oct. 12, 1917. Services, 2:30 P. M., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at her late residence, 225 Somerset St., Bound Brook, N. J.

MEYER.—At his residence, Charlottesville, Va., on Oct. 12, 1917, Edwin O. Meyer, son of the late Henry Meyer, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, Tuesday morning, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock.

MEYER.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.: Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Edwin O. Meyer, (10th Company,) from Trinity Chapel, 25th St. and Broadway, Tuesday morning, Oct. 16, 1917, at 10 o'clock. THOMAS DIMOND, President.

MILBANK.—On Friday, Oct. 12, 1917, at Rochester, Minn., Margaret Schulze, beloved wife of Jeremiah Milbank. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Schulze, St. Paul, Minn. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City. Please omit flowers.

Died.

MITCHELL.—Annie, at the Home for Incurables, Oct. 14. Funeral services at Daniel MacLean's Funeral Parlors, 29 West 128th St., Tuesday, Oct. 16, 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

MORRIS.—At Huntington, L. I., Oct. 14, 1917, Charlotte A. Brown, wife of the late John Henry Morris, in her 87th year. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Alexander P. W. Kinnan, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1917, at 11 A. M. Carriages will meet train leaving on Long Island Railroad from Pennsylvania Terminal at 9 A. M. Interment private.

MUELLER.—Luvenia, beloved mother of Mrs. Henry Seib of 120 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J. Funeral services Tuesday at 8 P. M. Interment private.

NEWCOMB.—Mary J., on Oct. 15, 1917. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell's,) Wednesday, 3 o'clock.

O'HARA.—On Monday, Oct. 15, Mary Crooks O'Hara, widow of the late Patrick J. O'Hara, and daughter of the late Charles and Jane Crooks, formerly of the Ninth Ward, Manhattan, and beloved mother of Felicitas Ruth. Funeral from her late residence, 60 Bay 25th St., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Simbar's R. C. Church, where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul at 10 A. M. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

POTTER.—Joseph Livingston, on active service, Bramschott Hospital, Bramschott, England, only son of the late James and Ellen Potter, Ontario, Canada. Boston and Toronto papers please copy.

QUACKENBUSH.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Georgie Baldwin, widow of Tunis Slingerland Quackenbush and daughter of the late Francis Theodore and Julia Hayt Baldwin. Funeral services at her residence, 26 Bay View Av., New Rochelle, on Monday, Oct. 15, at 4 P. M. Interment at Cedar Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday. Kindly omit flowers.

REED.—At her late residence, 214 Stuyvesant Av., Lyndhurst, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 13, Mary Jane Reed, (nee Irwin,) widow of Rev. James A. Reed, D. D. Funeral services at the Rev. James A. Reed, D. D., Memorial Church, Lyndhurst, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 11 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Automobiles will be in waiting at Lyndhurst Depot (D., L. & W. R. R.) on arrival of 10:39 A. M. train from Hoboken.

ROCKEFFLER.—At Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1917, Lucinda Van Ness, wife of Claudius Rockeffler. Funeral will be held at her late home in Hudson, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17.

SCHWARZ.—Isaac. Manhattan Lodge 156, I. O. B. B., members are invited to funeral of Brother Isaac Schwarz Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, 249 Ralph Av., near Chauncey St., Brooklyn. By I. ELKAVITT, President.
P. COWEN, Secretary.

SERVICES — THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Hedrick, Mary Edith, Tuesday, 3 P. M.
Botta, L., shipment Italy, Tuesday.

SHEPHERD.—On First day, Tenth month, 14th, 1917, Caleb W. Shepherd, beloved husband of Sarah Willets Shepherd. Funeral at his late residence, Florence Court, 47 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Fourth day, Tenth month, 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

SILBERNAGEL.—Albert M. Silbernagel, aged 62, in Chicago. Funeral in New York. Announcement of burial tomorrow. New Orleans papers please copy.

SIMENDINGER.—On Sunday, Oct. 14, 1917, at his residence, 288 West 84th St., Alphonse Joseph Simendinger, beloved husband of Marie Catherine Simendinger, in the 67th year of his age. The deceased was former Vice President of the Knox Retail Hat Company. Funeral private.

TANNOR.—At New Canaan, Conn., on Oct. 13, 1917, John Tannor, beloved husband of Annie F. Tannor. Services will be held at his house in New Canaan on Tuesday, Oct. 16, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 10:03 A. M. Interment private. Norfolk and Petersburg (Va.) papers please copy.

VAN KLEECK.—Suddenly, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Oct. 14, 1917, Frank Van Kleeck. Funeral service from his late residence, 49 South Hamilton St., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

VOORHESS.—Oct. 15, Amanda Voorhess. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 125th St., Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock.

WATTS.—On Monday, Oct. 15, 1917, at his residence, 23 West 73d St., Dr. Robert Watts, husband of Fr

GIANTS YIELD TO CHICAGO WHITE SOX IN SIXTH AND DECISIVE GAME OF THE WORLD'S SERIES

WHITE SOX BECOME WORLD CHAMPIONS

Continued from Page 1.

the bat while the crowd was still shaking its fists at Zim. Gandil walloped a hot single over first base, which bopped out to the concrete wall, while Jackson and Felsch scored. Gandil was out trying to stretch his rap into a double.

When the three life-sized runs were flashed up on the scoreboard the White Sox were doing Hawaiian steps all over the lot and the Giants were ready to be tied. Benton was still groggy from indignation, and after Weaver sailed to Burns, Schalk got a hit and Faber walked. John Collins died at first and brought the agonizing inning to a close. When the Giant players trooped back to their bench after that inning it is perhaps just as well that thick concrete walls held Manager John McGraw's talk a secret.

The Giants made the most of Red Faber's wildness in the fifth and a whale of a three-bagger by Charley Herzog gave them a couple of runs. But the Sox held the upper hand and held it for dear life. Intoxicated with the thrill of victory and the anticipation of being champions, they played like clockwork after that and the Giants were helpless. But no one will ever be able to tell New York fans that except for Heinie Zim's atrocious playing in that fourth inning the Giants would not have at least tied up the series.

The 35,520 people who jammed the stands made up the biggest crowd that has witnessed any game of the series. It was a delightful day for the time, warm and bright with sunshine. The crowd jammed the grand stand and filled up the bleachers. Overcoats were in the way and there wasn't even a breeze to chill the afternoon as the sun dipped over Coogan's Bluff.

Giants Expected to Win.

The Giants and their enthusiastic supporters expected to win this game. The defeat in Chicago Saturday they regarded as a careless fizzle. They expected to see the Giants come back at the Sox as they did in the first two games at the Brush Stadium. The Giants were confident of winning yesterday's game and tying the series, and then deciding the issue in a seventh game today. This deep plot was all in the making, and was being carried out just as the Giants planned when along came Heinie Zimmerman and threw a monkey wrench into the machinery.

Johnny Cook and his faithful band of Zimmerman worshippers from the Bronx were a depressed silent gathering after Heinie's monstrous mistake. No longer did the cheers break forth in great roars from their favorite section over back of third base. Their Heinie had proved false, their hero had suddenly changed into a clown, and they cheered him no more.

Upon Red Faber was showered all the admiration for carrying the White Sox through. It was this massive country lad from Cascade, Iowa, who proved to be the salvation of Rowland's pitching staff instead of Eddie Cicotte, upon whom they had depended. Faber pitched a good game of ball yesterday, and gave McGraw's sluggers only half a dozen hits and kept these well scattered through the game. In no one inning were the Giants able to bunch two hits. Charley Herzog's terrific drive to right for three bases was the only dangerous poke the Giants made, and this came after the Sox had already clinched the contest.

New York's pitching was of high order also, and both Benton and Perritt deserved a better fate than the defeat which was brought about by a blunder. With proper support it is doubtful if the Sox would have scored more than one run. Rube was on the mound for five innings, and gave Rowland's men only four hits, while Ford Perritt, in taking the finishing task when Benton was extracted to make way for Pinch Hitter Wilhoit, allowed only two hits, one of which was coined into an earned run.

Faber Stolid in Pinches.

The Giants went down fighting hard, but the quick break of Faber's curves hopped around too elusively for the Giants' heavy artillery to start on any effective flaying matinée. When Giant runners were on the bases Faber was at his best, and although he was inclined to be wild, he was always on hand to deliver the goods in a crisis.

The loss of the world's series of 1917 is a hard blow to McGraw and his club, which was ranked as the best that has won a National League pennant in many years. The McGraw hard luck in world's series play is becoming a tradition in baseball. Four times in the last seven years McGraw's Giants have won the National League pennant and in four world's series following the Giants have gone down to defeat against the American League. The margin of the younger league's advantage this year, however, was narrow. That is the deciding game hinged on a flock of illtimed errors, both of ommission and commission, shows how closely the battle was waged and how slight the advantage of the winners.

There can be no holding back the great praise that is due the White Sox. Rowland has a great ball club, and they are all fighters. The way they climbed out of the ruck and won the fifth game in Chicago stamped them as a great uphill team. Even with their pitching staff failing to come up to expectations, not for one moment did their confidence waver. They were imbibed with the idea of winning this series, and they fought their way to the top after six of the best games that the world's series has even seen in a row.

There can be no denying the honor that is due Eddie Collins, who this year has shown himself to be even a greater world's series player than in former years. It was his quick, brainy play in yesterday's game which led Zimmerman into making his foolish play which so upset the Giants' calculations that they could not recover. His second base play throughout the series was a work of art, and in all the wrangling and nagging between the players in the heat and thick of battle the deportment of Collins was always a model of fair play and good sportsmanship.

Collins Backbone of Club.

It was Eddie Collins who made this club of Rowland's. His quiet advice at critical stages of play, his keen knowledge of the Giant batsmen, all played a part in New York's downfall. As each Giant came to bat Collins, commanding the situation like a General on the battlefield, turned and placed his men in their proper places. Often he would run up and whisper words of advice to the Sox pitchers. In the fifth inning yesterday, when Red Faber was getting wild and had walked two of the Giants, it was the smooth encouragement of Collins which brought the big fellow back to his normal condition.

In all the array of White Sox pitchers who have faced the Giants in this series there is none the equal of Faber. He has greater speed and a more quickly breaking curve than Cicotte. He fooled the Giants constantly yesterday by bluffing to throw a moist ball when he was using just a motion. His fast breaking curve Faber is the kind of athlete who has the qualifications of a great pitcher, for it is in time of stress that he can master his greatest resources and gamely pitch himself out of difficulties.

After Zimmerman had raised havoc with the Giants' chances in the fourth and Sox's men were glum and despondent, a ray of hope flickered for them in the fifth. Walter Holke succumbed to Faber's curves and struck out, but Bill Rariden was patient, and after Faber had two strikes on him and waited him out and got a pass when the Sox flinger's shoots went wide of the corners.

As Rube Benton went to get his club and take his turn at bat, McGraw waved him aside and called Wilhoit into the game to hit for the retiring pitcher. Wilhoit was also patient, and then Weaver lifted a pass. The crowd immediately awakened from the silence into which it had fallen after the sad occurrence earlier, and encouraged the Giants with great waves of cheering. In that crowd were men who had wagered thousands of dollars on the outcome of this game, and they threw their hats into the air and stirred up a riot of noise to rattle Faber. When Burns faced Red it looked dangerous for the White Sox, but the best that he could do was to roll a grounder to Weaver, who made a brilliant stop of a hopping ball and forced Wilhoit at second with a lightning-fast toss. Rariden scooted around to third on the out.

Herzog Hits Far Into Right.

Charley Herzog, who had been trying to prod the Giants into action all through the game, pranced about nervously at the plate and tried his best to encourage Faber's wildness. Faber flipped a fast one at Herzog, which took a sharp curve toward the outside of the plate, and the Giants' Captain crashed into it with his bat, sending a screaming drive to right field close to the foul line. The ball bounded along on its wild way toward the wall as John Collins raced after it. The noise from the hysterical Giant fans grew in volume with every bound of the ball. Collins played the ball badly off the wall, and when it struck it bounced off the concrete in the opposite direction in which Collins was running.

By the time Collins had captured the ball Rariden and Burns had crossed the plate and Herzog was on third. Now Zim's play was forgotten, and the crowd was yelling like mad for Benny Kauff. Yes, Benny was up, the same Benny who a few days ago threw the crowd into spasms of joy with two colossal home runs. The din became deafening as Benny stood at the bat watching Faber. Benny swung with as terrific a swish as he always swings, and the ball shot high into the air on foul territory off first base. Gandil made an easy catch and the rally was squelched.

The Giants weren't beaten yet, not by a long shot. In the seventh Pol Perritt came forward and did his bit for the Giants. Because, if some of his clubmates had been able to do as much Pol would surely have tied the score. After Rariden had grounded out to Gandil in this inning, Perritt slammed a base hit to centre field. In the two times that Pol was at the bat in the series he made two hits, which gives him perfect ranking as a batsman. Faber was plainly disturbed, being so roughly treated by a fellow-pitcher. If he other Giants couldn't hit him he couldn't see why Perritt was able to get this clean, dangerous single. Much was expected of Burns, but he popped a fly to Weaver.

Perritt Goes to Third.

Faber unlashed a wild one while Herzog was at the bat, and it splashed through Schalk's glove and rolled toward the backstop. Perritt, who had tried several times to get down to second only to be called back on fouls, raced down to the middle bag for dear life this trip. He reached second and tumbled in a heap. Schalk was so anxious when he recovered the ball that he made a wild heave to Collins, and Perritt climbed to his feet in a jiffy and set his long, lanky legs into motion toward third base, where he arrived blowing like a porpoise, with his cap lost by the wayside and his mane flying in all directions.

Here was Herzog still at bat. The crowd implored him to beseech him to cut loose. They didn't ask for a baggier this time, they would be satisfied with a nice clean single. Go to it, Herzog! The hope of 35,000 people rested in Herzog's bat. It was in his power now to make them joyful or plunge them into deep gloom. What did he do? The first one Faber shot over was a ball. Fine! The next one he hit and whacked off a foul. Not so good. Then, Oh, the pity of it! he struck way under one of Faber's spinning curves and the ball flew up again high over Weaver's head, dropping serenely into Buck's outstretched hands. Another chance gone, and gone forever.

The Sox were hanging on by that one run margin and they considered it too slim for safety. In the first of the ninth they they added another run for good measure. Buck Weaver hoisted a Texas leaguer back of second, which landed safely for a single, and Schalk popped a foul to Heinie Zim. Faber sent Weaver down to second with a sacrifice, and Little Nemo Leibold was up. Weaver and Fletcher were trying to outwit each other at second and started to bunt each other around. It looked for a moment as if Bucko and Fletcher would carry their fun too far. But the National Commission early in the day had ordered the umpires to quell all rough work and rough talk, so when Billy Evans warned the two players the controversy ended.

Weaver Adds a Tally.

Nemo pasted a single to centre and Benny Kauff romped in to try to make a catch off the top of the grass. He didn't quite reach the ball and Weaver hurried homeward, easily beating Benny's throw.

The Giants had one more chance left. In the last of the ninth Dave Robertson, who has been the king batsman of the series, was hit on the hand and got free transportation to first. It was now up to Holke. The fans begged him to knock it out of the lot and tie the score, but Eddie Collins threw Holke out at first, playing it safely and allowing Robertson to second baseman's hands the ball hopped, rested for a moment, and with machine-like sureness he easily flipped the ball to Gandil, and the series was over.

As the disappointed crowd surged down onto the field, Manager McGraw, who had been coaching at first base, rushed into the diamond, elbowed his way through the howling mass of spectators, and grasped the hand of Red Faber. It was a hearty sincere handshake, for a few years ago McGraw, on the Giants-White Sox trip around the world, had borrowed Faber from Jimmy Callahan, as he was short of pitchers. Faber was under McGraw's guidance when the teams played in every country around the globe and the Giants manager took a great liking to Red. He taught him many tricks and gave him good advice. Little did McGraw think at that time that one day this same awkward Red Faber would beat his Giants out of a world's championship.

After he had spoken a few words of congratulation to Faber McGraw rushed on through the crowd until he found Clarence Rowland. Here was a picture. McGraw, one of the oldest and craftiest leaders in the game, squeezing the outstretched mitt of the bush league manager from Peoria, the same Clarence Rowland, a mere novice in the major leagues, who was said to be so young and inexperienced that the Giants would play horse with him.

Youth will tell—it always tells—just as it did when Rowland and McGraw clashed. There were tears of happiness in Rowland's eyes as McGraw grasped his hand, and he was happier still when McGraw told him he had won with as game and fair a team as he had ever played against.

DEFEAT ACCEPTED CALMLY.

Fans Expected Victory, but Were Treated to a Comedy of Errors.

On the island of Manhattan last night and in Brooklyn and the suburbs, too, the name of Heinie Zimmerman was a household word for every one of the 34,000 fans, who crowded into Brush Stadium yesterday primed to see the Giants victorious in the sixth game of the world's series, but carried away an indelible picture of Zim and Eddie Collins in a foot race along the trail to the home plate, which was ended when Collins scored. And, no matter whether an alibi can be established for Zimmerman or not, the spectators were in no mood to accept, and already they have enthroned Zimmerman among that select few, headed by Fred Merkle, who one time failed to touch second.

There was a confidence on the part of the spectators yesterday that the Giants would succeed in retrieving themselves at the Polo Grounds just as they had done in the third and fourth games, and there was a lot of money wagered that the McGraw clan would be victorious in the sixth game at least. The seventh was still held to be much in doubt. The comedy of errors, however, cut short the expectations of yesterday's victory, and the crowd saw the seventh game only as a possibility in some other world's series of future years.

It was a gathering which came to the ball park urged to do homage to the Giants, for while there had been talk of the poor playing of the New York club in Chicago, the evidence which has been spread before the fans in this city has been ogtlier with brilliant play that seemed to spell nothing except eventual victory. The Giants were high favorites from the time the first ball flashed over the plate until the outcropping of errors turned enthusiasm into cold apathy. Every Giant was a giant in fact and fancy until the light of failure illumined the scene and showed them only pigmies. When the pot had scored there was a groan and when three runs finally rolled across the plate in the fourth inning there was a cold shiver, as if the spectators were trying to awaken from a bad dream.

Hope once more was revived when the Giants made the most of a situation in the fifth inning and crowded two runners over the plate. From then on the crowd hoped against hope that the scant margin of one run would not be all too insurmountable for the Giants to overcome. It may truthfully be said that the Giants did try valiantly but the mole hill of one run was fast becoming the proverbial mountain.

The crowd did every deserving effort of the Giants. They implored and begged them to get the runs necessary for winning, or at least tying the struggle, but to no avail, and then came the fourth run for the Sox, and the spectators began to make their way toward the exits sure in their own minds that the series of 1917 was as good as over.

This series, as far as the New York public is concerned, has been a revelation. With the Giants coming home to play such a decisive game as the one of yesterday it would have been according to past precedent that the fans anxious to secure seats would crowd the entrance gates early in the morning, even that the old night line might form. Instead all was peaceful and serene at the Polo Grounds yesterday morning. The casual observer would hardly have gleaned from the handful of people in line early in the day that a world's series game of decisive proportions was going to be waged in the early afternoon. There was only a handful of early birds, and the sandwich and coffee men who live in the lap of luxury during a world's series looked mournfully at the small gathering and turned away.

The gates were thrown open at 9:20, and then there were only 700 people present. These were quickly accommodated, and then there was a lull. Along about noon the vanguard of the final host of fans began to appear, but still there was no indication of such a large crowd as was inside the park on previous days at that time.

Heretofore the drift toward the Polo Grounds has been gradual, the park filling up steadily from early morning without any crowding. Apparently this was taken to indicate that it would be as well to come late, and this thought pervading all minds, there was a big jam of people at the gates a little while before game time. When the game was called at 2 o'clock the park was full as far as the eye could tell. There didn't seem to be a vacant seat anywhere, unless it was that the bleachers in centre field were not accommodating quite all that they were intended to hold.

The Score of the Sixth Game

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
J. Collins, rf..	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Leibold, rf....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
McMullin, 3b...	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
E. Collins, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0
Jackson, lf...	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Felsch, cf.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Gandil, 1b....	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
Weaver, ss....	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Schalk, c.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	1
Faber, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total.....	34	4	7	7	0	0	0	3	1	0	27	12	1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Burns, lf.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Herzog, 2b...	4	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
Kauff, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Zimmer'n, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Fletcher, ss...	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Robertson, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Holke, 1b.....	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Rariden, c....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	1	0
Benton, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
a Wilhoit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Perritt, p.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
b McCarty	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	38	2	6	9	1	1	0	2	0	0	27	12	3

a—Batted for Benton in fifth.
b—Batted for Perritt in ninth.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 2; Benton, 1; Perritt, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 6 hits, 2 runs, in 9 innings; Benton, 4 and 0 in 5; Perritt, 3 and 0 in 4. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Robertson.) Struck out—By Faber, 4; Benton, 3; Perritt, 3. Passed ball—Schalk. Time—2 hours 15 minutes. Umpires—At plate, Klem; first base, O'Loughlin; second base, Evans; third base, Rigler.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF GAME BY INNINGS

Heinie Zim's Blunders, with Robertson's Muff, Let in Runs That Spell Defeat.

BENTON'S WORK IS IN VAIN

Veteran Is Master Until Support Cracks and Giants' Rally Falls Short of Turning Back Sox.

Almost every seat in the gigantic structure was occupied when Rube Benton started to warm up for the Giants and Urban Faber for the White Sox. At that time it was a happy gathering, but shortly thereafter, as the following details relate, all happiness was shoved out of the park and barely a cheer welcomed the new world's champions. It happened as follows:

First Inning.

WHITE SOX.—Benton breezed the first ball pitched straight over the heart of the plate for a called strike on John Collins. Collins only foul-tipped a slow one and then rolled the next to Fletcher for an easy out to Holke. McMullin watched the first one sail high over his head and swung under the second, only to raise a high foul which Rariden gathered in without great exertion. Eddie Collins was liberally booed, especially when Benton sped the first offering across the plate for a strike, but Eddie won the favor of the crowd immediately after with a line single to centre. Jackson swung viciously on the first ball offered him, but pulled it too far and the foul rested in the grand stand. Benton served a curve ball and Jackson caught it on the end of his bat for a slow roller to Herzog, who raced in fast, scooped up the ball and threw out Jackson at first. No runs, one hit, no errors.

GIANTS.—Believing that a job well done was that quickly accomplished, George Burns put his bat against the opening pitch of Faber and sent the ball sliding to Eddie Collins, who scooped it up gracefully and finished Burns at first. Herzog heard a strike called and watched a wide one pass before he brought the first real cheer from the immense crowd with a sizzling line single to left. Imbued with hope by Herzog's success the crowd greeted Benny Kauff with resounding applause. Benny only tipped the first offering and swung so hard at the second that when he missed connections the bat flew from his hands and Benny sprawled on the earth. The next pitch was wide and the fourth too far inside, but Benny offered at the one closer to him and became Faber's first strike-out victim. Zim only allowed one ball to pass by before he rocketed to Jackson in left field for the third out. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Second Inning.

WHITE SOX.—Benton used a wide curve to fool Happy Felsch, who still seemed to command a lot of respect from the Giant pitchers. The first hooked over the plate, but the next two were wide. Felsch swung too hard at the fourth offering and missed. The fifth was another wide curve and the sixth too low, but Felsch wanted to be so struck at the low one and was called out on strikes. Gandil met the first ball pitched to him with a vicious swing, which sent the ball ringing into centre field. Kauff made a nice stop of the flying pellet and thereby held it to a single just when it seemed to be on a journey to the fence.

Weaver also proved to be a first ball hitter, but was hardly as successful as his predecessor. He drove the ball sharply to Herzog, who fumbled long enough to lose a chance for a double play, but recovered in time to throw out Weaver at first. With Gandil on second, Schalk drove the ball toward deep centre. Zimmerman raced over, grabbed the ball with one hand, turned completely around, and threw it to Holke, just an instant before Schalk crossed first base. No runs, one hit, no errors.

GIANTS.—Fletcher grinned foolishly after vainly trying to connect with a wide sweeping curve. He only tipped the second offering, but it dropped on the first-base line in fair territory, and it was only the quick work of Ray Schalk and a clever pick-up of Schalk's low throw by Gandil which retired Fletcher at first.

Robertson fouled off the first offering and sent a high grounder to Eddie Collins on the second, but it was not too hot for Eddie, and Robbie came to an untimely end via Gandil. Jackson, in left field for Chicago, played in close with Holke at bat, and immediately had cause for worry as Holke pounded the ball far over Jackson's head up against the left field fence and was on second before Jackson could get the ball back to the infield. It was the first extra-base blow of the game and raised a tremendous cheer, which quickly rumbled into a groan when Rariden pounded the first ball offered him to the mechanically perfect fielder, Eddie Collins. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Third Inning.

WHITE SOX.—Benton tried to force his pitching rival, Faber, to hit at bad offerings, but Faber never so much as blinked when the first two went by and were called balls. Benton shoved a strike over and then Faber became industrious enough to foul off two before he missed the third strike. John Collins continued two strike-outs when his pop up settled snugly in Herzog's hands. With the count one ball and one strike on him, McMullin tried to bunt, but again missed, and was so dumfounded by his failure he stood with bat resting on his shoulder as the third one whizzed over. Two strike-outs was Benton's portion in the inning. No runs, no hits, no errors.

GIANTS.—Not to be outdone by Benton, even if he was in Benton's own backyard, Faber wasted little time retiring Benton on strikes. Burns ducked away from one more close to him for comfort and connected firmly against the next, but it went on a line right into the hands of Felsch. Faber pitched craftily against Herzog on this occasion and earned decided results when Herzog lifted a high fly, which came down in the outstretched mitts of Felsch. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Fourth Inning.

WHITE SOX.—Once more the fourth session provided the decision of the game, but it came in a manner stunning to New York's followers, who were unprepared for the series of disasters which followed in rapid sequence. Heinie Zimmerman was a doubly, and many think more so, at fault right at the outset, when he picked up Eddie Collins's bounder and threw wildly past Holke, the ball going to the grand stand and Collins to second on the two-base error. As if this were not enough harm against Benton, Robertson followed by dropping Jackson's high fly, which placed Jackson on first base and gave Eddie Collins a chance to hotfoot it to third. Benton had made Jackson bunt foul twice and was still pitching invincibly.

Even with Felsch at bat, Collins on third and Jackson on first and none out, Benton was not discouraged. Errors of commission are likely to happen any time and Benton knew it. He curved the first offering to Felsch and Felsch doubled into the right field stand. The second was another curve and Benton was rewarded when Felsch bounded a right back into Rube's hands. Collins was midway between home and third by this time and standing stock still, so Benton tossed the ball to Zimmerman. Zim started up the line toward Collins, who was inviting Wildly to Jackson and Felsch to hustle around the bases before the going got too hot for the Chicago Captain. Zimmerman tossed the ball to Rariden, and the catcher, properly, chased Eddie back toward third, hoping to get Collins at that bag before the fast running Jackson arrived there. When Collins was near third Rariden tossed the ball back to Zimmerman, and Heinie, taking in the situation and guessing wrongly, as it turned out afterwards, decided the best thing to do was to touch out Collins.

Zimmerman started after Eddie and Eddie legged it toward the plate. Rariden blocked the path and prepared for a throw from Zim, which was the expected play, but Zim at that moment was determined to show up Eddie Collins as a sprinter. Rariden had to step aside to let Collins go flying by, since blocking a runner off a baseline is prohibited in the rules, and still Zim came chasing after. With nobody in front of him and a husky, baseball-wild, Bronx resident coming behind him, Collins had nothing else to do but sprint over the plate. If Zim was in a foot race, or testing his speed, it might be mentioned now that the man in front gained on Zim in the short dash instead of losing ground.

Zimmerman was going so fast that he went twenty feet beyond the plate before he could turn around. This state of affairs was not lost on Jackson and Gandil, who got to third and second respectively before Zim realized that it was a world's series baseball game he was mixed up in and not a game of tag.

Three such plays in succession were enough to break the heart of a pitcher even of Benton's courage, and it was no wonder that Benton's first offering to Gandil was sent spinning over first base by the Sox hitter and that Jackson and Felsch came home on the hit. Gandil expected that Robertson, too, would be in a demoralized state and tried to take two bases on the hit, but was out at second on Robertson's good throw. Benton was still bemoaning his fate and probably wrathfully considering his assistants, but Weaver helped him out of a hole by raising a fly to Burns. Schalk took advantage of the sickened Rube with a single to centre and Faber waited patiently for a pass to first, but with things again looking dark the amiable John Collins ended the fateful inning with a grounder to Fletcher. Three runs, two hits, two errors.

GIANTS.—After the crowd recovered from its horror of the atrocities committed, it saw Benny Kauff at the plate and hoped that Benny might duplicate his fourth inning home run of the fourth game. However, Benny was not in such humor and his effort resulted in an easy bounding chance, Eddie Collins to Gandil. The crowd offered Zimmerman no encouragement, and some of the spectators were inclined to be a bit abusive, which did not help Zim any. He was at bat long enough to miss two swings at the ball, see two wide ones pass harmlessly by and lift a high fly to John Collins in right field. Fletcher hammered the first ball pitched to him bounding between third and short, but Weaver halted it with a marvelous stop. Weaver made a fast throw toward Gandil trying to halt Fletcher, but had so precious little time the ball came low and bounded away from Gandil, while Fletcher got credit for a hit. Fletcher spiked Gandil crossing the base, but the injury did not prevent Gandil from continuing in the game. Robertson left Fletcher chained to first with a high fly to Felsch. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Fifth Inning.

WHITE SOX.—Benton was still wabbly from the effects of the dismal support in the fourth inning and was in the hole, three balls and two strikes, to McMullin, when McMullin pasted the ball on a line to centre field. Kauff came in on the run and managed to gather in the ball before it hit the ground. Eddie Collins picked out the fourth ball offered him to send skyward into left field and to fall into the hands of Burns. Benton started a slow ball in the general direction of the plate with Jackson up and Shoeless Joe swung so hard at it that when he missed he turned around twice and then sat down on the ground. When Jackson had recovered his mental and physical balance Benton again served a slow ball, but this time Jackson met it for a stinging grounder to Herzog, who fumbled but got it recovered in time to throw out Jackson at first. No runs, no hits, no errors.

GIANTS.—McGraw's men had recovered from the shock of the fourth frame when they took their bats in this session. That is, all had excepting young Walter Holke. Walter still was in the throes of despondency and only waved his bat feebly at three offerings whizzed over the plate by the confident Faber. Rariden grimly waited, determined to make Faber work, if nothing else, and drew the award of patience by being passed to first. It was Faber's first base on balls and it was followed almost immediately by another streak of wildness. Benton had been removed to allow Wilhoit to pinch bat, and Wilhoit was even as patient as Rariden. This streak of wildness caused a flurry of excitement in the White Sox camp and sent Eddie Cicotte to the warming pit to prepare to hold the lead of three runs, presented the inning before. Burns hit the first ball, regardless of Faber's wildness, and helped the White Sox cause immeasurably by rolling to Weaver, who made a fast play getting the ball to Eddie Collins for a force-out of Wilhoit at second. Rariden galloped to third and Burns got to first. Herzog was well aware that Faber would risk putting the ball over the plate, as a result of wildness, and when the ball came Herzog was ready for it. He pounded it on a line to right field for what would have been a single, but John Collins, the intrepid, attempted to make an impossible one-handed shoestring catch and the ball bounded by him to the right field wall. Rariden and Burns both scored and Herzog got to third before Jackson came to the rescue of John Collins. Benny Kauff was begged by the boisterous, howling multitude to tie the score, and any kind of a hit would have brought about that result, but Benny was too anxious and his ofering was only a pop foul to Gandil. Two runs, one hit, no errors.

Sixth Inning.

WHITE SOX.—Pol Perritt made his third entry into the series as a relief pitcher at this juncture, and Pol did as well as could be asked as a pitcher and hitter. Felsch, the first man to face Perritt, found Pol a bit uncertain of the location of the plate, and Pol never did find out in time to keep Felsch from walking to first base, a recipient of a pass. With Felsch aboard first Perritt suddenly got his sights adjusted and threw just three times to send Gandil back to the bench, a strike-out victim. Felsch did not wait for Gandil to strike out, but attempted to steal second, and was cut down on Rariden's throw to Fletcher. With the count three balls and one strike, Weaver sent a roller to Herzog, who had to make a fast sprint toward the diamond and a quick throw to retire Weaver at first. No runs, no hits, no errors.

GIANTS.—Zimmerman was far from being a well man. He allowed a strike to breeze over, half swung at a bad one, then bounded his usual offering to Eddie Collins. Zim did not even run out the chance, for which the crowd booed a little more. Fletcher lifted the first offering sent his way for a high foul near the Giants' bench. Gandil ran for the ball, and so did Schalk, but Gandil yelled loud enough to halt the catcher and then Gandil caught the ball. Eddie Collins seemed to know where Robertson was going to send the ball, since he raced over toward first and brought Weaver over behind second. Collins guessed right, but was not over far enough since Robertson hit the ball spinning into right field for a single. Holke was unable to provide any help, his bounder being taken by Eddie Collins. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Seventh Inning.

WHITE SOX.—Perritt evidently had more confidence in his pitching with a man on first than otherwise, or that might go as an explanation for the base on balls issued to Ray Schalk, with only a strike offered to relieve the monotony of wide ones. Faber came to bat determined to bunt in the hope of sacrificing Schalk to second, but the first offering was too low and the next two were curves, each of which Faber bunted to foul territory. Then Faber obligingly struck out. Nemo Leibold was substituted at bat for John Collins, but had no instant effect, as his pop fly fell in the hands of Herzog. Herzog dropped the ball purposely and threw to Holke in an attempt to make a double play, but Holke missed his part of the affair. Holke was standing on the base when he caught Herzog's throw and of course Leibold was out as soon as the catch was made. Schalk also was standing on the base, and when the out of Leibold was effected Schalk was entitled to that station. The Giants kicked against the decision, but the umpires explained that the double play was not possible unless Holke had been off the bag and had touched Schalk out first before retiring Leibold. The umpires once more were right. McMullin only got a foul off Perritt before being called out on a curve which hooked over the corner of the plate. No runs, no hits, no errors.

GIANTS.—Rariden watched two strikes pass by, fouled off three attempts to connect, saw two wide ones offered, and then grounded out to Gandil unassisted. Perritt did his best to tie up the proceedings both at the batter and base runner and came near doing it. On the second offering from Faber, Perritt lined the ball into centre field for a single, his second safe hit in as many chances in the series. This being the lucky (?) seventh the crowd howled with delight as Perritt rested at first and anxiously awaited the efforts of Burns. Burns took a strike, fouled off three, disdainfully, wawtched three balls pass by, and popped to Weaver. Perritt was almost to second when he discovered that Weaver was about to catch the ball, but hustled back in time.

Herzog fouled the ball on the hit and run, and again Perritt got almost to second, only to have to return. He was still full of running, however, and when Schalk allowed the next pitch to get away for a short passed ball, Perritt again started for second. Schalk recovered the ball, but made a hurried and wild throw which got away from Weaver, and Perritt never stopped until he slid into third. It was the second big opportunity for Herzog, but this time the Giant Captain lacked the punch, and the opportunity faded on another pop fly to Weaver. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Eighth Inning.

WHITE SOX.—Perritt had lost some wind, but not all he possessed, and proved it by putting a strike across on Eddie Collins. Eddie met the second offering. The ball bounded to Holke, who beat Eddie in a race for the bag. One wag suggested that it should have been Holke in that earlier race with Collins instead of Zimmerman. Jackson was delighted at being able to hit against right-handed curves he hardly could wait to send the ball ringing into right field for a single. It was the first hit off Perritt, and was wasted utterly when Felsch hit the third one offered high into the air just outside first-base territory, and Holke caught the ball. Gandil missed the first two pitched to him and fouled the third in a row trying to help Jackson along. Gandil finally got hold of the ball for a long, rakish ride into centre field, but Kauff was under it in time. No runs, one hit, no errors.

GIANTS.—As the Giants felt the bigger end of the world's series spoils getting away from them they frantically tried to break through Faber's pitching. Kauff laced into the ball, but hit a fraction of an inch under it, and got nothing but a towering fly to Leibold. Leibold had to make a long run, but succeeded.

It seemed Zimmerman's last chance in this affair to do something worth while, and he apparently realized it. He fouled-tipped the first one carefully avoided any recognition of a wide one, and spanked the third offering bounding over Faber's head. The crowd cried out in joy, anticipating a hit for Zim, but it had not reckoned on Weaver, who hastened over behind second, intercepted the ball, and with marvelous accuracy threw out Zim at first base. Fletcher gave McMullin an easy chance for an out to Gandil. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Ninth Inning.

WHITE SOX.—The Chicago champions were not done yet. On the third ball offered him Weaver dropped a Texas leaguer just out of the reach of Fletcher and got credit for a single. Schalk barely dodged away from a ball coming straight for his head, backed away from a second close one, and then fouled to Zimmerman, who ran to the stands to catch the ball. Faber sacrifice bunted toward first, Weaver getting to second. Faber was out, Perritt to Holke. Leibold missed a vicious swing at the ball. He connected with the second offering. The ball went on a line to centre field. Kauff ran in, but had no chance to catch it. Weaver rounded third and started for home. Kauff momentarily juggled the ball, which gave Weaver just the time needed to score the fourth run for Chicago. Leibold got to second on the throw home, but got no further because McMullin fell a victim to Zimmerman's toss to Holke.

GIANTS.—Robertson wanted to hammer out a home run, but his effort only resulted in a foul into the lower right-field grand stand. He did not get another chance, as the next ball pitched struck him on the knee and he was walked to first, a hit-by-pitched-ball victim. Umpire Klem first denied the right of a free ticket to Robertson, but when McGraw and Robertson exhibited the reddened digit Klem decided that Robbie had been hit. Holke met the first ball pitched and sent it rolling to Eddie Collins, who elected to play it safe and threw out Holke at first instead of trying for a doubtful double play. Rariden, by dint of patience and a couple of fouls, worked the count to three balls and two strikes before allowing the deciding strike to pass over the plate unmolested. Lew McCarty, broken leg, injured shoulder, and all, was sent to the plate to bat for Perritt, and it was McCarty's roller to Eddie Collins, Collins's toss to Gandil at first base, which ended the world's series for 1917 and brought the White Sox its second baseball title in the history of the game.

Composite Score of World's Series

G., games; A.B., at bat; R., runs; H., hits; T.B., total bases; 2B., two-base hits; 3B., three-base hits; H.R., home runs; B.B., bases on balls; S. H., sacrifice hits; S.B., stolen bases; P. O., put outs; A., assists; E., errors; T. C., total chances; Ave., average.

CHICAGO.

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	T.B	2B.	3B.	H.R.	BB.	SH.	SB.	Ave.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	Ave.

IRVIN COBB IS IN AT THE DEATH OF THE WORLD'S SERIES

A ZIM AND A BONE AND A HANK OF WOE

Irvin Cobb Gives the View of One Who Came to the Funeral Just for the Ride.

DISPATCH, BUT NO NEATNESS

Unfortunate Recurrence of an Old Fable in a Ball Player's Mind Results Disastrously.

By IRVIN S. COBB.

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. Clarence Rowland at 1:58 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the place being the Polo Grounds and Mr. Rowland having just finished the job of figuring up what a winning manager's share of the world's series receipts would be, in order to avoid having to do so later in the hurry of catching a train for the West: "Well, gentlemen, in what inning shall we take today's game, which is now impending? It is customary for us to take these games in the fourth inning; nevertheless, I am open to suggestions."

"We took Saturday's game in the eighth, as you may recall," spoke up Mr. Kid Gleason.

"Yes, I know," said Mr. Rowland, "but that was due to delayed transmission. I can only account for our slowness upon the occasion of last Saturday's game on the ground that something must have detained us."

"For one, I believe in abiding by precedent," said Mr. E. Collins. "What is the use of departing from a rule which to date has worked with the utmost satisfaction and resulting, if I may be so bold as to say so, in the greatest good to the greatest number? I move we take the game in the fourth, and then we'll have nothing on our minds during the remainder of the afternoon."

"I second that motion," stated Mr. J. Collins positively.

It is moved and seconded that the fourth or regular inning shall be the inning in which we tuck this pastime away in moth balls," said Mr. Rowland. "All in favor of that motion will signify by saying aye; contrary-minded no. The ayes seem to have it, and the ayes do have it and it is so ordered."

So then as Nick Altrock would succinctly put it, they went and done it, just like they said.

The Versatility of Heinie.

To an innocent bystander the amusing tragedy or comedy, or whatever you want to call it, offers in retrospect few complications for consideration, but upon the official scorers a difficult task devolves. In compiling the results, they must find some way of giving Heinie Zimmerman credit, in the Giants' column, for one error, and in the White Sox column, for two assists. It is not often that an athlete thus distinguishes himself in an ordinary ball game, let alone in the deciding game of a world's series. But then Heinie is versatile. Say what else about him you will— and doubtless a great number of persons have already done so—just the same you must concede that Heinie is versatile.

The occasion of his breaking simultaneously, as it were, into both sections of the box score—a feat which, so far as my recollection goes, has never before been accomplished—came in the fourth inning, just as Mr. Rowland's entourage had arranged. However, they had counted on bringing about the desired result themselves, never expecting such magnificent aid from a quarter like a theoretically hostile third base.

Up to this time things had progressed in a very pleasant manner. All over the grand stand native sons of New York who had figured originally that no organization originating outside of New York could be better than a number 2 road company, and who had wagered their money accordingly, were remarking to one another that after all it was utterly preposterous to expect that a bunch of ham troupers from away out West somewhere could really win against an all-star metropolitan production having the unqualified indorsement of the New York critics. Those preceding three victories for the visiting barbarians must have been flukes. And anyhow, didn't that good old John McGraw dearly delight to come from behind and make a Snapper Garrison finish of it? Why, cottingly he did! Always, bo, always!

An Effective Stage Setting.

While these gentlemen were saying this thing, one to another, a bright, soft, Indian Summer sun was shining down upon a field as emerald green as a Sinn Feiner's conception of heaven; and several thousand persons, who had no business there, were jamming themselves into the press stand; and Rube Benton was pitching a very superior article of ball; and hot dogs were selling like hot cakes; and every smart play by a member of the McGraw outfit was being rewarded with a vocal tribute from 34,000 throats that sounded like Niagara Falls, the battle of Verdun on one of the Crown Prince's off days, and the waters coming down at Lodore all rolled into one; and the Boo Brothers, constituting a local offshoot of the parent lodge at Chicago, where the boo was really perfected, were endeavoring to rattle Ray Schalk; and otherwise all was going as merrily as a matrimage bell.

Came then the fourth inning, and in the first half of this inning, with Chicago at bat, and no one out, Mr. E. Collins slammed one obliquely across the diamond from right to left.

This was the opportunity which Heinie Zimmerman, who was on patrol duty near third base, had been coveting. Throughout the series Mr. Zimmerman had been batting like an inmate of the Old Soldiers' Home on sick leave, and otherwise doing all within his power to convince the unprejudiced that he got into a World's Series by mistake. This was his chance. He snatched up the ball, and taking aim at a bare spot on the turf about twenty feet in advance and slightly south by southeast of the point where Mr. Holke stood in an expectant attitude, he hurled the ball with all his might.

It was a faultless shot—he hit the exact centre of that bare spot—the prettiest you ever saw. By the time the bounding ball had been brought back from the old Fourth Ward voitures it had rolled, Mr. Collins was on second.

Mr. Zimmerman was now given an opportunity to rest up for his next endeavor, while Mr. Robertson obliged with a perfect error. Mr. Jackson of Chicago and South Carolina pleased me an attitude which gave Mr. Robertson so much time in which to wait for it to come down again that ennui overcame him and he became deely preoccupied. While he was absent-mindedly contemplating a hangnail upon one of his fingers the ball, in accordance with the laws of gravity, which are immutable, passed abruptly between the palms of his hands, as a consequence of which Mr. Jackson pulled up at second, while Mr. Collins continued on to third to prepare a place for him.

Aesop Unhappily Rediviva.

And now the really important doings were to eventuate. Up came Mr. Felsch, who hit to Mr. Benton, who flung the ball to Mr. Zimmerman, who started after Mr. Collins, who had been so ill-advised as to quit the safety of third for the perilous furlongs of the home stretch. Mr. Collins darted toward the plate; Mr. Zimmerman, pursuing him, tossed the ball to Mr. Rariden. Mr. Collins scooted back toward third, and at that Mr. Rariden flung the ball back to Mr. Zimmerman.

So far, so good. The runner was trapped. It was at this breathless juncture that a fable which he had heard in childhood's happy hour flashed into Mr. Zimmerman's mind. It was the fable of the Tortoise which beat the Hare, and in that instant he decided to emulate the tortoise and single-handed to make a personal triumph of the thing.

It is a grievous mistake, which no one at this moment realizes more fully than Mr. Zimmerman himself, for an athlete at a critical period in the national pastime to get to thinking about these old folk-lore tales.

Mark well what happened in consequence. Mr. Collins passed beneath the wire, under wraps, and all that kept Mr. Zimmerman from finishing in third place was the fact that no one else happened to be taking part in the race.

Immediately after this, the members of the National Commission, by unanimous consent, drew up a joint statement debarring any member of either team from taking part in exhibition contests during the remainder of the year. It is believed that Mr. Zimmerman's coup, in helping Mr. Collins to score the first run for Chicago, inspired this step. The commission wished to localize the outbreak—to quarantine the rest of the country from it, so to speak.

High Fever for Jawn McGraw.

I do not know whether the scorers gave the Great Zim an error, but I know what his teammates would like to have given him. And they will be replacing the divots in Jawn McGraw's disposition for months to come. Mr. McGraw had two trained nurses constantly in attendance until a late hour.

But to return to the game: Mr. Gandil now slapped out a hit which scored Messrs. Jackson and Felsch, and the word, flashing Westward over the wire, turned the City of Chicago into an institution with two million rabid inmates.

Remains to be told but little. Thenceforward, the Gay Broadway Burlesquers were picking the coverlid. The flickering spark flared up once in the fifth when the Giants scored their two futile little tallies, and once again later on, when Mr. Perritt, running the bases in a general direction, slid into third with the abandon of a runaway stoneboat striking a concrete dam.

Right up to the last, though, Mr. McGraw refused to consent that the lid should be screwed down, and the floral offerings carried out and put in the first baggage car. One unit he would like holding a mirror to the pallid lips in the hope of observing signs of animation—for he steadfastly refused to believe that it was anything worse than a trance—and the next minute he would be trying to give his boys an idea. But they didn't have any place to put it. With the exception of Mr. Fletcher, who deported himself in a somewhat peevishmanner in the last innings, the Giants in their attitude toward the enemy appeared to be actuated by the same cautious spirit which animated the green Indiana volunteer at the battle of Shiloh, who objected to shooting at the Confederates because it appeared to have the effect of irritating them.

And so, at the wind-up, when the White Sox had gathered in one more score just for good measure, the deciding game, the World's Series of 1917, and the chances for Heinie to do another Zimmerman, passed into history together.

But whether we love the National League or the American League, whether we strung our bets with the Giants or with the White Sox, we may one and all be proud of one thing, anyhow. The championship remains in this country.

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LONG DRILL FOR N. Y. U.

Football Squad Practices Until Well After Nightfall.

In a practice that lasted until well after dark the New York University football squad was put through one of the longest grinds of the season yesterday. Coach Wall payed special attention to the development of a rounded team play which to date has been lacking in the Violet Varsity. In the tussle with the scrubs on Saturday, when the regulars had a workout under game conditions, several weaknesses were very apparent. Yesterday, after spending the early part of the afternoon in signal drill, the teams were lined up and began a scrimmage that had to be finished on one corner of the field, where an arc lamp on the corner of the gym afforded enough illumination for the players to follow the pigskin.

In the scrimmage Coach Wall put the scrubs on the defensive all the while and then gave all his attention to the "Varsity interference, which to date has been weak. Only straight tactics were employed, and each play was rehearsed several times, until each of the green backs and ends knew just how to give interference to the runner. The regular back field had no trouble in penetrating the second-string defense and toward the close of the practice, when the ends and backs showed improvement in helping out the runner, progress was rapid.

Egan, Christopher, Covello, Ebenfeldt, and Fiedelbaum were used alternately in the back field. Fiedelbaum, who heretofore has only been on the scrubs, displayed ability as a runner, and several times, by shifty advances, made substantial gains through the opposing team. The scrubs yesterday were under the tutelage of Hammerschlag and ex-Captain Bernstein. Billo and Wirth are still out with foot injuries received in practice.

A. A. U. NEEDS MORE TIME.

Local Officials Suggest a Two-Day Annual Meeting.

Local officials of the Amateur Athletic Union are considering a change in the manner of conducting the annual meeting. Those behind the agitation, including practically all of the officials of the Metropolitan Association, have under consideration a plan to extend the meetings of the future so that they will be concluded before the milkman begins his daily rounds. The suggestions are either a two-day session or an afternoon and evening session.

The dissatisfaction arose out of the recent meeting of the local association, which did not terminate until 1:45 A. M., after it had extended over a period of nearly six hours. The meeting started with representatives of nearly every club registered with the metropolitan body in attendance, but as the proceedings dragged along amid unusual bickering and arguments pro and con on almost every resolution or recommendation that was made, many of the delegates, particularly those who had come from New Jersey and Connecticut, were forced to leave in order to make train connections.

This condition took a majority of them away from the meeting before many matters had been broached and they were, therefore, unable to cast a vote or give an opinion on some of the chief happenings at the meeting. In fact, a number of the delegates had retired from further participation in the recent gathering before the final vote on the office of handicapper, one of the most important of the evening's questions, had been cast.

If the present movement meets with any success, meetings of future years will be divided so as to allow plenty of time for out-of-town delegates to make convenient train connections. The plan most favorably looked upon is the one calling for a two-night session, but no definite action on either suggestion has been taken as yet.

The responsibility for the recent long-drawn-out session can be placed on the delegates who argued strenuously for economy in almost every branch of the local association. Economic resolutions were advanced, and argued, across the hall practically throughout the entire evening, while another thing which contributed to the lengthy session was the unusually keen battle in the race for handicapper.

DRASTIC CAPTURES BROOKDALE PURSE

Jyntee Next, Bringing Both First and Second Honors to Belmont at Laurel.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 15.—August Belmont was practically sure of winning the Brookdale Purse for two-year-olds today when he started both Drastic and Jyntee, two high-class youngsters, which have been so unfortunate hitherto that they qualified under the conditions which called for non-winners of three races. The Belmont pair had the issue between them, Butwell, the stable jockey, landing Drastic in front of Jyntee, which was ridden by Johnny McTaggart.

A small field went to the post for the Liberty Bond Handicap, with favoritism divided between J. F. Sweeney's Hauberk and J. K. L. Ross's Damrosch. Robinson took an early lead with Hauberk and managed to stave off the rush of Waukeag in the last furlong. Damrosch weakened at the end, but finished in third place.

Though the track had dried out and was in good condition the talent, except in a few instances, had difficulty in picking the winners. There was an upset in the first race for two-year-olds, which was captured by Edward B. McLean's Kewpie O'Neil. Harry Payne Whitney's Blazonry had defeated the McLean candidate on their last meeting and was heavily supported. W. O'Brien had the mount on Kewpie O'Neil, and at the finish was able to take the measure of Blazonry, which had Robinson in the saddle.

In the third race, W. A. Carter's Early Sight won. With G. Wall piloting the son of Peep O' Day, he was almost neglected, starting at odds of about 20 to 1. The victory was a lucky one, as R. O. Egan's King Worth finished in front, but was disqualified, giving the purse to the outsider.

L. McAtee showed a return to riding form by piloting two winners. He first rode the 10 to 1 shot, G. C. Walsh's Napoleon, and in a hot finish had the better of Butwell on R. F. Carman's G. M. Miller. In the sixth race McAtee had easier work, as Sunford's Madame Curie proved far and away the best of a poor lot of selling platers.

Another long shot upset the calculations of the wise division in the last race in which Kebo was the supposed good thing. J. E. Griffith's Captain Ray led the field home and paid 17 to 1, while E. C. Griffith's Flare, an even greater outsider, took the place from Kebo.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-old colts and geldings; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 2-5.

Kewpie O'Neill, E. B. McLean's ch. g. 114 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Bettie Landon, $19.90, $5.80, and $3.80. (W. O'Brien)..... 1
Blazonry, H. P. Whitney's br. c., 114, by Whisk Broom, II.-Pageant. $3.20 and $2.90. (F. Robinson)..... 2
Svengali, E. Haas's b. c., 114, by The Manager-Trance, $4.20, third. (G. Byrne). 3
Hunnia, Billy McCloy, Man o' th' Hour, El Plaudit, Whippoorwill, Jim Hoey, Seafarer, Jack of Spades, and Uncle Sam also ran. Rockaway and Juanita II. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The Brookdale Purse, for two-year-olds, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

*Jyntee, August Belmont's ch. f., 105 pounds, by Fair Play-Job Lot, $2.20 and $2.10, (J. McTaggart)..... 1
*Drastic, August Belmont's b. c., 118, by Hastings-Dragnet, $2.40, $2.20, and $2.10, (J. Butwell)..... 2
Revelry, Riddle Farm's b. g., 113, by Sweeper-La Ribaude, $2.10 third. (M. Rowan)..... 3
Comsora, First Troop, and Wichaka also ran. Valerius, Cavan Boy, and Paymnent scratched.
*Coupled as Belmont entry.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Early Sight, W. A. Carter's b. g., 4 years, 109 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Miss Marconi, $41.90, $16.30, and $8. (G. Wall)..... 1
Felicidad, W. Bussey's ch. g., 3, 108, by Hurst Park-Felicity Murrat, $12.50 and $8.60, (J. McTaggart)..... 2
Cuddle Up, B. H. Rice's b. f., 4, 111, by Sir John Johnson-Miss Perigord, $7.90 third. (J. Dodd)..... 3
King Worth finished first, but was disqualified. Tom Caro, Cardome, Rose Finn, Milbrey, Costumer, Canto, Lantana, Salon, and Golden Bantam also ran. Meelicka scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Liberty Bond Handicap, for all ages; $800 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47.

Hauberk, J. F. Sweeney's b. g., 5 years, 107 pounds, by Martinet-Druid, $5.90, $3.40, and $2.20. (F. Robinson)..... 1
Waukeag, W. J. Press's br. c., 3, 101, by Ogden-Lady Vincent, $3.70 and $2.20, (L. Lyke)..... 2
Damrosch, J. K. L. Ross's br. c., 4, 118, by Rock Sand-Dissembler, $2.10 third, (J. Butwell)..... 3
King Neptune and Hubbub also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:56.

Napoleon, G. C. Walsh's ch. c., 3 years, 111 pounds, by Glorifier-Sallie Washington, $22.40, $10.60 and $5.20. (L. McAtee). 1
G. M. Miller, R. F. Carman's b. g., 10, 116, by Lissak-Subdue, $5.50 and $4.80, (J. Butwell)..... 2
Bar of Phoenix, W. D. Althouse's b. c., 3, 89, by Bartender-Pocket, $2.90 third. (R. Troise)..... 3
Cousin Dan, Maxim's Choice, Quien Sabe, Lonehand, and Defender also ran. Tactless and Budweiser scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $700; one mile and sixteenth. Time—1:47.

Madame Curie, J. Sanford's b. f., 3 years, 100 pounds, by Radium-Currajong, $5.70, $4, and $3.90, (L. McAtee)..... 1
Baby Lynch, G. H. Abbott's br. m., 5, 108, by Leonid-Queen Lithe, $5.90 and $4.70, (B. Koppleman)..... 2
Montresor, J. W. Pangle's ch. g., 7, 106, by Monfort-Madchen, $6.60 third, (M. Rowan)..... 3
Ella Ryan, Fairly, Yodeling, Cheer, Amphion, and Greetings also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700, one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 3-5.

Captain Ray, J. E. Griffith's b. c., 3 years, 103 pounds, by Sea King-Katriona, $36.50, $13.10, and $3.30, (W. Doyle)..... 1
Flare, E. C. Griffith's b. g., 3, 103, by Fair Play-Donna Mia, $18 and $5.30, (W. Collins)..... 2
Kebo, W. Cahill's b. g., 3, 103, by Ogden-Cremorne, $2.70 third, (W. Obert)..... 3
No Manager, Klits, and Sevillian also ran. Tie Pin, Onwa, and Silver Sandals scratched.
Weather clear, track good.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. C. M. Comiskey, 116 pounds; Midnight Sun, 112; H. C. Basch, 108; Babette, 105 pounds; *Alleep O., 104; Queen Blonde, 113; Sweep Up II., 108; Confiscation, (imp.,) 107; *Malvolio, 109; *Poor Butterfly, 98; George W. Avery, 113; Rapid Firer, (imp.,) 108; Herder, 105; *Golden Glow, 108.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; four-year-olds and upward; claiming; about two miles. Rhomb, 149 pounds; Welsh King, 147; Jimmy Boy, 133; *Zellwood, 140; *Carlan, 132; New Haven, 149; Otto Floto, 145; Lady Eswina, (imp.,) 133; *Racebrook, 138; Highflier, 149; Bamboo, 137; †*Reddest, 142; †*Garter, 134. †Raymond entry.

THIRD RACE.—The Recruit Liberty Loan Handicap; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wyoming, 109 pounds; So Long Letty, 104; Trophy, 100; Nominee, (imp.,) 107; Decoine, 108; Game Cock, 98; Sixteen to One, 105; Kate Glenn, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Georgetown Handicap; for all ages; six furlongs. †Top o' the Morning, 129 pounds; Leochares, 127; Star Gazer, 119; Bally, 112; Arnold, 106; ‡Diversion, 100; †Bringhurst, 122; Startling, 118; Julialeon, 115; Jack Hare, Jr., 110; Celto, 102; Water Lady, 100; Westy Hogan, 128; Cripy, (imp.,) 112; Tea Caddy, 114; Naturalist, (imp.,) Mida, 107. †Paul Powers entry. ‡James W. Corrigan entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a furlong. Malheur, 116 pounds; Capltana, 111; †Harry Lauder, 111; Rakeoff, 108; Alston, 116; Ed. Bond, 111; Mr. Mack, 108; High Tide, 108; Perpetual, 116; †Sam Slick, 111; Egmont, 108. †J. F. Sweeney entry.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a furlong. Scorpii, 111 pounds; Galaway, 108; The Busybody, 108; *Kathleen H., 100; Dartworth, 111; Goldy, 108; Mary Warren, 105; *Tactless, 100; Petlar, (imp.,) 108; Fonctionnaire, (imp.,) 108; *Disturber, 103.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. The Belgian II., (imp.,) 115 pounds; N. K. Bell, 110; Sargon II., (imp.,) 106; Monomoy, 116; *Blue Fox, 95; Jimmy Burns, 115; Amalgamator, 107; Hesse, 103; *Lazy Lou, 106; Brooklyn, 112; Sol. Mintz, 105; *Queen of the Sea, 112; *Muckross, (imp.,) 101.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

LIGHT WORK AT FORDHAM.

Coach McCaffery Devotes Time to Improving Line.

The Fordham football squad had a light workout yesterday afternoon. No scrimmage was held. Coach McCaffery devoted considerable time to removing the defects of line play in the Norwich game. A long signal drill, in which the attack for the Holy Cross game was mapped out, ended the workout.

Frisch, right half back; Dumoe, right end, and Christiansen, left tackle, did not don their uniforms yesterday. Dumoe and Christiansen got bruised a bit on Saturday and Coach McCaffery decided that Frisch needed a rest. Gulick went to left tackle, while Golden took Dumoe's assignment at end yesterday.

The Fordham line is still far from displaying the form that it was expected to attain at this time of the season and a big improvement is needed before the Bronxmen face Holy Cross, Rutgers, and Georgetown. There was a lot of loose playing by the maroon forwards on Saturday and the Fordham front will have to tighten or a series of disasters will be staged on the Bronx gridiron. There was a lot of individual power exhibited against Norwich, but Coach McCaffery will have a busy week getting the eleven co-ordinated for Saturday's game with Holy Cross.

Daly Beats Tod Sloan with Cue.

John Daly defeated Tod Sloan, the once noted jockey, by a score of 50 to 28 in an exhibition three-cushion billiard match played last night at Howison's Billiard Academy. Daly made three high runs of 5, while Sloan had one run of 4. The match went sixty-nine innings. Daly will engage in a number of exhibition matches at this academy during the week, in preparation for his championship match with Alfred De Oro, which is to take place on Oct. 23, 24, and 25.

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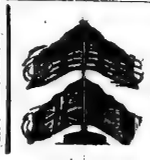

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National Revolving Metal Flag
$1 Direct or Thru Dealer. Single Blade, 75c. NATIONAL CAN CO. Detroit, Mich. Dealers write for discount.

THE SAVOY PACES FAST AT ATLANTA

Lowers Mark for Georgia by Two Seconds on Opening Day of Meeting.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—W. R. Cox's The Savoy, driven by the owner, in winning the $2,500 cup race at the opening of the Grand Circuit meeting here today paced the fastest mile on record in Georgia. The black gelding's time was two seconds faster than the best previous record of 2:04¼, made last year by Ben Earl.

Jay Mack, driven by McDonald, won the second race, for 2:12 class pacers, in straight heats, but Rascal gave the winner a hard battle in each event. The 2:09 trot also was won in straight heats, Brescia besting a fair field.

The summaries:

2:05 CLASS, PACING.

Best two in three heats. Purse $2,500.

The Savoy, blk. g., by Charley Hoyt, (Cox)..... 2 1 1
Little Frank D., b. g., by Little Frank. (Valentine)..... 1 2 3
Peter Look, b. g., by Peter the Great, (McMahon)..... 3 3 2
Peter Pointer, blk. h., by Peter the Great, (Murphy)..... 4 4 4
Time—2:05; 2:02¼; 2:03¼.

2:12 CLASS, PACING.

Best three in five heats. Purse $1,200.

Jay Mack, ch. h., by Liberty Jay, (McDonald)..... 1 1 1
Rascal, b. g., by Sunglass, (Willis)..... 2 2 2
Charlie F., b. g., by Cicilia Todd, (Stiles)..... 3 3 3
Patchen Heart, b. g., by Red Heart, (Thomas)..... 4 4 4
Time—2:07; 2:06¼; 2:03½.

2:09 CLASS, TROTTING.

Best three in five heats. Purse $1,200.

Brescia, b. m., by Bingara, (Rodney). 1 1 1
Daisy Todd, b. m., by George Todd, (McDonald)..... 2 2 3
Gentry C., ch. g., by Gentry Allerton, (Edman)..... 3 3 4
Peter Dallas, b. g., by Peter Kane, (Holderman)..... 4 4 2
Time—2:07¼; 2:06¾; 2:07¼.

FOR NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE.

American Association and International Clubs Plan a Combination.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—A report that within thirty days a new baseball league will be formed, including in its circuit four American Association cities and four International League cities, was current in Indianapolis tonight. Authority for the report was given as a "man high up in the councils of organized baseball."

The cities which, it is said, will be in the new circuit are Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Louisville, Buffalo, Toronto, Newark, and Baltimore.

It is further reported that six baseball magnates, who will have teams in the league, met in New York last week and agreed on practically all the details. Organization was delayed, it was said, in order that arrangements might be made to satisfy claims of teams, now in one of the leagues, which would be left out of the new league.

According to the report Edward Barrow, now head of the International League, is slated for President of the league. It is said he will have powers almost as broad as those of President Johnson of the American League.

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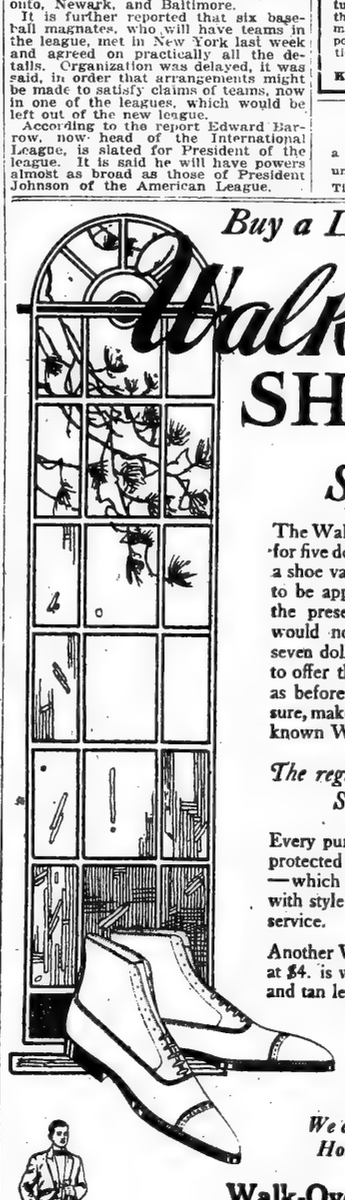
Expedite finding of lost articles by a small advertisement in the Lost Column on the last page of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Buy a Liberty Bond
Walk-Over SHOES
Special, $5.



The Walk-Over Shoes we are now selling for five dollars in all Walk-Over stores are a shoe value that must be seen and worn to be appreciated. Had we not foreseen the present leather situation, this shoe would now have to be priced at about seven dollars. Our foresight and ability to offer the same shoe at the same price as before the rise in leather will, we are sure, make many new friends for the well-known Walk-Over line of shoes.

The regular prices of Walk-Over Shoes are $5. to $12.

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BRONX: 557 Melrose Ave.
YONKERS: 9 N. Broadway
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PUBLIC NOTICE.

Sir Edward Ward, Director General of Voluntary Organizations in London, has received an appeal in behalf of Serbian soldiers and prisoners of war, through the Honorable Mrs. Haverfield's Comfort Fund. In consequence of the

BETHLEHEM STEEL NEW PREFERRED

A comparison of this stock with other preferred stocks on the market, on the basis of earning power and asset value, has been prepared by our Statistical Department, and will be sent to investors on request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Decline Goes On at Accelerated Pace — Steel Breaks Under Par.

The liquidation which was so pronounced last week was resumed with the opening of the market yesterday, and declines registered at the close of the session were in many instances large enough to make up for the ground which stocks might have lost had the slump not been interrupted by the double holiday. Selling yesterday was on a large scale, spread over a wide range, and it was largely selling of real stock as opposed to operations by traders on the short side. It carried United States Steel through par for the first time in eight months, leaving it off 2⅞ for the day, but pressure was not especially directed at this issue. Marine preferred, for example, subject to an entirely different set of conditions, broke no less than 6 points, with Tobacco Products off 8½, and Bethlehem Steel B 6¼. However, the declines were so general that to enumerate the most striking ones would call for a lengthy list. All classes of stocks participated in the slump.

By some people part of the selling which took place yesterday was explained as being due to fears that agitation for closing the Exchange might prevail. There is extremely thin ground on which to justify such fears, for the closing of the New York Stock Exchange would be nothing less than a calamity which would introduce new difficulties in the way of Government loans. About the only argument that can be put forth in support of the movement to close the Exchange rests mainly on the false premise that professional trading has been the chief cause of the long decline.

There has been the usual amount of short selling in this market, of course, but the protracted slump has been due entirely to more tangible causes. The decline has been brought about as a part of the price we must pay for going to war. Liquidation of dividend-paying stocks which would have remained undisturbed but for the war has been encouraged by the imposition of heavy additional taxes upon incomes. In a way this liquidation has been fortunate for the Government bond issues, since many wealthy investors have found it advisible to take considerable losses on their taxable holdings in order to reinvest the money in the Liberty 3½s. The liquidation has carried standard securities down to a point where the smaller investor, as yet untouched by super taxes, can buy them on better terms than he has been offered in a decade.

GOOD UNDERTONE IN LONDON

Latest War News Causes Weakness in Russian Issues.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The latest war news caused weakness in Russian issues on the Stock Exchange today. Exchange was also flat at 310. The rest of the market had a good undertone. Gilt-edged securities and industrials were maintained by week-end orders, while Marconi and shipping stocks and Chinese and Peruvian bonds were the best of the other sections. Argentine rails recovered, but American securities were lifeless.

Money supplies were scarcer and discount rates were firm. It was reported that the new war bonds are selling at the rate of £20,000,000 weekly.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 45 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3½	Last	3
Low	2½	Renewals	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5½	Sixty days	5½
Ninety days	5½	Ninety days	5½
Four months	5½	Four months	5½
Five months	5½	Five months	5½
Six months	5¼	Six months	5¼@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	5½
4 to 6 months	5½@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.7515	$4.7515	$4.7513	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	..
Cables	5.77½	5.77½	5.77½	..
Rubles—				
Demand	15.10	15.10	15.10 — .15	
Cables	15.85	15.85	15.85 — .15	

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7515	$4.75⅛
5.1828 Paris	5.70½	5.77½
China—		
Hongkong	65.50	65.75
Peking	101.50	101.75
Shanghai	94.50	94.75
19.295 Greece	19.50	19.55
40.19 Holland	43.00	43.25
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.25
Calcutta	35.00	35.25
5.1828 Italy	7.77	7.76
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	52.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.80 Rugsia	16.10	15.35
26.70 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	36.75	37.00
Copenhagen	31.25	31.50
Christiania	31.50	31.75
19.295 Spain	23.38	23.48
South America—		
32.41 Rio	25.15	25.25
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.25	43.35
5.1828 Switzerland	4.68	4.65¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers'— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70½	$4.66⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $403,127,123; balance, $34,069,932; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $2,206,983; Federal Reserve credit balance, $17,370,149.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@50c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $2.1875@$1.875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¾d, off ¼d; in New York, 86¼c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 64¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$5,109,774	$52,018,843
Ordinary internal rev.	18,009,396	154,064,514
Income tax receipts	4,004,020	23,757,477
Miscellaneous rects.	3,864,962	36,347,386
Total receipts	$33,070,134	$266,207,711
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	152,193,660	753,815,420
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	94,560,141	759,730,297
Total expenditures	245,278,742	1,578,669,901

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	61.00	61.50	61.75	61.25
Lead	..	..	7.15	..
Spelter	8.20	8.37½	8.20	8.37½
Antimony	14.75	15.25	14.75	16.00
Quicksilver	$100.00	..	$100.00	..
Aluminium	*38.00	40.00	*38.00	40.00
Iron, No. 2X Foundry	33.00	..	33.00	..

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	120	0	0
Copper, future	110	0	0	120	0	0
Tin, spot	245	10	0	245	15	0
Tin, future	243	0	0	244	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	10	0
Lead	50	0	0	50	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 15, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	969,732	989,597	912,603
Year to date	147,489,495	153,807,088	130,626,613

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
54	57	400	Ajax Rubber	55½	55½	54	54	—3
23¾	24	300	Alaska Juneau	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23¾	...
19	20	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20¾	20½	19	19	—1
74½	77	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	75	75	75	75	—½
77	78	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	81	81	76⅞	78	—3
70	72	8,900	Am. Beet Sugar	75	75	70	70	—5
165	191	10	Am. Brake S. & F	172	172	172	172	...
38	38¾	7,400	Am. Can	41¼	41¾	38	38¼	—2¾
94	96¾	400	Am. Can pf	97¾	97¾	95½	95½	—2¾
63	63¾	2,900	Am. Car & Fdry	65⅞	66¾	63	63	—2
108	113¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	108	108	108	108	...
29⅝	31	500	Am. Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30	30	—½
10	11	600	Am. H. & Leather	10½	10⅝	10	10	—1
49	50	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49⅞	50	49⅞	50	—1
10½	13	300	Am. Ice	11	11	11	11	—¾
40	45	200	Am. Ice pf. x d	45	45	45	45	+1¼
52½	53	1,800	Am. International	53¼	53¾	52	52	—¾
21⅝	21¾	1,500	Am. Linseed	24	24	21½	21½	—1½
48	50	100	Am. Linseed pf	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	—1⅛
52½	53	2,800	Am. Locomotive	53½	55⅝	52	52½	—2
98	100	200	Am. Locomotive pf	99	99	99	99	—1
11	12	600	Am. Malting	13	13	12	13	—⅞
61½	62	500	Am. Malting 1st pf	63½	63½	62	62	—2
84	84¾	15,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	89⅝	90⅞	83⅝	84½	—5⅜
92	94	500	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93½	95½	92½	92½	—1½
98	101	200	Am. Snuff pf	98	98	98	98	—1
50½	50½	1,400	Am. Steel Fdries	61¼	61½	50½	61	—⅛
103⅞	104	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref	107	107	103	104	—2⅞
54¾	54¾	7,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	55½	55⅝	51	54½	—1
57	63	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	57⅜	57½	57⅜	57⅜	...
114	114¾	1,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	114½	114½	113⅝	114	—1
176	178	700	Am. Tobacco	183	183	179	179	—8¼
98	100	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	98½	98¾	98¼	98¼	—¾
41½	42½	1,200	Am. Woolen	42⅞	42⅞	41	42	—1¼
14	15	500	Am. Zinc & S	15½	15½	14	14	—1½
48	50	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	48	48	48	48	—3
64	64⅝	22,700	Anaconda Copper	67	67⅜	64½	64⅛	—2½
1	2	200	Assets Realization	1½	1½	1	1	—⅛
92	92⅜	2,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	93¼	93⅞	92	92½	—1⅝
90	92½	300	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	92⅝	92⅝	92	92⅝	...
..	11½	200	At., Birm. & At	11½	11½	11½	11½	—½
93	93½	11,500	At., Gulf & West	100	100	92	93	—6½
58½	59½	1,300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	60¾	60¾	60	60	...
50½	50⅝	6,200	Baldwin Loco	56	56	49⅝	50⅛	—4½
95½	98	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	96	96	96	96	—1
54⅝	55	5,700	Baltimore & Ohio	57	57	54⅜	54⅜	—1
60	62	400	Baltimore & O. pf	62	62	60¼	60¼	—1⅜
..	..	100	Do., s. 30 f	61	61	61	61	...
92½	93	800	Barrett Co	93½	93½	93	93	—2
1	1¼	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
72½	73	200	Bethlehem Steel	75	75	70½	73½	—1½
70¼	70½	52,300	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	77½	78½	70¼	70¼	—6¼
94	94¾	6,400	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	96	96½	94	94⅝	—⅜
56½	58	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	57½	57¾	57½	57⅝	—⅜
94	95	500	Burns Brothers	97	97	95	95	—1½
18	19	1,800	Butte & Superior	20¼	20¼	18¼	18½	—2
36⅜	37½	300	California Packing	37¾	37¼	37	37	—½
11	12	700	California Petrol	13	13¾	11¾	11⅞	—2⅛
55½	57	500	California Pet. pf	58½	58½	56½	56⅝	—2¾
76⅝	78⅝	100	Calumet & Arizona	96	96	96	96	—1
147¼	147¾	8,700	Canadian Pacific	147⅜	148¼	146¾	147⅜	—¾
70	82	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	80	80	80	80	...
26	29	100	Central Foundry	27	27	27	27	—1
71½	72	14,200	Central Leather Co	77½	77½	70⅝	71½	—4¼
101	106	200	Central Leather pf	108	108	102	102	—1
31¼	31⅞	700	Cerro de Pasco	32½	32⅛	31	32	+⅛
72	73	200	Chandler Motor	72	73	72	73	+1
49¼	50	2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	53	53	49¼	49¼	—4¼
..	..	200	Chi.& E. I.pf.Eq.tr.	4	4	4	4	—1
8	8⅜	200	Chi. Great Western	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
21	21½	400	Chi. Great West. pf	22	22	21	21	—⅞
46	46¾	10,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	46½	48	45¼	46⅛	—⅜
86¼	87¼	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	88⅝	88⅞	86¼	86¼	—2¾
99½	99½	1,600	Chi. & Northwest'n	100	100¼	98⅝	98⅝	—1⅝
19¾	20	11,100	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	24¼	24¼	19⅞	20	—3⅝
55	56	1,500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	60	60¼	53	53½	—3½
47½	48	3,100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	50¼	50¼	48	48	—2
15	15½	2,700	Chile Copper	16¼	16¼	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅝
42	42¾	4,400	Chino Copper	44⅛	45	42⅛	42⅜	—2⅜
30	37	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	30	30	30	30	—2
35½	36½	2,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	39	39	34⅜	35	—3½
32½	33½	2,500	Columbia Gas & El	35	35	32½	32½	—2
91½	93	1,900	Consolidated Gas	95⅛	95⅛	91½	92⅞	—2⅜
91	93	600	Continental Can	94	94½	93	93	—1
27⅜	28	9,000	Corn Products Ref	28	28¼	25½	25⅞	—2¼
89	90	600	Corn Prod. R. pf	90⅛	90⅛	89	89¼	—1⅞
68½	68¾	24,800	Crucible Steel	68½	67	61¼	62⅝	—2½
90	93	400	Crucible Steel pf	91	91	90	90	—2
25¾	26¼	3,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	27	27	25⅝	26	—1
75	78½	800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	80	80	78¾	78¼	—1⅝
98	100	1,400	Delaware & Hud	98½	98½	97½	98	...
31⅞	32	10,700	Distillers' Secur	35	35	31⅝	32	—1⅝
7⅞	8¼	1,200	Dome Mines	8½	8½	8	8	...
2¼	3½	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
18⅝	18¾	3,800	Erie	19¼	19⅜	18⅜	18⅜	—⅝
26	27	900	Erie 1st pf	28	28½	27	28	—2
19½	20	400	Erie 2d pf	20	20	20	20	—1¼
35	40	300	Federal M. & S. pf	38¼	38¼	38½	38½	—2
32½	33½	300	Gaston, W. & W	33	33	32½	32½	—⅝
185	200	200	General Chemical	191	191	190	190	—8
134¾	137	2,200	General Electric	139	139	134½	134½	—2½
92	92¼	18,800	General Motors x d	94½	94¼	89½	92	—1⅝
77⅜	77½	1,500	Gen. Motors pf. x d	76½	76¾	74½	74½	—1
41¼	41¾	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	42¾	42¾	41	41	—1
72	75	1,200	Granby Consol	75½	75½	72¼	72¼	—3½
99⅞	100	1,400	Great Northern pf	101	101	99⅞	100	—2
26½	26⅝	6,700	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	—8
37	53⅝	200	Greene-Cananea	36	39	37¾	37¾	—1⅝
30½	31	100	Haskell & Barker	32	32	32	32	...
99¼	100	300	Illinois Central	100	100	99½	99½	—⅝
43⅝	43⅝	14,500	Inspiration Copper	45½	45½	43¼	43⅜	—1
7⅝	8¼	400	Interboro Consol	8	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
49½	51½	100	Interboro Con. pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
38	40	800	Int. Agricultural pf	41	41	39	40	—2
104½	108	200	Int. Harvester N.J	105	105	105	105	—½
64	70	200	Int. Harvester Corp	65	65	64	64	—2
22¼	22½	10,700	Int. Mer. Marine	25	25¼	22	22½	—3¼
78½	78⅝	18,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	83½	83½	78⅝	78¼	—6
20¼	20⅝	5,000	Int. Nickel	30¼	30¼	20⅛	20⅛	—⅞
90½	90⅝	200	Int. Nickel pf	98	98	98	98	—8
21½	22	900	Int. Paper	22¼	22½	20½	20⅝	—2¼
52	52¾	900	Int. Paper pf. sts.	53¾	58¼	52¼	52¼	—2½
33¼	33½	1,200	Jewel Tea	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	—⅛
10	11⅛	1,100	Kansas City South	17½	17½	17	17	—⅝
130	138¾	5,100	Kan. City South. pf	50¼	50¼	50	50	—⅝
..	..	400	Kelsey Wheel pf	87	90	80	80	—1
47	48	16,300	Liggett & Myers	41	41	41	41	...
..	..	100	Liggett & Myers pf	103¼	103¼	103	103	+⅛
117	120	500	Louis. & Nash	118½	118½	117	117	...
74½	77	200	Mackay Cos	75½	75½	75	75	—½
106	108	100	Manhattan Elev	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+¾
106	108	20	Do., odd lot	108	108	108	108	...
31¾	32¾	1,000	Maxwell Motors	32½	32⅝	32	32	—1½
63	66	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	65	65⅝	64½	64½	—1½
84	84½	9,500	Mexican Petroleum	80	80	84	84¼	—4½
30¼	30⅝	2,600	Miami Copper	30¼	30¼	30	30⅛	—⅛
44	44¼	14,200	Midvale Steel	45	45⅞	43¾	44	—⅝
90	94½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	95	95	94½	94½	—1½
..	4⅜	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	..	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
26¼	26¾	8,600	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	28⅝	28¾	26¼	26¼	—1⅞
..	..	900	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	50½	50½	46	46	—3½
72	73	200	Montana Power	72	72	70	70	—⅛
75	80	10	Morris & Essex	77	77	77	77	...
30	31	500	Nat. Acme	30	30	30	30	—¾
98	100	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	100	100	100	100	...
21½	22	1,800	Nat. Cond. & Cable	23	23¾	21¾	21¾	—1¼
39½	40	1,400	Nat. Enam. & St	41	41	39	39½	—1½
44	45⅜	900	Nat. Lead	47	47	44	44	—2
95	104	200	Nat. Lead pf	100	100	100	100	—1½
..	..	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	...
18	18½	1,400	Nevada Con. Cop	18	18½	17¼	17¾	—⅝
112	112	100	N. Y. Air Brake	112	112	112	112	—5
73	73	5,900	N. Y. Central	73	73	70¾	70¾	—1¼
16	18	100	N. Y. Dock	16	16	16	16	—½
27½	28	4,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	27½	27½	25⅝	26½	—1½
20	22	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	20	20	—½
106	106	1,800	Norfolk & Western	106	106	104	104	—2
40¾	40¾	100	North American	48¾	48¾	48½	48½	—½
96	98	1,000	Northern Pacific	97	97	94½	95½	—2½
78½	79	200	Nova Scotia S. & C	79¾	79¾	78¼	78¼	—7¾
36¼	36¾	37	22,400	Ohio Cities Gas	40	40¾	36½	36½	—1¾
4	4¾	600	Ontario Mining	5	5	4½	4½	—½
79	80	700	Owens Bottle Mach	80	80	80	80	...
24¾	25	300	Pacific Mail	25	25	24¾	24¾	+⅛
19	20	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	20	20	20	20	—1½
49½	50	4,700	Penn. R. R	50½	50½	50	50	—⅝
45	46	2,900	People's Gas, Chi	46⅞	46⅞	41	43	—4
16½	17	500	Pere Marquette	16½	16½	15½	15½	—1⅜
31	31	500	Philadelphia Co	31	31	29½	29½	—1⅝
34	34	100	Pierce-Arrow x d	34	34	34	34	—1¼
47½	48	1,200	Pitts. Coal	47½	47½	43	43⅝	—3⅝
80	83	100	Pitts. Coal pf	82	82	82	82	—1½
23¾	24	3,000	Pitts. & W. Va	25½	25½	23½	23½	—1⅝
55	56	500	Pitts. & W. Va., pf	56½	56½	56	56	—2½
52	54	100	Pressed Steel Car	55	55	55	55	—1
98¼	101	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	—1
133	135⅜	100	Pullman Co	135½	135½	135½	135½	—½
1¼	1¾	200	Quicksilver pf	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	...
37	39½	500	Railway Steel Sp	41	41	40	40	—1
93	98	100	Railway Steel S. pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	—⅜
21⅞	22	4,000	Ray Con. Copper	23	23	21⅞	21⅞	—⅝
72½	73	17,250	Reading	77⅜	77⅜	72	72½	—4½
84	86	100	Reading 1st pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	—3¼
36	40	100	Reading 2d pf	85	85	85	85	—3½
71	71½	11,100	Rep. I. & S. x d	75⅝	75⅞	71	71	—4⅜
63½	65½	1,800	Royal Dutch t r	66½	66¾	64½	65	—2¼
13⅜	16	2,200	St. Louis-San Fran	16½	16⅝	15⅜	15⅜	—¼
53	63	800	Savage Arms	63	63	63	63	+2½
8½	8¾	2,100	Seaboard Air Line	10	10	8⅝	8⅝	—2⅜
20⅜	20⅞	1,700	Seaboard A. L. pf	21	21	21	21	+½
140⅜	150	1,100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	153	153	140¾	140¾	—2¼
15½	19	1,100	Shattuck-Arizona	20¾	20¾	19	19	—2
31¼	32¼	3,000	Sinclair Oil & Ref	32⅝	32⅝	31¼	31¼	—1½
37	38	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	—1⅞
86¼	87¼	7,900	Southern Pacific	89½	90⅜	85¾	87	—3¼
26¼	26⅝	5,100	Southern Railway	27⅝	27⅝	26¼	26½	—1⅝
60	60¾	1,200	Southern Ry. pf	61¼	61¼	60	60	—1
39½	40¾	6,100	Studebaker Co	41¼	41½	39¼	39¼	—1½
37½	42¾	100	Stutz Motor	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—4¼
33	33½	1,200	Super. Steel x d	35	35	32	33¼	—1
10	11⅛	1,100	Tenn. C. & C	12⅜	12⅜	11¼	11¼	—2
130	138¾	5,100	Texas Co	143⅜	144½	139½	139¾	—2½
..	..	400	Third Avenue	20	20	19	19½	—1½
47	48	16,300	Tobacco Products	50	53	47	47½	—8½
..	..	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	—¼
36¾	40	100	Transue & Wms	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—¾
94	95	200	Underwood Typew	95	95	94½	94½	—½
65	68	300	Union B. & P. new	67⅛	67⅛	65	65	—1
120⅝	120⅞	13,900	Union Pacific	124½	124½	120⅜	120⅜	—3¼
76½	77	815	Union Pacific pf	77	77	76½	76½	—1
39⅞	40	900	United Alloy Steel	40½	40½	40	40	...
91	91½	11,427	United Cigar Stores	93¾	94½	90¾	91½	—2½
82	86	100	United Drug	68	68	68	68	...
120	123	600	United Fruit	122¼	122½	120	120½	—8½
..	..	200	United Paper Board	20¼	20¼	20	20	—2
..	7½	300	United Rys. Invest	8¾	8¾	7½	7½	—½
14	16	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	16	16	15	15	—1
13	13½	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	—⅞
127¼	128	3,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	129¼	130	126¾	127¼	—1⅝
56⅞	57	2,100	U. S. Rubber	58½	58½	57	57	—⅞
98	101	300	U. S. Rub. pf. x d	99½	99½	99½	99½	—2½
49¼	50¼	700	U. S. Sm. R. & M	54	54	51	51	—3
100	100⅛	302,100

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STOCKS BREAK AGAIN; LOW RECORDS MADE

Wall Street Continues Readjustment of Security Prices to Meet War Conditions.

BARGAIN HUNTERS RESPOND

Take Securities on a Greater Scale Than Heretofore — Bankers See Parallel with London's Experience.

The readjustment of security prices to conditions brought about by the task of financing the war was accompanied yesterday by another sharp break in stocks which marked down many active issues from 4 to more than 6 points. A part of the selling apparently resulted from the closing out of margined accounts because of rumors that the Stock Exchange might be closed, but the greater portion represented liquidation for more comprehensive reasons than this. Governors of the Exchange denied emphatically that the Exchange would be closed or that short selling would be forbidden.

In banking quarters the further recession was not looked upon as more disturbing than the declines of recent days. Leading bankers pointed out that the security markets were passing through the same phase which the stock and bond markets of England experienced after that country entered the war. The parallel was carried further, in comment made upon the market, by the statement that the decline on the London markets continued after investors realized that securities were "cheap," and then their buying quickly stabilized quotations.

The impression grew stronger yesterday than in earlier days of the current downward movement that large investors had been selling stocks for the purpose of reinvesting the proceeds in Liberty bonds. While the tax-free feature of the 3½ per cent. bonds is believed to have attracted a great deal of money from dividend-paying stocks, it is said in banking circles that many stocks and railroad bonds have been disposed of in the open market since Sept. 15 in order to provide means for taking up the new Liberty 4 per cent. bonds. To the extent to which this operation has been pursued, the decline of corporation shares and bonds is beneficial to the flotation of the new Government 4s.

Yesterday's market made a fairly good start, aided by expectations among traders that conditions would be improved through the statement by Controller of the Currency Williams that national banks could use a moderate latitude in valuing their bond investments, permission being granted to consider intrinsic worth rather than quotations established in the present abnormal market. The price betterment was short-lived, however, and before the end of the first hour Steel, Union Pacific, Reading, the tobacco and some of the copper stocks were offered down in big block. Steel sold under par for the first time since last February, and numerous railroad shares touched new low records for the year, and many preceding years besides.

Banking support was lacking, and inquiry among the banks indicated that the course of the stock market was receiving scant attention. Forced liquidation of accounts whose margins had become impaired hurried the selling in the second hour, and the recoveries which occurred later were slight. In the following table the extent of declines among certain of the more active stocks is shown:

	Gross Dec.	Net Dec.	Last Price.
American Beet Sugar	5	5	70
American Smelting	6½	7½	84½
Baldwin Locomotive	5½	4½	50½
Bethlehem Steel, B	6½	6½	87½
Central Leather	4½	4½	71½
Chesapeake & Ohio	4½	4½	48½
Crucible Steel	4¾	2½	62⅜
Great Northern pf.	2	2	89¾
Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	6⅜	6⅜	84½
Missouri Pacific	2½	2½	26½
New York Central	1½	1½	70¾
Northern Pacific	2¾	2¾	85½
Reading	4¼	4¼	82⅜
Southern Pacific	3¼	3¼	97
Union Pacific	3¾	3¾	120⅛
United States Steel	3⅝	2⅞	106

In the bond market many new low records were established. Railroad bonds continued to suffer from the adverse effects of earnings statements, and even expectation that the freight rate case would be reopened by the Interstate Commerce Commission shortly had no supporting influence. Bonds and stocks, alike, reflected the gloomy talk in brokerage offices about the increased war taxation would make upon corporate and individual incomes.

The day's proceedings were not as one-sided, however, as the price-list indicated when the markets closed, according to investment brokers. Steel, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and other high-grade stocks were absorbed, it was said, by bargain hunters on a greater scale as prices descended than on other days of the bear movement.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ALABAMA-GREAT SOUTHERN for August—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$631,885	$494,686	$597,793
Net aft. taxes,	190,951	152,410	112,830
2 mos. gross..	1,287,580	942,756	799,942
Net aft. taxes.	345,892	295,300	221,408

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO for August—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	465,581	256,926	248,005
Net	191,062	45,728	145,334
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes...	111,316	*83,246	147,514
8 mos. gross..	2,816,956	2,030,961	785,995
Net	1,222,291	923,314	298,977
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes....	616,220	303,927	312,293

*Deficit.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON for August—

Gross	283,082	212,478	70,604
Net	45,344	60,158	*-15,824
8 mos. gross..	1,790,706	1,520,529	240,077

*Decrease.

MINERAL RANGE for August—

Gross	116,876	95,242	15,133
Net	15,713	10,570	*8,857
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes....	4,714	5,775	*1,661
2 mos. gross..	196,648	188,389	11,259
Net	18,985	46,174	*27,191
Def. aft. chgs. and taxes...	4,114	†19,443	23,557

*Decrease. †Surplus.

NEW ORLEANS & NORTHEASTERN for August—

Gross	595,237	526,163	69,074
Net aft. taxes.	39,972	88,101	*48,129
2 mos. gross..	767,633	635,125	132,408
Net aft. taxes.	104,007	166,650	*62,623

*Decrease.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for August—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	59,583	49,742	48,569
Net aft. taxes.	12,154	16,666	6,799
Def. aft. chgs.	5,519	*152	10,145
8 mos. gross..	391,015	352,382	.....
Net aft. taxes.	119,105	83,533	.....
Def. aft. chgs.	14,765	48,735	.....

*Surplus.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for August—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	667,527	524,591	130,939
Net aft. taxes.	205,097	180,000	25,096
Bal. for int..	167,302	142,523	24,777
8 mos. gross..	4,593,356	3,959,314	734,042
Net aft. taxes.	1,196,619	1,276,536	*79,767
Bal. for int...	862,985	1,003,204	*140,219

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN UNITED STATES—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
8 mos. gross.	184,317,712	171,009,490	22,729,222
Op. exp.	125,820,293	118,868,419	19,951,844
Net op. rev.	60,917,449	58,040,071	2,777,378
Net aft. tax.	47,439,802	47,685,608	*1,437,774
Other inc...	5,252,102	4,767,270	544,802
Gross inc...	52,691,904	52,202,878	280,038
Sur. af. chgs	35,458,276	37,706,213	*2,246,937
†Dividends..	24,024,695	23,260,162	764,803
Surplus	11,433,609	14,445,051	*3,011,443

*Decrease. †Paid for six months and estimated for two months.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY CO. for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Op. rev.	8,072,640	11,176,370	10,685,859
Net op. rev.	1,884,900	4,328,178	3,909,083
Op. income	880,358	3,480,054	3,178,845
Gross income.	1,065,283	3,637,924	3,239,771
Def. aft. chgs.	1,622,326	*991,072	*894,043
Dividends	105,900	497,700	.....
Def. for year.	1,788,226	*491,372	*894,043
P. and L. sur.	951,354	2,737,840	2,402,850

*Surplus.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	5.50	5.00
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½	5.75	5.25
Can. Northern	1917-'28	4½	7.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1917-'27	4½	5.80	5.15
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.40	5.00
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'27	4½	5.80	5.50
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	6.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.50	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.25	5.25
Cuba Railroad	1917-'29	5	6.75	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.75	5.15
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.25
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.75	5.75
Illinois Central	1917-'36	4½	5.80	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'22	5	5.85	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.50	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	5.40	5.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1918-'27	4½	6.00	5.00
Norf. & West.	1917-'24	4½	5.50	4.80
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	6.30	5.40
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4	5.20	4.80
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'29	5	6.70	5.50
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	6.50	5.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.50	5.00
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½	6.00	5.50
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	6	6.00	5.75

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The Boston Bank statement compares with that of last week as follows: Oct. 13, '17. Wks Inc.

Circulation	$5,501,000	$5,000
Loans, dis. and invest.	449,896,000	461,000
Ind. dep., including U.S.	373,412,000	5,458,000
Due to banks	134,264,000	4,519,000
Time deposits	30,874,000	*118,000
Exchange clearances	16,607,000	89,000
Due from banks	80,086,000	7,414,000
Cash in banks and in F. R. Bank	58,635,000	*828,000
Cash excess and with F. R. Bank	17,717,000	*871,000

*Decrease.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The officials of the Food Administration are apparently endeavoring to bring about a more equal distribution of wheat and Eastern mills are to be supplied more liberally. The movement showed a slight increase over last week and the visible supply, including Canadian stocks in the United States, gained 1,784,000 bushels for the week. The total, however, is only 6,586,000 bushels, compared with 63,680,000 a year ago.

RYE.—Market easy; No. 2 Western, $1.88 cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CORN.

There was a very feverish tone to the corn market and sentiment was divided. Prices showed moderate firmness early, but subsequently broke sharply and closed with net losses of ½c to 1c. Confidence was again disturbed by the attitude of the Government against high prices of commodities and also by the weakness in the stock market. It is the general belief, however, that the future course of values will depend to a large extent on the early movement of the crop and the attitude of farmers. The visible supply increased 325,000 bushels for the week and the total was 1,561,000 against 2,455,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.81 and No. 2 mixed $1.80, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
December	113⅜	111¼	112⅝	112⅝	78⅞
January	107⅞	106⅜	107⅛	106¼	.....
May	100¼	97⅛	100⅜	99¼	78¼

OATS.

The oats market showed firmness at the start, with the trade inclined to take a bullish view of the cash situation. The export demand proved disappointing, however, and the market gave way, closing ½c to ⅝c net lower. Receipts at primary points were larger, and the visible increased 467,000 bushels, bringing the total to 13,190,000, compared with 41,850,000 last year. The local cash market was steady. Standard was quoted at 66c; No. 2 white, 66¼c; No. 3 white, 65c to 65½c; No. 4 white, 64½c to 65c; fancy clipped white, 66½c to 68¼c; ordinary clipped white, 65c to 66½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
December	59⅛	57¾	58¼	58¼	47⅜
May	60¾	59	59⅝	59¾	50⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was feverish, but prices were firmer owing to the sold-out appearance of the market and reports of a good cash demand. Fears of Government control of the whole hog situation served to check buying, however, and operations were comparatively small. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Tuesday, 8,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 5,100 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	.....	.....	.....	22.40	15.22
January	21.47	21.15	21.30	21.03	14.40
Ribs—					
October	.....	.....	27.12	27.12	.....
January	21.70	21.45	21.50	21.38	12.72
Pork—					
October	.....	.....	42.00	41.50	22.00
January	40.10	40.00	40.50	40.35	23.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The liquidating movement in cottonseed oil under the new restrictions has apparently reduced outstanding accounts to the market materially, and trading has fallen off to very small proportions. Total sales yesterday were only 4,000 bbls. The firmness in lard seemed to give the market a little firmer tone, however, and prices at the close were 45 to 50 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	18.24	18.24	18.00@18.25	17.00
November	.....	.....	17.10@	16.80
December	17.00	16.90	16.70@17.00	16.20
January	16.90	16.56	16.80@16.90	16.13
February	16.60	16.60	16.40@16.70	.....
March	.....	.....	16.15@16.75	16.00
May	.....	.....	16.50@	16.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet yesterday, with irregular fluctuations reflecting its sensitiveness to comparatively small orders. Evidently traders found nothing in the news over the holidays to create fresh sentiment. The opening was 2 to 3 points net lower under scattered selling, which came partly from Wall Street sources, and which may have reflected the unsettling influence on long accounts of a weak stock market. The close was 2 to 4 points net lower. The local spot market was steady, with a moderate demand. Closing quotations were on the basis of 8¾c for Rio 7s, and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	.....	.....	7.13@7.15	7.13
November	.....	.....	7.18@7.20	7.21
December	7.30	7.27	7.27@7.30	7.30
January	.....	.....	7.35@7.37	7.37
February	.....	.....	7.42@7.44	7.41
March	7.51	7.49	7.49@7.51	7.52
April	.....	.....	7.59@7.61	7.61
May	7.70	7.63	7.65@7.70	7.70
June	.....	.....	7.77@7.79	7.80
July	7.87	7.87	7.85@7.86	7.89
August	.....	.....	7.93@7.95	7.96
September	.....	.....	8.01@8.03	8.05

SUGAR.

In as much as refiners are not allowed to purchase raw sugar at above 5¼c, cost and freight basis, and holders showing no disposition to meet this price level, the market was practically at a standstill. No business was reported, and Canadian refiners have withdrawn from the market. There was no change in refined sugar, three refineries being in and others talking only a very limited business, all being at the 8.35c basis, regular terms. Raw supplies are running very low, and unless early relief comes it is believed other interests will be forced to close their plants. Western beets for the trade cannot be counted upon to help the acute situation for some time to come. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.90c; molasses, 6.02c; cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,037 packages. The market lacked buying support and prices declined about ½c on most grades of fresh creamery, with an unsettled feeling at the close. Renovated a little easier. Ladies and packing stock barely steady. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 45@45¼c; extras (92 score,) 44½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43@44½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41½@42½c; thirds, 40½@41c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 44@44½c; extras, 43@43½c; firsts, 44@44½c; seconds, 42¾@43½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 44c; good to prime, 42@43½c; common to fair, 38@41½c; renovated, extras, 42¾@43c; firsts, 41½@42c; lower grades, 38½@41c; imitation creamery, firsts, 40@40½c; ladle, current make, firsts, 39½@40c; seconds, 38½@38c; lower grades, 37@38c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 38½@39c; No. 2, 35c; lower grades, 34@37½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,753 cases. The market opens quiet and without material change. There is a light offering of fine to fancy fresh gathered eggs containing a good proportion of new-laid stock. These are in fair demand and rated steady to firm. There has been some reduction in the accumulations, but offerings of good medium and lower grades are still liberal, and dealers are very anxious to effect a clearance. Storage eggs quiet and irregular. Occasional sales of very fancy brands have been made up to 58@58½c, but there is no considerable demand for them at these prices, and the bulk of the trading is in cheaper eggs, ranging down to about 55@56c for fair to good seconds. Nearby white eggs in light supply, but the demand is limited and the situation unchanged. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 48@48½c; extra firsts, 46@46½c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 37½@38c; thirds and poor, 35@36c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@35½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 34@34c; undergrades, 30@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 38@38½c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 34@34½c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 33@33c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 32@32½c; refrigerator, State, whites, 41@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 43@46c; ordinary to good, 39@40c; gathered whites, good to fine, 43@47c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery brown, fancy, 46@48c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 42@46c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Early Reports of Killing Frosts Send Up Prices, but Reaction Follows.

The cotton market yesterday began where it left last week and under similar conditions, with the weather continuing the all-absorbing topic of consideration. Early reports of killing frosts in portions of the Eastern and Central sections started the market soaring from the opening, which was from 40 to 72 points higher than last Thursday's close. For a time it looked as though last Monday's exciting session would be duplicated, for prices went straight up to figures which, for practically all the active months, represented new high records for the season, December selling at 27.27 and January at 27.00. The advance was not sustained, however, and in the afternoon the entire list sagged off once more, closing practically steady, for net advances of only 15 points down to 15 points loss.

According to the detailed weather reports killing temperatures had occurred over the holiday in parts of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, while light to killing frosts were also reported at a few points in North Carolina. These reports led to a further scaling down of popular crop ideas, but the advance into new high ground for the season attracted very heavy profit taking, and there was also scattered Southern selling. Prospects for warmer weather, weakness in the stock market, and the census report showing a small per domestic mill consumption for September, were factors which promoted realizing, and there may have been a little selling for a reaction. The bulk of the offerings, however, were attributed to old longs, and trade interests were good buyers on a scale down.

During the early part of last month the trade was talking a crop of about 12,500,000 bales excluding linters, or a total growth of practically 14,000,000 bales. The market was weak on that idea of the yield, with prices breaking below the 20-cent level. By the end of September the official crop indication had been reduced to 12,000,000 bales excluding linters, pointing to a total crop of about 13,500,000. Yesterday morning, owing to the cold weather of the last fortnight, the trade was talking a crop possibility of around 12,250,000 to 12,500,000 bales, including linters. Comparatively few private crop advices came in from the South, and the few there were came from sections where temperatures were above the minimum.

Exports for the day were 8,719 bales, making 1,024,745 so far this season against 1,245,740 last year. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 87 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
October	27.15	27.83	27.00	27.30 bid	27.35
November	.....	.....	.....	27.05 bid	26.90
December	27.01	27.27	26.83	26.85@24.73	26.99
January	26.95	27.00	26.26	26.39@26.41	26.32
February	.....	.....	.....	26.30 bid	26.25
March	26.90	27.03	26.17	26.21@26.36	26.24
April	.....	.....	.....	26.30 bid	26.28
May	27.05	27.05	26.16	26.30@26.32	26.38
June	.....	.....	.....	26.24 bid	26.35
July	26.90	26.90	26.33	26.24@26.25	26.36
August	.....	.....	.....	26.05 bid	26.20

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 35 points higher, at 28.00 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 27.13; Savannah, 27½; Augusta, 27.38; Galveston, 27.15; Memphis, 27.50; Houston, 26.65.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	38,409	29,613	72,270
Exports	3,719	12,893	41,245
Exports for the season	1,024,745	910,177	1,245,740
Port stocks	677,896	690,048	1,036,525
Interior receipts	89,804	86,486	70,552
Interior shipments	24,803	26,929	49,897
New York arrivals	9,770	5,859	13,101
New York stocks	42,412	40,806	62,620

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand at 22 points advance; good middling 20.72d. Sales 4,000 bales, including 3,000 American. Imports 14,000, all American. The market for futures new contracts opened firm at 65 to 71 points higher than Thursday's close. The close was quiet but steady at a net advance of 61 to 65 points.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug.	1918	95¼	96⅛	5.05
Argen. Gov. dip.	Dec.	15,'17	92⅝	92⅝	1.90
Argen. Gov.	May	15,'20	93	94	4.25
City of Mont.	Dec.	1917	92¼	100	5.00
City of Mont.	May,	1918	99	99¼	6.50
City of Que.	Apr.,	1920	94	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	Aug.,	1919	95¼	95⅝	5.55
Pfd. of Cuba	Sept.	1917	99¼	99¾	6.00
Gov. of N. F.	July,	1919	96	97	6.00
Italian Gov.	Oct.	15,'17	99⅝	100	6.00
Norweg. Gov.	Oct.	15,'17	99½	100¼	4.50
Norweg. Gov.	Feb.,	1923	105	106	4.75
Prov. of Que.	Apr.,	1920	104	105	...
Russian Gov.	July,	1919	75	78	...
Russian Gov.	Dec.,	1921	65	67	...
Do rubles	Feb.	14,'28	148	152	...
Swiss Gov.	Mar.,	1918	99¼	99¾	5.60
Swiss Gov.	Mar.,	1920	99⅜	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov.,	1917	99¾	100¼	3.00
Am. P. & L.	5	Aug.,	1921	98⅛	98½	6.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb.,	1918	99⅝	99⅞	4.90
Am. Thread.	4	Jan.,	1919	97	97½	5.85
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July,	1918	97½	98¼	6.25
B. & O. R. R.	6	July,	1918	99½	99½	6.85
B. & O. R. R.	5	July,	1919	97¼	97⅝	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15,'19	97⅜	97½	6.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July,	1915	97⅜	97⅝	6.00
C., B. & Q.	4	July,	1921	94	94⅛	6.75
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep.,	1918	99⅝	99	7.05
Canada Nor.	6	Sep. 2,'18		99	99¼	6.70
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 1,'18		99¼	100¼	5.85
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr.,	1918	100	100½	5.00
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial		95	100	...
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug.,	1920	97½	98	6.15
Elect. P. L. & T.	5	Mar.,	1918	99¼	99½	7.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr.,	1919	95	96¾	6.65
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan.,	1920	98	98	5.85
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July,	1920	100½	101¼	5.35
Gen. Rubber	5	Aug.,	1918	97	98	6.70
G. T. of Can.	6	Aug.,	1921	97	97½	6.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov.	1917	99½	100	5.00
Gt. A. & P.	8	June,	1921	98¾	100	6.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep.,	1920	98	98¼	5.15
Hocking Val.	6	Nov.,	1918	99¾	99¾	6.60
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15,'18		99¾	100¼	4.40
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July,	1918	97½	98	6.85
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18		97	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21		93	98	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May,	1918	99	99¼	6.25
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr.,	1919	92	95	6.60
Morgan & W.	5	Dec.,	1918	101	101½	3.65
N. Y. C. R. R.	4½	May,	1918	99	99½	5.85
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15,'18		99	98	...
No. States P.	5	Jan.,	1926	94½	95	6.60
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21		96¾	97¾	5.20
P. S. C., N. J.		Mar.,	1919	97	98½	5.80
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'18		89	91	...
Southern Ry.	5	Mar.,	1918	97¼	97⅝	6.15
United Fruit.	5	May,	1918	95¾	99¾	6.20
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15,'22		89	90	8.80
Wabash R. R.	4	May,	1920	80	85	5.80
Wm. R. Arms.	5	May,	1918	97	97¼	...
W. Y. T. & P.	5	May,	1918	97¼	98¼	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June,	1927	97	98	6.25
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18		99½	100	6.00

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Am. Navigation	8	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Am. Sumatra Tob.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Burns Brothers	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Do.	1	Stk	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Central Sugar pf.	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Do.	1	Ex	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Fall River Gas Wks.	$3	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Hav. Elec. Ry. L. & P.	$3	SA	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Do. pf.	3	SA	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Kelsey Wheel pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Montreal Tramways	2½	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
Sears-Roebuck Co.	12	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Shannon Copper	25c	Q	Oct. 31	.....
W. H. McElwaine com., 1st & 2d pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Willys-Overland	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Cincinnati, O., October 11, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 31st day of October, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Poll will continue open until 11 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 17th day of October, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID R. FORGAN, Secretary.

New York, October 4, 1917.

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Charcoal Iron Com. & Pfd.
Guantanamo Sugar
General Gas & Elec. 2nd Pfd.
Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.
Penn Seaboard Steel
Peerless Truck & Motor
Smith Motor Truck Pfd.
DUNHAM & CO.
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Second Ave. 6% Receivers Ctfs.
Kan. City, Clinton & Sp'gf. 1st 5s, 1925
Ann Arbor 6% Notes, 1919
Wolff&Stable
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WANTED
GREELEY-POUDRE BONDS
With December, 1912, on coupons attached. Will pay 9½c. X 235
Times Annex.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98⅛
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98⅛
3s, registered, 1918	98⅛	98⅜
3s, coupon, 1918	98⅛	98⅜
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105½	106¼
4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106¼
2s, coupon, 38, reg	97¼	98⅛
2s, Panama, 38, coupon	97	98⅛
3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	86
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Th'rs-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101¼	101¾	101⅝
4½s June, 1965	101¼	101¾	101⅝
4½s Mar., 1963	101¼	101¾	101⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	101¼	101¾	101⅝
4½s May, 1957	101¼	101¾	101⅝
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅞		97⅝
4½s April, 1968	97¾	98⅜	98⅛
4½s Mar., 1960-30	98	98⅜	97⅝
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅜	98⅜	98
4½s Mar., 1962	97⅜	98⅜	98
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅜	98⅜	98
4s May, 1959	91	91⅜	90⅞
4s Nov., 1958	94½		93⅞
4s Nov., 1957	94	95	94⅛
4s Nov., 1956	92	93½	92⅝
4s Nov., 1955	92	93½	92⅛
4s Nov., 1936	91	93	91⅝
4s May, 1919	99½		99¾
4s Nov., 1918	99¼		99⅝

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.20	4.23
4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.29	4.35
4½s April, 1920	4.50		4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50		4.50
4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
4½s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s 1940-1953	4.60	4.20	4.50
4s 1929-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s 1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sale.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
34 Am. Light & Traction	240	236	236	240

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pow. 17	19	
Adiron. Elec. Power pf. 66	70	
Am. Cities pf	19	20½
Am. Gas & Elec. 17	18	
Am. Gas & Elec. pf. 45	46	
Am. Light & Trac. pf. 100	103	
Am. Power & Light 57	60	
Am. Power & Lt. pf. 78	81	
Am. Public Utilities 62	66	
Am. Pub. Utilities pf. 62	66	
Am. Water W. & El. 5	6	
Am. W. W. & E. partic. 12	16	
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf. 68	69	
Carolina Power & Lt. 73	75	
Carolina, P. & L. pf. 93	96	
Colorado Power	24½	27
Colorado Power pf	98	100
Commonwealth P. & L. 44	46	
Commonwealth P. & L. pf. 94	96	
Conn. Power pf. 89	92	
Consumers' Power pf. 90	95	
Dayton Power & L. pf. 85	87	
Detroit Edison	68	75
Eastern Texas Electric 53	58	
Eastern Tex. Elec. pf. 90	95	
El Paso Electric 100	104	
El Paso Electric pf. 91	95	
Electric B. & S. pf. 95½	97	
Electric Properties 31	38	
Empire Dist. El. pf. 84	88	
Federal Light & Trac. 9	12	
Federal Light & Tr. pf. 40	45	
Gas & Elec. Bergen 210	220	
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf. 94	100	
Int. Mt. Ry. L. & P. pf. 94	98	
Interstate Electric 35	41	
Interstate Elec. pf. 90	93	
Lincoln Gas & Electric 47	49	

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97½	
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95½	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101
Cin. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	76	82
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101¼
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	98
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	93
Det. Edison Gas 1st 5s	98	100
East. Tex. El. col. 5s	85	90
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	101
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '52	94	96
Inter-Mt. Gas & Pow. 6s	98	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	91	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	88	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '23	95	99

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
85 Alabama Co.	45	45	45
75 Arun. S. & G.	33	33	33
25 Con. Power	104	103	103
940 Cosden	8⅛	7½	7½
750 Do pf	4	3⅝	3⅝
30 Hous. Oil pf.	55	55	55
92 M. & M. Bk.	28⅜	28	28⅜

Bonds.

$2,000 Atlanta Con. Ry 5s	100	100	100
4,000 Balt. City 4s, 1961	95½	95⅛	95⅛
19,000 Con. Coal 6s	103	103	
2,000 City & Sub. 5s	99	99⅜	
4,000 Con. Pow. 4½s	96	95⅝	96¼
1,000 Canton Co. 5s	97½	97½	97½
15,000 Cos. 6s, A	82½	80⅝	80⅛

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
35 Am. Zinc	15	15	15
85 Do pf	50	50	50
125 Adventure	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
45 Ahmeek	91	90	90
45 Alaska	3⅜	3½	3½
122 Allouez	60	59	59
110 Anaconda	65½	64½	65½
185 Ariz. Com'l	9⅛	9	9⅛
485 Cal. & Ariz.	85½	85½	85½
75 Calumet & H.	505	495	500
75 Chino	43¼	41	43
602 Cop. Range	51¼	49⅝	49⅝
400 Davis-Daly	4⅜	4½	4½
315 East Butte	10⅛	10	10
40 Franklin	5	5	5
60 Granby	75	72½	73
185 Hancock	11½	11	11
2 Island Creek	59	59	59
20 Do pf	85	85	85
85 Isle Royale	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜
160 Kerr Lake	5¾	5	5
45 Keweenaw	2	2	2
20 La Salle	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
445 Lake Copper	7⅛	6	6

Railroads.

10 Boston & A.	145	145	145
60 Boston Elev.	48	45	46
81 Con. & Mont.	86	86	86
100 Mass. Elec.	3½	3½	3½
95 Do pf	17¾	17	17

Miscellaneous.

60 Am. Agr. C.	80	79½	79½
48 Do pf	96	96	96
20 Am. P. S. pf.	10	10	10
90 Amoskeag	64	64	64
70 Am. Sugar	105	104	104
18 Do pf	113	112½	112½
736 Am. T. & T.	115	113½	114
132 Am. Wool. pf	94	93¾	93¾
640 A. G. & W. I.	99½	92	93½
253 Do pf	90	90	90
220 Art Metals	3⅞	3½	3⅝
130 Cuban Cem't.	13	13	13

Bonds.

$1,000 Am. Tel. 5s	96¾	96⅞	96⅞
22,000 A., G. & W. I. 5s	77⅜	77⅛	78
5,000 C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2,000 K. C. Ry. 5s	93	93	93
1,000 Mass. G. 4½s	90	90	90

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
110 Am. Ship	91	90	91
80 Booth Fish.	23	20	23
10 Ch. Pn. Tool	57	57	57
220 Ch. Rys. Ser.	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
50 Do Ser. 4	1	1	1
137 Chi. Cit. & T.	192½	192½	192½
350 Cudahy	115	114	114
62 Com. Edison	114	114	114
100 Deere pf	100½	100	100
10 Mont. W. pf.	100	100	100
385 Prest-O-Lite	123¼	118	119
25 Pub. Ser. pf.	93½	93¼	93¼

Bonds.

$2,000 Armour 4½s	89¾	89⅛	89⅛
6,000 Chi. City Ry. 1st 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000 Chi. Ry. adj. inc. 4s	30	30	30

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Am. Gas	100	100	100
20 Am. Milling	9¾	9½	9¾
50 Cent. Trac.	44	44	44
57 Elec. Stor.	54	52	52
15 Kev. Tel.	11¾	11¼	11¾
4,855 Lake Super.	13½	11	11⅝
100 Lehigh Nav.	70	70	70
218 Lehigh Val.	58	57¼	57¾
1,428 Pennsylvania	50¾	50	50
102 Penna. Salt	92	91	91
512 Phila. Elec.	29⅜	28	28

Bonds.

$7,000 E. & P. T. 5s	75	74½	75
100,000 Lib'ty 3½s	99.70	99.50	99.66
2,000 Pa. Co. 4½s	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛
5,000 P. & M. St. 6s	103	103	103

$10,000 Phila. Elec.			
1st 5s	99¼	99	99
1,000 Phila. Rap. Tr. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000 United Ry. inv. 5s	67	67	67

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
American Cigar	103	108	107
Do pf	91	97	95
Conley Foil	200	225	190
J. S. Young	130	160	153
Do pf	105	110	105
MacAndrews & F.	200	210	190

quoted elsewhere:

Do pf	93	100	98
P. R.-Am. Tob.	190	210	190
Do scrip	115	125	115
R. J. Reynolds	525	575	550
Do pf	107	109	109

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was active, with prices trending downward throughout almost the entire session. The market opened steady and for a short time prices moved up. Before the end of the first hour the buying power was exhausted. Liquidation appeared, and large blocks of stocks that had been taken over on Thursday were thrown back on the market.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
150 Allis-Chalm.	20⅜	20	20
470 Am. B. Sug.	71¾	71¼	71¼
900 Am. Can	41⅞	37⅞	38½
150 Am. C. & F.	65⅞	63½	63½
100 Am. H. & L.	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝
130 Am. Linseed	23½	21⅝	21⅝
300 Am. Loco	53¾	52	52
10 Am. Malting	13	13	13
1,890 Am. S. & R.	90½	84½	84⅝
250 Am. Su. Tob.	55	51⅝	54⅛
70 Am. Sugar	106	104½	104½
2,360 Am. Woolen	87¾	84⅝	84⅝
50 A., T. & S. F.	93⅞	93	93
530 Bald. Loco	56⅛	50⅝	50⅝
2,0 Balt. & Ohio	56½	54⅝	54⅝
20 Batopilas	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,540 Beth. Steel B	74	70½	70⅝
50 Butte & Sup.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
10 Cal. Petrol.	12	12	12
340 Can. Pacific	148	146¾	148⅜
600 Cent. Leather	77¼	71½	71½
250 Ches. & Ohio	52⅝	49¼	49¼
1,340 C., M. & St. P.	47⅜	45⅞	46
300 C., R. I. & P.	23⅞	19⅝	19⅝
10 Chile Copper	15½	15½	15½
100 Chino Copper	44⅞	42¾	43⅛
510 Col. Fu. & I.	36⅝	34⅝	36⅝
530 Corn Prod.	28½	25⅞	26⅜
3,900 Crucible St'l	60⅝	61¼	63⅜
470 Cuba Cane Su.	27	25⅜	26
780 Dist. Secur.	34⅜	31⅜	32½
470 Erie	19⅝	18⅜	18⅝
10 Do 1st pf.	26½	26½	26½
1,230 Gen. Motors	94½	89⅝	91⅜
100 Gt. Nor. Ore	29	28⅜	26⅜
850 Inspir. Cop.	45¼	41⅜	43⅝
530 Int. Agr. M.	25¾	22⅜	22⅜
1,840 Do pf	83⅜	78	78
50 Int. Nickel	30¼	30¼	30¼
150 Kenne. Cop.	34⅜	33¼	33½
50 Lack. Steel	77½	75⅝	75⅝
50 Lehigh Val.	57	57	57
980 Mex. Petrol.	85⅞	84	85¼
100 Miami Cop.	30⅜	30	30¼
920 Midvale Steel	45½	43¾	45⅜
1,700 Mo. Pacific	25⅝	24⅜	26⅜
25 Nev. Cons.	17⅜	17⅛	17⅞
750 N. Y. Cent.	73	70¾	71
460 N. Y., N. H. & H.	27	25¾	25¾
40 Ohio Gas	38½	36⅝	36⅞
100 Ont. Silver	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
20 Pac. Mail	24	24	24
300 Pennsylvania	50⅜	50¼	50¼
10 Pitts. Coal	46¼	46¼	46¼
10 Ry. St'l Spgs.	40½	40¼	40¼
100 Ray Copper	22⅜	22¼	22¼
1,340 Reading	77½	72⅝	72⅝
550 Rep. I. & S.	75⅝	71⅜	71⅝
340 So. Pacific	90⅞	87	87
450 So. Railway	27	26	26¼
450 Studebaker	41½	39⅝	39⅞
40 Tenn. Copper	12	12	12
740 Tob. Prod.	54½	47⅞	47⅞
940 Union Pac.	124⅜	120⅜	120⅜
210 Unit. Cig. St.	94⅜	90¼	90¼
490 U. S. Ind. A.	129⅜	128	128
130 U. S. Rub.	58½	56⅝	56⅝
57,500 U. S. Steel	104⅛	99¾	100⅝
980 Utah Copper	84½	80⅜	82
50 Va.-Car. Chem.	31½	31	31
300 Wab. pf. A	44	40	41
400 Westing. El.	42	40½	40½
380 Willys-Over.	24	23¼	23¼

BOND.

$11,750 Liberty 3½s	99.84	99.76	99.76

MINING STOCKS.

1,000 Atlanta	.08⅛	.08½	.08⅛
500 Gold. Con.	.34	.34	.34
300 Jim Butler	.81	.81	.81
1,000 Mon. Pitts.	.09	.09	.09
300 Montana	.18	.18	.18
300 Portland	1.40	1.40	1.40
250 Ton. Belm.	3.85	3.85	3.85
200 Ton. Ext.	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½
100 Ton. Min.	5.65	5.65	5.65
350 Union Con.	.64	.63	.63
500 West End.	.60	.60	.60

CURB TRANSACTIONS

IN INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500 ‡Aetna Explo.	4½	3⅞	3⅞
1,200 ‡Air Reduc.	84	77	79
100 ‡Am. W. Pap. pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼
300 Brit.-Am. Tob. Co. ord	15½	15	15½
100 ‡Car Lt. & P.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
175 Carwen Steel	10	10	10
700 Chev. Motor	74	71	71
672 ‡Cities Serv. ice, (old)	221½	216	217
443 ‡ Do pf	79½	77⅞	78⅝
700 Curtiss Aero	35	33	33
7,200 ‡Int. Lubeh.	3⅝	3⅜	3½
100 N. Y. Trans.	13½	13½	13½
400 N. Am. P. & P.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
1,100 ‡Pruden. Pict.	8	7⅞	8

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

600 Anglo-American Oil	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
50 Prairie Pipe Line	245	240	240

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

400 ‡Allen Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,000 ‡Bar. O. & G	1⅝	1½	1⅝
420 ‡Beth. O. & G	10⅞	10¼	10¼
18,000 ‡†B.-Wyo. O.	39	35	35
5,000 ‡Cosden Oil	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1,700 ‡†Crosby (a pros)	20	25	27
3,040 Cum. P. & R	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,300 ‡Elk B. Pet.	8¼	7¾	7¾
4,500 ‡E. O. & G., (a pros)	⅞	¾	¾
Gendee Mfg.	7	7	7
Holly Sugar	40	50	40
Do pf	100	102	100
Intercon. Rub.	10⅜	12	10⅜
Int. M. 2d pf.	15	20	15
Kentucky Pf.	⅞	2	⅞
Key. T. C. R.	14½	14	14½
Lake Tor. Bt.	4	4¾	4½
Do 1st pf.	5	7	5
Lima Loco	55	57	55
Mex. Val. C. S.	67	72	72
Lukens Steel	40	44	40
Do 1st pf.	100	102	100
Marc., Amer.	2⅞	3	2⅞
Marlin Arms	97	100	97
Man. Transit	⅛	⅛	⅛
Maxim Mun.	½	½	½
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	30
N. Y. Ship	33	35	33
Roca Co., Coal	4	4¼	4
Pyrene Mfg.	10¼	10¼	10¼
Poole Engine	60	80	60
Redden M. T.	13	14	13
Rep. Truck	51	55	51
Do pf	92	95	92
Sanford Riv. Pow.	24	27	24
Ariz.-Cornelia	1⅜	1½	1⅜
Big Jim	⅛	⅛	⅛
Bingham M.	11	12	11
Bullard's Pk.	½	½	½
Butte-N. Y.	⅛	⅛	⅛
Cerro Gordo	1½	1⅜	1½
Eastgrave, M.	14	15	14
Milford Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Mogul Min.	62	67	62
Nicklas Min.	½	½	½
Rich. M. & M.	56	58	56
St. N. Zinc	7	9	7
Silver Pick	10	12	10
Un. Cop. M.	⅜	⅜	⅜
Un. Eastern	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
U. S. Tung	21	23	21
Unity G. M.	3	3¼	3
Un. Ver. Ext.	31½	33	31½
Verde Copper	⅞	¾	¾
Wilbert Min.	23	26	23
W. E. Cons.	63	67	63

BONDS.

Can. Nor. 6s	99	99½	99
Gt. North. 3s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Pierce O. 6s, '24	76	80	78
$6,800 ‡Beth. St. 5s 2-yr. notes	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
130,000 ‡Can. Gov. 5s	94	93⅝	93⅝
11,000 ‡C. & W. Ind. 6% notes	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2,000 ‡Gen. Elec. 6s notes	101¼	101	101
$9,000 ‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s	65	65	65
8,000 ‡Rus. Govt. 6½s	76	76	76
1,000 ‡South'n Ry. 5% notes	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.	Ask.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	5	6	5	6
Am. B. Mfg.	10	15	10	15
Do pf	30	35	30	35
Am. Dis.	10	15	10	15
Am. Stores	27	33	28	34
Do 1st pf	90	98	96	98
Am. Tin & T.	½	¾	½	¾
Atlantic Steel	140	170	140	170
Brit.-Am. T., ord. bearer	15½	16¼	15½	16¼
B'worth Jud.	50	60	50	60
Can. Nat. Gas	⅜	¾	⅜	¾
Carbon Steel	70	77	70	77
Chalm. Mot.	4	8	4	8
Do pf	50		50	
Charcoal Iron	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Do pf	5¾	6	5¾	6
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	68	75	68	75
Eastern Steel	122	127	122	127
Ev't-Heaney	23¼	24	23¼	23⅝
Fed. Motors	7	9	7	9
Fed. D. & P.	10	15	10	15
Free. Texas	41	43	41	43
Grant M. C.	4½	5½	4½	5½
Hall Sig. pf.	10	18	10	18
Havana Tob.	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
Do pf	4	7	4	7
Hendee Mfg.	7	8	7	8
Holly Sugar	40	50	40	50
Do pf	100	102	100	102
Intercon. Rub.	10¼	12	10¼	12
Int. M. 2d pf.	15	20	15	20
Kentucky Pf.	⅞	2	⅞	2
Key. T. C. R.	14	15	14	15
Lake Tor. Bt.	4	4¾	4	4½
Do 1st pf.	5	7	5	7
Lima Loco	55	57	55	57
Mex. Val. C. S.	67	72	72	72
Lukens Steel	40	44	40	44
Do 1st pf.	100	102	100	102
Marc., Amer.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Marlin Arms	97	100	97	100
Man. Transit	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Maxim Mun.	½	½	½	½
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	30	45
N. Y. Ship	33	35	33	35
Roca Co., Coal	4	4¼	4	4¼
Pyrene Mfg.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Poole Engine	60	80	60	80
Redden M. T.	13	14	13	14
Rep. Truck	51	55	51	55
Do pf	92	95	92	95
Sanford Riv. Pow.	24	27	24	27
Ariz.-Cornelia	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Big Jim	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Bingham M.	11	12	11	12
Bullard's Pk.	½	½	½	½
Butte-N. Y.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Cerro Gordo	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
Eastgrave, M.	14	15	14	15
Milford Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Mogul Min.	62	67	62	67
Nicklas Min.	½	½	½	½
Rich. M. & M.	56	58	56	58
St. N. Zinc	7	9	7	9
Silver Pick	10	12	10	12
Un. Cop. M.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Un. Eastern	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
U. S. Tung	21	23	21	23
Unity G. M.	3	3¼	3	3¼
Un. Ver. Ext.	31½	33	31½	33
Verde Copper	⅞	¾	¾	¾
Wilbert Min.	23	26	23	25
W. E. Cons.	63	67	63	67

BONDS.

Can

SPEYER & CO. EXPLAIN MOVE

Say They Acted In Interest of M., K. & T. Security Holders.

Speyer & Co. yesterday issued a statement relative to the refusal of the United States District Court to grant its petition for a change in the personnel of the receivership of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, making a representative of the bond and note holders whom they represent a co-receiver.

"We felt it our duty," the statement says, "in the interest of the 4½ per cent. bond holders and note holders whom we represent, and also as large owners of these securities, to ask that they be given representation in the receivership, and we regret, of course, that the court decided not to change its personnel. But we are very much pleased that, as an incidental result of our application, the judge has taken occasion to indicate the kind of reorganization which will commend itself to him. We are in thorough accord with what he says. We hope that the next plan of reorganization to be proposed will do justice to the real earning capacity of the road and to the intrinsic value of the various classes of securities."

ST. LOUIS Mo., Oct. 15.—Speyer & Co. asked for a co-receiver for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway partly on the ground that the sole receiver, Charles E. Schaff, favored a plan of reorganization different from the one approved by them. The plan approved by Receiver Schaff, it was held by Speyer & Co., was based on an estimate of the possibilities of the road that was too conservative.

Judge Hook said the court would favor a reorganization based on a conservative estimate of the earning powers of the road, and would not favor a plan that made inadequate provision for future capital requirements or a plan under which in dull years net earnings would be absorbed by fixed charges.

Tobacco Products Dividend Voted.

An initial dividend of $1.50 a share on 160,000 shares of common stock of the Tobacco Products Corporation was voted yesterday by the Board of Directors. The dividend is payable on Nov. 15 to stockholders of record on Nov. 1. The total earnings disbursed will be $240,000. It was said yesterday by officials that the action of the Directors meant placing the common stock on a dividend basis of $6 a year. In making the announcement George L. Storms, the President, gave details of the semi-annual report, showing a surplus of $3,165,470, and the net earnings of $1,300,445 for the first eight months of the year ended Aug. 31, compared with net earnings of $800,100 for a similar period in 1916. The report also showed that loans negotiated last year for the purchase of new properties, amounting to $2,500,000, had been settled in full.

New Haven Gets Extension of Time.

Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States District Court issued an order yesterday extending until Feb. 1, 1919, the time for the sale of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company holdings of the preferred and common stock of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Under the dissolution decree of Oct. 17, 1914, the securities, which amount to more than $1,000,000, were to be disposed of by Jan. 1, 1918.

To Prosecute Shoe Machinery Suit.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The appointment of Leo S. Rogers as Special Assistant Attorney General in the prosecution of the Government's anti-trust suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company was announced today. He will have headquarters in Boston.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ga.—Fair Tues., except showers in south portion. Wed. cloudy.

Fla.—Showers Tues. and Wed.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ky. and Tenn.—Fair, not so warm Tues.; cloudy Wed.

Ohio.—Cloudy and cooler Tues.; unsettled Wed.

Ind.—Fair and cooler Tues.; unsettled Wed.

Mich.—Fair and cooler Tues.; cloudy Wed.

Okla., La., Tex., Ark.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ill., Mo., and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Iowa.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.07	Jacket	.07
Alta	.03	Julia	.02
Andes	.10	Justice	.01
Best & Belcher	.07	Mexican	.14
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.06
Caledonia	.10	Ophir	.01
Challenge Con	.06	Overman	.01
Chollar	.03	Savage	.10
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada	.15
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.70
Con. Virginia	.13	Utah	.01
Gale & Norcross	.03	Mexican Collateral	.47

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.80	Florence	.17
Halifax	.17	Goldfield Con	.12
Jim Butler	.43	Goldfield Merger	.05
MacNamara	.16	Jumbo Ext	.15
Midway	.09	Kowana	.07
Mispah	.08	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.06	Speerhead	.00
Montana	.15	Manhattan Con	.20
North Star	.07	Morning Glory	.19
Rescue	.15	Red Top	.05
Tonopah Ext	1.85	Union Amal	.16
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	White Rapps	1.00
West End	.05	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.17	Nevada Hills	.12
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.20
Atlanta	.08	Rochester	.45
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.23
Daisy	.02	United Eastern	3.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	5	Granite	....	50
Dr. Jackpot	3	4	Isabella	7½	9
Elkton	5	5	McKinney	8	10
El Paso	15	..	Portland	130	140
Fanny Rawson	.2	.4	Vindicator Con	16	17
Gold Cycle	170	175	Vindicator	40	57
Gold Sov	2½	..			

What of the Future?

This is the time to insure your business against the unforeseen conditions of the future.

Bulwark yourself NOW by securing more profitable accounts and you won't have to worry about the future.

The use of my cash will enable you to concentrate on stabilizing and developing your business. My charges are nominal and our relations end when you no longer need me.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss your problems. You incur no obligation.

Universal Discount Co.

Jacob Rawnitsky

100 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
68 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuyv. 8389

Auctioneers.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-928 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Goods by Small Advertisement.

Owners of stores in the great cities and elsewhere finding a sudden demand for goods should send a brief telegram to The New York Times, giving a description of articles needed. Day following a short advertisement will appear on the Business Page of The Times read by thousands of manufacturers and wholesalers. Charge for service, 50 cents for each agate line of six words.—Advt.

COURT CALENDARS.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions:

Woolley<Edmund Connolly Estates.
Cushman Sons<Dept. of Health.
Fu Meier, (Katz.)
de Dietrans Av. (Hirschman.)
Harris<Stanley.
Rhio<Estate of John
Wm. Clark & Mohl, Inc.<Robert Cohen.
Cohen, (Hirsch-
Wexe.
Mason<T. D. Co.
Cheim<S. & R. RR. (Kerusk.)
Johnson<same.
Myers<same.
Harrigan<same.
Cohen<N. Y. Cons RR.
Kay<Cohn.
Lansing<same.
McCarthy<B. H. RR.
Dill<same.
Fromm<same.
Wertz<same.
O'Keefe<same.
Boyd<Lanes.
Donigan & Nielson<The Landen Co.
Cappello<N. Y. Dock Co.
London<Fring.
Brozek<Stuyvesant Hgts Mot Car Serv.
Mills<Tonjes.
Cotter<Ira S. Bushey Sons.
PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.—Trials.

Fayerweather<CNY.
Meserole<Meserole.
Barrow<Barrow.
Moore<Bklyn Trust.
Glickstern<Glickstern.
Faxman<CNY.
Powers<same.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 274.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.

Mortensen<B. H. RR.
Metzler<All Exp Co.
Parks<B. H. RR.
Wilson, Flynn<Leh. V. RR Co et al.
Schleffer<B. Q. Co & B. RR.
Essig<Lumber Operating and Mfg Co.
Cawley<Rodgers & Haggerty.
Sinram<Greenman.
Moleti<Nass RR.
Carlsen<Greenman.
Cornell<Mauder.
Johnson<B. H. RR.
Gelas<Studebaker Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Goldnowitz<Sklar.
Geer<Bk. of N. Y. et al.
Eberman<Mack and another.
Collins, an inf<BHRR
Kessler<Krapp.
Flood<Perry.
McLean<42d St. Manhattanville & St. N. Av. Ry Co.
Gilleman<CNY.
Bracco<L. I. R. R.
O'Connor, an inf<Mackey, et al.
Fisher, an inf<B. H. R. Co.
Wood<CNY Rys Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,934.

Thatcher<Hamsley.
Yaverbaum<NY Municipal Ry.
Albany Rte Rity<Vogt
Waterman<Ft Masonry
Murray<Murray.

If marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Lieberg<Hirsch.
Ahern<Ahearn.
Bossert & Sons<Fell.
Costa<St. Operat Co.
Levy<B. H RR.
Engelman<Gronross.
Roberts<CNY.
Iglesia<Loews Consolidated Enterprises
Schaefer & ano<NY. Chicago & St. L RR.
Finkelstein<Sudman.
Walsh<B. H. RR.
Krenkel<same.
Gallo<Miller.
Lawson<Mendelson.
Karlitzky<Kantor.
Macdonald<B. H RR.
Salchunitz<Shoer.
Johnson<Int. R. T.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2557.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Edward F. Lang.
S. Hendrickson.
Wilmer C. Johnson.
Frederick Harte.
John Matz.

Administration of:
Michael A. Hart.

Accounting of:
Richard McKersey.
Solomon Friedman.
Christopher Kearney.
James C. Dagger.
Patrick O'Hare.
William A. Kiesick.
Louis Hammel.
Caroline Hammel.
Mary N. Scranton.
John R. Maxson.

Estates of:
Hugh Kenny.
Johnson infants.
Bernard Basch.
Bertha Nelson.
Margaret Kilgallen.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.: Part V., Dike, J.

Inquirer—Herdt<Monroe Realties.
Jacobson & Sons<Nassau Elec. R.R.
Lee<same.
Shortt<same.
Samson<Sarco.
Hannessey<same.
Stern<Goldberg.
Wolf<B. H. RR.
Carr<Michael.
Premer<Levinson.
Manason<Nostrand.
Herenbergz<Bogart.
Karp<U.S. Welding Co.
McCabe<B. H. RR.
Degoff<Stamm.
Hamburger<Lifschitz.
Gash<Mantel.
Sellino<Ross.
Rosenberg<Teofer.
Shulack<N. Y. Con RR.
Deutsch<Lehman Co.
Rachlin<Posner.
A. & P. Kasowitz<Verminol R. & C. Co.
Eyl<Jacobs.
Kierstadt<Schmidt.
Stantis<Sicher.
Gennera<B. H. RR.
Sica<same.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

White<N. Y. Co. RR.
Leigab<Co. Bohemian Soc. of the Bronx.
Lemcke<Gen Woodwork Co.
Lemmer<Reich et al.
Gschnell, as admx<Bl. Line Ry Corp.
Di Lisa<Mottola et al.
Kuzinski<Gojeszki.
Bauer<Bklyn H. RR.
Griffen<N. Y. & Q. C. Ry
Larkin<same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Aitken, an inf<Gally et al.
Siedentopf<B. H RR.
McHugh<Clifford.
Hushion<Lohman.
Foley<N. Y. Cons RR.
Burbeck<Walker.
Budlow<same.
Dobshinski<N. Y. & Q. Co Ry.
Josias<Whigham.
Belmont<CNY.

Hearing in the following causes will be marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Annie Gawley.
G. W. Robertson.
Gustav Meyer.
Elizabeth Dickson.
Lars Carlsen.
L. Lundquist.
Andrew Jackson.
Sarah A. Hann.
Joseph Delaney.
Henry Willy.
John de Yongh.

Construction of will:
Hiram B. Sarles.

Adm'r's accounting:
John J. Condon.
Horton A. Crisp.

At Yonkers on Wednesday.

Wills for probate:
John P. King.
Margaret W. Lockwood.

Administration:
B. C. Tompkins.

Executor's acc't'g:
Lewis W. Spaulding.
Henry Iden, Sr.
Henry Iden, Jr.
Sarah L. Morgen.

Compulsory acc't'g:
Pamelia Hyatt.
Cyrus Travis.
V. V. Cavalerri.

Petition for adm'n:
James Morgan.

Order to show cause:
G. A. Reussens.

In re estate:
Gerd Martens.

James A. Durkins.

Adm'r's accounting:
E. Fitzgerald.

Trust accounting:
Elijah K. Curtis.

Other Courts on Preceding Page.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M.

Gerone<Bi-Boro Realty Co.
Fitz<Schmelke.
Woolford<Woolford.
Bowmer<Bowmer.

Highest number reached on call, 486.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Wunderlich<Berger.
Gorontzky<Duffy.
Flanagan<Post Bldg.
Scott<De Vilne, (2.)
Duffy<West St. RR.
Pratt<N. Y. C. RR.
Cummings<Cox.
Stoppoloni<White Pl. Modern Ldry Co.
Vogel<City of Yonkers
Gehringer<Bopp.
Ugovitch<Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.
Fusco<N. Y., N. H. & H. RR.
Flannery<N. Y. Rys Co.
Zimmerman<Un. Ry.

The following causes must be answered ready and marked over to another day:

Garlbeck<N. Y. C. RR.
Squires<Bigden
Hackensburgh<Duffy.
Washburne<White.
Rakity<Union Ry. Co of N. Y.

Highest number reached on call, 530.

Parley<Yonkers RR.
McEwen<Saxon Motor Co, Inc.
Monahan<N. Y. C. RR.
Suchanan<Dickson & Turnbull.
Pappas<Roth.
Costello<Wallace.
Schwartz<Taylor.
Gregonis<Phila & Rdg Coal and Iron Co.
Molloy<Milliken.
Corcoran<Red Hook Light & Power Co.
Santomarino<Deubel.
Close<Diefendorf.

Pechulis<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Techantre<West E. RR
Pacilillo<Union Ry.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Annie Gawley.
G. W. Robertson.
Gustav Meyer.
Elizabeth Dickson.
Lars Carlsen.
L. Lundquist.
Andrew Jackson.
Sarah A. Hann.
Joseph Delaney.
Henry Willy.
John de Yongh.

Construction of will:
Hiram B. Sarles.

Adm'r's accounting:
John J. Condon.
Horton A. Crisp.

At Yonkers on Wednesday.

Wills for probate:
John P. King.
Margaret W. Lockwood.

Administration:
B. C. Tompkins.

Executor's acc't'g:
Lewis W. Spaulding.
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Pamelia Hyatt.
Cyrus Travis.
V. V. Cavalerri.

Petition for adm'n:
James Morgan.

Order to show cause:
G. A. Reussens.

In re estate:
Gerd Martens.

James A. Durkins.

Adm'r's accounting:
E. Fitzgerald.

Trust accounting:
Elijah K. Curtis.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The hearings on standard prices by the Federal Trade Commission, which were adjourned recently, will be resumed on Tuesday next.

James Lees & Sons Co., manufacturers of yarns, have opened a New York office at 220 Fifth Avenue, under the supervision of J. L. Schweyer.

A meeting of dress goods and upholstery buyers will be held today at the Dry Goods Union, 453 Fourth Avenue.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

HAY SATIN.—Open to purchase quantity. H. Herman Sternbach Ray satin at a price. M 185 Times.

BEAVER.—Raritan 1273, 1686, also coating in Burgundy, all colors; will pay cash. Chelsea 9685.

BEAVER.—Open for Raritan 1373 in all shades for cash. Farr. 2449.

BROADCLOTH.—Can use Burgundy, taupe, navy, and black for cash. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St. Farragut 5148.

BROADCLOTH and Heavy Velours.—Victoria Cloak & Suit Co., 40 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for botany or F. & H. cestroot. Telephone Farragut 9030.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for quantity F. & H. or Botany 815, all shades. Chelsea 4676.

BURELLA.—0957 black, also velours in taupe and burgundy. Farragut 602.

BURELLA AND VELOURS, lightweight Burgundy only. Chelsea 1958.

CHAMBRAY.—Will buy for cash any quantity steel gray, 32 in.; good quality. M 78 Times.

CHEVIOTS.—Open for large quantity of plain materials; must be reasonable; spot cash. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th.

CHEVIOT or melton, ¾ navy; will buy quantity; cash. Kleinberger Bros., 4239 Greeley.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Mr. Herschl, The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, will look at silk and serge children's dresses, also open for jobs children's silk and serge dresses; quantity no object. Ben F. Levis, 72 Madison Av.

CHINCHILLAS.—Will buy any quantity, Salt's white, for cash. Franklin 2823.

CLOTHING, piece goods, anything; have $100,000. Call Chelsea 9192. Remarkable, 62 West 14th.

CLOTHS and Pile Fabrics, suitable for cloaks, in plaid, mixtures, or plain colors; any quantity, for cash, up to $1.50. Shapiro & Sons, 54 West 21st St.

COATS.—Jobbers placing stock orders on broadcloth and velour fur-trimmed coats. 35 West 31st St., 9th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber open for large quantities medium class; immediate delivery. Marks, Young Co., 14 West 31st.

COATS AND SUITS.—Manufacturer's samples or odd lots, for spot cash. Call mornings, Room 1218, 2 West 33d.

COATINGS.—Anything in overcoat cloth for spot cash. Lyman, 4,620 Madison Square, 404 4th Av.

COATS.—Infants', misses', jobs bought; large or small lots; spot cash. Cash Buying System, 401 Broadway. Franklin 8812.

COATS.—Buying jobs of fur-trimmed coats. Call Chelsea 9985.

COATS.—Jobber buying quantity velours and plush coats. 467 Broadway, Room 211.

COATS.—Open to buy for cash 500 coats, Farragut 2065.

CORDUROY, white, narrow wale, at low price; also white chinchilla. Greeley 6172.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H. 7575, all colors, wanted at a price. Mad. Sq. 4152.

FLANNELS.—Outings, whites 27, dark calicoes, percales, printed lawns, cheap. D 830 Times Downtown.

FURS.—Open for quantities of Kit Coney sets; will pay cash. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 29 West 27th.

FUR.—Contractors wanted, experienced on mole and Hudson seal. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

FUR COLLARS.—Open for large quantity of kit coney for cash. Rosengarten, 11 E. 31st.

FUR contractors wanted; experienced on mole and Hudson seal. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Open for heavyweight. Call, with samples, 134 West 37th.

KERSEY.—Taupe, burgundy, and all colors; also light weight velours in sama shades, for cash. Stuyvesant 8240.

KERSEY.—American 13045 in all colors, and heavy taupe velour. Telephone Madison Square 6375.

KERSEY and Velours, burgundy, taupe, green. Sternberg & Feller, 151 West 26th.

OXFORDS.—We pay cash for gray oxfords. Schwartz Bros., 150 West 22d St.

PLUSHES.—Blumenthal 1410F, Rashwind & Soloff, 2-0 5th Av. Madison Square 1504.

PLUSHES.—Blumenthal's 1410F. Rashkind & Soloff, 1,150 B'way. Mad. Sq. 1504.

POM POM, all colors; pay spot cash. Streiser & Goldstein, 127 West 25th.

POMPOMS, all colors, also American 0359 taupe, burgundy, reindeer. Vanderbilt 4083.

POMPOMS in all colors wanted, spot cash. D. Bussel, 40 West 22d.

POMPOMS.—Open for all colors; cash. Hyman & Binder, 138 W. 25th. Farragut 555.

POMPOM.—Open for Pekin and rose taupe. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 114 W. 17th St.

POPLIN.—Open for a quantity of poplin and serges for spot cash. Ideal Skirt Co., 71 West 23d.

POPLIN.—Taupe and navy. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st St.

POPLIN.—Cotton, warp, navy, and black; any make. Chelsea 2709.

RARITANS.—1273, beaver. Burgundy, navy, and brown. Stuyvesant 3039.

RARITANS, 1273, in brown. Farragut 3486.

RARITAN—1273 or similar cloth. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st.

SATINS.—Will pay cash for Sol & Erlanger Blumgart satin at a price. Telephone Madison Square 1540.

SERGES.—Will buy any quantity Juilliard's 54221 navy at a price for spot cash. Mail quotations, R. S., Room 615, Vanderbilt Concourse Building.

SERGE.—Will pay cash for U. S. 838 navy. Mad. Sq. 1540.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders wash and cloth skirts. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SILK.—Manufacturers and dealers, attention! Open for China silk remnants, all colors, 3 inches up. Phone Madison Square 329.

SILK of all descriptions up to 50c. yard. Horowitz, 64 Grand.

SILKS.—Open to buy all kinds up to 80c per yard. 1281 Madison Square.

SOL SATIN.—Wanted, for immediate delivery, sol satin lining fabric; state quantity available; will pay liberal price. P. B. L., O 224 Times Downtown.

SUITS.—Jobber buying quantity regular and jobs suits. 467 Broadway, Room 211.

STOCKS.—Cash paid for entire stocks; no stock too big; will go anywhere to purchase. Aaron's Million-dollar Combination, 742 6th Av. Tel. 4765 Vanderbilt.

TAFFETA.—In plain and changeables, at a price, for spot cash. S. Landau, 31 West 21st.

VELOURS.—Open for burgundy and taupe, all weights. Bronson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6264.

VELOURS.—Open for all grades of light and heavy weight taupe velours for cash. Farragut 9030.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for lightweight taupe and beetroot. Cohn & Plaks. Chelsea 880.

VELOUR.—Taupe wanted, for spot cash, also black and navy, light weight. Chelsea 7088.

VELOURS, all weights, Burgundy, plum, taupe. S. Miller & Son, 127 West 28th.

VELOURS.—American, 11050, 544, 13046, 0359, all colors, for cash. Madison Square 1340.

VELOURS.—13009, 13046, 15020, 544, pompom, all colors. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR.—Salt's velour du nord. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS.—Will buy Burgundy and taupe, reasonable price. Mr. Bobrick, Farr. 2368.

VELOURS.—Open for burgundy and taupe. Farragut 356.

VELOUR 11050, navy, black, brown, or similar. Eisman & Lifshitz. Chelsea 8840.

VELOUR DU NORD, 50-inch, Salt's or Rusch's, for cash. Madison Square 938.

VELOUR.—Wilson 618, also light-weight cloth, all colors. Farragut 618.

VELOURS in all colors. Farr. 3538, 127 West 27th. A. Leff.

WOOLENS.—An opportunity to sell your surplus woolens of all kinds; send us samples, quantities, and lowest prices for quick action. William Cerf & Co., 317 South Market St., Chicago, Ill.

WOOLENS.—Open to buy for cash pomposms, broadcloth, and velours, in all colors. Madison Square, 1434.

WOOLENS.—Mixtures, overcoatings, checks, velours, plaids, mackinaws, &c. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17-21 West 36d St.

Offerings to Buyers

BOLIVIA.—F. & H., all colors. Madison Square 4160.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H. and botany, all colors, at $2.10; Duvet de Laine 7575, green and beetroot, at $2.15; American 0359 velour at $2 net. Madison Square 7428.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315 and F. & H. Botany, Bahnsen, and Reidel velours; all selling shades. Call Greeley 6520.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and F. & H., to close out, all shades, also tricotines and velours. Farr. 2924.

BROADCLOTH. — Plum, taupe, beetroot, brown, green. Madison Square 4100.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, green, and brown. Frank & Frank, 141 W. 28th. Farragut 602.

BURELLA.—American 0310, taupe, brown, green, claret, plum, and navy; opening price. Chelsea 7834.

BURELLA.—American, 09057, navy, black, plum; reasonable. Friedman & Peppercorn, 12 East 33d St.

BURELLA.—Quality 09057; navy, brown, green, and taupe, at $1.30 net. Gramercy 431.

CHEVIOT, American, 0361; all colors. Telephone Farragut 4868.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—Cheney's. Stern's best shades, purple, plum, taupe. Madison Square 7081.

COATS.—High-grade flappers, 10 to 16 years; youngest, 5 to 9 years; tots, 1 to 4 years; velours, broadcloth, velvets, plushes; immediate shipment. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, latest styles, rock-bottom prices. Joe Korostoff, 26 West 20th.

COATS and Suits on the racks for immediate delivery. W. Philips & Co., 143 West 28th St.

COATS.—See our wonderful coats for immediate delivery, from $7.50 up. Rubin & Brass, 36 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Sample line of infants' and children's coats to close out far below cost. Rudinger & Appenheim, 521 Broadway.

COATS.—2,500 guaranteed seal plush coats, fur trimmed, $11.50, $13.75, $14.75 up, for today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 long; guaranteed lining; $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 26th St.

COMBS.—Horn, celluloid, rubber; also 25 cases common pins; immediate delivery. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuyvesant 4046.

CORDUROY.—Boyd 3150, wide wale; colors and white to close. Canal 9448.

CREPE-BACK SATIN.—75 pieces, black, navy, taupe, ivory, flesh. M 176 Times.

CREPE METEOR.—Eagle's 840, crepe de chine 684, all colors. Farragut 5647.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagle's 815 ivory, 9 pieces. Telephone Farragut 8251.

COATS.—Jobs children's plush and cloth coats, half price. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

DRESSES.—Young women's, misses', and juniors' serges and silks, new styles, finely tailored, for immediate delivery; popular prices; also evening frocks. 115 West 29th. Farragut 879.

DRESSES.—Save money by buying direct from contractor; Botany serge dresses, $7.50 to $11.50; visit our show room and be convinced. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES.—Serges, $3.75 up; silks, best value and assortment; to close out, reasonable price. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Large stock of silk and serge dresses, to close out at a sacrifice; assorted styles and colors. Regent Dress Co., 41 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs of Silk and serge dresses; up-to-date styles. Imperial Stato Dress Co., 26 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Job of serge dresses, big variety from manufacturer direct. Peerless Dress & Skirt Co., 134-140 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Serge, satin, and wool jersey, from $8.50 up; immediate delivery. Annetta Waist and Dress Co., 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job, 200 serges, 200 silks, also wool jersey, for immediate delivery. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—100 serge and silk dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Goldstein & Schneider, 144 West 18th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES, silk, 500 to sell at a price. Princess Dress House, 10 West 24th.

DRESSES.—All wool French serges to close, $3.75 up. Schlang Co., 181 West 36th.

DRESSES, serges, French, to close out. S. Simon & Co., 137 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Silk dresses, to close out at a price. Jawits, 130 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Excellent job of serges and velvets, to close out at $6.75. Majestic Dress Co.

DURA SATIN for sale; four pieces Burgundy; other colors. Farragut 2347.

DUVET DE LAINE, F. & H., for sale; 9 green, 7 brown, 5 beetroots, $2.15 net; colour, botany, 3 beetroot, 3 plum, 1 green, $2.15 net. Madison Square 4440.

FUR.—Blumenthal's 8-inch mole strips, black coating Buclay's, cheap; K. 544 velour 15020, brown; velveteen, all colors. Feinstein & Globus, 320 4th Av.

FURS.—Have $80,000 worth of stock of all kinds; will close out at a sacrifice. 220 6th Av. Chelsea 7975.

FUR.—Closing out misses' and children's fur hats. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

FURS.—Near-seal trimming, about 800 yards, 3-inch and 2-inch, at 50 cents per inch net cash, to close lot. Phone 2068 Farragut.

FUR EFFECT in 3-inch strips, Sidney Blumenthal, in ombra, and mole. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

GABARDINE.—Will sell Garfield 4668, all colors, at once, reasonable. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2368.

GEORGETTE.—Pebbly, any color, immediate delivery, 41 yard; terms, 6, 10, 60. Mad. Sq. 5497. Chelsea Silk Works, 303 8th Av.

HOSIERY, underwear, overshirts, notions for export. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuyvesant 4945.

KERAMI, Sidney Blumenthal's mole, chinchilla, $8 net; also strips; F. & H. botany panel tricotelette, 54-inch, or high shades, $2.75. Mad. Sq. 9240.

KERAMI, $8; 6301 serge, green and brown; Read and Andrew silver tones; 24 and 27 inch twill-back velveteens; 09057 and 0310 Hurella. Farragut 9220.

KERAMI.—One piece of Blumenthal's mole, 09-NY-X, price $6.75 a yard. Mad. Sq. 3824.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's mole, $8. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 1504.

KERAMI. — Blumenthal's original, $8 net. Chelsea 1958.

KERSEY for sale; American, 13052; black, green, brown. Farragut 2347.

MATALAM.—15 pieces Hinds & Harrison, $1.60 net. Farragut 3678.

NECKWEAR.—Ladies' neckwear; 60 dozen; job lot; high class. James, 101 5th Av.

PLUSH PECO.—Esquimette; guaranteed sealette, Dobson's plush. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's Lapinex, for sale. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3334.

POM-POM.—American, 0816; all colors; F. & H., Bolivia, all colors; U. S. velour, 153; all colors. Madison Square 6390.

POMPOM.—American in taupe for sale. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3384.

RAINCOATS.—Jobs all kinds men's and ladies'; sell cheap. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

RAINCOATS.—Ladies' tweed, to close out, very cheap. Model Raincoat, 135 West 20th.

SATINS.—Eagles quality No. 321, flesh and taupe, below market price. T. Posner & Bro., 114 West 27th St.

SCARFS and capes, made of plush and moleskin, for effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 28th.

SERGES.—Juilliards, 4421, $1.17½; Lorraine, 3670, $1.32½; Gera Mills, 10453, $1.42½; Whitman's, 99, $1.67½; Pacific S. B. G. L., 8844, and many other qualities. Gramercy 4470.

SERGES.—Will sell 100 pieces of black C. S. G. L. Pacific cotton-warp serge at a price. Madison Square 1240.

SERGES.—80 pieces Juilliard 64289, navies and brown, $1.67½ net cash. Mad. Sq. 6175.

SERGE.—228 U. S. 2301 black and navy for sale. Madison Square 8686.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 6122, black and navy; will pay cash. Madison Square 8194.

SILKS.—All kinds; immediate delivery; exceptional values. M. Marks Co., successors to Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9350.

SKIRTS.—1,000 skirts to close out, consisting of serges, poplins, mixtures; price, $1.50. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 27th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality, carded or bulk; for export or dealers only. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., Inc., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1507 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000; lowest quotations; imported finish. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway; Greeley 2852.

STRIPS, Nearfield; 500 yards finest quality 2-in., to close out, $11.50 a dozen. Victor, 114 West 27th St.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth suits for immediate delivery; all shades; $13.75 and up. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—75 poplin suits, to close out, very cheap. J. Lesser, 47 West 36th.

Offerings to Buyers

VELOURS.—Wyandots, brown and navy Kelly Rasters in green and brown, Campbell's style 1188, all colors sol satin, Blumenthal's 8-inch mole. Farragut 4213.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Salts; immediate delivery; 33 inches. Phone 3318 Madison Square.

VELOURS.—F. & H., all colors. Madison Square 4160.

VELVETEEN and Narrow Wale Corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN.—Imported, all widths, all colors, Worrall dye, immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-3446.

VELVETEENS.—All colors prices and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEENS.—Run of the mill, in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9769.

VELVETEENS.—Imported; all widths and colors. Call Gramercy 3819.

VELVETEEN.—Twill back, all colors, to close out. Agress & Son, 27 West 28th.

VELOURS.—11050, 13045, 0339, Buckley & Cohen, Style 140, Le Reidell 5250. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS.—Stoney & Starkey's 1700, brown and green; $2 net. M 180 Times.

VELOURS.—American, 0359, 11050, 13046, 544; brown pom-pom. Stuyvesant 3385.

VELOUR.—American, will exchange brown and green for navy. Madison Square 3149.

WAISTS.—Good style Georgette waists, sell out. 15 West 20th, sixth floor.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Experienced ladies' dressss, better kind; city trade; salary or commission. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, high-class, ladies' silk underwear, desires to make change; good connections; New York and Middle West. T 145 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yes

GOOD OPENING OF THE FUR AUCTION

A Large Attendance and Active Bidding Marked Opening of Sale Yesterday.

RED FOX PELTS A FEATURE

Buyers Were Present from Many Places—Outline of the Prices That Were Obtained.

Active bidding for fox pelts, especially red fox, featured the opening of the annual Fall sale of furs that began yesterday morning in the auditorium of the Masonic Hall here. Buyers from all over the United States and Canada were present, the largest attendance, when the red foxes were under the hammer, ranging between 400 and 500.

At the close of the sale the following comparative prices were given out, the comparisons being made with the prices obtained at the April sale: Fisher, same; Northern otter, 10 per cent. lower; Southern otter, same; blue fox, 10 per cent. higher; cross fox, 40 per cent. higher; red fox, 50 per cent. higher, and white fox, same. The highest price obtained for a red fox skin was $40, though others sold at $27, $28, and $29. The best blue fox skin, which brought $153, was purchased by Revillon Frères of this city. The best price brought by a cross fox was $121, the buyer in this case being Paul L. Wiener. The generally high prices obtained for foxes were due to the unusually heavy bidding for them. Among the cross fox buyers were C. G. Gunther's Sons, Revillon Frères, A. Bases, M. Cohan & Brothers, Julius Klugman, Kaye & Einstein, Kaufman & Oberleder, and S. Goldman. One of the sea otters sold for $320.

Among the buyers of the sale were the large number of manufacturing furriers present, and the attitude of the buyers when the red foxes were reached. The announcement of them created more of a stir than anything excepting Mayor Mitchel's speech in behalf of the Liberty Loan. Auctioneer J. Gordon Nokes of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation conducted the sale, assisted by a staff of seven "spotters." Many of the lots offered were disposed of in record time.

The man who traveled the longest distance to get to the sale was Ignatius Koslofsky of Juneau, Alaska. Mr. Koslofsky came 8,000 miles, as he expressed it, "to see for himself and report back to Alaska what a New York fur auction sale was like."

The corporation maintained a free taxicab service between Masonic Hall and its warehouse at 48 Great Jones Street during the day, and many buyers, when they were not directly interested in the furs then under the hammer, went to the warehouse to examine the pelts that are to be put up today and during the remainder of the sale.

Among the out-of-town buyers present at the sale were the following:

Montreal.—William Coristine, William Hoerner of Hoerner, Williamson & Co., A. Blasert of the Hudson's Bay Company, James B. Marion of the Marion Trading Company, Edward Pollack, A. E. Hassert of J. Bordeau & Son, L. Levinson, E. Malpern, R. B. Lindsay of Holt, Renfrew & Co.

Toronto.—John Hallam, J. H. Ledger.

Boston.—William Kakas of Kakas Bros., S. M. Norton of J. L. Norton's Sons, A. L. Barr of Wright Bros., Jarvis Lamson of the Balch-Price Company, W. A. Calkins.

St. Louis.—S. Weingarten, James A. Goldman, Mark Harris of the B. Harris Fur and Wool Company, McKenna Bros.

Chicago.—D. L. Silberman of S. Silberman & Co.

Winnipeg.—I. Adler of Adler & Laxer, H. S. Robinson, E. E. Rogers of Carruthers & Co.

Minneapolis.—D. Berman of Berman Bros., John Mack of the Mack-May Company, J. C. Wade.

Detroit.—Robert A. Pfeiffer of Traugott, Schmidt & Co., S. A. Rosenberg of Rosenberg Bros.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Chester McClure.

Summerside, P. E. I.—B. G. Rogers and Herman McLeod.

Seattle.—William Hibberd of Hibberd, Stewart & Co.

Milwaukee.—Albert Moravetz.

Washington.—Jacob Leibster.

Edmonton.—I. A. Ramelson and M. H. Levinson of Ramelson & Levinson.

Today's sale, which will begin at 10 A. M., will include about 14,000 kolinsky, 326 silver fox, and nearly 5,000 gray fox. With them will be sold Australian fox, wolverine, nutria, bear, badger, Japanese marten, stone marten, and marten.

DEFICIT FOR 3D AVE. ROAD.

Net Operating Income $890,358, or Less Than Interest Charges.

The report of the Third Avenue Railway Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, just issued, shows a deficit for the year, before paying dividends, of $1,622,326, instead of the profit of $991,072 shown the preceding year. Operating revenue fell from $11,136,370 to $8,972,649, while expenses grew from $6,808,194 to $7,287,840. Consequently the net operating income of $3,480,054 in 1916 fell to $890,358, less than one-third the company's interest charges.

President Edward A. Maher says in his report that operating revenue decreased "because of strikes, which were universal on all transportation lines in Manhattan and the Bronx during the Summer of 1916. Earnings were also seriously affected by the epidemic of infantile paralysis with which the city was afflicted last Summer, and which reduced pleasure riding to practically nothing. The unusually cold and rainy weather conditions existing throughout the months of April, May and June of this year also contributed materially to the decrease in revenue. Operating expenses have increased—it has been necessary to increase the wages of employes generally."

STEEL PRICES SATISFY GARY

Chairman Says Trade Conditions Will Be Much Improved.

Chairman E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation said yesterday that, while the profits of some manufacturers would be reduced by the fixing of steel prices, conditions in the trade would be improved. Speaking as a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute Committee which conferred with the War Industries Board over prices, he said yesterday in reply to an inquiry about the effect of the new prices:

"Our committee was in conference with the War Industries Board on Wednesday and Thursday of last week and agreed upon recommendations to the President concerning the prices to be fixed for many of the leading semi-finished and finished steel products, and these were adopted by the President as published. On the whole, it may be said, the negotiations with the War Industries Board and the results were satisfactory to the steel producers, although the prices named are lower than had been expected.

"The disposition of the members of the Board carefully to inquire into the facts relating to costs, capacity, facilities, and profits has been so fair and frank that the manufacturers, without exception, will be influenced to respond to the requests of the board for production equal to full capacity. And the prices determined upon will, with some adjustments between manufacturers as to deliveries, yield profits sufficient to bring them within the President's original proclamation.

"The prices of commodities not already considered by the board will be fixed by arriving at a parity. The steel industry generally will be benefited by the attitude and action of the War Industries Board and the President. The profits of some of the manufacturers will be somewhat decreased. However, conditions will be more normal and they will be healthy."

SHIP CONCERNS COMBINED.

Bethlehem Company Forms Corporation to Expedite Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—To expedite the construction of shipping, the Bethlehem Steel Company has formed a new corporation, known as the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, with headquarters at Bethlehem, Penn. E. G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, will be President of the shipbuilding company.

The shipbuilding plants affected by the consolidation are: The Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass.; the Harlan and Hollingsworth Corporation, Wilmington, Del.; Samuel L. Moore & Sons Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J.; Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Sparrows Point plant, Sparrows Point, Md., and the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—Forty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $8,341,100, were chartered today. They include:

William C. Jones Envelope Co., Manhattan, $10,000; E. M. Jones, G. H. Bremer, L. Tyler, 27 Cedar St.

Geneva Catering Co., Manhattan, $10,000; F. Winnai, M. Keller, J. Klos, 143 West 44th St.

Twentieth Century Baking Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; J. Morrison, S. Queen, L. Entenberg, 218 Smith St., Brooklyn.

Sanborn Sectional Weight Co., Manhattan, $15,000; E. Beibel, C. Somberg, B. Berger, 305 East 8th St.

Ungar-Schweiger Hat Co., Manhattan, $5,000; V. Ungar, N. Schweiger, H. Relkin, 853 Longwood Av., Bronx.

Carl-Hoff Realty Co., Brooklyn, $15,000; M. Salpeter, M. S. Cohen, P. Goldfarb, 902 Broadway.

Grays Specialty Shop, Inc., Schenectady, make hosiery and underwear, $5,000; A. B. and J. M. and H. B. Gray, Schenectady.

Pilot Tire and Rubber Co., Rochester, $50,000; J. M. Johnson, F. E. Brown, A. L. Dunton, Rochester.

The Sheldon Milling Corp., Varysburg, Wyoming Co., $15,000; C. R. Seeley, L. B. Scott, B. G. West, Varysburg.

The Whitman Piano Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $60,000; G. Henkelman, P. and W. Weydig, 406 West 14th St.

College Lunch Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Dressel, J. G. and R. A. Abramson, 30 Church St.

Musical Games Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. A. Burke, L. Vanburen, F. W. Cole, 424 East 73th St.

Kenmare Auto Co., Manhattan, $10,000; I. Berger, S. Tessler, B. Siegel, 520 East Houston St.

Groton Realty Corp., Manhattan; $1,610,000; J. Larkin, R. S. Hull, A. S. Andrews, 44 Wall St.

Isaac Goldman Realty Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; I. and N. and A. Goldman, 51 Chambers St.

Buffalo Motion Picture Corp., Buffalo; 250 shares preferred stock $100 each, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $30,000; S. K. Talbot, B. Starr, C. McCready, Buffalo.

Nicholas Sabo Co., Manhattan, make lamp houses for use in connection with moving picture machines, $25,000; N. and A. A. Sabo and L. W. Bowen, 46 Manhattan St.

Rochester Bureau of Printing, Rochester, $10,000; M. F. McCarthy, A. H. Benham, R. A. Merklinger, Rochester.

Bolivian-American Trading Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $5,000; A. H. Friedman, H. N. Levin, S. Rubin, 5 Beekman St.

429 Fourth Avenue Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; G. H. Tiemeyer, R. M. Hull, J. B. Peck, 113 West 117th St

Liberty Forwarding Co., Manhattan, $5,000; P. L. Bernstein, K. and I. I. Newmark, 984 Kelly St., Bronx.

Mountain Paper Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. Lowenstein, C. S. Hunter, P. Bernstein, 220 Audubon Av.

P. & B. Leather Co., B'klyn, $5,000; H. Rosengrantz, H. Bloom, H. Wishnew, 1,131 President St., B'klyn.

Rob Rog Corp., Larchmont, general advertising business, $20,000; C. D. W. Rogers, W. S. Gordon, J. H. Boyle, 402 W. 109th St.

Alumunite Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $50,000; F. J. Pasotti, E. Sanner, J. G. Anderson, 272 East 199th St.

Greenson Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Manne, M. A. Thake, M. F. Tilman, 20 Covert St.

Potential Securities Corp., Manhattan, 100 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $5,000; L. J. Bergdoll, H. M. Ambler, H. G. Wenzel, Jr., 46 Cedar St.

Emerald Film Service Co., Manhattan, $10,000; P. C. Friedmann, B. S. and J. M. Davis, 25 Broad St.

Foreign Merchandise Corp., Manhattan, $600,000; W. P. Taylor, E. M. Gregory, F. H. King, 60 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Kurt Reichel, Inc., Manhattan, $3,000 to $10,000.

Egan-Ronan Hausman Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

Fulton Building Co., Manhattan, $120,000 to $300,000.

American Foreign Banking Corp., Manhattan, $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

Troy Gas Co., Troy, $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Schroeder & Co. Manhattan, $17,000 to $50,000.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Empire Paper Goods and Novelty Co., Albany.

Foreign Merchandising Corp., Manhattan.

Mayon Realty Co., Manhattan.

J. Barth Cronin Corp., Manhattan.

The Norwich Laundry Co., Norwich.

Alwin Film Co., Manhattan.

American Kinofix Co., Manhattan.

South Side Coal Co., Ithaca.

Johnson Ryerson Realty Const. Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 15.—Charters filed: Stuckert & Bro., 52 Wall Street, Trenton, to act as contractors, $10,000; F. R. Stuckert, E. V. Stuckert, and C. F. Kuebler, Jr., all of Philadelphia.

South Jersey Foundry Company, Camden, to manufacture and deal in cast iron pipes, &c., $250,000; Herbert J. Koehler, K. L. Fraiser, and J. F. Sutton, all of Camden.

Clair Coal Company, Camden, to deal in coal, coke, &c., $100,000; Ella Burton, C. P. Burtner, and C. H. Ellis, all of Camden.

Chapman-Higgins Company, Elizabeth, to deal in produce, $5,000; Charles W. Chapman, James A. Higgins, and Joseph L. Higgins, all of Elizabeth.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Oct. 15.—Charters filed:

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., $12,500,000; A. M. Roberts, H. R. Walters, and W. L. Lewis, all of Bethlehem, Penn.

The Ebert Tractor Co., $5,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, and Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

Bonner-Charter Co., $5,000,000; L. B. Phillips and J. B. Bailey of Dover.

West United Verde Copper Co., $5,000,000; J. G. Gray, H. M. Kennedy, and M. B. F. Hawkins of Wilmington.

International Leather and Belting Co., $2,000,000; F. R. Hansell, Philadelphia; J. Vernon Pimm, and S. C. Seymour, Camden, N. J.

Moore Shipbuilding Corp., $1,000,000; R. H. Schlottman, F. O. Ritter, and H. M. Whitmeyer, all of Bethlehem, Penn.

The Royal Arch Mining Co., $1,000,000; James R. Boone, Joseph Oliver, Fairview, New Mexico; W. S. Grimes, Hot Springs.

American Iron Oxide Co., $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, and Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

The Valor Co., to manufacture medicant containers, voltalizers distribution oils, &c., $500,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington, Del., Incorporators.

Marine Operating Co., Lewes, Del., to build and operate boats, &c., $300,000; Edwin C. Marshall, Robert J. Wallow, and Carl B. Bayils, all of Lewes, Del.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ROBERT LEVINE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Robert Levine, doing business as the M. & L. Millinery Company at 686 Broadway, by these creditors: Anna R. Bloomgarden, $200; Stella Englander, $100, and Rosaline Finkelman, $225. Judge Mayer appointed Charles P. Sandford receiver. Liabilities $5,000 and assets $4,000.

CARMINE CIOFFI, mason and builder at 1,267 Stebbins Av., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $94,265 and no assets. Among the creditors are Charles Spengler, $4,473; John Hall & Co., $4,100, and Indelli & Conforti, $3,500. Included in the liabilities are thirty judgments against him.

GRAPE OLA CORPORATION, at 12 West Twenty-second Street and Vineland, N. J., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $38,139 and nominal assets $1,449,162, consisting of stock $35,402, machinery $71,421, accounts $1,273, cash $44, formula and trade mark $980,320, and shares of stock $500,000 in the United Beverages Machine Co. The largest creditor is Russell S. Stuart of Ottawa, Canada, $12,477 for fees.

HENRY SCHLEICHKORN, plumbing contractor at 1,070 Washington Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $14,584 and assets of $6,482, consisting of cash $1,900, fixtures $100, and accounts $4,782.

LANCASTER BUTTER SEPARATOR CO., INC.—Oliver L. Goldsmith has been appointed receiver. Liabilities are $13,000 and assets $6,000. Archibald Palmer, representing creditors, said that Margaret M. Bonsall, another of the stockholders, had obtained a judgment for $5,600 and the petition was filed, so that that creditor should not get a preference. Judge Hand restrained Mrs. Bonsall and the Sheriff from interfering with the property of the company.

BERLER SHOE CO.—Judge A. N. Hand has rejected the composition by the Berler Shoe Co. of 287 Broadway and 517 Fulton St., Brooklyn, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, cash, because the composition was not accepted in open court and before schedules were filed.

UNIVERSAL FLOWER AND FEATHER CO., at 636 Broadway, has made an assignment to Louis M. Pucker.

Judge Mayer, in the United States District Court yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts:

David Hirsch, dry goods, 858 Southern Boulevard; Charles Sendrovitz, jeweler, 99 Clinton Street; Edward B. Towne, tobacco and cigars, Port Chester; W. D. Clarke, 2,062 Ryer Avenue; John Palmer, 453 West 188th Street; Julius Stern, salesman, 1,770 Madison Avenue; Aaron Lebiang, bartender, 152 St. Mark's Place; Walter Pendleton, salesman, 146 East Forty-sixth Street; David Diamond, manufacturer, 34 West Twenty-ninth Street, and Bernard Brindze, real estate operator, 88 Park Row.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against Henry W. Klausmann, a contractor, by the Central States Bridge Co. of Indianapolis. A. J. Widmer of St. Louis, the American Barlock Co. of New York, and the Greenville (Ohio) Gravel Co., which allege that Klausmann owes them $12,200.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Acker, Sarah—C. V. Smith.....$267.42
Aluminum Metals and Alloys Corp.—Same.....233.20
B. Klein.....804.23
Acorn, Nellie—J. Scholem et al.....804.23
Beiler, Hexie—Nat. Cash Reg. Co.....372.41
Barnes, Isaac—M. O'Neil Supply Co.....310.26
Bachrach, Paula L.—Schneider & Goldstein.....154.88
Berler, Oscar—Nat. Reg. Co.....372.41
Byrd, Abraham H. Jr.—Schrage-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Co.....264.02
Collins, George E., and Corp. of Florida—J. Neustadt.....320.47
Cowperthwaite, Edward—Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.....109.21
Cahn, Ferdinand—Leonard C. Holden.....1,888.96
Corbin, John R. — Ludowici Celadon Co.....1,184.62
Continental Photo Play Corp—A. Catalano.....923.60
Same—J. V. Austin.....660.30
Casalo, Vincent—S. Prosser et al.....232.20
Dahlgren, Winthrop, assignee—J. Harburger, costs.....108.84
Dodge, Wendell P.—Mechanical Engineers' Investing Co.....105.03
Davidson, David—J. B. Schenck.....806.74
Dooley, William H. and William—Kerin & Dann.....568.12
Di Salvatore, Maria C., to P. Clements—R. De Mise.....281.34
Edwards, Mrs. Armana, (Hazel Kirk)—A. Anchorstar et al.....488.10
Fromant, Lydia B., executrix; Eugene McKibben and Fromant and Victor Fromant, executors—Real Estate Mortgage Co. of N. J.....6,487.57
Globe Wholesale Drug Co., Inc.—Park & Tilford.....260.86
Garner, William F.—D. Ottaviano et al.....774.13
Galonte, Antonio—R. Rindial.....642.20
Greenwich Village Ind., Inc.—Harvey Press, Inc.....481.79
Gallup, Asa—Park, Inc.....176.35
Hofman, Benj.—Wm. F. Hickman, Inc.....217.20
Hicks, Sidney S.—John Lucas & Co., Inc.....327.44
Houser, Joe—R. Laster.....103.41
John Lapina Stone Co.—Whitaker-Glessner Co. Wheeling Corrugating Dept.....127.00
Jacobs, Samuel—W. R. Ellison et al..3,052.37
Kalbach, Andrew E., rec'r—R. Stiller.....228.20
Kurtz, Herman—Diebhardt.....113.68
Larned, Leroy—A. R. Hambursger.....148.35
Lewin, Leopold—Morris & Co.....249.93
Lesser, Abraham—M. Davidson.....217.08
Mason, Justin K.—James Butler, Inc.....226.70
Moulton, Dan—Same.....124.07
Mosholu Garage, Inc.—Platt & Washburn Co.....325.28
Mahoney, Dennis—Nassau Electric R. R. Co.....153.09
Newwitter, Joseph—W. C. Norse et al..419.20
MacBride, Alexander S.—Frank E. Wise & Son, Inc.....105.98
Monaghan, Thomas J.—Nassau Electric R. R. Co.....113.73
Meisler, Louis J., Max Johnston, and Max Behr—M. Davidson.....140.32
New Cafe Monopol, Inc.—Travelers Ins. Co.....133.64
O'Hearn, Wm. J.—Variety, Inc.....15.94
Pollock, Martin D.—J. G. Tinolat.....972.83
Porter, Wilbur S.—J. W. Brett.....182.72
Pokres, Sam—Morewood Realty Holding Co.....276.80
Quinn, Patrick S.—W. Fogue.....111.41
Rousseau, Francis X.—J. A. Mahlstedt Lumber and Coal Co.....1,263.58
Robertson, John—R. P. Koenig et al...620.54
Rohrle, Louise W. — Gimbel Brothers New York.....241.16
Sautter, Karl M. — Morewood Realty Holding Co.....163.30
Smith, Ralph O.—A. Richter.....274.41
Sibley, Charles M.—S. B. Smith.....370.45
Santorelle, Frank, and Herman H. Feldstein—S. Rosenthal et al.....525.55
Simon, Charles J.—H. Stern.....259.15
Silverman, Moses—Dochterman Storage Warehouse Co.....160.80
Schur, August—Max Stiner & Co.....494.33
Sorsen, Catherine, admx.—N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co. costs.....108.95
Sonsin, Josepo—I. F. Cavaluzzo.....1,634.09
Stahl, Clarence B.—Tenent, Inc.....113.74
Standing, Percy B.—E. M. Van Horn et al.....125.90
Smith, Francs—S. Woolverton.....198.60
Sullivan, Denis J.—F. Amery.....1,787.87
Silverstein, Isy—Nassau Electric R. R..115.23
Terry, Vinton R.—George Liss & Co...141.89
Wendt, Frederick—E. Kirschbaum et al.....264.05
Waldmann, Frieda, or Frida Waidman—Lehn & Fink, Inc.....815.00
Waring, James P. — Gimbel Brot ers. New York.....505.30
Witkin Trucking Co.—J. Schekler.....1,257.22
Zimet, Victor—Overland Silk Mills...267.96

In Bronx County.

Brosehart, David—W. Klein.....$30.00
Camacho, Alex A.—A. A. Henning.....450.00
Casey, Mary—M. Bogdanoff.....114.34
Dulany, Tull & Spitler, Inc.—City of New York.....21.91
Hunter, Charles A. Jr.—E. J. Dillon...85.40
Katz, Joseph—J. Shulgasser.....60.72
Schnapp, Jacob, and Max Mass—I. Levin.....412.35
Sorenson, Louis and Mary—M. Tracy et al.....269.09
Siegel, Samuel—L. I. Miskind.....30.59
Streule, Theophile—Palmer Price Co....80.44
White, Joseph J.—Germania Bank of New York City.....480.41
Wilson-Bryant Co. and Samuel Horowitz—Same.....230.90
Wilson, Charles A.—H. C. Hamakers..398.97

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Law Publishing Co.—Railway Review, June 20, 1917.....$394.95
Gerry, Louisa M.—City of New York, June 21, 1917.....180.13
Grammas, John—Bligh & Engel, Inc., Sept. 26, 1917.....134.97
F. W. Buesing Co.—General Dehydrator Co., July 28, 1917.....103.53
Same—Same, Feb. 17, 1917.....124.60
Smith, Frederick A. and David W.—Interborough News Co., March 24, 1914.270.68
Stanton Construction Co.—M. Stevens, Nov. 14, 1913.....9,020.94

In Bronx County.

Kuntze, Charles, and Charles Metzger—F. C. Hirleman, April 19, 1915.....$585.73

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Broadway furnished an interesting deal yesterday in the sale of the property at the northwest corner of 100th Street by Caroline, Joseph E., and Samuel Bookman, Trustees of the estate of Dr. Samuel Bookman. The property is occupied by a building used as a café. It fronts 26.10 on Broadway by 100 on the street, and has been held at $150,000. The new owner is said to be a caterer who plans to improve the property. It is opposite the Carlton Terrace restaurant. The assessed value of the corner sold is $80,000.

Property Sold Under Assessed Valuation.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., sold for Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, agents, for the owner, Frances F. Wood, the four-story and basement brownstone house 33 West Forty-seventh Street, on a lot 23 by 100. The property is assessed by the city for taxation at $70,000, and has been held for sale at $60,000. The purchaser has bought the property for investment.

Deal on Broome Street.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. sold for the Bates Brothers Realty Company the five-story building at 489 and 491 Broome Street to a client for occupancy.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Mrs. Ellen Hickey purchased from the Bond and Mortgage Company 302 East Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 18 by 72.6.

J. Irving Walsh and Shaw & Co. sold for George B. Bernheim, as trustee, the three-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, at 120 West 120th Street. The buyer will occupy.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story tenement, 756 Westchester Avenue, has been purchased by A. Fishlowitz for investment.

Nicholson & Co. sold the block front, 160 by 175 feet, on the south side of 145th Street, from Southern Boulevard to Timpson Place, to a large Eastern manufacturing company, which will improve the property for its own use.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza has sold for the Stella Construction Company the three-story brick building on a lot 20 by 80 feet, situated on the northwest corner of Sixteenth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

Bulkley & Horton Company sold 660 St. Marks Avenue, between Rogers and Nostrand Avenues, a new three-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 18.6 by 120 feet, for William Boone, Jr., to a client for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

D. G. McConnell sold to W. Nowacke of Brooklyn a plot 97 by 212 feet on the northeast corner of Belmont and Clinton Avenues, Ozone Park.

H. J. Lucas sold to the United States Title Guarantee Company the dwelling and plot 50 by 104 feet on the northeast corner of Roseland and Springfield Avenues, Springfield.

M. Gross purchased from E. J. Buxbaum the dwelling and plot, 92 by 100 feet, on the west side of Willow Street, 276 feet south of Metropolitan Avenue, Jamaica.

A. Altman of Brooklyn purchased from A. D. Weeks, Sr., forty-seven lots in the development known as New Astoria, in Long Island City. The property will be held for apartment house development.

Lewis Herzog Sells $175,000 Country Estate.

Lewis Herzog sold to Walter Clark Runyon his estate in the Heathcote tract, at Scarsdale, N. Y., held at $175,000.

The estate, which consists of about sixteen acres of parked land improved with a large brick mansion and numerous outbuildings, was created by the late Barnes G. Cannon at the Fourth National Bank. It adjoins the Morris estate and was one of the show places of Westchester County. Fish & Marvin negotiated the sale.

New Jersey Sale.

Robert B. Stoutenburgh has sold for a client to Ella H. Clement a plot of ten lots on Belgrove Drive, Arlington, N. J. It was held at $15,000.

Corset Makers in Big Lease.

An important lease in the new Equitable Trust Building, the twenty-story structure being erected by Todd & Robertson on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, has been made by Frank D. Veiller and J. L. Robertson, Jr., in the rental of the third floor for executive offices to Warner Brothers, corset manufacturers, now at 225 Fifth Avenue, in the Madison Square section. The space comprises about 11,000 square feet. The new building will be ready for occupancy next May. Negotiations are pending for several more large leases.

The same brokers, with Heckscher & De Saulles have leased space on the twelfth floor to Miller, Franklin and Basset, engineers.

Commercial Leases.

William H. Whiting & Co. have leased for the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, for a long term of years, the entire buildings 9 and 11 Dutch Street. The lessee is the R-W Realty Company, which will make extensive alterations and use the premises in connection with the premises it already occupies at 80 Nassau Street, which adjoins the leased buildings.

Barnett & Co. have leased, for the Schulte Realty Company, the store 2,056 Lexington Avenue to T. Flynn.

M. & J. Mess, Incorporated, have leased for Ewald Mummer the store, basement, and second floor, containing 15,000 square feet, at 13 and 15 West Twenty-fourth Street to Adolph Wimpfheimer & Co., sweatbands and general merchandise.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 240 West Fifty-ninth Street to the Diamond Motor Truck Company of New York.

James H. Stryker has leased for Walter J. Salomon to D. H. Schwartzmann the store at 103 West Forty-second Street, and for Carstein & Linnekin the store in the Bancroft Building, 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, to the Nugent Electrical Supply Company.

Van Horne Wallace have rented the store in the building at Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, erected by Conron Brothers, to the United Cigar Stores of America for ten years, and the store at 63 Fourth Avenue to the United Vulcanizing Company.

Wm. H. Whiting & Co. have leased for the Shepard Estate the buildings 74-78 Cliff Street, northeast corner of Ferry Street, to the Allison Storage & Transfer Co.

Realty Notes.

The Board of Estimate has granted a temporary permit to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company extending its service to St. Nicholas Avenue and 194th Street. The extension was the result of an agitation carried on by the Harlem Board of Commerce and the Upper Manhattan Taxpayers' Association.

A mortgage of $125,000 has been obtained by the Knickerbocker Club from the Union Trust Company on the club property, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-second Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

109th St, 328 East, s s, 357 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; F. K. Pendleton and another, trustees, against Celsomina Cincotti et al.; Anderson, P. & A., attorneys; due, $16,080.55; taxes, &c., $498.63; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Maiden Lane, 35 to 39, to a ten-story office building; A. Lorsch, premises, owner; W. Weissenberger, Jr., 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

70th St, 63 West, to a four-story and basement dwelling; A. Velez, 1,776 45th St, Brooklyn, owner; J. P. Wiskeman, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

West Broadway, 481 and 483, to a six-story store and warehouse; M. H. Smith, West Park, N. Y., owner; A. D. Hoddick, 117 West 58th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, OCT. 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

COOPER ST, n w corner Isham St, 100x249.1 to s s Seaman Av x104.1x279.8; Albert Brunker to Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle in State of New York, 415 West 59th St, mtg $28,000, all liens, Oct. 15; attorney, Edw. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.$1

SAME PROPERTY; William B. Isham and another, executors, to Albert Brunker, 2,694 Briggs Av, Bronx, Oct. 11; attorney, Edw. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$41,000

LEXINGTON AV, 221 and 233, e s, 40 ft s of 34th St, 39.8x75, foreclosure Oct. 9, 1915; William Klein, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & Foster, 1 Madison Av.....$70,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 38th St, 98.9x95; August Heckscher to Anahma Realty Corporation, 50 East 42d St, mtg $700,000, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 4; attorneys, McKistry, T. & P., 60 Wall St.....$1

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, 9, w s, 20.11ft s of 121st St, 20x100; Walter B. Raymond et al., executors Bel. B. Purdy, to Florence Purdy, 14 W est 122d St., mtg $5,500, all title, Oct. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,500

SAME PROPERTY; Florence Purdy to Purdy Estate, Inc., 2 Rector St., mtg $5,500, Oct. 5; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Delta Holding Corp. to Marion O'Reilly, 8 Mount Morris Park West, all liens, Oct. 11; attorney, same.....$100

1ST AV, 355, w s, 40 ft s of 21st St, 20x100; Max Markel et al, executors, &c.; Sender Jarmulowsky to L. & F. Realty Corporation, 41 Park Row, mtg $40,000, all liens, Aug. 28; attorney, A. J. Halpern, 41 Park Row.....$500

3D AV, 2,189, e s, 52 ft n of 119th St, 23x80; Walter B. Raymond et al, executors, to James H. Purdy, Jr., 2,124 Harrison Av, Bronx, one-half part, Oct. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,575

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel P. Howe to same, quitclaim, March 5, 1917; attorney, same.....$5,000

3D AV, 1,999, e s, 20.10 ft s of 110th St, 20x85; Walter B. Raymond et al, executors, to James H. Purdy, Jr., 2,124 Harrison Av, Bronx, ½ part, all title, Oct. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$40,625

3D AV, 2,189, e s, 52 ft n of 119th St, 23x80; Delta Holding Corporation to Mabel E. Hurd, 141 South 2d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., all liens, Oct. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 2,189, e s, 52 ft n of 119th St, 23x80; 3d Av, 1,999, e s, 20.10 ft s of 110th St, 20x85; Mt. Morris Park West, w s, 20.11 ft n of 120th St, 20.11x100. This parcel subject to mtg $5,500; Purdy Estate, Inc., to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, Oct. 11; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 21 B'way.$1

SAME PROPERTY; James H. and Emily E. Purdy to Purdy Estate, Inc., 2 Rector St., ½ part, Oct. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James H. Purdy, Jr., and Ruth E., his wife, to same, ½ part, Oct. 5; attorney, same.....$1

3D AV, 947, e s, 48.5 ft s of 57th St, 26x70; Maria M. MacSloy, executrix, to Ellen N. Cunningham, 1,000 East Av, Rochester, N. Y., mtg $13,000, Oct. 9; attorney, Bayard L. Peck, 26 Liberty St.....$100

57TH ST, 528 East, e s, 282 ft w of Avenue B, 19.4x96.2, partition sale Sept. 12, 1917; Malcolm Sundheimer, referee, to Frederick Wels, Valley Stream, L. I., Oct. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,750

57TH ST, 532 East, s s, 243.2 ft w of Avenue B, 19.4x96.2; same to same, partition sale Sept. 12, 1917, Oct. 13; attorney, same.....$6,750

13TH ST, 139 East, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Louise Fox, 520 Ocean Av, Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 5; attorneys, Thompson & F., 165 Broadway.....$100

89TH ST, 118 and 120 West, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; 118 and 120 West 88th St, Corp. to Morris Levy, 204 West 38th St, Omaha, Neb., all liens, Oct. 9; attorney, Albert T. Scharps, 170 Broadway.....$1

105TH ST, 319 West, n s, 123 ft e of Riverside Drive, 22x100.11; Constance D. Mordecai to Benjamin Mordecai, 319 West 105th St, Oct. 13; attorney, Sidney B. Cardozo, 52 Broadway.....$1

129TH ST, 254 West, s s, 169.4 ft e of 8th Av, 22.2x99.11; 129th St, 256 West, s s, 147.1 ft e of 8th Av, 22.3x99.11; 130th St, 258 West, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 22.3x99.11; May G. Flynn to Milton S. Hoffman, 1,328 President St, Brooklyn, mtg $33,000, all liens, April 12; attorney, Maurice Steiner, 38 Nassau St.....$100

137TH ST, s s, 343 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11; Germania Life Insurance Co. to John P. Leo, 529 West 142d St, b. and s., Oct. 9; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row..$100

SAME PROPERTY; John P. Leo to Edward E. and Jane A. Caines, 3,334 St. tenants by entirety, mtg $8,200, Oct. 9; attorneys, same.....$100

137TH ST, 203 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11; Carrie J. Rosenthal to Alfred A. Grey, 81 West 132d St, mtg $6,500, all liens, Oct. 15; att

The Langham

73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.

Offers Two Desirable Suites of 10 Rooms

ONE OF WHICH MAY BE HAD FURNISHED

This house was built under the supervision of Messrs. Clinton & Russell. It is luxuriously finished, no expense having been spared in its construction.

The unexcelled service is one of its attractions.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Suites of 3 to 10 Rooms

Rental, 1,000 to 3,000 per Annum

Representative on Premises, or

L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents

72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750.

182 West 58th Street

A Corner Residential Building

Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible to the Business and Amusement Centres

ONE SUITE OF 10 ROOMS AND 5 BATHS, $5,000

Also Suite of 14 Rooms and 5 Baths, $8,000

Unusually Large Entertaining Space—Appointments and Service Unexcelled

Specially arranged four-room Doctor's Suite, with private entrance, $2,000 per annum.

Inspection Invited—Resident Manager. Columbus—4253.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEARING COMPLETION

370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.
Feats in Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 3 to 7 Rooms.
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 3 room suites.
Several charming suites with huge Studio Room, high studded ceiling, open fireplace.
For booklet, floor plan, etc.
See Renting Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

The Raymore,

1 West 68th St., Cor. Central Park W.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500 to $2,200
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

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West End Ave. & 76th St.
CORNER APARTMENTS
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
UNDER PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF OWNER LIVING ON PREMISES.

69 WEST 46TH ST.
3rd Floor. 20x60.
Rent $1,100 Per Year.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
One
8 & 9 Room Corner Apartment;
Very large, all outside, exceptionally large rooms.
WESTWOOD COURT,
435 Ft. Washington Ave.
West 179th to 180th Sts.

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3,044 Albany Court.
231st St. Subway Station.
4 ROOMS.....$28-$32
AGENT ON PREMISES.

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605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Aparts., Every Conv'nce
Directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldgs.
6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Rents Reasonable.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

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at 87th St.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Extra Maids' Rooms.
Rent $2,100 and up.

8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
THE ROSARY
306 WEST 95TH ST.
$1,400 and $1,500.
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A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,800. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

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2 Rooms & Kitchenette
$300 TO $1,000.
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WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 540.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KNOX TRUNK & ACME SUITCASE MFG. CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 135 Spring St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Auto Trunks, Suit Cases, Oil Cloth, Machinery, Safe, Typewriter, Fixtures, etc. MARY POTTER, Receiver.
ARTHUR LEONARD ROSENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB WOLDMAN, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 23 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Unmanufactured Trousers, Corduroy, Lining, Trimming, Machinery, Cutting Machine, Office Furniture, etc. MAX E. SANDERS, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 280 Broadway, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

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Northeast Corner 81st St.
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
To rent, unfurnished, large apartment, 16 rooms and 4 bathrooms.
Also, Duplex apartment, 14 rooms and 4 bathrooms.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.
10 EAST 45TH STREET.

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Northeast Corner 98th St.
19-Story High-Grade Elevator Apartments.
7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths
Rents $1,600 to $2,100
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ONE APARTMENT OF
4 Rooms
Rent $1,550
Maid Service if Desired
EDGAR A. LEVY LEASING CO.,
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Very Choice Apartment of
7 Rooms, Rent $1,300
Overlooking Central Park
The Mohonk
275 Central Park West,
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3 BATHS
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2,200 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 8979.

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SMALL APARTMENTS.

Rooms and Bath—$53-$65.
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63 WEST 46TH ST.
One Room & Bath Apt.
Rent $540 Per Year.
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112 West 47th St.
High-class elevator building, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, $720, $900, including service.
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Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
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$30 to $60

265 West 81st St.,

NEAR WEST END AV.
9 Rooms.
RENT $1,200.

1 West 67th St.

More for the tenant than anywhere else. The first building to combine privacy of home with convenience of hotel.

STUDIO Duplex Apartments, 2 to 6 rooms and bath, with large north lights for artists, and similar apartments facing south for non-professionals. Unfurnished only. Rents from $1,500 to $3,000.

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MEALS served from restaurant in apartments without charge for service. Raw materials converted into food by best chefs obtainable and brought to apartments by specially constructed electric dumbwaiters **without charge for cooking.** Refrigeration free.

The famous Gustave Becker, chief chef Hotel Blackstone, Chicago, conducts restaurants.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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135 West 79th St.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 Apt. 3 Rooms & Bath, Rental $1,260.

Prince's Court,
N. E. Cor. 164th St. & Broadway.
1 Apt. 7 Rooms & Bath,
Convenient to subway. Buses pass door.
Rental $960.

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Excellent Location.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $1,020 to $1,200.

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338 West 56th St., Block from Broadway.
Most CENTRAL LOCATION.
Here are Unusual Values.
8 large, light rooms **$1,100-$1,200** and bath.
ONE PHYSICIAN'S APARTMENT.
Elevator, electric light, parquet floors, &c.
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141 East 44th Street
East of Lexington Avenue.
2 Rooms, Bath Kitchenette
Unfurnished, $60.00 to $75.00
Furnished, $70.00 to $85.00
Satisfactory Reference Indispensable.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
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119 West 40th St. Phone 6410 Bryant

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1229 PARK AVE., COR. 96TH.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,000-$1,350
2 baths.
A very choice 8-room corner Suite, also Dentist's Apartment, 8 Rooms. Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated.
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Overlooking Madison Square Park.
Studio consisting of large room and bath. Maid's service. Possession. Superintendent on premises.
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640 MADISON AV., COR. 59TH ST.
6 to 10 ROOMS, REDUCED RENTS
Accessible location; large rooms; near park.
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Near Park Av.
Select Studio Apartment, two rooms and bath, extra large and light; $30; elevator, maid, and hall service. On premises or
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NEW APARTMENTS.

20 Minutes to Union Square.
Take 4th Av. subway to 9th St. express station, Brooklyn; 5 minutes' walk to apartments.
4-5 Rooms, Rents $34-$45,
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Corner Woodruff Ave. and Parade Place.
4-5 and 6-room and 2-bath apartments. Sunny rooms; white kitchens; modern equipment throughout; telephone service. Rents, $10.00 per room and up. Representative on premises, or
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Telephone Main 800.

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Just Completed.
3-4-5 elegant room apartment, all modern improvements; telephone service, etc.
N. E. Cor. 167th St. & Vyse Av.
Near Simpson St. subway station.

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A very desirable apartment 4 Rooms with 2 baths.
Rooms of exceptional large size.

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ADJOINING VANDERBILT HOTEL
Unusually Large
1 and 2 ROOM
Apartments $75 Up
MEALS AND SERVICE IF DESIRED
Newly Decorated
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10th floor, 8 rooms, 8 exposures.
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205 WEST 57TH.
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44 EAST 72D ST.,
15 ROOMS AND 3 BATHROOMS.
APPLY TO O. L. RICHARD,
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74TH ST., 258 WEST.—Three-story dwelling, newly renovated. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

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FOR SALE.—No. 580 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, a 2-story and attic brick and panel frame building; slate gable roof; 10 rooms and attic, 2 baths, laundry, sun parlor, and glass porch in rear; hot water heat; hardwood floors, oak panel trim. J. E. DUSSELDORF, M. D.

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For Sale or Rent—Strictly modern seven-room house, with sun parlor; good neighborhood; must be seen to be appreciated. S. J. Clark, 2 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Bronxville.—Pleasant home, furnished; 9 rooms and bath, extra toilet; 3 minutes to station; $90. Phone 2353 Bronxville.

Long Island.

Handsome five-room bungalow, block from private bathing beach and harbor; great fishing and boating, club, &c.; large, airy rooms, modern improvements; connecting bath, with bedrooms; will decorate to suit owner's taste; large plot; lawn, shrubs, hedge, &c.; makes dandy year-round home; near trolley, easy commute to New York; will sell reasonable on easy terms to quick, interested party. Bungalow Owner, Box 280 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME.
Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 360 Times Downtown.

house, needing some small repairs, large plot for cultivation and poultry raising, in large town, near station and bay, $1,425; small amount down and $10 monthly. Call or write B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New York State.

For Sale in Rochester, N. Y.—In consequence of owner leaving city, modern, well-decorated house containing 10 rooms and 2 baths, billiard room and garage; plumbing and all conveniences in excellent condition; rooms large and light; accommodations adapted for family of good standing. Address 195 Dartmouth St., Rochester, N. Y.

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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME.
Country gentleman's old English style home, situated in the Prospect Hill section, at Summit, N. J. Eight bedrooms and five baths, sun parlor, long brick terrace overlooking glen. Living room 18x30, with large stone fireplace of Tudor design; dining-room 16x22, with Jacobean panneling, casement windows.
Garage for 2 cars built in wing of house, with servants' quarters above.
Over one acre of beautifully landscaped grounds and old trees.
For further particulars and picture consult my agent, Dalzell, Brown & Co., 29 West 34th St., New York. Phone 2869 Greeley.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME.
Country gentleman's old English style home, situated in the Prospect Hill section at Summit, N. J. Eight bedrooms and five baths, sun parlor, long brick terrace overlooking glen. Living room 18x30 with large stone fireplace of Tudor design. Dining room 16x22 with Jacobean paneling, casement windows.
Garage for 2 cars built in wing of house with servants' quarters above.
Over one acre of beautifully landscaped grounds and old trees.
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AN EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE—Located in the most beautiful suburb in the State; nothing like it for the price in any part of the country. House, ready to occupy; seven wonderful rooms; parquet floors. Living room, 15x30, with large open fireplace. Dining room, 14x16; dining porch, 10x15; bedroom, 15x28; sleeping porch, 10x15. Magnificent bathroom. Model kitchen 10x12, with instantaneous automatic water heater. Butler's pantry. Large plot of land, 7,500 square feet. Refined surroundings, restricted; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.99. Price, $6,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, MUNSON D. AYERS, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

A charming home, almost new, of 11 rooms, 3 tiled baths, on a 2-3 acre plot; fine old shade trees, shrubs and flowers; has huge veranda and living room 28 feet long, with huge open fireplace; hardwood trim; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; everything new and modern; easy commutation to New York; unusual opportunities for outdoor sports; golf clubs, two beautiful lakes nearby; $1,500 cash and $1,000 on easy terms, $5,000 mortgage buys this home; in fine private neighborhood; immediate occupancy. PERSONAL, Box L 307 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-2c commutation fare; 8 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE,
every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section. $3,500; reasonable terms.
FRANK MILLER,
Telephone 4088 Cortlandt. 18 Park Row.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath; plot 100x250; garage; fruit, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled moving; adjoining lot, 100x230, if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

New house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; large lot; Plainfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York City.

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UNUSUALLY attractive American basement house, newly decorated, artistic, white paint, hardwood floors, electric light, two baths, butler's pantry, extension, $2,500 a year. Telephone Lenox 4375.

Doctor's office, modern house, 17 East 126th; doctor moving to Av.; leaving old established practice; splendid opportunities for physician. F. Rogers & Son, 143d St. and 3d Av.

74TH ST., 253 WEST.—Three-story dwelling, newly renovated. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

Nine-room house, with garage. 60 East Kingsbridge Road, Bronx.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Modern house, with garden, wanted to rent near New York City, with five master bedrooms and two baths, and two servants' rooms and bath; rooms should be of good size and tastefully decorated and accommodations throughout suitable for family housekeeping. Address 195 Dartmouth St., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—House to rent in suburbs north of city; must be modern, seven rooms. E. P. A., 507 Amsterdam Av.

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Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Desirable plot in the old part of Greenwood Cemetery. T 135 Times.

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For Sale.—A picnic park; also suitable for a factory site; large, roomy building; must be sold on account of drafting; 75 ft. front, 20 ft. deep; Long Island City. Apply Frank Holub, 23 Steinway Av., Long Island City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy small home, with 2 full acres of fine cultivating farm land, fruit and shade trees; makes an ideal home for small family wanting a place to raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c.; good locality; stores, schools, &c.; price, $1,350, on easy terms to right party. For details to visit write to Cozy Home, 277 Times Downtown.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

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The most desirable and eligibly situated development tract in the Oranges; three street frontages, all improvements, including a large old mansion suitable for boarding house, school, &c.; a low price will be made for quick sale. Development, X 322 Times Annex.

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Want country house, Cedarhurst, Lawrence, Hewlett, or within commuting distance on Long Island; can offer $11,000 equity, cold water corner property. Erckmann, 1,104 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley, boating, bathing and fishing, schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments, from quick, interested buyer. Call or write E. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$25 cash and $5 monthly will buy dandy 2-acre farm; fine fruit and shade trees; best soil; near lake. Farm, 233 Times Downtown.

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A little farm on hilltop; great view; commuting zone; 2 acres, 7 rooms; bath, steam; barn, chicken house, fruit, garden; clean-cut; attractive; $5,500; opportunity. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 120 Broadway, New York, and Ridgewood, N. J.

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28th St., Northwest Corner 1st Av.—Lofts, also ground floor and basement; plot 100x100; light on four sides; steam heat, power, sprinklers, large elevator; suitable for manufacturing. Apply on premises. Risser, (owner.) Tel. Madison Square 6350.

To Let or Lease.—Three floors, 40x80; two floors, 50x100; Kent Av. and Rodney St., Brooklyn. Inquire G. F. Simpson, Flatiron Building, or engineer on premises.

Offices to sublet. Vanderbilt Concourse Building, 52 Vanderbilt Av. Messmer & Carreau, 101 Park Av. Telephone Murray Hill 862.

One shed 150 ft. by 22 ft., with traveling crane and railroad siding. Write Cohn Cut Stone Co., 38th St. and 14th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Use of roll-top desk, $3.50 monthly; mailing privileges, $3.00 monthly; includes telephone and towel service; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Front and rear parlors, large, light, steam heated, electric light; excellent location. Apply Engraver, 31 West 50th St.

Office for rent, 22x28, in World's Tower Building; plenty light and air; reasonable. P 118 Times.

At 404 4th Av., (9th floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

38th, 337 West.—Loft, 25x80; electric light, power; rent $50; half loft, $25. Owner, premises.

57th St., 349 West.—Beautiful parlor floor for business; doctor preferred. Call Bryant 1838.

Large Loft and Show Room,
155-157 EAST 42D ST.,
Second floor: extraordinary light; skylights.

Large front office, modern fireproof building; very light room, furnished or unfurnished. L 350 Times Downtown.

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48th St., 49 West.—Parlor floor and basement, long lease.

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Heavy Manufacturing. — Ground floor, 75x100; light. Kislak, 57 Newark St., Hoboken.

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Wanted, studio in city with skylight and side light. E. P. A., 507 Amsterdam Av.

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15TH, 105 EAST.—Nicely furnished suite in modern elevator apartment; references. Henderson.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette; Victrola, library; see, appreciate; piano for sale; splendid condition. Jackson.

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57TH, 24 EAST.—Apartments suitable for one or two gentlemen; well-furnished large rooms and bath.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Six rooms, bath; completely furnished; southern exposure; light, sunny rooms; immediate possession; six months or longer. Mrs. Owen. Phone 7828 Lenox.

A BARGAIN.
An apartment of exquisite furnishings, 3 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, 3 servants' rooms; south and east exposure; every room flooded with sunlight; it rented at once $375 per month.
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4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d St.)

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4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTS.
6 to 12 rooms, Park Av. and vicinity, $300 to $1,000 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY.
30 East 42d. Tel. Vanderbilt 1400.

MADISON AV., 1,078, (corner 81st St.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, fourth floor, six large, light rooms and 2 baths; going South for Winter; $300 a month.

PARK AV., (70s.)—MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; $5,500 SEASON. CLARK REALTY, 30 EAST 42D, VANDERBILT 1400.

PARK AV., 35, (Murray Hill Section.)—Furnished, unfurnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, $1,200; studio apartment, $900. Call 11 to 5.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN ALL MOST DESIRABLE LOCALITIES. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., AGENTS, 402 MADISON AV. AT 47TH ST.

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35TH, 42 W., (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or ensuite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

Apartments to Let

40 cents per agate line

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46TH, 341, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

53 WEST 46TH STREET.
Five rooms and bath; beautifully furnished. Telephone 9779 Bryant.

47TH ST., 119 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; wall furnished; two rooms, bath, kitchenette.

55TH, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished 4-room apartment, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath.

56TH, 40 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, to lease.

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57TH, 260 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED; BEDROOM AND KITCHENETTE; ELEVATOR; ELECTRIC LIGHT; 5TH FLOOR.

57TH, 306 WEST.—5 newly furnished rooms, bath, non-elevator; second floor. Afternoons.

58TH, 7TH AV., ALWYN COURT.
Magnificent, spacious, 12 rooms, 5 baths; corner, overlooking Park; artistically and luxuriously furnished; homelike. Kalling, 4253 Columbus.

58TH, 200 WEST.—To sublet, very desirable, well furnished, corner apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths. Apply Apartment 6A.

58TH.—Six rooms, three baths, exquisitely furnished. For details, telephone Columbus 3974.

59TH, 24 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchen, bath.

70TH STREET—2,030 BROADWAY.
Attractively furnished ten rooms; three baths; Ormonde Apartments. Johnson. Telephone 6314 Columbus.

72D ST., NEW BUILDING.
Best location in city, beautifully furnished, one, two rooms, bath, maid service, restaurant, $00-$100. For particulars inquire Mrs. Deane, 118 West 72d.

72D, (Subway.)—Five charmingly furnished rooms, two bedrooms, new building. Columbus 3974.

72D ST.—Handsomely furnished 5-room apartment; new building; $200 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Three large rooms, bath, kitchenette; all outside; Nov. 1. 1242 Col.

74TH ST. AND WEST END AV.
8 rooms, housekeeping, 12th floor; large, outside, sunny, elegantly furnished; restaurant, maid, valet service; $175. Phone John 392.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Decorator's home; 6th floor; six outside, sunny rooms; eight months, $225; year, $175. Schuyler 9600.

79TH, 135 WEST.—Sublet, 5 rooms, bath; artistic, complete; piano; $175. Schuyler 4837.

83D, 46 WEST.—To sublet, an 8-room apartment, attractively furnished; excellent piano; to be seen between 2 and 4, or by appointment. Apt. 5D.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Four exquisitely furnished rooms, bath. Minford, 9803 Schuyler.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Private house; parlor floor, 1, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished, two large rooms, parlor floor; bath, electricity; $90.

94TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—3 rooms and bath; can be seen by appointment. Phone M. H. 9379.

95TH, 206 WEST.—Artistically furnished, five sunny rooms; silver; elevator; cars convenient. Garrett.

98TH ST., (782 West End Av.)—6 rooms, all southern, handsomely furnished. Apt. 7D, Riverside 6208.

98TH, 243 WEST.—3-room apartment; high class; southern and northern exposure; very desirable. Apt. 1B.

113TH, 635 WEST, (Apt. 74.)—Four modern, bright rooms; private; complete; year, less.

115TH, 600 WEST.—Four rooms, completely furnished; long lease. Luxor, Apt. 5D.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette apartment, fourth floor, completely furnished for light housekeeping; adults only; lease to July or longer; immediate possession. Telephone 3040 Morningside. Thompson.

116TH, (Riverside.)—Five rooms, new building, handsomely furnished. Particulars from Columbus 3974.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed 2-room apartment; sunny; kitchen privileges; elevator. Reynolds.

168TH, 601 WEST.—7 rooms, 2 baths; corner south, east; river view; $150.

ALL APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Col. 5565.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 128 WEST 72D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENT HOMES.
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Apartment Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

APARTMENT consisting of 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; second floor. 132 W. 78th.

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Attractive APARTMENTS, furnished. Murray Hill 4383. THE FALCO, 305 5th Av.

BROADWAY, (Corner 81st St.)—Beautiful, bright, two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment; elevator; 9th floor, Pasadena. Monday, Tuesday. Lawton.

FOR FURNISHED apartments consult Katharine Martin, 249 W. 76th. Schuyler 8522.

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Choice localities; long, short leases.
Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENT to suit, season or longer. Call for Hat. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—10 outside rooms, 3 baths, overlooking Hudson River; completely furnished; linen, silver, piano; exceptional opportunity for responsible people. Waldron.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223.—Eight-room furnished apartment; attractive and comfortable; reasonable rental; immediate possession.

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RIVERSIDE, (Near 100th.)—Nine rooms, 3 baths, furnished, $300 monthly. Vanderbilt 1450.

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WE OFFER VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
APPLY L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
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Corner 6 rooms, bath, all outside.

34TH ST., 113 EAST. — Apartment, entire floor, two very large rooms; large bathroom; kitchenette, steam heat; very desirable; rent $85. Folsom, 127 East 34th St.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Large studio room; two bedrooms, bath, kitchen; $1,200. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

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95TH, 122 EAST.—Saloon floor, two rooms and bath, together or separately, in private house, near Park Av.

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MADISON AV., 1,182.—Unusual light seven or eight room, bath; $65-$85.

MADISON AV., 1,196, corner 87th.—One apartment, 7 delightful rooms; elevator; $90. PAPAE & CO., 1,188 Madison Av.

MADISON, 922. (Corner 73d.)—Studio or apartment, 2 rooms, bath, $45-$65.

STUDIO, 4th floor, 2 large rooms, kitchen, bath, steam, electricity. 6032 Plaza.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80.—Two and three room apartment; electric light; maid service.

Unfurnished—West Side.

44 WEST 10TH ST.
WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
New 9-story apartment; one 5 and one 6 room apartment available, $1,600 and $2,100; open fireplace; 2 baths; s. e. exposure; separate maids' rooms. Apply on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Small new 2-room and bath modern apartments; $55 to $75 month, including electric light.

56TH, 327 WEST.—Ground floor, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; steam; sunshine; fireplace; $45.

56TH, 59 WEST.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

122D, 547 WEST.—Clean, light room; top floor, elevator apartment; $4 weekly; private family; privileges. Mrs. Brown.

126TH, 611 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; gentleman; electric light; telephone; Subway, 'busses; reasonable to permanent party. Posey.

137TH SUBWAY.—Attractive single room; steam, electricity; $5. 3,415 Broadway. Apartment 6.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful, light, large room, with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Apartment 47.

148TH ST., (614 Convent Av.)—Small, medium-sized room.

152D, 508 WEST. (Cor. B'way.)—Large and small room; private house; telephone.

155D ST., 530 WEST.—Desirable room, private family, for business woman or teacher; $3; no other roomers; references required. Mr. Stubblin.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS.
302 West 22d St.
Congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; tiled room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $8.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (111th.)—Homelike, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; references. Telephone Morningside 8906. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 3,681.—Large, airy room for couple or 2 gentlemen, elevator apartment. Apartment 53.

GENTLEMEN desiring exclusive, refined surroundings may secure a large, elegantly furnished room, with private bath, also two large, light rooms, in private apartment, 7th Av., 54-55th St.; breakfast optional; references required. Address X 966 Times Downtown.

HOTELS' OVERFLOW accommodated; investigated rooms, boards, apartments. Leland's, 1 West 24th St.

Large rooms or suite of two rooms, bath, electricity; references. P 109 Times.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 61.—Desirable, convenient, modern room; double, single; reasonable; references. Ford.

PHONE RIVERSIDE 992.
Gentleman can have comfortable, sunny, comfortable room, with private bathroom, in elegant, strictly private residence, occupied by owner. Riverside Drive, near 103d subway; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Corner 90th.)—Handsomely furnished large corner room, overlooking Hudson. Phone Riverside 2745. Apt. 2A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Pleasant room, with running water, suitable for gentleman or couple. Mrs. J. Stein, Schuyler 9057.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 360.—Private home; one or two refined gentlemen; use of piano; breakfast if preferred. Apartment 64.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 392.—Parlor suite, also large front room; all furnishings absolutely new and most luxurious. breakfast. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 524.—Fine view; call mornings only. Hunter, Apartment 62. Phone 4403 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 605, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 38.

Two rooms, southern exposure, second floor; modern improvements; West End Av., 96th St. Subway; business woman or gentleman; references. Riverside 6311, morning or after 6.

WEST END AV., 911.—Elegant, simple or connecting rooms, running water; breakfast; telephone.

WEST END AV., 920.—Superior accommodations, with, without bath; refined gentlemen only; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 508.—Large front and alcove bed room, $11 weekly; residence.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Studios, offices, large rooms, bath, or would furnish. Schuyler 8947.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

FRENCH Army medical officer, here indefinitely, desires quiet room, private bath and breakfast, in strictly private English-speaking family; no other roomers; near Central Park, 90th to 110th Sts.; give terms and full particulars. M 184 Times.

WANTED—Large furnished room, with private bath and kitchen privileges, as permanent residence for lady with infant; would share apartment with small family; absolute privacy; state full particulars. P 145 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOM between 96th and 116th Sts., near Broadway, by business woman; elevator apartment preferred; $5 week. A Clerk, 200 West 96th.

GENTLEMAN, Christian, in business, desires room upper west side. P 254 Times Downtown.

WANTED—By 2 with bath, between 97th and 116th Sts., 2d and 4th Avs., private family preferred. T 127 Times.

WANT to One or two light housekeeping rooms; near subway. P 109 Times.

Unfurnished.

APARTMENT wanted in two-family house, 5 or 6 rooms; all improvements, including heat; within 15 of West Bronx. Address C. J., Box 105 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

39TH ST., (or Lexington Av.)—Large, sunny room; table board.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms and suite, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 125 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references exchanged.

61ST, 15, EAST.—Rooms, with all conveniences; table guests; phone, Clark.

AN OPPORTUNITY to become guest in private family, east side; seventies. Phone Lenox 2625.

IRVING PLACE, 33.
Desirable rooms with board.

MADISON AV., 215, (26th.)—Attractive rooms; table excellent; table guests accommodated; references.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large rooms with bath; excellent table.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent home; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST. Single, double rooms; telephone, water, heat; good board; reasonable.

49TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; table boarders; references.

51D, 57 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms, bath; concession to business couples; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.—Table boarders; room, bath; dinner, references.

57TH, 334 WEST.—First-class large, small; private bath, excellent cuisine; telephone.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Large and single rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large double room; southern exposure; newly furnished; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST.—(Overlooking Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive room, comfortably furnished; running water; high class elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Board, attractive weekly rate; wholesome home table. Hubbell.

72D, 228 WEST.—New management; electricity, steam heat, elevator; table guests; permanent.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-furnished double rooms; bath; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 212 WEST.—Large, sunny room for two men. Colonial House.

73D, 302 WEST.—Medium and small rooms, excellent board, exclusive location.

73D ST., 112 WEST.
Desirable rooms, Subway, elevator, references

78TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; tiled bathroom; board optional; references exchanged.

78TH, (on West End Av., 844.)—Select home; steam, electricity; double rooms; private baths; single; running water; excellent table.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, single, steam heat; excellent cuisine; reference.

79TH, 106 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; electricity; excellent table; refined surroundings; references.

79TH, 114-136 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unique and attractive; large parlors; sun room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor, large rooms, private bath; electricity; French cuisine; reference.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New, modern, large, small rooms; good home cooking.

82D ST., 29 WEST.—Attractive second floor suite, private bath; parquet floors, electricity, &c.; also smaller room; select house; back parlor dining room; excellent table and service; a home for particular people.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 68 WEST.—Double room, southern exposure; excellent home; table; moderate.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Few paying guests; private family; attractive house; electricity; references.

87TH, 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting bath; home cooking; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, quiet; unexcelled table, references. Schuyler 7363.

87TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms, convenience; electricity; excellent board. Telephone Riverside 5441.

91ST, 30 WEST.—Beautiful suite; private bath; single room; first-class house; references.

93D, 205 WEST.—Double room, with, without private bath; constant hot water; electricity.

93D, 252 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, private bath; hot water; references.

94TH, 30 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 52 rooms, 14 on one floor; mahogany furnishings; 4-poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

95TH, 65 WEST. (Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished large room, suitable couple; two gentlemen.

95TH, 65 WEST. (The Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; table board.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown, N. Y.
Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END, 801, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath, board; also single. Columbus 1747.

WEST END AV., 520.—Young girl student, French and chaperonage.

Brooklyn.

37TH ST., 471.—Excellent boarding offered gentleman desiring home comforts with small family; every convenience; near subway.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN desires excellent table board (breakfasts, dinners) with private adult family; district between 110th and 116th Sts., Amsterdam to Riverside. O 207 Times Downtown.

Refined young business man wishes room and board with small private family on west side; might consider sharing apartment with another bachelor; give full particulars; reference exchanged; moderate. T 154 Times.

Young gentleman is desirous of securing accommodations and board with refined family. P 154 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

Strictly private family will accommodate three gentlemen with board in Flushing; near train and trolley; references required. Telephone Flushing 742. Address Flushing, X 955 Times Annex.

Westchester County.

WHITE PLAINS.
Two large, sunny rooms, connecting; bath; mahogany furnishings; magnificent home; best residential section; with breakfast, two persons, $25 weekly; no others. Address Superior, Z 259 Times Annex.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH.
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
A parlor, bedroom, and private bath in a delightful family hotel, together with excellent meals for two persons, from $30 to $40 per week; situated in beautiful East Orange; 150 trains a day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for Booklet.
W. T. READE Resident Prop.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms;
Thirty minutes from B'way.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $20 to $30.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $13 to $17.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath with table board for two, $31 to $38.
All rooms handsomely furnished; special reduction to permanent guests.

Country Board Wanted.

In Montclair or vicinity, young couple want small furnished apartment; good locality; porch if possible; give price and full details. T 153 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1918 STUTZ BULLDOG 4-PASS.
1917 MERCER SPORTING "4."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ H. C. S. BABY SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 KISSEL TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, NEVER RUN.
1917 STUDEBAKER BROUGHAM.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOBS, 1700 B'WAY.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

A COMPLETE LINE OF CARS.

CLOSED CARS, TOURINGS, ROADSTERS. Overlands, Willys-Knights and other makes. At prices that will tempt you.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway at 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

AN OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
DE DION BOUTON, LATEST IMP.
BREWSTER COLLAPSIBLE BROUGHAM.
RENAULT 1915 LOCKE LIMOUSINE.
PEUGEOT 1916 BREWSTER TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1917 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

A STEARNS 1917 TOURING.
Beautiful seven-passenger, eight-cylinder, almost new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed; cost, $2,300. Mrs. Hennessy, 223 Riverside Drive. Phone 6373 Riverside.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS.

Automobile Painting, General Repairing. UNIVERSAL, 602 WEST 52D STREET. Guaranteed workmanship, at most reasonable prices.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
1917 HUDSON TOURING CAR.
1917 STUTZ 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON SPORT MODEL.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1917 MITCHELL TOWN CAR.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
SERIES 1917 STUDEBAKER.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
1917 SPEEDSTER TOURING.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND, 6-CYLINDER.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1916 KISSEL KAR, Victoria Brougham.
1916 CHALMERS, 6-35.
1916 DODGE TOURING, $525.
1916 OVERLAND ROADSTER, $450.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE.
257 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays & Evenings. Phone Circle 4051.

BARGAIN.—1917 Packard 2-35 touring car, also phaeton. Cook Macconnell, 1,799 Broadway.

BODIES. — Limousines, landaulets for all standard cars; lowest prices. Hess, 1,929 Broadway.

BUICK Roadster, Model C-24; equipped with starter, lights; beautiful little car in tip-top condition; many extras. Can be seen at Knickerbocker Garage, 415 East 54th.; ask for Arthur's car.

BUICK 1916 Little-Six Touring. Perfect. BUICK 1916 Little-Six Roadster. Like new. DODGE 1916 Touring. Condition guaranteed. NATIONAL 1916 Twin-Six Tour. Reasonable. HARLEM EXCHANGE, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

BUICKS, 1917-1918.
Touring, roadsters closed. Flint, 1,709 Broadway.

BUICK 1916 Little-Six Touring. Perfect. BUICK 1916 Little-Six Roadster. Like new. DODGE 1916 Touring. Condition guaranteed. NATIONAL 1916 Twin-Six Tour. Reasonable. HARLEM EXCHANGE, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

CADILLAC 8 LIMOUSINE; BROUGHAM. LANDAULET. EXCEPTIONAL.
One of the handsomest ever offered for sale; can be seen day, evening, or Sunday; inspection invited; demonstration any time. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC limousine, 1916; used about a year; chassis has been driven 17,000 miles; in first-rate condition; a private car for a discriminating purchaser; price, $1,650; no dealers; may be seen on Tuesday. Telephone on Tuesday, Rhinelander 9700.

FORD touring, late 1917; excellent condition, like new; any demonstration; must sacrifice. Best Shoe Co., 402 East 149th.

LODGE 1917 TOURING CAR.
PRACTICALLY NEW.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON super 6; run less than 1,000 miles; complete equipment; sacrifice. E P., 122 times.

HUDSON 1917 Town Brougham, wire wheels; condition like new. Phone Columbus 8063.

HUPMOBILE 7-PASSENGER.
Hupmobile touring car, 1917, two spares, driven by owner; cost $1,500; sell $1,000; no dealers. Call Barclay 5216, or address Box D 235 Times Downtown.

HUPMOBILE, Model N, splendid condition; finest equipment; officer must sacrifice. Phone Columbus 344 evenings. Address Owner, 37 West 74th.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Runabout; like new. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th St.

LANCIA ROADSTER.
Most beautiful car in city; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed; will sacrifice for quick sale. 1,666 Broadway.

LEXINGTON 1917 touring; repainted; guaranteed same as new; motometer; motor air pump. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

LIMOUSINE BODY, 6-48 WINTON.
Used one season; complete in every detail; upholstered in dark green; can be seen day or evening. THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

LIMOUSINE BODIES, 1917, seven-passenger model, for Landaulet car, reasonable price. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, 8th. 610.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
Gentlemen, will sacrifice at your own price; car has been used private two seasons; electric self-starter and lights. 150 West 55th St.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
Gentlemen, will sacrifice at your own price; car has been used private two seasons; electric self-starter and lights. 150 West 55th St.

LOZIER.—$750 buys fine 1915 Lozier, 7-seat Sedan; open, newly painted and overhauled; new slip covers. Dr. Wuest, 1,075 Rushwick Av., Brooklyn.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 four passenger club roadster; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 five passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MAXWELL 1916 touring, fully equipped; with covers; special color; owner called in army service; $350 to quick buyer. Phone Elmhurst, Astoria 1475.

NATIONAL 1917 seven-passenger touring car, excellent condition; two new extra tires and other equipment; price $1,000 cash. Gramercy 707.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four passenger club roadster; like new; run 2,800 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND 1916 five passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

PACKARD, 1915 six-cylinder 5-48 runabout; absolutely the handsomest and finest car both as to mechanical condition and appearance; the rarest car of its kind in New York; car can be seen 1,926 Broadway, Room 610, and owner by appointment.

PACKARDS.
1915 "3-35" Limousine.
1916 "1-35" Twin-Six Limousine.
George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1914 48 h. p. seven passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

PACKARD limousine body, 1916, seven-passenger, 1-35; almost new; make offer. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Room 610.

PACKARD 1917 twin six limousine, also touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,799 Broadway.

PACKARD Twin Six Limousine, like new; used one season. Phone Columbus 8063.

PAIGE 6-55, seven-passenger, excellent condition; all new shoes. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PEUGEOT 1913, excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

REO 1917 light touring; run only 2,500 miles; excellent shoes and appearance; perfect; real bargain. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

REO 3 PASSENGER ROADSTER.
WITHOUT A BLEMISH.
PRICE RIGHT.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P., Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $8,000; sell at great sacrifice. High grade Auto Exchange, 1,662 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. 1st. Circle 1946.

STANDARD 1917, same as new; 2 extra tires and rims; trunk and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, with special A. & U. top; very desirable all year car; newly painted, overhauled; sold for Stearns new car guarantee. J. H. Driscoll, 217 West 58th St.

STUDEBAKER, SERIES 18, RUNABOUT.
NEW JULY 15TH.
NOT A SCRATCH OR BLEMISH.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
beautiful brougham limousine; like new; seats five inside; cost $2,650; accept $1,450. Holmes, 200 West 70th, near Broadway.

VELIE roadster; starter, electric lights, all new shoes; excellent mechanical condition; any demonstration offers considered. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt 5, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Cars We Know Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON LITTLE SIX CABRIOLET.
USED 1,100 MILES.
AS NEW.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

WINTON 7-passenger touring car. Owner, 2,328 Grand Av. Tel. 908 Fordham.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS.—FIVE-TON CAPACITY; STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS; WILL BE SOLD AT THREE-TON PRICES; INTENDED FOR EXPORT TO SWEDEN AND NOW IN STORAGE IN NEW YORK CITY OWING TO PRESENT SHIPPING CONDITIONS. D. J. MURNANE, JR., 512 WEST 56TH ST. PHONE GREELEY 3040.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC (1917) Sedan; like new.
PIERCE-ARROW (1917) Touring, 24 H. P.
CADILLAC (1917) Touring, perfect condition. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4478 Rector.

CADILLAC limousine, 1916, used about a year; chassis has been driven 17,000 miles; in first-rate condition; a private car for a discriminating purchaser. Price $1,650. No dealers. Telephone Rhinelander 9709.

CADILLAC limousine, brand-new condition; first-class service guaranteed; monthly, season; very, very cheap. Muienthal. Telephone 6360 Audubon.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING CAR.
LOOKS LIKE NEW.
PRICE RIGHT.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC Sedan, 1916, perfect condition; 8,100 miles; $1,800. D 236 Times Downtown.

CHALMERS 1917 touring, Model 35-B, 5 or 7 pass.; in elegant condition; has lots of extras. Can be inspected and demonstrated by asking Chalmers Salesroom, Packerbober Garage, 415-417 East 54th. Phone Plaza 66.

CHALMERS six, 7-passenger touring; engine self-starter, transmission, body, &c.; in fine running order; price, $450. Mr. Snavely, fourth floor, 224 West 57th St. Phone Columbus 510.

CHALMERS 1916 five passenger touring car. "Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

CHALMERS cabriolet, 1915, slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHANDLER 1916, seven-passenger touring car; just been completely overhauled; Goodyear Cord tires all around. Can be inspected at 538 Jackson Av., Long Island City. Ask for Lincoln.

CHANDLER light touring, fine mechanical condition; good tires and paint; starter; sell quick for $700. Bryant 2411.

CHANDLER 1916 Limousine; used very little; new tires. Phone Columbus 5968.

CHANDLER "Model 17," with winter top. WALLACE, 1789 BROADWAY.

DAVIS 1916 touring, newly painted maroon, white wheels, slip covers, adjustable front seat. Continental motor, 8x4 tires, excellent mechanical condition; sell at once. Liscomb, Apartment 34, Morningside 2780.

DODGE 1916 touring, run less than 5,000 miles; always had best of care by owner; in fine condition; many extras. N 397 Times Downtown.

DODGE 1916 RUNABOUT.
LITTLE USED; CHEAP.
THE BRIGHTON.
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.

ELEGANT limousine body; will fit any standard chassis. Private Garage, 32 Lexington Av., near 23d St.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.

CADILLAC TOURING, 1917, Model 55, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; completely overhauled; repainted Cadillac Blue, in exceptional condition. This car has special equipment as to tires, etc.
CADILLAC TOURING, 1916, Model 53, 7-pass.; in fine condition; good tires and paint, including full equipment.
CADILLAC TOURING, 1916, Model 53, 5-pass.; in good mechanical condition and fine running order, all good tires. Price is right.
CADILLAC RUNABOUT, 1916, 8-cyl., Model 53, very good condition and just repainted Cadillac green.
CADILLAC TOURING, 1915, Model 51, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; in good condition. Will sell reasonable.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

FOLD touring, late 1917; excellent condition, like new; any demonstration; must sacrifice. Best Shoe Co., 402 East 149th.

LODGE 1917 TOURING CAR.
PRACTICALLY NEW.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON super 6; run less than 1,000 miles; complete equipment; sacrifice. E P., 122 times.

HUDSON 1917 Town Brougham, wire wheels; condition like new. Phone Columbus 8063.

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Hupmobile touring car, 1917, two spares, driven by owner; cost $1,500; sell $1,000; no dealers. Call Barclay 5216, or address Box D 235 Times Downtown.

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LEXINGTON 1917 touring; repainted; guaranteed same as new; motometer; motor air pump. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

LIMOUSINE BODY, 6-48 WINTON.
Used one season; complete in every detail; upholstered in dark green; can be seen day or evening. THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

LIMOUSINE BODIES, 1917, seven-passenger model, for Landaulet car, reasonable price. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, 8th. 610.

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MARMON 1916 four passenger club roadster; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 five passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MAXWELL 1916 touring, fully equipped; with covers; special color; owner called in army service; $350 to quick buyer. Phone Elmhurst, Astoria 1475.

NATIONAL 1917 seven-passenger touring car, excellent condition; two new extra tires and other equipment; price $1,000 cash. Gramercy 707.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four passenger club roadster; like new; run 2,800 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND 1916 five passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

PACKARD, 1915 six-cylinder 5-48 runabout; absolutely the handsomest and finest car both as to mechanical condition and appearance; the rarest car of its kind in New York; car can be seen 1,926 Broadway, Room 610, and owner by appointment.

PACKARDS.
1915 "3-35" Limousine.
1916 "1-35" Twin-Six Limousine.
George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1914 48 h. p. seven passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

PACKARD limousine body, 1916, seven-passenger, 1-35; almost new; make offer. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Room 610.

PACKARD 1917 twin six limousine, also touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,799 Broadway.

PACKARD Twin Six Limousine, like new; used one season. Phone Columbus 8063.

PAIGE 6-55, seven-passenger, excellent condition; all new shoes. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PEUGEOT 1913, excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

REO 1917 light touring; run only 2,500 miles; excellent shoes and appearance; perfect; real bargain. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

REO 3 PASSENGER ROADSTER.
WITHOUT A BLEMISH.
PRICE RIGHT.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P., Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $8,000; sell at great sacrifice. High grade Auto Exchange, 1,662 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. 1st. Circle 1946.

STANDARD 1917, same as new; 2 extra tires and rims; trunk and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, with special A. & U. top; very desirable all year car; newly painted, overhauled; sold for Stearns new car guarantee. J. H. Driscoll, 217 West 58th St.

STUDEBAKER, SERIES 18, RUNABOUT.
NEW JULY 15TH.
NOT A SCRATCH OR BLEMISH.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
beautiful brougham limousine; like new; seats five inside; cost $2,650; accept $1,450. Holmes, 200 West 70th, near Broadway.

VELIE roadster; starter, electric lights, all new shoes; excellent mechanical condition; any demonstration offers considered. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt 5, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Cars We Know Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON LITTLE SIX CABRIOLET.
USED 1,100 MILES.
AS NEW.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

WINTON 7-passenger touring car. Owner, 2,328 Grand Av. Tel. 908 Fordham.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS.—FIVE-TON CAPACITY; STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS; WILL BE SOLD AT THREE-TON PRICES; INTENDED FOR EXPORT TO SWEDEN AND NOW IN STORAGE IN NEW YORK CITY OWING TO PRESENT SHIPPING CONDITIONS. D. J. MURNANE, JR., 512 WEST 56TH ST. PHONE GREELEY 3040.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

ATTRACTIVE RENTAL SERVICE.—Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Edid, 123 West 52d. Circle 776.

CADILLAC limousine and touring car for hire; new, latest model cars; competent liveried chauffeur. W. E. Simpson, Hudson Motor Car Co.'s Garage, Columbus 9390.

CADILLAC.—Limousine, brand new; condition first class; service de luxe; very reasonable. Mead-Co., Phone Columbus 2044.

CHALMERS.—Beautiful 1916 limousine, 7-passenger; hour, trip; monthly preferred; very reasonable; owner drives. Bradley, phone Riverside 3617.

HUDSON.—For rent, beautiful Hudson super six limousines and landaulets very reasonable. Fred Rogers, Hotel Endicott. Tel. Schuyler 4300.

PA..KARD limousines, latest models, at lowest rates; special rate shopping or calling; weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 98th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD for hire; modern, (private car,) seven passengers, by hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, Cathedral 8383.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 6418 Riverside.

PACKARD—Landaulet for hire, hour, day, week, monthly preferred; reasonable. Schuyler 8826.

PACKARD 1916 for hire; limousine; hour, week, month. Wagner. Phone Columbus 1208.

PACKARD 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 686.

THREE-TON AUTO returning empty to Baltimore Oct. 20 or 22 would take load or part, cheap. A. C. Kuhnert, 501 North Gay St., Baltimore, Md.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED.—Sedan; late model, in perfect condition; write spot cash price and full particulars. T 121 Times.

WILL PAY $650 to $700 cash for a "Little Six" Buick. Phone Manager, Columbus 1500.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

LATE LIMOUSINE or other closed car wanted. Bechtel, 244 West 101st St.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipments or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Trial balance, competency, efficiency unquestionable. Miss F., 1,017 Simpson St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, 20 years; commercial high school graduate, 2 years' experience, desires position; understands trial balances, statements and controlling accounts; best references; salary $13. O 214 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, at present employed, wishes to change for position with responsibility; something more than merely bookkeeping and stenography. D 239 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years' experience; capable taking entire charge books, controlling accounts, trial balances, monthly statements; $35. H. Fox, 1,291 Hoe Av., Bronx. Intervale 4641.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, (23,) high school graduate, 5 years' experience, possessing brains, initiative, and executive ability; complete charge; controlling accounts, trial balances, correspondence. P 132 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, knowledge of typewriting, office details, competent, excellent references; salary $15. D 317 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, capable of taking full char

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 537 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

ADVANCE YOURSELF in business; good English is essential to your progress. Are you qualified? Send for free booklet "Your English," and decide whether you need additional training. Ask for Booklet 70. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS AND EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPERS.

FOR TEMPORARY POSITIONS.

SEVEN DAYS A WEEK, TEN HOURS A DAY. CALL (DO NOT WRITE OR PHONE,) ON J. PRYSE GOODWIN, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CAMP UPTON, LONG ISLAND; SALARY DEPENDENT UPON PROFICIENCY.

ACCOUNTANT.—MUST BE WELL TRAINED AND HAVE ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN CHARGE OF COST DEPARTMENT AND ACCOUNTS IN LARGE FACTORY; APPLICANTS TO BE CONSIDERED MUST STATE AGE, PREVIOUS EMPLOYERS, AND SALARIES EARNED; ALSO RATE WANTED TO START. S. FOR MAN WILLING TO WORK HARD AND POSSESSING COMMON SENSE THIS OPENING HOLDS A FINE OPPORTUNITY; ONLY HIGH-GRADE MEN NEED APPLY. ADDRESS O. A. W., 400 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING.—Company of world-wide reputation, making quality food products, will employ a young man, not under 22 years of age, in its advertising service work. The duties comprise trimming windows, (after instructions,) demonstrating the goods in retail stores, and calling upon consumers in their homes to secure their interest and purchase of our products. Permanent position; salary. State age, height and weight, and whether exempt from military duty. O 210 Times Downtown.

ADVERTSING MAN.—Leading trade paper needs bright, resourceful man, advertising department; opportunity for advancement; unusual.; give fullest particulars. P 150 Times.

APPRAISAL SALESMAN.—New York City; good opportunity for live men with good appearance; commission. Room 1005, 110 Nassau St.

ARTIST.—Good, experienced photo retoucher; steady position. Commercial Art Bureau, Room 1110, 116 Nassau St.

ASSISTANT WINDOW TRIMMER.
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT WINDOW TRIMMER; THOSE ONLY WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; PERMANENT POSITION TO THE RIGHT PARTY. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MAIN FLOOR, ANNEX.

ASSISTANT JANITOR.—A young man, single, must be strong; hours are long and work hard; wages, $60 monthly. Apply in own handwriting, stating references. Address L. T., Box 15, 220 West 42d St., Room 1201.

BILL CLERK.—Young man wanted, 16 to 18 years old, as bill clerk; able to use typewriter; grammar school education; quick at figures. Call Friday, Palmer Lime and Cement Co., 101 Park Av., city.

BILL CLERK.—Assistant in large mercantile house; must be good penman and rapid at figures. Call 8 East 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry; closed Saturdays; give detail of references, age, salary. Address H. G., 58 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in publishing house; one capable of handling purchase ledger. Apply in own handwriting; state age and experience, salary $11 to $13, depending on ability. M 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with accounting experience; steady position with good prospects, to the man who can qualify; state age, experience, and salary expected. Permanent, O 231 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man for ledger work and billing; accuracy in rapid figuring is of more importance; must be able to take off trial balances; state experience and salary expected. L 351 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must also be a stenographer and typist. Apply with a written application, A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., 42d and 43d Sts.

BOND SALESMAN, experienced, wanted; attractive opportunity with municipal bond house handling only high-grade issues; college man preferred; age 21 to 35; salary. Address Bonds, P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

BOYS, high school graduates, $8, $9 to start; steady positions and excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call 9 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOYS WANTED TO MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT OF LARGE CONCERN; ALSO BOYS TO RUN ERRANDS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 22D ST.

BOY WANTED IN OFFICE OF LARGE COMMERCIAL HOUSE; MUST BE BRIGHT, NEAT, RELIABLE, AND ENERGETIC; SALARY $6. WRITE COMMERCIAL, 200 EAST 23D ST.

BOYS, not over 21 years of age, in large mail order house for shipping and packing departments; steady position, good opportunity for advancement; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station.

BOY not over 20 years of age run errands and make himself generally useful in shipping department; salary, $8 weekly; opportunity for advancement; recommendation required. Kisch Co., 2 East 18th St.

BOY, energetic young chap, wanted; good chance for bright boy; some business experience or high school education desirable; prefer one living in Greenpoint. 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOYS (2) not under 16 years of age, bright and neat of appearance, wanted in office of large corporation; excellent opportunity for willing and energetic youths. Call 8 A. M., Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 55th St.

BOX STRING MAKER WANTED; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN MANUFACTURING HIGH-CLASS FRAMES. ROBINSON-ROUSEIS CO., 27-35 NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AV., NEWARK, N. J.

BOYS, 15-20 years, for stockroom and shipping department in large mail order house; steady employment; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station.

BOY for office and messenger work; hours 9 to 5 and until noon on Saturdays; unusual opportunity. Apply Collier's, The National Weekly, 416 West 13th St.

BOY, bright, wanted for supply department by large corporation; age 17; good hours, surroundings, and advancement. R. M., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOY, bright, wanted for office work by large corporation; age 17; good hours, surroundings, and advancement. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOY, in law office; must be at least 16 years of age and reside with parents. Address application in own handwriting, stating experience, if any. L 352 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of large insurance company; good chance for advancement; salary to start, $7 per week. Address Boy, P. O. Box 1,425, New York City.

BOYS wanted, 14-16; large downtown office; salary $7. D 323 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, bright, energetic boy, 15, for office work; good chance. Apply Harry Porter Company, 18 East 41st St.

BOY, about 16 years, deliver bundles and work around office. N 891 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16-18, wanted for general work in law office. Apply, stating salary expected. Box D 344 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted, in stock room wholesale ribbon house. Apply Wertheimer Bros., 19 East 24th St.

BOY wanted, 16 years of age; office work, errands; bright; advertising agency, $6 per week. Scott & Scott, Inc., 142 East 32d.

BOYS for office, $7-$8 to begin; chance for advancement in wholesale house. Silks, M 192 Times.

BOY, ambitious boy for general office work, good chance for advancement. Write Rep. Bag, 205 5th Av.

BOY in law office; liberal salary. O 216 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, to work in office. Sherwin, 715 Broadway.

BOY wanted to learn a trade; living in Brooklyn. D 349 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted who lives in Brooklyn. D 348 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY to make deliveries with side van motor cycle; must be experienced and careful driver. Krause, 13 East 46th.

BREWERY
BOOKKEEPER.
Must be familiar with details of brewery bookkeeping and office work; state age, experience, and salary expected. Box A, 2960 3d Av.

CANVASSER.—Salary and commission to the right man; good field. Apply, before 10 A. M., 284 Steinway Av., Astoria, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR.—Competent; familiar with Cadillac. F 288 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING SALESMEN WANTED.
—Cohen, Goldman & Co. have an immediate opening for a big salesman for Southern territory; no man will be considered whose annual sales are less than $100,000, and must be acquainted with Southern trade; large volume of business can be turned over; commission basis, with adequate drawing account. Phone Spring 1101 for appointment.

CLOTHING STOCK CLERK. — One of the largest clothing manufacturers in Philadelphia wants head stock clerk to take entire charge of stock floors; splendid permanent position and opportunity for advancement to the right man. Apply Tuesday between 10 and 2 o'clock. Arnold, Louchheim Co., 2 East 23d St.

COLLECTOR.—Young man for large furniture house; salary, $12 weekly; steady position. Address, giving age and references, Box 280, 3,013 3d Av.

DIE MAKERS
ON
SUB-PRESS DIE WORK
48 HOURS WEEK.
H. W. COTTON, INC.,
34-35TH STREET,
BUSH TERMINAL BUILDING NO. 4,
BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, with power plant or structural steel experience; steady positions; advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN — FIRST - CLASS EXPERIENCED TOOL DESIGNERS FOR TOOL WORK ON AERONAUTICAL MOTORS. EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, GENERAL VEHICLE CO., BORDEN AND STAR AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

DRAFTSMEN.—First-class mechanical detailers, with experience on electric motor trucks preferred, but not necessary. Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMEN, SEVERAL A1 TOOL AND AUTOMATIC MACHINE DESIGNERS. CALL AT ONCE, AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY, 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMAN. — Experienced mechanical draftsman. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER
FOR NIGHTWORK, WITH NEW YORK CITY LICENSE; SOBER AND RELIABLE; SIX-NIGHT WEEK; MUST DO FIRING; 422; LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT, NEAR CITY. F. D., 282 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ENGINEER wanted for small manufacturing plant; must have thorough knowledge of A. C. system and competent in every way; state age, references, and how long employed in last place. O 222 Times Downtown.

ERRAND BOYS.—Wanted, boys to run errands and take mail to Post Office; $7 a week to start. Call John M. Murray Advertising Agency, 17 Battery Place.

FRENCH TEACHER wanted to teach his language in a school; knowledge of English not necessary. Apply in French, stating age, birthplace, studies made, references, by letter, to Professor, 1,304 B'way.

GOLDSMITH BROS.,
The Big Stationery Store,
77 NASSAU ST.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED STATIONERY SALESMEN.
ONE LOOSE LEAF SALESMAN.
SEVERAL BOYS, 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, TO MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL.
SHOW CARD WRITER
AND WINDOW DRESSER,
YOUNG MAN, (OR LADY,) WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF FOUNTAIN PENS, TO BUY, SELL, AND MANAGE.
GOOD SALARIES; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY TO B. GOLDSMITH after 11 A. M.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
for high-grade work on electrical or mechanical apparatus; only men accustomed to work with micrometer wanted; steady employment; 48 hours weekly; opportunities for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

LATHE HANDS
FOR
TOOLROOM WORK.
48 HOURS WEEK.
H. W. COTTON, INC.,
34-35TH STREET,
BUSH TERMINAL BUILDING NO. 4,
BROOKLYN.

LAWYER wanted in downtown corporation to give an average of one hour daily in handling claims; in return for your services we are willing to give you use of private office and phone; chance for steady position and salary if you prove your ability. Address M. G. L., Room 62, 6 Wall St., New York.

LIBRARIAN to arrange engineer's private library during spare hours. Tel. Spring 5310.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; high wages; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN to trim windows, write cards, and assist in furnishing goods department of a men's store; references required. Write Max Baum & Son, Uniontown, Penn.

MAN, aggressive, wanted who can sell absolutely new proposition; must speak Yiddish; salary and commission. M 130 Times.

MEN wanted for guard duty; men who have had military training preferred, between ages of 21 and 45, who can furnish highest references from past employers; salary $75 per month to start. Z 276 Times Annex.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced, is needed by a growing organization; a young man who can eventually handle a multigraph department; give age, experience, education, and salary desired. Apply T 138 Times.

OFFICE BOYS.—Wanted, good, bright boys for office work; salary $7 a week. Call John F. Murray Advertising Agency, 17 Battery Place.

OFFICE BOY for large publishing house; high school education preferred; state age, education, and salary expected. X 818 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY; bright, energetic; exceptional reference required; state age and experience. M 178 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Honest and bright; salary $7. Room 1417, 15 William St.

OFFICE MAN
to take charge of customers' ledger in installment furniture house; good salary; permanent position. Call Mang's, 151-153 Newark Av., Jersey City.

OFFICE WORK.—A bright young man, about 16, for office work; state reference; salary to start $6 per week. E. S., P. O. Box 1,007, New York City.

PACKERS.
Wanted, 75 men who are thoroughly experienced in packing merchandise for parcels post shipment. Liberal starting salaries, rapid advancement, and permanent positions for those who make good. Our Packing Room is the cleanest and airiest in the City of New York, and we believe our working conditions are as good as any. Come ready to start work.
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
207 W. 24TH ST.

PACKERS wanted in large mercantile house; good, steady position. Call 8 East 22d St.

PORTER, &c.—Good, reliable young man wanted as porter and shipping clerk in silk house; references required. Address L. B. & S., Box 220 Times Downtown, stating salary, &c.

Help Wanted—Male

30 cents per agate line

ROOM CLERK wanted in hotel. J. N., 104 East 14th.

SALESMEN.—The largest manufacturers of their line in the world have perfected a new model of a mechanical device in which there are unlimited possibilities; live wire salesmen on commission basis can earn $50 to $100 weekly; liberal and new sales plan makes it possible for any except an utter incompetent to get business; exclusive territory to live ones; men with typewriter, adding machine, or check protector experience will find a great opportunity, although such experience is not essential. N 892 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—ENERGETIC, AGGRESSIVE ROAD MAN IS OFFERED EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY AND EXCELLENT REMUNERATION WITH PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN MERCANTILE HOUSE; AMERICAN, ACTIVE, NOT AFRAID OF HARD WORK; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. M 188 TIMES.

SALESMEN wanted immediately to fill vacancies caused by enlistment, for New York City and outside territory; we want men of good record only, at least 25 years of age, with ambition to earn the quick and sure promotion we have to offer; sober men only; free transportation and drawing account. L 522 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to care for the increase in our business; we require immediately a high-grade salesman for our Western territory; he must be of good health, well appearing, and have strict integrity of character; if you can qualify we offer this opportunity with drawing account and every possible co-operation. Mr. L. A. Wright, sixth floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMEN of good appearance and ability are needed by the Navy Relief Society to sell space in souvenir program; leads furnished; commission. Mr. Titus, Room 2300, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMAN.—Opportunity with national financial institution for man with large acquaintance among substantial people; principally commission. Manager, O 205 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A1 man, with established and assured trade to sell high-grade leather puttees and spiral leggings on commission basis; good proposition to right man; references essential. U. S. Legging Co., 53 West 24th.

SALESMEN.
Photo-engraving plant working a day and night shift requires salesmen; salary or commission; only those controlling business need apply. T 152 Times.

SALESMEN for high-grade specialty; exclusive territory; city or country; can make big money; commission basis. Call in person, mornings. American Slicing Machine Co., 9 West 14th St., New York.

SALESMAN, to cover South with a line of ladies' silk underwear, neckwear, and boudoir caps; only those with former experience will be considered; commission basis. S F., 271 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN FOR CITY TRADE REQUIRED BY WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS CONCERN; SALARY AND BONUS; STATE FULLY PAST EXPERIENCE. L D., 183 TIMES.

SALESMAN. — First - class bronze powder salesman, able to call on large consumers; liberal salary; state fully references, &c. M 179 Times.

SALESMEN for direct advertising; one who is familiar with printing and engraving; drawing account to right man. Interstate Publicity Corp., 45 East 22d St.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell corrugated boxes; salary or commission. Apply in person between 12 and 1, Elliott Novelty Co., 155 Greene St.

SALESMEN, no experience necessary; large commissions; easy work; promotion for good men. 453 Tremont Av., first flight up.

SALESMAN.—Experienced retail hardware salesman; state experience and salary. M 188 Times.

SALESMAN to call military camps; commission basis. Apply Tuesday morning after 10, Room 1212, Times Building.

SALESMAN—Experienced on silk shirts; A1; commission basis; reliable. T 189 Times.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary to President of large and successful corporation, must be able to read, write, and speak French and English fluently; must have sufficient knowledge of bookkeeping to run private set of books if necessary; good salary and exceptional opportunity to right man; must be over 25 and exempt from military service; neat appearance an essential. Address by letter only, stating experience and qualifications, Albert Frank & Co., 26 Beaver St., New York.

SEXTON.—Wanted, well-appearing man as assistant deputy sexton; Episcopalian preferred; must have references that can be seen. White Church, 1,364 Broadway.

SHEET METAL WORKERS with experience on cabinet work wanted; also helpers, drawer makers, and shear men. Hamilton Mfg. Co., 4th and Engle Sts., Chester, Penn.

SHIPPING CLERK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; ONE WHO HAS SOME EXPERIENCE IN PACKING BEADS AND FANCY GOODS; PERMANENT POSITION. FLORY, 31 EAST 17TH ST.

SOLICITORS.—Wanted, experienced solicitors, regimental benefit; 12 weeks' work, commission. Apply Armory, 125 West 14th.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; bright, conscientious; able take charge small office; splendid chance advancement; state qualifications, experience, salary expected. S. T., 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid and accurate; high school graduate; familiar with engineering terms and supplies; salary $20. M 127 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who is willing to operate phonograph; hours 9 to 5:30; $12 to start. O 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; permanent position; state education, experience, and salary desired. O 227 Times Downtown.

STOCK WOOLEN CLERK.—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR STRONG AND ACTIVE MAN. DETMER WOOLENS, 315 4TH AV., 5TH FLOOR. ASK FOR MR. HANSEN.

TIMEKEEPER.—Young man on building construction; must be capable of checking and laying out measurements; state qualifications, references, salary expected. R. H. Arnold Co., 95 State St., New London, Conn.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS AND GRINDER OPERATORS; FIRST-CLASS; EXPERIENCED ON TOOL ROOM GRINDING WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; WHEN REPLYING GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1,395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TOOLMAKERS.
CALL AT
S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.,
PRINCES BAY, S. I.

TRADE PAPER MAN wanted by leading weekly journal; one who has had experience in market reporting, (not financial,) giving references and experience, to M 196 Times.

WANTED,
800 CARPENTERS,
400 LABORERS,
FOR WORK ON AVIATION FIELD AT MINEOLA, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK; WAGES: CARPENTERS, $5 PER DAY FOR 8 HOURS, DOUBLE TIME FOR OVERTIME; LABORERS, $3 PER DAY FOR 8 HOURS, TIME AND ONE-HALF TIME FOR OVERTIME; WORK VERY ACCESSIBLE TO NEW YORK CITY; TRUCKS MEET WORK TRAINS MORNING AND EVENING. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE ON FIELD.
CLOUGH-BOURNE CORP.,
Mineola, New York.

YOUNG MAN wanted by real estate corporation; some experience in business property desirable; good chance for advancement; state age, salary expected, and references. K. D., 124 Times.

YOUNG MAN to operate switchboard and be generally useful in office; excellent opportunity for future advancement; state age, salary, and experience if any. L 346 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, for mailing department of fire insurance company; no experience necessary; salary, $9 per week to start; in reply mention age, religion, and education. O 204 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (16-18,) who has the ability, push, and pep to make good in publishing business; unusual opportunity to right party to work into genteel position; begin $8; particulars. T 144 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of bookkeeping, to make himself useful in credit department; state age, experience, and salary. O 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Wanted, for an export office, a live young man with a good knowledge of hardware and machinery. Reply, stating actual experience, countries with which you have had recent business connections, and salary expected. D 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Responsible work, mostly clerical; some knowledge of soap business preferred but not essential. X 821 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, bright, of neat appearance, as assistant in credit department of large importing concern; salary $10 to start. K. L., 274 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, active, healthy, wanted for stockroom and shipping; must have a high school education. L. A. Wright, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

YOUNG MAN wanted for switchboard and general office work. Apply Fair Waist and Dress Co., 124 West 37th.

YOUNG MAN, assist shipping clerk; salary $11. L 347 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

COST CLERK. — EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IN MECHANICAL MANUFACTURING CONCERN; CITY LOCATION; MUST HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY; $1,800 PER ANNUM.

CALL 9 TO 1,
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, - 80 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

HIGH-CLASS positions for high-class men; expert bkpr., $40, $2,100 & meals; expert bkpr., West Penna., $1,800; steno.-secy., $40 & overtime; steno.-bkpr., $20; statistician, over 31, $85-$50; bkpr., $18; boys. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 65 Liberty St.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C.P. HASSON, Prop. J.J. McLAUGHLIN, Mgr.
All kinds of clerical positions always on hand.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, wanted; office assistant, good penman, figurer, wanted, $20; ledger clerk, $15. Call Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

WE NEED immediately bookkeepers, accountants, clerks, typists, stenographers. Mighill Exchange, Flatiron Building.

BOOKKEEPER, $20-$18; stenographers, three, about $18-$20. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, (3,) Virginia, $25; T. R. N. S. P. T. and board; asst. bookkeeper, $18-$20; clerks, $60-$70. Alliance, 39 Liberty.

F. N. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway; register free, office and technical positions.

BOOKKEEPER, $20; typist, clerical, $10; stock, $9. MacNeill Agency, 21 Park Row.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY
to be trained as MECHANICAL dentists; big demand; big salaries; remarkably short and thorough course; no book study; simply laboratory training; attend any time of day or evening. Write us today for free Booklet 59. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St. Finest in America. First licensed by Regents.

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8 months' course. Easy payments.
MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. START ANY TIME. DAY OR NIGHT.
No book study. Write for free Booklet 19.
BODEE DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL,
NEW YORK, BROOKLYN,
15 W. 44th St. 15-17 Flatbush Av.

Earn $25 to $100 a week as Motion Picture, Studio, Commercial Photographer. Easy, fascinating profession. Three months' course covers all branches. Day or evening classes, easy terms. New studios. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 10T, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

ADVANCE YOURSELF in business. Good English is essential to your progress. Are you qualified? Send for free booklet, "Your English," and decide whether you need additional training. Ask for Booklet 73. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

A CHANCE OF LIFETIME.
Splendid positions offered daily to trained business men. Complete evening courses by expert teachers. Rapid progress. Y. M. C. A., 157 East 86th St.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN FRENCH OR SPANISH.
Emergency conversational courses free to enlisted men. Also business and regents' classes. Native teachers. Write or call. Y. M. C. A., 157 East 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A ROAD HOUSE AND HOTEL.
Finest on Famous Merrick Road; 25 miles out; completely furnished and equipped, including license for coming year; 1½ acres, on corner overlooking bay and ocean; glassed porch three sides; open fireplace; steam heat; beautiful dancing floor; owner retiring, sell for $20,000; might lease to responsible party. H. J. McCORD, 515 World Bldg., New York.

DEPENDABLE opportunity offered honest working party with $1,500 to invest; also common sense enough to act as secretary directing District Managers, selling new protected specialty in exclusive territory yielding large profits; owner invites rigid investigation; particulars personal interview only. Address A 455 Times Annex.

Business associate, to invest $5,000 to $10,000; interest accordingly, to be used for expansion of profitable manufacturing business; exchange of references required before details given; executive ability preferred. O 206 Times Downtown.

Printing plant for sale ready for business in desirable location; seven cylinders Universal Chandler linotypes, modern job type, and composing equipment; account of moving to new plant; reasonable offer will be considered. P 155 Times.

Wanted—$4,000 for powerful patriotic enterprise, officially indorsed by Washington and national league; big money assured; act quick. Walter E. O. Schouls, Old Colony Club, Hotel Manhattan.

Factory and lease for sale for manufacturing millinery, shirtwaists, and army clothing; central location; principals only. P 157 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST can take outside work, legal or commercial; will call for and deliver; prompt service. D 223 Times Downtown.

MACHINE SHOP.—100 employees, many pianers, full equipment, operating now; up-to-date buildings, sidings; near N. Y. Room to expand. Sell; lease. X 263 Times Annex.

Advertising ready-to-wear, $5,000 first season; drafted; quick buyer. D 314 Times Downtown.

Will represent several more manufacturers on Government contracts; any line. O 202 Times Downtown.

Party wanted to invest $5,000 to $10,000 in established metal manufacturing and stamping business. D 347 Times Downtown.

Monthly paper, earning $5,000 annually, $6,000. O 198 Times.

Monthly magazine for sale at cost. Write N 401 Times Downtown.

Business Notices.

Let us do your auditing or bookkeeping by the hour, day, or week. Audit Co., Vanderbilt Avenue Building, 51 East 42d. Phone 1061 Murray Hill.

FOR SALE

Six rooms, completely furnished, just from decorators' hands; change in business reason for selling; no dealers; cash only; seen afternoons. Apt. 4-D, 270 Riverside Drive.

Expert, thoroughly experienced in artistic furnishing, will contract to furnish your apartment for cash or installment plan and save you expense. M 196 Times.

Desks, partitions, railings; new, slightly used business furniture. Finn Brothers, 880 Broadway.

Mrs. A. Sacks, 1,416 Avenue J, Brooklyn, wishes to dispose of household contents.

Pianos and Organs.

Steinway upright piano; first-class order; sell for $225. Aguera, 816 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, appraised; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 BROADWAY.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 4 months, $5. Visible, 3 months, $7. Special: Monarch Visible, 3 months, $5. Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
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149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. FRANKLIN

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4 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
19 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4788.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FROM THIS DATE I WILL BE RESPONsible for only those debts contracted by myself. SAMUEL B. FINLEY.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Otrich, 1st Lt. G. C., to New York.
Thomas, 1st Lt. G. J., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Cody.
Oden, 1st Lt. J. W., relieved from duty.
Carter, 1st Lt. G. L., to home.
Work, 1st Lt. P., to Camp Dodge.
Van Buren, Capt. A. T., Jr., to following places for duty, then to his proper station: Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, N. Y.
McMahon, 1st Lt. B. J., to Ft. Leavenworth.
Barrett, 1st Lt. F. O., to report to Cmdg. Gen. South. Dept.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
CAPTAINS.
Harkins, J. C. | Neal, T. A.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Beardon, J. M. | Coulson, S. B.
Dick, N. | Brayton, F. A.
Brown, W. S. | Scrugge, C. G.
Graham, J. M. | Blane, N. McG.
Able, K. L.

Following to Camp Lewis:
Tooker, Capt. R. N.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Brace, R. W. | McCreery, C. R.
Swanson, R. E. | Paulson, J. E.
Francose, M. A.

Test, Capt. F. C., to Des Moines.
MacCordy, 1st Lt. E. C., to Ft. McPherson.
Bowen, 1st Lt. R. L., to report to Governor of Panama Canal, Balboa Heights.
Bailey, Maj. P., to Camps Dix and Upton, for conference with Div. Surg. and psychiatrist.
Henry, 1st Lt. S. M., hon. discharged.
Berry, 1st Lt. W. D., hon. discharged.
Aronson, 1st Lt. B., previous orders amended to direct him to proceed to New York and report in person to Maj. John S. Sheater, San.C., Cor. Med. Col., at earliest practicable date.
Reynolds, 1st Lt. H. W., to Camp Grant.
Mensch, 1st Lt. M., to Cor. Med. Col., N. Y. C., for inst.
Shiels, Maj. W., detailed as a Med. Examiner and witness before the army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco Feb. 7, 1917.
Patterson, Capt. R. V., previous orders revoked.
Opp, 1st Lt. P. A., to Camp Mills.

Following to New York and report to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.:
Mitchell, Maj. J. F.
CAPTAINS.
Johnson, J. | Vaughan, E. M.
Campbell, A. M. | Colle, E. M.
Boyd, D. M. | Thompson, H. L.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Webb, R. C. | Wallace, H. K.
Hodgen, J. T. | Snodgrass, T. J.
Minner H. L. | Kleckner, R. E.

Porter, 1st Lt. C. T., to Camp Upton.
O'Conner, 1st Lt. D. F., to Camp Gordon.
Toomey, 1st Lt. T. N., to Camp Dodge.
Thomas, 1st Lt. L. L., to Camp Lee.
Rice, 1st Lt. L. P., to Camp Grant.
Kinard, Maj. K. W., to Ft. Riley.
McMillan, 1st Lt. T. M., Jr., to Camp Meade.
Vosburgh, Capt. C. A., to Wash. Univ., St. Louis, for training.
Taylor, 1st Lt. D. G., to St. Louis, Mo., for intensive training.
Moncrief, 1st Lt. W. A., to Camp Devens.
Moore, 1st Lt. D. M., to Ft. Des Moines, for inst.
Mayne, Capt. H. H., to Madison Barracks, N. Y.
Dunbar, 1st Lt. C. E., previous orders revoked.
Skiversky, 1st Lt. A., to Ft. Slocum.
Yale, 1st Lt. A. E. W., to Camp Custer.
Cary, 1st Lt. S. B., to Boston for inst.
Wilmer, Maj. W. H., and Seibert, Maj. E. G., to Langley Field.
Jump, Maj. H. D., to Chicago for conference with State Committee of National Defense, then to his station.
Jameson, Capt. J. W., to N. Y. for inst., then to Camp Dix.
Reade, 1st Lt. E. G., and Van Dolsen, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Mills.
Millard, Capt. S. T., to Camp Mills.
Moore, Maj. J. R., to home.
Fraser, 1st Lt. E. D., to home.

Following to report to Cmdg. Officer of Base Hosp., Camp Bowie:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Knisely, A. | Monroe, C. W.
Sigler, G. V.

Following to Camp Bowie:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Brown, A. C. F. | Jackson, W. W.
McVey, G. M. | Venable, D. R.
Thuringer, 1st Lt. J. M., hon. discharged.
Moore, 1st Lt. R. A., to Camp Sevier.
MacPhail, Capt. D. T., to Mineola.
Cohen, Capt. L., will report to Neurological Inst., Army Gen. Hosp. No. 1, New York City, for intensive study.
Brown, Capt. J. S., previous orders amended to read Brown, Maj. J. S.
Carter, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Wadsworth for duty.
Bates, 1st Lt. W., to St. Louis, Mo.
Dotterer, 1st Lt. C. B., and Robinhold, 1st Lt. A. M., to Camp Lee.
Gracey, 1st Lt. G. F., to Camp Sevier.

Following to Camp Alfred Vail:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Jones, H. V. | Payne, C.
Kearney, J. V. | West, W. K.

Following to Camp Funston:
CAPTAINS.
Butler, J. C. | Smith, J. H.
Lunn, W. B.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Albright, F. C. | Harris, U. B.
Androp, S. | Henderson, W. F.
Atherton, J. Le R. | Heuzley, C. M.
Baar, J. L. | Houston, S. W.
Baker, G. R. | Jared, V. M.
Baskett, L. W. | Jones, Z. G.
Bond, R. G. | Joseph, W. A.
Boyle, C. B. | Kaczkowski, J. C.
Boyce, S. C. | Kelsey, J. H.
Brown, C. H. | Kouri, M. F.
Coolidge, W. L. | Leonard, W. H.
Cummins, E. W. | Lynch, J. C.
Dehmel, R. W. A. | Metheny, E.
Doherty, W. T. | Moulton, E. V. O.
Durnell, A. | Nelson, N. O.
Egloff, G. E. | Palmer, J. A.
Fore, O. R. | Pemberton, M. O.
Forsythe, S. T. | Snider, R.
Garthen, W. A. | Turner, F. C.
Getelson, J. | Wilson, R. H.
Gill, D. D. | Ferguson, F. H.
Greening, W. F. | Fisher, H. B.
Griffin, T. R. | Goff, W. M.
Hanna, M.

Mizener, 1st Lt. M., to Camp Dodge.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Schaefer, 1st Lt. J. E., to St. Louis.
French, 1st Lt. S. S., to Ft. Oglethorpe.
Starke, 1st Lt. G. G., previous orders revoked; he will proceed to Camp Upton.

**Corps of Eng

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Black silk bag with beads, on Monday morning, Oct. 15, about 10:30, on 5th Av. bus, between 181st St. and Fort George; reward if returned to Apt. 507, 160 Wadsworth Av., or Room 412, 52 Broadway.

LOST.—Heart-shaped sapphire and diamond pin, Saturday afternoon, 36th to 46th, on or near 5th Av.; very liberal reward. Return Cashier, Biltmore Hotel.

LOST—On Subway train, Saturday, a black carrying case containing private papers; reward for return to F. A. Clawson, Apt. 5, 200 West 118th St.

LOST.—On Franklin Turnpike, near Suffern, Sunday evening, black traveling bag containing apparel. W. J. Ryan, 358 West 47th St.

LOST.—Pocketbook containing valuable papers and keys, between Liggett's drug store, Broadway, 101st St., and West End Av. and 101st St.; reward. M 190 Times.

LOST OR STOLEN.
One steel wheel, with tire, size 30x3½, from Flat automobile; liberal reward. Edward Spiegel, 1,579 Broadway.

LOST.—Diamond and platinum stickpin in the vicinity of 102d St. and Broadway; liberal reward if returned to Lerner, 350 West 102d. Apt. 5B.

LOST—Lady's gold open-face watch, diamond-studded fleur de lis back; reward; no questions asked. S. C. Powell, 35 West 31st St.

LOST—Oct. 13, Adams Express book on 2.1th St., between 6th and 8th Avs. Finder please return to S. Altholz & Co., 30-34 West 32d St. Farr. 9054.

LOST—In or near 5th Av. Building, 5th Av. and 23d St., brown Fisher fur collar; reward offered. Return Room 1528, 30 East 42d St.

LOST.—Reward. Black enameled mourning shamrock pin en route to Globe Theatre, afternoon Oct. 12, edged with pearls, small diamond in centre. Telephone 1417 Audubon.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, five single stones, heirloom; liberal reward. S. Manheimer, 2,162 84th St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Riverside Theatre matinee Monday. Black and white handle umbrella, gift from soldier; liberal reward. Morris, 600 W. 115th.

LOST.—Gold fleur de lis set with pearls and diamond centre; suitable reward. A. J. Bimberg, 600 West 150th St.

LOST—Friday, on L. I. R. R. train, brown sleeveless army sweater; reward. Box 377, Great Neck Station, L. I.

LOST—Sunday evening, 103d St., Broadway picture theatre, lady's moleskin neckpiece; reward. 620 West 115th St., Apt. 41.

LOST—Gentleman's watch and chain, initials J. K. on back; reward; no questions. Address J. Kiefer, 1,227 East 39th St., Brklyn.

LOST.—Reward. Lady's tortoise shell comb, Saturday, in German Theatre or taxi from there to Palacio Apt., 61 East 66th.

LOST.—On Sunday evening, between Lakemont and New York, a blue fox neck piece; liberal reward if returned to 31 West 56th.

LOST.—Roll of money in bills; liberal reward. Abrams, 930 West End Av.

Found.

FOUND.—A sum of money; owner may have same by identification. Miss H. A. Erbeck, 22 Manhattan Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—OCT. 15, SMALL WHITE POODLE, FEMALE ANSWERS TO "BABY." LIBERAL REWARD. PLEASE BRING BACK MY PUPPY. MISS HARRISON, 250 WEST 97TH.

LOST.—On or about Oct. 5, German shepherd dog, 14 months old, with collar bearing name "Nancy W. Scott, 31 Westmoreland Av., St. Louis, Mo."; liberal reward. Room 2652, Grand Central.

LOST—Belgian terrier, named Girlie, 69th St., 5th Av., on Friday; reward. L. Schonberg, 1,458 Madison Av.

LOST—German sheep police dog, Saturday; answers to name Rummie; reward. Hotel Astor.

LOST—Dog; $25 reward; Boston bull; name Rex. 832 McLean Av., Yonkers. (Butcher shop.)

LOST.—French bulldog, with harness; reward. 71 Riverside Drive.

LLOYD GEORGE GROWS AS BURDENS PILE UP

Gesture of Deference Gone, Confidence, Freshly Acquired, Buoys Him for New Successes.

LINCOLN AS HIS MODEL

Lifelong Study of Great American Recently Resumed by Premier with Renewed Assiduity.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—A few short weeks ago many had begun to wonder whether the Prime Minister of England had exhausted his inner resources, and his enemies were somewhat gleefully reexamining old leadership material. Meanwhile, Mr. Lloyd George, it now appears, was getting measured for a new suit of political clothes several sizes larger. They have been finished; he has discarded the old suit and put on the new. The fit seems to be an excellent one.

The men who grow are the men who become great in public life. Mr. Lloyd George may be said to have reached the very pinnacle of power and renown, but he is still a statesman in the making. No matter how big he may have been, the emergency is bigger, and, to be equal to it, he must grow, grow, grow. His growth is a series of adventures. With each fresh one he acquires more sureness, with each increase in sureness he goes with a steadier step to a new success. And so the metaphor maker, the half-baked thinker, the immature-minded visionary of a decade ago, grasps with an ever-strengthening hand the helm of world destiny.

It seems only yesterday, as I look back, that I saw him coming and going at the golf club, and the Conservative breed with whom I foregathered over the whiskey and soda on the veranda scorned to turn a head toward the man who even then had put an impudent spoon into the parliamentary dish. He was to them a mountebank and a hypocrite. I recall one mighty argument that turned on the question of the sincerity of a man who, while waxing eloquent on the grievances and sufferings of the poor, was willing always to have the best of everything for himself—a form of argument much invoked by the typical Tory, who takes everything for himself and rounds out his inflation consistency by disdaining any effort or thought for the poor, except in the relation of superior to inferior.

Never Modest as a Promiser.

Even as late as last December, when he became Premier, the average high-life sentiment was skeptical as to his ability to carry on. He was able to form a Government through the unexpected acceptance by the Labor Party of the promises he made them. Their exactions were great, but his promises jumped with them. He never was modest as a promiser. But, as on other things, Lloyd George had prescience as to what Labor was prepared to do to help on the war and the new concessions that public opinion would permit in return therefor. His Premiership had the distinct weakness of owing its existence and maintenance to an unsympathetic and unfriendly element in the House of Commons.

Mr. Lloyd George was conducting the greatest war in history by methods of ruthlessness and without the support of a proper parliamentary majority. Moreover, the party by whose sufferance he retained office was subject to violent internal disturbance, and, even if Ke leaders should be held in cohesion by conciliation and conviction, the masses which they represented might at any moment yield to an uninformed and perverse impulse and withdraw support from their own leaders. For be it remembered that these latter were labor men before they were legislators, and the strings that pulled them were held within the secret precincts of organized labor.

At this stage of Mr. Lloyd George's progress from Demagogy to Statesmanship, thanks partly to his shrewd tact and partly to the good record that he had made in war conditions, first as Chancellor of the Exchequer and second as Minister of Munitions, there rallied to his support a majority of the Tory Party. People of that ilk may be lacking in imagination, their patriotism may be tinctured by self-interest or self-importance, but they are a good crew to have behind you. They generate a comfortable warmth, their manners are good, and they stick. Their support put backbone into the Lloyd George movement. For his Government was then hardly to be regarded as a consummation, it was rather an experiment.

For their confidence, Lloyd George made them a handsome return in kind. Earl Curzon, leader of the Lords; Bonar Law, leader of the Commons; Mr. Balfour, Sir Edward Carson, and Lord Derby are five of the more prominent Conservatives who share the responsibilities of Government. Thus it was that the Tories on one side and Labor on the other joined hands and made a saddle upon which Lloyd George was carried to the heights of secure power.

Making Hay Every Hour.

The Liberals were always looking about, but the more they looked the less they saw. There was no place for them to go. When Asquith fell, they were sure that the country was lost unless he came back soon to power. Out of power and not charged with the responsibility for action and results, he was a tremendous asset to the Liberal Party. He has the gifts, without the defects, of pointed and eloquent speech. No man, not even the Premier, can present the heart of the matter with greater happiness or clarity. But he was out, while his rival was in. And the Premier was making hay while the sun shone. Every day, every hour, he was going over the heads of parties and their leaders to the sovereign people of Britain. Little by little he established the direct relation firmly, until at last his unfailing sense of public thought and feeling told him that when the proper moment came he could strike from his hands the shackles of party control and make them his slaves who had been his masters—the leaders of the several parties in Parliament.

I hazard the guess, and not without some little foundation for it, that during this formatory period Mr. George has taken Abraham Lincoln for his model. There is a parallel in a large way between the two experiences and the two wars. I know that always Mr. George has ranked Lincoln almost first among English-speaking statesmen of all time. And I know that the life-long reading and study of Lincoln by the Premier have within a few months been resumed with fresh assiduity. In the course of his eight months administration there has cropped out a constant analogy of policy. For example: Mr. George's ignoring of all previous personal associations, his obliteration of every line of social caste and political party and his insistent search everywhere for ability and fitness recall the noble sacrifices of self made by the martyred President in his yearning to gain the best service for his imperiled country.

The English Premier was not called on to endure alone and in silence the misunderstanding that was Lincoln's reward for self-sacrifice, but he has had a terrible load to carry, and he has carried it cheerily and bravely. There has never been a trace of melancholy in the Prime Minister's life. He is not sensitive. He has had more of the fourth and tumble of politics than Mr. Lincoln had. He has less of the meditative side. He is a "scrapper" and a practical politician. He used to fight for everything he got. In the last year or two he has been learning to rely more for his results on the play of great forces. But it was good for him that he got his training lifting dead weights. His early experiences and hard knocks gave him toughness and made him dangerous in a scrimmage, but also they prevented his acquiring for his armory that serene confidence without which absolute mastery in action can be only in the nature of a fluke.

When Fear Changed to Confidence.

And that is the Premier's new weapon. He has gained his own confidence in full measure and has been using it like a master these last few weeks. At first his every act was introduced by a gesture of deference in this or that direction. It seemed to me that I was able to discern the precise week-end when fear ceased to exist as an element in the Premier's policy.

It was on the occasion a few weeks ago of the marshaling of all the hostile forces of the press and the House of Commons. A formidable array it was. The Premier must have had private information in advance of others that he had the enemy beaten. He made a speech at Queen's Hall on a Saturday, and went off to Paris on a Sunday, leaving many of his friends dubious about the result of a vote in the House of Commons on the Monday, which, if adverse, would have sent the Government to the country in a general election. It was an opportunity for all those who were disaffected from various causes, including Winston Churchill's appointment, the Mesopotamia exposé, and Lord Hardinge's retention, the choice of Mr. Montagu for a Cabinet position, (recalling impleasant matters of the past,) the air raids, the Irish question, Lord Northcliffe, and all and sundry matters, to move on Lloyd George behind a masked battery. This latter was the labor fight to increase the minimum pay for laborers in the Agricultural bill from twenty-five to thirty shillings a week.

What happened is history. The great vote of confidence which this fight resulted in undoubtedly emboldened the Premier to strike for complete emancipation from labor dictation when Mr. Henderson made the opportunity a few weeks later. Mr. George showed in that affair the quickness of action and thorough preparedness that go with deliberate planning. He won, and he is free. He is in the saddle and on a horse bridle-wise to him and not tricky to secret signs from the labor hostler.

The Premier has apparently lost little in the ranks of labor, while his gain by his audacity has been immense in other directions. Only that portion of labor capable of sacrificing the narrow interest for the broader one of country has been sincerely friendly, and that portion he still holds. Almost every other element, except the spoils-hunting among the Liberals, is marshaled in support of the Government. England today shows a more solid front than at any previous time. Lloyd George's well-aimed blows have backed his enemies off the boards, and those who are against him now are down-and-outers and tainted with treasonable pacifism.

With all the fine development to which reference has been made there is still a certain narrowness about Lloyd George. In a limited number of things he thinks in terms of politics. He has defied parliamentary enemies, outschemed and outfought them. But, as I read him, he is still an opportunist. He wouldn't go against the popular mood, however uninformed and misled. He keeps his ear rather close to the ground.

I was discussing Mr. George and his services to his country and humanity at an officers' mess at the American Field Headquarters recently. The talk was in regard to a policy of absolute and public frankness about sinkings by the U-boat. An army doctor, evidently sharp on psychology, spoke in effect as follows:

"The present policy of soft-pedaling on submarine news is precisely the reverse of what is good for us and bad for Germany. We ought to put it out at its blackest. Fill Germany full of optimistic 'dope.' Let her get good and drunk on it. Then will come the inevitable disappointment. After that there will be a recovery. Give the optimistic stuff again. Get them up as high as possible. Then will come a fall. Keep it going on these lines, and Germany will crack. There is no fortitude that can withstand that process. On the other side, our looking at the facts squarely will give us an intelligent and reasoned courage and stimulate our effort. Mark my words, the war will be won by those with strength enough to face the truth at every stage and lost by those who deceive themselves with ill-founded optimism."

MATTHEW HALE NEAR DEATH

Massachusetts Candidate for Lieut. Governor in an Auto Accident.

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 15.—Matthew Hale of Boston, Prohibition candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and a prominent Progressive, had a narrow escape from death or serious injury tonight when an automobile in which he was proceeding, with three companions to Abington to speak at a Democratic rally, plunged over a thirty-foot embankment, at the foot of which lay Whitman's Pond.

The car's plunge was checked by a tree just over the brow of the bank, and Hal and Francis X. Tirrell of Boston, together with a man whose name was not learned, were thrown out, escaping with painful, but not serious, bruises.

It is believed the accident was caused by the car skidding on the slippery road.

False Fire Alarm for Harriman Bank

Some one seeing smoke issuing from a grating at the Harriman Bank, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, summoned the firemen, who found that a piston rod had been blown from the engine, but there was no fire. Crowds blocked traffic for twenty minutes.

New Closed Bodies

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

A Seven-passenger four-door Goodman Convertible Body, painted and upholstered, built for a 48 Pierce-Arrow chassis, also a similar body, painted and upholsterered, built for a 34 Marmon chassis. Bodies can be seen in our selasroom. Prices exceptionally low on these two bodies.

GOODMAN AUTO BODY COMPANY, INC.
1737 Broadway,
Corner 55th Street.

Try A 50 Cent Box O' Ten
IN-B-TWEENS
TO-DAY

For Sale Everywhere

Sold Nowhere Else
James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N.Y.
(Near Warren St.)
Mail Orders Filled

Bunion Comfort

A bunion cannot be ignored. But it can be forgotten if the proper footwear is chosen.

The finest cuts of soft, seasoned leather are used in the Coward Bunion Shoe. At the point where the bunion comes a pocket is shaped in the leather to accommodate the tender joint. So skillfully is this done that the bunion is inconspicuous and the shoe appears to be practically normal in shape. This is true except in cases of extreme enlargement.

Made for men and women, in sizes to fit all bunions, or to order if desired.

The Coward Shoe

Russian Sables
Silver Fox
Imported Models
Coats and Wraps

Revillon Frères
5th Avenue at 53d Street

FIDELITY BONDS
American Surety Co.
of New York. (Founded 1884.)
Home Office, 100 Broadway.

If Your "Post" Is a New York Office

The trimly dressed soldiers we see everywhere have set a high standard of personal appearance for all of us.

Can you afford to have your soldier brother, cousin or son look better groomed than you?

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

for civilians are as well fitting and as skillfully tailored as the uniforms and overcoats they make for army officers.

In justice to yourself come in to-day while you can still buy these wonderful clothes at $20, $22.50, $25, $28 and $30.

Suits $20 *to* $50—*Overcoats* $20 *to* $85.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 W. 125th
Third Ave., cor. 122d
Open Evenings

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Victory

For the 12th Consecutive Year

In open competition at the Annual Business Show, New York, Oct. 15, 1917, the Underwood is again awarded the International Typewriter Trophy Cup for 1918.

Operator and World's Champion Typist for 1918.

Margaret B. Owen

Rate 143 Accurate words per minute for one hour.

UNDERWOOD

SUPREME IN SPEED — ACCURACY — DURABILITY

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; light north to northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,816. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BILLION IN BONDS SOLD, BUT DRIVE MUST GO FASTER

$400,000,000 Daily Quota Is Needed to Reach Maximum, Officials Estimate.

CAMPAIGN GAINS HEADWAY

Record Day in This District Boosts Total Sales to $413,000,000.

STILL NEED $1,087,000,000

Guaranty Trust Takes $15,893,850 and Mechanics and Metals Bank $5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—With fourteen working days gone and only ten more to come, Liberty bond sales were believed by Treasury officials tonight to have just touched the $1,000,000,000 mark, a result which has led them to wonder if the $5,000,000,000 hoped for can be attained in the final days of the campaign.

"Committees in almost every part of the country still wire encouragingly that they can make their maximum totals," says a Treasury Department statement. "Possibly they can, but either they are concealing their actual sales—which is not believed to be the case—or there must be a most unexpected spurt in the offing.

"Certainly there is little about the sales thus far to warrant great confidence that the $5,000,000,000 mark will be reached."

Official figures, representing actual sales, reported tonight to the Treasury Department as of the close of business yesterday, place the total at $[illegible],500,850, or little more than half the $1,000,000,000 believed to have been subscribed. These figures do not include the result of the two-day canvass made by 60,000 workers in the Minneapolis district, and place the amounts in other districts far below the sums reported unofficially. The totals follow:

Boston	$[illegible],000,000
Chicago	60,195,000
New York	[illegible],000,000
St. Louis	9,561,500
Philadelphia	[illegible],000,000
Kansas City	2,055,700
Cleveland	[illegible],000,000
Dallas	4,550,500
Richmond	[illegible],000,000
San Francisco	31,554,950
Atlanta	[illegible],000,000
Minneapolis	[illegible],000,000

$400,000,000 Daily Needed.

Granting the most reasonable allowance for unreported sales," the Treasury's statement continues, "the situation is not encouraging. Every day since the beginning of the drive, Oct. 1, the daily quota necessary to achieving the desired total of $5,000,000,000 by Oct. 27, the last day of the sale, has grown larger until tonight it reaches, in all probability, the enormous figure of $400,000,000. At the outset of the sale a daily average of slightly less than $210,000,000 would have made the maximum total possible.

"The greatest discrepancies between the official and latest unofficial reports occur in the New York, Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Kansas City districts. Late reports from New York and Boston today show their totals to be $413,000,000 and above $80,000,000, respectively. Cleveland has more than $75,000,000, Philadelphia more than $80,000,000, and while no figures for the entire Kansas City district are available, it is known that Omaha alone has subscribed about $10,000,000.

"Similar discrepancies doubtless exist in other districts, but few think they are so great as to indicate an actual approach to even the minimum quota for the country, $3,000,000,000, by the close of the drive.

"The brightest spot in the campaign today appeared to be in the Northwestern States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, where the sales forces began work for the first time yesterday. Orders soon will be in effect in all those States for the removal of State funds from banks not giving their hearty co-operation to the sale. It was officially reported tonight. Indications are, however, that enforcement of this order will be unnecessary, as the banks are rallying, along with most of the people, to unqualified support of the loan.

"Army sales continued to increase tonight until the boys in khaki had bought more than $25,000,000 in bonds. Competition among Southern camps for top honors is particularly keen. Speakers throughout the country are using the example of the soldiers, who are willing to sacrifice both their lives and their dollars for the cause.

Army Drive Encouraging.

"It is confidently predicted by persons in close touch with the army subscription situation that the total will run well above $100,000,000 before the drive closes."

Statements urging the people of the country to subscribe now were issued today by Secretary Houston and Samuel Gompers.

"Every man, woman, or child who wishes to feel he has had a part in bringing about the wider liberty which is coming to the world through the war we are fighting," Mr. Gompers said, "can be assured he is contributing directly by buying a bond. An investment in one of the bonds is an investment in liberty with a sure return on the money invested.

"Every citizen of this free country ought to contribute in accord with his ability. Patriotism consists in doing or giving that which is necessary to maintain the principles of our country.

Continued on Page 4.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

Kaiser in Constantinople; Gets an Imposing Welcome

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The German Emperor arrived at Constantinople today, according to a Reuter dispatch received by way of Amsterdam. He was met at the station by the Sultan, the Imperial Princes, the Grand Vizier, Ministers, Senators, Deputies and other prominent personages, including the German Admiral von Koch.

The Emperor's reception was imposing, Turkish girls offering flowers. He drove with the Sultan and Enver Pasha, Minister of War, to the Yildiz Kiosk, where he reviewed the guard of honor.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch says that after a two days' visit to Constantinople, the Emperor will inspect the defenses in the Dardanelles.

SOLDIER HAZED; OFFICER ACCUSED

Capt. Sullivan Said to Have Led Four Non-Coms in Mud-Bathing Gottschalk.

CAMP WADSWORTH AROUSED

Official Report Supports Charges —Sullivan Once Accused of Trying to Bar Out Jews.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 16.—According to a report now in the possession of Colonel George A. Wingate, Commander of the Second Field Artillery, Captain Howard E. Sullivan, Battery D of the Bronx, is accused of having directed four noncommissioned officers, who on Saturday night took Private Otto Gottschalk from his tent, stripped him, threw him into a ditch of black muck, forced him to drink filthy water, and then beat him with sticks till welts were raised.

An investigation which Major Wilbur Wright undertook by order of Colonel Wingate has been embodied in the report, which, Colonel Wingate says, bears out Gottschalk's version of the affair. The Colonel's recommendations in regard to Captain Sullivan will be submitted to Brig. Gen. Phillips, commanding the camp, tomorrow.

According to the story told by Gottschalk, he violated one of the camp's sanitary rules Friday evening. Apparently, he said, the violation came to the ears of his Captain, for the night following Sunday, with the four noncoms, appeared before the squad tent containing Gottschalk and eight others.

"That fellow needs to be punished, Gottschalk quotes Captain Sullivan as saying to the noncoms, indicating the offending private. The four sub-officers, the private continued, then entered the tent and forced him to dress. Pushing him before them, with Captain Sullivan bringing up the rear, they led him to a broad ditch running back of the Second's mess halls. This trench contained black mire, with a discolored scream running through it, the water being used in washing mess kits.

On the bank of the ditch, Gottschalk said, his captors undressed him, and then, knocking his feet from under him, sent him full into the muck. Jumping down, the private charges, the four noncoms rubbed the mud all over him, grinding it in, and then pushed his face into the polluted water and forced him to drink.

After this, Gottschalk stated, they yanked him back to the brink of the ditch, and, with the Captain witnessing the whole procedure, hustled him down to the shower bath building. There he was shoved under a shower, and when most of the black mud had been washed away, Gottschalk said, his tormentors vigorously brushed the rest of it off with brushes that gave him great pain.

The man said that this was followed by his being led back of the shower bath building and, without a stitch to protect him from the blows, he charges, he was beaten with sticks. The private's story, the report of the investigating Major, and a statement made by a divisional staff officer, based on his official knowledge of the matter, agree that Captain Sullivan witnessed the beating and made no effort to halt it.

Captain Sullivan tonight declined to discuss the matter.

Because of military regulations the attitude of other officers could not be obtained. The enlisted men, however, were outspoken in condemnation of the hazing of Gottschalk. It was said that Captain Sullivan in civil life is a customs inspector at the Port of New York.

Sullivan in Trouble Before.

The Kehillah, acting on the complaint of Max J. Klein of 449 Union Avenue, the Bronx, took action through Maurice Simmons, Chairman of the Committee for the Protection of the Good Name of Immigrant Peoples, last May to combat what was claimed to be discrimination against Jewish soldiers by the National Guard. Klein in his complaint stated that he went to the recruiting offices of the Second Field Artillery, at 166th Street and Franklin Avenue, and applied for enlistment, and was rejected by Captain H. E. Sullivan, then in command of Battery D. He said that Captain Sullivan, who was a Government employe at the time, subsequently admitted to him that he was prejudiced against him because he was a Jew.

In his affidavit, which Mr. Simmons submitted to Governor Whitman, Klein stated that when he went to the armory of the Second Field Artillery to enlist, he was escorted to a room where recruits were being examined. There were more than a score of men in the room, he added, of whom twelve were Jews. All of the Jews, he said, were informed that there were no vacancies. Subsequently, he continued, he learned that the regiment was far short of its required strength.

When the matter was brought to the attention of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan he ordered an investigation and said he proposed to leave nothing undone to rid the Guard of any anti-Semitic feeling. The officers of the Second Artillery denied that they approved of any discrimination against Jews. The matter was finally adjusted, and Klein became a member of the regiment.

On Jan. 26 last Captain Wilbur T. Wright and Lieutenant Frank A. Spencer of the Second Field Artillery were placed on trial before an army court-martial, which met at Fort Totten, charged with having ordered five members of their command lashed "spread-eagle fashion" to the wheels of gun carriages. The five men were lashed to the gun carriages on the main drill floor in plain view of scores of spectators in the gallery. The punishment was inflicted for alleged violation of regulations. Wright and Spencer were acquitted by the court-martial, five of the nine members of which were National Guard officers.

VENUS PENCILS
No work VENUS PENCILS cannot do.—Advt.

MAYOR SAYS HYLAN GOT GOSLIN CASH DURING CAMPAIGN

Quotes Swindler's Affidavit and Offers Record of Checks as Proof of Charge.

PUTS THE TOTAL AT $950

Offers Letter Signed "J. F. Hylan" Thanking Goslin for "Interest in My Behalf."

NEW QUESTION FOR MURPHY

Mitchel Wants to Know If He Held Club for Hylan as He Did for Sulzer.

Mayor Mitchel, continuing his attacks on Judge John F. Hylan, his Tammany opponent, addressed more questions to Charles F. Murphy yesterday regarding Judge Hylan's past, based upon the disclosures being published in the New York World. The Mayor declared that the efforts of Mr. Murphy and William R. Hearst to keep the public in the dark concerning Judge Hylan's record and his capabilities have "proved fruitless," and that "the paper walls which Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy have tried to build around their candidate" are tottering. The Mayor's statement follows:

"Last night, in his denial which did not deny, Judge Hylan nervously protested that the exposure of his past was an attempt to distract attention from the issues of the campaign.

"I say to him and to his masters that John F. Hylan's fitness to handle $300,000,000 a year of public money is a present, pertinent and vital issue.

"It is charged, and Judge Hylan admits, that he sued the company which he himself organized for $5,923 for legal services.

"It is charged, and Judge Hylan admits, that this suit was brought in the name of a dummy, a clerk in Hylan's law office.

"It is charged, and Judge Hylan admits, that judgment in this suit was secured by default, although Hylan was Director, Secretary and attorney for the company.

Brings In Goslin.

"It is charged, and Judge Hylan cannot deny, that after the company, thus imperilled, has been thrown into the hands of a receiver, Judge Hylan's judgment was assigned on Aug. 8, 1908, to Alfred R. Goslin, a notorious swindler, who had served terms in prison for forgery and conspiracy.

"It is charged, and Judge Hylan cannot deny, that to this notorious swindler was entrusted the reorganization of the company in which Judge Hylan previously sold stock.

"In spite of these facts, it now appears that in a suit involving John F. Hylan's judgments against the company, John F. Hylan swore, in an affidavit made in September, 1908:

"'I was in nowise a party to the recovery of said judgments, nor in any way concerned therein, nor with respect to any of the several assignments thereof or other proceedings connected therewith.'

"Was Judge Hylan in nowise concerned in the recovery of this judgment, when, on the one hand, he assigned his claim to a clerk in his own law office, and prosecuted the suit for this dummy, and, on the other hand as Secretary, Director, and attorney for the company itself, failed to put in any answer to this suit?

"To prove that Judge Hylan committed perjury in making this affidavit it would be necessary not only to show that he had knowledge, at the time of making this affidavit, that the statement he made was false, but that it was material to the matter before the court. The facts, however, speak for themselves.

"Twisting and turning to escape from the damning array of evidence produced against him, Judge Hylan declared last night that he had never seen Goslin in his life.

"It is not important whether Judge Hylan ever held direct oral communication with this forger and swindler. That is a minor detail. The question in which the public is interested is whether Judge Hylan ever had dealings in a business way with this man whose life, in jail and out of jail, was to prey upon the public.

"On Jan. 15, 1907, in litigation involving Hylan's claim against the Black Diamond Company, Alfred R. Goslin swore, in an affidavit, referring to Hylan and to Charles R. Turner, Hylan's associate in the Black Diamond deal:

Tells of Campaign Fund.

"'That thereupon deponent agreed that if the three judgments mentioned would be assigned to him he would pay Turner for Hylan's campaign expenses $1,000 in cash and loan said Hylan $1,000 additional for these campaign expenses. * * *

"'That in these different negotiations said Hylan and Turner called upon deponent a large number of times. That Hylan personally handed to said Goslin the assignments of these judgments.'

"The uncorroborated word of a forging swindler is not worth much. If this affidavit stood alone, Judge Hylan's denial might be believed. But the public does not need to depend solely upon Goslin's word, because there is in existence the following documentary proof, with Judge Hylan's name attached:

"'1. A check for $500, dated Oct. 9, 1905, drawn by Anna Irene Magher, Goslin's stenographer, to the order of John F. Hylan, and cashed by Hylan.

"'2. A check for $250, dated Oct. 17, 1905, drawn by Anna Irene Magher to

Continued on Page 3.

"INDIAN SUMMER—Nature's warm appeal to you—" see top of Page 18.—Advt.

"Drink Sun-Ray Water
Purest Water in the World."—Advt.

More Than 100,000 of Our Men Now Overseas and Not a Soldier Was Lost on the Journey

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Through William Mather Lewis, its Executive Secretary, the National Committee of Patriotic Societies today issued an appeal to loyal citizens everywhere to "demand proof" of doubtful assertions concerning war matters in an effort to trace all injurious statements to their source. The committee's appeal grows out of the fact that there has been widespread circulation of stories for a long time to the effect that American transports have been sunk.

No transports have been sunk, and, despite the fact that more than 100,000 American officers and soldiers have now been safely convoyed to France by naval vessels, the official record shows so far that not one soldier has been lost in this work of oversea transportation of a great army.

"The false reports being cried throughout the country, to which the National Committee of Patriotic Societies calls attention, are believed by Government officials to be for the most part the result of the work of German agents, although in some instances they may be set down to malicious mischief. An effort is being made to trace these reports, and it was to aid this that the committee today issued its appeal as follows:

"The National Committee of Patriotic Societies, which is now carrying on a campaign to combat seditious propaganda, particularly that which finds circulation through conversation, is getting interesting reports from its local chairmen throughout the country.

"In numerous towns in the Middle West the story is being quietly passed around that several transports filled with troops have been sunk. According to this highly colored tale, a distressed parent who had not heard from his son for several weeks finally appealed to Secretary Daniels and was told: 'Your son and a thousand other soldiers are at the bottom of the ocean.'

"The National Committee showed these reports to Mr. Daniels, who promptly settled the whole matter by saying: 'I could not have made any such statement because there are no American soldiers at the bottom of the ocean.'

"The National Committee, realizing that these stories are a great detriment to the American cause, are calling upon loyal citizens everywhere to demand proof of doubtful assertions concerning the war matters wherever they hear them, and to trace all injurious statements to their source."

RUSSIANS SINK 2 TORPEDO BOATS

Damage Two Others in Battle North of Oesel—One Russian Vessel Lost.

GERMAN FLEET RETREATS

But Kaiser's Troops Take 3,400 Men and Isolate Defenders of Oesel.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16.—The Russian torpedo fleet defending Soela Sound, north of Oesel Island, which the Germans are overrunning in their attempt to take possession of the Gulf of Riga, has won a distinct success. The official statement today says that in an engagement there on Sunday two German torpedo boats were sunk and two others were damaged, one Russian torpedo boat being sunk in the fight.

More than a dozen German torpedo boats had forced their way into the sound, supported by a battleship, when they were attacked by the Russians. After a sharp action the German squadron retreated.

The Russian vessel sunk was the Grom, of 1,100 tons and 34 knots speed, built in 1914-15. Her complement was 93 men, most of whom were saved.

German troops continue to extend their gains on Oesel Island, having received reinforcements. They instituted an offensive against the Svorb Peninsula, the southwestern part of the island, with the object of capturing the Russian batteries at Cerel. These batteries cover the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

Large German Squadron Engaged.

The War Office statement reads:

In the Baltic Sunday at 4 o'clock P. M. our patrol squadron off Soela Sound, consisting of four torpedo boats and two gunboats, was shelled by a German dreadnought. The torpedo boat Grom was severely damaged.

Following this, twelve, and afterward more, German torpedo boats of the newest type forced their way through into Soela Sound under cover of the German battleship. Our patrol squadron accepted battle. The gunboat Khrabry was struck twice and the torpedo boat Grom was under a violent fire. Other torpedo boats covered them energetically, engaging the enemy.

The enemy's fire was principally directed on the Khrabry and Grom. All the guns of the latter vessel were put out of action. She was also set on fire and a big wave cut the hawsers with which the Khrabry was towing her. The Khrabry again approached the Grom and once more endeavored to take her in tow, but without success, and the Grom sank. A majority of her crew were saved by the Khrabry.

Simultaneously one of the enemy torpedo boats was sunk by the fire of the Khrabry. Others of our warships then appearing on the scene, the enemy turned back. The rest of our warships were only slightly damaged.

The commander of our fleet testifies to the good firing and the stubborn spirit of the crews of our gunboats and torpedo boats, especially the gunboats Khrabry and Khivenwz, and the torpedo boats Zabiaka, Pobyedietel and Konstantin, which stood the brunt of the fighting against superior enemy forces.

Eye witnesses report the sinking of two enemy torpedo boats and the damaging of two others.

On the Island of Oesel the enemy is developing his success and reinforcing himself. We have received reports that the enemy is directing his offensive against the Svorb Peninsula with the purpose of capturing our batteries at Cerel, which are covering the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

Warning Unheeded, Says Admiral.

The landing of the Germans on Oesel could have been averted only by risking battle under unfavorable circumstances which might have resulted in the opening of the Gulf of Finland to the enemy, Admiral Verderevski, Minister of Marine, said today. "The blow is a hard one to Russia, but the Russian fleet apparently was in no position to hinder the Germans.

"Since March," the Admiral said, "I have drawn attention several times to the possibility of such a blow, and I also discussed the situation with Premier Kerensky, but no one paid attention to the Government's warning. Although we are at war, our political differences have been given first place in the minds of the people. The Germans take this into account, and events show that they have been able to take full advantage of it."

German naval power is four times greater than that of Russia, the Admiral continued. The naval force in the Gulf of Riga, he said, did everything possible to prevent a landing of the Germans, and would continue to carry out all orders of the Minister of Marine. The Minister of Marine sees no im-

Continued on Page 2.

The Grenadier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va., ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

GERMAN BANK MEN IN CUSTODY HERE

Taken by Secret Service as Dangerous Enemy Aliens and Interned at Ellis Island.

IN LONDON WHEN WAR BEGAN

One Prisoner, Baron George von Seebeck, Son of German Army Corps Commander.

Secret Service agents, acting under instructions from the Navy Department, arrested two German bankers yesterday. One was George von Seebeck, said to be Baron von Seebeck, whose father, General Baron von Seebeck, commanded the Tenth German Army Corps at the outbreak of the war, and the other Fritz Kuhn, who is the son of one of the best known bankers in Mannheim, Germany.

Seebeck came to this country in August, 1914, having fled from England to escape internment as an enemy alien. Both he and Kuhn held important positions in the London branch of the Deutsche Bank at the beginning of the war. In New York they were for a time employed by the Guaranty Trust Company, but were discharged, because of their German allegiance, several months ago.

Kuhn is a cousin of Mrs. Irving Lehman, wife of Supreme Court Justice Lehman. Justice Lehman said yesterday that Kuhn and von Seebeck made their home in Port Chester, and that so far as he knew both had observed the war regulations promulgated by President Wilson.

Baron George von Seebeck arrived in New York on the Cunarder Campania on Aug. 22, 1914. His father was then exercising an important command on the west front, while a brother was an officer with the Third German Corps at Liége. In England the young man is said to have moved in the highest social circles. He was at the German Embassy in London when word came that England had declared war on the side of France. He realized that he would be interned if he remained in England, and a few days later booked for the United States as "Mr. Seebeck." He was accompanied by Count Minotti, an Italian nobleman.

The German "Who's Who" says that General Baron August W. J. von Seebeck was, prior to the outbreak of war, one of the infantry chiefs of the German Army. He is a former member of the Imperial General Staff, and comes from a family of distinguished German soldiers. For years he is said to have been one of the Kaiser's most trusted friends.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, when asked about the case said that the arrest had not been made at the instance of the Department of Justice, and added that he had not been informed as to the details of the affair. Because both Kuhn and von Seebeck were at one time in the employ of the Deutsche Bank, it was suggested that that connection may have been the reason for the Government's action. The revelations in the Bolo Pacha case proved that the Deutsche Bank was the financial connecting link between Ambassador Bernstorff and Bolo.

All of Bernstorff's plot payments which figured in the Bolo case were made by Hugo Schmidt, the New York agent of the Deutsche Bank, who in each instance acted on instructions from the Berlin Foreign Office. These payments, according to the sworn admission of Schmidt, totaled in one year nearly $2,000,000. Schmidt has not been interned and is still at liberty.

Adolph Pavenstedt was even closer to Bernstorff than was Schmidt. Pavenstedt was the man in whom Bernstorff confided regarding the proposed French plot, and Pavenstedt has admitted that he was the go-between for Bernstorff and Bolo. Pavenstedt makes his home at a prominent New York hotel.

Late yesterday afternoon agents of the Department of Justice took into custody three Germans, whose names were given out as Ernest Gruesbach, Karl F. G. Pagenkop, and Georg Fuchs. The men were arrested in the waterfront zone, which is barred to all enemy aliens under the regulations promulgated by President Wilson. No details were given out by the Department of Justice agents. The three men were taken to the Ellis Island internment camp.

It was said yesterday that the prison buildings on Ellis Island are rapidly filling up and it is expected that a large number of Germans, now held on the island, will be ordered to prison camps

Continued on Page 3.

Everybody today is Pro-Patria. With Antony it was Cleopatria—LYRIC THEATRE.—Advt.

SWEDISH ENVOY ASKS AID TO GET HIS SEIZED MAIL

State Department Consents to Cable to Stockholm Reporting British Seizure.

MESSAGE IS SENT IN CODE

Incident May Result in Diplomatic Clash Between Stockholm and London.

SUSPECT UNNEUTRAL WORK

British Insist Only on Knowing That Pouches Contain No Enemy Communications.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—At the request of the Swedish Minister, W. A. F. Ekengren, the State Department has undertaken to transmit to Stockholm in the Swedish code a message in which the Minister urges his Government to take steps to obtain the release of three pouches and two boxes of official mail which are held by the British Embassy here.

The seizure of these pouches, reported to contain statistical data and instructions for use by the Swedish Mission in this country, is developing into an important issue between Sweden and Great Britain. The pouches were seized at Halifax and sent to the British Embassy at Washington. The British Government had reason to suspect their contents, and has offered to permit them to be opened in the presence of British and Swedish diplomats or of Swedish and American representatives. This proposal was rejected by the Swedish Minister, who has sought to get into communication with his Government through the medium of the American State Department. If his message is delivered, it is expected that the status of the mail will become the basis for a lively exchange of notes between the British and Swedish Governments.

It is the contention of the British Government that this case is substantially similar to that of the Swedish diplomatic box that was shipped from Washington on the same steamer on which von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, returned to Europe. The seals on that box were broken, and for a while it was out of the possession of the courier accompanying the box. This led to the suspicion that he box had been tampered with. It was taken from the Bernstorff party at Halifax and ultimately sent to London. In the present case it is being contended, it is understood, that Sweden forfeited diplomatic immunity for any of its diplomatic communications when it was disclosed that messages like that sent by Count von Luxburg from Buenos Aires, had been sent under the cloak of Swedish diplomatic immunity.

Sweden Under Suspicion.

So far as the British Government is concerned, it is understood that the Swedish Government is not yet regarded as having purged itself from that violation of the trust and confidence which Great Britain and other nations had reposed in the Swedish diplomatic service. At the time the pouches and boxes were shipped from Stockholm to Washington the Luxburg revelations had not been made, and the Swedish Government was not aware that the British and American governments knew of the abuse of confidence that had been practiced in the Luxburg case.

Mr. Ekengren informed the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, that the contents of the three pouches and two boxes are all legitimate, but the Ambassador, acting for his Government, demanded a guarantee that they contained nothing of an unneutral character. This guarantee was offered by the Minister. But the Ambassador replied that it would have to come from the Swedish Government. The Swedish Minister has not yet seen the contents of the pouches and boxes.

The Ambassador also informed Mr. Ekengren that he had cabled to his Government at London for further instructions, but the Swedish Legation has not been informed of any response from the British Foreign Office. It was assumed today that in his telegram to Stockholm the Swedish Minister is asking the Swedish Foreign Office to furnish the guarantee.

Sweden, it was explained today, can only communicate with her diplomatic representatives in the United States by mail, and even this mode is so restricted as to make possible the dispatch and receipt of correspondence possible only once in every three months. The reason is that there is only one steamer plying between Scandinavian and American ports available for the transmission of diplomatic pouches, this vessel sometimes, but very seldom, making the return trip in two months. To protect the correspondence thus dispatched it is necessary to send it by courier, and there is a limit to the number of couriers available, inasmuch as only persons of diplomatic status are immune of interference by the belligerents.

May Contain Food Data.

Several months ago, Herbert C. Hoover, Food Controller, sent to the Swedish representatives here a series of questions regarding the economic situation in Sweden, supplies on hand, &c. The information was not obtainable in Washington, and the document was transmitted to Stockholm by courier. In Stockholm the information was gathered and together with other

Continued on Page 3.

Would Cleopatra have been mistress of the World Today?—LYRIC THEATRE will give you the answer.—Advt.

Reports Germany Will Stop Sending Material via Holland

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—The Zutphen Courant says that Germany has informed Holland that she will cease the transportation of sand and gravel by way of Holland if Great Britain forces Holland to make such a demand of Germany.

The British Government recently cut off commercial cable communications from Holland on the ground that gravel, sand, and scrap iron were being transported through Holland from Germany to Belgium. The Netherlands Government in reply said that such transit would be stopped only when the British Government showed that the materials were being used for war purposes.

TEUTONIC ALLIES CLASH ON PEACE

Czernin Breaks Negotiations with Michaelis Owing to Vagueness on Terms.

DEMANDS FRANK POLICY

Rebuffs by Allies, Vienna Papers Say, May Cause Revision of Central Powers' Aims.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Deutsche Tageszeitung of Berlin, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam, says that Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, recently requested the German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, to state Germany's peace terms, urging that Germany make concessions in the west. Count Czernin received a vague reply, whereupon he stated that he could no longer negotiate with Dr. Michaelis, as the Chancellor made vague statements when clearness and frankness were imperatively necessary.

These statements of the Tageszeitung are not denied, the dispatch says, and have made a great sensation, being particularly illustrative of the fervent desire for peace on the part of Austria.

Another Amsterdam dispatch says that several Vienna papers express the opinion that the recent statements of Lloyd George, Asquith, and Ribot will cause a cessation of any peace action on the part of the Central Powers. The papers say that by refusing the peace proposals of the Central Powers, those circumstances have arisen which Count Czernin has mentioned as justifying a revision of the Central Powers' war aims.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16.—No steps in the Ministerial crisis and no action on the resignation of Admiral von Capelle, the Minister of Marine, are expected by the German newspapers until Emperor William returns to Berlin from his Balkan trip. Chancellor Michaelis meanwhile has left the capital to study conditions in the occupied districts of Russia, as if nothing were more remote from his mind than the thought of retirement.

Demand for the dismissal of Chancellor Michaelis was the leading theme at the opening session of the Socialist Convention at Würzburg, Bavaria, Sunday, at which Philip Scheidemann, the majority Socialist leader in the Reichstag, was a speaker. Friedrich Ebert, President of the Socialist Party, assailed those members of the party who attempted to prolong the war. He said that the advocates of the so-called German peace were working in their own pecuniary interest and not for the Fatherland.

Herr Scheidemann said that the war profiteers were investing millions of marks in the German press, which accounted for the increasing number of newspapers attacking the advocates of a moderate peace.

The convention was far less imposing in size than the peace-time conventions of the party. Foreign delegations were missing, and there were barely 350 German delegates, owing to the decrease in party membership through the defection of the Independent Socialists and the absence of hundreds of thousands of Socialists at the front.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—In his speech at the Würzburg convention Herr Ebert said that speedy conclusion of peace was a vital necessity for the workmen of all countries and that the policy of the mailed fist would disappear after the horrors of the war.

"If a ballot were taken today," he added, "nine-tenths of the people would approve peace by agreement."

Herr Scheidemann, referring to the Capelle incident, said that, unfortunately, it could not be discussed in public.

"The fact is," he continued, "that if they wanted to catch all who were associated with similar incidents they would have to take action against 300 persons simultaneously. Every day soldiers come to us with complaints, and we have opened a special bureau to investigate them. The main thing is not to talk or write about grievances, but to combat them."

GERMAN LABOR PROTESTS.

Army Restricts Unions, Leaders Complain to Hindenburg.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff have received leaders of the German trades unions, who laid before them complaints against the regulations issued by department heads of the army limiting, or in some cases paralyzing, the freedom of action of the unions.

The outcome of the conference has not been announced, but the Vorwärts of Berlin believes that the grievances of the unions will be investigated.

Will a Cleopatra free the German people?—LYRIC THEATRE.—Advt.

U-BOAT BLOCKADE OF OUR SEA COAST IS REPORTED NEAR

London Gets Berlin Wireless Press Message Predicting Such Action.

CUBA AND CANADA ALSO

They Also Will Be Declared War Zones Soon, According to the Dispatch.

REPORT STIRS WASHINGTON

Officials Are Inclined to Credit It, and Naval Commanders Will Get Customary Instructions.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—According to news from Berlin in an undated dispatch received by the Admiralty through The Wireless Press, Germany is expected soon to declare the coasts of the United States, Canada, and Cuba war zones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The greatest importance is attached in Washington to the brief Wireless Press message from Berlin asserting that Germany is expected soon to declare the coasts of the United States, Canada, and Cuba to be naval war zones.

Past experience convinces officials here that Wireless Press messages of this character previously picked up have usually been followed by formal announcement from the German Government of important hostile action. Assuming that the news from Berlin is authentic, officials here would not be surprised to hear soon of the appearance of German submarines operating off the Atlantic coast.

Full confirmation of the Berlin warning will be interpreted as notice that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, who resigned from the head of the German navy last March, or Admiral von Capelle, whose resignation was announced a few days ago, has again assumed active control of German submarine measures. It is considered extremely significant here that immediately after the announcement of von Capelle's retirement von Tirpitz broke his peace with a proclamation of the final triumph of the submarine and a statement that Germany was "now at the fullest peak of her existence."

Close upon the heels of the von Tirpitz interview word comes through what normally can be counted upon soon to declare the American, Canadian, and Cuban coasts blockaded. It is felt that there can be no [illegible] the importance of these developments.

Report Is News to Daniels.

When the news reached Washington late tonight it was suggested that Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commanding the Atlantic battleship fleet, who has just returned from the London naval conference, might have brought with him some confidential hint of Germany's submarine plans. Secretary Daniels, when communicated with at his residence late tonight, asserted that the press dispatch was the first intimation he had had of an extension of Germany's campaign of frightfulness.

"This is the most I have heard of it," said the Secretary. "It had not been brought to my attention before."

When he was asked whether Admiral Mayo had brought such information from London Mr. Daniels replied in the negative. The Secretary would not comment on the London dispatch.

Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Operations, who has at no time since the war began discounted the assumption that the navy must be prepared to meet any sudden surprise movement from German raiders of submarines, was told of the latest aspects late tonight. He was so confident in tone, but said that this was the first he had heard of a change of German naval policy calculated to make ships lying along the American coast the targets of German submarines. Before another Sunday the commanders of all American warships will be acquainted with the information.

The news wireless from Berlin may be a naval ruse intended to alarm the public on this side of the Atlantic, or it may be a bona fide one sent out for the purpose of interfering with the steady movement of American troop transports to France. If Germany is seriously reported as seriously contemplating the submarine blockade of American coasts and has permitted this information to be sent broadcast to be picked up by the British Admiralty, it would not be surprising if word of the presence of German submarines in American waters should soon prove the substantiality of the naval threat.

Navy Will Warn Warships.

Whether false or true, the news will be treated as seriously as if official notification had been given, and instructions will go to American naval commanders to be more watchful than ever, and troop transports, whenever dispatched, will be warned to be constantly on their guard. So far as constant watchfulness is concerned, the threat from Berlin will not greatly alter the situation, for the warships patrolling the coast have already been instructed to act on the theory that German raiders or submarines may show up most unexpectedly.

There have been repeated reports that submarines had approached the coast, but these have never been substantiated. After the most recent of these rumors was circulated, nearly a month ago, on the basis of reports made by incoming merchant steamers, a careful investigation was made by the Navy Department. It resulted in the statement from Secretary Daniels that since the be-

...ening of the war no report of the presence of a German U-boat along the coast of the United States had been substantiated.

Should Germany declare a war zone around the American, Canadian, and Cuban coasts, the Berlin Government would be expected to notify neutrals almost simultaneously with the presence of U-boats along the steamer route intersecting the area to be embraced in the blockade zones.

Germany embarked on her submarine war zone campaign of ruthless and unrestricted warfare on Feb. 1, 1917. In his note of Jan. 31 to Secretary Lansing, announcing Germany's intention of breaking the pledges made after the sinking of the Sussex, Ambassador von Bernstorff said:

"The Imperial Government is now compelled to continue the fight for existence, again forced upon it, with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal."

Such announcement as the German Government would make in notifying the few remaining neutrals of its extension of ruthless warfare to the American, Canadian, and Cuban coasts would probably contain a reiteration of this threat. The beginning of ruthless sea warfare last February followed the failure of the attempts made in December and January to force a compromise peace upon the Entente.

Since then the overtures made through the Pope have failed, the offensive drives on the Italian and Anglo-French fronts have shaken the prestige of German arms at home, and Machaelis, the stop-gap Chancellor, has been threatened with downfall by popular clamor at home.

What is more important, the Berlin Government has come to a realization that the American Government is sternly determined to reject all overtures for an inconciusive and compromise peace, and that American military preparations are going forward on a gigantic scale.

The German Admiralty, under the guidance of Vice Admiral von Capelle, has failed to halt the great overseas movement of American troops and war supplies. This, when coupled with its failure to starve England by the submarine campaign, is something the Government in Berlin cannot successfully explain to the German people.

The extension of the submarine campaign to the American side of the Atlantic would be aimed primarily at the sea communications of the American Army and the flow of munitions to the European Allies. It would add another great sea area to the blockade zones already established around the British Isles, France, Italy, the eastern Mediterranean, and the arctic coast of Russia. The nearest edge of the new war zone would be off Newfoundland. From the ocean crossroads point of 46 degrees north latitude to 50 west longitude, on the southeastern extremity of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, to Fastnet Lighthouse, on the southeast coast of Ireland, is 1,868 nautical miles.

This is no greater than the distance that German submarins have traveled to the Mediterranean. This point on the Grand Banks is one toward which all steamers using the routes toward Kirkwall as well as Liverpool head. It is 917 sea miles from Boston and 897 miles east of Nantucket Lightship, which in turn is 193 miles east of New York Harbor.

If Germany undertakes to blockade the American, Canadian, and Cuban coasts, it is thought that she will try to establish an even longer-range blockade than that around the British Isles—many more miles off shore. It would be difficult to maintain submarines off the coast unless they had secret bases, and the distance to their home bases would be so great that many submarines would have to be used if the campaign were attempted on the scale on which the submarine operations against England were conducted.

It appears more than likely that the establishment of a submarine blockade directed against the American, Canadian, and Cuban coasts would be very largely a shifting of activities from British to American waters. As most of the supplies sent to England and France are going from Canadian and American ports, or take the Panama Canal route toward the Windward Passage, a campaign directed against steamers utilizing the Cuban, Canadian, and American routes would, if effective, accomplish the same purpose as the establishment of the zone around the British Isles.

All these routes pass through four well-fixed ocean crossroad points on or southeast of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. These points are as well known to the British and American navies as to the Germans, and when once made the foci of U-boat operations, would be well defended by American and Entente destroyers.

Besides the point marked by the intersection of 44-50, mentioned above, the other cross-road points, which steamer lanes from Canadian, American and Cuban ports pass, are: The intersection of 43 degrees north with 50 degrees west, the intersection of 41 degrees 30 minutes north with 47 degrees west, and the intersection of 40 degrees 30 minutes north with 47 degrees west. The distances from these four points to Bishop's Rock, toward which vessels steer when headed for the English Channel, range from 1,749 to 1,793 miles.

U-BOATS KILL THREE, SHELL OPEN BOATS

One American Slain and Another Injured—"Murder Pure and Simple," Survivor Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.—Another instance of open boats being deliberately shelled by a submarine was described on the arrival at a British port yesterday of survivors of a British vessel which was sunk on Sunday. Describing the sinking of the ship, an American, one of the survivors, said:

"It was murder pure and simple. They shot away some of our boats, gave us no time to launch those that were left, and then fired on us in the open boats wounding and maiming men who were powerless to protect themselves."

Among those landed were twelve Americans—Joe Stormant, George May, Robert Berkley, John McDonald, Mason Kite, Jason Kite, Frank Donoghoe, Walter Given, Thomas O'Keefe, John D. Eamond, B. Wood, and Jack Stikel. James D. Fringer, an American, was killed outright. Donoghoe is in a hospital badly injured. In all, three members of the crew were killed and eight are in a hospital, all seriously wounded. Byron Wood, one of the Americans, said:

"We were attacked early Sunday morning by two German submarines. They let us have it pretty hot from the first, and their gunners soon got our range. We tried to escape by zigzagging and putting on every ounce of steam, but it was no use. Shells came bursting along the deck, breaking in our sides.

"About fifty of us got off in two lifeboats. As we rowed away from the vessel the Germans opened fire on us, and James Fringer of Roanoke, Va., was killed. Another fireman in the same boat as Fringer was wounded and died twenty minutes after a rescuing ship picked us up.

"At first I could only discern one submarine, but a minute or two after they opened fire I saw a second very near the other. They fired high explosives at us as well as shrapnel. We succeeded in launching the two lifeboats on the starboard side, the lifeboats on the port side having been all shot away. We got well clear of the vessel and both submarines continued to make toward us.

"When the nearer was only about a quarter of a mile off she directed her guns on us and opened fire. They fired about half a dozen shrapnel shells at us, but only one took effect. After our ship had sunk fire was again directed on the open boats, both of which already were badly damaged."

KILLED ON U.S. PATROL BOAT

Another of Crew Injured in Engine Room Accident.

One member of the crew was killed and another man was badly scalded yesterday by the bursting of a steam pipe in the engine room on board one of the United States patrol vessels when she was within fifteen miles of Long Island.

The body of the man who was killed was taken ashore later in a launch and placed in an undertaking establishment and the injured seaman was conveyed in an ambulance to the South Side Hospital, Babylon, where it was said that he would recover. No particulars of the accident were given out at the Navy Yard, as the patrol boat was on active service at sea.

ARTILLERY IS ACTIVE ON FLANDERS FRONT

Infantry Engagements Limited to Trench Raids and Patrol Encounters.

BRITISH AVIATORS BUSY

French Repulse Attacks on the Aisne Front and in the Verdun Sector.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Both British and German guns on the Flanders front manifested considerable activity today, but infantry engagements today and last night were limited to trench raids and patrol encounters. The British carried out night raids near Roeux, east of Arras, and in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, to the southeast of that city. Army aviators on Monday harassed enemy infantry and dropped two tons of explosives on a large German ammunition dump near Courtrai and on other enemy bases.

French troops repulsed raids on the Aisne front and made successful attacks on German trenches in Champagne and the Argonne.

Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters tonight follows:

Our patrols were active during the day on the battle front and brought in a few prisoners. There was considerable artillery activity on both sides. Assisted by clearer weather, much effective counterbattery work was carried out by us.

A small party of South Midland troops entered the enemy's trenches last night in the neighborhood of Roeux and inflicted casualties on the garrison. Another successful raid, in which we secured a few prisoners, was carried out by us during the night north of Lens.

Early this morning a strong hostile raiding party, which attempted to approach our trenches to the southwest, was repulsed, with loss, by our rifle and machine-gun fire.

Aviation: During Monday morning much successful artillery work was accomplished by our airplanes. Many photographs were taken, and the enemy's infantry was harassed with machine-gun fire from low altitudes. In the course of the day two tons of bombs were dropped by us on a large German ammunition dump near Courtrai and on hostile billets and huts ments in the battle area.

A number of bombs were dropped by night also on various targets in the enemy's forward areas. In the air fighting three German machines were brought down and two were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

Following is the text of the afternoon report:

Northwest of Bullecourt early this morning Irish troops carried out a successful raid. The enemy's artillery showed considerable activity during the night in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Staden Railway.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Germans attempted several surprise attacks today against French position on the Aisne front. One was temporarily successful, but the assailants were immediately ejected. Last night French troops carried out two successful trench raids, one east of Rheims, the other in the Argonne. There was spirited artillery firing throughout the day in the plateau region.

Tonight's official statement from the War Office reads as follows:

On the Aisne front, after a lively bombardment, the Germans launched several surprise attacks on our positions. South of Courtecon the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in one of our advance posts, from which we immediately ejected him. Another attempt south of Ailles likewise failed.

Artillery fighting was maintained in very spirited fashion throughout the day in the region of the plateaus.

Took French Prisoners, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, (via London.)—Army Headquarters reports the repulse of British reconnoitring parties on the Flanders and Artois fronts and the capture of a large number of French prisoners in trench raids west of the Meuse, in the Verdun region.

Following is the text of the official communication:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The activity of the two artilleries in Flanders was similar to that of preceding days. There were no large infantry battles. British reconnoitring advances were repulsed at several points in Flanders and also in Artois.

Army of the German Crown Prince: The artillery duel was again lively throughout the day northeast of Soissons, and also west of Craonne it increased, with two new but fruitless French attacks against the trenches recently won by us north of Vauclerc Mill.

Several reconnoitring engagements were favorable for us. West of Suippes Saxon Grenadiers and west of the Meuse Bavarian storming troops brought back a large number of prisoners and several machine guns from the French positions.

The artillery activity on the front north of Verdun was livelier.

FIRED ROULERS ARSENAL.

British Aviators Inflicted Heavy Loss on Germans Quartered There

LONDON, Oct. 16.—British airmen in their recent attack on the Belgian town of Roulers caused the destruction of an arsenal in which was quartered a newly-arrived German regiment. This information was contained in a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency and was reported by a trustworthy correspondent on the Dutch frontier.

One of the first incendiary bombs dropped struck the arsenal, which immediately burst into flames. The confusion was added to by airmen who, descending to a low altitude, used their machine-guns freely, thereby increasing the casualty roll, which the correspondent says was enormous.

Naval airplane raids over Belgium were continued yesterday. In patrol encounters, two German machines were driven down. The following official statement was made public today:

A considerable number of patrols were carried out yesterday by naval aircraft, in the course of which several enemy airplane formations were encountered. Two enemy machines were driven down. One of our machines is missing.

During twenty-four hours bombing raids were carried out on the following objectives: The Bruges docks, Varsenere airdrome, and Houttaye airdrome. Large quantities of explosives were dropped with good effect, all our machines returning safely.

LAUDS HAIG'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Premier Lloyd George sent this message today to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:

"The War Cabinet desires to congratulate you and the troops under your command upon the achievements of the British armies in Flanders in the great battle which has been raging since July 31. Starting from a position in which every advantage rested with the enemy and hampered and delayed from time to time by the most unfavorable weather, you and your men have nevertheless continuously driven the enemy back with such skill, courage, and pertinacity as have commanded the grateful admiration of the peoples of the British Empire and filled the enemy with alarm.

"I am personally glad to be the means of transmitting this message to you and your gallant troops, and I desire to take this opportunity of renewing my assurance of confidence in your leadership and in the devotion of those whom you command."

British Casualties 14,096.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—British casualties reported in the last week amounted to 14,096. They are divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 277; men, 2,509.

Wounded or missing: Officers, 837; men, 10,473.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS TAKE FEDERAL PERMITS

New York Staats-Zeitung First to Act Under Law to Prevent Disloyal Propaganda.

German newspapers in New York began yesterday to comply with the Federal statute requiring them to obtain from the Post Office Department a permit for publication in a foreign language or else to file with the department an English translation of every news story or editorial dealing with the war or with Government policies affecting the war.

The legislation was designed to put an end to the dissemination of disloyal propaganda in alien tongues, and in order to get from the Post Office Department in Washington permission to publish without filing translations, a publication must satisfy the Postmaster General that it is entirely loyal to the United States. One of the first of the local German newspapers to receive such permission was the Staats-Zeitung, which made early application and received the desired privilege. Printed in English in heavy type across the top of the first page of yesterday's issue of that German newspaper was this legend:

"Published and distributed under permit (No. 7) authorized by the act of Oct. 6, 1917, on file at the Post Office of New York, N. Y. By order of the President. H. S. Burleson, Postmaster General."

The New Yorker Volkszeitung, which recently was barred from mailing privileges, paid no attention to the law yesterday. At its editorial offices it was explained that the local authorities had instructed its publishers to wait until definite instructions came from Washington. Knowing that it is not particularly popular with the Washington authorities, the Volkszeitung, it was explained, does not intend at present to ask for a permit, but instead will comply with the more laborious provision permitting it to file translations of each pertinent item.

The New Yorker Herold has applied for a permit, but understands that, owing to accumulation of prior applications, its request has not yet been acted upon. Meantime, it began yesterday to file with the local Post Office an English translation of each war article. It carried no war editorials in yesterday's issue, but above several articles in its news matter appeared in English this announcement:

"True translation filed with the Postmaster of New York on Oct. 16, 1917, as required by the act of Oct. 6, 1917."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—More than 1,000 foreign language newspapers have applied for and received licenses for publication under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy act, according to an announcement authorized today by Postmaster General Burleson.

NOW DEPRECATES AIR RAIDS

Munich Paper Wishes All Belligerents Would Give Them Up.

ZURICH, Oct. 16.—That Great Britain's decision to bomb German cities and towns in reprisal for air raids on London and other English cities and towns is having a disheartening effect in Southern Germany is indicated by the Munich Post, which says that air attacks on open towns have proved, quite apart from moral estimates, that this mode of warfare will be the means of stiffening, rather than breaking, the determination of the people.

The newspaper says that this applies to all the belligerents, and that it would be a matter for rejoicing if all would agree "no longer to make this fearful world catastrophe still more horrible through the slaughter of defenseless persons."

RUSSIANS SINK 2 TORPEDO BOATS

Continued from Page 1.

mediate danger of a German attempt to enter the Gulf of Finland. He expresses the belief that owing to the lateness of the season the German operations will be localized.

The Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has issued an appeal to the army and the fleet to obey their commanders and to fight to save the capital and expel the Germans in the Gulf of Riga.

Germans Isolate Russian Force.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, (via London.)—The Germans have taken full possession of the main portion of Oesel Island, the War Office reports. The Russians have been isolated on Svorb Peninsula, and are offering desperate resistance.

The War Office statement reads:

Troops fighting under the command of Infantry General von Kathen on the Island of Oesel have taken full possession of the main portion of the island. On the Svorb peninsula, extending to the South, the Russian troops who are there are isolated, but still are offering desperate resistance.

The heavy coastal batteries have been silenced by the fire of our ships. The enemy was so sharply pressed against the east coast that only portions of his force were able to escape over the mole leading to Moon Island.

Fighting for the bridgehead of Orrissar, on the eastern shore of Oesel, our naval forces successfully co-operated with their fire from the north.

Up to the present more than 2,400 prisoners have been counted, and those who have scattered will further increase this number. Thirty guns, twenty-one machine guns, some airplanes, and many vehicles have fallen into our hands.

Our landing troops, with excellent collaboration by naval forces under command of Vice Admiral Smith, accomplished the essential part of their task in four days. The Riga Bay islands of Runo and Abro have been occupied by us. On the land front to the east there have been no important events."

VOPICKA EXHORTS RUSSIANS.

Soldiers Give Great Demonstration for American Envoy.

JASSY, Rumania, Thursday, Oct. 11, (via Petrograd, Monday, Oct. 15.)—Charles J. Vopicka, American Minister to Rumania, has made several visits to the front recently, exhorting the Russian soldiers to continue fighting.

On one visit he spoke to 70,000 soldiers. There was a great demonstration at the conclusion of the speech, the enthusiastic soldiers carrying the Minister about on their shoulders. Every mention of America was applauded vigorously.

A committee representing the Ninth Russian Army has voted unanimously to continue fighting.

SWEDISH ENVOY FIGHTS FOR PAPERS

Continued from Page 1.

official and business correspondence put in charge of Hjalmar Lundvohm, of the Swedish Foreign Office, and his Secretary who had been detailed to Washington to assist the Swedish representatives here in the negotiations with the Food Exports Bureaus.

Before leaving Stockholm the agents expected to receive assurances from England that the pouches and boxes they carried would not be interfered with enroute. The British Minister at Stockholm cabled to his Government Sweden's request for such assurances, but no answer being received, the agents proceeded to Christiania, where they were to embark.

At Christiania another request was made for assurances, the British Minister there being unwilling, however, to give them, but offering to telegraph to London. The Swedish representatives were unwilling for the seals on the pouches and boxes to be broken, and they decided to sail with them without the assurances.

The pouches and boxes were seized by the British authorities at Halifax, partly on the ground that they had been opened en voyage. This is denied by the Swedish diplomatic agents, who declare the pouches and boxes were in the care of the Captain of the vessel during the entire trip. The British officials refused to surrender them, and forwarded them later to the British Embassy in Washington. Soon after their arrival here the Embassy informed the Swedish Legation of the fact and requested that a representative of the Legation be sent to the Embassy to inspect them and to see if the seals had been broken.

An agent made the inspection together with a British agent, and it was found that the seals had not been interfered with, but were in the same condition as when they left the Stockholm Foreign Office. British officials stated today that the Embassy here has no intention of violating the official Swedish seals, but that, at the same time, it was desired to make certain that the pouches and boxes contained no matter for persons other than Legation officials.

In Swedish circles it was stated that the detention of the mail by the British Embassy is causing great inconvenience, in addition to halting any progress which might otherwise be possible in the negotiations with the United States respecting exports to Swedep.

AMERICANS DRILL IN RAIN FOR JOFFRE

Marshal Praises Our Men, in Whom He Sees a Formidable War Machine.

SAYS VICTORY IS SURE

Populace and Troops Acclaim the Victor of the Marne—Airplane Acts as Sentinel.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Oct. 15, (Delayed.)—When Marshal Joffre came to visit and review the contingent of American troops training for the trenches today he brought some of the sunshine of France with him. Dripping clouds, which had overhung the American Army zone for the past fortnight, whose constant deluges had turned rivulets into torrents and flooded the lower valleys, broke away in the forenoon and revealed a deep-blue sky. Joffre luck did not hold throughout, however, for in the afternoon a violent hail and rain storm broke over the training grounds where the Marshal was witnessing bayonet and bombing drills by picked American companies.

The party at one time approached a little too close for safety to the bombing. General Pershing, who accompanied Marshal Joffre throughout the day, suggested that they move back thirty or forty paces; "for France," he said, "has but one Marshal, and we cannot let him be in the slightest danger."

"Oh, but she could get another Marshal," said the hero of the Marne, with a shrug of his shoulders.

Big Demonstration for Joffre.

The visit of the Marshal had been looked forward to for a long time, and proved to be even more eventful than had been expected. He motored with General Pershing through more than a score of French villages in which American troops are billeted, and received remarkable demonstrations of esteem from the soldiers and of affection from the French people. Late in the day, just as darkness was setting in, the party motored into a picturesque little town where a French division had been drawn up to receive the Marshal, and where a regiment of American infantry also is quartered. The entire population of the town had gathered along the route taken by the automobiles, and the enthusiasm of the people illustrated strikingly the morale of the French nation. They cheered Marshal Joffre and General Pershing when they came into view, cheered the erect French soldiers when they swung by in review, cheered the American troops when the Marshal walked before them; and when a French band burst into the Marseillaise women and little children joined in the singing of the national anthem.

The Marshal was introduced by General Pershing, who said:

"Marshal Joffre is familiar with America and with American institutions and is deeply interested in American soldiers. It is a great privilege to have him as our guest today."

The Marshal made his speech in French, saying he was sorry he could not deliver it in English, but that as a matter of fact he was not accustomed to much public speaking in any language.

"You Have Realized Our Hopes."

After considering the various acts of Germany the Marshal said America had drawn the sword, and no one in France doubted that she would do great things. He referred to the great power of America in men, resourcefulness and material wealth, and continued:

"In every way you have realized our hopes. The best proof of your earnestness, your determination to help win this war against autocracy, may be read in your eyes as I look into them. Under the direction of General Pershing you are getting ready to face the enemy. Guided by that eminent chief, guided by the zeal with which your great new armies are being perfected, you will move forward to gather the laurels and glory that lie before you.

"All the news I have from America is to the effect that there, as well as here, you are working in the same intense manner. Guided by such men as General Pershing, your Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, and your Chief of Staff, General Bliss, you are rapidly going ahead, and I am confident our enemy will see before him one of the most formidable war machines which could ever be imagined.

Says Union Will Bring Victory.

"Our enemy believed, in his foolish pride, that he could dominate the universe. Your reply to him has already been most eloquent—more eloquent than he ever dreamed. You have come here to join the Allies in delivering humanity from the would-be yoke of German intolerance. Let us continue to be united, and victory surely will be ours."

Three real American cheers were given for the Marshal, who acknowledged them graciously. He was dressed in the familiar blue coat and red breeches, such as he wore in America.

As they passed in review the American soldiers looked very grim and fit. They wore full fighting equipment, including trench caps, and had gas masks dangling at their belts.

The Joffre party took luncheon some thirty miles from the reviewing ground, in the mess hall of the accredited American correspondents with the expeditionary force, which was loaned for the occasion. Outside French and American bands alternated in playing during the meal, while thousands of persons gathered to see the Marshal and the American commander. Beneath rolling storm clouds a French airplane kept its vigil over head. Special guards of French and American soldiers were also gathered about the place.

Watches Drills in the Rain.

Hail and rain did not interrupt the afternoon program of work in the training schools. With a raincoat over his shoulders the Marshal braved the elements and watched the men for a long time.

General Pershing's warning against approaching too closely to the place at which the giant bombs were being thrown proved to be timely, for later several splinters fell not a great distance from the party.

In their tour today Marshal Joffre and General Pershing traveled at least 200 miles. At the end of the day the Marshal said to The Associated Press representative:

"I have been highly gratified by what I have seen today. I am confident that when the time comes for the American troops to go to the trenches and meet the enemy they will give the same excellent account of themselves in action as they did in practice today."

GERMAN FORECAST LUSITANIA SINKING

Diplomat Wrote That Liner Would Would Be Sunk 'With-a Moment's Hesitation.'

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO Ill., Oct. 16.— Addressing a mass meeting at Racine, Wis., last night, to further the Liberty Loan campaign, Levy Meyer, a Chicago lawyer, read a letter to an American from a person who, he said, was an official high in the German diplomatic service, bearing date of March 25, 1915, and forecast that the Lusitania would be torpedoed. The letter was received in this country the latter part of April, and the liner was sunk on May 27, 1915.

Mr. Mayer quoted the German diplomat as writing this:

"As far as the United States is concerned, the possibility of a conflict will not be considered likely, (in the United States,) in view of the Japanese danger, the Mexican embroilment, the general unpreparedness for war, and the huge German-Irish element in your country. You do not suppose for a moment, if the Wilson-Bryan Administration involves your country in a war for the benefit of England, that those twelve or fifteen million German and Irish would sit quiet? Such an eventuality might put the Union to a dangerous test.

"The shipping question is extremely simple, so my friends of our submarines should get the Lusitania, either under the English or American flag, she would sink her, if she could, without a moment's hesitation. Your fear that in such a case two or three hundred Americans might be drowned is quite justified, but nothing in the least would happen. If Americans, as well as other neutrals, in spite of the given warning, are still careless enough to travel on English ships, they have only themselves to blame if they come to grief."

The Chicago Herald says the author of the letter is Adolph von Brunning, who at the time was Minister without portfolio and attached to the German Foreign Office.

Oswald Schuette, Berlin correspondent of The Chicago Daily News, today sent a cable dispatch from Zurich, in which he said:

"The report of the arrest of a man in New York on the charge that he put bombs aboard the Lusitania before the liner sailed on its last voyage, may verify a story current in German circles and credited to authoritative sources that infernal machines had been put on the Lusitania timed to explode after the vessel's arrival in Liverpool."

FLOAT 1,000,000 TONS OF SHIPS BY MARCH

Large Amount of New Construction, Mostly Seized Craft, Nearing Completion, Official States.

SOLVING LABOR PROBLEM

Proposed to Exempt Such Workers from Draft and Add 100,000 or More to 250,000 Now Employed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Ships aggregating more than 1,000,000 tons deadweight will be put on the seas from American shipyards between now and March 1, according to an official closely in touch with the situation. By that time the Government's vessel program will be in full swing and cargo vessels and transports will be put into service with much greater rapidity than at present.

The labor situation was considered much more encouraging today, and, while the yards on an average are working at not more than two-thirds of capacity, definite steps are in contemplation to put them on full time and work extra shifts on all merchant ship and naval construction possible.

The exemption from military service of men employed in the shipyards and in the manufacture of engines and other ship accessories is under consideration. E. N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, was in conference with President Wilson late this afternoon. Whether the matter was then taken up could not be learned tonight. It is believed, however, that a speedy decision will be reached.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has been enlisted in the campaign to get yards and essential manufactories working at full capacity, and is in entire sympathy with the plan. As soon as a definite policy is adopted it is believed that men will be obtainable. Better housing conditions at the yards will be one of the features involved in the general plan.

There are at present approximately 250,000 men at work in the shipyards of the country and employed on the making of engines and other essential equipment. It is the hope of the Government to add 100,000 or 150,000 men to this number within the next few weeks.

The 1,000,000 tons of merchant shipping promised by March 1 will largely represent the American, French, British, and Norwegian tonnage which was contracted for before America entered the war or shortly thereafter, and which was commandeered on the ways. It will be followed by the ships constructed under new contracts in the private yards and in the great Government-owned fabricating yard now being built.

In 1910 there were only 200,000 tons built and in 1916 about 600,000 tons. The 1,000,000 tons will represent achievement in the face of the fact that the shipyards of the country were unprepared.

Exemption of employes in shipyards, it is believed, would attract many thousand men from employment in non-essential trades and go far to solve the labor shortage. If further difficulty were faced it is not improbable that steps would be recommended to take over men from manufactories engaged in turning out luxuries. Increased taxation and investments in Liberty bonds probably also will have a decided effect in reducing output of luxuries and freeing men who would be useful in the shipbuilding industry.

NITRATE PLANT LOCATED.

President Approves Sites Chosen at Sheffield, Ala.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—President Wilson has approved the location at Sheffield, Ala., of the initial ammonia and nitric acid plant to be constructed by the Government with part of the $20,000,000 appropriation recently made available by Congress for the creation of a new source of supply of nitrates for use in making powder for the Government.

Sheffield is on the Tennessee River, just below the Muscle Shoals, and is near the phosphate beds of Central Tennessee. On the site selected there are several substantial steel buildings which can be utilized.

President Wilson tonight issued a proclamation authorizing the War Department to take over the site for artillery proving grounds recently selected at Gunpowder Neck, Hartford County, Md. Land within the prescribed area which cannot be obtained by purchase before Oct. 20 will be taken under condemnation proceedings. The tract contains about 25,000 acres, and fronts on Chesapeake Bay. Seven million dollars has been appropriated to purchase the land and build necessary buildings and equipment. The proving ground, the largest in the country, will be used for the testing of coast and field artillery.

PAYING OUT NEARLY A BILLION A MONTH

Government Expenditures $2,921,075,341 Since July 1, Much Exceeding Receipts.

TEN TIMES 1916 TOTALS

Advances to Allies, $1,571,200,000, the Greatest Single Item of the Disbursements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Government expenditures since the beginning of the fiscal year July 1 are nearing the $3,000,000,000 mark. The total, reported in the daily Treasury statement of yesterday, was $2,921,075,341. This is nearly $500,000,000 more than receipts during this period, including that portion of the first Liberty Loan paid since the fiscal year began.

The greatest single item of expenditure was $1,571,200,000 advanced to the Allies. Ordinary disbursements, including military and naval expenditures and the cost thus far of the shipbuilding and aircraft production programs, totaled $1,029,976,541. A total of $286,711,722 had been expended in the retirement of short-time certificates of indebtedness.

Receipts from ordinary sources, including the income tax, (paid, for the most part, just before the end of the fiscal year,) customs receipts, and taxes on liquors, beer, tobacco, and other direct taxes, totaled $269,642,595. A total of $512,674,906 on the first Liberty Loan was paid in this fiscal year, while $1,250,000,000 was realized through the issuance of short-time certificates of indebtedness which will have to be retired out of second Liberty bond receipts.

Receipts and expenditures for the corresponding period last year were $220,529,360 and $302,503,285, respectively, or about one-tenth of this year's figures.

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

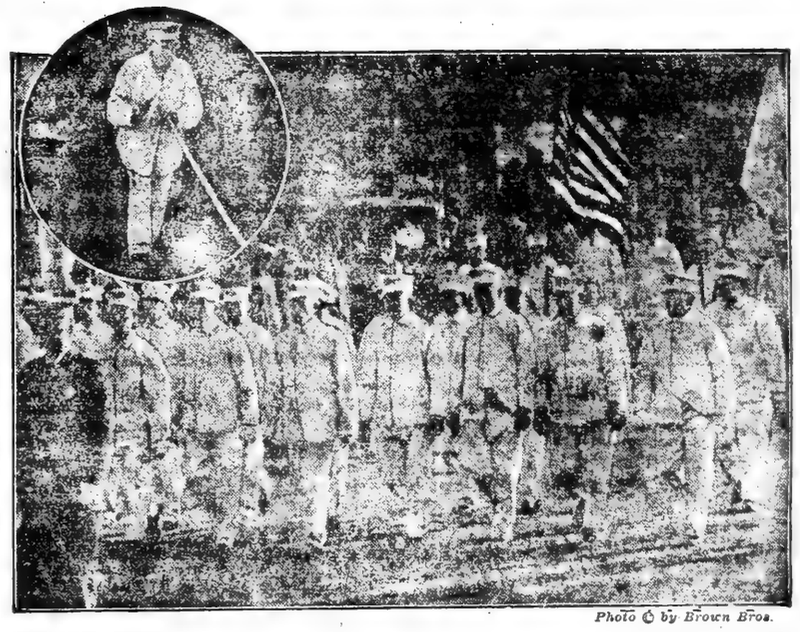

Photo © by Brown Bros.

New York is proud of her Street Cleaning Department!

Mitchel and the "White Wings"

WHEN Mitchel came in four years ago he appointed Fetherston, a keen, experienced engineer, Street Commissioner.

Instead of consulting Political Leaders he established a Model District, and there he worked out by careful experiments the most economical and ideal methods and apparatus.

As a result, the Street Cleaning Department carries off 300,000 more cartloads of dirt yearly than when Tammany ran the Department.

And it is done at a per capita cost of nine cents less than if Tammany had stayed in power, thereby saving in three years $1,143,000!

By new methods the Department removes for $3,200,000 as much snow as under Tammany's methods would have cost $8,682,000 for removing!

This displeased the Tammany contractors but saves millions for the taxpayers.

Street-flushing has been perfected so that now all the heavy traffic streets are washed with water and scrubbed *every night.*

Hundreds of miles of streets that Tammany neglected are now clean.

Today the men are better paid, get longer vacations, have free doctors, take pride in their work, and know that political influence is barred.

They are trained in correct methods so that they can do more work with less waste effort.

Under Tammany, District Leaders had their say on how the Department should be run and supplied the men to run it.

Tammany contractors had a share in the graft. The Street Cleaners were forced to pay for jobs and were promoted only through political influence.

They were even compelled to buy their uniforms from political favorites at fancy prices.

Mitchel has taken the Department out of politics absolutely.

If you don't want a Tammany Street Cleaning Department the next four years, vote and work for Mitchel and Fusion.

Remember—

—that Mitchel in order to make good must have behind him a working majority of the Board of Estimate.

Here is the Fusion ticket and the number of votes each will cast in the Board:

Mitchel, as *Mayor*	3 votes
Prendergast, as *Comptroller*	3 "
Adamson, *Pres. Board Aldermen*	3 "
Borough Presidents	
Marks—*Manhattan*	2 votes
Pounds—*Brooklyn*	2 "
Whittle—*Bronx*	1 "
Gannon—*Richmond*	1 "
Higbie—*Queens*	1 "

Note the names and vote for those running in your borough

Keep Mitchel on the Job

The "Bull's Eye" is the Fusion emblem. Be sure to vote alongside it.

Fusion Committee of 1917

W. H. CHILDS, Chairman Executive Committee.

Contributions Urgently Needed

The expense of this campaign is being met by voluntary contributions. Advertising is the most economical way of getting the facts before the voters. For example, $1.00 will pay for an advertisement like this in approximately one thousand copies of a newspaper; $10 will pay for ten thousand; $100 for one hundred thousand, and so on. If you want to keep Mitchel and Fusion on the job send a contribution to

SAM. A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer,
244 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

SAYS HE, NOT HYLAN, DEALT WITH GOSLIN

Chas. E. Turner Also Swears Checks Were Not Really for the Judge's Campaign.

MURPHY SAYS NOTHING

Tammany Leaders Openly Regret That Sheriff Smith Was Not Named for Mayor.

John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, remained silent yesterday under a second attack by The New York World, based on his connection with the defunct Black Diamond Automobile Company, which Alfred R. Goslin, a noted swindler, was brought in to "reorganize" after it had got into financial straits.

In the new broadside against Hylan it was shown that while the Judge in a statement on Monday declared he had never met Goslin or had any dealings with him the Tammany candidate in October and November, when he was a candidate for Municipal Court Justice in Brooklyn, received checks from Goslin and Goslin's stenographer, Anna Irene Magher, for an aggregate of $1,100. These checks bear the indorsement of Judge Hylan. It was also stated that when the police raided Goslin's lair at 132 Nassau Sreet after the latter's precipitate flight in March, 1906, there was found among his papers a letter bearing what purported to be the signature of Judge Hylan, reading: "Kindly thanking you for your interest on my behalf."

There was forthcoming last night from Frank Moss, retained as counsel by Judge Hylan in libel proceedings against The World, which had not been commenced late last night, an affidavit from Charles E. Turner of Brooklyn, who was Vice President and General Manager of the Black Diamond Automobile Company, assuming responsibility for bringing Goslin into the affairs of the company. Here is the affidavit:

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

CHARLES E. TURNER, being duly sworn, says: That I am the person mentioned as Turner in The World's article of Oct. 15. I was the organizer of the Black Diamond Automobile Company. I employed John F. Hylan fourteen years ago to attend to the legal business involved in the organization of the company, in which I was the moving spirit. In 1905, and for some time prior, I was indebted to Mr. Hylan in a considerable amount. Mr. Hylan asked me for a payment on account. I told him I had an arrangement with a banker in New York, and would get an advance of moneys from that source. Mr. Brower of Utica, who was President of the company, had entered with me into an arrangement to have a banker named Goslin furnish money to put the company on a proper basis. Mr. Hylan had no part in that arrangement, and did not know with whom we were dealing. Mr. Brower and I believed Goslin was a reputable banker, and I did not learn anything against him until some time later, when he fled the country. I went to Mr. Goslin and told him that I owed a friend, Mr. Hylan, some money, and I asked him to advance some of the moneys coming to me under the arrangements between us, and I asked him to make the checks direct to John F. Hylan, so he could see that I was asking for money only to pay a debt. That is how checks came to be made out to Mr. Hylan by Goslin and his office. Mr. Hylan never knew or had any dealings with Goslin. I did not at that time have any personal bank account available, and on occasions I requested Mr. Hylan to bank checks which were paid to me. In that way, as a matter of accommodation to me, Mr. Hylan's indorsement may appear on checks of Goslin drawn to me individually, as well as checks he may have cashed for me from other sources. I requested Mr. Hylan to write a letter thanking Goslin for his having put me in funds to enable me to make a payment on account of what I owed Mr. Hylan, because I wanted to be kept on good terms with the man I looked upon as a reputable banker. This explains the writing by Mr. Hylan of a letter of thanks which is not uncommon when men are candidates for office.

Mr. Hylan never had any connection, directly or indirectly, with Mr. Goslin. Mr. Goslin's connection with the company came about through me after Mr. Hylan ceased to have any concern in the control or management of the company. Any claim that Mr. Hylan brought Goslin into the affairs of the company is false. I brought a swindler, but thinking that he was a reputable banker. No exploitation of the stock of this company was indulged in by any one. CHARLES E. TURNER.

Sworn to before me this 16th day of October, 1917. SAMUEL MARCUS,
Notary Public No. 54, N. Y. County.

The affidavit was made public by Mr. Moss, who said he had sent a verified copy to The World, together with a letter, warning The World to give it conspicuous publicity.

While Judge Hylan's campaign managers tried to make it appear that the publication of the attacks on the record of the Tammany candidate did not disturb them, it was very evident that they were worried. Some Tammany men in prominent positions took no pains to conceal from their friends the chagrin they felt and even expressed regret over Tammany Leader Murphy's folly in not assenting to the nomination of Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, now a candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, for Mayor.

Charles F. Murphy was at the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street for a couple of hours yesterday. He had just come in from the country. Some newspaper men asked him what he had to say in answer to this question propounded on Monday night by Mayor Mitchel: "I ask Mr. Murphy whether he was ignorant of Judge Hylan's past, or whether he knew of it and intended to use it as a club should Judge Hylan become Mayor and prove disobedient?" In connection with this question Mayor Mitchel recalled the fact that Murphy caused the impeachment of Governor Sulzer after a club that he held over him had proved ineffective.

"I am attending to the business of Tammany Hall," said Mr. Murphy.

"There were some other questions addressed to you by the Mayor," Mr. Murphy was told.

"Nothing to say," was the reply.

"Are you contemplating an answer at some future time?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"The future will take care of itself," was the reply.

Benjamin Franklin, Chairman of the League of Democratic Clubs, announced yesterday that his organization had indorsed Judge Hylan and his running mates on the Tammany city ticket.

APPELBAUM FOR MITCHEL.

Humanitarian Cult Takes Stand in Mayoralty Fight.

At a meeting in Carnegie Hall last night 1,500 members of the Humanitarian Cult promised to support Mayor Mitchel. In announcing the decision of the organization to stand back of the Mayor, Misha Appelbaum, the Cult leader, declared that Mr. Mitchel had answered fully, frankly, and manfully the fourteen questions put to the various candidates by the Cult.

The Mayor made a brief address following Mr. Appelbaum's announcement in which he dwelt on the work of his Administration with regard to the public schools, the Police Department, and the Department of Public Charities.

After this meeting Mayor Mitchel hurried over to Brooklyn, where he spoke at three crowded mass meetings, in St. Jerome's Hall, Nostrand and Newkirk Avenues; Hopkinson Mansion, Hopkinson and East New York Avenues, and at Congress Hall, Atlantic Avenue and Vermont Street. At each meeting a letter was read which the City Democracy had sent to Judge Hylan, challenging him to appear at that particular meeting and debate the issues of the campaign with Mayor Mitchel. Then the presiding officer called out, "Is Judge Hylan in the hall? If he is, let him come forward to take up this challenge."

"It is no interest of mine," said the Mayor, "whether Mr. Hylan be a finished orator or not. I claim no such distinction for myself, but he can stand up if he is a man and has the courage of his convictions and discuss, man fashion, whether oratorically or conversationally, what he has to say. But, there was a reason over and above and beyond Judge Hylan's knowledge of his own inability to make good his statements that has kept him off public platforms where people could put questions to him, or where he would have to stand up in debate; and those reasons lie in the people that back him in this campaign, in his own personal record, that will not bear question of too close inspection, as you have learned.

"I say, one reason lies in his backers, and I mean both Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hearst. Judge Hylan knows that he cannot explain Murphy to the people of New York, and he knows that, added to those forces of corruption, having put him forward he has today to answer for the most sinister forces of sedition, led by that arch-seditionist, Mr. Hearst, that this city has ever bred or known."

SEES BIG SWING TO MITCHEL

Republican-Fusion Leaders Say Bennett Is Losing Strength.

Republican-Fusion leaders who have been making a quiet investigation of the Mitchel strength in the more important Republican strongholds of the city have reached the conclusion, it was learned yesterday, that a big swing from William M. Bennett to Mayor Mitchel has set in. The loss of Bennett strength, it was explained, has been due to the action of prominent Republicans in indorsing Mayor Mitchel's candidacy. The recent action of the Union League Club and, later, the Republican Club, in going strongly on record for the Mayor, has convinced the district leaders, it is said, that the overwhelming sentiment of the Republicans in Manhattan at least is for the Mayor.

The New York Republican County Committee, which has already refused to indorse the candidacy of Mr. Bennett, will not hold a meeting tomorrow night as originally planned. The Mitchel supporters in the committee are satisfied, it was said, with the action of the committee at its last meeting and would not try to put through a resolution indorsing the Mayor. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair, and Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, it was said, has decided not to have another meeting at this time.

Emory R. Buckner, Chairman of the Mitchel-Fusion Campaign Committee, said yesterday that practically every Republican Assembly district leader in Manhattan had announced themselves for Mitchel, Mitchel banners, he said, are now flying from thirty Republican clubhouses in Manhattan. While admitting that the situation in Brooklyn and the Bronx was much more muddled than in Manhattan, Chairman Buckner said he thought matters in these two counties would clear before the end of the week.

DENIES ROCKEFELLER CONTROLS SCHOOLS

Ida M. Tarbell Says to Tag Gary System with Corporations Is Absurd.

CALLS IT POLITICAL TRICK

Charges Tammany, in Fighting "New York's Best Mayor," Is Behind the Agitation.

Ida M. Tarbell, the writer, who has exposed the inner workings of the Standard Oil Company, yesterday exonerated both the company and John D. Rockefeller of the charge of trying to "Garyize" the city's public schools. Writing from Baltimore to the Committee on Public Education, of which Major Michael Friedsam is Chairman, Miss Tarbell said that the effort now making in New York "to discredit the Gary system by tagging it with the name of Rockefeller is an absurd and disreputable trick." In her letter Miss Tarbell wrote:

"Men who want to blind the public do not encourage methods which stimulate reflection, observation and intelligent action. All this the Gary system does. It assists the youngster to work out problems in his own way; it encourages him to think, form opinions, to judge and to act. The system is the enemy of every dark and devious way. No man with the sinister purpose of bedevilling and confusing young minds would have anything to do with it. Even if Mr. Rockefeller and the Steel Corporation were sufficiently Machiavellian to harbor such a purpose, they certainly would be too clever to have anything to do with Mr. Wirt's form of teaching. They would be more likely to stand by the system now in operation.

"No, this agitation is both ignorant and dishonest. Two groups seem to be largely responsible: The one the Tammany crowd that is fighting the reelection of one of the best Mayors that New York City ever had; the other a group that on principle opposes all capitalism. Of Tammany we can expect nothing better. We ought to get something better from the honest opponents of capitalists. People who claim to be working for justice and equality ought to know that truth is their only safe ally. It is discouraging that they should resort to so cheap a trick as their present method of blackening the Gary system."

William O. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, sent a letter yesterday to Judge Hylan, in which he said in part:

"Apparently you admit that you have no evidence except a letter which one member of the Board of Education wrote to another member urging co-operation among those who were in favor of a change of administration. You fail to present the slightest evidence that Dr. Flexner and Mr. Fosdick represented any one but themselves or controlled any votes but their own. As for myself I do not know Mr. Rockefeller and have never been connected with any Rockefeller interests."

The Jewish Ministers' Association sent to Judge Hylan yesterday a copy of resolutions adopted by their organization denouncing the Gary system as un-American. The resolutions are signed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Buehler, Rabbi S. L. Hurwitz, Rabbi H. Orflansky, Rabbi B. Z. Pearl, Rabbi M. A. Kaplan, and Rabbi Benjamin Fleischer.

SILENT MITCHEL SPEECHES.

Woman's Campaign Committee to Make Appeal Through Windows.

The Woman's Campaign Committee for Mayor Mitchel, of which Mrs. J. Borden Harriman is Chairman, will open headquarters today on the mezzanine floor of the Bristol Building, 500 Fifth Avenue. Until election day meetings will be held from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Public noonday meetings will also be held.

The new offices are only twenty feet above Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and, although the windows cannot be opened for actual speeches to the street crowds, "silent speeches" by means of constantly changing signs will be used.

Mrs. Harriman and Mrs. William Pitman Earle, Jr., will have charge of the new offices. A call for volunteer workers was issued yesterday by Mrs. Harriman

DEFEATS 'DRY' AMENDMENT

Iowa Apparently Has Cast a Small Majority Against Proposal.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 16.—Iowa citizens apparently have declined to bind themselves to State-wide prohibition, according to returns received from all but three counties in the State. The count of votes gives 107,279 against and 106,341 for the proposed Constitutional prohibition amendment.

Statutory prohibition now prevails in Iowa.

Tammany Real Estate Dinner.

John F. Hylan, Charles L. Craig, and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, candidates on the Tammany ticket, will be guests at a dinner of the Real Estate Men's League at the Biltmore on Oct. 25. Ex-State Tax Commissioner Joseph S. Schwab is Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

BRINGS UP SWANN INQUIRY.

Corrigan Says Investigation Did Not Vindicate Prosecutor.

Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, Independent candidate for District Attorney, spoke in Bon Ray Hall, Ninety-second Street and Madison Aveuue, last night. He said that he would show why Judge Swann should not be returned to the office. He said in part:

"I intend to discuss some of the charges preferred against Mr. Swann before the Governor, and the report on these charges filed by the Hon. George L. Ingraham, who said:

"'There was great activity by the whole District Attorney's staff not apparently to prosecute those guilty of the crimes back in 1913 but to discover some method of punishing those who had testified as to the ones who had committed the crimes or the witnesses upon whose testimony those indictments had been obtained.'

"Now, gentlemen, in this campaign Judge Swann, so far as I know, has not made one speech. All he does is sit in his office and write letters—foolish letters—and claim that he has been vindicated by Judge Ingraham. Gentlemen, I tell you now, and I leave it to the judgment of any man who wishes to read that report, whether that is a vindication. So far from being a vindication it is the most scathing condemnation which any public officer has ever received.

"The most pertinent question before the citizens of this city at the present moment is the outrageous rise in the price of food. Swann has been in office two years and during that time he has not convicted one of the food sharks which prey upon the people of this city.

"I tell you that on Jan. 1 I will clean out that office. On Jan. 2 I will start a real investigation into the extortionate prices charged for the food in this city. If I can find sufficient evidence to justify me in doing so I will have the guilty men arrested, convicted, and sentenced. If the evidence is not sufficient, or the law is defective, I will at least bring all the facts out before the public of this city. We are facing an unparalleled economic condition in this country. If I go into that office I will make it my first business to see that this most vital question is intelligently and courageously handled in the best interests of the citizens of this county."

WILL RE-EXAMINE BALLOTS.

Court Orders Inspection of Votes in Coler-Riegelmann Contest.

Under an order of the Supreme Court the Democratic ballot boxes in Kings will be opened and the vote cast in the contest between Sheriff Edward Riegelmann and Bird S. Coler for the nomination for Borough President recanvassed. Reinspection proceedings will begin this morning at the headquarters of the Brooklyn Election Board at 435 Fulton Street.

The order was signed yesterday by Justice Callaghan, who also granted the request of County Judge Burt J. Humphrey and George J. S. Dowling of Queens for a recanvass of the ballots in the contest for two nominations for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District. Supreme Court Justice William J. Kelly, former Secretary of State Edward Lazansky, and William S. Newcombe, the other candidates for the nomination, gave their assent to the proceedings. The only protest came from Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas F. Magner, who declared that it would cost the city at least $500 to pay the cost of the new canvass in the Coler-Riegelmann contest and $750 in the recanvass of the ballots involved in the Judiciary primary contest. Mr. Magner was overruled.

BENNETT ASSAILS LEADERS.

Barred from Clubhouses, He Will Speak in Open Air.

In announcing his campaign speaking dates William M. Bennett complained last night that he had been barred from Republican clubhouses in Manhattan, and said that it was part of a campaign to discredit him that had begun before the primaries.

"This will not have any effect upon the bulk of the Republican voters," he said, "because they have come to the conclusion that when the so-called leaders of the party commit frauds and disenfranchise thousands of voters the time has come to repudiate those leaders. Being barred out of the Republican clubhouses in Manhattan, I expect to conduct my campaign in Manhattan partly in halls but to a great extent in the open air.

"Mr. Hylan's supporters are already leaving him, and it is daily becoming apparent that the only way to prevent a continuation of Mr. Mitchel's iniquitous administration and to defeat Hylan, the Tammany Hall candidate, and to prevent the success of the Socialist candidate, is to vote for me."

CUT LONDON EXPORTS HERE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Consular figures of the exports from the port of London to the United States show a steady decline. In the first nine months of the present year the exports were worth $108,853,700, as compared with $120,674,332 in the corresponding period of last year.

The slump began in May. September exports were $5,816,523 as compared with $6,288,444 in August, and $15,400,000 in May. Much of this decrease has been due to a decline in wool exports, which amounted to only $15,088 last month, and nides, the amount of which was $30,345, one-tenth of the exportations of hides in August.

There was only one shipment of tea to the United States, worth $940, last month.

GERMAN BANK MEN IN CUSTODY HERE

Continued from Page 1.

in the South within the next few days. For more than two weeks no visitors have been permitted to go to the island to see interned Germans.

DANIELS CONFIRMS 'DUNBAR'S' DISMISSAL

Ex-Ensign May Face Naval Court-Martial and Even Trial as German Spy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Secretary Daniels confirmed officially tonight the news printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning that a man who had obtained a provisional appointment as an Ensign in the navy last Spring under the name of "William J. Dunbar" had been discharged from the naval service following an investigation.

The Secretary made public the record of "Dunbar" in the naval reserve force, but refrained from disclosing the reasons for his discharge after he had served there as an ensign from March 20 to Oct. 6. The Secretary held in his hand a clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES, telling of the arrest of Dunbar as an alleged spy, when he confirmed the fact that Ensign Dunbar had been discharged and arrested.

The record of Dunbar, given out by Secretary Daniels, follows:

"William Lewis Dunbar was enrolled March 20, 1917, in the provisional rank of ensign, United States Naval Reserve Force, in the Third Naval District, New York. On April 2, 1917, he executed the acceptance and oath of office, which document states that he was born June 2, 1883, in Hamburg, Germany, and claims citizenship in the State of Pennsylvania.

"After enrollment he was on duty in the Third Naval District, and on June 23 was ordered detached from the Federal rendezvous, Naval Militia Armory, at the foot of Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and directed to take charge of a patrol sloop. On Aug. 8 he was detached from that ship and ordered to duty in fitting out another patrol vessel. He submitted a request for transfer to the Aviation Section of the navy, but it was disapproved May 15.

"After an investigation by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Dunbar was discharged from the navy by direction of a telegram from the Bureau of Navigation, Oct. 6, to the commandant of the Third Naval District."

"Dunbar" was brought to New York from Ellis Island yesterday morning and subjected to a rigid examination by Federal officials.

"Dunbar," it is said, may face a naval court martial and if investigation now underway justifies the move he may be tried as a German spy.

About three weeks ago the Navy Department received information that "Ensign Dunbar" of the submarine chaser S—— was an imposter, and immediately the Secret Service was ordered to investigate. Agents proceeded to the naval base where "Dunbar's" ship reported for orders and a few days later "Dunbar" was officially dropped "for the good of the service."

Within a few days after he ceased to be an officer of the naval reserve "Dunbar" is said to have appeared at an army recruiting station to enlist. All this time he was being shadowed. His application for service in the army was turned down by the recruiting officers, who presumably acted on instructions from the Secret Service, and a few days later "Dunbar" was arrested.

DUELS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

Especially Fierce Artillery Fire on the Bainsizza Plateau.

ROME, Oct. 16.—Violent artillery fighting has been resumed on the Bainsizza Plateau, over which the Italians conducted their recent offensive operations, the War Office reports. The statement follows:

In the Trentino there was moderate activity. North of Lenzumo enemy patrols were driven back in an encounter of advanced posts.

On the Carso and Julian fronts, from Paralba to Rombon, there was desultory artillery fighting. On the Bainsizza Plateau intense artillery duels occurred along the front lines and on the lines of communication. In the Carso there was the usual destructive and harassing fire.

RUSSIA NOW CONCEDES FULL POLISH FREEDOM

Allies Agree on Independence, Says Terestchenko—Teuton Rulers Appoint Council.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16.—M. Terestchenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a meeting last night in observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Kosciusko, the Polish patriot, announced that it was the conviction of the Entente powers that "any peace should recognize the independence of an indivisible Poland."

This differs from the declaration issued by the Provisional Russian Government last March in which it urged that Poland should be given autonomy under nominal Russian guidance.

The meeting, which was held in the Conservatory of Music here, was the climax of a day devoted to Polish gatherings. Most of the Diplomatic Corps was present, and several members addressed the meeting.

American Ambassador Francis drew a parallel between the American and Russian revolutions, saying that as America's problems had been solved and her issues settled, so would Russia's problems be solved by the sober second thought of intelligent and patriotic Russians. He said that America would fight until the aims of humanity were attained.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—Members of the Council of Regency of the new Polish State have been appointed by the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary, according to a telegram from Berlin. Emperor William has sent the following message to General von Beseler, the German Governor General of Poland:

"I have found it advisable, in agreement with my illustrious ally, the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, and in the spirit of Article I. of the decree of Sept. 12, 1917, to install as members of the Council of Regency of the Kingdom of Poland the Archbishop of Warsaw, Alexander von Kakowski; the Mayor of Warsaw, Prince Lubomirsky, and the landed proprietor Joseph Honostrowski."

AMERICAN CENSORSHIP TO SUPPLEMENT ALLIES'

Our Officials Will Oversee Only Such Mail as Does Not Reach British or French Hands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—American censorship of mails, Postmaster General Burleson explained today, will be limited to mail passing between the United States and certain countries to be designated by the President, and will not duplicate any phase of the elaborate censorship system already operated by the British and French Governments. This means that mail for European neutrals will give the censors here little trouble, as virtually all channels of communication with those countries are controlled by the Allies.

Members of the new Censorship Board, authorized by the Trading With the Enemy act, were appointed today by the Postoffice Department and the Committee on Public Information. Robert L. Maddox, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, was named by the Postmaster General, and Edgar Sisson, former magazine editor and now head of the information committee's vice division, by Chairman Creel. Pending the return of Mr. Maddox, who has been in France directing organization of the postal service for the American Expeditionary forces, Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, will serve in his place.

Appointment of a representative of the War Trade Board will complete the list of censors. Major Gen. McIntyre, for the War Department, and Lieutenant Commander Belknap, for the Navy, were named yesterday.

PREMIER DROPS LIBEL SUIT.

London Papers Apologize to Lloyd George and Pay Costs.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The libel actions brought recently by Premier Lloyd George against the Exchange Telegraph Company, The Westminster Gazette, and The Daily News for publishing the statement that he left London when an air raid warning was given has been withdrawn, the terms being an apology for the publication and the payment of a certain sum, the amount of which is not mentioned, to indemnify the Premier for his costs in the action.

The Premier was present when the case was called at a special sitting of the King's Bench Division, where the settlement was announced.

MAYOR AGAIN LINKS HYLAN AND GOSLIN

Continued from Page 1.

the order of John F. Hylan, and cashed by Hylan.

"3. A check for $100, dated Nov. 3, 1905, drawn by Alfred R. Goslin to the order of John F. Hylan, and cashed by Hylan.

"4. A check for $100, dated Nov. 6, 1905, drawn by Alfred R. Goslin to the order of John F. Hylan, and cashed by Hylan.

"5. A check for $250, dated Jan. 29, 1906, drawn by Anna Irene Magher, to John F. Hylan, and cashed by Hylan.

"Judge Hylan may never have seen Alfred R. Goslin, but it is certain that he saw the color of Goslin's dirty money.

"Alfred R. Goslin may never have talked to Judge Hylan, but this swindler's check book said all that was necessary.

"Goslin may not have contributed to Judge Hylan's campaign expenses, but the records prove in black and white that in the month when Judge Hylan was running for Municipal Court Judge he received and cashed Goslin's checks for $950.

"Goslin may not have contributed to Hylan's campaign fund, but let Judge Hylan otherwise explain the note addressed to Goslin and written on Hylan's own stationery, which was seized by the police when they raided Goslin's office, and which read as follows:

"'Inclosed find note. Kindly thanking you for your interest in my behalf.'

"'J. F. Hylan.'

"The paper walls which Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy have tried to build around their candidate are tottering. Their efforts to keep the public in the dark concerning the record and the capacity of Judge Hylan have proved fruitless.

"Judge Hylan may lock himself in his room, he may deny himself to reporters, he may address only hand-picked meetings, but out of the past rises an indictment which Judge Hylan cannot evade.

"Yesterday I asked Mr. Murphy if he knew the facts, now made public, when he nominated Hylan for Mayor. I asked him if this was the club he held over Hylan, to be used as was the club which he held over Governor Sulzer.

"Today I ask Mr. Murphy whether his reason for nominating John F. Hylan was his belief that a man who would accept financial help from Alfred R. Goslin was the sort of tool that Charles F. Murphy could use."

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This is an everyday feat with a certain concern in Camden, New Jersey, as told in SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business.

A fleet of motor trucks delivers furniture and carpets anywhere within 80 miles of Camden, direct to the user. There are no freight charges to pay, no waits, no crating, no packing-room rent, no re-handling expense. For 12 years they have been building up this motor truck system. Now they say they "could not possibly get along without it."

Every man interested in intensive selling, perfect delivery, freight charges and railroad over-burden should read the motor truck articles running in SYSTEM.

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BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

BILLION IN BONDS SOLD IN TWO WEEKS

Continued from Page 1.

Not giving but loaning money is a necessary contribution to world freedom."

In a statement addressed to the farmers of the nation, Secretary Houston said:

"It is every citizen's duty to purchase a Liberty bond if he is in a position to do so. The nation's task is a serious one. It intimately touches each of us. It faces you and me. If we do not win this war, we must prepare ourselves for many changes in our institutions and to lead a different sort of life from that which we had planned to live—from that which our forefathers died to give us the right to live.

"I know that every farmer wants to do all in his power for the nation in this day of trial. He will not only labor to produce the necessary foodstuffs but also will contribute generously of his means to make it possible for the men at the front to achieve victory."

Secretary Lane, just back from a Liberty Loan tour of the Middle West, told President Wilson and the Cabinet today that the Middle West was determined to do its part.

GAIN OF $53,000,000 BREAKS RECORD HERE

Bonds on Sale at All Banks, Which Report Large Purchases Over the Counter.

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan poured in yesterday in larger number and amount than on any previous day since the opening of the campaign on Oct. 1 and the day's increase was $53,000,000, making a total of $413,000,000 for the fourteen business days. In the remaining ten days it is necessary for the New York Federal Reserve District to raise an additional $1,087,000,000 if it is to attain its goal of a billion and a half of subscriptions by Oct. 27. Bankers generally were very much encouraged by the day's reports, and said they thought the market improvement indicated that from now on subscriptions would continue to come in more satisfactorily.

At the close of business yesterday, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had on its books officially reported subscriptions amounting to $315,359,700, an increase of $52,649,450 for the day.

Allen B. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co., Chairman of the Distribution Committee, said last night that this was the most difficult period in the campaign to draw accurate conclusions or forecast accurate results. The first two weeks, he said, had been devoted largely to perfecting the organization and the real drive had just about commenced. He was glad to report that the small wage-earners who had been urged to buy $50 and $100 bonds were doing exceptionally well, the responses from the small subscribers having been very gratifying. He thought that from now on the daily results would be significant and important.

"A failure of the Liberty Loan," he said, "is unthinkable. A military defeat on one of the European fronts would hardly be more disastrous than would be the failure of this loan. The money and credit are available. To make a success of the loan, however, the people generally must be aroused to the necessity of immediate action.

"Must Have Support of All."

"The Liberty Loan must have the support of all of the citizens of this country. The fact that the first issue of Liberty bonds was tax exempt, thereby giving them a special appeal to wealthy investors, did not exempt the rest of the citizens of this country from subscribing to and doing their share in making that loan a success. The fact that the present issue of Liberty bonds is simply free from the normal income tax, thereby giving them a special appeal to the great mass of investors in this country, does not exempt the wealthy investor from doing his full share toward contributing to the success of this loan.

"Let no man, whatever his position, think he can satisfy his patriotic conscience if he does not subscribe to this loan to the utmost of his financial ability."

The Liberty Loan Committee called attention yesterday to certain provisions of the war revenue law which have an important bearing on subscriptions to the war loan. The first provision is that all coupons of the Second Liberty Loan bonds may be presented for payment and cashed at any Post Office in the United States. The second is that investments in bonds of the United States, unlike investments in other stocks or bonds, may be included as "invested capital" within the meaning of Section 207 of the act in calculating the amount of excess profits taxes due under the war excess profits tax provision of the law. It was also pointed out that Section 1,206 of the act provided that the tax of 10 per cent. on undistributed income of corporations, joint stock companies, associations, or insurance companies shall not apply to that portion of such undistributed net income which was invested in obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 1, 1917. This exemption is regarded as extremely important in its effect on the taxes imposed upon large corporations. It gives the new 4 per cent. bonds an advantage not possessed by the 3½ per cents.

The new Liberty Loan bonds, with four coupons attached, were on sale yesterday at practically every bank and trust company in the city, and all institutions reported large purchases. The Federal Reserve Bank has to date received a supply of $96,000,000 in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, and thus far it has distributed about $6,000,000 worth. Applications are coming in in large volume, and every possible means is being taken to supply the demand just as fast as the securities come from Washington.

Among the larger subscriptions reported yesterday were:

Guaranty Trust Co., (additional)	$15,503,850
Mechanics & Metals' Nat. Bank	5,000,000
Brown Brothers & Co.	5,000,000
Corn Exchange Bank, (additional)	3,000,000
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co., (through First National Bank)	3,500,000
Interborough Rapid Transit Co., (through Guaranty Trust Co.)	2,500,000
Seaboard National Bank	1,500,000
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co.	1,500,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	1,000,000
Howard Savings Institution, Newark	1,000,000
Kountze Brothers, (through Atlantic National Bank)	1,000,000
American Can Co., (through First National Bank)	1,000,000
New York Produce Exchange Bank	1,000,000
August Belmont & Co.	1,000,000
Phelps-Dodge Corp., (through First National Bank)	1,000,000
Union Trust Co. of New York, (additional)	1,000,000
Erie County Savings Bank of Buffalo	1,000,000
New York Railways Co., (through Guaranty Trust Co.)	500,000
F. Blumenthal & Co.	500,000
F. B. Keech & Co.	500,000
Bowery Savings Bank, (additional, through Corn Exchange Bank)	500,000
Gillette Safety Razor Co.	500,000
International Agricultural Corp.	500,000
Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.	500,000
Jacob Ruppert Brewery	500,000
Dominick & Dominick	500,000
H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Co.	500,000
O. E. Foster, Buffalo	500,000
Union Square Savings Bank	400,000
Eight Directors of National Bank of Syracuse	300,000
National Bank of Syracuse	250,000
H. B. Claflin Corp.	280,000
American Hawaiian Steamship Co.	250,000
Harriman & Co.	250,000
Homans & Co.	250,000
Federal Sugar Refining Co.	250,000
Herzog & Glazier	250,000
Fifth Avenue Bank (additional)	200,000
Fred Butterfield & Co.	200,000
Barber & Co., Inc.	200,000
Watts, Stebbins & Co.	153,000
Honduras Rosario Mining Co.	100,000
United States Safe Deposit Co.	100,000
E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., (additional,) through Equitable Trust Co.	100,000
E. F. Hutton & Co.	100,000
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn, (additional)	100,000
M. C. D. Borden & Sons.	100,000
Deering, Milliken & Co.	100,000
Minot, Hooper & Co.	100,000
Clarence Whitman & Co.	100,000
Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls	100,000
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	100,000
American Steel Export Co.	100,000
Serial Building Loan and Savings Association	30,000
Mayor William Leith, Deal, N. J.	50,000
Smith & Schipper	25,000
Mrs. Willard Straight	25,000

John D. Rockefeller's Statement.

John D. Rockefeller, who has not yet announced his personal subscription to the Second Liberty Loan—he subscribed $20,000,000 of the $25,000,000 to the First War Loan—was willing yesterday to give his views on the investment value of the new bonds. He said:

"A man may ask what is the best investment for him in these days. My advice is to buy the bonds of his own Government. The man who makes such an investment combines patriotism and business sense. It happens quite often that a man has not the time and opportunity to study the different kinds of bonds offered in this country. For a man in this position the bonds of the United States Government are the safest investment."

James Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., in discussing the loan yesterday, said:

"If every American citizen, man and woman, will try to forget for the moment the total figures we are striving for—and will put his or her mind on the individual subscriptions, whether for $50, $100 or $5,000, the loan will be subscribed for in a hurry."

The double duty performed by a man who wears khaki and bears a gun for the United States and invests in Government bonds the greater portion of his savings from his salary as a soldier should lead the stay-at-homes to make an attempt to match proportionately a soldier's sacrifice, said Major Hunter S. Marston, in charge of the Liberty Loan work among the soldiers in the Eastern Department.

"Think what the soldiers of this country are doing," he declared. "They are offering to sacrifice themselves, give up their home connections, relinquish opportunities that might be theirs by remaining at home, and why? To go forth and fight to defend the democratic ideas and principles which are the underlying foundation of this great country. In addition these same brave men, when given an opportunity to subscribe to the second Liberty Loan, are offering also their savings and their pay to help win this just war.

"There has been no coercion on the part of the War Department to bring about the results which reports from all the military camps in the country indicate, namely that the subscriptions are more liberal proportionately than those obtained from civilians. A man is doing his duty by his country when he himself goes forth to brave the hardships and rigors of modern warfare, but when in addition he seizes, as his right, the opportunity of additionally helping the cause by doing more thoroughly and giving in a greater proportion his savings than the civilian population it should inspire those remaining at home by their comfortable fireSides to an endeavor to at least attempt to match proportionately a soldier's sacrifice."

A bus and automobile parade last night of holders of bonds of the first Liberty Loan took place last night. It started at Broadway and Seventy-second Street, and was reviewed by members of the Liberty Loan Committee from the steps of the Post Office, at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-second Street.

Brooklyn will have a Liberty Loan rally tonight at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Among the speakers will be Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., Senator William M. Calder, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, and James M. Beck. Alfred T. White will preside.

A group of large hotels have pooled their interests in the purchasing of Liberty bonds and have pledged themselves to take a minimum of $3,000,000, and in consequence there is a big drive under way to make every employe in these hotels a bondholder. At the McAlpin and Claridge Hotels, the Café Savarin, and the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, all directed by W. L. M. Boomer, a meeting of department heads has been called. Each will be asked to pledge at least one fifty-dollar bond for every man or woman directly employed under him. Those in the better-paid positions will be asked to take large amounts.

HENRY FORD TAKES $5,000,000 OF BONDS

Commends America's Going to War—His Company Makes a Similar Subscription.

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—Detroit's Liberty Loan drive received powerful impetus today when it was announced that Henry Ford had contributed $5,000,000, and that the Ford Motor Company had made asimilar contribution. Mr. Ford's subscription was accompanied by a statement declaring that the United States in making war on Germany, did the "best thing that ever happened for the world."

The announcement of his subscription and his statement was made at the noon meeting of the Liberty Loan committee. Detroit has now subscribed more than $25,000,000 to the second loan.

"Although there is not a man in the world more opposed to war than myself, I feel that we must support our Government to the limit in this war, because our President is pledged to abolish future wars as far as possible," said Mr. Ford in his statement.

Enemies of the Government have been attempting to spread propaganda among workmen in Detroit and elsewhere to the effect that Mr. Ford was opposed to the United States declaring war on Germany. His statement and his latest war contributions are expected to end these activities.

$21,000,000 IN NEW ENGLAND.

Day's Reports Make District Total a Fifth of Quota.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Additional subscriptions to the Liberty Loan amounting to about $21,000,000 were reported to the New England Committee today after the morning tabulation had brought the total for the First Federal Reserve Bank District up to $77,737,000.

These subscriptions and others unofficially reported today make the total for the district thus far approximately one-fifth of the $500,000,000 set as the goal for the campaign.

The banking firms of Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co. each took $5,000,000 worth of the bonds today.

ARMY SUBSCRIPTIONS RISE.

$14,000,000 Worth of Bonds Already Taken in the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The American soldier is backing up the Second Liberty Loan with enthusiasm. Lieut. Col. H. M. Lord, who has charge of the army drive for subscriptions, announced today that already $14,000,000 worth of the new loan had been sold to officers, enlisted men, and civilian employes of the army.

The lead is held by Camp Shelby, the National Guard camp at Hattiesburg, Miss., of which Major Gen. William P. Sage is the commander, and which includes the National Guard organizations of Indiana and Kentucky. Subscriptions at various camps are as follows:

NATIONAL ARMY.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., $926,550.
Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., $673,400.
Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., $863,450.
Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. Y., $932,550.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., $1,112,900.
Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., $865,400.
Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., $621,850.
Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., $591,100.

There are at Camp Shelby six companies in which every soldier has bought a Second Liberty bond and the 149th Infantry alone has bought $128,400 worth.

Nearly 50 per cent. of the soldiers of Camp Kearny have bought Liberty bonds, their total subscriptions being $352,100. Officers and men in service in the Panama Canal Zone have bought $500,000 worth of bonds and a cablegram from Manila says that army posts in the Philippines and China will take $250,000 worth of the bonds.

The troops at Honolulu have subscribed for $228,900 worth, while four officers and sixty enlisted men at St. Michaels, Alaska, bought $8,750 worth of bonds.

PLEA TO IMMIGRANTS TO BACK LIBERTY LOAN

Abram I. Elkus Tells Cooper Union Audience of Great Benefits of Citizenship Here.

Abram I. Elkus, Ambassador to Turkey, at a Liberty bond rally at Cooper Union, appealed last night to immigrants who appreciate America because of their ability to compare life here with life in other countries, to subscribe heavily to Liberty bonds.

"I wonder if you appreciate what it means to be able to live in a country where the rule prevails that right makes might," he said. "I have come from living in a country where the opposite rule prevails, where might was right; and there are no Liberty bonds issued to be sold to the citizens or subjects of that country.

"They do not have large meetings and ask the people to help the Government. What they do in those countries is simply to issue an edict, 'Let the money be paid,' and the money has to be paid or the man who has it goes to jail, and the money is taken away from him besides.

"I do not believe we ever appreciate what it is to live in a country like this until we go to some other country for such a length of time that we are able to appreciate a great difference. We here take all the privileges that American citizenship gives, and take them freely, without recognizing for one moment how much it means. We have that great gift here of free citizenship, with freedom of opportunity, freedom of speech, freedom of argument, freedom of thought, and freedom to do as we please within the limits of the law.

"Unlike those countries where 'might is right,' this country does not say to its citizens, 'Give what you have or we seize what you have.' This country comes to its citizens, to all of its people, and says, not 'Give,' but 'Lend.' We want to borrow. Not forever, but for a few years, to borrow, and we will pay back, pay back dollar for dollar out of the great taxes that are being raised, the taxes that properly fall heavier upon the rich than upon those who have less.

"We want you, each man and each woman, to lend to his own country what you can—to lend $50, $100, $1,000. The loan is for everybody. You are lending not only to your country; you are lending it to yourself. Behind the loan is the promise of the Government to pay—a promise that has never been broken in the history of this country.

"The necessity is so plain, the proposition is so good, that it would seem that all that is necessary is merely to state it in order to have all classes come forward in an unending stream and pour their wealth and savings and all they have into the lap of the Government saying, 'Take it all and welcome.'

LOAN CAMPAIGN BRINGS AID TO STOCK MARKET

Prices Recover Large Part of Monday's Losses on News of Increased Subscriptions.

The stock market turned about yesterday and recovered a substantial part of the declines recorded in Monday's break. A factor in the improvement, especially in the last hour, was apparently supplied by the awakening of greater interest in the Liberty Loan as reflected in announcements of heavy subscriptions from various parts of the country. Investment buying was noted in the leading rails and industrials, and the retirement of commitments on the short side helped the movement along.

At the close of business gains running from 2 to 4 points were well distributed throughout the list, while a number of issues did even better. These were some of the more important advances scored: American Smelting and Refining, 2⅝; Baldwin Locomotive, 3¼; Baltimore & Ohio, 2; Bethlehem Steel, class B, 3⅜; Central Leather, 3¼; General Motors, 4; Lackawanna Steel, 2¾; Marine preferred, 2¾; New York Central, 2¼; Republic Iron and Steel, 4¼; Reading, 1¾; Tobacco Products, 6; Union Pacific, 3½; United States Steel, 3¼, and Utah Copper, 1¾.

Brokers said there was a noticeable easing of selling pressure, in their opinion, caused by the emphatic denials on Monday afternoon that no basis existed for rumors that the Stock Exchange would be closed. The dissemination of these rumors over the country on Monday, it was asserted, caused considerable selling and influenced a number of interior banks with money loaned on Stock Exchange collateral to call in their loans. There was no further evidence of disturbance to security values from these sources yesterday.

LADY MARY S. M'KENZIE PROSECUTES INSULTER

Goes to Night Court After Causing Arrest of Annoyer on Broadway.

Lady Mary S. Mackenzie, who came here from Canada with the Canadian Highlanders on their recent recruiting drive for the British Army, and has since been engaged in Red Cross work, caused the arrest of a man at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street last night, accusing him of insulting her. In the Men's Night Court Magistrate Fuchs said the accusation was so serious that he held the prisoner without bail until tomorrow night, so that there might be a thorough investigation of his case.

The prisoner described himself as John Bray, 40 years old, of Orange, N. J., a passenger agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. He said he was married and had two children. Bray denied emphatically that he had insulted Lady Mary and said he could produce character witnesses. He admitted, however, that he had taken several drinks.

In substantiation of part of Lady Mary's testimony, Morris Sinnowitz of 384 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, who is employed near where the arrest was made, testified that a cigar clerk had called his attention to the peculiar actions of Bray, who, he said, was walking back and forth on the sidewalk and staring at women.

Sinnowitz said he was looking for a when Lady Mary ordered the man's arrest.

Lady Mary showed the Magistrate a letter establishing her identity, and she said she had ordered Bray's arrest as a protection to women and girls. She did not testify on the witness stand directly to the insulting remark she accused Bray of making, but set it forth in a written affidavit, to which she signed her name, "Mary S. MacKenzie."

When Sinnowitz informed Patrolman Hoffman of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who arrested Bray, of what he had seen before the arrest, Lady Mary handed him her card, reading: "Mary Stewart MacKenzie."

Lady Mary testified that she had been ordering sweaters and other Red Cross supplies, and was about to cross the street when Bray walked to her side and whispered in her ear. Lady Mary is staying at the Hotel Ansonia.

WOMEN BUY $290,000 BONDS

The biggest Liberty bond sale made by the women yesterday was at the headquarters of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, 15 East Thirty-eighth Street, where within fifteen minutes two women took out bonds amounting to $290,000. The first bond sold for $250,000 was taken by a member of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party who did not wish her name mentioned, and the other for $40,000 was taken by Mrs. James Byrne. Mrs. Learned Hand, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee for the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, announced that the sales of the city party, aside from the $1,000,000 purchase of Samuel Untermyer, were $380,650. Of that amount $50,000 was subscribed at the Brooklyn booth. Members of the party, in making their suffrage canvass, will appeal to householders to buy bonds.

George Haven Putnam was the speaker at the "Liberty Bank," in Madison Square, yesterday, and at the close of his address two men in the audience offered to duplicate, up to $5,000, all subscriptions made immediately.

Pershing's Men Send $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Soldiers of the American expeditionary force today cabled the Liberty Loan Committee of this district, subscribing $50,000 to the second Liberty Loan. The message was signed by an officer in the Quartermaster's Department of General Pershing's forces.

Joseph

FURS
A Collection of
RARE
RUSSIAN
SABLES

FUR COATS
WRAPS AND SETS

632 Fifth Avenue
opp. Cathedral

Mothers, Wives, Sisters, Daughters of Sailors and Soldiers—

Come to the WOMAN'S WAR SERVICE MEETING at CARNEGIE HALL on Wednesday evening, October 17th, at eight o'clock.
Learn what is being done for your warriors, and why this war is your war.
You can help win this war and safeguard your dear ones.
Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., will preside.
Among others the following will speak:—**Dr. Henry van Dyke; Miss Kathleen Burke,** the Scottish Hospital worker; **Frederic C. Walcott,** Assistant to Food Administrator Hoover; **S. Stanwood Menken,** President of the National Security League.

Admission Free. **The National Security League,** 31 Pine Street, New York

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE, 37TH AND 38TH STS.

Announce
AN EXHIBITION *and* DEMONSTRATION
OF THE NEWLY INVENTED
Sta-Rite
CORSETS
ON LIVING MODELS
At the
WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL
In the WHITE AND GOLD ROOM

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20

Hours of Exhibition: 10 a.m. *to* 10 p.m. *For Women Only*

Announcement

CERTAIN unscrupulous houses have been in the habit of showing fictitious Callot Models made up for the purpose of selling their inferior goods (even using copies of our Models). This is, therefore, to make public the fact that only the undermentioned firms are in possession of our Models, and that our clients will be unable to purchase them from any other firms in the United States:

New York	Manteaux.	Robes.	Jacquettes.	Blouses.
Bendel	4	30	6	1
Hickson	1	15	4	—
J. M. Gidding & Co.	—	15	3	—
Maginnis	—	13	—	—
Haas Brothers	—	12	2	—
W. Th. Hardy	—	12	1	—
L. P. Hollander	1	10	—	—
L. Thurn	—	10	2	—
Butler	—	6	1	—
Madeleine-Angele	—	6	—	1
Rohn & Rienzo	—	6	—	—
La Velle	—	5	—	—
Remond-Beaufils Co.	—	5	—	—
Jacqueline	—	4	1	—
B. Altman & Co.	—	4	—	—
Revillon Freres	4	—	—	—
M. Max Schwarz & Co.	4	—	—	—
Mollie O'Hara	—	4	—	—
Franklin Simon & Co.	1	3	—	—
Woolf & Shulhof	—	4	—	—
Pursell	—	3	1	—
Bonwit Teller & Co.	—	3	—	—
Bergdorf & Goodman	—	3	—	—
Faber & Hein	3	—	—	—
Jaeckel	3	—	—	—
John Wanamaker	—	2	1	—
Gimbel Bros.	—	2	—	—
Kurzman	—	2	—	—
Lefcourt & Brenner	—	2	—	—
Lichtenstein	—	2	—	—
Louise & Co.	—	1	—	—
Mayer	—	1	—	—
O'Sullivan	—	1	—	—
Boston				
Driscoll	—	2	—	—
Chicago				
Marshall Field & Co.	—	3	—	—
Marguerite	—	1	—	—
Philadelphia				
Gimbel Bros.	—	1	—	—
San Francisco				
City of Paris	1	6	2	—

Each Genuine Model of the Maison Callot Soeurs, Robes, Manteaux, Lingerie, transferred to 9 Avenue Matignon from 24 Rue Taitbout, Paris, has the New Yellow-Woven Waistband, as follows:—

HIVER. 1917-1918
Callot Soeurs PARIS
NOUVELLE MARQUE DÉPOSÉE
UNIS FRANCE

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Special Order
DRESSMAKING & TAILORING DEP'T
(Fourth Floor)

Copies of Model Gowns, Suits and Wraps made to order
At moderate prices

Special
For a Limited Period

Made to Order—Chiffon Velvet Gowns in Black and a variety of Colors. Copies of exclusive models.

$110.00

For Value, Variety and for Individuality—

Saks Fall Overcoats for Men

Are Without a Peer in the Greater City

¶ There is something about Saks' Overcoats for Fall which just won't go into print—it is that indefinable imprint of quality in the tailoring which lifts them above any other ready-for-service overcoats made.

¶ No matter what style of coat you favor—Saks' not only have it, but show it in a greater variety of woolens and patterns than most shops could possibly afford to assemble. Among those models enrolled in our present assortments:

¶ Knitted Coats in button-through model with patch pockets; also in Raglan model with pockets aslant.

¶ Form-fitting and semi-form tracing coats with slash, slant, or flap pockets.

¶ Smart Military Coats with removable belts

taking in everything in Fall overcoats the critical New Yorker would want, be his preference radical, conservative or extreme.

Prices: $20 to $38

Saks' Clothes Are Saks-Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

B. Altman & Co.

The Great Autumn Sale
of
ORIENTAL RUGS
is now in progress

Carpet size, medium and small Rugs are offered at substantial concessions from regular prices

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

For Men and for Women
Holeproof Hosiery
The Best Wearing Hosiery Made

They mean comfort and freedom from excessive hosiery expense,—style, fit, finish and smart appearance—the most serviceable hosiery that men or women can wear.

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.75; Mercerized - - - **$2.00**
Men's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 6 pairs - - **$3.30**
For Women, 6 pairs, $2.40; Silk Lisle - - **$3.00**
Women's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 3 pairs - **$3.30**

Brill Brothers

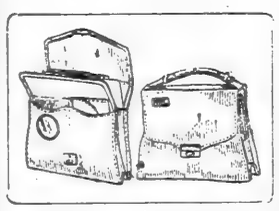
1456 Broadway, Broadway at 49th Street
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt Street
44 East 14th Street, 2 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn.
125th Street, Corner 3d Avenue

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

A Lady Pacifist

Who recalled that the Boston Tea Party caused America's first war, refused this beverage from conscientious motives.

Thus, unwittingly, she helped to conserve sugar and cream.



Envelope bag, shown open and closed, of black grained patent leather, colored silk lining, suede-lined coin compartment, puff case, mirror, memo, slate and pencil; top handle, pocket at back; 4¾x6 inches. ***$11.50***

Black or colored morocco... ***$12.25***
Gold plated monograms to order from ***$2.00***

First Aid Safety Kit (shown open and closed), of pin morocco leather, silk-lined cover, containing remedies for every conceivable sudden illness or injury. Top handle. Size 7¼x 4½x3¾ inches. Initials stamped on case without charge)..... ***$10.00***

Liquor Bottle, filigreed Dutch silver holder, 6 inches high, Dutch silver mounting at neck, 12¾ inches high over all ***$9.00***
Highball glasses, to match, 5 inches high, each ***$3.25***
Cocktail glasses, 5¼ inches high, each ***$3.50***
Brandy glasses, 2¾ inches high, each ***$2.75***

Military Pamphlet Upon Request

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
New York
404 Fifth Ave. (At 36th Street) — **253 Broadway** (Opp. City Hall)
Boston 145 Tremont St. — **London** 89 Regent St.
Dealers Throughout the World

HOOVER MAY ORDER RATIONING OF CANDY

If Consumption of Sweets Is Not Cut Down Economy May Be Made Compulsory.

WARNS OF SUGAR SHORTAGE

Food Administrator Also Asks That the Public Refuse to Pay Exorbitant Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Warning that there would be a temporary shortage of sugar in the Eastern and Southern States and that consumers must cooperate to meet conditions, was given tonight by Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator. Unless the consumption of candy and sweets is cut down at least one-third, he said, it might be necessary to place these articles on a rationing basis.

Mr. Hoover said prices should not go up to the consumer, and under agreements made with the industry New York should buy its sugar at a retail price of 8 cents. He asks consumers to join in refusing to pay exorbitant prices. Retailers are requested to sell only in small quantities to consumers. A recent appeal made for sugar conservation, Mr. Hoover said, had not been met generally. He again requested the public to aid him in his effort to supply America and still make shipments to France, where renewed supplies were necessary.

Mr. Hoover's statement read in part:

"The shortage of sugar in the Northeastern States is due to two causes: First, the failure of the American public outside many loyal homes to adequately reduce their consumption of sugar on the constant and insistent appeals that have been made by the Food Administration since June, and, secondly, to the unusual exports made to France, in order that we might maintain to them their ration, which has now been reduced to one pound per month per person. The consumption of sugar in the United States is, even now, over ten pounds per month per person, and a saving of one-third of the candy and sweet drink consumption would have saved the situation now confronting the Eastern States.

"Practically all of the cane sugar in the hands of the refiners and the producers has now been distributed to the jobbers and retailers at the prices maintaining during the last two months, or upon a basis that should reach the consumer in the neighborhod of 9 cents per pound. Therefore, if by virtue of the shortage in the Eastern States the price of sugar should increase, it is only proof that it has been increased at the hands of the handling trades—not at the hands of either the producer or the refiner.

"The Food Administration asks the public not to pay more for sugar during the present shortage than it has been paying during the last thirty days. When the supply of beet sugar reaches the Atlantic seaboard, it should be available upon a less basis than the can prices above mentioned.

"A remedial contribution can be made if the American people will at once reduce their consumption of candy and sweet drinks. Many householders of the country have responded to the appeals for voluntary reduction, and unless we can secure a wider and immediate reduction of the sugar consumption in candy, ice cream, and sweet drinks, it will be necessary next year to curtail the supplies to these industries, as has been done all over Europe."

SPURNS EXEMPTION PAPERS.

Recruit at Yaphank Wants War Duty After Taste of Camp Life.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., Oct. 16.—Ten days in the national army has transformed a man anxious to be exempted from military duty into a recruit worried lest he should be mustered out of service. Frank Melick, 144 West 105th Street, who was chief electrician with the William Cramp & Son Ship and Engine Company, was drafted, but at the request of his employers put in a claim for exemption on the ground that his services were needed at the shipyard, working day and night constructing Government vessels. The Exemption Board had not acted on his appeal when he was ordered to Camp Upton.

Arriving at Camp Upton, Melick was assigned, on account of his electrical knowledge, to the outpost company, 302d Field Battalion of the Signal Corps. The work of an outpost company is one of the most dangerous in military service. The men work in the front line trenches, laying wires to establish lines of communication between artillery observers and batteries in the rear.

Gradually Melick looked forward with more eagerness to daily drills than he did for the expected exemption papers, which would enable him to return to his work. Today the papers arrived, signed by Charles Evans Hughes. Melick glanced at them and then went to see Captain H. H. Lawson, commander of the outpost battalion.

"Captain," he said, "these papers mean that I can go back to $50 a week, but I'd rather have the $30 a month pay and be happy where I am.

"Please send them back for me so that I'll be sure not to be mustered out."

Private Melick will remain with the Signal Corps for the duration of the war.

Lieutenant Pierre Geismar, a machine gun expert of the French Army, arrived at Camp Upton today, the first foreign officer to be sent to instruct the New York City division in trench warfare.

Gidding
5TH AVE AT 46TH ST
PARIS — NEW YORK

Direct attention to
VELVET DRESSES
Tailored and draped effects for street and afternoon wear—especially featuring charming styles in brown, mode, mole and black chiffon and panne velvet at
$75-$95 and $145

also
SMART DAY DRESSES
Tailored Serges—Braided Embroidered—and beaded effects
at $45 and $65

TEN CONGRESSMEN ON WAY TO EUROPE

Hicks of New York and Parker of New Jersey Among Those Who Will Visit the Front.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Ten members of Congress traveling in unofficial capacity, but carrying special passports arranged for by the State Department, are on the way to Europe to visit the war fronts and fraternize with the parliamentary representatives of the Allies. In the party are Representatives Dale of Vermont, Taylor and Timberlake of Colorado, Hicks of New York, Johnson, Dill, and Miller of Washington, Goodwin of Arkansas, Stephens of Nebraska, and Parker of New Jersey, former Representative Stout of Montana, and Ross L. Hammond, a Fremont, Neb., editor, and others.

The visit is a development of the recent cabled and personal invitations of representative members of the British and French Parliaments for closer affiliation of the parliamentary bodies of the allied Governments through personal conferences at the British, French and Italian capitals. President Wilson did not favor Congress officially accepting the invitation at this time, and neither house took action, but the ten members arranged their trip informally. Other representatives are expected to follow soon.

"While this is not an official commission," Representative Dale wrote his constituents in explanation of the trip, "it is certified by the Secretary of State and the Speaker of the House as one that goes in the interest of our country and the relations between its Government and the Governments of the allied nations."

The party will visit England, Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland, and hopes to be back in Washington in time for the opening of Congress in December.

WOMEN MAKE PLEA FOR POLICEWOMEN

Ask Board of Estimate to Appropriate $10,000 for Six Protective Officers.

PUT INTO TENTATIVE BUDGET

Protest from Police Matrons and Reference to Political Plums Rouses the Mayor.

Many organizations of women were represented at the public hearing before the Board of Estimate at the City Hall yesterday morning when Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, made an appeal for an appropriation of $10,000 to provide six women protective officers for New York City. Mrs. Simkhovitch did not have a chance to call upon all her speakers before Mayor Mitchel, who presided, said he was in favor of putting the $10,000 tentatively into the budget and that the matter would be discussed in committee.

The women did not get off without opposition. Mrs. Margaret Whitehurst, a Police Matron, protested against bringing any more women into the Police Department. In answer to questions by the Mayor she said that if there were to be protective officers the Police Matrons should have the employment. The fact that $10,000 was to be appropriated for six protective officers also seemed unfair to Mrs. Whitehurst while Police Matrons were getting only $1,000 a year.

Supporting the Police Matron was Mrs. George Alexander Wheelock of 80 Madison Avenue, who aroused the Mayor by speaking about offices being political plums. The Mayor halted her, and, pointing at Mrs. Whitehurst, asked:

"What does that mean? What do you have to say about political plums?"

"Oh, nothing, nothing," the Matron replied. "I don't know anything about them at all."

"That was just my phraseology," explained Mrs. Wheelock. "That is the reason they have me speak for them."

"Yes," said the Mayor, "you say something that they don't dare to say."

Mrs. Wheelock took exception to the remarks of the women of the Mayor's Committee because of what she construed as a reflection on the soldiers.

"Protect our girls from our soldiers!" said Mrs. Wheelock, indignantly. "Our soldiers are the very flower of the land. Why, they ought to be protected from the girls."

Rowland Haynes, who is interested in recreational work for enlisted men in New York, said that, with the camps in the vicinity, there would be from 40,000 to 60,000 men spending their spare time here. Arthur Towne, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, told of the need for the woman officer, in addition to the woman detective and the regular police. There were forty such women, he said, doing effective work in the theatres, dance halls, and parks of Chicago.

"It is absurd to bury our heads in the sand and say there is no sex question," said William G. Willcox, speaking not only as President of the Board of Education, but as an officer of the Society for the Protection of Children in the Borough of Richmond. "I am greatly in favor of giving the women this opportunity."

Miss Maude Miner, Secretary of the New York Protective and Probation Association, urged the appointment of the officers.

Mrs. Simkhovitch told of the employment of two women protective officers by her committee and the work they had done. Mrs. Sara C. Douglas, one of these officers, described her work. It was preventive, she said, and many girls were sent back to their homes.

R. H. Macy & Co. — Direct Elevators on 35th Street Side — Fifth Floor Broadway Front

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square. — B'way, 34th to 35th St.

"Less Than Elsewhere"—
What Does It Mean?

From time to time in our talks about Men's Clothes this pet phrase of ours trails along at the end. Here we give it the position due it. Its importance is shown in a quick, analytical study of our

Men's & Young Men's
SUITS at $24.75

Compared carefully with suits offered at a similar price in other good stores, we have learned that

The quality of the all wool, unfinished worsteds, cheviots, cassimeres, fancy mixed worsted and serges of which they are made, is far superior.

The style range offers a wider selection, varying from the extreme to the conservative, yet never overstepping the boundaries of good taste.

The tailoring, too, which we learned by taking the clothes apart, reflects more care and clothes-making skill than the average suit at the price.

And all this is equally true of our other Suits from $16.50 to $39.75

That is why we say, "Quality for Quality—at Prices Less Than Elsewhere."

R. H. Macy & Co.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.
STORE HOURS: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. EVERY DAY

When Again Do You Suppose You Will Buy
Genuine Wardrobe Trunks
at Savings
INNOVATION *from $3.50 up to $22.50?*

"Don't Expect INNOVATION Trunks Again At These Prices," Say the Makers. "You'll Be Lucky to Get Them At All!"

Makers of reputable wardrobe trunks have been increasing prices all along. The famous Innovation Trunk makers have kept to their standard prices until now. But even they are forced to raise prices on some trunks to meet rising material and labor costs. GIMBELS has a standing "INNOVATION" order at "old" prices. Like every other section of the store, we share with you in this Birthday Sale, beginning tomorrow.

$26.50 Innovation Wardrobe Trunks, Regularly $30
$32.75 Innovation Wardrobe Trunks, Regularly $40
$37.50 Innovation Wardrobe Trunks, Regularly $45
$46.50 Innovation Wardrobe Trunks, Regularly $60
$60.00 Innovation Wardrobe Trunks, Regularly $75
$72.50 Innovation Wardrobe Trunks, Regularly $95

We need not go into details of Innovation wearing quality, Innovation simplified features (patented hangers, superior materials, important conveniences).

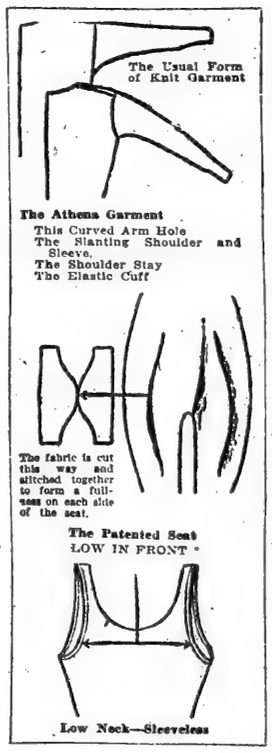
Innovation is the standard of all Wardrobe Trunks, and GIMBELS are sole authorized agents for them.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor.

$26.50

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Athena Underwear
For Women and Children



Athena underwear is truly fashioned and tailored to fit. It is designed not merely to approach, but to *realize* the outlines of a woman's form.

The shaping—the tailoring—is not confined to any one part. Note the shaped shoulders, the proper fullness of bust—the perfect conformation of legs.

The patented seat is the most remarkable advancement ever made in underwear designing; by a unique device the seat in Athena has been shaped to fit the figure snugly in any posture. There can be no gaping—no bulging.

If you will see Athena underwear, you will revise your ideas on the underwear subject.

Athena is sold only at Saks in New York

Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, Makers.

PRICES:

Vests and Tights..... Reg. Sizes 65c to $1.85
Extra Sizes 75c to $2.00

Union Suits..... Reg. Sizes $1.25 to $3.75
Extra Sizes $1.50 to $4.25

For Boys and Girls
Separate Garments.....50c to $1.50
Union Suits.....95c to $2.65

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

DE PINNA

In a recent invoice from a London tailor, known for his cleverness in designing and tailoring coats for young ladies from 14 to 18 years, the Glendale Automobile Coat, the Lanark, the Dalmony, the Rosytte and the Berwick are among the coats noted, while the Perth and the Ballater are the names given to the capes of his design and make.

These original London styles made in the choicest Fleece Wools, Tweeds and Homespuns will be shown in the United States exclusively by De Pinna.

Original English Model Coats noted above at from $45.

Misses' Town and Country Coats—in rough Tweeds, Homespuns, Velours and Llama Cloth. $28 to $95.

Misses' Trench Coats—of regulation army cloth. $55.

Misses' Tailored Dresses—in Poiret Twills, closely woven wool Jersey Cloth. English Navy Serge and imported wool plaids. $28 to $75.

Misses' Tailored Shirts and Blouses—in exclusive De Pinna Models, in linen, pique, Jap silk and crepe de chine. $6.50 to $25.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND TODAY

5th Avenue at 50th Street

2.50

Thirty styles of women's gloves with the traditional Centemeri elegance of quality and finish, in exquisite embroidery effects and colors to harmonize with any costume.

FRENCH KID overseam gloves in the newest colors with self and contrasting embroidery effects. The prettiest of all are the grays—the soft neutral tones that harmonize almost universally.

MOCHA gloves of beautiful quality in Khaki Brown, sand color, gray and pastel shades.

WASHABLE CAPE gloves in oyster white, old ivory, buff oak and tan.

Only 10 Saturdays before Christmas

Centemeri Gloves

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

R. H. Macy & Co. — Attractions Are Prices — Quality — Service

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Send Your Dollars Over The Top

Let their war cry "echo throughout the empire of our enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion."

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

We have cheerfully given space for a Liberty Loan Booth on the main floor, where representatives of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee will take your subscription.

Socks for Soldiers

Sound Feet are essential to a successful army. Soldiers of long experience declare wool socks to be best. Seamless natural color wool, reinforced heel, sole and toe, 47c pr.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Worsted Underwear for Men

These garments are of medium weight worsted, in natural color. Shirts have long sleeves. The drawers are ankle length, $1.49 a garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Woven Names on Tape

Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Service Watches

To be worn on the wrist, nickel and Sterling silver cases. Some are made with unbreakable crystals and luminous figures and hands.

Swiss make, 7 and 15 jewel movements, $11.89 to $27.50

American make, 7 and 15 jewels, plain and luminous dials, $7.94 to $25.75

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., B'way.

A Kit of Camp Necessities, $2.84

Buy it now, so it will reach him "over there" at Christmas time.

A rubberized Khaki Cloth Kit, fitted with Barber's Comb, Hair Brush, Tooth Brush, with aluminum case, Shaving Soap Stick, Shaving Brush, Safety Razor, with six extra blades, Tooth Paste, Soap Box, with cake of soap, Metal Trench Mirror.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Accessibility

prompted the location of the Men's Departments on the 35th Street side, Main Floor, with quick elevator service to the clothing, motor goods, sporting goods, camera and cigar departments on the Fifth Floor.

Established 1723

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Supper Dances
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By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Hair and its Preservation. 2nd edition. Illus.
Loss of Hair and the Quartz lamp treatment. 4th Illus. (Author's translation.)
Baldness, its causes, prevention and treatment. Ready in October
At All Book Stores.
ADVERTISEMENT

"Turner for Concrete"

LATE "THE VATERLAND."
Sketches on board "The Leviathan," formerly "The Vaterland," the famous German passenger ship now used as a transport, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages of rotogravure pictures. On all news stands—10 cents.—Advt.

1,000 PUPILS IN RIOT AGAINST GARY PLAN

Smash 100 Windows in Upper East Side School and Scores Are Arrested.

AGITATORS URGE THEM ON

One Crowd of 200 Attempts to Hold Meeting in Central Park and Police Round Them Up.

Agitated by opponents of the Gary system who have been speaking against it from street corners near the public schools in Harlem and the upper east side, 1,000 pupils in Public School 171, in Madison Avenue near 103d Street, one of the institutions where the Gary plan is being tried, went on a strike yesterday and after smashing about 100 windows in the building, sought to get the pupils from other schools in the neighborhood to join them in a general strike. Police reserves from the East 104th Street Station were busy bringing truants to the schools all day, breaking up demonstrations and protecting the public school properties from bands of children who tried to throw stones through the windows.

Demonstrations began on Monday night when about 500 boys gathered near Public School 171 while a Liberty Loan meeting was held there and shouted their disapproval of the Gary system. When their cries failed to disturb the meeting they began to hurl missiles at the windows and about 100 were broken before the police came up to disperse the crowds. No arrests were made.

In the morning about 300 boys of the school, all under 15 years, sought to prevent other children from entering the building. Some of the boys, who called themselves "pickets," snatched books from the hands of pupils and destroyed them. They shouted their approval of the Gary system and asserted they would not return to school until the system had been changed.

As the crowds were dispersed by the police the boys scattered to vacant lots and began to throw stones toward the school building. More police were called, and some of the boys were caught and returned forcibly to the school. About 200 of them fled to Central Park to hold a meeting, but the police surrounded them and truant officers aided in taking the boys back to their lessons. About 200 boys went to Public School 72, at Lexington Avenue and 103th Street, and attempted a demonstration, but a squad of police caught about seventy-five of them and took them back to their school in patrol wagons.

For a few hours the disturbances ceased, only to begin again when the pupils were to return for the afternoon session. They repeated their tactics of the morning, and broke several more windows in the school building. Myron T. Wilson, Principal of the school, told them they were making a grave mistake by taking part in unlawful agitations and in listening to soapbox agitators.

Twenty members of the Home Defense League came out in the afternoon to aid the police and their district leader, Albert Gluckman, told the boys that they would be able to settle whatever grievances they might have in a better way and more quickly of they returned to their lessons. But his advice was greeted with hoots and derisive cries. When the boys renewed their efforts to destroy the school property the police began to make arrests. The prisoners were sent to the Children's Society on charges of juvenile dlinquency.

Work of the police was made more difficult by groups of mothers who had been attracted to the school building by the disturbances, and they shouted their derision of the police and the schools and attempted to prevent the policemen from taking children to the police station.

A woman soapbox orator attempted to praise the children for their conduct in resisting the police, and she was arrested. She gave her name as Jane Doe, but she became hysterical under questioning in the Harlem Court and admitted she was Minnie Kirtz, aged 24, of 1,029 Lexington Avenue. Magistrate McGeehan suspended sentence on the charge of disorderly conduct when the woman promised she would do no more agitating among school children.

Students of the High School of Commerce managed to get 2,000 pupils to a meeting in Central Park after the sessions had been ended, and speakers urged the children not to destroy property or to use violence in expressing disapproval of the schools or their teachers. Some of the pupils from Public Schools 186, in Ninety-ninth street, between Second and Third Avenues; 72, at Lexington Avenue and 105th Street, and 101, at Lexington Avenue and East 111th Street, attended this meeting. They had joined the pupils of 171 in demonstrations, but had made no attempts to wreck property at their own buildings.

About 5,000 children renewed their demonstrations last night by marching through the streets shouting their disapproval of the Gary system. One contingent carried a banner with the words: "Down with the Gary System!" "Can the Gary System and Mitchel!" "Can the Kaiser!" Others bore lithographs of Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor. These placards had the inscription: "Hillquit—he will take care of us!" The children refused to say where they got the banners and placards, and it was denied at the Socialist headquarters in Harlem that any had been given to children.

A sign urging the children of Public School 101 to go on a strike against the Gary system was hung over the main entrance of the building last night, and the police began to search for the persons who had put it there. They said that it could not have been put there by children in the grammar grades without the aid of older persons. The sign read:

"All the public schools of this city urge Public School 101 to go on a strike against the Gary system. Our motto is 2498—Whom do we not appreciate? Gary! Down with Gary! That is right!"

High School of Commerce students who, in small numbers, have been striking intermittently for the past few days in protest over a slight lengthening of the school day and the introduction of military training, as prescribed by the Welsh-Slater act, all were reported back at their desks yesterday. Professor Wolfson, Principal of the school, said only about 100 boys had been involved, and that he thought they engaged in a demonstration on Monday mostly as a "lark." The military training had necessitated the lengthening of the school day, at least until individual programs are adjusted, he added, and it was his belief that it was this extra hour that the boys objected to, and not the training itself.

Professor Wolfson scoffed at any idea that German propagandists might have inspired the boys to demonstrate against "militarism" in this country.

About 500 boys made a demonstration near Public School 72 last night while a Liberty Loan meeting was being held there, but they did not disturb the meeting. After they left the building they began to tear down Mitchel campaign posters from billboards nearby.

The police say that agitators have been working among the children for several days and urging them to strike because the Gary system was an imposition upon children of poor parents.

Three boys, 17 years old, were taken to the Harlem Police Court on charges of disorderly conduct for inciting the children in the disorders. John Pressner of 14 East 107th Street, and Hylan Silverman of 166 East 103d Street paid fines of $3, and Thomas Walsh of 169 East 115th Street was discharged. The school children were held at the Children's Society.

SELIGMAN ESTATE GOES TO FAMILY

Estimates of Banker's Property Run Between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

CHARITY GIFTS $100,000

Thirty-eight Organizations Will Share in Bequests—Widow and Soldier Son Receive Large Part.

The will of Isaac Newton Seligman, head of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman, who died on Sept. 30 as the result of a fall from a horse near his country place at Irvington, disposes of about $100,000 to thirty-eight religious and charitable organizations, and gives the bulk of his estate of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 to his family. The largest charitable bequest was $10,000 to the Solomon and Betty Loeb Memorial Home for Convalescents. His gifts covered a wide range of religious and philanthropic activity.

Mr. Seligman left to his wife, Mrs. Guta Seligman of 36 West Fifty-fourth Street, the income from his residuary estate for life, and upon her death one-half the principal goes to her son, Lieutenant Joseph Lionel Seligman, now on duty at the camp at Spartanburg, S. C., and the other half is to be disposed of in her will. If she makes no disposition of it the income goes to the daughter, Margaret V. Seligman, who, if she marries, is to receive half the fund outright. Mrs. Seligman also receives all her husband's paintings, statuary, bric-a-brac and other personal effects in the town house, the country place at Irvington, camp at Upper Saranac Lake, and Willow Brook, at Tarrytown.

Lieutenant Seligman gets $100,000 outright and Miss Seligman receives a trust fund of $250,000, with half the principal outright if she marries. George W. Seligman, lawyer, and Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, brothers, receive $25,000 each, and a like sum goes to the testator's sister, Mrs. Frances Heilman of 331 West Seventy-first Street.

Mr. Seligman gave $5,000 each to the following: Columbia University, the Educational Alliance, Mount Sinai Hospital, the Society for Ethical Culture, the United Relief Works of the Ethical Culture Society, which also gets Mr. Seligman's stock in the organization; the Hebrew Technical Institute, United Hebrew Charities, Blythedale Home, Montefiore Home, Charity Organization Society, and Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum.

The following organizations got $2,500 each: Children's Aid Society, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and St. John's Guild.

Bequests of $1,000 each went to the following: Young Men's Hebrew Association, Young Men's Christian Association, Five Points House of Industry, State Charities Aid Association, National League on Urban Conditions Among the Negroes, Babies Hospital, Sojourners' Truth House, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Prison Association, Woman's Hospital, Legal Aid Society, Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Fort Valley Industrial School, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, and German Hospital.

The following organizations got $500 each: Emanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, St. Mark's Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, and American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SUSPEND RICHMOND 2 YEARS

Triers' Verdict Denounced by Foreman of Church Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—A scathing arraignment of Bishop Rhinelander of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, the late Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith, and Francis A. Lewis, lawyer and churchman, by the Rev. Fordyce H. Argo, rector of the Church of the Nativity, Rockledge, in which he denounced the Richmond trial as "a disgrace to the Diocese of Pennsylvania and a blot upon the Protestant Episcopal Church," created a sensation at the closing session of the trial of the Rev. George Chalmers Richmond this afternoon in the Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets.

As foreman of the three triers, the Rev. Mr. Argo announced their verdict, which was the suspension of Mr. Richmond from the ministry for two years. The other triers were the Rev. John A. Goodfellow, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Kensington, and the Rev. Dr. Edward Ritchie, rector of the Church of St. James the Less, Falls of Schuylkill.

The Rev. Mr. Argo read a dissenting opinion in which he said that though his colleagues voted to find Mr. Richmond guilty on nine of the 126 charges, he considered the verdict an injustice. The whole case, he said, was trumped up against Mr. Richmond by the late Bishop Mackay-Smith and was carried to its conclusion by Bishop Rhinelander and Francis A. Lewis.

"Small wonder," said Mr. Argo, "that the Episcopal Church is losing its hold upon the masses. This trial is a mess of the first magnitude."

The evidence at the trial, Mr. Argo said, showed that the two Bishops and Mr. Lewis conspired for the removal of Mr. Richmond, owing partly to his alleged insubordination, but chiefly because of his disagreement with them on economic questions. Mr. Argo called the trial "a farce, a fiasco, a gross miscarriage of justice, and a second Dreyfus affair."

Mr. Richmond's difficulties with two Bishops have agitated the Diocese of Pennsylvania and attracted national attention for several years. In Jaunary, 1914, he was brought to trial on fourteen charges of conduct unbecoming a clergyman and breach of ordination vows. The trial continued more than a year, and in November, 1915, he was found guilty and sentenced to one year's suspension. Before the period of his suspension ended a new presentment, containing 126 charges, was brought agaist him and a second trial became necessary.

Prior to his trial Mr. Richmond was rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Northern Liberties.

PAINLEVE DECLARES MALVY IS INNOCENT

Daudet Assails Finding in Case of ex-Minister Accused of Helping Germany.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 15.—Premier Painlevé communicated to the Cabinet today the result of the inquiry he made into the charges against Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, accused by Leon Daudet, editor of l'Action Française, of having betrayed secrets to Germany. The Premier said his investigation had shown that all the accusations, whether of communicating military and diplomatic documents to the enemy or of complicity in military disturbances, were quite unfounded.

The Premier said the Government was resolved not to interfere with or tolerate interference with judicial procedure, which would be followed to its proper conclusion in absolute independence, in conformity with the Ministerial declaration. The Government considered it to be its duty, however, to clear up, in the interest of internal peace and the nation's morale, accusations the falsity of which had been established, which were left to the judgment of the public conscience.

M. Daudet, in l'Action Française, characterizes Premier Painlevé's statement as "stupefying." He continues:

"On the one hand, usurping the judicial authority alone competent in the matter, the Premier declares that my charges are unfounded. On the other hand, he affirms that he is resolved not to encroach on that same authority which he tramples under foot. He will let it pursue its task to the end.

"I know that the inquiry has opened notably in the affair of the military disturbances. I know that a witness has confirmed the truth of the document handed by me to Captain Bouchardon, (the investigating officer.)"

M. Daudet alludes to the matter as a "formidable subordination of the judiciary to politics," and expresses his conviction that the "national interests must come first."

Police Service Flag Unfurled.

Following the suggestion of Colonel William H. Kipp, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, himself a veteran of the civil war, a service flag with thirty-nine stars was unfurled by him yesterday over the main entrance at Police Headquarters. The stars represent twenty-seven patrolman and twelve civilians attached to Police Headquarters who are now in various branches of the service.

MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting 5½%
The mortgages deposited to secure these Bonds average less than 40% of the value of the real estate securing them.
Payment Guaranteed by
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000
55 Liberty Street

If You Can't Go Over There
Buy
Liberty Bonds
Over Here!
THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

With this company acting as your executor under a carefully drawn will you may be certain that your estate will be ably administered.
Lawyers Title and Trust Co.
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn

GETTING READY.

New photographs from training camps throughout the country where Americans are preparing for active service reproduced by rotogravure in this week's New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. On all news stands—10 cents.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Business Men's League
of the
City of New York
will hold a mass meeting tomorrow night
COOPER UNION
The following speakers will address the meeting:
Judge John F. Hylan
—Candidate for Mayor.
Charles L. Craig
—Candidate for Comptroller.
Alfred E. Smith
—Candidate for President of Board of Aldermen.
Joseph Yeska will preside.
All Are Welcome!
JOSEPH YESKA,
Chairman of The Business Men's League.

Today is Executives' Day
It will pay you in dollars and cents to visit the Business Show TODAY
Today—from the hours of 1 to 10 P. M.—the audience at the
BUSINESS SHOW
will be made up of business executives only—men like yourself—Presidents, General Managers, Comptrollers, Purchasing Agents, Department Managers, etc.
The best informed experts of the various companies exhibiting, will be in attendance this afternoon, ready to demonstrate the time, temper and money-saving devices now on exhibition.
The Business Show offers an unusually good opportunity for investigating methods, systems and devices for improving the efficiency of office operation.
As an executive, you will gain ideas that will enable you to effect savings in your business
Is it not worth at least an hour's time to find out?
69th REGIMENT ARMORY
Lexington Ave. at 25th ST.
October 15th to 20th. Inclusive 1 P.M. to 10 P.M. Daily

Society Brand Clothes
FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

All generations today are most suitably fitted in Society Brand Clothes—sons, fathers and grandfathers.
TWO of the livest models of the season for young men and older men who want to look young. In style—in tailoring—in fabric and in pattern, these clothes reflect good taste and good judgment.
Go to "Style Headquarters"—the store that sells Society Brand Clothes. No garment is a genuine Society Brand model unless the inside pocket bears the label.
A postal card will bring you our Fall Fashion Book
ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers, Chicago
For Canada: SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited: Montreal

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
Hand Made Comfortables
Wool and Genuine Eiderdown
AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Housekeepers' Day"

With Special Reference to Anniversary Bargains

We have set apart today as a day which will be specially interesting to housekeepers.

In our Store Downstairs and in other parts of Greenhut's will be found

Everything for the Home Uniquely Priced

This should prove a remarkable opportunity for those who are refurnishing their homes wholly or partially. For those who need FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, CHINA, GLASSWARE, LIGHTING FIXTURES—in a word, any of the thousand and one things which go to make up the well equipped home, today is the time and Greenhut's the place.

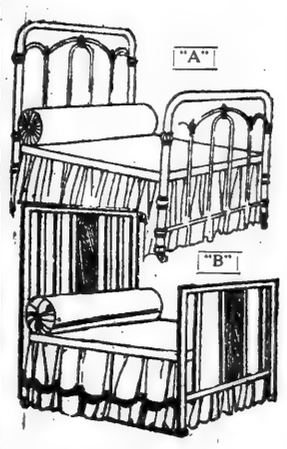
No less interesting will these sales be to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, boarding house keepers, and the like.

Usual Complimentary S.&H. Green Trading Stamps Free Today

Distribution in Premium Parlor, 5th Floor.

As many sets of the "S.&H." Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any date good in one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

The Greatest Sale of **Metal Bedsteads** *Since the War Began*



ONE OF THE BIGGEST MANUFACTURERS IN AMERICA OFFERED US SEVERAL HUNDRED BEDS IN WHITE ENAMEL, CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, MAHOGANY, BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE AND OTHER FINISHES AT A PRICE WHICH ENABLES US TO OFFER THEM TO YOU AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST TODAY.

Note, if you please, that in some cases we have a number in each style—of others there is only a sample. Limited space permits us to print only a partial list.

N. B.—Early selection is strongly advised.

$29 Mahogany Finish Bedsteads—4-6 size; at	$17.75
$37 Circassian Walnut Finish Bedsteads—4-6 size; at	$22.75
$35 Circassian Walnut Finish Bedsteads—4-6 size; at	$20.50
$17.50 Bird's-Eye Maple Finish Bedsteads—3-0 size; at	$11.00
$13.50 White Enamel Bedsteads—4-0 size; at	$8.25
$15.50 White Enamel Bedsteads—4-0 size; at	$9.25
$9.50 White Enamel Bedsteads—4-0 size; at	$5.90
$19.50 White Enamel Bedsteads—4-0 size; at	$11.75
$18.50 White Enamel Bedsteads—4-6 size; at	$11.25
$17.50 White Enamel Bedsteads—4-6 size; at	$10.75
$22 White Enamel Bedsteads—4-0 size; at	$13.75
$9 White Enamel Beds—4-0 size; at	$5.65
$12.75 White Enamel Beds—4 ft. size (illustration "A")	$7.75
$14 White Enamel Beds—4-6 size; at	$8.45
$18.50 White Enamel Beds—4-6 size; at	$11.75
$29 Circassian Walnut Finish Beds—4-6 and 4-0 size (illustration "B"); at	$17.75

At Half Price We Offer a Very Fine Lot of

"Congoleum" Rugs

Here's a sale in our Rug Department that is distinctly out of the ordinary.

Those who possess Congoleum rugs in their homes know that they are unexcelled for durability, and the patterns in this lot are exceptionally fine.

However, there are slight imperfections in the lot, but this is really nothing to speak of. There surely is nothing to interfere with the wearing qualities or appearance of the rugs themselves. The high standard set by the inspectors of this famous mill has led to the reductions in price.

Size	Regularly	Sale Price	Size	Regularly	Sale Price	Size	Regularly	Sale Price
3x4.6	$1.25	65c	4.6x6	$2.50	$1.25	9x9	$7.95	$4.25
3x6	1.65	75c	4.6x9	3.75	1.85	9x10.6	9.25	4.75
3x9	2.50	$1.25	6x6	3.25	1.65			

$5.75 Pro-Lino Rugs—Special at $3.75

These are made by the Nairn Linoleum Co. and have slight imperfections, which, however, do not affect the wearing qualities in the least.

Upholsteries

22c Yard Madras—36 inches wide; dotted effect; suitable for sash and long curtains; yd.... 18c

15c Yard Scrim—hemstitched and colored borders; edged and insertion; yard..... 10c

$1.95 Oblong Table Scarfs—art silk effects; each..... $1.39

65c to $1.25 Lace Centerpieces and Motifs—imported; lacet Arab and Renaissance..... 59c to 98c

A Sensational Special Offering of

Hand-Painted Pastels $1.79

Regularly $2.95; In Exquisite Frames—Today at.....

Unquestionably the biggest framed picture bargain announced in many seasons. Sale takes place today—don't miss it!

Choice of beautiful Landscapes and Marine Scenes in hand-painted Pastels, in handsome deep, gilt and gold burnished frames, with artistic ornamented corners.

Size of glass, 12x24 inches and 16x20 inches. Outside size, 17x29 inches and 21x25 inches.

Our lowest regular price for framed pictures like these is $2.95. Today—and today only—$1.79.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S.&H. Office on the Fifth Floor. We give S.&H. Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S.&H. Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S.&H. Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

NEUTRAL EMBARGO FIRM UNTIL JANUARY

War Trade Board Awaits Ironclad Guarantees Before Proceeding with Rationing.

SWEDEN'S CASE IN DOUBT

Not Likely to Get Any Food from Us While Supplying Any War Materials to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The War Trade Board soon will take up the problem of rationing neutral countries of Europe, but it is improbable that any shipments of foodstuffs will be released to the northern neutrals contiguous to Germany before Jan. 1.

Iron-clad agreements that Germany shall not profit directly or indirectly will be one of the demands made, and agreements now in force between some of these countries and the Central Powers will not be recognized. Cattle fodder, it is understood, will be refused to Holland while fats are being shipped into Germany and other foodstuffs, if any are sent, will be issued only in quantities to prevent actual starvation among the civilian populations.

Sweden, it was said today, had little chance of obtaining any substantial aid, if a rationing system was adopted, because reports concerning conditions in that country, which have been requested, have not been forthcoming. While Sweden supplies Germany with materials for the manufacture of steel and explosives the United States, it is said, will turn a deaf ear to pleas for food to feed miners and other workingmen. The United States may insist as necessary to any agreement that an embargo be placed by some northern neutrals, Sweden and Holland included, on all exports of their products.

It is probable also that Holland will be unable to reach a satisfactory agreement unless her shipping, now tied up in American ports, is made a part of it.

Julius E. Van der Wielen, a member of the Holland Commission, said today that the shipments from Holland to Germany during the first three months of 1917 amounted to 36,747 tons, while during the same period the imports into Holland from Germany amounted to 451,820 tons, the latter including coal, with which Germany accommodated the Netherlands despite the shortage of fuel in Germany. He said figures previously made public as representing the trade between Germany and Holland had represented the money value of the traffic, which was not just, inasmuch as in abnormal times prices are not controlled by the normal laws of supply and demand.

Germany was willing to pay abnormal prices for surplus products of Holland, he said. He added that in viewing the trade from the standpoint of monetary value, tobacco, coffee, and quinine ought to be excluded from consideration, as they were imported into Holland from the Dutch East Indies and were not native Dutch products. The trade in these commodities, he said, amounted to 10,000,000 guilders.

Holland is said to be facing a most serious situation as the result of the lack of fuel, further restrictions having been imposed upon its importation into the Netherlands from Germany, where there is a shortage of workingmen in the coal mines. Germany was declared to have an insufficient amount of coal for her own uses.

Negotiations between the War Trade Board and Hans Sulzer, the Swiss Minister, have reached the stage where propositions made by the United States regarding supplies for Switzerland have been forwarded by the Minister to his Government for consideration.

SUSPECT FIREBUGS IN STOCKYARDS FIRE

More Than Half of Kansas City Plant Destroyed, with 14,000 Animals.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16.—Reports that the fire which early today destroyed more than half of the Kansas City stockyards and resulted in the destruction of approximately 11,000 cattle and 3,000 hogs, was of incendiary origin persist, although discredited by officials of the corporation owning the yards. The loss is approximately $750,000. Heavy insurance was carried.

J. F. Marvin, Fire Warden, and John Egner, Chief of the Fire Department, both believe the fire was set, but declare that the area is so devastated that no indications of an incendary origin could have escaped the flames. F. J. Bishop, Lieutenant of the first fire company to arrive at the yards after the alarm, said three fires were burning fully 2,000 yards apart.

George B. Collett, General Manager of the stockyards, declared he believed the fire resulted from natural causes, and that the wind had blown sparks from the first fire, starting the other two blazes. Private detectives are investigating the rumors of incendiarism.

The work of clearing away the débris for the reconstruction of the destroyed pens and buildings has begun. Receiving and selling will be resumed in the morning in all classs of live stock, except stockers and feeders in the cattle class. An embargo on this class will be necessary until next Monday.

The Kansas City stockyards were the second largest in the country. The fire raged for two hours. There were 47,000 cattle in the yards at the close of business yesterday. It was possible to liberate most of them. Some of the cattle liberated reached the downtown sections of both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.

Lynn W. Wilson Runs for Congress.

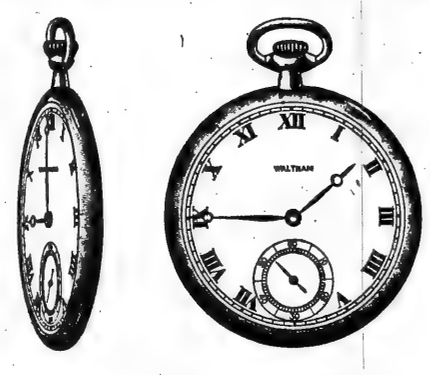
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 16.—Lynn W. Wilson of this city was nominated for Congress today by Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District as candidate to succeed the late Congressman Ebenezer J. Hill. The special election will be held Nov. 6. Schuyler Merritt of Stamford has been named by Republicans and Charles E. Haines of this city by Socialists.

SWANN CLAIMS THE CREDIT.

Says Mitchel Administration Did Not Dim the Red Lights.

Emory R. Buckner, campaign manager for Mayor Mitchel, was accused of distorting facts in an endeavor to take credit for work done by the Mayor's Administration, in a statement issued yesterday by District Attorney Swann, on the advertisement of the Fusionists: "Where Are the Red Lights?"

"In line with his desire to appear before the public as the only living example of American patriotism," said the statement, "Mayor Mitchel now assumes the responsibility for driving the Vice Trust and its auxiliaries from this county. I invite the public to inspect the annual report of the Committee of Fourteen on the Suppression of Vice and also the report of the Committee for the Prevention of Crime."



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The "Colonial A"

pictured above is the watch preferred by the American Business Man. Its thinness is only one of the mechanical marvels that commend it.

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This Famous Field Coat—In Yorkshire Fabrics—$25.00

WITH its belted waist line effect, its wide-flaring bottom, the Kirschbaum-Pembroke is one of the most notable overcoat fashions Young America has seen in a generation.....No linings except in the sleeves, at the yoke and seam pipings..... tailored in the celebrated Yorkshire overcoatings and a wide range of other all-wool fabrics - - - - - - - - - - - $25.00

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Coat and Breeches of O. D. Serge, $27.00
Overcoat of Heavy Weight Melton, $30.00

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

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$3,000,000,000

to net 4%

It is the patriotic duty of every citizen to go to his bank **today** and buy Liberty Bonds. Apart from motives of patriotism these bonds should be bought for purely business reasons, because they are the best investment in the market.

Here are ten business reasons why you should buy Liberty Bonds---

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3. **Availability as collateral.** The bonds will be the best of collateral, available immediately, anywhere.
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5. **Stability in value.** The bonds are insured against depreciation in price by their—
6. **Conversion privilege.** The bonds may be exchanged, par for par, for later war bonds bearing a higher interest rate, if issued.
7. **Freedom from taxes.** The bonds are free of the normal Federal income taxes and all local personal property taxes (except inheritance levies.) Individual holdings up to $5,000 free of income supertaxes and excess profit taxes. Free from 10% tax on undistributed surplus of corporations.
8. **Appreciation.** The bonds enjoy every reasonable probability of appreciation in value after the war.
9. **Term.** The bonds mature in 25 years—a convenient long term investment. Callable in ten years. (Readily marketable at any time.)
10. **FORM.** Coupon or registered, in denominations from $50 up.

These bonds should be purchased on their merits as an investment by estates, trustees, insurance companies, institutions, corporations, firms and individual investors.

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take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment

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"America's Mr. Britling has come at last."

The High Heart

By BASIL KING

$1.50

What you have often thought about America's coming into the war and her great responsibility you perhaps have not been able to put into words. So Basil King has written this book for you, filled with your own hopes, your own pride.

In addition to this, the author of "The Inner Shrine" tells a splendid story of Newport and New York, the romance of a girl loved by two men, one an ardent patriot, the other indifferent.

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Generous sized bottles, at your druggist, 25c., 50c., $1.00.

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ASKS SOUTH TO HELP CURB WAR TAXATION

F. I. Kent Says Financial Legislation Is Impeding the the Liberty Loan.

BUSINESS MEN IN QUANDARY

Banker Tells Southern Congress Tax on Occupations Is a Handicap to Industry.

Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company, appealed to the South in his address yesterday afternoon at the Cotton Conference of the Southern Commercial Congress to use its power over its representatives in Congress to check destructive taxation and financial legislation, which he held to be responsible for impeding the response to a second Liberty Loan.

"Should any Liberty Loan fail," he said, "taxes built on false principles will be responsible, and we may look for a prolongation of the war with all its horrors."

Mr. Kent asserted the business men of the country were ready to bear their full share of the burden of carrying on the war, but that they were greatly concerned whether sufficient income was going to be left to American industry to earn an income for stockholders. He continued:

"The Liberty Loan, and our very success in the war, are in jeopardy today because of Federal taxes, which have been made law, that have so shocked those in this country responsible to millions of stockholders and bondholders that they are at actual loss to know how to proceed, and are positively unable to determine what amount can be safely invested in Liberty bonds and still leave a sufficient margin to pay their Federal taxes, without having to overborrow, or be forced into bankruptcy. Because their hearts are right, the will is there to do their part, but great accomplishment requires inspiration as well as will, and inspiration is being killed.

Excess Profits Tax a Burden.

"We have a so-called excess profits tax that is not a tax on excess profits at all but is merely a further burden on all incomes, whether they have increased or decreased since the war started. Then there is an undistributed surplus tax that menaces conservative financing, and that will have a tendency to curtail development in the future.

"We have a tax on trades, business, occupations, and salaries that entirely ignores the value to the community of the industrious and that does not properly differentiate between dead and living income, that is, income from securities held and income produced by the individual through labor of brain and body."

Mr. Kent said that only a failure on the part of Government could result in a poor response to the Liberty Loans. He said:

"We are told that, if the Liberty Loans are a failure, it may be necessary for the Government to conscript the credit that has been built up in our nation, that has been the foundation of our great industries, and the basis of the success of our people. If a Government cannot so conduct itself that such conscription is not necessary, that Government is a failure.

Mr. Kent asserted that the Government could gain nothing by such a course for the reason that, if conscription had to be resorted to, the policy which made conscription necessary would previously have rendered stocks and bonds valueless. He continued:

"We recognize today that a single purpose prevails among all our people, and, in the light of that belief, we ask you of the South to come to the aid of our country in the ways that you only at the moment have power to do. We ask that you demand of those of your Representatives in Congress, who, through ignorance or in the fancied belief that they were carrying out your wishes, have stood for the passage of ill-advised tax legislation, that they return to Congress in December and correct those things which have caused men of affairs throughout the length and breadth of this country to stop and wonder if their power to help our Government in its great emergency has been taken from them.

South Has Balance of Power.

"If you do this the South will have accomplished a great thing toward bringing our whole people together and making possible prosperity after the war is over. You can do this, you men of the South, because today you hold the balance of power in the legislative halls. In so far as legislation can control, the responsibility is yours. Every part of this country, North, South, East, and West, will give gladly of men, money, and energy to help win the war, but the means of making such men, money, and energy available, for the greatest power and greatest good, lies today with the Southern people.

"With suffering and death facing the young men of our nation, events have so shaped themselves that the responsibility for their protection has fallen largely upon the South. The representatives of the Southern people in the Congress of our country have such firm control that the success or failure of the great institutions of our nation is today within their hands. We of the North are not concerned that this should be so, if the real men of the South—those who have our country's good at heart and those broad enough to see that no section of this country can prosper at the expense of any other section—are in control. On the other hand, if the narrow, sectional politician, who unfortunately exists in every community, is allowed to feel that he can carry out his ideas of destruction, we will descend to the autocracy of the mob.

Politics Divides the North.

"The men of the North who would have good government in their city, State, and country, are divided by the politician into two principal parties, so that the balance of power is held by those who can often be bought by the false promises of the demagogue. You in the South have one dominant political party, so strong that if the great mass of your liberty-loving, broad-minded people demand that of your legislators which you know to be right, the South can take a part in stopping this world's catastrophe far beyond your wildest dreams.

"Today our President and his advisers are striving to the limit of their ability to fit our country to take a proper part in subduing an evil thing which has hold of a great nation, and which, if allowed to succeed, will destroy all nations, and yet some of those who should be counted upon to help most are committing sabotage and jeopardizing the success of the nation. It is today within the power of you men of the South, as it has never been with any people before in the history of the world, to bring order out of a world of chaos, and prevent suffering to millions who have not yet been touched by the bloody hand of war."

Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board of the Irving National Bank, urged that a policy of marketing cotton at fair prices, in the absence of governmental price fixing, be adopted, in order that at the end of the war the cotton business in this country in all its branches would be on a secure foundation to face competition with Egypt, India, and in other countries, which would receive a tremendous impetus, he said. Harvie Jordan, President of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, gave credit to the Government for improving agricultural methods and financial methods in handling the cotton crop. M. P. Mosley, Vice President of the American Exchange National Bank of this city, spoke on the embargo on cotton.

FOR AN INTERNATIONAL JURY.

Florida Editor Proposes Plan to Settle Disputes Between Nations.

A. S. Hough, editor of The Florida Times-Union of Jacksonville, Fla., proposed yesterday afternoon, at the meeting of the main body of the Southern Commercial Congress, in the North Ballroom at the Hotel Astor, that disputes between nations after the present war should be settled by trial by jury, and his paper was devoted mainly to outlining his plan for the selection of the jury and conducting the litigation before the international tribunal.

Mr. Hough would have a panel of jurors selected from all the nations of the earth, to serve for life at the neutral spot named for the sittings of the international tribunal. No juryman would sit on trials affecting his own land or against any land against which he felt a prejudice. The plan provided, as Mr. Bryan's peace treaties did, that no military preparations could take place between two countries having a lawsuit. After describing the proposed method of bringing actions before this court, Mr. Hough continued:

"When the case has been heard counsel shall retire and the jury shall decide on a verdict. If the decision is unanimous, it shall be certified to the Executive, (an International President and War Lord,) who shall proceed to enforce it, and any evidence that may have been produced may be made public. If the jury is not unanimous, the number voting on each side shall be written and placed in a sealed envelope, and the men whose names were last stricken shall be summoned to serve on a second jury, which shall try the case under the same rules as the first. If this jury is unanimous, its verdict shall be certified to the Executive and by him be enforced. If the decision of the second jury is not unanimous, it shall record and seal the number voting in favor of each litigant. The envelope containing the vote of each of the two juries shall then be opened, and if the majority of each voted for the same litigant, the decision in favor of such litigant shall be final and shall be certified to the Executive for enforcement."

George F. Porter, a member of the Council of National Defense, described the methods adopted in Washington to co-ordinate industries for the success of the war.

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For the New Mother

To bring back your strength, to replace languor with energy, to exchange pallor for rosiness *build up your blood.*

Pepto-Mangan is an ideal tonic because it strengthens weak, thin blood with the iron needed to enrich it with thousands of new, rich, red blood cells. The new, iron-strengthened blood charges the entire system with rugged vitality.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

A desirable tonic for anemics, run-down and overworked people of all ages and for pale, puny children. Its taste is pleasant, and though containing iron, it cannot disturb the most delicate stomach nor discolor or harm the teeth. Its benefits are apparent after a short time, unless the patient is afflicted with a serious organic disease.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Friendly Warning: Remember that *Gude's Pepto-Mangan* is the only genuine preparation. It is sold only in the bottle pictured in this announcement—never in bulk. For your own protection reject all substitutes. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
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Manufacturing Chemists

THERE is a wonderful world of pleasure in music—a world that covers the whole range of human feeling. The titanic majesty of Siegfried's Funeral March, the calm beauty of Liszt's Liebestraum, that great love poem of music, the simple pathos of Home, Sweet Home, the lilting gayety of a popular song of the day—all are awaiting you, a wonderful new pleasure for your home life.

Yesterday this world of music was a closed door to many. In thousands of homes the piano was little more than an ornament, an unsatisfactory substitute for the skilled musician's art.

To-day the world of music, in all its perfection, is open to you through the marvellous Ampico Reproducing Piano. The genius of the great concert pianists of the day is brought to your home. Father, mother, daughters and sons will enjoy such perfect music as they have never heard, except upon the concert stage. They will find in music the perfect home pleasure, a delight and beauty that is ever fresh, ever inspiring.

Great pianists will play for them the works of master musicians, exactly as they are played on the concert stage. They will hear the lighter compositions of the day played with delightful feeling—the young people will hold informal dances, with superb music played with the verve and rhythm of skilled metropolitan dance artists.

It is this new and vital force in music, the Ampico, which reproduces the playing of great concert pianists, of talented minor artists and masters of modern dance music and the popular songs of the day, that offers you this wonderful new pleasure—the perfecting touch to your home life.

Tone for tone, touch for touch, each minute cadence will come to you with the perfect beauty of the talented artist through the Ampico Reproducing Piano. You have but to insert a roll and touch a lever to fill your home with music of exquisite beauty, as the Ampico exactly reproduces the artist's playing without your aid or further attention. As your library of books contains masterpieces of literature that are always ready to transport you to new worlds of thought, so you may have a great library of the master musicians, played by talented pianists, to carry you into the satisfying world of music.

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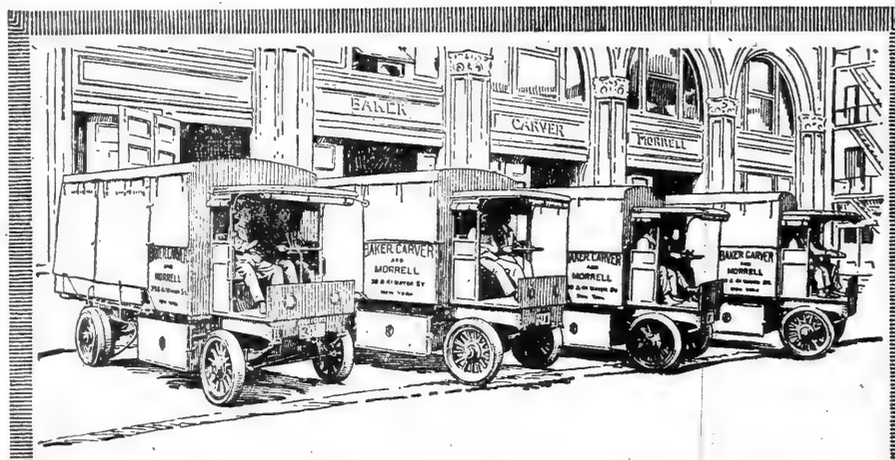

G. V. Electric Trucks
For Manufacturers

Scores of the world's largest manufacturers use and *prefer* G. V. Electric Trucks. They predominate in the great textile plants of New England. They have served the immense plants of the Middle West for years. In New York you will find fleets of from 8 to 180 in the service of one discriminating firm.

In the cordage field Baker, Carver & Morrell, Whitlock Cordage Co., Wall Rope Works, American Manufacturing Co., Columbian Rope Co., and Stratford Oakum Co. have all bought numerous G. V.'s within the past 12 months. They find them far ahead of former horse equipment. Many G. V. customers have sold *all their horses* and now use electrics *exclusively.*

Whether you manufacture pig iron or varnish, pianos or fertilizers—whether you haul jewelry or junk, plate-glass or saw-dust—there is a G. V. for the work and a saving to you over all other city trucking methods. Remember, 80% of city trucking is well inside the electric truck zone.

With the need for conserving hay and grain and gasoline staring us in the face, the electrification of trucking is certainly desirable. Where electricity for night charging is a *by-product* and good electrics *one-third cheaper* in tires and repairs, surely the best electric—the G. V.—is a war-time necessity.

Let us give you some inside facts on the *peculiar war-time advantages of the electric.*

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Summer or winter, at home or afield—any time, any place—the Red, White and Blue So-CO-ny Sign (accent on the second syllable) stands for *service.*

It pays to *know* what goes into your tank. Untried gasolines, even when they are claimed to be of good quality, vary so widely that each filling disturbs the delicate balance which is the secret of proper carburetion. Keep your motor on a SOCONY diet. Then you'll avoid carburetor adjustments.

SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE is absolutely uniform in quality. Every gallon is like every other gallon, now or next week, here or a hundred miles from here.

You will have no trouble getting SOCONY Gasoline. Thousands and thousands of garages carry nothing else. Just look for the Red, White and Blue SOCONY sign.

Standard Oil Co. of New York

The sign of a Reliable Dealer and the World's Best Gasoline

CALLS SOUTH IDEAL OF RECONSTRUCTION

M. Jusserand Presents It as Hopeful Omen to Countries Ruined by Germany.

DINE DIPLOMATS OF ALLIES

Senator Fletcher Tells Commercial Congress There Must Be No Relaxation in Our War Efforts.

The reconstruction of the South was presented as an example and hopeful omen for the countries devastated by Germany, which must rebuild after the war; and the unity of North and South in the just cause for which they are fighting today as a type of the unity of the allied nations, many of them formerly hostile, by M. Jusserand, Ambassador from the French Republic and dean of the diplomatic corps, at the dinner to the diplomatic representatives of the Allies given last night by the Southern Commercial Congress at the Hotel Astor.

"An immense reconstruction will be needed by those nations which have fought the enemy on their own soil," he said. "You of the South have solved your problems with a mastery everybody acknowledges and admires. We shall solve ours. We have gone it before. We have survived the miseries of the hundred years' war, and the religious wars of the sixteenth century, when it seemed that the end of France was at hand. But on the morrow we had the splendid times of Henri IV., Richelieu, and Louis XIV."

World Against Germany After War.

And the times of reconstruction that are to follow the war were described by Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield as times of hopefulness and prosperity for America and for her allies; of distress for Germany, when the German traders, going forth in all parts of the world, to regain the business that was theirs before the war, will find every face turned away from them, every hand unwilling to clasp theirs because of Germany's war and the deeds that Germany has done in it.

The dinner was the principal social event of the convention of the congress and was attended by fourteen Ambassadors or Ministers of the allied nations, hundreds of Southern business men, and New Yorkers, and by an unusually large number of women. The grand ballroom of the Astor was draped with American flags, the seals of the Southern States were hung about the balconies, and the seal of the United States, flanked by the flags of the Allies, hung over the speakers' table.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, President of the congress, was the first speaker, and warned against any relaxation of America's war efforts. "There must be no overconfidence," he said. "It would be an evidence of weakness to stop now and argue the reasons or causes. We are engaged in the most stupendous war of all times. The one great task is to wage it to a successful conclusion." Then he introduced as toastmaster Oscar S. Straus, "philanthropist, author, diplomat, statesman, and ideal citizen."

Mr. Straus denounced the leaders of Germany, and depicted them looking forward to "the day when they might find not the occasion but the excuse and the most favorable opportunity to betray the world's trust and begin the war."

"When this war began," he said, "the only country thoroughly prepared was our enemy. We shall not be found lacking hereafter. We shall prepare for the reconstruction of the world after the war, first of all, by doing everything possible to insure victory."

After proposing toasts to the President of the United States, and the rulers and peoples of the allied nations, Mr. Straus called on Ambassador Jusserand, "who has interpreted America to us as well as to his own country, and has lived among us in the spirit of Lafayette."

The Ambassador began by reading a telegram of greeting to the Congress from President Poincaré of France, and then declared that the American people were united today "even more truly than" in those early days when the South did not reach further south than Georgia. "I might even say no further west than Georgia," and that the fusing of the whole nation has been the dream of your greatest leaders, no less of Lincoln of Illinois than of Washington of Virginia."

Fighting Power of Evil

"What we are fighting," he declared, "is not a Government, a creed, a race, a nation. It is the power of evil. What we are fighting is treachery, perjury, falsehood, corruption, autocracy, tyranny, the meanness of people who cannot see something beautiful without wanting to destroy it, something clean without wanting to pollute it—a church, a girl, a child, a family hearth. With such men, of whatever race and creed, no discussion is possible until they undergo a thorough mental change.

"In the spirit displayed by your President in his appeal to the American people last April your ancestors and mine fought in that local war of independence which gave birth to your nation, a forerunner of that general war of independence in which the cause of liberty throughout the world is now at stake.

"We have suffered great losses; the enemy has his cities uninjured, his factories working, his territory not yet invaded. But no comparison is possible between our losses and his—ours material, his moral. He stands condemned in the eyes of the world.

"Nothing more promising has been seen than what has taken place here since the United States entered the conflict; those appeals from the President, from the Secretary of Agriculture, from that man of wisdom and strength, Mr. Hoover, asking the people at large to kindly do this or abstain from doing that. Even before law was passed, there was no need of any law; it was in the interests of an idea. And behold all responding to the appeal; even the merest children act as they are desired to; all do so of their own free will; they have hearts which understand."

DEFENDS MILK PRODUCERS.

Dr. Woods Says the Average Farmer Gets Less Than Cost.

Dairymen are not getting enough for their products to make it profitable to continue in business in many parts of the country, according to Dr. A. F. Woods, President of the Maryland Agricultural College, who talked on conditions which would affect the greater production of food at a meeting of the Association of Commissioners of Agriculture of the United States, held at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon in connection with the Southern Commercial Congress. Dr. Woods declared that most people still thought of milk as a beverage rather than a food and were inclined to cut down on its use whenever the price increased above "the time-honored 5 cents a quart," substituting meat and eggs at a much higher cost with less food efficiency.

TRIBUTE TO W. F. McCOMBS.

When William F. McCombs, who was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1912 and one of the earliest "Wilson men," took his place as Chairman of the Good Roads Conference of the Southern Commercial Congress at the Hotel Astor yesterday one of the delegates rose and said:

"Let us all rise in tribute to the man who did so much to give us the greatest President the nation has had since Washington."

'BULL' STOPS PUBLICATION.

Jeremiah O'Leary's Paper Quits When Barred from the Mails.

The publication known as Bull, of which Jeremiah O'Leary was the editor, and which was recently barred from the mails under the Espionage act, has ceased publication. This announcement was made yesterday by the Bull Publishing Company, 210 Fifth Avenue.

The announcement issued by the publishers reads in part:

Owing to the fact that the Postmaster General says that Bull interferes with the war progress of the United States, although the company is convinced that the publication does not violate any law, it has nevertheless been decided to suspend until such time as the constitutionality of the law has been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court, and even though the law may be declared valid, until such times when it has been determined whether Bull violates the law.

TRIBUTE TO WALL ST. FOR ITS AID TO SOUTH

Gov. Manning Says New York Financiers Have Never Failed to Respond in a Crisis.

MAYOR GREETS DIPLOMATS

Foreign Envoys and Delegates to Southern Congress Guests at City Hall.

Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina yesterday declared to an audience of New Yorkers, Southern business men and foreign diplomats that there had never been a good cause presented to which New York financiers had failed to respond. This tribute was made in the course of an expression of appreciation of the welcome which New York had extended to the Southern Commercial Congress, now in session here, and was delivered at the City Hall, where Mayor Mitchel and his Committee on National Defense were formally receiving the foreign diplomats who were yesterday the Congress's guests; and Governor Manning closed with the statement that the Mitchel administration was the finest that New York had ever had and that there was a danger to "the healthy conduct of government" if the Mayor were not re-elected.

Governor Manning was called on without warning by George T. Wilson, the master of ceremonies, after several other addresses of welcome and responses had been delivered; and he won applause at the outset by declaring that sectional lines had been obliterated, that Americans were one in the conduct of the war; and next by the statement that his five sons were serving in the army, and that the youngest of them, so young that his father's consent was necessary to his enlistment, had said that if that consent were refused he would feel it his duty to disobey and enlist anyway.

New York Has Helped South Often.

"I am not a professional man," said Governor Manning. "My work had been that of the farmer. But in that relation I have had occasion to feel the welfare and the friendship of some of those institutions in New York that are down here in your banking district; and I want to say that there has never been a time, never during the panics that have occurred, never during the business stress and discomfort, that, wherever there was a good cause presented, the financiers of New York have ever failed to respond to those calls for help. And when on occasions matters have come up where the term 'Wall Street' was used, I have said, 'Stop; who has stood by the South in its times of calamity and need but those men up in New York?' And so my feeling is one of warmth to you and your people.

"And, Mr. Mayor, while it may not be appropriate for an outsider to dabble into local affairs, I want to say that, as an outsider, viewing things from afar, the administration of the City of New York, both from my observation and reading, is the finest that the city has ever had. I believe, Mr. Mayor, in our form of government that there is danger to the healthy conduct of government unless the bold, strong, clean, efficient administration which you have given is recognized by your own citizens."

The visiting diplomats, after a cruise in the North River, landed at the Battery at 12:15, were received by W. L. Randall for the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, and proceeded up Broadway in a parade headed by a platoon of mounted police and the Marine Corps band, and including four companies of regular infantry, a battalion of sailors from the Navy Yard, and a detachment of the Old Guard. Of the allied diplomats only six arrived in time to participate in the ceremonies —Ambassadors Bakhmeteff of Russia and Sato of Japan, Ministers de Alte of Portugal, Cespedes of Cuba, and Porras of Panama, and Chargé d'Affaires Roussos of Greece. The parade turned into the plaza in front of the City Hall, which had been decorated with the flags of all the Allies, and a crowd of several thousand onlookers cheered the diplomats as they made their way up the steps and proceeded to the Governor's Room. Here Mayor Mitchel and his committee formally greeted the diplomats and the visiting delegates from the South.

Country United in War.

"Just as this congress meeting here now," he said, "comes from a part of our common country, just as all America is a part of the allied nations in the great world war, so all parts of the country are one in the prosecution of that war. Never in our history have the resources and the men of the land been so solidly behind the President and the Government as now. North and South, hand in hand, we will fight the fight to victory for humanity, for safety for large and small nations, for world democracy."

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, President of the Southern Commercial Congress, recalled, as the Mayor had done before him, that three-quarters of a century ago that body's predecessor, the Southern Commercial Convention, had met here. He said that New York was the chief force in the trade of the world and its chief financial centre, and spoke of the enormous changes of the last eighty years which had nevertheless not altered the close and friendly relations between this city and the South. In discussing the war, he said that there was a fundamental difference in methods of life and affairs between united America and Germany, and said that there was not space enough in the world for these two ideals to live side by side.

Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Minister from Cuba, responded for the diplomats, and speaking as a man who had fought side by side with American troops in Cuba's war for freedom declared that it was the part of America, "the young giant of nations, the hero and champion of oppressed small peoples," to make the world safe for the ideals which it had built up.

Oscar S. Straus, who is Chairman of the New York General Committee of the Congress, told the guests that in the City Hall they stood in a building erected upon holy ground.

"When the Declaration of Independence was passed," he said, "it was read here in the presence of George Washington and his troops. And here was received that great friend, that great patriot, who was always devoted not only to liberty for America but to world liberty, whose spirit still guides us—I mean Lafayette. And now here come the representatives of the seventeen Southern States, and their visit would not be complete until they had come within these holy precincts and paid their respects to America's patriotic Mayor—you, Mayor Mitchel, Mayor of New York, you who have prepared in advance this city to do its full share in the great duty and service of patriotism that has fallen upon this country.

After the ceremonies the guests drove uptown to attend the afternoon sessions of the convention.

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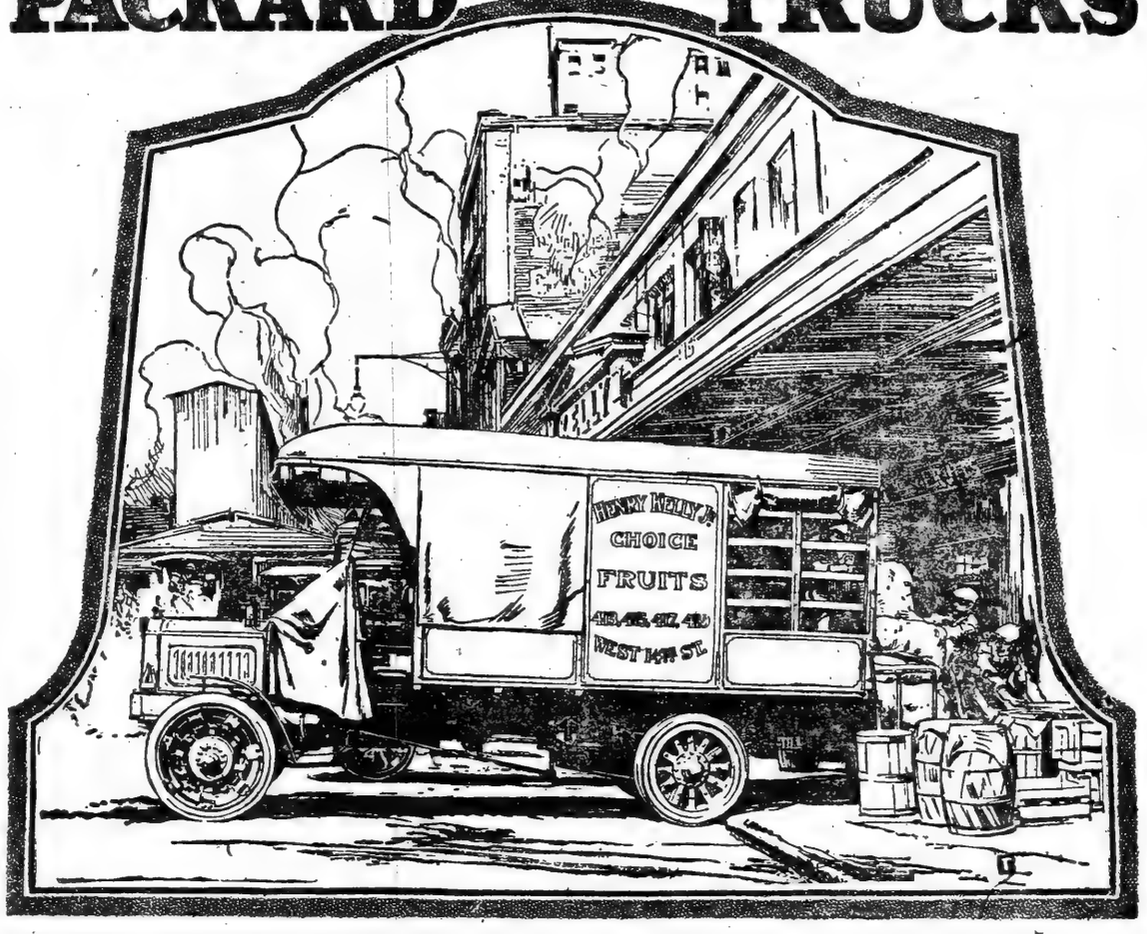

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GIANTS AND WHITE SOX ENTERTAIN BOYS IN KHAKI WITH SERIES IMITATION

ZIM'S GREAT RACE SEEN BY SOLDIERS

Schaefer and McMullin Immortalize World's Series Laugh at Camp Mills.

SOX AGAIN BEAT GIANTS

Enlisted Men Entertained by Baseball Leaders in Game Won by Chicago 6 to 4.

An echo of the world's series was played at Garden City yesterday for the soldiers at Camp Mills and the White Sox beat the Giants just as neatly as they did in the big pageant by a score of 6 to 4. The strain was off the players, and they entertained the boys in khaki with an exhibition which was just as laughable to the soldier as the real series was painful to New Yorkers.

Herman Schaefer, the merry wag of baseball, went into the game in the last of the ninth and when he reached third base, he and Fred McMullin, the Sox third baseman, gave an imitation of Heinie Zimmerman's deathless outburst of stupidity in the last game of the series, when Zim chased Eddie Collins over the plate with a run. The soldiers roared with laughter, and were so delighted that the 10,000 of them marched back to their tents in a happy mood, and were glad that they had joined the colors instead of going to the world's series.

When the men in olive drab get over to France they will amuse the armies of all the Allies with Zimmerman's famous play. In a few months, Zim's notorious bonehead play will be known in every corner of the earth. If Zim lives to be 100 years old, he will never be able to live down that awful foot race.

Schaefer went along with the players to Garden City and arranged with the umpires to be permitted to stage the famous farce in the ninth inning. Umpires like Bill Klem and Charley Rigler, men who never have been known to smile, consented to the bit of horse play, and sure enough when the ninth inning came around, Schaefer went in to play at third base for Lobert; Zimmerman wasn't among those present.

Schaefer Overrules Empire.

Schaefer was the first man up in the ninth, and he flied to left field. George Burns doubled to left, and it was Herzog's turn at bat, but Schaefer came up in his place. This time Dutch slapped a grounder at McMullin and was thrown out at first by a city block, but Schaefer made a big howl and Umpire Evans was declared safe. The soldiers took up the player's part of the argument, and for once in the history of baseball the umpire was overruled by popular opinion. Bill Evans smilingly gave in to the outburst of oratory against his decision.

Benny Kauff thumped a double to centre and pushed Schaefer around to third. Then the jovial Schaefer and McMullin immortalized Zim's classic mistake. Kauff ran toward third and drew the throw to second, while Schaefer started toward home. Dutch tramped up and down the third-base line like a nightwatchman trying to find a 4 A.M. fire.

McMullin started his chase down the third-base line, and Schaefer limped painfully toward the plate, looking over his shoulder at McMullin. Dutch kept just a few steps ahead of his pursuers, and as Schaefer fell over the plate in mock exhaustion McMullin came tumbling after him, they looked just like Jack and Jill when they arrived at the foot of the hill. By this time the soldiers were rolling around the grass in laughter, and were screaming at the funniest stunt Schaefer ever did in his life.

As was mentioned before, Zimmerman wasn't there. Neither was McGraw, and neither was Robertson nor Fletcher. They probably remained away to suffer in meditation. The White Sox were all there and as happy as larks. It was a merry afternoon for the soldiers, and the players of the two world's series contenders were just careless and funny enough to furnish a good entertainment.

Gowdy Among Those Present.

A baseball game was never played in a more picturesque setting than at the athletic field at St. Paul's School. The day was a gem of gorgeous Autumn splendor, and the soldiers had the game all to themselves. It would have been impossible for all the soldiers at Camp Mills to see the game, so General Mann picked out the New York soldiers of the 165th United States Infantry, which included all the boys of the Sixty-ninth, and the 149th Field Artillery, which included the boys from Illinois and Ohio. Among them was Sergeant Frank Gowdy, who used to catch for the Boston Braves and who has the distinction of being the first major league ball player to join the colors.

Besides General Mann, General Lenihan, Colonel Hine, and numerous other officers from the camp were also there to see the fun. John D. Crimmins, Justice Victor J. Dowling, Daniel M. Brady, and other prominent men joined the party. With their bands playing "Over There" and the regimental colors flying, the soldiers, more than 10,000 strong, marched to the baseball field, and formed a dark olive drab circle all the way around the open field. On one side, behind the White Sox bench, the boys from Illinois cheered Rowland and his world's champions until the game became as noisy as a college football battle.

The Sixty-ninth didn't cheer the Giants much. They were all pretty sad and glum for the defeat of McGraw's men was a keen disappointment to the New York soldiers. As Charley Rigler announced each one of the White Sox as he came to bat, [illegible] over the Hempstead plains, but as he announced such once popular persons as Benny Kauff, Charley Herzog, and George Burns, there was hardly a ripple of applause. No one knows how the New York soldiers at Camp Mills, but also among New Yorkers from Van Cortlandt Park to the Battery, the [illegible] of the Giants in this world's series just ended will long be a matter to discuss with hushed voices.

Eddie Collins Cheered.

The National Commission was at the game, and even President John K. Tener couldn't restrain his laughter when Schaefer was chased over the plate by the Sox third baseman just as Zimmerman had chased Eddie Collins. Collins got most of the applause. The boys from the Middle West gave him a great reception and one which he will not soon forget.

Most of the best known of the New York talent had been left behind. Maybe McGraw and Zimmerman feared that the soldiers would ask them too many questions. Even if they were absent, the soldiers good-naturedly inquired during the game, "Why did you keep Salles in so long in Chicago last Saturday?" and "Where's Zimmerman, we want to get a look at his marble top piece?" Oh, yes, McGraw and Zimmerman saved themselves a lot of embarrassment by not appearing.

Rowland placed his whole club on parade before the soldiers, and before the game was over they saw all the White Sox talent with the exception of Eddie Cicotte and Red Faber, who stayed behind to take a much needed rest after their severe labors of the last week. Jim Thorpe played in right field for the Giants in place of Robertson, and he made two muffs of easy fly balls, which made him take a lot of joshing from the troops. Benny Kauff turned loose a lot of the excess steam which he had been saving up for the world's series, and smashed out four two-base hits. Every time Benny came to the bat, except the first time, he cudgeled out a two-bagger into the crowd of soldiers who circled the outfield.

Al Demaree, who never had a chance of getting into the world's series, pitched the first five innings for the Giants. In the first, after two Sox were out, Eddie Collins delighted the crowd with a two-bagger into the soldiers in left field, and scored on Happy Felsch's single to left. In the second inning Jourdin, who was playing first for the Sox in place of Gandil, cracked a triple past Benny Kauff in centre. Herzog chucked Weaver out at first, and when Ray Schalk rolled to Lobert, Hans flipped Jourdin out at the plate. Joe Benz lofted an easy fly to Jim Thorpe, and Jim muffed it just as Robertson muffed Joe Jackson's fly in the last world's series tragedy. In the third, with one gone, Felsch got a single through Lobert and scored when John Collins slammed a three-bagger to centre.

Benz Is Puzzle.

While Joe Benz was in the box, the Giants didn't get anything. Claude Williams began to pitch in the fifth and Ross Young, batting for Demaree, flied to Leibold. Burns smashed a two-bagger into the left field troops and raced home with the Giants' first run when Kauff followed with another double.

George Smith succeeded Demaree in the sixth, and the Sox gave him a jolly greeting. John Collins doubled to centre and went to third when Hasbrook hopped a hit off Smith's glove. Risberg's double to centre sent John Collins home, and then Jenkins and Williams fanned. Leibold punched a single to left, which shoved Hasbrook and Risberg home, while Nemo was out trying to stretch his drive into a double.

With one out in the seventh, Burns singled to left and went around to third when Leibold let the ball roll through him [illegible] the crowd. Burns counted while Collins was tossing Herzog out at first. Danforth went in to pitch in the eighth, and after that the comedy began in earnest, and Schaefer did his best to perpetuate Zimmerman's famous play.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A. L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,lf	5	0	2	3	0
McMullin,3b	5	0	0	0	2
E. Collins,2b	5	1	2	2	5
Felsch,cf	2	1	2	2	0
Murphy,cf	2	0	1	3	0
J. Collins,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Jourdin,1b	2	0	1	6	0
Hasbrook,1b	2	1	2	4	0
Weaver,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Risberg,ss	2	1	1	0	2
Schalk,c	1	1	0	1	0
Lynn,c	1	0	0	1	0
Jenkins,c	2	0	0	4	0
Benz,p	2	0	0	0	0
Williams,p	1	0	0	0	0
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0
bWolfgang	1	0	0	0	0
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	6	12	27	11

NEW YORK, (N. L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	3	3	4	1
Herzog,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Kauff,cf	5	0	4	2	0
Lobert,3b	4	0	3	1	1
Schaefer,3b	2	1	1	0	1
J. Smith,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Thorpe,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Holke,1b	2	0	2	4	2
Rodriguez,1b	2	0	0	4	0
Gibson,c	2	0	0	4	0
Onslow,c	2	0	0	2	0
Demaree,p	1	0	0	2	1
aYoung	1	0	0	0	0
G. Smith,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	4	13	27	13

Errors—Thorpe, 2; Leibold.
a Batted for Demaree in fifth inning.
b Batted for Russell.

Chicago	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Kauff, 4; Burns, 2; E. Collins, Risberg, Leibold, Felsch, J. Collins. Three-base hits—J. Collins, Jourdin. Stolen base—J. Smith. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 10. Base on balls—Off Williams, 1. Struck out—By Benz, 3; Williams, 1; Russell, 1; Danforth, 1; Demaree, 3; G. Smith, 2. Passed ball—Jenkins. Hits—Off Benz, 5 in 4 innings; Williams, 2 in 2; Russell, 2 in 1; Danforth, 4 in 2; off Demaree, 6 in 5; G. Smith, 6 in 4. Time of game—1 hour 10 minutes. Umpires—Rigler, Evans, O'Loughlin, and Klem.

BALL PLAYERS WANT MONEY

Giants and Sox Agree Not to Play in Exhibition Games.

The players of the White Sox and Giants all signed an agreement not to play any exhibition games and presented it to the National Commission at Camp Mills after yesterday's game. They pledged themselves not to take any barnstorming trips and asked that the commission rescind its recent ruling which provided that they hold out $1,000 of each player's share of the world's series as a guarantee that there would be no barnstorming trips. The commission promised to take the agreement under advisement, and it is likely that the new rule will be rescinded and that the players will receive their shares of the receipts today.

The agreement presented by Captain Herzog of the Giants and Captain Collins of the White Sox is as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby declare and agree not to participate as individuals or as a team in any game after this day at Camp Mills, Long Island."

PLAYER GETS $5,957 CLAIM.

Campbell Awarded Back Salary Due from Federal League.

A jury in the Supreme Court returned a verdict for $5,957 yesterday for Vincent Campbell, formerly an outfielder with the Newark Federal League Club, in his suit against the club for $8,268 for breach of a contract by which he was engaged for the season of 1916. The defense was that the St. Louis National League and the Cincinnati clubs wanted him after the Federal League quit, but he refused to accept a release.

GOULD IS RIFLE CHAMPION.

Wins Manhattan Association Honors and Establishes New Record.

David J. Gould, Jr., captured the annual small bore rifle championship of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association which has just been concluded on the grounds of the club at Concord, Staten Island. The conditions called for fifty shots prone at fifty yards, and the shooting was so good that both first and second men improved on the record made a year ago. Alfred H. Seeley was pressing the winner hard at the finish. His last two strings were better than those of Gould. The winning total of 485 is three points better than was made last year. Seeley was beaten by only one point.

The scores:

David J. Gould, Jr.	96	98	98	96	97	—485
Alfred H. Seeley	97	97	94	98	98	—484
J. E. Stillman	93	95	95	97	96	—476
Lawrence W. Wright	95	95	94	93	95	—472
C. L. Cammann, Jr.	91	95	94	98	94	—472
Clinton B. Walker	98	91	96	91	93	—469
K. H. Fichtner	88	92	96	95	93	—464
F. F. Lahm	94	95	90	90	89	—458
Charles W. Latham	89	92	87	91	84	—443
F. N. Sanborn	81	86	92	91	70	—420

Cycle Race Lease In Doubt.

In the anticipation that the six-day bicycle race held annually at Madison Square Garden will be a bigger event than heretofore this year, three prospective promoters have begun a fight for the lease of the arena to conduct it. They are John M. Chapman, manager of the Newark Velodrome; P. T. Powers, former promoter of the race, and William H. Wellman, who conducted the automobile championships at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway this Fall. It is expected that a decision will be reached today by the owners.

CORNELL IS BEATEN BY FORWARD PASS

Syracuse Soldiers Win 6 to 0, but Victory Is Disputed by Coach Sharpe.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The army team of Syracuse defeated Cornell today by the score of 6 to 0, being credited by the officials with a touchdown in the last period, although the play seemed an uncompleted forward pass. The Syracuse team outplayed Cornell during most of the game.

In the last quarter the army after a series of rushes by Art Wilson, the old Yale Captain, advanced from the 40-yard line to Cornell's 8-yard line. On the fourth down Wilson tossed a forward pass over the scrimmage line to Adams Carey of Cornell knocked the ball down as Adams was taking it, but the army man recovered and Umpire Unger, the only official known to have seen the play, called it a touchdown, despite the vigorous objection of Head Coach Sharpe, who came out to the field and protested, a rare thing for him to do.

There was little advantage between Syracuse and Cornell in the first half, but in the third quarter Wilson's rushing gave the soldiers an advantage. Three forward passes by Cornell, Hoffman to Colvin, who played brilliantly, were among the features. The Cornell second team had more pep than the 'Varsity.

Farnum, the old Brown star; Rausch of Wisconsin, Burke of Vermont, and Wilson, whose rushing netted eighty yards, were the stars for the soldiers.

The lineup:

Syracuse, (6.)	Position.	Cornell, (0.)
Adams	L. E.	Eisenbrandt
Cattus	L. T.	A. Trowbridge
Spillman	L. G.	Bowker
Atkinson	C.	S. Trowbridge
Ryder	R. G.	Myron
Farnum	R. T.	Wipperman
Hanlin	R. E.	Perrie
Burke	Q. B.	Nethercott
Rausch	L. H. B.	Cross
Holmes	R. H. B.	Minier
Wilson	F. B.	Strauss

Touchdown—Adams. Referee—J. A. Evans, Williams. Umpire—Captain Unger. Head Linesman—R. Newman, Yale. Timekeeper—H. Dimick, Lehigh.

Substitutions.—Cornell—Colvin for Eisenbrandt Ackerknecht for A. Trowbridge, Huntington for Bowker, Reuther for S. Trowbridge, Swanson for Myron, Herriman for Wipperman, Harris for Petrie, Carey for Nethercott, Van Horn for Minier, Hoffman for Cross, Pendleton for Strauss. Time of Periods—Ten and twelve minutes.

NAVAL ELEVEN COMING HERE

Newport Team to Play Carlisle Indians in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 16.—A football match between teams representing the Second Naval District, coached by Dr. William T. Bull, formerly Yale coach, and captained by Cupid Black of Yale's football team last year, will be held Oct. 26. The players are from Yale, Dartmouth, Cornell, Brown and other universities, and will meet the Carlisle Indians at the Polo Grounds, New York. This team also meets Rutgers at New York, Nov. 24.

The Naval team will meet the First Naval District team of Boston Nov. 3, at Boston, and also will play Harvard, Nov. 17. Brown is to be met at Providence Nov. 10. Their biggest game is expected when they meet the Army team of Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., in Boston, Thanksgiving Day, on Braves Field. The Army team is being coached by Percy D. Haughton, the famous Harvard football coach.

FORDHAM PRIMES FOR GAME

Maroon-Eleven Starts Hard Practice for Holy Cross Tussle.

A hard week's drive for the Holy Cross game was launched yesterday afternoon at Fordham. Coach McCaffery kept the players on the field until dark in a combined offensive and defensive drill. The Maroon 'Varsity faced the Fordham Prep team for the second time this season. The scrimmage lasted a half hour. Several second-string players were in the collegians' lineup, and as the Prep lads were in good condition and full of aggressiveness a spirited tussle was the result.

Dumoe, Erwig, Christiansen and Frisch did not get into the scrimmage. Christiansen came on the field with crutches, as he has a swollen knee and a lame ankle. Frisch was on the field, but did not do any work. Matty Golden, who has been a general utility man all season, was moved to centre for the scrimmage. Mullan took Fogarty's place at guard, and Gulick played left tackle. Brennan, Dempsey, Galligan and Colletti were the backs.

RUTGERS SQUAD BATTERED.

Hummell Probably Out of Lineup for Several Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 16.—The Rutgers football team has had a rest after the game with Syracuse and no practice was held on Monday. Several of the regulars are severely battered up, the most serious injury being the dislocation of Hummell's shoulder. The freshman end will probably be out of the game several weeks. Kelly's ankle is expected to be healed by next Saturday, and Gargan's bad ankle is improving. Coach Sanford spent yesterday afternoon correcting faults brought out in the game against Syracuse, giving considerable attention to the defense. He is now pointing the team toward the Lafayette game on Saturday, and strenuous work began today.

Dimond to Lead Soccer Team.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 16.—F. C. Dimond of Boston was appointed Captain of the 'Varsity soccer football team at Harvard University today. Thirty candidates are out, and it is hoped a [illegible] schedule can be arranged.

GAMES FOR YALE FRESHMEN.

Yearlings to Open Athletic Activities in Bowl Against Exeter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—Three games for the Yale freshman football eleven were announced tonight by Professor Robert N. Corwin, Chairman of the Yale Athletic Board of Control, to whom was referred the arrangement of the contests. Next Saturday the Exeter Academy eleven will meet the freshmen in the Yale Bowl in the first athletic contest played by a Yale team since the declaration of war. Yale will meet Harvard Nov. 17 at Cambridge in the annual class game, and Princeton, 1921, here Nov. 24.

Yale has received requests from several military camps to send football elevens to play the camp teams. Some may be accepted, but the present Yale material is regarded as too light to play against the university stars who are at Plattsburg, Ayer, Newport, or some of the other camps. As no student will be allowed to don an athletic uniform this season unless he wears the military khaki, the football squads will be distinctively Reserve Officers' Training Corps squads.

The freshman and other class squads are allowed to train only an hour three afternoons a week this season, and the curtailing of practice has retarded the development of the elevens materially. Tad Jones and Dr. Arthur Brides are the coaches in charge.

LONG DRILL FOR VIOLET.

Coach Wall Forces Men at Top Speed Preparing for Wesleyan.

In a long practice that was taken up with the development of new plays the New York University football team yesterday further completed its preparation for the Wesleyan game Saturday, the first home contest on the Violet schedule. As on previous days the practice was prolonged until darkness compelled the players to scrimmage in the light of a large electric lamp on one corner of the field.

Coach Wall made the backs and ends run down a field studded with tackles to give the players more practical work than the dummy affords. After a session of this the dummy was resorted to and came in for such a mauling that its sawdust contents were spilled over the pit.

Announcement was made yesterday of the appointment of Peter Sokolower, '18, as acting captain in place of Captain Howard Cann, who is an Ensign in the navy. Sokolower has played on the 'Varsity for the last three years and in that time has played fullback, centre, and tackle. Last year and this year his regular berth has been at tackle.

COLUMBIA FRESHMEN LOSE.

'Varsity Scores Three Touchdowns in Short Scrimmage.

For fifteen minutes yesterday the Columbia 'Varsity scrimmaged with the freshmen and finished with three touchdowns to its credit. Once Howard Miller broke away on a forward pass for eighty yards, but Laskey of the yearlings caught him on the five-yard line. Slaw and Champary scored the other touchdowns. Captain Cochran did quite a bit of punting, and was booting the ball for an average of forty yards.

Later in the afternoon the freshmen played the second team for thirty minutes, the younger players winning, 8 to 0, with Tom Thorpe's able coaching assistance. Tomorrow Stuyvesant High comes up to give the 1921 eleven some stiff work before the Clinton game on Friday. Korn, who is the 226-pound baby tackle for the freshmen, reported for scrimmage today and bolstered up the weak left side.

BILLIARD SEASON TO OPEN.

Moore to Meet Heal in Three-Cushion League Games.

The first of the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League games to be played in New York this season are scheduled for Thum's White Elephant Academy tonight and tomorrow night, when Hugh Heal of Toledo will match his skill against that of George Moore the New York representative. This will be the first time that the former holder of the world's three-cushion championship has competed in the league.

Eleven cities, several of them with two representatives, and Detroit with three, are in the circuit this season. They are Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Detroit, and New York. Only two of the men who will compete have been handicapped below scratch, Joe Capron at 45 and William Cullen at 42.

The prize money will total $6,000, and will be divided as follows: First prize, $1,000; second prize, $750; third prize, $600; fourth prize, $500; fifth prize, $400; sixth prize, $350; seventh prize, $300; eighth prize, $250; ninth prize, $200; tenth prize, $150, and five additional prizes of $100 each.

SOLDIERS IN BOXING BOUTS.

Sailors, Too, Will Be on Amateur Program at Crescent A. C.

An innovation in amateur boxing will be attempted by the officials of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn at the next amateur boxing tournament at the New Moon organization, Oct. 23 and 25. A special class will be set aside for soldiers and sailors of the United States whose amateur status is unquestioned. The class will be at 145 pounds, and will mark the first time in the history of amateur boxing here that a feature of this kind has been added to an open amateur tournament. The other classes to be contested are 108, 115, 125, and 135 pounds, making one of the biggest cards ever put on at the Crescent Athletic Club.

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Salary $1440 to $2100

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and possess a medical degree granted on the completion of a standard course of instruction in a medical school of recognized standing. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 3; Technical, 3; Practical, 4. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Oct. 24 at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record.

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We have supplied from our largest in the world stock of army auction goods, the U. S. Government and many States and cities with obsolete serviceable rifles and equipments, some of which were sold to us just prior to the U. S. Declaration of War.

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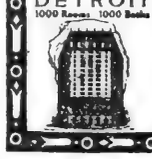

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ST. LOUIS 650 Rooms 650 Baths

RECORD EQUALED BY WESTY HOGAN

Wilfrid Viau's Colt Leads All the Way in Georgetown Handicap at Laurel.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 16.—Wilfrid Viau's three-year-old Westy Hogan again demonstrated his class as a sprinter when he captured the Georgetown handicap at six furlongs from a field of good short-distance performers this afternoon. Westy Hogan was conceding weight to all those in the race, but with Butwell in the saddle there was little likelihood of the others keeping up with the speedy son of Dick Finnell. The pace was such a killing one that the winner equaled the track record of 1:12, which has been on the books since 1914.

The weather was fine and the track fast, but the prowess of Mr. Viau's colt caused the scratching of many from the Georgetown Handicap, including Top o' th' Morning. Paul Powers, who owns Top o' th' Morning, was represented, however, by Bringhurst. Among the contenders were George W. Loft's Julialeon, A. K. Macomber's Stargazer, and the New Orleans sensation Leochares. With Westy Hogan cutting out a fast pace, most of the field were left behind. Bringhurst was well up in the early running, and so was Julialeon, but in the stretch Leochares, which had been outrun early, found his speed and Butwell had to keep Westy Hogan going to the end to withstand the challenge. Bringhurst finished third, with Stargazer and Julialeon close up.

Hunch players had a chance to lay up some money in the first race, for following the success of the White Sox in the world's series many took tickets on C. A. Comiskey, one of the two-year-olds starting in the first race. The Comiskey luck held good, and, though a comparative outsider, Frank Robinson landed the horse in front of Andrew Miller's Malvolio.

In the Recruit Liberty Loan Handicap, also for two-year-olds, Johnny McTaggart had little difficulty in winning with R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Wyoming, Andrew Miller again providing the second horse in Recount. Butwell guided his second winner when J. F. Sweeney's richly-bred Sam Slick defeated a field of selling platers in the fifth race.

The steeplechase brought out a good field of cross-country performers. A. J. Davis's Brookbrook was well up with the pace all the way, and at the finish was speedy enough to beat H. G. Bedwell's Welsh King on the flat.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

C. A. Comiskey, jr., Williams's blk. c., 116 pounds, by Dick Welles-Sweet Nell, $14.50, $7.60, and $6.70. (F. Robinson).... 1

Malvolio, Andrew Miller's ch. c., 109, by Superman-Basia, $5.20 and $3.70. (R. Troise) 2

H. C. Basch, S. Lewis's b. g., 108, by Marta Santa-Cavlet, $5.50 third, (M. Buxton) 3

Aileen O, Rapid Firer, Midnight Sun, George W. Avery, Confiscation, Golden Glow, Herder, Poor Butterfly, Babette, and Queen Bird also ran. Sweep Up II. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $800; about two miles. Time—3:45 2-5.

Racebrook, A. J. Davis's b. g., 10 years, 138 pounds, by Racine Miss Wandelohr, $8.70, $5.20, and $4.70. (T. Cottman) 1

Welsh King, H. G. Bidwell's ch. g., 5, 147, by Bryn Mawr-Hanover Queen, $5 and $5.40. (R. Barrett) 2

Rhomb, W. Scott's ch. g., 7, 149, by Fatherless-Diamontina, $9.40, third, (J. Smith) 3

New Haven, Garter, Otto Floto, Carl, Bamboo, High Flyer, Lady Edwina, and Jimmy Boy also ran. Zellwood and Reddest scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Recruit Liberty Loan Handicap, for two-year-olds; $700 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Wyoming, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 100 pounds, by Bryn Mawr-Star of the West, $4, $2.70, and $2.50. (J. McTaggart) 1

Recount, Andrew Miller's b. c., 103, by Ballot-Censure, $3.40 and $3.10. (R. Troise) .. 2

Trophy, Quincy Stable's ch. c., 100, by Ballot-Miss Crittenden, $4 third. (L. Ensor).. 3

Sixteen to One, Game Cock, So Long Letty, and Kate Glen also ran. Nominee scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Georgetown Highweight Handicap; for all ages; $1,500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12.

Westy Hogan, W. Viau's br. c., 3 years, 128 pounds, by Dick Finnell-Carrie Jones, $5, $3.50, and $2.80. (J. Butwell) 1

Leochares, W. P. Orr's b. g., 5, 127, by Broomstick-Leayonard, $5.70 and $4. (W. O'Brien) 2

Bringhurst, P. Power's br. g., 6, 122, by Plaudit-Sweet Marjoram, $6.70 third, (G. Byrne) 3

Stargazer, Julialeon, Water Lady, Crimper, and Tea Caddy also ran. Bally, Top o' Th' Morning, Startling, Celto, Jack Hare, Jr., Naturalist, Mida, Arnold, and Diversion scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $700; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:53 1-5.

*Sam Slick, J. F. Sweeney's ch. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Rock Sand-Artful, $3.60, $2.60, and $2.40. (J. Butwell) 1

Perpetual, W. Sharrard's ch. g., 6, 116, by Armament-May Hempstead, $5.60 and $4. (R. Warrington) 2

Ed Bond, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 4, 111, by Mint-La Dotta, $3.30 third. (H. Hammer).3

Malheur, *Harry Lauder, Alston, High Tide, Egmont, and Capitania also ran. Rakeoff and Mr. Mack scratched.

*Coupled as Sweeney entry.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:54.

The Busybody, J. D. Mesick's b. m., 9 years, 105 pounds, by Meddler-Belle Hoyt, $10, $4, and $4.20. (A. Sterling) 1

Scorpie, E. K. Bryson's b. g., 5, 111, by Astronomer-Karma, $3.20 and $2.80. (A. Shuttinger) 2

Tactless, G. Peterson's b. m., 7, 100, by Orlando-Tactful, $5.50 third. (R. Troise)...3

Godly, Petiar, Mary Warren, Fonctionnaire, Disturber, and Galaway also ran. Dartworth scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:44 3-5.

Queen of the Sea, R. Williams's ch. f., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Sea King-Cantaloupe, $6, $3.60 and $2.60. (G. Metgier)..1

Mahoney, J. K. L. Ross's br. g., 3, 110, by Bryn Mawr-Winfred A., $1 and $2.60. (R. Troise) 2

Amalgamation, W. Viau's b. c., 3, 107, by Duke of Ormonde-Compensate, $2.80 third. (M. Buxton) 3

Brooklyn, Muckross, The Belgian II., Heese, Sargon II., Jimmy Burns and Mintex also ran. N. K. Heal, Blue Fox and Lazy Lou scratched.

Weather clear; track fast.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens, claiming; five and a half furlongs. Herder, 114 pounds; Manila, 3d, (imp.,) 114; Simon Pure, (imp.,) 114; Supermaid, 111; Stalwart, Jr., 109; Shasta, (imp.,) 114; Austral, 114; Ideal, 111; Millrace, 111; *Sovengall, 109; Flat Foot, 111; Frank Keogh, 114, Thamar, 111; *Cave Man, 109.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; one mile. Rapid Firer, (imp.,) 105 pounds; Producer, (imp.,) 101; Killarney, 98; *Galahgue, 93; Song of the Wind, 104; *Start Right, 98; *Tell Me, 93; *All Bright, 96; Green Grass, 104; *Hope, 97; *Wichaka, 96.

THIRD RACE.—The Monumental Liberty Fund Handicap, selling, for all ages; six furlongs. Long Worth, 118 pounds; Peep Sight, 112; Icarus, 110; Top o' the Wave, 108; Langdon, 107; Lord Fitzherbert, 105; Graphic, 102; Basic, 112; Star Finch, 111; Buck Shot, 104; Emden, 108; Buzz Around, 107; Anita, 105; Sea Beach, 95; Back Bay, 112; Eagle, 110; Harvest King, 108; Thorn Bloom, (imp.,) 107; Uncle Hart, 105; Kama, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Anne Arundel Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; mile and a furlong. Damrosch, 121 pounds; Deck Mate, 104; *Little Nearer, 106; *Firing Line, 99; Ask Ma, 107; Libyan Sands, 104; Hobbist, 103; Light, 96; Douglas S., 106; Sky Pilot, 103; *Gloomy Gus, 10-.

FIFTH RACE.—The Old Glory Handicap, all ages; mile and a sixteenth. Roamer, 123 pounds; Bella Mallen, 108; Shooting Star, 98; Wistful, 111; Dorcas, 100; †Dumbrock, 108; Candle, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, claiming; mile and a sixteenth. Obolus, 111 pounds; Lou Irwin, 106; Front Royal, 103; Charmeuse, 100; Mr. Mack, 109; Tinkle Bell, 103; No Manager, 103; *Canto, 103; Fortworth, 108; Dr. Charcot, 103; Slumber, 103; *Broom Corn, 95.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, claiming; mile and a sixteenth. Silk Bird, 106 pounds; Hampton Dame, 105; Baby Lynch, 103; Budweiser, 103; Sevillian, 108; Lucky R., 103; Billy Oliver, 103; Hidden Star, (imp.,) 100.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed. †J. K. L. Ross entry.

READY FOR TURF CONTEST.

Omar Khayyam and Hourless Race for Championship Tomorrow.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 16.—The postponement of a week, which sets the Omar Khayyam - Hourless race for Thursday, has greatly increased the interest in the match event for the three-year-old championship. There is every prospect that the race will take place as scheduled for the track is now lightning fast. The morning workouts of the two horses have been closely watched, and although Hourless is admittedly in the best of condition, his rival still has the advantage so far as time trials go. On Sunday Hourless was sent over the full route of a mile and a quarter, and, running the first mile in 1:43, he finished the distance in 2:10, with plenty in hand.

The track was faster when Omar Khayyam went out for his final trial yesterday afternoon. He was sent along at a fast clip, so that he turned six furlongs in 1:15 2-5 and a mile in 1:40 4-5. He was eased then, but finished the mile and a quarter in 2:07. According to talk around the hotels, it is believed that 50,000 persons will be present to see the great race for the benefit of the Red Cross.

No Football for Aviators.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 16.—Camp Borden aviators, it was announced today, have decided that it will be impossible to play the Toronto and Boston games of American college football with the Harvard team, now in the United States army, as suggested by Head Coach Percy D. Haughton.

"Show me the best wearing clothes" is a good word to start your shopping, for there's a difference in the durability of even all-wool fabrics.

Our selections are made to please a variety of tastes, but we take pains to provide amply of the sort of goods that wear well

TWO RECITALS.

Betty Lane Shepherd, Soprano, and Frances Nash, Pianist, Appear.

A singer new to the New York concert halls, Betty Lane Shepherd, interested and pleased a good-sized audience at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon with her disclosure of an agreeable and well-managed voice, a sincere and straightforward style, and musical feeling. The voice is a soprano of excellent metal, not without power, that seemed of rather better quality when used with less power than with greater. Mrs. Shepherd's style is fluent and her delivery spontaneous, and her performance is musical and intelligent. Her program included a large variety, old songs by Marcello, Handel, and Brown, modern German, Lieder, and French songs, and a group of American ones.

Frances Nash, a young pianist, who has been heard before in New York, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Greatly daring, she played a fine fugue in A minor, with a short prelude by Bach, written for the harpsichord. She delivered it with great spirit and at a speed that, together with a lack of rhythmic firmness, made it sometimes a little cloudy. The prelude is composed of a succession of chords; it was the invariable custom of Bach's time to play such chords "arpeggioed," and these probably should be so played. Miss Nash was somewhat overweighted by Chopin's B Minor Sonata. There was much vivacity and characteristic expression in her playing of the six pieces of Debussy's "Coin des Enfants," the titles of which offer a promise not fulfilled in ingenuity and humor, though Miss Nash made them count for all there is in them.

Valli Valli Wed to Louis Dreyfus.

It was learned yesterday that Valli Valli, an actress well known here by reason of her work in many musical comedies, was married recently to Louis Dreyfus, a member of the firm of Harms, Day & Hunter, music publishers. Miss Valli, who has been on the stage since childhood, made her last appearance here season before last in George Cohan's revue. In the interim she has been appearing in motion pictures.

Fred Stone's Triumph!
HIS HIT AT THE GLOBE
Unparalleled on B'way
FIRST MATINEE TO-DAY 2:20
Fred Stone, the Inimitable
IN HIS PYRAMIDAL SUCCESS
Jack O'Lantern

Carnegie Hall, Tues., Oct. 23, at 8:30.
CAPT. A. SADCLYFFE
DUGMORE
of King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry
in a Soldier's Story of the War.
Illustrated with Colored Slides and Official British Motion Pictures entitled
Fighting It Out
Brig. Gen. W. A. White Presiding.
Benefit British-Am. War Relief Fund & Y. M. C. A.
Tickets $2 to 50c. At all agencies, Br.-Am. War Relief, 5 E. 59th, and Box Office.
Mgt. J. B. Pond, Lyceum Bureau.

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HARRY LAUDER
BEGINS HIS FAREWELL TOUR
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NEXT MON. NIGHT
6 nights, 4 matinees
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Friday and Sat.
SEATS NOW
Evs. 50c to $2. Mats. 50c to $1.50

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Entire building now being renovated and refurnished.
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Why not drop in before the matinee today?—90c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.
Every evening from seven to one—the cabaret of twenty brilliant acts.
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Eleven Day Tour $65.40 Circle Tour
New York to Key West by steamer; thence by "Over Sea Railway" to Miami. Return through Florida East Coast resorts to Jacksonville and thence by Clyde Steamer to New York.
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"A PLAY THAT IS SECOND TO NO OTHER IN NEW YORK AS HIGH-GRADE ENTERTAINMENT."—Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.
A LONDON HIT TURNED INTO A NEW YORK HIT
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BRINGS TO MIND THE 13TH CHAIR
A. E. ANSON
GIVES FINE PERFORMANCE
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BARTON MYSTERY
—Percy Hammond, Trib.
ANSON IN AN IRVING-LIKE ROLE. GIVES SUPERB PERFORMANCE.—Eve. Sun.
Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomor. and Sat., 2:20
PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15 MATINEE TODAY.
Grace George
& Her Playhouse EVE'S DAUGHTER
Company in
CASINO 39th & Broadway Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:25.
Arthur Hammerstein's Musical Farce
Furs & Frills
"A Real Casino Hit."—Eve. Sun.
48TH ST. THEA. Tel. 178 Bryant. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20.
The Land of the Free
with FLORENCE NASH
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.
PLYMOUTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
Mr. William Gillette
"A Successful Calamity."
By Clare Kummer.
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way Evenings 8. Mats. Today & Sat., 2
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S
MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION.
MAYTIME Music That Lingers—Story That Charms—One That Acts & Sings.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.
BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way Tel. 420 Bryant. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30
"SMART" "MERRY" "CHARMING" "DIFFERENT" "Saturday to Monday"
Beginning MONDAY, OCT. 22 SEATS TOM'W
Merry Rotation in The TORCHES with Lester Latest Play Lonergan.
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A Thrilling Mys- "DE LUXE ANNIE" tery Drama
With June Grey and Vincent Serrano.
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Mr. Faversham Presents BERNARD SHAW'S
Misalliance
With Maclyn Arbuckle & Katharine Kaelred.
MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Tom'w) & Sat. 2:20
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, LTD.
BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN YEARS. SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15 Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE
"In all probability will equal the popularity record now being established by 'Oh, Boy.'—Several kinds of a hit—a deserved success."—Heywood Broun, N. Y. Tribune.
"'Leave It to Jane' is good entertainment, a decidedly clever cast—a jolly success. You will surely like it."—Ashton Stevens, Chicago Herald.
BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:25.
GUY BATES POST MASQUERADER
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH
ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today. 2:30
The Very Idea!!
Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT
"Uproariously laughable."—Tribune.
PRINCESS 39th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
"OH, BOY" Musical comedy —Ev. Sun.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT 8:15
Matinees Today and Saturday, 2:15.
HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue, with
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.
ALL-STAR BENEFIT FOR N. Y. STATE PRISON COUNCIL NEXT SUN. NIGHT.
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:25.
Kate Douglas Wiggin & Rachel Crothers' Comedy
MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS with EDITH TALIAFERRO
STANDARD B'way & 90th. Evgs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow, 25c & 50c.
ANDREW MACK in "MOLLY DEAR."
Loew's 7th Ave. 29 24th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25 to 50c.
"THE KNIFE" Eugene Walter's Broadhurst Melodrama.
Yorkville THEA., 86 St., nr. Lex. Av. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. MIZI GIZI
ADOLF PHILIPP "NEW YORK"
IN HIS LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY-DRAMA
IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET
Evs. 8:15 "Das Dreimaederlhaus"
& Sat. Mat. Musical Comedy by Franz Schubert.

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MATINEE TODAY. ALL SEATS 50c to $2.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S GEM OF LAUGHTER, MELODY AND BEAUTY
The Riviera Girl
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ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings at 8:15.
MATINEES TODAY & SAT., 2:20.
JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN
In the new Musical Comedy
RAMBLER ROSE
"A distinct hit." —Alan Dale.
"Never failed to give fresh delight." —Times
"Succeeded gloriously." —Tribune.
"Gales of laughter." —Journal.
"The music and the fun kept pace with the ever-changing scenes." —Herald.
GEO. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs 8:20 M. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:25.
THE IRRESISTIBLE SCREAM
Here Comes the Bride
KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:25.
GEORGE ARLISS in his new play 'HAMILTON'
"FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
THE TARKINGTON-STREET PLAY
THE COUNTRY COUSIN
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE" 2d YEAR
HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:25.
Miss BILLIE BURKE
in CLARE KUMMER'S NEW PLAY "The Rescuing Angel."
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose
HARRIS 42 ST. WEST TONIGHT 8:20
JOSEPH RITER will present
"ROMANCE and ARABELLA"
with LAURA HOPE CREWS.
FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY.
The Claim A Robert Service Story Come to Life.
Vivid Western Drama from the Bret Hart Zone.
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25 Matinees Today & Sat. 2:25.
John BARRYMORE Constance COLLIER Lionel BARRYMORE
in PETER IBBETSON
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Today & Sat.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL
CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mats. Today & Sat. Week.
Robert Hilliard
THE SCRAP OF PAPER
TUES., Oct. 23 HENRY MILLER
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1917.

THE WAR AND THE MARKETS.

Wall Street is an important market, but it is only one of our markets. To understand what the price movements signify, it is necessary to bring into the picture all the markets, and then to relate them individually to an unaccustomed and uneconomic factor, the war. To illustrate, the building market is very important. It comprises many materials and commands much labor. Ordinarily it would be necessary to lament its depression and to sympathize with the leading citizens who yesterday met here and resolved that it was desirable to stimulate the building industry. But it is necessary to remember that we are at war and that skyscrapers will do nothing to help win the war, either here or "over there." For the present the depression in the building industry is one of the best signs of the times. It signifies that money is being found for winning the war in a quarter where it can be spared.

This city shows this more than the rest of the country. In a sense this city is particularly a sufferer by the fact that for the nine months of this year $37,000,000 has been put into buildings, against $118,000,000 last year. It is regrettable, but it is not a loss. There are buildings enough for necessity, and the arrest of construction puts values into every existing structure. There is not in the country enough money or labor to sustain both the accustomed industries of peace and those of war. It is necessary to make a choice, and the country prospers more by cantonments than by skyscrapers. There is no question of prostration by the shift in the industry. In the whole country the expenditures for constructional and engineering work this year are $1,278,040,000, against $970,250,000 last year.

The railway industry shows a similar reassuring contrast, with an important difference. The security prices are those of panic times. To look at the quotations of Wall Street alone, anybody would imagine that we were back in the old times when railways went into receivership with beautiful balance sheets, including millions of unlawful rebates as assets and streaks of rust as rights of way. The usefulness of railways, particularly in war time, is to be looked for in work. The first question about the railways is how they are meeting the demands of war. That is a world concern, and the answer is reassuring. For July, the latest month reported, the railways were 20 per cent. more efficient than last year. With practically the same equipment, and with much greater costs, they transported thirty-three billion tons of freight, against twenty-seven billion tons last year. It is a world lesson of efficiency and patriotism, and the shareholders are entitled to a reward which they are not getting. But the main thing is that the railways are helping to win the war in the very best way, and are setting an example to all of work with only second thought of wages.

The case of the industrials is different, although the prices of their securities are equally distressing. What the market for them illustrates is that this war is being financed on savings rather than on profits, so far as intelligence can control events. The method of war finance in an earlier economic era was to allow price increases indefinitely, and when individual prices became unendurable to reduce them by edict. We signaled our entry into war by buying war material at a rate so low that it disturbed the wage scale. We quickly learned that prices could not be disturbed in their relations without disaster. Accordingly, we are controlling industries from the ground to the consumer and are supplying war demands first. Ordinary industry can have what is left, but is not allowed to bid prices sky high, with the sure result of a destructive explosion. It is not to be denied that there are difficulties about this method. One of them is the reaction of the war industries to the discovery that there will be no such feast for them at the expense of others as they had thought. But the country is more to be thought of than the war brides, or the railway shareholders, or the builders.

Recollecting that the war costs already approach one hundred billions, it is necessary to admit that another method of finance is necessary if the world is to be saved from incurring bankruptcy as the ransom of liberty. No blame is to be imputed to those who made great and quick decisions under the crisis imposed upon them by a ruthless foe. They held the pass while we were finding out where our duty lay. But for the billions spent by our allies, to our profit, Germany would now be victorious, and we should be holding out our hands for the Kaiser's bonds, instead of the bonds offered by our Government in the cause of the world. Every dollar put into the Liberty Loan is surety of sustained activity in all industries necessary for winning the war, with the most moderate cost attainable. Nothing else matters. The worst, or best, enemies of Kaiserism are those willing to work overtime for fair wages, and those who save what they can to find the means for paying the wages. Nothing is more sure than that the billions paid in for Liberty bonds will be paid out in wages mostly, and with only a moderate allowance for profits. It is a pity that the prices of shares should fall, but it is necessary for the rescue of Liberty. The significance of the decline of shares is not that they are worth less, but that they will be worth more when the mortgage of ruthless warfare is lifted.

FOOLING AUSTRIA, TOO.

It begins to look as if GEORG GOTHEIN, the German Progressive leader, knew what he was talking about when he said, over a week ago, that "German's allies were not inclined to "continue the war for Pan German "plans of conquest, but were striving "for peace by understanding and conciliation, while the Pan German "clamor for annexations was finding "a bad reception among them." This utterance of his followed hard on Count CZERNIN'S Budapest speech, in which the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister broke completely with the Michaelis policy of vague and indefinite phrases about peace. The Deutsche Tageszeitung now charges, without meeting a denial, that CZERNIN has broken with MICHAELIS in more than methods; that he urged MICHAELIS to adopt his own policy of offering peace terms, and that when MICHAELIS returned a vague reply CZERNIN announced that he would no longer negotiate with him.

Of course this may all be for effect on enemy opinion, for the purpose of inducing the enemy to hear with more kindness what Austria has to say. CZERNIN'S own peace offers are scarcely disguised hoaxes, and have no merit except that they are definite in form. But all we have heard from Austria tends to confirm the opinion that she is urgently in need of peace, that she has given up all idea of conquest, and that she is growing impatient with Germany because that country does not go with her in this. Germany, through her spokesmen, puts forward empty phrases that can be taken to mean an acquiescence in Austria's views, and can also be taken to mean just the opposite. Austria knows that Germany has adopted this kind of procedure when it is the hoodwinking of the Allies that she has in mind, and naturally assumes that it is now intended to boodwink Austria. "It looks," said the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, "as if all this peace talk [from "Germany] were nothing whatever "but a convenient alibi intended to "appease popular opinion and pacify "the Socialists," and it strongly hinted that MICHAELIS was perpetrating "a pure and simple swindle."

But apparently MICHAELIS is so convinced of the merits of the meaningless phrase that he employs it not only against the Allies, and even against the Austrian people, but in his diplomatic correspondence with CZERNIN, who is incensed and breaks off relations with him. In view of all this, there may possibly be something in the Athens dispatch, published yesterday, to the effect that Austria and her allies were forcing Germany to make a real peace proposal.

EMIGRATION AFTER THE WAR.

It was known nearly a year ago that many immigrants here were buying tickets for return passage to their old homes in Europe after the war. Immigration Commissioner HOWE, in last Sunday's TIMES, spoke of an inquiry made by steamship and railroad companies, which shows that at least 1,000,000 persons are planning to go back. He thinks that 2,000,000 will go in the first year of peace if ships to carry them can be found. Some long to see relatives and friends from whom they have had no messages. Others will seek family property to which they may now be entitled. Some expect that land in Europe will be cheap, owing to the distribution of large estates, or that there will be a demand for their labor, with high wages.

Undoubtedly we shall lose, at least for a time, many immigrants in the first year or two after the end of the war, and there may be only a few newcomers to take their places. But the loss may be merely temporary. Conditions in the countries now belligerent cannot be clearly foreseen. There may be available land, but it should be borne in mind that the plans for attracting farmers relate, so far, mainly to the British colonies and are for the benefit of discharged soldiers, rather than for emigrants returning from America. Those who expect to profit by high wages will probably be disappointed. Workmen will be required for rebuilding, but exhausted and possibly bankrupt nations will not be able to pay high wages. Those who return will find living conditions much less favorable there than in this country. This will lead many to seek America again. England and France expect that men from their armies will desire to come to this country. Probably they will be restrained by legislation and diverted to colonies by farms offered at merely nominal prices.

If 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 who have settled here cross the ocean, we may see three-quarters of them returning within a short time. Their departure from the United States, however, will reduce our supply of labor, and the effect of it must not be overlooked by legislators, both State and Federal. A year ago it was estimated that there was a farm labor shortage of 2,000,000 men, owing chiefly to the attractions of munition factories and lack of immigration. But planting was not prevented, and the crops have been harvested. After the declaration of peace a great number will be released from the munition work, and our soldiers will resume their old occupations. Agriculture and other industries may not suffer then on account of the emigration which has been planned.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

As dramatic critic, as London correspondent, as editor of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS, and as editorial writer, EDWARD A. DITHMAR, who died last night, served THE NEW YORK TIMES for forty years faithfully and with a degree of ability that won for him the respect of his co-workers and the confidence of the public. Writing well and with authority upon a wide range of subjects, Mr. DITHMAR was an arbiter and guide to sound opinion in things that make for the beauty and the joy of life. New York was dear to him, for he was an old New Yorker, and his interest was vital in all works and efforts for its betterment and for the welfare and happiness of its people; and he was an untiring defender of the city, of its parks, its streets, its monuments, and all public possessions against encroachment and misusage.

The work of Mr. DITHMAR in dramatic criticism—years have passed since he left that field—was fine literature, veritable belles-lettres. His knowledge of the stage and his memory of its great figures and traditions were wonderful, and he had a sense of values in the actor's art that was unfailingly just and true. It was a delight to his soul when a worthy play was presented by actors who could feel and express the poetry of the author; yet for so fine a nature he was singularly little disturbed by mere badness in play or players. He simply passed the matter by as not worth getting wrought up about, so escaping the common fault of wasting denunciation on ignoble objects.

In the effort to arouse the American people to the need of military preparation he worked with unflagging zeal. To Congress in its slow beginnings of legislation to that end, to every worker and exhorter in that field, he gave whole-hearted encouragement and help, and diligent study had given him full and exact knowledge of what measures of preparation were essential to our safety. His thought and his pen turned to that subject in the hour of need, as they always did to the aid of any public cause where action could be reached only through the awakened interest of the people.

Mr. DITHMAR had in a high degree the priceless quality of sound judgment. In the routine of the office it fell to him now and then to have charge of the editorial page, and we can recall no occasion when this newspaper has had cause to regret any oversight or indiscretion of his committing. But he had so many of the qualities and competencies of his calling, a fine and admirable style of writing, a knowledge of what is best in English literature, a philosophy of life in which humor had its place, the habit of observation, a breadth of interests that passed nothing by in which pleasure or profit of the mind was to be found, that embarrassment arises in the choice for mention. Those who have worked at his side through the many years feel that a very dear friend has left them, an admired and much-respected craftsman he was, but as well, most of all, a companion they esteemed and loved.

THEORY OF A MYSTERY.

When Judge HYLAN was sprung upon a wondering city by the Tammany annexes that ushered him on the way to Tammany "ratification," the reason of his nomination was a mystery. Mr. HEARST'S sponsorship lifted a corner of the curtain, but the essential mystery remains. Could Tammany find no citizen of distinction and character who would consent to its honors and throw the mantle of his good name and abilities over the "very hungry and very thirsty" Tiger? Apparently not, or else Tammany did not dare to try an experiment that has disappointed it in the past. Mayor MCCLELLAN in his second term, Justice GAYNOR, were reminders to Mr. MURPHY. Respectability and talent are not likely to be docile. A few months ago it was the general belief that Mr. MURPHY would seek an imposing figurehead for his pirate ship. No. He wants somebody who won't "turn on" him, somebody that will be faithful "through thick and thin." He needs the Mayor's three Board of Estimate votes in his business.

Judge HYLAN, at first greeted with laughter or curses by the faithful in the Wigwam, by public incredulity and bewilderment, has not improved on acquaintance. He has nothing to say for himself. He reads his daily lesson meekly. Day after day, night after night, he poliparrots the romances prepared for him by Mr. MURPHY'S Professors of Political Pseudology. If he knows as much about city affairs as a backward boy of 16, whose mental development was impeded by scarlet fever, ought to know, he doesn't show it. It seems not in nature for a man to be as ignorant as he seems to be. Mr. MURPHY'S interest in having an obedient pupil for Mayor is obvious. A colorless candidate has certain advantages. On the other hand, the effect upon the public of a candidate so blank may be far other than Mr. MURPHY supposes.

Irrespective of that, we see Judge HYLAN as he appears to be. Impossibly unfit to be Mayor, fit to be Mr. MURPHY'S Mayor. But Mr. MURPHY knows that good behavior during a campaign and copious promises don't guarantee absolute obedience in office. He wants a Mayor who will always do as he is told. Suppose that a candidate unknown to the public has a skeleton closet of which Mr. MURPHY has the key? Suppose that doubtful transactions and associates can be raked up in that candidate's career. Suppose the knowledge or the record of them, embarrassing and hard to explain, is possessed by the wily elector. Would that knowledge be treasured as a compeller of obedience in the future? So armed, might not the boss look forward complacently to an administration which he would hold in his hand, and look backward without envy to the incorruptible laurels of, say, the Van Wyck administration?

Supposing, of course supposing, for Judge HYLAN is an innocent and Mr. MURPHY a Puritan. But there must be some hypotheses to account for the mystery. If a present blank were once covered with writing, how interesting to the fine old palaeographer in East Fourteenth Street!

Why HYLAN? Who is HYLAN? What is HYLAN? Contributions to these too-neglected branches of useful knowledge are beginning to come in.

A BENNETT MEETING.

The singular meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music Monday night was not a Republican meeting. It was a Bennett meeting. Mr. BENNETT'S sole claim for Republican support is his status as the regular Republican nominee. His associates on the Republican ticket, Controller PRENDERGAST, for instance, and Brooklyn Borough President POUNDS, are just as regular Republican candidates as he is. The Bennett managers would not allow the distribution in the hall of any "literature" in favor of the other Republican nominees. "We cannot permit "literature for Mr. POUNDS or for "any other Republican candidate," said Mr. BENNETT'S managers, "to be "distributed at the Academy meeting. The meeting is for Mr. BENNETT alone." Mr. JACOB LIVINGSTON, somewhat of a rockbound regular himself, saw no reason why the "literature" of Mr. BENNETT'S associates on the regular Republican ticket should be tabooed; but Mr. LIVINGSTON did not control the arrangements of the show. These were in the hands of Mr. BENNETT'S managers. They and he insisted that it should be for his benefit alone.

The Republicans of Brooklyn, the Republicans of Greater New York, have thus had an opportunity of seeing how deep Mr. BENNETT'S devotion to party regularity is, how strong is his interest in Republican nominations, what an unselfish soldier of the Republican Party he is. In Brooklyn especially this demonstration of the sole and sacred regularity of Mr. BENNETT must have a profound effect.

This all-for-Bennett assemblage was dominated by Justice CROPSEY, anointing his successor in the race from which he reluctantly withdrew, and baring to an astounded public the wounds of his spurned beauty. The city sees many strange sights, but seldom a spectacle more curious and unedifying than a Justice of the Supreme Court leaving the still air of delightful studies to make a political stump speech of extreme violence and virulence. There would be disgust on the part of all who heard him if a cart-tail orator had dared to say of one of the most honored citizens of the United States:

> HUGHES is now representing the Mayor, not for glory, not for love of the city, but for the many thousands of good dollars that you and I paid into the public treasury.

Coming from the lips of a Justice of the State Supreme Court, this slander is shocking. It is thoroughly in harmony with the general temper of the address. Governor WHITMAN has "surrendered to the moneybund," Senator CALDER "has straddled so often that he is bowlegged," the New York newspapers that support Mr. MITCHEL were "bought, body and boots, by the moneybund," Mr. MITCHEL is controlled by "the moneybund," and so on in the richest Thersites vein.

Such is the dignity, the impartiality, the accuracy of this Justice, flinging himself recklessly into a faction and emitting the gall of personal disappointments and political grudges. The city and the State are humiliated by this self-exposure. It will tax old memories to recall a more shameless merger of the Justice in the heated partisan.

In the time left to him after his polite attentions to eminent Republican leaders, the Fusion Committee, and Mr. MITCHEL, Justice CROPSEY, as strong in logic as in urbanity, attacked Judge HYLAN. Since his efforts, if they have any effect in behalf of Mr. BENNETT, who also spoke, can only contribute toward the election of the Tammany candidate, this part of his speech was as feeble as most of it was apoplectic.

Apart from the regret and anger excited by the bench imitating the amenities of the boozing ken, this Cropsey-Bennett meeting for BENNETT alone may be viewed with satisfaction by the friends of honest government. It shows the Republican rump snarling at the course of the most distinguished Republicans, the known and growing sentiment of the Republican majority. It was a bold disclosure of Mr. BENNETT, if any coup de grace was necessary for the dispatch of a futile candidacy. A Bennett meeting that will turn many Republican votes to MITCHEL.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Pacifism Well Expressed.

In the October issue of the Century Magazine there appears, under the title of "A Letter," a poem by RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL. This is a poem that might be, and probably will be, characterized with some severity by many readers, especially by parents who have sons in the training camps, but here and for present purposes to call it "peculiar" or "surprising" is enough. Its two most striking lines, perhaps, are these:

> What has this loathsome war to do with us?
> What is this wickedness to you and me?

There speaks, or rather writes, the perfect pacifist, perfectly. She sees the war as though it were a battle in some city slum between gangsters who had fallen out over the division of blackmail. The Central Powers and the Allies she views with a fine refusal to discriminate between the motives by which they are impelled, the objects they seek. In consistency, and therefore presumably, she would have a like equality of scorn for two fighting men, one of whom had attacked her in a lonely field and the other had risked death to save her life or honor.

But that is not the only notable passage in this poem. Its author tells of motoring through what she calls a "preparedness camp." She describes the men in it as "poor, earnest, eager things," who are "scuttling like ants whose hill is trod upon." And she understands so well why they are there! They are:

> Preparing, as the cave dwellers prepared;
> Preparing like the prehistoric man;
> Preparing like Dark Ages, only lit
> With hellish modern ingenuity
> To plunge a radiant, up-standing world
> Back into dark, abysmal ooze and slime.

How keen the pacifist eye—how generous and how accurate the pacifist judgment! Of course the men in the camps, and a good many of us who are not there, had imagined that they were getting ready to do something quite different.

Perhaps they and we still think so, in spite of RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL.

Didn't He Have a Telephone?

It is significant of much, as an inventor of happy phrases might put it, that a recent cable dispatch from Berlin explained the failure of the German Government to take immediate action on the demand of the Reichstag for a change of Ministers and the negotiation of peace by saying that the Kaiser was away on a visit to his friend FERDINAND in Sofia, and that of course nothing could be done until he returned.

When one remembers how supremely important to the welfare and to the very existence of Germany is the prompt and wise meeting of the present crisis in the empire's affairs, this cool admission that everything depends on the presence in the capital of one man gives a new realization of the risks incidental to autocratic rule, and a new inclination to wonder why the German people, who do not lack several of the various sorts of intelligence, are still content to let their fate rest on a foundation so insecure. One also remembers, however, that there are telephones in Europe, and that, though the service there is everywhere pretty bad, from the American point of view, it does work, especially for favored patrons like the Kaiser. As the distance between Berlin and Sofia is far less than that covered thousands of times every day by our own "long distance," and as the wires linking the two cities are now, so far as known, available for use, the fact that no resort was made to them in this case gives some ground for suspecting that the Kaiser's inability to speak the decisive word so much needed may have been after the order of those illnesses so often suffered by diplomats who want to gain time for the ripening of one of their little plots or schemes.

Possibly he is a bit incautious thus to call the attention of his subjects to their utter dependence on his will and pleasure. Already there are some among them—the number seems to be increasing in about equal ratio with the waning of the food supply—to whom it has occurred that they might manage to get along, after a fashion, even if his power were slightly restricted, and not quite everything were kept waiting till he was ready to attend to it.

The entrance of such ideas into German minds is dangerous—for him.

OUR SOLDIERS.

Not with a clamor of shouting and tumult of cheers,
Wrung from a thousand lips,
Not with the blaring of trumpets and rattle of drums
Shall they march to their ships.

But without sound or farewell shall they sail from our shores,
Piercing the dusk of the dawn,
Seeking not glory but honor and peace at the last,
Won for a world unborn.

MEDORA ADDISON NUTTER.

LA FOLLETTE BALKS AT PLAN OF INQUIRY

Tells Senate Committee It Must Make Out a Bill of Formal Charges Against Him.

EAGER TO CALL WITNESSES

Declares He Is Ready to Prove Statements He Made in St. Paul—Calls the Procedure an "Insult."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Senator La Follette brought the Senate inquiry into his St. Paul speech to an abrupt and dramatic halt this afternoon. He appeared before the investigating committee, submitted a statement calling its method of procedure "an insult," declined to take part in the inquiry under the conditions imposed, and then strode out of the room.

The committee immediately went into executive session for several hours, after which it was announced that, "Senator La Follette having declined to furnish the committee with the information desired, it would be necessary to seek the facts elsewhere." Although this statement was not illuminated by any official explanation, it is understood that the committee has decided that Senator La Follette's attitude makes it necessary to extend the inquiry, with the calling of officials of the State Department and probably William Jennings Bryan as witnesses. It may be several days or several weeks before the investigation is resumed. The committee wants to take stock of the situation in which it has been placed and to deliberate informally as to the course to be pursued in the future.

A large crowd, mostly women, who brought their knitting with them, was on hand at the committee room today, expecting a sensation when Senator La Follette took the stand. The members of the committee filed in and took their seats around the table. Fifteen minutes of tense waiting ensued. Senator La Follette, according to his invariable custom on such occasions, was late. Then he came, alone, and took a seat at the table beside the committee. Senator Pomerene made a few prefatory remarks, and then invited Senator La Follette to make any statement he wished.

The Wisconsin Senator expressed regret at being late. Then he said: "I have prepared a statement in the form of a letter to the Chairman, which I respectfully submit. That is all the statement I deem it necessary or proper to make at this time. I bid you good morning, gentlemen." He bowed and without another word stepped briskly out of the room.

La Follette's Letter.

Senator Pomerene immediately ordered the clerk to read the statement, which was as follows:

"My Dear Senator:

"Your favor of the 15th inst. was delivered at my office yesterday afternoon, in reply to mine delivered to you on the 13th inst.

"In your reply you say:

"'The sub-committee begs to assure you that its members are keenly alive to the importance of the inquiry and the grave responsibilities devolving upon them.'

"I note, also, that you say that my 'right to have counsel, cross-examine witnesses, or to have witnesses subpoenaed' in my behalf 'will be recognized, and that every facility will be afforded me 'as a matter of course to inspect any and all documents submitted to the committee.'

"'I am gratified that your sub-committee thus expresses its keen appreciation of the importance of the inquiry and the responsibility of its members in making it, as well as the importance of having the investigation conducted in accordance with the well-settled rules of practice governing the proceedings of all quasi-judicial bodies.

"'In view of the foregoing statement made by you, I was not a little surprised that you should say in the next sentence of your letter that inasmuch as 'the rules of the Senate provide no formal method of procedure in inquiries such as are now pending,' the sub-committee in the exercise of its right to determine the manner of tre proceeding has decided to invite me to appear before it in the first instance, 'to verify statements contained in your [my] speech, or to make such explanations as you [I] may desire to make, and to give to the committee the source of your [my] information.'

"You further add: 'If after receiving such information as you may have to give to the committee it is deemed desirable to pursue the investigation further, the witnesses may be subpoenaed as you may suggest or the committee may desire.'

Incident Without a Precedent.

"I have no doubt you are correct in your position that the rules of the Senate, in inquiries of this character, make no provision that the Senator against whom charges are preferred shall have a right to be informed specifically what the charges are and to hear the evidence in support of them and cross-examine such witnesses as may be produced and examine such evidence as may be offered in support of said charges, and then be allowed the opportunity to meet such charges by proper evidence. The reasons why the rules of the Senate do not so provide I conceive to be that no one ever before thought any other procedure would be followed.

"Concerning my request, twice before repeated in writing to the committee, that if the correctness of any statement of fact in the speech is to be questioned that I be advised by the committee what statement of fact is so questioned, and that I have the right to cross-examine any one testifying adversely to any of the statements of fact in the speech, you merely say: 'With reference to the suggestions that you be furnished information concerning the specific statement in the speech the accuracy of which is challenged, you are advised that the committee has challenged no assertion thereof, but on your appearance each member of the committee will feel at liberty, in the spirit of frankness and candor which ought to characterize the proceeding, to direct your attention to such portions of the address in question as to him may seem open to question.'

"It seems to me that a spirit of frankness and candor required you to point out the statements in the speech, in advance of the taking of any testimony the accuracy of which you propose to investigate, or which seems to any member of your committee open to question. You say in your letter that the question, and the only question, you are now considering, since I have furnished you with a copy of the speech, is 'the accuracy of the statements contained in the speech.'

Attacks War Taxation.

"The speech contains scores of statements relating to a variety of subjects, including the subject of taxation in Wisconsin and in other States, the financing of this and other wars, the amounts of money raised by taxation and bond issues to finance other wars, the injustice and wrong involved in the methods adopted by Congress in financing the present war, the large profits that various concerns and individuals are making out of this war, and the large and unconscionable profits which have been made out of other wars, and a large number of other statements.

"The newspapers have reported from time to time since you first wrote me in this matter your activities in gathering statements and records to be used as evidence in the proceeding. I hope that these reports were incorrect, for I have received no notice of such action on the part of the committee, nor have I been afforded an opportunity to examine or refute anything that may have been so gathered. From the same source—the newspapers—I am advised that what I said in reply to the question from the audience concerning the Lusitania matter was to be a special subject of investigation by your committee. I earnestly hope that what I said on that subject may be thoroughly investigated and the accuracy of every statement made by me in the records and by unimpeachable testimony, both of which I ask to produce before your committee, if my statements are to be controverted by evidence, as well as by cross-examination of any witnesses that may appear to testify as to the incorrectness of any fact stated by me.

"It seems to me that common courtesy and a recognition of rules universally applied in this country, in the interest of fairness to all investigations of this character, to say nothing of frankness and candor, require that I should be furnished with a statement of those matters the accuracy of which the committee desires to inquire into in order that I may enter upon the proceeding fully prepared to meet and rebut any testimony that may be offered to show any error in my statements. You say that the committee has challenged the accuracy of no assertion in the speech. Then I must be entitled to be advised who has challenged the accuracy of any statement in the speech before another step is taken in this proceeding. The resolution of the Minnesota Committee on Public Safety, upon which you assert you are acting, does not challenge the accuracy of any statement made in the speech. If any statement has been so challenged by any one, I now request to advise me by whom it has been challenged and upon what evidence.

Agrees to Prove His Charges.

"I have done everything possible to aid in making this a complete and thorough investigation. I produced and furnished to the committee a correct copy of the speech as a basis of the proceedings. I stand ready now, and ask for the opportunity, to appear and cross-examine any and all witnesses produced before the committee to testify to the inaccuracy of my statements. I stand ready to produce under subpoena from the committee witnesses and documents to substantiate every statement I made in the speech which may be attacked by any competent evidence. I, of course, believed in the accuracy of every statement made by me in the speech at the time I made it. I still believe all the statements contained therein to be correct. If I am afforded a fair opportunity to meet face to face and cross-examine them, any and all persons denying the accuracy of such statements and submit evidence in answer thereto, I believe that I will be able to convince the committee that the statements made by me were correct. Every Senator and every man is entitled to have the statements made by him accepted as accurate, at least until some one appears and questions their accuracy. To deny that right to any man is an insult. To deny it to a Senator is an insult to the individual and to the high office he occupies.

"If there is any truth in the newspaper reports that your committee expects to accept mere statements of individuals as a basis for any report of the committee or for any action by you, I protest against any such ex parte proceeding in this investigation. If, however, in spite of my protest you determine to accept such statements, I demand that those statements be submitted to me or that I be given an opportunity at a suitable time and place to examine them and have a full opportunity to file statements in reply if I desire to do so. But I assert that such a course on the part of the sub-committee is in violation of the well-established right accorded to every man whose words or acts are the subject of investigation by any body or tribunal, and I insist upon my right to meet face to face and question any witnesses that may be called to challenge the correctness of any statements made by me, and thereafter, and not before, to produce in my own defense such witnesses and evidence as I deem necessary or proper to controvert all such adverse evidence as may have been offered.

"I repeat what I have already said in this and previous letters addressed to your committee, that I am most anxious and desirous that the investigation be made thorough and complete to the end that it shall do justice to all participants and shall constitute an honorable precedent whenever so grave a matter as the proposed expulsion of one of its members shall come before the United States Senate."

DISMISSES LIBEL SUIT.

Court Holds That Woman Novelist's Letter Was Privileged.

When testimony for the plaintiff in the $50,000 libel suit of Mrs. Annie Prall Fahnestock against Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett Townsend, authoress, and aunt of Archibald Fahnestock, husband of the plaintiff, was concluded before Supreme Court Justice Brown yesterday the court granted the application of Mrs. Townsend's attorney to dismiss the complaint. The court took this action on the ground that the contents of a letter which was the basis for the suit were not libelous, and that if libel could be construed the letter was a family matter and was privileged.

Mrs. Fahnestock testified that she was a dramatic reader in Washington and intended to go on the stage when she met Fahnestock. She gave up her career and married him, she said, because she was "very much in love with him and wanted to reform him." The court remarked that "it is no slander to say that a woman is an ardent wooer."

Testimony was also offered to show that Mrs. Fahnestock was not subject to brainstorms, as was charged. Max D. Steuer, counsel for Mrs. Townsend, had this testimony stricken out on the ground that Mrs. Townsend made no such statement and it was conceded that the plaintiff's mental condition had been normal.

DRAFT MEN KEEN TO LEARN.

War Department Encouraged by Zeal of the New Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Men of the national army are developing a spirit that augurs well for the future of the force, according to reports reaching the War Department from several cantonments. The young soldiers are throwing themselves into the work with a zeal that has aroused the enthusiasm of their officers. Especially gratifying to officials are reports from Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., and Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

At Camp Devens the company officers report many instances where men come in from eight hours of intensive training, still eager for work. Instead of seeking rest in their quarters, the new soldiers turn out into the company streets and continue practicing what they have just learned. They are eager to fit themselves physically for the task ahead of them, the officers report, and a spirit of loyalty to their companies or their regiments is rapidly developing.

Already great difficulty is being encountered in inducing men specially fitted by training for a particular part of the work behind the lines to forego their places with the fighting units.

GOLD ALLOTTED TO MEXICO.

Agreement with Washington Causes Reopening of Industries.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 16.—An agreement has been reached between Ignacio Bonillas, the Mexican Ambassador at Washington, and the United States Treasury Department, according to reports received here, by which Mexico will take off the restrictions on the export of metals, which required the reimportation of an equal amount of gold for all gold bullion exported and 25 per cent. on all silver exported. In return, money due on the balance of trade to Mexico will be paid in gold.

Under the agreement, Mexico will receive $8,000,000 gold this month, $5,000,000 in November, and $2,000,000 each month afterward under the distinct understanding that Mexico must not ship the gold to other countries.

Mines and smelters which closed down ten days ago have resumed activities now that an agreement has been reached.

It is also understood that Mexico will have no difficulty in obtaining iron and steel for railroad work and repairs. The question of food imports into Mexico from the United States is still pending, as Herbert C. Hoover, the American Food Controller, has not yet taken any action regarding it.

PLAN NEW TRIBUNAL FOR FACULTY CASES

Columbia Council Recommends Creation of Permanent Committee of Reference.

END OF COMMITTEE OF NINE

Would Require Trustees to Refrain from Dismissing Professors Until Their Cases Are Heard.

The University Council of Columbia University, next to the Trustees its highest governing body, unanimously recommended a modification of its rules yesterday requiring the Trustees to refrain from dismissing any officer of its permanent teaching staff until his case had been considered by a permanent tribunal to be known as the Committee of Reference. The creation of the tribunal was recommended in the report submitted to the council at its regular meeting yesterday by the committee of nine educators who were appointed last March to consider teaching conditions at the university, and who investigated the charges against Professors Cattell and Dana, recently dismissed by the Trustees.

Although the report of the Committee of Nine was said to have been hastened by the resignation last week of Professor Charles A. Beard from the Chair of Political Science, his case was not discussed in the council. It had been rumored that a resolution might be introduced expressing regret over his action, and urging him to reconsider it, but his name was not mentioned. This gave rise to a report that the council had decided not to intervene in Professor Beard's behalf, but would leave further consideration of the case to the Trustees and the proposed Committee of Reference. Professor Beard would not comment on the action of the council.

Under the rules of the university, formal acceptance of the recommendation of the Board of Trustees is necessary for the creation of the Committee of Reference, and the proposal will be submitted to the board at its next meeting on the first Monday in November. The report of the Committee of Nine was submitted to the council yesterday by Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, its Chairman.

It disclosed that the Trustees had failed to follow the recommendations of the Committee of Nine in the Cattell and Dana cases, and contained, also, a copy of a letter that had been written by Professor John Dewey of the department of philosophy upon resigning from the committee on Sept. 25 last. Professor Dewey stated that he did not care to associate himself with a body that had no power to defend "our colleagues against arbitrary action."

The Committee of Nine had recommended that Professors Cattell and Dana be permitted to resign, which would have enabled them to retain their pension rights, but the special committee of the Board of Trustees in charge of the cases decided to dismiss them.

Recommendations of Committee.

The following are the recommendations of the Committee of Nine for the creation of a permanent trial tribunal accepted by the council yesterday:

(1) That the council create a standing committee to be known as the Committee of Reference.

(2) That any matters affecting the relation of an officer of the university to his colleagues, the President or the trustees, may be referred to this committee either through the council or directly by the President, or by any officer of the university.

(3) That the Trustees' Committee on Education be requested, before taking action in reference to the separation from the university of any officer on the permanent teaching staff of the university, to submit to the Committee of Reference, in conference or otherwise, for consideration and report, the facts and documents regarding any specific proposal for such action; and that the Committee on Education be further requested to recommend appropriate formal action by the trustees to establish such procedure as the policy of the university.

(4) That this Committee of Reference be composed of the President of the university as Chairman; and six members elected by the council from the membership of the University Faculties, with the power to elect two or more additional members to serve for any specific occasion; and that of the first six members two shall have terms of service of one year; two of two years, and two of three years as determined by lot, and that thereafter members shall be elected for terms of three years.

(5) That the Committee of Nine be discharged.

Plans for Nominations.

It was announced by a member of the council last night that in order to make the election of the members of the Committee of Reference as democratic as possible every member of all the Faculties of the university would be requested to make nominations, and that the ones selected would be drawn from among those who received the most votes. The provision for electing "two or more additional members to serve for any specific occasion" was said to have been included as an additional protection for an accused professor in case a particular Faculty was not represented on the committee. In case such a man is arraigned, the "two or more additional members" will be drawn from that Faculty.

Professor L. H. Gulick, who had been selected to take over Professor Beard's work among the undergraduates, did not report for duty yesterday. The reason given was that Professor Gulick had been called before a committee of the university and questioned as to his views, as a precautionary measure, and that he had taken exception to the proceeding. Instead of reporting at classes, Professor Gulick went to Boston, it was said.

Additional handbills were distributed on the campus yesterday advertising the two meetings to be held by radicals among the students at 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue this afternoon and tonight. It was announced that Leon Samson, formerly a student at the university, would be a speaker, but it was said by the leaders of the conservative wing among the students that he would be "ducked" in the college pond if he appeared.

WILSON WRITES OF PICKETS.

In a Letter to Mrs. Catt He Hopes They Won't Hurt Cause.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, yesterday made

EDWARD A. DITHMAR DIES IN HOSPITAL

Member of Times Staff for 40 Years Fails to Rally After Operation.

NOTED AS DRAMATIC CRITIC

Had Also Been London Correspondent, Editor of Review of Books, and Editorial Writer.

Edward Augustus Dithmar, for more than forty years prominent in journalism in this city and the United States and for eighteen years dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died in Roosevelt Hospital last night following an operation at the age of 63. For forty years he had been a member of the editorial staff of THE TIMES.

Mr. Dithmar was at his desk as recently as last Sunday. On Saturday evening, with his wife, he attended the opening performance of Grace George in "Eve's Daughter." On rising on Sunday morning he complained of a slight pain, but this did not prevent him from walking from his home, 27 West Sixty-seventh Street, to The Times Annex in West Forty-third Street and doing his usual work. He awoke on Monday, however, in great pain, and with an attack of nausea, and sent for Dr. William A. Bartlett, who lives in the same apartment house.

Although the pain decreased, other symptoms caused Dr. Bartlett to take Mr. Dithmar to Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon, where at 5 o'clock an operation was performed by Dr. Charles N. Dowd, chief surgeon of Roosevelt Hospital, assisted by Dr. Bartlett and by Dr. Charles H. Warren. It was discovered that Mr. Dithmar was suffering from an advanced stage of mesenteric thromoosis and that so large a section of abdominal tissue had become affected that to resect it would be useless and that temporary relief alone could be attempted.

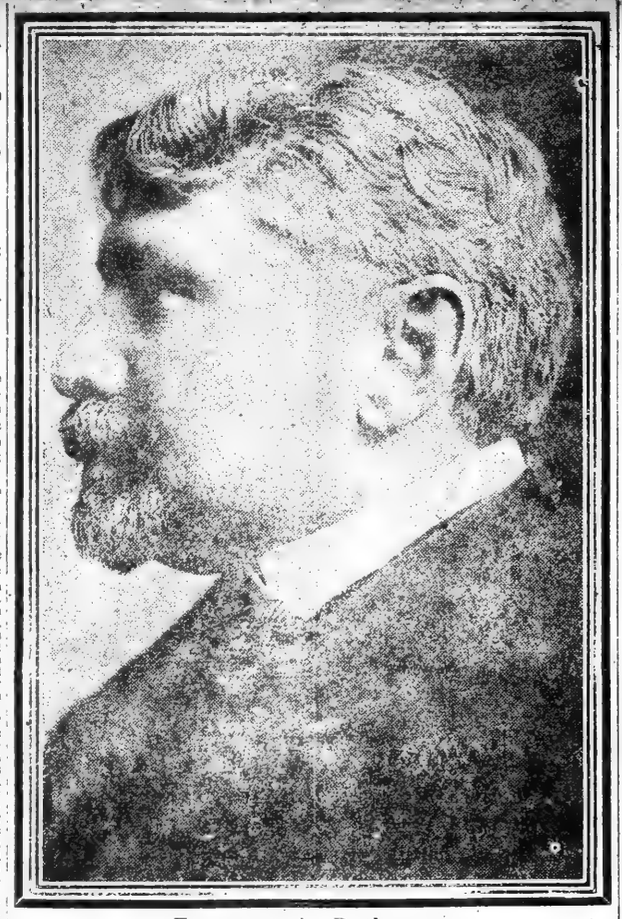
Mr. Dithmar was under the ether only twenty minutes. He was able to walk from the operating table and told his physicians that he was feeling much better. His heart, however, had troubled him for many years, and at 9 o'clock last night Dr. Warren found the patient unconscious and suddenly sinking. Mrs. Dithmar, who was with friends in a room near by, was hastily summoned, and had barely time to reach his bedside before he died.

It was as a dramatic critic that Mr. Dithmar was best known to the outside world. His associates, however, knew him also as a keen student of British and American politics, and a vigorous and graceful editorial writer. As a dramatic critic, he was a contemporary of the late William Winter, and the two were considered the foremost authorities in their field. Mr. Dithmar will be remembered by the profession particularly for his discovery of the dramatic genius of the late Clyde Fitch. It was Mr. Dithmar who persuaded Richard Mansfield to employ Fitch to write the since famous play "Beau Brummel." For this well-known and highly successful drama Fitch received only $1,500.

Mr. Dithmar also wrote a biographical sketch of John Drew that won wide attention, and contributed to theatrical history by his memoirs of the late Augustin Daly, and by other articles on footlight celebrities which he prepared in collaboration with Mr. Winter, Brander Matthews, Laurence Hutton, and Mr. C. Sumner.

He was born on May 22, 1854, the son of Henry Dithmar, who was the foreman of the composing room of The Evening Post, and began his journalistic career on that paper in 1871. He came to THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1877, and five years later was appointed night editor. Two years afterward he became dramatic critic and soon began to win attention because of the fairness of his criticisms toward the productions about which he was called upon to write.

There were, in those days, three classes of dramatic critics, the classical, the didactic, and the impressionistic, and Mr. Dithmar very soon became one of the leaders of the impressionists. That is, he judged plays according to the impressions that were made by them, regardless of preconceived rules of acting, or of historical or critical comparisons. The thing to him was "the play," and it made no difference



Edward A. Dithmar.

to him whether it measured up to the classical models, or whether the actors had or had not won previous distinction behind the footlights.

His memory of plays and players was remarkable, and at one time late in his life he astonished a party of his friends by recalling to the smallest detail the reception that had been accorded Sarah Bernhardt upon her first appearance in the United States at the Booth Theatre in 1880.

Mr. Dithmar married Miss Ella B. Knapp of New Rochelle the year he became the night editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He remained dramatic critic until 1901, when he succeeded Harold Frederic as its London correspondent, after a brief interval during which that post was filled by Henry Norman. He held that post for a year, sending weekly letters and news articles, in wh ch he displayed a keenness of perception and sympathetic knowledge of British affairs that won for him the friendship and confidence of the leaders of political thought in England. He made a point to meet the big men of the day in British politics and literary life, and the acquaintances he made he retained by correspondence after he returned to New York.

On his return here in 1902 he became the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, and in this capacity Mr. Dithmar displayed the same critical faculties that had won him fame in the dramatic field.

In 1907 he became one of the editorial writers of THE TIMES, and in the last two or three years of his life he wrote much about city affairs. He was the bitter foe of all encroachment upon the city's park spaces, and his pen was credited with largely aiding to defeat several of these projects.

Samuel Parsons, the former Park landscape architect, said of him last night:

"He belonged to a very small group of persons in the press and in private life who could always be depended upon to defend the parks from mistaken plans for encroachment—plans which it was evident to his mind, would be injurious to the best interest. He fought always for the benefit of the people and to preserve the artistic beauty of the parks. The city has suffered an irreparable loss in his death. I have myself lost a personal friend."

Mr. Dithmar is survived only by his wife, who, since their marriage in 1882, has been his devoted companion. His funeral will take place in the mortuary chapel in Greenwood on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—John Drew, the actor, a long-time friend of Mr. Dithmar, when informed of his death tonight said:

"I deply regret the death of Mr. Dithmar. I esteemed him very highly as a personality of charm and force. He was my personal friend for more than thirty years. I had the pleasure of knowing him before he became the dramatic critic of The New York Times. I recall now the pleasant visit with him in England. Mr. Dithmar and his wife were the early friends of Clyde Fitch, and during those early years Mr. Dithmar was the guide, philosopher and friend to Clyde. We may judge, of course, from Mr. Fitch's growth how valuable that close friendship was, what worth Mr. Dithmar proved to the art of the American playwright.

"Always have I esteemed Mr. Dithmar highly as a dramatic critic. A splendid pen, tipped with wisdom, a certain wit, a fine poignency of statement a times; always a fine knowledge of values, he was fair, very fair in his conclusions. I believe had the value of his critical acumen, nothing made our friendship more worthy than the fact that he told me when he thought I was right and told the public, too, and told me also when he thought I was wrong. I found his criticisms helpful, indeed. Only those who knew him can tesulfy to the charm of his character. His death is indeed a loss to American journalism. I rated him very high as a dramatic critic, and that I believe is praise indeed when you recall that he was dramatic critic in the days of Winter and Huneker of The Post."

MISS NORRIE BETROTHED.

Daughter of the Countess de Jumilhac to Wed John Wells.

The engagement has been announced of Miss E. Rita Norrie, a daughter of the Countess Odet Armand de Jumilhac of Paris and the late A. Lanfear Norrie, to John Wells, a son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Tileston Wells of 52 East Seventy-sixth Street. Mr. Wells, who was formerly a member of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., is a Lieutenant in the 105th Infantry, U. S. A., and is stationed at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

Miss Norrie is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, and Lanfear Barbey Norrie is her brother. She is a niece of the Baroness de Neuflize of Paris, of Mrs. Alfred Seton of this city, and of Miss Mary Norrie, and makes her home with the latter, at 92 Park Avenue. She was introduced to society in the Winter of 1916 at a dance which her aunt gave at Sherry's.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

TO WED LIEUT. LITTLEFIELD.

Miss Sally P. Damon Engaged to Officer of Ordnance Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nell Damon of Newton, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sally Fastorius Damon, to Lieutenant W. Joseph Littlefield, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Littlefield of 76 West Twelfth Street. Miss Damon is a student at Radcliffe College, Cambridge.

Lieutenant Littlefield is a graduate of Harvard, class of '16, and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of '17. While at school he became well known as a writer on college sports. He is now an attaché of the Ordnance Department at Washington. His brother, Henry Mario Littlefield, who was formerly with the Seventh Regiment and is now a cadet at the United States Aeronautic School at Ithaca.

No plans have been made for the wedding.

Koenig-Gaston Wedding Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Houston Gaston have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Wilson Gaston, to Leo Koenig, which is to take place on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Agnes's Chapel, with a reception afterward at the home of the bride's parents, at the Apthorp Apartments, Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street.

Miss Gaston's father is Second Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Mr. Koenig is a lawyer and the son of the Rev. Dr. Koenig, the oldest Lutheran minister in this city. Miss Adelaide Koenig, a sister of the bridegroom is to attend the bride.

Miss Julia Reynolds Weds Today.

Miss Julia Ann Carter Reynolds, daughter of Mrs. George B. Reynolds and the late Dr. Reynolds of Baltimore, and William Appold Wood, also of Baltimore, will be married this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, at the Church of the Transfiguration. Owing to mourning in the bride's family only the relatives and a few intimate friends will attend.

Miss Reynolds is staying in town with her sister, Mrs. Edward S. Doniphan. Her brothers are Stanley M. Reynolds, Washington correspondent of The New York Sun, and Captain Charles C. Reynolds, U. S. A., now serving in France.

Lieut. Hays Wed Actress Last June.

Announcement was made yesterday of the marriage of Warner Searle Hays to Theo Bell Fels last June. The bride is an actress, who has appeared as an ingénue in the play, "Baby Mine," "The Million," and "Little Women." Mr. Hays was graduated from the Yale Sheffield Scientific School in 1907 and is a member of the Yale Club of this city and the Yale Engineering Association. He received a commission in September as First Lieutenant in the Engineers Section of the Officers Reserve Corps.

Aitken-Farrington Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Aitken of 312 West Seventy-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Colfax Aitken, to Harold Phillips Farrington of this city. Mr. Farrington is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Horace Farrington of Boston, and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The wedding is to take place early in December at St. Thomas's Church.

Defense Society Workers Marry.

Miss Ruth Campbell McComb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. McComb of this city, was married yesterday afternoon to Cushing Stetson of 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, at the Church of the Ascension, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant officiating. The bride for the last three years has been working with the American Defense Society, of which Mr. Stetson was one of the founders.

Miss Shearer to Wed J. K. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Shearer of Carlisle, Penn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Shearer, to Jewell K. Smith, son of Mrs. John Jewell Smith of 39 Charlton Street, New York. Mr. Smith was graduated from Princeton in 1914 and Miss Shearer was graduated from Bryn Mawr.

To be Bride of Lieut. C. J. Tyson.

Mrs. H. S. Comfort of 112 West Seventy-third Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Anne Comfort, to Lieutenant Cornelius John Tyson. Mr. Tyson is a member of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps attached to Bellevue Hospital.

Asks Aid for a Widow.

The Charity Organization Society of 105 East Twenty-second Street, sent out an appeal yesterday for $135 to aid a widow and three children through the Winter. The father was killed accidentally. The oldest child is 3, and the youngest is only a few months old. The mother is unable to make enough money to buy fuel as well as food.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FROHLICH.—To Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried Frohlich, (nee Beatrice Drachman,) a son, on Oct. 14, at the German Hospital.

Engaged.

GILLETTE—HOWE.—Mrs. Edward L. Howe of Princeton, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Louise Dawson Black, to First Lieutenant John Westfield Gillette, Jr., U. S. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gillette of Hudson, N. Y. Lieutenant Gillette is at present an instructor at Fort Oglethorpe Training Camp.

GORDON—GINYBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Ginyberg, 7 Parkman St., Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter Louise to Mr. Louis W. Gordon of New York City.

LANGNER—LIVINGSTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Sol Livingston, 321 West 92d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Helen Livingston, to Mr. Herbert Bennett Langner. At home Sunday, Oct. 21, from 3 until 7.

STRAYMAN—MALACH.—Frances E. Malach to Dave R. Strayman.

Married.

FRANK—HANAU.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Hanau announce the marriage of their daughter, Elsie, to Mr. Leon Frank of the United States Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mannie Frank, 645 West End Av., on Oct. 14.

KENDRICK—ROLLA.—Oct. 14, Mary A. Rolla to Henry C. Kendrick.

Died.

BACKS.—Frank William, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Backs, in his 13th year. Funeral from the residence at Butler St., East Elmhurst, Corona, L. I., at 9:30 A. M., Thursday, Oct. 18, thence to the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows on Polk Av., Corona.

BALE.—On Oct. 15, Harold P. Bale, suddenly, at Cresskill, N. J. Interment Melrose, Mass., at convenience of family. Boston papers please copy.

BEACH.—On Oct. 16, at Atlantic City, Charles Yale Beach, oldest son of the late Moses S. Beach, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services at 2 o'clock Thursday, Oct. 18, at St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn. Bridgeport and Peekskill papers please copy.

BENNETT.—Oct. 16, Nellie Bennett, age 78. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St. Time later.

BERNARD.—Florence Adams, wife of Charles Bernard, Jr., daughter of John J. Adams, Sunday evening, Oct. 14. Funeral services at her late residence, 771 West End Av., corner 97th St., Wednesday, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.

BERNHEIM.—On Oct. 16, Aline Bernheim, widow of Gustav Bernheim and beloved mother of George D. and Alfred Bernheim. Funeral at convenience of the family.

DALY.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, on Oct. 14, 1917, T. M. Daly. Funeral Thursday morning, 8:30 o'clock, from his late residence, 507 South Broad St. Solemn requiem mass at St. Teresa's Church, Broad and Catherine Sts., Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock.

DEAN.—Lucy, wife of Thomas Berson Dean. Funeral services Thursday night at the home, 1,523 Washington Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

DITHMAR.—Oct. 16, at Roosevelt Hospital, after a brief illness, Edward A. Ditimar, age 63, for many years on editorial staff of New York Times. He is survived by his wife, formerly Ellen K. Knapp of New Rochelle. Funeral services will be held at Mortuary Chapel, Greenwood, Friday, Oct. 19. Please omit flowers.

EATON.—On Oct. 15, 1917, Florence Emilie, daughter of the late Oliver D. and Emilie S. Eaton. Services from her late residence, 81 Downing St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock.

EYSLER.—Fanny, beloved mother of Jacob, Samuel, Ben, Max, Leo, Joseph, and Mrs. Lizzie Gottlieb, suddenly, on Oct. 16. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,100 5th Av., Thursday, Oct. 18, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends invited.

GALLAGHER.—On Oct. 15, 1917, after a long illness, Frank E. Gallagher, beloved husband of Teresa Gallagher, at his residence, 424 East 157th St. Member of Grand Lodge, B. P. O. E. Funeral services 8 P. M., Thursday, at residence. Funeral at convenience of family.

GUNN.—On Oct. 15, Frank, retired policeman. Funeral from his late residence, 271 East 169th St., on Thursday at 9:30 A.M. Mass of requiem at Church of Our Lady of Victory, Webster Av., at 171st St., at 10 A. M.

HALEY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 16, Catherine Ita, daughter of the late Daniel F. and Catherine Haley. Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas O'Brien, 24 Trinity Place, West New Brighton, S. I., on Friday, Oct. 19, thence to the Church of the Sacred Heart, Castleton Av.; where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment St. Peter's Cemetery, S. I.

HOLMES.—On Sunday, Oct. 14, 1917, Sarah Jane Holmes, formerly of Crockett, Texas, and Denver, Col., daughter of Armstead Thompson Monroe and mother of Frederick A. Holmes, aged 69 years. Funeral services at the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, 113th St., near Amsterdam Av., Thursday, Oct. 18, at 2 P. M. Friends invited. Texas and Denver papers please copy.

KELLEY:—Suddenly, in Chicago, Oct. 14, Harrison, aged 77 years. Notice of burial at Greenwich, Conn., later.

KIENBUSCH.—On Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1917, Carl Otto v. Kienbusch, Jr., youngest son of Carl Otto and Mildred P. v. Kienbusch, aged 16 months. Funeral private.

KING.—At his late residence, 14 Central Park West, Theodore F., in his 74th year. Funeral private, at his residence, Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 2:30 P. M.

KOHL.—At the Mount Vernon Hospital on Monday, Oct. 15, 1917, August Kohl, age 57 years. Funeral services from his late residence, 173 Washington St., Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 7:45 P. M., conducted by Rev. Dr. O. F. Bartholow. Interment private in Lakewood Cemetery.

KYLE.—Oct. 14, Caroline E. Kyle. Funeral services at the Stephen Merritt Chapel, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Wednesday, 12:30. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

LAIDLAW.—At her residence, 24 West 74th St., New York City, Oct. 15, 1917, Elizabeth Carter Onderdonk, widow of Henry B. Laidlaw, in her seventy-seventh year. Funeral service at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St. near Columbus Av., Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock.

MILBANK.—On Friday, Oct. 12, 1917, at Rochester, Minn., Margaret Schulze, beloved wife of Jeremiah Milbank. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Schulze, St. Paul, Minn. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City. Please omit flowers.

MOFFETT.—Dorothy, infant daughter of Earnest E. and Sarah C. Moffett, at the home of her grandparents on Monday, Oct. 15. Services Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Funeral private.

MUELLER.—Lucinda, beloved mother of Mrs. Henry Selb of 120 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J. Funeral services Tuesday at 8 P. M. Interment private.

NOE.—Henry, 492 Chauncey St., Brooklyn, in his 54th year. Funeral services Thursday, 8 P. M.

O'HARA.—On Monday, Oct. 15, Mary Crooks O'Hara, widow of the late Patrick J. O'Hara, daughter of the late Charles and Jane Crooks, formerly of the Ninth Ward, Manhattan, and beloved mother of Felicitas Ruth. Funeral from her late residence, 60 Bay 25th St., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Simbar's R. C. Church, where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul at 10 A. M. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

PARKHURST.—At Colorado Springs, Oct. 14, Robert Harvey, formerly of New York City and Wilmington, Del. Interment at Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 19.

POTTER.—Joseph Livingston, on active service, Bramschott Hospital, Bramschott, England, only son of the late James and Ellen Piche, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, Boston and Toronto papers please copy.

RASINES.—Antonio. The brethren of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 221, F. and A. M., are requested to attend an emergent communication to be held at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Chapel, 2,343 8th Av., near 125th St., New York, on Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock for the purpose of paying a last tribute to our late brother, Antonio Rasines.

EDWIN W. WARFIELD, Master.
H. RITTERBUSH, Secretary.

SERVICES.—"THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.)—Goetz, Elizabeth S., Thurs., 2:30 P. M. La Badie, Florence M. L., Wed., 11 A. M. Newcomb, Mary J., Wed., 3 P. M.

SHEPHERD.—On First day, Tenth month, 14th, 1917, Caleb W. Shepherd, beloved husband of Sarah Willets Shepherd. Funeral at his late residence, Florence Court, 47 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Fourth day, Tenth month, 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

SILBERNAGEL.—At Chicago, Ill., on Oct. 14, Albert N. Silbernagel, aged 62, beloved husband of Minna Silbernagel. Funeral from his late residence, 60 West 96th St., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 2 P. M. New Orleans papers please copy.

SUYDAM.—On Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1917, Anna E., widow of Seymour L. Suydam. Funeral services from her late residence, 996 Bergen St., Brooklyn, on Thursday at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

TAUBERT. — Jacob, in his 40th year, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, beloved husband of Mary, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Taubert, and brother of Mrs. Otto Abrams, Mrs. Matthew Levey, and Louis, Mark, and Arthur. Funeral from his parents' residence, 114 East 91st St., on Friday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, and Reuben Lodge, No. 3, I. O. F. Sons of I., invited.

VAN KLEECK.—Suddenly, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Oct. 14, 1917, Frank Van Kleeck. Funeral service from his late residence, 49 South Hamilton St., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

VOORHESS.—Oct. 15, Amanda Voorhess. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock.

WATTS.—On Monday, Oct. 15, 1917, Dr. Robert Watts, son of the late Dr. Robert and Charlotte D. Watts. Funeral services at his late residence, 23 West 73d St., on Thursday morning, Oct. 18, at 10 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

WEIL.—On Oct. 16, 1917, Henry, dearly beloved husband of Bettie Weil and father of Arthur, Olive Purvin, Irma Schapp and devoted brother of Mrs. Clara Rascovar. Funeral services Thursday, strictly private.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.

Smart Shoes at last year's prices

Imitation Pigskin & Cordo Leather
$4.35 pair
Worth Now $6

Cordovan Shoes
$5.45 to $8.00
Rich Dark Mahogany.

New Long, Slender Lasts.

Corrective Surgical Footwear
Socket-Fit Arch Shoes, $6.50
Educator Shoes, $6.50 to $8.00

Died.

WELL.—Henry, President of Peoples Cooperative Savings and Loan Association for the past twenty-three years, has passed away after a lengthy severe illness. The interment and funeral service will be held at Mt. Hope Cemetery, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 18, at 11 A. M.

WILKES.—Albert O., suddenly, at his residence, Liberty Av., Ozone Park, L. I. Funeral private.

WOODWORTH.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., Frank Herbert, in his 75th year. Funeral private.

WURSTLIN.—On Monday, Oct. 15, 1917, Henry Wurstlin, beloved husband of Martha Wurstlin, in his 45th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 480 Marlborough Road, Flatbush, on Wednesday at 8 P. M.

YEARANCE.—Oct. 16, Eliza, aged 84. Services at R. E. Carpenter's funeral parlors, 2,192 7th Av., between 129th and 130th Sts., Thursday, Oct. 18, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

ALEVELL.—Charles S., 144 Lexington Av., Oct. 15. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BUCKE.—Mary A., 2,156 Crotona Av., Oct. 15. Funeral notice later.

FARLESS.—Frances, 460 West 166th St., Oct. 14. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

FITZGERALD.—Joan M., 216 East Tremont Av., Bronx, Oct. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FULD.—Johannati, Oct. 15, aged 48. Funeral 653 East 44th St. today, 10:30 A. M.

GOLDEN.—Martin J., 504 West 57th St., Oct. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9:45 A. M.

HOWELL.—Emily M., 34 Post Av., Oct. 15, aged 81. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KEETHAN.—Sophia, 1,793 Amsterdam Av., Oct. 15. Funeral private.

LANGSTADTER.—Sammie, Mount Sinai Hospital, Oct. 15. Funeral today.

LICOMBE.—Frederick, Oct. 14, aged 68. Funeral 161 8th Av.

McKENNA.—John J., 114 East 32d St.

MARCUS.—Frances, 308 West 44th St., Oct. 14.

MORRIS.—Matthew, 260 West 129th St., Oct. 15. Funeral today.

MORRISEY.—Mary, 1,338 3d Av., Oct. 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MURRAY.—Ann, 1,020 Summit Av., Bronx, Oct. 15. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Sarah, 223 East 41st St., Oct. 14. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

O'NEILL.—Thomas, 237 East 43d St., Oct. 15. Funeral tomorrow.

ROSENBERGER.—Mary E., 210 East 17th St., Oct. 15, aged 14 months. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SANDERS.—Joseph, 54 Barrow St., Oct. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TONER.—Joseph, 857 2d Av., Oct. 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TURLEY.—James, 317 West 17th St., Oct. 14. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

ULRICH.—Frank, 756 10th Av., Oct. 15, aged 46. Funeral today.

VERGEYLE.—John L., 1,256 Lexington Av., Oct. 14, aged 48.

Brooklyn.

BANTA.—John A., 136 Underhill Av., Oct. 14, aged 82. Funeral private.

BREDA.—Alvine, 730 Sackett St., Oct. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BUCKLEY.—Catherine, 690 Franklin Av., Oct. 15. Funeral Oct. 19.

CHAPMAN.—Richard M., 1,171 Sterling Place, Oct. 15, aged 55. Funeral private.

CHURCHWARD.—Mary, 140 North Portland Av., Oct. 14, aged 49.

EARL.—Mortimer C., 83 Sunnyside Av., Oct. 15. Funeral service today.

ENSELL.—William S., 132 Midwood St., Oct. 14. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

ESSINGER.—Margaretha, 824 Quincy St., Oct. 15, aged 70. Funeral today.

GRIFFIN.—Margaret V., 62 Columbus Place, Oct. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HARWOOD.—Nellie B., 1,750 Kimball St., Oct. 15. Funeral private.

KELLY.—Michael J., 151 7th Av., Oct. 14. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KLETT.—Max, 264 Vermont St., Oct. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MASSINO.—Louise, 805 Bedford Row, Oct. 15, aged 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MILLER.—Ellen E., 427 15th St., Oct. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURPHY.—James H., 98 Conselyea St., Oct. 15, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow.

OLSEN.—Mary, 136 Dresden St., Oct. 15, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow.

RIESLER.—John, 2,774 Fulton St., Oct. 14, aged 46. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SEIFERD.—Irene V., 1,635 East 12th St., Oct. 14, aged 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

CROUTHER.—Annie E., 11 Brinkerhoff St., Jersey City, Oct. 15, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow

DORRIS.—Michael, 591 Grand St., Jersey City, Oct. 16.

GOODWIN. — Emma B., 180 Orchard St., Newark, Oct. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

HOGK.—Susan, 361 Newark St., Hoboken, Oct. 13.

LAPPIN.—Edward, Sr., 60 Roosevelt St., Jersey City, Oct. 15. Funeral service today.

MEYERHOFF.—Marie, 613 Hudson St., Hoboken, Oct. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Mary, 229 Virginia Av., Jersey City, Oct. 14.

O'RAFFERTY.—Patrick H., 706 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, Oct. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PURCELL.—Patrick, 100 Hopkins Av., Jersey City, Oct. 15. Funeral today.

RYAN.—Alice, Hoboken, Oct. 15. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

ROUSSEAN.—Mary, 46 Randolph Av., Jersey City, Oct. 14.

SCHAEFER.—Martha, 1,201 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, Oct. 15.

SCHERER.—Christian, 24 McAdoo Av., Jersey City, Oct. 14. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SCHROTH.—Agnes, 204 New York Av., Jersey City, Oct. 15, aged 56.

SEWELL.—Thomas J., 108 Van Reypen St., Jersey City, Oct. 14.

Long Island.

MITCHELL.—Thomas, Woodhaven, Oct. 13, aged 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BURCK.—In loving memory of my dear chum, "Billy," William Burck, who entered into rest Oct. 17, 1916. BEN.

MACLAUGHLIN.—Frank Walter MacLaughlin, entered into rest Oct. 17, 1914. In loving memory of one well beloved.

HOLMAN.—Elizabeth C., mass St. Brigid's Church, Westbury, L. I., today, 9:30 A. M.

NOLL.—Dr. Joseph G., mass Our Lady of Angels' Church today, 9 A. M.

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A RECENT DISCOVERY

The Best Portrait of ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The New York Times has just received an original impression of the best photograph of Abraham Lincoln, never heretofore published. It will be reproduced on the first page of the Rotogravure Section of next Sunday's edition of The New York Times. The original photograph was taken in Brady's Studio, in Washington, in February, 1861, a few days before Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States.

Mr. Lincoln was posed by George H. Story, A. N. A., the present curator emeritus of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The Times reproduction is from a contact print from the original plate and is thought by Mr. Story to be the only such print in existence.

Those who desire this rare portrait should place their order for next Sunday's Times with their newsdealer at once.

The picture as reproduced in next Sunday's New York Times would, a few years ago, have cost as many dollars as the Sunday Times costs cents. It is an extraordinarily true-to-life photograph, well worth preserving and framing.

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Beginning Each Day at 2:30 o'Clock.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

THE EDITION OF WHICH WILL BE LIMITED, WILL BE MAILED TO APPLICANTS ON THE RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR.

NOTE:—THE VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS COLLECTED BY THE LATE MR. BRADY WILL BE SOLD AT A LATER DATE, WHICH WILL BE DULY ANNOUNCED IN CIRCULARS AND FUTURE NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Difficulties met with by British soldiers fighting in the Flanders mud, pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages of rotogravure illustrations. On all news stands—10 cents.—Advt.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Quick Recovery Follows Monday's Bad Slump—Loan Progress Encouraging.

The upturn in yesterday's market, while not as general as the severe slump that took place on Monday, carried many issues back over practically all of the ground lost in that peculiar session. Activity again ran to nearly 1,000,000 shares; a hopeful sign when it is recalled that hitherto every indication of growing strength in stocks has promptly checked activity. Wall Street was more inclined yesterday to ascribe the sudden onslaught of new selling orders which greeted the opening of the Exchange after the holidays as being due to fears that the suggestion that the Exchange be shut down might receive support at Washington. If an investor thought there was any immediate possibility of the Exchange's facilities being denied to him he was fully justified in disposing of his securities, but the proposal has so little to commend it that it is hardly conceivable that many persons accepted it seriously. When the Stock Exchange was closed at the outbreak of the war it was done primarily to prevent destruction of values inevitable so long as New York maintained the only open market in the world. Subsequent events proved the action to have been wise, but at the same time it should not be forgotten that a great many owners of securities, forced to realize upon them regardless of the size of the losses entailed, had to trust themselves to the unrecognized back-alley market which at one time assumed considerable proportions in New Street, where quotations far below those nominally maintained by the closing of the Stock Exchange were made. A much worse situation would certainly develop now if the open market on the big board were closed. There is in evidence in many quarters a belief that the Exchange authorities might go further than they have so far gone in checking speculative short selling. It is understood that several houses handling accounts for professional operators who were doing all in their power to depress security prices were called to account by the Governors.

Short selling has not been primarily responsible for the big and successive declines that have taken place, and no artificial obstacles should be placed in the way of necessary liquidation. Yesterday's recovery may have been due in part to the passing of the fears that the Exchange might be closed, but a rally from the low levels at which prices ended the session on Monday was natural in the circumstances, and there was ample evidence yesterday of real buying by the bargain hunters. After all, it is this kind of buying that will halt the downward movement eventually, if it has not already done so. For every man who cannot afford to hold dividend-paying stocks or taxable bonds because of the rate of new taxes put upon him there are a hundred who can profitably invest in the liquidated securities at these prices. Uncertainty over the workings of the unscientific tax law is still keeping many investors on the fence. As a prominent banker of wide experience put it yesterday, the average man with money awaiting investment had rather take stocks at 10 points above the prevailing prices with the uncertainty removed than to step in the dark.

The added momentum shown in the Liberty bond campaign yesterday undoubtedly played a part in stimulating a more hopeful feeling. The country is leisurely coming to a realization of its obligations, and with ten days of the selling campaign left there is every reason to expect the buying orders to roll un more and more rapidly until a substantial oversubscription to the offering has been achieved.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Money in Fair Supply and Discount Rates Are Steady.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Money was in fair supply and discount rates were steady today.

The stock market was quietly firm with most of the business in the foreign sections, in which low-priced oils, industrials and Marconis were prominent. Java rubber stocks were easy owing to the controversy with Holland. Argentine rails and Russian issues were better, and gilt-edged securities were maintained. Americans were weak in sympathy with Wall Street. Only a few of the low-priced shares were dealt in.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 20 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 40 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4
Low	3½
Last	4
Renewals	5½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5 @5½
Ninety days	5½
Four months	5¼@5¾
Five months	5¼@5¾
Six months	5¼@5¾

Sixty days	5½
Ninety days	5½
Four months	5¾@6
Five months	5¾@6
Six months	5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30-to 90 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5½@6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	—.002½
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	..
Cables	5.77⅜	5.77⅜	5.77⅜	..
Rubles—				
Demand	14.90	14.75	14.90 —	.20
Cables	15.50	15.00	15.15 —	.20

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75¼	$4.75⅜
5.1826	Paris	5.79⅛	5.77⅞
	China—		
	Hongkong	63.50	63.75
	Peking	99.00	99.25
	Shanghai	92.00	92.25
19.296	Greece	19.50	19.55
40.19	Holland	43.00	43.50
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.25
	Calcutta	35.00	35.25
5.1826	Italy	7.76¼	7.75¼
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.25	51.87½
	Yokohama	51.25	51.87½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50	Russia	14.90	15.15
26.70	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	36.50	36.75
	Copenhagen	31.40	31.60
	Christiania	31.60	31.80
19.296	Spain	23.12½	23.35
	South America—		
32.41	Rio	25.15	25.25
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.25	43.35
5.1826	Switzerland	4.66	4.64

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71	$4.69	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $905,023,872; balance, $68,170,627; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $4,133,879; Federal Reserve credit balance, $22,639,565.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $2.34375.

Silver

Bar silver in London, 43¾d, off ⅜d; in New York, 85¾c, off ⅞c; Mexican dollars, 64¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$5,669,032	$52,577,907
Ord. internal revenue	19,507,871	135,591,822
Income tax	4,555,407	24,308,865
Miscellaneous	6,781,706	57,164,109
Totan receipts	$36,514,017	$269,642,595
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	167,982,082	769,554,441
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	110,658,565	734,558,779
Expenditures		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 16, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	953,901	1,353,212	1,055,570
Year to date	148,443,396	155,160,300	131,782,183

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
9	10	200	Advance Rumely	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¾
22½	26¾	100	Advance Rumely pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	+1¼
54	59	100	Ajax Rubber	55	55	55	55	+1
3½	3¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
19¾	20	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	19	20	18½	20	+1
76	80	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74⅞	74⅞	74	74	—1
77	78	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	78	78	78	78	..
73	74	2,800	Am. Beet Sugar	70½	73½	69½	73½	+3½
39¼	39¾	12,500	Am. Can	38	39¾	37½	38¾	+1⅛
63⅞	65½	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	62¾	65½	62¾	65½	+2⅞
107½	108¾	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	108	108	108	108	..
20	20¼	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
88	93	100	Am. Express	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	—1¼
10	10½	100	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	10	10	..
50¼	50½	1,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49¼	50⅜	49¼	49¾	+ ⅜
53½	54	1,200	Am. International	53	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+1⅜
22⅛	22	2,300	Am. Linseed	21½	22½	21⅜	22½	+1
58	60	100	Am. Linseed pf	58	58	58	58	+2½
54½	55	8,400	Am. Locomotive	52¼	55	52¼	55	+2½
98	100	100	Am. Locomotive pf	99	99	99	99	..
12½	13	200	Am. Malting	12	12	12	12	—1
64	64½	700	Am. Malting 1st pf	61	64	61	64	+2
86¼	86½	13,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	83½	86¾	83¼	84½	+2⅜
103½	104½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	103	103	103	103	—2
59	60	1,500	Am. Steel F'dries	57⅛	59	57½	59	—2
104⅜	104½	1,700	Am. Sugar Ref	103½	104⅞	103½	104½	+ ½
56¼	56⅝	6,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	54	56⅝	53½	56⅛	+1⅞
115	115½	1,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	115	115	114⅜	115	+1
178½	179½	1,100	Am. Tobacco	176¼	179	176¼	179	..
97	98½	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
42	43	900	Am. Woolen	41½	42⅜	42	42	..
92¼	96	100	Am. Woolen pf	93	93	93	93	— ¼
26	27	200	Am. Writing P. pf	25	26	25	26	—4
14½	14⅞	100	Am. Zinc L. & S	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
48	54¼	300	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	48	48	47¾	48	..
65¾	66	15,800	Anaconda Copper	64¼	66	64¼	65⅞	+1½
56	59	200	Associated Oil	57	57	57	57	— ⅞
95	94	2,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	92½	93½	92¼	93¼	+1
90	92	750	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	92	92	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅝
100	101	300	Atlantic Coast Line	100½	101	100½	101	—4
95	95½	5,700	At., Gulf & West I	93	95⅜	93	95⅜	+2⅝
58	59½	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	59	59	59	59	—1
53⅜	53⅜	9,700	Baldwin Loco	50½	53¾	50	53¾	+3¼
56½	56¾	5,800	Baltimore & Ohio	54¼	57	54½	56¾	+2
60	63	300	Baltimore & O. pf	60½	60½	60	60	— ¼
..	..	78	Bank of Commerce	162	162	160	160	..
93	97	200	Barrett Co. pf	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	— ⅝
100	105	100	Barrett Co. pf. new	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
76	80	2,000	Bethlehem Steel	71	74	70½	74	+ ½
74	74¼	68,500	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	70½	74⅜	69⅝	74	+3¾
85	92	300	Beth. Steel pf	90	93	90	93	+9
95⅜	96	7,100	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p	94½	96	94½	95¾	+1⅝
57⅝	59	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	57⅜	57⅝	57	57⅛	— ¼
92	100	100	Bklyn Union Gas	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛
100	105	100	Brunswick Ter. & Ry.S.	7	7	7	7	— ⅜
95	98½	100	Burns Brothers	97	97	97	97	+2
18¼	18½	2,100	Butte & Superior	17¾	18⅜	17¼	18	— ⅛
36⅞	37¼	500	California Packing	36½	37¼	36½	37¼	+ ¼
13½	14	2,000	California Petrol	12	13½	12	13½	+1⅝
36	37½	300	California Fet. pf	36¾	37	36	37	+ ¼
65½	67	200	Calumet & Arizona	67	67	66	66	..
150½	150¾	6,400	Canadian Pacific	147½	153	147½	150⅝	+3¾
74¼	75	12,400	Central Leather Co	71	75	70¾	74¼	+2¾
101	102	100	Central Leather pf	101¼	101½	101½	101½	— ½
110	115	10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	113	113	113	113	..
31½	31¾	1,200	Cerro de Pasco	31¼	31½	31	31½	— ½
71½	73	100	Chandler Motor	71¼	71¼	71½	71½	—1½
51½	52	4,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	49½	52	49¼	52	+2½
..	..	200	Chi.& E.Ill.pf.Eq.tr.r	4½	4½	4½	4⅞	+ ⅞
8	8½	1,150	Chi. Great Western	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	..
21¼	23	900	Chi. Great West. pf	21⅜	22	21	21¾	— ½
48¼	48½	10,400	Chi., Mil & St. P.	45⅝	48⅞	45⅝	48¼	+2
88	89¼	1,400	Chi. M. & St. P. pf	86½	89½	86½	89¼	+2⅜
99	99½	1,600	Chi. & Northwest	98	99½	98	99¼	+ ⅝
140	145	200	Chi. & Northw'n pf	140½	140½	140½	140½	—4½
22	22¼	6,200	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	20¼	22¼	20⅛	22¼	+2¼
57½	58½	1,300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	55	58	55	57	+1¾
50	51	1,500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	48¼	50	48	50	+2
85	90	300	Chi., St. P. M. & O.	87½	87½	87½	87½	—10
85	90	63	Do., odd lot	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	..
16	16¼	4,000	Chile Copper	14⅜	16	14⅜	16	+1¼
43½	44	3,300	Chino Copper	42¼	44	42⅛	44	+1⅞
30	39⅜	200	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	30	30	30	30	..
101⅜	110¼	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101¼	—6½
36¾	37	2,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	35½	36¾	35½	36½	+1½
33⅜	33¾	4,200	Columbia Gas & El	31⅞	33¼	31¾	33¼	+1
95	98	2,400	Consolidated Gas	92	95	91⅝	95	+2⅜
11¼	12	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	12	12	12	12	..
90	94¾	100	Continental Can	94	94	94	94	+1
27⅜	28	7,800	Corn Products Ref	26	27⅝	26	27⅜	+2
90	91½	350	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89⅜	90	88⅝	90	+ ½
65	65⅜	23,800	Crucible Steel	62¾	65⅝	62	65	+1⅝
90¼	93	100	Crucible Steel pf	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	27¼	3,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	26	27	25½	27	+1
68¾	70½	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	78	78	78	78	— ⅛
93½	100	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	103½	103½	93½	93½	—4½
99	100	150	Deere & Co. pf	99	99	99	99	— ½
99¼	100	900	Del. & Hudson	98	99¾	98	99¾	+1½
191	195	100	Del., Lack. & West	193½	195½	195½	195½	+1½
344½	345	14,100	Distillers' Secur	32	34⅞	32	34½	+2½
S	8¼	600	Dome Mines	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
19	19¼	9,700	Erie	18	19½	17¾	19½	+ ¾
27½	27⅝	1,250	Erie 1st pf	26¼	27½	26	26½	+ ½
20¾	21	400	Erie 2d pf	20¼	20½	20	20½	+ ½
12	18	200	Federal Min. & S	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	—7¼
33	33½	300	Gaston, W. & W	32	33	32	32½	..
181	200	100	General Chemical	190	190	190	190	..
137	138½	1,400	General Electric	135¼	137	134⅝	137	+2½
95½	95¾	13,300	General Motors	91¼	96⅜	91¼	96	+4
76¾	79	400	General Motors pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	—3
41½	42	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	42	42	42	42	+1
73	77	600	Granby Consol	72	73	71	73	+ ½
100	100½	4,000	Great Northern pf	100	100⅜	99½	100⅜	+ ⅛
27½	27½	7,100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	26¾	27⅞	26¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
35½	36	800	Greene-Cananea	37	37	34⅝	36	—1
91	99	1,000	Gulf States Steel	90¼	90¾	88	90	— ¼
31	32	100	Haskell & Barker	31	31	31	31	—1
95	100	100	Homestake Mining	102	102	102	102	— ¼
98	98½	1,400	Illinois Central	99	99	98¾	98½	— ⅝
44½	44¾	8,800	Inspiration Copper	43	44⅝	43	44⅛	+ ⅝
7½	8⅝	800	Interboro Consol	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
11	12	100	Int. Agricultural	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
38	38½	200	Int. Agricultural pf	38	38	37½	38	—1
105	110	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	104½	104⅞	104½	104½	— ½
102	103	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	103	103	103	103	..
23¼	23⅝	13,400	Int. Mer. Marine	21½	23½	21¼	23⅛	+1¼
81	81¼	15,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	78¾	81¼	77⅜	81	+2⅝
29½	30	10,500	Int. Nickel	29¼	30	28½	29⅞	+ ⅞
22	23	900	Int. Paper	20⅜	22½	20⅜	22½	+2⅜
52	53	1,100	Int. Paper pf. sta	52½	52½	51	52	— ¼
17¼	17¾	600	Kansas City South	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	..
50	53	100	Kan. City South. pf	50	50	50	50	..
42	42¾	100	Kelly Spring Tire	40¾	42	40¾	42	+1
33¾	34¼	10,400	Kennecott Copper	32½	34⅛	32½	34	+1½
39½	40½	2,500	Lackawanna Steel	39¾	40½	39	40	+ ½
76½	77	4,200	Lake Erie & West	75	77¾	75	77¾	+2¾
13	14	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	13	13	13	13	+1
22	28	200	Lake Erie & W. pf.	23¼	23½	23	23	—1
16	16¼	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	16¼	16¼	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅜
58	58¼	2,600	Lehigh Valley	57	58½	57	58½	+1¼
102¼	103½	500	Liggett & Myers pf	102	103	102	103	..
117¼	118½	900	Loulis. & Nash	117¼	118½	117⅛	118	+1
74	75	600	Mackay Cos.	74½	75	74½	75	..
106	108	350	Manhattan Elev	106¼	106⅝	106¼	106¼	—1½
32	33½	500	Maxwell Motors	31½	32	31½	32	..
64	64½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ¼
16	19	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	—1⅝
101	102	100	May Dept. St. pf	101	101	101	101	—4
84	85⅜	13,200	Mexican Petroleum	84	85½	82½	85½	+1¾
30	30¼	3,200	Miami Copper	30	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
45	45¼	13,000	Midvale Steel	43	44	42⅜	45	+ ⅛
93	95	100	Mo., K. & T. S. M.	95	95	95	95	..
4½	5	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
27	27½	11,810	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	26½	27½	26½	27¼	+ ¾
48½	49½	100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅝
29⅞	30	200	Nat. Acme	30	30	30	30	..
97¼	100	400	Nat. Biscuit Co	98	98	97¼	97¼	—2¾
103	105	300	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	103	103	103	103	..
22¾	23	3,100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	23	23	22½	22⅝	+1½
41	41½	1,700	Nat. Enam. & St	39½	41¾	39½	41¼	+1⅝
93	100	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	94	94	94	94	—3¼
44¼	45	200	Nat. Lead	44¼	45	44¼	45	+1
6⅜	7	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
17	18	2,700	Nevada Con. Cop	17	18	16⅜	18	+ ⅜
114	115	600	N. Y. Air Brake	113	118¾	112	113¾	+1¾
73	74	4,380	N. Y. Central	70¾	73	70½	73	+2¼
27¾	28	1,260	N. Y., N. H. & H	26¼	28	26¼	28	+1½
20	22	500	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	20	20	..
105½	107¾	4,700	Norfolk & Western	103¾	106	103½	105	+1
49	53	100	North American	50	50	50	50	+1½
95⅞	96⅜	3,100	Northern Pacific	96	96⅜	95	96⅜	+1¼
80	81	600	Nova Scotia S. & C	80	80	80	80	+1⅜
39	39½	14,100	Ohio Cities Gas	36½	39¼	36⅜	39¼	+2¾
80	90	200	Ohio Cities Gas Mach	80	80	80	80	..
24	25	200	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24½	24¼	+ ¼
49	50⅜	9,700	Penn. R. R.	50	50⅜	49⅞	50⅜	+ ⅜
42	44	2,100	People's Gas, Chi	43	44	42	44	+1
15½	16	700	Pere Marquette	15½	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ⅝
30	31	500	Philadelphia Co	30	30	30	30	+ ⅞
68¼	72	150	P., C., C. & St. L	68¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¾
92¾	96	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	—1½
43	46	200	Pittsburgh Coal	43½	45⅞	44½	45⅞	+2
80	82	1,300	Pitts. Coal pf	80¾	81	80¾	81	—1
96	97	100	Pitts. Steel pf	97	97	97	97	— ⅜
24	25	1,400	Pitts. & West Va	24	24¾	23⅞	24⅝	+ ¾
54	56	700	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	56	56½	55½	56¼	+ ½
52	54	1,700	Pressed Steel Car	53¾	54¾	53	54¾	— ¼
97	100	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
136¾	138	200	Pullman Co	130¼	137	136¼	137	+1⅛
37½	38	1,200	Railway Steel Sp	37½	39¼	37½	39½	— ½
21¾	22	5,100	Ray Con. Copper	21¾	22⅜	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
72	74½	29,100	Reading	72½	74¾	70⅝	74¼	+1¾
33	35	400	Reading 1st pf	33	35	35	35	— ⅛
33	35½	500	Reading 2d pf	35	35½	33	35½	+ ½
71	75	6,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	71	75¼	71	75¼	+4½
98¾	99	1,000	Rep. Iron & S. pf	98¾	99½	98¾	99	— ⅜
15⅞	15¾	1,000	St. Louis-San Fran	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15⅝	..
58	58	100	Savage Arms	58	58	58	58	—5
11	12	300	Saxon Motor	11	11	11	11	—1
10	11	300	Seaboard Air Line	9	10	10	10	+1⅛
21¼	21½	800	Seab. Air Line pf	20¼	21½	20½	21½	+ ½
151	154	600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	150¾	152½	150	152¾	+2¾
19	20	1,400	Shattuck-Arizona	18¾	19¼	18½	19½	+ ¼
32¾	33¼	1,900	Sinclair Oil	31¼	33½	31⅞	33¼	+2
38	39	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	38	38	38	38	+ ⅞
89¼	89¾	3,600	Southern Pacific	87	89⅝	87	89¾	+2⅜
26⅞	27	7,900	Southern Railway	26¼	27	26	27	+ ½
61	61¾	2,650	Southern Ry. pf	59⅞	61¼	59⅞	61¼	+1¼
40	40½	2,500	Studebaker Co	39¾	40½	39¾	40	+ ½
34	35	1,200	Superior Steel	33½	35	33½	35	+1½
12½	13	1,700	Tenn. C. & C	11¾	13	11¾	12¾	+1¼
142	143	4,600	Texas Co	138	143	138	142	+2½
12½	16¾	200	Texas & Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½	—2½
19	20	300	Third Avenue	19	19½	19	19½	..
53¼	53⅜	17,100	Tobacco Products	48¾	53½	48½	53½	+6
40	40½	100	Underwood Typew	94½	94½	94	94	— ½
65	67	100	Union B. & P. new	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ¾
122½	123⅞	10,500	Union Pacific	120¾	123⅝	120¾	123⅝	+3½
75¼	77	600	Union Pacific pf	76¼	76½	76	76	— ½
40	41	1,000	United Alloy Steel	39⅝	40	39⅞	40	..
93⅜	94¼	8,100	United Cigar Stores	90	94¼	90	94¼	+2⅜
121½	124	300	United Fruit	121	122	121	122	+1½
84½	85⅜	100	United Rys. Invest	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
14	15	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	13½	13½	13½	13½	—1½
131¾	132	3,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	128

What Our Country Is Fighting For

There is a story of singular beauty concerning a young French officer who, in answer to the question "What are you fighting for?" stooped quickly, tore a piece of sod from the earth, pressed it to his lips, and exclaimed, "For France! France!"

Commenting upon this incident the New York Evening Sun says:

France is literally fighting for her life. If the enemy were intrenched in American soil, if American cities had been sacked, if American men had died by the thousands, if American women had been put to shame unspeakable, the passion of patriotic love and yearning so touchingly expressed by the French officer who kissed the handful of sod would have its counterpart in the breasts of Americans.

The Germans are still only sixty-five miles from Paris, while three thousand miles of sea separates us from them and cools the ardor of many. Yet in that sea lie the bodies of the Lusitania's dead. The sea, if German victory in France is made complete, will bear to our shores the same crew that enslaved and outraged Belgium.

American young men will soon be lying beside the Frenchmen and Englishmen who have given "the last full measure of devotion" to the cause of human liberty. Let us see it with our mind's eye and feel it in our hearts. Let us, too, seize the soil of our country as a precious thing and hold it to our lips and our breasts.

Our country, too, is fighting for national existence.

Our gallant troops are crossing those three thousand miles of sea to make sure that "the crew that enslaved and outraged Belgium" is made powerless to visit a similar fate on our beloved land.

Back up your country. Lend your money to your government and help win the war for home, flag, and human liberty.

Buy United States Government Bonds of the Second Liberty Loan

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DEALERS IN WASTE TO AID GOVERNMENT

Name Committee After Appeal by Eugene Meyer, Jr., of War Industries Board.

ACCEPT FIXED COPPER PRICE

Bernard M. Baruch's Assistant Promises Fair Treatment for All Interests.

Waste material dealers of the United States handling an annual output valued at approximately $1,000,000,000, pledged full co-operation with the Federal Government yesterday in its campaign to serve and utilize to the utmost the country's by-products needed for military purposes. The pledge was made at the quarterly meeting of the Metals Division of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers held at the Hotel Astor. Eugene Meyer, Jr., assistant to Bernard N. Baruch, head of the Raw Materials Division of the War Industries Board, was the principal speaker. About 150 of the leading jobbers in second-hand and by-product metals from all sections of the country were present.

While the maximum price of 23½ cents a pound for copper promulgated by President Wilson's executive order, for example, had not been extended in such a way as to affect transactions of the waste material dealers, it was made effective yesterday when Mr. Meyer requested the dealers not to sell copper above the price proclaimed for the next four months by the President.

Mr. Meyer stated that he had been delegated to take charge of the conservation of copper, zinc, lead, antimony, and other metals, with the exception of iron and steel, for the Government for the duration of the war.

"Your capacity for usefulness to the Government at this time is considerable," Mr. Meyer said. "Just now, the situation as to copper is most urgent and pressing. Not only do we want to establish an interest between our board and your industry, but it is desired that you name a committee to co-operate with the board, which shall speak for the important industry you represent. We don't know when a situation may develop when your knowledge of metals may be helpful to the Government.

"You as an industry should organize to carry out the spirit of the copper agreement, and any other agreements that may be proposed by the War Industries Board. The suggestion I make is that you pledge support and stand by these orders and agreements, and act in accordance with all regulations promulgated. It is the intention of the Government, through the board, to accord fair and dispassionate treatment to all interests, and all that we ask is that you do the fair and helpful thing in order to assist the Government and its allies to win the war."

In reply to a question by a member of the Metals Division, Mr. Meyer said the Government price of 23½ cents a pound for scrap copper should be regarded as effective at once, although bona fide contracts entered into prior to the date of the President's executive order, would be allowed to hold in most instances. Another member inquired why it was deemed necessary to include scrap copper or the metal's by-products in the maximum price. "This was necessary," Mr. Meyer said, "because otherwise scrap copper would be four or five cents above the selling price of regular copper. Besides, a lot of good copper would be reduced to a condition of scrap or by-products for the express purpose of obtaining the higher price. Our very purpose is to line up your supply of copper for the war's requirements."

Further questioning brought out the fact that the War Industries Board would probably fix a sliding scale at which scrap copper and its by-products would be sold in view of the fact that inferior scrap material below a certain grade would not be bought at the full price of 23½ cents a pound. It also was brought out that the Government would expect the waste material dealers to sell their other metal products at the fixed prices to be proclaimed later. While the Government up to this time has not bought scrap metal material, the impression was left after Mr. Meyer's address that requisitions might be expected shortly.

In harmony with the suggestion made by the War Board's representative, the following were constituted a special committee to co-operate with the Government: Louis Birkenstein, Chairman; F. W. Reidenbach, Clarence B. White, Henry B. Lissberger, Ivan Reitler, and Charles Liptskitz.

This morning meetings of the Paper Stock and Woolen Rag Divisions will be held at the Astor, to be followed in the afternoon by a regular meeting of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95⅛	95⅝	8.05
Argen. Gov. dis.		Dec. 15, '17	92⅜	92⅝	7.80
Argen. Gov...		May 15, '20	92	93	8.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	92½	100	5.00
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99	99½	5.30
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	93⅝	93⅞	8.50
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	95⅜	96⅛	8.05
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105	106	4.75
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	104	106	..
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	75	76	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	65	67	..
Do rubles...	5½	Feb. 14, '26	147	150	..
Swiss Gov....	5	Mar., 1918	99⅛	99½	6.00
Swiss Gov....	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	69⅞	100¼	3.00
Am. P. & L.	8	Aug., 1921	90½	98½	9.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	90⅜	90⅞	4.90
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	96⅜	97	5.85
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P....	6	July, 1918	97½	99½	6.25
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99¼	99⅜	5.90
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97⅛	97⅝	6.45
Beth S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	97⅝	97⅞	6.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1915	97	97⅝	8.75
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93½	94¼	5.05
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98⅝	99	7.05
Canada Nor.	6	Sep. 1, '18	99	99⅛	6.70
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	99¼	100¼	5.95
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100	100½	5.00
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	95	100	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97⅛	98	5.75
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99½	99¾	7.60
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	95	96¼	7.65
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	96	98	5.85
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	101	101⅛	5.35
Gen. Rubber.	5	Aug., 1918	97	98	6.70
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1913	97	98	5.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98¾	100	6.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98	98¼	5.65
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98¾	99¼	6.70
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '18	99⅞	100¼	4.40
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97½	98	6.80
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	95	98	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99	99¼	6.25
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	92	95	9.60
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	101	101½	3.65
N. Y. C. R. R.	4½	May, 1918	99	99½	3.35
N. Y. N. H. & H.	6	Apr. 15, '18	86	88	..
No. States P.	6	Apr., 1926	93½	94½	6.85
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	99⅝	97⅞	5.20
P. S. C., N. J.		Mar., 1919	97	98½	5.90
Sem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	88	91	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	97½	98	6.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	95⅝	99⅞	6.20
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15, '22	89	90	8.30
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	90	95	5.80
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	97¼	98	..
W. Y. T. & E.	6	May, 1918	97½	98½	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	99¼	100	6.00

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	61.00	61.50	61.00	61.50
Spelter	8.20	8.37½	8.20	8.37½
Antimony	14.75	15.25	14.75	15.25
Quicksilver	$100.00		$100.00	
Aluminium	*37.00	38.00	*38.00	40.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy	....	33.00	....	33.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	247	0	0	246	10	0
Tin, futures	244	0	0	243	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer Oil	21	22	Iron Cap pf	13⅞	..
B S Gas	8	9	Iron Blos.	60	70
Bingham	11	12	Jer Verde	1⅛	1⅜
Begole	50	75	La Rose	42	48
Bohemia	1⅛	1¼	Majestic	30	35
Boston Ely	65	75	Mex Metals	59	62
Butte & L.	12	14	Moj Tung.	35	38
Butte & D.	30	45	New Baltic	1¼	1⅜
Bost & Ar.	1⅜	2¼	Nev Doug.	1⅛	1⅜
Calaveras.	2¼	3½	New Ut B.	..	50
Crown Res.	22	30	Nixon	75	80
Cons Ariz.	1⅜	1⅞	New Corn.	15	15⅜
Cortez	10	20	Nat Z & L	28	30
Chas Con. Cop.	5	6	Ohio Cop.	⅞	1
Chief Cons	2¼	2¼	Oneco	40	70
Cal Corbin.	1	1⅛	Onondaga	20	30
Eagle B B.	2¼	2½	Pto Cons.	1½	1⅞
Earl-Eagle.	17	20	Ray Herc.	3½	3¾
Fortuna	5	7	Rilla	2	4
Gold Lake.	2	4	S W M f p	1	2
Gila Cop S.	17	17⅝	Do p p	1	2
Houghton.	75	1	Truro	1	1⅜
Homa Oil.	1	1⅛	U Verde Ex	31	32
Humboldt.	80	85	Vic Mines.	2¼	2⅜
Iron Cap	14	14½	Yukon Gold	1⅝	2

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Am. Z. L. & S. pf.	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 27
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 27
General Cigar	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Isle Royale Copper	$1	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 18
Osceola Cons. Min.	$2	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 18
Pub. Serv. Inv. pf.	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Tobacco Products	$1.50	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Warwick Iron & St.	3	SA	Nov. 15	Oct. 31

COTTON SOARS AGAIN

Nearer Months Make High Records for Season—Net Advance 29-69 Points.

After opening and working through the early hours of the session with every indication of a dull day, with sagging prices, the cotton market yesterday unexpectedly developed renewed strength, and as insistent a demand as has been displayed in some weeks carried practically the entire list forward, with the nearer months making new high records for the season. December touched 27.00c at one point, 115 points higher than it had sold in the early hours, and closed at 27.37c. The general list closed firm, up from 29 to 69 points net.

The market opened steady, at a decline of 10 to 15 points, with active months selling 20 to 25 points net lower during the early trading. There seemed to be quite an accumulation of Southern selling orders overnight, also a renewal of the realizing or selling for a reaction which had been prominent on the decline of late Monday. Offerings were very well absorbed by trade and Liverpool buying, on a scale down, however, and the market soon turned firmer. For a time buying was held in check by the more favorable character of the weather news and the failure of private crop advices to mention frost damage. But as prices worked higher demand gradually broadened, with Wall Street and Western houses active buyers on the late advance. Bullish spot advices, the firmer tone of the stock market, and the large exports for the day were among the factors, while continued buying by trade interests was accompanied by reports that spinners were fixing prices. January sold up from 26.15c to 27c and closed at 26.93c. Both October and December made new high records, with October selling at the 26-cent level.

While it was considered somewhat remarkable that no advices telling of serious frost damage were received during the day, the talk around the ring showed no disposition to modify reduced estimates of the crop. Private advices were somewhat conflicting as to spot demand, but practically all of them reported great firmness among holders. According to some reports, speculators are buying spots very freely in the South, with cotton piling up in the interior. Exports for the day were 34,218 bales, making 1,058,963 so far this season, compared with 1,272,000 last year. Southern spot markets as officially reported were 25 points lower to 160 points higher, most of the later markets being higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
Oct.	27.15	28.00	27.10	27.90@27.97	27.35
Nov.	....	....	....	27.70 bid	27.05
Dec.	26.50	27.60	26.45	27.37@27.38	26.67
Jan.	26.20	27.00	26.15	26.95@26.98	26.39
Feb.	....	....	....	26.85 bid	26.35
March	26.10	26.90	26.07	26.72@26.77	26.31
April	....	....	....	26.70 bid	26.30
May	26.18	26.78	26.09	26.70@26.75	26.30
June	....	....	....	26.65 bid	26.24
July	26.20	26.71	26.10	26.67@26.69	26.24
Aug.	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.30 bid	26.05

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 45 points higher, at 28.45c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 27.18c; Savannah, 27¾c; Augusta, 27¾c; Galveston, 27.45c; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 27.30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Tuesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	59,225	52,475	72,263
Exports	34,218	50,877	26,350
Exports, season	1,058,963	961,054	1,272,000
Port stocks	701,959	618,874	1,112,621
Interior receipts	45,858	37,090	76,357
Int. shipments	28,715	20,253	53,796
N. Y. arrivals	15,169	8,469	7,289
N. Y. stocks	44,840	40,189	53,059

Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton today was reported quiet and unchanged, on the basis of 20.80d for good middling and 20.22d for middling. The sales aggregated 3,000 bales, including 2,000 American. Imports, 13,000, all American. The market for new contract futures opened at a decline of 20 points, and closed steady at a net decline of 15 to 17 points.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The International Sugar Committee of the United States Food Administration will open new offices this afternoon at 111 Wall Street.

The London City and Midland Bank has established branches for the use of American soldiers in need of banking facilities in all the camps where they are stationed in England.

The French Government has repaid to J. & W. Seligman & Co. the loan of about $12,000,000 made by that firm in October, 1916, which was secured by St. Louis and San Francisco securities.

The syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., which underwrote the recent $15,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. note issue of the New York Central, has been dissolved, practically the entire issue having been sold.

The Isle Royale Copper Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1 as compared with recent dividends of $1.50.

The Osceola Consolidated Mining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $2 as compared with three previous dividends of $6 each.

A. H. Wiggin, who has been appointed Fuel Administrator of the New York distrect, has resigned as Director of the Erie Railroad.

The Long Island Lighting Company has made application to the Up-State Public Service Commission for authority to issue $100,000 in common capital stock and $143,000 in first mortgage 5 per cent. twenty-five year gold bonds. The proceeds of the stock issue to be used to provide additional working capital and the revenue from the bond issue is to be used for payment of current accounts and bills payable.

At the annual meeting of Group 8, New York Bankers' Association, the following officers and members of the Executive Committee were unanimously elected: Samuel G. Bayne, Chairman; Samuel H. Miller, Secretary and Treasurer; Harvey D. Gibson, Henry J. Cochran, Gilbert G. Thorne, Dwight W. Morrow, Herbert P. Howell, and Theodore Hetzler.

Farson, Son & Co. have been awarded $140,000 of Cincinnati 30-year 4.75 per cent. bonds, at 100.263 and accrued interest.

The Guaranty Trust Company is prepared to issue to outstanding holders of Second Avenue Receiver's Certificates of Indebtedness, the new certificates dated Oct. 1, 1917, bearing April and October, 1918, coupons, upon presentation for exchange.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
August gross	$410,027	$361,604	$54,423
Net	100,032	125,459	*25,427
Def. after chg. and taxes	2,238	†28,348	30,809
2 mos. gross	817,171	707,212	109,959
Net	186,853	246,245	*59,392
Def. after chg. and taxes	38,614	†51,082	89,696

*Decrease. †Surplus.

Public Utilities.

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross	$148,535	$127,370	$21,165
Net after tax	51,527	42,985	8,542
Total income	53,608	43,411	10,197
Sur. after chg.	28,475	23,759	4,716
Bal. after pf. dividends	13,663	8,947	4,716
9 mos. gross	1,311,892	1,138,389	173,503
Net after tax	421,496	489,189	*67,693
Total income	428,984	493,908	*84,924
Sur. after chg.	201,352	326,090	*24,738
Bal. after pf. dividends	68,039	194,589	*126,550
12 mos. gross	1,787,376	1,480,302	307,074
Net after tax	546,219	658,282	*112,063
Total income	550,907	695,838	*144,931
Sur. after chg.	259,829	443,731	*183,902
Bal. after pf. dividends	82,079	278,175	*196,096

HAVANA ELECTRIC RY., LT. & PR. CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
August gross	592,461	513,376	79,085
Net after tax	323,351	320,830	2,521
Total income	329,371	329,311	260
Sur. after chg.	217,203	196,695	20,508
8 mos. gross	4,415,945	3,896,892	519,053
Net after tax	2,494,062	2,394,627	99,235
Total income	2,501,466	2,483,916	107,550
Sur. after chg.	1,575,856	1,458,514	117,342

*Decrease.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
August gross	1,136,769	1,101,537	1,136,931
Net after tax	336,172	332,775	411,689
Sur. after chg.	102,379	99,109	125,790
2 mos. gross	2,237,000	2,205,340	2,224,024
Net after tax	637,423	702,434	819,886
Sur. after chg.	169,191	223,799	245,948

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross	2,410,584	2,226,060	193,524
Net earnings	1,030,246	1,015,275	14,971
Sur. after chg.	219,081	200,865	18,216
3 mos. gross	7,293,659	6,580,825	762,834
Net earnings	3,039,879	2,835,007	134,787
Sur. after chg.	634,943	490,403	144,540

WELLS FARGO & CO. report as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for June—

	1917.	1916.	Prev.
Total trans. rev.	2,329,784	1,987,994	245,790
Total oper. rev.	2,437,797	2,081,674	356,123
Net oper. rev.	64,008	238,939	*102,330
Oper. income	2,645	207,618	*204,973
Jan. 1 to June 30:			
Total trans. rev.	13,320,820	10,936,643	2,384,175
Total oper. rev.	13,902,474	11,497,747	2,404,729
Net oper. rev.	137,681	1,476,924	*739,243
Oper. income	457,047	1,261,485	*804,438

*Decrease.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,069 packages. Reported arrivals are not very heavy, but trade is so dull that stock is accumulating in first hands and there is a weaker feeling in consequence. Nearly all grades of creamery shaded about ½c, and at the decline, buyers are still quite indifferent. There is a weaker market also for renovated, ladles, and packing stock, with comparatively little business transpiring. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb, 41@45c; extras, (92 score,) 44c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42½@43¾; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@42c; thirds, 40@40½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43¼@46c; extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 43½@44c; seconds, 42@43c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 42½c; good to prime, 41½@43c; common to fair, 39@42c; process, unrenovated, extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 41@41½c; lower grades, 39@40½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 40@41c; ladles, current make, firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 38@38½c; lower grades, 36½@37½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 38½c; No. 2, 37½@38c; lower grades, 35@37c;

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,960 cases. The market is quiet and without new features of importance. High qualities of fresh gathered sell with reasonable promptness but there are few such, and the rank and file of the offerings are moving slowly at about previous range of values. Storage eggs are quiet and the tone irregular. A very moderate movement is reported in regular distributing channels at unchanged quotations, but there is little or no speculative demand, and to force sales usual asking prices would have to be shaded. Nearby white eggs in light supply, but the demand is limited and prices without material change. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 45@46c; extra firsts, 43@44½c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 37½@39c; thirds and poorer, 35@36c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 39@40½c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@35½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; under grades, 30@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 38@38½c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 36½@37c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 35@36c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 32@34½c; refrigerator, State whites, 41@42c; State Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 62@66c; ordinary to good, 59@60c; gathered whites, fair to fine, 45@62c; State Pennsylvania and nearby pullets, 40@50c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@50c; State Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 48@54c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@48c.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Mills in the Northwest are finding that it requires less wheat to make a barrel of flour this year owing to the high quality of the grain. This is going to mean quite a large saving in consumption and will be equivalent to quite a large increase in production. However, receipts continued exceedingly small, however, and the question of handling and marketing a crop under conditions regulated by the Government and foreign to the customary methods is a difficult one. The movement is relatively larger proportionately than in the United States. At the same time advices from Winnipeg state that despite the fact that the strike has been settled at the terminal elevators, the question of buying wheat in the country is a serious one, as the Government guaranteeing the price has not been definitely decided.

RYE—Market easier; No. 2 Western, $1.87, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

Operations in the corn market were attended with feverish fluctuations, but the undertone was comparatively firm and closing quotations were 1¼ to 1½c net higher. It is said that a fair business has been done in new crop corn for shipment to the East at 20 cents over Chicago December cost, insurance, and freight, New York for December shipment, while later shipment is at somewhat lower premiums. In the local cash market old No. 2 yellow was quoted at $2.02 and No. 2 mixed at $2 cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.14¾	1.12¾	1.14	1.12½	78¼
Jan.	1.09¼	1.08	1.09¾	1.07½	..
May	1.09¾	1.08¼	1.09¾	1.08¾	79¾

OATS.

The oats market was inactive and irregular. The December position was easier, closing ⅝c lower, while May advanced ⅝c. There seemed to be considerable readjustment of spreads between these positions. The undertone was rather heavy owing to a slow export demand, with sales of only 100,000 bushels. The local cash market was quiet and steady; standard quoted at 68c; No. 2 white, 66½c; No. 3 white, 65½@66c; No. 4 white, 64¾@65c; fancy clipped white, 66¼@68½c; ordinary clipped white, 65@66½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	58½	57¼	57¼	53½	48¾
May	59¾	59⅜	59¾	56⅝	51¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firmer, owing to covering and buying, which was credited to packers, despite an easier tone to the hog market. The semi-monthly statement of stocks was looked upon as bullish, and buying was also influenced to some extent by a fire in the Kansas City stock yards. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000; estimated for Wednesday 22,000. Omaha received 4,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	23.80	23.47	23.70	23.37	15.37
January	21.75	21.37	21.70	21.30	14.47
Ribs—					
October	....	....	27.12	27.12	15.87
January	22.00	21.65	22.00	21.50	12.80
Pork—					
October	....	....	....	42.00	22.87
January	41.45	40.75	41.30	40.50	23.90

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the market for cottonseed oil were very small, owing to the restrictions imposed, and, while the undertone was a little firmer, as a result of the advance in lard, prices were irregular, closing 10 points lower to 30 points net higher. Total sales were 6,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	17.50@	17.00
October	18.25	18.20	18.25	18.00
November	17.20	17.10	17.00@	17.10
December	17.10	16.80	17.00@17.20	16.70
January	16.91	16.80	16.80@17.00	16.60
February	16.55	16.55	16.50@	16.40
March	..	..	16.80@16.70	16.50
April	..	..	16.70@	..
May	..	..	16.50@	16.50

COFFEE.

There was considerable switching from December to later months in the coffee market, and business otherwise was fairly active, with prices working lower under liquidation. Scattered trade selling was also in evidence, accompanied by talk of an easier tone in Brazil, and after opening unchanged to 3 points lower, the market closed at a net loss of 6 to 8 points. December was exchanged for September at 74 and 73 points. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 8¾c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	7.07@7.10	7.13
November	..	..	7.14@7.16	7.18
December	7.27	7.24	7.21@7.24	7.27
January	..	..	7.29@7.80	7.35
February	..	..	7.36@7.37	7.42
March	7.49	7.45	7.43@7.45	7.49
April	..	..	7.58@7.54	7.59
May	7.68	7.63	7.62@7.63	7.68
June	..	..	7.70@7.71	7.77
July	7.80	7.80	7.77@7.79	7.85
August	..	..	7.85@7.87	7.98
September	8.01	7.97	7.99@7.95	8.01

SUGAR.

With the Government preventing refiners from buying raw supplies at above 5¾c, cost and freight basis, business has been at a standstill, holders refusing to offer at that level in the belief that they will be able to dispose of their unsold balance of the crop in Cuba, estimated at less than 50,000 tons, at a better price. No change occurred in refined prices either, fine granulated being quoted at 6.35c by refiners who are in the market, but business was light as refiners are restricting orders and some not in the market at all. Spot quotations on raws are 5¼c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 5.90c for centrifugal and 6.02c for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,069 packages. Reported arrivals are not very heavy, but trade is so dull that stock is accumulating in first hands and there is a weaker feeling in consequence. Nearly all grades of creamery shaded about ½c, and at the decline, buyers are still quite indifferent. There is a weaker market also for renovated, ladles, and packing stock, with comparatively little business transpiring. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb, 41@45c; extras, (92 score,) 44c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42½@43¾; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@42c; thirds, 40@40½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43¼@46c; extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 43½@44c; seconds, 42@43c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 42½c; good to prime, 41½@43c; common to fair, 39@42c; process, unrenovated, extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 41@41½c; lower grades, 39@40½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 40@41c; ladles, current make, firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 38@38½c; lower grades, 36½@37½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 38½c; No. 2, 37½@38c; lower grades, 35@37c;

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DESCRIBES COMMERCE AS A WAR WEAPON

Secretary Redfield Says Neutrals Must Show Where Food They Buy Goes.

One of the most powerful weapons the United States can use against Germany in the war is the "peaceful power of the commerce," William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, told the conference of trade paper editors at a luncheon in the Automobile Club yesterday, in speaking of the application of the act upon trading with the enemy. He urged conservation of foods so that all our allies may have plenty and said that every neutral power would be compelled to show where every morsel of food was to be sold.

"I am not so much concerned about the letter of the law as I am with its spirit," said Secretary Redfield. "This act shows that in all truth we are turning our peaceful commerce into a war utensil which must prove effective in the end. Furthermore, let me impress upon you the determination of the Government that we will not sell anything to any one for any amount if there is a remote possibility of that particular anything finding its way into the hands of the enemy.

"We will not provide anything to any one which the latter may trade for something that it needs from Germany. To our neutral friends this Government intends to be fair. They must lay their cards on the table when they ask us for commodities. They must show us their cards for every item and prove to us that these items are needed by their people. If they prove square and aboveboard we will tell them that that which we have to spare after our allies and ourselves have been provided for we will supply them at prices within reason."

"When we subscribe to a Liberty Bond," continued the Secretary, "we must not cherish the belief that we are helping our own country alone. On the contrary, we are but doing our bit in the struggle of the civilized world to throttle the evil which threatens one and all alike. In our supposed safety, the result of a happy accident of geography, we have overlooked the fact that this malign power should it conquer on the other side of the ocean, would reach out to us. We must not depend upon our army alone, but we must organize this glorious nation into one solid unit for the fray. If we weaken here, they will fall yonder, and for this reason we have turned the peaceful pursuits of commerce into a mighty weapon of war.

"The farmer must grow more Winter wheat with the thought that it is lending strength to our men at the front and wives must use less butter, eggs, sugar and other commodities, always bearing in mind that the men in the trenches require more of these in order to bear the brunt of the battle. The Trading With the Enemy act has been designed to provide for the Allies—to prevent our enemies from having access to our resources and to foster conservation in home consumption."

D. & R. G. CONTROL SHIFTS.

Missouri Pacific Faction Displace Goulds as Chief Power.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 16.—The Missouri Pacific faction, so-called, replaced the Gould interests as the controlling power of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company at the annual meeting of stockholders today, when only three Directors of the Gould wing were elected, while four new Missouri Pacific faction Directors were chosen. Besides the three Gould Directors, four others were re-elected.

The Gould representatives now on the board are Arthur Coppell, Edward T. Jeffery, and George J. Gould. The new "Missouri Pacific" Directors are Harry Bronney, E. L. Brown, (President of the Denver & Rio Grande;) J. Horace Harding, and John W. Platten, who heads the Stockholders' Protective Committee.

The other Directors re-elected were B. F. Bush, President of the Missouri Pacific; George Haven, Finley Shepard, and Harrison Williams.

W. A. Bostwick Heads Nickel Co.

At a special meeting the Directors of the International Nickel Company yesterday accepted the resignation of President Monell, tendered recently because of his acceptance of a commission as Colonel on the staff of General Foulois, Signal Corps, U. S. A. W. A. Bostwick, for many years assistant to the President of the company, was immediately elected President to succeed Mr. Monell by unanimous vote, and R. C. Stanley, Superintendent of the company's Orford works, elected a Director to succeed Mr. Monell on the board.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Forecast:
N. C.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs. cloudy.
S. C.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Fla.—Showers Wed. and Thurs.
Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Tenn.—Fair Wed., cloudy Thurs.
Ky.—Fair Wed., rain Thurs.
Ohio and Ind.—Fair Wed., cloudy Thurs.
Mich.—Fair Wed., rain Thurs.
La., Texas, Ark., and Okla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Ill.—Cloudy Wed.; unsettled and colder Thurs.
Mo.—Cloudy and warm Wed., colder Thurs.
Wis.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs.
Minn.—Rain Wed., cloudy and colder Thurs.
Iowa—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs.
N. Dak.—Rain or snow Wed., fair and cold Thurs.
S. Dak.—Unsettled and colder Wed., fair and colder Thurs.
Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.03
Aita	.02	Julia	.02
Andes	.10	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.03	Mexican	.15
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.14
Caledonia	.10	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.05	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.03	Savage	.01
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada	.13
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.17
Con. Virginia	.10	Utah	.01
Halo & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.66½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.75	Goldfield Cons	.32
Halifax	.17	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.78	Great Bend	.08
MacNamara	.17	Jumbo Extension	.15
Midway	.08	Kewanas	.07
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.15	Spearhead	.06
North Star	.07	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.12	Red Top	.06
Tonopah Extension	1.75	Union Amalg	.15
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	White Caps	.03
West End	.72	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.16	Nevada Hills	.13
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.10
Atlanta	.07	Rochester	.34
Booth	.03	Round Mountain	.27
Daisy	.02	United Eastern	3.60
Florence	.10		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4¾	Granite	50	
Dr. J'pot	3	4	Isabella	7	9
Elkton	3	5	McKinley	6½	10
El Paso	15	19	Portland	130	170
Fanny R	8		U. Gold M.	16	17
Golden C	174	175	Vindicator	46	50
Gold Sov	2⅝	3			

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEROCEAN OIL COMPANY,
80 West Street, New York,

The Board of Directors at this day declared a quarterly dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the First Preferred stock, payable November 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record October 20th, 1917.

GEO. W. S. WHITNEY, Secretary.
New York, October 3rd, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee, Complainant, against AUTO-SALES GUM & CHOCOLATE CO., Defendant.—Consolidated Cause, in Equity.—No. E 142-228.

Pursuant to the provisions of a final decree of foreclosure and sale, entered in the above named court on July 21, 1917, all persons having claims against the Autosales Gum & Chocolate Co. are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, who has been duly appointed Special Master, at 15 Broad Street, New York City on or before the expiration of a period of ninety days from the date hereof, and notice is hereby given that all creditors and claimants failing so to file duly verified claims on or before the expiration of the said period of time at the office aforesaid will be barred from participating in the distribution of the assets of said Autosales Gum & Chocolate Co.

Dated, New York, September 12, 1917.

ALFRED C. COXE, JR.,
Special Master, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Solicitors for Receivers, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

Glenrock Oil

Circulars on Request

Cameron Blaikie

38 Broad Street New York

Telephone Broad 5537

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98½
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98½
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
4s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105¼	106½
4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106½
2s, coupon, '88, reg	97½	98½
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	98½
3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	87
	Bid.	Ask.
4s, registered, 1925	105¼	106½
4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106½
2s, coupon, '88, reg	97½	98½
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	98½
3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101¼	101⅜	101⅜
4½s June, 1963	101¼	101⅞	101⅜
4½s Mar., 1963	101¼	101⅞	101⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	101¼	101⅞	101⅜
4½s May, 1957	101¼	101⅞	101⅜
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅞	..	97⅞
4½s April, 1966	97¾	98¾	98
4½s Mar., 1960-30	98	98½	97⅞
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅜	98⅜	98
4½s Mar., 1962	97¾	98¾	98
4½s Sept., 1960	97¾	98¾	98
4s May, 1959	94	94¼	93⅜
4s Nov., 1958	94½	..	93⅜
4s May, 1957	94	95	93½
4s Nov., 1956	92	93½	92½
4s Nov., 1955	92	93½	92½
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94
4s May, 1910	99½	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99¼
3½s Nov., 1954	82	85½	83
3½s May, 1954	82	85	82½
3½s Nov., 1955	81½	..	82

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4s	1918-1923	4.40	4.20
4s	1924-1931	4.45	4.30
4s	1921-1923	4.40	4.30
4s	April, 1920	4.50	..
4s	1918-1919	4.50	..
3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.35
3½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25
3½s	1918-1921	4.40	4.10
3½s	1917-1918	4.40	4.10
3s	1940-1953	4.50	4.20
3s	1926-1936	4.50	4.20
3s	1918-1925	4.50	4.00

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sale.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
15	Am. Light & Traction	240	240	237	242
25	Pacific Gas & Electric	39⅝	39¾	39½	39¾

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pow.	17	19
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	66	70
Am. Cities pf.	19	20½
Am. Gas & Electric	103	105
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	45	48
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	100	103
Am. Power & Light	57	60
Am. Power & Lt. pf.	78	81
Am. Public Utilities	30	33
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	66
Am. Water W. & El.	5	6
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	64	68
Carolina Power & Lt.	32	35
Carolina P. & L. pf.	93	96
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf.	98	100
Commonwealth P. & L.	44	46
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	74	76
Conn. Power pf.	89	92
Consumers' Power pf.	90	95
Dayton Power & L. pf.	85	87
Du-th Edison	68	75
Eastern Texas Electric	53	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	80	85
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf.	91	95
Electric B. & S. pf.	95½	97
Electric Properties	52	58
Empire Dist. El. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	9	12
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	40	45
Galv. Hous. El. pf.	90	95
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Int. Mt. Ry. L. & P. pf.	90	98
Interstate Electric	35	41
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97¼	95½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82
Carolina P. & L. 5s	80	92
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	93½	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	93	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	101
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	76	82
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st 5s, 1942	90	98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101⅝
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	93
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	99	100
East. Tex. El. col. 5s	85	90
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '25	94	98
Inter-Mt. Ry., L. & P. 6s	97	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	9	36
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	88	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '23	95	99
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	96½	98
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	96	98
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	88
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '34	93	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96½	98½
Stand. G. & E. 6s, '31	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1951	83	92
U. S. R., R.&M. 6s, '25	111	113
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	83	90
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	87	92
United Util. rcv. 6s, '43	98½	..
Utah Securities 6s	89½	90¾
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	85	98
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91¾	93½
West. T. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	94
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Alabama Co.	45	45	45
46	Do 2d pf.	52½	52	52½
145	Con. Power	103	102¾	102½
10	Con. Coal	95	95	95
3,079	Cosden	8	7⅞	8
2,302	Do pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

Bonds.

$1,000	Balt. Trac. 5s	100½	100¾	100½
	N. B. Div.	100½	100¾	100½
3,700	City 3½s, '40	88¾	88¾	88¾
2,000	City 4s, '61	95½	95⅝	95½
5,000	Coal & Coke 5s	96	96	96
10,000	Con. Coal 6s	103	103	103
5,000	Con. Power 6s notes	..	98¼	98¼
10,000	Cosden 6s, A	80½	79½	80
31,000	Do, B	81	80	80¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Am. Zinc	15½	14⅜	15⅛
90	Do pf	49½	48	48
160	Adventure	1½	1¼	1½
41	Ahmeek	91	91	91
100	Alaska	3⅜	3½	3⅜
180	Allouez	57	56½	56½
370	Ariz. Com'l.	9	9	9
10	Butte & Sup.	18¼	18¼	18¼
56	Cal. & Ariz.	67	63½	66
31	Cal. & Hecla	500	495	500
109	Centennial	14	14	14
965	Copper Range	50¾	49½	50½
100	Daly-West	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
745	Davis-Daly	4½	4¼	4½
410	East Butte	10	9½	9¾
75	Franklin	5	4¼	4⅝
15	Granby	74	73½	73½
60	Hancock	10¼	10	10¼
95	Isle Royale	28½	28	28
470	Kerr Lake	5	5	5
100	Keweenaw	2½	2¼	2½
205	Lake	7	6	7
635	Mass Con	7¼	6⅞	6¾
180	Mohawk	73	72½	72¾

Railroads.

10	Bos. & Alb.	144½	144½	144½
44	Boston Elev.	45	45	45
12	Bost. & Me.	23	22¾	23
18	Bos. & Pr.	162½	162	162½

Miscellaneous.

20	Am. Ag. Ch.	79¼	79	79
23	Do pf.	95	95	95
10	Am. Fn. S. pf.	10	10	10
80	Am. Sugar pf.	112½	112	112
1,020	Am. T. & T.	115	114	115
212	Am. Wool. pf.	93¼	92⅝	93
300	A. G. & W. I.	95½	93	95½
85	Edison Elec.	182	180	180
915	Int. Por. Cem.	9	9	9
45	Mass. Gas.	84	83	83½
2	Do pf.	69	69	69
100	Midvale	44	43⅞	43⅞
368	N. E. Tel.	106	105	106
10	Nipe Bay S.	118	118	118
110	Punta Sugar	33	30	30
11	Pac. Mills.	134	132	134
10	Pullman	135½	135	135
250	Swift	138¼	137	138¼
35	Torrington	52¾	52	52
91	Do pf.	99	98¾	98¾
1	United Drug	70	70	70
494	Un. Fruit	124	119¾	124
1	United Shoe	44	44	44
45	Do pf.	28	25¾	26
775	Ventura	6⅛	5½	5½

Bonds.

$1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼
2,000	New Riv. 5s	79	79	79
2,000	Swift 5s	95½	93⅝	95¾
$2,000	Wes. Tel. 5s	90	90	90
107,000	Lib'ty 3½s	99.52	99.40	99.50

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Rad'r	295	295	295
30	Booth Fish	22½	22	22
12	Do pf	83	83	83
100	Canal & D'k	53	53	53
100	Chi. C. C. pf	19	19	19
5	Chi. P. Tool	57½	57½	57½
395	Chi. Ry. S. 2	10	10	10
75	Do Ser. 4	1	1	1
65	Com. Edison	118	111	113
285	Deere pf	100	99½	100
75	Dia. Match	111	110	111
150	H., S. & M.	65	65	65
55	Do pf	110	110	110
100	Lindsay Lt.	28¼	28¼	28¼
50	Houston Oil	12	12	12
16	Int. Vernon	14	14	14
69	North Cent.	79¼	79	79
40	Penn. W. P.	69	69	69
115	United Ry	25¼	25	25⅜

Bonds.

$6,000	Armour 4½s	89¼	89¼	89¼
2,000	Chi. City Ry. 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½
1,000	Chi. Ry., S. A	88½	88½	88½
$4,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	97	97	97
500	Swift 1st 5s	95	95	95
25,000	Lib. 3½s	99.70	99.60	99.60

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Bald. Loc. pf	96½	96¼	96½
2,586	Elec. Storage	51	50	50½
38	Gen. Asp. pf	58	58	58
180	Keystone Tel	11¼	11¼	11¼
2,720	Lake Sup.	13½	11⅝	13⅛
415	Lehigh Nav.	69¾	69	69¾
240	Lehigh Val.	58	57½	58
2,560	Pennsylvania	50½	50	50⅝
975	Phil. Electric	26½	25¾	26⅛
36	Phil. Co.	30	30	30
9,000	P. R. T. t. c.	25½	22¾	23
1,780	Ton. Belm't.	3½	3¾	3½
125	Ton. Mining	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
730	Union Trac.	40	40	40
767	U. G. Imp.	72¼	71½	72¼
10	West. Coal.	76½	76½	76½
25	Wm. Cramp.	68	68	68

Bonds.

$3,000	A. G. & E. 5s	89	89	89
3,000	E. & P. T. 4s	74½	74½	74½
4,000	K. T. 1st 5s	93	93	93
4,000	Leh. N. con. 4½s	97½	97½	97⅝
4,000	Leh. V. gen. con. 4s	82	82	82
1,000	Do g. c. 4½s	92½	92½	92½
$5,000	Lib. L. 3½s	99.70	99.50	99.50
1,000	Pa. con. 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	98	98	98
1,000	Reading 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼
1,000	Reg. J. C. 4s	87½	87½	87½
1,000	Sp.-Am. Iron 6s	100½	100¼	100½

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
American Cigar	100	105	103
Do pf	90	95	91
Conley Foil	200	225	190
J. S. Young	150	150	150
Do pf	105	110	105
MacAndrews & F.	190	210	200
Do pf	98	100	98
P. R.-Am. Tob.	190	210	180
Do scrip	120	130	115
R. J. Reynolds	525	535	525
Do pf	104	107	107

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices moved steadily upward on the Consolidated Stock Exchange to final figures which represented gains of from 1 to 5 points in the leaders. There was an entire absence of the violent fluctuations that have characterized recent trading. In the closing half hour trading became very active, and the buying was augmented by covering of shorts.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalm.	19	18¾	19
240	Am. B. Sug.	73	69⅝	73
680	Am. Can	39¼	37⅝	39⅛
50	Am. C. & F.	65	65	65
150	Am. Cot. Oil	29⅝	29½	29½
200	Am. Loco.	53½	52¾	53½
710	Am. S. & R.	87	84⅞	86⅝
150	Am. Su. Tob.	55½	54¾	55½
20	Am. Sugar	104	103½	104
1,740	Anac. Cop.	68¼	64½	65¾
50	At., T. & S. F.	92¾	92¾	92¾
390	Bald. Loco.	53	50¾	53
320	Balt. & Ohio	56¾	54½	56⅜
20	Batopilas	1	1	1
5,120	Beth. St'l B	74⅝	69¼	73¾
20	Butte & Sup.	18¼	18¼	18⅜
190	Cal. Petrol.	13¾	11⅜	13¾
800	Can. Pacific	150½	147½	150½
590	Cent. Leather	74½	71⅜	74½
30	Ches. & Ohio	51⅝	49⅝	51⅜
10	Chi. Gt. W.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
390	C., M. & St. P.	48⅝	45⅜	48¼
320	C., R. I & P.	21½	20½	21⅜
110	Chile Copper	15½	14⅝	15½
40	Chino Copper	43	42½	43
280	Col. F. & I.	36⅝	35¼	36½
450	Corn Prod.	27½	26⅜	27½
2,950	Crucible St'l	65¼	62⅝	65
510	Cuba Cane Su.	29¼	25¾	29
10	Del. & Hud.	98½	98½	98½
460	Dist. Secur.	34⅝	32⅜	34½
530	Erie	19¼	18	19¼
1,210	Gen. Motors	96¾	91¾	96
20	Gt. Nor. pf.	100	100	100
210	Gt. Nor. Ore	27½	26⅝	27½
490	Inspir. Cop.	44¼	42⅞	44¼
750	Int. Mer. M.	22⅜	21¾	22⅜
1,110	Do pf	81⅜	78¼	81½
240	Int. Nickel	29½	29	29½
40	Interb. Con.	8¼	7¾	8¼
140	Kan. Cy. So.	17	17	17
310	Kenne. Cop.	34¼	32½	34¼
40	Lack. Steel	78	75½	78
120	Lehigh Val.	58⅜	57	58⅜
1,210	Mex. Petrol.	85¾	82¼	85⅝
300	Miami Cop.	30⅝	29¾	30½
350	Midvale Steel	45	43⅝	44½
580	Mo. Pacific	27½	26⅝	27¼
20	Nev. Cons.	17⅞	17¼	17⅞
380	N. Y. Cent.	73	70½	72¾
490	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28	27⅝	28
40	Ohio C. Gas.	38¼	38½	38½
20	Pac. Mail	24¼	24¼	24¼
280	Pennsylvania	50¾	50⅜	50⅜
20	Ry. St'l Spgs.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
270	Ray Con. C.	22¼	21⅞	22¼
980	Reading	74⅜	71¼	74⅜
430	Rep. I. & S.	74½	71¼	74½
100	So. Pacific	85⅜	87	88⅜
220	So. Railway.	27	26¼	27
350	Studebaker	40¼	40	40½
200	Tenn. Cop.	12⅞	11¾	12⅞
280	Tob. Prod.	52⅜	48½	52⅜
840	Union Pac.	122⅜	120½	122⅝
170	Un. Cig. St.	92½	90¼	92½
200	U. S. Ind. A.	138½	127½	130½
10	U. S. Rub.	57	57	57
39,410	U. S. Steel	103⅜	100	103¼
350	Utah Copper	84½	83¼	84⅜
120	Wab. pf. A	41⅝	40⅝	41⅜
230	Willys-Over.	23⅞	23½	23⅞

BOND.

$5,650	Liberty 3½s	99.78	99.72	99.72

MINING STOCKS.

500	Gt. Bend	.09	.09	.09
600	Kewanas	.08	.08	.08
2,300	Man. Con.	.22	.22	.22
350	Ton. Ext.	1.85	1.85	1.85
125	Ton. Nev.	5.75	5.75	5.75
500	Wh. Caps.	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Explo.	4	3⅝	4
900	‡Air Reduc.	83½	70	81½
500	‡Am. W. Pap.	2½	2½	2½
100	Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Carwen Steel		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,200	Chev. Motor	79½	71	78
250	‡Cities Service, (old)	217	215	217
750	Do pf	78¾	78	78
400	Curtiss Aero.	33½	33	33
900	E. Heaney	23	21¾	22
400	Int'cont. Rub.	11	10	11
4,800	‡Int. Lube Ch.	3⅝	3½	3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

600	Anglo-Am. O.	17	16	17
45	Indiana Pipe Line	95	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

800	‡Allen Oil

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Spot cash for better grade coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway, Madison Sq. 7974.

APPAREL.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL.—Ladies', children's; highest cash prices paid for jobs. Gruber, Canal 8670.

ASTRACHAN.—Black American 0810, in Burgundy, Pekin, Mahogany; also 0339, Joel 9700, or similar quality; light weight in Burgundy only. Ritter Bros., Greeley 4376.

BEAVER TRIMMING, cotton, Timmes or others; also wide wale corduroy, green, brown, for cash. H. Biermann, 17 West 17th St. Chelsea 5698.

BEAVER.—Raritan 1273, all colors; also brown cotton plush, for spot cash. Goodstein, Baron & Strauss, 130 West 17th St.

BEAVERS.—Raritans 1273, open for 100 pieces, assorted colors Farragut 2338.

BEAVER.—Open for Raritan 1273 in all shades for cash. Farr. 2449.

BOLIVIA at a price. N. Hurwitz & Son, 102 West 20th St.

BROADCLOTHS.—Wanted, black Julliards 130, or will exchange for colors. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

BROADCLOTH.—Can use taupe, burgundy only, for cash. I. Novick, 40 West 24th St. Farragut 5142.

BROADCLOTH.—Burgundy and plum. Call Mad. Sq. 2715.

CHEVIOTS.—3-4 and 6-4 widths, all colors. Ritter Bros., Greeley 4376.

CHINCHILLA.—White, quantity at a price. Neugass Bros., 71 West 24d.

CLOTHING.—Men's, women's, children's jewelry, diamonds; entire stocks bought; good prices. Write or telephone Aarons, 742 6th Av. No stock too big; quick buyers.

CLOTHS and Pile Fabrics, suitable for cloaks, in plaid, mixtures, or plain colors; any quantity, for cash, up to $1.50. Shapiro & Sons, 54 West 21st St.

CLOTH COATINGS.—Anythine in overcoat cloth for spot cash. Lyman, 4620 Madison Square, 404 4th Av.

CLOTHING, piece goods, anything; have $100,000. Call Chelsea 9102. Remarkable, 62 West 14th.

COATS.—Jobber open to buy 500 cloth coats, fur trimmed, for cash; snappy styles only. 1st floor, 13 West 26th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at samples in ladies' coats, $10 to $25. Call before 12 o'clock, 30 West 32d St., first floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade only. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock order on better coats. 8 West 29th St., Room 603.

COATS.—Open for any quantity ladies' coats for cash. Far. 2045.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

FURS.—Open for quantities of Kit Coney sets; will pay cash. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th.

FURS.—5000 Kit cooney collars; also pompom. Merit Co., 22 W. 27. Farr. 9811.

FUR COLLARS.—Open for large quantity of kit coney for cash. Rosengarten, 11 E. 31st.

FUR COLLAR.—Kid and kolinsky; will pay cash. Hineberg, 41 West 25th St.

KERSEYS.—Will buy for cash any quantity kerseys, broadcloths, chinchillas, velours, mixtures; submit samples or quotations by mail only. R. S., Room 615, Vanderbilt Concourse Bldg.

KERSEY.—American 13045 in all colors, and heavy taupe velour. Telephone Madison Square 6373.

KERSEY, Velour.—Burgundy; willing to pay cash. Safren & Kreeger, 19 West 24th St.

KERSEY.—We are open for black kersey at a price. Chelsea 4018.

LININGS.—Open for jobs in fancy Belding, any pattern, at a price for cash. Stuy. 3240.

MADRAS.—We are interested in dark and light woven Madrases, also printed percales that can be used for boys' shirts and blouses. Tutelman-Monheit Co., 247 S. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MELTONS.—Will pay 60c. net cash for navy and brown H. Bauentahl, quality 8000, Greeley 989.

NIGHTGOWNS.—Want, for spot cash, one thousand dozen ladies' flannel nightgowns; also jobs in ladies' coats and furs. Call 9 A. M. to 10 A. M. or 5 to 6 P. M., M. Silverman & Son, 18 West 27th St.

POM POM wanted in burgundy and plum shade; will exchange taupe, reindeer for above shades. The South Co., Inc., 30 West 32d St. Mad. Sq. 8294.

POM POM.—American 0816; open for all shades at a price for cash; also silver tones. Phone Chelsea 2370.

POM POM.—American 0816, burgundy, amethyst, and navy; spot cash. J. Chapman & Bro., Mad. Sq. 2447.

POM POM.—All colors; also American taupe kersey. Farragut 2616.

POM POM.—Pekin and burgundy. Call Mad. Sq. 2715.

POM POM.—Navy only. Madison Square 7853.

PONGEE.—Cotton, plain, light blue, pink; big or small quantities. T 186 Times.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 6122, black and navy; will pay cash. Madison Square 3194.

SERGE.—Botany 11455, will pay cash; quantity. Roth, 248 West 23d St. Chelsea 1395.

SERGE.—Cleveland 7649, navy. Orchard 2749.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders wash and cloth skirts. Levin, 140 West 36th.

SILKS.—Open to buy all kinds up to 80c per yard. 1221 Madison Square.

SILVERTONE.—Holden Leonard 604, in burgundy and Pekin. Tel. Greeley 2806.

STOCKS.—Cash paid for entire stocks; no stock too big; will go anywhere to purchase. Aaron's Million-dollar Combination, 742 6th Av. Tel. 4765 Vanderbilt.

TAFFETA.—In plain and changeables, at a price, for spot cash. S. Landau, 31 West 21st.

VELOURS.—Open for quantity lightweight velours in burgundy, plum, and taupe; spot cash. Joseph Durst, 1,323 Broadway.

VELOURS.—Open for 50 pieces of lightweight, 0853, or similar cloth. S. Karp, 104 West 27th St. Farragut 2187.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight, 11050, 13046 K 544, or similar; open for all shades. Emanuel, 49 West 27th St. Farragut 3134.

VELOURS.—Open for burgundy and taupe, all weights. Bronson Bros., 48 West 28th St. Farragut 6264.

VELOURS.—Navy and burgundy, any quantity, for cash. Herzog Cloak & Suit Co., 1338 Broadway.

VELOURS.—Burgundy and taupe wanted for cash. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 20th St.

VELOURS.—Open for all grades of light and heavy taupe velours for cash. Farragut 6260.

VELOUR.—Will exchange 0350 Copper Velour for Pekin or Reindeer. Farragut 3187.

VELOURS.—11050 brown, kersey, burgundy, taupe, pom-poms, ¾ cheviots. Farr. 9811.

VELOURS.—Wool velours, lightweight. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 W. 23d. Farragut 590.

VELOUR.—Of all mills, and American pompom, all colors. Madison Square 3119.

VELOURS.—Open for 7555 in taupe, any quantity, for cash. Stuy. 3240.

VELOURS.—Light weight taupe, reindeer, plum and burgundy. Farragut 9805.

VELOUR.—Will pay cash at a price 11050 American, all colors Chelsea 9734.

VELOURS.—Taupe, Pekin, plum and Burgundy. Chelsea 5869.

VELOURS.—13009, 544, 13046, 15029, for cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR.—Heavyweight, burgundy and navy. Call Mad. Sq. 2715.

VELOUR, all colors, light weight. Slater, 1,339 Broadway.

VELOURS.—Open for burgundy and taupe. Farragut 250.

VOILE GABARDINE.—Interested in about 30,000 yards. Refer reply 1,111 W., care of The G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

Buyers' Wants

WOOLENS.—An opportunity to sell your surplus woolens of all kinds; send us samples, quantities, and lowest price for quick action. William Cerf & Co., 317 South Market St., Chicago, Ill.

WOOLENS.—Open to buy Stevens gray broadcloth, wool plush, also 1040. Philip Cohn, 129 West 29th. Farragut 5266.

Offerings to Buyers

BOLIVIA.—F. & H., all colors. Madison Square 4160.

BROADCLOTH.—Metcalf Bros.' 101, all colors, American 15020 in brown; Stursberg Schell black Kersey, $1.90; also Oxford suiting, 3 pieces, $1.25. Greeley 4378.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H. and botany, all colors, at $2.10; Duvet de Laine 7575, green and beetroot, at $2.15; American 0359 velour at $2 net. Madison Square 7428.

BROADCLOTH and flannel, tan; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av. Madison Square 1504.

BROADCLOTH.—Julliard's 2002, black, navy, green, and brown; also navy, green, and brown velour. Farragut 9505.

BROADCLOTHS and velours, all shades, at a price from a cloak house. Call Madison Square 5348.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany, green, and brown. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th. Farr. 602.

BROADCLOTH, Velours, and Bolivia, F. & H., all colors. Madison Sq. 8475.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., all shades. Farragut 2477.

BURELLA.—American, 09057, navy, black, plum; reasonable. Friedman & Peppercorn, 12 East 33d.

CHIFFON VELVET.—Stirn's 2540, black only, for cash. Morningside 4517.

COATS.—High-grade flappers, 10 to 16 years; youngest, 5 to 9 years; tots, 1 to 4 years; velours, broadcloth, velvets, plushes; immediate shipment. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth and velour coats, very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th. Stuyvesant 3046.

COATS.—2,000 guaranteed seal plush coats, fur trimmed, $11.50, $13.75, $14.75 up, for today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Pom pom, wool velours, and seal plushes on the racks for immediate delivery. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATINGS.—Kitten's ear, all colors, $1.85; 10 per cent. off opening price. Frank & Frank, Farr. 602.

COATS.—Have fur trimmed coats on the racks for immediate delivery. L Zelikow & Son, 19 West 24th St.

COATS.—See our wonderful coats for immediate delivery, from $7.50 up. Rubin & Braff, 86 West 20th.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, latest styles, rock-bottom prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Kerami trimmed velour, $6; others fur trimmed. Deutsch-Rosenthal Co., 27 West 24th.

COATS and Suits on the racks for immediate delivery. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 long; guaranteed lining; $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best sellers for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 W. 32d.

COATS.—Jobs children's plush and cloth coats; half price. Schwartz, 31 W. 15th.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses' sizes, at a sacrifice. Cooper & Grapes, 802 5th Av.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, navy, brown, invitle, 36 inch. Spring 3989.

CREPE-BACK SATIN.—75 pieces, black, navy, taupe, ivory, flesh. M 176 Times.

CREPE METEOR.—Eagle's 851, crepe de chine 684, all colors. Farragut 3647.

DRESSES.—Young women's, misses', and juniors' serges and silks, new styles, finely tailored, for immediate delivery; popular prices; also evening frocks. Little Dutchess Dress Co., 115 West 29th. Farragut 379.

DRESSES.—Save money by buying direct from contractor; Botany serge dresses, $7.50 to $11.50; visit our show room and be convinced. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES.—High-class serge and satin dresses; will sell at a price; direct from the contractor; Botany and Garfield serges. 151 West 19th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Large stock dresses to close out at a price; serges, $3.75 up; silks, $5 up; wonderful values. Greater N. Y. Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Large stock of silk and serge dresses, to close out at a sacrifice; assorted styles and colors. Regent Dress Co., 41 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs of Silk and serge dresses; up-to-date styles. Imperial State Dress Co., 26 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Job of serge dresses, big variety from manufacturer direct. Peerless Dress & Skirt Co., 134-140 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Serge, satin, and wool jersey, from $8.50 up; immediate delivery. Annetta Waist and Dress Co., 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job, 200 serges, 200 silks, also wool jersey, for immediate delivery. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs to close out cheap, children's, misses' velvets, silks, and party dresses; samples. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Satin and taffeta dresses to close out at a price; good desirable merchandise. 147 West 25th, third floor.

DRESSES.—3,000 on the racks; serges, satins, silks, and fancies, $8.75. Fan Tan Dress Co., 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Excellent job of serges and velvets, to close out at $6.75. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th.

DRESSES, $3.75 and up; skirts, $2.25 and up, in serges and silks. The Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 Fourth Av.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job of fine serge, jersey and silk dresses to close out. Lillian Dress Co., 78 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Serge and satin; large assortment; right prices. A. Abeles, 1,161 B'way.

DRESSES, silk, 500 to sell at a price. Princess Dress House, 10 West 24th.

DRESSES, serges, French, to close out. S. Simon & Co., 137 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Silk dresses, to close out at a price. Jawitz, 130 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Have 150 snappy dresses to close out. Pace, 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES.—200 French serge to close out. Chauser, 47 West 27th St.

DRESSES, silk and serges, as job. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

FURS.—Have $80,000 worth of stock of all kinds; will close out at a sacrifice. 220 6th Av. Chelsea 7975.

FUR.—Blumenthal's 3-inch mole, cheap; poplin, serges, velveteens, all colors. Feinstein & Globus, 320 4th Av.

FUR.—One inch and ¾ inch prime skunk edging. Madison Square 9040.

GABARDINE.—Will sell Garfield 4886, all colors, at once, reasonable. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2388.

KERAMI, $8; 6301 serge, green and brown; Head and Andrew silver tones; 24 and 27 inch twill-back velveteens; 09057 and 0310 Burella. Farragut 9220.

KERAMI.—One piece of Blumenthal's mole, 09-V-XW, price $6.75 a yard. Mad. Sq. 3824.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's mole, $8. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 1504.

KERAMI. — Blumenthal's original, $8 net. Chelsea 1956.

KERSEYS—15020 brown and green; 11050 navy and green; 13045, navy and Burgundy; 15024, all colors. Madison Square 8562.

KERSEYS, 15020 brown; five pieces. Spring 1619.

MATALAMÉ.—15 pieces Hinds & Harrison, $1.60 net. Farragut 3678.

MESSALINE.—Exceptional value in messaline; full line of colors; 82½c per yard. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st.

MOLE for sale; two pieces each 8-inch and 5-inch Chase's crushed mole, at 50 cents yard less than opening price. Phone 2970, Elizabeth, N. J.

MOLE STRIPS.—Blumenthal's 3-inch, $6.50 net; also 0310 Burella and Steven's Burella at a price. Farr. 2262.

PAJAMAS.—Boys' flannelette; immediate delivery. 6034 Spring.

PLUSHES.—Salta, Behring seal, 6 pieces; immediate delivery; $3 net. Madison Square 4180.

PLUSHES.—Peco, Esquimette, guaranteed sealette, Dobson's plush. Mad. Sq. 8121.

Offerings to Buyers

PLUSH.—Sidney Blumenthal's Hudson Bay tipped black, $6.10 net. Chelsea 9784.

POM POM, 1 brown, 1 roman gold, $2.65 net Call Frank & Frank, Farr. 602.

POMPOM, black. Chelsea 8980.

RAINCOATS.—Ladies' tweed, to close out, very cheap. Model Raincoat, 135 West 26th.

SALTS.—K 804, black, navy, and brown Astrachan. Madison Square 3149.

SCARFS and capes, made of plush and moleskin, fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SERGES.—Will sell 100 pieces of black C. S. G. L. Pacific cotton-warp serge at a price. Madison Square 1231.

SERGES.—Amoskeag, 7688 and 7614, in large quantities; reasonable. Telephone Chelsea 9867.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 6122, black and navy; will pay cash. Madison Square 3194.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 7002-0002-4002 and 2498-2492 in quantities. Chelsea 9864.

SERGES.—Julliard 4408, black and navy only, for cash. Morningside 4517.

SERGES.—54221 navy, 6 pieces, $7.42½ net, cash. Madison Square 4180.

SHIRTS.—Have quantity men's gray woolen shirts, drawers; good for army. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 116th St.

SILKS.—All kinds; immediate delivery; exceptional values. M. Marks Co., successors to Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK.—For sale, five pieces of Sydney Blumenthal's silk nutria, at the opening price. Farragut 5298.

SKIRTS.—1,000 skirts to close out, consisting of serges, poplins, mixtures; price, $1.50. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th St.

SKIRTS.—Jobs 300 cloth skirts to close out. S. A. Miller, 40 West 27th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality, carded or bulk; for export or dealers only. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., Inc., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1807 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000; lowest quotations; imported finish. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway; Greeley 2682.

SWEATERS.—Men's, women's; large stock; immediate delivery; prices low. Milbury, 543 Broadway.

STRIPS, Nearfield; 500 yards finest quality 2 in., to close out, $11.50 a dozen. Victor, 114 West 27th St.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth suits for immediate delivery; all shades; $13.75 and up. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Out of stock, medium price, elegantly assorted. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

SUITS.—75 poplin suits to close out, very cheap. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

TAFFETA.—Black, good quality, 90c net. Simon Agress, 1,123 Broadway. Phone Farragut 2932.

TAFFETAS.—Have 25 pieces of navy taffeta; will sell at 92½c per yard. 3867 Mad. Sq.

VELOURS.—Wilson Lawrence 618, $1.65; Pearson's mercerized plush, $1.75; astrachans, oxford coatings, Lymansville 319, kerseys; reasonable. Farr. 9812.

VELOUR.—Buckley & Cohen 1015, all colors, $1.90; also 700 Burella, all colors, $1.65. Mad. Sq. 9388.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Salts; immediate delivery; 83 inches. Phone 8313 Madison Square.

VELOUR.—American; will exchange brown and green for navy. Madison Square 3149.

VELOURS.—11050, 0359, 13045, Buckley & Cohen style 140. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS.—Light weight in burgundy and taupe. Chelsea 6018.

VELOURS.—F. & H., all colors. Madison Square 4180.

VELVETEEN and Narrow Wale Corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN.—Imported, all widths, all colors, Worrall dye, immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-3446.

VELVETEENS.—All colors prices and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEENS.—Run of the mill, in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS.—Imported; all widths and colors. Call Gramercy 3819.

WAISTS.—Good style Georgette waists, sell out. 15 West 20th, sixth floor.

WOOLENS.—Serges; U. S. serge 233, 838; Cleveland worsted 7538, 3678; Lorraine 4x kerseys, 13052, 5050; pile fabrics, plushes and trimmings of all kinds. Irko Woolen Co., 48 West 21st St.; Chelsea 9899.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Experienced ladies' dresses, better kind; city trade; salary or commission. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

TRIMMING SALESMAN.—Young man to drum cloak manufacturers. O 238 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....5⅝@5 per cent. for the best names
Monday.....5⅝@6 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Winter Coats in Demand.

There is reported by local manufacturers a strong demand for Winter coats of the higher grades with large fur collars of the double, or standing, turnover type, which spread out over the shoulders like a cape. One of the big features in these garments is said to be the growing popularity of shoulder-line trimness and a somewhat fitted effect for the entire upper part of the coat. Sleeves are said to be a trifle wider than last year, either at the armholes or below the elbow or both. The most popular models, it is said, are those cut with panels in the sides, the belt appearing only in the front and back.

Many Styles in Suits.

Local manufacturers of suits for women report that so far there has been in them no very striking style feature for which all women are clamoring. In different sections of the country, it is said, different style tendencies hold sway. In the metropolitan district a great variety of styles are selling, all the way from the bustle suit to the straight-line silhouette. There is less activity, however, in the two extremes than in the moderate adaptations of both. "If there is any favoritism at all," said one authority in the trade, "it is for the silk velvet tailor-made suit, more or less close fitting and very plain except for fur trimmings, which cannot be too lavishly used. Such garments as these are proving very popular with smart women in all sections."

Fancy Underwear Market Active.

Fancy undergarments for women are reported by local manufacturers to be in strong demand by retailers generally. Stocks are said to be moving readily over the counter, and, due to the rising market, retailers are quick to replenish. In almost every instance, it is said, higher grades are demanded, and even in the cheaper lines not the very cheapest are sought. In silk petticoats, both high and low priced, straight lines are in vogue, and skirts are a little narrower. Sand and purple, both for petticoats and for long bloomers, are the most favored colors.

Gray Goods Trading Was Active.

The further rise in cotton yesterday brought with it more active trading in the local gray goods market, especially on printcloths. Most of the buying was for delivery through the remainder of this year, sellers not appearing anxious to trade further than that in view of the possibility of still higher prices later. Sheetings were only fairly active, from all accounts, but firmer. Sales of 37-inch, four-yard forty-eight squares were made at 12¼ cents. Sateens and twills sold well to converters for the clothing trade, and while these goods have not reached the comparatively base of other gray cloths they are rapidly approaching that state. Practically all of the printcloths listed below sold in a large way at the prices given:

39-inch, 80-80s...	15c	38½-inch, 64-60s..	10½c
39-inch, 72-76s...	14c	38½-inch, 64-56s..	10¼c
39-inch, 68-72s...	12c	38½-inch, 64-52s..	9½c
39-inch, 50-44s..	8⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s..	8¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..	11c	27-inch, 64-60s...	7½c

Silk Market Reviving.

Abnormal prices for cotton goods are said at last to be resulting in the long expected increased activity in the local silk market. Though as yet sales are not much greater in volume, there is a large increase in the number of inquiries for low priced taffetas, light weight satins and crêpes, which could readily be used as cotton substitutes. Cutters particularly are said to be evidencing considerable interest for these fabrics. Though cotton is not yet actually as high as taffeta, it is so near it that many are turning to the latter because of its much better quality. Satins are more active, and price shading for business seems to have disappeared. Georgette crêpe and crêpe de Chine are well sought with prices firm in both cases.

Cotton Exports Total Well.

While individual buying of colored cotton goods for export is not large at the moment, in bulk it is said here to shape up very well in spite of the markets that are now marking time as a result of having bought heavily earlier in the year at lower prices. Notable among these markets are Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela and some of the other Central American republics. The best business is being done in fancy ginghams and colored drills, and the most active traders just now are the West Indies, especially Cuba. Porto Rican trade also deserves mention. West Indian business already booked for deliveries running well into 1918 is large.

Hard Coal Tonnage Limited.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the failure of the September anthracite output to measure up to the record of August is accounted for by fewer working days, and does not indicate any slowing down at the mines. But even with production continuing on a heavy basis, the question of distribution is one demanding careful watching by the Fuel Administration, as well as the exercise of good judgment by wholesale and retail interests in order to see that some sections and even customers do not get more coal than they require for current use while others are unable to get enough. Slowly but surely the control of the bituminous industry is being taken from the operators and distributers and transferred to the Government.

Crude Rubber Prices Still Drop.

If such a thing is possible, the feature of the crude rubber market at the present time is the trading that is not being done. Things are as close to an absolute standstill as they have been for many months. This situation, coupled with more or less steady arrivals of both Brazilian and Far Eastern rubbers, is not helping the market, and they are still dropping. Yesterday deliveries of first latex crepe and smoked sheets could be bought all the way to March at 63 and 62 cents a pound, respectively. The quotations on spot Brazilians ran this way: Upriver fine, 64 cents; up-river coarse, 44½ cents, and upper Caucho ball, 39½ cents.

Bleached Goods May Be Scarce.

With the goods of one of the largest factors in the trade already withdrawn from the market for the rest of this year, the demand for bleached cotton cloths that is looked for because of the steady rise in cotton is expected to bring about a scarcity in these fabrics. The demand, which recently has been more or less uneven as a result of the gyrations of the staple, gave evidence yesterday of setting in again in earnest. Further large orders are predicated for later in the week if the price of cotton holds or advances further. Jobbers, while well bought up, are letting their holdings out rapidly to the retail trade of the country, and appear unwilling to wait to replace the goods so disposed of.

SALES AT FUR AUCTION.

Nearly $1,000,000 Realized for the First Two Days.

Showing an advance of 65 per cent. over the prices obtained at the Spring sale, marten was easily the feature of the second day's selling at the annual Fall auction sale of furs that is now going on in the Masonic Hall here. Because of the present and prospective shortage of these furs, which are also known as Hudson Bay sables, and their great popularity this season, manufacturers were particularly active in the bidding for them. At one time while marten was up, the auction room resembled the floor of the Stock Exchange on a million-share day. Dark marten sold up to $38 a skin, while pelts of average quality brought as high as $22.50.

A second feature of the sale was the number of the larger manufacturers who were present. They were generally active bidders when the furs they were interested in were put up. The bidding for silver fox was the feature of the morning session. Bidding was brisk on them, and the highest price realized was $245. Others sold around $200. Herman Ganss of the Ganss Fur Company was an active buyer of these skins. Other buyers of silver fox included Joseph Ullman, C. G. Gunther's Sons, Kaye & Einstein, J. Liebster of Washington, J. Klugman's Sons, A. Basses, A. H. Vogel, H. Harmovics and S. Goldman.

These were some of the buyers of the other furs: Polar bear, H. F. Wagner and Lowell & Lane; Brown bear, Henry Kraus and Otto Wagner; black bear, the Harris Fur and Wool Company, F. N. Monjo, and Chaitin & Bobrow; nutria, G. I. Fox, and M. F. Pfaelzer; wolverines, M. F. Pfaelzer, Joseph Ullman, and Becker Brothers & Co.; Australian fox, Milton Schreiber, Ben Corn and A. Flamm; and gray fox, William J. Boschke & Co., William Jackman's Sons, and Milton Schreiber.

The efforts of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Fur Industry at the sale resulted in the bringing in of pledges for close to $175,000 worth of bonds. This figure brought the total for the two days up to $536,500. The largest individual subscription obtained, which was for $50,000, came from A. Hollander & Sons of Newark.

At the close of the afternoon session it was announced that the total for the two days' sale was nearly $1,000,000. Compared with the prices obtained for the same furs at the Spring sale, yesterday's prices were as follows: Kolinsky, same; silver fox, 15 per cent. higher; gray fox, same; Australian fox, 25 per cent. higher; wolverine, same; nutria, 10 per cent. higher; badger, same; marten, 65 per cent. higher; black bear 20 per cent. higher, and brown bear, 15 per cent. lower.

The sale will be continued this morning at 10 A. M. in the Masonic Hall. From a numerical point of view, today will be the biggest day of the sale. Among the furs to be sold are more than 600,000 muskrat, about 70,000 mole and close to 45,000 mink. Other pelts to go on sale include Japanese mink, sundries, Chinese civet, leopard cat, pahmi, Chinese weasel and leopard.

TO ENCOURAGE BUILDING.

Nation-Wide Movement Started to End Present Stagnation.

It was announced yesterday at a meeting of Borough President Marks's Committee on the Alleviation of Building Stagnation, held at the Building Material Exchange in the Woolworth Building, that a nation-wide movement would be started at once to enlist the active aid of the Government, builders and mortgage loan bankers and capitalists in a movement designed to encourage needed building construction during the period of the war.

Elliott Smith, President of the Building Material Exchange, presided at the meeting which was attended by practically all interests affiliated with the building trades in Greater New York. Austin C. Black of The American Contractor, volunteered to make a tour of the principal cities of the country where conditions of stagnation similar to those existing here prevail, and make a canvass of the building trades for united co-operation in the matter of restoring the industry to something approaching normal conditions.

W. H. Rockwood, President of the Union Square Savings Bank, in discussing the subject of loans to builders, said that under present conditions safely first had to be considered by the banks. At the same time, he pointed out that most of the banks were not calling mortgages, thereby helping borrowers at a critical period.

War Officers at Electric Show.

How food is prepared for soldiers and sailors by a new electrical process was demonstrated before visiting army and navy officers at the Electrical Exposition at Grand Central Palace yesterday. The new device is an electric range. Fifteen are now in use at the Newport Naval Training Station, where they do the cooking for 7,000 sailors. The range has also been installed at some of the soldiers' camps. Seven entries for the semaphore signaling contest, which takes place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, were reported by the exposition management last night.

Curtiss Plant Increases Wages.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Increases in wages which ultimately will amount to $3,000,000 a year were announced by the Curtiss Aeroplane an Motor Corporation today. A 5 per cent. advance, applicable to all employes, becomes effective at once.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

AKRON, Ohio—Akron Dry Goods Co.; E. Glos, coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.; Imperial.
AKRON—C. H. Yeager Co.; A. Armstrong, linens, white goods; Waldorf-Astoria.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; H. W. Davis, furn. goods; 41 Union Square.
ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Mack & Co.; C. J. Hutzel, coats, suits; Latham.
ATLANTA—L. & L. Mfg. Co.; I. Lipshitz, aprons, middies, skirts; Grand.
AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; C. N. Klerst, carpets, rugs; 1,170 B'way; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Gelderberg Bros.; Miss K. Baker, muslin underwear, children's wear; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; E. C. Dillon, hosiery, gloves, knit goods; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—D. Miller Co.; A. M. Crighler, shirts, neckwear, overalls; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, women's coats; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; E. R. Adams, shoes; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 East 23d.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michelson, millinery, ribbons; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. V. Schort, notions; 354 4th Av.; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, woman's, children's wear; 53 West 14th.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swarts Co.; M. S. Seidler, coats, furs; 1,133 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pisitz D. G. Co.; A. Rubin, men's, boys' clothing, women's ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Breslin.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cahen Bros.; F. Cahen, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. Loeb, millinery, laces, trimmings, jewelry; 116 West 32d.
BISHOPVILLE, S. C.—Stafford D. G. Co.; W. E. Stafford, notions; New Strand.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss S. E. Ludwig, infants' wear, basement; Miss A. Regan, boys' furn. goods; Miss M. Connolly, misses' corsets; W. H. Byrne, small wares, hair goods; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; Miss L. Altemus, women's coats, basement; Powers, representing; W. E. Fitzgerald, linings; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; T. N. Wilson, Miss Hornstein, coats; H. Cook, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Horan, ladies' negligees, kimonos, bathrobes; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; Mrs. Best, misses' coats, suits, evening wraps; Miss Gassey, velvet bags; basement buyers; Mr. Sammiller, men's furnishings; Mr. Kiley, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; P. D. Slocum, furs; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Merchants' Syndicate Co.; W. R. Eck, trunks, leather goods, novelties; Martinique.
BOSTON—T. Berman Co.; T. Berman, men's, women's children's clothing; B'way Central.
BOSTON—Butler's, Inc.; Mr. Fernald, piece goods; 1,130 Broadway.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; E. J. Godfrey, dress goods, silks; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces, jewelry; J. D. Granfield, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. J. Ellsworth, wash, wool dress goods; Miss Nellson, furs; Miss Treat, art goods; R. R. Wechsler, millinery, flowers, feathers; F. C. Stinehart, upholstery goods, draperies, lace curtains; 2 W. 37th.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; A. E. Vetter, coats, suits, waists; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; S. E. Conrad, notions, jewelry, laces, hdkfs.; J. J. Sweeney, men's furn. goods, knit underwear; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; W. Brydon, wash goods; 230 5th Av.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; G. H. McDonald, notions, carpets; Aberdeen.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. D. Purcell Co.; F. Purcell, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.; Somerset.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. A. Hall, furniture; 43 West 24th.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, coats, (basement;) C. A. Stevens, coats; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—J. Zimmerman, millinery; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Steinman & Larnery; C. Steinman, women's suits; Latham.
CHICAGO—C. Dernberg & Son; C. Dernberg, furs; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Arthur Weiss & Co.; A. Weiss, waists, dress materials; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Hart, Schaffner & Marx; H. H. Hart, woolens; 200 5th Av.
CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—D. M. Ogden & Co.; D. M. Ogden, notions, rugs; Webster.
CLEVELAND—Halle, Schwartz & Skoll; S. M. Skoll, notions, furn. goods; 40 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. E. Meisel, coats; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; A. D. Wilhelm, housefurn. goods, toys; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—E. Sperling Co.; E. Sperling, cloths, trimmings; Holland House.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bornheim & Cohen; Mr. Bornheim, Mr. Cohen, ladies' wear; 1,261 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. P. Doody, men's, boys' clothing;

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—688—City of Chicago, petit., v. White Transportation Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit submitted.

13—P. J. Hamill, plaint., v. the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co.—In error to the Iowa Supreme Court. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

14—International Harvester Co. of N. J. et al., aplts., v. U. S.—Passed temporarily on motion of C. H. Butler in behalf of counsel.

24—Original. Ex parte in the matter of Park & Tilford, petit.—Argument concluded for respondents.

348—The Contributors to the Penn. Hosp. plaint., vs. City of Philadelphia et al.—Argued for plaintiffs and for defendant.

324—Fidelity and Columbian Trust Co., as executor, &c., plaint., v. City of Louisville.—Argument commenced for plaintiff and continued for defendant.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 17—Nos. 424, 359, 493, 4, 10, 60, 12, (and 733 and 734.) 15, 16, and 17.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Vulcan Metals Co< / Simmons, (2.) / Smith<Southington. / Phila & Reading Co< / Skerman. / Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Co<Sawickas. / Cohen<Barge Josephine. / Manton-Goulin Co< / Dairy Mach. &c. / Kennerdell<SS Squire / Preston<same. / Smith<Tosheim. / Austro-Am SS Co< / Thomas. / Empire Trust Co<Improved Prop Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 307, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Seidl-Conn Co<Wm Filene's Sons Co. / Lenox Selling Co. / Hanrahan<Ohio Transport Co. / Shape Retaining Hat Patent<Hirschhorn. / Wojciechowski / Delaney<Cent R. NJ / Elliot<Percy Birdsall / Cavalan<C RR of N. J. / Carney<Erie RR. / Van Dyke<NY & Cuba SS Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mantoni, J.—in Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

NOTE—Cases from this calendar may be sent for trial before Mack, J.

Cent RR of NJ<Tug Orange. / N Y & Cuba Mail SS< / Akerlund. / D, L & W RR<Tug Bridgeton. / Williams Line<Newton Creek Tow Co. / Arrue<Cons Coal Co and United Line. / Brooks<Schooner Fannie Palmer. / Dwyer<Tug Westchester. / Ackerman Ltg<Tug Britannia.

Mutual Life Ins Co< / Geiser. / Le Roy<Penington. / Morris<Int R T. / Re Thalman<Oelrichs. / Re Barker. / Re Leinhardt. / Re Loutin. / Re Kincker. / Re Kurzenknabe. / Re Brady. / Zucker<Jacobs. / Demeroff<Brown. / Guigliano<Atlas Assur / E A Saunders, Sons Co<Logie. / Litwin<Litwin. / Re Maltbie, (Reliance Motion Picture Co.) / Brand<Brand. / Sinclair<Long. / PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business. / PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions. / Edelstein<Wilner. / Weeks<Du Eclusa. / Walter<Walter. / Landes<Landes. / Re Westchester Av. / Barrett<Erickson S. Gilcal. / Peltz<Peltz. / Hill<Hill. / Gelardi<Gelardi. / Mulay<Mulay. / Preference cases: / McDermott & Hanigan<Ritz Realty Co. / Wener<Jarmulowsky, Sherwood<Holbrook. / Franklin Sav Bank< / Newman. / PART IV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. / PART V.—Not in session. / PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases: / Charter Const Co< / Purdy. / PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session. / TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. / Abrams<Nevin. / Lewis<Cardinale. / Nanes<Benz & Mack. / Kahn<Lowenstein. / Fox<Bloom (2.) / PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. / Konz<Comi Adv Assn. / Cahill<Star Co. / Tramantano<Nicoll(2.) / Pierson<I R T Co. / Reinlein<Clyde Ry. / Glick<Union Ry of NYC. / Angel<Trowbridge. / Horwich<Kaufsher. / Wittman<Mandel. / Castringo<Jacks. / Donnelly<Snare & Triest Co. / White<Maurer. / Quinby<Lexington RR. / Schack<Seaman. / Rohner<Acadia Rty Co / Winterkorn<NY & Q Co Ry. (2.) / Eckel<Eckel. / Friedman & Co<Naas Elec RR. / J Buller<Linch. / H Buller<same. / Harmon<Cent Un Gas. / Ricce<Con Tel & El Subway Co. / L Fischer<Un Ry. / M Fischer<same. / Goldberg<Linch. / Drucker<NY Con RR. / Adzeyczak<Hollbrook, C & R Corp. / Lang<Belt Line Ry. / Barnes<Edison L & P. / San.c<NY Edison Co. / Casey<Cole. / Sullivan<Barnum. / Francis<Katz. / Bachman<Horace E Demorest Co. / Degner<Bauer. / Simms<Wilkes. / Chumese<House of St Giles the Cripple. / Steinberg<Daily. / Klein<Sternau Rty. / Yatkowsky<42d St, &c, Ry. / Witek<3 I Midland RR. / Novita<Tenzer. / Perlman<Kellogg. / O'Connor<Ebling Brew / Nestemski<Cent RR of N J. / Thomas<Dieterle. / Friedman<Barrett. / Vlaud<Lee. / Newman<Krinsky. / Rukatowitz<Nat Casket Co (2.) / Solomon<Kalmus, Bros Co. / Radigan<CNY. / Campbell<Burns Bros / Heller<Long Isl Gas Co. / O'Shaughnessy<Axtell. / Moses<Klein Cont Co / PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. / Ebin<Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U S. / Blachner<Sterzedbach. / Herring<Mail. / McCready<Gaston. / Collins<Seinwell (2.) / Logie<Devlin. / Rubin<Siegel. / Newbold<Nat City Bk. / Sleson<Liquidating Sec. / 102 Attorney St. / Musy<Lowenstein. / Saxon<Liquor Seized 186 Elizabeth St. / Tepperer<Siegbrecht. / Anspacher<Am Asph Pav Co. / Weis<A Baldwin & Co. / Spencer<CNY. / Stanley<Paramount Utensil Co. / Cascrema Co<Cassidy. / Sisson<Schatzman. / Am Ins Co<Barrett. / B Keenan & Sons< / Johns-Manville Co. / Le Roy<Pennington. / Gatti-Casazza Co< / Mad Paper Co. / Alex Hamilton Inst< / Allen. / Brauer<Lawrence (2.) / Newman Tire & Rub Co, Inc<Lee T Sales / Davis<Morris. / White<Astro Const. / Cahn<Barth. / West<Beardsley. / Mortland Chem Co< / Stein. / Pikeway Rlty Corp< / Germania Eng & Const Co, Inc. / Marshall<Pribil. / Montag<Ginsberg. / Arkenburgh<Milroy. / Nelson<Meikelham. / Wm Morris & Co, Inc / Providence Washington Ins Co. / Usansky<Lane. / Davis<Isman. / TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules. / PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear. / PART IV.—Cavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. / Walker<Taylor. / PART V.—Tuoro, J.—At 10 A. M. / Cohen<Greenspond, (2.) / PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. / PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. / Cassella<De Luise. / PART VIII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. / PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. / Collins<McMullen, Snare & Triest. / PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. / PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear. / PART XII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear. / PART XIII.—Brown, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear. / PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear. / PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. / PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. / Henry<McCormack. / PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. / Sacky<Sackt. / PART XVIII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate: / Charlotte Y. Ackerman, / Edward W. Sharp, / Gertrude P. Cambs, / TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M. / Culver<Elec Waterproofing Co. / McArdle<Christal. / Schultz<Goodman. / Goldberg<same. / Houchins<Jordy. / Zucker<B, Ilaff & Son / Minikow<same. / Goldhertt<same. / Vitriol<same. / Novak<same. / Meltzer<Harris. / Mutual-McDermott Co<Davenport. / Sumner<L. F. Castle Co / PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business. / TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M. / Kroop<Christal. / Herbst<Feiner. / Rappaport<Partole Mfg Co. / Hinrison<Gold. / Erokes Co<Giglio. / Marschall<Alder. / Wasserman<J Volk, &c, Co. / Fuchs<Berkowitz. / Glick<Romage. / Goldberg<Postal Transfer Service. / Greenberg<Kips Bay, &c, Co. / Weissman<Reynolds. / Calvert<Pani. / Hopkins<R Hillers Son Co. / Levy<Reo Spec Shop. / Elterman<Lawrence. / Johnson<Weil. / Furman<Levy. / Hopkins<R. Hiller's Son Co. / Grandis<Temple. / Underwood Type Co< / Cashman. / Harris<Miner. / Fletcher<Chase. / Moore<Hoadley. / Purdy<McCann. / Freimmer<Bite. / Casablanca<Manowitz. / Fier<N Y Butchers' D M Co. / Lonshein<Hoffman. / Margaret Gartalmann, / Mark S Croquet, / William Protzman, / Friedrick Raber, / Mary B Couch, / Philip Schweikert, Jr. / Katherine Berenhausen / Elizabeth Kurth, / George Weisman. / Josephine E Prentice, / Mary C Sweeney, / Louis Hahnmel, / Caroline Hammel. / Estates of: / Christopher Gatzen, / Bertha Nelson. / Contested calendar: / Charles J Hunter. / Abraham Friedman, / Clara Childs.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.: Part V., Dike, J.

Lee<Nassau Elec RR. / Samson<same. / Hennessey<same. / McCabe<B H RR. / Hamburger<Lifschitz. / Kierstead<Schmidt. / Gennera<B H RR. / Sica<same. / Larkin<Nas Elec RR. / Mishelevich<Shufelt. / Keegan<Martin. / Miller<Bailey. / McNally<Kun. / Zukowski<B H RR. / O'Rourke<Clancy. / Papp<Int R T. / De Zego<Bowns. / Chinsano<Wallace. / Gandley, Jr<Spencer Auto Shop. / Harris<Union Painless Dentists. / Wilkens<Futeransky. / Cetta<Louprette. / Baldrian<Murray. / Fruman<Weiss. / R Saenger Co<Giant Silk Mfg Co. / Hersch<Loseff. / Mason<Weir. / Danson<Doyle. / Goldsmith<Beaver. / Elias<Hammer. / Germana, N Y Rys. / Ruffer<Harry Dowie. / Angelo-Am Incand L Co<Peck & Mack. / Aaron<Schottlan. / Green<Island. / Harris<Schwartz Silk Co. (2.) / Mendelson<Lowenstein. / Lederer<Goodman Piano Co. / Johnson<Fid Dep Co. / Diamond<Epstein. / Millstein<De Jong. / Man Haircloth Co< / Weisdinger. / Schaine<Cosmopolitan Bank. / General calendar: / Paetzold<Paetzold. / Cameron<Thomas. / Kiddie<Dunham. / Townsend<Hamerschwag. / Schwartz<Schwartz. / Franzioli<Hamburger. / Goldberg<Rauss. / Napashtek<Napashtek. / Lange<Lange. / Ranghelli<Ranghelli. / Bosca<Bosca & Co. / Saltzman<Elman. / Danko<Danko. / Case on. / PART IV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. / PART V.—Not in session. / PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases: / Orinoco Const Co< / same. / Clear. / PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session. / TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. / Abrams<Nevin. / Lewis<Cardinale. / Nanes<Benz & Mack. / Kahn<Lowenstein. / Fox<Bloom (2.) / PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. / Konz<Comi Adv Assn. / Cahill<Star Co. / Tramantano<Nicoll(2.) / Pierson<I R T Co. / Reinlein<Clyde Ry. / Glick<Union Ry of NYC. / Angel<Trowbridge. / Horwich<Kaufsher. / Wittman<Mandel. / Castringo<Jacks. / Donnelly<Snare & Triest Co. / White<Maurer. / Quinby<Lexington RR. / Schack<Seaman. / Rohner<Acadia Rty Co / Winterkorn<NY & Q Co Ry. (2.) / Eckel<Eckel. / Friedman & Co<Naas Elec RR. / J Buller<Linch. / H Buller<same. / Harmon<Cent Un Gas. / Ricce<Con Tel & El Subway Co. / L Fischer<Un Ry. / M Fischer<same. / Goldberg<Linch. / Drucker<NY Con RR. / Adzeyczak<Hollbrook, C & R Corp. / Lang<Belt Line Ry. / Barnes<Edison L & P. / San.c<NY Edison Co. / Casey<Cole. / Sullivan<Barnum. / Francis<Katz. / Bachman<Horace E Demorest Co. / Degner<Bauer. / Simms<Wilkes. / Chumese<House of St Giles the Cripple. / Steinberg<Daily. / Klein<Sternau Rty. / Yatkowsky<42d St, &c, Ry. / Witek<3 I Midland RR. / Novita<Tenzer. / Perlman<Kellogg. / O'Connor<Ebling Brew / Nestemski<Cent RR of N J. / Thomas<Dieterle. / Friedman<Barrett. / Vlaud<Lee. / Newman<Krinsky. / Rukatowitz<Nat Casket Co (2.) / Solomon<Kalmus, Bros Co. / Radigan<CNY. / Campbell<Burns Bros / Heller<Long Isl Gas Co. / O'Shaughnessy<Axtell. / Moses<Klein Cont Co / Schaefer & ano<NY. / Chicago & St L RR. / Walsh<B H RR. / Krenkel<same. / Lawson<Mendelson. / Karlitzky<Kantor. / Macdonald<B H RR / Salchun<Schoser. / Johnson<Int R T. / Hughes<C I & R RR. / Timony<Un Ry. / McCluskey<Hencken & ano. / Carraburo<CNY. / Troy<Nassau RR. / Byrnes<Byrnes. / Tischler<Rosenblatt & ano. / Highest number reached on regular call, 2597.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: / Domenico Martinello, / Margaret L Anderson, / William H Coutts, / Johanna Osonsen, / Etta Ehrlich, / Josephine Osonsen, / Franz Weiss. / Administration of: / Zelina Freeman. / Accounting of: / James McStay, / Claus Steengrafe, / Joel Aronson, / John Murphy. / Alphonse Rouyon, / Isaac Thomas, / Foon W Tim, / John Gauch, / Eric Lind. / Fischer infants,

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.: Part V., Dike, J.

Lee<Nassau Elec RR. / Samson<same. / Hennessey<same. / McCabe<B H RR. / Hamburger<Lifschitz. / Kierstead<Schmidt. / Gennera<B H RR. / Sica<same. / Larkin<Nas Elec RR. / Mishelevich<Shufelt. / Keegan<Martin. / Miller<Bailey. / Van Gordon<Muller. / Gottfried<Eagle Improvement Co. / Saccal<Brannek. / St Lawrence<Whitlock. / Rybak<Dilerski. / Chulia<Glockner. / Schonfield<Rumpt.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Leitgab<Un Bohemian Soc of the Bronx. / Lemmer<Gen Woodwork Co. / Same<Reich et al. / Guenzel, as admx< / Belt Line Ry Corp. / Bauer<Bklyn H RR. / Griffen<NY & Q C Ry. / Larkin<same. / Aitken, an inf<Gally et al. / Siedentopf<B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon a call.

Kessler<Krapp. / Flood<Perry. / McLean<42d St, Manhattanville & St N Ry Co. / Bracco<L I R R. / O'Connor, an inf< / Mackey, et al. / Fisher, an inf<B H R R Co. / Woodfi<NY Rys Co. / O'Keefe<B H R R Co. / Kelly, an inf<Emery. / Hawse, as admx<Penn R R. / Iorio<same. / Helmer<Thomsen. / Widmaier<same. / Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2640. / SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M. / La Borde<La Borde. / Highest number reached is 536.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M. / Purdy<Hamniond. / Miele<Stuart Rty Co, / Highest number reached on call, 486. / TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M. / Meason<Barden, / Latham<City of Yonkers. / McTeigue<Gates. / Wolden<Herzberger. / Scott<De Witt, (2.) / Duffy<West St RR. / Piotr<West El RR. / Stoppelonni<White Pl Modern Ldry Co. / Vogel<City of Yonkers / The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day: / Monahan<NY C RR. / Buchanan<Dickison & Turnbull. / Schwartz<Taylor. / Gregonis<Phila & Rdg Coal and Iron Co. / Pechenik<same. / Molloy<Milliken. / Corcoran<Red Hook Light & Power Co. / Santomarino<Deubel. / Highest number reached on call, 530. / PART II.—Young, J.—Special day calendar. / Short causes: / Reynolds Garage<Silver Motor Co. / Cowles<Morse Boulger Co. / Contract causes: / Kessler<Krapp. / Flood<Perry. / McLean<42d St, Manhattanville & St N Ry Co. / Bracco<L I R R. / O'Connor, an inf< / Mackey, et al. / Fisher, an inf<B H R R Co. / Woodfi<NY Rys Co. / O'Keefe<B H R R Co. / Kelly, an inf<Emery. / Hawse, as admx<Penn R R. / Iorio<same. / Helmer<Thomsen. / Widmaier<same. / Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2640. / SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M. / La Borde<La Borde. / Highest number reached is 536.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M. / Purdy<Hamniond. / Miele<Stuart Rty Co, / Highest number reached on call, 486. / TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M. / Meason<Barden, / Latham<City of Yonkers. / McTeigue<Gates. / Wolden<Herzberger. / Scott<De Witt, (2.) / Duffy<West St RR. / Piotr<West El RR. / Stoppelonni<White Pl Modern Ldry Co. / Vogel<City of Yonkers / The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day: / Monahan<NY C RR. / Buchanan<Dickison & Turnbull. / Schwartz<Taylor. / Gregonis<Phila & Rdg Coal and Iron Co. / Pechenik<same. / Molloy<Milliken. / Corcoran<Red Hook Light & Power Co. / Santomarino<Deubel. / Highest number reached on call, 530. / PART II.—Young, J.—Special day calendar. / Short causes: / Reynolds Garage<Silver Motor Co. / Cowles<Morse Boulger Co. / Contract causes: / Lawrence Bros<Tarnowsky. / Blume<Carbrey & Moore. / Wuesthoefer<Martens.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of JOHN McJUNKIN, INC., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned, Maurice L. Shaine and Louis V. Castellano, have received an offer for the purchase of all of the assets of the above-named bankrupt of Siegel, which offer is in substance to pay all expenses of administration, all priority claims in full, and to pay to the creditors of the bankrupt twelve and one-half per cent. in cash of their just, lawful, provable and allowable claims in bankruptcy.

TAKE NOTICE FURTHER that an order has been made upon the petition of the said undersigned Receivers directing that a hearing be held in the United States District Court, Room 235, of the Federal Post Office Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the 22nd day of October, 1917, to consider said offer, and that at said time and place any other offers for the assets of this estate may be made and will be considered.

Creditors of the said bankrupt are further notified that said order contains a provision reading as follows:

"No persons claiming to be creditors of the above-named bankrupt, excepting those whose claims appear on the books of the bankrupt as creditors and whose claims are deemed by the Receivers, or by the bidder (should said bid be accepted) as valid claims, shall be entitled in the event of the acceptance of said bid to be paid a percentage of their claims as creditors, unless their claims are filed with the Receivers on or before the 20th day of October, 1917, and all such persons claiming to be such creditors and failing to file such claims with said Receivers, shall be barred from sharing in the distribution to be made, in the event of the acceptance of any such or other percentage bid by this Court."

All such creditors are directed, pursuant to said order, to file their claims with the undersigned Receivers at their office this 16th day of October, 1917, at the office of their attorney, Ludwig M. Wilson, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

All persons are invited to make any and all bids at said time and place.

At said hearing such orders as may be just and proper will be made in respect to the sale or other disposition of any or all the assets of this estate, the dismissal of the proceedings herein generally or such other and further orders in reference to this estate as to the Court may seem proper.

For full particulars as to terms and provisions of said bid, reference is made to the Receivers' petition therefor, and the order made by the Court upon said petition and offer, copies of which petition, offer and order may be had of the undersigned, from whom further information may be obtained.

In the case that said bid or any other bid offered at such hearing is not accepted, then the said property will be sold at public auction pursuant to the rules of the United States District Court on the 24th day of October, 1917, at the premises of the bankrupt, to wit: At 50 East 41st Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and at 31 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Receiver, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City; and

MAURICE L. SHAINE and LOUIS V. CASTELLANO, Ancillary Receivers, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

LUDWIG M. WILSON, Attorney for Receivers, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24913.—In Bankruptcy. — LOUIS SIMON and HARRY SCHWARTZ, individually and as copartners trading as SIMON & SCHWARTZ, Bankrupts.

Louis Simon and Harry Schwartz, individually and as copartners trading as Simon & Schwartz, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on October 3, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on October 30, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24932.—In Bankruptcy.—ARTHUR H. SAWYER, Bankrupt.

Arthur H. Sawyer was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 5, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on October 31, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25123.—In Bankruptcy.—ANNA M. HYAMS, Bankrupt.

Anna M. Hyams was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 13, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on November 1, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24,940.

Notice is given that WILLIAM P. FOGARTY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 19th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT. SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24829. —Notice is given that WILLIAM CUTRELL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 19th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUTH PETTICOAT CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 79 E. 130th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Cotton, Trimmings, Machines, Power Tables, Motor, Fixtures, &c.

AARON MARCUS, Assignee.

HENRY W. FRIED, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 200 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

A deal in the Times Square Section which may forecast an important operation, was closed yesterday in the sale of the four-story building at 204 West Forty-second Street, being 40 feet from the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue. The plot is 20 by 49.5, and was sold by the estate of John R. Levison. It is assessed at $82,000.

The property abuts the Hotel Herald Square on Seventh Avenue, which was acquired, after it went into a receiver's hands, by Frank C. Hurley last June.

Deal in Dyckman Section.

A good deal in the Dyckman section was closed through A. N. Gitterman, who sold the plot of four lots, 100 by 100, on the north side of 213th Street, 100 feet east of Ninth Avenue, for Daisy D. Moran. The abutting southeast corner of Ninth Avenue and 214th Street was sold a short time ago by Mr. Gitterman to the Evans Film Manufacturing Company for improvement with a moving picture studio and laboratory.

Private Dwelling Sales.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist has purchased the four-story dwelling 224 West Eleventh Street on a lot 25 by 95, adjoining its edifice at the southwest corner of Waverley Place.

Ignitz Sundheimer has sold 242 West 137th Street, a three-story dwelling, to Virginia A. Kelley. A. G. Thompson was the broker.

Tenement Sales.

Thomas Comba purchased for investment from Charles Wynne 522 West 133d Street, a five-story flat. The buyer gave in part payment 67 West 115th Street, a five-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 100.

Friedus & Co. sold for the Natism Corporation, Leonard Simmons, President, 205, 207, and 209 West 148th Street, three five-story double flats, each on a plot 37.6 by 99.11.

Bronx Sales.

Daniel H. Jackson sold to Arthur S. Martin for investment 1,025-1,029 Bryant Avenue, two five-story new law apartments, on a plot 40 by 100 each, held at $100,000.

The McAllen Realty Company sold to Phebe M. Arkush the two-story dwelling at 10 East Kingsbridge Road, on a lot 16.6 by 80, 50 feet east of Jerome Avenue.

Thorn & Co. have sold the private house at 2,521 Grand Avenue, plot 50 by 100, being 187 feet north of 190th Street, for J. Pitunan to J. McGirl for occupancy.

The Benenson Realty Company resold to Edward J. Krug, Jr., 424 East 138th Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Mrs. Catherine Bose to a client for investment the three-story double brick apartment 759 Fiftieth Street.

Queens Borough Sales.

W. H. Shannon sold to the John R. Carpenter Company of Jamaica, the property 40 by 100 feet on the southeast corner of Oxford Avenue and Brandon Avenue, Richmond Hill.

R. Stone sold to C. Engelberger, the dwelling and plot 50 by 100 feet on the east corner of Humboldt Boulevard and Allen Street, Jamaica.

W. H. Brunjes, as referee, sold to G. J. McGibbon of Brooklyn, the plot 73 by 100 feet on the northeast side of Jamaica Avenue, twenty-four feet west of Fourth Avenue, Long Island City.

Staten Island Sale.

The Princes Bay Realty Company, has sold the Tisdale farm of nine acres near Huguenot Avenue, in the Fifth Ward of Staten Island, to a Manhattan investor. P. G. William, Jr., was the broker.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley sold thirty-five plots at public auction sale for the Niles estate at Scarsdale on Saturday. The plots averaging $150 each.

Taxpayer for Sixth Avenue Corner.

A two-story business building, instead of the contemplated twelve-story structure, will be erected by Philip Lewisohn on the plot at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-first Street, adjoining the Union Dime Savings Bank. Plans were filed yesterday by the architects, Mavnicke & Franke. The property is owned by the estate of Louisa M. Gerry and was leased in 1915 for a long term by Mr. Lewisohn to protect the twenty-story Lewisohn building to the west which was recently sold.

Realty Notes.

The Missionary Society of St. Paul is the buyer of the block front on the south side of Isham Street, from Cooper Street to Seaman Avenue, the sale of which by John N. Golding for the estate of William B. Isham was reported on July 20. The site will probably be improved with a school for Catholic children in conjunction with the new Paulist Fathers' church, located on the block to the east.

According to the transfer recorded yesterday the Beth Israel Hospital Association paid $161,000 for the plot, 53 by 120 feet, at the southeast corner of Livingston Place and Seventeenth Street. It secured the property from Louis Livingston, subject to a mortgage of $151,000.

This and adjoining property will form the site of a $1,000,000 hospital building.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

35th St; 9 East, n s, 171.3 ft w of Madison Av, 23.9x98.9, four-story dwelling; adjourned to Oct. 18.

11th Av, 410, s e corner of 35th St, 24.9x100, four-story tenement and store; Anheuser Busch Brewing Association against John Luhrman and another; Blumenfiel & B, attorneys; due, $46,705.39; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Henry Brady.

4th St, 56 East, s s, 19.7 ft e of Bowery, 25x96.2, five-story tenement and store; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Fanny Kerner et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $26,327.19; taxes, &c., $369.18; to Rebecca Roman for $27,225.

LUDWIG M. WILSON, Attorney for Receivers, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24913.—In Bankruptcy. — LOUIS SIMON and HARRY SCHWARTZ, individually and as copartners trading as SIMON & SCHWARTZ, Bankrupts.

Louis Simon and Harry Schwartz, individually and as copartners trading as Simon & Schwartz, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on October 3, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on October 30, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24932.—In Bankruptcy.—ARTHUR H. SAWYER, Bankrupt.

Arthur H. Sawyer was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 5, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on October 31, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25123.—In Bankruptcy.—ANNA M. HYAMS, Bankrupt.

Anna M. Hyams was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 13, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on November 1, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24,940.

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AARON MARCUS, Assignee.

HENRY W. FRIED, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 200 Broadway, New York.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Arthur Av, w s, 114.64 ft s of 187th St, for a two-story brick store, 30x24; Liborio Lombardi, 618 East 182d St, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $45,000.

6th Av, s w corner of 41st St, for a two-story loft, 98.9x125 L. M. Gerry and N. Y. Library Square Realty Co., Inc., 280 Madison Av, owner; Maynicke & Franke, 25 Madison Square South, architect; cost, $100,000.

180th St, n s, 26 ft w of Prospect Av, for a one-story brick garage, 40x23; George F. Kurz, 753 East 180th St, owner; Franz Wolfgang, 335 East 177th St, architect; cost, $800.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

38th St, 318 and 320 East, to a two-story stable and dwelling; M. Morgan, premises, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $6,000.

St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 187th St, for a six-story tenement. 75x90; E. Guilfoyle, 150 East 113th St, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $100,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 303-311, s s, 95.10 ft w of Clinton St, 97.2x113.9, to i s of Water St (50-56) x97.2x117.9; William L. Gerrish to 550-556 Water Street, Inc., 550 Water St, mtg $75,000; attorney, R. H. Ernest, 28 Park Row $1

COLUMBUS Av, 1071, s e corner of 98th St, 25.6x100; Emanuel Arnstein and Samuel Levy to Jacob Hertzberg, 137 West 115th St, mtg $42,000;

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offers the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention. The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St., Facing Sherman Square.
EXPRESS SUBWAY STATION AT 72D ST.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800

Including Refrigeration.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space. There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and Service Elevator.
Tel. 3547 Columbus. Resident Manager on Premises.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,000
Easy Terms.
Craftsman Home
7 Rooms
Tiled Baths
Plot 100x284 ft.

Ready for Occupancy Now
Easy Commutation to N. Y.
Permanent home; everything modern; electric light, steam heat, panelled walls; parquet floors; select neighborhood; water sports, golf, country club, schools, etc. Send for photo. Living room 27 ft. long with huge open fireplace. Buy this with little cash and the usual rent money. Investigate. P. D. WORCESTER, 170 B'way, N. Y. C. Tel. 1521 Cort.

Dutchess Co. Farm; 190 Acres.
100 acres; 55 miles New York; finest elevation; magnificent views; 150 acres tillable; 10 acres big Oak and Hickory. $8,000 remains; 9 room dwelling house; sets 700 feet elevation in lawn of grand Virgin trees; Colonial with some original hewn beamed ceilings; big fireplaces; Dutch Oven; new hardwood floors; completely modernized; first floor, six rooms; second floor, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms; hot-water heat. Cut to $15,000 for urgent sale. Requires quick action.
ALLABOUGH & SON Woolworth Building, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

48 Franklin St., Near B'way
4 lofts—each 25x100
Suitable Cigar Makers, Sail Lofts, Flags, Bunting, Hose, Belting or any business requiring long space. Low rent.
GEORGE MILNE, 256 B'way

OFFICE SPACE
For rent: About 4,000 sq. ft. on 12th floor World's Tower Bldg., 110 W. 40th St., to sublet. Conveniently arranged for single offices or suites. Elegant light each room. Possession at once. Inquire Room 1209.

1 ST LOFT, 277 5TH AVE
Modern Fireproof. Estelle Bldg., Opposite Holland House at 30th St.
Apply premises to R. S. KAMIN or Telephone Madison 2888.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEARING COMPLETION
370 Central Park West
The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness. Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 5 to 7 Rooms.
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 3 room suites.
Several charming suites with huge Studio Room, high studded ceiling, open fireplace. *For booklet, floor plan, etc. See Renting Agent on premises, or*
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St. 'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

Devonshire
Broadway, Corner 112th St.
9 Rooms—Foyer—3 Baths.
Large and light.
All corner, $2100.
South Apt., $1800.

Katahdin
567 West 113th St.
Cor. of B'way.
Eight Large Rooms, $1400 yearly.
Only one apartment left.
W. P. SHERIDAN, Agent, 549 Riverside Drive. M'side 434. Cor. 127th St.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

30 W. 54th St.
(Restricted Street)
TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 50 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6858.

THE RIVIERA
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St. Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Near Subway. For lease from Oct. 1st.
8 rooms, $1,400 to $1,500.
9 rooms, $1,800 to $2,000.
With two or three baths. Apply to
MANHATTAN LEASING CO., 149 Church St. Tel. 6390 Barclay.

Near B'way, 204 West 109th St.
5 rooms, $48; owner's management.
Ground floor, front, outside rooms; floors and side walls, kitchen and bath tiled; parquet flooring throughout; hardwood finish; electricity, telephone; beautiful entrance; select families.

340 WEST 86th ST.
2 Rooms & Kitchenette
$900 TO $1,000.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO., 2299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
60 WEST 40TH ST.
Very Desirable North Light Studio Apart's
1 ROOMS & BATH; ALSO 2 ROOMS.
Superintendent on Premises.

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
THE ROSARY
306 WEST 99TH ST.
$1,400 and $1,500.
M. H. Gaillard & Co.
2299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

65 Central Park West.
A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,800. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

REDUCED RENTS
THE PLAZA
Seven and eight room elevator apartments; rents $90-$65 month; elegant order. 795 St. Nicholas Av., (150th.) Superintendent.

Seven Rooms, Corner, $60
400 West 152d Street
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway (147th)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

400 WEST 118TH STREET
Near Columbia University.
Newly decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed. Immediate possession. All night elevator service.
Opposite Morningside Drive.
7 ROOMS Bath 2 Toilets $960
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

152 West 58th Street
Between 6th & 7th Avenues
NEW HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
4 rooms with bath
5 rooms with 2 baths
Hotel service if desired.
Superintendent on premises, or
Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., Agent
12 East 44th Street. 1100 M. H.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Aparts., Every Conv'nce
Directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldgs.
6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Rents Reasonable.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangements of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3573 B'way (147th St.)

340 WEST 86TH ST.
7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
$1,800 TO $2,000
M. H. Gaillard & Co.
2299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

6 ROOMS
565 West 148th St., Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south. View of river.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)
MANHATTAN—East Side.

815 PARK AVE.
S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
New Magnificent 14-Story Structure
Contains Novel Devices Throughout.
EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF
6-7-8 ROOMS
3 BATHS. RENTS $2300 TO $3800
Also a Few
1, 3 & 4 Room Apartments
On Main Floor, $750 to $1800
Apartments can be seen evenings.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts., On Premises. Phone Lenox 6989.

THE WOOLSEY
141 East 44th Street
East of Lexington Avenue.
2 Rooms, Bath Kitchenette
Unfurnished, $60.00 to $75.00
Furnished, $70.00 to $85.00
Satisfactory Reference Indispensable.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Phone 6410 Bryant

BRONX.

New Corner House
Just Completed.
8-4-5 elegant room apartment, all modern improvements; telephone service, etc.
N. E. Cor. 167th St. & Vyse Av.
Near Simpson St. subway station.

BROOKLYN.

NEW APARTMENTS.
20 Minutes to Union Square.
Take 4th Av. subway to 9th St. express station, Brooklyn; 5 minutes' walk to apartments.
4-5 Rooms, Rents $34-$45,
extra large; modern improvements; decoration to suit. Ownership management on premises, daily and Sunday.
858-362 11th St., 5th and 6th Aves., Brooklyn.

New Flatbush Apartments
Corner Woodruff Ave. and Parade Place.
4-5 and 6-room and 2-bath apartments. Sunny rooms; white kitchens; modern equipment throughout; telephone service. Rents, $10.00 per room and up. Representative on premises, or
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN, 185 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Telephone Main 800.

797—PROSPECT PLACE—797
CORNER NOSTRAND AV.
Newly renovated, seven extra large, light rooms; butler's pantry and bath; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, and hot water. Ideal location.
LEASE AT $600 TO $780 PER ANNUM. AGENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Grosvenor, 5th Av. and 10th St.
A very desirable apartment
4 Rooms with 2 baths.
Rooms of exceptional large size.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

PRIVATE DWELLING
FOR SALE OR RENT,
44 EAST 72D ST.,
15 ROOMS AND 3 BATHROOMS.
APPLY TO O. L. RICHARD,
29 BROADWAY, OR TO YOUR BROKER.

Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—No. 580 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, a 2-story and attic brick and panel frame building; slate gable roof; 10 rooms and attic, 2 baths, laundry, sun parlor, and glass porch in rear; hot water heat; hardwood floors, oak panel trim. J. E. DUSSELDORF, M. D.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Queens.

Modern detached six and seven-room cottages; driveway; good neighborhood; one block south of Boyd Av. station, Fulton St. elevated. Seely, 4068 Dalrymple Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

LORMAWOOD, QUEENS.
Six rooms, $4,900; seven rooms, $5,500; all improvements; beautiful wooded section. Call or phone O'Brien, 6628J Hollis.

Westchester.

For Sale or Rent—Strictly modern seven-room house, with sun parlor; good neighborhood; must be seen to be appreciated. S. J. Clark, 2 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island.

Will sacrifice beautiful home; $500 down and $130 per month buys new hollow tile, stuccoed, tile roof house, with garage for two cars; plot 140x103 ft.; the house contains on the ground floor a porch 28x12 ft., with tiled floor, vestibule, and large hall through the house, opening on a pergola 20x13 ft.; living room 27.4x14.3 ft., with hy-tex brick fireplace; dining room 19.11x14.3 ft., with Colonial fireplace; large butler's pantry, kitchen with combination coal and gas range; tin closets and vestibule for refrigerator on rear porch; in cellar steam heater and toilet; on second floor, four bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with a shower over each tub and ample clothes closets; on the third floor, two maids' rooms, tiled bathroom, and storeroom; hardwood parquet floors, side and base lights throughout; city water, gas, and electricity are installed; purchaser may select paper and electric fixtures; water privileges for bathing and yachting included; churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf courses, and tennis courts adjacent; 33 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Telephone, call, or write immediately. C. E. Tuxill, 47 West 34th St., New York City. Tel. Greeley 563.

New House.—Will sacrifice high-class suburban home; $300 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large porch; hy-tex brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone; 21 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 60 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. D. Lewis, Room 1126, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 563.

Handsome five-room bungalow, block from private bathing beach and harbor; great fishing and boating, club, &c.; large, airy rooms, modern improvements; concrete bath, with bedrooms; will decorate to suit owner's taste; large plot; lawn, shrubs, hedge, &c.; makes dandy year-round home; near trolley, easy commute to New York; will sell reasonable on easy terms to quick, interested party. Bungalow Owner, Box 280 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME.
Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 300 Times Downtown.

House, needing some small repairs, large plot for cultivation and poultry raising, in large town, near station and bay, $1,425; small amount down and $10 monthly. Call or write B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

AN EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE—Located in the most beautiful suburb in the State; nothing like it for the price in any part of the country. House, ready to occupy; seven wonderful rooms; parquet floors. Living room, 15x30, with large open fireplace. Dining room, 14x15; dining porch, 10x15; bedroom, 15x28; sleeping porch, 10x15. Magnificent bathroom. Model kitchen 10x12, with instantaneous automatic water heater. Butler's pantry. Large plot of land, 7,500 square feet. Refined surroundings, restricted; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 50 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.00. Price, $6,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, MUNSON D. AYERS, 140 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

A charming home, almost new, of 11 rooms, 3 tiled baths, on a 2-3 acre plot; fine old shade trees, shrubs and flowers; has huge veranda and living room 28 feet long, with huge open fireplace; hardwood trim; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; everything new and modern; easy commutation to New York; unusual opportunities for outdoor sports; golf clubs, two beautiful lakes nearby; $1,500 cash and $1,000 on easy terms, $5,000 mortgage buys this house; in fine private neighborhood; immediate occupancy. PERSONAL, Box L 507 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Exceptional value, new six-room house on acre plot; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; $5,200. Write for particulars to Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., (adjoining Ridgewood.)

New house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; large lot; Plainfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York City.

Connecticut.

DANBURY, CONN., 52 Division St., near centre of town, good location. 3-story frame 3-family house and garage; lot size 50x227; price $8,000, mortgage $2,500; rented and in good order. Sterling Realty Co., 51 Wall St., New York.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—A picnic park; also suitable for a factory site; large, roomy building; must be sold on account of drafting; 75 ft. front, 20 ft. deep; Long Island City. Apply Frank Holub, 22 Steinway Av., Long Island City.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy small home, with 2 full acres of fine cultivating farm land, fruit and shade trees; makes an ideal home for small family wanting a place to raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c.; good locality; stores, schools, &c.; price, $1,350, on easy terms to right party. For details to visit write to Cozy Home, 277 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

1,000 ACRES HUDSON RIVER FRONTAGE. Livingston manor house; iron ore deposits, fertile land, woodland, &c., at $50 per acre. RURAL LIFE CO., Kinderhook, N. Y.

For Sale.—Property on the Hudson River, near New York, admirably suited for cold storage purposes; dock and railroad facilities. D 370 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Lofts wanted for manufacturing, 7,500 to 10,000 square feet. Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

Wanted, for manufacturing, lofts 20,000 square feet. Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

One shed 150 ft. by 22 ft., with traveling crane and railroad siding. Write Cohn Cut Stone Co., 38th St. and 14th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Use of roll-top desk, $5.50 monthly; mailing privileges, $3.00 monthly; includes telephone and towel service; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

140 WEST 34TH ST.—Showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Front and rear parlors, large, light, steam heated, electric light; excellent location. Apply Engraver, 31 West 50th St.

At 404 4th Av., (9th floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

38th, 337 West.—Loft, 25x50; electric light, power; rent $50; half loft, $25. Owner, premises.

Large front office, modern fireproof building; very light room; furnished or unfurnished. L 350 Times Downtown.

824 St., 134 East, near Park Av.—Parlor and basement; most suitable for doctor or dentist; very reasonable rent.

Doctor's office for rent; completely furnished. Apply at 462 East 142d St., Bronx.

79TH 213 WEST.—Large rooms, parlor floor; rent $55 and $60 monthly; references.

Brooklyn.

To Let or Lease.—Three floors, 40x80, Kent Av. and Rodney St., Brooklyn. Inquire G. F. Simpson, Flatiron Building, or engineer on premises.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

ENTIRE BUILDING, 50x100, five or six stories, between 23d and 42d Sts.; possession Jan. 1 or sooner; long lease or sale; suitable for paper storage. Address W. B., Room 1003, 100 5th Av.

Garage or space for garage and repair work desired below 125th St.; will consider space for commercial garage in good location. P 70 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

SUMS FOR FIRST MORTGAGES.
OPPENHEIMER,
540 BERGEN AV., (149TH.)

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley, boating, bathing and fishing, schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments, from quick, interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$25 cash and $5 monthly will buy dandy 2-acre farm; fine fruit and shade trees; best soil; near lake. Farm, 233 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Barn for sale in Ulster County, N. Y., near Ashokan reservoir; 85 acre farm, private lake and brook, 9 room homestead, and other buildings; all painted; excellent proposition for duck farm or country home; real bargain for party paying $2,000 cash. X 329 Times Annex.

Eighteen splendid productive acres, Niagara County; fairly good buildings; will pay for itself in couple years; price, $2,200 for quick sale. W. Mullett, Lockport, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A little farm on hilltop; great view; commuting zone; 2 acres; 7 rooms; bath, steam; barn, chicken house, fruit, garden; cleanout; attractive; $5,500; opportunity. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 120 Broadway, New York, and Ridgewood, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

408 WEST 154TH ST.
Convenient to elevated and subway, 11 rooms, sumptuously furnished; owing to unforseen circumstances; rent, $2,000. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway. Phone Audubon 268.

Beautifully furnished private house on Washington Heights, facing park; 9 rooms and bath, for lease; rent reasonable. Inquire E. A. Walsh, 34 West 51st St.

Westchester.

To Rent, Rye, N. Y., 38 Highland Road—New house, occupied only by present tenants, furnished or unfurnished, for any period of time up to Nov., 1918; English Colonial brick house; living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen, and laundry ground floor; two master bedrooms, each with bath, two maids' rooms, with bath; second floor; master bedroom and bath, third floor; steam heat; year's supply coal in cellar; garage for one large car; very desirous of renting, as present occupant is in Government service. House may be inspected by communicating Francis E. Stern, Ordnance Dept., Machine Gun Div., U. S. Armory, Springfield, Mass.

Bronxville.—Pleasant home, furnished; 9 rooms and bath, extra toilet; 5 minutes to station; $90. Phone 238-M Bronxville.

Long Island.

Modern furnished house, by sea; 45 minutes Pennsylvania Station; reasonable. 6549 Schuyler.

Miscellaneous.

FURNISHED HOUSES for rent for the Winter season on the Sand Hills, Augusta, Ga., near the Bon Air Hotel and Country Club. Address John W. Dicky, Augusta, Ga.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted—Furnished house, 4 master's bedrooms, 2 baths; Brooklyn or commuting distance New York; Nov. 1 to May 1; family adults; moderate rent. Address O 236 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

73d St., East, (Park Av.)—Beautiful house; every modern convenience; tastefully decorated; extra large rooms; unusual opportunity. Particulars Glaenzer, 254 West 54th. 2989 Schuyler.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE HOUSE,
251 East 31st St.
Fourteen rooms and bath; rent $1,200. Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th St.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, 2 BATHS; ELECTRIC LIGHT; PERFECT ORDER. 160 WEST 92D ST.

7TH ST., 253 WEST.—Three-story dwelling, newly renovated. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

93D, 257 WEST.—3-story American basement, 3 baths, 3 story extension. Caretaker.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Apartment or half 2-family detached house, 6 to 7 rooms, heated, electric light, suburbs; easy commuting; $30 to $40. L 355 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

A BARGAIN.
An apartment of exquisite furnishings, 3 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, 3 servants' rooms; south and east exposure; every room flooded with sunlight; if rented at once $375 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d St.)

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Seneca, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

COMPLETE, COMFORTABLE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath, fireplace, refrigeration, maid, valet, restaurant service; rent $150. Apply 15 East 48th St., or Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av., at 47th St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTS., 6 to 12 rooms, Park Av. and vicinity, $300 to $1,000 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

MADISON AV., 1,427.—Large front room and kitchen, telephone and elevator; $10.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN ALL MOST DESIRABLE LOCALITIES. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., AGENTS, 402 MADISON AV. AT 47TH ST.

SUBLET, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED corner apartment, opposite Ritz-Carlton; 2 immense rooms, bath, kitchenette, fireplace, maid and restaurant service; southern exposure; most desirable in every way; rent $300 month. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

Furnished—West Side.

23D ST., 222 WEST, CHELSEA HOTEL.—Stockholder's apartment, No. 86, exquisitely furnished, for rent by the year; four rooms, bath, closets, and small kitchen. Apply for terms on premises, or Wever, 42 Broadway; present tenant will show.

85TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

40TH ST., 149 EAST.—My private 4-room elevator apartment, attractively equipped; immediate possession. Apt. 3.

45TH, 341, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

51ST, 14 WEST.—Unique apartment in charmingly altered house; open fire; roof garden; first-class tea room on premises.

53 WEST 46TH STREET.
Five rooms and bath; beautifully furnished. Telephone 9779 Bryant.

66TH, 40 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, to lease.

50TH, 4 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment; all conveniences. Dwyer.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Bachelor suite, two rooms and bath, 17 by 20 and 18 by 20.

57TH, 260 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED; BEDROOM AND KITCHENETTE; ELEVATOR; ELECTRIC LIGHT; 5TH FLOOR.

57TH, 106 WEST.—5 newly furnished rooms, bath, non-elevator; second floor. Afternoons.

58TH, 7TH AV., ALWYN COURT.
Magnificent, spacious, 12 rooms, 5 baths; corner, overlooking Park; artistically and luxuriously furnished; homelike. Rolling, 4233 Columbus.

58TH.—Six rooms, three baths, exquisitely furnished. For details, telephone Columbus 3974.

59TH, 24 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchen, bath.

64TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, six rooms, bath; scrupulously clean, furniture excellent condition; sell $375, or rent $70. Gilman.

69TH, 68 WEST.—8 or 5 exceptionally handsome rooms; housekeeping, service; excellent location.

72D ST., NEW BUILDING.
Best location in city, beautifully furnished, one, two rooms, bath, maid service, restaurant, $60-$100. For particulars inquire Mrs. Deane, 118 West 72d.

72D, (Subway.)—Five charmingly furnished rooms, two bedrooms, new building. Columbus 3974.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Three large rooms, bath, kitchenette all outside; Nov. 1. 1242 Col.

74TH ST. AND WEST END AV.
8 rooms, housekeeping, 12th floor; large, outside, sunny, elegantly furnished; restaurant, maid, valet service; $175. Phone John 892.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Apartment, entire second floor, consisting two large connecting rooms, extension private bath, and kitchenette.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Decorator's home; 6th floor; six outside, sunny rooms; eight months, $225; year, $175. Schuyler 9600.

Apartments to Let

40 cents per agate line

Furnished—West Side.

83D ST., 1 WEST, (Central Park West.)—Completely furnished 6-room outside apartment; piano, Victrola, linen, silver; $165 per month; 3d floor, west. Phone 2840 Schuyler.

83D, 324 WEST.—Completely furnished 7 rooms, 3 master bedrooms; $155. Stevens, 6W.

83D, 324 WEST, (Apt. 6 West.)—Attractive 7 rooms, June 1 or longer; $150.

84TH, 235 WEST, (Alameda.)—Apartment to rent, 10th floor, 5 rooms, 3 baths, 2 master bedrooms. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Unusually attractively furnished, high-class, 5-room front apartment. Fanning.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Private house; parlor floor, 1, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity.

90TH, 259 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette studio apartment; comfort, art combined; to suit most critical; $135 month; 8 months' lease. Call Sunday, 10 A. M. to 5. Soule.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished, two large rooms, parlor floor; bath, electricity; $90.

92D, 214 WEST.—Sunny apartment; 6 large rooms, facing Broadway; comfortably furnished.

94TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—5 rooms and bath; can be seen by appointment. Phone M. R. 9320.

98TH, 203 WEST.—3-room apartment; high class; southern and northern exposure; very desirable. Apt. 1B.

101TH, 203 WEST.—Completely furnished, high class, six outside rooms, elevator apartment; ninth floor; southern exposure; six months or longer. Broughton. Tel. 1648 Academy.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractively and completely furnished elevator apartment of 7 large, sunshiny rooms; southern exposure. Apt. 62.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—High-class apartments of 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, furnished with rare taste and care, complete in every detail, including silver and linen. Telephone owner, 8240 Morningside.

115TH, 600 WEST.—Four rooms, completely furnished; long lease. Luxor, Apt. 51.

116TH, (Riverside.)—Five rooms, new building, handsomely furnished. Particulars from Columbus 3974.

122D, 303 WEST.—Three neat rooms, kitchenette, bath; high class; elevator. Apt. 46.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Three rooms and kitchenette, elegantly furnished. Apartment 52.

136TH, 522 WEST, (Apt. 1.)—Sublet very pretty and cozy 3 room apartment and kitchenette; telephone service.

168TH, 601 WEST.—7 rooms, 2 baths; corner south, east; river view; $150.

ALL APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Col. 5565.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $90 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENT HOMES.
MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS believes she has solved the problem of making APARTMENTS synonymous with HOMES. She has a few choice APARTMENT HOMES centrally located on her books.
16 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 4614.

Apartment Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Exclusive Renting. 176 West 72d. Col. 848.
APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 136 West 72d. Col. 1077.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $45, $55, $65, $85 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive APARTMENTS, furnished. Murray Hill 4383. THE FALCO, 505 5th Av.

FOR furnished apartments consult Katharine Martin, 249 W. 70th. Schuyler 8522.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENT to sulet, season or longer. Call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

LARGE living room, bedroom, bath; new apartment, in 50s; attractive, sunny, every convenience. S 84 Times.

NEW BUILDING, near Carnegie Hall; 3-room housekeeping apartment; beautifully furnished, complete, price $185. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Handsomely furnished, sunny corner, choice location; eight rooms, newly decorated, $300. Morningside 6894. Reed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230.—Beautifully and completely furnished six rooms; front apartment; every room has outside window; a real home; rent moderate. Apt. 24.

RIVERSIDE, (341 West 77th St.)—Rooms and bath, furnished and unfurnished; highest type; $40 to $250 month; also room for studio or office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE, (Near 100th.)—Nine rooms, 3 baths, furnished, $300 monthly. Vanderbilt 1450.

THORNDYKE APT. HOTEL, 208 West 58th. —Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. WICKLIFFE GREY, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

WE OFFER VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
APPLY L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
261 COLUMBUS AV.
TEL. 2750 COLUMBUS.

WE HAVE A LIST of desirable apartments, well furnished, all sizes. Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 West 72d St. Columbus 9010.

WEST END AV., 862.—Two handsomely furnished large rooms, bath; floor through; private house.

WEST END.—8 rooms, 3 baths; artistic furnishings; 3 bedrooms. Columbus 3974.

WEST END, (90s.)—Exquisitely furnished 6 rooms, 3 baths, new. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Large studio room; two bedrooms, bath, kitchen; $1,200. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

90TH, 62 EAST.—Elevator apartment, seven rooms; electricity; all modern improvements; $750.

137 East 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath, electricity; $40. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
137 East 34th, 2 rooms, bath, electricity, $40. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

HIGH-CLASS NEW APARTMENTS.
59 East 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath; $55, $75. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80.—Two and three room apartment; electric light; maid service.

Unfurnished—West Side.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Small new 2-room and bath modern apartments; $55 to $75 month, including electric light.

51ST, 8 WEST.—Beautiful doctor's office, for $1,600 a year.

52D ST., 200-206 WEST, Broadway and 7th Av., THE NEWPORT.—Six-room housekeeping apartments, $900. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR STREET. Tel. 5700 John.

56TH, 59 WEST.—Apartment of four rooms, bath, and kitchenette in private house; rent, $70.

70TH ST., WEST.—Unfurnished parlor and basement floors, bath, extension, private house; to permanent tenant, quiet tastes, no smoking. Room 20, 1,074 Broadway.

77TH ST., 44 WEST, (adjoining Central and Manhattan Square Park.)—Eight rooms, three baths, $3,000; eleventh floor; living room, 18x28; bedrooms all face south; modern fireproof building. Superintendent, on premises.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Seven light rooms; all improvements; single apartment; $35-$70. Superintendent, or Wood, 41 West 125th St.

97TH, 316 WEST, (Adjoining Corner Riverside Drive.)—Sublet 6 rooms, very desirable, modern elevator apartment. Apply Supt.

118TH, 365 WEST.—9 room apartment, 2d floor; newly decorated; all improvements; price very reasonable; tenant must leave town. Moraes.

122D, 541 WEST.—To sublet, 5 rooms, bath, all modern improvements, phone, rent $41, southern exposure. Apartment 8.

150TH, 509 WEST, (Broadway.)—Six outside rooms; modern elevator, $85.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
309 5th Av., (32d St.;) two rooms, $75. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
130 W. 34th; 2 rooms bath, kitchen, $40-$45. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or Janitor.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near Subway and elevated express stations; 3 car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park and Drive; references absolutely essential.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Fine, furnished, large, small rooms, dressing rooms; first-class house.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; exclusive house parlor for guests' use.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private

Automobile Exchange

40 cents per agate line

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SCHOONMAKER & JACOB, 1,700 B'WAY.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

A COMPLETE LINE OF CARS.

CLOSED CARS, TOURINGS, ROADSTERS, Overlands, Willys-Knights and other makes. At prices that will tempt you.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway at 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

AN OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
DE DION BOUTON, LATEST IMP.
BREWSTER COUPE-LANDAULET BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1916 TOWN CAR.
RENAULT 1915 LOCKE LIMOUSINE.
PEUGEOT 1916 BREWSTER TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1917 "16-VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
MURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

A STEARNS 1917 TOURING.
Beautiful seven-passenger, eight-cylinder, almost new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed, cost, $2,500. Mrs. Hayman, 322 Riverside Drive. Phone 4374 Riverside.

A $2,000 SPECIAL RACY SPEEDSTER, $850.
DEALERS, TAKE NOTICE.—1916 PREMIER, SPECIAL JOB; NEW STYLE REMOVABLE RIMMED TOP, SIDE SEAT, 6 WIRE WHEELS; PERFECT MECHANICALLY, FRESHLY PAINTED, LIKE NEW THROUGHOUT; COST OVER $2,900; MUST SACRIFICE AT $850. 1,700 BROADWAY. 4179 VANDERBILT.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
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1917 MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1917 MITCHELL TOWN CAR.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
SERIES 1917 STUDEBAKER, $375.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 WILLYS-KNIGHT COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1916 KISSEL KAR, Victoria Brougham.
1916 OVERLAND ROADSTER, $350.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
257 WEST 125TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays & Evenings. Thone Circle 4051.

BARGAIN.—1917 Packard 2-35 touring car, also phaeton. Cook & Macconnell, 1,799 Broadway.

BODIES. — Limousines, landaulets for all standard cars; lowest prices. Hess, 1,959 Broadway.

BKLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.

1917 Overland Touring, model 85-B.
1917 Overland Touring, model 75-B.
1916 Overland Touring, model 83-B.

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bedford Av., Corner Hancock St.

BUICK 1916 Little-Six Touring. Perfect. BUICK 1916 Little-Six Roadster. Like new. DODGE 1916 Touring. Condition guaranteed. NATIONAL 1916 Twin-Six Tour. Reasonable. HARLEM EXCHANGE, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9-67.

BUICK Roadster, Model (24), equipped with starter, lights; beautiful little car, in tip-top condition; many extras; can be seen at Knickerbocker Garage, 415 East 54th St. Ask for Arthur's car.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway

BUICK 1916 runabout; like new; reasonable. 1,959 Broadway.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM; VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
One of the handsomest ever offered for sale; can be seen day, evening or Sunday; inspection invited; demonstration any time. On exhibition at Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan Convertible.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917 Touring. 38 H. P.
CADILLAC 1917 Touring; like new.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone Rector 4473.

CADILLAC, 1913; bargain $350; seven-passenger touring car; has had careful usage; runs fine. Telephone Owner, Gramercy 30-6.

CADILLAC limousine, brand-new condition; first-class service guaranteed; monthly, season; very, very cheap. Residential. Telephone 8600 Audubon.

CADILLAC.—Seven-passenger touring; late 1915, body 1916; first-class condition. Mead Co., 225 West 66th St.

CADILLAC Sedan, 1916, perfect condition; 8,100 miles. $1,800. D 256 Times Downtown.

CHALMERS closed car, with extra Summer top, 7-passenger, 6-cylinder model; late 1916; just overhauled and repainted; excellent condition; sickness reason for selling. Bargain, 635 Union St., Union Hill, N. J.

CHALMERS 1917 touring, Model 35B, 5 or 7 pass., in elegant condition; has lots of extras; can be inspected and demonstrated by asking for Anderson's car.
Knickerbocker Garage,
415-417 East 54th. Phone Plaza 96;

CHALMERS six, 7-passenger touring; engine self-starter, new upholstery, body, &c.; in fine running order; price, $450. Mr. Snively, fourth floor, 224 West 50th St. Phone Columbus 510.

CHALMERS 1916 five passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

CHALMERS cabriolet, 1915, slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHANDLER 1916, seven-passenger touring car; just been completely overhauled; Good-year cord tires all around. Can be inspected at 558 Jackson Av., Long Island City. Ask for Moore.

CHANDLER 1916 touring, 7 passenger, 6 tires, 7 tubes, extra; Winter top, slip covers. A1 condition, like new, for sale. Jos. Luchs, 135 West 20th St. Chelsea 5089.

CHANDLER, latest model, 7-passenger touring, 4 weeks old, 6 new oversize Fisk tires, slip covers; bargain. Mad. Sq. 2462.

CHANDLER 1916 Limousine; used very little; new tires. Phone Columbus 8963.

CHANDLER "Model 17," with winter top. WALLACK, 1739 BROADWAY.

CHEVROLET ROYAL MAIL ROADSTER, Smart two-passenger, electric self-starter; fully equipped; $350. 305 West 79th.

DE DION BOUTON, (Baby); just finished, complete overhauling; owner going to France. Columbus 4792.

DODGE 1916 RUNABOUT.
LITTLE USED; CHEAP.
THE BRIGHTON,
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.

DODGE touring, 1916; perfect condition, 6,200 miles; $500; many extras. O 242 Times Downtown.

FORD coupelet, latest model; can't be told from new; has General Electric self-starter, 5 new shoes, demountable rims, speedometer, bumper, other extras; bargain. 208 Vanderbilt Av., near Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

FORD coupelet; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring; must be disposed of at once. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON super six touring; $800 if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Runabout; like new. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th St.

LANCIA ROADSTER.
Most beautiful car in city; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed; will sacrifice for quick sale. 1,696 Broadway

LEXINGTON, 1916, seven-passenger, wire wheels, slip covers, fine tires; run 7,000 miles; cost $2,100; elegant shape; cheap. Simpson, Columbus 9390.

LIMOUSINE BODY, 6-48 WINTON.
Used one season; complete in every detail; upholstered dark green; can be seen any day or evening. The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
Gentlemen, will sacrifice at your own price; car has been used private two seasons; electric self-starter and lights. 150 West 55th St.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
Gentlemen, will sacrifice at your own price; car has been used private two seasons; electric self-starter and lights. 150 West 55th St.

LOCOMOBILE for sale; run 5,000 miles; guaranteed mechanically perfect; landaulet; touring body. Phone (in mornings) Riverside 2108.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916, seven-passenger touring; fine condition. Box 290 Times, 2 Rector St.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 four passenger club roadster; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 five passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 limousine, also 1917 Marmon touring; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,799 Broadway.

MARMON Model 41 touring; like new; cost $4,250; take $1,000 cash. 1,959 Broadway.

MITCHELL Sedan; a beautiful Winter car; little used; will sell for $700; cost $2,250; perfect condition. Phone Columbus 5028 for demonstration.

NATIONAL NEWPORT convertible sedan; excellent appearance; mechanically guaranteed; sacrifice, $1,000 cash; right car for particular party. X 325 Times Annex.

NATIONAL 1917 seven-passenger touring car, excellent condition; two new extra tires and other equipment; price $1,000 cash. Gramercy 707.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four passenger club roadster; like new; run 2,800 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND 1916 five passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

PACKARD 1914 48 h. p. seven passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

PACKARD limousine body, 1916, seven-passenger, 1-35; almost new; make offer. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Room 610.

PACKARD Twin Six Limousine, like new; used one season. Phone Columbus 8963.

PAIGE 1916, seven-passenger, excellent condition; all new shoes. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PEERLESS six, 1915 Blue Ribbon, limousine body; also touring body and slip covers; complete at a bargain by private party. Write Geo. Kallman, care Hudson Garage, West 68th St. Phone Col. 9390 and ask for No. 491.

PEUGEOT 1913, excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "38," also "48" limousines; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,799 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, limousine body, 1913 48; reasonable. P 172 Times.

PULLMAN.—New ½-ton delivery trucks, express body, electric lights, self-starter; only few left; will dispose of at $650. L. & D. Motors, 1,892 Broadway.

PULLMAN.—Several used ½-ton trucks, fully equipped; express body; $450. L. & D. Motors, 1,892 Broadway, (63d St.)

SCRIPPS-BOOTH coupe, new, run 500 miles; cost $1,475; sell $500. Anderson, 55 West 125th. Harlem 96.

SEVERAL beautiful broughams and limousines; sacrificed if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

S. G. V. Roadster, perfect condition; smart car; electric lights; price $600. Telephone 8770 Murray Hill.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P., Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $8,000; sell at great sacrifice. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,962 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. Tel. Circle 1964.

SIMPLEX landaulet for sale; newly upholstered; mechanically perfect; Westinghous; shock absorbers. Can be seen at Webster's, Long Island City; ask for Mr. Klein's car.

STANDARD 1917, same as new; 2 extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STUDEBAKER, SERIES 18, RUNABOUT, NEW JULY 18TH.
NOT A SCRATCH OR BLEMISH.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog, also Valve Speedster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,799 B'way.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 58th St.
Used Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON.—For sale, Winton, 48 H. P., 1915, limousine; excellent condition. Owner, 440 Lafayette St. Telephone Spring 8600.

WINTON 7-passenger touring car. Owner, 2,528 Grand Av. Tel. 998 Fordham.

Motor Trucks.

NEW MOTOR TRUCK, with or without furniture van body, for sale; perfect condition; 1½ tons; list $1,800; will accept $1,400. Phone 2199 Columbus.

Automobiles for Rent.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 125 W. 53d. Circle 774.

CADILLAC limousine and touring car for hire; new, latest model cars; competent liveried chauffeurs. W. E. Simpson, Hudson Motor Car Co.'s Garage. Columbus 9390.

CADILLAC.—Limousine, brand new; condition first class; service de luxe; very reasonable. Mead Co., Phone Columbus 2044.

CADILLAC.—Smart-appearing 7-passenger limousine, week, month, season. Frankman. Schuyler 3910.

CHALMERS.—Beautiful 1916 limousine, 7-passenger; hour, trip; monthly preferred; very reasonable; owner drives. Bradley, phone Hilyer 3912.

HUDSON.—For rent, beautiful Hudson super six limousines and landaulets very reasonable. Fred Rogers, Hotel Endicott. Tel. Schuyler 8300.

PA KARD limousines, latest models, at low-est rates; special rate shopping or calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 24-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 99th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3330 Bryant.

PACKARD for hire; modern, (private car,) seven passengers, by hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, Cathedral 8363.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD limousine; beautiful, newly painted; best references. Knople, 205 West 109th St.

PACKARD—Landaulet for hire, hour, day, week, monthly preferred; reasonable. Schuyler 3828.

PACKARD 1916 for hire; limousine; hour, week, month. Wagner. Phone Columbus 1296.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 50th St. Madison Square 886.

RENAULT town car for sale or to rent by week or month. Emerson, 202 West 101st. Riverside 8262.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, with special A. & W. top; very desirable all-year car; newly painted, overhauled; sold with Stearns new car guarantee. J. H. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 519 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Automobiles Wanted.

WE BUY old and wrecked cars for junk and parts. Reliable Auto Wreckers, 988 Bloomfield Av., Ghenridge, N. J. Phone 4106.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobile Supplies.

TWO GOODRICH non-skid, new, 33x4 and 32x3; straight side; original wrappers; $23 a-piece. P 177 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explans WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. Ever Prospers on Merit."
Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.
ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipments or write 235 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Trial balance, competency, efficiency unquestionable. Miss F., 1,017 Simpson St.

BILLING CLERK, typist, assistant bookkeeper, general office detail; experienced; recommended; $17-$18. Madison Square 9233.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, seven years' experience, entire charge, controlling accounts, trial balance, correspondence; desires position, five days week, 9 to 4, $15. T 159 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST. (20.) experienced, reliable, capable taking charge of office; most desirable references and personality; $15. E. M. L., 1,456 Wilkins Av. Tel. Intervale 1370.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, secretary; educated; experienced law and export; salary commensurate. S 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Secretary, educated; experienced law and export; salary commensurate. S 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Secretary; educated; experienced law and export; salary commensurate. S 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; good penman; take entire charge, controlling accounts. A. L., Madison Square 5071.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian, five years' practical experience; best references. P 174 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, experienced wishes position. Box T 155 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly proficient; full charge; $20. Hatchell, 532 West 143d.

CLERK, conscientious and willing; considerable experience with large manufacturing concern; furnish best references. R. Inkelas, 456 East 141st St.

CLERK.—Young lady desires clerical position; experienced; $12. F. C., 44 Vernon Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Williamsburg 5199.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, aged 25 years, with 8 years of thorough experience, desires a position where accuracy, rapidity, and a knowledge of checking, cost, figuring, payroll, bonus, summaries, &c., will be worth $18 per week to commence. D 362 Times Downtown.

COOK, experienced, six years' references; apartment. Martin, 272 West 125th, over Childs.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, knowledge stenography, 6 years' business experience; salary $18; references. A Ledner, 44 Pinehurst Av. St. Nicholas 9990.

DRESSMAKER, own designer, excellent fitter, wishes few more engagements outside for high-class work only; $5 per day. Address, by mail, Miss H. Csonbai, 1,000 Kelly St., Bronx.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks, remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert designer for fancy and tailored suits and gowns desires engagement by day, week or month, private family. Telephone 1906 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER WISHES POSITION WITH PRIVATE FAMILY; EXCELLENT WORKER. MRS. M. ROSWALL, 240 E. 124TH ST.

DRESSMAKER.—Smart, snappy styles, good fitter; also remodels. Hanibus, 137 West 76th St. Columbus 6130.

GOVERNESS.—German, English, French; best physical and mental care; good references. Write K., 443 Amsterdam Av.

GOVERNESS, nursery, German, thoroughly capable, wishes position; small children only. T 170 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Teaches English and German; physical care; good references. T 172 Times.

GRADUATE NURSE masseuse desires position rheumatic invalid or any chronic illness; references, personal, professional. Write Nurse, 25 Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Family of two, half hour out, Long Island; woman of refinement appreciating a home more than salary. R. Watts, Bellerose, L. I.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent, middle aged, wishes position, one adult. Write Mrs. Sarand, 454 Riverside Drive.

HOUSEWORK.—Half time, no laundry; colored; best references. Nelson, 17 East 131st St.

MAID.—Employer recommends capable maid, waiting or light housework; sleep home; 5 years' references. 46 West 73d St.

MODEL, 16-18, sample dresses or coats, desires position with reliable concern; capable of waiting on trade. T 161 Times.

PRINTING EXPERT, trained especially for catalogue work from start to finish, 15 years' experience in merchandising and mail order work. O 275 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 2 months substituting experience on magazine, wants position with magazine or publishing house; salary, $15; aged 25; Christian. X 326 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly efficient; ambitious, alert, loyal; not afraid work; highly indorsed; capable assuming responsibilities; $22. O 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, 6 years' mercantile, technical experience, conscientious, trustworthy, desires permanent position, reliable firm; $22. O 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, thoroughly capable, desires position where good work brings advancement. Mary Higgins, 37 East 59th St., Plaza 2894.

STENOGRAPHER, bright beginner, high school graduate, will work hard for advancement. Goldie Mester, 37 East 58th St., Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent; assistant bookkeeper, general office work; seven years' experience; $15; excellent references. E. L. C., 189 Macon St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience, take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately; neat appearance; excellent references, $18. D 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, several years' experience, desires to locate with responsible firm; $20. F. W., 163 West 78th. Schuyler 7791.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires employment for one or two evenings a week; anything interesting considered. O 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Law, brokerage, export; experienced, educated; American; salary commensurate. S 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; familiar with general office routine; conscientious, reliable; $15. E. A. W., 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; conscientious worker; American; references; $15. D 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; willing, capable worker; salary $14. Tel. Prospect 10202.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, switchboard operator, Christian, one year's experience; willing, ambitious. O 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, desires position; reliable concern; salary $15. D 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced, high school education; $18. D 369 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, office manager, five years' experience, desires responsible position. O 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY—Law, brokerage, export; experienced, educated; American; salary commensurate. S 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience, well educated, neat, accurate, rapid, initiative. P 144 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, expert, 10 years' experience, position morning; salary $15 per week. Advertiser, 3,866 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school education; American; $12. O 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class; two years' experience; American; no agency; $15. D 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, educated, seeks position with concern of good standing; sales department preferred; salary, $20. P 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, experienced, bright, capable, desires permanent position. P 185 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; efficient; thorough knowledge office routine; $18. P 194 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, thoroughly experienced with office details; salary $15. D 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Executive ability, 5 years' technical experience, conscientious, painstaking, $18. D 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, refined young lady, 3 years' experience; best references, $18. D 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; fast dictation; accurate typist; $12. Miss S., 1605 Candler Building, Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid, neat, and accurate, $15-$16. Miss Tell. Madison Square 1148.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience, neat, rapid, best references, $16-$18. D 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, neat, accurate, willing worker; $10. Miss C., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, long experience banking, brokerage, desires permanent position. H., 34 West 94th.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, 5 years' experience, desires position. Address P 178 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; pleasant, willing, refined American; $10. O 281 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Long experience desires busy board, $12-$14. N 326 Times Downtown.

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SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Long experience desires busy board, $12-$14. N 326 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Refined; 6 years' experience. Julia Rieman, Morningside 6240.

TEACHER.—Young visiting teacher instructs English branches, French; references. Phillips, 248 West 105th.

TEACHER.—College graduate, public school methods, all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Five years' central experience; $15 week. Keough, 66 West 88th.

TUTOR.—College senior desires to tutor elementary and high school subjects. T. E., Times, Harlem.

TYPIST; rapid, accurate; knowledge office duties; $10. O 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL, experienced typist and stenographer, knows Russian and English, wants a position with a reliable house. E. P., 1 Union Square, Room 712.

YOUNG LADY, Swedish, wishes position as masseuse or practical nurse for invalid lady or sick child. Reply Johnson, 334 West 124th St., City. Telephone Morn. 4355.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, wishes position as managing housekeeper and companion with professional or elderly lady. Grein, 1,812-14 Ralph St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange. (Agency.) 314 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced servants, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Housewokers, Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St). Schuyler 9136.

SECRETARY. — Stenographer; thoroughly competent to handle correspondence; $18-$20. 912 Brokaw Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER.—AMERICAN, MARRIED, 27, LONG EXPERIENCE, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH FIRST-CLASS HOUSE; UNQUESTIONBLE REFERENCES. D 321 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.
C. P. A., (31,) desires position with large firm; now employed, college graduate, ten years with large manufacturing firms, two years' public accounting practice, cost systems, financial statements, &c. P 200 Times.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, 37, experienced manufacturing, wholesale and export business, wishes to engage to concern of high standing as office manager, &c., or to reputable firm of accountants as senior; salary $3,000. J 9 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, age 26, experienced auditor, with ability for detail work; position with C. P. A. preferred. N 390 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, bank clerk; 17 years' experience; married; aged 32; present employed; references; moderate salary. T 165 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems; arrangements firms without bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly. 347 5th Av., Room 703. Telephone Vanderbilt 5315.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, 25; N. Y. U. graduate; take charge office; best references. Harry B. Falb, 159 Hopkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, 10 years' experience auditor; cost accountant; age 34. Webster, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, age 26, married, N. Y. U. graduate, highest credentials, desires position of responsibility. P 141 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (33,) college education, 14 years' general business, desires position, junior; $1,200. O 263 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, 40, wants better opportunity. Fischer, Vine St., Jamaica, L. I.

AD. WRITER.—Three years' experience; samples decidedly original; age 28; draft exempt; employed; service staff great daily; assist ad. manager or agency. P 129 Times.

AMERICAN, 38, married, broad general business experience, expert statistician, knowledge of French, German, Spanish, desires executive position. Address Efficient, 252 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT, builder, American, position as manager or Superintendent; expert mechanic. T 167 Times.

A SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE
with
SALES AND ADVERTISTICAL

inclination, wide awake, young, 28, draft exempt, university graduate, 7 years in secretarial and managerial capacity, thorough knowledge of sales, advertising, correspondence, accounts, credits and stenography, wants a big job with bigger possibilities. T 5 Times.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN, bookkeeper, (21,) 5 years' general experience, wants position where integrity and initiative will be appreciated; A1 references. D. N., Times Harlem.

AUDITOR-EXECUTIVE.—High-grade Christian man, experienced in modern executive and accounting details, desires permanent position. P 187 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, ten years' experience, capable, rapid, efficient, accustomed to handling volume of work, desires making a change to position where merit would be recognized; legal education. P 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 35; competent; experienced notes, pay rolls, balances; unquestionable references. Cigars, 2,033 Southern Boulevard. Phone Tremont 2771.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, office manager, and accountant; 12 years' experience in executive capacities; will start at $30. T 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accounting experience; modern methods; full charge; Christian; married. J. M., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — American, 8 years' practical experience in above capacities. N 394 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Man, 35, executive ability, desires position, bookkeeper, cashier, salesman, buyer. N 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; willing worker; good penman; accurate at figures. Frank Locissano, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced and efficient; moderate salary; highest credentials. T 180 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant to busy executive; experienced auditor; married; highest credentials. T 191 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, good penman; take entire charge controlling accounts. S. E., Mad. Square 3073.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires permanent position; double entry, trial balances, &c.; references. P 164 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22; high school graduate; experienced typewriting correspondent; salary, $18. T 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced office man, correspondence, typist; age 35. H. A. Briskie, 719 Tinton Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) thoroughly competent; C. P. A. student, desires change; salary $25. T 186 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—4½ years' experience double entry; high school education; highest credentials. A 479 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, general office work and typewriting, experience, $15 per week. T 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, accurate, and reliable. G. Nester, 173 East 102d St.

BUTLER-VALET, — Japanese; first-class butler, valet; also good cook; take entire charge of gentleman's apartment; trusty, willing; best recommendations; city references. A. M., 340 West 58th St.

BUTLER.—Japanese, wishes position, small family; excellent references. Tome, 624 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR—Man, 40 years of age; 19 years' experience; 9 years in last position; left on account of death of employer; first-class mechanic. Write or 'phone, Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR (24) wishes position private; American; exempt from military duty; white; mechanic; reliable, sober; drive autos; best references; $30 weekly. Wm. Conroy, 79 West 94th. Telephone Riverside 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — French, four years' driving and three years' shop experience; referred highly by present employer; party going South preferred. Jean Berger, 209 West 87th St.

CHAUFFEUR. — Single, Cadillac expert, others, competent, temperate, anywhere, moderate, compensation, irreproachable, unquestionable recommendations. John, 219 East 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR, (37,) married, 18 years' experience, expert driver, mechanic; excellent private reference. Mau, 56 West 93d. Riverside 1830 J.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position, private, city or country; 6 years' experience; reference; anywhere; useful. Allen, 142 West 132d.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic; neat appearing; exceptional references; married, one child; wages $30 week. Ray Deane, 739 Lexington Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR, (34,) married, wishes country position; personal reference present employer; disengaged when suited; willing. Moore, Scarsdale 478.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; experienced on all cars; best references furnished. White, 1,245 Brook Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, master mechanic, experienced on the best cars, thoroughly reliable man, 4 years last position; references; $30 week. P 153 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swede, 35, single, obliging, sober, reliable, 3 years' last position; highest references. P. Victor,

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.

Expert, wide-awake young man to handle a heavy ledger in Contractor's office. One who writes neatly, knows his accounts, and can get his trial balance two out of three times at the first crack. No other will do, as we expect good work. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, married or single, education, religion, and general experience. Salary, $1,500 per year. A good opportunity for a hustler, but a poor place for inefficiency.
O 232 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Experienced in single and double entry, must be fine penman, neat and accurate, between 18 and 25 years. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man about 18; must be quick and accurate; excellent future before him; state reference and salary expected. T 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by New York Stock Exchange House; must write most excellent hand; opportunity for advancement. Answer in own handwriting, stating nationality, age, salary, and experience. D 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man for ledger work and billing; accuracy in rapid figuring is of most importance; must be able to take off trial balances; state experience and salary expected. L 351 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER. — Experienced in double entry; neat, accurate; state age; hours 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.; salary $20. T 174 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced hotel and restaurant; good salary; state reference. S 2 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man; in replying state age, experience, and salary desired. Address Post Office Box 1,800, N. Y.

BOYS, high school graduates, $8, $9 to start; steady positions and excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOYS!
THINK OF YOUR FUTURE AND LEARN A GOOD TRADE THAT INSURES STEADY WORK THE YEAR AROUND; $6 TO START AND YEARLY ADVANCEMENT IN ADDITION A LIBERAL BONUS WHILE LEARNING. DOMINICK & HAFF, MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, 543-5-7 WEST 23D ST.

BOY
wanted by large wholesale dry goods company; state age, experience, and salary desired. L 357 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, over 16; one adapted to figures; quick promotion and advance in salary to one capable; salary to start $15 a month. T 181 Times.

BOYS, not over 21 years of age, in large mail order house to be employed in shipping department; steady position, good opportunity for advancement; experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Chrystie St.

BOY wanted by New York Stock Exchange House as messenger; good opportunity for advancement; must be intelligent and write a good hand. Answer in own handwriting, stating nationality, age, experience, and salary. D 359 Times Downtown.

BOYS, [illegible] and shipping department of large mail order house; steady employment; unusual opportunity for advancement [illegible] Co., 95 Morton St., near Chrystie St.

BOY not over 16 years of age to run errands and make himself generally useful in shipping department; steady work; opportunity for advancement; recommendation required. Kluck Co., 2 East 18th St.

BOY, 16 years of age, must live with parents and have best of references; $7 a week; errands to start; good opportunity of advancement to the right boy. Apply Lamborn Bros., 4 Astor Place, 8th floor.

BOY energetic young chap, wanted; good chance for right person; some business experience or high school education desirable; prefer one living in Greenpoint. 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY wanted, $5; for light office work, wholesale cutlery goods house; no experience required, good chance for advancement. Fifth floor, 215 4th Av.

BOY, bright, wanted for office work by large corporation; good hours, surroundings, and advancement. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOYS wanted, 14-16; large downtown office; salary $7. D 323 Times Downtown.

BOY to learn advertising business; good chance for advancement; hours 9 to 5; salary $5. Room 1, Post Office, 110 West 32d St.

BOY wanted, 16-17; stock broker's office; state religion; must come well recommended. D 376 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to make himself generally useful in advertising office. Apply William H. Wood, 406 West 31st St.

BOYS.—Intelligent office boys; must be over 16; splendid opportunity to advance. Swift & Co., 22 10th Av.

BOY—Wanted, [illegible] experience unnecessary; state salary desired. O 215 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED FOR GENERAL WORK; BRING REFERENCES. E. DEICHES, 43 WEST 24TH ST.

BOY wanted to learn a trade; living in Brooklyn. D 349 Times Downtown.

BOY in office large warehouse.
J 10 Times.

BOY wanted who lives in Brooklyn. D 348 Times Downtown.

BUTLER-VALET WANTED; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; PERSONAL CITY REFERENCE REQUIRED. ADDRESS, STATING NATIONALITY, AGE, AND WAGES EXPECTED, N. L. S., P. O. BOX 249, GENERAL P. O.

BUTLER—Man wanted, useful as butler or houseman, for a position in country. Apply with references to Miss Bird, 564 Park Av., between 9:30 and 11, on Thursday morning.

BUYER.

Prominent mail order house is open for a buyer for hosiery and underwear department; state age, salary desired, and full information regarding experience, giving names of past and present employers; this information will be held confidential, and will not be used until interview is granted. M 596 Times.

CABLE CLERK; must have had experience in either banking or export business; quick and accurate; good future for right party; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and references. Address Cable Clerk, P. O. Box 882, New York City.

CABLE TESTER.

SALARY $1,200 TO $1,880.

Candidates must be 21 years of age, who have had one year's experience in factory, laboratory or field work, or one year's laboratory testing course in a recognized institution, and general knowledge of electricity appliances for determining resistance and locating breaks; subjects and weights: experience, 4; technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Civil Service Commission, Building, Manhattan, until Oct. 26, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply to the Municipal

CARPENTER.—Thoroughly experienced, full line of tools. Apply Mr. Johnson, Hotel Imperial, 42 West 35th St.

CIGAR SALESMEN.—Only thoroughly experienced and high grade need apply. Good advancement. Apply by letter or between 11 and 1 or 2 to 4 daily to Employment Manager, A. Schulte, 384 Broadway.

CLERK WANTED WITH GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING AND TYPEWRITING FOR AN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY; MUST BE OVER DRAFT AGE. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. STATE AGE, SALARY, AND REFERENCES.
COMPTROLLER, BOX X 240 TIMES
DOWN.

CLERK.—Young man, as junior clerk, in publishing house; good opportunity for advancement; $10 to start. O 277 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.—Young man for large furniture house; salary, $12 weekly; steady position; address, giving age and references, Box 599, 5,613 Bd Av.

COLLECTOR AND BOOKKEEPER in real estate office, with experience; salary $18. [illegible], 8,507 Broadway, near 143d St.

CREDIT MANAGER.—Large manufacturing concern; unusual opportunity; requires qualifications other than ability to write collection letters; must be an accountant, capable of handling a department of fifteen bookkeepers, possessor of executive ability and able to expand with a rapidly increasing business; good salary to start and quick recognition of results; application must state age, nationality, education, experience, in detail, and references. O 234 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN WANTED.—One acquainted in building lines, and residing in Brooklyn preferred; reply, stating age, experience, and salary desired. O 255 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—First-class mechanical detailers, with experience on electric motor trucks preferred, but not necessary. Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMAN, first-class, experienced on tool designs, for tool work on aeronautical motats. Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden & Star Avs., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMEN, SEVERAL A1 TOOL AND AUTOMATIC MACHINE DESIGNERS, CALL AT ONCE, AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY, 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMAN. — Experienced mechanical draftsman. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR, (white,) for small 5th Av. building; salary $50 per month. O 237 Times Downtown.

ERRAND BOY wanted in sales department of manufacturing concern; must be neat in appearance and able to write a good hand; salary to commence $7 per week; state age and previous experience, if any. O 274 Times Downtown.

FINE PLATINUM WORKERS AND DIAMOND SETTERS; STEADY WORK; GOOD WAGES. ADDRESS
WHITEHOUSE BROS.,
MFG. JEWELERS, CINCINNATI, O.

FIRE INSURANCE brokerage house has an opening for competent man to examine policies and otherwise assist; exceptional opportunity for ambitious man. Ambitious, D 374 Times Downtown.

FRENCH TEACHER wanted to teach his language in a school; knowledge of English not necessary. Apply in French, stating age, birthplace, studies made, references, by letter, to Professor, 1,304 B'way.

FURNITURE POLISHER, thoroughly experienced, accustomed to high-class work. Apply Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

HOTEL CLERK wanted with experience in the South for a high-class hotel in this city; salary, $100 per month, with meals, room, and private bath. R. R. 233 Times Downtown.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
for high-grade work on electrical or mechanical apparatus; only men accustomed to work with micrometer wanted; steady employment; 48 hours weekly; opportunities for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

INVESTIGATOR wanted; man of good appearance for work requiring judgment and ability to write concise reports of business conditions as he finds them; state age, experience, and salary desired. O 257 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK.
ONE CAPABLE OF TAKING OFF MONTHLY TRIAL BALANCES. APPLY AFTER 9:30. 336 WASHINGTON ST.
LOUIS K. LIGGETT CO.

LOOM FIXER on ribbon looms. Schwartz, 429 5th Av., near 38th St.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no lauer trouble; good wages. Apply Room 9, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN AND WIFE of intelligence and refinement wanted to take charge of a group of thirty boys in a Jewish institution near New York; $50 per month, with maintenance; advancement if satisfactory. Address, stating age and number in family, School, X 329 Times Annex.

MAN.—Sturdy young man wanted for work in receiving department of large organization; state age, experience, and salary desired. X 332 Times Annex.

MAN wanted; one familiar with electrical supply business; age no bar; state age and minimum salary. O 278 Times Downtown.

MAN to trim windows, write cards, and assist in furnishing goods department of a men's store; references required. Write Max Baum & Son, Hoboken, N. J.

MAN, aggressive, wanted who can sell absolutely new proposition; must speak Yiddish; salary and commission. M 130 Times.

MANAGER.—Experienced, for restaurant; must furnish bond and willing to work nights. R 6 Times.

MESSENGERS, &c.—Bank requires services of young men to begin as messengers; also experienced clerks; reply, stating age, experience if any, and salary expected. J 11 Times.

NEWSPAPER MAN, experienced with advertising copy and detail work; night position, with large organization; state salary desired and references. X 331 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, about 18 years old, to start in mail department of large corporation and progress through various departments of the business into good positions; fine opportunity for clean cut, intelligent fellows who can use their heads; experience unnecessary, but good education essential; tell all about your age, religion, education, &c. T 176 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and typist; state age, experience, and salary expected. D 361 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, clerk; salary $5; young man wanted by large corporation; good future. Answer, stating age, education, &c., M 200 Times.

OFFICE BOY for large publishing house; high school education preferred; state age, education, and salary expected. X 318 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY; bright, energetic; exceptional references required; state age and experience. M 178 Times.

OPTICAL HELPER, acquainted with bench work, edging, and grinding; steady position; good salary. Castle Co., 1,374 Broadway.

PATTERN MAKER experienced on small work for castings. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, Staten Island.

PAYROLL ADJUSTER.

Large casualty insurance company wants competent payroll auditor; when applying state fully experience, age, married or single, references, and salary desired; good opportunity, permanent position. Address D 372 Times Downtown.

PIECE GOODS MAN, experienced, for wholesale clothing house; salary, $20. Apply by letter only, stating age, references, and how long and between what dates applicant was in each position. Address P. R., 296 Times Downtown.

REPORTER.—Trade mercantile agency offers an unusual opportunity to a capable man; give full details regarding yourself in first letter, stating salary desired. O 258 Times Downtown.

REPORTER.—Preferably one experienced on country daily; good digger on local news; absolutely sober. Apply Hudson Dispatch, Union Hill, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Insurance man who has just left debit can obtain an income from $2,500 to $4,000 yearly; rapid promotion to person making good; drawing account to right man. Apply Wednesday, Thursday, Friday from 9 to 12 A. M., Room 7, 699 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN, any kind, men, boys, students, agents, can make easy dollars every day; good commission; it's a new invention for every man; they buy 4 to 8; sells for a quarter. Fresno Company, 68 Summit St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN for Greater New York district; an exceptional commission proposition, appealing to men of middle age who have some other income, calling only on large business houses. Plechner, 42 Broadway.

SALESMAN, live wire, on children's white dresses; also serge regulation dresses; only those with acquaintance among jobber and retail trade need apply; salary or commission. L 309 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Opportunity with national specialty institution for man with large acquaintance among substantial people; principally commission. Manager, O 205 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — First-class bronze powder salesman, able to call on large consumers; liberal salary; state fully references, &c. M 179 Times.

SALESMEN for direct advertising; one who is familiar with printing and engraving; drawing account to right man. Interstate Publicity Corp., 45 East 22d St.

SALESMAN.—Appraisal salesman, New York City; good opportunity for live man with good appearance; commission. Call Room 1005, 116 Nassau St.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell corrugated boxes; salary or commission. Apply in person between 12 and 1, Elliott Novelty Co., 135 Greene St.

SALESMEN for men's neckwear, city and States; exclusive or side line; commission; state details; excellent proposition. L 359 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to sell Regina Vacuum Cleaners; salary and commission. Regina Co., 47 West 34th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Age 24 to 30; neat appearance; good, convincing talker; salary and commission. Apply Room 1012, 116 Nassau.

SALESMAN,
LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN THEIR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT; NONE BUT HIGH-GRADE MEN NEED APPLY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 & 11 A. M.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
7TH FLOOR.

SALESMAN, TRAVELING, AMERICAN, 25 TO 45 YEARS; LARGE MANUFACTURER DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN TO CARRY A SPECIAL LINE; INCOME OVER $100 PER WEEK FOR THE RIGHT MAN; STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS, WITH LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT J 12 TIMES.

SALESMEN wanted immediately to fill vacancies caused by enlistment, for New York City and outside territory; we want men of good record only, at least 25 years of age, with ambition to earn the quick and sure promotion we have to offer; sober men only; free transportation and drawing account. L 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to care for the increase in our business; we require immediately a high-grade salesman for our Western territory; he must be of good health, well appearing, and have strict integrity of character; if you can qualify we offer this opportunity with drawing account and every possible co-operation. Mr. L. A. Wright, sixth floor, 120 West 32d St.

SHEET METAL WORKERS with experience on cabinet work wanted; also helpers, drawer makers, and sheet men. Plastoid Mfg. Co., 4th and Engle Sts., Chester, Penn.

SOLICITOR.—Collection agency wants experienced solicitor; one who is also competent to act as correspondent; state age, salary, and experience. X 323 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, a young man who understands stenography and preferably bookkeeping, to secure splendid position in active real estate office in Mount Vernon, N. Y.; must have good memory; will pay high salary to competent person or might consider beginner, with excellent school credentials. Apply by letter, long hand, C. R. C., 39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and draftsman; man not afraid of work. Apply S. D. Butts, Lincoln Highway, at Passaic River, N. J.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man between the ages of 16 and 18 as stock clerk; typist preferred; good opportunity for advancement. Write, giving references and qualifications, U. & U., Room 1,119, 417 5th Av.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, about 21 years of age, exempt from military service, as stock clerk; one who is willing to make himself useful; state experience and salary expected. Address O 268 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—Assistant, good references. Ed Kolbert & Co., 25 West 31st.

SUPERINTENDENT for elevator apartment house; must be experienced mechanic. Apply NEHRING BROS., 174th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOLMAKERS.
CALL AT
S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.,
PRINCES BAY, S. I.

TRADE PAPER MAN wanted by leading weekly journal; one who has had experience in market reporting, (not financial.) Apply, giving references and experience, to M 186 Times.

TYPIST.—Experienced young man, speedy and accurate, for night work in newspaper office. Salary $15.00; state age and nationality. G. W., P. O. Box 1519.

WEAVERS on four ribbon looms; steady 6-day work; good pay. Schwartz, 429 5th Av., near 38th.

YOUNG MAN, American, by large manufacturing concern, not under 24 years of age, with office experience, in distributing mail orders, stationery stock and forms; good opportunity for bright, industrious young man not afraid of work; state salary expected and full information as to experience and reference. O 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN WANTED IN CASHIER'S DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS; MUST HAVE BEST OF REFERENCES. O 254 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, about 25 years of age, exempt from military service, for clerical position in office; one who has had experience in pricing and figuring invoices and entering orders; state age, salary expected, and references. O 269 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to learn business in 5th Av. retail Christian jewelry house; must be from 16 to 18 years old, write a good hand, and be able to furnish best character of references. $9 to start; good salary for beginner and advancement. Address, giving qualifications, T 190 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted to assist in office of wholesale dry goods house. Must be quick and accurate and write a good hand. Address, giving references where previously employed, O 253 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—As general assistant in manager's office of large wholesale concern; good opportunity for bright, intelligent young man; reply giving age, salary and other particulars. Silks, 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (18-20) wanted by downtown real estate corporation; high school graduate preferredge of stenography; state references, religion and salary. Box D 388 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to operate switchboard and be generally useful in office; excellent opportunity for future advancement; state age, salary, and experience if any. L 346 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Wanted, for an export office, a live young man with a good knowledge of hardware and machinery. Reply, stating actual experience, countries with which you have had recent business connections, and salary expected. D 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Capable young man to work in office of big pressroom; quick and accurate at figures; no trifler need apply. Press, 188 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, active, healthy, wanted for stockroom and shipping; state salary, age, and when can start. L. A. Wright, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

YOUNG MAN.—In package room, dry goods house; must be bright and active; state experience; salary $12. O 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 22 years old, with banking experience; state age, experience, salary expected. S. B., 115 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 years old, as bank messenger; state age, experience and salary expected. R. W., 85 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office and stock room; good chance for advancement. The McClure Newspaper Syndicate, 120 West 32d St.

YOUNG MAN, assist shipping clerk; salary $11. L 347 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Willing worker in receiving department; permanent. R 5 Times.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
31 BROADWAY.
C. P. Hasson, Prop. J. J. McLaughlin, Mgr.

Senior accountant, public accounting experience, $3,000; cost accountant, experienced in chemicals, manufacturing, $3,000; accountant and office manager, $2,000; accountant, experienced general export, $2,400; traveling auditor with public utility or public accounting experience, $1,800 and expenses; junior for public accountant, $1,200; bookkeeper, manufacturing, (age 40,) $1,200; bookkeeper, translate Spanish, $1,300; assistant bookkeeper, familiar foreign drafts, $1,000; cost clerk, Michigan, $1,200; bookkeeper automobile company, $1,800; bookkeeper, New Jersey factory experience, $1,800; manager invoice department, N. J., $1,500; sales ledger clerk, $20; stenographer for Russia, American only, $2,100; secretary-stenographer, $1,500; stenographers for law office, (2,) $15; good beginner, $12-$15; credit man, knowledge financial statements, &c., $1,300; salesman, experienced iron, steel, and hardware, $2,000; buyer, experienced automobile accessories, $1,500; buyer, know thoroughly chemical trade in New York City, $1,800; advertising man, knowledge catalog writing and managing female help, $1,800; manager, invoice department, good organizer,, $1,500; export and import clerk, $1,300; credit correspondent, $1,000; assistant manager, motion pictures, $1,300; clerk, experience dry goods and notions, $1,300; statistician, N. J., experienced graphic charts, $1,200; invoice clerk, know Spanish, $1,300; assistant manager, mail order, $1,300; ledger clerk, Harlem, $1,000; shipping clerk, Far East, $1,300; buyer, for export, $1,300-$1,500; foreign exchange clerk, $1,200; ledger clerks, (6,) $16-$20; payroll auditors, (4,) $75-$100 month; man for foreign drafts and foreign exchange, $20; clerk for figuring and typing, Brooklyn, $18; young man, manager in export department, piece goods, hosiery, notions; clerk for bills payable, $15; ledger bookkeepers, (2,) $15; several bright young men as assistant bookkeepers and clerks, $10-$15 start; young man for factory, $12.50.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following eligible list for engineer inspector, (architectural,) Grade C, is announced: Thomas Hallan, 86.90; Algernon Cowling, 85.30; Samuel Carr, 80; John Delaney, 85.30; Joseph Brahdy, 84.80; Samuel Cohen, 82.60; Patrick Herlihy, 81.70; Frederick Zucker, 81.30; John Farles, 79.20; Francis Moore, 76; Morris Klein, 75; John Sheridan, 73.50; Howard Close, 70.60.

United States.

The Commission announces for Nov. 20 an examination for special agent in educational community organization, for men only. A vacancy in the Bureau of Education, with headquarters in Washington, at $10 a day when actually employed, not to exceed $1,040 a year, will be filled from this examination. The duties will be to promote community organization in co-operation with the specialist in community organization of the Bureau of Education by writing on this subject and making public addresses at meetings of educational associations and mass meetings of citizens. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education, experience, and thesis. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing and at least one year's experience in community organization, including the giving of public addresses on that subject, are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
STENOGRAPHERS,
2 HIGH-GRADE Americans, for SOUTH AMERICAN city, (one knowledge Spanish necessary,) 2-year contract, $2,100, lodging, and transportation.
2 BOOKKEEPERS, $1,300.
6 LEDGER CLERKS, $900-$1,000.
2 FOREIGN EXCHANGE CLERKS, $1,200.
BANK CLERKS, (Brooklyn,) $800-$900.
6 BANK MESSENGERS, (no experience necessary, but High School education required,) $40 month.
1 CLERK, (to train as correspondent,) $65.
SEVERAL CAR and LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTORS.
50 OFFICE BOYS.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 LIBERTY STREET.

ACCOUNTANTS, $20-$25; stenographers, $15-$20; bookkeepers, $12-$20; credit man assistants, $18-$22; high school graduates, experienced correspondents preferred, $15; mail clerks, $10-$12; stock clerks, $9-$10; ledger clerks, $15. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 280 Broadway, New York. Coultaus & Masterson, Props.

COST CLERKS (2) Stenos (2) Virginia, $25 trnspt. & board; Rate Clerks Coast Wise S. S. Co. $115; Freight Acctg. Clerks $75; General Clerks, draft exempt, $85; Billing Machine operators, $66-$75; Clerks, figuring, $60-$70, Alliance, 29 Liberty.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; office and technical positions.

Instruction.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858.) Broadway at 72d St.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 53 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED.—A LIGHT MANUFACTURING ARTICLE OR PLANT. ARTICLE OF APPEAL TO THE HARDWARE TRADE WOULD BE ESPECIALLY CONSIDERED. BOX X 273 TIMES ANNEX.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to secure in Buffalo, N. Y., high-class factory property, suitable for woodworking, machine shop, or most any kind of manufacturing; 52,000 square feet floor space, 1¼ acres of land; located 20 minutes from the centre of the city on the New York Central Railroad; this property must be sold to settle an estate. For full particulars address Trustee, care of Werman, 71 Austin St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale—Woodworking plant, in continuous operation; thoroughly equipped three years ago Economical power and lighting plant. Steam-heated building and cheap rent. Well established and going business in a special line. A bargain. Must be sold. Artcraft Company, D. V. Wyckoff, Receiver, Washington, N. J.

I have $500 to invest in any proposition where there is legitimate chance of gain; no attention will be paid to any communication unless definite. D 373 Times Downtown.

Garage business, prominent corner in Brooklyn, Bedford section, 12,000 sq. ft. floor space, with more available; all space rented, machine shop, long lease. Phone Decatur 2000.

A company organized to manufacture a new article connected with the automobile industry desires an alert, progressive man to handle the financial end. T 150 Times.

Wanted—$500 to invest in already paying publication, to enlarge output; copartnership given; money secured. Legitimate, L. S., Box J 3 Times.

Wanted—$4,000 for powerful patriotic enterprise, officially indorsed by Washington and national league; big money assured; act quick. Walter E. O. Schouiz, Old Colony Club, Hotel Manhattan.

MACHINE SHOP.—100 employees, many planers, full equipment, operating now; up-to-date buildings, sidings; near N. Y. Room to expand. Sell; lease. X 283 Times Annex.

Advertising ready-to-wear, $5,000 first season; drafted; quick buyer. D 314 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, well acquainted resident buyers, desires connections; investment if necessary. P 170 Times.

Partner with few hundred dollars for burlesque show; good opportunity. T 179 Times.

Wanted—Associate with $1,000; trading business, substantial profits; dividend weekly. T 178 Times.

Will represent several more manufacturers on Government contracts; any line. O 260 Times Downtown.

Dealer in dresses and suits, retail; desires partner. 40 West 111th. Siegel.

Business Notices.

Let us do your auditing or bookkeeping by the hour, day, or week. Audit Co., Vanderbilt Avenue Building, 51 East 42d. Phone 1081 Murray Hill.

FOR SALE

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY
NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS
AND CREDIT FILES
LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
C. A. SNYDER, AGENT.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., 1,170 BROADWAY.
PHONE MADISON SQUARE 6410.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 275 Canal St.

Mahogany Hardman player piano, perfect condition; cost with music rolls $950; reasonable offer considered. Address Box 408, Belleclaire Hotel, City.

Six rooms, completely furnished, just from decorators' hands; change in business reason for selling; no dealers; cash only; seen afternoons. Apt. 4-D, 270 Riverside Drive.

Desks, partitions, railings; new, slightly used business furniture. Finn Brothers, 890 Broadway.

Furniture.

For Sale.—Massive Jacobean oak dining room set, 10 pieces; almost new and in perfect condition; table 5 feet; sideboard 6 feet; cost $1,500; will sell for $900; no dealers. T 163 Times.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, appraised; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Two good horses, harness, three express wagons; sacrifice if sold at once. Store, 718 6th Av., after 7 P. M.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. — The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Stevenson, 1st Lt. W. D., to Camp Sherman.
Snyder, 1st Lt. O. K., to Ft. D. A. Russell.
Strauss, 1st Lt. J. F., to Camp Logan.
Mock, 1st Lt. H. E., to Wash.
Coleman, 1st Lt. J. G., to Langley Field.
Fennollosa, Capt. S. K., to Madison Barracks, N. Y.
Farrer, 1st Lt. M. R., and Odeneal, 1st Lt. T. H., detailed as examiners and witnesses before retiring board at Charleston, S. C.
Clarke, Maj. J. F., previous orders amended so as to direct him to report to 40 East 41st St., N. Y., for inst.
Creed, 1st Lt. W. H., and Montfort, 1st Lt. R. M., to Fort Benj. Harrison for inst.
Ankenbrandt, Capt. A. A., to Camp Taylor Base Hosp. for temp. duty.
Henry, 1st Lt. F. W., to Camp Travis.
Kenny, 1st Lt. H. F., to Camp Lee.
Coates, Maj. G. M., and Skillern, Maj. R. H., hon. discharged.
Hall, 1st Lt. J. H., previous orders revoked; he will proceed to Emory Univ., Atlanta, with the examining unit at that place.
Following to Newport News, Va., 303d Stevedore Regiment:
Rogers, Capt. M.; Shiliot, 1st Lt. C. J., and Turner, 1st Lt. W., to Newport News with the 302d Stevedore Regt.
Gerendasy, 1st Lt. J.; McSwain, 1st Lt. G. R., and Mitchell, 1st Lt. C. M., to Newport News with the 304th Stevedore Regt.
Smith, 1st Lt. J. W., and McClellan, 1st Lt. C., previous orders revoked.

Following to Camp Wheeler:

Gower, Capt. C. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Delaney, J. P.	Spitznicht, H. S.
Humphries, H. R.	Leigh, R. M.
Cross, W. F.	McCoy, C. M.
Jones, H. R.	McKeever, W. H.
Mogridge, C. L.	Ober, B. F.
Abbaticchio, N. E.	Wheelock, F. R.
Dubell, A. K.	

Nelson, Maj. J. G., and McKinney, 1st Lt. J. T., will proceed to following places in the order specified for the purpose of examining applicants for appointment in the Med. R.C., then to proper station at Richmond: Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, Alexandria, Winchester, Harrisonburg, Staunton, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Pulaski, Bristol, Lynchburg, Danville, South Boston, Richmond, and Roanoke, Va.; Washington, D. C.
Earhart, 1st Lt. S. D., previous orders revoked; he will proceed to Camp Wadsworth.
Larkin, 1st Lt. B. J., to Indianapolis.
McLean, Capt. J. D., to Johnson City, Tenn.
Drury, Capt. D. W., to report to Cmdg. Off., Ft. Niagara, N. Y., for duty with Field Hosp. No. 30.
Crosby, 1st Lt. C. C., previous orders revoked.
O'Donnell, Maj. F. W., previous orders revoked; he will proceed to Camp Funston.
Redwood, 1st Lt. F. H., to N. Y. for training in his specialty.
Krans, 1st Lt. E. S., previous orders affirmed and approved.
Hardy, 1st Lt. G. E. W., to N. Y.
Sanderson, 1st Lt. R., to Camp Shelby.
Beverley, Capt. E. P., to Mineola.
Burrell, 1st Lt. H. C., to Camp Meade.
Higginson, 1st Lt. J., to Camp Deuge.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:

CAPTAINS.

Greene, A. R.	Schoik, N. E.
McMahon, B. C.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bevis, H. P.	Monroe, D. E.
Cremin, L. D.	Togsdon, R. O.
Walker, W. D.	Lines, E. A.
Beardsley, F. A.	Newhouse, J. E.
D'Aunoy, J. R.	Powers, J. B.
Day, S. T., Jr.	Nagle, F. E.
Crary, H. L.	Longstreth, W. J.
Danford, V. G.	Reuter, F. A.
Fleischmann, C. B.	Fisbserger, C. A.
Gardner, C. B.	Welch, C. B.
Lester, C.	Ravenel, C. J.
Jackson, H. F.	Stoddgh, F. J.
Holden, N. M.	Strange, W. R.
Lipe, E. N.	Szabo, D. E.
Longacre, O. C.	Taub, S. J.
Loebel, M.	Ward, P. A.
Mobley, W. E.	

Canfield, Maj. R. B., to Camp Custer.
Bauguss, 1st Lt. J. B., will report by telegraph to Cmdg. Gen., Southern Dept.
Cunningham, Capt. J. W., to Camp Pike for temp. duty.
Knapp, 1st Lt. J. C., to N. Y. for inst.
McCrary, 1st Lt. G. W., to Camp Taylor.
Haggard, 1st Lt. J. B., to Camp Doniphan.
Ince, 1st Lt. H. J. T., to Camp Grant.
Caughlan, 1st Lt. G. V., to Camp Dodge.
Devita, 1st Lt. M. R., to Camp Sherman.
Matuska, 1st Lt. A., to Camp Sherman.
Sharp, 1st Lt. O. E., to Camp Sherman.
Harper, 1st Lt. T. M., to Camp McClellan.
Angell, 1st Lt. F. C.; Hall, 1st Lt. H. W., and Judkins, 1st Lt. C. L. M., to Boston for inst.
Lear, 1st Lt. A. L., to Camp Meade.
Harman, 1st Lt. C., to Camp Grant.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Overheiser, Capt. F., to N. Y.

CAPTAINS.

Underwood, Capt. W. E., and Crowl, Capt. C. S., will report to Cmdg.Gen. Panama Canal Dept.
Frisbee, Capt. H. D., to Camp Gordon.
Beebe, Capt. M. R., to Camp Dodge.
Rollinson, Capt. R. B., to N. Y. on official business pertaining to Qm.C.
Wadlinger, Capt. J., to Camp Dix.
Niedhardt, Capt. L. W., to Camp Pike.
Smith, Capt. K. P., to Camp Meade.
Church, Capt. C. T., to Camp Jackson.
Grimes, Capt. M. D., to Camp Funston.
Humphrey, Capt. C. B., to Camp Custer.
McCuen, Capt. J. R., to Camp Devens.
Glynn, Capt. E. J., to Camp Lee.
Riley, Capt. G. R., to Camp Sevier.
Huff, Capt. E. W., to Wrightstown.
Key-Smith, Capt. F. S., to Linda Vista.
Broderick, Capt. J. A., will report to Depot Qm. N. Y.
Conrad, Capt. G., to Ft. Riley, Kan.
Brink, Capt. J. P., to Ft. Russell.
Jones, Capt. G. R., to Depot Qm., N. Y., as asst.
Jenkins, Capt. M. E., to Ft. Ontario.
Harvey, Capt. J. S., and Brewer, Capt. F. G., previous orders revoked.
Kraus, Capt. C. A., to Camp Custer.
Behrman, Capt. A. S., to Camp Custer.
Kimball, Capt. D. B., previous orders revoked.

Following to Camp Joseph E. Johnston:

CAPTAINS.

Berney, T. J.	Greene, J. L.
Christophel, J

NEW GRAIN FIRE AT DOW'S.

100,000 Bushels Destroyed in Only Building Left.

The only grain elevator of seven stores and warehouses of the Dow Stores Company on the Brooklyn waterfront at Columbia Street left after the $3,000,000 fire on Saturday, when hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain for the Allies were destroyed, caught fire last night from embers and was completely destroyed with a loss of about $200,000. Twenty engine companies, two water towers, and three fireboats played forty streams of water on the fire without being able to save 100,000 bushels of grain in the seven-story building, and the firemen hoped only to prevent the brick walls from collapsing.

Captain John Ward of Engine Company 207 was injured by the falling of a heavy iron door, and Fireman William Suphan of Engine Company 149 received internal injuries when he fell through a scuttle on the roof of a tenement house.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Certificates of stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, upon which transfer has been stopped, as follows: D-125784, for 10 shares in the name of Oelsner Steinthal & Co.

D-97962, for 10 shares in the name of William Asch & Co.

D-119525, D-119529, D-119530, for 10 shares each in the name of The Guardian Investment Trust Co., Ltd.

D-112760, for 10 shares in the name of Miriam Lyons.

D-121946, D-121948, D-121949, D-121950, for 10 shares each in the name of Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd.

All persons are warned against negotiating same. If found, kindly notify Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., 2 Wall Street, New York City.

LOST.—On Franklin Turnpike, near Suffern, Sunday evening, black traveling bag containing apparel. W. J. Ryan, 258 East 60th St.

LOST.—Bunch of keys on train from Stamford or neighborhood of Grand Central Station, Oct. 10; $5 reward. Return to O'Hara, 24 East 49th St.

LOST—$10 reward return of coat with papers in pocket, taken W. J. Noble; lost or exchanged Oct. 15. Hotel McAlpin, Lost and Found Dept.

LOST—Lady's gold open-face watch, diamond-studded. Fleur de lis back; reward, no questions asked. S. C. Powell, 35 West 81st St.

LOST—Oct. 13, Adams Express book on 2-th st. between 5th and 6th Avs. Finder please return to S. Altholz & Co., 30-34 West 20th St. Tel. 9654.

LOST—Gentleman's watch and chain; initials "C. S." on back; reward; no questions. Address J. Kiefer, 1,227 East 50th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Strap on rear 5th Av. Building, 5th Av. and 2nd st., brown Fisher fur collar; reward offered. Return Room 1826, 30 East 42d st.

LOST—Reward. Black enameled mourning shamrock pin en route to Globe Theatre, afternoon Oct. 12, edged with pearls, small diamond in centre. Telephone 1417 Audubon.

LOST OR STOLEN.

One steel wheel, with tire, size 30x3½, from Fiat automobile; liberal reward. Edward Spagel, 1,040 Broadway.

LOST.—Passbook No. 2398, Hudson Trust Co. (Investment Dept.) Broadway and 39th St., N. Y. Payment has been stopped on same. Please return to bank.

LOST—Monday evening, a lady's black velvet bag, containing keys, money, and small articles; return of keys will satisfy owner. Address R. 9, Times.

LOST—Three-stone diamond ring, gypsy setting, between Singer Building and Murray St. Reward if returned to 95 Liberty St., Room 1205.

LOST.—Sunday evening, 103d St., Broadway Picture Theatre, lady's moleskin necklace; reward. 620 West 115th St. Apt. 41.

LOST.—Masonic charm set with diamonds; liberal reward for return. H. J. Grupe, 751 E. 140th.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, five single stones; heirloom; liberal reward. S. Manheimer, 2,164 58th St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Gold fleur de lis set with pearls and diamond center; suitable reward. A. J. Blinberg, 600 West 150th St.

LOST.—Reward. Lady's tortoise shell comb, Saturday, in German Theatre or taxi from there to Palace. Apt., 61 East 65th.

LOST.—On Sunday evening, between Larchmont and New York, a blue fox neck piece; liberal reward if returned to 31 West 86th.

LOST.—Pocketbook containing papers, valuable to owner only; reward; no questions asked. L. A. Fropp, 115 West 30th St.

LOST.—A diamond stickpin, platinum setting, in vicinity of 102d St.; liberal reward. Farmer, 230 West 102d St.

LOST.—Lady's nose glasses, three weeks ago; gold chain. Telephone Chelsea 3156.

REWARD.—Fur neck scarf, Monday, Riverside bus. Return 305 Singer Bldg. Cortlandt 4042.

$200.00 REWARD.

Return diamond and platinum bracelet, 44 diamonds. Lost on 5th Av. Oct. 10. No questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—OCT. 15, SMALL WHITE POODLE, FEMALE ANSWERS TO "BABY." LIBERAL REWARD. PLEASE BRING BACK PUPPY. MISS HARRISON, 236 WEST 108TH.

Tea Rooms.

Have Luncheon at
THE ELM TREE
The dearest, coolest and best Garden Tea Room in the Financial District, where sandwiches and Sherry, &c., will lend themselves at home. 63 Pine St.

BRITTANY TEA ROOM, 689 Madison Av., nr. 62d St. Afternoon tea, 25c.; Dinner, $1.00. Home Cooking for cakes, rolls, relishes, salad dressings. Telephone 7064 Plaza.

OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 12 TO 2 P. M.

OldChelsea 51 West 16th St. Open Sundays. Specialty of luncheons and dinners a specialty. Old-fashioned cooking. Table d'hote dinner, 60c, 90c. Lunch a la carte.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE **BROWN BETTY** 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 35th St. Opp. Altman's
Specialty Alfresco Luncheon a la Carte and Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

At the Sign of **THE GREEN TEAPOT**
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c.; Dinner, $1.00; Afternoon Tea and Waffles, 40c.; Roast Chicken and Waffles Wed.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast, Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Meals served in Summer Garden (weather permitting.)

Dine at **Old Gramercy Park** Open Sunday
No. 20
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c. Entrance on Irving Place. Downstairs.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 59TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th.
Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c.
Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 5 to 8:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET.
8 to 8, Except Sundays.
"Club" or a la carte. Shopping in afternoon.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 30th St.
Luncheon 40c.
Southern chicken dinner, Wed. & Sat. nights, 75c
"WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at **SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc.** 21 E. 47th St. Sunday dinner.
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 36 West 58th St., Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE TALLY HO 30 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's
Luncheon; Afternoon Tea. Southern Chicken Dinner.

THE MARYLAND 112 West 72d St. Just off Columbus Av.
Breakfast, 40c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Avs.
Luncheon, 35-40c; Afternoon Tea. Dinner, 65c.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays.
Breakfast, Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.

BONDS AND SUFFRAGE IN BRYAN'S APPEAL

Ex-Secretary of State Urges Large Participation by Small Subscribers in Liberty Loan.

SEES DEMOCRACY GROWING

Men Trust Women with Home and Children, Why Not with Vote? He Asks.

Beginning a three-day campaign in this city for woman suffrage, William Jennings Bryan yesterday presented arguments on the proposition of admitting the women to the vote. In each case Mr. Bryan preceded his talk on suffrage with an appeal for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. Every effort should be made by the public, he said, to make the subscription a popular movement, and not one depending entirely upon the wealthy men of the country for its support.

Mr. Bryan began his day with an address to several hundred motormen, conductors, mechanics, and women employes of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company at 102d Street and Fifth Avenue. Later he appeared at the Advertising Club at 47 East Twenty-fifth Street, and in the evening he spoke at the suffrage mass meeting at the Durland Riding Academy. His speech was substantially the same at each of the three meetings. Discussing the bond issue at the Advertising Club, Mr. Bryan said:

"The bond issue should not be absorbed entirely by the men of wealth and large financiers, but the man of small means should also subscribe. It would be very unfortunate if the idea got abroad that the people of this country did not support the issue as a whole, and that it was subscribed to entirely by a very small fraction of the population. Certainly if men are willing to give their lives upon the country's altar, those who remain at home should be willing to lay their money freely on the same altar. We ought to be very liberal in the amount of money we furnish, for the failure to furnish money would be just as disastrous as the failure to furnish men."

After discussing the revenue which the Government would obtain as the result of the new revenue law, Mr. Bryan said:

"No matter how much and how often we are taxed, it is not for us to complain. So long as one human being is willing to give his life we cannot protest against the exaction of money, without putting property above life. I hope that the final returns of the new issue will show as large a sum as oversubscription as the first bond issue.

"The one paramount duty of every American at the present time is to stand behind the President and Congress and support anything and everything our Government does in this war. We have the best Government in the world, and we are making it better every day. All the tendencies excepting as temporarily suspended by the war are directed toward bringing this Government closer and closer to the people.

"Before the war," Mr. Bryan added, "it was a matter of opinion and discussion whether this country ought to embroil itself in the European conflict. Now that the country is in the war, it is no longer a question of argument. The only effect dissension can have upon the war is to prolong it. Division or discord means to make the war more costly in money or men. Who wants to take the responsibility for that?

"In building up this subscription it will be far better that every one should subscribe, no matter how small the amount, rather than that the issue should be carried only by men of wealth. It will be much better to the purposes of this Government and this war if it can be said that this was a popular loan. It will be infinitely better that millions should give a few dollars than that a few should subscribe millions."

On the subject of woman suffrage Mr. Bryan said:

"We have a large number of women wage earners, with men determining the conditions that shall surround them. Why should the woman be compelled to plead with men who are not compelled to listen to them because they have not the vote?"

He argued that if a man shows his confidence in a woman sufficiently to trust to her the care of himself, his home, and his children, it must follow that he "ought to have enough confidence to put a ballot in her hand unless he feels that she can handle a man better than a vote."

"There are just two things a voter needs," said Mr. Bryan, "intelligence and morality, and unless you can show that woman lacks one or the other, you have no right to keep the vote from her. An investigation of the prisons in Nebraska showed that only 2 per cent. of the inmates were women. The other 98 per cent. were men. You can't find a penitentiary in the world where women outnumber the men. Go to church, on the other hand, and there you will find the women greatly in the majority. Now, in my opinion, if the women have sense enough to keep out of the penitentiary, and morality enough to go to church, they are qualified to go to the polls and vote."

There was a large gathering at the mass meeting of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party at Durland's Riding Academy last evening to hear Mr. Bryan.

"I come to speak in favor of the amendment and I come from a part of the country where the people have tried it and the men are not sorry they have made companions of their wives," Mr. Bryan said. "I am so much in favor of the suffrage amendment that you could write any argument for it that you pleased on a piece of paper and I would indorse it on the back without reading it.

"Why do the anti-suffragettes go out and appeal to men not to put the burden of suffrage on women?" he asked. "If it is a burden, why don't they go into the States where women are bearing the burden and ask the men there to take it away from them? If you know women as well as I do, you will know that if you put a burden that she does not want on the American woman it would not take her long to get rid of it. Think of a woman bearing a burden in silence!"

Daniels Commends a Rescuer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—For gallantry in jumping overboard from an American torpedo boat destroyer on the night of Sept. 14 and rescuing a navy shipmate from drowning Harold H. [illegible], a first-class fireman in the navy, has just been commended by Secretary Daniels.

LONGSHOREMEN AGREE TO FEDERAL PROPOSALS

Owners Take Suggestions of Shipping Board Under Advisement and Strike May Be Averted.

After a conference last night at the Hotel Marlborough between R. P. Stevens, Vice Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and T. V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, Mr. Stevens said:

"The representatives of the unions so far have agreed to every request made by the Shipping Board and have waived the closed shop. The first request I made to the boat owners was that the arbitration board consist of three men, one named by the employers and one by the union and one by the Shipping Board. They objected to that on the ground that they were not in a position to agree to arbitration because there were employers who were not represnted at that conference. They also objected on the ground that a large number of their employes were satisfied with their pay and working conditions and that the unions did not represent all the men.

"They agreed finally to the appointment of the Arbitration Committee to be left entirely in the hands of the Shipping Board. I also suggested that the Arbitration Board be composed of one representative of the Shipping Board, one from the Department of Labor, and one from the Department of Commerce. The employers are to meet on Friday and discuss these suggestions and meet me at the Custom House on Saturday, when they will state whether or not they will accept arbitration.

"I think that this will result in a speedy and fair termination of the questions in dispute. I see no reason why the towboat owners should refuse to arbitrate. The unions have shown every disposition to arbitrate and co-operate with the Shipping Board to end the dispute without a strike."

Mr. Stevens is the Chairman of the National Adjustment Committee appointed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Labor three months ago to settle all disputes between employers and marine workers.

PICKETS GET SIX MONTHS.

Four More Arrested at White House and Sent to Workhouse.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The police courts swung back to the Workhouse sentence policy today in dealing with militants of the woman's party picketing the White House. Four arrested yesterday were sentenced for six months, the heaviest sentence yet imposed on any.

Th defiant women told the court that there would be more picketing soon.

Up with the lark—and just as bright and full of vim—ready to sing your praises of the best bed you ever slept upon—a "Hall's" pure horse hair mattress.

HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality
BUY
Liberty Bonds
Not only one but all you can raise the money for. Pay Cash or installments. You CAN'T lose. You WILL get 4% interest on your investment.
Apply at any bank or
FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 42d St.

DASHWOOD

The NEW LAPEL FRONT

E&W Collars 2 for 35¢
EARL & WILSON
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

Try A 50 Cent Box O'Ten
IN-B-TWEENS
TO-DAY

For Sale Everywhere

DROP ALL STRIKES, GARFIELD ORDERS

Fuel Chief Warns Both Miners and Operators of Drastic Action if They Disobey.

12,000 MEN OUT IN ILLINOIS

Entire Mining Industry of the State Threatened — Miners Demanding $5 a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Operators and miners in the coal industry were warned tonight by Dr. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, that all who participated in strikes and embarrassed the Government would be considered unpatriotic in view of the war crisis.

The message was in the form of a telegram sent to districts in the Southwest, but it was intended for the entire industry. It was the duty of all to co-operate to help President Wilson in carrying through the great task imposed upon him, Dr. Garfield telegraphed, and "strikes must not take place." Orders for strikes should be revoked, he said, and he announced that he would use every power at his command to prevent disputes hampering the Government program.

Here is a copy of the telegram sent to the heads of local unions, similar messages being sent to the operators:

"Newspaper statements that strikes have been ordered in the Southwest districts known as Districts 14, 21 and 25 have been confirmed by telegram. I am informed that the officers of your national association have appealed to you to use every effort in your power to avert a strike at this time, in view of the national situation and the great task imposed on President Wilson. I can not too strongly reinforce this message. That task must not fail. If they have been ordered the order ought to be revoked at once. The terms of the agreement agreed upon at Washington between operators and miners are fair. I understand that the only clause objected to is the clause providing for penalty. It is just that this should be agreed to. I shall use every power committed to me to prevent strikes and warn you against allowing the order to stand. If you cannot compose differences with operators at home, meet me here in Washington, meanwhile keeping mines at work."

Anthracite coal operators, representing a major part of the country's hard coal output, at a conference today with Dr. Garfield, pledged their full support to the Government in its efforts to solve the coal problem.

It was brought out at the meeting that already this year the mines had produced 8,000,000 tons more of hard coal than had been mined at the same time last year. The hardest problem, all agreed, is that of distribution.

The anthracite operators will name immediately a representative of their industry to serve as an assistant to L. A. Snead, who is head of the Division of Fuel Supplies. They will pick one of the ablest of their number, who will sever all connection with the business for the time being.

A point of connection between the Fuel Administration and the anthracite industry will be established by the appointment by the operators of a committee of three men to represent the industry in all dealings with the Government.

DINH GILLY STARVING IN AUSTRIAN CAMP

Former Metropolitan Opera Baritone, Prisoner for Three Years, Writes for Loan—Fund Started.

Dinh Gilly, the Algerian baritone, who sang here in the first opera given at the New Theatre in 1909 and regularly thereafter for some seasons at the Metropolitan, is starving in an internment camp at Raab, Lower Austria, according to news of him that reached New York yesterday. The news came in a letter dated Aug. 27 last, the only direct word his friends have had since the war. Mr. Gilly wrote in French to Eugene Boucher of 24 John Street, asking that a loan of 8,000 francs be raised on his life insurance here, to pay, as he said, a "debt" to the friend who posted his letter in a neutral country. An accompanying note in English from the friend explained that this was the only form in which his request could be got past the "frontier. The money was needed for Gilly, who had "literally nothing" to furnish him with comforts in the prisoners' camp at Raab, a town where Napoleon's army in 1809 defeated the Hungarians.

Mr. Boucher said he had sent to Gilly's family in France, until about a year ago, 1,500 francs monthly obtained from another friend now in Austria. The baritone left London, where he last sang, only three days before war began in 1914, and was already at Stratz Castle, Bohemia, when he was put under guard as a French subject. After two years, he was removed at his own request to the detention camp. Here he must pay for special lodging and for part of his food supplies sent by the French Bureau de Secours at Berne, Switzerland. Several New Yorkers started a fund yesterday to be forwarded through that agency, or through the International Red Cross.

MARKET HEAD ASKS CITY TO BUY FOOD

Moskowitz Seeks Purchase of 2,000,000 Bushels of Potatoes for Public Storehouse.

PERKINS GIVES HIS AID

Mayor Mitchel's Plan to be Amplified with View to Balking Schemes of Speculators.

Henry Moskowitz, newly appointed City Commissioner of Markets, wrote to Mayor Mitchel yesterday, requesting the Mayor to seek from the State Food Commission permission to purchase, store, and sell food and fuel in accordance with the new State Food law.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, has written to Mr. Moskowitz, telling what has been done by his committee and advocating the purchase of at least 2,000,000 bushels of potatoes by the city, as well as the acquisition of other foodstuffs.

"After considering many methods of meeting the practical question of how to reduce the price of food, we decided that effective relief could only be had through the city having the power to buy food direct from the producer and sell it to the consumer," said Mr. Perkins. "The Food Aid Committee believes that in no other way can the hoarder and speculator in food be effectively coped with. In urging this course it has never been the intention of the Food Aid Committee to interfere with the proper function of the retail dealer, or the legitimate wholesale dealer or distributer, but rather to help all such dealers in food by coming to their aid when they are held up by the speculator and hoarder of food.

Last Winter our committee went to Maine and bought 100 carloads of the best seed potatoes to be had. We retailed these to farmers in this State at cost, urging them to increase their acreage of potato planting. In one of the best potato sections of this State in connection with the sale of these seed potatoes I offered to buy all the potatoes raised by the farmers and pay $1 a bushel for the same when ready for market this Fall. During the Spring I made contracts of this kind with nearly 450 different farmers up-State, which will probably give us something like 250,000 bushels of potatoes. These are now just beginning to be dug and we are receiving them at $1 a bushel at the railroad station at which they are delivered.

"Mayor Mitchel has had the city authorities place the Hallenbeck Building at our disposal as a storage house for a considerable quantity of these potatoes. The first of these potatoes arrived last week, and they are now coming along quite rapidly. It is the intention to store them in this building and sell them at cost later on, when it is feared potatoes will be higher than now. All this has been done with the approval of Mayor Mitchel, who has been eager to have operations in this direction increased; but as the city could not, until authorized by the Legislature, help finance such a transaction, it has been necessary to rely upon private sources for the money, and therefore it was not possible to undertake as large a transaction as should have been undertaken in the interest of the consumers of this city. At least 2,000,000 bushels or more should be acquired by the city in this way."

It is suggested by Mr. Perkins that the milk question is another that should be taken up.

In his reply, Mr. Markowitz said:

"In the absence of legal power, the work of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee has been most commendable. I am deeply impressed with the fact that already your committee has made arrangements for the purchase of 250,000 bushels of potatoes, which will be stored at the Hallenbeck Building, provided for you by Mayor Mitchel. I believe, however, that 250,000 bushels will not be enough.

"I am firmly of the opinion that the Government of the City of New York must be permitted to purchase, store, and sell food through such channels as seem best to it, for the purpose of preventing an inordinate rise of price in foods essential to life. I therefore agree with you that at least 2,000,000 bushels of potatoes must be acquired and stored by the city for the purpose of keeping down the price of this essential commodity within reasonable limits."

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES.

Passing of a Vote of Credit Is Its Most Important Business.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Parliament reassembled today after a recess of two months. Its most important duty will be the passing of a new vote of credit. This probably will bring up for discussion the general war situation. It will be a few days before that business is reached.

For today there was nothing more exciting scheduled than the second reading of the bill giving the Government control over all petroleum and the consideration of the Titles Deprivation bill, which is aimed at those who take up arms against Great Britain and her allies.

John Redmond, the Irish leader, gave notice of the following motion:

"The House deplores the policy which has been pursued by the Irish executive Government and the Irish military authorities at a time when the highest interests of Ireland and the empire demand the creation of an atmosphere favorable to a successful result of the deliberations of the Irish convention."

Mr. Redmond will ask the Government tomorrow to afford an early opportunity for discussion of his motion.

ADVERTISEMENT.

If you were in Training

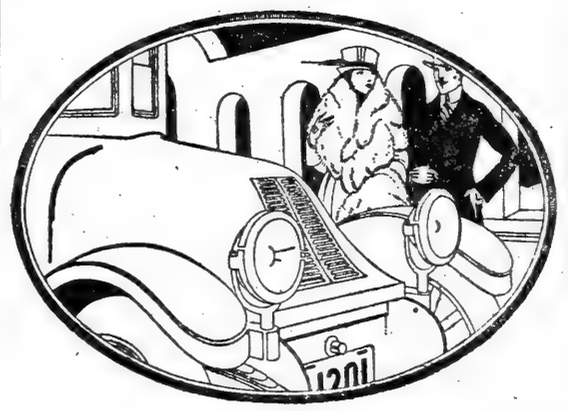
—grilling roadwork and cold showers would keep you "fit as a king." Without such stimulus, however, your system grows sluggish. Good health demands a frequent *internal cleansing* with

PLUTO
America's Physic

Bottled at French Lick Springs and recommended by physicians everywhere. Look for the devil on the bottle, when ordering at your druggist's.

(58)

Your Physician Prescribes It



The Franklin Car

Second-hand Car Ads Show What to Avoid in Automobile Buying

EVERYBODY has been noticing the tremendous amount of newspaper advertising being done *to move second-hand cars.* With many dealers the Used Car Show has become an annual event.

Much can be learned from used car advertising, when the prices quoted for the different makes and models are considered.

With the average car the biggest single item of expense the first year is *depreciation.* Besides its loss as an investment it tells another story—its *record* for service, utility, economy in tires, gasoline and oil.

Used Franklin Cars *have always been scarce*—scarce, enough to have waiting lists of people throughout the country who would rather pay the comparatively high price of a used Franklin than put the money in a new car of wasteful upkeep.

The Franklin Owner Rarely Changes to Another Make of Car

Unlike the average motorist the Franklin buyer does not endeavor to settle his choice among three or four makes.

The motorist who buys a Franklin Car has *unmistakable* reasons for his choice.

The Franklin buyer has for a long time regarded the Franklin as his *ultimate car.* He is a man who knows the reasons back of the present trend towards the Franklin Car—reasons that have *tripled* the Franklin building schedules. Reasons that always make *Franklin demand exceed Franklin production.*

And what are these reasons? One is *Economy.* On July 13th of this year 179 Franklin Cars, under standard efficiency rules, at points throughout the country established *a new record for gasoline economy* by averaging 40.3 miles for a single gallon of gasoline.

A similar *economy in tires* is recorded by Franklin owners themselves. Reports, over a stretch of five years, give 10,203 miles as the average for a set of tires.

Again *economy in oil.* A Franklin Sedan covered 1046 miles—New York to Chicago—on a single gallon.

Franklin Scientific Principles Insure Long Life

The comparatively high prices of the Franklin in used car advertising is the best proof of its *long life.* Scientific light weight construction, fine materials wisely distributed and direct air cooling combine to minimize friction, wear, tear and unnecessary pounding so common with the average heavy car and destructive to long life.

Reasons for choosing the Franklin are numerous. Every Franklin owner can give them from experience.

But never before has it been so urgent for every motorist to know *the full Franklin facts* as it is these days—days that clearly indicate that the motorist must ultimately accept either restricted use of his car or *curtail unnecessary waste with the Franklin.*

Touring Car	*2280 lbs.*	$2050.00
Cabriolet	*2485 lbs.*	2850.00
Town Car	*2610 lbs.*	3200.00
Runabout	*2160 lbs.*	2000.00
Sedan	*2610 lbs.*	2950.00
Limousine	*2620 lbs.*	3200.00
Four-pass. Roadster	*2280 lbs.*	2050.00
Brougham	*2575 lbs.*	2900.00

All Prices F. O. B. Syracuse

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.
GLENN A. TISDALE, *President*
1830 Broadway, at 60th St., N. Y. City
Telephone, Columbus—7556.
1176 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Telephone, 4087—Decatur

Satin Lined Overcoats, $40

In this era of soaring prices an offer like this comes as a startling surprise, and yet such values are not unusual at Arnheim's.

Early purchases of all wool exclusive novelties and standard fabrics have made remarkable offerings possible. That's all.

Every garment fashioned to your liking and guaranteed to meet with your absolute approval. Samples on request.

Suits to measure at equally attractive prices.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Do you want the boys who have gone to the front to come back? The purchase of a Liberty Loan Bond helps to insure their return.

Liberty Loan Subscriptions accepted at both our stores.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Friday rain, warmer; increasing south winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,817. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

DEMANDS OF HYLAN WHAT HE KNOWS OF HIDDEN PAPERS

Mayor Presses Tammany Candidate in What He Calls a 'Disreputable' Court Case.

'PUBLIC SCANDAL' HE SAYS

Mitchel, Continuing Attacks Based on Disclosures, Again Questions Murphy.

ALSO DENOUNCES TURNER

Says His Affidavit Exculpating Judge Hylan "Strains Credulity to the Breaking Point."

Mayor Mitchel continued yesterday, in a statement, to ask questions of Judge John F. Hylan, his Tammany opponent, and Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, regarding the disclosures of Judge Hylan's past business dealings now being published in The New York World. The Mayor took up the evidence showing that certain legal papers relating to a case in which Judge Hylan was interested were missing from the Third District Municipal Court of Brooklyn, and that on the margin of the record is the notation: "Taken by Hylan, 1,030 Gates Avenue, party to examine," and he asked these questions:

"I now ask Judge Hylan if he knows where the missing papers in the Whitney case are hidden. I now ask Judge Hylan whether he was the man who attempted to erase the name of Hylan in the court record of the Whitney-Schwartz case. I now ask Charles F. Murphy whetner he or others behind the Hylan nomination had previous knowledge of this public scandal." This is the Mayor's statement:

"Nothing could be more brazen than Judge Hylan's attempt to disprove his connections with the swindler, Goslin, by calling Charles E. Turner to his aid. He might as well attempt to prove by John H. McCooey that he never had political relations with Charles F. Murphy.

"Consider what Justice Greenbaum said, in 1906, of Charles E. Turner, Judge Hylan's former office mate and now his defender, when the Supreme Court was asked to pass upon one of Turner's deals:

> There is strong reason to suspect that this action is the result of a conspiracy between plaintiff, (Turner,) his assignor, and the defendants, Whiteman and Uhren, apparently tools of Alfred R. Goslin, to defraud the other defendants.

"With that judicial statement in mind, I fail to see how Mr. Turner's present affidavit can be believed, when we have Goslin's own affidavit backed by Goslin's checks, that Goslin 'agreed to pay Turner for Hylan's campaign expenses, and loan said Hylan $1,000 additional for these campaign expenses'; that 'Hylan and Turner called upon deponent a large number of times'; and that 'Hylan personally handed to said Goslin the assignment of these judgments.'

"Goslin's affidvait is at least credible. It is backed by Goslin's checks, received and cashed by Hylan. Every fact of which we have record can be explained by Goslin's affidavit. It requires the wildest stretch of the imagination to fit the known facts to the affidavit of Turner.

"Turner's affidavit strains credulity to the breaking point in that it asks the public to believe that, with diamond cutting diamond, Turner preauaded Goslin to make out checks to Hylan's order without knowing Hylan and without any security from or interest in Hylan himself. Goslin was a swindler, not a philanthropist.

"If, as Mr. Turner says, Turner owed Hylan money, why should Hylan write a letter in his own handwriting, thanking Goslin for his interest in his behalf?

"Why in this letter should Hylan inclose a note of which Mr. Turner's affidavit makes no explanation?

Calls the "Whole Thing Too Thin."

"The whole thing is too thin. The fact that the only man whom Judge Hylan can produce in his defense is a man denounced by Justice Greenbaum as a tool of Goslin, and part of a conspiracy to defraud, is in itself a proof of Judge Hylan's unfitness for a position of trust.

"Let it be remembered that this man Turner, denounced by the Supreme Court, confessed himself to have been a willing tool and accomplice of Goslin, and admits that with convict Goslin's money he fled the jurisdiction to avoid appearance in court.

"And above all let it be remembered that this man Turner, who now rushes to Hylan's defense, a confessed accomplice of swindler Goslin, was for years the close associate, business familiar and office sharer of John F. Hylan.

"When Mr. Turner swears that Hylan never had dealings, directly or indirectly, with Goslin he states what he must know to be untrue.

"While Turner was associated with John F. Hylan, Hylan acted as attorney for known agents of Goslin. Among his other activities, Goslin extorted money from corporations by making use of a statute which provided a penalty of $250 to be paid by any corporation which refused to show its books and the list of its stockholders. Goslin's scheme was to buy, either in person or through his agents, one share of stock, present it to the corporation, and demand to see the books and lists. No respectable corporation would permit a notorious swindler or his agents to have access to its records. Upon the refusal of the corporation Goslin would institute suit to collect the statutory penalty.

"In 1909 Charles M. Dunn, described by Justice Greenbaum as a tool of

Continued on Page 3.

Germans Are Rushing Plans to Meet Our Big Air Fleet

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Reuter correspondent with the French army says that information in the hands of the French General Staff shows that the Germans are making feverish preparations to meet the Americans in the air next Spring. The number of German battleplanes is to be doubled during the Winter, and airplane and motor factories throughout Germany are being enlarged.

The Fokkers, who are building great fleets of fighting biplanes and triplanes, remarkable for speed and climbing powers, have taken over the great Perzina piano factories in Schwerin. For bombing formations heavy, three-seated machines are being built to carry nearly a ton of bombs apiece. When loaded they will be able to climb 12,000 feet in thirty-five minutes.

HYLAN DECLARES NAME WAS STOLEN

Used in "Strike Suits," Tammany Candidate Asserts, "Without My Knowledge."

DENIES WORK FOR GOSLIN

He Sues The World for Libel, Asking $200,000 — Wants $100,000 from The Globe.

Summons in a suit for $200,000 for libel was served on The New York World last night by Frank Moss of the firm of Moss, Marcus & Wells, attorneys for Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany candidate for Mayor. A similar action for $100,000 has been begun against The New York Globe, according to the Publicity Bureau of the Democratic Fusion Committee. The summons, it was said, would be followed by formal complaints, which were now in preparation and would be served as quickly as it was possible to do the physical work of preparation. These suits, it was announced, were the result of a publication in these newspapers of the statement that Judge Hylan was attorney for Alfred R. Goslin and his accomplices. Judge Hylan last night sent the following letter to the editor of The World:

"It is a pity that The World, in its malicious desire to injure me as a candidate, has published articles which an ordinary fair investigation would have proved were false. A fair investigation would have shown that the story that I was attorney for Goslin and his tools is a tissue of falsehoods. My associates collected the facts in three hours today.

"The facts are that Charles M. Dunn, an accomplice of Goslin, and whom I did not know, did start 'strike' suits using my name as attorney without my knowledge.

"In the official docket containing records of the cases brought by Dunn, there is a case in which a Charles M. Dunn is a complainant against Ferdinand Benner for $250 in which the attorneys for Dunn are given as Hughes, Rounds & Schurman — ex-Governor Hughes' law firm. I do not know whether an unauthorized use of the name of Hughes, Rounds & Schurman was made in this action, but the court record shows that this firm was superseded by a Jesse W. Toby.

Not Goslin's Attorney, he Says.

"As I have repeatedly said to The World, I never was attorney for Goslin or any tool of his and did not know him. When The World first made its false statement I was mystified. I could not understand how a newspaper claiming to be decent and honest would deliberately make such a statement.

"I never had anything to do, directly or indirectly, with any of the cases listed by you as being actions in which you claim I acted as attorney. I had no knowledge that such actions had been brought until I saw the statement in your paper today. I did not know Dunn when he brought these suits and at the time when he made the false affidavit of service. You have said that Dunn was a crook and an associate of Goslin. I have stated unequivocally, and you are unable to controvert my statement, that I did not know Goslin either. That should have put you on your guard lest you do me an injury, but you have repeated your original falsehood.

"I never brought a 'strike' suit in my life. I never brought action for a penalty in my life, with one exception, and that was when I brought an action for $50 against the B. R. T. for the purpose of establishing the right of a passenger to insist upon having a transfer from one line to an intersecting line. That suit was brought in the public interest and for the purpose of establishing a transfer principle, without regard to the penalty or its amount.

Takes Up "Strike Suits."

"The court records indicate that apparently Dunn did bring suits for strike purposes, and when the person sued responded or showed signs of resistence he allowed the cases to be dismissed. Thus persons whose names he used as attorneys did not learn of these suits. It seems to have been a scheme that Dunn or Goslin evolved. All the records indicate this fact. No complaints were filed except in the Schwartz case and the case where Dunn himself was complainant. The actions were commenced merely by the issuance of summonses.

"The layman may not know that anyone who applies to the court clerk and pays the requisite fees can secure summonses and start actions in the name of any person without the knowledge of that person. This is what Dunn did.

"If The World had taken ordinary care to examine these court records, it would have found intrinsic evidence that these suits were not commenced by me.

"In the case where Dunn was plaintiff the complaint is inclosed in a back, or cover, on which is typewritten the name 'John Hylan,' as the attorney for the plaintiff. If you assume that this is my name, it is misspelled and

Continued on Page 3.

GREAT FIRE SALE OF PERIOD Furniture. Entire stock must be sold regardless of cost. Majority not damaged. Mangus Bros., 115 & 117 West 23d St.—Advt.

PLOT TO DEFEAT THE LIBERTY LOAN BARED AT CAPITAL

War Insurance Conference Told of Widespread Intrigue by Pro-Germans.

INSIDIOUS METHODS USED

Personal Advice, Hampering of Publicity, and Pressure on Banks Disclosed.

LOAN TOTAL $1,500,000,000

That Is Washington's Maximum Estimate—Figures Here Reach $460,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Pro-German agents in the United States, according to reports to the Treasury Department, have directed their energies toward defeating the Liberty Loan. Their organized propaganda is alleged to have borne fruit in scattered localities from Minnesota to Texas, where weak efforts have been made, not openly, but by indirect methods, to discourage subscriptions.

The work of the pro-German agents, officials assert, has been carried on for more than two weeks. Some of the workers have had the temerity, reports to the Treasury indicate, to conduct their operations here in the national capital.

Official recognition of the propaganda against the loan was voiced today by Colonel Herbert M. Lord, representing the War Department at the War Risk Insurance Conference, at which the details of the new soldiers' and sailors' insurance law are being explained to officers and enlisted men from various cantonments.

Organized Effort Made.

"There has been organized effort," said Colonel Lord, who was Chairman of today's meeting, "to discourage and defeat the loan."

This effort, he added, had been made by "seeking to misrepresent the patriotism of the national army."

Colonel Lord added tonight in explanation that what he really said to the conferees was that if they had read the morning newspapers they had observed there was an organized effort to discourage and defeat the loan. He explained also that he had no knowledge other than what he saw in the newspapers and that, so far as he knew, there was no organized effort among the soldiers to discourage the loan.

An official account of the proceedings of the conference, which was held behind closed doors, issued tonight by the Treasury Department, reads as follows:

"In convincing refutation of the slander, which was to the effect that the men of the new national army were opposed to the war, Colonel Lord announced that subscriptions from the army for the loan already aggregate $26,000,000, and that some of the subscriptions were written in foreign languages.

"The announcement caused great enthusiasm among the delegates from the army and navy, marine corps and coast guard, (attending the conference,) 500 of whom swarmed up to the platform following the address and signed war insurance applications, all of which, except forty, were for the maximum of $10,000."

Assembled from various sources, the efforts of workers against the loan appear to have been directed along four main channels:

Attempts to discourage prospective buyers of Liberty bonds.

Efforts to prevent certain banks from handling the bonds.

The publication in certain newspapers and other mediums of publicity of editorials and articles which, while not directly opposing loan subscriptions, tend to discourage buyers.

The prevention, so far as local and sporadic efforts can prevent, of the placing of Liberty Loan posters and advertising literature where they will be most beneficial.

Plotters in Guise of Friends.

Attempts to discourage buyers by the personal plea method have been confined mostly to the East. Instances have been brought to the attention of officials where buyers have been approached, apparently in a spirit of great friendship, and advised not to buy the bonds.

Efforts to prevent banks from handling the bonds have centered chiefly in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Missouri and Oklahoma. The President of a Wisconsin bank has advised the Treasury that his depositors, mostly Germans, or of German parentage, have withdrawn many thousands of dollars from his bank because he aided the First Liberty Loan.

These depositors, he added, had taken their accounts to two rival banks on the understanding that those banks would not aid the second Liberty Loan. The two banks, he reported, were not aiding the loan in any way.

Many banks have felt the pressure of German influence in this propaganda, reports indicate. So pronounced was the movement that the States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana recently decided that they would withdraw State funds from any bank which did not support the loan.

In Missouri and Oklahoma the pro-German element is said to have applied strong pressure on bank Directors and officers to induce them to refrain from participating in the flotation of the second loan. This movement proved to be a boomerang, it is said. The banks turned a deaf ear to these representatives and subscriptions are now reported to be increasing heavily in that region.

A check is kept by the Treasury on all newspaper editorials and articles referring to the loan, not only in publications printed in English, but in the foreign language press. A number of such publications, it is asserted, have been industriously printing editorials and articles of a tone apparently studied to produce impressions unfavorable to the loan.

Active Even in Washington.

The fourth phase of opposition—attempts to prevent the posting of Liberty Loan posters and placards in advan-

Continued on Page 4.

British Airplanes Bomb Factory in Rhenish Prussia

LONDON, Oct. 17.—An official communication dealing with aviation issued tonight says:

"British airplanes carried a very successful bombing raid this afternoon into German territory. A factory west of Saarbrücken, some forty miles beyond the German frontier, was attacked, and many bombs were dropped with good effect. Fires were seen to break out in the factory.

"All of our machines returned safely."

Saarbrücken is a city of Rhenish Prussia, southeast of Thever. Its population is about 25,000.

FIND COAL CACHE OF 1,000,000 TONS

Federal Agents Uncover Reserve Supply Hidden in Cleveland District.

MOVE TO COMMANDEER IT

Garfield Again Warns Operators and Strikers That Mines Must Be Kept Working.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Fuel Administration has found approximately 1,000,000 tons of soft coal "cached" in the Cleveland district by private interests now obtaining a steady supply to meet present needs, and has made plans to commandeer much of this surplus at Government rates if the shortage in other sections makes such action advisable. Under this scheme mines would later be directed to replenish the supply seized as it was needed at the price the Administration had paid for it.

This was one of the most important developments which became known today in connection with the efforts of Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, to keep the Government and the manufacturers of war essentials supplied with coal. Investigations are being made in several other districts to ascertain if corporations are storing quantities above immediate needs. Dr. Garfield has persisted in his assertions that the alleged shortage was not as "real" as some operators and manufacturers insisted and has said that he was prepared to "go the limit" where any situation not to the Government's liking presented itself.

Dr. Garfield said today that photographs had been taken of the coal stored in the Cleveland district, and were in the possession of the Fuel Administration as evidence. Facts and figures also have been obtained to show the actual requirements of the firms involved, the amount of coal they are now obtaining above the stored surplus and the nature of their output—whether it contributed directly or indirectly to the conduct of the war. Some of the products included articles made from steel, brass, glass and tubings. A number of them come in the so-called "luxury" class. Many acres of ground have been set aside for the storing of this coal, it was said. Arrangements are already being made for cars to move a large part of the coal from the Cleveland district to other places where it is needed. In the meantime, the country-wide survey will be carried on to determine whether such conditions exist in other sections.

Warning to Miners.

The second development of importance today was an announcement by Dr. Garfield that miners and operators who participated in any way in the threat to tie up production by strikes in order to force the hand of the Fuel Administration in agreeing to price increases for coal at the mine to meet wage increases would not only be branded as unpatriotic, but would find themselves involved in the meshes of Federal law.

Dr. Garfield was in conference during the day with John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers of America, who reported that so far the strikes in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania were local in character, although they were threatening to spread. He expressed the hope that the men could be induced to return to work.

Dr. Garfield said that some persons evidently had failed to understand the gravity of the situation confronting the country, and were thinking of themselves first and their country second by advocating strikes in an effort to make the Government act favorably, without due consideration, upon requests for increases over the schedule set by President Wilson.

Such action, he said, could have but one effect. He said he would postpone rather than hasten his decision and use whatever powers were necessary to compel the production of coal to meet the needs of the nation.

In discussing the course he would pursue if operators and miners proved recalcitrant in the face of his warning, Dr. Garfield refused to give his plans in detail. He has open to him under the provisions of the food control law the right to exercise the power of commandeer of mine or output which would involve Government operation. He could seize individual mines or all of the mines. It is not believed, however, that the power of taking over mines will be exercised on a wholesale scale, as it is felt that disputes will be settled and maximum production continued.

Dr. Garfield said that strikes now in progress did not seriously affect production, but he felt that they should not be permitted to spread to other and larger fields if any action or appeal on the part of the Government could prevent such a crisis. He seemed confident that operators and miners would realize their duty to the nation and co-operate to supply its needs pending the decision of the Fuel Administration as to the necessity for increased wages and coal prices. This telegram was sent by Dr. Garfield to miners and operators in certain districts of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, where strikes among the miners

Continued on Page 5.

PREDICT WRECK OF TEUTON POWER IN ANOTHER YEAR

Official Reports to Washington Indicate Need of One More Summer Campaign.

INTERNAL BREAK FORECAST

Marked Growth of Spirit of Democracy in Germany Is Established.

ARMY IS SHORT OF MEN

Battleship Crews Sent to Western Front—Austria Puts Landsturm on First Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—When will the war end? Government officials, representatives of the Allies in Washington, high officers of the army and navy, and others concerned have been trying to find the answer for weeks. It is now possible to say that, in the light of information received from agents of the United States abroad and from all reliable sources of opinion, the rather general sentiment is that the Central Powers will face defeat and be prepared to make substantial concessions for peace with the end of the next fighting season—about this time next year.

The Government is preparing for military activity of at least three years, but while preparations will not be lessened in any degree, there is a constantly growing feeling that Germany and her partners cannot hold out beyond the Winter of 1918. Well-informed officials say that it is not well to be too optimistic, as the situation is full of uncertainty and they are reticent in making predictions that contain any degree of positive statement. They believe that the way to win the war is to keep everlastingly at it as long as Germany is able to fight.

In this spirit the preparedness program is going forward and it is not beyond the mark to say that the Central Powers will be astonished when they come to feel the force of American military and naval methods.

Guarding Against Misinformation.

At the same time attention is called to the danger of underestimating Germany's reserve strength, both military and economic. Many, indeed most, of the reports that are coming to Washington from Government agents abroad give the impression that things are going badly for Germany and Austria. But it is realized that the tendency of these agents is to lay stress on information which shows the Central Powers to be in the throes and that although the multiplicity of these reports makes an impressive showing, experience has shown that there is another side to the case of Germany and the nations associated with her in the war.

For instance, according to a suggestion made today, it is not doubted here that Germany has made much of the opposition to the war voiced by Senator La Follette and his pacifist following. In this country it is well understood that the La Follette effort to weaken the participation of the nation in the great struggle amounts to nothing in the face of the patriotic determination of the great majority of the American people to fight the war to a finish. Germany, however, in the opinion held in Washington, has probably convinced a large portion of the country's population that opposition to the war is very marked in the United States, so marked that the Wilson Administration will be forced to withdraw from active participation at an early day.

Officials are therefore guarding against being misled as to conditions in Germany, as they understand that Germany is being misled as to conditions in this country. With the danger of over-optimism in mind, they are applying the acid test to all the information that comes to them about the state of affairs in the Central Empires. The sifting process has been thorough, and is considered free from the tendency to exaggerate, and the opinions that have been deduced are therefore regarded as worthy of credence.

Unrest Believed to Be Growing.

This Government is now convinced that the leaven of democracy is working in Germany. Today the prediction was made in one of the best informed Governmental quarters that by this time next year the growing demand among the German people for a larger participation in the management of their Government would have become effective and thus afford the basis for German compliance with President Wilson's dictum, indorsed and subscribed to by the Entente, that no peace is possible until Germany's methods have been reformed to the extent of permitting the German people themselves to furnish the guarantees for the observance of peace terms, which the President will not trust the present rulers of the Empire to fulfill.

The mutiny among the seamen of Germany's Grand Fleet is a case in point. All the evidence reaching the State Department indicates that the outbreak was due to the inculcation of the spirit of democratic revolution among German sailors. Confidence is growing that Chancellor Michaelis will soon be obliged to step down.

One of the features of the situation is that the Prussian autocracy is resisting the effort toward democratization. It is felt here that this failure of the autocracy to realize the danger of the unrest among the people will lay the foundation for a sudden explosion that will have momentous results because of its suddenness, just as the Russian revolution gained headway.

The German Government, according to the advices reaching Washington, has not backed up its accusation of Socialist members of the Reichstag for causing the mutiny in the fleet by ordering the

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AMERICAN DESTROYER IS TORPEDOED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE, BUT MAKES PORT; PETTY OFFICER SLAIN; FIVE MEN INJURED

18 British Ships Were Sunk By U-Boats Last Week; Reventlow Admits Submarine War Is Weakening

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Twelve British merchant vessels over 1,600 tons were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week, according to the statement of the British Admiralty tonight. Six vessels under 1,600 tons and one fishing vessel were sunk.

[In the previous week fourteen vessels over 1,600 tons, two under that tonnage, and three fishing vessels were sunk.]

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 17.—Count zu Reventlow, mouthpiece of the German Admiralty, publishes in his newspaper, the Deutsche Tageszeitung, an article preparing his readers for a decrease in submarine destructiveness in September as shown by the German statistics, publication of which is about due.

In addition to his earlier explanations of the decrease in the figures of tonnage sunk, Reventlow advances the theory that Great Britain has withdrawn ships from service for the remainder of the year in order to have them in readiness to transport the Argentine harvest in January. These withdrawals, he says, decrease the opportunities of the submarines for sinkings. This theory contrasts with his earlier assertions that Great Britain's available tonnage already had become too smal. for its needs.

Sudden changes in the routes of ships, Reventlow says, are making it increasingly difficult for submarines to find their prey. He attributes to American authority a statement that the voyage of passenger liners between America and England now requires twenty-six days.

ROME, Oct. 17.—The losses to Italian shipping through submarines for the week ended Oct. 14 were four steamers over 1,600 tons. One packet boat and one sailing vessel escaped attacks.

GERMANS FINISH OESEL CONQUEST

Crush Russian Force on Svorb Peninsula and Take 1,100 More Prisoners.

ATTEMPT TO BRIDGE DVINA

Frustrated by Artillery, Petrograd Says—German Baltic Fleet Is Reinforced.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (via London.)—German troops have captured the Russian island of Oesel, in the Gulf of Riga, in its entirety, it was announced today by the General Staff.

The German statement says that Teutonic naval forces had encounters with Russian torpedoboat destroyers and gunboats north of Oesel Island and in the Bay of Riga, and that these resulted favorably for the Germans. Naval aircraft dropped bombs on Pernau, a Russian port on the Gulf of Riga, where large fires were observed.

The War Office statement says:

The enemy forces which still offered resistance on the Svorb Peninsula have been overcome. As a result the Island of Oesel is fully in our possession. The booty is increasing. More than 1,100 prisoners were brought in yesterday.

Our naval forces have had encounters with Russian destroyers and gunboats north of Oesel Island and in the Bay of Riga, which resulted favorably to us. Without losses on our part the enemy ships were compelled to retire.

Our naval airships have dropped bombs on Pernau, where large fires broke out.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 17.—The National Tidende's Malmo, Sweden, correspondent telegraphs:

"Between Monday and Tuesday a great number of German warships were seen, including submarines and destroyers. It is believed here that the Germans are reinforcing their Baltic fleet."

Russians on Oesel Cut Off.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17.—The Russian War Office has completely lost touch with the Russian forces on the Island of Oesel, it was officially announced today.

At 5 o'clock this morning the Germans attempted to throw a bridge across the Dvina River, in the Riga region, but the Russian artillery frustrated their plan and destroyed the bridge work.

One German dreadnought, which ran into the Russian mine field defending Oesel Island on Oct. 12, struck a mine, the statement adds. After the explosion the warship made for the coast and its ultimate fate is not known.

The War Office statement reads:

On the Baltic, profiting by the calm, bright weather, the enemy has been actively engaged in aerial scouting, principally in the region of the Baltic Islands. Our aviators ascended to meet the enemy. In an aerial engagement our aviator, Safonoff, brought dowa an enemy machine, which fell with in our lines. A Zeppelin flew over Moon Sound.

During the day our patrol ships had encounters with enemy torpedo boats.

The enemy continued to develop his success on the island of Oesel, pressing back our detachments, which were covering the mole between Oesel and Moon Islands. Land communications have thus been interrupted between the two islands and we have completely lost touch with our forces on Oesel Island.

An eyewitness who escaped after the landing of the enemy at Tagga Bay reports that, on the morning of Oct. 12, an enemy dreadnought ran into one of our minefields defending the island. After the explosion which followed the warship made for the coast. Its ultimate fate is unknown.

Counterattack Is Imminent.

Regarding the situation in and around the Gulf of Riga, the Semi-official News

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SPIES ASK PLACES IN SECRET SERVICE

Trail of Man Supposed to be in German Pay Led to Arrest of Kuhn and von Seebeck.

SUSPECTS IN THE ARMY

Thirty-five Germans Arrested Here for Spying on Shipping and Shipbuilding Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—What is believed to have been a plan to obtain naval secrets by introducing into the United States Naval Intelligence service a man who was probably employed by the German Government has been nipped in the bud by the Navy Department.

Secretary Daniels permitted it to become known late this afternoon, in connection with the arrest in New York yesterday of Fritz Kuhn and George von Seebeck, that a man of unusual ability, whose name for the present is withheld, and who was a friend of both Kuhn and von Seebeck, had sought appointment in the Naval Intelligence service. Had he succeeded he would have been placed in a position to learn many of the secret activities of the United States Navy.

When this man's record was investigated it was decided that, despite his facility as a linguist and his capacity in other directions, which would have made him a valuable member of the Naval Intelligence service if he were to use his qualifications as a loyal servant of the American Government, his antecedents were such as to render it extremely dangerous for the Navy Department to accept him in so important a confidential capacity. Other circumstances revealed by the investigation caused the belief that he was in the employ of the German Government.

For fear of disclosing information that might hamper or thwart investigations now being made, Secretary Daniels was not inclined to enter into fuller particulars regarding the frustration of the effort of this man to enter the Naval Intelligence service. But it was learned that it was as a direct result of the investigation of the would-be Naval Intelligence officer that both Kuhn and von Seebeck were arrested and sent to Ellis Island to be interned as dangerous enemy aliens.

Man of Valuable Parts.

When the man in question made his application for appointment to be a member of the Naval Intelligence service the Navy Department took it under advisement and began an investigation. This is always done in the case of candidates for this important branch of the naval service. The navy wanted to know all about the man's past, where he had lived, what had been his occupation, and who were his friends. The investigation showed that he was able to speak a number of languages fluently. So far as ability went, it was found that he was a man of many parts who by sheer force of training, initiative, general knowledge, and familiarity with international naval affairs, would surely have capacity in the difficult task of gathering naval intelligence, provided his motives were correct and he wished to give the Government honest and loyal service.

The investigation of his antecedents and friendships had not gone very far, however, before the investigators began to suspect that he might not be the right man for American Naval Intelligence work. Among other things, it was found that the man had been in intimate touch with two men in New York City. These men are Fritz Kuhn, who before the outbreak of the war was London representative of the Deutsche Bank, and George von Seebeck, who had also been connected with a German bank in London. Kuhn and von Seebeck, the latter of whom is believed to be a son of General Baron von Seebeck of the German Army, who commanded one of its corps sent through Belgium in the earlier days of the war, had been living in London ostensibly as German banking experts, but both left England when there was a prospect they would be interned by the British authorities. They came to New York, found employment with the Guaranty Trust Company, which dropped them from its rolls, and were at the time of their arrest connected with an importing house on the waterfront of New York.

Following the trail of the Naval Intelligence candidate's associations led across

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ATTACKED BY UNSEEN FOE

Brief Details Indicate U-Boat Fired and Got Away Unscathed.

SLAIN MAN IS LOST AT SEA

Gunner's Mate Osmond Ingram Blown Overboard and His Body Not Recovered.

WOUNDS OF OTHERS SLIGHT

Official Report of Encounter in War Zone Oct. 16 Hides Name of the Vessel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—News of the torpedoing and disabling of an American destroyer by a German submarine in European waters was flashed to the Navy Department tonight by Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commanding the naval expeditionary force abroad. One member of the crew was killed by being blown overboard and five others, including a gunner's mate, were injured, but not seriously.

Vice Admiral Sims gave few details, but it is assumed that there was no fight and that the U-boat made good her escape after launching a torpedo without showing herself.

In accordance with the policy of secrecy concerning American naval operations the department did not divulge the name of the destroyer or the exact place of the encounter.

Official announcement was made by Secretary Daniels in this statement:

"The Navy Department has received a message from Vice Admiral Sims stating that on Oct. 16 an American destroyer was torpedoed by a submarine while on patrol duty in European waters.

"The vessel was not sunk and has since arrived in port.

"The casualties were as follows:

"Killed: Osmond Kelly Ingram, gunner's mate; next of kin, (mother,) Bettie Ingram, 504 Third Street, Pratt City, Ala. Ingram was blown overboard and his body was not recovered.

"The wounded, none of whom were seriously injured, are:

"Herman Henry Pankratz, gunner's mate, second class; next of kin, (brother,) Robert William Pancratz, 4,818 Lee Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

"William Edward Merritt, seaman; next of kin, (mother,) Ellen Merritt, 264 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York.

"Frank William Kruse, fireman, first class; next of kin, (wife,) Margaret Kruse, 724 Indian Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

"Patrick Rutledge, oiler; next of kin, (wife,) Nonna Rutledge, 431 West Thirty-first Street, New York.

"William Seimer, fireman, second class; next of kin, (father,) Henry Seimer, Dundas, Minn."

This is the first time an American warship has been hit by the enemy since the war began. Destroyers convoying troops and merchantmen have engaged submarines and are believed to have accounted for some of them, and the ships patrolling the European shipping lanes undoubtedly have had many an encounter of which nothing has been heard, but until yesterday none had been touched by a hostile shot.

Naval gun crews on armed American merchantmen have not been so fortunate. Many of them have had to abandon their charges and take to the boats—usually after an attack without warning—and one officer and thirteen men have lost their lives, while four men now are in German prison camps.

In all the navy has lost one officer and sixteen men, the only men of America's fighting forces actually killed in action.

Naval officers believe that the torpedoed destroyer was taken unawares by the submarine and had no chance to bring her guns into play. They think it probable that the U-boat accidentally stumbled upon the patrolling destroyer and was fortunate enough to get into position to launch a torpedo and dive to safety without ever showing more than her periscope.

It is believed, too, that the destroyer must have been steaming slowly over her beat, for at top speed these craft present an almost unhittable target to the submarine.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—Herman H. Pankratz, one of those wounded on the destroyer attacked by a German submarine, has two brothers serving in the navy. He enlisted himself here three years ago. His home is in Claremont, N. H.

There is no such address in New York as that given as the home of William Edward Merritt. The West Thirty-first Street address given in the case of Patrick Rutledge is a warehouse.

OUR WARSHIPS MAKE U-BOAT WORK RISKY

Cruising Radius of Destroyers Forces Submarines to Spend Most of the Time Submerged.

BASE OF AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Sept. 30.—In the five months of active service that they have seen in the great war the American

destroyers have steamed collectively a total distance of 875,000 miles. This is more by several times the distance cruised in two whole years of peace. And what makes the figures all the more impressive is that they have been reached without the loss of a single life or a very serious mishap to any of the units.

Roughly, the destroyers have spent five-eighths of their time at sea and their average time in port has been three days after each turn of five or six outside.

Clear weather and long days have favored them and aided the men in learning the technique of their business of combating the submarines, convoying troop ships and merchantmen, patrolling the shipping routes and rescuing survivors from torpedoed ships.

The Americans, therefore, can claim no small part of the credit for the gradual decrease in shipping losses. First of all, the addition of their units to the Allies' forces, patrolling as they do an area as large as that bounded roughly by the great V formed by New York, Detroit and Knoxville, was certain to make life less comfortable for the U-boats. Next the Americans applied all the tactics of the long experienced British, and in some instances improved on them.

All destroyers added to their equipment depth charges and other devices. Then the crews learned some more about the business of smoke-screening a merchant fleet while they beat off the attacking submarine with gunfire and depth charges. Their gunnery, too, has greatly improved. One gun crew saw the spar of a sunken ship the other day, which they at first thought was a periscope, and shattered it at 2,000 yards.

Many New Ideas Introduced.

New ideas also have been and are constantly being worked out with a view to rendering the work of the submarine increasingly difficult. Filled with enthusiasm over each new experience had with the enemy, the Americans are not slow to apply a more effective method of dealing with him the next time he shows his head above water. For instance, two officers, working on designs for new destroyers, have introduced many new ideas gained from observations made in this anti-submarine game. Still others have suggested changes in gun-firing. In fact, something new is being worked out all the time.

In the period of active service over here each destroyer has taken many turns at patrol duty. This means five or six days away from port at a stretch in varying kinds of weather when the routine is "eat, sleep, stand watch and get seasick." Occasionally this routine is broken by the call to general quarters, usually caused by the presence of a U-boat or crew of a torpedoed ship.

Every destroyer has to its credit at least one encounter with a submarine while some of the more fortunate have stalked two or three under-water craft. At no time, however, have the submarines shown fight. They always avoid a meeting.

The depth charges are feared most by the U-boat commanders. These weapons, as announced recently by the American Navy Department, are high explosives timed to explode by water pressure at the desired depth. Naval officers make no secret of the effectiveness of this new-found antidote for the submersible.

German Morale Weakening.

The wide cruising radius of the American boats also has helped to produce unmistakable signs of a weakening in the morale of the U-boat crews. They have made the U-boats spend more time under water than they used to do. There is not so much destruction of ships by gunfire and bombs as formerly. The augmented destroyer patrol has made the submarines use up more torpedoes, with the result that they have to return to their base more frequently for reloading.

When not patrolling the shipping lanes, the destroyers have been convoying food and supply ships and transports. An assignment to convoy American troop ships is welcomed by the men.

The destroyers also have taken laurels in the humanitarian task of rescuing survivors of torpedoed ships. The Americans began snatching torpedoed crews from watery graves the day of their arrival and for a long time not a week passed without several destroyers accounting for survivors.

This rescue work is more often than not done in mine-infested areas and in places where U-boats are known to be lurking, and is always attended by grave danger to the rescuer. Frequently while one destroyer is picking up survivors another will run protecting circles around the scene. More often, however, the hazardous work is done single-handed, the destroyer guns booming into space as a warning to submarines not to attempt to interfere.

BIG GUNS THUNDER ON FLANDERS FRONT

Haig Sends Very Brief Messages, but Berlin Emphasizes the Heavy Fire.

MAY INDICATE A NEW DRIVE

Intense Artillery Fire Northeast of Verdun Is Reported by Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A laconic message from Sir Douglas Haig today in regard to the western front is regarded, coupled with Berlin wireless reports of heavy artillery fire on the Flanders front, as a sign that a new British drive may be imminent. Even in tonight's bulletin the British commander told of nothing but the gunfire.

The dispatch from the British Headquarters today reads:

"There is nothing of special interest to report."

The official communication, issued tonight, says:

Hostile artillery has shown considerable activity during the day northeast of Ypres and on the coast sector. The activity of our own artillery on the battle front continues.

There is nothing further of special interest to report.

The Belgian communication issued at Havre says:

Yesterday our artillery successfully shelled enemy works in the region of Dixmude. Our fire during the artillery action on Oct. 15 and 16 caused very serious damage to the enemy organizations in the region of Dixmude.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The artillery fire on the Flanders front gained in intensity in certain sectors yesterday and last evening, while this morning it increased in violence along the whole front, Army Headquarters announced today. The statement reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders the artillery duel swelled again yesterday to considerable intensity from the inundated region on the Yser to the Lys. In some sectors the intensity of the fire increased in the evening, and on the whole front this morning. Except for reconnoitring engagements, which were numerous between La Bassée Canal and the Scarpe, there was no infantry activity.

Front of the German Crown Prince.—The artillery duel northeast of Soissons developed yesterday into extreme violence at times and continued into the night. In Western Champagne, in the Argonne, and on the eastern bank of the Meuse the artillery activity reached a greater violence.

Ten enemy airplanes and one captive balloon were shot down yesterday.

Dunkirk has again been attacked by our aviators, who observed conflagrations caused by their bombs.

In reprisal for the dropping of bombs by enemy aviators on open German towns, bombs have been dropped by us on the town of Nancy, lying within the region of the French operations. Large fires resulted.

The supplementary statement tonight reads:

In Flanders, northeast of Soissons, and on the eastern bank of the Meuse, there were lively artillery engagements.

Heavy Gunfire at Verdun.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Violent artillery fighting is in progress on the Verdun front east of the Meuse, the War Office reports in both the day and night bulletins. The day statement reads:

In Belgium our patrols in the course of reconnoissances before our new lines brought back thirty prisoners.

We repulsed several attacks, made southeast of Juvincourt, near Mont Carnillet, and on the front north of Chaume Wood. In the last-named region the artillery fighting became very intense late in the night. We made a successful attack on a German trench at the foot of the heights on the Meuse, and brought back prisoners.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The official communication issued tonight says:

Lively artillery actions have occurred at various points along the front, particularly in the region of the Allies Plateau and on the right bank of the Meuse.

In the Argonne two enemy surprise attacks failed completely.

WILSON 'READY TO FIGHT.'

Fainleve Calls Rousing of America One of the Greatest of Events.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Medill McCormick, Representative at Large from Illinois, was the guest of honor as the representative of the American Congress at a luncheon given today by French Senators and Deputies. Mr. McCormick, responding to a toast, said he had come to Europe fearful for the strength of France, but that he had drunk from the well-spring of her power.

Premier Painleve, in a speech, said:

"I am happy to welcome an allied citizen and a representative of American democracy. The arousing of a continent in support of justice will prove one of the greatest events in history. President Wilson is working in behalf of justice and humanity and he is ready to fight. France, I venture to say, is not unworthy of America's co-operation, for France will continue to struggle and conquer despite all she has endured."

After paying tribute to General Pershing, the Premier concluded:

"General Pershing's sword and that of France will write the first chapter in the society of nations."

INDICTS PETTIGREW.

South Dakota Jury Holds ex-Senator Violated Espionage Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17. — Information reached here tonight that the Federal Grand Jury at Sioux Falls, S. D., had indicted former United States Senator Richard F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, for violation of the Espionage act.

Mr. Pettigrew, who is in Chicago getting treatment, was interviewed at a hotel late tonight:

"If I have been indicted," said Mr. Pettigrew, "it was for a speech I made about two weeks ago in Sioux Falls. I said that we were in a war in which we had no business, that we were involved because certain people were on ships where they should not have been. Further, I declared that since we were in the war, the best thing for us to do was to back out gracefully."

On second thought he suggested another reason why he might have been indicted.

"It might be," he said, "for a letter which I sent out in July, 1917, headed 'Making the world safe for hypocrisy,' and dedicated to Woodrow Wilson."

KAISER TALKATIVE ON TRIP TO BALKANS

Let Painleve Come and Take Alsace, Correspondent Quotes Him as Saying.

LUNCHEON A SERMON TEXT

Unworthy of Any German to Live Well, He Asserts, When Best People Go Without Things.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17. (via London.)—Karl Rosner, war correspondent of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, has been privileged to travel in the train which took the Kaiser to the Balkans and to sit at luncheon in the restaurant car with him and his staff.

Rosner paints a highly colored picture of William II. dealing with mountains of State documents as the train speeds on the way across Hungary. The Kaiser sat down at the luncheon table with the observation that he had just read Painleve's first speech as French Premier.

"So M. Painleve wants Alsace-Lorraine, does he?" exclaimed the Kaiser.

"Good. But he must come and take it. And what are his but loud-sounding phrases with no trace of reason among his words?"

The Kaiser then treated the company to a eulogy of King Carl and Queen Elizabeth of Rumania, whose good work had "been undone in a few months by hunger for gold and power of certain agitators."

Luncheon apparently consisted of meat and fish courses, with bread and cheese, just "what might have been served in a middle class household," Rosner says. That gives the Kaiser a text for a little sermon.

"It is unworthy of any German," he proclaims, "to live well when even the best people go without things. What we have of foodstuffs is common property, which by just division is sufficient to keep us alive for an unlimited time and which permits us to await final victory with calm. Who takes more than his share depletes our reserves. He is only the servant of his belly and sins against those who serve the fatherland."

SULTAN AND KAISER EXCHANGE HONORS

Turk Gives His Ally the Diamond Star and Gets the Hohenzollern Star and Chain.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Sultan of Turkey has conferred on the Kaiser the diamond star of the Iftichar Order, Turkey's highest war decoration, and that the Kaiser presented to the Sultan the star and chain of the Hohenzollern Order with diamonds.

The dispatch adds that the Emperor and the Sultan have held another conference, the Emperor being attended by Dr. von Kühlmann, and the Sultan by Talaat Bey, Grand Vizier; Enver Pasha, Minister of War, and Hakki Pasha, Ambassador to Germany.

SCOFFS AT OUR ARMY AS SAFE TO IGNORE

Troops Can't Arrive Till Summer, Says Major Hoffe—Not Better Fighters Than Rumanians.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17.—The Weser Zeitung of Bremen publishes an article by Major Hoffe of the German General Staff on the effect of America's entrance into the war. After reviewing the difficulties of the United States in training and transporting troops to Europe, he says that the American military possibilities may be safely ignored by Germany.

"Before the declaration of war," he says, "the military resources of the United States consisted of an insufficiently trained regular army of only 100,000 and a National Guard of 120,000 hardly trained at all. The various measures taken to increase the army will result in the formation by Spring of an army of about 1,400,000, which has only received minimum training.

"No considerable part of this army can reach Europe before Summer, while, in any case, a large number must be retained at home, so that not more than 400,000 or 500,000 men can be sent to Europe.

"The transport difficulties will be enormous. Two and a half million tons of shipping will be necessary to transport and supply sixteen divisions, and the total American shipping, even allowing for confiscated ships and new construction, will be by Spring only 4,000,000, of which the navy requires 2,500,000.

"Any extensive transport of American troops would cause serious difficulties in supplies to England and France. It must also be remembered that the U-boats are sinking more and more ships daily.

"Finally, the fighting value of the American troops is not great, probably about equal to that of the Rumanians, and there certainly will be fewer of them than of the Rumanians. So, Germany will have an easy task. In fact, it is doubtful whether the Americans will risk the venture of sending an army to Europe at all.

"The only American help to be seriously reckoned with is in the air. Fliers can be quickly trained and easily transported, but the German command has taken all necessary measures to meet this danger. The new enemy directs his efforts less against the German army than against the nerves of the German people and against the internal unity of Germany."

A dispatch from Washington printed in THE TIMES yesterday stated that more than 100,000 American soldiers had been convoyed safely to France already.

$32,550,000 in Army Shoe Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The greatest order ever placed for army shoes has been given by the War Department through contracts just completed, calling for 7,000,000 pairs at an aggregate cost of $32,550,000. This enormous order has been distributed among many factories. Through the Council of National Defense, the Government, and not the contractors, fixed the price at $4.65 a pair.

GERMANS FINISH OESEL CONQUEST

Continued from Page 1.

Agency today issued the following summary of conditions there as coming from a competent naval authority:

"While our fleet in the zone of operations is being pressed by German forces four times its strength, our army finds itself in a more favorable position, the strength of the German troops landed being insignificant. Tagga Bay, the only place where reinforcements can be disembarked, is exposed to northerly gales, which have been blowing for two days. The transport of our reinforcements to the island of Oesel, however, does not depend upon weather conditions.

"This explains the persistent efforts of German destroyers to penetrate as far as Moon Sound, thereby threatening our communications, and the enemy's desperate attacks against the troops defending these communications. The matter should be settled before long, as we are hastening the dispatch of reinforcements for a counterattack, which is imminent."

WILSON ENCOURAGES 'AWAKENED RUSSIA'

Tells Mme. Breshkovskaya That Education Is Indispensable for Nation's Welfare.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Messages of felicitation upon the union of the United States and the new Russian democracy in the cause of justice exchanged by President Wilson and Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, Chairman of the Russian Committee on Civic Education, were made public today at the State Department.

Mme. Breshkovskaya cabled:

"We Russian citizens have been receiving from the American people so many tokens of friendship and expressions of good will to help Russia in her hour of difficulties that we feel an imperious desire on our part to say to the great democracy of the United States how near to our hearts is the union with that democratic people and how fervently we wish to preserve that union and friendship so long as our nations last.

"America as well as Russia is a young country in comparison with other great States. Our power is fresh and full of energy. The many heavy blows we have received during our history have hardened our strength and made us enduring in the struggle with the stern conditions of today. Let us, then look courageously into the face of our future and let us devote all our strength to the creation of a new life based upon justice and mutual trust, life free and bright, built upon the foundation of universal education and love.

"Trusting in the teachings of science, and knowing that the common welfare of all peoples is best served solidly together, we have organized ourselves into a Committee of Civic Education. A widespread education is necessary to make Russia an orderly democratic country. We plan to bring this education to the soldier in the camp, to the working man in the town, and to the peasant in the village.

"We greatly appreciate the willingness of our elder brother in democracy to aid us in building a true democracy that will guarantee our liberties and give to all in Russia equal opportunity. The Russians on our part are ready to be useful to our brethren on the other side of the ocean and defend the ground of their liberty and common welfare from the assaults of whatever enemies may come. Long live our union and friendship."

President Wilson replied:

"It has afforded me genuine pleasure to receive your eloquent message. At this hour, when the historic events of the last few months have brought Russia into such close touch with America, it is most heartening to witness the courage with which the new Russia faces the problems of the future, especially when the high mission of national enlightenment and preparedness for the great duties which fall upon a civic democracy is advanced an disustained by such an educational organisation as yours.

"We of America long since learned that intellectual development and moral fitness are the most powerful elements of national advancement. As the individual is the type of the nation, so the nation should embody the highest individual ideals of civic perfection in order to assert and maintain its honorable position in the world-family of commonwealths, fulfilling its material and moral duties toward its neighbors, strong in the might of right and fearless in the cause of truth and justice.

"In the effort to attain this goal, may awakened Russia and enfranchised America advance side by side with mutual affection and confident trust."

ATTACKS ON EAST FRONT.

Russian Attempt to Advance Fails, Berlin Reports.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (via London.)—Russian detachments have attempted to advance on the main fighting front in the East, the War Office reports today, but have been driven back. The War Office statement reads:

On the mainland (Russian) front there has been a considerable revival in the fighting activity. Enemy detachments were driven back.

Iowa's 'Wets' Win by Small Margin.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 17.—Complete unofficial returns from Monday's vote on an amendment to the Iowa Constitution providing State-wide prohibition tonight showed the "wets" leading by only 887 votes, and it seemed obvious that an official recount would be necessary. The complete unofficial returns gave the vote as 214,534 against and 213,747 for the amendment.

SPIES ASK PLACES IN SECRET SERVICE

Continued from Page 1.

the train of Kuhn and von Seeback and resulted in their arrest after their antecedents had been traced. The candidate concerning whom no inkling of his identity is disclosed has been under close surveillance for some time, and it is understood that he either has been arrested, or soon will be, and interned.

The revelation made today regarding the effort of this man to enter the American Naval Intelligence service when associated with other outcroppings would seem to indicate that desperate efforts have been made to place men in posts of responsibility, in some instances as spies, where they might obtain American army and navy secrets. Only yesterday Secretary Daniels confirmed the news of the arrest of a man who gave his name as William Lewis Dunbar, who had succeeded in having himself enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve as an ensign and who served as such from March 20 to Oct. 6 of the present year, when he was discharged and turned over to Department of Justice agents. Secretary Daniels, when asked today for further particulars regarding the Dunbar case, said he had no further disclosures to make at this time.

An investigation is in progress for the purpose of weeding out spies from the American Army. It is believed that paid agents of the German Government have enlisted in the army for the purpose of getting American military information of value to the enemy. Recently the officers in command of the officers' training camp at Fort Myer, Plattsburg, and other points were urged in official telegrams to hunt for a German spy. The lookout for this man was based on the receipt of information by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell and other high army officials that a man who had been identified as Karl Otto von Helferich, an officer of the German Army and a member of the German intelligence service, had spent four days in August last at Fort D. A. Russell. His identity was not uncovered until after he had disappeared. Whether he has since been apprehended is not learned.

ARREST 35 GERMANS IN BARRED ZONES HERE

Five Taken in Naval Ship Plant, and Others on and About Hoboken Piers.

Twelve Germans employed on Lackawanna Railroad piers adjoining the Government station in Hoboken and upon ferries and towboats that pass the army piers at all hours of the day and night were arrested by agents of the Department of Justice last night and taken to the internment prison at Ellis Island.

This action followed a raid upon the ship and engine building works of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., on the Harlem River at 177th Street, upon instructions from the Navy Department given through Attorney General Gregory. Five Germans were arrested in the two plants, bringing the total alien arrests of the Secret Police to seventeen for the day.

It was reported by workers on the Lackawanna piers at Hoboken that at least thirty Germans had been taken from the railroad line boats as they docked at Hoboken between 6 and 7 o'clock last night, and some employes asserted they had seen that number held in the immigration room on Pier 3 to await the arrival of the Government tug from Ellis Island.

A squad of agents of the Department of Justice, directed by Captain William M. Offley, arrived at Lackawanna piers at 6 o'clock and arrested immediately a ticket chopper at the main ferry entrance and two aliens employed in the restaurant on the pier. They were hustled under guard to the immigration room and held there. As the ferryboats came in the agents went quietly to the engine rooms of the vessels accompanied by railroad officials and a German was taken from each of three boats.

Six more were taken from the towboats used to pull freight car barges around the harbor and in hauling coal to Boston and other ports. Most of these boats tie up at the Lackawanna piers, adjoining the army piers, every night.

None of the men arrested had barred zone permits, and the names of none of them were given out last night.

The Seabury Company, where arrests were made, is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country, and is engaged on a number of large Government contracts. The company is one of the best equipped for the manufacture of light naval patrol vessels such as are used in anti-submarine work. The Germans have been in the employ of the company for a considerable time, it is said, and none of them, according to the secret service agents, had a barred zone permit, which all unterned Germans are required to have. The plant of the Seabury Company is the centre of one of the most important barred zones in New York City.

The men who were arrested are William Saner, Joseph Schoepe, Henry Freiershausen, Richard Berndt and William Eckerlin. Schoepe, Eckerlin and Saner are machinists, and the other two woodworkers.

This is the first time, since the war began, that enemy aliens have been found at work in a shipbuilding plant in New York. Schoepe is said to have represented himself as an American citizen, and as such to have been employed by the company. He is an expert machinist.

A man who gave his name as William J. O'Neill, and who said he was in the advertising business, was arrested late Tuesday night, charged with personating an officer of the United States Army. The man was arrested in the Hotel Ansonia by Detectives McGowan, Hagan, and Leonard of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau. On O'Neill the police found a number of letters purporting to be recommendations from officers of the regular army. The man will be turned over to the Federal authorities today.

SEE TEUTON LOSS OF POWER IN YEAR

Continued from Page 1.

trial of the accused members, and this is looked upon as a sign of fear on the Government's part to risk the disclosures of a public hearing.

Conditions in Austria are encouraging from the viewpoint of the United States and the Entente Allies. The new Emperor is apparently afraid that he will lose his crown unless peace comes soon. It is well known here that Austria is sick of the war and would go to extremes to bring about a cessation of hostilities. She fears that if the Allies win, a fear that has sunk deep into the Teutonic heart, revolution in Hungary, probably spreading to the rest of the empire, will follow, with the result that the Austrian crown will be thrown into the discard. Should the Central Powers win the Austrian Emperor would confront the likelihood that all-powerful Germany would make Austria a vassal nation.

This Government is prepared to drive smashing blows into the German defense with the resumption of the active fighting season next Spring. President Wilson is determined to see the conflict to a finish. He is keen for the participation of the American fleet, as well as the army, and the encouraging reports of the lessening of German resistance are believed to have stimulated that determination.

SENDING SAILORS TO FRONT.

Shortage of Soldiers Given as Cause of New German Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A high naval authority states that there is considerable evidence of the weakening of the crews of German battleships by the removal of trained sailors to the western front. Recently a battleship crew was lined up and the first hundred men were drafted as soldiers.

This is the result of the shortage of men rather than a punitive measure following the naval disaffection.

The places left vacant have been filled by conscripts and the crews have been considerably demoralized.

Volunteers for the submarines can now be obtained only by giving the U-boat crews food much superior in quality to the rations of the rest of the fleet.

LANDSTURM ON FIRST LINE.

Austria's Need of Men Shown by the Use of Reserves.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Austria's army has been so worn down that it has been necessary to draw upon the Landsturm for men for first-line duty, according to cable dispatches today from Berne.

These reports quote proceedings in the Austrian Reichsrath recently when the Austrian Minister of National Defense, replying to assertions from the Military Committee that the old men called out of the Landsturm were unfit for service, said the wearing down of the Austrian military forces made it absolutely necessary to call for auxiliary service with the shortest possible delay, even though this had brought out a large number of men unfit for service.

REPORT HELFFERICH WILL BE SACRIFICED

Effort to Save Chancellor's Post —Coal Scarcity Is More Acute in Berlin.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17.—All the German papers agree that the political crisis must not be regarded as over. The situation, it is said, will remain unaltered until the Chancellor, after his return to Berlin, has had time to consider his position. It is probable, too, that nothing will happen before the Kaiser's Balkan visit is concluded.

It appears that Michaelis, before going East to visit the occupied territories, made a desperate effort to save himself from what must be regarded even by himself as his certain fate. He is reported to be convinced that the sacrifice of the Minister of Marine is not enough, and that he actually offered to throw Vice Chancellor Helfferich out of the Government ship is stated by the National Liberal Boersen Zeitung. The paper adds that the position of Vice Chancellor was offered to one of the leaders of the majority in the Reichstag.

The Berlin Zeitungam Wittag says the person to whom the post was offered was von Payer, leader of the Progressive Peoples' Party. The Boersen Zeitung says the offer was refused, "as no leading personality in the Reichstag has any desire to go aboard the sinking ship."

While the crisis hangs fire the German press is devoting an enormous amount of space to the operations on Oesel Island. No recent war event, perhaps, has had so many lengthy articles and telegrams devoted to it as this operation. Great stress is laid on the co-operation between the navy and army work of the warships, being highly praised with the obvious aim of further minimizing the reports of trouble in the fleet.

Another matter to which the press devotes much attention is the problem of fuel for the Winter.

"We have little coal," says the Vossische Zeitung, "and that little is uncertain. It is probable that unless the authorities take action Berlin and its suburbs will contain only unheated houses. The heating question has become as serious as that of food supply. If coal fails, then work in offices, factories, and shops must cease."

The writer says that though the people can endure a shortage of food for a long time, the absence of heat would very quickly have a disastrous effect on the morale of the masses.

By The Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17.—A German Socialist newspaper says the Socialists have decided to vote against the new war credit of 10,000,000,000 marks which is to be submitted to the Reichstag in December unless Chancellor Michaelis resigns.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the Fremdenblatt of Hamburg discerns indications that forces actually are at work in the entourage of Chancellor Michaelis with the thought of a military dictatorship, or at least with the idea of having the Chancellor continue in office in defiance of the Reichstag, supporting himself by military backing.

Conservative and Socialist papers in Germany have been engaged in a controversy for some time on the subject of a dictatorship, but hitherto it had not seemed to be of such a nature that it should be taken seriously.

TEUTONS ISOLATE HUNGARY.

Attempt to Conceal Agitation There —Austrians Avoid Repatriation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 17.—The Austro-Germans have isolated Hungary from the rest of the world. During the last three weeks no newspaper correspondence has been permitted to leave Hungary.

The Gazette de Lausanne learns that the measure is due to serious agitations and riots against the German masters. The paper adds that it is impossible to bottle up a population of 20,000,000.

The Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna sarcastically remarks that while such important events are passing in Germany the Kaiser's proper place is in Berlin, not wandering about Europe.

DUTCH OFFER US SHIPS FOR COASTWISE TRADE

Also Would Let Vessels Transport Supplies to Vladivostok in Return for Foodstuffs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—It was reported today that members of the Dutch Commission had submitted to the War Trade Board a proposal for the release of a considerable quantity of the tonnage now held up in Atlantic seaports and that the matter was being given careful consideration.

It was said that the diplomats offered as a primary condition that none of the vessels should be employed in the war zone, but might be used in the transportation of supplies to Vladivostock and for the coastwise trade.

Compensation was asked, it was understood, in money and supplies, including a certain quantity of foodstuffs for Holland. Holland also wanted greater freedom in commercial relations with the Dutch East Indies where noncontraband commodities were concerned. The Dutch Government, in return, was willing to give the strictest guarantees that no supplies permitted to go to Holland from the United States would be re-exported into Germany in their original form or in by-products. Holland would like some cattle fodder, but had little hope of obtaining aid in that quarter.

The proposal, it was said, was taken under consideration, but no decision was reached, and it is considered unlikely that any shipments of foods to Holland will be permitted for some time to come. While negotiations are under way, the War Trade Board will remain firm in the position taken that Holland shall get nothing which might go to the Central Powers in the form of fats or other by-products.

In this connection there was a report that the Dutch steamer Zeelandia, bound for Rotterdam from Argentina, had been refused bunker coal and was unable to proceed. This action was in line with the policy announced by the Exports Administrative Board before it was reorganized into the War Trade Board.

An attaché of the Dutch commission said today that a Dutch shipping firm's representative in this country had reported the nontransmission of a cablegram sent by him to Holland, indicating that the British embargo upon the use by the Dutch of the British commercial cables is in effect between the Netherlands and the United States. Minister Van Rappard stated that he had suffered no inconvenience in transmitting legation telegrams to The Hague, but that he did not know whether Dutch business interests were experiencing any difficulty.

Tardieu's Mission Extended.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The Journal Officiel promulgates a decree renewing for another six months the special mission to the United States of Captain Andre Tardieu. The previous authorization expired on Oct. 19.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

Crew of Ship Lost in Mediterranean Is Missing.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 17.—The Norwegian steamer Themis has been sunk in the Mediterranean, according to an announcement by the Norwegian Foreign Office, received here today. All the members of the crew are missing.

The Themis, 7,402 tons gross and 445 feet long, was built in Sunderland, England, in 1911 and owned in Tonsberg.

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AMERICAN RED CROSS MAKES GIFT TO BRITISH

A Million Dollar Contribution Announced in Connection with British Collection Day.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A list of contributions made public tonight in connection with "Our Day" collection in behalf of the British Red Cross is led by a gift of $1,000,000 from the American Red Cross.

Of this amount $250,000 is for the relief and comfort of the sick and wounded in hospitals and casualty clearing stations in the lines of communications where the British forces are fighting, $250,000 for the maintenance of auxiliary hospitals and convalescent homes in England, and $500,000 for institutions in Great Britain devoted to orthopedic and facial treatment and general restorative work for disabled soldiers.

In a letter Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, head of the American Red Cross Commission in Europe, said:

"We hope that you will accept our contribution as an earnest of the desire of our people to begin to take our share of the burden of the war which your forces have waged for three years in behalf of the whole civilized world."

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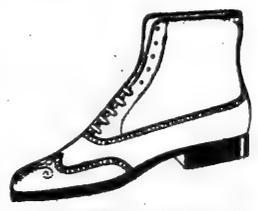

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A RECENT DISCOVERY

The Best Portrait of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The New York Times has just received an original impression of the best photograph of Abraham Lincoln, never heretofore published. It will be reproduced on the first page of the Rotogravure Picture Section of next Sunday's edition of The New York Times. The original photograph was taken in Brady's Studio, in Washington, in February, 1861, a few days before Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States.

Mr. Lincoln was posed by George H. Story, A. N. A., the present curator emeritus of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The result is an artist's truth-telling camera study of Lincoln, the man. It is Lincoln as the clear eyes of an artist saw him, a portrait true to the original in dress, form and feature.

The Times reproduction is from a contact print from the original plate and is thought by Mr. Story to be the only such print in existence.

Those who desire this rare portrait should place their order for next Sunday's Times with their newsdealer at once.

The picture as reproduced in next Sunday's New York Times would, a few years ago, have cost as many dollars as the Sunday Times costs cents. It is an extraordinarily true-to-life photograph, well worth preserving and framing.

ROOT FINDS PRIMARY NO BAR TO MITCHEL

Quotes State Constitution as Republican Doctrine of Non-Partisan City Government.

'BEST MAYOR IN 50 YEARS'

Ex-Senator Wants Mitchel Re-elected on Record in Office and as a Great War Leader.

Elihu Root, in a letter sent yesterday to James R. Sheffield, former President of the Republican Club, went strongly on record for Mayor Mitchel's re-election and asserted that no Republican ought to be controlled in the slightest degree by the recent primary vote.

Mr. Root also asserted that Mayor Mitchel should be re-elected, not only because he has been the best Mayor New York City has had in fifty years, but because he has been "a great war Mayor." His defeat, Mr. Root said, would mean the loss of a great lieutenant of the National Government, that the enemies of the country would rejoice as for a victory over loyal Americanism, and that Germany would be encouraged and strengthened in her warfare. He added that "every disloyal man in New York is against him."

After saying that he was for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel as a matter of course, Mr. Root wrote:

"No one familiar with the settled principles of the Republican Party in this State can suppose that in voting for Mayor on the sixth of November he ought to be controlled in the slightest degree by the recent primary vote. No considerations of party loyalty or good faith create any such obligation in a municipal election.

"The people of the State under the leadership of the Republican Party separated municipal elections from State and national elections for the express purpose of making the members of political parties free from party obligation in voting for municipal officers. This was done by the Constitution adopted in 1894. The convention which framed that Constitution was Republican by a large majority. Its President was Joseph H. Choate. Its work was specifically approved by the Republican State Convention of that year. The Republicans carried the State that Fall and by a heavy majority elected their State ticket and adopted the Constitution.

For Business, Not Politics.

"In the address to the people of the State with which the convention submitted its work for the people to approve or reject, the convention said:

> The main features which we propose are as follows:
>
> We seek to separate in the larger cities municipal elections from State and national elections, to the end that the business affairs of our great municipal corporations may be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by national and State politics, and to the end also that the great issues of national and State politics may be determined upon their merits free from the disturbing influences of municipal and local contests. For this purpose it has been necessary, by a series of amendments, to rearrange the terms of office and times of elections of the Governor, State officers, Senators, and municipal officers, so that the elections for State officers will occur on the even-numbered years and the elections for municipal officers on the odd-numbered years.

"The Constitution was adopted upon that authentic and official statement of its purpose and effect. Tammany Hall fought violently against it, but without avail, for the old City of New York voted in its favor, and the City of Brooklyn voted for it by a still larger majority. Well might Tammany oppose these provisions, for they deprive that sinister organization of the tremendous power of party regularity which it had so effectively used to maintain control over the revenues of the City of New York.

"To repudiate or nullify the principle of those provisions would be to restore that power to Tammany Hall. The way in which nominations are made when they are made, whether by primary or by convention, is unimportant. The effect of a nomination is the same either way, and the constitutional principle firmly established is that in a municipal election the voters of every party remain absolutely free. This principle cannot be annulled in one party and maintained in the other. We cannot say that Democrats are free to vote as they choose without regard to the Democratic nomination without saying that Republicans are free to vote as they choose in the coming municipal election without regard to the Republican nomination."

Best Mayor in Fifty Years.

Mr. Root said there were two strong reasons why really patriotic Americans in New York City should vote for Mr. Mitchel for Mayor.

"The first reason," he said, "is that he has been tried and has made good as Mayor. I have known personally every Mayor of New York in the past fifty years, and several of them have been my warm personal friends; yet I am satisfied that Mr. Mitchel has been the best Mayor New York has had during all that time. It requires peculiar qualities to succeed as Mayor of New York, and Mitchel has them. He has shown himself not only honest, intelligent, and attentive to duty, but he is a born fighter perfectly fearless, just as ready to fight a man with votes behind him as a man without them, and he has a tremendous enthusiasm for his job.

"According to his understanding, his job is not to draw a salary and be ornamental, but to have a well-governed city, to knock out the crooks and imposters who seek to fatten on the city under all sorts of political pretenses, and to keep things straight and get things done for the benefit of the whole community. It is a rare thing to find a man like this; and, if we really care about the prosperity and good name of our town, we will hold on to him for a second term at least. It is moreover an excellent practice which encourages very good public officers by giving them second terms. It pays for the public to recognize real merit in its servants.

"All this would be true in ordinary times. It is doubly true now. With the tremendous burden of the war upon us, we cannot afford to waste any strength in trying experiments. All personal likes and dislikes should be laid aside. Wherever we have experienced public servants giving us good government, we had better not turn them out and try to break in new men, who may succeed and who may not. At the very best, the change would mean a loss of strength and efficiency on the part of the American people at a time when we need all the strength and all the efficiency that is possible for us.

Great as a War Mayor.

"The second cardinal reason for re-electing Mayor Mitchel is that he has been a great War Mayor. None of the great war Governors to whom success of the Union cause in the Civil War owed so much was the leader of half as many people as Mayor Mitchel has had under his mayoralty during this war. He has been a great patriotic leader, powerful, fearless, active, effective, arousing his people, holding up the hands of the National Government for the cause of free democracy and the security and honor of our country. All true Americans owe him a debt of gratitude, and we ought to express our sense of that by our votes. If we permit him to be turned out of office, a great lieutenant of the National Government will be lost; the enemies of our country will rejoice as for a victory over loyal Americanism; Germany will be encouraged and strengthened in her warfare and many of the young men whom we are sending across the Atlantic to fight for us will pay with their lives for that encouragement to our enemy.

"Every disloyal man in New York is against Mayor Mitchel."

RIEGELMANN'S LEAD REDUCED BY RECOUNT

Coler Gains 350 Votes in First Seven Assembly Districts in Brooklyn.

Gains for Bird S. Coler were the feature of the reinspection of ballots in the contest between him and Sheriff Edward Riegelmann for the Democratic nomination for Borough President of Brooklyn. On the face of the primary returns Sheriff Riegelmann was the winner by a plurality over Coler of approximately 1,200.

The District Attorney's office in Kings was represented at the reinspection of the ballots, which began yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Brooklyn Election Board, 435 Fulton Street. The first seven Assembly districts counted yielded a net gain of 350 votes for Mr. Coler.

Erasures, like those developed in the Mitchel-Bennett recount of the Republican primary ballots, were shown to have been employed by the Democrats, as well in their desire to make sure that Sheriff Riegelmann, who had the backing of the McCooey machine, got the nomination. In some instances it appeared that the eraser had been plied for the benefit of both candidates.

Heavy gains for Mr. Coler were shown by the reinspection of the ballots in the Third Assembly District, where it appeared that he had won sixty votes, not including ballots in protest owing to erasures or for other reasons, and upon which the courts may have to pass. In the First Assembly District, with twenty-eight election districts, Coler's friends claimed a gain of fifteen votes for their candidate. In the Third Assembly District a gain of forty-three was made by Mr. Coler in a single election district, the Fourth.

"I would like to call the attention of the District Attorney to these ballots," said Mr. Coler. "Every ballot is marked in identically the same way and apparently in the same hand. The District Attorney should call a handwriting expert to show that fact, and summon every voter in the district who is recorded on the books as having voted to swear how he cast his vote."

Assistant District Attorney Conway carefully examined all suggestions of possible fraud which came to light. District Attorney Lewis has been investigating the count of the Democratic primary vote and has announced that if the facts as revealed to him warrant prosecution, he will submit the matter to the Grand Jury.

An official inspection of the Democratic primary vote for Justice of the Supreme Court and for Borough President of Queens was started yesterday in the Queens Bureau of Elections, 82 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. When the count stopped for the day the boxes from only ten districts of the 188 in Queens had been opened, and the changes recorded showed that the errors were so slight that unless more evidence of irregularity is shown tomorrow the count will probably be discontinued.

HYLAN IGNORES WOMAN WHO HECKLES HIM

Candidate Clings to Manuscript When Asked Why He Doesn't Debate with Mitchel.

Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, got his first real heckling of the campaign last night. The candidate spoke at the Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Avenues, Williamsburg. The hall was only partly filled, about 200 men and women making up an audience that was plainly sympathetic. The Judge got a good reception and, following his established campaign rule, he began to read his speech. He had proceeded about half way when a well-dressed woman sitting in the middle of the hall arose and in a high voice said:

"Oh, don't you debate the issues of this campaign with Mayor Mitchel?"

Judge Hylan was plainly startled and stopped reading. Immediately the crowd began to jeer at the interrupter. There were cries of "Go on, go on," and the candidate began to read from where he left off.

Again the woman interrupted, and holding aloft a newspaper demanded of the candidate why he didn't answer the questions put forth in an advertisement asking for more specific data concerning the Judge's charge that the Rockefeller interests ruled the city.

Again the Judge hesitated and looked embarrassed.

After the meeting, the woman, who was accompanied by two other women, made her way to the street. As she was about to enter a limousine, she said her name was Mrs. John Smith, and that she lived in Brooklyn.

LA FOLLETTE CASE HELD UP.

Investigators Will Hold No More Sessions Until Nov. 26.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—No further sessions of the committee investigating Senator La Follette's speech at St. Paul will be held until Nov. 26. The committee found itself unable to proceed immediately because of Senator La Follette's refusal to take part in the inquiry under the conditions imposed. A readjustment of plans will be necessary, and for the convenience of members of the committee it was deemed best to postpone further meetings until just before the opening of the next session of Congress.

Senator Pomerene, Chairman of the committee, issued this statement today:

"Because of the developments of yesterday the committee has thought it best to seek information from other sources. This is being arranged for but it will take some time to collect it. Members of the committee have engagements which demand their presence at home and for this reason an adjournment has been agreed to until Nov. 26."

It is the intention of the committee to hold exclusive hearings when it reconvenes. All possible data relating to the accuracy of the statements of fact in the St. Paul speech will be gathered and such officials of the State Department probably will be summoned as witnesses to clear up the facts regrading the Lusitania case.

DEFENDS PATRIOTIC ISSUE.

Mayor Tells Advertisers That Seditious Elements Back Hylan.

Speaking at the Advertising Club, 47 East Twenty-fifth Street, at noon yesterday, Mayor Mitchel defended the stand he has taken on patriotism and asserted that although he did not inject the issue into the campaign he was ready to stand by all that he has said.

"The patriotic issue," the Mayor said, "developed from the 'lineup' behind the various candidates for Mayor and it indicates that nearly all of the forces of disloyalty and sedition are behind the candidacy of Judge Hylan. Another force of disloyal people behind Judge Hylan is the Socialist party."

The Mayor said that a few years ago Charles F. Murphy was instrumental in naming as Governor a man over whom he held a club, so that the Governor would have to do his bidding. When the Governor refused to do what Murphy wanted, he said, the club was used.

"Has Mr. Murphy had in mind Judge Hylan's record?" asked the Mayor. "Has he had in mind his associations, his acceptance of checks drawn by one of the most notorious criminals in New York? Did Mr. Murphy know of this record and regard it as a club that he might hold over Hylan as Mayor of New York to obtain compliance with any demands he might have in mind?"

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Relieve Indigestion

in five minutes take 6 Bell-ans in a cup of hot water. Druggists refund money if it fails to relieve severe attacks. 25c.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

BENNETT IN FAVOR OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Republican Candidate Promises to Vote for State Amendment on Election Day.

HOMELESS IN MANHATTAN

Nominee Compelled Largely to Speak in Open Air Here — Three Brooklyn Meetings.

William M. Bennett, Republican candidate for Mayor, announced last night that he was in favor of woman suffrage and would vote for the suffrage amendment on Election Day. The Republican candidate added that while a member of the Legislature he had always voted in the affirmative on the measure.

Mr. Bennett was campaigning in Brooklyn last night, where he addressed three meetings arranged for him by Jacob A. Livingston, the Republican leader of Kings. The meetings were held under the auspices of the regular Republican organizations of the First, Third, and Eighth Assembly Districts, and at their club houses.

In Manhattan friends of Mr. Bennett said today, the Republican candidate for Mayor, figuratively speaking, would be homeless, the Republican district organizations in every instance having refused to have anything to do with his candidacy. In the circumstances Frank D. Wilsey, Chairman of the Bennett Campaign Committee, said that the supporters of the Republican nominee would be compelled to a very large extent to make their campaign in the open air.

"The open-air campaign," Mr. Wilsey said, "is already under way and we are having good audiences, who listen intently to what our speakers have to say. Mr. Bennett himself has not as yet taken active part in the open-air speaking, but he will as soon as he gets through with his campaign in Brooklyn. Next week our fight will be focused on the winning of Manhattan."

It was announced at Bennett headquarters in the Bartholdi Building yesterday that arrangements had been made with Major Gen. Bell for Bennett meetings among the drafted men at Camp Upton. Mr. Bennett will make the journey to the big cantonment on Saturday afternoon and address four meetings.

Mr. Bennett, in a statement made public yesterday, said that if the people of this city wanted a business administration during the next four years they would have to look to him for it. The Mitchel administration, he declared, had shown itself too extravagant and too disposed to spend the city's money for non-essentials to be trusted.

"As to Mr. Hylan, he has shown through his association with Goslin the danger of intrusting the spending of $1,320,000,000 which the city administration will disburse during the next four years to him," said Mr. Bennett. "The fact that he reads speeches, apparently written for him by some one else, shows his ignorance of the form of city government and city finances. As to Mr. Hilliquit, his idea is apparently that all forms of business activity should be taken over by the Government—that we should all become employes of the Government. My theory is that the money of the people should be spent for absolute necessities and not for extravagances, and that it should be spent for the benefit of the citizens and not for the benefit of the Mayor's financial backers."

Governor Appoints McClelland.

Governor Whitman has appointed ex-State Senator James D. McClelland, who is a member of the staff of District Attorney Swann, to represent the State as one of the New York delegates to the tenth international congress of the World's Purity Federation at Louisville on Nov. 8-14.

ASKS HYLAN ABOUT HIDDEN PAPERS

Continued from Page 1.

Goslin, purchased ten shares of the Arizona Consolidated Gold Mining Company for $250. He split this ten-share certificate into ten shares, kept one, and assigned the other nine to associates of Goslin, among whom was the same Charles Turner who makes the affidavit this morning.

Says Hylan Was the Attorney.

"Dunn presented his share to the corporation, demanded to be shown the books, and, when they refused, brought action.

"The attorney of record in this strike suit was John F. Hylan.

"Four of these strike suits were brought by Miss Magher, Goslin's stenographer, against the American Asiatic Steamship Company and against T. Ashley Sparks, President Funch, Edye & Co.

"In all these cases service of the summons upon the corporation was sworn to by Charles M. Dunn. In all these cases the attorney of record was John F. Hylan. Most significant of all, in the light of what I am about to point out, the papers in these cases are now missing from the archives of the court.

"In 1905 Goslin introduced a man named Edgar A. Whitney to Isaac Schwartz, a Brooklyn builder. Whitney told Schwartz that another man, named Bernard Uhren, wanted a garage built in Brooklyn. He declared that Uhren was very rich and would think nothing of paying $1,000 more for the garage than the job was worth.

"Schwartz signed a contract with Uhren for $8,350, agreeing to pay Whitney $500 of the extra $1,000. Schwartz started the garage, but when, after expending $1,830, he sought payment on account, he discovered that on the day he had signed his contract, Uhren had mortgaged his property for $3,000 to Anna Irene Magher, Goslin's stenographer.

"On Oct. 6, 1915, Whitney brought suit against Schwartz for the recovery of the $500 he alleged was due him as half of the extra $1,000 that was to be charged Uhren. When this suit came to trial Goslin's tool, Charles M. Dunn, submitted a false affidavit, declaring that he had served Schwartz with a summons, and judgment was taken against Schwartz by default for $517.

"No reputable lawyer with a knowledge of the facts would take such a case. The attorney of record was John F. Hylan.

Refers to Missing Papers.

"It seems almost unnecessary to add anything to this record, but a still more striking circumstance appears in this case. The papers in the case of Whitney against Schwartz have disappeared from the Third District Municipal Court of Brooklyn. They disappeared while District Attorney Jerome was gathering evidence against Goslin, but in the archives of the court there appears this interesting record:

> Edgar A. Whitney against Isaac Schwartz. Summons issued Oct. 4, 1905; served by Charles Dunn.
>
> Plaintiff appears, John F. Hylan.
>
> Defendant appears, (Blank.)
>
> The Court thereupon rendered judgment on the 16th day of October, 1905, in favor of plaintiff for $500 damages and $2 costs, and $15 extra costs.
>
> Transcript issued Oct. 16, 1905, to John F. Hylan.

"On the margin of this record, is the following notation, relating to the papers in the case: 'Taken by Hylan, 1,030 Gates Avenue, party to examine.'

"The climax to this story is the fact that some one has found it to his interest to destroy this notation by running a mark through the words 'Hylan, 1,030 Gates Avenue.'

"John F. Hylan has been exposed as a man capable of driving his own company to the verge of bankruptcy by suits for his own legal services which as attorney for that company he failed to defend.

"He has been exposed as a lawyer who assaulted decent business as attorney for associates of the swindler, Goslin.

"He has been exposed as the attorney of record in the disreputable Whitney-Schwartz case—a case so black that some one found it necessary to purloin the papers.

"I now ask Judge Hylan if he knows where the missing papers in the Whitney case are hidden?

"I now ask Judge Hylan whether he was the man who attempted to erase the name of Hylan in the court record of the Whitney-Schwartz case?

"I now ask Charles F. Murphy whether he or others behind the Hylan nomination had previous knowledge of this public scandal?"

SAYS HYLAN OPPOSES DRAFT

Senator Ottinger Asserts Candidate Took Stand Against Law.

State Senator Albert E. Ottinger, who tried to put through the New York Republican County Committee a resolution indorsing the candidacy of William M. Bennett, declared yesterday that Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany Mayoralty candidate, had told him that he was against the selective draft, and that he expected to defeat Mayor Mitchel on that issue. Speaking at the September meeting of the County Committee, Senator Ottinger remarked that Judge Hylan was opposed to the draft, and a day or two later Judge Hylan retorted that this was untrue, as he had signed a petition to Congress urging the enactment of the Selective Draft bill. When seen at his office, 165 Broadway, yesterday Senator Ottinger said:

"I first met Judge Hylan at the United States Hotel at Saratoga the day after he was designated by the Democratic Fusion Committee. After a few pleasantries I told the Judge that I thought he had a chance of being elected and he replied.

"'Yes, I'll beat Mitchel on this selective draft proposition. I attended a meeting at which Mitchel spoke on the selective draft, and he didn't get a hand. The selective draft is not popular with the people, and that is why I am going to be elected.'

When Mayor Mitchel was informed last night of the conversation he said:

"I am not surprised, in view of Judge Hylan's backers and connections, that he is opposed to anything to make America stronger in this war with Germany. We now have Mr. Hylan's personal, direct testimony added to everything I have already pointed out for the proposition that there is an issue in this campaign of a national and touching Americanism. Mr. Hylan, according to Senator Ottinger, expects to win because he is opposed to the selective draft and because I am in favor of it. I accept the issue. If the people, like Mr. Hylan, are opposed to American preparedness, I suppose they will vote for him."

When the Mayor was informed that Senator Ottinger had said that he still was for Bennett, he said:

"Well, I suppose Mr. Bennett has got to have a few votes."

SOCIALISTS AID MITCHEL.

Stokes and Slobodin Repudiate Hillquit Because of His War Stand.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, who left the Socialist Party because of its anti-war attitude, announced yesterday that he would not only vote for Mayor Mitchel, but would aid in his campaign. Henry L. Slobodin, Chairman of the New York State Socialist Committee, also announced that he would not support Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor.

"I am not going to vote for Hillquit," said Mr. Slobodin. "I certainly cannot subscribe to his candidacy. I consider him basely disloyal to Socialist principles and also am opposed to him for his pro-German activities."

Mr. Stokes said he was going to vote for Mayor Mitchel because Hillquit had stated the prime issue of the campaign to be the war policy of the Government.

"I firmly believe," he said, "that the interests of democracy as well as of true socialism, both here and abroad, hang on the issue of this war and that Hillquit and his associates through their opposition to American participation in the struggle are doing more than any other element in America to jeopardize and wreck the prospects of democracy.

"Hylan has been correctly pointed out by many, a victory for Hillquit and his peace-at-any-price propaganda would do more to hearten the German Government than a dozen average German 'victories' in Russia, France, or Belgium, and would enormously increase the tragic difficulties and burdens of those who are gladly giving their lives that democracy may triumph."

Dedicate Schuyler Mansion.

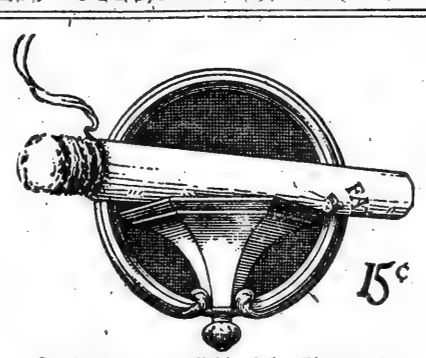
ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The 140th anniversary of the Battle of Saratoga was observed in this city today by the dedication as an historic shrine of the Schuyler Mansion, the home of General Philip Schuyler, who commanded the Continental troops previous to the Saratoga fight and prepared them for that combat. Addresses were made by Governor Whitman and Commissioner of Education John H. Finley.

GOOD-BY! third page—hello! last page. That's where I'm going to perch from now on. As an Irishman might say with racial drollery, I've been coming so fast to the front, that I'm going back.

I'll be easier to spot—just flip over your paper, and we're face to face. As always, you'll find my chats as full of tickles as a tailor's tape, and abreast-of-the-hour, though behind The Times.

A Liberty Bond Helps Prove the N. G. In King

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
19 Years On This Corner



Good tobaccos—well blended. That is why Fatimas are always cool and comfortable.

FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette

ASSAILS CITY DEALS IN FOREIGN LOANS

Tammany's Candidate for Controller Charges That Transactions Were 'Absolutely Illegal.'

HYLAN TAKES UP TAXES

Rate Has Become "Little Short of Confiscation," He Asserts—Predicts Budget of $260,000,000.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Brooklyn Civic Club yesterday Charles L. Craig, Tammany Hall-Democratic Fusion candidate for Controller, made the charge that Controller Prendergast had borrowed money for the City of New York at the rate of 9 per cent. in violation of the New York City Charter.

"Controller Prendergast," said the rival candidate for the office he now holds, "has involved the city in huge transactions in foreign exchange. He has made a great number of short-term loans that are absolutely illegal. They have involved the city in huge losses. The facts have been concealed by Mr. Prendergast.

"In 1910 Mr. Prendergast sold $15,620,000 of short-term notes, payable in London and Paris. In 1911 he sold over $46,000,000. In 1912 he sold over $46,000,000. In 1913 he sold over $86,000,000. In the first eight months of 1914, before the outbreak of the war, Mr. Prendergast sold the huge total of $90,436,000 of New York City notes payable in London and Paris. Every one of these loans was absolutely illegal.

"I challenge Mr. Prendergast to point to any provision of the Greater New York charter that authorizes corporate stock, notes or revenue bonds and bills to be made payable in a foreign country. The issues above referred to were corporate stock notes and revenue bonds and bills. For several weeks I have been endeavoring to obtain the particulars of these transactions from the Controller's office. I have been blocked and obstructed at every step.

"When the European war broke out $77,000,000 of these notes were outstanding, payable in London and Paris. This led to the $100,000,000 loan that introduced the pay-as-you-go system. The Wall Street bankers exacted 6 per cent. for the $100,000,000 and also required that the city leave the money on deposit with the subscribing banks at 2 per cent. The City of New York was required to pay $5.03 for each pound sterling had in London as against about $4.85 that the city had received. A like advance had to be paid on the notes payable in Paris."

Hylan Speaks in Brooklyn.

Judge John F. Hylan again carried his Mayoralty fight to Brooklyn last night. Speaking to four audiences, he charged that William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of Mayor Mitchel's Campaign Committee; James H. Post, another member of the committee, and R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner under Mayor Mitchel, were financially interested in sugar companies which had hugely increased their profits by boosting the price of this commodity from 5 to 10 and 12 cents a pound in defiance of President Wilson's mandate against profiteering.

"Are men who will engineer such a deliberate raid upon the people of all classes likely to exert a good influence for you with the officials whom they elect to office on a platform of corporate servility?" asked the Tammany candidate for Mayor. "They are supporting Mayor Mitchel because he is their friend, and remember, the Mayor says 'If you don't like my friends you can go to hell.'"

Judge Hylan predicted that the city budget this year would be approximately $260,000,000, with the special revenue bonds that would be piled on top of the $258,000,000 at which the budget had been tentatively fixed. The tax rate, Judge Hylan said, would be from ten to thirty points higher than this year, while the assessments in many instances exceeded the full value of the property assessed.

"The rate of taxation has become little short of confiscation," Judge Hylan continued. "Yet Mr. Mitchel and his colleagues go on in their happy, rollicking, spendthrift way, with no thoughts of the future and no attempts to lighten our burdens. The Mitchel-Prendergast Administration has paid enormous profits for useless real estate which they have purchased from their intimate friends, and they have leased city property to other friends at rentals that are disgracefully low. When Mr. Mitchel and his colleagues have city property to rent we must be satisfied with a return of 1½ per cent. When Mr. Reynolds, the Mayor's intimate friend, has property to sell to the city he gets profits in some cases of 2,400 per cent."

Cites Dock Property Lease.

Judge Hylan cited as an instance the lease of the dock property at the foot of Joralemon Street, in Brooklyn, which was purchased by the city from the New York Dock Company in May, 1915, for $550,000 and leased back to that corporation for a term of fifty years at $5,518 per annum.

"The lease was made on the recommendation of the Controller, indorsed by Charles A. O'Malley," said Judge Hylan. "Mr. O'Malley is the real estate expert of the Finance Department, appointed by Controller Prendergast at the behest of the real estate ring in which Reynolds, Greve, and Bailey are the dominant figures. He is removable at the pleasure of the Controller. When O'Malley was called before the Grand Jury he refused to testify and tell the truth in reference to the Reynolds-Greve-Bailey land deals unless he was granted immunity from prosecution. Do innocent men exact pledges of immunity from prosecution?"

Mr. Craig said yesterday that he intended to take part in the hearings on the west side improvement which will begin today before the joint committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate. In commenting on the tentative proposals of the committee that the rejection of the suggestions contained in them by Vice President Place of the New York Central Railroad Company, Mr. Craig said:

"The New York Central's reply shows the evil effect of the Mitchel-Prendergast deal. They led the railroad to believe that the desire to acquire the perpetual ownership of the commercial waterfront of the Hudson River north of Fifty-ninth Street would be gratified. Mitchel and Prendergast did their utmost to accomplish the transfer of the city's waterfront to the railroad and ruin Riverside Park."

COLLEGE MEN HEAR MITCHEL.

Mayor Addresses Helpers at Dinner at Columbia Club.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Mitchel College Men's League at the Columbia University Club and at two crowded mass meetings in Harlem, Mayor Mitchel, last night continued his account of his stewardship to the people of New York, and declared he was confident in the results or an election when the voters compared the achievements of four years of Fusion with the past record of Murphy and Tammany Hall.

At the meeting at the Columbia University Club, where his hearers were men who are going to work for Mitchel in the campaign, the Mayor emphasized the fact that in the last analysis the election would hang on the way in which the people regarded the dominant issues of this Fall. The first one, he said, was of course Murphyism and Tammany Hall in charge of the city government; the second, the question of the personal fitness of Judge John F. Hylan for Mayor.

"There are around this table a number of lawyers," said the Mayor, taking up this point. "If you have read the facts that have been printed from public records, a very large part of which have been—some of them—directly admitted by the statement that Mr. Hylan addressed to the paper that published these facts, and others of them inadvertently admitted by that most remarkable of documents, the affidavit submitted and printed this morning; if you have followed that state of facts you have already formed your own judgment as to the personal fitness for public trust of an attorney who would associate himself with people of this kind and who would permit himself the acts and the conduct that is here shown spread upon the public schools."

The meetings in Harlem, one at Carlton Hall, on 127th Street, and the other at Camp Mitchel, on 125th Street, were enthusiastic in their reception of Mayor Mitchel.

Overcoats Which Have Warm Admirers

MEN who buy custom made suits at $75 and upwards—and are fussy about them—are among those who wear Weber and Heilbroner overcoats.

★ ★

Our overcoats at $40, $50 and $60 are of the finest fabrics—tailored by men who regard their business as an art.

★ ★

Overcoats which will appeal to young men because of their correct fashion—and to their fathers because of quality and price—$20, $22.50, $25, $28.50 and $30.

Make Your Dollar Ring for Liberty

Subscribe at Once to the Liberty Loan

The fabrics selected with discrimination, especially for New York taste—every false note of fashion omitted.

★ ★

Burberry English overcoats, $37.50 to $75.

Officers' Uniforms, $43 and $48.
Officers' Overcoats, $50 and $67.50.

Weber and Heilbroner
Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothing at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

235

IF you trade at the department stores you will find it convenient to keep your deposits at our 5th Avenue and 34th Street office—opposite Altman's and the Waldorf. Please ask for Mr. Dunn, our Vice-President.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

HYLAN DECLARES NAME WAS STOLEN

Continued from Page 1.

the middle initial left out. Ordinary caution and intelligence should have informed you that that complaint never came from me. Would I, as an attorney, have served papers with my name thus misspelled? I invariably used printed backs of a distinctive color with my name and address properly printed thereon.

"In the actions you list as having been commenced by me, the address on the summonses is written incorrectly. The address given in The World and written in long hand on these forged summonses is 1,030 Gates Avenue, while I invariably use the address 1,028 Gates Avenue. Further, the handwriting on these summonses in the spaces that would ordinarily be filled in by the attorney who prepared them is not in my handwriting but is, apparently, in the handwriting of Dunn, judging by his signature.

"I further find in the typewritten synopsis of what you said you would print Wednesday morning, which you submitted to me at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, you include the case of Ethan Mc. The Arizona Copper Mining Company. You say I was attorney and that the case was commenced in the Sixth District Municipal Court of Brooklyn, on Oct. 19, 1905. I never heard of such a case and was not attorney in it, and no such case as you describe could have been commenced because the court you say it was commenced in did not come into existence until Jan. 1, 1906.

"I learn that Edgar A. Whitney, the plaintiff in an action referred to by you, in which there appears a false affidavit of service, today voluntarily came to our headquarters and made an affidavit, hereto annexed, that he never retained me and did not know that such a man as John F. Hylan existed at that time.

"If you had taken ordinary care to hunt up Mr. Whitney, you would have learned that when he found himself involved with Goslin and a band of crooks, he went to the office of District Attorney Jerome and told the whole story, which resulted in the exposure of this fradulent affidavit of service.

"You have maliciously and wantonly attempted to do me a great injury. A libel action has been commenced against you and the other newspaper which followed your lead. These actions will be prosecuted to judgment with all possible dispatch.

"I invite honest scrutiny of my private and official life. I especially invite a comparison of my private life, as well as my professional life, with that of the candidate whom you support for Mayor, Mr. Mitchel, and in whose interest you have libeled me, and who, parrot-like, repeats your slanders.

"You control powerful machinery, with which you can give a sinister appearance to the innocent acts of any man. But your whole involved story, running through several days of publication, will crumble, like this falsehood and the preceding ones."

It was said at the office of The New York World last night that an appearance in the case would be noted today.

Silk Shirts Are A Delicacy On Autumn's Menu

THEY are not only the top o' luxury, but also the top o' scarcity this season, and top prices are being asked all about town. I'm asking $5, $6, $7.50 and $9 for fine-quality, hefty-weight silks.

Leaving luxury aside, and considering only *value*, I doubt if you can parallel these Silk Shirts anywhere at their prices.

Patri-Oz Pajamas (White Mercerized Oxford) cut with the spruce swing of an officer's uniform; military flap pockets—$2.75.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH-SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

48TH STREET AND BROADWAY

Rector's

Afternoon Tea Dance

In the Main Dining Room from 3 to 6, with the World Famous JAZZ BAND

Led by TED LEWIS, King of the Jazz.

CHESTERFIELD OVERCOATS

Hand-Tailored at the price of those that are not

Chesterfield Overcoats cover a multitude of Shins.

Worn by conservative men in every European and American city.

Smart enough for the Earl of Chesterfield, quiet enough for Comstock.

But must be hand-tailored—all else is vexation of Spirit.

Our tailors have done wonders with it, adhering faithfully to the Chesterfield principle of conservatism, but cutting it finer than the run of Chesterfields and tailoring it exclusively by Hand, which the Earl himself would have been among the first to approve.

Silk Lined at $25, $30 and $35

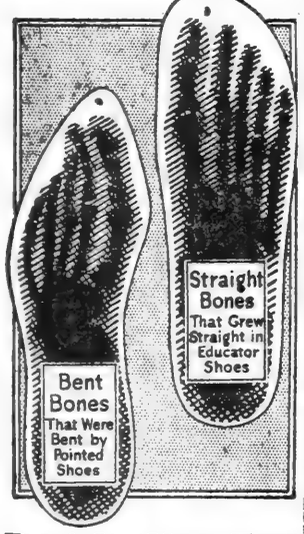
Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Clothing Shop, 8 West 38th Street
Separate Shop on Street Level

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Deny self for self's sake."

The Careful Man's Opportunity

Make up a budget of your income and expenses. Put the surplus in the Second Liberty Loan and you will have the safest investment in the world. Interest at 4%. Bonds convertible into those of a higher rate if issued later. Full particulars will be given and subscriptions received at any of our offices and the Liberty Loan booths at Frederick Loeser & Co. and A. I. Namm & Sons, which are under our direction.

Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1888
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
369 Fulton Street, Brooklyn



Don't Let Your Feet Play Traitor!

WHEN, after a long walk or a hard day's work standing up, your feet go back on you, they're *traitors* to the rest of your system.

And now, in this time of national crisis, you can't afford to harbor traitors!

What makes traitorous feet? Pointed, bone-bending, "fashionable" shoes.

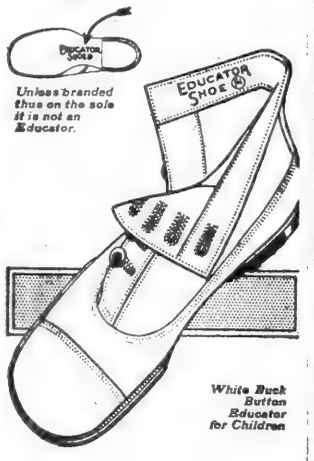
Such shoes cause flat feet, corns, bunions, callouses, ingrown nails, twisted toes.

Throw away your pointed shoes—*quick*. Get into Educators, designed by scientists to "let the feet grow as they should." They're

Made for
MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

LOOK for EDUCATOR on the sole. It is not an Educator shoe unless stamped thus. There can be no guarantee stronger than this trademark, for it absolutely guarantees the whole shoe—every part—the shape—the material—the workmanship. Made by Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston, Mass.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE



Unless branded thus on the sole it is not an Educator.

White Buck Button Educator for Children

Buy a Liberty Bond!

You should smile!

Club Cocktails

help the smile habit with a perfected flavor that never fails.

PLOT TO DEFEAT THE LIBERTY LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

tageous places—has been carried on in many places, notably Washington. Afforts to get permission to hang placards in the windows of empty shops here in many instances have met with refusal. In other instances, posters have been torn down. In nearly every case investigated, it was found, it is reported, that the person refusing permission also was entirely out of sympathy with the course of the country.

Not until Colonel Lord's announcement today, however, did officials believe that the effort was organized. They now say it bears all the imprints of a carefully directed conspiracy.

ESTIMATE $1,500,000,000 OF LOAN NOW TAKEN

Half of the Minimum Amount Called for Has Been Subscribed, Washington Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—By estimates made at the Treasury Department late tonight, the first half of the drive for the sale of the second issue of the Liberty Loan bonds, with the addition of two days, has obtained the subscription of $1,250,000,000. This statement is based on the official reports, which are usually under rather than over actual subscriptions. The impression is strong, therefore, that the total up to the close of business today reached the amount of $1,500,000,000, or one-half the minimum quota set for the paign.

country at the beginning of the campaign.

At the rate achieved in the last three days it would now appear certain that the entire $3,000,000,000 of bonds would be placed, and if the rate of subscription during the last days of the campaign for the sale of the first issue should be repeated now there would be strong probability that the maximum of $5,000,000,000 would be reached.

The official returns received at the Treasury Department tonight from all twelve Federal Reserve Banks giving the amount of subscriptions down to the close of business yesterday afternoon showed a grand total of $700,110,150, which is $175,000,000 more than had been reported. This was the largest gain any one day since the campaign started.

The official figures follow: Boston, $77,700,000; New York, $347,600,000; Philadelphia, $23,346,000; Cleveland, $70,250,000; Richmond, $28,313,600; Atlanta, $8,152,900; Chicago, $77,188,000; St. Louis, $5,105,350; Minneapolis, $15,750,000 Kansas City, $6,262,000; Dallas, $5,728,750, and San Francisco, $34,711,550.

Carefully compiled unofficial estimates indicate that the actual sales to date are as follows: New York, $460,000,000; Chicago, $290,000,000; Cleveland, $105,000,000; Boston and Philadelphia, $100,000,000 each; Richmond, $50,000,000; St. Louis, $45,000,000; San Francisco, $35,000,000; Minneapolis and Kansas City, $30,000,000 each; Atlanta, $15,000,000, and Dallas, $13,000,000. Total, $1,275,000,000.

If the unofficial figures are correct, the daily average sale from now on to the close of the drive on Oct. 27 must be more than $400,000,000, if the maximum quota is to be obtained.

PLAN LOAN DRIVE HERE TO REACH WELL-TO-DO

Bankers Point to Need of Men of Moderate Means to Come to Rescue—Total 460 Million.

Although five-eighths of the time for filing subscriptions to America's second war loan has elapsed, the applications reported in the New York Federal Reserve District aggregate only $460,000,000, or less than one-third of the $1,500,000,000 allotment on the basis of $5,000,000,000 of subscriptions for the whole country. Yesterday's gain was $47,000,000, and the official figures of the Federal Reserve Bank showed returns totaling $360,589,100, compared with $460,000,000, the estimate of subscriptions in hand, and in the mail.

The campaign has reached the stage where still greater efforts will have to be made if this district is to reach its expected total, and bankers expressed the view last night that a survey of results thus far obtained indicated that the mass of people of moderate means, who can well afford to subscribe in amounts ranging from $2,000 to $20,000, had not been quite as responsive as have the men and women who earn small wages. As regards persons of great wealth, it is reported that they will come forward during the closing days of the "drive." The men comprising the "ultra-rich" class are so few in number relatively that it is a comparatively easy matter to reach them, and the most influential bank Presidents have been assigned to the task of soliciting them for very large subscriptions. The principal difficulty encountered by the Liberty Loan committees has been to induce persons of the middle class to do their share in the way of aiding the Government in financing the great war. This class did not do as much as was expected of it in the first Liberty Loan campaign, and it is not doing any better now.

"We have found our campaign more or less faulty in effectiveness in reaching the moderately wealthy classes," declared Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company and member of the Distribution Committee. "I have reference to the class that can subscribe for amounts from $5,000 to $500,000. The minds of the men of this class have become embroiled with the problem of taxation, their minds are affected by fluctuations in the stock market, and they are perturbed by such irrelevant things as the delay in the delivery of definitive bonds of the first issue, and all the while these men are losing sight of the critical necessities of the nation. The magnitude of the demands upon wealth and the penalty that will come to wealth under the enormous needs of this war year, except as they accept the invitation of the Government to subscribe for this premier security of the world, are not fully understood."

Urges Payment out of Earnings.

Mr. Mitchell added that it would be the endeavor of the Liberty Loan workers to drive home to this class of people the absolute necessity of their subscribing to the loan liberally. He said that just as special facilities had been afforded for the small wage earner buying bonds, namely the dollar-a-week partial payment plan, so the banks were ready to help the people of the middle class to subscribe by offering to lend them money at a preferential rate of 4 per cent. Mr. Mitchell asserted that it was imperative that men should borrow from their banks for the purpose of making the loan a success, and pointed out that just as the buyer of the $50 bond on the installment plan paid for the securiti out of his future savings, so the man who can borrow $10,000 or $100,000 for the purpose of investing in the Government loan, should pay for the securities out of his future earnings.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in an address before bond salesmen at the Harvard Club yesterday, said that he had just learned that 91 of the 103 negro cooks in the barracks on Governor's Island had subscribed an average of $141 each to the Loan.

"If we had airplanes and Zeppelins bombarding our city twice a week, as they have in London, the need for immediately oversubscribing this loan would be more apparent," Governor Strong declared. "There has got to be an immediate increase in bond sales here. The people of this nation have got to be volunteer purchasers of the issue. There are only two ways in which the Government can raise money. One is by taxation, the other is by bond issues. If this loan is not a success Congress will vote a high rate of taxation that will amount to virtual confiscation of wealth.

"It is a question of will you buy now, will you invest in a sound business proposition, or will you wait until the Government offers you a tax receipt on which there are certainly no returns? No man in this city need be afraid to mortgage his future earnings. The banks will not call loans made on bonds. The banks themselves are backed by the Federal Reserve Banks and a merchant's borrowing capacity on bonds today is greater than a broker's credit obtained on stock securities."

Increases Subscription $15,000,000.

The United States Steel Corporation, which subscribed $50,000,000 to the First Liberty Loan, announced yesterday a subscription of $15,000,000, which, added to an earlier application of $10,000,000, makes a total of $25,000,000. The corporation may yet make a still further subscription.

Among the subscriptions reported yesterday were the following:

U. S. Steel Corp., (additional)	$15,000,000
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.	5,000,000
Consolidated Gas Co., (subsidiaries)	2,500,000
Marlin-Rockwell Corp.	1,500,000
Savings Bank of Utica	1,000,000
B. Lieberger & Co.	1,000,000
William A. Read & Co.	1,000,000
Bank of Long Island	1,000,000
Rochester Sav. Bk., Rochester, N. Y.	1,000,000
H. W. John-Manville Co.	850,000
Philippine National Bank, (subscriptions in the Islands)	750,000
City Trust Co., Buffalo	750,000
New York Dock Co., (through U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.)	600,000
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, (through Guaranty Trust Co.)	500,000
Hudson and Manhattan Co.	500,000
Railway Steel Springs Co.	500,000
Wessel, Duval & Co.	275,000
The State Bank, New York City	250,000
Underwood Typewriter Co.	250,000
Haile & Stieglitz	250,000
Rogers-Brown Iron Co., Buffalo	250,000
Nat. Silk Dye'g Co., Paterson, N. J.	200,000
De Coppett & Doremus	200,000
Cushman's Sons, Inc.	200,000
Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn, (additional)	185,000
Beer, Sondheimer & Co., (additional)	175,000
American Steamship Co., Buffalo	150,000
Fifth Avenue Bank, (additional)	125,000
Brooklyn Trust Co., (additional)	107,600
Lyman D. Smith & Co., (through U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.)	100,000
Louis N. Hammerling	100,000
Nafra Co.	100,000
Louis E. Stoddard	100,000
National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100,000
Robert M. Thompson	100,000
Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Inc.	100,000
Electric Securities Corp.	100,000
The Neustadter Foundation	100,000
Franklin Savings Bank, (through Corn Exchange Bank)	100,000
Herzfeld & Stern, (through National City Bank)	100,000
William A. Rogers, Buffalo	100,000
Nesbit Grammer, Buffalo	100,000
Atlas Crucible Steel Co., Buffalo	100,000
John L. Clawson, Buffalo	100,000
Rhoades & Co.	100,000
The Exchange Buffet Corp.	100,000
Jewelry Trade Committee, (additional)	100,000
Electrical Testing Co.	100,000
Italian Savings Bank	50,000
Charles L. Huishing	50,000
A. J. Elias	50,000
Isaac Rosenfield	50,000
Martin A. Matzner	50,000
Nicholas P. Young	50,000
A. H. Bull Steamship Co.	50,000

Governor Harding Predicts Success.

W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, was in town yesterday. Asked about the Liberty Loan campaign, he said:

"There is no question as to the result of the campaign. Liberty bonds are the safest investment in the world, and this fact alone should be sufficient reason for people to subscribe to them. But this is not the main reason for buying them. The point is that they will save the lives of our soldiers. We must not talk in terms of investment when we should be talking in terms of human life."

Chauncey M. Depew, former United States Senator, predicted an advance in the price of Liberty bonds immediately following the termination of the war.

"I want to impress one point on the millions of New Yorkers and other Americans who should buy bonds and who have not yet done so," Mr. Depew said. "If this war should end tomorrow every outstanding Liberty Loan bond would be worth 15 per cent. more than its face value. In other words, each $1,000 bond would be worth $1,150 and each $10,000 bond would be worth $11,500 in the open market.

Statement by Loan Committee.

The Liberty Loan Committee has received so many inquiries regarding the conversion of the 3½ per cent. bonds of the first Liberty Loan into bonds bearing interest at the rate of four per cent., that it decided to issue the following statement:

"Owners of interim certificates and definitive bonds of the First Liberty Loan will be able to convert their holdings into four per cent. bonds on and after Nov. 1. There are two ways of effecting this conversion. One is by forwarding the bonds or certificates of the first issue to the banks, which will then obtain the new fours from the Federal Reserve Bank. The other is by applying directly to the Federal Reserve Bank. In both instances, the Bond Issue Division of the Federal Reserve Bank will handle this business.

"It is expected that a majority of all the bonds and certificates of the first Liberty Loan will be converted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, even though they were floated through other branches of the Federal Reserve system.

"It will be necessary for persons who obtained interim certificates of the first loan from Federal Reserve Banks outside of New York to have them changed into certificates of this Federal Reserve District before they can be converted into 4 per cents. A branch of the Bond Issue Division at 50 Wall Street will attend to this transfer, as well as to the conversion.

"Holders of coupon bonds may present their securities to the banks of the Federal Reserve Bank, as stated above, but the owners of registered bonds must assign and transfer them to the Secretary of the Treasury before they can convert them."

McAdoo Explains Exemption.

Word was received at the Liberty Loan headquarters yesterday from Secretary McAdoo, setting forth the tax exempt provisions of the 4 per cent. bonds. The statement follows, in part:

Four per cent. Liberty bonds are exempt from all State and local taxes, except estate or inheritance taxes. They are exempt from United States normal income taxes and from all other United States taxes except estate and inheritance taxes and except income surtaxes and excess profits and war profits taxes.

The interest on $5,000 principal amount of bonds and certificates owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation is exempt from all United States taxes except estate or inheritance taxes. This is true though their total holdings exceed $5,000. In case of holdings by trustees, each beneficiary is entitled to independent exemption of the interest on $5,000 in trust for him, even though the trustee is identical, if the trusts be separate. In case of families the wife and each child, if the actual owner, is entitled to independent exemption of the interest on $5,000 principal amount so owned. Undistributed income invested in these bonds is not subject to the additional tax imposed by that act upon undistributed income.

A letter from the War Commission of the Episcopal Church, signed by the Chairman of the Commission, Bishop William Lawrence, of Massachusetts, and the Chairman of the Commission's Executive Committee, Bishop James DeWolfe Perry, Jr., of Rhode Island, has been sent to the Episcopal clergymen of the country urging their patriotic support of the nation in the crisis of war.

Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, will be the chief speaker at the Liberty Loan mass meeting which will be held this evening at Carnegie Hall. Addresses will also be made by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia. President Butler of Columbia University will preside.

Novelist Booms Sales.

Major John Hay Beith, the British novelist, whose pen name is Ian Hay, addressed the Liberty Loan meeting at James McCreery's yesterday.

The other day a rich New York resident said that he would buy a large bond if Douglas Fairbanks, the actor, could be induced to act as auctioneer. The managers of the Liberty Loan Association got into communication with Mr. Fairbanks, in California, and obtained his promise to come to New York and sell the bonds. Mr. Fairbanks is now in town. He will appear at McCreery's at 2 P. M. tomorrow. He will be accompanied by his little son, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

The New York Stock Exchange will be closed at noon on Oct. 24 in recognition of President Wilson's proclamation, which designates that day as Liberty Day. The Consolidated Stock Exchange and the Curb are expected to take action similar to that of the big board, and many members of the Exchanges and open-air market are scheduled to spend the afternoon in soliciting subscriptions to the Liberty Loan.

The management of the Hippodrome reported last night that the special efforts put forth at the big showhouse to get subscriptions for the Liberty Loan brought in $105,500 at the evening performance and $6,750 in the afternoon yesterday. The largest subscribers were Harry S. Black, Charles Dillingham and Mrs. John W. Gates.

BROOKLYN HEARS LOAN APPEAL

A Liberty Loan meeting, exclusively for Brooklynites, was held in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last night. Alfred T. White presided and addresses were made by Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, and James M. Beck. The People's Institute Choral Society of 150 voices sang.

Mr. Lamont told the big audience that the sinking of the Lusitania, the destruction of our commerce and the lives of our citizens were contributing causes for the entrance of the United States into the war, but that these did not supply the dominant reason.

"We saw a cruel, rapacious, treacherous Government setting out to conquer the world," he said. "We saw the Prussians trampling down weaker nations, crushing them as they would a hill of ants, murdering the men, attacking the women, maiming the children, committing hideous crimes and exulting in them. And we saw that if such a Government ever succeeded in conquering the heroic French, the sturdy English, the vigorous Italians—we saw that if such a victory ever came to pass—then, next, it would be our turn, here in America."

ALIEN BORN HELP LOAN.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—High praise for the patriotism shown by citizens of foreign birth or descent in subscribing to the Liberty Loan was expressed today in a report to Governor Aiken of the Federal Reserve Bank by a sales committee.

"They are willing," said the report, "to sacrifice their own business interests in the cause, which is the more remarkable because many of them are people of small means, struggling to make a living and to gain a footing in a land strange to them."

The Loan Committee announced that the total of subscriptions in the district received up to 9 A. M. today was $95,879,000, with Rhode Island leading in the percentage of its maximum allotment subscribed. Boston's total is $30,344,000.

Among the subscriptions received today and not included in the tabulations were those of Paine, Webber & Co. for $1,000,000 on their own account and $500,000 for their customers. Others were $250,000 from the Fall River Bleachery, and $100,000 from Winthrop C. Durfee of Fall River.

$14,400 from 12th Cavalry Troop.

HACHITA, N. M., Oct. 17.—Troop K, Twelfth Cavalry, stationed here, with four officers and an enlisted personnel of seventy-two men present out of a strength of eighty men, subscribed to the second Liberty Loan $14,400 from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. on Oct. 13, or a matter of $7,200 an hour.

Chicago Reports $11,000,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Liberty bonds worth $11,000,000 were subscribed for today, it was announced tonight, and reports from other points in the Seventh Federal Reserve District were equally encouraging. Among the big subscriptions were $3,000,000 by the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, $1,500,000 by the Pullman Company, and $1,000,000 each by the Union Trust Company, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and the Lee-Higginson Company. The German Press Club of Chicago decided to invest all its surplus funds in bonds.

5%
GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES
$100 and up
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

The Great Mass Meeting of the Year

The Lord Chief Justice of England will bring a message to the American People.

The Secretary of the Interior will bring a message from the Administration.

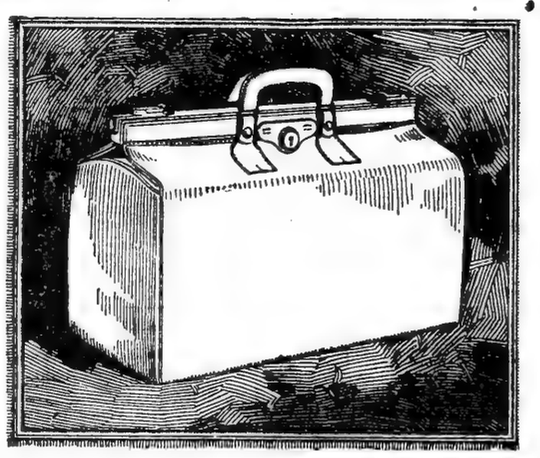
Soldiers, sailors and civilians will gain new inspiration from this LIBERTY LOAN MEETING.

CARNEGIE HALL
ADMISSION FREE—8 P. M.

Speakers:
VISCOUNT READING, Lord Chief Justice of England
FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior
GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER WILL PRESIDE

Interborough Band 90 Pieces
Miss Florence Easton Metropolitan Opera Co.

To-Night, Oct. 18
Liberty Loan Committee



THIS Kit Bag is made by us from the finest Oak-tanned young Steer leather. This is stitched to a heavy steel frame. The thread is pure linen, and waxed. The stitches are beautifully regular, and very close together. The leather is so superbly heavy that the frame can never rust through.

The lining is of heavy Persian Goat, very full, to prevent tearing. Even the side pockets are leather lined.

The massive locks and catches are of solid brass, their mechanism *keeps the bag closed*, and the bottom buttons are brass, with brass rivets.

The handles are of leather, padded comfortably with leather and reinforced with steel.

This bag is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name.

Crouch & Fitzgerald
Makers of Fine Trunks and Hand Luggage Since 1839
TWO SHOPS—177 Broadway—14 West 40th Street.

The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

FOR its exquisite richness and naturalness of rendition, for its beauty, and for its many unique and exclusive features, you will choose the Sonora, which won highest score at the Panama-Pacific Exposition for tone quality.

$50 $55 $60 $75 $110 $135 $150
$175 $200 $250 $375 $500 $1000

Art styles made to special order. Write or call.

Sonora Phonograph Sales Company, Inc.
GEORGE E. BRIGHTSON, *President*
Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street
279 Broadway at Reade Street
50 Broadway (Standard Arcade)
*Brooklyn: 1285 Fulton Street
*(Open Evenings)
N-S

Gidding
5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Coats—for Young Women

—Smart models in Scotch plaid homespun—frieze—plain or check velours—platinum coatings—English tweeds—Siberian cloth—vicuna and other fashionable materials—with collar and cuff trimmings of seal, beaver and nutria—
$65 to $95.

Coats without Fur—$38, $45 and $55.

Youthful Hats

Reproductions of French Aviation Caps—Japanese Tam effects from Maria Guy—Worsted trimmed Fur Tams from Cheruit—Coquettish toques and Torpedo Hats from Lanvin—together with smart effects by our own artists—especially priced at $18 to $25.

Footwear for Service $8.89

Though it would be difficult to find shoes with better materials and workmanship at the price, the style features also have received every consideration in these smart dark tan calf shoes.

Made exclusively for us, with strong, durable welted soles and blind eyelets. Elsewhere, shoes of equal quality, would cost you much more.

Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square New York

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON
DE PINNA

Boys in the Sailor Suit days, the Norfolk Jacket and English single-breasted Sack Suit days, and on through to the long trouser days, should be treated in their dress as little men.

Their clothes should be designed so that the boy may have a manly look, while the quality of the fabrics and tailoring should equal in every respect the standards of the most exclusive men's custom tailor.

In our own building we maintain a tailoring department for boys liberally stocked with fine imported fabrics where, from the most correct English models, De Pinna suits and overcoats are designed and finally tailored by real men tailors.

Boys' Norfolk Suits—A variety of exclusive De Pinna models, with and without pleats or belts, made up in a vast variety of patterns, mixtures, navy serges and imported worsteds. $12.50 to $24.50.

Boys' Trench Coats—Made of regulation army cloth and in English mixtures, cut with that military "swing" that is so much sought these days, 5 to 16 years. $22.50 to $32.50.

Boys' Overcoats—English Slip-on and Belted models produced in imported coatings. Hats and caps to match made on order. The coats, sizes 3 to 8 years, $18.50 to $30.00; 9 to 17 years, $22.50 to $40.00.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND TODAY

5th Avenue at 50th Street

McGIBBON & CO.

French, Scotch and Irish Table Linens
Bleached by the deliberate process of nature

Because of long association with Manufacturers abroad and our policy of dealing with them at first hands, we have for sale Large Stocks of Table Damasks, many of them made expressly for us, which brings costs down to lowest figure, and furnishes Table Linen absolutely out of the commonplace in design.

200 patterns to choose from in Table Cloths with Napkins to match
LINEN SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
LINEN TOWELS AND TOWELINGS

BE AMERICAN—BUY LIBERTY BONDS
Subscriptions received free of charge

37th St. West, Near Fifth Ave.

ESTABLISHED 1826
PARIS - 15 Rue de la Paix
LONDON 182 New Bond St.

Messrs. CARTIER

take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment

653 Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.

Officers

of the British, French and Allied Armies and Navies were well acquainted with the superior durability of Fownes Cape gloves, before the War. Since then they have used "Capes" in even larger quantities.

In America Fownes Capes are of the same high Service standard —and are also washable.

Civilians, Army and Navy Officers,—if its a

FOWNES

that's all you need to know about a GLOVE.

Girls' Corduroy Frocks

At $6.98. Youthful one-piece belted model. White cuffs and collar with black tie. Brown, green, navy, red.

At $7.98. As illustrated. Patent leather belt, pockets, white corduroy cuffs and collar with tie. A fetching frock in Copen and rose.

Second Floor.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

BloomingdaleS

59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Av.

STRIKING PICTURE OF LINCOLN.

Picture of Abraham Lincoln, from a photograph taken in Washington in February, 1861, and said to be his best and most natural, reproduced by rotogravure in The New York Times next Sunday. Be sure to order today.—Advt.

EGG SHOWER STOPS COLUMBIA RADICALS

Loyal Students Break Up Meetings Demanding "Academic Freedom."

GOLDMAN DISCIPLE BLAMED

Expelled Student Sought to Make Common Cause with Prof. Beard. Reviving Sedition Issue.

Flying eggs propelled by vigorous but unknown hands assisted in dispersing the second of two mass meetings held at 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue last night by radicals among the students at Columbia University, ostensibly to protest against the resignation of Professor Charles A. Beard and "the suppression of academic freedom," but in reality, it was said, to revive sympathy for Leon Samson, a student expelled from the university last June for alleged seditious conduct. Samson, said to be a follower of Emma Goldman, has attempted to make common cause with Professor Beard, and was one of the promoters of the demonstration that was held on the steps of the university library two days after Professor Beard wrote his letter of resignation.

Patriotic students, organized like soldiers going into battle, also broke up the first meeting of the radicals, which took place at 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue at noon yesterday. Members of the Naval Reserve, who are taking radio and engineering courses at the university, assisted in dispersing the first meeting.

About 300 persons, including fifteen policemen, had gathered about a motor truck containing the speakers at the second meeting before the eggs began to fly. Earlier in the day the friends of Samson had distributed handbills on the campus announcing that the meetings were to be held, and these had been followed by promises from the leaders of the conservatists among the students that Samson "would be ducked in the college pond" if he made his appearance.

Samson did not make his appearance at either meeting, and about 150 of the patriotic students were on hand at 8 o'clock last evening when the motor truck, containing three men and two women speakers drew up alongside the curb. This spot had been selected for the meeting because, while it is just outside of the campus of the University, it is on city ground, and permission from the University Council was not necessary to hold the meetings.

Some of the patriotic students climbed to the roof of The Spectator, the student publication, and began to do "snake dances" and sing patriotic airs when the speaking commenced. Then, learning from their leaders that they had as much right at the meeting as any citizen, and that the police were not aggressively in sympathy with the radicals, they formed ranks and surrounded the motor truck and the speakers. William Schneider, one of the speakers, who is a student at the College of the City of New York, where Samson also was a student until expelled, shouted to the crowd not to pay any attention to the disturbers, but found it increasingly difficult to make himself heard as the songs and yells gained in volume.

Then, suddenly, the eggs began to fly. One of them, aimed apparently at the motor truck, struck a policeman, bespattering him and some of the spectators.

"Cut that out," roared the policeman, "or ——," but detecting another egg coming swiftly in his direction, he ducked his head, and the rest of the sentence was lost in the eager scurrying of many persons for cover.

This, and the transformation of the jovial mood of the attackers into something more serious proved too much for the speakers, and the motor truck, gathering momentum as it went, began to move through the crowd to safety. By the time it reached 118th Street the truck was said to be going fully fifty mile an hour, and when last seen was sounding its siren lustily for a clear right of way.

Thereupon, the band of loyal students marched to the south field of the campus, where they listened to patriotic addresses by C. P. Ivins, Vice President of the Senior Class, and others who are not in sympathy with Samson and his radical friends.

The first demonstration, while not as exciting as the second, attracted a much larger crowd. This meeting was announced to be exclusively for students who believed in the reinstatement of Samson and the withdrawal of Professor Beard's resignation. The loyal students distributed circulars decorated with a picture of Samson, accompanied by the following legend:

"Our fighting pacifist. Keep him on the jump. You know him. He slew his enemies with the jawbone of an ass. He will speak again today."

Shortly before noon, several hundred persons, many of them friends of Samson, gathered at the appointed spot, and a few minutes later an automobile arrived, carrying a banner bearing the words: "Vote for the reinstatement of Samson." Simultaneously the loyal students, among them about forty members of the Naval Reserve, came up, and marching in squads, forced their way through the crowd. Captain Gargan and ten policemen from the 125th Street Station were on hand, but did not interfere with the marchers. The manoeuvre of passing through the crowd and forcing them away from the automobile was repeated several times, and then one of the naval reservists jumped on the running board of the car and tore the banner from its fastenings.

"Where is Samson? Show us Samson!" yelled some of the students; but he was not to be seen. Finally, like the speakers at the evening meeting, the lone occupant of the automobile decided it was hopeless to attempt to go on with the meeting, and drove off at top speed. A large crowd followed him for several blocks, yelling and hooting, but made no effort to harm him. His name was not learned.

"We are against such demonstration," said Ivins, in addressing the students last night. "We are in favor of academic freedom, but we have nothing to do with Samson or any of his friends. Samson is not a student of the university and does not belong here. He should stay away. Any further attempts by him or his friends to stir up trouble will be checked by the loyal students as promptly as possible."

NAVY WATCHFUL HERE.

Berlin Rumor of Blockade Sent to All Vessels and Stations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—"Important—if true." This was Secretary Daniels's comment today on the report that Germany expected to establish a submarine blockade of the coasts of the United States, Cuba, and Canada.

Mr. Daniels made no attempt to minimize the importance of this step if seriously undertaken by the Germans, but indicated that the American Navy was ready to meet any German submarines that might venture to this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Daniels said the report had been sent to all naval vessels and stations.

While it has been demonstrated in the cases of the Deutschland and the U-53 that German submarines are able to cross to this side of the Atlantic, naval officers were inclined today to be skeptical over the Berlin report for the reason that they believe that it would be difficult for the U-boats to remain on this side for successful operations, unless provided with bases.

For nearly a year the naval coast patrol boats have been investigating reports of secret German submarine bases, and this investigation is being continued in all the movements of naval vessels in the coast patrol. If any base has been found the fact has not been disclosed.

PAINLEVE WIRES PERSHING.

Congratulates Commander on His Nomination for General.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Premier Painlevé today sent the following telegram to General Pershing:

"My Dear General: I am informed of your nomination for the grade of General. I desire to congratulate you immediately on the high distinction which has been conferred upon you, which is a just reward for your valor and high military qualities.

"The entire French Army rejoices with me in the promotion of the man who will soon lead to battle and to victory the valiant soldiers of the great American Republic."

FIND COAL CACHE OF 1,000,000 TONS

Continued from Page 1.

have already occurred or are impending:

American citizens engaged in the mining of coal, whether operators or miners, are, for the most part, mindful of the fact that our country is at war, and that the burden rests upon them to produce the coal needed without interruption.

But there are evidently some who fail to understand the gravity of the situation and do not hesitate to advocate strikes at the present time, as a means of forcing the Government to, at once, decide whether the wage increase agreed to at the meetings recently held at Washington by the operators and miners of the Central District should justly be covered by an advance in the prices fixed by the President.

The matter has been submitted to me and all concerned are expected to co-operate. I am giving immediate and close attention to the question and hope to report a decision at an early date. The only circumstance within my control which will delay that decision will be the violation of the spirit of the arrangement between the operators and miners, which was that under no circumstances should the production of coal in the United States, at the present time, be allowed to diminish.

If the operators or the miners attempt to bring pressure upon me to reach a decision, I shall postpone it and use whatever powers are necessary to compel the production of coal to meet the country's needs.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Garfield Calls for Economy.

In a statement tonight Dr. Garfield said the Fuel Administration and the railroads were energetically working on the problem of getting more cars to the mines and that there was every hope that the coal shortage would be remedied. He said that whether the increased demand for coal would be met by an increase of supply would depend upon car supply, the energy and patriotism of the miners, coal operators, and laborers, and also upon the loyal recognition by every citizen that he is responsible for conservation and limitation in the use of coal to the utmost possible exient.

"Our production," he said, "has shown a steady increase over last year's figures so that the total of bituminous coal mined in 1917 will be about 50,000,000 tons greater than in 1916 and increased production of anthracite coal will show an even higher percentage. Complaints have been received from some mines that the increase in wages of miners has resulted in a falling off of production. It is charged that miners will quit work when they have earned a certain amount of money and thus the higher wages shorten the working time. In most cases where investigations have been made, however, it is shown that the short time has resulted much more from the shortage of cars than from the unwillingness of men to put in full hours.

"It is the opinion of the Fuel Administration that if all the people will show the same patriotism in the use of coal which the miners and mine operators are showing in its production there will be enough coal this year for all war purposes and still leave all that is necessary for domestic industries and for keeping the people warm."

CHICAGO NEAR FUEL FAMINE.

Grave Suffering Predicted Unless Mines Are Reopened at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—It was predicted here tonight that if the coal strike in Illinois and Indiana continued for ten days there would be a fuel famine in Chicago and a majority of the big office buildings in the loop district would be compelled to shut down. Reports received from the Illinois coal fields showed the strike spreading and 20,000 workmen were out.

Fred W. Upham, President of the Consumers company, announced that his company had only three days' supply of coal on hand, and that his loss since the strike began had been between 8,000 and 10,000 tons daily, with a much greater shortage in sight.

Many of the operators hurried to Washington, where every effort will be made to impress upon the Administration the urgency of immediate action. The one hope held out was that Dr. Garfield may consent to an increase in the price of coal covering the wage increase demanded by the men. This would amount to 40 cents a ton, it was said.

Dynamite in War Supply Plant.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—A stick of dynamite with fuse attached was found in the building of the Paige Condensery Company at Canton today. It was not there last night. The concern has large orders from the allied Governments, especially France.

Joseph

FURS

A Collection of RARE RUSSIAN SABLES

FUR COATS
WRAPS AND SETS

632 Fifth Avenue at Cathedral

MOST LIFELIKE PICTURE OF LINCOLN

Reproduction by rotogravure of the most lifelike photograph of President Lincoln, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. As the demand will be great, order today. —Advt.

Mr. Hoover Says:

Use less sugar in coffee. Do not frost cakes. This will help greatly in providing for our men now on the battle front.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Important!

America asks your support in defending its honor. Buy a Liberty Bond and do your duty. Particulars at Saks & Co.'s Booth, Main Floor.

An Important Special Purchase Brings—

150 Women's Serge and Satin Dresses at $15

Frocks that were made to sell at much higher prices

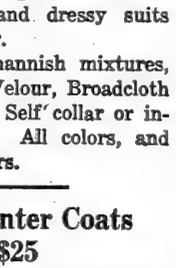
One of our dressmakers offered us these dresses at an unprecedented figure to close out his remaining stock of these very attractive models. To these we have added many small lots from our regular stock that have been selling at $20, $22.50, and $25.

Included are embroidered all-Wool Serge frocks for street wear, and very smart embroidered Satin Frocks with Self color embroidery for afternoon wear, as well as a cleverly tailored frock of Satin, with Georgette Crepe collar and cuffs. Sizes from 34 to 44 in the assortment.

The values are so unusual that early selection is advised.

Values of More than Usual Importance in

Women's Fashionable Coats at $29.50



One of the season's most favored models, in smart belted effect, with mannish pockets and large adjustable collar of Nutria or Muskrat. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne and interlined.

Colors: Taupe, Mouse, African, Brown, Navy Blue or Reindeer.

This is only one of the many charming coats featured today at $29.50, many of which are trimmed with "Seal," Coney, Natural Raccoon, Plush or Self fabric.

New Models in Coats for the Woman of extra size

Four stunning models in Broadcloth and Wool Velour, created specially for the woman of extra size. Lined throughout and interlined. Obtainable in Black or Taupe. Sizes 42½ to 56½.

Prices: $39.50 and $45

Today—A most remarkable offering of

Women's Winter Suits Special at $29.50

Silvertone — Broadcloth

In their beauty of contour and skilful tailoring these smart suits are far superior to what is usually expected in suits so modestly priced.

Featured are models with short, three-quarter, flare and belted coats, all exact reproductions of exquisite imported creations.

The Materials:

Silvertone Velour, Chiffon Broadcloth, Velour Twills, Gabardines, Men's Wear Serge, Checks, Mixtures, Oxfords.

Each suit Silk lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 44.

Suits of Unusual Charm for Stout Figures

are now being shown on our fourth floor in very pleasing styles, and in all fashionable materials. Sizes 40½ to 52½.

Prices: $35 to $85

In our highly specialized Misses' Dept.

Individual Models in Winter Suits at $27.50

$27.50

An unusually varied selection at this price, including some of the newest tailored and dressy suits shown for Winter.

Fashioned of mannish mixtures, Oxford or Plain Velour, Broadcloth and Burella, with Self collar or inlaid with Velvet. All colors, and sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Winter Coats at $25

Exclusive belted and straight line models, plain tailored or Fur trimmed, featuring many pleasing style innovations in collars and cuffs. Made of Velour or Fancy Mixtures, lined throughout and interlined. Colors: Beetroot, Taupe, "Seal," Java, Japan Blue, and Navy Blue. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Afternoon Dresses, $12.95

Dainty surplice, straight line, tunic and draped models, fashioned of Crepe de Chine, or Taffeta and Georgette Crepe combined. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Beginning To-day, a most extraordinary special

Sale of 1,200 Pairs of Women's Kidskin Boots, Special at $7.25

This is an offering in which the Woman of Fashion will find values such as may truly be termed *remarkable*. The lasts are the most beautiful designed for Winter wear, the leather is of unusually high quality, and the expert manner in which each pair has been made and finished has seldom, if ever, been equaled in shoes so modestly priced. The colors are:

Seal Brown, Beaver Brown, Slate Grey

blending splendidly with the new suits, coats and gowns for Winter. Obtainable in sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D, each pair having the very modish 1¾ inch Cuban heel and welted soles.

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.
Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Every Day

The Baby Shop on the Second Floor

Announces to the young and expectant mothers a full line of the well-known VANTA garments.

Every Garment in the Vanta Line

Is Absolutely the Best Quality in its Grade

Recommended by Doctors, Nurses and Infant Welfare Experts.

Vanta Abdominal Binder

The Pinless Pinning Band

Goes twice around baby's abdomen —smoothly—soft and elastic, yet firm. No pins, no buttons, no sewing—fastens with Vanta Twistless Tape bows. The safe abdominal binder for your baby.

Vanta V Band

With Slipless Shoulders

This seamless garment has V-shaped back and fastens in front with Twistless Tape bows. May be removed without disturbing other garments. Simple, comfortable. Protects baby from sudden changes in temperature.

Vanta Vest

The Perfect Infant's Shirt

Fastens in front with Twistless Tape bows secured below curve of abdomen—it won't work up. Double breasted, stays closed, cannot gape. Smooth back, no pins, no buttons, no belt, no safety pin, no turning of baby. Made for children of all ages, in cotton, merino, all wool, silk-and-wool, and all silk.

Vanta Knit Gertrude

The Perfect Baby's Petticoat

Comes in cotton and merino; no pins, no buttons. Protects baby from draughts; is very absorbent. Fastens at shoulders with Vanta Twistless Tape bows; easily removed without disturbing other garments.

Vanta Twistless Tape

Best for Every Tape Use

Vanta Twistless tape has made possible the safe and simple pinless, buttonless dressing of baby. Cannot kink, curl or ravel—slides easy. Use it for tying baby's dresses; for children's underwear, and for fine lingerie. Ask for it at the Infants' Wear Section.

Vanta Knit Knitie

With new flexible sleeve and seamless shoulder. No binding under arm; insures free circulation during sleep. Prevents drag on shoulder. Ask to see it.

Vanta Diaper

No Pins—No Buttons

Fastens with three twistless tape bows—holds up stockings. Extra thickness where needed—no bulkiness to make baby grow bow-legged. *Free pattern* for making this wonderful Vanta Diaper will be sent to any mother.

NO PINS

A Trained Nurse will give all information to telephone or mail requests.
GIMBELS BABY SHOP—Second Floor

NO BUTTONS

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

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In the Eve-less apartment and in the little home for two these andirons and fire sets of wrought iron or brass will add an attractive, cozy appearance to the warm, cheering fireplace.

Wrought Iron Andirons, $3.34 to $41.25
Wrought Iron Fenders, $9.72 to $14.89
Wrought Iron Fire Sets, $8.49 to $27.25
Flemish Fire Sets, $11.24 to $17.32
Flemish Andirons, $14.43 to $19.34
Wrought Iron Wood Carriers, $8.07 to $14.83
Wrought Iron Wood Boxes, $14.89
Brass Andirons, bright or satin finish, $8.24 to $47.25
Brass Fire Sets, bright or satin, $12.89 to $17.80
Brass Fenders, bright or satin, $10.53 to $33.25
Hammered Brass Fire Sets, $10.49 to $16.49
Hammered Brass Andirons, $20.24 to $27.25
Brass Coal Hods, $9.33 to $10.54
Cape Cod Fire Lighters, $3.74
Gas Logs, all sizes, $4.79 to $8.11
Fire Screens, folding, $3.31 to $10.36

Macy's—Basement, Rear.

Military Fountain Pen at $2.74

Designed for the soldier's needs. Dry Ink Tablets are carried in a special barrel at the top of the pen. One tablet and a little water from his flask will make plenty of ink quickly. No loose parts to annoy him. Complete with ink tablets and pocket clip.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Four-in-Hands at 94c

New ideas and designs, of repps and twilled silks, more or less conservative. For instance, navy, brown, green, purple, and other dark colors with neat contrasting figures or hair line stripes. Of the sorts that would cost you more elsewhere.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

New Madras Shirts at $2.44

Fresh from the packing cases — a good assortment of woven madras shirts with laundered cuffs attached. Negligee model with turn down collars to match. Plain blue, helio, tan and green. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Order No More Than You Can Eat

The United States Food administration asks that when you sit down for your noonday lunch, you think of our soldiers and allies across the sea. Order enough to satisfy your appetite, not your eyes. It's one way of eliminating waste. It's one way of making sure *they* will have enough.

You know Burley tobacco in green blue and red tins

You pipe smokers like Burley tobacco

So you'll like LUCKY STRIKE

The real Burley cigarette

It's toasted

10c

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

AMERICA TO JOIN PARIS WAR COUNCIL

Lansing Indicates That United States Will Be Represented with the Other Allies.

RUSSIA THE CHIEF PROBLEM

Italy Also Wants Assurances of Aid So She May Resume Her Drive Next Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—It was officially indicated today that the American Government would be represented in the forthcoming war conference which probably will open this week in Paris. The names of the American representatives will not be made public for the present, but it is learned that they will be men of high standing, and that they are available for quick movement to the French capital.

"I think," said Secretary Lansing, commenting on the plans for the conference today, "that I ought to say about the matter of the war conference that there is a prospect that we may be represented in it. As to who will represent the United States there has been no determination actually reached as yet, but we have people on the ground who are readily available."

This will be the first general war conference in which America has taken part. The State Department has been kept fully advised of the proceedings of and conclusions reached at such gatherings, but has not before been officially represented.

In an Entente diplomatic quarter it was asserted today that political, as well as military, naval, and economic questions, would be considered at the conference. Among the more important will be the Russian project for an allied declaration affirming the Russian resolutions concerning the independence of Poland; the Balkan problem, and China. Russia will seek to obtain a declaration from all the Allies, it has been intimated, on peace aims, which will put them unitedly on record as favoring the principles enunciated by President Wilson and the Russian Provisional Government.

Two of the questions to be discussed and upon which decisions must be made are admittedly those of shipping, as underlying practically all others, and Russia. It is hoped that by next Spring Russia will have so rehabilitated her army as to be able to become an effective force in the military situation. Russia's particular problem, before the reformation of her fighting strength and efficiency is achieved, will be to strengthen the control of the provisional authorities, to prevent the withdrawal of more Teuton troops from the Eastern fronts, and carry on such operations as are possible this Winter against the Austro-German and Turkish armies.

While Russia is performing these tasks, the United States will undertake to supply Russia with equipment of every description, rolling stock, guns, munitions, and credits, to be available for the Spring operations. What Russia needs will be stated to the conference by General Alexieff, former Chief of the General Staff, who announced in Petrograd on his departure for Paris that he would outline the Russian situation fully.

MEDICAL OFFICER WOUNDED

Lieut. A. Graham, Attached to British Forces, Is Shot.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—First Lieutenant A. Graham, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, attached to the British forces, has been severely wounded in the thighs by gunshot. General Pershing so advised the War Department today without giving details. Lieutenant Graham's next of kin is Mrs. William J. Graham, of 133 Park Avenue, Paterson, N. J.

If Lieutenant Graham was shot when serving at the front, as is assumed here, he was the first American of the expeditionary forces to be wounded on the firing-line. One American officer was killed and several enlisted men of the medical department were wounded in the recent bombing of a hospital behind the front. They also were attached to the British forces.

General Pershing also advised the department today that Private [illegible] Ziemkowski, of the infantry, died Oct. 15, of natural causes. His next of kin was Mrs. Mary Ziemkowski, Manistee, Mich.

GERMANS SLAY TEN IN AIR RAID ON NANCY

French Aviators Attack Enemy's Positions—British Drop Tons of Bombs at Bruges.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Ten persons were killed and forty wounded in a bombardment of Nancy last night by German aviators, the War Office announces. On Monday and Tuesday twenty-five German airplanes were destroyed by the French, or compelled to land in damaged condition. The communication follows:

"At 6 o'clock last night enemy aviators bombarded Nancy violently. Numerous victims among the civilian population are reported. Ten were killed and forty wounded.

"On Oct. 15 and 16 five German airplanes were destroyed, four by our pilots, one by special cannon. In addition, twenty enemy machines fell damaged within the German lines in the course of eight aerial combats.

"Our bombarding squadrons made a number of expeditions. Numerous projectiles were dropped on military establishments at Volkingen, railway stations at Thionville, Mezieres-les-Metz, and Woippy, and factories at Hagondange and Rombach."

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Tons of bombs were dropped on the docks at Bruges in Belgium, on Monday night by British naval airplanes. The British Admiralty, in a statement announcing the raid, says:

"Naval aircraft dropped many tons of bombs on the Bruges docks on Monday night. On Tuesday one of our fighter patrols downed a double-seater enemy machine in the vicinity of Zarren. The observer fell out and the machine turned over and fell in flames. All our machines returned."

PUSH GERMANS BACK WITH 'TYPHOON FIRE'

Baker's Review Tells of New Artillery Attack That Drives Allied Wedge Deeper.

FRENCH GIVE TIMELY AID

Area of Operations So Widened in Flanders That Flanking Movement May Result.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The allied armies in Flanders have developed a new system of artillery attack, which is described as "typhoon fire" by Secretary Baker in his weekly statement dealing with operations for the week ended last Saturday.

Secretary Baker asserts that the effect of the "typhoon fire" has been deadly, and has caused great concern to the German high command, forcing the Germans to amend their tactical positions. The Secretary also emphasizes the importance of the dispatch of French troops to Flanders, pointing out that it has supplied sufficient masses of troops for the Entente armies to enable them to drive an ever-extending wedge into the German lines.

Here is the review:

"The allied offensive in Flanders continues methodically. Assigned objectives attained with increasing regularity indicate efficient co-ordination of artillery preparation and infantry attacks. The precision of the allied barrage is proved by the low casualties of the assaulting columns. The deadly effect of allied artillery is confirmed to us by reports reaching us regarding the concern of the German high command at the new allied 'typhoon fire,' which is compelling the enemy to amend his tactical dispositions in an effort to meet the shock of shell rained upon his lines.

"French participation in the operations in Flanders is the outstanding feature of events during the past week. The successes attained by the French forces operating north of the British sector, more particularly in the neighborhood of the Houthulst Wood, have given the allied advance in Flanders the needed elbow room. Breadth of front is an essential condition for operators which are to have far-reaching result, for confined to a too narrow base, a really important encircling movement can have no sustained value if along its entire length it can be flanked by artillery fire.

An Ever-Extending Wedge.

"The zone of operations in the Ypres salient, formerly too narrow for the proper disposition of large masses of troops, has now, by the French co-operation and their recent successful advance, so extended the line that fighting in what was the Ypres salient has changed in character. It is no longer to be considered a salient, but an ever-extending wedge progressively driven into the German lines. The operations of the French during the last week are in fact complementary to the engagements which resulted in the capture of Messines by the British last June.

"During the engagements of the week, the French everywhere maintained the positions won in the face of repeated onslaughts. Strong German detachments were ordered to dislodge the French, who now hold the advance positions between the Victoire and Pategout farms, east of Draebank. These, however, were repulsed.

"As was to be expected at this season, bad weather has somewhat retarded the allied advance. Operations were hampered owing to the fact that the well drained ground of the Passchendaele Ridge once passed over the advancing columns are confronted with the water-logged, soggy Flanders plain, which stretches on to Roulers and beyond. The infantry was further impeded by the fact that allied artillery preparation has so plowed up the ground that the terrain has been turned into a sea of mud, making the going almost impossible.

"Torrential rains and low-lying clouds rendered aircraft observation difficult, and under ordinary circumstances would have caused a suspension of offensive operations, but the inclement weather has not prevented the extension and consolidation of allied gains during the week.

"The enemy, as usual, counterattacked in force. His efforts to retake the positions captured by the Allies have in isolated cases been momentarily successful, but eventually failed. The Germans, fearing lest the allied advance in Flanders would be followed by a similar effort along other sectors of the front, particularly north of Verdun, endeavored to thwart allied plans by launching a powerful attack preceded by the usual intensive artillery preparation in this sector. The enemy was able to gain a temporary foothold in certain advanced French lines. Latest advices show that he was driven out after some hot fighting.

"It must be remembered that if a commander in the field is willing to pay the price, both in the lives of his men as well as in an overwhelming expenditure of munitions, he is invariably able to score a local success. This the Germans gained in their assault on the French positions, along the right bank of the Meuse, in the region north of Hill 344. The enemy's success was, however, more short-lived than was to be anticipated, when its cost is taken into consideration, for not only did the French regain the positions momentarily lost, but they are now holding their positions against exceedingly heavy enemy pressure, at the same time successfully carrying on their offensive engagements in Flanders, as well as raiding the enemy's lines at other points.

"Along the northern sector of the eastern front artillery duels are reported.

"In the vicinity of Riga the enemy, after an intensive bombardment of the Russian lines south of Pskoff roads succeeded in temporarily pressing back Russian advance detachments.

"The growing intensity of artillery fire in the neighborhood of Jacobstadt would seem to indicate that the Germans are contemplating an action of some magnitude across the Dwina.

"Along the Rumanian front the enemy attacked in force and gained a foothold in the allied line, from which he was, however, dislodged by a well-directed counterattack.

"Relative quiet reigns along the Italian front.

"In the Val di Daone the Austrians launched an unsuccessful attack.

"Winter conditions now prevail in the Alpine battle zone, rendering important operations impossible; elsewhere the usual artillery activity is noticed.

"No new developments are reported from other fronts."

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Many readers have openly expressed their opinions of *Christine*—few have denied it to be one of the most truthful books evoked by the great war.

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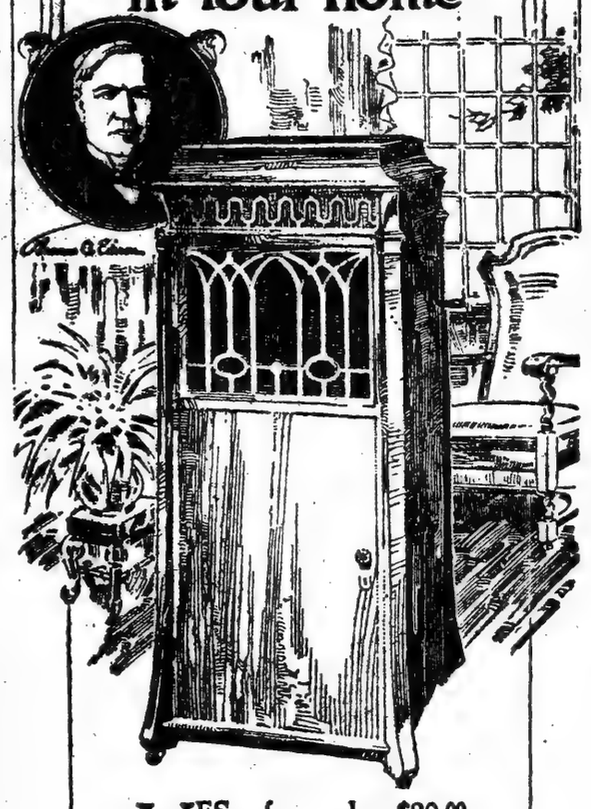

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$4. A limited line of Walk-Over Shoes at four dollars, for men only. Black and tan leathers, on two lasts, but those two in perfect style and full of comfort.

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That's the kind of book that Harold MacGrath has written, and that's his kind of hero. A red-headed young man inherits money. With the money comes adventure from New York to Singapore, and the luck of the Irish and his humor bring him through everything with flying colors.

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AMERICAN AIR CRAFT.
Airplanes and balloons with the United States Army in France shown in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. Printed by rotogravure. Twenty-four pages. On all news stands—10 cents.—Advt

SHIPYARDS TO WORK BOTH DAY AND NIGHT

Federal Board Plans to Speed Up Construction with a 24-Hour Schedule.

STRIKE OUTLOOK BETTER

San Francisco Labor Is Reported to Have Promised to Accept Adjusters' Finding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The United States Shipping Board is at work on a plan to get twenty-four hours of service a day out of all shipyards in an effort to speed up the construction of a great merchant fleet, and all interests involved have been asked to co-operate in the drive.

If this can be accomplished it is believed that many thousands of tons can be added to the 1,000,000 mark given by an official yesterday as an estimate of the amount of tonnage which would be turned out between now and March 1.

Some of the shipyards have been working on a single eight-hour shift, and the men in charge of the program are determined that that condition must be corrected immediately. Organized labor has been asked to bend its best efforts to obtain the workmen necessary for two, and, if possible, three such shifts a day.

In the meantime at least one shipyard at Groton, Conn., will be put on the twenty-four-hour basis. Charles W. Morse, who is directing the construction of twelve wooden and six steel ships, came to Washington and asked Shipping Board officials if the Government would pay for the installation of an electric light system and meet the overtime charges of men on extra shifts if he "never stopped work." He was told that the Shipping Board would meet his conditions.

"Then I'll show you how ships can be built," he said, and went away.

It is understood that Mr. Morse hopes to get his program going within ten days. Other shipyards will be asked to follow this example as rapidly as labor can be obtained.

As a result of a misinterpretation of messages from the Federal Wage Adjustment Board, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board announced today that the shipyard strikes had been settled at Portland as well as at Seattle, Wash. The Adjustment Board is now engaged in an effort to compose the difference between employers and workers at Portland, and Mr. Hurley explained tonight that a message from there relating to the settlement at Seattle led to his error.

Reports about the prospective settlement of the labor disputes on the Pacific coast were received as the best news in a long time. On Monday conferences will be held in San Francisco to make final settlement of the trouble there. The workers in the San Francisco yards have returned to their labors and have agreed to accept the decisions reached.

It was felt that the clearing up of the trouble on the Pacific coast would have a vital effect on the labor situation in the shipyards on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic coast. Labor leaders, it was said, were working in complete unison with the Government.

Rear Admiral Capps, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has appointed a production committee, composed of eminent engineers, who will make a complete survey of the industry, map out the situation in every shipyard, and bend all of their efforts to obtaining supplies to hasten construction. Charles Piez, President of the Link Belt Machine Company of Chicago, Philadelphia, and Indianapolis, is to head the committee, which includes Charles Day, electrical engineer, of Philadelphia; Arthur Mason, erecting engineer, of Chicago, and Frank Kirby, naval architect, of New York. The Atlantic coast yards have been visited by these men, and a conference was held here today with Admiral Capps.

The committee has authority to call upon any engineer in the country as problems arise, and one of the prominent engineers of the Ford motor plant already has been notified that his services will be required. A tour will be made shortly to the Pacific coast. It is probable that an agent will be appointed for each of the important shipyards.

AIDS SWEDISH MINISTER.

State Department Cables to London Concerning Mail Seizures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—At the request of the Swedish Minister the State Department has communicated with Ambassador Page in London relative to the detention of the Swedish mail boxes and pouches, held by the British Embassy at Washington, with a view to facilitating the release of these things unless the British Government considers that there are good reasons for continuing to hold them. In addition the State Department has transmitted, for the Swedish Legation, a code telegram destined for delivery to the Swedish Foreign Office, forwarding a request from Minister Ekengren to his Government to urge the British Government to order the release of the mail.

The Swedish Minister has assured the State Department that the mail is not of an unneutral character, that the diplomatic seals were not broken and the mail was not tampered with en route to Halifax. The United States Government has no direct interest in the affair so far as its present information goes.

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Grape-Nuts
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Most all of us have a bowing acquaintance with the Tammany Tiger. Here's an opportunity to enter his lair and see at first hand the political nature of His Majesty.

No one can afford to miss a single page of this book—so full of startling revelations is it from start to finish.

The real facts about the Tweed Ring, the rise to power of Richard Croker, the Lexow Committee Investigation, the Sulzer Impeachment, the activities of "Charlie" Murphy, are presented in a most interesting way.

No voter in New York should miss this opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the character and aims of the party he is to vote for or against.

THE HISTORY OF TAMMANY HALL, By Gustavus Myers. $2.50 Net, At All Book Stores.

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DOCK BUILDERS STRIKE AT GOVERNMENT YARD

Union Recognition Demanded at $4,500,000 Port Newark Terminal Plant.

Union men employed on the plant of the Submarine Boat Corporation at Port Newark Terminal were called out yesterday afternoon. Ninety-four were taken away from their work by their business agent, and it is feared that most of the 600 men now employed there will go out.

Recognition of the union is desired, and according to the union representatives the men will remain out until a conference between the agents and the representatives of the Lackawanna Bridge Company, which is building the plant, can be arranged.

Threats of a strike were made last Thursday when union representatives notified the city authorities that the bridge company had refused to recognize the union.

Business agents of twenty-three unions visited the plant yesterday afternoon, but only Albert S. Peters of the pile drivers' and dock builders' organization was allowed to enter. He immediately called out ninety dock builders and four engineers.

John A. Johnston, Vice President of the International Association of Structural Iron Workers and Bridge Builders, declared that the union was being discriminated against, and that the local job was the only one in this vicinity that was not a "closed shop."

The Submarine Boat Corporation, for which the shipbuilding plant is being erected, expects to construct 200 steel ships for the Government at the Newark plant. The boats are to be built under the supervision of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which is furnishing the capital for the plant. It expects to spend approximately $4,500,000 on the yards and to employ 15,000 men.

Fifty-three Patrolmen Graduated.

Fifty-three patrolman were graduated yesterday afternoon from the Police Training School after a two months' course. There were sixty-four men in the original class, but eleven of these were drafted for the army. The exercises were under Lieutenant Charles Schofield, the physical instructor. Commissioner Woods presented to Frederick A. Hafnes the Bloomingdale Trophy, a revolver, as the most proficient student.

EXPLAINS NAVAL ACCIDENT.

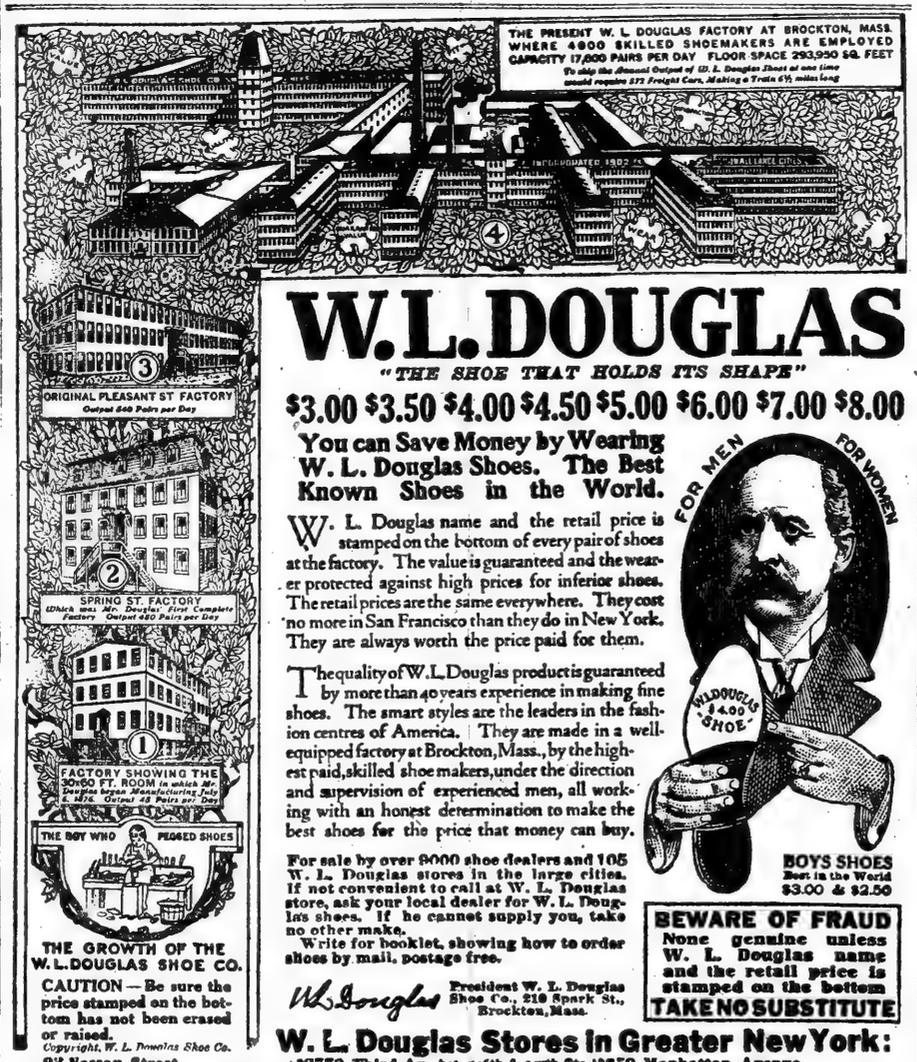
Boiler Tube of Patrol Boat Blew Out, Killing One Man.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Daniels today received a report on the accident on board a naval scout patrol boat along the Atlantic coast. The name of the vessel was withheld for naval reasons. One man was killed and another severely injured. The report to the Navy Department said that the accident was due to the blowing out of a return tube in the boiler.

Dennis Sheehan, seaman second class, N. N. V., was scalded about the head and entire body. He died while he was being taken ashore. His next of kin is John Sheehan, 547 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Vance I. Perkinson, chief boatswain's mate, United States Naval Reserve force, was scalded about the head and shoulders. His condition is serious, but he is expected to recover.

John Sheehan, brother of the dead sailor, yesterday communicated with the Navy Yard asking for further information. Dennis Sheehan was known as a crack baseball and basketball player in Brooklyn. He joined the Second Naval Battalion when war was declared and was some weeks later detailed to duty on a coast patrol boat.



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You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of every pair of shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoe makers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

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BOYS SHOES Best in the World $3.00 & $2.50

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None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom
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*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
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*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK 831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad
93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
847 Broadway near 14th St.
*1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
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When the work of three is left to two

That's not a far-off prospect for business offices.

Already it is a reality in some. It's a situation that can't be ignored.

Are you fixed to meet it?

Speedy and accurate work can hardly be expected from an overworked staff—especially on accounting jobs.

You can't count for relief on the usual surplus of Bookkeepers, Bill Extenders, and other Figure Clerks.

They'll be marching in khaki.

But you can count on the Comptometer to equalize the burden—*even when the work of three is left to two.*

You can count on its rapid-fire action equally effective on Addition, Multiplication, Division, Subtraction—to extend the productive power of your shortened force on all figure operations:

Proving Postings; Balancing Accounts; Adding Daily Sales; Extending and Footing Invoices, Payroll and Estimates; Figuring Costs.

Now's the time to investigate—before the emergency grows acute.

Anyhow, it's a measure of economy, no matter what happens.

Get in touch with a Comptometer man—you'll find his address below. Invite him to drop in with his machine—*not to argue*—but to show you what it will do by doing it.

Felt & Tarrant Manufacturing Co., 1713-1735 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Illinois

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ADDING AND CALCULATING MACHINE

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champions change, but it's always the UNDERWOOD

Why?

The test of a typewriter is its speed, accuracy and durability.

For twelve consecutive years the International Typewriter Trophy record has been made on the UNDERWOOD.

that's why

This year is no exception. Here is the new World's record—143 accurate words a minute for one hour.

Margaret B. Owen
World's Champion

The Amateur World's record for 1918, also made on the UNDERWOOD, is 145 accurate words a minute for a half hour.

Geo. Hossfeld
World's Amateur Champion

The Novice World's record for 1918 won on the UNDERWOOD, is 110 accurate words a minute for a quarter of an hour.

Alfred Tangora
World's Novice Champion

It's the Machine

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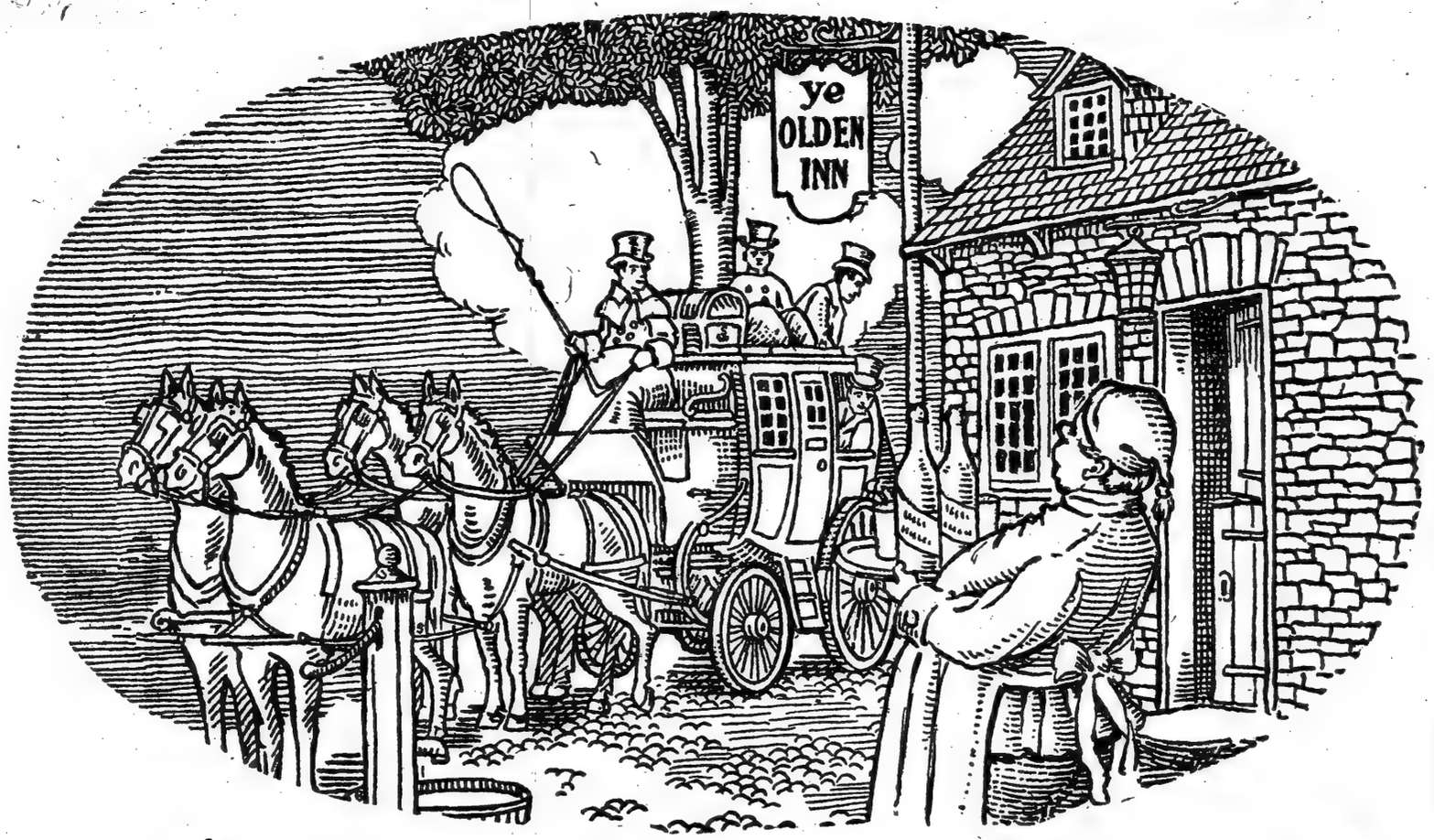


At LAST!

At last! An American Ginger Ale that challenges the world for superiority—Clysmic Ginger Ale. We urge you to try it.

This is Tobias—Toby for short—the jolly, rotund, healthy landlord of "Ye Olden Inn." Remember him. You will see him often in Clysmic Ginger Ale Advertising.

Made with CLYSMIC THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

After that you will always drink Clysmic whether you have ever before known the enjoyment of a good ginger ale or not.

For it has just that sparkle—that palate pleasing taste, aroma and tang that is going to make it the most popular of all invigorating beverages.

It has a thirst quenching attribute that only this perfect ginger ale which is actually aged, can impart. It has that harmless, healthful stimulation which is the climax of beverage perfection.

After Years of Experimenting

After years of experimenting—after innumerable trials of various ingredients—after tedious tests, Clysmic Ginger Ale is offered to the public with absolute confidence that here, at last is an American Ginger Ale that will satisfy the most exacting connoisseur.

Till now, we have frankly acknowledged the superiority of imported ginger ale.

But we no longer make this acknowledgment.

—not because the imported article is unobtainable in its former perfection,

—not because conditions abroad have restricted the use of ingredients necessary to good ginger ale,

—BUT BECAUSE we have discovered the secret of the correct combination of ingredients to produce a ginger ale superior to all others in taste, tang and aroma.

Made from Clysmic Water

The quality of the water used has *all* to do with the making of a good ginger ale.

Clysmic Sparkling Table Water is ideal for the purpose. It has just the mineral properties which blend to make this perfect Clysmic Ginger Ale.

And It Is Made with Care

Greater care than has ever been employed in the making of beverages in this country has been used in the making of Clysmic Ginger Ale.

—care that requires both capital and a full measure of courage and patience.

Conditions produced by the war—the inability to obtain foreign products—has been the incentive for American manufacturers in many fields to strive for perfection,

—that perfection attained by foreign manufacturers, through their slower but more satisfactory methods, regardless of expense or time required both in the experimental stage and in the making of the finished product.

Such has been our incentive. Such were the methods followed in perfecting Clysmic Ginger Ale.

Matured by an Ageing Process

To be delectable, ginger ale must be properly matured by ageing—a factor heretofore neglected by makers of ginger ale in America.

Needless to say every bottle of Clysmic Ginger Ale is, and will be, actually aged before it is offered for sale.

The Coming American Beverage

Ginger ale is the drink of a man's man; healthful for women; a joy to the young.

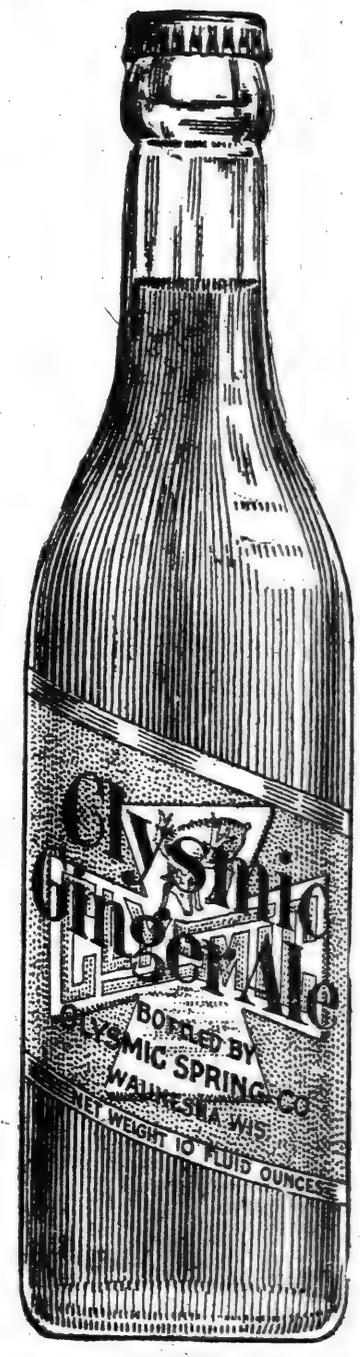
Clysmic Ginger Ale will become the American beverage.

This positiveness is not self-conceit. It is based on the opinion of the many who know

Clysmic Ginger Ale

Every Bottle Actually Aged

Every Bottle Actually Aged



On sale at all restaurants, hotels, cafes and fountains. Insist upon it

Blended and Bottled by Clysmic Spring Company, Waukesha, Wisconsin

GRADED DRAFT PLAN BEING WORKED OUT

Would Take First Dependent-less Men Not Needed in Any War Industry.

COMPLEX TABLE INVOLVED

Shows In What Order Every Man Registered May Expect to be Called—No Class Exemptions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A comprehensive new plan for applying the army selective draft, which would take first only men without dependents and of no particular value to war industries and establish various grades of dependency and industrial value from which future drafts would be made strictly on the selective basis, has been worked out tentatively by the Provost Marshal General's office and discussed with the President.

The plan was submitted recently to a conference of civilians who directed exemption board activities in a number of States, and received the indorsement of most of them, who are now discussing the proposed plan with their State Governors.

It is proposed to formulate in each local draft district a table of all registrants, placing each in a column denoting his dependents and industrial value in the war's prosecution. For instance, horisontal columns or classifications would be based on dependency. Men with no dependents would be placed in the first class, those with dependent distant relatives in the second, those with wives in the third, those with a wife and one child in the fourth, and so on.

Industries in Vertical Columns.

Similarly, the vertical columns might represent certain industries arranged according to their respective merit as war necessities. Industrial classes under consideration are farmers, shipyard employes, munition workers, railway and other transportation employes, miners, steel plant and motor industry workmen, and certain other branches to be designated from time to time by the President or the War Department as temporarily essential.

Thus the table with horizontal dependency classifications and vertical industrial classifications would hold a place for each registrant in accordance with his dependency or industrial value claims. In selecting men for examination, bocrus would first take the physically fit, having neither dependents nor value in essential war industries. When this class was exhausted, draft authorities would draw on the classes having the slightest despendency claims and the least value in essential industries. Theoretically, the draft would work down through the table to the classes with most dependents and highest industrial value.

No class would be exempted as such, but the valuable men would be placed so that they would not be called until the need for soldiers became more urgent and all the less essential classes were exhausted.

The plan involves a determination by the Government of what industries are the most valuable, and this is giving officials considerable difficulty. Farmers' organizations, shipping board officials and shipbuilders, munition makers, railroad heads, coal operators and many others are insisting on the prime importance of their own employes in civil work.

Seek to Allay Anxiety.

It is understood the entire program will be made known as soon as it is completed and approved by President Wilson, to allay the anxiety prevailing throughout many industries over the next draft, which had been planned for as early as December before the new plan was proposed, but which now may be delayed.

The proposed plan would meet President Wilson's objection to class exemptions. On the other hand, it is contended, it would successfully prevent the drawing of men into the army who are needed more in the industries or in agriculture, and would avoid mistakes made by Great Britain early in the war, when coal mines and war industries were depleted of skilled workers for the sake of swelling the first expeditionary force. It also would give each man a more or less definite place in the liability list and set his mind at rest as to when he might be summoned for service.

The scheme contemplates immediate examination of all men registered, but this course depends on an appropriation, which cannot be obtained until after Congress convenes in December. Advocates of the plan point out, however, that it might be put into operation for a single increment, even of a million men, and could be extended down the present liability lists as fast as funds were made available.

PLATTSBURG TRENCH DRILL.

New England Recruits Get Their First Trial in Dugouts.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The trench warfare begins at 8 o'clock in the morning, when the first battalion, which is the entire New England force, will take its place in the reserve trench to remain until 8 o'clock on Friday morning, when it will be relieved by the Second Battalion, the entire New York forces, for a twenty-four-hour tour of duty. The reserve trench is known as the Tremont trench, and the first line, mapped in three sections, is named East Broadway, West Broadway and New England.

It will be assumed that the trenches are under the observation and fire of the enemy, and all movements in the trenches will be conducted accordingly. All movements of troops, either individuals or groups, will be via the trenches at all times. No one will be allowed to go overland between trenches or to enter the trenches by the flanks.

Eight machine guns will be on duty with each battalion, and the chief surgeon will provide the necessary medical attendants. The line of field artillery is just behind the reserve trench and to the right or west end is the field kitchen and food station. Cooked food will be carried to the food station at 11:30 A. M. tomorrow and 5 P. M. and at 6 A. M. on Friday, and continued at those hours until Saturday noon. The food will be in containers.

A biplane made two trips over the trench sector today. Arrangements were made today to attach a camera to the machine with a hole cut in the bottom of the plane so that the operation of the troops and the trenches might be photographed.

C. Arnold Slade of Provincetown, a photographer, made the trip with the pilot today and will do so tomorrow, operating the camera.

DIES FLYING FOR FRANCE.

Bare Announcement of Skinner's Death Received by Aunt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 17.—Mrs. E. F. Thomas of this city has received the bare announcement of the death in France of her nephew, Samuel W. Skinner, of the French aviation forces, and still lacks information whether he was killed in battle or in training. She believes, however, that he met his death in training, as her last word from him indicated he had not yet been ordered to the front.

Samuel W. Skinner was the son of Mrs. Elizabeth Skinner of Cincinnati. In consequence of an accident years ago, in which he suffered a broken leg, he did not attempt to enter one of the reserve officers' training camps, but gained an opportunity of enlisting in the aviation branch of the French Army.

WADSWORTH SOLDIER KILLED IN COLLISION

Arthur Wright of Battery D Dead and Several Other New York Men Hurt in Train Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 17.—Three men were killed and several injured when a locomotive drawing a work train crashed into the rear coach of an electric train bound over the Piedmont & Northern Railroad from Camp Wadsworth to this city tonight. There were 300 soldiers aboard the electric train.

The Dead.

WRIGHT, ARTHUR, Corporal in Battery D, Third Heavy Artillery; home in Buffalo, N. Y.

WHITE LABORER, unidentified, about 30 years old.

NEGRO LABORER, unidentified.

The Injured.

TRIANTAGALLA, N. D., Company H., Seventh Regiment; shoulder fractured.

HEFT, ROBERT, Company H., Seventh Regiment; left foot fractured.

WILLIAMS, ——, Company D, Seventh Regiment; fractured hip.

CUNNINGHAM, Private, First Field Artillery; right leg fractured.

FISHER, Private, Battery C, Second Field Artillery; abdominal injuries.

KARE, Private, Battery C, Second Field Artillery; badly cut about head.

LANKENAU, H. B., Private, First Field Artillery; fractured leg.

O'GRADY, Private, Battery B., Second Field Artillery; left side injured.

LADUE, Private, Eighth Company of Ammunition Train; fractured thigh.

BRIGGS, Private, Battery D, First Field Artillery; contusions of legs and head; slight.

MILLER, CHARLES, First Field Artillery; injuries not given out.

RODIN, EDWARD, First Field Artillery; injuries not given out.

FITZPATRICK, W., Second Field Artillery; injuries not given out.

STONE, COURTNEY, Company L, Seventh Regiment; injuries serious.

A force of 250 men from the Medical Corps, reinforced by details from every unit in camp, were still working at midnight clearing away the wreckage in the expectation that two more bodies were in the tangled sheil of the wrecked coach.

Men who were aboard the electric train said the direct cause of the collision was the fact that two lights were on in the last car, making it impossible for the engineer of the work train to see the train ahead. The engineer, N. D. Lineberger, was placed under arrest by Major T. Harry Shanton of the military police and was locked up in the military jail, pending an investigation by the camp authorities.

RULES ON ARMY SALUTE.

War Department Explains Observance for National Anthem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The officers and enlisted men of the army in uniform will stand at attention when the national anthem is played, but when they are uncovered they will not salute. There has been some misunderstanding regarding the custom to be observed by officers and men under the provisions of army regulations, and for that reason the War Department today issued this announcement:

"Attention has been called to instances of misunderstanding with regard to the form of respect to be paid by army men to the national anthem, when played in theatres and other public places. The War Department calls attention to the regulation which provides that during the playing of the national anthem, officers and enlisted men in uniform, when uncovered, stand at attention without saluting."

The army regulations of Aug. 10 last deal with the subject in this language:

"Whenever the national anthem is played at any place when persons belonging to the military service are present, all officers and enlisted men not in uniform shall stand at attention facing toward the music, (except at retreat, when they shall face the flag.) If in uniform, covered, they shall salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the anthem. If not in uniform and covered, they shall uncover at the first note of the anthem, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder, and so remain until its close, except that in inclement weather the headdress may be held slightly raised.

ALL DRAFTED NEGROES TO BE MOBILIZED

Full Quota From City Called to the Colors Next Tuesday by State Adjutant General.

Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill issued an order yesterday for the mobilization next Tuesday of all negroes in New York City who have been certified for service under the draft law. The number of men affected is 1,386, and the order calling the negroes to the colors was directed to Roger B. Wood, in charge of the draft in New York.

Mr. Wood said last night that he expected to designate a central mobilization point in each borough for boards where the numbers of negroes called to service is less than ten. A great many of the boards have less than five, and a few have no negroes at all among their certified men.

The local boards having twenty or more are as follows:

Dist.	No.	Dist.	No.	Dist.	No.
24	55	110	28	140	148
44	20	121	70	144	132
45	60	130	38	158	25
47	28	135	32	163	21
63	20	139	48	167	149
83	43				

The District Board handed down an interesting decision yesterday in the case of Raymond W. McBride, of 428 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn. McBride, though underweight, was certified for service by Board 42 and appealed to the District Board. The Board granted the appeal several days ago, and yesterday came word from McBride, who is in service at Camp Upton.

"I have changed my mind," McBride wrote, "and want to stay in the army. It's fine."

The Board accordingly reversed its decision and he will go to the front with the Camp Upton division.

Jesus Martinez, the Mexican Vice Consul, who was arrested last week charged with willful violation of the provisions of the alien sections of the Selective Draft Law, was held for the Grand Jury by United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday. Martinez registered on June 5, but when called for examination by Board 145, of which Charles H. Tuttle is the chairman, refused to obey the summons. He acted under instructions from Consul General Juan T. Burns, who in a statement denounced the members of the board as men who "are on a par with the savage hordes of Villa."

The law requires that all aliens must submit to examination, after which they file the required affidavits that prove their foreign citizenship. These affidavits automatically exempt them from service. Martinez refused to file the affidavits.

BLISS CUTS STAFF JOBS.

Civilians Not to Get Commissions Until There Is Work for Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. — General Bliss, Chief of Staff of the army, has abruptly ended the practice of commissioning officers from civil life to the staff corps of various branches of the army and calling them into active service before actual need for their services exists. Indications that the practice has grown out of all bounds, particularly in the Medical, Signal, and Quartermaster Corps, led the Chief of Staff to take his action.

The effect of the order will be to hold up temporarily a number of commissions, including those of many men of the Flying Corps who have been graduated from the ground and flying schools. In no one case, however, will any man whose services are needed fail to get a commission eventually.

NEW YORK FOREMOST IN ARMY RECRUITING

Leads Pennsylvania by Narrow Margin in Daily Enlistments for the Regulars.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—New York gained five men on Pennsylvania in their close competition for supremacy in regular army recruiting yesterday. New York led the country by furnishing 117, as compared with 112 from Pennsylvania. The daily statement on regular army recruiting follows:

	Obtained Oct. 16.	Since April 1.		Obtained Oct. 16.	Since April 1.
Alabama	9	2,561	*Nebraska	23	3,060
Arizona	2	367	*Nevada	1	1,038
Arkansas	†	1,430	N. Hamp.	..	741
*California	32	8,430	*N. Jersey	8	6,917
*Colorado	6	2,034	N. Mexico	1	443
*Conn.	8	2,685	*New York	117	25,400
*Delaware	1	550	N. Carolina	0	1,704
Dist. of C.	..	629	N. Dakota	†	917
*Florida	5	2,004	*Ohio	47	11,263
*Georgia	41	5,404	*Oklahoma	20	3,479
*Idaho	2	1,241	*Oregon	14	3,335
*Illinois	41	18,916	*Penn.	112	26,291
*Indiana	29	10,503	*Rhode Isl.	2	1,221
*Iowa	29	5,951	S. Carolina	1	1,174
*Kansas	15	4,178	S. Dakota	†	1,128
Kentucky	8	4,237	Tennessee	1	3,406
Louisiana	7	2,208	Texas	28	7,734
Maine	2	1,162	*Utah	2	2,090
Maryland	8	2,404	Vermont	3	183
*Mass.	26	11,248	*Virginia	6	1,675
*Michigan	43	10,177	*Wash'ton	22	3,676
*Minnesota	13	4,532	West Va.	†	2,259
Mississippi	4	1,186	Wisconsin	10	2,393
*Missouri	29	9,104	*Wyoming	3	773
*Montana	18	2,025			

*Quota obtained. †Missing.

Total quota, 183,898.

Total acceptances for Oct. 16, 796.

Total acceptances since April 1, 229,161.

TWO PER CENT. TUBERCULAR

Infection Among Drafted Men Reported by New Yorker at Conference

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17.—That 2 per cent. of the men between 21 and 30 years called for draft examination had been found active tuberculosis cases was stated today by Dr. Louis I. Dublin of New York before the North Atlantic Tuberculosis Conference. The action of a number of draft boards in accepting men in incipient stages of the disease was criticised by a number of the speakers.

Dr. Dublin declared that 500,000 active cases had been found in the French Army alone. He said no figures were available from Germany, but reports were that the disease had spread alarmingly there in the last three years.

George L. Nelbach of New York advocated Government treatment under military discipline of soldiers who had contracted the disease.

Dr. Lawrence F. Flick of Philadelphia declared that English soldiers had not suffered as great ravages as the French, because, whereas England had carefully selected her soldiers, France had limited her investigations to children and sent men afflicted with tuberculosis to the trenches.

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WHAT does it mean?

First, it means the most complete possible examination of the title.

Second, it means for you freedom from all anxiety and perfect safety so far as title troubles are concerned.

It does not cost as much as it is worth.

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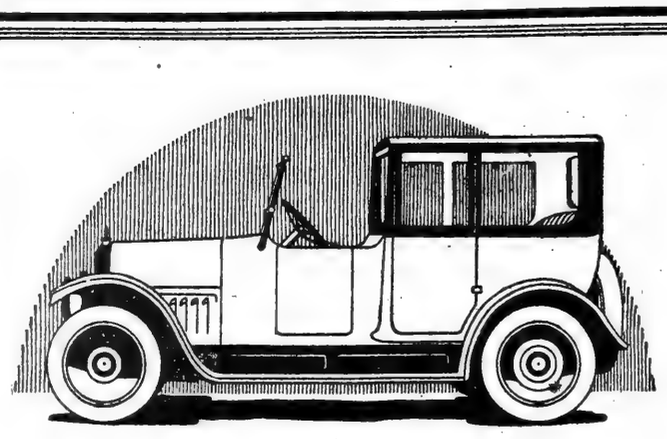
Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.



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WHEN you buy one of our custom-built Broughams or Landaulets, you know exactly what you are getting.

In the first place, you can make the best possible choice. You make your selection from cars—not sketches. You have more cars to choose from than the number of sketches a body-builder would submit. You see the cars as they are. You compare the one you like best with a hundred odd others. You inspect its appointments and you test the comfort of its upholstery. You satisfy yourself that the coach work and interior trim leave nothing to be desired. Then comes the demonstration of its riding qualities.

Thus you are able to handle the purchase of a custom-built car without drawing upon your imagination for a single detail in point of appearance or in point of performance—without incurring the slightest obligation before the final consummation of the purchase—without the slightest loss of time and without undue penalty upon your pocket.

Immediate delivery on all models. Prices from $2580 to $3600

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Broadway at 50th Street
Telephone, Circle 1300

"I know something that *will* clear your skin"

"My sister went through just the same thing. Her face was a perfect sight, and the irritation nearly drove her wild—especially at night. She tried everything until a doctor recommended Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. All the suffering was alleviated and the skin ailment was gone in a wonderfully short time. Why don't you begin using them *today*?"

The Resinol treatment is equally effective in making red, rough, inflamed complexions clear and healthy.

Resinol

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be kept on exposed surfaces without attracting attention. Resinol Soap and Ointment are sold by all druggists. It comes in two sizes (50c and $1).

If YOU haven't got your copy of NOVEMBER ILLUSTRATED WORLD

15¢ at all News Stands

BUY IT TODAY!

Read about the terrifying "Flaming Wheel of Death" to Get the Hun

November issue contains 160 pages of Tremendously Interesting Illustrated articles on Vital subjects-Science, Mechanics, Invention, Industry, etc

DON'T MISS IT!

Save

Time - Labor - Money

By applying the systems and devices being demonstrated this week at the 14th Annual

BUSINESS SHOW

If there was ever a time when the business and professional man found it important to save time, labor and money—NOW—during the great World War—is the time!

You will find it well worth while to come and see what leading manufacturers of business appliances are doing to help overcome the shortage of office workers. If you cannot come yourself, send a competent representative. IT WILL PAY YOU!

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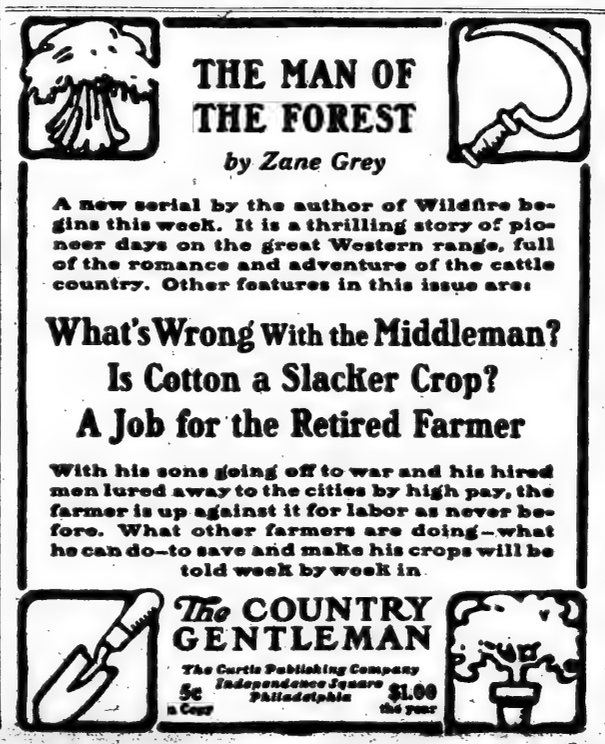


THE MAN OF THE FOREST

by Zane Grey

A new serial by the author of Wildfire begins this week. It is a thrilling story of pioneer days on the great Western range, full of the romance and adventure of the cattle country. Other features in this issue are:

What's Wrong With the Middleman?

Is Cotton a Slacker Crop?

A Job for the Retired Farmer

With his sons going off to war and his hired men lured away to the cities by high pay, the farmer is up against it for labor as never before. What other farmers are doing—what he can do—to save and make his crops will be told week by week in

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

The Curtis Publishing Company
Independence Square Philadelphia
5c a Copy $1.00 the year

Germany Down and Out

Fully treated in a series of cartoons by Charles Dana Gibson now running in LIFE. The great war numbers which LIFE is issuing every week are being read all over the world. Each number is crammed full of pictures by the most talented artists in America, and gives a pictorial insight into current American thought not possible in any other periodical. LIFE'S circulation is constantly going up. Buy this week's copy for sale at ten cents on every news-stand. Issue of Oct. 18.

Life.

Life is fully protected. Please let us know if you cannot secure your copy.

Send ten cents for sample copies.

14 West 31st Street, New York

DODGE BROTHERS CLOSED CAR

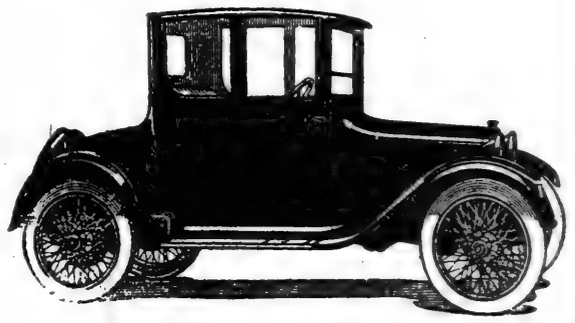
Its uncommon beauty appeals to feminine good taste.

The Convertible Coupe is well designed, well finished, well upholstered, roomy—and suited for use the year 'round.

It will pay you to examine this car.

Liberty Bonds are as safe as The United States
The time for buying is limited

Coupe or Sedan, $1,265; Touring Car or Roadster, $835; Winter Touring Car or Roadster, $1,000. (All prices f. o. b. Detroit.)



Colt-Stratton Company

Now at Our New Salesroom

1847 Broadway at 60th St. Phone Columbus 7101

Open Evenings

BIG GROCERIES AGREE ON TEN-CENT MILK

District Attorney Says 1,000 Chain Stores Will Re-enter Business for Unbottled Sales.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE JOINS

40,000 Up-State Farms Said to be Pledged in Movement to Hold Down Price.

After conferences with proprietors of chains of several hundred grocery stores in this city and also with officials of the Dairymen's League controlling 40,000 up-State farms, District Attorney Swann announced yesterday that, beginning on Monday, the groceries would retail loose Grade B milk to the New York public at 10 cents or less a quart.

Proprietors of the 46 Andrew Davey and the 125 Daniel Reeves stores have already promised to reenter the retail milk business at this figure, the District Attorney said. The Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company is also making arrangements to obtain milk direct from farmers and sell it from 467 stores at 10 cents a quart or less. James Butler, controlling 135 stores, will be approached by the District Attorney as soon as he returns from a trip out of town.

One thousand retail grocery stores will soon be retailing loose Grade B milk at 10 cents or less, Mr. Swann said. Practically all these grocery store organizations were forced out of the milk business five or six years ago after investigations of the Health Department.

"The grocery and delicatessen stores that formerly sold milk have informed the District Attorney that they were so hounded by the milk inspectors that they gave up competing," Mr. Swann said. "The implication was direct that the local inspectors were acting in the interest of the Milk Trust to force the grocery stores out of the milk business.

"When the farmers attempted to obtain better prices for their milk some time ago, the large milk distributers of New York City disciplined them by closing up about one hundred receiving stations. This deprived the farmers of a market and the New York City public of milk. This caused the recent increase in price. Up to the present the farmers have been handicapped by the fact that these large receiving stations in the country have been owned exclusively by the big distributers in New York City. The farmers offered to buy these receiving stations, but the big distributers refused to sell. The farmers offered to lease, but the big distributers refused this offer also, allowing the receiving stations to remain closed. The New York distributers knew that it would take a large amount of capital and time for the farmers to organize receiving stations for themselves.

"Before I get through I believe loose Grade B milk will be sold from at least 1,000 retail stores in Greater New York at a price not exceeding 10 cents a quart. R. D. Cooper, President of the Dairymen's League, told me today that his organization would furnish the retail grocers of the city with all the milk they could sell at about 8¼ cents per quart. The League is composed of 40,000 up-State farmers who have organized to protect themselves against the big New York City distributers.

"I suppose the City Club will make various accusations against me for entering the milk situation in this way, but let them fire away."

Both Andrew Davey and Daniel Reeves told THE TIMES last night that they would begin on Monday selling milk again following conferences with the District Attorney. Davey said his stores would sell milk for 10 cents. Reeves said his stores would sell for 9 cents.

"Did you get the impression that the Health Department inspectors were conspiring with the Milk Trust to force you out of the milk business?" Davey was asked.

"I got the impression that selling milk was more trouble than it was worth," he answered.

Charles A. Weiant, President of the Borden's Farms Products Company, testified earlier in the day before Mayor Mitchel's Milk Committee at the Health Department that the war, by increasing the cost of labor and of other factors, had increased the cost of producing milk.

"Could not a discriminating mother buy loose milk at 11 cents of just as good a grade as your 14-cent bottled milk?" Mr. Lewis of the committee asked.

"Yes. One should be as good as the other," Mr. Weiant replied. Competition with other companies costs his company $75,000 a year, Mr. Weiant said.

It was admitted at the offices of the Borden's Condensed Milk Company yesterday that a strike of the company's 2,000 wagon drivers was in the air. Officials of the company are to confer with representatives of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union today.

BOGUS N.Y.CENTRAL DRAFTS.

Forged Paper of Freight Claim Department in Circulation.

The New York Central Railroad gave out the following statement yesterday:

"A new form of fraud has recently come to light in the shape of forged drafts of the freight claims accounting department of the New York Central. The drafts are all drawn on the Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad Company through the Lincoln National Bank, New York, for $35 each, and all bear No. 79870, dated Buffalo, Oct. 4, 1917, to the order of James A. Oliver, 365 Glenwood Avenue. No city is given.

Some of the drafts have been cashed in Rochester and Buffalo and the swindlers are likely to attempt to extend their operations. Each draft bears a clumsy forgery of the signature of the railroad freight claim agent, R. L. Calkins, and his assistant, S. B. Hepburn. The police of Buffalo and Rochester and the railroad detectives are working on the case."

Sacky's Wife's Suit Before Court.

Aribert Sacky went before Supreme Court Justice Ford and a jury yesterday, accompanied by two Deputy Sheriffs, to defend a suit by his wife, Mrs. Lilien Suarez Sacky, to recover $32,500 which she alleges she gave to Sacky to invest, and which she says he diverted to his own use. Sacky has been in Ludlow Street Jail since last Summer. Counsel for Sacky said he went into partnership with his wife and it wasn't his fault that the ventures didn't succeed. He said that his wife's relatives took advantage of her illness, which they thought would be fatal, to estrange her. Sacky testified that his wife wanted him to have her property rather than her relatives. He will be cross-examined today.

PORTO RICO HELPS HOOVER.

Would Combine Food Administration Under Albert E. Lee.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 17.—Governor Yager today recommended to Food Administrator Hoover the appointment of Albert E. Lee, President of the Porto Rico Food Commission, as Food Administrator for Porto Rico. Mr. Lee is now in Washington.

Eight thousand tobacco workers and cigar makers returned to work today after four weeks of idleness. There has been a general increase in the wages of these workers.

The Pale Thin-Blooded Person

is a weary, fearful clock-watcher; lowered vitality makes it impossible for the body to serve its soul's hopes and aspirations.

Abundant red blood, rich in iron, is needed if you would win in life's battle. Whatever your vocation—in business, in the home, in society—you must produce day after day or eventually be eliminated. The healthy-blooded man or woman tackles every task fearlessly, joyously—and wins.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

If you are pale, anemic, and always tired, if you are working on your nerves, and your sleep does not refresh you, take a course of Pepto-Mangan.

It restores the health by charging the blood with liberal quantities of digestible iron, and by creating thousands of new, rich, red blood cells. Then if your trouble is not due to serious organic disease, the enriched blood joyfully brings back your old time courage, strength, and joy of living.

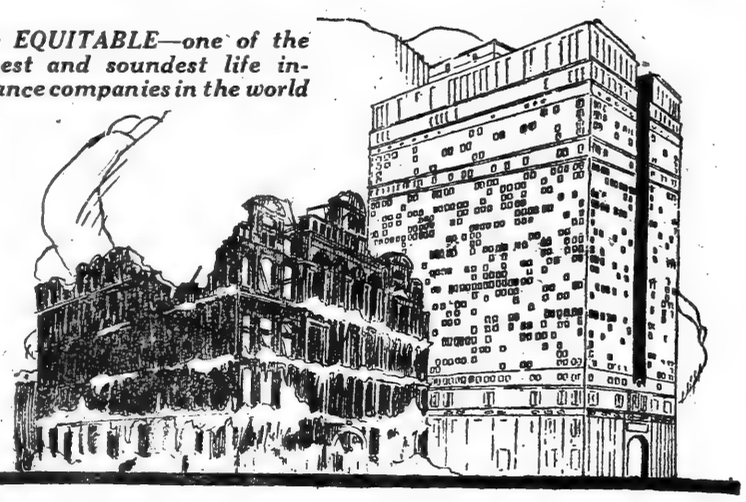
Pepto-Mangan neither looks nor tastes like medicine. It cannot affect the stomach nor teeth. As it has helped millions it will help you.

Friendly Warning: Be certain that you get true Pepto-Mangan—*Gude's*. All others are counterfeits. *Gude's* Pepto-Mangan is never sold in any other way than in the bottle and package pictured in this advertisement. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists New York

The EQUITABLE—one of the largest and soundest life insurance companies in the world



Why the *"Equitable"* came to PIONEER

WHEN the famous Equitable fire of January 9, 1912, came like a bolt out of the blue, the Equitable was able to continue its business without interruption because *it had duplicate records in another place*. Profiting also by the experience of the fire, it saw the advantage of finding an absolutely secure place for duplicate records, valuable papers, and documents not needed in its own offices for current work.

Consequently when the new building was reared, in spite of its being modern in every respect and protected by every safety device known, the executives of the Equitable sent their valuable Surplus Business Records to the PIONEER. WHY?

—because no one man wants the moral responsibility of storing surplus records inside his office building, and in congested financial districts.

—because PIONEER prevents interruption to business that comes with a fire disaster.

—because space at the PIONEER costs 2-3 less than the cost of lower Manhattan rentals.

STORE YOUR Surplus Business Records AT Pioneer

Only 7 Minutes from Wall Street

Come to PIONEER and make *your* problem *ours*. Store your Surplus Business Records where a specialty is made of safety! Our vault rooms are protected, day and night, by an infallible system of detection that makes the spread of fire an impossibility!

We are located only seven minutes from Wall Street, at the Nevins Street Subway Station.

The PIONEER is just as advantageous for the small business as the large. Rentals as low as $5.00 per month. Phone MAIN 6900 today—and have our representative call!

Among those using PIONEER SERVICE you will find the most important
Insurance Companies
Banks and Bankers
Stock Exchange Brokers
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And others.

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES

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OUR 38TH YEAR

ON THE GOOD SHIP *"Recruit"*

WHEREVER you chance upon men or women engaged in naval or military activities, there you will find the TELEPHONE.

A nation awakened and quickened to its task of preparing for participation in the greatest of all wars has found READY a telephone service that will contribute tremendously to VICTORY.

This company, in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties due to lack of raw materials and other causes, has spared neither effort nor expense to provide the service required by the Government *promptly* as its FIRST DUTY to the whole public it serves.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

Southern Pacific Lines

SERVICE

gives to the SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES a distinction of which they are justly proud. You will do well to test it by making a trip to CALIFORNIA on the famous SUNSET LIMITED via the

SUNSET ROUTE

New Orleans San Antonio Los Angeles San Francisco

In its decision in a recent rate case, the INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION said:

"We are not unmindful of the fundamental and immensely valuable service which the carriers perform in times of peace and even more in times of war. No one will deny that the successful operation of the railways is vital to our national welfare. We fully appreciate the services which the railways are performing, and the unusual efforts they are making to secure a maximum of efficiency." Ask the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES
for literature on THE APACHE TRAIL OF ARIZONA.

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Call on Us to Help You Get Out More Letters and BETTER LETTERS

WE know you're losing office help on account of the war. Nevertheless every bit of your correspondence must get out on the minute.

You can't do that with a war-depleted office force.

Right here call us in to pull you out of trouble. Here is what we will do for you:

We will install a system that will get out *more and better* letters than ever before. It will be at your elbow every minute, ready for use. It is the Edison Dictation System, built around the genuine

EDISON Dictating Machine

"Made by Edison—Installed by Barnes"

the dictating machine which embodies all of the original, exclusive Edison features.

Tear out this advertisement before you lay aside this paper. As soon as you reach your office, call—

Rector 3598

Edwin C. Barnes & Bros.

114 Liberty Street New York

Free Employment Service

To Stenographers: We teach you the Dictating Machine and secure you positions without fee. Visit our exhibit at the Business Show, 69th Regiment Armory, and have a talk with Miss Kilroy, head of our free Employment Bureau. She'll show you the big opportunities for Dictating Machine stenographers. Send to us for free tickets for the show.

OMAR KHAYAM TO MEET HOURLESS TODAY IN RACE FOR THREE-YEAR-OLD LAURELS

HONORS ON TURF AT STAKE TODAY

Omar Khayyam and Hourless Ready for Test of Supremacy at Laurel.

VIAU'S STAR IS FAVORED

Record Crowd Expected at Maryland Track to See His Contest with Belmont's Three-Year-Old.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 17.—A lightning fast track and the promise of fine weather for tomorrow make it almost certain that the much-discussed meeting of Wilfrid Viau's Omar Khayyam and August Belmont's Hourless will take place before the largest crowd that ever visited the Laurel racetrack. The stipulations of Mr. Belmont's trainer for a fast track have been fulfilled, and during the last few days the rivals for the three-year-old championship have been able to take their training gallops under ideal conditions.

Visitors from Baltimore and Washington say that little else in the sporting line is talked of around the hotels of those cities except the meeting of these great thoroughbreds. Thousands will come from both places, and large contingents also are expected from New York and Philadelphia in addition to the regular race crowd.

Some surprise was expressed by turfmen tonight when it was found that D. J. Leary's Sunflash II. had been entered in the championship sweepstakes against the two real champions. As the rules of The Jockey Club prohibit match races it was necessary to frame the conditions so that all three-year-olds were eligible. It was thought, however, that the publicity given to the event as a special test for the two leaders of their age would keep the lesser lights from entering the fray. The belief maintaining tonight that Sunflash II., a horse of handicap calibre, will be scratched, and that the issue will be fought out by the two horses which have been keen contenders for three-year-old honors all season.

Omar Khayyam is likely to be the favorite in the mutuel speculation on account of his two previous victories over the Belmont crack. The disposition to plunge on the Viau candidate is so strong at present that many keen speculators will be tempted to buy tickets on Hourless. Their contention is that the last race between the pair was so close that long odds on one or the other is not justified, and that with Butwell in the saddle and a quarter of a mile less to travel than in the Realization, Hourless is quite likely to turn the tables on his former conqueror.

The supporters of Omar Khayyam are strong in the belief that he will again lead Hourless to the finish, and they point to the fact that the Kentucky Derby winner is working faster for this race than for any of his previous engagements. The imported English horse is not what is known as a "trial horse," and hitherto it has taken the spur of a contest to bring forth his best speed. In his recent gallops he has shown more of a disposition to take the track at good speed and has had to be restrained after the first mile in order to keep him on edge. In spite of his being pulled up at the finish, Omar Khayyam has in his last two trials covered the mile and a quarter in better than 2:07, and on each occasion he has shown that he had speed in reserve.

Hourless has been doing great work, and after two recent trials in which he finished the full distance in 2:10 without letting out a link, he had a real speed test on Tuesday, between those rivals. The French son of Negofol stepped in wonderful style, and his speed reminded the onlookers of the day on which he won the Belmont Stakes when he was at the top of his form in the Spring. He was asked to go only a mile and a furlong, which he accomplished in the fast time of 1:51 1-5. The most remarkable part of this final effort was the speed which he accomplished in the first mile, which was turned in 1:38. That is better than any time made at this meeting, and the following fractions show that he was on his toes from the break: Furlong, 0:11 4-5; three-eighths, 0:34 2-5; half-mile, 0:46 4-5; five furlongs, 0:59 1-5; six furlongs, 1:12, and seven furlongs, 1:25 1-5.

In the Realization the two horses did not begin to run until the last quarter of a mile, but according to Richard Carman, the trainer of Omar Khayyam, the pace will be a stiff one from the start this time. It is Carman's intention to try and run Hourless off his feet, but in view of the last work out of the Belmont crack, this will be hard to do, and the race is likely to come down to another nose finish with victory going to the gamer horse.

NEW BRANCH OF A. A. U.

Allegheny Mountain Association to Have Headquarters at Pittsburgh.

With the arrival of George F. Turner, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, in this city Tuesday it became known that a new branch of the Amateur Athletic Union will shortly be organized. The new body will be known as the Allegheny Mountain Association of the Amateur Athletic Union and will have its headquarters in Pittsburgh. It will take in all the clubs in the City of Pittsburgh and vicinity, will extend over all of Pennsylvania west of Altoona, and will include West Virginia in its district. Thus the Allegheny Mountain Association will take up some of the territory now under the supervision of the Middle Atlantic Association and the South Atlantic Association.

All details for the new association have been completed, and it remains now only for it to be formally ratified at the annual meeting of the national body of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be held at St. Louis on Nov. 24. The movement was originally started by the clubs in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, whose representatives were considerably inconvenienced by traveling to Philadelphia, the headquarters of the Middle Atlantic body, for the various meetings. Another thing which impelled the Pittsburgh representatives in their quest for a separate organization was the increase in the club growth in that section of the country.

When the application was made to the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union those behind the movement showed a starting membership of thirty-six clubs, and to this number will be added many more. The application was readily approved by the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union, and notices of a meeting to be held in Pittsburgh on Nov. 15 were ordered to be issued. This meeting will be attended by representatives of all thirty-six clubs, when they will formally organize for the final details to be attended to at the annual Amateur Athletic Union meeting in St. Louis a few days later.

PLAY FOR TENNIS TITLE.

Juniors and Boys to Compete Saturday for Metropolitan Honors.

Although somewhat belated in the season, the third annual junior tennis championship, which will begin at the West Side Tennis Club Saturday, promises to bring out a representative field of contenders. The metropolitan boys' championship, which is being decided this year for the first time, will also start Saturday.

Entries for both of these events may be made with Frederick B. Alexander at 522 Fifth Avenue until 10 o'clock Saturday morning. In singles the entrance fee is $1 and in doubles $2. The tournaments are being played under the official sanction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The events will continue next week, play starting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The age limit for Juniors is 19 years and for boys 16.

FAST HEATS AT ATLANTA.

Miss Harris M. Paces in 2:00 1-2 in Free-for-All Event.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—In two of the fastest heats of the season on the Grand Circuit, Miss Harris M., driven by A. McDonald, today won the free-for-all pace, for a purse of $2,000 on the Lakewood Track. Her time in the first heat was 2:00½. William, driven by Marvin, split second money with Hal Boy, Dick McMahon's gelding, which finished third in the first heat and second in the second.

The 2:13 class trot, 3 in 5, for $1,000, was won in straight heats by Mendosa T., piloted by Curtis. Opera Express, winner of the four-year-old futurity $5,000 stake at Lexington last week, proved a disappointment, its best place in any heat being fourth.

Baxter Lou, driven by Valentine, won the 2:07 class pacing event, for a purse of $1,500, in straight heats. Peter Look, with McMahon up, took second money. Helen Chimes, driven by Owens, was third, and Directum, J. of the Murphy stables was fourth.

The summaries:

2:13 CLASS TROTTING.

Three in five; $1,000.

Mendosa T., br. m., by Tregautha, (Curtis)	1	1	1
Sir Tatton, b. g., by Sledmere, (Stiles)	4	2	2
Winnatoma, b. m., by Bingenersa, (Murphy)	2	6	3
Brownie Watts, b. m., by General Watts, (Rodney)	3	3	6
Onward Allerton, b. g., by Allerton, (Edman)	5	4	5
Opera Express, ch. g., by Atlantic Express, (Fleming)	6	5	4

Time—2:10½; 2:13⅝; 2:09¼.

2:07 CLASS PACING.

Three in five; $1,500.

Baxter Lou, ch. g., by Kinney Lou, (V. Valentine)	1	1	1
Peter Look, b. h., by Peter the Great, (McMahon)	4	2	2
Helen Chimes, b. m., by The Magnet, (Owens)	2	3	3
Directum J., blk. h., by Chamberlain, (Murphy)	3	4	4

Time—2:05¼; 2:08½; 2:04½.

FREE-FOR-ALL PACE.

Two in three; $2,000.

Miss Harris M., b. m., by Peter the Great, (McDonald)	1	1	
William, b. h., by Abe, (Marvin)	2	3	
Hal Boy, b. g., by Hal B., (McMahon)	3	2	
Russell Boy, b. h., by Hustic, (Geers)	4	4	

Time—2:00½; 2:00¾.

TRACK PLANS FOR YALE.

Active Season for Both 'Varsity and Freshman Teams.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—It has been announced by the University Track Association that the university and freshman cross-country teams will take part in several meets during the Fall. Tentative arrangements have been made for a freshman run with Harvard, '21, on Nov. 17, and the university and freshman teams will be entered in the intercollegiate runs to be held in New York City on Nov. 24. Last year this meet was held in New Haven, J. W. Overton, '17, winning the individual trophy. So far only very few freshmen have been reporting for the work.

All track men in the university have been urged to come out immediately to condition themselves for the coming meets. Coach Queal is at the track house every afternoon and Coach Mack is in charge every morning between 10 and 12, and after football practice on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Arrangements have been made for holding the Fall track meet on Oct. 27. The meet will be held at Yale Field, and the events will include all the usual track events with the hammer throw as the only field event. The other field events will be held in the cage or in the gymnasium on Nov. 27. As in the past, numerals will be awarded to men taking first places in this meet.

It is now definitely settled that the Williabrook competitions will continue. As each event in the Williabrook competition is held ten times all competitions, with the exception of the first, being handicap, excellent opportunity is offered the novice to compete. Points are given for the first five places and silver cups are awarded at the end of the season to those having won the greatest number of points in the different events.

The annual interscholastic games, which were dropped last Spring, will be held as usual this year on May 18. The track management has already issued preliminary invitations and full particulars will be sent to the various schools early in the year. Plans for this meet are now being pushed vigorously.

DATE FOR CYCLE RACE SET.

Annual Six-Day Event Will Be Held at Garden Dec. 2 to 8.

The twenty-fifth annual six-day bicycle race will be held in Madison Square Garden during the week of Dec. 2 to 8 this year under the management of William H. Wellman, who closed with the owners of the Garden yesterday for control of the property for the event.

A meeting of the riders has been called for Monday to discuss the plans formulated for holding the contest. With the exception of Oscar Egg, Hobby Walthour, and Marcel Dupuy every rider of prominence is here, and will be on hand at the meeting. Plans for making the race entertaining during the lulls between sprints are also being given serious consideration. Popular prices will prevail for the event, and Promotor Wellman announced last night that there will be no advance in the admission charge during the entire week.

CLASS P YACHTS ACTIVE.

Stranger Provides Upset in Racing at Boston.

Racing among the thirty-one-rater yachts, better known about here as the Class P craft, has been fairly active in Boston waters this Summer, and has developed a genuine surprise in the performances of the Stranger under the handling of Frank C. Paine, who has been able to get more speed out of that big sloop than others who have sailed her. Stranger has had rather the best of the contests in which Wasaka, as the old Josephine is now called, Hayseed, Britomarte, and Bernice have participated.

Stranger wound up the season by winning a sweepstakes race in which Wasaka and Hayseed sailed against her over one of the Marblehead courses, though Wasaka won one of the races when there was a very stiff breeze, in which Wasaka showed the most speed in the lively windward work. Neither Ahmeek, which was awarded the Manhasset Bay Cup in the races off Indian Harbor in 1916, nor Ellen was out this season. Both of these yachts will probably be put overboard in the Spring, as there is a belief among Boston yachtsmen that it was a mistake to curtail yacht racing this season.

Amoret, formerly owned by R. B. Budd of this city but now the property of Alfred I. du Pont of Baltimore, has been out all season sailing in the waters about Baltimore, and, as a year ago, has proven the fastest sloop in those waters, winning about all the races in which she started. Stuart Stevens Scott sailed her again this season and has seemingly found a way in which to make her sail faster than she did when attached to the Indian Harbor Club fleet.

DISCUSS BALTIMORE SUIT.

National League Magnates Gather in Conference.

An informal meeting of several National League Magnates was held yesterday afternoon at the National League headquarters on West Fortieth Street, to discuss recent developments with regard to the suit of the Baltimore Federal League Club. Among those in attendance were John K. Tener, President of the League; Harry N. Hempstead, President of the New York club; Garry Hermann of Cincinnati, Charles Ebbets of Brooklyn, and John Hydler, Secretary of the National League. After the meeting it was announced that no statement would be forthcoming at the present time.

ROAMER OUTRUNS FIELD AT LAUREL

Captures Old Glory Handicap in One Second and a Fifth Less Than Track Record.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 17.—Andrew Miller's Roamer made his first appearance at the meeting this afternoon and had little difficulty in capturing the Old Glory Handicap, in which he was called on to meet only a field of secondraters. The old gelding showed all his old speed, and Shuttinger sent him to the front soon after the break, where he was rated along until nearing the stretch turn.

Roamer moved further away then and was well in hand all through the stretch. James Butler's Wistful, which had been outrun in the early stages, came with a rush in the last quarter and took the place from Priscilla Mullens. Roamer's time for the mile and a sixteenth, 1:44 3-5, is a second and a fifth slower than the track record.

The stake feature was the Anne Arundel selling event at a mile and a furlong, and this was considered to be a trifle too far for O. C. Rasch's Gloomy Gus, which had his chances further discounted by having the unfashionable G. Wall in the saddle. Contrary to expectations, Wall rode a good race on Gloomy Gus, and after laying off the early pace, ran over his field in the stretch. Little Nearer found the distance too short, but came along at the end and took the place from Deckmate.

Two-year-olds were asked to go a mile for the first time in the second race. A large field turned out for the experiment, with the Mirasol Stable's Producer the favorite. Producer showed all the stamina claimed for him and won easily from J. O. Talbott's Hope. In the first race for two-year-olds Emil Herz's Svengali graduated from the maiden class.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse, $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 1-5.

Svengali, E. Herz's b. c., 109 pounds, by the Manager-Trance, $3.40, $2.50, and $2.10, (R. Troise.)			1
Ideal, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 111, by The Turk-Horizon, $3.90 and $3.10, (E. Ambrose)			2
Cave Man, R. Angerola's ch. c., 109, by Celt-Jamma, $3.80 third, (G. Wall)			3
Stalwart, Jr., Millrace, Juanita III., Shasta, Frank Keogh, Simon Pure, Supermaid, Fleet Foot, and Tomahawk also ran. Herder and Austral scratched.			

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:40 2-5.

Producer, Merasol Stable's b. c., 101 pounds, by Jaggenaut-Mrs. Grundy, $8.10, $4.30, and $2.40, (J. Bell)			1
Hope, J. O. Talbott's br. f., 97, by Bryn Mawr-Lintilla, $8.40 and $4.80, (L. Willie)			2
Green Grass, G. F. Muller's br. g., 104, by Hurst Park-Marsara, $4 third, (E. Ambrose)			3
Rapid Firer, Killarney, Start Right, King of the Wind, Tell Me, Odalesque, All Bright, and Wichaka also ran.			

THIRD RACE.—Monumental Liberty Bond Selling Handicap, for all ages, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:12 3-5.

Icarus, J. O. Talbott's ch. g., 3 years, 110 pounds, by Hamburg-First Flight, $6.60, $4.80, and $3, (F. Robinson)			1
Emden, F. W. Forsting's b. g., 4, 108, by Broomstick-Miss Hamburg, $4.80 and $3, (P. Louder)			2
Back Bay, T. Sheridan's b. g., 9, 112, by Rubicon-Genus, $26.10 third, (A. Stirling)			3
King Worth, Sea Beach, Langden, Graphic, Buzz Around, Buck Shot, Anita, Eagle, Harvest King, Uncle Hart, Peep Sight, Top o' Ta' Wave, Lord Fitz Herbert, Basil, Starfinch, and Kama also ran. Thorn Bloom scratched.			

FOURTH RACE.—Anne Arundel Stakes; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; $1,500 added; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:51 1-5.

Gloomy Gus, O. C. Rasch's br. c., 3 years, 103 pounds, by Ogden-Happy Kate, $11, $5.10, and $4.20, (G. Wall)			1
Little Nearer, R. L. Ashley's br. c., 106, by Golden Maxim-Leonalla, $5.60 and $3.40, (R. Troise)			2
Deckmate, S. C. Hildreth's b. c., 3, 104, by Hastings-Dragnet, $3.60 third, (J. McTaggart)			3
Douglass S., Hubbub, Right, Ask Ma, and Firing Line also ran. Damrosch, Sky Pilot, and Libyan Sands scratched.			

FIFTH RACE.—Old Glory Handicap; for all ages; $800 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:44 3-5.

Roamer, Andrew Miller's b. g., 6 years, 126 pounds, by Knight Errant-Rose Tree II, $2.60, $2.60, and $2.30, (A. Shuttinger			1
Wistful, Jam s Butler's ch. f., 3, 111, by Star Shoot-Witfull, $4.70 and $3.20, (L. Lyke)			2
Priscilla Mullens, J. K. L. Ross's b. f., 3, 106, by Armenth II.-Princeston Girl, $2.80 third, (T. Rice)			3
Shooting Star, Dorcas, and Candle also ran. Damrosch scratched.			

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 3-5.

Obolus, W. Smith's b. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Oddfellow-Kenmore Queen, $6.30, $3.70 and $3.10, (T. Rice)			1
No Manager, G. H. Abbott's br. m., 5, 103, by Nasturtium-Katy of the West, $4.90 and $3.50, (L. Lyke)			2
Charmeuse, E. C. Griffith's b. m., 6, 100, by Mazagan-Bewitcher, $3.50 third, (J. Bell)			3
Joe Finn, Mr. Mack, Slumberer, Front Royal, Canto, and Doctor Charcot also ran. Tinkle Bell, Dartworth and Broom Corn scratched.			

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47.

Lucky R., E. Hankins's b. f., 4 years, 103 pounds, by Box-Margaret Kent, $29.60, $7.60, and $7, (W. Obert)			1
*Raby Lynch, G. H. Abbott's br. m., 5, 103, by Leonid-Queen Lithe, $2.60 and $2.80, (B. Koppelman)			2
*Budweiser, G. H. Abbott's b. g., age 103, by Buckmaster-Missouri II., $2.80 third, (N. Huff)			3
Silk Bird, Hampton Dame, King Hamburg, Billy Oliver, Sevillian, and Hidden Star also ran. Beau of Menlo, Akeldama, and Rakeoff scratched.			

*Coupled as Abbott entry.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. Wood Violet, 114 pounds; Miss Bryn, 111; Starwort, 108; Golding, (imp.,) 102; *Sir Oracle, 100; Garonne, 112; Elizabeth H., 108; Sunny Hill, (imp.,) 107; *Salvollo, 115; *Miss Sweep, 97; Moosehead, 112; Nominee, (imp.,) 108; Humma, (imp.,) 103; *Aileen O., 102.

SECOND RACE.—The Fads and Fancies; purse; for two-year-old fillies; six furlongs. †Royal Ensign, 114 pounds; Maada, 114; Miss Bryn, 111; Wood Violet, 107; Lady Dorothy, 114; Jula, 114; Empress, 111; So Long Letty, 112; Adilina Patricia, 114; Salvestra, 111; Payment, 107; †High Appeal, 102; †James Corrigan entry.

THIRD RACE.—The Artillery Handicap; all ages; six furlongs. Top o' the Morning, 103 pounds; Sharpshooter, 112; Drastic, 104; Assume, 98; Hank O'Day, 125; Arnold, 106; Runes, 102; Startling, 118; Crepuscule, (imp.,) 103; Walter Lady, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Belmont purse; for three-year-olds; mile. Star Jaser, 112 pounds; Ticket, 106; Highland Lad, 98; Julialeon, 111; Naturalist, (imp.,) 106; Barry Shannon, 98; Kohinoor, 99; Straight Forward, 102; Manister Tol, (imp.,) 99.

FIFTH RACE.—The American Champion Sweepstakes; for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter. Omar Khayyam, (imp.,) 126 pounds; Hourless, (imp.,) 126; Sun Flash II., (imp.,) 126.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Charles Francis, 113 pounds; Napoleon, 110; Sir Wm. Johnson, 107; Paddy Dear, 106; Lady Bob, 99; *Mother Machree, 96; Adalid, 112; Blue Thistle, 110; Dancer, 110; N. K. Bell, 109; Starlike, 106; Ella Ryan, 104; *Beautiful Morn, 96.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Judge Wingfield, 108 pounds; Orderly, 106; Jesse, Jr., 106; Water Witch, 103; Brother Jonathan, 98; Lazy Lou, 94; Monomoy, 108; Sea Beach, 108; Queen of the Sea, 103; Fierre-a-Feu, (imp.,) 99; Starlike, 99; Madame Curie, (imp.,) 108; Airman, 106; King's Oak, 103; Langden, 99; Waukeag, 99.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.

John Daly Tuning Up for De Oro.

John Daly, who is matched to play Alfred De Oro for the three-cushion carom billiards championship next week, engaged in two exhibition practice matches yesterday at Howison's Billiard Academy and won both games. In the afternoon Daly showed his best form, winning from C. F. Lane by a score of 50 to 40 in thirty-five innings. The challenger for the title had runs of 6 and 8, making the latter total on two occasions. In the evening Walter Miller was Daly's opponent, and the latter won after fifty-four innings by a score of 50 to 25. Daly's best runs for this match were two of five points.

LEONARD NOW IN UNIFORM.

Lightweight Champion Holds Lieutenant's Commission in Army.

Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, surprised a number of his friends who had gathered at Grupp's Gymnasium yesterday to watch his training work, by walking into the gymnasium attired in Army uniform. This gave Leonard's followers their first definite knowledge that he had entered the United States service and even Billy Gibson, Leonard's manager, was surprised.

Leonard is in the Athletic Activities branch of the Army and has been expecting orders which would put him in uniform. He has not been assigned to any camp as yet, and until he is, the lightweight champion expects to engage in several ring bouts. His work will be that of boxing instructor and he has the rank of lieutenant. Gibson last night announced that in addition to his bout with Jack Britton, of Chicago, which will be held at the Harlem S. C. tomorrow night, the lightweight champion is matched up for bouts at Philadelphia on Oct. 22, Buffalo on Oct. 23, and Cleveland on Oct. 25.

Leonard is in superb condition for his bout with Britton and is confident of winning by a knockout. He weights about 135 pounds and at this figure he will be about five pounds lighter than the former welterweight champion. The men signed articles calling for them to weigh in at 135 pounds, one hour before they enter the ring. It was expected at first that Britton would have difficulty getting down to the required weight, but the Chicagoan yesterday was reported at the required figure after a ten-session go with Irish Patsy Cline.

INVITE ENTRIES FOR RUN.

Junior Cross Country Blanks Mailed to Clubs and Colleges.

Local Amateur Athletic Union officials yesterday announced that entry blanks for the national junior cross-country championship, which will be held over the Van Cortlandt Park course on Nov. 10, were mailed yesterday to all of the large clubs throughout the United States and to a number of colleges in the Eastern section of the country. The reason for sending entry blanks to the colleges is to afford student athletes a chance to familiarize themselves with the course, which is the same over which the intercollegiate cross-country championship race will be held a few weeks later.

The junior race will also give the aspirants for intercollegiate laurels a chance for a stiff workout. It is expected that a large field will start in the event, including many of the leading harriers of the country.

The race is open to any registered amateur athlete who has not "won a first place in running at a distance of two miles or over, at any track and field championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union, or of the International Olympic Committee, or of any Intercollegiate Association of Canada, Australia, or any foreign country, or who has not been a member of a team winning the cross-country championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, or of the International Olympic Committee, or of any Intercollegiate Association, or of Canada, Australia, or any foreign country."

Entries close with Frederick W. Rubien, 290 Broadway, on Nov. 5.

RECORD HOLDERS TO WALK.

Star Pedestrians Will Contest in West Point Hike.

The American Walkers' Association will hold a handicap contest next Sunday from Van Cortlandt Park to West Point, a distance of about forty-five miles. The start will be made from Van Cortlandt Park at 6 A. M., and an attempt will be made to better the record of 7 hours 59 minutes, which has stood for the last three years. The club's champion walker, Dick Remer, will be on scratch, and arrayed against him will be a worthy field of pedestrians, with handicaps allotted according to their recorded abilities. Some of the walkers already entered are:

Kurt Zulch, record holder for the New York-to-Harmon race; J. Mandula, winner of the race to Harmon; G. W. Cisney, holder of the record from New York to Philadelphia; B. Oshinsky, H. Jacks, P. Mendler, F. Senfert, and E. Cunnard, all point winners in various long-distance events.

The limit handicap will be 1 hour 45 minutes, and the individual prizes will be three silver loving cups and seven bronze medals. A silver placque will be presented to the branch whose members score the lowest number of points, a team for this prize to consist of the first four men of a branch to finish. Entries for the event close tomorrow.

TO LET SOLDIERS COMPETE.

Meet in Thirteenth Regiment Armory is Being Boomed.

The committee in charge of the athletic meet and military carnival, to be held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, next Wednesday evening, yesterday received notification from Colonel Sydney Grant, commanding officer of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Artillery, now stationed at Fort Hamilton, that the usual Wednesday afternoon sports at Fort Hamilton would be canceled next week in order to enable the men to compete in the military events in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in the evening. This promises a large turnout of soldiers for the five military events included in the program, and indicates some sterling competition.

Colonel Grant announced that he would send two companies to give an exhibition skirmish and bayonet drill. Orders have also been issued to keep the armory doors open between 7 and 8:30 each evening so as to afford athletes intending to compete in the games a chance to get some indoor training. The open A. A. U. events scheduled are filling up rapidly.

SENDS TROPHY OVER SEAS.

National League Donates Silver Cup to London Organization.

The National League has donated a trophy cup to the London Hospital Baseball League, an organization which has been very active in the American game during the past Summer. In the London hospitals are several American physicians and numerous Americans and Canadians, who are promoting the pastime. The National League has also sent several dozen baseballs to the hospital league. The trophy is of silver and is nearly three feet high.

BALTUSROL WOMEN VICTORS

Capture Team Golf Championship of Jersey by Defeating Hackensack.

Women golfers of the Baltusrol Golf Club yesterday won the championship of New Jersey when they defeated the representatives of the Hackensack Golf Club in a team match on the links of the Englewood Country Club, by a score of 9 to 0. This success gives the victors the right to enter the round robin tournament, which will probably start about the middle of next week, to decide the team championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association.

In this latter competition there are, besides the team from Baltusrol, teams from the Dunwoodie Country Club, which won the Westchester championship, and the Nassau Country Club, which had the best record of the season for the Long Island division. The championship for the north of New Jersey went to Hackensack, and Baltusrol won the title for the southern section of the State.

The summary:

BALTUSROL.	Pts.	HACKENSACK.	Pts.
Miss Vellen	3	Mrs. T. H. Thomas	0
Miss F. Starrett	2	Mrs. Kane	0
Mrs. S. P. Nash	2	Mrs. J. C. Barclay	0
Miss Harden	2	Mrs. P. Neilson	0
Total	9	Total	0

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CICOTTE AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Sox Twirler Explains His "Shine" Ball as Devised for Effect.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 17.—The secret of Eddie Cicotte's "shine" ball is that there isn't and never has been such a thing. It was a myth devised for its psychological effect. This admission was made by Cicotte today while passing through here with other members of the new world's champion Chicago Americans.

"Hap Felsch and I framed it on the training trip," said Cicotte. "The idea was to rub the ball in a peculiar way to make the batsman think I was doing something to it. I wasn't really, but others thought I was. Felsch started the talk going in St. Louis—got Fielder Jones all worked up about it, and the first thing we knew the 'shine' ball was an established fact in most minds."

WEST VA. MAY GO TO COAST.

Considered as Opponent for California on New Year's Day.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 17.—The West Virginia University football team has been mentioned in newspapers on the Pacific Coast as the logical team to oppose the University of California in the annual New Year's contest at Pasadena at the Festival of Roses between the strongest team on the Coast and a representative Eastern eleven. West Virginia's stock took a rise out West through the defeat of Gilmore Dobie's Navy team a week ago.

West Virginia left for Hanover, N. H., tonight, to play Dartmouth there on Saturday in the last of the hard series of games that had place in the early part of the schedule. If the Mountaineers play a creditable game against Darthmouth it is certain that West Virginia's rating this year in the East will be the highest it has ever been, with victories over Navy and Carlisle and a 14-0 game with the Pitt championship eleven. The trip to Hanover will be made via New York, the afternoon and evening of Thursday being spent there.

The squad that left here tonight was composed of Captain Bailey, Ice, Calvert, King, Meredith, Harry, Harris, Welmer, Wagner, Lentz, Rodgers, Lewis, Singleton, Erwin, Mills, Heavener, McCue, Hawkins, and Coach McIntyre, and Manager Scherr, and Director Stansbury.

McDonough Is Dartmouth Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 17.—H. B. McDonough of Manchester, N. H., was today elected Captain of the Dartmouth football team. McDonough has played quarter back for the last three years. He takes the place of F. J. Dussossoit, who was elected Captain last Fall, but who is now in France with the American Field Service.

N. Y. A. C. Boxing Tournament.

The New York Athletic Club will hold its first formal amateur boxing tournament of the 1917-18 season beginning this evening, when preliminary bouts will be held in four classes, at 110, 120, 130 and 140 pounds. The finals will be decided Saturday night. An excellent entry has been received and some interesting bouts should be witnessed. The 140-pound division will be for novice boxers who have never won a prize in local amateur boxing competition.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Pioneer S. C.—Pete Hartley vs. Young Brown; Joe Lynch vs. Mickey Dunn. Both ten-round bouts.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Joe Burman vs. Willie Astey; Frankie Brown vs. Hughie Breslin. Both ten-round bouts.

MONEY BAG JINGLES FOR SERIES PLAYERS

National Commission Makes Payment to Members of Giant and White Sox Teams.

The National Commission opened up the money bag yesterday and distributed the spoils of the world's series of 1917. John E. Bruce, Secretary of the commission, made out the checks and handed them around where they rightly belonged. Captain Charley Herzog of the Giants had been delegated by his clubmates to get the Giants' share of the melon, and he was accompanied by John Lobert, who went along, not to watch Herzog, but to keep him company.

Mr. Bruce gave Herzog a check for $61,155.43, which, divided among the eligible players, gave each of them a share of $2,445.21, which is fairly good pay for losing the series the way the Giants lost it. Heinie Zimmerman took his share without a smile. But he must have had a hard time to suppress a little grin.

Secretary Bruce started for Chicago last night and will give the White Sox their share when he arrives in the Windy City. The Chicago players' portion is $91,733.15, which gives each one of those eligible $3,669.32.

The commission also held out its own share, which amounted to a mere $42,587.80, and each of the clubs received its check for $115,160.81 minus 25 per cent., which is laid aside as an operating fund by both leagues.

Several of the Giant players after receiving their share of the money yesterday went to their homes for the Winter.

WARM WELCOME FOR SOX.

Chicago Fans at Station to Greet New World's Champions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—A cheering crowd of 5,000 White Sox rooters stormed the La Salle Street station late today to welcome home the world's baseball champions. The crowd broke through police lines when the train arrived at 4 o'clock, and, accompanied by two brass bands, swarmed around the conquerors of the Giants.

The appearance of Clarence Rowland, manager of the Chicago club, was the start of a demonstration. Some of the fans hoisted Rowland to their shoulders and carried him into the street. Traffic was blocked for twenty minutes while the crowd sought to shake hands with the players.

With the exception of Eddie Collins, Mat Wolfgang, Urban Faber, and John Collins, every member of the club was in the party. Eddie Collins went to his home in Philadelphia, from New York, and Wolfgang and John Collins left the party at Albany. Faber, who pitched two victories over the Giants, returned yesterday, going on to his home at Cascade, Iowa, on a lasting trip.

Rowland carried with him a check for $91,733.15, the White Sox share of the series. Twenty-five players will divide the spoils, each receiving $3,666. Trainer Bruckner, Joe O'Neill, the club's traveling secretary, and Bob Hasbrook, who did not join the club until the middle of the season, will be presented a sum.

FORDHAM OFFENSIVE WEAK.

Maroon Practices Attack in Preparation for Holy Cross.

The Fordham football squad had a long drill on the offensive yesterday afternoon. The Varsity faced the scrub eleven in an hour's scrimmage, which was as stiff as any the Maroon players have had this season. The regulars showed some improvement on attack, which is encouraging with the Holy Cross game only two days away. As Fordham's weakness of attack has been in failing to gain through the line, Coach McCaffery used only straight plays yesterday. Aided by the forwards, who cleared the way in able style, the Maroon backs showed the best form of the season.

Bunny Corgoran of last year's team was a visitor on the field yesterday. Bunny will join the aviation service in a few days, having received a transfer from the Naval Reserve. He donned a gridiron uniform yesterday and gave the ends a few pointers in taking out interference.

Creney returned to his regular berth at centre. Christiansen and Fogarty, tackle and guard, respectively, did not get into the drill. Frisch ran through signals with the team but did not do any scrimmaging.

Practice was held on the new athletic field adjoining Bronx Park. If the war had not intervened it was planned to hold all of the football games on this field. Collapsible stands were to have been erected.

COLUMBIA HAS SCRIMMAGE.

Faces Stuyvesant High Lads in Practice Encounter.

The Stuyvesant High School eleven appeared on South Field yesterday and engaged both the Columbia 'Varsity and Freshman elevens in practice scrimmages. Coach Metcalfe directed the Blue and White teams from the sidelines, while Tom Thorpe, assistant coach, was on the field in uniform during the plays. The 'Varsity eleven was pitted against the schoolboys toward the end of the afternoon and rehearsed its tackle plunges against them. The visitors withstood the attacks of the heavier collegeians vigorously, but could not keep them from making substantial gains.

Forward pass formations were also tried and succeeded even better than the line bucks. The ball was given to the Stuyvesant lads next, who lost it on the third play through an intercepted forward pass. Previously the schoolboys had raced the Freshmen and forced the Columbia cubs to battle hard for every gain.

Hal Vollmer, captain of last year's swimming team and member of the 'Varsity eleven, appeared on the field during the practice. Vollmer is now in navy service and said yesterday that he had been transferred from Newport to what

LAURA HOPE CREWS IN LIGHT COMEDY

'Romance and Arabella' Dramatizes One Fair Woman's Multiple Whims.

FIVE FIANCES, 2 HUSBANDS

A Very Slight Play, with Exquisite Scenery and an Able Production.

ROMANCE AND ARABELLA, a comedy, in four acts, by William Hurlbut. At the Harris Theatre.

Geoffrey Jones ..... Harry Ashford
Arabella Cadenhouse ..... Laura Hope Crews
Emma Wayne ..... Alice Putnam
Effie Dusen ..... Alice Augarde Butler
William Pennington ..... Felix Krembe
Maid ..... Ethel Cameron
Harry Atteridge ..... Frank Connor
Mrs. O'Lannigan ..... Jennie Lamont
Mrs. Green ..... Virginia Chauvenet
Claude Estabrook ..... Alfred Lunt
Peter Harper ..... William Williams
Ernest Mason ..... Henry Warwick
An Italian Musician ..... Marc Loebell
Mr. Henry ..... George K. Denny
Burglars ..... Harry Blaising, Tracy Barrow
Mr. Bergen ..... Harry Weiser

It is a charming description Mr. Hurlbut has given his play, "whimsical comedy." It suggests all sorts of airy fancies, delicate characterizations, subtle sentiments, and polished, sparkling satire. It gives hope that our hearts will be lightly touched, our sensibilities expanded, and our intellects with amiable and inclusive knowledge of in some good measure extended, when the phrase which Mr. Hurlbut appropriates has hitherto been confined upon Barrie.

Not a few of these hopes "Romance and Arabella" fulfills. The dialogue is neat, light, and at times quite brilliantly witty. The people are well mannered in the main and touched off with new and again a shrewd stroke of observed reality. And at the base of the action is a promising comedy idea. But there is one cardinal defect in it all. The heroine, who exerts a charm on the other people of the play which is quite unprecedented, begins by being utterly incredible and ends by being a bore. When it is added that she is played by Laura Hope Crews, one of the most finished and humorous of our comediennes, little more need be said as to the depths of her shortcomings.

A bare census of her romantic vagaries will suffice. She starts as a widow and in the course of four brief acts she is engaged, or rather compromised, with no less than five men, young and old. The last one she bolts from at the altar. And then we are to suppose that she marries and lives happily with the only man in a very full cast to whom she has not been engaged. That is the plot. He is a wise guy, with a smooth technique," who foresees that the only way to get the "romance" out of her system is to surfeit it.

Rather vapid, even silly, the way Arabella is on again, off again. Even she has a moment when she begins to suspect that she is "a light woman." She is worse than that. If there is one thing on the stage more trying than the jokeless joke at which the entire cast laughs hilariously, it is the character without reality or charm who is universally adored.

One of the four "episodes," which takes place in a Greenwich Village flat, has local atmosphere and no little amusing satire upon the villagers. But even here the so-called whims mount to the wildest extravagance. Arabella, who is drifting into one of those affairs with an apostle of free love and free verse, takes her chaperon with her; but, in deference to the traditions of the place, she hides the venerable lady beneath the sofa—and then is made passionate love to by the poet, as they both sit heavily on the dear soul's chest. The audience seemed mostly composed of villagers, who laughed at many things. But this was beyond even them.

A wealth of expense and good taste has been expended on the production. The scenes by Unitt and Wickes are of really exquisite beauty, especially the one in Arabella's garden, which is a Reinhardtesque symphony of roses and moonlight. The gowns are splendid and richly harmonious. A fine discretion in all details of furnishing and casting reveal the artist touch of George Foster Platt. A full orchestra, led by Elliott Schenck, discoursed excellent music.

And yet was this Arabella preposterous, and a bore. If only some one had seen to it that the audience should feel for her one-tenth of the adoration that cast and management alike so prodigally lavished upon her!

Lady Duff-Gordon's Matinees.

The first of Lady Duff-Gordon's two matinées at the Booth Theatre for the benefit of Secours Franco-Americain pour la France Devastee, will be given at the Booth Theatre at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. "Fleurette's Dream in Peronne," a wartime fantasy staged and costumed by Lady Duff-Gordon, will be the program, and will be repeated tomorrow afternoon.

The patrons of the Secours Franco-Americain include Gabriel Hanotaux, Mrs. William G. Sharp, wife of the American Ambassador to France; Mrs. Charles Prince, Mrs. Elinor Glyn, Mrs. Ridgely Carter, and Mrs. Ralph Curtis.

TESTS NEWS SERVICE RIGHTS

Publisher's Suit Involves Associated Press and International News.

A suit to test the right of The Associated Press to suspend a member because he violates its rule that no member may use the leased-wire service of a competing news organization was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Ralph Buvinger, owner of The Meridian (Miss.) Star, which publishes a morning, evening, and Sunday morning edition. Mr. Buvinger was suspended by the Directors of The Associated Press on Oct. 3 because he takes a leased-wire service of the International News, and has been directed to appear at the next annual meeting of The Associated Press, in April, to show cause why he should not be expelled. The news service is withheld pending his suspension.

The plaintiff said he became a member of The Associated Press in 1910, and that because The Associated Press has refused to furnish service for his Sunday morning edition he is compelled to take a leased-wire service of the International News. He alleges that the leased wire is used exclusively for receiving news, and that the operator is the editor of the paper and is directly under his control. He says that it is not possible for the news received from The Associated Press to be communicated to any one else over his wire, and declares he has not been charged with sending The Associated Press news to any one else.

The plaintiff stated that he was notified on Sept. 12 last to appear before the Directors on Oct. 3 for violating a by-law passed last April prohibiting members from installing in their offices "the wire of a competing news association, thereby endangering the inviolability of the report of The Associated Press." He was in Omaha on important business on the day he was required to appear before the Directors, he said, and in his behalf his attorney appeared and protested against action being taken him. He states that, without further inquiry into the facts, the Directors suspended him and its news service to his paper.

EDWIN HUGHES'S RECITAL.

A Program of Chopin's Music in Aeolian Hall.

Edwin Hughes, an American pianist, formerly resident in Germany, who played here last season, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, of which the program was entirely devoted to Chopin. A pianist needs to be certain of his calling as a Chopin interpreter to devote a whole program to his music, especially when he exacts of himself a performance of the two sonatas, as Mr. Hughes did. The other numbers were three mazurkas and the Fantasie in F minor.

There were many excellent and agreeable features in Mr. Hughes's playing, but it did not denote a special sympathy with Chopin's music or understanding of it. There were intelligence, dignity, repose, a fine technical competency; but the imaginative flight was not sustained, the poetic fire burned only fitfully. It could not be said that Mr. Hughes failed to understand the music he played, but he viewed it with sobriety. With all the excellent qualities that were recognizable in the playing of the B Minor Sonata, there was a nearer approximation to the spirit of the three mazurkas.

CORONA RICCARDO BURIED.

Once Noted Actress Left Stage When She Married Indian Chief.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—A brief cortège wended its way to St. Mary's Cemetery this morning to perform the last rites for a woman who once held audiences of London and America thrilled by her beauty and her art. Corona Riccardo was the name by which the stage and its followers once knew the woman who died at the General Hospital two days ago.

In Kansas City, in a modest room, marked almost by privation, she was known as the wife of Chief Silver Tongue, an Indian, for whom she left the stage a dozen years ago, almost at the height of her career. In her girlhood days she became the protégé of one of the great prelates of her church, who saw in her talent of unusual promise. Mrs. Augustin Daly became interested, and the girl's first appearance upon the stage was recognition. She played for Daly in "The Great Ruby." Wilson Barrett took her to London as his leading woman and then brought her back to act with him here. For a season or two she played leading rôles with Robert Mantell in his Shakespearean productions—and everywhere was lauded.

When "Ben Hur" was produced she acted one of the leading rôles.

Then came a brief season in vaudeville in an Indian sketch, during which she met Silver Tongue—and the stage knew her no more. She came to this city several months ago with her husband and the little son who wept at the grave this morning.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first program to be given by the Wisconsin Players, who will begin an engagement at the Neighborhood Playhouse on Saturday night, will include "The Shadow," a fantasy by Howard Mumford Jones; "Carlo, Among the Candles," by Wallace Stevens; "Neighbors," by Zona Gale, and "On the Pier," by Laura Sherry. A new bill will be given on Monday.

William Gillette's engagement at the Plymouth in "A Successful Calamity" will end on Nov. 3, and the piece will then be seen at the Studebaker Theatre, Chicago.

It is announced that subscriptions received for the season of the Theatre du Vieux Colombier, under the direction of Jacques Copeau, approximate $40,000. The theatre has already been sold out for the first performance.

A patriotic playlet by Marion Craig Wentworth, author of "War Brides," will be on the program at the Palace next week.

The cast of George V. Hobart's farce, "What's Your Husband Doing?" which will be produced in one of the Shubert houses by the Hobart-Jordan Company, includes Hale Hamilton, Virginia Hammond, Charlotte Ives, Jane Cooper, Alice Lloyd, Jed Prouty, Clara Mackin, Joseph Conyers, Gus Hegge, and Thomas Clark.

Oscar Shaw, playing in "Leave It To Jane," will also appear nightly in the "Midnight Frolic" next week and thereafter.

Margit Leeras, a Norwegian dancer who is to take part in the Adolf Bolm ballet at the Century, arrived in this country yesterday.

Paintings
ANCIENT and MODERN
at the
Scott & Fowles Galleries
590 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 47th and 48th Streets

PACK CARNEGIE HALL FOR WAR AID RALLY

Mrs. Preston, Widow of President Cleveland, Presides at Security League Meeting.

PAY HONOR TO SOLDIERS

Speakers Tell of Conditions in War-Stricken Countries — Cheers Welcome Calls for Victory.

Wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts of American men who have been called to the front last night formed one of the biggest gatherings that has ever filled Carnegie Hall, at the Women's War Service meeting, held under the auspices of the National Security League. Mrs. Thomas W. Preston, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, presided.

Every seat in the hall was taken and hundreds crowded the platform before the hour set for the opening of the meeting. At 8:15 o'clock the doors were closed and the police on the outside were busy turning the crowds away. Through the settlements, clubs, and patriotic organizations the women had been invited to the big patriotic celebration in honor of the men called to war, and they responded in large numbers.

Mrs. Preston, who was introduced by S. Stanwood Menken, President of the league, made a short address. Other speakers were Miss Kathleen Burke of the Scottish Woman's Hospital, Frederic C. Walcott, an assistant to Food Administrator Hoover, who told of his experiences with the Food Commission abroad, and Henry van Dyke, former Minister to Holland. The speakers told what they knew of actual war conditions in the invaded countries. The audience, when asked if these conditions should be permitted, and if it would not fight to the last, answered in once voice that it would.

"Are we going to make peace with a people who have not repented?" asked Dr. van Dyke, speaking of the recent aid raids on Red Cross hospitals, where only a short time before he said he had seen French doctors, performing with great skill an operation on a German soldier.

"No! No!" answer the audience.

There was applause when Mr. Walcott, after an account of the horrors of starvation allowed by Prussian officers, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, if it cost everything in the world, that system must be stopped."

Patriotism was the predominating note of the meeting. Large flags formed a background to the platform, on either side of which was a picture of Liberty. The boxes were filled by prominent men and women. Representatives of France and Belgium also occupied boxes.

The meeting opened with a procession of young women carrying the flags of the Allies, and marched upon the platform to a patriotic air played by a United States recruit band. Mrs. Preston in part said:

"The bravest battle that ever was fought was fought by the mothers of men. Today we, mothers and wives of the soldiers of Freedom, face again the old, grim fact of war; but this is a war to end war; and therefore our eyes must be dry and our hearts unswerving for sacrifice. More than that, we must all serve. Not grief but labor, not tears, but steadfast purpose, are worthy of the men who bear our colors against the enemy of the world's peace. Above all we must let our soldiers know that the women of America are behind them, steadfast, resolute, and demanding the victory which alone can bring disarmament, and a lasting peace."

Miss Burke first told of the work performed by the women of the Scottish Woman's Hospital, which she represents, of their endurance, cheerful suffering and willing death in the service of the wounded.

Mr. Walcott told of the starvation and death he had seen in Poland.

"England and France can't hold on forever," he said. "They want us to hurry, and we must hurry." He also told the need of aid through food.

Dr. Van Dyke told of his visit to the front in France, because, he said, he felt he could not come to America and ask men to go into it until he had first experienced some of the danger himself. He told of his visit to a hospital near Verdun. When he was going through one of the wards, he said, he was asked to be guarded in his remarks, because it was a German ward," and he was not to offend the men by remarks about their country.

"And after that," continued Dr. van Dyke, "there came three damnable Potsdam airplanes and dropped bombs on that very hospital, killed thirty nurses and helpers and their own German wounded in their beds.

"Remember, France helped us," he said in conclusion, as he called the girl bearer of the French flag to her feet with the Tricolor waving, and shouted, "Vive la France!"

The entire house from floor to gallery rose in salute.

BOND TALKS IN THEATRES.

Ten Days' Liberty Campaign Is Begun—Salesmen in Lobbies.

A ten days' Liberty bond campaign was begun in the New York theatres yesterday afternoon, and Liberty bond speeches will be a feature of practically every theatrical performance given in the city from now until Oct. 29, the end of the period allotted for subscription. The campaign is under the direction of the United Managers' Protective Association, which has assigned a speaker and several bond salesmen to every theatre.

Lillian Russell and Irvin S. Cobb were the speakers at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon, and in the evening the stars or featured players of the various plays addressed the audiences at their respective theatres. Among those who made speeches were Marjorie Rambeau, at "Eyes of Youth," at the Maxine Elliott; Douglas J. Wood, at "Maytime," at the Shubert; Raymond Hitchcock, at "Hitchy-Koo," at the Forty-fourth Street; Ernest Torrence at "Furs and Frills," at the Casino; Sam B. Hardy, at "The Riviera Girl," at the New Amsterdam, and many others. Bond salesmen were stationed in the lobbies during intermissions and at the end of the performances.

Cohan & Harris announced a plan whereby they will assist actors and actresses in their companies to subscribe to bonds on a weekly payment basis.

First Train Crosses Quebec Bridge.

QUEBEC, Oct. 17.—The first train today crossed the recently completed Quebec Bridge. It was a special containing guests of the builders.

The David Mannes Music School
announces a course of
TEN CLASS LESSONS BY
Mme. Yvette Guilbert
in Lyric and Dramatic Interpretation and Diction, at the School, on Consecutive Saturday Mornings, at 11 o'clock, Beginning October 20th.
Subscription to the Course, $25.00
Address Sec'y, 154 E. 70th St., N. Y.
Telephone Plaza 789.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL

BATTLESHIP TEAM WINS.

Texas Crew Members Are First in Electric Show Signaling Contest.

In a field of eight competitors the team from the battleship Texas won the semaphore signaling contest yesterday afternoon at the Electrical Exposition at the Grand Central Palace. The conditions were the transmission of two messages from the roof of the Heckaher Building, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, to the roof of the Grand Central Palace. The teams consisted of four men, two at the sending and two at the receiving end. The first message was as follows:

"To all Americans: Our country needs men and dollars. Enlist in the army or navy. Buy a bond. Do both if you can, and do it now. Recruiting office for the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, 1,493 Broadway; for the navy, at Landship Recruit, Union Square."

The other message was fifteen words in code. The Texas team sent the messages in 3 minutes and 4 seconds. It made nine errors and was penalized a second for each, making the corrected time 3 minutes and 13 seconds. The First Naval Reserve team won second place with a record of 3 minutes and 48½ seconds and twelve errors. The Mine Sweepers' team from the lower bay was third, the time being 4 minutes and 16 4-5 seconds, with five seconds added for errors. The first prize consisted of four safety razors, the second a comfort kit, and the third a money belt. Arthur Williams, President of the exposition, in presenting the prizes said that the exposition management had decided to make the contest a permanent one and that a silver prize cup would be put up for the winner next year. Besides the winners other teams competing were Company H, Army Signal Corps; Second Naval Reserve team, team from the Naval Recruiting Station, New York, and two from the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps. The members of the winning team were T. B. Hawkins and E. W. Grandhoeffer, chief quartermasters, and M. M. Clement and A. A. Bitterle, quartermasters of the second class. The contest lasted two hours. Lieutenant O. F. Cooper of the navy and Lieutenant Harloe Hardings of the army were the judges.

Oil Fire and Explosion at Tampico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17.—News has been received here of a fire which communicated to four oil tanks at Tampico, causing an explosion. The Waters-Pierce Company, owner of the oil, state that the loss will amount to thousands of dollars.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed.
All That's Best in Musical Comedy!
Klaw & Erlanger's Superb Production,
The Riviera Girl
Music, Kalman; Book & Lyrics, Bolton & Wodehouse
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE MEETING PLACE ROOF OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings at 8:15.
MATINEES SATURDAY & WED., 2:20.
JULIA SANDERSON, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the new Musical Comedy, RAMBLER ROSE
"A distinct hit." —Alan Dale.
"Never failed to give fresh delight." —Times.
"Succeeded gloriously." —Tribune.
"Gales of laughter." —Journal.
"The music and the fun kept pace with the ever-changing scenes." —Herald.

GEO. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25
M. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:25.
THE IRRESISTIBLE SCREAM
Here Comes the Bride

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:25.
GEORGE ARLISS 'HAMILTON'
"FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TREER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15.
Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
THE TARKINGTON-STREET PLAY
THE COUNTRY COUSIN
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
Best American Comedy in Years.

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30.
Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE" 24TH YEAR

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. 8:30.
Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:25.
Miss BILLIE BURKE
in CLARE KUMMER'S NEW PLAY
"The Rescuing Angel."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. 8:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

HARRIS West 42d St. Evgs. at 8:20.
FIRST MATINEE SAT. 2:20.
"Romance and Arabella"
with LAURA HOPE CREWS.

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. at 8:20.
Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
The Claim
A Robert Service Story Come to Life.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25
Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:25.
John BARRYMORE
Constance COLLIER
Lionel BARRYMORE
in PETER IBBETSON

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Sat. & Wed.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Last Week
Mats. Sat. & Wed.
Robert Hilliard
THE SCRAP OF PAPER
TUES., Oct. 23 HENRY MILLER SEATS NOW

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
Polly With a Past

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN
GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.

DAVID KESSLER THEATRE
38 Second Ave. Harry M. Wilner, Bus. Mgr.
Max R. Wilner Presents
David Kessler, Morris Moskowitz, Rosa Karp, Morris Schwartz
In a new play
The Value of a Mother
By H. Kalmanowitz
דיא ווערטה פון א מאמע

CHARITY MAT. TODAY (& TO-MW) 2:30 P. M.
LADY DUFF-GORDON
Presents "FLEURETTE'S DREAM" in aid of the Franco-American Fund for Restoring the Devastated Cities of France
BOOTH THEATRE, 45 St. nr. B'way. Seats $5.

Yorkville THEA., 86 St., nr. Lex. Av. Evg. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. MIZI GIZI
ADOLF PHILIPP in "NEW YORK"
IN HIS LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY-DRAMA

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
Bryan Daffett & Co., Thos. J. All Santa Peter Dunn, 3 Peronos, Reserved Leonard & Dempsey, others. 25, 35, 50
Metropolitan Opera House; two desirable seats for sale, season subscription. P. 82 Times.
Bert Kalmar—Clicks at Chatterbox, Sunday, 8:30 W. 49th. Col. 7053-J.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN BROADWAY AND 50TH ST.
TONIGHT AT 8 SHARP
Annual Fall Production.
DOING OUR BIT
Sunday Night Concert
BIG BILL OF ALL STARS.

COMEDY Thea., 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
A. E. Anson in THE Barton Mystery
"A PLAY THAT IS SECOND TO NO OTHER IN NEW YORK AS HIGH-GRADE ENTERTAINMENT." —Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Grace George
& Her Playhouse Company in EVE'S DAUGHTER
Eve's Daughter is likely to be an Adam's delight."—Herald.

CASINO 39th & Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:25.
Arthur Hammerstein's Musical Farce
Furs & Frills
"A Real Casino Hit."—Eve. World.

48TH ST. THEA. Tel. 178 Bryant. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20.
The Land of the Free
With FLORENCE NASH
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

PLYMOUTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
Mr. William Gillette
"A Successful Calamity,"
By Clare Kummer.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings a. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S
MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION.
MAYTIME
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.
Music That Tugs—Scenes That Charm—Cast That Acts & Sings.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Tel. 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
"SMART" "MERRY" "CHARMING" "DIFFERENT" "Saturday to Monday"

Beginning MONDAY, OCT. 22 SEATS TODAY
Henry Batcllie's Latest Play The TORCHES with Lester Lonergan.

39TH ST. THEA.—Near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
A Thrilling Mystery Drama "DE LUXE ANNIE"
With Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Tel. 64 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
SEASON'S COMEDY SUCCESS
Mr. Faversham Presents BERNARD SHAW'S
Misalliance
With Maclyn Arbuckle & Katharine Kaelred.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, LTD.
BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN YEARS. SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE
"In all probability will equal the popularity record now being established by 'Oh, Boy.' Several kinds of a hit—a deserved success." —Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail.
"'Leave It to Jane' is good entertainment—a decidedly clever cast—a jolly success. You will surely like it." —Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
The Very Idea!!
Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT
"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"OH, BOY" "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT 8:15
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.
HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue, with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.
ALL-STAR BENEFIT FOR N. Y. STATE PRISON COUNCIL NEXT SUN. NIGHT.

CORT 48th St., E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. Saturday & Wed. at 2:25.
Kate Douglas Wiggin & Rachel Crothers' Comedy
MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS with EDITH TALIAFERRO

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1
ANDREW MACK in "MOLLY DEAR."
Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. Next Week—Jane Cowl in "Lilac Time."

LOEW'S 7th AVE. At 124 St. Evs. 25c to $1
"THE KNIFE"
Mat. Today, 25 to 50c. Next Week—"THE 13TH CHAIR."

ELECTRICAL EXPOSITION and Motor Show
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
Lex. Ave. & 46 St. OCT. 10 to 20
11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Admission 50c

MOTION PICTURES.

William Fox Presents THEDA BARA

IN Cleopatra
WHY DID CAESAR LEAVE ROME?
Lyric Thea., 42 St., W. of B'way
Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30
All Seats Reserved.
25c to $1.00.
(6 Weeks Ahead.)

PARK THEATRE, 58TH STREET AND COLUMBUS CIRCLE.
ALICE BRADY
THE MAID OF BELGIUM
WORLD PICTURE—BRADY MADE.
12 to 11 P. M. 25 & 50c.
Next Week MADGE EVANS
"The Adventures of Carol."

BROADWAY THEATRE AT 41 ST.
Continuous—Noon to 11:30—15-25-50.
Elaine Hammerstein in "THE CO-RESPONDENT"
Next Attraction—Ruth Clifford in "The Savage," Charlie Chaplin in "The Adventurer."

STRAND B'way & 47 St. BILLIE BURKE in "Arms and the Girl." Soloists, Symphony Concert Today 2:15. Adriano Ariani, Cond.
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

81 st. St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
Madge Kennedy in "BABY MINE."
Also GREATER VAUDEVILLE.
Mat. Today, 15c, 25c. Eve. 25, 35, 50c.

RIALTO B'way, 42d CHARLES RAY in "The Son of His Father." Soloists, Comedy, Incomparable, Rialto Orchestra. 15-25-50c.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10, 15, 25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Margery Wilson, "Wild Sumac"; Gray Ghost.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.
GRAND OPERA WEEK.
Benefit Italian War Sufferers
MONDAY, OCT. 22, AT 8:15 P. M.
LA BOHEME
With Bianca Saroya, Vogliotti, Ajneto and Martino.
Tues.: LUCIA Wed.: RIGOLETTO; Thurs.: Double bill, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI; Fri.: BARBER OF SEVILLE; Sat. matinee: double bill, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI; Sat. eve.: RIGOLETTO. Orchestra of 60. Agide Jacchia, Cond. Charge of 60. Popular Prices. Tickets at Box Office and 366 Bway, Room 361. Cortland 3566.

Opens SATURDAY
ST. NICHOLAS RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
N. Y.'s Great Winter Resort!

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1917.

MR. ROOT SUPPORTS MAYOR MITCHEL.

"Of course I am for the re-election of Mayor MITCHEL," says ex-Senator ELIHU ROOT in his letter to Mr. SHEFFIELD, published today. Mr. ROOT gives the soundest of reasons for supporting Mayor MITCHEL. In the first place, he should be re-elected because he has been a good Mayor. "I have known personally every Mayor of New York in the past fifty years," says Mr. ROOT, "and several of them have been my warm personal friends; yet I am satisfied that Mr. MITCHEL has been the best Mayor New York has had in all that time." There could be no weightier testimony to the worth of Mayor MITCHEL'S administration than this from the great statesman who has been honored so often by his party, who has rendered such distinguished service to the State and to the Nation.

Deserving the continued trust of the people, Mr. MITCHEL should not be hindered of his re-election by any false pretenses about Republican regularity. Governor WHITMAN, the Republican leader in the State, has declared that he will vote for Mayor MITCHEL, and he has shown that the doctrine of party regularity has no application to restrain a Republican voter in the City of New York from supporting the Fusion candidate. Mr. ROOT demonstrates that nonpartisanship in municipal elections is imbedded in the creed and faith of the Republican Party, a principle put there by Republicans and repeatedly sustained by them. The Constitutional Convention of 1894 was a Republican convention, presided over by JOSEPH H. CHOATE. The State Convention of that year approved the new Constitution, the Republicans carried the State that year by a heavy majority and adopted it. Tammany Hall fought the Constitution but was beaten, for the whole City of New York approved it, and Mr. ROOT points out that "the city of Brooklyn voted for it by a still larger majority." Let the Republicans of Brooklyn who look upon Mr. BENNETT as the regular candidate of the party note that.

In the address to the people submitting the Constitution for their approval or rejection, the Convention said:

> We seek to separate in the larger cities municipal elections from State and national elections, to the end that the business affairs of our great municipal corporations may be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by national and State politics, and to the end also that the great issues of national and State politics may be determined upon their merits free from the disturbing and often demoralizing effect of local contests.

Independent Democrats have long been accustomed to cast off the thrall of party in municipal contests, and Republicans have encouraged them in that course. Mr. ROOT points out that the freedom of action which Republicans commend to Democrats is equally open to them; they cannot say that "Democrats are free to vote as they choose without regard to the Democratic nomination without saying that Republicans are free to vote as they choose in the coming municipal election without regard to the Republican nomination." The argument of Republican regularity put forth by Mr. BENNETT and his supporters is worthless. It has no basis in Republican doctrine or practice. It is plainly, unmistakably, an argument for HYLAN, not for BENNETT, whose election is impossible.

But the argument based upon the positive merit of the Fusion candidate, upon the demonstrated excellence of Mayor MITCHEL'S administration, is impregnable and can be assailed only by impudent misrepresentation. Not only is he the best Mayor in the city's history, but Mr. ROOT declares that in this time of anxiety and of peril "he has been a great patriotic leader, powerful, fearless, active, effective, arousing his people, holding up the hands of the National Government for the cause of free democracy and the security and honor of our country. All true Americans owe him a debt of gratitude and we ought to express our sense of that by our votes." A vote for Mr. MITCHEL is a vote to sustain and continue the honest, efficient, business-like administration of the city's affairs. It is a vote to recognize and approve the noble service he has rendered to the Nation, to hold up the hands of a patriotic and fearless American.

SHAMING AMERICANS.

It would seem that the foreign-born want the Liberty bonds more than the natives. Minneapolis is tardy and deficient in its American subscriptions, but is not ashamed to say that "the buying of bonds by farmers of German birth and ancestry is very gratifying." Standish, N. Y., has less than 300 population, including 150 iron-workers of fifteen nationalities. They have bought $21,550 of Liberty bonds, and it is thought that every inhabitant of bond-buying age will take some. That may well be a record. Even the Creek Indians, aborigines, yet about the most alien of our people, took $412,000.

Meanwhile the help of the foreign-born does not maintain the average necessary for the oversubscription which will make the loan the success it ought to be if it is to be persuasive to the Germans. The American who has not taken his bonds should blush to read that PERSHING'S boys have sent back home $50,000 and that $25,000,000 has been subscribed by our "conscripts." Equal proportionate contributions by other Americans would have oversubscribed the loan before now.

It is a reproach that we are not willing to advance to the Government the funds for the payment of wages and purchase of goods among ourselves while our soldiers are proving themselves the best patriots among us. The war is now costing more than the daily growth of our loan list. Only our soldiers and the foreign-born do their duty, and more than their duty, while the generality of us do less than ours. There is not the least question of the success of this loan, and of the next offering as well. The money will be found, if necessary, by those whose patriotism the country has thought sordid. But it would be well if the loan showed not only that we are rich but that we are as patriotic as other nations. If more Germans subscribe to their loan now closing than subscribe to ours, it will be shown that the Germans approve the ruthless war on noncombatants on sea and land, and that we do not condemn it as we should. It would be easier to understand, even to excuse, the German support of their national policy than our failure to back up ours with the money which comes so easy to us, and which is so sorely needed by those who spend and bleed in a manner exemplary to us. Let us hope that the reproach will be wiped off the record within the next day or two.

RAILWAY THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Events have neither softened the hearts of the State regulators of the railways nor taught them lessons which the country's welfare makes it desirable that they should learn. The Chairman of the Interstate Committee of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, now in session at Washington, warns the railways that they should behave if they would avoid commandeering. The President of the association, in his opening address, said that the railways were doing very well and need no increases of revenue. It is true, he said, that the railways' net showed a decrease of $18,600,000 if compared with 1916, but the true comparison was with 1915; when the railways were less prosperous. Also it should be remembered, he said, that the railways had spent more in maintenance of their properties, and, if that item should be deducted, the railways were enjoying an increase of net by $30,000,000 even over their best year, 1916. The railways still had something to do before showing the results of economy and efficiency, as counseled by the Interstate Commerce Commission when it refused the railways permission to raise their rates. The criticisms of the railways by Interstate Commissioner MCCORD were amiable, compared with the unrelenting views of the State Commissioners.

While these counsels of perfection were being put on record, and in ignorance of them, the Presidents of the Pennsylvania and Atchison Railways put on record some facts which may be contrasted with the theories of the regulators. Mr. REA said that the Pennsylvania's average freight rate was 6.4 mills per ton per mile, as compared with 2⅛ cents in the civil war period. Compared with the most efficient foreign Government roads' rates in the normal period before the war, the Pennsylvania rates were half theirs, the Pennsylvania's wages were thrice theirs, and the foreign Government roads paid no taxes. The Pennsylvania company was unable to proceed with $20,000,000 expenditures in terminals in this neighborhood, and the railway system of the country must decay without a more progressive and equitable policy of regulation.

The Atchison company's report on the surface sustains even the glowing views of the State regulators. Above dividends upon the common stock there is confessed a surplus of nearly $20,000,000. It is bad enough to pay dividends, but a surplus is little short of insulting. Why waste money in dividends? Why not at least apply the surplus to reduction of rates? The excuse of the report is that the surplus was allotted to betterments, including eleven millions for equipment, ordered at double the cost of normal times. Even so, "every nerve has been strained to the utmost" to cope with the company's flood of traffic. There certainly are roads less able to cope with the difficulties of the situation than these two, but it may be doubted whether there are any others better representative of the best the railways can do.

If such are their conditions, what might be expected if their facilities were to be much longer shriveled by arbitrary reductions of their income and increases of their costs? How could the State Commissioners expect the railways to serve the public if they did not have and use their surplus like the Atchison? And what could the country expect if the threat to commandeer the railways were enforced? Is it not reasonable to suppose that there would be a railway deficit to be charged against the taxpayers, in the manner of the Post Office? If the railways are blamable for maintaining their properties, what would be thought of them if they allowed their facilities to deteriorate at a time when the country was demanding that a million men be moved, and sixteen cities be built, at half rates for Government work? The country observes the results, and it is only fair to ask the country what it thinks of the policy of starving the railways.

TAMMANY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Rigmarole about "the Rockefeller interests" controlling the public schools, about the Gary plan as "undemocratic" and "plutocratic," can hardly be believed by other than crude and undeveloped intellects. The boys in a public school adapted to the Gary plan have been led by soap-box spouters or other disseminators of malice and falsehood to believe that the Gary system is a scheme of the rich to injure the poor. It is a fable suited to the childish mind. So the boys smash the school windows, go on strike, as the agitators told them to. We have the sorry spectacle of some 5,000 school children marching in a demonstration ostensibly against the Gary system. The banners carried by some of them show the purely political purpose of which the children were made the unconscious instruments, for example: "Can the Gary system and MITCHEL!"

This touch of the political I. W. W. in the public schools, this organized insubordination, is a foretaste of what the Tammanyization of the schools would bring upon us. There are misled and ignorant parents, there are shirking teachers who object to the Gary system on account of the added hour to the school day. What hope has any competent teacher or person who wishes to become a teacher, not sure of political "pull" or "influence," if the appointments to the new Board of Education are made by a Tammany Mayor, and Tammany Examiners, true to Tammany tradition, are to be the judges of teaching qualifications? What hope of decent education for their children would these misguided parents have?

The boys of one school amused themselves by tearing down Mitchel posters. While some of the manifestants in the night procession carried Hillquit lithographs and legends, the Socialist headquarters deny, no doubt truly, that they furnished these. The whole affair smacks of Tammany, whose candidate has been the chief emitter of the prating about taking the schools away from the poor. Socialism or pro-Germanism is divided between the Hillquitites and Tammany with its spurious, impossible socialistic proposals and its malignant attempt to create class-consciousness.

By whomsoever stirred, these school riots, this injection of politics into the schools, these endeavors to disorganize the schools, must stimulate in the public mind the sense of the dangers which a Tammany success would bring. There is more even involved than the gravest injury to the schools Behind all this fomenting of mischief one suspects not only the hand of the enemy of social order but the seditionaries who fear and hate Mayor MITCHEL.

FOOD AND THE WAR.

The bitter denunciation of our embargo on food exports by pro-German newspapers in Holland was published on the same day with a trustworthy estimate of Germany's new crops. There is only a little more than half of a normal yield, the reduction being 40 per cent. for wheat and 45 for rye, oats, and barley. These figures show a perilous shortage in a country which found it necessary to import large quantities of grain before the war. In Austria and Hungary crop conditions are even worse. Winter is at hand. Allowances of food for the people of these countries are already very small. They will be reduced. The crops of all the Northern neutrals are far below average. Germany can have little or nothing from Holland, Denmark, Norway, or Sweden unless they are assisted by imports.

We do not say that any part of the grain on the eighty-four Dutch ships held here would go directly to Germany if it should be released. But some of it would cross the border in other forms. Holland has a quarrel with England because the use of cables has been withheld from her. But this has been done for the reason that Holland permits Germany to use her waterways and territory for the transportation of great quantities of sand and gravel for the concrete needed in trench warfare. England says that there must be no more of this. By their embargoes both the United States and England say they will not assist the neutrals to help Germany.

Such expressions as are found in the pro-German press of Holland were to be expected. German influence is powerful in that country, with the aid of German intrigue, exposed in many other parts of the world. It seeks to make the Dutch our open foes. One paper talks about a "declaration of war." The President of the Overseas Trust, which controls imports, says our Government "is playing a high hand." It is a strong hand because the cards in it are high, and it is played fairly, with due regard for the interests which it represents. He knows that there has been playing in the neutral countries which was not fair. "Food will win the war," Mr. HOOVER says. Lack of food will hasten the defeat of our enemy and save the lives of American soldiers. The United States and England will strive in every legitimate way to prevent relief of Germany's food shortage by supplies from abroad.

THE RUMOR AS A WEAPON.

As the channels of print are rapidly closed to the German Government's propagandists in the United States, they are resorting more and more to the spreading of poison by word of mouth. We are not now speaking of those who do the German Government's work without knowledge, the pacifists and Socialists, but of the actual agents of Wilhelmstrasse; for it is certain that this poison cannot be the product of any others. The German agent pervades the land. In every community where he stops overnight a full-blown rumor pervades the town next day. It came from somebody on the "inside," somebody who "got it straight," and it is whispered from one to another until the whole community is uneasy and agitated.

Sometimes the rumor is the one to which the National Committee of Patriotic Societies paid its respects yesterday, the rumor that a transport has been sunk with an American regiment on board. It is usually given with the utmost particularity, including the name of the regiment, the names of the survivors, and all the details. This bars all possibility that the rumor is mere accidental rumor, of the usual wartime kind, for the particularity of detail argues an author. Sometimes the story whispered by the German agent is that there has been a mutiny; in such cases the camp and the regiments engaged in the outbreak are named. Sometimes he poses as an Englishman or a Canadian with a friend or relative in the army or in the Foreign Office, and in this case his story is that the British are holding their army at home and making the French and colonials do the fighting for them; in such cases he particularizes in figures and dates. Sometimes he masquerades as a newspaper man or a Government official, and whispers the "inside" information that Japan is getting ready to declare war on the United States.

These are only a few of his lies, a few of those which come constantly to newspaper offices through frightened and excited inquiries by the dupes, not of the German agent, but of other dupes who have given currency to his stories. One and all, they are false; and their purpose is to spread alarm and distrust among Americans. This method of propaganda began while the German agents were still able to make use of newspapers and periodicals, but when their farseeing employers knew that those channels would soon be closed. It has increased in intensity and viciousness as the subtler method has been gradually taken away from them. Americans who hear such stories should recognize clearly their source and be on their guard.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Belated Seeing of Light.

It is not exactly kind, perhaps, to call attention to the fact that not until this late day has any German paper been moved to express the opinion that aerial raids on undefended cities are neither wise nor moral. Even now only the Munich Post, so far as the cable dispatches disclose, has made public statement to this effect, but it may be that its editors are not alone among the journalists of Germany in seeing what has long been obvious to everybody elsewhere—that besides ranking in the category of atrocities, such raids can have no other consequence than that of embittering public sentiment in the country at which they are directed and of strengthening the determination of its people to think of peace only after complete victory has been won.

If that belief, however, has existed to any measurable extent in and out of journalistic circles in Germany, it is a pity—from the German point of view—that its first expression should have followed so closely upon the announcement of British intention to make reprisals in kind for the murderous work of the German airships. For now, it may be unjustly and it may be ungenerously, there will be a general disposition to say that realization of the wrongness of killing noncombatants in this way arose in the German mind only when it was confronted with the probability that the penalty for continuing the raids would be like assaults on German cities. Should that cruel theory gain general acceptance, the argument for reprisals would meet with no more antagonism, for it would be fully justified.

And what tends most to silence those who have protested against entering into a competition in atrocity with Germany is the observed fact that since it became evident that the British Government could not much longer resist the popular demand for aerial reprisals there have been no more raids on London. Should they not begin again, it would look as though the plan had been to continue them until just that point was reached and to stop them in time to prevent the carrying out of the reprisal policy.

An alternative theory is that the German Government was deliberately trying to drive the English into a duplication of the German crimes in order that it could say, "They are as bad as we are." But that theory will not hold against the present inactivity of the German raiders.

On Keeping Minds Still Open.

There is still to be heard, and not always, though usually, from pacifist sources, statements to the effect that "every case has two sides" and that the fortunate possessors of judicial minds are not only willing, but want, to give everybody a chance to present argument and evidence in his own behalf. The trouble with these assertions is not that they are false, or that the policy they formulate is a bad one, but that, as used in current discussion of the war, their purpose is to excuse or justify refusals to reach a conclusion and to act on it.

The people who vaunt this kind of "fairness" forget that while there may be two sides to every case, of most cases one side is the better of the pair, and that for those whom a given case concerns it is no more a duty to give each party a fair hearing than it is, after the hearing has been given, to render a verdict and to stand by it. That is what Judges do—that is their business—and they do not go on endlessly listening to repetitious presentations of the "two sides." Instead, they render a verdict and the defeated litigant or the convicted defendant pays the penalty, whatever it may be, of his tort or his crime.

It is only mental inertia that insists on seeing all cases as still and forever pleadable. It is not as regards the accuracy of the multiplication table alone that the keeping of "an open mind" is a sign, not of intellectual and moral superiority, but of—well, of something quite different. A good many other "cases" are properly held to be settled by those who have had access to the relevant facts and have met the obligation to weigh them.

It is not permissible to say that human judgment is fallible and that the case in question may have been settled wrong. Both statements are true, but whoever waits for absolute and ultimate certainty on any subject whatever, before he decides and acts, will be reduced to an immobility in regard to that subject which, if it happens to be one of present importance, will be quite without excuse. Germany, just now, is trying to keep in court a case in which a verdict was rendered long ago, and no appeal lies. To talk about that case as still open is to misuse language.

Yet America Taught the Lesson.

Great things in the way of aviation are promised for after the war, as well as while it lasts, by the CAPRONI brothers, the Italian builders of airplanes larger than are used in other countries than Italy. They speak of transatlantic passages as things, not of the future, but of present possibility, and they have given the most convincing of proofs that machines capable of carrying twenty and even thirty passengers for long distances are already practicable.

As the assurances of these men are from experience as well as knowledge, they can be accepted with confidence. For safety, or approximation to safety, they trust to multiple motors, acting, or able to act, independently. In this, too, they are supported by demonstration.

It is more than a little humiliating that these advances of flying are made abroad, instead of here, where mechanical flight by men was changed from the dream of ages to a reality. We are making neither the largest nor the fastest airplanes, and though we have high hopes of our "Liberty motor," it is yet to have the ultimate tests of service.

Edward A. Dithmar.

From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

One of America's finest literary and dramatic critics passes in the death of Edward A. Dithmar of THE NEW YORK TIMES. And daily journalism, in its broadest activities, loses a public-spirited patriot, as deeply interested in fighting encroachments upon our city parks as in the military preparedness of the nation, to which he had given special study.

Contemporary as dramatic critic of William Winter, The Tribune veteran, a collaborator with Winter and H. C. Bunner and Laurence Hutton and Brander Matthews, author of the "Memoirs of Augustin Daly," biographer of John Drew, Mr. Dithmar knew the stage of the past and of the present, its figures and its forces, its romances, its traditions. It was he who persuaded Richard Mansfield to have Clyde Fitch write "Beau Brummel," and started Fitch on his road to fame. THE TIMES critic of that period had not the enthusiasms of William Winter, rather scorned the word-pyrotechnics of "Nym Crinkle," and trusted to keen judgment, justice, and finished, graceful expression. He waved aside stage absurdities as unworthy of attack. What he said was quoted and respected, because there were many things he did not choose to say.

Like THE TIMES editor in chief, Charles R. Miller, Mr. Dithmar had seen several changes in that newspaper's ownership control. Mr. Miller's connection with THE TIMES began in 1875. Mr. Dithmar went there in 1877. A great daily paper has a character and an identity distinct from its business control, and dependent on reputation for truth, justice, consistency. Mr. Dithmar's loyalty was to THE TIMES as an institution. For forty years he had helped to make it what it was. His career had been worth while.

Mr. Dithmar as Dramatic Critic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sudden death of Edward A. Dithmar comes as a shock to me. I knew him intimately—and he was a man, a credit to his profession. For twenty years I was the press agent for Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson, Modjeska, and several other stars, and as such became acquainted with Mr. Dithmar, then dramatic critic of THE TIMES. He knew plays and players, and was always extremely fair in his criticisms. I had a talk with him of old times a few weeks ago—and now he has gone to the happy hunting grounds.

JEROME H. EDDY.

New York, Oct. 17, 1917.

Beautiful Bonds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the most patriotic apologies to Mr. William Henry Haworth of Brooklyn, let me say to the glory of the nation that "Man never made and nature never produced anything more beautiful than the Liberty bond."

ARKIN B. RIDANT.

New York, Oct. 16, 1917.

STRONG FUSION CANDIDATE.

For County Clerk New York Can Have Mr. Morgan, Ex-Postmaster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While attention in the municipal campaign has, naturally enough, been mainly centred on the head of the ticket, it might be well for citizens, regardless of party, to be reminded that the Fusion candidate for County Clerk, Mr. Morgan, is none other than the very efficient and capable former Postmaster of this city.

His record assures that, in the event of his election, the County Clerk's office will be well administered and with strict regard to the public interest. H. L.

New York, Oct. 16, 1917.

The Dutch Pro-German Press.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this moment when our relations with Holland are somewhat strained you may read with interest and profit, perhaps, this passage from a private letter which I have just received from a prominent Dutchman who resides in Amsterdam, where he is in a position peculiarly favorable for knowing whereof he speaks:

> Please spread the fact that we have here in the Netherlands a press that is poisoned by Bochelism, neutralism, the system of "neutrality in the face of crime," and the cowardice and treason of the partisans of "a German peace." The attitude of the so-called Dutch "Socialists" is especially lamentable. These people were the organizers of that recent Stockholm trap. As regards our newspapers, the only ones worthy of confidence are De Telegraaf, De Courant, De Nieuwe Arnhemsder Courant, Het Dagblad voor Zuid Holland. Then there is the monthly La Gazette de Hollande, in French; and a few little local sheets. Among the weeklies, De Groene Amsterdammer is very good. Put no faith in any of the others. But it is worthy of note that these others have not succeeded in deceiving the popular instinct. Nine-tenths of our people are on the side of the Allies, in no small measure due to the good work of De Telegraaf and its popular edition, De Courant, which together have nearly a million readers, an enormous number for a small country like Holland.

Doubtless the explanation of this divorce between the press and the people of the Netherlands is simply due to the free use of German money, the common method, as we only too well know in this country, employed by the stupid Junker diplomats of Berlin. THEODORE STANTON.

Cornell Campus, Oct. 18, 1917.

Bigger Game Than Villa.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

General Pershing, by no fault of his own, failed to catch Villa. He has now the chance of his life to redeem his Mexican misadventure by bagging a far more important game.

Get him, Pershing, dead or alive! Soon a powerful flotilla of airplanes will be at your disposal. Don't forget that the automobile is also one of the Yankee inventions, and if an armored limousine could be of any use in helping in the game, we will put ourselves on both shoulders. And as long as you are at it, take, if you have sufficient room, a few of the main screws of the militaristic machinery with you—the tragi-comical heir to the Hohenzollern throne, and Hindenburg and Ludendorff.

Willie, the last Hohenzollern, at Guam, would be a worthy pendant to Nickie in Tobolsk. LUCIUS VERUS.

New York, Oct. 14, 1917.

A Crumb of Comfort.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the present international situation there is at least a crumb of questionable comfort. When the terms of peace come to be authoritatively discussed, not a moment need be lost over the question of the vindication of Germany's national honor, since Germany long ago abandoned, even in her own mind, the last vestige of a claim to a lingering shred of personal or national honor. Any suggestion now by Germany that her honor is involved would be received by the nations of the world with unsuppressed boos of scorn.

It is not inappropriate to add that, when the terms of peace with Spain were under deliberation after the recent Spanish-American war, the question of Spain's national honor was accorded chivalrous and sympathetic consideration. H. A. TODD.

Columbia University, Oct. 14, 1917.

Bonds From Savings Accounts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To make a success of the present Liberty Loan the rank and file of the people must unite to subscribe. The great body of our people, and the thrifty class particularly represented in part by the savings bank depositors, could be brought into touch with the movement if the banks would inform them what proportion of their deposits could be safely converted into bonds without impairing the solvency of the banks, and also that the bonds would be kept free of charge by the banks as their custodians, and the interest collected and credited to their respective accounts.

ROBERT J. HARE POWEL.

New York, Oct. 16, 1917.

The Loan in Minneapolis.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Your editorial article of Oct. 14 headed "Rounding Up the Loan Slackers" calls attention to the Minneapolis district, which you say is particularly backward. This article is a grave injustice to this district. Our district is not backward, and the State Deposit Board's applied remedy was not due to that fact.

Our committee feels that it knows its own district and the best method of handling it. Consequently our campaign did not start until Monday. We have been unable, therefore, to send any adequate returns, but we can safely say that this district is not entitled to the charge made, and that when all the returns are in there will be no cause for complaint. ROGERS, Chairman.

Minneapolis, Oct. 17, 1917.

OCTOBER MORNING.

High above the clamor and the rush of many feet,
Level with yon flaunting flag which ripples in the breeze,
I can see the swaying tops of green and russet trees,
I can watch the dancing play of sunlight on the street.

Purple mists of morning come a-creeping o'er the town,
Waking it reluctantly from happy hills of dream,
Waking it to rhythmic roar of derrick, drill and steam,
Flowing tides of eager life that eddy up and down. . . .

Spires of many churches prick the opalescent sky,
Gaunt and craggy buildings loom, innumerable, gray,
Turned to glowing splendor by the glory of the day,
Crowding into Heav'n itself where flags and seagulls fly!

High above the teeming streets those banners sway and swing,
Calling men as never yet in all the changing past,
Carrying the message of the silver trumpet blast,
Message of a Battle Hymn that marching millions sing!

Vision shining, wonderful, in sunlight or in rain—
Purple haze of Autumn, while a baby Sea-Wind sings,
Rush of doves a-flutter with a swirl of shining wings—
Yet over all and under all our consciousness of Pain!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

J. B. BRADY'S ART OBJECTS.

His Collection on View at the American Galleries.

The collection of furnishings and ornaments formerly in the house of the late James Buchanan Brady and now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries furnishes abundant testimony that Mr. Brady kept his money in circulation. The catalogue contains nearly 1,800 numbers, and does not include the oil paintings, which are to be sold at a later date.

Among the art objects are a large group of Japanese, Chinese, and European ivories, realistic in style and clever in execution; also caprices in bronze, most of them cabinet specimens, by modern sculptors. The dance is represented in many forms. Carmencita is dancing with castanets, a bronze and ivory figure on an agate plinth; Lois Fuller is modeled by Louchet, and appears in gilt and tinted bronze. There is a Turkish dancer by Guillemin and a Mme. Pavlova in German porcelain, and rising far above the general standard is a Greek dancer by "Howard." A few paintings include portraits of famous racehorses.

For the rest, there are rock crystals, Wedgwood ornaments, bedroom, dining room, and drawing room furniture, elaborate tableware and table and bed linen, Oriental arms and armor, a presentation loving cup with the autographs of the theatrical managers who bestowed it, a gold theatre pass, and some odds and ends of the famous jewelry. The lover of games will find the implements of baccarat, roulette, faro, billiards, keno, and a banking crap layout. The problem of disposing of material so heterogeneous and various was difficult, and the galleries, with their dinner tables set for action, their groups of related objects, and their well-balanced centres of interest, are quite a triumph of ingenious arrangement. The sale begins Oct. 22, and the collection is on free view until that time.

BUYS AN ORR ETCHING.

France Honors American Artist Who Sketched Rheims Cathedral.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Louis Orr, painter and etcher, has been asked by M. Dalmier, Minister of Fine Arts, to sell to the State the plate of his etching of the Pont Neuf, the oldest bridge in Paris, entitled "Le Canal de la Monnaie," for the permanent possession of the Louvre. Artist's proofs of the etching are to be struck and sent to the national museums of all the nations at present in friendly diplomatic relations with France.

The French Government will print a certain number of proofs for presentation and sale to museums and art galleries. Presentation copies will go into the collection of the President of the Republic, and to four French Senators and four French Deputies, in accordance with the custom of the Louvre after it has acquired an etching.

The honor which has come to Mr. Orr was a great surprise to him. Last Spring the chief official adviser of the Ministry of Fine Arts saw his etching, "Le Canal de la Monnaie," at a Parisian dealer's and brought it to the attention of the Minister, who asked to be put in touch with the artist. The Luxemburg Museum has recently purchased six of Mr. Orr's etchings, making the number he has in that gallery eight.

Mr. Orr recently had an interesting experience at Rheims, where in August and September he had been sketching the Cathedral under German fire. The three important plates which are the chief results of his work there he has given to the American Red Cross, to be sold in America.

One day in the cathedral garden he was forced to use a gas mask. At another time he got a piece of shrapnel through the steel helmet which he always wore. Every day he was compelled to take refuge in a bomb-proof cellar when the Germans periodically bombarded the cathedral. Each morning Cardinal Lucon on his rounds to see those who had suffered in any way from the bombardment of the preceding night would stop and bless the artist as he worked at his easel.

AMAZED AT SHIP PROGRAM.

America Soon to Possess 10,000,000 Tons, Says German Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 16.—Since the passage of the German Shipping bill by the Reichstag public attention has been drawn in Germany to the shipping situation in other countries.

The Tagliche Rundschau, writing of the influence of America's merchant fleet on England, calls attention to the fact that before the civil war America possessed the largest cargo fleet in the world and mentions notable sailing vessels of that time. "At the end of the civil war," it says, "the American flag had disappeared from the high seas." The paper says that after that war America forgot her shipping interests, although interior shipping developed tremendously.

The world war, the article continues, has brought America to a realization of the fact that, without a merchant fleet, she could not control exports. "Recognition of this fact," it says, "has united the two big political parties, and led to a shipping program whose magnitude leaves nothing to be desired. What appeared impossible before has become a reality. Shipbuilding has been subsidized, and in spite of high wages and the cost of building, shipping will pay where it was impossible before the war."

The paper says that not only is America building a great tonnage but that it is seizing neutral vessels and even laying hands on English and French shipping. If this continues, the prediction is made that at the end of 1918 America will possess about 10,000,000 tons and will, therefore, not be far behind England.

"The submarine war has an unexpected side," says the paper, "in that it helps America's merchant fleet to compete with England."

The paper concludes by saying that, by an irony of events, "Russia is freed from Czarism by Germany, and Germany exacts reprisals from England in behalf of America for injustice perpetrated fifty years ago. Verily America should count us first among her friends."

FILIPINOS VOICE LOYALTY.

First Act of Congress Session Is to Affirm Adherence to Our Cause.

MANILA, Oct. 17.—The Insular Congress opened today, its first act being the passage of a resolution affirming the adherence of the Filipino people to the cause of the United States in the world war.

Francis Burton Harrison, the Governor General, in his message to the Congress, urged legislation authorizing the Government to proceed with the food campaign already begun by the Administration. He asked liberal treatment of all Government employes who have been called to serve in the war. Regarding economic legislation, he suggested a postponement until the end of the war of the contemplated changes in the Philippine tariff.

Authority was asked by the Governor General to reduce the intrinsic value of silver coins and to issue peso bills. Legislation for the establishment of a Philippine mint also was requested.

The Governor General reported the Treasury to be in a most sound condition, and therefore asked Congress to make adequate appropriations, particularly for public works, education, and the promotion of health.

HIGH SCHOOL STRIKE HALTS FOR PARLEY

Students Will Present Objections to Longer Day to Board Officials.

STORMY MEETINGS KEEP ON

Mothers and Children Gather Outside Schools and Protest Against Gary System.

The expected strike of high school students did not take place yesterday because the cooler heads among the students advised waiting until Monday afternoon, when they will have a hearing at the Board of Education, where they will be able to present their objections to the lengthened school day to John Whalen, Chairman of the Committee on High Schools. The school situation, however, was not quiescent, for several hundred angry mothers, dragging their children with them, continued to hold meetings and loiter near schools in Harlem and Yorkville as a protest against the Gary duplicate school plan. One mother was arrested in the demonstration against the schools.

Charges by school officials that Socialist agitators had been sowing seeds of dissension among the children and their parents were denied by teachers, who said that the unanimity of protest against the lengthened day itself proved that the dissatisfaction was widespread and not confined to a few of the high school students who might be Socialists. A committee of teachers of the DeWitt Clinton High School drew up a brief protesting against the lengthened school day, and the document will be presented today to the Board of Education.

Conference on Gary Plan.

William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools in Gary, Ind., who was asked to install the study-play-work system in this city, was in town yesterday, but declined to make any statement on the situation. He intimated that he had made a complete statement regarding the recent attacks on the Gary schools made by speakers, including former President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education, to the Public Welfare Association of the Fusion Committee, as well as to Superintendent William McAndrew, in charge of the Department of Divisional Schools of the Board of Education. Mr. Wirt conferred with the heads of the Board of Education yesterday, but no statement was made at the Board of Education as to the conference.

The Bronx was included in the agitation yesterday, for the Grand Jury continued its investigation of the Gary schools in that borough and heard Dr. Joseph Taylor, a District Superintendent, in favor of the system, Commissioner Frank D. Wilsey of the Board of Education, who is opposed to it, and Elizabeth Reed, a teacher of Public School 40, Prospect Avenue and Ritter Place, and George Wasservogel, of 1330 Franklin Avenue.

Dr. Harry Penhollow, administrative assistant to Dr. F. J. Paul, principal of De Witt Clinton High School, said yesterday that he did not believe that "thinking teachers who have the interests of the children at heart" disapprove of the lengthened school day.

"Unfortunately there is quite a sprinkling of Socialists in this school who are opposed to the Government, no matter what the rules are, and when they see a chance for free advertising they jump at it," he said.

M. Wright, assistant to Dr. John L. Tildsley, Associate City Superintendent of Schools, said it was also his belief that the Socialists were behind the agitation. This statement was objected to by several teachers in the De Witt Clinton School and by Dr. Henry J. Linville, President of the Teachers' Union, who said:

"Even some of the high school principals acknowledge that the lengthened school day is unnecessary. The school day at Boys' High School, Jamaica and Flushing, has not been lengthened beyond the usual day. As for the Socialists, the objection comes from more non-Socialist teachers than Socialists."

School Girl Harangues Crowd.

At 8:30 yesterday morning several hundred boys and girls, with their parents, congregated near Public Schools 171, 37, 72, and 109, in the Harlem and Yorkville districts, and walked to and fro past the school building, shouting and singing. The police reserves dispersed the crowd, assisted by members of the Home Defense League and teachers of the school. Soon afterward one of the school girls mounted a soapbox and harangued the children and mothers. Lieutenant Ayres of the 104th Street Police Station started a counter-demonstration by jumping on the soapbox and exhorting the children to return to school. The crowd melted away, but another outbreak occurred during the morning in front of Public School 109, on Ninety-ninth Street, near Second Avenue, and in the scrimmage that followed the police arrested Mrs. Mollie Hirschman of 234 East Ninety-ninth Street. She paid a fine of $2 imposed by Magistrate McGeehan in Harlem Court.

Thirteen children who were arrested for rioting before Public School 171, Fifth Avenue near 104th Street, on Tuesday, were arraigned yesterday before Judge Hoyt in the Children's Court. All were charged with juvenile delinquency. Five were remanded to the care of the Children's Society until Oct. 24, two boys, Alexander Hirschman and Seymour Lehman, were discharged, four were fined $2 each, one was remanded until Oct. 30 and William Adder was paroled in the custody

JEWISH WAR RELIEF ASSEMBLY ON OCT. 28

Spanish and Portuguese Congregation Breaks Tradition to Give Use of Synagogue.

1,000 DELEGATES TO ATTEND

No Money to be Solicited—Meeting Solely for Planning Great Future Work.

Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee of the American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, announced last night that the Special Assembly of the Jews of America to plan the continuation of Jewish war relief and the completion of the $10,000,000 1917 fund which is to bring together about a thousand of the most prominent Jews from all parts of the United States, will be held at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Seventieth Street and Central Park West, on Sunday, Oct. 28.

The Trustees of this, the oldest Jewish congregation in America, in giving its consent to the use of the synagogue, broke all the traditions of its 250 years of existence in recognition of the supreme importance of the problems the assembly has been called to discuss.

Mr. Warburg further announced that invitations have been extended to Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England; to Baron Ginsburg of the Russian Commission; to United States Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, and to Julius Rosenwald of the Council of National Defense.

The meeting will be presided over by Mr. Warburg, and among the speakers will be Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall, Abram I. Elkus, Herman Bernstein, who has just returned from Russia, and the Chairman of the Constituent Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee, and others.

Following the business sessions, the delegates will assemble at the Hotel Astor for dinner.

This special assembly is expected to be the most important national gathering of Jews since the European war began, and easily the most important event to Jewry since the entry of the United States into the war. The call was issued several weeks ago by the Joint Distribution Committee, which has disbursed more than $10,000,000 for Jewish war relief, collected by its constituent committees. In explaining the purpose of the call, Mr. Warburg, Chairman of the committee, said:

"It has only been possible to collect this immense sum, unparalleled in the history of the Jews, through the cooperation of all sections of the community and the whole-souled support of every Jew in America. The responsibility of administering this large amount, the largest ever contributed to one cause by the Jews of America, and the need for continuing the campaign for raising still further large sums being self-evident, it now becomes imperative for all those who have thus far worked so successfully to come together to plan for the future."

It was particularly stated in last night's announcement that, unlike other meetings which have been held by the Jews to discuss war relief, there will be no collections or money solicited at the assembly, which is to be solely for the purpose of planning for the future.

BRIDAL PAIR WALK ON CARPET OF SHAVINGS

Frank A. O'Hare, Builder, and Miss Carolyn Maguire Wed in Unfinished Church.

Miss Carolyn Maguire of 209 West 106th Street and Frank A. O'Hare were married yesterday forenoon in the new Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, of which the bridegroom is chief of construction.

The church is still in an unfinished state, and a special dispensation was obtained from Cardinal Farley for the ceremony. Three hundred guests attended the wedding. The bridal pair walked on a carpet of wood shavings, with fir and laurel mounted bearing in the roof as their canopy. The Rev. E. J. Deevy, assisted by Father Hefferman, officiated.

Afterward a nuptial mass was celebrated at the chapel in Sixty-seventh Street, where services are being held during the erection of the church.

A breakfast followed at the Hotel Majestic, where the bridal couple made an ineffective attempt to escape their friends and the usual shower of rice, resulting in a chase that led over several floors of the hotel, while friendly sentinels guarded every door and every taxicab in the neighborhood.

MISS EDITH BOURNE TO WED.

Engaged to John Esten Bolling, a Nephew of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

The engagement of Miss Edith Marion Bourne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Griswold Bourne of 25 East Thirtieth Street, to John Esten Bolling of Chicago, has been announced. Miss Bourne was a debutante of last season. Mr. Bolling is a nephew of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, and is a graduate of the University of Kentucky.

Miss Bourne is visiting at the home of Mr. Bolling's parents, Dr. and Mrs. William A. Bolling, in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Bolling is connected with the Drying Systems, Inc., in Chicago as chief engineer, the plant having been placed at the disposal of the Government for the conservation of the food supply.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS ANNA SCHAEFER WEDS.

The Bride of Arthur C. Knolhoff in St. James Lutheran Church.

The wedding of Miss Anna Amelia Schaefer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Schaefer of 8 East Eighty-second Street, and Arthur C. Knolhoff, son of Mrs. J. W. Knolhoff of East Orange, N. J., was celebrated yesterday afternoon at St. James Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street. The Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was in white satin and rose point lace, with a point lace veil and full court train, was attended by Miss Marguerite R. Schaefer, her younger sister, as maid of honor, who was in Nile green satin with net over lace. Mrs. Frederick K. Mohr, another sister, and Mrs. Frank L. Boynton, the other attendants, were dressed in orchid colored satin and silver.

F. W. Knolhoff was best man, and the ushers included Jean C. Caldwell, Samuel D. Hillis, John C. B. Orth, Christopher D. Robert and Daniel R. Robert, all of this city, and Frederick K. Mohr of Ardmore, Pa.

Posner-Weil.

Miss Florine Rosalie Weil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Weil, of 19 West Seventy-fourth Street, was married to Edwin Posner last evening in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman officiating. Miss Evelyn Weil was her sister's only attendant, and David R. Posner was best man. The ceremony was followed by a dinner.

DIAMOND
WEDDING RINGS
The finer grades only
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS 371 Fifth Avenue
at 332nd Street

REGIMENT IN CAMP SEES PRIVATE WED

Rice Pudding Wiped Off Company Menu for a Week to Shower De Vol and His Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 17.—With the regiment gathered about, Miss Iza H. Peeke of Devonshire, England, was married to Mechanic H. B. De Vol, Company I, 107th Infantry, in the old Seventh's camp, at noon today. This, the first field wedding in camp, was solemnized by the former Seventh's Chaplain, Major William E. McCord, whose wife acted as one of the witnesses. The bride was given away by Colonel Willard C. Fiske. The altar was erected at the head of Company I Street. When the knot had been tied, De Vol's company mates showered the pair with "issued" rice, thereby removing rice-pudding from Company I's menu for a week. De Vol obtained a furlough. The couple left for a five-day honeymoon in Asheville, N. C.

Colonel George A. Wingate, commander of the Second Field Artillery, said today that he had not yet submitted to Brig. Gen. Charles L. Phillips his findings on the charge lodged against Captain Howard E. Sullivan, Battery D, by Private Otto Gottschalk, who alleges that the Captain had him beaten. Colonel Wingate said he wanted to give at least another day's study to the matter.

Friends of Captain Sullivan declared that he expected to prove he had not witnessed the alleged whipping. They said that although the Captain, irritated by what they called Gottschalk's refusal to keep himself clean, had told several non-commissioned officers to give him a ducking, he had not instructed them to roll him in mud or whip him. Pending official action, all concerned in the affair continued on active duty.

Captain F. M. Young, Liberty Loan promoter, said the camp had contributed $687,750, the Fourteenth Infantry leading with $138,050. The 108th (old Third) and the Fifteenth took $45,300 and $43,700 respectively. To stimulate the campaign in Spartanburg about 10,000 soldiers will parade through the streets tomorrow.

Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines, Second Field Artillery, has been promoted to Colonel and assigned to command the Third Field Artillery. He takes the place of Colonel Daniel Hand, assigned to the national army.

Colonel Hines, New York City Superintendent of Public Buildings, today received a silver-mounted saddle as a gift from the men of the Second.

WEDS JAMES M. BECK, JR.

Miss Adelaide Wilmerding the Bride of Princeton Aviator.

The wedding of James M. Beck, Jr., son of former Assistant United States Attorney General Beck and Mrs. Beck, and Miss Adelaide Wilmerding, the daughter of Theodore Kearney Wilmerding, and the late Nina Ferris Wilmerding, was quietly solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, performing the ceremony.

Miss Wilmerding, who walked with her father, wore for a bride an unusual costume of black charmeuse satin combined with black chiffon, a short afternoon gown with a bustle drapery at the back and long transparent chiffon sleeves. It was topped by a large rose red hat having a soft black crown with ostrich flues as a trimming. She wore a sable neckpiece and carried lilies of the valley with showers of white ribbons and was unattended.

There were no ushers, but the bridegroom's cousin, J. Hutchison Scott, Jr., of Philadelphia, was his best man. A small reception followed at the residences of the bride's aunt, Mrs. William Floyd-Jones, 15 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Mr. Beck has been ordered to report at San Antonio, Texas, on Saturday for duty with the Signal Corps of the Aviation section of the army, and will take his bride with him, leaving today. He was graduated from Princeton in 1914. Mrs. Beck is a member of the Junior League.

Major Bishop Marries.

TORONTO, Oct. 17.—A war wedding took place here this afternoon when Canada's aviation hero, Major William A. Bishop, honored with the Victoria Cross and other emblems of gallantry earned above the battlefields of France, was married to Margaret Eaton Burden, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden of this city. Army and aviation officers made up a guard of honor, and the presence of nurses added to the military aspect.

Holman-Spencer.

The marriage of Morris Chapman Holman and Miss Dorothy Spencer, a daughter of Mrs. Frederick Spencer of 41 West Eighty-ninth Street, took place at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton officiating. Miss Spencer was attended as maid of honor by Miss Orie Holman, a sister of the bridegroom, and Frederick Spencer, a brother of the bride, was Mr. Holman's best man. There were no ushers. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Holman will live at 400 West 160th Street.

Miss Amy R. Reick Weds Saturday.

The marriage of Miss Amy Ridgeway Reick, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Reick of New York, and Seabright, N. J., and Chandler Bates, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Bates, will take place Saturday in St. George's Church at Seabright, and a small reception will be held at The Orchard, the Reick country place in Rumson Park. The wedding is to be quiet, owing to Mr. Bates being in mourning.

Celebrate Their Silver Wedding.

Aubrey E. Meyer, President of the Champlain Silk Mills, and Mrs. Meyer of Whitehall, N. Y., celebrated yesterday their silver wedding by giving a dinner at the St. Regis to the members of their family. Their son, Aubrey E. Meyer, Jr., is at the French front serving in the English Army.

Edward D. Floyd.

Edward D. Floyd, member of the firm of Chandler & Floyd of 90 West Street, Manhattan, Eastern representatives of the Alleghany Steel Company, died yesterday at his home, 405 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J., of apoplexy, in his fifty-second year.

Mr. Floyd was formerly associated with the General Electric Company of Schenectady. He was a member of the Westfield Golf, Baltusrol Golf, Pittsburgh Athletic, and Schenectady Clubs and the Engineers' Club of New York.

Throng at Florence La Badie's Bier.

The Funeral Church, at Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, was filled yesterday morning with people of the moving-picture industry, who came to attend the funeral services for Florence La Badie, the actress, who died on Saturday in Ossining. There were a large number of floral pieces from friends in the profession and the motion-picture companies, and several hundred persons viewed the body before it was taken for interment to Greenwood Cemetery.

Charles Yale Beach.

Charles Yale Beach, eldest son of the late Moses Y. Beach, one time proprietor of The New York Sun, died on Tuesday at Atlantic City in his seventy-first year. He was born and educated in New York, and later went to Bridgeport, Conn., and made his home in that city up to the time of his death. He left a widow and three sisters.

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TWO MEN ARRESTED FOR STOCKYARDS FIRE

Kansas City Police Hold One Man and Another Is Caught in Oklahoma.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—Almost simultaneously with the first arrest here in connection with the stock yards fire, it was learned that a man suspected of complicity in the plot had been taken in custody by Government agents in Oklahoma City. It is reported the man was secretly removed from Oklahoma by Government operatives.

The man arrested here, a German, formerly in the employ of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, had already supplied the name of a second man believed to have been implicated in the fire. It was this man, he said, he was trying to find and tell to leave town when detectives arrested him.

It was learned yesterday that notice had been sent out by local authorities that two men were seen in the vicinity of the stock yards, and police in different cities were notified to look out for them. The name of a third person was supplied to Larry Ghent, Chief of Detectives, this afternoon by the man now held at Police Headquarters.

Asked why he was attempting to get word to one man to leave town, the prisoner told Chief Ghent that it was because a third man had requested him to do so. It was then that the third name was supplied. Detectives place little confidence in some of the man's statements.

The man denied that he had any knowledge of the fire other than what had been told to him. He could not tell where the other men could be found. The German was arrested by private detectives, who charged that the man said recently that the stock yards should be burned.

ESCAPES FROM KIEL CAMP.

Interned Americans Would Starve but for Outside Aid, Says Smith.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Ira Nelson Morris, American Minister at Stockholm, cabled the State Department today news of the arrival there of Willot Charles Smith of Norwalk, Conn., who escaped from a German internment camp at Kiel and brought word that American prisoners in Germany would starve but for food sent to them by the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.

Smith was a horseman on the British steamer Esmeralda, captured by the German raider Moewe, and was carried into Germany just before the United States broke diplomatic relations with the Kaiser. No details concerning his escape were given by the Minister.

"Smith stated," said a State Department statement announcing the escape, "that without the food packages sent by the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross prisoners would not be able to live, as the daily food ration consists of a slice of black, sour bread and a drink of cold coffee for breakfast, and for dinner and supper about a pint and a half of warm soup, apparently consisting of water and turnips."

MRS. THOS. F. RYAN DEAD

Financier's Wife, a Philanthropist, Dies at Suffern Country Home.

Mrs. Thomas Fortune Ryan, wife of the financier, died at midnight last night of heart disease at her country home at Suffern, N. Y. Mrs. Ryan was taken suddenly ill at noon. Her husband and her son Allan were at her bedside at her death.

Mrs. Ryan was Miss Ida M. Barry of Baltimore. She married Mr. Ryan on Nov. 25, 1873. Mrs. Ryan dispensed large sums in charities that report says reached over $1,000,000 in 1907.

In addition to her charitable works in and around New York, Mrs. Ryan gave vast sums to Catholic institutions in the South. Among them, she built the Cathedral at Richmond, Va., at a cost of more than $1,000,000; Ryan Hall, Georgetown University; convent and chapel of the Perpetual Adoration, at Washington, D. C., when she established the order in the United States in 1900; hospital at Suffern, N. Y., and hospital annex for Sisters of Charity, New York.

She aided in the re-establishment of the Consumptives Hospital at Phoenix, Ariz.; chapel at Tucson, Ariz.; founded nine scholarships for poor boys, of which three were in Rome, Italy, and erected monuments to mark all Virginia's battlefields.

Mrs. Ryan never gave her name to public subscriptions, and whenever she donated a sum of money to a deserving charity it was on the condition that she should not be mentioned.

Besides her husband she is survived by her five sons.

Funeral of E. A. Dithmar.

Funeral services for Edward A. Dithmar, who for forty years had been a member of the editorial staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, will be held at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Holy Trinity, Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West, at noon tomorrow. The Rev. Dr. Charles J. Smith will officiate, and the pallbearers will be Adolph S. Ochs, Charles R. Miller, Edwin Isham, William D. Lawrence, Samuel Strauss, Walter S. Sullivan, Charles E. O'Hara and Charles J. Rosebault. It is requested that flowers be omitted.

Alonzo D. Smith.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Alonzo D. Smith, for forty years conected with The New York Sun, died at his home in Ridgewood today. He was born in Brooklyn July 9, 1835, and retired as auditor of The Sun nine years ago. He celebrated his fifty-ninth wedding anniversary on Oct. 9. He leaves a wife and five children.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM ROOD, 61 years old, a tenor singer and a member of the Brooklyn Oratorio Society for many years, died in the Swedish Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. He lived at 589 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. ANNA ELIZA SUYDAM, for more than forty years active in the work of the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 996 Berrien Street, Brooklyn, aged 82 years. She was the widow of Seymour L. Suydam.

RICHARD MARVIN CHAPMAN, an accountant on the staff of the Bureau of Municipal Research, died on Monday at his home, 1,171 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Chapman was 54 years old and was a son of Frederic A. Chapman, an artist and the first President of the Brooklyn Art Society.

BARNARD BRANDT, for fifty years a resident of Sayville, L. I., died at his home there on Tuesday at the age of 86 years.

Miss FLORENCE EMILIE EATON, for many years prominent in church work in Brooklyn and a daughter of the late Oliver D. Eaton, died from heart disease on Monday at her home, 51 Downing Street, Brooklyn. Miss Eaton for many years was identified with the Women's Board of the Presbyterian Home Missions and was an active member of the Ladies' Aid and Mission Societies of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES T. COX, a farmer in Northern New Jersey, died on Tuesday night at his home in Andover, where he owned sixteen farms. He was 79 years old.

HERMAN HUEG, President of the Manhattan Steam Bakery and inventor of a number of appliances used in baking, died on Tuesday at his home, 73 Purvis Street, Long Island City, in his sixty-fifth year. He came from Germany as a boy, and founded his present business in 1894.

Mrs. CATHERINE DEMPSEY, widow of Bartholomew Dempsey, one time Chief of Police of Morristown, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her son, William Dempsey, 56 Speedwell Avenue, Morristown.

IGNATZ WEISBERGER, President of the firm of Weisberger, Inc., shoe manufacturers of 48 Catharine Street, died on Tuesday at his home, 72 Madison Street.

Mrs. MARION GRAVES, a widow, 65 years old, of 335 Carey Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I., died yesterday of heart disease while out shopping.

AIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
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Baldness, its causes, prevention and treatment. Ready in October.
At All Book Stores.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SPEKTORSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. George Spektorsky, (nee Sybil Witty,) announce the birth of a daughter Monday, Oct. 15, at 208 West 92d St.

Engaged.

GORDON—GINZBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Ginzberg, 7 Parkman St., Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter Louise to Mr. Louis W. Gordon of New York City.

Married.

BERGER—ADELSON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 7 P. M., Madeline V. Adelson of New York City to Harry M. Berger of St. Louis, at the Hotel Savoy, the Rev. Dr. Pereira Mendes officiating. St. Louis papers please copy.

HOLMAN—SPENCER.—On Oct. 17, 1917, at Church of the Transfiguration, New York City by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, Dorothy, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Spencer, to Morris C. Holman.

PRAHL—BOOS.—On Oct. 17, 1917, at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon, Mathilde Anna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Boos of New York, to Guillermo A. Prahl of New York.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1917, Estelle E. Abbott, beloved daughter of Peter and Mary J. Abbott, (nee McElroy,) formerly of the Eleventh Ward. Funeral from her late residence, 66 East 93d St., on Friday, Oct. 19, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av., corner East 84th St., where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul at 9 A. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

BARNES.—On Oct. 16, at Boston, Elizabeth Barnes, widow of Leverett Barnes and beloved mother of Charles E. Barnes and Ethel Barnes Strater. Services at Funeral Parlors, 14 East 59th St., Thursday, Oct. 18, at 8 P. M. Interment Friday morning at Kensico.

BEACH.—At Atlantic City, Oct. 16, in the 71st year of his age, Charles Yale Beach, formerly of Bridgeport, Conn., and Pittsfield, Mass., eldest son of the late Moses S. Beach. Services on Thursday, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock at St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn. Bridgeport and Pittsfield papers please copy.

BENNETT.—Oct. 16, 1917, Orlinda Bennett. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 Eighth Av., near 21st St., Thursday, 8 P. M.

BRADY.—On Oct. 16, 1917, at her home, 75 Drake Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Marcella, wife of Frank Brady. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

COHEN.—Clara, (nee Kline,) beloved wife of the late Meyer Cohen. Funeral private, Richmond (Va.) and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DEL RIO.—On Oct. 15, Marie Antoinette, suddenly, at Atlantic City. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell Building,) Thursday afternoon, 1 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

DITHMAR.—Funeral services for Edward A. Dithmar will be held at noon tomorrow, (Friday,) at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Holy Trinity, 65th St. and Central Park West. Please omit flowers.

EYSLER.—Sisterhood of the Hebrew Tabernacle—Sisters, you are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of Sister Fanny Eysler on Thursday, Oct. 18, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 2,100 6th Av. HENRY M. BAER, Recording Secretary.

FLOYD.—Edward D., in his 51st year, on Oct. 17, beloved husband of Mabel Floyd. Services from his late residence, 405 Elm St., Westfield, N. J., at 2:30 P. M., Friday, Oct. 19. Train leaving New York at 1:20 P. M.

GALLAGHER.—Mrs. M. D. Gallagher, (nee Foshour.) Funeral from her late residence, 402 West 146th St., Friday, Oct. 19, at 9 A. M.; solemn requiem mass, Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., between Amsterdam and Convent Avs., 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

GALLAGHER.—On Oct. 16, 1917, after a long illness, Frank E. Gallagher, beloved husband of Teresa Gallagher, at his residence, 424 East 157th St. Member of Grand Lodge, B. P. O. E. Funeral services 8 P. M., Thursday, at residence. Funeral at convenience of family.

GALLAGHER.—Officers and members of Bronx Lodge 871, B. P. O. Elks, are requested to attend the funeral services to be held on Thursday evening, Oct. 18, for our beloved brother, Frank Gallagher, at 7:30 o'clock sharp, at his late residence, 424 East 157th St.

HENRY GOLDMANN, Exalted Ruler.

GRITTEN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, Edwin W. Gritten, beloved husband of Alice V. Gritten. Funeral services at his late residence, 45 Madison Av., Jersey City, Friday evening, Oct. 19, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

HALEY.—Thursday, Oct. 16, Catherine Ita, daughter of the late Daniel F. and Catherine Haley. Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas O'Brien, 24 Trinity Place, West New Brighton, S. I., on Friday, Oct. 19, thence to the Church of the Sacred Heart, Castleton Av., where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment St. Peter's Cemetery, S. I.

HAMBURGER.—David, beloved husband of Mrs. Lena Hamburger. Funeral will take place Oct. 18, 11 A. M., from his late residence, 1,878 7th Av. Burial at Washington Cemetery. Automobiles at Washington, D. C., when she established the order in the United States in 1900; hospital at Suffern, N. Y., and hospital annex for Sisters of Charity, New York.

KELLEY.—Suddenly, in Chicago, Oct. 14, Harrison, aged 77 years. Burial at Greenwich, Conn., Saturday upon arrival of train leaving New York at 1:43 P. M.

LEFKOWITZ.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1917, Isador, beloved son of Joseph M. and Rose Lefkowits, in his 35th year. Funeral from parents' residence, 61 16th Av., Newark, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M. Members of Treasure Club of America are invited. Omit flowers.

McDONALD.—On Oct. 17, Patrick F. McDonald, beloved husband of Bridget T. Madden, formerly of the Fourth Ward. Funeral from his late residence, 211 East 77th St.; thence to St. Ignatius Loyola Church, 84th St. and Park Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

MARJENHOFF.—On the 17th inst., Caroline M. Marjenhoff, (nee Grube,) aged 66 years, dearly beloved wife of Frederick H. Marjenhoff and mother of Gus Marjenhoff. Funeral service Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 1,984 Morris Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx. Interment private.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, Oct. 14, Talbot, youngest son of the late Dr. W. Hammet and Susan B. Martin. Interred in Los Angeles

MOUNT.—Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1917, Maria Louise Mount. Funeral services at her late home, 530 West End Av., Saturday afternoon, Oct. 20, 1917, 2:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MULLER.—Gesewina Alida Statius, entered into rest Oct. 17, 1917, at his residence, 115 Lenox Road, Flatbush. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at the chapel at Calvary Cemetery, Friday, the 19th, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

MURRAY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at Chappaqua, N. Y., Phebe Anna Cock, wife of the late Robert I. Murray, in her 60th year. Funeral services from her late residence, Saturday, Oct. 20, at 2:00 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 12:30 Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

NELSON.—On Oct. 17, Frederika W., widow of the late Dr. Wolfred Nelson, in her 69th year, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Atherton H. Harlan, New Canaan, Conn. Funeral private. Interment Montreal.

NOE.—Henry, 492 Chauncey St., Brooklyn, in his 54th year. Funeral services Thursday, 8 P. M.

PARKHURST.—At Colorado Springs, Oct. 14, Robert Harvey, formerly of New York City and Wilmington, Del. Interment at Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 19.

POTTER.—Joseph Livingstone, C. E. F. 1915, age 23 years, at Bramschott Military Hospital, Bramschott, England, dear and only brother of Lillian G. E. and May R. Potter of 311 West 95th St.

PRENTIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1917, Vincent Prentis, beloved husband of Kate Prentis, in his 52d year. Funeral services will be held at Fairchild's Funeral Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Friday at 2 P. M.

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Died.

RAUCH.—Samuel, husband of Jennie and father of Joseph Rauch, on Oct. 16, after a lingering illness. Funeral from his late residence, 677 Beck St., Bronx, Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

RENEHAN.—Oct. 17, at 3,089 Broadway, Anna Renehan, age 66. Interment Kensico Cemetery Friday.

RICHARDSON.—At Westfield, N. J., Oct. 17, 1917, Catherine Richardson, widow of David Richardson, in her 85th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 422 Lenox Av., Friday, Oct. 19, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

ROBINSON.—Edmund Randolph, suddenly, at Westbury, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Randolph Robinson. Funeral private.

ROEBER.—At East Orange, N. J., Oct. 17, 1917, Dr. Eugene F. Roeber, aged 50 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 29 Halstead St., Friday, Oct. 19, at 3:30 P. M.

SCHMELZER.—Simon Schmelzer, beloved brother of Edmund, Mrs. Babetta Schlosberg, and Bertha Waldman. Funeral services on Thursday, Oct. 18, at 1 P. M., from Martin Pick's chapel, 239 Lenox Av.

SERVICES.—THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank Campbell's,) Goetz, Elizabeth S., Thursday, 2:30 P. M.

TAUBERT.—Jacob, in his 40th year, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, beloved husband of Mary, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Taubert, and brother of Mrs. Otto Abrams, Mrs. Matthew Levey, and Louis, Mark, and Arthur. Funeral from his parents' residence, 114 East 91st St., on Friday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, and Reuben Lodge, No. 3, I. O. F. Sons of I., invited.

WATTS.—On Monday, Oct. 15, 1917, Dr. Robert Watts, son of the late Dr. Robert and Charlotte D. Watts. Funeral services at his late residence, 23 West 73d St., on Thursday morning, Oct. 18, at 10 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

WEISBERGER.—Ignatz, Tuesday, Oct. 16, beloved husband of Bella, father of Jacob, Morris, Herbert, David and Gilbert, Mrs. J. Abrams, Mrs. S. Wechsler, Mrs. W. Furshman, and devoted brother of Mrs. B. Greenberger, Mrs. A. Weiss. Funeral from his late residence, 72 Madison St., Thursday, Oct. 18, 10 A. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

WHITTINGHAM.—At Moores Mills, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1917, William Harvey, beloved husband of Caroline A. Whittingham. Funeral private.

WIELAR.—Emma, nee Ketchum, dearly beloved wife of Joseph Wielar and devoted mother of Adele and Mrs. Helen Seideman. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

WIGGINS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1917, Frank E. Wiggins, of pneumonia. Funeral services at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. H. P. Lefurgy, 15 Farragut Road, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, on Friday, Oct. 19, at 2 P. M.

YEOMAN.—Suddenly, at her residence, 39 Remsen St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, Henrietta Rowland, widow of the late Joseph Yeoman. Funeral private.

ANDERSON.—James W., 2,348 Newbolt Av., Bronx, Oct. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

BENDER.—Martha, Oct. 16. Funeral 1,275 1st Av.

CAMPBELL.—Thomas, Oct. 15. Funeral 2,034 Madison Av., today.

CARLSON.—Oscar, 2,689 Marion Av., Bronx, Oct. 15, aged 72.

CARLSEN.—Frederick, 340 East 87th St., Oct. 16, aged 71. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

CASEY.—Jannett, 250 West 38th St., Oct. 15, aged 38. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DALY.—John P., Rosebank, S. I., Oct. 15, aged 62. Funeral today, 10A. M.

DEVINE.—Margaret, 522 West 134th St., Oct. 16, aged 86.

D'HULST.—Anna, Oct. 15. Funeral Lexington Av. and 65th St., today, 9 A. M.

DOYLE.—Thomas, 401 West 24th St., Oct. 15. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DUNN.—Frances, 1,635 Topping Av., Bronx, Oct. 16. Funeral notice later.

FEELEY.—John J., 172 Amsterdam Av., Oct. 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HALLINAN.—John, 154 East 85th St., Oct. 15. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HAMILTON.—Honora, 216 West 68th St., Oct. 16. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.

HARRISON.—Arthur, Presbyterian Hospital, Oct. 15.

HIGGINS.—John, 918 Trinity Av., Bronx, Oct. 16. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KASTENS.—Alexander C., 312 West 121st St., Oct. 16.

KERRIGAN.—Julia, 152 West 64th St., Oct. 15. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

McKIBBEN.—Thomas J., Oct. 15. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av., today, 2 P. M.

Died.

McNAMEE.—Margaret, 548 West 52d St., Oct. 16. Funeral today.

MONKS.—Catherine, 317 West 57th St., Oct. 16. Funeral notice later.

O'BRIEN.—James P., 242 East 33d St., Oct. 15. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

OCHSE.—Maria, 1,498 Commonwealth Av., Bronx, Oct. 16, aged 83. Funeral today.

SHEEHY.—Patrick, 411 East 136th St., Oct. 15. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TWOMLEY.—Mary, 133 Perry St., Oct. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

VITACCO.—Nicolo, St. Vincent's Hospital, Oct. 15. Funeral today.

WHALEN.—Bridget, 613 Westchester Av., Bronx, Oct. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WINN.—Michael, 228 East 95th St., Oct. 15.

Brooklyn.

ANCONA.—Jacob D., 1,008 Kent Av., Oct. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ANDERSON.—Arthur J., 5,619 7th Av., Oct. 15. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BONE.—ANNA, 273 West St., Oct. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CAREY.—Jennie A., 243 Rutland Road, Oct. 16. Funeral tomorrow.

CARR.—Christopher, 645 57th St., Oct. 16. Funeral tomorrow.

CROWELL.—George J., 181 Bedford Av., Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow 2:30 P. M.

DAVIES.—Joseph, 436 11th St., Oct. 15, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DENMAN.—Mary E., 538 36th St., Oct. 16. Funeral tomorrow 8:30 A. M.

DOUGHERTY.—John F., 2,001 Duffield St., Oct. 15. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DOWNING.—Hannah, 549 4th Av., Oct. 16, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FECHER.—Joseph, Oct. 15, aged 61. Funeral, 651 Seneca Av., today, 2 P. M.

HARWOOD.—Nellie B., 1,750 Kimball St., Oct. 16, aged 29.

HEDENKAMP.—Maria C., 359 Decatur St., Oct. 16, aged 82. Funeral service today.

HEILAGEN.—Frederick, 243 Court St., Oct. 16, aged 41. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HOULTON.—James, 445 6th Av., Oct. 15, aged 53. Funeral today.

KEEGAN.—John, 70 Bergen St., Oct. 16, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LESCHHORN.—Margaretha, 1,915 Woodbine St., Oct. 16, aged 74.

PECK.—Theodore C., Baptist Home, Oct. 16, aged 83. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PFORST.—Christina A., 627 Marcy Av., Oct. 17, aged 45. Funeral Oct. 20.

ROOD.—William, 589 Lexington Av., Oct. 16. Funeral notice later.

SAVAGE.—Margaret E., 483 3d St., Oct. 16, aged 68. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.

SUYDAM.—Anna E., 996 Bergen St., Oct. 16. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

URAL.—Nellie M., 748 McDonough St., Oct. 16. Funeral today.

WHIPPLE.—Samuel P., 398 Westminster Road, Oct. 16. Funeral service today.

YOUNG.—George M., 35 South Elliott Place, Oct. 16. Funeral service tomorrow.

Jersey City and Newark.

CROUTER.—Annie E., 11 Brinkerhoff St., Jersey City, Oct. 15, aged 77. Funeral service today.

SCHWABACHER.—Bettie, 29 Broad St., Newark, Oct. 16, aged 56. Funeral today.

Long Island.

BOSSLER.—William, Long Island City,

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Start Down Again, but Rally—Expect Relief for Railways.

Prices moved irregularly yesterday, but the close found many active securities higher by from 2 to 4 points than they were at the end of Tuesday's session. While the volume of dealings was smaller, it was large enough to indicate that liquidation is still proceeding on a large scale. The decline got under way again in the middle of the day, but was quickly halted, and in numerous instances stocks made up their early losses before 3 o'clock.

The Street is once more beginning to hope that the Interstate Commerce Commission will grant a substantial increase in freight rates. Such a development would prove particularly helpful at this time. The commission let it be known yesterday that it was prepared to facilitate matters as far as possible, and suggested to the railroad executives that they apply for a reopening of the 15 per cent. case as a short cut to the introduction of new evidence of declining industry prospects. The two greatest factors in the current depression are the threatened ill effects of the new war taxes and the inability of the railroads to make a showing on present rates that justifies them in asking for additional credit among investors. The fundamental obstacle now in the new revenue legislation of levying taxes on all business profits instead of differentiating between normal and war gains is working against the Government loan and against the stimulation of the country's productive capacity. A case in point came to light yesterday that typifies the injustice of the new law against which so many complaints are being made. A concern which is operated on a nominal capital of $100,000 earned an average of $200,000 a year before the war, but its business has been hurt by the war, and the current year will show profits of only half that amount. Nevertheless, this company will be heavily penalized because its profit is amount to 100 per cent. of its capital, and the management must curtail operations to provide money for the new taxes.

As for the railroads, they are approaching another Winter with track and rolling stock much below average condition of maintenance, yet with no prospect of any abatement in the flood of traffic they must carry away. Favorable and early action by the commission upon the reopening of the rate case would have a beneficial effect which would be much further reaching than immediate improvement in the railroads' credit.

Steel got down to 100¾ yesterday, but easily rallied to 103¾. Bethlehem B ranged from 74¾ down to 71, closing off 1¾. The copper stocks were weak, Kennecott losing 1⅜, Anaconda 1, and Utah ¾. The weakness in tobacco issues was again prominent, United Cigar Stores losing 2¼ and Tobacco Products 1¼, the preferred stock of the latter selling off 6%. On the whole, traders were pleased at the way the rally which followed the slump on Monday held in the face of fresh selling orders yesterday.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Leading American Shares Improve in Sympathy with Wall Street.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The stock market was firm today with the war loan and gilt-edged securities in good demand. Continued strength and activity in industrials, bank shares, and South African mines were the principal features. Russian issues showed no recovery, but the leading American shares improved in sympathy with Wall Street.

Money was in better supply owing to maturing Treasury bills. Discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 50 centimes.

Extra Dividend by Illinois Central.

Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in advance of the annual meeting of stockholders, held in Chicago, declared yesterday an extra dividend of 1 per cent. for the current quarter, in addition to the regular quarterly divident of 1½ per cent. Both dividends are payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 5. At the meeting of stockholders it was decided to change the date of the annual meeting to the third Wednesday in April, and Directors whose terms of office expired yesterday will hold over until then.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	2
Low	2	Renewals	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL. U.S. INDUSTRIALS

Sixty days	5¼@5¾	Sixty days	5½@5¾
Ninety days	5¼@5¾	Ninety days	5½@6
Four months	5¼@5¾	Four months	5¾@6
Five months	5¼@5¾	Five months	5¾@6
Six months	5¼@5¾	Six months	5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3¼@3¾
Non-member and private banks eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	5%
4 to 6 months	5½@6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76 15/16	$4.75 15/16	$4.76 15/16	+.00 2/16
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.79⅜	5.70⅛	5.79⅜	..
Cables	5.77⅛	5.77⅛	5.77⅜	..
Rubles—				
Demand	14.50	14.50	14.50 — .40	
Cables	14.75	14.75	14.75 — .40	

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75 15/16	$4.76 1/16
5.1826 Paris	5.79⅝	5.77⅛
China—		
Hongkong	92.50	93.70
Peking	90.00	90.25
Shanghai	92.00	92.25
19.295 Greece	19.50	19.50
40.19 Holland	43.00	43.25
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.25
Calcutta	35.00	35.25
5.1826 Italy	7.77	7.76
49.84 Japan—	9⅝	10
Kobe	91.25	91.37½
Yokohama	91.25	91.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—	19½	20
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.80 Russia	32⅝	33¼
26.70 Scandinavia—	14.50	14.75
Stockholm	37.00	37.25
Copenhagen	31.40	31.70
Christiania	31.50	31.60
19.295 Spain	20.10	20.35
South America—	23.25	23.35
32.41 Rio	25.48	25.38
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.12	43.52
5.1826 Switzerland	4.66	4.64

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¾	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $805,781,233; balance, $61,714,780; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $2,856,208; Federal Reserve credit balance, $34,099,917.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@50c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $2.50.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43⅛d. off ⅛d; in New York, 84⅛, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 64c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal. Yr.
Customs receipts	$5,764,580	$62,673,354
Ord. internal revenue	20,830,122	158,914,074
Income tax	4,174,601	24,328,040
Miscellaneous	6,937,187	37,319,300
Total	$38,306,491	$271,435,068
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	127,083,327	788,705,057
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	166,484,504	985,704,731
Expenditures	202,357,027	1,253,752,758

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	794,324	1,102,275	899,216
Year to date	149,237,720	156,262,575	132,681,399

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	3½	3¾	600	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
	2⅝	3¼	100	Alaska Juneau	3	3	3	3	+ ¼
	19	20	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20	20½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅝
	78½	80	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	78	79	78	79	+1
	70½	72	2,100	Am. Beet Sugar	74	74	71	71½	—2
	38⅝	38¾	5,800	Am. Can	39¼	40	38½	38⅝	— ⅝
	94	97	400	Am. Can pf	95¼	95¾	94⅛	94⅝	— ⅛
	64	65	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	65¾	65¾	63	63	—2½
	107¼	118¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ½
	27	29	100	Am. Cotton Oil	29	29	29	29	— ½
	10	10½	200	Am. H. & Leather	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
	49	49½	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50½	51¼	49	49	—1½
	10¾	11	100	Am. Ice	11	11	11	11	...
	54	55	100	Am. International	54	54	54	54	+ ⅝
	22½	23	1,900	Am. Linseed	23¼	23¼	22¾	22⅝	+ ⅛
	54	54½	3,300	Am. Locomotive	55	55½	53	54½	— ½
	15	16	600	Am. Malting	13	15¼	13	15¼	+3¼
	62	63¾	600	Am. Malt. 1st pf.x d	64	64	62	63	+ ½
	84½	84¾	12,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	86⅝	87¼	83½	84½	—2
	102	105	600	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104	104	102	102	—1
	105	110	100	Am. Snuff	109	109	109	109	...
	59½	60	600	Am. Steel Fdries	59¾	59¾	55½	59¾	+ ¾
	104⅝	104¾	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref	104½	104½	103	104	— ½
	56	57	4,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	57¼	57¼	56	56¾	+ ⅝
	79½	82	100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	80	80	80	80	—15
	114¾	115½	1,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	115⅞	115⅞	114¼	115⅝	+ ⅜
	178	180	200	Am. Tobacco	178½	179	178½	179	...
	41	41¼	1,200	Am. Woolen	42¼	42¼	41	41	—1
	92½	93¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93½	+ ½
	24	27	100	Am. Writing P. pf	27	27	27	27	+1
	14¾	14⅞	600	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14⅝	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ¾
	48	50	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	50	50	50	50	+2
	64½	64⅝	17,400	Anaconda Copper	65¾	66¼	63½	64¾	—1¼
	93½	94	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	93⅜	93⅞	93¼	93¾	+ ⅝
	90½	91⅞	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	...
	100¾	105	500	Atlantic Coast Line	101	101	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
	93½	94½	3,700	At., Gulf & W. I	95	96	92¾	93½	—1⅞
	52½	53	7,400	Baldwin Loco	53¾	54½	51	52¾	—1½
	94½	97	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	96	96	96	96	...
	56⅝	56¾	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	56¼	56¾	55	56¾	...
	75	80	1,100	Bethlehem Steel	76	76	74	74	...
	73½	73½	62,600	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	74¼	74¾	71	73¾	— ⅝
	95¾	96	5,200	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.t.p.	96⅜	96½	95¼	95¾	...
	56	57	500	Brklyn Rapid Tran	58	58	56¼	56⅞	— ⅛
	6	7	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
	95	98½	200	Burns Brothers	98	98½	98	98½	+1½
	18¼	18¾	1,000	Butte & Superior	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
	36¾	37¼	400	California Packing	37	37	37	37	— ¼
	12	13½	1,100	California Petrol	14½	14¾	12¾	13	— ⅛
	36	37½	500	California Pet. pf	37¾	37¾	37	37	...
	63	65	100	Calumet & Arizona	65	65	65	65	—1
	149¾	149¾	3,000	Canadian Pacific	151	151	148¼	149	—1½
	28	29½	100	Central Foundry	28	28	28	28	—1¾
	73½	74	7,200	Central Leather Co	75	75¾	72¾	73⅝	— ⅝
	100⅞	102	200	Central Leather pf	101	101	101	101	— ½
	31½	31½	1,300	Cerro de Pasco	31¾	31¾	31¼	31½	...
	69¾	70½	1,945	Chandler Motor	71½	71½	69¼	70½	—1
	50¾	51¼	5,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	52	52	50¼	51	—1
	7⅞	8	200	Chi. Great Western	8¼	8	8	8	— ⅛
	22	23½	1,000	Chi. Great West. pf	21½	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
	47	47	6,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	48¾	48¾	45½	46¾	—1½
	89	93	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	89½	89½	89	89	— ¾
	98½	99¼	800	Chi. & Northwest'n	98¾	99¼	98⅝	98¼	—1
	20⅝	21¼	4,300	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	22¾	22½	20¾	20⅞	—1½
	56	57½	1,800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	58	58	55	56	—1
	48	49	1,800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	50	50	47	47¾	—2¼
	82	95	100	Chi. St. P., M. & O.	82	82	82	82	—5½
	15⅝	15⅞	4,700	Chile Copper	15¾	16½	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
	42	42¾	2,400	Chino Copper	43⅝	43¾	41⅝	42¾	—1⅝
	36	36¾	1,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	37½	37½	35½	35½	— ⅝
	46	52	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	46	46	46	46	—4
	32¾	32½	4,000	Columbia Gas & El	34	34	32½	32½	—1
	92	93	1,900	Consolidated Gas	94	94	92	92½	—2½
	11½	14	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	12	12	12	12	...
	27⅝	27¾	4,600	Corn Products Ref	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	— ¼
	90	90¾	1,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90½	90¾	90	90	...
	64¼	64½	18,900	Crucible Steel	65⅞	66¼	62¾	64½	— ½
	87	93	400	Crucible Steel pf	91	91½	91	91	+ ½
	26¼	27	3,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	27	27¼	26¼	26½	— ½
	99⅜	100¼	100	Deere & Co. pf	96¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅜
	99	99½	800	Del. & Hudson	100	100	98½	99	— ⅜
	188¾	193	100	Del., Lack. & West	193	193	193	193	—2½
	14	16	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	14½	14½	14⅜	14¼	+ ⅛
	39¾	39¾	56,300	Distillers' Secur	35¼	40	35¼	35⅞	—1⅝
	8¼	8⅝	900	Dome Mines	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8¼	...
	22	26	100	Elk Horn Coal	22	22	22	22	—3
	18½	18¼	3,100	Erie	19	19	18	18⅜	— ⅝
	26½	26¾	900	Erie 1st pf	27¼	27½	26½	26⅝	...
	20	20¾	300	Erie 2d pf	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	...
	15	15	200	Federal Min. & S	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
	38½	40	100	Federal M. & S. pf	39	39	39	39	+ ⅞
	82	84	60	Fisher Body pf	84	84	84	84	...
	31½	32¼	300	Gaston, W. & W	31¾	31½	31	31	—1½
	136	138	1,600	General Electric	137	137	135¾	137	...
	93	93½	15,600	General Motors	98	96	91	93¼	—2¾
	76	77	300	General Motors pf	75¾	76	75¾	76	+ ½
	41½	42	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	41½	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ½
	100	103	100	Goodrich pf	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼	— ½
	99	99¾	2,300	Great Northern pf	100	100	98¾	98¾	—1⅜
	27⅜	27⅞	3,600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	27	28½	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
	37½	38⅛	500	Greene-Cananea	37	37	37	37	+1
	90	96	100	Gulf States Steel	90	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ½
	30½	32	500	Haskell & Barker	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
	90½	100	1,800	Illinois Central	97¼	99¼	97¼	99¼	+1
	45½	48¾	8,800	Inspiration Copper	44¾	44¾	42¾	43⅜	— ½
	48½	49	3,400	Interboro Consol. pf	49¼	49¼	48	48½	—1¼
	37	40	700	Int. Agriculture pf	39	39	38	38	...
	104	106	1,100	Int. Harvestor, N. J.	107	107	106½	104½	— ⅝
	23½	23⅝	5,800	Int. Mer. Marine	23½	24⅜	22½	23½	...
	81	81¾	10,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	81½	82¾	80	81	...
	29¼	29¾	3,100	Int. Nickel	30	29⅞	27½	27½	— ⅝
	21	23½	700	Int. Paper	22	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
	53½	54	800	Int. Paper pf. sta	53	53½	53	53½	+1½
	17¼	17½	400	Kansas City South	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
	50	51	200	Kan. City South. pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ½
	42⅝	43	1,500	Kelly Spring. Tire	42	42⅝	42	42⅜	— ⅛
	85	90½	100	Kelly Spring. Tire. pf	85	85	85	85	—3
	52⅞	53¼	11,500	Kennecott Copper	34	34½	31¾	32⅝	—1½
	77	77¾	2,100	Lackawanna Steel	78	78¼	76	76	—1¾
	15⅜	16½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	...
	57½	58	1,100	Lehigh Valley	59½	59½	57½	57⅜	— ⅝
	102⅞	103	400	Liggett & Myers pf	103¼	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	— ¼
	74	75	100	Mackay Cos.	75	75	75	75	...
	58	58	150	Mackay Cos. pf	60	60	60	60	—2
	105	107	200	Manhattan Elev	106½	106½	106	106	— ¼
	32	32½	600	Maxwell Motors	32	32	31	31	—1
	62½	64½	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	64¼	64¼	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅝
	18	20¼	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	19	20	19	19	+2¾
	101	102	100	May Dept. St. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	— ⅛
	82¼	82¾	11,900	Mexican Petroleum	85	85¼	80½	82⅝	—2⅞
	90	92	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	90	90	90	90	—1
	20½	20¾	2,300	Miami Copper	30¼	30½	29¼	29¼	—1½
	44⅝	44¾	8,300	Midvale Steel	45¾	45¾	43¾	44¾	— ¼
	93	94	250	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	90	93¼	90	93½	—1½
	4½	5	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	...
	6	8	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
	26⅝	27	8,100	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	27¾	27¾	26⅝	27	— ⅛
	46½	47	400	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	48¾	48¾	47	47	+ ⅛
	73	75	300	Montana Power	73	74¾	73	74¾	+1¾
	73½	85	10	Morris & Essex	77	77	75	75	...
	29⅜	30	600	Nat. Acme	30	30	29½	29½	— ½
	96½	99	300	Nat. Biscuit	98	98	98	98	+ ½
	23¾	24	3,200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	24	24	22¾	23½	+ ½
	41	41½	1,400	Nat. Enam. & St	41⅝	42	41⅜	41¼	...
	45½	47	200	Nat. Lead	46½	46	46	46	+1
	17¾	18½	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	18	18	17½	18	...
	114½	116	300	N. Y. Air Brake	116	116	115	115	+1½
	72½	73	3,400	N. Y. Central	73¾	73¾	71⅝	72⅝	— ½
	13	16	100	N. Y. Dock	15	15	15	15	—1
	26¾	27	1,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	28	28	26¼	26½	—1¾
	19⅞	20	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
	105	106	2,900	Norfolk & Western	106¾	106	104½	105	...
	95¾	95¾	2,300	Northern Pacific	96½	96¾	94¾	95¼	— ⅝
	38¼	38⅝	6,300	Ohio Cities Gas	39¼	39¼	37½	38⅞	— ⅝
	80½	80	100	Owens Bottle Mach	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
	24⅝	25	400	Pacific Mail	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24½	...
	50¾	50¾	2,500	Penn. R. R	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
	42¼	42¾	1,000	People's Gas, Chi	44¼	44½	42	42½	—1½
	17	17⅜	600	Pere Marquette	16½	17	16¾	16¾	+ ½
	30⅜	32	100	Philadelphia Co	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅝
	44	45	500	Pittsburgh Coal	44¼	44½	43½	43⅝	—2⅜
	25¼	26	200	Pitts. & West Va	25¼	25¾	25	25	+ ⅞
	57	57	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	57	57	57	56½	...
	53⅜	53⅜	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	53⅜	53⅜	52½	52½	—2¼
	138	139	700	Pullman Co	139	139	137	138	+1
	38¼	40	300	Railway Steel Sp	39	39	38¾	39	— ¼
	97	98	100	Railway Steel S. pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97¾	+1⅝
	22	22¼	5,400	Ray Con. Copper	22¾	22½	21¾	22½	...
	74	74¾	12,000	Reading	74¾	74¾	72	73⅝	— ⅝
	72½	73	5,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	73½	73¾	72¾	73¼	—1⅜
	98½	99¼	1,000	Rep. Iron & S. pf	98½	99¼	98½	99¼	+ ¼
	66¼	67¼	1,300	Royal Dutch t r	66¼	67¼	66	67¼	+2¼
	15⅝	16	600	St. Louis-San Fran	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
	25	27	100	St. L. Southwest	27	27	27	27	—1
	38	39	100	St. L. Southw. pf	39	39	39	39	—2
	53	58	500	Savage Arms	58	58	58	58	...
	10	11	500	Saxon Motor	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
	9⅝	10	100	Seaboard Air Line	10	10	10	10	...
	21	21½	200	Seab. Air Line pf	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
	150	152½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	152	152	152	152	— ½
	19¼	20	100	Shattuck-Arizona	20	20	20	20	+ ⅝
	32⅝	33¼	500	Sinclair Oil & Ref	33	33½	32⅝	33¼	— ⅛
	37	38	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
	88¼	89	2,000	Southern Pacific	89¾	89¾	87¾	88½	— ⅛
	26¾	26¾	2,700	Southern Railway	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
	60	61	1,100	Southern Ry. pf	60¾	61	60¼	60¾	— ½
	38½	39	10,500	Studebaker Corp	39¾	39¾	38¾	38½	—1½
	34	35	1,500	Superior Steel	35	35½	33⅝	34¼	— ¾
	12¾	13	800	Tenn. C. & C	13	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
	140	141	3,800	Texas Co	143½	143½	137½	140⅝	—1¼
	52¼	52¾	10,700	Tobacco Products	53¾	53¾	51⅝	52¼	—1½
	90	93	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	90	90	90	90	—6¾
	39	40	100	Transue & Wms	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	+ ⅛
	122½	123	5,900	Union Pacific	123⅞	124	121¼	123	— ¾
	75½	77	100	Union Pacific pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅝
	39	40	900	United Alloy Steel	40½	40½	39½	39½	— ⅜
	92	92¼	5,600	United Cigar Stores	94½	94½	91¼	92	—2¼
	67¼	68	100	United Drug	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
	118	121½	700	United Fruit	124	124	122	122	...
	6¼	7	200	United Rys. Invest	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
	15	17	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	14	15	14	15	+1½
	12	13	1,100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	13¼	13¼	12¾	13	— ⅛
	50	53	300	U.S.C. I.P. & F. pf	50¼	50¼	50	50	...
	134½	135¾	5,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	134	135¾	133½	135¼	+3½
	57	58	3,500	U. S. Rubber	58¾	58¾	55¾	57¼	— ¾
	98	99	1,300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	99¼	99¼	97¼	98	—1
	51	52	1,700	U. S. Sm., R. & M	51½	52	50½	51½	...
	102½	103¾	217,500	U. S. Steel	103¾	103¾	100⅞	102½	—1
	113¾	113¾	1,200	U. S. Steel pf	114	114	112⅞	113½	— ⅞
	80¾	80¾	27,600	Utah Copper	84	84	79	80⅜	—3½
	29¼	30	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	30¼	30¼	29½	29½	— ½
	..	..	200	Vulcan Detinning	7	7	7	7	—1½
	..	..	100	Vulcan Detin. pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅞
	8¼	8¾	1,400	Wabash	9	9	8¾	8½	— ⅛
	42	42½	3,300	Wabash pf. A	42¾	42¾	41½	42	...
	21	21½	1,200

The Birth of American Thrift

The United States Senate has published as a public document a study entitled "The Birth of American Thrift."

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STEEL TRADE BEGINS TO REGAIN IMPETUS

Several Hundred Thousand Tons of Pig Iron Reported Sold.

EXPECT WIRE PRICES SOON

It Is Estimated That the Government Will Require 3,000,000 Tons of Shell Bars.

The outstanding feature of the steel and iron trade this week has been the heavy increase in the buying of pig iron at the fixed Government price of $33 a ton. Reports from various centres of the iron industry indicate that several hundred thousand tons of foundry iron have been sold this week and last, whereas for a long period after the price was fixed consumers held off and business fell to a small figure.

In regard to the price-fixing program, The Iron Age says:

"Just when additional maximum figures will be settled on is not clear, but it is likely, now that ratios have been established for conversion differences between raw materials and semi-finished products and between the latter and finished forms, that further Government prices will be arrived at without requiring general sessions in Washington between the War Industries Board and the producers. Whatever the basis of the adverse criticism already developing, the underlying object in the price-fixing seems clear—to secure a condition which will bring out NO per cent. production.

"On high authority it is intimated that the industry is expected to adjust itself to the new base prices, particularly in the matter of adopting usual trade practices without specific announcements in this regard. It is not clear as yet, however, that producers are expected to take any initiative in revising prices of major commodities not yet covered. Approximations as to what they may be, discounting special conditions, may be ascertained by comparing the new prices with the average of those for the years 1911 to 1914, inclusive, the four-year period before the war demands developed. The producers have used quotations of The Iron Age for this interval as the basis of their figures in deliberating with the War Industries Board.

"Before the end of the week, the base for wire will probably be fixed. A figure a little above the mean between the quotation of the largest maker and the higher one of the others would harmonize with the rest of the new prices."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"Now that shell-bar prices have been determined, the Government is proceeding to make tremendous distribution of its requirements in this line. It is estimated reliably that such matters upon which action now is being taken will call for from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 tons. For the navy 1,000,000 tons, consisting chiefly of plates and shell steel, is in sight. The open requirements of the Emergency Fleet Corporation are placed at 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 tons. Selling of pig iron at the new prices has gone far ahead of steel."

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Oil.	20	22	De Pf.....	14¼	
B. & Gas..	8	9	Iron Blos..	60	65
Bing. Mines	10¾	12	Jerome Vd.	1⅛	1¼
Begole	50	75	La Rose...	42	48
Bohemia....	1⅛	1¼	Majestic ..	30	32
Boston Ely.	65	75	Mex. Metals	30	31
B. & Mont.	47	49	Mojave T.	42	45
Butte & L.	12	14	New. Balt.	1⅛	1⅛
Butte & D.	50	45	Nev. Doug.	1⅛	1⅛
B. & Ariz.	1¾	2	N. U. Bing.	..	60
Calaveras ..	2½	3½	Nixon	75	80
Crown Res.	22	28	New. Cor..	15	15½
Cons. Ariz.	1⅝	1⅞	Nat. Z. & L.	29	31
Cortez	10	30	Ohio Cop..	87	90
Champ. Cop	4	5	Oneco	40	70
Coles Cons.	2½	2¾	Onondaga..	30	35
Cal. Corbin	1	1½	Pioneer C..	1⅛	1⅜
Eagle & B.B.	2¼	2½	Ray Herc.	3½	3¾
Earl Eagle.	17	20	Rilla	2	4
Fortuna	5	8	S.W.M., fp.	1	2
Gold Lake..	2	4	Do pp....	1	2
Gila Copper	17	17⅝	Truro	1	1¼
Houghton..	75	100	Un. V. Ex.	31½	32
Homa Oil.	1⅛	1⅜	Victoria Oil	2	2⅛
Humboldt ..	84	85	Yukon Gold	1⅝	2
Iron Cap...	14½	15½			

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Advices from abroad seem quite confident regarding the question of food supplies. Broomhall estimates that North America will have an exportable surplus of 400,000,000 bushels of wheat, Australia will have about 120,000,000 bushels, India has large reserves, and the coming Argentina crop promises a surplus of about 144,000,000 bushels. The problem abroad therefore is one of transportation, which, however, is a serious one, and makes America the most accessible market. The movement here continues rather discouraging. More talk is heard of bringing wheat to the Pacific Coast from Australia, and this may simplify the matter of moving the crop from that country, and liberate more wheat for shipment from the last American crop.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.87, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

Price changes in the corn market appeared to be due more to technical conditions than to any real change in the situation at large. Early the undertone was distinctly weak and prices were on the down grade under continued selling on the part of commission houses. Toward the close, however, the market developed a firmer tone, with active buying by early sellers, and final quotations were at the top, with net gains of ⅛c to 1c. Europe is looking forward to increased offers from America, and, should exporters take the buying side, sentiment might very readily take a bullish turn. Peace rumors had comparatively little influence on the market. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.02 and No. 3 mixed at $2, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	1.14⅝	1.13⅜	1.14⅞	1.14	79¾
January	1.10	1.09⅝	1.10	1.09⅝	
May	1.10⅝	1.09⅜	1.10⅝	1.09⅝	81¾

OATS.

The cash proposition in oats again showed firmness, and, after experiencing a moderate early decline, prices rallied and closed firm, with net gains of ⅛c to ¼c. Exporters took about 200,000 bushels. Reports from the West complained of expert embargoes checking the eastward movement and receipts at primary points, while trade fair, continue to run behind last year. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 66¾c; No. 2 white, 67c; No. 3 white, 65½@66c; No. 4 white, 66@66½; fancy clipped white, 67@68c; ordinary clipped white, 65½@67c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	58⅞	57¾	58¾	57¾	48¾
May	60¾	59½	60¼	59¾	52¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was very weak early under selling by leading interests prompted by a larger run of hogs and weakness in the hog market. On the decline, however, sharp buying quite freely and this together with the late rally in corn brought about a partial recovery and closing prices were steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 27,000; estimated for Thursday, 22,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha, 4,200 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low	Close.	Prev. Close	Year.
Lard—					
November	21.70	21.35	21.67	21.70	15.60
January	21.70	21.45	21.67	21.70	14.67
Ribs—					
October	..	..	27.00	27.12	13.92
January	22.05	21.82	22.05	22.00	12.02
Pork—					
January	41.32	40.87	41.32	41.30	24.13

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading operations in the market for cottonseed oil were of very limited proportions, owing to the restriction which excludes all speculation and which limit trading to hedging in the near positions and to closing out of old contracts in the late months. In the absence of business price changes were irregular, closing unchanged to 10 points lower. Total sales were 1,400 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	17.50	17.50
October	..	..	18.00@18.60	18.20
November	..	..	17.10@17.75	17.00
December	17.15	17.00	16.90@17.20	17.00
January	16.95	16.90	16.80@16.95	16.90
February	..	..	16.40	16.50
March	14.25	14.25	14.00@14.75	14.60
April	..	..	14.25	14.50
May	..	..	14.00	14.25

COFFEE.

There was further liquidation in the coffee market yesterday and heavy switching from December to the later months. This included exchanges of December for September at 78 points, and December for May at 40 points, while December was exchanged for July at 58 points. Prices opened 2 points lower to 2 points higher, with late months relatively steady, but eased off, closing at a net decline of 4 to 5 points. The stock market was easier, with quotations on the basis of 8¼c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	7.03@7.05	7.07
November	..	..	7.10@7.12	7.14
December	7.22	7.18	7.17@7.18	7.21
January	..	..	7.24@7.25	7.29
February	..	..	7.30@7.31	7.35
March	7.41	7.37	7.36@7.38	7.43
April	..	..	7.45@7.47	7.53
May	7.60	7.57	7.55@7.57	7.62
June	..	..	7.63@7.65	7.70
July	7.75	7.72	7.71@7.73	7.77
August	..	..	7.80@7.81	7.85
September	7.97	7.90	7.89@7.90	7.93

SUGAR.

There were no new developments in the market for raw sugar, holders not being willing at present to offer sugars at refiners' maximum bid of 5¼c, cost and freight, equal to 6.80c, duty paid, and consequently there were no transactions, and the market ruled very quiet. Refined sugar was without special feature, Howell's and the American milling old orders at 8.35c, but taking on very little new business. Warner and the Federal continued withdrawn, and Arbuckle was practically withdrawn, their leading grades being exhausted. As yet there is no relief in sight, and the situation continues acute. Spot prices for raw sugar are nominal, based on last sales, as follows: Centrifugal, 6.90c; molasses, 6.62c; cost and freight, 5¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,368 packages. Under continued pressure to sell and very limited buying interest, prices further declined about ½c on all grades of creamery, and the market is still unsettled. Renovated a little easier. Ladles and packing stock more in buyers' favor. Creamery higher than extras, per lb, 44@44½c; extras, (92 score,) 42½c; firsts, (88 to 91 scores,) 42@43c; seconds, (83 to 87 scores,) 40¾@41½c; thirds, 40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46@46½c; extras, 44@44½c; firsts, 42@43½c; seconds, 41½@42c; creamery, 1st, higher scoring than extras, 44½@44c; extras, 43½c; firsts, 42@43c; seconds, 40½@41½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43c; good to prime, 41@42½c; common to fair, 38½@40½c; renovated, extras, 42c; firsts, 41@41½c; lower grades, 38½@40½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 40@41c; ladles, current make, firsts, 38@39½c; seconds, 38@38½c; lower grades, 36½@37½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2, 37½c; lower grades, 35@37c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 10,971 cases. The market is still generally quiet. Very high grade fresh gathered have a fair inquiry, and these are in light supply and fairly firm. Medium and lower grades of fresh are moving slowly and still in considerable accumulation. Storage eggs dull and in buyers' favor under increased pressure to sell. Nearby whites of fancy quality scarce and firm; mixed and lower grades quiet and irregular. Nearby poultry by express very slow sale and prices weaker and irregular. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 45@46c; extra firsts, 43@44½c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 37½@38c; thirds and poorer, 36@37c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2 and poorer 30@35½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; under grades, 30@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 37½@38c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 36@37c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 35@35½c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 33@34½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 42@46c; ordinary to good, 50@60c; gathered whites, nearby to five, 45@52c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 40@50c, Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@50c State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henney browns, 46@54c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 42@46c.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
August gross...	£1,004,900	£1,040,230	£749,200
Net	216,700	305,950	248,700
8 mos. gross...	6,998,450	6,136,700	5,291,900
Net	1,486,500	1,231,500	1,507,550
Grand Trunk Western.			
August gross...	174,000	172,400	138,100
Net	8,250	44,700	39,700
8 mos. gross...	1,312,500	1,287,250	963,100
Net	30,450	33,000	84,300
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.			
August gross..	58,300	59,600	55,000
Deficit	7,050	*7,400	*14,300
8 mos. gross..	454,750	453,930	353,250
Deficit	53,450	*39,650	*8,700

*Surplus.

Public Utilities.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross ...	$1,594,961	$722,055	872,906
Net aft. taxes.	1,566,373	700,523	865,850
Sur. aft. chgs..	1,566,146	700,183	865,963
Bal. aft. pf. div.	1,239,980	502,733	737,257
12 mos. gross..	18,189,849	7,522,547	10,641,402
Net aft. taxes.	17,842,203	7,295,880	10,546,323
Sur. aft. chgs.	17,839,052	6,915,371	10,923,681
Bal. aft. pf. div.	14,287,975	4,938,368	9,349,607

DETROIT EDISON COMPANY, All Constituent Companies—

Sept. gross ...	921,871	781,994	139,877
Net aft. taxes.	224,483	268,402	*43,919
Sur. aft. chgs.	140,494	180,681	*40,187
9 mos. gross..	8,698,234	7,056,249	1,641,985
Net aft. taxes.	2,612,328	2,581,044	31,284
Sur. aft. chgs..	1,546,392	1,774,127	72,265

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

The net operating income of the Gulf States Steel Company for the month of September amounted to $237,183, an increase of $31,015 over the same month last year.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio....	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.50	5.00
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.75	5.00
Can. Northern...	1917-'26	1½@5	7.00	6.00
Can. Pacific....	1918-'28	4½	6.25	5.25
Ches. & Ohio....	1917-'27	4½	5.88	5.25
Chic. & N. W...	1917-'23	4½	5.25	5.00
Chi., R. I. & P..	1917-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.50	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.00	5.25
Cuba Railroad....	1917-'28	5	6.50	5.50
Del. & Hudson...	1922	4½	5.90	5.30
Erie Railroad....	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.30
Grand Trunk.....	1917-'24	4½	6.75	5.75
Ill. Central.....	1917-'36	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Louis. & Nash....	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mich. Central....	1917-'30	5	5.50	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific.....	1917-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio...	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1917-'22	4½	6.00	5.00
Nort. & Western.	1917-'24	4½	5.25	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Penn. Gen. Frt..	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.25	4.75
S. Louis S. W....	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Seaboard Air L...	1917-'28	5	6.50	5.50
Southern Pac....	1917-'26	4½	5.50	5.00
Southern Ry.....	1917-'24	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Union Tank Line.	1918-'20	5	6.00	5.75

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Carwen Steel Tool...	2	Q	Nov. 10	Nov. 1
Carwen Steel Tool...	½	Ex	Nov. 10	Nov. 1
Fed. Sug. Ref. pf...	1½	Q	Oct. 29	Oct. 25
Guaranty Sec.	2	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 22
B. F. Goodrich.....	1	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
B. F. Goodrich pf...	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Illinois Central	1½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 5
Illinois Central		Ex	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Kellogg Switchb'd..	2	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 5
Lima Locomotive pf.	3½	..	Oct. 31	Oct. 24
Ludlow Mfg. Assoc.	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Ludlow Mfg. Assoc.	$1	Sp	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Mont. L., H. & P....	2	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
North American.....	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Pacific Mail pf.....	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Portland G. & C. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Reading Co.	2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Reading Co 1st pf...	1	Q	Dec. 13	Nov. 27

FINANCIAL NOTES.

James H. Oliphant & Co. have prepared and will soon issue a pamphlet containing a very full analysis of the effect of three years of war on British investment securities, with tables showing the fluctuations in prices of each class of security.

Frank D. Potter of Pouch & Co. has been elected President of the General Ordnance Company, succeeding A. J. Stone, now a Lieutenant Commander in the navy.

Directors of the Lima Locomotive Works, Inc., declared yesterday an initial semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 25.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have notified holders of trust certificates for preferred stock of the Southern Railway Company that their certificates may be exchanged on presentation at the Morgan offices for definitive stock certificates at any time before Oct. 31. The voting trust expired three years ago, and this action is now taken to assure payment of the recently declared dividend to the rightful owners.

President Clarence M. Woolley of the American Radiator Company has been elected a trustee of the New York Trust Company.

Formal application of the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia to join the Federal Reserve Bank system has been filed with the Federal Reserve Bank.

Clarence M. Woolley, President of the American Radiator Company, has been elected a Trustee of the New York Trust Company.

The Lima Locomotive Company has declared an initial dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia Electric Company the plan for the exchange of stock of the New Jersey Company to the Pennsylvania Company was adopted.

THE COTTON MARKET

Finish Steady, Off 2 to 18 Points Net After Unusually Nervous Day.

No very marked tendency in either direction manifested itself in the cotton market yesterday. The influence of last week's highly unfavorable weather reports and killing frosts appeared to have spent itself, and though the market was far from dull—on the contrary, if anything more than usually nervous and irritable—no features appeared during the day to produce more than a temporary effect. An opening decline was followed by an advance which carried December and January contracts up to new high records for the season, but this promptly brought out heavy and general realizing, under which January, after selling at 27.30c, closed at 26.93c. The finish was steady, off 2 to 18 points net.

There was Southern selling at the opening, but after starting at a decline of 2 to 12 points, active months sold about 15 to 20 points net lower. Reports that Germany was threatening to extend her submarine operations to the Atlantic coast attracted some attention, and probably helped to unsettle sentiment. Offerings were readily absorbed on the decline, however, the feature being the continued active buying of trade interests. This was again accompanied by reports that spinners were calling cotton or fixing prices, and seemed to take so many contracts out of the market that prices worked up rapidly as soon as the buying broadened. December sold up to 28.65c, and October to 28.07c, with the general list showing net advances of 17 to 35 points during the early afternoon. Demand from trade sources then appeared to be subsiding, which stimulated the realizing of speculative longs, with December selling off to 27.17c in the late trading. The close was a few points up from the lowest on covering.

Apprehensions of another cold snap in the Southwest were partly responsible for the forenoon advance, and there was also buying on the report of a Memphis authority estimating frost damage at fully half a million bales. Some of the private estimates now reaching the ring from Southern sources placed the crop at slightly under 11,000,000 bales excluding linters. Bullish Southern spot advices figured on the forenoon advance, but there was one report from Texas of an easier basis. A number of the reports coming in from Eastern belt sections say there is increased competition owing to the arrival of buyers there from the Southwest. Exports for the day were 38,800 bales, making 1,097,763 so far this season, against 1,318,562 last year. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 50 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
Oct.	27.80	28.07	27.74	27.80@27.90	27.90
Nov.	..	..	..	27.56 bid	27.70
Dec.	27.35	27.65	27.17	27.26@27.28	27.37
Jan.	26.90	27.30	26.76	26.93@26.95	26.95
Feb.	..	..	..	26.83 bid	26.85
March	26.65	27.00	26.53	26.82@26.70	26.72
April	..	..	..	26.55 bid	26.70
May	26.58	26.90	26.45	26.52@26.60	26.70
June	..	..	..	26.50 bid	26.65
July	26.62	26.85	26.60	26.50 bid	26.67
Aug.	26.18	26.18	26.18	26.18@26.20	26.30

The local market for spot cotton was steady and unchanged at 28.45 for middling upland; sales 600 bales.

Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 27.13c; Savannah, 27.75c; Augusta, 27.75c; Galveston, 27.45c; Houston 27.77c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Wednesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts....	34,478	37,979	50,401
Exports	38,800	18,427	46,972
Exports, season..	1,097,763	979,481	1,318,532
Port stocks	684,270	625,440	1,104,934
Interior receipts.	38,802	32,493	43,858
Int. shipments...	30,943	22,386	31,081
N. Y. arrivals..	4,097	5,468	9,082
N. Y. stocks....	48,827	40,945	55,255

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand at 25 points advance for middling to 20.47d and good middling 20 points higher at 21d. Sales 4,000, including 3,000 American. Imports nil. Yesterday's contracts opened steady at 28 to 30 points advance and closed at a net advance of 6@14 points.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—Twenty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $3,567,500, were chartered today. They include:

The Seneca Falls Mfg. Co., Seneca Falls; make lathes and machinery; 5,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 15,000 common stock, no par value; active capital, $315,000; L. S. Chapman, H. E. Newell, H. J. Crane, Syracuse.

Benny Leonard Cigar Co., Manhattan, $25,000; B. and W. Leiner, L. Lavine, 101 West 115th St.

Down Town Garage Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. S. and D. L. Reardon, J. Weldon, 410 Madison St.

Joseph Elias & Co., Queens, jobbers and dealers in plate and decorative glass, $300,000; N. S. Goetz, J. G. Griffin, T. Joffe, 530 West 123d St.

American Stock Raising Corp., Saugerties, $100,000; M. B. Robinson, J. A. and M. R. Brooks, Saugerties.

Mount Vernon Ice Co., Mount Vernon, $100,000; V. Deutsch, D. Schilke, F. Weldscheck, 4110 Wickham Av.

Selner Building Co., Buffalo, $5,000; M. Bach, G. and J. G. Selner, Buffalo.

United Art Bronze Works, Manhattan, $5,000; M. and I. Kohn, F. Halloma, 542 East 79th St.

Hopkins-Plymouth Co., Manhattan, theatrical and motion pictures, $45,000; A. F. Hopkins, D. F. O'Brien, L. Shubert, 225 West 44th St.

Lemaier, Schwartz & Co., Manhattan, make tin and other metal foils, $2,000,000; J. L. Gitterman, B. N. and H. J. Schwartz, 215 ...st 22d St.

Greenberg Real Estate Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; L. H. and H. Greenberg, R. Brodsky, ...ernon Av.

Charles G. Ferguson, Inc., Manhattan, express and storage business, $10,000; C. G., J. G., and J. Ferguson, 302 West 12th St.

J. C. Patuzzo & Co., Manhattan, insurance and freight brokers, $5,000; J. C. Patuzzo, J. C. Carrabba, V. Dibrienza, 1,562 75th St., Brooklyn.

Chattanooga Coke and Gas Co., Manhattan, 15,000 shares common stock no par value; active capital, $75,000; E. R. Early, W. H. West, T. J. Ward, 120 Broadway.

Liberty Tractor and Truck Corp., Manhattan, $250,000; G. Cohen, G. H. Stelleck, B. Sweeney, 7 West 16th St.

David A. Osborn, Inc., Albany, real estate, 10,000; B. F. Barford, J. E. Bristol, A. S. Lyon, Albany.

Equitable Underwriters Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; F. L. Stevens, G. Price, C. Leight, 27 Cedar St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Ranew Hat Works, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $8,000.

Jackson Heights Apt. Corp., L. I., $500,000 to $1,000,000.

F. T. Coppins & Son, Buffalo, $20,000 to $50,000.

Wise & Whitlock, Manhattan, $20,000 to $100,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Buffalo Adv. Service, to Buffalo Adv. Letter Service.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Brown Portable Conveying Machinery Co., Ill., $150,000; representative, O. H. Certal, 30 Church St.

Philadelphia Shippers, Inc., New Jersey, $37,500; representative, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

Northern Grain and Warehouse, Inc., Ore., $250,000; representative, A. H. Hurst, 16 Beaver St.

REVOCATION AND NEW RESIGNATION.

The R. G. Maxwell Co., New Jersey; new representative, F. C. Briggs, 2 Rector St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The Arlington Co., New Jersey.
Leystan Realty Corp., Manhattan.
Green Point Glue Co., Manhattan.
The Johnson Harvester Co., Brockport.
D. B. Holding Co., Amityville.
Robinson's Drug Store, Bronx.
Athenia Textile Co., Manhattan.
J. H. Mirsky, Inc., Bronx.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Charters filed: Rubber Specialty Company, deal in rubber goods, $10,000; Solomon Berman, Solomon Lewis and Harry Johnson, all of Trenton.

Washington Publishing Company, Newark, to take over the publishing of The Newark Free Zeitung and to conduct a general printing business; $100,000; James C. Nolan and Hans von Hundelshause of Newark and George Schierhois of East Orange.

South River Realty Corporation, Perth Amboy, real estate, $25,000; Barney Streiff, Rose Streiff, and Dora Suhr, all of Perth Amboy.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Auction Sale-room:

1,271 shares Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, $1.10 per share.

450 shares Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad Company common, $100 each, 10 cents per share.

10,000 shares High Grade Copper Mining Company, $1 each, $25 lot.

1,000 shares Sahuaca Grande-Honduras Mining Company, $1 each, $1,000 lot.

GOULD QUITS RAILROAD.

Retires as a Director of the Western Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Western Maryland Railway Company today George J. Gould, who has been a Director of the road ever since the Fuller Syndicate purchased the property, over fourteen years ago, retired from the board. He was succeeded by John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company.

The resignation of Mr. Gould marks the passing of the influence of the Gould interests in the affairs of the Western Maryland. Until the Rockefellers gained control some years ago, George J. Gould and his associates were the dominating factors, and it was said to be their dream to establish a coast-to-coast system.

Disastor overtook some of the properties to be included in the scheme, however, including the Western Maryland. The latter went into the hands of receivers, and did not emerge until 1909. After that the control of the Goulds began to wane until their allied interests graduallY severed all connection with the road.

The creation of an authorized general refunding mortgage of $150,000,000 voted for the issuance of $5,000,000 7 per cent. three-year notes to be dated Nov. 1, 1917.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Forecast:
N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Thurs.; rain Fri.
Fla.—Rain Thurs. and Fri.
Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Thurs.; rain Fri.
Tenn.—Rain Thurs. and Fri.
Ky.—Rain Thurs.; clear and colder Fri.
Ohio—Rain Thurs. and Fri.
Ind.—Rain Thurs.; cloudy and colder Fri.
Mich.—Rain Thurs.; snow or rain Fri.
La.—Cloudy Thurs.; fair and colder Fri.
Ark.—Thurs. rain.; fair and colder Fri.
Okla.—Thurs. rain; Fri. fair and colder.
Tex.—Thurs. cloudy; Fri. fair and colder.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Atlantic Building,
Nos. 49 and 51 Wall Street,
New York, October 17, 1917.

Special Notice to Holders of Certificates of Profits.

The outstanding certificates of profits of the issues of 1913, 1913 and 1914 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or to their legal representatives on and after Thursday, November 1, 1917, from which date all interest thereon will cease; the certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of interest of five per cent. (being at the rate of six per cent. per annum), on the certificates of profits of the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 will be paid to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after Thursday, November 1, 1917. Checks for the dividend of interest will be mailed in accordance with mailing orders to those who have filed such orders with the Company.

The transfer books will be closed from October 17, 1917 to November 1, 1917, both inclusive.

By

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74 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
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Investing Money

Successful investing of one's funds does not merely consist in selecting good issues. There are times to buy as well as times not to buy. Six months ago was a poor time to buy any securities.

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ROADS AGAIN MOVE FOR HIGHER RATES

Commission Notified That Eastern Lines Soon Will Seek General Increase.

ASK TEMPORARY RELIEF

Question of Increase on Long List of Commodities Taken Up at Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Eastern railroads are preparing to place before the Interstate Commerce Commission a program to provide general relief from their financial difficulties. Executives of the roads so notified the commission today when they appeared in connection with proposed increased rates on a long list of commodities not included in the raise granted in the 15 per cent. rate advance case last June. What form the railroads' program would take was not disclosed, although it was broadly intimated that the commission would be asked to authorize a general rate advance.

Notification of the roads' intention was incidental to a conference of the commission, the roads, shippers, State Railway Commissioners and other interested parties at which the question of specific advances was taken up. The broad features of the whole rate revision program remained in the background. Discussion centred almost wholly on the technicalities of procedure involved in obtaining what the roads characterized as temporary relief.

This temporary relief, the commission was told, was desired in the form of increased rates on a long list of commodities, chief of which are livestock, dressed meats, petroleum, grain and grain products, sand, stone, cement and copper. The proposed increases would apply to traffic east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River. They would not affect, except indirectly and by combination, rates in other sections of the country.

Seek Temporary Relief Now.

"It is the opinion of the gentlemen I represent," said George Stuart Patterson, spokesman for the roads, "that any relief which will be secured from permitting increases in rates on these commodities will be only temporary relief and that it is only a question of a short time when the needs of the Eastern carriers will be brought to the attention of the commission in a much more general and more specific way than is contemplated in these particular tariffs."

Later the commission disposed last June of the 15 per cent. case, the railroads in many instances promptly filed individual tariffs, proposing virtually the same increases that had been denied. The docket has many such applications, and a number of proposed tariffs are under suspension.

Commissioner McChord, seeking to shorten the way to disposition of the railroads' request, suggested today that it might be well for the roads to apply for a re-opening af the 15 per cent. case, but withdrew the suggestion upon learning of the number of pending cases which would be affected by such a course.

Chairman Hall of the commission suggested at the close of the hearing that the roads notify the commission formally of what they desired in the way of temporary increases, and said that the commission would confer over methods of procedure suggested by the roads and communicate its decision to the carriers.

Representatives of shippers asked that they also be notified of further developments in the case. Chairman Hall told them it would be done.

Commission in Divisions.

Under authority recently granted by Congress the commission today divided itself into three sections to facilitate the work of disposing of its ever-growing docket. The first division, consisting of Commissioners McChord, Meyer, and Aitchison, will be charged with the work of the Bureau of Valuation, "other than considering and deciding proceedings relating to the valuation of carriers' property." Division No. 2, consisting of Commissioners Clark, Daniels, and Woolley, is charged with action upon certain rate applications and requests for suspensions, the transportation of explosives and dangerous articles, and tariffs carrying released rates. Commissioners Harlan, Hall, and Anderson, constituting the third division, are charged with disposition of all Board of Review cases which have been submitted, "and those not hereafter orally argued before the commission or any division thereof."

All three divisions will alternate in hearing cases set for argument, each division hearing arguments for one month.

VOTE NO ON PRICE CONTROL.

Fifty Business Men Meet to Discuss Referendum on War Policy.

Fifty business men attended a meeting held yesterday at the Merchants' Association rooms to take action on the referendum being conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to arquaint Congress with the national sentiment regarding price fixing. Of those present twenty-eight voted against price control, one voted for it and four cast "neutral" votes.

The vote was taken after several addresses had been delivered. C. C. Harris, Treasurer of George D. Harris & Co., coal dealers, asserted that 15,000 coal miners in Illinois had become idle since the administration began fixing the price of the fuel, and that the output of coal in the country this month was more than 3,000,000 tons less than normal.

J. Howard Cowperthwait of Cowperthwait & Sons, furniture, asserted that if it were not considered unpatriotic" he would say that "price control could not succeed." He took the price of milk as an illustration, and said that if the price should be fixed at ten cents a quart less milk would come to the city, and dairymen would slaughter their cows.

Charles Thaddeus Terry, a lawyer, a member of the State Commission on Uniform State Laws, said that price fixing was a mistake. The Sherman law and the Clayton act forbid agreements to fix conditions and prices. These laws were intended to support commercial morality, he said, and to protect the interests of the consumer. If the fixing of prices was wrong under these acts, it was wrong, he argued, in any case, even in the face of war.

Charles F. Droste, dealer in butter and eggs, said he had just received a letter from Liverpool saying that control had worked so well over there with respect to butter and cheese that there was none left to control.

R. H. Johnston of the White Automobile Company presided. "I think we will all admit," said Mr. Johnston, "that if you fix the price of one commodity you must fix the price of all."

The vote does not bind the Merchants' Association unless ratified by the Directors at a meeting to be held soon. The association has ten votes in the National Chamber, but can decline to cast them at all if it considers such action advisable.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	61.00	61.50	61.00	61.50
Spelter	8.20	8.30	8.20	8.37½
Antimony	14.50	15.00	14.75	15.25
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*$7.00	$8.00	*$7.00	$8.00
Iron, No.2X fdy.	....	$8.75	....	$8.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 25½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	247	10	0	247	0	0
Tin, futures	245	0	0	244	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

VOTE IN DU PONT CASE.

Defendants Polled 312,587 Shares to 157,959 for Complainants.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 17.—The official count of the vote cast by stockholders of the Du Pont Powder Company a week ago for and against the acquisition of the $60,000,000 worth of the powder company's stock by Pierre S. du Pont, President, and other officials of the company for themselves, was completed this afternoon, and the official totals as announced by Daniel O. Hastings, Special Master, are:

Against the purchase of this stock for the company, 312,587 shares, sustaining President du Pont and his defendant associates; for the purchase, 157,959 shares supporting the contention of Alfred I. du Pont and the other complainants.

The voting of much of the stock in favor of the defendants was objected to by the complainants, and they hope to have it eliminated. The definite result will not be known until Judge J. Whitaker Thompson enters his final decree in the case.

The shares eligible to vote were 473,132, and the total polled in support of President du Pont and his associates is more than 66 per cent. of the eligible vote on the face of the returns. The total does not include the 126,628 shares in dispute.

After the vote has been tabulated, Judge Thompson will pass upon the protests of the plaintiffs against counting stock of defendants, their relatives and of employes and bonus stock.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

		Bid.	Ask.
2s	registered, 1930	97½	98½
2s	coupon, 1930	97½	98½
3s	registered, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s	coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s	registered, 1940	85	90
3s	coupon, 1946	85	90
4s	conversion, 1947	85	90
4s	registered, 1925	105½	106½
4s	coupon, 1925	105½	106½
2s	coupon, '38, reg	97½	98½
2s	Panama, '38, coupon	97	98½
3s	Panama, '61, reg	83	86
3s	Panama, '61, coupon	83	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.			Yesterday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
4½s	July, 1967	101¼	101¾	4½s	Nov., 1954	82	85½
4½s	June, 1965	101¼	101¾	3½s	May, 1954	82	85
4½s	Mar., 1963	101¼	101¾	3½s	Nov., 1955	81½	..
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¼	101¾	The following are quoted on a yield basis:			
4½s	May, 1967	101¼	101¾				
4½s	Nov., 1917	97¾	97¾	4½s	1918-1928	4.40	4.20
4½s	April, 1966	97¾	98¾	4½s	1924-1931	4.45	4.80
4½s	Mar., 1960-80	98	98¾	4½s	1921-1923	4.40	4.20
4½s	Mar., 1964	97¾	98¾	4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..
4½s	Mar., 1962	97¾	98¾	4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..
4½s	Sept., 1960	97¾	98¾	4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.35
4s	May, 1959	94	94¾	4½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25
4s	Nov. 1958	94½	..	4½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25
4s	May, 1957	94	95	4½s	1919-1921	4.40	4.10
4s	Nov., 1956	93	93½	4½s	1917-1918	4.40	4.10
4s	Nov. 1955	92	93½	4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.20
4s	Nov., 1936	94	96	4s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	4s	1918-1925	4.50	4.00
4s	Nov., 1918	99½	..				

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sale.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
12	Am. Light & Traction	238	235½	236	236½
25	Interstate Electric	40	40	36	42
37	Interstate Electric pf	95	95	90	95

		Bid.	Asked.
	Adirondack Elec. Pow.	17	18
	Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	69
	Am. Cities pf	19	20¼
	Am. Gas & Electric	102	105
	Am. Gas & Elec. pf	44	48
	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	103	104
	Am. Power & Light	56	59
	Am. Power & Lt. pf.	78	81
	Am. Public Utilities	20	35
	Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	68
	Am. Water W. & El.	6	8
	Am. W. W. & E. partic.	13	17
	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	63	67
	Carolina Power & Lt.	32	33
	Carolina P. & L. pf.	93	95
	Colorado Power	25	30
	Colorado Power pf.	97	100
	Commonwealth P. & L.	40	43
	Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	72	74
	Conn. Power pf.	89	92
	Consumers' Power pf.	90	93
	Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	80	85
	Duluth Edison	68	75
	Eastern Texas Electric	53	59
	E stern Texas Elec. pf.	80	85
	E. Paso Electric	100	104
	El Paso Electric pf.	91	95
	Electric B. & S. pf.	95	97
	Electric Properties	32	38
	Empire Gas & Fuel pf.	85	87
	Federal Light & Trac.	9	12
	Federal Light & Tr. pf.	40	45
	Galv. Hous. El. pf.	93	69
	Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
	Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
	Int. Mt. Ry., L. & P. pf.	96	98
	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
	Miss. River Power	10	12½

Bonds.

$1,000	Chi. City & Conn. 5s	80	60	60	80
1,000	Chi. R. 1st 5s	88½	88¾	88½	89
13,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s	96½	96½	96¾	96¾
$2,000	Elkhorn 6s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97½
4,000	N. O. M. & C. 5s	....	41½	41¼	41½
10	New Riv. pf.	72	72	72	80
10	N. Sco. Steel	80	80	80	80
110	Swift	140	138¼	138¼	138¾
2	Torring. pf.	29	29	29	29
16	United Drug.	70	70	70	70
4	Do pf.	50	50	50	50
221	United Fruit	124	121¾	122	122
124	United Shoe	44	43¼	44	44
25	Do pf.	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
640	Ventura Oil	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
$237,000	Lib. 3½s	....	99.72	99.40	99.70

Miscellaneous.

15	Am. Agr. Ch.	78¾	78¾	78¾	....
13	Am. Sug. pf.	112¾	113¾	112¾	....
440	Am. Tob.	115¾	114¾	115	....
110	Am. Wool. pf.	93¾	93	93	....
330	A., G. & W. I.	96	92¾	93	....
5	Do pf	59	59	59	....
50	Cuban Cem't	13	13	13	....
62	Edison	190	177	190	....
12	Gen. Elec	137	137	137	....
10	Mathiesen	49	49	49	....
41	Mass. Gas	84	83	83	....
3	Do pf	70	70	70	....
5	Merg'thaler	145	145	145	....
175	NipeBayStg.	118	118	118	....
10	New Riv. pf.	72	72	72	....
10	N. Sco. Steel	80	80	80	....
110	Swift	140	138¼	138¼	....
2	Torring. pf.	29	29	29	....
16	United Drug.	70	70	70	....
4	Do pf	50	50	50	....
221	United Fruit	124	121¾	122	....
124	United Shoe	44	43¼	44	....
25	Do pf	26	25¾	25¾	....
640	Ventura Oil	5¾	5½	5½	....

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
145	Alabama Co.	45	45	45
25	Do 2d pf.	55	55	55
128	Con. Coal	95	95	95
82	Con. Power	102½	102	102
3,468	Cosden	8¾	8	8¼
182	Do pf	4	3½	3¾
$5,200	Bal. C. 3½s, '40	88¼	88¼	88¼
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	100½	100½	100¾
1,000	Con. P. 6s, nts.	98¾	98¾	98¾
7,000	Cosden 6s	91½	91½	91½
21,000	Do 6s B	83¼	82	82
5,000	Cos. G. 6s, '19	90	90	90

Bonds.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Shipb'g.	90	89	89
50	Am. Straw'd	50	50	50
50	Booth Fish	22	22	22
100	Canal & D'k.	53¾	53½	53½
110	C. C. & C. R	1½	1½	1½
10	Do pf	19	19	19
50	Ch. Ry., S. 2	11	11	11
35	Cudahy	115	114½	115
10	Com. Edison	113	112	113
300	Deere pf	100	100	106
100	Dia. Match	113	112	112
153	Nat. Carbon	61	60	60
458	Prest-o-lite	116	113	114½
745	People's Gas	44½	42	43
42	Q. Oats pf	99¾	99	99¾
163	Sears-Roe	152½	131	132½
125	S. Warner	57	56¾	57
1,087	Swift	139¾	138	138
653	Un. Carbide	148	141½	143
540	Un. Paperb'd	20¼	19¾	19¾
380	Wilson	55	54¾	54½
10	Do pf	99	98	99

Bonds.

$1,000	Chi. City & Conn. 5s	80	60	60	80
1,000	Chi. R. 1st 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾	89
13,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
$2,000	People's Gas 6s	....	96	96	96
2,000	Swift 1st 5s	95½	95¼	95¼	95½
8,550	Lib. 3½s	....	99.60	99.60	99.60

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
31	Am. Gas	100	99¼	99¼
10	Am. Rys. pf.	88	88	88
1	Cambria Iron	44	44	44
610	Elec. S. Bat.	51¾	50¼	51
126	Gen. Asp. pf.	58	57¼	57¼
3,380	Lake S. Corp	13¾	12¾	13
871	Lehigh Nav.	70	69	69
164	L. V. R. R.	58¾	57¾	57½
10	L. V. T. pf.	41	41	41
573	Pennsylvania	50½	50¼	50¾
570	Phil. Elec.	26	25¾	25¾
155	Phil. Co.	30¾	30	30
2,534	P. R. T. t. c.	25½	24½	25
20	Phil. Trac.	72	72	72
2,120	Ton. Belm't.	3½	3½	3½
205	Ton. Mining	5¾	5¼	5¾
230	Un. Traction	40½	40	40
384	U. G. Imp.	72½	72	72¼
67	West. Coal	76	76	76
265	Cramp & S.	74	68	74

Bonds.

$7,000	Leh. V. gen. con. 4½s	92½	92¾	92¾	93
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s	102½	102¼	102¾	....
10,000	Lib. L. 3½s	99.70	99.60	99.60	99.60
1,000	Pa. gen. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	....
1,000	Pa. con. 4½s	100½	100¼	100¼	....
$5,000	P. El. 1st 5s	98	98	98	98
1,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	89	89	89	89
1,000	S. G. & E. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	99¼
4,000	Span.-Am. I. 6s	....	....	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	P. S. Cp. 5s	85	85	85	85

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	Am. Zinc	15	14	14½
10	Do pf	48	48	48
115	Adventure	1¾	1¾	1½
160	Ahmeek	91	86	86
180	Alaska Gold	3½	3½	3½
175	Allouez	56½	53	55
10	Anaconda	65	63¾	63¾
705	Ariz. Com'l	9	8¾	8¾
35	Cal. & Ariz.	66½	64	64
23	Cal. & Hecla	495	475	475
120	Centennial	13	13	13
881	Cop. Range	50½	48	48½
25	Daly-West	2	2	2
1,955	Davis-Daly	4¼	4	4
1,205	East Butte	10	9¾	9¾
20	Granby	71	70	70
125	Hancock	10	9¾	9¾
21	Isle Ro'le	86½	85	86½
405	Isle Royale	28	26	27
240	Lake	6½	6	6½
10	Mason Val	5	5	5
280	Mass Con	7	6½	6¾
100	Mayflower Old Colony	1½	1¼	1½
29	Bos. Elev	44	43	43
100	Bos. & Me	22¼	22¼	22¼
87	Con. & Mon. Class 4	87	87	87
5	Me. Central	93	93	93
30	Mass. Elec.	3½	3¼	3½
10	Do pf	17	17	17
10	Nor. & W. pf.	95	95	98
20	West End pf.	52	52	52

Miscellaneous.

Railroads.

5	Merg'thaler	145	145	145	....
175	NipeBayStg.	118	118	118	....
10	New Riv. pf.	72	72	72	....
10	N. Sco. Steel	80	80	80	....
110	Swift	140	138¼	138¼	....
2	Torring. pf.	29	29	29	....
16	United Drug.	70	70	70	....
4	Do pf	50	50	50	....
221	United Fruit	124	121¾	122	....
124	United Shoe	44	43¼	44	....
25	Do pf	26	25¾	25¾	....
640	Ventura Oil	5¾	5½	5½	....

Bonds.

$2,000	Am. Ag. Ch. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	....

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Astna pf	35	40	40
American Brass	260	263	268
Atlas Powder	155	160	157
Do pf	98	101	98
Babcock & Wilcox	115	117	119
Bliss	375	425	425
Do pf	75	83	83
Canadian Explo	350	480	350
Do pf	104	110	104
Can. Found'y F	155	170	155
Colt's Arms	85	90	88
Du Pont	278	286	275
Hercules Powder	260	262	257
Do pf	111	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	130	138	135
Scovill Mfg	520	540	575
Winchester Arms	750	950	600

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,500	‡Aetna Expl.	4¾	3¾	4½
200	‡ Do pf	40½	40	40½
650	‡Air Reduc.	85	79	81
210	Carwen Steel	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,400	Chev. Motor	79	72	75
375	‡Cit. Ser. old.	217½	214½	215½
450	‡ Do pf	78½	77¾	78
600	Curtiss Aero	34	32	32
200	Ev.-Hea., Inc	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	Holly Sugar	45	45	45
300	Inter. Rub	11	11	11
2,900	‡Int. LubeCh.	3½	3¼	3¾
100	Key. T. & R.	13¾	13½	13½
100	‡LukensSteel, 1st pf	....	101½	101½	101¾
2,000	‡Maxim Mot.	¾	¾	¾
100	N. Y. Trans.	14	14	14
300	N. A. P. & P.	2¾	2¾	2½
750	‡Prud. Pict.	7¾	7½	7¾
100	‡Pyrene Mfg.	9	9	9
5,000	Smith M. T.	1¾	1¾	1½
400	St. Jo. Ld.	17¾	17	17¾
200	‡Steel Alloys	7	7	7
2,300	Submar. Bt., v. t. cfs.	15	14	14¼
10	‡Todd Ship.	79	79	79
800	TriangleFilm, v. t. cfs.	1	⅝	⅞
700	U. S. S'ship.	4½	8¾	4½
9,000	‡Un. Motors.	22½	20¼	21½
300	U. S. Aero.	4	4	4
2,000	U.S.L.& H., 1st pf	1¾	1½	1¾
100	World Film, v. t. cfs.	¾	¾	¾
5,000	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	8¾	8¼	8¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,100	Anglo-Am. O of N. J	503	497	497
150	Stand. O. Co. of N. Y	235	230	230
90	Stand. O. Co. of N. Y	235	230	230

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,200	‡Allen Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	‡Bar. O. & G	1½	1½	1½
825	‡Bell. O. & G	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
45,000	‡B.-W. Oil	37	32	33
4,000	‡Cosden Oil	8½	7¾	8
2,400	††Crosby P., (a pros)	28	28	28
2,540	Cum. P. & R	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2,500	Elk B. Pet.	8	7⅞	8
2,500	E. O. & G., (a pros)	½	½	½
5,000	‡Esm. O. Cp.	½	⅜	⅜
1,100	‡Federal Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,900	‡Glenrock Oil	10¼	10	10
300	‡Int. Fet'm.	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
2,000	‡K. U. C. Oil	1½	1½	1½
2,100	Ken'a Oil, (a pros)	¼	¼	¼
700	‡Kentucky P.	8¾	8¼	8¼
1,250	‡Lost C. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	‡Mer. O. Cp.	31½	30	31¼
3,000	Met. Pet'm.	1	1	1
8,000	††Midwest O.	128	122	123
2,700	Acme C. H.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
600	Al.-Brit.Col.	15	20	15
4,200	‡Bos. & Mon.	51	47	48
6,500	‡Brad. C. M.	1½	1½	1½
1,200	††Brant Mn.	57	57	57
400	Butte C. & Z., v. t. cfs.	8¾	8¾	8¼
1,600	Butte Det	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,500	‡Caledonia	58	50	55
3,850	‡Cal. & Ariz.	1¾	1½	1¾
200	Canada Cop.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
8,000	‡Cashboy	5	4½	5
2,900	‡Coco R. M.	2½	1⅝	2½
3,300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,500	Con. Cop.	8½	7⅞	8
600	Con.-H'st'd.	16	16	16
1,000	Cons. Con. G.	5	4¾	5
1,000	‡Emma Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,000	‡Fort. Con.	44	40	42
500	‡Gold Cons.	33	32	32
1,000	††Gold. Mar.	4	4	4
1,500	††Gt. Bend.	9	8½	8¼
600	‡G.V.Ext.Cp.	1¼	1	1
1,000	‡Green Mt.	12	11	11
2,550	Hecla Min.	6	5¾	5¾
1,000	††Inter. Min.	7	7	7
500	‡Iron Blos.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	‡Jim Butler	88	76	77
30,000	‡Jerome Ver., (a pros.)	1⅛	1	1
9,400	‡Jer.-Pr. Cp.	1¾	1½	1½
1,000	Jose.-Kenne., (a pros.)	¾	¾	¾
1,200	‡Jumbo Ext.	16	15	16
750	‡Pyrene Mfg.	9	9	9
5,000	Smith M. T.	1⅝	1⅝	1½
400	‡St. Jo. Ld.	17¾	17	17⅝
200	‡Steel Alloys	7	7	7
2,300	Submar. Bt., v. t. cfs.	15	14	14¼
10	‡Todd Ship.	79	79	79
800	TriangleFilm, v. t. cfs.	1	⅝	⅞
700	U. S. S'ship.	4½	8¾	4½
9,000	‡Un. Motors.	22½	20¼	21½
300	‡U. S. Aero.	4	4	4

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Spot cash for better grade coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Sq. 7074.

APPAREL.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

BRAIDS, buttons, trimmings, tinsel goods; cash for job; every description. Spring 7960.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for F. & H. or Botany 315, quantity, all shades. Chelsea 4676.

BURELLA. — Wanted, Stevens 6091, Shade 822, in exchange for any other shade. Farragut 2-47.

CHEVIOTS—¾ and 6-4 widths, all colors; cheap; velours or flannels, all colors, also 0830 or similar in Burgundy only. Ritter Bros., Gramercy 4370.

CHINCHILLA.—Open for all good makes, navy, brown, and tan. Gramercy 6518.

CLOTHING.—Men's, women's, children's jewelry, diamonds; entire stocks bought; good prices. Write or telephone Aurora, 742 6th Av. No stock too big; quick buyers.

CLOTH COATINGS.—Anything in overcoat cloth for spot cash. Lyman, 4020 Madison Square, 404 4th Av.

COATING.—Will buy L. L. 7330-87 navy American, for spot cash. Submit offer at once to D. & S. Woolen Exchange, 1,295 Broadway.

COATINGS.—Single width; talbots and meltons. Madison Square 1265.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Open to buy spot-cash jobs; quantity no object. Call or phone M. Shapiro, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 4956.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock order on better coats. 8 West 29th St., Room 606.

COATS.—Open for any quantity ladies' coats for cash. Far 2045.

COATS.—Jobber will buy 5,000, fur trimmed, all colors. 1st floor, 104 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber open to buy 500 of the better grade. 7th floor, 8 West 32d.

COATS.—Placing stock orders on fur-trimmed coats. 6th floor, 22 West 26th St.

COTTON GOODS.—We are open to buy colored and white striped voile. Halper & Friedman, 627 Broadway.

COVERTS.—Spring weights; also open for Spring line children's coats. Gramercy 7184.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Can use quantity of gold at a price. Gem Silk Mills, 104 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINE, flesh, under 90 cents, cash. Paradise, 24 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Jobs, silks and serges. Call 5 West 31st, first floor.

FURS.—Fur manufacturer with kitconey to make quantity of collars. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway, New York.

FUR COLLARS of coney, muskrat, opossum; large quantities. Slater, 1,333 Broadway.

FUR COLLARS.—Open for large quantity of kit coney for cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

LADIES' SUITS.—Job wanted, any quantity. Phone O'Neill, 1400 Stuyvesant.

MADRAS.—We are interested in dark and light woven Madrases, also printed percales that can be used for boys' shirts and blouses. Tuteiman-Monheit Co., 247 S. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MIXTURE COATING, Wilson & Lawrence style, 580 colors, 2-5-7-9; also United States blue serge, 838 or 235. Gramercy 5174.

MIXTURES.—Open to buy 11070, all colors. Farragut 2347.

MIDDY BLOUSES.—Jobber looking at samples. Farragut Co., 1,270 Broadway.

POMPOM, all colors; also F. & H. or Botany taupe broadcloth; American black and taupe kersey. Farragut 2016.

POM POM.—American 0816; open for all shades at a price for cash; also silver tones. Phone Chelsea 2570.

POM POM.—Open for Burgundy, plum, cash. Hyman Binder, 38 West 26th. 555 Far.

POM POMS.—Wanted, brown, green, taupe, Burgundy, and reindeer. Chelsea 6315.

POM POM.—American 0816, all colors, spot cash. Mad. Sq. 2047.

POMPOM, all colors. Phone Farragut 3885

SERGE.—Quantities black Jullliard serge, quality 54221, to exchange for navy of similar quality. Madison Square 8850.

SERGES.—S. P. G. L.; open for quantity, navy, black. Madison Square 1265.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 6122, black and navy; will pay cash. Madison Square 3194.

SILKS.—Taffetas, peau de cygnes, plain and changeable; cash. Al. Warshauer, 432 4th Av.

SILKS.—Taffetas, peau de cygnes, plain, and changeable; cash. Address Al Waishauer, 432 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders wash and cloth skirts. Levin, 149 West 36th.

TRIMMINGS.—Chase's 3-inch, in tiger trimmings. Tel. Madison Square 2715.

VELOUR.—American 544-0359, J. P. Stevens 6094, Parker Wilder W100 or heavier, or any other make of velour; send swatches of colors, with quantity. Price and terms to L. & D., 147 West 22d St. store.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight Burgundy; Burgundy Kerseys, Burgundy kitten's ear, and green closets. H. Zaldenberg Co., 30 West 29th. Farragut 9930.

VELOURS.—Open for burgundy and taupe, all weights. Bronson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Far. 6264.

VELOURS.—Navy and burgundy, any quantity, for cash. Herzog Cloak and Suit Co., 1,338 Broadway.

VELOUR.—Will pay cash for medium weight velours in all colors. Telephone Chelsea 1616.

VELOUR.—Open for 11050, in all colors; also for raritan beavers 1278, in all colors; also for black kersey. Chelsea 6018.

VELOURS.—Open to buy American Woolen Co.'s 11050 or similar cloth all colors, for cash. Gottlieb & Latkind, 38 West 21st St.

VELOURS.—11050, 13009, 18046, 18045, K544, 15020, all colors, for spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS—American; open for heavyweight, all colors. Farragut 5166.

VELOUR, all colors, lightweight. Slater, 1,333 Broadway.

VELOURS.—Open for heavyweight velours, in all colors. Chelsea 9866.

VELOUR 11050, navy, black, brown, or similar. Eisman & Lifshitz, Chelsea 5846.

VELOUR.—Salt's velour, du Nord. Madison Square 5121.

VELOUR.—Navy 13046 or similar. 1636 Madison Square.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight, all colors, cash. Haft, 104 West 27th.

VELOUR.—Taupe, reindeer, Pekin and navy 0859, or similar. Chelsea, 3186.

VELOURS wanted for coatings, in all shades, pay cash. Chelsea 2906.

VELOUR.—Heavy weight, Burgundy and plum. Tel. 5149 Madison Square.

VELOURS—Lightweight Burgundy, taupe; also Wilson 613, all colors. Farragut 616.

VELOURS.—Burgundy and plum, light weight, for cash. Chelsea 1858.

VELOUR.—Light and medium weight; all colors. Madison Square 6065.

VELOURS.—Open for burgundy and taupe. Farragut 256.

VELOUR.—Will exchange 0809 Copper Velour for Pekin or Reindeer. Farragut 8187.

VELOURS—Lightweight burgundy. Telephone Madison Square 2715.

WAISTS.—Georgette style, cheap; best Canadian market. Lucile, 405 Barton St., Hamilton, Canada.

WOOLENS.—An opportunity to sell your surplus woolens of all kinds; send us samples, quantities, and lowest prices for quick action. William Cerf & Co., 317 South Market St., Chicago, Ill.

WOOLENS.—An opportunity to sell your stock of plaids, mixture serges and woolens of all kinds; lowest prices for cash. F. Hyman Co., 201 Greene St. Spring 8676.

WOOLENS and cottons in the piece; also job and remnants. Norman Wiener, Unity Building, Montreal, Canada.

WOOL PLUSHES in navy, brown, green and Burgundy. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway, New York.

WOOL PLUSH—American or Stevens or similar qualities; will pay cash for quantities. Madison Square 1266.

Offerings to Buyers

ASTRACHANS — Salts, colored esquimette, plush in brown, green, and taupe, $3.40; H. & H. fancy stripe plush, $2.50; Bafinseal, $4.15; Blumenthal's silk nutria, 50-in. in beaver, mole, and fitch, $4.50. Greeley 4379.

BLANKETS.—Military blankets; contractor with large plant wishes to get in touch with manufacturers. X 836 Times Annex.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H., all colors. Madison Square 4160.

BOLIVIA—F. & H. 7835 and Loopines 7487, all colors. Chelsea 8058.

BROADCLOTH—50 and 54 in., all colors, Oxford suitings; 3 pieces 54-in., $1.25; quilted sateen linings, all colors, cheap. Greeley 4377.

BROADCLOTH.—F. and H. and botany, all colors, at $2.10; Duvet de Laine 7575, green and beetroot, at $2.15; American 0837 velour at $2 net. Madison Square 7426.

BROADCLOTH AND FLANNEL—Tan; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av. Madison Square 1504.

BROADCLOTH. — Jullliard's 2002, black, navy, green, and brown; also navy, green, and brown velour. Farragut 9805.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange all colors botany for burgundy and plum. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2308.

BROADCLOTH, white, for sale. 39 West 32d St., 5th floor.

BROADCLOTH for sale; 80 pieces; all colors; $2.10 net. Greeley 4386.

BURELLAS.—0310, all shades; Whitman's 1210 cotton warp serge. Madison Square 2426.

CHIFFON VELVET.—Stirn's 2540, black only, for cash. Morningside 4517.

COATINGS—¾ Thibets, meltons, Oxford, navy mack, brown; 500 pieces, 48½c to 75c. Levenson & Satz, Mad. Sq. 1263.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth and velour coats, very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th. Stuyvesant 3048.

COATS.—Have fur trimmed coats on the racks for immediate delivery. I. Zelikow & Son, 19 West 24th St.

COATS.—See our wonderful coats for immediate delivery, from $7.50 up. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, latest styles, rock-bottom prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, velours, kersey, broadcloth, fur trimmed. Deutsch Rosenthal, 27 West 24th.

COATS and Suits on the racks for immediate desivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed, $11.50 up; infants' and children's cheap for today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Pompom, velours; all the latest colors, plushes; on the racks for immediate delivery. Nowalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—Plush, high grade cloth coats on hand for immediate delivery. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobs children's plush and cloth coats, half price. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 long; guaranteed lining; $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best sellers for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 W. 32d.

COATS. — Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses' sizes, at a sacrifice. Cooper & Grapes, 302 5th Av.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, navy, brown, myrtle, 36 inch. Spring 8988.

CREPE-BACK SATIN.—75 pieces, black, navy, taupe, ivory, flesh. M 176 Times.

CREPE METEOR.—Eagle's 851, crepe de chine 834, all colors. Farragut 3647.

DRESSES. — Young women's, misses', and juniors' serges and silks, new styles, finely tailored, for immediate delivery; popular prices; also evening frocks. Little Dutchess Dress Co., 113 West 29th. Farragut 879.

DRESSES.—Save money by buying direct from contractor; Botany serge dresses, $7.90 to $11.50; visit our show room and be convinced. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES.—Large stock dresses to close out at a price; serges, $1.75 up; silks, $5 up, wonderful values. Greater N. Y. Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Large stock of silk and serge dresses, to close out at a sacrifice; assorted styles and colors. Regent Dress Co., 41 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Serge, satin, and wool jersey, from $8.50 up; immediate delivery. Annetta Waist and Dress Co., 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job, 200 serges, 200 silks, also wool jersey, for immediate delivery. Gross & Leibowitz, 124 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job of fine serge, jersey and silk dresses to close out. Lillian Dress Co., 78 5th Av.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge dresses; big variety from manufacturer direct. Peerless Dress and Skirt Co., 131-140 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Excellent job of serges and velvets, to close out at $6.75. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs to close out cheap, children's, misses' velvets, silks, and party dresses; samples. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Satin and taffeta dresses to close out at a price; good, desirable merchandise. 147 West 25th, third floor.

DRESSES.—3,000 on the racks; serges, satins, silks, and fancies, $8.75. Fan Tan Dress Co., 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—2,000, serges, satin, and velveteens, to close out. Congress Waist and Dress Co., 34 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Serge and satin, to close out. Elegant Dress Co., 17 West 17th St.

DRESSES, silk, 500 to sell at a price. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, serges, French, to close out. S. Simon & Co., 137 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Have 150 snappy dresses to close out. Face, 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES.—200 French serge to close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

EMBROIDERIES.—Quantities, all kinds, at sacrifice. 29 West 35th St. Samuel Gerst.

FURS.—Can make good deliveries in Hudson seal and nutria collars. 151 West 23d. Chelsea 4985.

FURS.—Have $80,000 worth of stock of all kinds; will close out at a sacrifice. 220 6th Av. Chelsea 7975.

FUR.—Blumenthal's 3-inch mole, cheap; poplin, serges, velveteens, all colors. Feinstein & Globus, 880 4th Av.

FUR.—One-inch and ¾-inch prime skunk edging. Madison Square 6040.

KERAMI, $8; 6301 serge, green and brown; Read and Andrew silver tones; 24 and 27 inch twill-back velveteens; 09057 and 0810 Burella. Farragut 9220.

KERAMI.—For sale, Sidney Blumenthal's keramI, $7.50 net; large quantity. S. R., 102 Times.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's mole, $8. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 1504.

KERAMI—Blumenthal's original, $8 net. Chelsea 1956.

KERSEYS.—544 brown, five pieces. Spring 1619.

MESSALINE.—Exceptional value in messaline; full line of colors; 82½c per yard. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st.

MOLE STRIPS.—Blumenthal's 3-inch, $6.50 net; also 0310 Burella and Steven's Burella at a price. Farr. 2262.

MOLTEX, No. 10, Blumenthal's, in 3-inch stripe, at 50c below opening price. Farragut 3486.

NECKWEAR.—I have 100 dozen 50c and 65c ties in regular sets to close out at $3 per dozen. Kalm, 128 East 23d St., Room 402.

OXFORDS.—Stevens's 2797; also 1040; Stevens's plaids at very low prices. H. Cohen Co., 45 West 25th. 2950 Farragut.

PLUSHES.—Peco, Esquimette, guaranteed, Sealette, Dobson's plush. Madison Square 8121.

PLUSHES.—Kerami, moltex, chiffon velvet, and velveteens at a price. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

PLUSH. — Hudson Bay plush, Sidney Blumenthal's, at $5; Louis Wanter, tan velours. Greeley 42.

PLUSH.—Peco and esquimette, Pearson's fancy plushes; Stevens's oxford suitings. Gram. 7184.

RAINCOATS.—Will sell entire stock at interesting prices. Maurice H. Bob, 133 West 21st. Telephone Chelsea 6436.

RAINCOATS.—Jobs all kinds men's and ladies'; sell cheap. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

RAGS for sale; silk and cotton. Schiller, 28 West 88th St.

RAINCOATS.—Ladies' tweed, to close out, very cheap. Model Raincoat, 135 West 26th.

SATINS.—J. C. & C. K. Eagles, 40-inch wash satins, pink and white, Ritz quality. Gramercy 676.

SATINS.—Washable, white and flesh, 40 pieces. Novelty, 116 West 29th St.

SCARFS and capes, made of plush and mola-skin, fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SERGE, satin, and taffeta dresses to close out at a low price. Admiration Dress Co., 18 West 18th St.

SERGE.—French Lorraines, 3078, colors, $1.45 net; Chase's mole, stripe, below cost. Gramercy 440.

SERGE.—Garnet serge, Tolwell Style 1869, below market value. Gramercy 5174.

SERGES.—Jullliard 4408, black and navy only, for cash. Morningside 4517.

SILKS. — All kinds; immediate delivery; exceptional values. M. Marks Co., successors to Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9880.

SILK.—For sale, five pieces of Sydney Blumenthal's silk nutria, at the opening price. Farragut 5298.

SILKS.—Quantity Cronemeyer's 660 crepe de chine, white and flesh, $1.85 net. Phone Greeley 1897.

SKIRTS.—1,000 skirts to close out, consisting of serges, poplins, mixtures; price, $1.50. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greely 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality, carded or bulk; for export or dealers only. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., Inc., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1807 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS.—O, OO, OOO, white and black. Swed, 126 5th Av.

STRIPS, Nearfield; 500 yards finest quality 2 in., to close out, $11.50 a dozen. Victor, 114 West 27th St.

SUITS.—300 botany broadcloth suits, all shades, peau de cygne and interlined, to close out at a special price. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth suits for immediate delivery; all shades; $13.75 and up. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—To close out, 150 navy broadcloth, poplin. J. Bernstein, 6J West 36th.

SWEATERS.—Discontinued lines ladies', misses', boys', juvenile. Peerless, 1 East 28th.

TAFFETAS.—Have 25 pieces of navy taffeta; will sell at 92½c per yard. 3867 Mad. Sq.

TRUNKS and floor show cases for sale cheap. We need the room. Guthman-Solomons, 100 West 31st St.

VELOUR.—De Laine, will exchange F. & H. beetroot and green for navy and taupe, or sell. Greeley 5213.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Salts; immediate delivery; 33 inches. Phone 8313 Madison Sq.

VELOURS.—Broadcloths and bolivias, F. & H., all colors. Madison Square 8475.

VELOURS.—F. & H., all colors. Madison Square 4180.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTH.—All kinds. Madison Sq. 8574.

VELVETEEN and Narrow Wale Corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN.—Imported, all widths, all colors, Worrall dye, immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 815 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-3446.

VELVETEENS. — All colors prices and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEENS.—Run of the mill, in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS.—Imported; all widths and colors. Call Gramercy 3819.

VOILES, black, 54-inch, all wool. Gramercy 2058.

WAISTS—White and flesh crepe de chine for sale, considerable sacrifice. 158 East 84th, store.

WAISTS.—Good style Georgette waists, sell out. 15 West 20th, sixth floor.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN, covering Middle Western and Western States, for side line of house dresses; commission only. X 324 Times Annex.

TRIMMING SALESMAN.—Young man to drum cloak manufacturers. O 238 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Leather goods traveling salesman, well acquainted among department stores and resident buyers, desires line of ladies' bags, pocketbooks, and belts. Address P 171 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....5½@6 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....6%@6 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Pokes Popular Again Here.

One of the features of the millinery situation in this city at the moment is the revival of the old-fashioned poke of the 1815-1820 period, modified to suit the tastes of the young woman of 1917. Already it is enjoying considerable popularity, which is increasing daily. The most favored shape is a small medium or large mushroom, with a short out back that shows a glimpse of the hair. Crowns are soft, and may be high or low. Some of the best-liked hats are made of black velvet, with a contrasting silk faille facing, while others show a combination of antique satin with velvet. The current models have no streamers or chin straps, but large velvet chous at the front or side front are used to set them off. Another revival which is attracting attention here is that of various kinds of ostrich trimmings.

Help for Bow-Legged Men.

A "camouflage" garter for bow-legged men is now on the market. It consists of a band of elastic that goes around the leg, just above the knee, and two pieces of non-elastic tape that extend downward, thus attaching to the sock. The straight-leg effect is obtained by the gravity action of four strips of silver-finished tool steel, slightly weighted. When walking, running, sitting down, &c., the steel strips swing back into a perpendicular position against the inner fabric strap. This collapsible feature is said to prevent bulging of the trousers. The garters are said to be adjustable to fit various degrees of bow-leggedness by raising or lowering little clasps through which the tape passes. It is claimed that any pair of trousers put on by a bow-legged man will hang straight if he wears the garters in question. They weigh only one and a fourth ounces.

Drug Prices Go Higher.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the developments of interest in the local market this week are the sharp advance in hydrogen peroxide, amyl acetate, morphine, and witch hasel extract. All grades of herbs are scarce and selling at record prices. Seeds also are higher. Lower prices were quoted for acetphenetidin and silver nitrate. The appointment of an American representative in England with power to regulate the space on American vessels engaged in trade with British possessions is urged to facilitate the importation of raw materials needed in the United States.

Ribbons Quiet but Firm.

Reports from local ribbon manufacturers indicate a fair volume of buying for this time of the year. Black and white gros grains for the millinery trade are said to be in good demand. The dry goods stores are taking liberal quantities of satins and taffetas in the more subdued shades. Dark warp print ribbons, due to the continuing popularity of shopping and knitting bags, are also well sought. But the real buying, it is thought, will start in next month, when retailers come to market for their holiday requirements.

Gray Goods Trading Uneven.

Trading was uneven in the local gray goods market yesterday, but the evidence was that business was not as large as on Tuesday. A report was heard of a sale of 39-inch 72-76s at 13⅜ cents for November delivery, but it must be taken for what it is worth in the face of the demands of sellers generally for 13¾ cents for anything further away than spots. These are held at 14. Some business was put through on 38½-inch 64-60s for 1017 shipment at 10¼ cents. Reports were heard that second-hand sellers of this construction had goods in the market at an eighth less. Bids of 7⅛ cents for narrow 64-60s for nearby delivery were received and declined. Some heavy sheetings were disposed of in the course of the day. Spot printcloth prices closed this way

33-inch, 80-80s	15c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-72s	14c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10½c
39-inch, 68-72s	13c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	9½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11c	27-inch, 64-60s	*7½c

*Asked.

Evening Gowns Sell Despite War.

Reports from local manufacturers of dresses and gowns indicate that the evening gown, contrary to the predictions in some quarters, is just as much a part of the fashionable wardrobe as it ever was. The position taken by some that, due to war activities, extensive entertaining in the evening would be curtailed in a marked degree would not seem to be a correct one, for women are apparently as eager as ever for full-dress costumes of elaborate and attractive design. The bustle effect in these creations is said to be receiving but slight attention, though there are some moderations of this silhouette which are said to be very well taken.

Woolen Makers Stand Indefinite.

Many in the local woolen trade feel that the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the woolen manufacturers in the Waldorf-Astoria last week, looking to the conservation of wool, are so indefinite that nothing will be accomplished by them but confusion. The suggestion made, that a committee be formed to determine how much cotton and how much virgin wool manufacturers should use, was received in most quarters as one of the best ways to "blow the smoke away so that every manufacturer could see where he stands."

They Want to Get It All.

The "want-to-get-it-all" spirit that is shown by many American business men was taken to task yesterday by a downtown dry goods merchant. "This desire to grab everything in sight," he said, "costs the average merchant as much as he ever gains by it, and possibly more. It is this spirit that keeps most buyers from getting goods at actual rock-bottom. It makes them afraid that that level has not yet been touched, so they do not buy until a sudden upturn in the market shows them their mistake. Conversely, the same thing is true of many sellers. These merchants hold their goods for higher and higher prices, with the result that a drop in the market often robs them of some profits they might have made. I know several men in this trade who from time to time bewail losses like this, but they do not seem to change their methods."

WOOL SUPPLIES DEPLETED.

Stock of Australian Goods, However, is Expected Here Shortly.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Medium and low wools were the feature of the week's buying, but fine wools were not neglected. The medium wools were active on account of heavy orders for army cloth. The hesitancy in buying fine wools was due to the prospect of Australian wools coming to this country. Supplies are gradually approaching a minimum. The call for fine cape wools, it is understood, has been chiefly for civilian purposes.

"In the woolen goods market the situation in regard to deliveries is becoming more acute. There is very little possibility that more orders will be accepted until the Government has been fully supplied. The civilian trade is not particularly prominent. Cancellations are few.

"In raw cotton the situation is largely speculative, many buyers believing that a reaction may come because efforts are being made among the growers to hold the available cotton. Because of the higher prices of raw material, quotations are gradually being forced up, but at the same time distribution is not increasing noticeably as prices advance."

Coat and Suit Sales Diminishing.

There has been a very marked falling off in business in coats and suits during the last week or two, according to a number of manufacturers of such garments. While in some cases decreased interest has been most apparent in the popular-priced garments, there are many others who have felt the lack of demand in the higher-priced models as well. "If the retailers are doing the business they are reported to be doing," said one manufacturer, "I don't understand why there are not more reorders and special orders. I can only conclude that they must be running into a calm spell which is responsible for our quiet."

Raincoat Novelties Selling.

Novelty raincoats for women, particularly those adapted to the requirements of motorists, are reported by local manufacturers to be moving very freely. One of the newest of these garments which is said to be gaining wide acceptance is made of silvertone cloth and cravenetted. It has five box plaits in the back, is made with the belted effect in the front, and has a deep standing turnover collar and large flaring cuffs. It is also made up in Pekin blue, purple, taupe and other shades which are in vogue this season.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

U. S. CHRYSOLITE ASBESTOS CO. of 170 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy against this company has been filed by Saul S. Myers for these creditors: Seymour W. Whitcheck, $30,000; Isabelle W. Frolichstein, $384, and Fred H. England, $2,000. It was alleged that the company made preferential payments, and permitted a judgment to be entered against it for $462. Judge Mayer appointed Paul K. Schmitz receiver, with a bond of $2,000. Liabilities are stated to be over $100,000 and assets $20,000, consisting of a mine at Lowell, Vt., on which there is 550,000 feet of cut timber.

BERLIN LABORATORY, LTD., INC., of 20 East Ninety-second Street and 373 Fourth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,564 and assets of $1,299, consisting of cash in bank $1,048 and accounts $1,299. Among the creditors are Mark B. Reynolds, $5,059. The company put on the market a preparation called "Intestifermin," manufactured by a company in Germany, for which the company had the sale agency in this country.

J. BULOW, a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Mints manufacturer of clothing at 75 Spring Street, by these creditors: Mee Smith, $125; B. Siller, $389, and B. Saperstein, $258. Judge Mayer appointed Max E. Sanders receiver. Liabilities are stated to be $10,000 and assets $2,000 in stock, seized by the Sheriff.

KELLY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Kelly Construction Company of Yonkers by these creditors: Ethel M. Alperin, $186; Francis Hughes, $48, Emanuel Schaffel, $158, and James J. A. Clark, $297.

ROTHENBERG BROTHERS, grocers at 9 West 115th Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by these creditors: Max Blum Company, Inc., $179; Julius Bruckner, $230, and Max Klinger, $108. Judge Mayer appointed William Solomon receiver and authorized him to continue business for 20 days. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000.

RENE LEON of 417 Riverside Drive has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $15,182 and no assets. Among the creditors are Richard Gothelf, $7,020; Winston L. May, $6,117, and Maurice Leon, $1,677.

HYMAN SUSSMAN, tailor, of 104 West Thirty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,195 and no assets.

ALTMAN & WERNER.—Judge Mayer has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Altman & Werner, manufacturers of trousers, formerly at 417 Lafayette Street, upon whom a petition was filed on Dec. 24, 1914.

GEORGE M. GARSSON.—Judge Mayer has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to George M. Garsson, doing business as Garsson Bargain House, at 307 Canal Street, against whom a petition was filed on Aug. 21, 1915.

REINIS CAFE.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the Reinis Cafe, at 416 Grand Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar cash.

MAX ZEISLER, dealer in auto supplies, at 1,771 Broadway and 95 Chambers Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $146,510, and assets of $58,518, consisting of stock, $15,000; fixtures, $8,350; accounts, $14,633; cash, $435; shares of stock $100, and two lots at Springfield Gardens, L. I., value unknown. Among the creditors are Rose Zeisler, $10,741; Corn Exchange Bank, $11,040; George I. Wilson & Sons, $19,000; Keystone Tire and Rubber Company, $4,966; Ajax Rubber Company, $4,775, and Endurance Tire and Rubber Company, $4,620.

EASTERN BEDDING COMPANY of 421 Ninth Avenue has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,562, and assets of $690.

STEEL-DRAKE BAKING COMPANY.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States District Court, Brooklyn against the Steel-Drake Baking Company, one of the largest makers of cake and pastry in that borough. Simon Rasch, counsel for the petitioning creditors, whose claims aggregate about $8,000, said that the action was a friendly one, and was taken to guarantee all the creditors an equal chance of securing an equitable settlement. The liabilities of the company, which has a plant at 44 Wilson Market, are said to amount to about $77,000. Its building and equipment are valued at $75,000 and raw materials on hand at $14,000.

SAMUEL BROWNER, a carpenter of 26 Dewey Place, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,812 and assets of $1,073.

ANNIE KURZ of 2,897 Charles Street, Maspeth, L. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,989 and assets of $75.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Adamson, Percy—John S. Lamson & Bro.	$295.80
Altman Estates, Inc.—B. Schechter	859.04
Bernstein, Samuel—Charles Werner, Inc.	2,572.06
Burnett, Agnes T.—National Bank of Orange County	3,741.46
Bastian, Henry C.—J. K. Stiefel & Co.	1,344.40
Burgess, Edw. C.—La V. Slaight	259.40
Ballard, Gladys—D. M. Boulanger	893.80
Boynton, John H.—D. Mayer	133.95
Badia, Dr. Pasquale D.—Dr. C. W. Cutler	121.80
Cahn, Ferdinand—Worm Woolen Co.	764.89
City Trading Co., Inc.—J. G. Firmolat	113.00
Carey, James—Broadway and 146th St. Corp.	194.57
Connell, J. Cotter—W. & J. Sloane	120.29
Conklin, Joseph M., assignee—Federal Trust Co., contd.	181.01
Dillon, George S.—L. Ehrman	178.84
Davis, Sam—Butler Bros.	122.45
E. R. Sheppard Mfg. Co. and Erie R. Sheppard—Natl. Nassau Bk. of N.Y.	1,347.58
Everall, Harry J., and Samuel H. Wallach—H. Robert Law Scenic Studios	627.07
Elbilght Co. of America—E. S. Rapallo et al.	330.63
Elsen, Louis and Harry (Elsen & Son)—C. A. Baudoine et al., costs	109.06
Eisenman, Lewis H.—F. H. Holmes	523.00
Fox, Charles—Eastern Dental Supply Co.	190.85
Fejes, Anna, or Anna Fezes, executrix—M. W. McDuffie	476.10
Gold, Joseph and Louis—H. Weisser et al.	591.05
Galvey, David, and Victor S. Fox—A. B. Hoy	165.55
Same—E. Larrien	129.71
Ghizas, Stathis—G. Scouras	570.20
Gazel, Frederick—P. Gazel	424.35
Humphreys, Frederic P.—Jatison Construction Co.	478.27
Goldberg, Manuel—Thomas Mulligan Const. Co.	380.42
Greenberg, Jacob—B. Schumer	475.00
Greaner, John H.—Johnston & Collins	886.89
Goodman, Charles—R. Griffing	150.00
Same—Same	800.00
Goodstein, Julius—L. Burger	142.15
Hunt, Florence M.—City of N. Y.	125.25
Heyen, Henry J.—Wilson & Co.	583.41
Hannon, Charles H., (Hannon Co.)—Fireproof Products Co.	137.88
James, Mary, by guardian—La Dupprich, costs	109.13
J. Bulow Co.—W. Aschendorf	232.00
Koret, Abraham, also known as Abraham Korotsky—E. H. Sayre et al.	105.43
Kondolf, Henry E.—Randa Lat Co.	247.90
Kelly, Daniel J.—Ntl. Fire Proofing Co., costs	109.43
La Pone, Joseph—Captain & Goldman	2,069.75
Lukacs, Alexander—A. Jonas Co.	305.23
Lowenthal, Bernard—F. E. Winston	197.52
Lyons, Arthur J.—Field & Hatch Knitting Co.	349.14
Meyer, George W.—A. Lewis	342.81
Mouller, Louis—M. A. Leffler et al.	133.80
MacNamara, Henry F.—E. W. McConnell	1,981.40
McMullen, Moses—F. Forman	305.79
Mead Drug Co.—Same	194.78
Montgomery Building Co.—Grundy Co.	104.70
McGee, Walter C., and McGee Garage Co.—T. Gartland	250.00
New Foam Chemical Co. and James E. Gatchell—M. A. Lenger	496.00
Neptune Operating Co. and Wm. H. Kemble—L. D. Bailey	1,504.27
O'Neill, Frank A.—R. Webber et al.	119.41
Orchard Iron and Steel Corp.—Mosler Safe Co.	283.67
Pathfinder Automobile Co. of New York, Inc.—Smith Motor Truck Corp.	630.76
Robinson, George H.—J. J. Popper	1,019.44
Schoefer, Louis J.—T. R. Thorn & Co.	134.72
Sussman Decorating and Painting Co.—D. Mayer	152.75
Same—Thomas J.—S. Gertson	219.93
Sabella, Maria A.—J. Gerbone	132.72
Sohmer, Albert D., and Joseph Mazzoli—L. Baumann et al.	466.80
Samalin, Samuel—New York	123.23
Silverman, David—M. J. Mulligan	2,110.86
Schneider, Christian—Burchartz Fireproofing Co.	268.06
Sutton, Mildred E.—L. M. Hurd, costs	109.18
Vogue, Inc.—A. Sills, Inc.	581.37
Van Dyke Film Production Corp.—S. Lans et al.	225.85
World American Ice Cream Co.—Burns Bros.' Ice Corp.	1,187.47
Willard, Louis H

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 25,109.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH HANDEL, individually as a member of the firm of RIGHTMADE WAIST CO., and the firm of RIGHTMADE WAIST CO., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on October 9th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on October 31st, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,943. Notice is given that JOSEPH BANKLER and ALFRED ROGOFF, trading as Bankler & Rogoff, and HYGRADE FLOWER & FEATHER CO., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 26th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,909. Notice is given that JACOB BRICKEL, bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 29th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,880. Notice is given that HERBERT H. COLE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 26th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of MORRIS & POPE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Oct. 29, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 132 Front St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Desks, Chairs, Billing Machine, Typewriters, Tables, Safes, Fixtures, etc.
WILLIAM H. BONYNGE, Trustee.
HENRY M. STEVENSON, Attorney for Trustee, 26 Liberty St., New York.

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CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—280—B. V. Moore, plain., v. V. Taylor, Commissioner of Insurance, &c., et al.—Motion for substitution of A. A. Gimon, Commissioner of Insurance, John Steen, as trustee, and J. R. Waters, State Examiner of N. Dak., as the parties defendant herein, granted, on motion of counsel for the defendants in error.
280—Same v. S. A. Gimess, Commissioner of Ins. et al.—Motion to require an additional supersedeas bond or to vacate stay submitted for the defendants in support of the motion by Mr. Aubrey Lawrence for the plain. in opposition thereto.—Motions to dismiss or affirm or to advance submitted for the defends. in support of the motions and for plain. in opposition thereto.
15—The Keetoowah Society et al., aplts., v. F. K. Lane.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the Dist. of Col.—Dismissed pursuant to the 10th rule.
424—Fidelity and Columbia Trust Co., as executor, &c., plain., v. City of Louisville. Argument concluded for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.
359—S. C. Cohen, as trustee, &c., petit., v. E. W. Samuels.—Argued for petitioner and for respondent.
499.—Crew Levick Co., plain., v. Commonwealth of Pa.—Argued.
4—C. J. Olsen, plain., v. the State of N. Dak.—In error to N. Dak. Supreme Court.—Dismissed with costs.
10—City of Cincinnati, aplt., v. the Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Co. et al., reargument commenced for appellant
Adjourned until tomorrow.
Call for Oct. 18—Nos. 10, 60, 12, (and 733 and 734,) 16, 17, 18, 19, 26, (and 27,) 28, and 29.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Phila & Reading Co‹ Skerman.
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Co‹Sawickas.
Cohen‹Barge Josephine.
Manton-Gaulin Co‹ Dairy Mach. &c.
Kennerdell‹SS Squire
Preston‹same.
Hackemer‹same.
Smith‹Toshevin.
Austro-Am SS Co‹ Cons Wafer Co.
Am Cons, &c Co‹ Beard‹Tug Flannery.
Domestic Co‹Bissell

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Hanrahan‹Pan Transport Co.
Wojciechowski‹Erie
Delaney‹Cent RR NJ
Elliot‹Percy Birdsall
Cavalan‹C RR of N J
Carney‹Erie RR.
Van Dyke‹NY & Cuba SS Co.
US‹Beloochistan R. W Co, (2.)
Barreiros‹Tivives SS Corp.
McDonald‹Rossiter Ry Co
Cymerys‹C RR of NJ
Mopk‹Lehigh Val RR
Gulf Refining‹Barnet

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Note—Cases from this calendar may be sent for trial before Mack, J.

New England S S Co‹Tugs N Y Central 19 and 21.
Cent RR of NJ‹Tug Orange.
D, L & W RR‹Tug Bridgeton.
Arrue‹Cons Coal Co and United Line.
Brooks‹Schooner Fannie Palmer.
Dwyer‹Tug Westchester.
Ackerman Ltg‹Tug Britannia.
Schwarz‹Lippman.
Appel‹Chatham & Phenix Nat Bank.
Housell‹Volz.
Guarino‹Adams.
Fuchs‹Henigson.
Bush, Beach & Gent, Inc‹Reichard.
Moers‹Pell.
Seamen's Bank for Savings‹Dwyer.
Weinstein‹Susskind.
Van Dyck Estate‹Elo Bldg Co.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Eletz‹Bellin.
Landes‹Landes.
Brown‹Doherty.
In re Public Service Com, &c.
Krecker‹Krecker.
Wallace‹Wallace.
Walter‹Walter.
Preferred causes:
Sherwood‹Holbrook.
McDermott & Hanigan ‹Ritz Realty Co.
Franklin Sav Bank‹ Newman.
Boger‹Louis.
General calendar:
Cameron‹Thomas.
Riddle‹Durham.
Townsend‹Hamerschwag.
Schwartz‹Schwartz.
Fransioli‹Hamburger.
Goldberg‹Rouse.
Napashtek‹Napashtek.
Saltzman‹Ellman.
Danko‹Danko.
Berger‹Alk.
At 2 P. M.:
Hughes‹Chadwick.

PART IV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases:
Charter Const Co‹ Purdy.
Landsman‹Gordon. Case on.
O'Connor‹Bklyn Tr.
London‹Ginsberg.
Heindsmann‹Queens L & T Co, Inc.
Stevenson‹O'Conor.
Brenon Film Corp‹Fox Film Corp.
Fox Film Corp‹Brenon Film Corp.
Sondheim‹Aletre Amus Co.
McSherry‹McSherry.
Grobner‹Grobner.
Felesteyn‹Felesteyn.
White‹Barstow & Co, Inc.
Le Manuquais‹Sperry.
Epstein‹Golden.
Brown‹Brown.
Man Life Ins Co‹ Hammerstein Opera.
Honig‹Honig.
Rosenbaum Co‹Guild.
Rogers‹Kerbaugh.
Garshells‹Garshells.
Disbrow‹Disbrow.
Leger‹Leger. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fox‹Bloom (2.)
Bonfield‹Buss.
Michaul‹Martinez.
Nemerov‹Poales Elec Co.
Landsman‹Gordon. Case on.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Adzerycka‹Holbrook.
Cabot & Rollins.
Sonderman‹Silberblatt, (2.)
Ehrlich‹Guar Tr Co.
Cohen‹Rinehart.
Kramer‹Richards.
Pierson‹I R T Co.
Reinlib‹Un Ry.
Gick‹Union Ry of NYC.
Horwich‹Kallisher.
Wittman‹Maclay.
Castriotta‹Jacka.
Winterkorn‹NY & Q Co Ry. (2.)
Eckel‹Hart.
J Buller‹Linch.
H Buller‹same.
Harmon‹Cent Un Gas.
L Fischer‹Un Ry.
M Fischer‹same.
Goldberg‹Linch.
Drucker‹NY Con RR.
Casey‹CNY.
Bachman‹Horace E Demorest Co.
Yatkowsky‹42d St, &c, Ry.
Novita‹Tenzer.
Thomas‹Dieterle.
Friedman‹Barrett.
Vlaud‹Lee.
Newman‹Krinsky.
Cook‹Bklyn Packard Auto Service.
Schwartz‹Diston.
McKittrick‹McKittrick.
Tolces‹Williams.
Murphy‹McMullen, Snare & T, Inc.
Caulfield‹R L Smith, Inc.
McCarthy‹Kips Bay Brew & Malt Co.
Austin‹J Goldberg's Son & Co.
Dalton‹Horn.
Cargiano‹Linch.
Gellman‹Wolfinger.
Gold‹Kahn.
Levine‹Cent Madison Co, Inc.
Sullivan‹Rich Light & RR.
Keohoe‹The Hayden Co.
Cusimonia‹Barber Asphalt, (2.)
Paulson‹Beaver.
Meter‹Riverside Taxi Service, Inc.
Wolfsohn‹Newmark.
Mogolevsky‹Lesene.
Lent‹Walter.
Mancuso‹Bradley Cont Co, (2.)
Maring‹Erie RR.
Becker‹Linch.
Shar‹Cent RR of NJ
Merenstein‹Carmen.
R. Cohen‹Shirk.
A. Cohen‹same.
F. Cohen‹same.
Rothenberger‹Leslie.
Castriluzio‹N Y Vesl. & Mutton Co.
Brennan‹P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Rothkoff‹W. Ladman
Samuel‹A. Ledman.
Crsinich‹N Y Rys.
Kramer‹Monaco.
J. Baiter‹Gunnieon.
I. J. Baiter‹same.
Taylor‹Bloch.
Swift‹N Y Cent RR.
Weinstein‹N Y Cons RR.
Schachtman‹Devlin.
Ondrayka‹N J Zinc Co of Pennsylvania.
Whiting‹Int R T
Levy‹Liebert.
Lamb‹Third Av RR.
Dochterman Rlty Co‹ Freund.
Scheffer‹Scmid.
Frankel‹NY Edison Co.
Joseph Koehler, Inc‹ Terry & Tench Co.
Glaser‹Consol Gas Co of N. Y.
Bila‹Bloomingdale.
Kelsman‹Fry Nyburg Rlty Co.
Caffey‹Cuyler Rlty
Connolly‹Moscowitz.
Bienenfeld‹Kamp.
Partridge‹Andre.
Schneider‹B H R R.
Appell‹Abrahams.
Finkelstein‹Levy.
Spina‹Belvedere.
Rosenblum‹April.
Fuselier‹Lowell.
Kilsewski‹L V Coal.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Derring‹Mall.
Blauner‹Sperzedbach.
McCready‹Gaston.
Sisson‹Liquity Seized 102 Attorney St.
Musy‹Lowenstein.
Tepperberg‹Siebrecht.
Anspacher‹Am Asph Pav Co.
Weiss‹A Baldwin & Co.
Spencer‹CNY.
Stanley‹Paramount Utensil Co.
Nacirema Co‹Cassidy.
Sisson‹Schattman.
Am Ins Co‹Barrett.
B Kessler & Sons‹ Johns-Manville Co.
Le Roy‹Pennington.
Gatti-McQuade Co‹ Mad Paper Co.
Alex Hamilton Inst‹ Allen.
Brauer‹Lawrence (2.)
Newman Tire & Rub Co, Inc‹Lee T Sales
White‹Astro Const.
Cahn‹Barth.
West‹Beardsley.
Mortland Chem Co‹ Stein.
Pikeway Rlty Corp‹ Germania Eng & Const. Inc.
Marshall‹Pribil.
Montag‹Ginsberg.
Arkenburgh‹Milroy.
Nelson‹Meikelham.
Wm. Morris & Co, Inc‹Providence Washington Ins Co.
Usdansky‹Lane.
Davis‹Iaman.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Cohen‹Greenberg.
PART VII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART X.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Brown, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Henry‹McCormack.
PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ebin‹Equit Life, &c.
PART XVIII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Wilhelmia Niemann. Johanna T Knockmann.
Nora Riordan.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Hechtskopf‹Marell Chem Co, (3.)
Palaki‹H Fryer & Co.
Zass‹Goldstein.
Boxer‹Block.
Weckstein‹Vesell.
Senako‹Finkelstein.
Weiss‹Vasell, (2.)
Canguna‹Degnon Cont Co.
Kolber‹Borough Sec Corp.
Moore‹Frankel.
Gotzler‹Fitzgerald.
Papirnick‹Hudson Nav. Co.
Craig‹Karp.
Nicolino‹Gillelan.
Cohen‹Parrell.
Ehrhardt‹Le Roy.
Gimbel Bros‹O'Neill.
Eugster‹Ullman.
Weckstein‹Vesell.
Wohl, South & Co‹J Murphy's Sons.
French‹Witt.
Mortensen‹Vassilie.
McArdle‹Christal.
Fyuchthendler‹Dach.
Stegelman‹N J & N Y RR.
Purdy‹McCann.
Fier‹NY Butchers D M Co.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Greenberg‹Kips Bay, &c, Co.
Eiterman‹Lawrence.
Feldman‹NY Rys.
Miller‹Bradley Cont.
Winderbaum‹N Y Rys
Morer‹Rosedale Dairy Co.
Fruman‹Weiss.
Mason‹Weir.
Goldsmith‹Beaver.
Landauer‹Union Chem Thermometer Co.
Barrett‹O'Connor.
Kinzler‹Dulberg.
Hazel‹Penn Union Ry.
Threat‹same.
Kosh‹same.
Mylan‹42d St. &c Ry.
Heller‹Fink (2.)
Weiss‹NY Rys.
Wagner‹Baskin.
Cohen‹Drillman.
Sperber‹Adler.
Kirschner‹Netherland-Am Co.
Werbin‹Pryer.
Brody‹Storch.
Manuta‹Lazarus.
Cohen‹Shanowsky.
Hazler‹Payens.
Goldstein‹Meltzer.
Harris‹Guanigila.
Scillitini‹Ruppert.
Lesser‹NY Rys.
Russo‹Trainer Cont.
Schaffer‹Am Vienna, &c Co.
Bau‹Comm'l Del Co.
Gray‹Browns Exp Co.
Kowalsky‹Dillon.
Lippman‹NY Rys.
Rocinsky‹Roberts.
Wolffe‹Welborn.
Selwitz‹Appelman.
Harris‹Neylin (2.)
Boucher Mfg Co‹ Rothfeld.
Durkin‹Silverstein (2)

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part I., for trial.
Casablanca‹Markowitz.
Wolf‹Kent Paper Co, (Ltd.)
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Breves‹Blandy.
Reichbart‹Strauss.
Jarvis Drug Co‹ Licht.
Wilder‹Dodd.
Glow‹P. Kanny Co.
Sexauer & Lemke‹ 1,067 5th Av Co.
Mischer‹Tallanoff.
Evans Marble Co‹ Minter.
Marks‹Tenenbaum.
J. Frankle's Sons Co‹ Robinson.
Gordon‹N Y Mineral Fl Co.
F Gens & Co‹Tomberg.
Nusanawitz‹Fischer.
Schuck Mfg Co‹Goetz.
Turner‹Fulcher.
Schlein‹Walworth Bros.
Fellerman‹Weschler.
Marcuson‹Miller.
Crystal Glass, &c, Co‹ Faerber, Silberman & Co. Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Schneider‹ Barrett—Robert L. Luce. Re Heintz—James A. Farrell. Re Westphal—James A. Farrell.
SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank‹Rowan—James M. Vincent.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Norris‹Norris—Samuel J. Goldsmith.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Good Samaritan Dispensary‹Rebecca Goldberg—H. Warren Hubbard.
SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Wilhelm Knauth‹Daniel A. Levy—Paul T. Kammerer.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Nordlinger‹Hopewell Bldg Co.
Eisman‹Strauss.
Lawson‹Lawson.
Schmoll‹Union Ry.
Fineman‹Arons.
Kitchen Impv‹Powell.
Kazp‹Max Bldg Co.
Holdberg‹Holdberg.
Peo ex rel Ludwig‹ Purdy.
O'Neill‹Ind Eng Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Caruccl‹Cent Brewg. Co.
Feuster‹Feuster.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.
Heiden‹Union Ry. (2.)
Diroberto‹Crowther.
Kurth‹Glck.
Cahill‹Gimbel Bros.
Hillowitz‹Braun.
Rowley‹Union Ry (2.)
Cantons‹same (2.)
Riggs‹3d Av. R. R.
Schilling‹Union Ry.
Ruocco‹Goldberg.
Pollack‹R Carvel Co.

Damm‹Hightower.
Taylor‹Maher.
Perrillo‹Union Ry.
Rothkowitz‹Taylor.
Kratenin‹Holstein.
De Sarle‹Jacob Const Co.
Wallace‹CNY.
Zircher‹Webber.
McGeady‹Bentley, (2)
Goldstein‹Elind.
Hillowitz‹Braun.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1068.
PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—....., J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Kaufman‹Parody.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Barra‹Union Ry.
Rosen‹Blackford.
Isib‹NY Edison Co.
Diorio‹Union Ry.
Goldberg‹Int R T.
Smolen‹same.
Jacknowitz‹Bird Co.
Feinberg‹Greenberg.
Bennett‹Union Ry.
Mannion‹NYC Int RR
Kohen‹Union Ry.
Aug‹same.
Sehlmeyer‹Burns Bros
Eisele‹Be Bird RR.
Unger‹R Carvel Co.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Motions.

Shoobe‹BHRR.
Lenkowsky‹Altman.
Clifford‹Clifford.
Loncao‹Maggio.
Wang‹Wang.
Fox‹O'Brien, (2.)
Russler‹Scheerer.
Zaola (A)‹Boyd H Wood Co, (2.)
Union Bank‹Silbiger.
Schirmer‹Nassau E RR Co.
Rosenwasser Bros‹ Pepper.
Guglielmo‹Guglielmo.
Albert‹Albert.
Hessler‹Brener.
Re 56th St, (Knowles.)
Re N Y Av, (Hiller.)
Rubinau‹Packard Acme Garage.

PART II.—Clark J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Albany Heights Realty Co.‹Vogt.
Klenkler‹Lehrmaier.
Sunshine‹Sunshine.
Lund‹Johnson.
Mock‹Mock.
Rieff‹Pardaghy.
Garrick‹Garrick.
Marshall‹McGuire.
Mallouk‹Mallouk.
People ex rel Bisset. (Kingsbury.)
Siegel‹Berlin.
Hart‹Collier.
Lenahan‹Hanabel Const Co.
S & D Express‹O K Express.
Morris‹Morris.
Wagner‹Pauly.
Faigin‹Waters.
Rumph‹Lott.
Hoebert‹Pierson.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 274.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Van Sician, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Buries, an alleged incompetent.
Guenzel, as admx‹ Guenzel, as admx‹ Sinram‹Griesman.
Molari‹Sala.
U S Title Guar Co‹ Michel.
MacNeil‹Lowenthal.
Hirschfeld‹Cent RR.
Cornell‹Mauder.
Markowitz‹Nas RR.
Yglesia‹Loews Consolidated Enterprises.
Walsh‹B R RR.
krenkel‹same.
Lawson‹Mendelson.
Robinowitz‹Sklar.
Eilerman‹Mack & Co.
Collins, an inf‹SHRR Co.
Kessler‹Krapp.
Flood‹Perry.
McLean‹424 St, M & St Nicholas Av Ry.
Bracco‹L I R R.
O'Connor, an inf‹ Mackey, et al.
O'Fisher, an inf‹B H R Co.
Woodi‹N Y Rys Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
O'Keefe‹B H R R Co.
Kelly, an inf‹Emery.
Hare, as admx‹Penn RR Co.
Iorio‹same.
Helmer‹Thomsen.
Widmaier‹same.
Nicolai‹Nostrabrauska.
Lechner‹Krayer.
Taylor‹Manning.
Kratchovil‹Gimbel Brothers.
Sisson,

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,300 to 2,308, n e corner of 86d St, 102.7x114.6x irregular; Peter Doelger Brewing Co. to Manor Realty Corporation, 170 Broadway, mtg $150,000, all liens, Oct. 15; attorneys, Alexander & Natanson, 170 Broadway $100

BROOME ST, s w corner Lafayette St, 25x 114; Marion S. L. Martin to Anna B. Smith, Englewood, N. J., Oct. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

FORSYTH ST, 145, w s, 24x100; Mary Gordon to Thelma Gordon, 191 Elm St, Yonkers, N. Y., ½ interest of party of first part in 2-3 parts, subject to life estate of Joseph Levy, mtg $16,000, Jan. 16.....$1

RIDGE ST, w s, 125 ft n of Delancey St, 25x75; Dora Rottenberg to Rosie Rothman, 1,015 Daly Av, ½ part, all liens, Oct. 15; attorney, H. L. Kunstler, 149 Rivington St.....$1

NICHOLS PLACE, e s, 233.1 ft w of Prescott Av, runs s w 130.4 x s e 169.3 to n w s of Prescott Av x n e x e 123.1 x n w 202 to beginning; Emma L. Cole, widow of Isaac D. Cole, Jr., to Blanche L., wife of Seymour Rosedale, — Prescott Av, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, William H. Walling, 24 Cortlandt St.....$1

RD AV, 3,350, e s, 75 ft s 118th St, 25x100, with all title to strip on n a, 14x100; Max Stern to Ida, his wife, 14 West 127th St, Oct. 17.....$100

TH AV, s e corner of 73d St, 77.2x130; 73d Street Realty Co. to 920 5th Avenue Corporation, 165 Broadway, mtg $220,000, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 4; attorneys, Taylor, K. & Beach, 165 Broadway.....$400,000

4TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 128th St, 25x84; Laura E. Walker to Sarah Hafner, 398 East 156th St, mtg $20,000, Oct. 15; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St.....$100

98TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x80.9; Marshall S. Werrin to Frank L. Werrin, 1,215 Madison Av, mtg, $9,000, Oct. 15; attorneys, Miller and A., 61 Broadway....$1

21ST ST, 241 to 249 West, n s, 122.6 ft e of 8th Av, 82.8x100.5, foreclosure Oct. 9; Saul E. Rogers, referee, to 245 West 51st St. Corp'n, 55 Liberty St, mtg $275,000, Oct. 16; attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus, 55 Liberty St.....$50,000

3RD ST, 421-27 West, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 100x147.4x100.4x139.8; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Louis Chaskin, 517 West 124th St, mtg $80,000, b. and s., Oct. 1; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$100

9TH ST, 113 East, n s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 25x100, foreclosure Oct. 14; Geo. W. Collins, referee, to Broadway Savings Institution, 5-7 Park Pl, Oct. 15; attorney, Richard Kelly, 231 Broadway.....$13,000

9TH ST, n s, 336 ft e of Columbus Av, 16x100.5; Annie Kolbe, individually and as executrix, to William Kolbe, 17 Prospect St, New Rochelle, N. Y., ¼ part, mtg $17,000, all liens, Oct. 16.....$100

63D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 100x100.5; People's Pulpit Assn. to Elknur Realty Co., 1,482 Broadway, mtg $930,000, Oct. 4; attorney, T. J. Coady, 150 Nassau St.....$1

30TH ST, 338 West, n s, 315 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Chas. S. Campbell to Annie T. Campbell (Fitzgerald) and Mayme J. Campbell, 1,337 Teller Av, Bronx, quitclaim, Jan. 20, 1917; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

30TH ST, 317 East, n s, 300 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.9, foreclosure Oct. 4; same to same, Oct. 15; attorney, same.....$15,000

30TH ST, 119 East, n s, 225 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.9, foreclosure Oct. 4; same to same, Oct. 15; attorney, same.....$11,000

37TH ST, 402-22 East, n s, 93 ft e of 1st Av, 270x100.11, foreclosure, Oct. 5, 1917; Edward S. Greenbaum, referee, to Allan Marquand, Princeton, N. J., et al, executors, Oct. 15; attorneys, Everett, C. & R., 67 Wall St.....$48,300

123D ST, 522 West, s s, 233.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11; Mary Foley to Thomas Combs, 128 West 90th St, mtg $22,000, Oct. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

123D ST, 533 West, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Caroline Westenfelder to Morris Siegel, 346 East 67th St, mtg $13,000; attorney, J. V. Mitchell, 233 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Siegel to Nellie Reilly, 1,400 Grand Concourse, mtg $13,000, all liens; attorney, same.....$1

90TH ST, 213 West, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Sophia Drenckhahn to Dora Schulz, 415 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, Sept. 26; attorney, M. Strassman, 853 Broadway.....$1

118TH ST, 67 West, n s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100; Thomas Comba to Mary Foley, 321 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $17,000, Oct. 16; attorney, Lee Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$100

129TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Sophia Drenckhahn to Dora Schulz, 415 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, Sept. 26; attorney, M. Strassman, 853 Broadway.....$1

142D ST, 208 West, s s, 125.1 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; William Schneider to Teresa R., his wife, on the premises, mtg $7,800, Oct. 16 .....$1

Bronx.

BURNSIDE AV, s w corner of Harrison Av, runs w 78x s 81.10x s 40.2x s 68.2 to Harrison Av x n 100; also Grand Av, s w corner of Burnside Av, runs w 171.9x9.1x w 8.4 x s Harrison Av x s 121.2x e — to Grand Av x n 80.8; Jerome Avenue Realty Co. to Clemlit Realty Co., 607 8th Av, one-fifth part, mtg $18,000, Oct. 15; attorney, Clemlit Realty Co., 607 5th Av.....$100

S. E PROPERTY; same to Milton M. Silverman et al., executors, three-tenths part 319 West 93d St, mtg $18,000, Oct. 15; attorney Estate of C. M. Silverman, 555 West 161st St.....$100

CRESCENT AV, 616 and 618, s s, 42.5x58.7x irreg; William H. Caldwell, Jr., to Herman Wallstrum, 941 Beck St, mtg $12,000, Aug. 29; attorneys, Hilliquit & L., 30 Church St.....$1

CROTONA AV, e s, 90 ft s of 167th St, 20x 100; Minnie Marcus to Rose Wertheimer, 957 West 161st St, Oct. 16; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

CLIFFORD AV, n s, 505.8 ft e of Balcom Av, 25x100; Mathilde Anderson to Wane F. Gere, 733 Van Nest Av, Oct. 15; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$1

JENNINGS ST, n s, 50 ft w of Stebbins Av, 16.7x100; Ralph R. Clark et al., hairs, to Angelo Marinaro, 1,070 Stebbins Av, mtg $1,700, Oct. 15; attorney, R. E. Bergman, 148th St. and 3d Av.....$100

ROSSUTH AV, n w corner Concord St, 50x 100; George Ullrich to Minnie Walsky, 735 Crawford Av., Oct. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOCUST AV, w s, 25 ft s of 141st St, 75x 100; Louis T. Lehmeyer to 37 West 19th Street Realty Co., Inc., 35 Nassau St, Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 8, Block 47, map of Morris Park; Otto Lanninger to Rose Lanninger, his wife, at Barclay Av and Clarence St, ½ part, Oct. 10; attorney, M. Kretsch, 537 Prospect Av..$1

LOT 118, map St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Falco Holding Corp. to John Whalen, 3,220 Layton Av, Sept. 21; attorney, George Cantor, 391 East 149th St.....$1

LOT 132, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Clara S. Dean to Sindra Mascia, 702 South Oak Drive, mtg $3,000, Oct. 15; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$100

LOT 287, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Theresa Koontz to Otto Lenninger, at Barclay Av and Clarence St, Oct. 10; attorney, M. Kretsch, 537 Prospect Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Otto Lenninger to Rose Lanninger, at Barclay Av and Clarence St, ½ part, mtg $2,500, Oct. 10; attorney, same.....$1

UNION AV, s e corner of 167th St, 40x100; Tillie Johnson to John Johnson, 3990 Metz Av., mtg $36,000, April 21; attorney, John Johnson, 140th St. and Walton Av.....$1

TINTON AV, w s, 75 ft n of 158th St, runs s 80x w 135x s 25x e 40x s 25x e 95; Participators' Holding Company to Emanuel Myers, 222 West 78th St., May 19; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

1ST ST, e s, being Lot 623, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Sinclra Mascia to Clara S. Dean, 17 Irving Place, mtg $7,100, Oct. 16; attorney, C. F. Halsted, 44 Pine St.....$100

3D AV, 3,886, e s, 27x125; Jacob Marx to Louis T. Lehmeyer, 906 East 55th St, mtg $14,500, Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

172D ST, n w corner of Bryant Av, 100x25; Peter F. Walter to Theodore E. Walter, 1,515 Bryant Av, mtg $9,000, Oct. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

169TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Elton Av, 40x100; Hunts Point Realty Co., to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $32,250, Oct. 16; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

50TH ST., 520 WEST; Frederic D. Weekes, Trustee, against People of the State of New York, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

72D ST, s s, 300 ft e of West End Av, 25x 102.5; Adele Kneeland against 346 West 89th St Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. L. Bogert.

Bronx.

HEWITT PLACE, e s, 125 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; New York Investors' Corp. against William R. Hausstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

LOTS 253, 263, 264, 256, map for partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate; Mary R. Wood against Michael J. Doyle et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

LOT 15, Block 2380, Section 11, on tax map; Annie L. Demorest against Louise P. Ament et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

TINTON AV, 959; Stephen P. Sturges et al., against Curt Otto et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. J. Speth.

WALTON AV, w s, corner of Cheever Place, 74.6x97.7; also Walton Av, w s, 75 ft s of Cheever Place, 75x96.7; 23d Ward Bank of the City of New York against Ellen V. O'Neill et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. P. Wolfson.

LITTLE ST, n s, 125 ft e of Willow Av, 101.5 x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. against Tip-Top Laundry, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

DIVER ST, 673 EAST; Walter Leonard et al. against 371 Halsey Street Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wendell, Miller & Robeson.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR LEASE OR SALE

191-193 Canal St.
31-33-35 East 4th st.
99-85 Clinton st.
99-82 Clinton st., in conjunction with 97-99-101-103 Attorney st.
Estate of Martin Grossman.
P. O. Box 252, White Plains, N. Y.
or through any broker.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.

Five-story, wide, triple apartment, Bronx, near Subway Station; rental, $4,960; price, $38,000; free and clear; easy terms.
BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 EAST 42ND ST.

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Mapleton Park

Brooklyn's New Home Centre
Sea Beach Subway
SEND FOR PHOTO OF
PRETTY BRICK HOUSE
READY TO OCCUPY.
Alco Building Company
217 Broadway Barclay 4885
Property Office, 224 Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

Beautiful Colonial Home.

CENTRE HALL TYPE
13 spacious rooms, 3 baths; exceptionally large closets; open fireplace; handsome living room; 3 minutes to Church Avenue express station, Brighten Beach Subway. Quick buyer can get $3,000 reduction.
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY
695 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn

PARK SLOPE FOR $7,000.

Ten-room brownstone residence, handsomely carpeted, screens, shades, &c.; perfect condition; must sacrifice 30 days. Owner, Room 800, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALIF. SEMI-BUNGALOW

built for all-year home; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat; garage; 4,000 square feet; refined neighborhood; sidewalks; electricity, gas, sewer; privileges of restricted bathing beach, yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $600 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 248 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

OVERLOOKING THE LAKE.

Modern cottage of seven rooms and bath; full cellar, heat, good location; plenty of ground for vegetables and poultry; only 30 minutes out; can be bought for less than city rent; must have $300 cash, balance $18 per month. GREAT BARGAIN, 275 Times Downtown.

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SCARSDALE BARGAIN

A Homey little Estate of 2½ acres, half lawn and garden half woodland. Dutch Colonial house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, man's rooms; mile from station and Golf Club. Owner will sell at Title Company's appraisal.
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18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

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On the ridge at New Rochelle is considered one of Westchester's Garden spots. No more beautiful setting for a country home can be found. Winding drives and small lakes, streams and artistic houses of the best type. This is the time of the year to see it in all its beauty. Convenient to railway station, schools, churches and markets, and adjoins a fine country club. Write for booklet and other information, or better still, call and see it. WYKAGYL OFFICE, North & Paine Avenues, New Rochelle.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Tish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

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Beechmont Park; modern 12-room dwelling; baths; also sun parlor; two-car garage; acre of ground; fine shade trees; all kinds of shrubs; near trolley; price exceptionally low; might rent.
FOX REALTY CO.,
51 East 42d St., New York.

$15,000

A TREMENDOUS BARGAIN
at Southfield Point. English stucco house of 12 rooms and 3 baths, overlooking the Sound. Garage for 2 cars and chauffeur's quarters; 5 minutes to Stamford Station. Might rent.
F. L. FIELD, 18 EAST 41ST ST.

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Within commuting distance, on Harlem Railroad, 200 acres, fine soil, ten-room house with fireplaces; dairy barn; outbuildings; with lake. $75 per acre. No exchange.
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at Colonial Heights; large house with 8 rooms and bath; tastefully decorated; all improvements; plot 150x112. Liberal terms for quick sale. A. Reiner, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A GARDEN FARM in New York City.

Price $4,900; beautiful "garden farm" at Laurelton; house just completed; 5 rooms and bath; fruit trees, vegetable garden; thirty minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; electric trains—plenty of them; close to station, churches, schools, golf, and stores; environment for children unexcelled.
Exceptional opportunity to purchase this "garden farm" on easy terms. If interested, inquire or call, LAURELTON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City (phone Greeley 2741), or on the property (phone Springfield 1384-R).

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Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range with improved hot-water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot-water heat; spacious porches; front and side opening into living room, can be closed in as sun parlor for the winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500; worth $5,000; $850 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. BARGAIN, 248 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

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Owner offers his artistic 11 room, 3 bath English house, 1 acre beautiful laid-out grounds, at less than cost price; 1 minute from station; 30 minutes from N. Y., electrical express service. Terms arranged. H. K., 78 Times

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$30 Lots
High and dry; best location for home or investment; boating, bathing and fishing; near trolley, depot and schools.
$1 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY.
25x100. Warranty Deed.
Free Railroad Tickets.
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Nine 145-acre farms, 1,200 feet frontage Long Island Sound, beach, bluff, views, mostly cultivated, orchard, double highway frontage, fertile soil, $175 acre; terms.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

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High-class neighborhood, Huntington section; 40 acres; phone road frontage; near water; wonderful views; pond and stream; price, $600 per acre; worth double.
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Passavant Building

440 4th Avenue.....S. W. Corner 30th St.
New 16-Story Building.....Strictly Fireproof
Entire 16th or SKYLIGHT FLOOR, $7000
OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS, $830 to $1950

UNOBSTRUCTED NORTH LIGHT. LOWEST INSURANCE RATE.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS. COMPLETE SUPERVISORY SERVICE.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Avenue
CORNER 45TH STREET. TELEPHONE BRYANT 1963.

1 West 67th St.

More for the tenant than anywhere else. The first building to combine privacy of home with convenience of hotel.

STUDIO Duplex Apartments, 2 to 6 rooms and bath, with large north lights for artists, and similar apartments facing south for non-professionals. Unfurnished only. Rents from $1,500 to $8,000.

Ball Room, Exhibition Room, Swimming Pool, Squash Courts and Roof Playground for children.

MEALS served from restaurant in apartments without charge for service. Raw materials converted into food by best chefs obtainable and brought to apartments by specially constructed electric dumbwaiters without charge for cooking. Refrigeration free.

The famous Gustave Becker, chief chef Hotel Blackstone, Chicago, conducts restaurants.

Apply on premises. Telephone Col. 4204.

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Overlooking Huntington Bay

A very attractive home, every modern convenience; 4 bedrooms and bath and room for maid; select section; fine bathing beach; owner having home elsewhere will sacrifice for $7,000; this is less than house could be reproduced, without cost of land; everything perfect order. Write for particulars.
DANIEL GERARD, 1,270 B'way (33d), N.Y.

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WAR OPPORTUNITY

Owing to removal, must sell this handsome all-year home, near New York; splendid transportation; best surroundings, schools, clubs, &c.; house built two years ago; no expense was spared to make it a REAL home; contains five master bedrooms, two baths, three toilets, spacious, handsomely finished living room, sanitary kitchen, every improvement and convenience; most of them not put in ordinary houses; garage; large corner plot; price $13,000; worth $18,000; terms to suit; a decided bargain for quick sale; particulars and pictures upon request.
G. A. ROFF, Room 518, 1 328 B'way.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Price, $5,500. Cash Required, $500.
House has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation; 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this house was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars.
F. W. Waggoner, Room 518, 47 West 34th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

4th Ave. Above 23d St. | 3 Lots Will Build to suit

907 Broadway HILL HESS INC. Cor. 20th St.
Telephone Gramercy—6052.

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FULTON BUILDING
S.-W. Cor. Fulton & Nassau Sts.
TO SELECT TENANTS
William F. Fuerst, Inc., Agt.
87 NASSAU ST.

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For rent: About 4,000 sq. ft. on 12th floor World's Tower Bldg., 110 W. 40th St., to sublet. Conveniently arranged for single offices or suites. Elegant light each room. Possession at once. Inquire Room 1209.

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with unlimited power, excellent loading and transit facilities.
RENT $200 PER MONTH
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139th St. & Rider Av. Tel. 6300 Melrose

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

WANTED

2000 to 4000 Sq. Ft. of Office Space
Below Liberty Street
GEO. R. READ & CO.
30 Nassau St.

WANTED

12,000 to 14,000 square feet of Factory Space, preferably on one floor. In Greater New York. Live steam. State full particulars. O. C., 95 Times.

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Furnished House to Rent.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Centrally located on Main St. Reception hall, living room, music room, dining room, kitchen, and pantry on first floor; five bedrooms, sewing room and bath on second floor; all furnished complete; commodious verandas, spacious grounds, and garage; rent $100 per month for Winter season, or permanent; reference given and required. X 301 Times Annex.

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7th Av., 1,919, Corner 116th; one block to subway and L express station; corner apartment, 8 large, light rooms, exceptional closet space; night and day uniformed elevator service. Completely redecorated and ready to move in; $80.

7 WEST 24TH ST.

Two rooms and bath, all improvements, second floor front, $50 month. One at $40 month. Call and see. Ring Enright bell.
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340 WEST 86TH ST.
7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,000.
M. H. Gaillard & Co.
2,299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

2,044 Albany Court,
231st St. Subway Station.
4 ROOMS.....$28-$32
AGENT ON PREMISES.

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A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,600. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

340 WEST 86th ST.

2 Rooms & Kitchenette
$900 TO $1,000.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 Apt. 3 Rooms & Bath, Rental $1,260.

Prince's Court,

N. E. Cor. 164th St. & Broadway.
1 Apt. 7 Rooms & Bath,
Convenient to subway. Buses pass door.
Rental $960.

248 West 105th St.

Excellent Location.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $1,020 to $1,200.

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Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

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370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.
Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms.
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 3 room suites.
Several charming suites with huge Studio Room, high studded ceiling, open fireplace.
For booklet, floor plan, etc.
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Northeast Corner 81st St.

MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK

To rent, unfurnished, large apartment, 16 rooms and 4 bathrooms.

Also, Duplex apartment, 14 rooms and 4 bathrooms

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.
10 EAST 45TH STREET.

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Broadway, Corner 112th St.
9 Rooms—Foyer—3 Baths.
Large and light.
All corner, $2100.
South Apt., $1800.

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567 West 113th St.
Cor. of B'way.
Eight Large Rooms, $1400 yearly.
Only one apartment left.
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10-Story High-Grade Elevator Apartments.
7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths
Rents $1,600 to $2,100
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Very Choice Apartment of
7 Rooms, Rent $1,300
Overlooking Central Park
The Mohonk
275 Central Park West,
between 97th and 98th Streets.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
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7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500 to $2,200
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69 WEST 46TH ST.
3rd Floor. 20x60.
Rent $1,100 Per Year.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
710 Madison Av. Plaza 4951.

63 WEST 46TH ST.
One Room & Bath Apt.
Rent $540 Per Year.
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$30 to $60

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73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.

Offers Two Desirable Suites of 10 Rooms

ONE OF WHICH MAY BE HAD FURNISHED

This house was built under the supervision of Messrs. Clinton & Russell. It is luxuriously finished, no expense having been spared in its construction.

The unexcelled service is one of its attractions.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

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344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Suites of 8 to 10 Rooms

Rental, 1,400 to 3,000 per Annum

Representative on Premises, or

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72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750.

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A Corner Residential Building

Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible to the Business and Amusement Centres

ONE SUITE OF 10 ROOMS AND 5 BATHS, $5,000
Also Suite of 14 Rooms and 5 Baths, $8,000
Unusually Large Entertaining Space—Appointments and Service Unexcelled
Specially arranged four-room Doctor's Suite, with private entrance, $2,000 per annum.
Inspection Invited—Resident Manager. Columbus—4253.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

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338 West 56th St., Block from Broadway.
Most CENTRAL LOCATION.
Here are Unusual Values.
8 large, light rooms $1,100-$1,200 and bath.
ONE PHYSICIAN'S APARTMENT.
Elevator, electric light, parquet floors, &c.
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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
One
8 & 9 Room Corner Apartment;
Very large, all outside, exceptionally large rooms.
WESTWOOD COURT,
435 Ft. Washington Ave.
West 179th to 180th Sts.

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141 East 44th Street
East of Lexington Avenue.
2 Rooms, Bath Kitchenette
Unfurnished, $60.00 to $75.00
Furnished, $70.00 to $85.00
Satisfactory Reference Indispensable.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Phone 6410 Bryant

A little farm on hilltop; great view; commuting zone; 2 acres; 7 rooms; bath, steam; barn, chicken house, fruit, garden; clean-cut; attractive; $5,500; opportunity. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 120 Broadway, New York, and Ridgewood, N. J.

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1229 PARK AVE., COR. 96TH.
High-Class Elevator Apartments

7 & 8 Rooms, $1,000-$1,350
2 baths.
A very choice 8-room corner Suite, also Dentist's Apartment, 8 Rooms. Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated.
Apply Premises or A. BRANDTEIN, (Harlem—1518). 183 East 118th St.

CROSS CHAMBERS 210 Fifth Avenue.

Overlooking Madison Square Park.
Studio consisting of large room and bath. Maid's service. Possession. Superintendent on premises.
FRED'K FOX & CO.
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109-111 EAST 56TH ST.,

Near Park Av.
Select Studio Apartment, two rooms and bath, extra large and light; $80; elevator, maid, and hall service. On premises or
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640 MADISON AV., COR. 59TH ST.
6 to 10 ROOMS, REDUCED RENTS
Accessible location; large rooms; near park.

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New Corner House

Just Completed.
8-4-5 elegant room apartment, all modern improvements; telephone service, etc.
N. E. Cor. 167th St. & Vyse Av.
Near Simpson St. subway station.

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NEW APARTMENTS.

20 Minutes to Union Square.
Take 4th Av. subway to 9th St. express station, Brooklyn; 5 minutes' walk to apartments.
4-5 Rooms, Rents $34-$45,
extra large; modern improvements; decoration to suit. Ownership management on premises, daily and Sunday.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Grosvenor,

5th Av. and 10th St.
A very desirable apartment
4 Rooms with 2 baths.
Rooms of exceptional large size.

64 East 34th Street

ADJOINING VANDERBILT HOTEL
Unusually Large
1 and 2 ROOM
Apartments $75 Up
MEALS AND SERVICE IF DESIRED
Newly Decorated
S. KAMIN, Premises. Tel Murray Hill 913.

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340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

74TH ST., 253 WEST.—Three-story dwelling, newly renovated. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

Long Island.

Forest Hills Gardens, fifteen minutes Pennsylvania Station, new Colonial brick house, nine rooms, four baths. 152 Slocum Crescent.

Houses Wanted.

Newark business man wants small, high-class, unfurnished house; yearly lease; between Asbury Park and Long Branch or vicinity; full particulars by letter only. "Remittrom," Room 508 Ordway Bldg., Newark.

For Sale, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Centrally located on Chester Hill; plot 150x125; fine old trees; good, old-style house worth remodeling; stable and garden; price $22,000. Anderson Realty Company, Tel. 585.

Wanted to purchase small house, well constructed, west side; moderate price; small cash payment. T 194 Times.

92D, 76 WEST.—Two td seven newly decorated, well-furnished rooms; kitchen if desired; subway, "L." Davenport, Riverside 4477.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

74TH ST., 253 WEST.—Three-story dwelling, newly renovated. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

Eleven-room house, furnished, for sale; $390. Inquire 245 West 52d St.

Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—No. 580 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, a 2-story and attic brick and panel frame building; slate gable roof; 10 rooms and bath, 2 baths, laundry, sun parlor, and glass porch in rear; hot water heat; hardwood floors, oak panel trim. J. E. DUSSELDORF, M. D.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.—BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM DETACHED HOMES, $6,750; GARAGE, DRIVEWAYS, FIREPLACES, ELECTRIC LIGHT, &C. J. F. LYNCH, 1,333 EAST 26TH ST., BETWEEN AVENUES M AND N.

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Modern detached six and seven-room cottages; driveway; good neighborhood; one block south of Boyd Av. station, Furnis St. elevated. Seely, 4068 Dalrymple Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

Long Island.

Will sacrifice beautiful home; $500 down and $180 per month buys new hollow tile, stuccoed, tile roof house, with garage for two cars; plot 140x106 ft.; the house contains on the ground floor a porch 28x12 ft., with tiled floor, vestibule, and large hall through the house, opening on a pergola 20x13 ft.; living room 27.4x14.3 ft., with by-tex brick fireplace; dining room 19.11x14.8 ft., with Colonial fireplace; large butler's pantry, kitchen with combination coal and gas range; tin closets and vestibule for refrigerator on rear porch; in cellar steam heater and toilet; on second floor, four bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with a shower over each tub and ample clothes closets; on the third floor, two maids' rooms, tiled bathroom, and storeroom; hardwood parquet floors, side and base lights throughout; city water, gas, and electricity now installed; purchaser may select paper and electric fixtures; water supply piped for bathing and yachting included; churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf courses, and tennis courts adjacent; 33 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Telephone, call, or write immediately. C. E. Tuxill, 47 West 34th St., New York City. Tel. Greeley 568.

New House.—Will sacrifice high-class suburban home; $300 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large porch; hy-tex brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone; 21 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 60 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call M. D. Lewis, Room 1126, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 3634.

Handsome five-room bungalow, block from private bathing beach and harbor; great fishing and boating club, &c.; large rooms, modern improvements; connecting bath, with bedrooms; will decorate to suit owner's taste; large plot; lawn, shrubs, hedge, &c.; makes dandy year-round home; near trolley; easy commute to New York; will sell reasonable on easy terms to quick, interested party. Bungalow Owner, Box 280 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale in Ulster County, N. Y., near Ashokan reservoir; 85 acre farm, private lake and brook, 9-room homestead, and other buildings; all painted; excellent proposition for duck farm or country home; real bargain for party paying $2,000 cash. X 328 Times Annex.

Eighteen splendid productive acres, Niagara County; fairly good buildings; will pay for itself in couple years; price, $2,200 for quick sale. W. Mullett, Lockport, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Far

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126.—Completely furnished, 7 rooms, piano; lovely view. Schuyler 5420.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400, (112th.) 6B.—Six large rooms; best class; overlooks Hudson.

HORNDYKE APT. HOTEL, 208 West 58th. —Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; quietly, monthly rates.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished studio apartments; long, short leases. WICKLIFFE GREY: Furnished Apartment Specialist, 269 West 72d St. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 575.—Five sunny outside rooms, two baths, facing Hudson south; charming, smart, positively new furniture; piano, china, linen; would also share with lady or couple; reasonable.

WEST END.—8 rooms, 3 baths; artistic furnishings; 3 bedrooms. Columbus 3974.

WEST END, (90s.)—Exquisitely furnished 6 rooms, 3 baths, new. Columbus 3974.

WILL SHARE high-class apartment; one or two gentlemen, bachelors. R 19 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

2ND, 315 EAST.—Floors; all light rooms; old-fashioned private house; suitable studios, housekeeping.

14TH, 4 EAST.—Studio; top floor; north light; steam heat; electricity; $40. Kahn.

26TH, 18 EAST.—Large studio room; two bedrooms, bath, kitchen; $1,200. Payson Sq. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

58TH, 62 EAST.—Elevator apartment, seven rooms; electricity; all modern improvements; $750.

62ND, EAST.—Saloon floor, two rooms and bath, together or separately, in private house, near Park Av.

IRVING PLACE, 71, S. W. Corner 19th St., (Gramercy Park Section.)—Two-room and bath bonhousekeeping apartment, $840, with service; open fireplace, electric light, steam heat; maid service if desired; also studio, $300. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 9 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

MADISON AV., 173, (Between 33d and 34th Sts.)—Three rooms and bath non-housekeeping apartments, $1,200; elevator, telephone, janitor; maid and valet; meals served in room if desired. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 9 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

MADISON, 922, (Corner 73d.)—Studio or apartment, 2 rooms, bath, $45-$65.

STUYVESANT PARK,
Rutherford Place, 3.—Six rooms, $70.

Unfurnished—West Side.

52ND, 432 WEST.—Exclusive block; "The Chimes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam; $38 for people of refinement; no small children.

54TH, 89 WEST.—Apartment of four rooms, bath, and kitchenette in private house; rent $70.

55TH, 327 WEST.—Ground floor, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; steam; sunshine; fireplace; $45.

57TH, 329 WEST.—Three front rooms, with large bathroom, in exclusive house; excellent location; an exceptional apartment for couple; rent $60. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

72ND, 121 WEST.—Parlor floor, exceptionally large rooms; private baths.

75TH ST., 44 WEST, (adjoining Central and Manhattan Square Park.)—Eight rooms, three baths, $3,000; eleventh floor; living room, 20x28; bedrooms all face south; modern fireproof building. Superintendent, on premises.

75TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; one flight up; $60; with electric light, $65.

75TH, 316 WEST, (Adjoining Corner Riverside Drive.)—Sublet 6 rooms, very desirable, modern elevator apartment. Apply Supt.

75TH, 220 WEST.—To sublet, unfurnished apartment; eight rooms, two baths; modern improvements. Apt. 3E., The Borchardt.

125TH ST., 517 WEST.—High-class elevator apartments, 5, 6 rooms; owner's management. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

118TH, 265 WEST.—9 room apartment, 3d floor; newly decorated; all improvements; price very reasonable; tenant must leave town. Moraes.

75TH, 465 WEST.—High-class apartments, 7 rooms, $55; subway, "L".

APARTMENTS—STUDIOS.
3, 4, 7 ROOMS; MODERATE RENTS.
327 WEST 58TH ST.

CORNER APARTMENT. SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.
9 Rooms and Foyer—All Floors Parquet.
Very Attractive, Large Rooms.
THE WESTMINSTER.
255 West 145th St, Corner St. Nicholas Av.

CORNER APARTMENT.
8 Rooms; Every One Outside.
Very Attractive.
HARTLEY HALL.
405 Central Park West, Corner 109th St.

EIGHT-ROOM CORNER APARTMENT AT 93D STREET.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.
"THE TURIN."
RENT $2,100.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway. TELEPHONE 1475 CORTLANDT.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 590, (137th St.,) Apt. 2B.—8 rooms, bath; 1 year.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 76.—5 large, sunny, outside rooms; new house. Jacobson.

WEST END AV., 708.—Single apartment; 8 large rooms, bath; improvements. Janitor.

$60 FOR 8 ROOMS; ELEVATOR.
All modern rooms, 14x20; all outside; set quick. 515 West 187th St.

8 Rooms and 2 Baths
THE ROSARY, 311 WEST 99TH ST.
$1400 and $1500.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
1123 Broadway. Phone Schuyler 8373.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Responsible couple want high-class furnished apartment, five rooms and bath with shower, upper west side, until April 1; no children; scrupulous care guaranteed. Address, stating full particulars and lowest price, W. P., 552 Columbus Av.

Couple require large, bright, warm room or two, bath, kitchenette or cooking facilities; convenient subway or "L"; surroundings unquestionable references; about $10. R 15 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENTS WITH U.S.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
261 COLUMBUS AV.
TEL. 2750 COL.

REFINED COUPLE want, furnished, three rooms, bath, kitchenette apartment, between Fiftieth and Eightieth; rent not to exceed $100 monthly. Address V 43 Times.

WANTED—6 to 8 rooms, well furnished, by small, responsible family, 70th to 96th Sts., west side, $150 to $200. L. F., 288 Amsterdam Av. Columbus 2467.

Modern bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath; prefer 72d St. up, west side, or Washington Sq. section; write fully, stating price; no agents. J 6 Times.

RESPONSIBLE clients wanting high-class furnished apartments; immediate and future rentals. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Responsible party wants furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths; west side; pay $350 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1453.

RESPONSIBLE party wants furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, west side; pay $250 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1453.

Two or three rooms, housekeeping apartment, 70th to 100th St., west side; state price. Apartment 3-C, 220 West 97th.

HIGH-CLASS, (two master's bedrooms,) six or seven rooms, not over $150. Write 745 West End Av.

Let your Home Comfort Furnished Apartments with Isabel Dalntry, 16 West 47th Street. Tel. Bryant 4614.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT. Large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED. Exclusive Renting, 176 W. 72d. Col. 848.

I can rent your apartment furnished. B. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

8TH, 8 EAST.—Handsome rooms, all improvements; gentlemen; private residence; Washington Square.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large and small, steam-heated rooms; electricity.

12ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, furnished rooms; private baths, steam heat, electric light; board optional; references.

23D, 41 EAST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished; all conveniences. Gramercy 1138.

33D, 16 EAST.—All comforts, refined home, completely furnished, cheerful room; bath; references.

38ST, 27 EAST.—Rooms, newly decorated, furnished or unfurnished; references. Phone 3626 Plaza.

40TH, 250 EAST.—Large front parlor; running hot and cold water; reasonable.

43D, 31 EAST.—Desirable room in private house in select neighborhood; references.

EAST ORANGE, 20 Lenox Av.—Large front room; all improvements; on floor with bath; three minutes from D., L. & W. station.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220 (36th).—Musical studios; suitable for teaching; rented by the day or hour.

MADISON AV., 1,429.—Well furnished, elevator and telephone; only $3 and $4.

PARK AV., 70, (38th St.)—Single room for gentleman; elevator; $5.

West Side.

47TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Park; bachelors, references, high-class house.

48TH, 153 WEST, large and small rooms, suit bath, private home, elevator apartment house; $3 upward.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents per agate line

West Side.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity; lavatories; business couple, gentlemen; references. Thompson.

57TH, EAST of 7TH AV.—Attractive, southern room in private elevator apartment. Phone Circle 3053, extension 6.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; also small rooms; board optional.

69TH, 145 WEST. — Doctor's unfurnished suite; also other attractively furnished rooms; telephone, Buckley.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Rear parlor, with private bath; kitchenette; other rooms; maid service.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Excellent rooms, private bath; telephone; park studio room to rent, moderate; convenient to bus, cars, subway. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 253 WEST.—Well-furnished room; running water; private house; references required.

70TH STREET—2,030 BROADWAY.
Attractively furnished ten rooms; three baths; Ormonde Apartments. Johnson. Telephone 6314 Columbia.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; constant hot water; electricity; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting; $6-$7; gentlemen, business couple; telephone; reference.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Two bedrooms, private bath and parlor; electricity; breakfast; men; references.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; phone, electricity, and running water; desirable location.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Three-window front, second floor, private house; $8.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; other rooms; electric light; steam heat.

72D, 261 WEST.—High-class Winter reservations; handsomely furnished double rooms; private baths.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Attractive room and bath; also suite suitable for three gentlemen.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath, also handsome suite.

73D, 167 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; running water; also attractive small rooms; all adjoining bath; reasonable.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated; hot, cold running water; exceptional.

73D, 158 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room; suitable two; electricity; references required.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium-sized room, bath adjoining; electric lights; telephone.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large, small rooms, electricity, subway, "L"; references. Telephone Columbus 4135.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small and medium rooms, comfortably furnished, near bath; gentlemen only; private house; references required; Christian family.

74TH, 33 WEST.—SPACIOUS SUITE, TWO ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, IN STEAM-HEATED, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED HOME; BREAKFAST; $175 MONTHLY.

74TH, 25 WEST.—High-class unsurpassed, superbly furnished apartment; two-four rooms; service.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; two or three gentlemen; parlor floor; suitable for physician; electricity.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, telephone; near subway; references required.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; also desirable small room; all conveniences.

75TH, 135 WEST.—Large rooms, $8-$9; electricity; parquetry; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room and bedroom; running water; select residence; references; $9.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, continuous hot water, electricity, $6-$10.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Elegant front room, twin beds; lavatory; electricity; well heated; telephone; refined.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms; private baths. Schuyler 7323.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive furnished room; all improvements; bachelors or couple.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; exclusive house; electricity; telephone; maid service. Col. 4587.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Front room, private bath; large sunny room and single room.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished renovated southern rooms, individual baths; electricity; parlors; studio.

77TH, 354, (West End.)—Front large room, electricity; front parlor; reasonable; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Front parlor for rent, $25 month; suitable for business.

77TH, 100 WEST.—Desirable single rooms, southern exposure; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 113 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms; connecting bath; single, en suite.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated; southern exposure; gentlemen or couple; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, connecting shower bath; small room; exclusive house.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, handsome front room and lavatory, electricity, references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Large, small; bath; business people preferred; furnished or unfurnished; references

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, with private bath; immaculate; block subway.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Magnificent parlor floor suite; private bath; comforts; best transportation; also single rooms; reference required.

79TH, 145 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; southern exposure; running water; connecting bath.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

81ST ST., 168 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; convenient subway and L stations.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Large attractive front room, private bath; convenient "L" subway.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, private bath; electricity; medium rooms; comfortable home.

84TH, 342 WEST.—In exclusive neighborhood, private residence; all conveniences; $7-$10 weekly; appointment by telephone. 8253 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 62 WEST.—Private family will rent to gentlemen large room, running water, in house near 86th St. "L" station.

84TH, 316 WEST.—Parlor adjoining bedroom, near bath, ground floor apartment, couple or ladies preferred.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive large room, hot and cold water, electricity, phone.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Cheerful homelike rooms; running water, electricity. Schuyler 6626. Beer.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium size rooms; running water, electricity, telephone.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Front and back parlor; beautifully furnished; with or without board; all conveniences; single and double rooms.

85TH, 58 WEST.—Very large front room, dressing room; electricity; telephone; $9.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room, private house, $4; gentleman only.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large comfortable room, adjoining bath; suitable one or two; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.
Splendid sunny large and medium rooms, bath; breakfast. Schuyler 8197.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished, 3 rooms and kitchenette, $65 monthly; elevator apartment.

87TH, 171 WEST.
BEAUTIFUL, WARM, NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; other rooms; southern exposure; quiet; conveniences.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, twin beds, single, en suite; with, without bath.

91ST, 132 WEST.—Elegant suite, bath adjoining; phone; independent; gentlemen. Apt. 2.

91ST, 4 WEST.—Single or en suite; all conveniences; private family; adults; references. Apt. 2.

94TH, 133 WEST.—Nicely furnished double room, adjoining bath; private family; references.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; suitable for gentleman; private family; breakfast optional; very reasonable. Apt. 7C.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Front suite, exceptionally fine rooms; high-class elevator apartment; business people preferred. Apt. 8C.

99TH, 203 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room in refined home. Apt. 4L.

101ST, 5 WEST.—Parlor, adjoining room; piano; also single rooms; gentlemen; reasonable. Bancel.

101ST, 205 WEST.—Attractive large, small light rooms; convenient "L" subway.

103D, 2 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light front rooms, for 2, $6. Phone Robinson.

107TH, 250 WEST.—French lady has newly decorated rooms; all conveniences; private baths; elevator apartment. Apt. 35.

107TH, 18 WEST.—A sunny, handsomely furnished room; home comforts; private family; shower; $3.50. Lyons.

108TH, 256 WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, $5.50; gentleman; telephone. Rogers.

110TH, 509 WEST. — Elegantly furnished room; light; running water; private family; high-class apartment; references. Apt. 1-A.

111TH, 307 WEST.—Well furnished parlor bedroom; all conveniences; elevator. Apt. 43.

112TH, (Broadway.) — Overlooking Hudson; single or en suite; exclusive. 5056 Morningside, Apartment 10-C.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front room, bay window; breakfast. Apt. 51.

114TH, 622 WEST.—Light, large, attractive rooms; ladies only. Apt. 52.

116TH, 438 WEST.—Large, outside room; all conveniences; references. Apt. 43.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Desirable, bright, well-furnished rooms in modern apartment. Periam.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant, large, single room; elevator building; electricity; $3.50. Apt. 3.

121ST, 623 WEST.—Two large front rooms, southern exposure; alcove; large room, with kitchen; attractive small room. Seiler.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Southwest corner room; attractive outlook and furnishings. K.

122D, 216 WEST.—Small rooms, clean, well furnished house, telephone; references.

123D, 528 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure, running water; private; reasonable. O'Meara.

135TH, 629 WEST.—1st Apt., 2 nice, airy bedrooms; home privilege; gentlemen preferred.

135TH, (583 Riverside Drive.)—Delightful front room, overlooking Hudson; homelike; Apt. 61.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Outside room; private bath; breakfast; $65 monthly. Ellsworth.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Homelike, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; references. Telephone Morningside 3903. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 2,880, Corner 112th.—Large room, with private bath; every convenience; private family; references exchanged. Apt. 3.

CHARMING room in high-class apartment for lady willing to pay for exclusiveness. Phone mornings Schuyler 7562.

FIVE-ROOM apartment, 4th floor, front; will lease for year; silver, linen, and china; immediate possession. Telephone 3040 Morningside. Thompson.

Front room with bath in a most exclusive house; furnished to suit; fine view of Hudson; breakfast if desired; $35. Phone Schuyler 2778.

PHONE RIVERSIDE 992.
Gentleman can have homelike, sunny, comfortable room, with private bathroom, in elegant, strictly private residence, occupied by owner., Riverside Drive, near 108d subway; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner 99th.)—Handsomely furnished large corner room; overlooking Hudson; private family. Phone Riverside 2748, Apt. 2-A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Delightful front room, overlooking Hudson; homelike; reasonable. Apt. 61.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior accommodations, with, without bath; refined gentlemen only; breakfast.

WEST END, 896.—Two large front rooms, residence, $11. Phone 5893 Riverside.

Staten Island.

FOR ONE OR TWO business men, one large double room; heat, electricity; two closets; $5 a week; no other rooms. G. N. H., 128 Frelinghuysen Road, Tompkinsville, S. I.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

87TH, 171 WEST.
SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD.
LARGE, WARM ROOMS.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE YOUNG MERCHANT desires room, bath, with small, refined family, high-class apartment, below 90th, West; no other roomers; state how many in family; give particulars; highest references exchanged. X 237 Times Annex.

LARGE alcove or two smaller, or kitchen end of apartment; quiet neighborhood; outside; not exceeding $30 monthly; for refined couple; state floor. L 316 Times Downtown.

Furnished room, with bath, wanted by a lady employed during the day; room must be well heated; references required. Address M, Box 46, Katonah, New York.

Couple wish well furnished room; board; refined surroundings; convenient to express subway station. X 339 Times Annex.

Room and board wanted by army officer for indefinite time. Reply box X 344 Times Annex.

ROOM.—Private bath, steam heat, electric light; within short riding distance Herald Square. R 9 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms; Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $20 to $30.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $13 to $17.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath with table board for two, $31 to $39.
All rooms handsomely furnished; special reduction to permanent guests.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
A parlor, bedroom, and private bath in a delightful family hotel, together with excellent meals for two persons, from $30 to $90 per week; situated in beautiful East Orange; 150 trains a day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for Booklet.
W. T. READE Resident Prop.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

54TH, 12-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large rooms with bath; excellent table.

West Side.

15TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; good board.

49TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; table boarders; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.
Large, small rooms; private baths; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.—Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 44 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; private baths, steam, electricity; table and service the best.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home; gentleman; continuous hot water; references.

59TH, 46 WEST.—Large and single rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large double room; southern exposure; newly furnished; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST., (Overlooking Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive room, comfortably furnished; running water; high class elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Board, attractive weekly rate; wholesome home table. Hubbell.

72D, 228 WEST.—New management; electricity, steam heat, elevator; table guests; permanent.

72D, 212 WEST.—Large, sunny room for two men. Columbus 6396.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double front room, with board; southern exposure.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large parlor floor room; private baths; medium room; phone.

73D ST., 112 WEST.
Desirable rooms, Subway, elevator, references

74TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; tiled bathroom; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, (on West End Av., 344.)—Select accommodations, attractive suite, bath, single room, running water, steam, electricity, excellent table.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large room with private bath; parlor, dining; references.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, single, steam heat; excellent cuisine; reference.

78TH ST., 106 W.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, all conveniences; excellent table.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor, large rooms, private bath; electricity; French cuisine; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Grayecourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

83D, 25 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, private bath, single, en suite, couple or gentlemen, excellent cuisine. Schuyler 8227.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting bath; home cooking; references.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, suite; unexcelled table; references. Schuyler 7363.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms for couples, electricity; good meals; home environment.

87TH, 238 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms, conveniences, electricity; excellent board. Telephone Schuyler 5441.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; unusually good table; refined surroundings.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large, double room; private bath, electricity; smaller room; excellent table.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings, 4-poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

95TH, 65 WEST, (The Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; table board.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.
Pleasant rooms with, without baths; excellent Jewish table; conveniences. Brody, Morningside 2123.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown, N. Y.
Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 520.—Young girl students, attractive home with French and chaperonage.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath, board; also single. Columbus 1747.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, suite, with private bath; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Refined widow wishes room and board in small boarding house or private family, where there are business or professional people. R 16 Times.

Refined couple, with baby 14 months old, desire large room, bath, and board with private family; best references; permanent; state terms particulars. R 6 Times.

REFINED WIDOW wishes room and board in small boarding house or private family where there are business or professional people. R 16 Times.

TWO LADIES want one large room or two single rooms, with board, 50s, near 5th Av.; references. V 24 Times.

BY AN ELDERLY LADY, pleasant room and bath, with board; willing to furnish room; vicinity 5th Av. and 40th St.; state price, location stairs, &c. V 30 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A COMPLETE LINE OF CARS.

CLOSED CARS, TOURINGS, ROADSTERS.
Overlands, Willys-Knights and other makes.
At prices that will tempt you.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway at 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

AN OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "4."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ, 16 VALVE SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ H. C. S. BABY SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON 4-PASSENGER SPEEDSTER.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET,
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA,
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER,
1916 CADILLAC TOURING,
1917 LIBERTY TOURING,
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH: NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
DE DION BOUTON, LATEST IMP.
BREWSTER COLLAPSIBLE BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1916 TOWN CAR.
RENAULT 1915 LOCKE LIMOUSINE.
PEERLESS 1916 BREWSTER TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1917 "16-VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 4-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917. HUDSON SPORT MODEL.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1917 MITCHELL TOWN CAR.
1917 CHALMERS TOWN CAR.
1917 PAIGE SEDAN.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
SERIES 1917 STUDEBAKER, $575.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 CADILLAC CABRIOLET.
1916 WILLYS-KNIGHT COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 WHITE TOURING CAR.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1916 KISSEL KAR, Victoria Brougham.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone Circle 667-668.

B'KLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.

1917 Overland Country Club, model 85-6.
1917 Overland Touring, model 75-B.
1916 Overland "All Year Car," 83-B."

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bedford Av., Corner Hancock St.

BODY FOR LIMOUSINE.—Will fit a Stearns or any standard chassis. Elite, 136 West 52d St. Circle 6118.

BUICK 1916 Little-Six Touring. Perfect.
BUICK 1916 Little-Six Roadster. Like new.
DODGE 1916 Touring. Condition guaranteed.
NATIONAL 1916 Twin-Six Tour. Reasonable.
HARLEM EXCHANGE, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway

BUICK, 1916 runabout; like new; reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM; VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
One of the handsomest ever offered for sale; can be seen day, evening, or Sunday; inspection invited; demonstration any time. On exhibition at BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC (1917) SEDAN CONVERTIBLE.
CADILLAC (1917) TOURING, LIKE NEW.
F. TURNER, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC limousine, brand-new condition; first-class service guaranteed; monthly season; very, very cheap. Mulenthal. Telephone 6890 Audubon.

CADILLAC Touring, 1916, in perfect mechanical condition throughout, newly painted, 2 new tires, full equipment. 201 West 64th St.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine, also landaulet, sedan, touring; bargains. Cook Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC limousine, 1916; has only been used one season. 587 Park Av.

CADILLAC.—Must sell beautiful 14 Cadillac limousine. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS six, 7-passenger touring; engine self-starter, transmission, body, &c.; in fine running order; price, $450. Mr. Snavely, fourth floor, 224 West 57th St. Phone Columbus 510.

CHALMERS 1916 five passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

CHALMERS cabriolet, 1915, slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4848.

CHANDLER Used Cars and Others.
OVERHAULED, PAINTED, GUARANTEED.
Chandler 17 and 16, Touring.
Chandler 17, Chummy Roadster.
Buick "Light 6," Touring, late 1916.
Willys-Knight Touring, late 1916.
CONCOURSE MOTOR CAR CO.,
2,409 Concourse. Phone Fordham 2588.

CHANDLER, Model 17, sedan; good tires; guaranteed; any demonstration; no dealers. Jas. J. Reynolds, Port Chester, N. Y.

CHANDLER, latest model, 7-passenger touring, 4 weeks old, 6 new oversize Fisk tires, slip covers; bargain. Mad. Sq. 2462.

CHANDLER "Model 17," with winter top. WALLACE, 1739 BROADWAY.

CHEVROLET touring, late 1917; full equipment; first-class condition; price $450. G. L. Hobart, 121 Flushing Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

CHEVROLET roadster; "Royal Mail"; electric lights and starter; price $350. G. L. Hobart, 121 Flushing Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

CLEMENT BAYARD, foreign, late importation, small, 4-passenger touring, small seat on side, victoria top, with extra beautiful town body; self-starter, electric lights, one of the last cars shipped to this country; will sacrifice for $750; original price $10,000. Owner, Private Garage, 16 East 39th near 5th Av.

FORD coupelet; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring; must be disposed of at once. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON super six touring; $800 if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

Most beautiful car in city; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed; will sacrifice for quick sale. 1,666 Broadway.

LIBERTY Brougham, 1917; condition perfect; must sacrifice. Drug store, Broadway and 98th St. Phone Riverside 7377.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38, LIMOUSINE.
Gentlemen, will sacrifice at your own price; car has been used private two seasons; electric self-starter and lights. 150 West 58th St.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916, Seven passenger; Model 35; like new; original paint; mechanically perfect; $2,300; private. Mont, 132 Nassau St.

LOCOMOBILE for sale; run 5,000 miles; guaranteed mechanically perfect; landaulet, touring body. Phone (in mornings) Riverside 2108.

LOCOMOBILE, 1914, touring, 6-48; paint, tires, everything O. K.; always privately owned; $1,100. Coughlin, 250 West 109th.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916, seven-passenger touring; fine condition. Box 299 Times, 2 Rector St.

MACK truck, five ton, in excellent condition. G. L. Hobart, 121 Flushing Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 four passenger club roadster; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 five passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MARMON Model 41 touring; like new; cost $3,250; take $1,000 cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MITCHELL Sedan; a beautiful Winter car, little used; will sell for $700; cost $2,250; perfect condition. Phone Columbus 8026 for demonstration.

NATIONAL NEWPORT convertible sedan; excellent appearance; mechanically guaranteed; sacrifice, $1,600 cash; right car for particular party. X 325 Times Annex.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four passenger club roadster; like new; run 2,800 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND 1916 five passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

OWEN MAGNETIC.—Latest model touring; condition perfect; shock absorbers. Phone Columbus 8063.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 3322.

PACKARD 1914 48 h. p. seven passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

PACKARD limousine body, 1916, seven-passenger, 1-35; almost new; make offer. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Room 610.

PACKARD Twin Six Limousine, like new; used one season. Phone Columbus 8963.

PACKARD Twin Six. — Perfect; $1,600. Fisher, 4373 Plaza.

PAIGE 1916, seven-passenger, excellent condition; all new shoes. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PATHFINDER, 1918, 4-passenger touring roadster; never used; sacrifice, $500 off price; full factory guarantee; reason drafted. T 192 Times.

PEUGEOT 1913, excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; r

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 24, N. Y. U., graduate; 6 years' experience, import, export trade, accounting, foreign exchange, desires opportunity, where ability, hard work counts. A. E. P., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 30, desires position afternoons; thorough knowledge bookkeeping, reporting, correspondence, office managing, selling; highest credentials. O 326 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, ambitious, conscientious, four years' commercial experience, high school education, excellent penman, seeks position with reliable concern. Box L, 262 Grand St.

YOUNG MAN, 26, office executive, stenographer, good knowledge secretarial work, desires permanent connections; highest credentials furnished. T 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 33, INTELLIGENT, SEEKS POSITION; WILLING TO WORK HARD; NO SELLING; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. O 317 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes to connect with commercial or banking house; previously employed in bank for three years; can furnish references. V 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, thoroughly experienced bookkeeping, office routine, selling, wishes position; attending New York University evenings. V 7 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) exempt, experienced stock salesman, selling, desires to connect with house where integrity and ability will bring results. T 159 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, desires position with well-established wholesale house; two years' business experience; highest references. V 21 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated, wishes position wholesale house learning stock, becoming salesman short time. Stetter, 2,245 Hughes Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school education; business experience; excellent references. P., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 22, well educated, wishes clerical position; thoroughly experienced in all office detail. Morris Scheier, 522 Wes. 161st.

YOUNG MAN of 25, with long experience in cotton goods and handkerchief line, desires selling position; references. T 168 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position to work for board while attending school in city. X 227 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN,22, experienced store clerk and salesman, high school education, seeks position. O 308 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, nine years' experience buying general dry goods, good correspondent. David Gross, 27 Morningside Av.

YOUNG MAN, 26, (exempted,) wants position; eight years business experience. O 301 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) business experience, desires connection with reliable firm where he can show his ability. V 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with reliable firm, inside or outside. O 236 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS wanted by large publishing house; must be experienced; $8 per week and bonus. Apply Miss Cadock, 326 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT MANAGER, between the ages of 25 and 35, to take charge of department of twelve girls; prefer one who has held a similar position and who has knowledge of bookkeeping; the applicant must be well-bred and well-educated and have considerable force and tact in handling girls; she must be well-dressed, of pleasing appearance and personality, and able to interview business people intelligently; only those who know absolutely that they can fill every one of these requirements need apply; state salary desired. V 13 Times.

ASSISTANT in office of publishing house; high school education. J 21 Times.

A WOMAN WHO CAN SELL FURNITURE.

A PROMINENT DEPARTMENT STORE HAS A VACANCY FOR A YOUNG WOMAN WHO POSSESSES KNOWLEDGE OF FURNITURE AND, IN ADDITION, HAS SOME SKETCHING AND CREATIVE ABILITY. APPLY J 27 TIMES.

BILL CLERK.—Must be able to operate Underwood bills; and be quick and accurate at figures; only those who have had experience need apply. S. H. Kahn & Co., 225 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER
EXPERIENCED IN CONTROLLED ACCOUNTS; LEDGER CLERKS COMPETENT TO HANDLE LARGE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS AND TAKE OFF TRIAL BALANCE; PURCHASE JOURNAL ENTRY CLERKS, GOOD PENMEN; BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED ON CHECK REGISTERS AND RAISING BILLS; MUST KNOW HOW TO FIGURE ANTICIPATION. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. J. S. BAILEY CO., 302 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT.—Experienced; take full charge of office; controlling accounts; salary $18. O 310 Times Downtown.

CASHIER WANTED

by a large factory to handle petty cash and assist in general office work; to a young lady with experience along these lines and a fair amount of intelligence an excellent opportunity is offered; must be a resident of Brooklyn; state age and names of previous employers. Address Cashier, D 221 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—EXPERIENCED MACHINE BOX OFFICE CASHIER OF OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE. APPLY BROOKLYN ICE PALACE, BEDFORD AND ATLANTIC AVS., BROOKLYN.

CHECKER acustomed to Hicks system. Apply Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 44th St.

CLERK FOR INSURANCE OFFICE. ROOM 857, 200 5TH AV.

COMPANION wanted for elderly French lady few hours for 4 days every week. Phone before 9:30 A. M., 3297 Riverside. Emilie McMillan.

FILING CLERK—Young lady; must have experience. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, religion, experience, references, and wages desired at start. O 325 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER.—White, for Long Beach; 2 in family; good home for middle-aged woman. Phone Long Beach 99.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SALESPERSONS
FOR THEIR
ENGRAVING AND COMMERCIAL STATIONERY DEPTS.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRL to assist with chamberwork part of week, other light duties and sewing; private family; city references required. 7 East 83d St.

GIRL, by wholesale dry goods house, to do filing and attend to mail; state age, references, and salary wanted. O 302 Times Downtown.

GIRL, experienced, order department shoe factory office. I. Miller, Carlton and Flushing Avs., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS, French; experienced, with good personal city references, for children going to school. Call 123 West 79th Thursday, between 9-10 or 2-3.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young girl, white, light housework and help in doctor's office; live at home; must be neat, obliging; good position to right person; give qualifications, references, wages expected. V 31 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, competent, neat, references; good wages; small family; no laundry. Phone Riverside 3887, or call 645 West End Av., Apt. 11A, between 10 and 12 today.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced girl, general housework; good wages; small family; no laundry; references required. Call mornings, Duncan, 139 West 83d St.

LADIES' MAID, experienced, and good sewer; personal city reference required; Call Thursday, between 9-10 or 2-3, at 123 West 79th St.; carfare paid.

MOTHER'S HELPER

to assist in care of child afternoons and help in kitchen; family 2 adults and chauffeur-butler; recommendations required as to honesty and trustworthiness; work is very light. 200 Park St., Montclair, N. J., or arrange for interview in New York by calling Mr. Finlay, Rector 6485.

Help Wanted—Male

30 cents per agate line

ASSISTANT WINDOW TRIMMER.
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT WINDOW TRIMMER; THOSE ONLY WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; PERMANENT POSITION TO THE RIGHT PARTY. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MAIN FLOOR, ANNEX.

AI DESIGNERS, detailers, and tracers wanted for machinery and tools. Address "Tracer," 182 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS, MESSENGERS, &C.—Bank requires services of young men to begin as messengers; also experienced clerks; reply, stating age, experience, if any, and salary expected. J 11 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—Experienced, must be accurate at figuring and rapid worker on Underwood typewriter; only those having these qualifications need apply. Chas. A. Schieren Co., 58 Ferry St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.

Bright, wide-awake young man to handle a heavy ledger in Contractor's office. One who writes neatly, knows his accounts, and can get his trial balance two out of three times at the first crack. No other will do, as we expect good work. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, married or single, education, religion, and general experience. Salary, $1,500 per year. A good opportunity for a hustler, but a poor place for inefficiency.
O 232 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR.—One thoroughly experienced on Ellis machine; must be quick and accurate and able to take off trial balance; hours, 8:30 P. M. to 12:30 A. M.; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, references, salary expected, and telephone number, X 334 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man about 18; must be quick and accurate; excellent future before him; state reference and salary expected. T 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by New York Stock Exchange House; must write most excellent hand; opportunity for advancement. Answer in own handwriting, stating nationality, age, salary, and experience, D 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent to take off trial balance, by large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, references, salary expected. Box 188, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, who is willing to become a salesman for a silverware manufacturer; must have good address; state wages. R 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS; competent; give full particulars of age, salary, experience, and references. R. B., 167 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ledger clerk wanted for Trenton; quick at figures; state experience and salary expected. V 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced hotel and restaurant; good salary; state reference. R 2 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; thoroughly capable; state experience and salary expected. J 17 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class man, over 30; state full particulars or no attention paid. X 350 Times Annex.

BOYS, high school graduates, $8, $9 to start; steady positions and excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOYS!
THINK OF YOUR FUTURE AND LEARN A GOOD TRADE THAT INSURES STEADY WORK THE YEAR AROUND; $6 TO START AND YEARLY ADVANCEMENT IN ADDITION TO LIBERAL BONUS WHILE LEARNING. DOMINICK & HAFF, MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, 543-5-7 WEST 23D ST.

BOY wanted, over 16; one adapted to figures; quick promotion and advance in salary to one capable; salary to start $35 a month. T 181 Times.

BOY.—An opportunity is afforded a bright boy, preferably with high school education, living at home with parents, to enter employ of large fire insurance company, where application and ability receive recognition. Address P. O. Box 2,129.

BOYS WANTED AS PAGES AND MESSENGERS IN LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES; WRITE, STATING AGE AND BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS. ADDRESS BOX O 328 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, intelligent, wanted in Christian firm, about 16 years old, to start as errand boy with a large downtown manufacturer of lighting fixtures; good chance for advancement. Write particulars with application to P. O. Box 585.

BOYS, not over 21 years of age, in large mail order house for shipping and packing departments; steady position, good opportunity for advancement; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station.

BOY wanted by New York Stock Exchange house as messenger; good opportunity for advancement; must be intelligent and write a good hand. Answer in own handwriting, stating nationality, age, experience, and salary, D 359 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15-20 years, for stockroom and shipping department in large mail order house; steady employment; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station.

BOY wanted in the office of an insurance company; must be 15 or 16 years of age; a good penman, reside with parents, and come well recommended. O 288 Times Downtown.

BOY, energetic young chap, wanted; good chance for bright boy; some business experience or high school education desirable; prefer one living in Greenpoint. 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY in law office; must be at least 16 years of age and reside with parents. Address in applicant's own handwriting, stating experience, if any, L 382 Times Downtown.

BOY, 14-15, to learn designing for wall paper and fabrics; paid while learning, with steady advancement; bring drawings. Ericson & Weiss, 13 East 30th St.

BOY, bright, good at figures, wanted for general office work by large corporation; age 16-17; good hours, surroundings and advancement. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOYS, bright, energetic, active, for stock and errands; splendid chance to grow up in good, clean business. Apply 8:30 A. M., Victrola Store, 27 West 34th St.

BOY.—By wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. O 301 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of large insurance company; good chance for advancement; salary to start, $7 per week. Address Boy, P. O. Box 1,425, New York City.

BOYS wanted, 14-16; large downtown office; salary $7. D 323 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Intelligent office boys; must be over 16; splendid opportunity for advancement. Swift & Co., 32 10th Av.

BOY for office work, 15 to 17 years old; will ing and steady worker; opportunity for advancement. V 36 Times.

BOY wanted, 16-17; stock broker's office; state religion; must come well recommended. D 376 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work; salary to start, $8. Write for appointment, P. O. Box 57, Grand Central Station, New York.

BOY wanted to make himself generally useful in advertising office. Apply William H. Wood, 406 West 31st St.

BOYS for office, $7-$8 to begin; chance for advancement in wholesale house. Silks, M 192 Times.

BOY wanted for office work; good salary and opportunity. O 298 Times Downtown.

BOY about 16 years, deliver bundles and work around office. O 306 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED.—Bright boy in law office. Apply after 10 A. M., Room 81, 69 Wall St.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN

wanted to assist in laboratories, powder rooms and other departments of a perfume manufacturing plant; good pay; steady work; excellent chance for advancement; must be honest, willing to work, and well recommended. Apply at once with references to A. A. Vantine & Co., Inc., 68 Hunterspoint Av., L. I. City. Take Queensboro subway to Hunterspoint Av. station and elevator to 5th floor.

BUTLER-VALET WANTED; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; PERSONAL CITY REFERENCE REQUIRED. ADDRESS, STATING NATIONALITY, AGE, AND WAGES EXPECTED, N. L. S., P. O. BOX 249, GENERAL P. O.

CARPENTER FOREMAN OR BLDG. SUPT. Wanted.—Capable of taking charge; out-of-town work; mill building experience preferable; state particulars of record and salary wanted. X 341 Times Annex.

CLERK WANTED WITH GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING AND TYPEWRITING FOR AN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY; MUST BE OVER DRAFT AGE. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. STATE AGE, SALARY, AND REFERENCES. COMPTROLLER, BOX X 240 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERK wanted for invoicing and shipping department of textile exporting concern. Applicants with actual experience in this line, typists, intelligent and quick at figures, may apply between 8 and 9 A. M. to Taylor, Clapp & Beall, 109 Worth St.

COATROOM ATTENDANT. — EXPERIENCED, ACTIVE. APPLY BROOKLYN ICE PALACE, BEDFORD AND ATLANTIC AVS., BROOKLYN; BRING REFERENCES.

COLLECTORS.—We have two vacancies in our collection department for experienced installment collectors; salary $2.25 per day to start. If you have initiative, tact and diplomacy and are seeking a permanent position with a good chance for advancement, call between 10 and 12 A. M., 8 W. 29th St., Room 601.

COLLECTION MANAGER, Catholic, capable and competent to take entire charge of collection department of a national subscription agency with offices in principal cities of United States; man experienced in handling small installment accounts would be best suited; give experience, age, and references; also salary desired; necessary to furnish surety bond. J 24 Times.

CORRESPONDENTS.

A large mail order house intends to employ and train several young men to be capable and efficient correspondents.
They must be at least 21 years of age and have had a high school education or its equivalent. Business experience is not absolutely necessary, but desirable.
Here is a splendid opportunity for a young man who has a good education to secure a permanent profitable position where advance in salary is rapid. Minimum starting pay, $15, but more if you have had experience, with gradual increases to $20 inside of a year.
Give full information about yourself—your age, your education, &c.
All replies treated confidentially.
X 349 Times Annex.

COST ACCOUNTANT wanted by large firm of accountants; man who can devise and install cost system in manufacturing plant; must have had previous experience; give full information regarding former employers, &c. L 366 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—First-class mechanical detailers, with experience on electric motor trucks preferred, but not necessary. Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMEN, SEVERAL A1 TOOL AND AUTOMATIC MACHINE DESIGNERS. CALL AT ONCE, AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY, 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMEN.
A number of first-class designers on automobile tools wanted. Apply to Kar Engineering Co., 79 East 130th St.

DRAFTSMAN. — Experienced mechanical draftsman, Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER wanted for small manufacturing plant; must have thorough knowledge of A. C. system and competent in every way; state age, references, and how long employed in last place. O 222 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER.—Licensed man; good salary. Apply at 11 o'clock daily with references, 14th St. Theatre, 14th St. and 6th Av.

FOREMAN.—First class toolmaker, expert procedurer; all types manufacturing; simplified (and job) procedure. Adelman, 132 West 111th.

FRENCH TEACHER wanted to teach his language in a school; knowledge of English not necessary. Apply in French, stating age, birthplace, studies made, references, by letter, to Professor, 1,364 B'way.

FURNITURE SALESMAN. — Young man; good appearance; salary. Christian firm, Tierny Shop, 7 East 26th St.

HOTEL CLERK wanted with experience in the South for a high-class hotel in this city; salary, $100 per month, with meals, room, and private bath. R. R., 238 Times Downtown.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
for high-grade work on electrical or mechanical apparatus; only men accustomed to work with micrometer wanted; steady employment; 48 hours weekly; opportunities for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

LEDGER CLERK and cashier, thoroughly efficient, wanted in office of large wholesale clothing house; must be familiar with up-to-date accounting methods, write good hand and be quick and accurate at figures. Light & Schlesinger, 18 Washington Pl.

LEDGER CLERK.
ONE CAPABLE OF TAKING OFF MONTHLY TRIAL BALANCES. APPLY AFTER 1:30, 336 WASHINGTON ST.

LEDGER CLERK in large publishing house; splendid opportunity for a capable man. O 329 Times Downtown.

FEEDER on small power printing press. Wolfsheim & Sachs, 10 Gold St.

MAN.—Sturdy young man wanted for work in receiving department of large organization; state age, experience, and salary desired. X 332 Times Annex.

MAN, aggressive, wanted who can sell absolutely new proposition; must speak Yiddish; salary and commission. M 130 Times.

MANAGER. — Experienced, for restaurant; must furnish bond and willing to work nights. R 6 Times.

MECHANIC'S HELPERS.—Strong young men; steady work. Call immediately, 216 Fulton St.

MEN.—Several men wanted for assembling trucks; $18 per week. Apply 1,893 Broadway.

MILLINERY.—Man to run a great big exclusive millinery store in Buffalo, N. Y.; a great deal of experience is necessary; this is a wonderful chance for a live man. Answer by letter, The Paris, Binghamton, N. Y.

MILLWRIGHT FOREMAN AND MECHANIC.—Experienced, to take charge of new work and upkeep of present operations; out-of-town work; permanent for right man. X 342 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, about 18 years old, to start in mail department of large corporation and progress through various departments of the business into good positions; fine opportunity for clean cut, intelligent fellows who can use their heads; experience unnecessary, but good education essential; tell all about your age, religion, education, &c. T 176 Times.

OFFICE BOY FOR LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN AND WELL RECOMMENDED; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. S. S., 247 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY, 16 years of age, in large publishing house; good opportunity for advancement. Apply McClure Publications, Inc., 25 West 44th St., sixteenth floor.

OFFICE BOY for downtown law office; state salary. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected, L 383 Times Downtown.

PATTERN MAKER experienced on small work for castings. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, Staten Island.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to carry small line of platinum rings and watch bracelets, mounted and unmounted, as side line; also take special orders from better class of retailers and jobbers; commission basis; good opportunity for right man. Address X 347 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, live wire, on children's white dresses; also serge regulation dresses; only those with acquaintance among jobber and retail trade need apply; salary or commission. L 340 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Opportunity with national financial institution for man with large acquaintance among substantial people; principally commission. Manager, O 305 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — First-class bronze powder salesman, able to call on large consumers; liberal salary; state fully references, &c. M 179 Times.

SALESMAN.—Organizer who can hire and hold men on straight commission, selling local business service contracts; salary and commission; write fully. X 340 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell corrugated boxes; salary or commission. Apply in person between 12 and 1, Elliott Novelty Co., 155 Greene St.

SALESMAN.—Strong line medium priced dresses for city office trade and jobbers; must be live wire; strictly commission. Perfection Dress Co., 85 East 10th.

SALESMAN, inside, on scales, balances, and hundred liner; permanent position and good salary to right man. O 304 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to sell Regina Vacuum Cleaners; salary and commission. Regina Co., 47 West 34th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Are 94 to 99; neat appearance; good, convincing talker; salary and commission. Apply Room 1013, 114 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.

SALES MANAGER or BROKER-SALESMAN controlling sales force or crew of clean-cut canvassers can make quick connection with big, substantial Oklahoma oil and refining company, governed by board of ten conservative bankers, owning and now developing 45,000 acres of rich oil lands. One of the very best and most attractive investment opportunities ever offered to the public. Exceptional chance to make big, quick money. If you are a hustling, aggressive organizer, capable of directing a whirlwind campaign, enthusing men, and able to present a proposition of real merit and dividend-paying possibilities in a strong, forceful manner, we can use you. Straight commission basis only. Exclusive territory and attractive, convincing advertising matter furnished. Advance money seekers, save your time and mine. This is a BIG proposition for BIG business getters only. For immediate interview address X 343 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.

Lord & Taylor require the services of several experienced salesmen for their Upholstery and Curtain Department.

Call between 9 and 11 A. M.

Superintendent's Office,

7th Floor.

SALESMEN.—BUSINESS EXTENSION AFFORDS AN OPENING FOR SEVERAL TOP-NOTCH TRAVELING SALESMEN WHO WILL GO WHERE THEY ARE SENT AND DO AS THEY ARE DIRECTED; AN OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH-CALIBRE MAN TO EARN FAR MORE THAN THE AVERAGE TRAVELER; EXPERIENCED SALESMEN ONLY, POSSESSING INTELLIGENCE, PERSONALITY, AND THE ABILITY TO PRODUCE ON INITIAL TRIP; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT BASIS. J 26 TIMES.

SALESMEN WANTED
for sales department in gas company; hustlers can earn big money; commission and bonus; excellent opportunity for permanent position at good salary; character references required. Apply Thursday, before noon, 12th floor, 130 East 15th St.

SALESMEN wanted immediately to fill vacancies caused by enlistment, for New York City and outside territory; we want men of good record only, at least 25 years of age, with ambition to earn the quick and sure promotion we have to offer; sober men only; free transportation and drawing account. L 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to care for the increase in our business; we require immediately a high-grade salesman for our Western territory; he must be of good health, well appearing, and have strict integrity of character; if you can qualify we offer this opportunity with drawing account and every possible co-operation. Mr. L. A. Wright, sixth floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN, grocery or delicatessen, with following, can earn from $5,000 to $7,000 per year; person who proves his worth rapid promotion is assured; drawing account to right men. Apply Thursday, Friday, Saturday from 9 to 12 A. M., Room 7, 699 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, HIGH-CLASS TO CALL UPON MANUFACTURERS PRESENT WORTHY PROPOSITION FOR EMPLOYERS; NO COST TO MANUFACTURER; INSURANCE AND INDUSTRIAL MEN PREFERRED BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; COMMISSION. 507 5TH AV., ROOM 707.

SECOND STABLEMAN wanted; single, country; private. Apply 123 East 40th St., Friday, 5 P. M.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary to President of large and successful corporation; must be able to read, write, and speak French and English fluently; a good stenographer; must have sufficient knowledge of bookkeeping to run private set of books if necessary; good salary and exceptional opportunity to right man; must be over 25 and exempt from military service; near appearance an essential. Address by letter only, stating experience and qualifications. "G. W.," P. O. Box 822, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.
Large wholesale house wants capable stenographer and office assistant; exempt from draft. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary expected, and references, J 19 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Large manufacturing concern desires young man with initiative for advertising department; position offers excellent opportunities for the right man; state age, experience, and salary desired. X 342 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and draftsman; man not afraid of work. Apply S. D. Butts, Lincoln Highway, at Passaic River, N. J.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, about 21 years of age, exempt from military service, as stock clerk; one who is willing to make himself useful; state experience and salary expected. Address O 288 Times Downtown.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, expert, desire additional designing, detailing, and tracing work for structural steel and reinforced concrete. Address "Expert," 116 Times Downtown.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH CHRONICLE,
Aeolian Hall, New York, a national weekly, has a vacancy for an experienced and high-class MANAGER.
Applications, stating age, experience, and references, will be considered in writing only. J 23 Times.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 208 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOL DESIGNER.—We have an opening for a good man on small tool designing; this position requires immediate action, and man with right experience can start at once. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F., Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

TOOLMAKERS.
CALL AT
S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.,
PRINCES BAY, S. I.

TUTOR wanted for two children, ages 15 and 13; English system. Apply by letter to de Cordova, 205 West 94th St.

WANTED.—Flat hammerer for work on German silver hollow ware. R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., Wallingford, Conn.

WANTED.—Physician who understands diseases of the eye and can refract. Address Burton Optical Co., Scranton, Pa.

YOUNG MAN, about 25 years of age, exempt from military service, for clerical position in office; one who has had experience in pricing and figuring invoices and entering orders; state age, salary expected, and references. O 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Wanted, for an export office, a live young man with a good knowledge of hardware and machinery. Reply, stating actual experience, countries with which you have had recent business connections, and salary expected. D 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, INTELLIGENT, INDUSTRIOUS WHO HAS EXPERIENCE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF EMBROIDERIES; STEADY AND WELL-PAYING POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. X 348 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN, active, wanted to take charge of a well-established garment department on the Pacific Coast; one who has had experience in running a ready-to-wear department. Apply by letter, giving references to Pacific, Box 41, 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN.—By Christian firm, between 21 and 26, with several years' clerical experience; capable correspondent; state salary desired and give references. Box L 361 Times downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in claims department of marine insurance company; state age, experience, and salary expected. O 320 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Capable young man to work in office of big pressroom; quick and accurate at figures; no trifler need apply. Press, 186 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 16 years of age, to make himself useful in shipping department of commission house. Topken Company, 257 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, bright, wanted in sample department of woolen house; state age, experience, &c. S. A., 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with some knowledge of typewriting and figuring discounts to assist in office work. Address Hardware, 84 White St.

YOUNG MAN of about 18 years to make himself generally useful as salesman and assist in office of lace importer. J 30 Times.

YOUNG MAN, assist shipping clerk; salary $11. L 347 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, to do light porter work; salary $12. Apply 84 White St.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, (3,) Pennsylvania, $125 & transpt.; Clerk, export shipping, $25 & bonus; File Clerks, (4,) $100; Clerks, R. R. & S. S. expr., $40-$75; Junior Clerks, $50-$60. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

5 LEDGER CLERKS, 12 junior clerks, $5-$20. Mighill Exchange, Flatiron Building.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The following army orders were issued today by the War Department:

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Wright, Capt. F. E., assigned to active duty at Rochester.
Taylor, H. W., to Philadelphia.
Fitch, 1st Lt. W. K., to report to Chief, Insp. Sec., Gun Div., N. Y. C.
Erbeck, 1st Lt. J. C., to report to Chief, Insp. Sec., Gun Div., N. Y. C.

Following assigned to active duty:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Schuster, W. A.	Tooke, R.
Behar, M. F.	Levine, H.
Carey, R. T.	Barnes, G. S.
Stewart, J. S.	Locke, R. A.
Hall, J. E.	Blodgett, G. R.
Manley, H. L.	Darsie, J. A.
Ellison, S. H.	Wilkins, J. D.
Freeman, W. G.	Rade, H. S.
Parker, W. H.	Horn, C. C.
Slingluff, M. J.	Franke, C. A.
Thomas, J. M.	Burton, H. H.

Following will proceed to camps mentioned as asstn. to Camp Ord. Off.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Schuster, W. A., to Camp Shelby.
Tooke, R., to Camp Sheridan.
Behar, F., to Camp Cody.
Levine, H., to Camp Beauregard.
Carey, R. T., to Camp Kearny.
Barnes, G. S., to Camp Fremont.
Stewart, J. S., to Camp Wadsworth.
Locke, R. A., to Camp Bowie.
Hall, J. E., to Camp Greene.
Blodgett, G. R., to Camp Wheeler.
Manley, H. L., to Camp Doniphan.
Darsie, J. A., to Camp MacArthur.
Ellison, S. H., to Camp Hancock.
Wilkins, J. D., to Camp Logan.
Freeman, W. G., to Camp McClellan.
Rade, H. S., to Camp Sevier.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Following to Jacksonville:

CAPTAINS.

Brown, C. J.	Shemonsky, *P.
Jenkins, A.	Snyder, E. B.
Miller, R. L.	Van Buren, C.
Peterson, P.	

Following to Camp Johnston:

CAPTAINS.

Bullier, M. G.	McMahon, M.
Donohue, J.	Middleton, J.
Doyle, E. F.	Mitchell, J. P.
Fuhrmann, S. F. E.	Morell, F.
Gibbon, R.	Rath, H. J.
Goodman, S. N.	Roach, W. H.
Haffner, J.	Shaffer, S. W.
Kuhn, P.	Simonton, W.
Larner, W. M.	Taylor, M. K.
Legendre, M.	Walker, J. S.
MacLeod, N.	Wickens, C. B.
Martin, W., 2d.	Winter, H.

Jensen, Capt. J., to Camp Dix.
Deeming, Capt. J. J., to report to Qm. Gen.

INFANTRY.

Deavy, Capt. J., to Camp Meade.
Griffin, Capt. J. A., to report to Chief of Staff for temp. duty.
Delby, Capt. J. O., to report to Chief of Staff for temp. duty.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Pillsbury, 1st Lt. E. S., will report to School of Military Aeronautics, Berkeley.
Zimmermann, Capt. T. J., to Park Field.
Welnspach, 1st Lt. L. C., and Bass, 1st Lt. M., to Chandler Field.
Seaborn, 1st Lt. W. J., to Kelly Field.
Clapp, 1st Lt. A. R., to Selfridge Field.
Hyman, 1st Lt. K. R., to San Antonio.
Butterfield, Capt. A. B., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Heaton, 1st Lt. A., to Love Field.
Alden, Capt. J. H., to Cambridge.
Ferguson, 1st Lt. E. T., to Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
Bowne, Capt. F. D., to Love Field.

Signal Corps.

Orr, 1st Lt. A., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Bull, Maj. H. T., previous order amended so as to direct him to report to Chief Sig. Off.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Fortney, Capt. C. P., will report to Gen. Eng. Depot.
Dixon, 2d Lt. E. A., to Wash. for transportation to Belvoir.
Lee, Maj. W. I., to this city report to Chief of Engrs.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Anderson, 1st Lt. W. R., to Camp Lewis.
Harrington, 1st Lt. J. B., to Ft. Williams.
Davis, H. S., 1st Lt., to Camp Sherman.

Miscellaneous.

Slingluff, 1st Lt. M. J., Ord. Dept., previous orders amended to read Slingluff, 1st Lt. M. J., Ord. O.R.C.
Franke, 1st Lt. C. A., Ord. Dept., previous orders amended to read Franke, 1st Lt. C. A., Ord. O.R.C.
Thomas, 1st Lt. J. M., Ord. Dept., previous orders amended to read Thomas, 1st Lt. J. M., Ord. O.R.C.
Burton, 1st Lt. H. H., Ord. Dept., previous orders amended to read Burton, 1st Lt. H. H., Ord. O.R.C.
Parker, 1st Lt. W. H., Ord. Dept., previous orders amended to read, Parker, 1st Lt. W. H., Ord. O.R.C.
Horn, 1st Lt. C. C., Ord. Dept., previous orders amended to read Horn, 1st Lt. C. C., Ord. O.R.C.
Tucker, 2d Lt. M. E., Qm.C., to report to Chief of Staff for temp. duty.
Acker, 1st Lt. W., Jr., Cav., will report to Chief of Staff.
Draper, Capt. G., Med. R.C., will report to Surg. Gen. of army.
Anderson, 1st Lt. J. E., San.C., to Camp Devens.
Mathews, 2d Lt. H. V., F.A., O.R.C., placed on inactive duty, status from May 15 last.
Ford, Maj. A. W., Inf. O. R. C., hon. discharged.
Walker, Lt.Col. P. F., C. of E., to Camp Cody.

Resignation.

Faunts, Capt. C. F., Eng.O.R.C.

Leaves.

Faure, Capt. H. E., Qm.O.R.C., extended one month.
Golderman, Maj. P. S., C.A.C., one month.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON, PROP.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, MGR.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, $2,000; ACCOUNTANT, GENERAL EXPORT EXPERIENCE, $2,400; ACCOUNTANT, TRAVELING PUBLIC ACCOUNTING OR PUBLIC UTILITY EXPERIENCE, $1,800 AND EXPENSES; BOOKKEEPERS, SEVERAL, $1,300 PER ANNUM; STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, LEGAL EXPERIENCE, $1,500-$1,800; CREDIT MAN, KNOWLEDGE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, $1,800; MANAGER INVOICE DEPARTMENT, $1,500-$1,800; COST ACCOUNTANT, KNOWLEDGE AUTO TRUCK OPERATION, $1,300-$1,500.

MANY GOOD POSITIONS FOR CLERKS AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS AT SALARIES RANGING FROM $10 TO $20 A WEEK.

BOOKKEEPERS.—WE CAN PLACE IMMEDIATELY FIVE AI GENERAL LEDGER BOOKKEEPERS; PERMANENT CITY LOCATION; GOOD FUTURE; $1,300 PER ANNUM; AMERICANS ONLY.

CALL 9 TO 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

ACCOUNTANTS. — $1,400 - $3,000; secretary-stenos. for Russia, $1,800 and bonus; clerks and other office help at fine salaries. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY
to be trained as MECHANICAL dentists; big demand; big salaries; remarkably short and thorough course; no book study; simply laboratory training; attend

ENEMY INSURANCE BAN.

McAdoo to Deal with Licenses Under the Trading Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—President Wilson today delegated to Secretary McAdoo, under the terms of the Trading With the Enemy Act, authority to license enemy insurance companies or to withhold such licenses from them. A request was sent to all State Superintendents of Insurance to transmit to the companies notices setting forth the information required at the time the application for license is made.

The information which Secretary McAdoo requires is as follows: Name of company; country under whose laws incorporated; address of head office in the United States; States and Territories in which company is entered to do business; financial statement of the United States branch; class of business done, (fire, marine, casualty, &c., and direct or reinsurance;) total amount of insurance in force on Sept. 1, 1917; showing the amount of insurance written in each of the several States; total amount of reinsurance received from other insurance companies in the United States as of September 1, 1917; particulars of all contracts, (class of business and limit of hazard,) reinsuring other insurance companies in the United States, showing names of companies and dates of expiration of such contracts and any further information the applicant may desire to submit.

Applications for licenses must be made prior to Nov. 5.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—1917 Ford touring, license No. 74,836, N. J.; motor No. 1,925,481; stolen, Englewood, N. J., Saturday night, Oct. 6; two tail lights, electric and oil; E. Z. shock absorbers; $50 reward for information leading to recovery. S. L. Sanford, Englewood, N. J. Phone 183R Englewood.

LOST.—Wallet, with notes and other papers, Broadway and 165th St., Tremont Av. and 177th St., or between 41st and 43d Sts. and Broadway; reward offered. M. Goldman, care Hindlemann & Weissman, 112 Bleecker St.

LOST.—In the vicinity of Hickson's, 52d St. and Fifth Av., a diamond platinum bar pin about four inches long, containing thirty-four stones; liberal reward; no questions asked. Mrs. C. F. Madden, 801 West End Av.

LOST—Oct. 13, Adams Express book on 26th St., between 6th and 8th Aves. Finder please return to S. Altholz & Co., 30-34 West 26th. Farr. 9654.

LOST—Gentleman's watch and chain; "initials "J. K." on back; reward; no questions. Address J. Kiefer, 1,227 East 39th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—In or near 5th Av. Building, 5th Av. and 23d St., brown Fisher fur collar; reward offered. Return Room 1826, 30 East 42d St.

LOST.—Reward. Black enameled mourning shamrock pin en route to Globe Theatre, afternoon Oct. 12, edged with pearls, small diamond in centre. Telephone 1417 Audubon.

LOST—Gald chain set with small diamonds, small gold jorgnette attached, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17. Reward offered at office of Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th.

LOST OR STOLEN.

One steel wheel, with tire, size 30x3½, from Fiat automobile; liberal reward. Edward Spiegel, 1,579 Broadway.

LOST—Three-stone diamond ring, gypsy setting, between Singer Building and Murray St. Reward if returned to 93 Liberty St., Room 1203.

LOST.—In Gimbel Bros., on the second floor, a red memo book, gilt edge. F. Lopez, Hotel Astor, Room 512, City.

LOST.—Sunday evening, 108d St., Broadway picture theatre, lady's moleskin neckpiece; reward. 620 West 115th St. Apt. 41.

LOST.—Fur neckpiece, Tuesday, in Grand Central Palace; reward. Scott, 255 West 97th St.

LOST.—Evening of Oct. 15 in taxi at Shanley's, Yonkers, sapphire bracelet set in platinum; reward. Seaman, 70 West 46th St.

LOST.—Monday, Oct. 15, vicinity of Ogden Av., 167th and 168th Sts., large sum of money. Waider, 1,207 Ogden Av.

LOST.—Gold Cornell University fraternity watch fob key. Finder return to McCormick, 65 Park Av., for reward.

LOST.—Portfolio, black; Hudson tube train; reward. Mr. Smith, 280 Broadway, Room 232.

LOST.—Tuesday night, subway or 23d St. car, bunch of keys; reward. 531 West 142d St. Apt. 3.

LOST.—Masonic charm set with diamonds; liberal reward for return. H. J. Grupe, 751 E. 137th.

LOST.—Reward. Lady's tortoise shell comb, Saturday, in German Theatre or taxi from there to Palacio Apt., 61 East 65th.

LOST.—Lady's nose glasses, three weeks ago; gold chain. Telephone Chelsea 3150.

LOST.—Citizen papers; returner will be rewarded. Rogoff, 1,145 Fox St., Bronx.

LOST.—Umbrella on bus, name handle; reward. Rogers Primm, 540 West 113th.

REWARD.—Lost, on Franklin Turnpike, near Suffern, Sunday evening, black traveling bag containing apparel. W. J. Ryan, 353 East 57th St.

REWARD.—Baum marten scarf; C. C. Shayne label; uptown Broadway car, 10:30 P. M. Monday, 100th St. Ross, 822 West End Av.

REWARD.—Fur neck scarf, Monday, Riverside bus. Return 305 Singer Bldg. Cortlandt 4072.

$200.00 REWARD.

Return diamond and platinum bracelet, 44 diamonds. Lost on 52d Av. Oct. 10. No questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$20 REWARD for return of silver fox and ermine neckpiece; uptown subway express, 72d St. station. J 20 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—OCT. 15, SMALL WHITE POODLE, FEMALE ANSWERS TO "BABY." LIBERAL REWARD. PLEASE BRING BACK MY PUPPY. MISS HARRISON, 256 WEST 97TH.

LOST.—Dog, Boston Terrier, 15 months old; dark gray, side of head white; named Girtie; 6th Av.; liberal reward. S. Reilly, Gotham Hotel.

LOST.—German sheep police dog; answers name Rumnie; reward. Hotel Astor.

SOUTH SETS RECORD IN FOOD PRODUCTION

Commercial Congress Hears How the Agricultural Call Has Been Answered.

FARM LOAN ACT PRAISED

Harding Tells of Importance of Relations Between Banker and Business Man in War Crisis.

Agriculture and finances were the principal topics discussed yesterday at the various conferences of the Southern Commercial Congress at the Hotel Astor. At the Agricultural Conference, held in the morning, addresses were delivered on the food question and the Federal farm loan law was praised. At a luncheon tendered to W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and George W. Norris, executive officer of the Federal Farm Loan Board, at the Hotel McAlpin by the Committees on Banking and Finance and Agriculture of the congress Mr. Harding spoke of the importance of close relations between banker and business man during the war crisis. What Southern colleges and universities are doing to meet the new demands made on education by the war were told at the Educational Conference, in the afternoon. Other sections of the congress discussed insurance, engineering and natural resources, and woman's work.

The response of Laurel, Miss., to the appeal for increased raising of food was given special and honorable mention in the agricultural conference. Charles Lathrop Pack of Asheville, N. C., President of the National Emergency Food Gardens Commission, told how the town of Laurel had sold the horses which had formerly drawn the apparatus of the Fire Department and other city vehicles in order to give them to farmers of the surrounding district for agricultural work, and then bought motor apparatus to take their places. The town commissioners then thought coal dealers were holding up the municipality on prices, he said, so the citizens turned out in a body and sawed enough wood to meet the needs of the school buildings and the City Hall. Laurel was given by Mr. Pack as only one instance of the readiness with which the South has responded to the call for more food. Other speakers, in lauding the work of the Federal Farm Loan banks, urged the passage of the bill proposed by Senator Fletcher of Florida, President of the Congress, for the establishment of chambers of agriculture, to do for the farmers what chambers of commerce do for business men.

"The South is breaking all records in food production," said Mr. Pack, "and the city farmer is doing his bit as never before. In North Carolina, for instance, there has been an increase in home canning production from 350,000 jars and cans last year to nearly 4,000,000 this year. In Virginia the 115 branches of the Woman's Suffrage Association asked for our daily garden planting lessons and other data just as the great newspapers of the country were receiving it, and made it their business to see that the material got to the local newspapers. In Kentucky the National League for Women's Service took up the campaign all over the State, and held exhibitions this Fall at all the county fairs. After the planting season the commission took up the canning and drying campaign all over the country, and our estimates show that 400,000,000 cans of food are being placed on the pantry shelves this Fall."

Loans At a Low Rate.

George W. Norris, Federal Farm Loan Commissioner, declared that the Farm Loan act was breaking the "vicious circle" wide open. "If the present $467,000,000 of farm loans paying 8.3 per cent. in interest and commissions were to be refunded at 5 per cent," he said, "there would be an annual interest saving of more than $15,000,000. The system will not only do this—it will enable thousands of small farmers to get loans at a low rate and on easy terms who would not have been able to borrow at all under previous conditions because private loaning companies did not care to bother with their small business. The obtaining of long-time loans will emancipate the borrowers from their economic thralldom to the supply merchant and the local banker and permit them to do safe and diversified farming."

Leonard G. Robinson, President of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., declared that most of the opposition to the Farm Loan act had been due to a misapprehension of its true import.

"Ultra radicals," he said, "call it a banking measure; ultraconservatives regard it as a socialistic measure. This in itself shows it is neither the one nor the other. The best sentiment in the country among farmers and bankers alike, however they may differ in details, has gradually crystallized into the belief that the Federal Farm Loan act is one of the most constructive measures ever enacted by Congress."

David Lubin, American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, and Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Food Supply of the Congress, spoke in support of the Fletcher bill. Mr. Van Cortlandt also discussed the work of the Farmers' Non-Partisan League in North Dakota and said that it was of the highest importance to the success of farmers' organizations to make sure that there was no suspicion that it wanted to promote the welfare of one class of the population at the expense of others. He praised the Fletcher bill, declaring that a similar system had worked effectively in Germany, and added: "The war would be a good time to give this system a trial, as it could be put into operation as an emergency measure, and if shown to be workable and beneficial would without doubt become a permanent feature of our national institutions."

Mr. Lubin said that the economic system of mobilized agriculture was no longer an experiment. "It has proved itself a success in the Central European countries," he said, "and now also in France. It marks an evolution in the field of economics as important as that brought about by electric light in the field of physics. It is important to a country in time of war, for under it the agricultural industry of a country becomes as responsive to Government action as an automobile to its steering wheel. But it is equally important in time of peace; nay, it has now become an imperative necessity, for no country can now remain long in the front rank unless its agriculture is effectively mobilized."

H. T. Davis, President of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, said that the farm-loan system was especially calculated to remedy the evils of the tenant system and the one-crop system, and that, while the cure was sure to be slow, his section of the South was already seeing the light.

Talks Finance at Luncheon.

Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma talked on financing the war, advocating the employment of taxation as far as possible instead of borrowing, on the ground that borrowing tended to inflation and rising prices.

An inevitable decline in general securities was pictured by W. P. C. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, as one of the logical consequences of flotation of large Government issues such as the second Liberty Loan, at the luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin, but he added that cool-headed banking would avert any money crisis. Mr. Harding also told the hundred or more bankers who gathered about the luncheon table, spread with war-time simplicity, and at which neither wines nor cigars were served, of the importance of close relations between banker and business man during the war crisis, and predicted that no serious disturbances need result from war financing. He announced that an encouraging disposition had been manifested by non-member banks in the last few days to come into the Federal Reserve system.

Introduced by Thomas S. Southgate, Vice President of the Congress, Mr. Harding said that when America entered the war the entire business of the country changed until the foremost business of America today is war.

"There is no business worth while today," he continued, "which is not connected in some way with the supply of material used in war. The progressive banker must keep in touch with events at all times. It is particularly important that he keep in touch with them now. Under ordinary conditions a banker makes loans at his discretion, scrutinizing the securities he takes as collateral; today he must not only distinguish as to securities, but he must demand to know the object for which the money loaned is to be spent."

The speaker said he sincerely believed it was a mistaken policy for bankers to withhold from the market any commodity of which the Government or the people stood in need, pointing out that the higher price levels reached the greater the burden on the consumer. To supply such needs, he urged, bankers should be liberal in extending credits.

"When the Government is floating large loans, other securities such as those of railroads," he said, "are bound to suffer. Of course we cannot protect them. There is bound to be a readjustment of values, and that is the penalty we must pay. But I think that a wholesale slaughter can be prevented. I do not think that this recent shrinkage in values was due to an organized bear campaign, but rather to the natural result. I think from the quotations of yesterday and today that the slump has been arrested, that the people are gathering their second breath."

Mr. Harding next discussed the statement attributed to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that $14,000,000,000 in loans were to be put out between now and next July. He had heard comment, he said, to the effect that if a railroad company, for example, were going to float a large loan it would not advise the public in advance. "But if it is true that this amount of money is to be raised by the Government, the people are entitled to know it," he asserted. "They should be taken into the confidence of the Government."

Predicting the success of the Liberty Loan, Mr. Harding urged widest participation in it, adding: "I think the $3,000,000,000 will be divided among 8,000,000 people. This loan money will ultimately seek its level, as will money subscribed to any other loans which may follow."

George W. Norris of the Federal Farm Loan Board, the other guest of honor, dwelt upon the present importance of agriculture, and said he rejoiced that under the Federal Farm Loan law the farmer could borrow ready money to prosecute and extend his work.

"The agricultural production of the country," he said, "last year amounted to $11,000,000,000 in round figures, and the production for the coming year is estimated at about $17,000,000,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the amount of money asked for by the Government is more than met by the production of the farmer." Mr. Norris urged the bankers of the country to deal liberally with the farmers, pointing out that they must be depended upon to supply not only the needs of the nation, but a large part of those of our allies.

Work In Southern Colleges.

Dr. William H. Thornton of the University of Virginia in the afternoon told the Educational Conference of the new work being done in Southern Colleges. "New courses are offered in the political geography of all the great European States," he said, "in meteorology, in physical geography, and in international law and diplomacy. From the school of engineering have been taken over courses in plane surveying, topographical surveying, topographical drawing, map making, navigation, field astronomy, automobile construction and care, and the characteristics and uses of timber. Other courses are those in telegraphy, telephony, wireless, signaling, and photography, taught so as to obtain practical values as well as scientific understanding."

P. P. Claxton, Federal Commissioner of Education, and Dr. W. S. Currell, President of the University of South Carolina, also spoke.

At the insurance conference, Judge W. Julian Mack explained the indemnity and insurance plan for the soldiers and sailors, and former Governor Edwin Warfield of Maryland told of the spread of surety insurance and bonding in the South.

WILL ADVERTISE THE SOUTH.

Commercial Congress Plans to Raise $1,200,000 for the Work.

At the closing session of the Southern Commercial Congress last night, on motion of Leland Hume, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, resolutions with the following provisions were adopted:

To raise $1,200,000, in levies of $25,000 a year for the next three years from each of the sixteen Southern States, for the purpose of advertising the South, under the direction of a committee consisting of the Governors of the States and another member appointed from each State by the President of the Congress.

To devote the energies of the Congress to the enactment of Federal legislation for improving the national system of the marketing of agricultural products.

To urge legislation for the development of water power on navigable rivers and in public lands, with due regard to the safeguarding of public interests.

To ask the Legislatures of the Southern States to utilize convict labor in construction and maintenance of highways.

The resolution on the war read in part as follows: "The Southern Commercial Congress insists that the outstanding fact that we are in the most stupendous war of all times is the controlling fact which precludes all argument as to the cause and reasons and admits of no contention as to why and how. The congress stands for winning the war, and when the war is won and Germany made powerless, or free, it devotedly trusts, as does the nation, that a peace may be secured that will be just and righteous, and that it will be so safeguarded by a 'league of honor among democratic nations' or by some other plan that it shall become the permanent bulwark and hope of the nation."

Other resolutions expressed appreciation of the work of the Southern States Exposition, and of the hospitality of New York in general and the efforts of Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the New York General Committee, in particular.

A loving cup was presented to Mr. Straus by Ben Altheimer in the name of the Directors of the congress, in appreciation of his efforts in connection with the convention.

At the closing meeting W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, said that the strain imposed on American banking resources by the problem of financing the present war was by no means as heavy in proportion as that presented during the civil war, and that wise and foreseeing leadership by the bankers would be able to direct the most satisfactory distribution of capital to meet war needs without too much weakening of the values of domestic securities.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury L. S. Rowe pointed out that the movement of Latin-American nations to the support of the United States in the war, though somewhat slow, was certain and had already progressed far. He said that care should be taken that our necessary war measures did no harm to Latin America.

Other speakers were William Peabody Malburn, chief National Bank Examiner; John Clausen, Vice President of the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, and Hamilton Holt.

TO FIGHT NEW PROFITS TAX.

Penn Mutual May Start Opposition for the Insurance Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 17.—Millions of dollars will be involved in a fight which mutual life insurance companies all over the United States will wage against any attempt on the part of the Government, under the War Revenue act, to collect excess profits taxes from them if the attitude of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city is emulated by other concerns of the same kind. That the Penn Mutual will make a contest was indicated today by L. K. Passmore, Vice President of the company, wso said:

"In times such as these we want to pay our proper share of taxes, but we do not want to encourage an interpretation of the law which would place an unjust burden on companies of this kind. We have no capital stock and no profits. The company is operated solely for the benefit of its members.

"We admit our liability to the 2 per cent. income tax under the law of 1916, to the 4 per cent. income tax under this year's war revenue law, to 80 cents a $1,000 on our $102,000,000 annual business, and to the host of stamp taxes on various sorts of papers, such as assignments and transfers. Beyond that we do not believe we should be taxed."

'Sam Browne' Belts Are Barred Here

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The War Department today put a ban on the wearing of "Sam Browne" belts by American officers serving within the limits of the United States. These belts have been worn by a number of British army officers and consist of a broad waist belt of leather, connected with a narrower leather strap that goes over the shoulder. The "Sam Browne" belts serve no useful purpose but set off the uniform of an officer.

MRS. DE SAULLES PLEADS.

Answers "Not Guilty," and Probably Will Be Tried Next Month.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Blanca De Saulles, accompanied by her counsel, Henry A. Uterhart and County Judge Lewis J. Smith, but showing little interest in the proceedings, was arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Jaycox here this afternoon to plead to the indictment charging her with the murder of her husband, John H. De Saulles, at his home in Westbury on the night of Aug. 3 last.

None of Mrs. De Saulles's relatives nor any of her husband's was in court when she was arraigned and there were very few curious persons about the courthouse.

The court clerk asked how she pleaded to the indictment charging murder in the first degree and Mr. Uterhart answered "Not guilty." There was some debate as to the date of trial and counsel for Mrs. De Saulles said they would be ready about the first week in November. District Attorney Weeks refused to say whether he would call the case to trial at that time, but intimated that he would also be ready.

Safe Milk for Infants and Invalids

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking.

Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

TAPS Relieves Auto-Intoxication ALL DRUGSTORES — 10c

Satin Lined Overcoats, $40

In this era of soaring prices an offer like this comes as a startling surprise, and yet such values are not unusual at Arnheim's.

Early purchases of all wool exclusive novelties and standard fabrics have made remarkable offerings possible. That's all.

Every garment fashioned to your liking and guaranteed to meet with your absolute approval. Samples on request.

Suits to measure at equally attractive prices.

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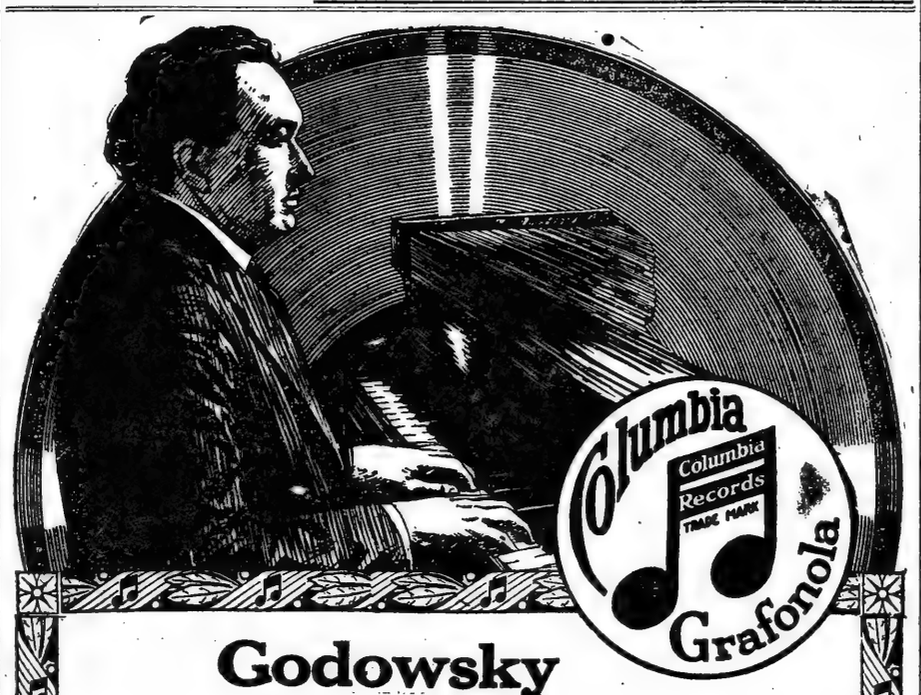
TWO STORES

BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND 34TH ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Do you want the boys who have gone to the front to come back? The purchase of a Liberty Loan Bond helps to insure their return.

Liberty Loan Subscriptions accepted at both our stores.



Godowsky

Appearing at Carnegie Hall, Saturday, Oct. 20th

The sheer beauty of Godowsky's playing, always marked by an exquisite touch, intensity of feeling, and a marvelous technique, has made him one of the greatest stars of the concert platform in America and Europe.

Godowsky makes records exclusively for Columbia, and his remarkable touch and technique are as clearly discernible in the Columbia reproductions as in the playing of the great artist himself.

Ask your dealer to play any of the Godowsky records for you on the Columbia Grafonola, and you will then understand why the great pianist himself chose to make records for Columbia, and why these records are in greatest demand where appreciation of musical art is keenest.

Columbia Grafonola Price $200 Other models at $15 to $350

New Columbia Records on Sale the 20th of Each Month

Columbia Records

Walk Better, Work Better

Whether your work is inside or out, on your feet or sitting, your day will be worth more if your feet are comfortable.

People in every form of work have found this true in wearing the DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOE. They walk better in them—they work better in them. Every hour is made more profitable.

The cushion of felt and cork—a part of the sole of every shoe—makes a big difference.

Most styles $7 to $9.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men, Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO. For Women, Made by JOHN ROBERTS SHOE CO.

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The military overcoat

Stylish and serviceable

It's the newest thing for fall; has the soldierly comfort and the military snap and spirit; made in several variations; every one right—right in style, fit, and quality; all-wool for wear, looks, and economy.

Ask the dealer to show you the different designs and be sure to see our label sewed in the pocket before you buy; it's a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

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Here's the place to get acquainted with the military idea; it's in these all-wool Hart Schaffner & Marx overcoats

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, warmer today; clearing, colder tomorrow; increasing south winds
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,818. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

MAYOR REVEALS PAST OF WHITNEY, HYLAN'S DEFENDER

Affidavit Maker, He Declares, Was Parkhurst Agent Who Confessed to Jerome.

SUMS UP THE DISCLOSURES

Mayor Says That Tammany's Candidate "Has Proved the Case Against Himself."

CALLS ON HYLAN TO REPLY

Asks on What Theory People Should Elect "a Man with This Record Behind Him."

Mayor Mitchel summed up yesterday the evidence presented by The New York World concerning the business record of his Tammany opponent, Judge John F. Hylan. He also summed up Judge Hylan's replies to The World's charges, and then shed light upon the history of Edgar A. Whitney, plaintiff in a suit in which it appeared that Mr. Hylan was his attorney of record. Mr. Whitney made an affidavit on Wednesday that he had never retained Judge Hylan.

The Mayor said that in 1904 Whitney, who was once an agent for the Parkhurst Society, was arraigned in General Sessions on a charge of bookmaking; that in 1908 he was convicted on a charge of grand larceny, although the conviction was reversed, and that in 1912 he was again arrested on a charge of grand larceny preferred against him by the New York Credit Men's Association.

Going still further back into Whitney's record, the Mayor said that in 1901 Whitney was the star witness in the trial of Wardman Glennon of the Police Department, and that previous to this trial Whitney made a confession to William Travers Jerome, which was the basis of the Glennon trial. In this confession, the Mayor said, Whitney admitted that he had taken money to use his connection with the Parkhurst Society to "tip off" the police when illegal resorts were to be raided. Regarding Whitney's record the Mayor made this comment:

"As counsel for the Parkhurst Society in 1901 Frank Moss learned enough about Edgar A. Whitney to prevent him from placing much credence in any affidavit that Mr. Whitney might make. Mr. Moss is now Judge Hylan's counsel. It is curious that Mr. Moss should permit Whitney's affidavit to be offered to the public without explanation or apology."

Whitney's suit was against Isaac Schwartz for the recovery of $500 he alleged was due him as half of an extra $1,000 which he was to get for giving a contract to Schwartz for building a garage in Brooklyn. When the suit came to trial Charles M. Dunn submitted a false affidavit, declaring he had served Schwartz with a summons, and judgment was taken against Schwartz by default for $517. It was the papers in this case which disappeared from the Third District Municipal Court of Brooklyn when District Attorney Jerome was gathering evidence against Alfred E. Goslin.

The Mayor also took up at length the testimony that Judge Hylan attempted to charge his wife's cousin, Charles A. Purcell of Chicago, $2,280 for collecting a judgment of $3,780 and that he finally compromised on $2,875 after urging Mr. Purcell to take $500 worth of stock in the Black Diamond Automobile Company. Commenting on this transaction, Mayor Mitchel said:

"On what possible theory should the people of New York elevate to the position of the greatest trust a man with this record behind him? A lawyer who is not fit to represent his own relative is not fit to be Mayor of New York."

Mitchel Sums Up the Case.

This is the Mayor's statement:

"Judge Hylan has proved the case against himself, not by his denials, but by what he fails to deny.

"Judge Hylan may bring libel suits to mystify the public before election, but it will be just as easy for him to drop these suits after election as it was for the agents of Goslin to drop their strike suits when their victims showed fight.

"From the affidavits of Hylan's friends, and from what Judge Hylan himself admits, one fact stands out strong and clear. Judge Hylan may attempt to prove an alibi as to details of the charges made against him, but he has pleaded guilty to the essential facts presented in those charges.

"For four days the public has had spread before it an exposure of Judge Hylan's past. From these exposures, from Judge Hylan's admissions, and from the affidavits offered by Judge Hylan's counsel these facts seem to be definitely established:

1. That in 1905, together with Charles E. Turner, Judge Hylan organized the Black Diamond Automobile Company.

2. That Judge Hylan was a Director in this company and Charles E. Turner was Vice President.

3. That, after this company got into difficulties, Judge Hylan sued the company for $5,923.50 for alleged legal services, through a dummy in his office at 1,028 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

4. That Turner shared this office with Judge Hylan, and that Turner also sued the company for alleged services through a dummy named O'Hara, who was Hylan's brother-in-law.

5. That the summons in Judge Hylan's action against the company was not served upon the Black Diamond Company in Utica, but was merely served upon Charles E. Turner at Judge Hylan's own office.

6. That although Judge Hylan was suing for legal services rendered the company and inferentially was the

Continued on Page 5.

Talk of Army Dictatorship to Quell German Discord

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18.—The Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna says that the present state of affairs in Germany is impossible and discusses a military dictatorship, quoting a Berlin letter published in several papers which argues that every one is aware of the agitation in military circles, at Headquarters, and around the Kaiser, and that there is no doubt that this agitation is working against the Reichstag majority for a continuation of the war and for annexations. The letter says:

"It is well known that all political decisions are taken at Great Headquarters, and that it is never the Chancellor, the responsible leader, who speaks the final word from his own political conviction which the military should follow. It is an impossible situation that the Kaiser, as the highest authority, remains continually far from the political centre among his Generals, so that the Chancellor is continually obliged to make the journey between Berlin and Headquarters, and, in this way has not enough time to settle the most weighty State affairs.

"It is time that the Kaiser was plainly shown that his place is in Berlin, near the Government."

BORDEN MILKMEN VOTE FOR STRIKE

Threaten, on Ten Hours' Notice, to Stop All the Company's New York Deliveries.

SURPRISE TO EMPLOYERS

Men Begin to Go Out in Early Morning, Inconveniencing Hundreds of Families.

Eight hundred of the 2,000 drivers, inspectors, and milk handlers of the Borden Farm Products Company voted yesterday to strike unless the company signs an agreement granting a substantial increase in wages and a larger percentage on sales. The strike was set for midnight last night and all the employes of the Borden Company were expected to obey the order to quit work.

At midnight bands of strikers began to picket the various distributing stations of the Borden Company. At the stations it was admitted by those in charge that some of the men were not showing up, but it was said it would be hard to estimate the number on strike until later in the day. This is because the drivers keep showing up for work from midnight until after 5 o'clock in the morning, when the late routes are sent out. Early this morning an official of the company said that he could not tell what percentage of the regular supply would be distributed today, but he declared that hundreds of families would be without their regular supply of milk. He was confient, he asserted, that not all the men would heed the strike order and that these, together with such help as could be gathered, would be able to keep some of the routes supplied. Today the officials will seek a conference with the men, it is believed, and they will also lay plans for the delivery of their milk.

At the station at 173 Manhattan Street it was said that "a few of the men had not shown up for work." This station employs 300 men. At the station at 17 East 116th Street it was said that the same conditions existed.

At 1 o'clock automobiles containing strikers drove up in front of the company plant at 342 East 133d Street and the occupants began to picket the station. They said that between fifty and sixty men who were employed at the station had gone out. Those who went on strike here were known as the retail delivery men. But few of those known as the wholesale delivery men had gone out, it was said.

The action of the drivers was a surprise to officials of the company, who, while expecting trouble, thought there would be opportunity for negotiations before any tie-up was ordered. Because of the surprise the company had made no preparations and the officials were busy last night on plans for meeting the situation. The officials say they are willing to go far to prevent a strike. They feel that the time is most inopportune for any halt in the delivery of milk, with two investigations under way, one by a committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel and the other by the Grand Jury.

Milk wagon drivers now receive $20, $21 and $22 a week, according to length of service, and a commission of seventenths of a cent on each quart of milk, quart of buttermilk, or half pint of cream they sell. The drivers ask $25 a week with 1 cent commission. Inspectors want $28 a week the first year, $29 the second year, and $30 thereafter, an advance of $3. The men also want one day off each week and a week's vacation each year, with pay.

It is said that union recognition will also come up for settlement. The men have long wanted a "closed shop," but have not been able to enforce it. That was one of the demands when they struck in September, 1916, and won an advance in pay.

There was a conference yesterday morning between officials of the Borden Company and representatives of the employes. The company wants the question of wages taken up by the milk handling industry because it concerns all distributers. The men say their interest is with the Borden Company alone and that they are not concerned with the rates paid by other dealers.

"BUY A LIBERTY BOND."

The attractive full-page appeal of The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa., to buy Liberty Bonds, published in The New York Times October 19, strikingly illustrates the support that is being given the government by the business and manufacturing concerns of the country.

The picture in the advertisement shows the determined expression of the head of the family, with his wife and daughter, giving assent to the decision that "We can save a few dollars a week for him. We can, and we will," while in the background "our boys" are shown fighting in the trenches.

The idea portrayed typifies in a powerful way the spirit of sacrifice that is felt in the American home to stand by the Government in its death grapple with autocracy.

Through a typographical error the name of the contributor of this page advertisement read the Auto Car Company, Ardmore, Pa., manufacturers of "The Autocar Truck," instead of reading The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa.—Advt.

FOES OF WAR LOAN TO GET LAW'S LIMIT, M'ADOO ASSERTS

Calls on Banks to Furnish the Names of All Those Who Attempt Intimidation.

TO INVOKE ESPIONAGE ACT

Department of Justice Sets Machinery in Motion Against Anti-Bond Plotters.

TOTAL NEAR $1,750,000,000

J. P. Morgan & Co. with $25,000,000 Head New York Subscriptions —Sales Here $545,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Government machinery was set in motion today to punish pro-Germans who are behind the organized campaign to intimidate banks and investors with the idea of crippling the Liberty Loan.

Secretary McAdoo telegraphed to the Treasury Department from Salt Lake City an authorized statement in which he requested all banks which had been subjected to such German pressure to report the names of the intimidators and promising to deal with them "to the limit of the law."

The Department of Justice also began an investigation into the workings of the conspirators with a view to prosecutions under the espionage and other laws dealing with sedition and attempt to thwart the Government's war purposes.

This week a report came to the Treasury Department that in some parts of Iowa this intimidation practice had grown to formidable proportions. One bank President disclosed that he would prefer not to take charge of the selling of the bonds because he feared that to do so would ruin his business and take a very large amount of funds from his bank.

Strict hurry-up orders were issued today to investigate the situation in all parts of the country and get evidence of individuals or firms intimidating banks in the manner discribed.

This situation is wholly separate from the statements made by Lieut. Col. Herbert M. Lord of the army to the War Life Insurance Conference yesterday that there appeared to be an organized effort to discourage and defeat the sale of the bonds.

Secretary McAdoo on his Western trip in behalf of the Liberty bonds has been receiving a part of his official and personal mail and has been informed from many parts of the country of what is going on. Today at Salt Lake City where he arrived this morning he made a speech urging the bond issue on the people of the Utah capital. Upon leaving there the Secretary filed a dispatch to the Treasury Department denouncing the effort to thwart the sale of the bonds and publishing his intention to prosecute any person who would attempt to intimidate a bank by withdrawing his deposit from it.

It was said at the Treasury Department that the espionage law contained a provision that would enable the Government to prosecute those attempting to injure the Liberty Loan. Something similar to the present effort to defeat the bond sale was encountered during the first Liberty Loan campaign and care was taken to provide law to apply to a recurrence of the opposition.

Secretary McAdoo's telegram follows:

"From several sections of the country bankers have reported to me that some of their customers have threatened to withdraw deposits if their banks subscribed to the Liberty Loan. Such attempts at intimidation are made by disloyal and traitorous persons and are serious offenses against the law, for which stern punishment should be inflicted.

"I earnestly request any banks, State or national, against which such threats have been made to report immediately by telegram or letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, the names and addresses of the person or persons guilty of such disloyal and traitorous actions, and I shall see to it that they are dealt with to the limit of the law.

"I also request such banks to inform me immediately if any deposits are withdrawn because they subscribed to the Liberty Loan, giving me the name of the person or persons who have made such withdrawals.

"Every bank in the United States subscribing to the bonds of the United States Government will be protected with all the power and resources of the Government. No bank shall be punished for doing its patriotic duty by assisting the Government to prosecute the war to a swift and victorious conclusion."

LIBERTY LOAN TOTAL NEAR $1,750,000,000

Treasury's Official Figures Show an Increase of $127,000,000 for the Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Liberty Loan Bureau of the Treasury Department tonight is confident from the unofficial advices received that subscriptions are drawing near the $1,750,000,000 mark.

The official figures show the total of $827,074,650 subscribed down to the close of business yesterday, according to the reports from the twelve Federal Reserve Banks.

This was an increase of $127,000,000 over the total that was reported the day before.

The unofficial advices indicate, according to Treasury officials, that the total mark is now between $1,500,000,000 and $1,750,000,000.

Progress of the loan throughout the nation was announced in the following

Continued on Page 3.

Borden to Make His Election Campaign On War and Draft Enforcement Planks

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 18.—Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, who has just formed a Union Government composed of an equal number of members of his previous Ministry and of Liberals who believe that compulsory military service is the only means of supplying reinforcements to the Dominion's overseas army, issued a statement tonight setting forth the program on which the new Government will go to the country for election. He characterized those in opposition to the Government as opposed to Canada's war aims.

First in the policy outlined is a determination to prosecute the war vigorously, through immediate enforcement of the Military Service act and a more thorough co-operation with the Governments of the United Kingdom and other dominions.

Civil service reform, with the abolition of the patronage system, curbing of excessive profits, prohibition of hoarding, restriction of combines to increase prices, labor representation in the Cabinet, extension of the franchise to women, an economical policy of railway development, development of shipbuilding, establishment of Government steamship lines both upon the oceans and lakes, and encouragement of greater co-operation among those engaged in agriculture, with a view to diminishing the cost of production and marketing are promised by the Premier.

Sir Robert also announced that for the effective prosecution of the war a permanent committee of the Cabinet would be established. The Union Cabinet is not yet complete. The announcement was made officially tonight that Premier George Murray of Nova Scotia had declined to accept a portfolio.

HOOVER PREDICTS DROP IN PRICES

Declares "Corner Has Been Turned" and Food Should Be Cheaper Soon.

WARNING TO RETAIL MEN

Cost of Flour and Sugar in Many Parts of Country Unwarranted, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The United States Food Administration today began a determined fight to obtain lower prices for foodstuffs to the consumer.

Herbert C. Hoover in an interview stated that, while the intermediate branches of trade in food staples, which would be placed under license on Nov. 1, had co-operated patriotically, producers, in the large majority of cases, had failed to respond.

However, Mr. Hoover said that, subject to co-operation from the farmers and the retailers, "the corner has now been turned in high prices," and that most of the essential commodities should, one after another, continue to show reductions between now and the end of the year.

Unwarranted prices, he said, were now charged in practically every section of the country by retailers in flour and sugar, although the retailers were obtaining these commodities at prices lower than those in effect a month ago.

Beef, he said, was being sold at the packers' door at 14½ cents a pound, as compared with 16 cents in July. The average retail price for round steak in 796 cities, he announced, however, had jumped from 27 cents to 31 cents a pound. Flour in these cities was retailing at an average of $13.77 a barrel, or from $1.50 to $2 more than was warranted by the prices charged, under existing regulations, by the millers.

Producers who are not within the reach of the Food Administration under the food-control law, Mr. Hoover said, were holding back the huge bean crop, hoping to get from 13½ to 15 cents a pound, although the average price, with a crop smaller by 7,000,000 bushels, was only 8 cents last year. Potatoes, he declared, also were being hoarded by producers in some districts.

The time had come, Mr. Hoover asserted, for a break in the inflated prices charged by many retailers. The situation will be watched carefully, and it is entirely probable that Congress will be asked for further drastic legislation for the control of prices charged by the retailer, and possibly the producer, unless there is a decided change in the present situation. The attitude of the Food Administration in this connection, it was intimated today, would be very largely dependent upon what the retailers did in the meantime.

Keen Eye on Retailers.

At present it is within the power of the Food Administration to place under control only the retailers doing a gross business of $100,000 or more annually in the twenty food staples named by President Wilson. There are about 1,300 of these concerns in the country, and in all there are more than 350,000 retailers. Mr. Hoover hopes that the regulation of great retail stores in the larger cities which come within the provisions of the case will have a decided effect upon prices charged by other smaller dealers in these centres.

In an effort to control prices charged by these small retailers the Food Administration proposes to give the widest publicity to all of its investigations. It will from week to week make public comprehensive statements giving prices at which wholesalers sell to the retailers in the trade centres and the summary of investigations in more than 100 cities and towns concerning the prices which retailers sell these same products to the consuming public.

By this method it is hoped to acquaint the consumer with the fullest particulars about trade conditions and the profits which the retailer is making.

State Food administrators also will be called upon to hold meetings to discuss the situation and spread broadcast facts and figures supplied by the Food Administration. These features of the campaign for lower prices to the consumer will be started about Nov. 1.

Denounces Boost in Sugar.

Mr. Hoover mentioned some specific cases today to illustrate what he meant by lack of co-operation on the part of retailers and producers who are exempted from the provisions of the food control law.

"I have heard that another cent has been added to the price of sugar to the consumer in Washington," he said, "and there are reports of a similar condition in some other cities. There is not the slightest justification for that increase in price. Despite the temporary sugar shortage, dealers, because of the regulations put into force by the Food Administration, are receiving their sugar at a price which does not warrant an increase."

The flour situation, it was said, supplied another concrete example. The intermediate branches of the industry were put under regulation more than six weeks ago, and, Mr. Hoover said,

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"CAMOUFLAGE!—Take a tip from the trenches—" See top of page 22.—Advt.

WIDE PEACE PLAN FROM STOCKHOLM

Conference Committee's Suggestions Lean Heavily to Entente's Demands.

BELGIUM TO BE RESTORED

And Indemnity Paid—Plebiscite for Alsace—Serbia Re-established—A Free Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 18.—The Organizing Committee of the Stockholm conference has now published its manifesto regarding peace questions.

Its starting point is that the war must end without either conquered or conqueror, whenever the end may come. Therefore, the war may be forced to an immediate conclusion. Modern war has shown its incapability as a political means and, therefore, the system of force must be displaced by a system of right, which would bring to an end protectionism and militarism—the two forms of war between nations.

The committee adopts the idea of peace without annexations and indemnities. No annexations mean the status quo before the war, which does not exclude friendly regulation of the boundaries under consideration for the interests of the inhabitants. No indemnities does not exclude reparation for imposts and requisitions made during the war against the terms of The Hague Convention. Restoration of territories laid waste may be effected by an international fund. National questions should be settled in accordance with the principle of national freedom. There should be international regulation of national autonomy. States consisting of different nationalities should be organized as federative States.

Other points in the manifesto include guarantees of the right of workers in accord with the decisions of the trade union congresses in Leeds, Stockholm, and Berne; general amnesty for political offenses during the war, and complete restoration of Belgium, with autonomy to Flanders and Wallonia, Germany to pay an indemnity to Belgium, the sum to be fixed by the court at The Hague. The question of Alsace-Lorraine is to be settled by a plebiscite taken at some fixed date after the peace settlement and based on the voting list of the latest election in Alsace before the war. Establishment of the political and economical independence of Serbia joined to Montenegro is proposed.

The Saloniki territory is to be placed under common jurisdiction of Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece, while Eastern Macedonia as far as the Vardar goes to Bulgaria.

Establishment of a free and independent Poland is suggested with autonomy as complete as possible to the Polish districts in Austria and Germany, and territorial autonomy to Russian nationalities within a federative republic and with a guarantee of the rights of minorities.

An independent Finland is to be connected with the Russian republic.

For Bohemia there is suggested a union of all the Czechs in a Federal State connected with Austria-Hungary.

Complete economic equality is suggested for the Southern Slavs united under a common administration. Cultural autonomy is proposed for Italian districts within Austria, which are not given to Italy.

Political independence and economic equality is urged for Ireland connected to Great Britain.

A friendly settlement of the question of North Schleswig is urged. The restoration of Armenia to Turkey, with a guarantee of its economic development, is favored. There would be an international settlement of Jewish questions, with personal autonomy and support to Jewish colonization in Palestine.

All States would join in a league of nations, based on compulsory arbitration and general disarmament.

In conclusion the committee appeals to the French and English Socialists to fight for passports and to the German Socialists to fight for the democratization of their country.

RUSSIAN FAILURES RENEW GERMAN HOPE

Shipping Merchants Profess Belief That Peace May Be Obtained Soon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (via London.)—Perhaps because the problem of the political situation as complicated by the recent Reichstag proceedings is too large a proposition to discuss as a whole, a majority of the public and the newspapers have now come to divide it into two more or less distinct questions, one of interior reform, including the labor problem and the concrete but sometimes conflicting interests revolving around it, and the problem of foreign policy.

On the second question, public opinion in Germany remains where it was—still divided into two main groups, the peace Germans and the Pan Germans. The former have circumscribed their ideas as a result of Kühlmann's recent Reichstag speech, while the latter have shown a remarkably reserved attitude toward the Foreign Secretary's latest references

Continued on Page 3.

FRESH OUTBREAK IN GERMAN NAVY; AUSTRIANS REVOLT

Crew, at Ostend, Shunning U-Boat Service, Throw Captain Overboard—30 Arrested.

SERIOUS MUTINY AT POLA

Austrian Sailors Resent Bad Food—Some Killed in Clash with German Crews.

REPORTS STIR WASHINGTON

Signs of Weakened Teuton Morale Coincide with Advices About Bad Food Conditions.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—A mutiny among German sailors at the Belgian port of Ostend, who refused to go on board submarines, is reported by the Belgisch Dagblad.

The newspaper says that an officer was thrown into the sea, and that thirty mutineers were removed in handcuffs to Bruges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—News of a fresh outbreak of disaffection in the German naval forces, this time at Ostend, combined with advices telling of mutinies in the Austrian Navy at the Pola and Fiume bases, caused a profound impression in official and diplomatic circles in Washington today. New reports of the serious economic conditions in Austria-Hungary strengthened the impression of the generally serious straits of the Central Powers.

The reports of the mutinies in the Austrian Navy reached here through semi-official channels, and told among other things of clashes between sailors of Austria and crews of German submarines operating from Pola, in which several men were killed. The Austrian mutinies were caused by bad food and inhuman treatment by their own officers, and their clash with the German submarine crews was the result of what was regarded as overbearing conduct on the part of the Germans.

News Smuggled Across Border.

One of the semi-official dispatches reaching Washington came from Rome, to which point news of mutinies, which the Vienna Government tried to suppress, had been smuggled across the border. It read as follows:

"Notwithstanding the closing of the Austrian frontier, news has reached Berne of serious riots in Pola and Fiume among the crews of the Austro-Hungarian warships.

"The chief reasons for these mutinies were the inhuman treatment of the men by their officers and bad nourishment. At Pola the mutiny was extremely critical on account of the existing bad feeling between the Austrian sailors and the crews of the German submarine flotilla stationed at Pola for operations in the Adriatic.

"Sailors and officers fought, and several were killed. The German submarine flotilla has since been transferred to another naval base in the Northern Adriatic.

"The most drastic measures have been taken by the Austrian authorities in order to prevent a repetition of the riots. It is understood that these sanguinary incidents have had a serious repercussion on the relations between the Austrian and German commands."

This dispatch gave the first intimation of trouble brewing in the Austro-Hungarian Navy, and, when associated with the information that has trickled out of Germany regarding unrest in the Kaiser's fleet, was accepted as supporting the contentions of those who insist that the resignation of Vice Admiral von Capelle as Minister of Marine was the result of the failure of his administration and indicative of worse conditions in the German Navy than the outside world has been permitted to know.

The clashes between German and Austrian crews are regarded in naval circles here as adding much significance to the situation, particularly when considered in the light of the serious condition of Austria, whose fighting forces are at the point of exhaustion.

The report of a new mutiny in the German Navy tends, to confirm the opinion of American naval officers that the disaffection is due in part, at least, to the drafting of seamen for submarine crews, a service which has come to hold terrors for German seamen because of the inflexible British policy of never making any announcement of the fate of captured or lost crews of the German submersibles.

Two Nations in Food Straits.

Dispatches received here state that the reports reaching Italy from coast towns of Austria-Hungary indicate that economic and food conditions are extremely bad. They say that there are visible signs of distress in some places, especially Trieste, where there is a severe shortage of almost every commodity. It is added that there are not enough foodstuffs for loyal Austrians in districts close to the war areas, and that for this reason Austria has been forcing Italian residents of that part of Austria to suffer. The suffering of Austrian subjects, which has been great, is said to be becoming more acute with prices soaring far above the means of the poor to obtain many necessities.

Reports to the State Department indicate that the German harvests this year have not relieved the food situation in that country to any appreciable extent. There is a great scarcity of fats and animal food in general, and the supplies received from Rumania and from neighboring neutrals, are not making up for the lack of proteins. As the reports come from different sources and sections, it is difficult for the department to give an opinion on the general situation, but it has been definitely established that while some crops were normal in volume the scanty supplies in most commodities have not been augmented.

Recently obtained figures on the German weekly food ration were made public by the State Department today with the statement that it was far below the amount required to obtain bodily health and vigor, and was likely to have serious and permanent results.

Computed in terms of American housekeeping, the weekly ration amounts approximately to four and one-half pounds of bread, half a peck of potatoes, a cupful of beans, peas, or oatmeal, half a pound of meat, twelve cubes of sugar, six individual patties of butter, and an equal amount of other fats. The caloric value of these foods in the aggregate is less than half the amount estimated by the Food Administration as sufficient for a person in a sedentary occupation.

Admits U-Boats Can't Force Peace Even in Two Years

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—Dr. David, the Socialist Deputy, speaking at the Jenaburg conference, made the following reference to the U-boat war:

"Our U-boats have not protected us against a fourth war Winter. They will not in a few months or even in one or two years force England to peace as the Pan Germans say they will.

"We uttered warning against an unrestricted U-boat campaign. The consequences of it have come to pass, but now this campaign must be pursued with all our strength. But military pressure alone will not bring peace."

58 ENEMY ALIENS TAKEN IN HOBOKEN

Federal Agents Swoop Down On German Mechanics in Tietjen-Lang Dry Docks.

WORKED ON SEIZED LINERS

Reported That the Government Will Revoke Thousands of Barred Zone Permits.

Federal authorities in one of their largest waterfront raids arrested fifty-eight German mechanics at the Tietjen-Lang Dry Docks, Hoboken, yesterday, where German ships taken over by the Government were being repaired. Several other suspects were gathered in during the day in the vicinity of piers in Manhattan, and all the prisoners were sent to Ellis Island. The raids were a continuation of the determined effort by the agents of the navy and the Immigration Department to round up enemy aliens employed at river and harbor terminals, and to hunt down the persons suspected of being enemy aliens, responsible for recent waterfront fires at the Port of New York, costing millions of dollars.

Evidence was said yesterday to have been discovered of a new conspiracy to destroy vast quantities of munitions and property, and in order to make the hunt effective it was reported, the authorities had decided to revoke thousands of permits that had been granted to enemy aliens to enable them to continue at their employment in the barred zones. Most of the permits to be withdrawn were said to be held by persons employed in the vicinity of shipping here and in New Jersey.

The raid on the Tietjen-Lang Dry Docks which, next to that at the Navy Yard, are the largest in the East, was quietly conducted. At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon one of the special patrol boats in the service of the navy left the navy yard at Brooklyn and set out for Hoboken. The boat was in charge of a Lieutenant and carried a detail of six sailors, all armed. In the meantime Immigration Inspector William Taylor, accompanied by several men from the Barge Office, also set out for Hoboken, where they found a large party of Secret Service agents awaiting them.

Drydock Owner Helps Officers.

J. G. Frelinghause, one of the owners of the drydock, had learned some time before that the raid was impending, and assisted the Federal authorities in their search for the men under suspicion. His firm has had the contract for most of the repair work on the German ships taken over by the Government, and although employing nearly 10,000 men, the work of picking out the enemy aliens was carried out with little confusion. As fast as the men were found they were taken to the patrol boat, which, when filled, departed for the Battery. There they were transferred to the ferryboat running regularly to Ellis Island. The patrol boat was not able to hold all of the suspected men at one time, and returned to the drydock for the others after disposing of the first batch.

Mr. Frelinghause refused to make a statement after the raid, referring reporters to Inspector Taylor.

"All that I will say is that since we obtained the contracts for Government work we have been scrupulously careful about the kind of men we employed," he said. He refused to confirm the fact that fifty-eight men were arrested, or to tell why the men had been taken into custody. It was learned from other sources, however, that a majority of the men were machinists and iron workers who had been employed in the engine rooms of the damaged ships. All of them, it was said, were of German birth, but it could not be learned whether they had permits to work in the barred zones.

It took the Government agents until nearly 6 o'clock in the evening to complete the work of rounding up the men, and while this was going on other Federal agents arrested the Captain of a railroad barge that had anchored during the afternoon at Army Pier No. 2, Hoboken. Neither the name of the barge nor that of the Captain was disclosed. The barge had the figure "5" painted on the hull, but this was the only sign of identification appearing on it. The Captain also was transferred to Ellis Island.

The Captain of the barge and the 58 men taken from the Tietjen-Lang drydock, upon reaching Ellis Island, were quartered with the 35 Germans arrested in the barred zones in Manhattan and New Jersey on last Wednesday. Twelve of the latter had been taken by the authorities from the Lackawanna Railroad piers adjoining the Government station at Hoboken.

$3,000,000 Lost In Waterfront Fires.

Although none of the Federal officials would make statements yesterday, it had become known several hours before the Hoboken raid that the authorities were determined to check the alleged increase in enemy alien activities at this port. Attention was particularly directed to the fact that in the last week the fires on the waterfront had caused damages of more than $3,000,000.

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The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

GERMANS SEIZE MOON ISLAND; TRAP 20 SHIPS

Russian Fleet Is Defeated in Gulf of Riga, with Loss of Battleship Slava.

HELD FAST IN MOON SOUND

Kaiser's Force of 55 or More War Vessels Blocks All the Passage Ways Out.

DRIVES THROUGH MINE FIELD

Ten Thousand Russian Soldiers and Fifty Guns Captured on Oesel Island.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (via London.)—The German forces have captured Moon Island by a combined land and sea attack, according to an official statement issued tonight.

A previous official statement said that portions of the German naval forces had pressed forward through the minefield in the Gulf of Riga to the southern exit of Moon Sound. There was a short engagement with about twenty Russian warships, which later retired to Moon Sound.

The Russian naval forces in the Gulf of Riga have thus been trapped by the Germans. German naval units are lying in the eastern portion of Kassar Bay, north of Oesel Island, and are barring the passage westward.

The statement says:

Reclassification of the booty captured on Oesel Island has given the following results, up to the present: Ten thousand prisoners from two Russian divisions—only a few hundred men escaped to Moon Island; fifty guns, including some undamaged heavy coastal and field batteries; numerous arms, and other war material.

Portions of our naval forces pressed forward through the minefields in the Gulf of Riga to the southern exit of the great Moon Sound, whither about twenty Russian warships retired after a short engagement. The Russian batteries near Woi, on Moon Island, and on the Esthonian coast near Werder Island were silenced.

Others of our naval units are lying in the eastern portion of Kassar Bay and are barring the passage to the west.

Germans Sink Battleship Slava.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18.—A naval battle has taken place in the Gulf of Riga between Russian and German battleships, the War Office announces. The Russian battleship Slava was sunk as the result of being hit several times beneath the waterline. Nearly all the members of the crew were saved by Russian torpedo boats.

An official communication issued this evening says that the centre of gravity in the naval struggle is the maintenance of communication between the Gulf of Riga and Finland, and that the Russian torpedo boats are continuing their endeavors to prevent the enemy from penetrating Moon Sound.

The War Office statement says:

After depriving us of control of Irbe Channel, the enemy at night penetrated the Gulf of Riga, where at dawn yesterday his naval forces were discovered by our patrol detachment, which was pressed back to Moon Sound by enemy cruisers and torpedo boats. Our ships of the line Grayhdanin and Slava and the cruiser Bayan went out to meet the enemy in the Gulf of Riga and drove back his vanguard by their fire.

They soon encountered the principal enemy fighting units and engaged them. Among the latter were two dreadnoughts of the Grosser Kurfoerst type (25,000 tons.)

During the battle the enemy adopted the tactics of firing at distances beyond the range of our guns, his artillery range being much superior to the artillery of our old ships of the line. In spite of the clearly manifested superiority of the enemy, our ships defended the entrance for a considerable time, and only severe damage caused by the fire of his dreadnoughts forced us to retire into the waters of Moon Sound.

As a result of several hits beneath the waterline the Slava sank. Nearly all the crew were saved by our torpedo boats.

During this engagement our coast batteries at the entrance to Moon Sound dispersed by their fire enemy torpedoboats which attempted to approach our ships. Afterward the fire of one of the enemy dreadnoughts was directed on these batteries, and they were put out of action in a short time.

Another detachment of our naval forces in Moon Sound kept back fierce enemy attacks from the north in the rear of our combating forces. These enemy attempts did not succeed.

Simultaneously, a great number of enemy aircraft dropped many bombs on our ships and on the harbors of the islands still occupied by our detachments. We fought down one machine.

On the southwestern coast of Dago Island the enemy again landed some small detachments, but they were received by our fire and soon returned to their ships. Shortly afterward the enemy violently bombarded this landing place from a cruiser and a dreadnought of the Sevastopol type.

Our patrols, as on days before, observed on the sea not far from Oesel and Dago Islands enemy ships of different types, among them dreadnoughts, accompanied by a great number of torpedoboats and patrolling ships. As many as fifty-five enemy ships were visible at times in this region alone.

The enemy operations on Oesel Island in the last twenty-four hours have ended in the complete occupation of the island. Before our retreat we destroyed everything of military utility.

On Tuesday night a Zeppelin flew

over the town of Pernau, (on the Gulf of Riga, 100 miles northeast of the city of Riga,) and dropped bombs. Six houses were destroyed.

The Slava, built in 1903, was an old-type battleship of 13,516 tons, 397 feet in length, 76 feet beam, and 26 feet draught. Her main armament consisted of four 12-inch and twelve 8-inch guns, and her speed was eighteen knots. She had a complement of 825 men.

Three sister ships of the Slava, the Imperator Alexander III., Borodino, and Knyaz Suvorov, were sunk by the Japanese in the battle of the Sea of Japan in May, 1905. The Japanese captured a fourth sister ship, the Orel, which is now the Japanese Iwami.

The Slava was stationed in the Gulf of Riga as long ago as April, 1916, in which month the German Admiralty reported having dropped bombs upon her in that gulf, several hits and a fire being reported. Her men were involved in the disaffection in the Baltic fleet which followed the revolution, but later were restored to favor.

Predict Attack on Aland Islands.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18.—Naval and military operations against the Aland Islands possibly may be the next step in German strategy. Indications of such a measure are found in the strategical discussion of the Oesel Island campaign in German newspapers, which point out the desirability of sewing up the Gulf of Finland by acquiring the bases to the north as well as to the south of the entrance.

The Aland Islands, of which there are eighty, are in the Gulf of Bothnia, north of the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

MAY CUT PETROGRAD LINE.

Germans Possibly Seeking to Seize Railway, Official Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Commenting on the German effort to cross the Dvina River and naval activities directed against islands in the region of the Gulf of Riga, Russian officials today expressed the opinion that the Germans would not be able to carry forward a drive against Petrograd this Winter. An official said it was more probable that the object of the Germans was to seize the Nikolai Railway at Vologoe, about midway between Petrograd and Moscow.

"By doing this," he said, "the Germans would cut Russia into two parts and isolate Petrograd. Should the Germans cut the Nikolai Railway there would be a famine in Petrograd during the Winter. The Germans can gain little by taking Petrograd itself.

WANTS CENTRAL AFRICA.

Substitute for Annexation in Europe, Says German Writer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18.—Emil Zimmermann, in the Vossische Zeitung, has a long editorial on "German Colonial Politics in an English-American Looking Glass," in which he treats of German Central Africa as an important factor in peace negotiations.

"To facilitate the European situation," he writes, "Central Africa is of the most vital importance."

The highly complicated German economic position, Herr Zimmermann says, demands either the open door or the expansion of German land for cultivation. In Germany many still hold to the open-door theory, but this writer charges that England is fighting to abolish it.

"I recognize," he says, "that our Central African plans would be most painful to the Americans and English. A German Central Africa that develops steadily would be the natural ally of the Latin South and Central American States, and, together with the Arabian and Turkish powers, would make for a strong influence in the Indian Ocean. Just this would create an enormous modification in Germany's war aims on the European continent. If England and America are honest with their allies, they must support the idea of German colonial expansion, even if they object to it."

Herr Zimmermann says that if Germany cannot acquire room for its surplus population abroad it must seize it on the continent. He argues that if the overpopulation of Germany is not to become a permanent danger to Europe, the Allies must make Germany's intensive economic life possible through the open door or give her a large external territory, and this is his idea of the Central African policy. This, he asserts, would avoid all annexation on the continent of Europe, and would lead to a policy of understanding.

In his new book on Central Africa Herr Zimmermann says he has shown how that region could be defended by a colonial army of 50,000, but his ideas have been strongly opposed by the English and by President Lowell of Harvard University. When the Americans and English get excited over a German colonial army, he says, they should remember that the Belgian Congo army counted 17,000 natives. He asks what is to be attained by "unjustifiable" attack on German colonial policy.

"Every reasonable being even abroad," he adds, "must admit that the present conflict can only be settled if the German people are given more room, if not in Europe, then abroad. The English and Americans say they wish to relieve the tension in Europe."

Herr Zimmermann asserts that if they now oppose this idea they would plainly rather sacrifice French or Belgian territory than colonial. "Certainly the English and Americans have a keen appetite for Congo territory," he says. "Or perhaps the Anglo-Saxons really believe that a powerfully organized German Central Africa would shake the English world to its foundations." He asserts that this idea is exaggerated, as Germany is by no means a world conqueror.

"A big German colonial policy," he says, "is necessarily peaceful, as it has always been, because only through cultivation will the Germans learn colonization."

PROPOSES GREAT ALLIANCE.

"United States of Europe," Headed by Germany, Advocated in Book.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18.—The Cologne Volkszeitung comments on a new book by von Scheller-Steinwartz, which proposes a solidarity of Continental interests. He puts the idea in concrete form and demands that after Germany has defeated all her enemies she should then stretch out the peace hand and reassemble the weakened nations about her as the "United States of Europe." The paper says this is a dream, as hatred against Germany is too deep.

The book says:

"France, bled to death by England, Russia, freed, and Italy, bleeding through her own madness, can recover themselves with the honest, friendly help of a strong Germany. A basis and understanding for the United States of Europe are thus formed by the natural interests of the States involved."

The writer argues that if England wishes to continue her "self-interested" politics she will become isolated. The paper remarks that this idea is fantastic, and that one must know little of the spirit of enemy countries to entertain such views. It concludes by saying that this plan will be possible in the future only if Europe decides to combine against the yellow peril and American competition, but especially against Japan and America. The paper argues that European countries will have too many other troubles at the end of the war to arm themselves against a Japanese-American attack.

TWO FRENCH SHIPS SUNK.

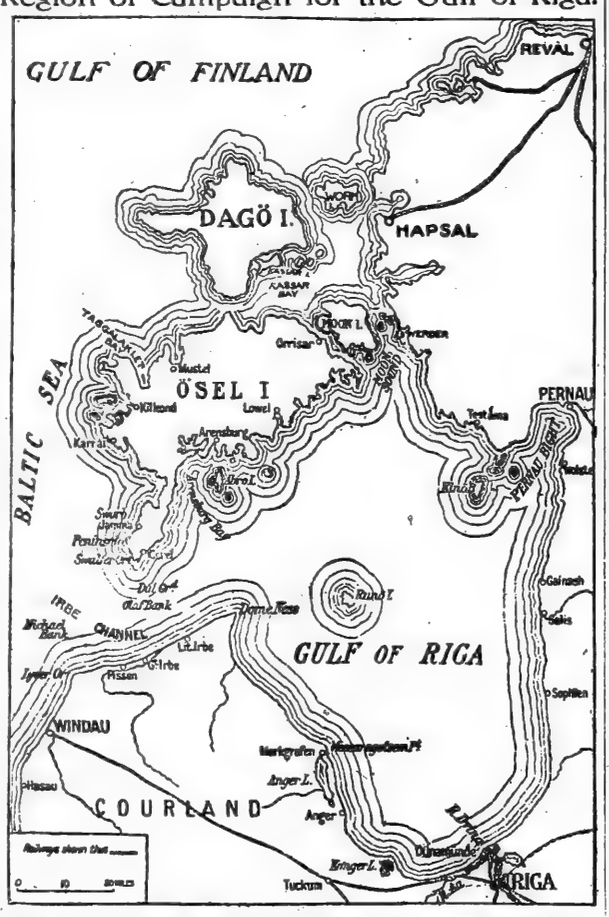
One of Last Week's Victims of U-Boats Exceeded 1,600 Tons.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—One mercantman of more than 1,600 tons and one of less than that size were sunk by submarines or mines in the week ended Oct. 14.

Arrivals at French ports numbered 855 and clearances 849.

Five vessels were attacked unsuccessfully.

Region of Campaign for the Gulf of Riga.



By their recent operations the German naval forces have taken control of the Gulf of Riga and forced a fleet of twenty Russian warships to take refuge in Moon Sound, the exits from which are controlled by the German fleet of fifty-five or more ships. The Russian battleship Slava was lost in an ineffective effort to prevent the Germans from entering the gulf through Irbe Channel, between Oesel Island and the Courland coast.

With Oesel and Moon Islands already in German possession and the Russian land forces beaten, with the loss of 10,000 or more prisoners, the campaign has been one of rapid progress and marked results. By a quick movement the Russian troops were cut off before they could pass the mole connecting these two islands, and all but a few hundred, Berlin reports, were made prisoners.

The fact that the scene of operations is 300 miles from Petrograd leads Russian military observers to believe that the present invasion will not extend beyond a determined effort to win control of the Gulf of Riga and its approaches.

HID GERMAN DRUGS IN A DIPLOMATIC POUCH

South American's Trick Exposed by His Own Minister in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Developments in the Ekengren situation are being watched here with keen interest, but without much apprehension of any very serious results. The attitude of the Swedish Minister in Washington, it is believed, is likely to undergo modification in view of the formation of a new Government in Sweden.

The whole incident has served only to strengthen the conviction that the utmost precautions are necessary to counteract German machinations, and especially to circumvent Germany's unscrupulous use of neutral agents. It is remarked here that Minister Ekengren himself may be above suspicion, but recent experience has shown British officials that even Ministers of neutral States may be made innocent victims of German wiles. Within the last few weeks a curious incident of the kind has come within the cognizance of the British Secret Service.

A South American, who for some years held a diplomatic post in Germany, recently arrived in London, bringing with him diplomatic pouches carrying the official seals. Through a variety of circumstances suspicion fell upon the traveler, and representations were made to his Minister in London, who had the pouches opened and discovered that they contained a large quantity of a special German product used in the treatment of a particular disease. It developed that the South American traveler had invested a small fortune in this product, expecting to sell it at a greatly enhanced price in his own country.

As this specific clearly did not come within the description of diplomatic dispatches, the Minister ruled that his subordinate must take amends by presenting his stock to British hospitals.

DISPERSE AUSTRIAN GROUPS

Italians Win in Skirmishes in Giudicaria and Dogna Valleys.

ROME, Oct. 18.—The official statement from General Headquarters today reads:

Along the whole front there was moderate artillery action, and local fighting was more noticeable. Large enemy parties were dispersed in the Giudicaria and Dogna Valleys.

On the Bainsizza Plateau the enemy suffered losses in patrol encounters, leaving prisoners in our hands. We promptly repulsed storming parties southwest of Selo on the Carso.

PLAN FOR AIR SERVICE OF WORLD-WIDE SCOPE

Daily Express Predicts Its Execution When War Ends—Ocean Flight This Fall?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 19.—The Daily Express says that as soon as the war is ended aerial navigation plans which are being drawn up by Lord Northcliffe's committee, appointed by the Government, will be put in operation step by step, and the ends of the world will be brought together by long-distance airplane service.

The Express says it has information that if favorable weather conditions prevail it is likely that the Atlantic will be crossed by an airplane before the end of this year. It understands that the flight will be made by way of the Azores, so that the journey may be broken.

The bridging of the Atlantic by airplane, it says, will be only the beginning of things. Plans are being laid for regular air service, not only to America, but to India, South Africa, and Australia. If they are carried out Melbourne will be brought within eight and one-half days of London; India, three days, and Capetown, four or five. The bee line to Capetown would of course cross the Sahara, but the winds of the desert raise obstacles to this route, and the route chosen is by way of Malta, Cairo, Khartoum and Victoria Falls.

The Express says that the machine which will be used for these world journeys will be of the type developed by Handley Page, will travel 200 miles an hour, will have multiple engines to avoid the necessity for descending if one engine gives out, will carry four or five passengers, and will be able to cover about 3,000 miles in fifteen hours. Two pilots will take turns at the wheel. There will be comfortable inclosed quarters, and the journey will not be more exhausting than a railway trip of similar duration.

N.D.JAY TO SERVE IN FRANCE

Vice President of Guaranty Trust Co. Appointed a Captain.

N. D. Jay, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been commissioned a Captain in the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., and will sail for France in a short time. Mr. Jay received his commission at the urgent request of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Dawes, who in civil life is President of the Central Trust Company of Chicago, and is now on General Pershing's staff.

Mr. Jay came to the Guaranty Trust Company in 1915 as manager of the bond department, and was promoted to a Vice Presidency in November, 1916. He is 34 years old. He is the 214th employe of the Guaranty Trust Company to enter the service of the United States in the present war. Before receiving his commission he had been an active worker on the Liberty Loan Committee.

58 ENEMY ALIENS TAKEN IN HOBOKEN

Continued from Page 1.

One of these occurred on last Saturday at the Dow elevators at the foot of Pacific Street in Brooklyn, and destroyed grain valued at $1,200,000. Another fire the same day caused a damage of $250,000 to the British-American chemical plant on Third Avenue and Flushing Bay, College Point.

Following these fires came the reports from Washington that a German agent, working with Germans in New York, had attempted to obtain a place with the Naval Intelligence Service, and that there had been an increase of enemy allen activities in other directions, and these cases added to the determination of the authorities to rid the city of all such dangerous characters, and to revoke the permits of all persons of German birth suspected of being in sympathy with the plotters.

The permits which it is now said will be withdrawn, were issued by the United States Marshal's office to enable the holders to continue at work in the barred zones. At the time they were issued it was hoped it would not be necessary to molest the thousands of persons of foreign birth who were apparently law-abiding, but a quiet investigation conducted by the Federal authorities was said to have disclosed that some had abused the privilege of immunity. It was also regarded as a significant fact that the number of permit holders was especially large in the areas where some of the fires had occurred. It was said last night that more than 200 suspects had recently been interned on Ellis Island, the work having been so quietly conducted that until the raids at piers and along the waterfront began, few persons knew of them.

A conference of Federal agents was held yesterday in the office of United States District Attorney Caffey, but it could not be learned if it related to the alleged determination to revoke permits.

"There is nothing new," said Assistant District Attorney Knov, "and as for the report that a German agent tried to find employment in the Naval Intelligence Service, I know nothing about it." Mr. Knox added that he had no additional information to give out about William Lewis Dupbar, the provisional Ensign, arrested on last Wednesday.

"I do not know what charge he is to be tried on," said Mr. Knox. The report published in one of the morning papers that he is to be tried for treason was unauthorized."

DRAFT OBJECTORS GUILTY.

Son of Prof. Cheney Faces Two Years in Prison.

Ralph Edward Cheney, son of Dr. Edward Cheney, Professor of History in the University of Pennsylvania, and Louis C. Fraina, members of the Conscientious Objectors' Society, were found guilty by a jury in the United States District Court yesterday of conspiring to obstruct and defeat the selective draft law. They can be sent to Atlanta Penitentiary for two years and fined $10,000 each. Judge Robert P. Erwin, before whom the men were tried, will sentence them on Monday.

Cheney is 26 years old and married. Fraina is a Russian, 29 years old, and married. The two men registered for examination for military duty, but, although neither claimed exemption, refused to perform any kind of military service. They were arrested by United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy in a raid at the Labor Lyceum in East Fourteenth Street on the night of Sept. 27. Cheney was presiding at the meeting, and both he and Fraina made speeches considered by the authorities to be inflammatory and seditious. Cheney resisted arrest and caused a riot at the meeting.

GERMANS POUND BRITISH YPRES LINES

Heavy Artillery Actions in Progress at Several Points on the Western Front.

FRENCH HALT TWO ATTACKS

Repulse Germans on Aisne and Near Bezonvaux — Berlin Reports Success Near Hill 344.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—German artillery last night and today directed a vigorous fire upon British positions east of Ypres, the bombardment of the lines southeast of Poelcappelle this afternoon being particularly violent. The British guns continued their counterbattery work with good effect. There was no infantry engagement of importance on the Flanders front.

Yesterday the German aviators were very active in reconnoissance operations. Eleven of their machines were shot down, the British losing three.

An artillery engagement of considerable proportions developed yesterday northeast of Soissons, on the French front, and continued, with little intermission, today. There was brisk artillery fighting also on the Champagne and Verdun fronts.

French troops repulsed two German attacks—one on the Aisne, the other near Bézonvaux, in the Verdun sector. An official communication from Berlin reports the destruction of five French dugouts near Hill 344 (Verdun sector) and the capture of the garrison.

The text of the British afternoon report follows:

The hostile artillery was active during the night south of Ypres-Comines canal and in the neighborhoods of Zonnebeke and Broodseinde.

London troops made a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Gavrelle. Several of the enemy were killed or made prisoners. Our casualties were light.

Otherwise there is nothing to report from the battlefront.

The official communication issued this evening says:

During the day hostile artillery shelled vigorously various localities in our forward and battery positions east of Ypres. This afternoon our positions southeast of Poelcappelle were heavily bombarded. Our own artillery continues its successful counterbattery work. Concentrated fire has been directed with good effect upon a number of targets.

Our patrols on the battle front brought in a few prisoners, but there has been no further infantry action.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

German Airplanes Shot Down.

Aviation: On Wednesday the fine weather produced great aerial activity. The visibility was excellent and enabled our machines to do a great deal of successful artillery work and photography. Ninety-eight bombs were dropped by our airplanes during the day on enemy billets and hutments.

The strong west wind and clear atmosphere were ideal for the enemy's artillery reconnoissance and fighting machines, which were active and very aggressive in the forenoon. Several flights were made at high altitudes over our lines, with the result that of the enemy machines brought down by our airplanes three fell in our territory.

In all eleven German machines were brought down by us, including one shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire. Four others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

French Check German Attacks.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—French troops today repulsed a German attack against their positions on the Vauclerc plateau, on the Aisne front, and last night checked an attempt to rush their trenches near Bézonvaux, in the Verdun sector. Artillery actions are reported from the Champagne and Verdun fronts.

Following is the text of tonight's official report:

On the front north of the Aisne our troops repulsed an attack directed against our positions on the Vauclerc plateau. Artillery actions occurred near Maisons de Champagne, north of Souain, in the region south of the Monts and on the right bank of the Meuse, in the neighborhood of the Chaume Wood and Bézonvaux.

The afternoon report from the War Office said:

The night was relatively calm except on the front north of the Aisne, in the region of the plateaus, and on the right bank of the Meuse, in the sectors of Chaume Wood and Hill 344, where spirited artillery actions occurred. We repulsed an enemy attack near Bézonvaux and dispersed a patrol which attempted to approach one of our small posts in the valley of the Aire.

Artillery Battle Near Soissons.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (via London.)—Artillery activity on the Flanders front increased yesterday, and was maintained last night and this morning, according to the report from Army Headquarters.

An artillery engagement which became intense yesterday in the region northeast of Soissons continued today, with only slight intervals, and there was a considerable increase of firing from the Aisne to the east bank of the Meuse, near Verdun.

Baden troops, in a surprise attack near Hill 344, destroyed five large dugouts and captured the members of the garrison who survived the attack, says the official communication, the text of which follows:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In the centre of the Flanders front the artillery duel was lively yesterday, and at Houthulst Wood and south of Passchendaele there was an increase in the firing, especially last evening and in the early hours of this morning. Reconnoitring detachments, advancing several times near Draelbank, were thrown back.

Between La Bassée Canal and the Scarpe and south of St. Quentin there were forefield engagements and also increased firing activity.

Front of the German Crown Prince—Northeast of Soissons the lively fighting activity which has lasted for days developed into an artillery battle, which since early yesterday has continued, with only slight intervals, from the Allette region to Braye. Batteries in the neighboring sectors also participated in the duel.

From the Aisne to the eastern bank of the Meuse there was also a considerable increase in the firing at many points along the front.

On the northeastern front of Verdun Baden storming troops in a bold surprise attack pushed forward into the French trenches near Hill 344, east of Samogneux, and destroyed five great dugouts, bringing back the garrison as prisoners, with the exception of those who fell in the hand-to-hand fighting. In the evening the enemy made two counterattacks against the trench sections captured, but was repulsed on both occasions.

NEW AIR RAID ON NANCY.

Germans' Victims Civilians—11 German Machines Lost on French Front

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Eleven German airplanes were shot down by the French yesterday or driven to earth in the German lines in damaged condition, the War Office reports. Nancy was again attacked, this time by a squadron of thirty German machines. The announcement follows:

At about 6 o'clock yesterday evening thirty enemy airplanes made a new raid over Nancy and threw several bombs. There were some victims among the civilian population.

On Oct. 17 six German airplanes were destroyed and five fell disabled in the German lines.

Our aviators carried out several bombing sorties. Many projectiles were dropped on railroad stations at Courcelles, Thionville, Mezieres, and Walmille, factories at Pagordange, and on numerous munitions depots and bivouacks.

RUSSIAN FAILURES RENEW BERLIN HOPE

Continued from Page 1.

to German war aims—remarkably reserved, of course, only compared with their usual noisy and disputatious manner.

It must not be believed that the Pan Germans have given up one iota of their program of conquest and compensation. As for the peace Germans, it must be said they remain undisturbed by the replies of Lloyd George and Asquith to Kühlmann's speech. They are convinced of the justness, even of the generosity, of their peace conditions, and expect a successful end of the war within the scope of Kühlmann's attitude.

Merchants Look for Peace.

When that end will come nobody at present ventures to predict. The only hope of an early peace your correspondent has discovered is in a quarter where usually in cases like the present the tendency would be to pessimism rather than optimism. This is among the hard-headed and worldly wise merchants of Hamburg and Bremen, who were considerably interested in the Reichstag's last session because they hoped that the bill providing a subvention to steamship lines would speedily be placed on the statute books, which was prevented, however, by unexpected events, foreign to the nature of the bill.

Russia—this is the trend of my informant's argument—has been utterly unsuccessful in all her military operations since the revolution began. How could she possibly improve under intolerable anarchistic conditions growing daily? The Russian people and Russian Army want peace. Peace is Russia's only salvation, as is apparent to everybody who wishes to see and does not close his eyes.

Now, continued the informant, Russia will have peace with or without the Entente, and the latter's obstinacy is bound only to increase Russian anger against it. Russia will make peace somehow.

"We trust to God," said the informant, "and to our U-boats to cause France's and England's obstinacy soon to make room for common sense."

It must be remembered that the Bremen and Hamburg people are the firmest believers in the final success of the U-boat war. This argument of clear-headed merchants who know the world may be of more than passing interest and certainly proves how deeply some Germans are convinced of final success.

As to England's suddenly emphasized determination to hold out as long as France desires to fight for Alsace-Lorraine, I was given an explanation from another quarter that is original if nothing else. While yet the war was not very old but the English were heartily sick and tired of the Belgian refugees and the British Government feared that the war spirit might be affected by this general feeling regarding the Belgians, The London Times said this informant was allowed to explain that Great Britain was not fighting for Belgium.

Even before the war British statesmen asserted in Parliament and in public that England would never go to war for the sake of reconquering Alsace-Lorraine for France. In fact, the latter question was never raised by them until this late day. Why? Because the U-boats, with their new methods, have practically so undermined England's domination at sea that she has become convinced of the necessity of retaining her sole stronghold on the European continent, where she hopes to paralyze the power of the new sea weapon.

"If the peace negotiations should not permit to England even a disguised protectorate over some parts of the Belgian coast, she could turn to France and say: 'No previous arrangement compelled us to help you reconquer Alsace-Lorraine. Now, in turn, we ask permission to remain in Calais until we are convinced that the U-boats have ceased to be a menace to the world in future'—meaning, of course, to England's domination at sea."

My informant reminded me that he was merely talking hypothetically or rather interpreting the English way of thinking, because he would not consider the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine within the scope of possibility for one moment.

Suspects American Scheming.

From a Reventlow article in today's Deutsche Tageszeitung the following may be quoted on the same subject:

"The Entente seems to have decided to use the question of Alsace-Lorraine in a new shape to inveigle the United States as a third partner in this game. A few days ago we heard Wilson's friend House was coming to Europe again in the interest of peace. There are other messages from America indicating that the United States is in favor of an early peace. This is unwelcome news to the Entente, despite the terrifying stories of war preparations on the other side of the ocean. Washington evidently believes there will be no more trouble about Belgium and hopes, in conjunction with London, to tie Berlin down to a renouncement of all claims to Belgium.

"Thus, America would actually have reached her war aim, because Belgium was the catchword of her pretended moral indignation. This supposition granted, it does not seem very likely that the United States will make great sacrifices for Alsace-Lorraine. But it is on just such American sacrifices that France is building her hopes.

"Great Britain, now seemingly so unswervingly true to her alliance with France, would soon turn sympathetic ears to Washington if from thither came sounds of aversion against a continuance of war for the sake of Alsace-Lorraine alone. London thus might dissert her non possumus in all righteousness. However these things may shape themselves, the Belgian question remains the main issue."

PEACE OR A REVOLT, IS SOCIALIST THREAT

Reichstag Member Tells Wuerzburg Conference Crisis Must Come in a Few Weeks.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—After the German Socialist conference at Würzburg had rejected by a vote of 284 to 26 a motion to bind the party to vote against war credits in the Reichstag, Herr Hoch, a member of the Reichstag, said on behalf of the Independent Socialists, that they were in favor of the country's defense and would only refuse to vote for credits as long as the Imperial Government failed to promise the adoption of the peace demands of the Social Democrats and make changes in the Constitution.

Herr Hoch added that the patience and strength of the people in all countries were coming to an end, and that the Government ought to understand that unless peace came within a few weeks revolutionary convulsions would arise from the masses.

Speaking of the Russian provinces of Courland and Livonia, Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, said at the Würzburg conference:

"Union of these territories with Germany, which has been demanded repeatedly, cannot be contemplated."

Herr Scheidemann said provisional regulation of the affairs of the provinces had been effected in accordance with the resolution of the Reichstag Main Committee, which declared against annexation. Although Riga had German characteristics, he added, the Germans formed only a small portion of the population.

A resolution was submitted signed by 118 delegates, demanding the restoration of Belgium and protesting against division of Alsace-Lorraine.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18.—The proceedings of the convention of German Socialists at Würzburg reveal but slight prospects that the two branches of the party will be united. Professions of a desire to establish party unity are profuse, but almost always are accompanied by scolding of the opposite side, and are based on the assumption that reconciliation would be possible only by the submission of one wing to the dictates of the other.

At yesterday's session, Herman Müller of the Executive Committee said Alsace-Lorraine under no circumstances could be made a subject of discussion in the peace negotiations, and that these provinces could be wrested only from a completely defeated Germany.

VON BUELOW'S RETURN EMPHASIZES CRISIS

More Berlin Rumors That He Will Displace Michaelis—Prussian Franchise Reform Delayed.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—Prince von Bülow, the former Imperial Chancellor, has returned to Berlin, according to the Lokal-Anzeiger. It is generally believed, the newspaper adds, that he will be offered his old post, in succession to Dr. Michaelis.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18.—The report that Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial German Chancellor, has offered Friedrich von Payer the post of Vice Chancellor, held by Dr. Karl Helfferich, is confirmed by the Clerical Germania and the Radical Tageblatt. The offer would imply the Chancellor's readiness to throw overboard Helfferich, as well as Vice Admiral von Capelle, the Minister of Marine, in order to save the situation.

News of these overtures to the Radical parties has not helped Dr. Michaelis in his parliamentary troubles. Germania, speaking for the powerful Clerical Party, says that the naval outbreak has convinced parliamentary circles that Michaelis lacks the requisite political judgment and must be replaced by an adroit politician and diplomat.

A solution of the crisis is expected soon after the return of Emperor William from Constantinople. The Tageblatt says opinion is virtually unanimous in political circles that a quick change of Chancellors is inevitable. The Vorwärts, organ of the German Socialists, says that even the sacrifice of a second subordinate in Dr. Helfferich, following the displacement of von Capelle, cannot affect its view that Dr. Michaelis is an impossibility as Chancellor.

The Conservative organs manifest displeasure at this appeal to the Radicals. The Tageszeitung says it cannot fail to impair the prestige of the Government.

The Prussian Diet reassembled yesterday, to be met by the news that the Franchise Reform bill, which the Emperor ordered submitted in time so that new elections could be held under the new system, probably would not be ready before December. At best only the formal first reading is expected before Christmas, and there is little chance that the debates can be concluded before the terms of the present members of the Diet expire.

The Germania says that the delay is due to the complicated studies connected with the reform of the upper house and the reshaping of election districts. The actual change in franchise rights has presented few difficulties.

The majority parties in the Diet, which are opposed to the idea of "suicidal" reform, are delighted at the delay. Herr Free of the Conservative Party said yesterday that there was opposition in Prussia to the Reichstag franchise.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the Prussian Herrenhaus (House of Lords) opened with a speech by the President of the Chamber, Count von Arnim-Boitzenburg, who referred to President Wilson's reply to the peace proposal of Pope Benedict as an attempt to sow discord between the German Emperor and the people, because, he said, otherwise the Entente would be unable "to fell the German oak." He added that the German people never would allow Bismarck's gigantic work to be undone, and that it was again the enemy, who had refused peace except at the cost of Germany's existence.

CALL FOR NEW STATESMEN.

German Methods Need Reform, Conrad Hausmann Urges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18.—Conrad Hausmann, Liberal member of the Reichstag, writes in the Berliner Tageblatt of "The Government of Tomorrow." He asserts that German domestic and foreign politics are inseparable and continues:

"The formation of a steady imperial government is now welded by world politics. An element of strength is demanded throughout Germany.

"There are three possibilities in the future: First, to continue steering in the same course, which is dangerous for the empire; second, government by the minority, which with a passive attitude by the majority would be the hardest blow for Germany; third, the possibility that a leading statesman should work together with men who have the complete confidence of the great masses of the people."

Dr. Hausmann says that only under these conditions can the war be continued with full force until the hour when the Entente shall be willing to make peace. He argues that the Government must make full confidence in the Crown and in the representatives of the people a basis for leadership and that this step should set in motion the full working force of officials and representatives of the people and army. Hausmann concludes that events have proved that the State needs new men.

CLAIMS GAIN ON PEACE.

Erzberger Says Zurich Move Opened Way for Discussion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18.—The South German Gazette reports that Mathias Erzberger said at Ulm that he had made his statement about peace to Editor Baumgarten in Zurich in order to get in touch with British peace agents.

"My sign was understood by England," he said, "and I was accorded the opportunity for discussion."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette reveals the "simple and practical" solution of Germany's peace terms as advanced by Mathias Erzberger, namely, that Great Britain and Germany mutually participate in the enterprises of the other, each supplying an equal amount of capital.

VOICES ARGENTINE DISLIKE.

German Paper Quotes "a Diplomat" on Anti-American Feeling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18.—An Argentine diplomat, writing in the National Liberal Weser Zeitung of Bremen, says that, to grasp the policy of Argentina as it affects the belligerents, it is necessary to understand that the Pan American idea, as formulated in the Monroe Doctrine, does not meet with sympathy in Argentina, nor does the interpretation put upon it by America. This, he says, was the reason for the formation of the A B C combination, which America vainly tried to dismember.

The writer explains that conditions have changed since the world war began, and, owing to the submarine war, Argentina has been unable to import gold and so has been obliged to accept America's offer of help. This, he says, has split the A B C combination. The answer to President Wilson's proposition to the A B C, he continues, shows how much each State is still dependent on the United States. He asserts that Argentina feels no great sympathy for any of the belligerents, but that there is a certain racial sympathy for France, though not for England or America.

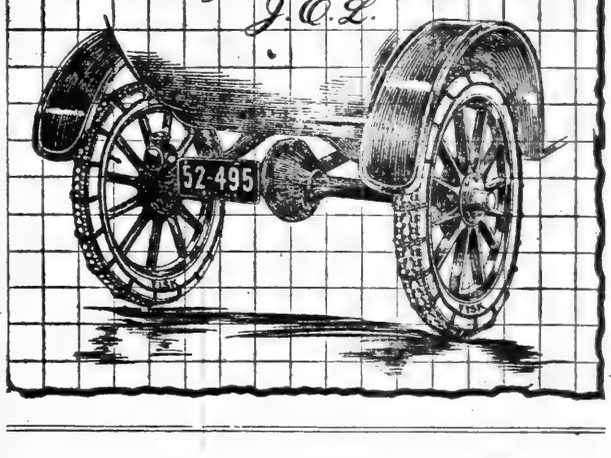
The Zeitung professes to believe that the active help of the Argentine Army against Germany cannot be counted on, since it must not be forgotten that it was organized, armed, and instructed by Germany, that its uniforms come from Germany, and that most of its officers are naturalized Germans, so that it could hardly be used against Germany unless new officers were found and the army reorganized.

It concludes by saying that the whole policy of the United States in dealing with the A B C nations has in view the capturing of the South American market immediately after the war. It will be remembered that the Germans have been counting on this market ever since the outbreak of the war, and have been giving great attention to instructing the youth of Germany in the Spanish language.

AUTOMOBILES | AUTOMOBILES.

MEMORANDUM

Owner of the Ford, 52495 N.Y.—
Below is a sketch I made of your new Fisk Tires equipped with Weed Chains when your Ford stood on 42nd St., East Tuesday morning.
I congratulate you for appreciating that your tires are safe on wet-slippery-skiddy pavements only when they are encased in Tire Chains.
Yours for Safety
J. C. L.



Don't Buy a Noise

It is no longer necessary to do so.

The Noiseless Typewriter

is a machine which proves that silence is golden.

Hitherto you have suffered in silence, Thinking that what can't be cured must be endured.

Now, unless your soul is attuned to a harsh, metallic din, you need suffer no longer.

Descriptive literature and an impressive list of users will be sent on application.

Also ask for a demonstration at your office.

The Noiseless Typewriter Company
253 Broadway, New York *Tel. Barclay 7442*

NO RED TAPE

4% Liberty Bonds delivered to patriots at time of purchase at the stores named below.

Bring in your Fifty Dollars and take home your Bond.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

No. 1 Wall St.
Broadway and 42nd St.
Broadway and 23rd St. (Flatiron).
125th St. and 8th Ave.
Broadway and 72nd St.
Fulton St. and Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.

LOAN SALES HERE MAKE NEW RECORD

Day's Subscriptions $85,000,000 and Exceed Daily Average Needed.

WHITMAN URGES SUPPORT

Issues Proclamation Calling on State to Observe Day Appointed by President.

For the first time since the opening of the campaign, subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan yesterday exceeded the daily average of $62,500,000 fixed by the committee in its drive to obtain $1,500,000,000 in the twenty-four business days ending Oct. 27. Yesterday's applications amounted to $85,000,000, which brought the total up to $545,000,000. In the eight remaining days maximum efforts will be made to raise $955,000,000 more in subscriptions, so that this district might have its full quota when the books finally close.

The official figures of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed a gain of about $56,000,000 for the day, the total for tabulated subscriptions being $416,376,850.

Several large applications were announced yesterday, among them one for $25,000,000 from the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., "the House of Twelve Partners." This is the biggest single subscription filed at any one time since the opening of the campaign. It is understood that the Morgan firm will make a further application later on. Drexel & Co., the Philadelphia office of the firm, reported a $5,000,000 subscription, making a total of $50,000,000. In the first Liberty Loan campaign the two houses filed subscriptions aggregating $50,000,000. Among the other large-sized subscriptions announced yesterday were $20,000,000 additional by the Central Trust Company, $10,000,000 additional by the Bankers Trust Company, $5,000,000 additional by the New York Life Insurance Company, and $5,000,000 by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company.

The Morgan's Liberty Loan Committee made it known that Guggenheim Brothers had subscribed $2,000,000 through it, and that Mrs. Charles A. Stone, a member of the committee, had obtained a $1,000,000 subscription from the American international Corporation, of which Charles A. Stone is President. The Guaranty Trust Company reported the receipt of two subscriptions from Russia, amounting to $150,000.

Yesterday's Big Subscriptions.

Following are the subscriptions announced yesterday:

J. P. Morgan & Co.	$25,000,000
Central Trust Co. (additional)	20,000,000
Bankers Trust Co. (additional)	10,000,000
New York Life Ins. Co. (additional)	5,000,000
E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.	5,000,000
Nat. State Bank of Newark, N. J.	4,000,000
Guggenheim Brothers	2,000,000
American Express Co.	1,000,000
Scandinavian Trust Co.	1,000,000
F. S. Smithers & Co.	1,000,000
Louis V. Bleecker (through Chatham & Phenix National Bank)	1,000,000
Dry Dock Savings Inst. (additional)	1,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.	1,000,000
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	1,000,000
American International Corp.	1,000,000
Manton B. Metcalf	500,000
International Banking Corp.	500,000
Newburg Savings Bank	500,000
Metropolitan Bank (additional)	500,000
Garfield National Bank	500,000
George W. Helme Co.	500,000
New York Air Brake Co.	500,000
National Biscuit Co. (through First National Bank)	500,000
Lawrence Turnure & Co.	500,000
Clarke, Dodge & Co.	500,000
Columbia Gas & Electric Co.	350,000
Battery Park National Bank	300,000
Kean, Taylor & Co.	300,000
National Aniline & Chemical Co.	300,000
North Side Bank of Brooklyn	273,000
Millett, Roe & Hagen (additional)	250,000
William Hamlin, Buffalo	250,000
Fifth Avenue Bank (additional)	225,000
General Cigar Co., Inc.	200,000
V. Everit Macy	200,000
Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn (additional)	180,000
Brooklyn Trust Co. (additional)	158,350
United States Rubber Reclaim. Co.	150,000
Hayden, Stone & Co. (additional)	150,000
T. T. Hungerford Brass & Cop. Co.	150,000
Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.	150,000
Franklin Trust Co. (additional)	146,000
Kings County Savings Institution (additional)	110,000
Rusch & Co.	101,000
German Savings Bank, Brooklyn	100,000
Peoples Bank of New City (additional)	100,000
Carter & Co. (through Corn Exchange Bank)	100,000
Officers, Directors, and employes of National Silk Dyeing Company	100,000
H. Duys & Co.	100,000
Garfield National Bank, Trustees of Masonic Hall and Asylum	100,000
Stern Bros. & Co.	100,000
Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company	100,000
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company	100,000
E. S. Kuh & Valk Co. (through Battery Park National Bank)	100,000
Johnson Lighterage Company	100,000
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.	100,000
J. K. Rice, Jr.	100,000
John Anderson	100,000
William Erhart	100,000
Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc.	100,000
McDonnell & Co.	100,000
George J. Meyer, Buffalo	100,000
American Radiator Company, Buffalo	100,000
Belding Bros.	100,000
Bradstreet Company (through Corn Exchange Bank)	100,000
Henry W. Putnam (through Hallgarten & Co.)	100,000
MacAndrews & Forbes	100,000
Walter & Co.	100,000
Chas. A. Schieren Company	100,000
Alexander W. Behr (Russia)	100,000
E. F. T. Dormitory Fund	76,000
Herzfeld & Stern	65,000
Employes of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.	60,000
Emery Beers & Co.	50,000
Bimley Steel Co., Inc.	50,000
Hasler Brothers	50,000
G. A. Zabriskie (additional)	50,000
Emil Pfizer	50,000
Thomas F. Ralfe	50,000
"Rato" Co. of Moscow, Russia	50,000
C. C. Dula	50,000
Hevemeyer & Elder	50,000
Pullman Co. (total subscription $1,650,000)	50,000
Winchell Smith and John L. Golden (jointly)	50,000
Harriet M. Richardson	35,000
J. B. Cobb	25,000
Simpson, Spencer & Young	20,000
The Mirror (candy shop)	25,000
Cooperstown National Bank	20,000
G. W. L. Norton	17,000
J. P. Grant	10,000
Bouker Contracting Co.	7,000
F. H. Peaty	10,000
Dickerson & Gossell, Inc.	10,000
De Sola Bros. & Fario	10,000

Whitman Issues Proclamation.

Governor Whitman issued the following proclamation yesterday:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:

The President, in behalf of the Liberty Loan, has issued a proclamation designating Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of October, as

LIBERTY DAY

and urges the people of the nation "to assemble in their respective communities and pledge to one another and to the Government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support."

The ready response to the first Liberty Loan call clearly indicated the intensity of feeling and the desire on the part of our people to aid their Government and assist the righteous cause to which our nation is committed.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Charles S. Whitman, Governor, do call the attention of the people to the urgency of the President's appeal, confident that New York State will again nobly respond, and that the answer will be an indication of the sincere and enthusiastic support of the Government and of our soldiers and sailors who stand ready to defend with their lives the cause of civilization and humanity.

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

By the Governor:
WM. A. ORR,
Secretary to the Governor.

Urges Speed by Trade Committee.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, sent a letter yesterday to the Chairmen of the 25 trade committees, calling their attention to the need of working with redoubled energy in canvassing the industries of the city. He said that while the committees had set out to secure subscriptions amounting to $520,000,000, they had thus far made returns amounting to only $51,000,000, or less than 10 per cent.

"I wish it were possible," Governor Strong said, "for me to give you at this time an expression of appreciation and satisfaction with the work your committee and other industrial committees have done in this Liberty Loan campaign, for I know it has been arduous and at times discouraging. The amount of subscriptions returned, however, which is the criterion upon which elation or discouragement can be based, indicates the necessity of my writing to you now only to request a redoubling of your efforts. The total returns from our industrial committees to date is less than 10 per cent. of what we feel must be returned if this Liberty Loan campaign in New York City is to be declared successful. I can account for this only in the thought that the magnitude of the task, as well as the imperative duty of citizenship, is not as yet thoroughly comprehended.

"Appropriations by Congress in this war year are in the aggregate nearly 80 per cent. of the total expenses of the Government over a period of a century and a quarter, and this terrific burden can be divided only between taxes and bond issues. I am told the pinch of taxation is militating against large subscriptions through the industrial committees. American citizens must realize, however, that we are in a world war, the hurt of which must come home to every man and woman in this country in one form or another, and that so far as finances are concerned, that hurt will grow commensurately with the unwillingness of the American public to subscribe freely for an interest-bearing obligation of the United States Government as against accepting increasingly burdensome taxation.

"I therefore petition you to increase your efforts for the success of the Liberty Loan, to give this campaign more of your time and more of your energy, and to gather about you a larger corps of assistants who can and will drive home to every man and woman in your industry the critical nature of the present situation and the individual duty that is apparent."

Banks to Be Open Evenings.

At a meeting of the Liberty Loan Committee yesterday a resolution was adopted requesting New York banks in sections where such facility would be a convenience to remain open in the evenings for handling subscriptions from those who do not find it possible to visit banks during regular hours. Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, announced that all the branch offices of his bank would be open Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week.

Directors of the P. Lorillard Company have voted to assist their 16,000 employes to buy Liberty Loan bonds by paying 10 per cent. of the cost of each bond subscribed for by their workers.

Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and the only Government official who is a member of the Liberty Loan Committee, in speaking of the Liberty Loan, yesterday said:

"There is no question that this bond is the very safest investment in which any individual can invest his money. Further than that I predict, and I base my prediction on past history, that as soon as the treaty of peace is signed these bond will be selling at a large premium. If this Liberty Bond is not safe, then nothing is safe. The house, or the farm, or the bank book, or the furniture, or whatever other personal or real property you may own would be worth nothing if the Government defaulted in the payment of these bonds; for the Government then would be forced to tax the people on every bit of property they owned, so that your property would be a burden instead of an asset, and the only obligation that would stand out untaxed would be this Liberty Bond.

"Do not fool yourselves into the idea that the rich men and the banks can take care of this loan. If they are forced to do so, then the country will be in a serious industrial condition, for the banks will not be able to lend money in the ordinary course of trade and commerce. The banks are doing their share, and it is up to the people to come forward and do theirs."

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second Internal Revenue office announced yesterday that under a decision wired to his office from Washington, he was authorized to accept Liberty Bonds equivalent to the amount of floor tax due as security in lieu of bonds given by surety companies. The collector said that the ruling afforded an opportunity to be patriotic and at the same time save money.

Bloomingdale Brothers announced yesterday that they had received subscriptions for Liberty bonds on Wednesday amounting to $12,000.

Herbert Quick, member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, issued a statement yesterday appealing to the farmers of the country to invest their money in the Liberty Loan.

A. B. Leach, Chairman of the Metropolitan Canvass Committee, which is endeavoring to make a systematic canvass of every man, woman, and child in the city, has asked the newspapers to announce that he was anxious to get volunteers who are willing to devote their spare time from now to Oct. 27 in the interest of the Liberty Loan.

12,000 Loan Speakers.

Liberty Loan speeches are to be made every night in every moving picture theatre covered by the four-minute men from now until the end of the campaign.

Twelve thousand speakers, including men prominent in all walks of life, have been enlisted in the cause. They have been speaking twice a week in theatres as official representatives of the Government, besides addressing audiences informally on many other occasions. This twice a week schedule now becomes a daily schedule for the last ten days of the campaign

Four minutes is the limit of a speech. Into this period, the speaker must crowd an explanation of the Government bond, and an appeal to patriots. A more detailed explanation of the loan couched in simple language, so that the man not familiar with investments can understand, has been incorporated in the four-minute men's bulletin. This is sent to speakers only, but these are serving also as a bread of information, so that any man or woman wishing to ask questions regarding the Liberty Loan can get the answers by calling on a four-minute man.

More than 1,000 speakers enrolled in the League to Enforce Peace have placed themselves at the call of the Liberty Loan Committee, the Treasury Department announced tonight, and all have been asked by William H. Short, the league's Secretary, to make at least one speech on Liberty Day.

BOSTON'S TOTAL $43,514,000.

First Reserve District Has Subscribed $113,385,000 to Loan.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Liberty Loan subscriptions reported by banks in this city in the twenty-four hours ended at 9 A. M. today amounted to $10,762,000. This brought the city's total up to $43,514,000, while the grand total in the First Federal Reserve District was $113,385,000. Totals to date for some of the cities included in the committee's tabulation were:

Hartford, $3,631,000; New Bedford, $2,994,000; Worcester, $2,662,000; Springfield, $2,625,000; New Haven, $2,383,000; Waterbury, $1,650,000; Fall River, $1,438,000; Holyoke, $1,415,000; Lowell, $1,387,000; Manchester, N. H., $769,000; St. Albans, Vt., $512,000; Bangor, Me., $472,000; Burlington, Vt., $357,000.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, in a statement made at the New England Loan Committee's headquarters, said: "We must all take as much of the present and all other issues of the Liberty Loan bonds as we can. The very credit of the United States is at stake on the success of the bond issues. People must remember this. It is imperative that every bond be taken; they must be taken; they will be taken."

Detroit Above Her Quota.

DETROIT, Oct. 18.—Figures at Liberty Loan headquarters indicate that Detroit is leading the large cities of the United States, having already obtained more than $53,000,000 in subscriptions to fill her quota of $43,000,000. It is expected that Detroit will oversubscribe the quota next week and drive toward a $50,000,000 total.

Minneapolis District $40,000,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18.—Subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan in the Ninth Federal Reserve District totaled $40,000,000 late today. The quota is $105,000,000.

CAPTURED U-BOAT TO AID WAR LOAN

German Submarine Arrives and Will Be Set Up in Central Park.

BRITISH TANK ALSO HERE

Two Formidable Fighting Machines Will Be Shown in Liberty Bond and Red Cross Campaigns.

The U-C-5, a German mine-laying submarine which was captured by the British in 1916, and a British tank which has been through heavy action in France, have arrived in this country and will be used for exhibition purposes in aid of the bond issue.

The undersea boat, a small, new type of ocean pest, with no torpedo tubes and equipped for mine laying exclusively, is now partly in the hold of a big ship and partly on a barge, which will transport the German terror in three parts to the landing at 132d Street and North River, after which it will be placed on exhibition in Central Park, as a Liberty Loan advertisement. The tank will be used by the Red Cross in its campaign for funds.

After the three parts of the submarine have been lifted ashore by cranes, they will be shown in a great procession headed by a brass band on Saturday morning. Each section of the craft will be transported on a huge, specially contructed truck, drawn by forty-eight horses. The first truck will bear the bow of the boat, weighing thirty tons. The next will carry the mid-section, which weighs forty-five tons, and the third will carry the stern, a weight of thirty-seven tons.

Because of the great weight of the three loads, the route had to be tested to make sure of the strength of the pavements over which the load was to pass. Several city ordinances regarding traffic have been nullified temporarily to make it possible to reassemble the submarine on dry land in Central Park. The trucks will move south to Manhattan Street, across Manhattan Street to 125th Street, along 125th Street to Seventh Avenue, and on Seventh Avenue to 110th Street. Then the forty-eight horses will drag their loads, the greatest which have ever been dragged along New York streets, to the Sixty-sixth Street entrance to Central Park and from there to the site in the meadow, where the three parts are to be put together. Here Mrs. Guy Emerson, wife of the Director of Publicity of the Liberty Loan Committee, will rechristen it on Saturday, changing its name to the "U-Buy-A-Bond."

A crew of Liberty Loan salesmen will be put on board, and the Kaiser's former sea terror will be transformed into one of the great factors in the Liberty Loan drive. After it has been docked in the sheep pasture, the U-boat will be opened to the public. Admission will be free to those displaying Liberty Loan buttons or otherwise proving that they are Liberty-bond holders. The Park Department has constructed a wooden stand, from which the submarine may be viewed.

The U-boat was sent to this country with the compliments of the British Admiralty. A great many difficulties had to be overcome, before the prize was released, to be used for this purpose. Lord Northcliffe had a great deal to do with overcoming the difficulties.

The submarine was captured by a British destroyer in the middle of July. The business of the U-C-5 was to find the sea lanes which British merchant ships were using and to sow them with mines. The regular German mine-layers were driven from the seas during the first week of the war. The ideal use of the mines was that of dropping them after the U-boat had been sighted and chased by a British warship, thus mining the course which the pursuer had to take. The twelve mines were carried in six tubes. After a mine was dropped, it went straight to the bottom of the ocean, but the impact of striking the bottom, separated the mine from an anchor to which it was attached. The anchor remained on the bottom, while the mine rose to within a few feet of the surface, the U-boat having in the meantime passed on out of danger from its own torpedo.

The U-C-5 is 140 feet in length, with a beam of eleven feet. Its displacement is 200 tons. As it was not intended for pursuing prizes, the least possible space was given to engines, and its normal speed above water was six miles an hour.

The tank, now waiting to be unloaded, which arrived with the original Flanders mud on it, will be exhibited in Central Park beside the U-boat. It is the first of the land battleships to be seen in this country.

LIBERTY LOAN TOTAL NEAR $1,750,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

statement issued by the Treasury tonight:

"Official reports on subscriptions totaled $827,174,650 up to the close of business yesterday, or about $127,000,000 more than was reported at the close of the previous day. Estimates based on the customary daily increases of the official figures and unofficial reports from various parts of the country led to the belief tonight that between $1,500,000,000 and $1,750,000,000 had been subscribed.

"The official figures follow: Boston, $95,800,000; New York, $589,330,000; Philadelphia, $26,345,000; Cleveland, $85,300,000; Richmond, $34,470,000; Atlanta, $8,660,050; Chicago, $91,279,000; St. Louis, $7,354,350; Minneapolis, $25,500,000; Kansas City, $7,197,000; Dallas, $6,830,000; San Francisco, $30,040,150.

"New York went over the $500,000,000 mark, an unofficial estimate from there tonight being $560,000,000.

"Chicago reported a whirlwind campaign and that district's total is thought to be above $200,000,000. Detroit sent a telegram saying that $43,500,000, or 76 per cent. of its quota, was subscribed and that by Saturday night it surely would have an oversubscription. With another week to work, it was declared, the city's total will be very large.

"The Minneapolis district continued to move on toward a $50,000,000 total. St. Paul telegraphed that it would raise $15,000,000 by Saturday night.

"The Cleveland district doubtless has come above the $100,000,000 mark. The city itself has subscribed more than $30,000,000. Pittsburgh has subscribed a slightly larger amount, and Columbus some $3,800,000.

"Increased subscriptions by New England States have come in fast this week and no doubt the Boston district, too, has upward of $125,000,000. Meagre reports from other States indicate that the $2,000,000,000 mark is being rapidly approached and probably will be reached by Saturday night."

A regiment which subscribed for almost $250,000 in Liberty bonds in half a day, in which every officer, noncommissioned officer, and 80 per cent. of the privates are bondholders, is the record of the 343d Infantry of the national army, now stationed at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

The purchase of more than $30,000,000 worth of second Liberty Loan bonds by the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the army is one of the remarkable incidents of the campaign, and the 343d Infantry is the banner organization of the army in this respect. Colonel Charles R. Howland, its commander, now in Washington on official business, thus tells the story of his whirlwind campaign:

"There are a great many men of foreign birth in my command, Russians, Hungarians, Slavs, Lithuanians and others, some of whom cannot speak intelligible English. They are largely from the steel mills and stockyards of Chicago, which makes the regiment's record all the more striking.

"We opened the campaign on a rainy day. I cut morning drill short, called the officers together and mapped out a plan of action. By noon the officers had bought bonds worth more than $25,000 and before drill at 1:30 P. M. the company officers called their noncommissioned officers together, and before they had finished every sergeant and corporal and most of the privates were bondholders."

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

STETSON HATS

Featuring

The "Pershing"

$5.00

A non-military soft hat for fall, suitable for all occasions.

Welt Edge Brim

Shades—Greystone, Olive, India, Oxford Mix

Buy Stock in the Largest Business House in the World—

Get Your Liberty Bond Today

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

PHILIPP DEFENDS GERMAN-AMERICANS

Governor Says They Are Buying Liberty Bonds, and Predicts Wisconsin Will Oversubscribe.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 18.—Governor Emanuel L. Philipp issued a statement tonight in answer to the report that pro-German influences were affecting the sale of Liberty Loan bonds in this State. The statement says in part:

"I resent the continued slanders which have been heaped on this State, many of them by well-intentioned persons who do not know the facts. In spite of any misrepresentation in Washington, which we must bear as a part of our burden during this war, we want it known that the nation need not fear the influence of pro-Germans in Wisconsin. We have a large German population, which, as a class, will rank with any other nationality for patriotism, not only in this State but in other States.

"In Oshkosh, a city with a large German population, the bulk of which is classed as German workingmen, the Second Liberty Loan already has been oversubscribed. In Superior, the second city in the State, which has a population greatly augmented by persons of foreign birth, both Germans and Scandinavians, the quota has been oversubscribed. In Milwaukee, known as a German city, more than $12,000,000 was subscribed in the early days of the Liberty Loan campaign.

"I will be authority for the statement that Wisconsin will oversubscribe its quota of the Second Liberty Loan."

HEAVY LOAN DRIVE IN CHICAGO

Committee Confident That City Will Exceed Its Quota.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan bonds today increased to such a degree that those in charge of the campaign said they believed the Chicago quota would be more than filled by the time of the close of the drive. A marked increase in the number of the small investors, buyers of the $50 and $100 bonds, was noticeable. As the result of the "flying squadron's" labors their total sales were brought up to $21,000,000.

Among the larger single subscriptions were one by the National City Bank of $1,000,000, and another of $1,096,400 by the Board of Trade, representing subscriptions among the members.

DES MOINES TAKES $5,580,350.

Iowa Capital Subscribes 72% of Quota in One Day.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Des Moines's subscription for the Liberty Loan on the first day of the campaign was $5,580,550, or 72 per cent. of the entire quota.

LAFAYETTE YOUNG, JR.

Cleveland's Total Grows Rapidly.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—Under the renewed impetus given the campaign by several addresses of Secretary Baker in support of the Liberty Loan Cleveland's subscriptions were increased by $6,000,000 during the twenty-four hours ended at noon today, bringing the total to $29,313,200, nearly half the minimum quota of $60,000,000. The Fourth Federal Reserve District now has subscribed $105,000,000, more than one-third of the minimum quota.

Syracuse Passes $10,000,000 Mark.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Subscriptions for the second Liberty Loan in Syracuse passed the $10,000,000 mark, two-thirds of the city's estimated quota, today, when the First National and the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga announced that they would each take $3,000,000 of the bonds. At the same time Directors of the City Bank, as individuals, subscribed $600,000. Sales of bonds at industrial plants are exceeding records in the first Liberty Loan campaign.

Hartford's Quota Already Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 18.—This city's total in Liberty Loan subscriptions is $12,000,000, which surpasses the city's quota. The final total will be nearly $20,000,000.

Maryland's Total Above $30,000,000

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—A total of $30,700,000 had been subscribed in Maryland to the Liberty Loan up to late this afternoon. The minimum for Maryland is $39,000,000.

PRINTING DELAYS WAR BOND ISSUE

No Cause for Worry Because Securities Have Not Been Delivered.

TASK TAXES FACILITIES

Government Printing Plant Was Overwhelmed—Every Precaution Taken to Safeguard the Issue.

There is no reason for alarm among large or small investors in the first Liberty Loan because the actual coupon bonds have not been delivered to them. The sole cause for the delay lies in the gigantic physical task of producing the bonds in the Government plant in Washington. Both the Federal Reserve Bank in New York and the Liberty Loan Committee offer every assurance to investors that there is no mystery in the delay, that neither financial loss nor inconvenience need be involved in it, and that it should not result in the slightest hesitancy in purchasing the bonds of the new loan—particularly as the latter are being sold over the counter like so much merchandise.

That there has been misapprehension because of the slowness in distributing the bonds is recognized generally among those agencies pushing the present loan. For that reason they are eager that the public, particularly the small buyer not familiar with financial matters, should understand what a tremendous task has been involved in the production and the distribution of the bonds, and should realize that failure to receive them to date on the part of any investor neither involves loss of the first interest due Dec. 15, nor affects in any way the readiness with which his investment may be converted into the new issue of 4 per cent. bonds at the proper time.

It was pointed out that some 9,000,000 bonds had to be printed and since they are four-sheet issues, that means that 36,000,000 pieces of paper must be engraved. The work is among the finest of the printer's art, requiring well trained technical experts and needing, of course, to be safeguarded at every step. Huge as is the Government printing plant, it was not prepared for so staggering a task when the bond issue was decided upon. Feverish organization and extension of resources, however, was undertaken and today there are 6,000 persons at work day and night producing bonds.

Both the plates and the paper used in printing the Liberty Bonds are so sacred and so intricately safeguarded that the Government could not consider intrusting outside concerns with any part of the task, even had they been able to assume it. Many other lines of war endeavor which require printed matter have met with the same vexatious but unavoidable delays in getting material, and most of them have suffered more than the Liberty Loan because its work has had preference.

While the Government plant was working at high pressure to produce the bonds of the first issue, it was decided that the second loan could be floated more readily if the bonds for it could be ready to hand over the counter. For that reason the work was interrupted while single sheet temporary bonds of the new loan with only four interest coupons attached were struck off and rushed to the Federal Reserve Districts. These bonds eventually will have to be exchanged for the "pamphlet bonds" with interest coupons for 25 years attached.

Bankers here believe that much of the unrest and dissatisfaction among small investors is due to their failure to comprehend that the interim certificates which were issued to them are for all practical purposes as good as the bonds themselves. These can be sold, hypothecated and, in general, used in any way the bonds they represent. Likewise they can be used directly next month for convertion into the 4s of the present issue so that to exchange them for the 3½ per cent. bonds of the first loan and then to exchange the latter for the new 4s entails double work on both the subscriber and the Government.

The bond issue department of the local Federal Reserve Bank is anxious for the public to understand that it is amply able to handle the distribution of both bonds and interim certificates and that, had they arrived on time from Washington, they long ago would have been in the hands of all subscribers. The department has a force of more than 200 engaged in the work and could deliver $40,000,000 worth a day if it could get them. In other words it could already have delivered $500,000,000 worth of it possessed them. The total distribution through the Reserve Bank in this district was $593,987,000 in addition to which $23,844,650 was furnished by special allotment, a total of $617,831,650. Thus nearly 31 per cent. of the entire issue was taken through the Federal Reserve Bank of this district.

The total subscriptions in the district aggregated $1,186,788,400, received from 978,959 subscribers through 1,040 banks. Thus far the Federal Reserve Bank has delivered about $160,000,000 worth of bonds in this district and is prepared, if it can get them, to deliver the remainder within 14½ days. In any event it is assured that before the first interest day—Dec. 15—deliveries will have been completed.

Exact figures on the delivery of certificates to date were not available at the bank yesterday, though it was promised they would be compiled by today.

CAMP UPTON'S TOTAL $890,000.

Soldiers Will Appear in Movies to Boom Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Oct. 18.—With the Liberty Loan campaign in full swing in the New York division, a total of $890,000 has been subscribed to date by the soldiers. The Liberty Loan Committee is especially pleased with the number of individual subscriptions. Practically every man who is able to do so has bought a bond. In the ammunition train of the 302d Engineers, which numbers eighty enlisted men, sixty-three have subscribed for bonds.

In connection with the Liberty Loan campaign the first review of men in the Seventh Division was held today, when subscribers from the 304th Field Artillery regiment and the 152d depot brigade, headed by the 304th Artillery band, marched past a battery of motion picture cameras.

General Bell's declaration that a singing army is a fighting army was put into practice last night, when Harry Barnhart, formerly leader of the New York Community Chorus, and at present the Camp Upton representative of the Committee on Supervision of Music in the Army and Navy, conducted the first community "sing" here. A large camp fire was lighted on the sides of Hill 77, around which 2,000 soldiers grouped and under the direction of Mr. Barnhardt sang many of the old, familiar tunes.

To avoid misunderstanding and useless correspondence, Major General J. Franklin Bell has announced his policy in regard to religious holidays. Permission will be granted to men to leave the camp on national holidays. Since Christmas is not a religious holiday with Jews "because it had been represented to him that the Day of Atonement, Sept. 28, was the most important religious holiday of the Jewish faith, General Bell granted a holiday from noon on Sept. 25 until reveille on Sept. 27. It is not his intention to grant any further religious holidays. General Bell's refusal to grant a religious holiday to Jews," reads a memorandum issued from the Chief of Staff's office, "on Sept. 16, 17, and 18, notwithstanding the War Department had given him authority to do so, was solely for the purpose of avoiding the establishment of a precedent which would require the granting of the very numerous requests for religious holidays which he anticipated."

SENTENCED TO BUY BONDS.

Liquor Selling Clubs Must Subscribe to the Liberty Loan.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 18.—Judge A. L. Sanborn of the Federal Court imposed novel sentences on the Germania Club and Owls Nest of Rockford today when the organizations pleaded guilty to selling liquor without paying a Federal tax.

In addition to fining the Owls Nest $100, Judge Sanborn ordered it to purchase $200 in Liberty bonds. The Germania Club must buy $500 worth of Liberty bonds and pay a $100 fine.

May Use Estate Funds for Bonds.

The first application for permission to invest funds of an estate in Liberty Loan bonds was granted yesterday by Surrogate Fowler. The petition of the Union Trust Company asking approval of an investment of $33,950 from the estate of Mrs. Magdalena Herrmann, who died in 1913 leaving more than $200,000, said: "This loan, for the purpose of prosecuting the war against Germany and by reason of the safety and security of the investment and its income yield and nontaxable features, would be an investment greatly to the advantage of the estate."

$549,000 Subscribed at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Oct. 18.—A total of $549,000 already has been subscribed by the students at the Officers' Training Camp here. The Fourteenth New York Company holds the record for money pledged, with a total of $148,500.

6 Overcoats With 60 Style-Power Speed To Them

LONDON inspired the *Woolwich* and *Channel* and *English Ulster*. Three rough-and-rugged greatcoats, as unmistakably English as a punting pole or a cricket blazer.

Cromwell belongs in the driver's seat of a rakish roadster. *Balmore* is an overcoat of sprucest smart-dress for field or function. *Park Lane* is for the well-turned-out pedestrian—$25, $30, $35 and up to $65.

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LONDON STRENGTHENS AIR RAID DEFENSES

Increases All Safeguards Against Possible German Attacks During the 'Hunter's Moon.'

LONDON, Oct. 18.—With the approach of the "hunter's moon," which is expected to be at its brightest next Tuesday, London is preparing so as not to be caught napping by German air raiders. While the damage in the recent raids turned out to be comparatively negligible, the fact that the Germans apparently had no definite objective and dropped bombs promiscously anywhere they could has resulted in all possible precautions being taken, such as the placarding of every available shelter, improving the system of police warnings, and increasing the defenses in such a manner that the Germans may do the least damage and also get an unhealthy reception if they should by chance break through the anti-aircraft barrier.

King George and Queen Mary, accompanied by Princess Mary and Prince Albert, today toured the East End and inspected the air raid shelters provided in that section, where thousands of poor families live. The royal party went through many buildings, including warehouses and factories, and also several tunnels.

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Liberty Bonds are easy to buy. The Second Liberty Loan is now open for subscription.

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$1.50 $2.00 $3.00

Better Than Average Qualities at Those Prices—Better Made and Better Madras

THE collar measurements are accurate to a fault. The bosoms are made with center pleat to obviate gaping. The buttonholes are so sewn as to avoid fraying. And so on throughout all the details of making. They are made, not thrown together. And this Standard of Excellence extends to the fabrics. The madras in these shirts is durable and fast color. Slow to fray, slower still to fade! And the designs are splendid, affording a variety of choice such as is frankly unusual in shirts at popular prices.

Madras Shirts, soft negligee bosom, laundered or French cuffs . . . $1.50

Madras Shirts, soft negligee bosom, laundered or French cuffs; also, with separate laundered collar to match. $2.00

Silk Stripe Madras Shirts, soft bosom and French cuffs, in entirely new color arrangements $3.00

Men's Custom Shirts
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the finest money can buy
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DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Picture of the fire in Brooklyn that destroyed great quantities of food, in The New York Times Rotogravure Section next Sunday.—Adv.

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FOR AUTUMN READING
The Fall Book Number of The New York Times Review of Books next Sunday will contain a list of the season's best books properly classified and described. There will be articles by William Dean Howells and Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson, and critical reviews of important publications. Order today.—Advt.

SAYS HYLAN SUITS WILL BE PRESSED

Moss Declares He Believes in Tammany Candidate's "Absolute Integrity."

DENIAL BY HUGHES'S FIRM

Takes Issue with Judge Hylan—Says It Acted for Defendant in Dunn Suit.

Frank Moss, counsel for Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, in the libel actions begun by him against The World and The Globe as a result of articles bearing on Judge Hylan's relations with the Black Diamond Automobile Company, announced last night that those suits would be pressed to trial as rapidly as possible.

"The time was selected for throwing these libels at Judge Hylan so near Election Day as to make it very difficult for him to enforce legal remedies within that short time," said Mr. Moss. "The story has been broken into parts and strung along on various days, so that the physical labor of dissecting it and preparing proper papers in his behalf is very great.

"I am gratified to find that the press generally has not followed the lead of The World in the circulation of the libels—and even when enrolled against Judge Hylan in the Mayoralty campaign is not taking part in stabbing him in the back.

"When Judge Hylan asked me to accept his retainer in these suits, I was glad to do so, for in the years I have known him, I have heard nothing but good of him. He is well known in Brooklyn and was elected to his important judicial position by a large majority of the entire electorate in Kings County. He has been one of the active men in civic movements in Brooklyn for the bettering of conditions of life and business and has denounced the grabs in the field of high finance and city railroading which now have so many eminent defenders.

"It is very clear to me that his alleged connection with Goslin, the swindler, is false, and that the repetitions of the libels by these papers and their candidate after Judge Hylan's denials have been published with convincing evidence, shows the spirit which juries recognize when they give verdicts for libel and slander. The repetition of these libels and slanders by newspapers opposing candidates and speakers will be dangerous.

"I believe in Judge Hylan's absolute integrity and that these attacks will react in his favor. This I say freely, although I intend to vote for that other candidate, William M. Bennett, who was hit below the belt in the primaries of my party by the very same forces that are now trying to ruin Judge Hylan's name in order to elect the candidate whom they now need. Cheerfully I shall render my services to Judge Hylan in the defense of his name and honor and will press his case as rapidly as I may be able to proceed."

In a statement made on Wednesday night by Judge Hylan in denial of the charge that he had represented Alfred R. Goslin, the noted swindler, and his aid, Charles M. Dunn, in strike suits, Judge Hylan declared that his name had been used by Goslin and his Lieutenants as that of their attorney of record without his personal knowledge. In connection with this it was said by Judge Hylan that Dunn had taken advantage of the law firm of ex-Governor Charles E. Hughes—Hughes, Rounds & Schurman—in the same manner in one of these suits. This was denied yesterday in a statement issued by A. L. Richards of that firm—now Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight. Here is the statement:

"In April, 1905, an action to recover $250 was commenced in the Municipal Court of the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, Third District, in which the plaintiff was Charles M. Dunn and the defendant was Fernando Benner. The defendant in this action was represented by our firm. This action, according to our records, was discontinued in October, 1905, and in the same month a second action for $250 was commenced by Charles M. Dunn against Fernando Benner in the same court. In this action, also, we represented Mr. Benner. We have never at any time represented Charles M. Dunn."

Fernando W. Benner is agent of the office building at 6 Church Street.

"I cannot understand," he said last night, "how Judge Hylan could make such a statement. He must have known that Hughes, Rounds & Schurman represented me, and not Charles M. Dunn. His statement is ridiculous."

Mr. Benner said that he had been agent of the office building at 132 Nassau Street when Goslin and Dunn made the office of Lippman & Ruck in that building their headquarters.

"I took no pains to conceal that I did not like the kind of business Goslin and Dunn did, and perhaps that was the reason they acquired from somewhere—I cannot remember the details now—a promissory note I had given. It was on the amount of this note that Dunn brought suit."

Mr. Benner was asked if, when the case was up in court, Judge Hylan had appeared on the other side.

"I do not think that I was ever called upon to make a personal appearance in court, and so I cannot say about Judge Hylan," Mr. Benner replied.

At the office of Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight Mr. Richards said that all he cared to say regarding the case was contained in his statement.

SLAVS STAND BY MITCHEL.

Mayor Tells Them Fight Here Is Part of the Great World War.

Mayor Mitchel addressed a delegation representing the Slavonic race headed by Professor Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University at his headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel last evening.

"I am very grateful to you for your support," the Mayor said. "I understand what a difficult and bitter contest this is, and I am keenly alive to the fact that all the candidates on the Fusion ticket and particularly myself need the support of all those who are deeply convinced that we need the election of those who are loyal to our Government in this crisis and those who are convinced that we must maintain a decent government in this city. Your sympathies are first with the United States, the land of your adoption, and next with the countries and with the peoples from which you are sprung, whose liberty you hope to see established with the same ideals of democracy as ours guaranteeing the liberty of nations to live peaceably with their neighbors. You hope, therefore, that anything which is calculated to break down the efficiency of the United States Government, even if it may be the weakening of a great municipal government like New York City must be fought bitterly. Therefore, I am very grateful to you, and it is indeed encouraging to receive the assurance of your active help."

Speaking yesterday afternoon before the Commerce Club in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, Mayor Mitchel commented on the fact that his Tammany rival, Judge Hylan, had been invited to address the club, but had not come. Mayor Mitchel said Judge Hylan did not even write his own speeches.

"I know why he didn't appear," said the Mayor in his speech. "He never does appear when he's got to look men in the face and answer questions. Judge Hylan does not answer questions because he cannot answer questions. He does not make speeches because he cannot make speeches. He does not know municipal business. That is why his speeches are written for him by somebody else and why he phonographically reproduces them from the platform.

"When somebody asks him questions he stutters and stumbles and drops his glasses and turns to proceed with the reading of his speech. I refer to this because I am here to answer your questions and because I believe that no man is fit to offer himself as a candidate for Mayor, much less occupy that office, unless he is prepared to discuss the conduct of that office."

QUEENS GREETS MAYOR AT 3 BIG MEETINGS

Attacks on Hylan, Hearst, and Murphy Cheered—Says Opponent Dare Not Answer.

Mayor Mitchel carried his fight for re-election into the Borough of Queens last night, speaking at three large meetings in Long Island City, Flushing, and Jamaica. In all he attacked his Tammany opponent, Judge Hylan, for not repudiating Hearst and Cohalan.

In St. Michael's Hall, Flushing, an attempt at heckling was made. The Mayor, upon being introduced, said that he was glad to be in Queens.

"What did you ever do for Queens?," shouted a man in the back of the hall.

Mayor Mitchel straightened up, and shaking his finger at the man who had asked the question, said:

"If that is a specific question, I will answer it. My name is not Hylan."

This brought cheers for the Mayor, who continued his speech without further interruption except by applause.

"Once in a long while even Hearst can tell the truth," he said. "In a campaign some years ago, he pictured Murphy in stripes and called him and his district leaders a band of looters. He told the truth then. Today he and Murphy have united behind Mr. Hylan."

"I do not claim that all those opposed to me are chargeable with disloyalty. I believe the great body of Tammany Tall, and others who will be deluded into voting for Judge Hylan, despite what he represents in this campaign, are loyal to the flag and to the country. I have never claimed a monopoly of loyalty and patriotism, nor can anything that I have ever said be twisted into an inference that I have charged with disloyalty the great mass of loyal American citizens of German birth or parentage."

Mayor Mitchel spoke along the same lines to an audience of 800 in Hettinger's Hall, Long Island City. This meeting was held under the auspices of the Fusion Committee of the Bar of Queens County of which Eugene V. Daly is Chairman. Eugene L. Young presided. This was the Mayor's first speech of the evening. The audience was sympathetic and cheered him for almost a minute when he appeared on the platform and again when he concluded.

The last speech of the evening was at Episcopal Hall in Jamaica before an audience of 500. Controller Prendergast and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Mayor Mitchel's running mates on the Fusion ticket, spoke at the meetings in Queens.

LEAVES HYLAN FOR MITCHEL

French-Canadian Club Swings Over for Patriotic Reasons.

The French-Canadian Democratic Association, 423 West Forty-seventh Street, notified the City Democracy last night that, although it had passed resolutions indorsing Judge Hylan, the members had retracted the resolutions and decided to support Mayor Mitchel. At a meeting Wednesday night a resolution was adopted stating:

"We have now become convinced that disloyal elements supporting the candidacy of John F. Hylan are opposed both to the welfare of the Democratic Party and the safety and security of our city."

The Fusion Committee filed on Wednesday night, the last night for filing petitions, independent petitions for Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and Robert Adamson, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, each containing 15,000 signatures. For Ransom, Lyons, Hopper, Morgan, and Marks, the candidates for county offices, the petitions contained 8,000 signatures each, while petitions for judicial candidates contained 15,000 signatures each. Emory R. Buckner, Chairman of the Mitchel Campaign Committee, said that all the reports he had received indicated that the Socialist vote this Fall would be extremely heavy and that it would draw mostly from the Tammany ticket.

"The Socialist sentiment is rising fast, and, with Hylan now out of the race," he said, "it is either Mitchel or Hillquit. Republicans now realize that Bennett stands no chance of election, and they are swinging back to Mitchel. Hylan, the deaf-mute candidate, not only refuses to answer Mayor Mitchel's questions but also refuses to answer questions from any one in his audience. He has been advised by his campaign managers that a deaf-mute campaign is all that can prevent his complete undoing."

Mayor Mitchel received a letter yesterday from Professor John C. Hibben, President of Princeton University, offering to come to New York and speak in the Mayor's behalf.

EAST SIDE SOCIALISTS PARADE WITH HILLQUIT

Great Demonstration for the Mayoralty Candidate—He Tells of a Stampede to the Party.

For more than three hours and for many miles all over the east side last night 15,000 men and women surged through the streets, accompanying an automobile in which rode Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor. It was Hillquit Night, and for the meetings at which the candidate and others on his ticket spoke much preparation had been made; but the street demonstrations were impromptu.

Although no policemen accompanied the procession, there were but two cases of disorder—a fist fight and a small shower of stones which broke two windows in an Eighth Street trolley car in East Tenth Street, when the motorman tried to plough his way through a crowd that solidly blocked the street.

Heartened by a statement from Charles F. Murphy yesterday afternoon that the Mayoralty race had narrowed down to Hylan and Hillquit, the party adherents turned their long march into a triumphal procession. Mr. Hillquit was obliged often to stand in the car and wave his hat to his followers, and each time they broke into yells of delight.

The candidate spoke first in Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, where police reserves fought back the crowd while Mr. Hillquit told the audience inside that the Socialist ticket would win if all worked hard for it until election day. He took for his text the lot of the wage earner and declared the administration's plan of buying and selling potatoes was a tardy adoption of the Socialist belief that the municipality should buy foodstuffs on a huge scale and distribute them to the people at cost. He insisted that the Socialist scheme had been ridiculed as visionary and impracticable and then, at last, adopted by the City Government.

When Mr. Hillquit emerged he found 7,000 persons in the street to give him a noisy welcome. No preparations had been made for a parade or more than the little string of campaigning automobiles, but the crowd rushed ahead and closed in behind, accompanying him up East Broadway, through Grand and Pitt Streets, then along Avenue C to the side entrance to Public School 64, at Tenth Street and Avenue B. By the time Mr. Hillquit had concluded his plea for the local Socialist candidates the crowd had grown so great that police reserves had to threaten with their night sticks to force a way for stalled trolley cars.

Growing noisier, the demonstrators hurried downtown with the candidate. Next Mr. Hillquit appeared on the stage of the People's Theatre at the Bowery and Spring Street, where he assured the audience that particularly on the east side of Manhattan, in the Bronx and in certain parts of Brooklyn there was a Socialist stampede.

The candidate wound up his night of campaigning at a reception at Little Hungary in East Houston Street, where he said the same bosses who oppressed the workers were supporting the Tammany candidacy of Judge Hylan.

SAYS MITCHEL MEN SPEND 'VAST SUMS'

Bennett Tells Brooklyn Meetings of Efforts Made to Buy Republican Captains.

ASKS ABOUT CONTRIBUTIONS

Wants to Know How Much Reynolds and His Associates Gave Toward the Campaign.

William M. Bennett, Republican candidate for Mayor, charged at four meetings in Brooklyn last night that backers of Mayor Mitchel had used large sums of money to buy the support of leaders of the Republican organization.

"Not content with trying to steal the Republican nomination for Mr. Mitchel," he said, "his backers are now trying to buy with their vast sums of money the support of the Republican organizations in all the boroughs. I receive reports daily that money in large quantities is being offered to the Republican election district Captains all over the city. The next administration will have the spending of $1,250,000,000. Is this the reason why the attempt was made to steal the nomination for Mr. Mitchel? Is this why, since the primaries, money has been spent in such vast quantities in a frantic attempt to buy up the election?

"The Mitchel forces will spend between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, or enough to elect a President. Now, while I am on this subject, I would like to ask Mr. Mitchel again how he justifies the contribution of $5,000 made by ex-Senator William H. Reynolds in 1913 to his campaign fund, which appeared in the report of the Mitchel Campaign Committee filed with the Secretary of State at Albany. I would also like to ask Mr. Mitchel how much more Mr. Reynolds and how much Mr. Bailey, Mr. Greve, and other real estate speculators contributed to his campaign fund in that year. How much have they contributed this year, and how much are Mr. Dodge, Mr. Childs, and Mr. Perkins contributing?

After the brazen attempt to steal the Republican nomination for Mr. Mitchel at the Republican primaries, the people are entitled to know the source of the money that is now being offered to the Republican election district Captains in an attempt to buy their allegiance away from the regularly nominated Republican candidate for Mayor."

Mr. Bennett spoke at Arion Hall, Arion Place near Broadway; the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A., Ashland Place and Hanson Place; White Eagle Hall, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and Borough Park Republican Club, Forty-third Street, and Twelfth Avenue. He was well received by good-sized audiences at all these meetings.

ELECTION BOARD ARRESTED.

Action Taken After Alleged Fraud in Jersey City.

Joseph M. McCarthy, Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas, who has been investigating alleged frauds in the recent special election in Jersey City to fill a vacancy in the Board of City Commissioners, last night caused the arrest of an entire Election Board of four members in the Second District of the Second Ward. According to the returns, that ward gave to James F. Gannon, whose election has been declared, 1,550 votes, while it cast for the other candidate, John Warren, but 72 ballots.

The arrested board members are William S. Mulcahy, Patrick J. Connolly, Edward Sheary and Jeremiah Casey. The first two named are Democrats and the others Republicans. John Warren, independent candidate for City Commissioner, who was defeated on the face of the returns, stood guard last night and the night before with several friends, over the vault in the City Clerk's office in Jersey City, because physical evidence had been discovered of a plot to enter the vault where the ballots were stored.

Opposes Racial Political Groups.

In refusing yesterday to approve the incorporation of the Armenian Democratic Club, Inc., Supreme Court Justice Whitaker said: "This court will not approve the formation of a political organization which has for its purpose or in any way tends to the segregation of citizens or foreign birth or descent into distinct and separate political groups. Such organizations tend to retard the complete and effective Americanization of the entire body of our citizens."

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LIBERTY LOAN PARADE
To Holders of Liberty Bonds and Subscribers to the Second Liberty Loan:
The President has designated Wednesday, October 24th, as Liberty Day. All bond holders are requested to parade. If your lodge, club, or union, or other organization has not already called upon you to parade on this day you are invited to fill out the attached coupon and mail or deliver the same at once to LIBERTY LOAN PARADE HEADQUARTERS, 50 MADISON AVE., in order that a place may be assigned to you in the line for this day.
LIBERTY LOAN PARADE
Wednesday, October 24, 1917
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.
Are Now Offering Remarkable Values in
Men's Soft Hats and Derbies at $1.95
¶ Hats of American and European make, bearing the names of some of the world's best known hatters, together with a good assortment of hats from our regular stock. Some are selected "seconds," and many have been used as "samples," the latter being quite up to that standard of quality usually found in hats made to demonstrate the merits of a manufacturer's product. Included are:
Sample Cambiaghi Italian Soft Hats in original styles and in all colors.
American Soft Hats from Regular Stock. All snappy styles—both rough and smooth finish.
English Soft Hats from London. Made by Jos. Wilson & Company.
Derbies by America's Leading Maker. Termed "seconds" because they are a little light in the brim or crown.
¶ Not one hat in the lot made to sell for less than $3.
Men's Blanket Robes, $2.95
FOR TODAY ONLY
¶ Made of Beacon Blanket Cloth in Navajo Indian designs and in smart figured effects.
None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

BUY A LIBERTY BOND TO-DAY!
Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST
5,600 Ready-to-hang
Window Shades
Special Size Widths

Made of domestic Holland, in white, green or ecru, finished with one-inch side hems and mounted on famous Stewart Hartshorn Shade Rollers
They are unit-wrapped with a complete set of fixtures. All full six feet long, and PERFECT.
Widths 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches. 85c each
Special Service
A completely equipped workroom on the premises enables us to execute orders for special size and color shades made in accordance with architect's specifications.
In competition we have been commissioned to make and hang shades for some of the largest buildings of the city, such as
The Equitable Building
The Heckscher Building
Adams Express Building
American Express Building
Beaumont Building
Plaza Hotel
The Claridge
The Marbridge Building
New Post Office, etc.
Estimates Submitted
Oil Opaque Shades
Fast-color, moisture-proof fabrics in white, green or ecru, mounted on one-inch guaranteed rollers.
24 to 36 inch, at 55c each
38 to 54 inch, at 70c to $1.45
Opaque Shades
36 inches wide, dark or olive, medium green and ecru, 40c each
Same quality in white, 50c each
Sunfast Holland Shades
Melrose, cream, Nile, 80c each
Dark or olive green, $1 each
GIMBELS Upholstery Section—Sixth Floor

Mr. Douglas Fairbanks and His Son
By Courtesy of the
Artcraft Pictures Corporation

Will Sell
Liberty Bonds
At Bond Booth, Ground Floor,
At 3 P. M.
Today, Friday, October 19
Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

B. Altman & Co.
The Custom Shirt Department
specializes in the making to order of
MEN'S FINE DRESS SHIRTS
with bosoms of French pique or tucked linen in superior qualities.
New assortments of fabrics, in select weaves and designs, have recently been received for the making to order of Shirts and Pajamas. These include madras, cheviot, flannel, silk, silk-and-wool and silk-and-cotton, of both home and foreign manufacture.
(First Floor)
Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Dry, Comfortable Feet
In wet weather the protection of the wonderful cushion in the DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOE will delight you.
The layer of cork between your foot and the damp pavement is the means of preventing many a cold and keeping your feet dry and comfortable. The construction of the sole makes this shoe as near damp-proof as leather footwear can be.
For Fall and Winter out-door wear you will find unusual shoe value at either of our stores. Most styles, $7 to $9.

SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th Street.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Building.
Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
For Men, Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.
For Women, Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

THE EXPECTANT MOTHER
should not neglect her daily exercise nor abandon her social activities.

Lane Bryant

adaptations of the season's smartest styles for Maternity Wear, due to patented adjustments, eliminate the embarrassment of appearing in public and make it possible to be comfortably and correctly attired at all times.

Dresses, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Negligees, Corsets, Underwear

At prices no higher than clothes for normal wear.

Lane Bryant, 21-23 West 38th St.

Do your duty too!

In France our first soldiers are about to offer their lives for liberty—*and you!* Over here, a million more are getting ready to do likewise.

The easy way for *you* to help is to buy Liberty Bonds. Not just one or two—no! Do more than that! Buy enough to make you pinch and stint yourself to pay for them. No matter how hard it is—or what *necessities* you give up—it will be little enough compared with the sacrifice of our boys who go "over the top" in France.

That is *your* job: to buy plenty—and save money at the same time.

Do your *full* duty!

Donated by
John O Powers Company
Advertising Agency

NEW PLAYS.
Scenes from new dramatic productions, with portraits of stars, in The New York Times Retrogravure Section next Sunday.—Advt.

HILLQUIT OR HYLAN IS MURPHY'S GUESS

Tammany Boss Gets Reports of Great Increase in Socialist Candidate's Strength.

NOT ON EAST SIDE ALONE

Democratic Fusion Mayoralty Campaign Committee Increased to 1,000 Members.

Aroused by the inroads on Tammany's strength which the Socialists are making on the lower east side, Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy, as a means, it was thought, of stampeding voters of an anti-Socialist trend of mind in the Mitchel and Bennett camps into supporting John F. Hylan, came out with the flatfooted assertion yesterday that the Mayoralty race from now on is between Judge Hylan and Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Murphy took as text for his statement a straw vote taken in his own district, the new Fourteenth, and the district of Samuel S. Koenig, leader of the Republican forces in Manhattan—the Sixth. In Mr. Koenig's district the poll showed Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, to have received within thirteen votes of a majority of all the votes polled. In Murphy's own district he got approximately 30 per cent. of all the votes. Mr. Murphy was asked yesterday if he did not find this drift toward socialism surprising.

"No," he said, "it does not surprise me. I have seen it coming. The race today is between Hylan and Hillquit. In my opinion the Socialists will take more votes from Mitchel than they will from Hylan. The drift has been on for some time. In the general election last year the Socialists polled thirty votes in my district. In the special election a few months later when Tom Smith was elected to Congress they polled 39, of a total of 380 votes cast, for their candidate for Congress."

Mr. Murphy was asked to what he ascribed the growth of Socialist sentiment.

"I don't know to what to ascribe it," he said. "All I know is that the vote is there. And it isn't on the east side alone; it's all over town."

The Tammany boss was in such a jovial mood that the reporters asked him if he had seen the questions fired at him by Mitchel.

"No," he replied with simulated seriousness, "I am resting."

A moment later Mr. Murphy smiled broadly when told that Emory R. Buckner, Mayor Mitchel's campaign manager, had said the Hylan libel suit would come to trial on Nov. 6.

"Yes," said Murphy, "I should not wonder, and Hylan will get the verdict, too."

"Will it be as much as 200,000 votes?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"I wouldn't be surprised if it was one vote for every dollar Mr. Hylan sued for."

The aggregate of libel suits brought by the Tammany candidate against newspapers which have printed disclosures regarding his connection with the Black Diamond Automobile Company is $300,000.

Last night the campaign managers of Morris Hillquit made public a statement which echoed the claim made by Murphy that the Mayoralty race was between their candidate and Mr. Hylan.

"The Mayoralty choice is between Hillquit and Hylan," the statement read in part. "We have been fully aware of this for two weeks. The Tammany leaders were made aware of it when they received inside reports from their district leaders ten days ago, which confirmed in every way our own information.

"Neither Mitchel nor Bennett can possibly win. Powerful elements in the electorate which supported Mr. Mitchel four years ago are now working vigorously against him. In addition he has no organization in Brooklyn, where nearly two-fifths of the total vote in the city will be cast this year. Mr. Bennett with an organization behind him in only one borough and with no issue save the fact that he was counted out fraudulently in the primaries, is likewise out of the race. It is becoming more and more apparent as the days go by that the question the voters will be called upon to answer at the polls is whether they want a man for Mayor who, like Mr. Hillquit, meets all issues frankly, or one like Mr. Hylan, who is intensively silent on all the issues."

It was announced at the headquarters of the Democratic Fusion Committee last night that owing to increased activities in the Mayoralty campaign it had been determined to increase the Hylan Campaign Committee to 1,000. Former Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Burr is Chairman of the committee. Among the added members are: Former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Edgar M. Cullen; George Gordon Battle, Augustine J. Lower, William Wirt Mills, Bird S. Coler, George J. Ryan, Andrew S. Hammersley, John C. Heintz, John Godfrey Saxe, C. Augustus Haviland, Senator Salvatore A. Cotillo, and Herman A. Metz.

MAYOR REVEALS PAST OF WHITNEY

Continued from Page 1.

attorney for the company, he failed to put in any answer to his own suit, and secured judgment by default.

7. That in a similar manner Turner secured judgment against the company in Turner's suit.

Judgments Assigned to Goslin.

8. That at a subsequent time both these judgments were assigned to Alfred R. Goslin, a notorious swindler and confidence man, who was called in to "reorganize" the Black Diamond Company.

9. That Goslin was mixed up in a number of shady transactions with Charles E. Turner.

10. That at the time Judge Hylan was running for Justice of the Municipal Court he received and cashed four checks made out by Goslin and by Goslin's stenographer for a total of $950.

11. That Judge Hylan wrote a letter in his own handwriting to Goslin, inclosing a "note" and thanking him for his interest in Hylan's behalf.

12. That Goslin, through various agents, notably his stenographer, Anna Irene Magher, Charles M. Dunn, and Edgar A. Whitney, instituted a number of shady suits against corporations and individuals.

13. That in all these suits the records show the name of John F. Hylan as attorney of record.

14. That in a number of these cases the papers are missing.

15. That in one case where the papers are missing, the court record bears the notation "Taken by Hylan, 1,690 Gates Avenue," and some one has drawn a line through these words.

16. That Judge Hylan denies that he was actually attorney although attorney of record, and contends that some one used his name without authority.

17. That on March 18, 1906, The New York World printed a story involving one of these suits, and stated at that time that John F. Hylan was the attorney of record.

18. That at no time since 1906 until this morning did Judge Hylan make any denial to the fact then publicly printed.

These are the principal facts which have been presented to me and to the public up to this morning.

Judge Hylan's Defense.

Against this array of facts is:

1. Judge Hylan's declaration that his suit against the Black Diamond Company "was a perfectly proper business transaction."

2. His declaration that he never saw Goslin.

3. His declaration that he never acted as attorney for Goslin or the known agent of Goslin.

4. The affidavit of Charles E. Turner, Hylan's officemate and business familiar, that Hylan never knew Goslin, and that the checks sent to Hylan by Goslin and cashed by Hylan were in payment of a debt which Turner owed Hylan.

5. The affidavit of Edgar A. Whitney, the plaintiff in one of Goslin's shady suits, that at the time of this suit he had not met Hylan and that Hylan was not his attorney.

"As to the Black Diamond venture, the only point at issue is what constitutes a 'perfectly proper business transaction.'

"As to whether Judge Hylan ever saw Goslin, this is a matter of detail. Judge Hylan has not denied that he took Goslin's money, and that he wrote a letter to Goslin thanking him for his interest in Hylan.

"As to whether Judge Hylan ever acted as attorney for known agents of Goslin, he has already admitted and Goslin's agent has already sworn that he did act as attorney for one of Goslin's tools, namely, Charles B. Turner. Judge Hylan may or may not have acted as attorney for Goslin's agent, Whitney. It is admitted and sworn to that he did act as attorney for Goslin's agent, Turner.

"As to the two affidavits, one of Turner and one of Whitney, which have been offered to the public in Hylan's defense, I shall content myself with reciting the record of both gentlemen.

"Turner swore in an affidavit made on April 11, 1906, that he was used by Goslin in connection with a swindling mining suit, and that Goslin gave him $200 with which to skip out of the city when things got too hot for him. He is hardly the man to be used by Judge Hylan to prove that Judge Hylan never had any indirect dealings with Goslin.

Takes Up Whitney's Case.

"This morning Judge Hylan and Frank Moss, Judge Hylan's counsel, presented the public with an affidavit from Edgar A. Whitney.

"In 1904 Whitney was arraigned in General Sessions on a charge of bookmaking.

"In 1908 he was convicted on a charge of grand larceny, although this conviction was reversed.

"In 1912 he was arrested again on a charge of grand larceny preferred against him by the New York Credit Men's Association.

"In 1917, he makes an affidavit to prove the fitness of a candidate for Mayor of New York City. Going back a little further into Edgar A. Whitney's record, it appears that in 1901, Whitney was the star witness in the trial of Wardman Glennon of the Police Department, for neglect of duty in not suppressing a disorderly house.

"Previous to this trial, on Aug. 10, 1901, Whitney made a confession to Justice Jerome which was the basis for the Glennon trial. In this confession, he admitted that he had taken money to use his connections with the Parkhurst Society to tip off the police when illegal resorts were to be raided.

"The morning Sun of Aug. 11, 1901, contains the extremely interesting information that

Whitney was under cross-examination by Frank Moss, the counsel of the Parkhurst Society, for six hours, and told all he knew of the system by which a certain ring in the Police Department and the Department of Gambling held together.

Mr. Moss said that the result of the examination was satisfactory.

"As counsel for the Parkhurst Society in 1901, Frank Moss learned enough about Edgar A. Whitney to prevent him from placing much credence in any affidavit that Mr. Whitney might make.

"Mr. Moss is now Judge Hylan's counsel. It is curious that Mr. Moss should permit Whitney's affidavit to be offered to the public without explanation or apology.

"The developments this morning in the exposure of Judge Hylan's past are no less revolting to the people of this city that what has gone before.

Questions for Hylan.

"I now ask Judge Hylan what he has to say concerning the latest revelations of his professional conduct which detail the fact that he attempted to charge his wife's cousin $2,280 for collecting a judgment of $3,780.

"I ask him to explain why he tried to force his wife's relative to take stock in the Black Diamond Company with the cash left over after Hylan had deducted this amazing fee.

"I ask why his wife's cousin was forced to seek out another lawyer to collect from Judge Hylan the money which Hylan has already collected.

"I ask him why it was necessary for his wife's cousin to go to the Supreme Court for an order requiring Judge Hylan to show cause why he should not give an accounting.

"I ask Judge Hylan why, after his own client had taken legal steps against him, Judge Hylan found it wisest to settle the matter out of court by paying to his client $1,375, which he had held out of the moneys originally collected.

"After the Black Diamond Company had placed Judge Hylan in a position of trust, he sued that company, through a dummy, and secured judgment by default.

"After his wife's cousin had placed Hylan in a position of trust, Judge Hylan collected money due his client, and forced him to go to the courts to secure what Hylan had already collected.

"On what possible theory should the people of New York elevate to the position of the greatest trust a man with this record behind him?

"A lawyer who is not fit to represent his own relative is not fit to be Mayor of New York."

Anthrax Victim Dies in Bellevue.

Max Rosenbaum, a peddler living with his brother Harry, at No. 538 East Sixth Street, was removed from his home to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning suffering from anthrax, and died there in the afternoon. Rosenbaum was the sixth victim of anthrax taken to Bellevue Hospital recently. Of the five taken there in the past one recovered and four died.

CHARGES MAYOR AIDED BAD FOOD SELLERS

Hylan Asserts Armour & Co. Were Shielded From Prosecution by Mitchel Appointees.

In a speech which he read before an audience in Cooper Union last night the Tammany candidate for Mayor, Judge John F. Hylan, declared that Mayor Mitchel had not lived up to his pre-election pledges to prosecute those food corporations which were caught selling decayed food to the people. On the contrary, asserted Judge Hylan, Mitchel's appointees protected Armour & Co. from prosecution for illegal practices.

The Cooper Union meeting was all that could be desired by a Tammany man. Every speaker was greeted with cheers as some popular Tammany candidate was mentioned, or with boos and hisses at the name of the Mayor. Even the names of Roosevelt, Hughes, and Taft were hissed and hooted. Judge Hylan read his speech because, he said, he was afraid of being "misquoted by the subsidized press."

"Armour & Company," he said, "has as its representatives upon the Fusion Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty, Samuel McRoberts, a director of this company, an officer of the National City Bank, and one of the most important of the Rockefeller group of financiers. An interesting chapter of the Mitchel administration will be found if you examine the prosecutions of Armour & Company for violations of the food and health laws.

"These violations were of a serious nature. This company was caught offering for sale as food for the people of this city rotten pigs' ears, rotten eggs, rotten beef liver, and rotten oxtails. When these cases were brought to trial we find the brazen spectacle of the former attorney for Armour & Co., Mr. Lamar Hardy, prosecuting his old client as the corporation counsel of this city. But even more astounding is the fact that Tony A. Hardy, the Corporation Counsel's brother, is the counsel for the defendant company.

"The activities of the Hardy brothers in defense of Armour & Co. and the activity of Samuel McRoberts, a Director of Armour & Co. and a Director of the Mitchel-Prendergast Fusion Committee, though not a resident of New York City, is very significant. It is significant because in his speeches in 1913 Mayor Mitchel repeated[ly] gave his pledge that he would prosecute to the limit of the law these base offenders who were selling rotten food to the people of our city. Does Mr. Mitchel regard this as the fulfillment of his campaign pledge? This is an example of the way in which he has kept all his pre-election pledges."

Judge Hylan pledged himself to take over the public utilities, to reduce the taxes, and raise the wages of the workmen in municipal-owned corporations. He promised to conserve the value of the city's piers by building a municipally owned terminal railway.

Saks Suits for Men at $23 and $25

Offer you more in tailoring, more in variety of woolens, and more in real clothing values than can be said of any other popular-priced clothes—and we stand ready to prove it.

¶ This season we have set a record for ourselves in suits at $23 and $25, of which we are genuinely proud. The models take in everything from the two-button double-breaster to the three-button single-breasted sack suit, each and every one exhibiting a quality of tailoring possible only in suits sold direct to you by the House that makes them. The woolens and patterns are also remarkable in their diversity and originality, including:

Overchecks, single and triple stripings, Pin Checks, Fancy Cheviots in almost every coloring; Plain Blues and Blacks; and Fancy Mixtures.

¶ We have the clothes, and if you want your dollars to work to the limit let the Saks label be on your coat collar from today forward.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d STREET *(Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)* WEST 43d STREET

ENGRAVED ON WOOD BY LOUIS F. GRANT.

Special Week-End Group of Kirschbaum Suits—$25.00

PRICED at a particularly close margin, these suits include silk-trimmed garments cut on extreme young men's lines and belted models, as well as styles for men who lean to conservatism . . . . executed in selected all-wool fabrics of finished and unfinished worsteds, cassimeres, tweeds, cheviots and serges — each suit individually cut and tailored in the usual Kirschbaum thorough and painstaking way, $25.00.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS AT ACTUAL COST

Coat and Breeches of O. D. Serge, $27.00
Overcoat of Heavy Weight Melton, $30.00

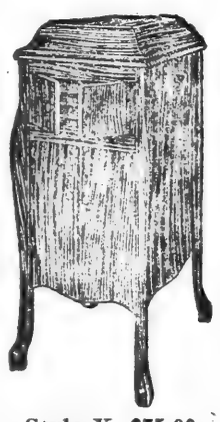
Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

Kirschbaum Clothes

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

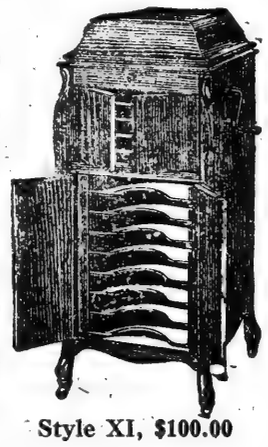
Two-Day Specials

Today (Friday) and Saturday Only



Outfit, $80.00
Victrola X.....$75.00
Records of Your Own Choice..... $5.00
$80.00

Style X, $75.00



Outfit, $105.00
Victrola $100.00
Records of Your Own Choice..... $5.00
$105.00

Style XI, $100.00

Either of the above outfits may be purchased for

$5.00 down and $5.00 a month

Seventh Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Clothes For Men As They Come

The tall, the short, the slim, the stout—men of all builds can be fitted here with smart serviceable clothes at prices within their reach. Our assortment of

Men's Suits At $19.75

is made up of such garments, carefully tailored, in a number of smart Fall fabrics in a range of styles which will hold the interest of the conservative and extreme dressers alike. The price, quality for quality, of course, is less than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

Blanket Robes For Men, $5.89

A number of new designs, cut in coat or robe styles. Gray, wine, navy, brown, green and other colors in Jacquard effects.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Sewing Kits, 89c

No soldier should be without one of these handy sets. Contains buttons, thimble, needles, safety pins, shoelaces, thread, comb and pencil.

Macy's—Notion Department. Main Floor, 34th St.

Men's Silk Hose, at $1.39

Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black and white. They fit comfortably and wear well.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Autumn Cravats 94c to $3.89

No matter how "individual" your ideas on the subject of neckwear may be, you will surely find in this assortment cravats a-plenty that will please you. The silks in most cases are imported, in two tone dark shaded effects, smart Persians, swivel figured weaves and undertone striped patterns. All well made in open end shapes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Broadway.

Men's Knitted Overcoats at $16.50

that meet the requirements of the correctly dressed man. This knitted fabric, in blue, brown, gray, oxford and heather, is warm—but not heavy. It wears well and seldom requires pressing. Well finished throughout. May be had in all sizes.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Let Us Help You Shop

If you want to purchase something for the folks at home or a gift of some kind for a friend—and are uncertain as to what you should buy—call at the Personal Shopping Bureau. An attendant who knows the store, its merchandise, and wants of people will assist in making your selection.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Front.

U.S. ARMY & NAVY BAZAAR

Auspices of

Army & Navy Field Comfort Committee

Grand Central Palace

Oct. 27-Nov. 3

DO YOUR BIT

FOR YOUR OWN BOYS AND DO IT NOW!!

The proceeds of this Bazaar, in which the principal American War Relief organizations are participating, will go for War Relief work among our soldiers and sailors at the front, and their families at home. The Army and Navy Field Comfort Committee will send to our Boys thousands of comfort packages containing tobacco, cigarettes, pipes, toothbrush, tooth paste, shaving cream, chocolate, etc. All money received is and will be in the custody of Edward S. Moore of Guaranty Trust Co., Treasurer of the Committee, and Guaranty Trust Co. is the depositary.

This U. S. Army and Navy Bazaar will be one of the biggest events of the year. It will be considerably more than the name "Bazaar" implies. Entertainment of many sorts, with the foremost theatrical and operatic stars, will be provided.

WE NEED YOUR CO-OPERATION!

WE NEED MORE DONATIONS OF CASH AND SALEABLE MERCHANDISE!

WE NEED MORE VOLUNTEER WORKERS. INQUIRE AT HEADQUARTERS, 12 E. 46TH ST.

It is apparent to persons interested in war relief work that a malicious, persistent propaganda inspired by anti-patriotic interests is being waged against the principal American War Relief organizations. Rumors intended to retard the progress of the U. S. Army and Navy Bazaar are repeatedly circulated. A report designed to injure this big American war relief work has just gained ground to the effect that the U. S. Army and Navy Bazaar is to combine with a foreign relief Bazaar, and will not open on the date scheduled. This is ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE. The U. S. Army & Navy Bazaar WILL OPEN Oct. 27th.

Committee:

HON. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Honorary Chairman
VICTOR L. ZORN, Chairman Executive Committee
HON. JOHN FORD, Justice of the Supreme Court, Chairman General Committee
HON. CHARLES S. WHITMAN, Governor of New York State
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Make checks payable to EDWARD S. MOORE, Treasurer,

U. S. ARMY & NAVY BAZAAR

Headquarters, 12 E. 46th St.

Tel. Murray Hill 2292.

DO YOUR BIT NOW!!

RUSH GETS RECOUNT ON 'GLARING ERRORS'

The Anti-Tammany Candidate Against McAvoy for Supreme Court Expects to Win.

POINTS TO FAULTY ADDITION

Says Totals on Many Tally Sheets Were Transposed, to His Disadvantage.

Alleging that he was deprived of at least 2,000 votes through "glaring errors" at the primary election, Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port and former Tammany district leader, who was an independent candidate for the nomination for Supreme Court Justice in the First Judicial District against John V. McAvoy, the regular Tammany candidate, obtained an order yesterday from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for a recount of the ballots. The recount proceedings will begin this morning at the Board of Elections in the Municipal Building and will continue day and night until completed.

Mr. Rush has had representatives making an inspection of the tally sheets as returned by the Election Inspectors as well as other data, and he said last night that serious errors had been found in district after district. In the Seventh Assembly District alone, Mr. Rush said, it had been found that 1,000 votes had been counted for Mr. McAvoy to which he was not entitled. In this district Mr. McAvoy got 637 votes and Mr. Rush 396, according to the returns filed with the Board of Elections. At the bottom of the tally sheet, however, Mr. Rush said, some one had inserted the figure 1 opposite the figures 637 in the McAvoy column, thus making McAvoy's vote in the district read 1,637.

"In every single Assembly District in both Manhattan and the Bronx," said Mr. Rush last night, "the tally sheet totals show errors in additions. In twenty-six districts the errors favor Mr. McAvoy and in five districts the errors favor me. On what I have before me at this time I am able to show a gain of approximately 2,000 votes for myself, and this before any ballot boxes have been opened."

On Oct. 9 Mr. Rush applied to Supreme Court Justice Whitaker for an order for a recount. Justice Whitaker directed the opening of the ballot boxes, but his order imposed conditions not acceptable to Mr. Rush and he appealed to the Appellate Division for a full recount. On Wednesday the Appellate Division granted Mr. Rush's request and ordered the Board of Elections to begin a recount at once.

The First Judicial District takes in the thirty-one Assembly Districts of Manhattan and the Bronx. The returns from these districts, as officialy tabulated by the Board of Elections, gave McAvoy 30,568 and Rush 17,448, a majority of 13,120 for McAvoy. There were 2,319 void and protested ballots. Mr. Rush said last night that it would be shown that 95 per cent. of these void and protested ballots should have been counted for him.

"I am making no charges of fraud at this time," said Mr. Rush last night. "The ballot boxes will tell their own story. Meantime, I wish to direct public attention to the bungling tabulation of the returns. A recount of the votes cast in the Republican Mayoralty contest resulted in a change of less than 1,000 votes in the entire city. Without opening a single ballot box I am able to show in two boroughs approximately 2,000 votes credited to Mr. McAvoy to which he is not entitled."

In transposing the Assembly District totals to the county totals, Mr. Rush said, errors were made in a number of districts. He said he did not accuse any one in the office of the Board of Elections of making these errors, but that a full investigation would place the blame where it belonged.

"One illustration," said Mr. Rush, "of how these errors were made is shown in the Eighteenth Election District of the Fifteenth Assembly District, which is my own district. The official vote was Rush, 22; McAvoy, 0. The county returns give this vote as McAvoy, 22; Rush, 0. There are innumerable transpositions of this character, all in this Assembly District and all operating to my disadvantage. The official returns from the Fifteenth Assembly District on primary night, as certified by the Board of Elections, was: Rush, 1,007; McAvoy, 417. The result in the Fifteenth District as it now appears on the tally sheet at the Board of Elections is: Rush, 985; McAvoy, 439. The totals are the same. On primary night the returns from McAvoy's own district, as certified, were: Rush, 978; McAvoy, 843, a total of 1,721, showing that I had beaten McAvoy in his own district. The tally sheet at the Board of Elections appears at present as follows: Rush, 789; McAvoy, 837, a total of 1,626. Ninety-five votes have disappeared somewhere.

"A peculiarity of the vote, as shown on the tally sheets, is that the vote in the Rush-McAvoy districts, where the real battle raged, where the interest was keenest, and where both candidates for the nomination had complete working organizations, is considerably less than in many of the downtown districts, where there was not nearly the same interest in the outcome. In the Twelfth Assembly District, which is Charles F. Murphy's home district, McAvoy received 2,312 and I received only 421, a total of 2,733. In the First Assembly District, where Tom Foley lives, McAvoy got 2,118, and Rush, 326, a total of 2,444. Both these districts show a much larger vote than that cast in either Mr. McAvoy's district or mine."

The recount of the vote for the nominations for Supreme Court Justice and for Borough President of Queens cast at the recent Democratic primaries proceeded yesterday without incident. At the close of the count for the day ballot boxes from twenty-eight districts had been examined. No substantial gains were made by any of those who asked the recount.

Eight more election inspectors of the Bronx were indicted yesterday, charged with "knowingly and intentionally falsifying the result of ballots cast in an official primary election on Sept. 19, 1917." This makes twelve inspectors indicted in Bronx County. The inspectors indicted on Wednesday were arraigned before County Judge Gibbs yesterday and held in $1,000 bail each for pleading on Monday. The bail was furnished. The indicted men are Patrick G. Gavagan of 3,405 Olinville Avenue, Bertrand Conway of 3,310 Olinville Avenue, William T. Dugan of 627 Magenta Street, and John J. Hermann of 761 North Oak Drive. The first two are Democrats and the other two Republicans.

The election district where the men were acting as Inspectors is the home district of John J. Knewitz, Republican County Chairman and a Commissioner of Taxes. There was a contest between him and Otto W. Holmgren for County Committeeman, and following the Bennet-Mitchel inspection of the ballots, Holmgren complained of fraud to District Attorney Martin.

RIEGELMANN WINS BROOKLYN RECOUNT

Unofficial Reinspection of Ballots Cuts Lead Over Bird S. Coler From 1,262 to 830.

The completion of the unofficial reinspection of the ballots at the Republican primaries for the nomination for Borough President of Brooklyn last night cut the lead of Edward Riegelmann, but left him a plurality of 830 over Bird S. Coler. The first count gave his lead as 1,262. The re-inspection at the headquarters of the Brooklyn Election Board, was ordered by the Supreme Court after both candidates asked for an investigation of charges of fraud. The candidates agreed before the reinspection began that the man shown to be the winner should take legal steps, unopposed, to have his name placed on the ballot.

About 200 erasures were discovered on ballots examined on Wednesday, the opening day of the recount, but not many were found yesterday. Congressman Harry Howard Dale, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Democratic County Committee of Kings, said last night that the erasures affected all the candidates from Attorney General down and appeared to lack fraudulent intent.

"An experience of more than twenty five years in election matters leads me to believe that the erasures show no evidence of widespread fraud," said Mr. Dale.

Mr. Coler had not determined late last night whether he would go into court and seek a ruling on ballots voided either by erasure or by crosses being marked in front of the names of both candidates. A friend of his said that unless there should be reason to believe, after the inspection of the ballots had been concluded, that enough frauds had been committed in favor of his rival to change the result, the contest would not be carried beyond the present proceedings.

ELECTION OFFICERS PLEAD GUILTY

Four in Brooklyn Admit Turning Over Mayoralty Ballots to a Republican Club Head.

As a result of the investigation conducted by District Attorney Harry E. Lewis into the charges of fraud in the recent primary contest between Mayor Mitchel and William M. Bennett, indictments were found yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury against four inspectors of the Eighteenth Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District in Brooklyn. There are four counts in the indictments, and the accused pleaded guilty to the fourth count, which charges that they violated the election law in turning over the ballots to John D. Gunther, President of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club, who was not an election official.

The men indicted are John F. Kearney, Democrat, of 399 Sixteenth Street; Paul Dunbar, Democrat, of 371 Sixth Avenue; Albert Ridner, Republican, of 412 Fifteenth Street, and Thomas Jones, Republican, of 838 Fifteenth Street. County Judge Lewis L. Fawcett deferred sentence at the request of the District Attorney and fixed bail at $1,000 in each case.

"What we want," said District Attorney Lewis to Judge Fawcett, "is to get the 'man higher up' who is responsible for these frauds. I will accept the plea of these men upon condition that sentence be deferred until such time as they have testified before the Grand Jury, if necessary, and in the event of further indictments, of the trial of the men whom they may implicate."

BALLOT MISSION IN LONDON.

Preparing to Take the Vote of New York Soldiers and Sailors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The commission appointed by the Secretary of State of New York to take the vote of New York soldiers and sailors in the coming election has arrived, and is establishing headquarters for the distribution of ballots in the trenches and on the high seas. The commission brought a large number of ballots, collapsible ballot boxes, and other election paraphernalia.

Owing to the primary contest, New York City's ballots have not yet arrived, but a member of the commission is now on his way with them. The marked ballots will be rushed to the Secretary of State as soon as possible.

The members of the commission here are Captain Amos J. Peaslee and Howard Osterhout.

ASKS SIMS ABOUT U-BOAT.

Navy Department Cables for Details of Attack on Destroyer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Navy Department cabled to Admiral Sims today for a detailed account of the encounter Oct. 16 between a submarine and an American destroyer, in which the destroyer received the first hit scored by the Germans against an American warship. The brief statement given out last night contained all the information that has reached the department, with the exception of the name of the vessel, which is withheld for military reasons.

From the fact that the destroyer was able to make port with only one killed and five slightly wounded, officers here believe that the torpedo probably struck her far forward, so that the narrow forward bulkhead held and kept out the sea. The construction of these vessels is so light that if one were hit amidships she probably would break in two.

SEND 40 DIVISIONS TO OPPOSE ITALIANS

Central Powers Depleting Eastern Forces to Defeat Cadorna's Plans.

BAINSIZZA A POINT OF PERIL

Enemy Experts Regard It as the Most Dangerous of All the Fronts of Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—According to a semi-official dispatch reaching Washington today from Rome the situation along the Italo-Austrian front has forced the Austrian and German Governments to withdraw forty divisions from the eastern front for use in reinforcing the Austrian troops now operating against Italy.

This may have been done in response to a second appeal from Austria, so far as the German transfer of men is concerned, as it was learned several weeks ago that the Vienna Government, despite the fact that a considerable number of German, Bulgarian, and Turkish units had been sent to the Italian front, had called on Germany for additional reinforcements.

Evidently Berlin, as well as Vienna, has come to a full realization of the importance of the Italian drive which General Cadorna has so successfully conducted and has recognized the importance of trying to prevent the Italian army from gaining vantage points of great strategic value from which a drive might be launched against Vienna next Spring. A portion of the dispatch reaching Washington from Rome today was made public as follows:

"The Italian command has received information that the Austrians and Germans are carrying on the withdrawal of forty divisions from the eastern front to be brought to the Italian front.

"The presence of new German, Turkish, and Bulgarian units at this front has already been noticed. The greater part of these troops have been directed toward the Bainsizza Plateau, which is openly acknowledged by both German and Austrian military critics to be the most dangerous of all the fronts in Europe."

ITALY FACES A COAL FAMINE.

Almost None for Hotels and Homes —Our Mines Are Her Only Hope.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Details of Italy's serious economic situation, while her soldiers are pressing the Austrians at the front, reached here today in official dispatches.

Producing no coal within her own territory, Italy depends for it and many of her other supplies upon the outside world, which now virtually means the United States. England requires all her shipping for her own purposes. The situation is how so grave that there is almost no coal for private consumption, and few furnaces will be lighted this Winter in either Italian hotels or private houses. Even the military operations are hindered.

Italy has already accomplished a great deal by limiting consumption of all kinds of supplies, reorganising imports and foodstuff distribution, fixing maximum sale prices, and introducing a system of rationing for the population in many cities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 18.—The debate at the reopening of Parliament on the condition of the country developed statements to the effect that the army, strengthened by its series of victories in enemy territory, was making satisfactory progress, while the power of the Austrians was steadily decreasing; that the navy was keeping untiring watch along the coasts, and that supplies were pouring in from across the sea.

Other achievements of the Ministry which were emphasized were the strengthening of the country's diplomatic position by the Foreign Minister's visits to Paris and London and the favorable developments in the economic situation, wages having advanced with the great increase in industrial activity due to the satisfaction of war needs.

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$4.85 and $5.85

High black shoes, Kidskin or Calfskin, single and double soles, conservative shapes and smart English lasts $4.85

Tan Russia Calfskin . . . $5.85

All standard Alexander quality

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Sixth Avenue at 19th Street

The Best Xmas Gift—Give a LIBERTY BOND

Sold at the Franklin Simon & Co. Bond Booth

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Just received from England

Children's English Underwear and Hosiery

MERINO WOOL UNDERWEAR

For Girls and Boys—3 to 16 years of age.

This high-class English Fall underwear is so scarce in this country that not to purchase NOW means to be deprived of it.

High Neck Merino Vests (sizes 20 to 34) 1.75 to 2.05 *Each*

Knee or Trunk Length Pantalets (sizes 20 to 34) 1.70 to 2.20 *Each*

Low Neck Merino Vests (sizes 20 to 34) 1.50 to 1.80 *Each*

Long or Short Merino Drawers (sizes 20 to 34) 1.80 to 2.05 *Each*

CHILDREN'S ENGLISH HOSIERY

Of Cashmere, Silk and Wool, Merino or Cotton

Children's English Hosiery is very scarce and very difficult to obtain under present war conditions. We were exceptionally fortunate in receiving our large shipment.

English Derby Cotton Hose
For Girls and Boys
In black, white or tan; derby ribbed cotton; double knee, heel and toe.
Sizes 6 to 10½. .65 to 1.10

English Derby Cashmere Hose
For Girls and Boys
in tan cashmere, sizes 6 to 8½; in black cashmere, sizes 7 to 9; also fine ribbed tan cashmere hose. Sizes 7 to 9½. .95 to 1.50

English Merino Hose
For Infants and Children
Of white English merino (cotton-and-wool mixed), also of silk and cashmere mixed, non-shrinkable.
Sizes 4 to 8½. .55 to 1.48

English Wool Golf Hose
For Girls and Boys
In white or heather mixtures; with feet and fancy cuff tops. Very smart for street, school or sport wear.
Sizes 7 to 9½. 2.45 to 2.95

Special for To-day

AMERICAN UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

For Girls and Boys

Girls' Cotton Combinations
Bishop neck, elbow sleeves, ankle length.
Sizes 6 to 16 years. 1.00

Boys' Merino Combinations
Of white merino (cotton and wool mixed); high neck, long sleeves. Sizes 4 to 16 years. 1.50

Broad Ribbed Cotton Hose
In black, white or tan.
Sizes 3 to 16 years.
3 pair for 1.10 *Each* .38

Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose
In black, white or tan.
Sizes 3 to 16 years.
3 pair for 1.00 *Each* .35

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MISSES,' JUNIORS' and GIRLS' APPAREL

Everything exclusive in character—nothing prohibitive in price

Misses' Fashions

Misses' Suits
Sizes 14 to 20 years
With or without fur trimming
Of rich pliable cloth fabrics, chiffon velvet or velveteen. Those enriched with fur show originality in treatment of trimming.
29.50 to 265.00

Misses' Coats
Sizes 14 to 20 years
With or without fur trimming
Developed in soft, pliable fabrics of exquisite texture, such as Pom-Pom, crystal cloth, Siberia cloth, duvet de laine, silvertone, wool velour, broadcloth or seal velour.
19.75 to 245.00

Misses' Dresses
Sizes 14 to 20 years
Tailored or afternoon gowns
Of various soft silk or cloth fabrics; brightened by touches of yarn or silk embroidery or colored beads, also braid trimmed; collars, pockets and skirts express new ideas.
14.50 to 98.50

Misses' Velvet Dresses
Sizes 14 to 20 years
Dominant Fabric of To-day
Plain tailored velvet dresses, richly embroidered afternoon gowns or lovely evening frocks, in the new basque, straightline or draped models
18.50 to 195.00

At Special Prices
TO-DAY

Misses' Silvertone Suits
Six distinct styles
To wear with own furs
Of Silvertone wool velour, in drab, beaver, Pekin blue, navy, Java brown, green or Oxford; shoulders and sleeves are close fitting; straight-line skirts. 14 to 20 years.
39.50

Fur Trimmed Suits
Twelve distinct models, trimmed with high-class furs
Of wool velour, silvertone velour, broadcloth or velveteen; in Pekin blue, beaver, navy, green, brown or burgundy; muffler, shawl or surplice fur collars; new model skirts.
59.50

Misses' Winter Coats
Twenty-four new models, with or without fur trimming
Of wool velour, silvertone velour, "Pom-Pom," cashmere velour or broadcloth, in all the new winter shades, also of velveteen; silk lined and warmly interlined. 14 to 20 years.
39.50

Misses' Velveteen Dresses
Tailored or trimmed models
Featuring one braided bodice model, tying into sash at back, pegtop pockets. Another model is combined with self color satin, draped skirt. A tailored model is trimmed with contrasting color broadcloth.
14 to 20 years.
29.50

Girls' Fashions

Girls' and Juniors' Coats
Sizes 6 to 17 years
Double breasted, Russian belted or semi-Empire models; plain tailored or fur trimmed; of wool velour, zibeline, broadcloth, tweeds or velveteen; new shaped collars, pockets and belts.
10.75 to 69.50

Special for To-day

Girls' and Juniors' Coats
Sizes 6 to 17 years
Twelve new models of wool velour, broadcloth or cheviot velour in green, brown, navy, burgundy or Pekin blue; also of novelty velours in green and brown colorings; lined and warmly interlined; majority fur trimmed.
18.50

Girls' and Juniors' Dresses
Sizes 6 to 17 years
Tailored or dressy models of serge, wool plaid, taffeta silk, crepe de chine, Georgette, satin, wool challie or velveteen; party dresses of chiffon, taffeta silk or crepe de chine.
6.75 to 49.50

Special for To-day

Girls' Velveteen Dresses
Sizes 10 to 16 years
In black, navy or burgundy; semi-Empire model; yoke, front of waist, cuffs and pockets on skirt embroidered in contrasting color wool; white Georgette collar.
14.50

MINERS YIELDING TO GARFIELD PLEA

Signs in West of Lessening of Strike Menace in the Coal Districts.

WHITE GOES TO PERSUADE

The Fuel Administrator Resists Hurry on Decision as to Wage Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Following a series of conferences here with Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, and the receipt of many telegrams from labor leaders in the coal fields of the central competitive group, where many miners are on strike, John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers, who has been co-operating with the Fuel Administration, left tonight for Indianapolis.

"I am of the opinion," he said, "that the whole matter will be straightened out within a few days and that the men will return to work."

Reports received during the day at the offices of the Fuel Administration from labor leaders endeavoring to end the strikes were referred to as encouraging, and confidence was expressed that Mr. White's mission would prove successful. It is understood that he is prepared to talk "straight from the shoulder" to the miners and warn them that it is their patriotic duty to keep up maximum production.

Frank Farrington, President of the Illinois Union, wired today that he had urged the men in his district to return to work, and that the situation was more favorable. All of the leaders, it was said, were co-operating in this effort.

Dr. Garfield maintained the position today that he would not be hurried or have his hand forced in determining whether an increase should be granted over the prices named by President Wilson for coal at the mine, and thus make it possible for the operators to meet the request for higher wages made by the miners. It is understood that his decision will be reached before Nov. 1, and the feeling was general here that the labor leaders would be able to keep the situation in hand until that time.

No comment was made today by Dr. Garfield concerning reports that he contemplated commandeering mines and placing them under Government operation. That this would be done on a large scale is not believed in most quarters here. While Dr. Garfield probably would not hesitate to exercise the power of commandeer in connection with some mines, if conditions warranted such drastic action, it is considered extremely doubtful if such a crisis will be faced.

It was pointed out today that a radical element among the miners was, perhaps, responsible for much of the trouble, and that the great task ahead for the present was to prevent the strike fever from spreading. The situation, however, was left "up in the air" pending the negotiations which Mr. White will hold at first hand with the miners.

Dr. Garfield today accepted the invitation of the National Coal Association to address the mass meeting of coal operators in Pittsburgh on Oct. 23.

Illinois Miners Yielding.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Frank Farrington, President of the Illinois Federation of Miners, has telegraphed all local unions to return to work at once and await the action of the Government on the promised increase in wages. He warned the local unions that they had violated the agreement reached at Washington with Fuel Administrator Garfield regarding an increase of wages. He told them that their conduct would, "in addition to bringing about Governmental punishment, also bring down upon their heads the condemnation of the public, now badly in need of coal."

Mr. Farrington later issued a statement declaring that the mine workers were beginning to understand the futility of trying to force Dr. Garfield's hand on the wage increase and were gradually returning to work. He said that he expected most of them would be back at work on Monday.

Illinois mines produce normally 400,000 tons of coal a day, but the total output yesterday was only 6,000 tons. Many Chicago homes and business houses were out of coal today. The office of John E. Williams, Fuel Administrator of Illinois, was flooded with complaints from consumers whose demands for coal had been turned down by the dealers. The latter have supplies sufficient for from two to five days more, and practically no coal is arriving from the mines.

Fred W. Upham, head of the largest distributing company in Chicago, said that he saw no reason to alter his prediction that within a few days business in Chicago would be paralyzed by the lack of fuel. Even the gas company, which ordinarily maintains large surplus supplies, has only a few days' supply on hand.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association today telegraphed Dr. Garfield that miners who refuse to work are as guilty as soldiers who refuse to fight.

CLINTON, Ind., Oct. 18.—Miners of the Clinton field, in mass meeting today, voted by a large majority to return to work tomorrow. William Mitch, Secretary, called attention to the telegram received yesterday from Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, advising that the powers of the Government would be used to keep the mines going if the men persisted in violating contracts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—The strike of 35,000 coal miners in the southwestern district, embracing Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, which was to have begun tomorrow morning, has been deferred pending negotiations with the Operators' Association, which were resumed tonight.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18.—Coal shipments into St. Louis and nearby towns had ceased today, and large factories are threatened with an early shutdown.

SEE COAL SHORTAGE, BUT NO FAMINE HERE

A. H. Wiggin Opens Office as State Aid to Garfield and Will Hear Complaints.

The first step taken by the Government to relieve the coal shortage in New York State was the opening yesterday of an office of the United States Fuel Administrator in Room 2316, at 61 Broadway. The office is in charge of A. H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, whom Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, appointed to take charge of the investigation in this State.

Committees to receive and investigate local coal supply complaints are being appointed by Mr. Wiggin in each of the sixty-one counties of the State. Each local county committee consists of the community's most representative business men, but no one connected with the coal trade in any way is on any committee.

Officials of the New York Coal Administrator's office have spent all their time so far in the work of organization. They expect to spend the next month or six weeks in hearing and investigating complaints of persons who cannot obtain coal or who think they are being overcharged. These complaints will be invited from the consuming public, from the retailers, from the wholesalers, and from the collieries and mine owners.

Most of the complaints so far received by the New York officials have been regarding the shortage of coal rather than regarding the price.

As soon as the State has been completely organized, and as soon as most of the individual complaints have been investigated, public hearings may be held, to which mine owners, railroad officials, wholesalers, and retailers will be summoned.

At the office of one of the large wholesale coal sales organizations, the subsidiary of one of the coal-carrying railroad companies, it was said yesterday that the organization's officials did not believe that there was a "coal famine," the implication being that the present seeming coal shortage is largely due to distribution.

At the office of a large coal-carrying railroad it was said that the railroad had practically no reserve coal supply and was dependent on certain collieries from week to week. An official of this railroad said that the reason the road was experiencing trouble in getting coal seemed to be due to a shortage of freight cars to haul it and also a shortage of labor at the mines.

One of the largest retailers, on the other hand, asserted that, in his opinion, the shortage was due partly to increased consumption by the more prosperous public and by the munitions factories, and partly to hoarding by the prosperous middle class in coalbins and cellars. This retailer, however, did not seem to think there could be severe suffering among the city's poor this Winter through lack of coal.

"I myself employ an investigator to give coal to families who cannot afford to pay for it, and will continue to do this throughout the Winter, no matter what happens," he said. "If the suffering is serious, most of those who possess coal, whether they are dealers or householders, undoubtedly will be willing to share what they have with their less fortunate neighbors."

ORDER GENERAL STRIKE AT SUBMARINE PLANT

Unions Call Men Out, Demanding Recognition and Their Scale of Wages.

The labor troubles of the Lackawanna Bridge Company, now building the plant of the Submarine Boat Corporation at Port Newark Terminal, assumed a new aspect yesterday when a general strike order was issued. Officers of the Newark Building Trades Council said that the general strike order would remain in effect until the bridge company paid standard union wages and recognized the union. Six hundred men were at work when the strike was declared and the company expected to put several thousand more at work within a week.

When asked by General Superintendent Peterson if the trouble could be straightened out if a guarantee of union wages was given, one of the union officials said that nothing short of recognition of the union would suffice. President William Lyons of the Building Trades Council, referring yesterday to the statement that the union's men were interfering with Government work, said:

"They shout patriotism at us. We are just as patriotic as any of them. It would be different if we were making unreasonable demands. All we ask is that the Lackawanna Bridge Company shall do what every other concern in this city does—pay union wages and recognize the local unions."

The union officials plan to hold a conference with President B. L. Worden of the bridge company.

ACQUITTED OF DRAFT PLOT.

Germer and Ten Others Freed by Michigan Jury.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 18.—Adolph Germer of Chicago, Executive Secretary of the National Socialist Party, and ten other persons were acquitted by a jury in the United States District Court here this evening of conspiracy against the selective draft. With the exception of Germer, all the defendants were residents of this city. Nine were members of the Socialist Party.

The charge was the preparation and circulation of literature which the Government held was intended to induce young men not to register. The jury found that this was not the purpose of the literature, and that there had been no conspiracy. In his charge to the jury Judge C. Sessions made it clear that socialism was not on trial.

MAY BRING SHIPS FROM THE PACIFIC

Officials at Washington Discuss Plan for Relieving Shortage of Atlantic Tonnage.

WOULD USE PANAMA CANAL

Could Commandeer 150,000 Tons on West Coast Immediately—Supplying France a Pressing Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—There has been discussion of late among certain officials, according to a report today, of moving 150,000 tons of American shipping from the Pacific trade into the transatlantic service in order to increase the available tonnage for immediate use pending the time when the vessels now building begin to come off the ways in great numbers. At least that amount, it is said, could be commandeered at once for use between the United States and France, and it could be quickly transferred through the Panama Canal.

A survey of all available tonnage controled by the Allies in the Pacific has been made, it is understood, in order to determine just how much could be spared without interrupting the necessary channels of Pacific Ocean commerce which contribute to the war. The United States has been credited with approximately 400,000 tons, but all of that is not suitable to the transatlantic service. Great Britain has over 1,000,000 tons in liners and tramps, and France about 220,000 tons. Japan has about 1,000,000.

Several conferences have been held recently by Secretary Baker, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, and Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, over the question of supplying the needs of the army and relieving conditions in France. It is possible that the use of some of the American tonnage from the Pacific will be decided upon. The officials, however, have refused to discuss the talks they have had. While conditions in France are not entirely to the liking of officials, it is understood that nothing like a real crisis has been reached, and that a survey of shipping facilities make it positive that the situation will be met.

Suggestions have been heard concerning a plan to pool the shipping facilities of the United States and its allies under a central transportation director or organization, in order to obtain the greatest efficiency. This would not require the United States to enter the inter-allied chartering plan, but would provide for a system that would tend to lessen wastage. This, however, is little more than a theory at present. It is possible that it will be matter of discussion at the Allied War Conference to be held in Paris, but no official intimation has even been given in that connection.

OUTLINES CHARTERING RULES.

The Chartering Committee of the United States Shipping Board has announced its first set of rules, which outline the main points of its policy in regard to charters of American and neutral vessels.

The committee ruled that there should be no increase in charter rates over those prevailing when it took charge last Monday. No charter will be approved for more than a single voyage. All charters must provide for the return of the ship to an American port. The committee decided to approve no charters for neutral vessels trading in the Pacific except on condition that, at the conclusion of the voyage approved, the vessel is brought around to the Atlantic. It aims, however, to bring about this transference with the least possible disturbance of traffic.

Submission of charters made for all American steamers commandeered by the Government to the Chartering Committee is mandatory under the Shipping Board's order. The committee's control over neutral tonnage trading to and from American ports, however, is none the less complete, and is going to be exercised on the same basis as for American steamers. Its control of neutrals is made effective by the fact that without the approval of the Chartering Committee no Captain of a neutral ship can get clearance papers from any port in the United States, nor, since the British authorities are working in entire harmony with the American, can he get bunker coal or supplies anywhere in the world.

The rate problem is still by far the most important matter before the committee, and in this it is proceeding cautiously. Shipping men expect that rates will have to come down decidedly, both charter rates and package rates. In the meantime information received indicates that the Shipping Board has made up its mind that the big profits from the present rates shall benefit the Government instead of the individual shipowner. A number of shipowners have been informed from Washington that their ships, now requisitioned, are to be operated by them henceforth for Government account, the owners acting merely as agents. Whether they will receive 10 per cent or 5, or some intermediate figure, as an operating fee apparently has not yet been determined.

Army Officers' Uniforms for Fall and Winter

¶ Our uniforms are made strictly according to War Department regulations, and in those materials specified by the Government, but we have been so unusually careful about their tailoring that in point of *value* there are no uniforms just like Saks. We now have ready for immediate service:

Serge Uniforms.....at $32.50 and $38.50
Wool Cheviot Uniforms.....at $38.50
Melton Overcoats.....at $47.50
Sheepskin Lined Coats...at $12.50 and $16.50
Stetson Service Hats.....at $6 and $7
"Sam Browne" Belts.....at $13.50
Bedding Rolls.....at $10.00

To Plattsburg Men!

Our representative will be at Hotel Witherill, Plattsburg, to-morrow and Sunday, Oct. 20 and 21, with a complete line of officers' Uniforms and Requisites.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

Week-End Specials in Wearables

PRICES for Friday and Saturday

FROCKS

Decidedly Smart

Special... 24.75

Their Regular Prices Are $31.50 and $33.75.

Two models in Velveteen.
One style is illustrated and

The other a simple coat model.

Colors—Concord, brown, navy, green and black.

Also at this price an effective coat dress of satin—in black or navy.

Week-End Specials

MISSES' SERGE DRESSES

Our reg. $19.75... **14.67**

Navy and black—two smart models—Georgette crepe, tunic or apron effect—one braid trimmed—loose belt.

At this Price Also

WOMEN'S SERGE DRESSES

Navy and black—pleated tunic—long waist line. Also one-piece model—Embroidered belt—all with new collars.

These Are Most Unusual Values

The "Always Correct" SERGE DRESS

Our reg. $21.50... **18.75**

A special group of dresses—many of newest designs—are marked lower for this week-end apparel event. One dress, braid trimmed, features the new high neck—and, being most definite, the high collar is finished with white satin turnover. Another dress with pleated skirt, features low drapery-sash.

Some braid embroidered frocks are included in this group. Dresses designed for young women who insist upon having "things just a bit different." Sizes for women and misses.

Frocks at 29.75

Combinations of Georgette crepe and satin—self color embroidery with just a suggestion of gold—other new designs showing embroidery and beaded effects as well as distinctive drapery.

DANCING FROCKS

Of satins, taffetas, and soft chiffons—straight-line girlish designs in chiffon—piquant bustle effects in taffeta—with simple crushed bodices—and much tulle—Pastel shades.....Special **13.75**

Smart Suitings Specially Marked

48-inch All-Wool Plaids, and Striped French serge weave—small and large designs on navy, brown and green grounds—our reg. $1.68.....1.34

41-inch All-Wool Granite—cadet and navy blue, brown, green and black—our reg. .97..... .84

54-inch Knickerbocker Tweeds—grays and browns—our reg. .68..... .52

44-inch All-Wool Serge—twill in cadet, brown, myrtle, burgundy, black and navy—our reg. $1.38.....1.00

HOUSEFROCKS

Fresh and Crisp

Our reg. $1.84..Special **1.35**

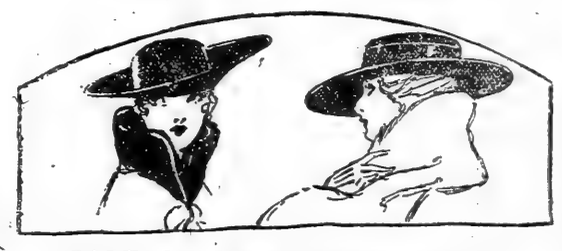
Of chambray or striped ginghams—belted — convenient pockets—white collars and cuffs—all sizes.

Newer Petticoats

Special.....4.16

Our regular $5.35 Petticoats.

In black, changeable and colored taffetas—smartly deep flounces, shirred and corded—fitted bands.



SALE OF UNTRIMMED HATS

Special—Friday and Saturday, 2.17

Black silk velvets—models illustrated are just two of the dozens of different shapes. Smartest of new styles.

Suggested Trimmings for These Hats

Very new wings—bands—and fancy feathers—Our reg. $1.55 and $1.37..... 1.00

Free Trimming Service When Materials Are Purchased Here.

A Special Price of 10.50 in COATS

Our regular $12.74 and $13.74.

Belted models in all sizes for women and misses. Cheviots and a few other fabrics with Kit Coney collars or bandings of Kerami, navy, brown and green.

Correct Togs for Out o' Door Fun

A Brush Wool Sweater—*(model illustrated)*—of softest gray, rose or blue—boasts two very important-looking pockets, quite as differently new as the *skirt itself*..... 6.48

Skirts—in sizes for women and misses—plaid Velour may be had in gray or brown—smartly buttoned and some braid trimmed—our reg. $5.89..... 4.50

Other Worsted Sweaters—in plain or fancy weave—are shown in brown, rose or Copenhagen, at 7.94

GREENHUT'S

"THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

For Your Own Sake—For the Sake of Your Loved Ones—For the Sake of Your Country

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

A fact that is undeniable. YOU ARE GIVING UP NOTHING, while, at the same time, when you BUY A BOND you are helping win the victory for DEMOCRACY against AUTOCRACY. You are helping to keep the peace of the world. Let us sell you over the Counter a $50 or $100 Bond. The Government of this country pays 4 per cent. interest.

Bring Your Money With You. Take Your Bond Home.

(Liberty Bond Booth, Main Floor)

$10,000 Worth of Fine Sweaters

For Men and Boys

To Be Sold for $6,700

And here's a bit of good advice—buy sweaters in this sale, for in a few weeks hence you may have to pay from 50 to 100 per cent. more than these special sale quotations.

In this distribution we offer enormous quantities of sweaters for men and boys that were purchased early last Spring—long before the late price advances took effect. Here's something to think of. We could not duplicate these sweaters at wholesale at the prices we are offering them to our patrons today. Two of the styles are illustrated.

Men's Sweaters

Lot No. 1—Men's $1.50 Coat Sweaters—large shawl collar; two pockets; light or dark Oxfords; sale..... 89c

Lot No. 2—Men's $1.95 V-Neck or Shawl Collar Sweaters—at..... 1.50

Lot No. 3—Men's $2.50 Coat Sweaters—V neck; fit nicely under a coat; at..... 1.95

Lot No. 4—Men's $4.50 and $6 Sweaters—choice of V-neck or shawl collars; heavy Jumbo stitch and Cardigan stitch; sale at..... 3.95

Lot No. 5—Men's $7.50 Sweaters—made of fine soft wool yarn; choice selection of popular colors and styles in the lot; at..... 5.50

Lot No. 6—Men's $8.75 Sweaters—only two colors, Oxford and crimson; heavy Shaker knit; large shawl collars and two pockets; special..... 6

Regulation ARMY SWEATERS at $6

Boys' Sweaters

Lot No. 1—Boys' $2.95 Sweaters—good, serviceable sweaters; two pockets and large shawl collar; suitable for school wear; special..... 2.25

Lot No. 2—Boys' $4.50 Sweaters—of pure worsted; coat style (some sweaters in the lot are worth $5 and $6); shawl collars; well-fitting and good wearing; special at..... 3.95

Women's $1.75 & $2 Gloves Today at 1.50

One-Clasp Washable Cape Gloves—in tan, putty and pearl shades; plain stitching and fancy embroidery on back; at.. 1.50

Women's $1.50 Cape Gloves—at, Pair..... 1.25

Excellent Gloves in tan, pearl and white.

$2.25 White Kid Gloves—elbow lengths; at..... 1.25

Women's $4 & $5 "Foot-Mould" Shoes Cut to 2.95

Please bear in mind that these are our own "Foot-Mould" Shoes—a make that is exclusive with us, and one that we have popularized and improved each season during the last two decades.

The price you are asked to pay in this sale is less than wholesale.

Choice of PATENT LEATHER, GUNMETAL CALF; button style, plain or tip toe, cloth or dull kid tops, Cuban and Cuban Louis leather heels, Goodyear welted soles. All sizes 2½ to 7; B to E widths in the entire lot.

Young Men's SUITS

Wonderful Values, Today, at 8.95

Only 150 suits—but we could sell ten times that quantity at this special price.

Not One Suit Worth Less Than $12

Popular Fall and early Winter weights, chiefly in Neat Mixtures. Sizes up to 40. (Men also can be fitted in this sale.)

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at 24c Office on Fifth Floor. We Give 24c Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double 24c Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single 24c Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

DE PINNA

The regulations governing the dress of girls from **4** to **14** years are very strict, and limit the choice to a few simple styles of tailored coats, suits, blouses and dresses.

The smartness of De Pinna models is due to the care used in selecting, from the vast number submitted by the best designers abroad, the very few that meet the De Pinna standards of simplicity combined with elegance.

When models are accepted by us, we go further and bring from abroad the identical fabrics which contribute so much to the smartness of the originals.

Girls' Dress Coats—Designed for the more formal occasions—attendance at concerts, dancing school and afternoon wear. In velvet, wool velours, broadcloth, suede velours and Heather Homespuns. Sizes 4 to 16 years. $35 to $110.

Hats to be worn exclusively with these Coats have been specially designed.

Tailored Dresses—for immediate wear—to be worn with these Coats, in velvets, navy blue or white serge, imported wool plaids and other selected fabrics. $15 to $55.

Girls' First Suits—made-to-measure—This is a very important De Pinna specialty.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND TODAY

5th Avenue at 50th Street

SUGAR SHORTAGE IS SERIOUS HERE

Investigators Sent Out by Commissioner Moskowitz Find Little Supply on Hand.

HOUSEHOLDERS MUST SAVE

Rapidly Dwindling Supply Is Causing Concern to Local and Federal Authorities.

New York is looking into the bottom of the sugar bin and unless there is more economy there may be a famine before the beet sugar crops from the West and the Cuban crops begin to come into the market. Some of the larger stores have only a limited supply on hand and in many of the small retail stores the supply is used up and the dealers are dependent upon what small amounts they can get from their wholesalers. In most of the stores yesterday sugar was retailing in small lots at 11 cents a pound, but some sales were reported at 15 cents.

Henry Moskowitz, the newly appointed Commissioner of Markets, said last night that there was a very serious shortage. He will confer today with refiners, wholesalers, and retailers for the purpose of getting at the actual available sugar supply and to work out a policy of action. The Department of Markets sent out yesterday seven investigators. One of these went into a district where the population is largely Italian and Greek. He found that in four stores in James Street, two in Cherry Street, one in Oak Street, three in Madison Street, and one in Pearl Street there was no sugar to be had.

Another investigator found similar conditions in stores in Henry Street, Pike Street, and Madison Street. In one store the proprietor said that he had not had any sugar for three weeks. In a store at 82 Monroe Street sugar was selling at 12 cents a pound. The small supply was soon exhausted at that figure. A grocer at Market and Monroe Street had only twenty-five pounds on hand.

In most stores where the supply was not exhausted sugar was sold only in three-and-a-half-pound packages, and only one package to a customer.

James H. Post, Chairman of the American Refiners Committee of the Federal Food Administration, said that every person should try to reduce the consumption of sugar. The shortage is not local, he said, for reports from all parts of the country tell of the lack of sugar. This is due, it is said, to the fact that the refineries cannot obtain sufficient supplies of the raw material, which will not arrive for another six or eight weeks.

The question is one of supply and demand and is not one of price. The local and Federal authorities intend to do all in their power to prevent the extracting of high prices and they appeal to patriotism to prevent any one taking advantage of the situation.

John McE. Bowman of the National Food Administration, said that there will be a cutting down of the use of sugar in some of the hotels and restaurants and he suggested that icing on cakes and the use of ice cream be limited. Economy of the latter would save butter fats as well as sugar.

Those of the refineries that have not shut down are said to be working at far less than capacity. They are dividing their product as equitably as possible among the wholesalers, who are in turn endeavoring to make a fair distribution to the retailers. It is probable that within a few days the Food Administration may take action in the matter. The Government is controlling the supply of raw material and distributing it among the refineries.

Relief will come from the Western beet sugar crop, which comes into the market from Utah, Colorado and Michigan. It is said that much of this supply will be absorbed in the West. The Louisiana crops will probably be the next to reach this market and will arrive next month. This will be followed by the moving of the bumper crops from Cuba and this can be expected to arrive about the first of the year and with its arrival the market will be fully relieved and the supply will, it is believed, be normal.

President Babst of the American Sugar Refining Company said that during the next two or three months there will be inconvenience and annoyance to consumers and manufacturers. This condition, he said, was incident to providing stores for our own armies and those of our allies.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—There is enough sugar in Boston to meet ordinary demands, dealers said today, provided it isn't gobbled up by persons, temporarily frightened by the situation elsewhere, who are trying to put in sugar stock to carry them over the holidays. In most retail stores purchases were limited to two-pound lots at 19 cents. Many establishments refused to sell over two pounds unless persons bought other groceries valued at 50 cents.

Crowds stood in line for hours at many stores during the day, waiting to buy.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Oct. 18.—There was not a pound of sugar in any wholesale grocery house here today and dealers said it was impossible to obtain a consignment or ascertain when

MAYOR ASKS RIGHT TO MARKET FOOD

Asks Commissioner Mitchell for Authority to Buy, Store, and Sell Supplies to the People.

WANTS ALDERMEN TO ACT

Asserts City Must Have This Power to Relieve the People Who Are Pinched by High Prices.

Mayor Mitchel believes that a time of emergency, as contemplated by the newly passed State food law, has arrived and he sent yesterday to John Mitchell, President of the New York State Food Commission, a request that the city be allowed to exercise its newly acquired power to purchase, store, and sell food to the people. The Mayor sent also to the Board of Aldermen a request that it transmit a similar request to Mr. Mitchell, as required by law, and asking that body to declare by resolution that such an emergency exists.

The action of the Mayor is the first step in carrying out the plan for reducing the prices of foodstuffs and to prevent the exploitation of the consumers, a plan for which the Mayor has fought ever since the war made the food question acute.

"For a long time this city has been trying to get from the State Legislature the right to buy food direct from the producer and sell it to the consumer through such channels as from time to time seem wise," the Mayor wrote to Commissioner Mitchell. "The Legislature refused to make direct grant of this power to the city, but in the recent State Food Commission law authority was given to the commission, of which you have been made Chairman, to consent to this exercise by the city of power to buy, store, and sell food and fuel through such agencies as it may determine."

The Mayor said that no citation of market quotations need be given to demonstrate the advance in prices of the necessities of life in the last three years. He spoke of the burden now imposed upon wage-earners and other classes, and expressed the belief that "there seems no power of relief in sight save through the operation of the power conferred upon the city by the law." He continues:

"Furthermore, in view of the constant rise in prices during the current year, it is clear that a similar emergency, indeed one far more acute, is likely to exist as soon as Winter sets in.

"For these reasons I, as Mayor, do hereby certify to you that both an actual and anticipated emergency on account of the deprivation of necessaries, by reason of excessive charges and increased purchasing power, exists, and apply to you for consent to the exercise by the City of New York of the power to purchase, store, and sell to its inhabitants food and fuel, as provided in Section 14 of the State Food Commission law.

"I am transmitting simultaneously to the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen a request that they adopt and transmit to your Commission the resolutions required by the Statutes.

In his letter to the Board of Estimate the Mayor points out the efforts that have been made to get an adequate and effective Department of Markets. For three years, he said, the Legislature "either blinded to the approaching crisis, or influenced by the pernicious lobby maintained by the food monopolists, denied the power requested by the city."

"Last Winter conditions became so acute that they caused widespread and vigorous agitation," he continued. "Delegations of distressed men and women came to the City Hall and demanded relief. My sympathy went out to them, and I stated then that the City Government had no legal power to act. I informed them that I had made repeated efforts to secure that power, and that I would continue to make such efforts. With the concurrence of the Board of Estimate I made application to the Legislature to authorize the city to buy and sell food at cost. This application the Legislature denied when in regular session.

"Finally this year, after three years of effort on the part of the city administration and due to the pressure of war conditions and to the impact of public opinion, the Legislature, in extraordinary session, enacted a bill which has become statute law and which contains a grant of power sufficient to secure some accomplishment. This new law, known as Chapter 813 of the Laws of 1917, confers power upon the city, with the consent of the State Food Commission, by such law established, to purchase, store, and sell to its citizens food and fuel. In view of the constant rise of prices during the past Winter and in view of their present level, it is clear that an emergency exists sufficient to justify application by the city to the State Food Commission for permission to exercise the power to buy and sell. * * *

"I now request your honorable board to adopt, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 813 of the Laws of 1917, a resolution stating that such a necessity for the purchase, storage, and sale of food has arisen in this municipality.

"I transmit herewith form of resolution approved by the Corporation Counsel."

Commissioner Moskowitz, who will be the city's agent for the purchase and sale of food, opened an office yesterday in the Municipal Building.

Must License Each Sugar Shipment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Exporters of sugar who have endeavored to defeat the rulings of the War Trade Board by making many small shipments may feel the heavy hand of the law upon them. The Board tonight issued a statement charging that exporters were seeking to take advantage of the regulation permitting the exportation of twenty-five barrels of sugar or less in any single shipment without requiring individual licenses. Until otherwise ordered by the Board, no shipments of sugar except those destined to Canada and Newfoundland will be allowed to leave the country without a specific export license for each shipment.

Speed Up Pacific Fisheries.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 18.—As the outcome of conferences between representatives of the Food Administrations of Canada and the United States, steps are being taken to speed up the Pacific Coast fisheries of both countries. J. McAdoo of Tacoma, United States Pacific Coast food representative, is in Ottawa discussing with the Canadian Fish Commission plans for joint effort.

Food Campaign Begins Tonight.

The New York Campaign for Food Conservation will begin tonight with a mass meeting at Cooper Union and be followed tomorrow noon by a war-wives ad war-mothers demonstration at Union Equare. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the Food Administrator, will be one of the speakers. Others will be State Food Commissioner John Mitchell, Commissioner Henry Moskowitz of the City Food Commission, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, and Health Commissioner Haven Emerson. At least 10,000 wives and mothers of soldiers are expected at the mass meeting in Union Square, when food conservation pledges fill be signed.

TO ORGANIZE MINERS' UNITS.

Baker Considering Plan of Using Men of National Army in France.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Organization of coal mining regiments from miners already in the national army for service in France is under consideration by Secretary Baker. To ascertain whether such units would be acceptable, in view of France's delicate labor problems, informal negotiations are being conducted between American Government officials and members of the French High Commission.

National army men would be assigned to the mining regiments only by a volunteer basis, but Government officials in touch with the unions believe most of the 15,000 miners taken on the first draft call would offer themselves for the special service. The plan does not contemplate withdrawing any men from civil employment.

Army officers do not look with favor on most schemes for using men drafted for fighting service in labor units, but this particular proposal is understood to have received special consideration, owing to the shortage of coal in France and the scarcity of miners.

Ten Guilty as German Smugglers.

Charged with conspiracy in smuggling rubber medical goods from this country to Germany by way of Holland, eleven men were arraigned yesterday before Judge Thomas I. Chatfield in the United States District Court in Brooklyn. Ten of the prisoners pleaded guilty and were remanded until next Tuesday for sentence. The other pleaded not guilty and was held for trial. Ten of the accused men were members of the crew of the Belgian relief ship, Gothland. The other is Louis Tinck, proprietor of a sailors' boarding house at 512 West Twenty-fourth Street.

If You Can't

Go Across

Come Across!

Buy Liberty Bonds!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

"Paris in New York"
Cafe des Beaux-Arts
80 W. 40th St.
Supper Dances
With AYDA & SENOR ARBOZ

OUR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

Illustrations of American troops digging trenches in France and at bayonet practice, in The New York Times Rotogravure Section next Sunday.—Advt.

LIBERTY BONDS

THESE BONDS ARE THE SAFEST INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD. THE GREATEST AND RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STANDS BEHIND THEM AND GUARANTEES THEIR PAYMENT. YOU WILL NOT ONLY GET YOUR MONEY BACK, BUT WILL BE PAID 4% FOR THE USE OF IT
BUY YOUR BOND TO-DAY

Space Contributed By
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF N. Y.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
120 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF

The world over, all Walk-Over shoes bear the same Walk-Over Trade Mark. Look for it.

Style

WEARERS of Walk-Over shoes can give thought and attention to style, when buying shoes. The question of comfort has already been worked out for them.

When a man admires a pair of shoes that he sees in the window, then comes in the store and tries them on, it's a pleasure to watch the satisfaction creep over his face as he rests his weight on them and finds they are at once *comfortable*.

Walk-Over SHOES

THERE is many a man who would like to wear a good-looking shoe, but thinks he would have to sacrifice comfort, if he did. This is not the case at The Walk-Over Boot Shop.

All Walk-Over shoes are made to fit, but all feet are not alike. We carry a sufficiently large stock to give you a fit you will enjoy, in a style you will approve.

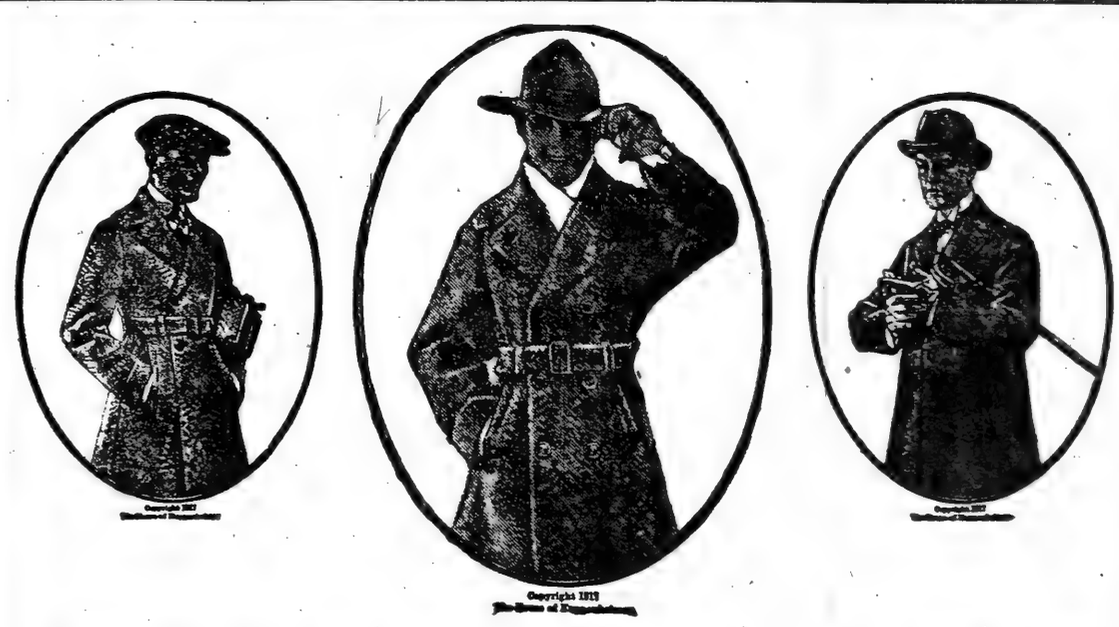
WALK-OVER SHOE STORES:

NEW YORK CITY

179 Broadway, 252 W. 125th St., 1173-75 Broadway
622 W. 181st St., 1439 Broadway, 144 Bowery
Bronx—557 Melrose Ave.

BROOKLYN

1355 Broadway, 565-7 Fulton St., 5406 Fifth Ave.
Yonkers, N. Y., Newark, N. J., Paterson, N. J.
9 N. Broadway, 795 Broad St., 181 Market St.



OVERCOATS

Thousands Upon Thousands of Them

In almost every style, fabric and pattern desired by Men and Young Men this season—Overcoats that combine quality in every inch of fabric and trimming, with dependability and thoroughness in every bit of tailoring—made

By the House of Kuppenheimer

Their very exchange from our stock to you is a pledge of value, an assurance of service and a positive guarantee of satisfaction—the names of Kuppenheimer and of Brill Brothers on the label in each coat assures you of that.

$22.50—$25.00—$30.00—$35.00—$40.00—$45.00 and up to $65.00

At $30 and up to $50

Twenty-five models and fifty different fabrics from which to make your choice. Greatcoats, stormcoats, raglans, Trench coats, Cossacks, Chesterfields, single and double-breasted form-fitting and box models in Kerseys, Meltons, Montagnacs, Shetlands, Angoras and fancy mixed overcoatings. Many of them with half belts, others with belts all around, all of them dignified in appearance and perfect in fit.

At $22.50 and $25

Big, warm, cozy ulsters for dress, street or motor wear in plain gray and brown and in smart two-tone effects and overplaids. Warmth without weight fabrics of splendid quality, in belt back models, some with belts all around, as well as plain overcoats and ulsters in 42, 46, 48 and 52 inch lengths; also smart form-fitting and box models. Your choice of this splendid variety at these two extremely low prices.

At $15.00 and $20.00

A display of Brill Overcoats, which is second to none in New York at these two popular prices—and in these days of high prices, that is saying much indeed.

Suits Too By the Thousands---From $15 to $50

An almost endless variety of this season's most desirable styles—From $22.50 to $50, suits by the House of Kuppenheimer, with the absolute assurance of value and quality that goes with every Kuppenheimer garment—and at $15 and $20, Brill Suits specially made and specially priced to please men of moderate means but good taste.

Buy Liberty Bonds To-day

Brill Brothers

The Kuppenheimer House in New York and Brooklyn

44 East 14th Street, 47 Cortlandt Street, Broadway at 49th Street, 125th Street, at 3d Ave., 1456 Broadway, at 42d St., 279 Broadway., 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Buy Liberty Bonds To-day

Stores at 1456 Broadway, 125th Street, 14th Street and in Brooklyn Open Saturday Evening.

FREE—The new Kuppenheimer style book, at Brill stores, or by mail, on request.

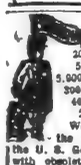
WHILE you press forward for greater gains, protect and conserve what you have already won. That is true generalship. If you pick the right "aids," the task is easy.

THE HAROLD ROSENTHAL COMPANY
Insurance Brokers
25 Years
123 WILLIAM ST
PHONE John 6060

Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor

One that helps to purify and beautify your hair and skin without waste of time, money and patience. The Soap to clear the pores, the Ointment to soften and soothe. These fragrant supercreamy emollients are all you need for your skin and all toilet purposes. For Trial Free by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

HOME GUARD ARMY BARGAINS



20,000 Rifles	200 Machine Guns
5,000 Revolvers	100 B/L Field Cannons
5,000,000 Cartridges	50 B/L Navy Cannons
300,000 Equipments	15 Revolving Cannons
40,000 Knapsacks	50,000 Explosive Shells
2,500 Tents	25,000 Uniforms (Blue)

We have supplied from our largest in the world stock of army auction goods, the U. S. Government and many States and cities with obsolete serviceable rifles and equipments, some of which were sold to us just prior to the U. S. Declaration of War.

High Army Officers say: "Bannerman's stock is a Godsend to us."

Six hours after receipt of order from State of Massachusetts 4,000 rifles and 6,000 equipments were on route. Gov't auction sale terms, cash with order. Examination and testing at our arsenals. Immediate deliveries. Large Illustrated 128pp. encyclopedia catalog, mailed 50c.

Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, N. Y.

HOOVER PREDICTS DROP IN PRICES

Continued from Page 1.

while many of the retailers in some commodities might be operating with old stocks yet, that condition of affairs did not apply to flour. The retailers were getting it under the new schedule of prices.

This was proved, it was said, by the fact that in September the flour supply had reached a point where there was a real danger of a nation-wide flour famine. In New York City, about Sept. 15, Mr. Hoover said, the supply on hand was insufficient at one time for thirty-six hours, and it was found necessary to commandeer 400,000 barrels intended for export and distribute it for local consumption.

The whole country at this time, he said, did not have on an average more than one week's supply on hand, due partly to heavy exports and the slow movements of the wheat under the price regulation. The crisis now has been passed, Mr. Hoover declared, and flour was being supplied in plentiful quantities at the new prices resulting from the Government rate of $2.20 a bushel for wheat to the consumer, and the strict regulation of millers and elevators.

The baking industry has not as yet been placed under license, but that may be the next step if the proposed standard loaf of bread to be recommended by the Food Administration does not bring about the results desired. A report on experiments which have been carried on will be issued within a few days.

Must Apply for Licenses.

Dealers in fundamental foodstuffs who will be obliged to take out Federal licenses to do business after Nov. 1, as indicated in the President's proclamation issued Oct. 8, are required to make requisition at once for application forms without further notification by Federal authorities. These forms are being issued upon request by the law department, license division, United States Food Administration, Washington.

All wholesalers, brokers, and commission men handling the foodstuffs specified in the President's proclamation must be licensed, without regard to the volume of their business. Retailers, whose gross sales do not exceed $100,000 per annum, are excepted by Congress, but this exemption does not apply to wholesalers or to persons doing both a wholesale and retail business. There are certain other minor classes of exemptions set forth clearly in the proclamation.

Every effort will be made by the Food Administration to bring about economies in the retail trade, and a special trade will be made to the class of patrons who telephone even small orders and demand delivery service and credit. Such "luxuries," it was said, worked a hardship on all consumers under the present system, as they increased overhead charges, which were spread over the entire trade and were not borne solely by the class of patrons demanding them. The representatives of the retail organizations at a meeting here promised to co-operate in this effort, and the Food Administration believes much can be accomplished.

The Statement.

Mr. Hoover made this statement:

"The Food Administration considers that, subject to co-operation from the farmers anr the retailers, the corner has now been turned in high prices, and that most of the essential commodities should, one after another, continue to show reductions between now and the end of the year. The Food Administration has no control of either the grower or his organizations, nor of the great majority of retailers. The foundations have been laid for regulation of the intermediate trades, and where these regulations have come into force the trades are co-operating finely and considerable results are evident in the wholesale prices. The millers especially are playing the game well all over the country.

"The current prices at which flour is being sold at the mill door in 98-lb bags vary somewhat with the locality and freight charges on wheat, Toledo showing the lowest prices at $10 for first patent, and $9.70 for second patent; the highest being Buffalo at $10.70 for first patent, and $10.70 for second patent; Minneapolis being $10.60 for first patent, and $10.40 for second patent, and shows a large reduction under August prices.

"The regulations on the distribution of wheat and the manufacture of flour were put into force the middle of September.

"The average retail price on first patents in 796 cities on Oct. 13 was $11.77, or from $1.50 to $2 per barrel higher than is warranted by the price being made by the millers. In other words, the retail price has not wholly responded to the reductions made by the millers.

Bean Harvest Doubled.

"The bean harvest this year is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at approximately 7,000,000 bushels in excess of last year or nearly double last year, and promises an abundant supply. The growers' associations in prominent bean producing States are holding beans for from 13½ to 15 cents per pound as against an average price realized by the grower last year of 8 cents per pound. There has been 100 per cent. increase in the Manchurian bean crop and it is now estimated at 2,000,000 tons. Owing to shipping shortage practically the only outlet is to the United States, and these beans will flow into the American market from December on much below the prices now being demanded for American beans.

"The corn harvest this year is 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels over last year, and will be generally available about the end of November. The price of corn rose to $2.30 per bushel in July and now stands at $1.90 per bushel in Chicago. New corn is quoted in Chicago at $1.13 per bushel for December and indicates nearly a forty per cent. drop in the price of corn meal when the new corn is generally available.

"The very large corn supplies from the new harvest, together with the larger supplies of barley, velvet beans, cottonseed, peanut and soya bean meal, all promise much cheaper cattle, hog and poultry feed, and will enable the production of beef, pork, poultry and dairy products at much lower levels of cost to the farmer than today, and his earnings can be maintained with lower prices of products. The packing, cold storage and other manufacturing and wholesale distributers in these trades are in course of regulation.

Beef Higher at Retail.

"Beef already shows some tendency toward reduction in wholesale prices, but these have not been so far reflected in the prices quoted by the retailer. The price of beef at the packers' door is 14½ cents per pound, as compared with 16 cents in the month of July, while the average retail prices of round steak in 796 cities is 31 cents per pound, against 27 cents per pound in July, thus showing that retail prices have increased while wholesale prices have decreased.

"In the matter of potatoes, we have a harvest 59 per cent. in excess of the crop of last year. The price at the loading points varies from $1.50 to $2.80 per hundred pounds, depending on the section where grown and the cost of getting them to market. The price, which is somewhat higher than at this period last year, is due to a tendency on the part of the producer to hold the potatoes for higher prices than last year, despite the greatly increased crop, and to the temporary inability of the railroads to furnish equipment sufficient to move from many sections the quantity available at this time. The average price of potatoes delivered in the markets has closely followed the price which the producer has received, plus the cost of distribution to the market. The larger supply of cars and the large harvest warrant lower prices later in the Fall.

Retailers Put Up Sugar.

"Beet sugar prices are being controlled by the manufacturers upon a basis that should reach the retailer from 8 to 8¼ cents per pound, depending upon the locality. Sugar to confectioners from best factories is now being restricted and a temporary shortage in the Northeastern States gives no warrant for the advances by retailers to over 9 cents per pound. For this allows a fair margin upon the prices paid by them for cane sugar they are now selling. In any event, the rise in retail prices of sugar during the last three days in the Eastern States is solely due to the advancement of these prices by retail dealers in the face of a short supply, and does not bear any relation to the prices at which these sugars have been purchased. The price of new Cuban Porto Rican and Hawaiian harvest in December will maintain the beet level as soon as it is available. The beet level is 1¾ per cent. below August prices, and without the concerted action of beet manufacturers and the refiners of cane sugar, prices would now be up to 15 cents owing to the short supplies during the next few weeks.

Seek Substitutes for Lard.

"In order to provide equally good substitutes for lard and cooking fats, the Food Administration is arranging for the import of larger supplies of cocoanut, palm, nut, and soya bean oils. This should also affect the prices of soap.

"Since the Food Administration came into existence on Aug. 10 a great deal of exertion has been required to remedy food situations growing out of the over-export and short supplies of the 1916 harvest.

"There were no reserve stocks in practically all of the main staples with which to enter the new harvest year, and, in fact, in some of the principal staples the exports had proceeded to such lengths that there was an absolute undersupply of our own necessities during the last two months.

"On top of this situation, various factors have interfered with the early arrival of the new harvest. The farmer, in preparing for a 30 per cent. increase of Winter wheat acreage in the face of the shortage in agricultural labor, has prevented the free marketing of many commodities, and in addition to these difficulties there exists through the country, owing to the large coal and munitions shipments, a considerable car shortage. Resulting from these causes, there have been periodic shortages in first one commodity after another, in one locality in the United States after another, and a large part of the energies of the Food Administration has been absorbed in securing a distribution and a redistribution of existing supplies in such a manner as to keep the country generally supplied with foodstuffs, and but for the co-operation of the railways in meeting first one emergency situation after another, we should have had local famines in one commodity after another in a great many sections.

Authority Limited.

"Furthermore, the authority of the Food Administration does not extend over combinations of growers and producers at one end of the chain, nor does it extend over the great majority of retailers at the other end. The distribution chain lying between, that is, the warehouse, wholesalers, commission men, and manufacturers of the prime commodities, has required a great deal of study and development for its proper regulation, and these regulations are now coming into force.

"It is necessary, in order to secure a large production, to maintain fair and remunerative prices to the producers. While their expenses have increased during the last year, the prices demanded for certain commodities are not warranted. The intermediate handling trades to the retailer's door are being placed under regulation; they are co-operating well with the Food Administration, and speculation and profiteering are now generally a thing of the past.

"The retail situation is one of extreme difficulty, owing to the expensive methods of handling and the lack of authority to the administration to effect regulation, except to those doing a very large business. Conferences have been held in Washington during the last week with the representatives of the principal retailers' associations in discussion of constructive methods of reducing costs, waste, and exorbitant charges in the trade.

"The associations have undertaken to use their every endeavor to ameliorate prices. They need the co-operation of the consumers in reducing the number of deliveries, and their success in all measures will rest largely upon the support they receive from local authorities."

PUSH HOTEL CAMPAIGN.

Paul B. Boden and William Childs, Jr., Join Hoover's Forces Here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—To further its campaign for economy in hotels and restaurants, the Food Administration has obtained the services as voluntary aids of Paul B. Boden and William Childs, Jr., of New York.

It was announced today that some restaurant owners had complained that they could not offer suitable substitutes on the proposed "meatless" Tuesdays and "wheatless" Wednesdays, and the Food Administration is working on this problem. A list of 3,100 clubs that have dining rooms has been compiled and food economies will be urged on them.

CLINGS TO MURDER HABIT.

Judge Recognizes Slayer as One He Convicted 25 Years Ago.

Judge John F. McIntyre, in General Sessions, yesterday identified a prisoner arraigned on a charge of manslaughter as the same defendant whom the Judge had assisted in convicting of murder 25 years ago. The prisoner, Henry Devine, proprietor of a saloon at Water Street and Peck Slip, had pleaded guilty to killing his bartender a year ago. Then the Judge looked closely at Devine and asked:

"Aren't you the man I convicted of murder twenty-five years ago, when I was an Assistant District Attorney?"

"Yes, I was convicted of murder in the second degree and sent away for life," replied Devine. It was learned by the Judge that Devine had served 22 years of his sentence and was paroled three years ago. Devine's only excuse for shooting his bartender was, "He made fun of my dog." He was remanded for sentence.

In the same court the trial of Walter Hill, a negro, was begun yesterday. He is charged with killing Policeman Robert M. Holmes, also a negro. Holmes was shot to death on Aug. 5, in front of 13 West 138th Street.

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DEFERS DISCUSSION OF POPE'S PEACE PLAN

Lord Robert Cecil Denies That Britain Has Been Negotiating with Vatican.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, denied that negotiations for terms of peace had taken place with the Vatican or any of its agents or with any other religious organization.

Just previous to this, Lord Robert had been asked whether the British Government intended to send any reply to Pope Bendict's peace note. His response was a request that notice be given of the question. It had not been officially announced, he added, that Great Britain had adopted as its own reply the reply sent by the United States.

"The clear and powerful reply of President Wilson," explained Lord Robert, "was not the result of any consultation of the Allies, and I do not propose to comment on it in answer to the question."

WOODS NAMES NEW AID.

Henry J. Case Made Sixth Deputy Commissioner, a War Office.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that he had appointed Henry Jay Case, his private secretary, as Sixth Deputy Commissioner. This office was authorized by the last Legislature, the salary being $8,000 a year, and will last during the period of the war. The new Deputy will have supervision over all war orders relative to the Police Department, and during the absence of Deputy Commissioner Lord, who is on his vacation, will have charge of the Traffic Squad.

Commissioner Case is a Spanish-American war veteran and served with the Third New York Infantry during the war. He is a former newspaper man, joining the staff of The Evening Post in 1898 and remaining on that paper for a number of years.

Harvey C. McClintock, who was the property clerk at Police Headquarters, will succeed Mr. Case as secretary to the Commissioner.

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BELMONT'S HOURLESS BEATS VIAU'S OMAR KHAYYAM IN A GREAT DUEL OF SPEED

HOURLESS SPEEDS TO WORLD'S MARK

August Belmont's Colt Defeats Omar Khayyam in Three-Year-Old Title Race.

RUNS DISTANCE IN 2:02

Winner Overtakes Noted Rival in Stretch and Wins Thrilling Contest by a Length.

Special to The New York Times.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 18.—August Belmont's imported French colt Hourless came into his own this afternoon when he defeated Wilfrid Viau's Omar Khayyam and gained the American three-year-old championship in a setting that surpassed anything in the history of the American turf. By his glorious victory, in a truly run race over a mile and a quarter, in which Father Time suffered as severely as did Omar Khayyam, the picturesque horse of the current year wiped out the two defeats administered to him by Omar Khayyam earlier in the season.

The swift rush that humbled his rival stamped Hourless as one of the most remarkable horses that ever looked through a bridle. He finished the route in 2:02, clipping a second and four-fifths from the track record and establishing a new world's mark for a race of that distance around two turns.

Broomstick was credited with 2:02 3-5 for a mile and a quarter at Brighton Beach, but when those figures were lowered by Whisk Broom II. at Belmont Park general criticism followed the announcement of the time of two minutes.

There was no questioning the superiority of Hourless. It was recognized by the crowd of 20,000 persons that jammed every nook and corner of the Maryland State Fair track. Grizzled followers of the thoroughbreds are responsible for the statement that no such demonstration had been seen on or heard on an American race track as that which greeted the success of the French-bred colt over his rival that claimed England as his home.

Butwell Loses Mount.

In every respect the contest was sensational and in marked difference to the struggle in the Realization at Belmont Park when Omar Khayyam gained the verdict by a nose in a tilt that developed into a quarter of a mile sprint. One of the incidents that amazed the crowd was that Hourless's chance of jockeys, Jimmy Butwell, who had ridden Hourless in all his previous races, was summarily deprived of the honor of riding the Belmont crack, and the mount given to Frankie Robinson, a popular idol here and one who greatly enhanced his reputation by the manner in which he handled the winner. Robinson restrained the impetuous Hourless until the last eighth of a mile, and then, with one electric rush, he swept by his formidable antagonist and gained the decision which placed him at the head of his division by a clear length.

The feature of the contest, that appealed to the racegoers was that after the horses had crossed the finish line no room was left for doubt as to the merits of the two thoroughbreds on this particular day. Omar Khayyam had given the best that was in him, had run faster than ever before in his career, had made the pace with the evident idea of killing off his sturdy competitor, and at the finish was himself forced to give way to a new Hourless—a horse in perfect condition and ridden in a manner that enabled him to demonstrate his speed and stamina to the best advantage.

The trainer of Omar Khayyam asserted that his horse was carried along too fast at first and, therefore, was unable to do himself justice, but the fact remains that Hourless followed closely the pace set by Omar, and that after the first quarter of a mile he was running just as fast as the leader, but was under a pull until Robinson let him down for his supreme effort in the stretch. Omar Khayyam was game to the end, but there was no matching the superb Hourless, as he simply devoured ground when Robinson let him have his head and showed the public what a great horse he is.

Never in the East and in all probability in any part of this country has there been enacted such a scene as followed the struggle of these two great thoroughbreds for supremacy. Nearly every stride of the race was watched with feverish anxiety by the thousands, many of whom had made long journeys to enjoy the thrills of this crucial test.

Crowd Surges on Track.

When that test came in the last eighth of a mile the crowd broke forth into a tremendous roar that seemed to emit and echo the names of both contending champions. When Hourless had crossed the line a decisive victor there was no restraining the impulse of the racegoers. Hats flew high in the air, people hugged each other in joyful delirium, and before the horses had turned to return to the judges the crowd had broken bounds, and the unique spectacle was presented of a mob surging on the track to surround the victorious thoroughbred.

Following this unrehearsed demonstration was another that gave the official sanction of the State of Maryland to the sport of Kings. While cameras recorded the inspiring scenes, and those nearest to him reached forward to congratulate Trainer Hildreth, Governor E. C. Harrington of Maryland stepped down from the stewards' stand and voiced the sentiments of the crowd in a speech in which he presented the gold cup, emblematic of victory, and which was donated by Edward B. McLean as a memorial trophy in his father's name. The Governor congratulated Mr. Belmont on his having the greatest horse, and also Mr. Viau on having one nearly as great. He had a few words of praise for Hildreth, and then told the crowd that it was fortunate to have seen the greatest race ever run in Maryland, and perhaps the greatest ever run in the world.

With the Governor as guest of Senator Richard A. Johnson, President of the Maryland State Fair Association, were General Kuhn, who is in command of Camp Meade, and General Nicholson. Mr. McLean was present to see the race for the historic trophy that he had garnered from relics of past racing in far away India, and sportsmen from all over the country were in the throng that joined in praise of the new champion.

Owner Unable to See Race.

Owing to the postponement of a week August Belmont was denied the happiness of seeing the vindication of the horse he bred. He is on the ocean, and will learn of the success by wireless. Perry Belmont was there to represent the family, and in the clubhouse contingent were many New York sportsmen. Among those who made the trip from the metropolis were: Schuyler L. Parsons, Edgar Gibbs Murphy, J. T. Walters, Foxhall P. Keene, Dr. Dowd, Jesse Lewisohn, John Scholl, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Loft, James Butler, and Andrew Miller.

For these New Yorkers who are accustomed to taking their racing almost as seriously as the Englishman takes his pleasure the enthusiasm of the inhabitants of the sporting State of Maryland was as inspiring as it was astonishing. Even for Maryland the event made a red letter day. One of the ancients recalled only one day in history that compared with it. That was in 1877 when the race among Parole, Tom Ochiltree, and Ten Broeck attracted 10,000 persons to the old Pimlico track and that was the occasion when Congress adjourned for the day to see the victory of Parole.

The opportunity far eclipsed that of forty years ago. From noon until the hour set for the big encounter trains from Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia came in quick succession, each loaded down with racing enthusiasts. At least 1,000 automobiles added their quota so that long before the time for the first race there was not an inch of space on the stand or lawn that was not covered by human beings. The crowd was so dense that two races before the championship the infield was thrown open and several thousands tramped across the track to gain vantage points on score boards, flower beds, hurdles, and any other stand that raised them above the ground.

In order that every one present should have a chance to support his fancy with his money special mutuel machines were in operation all the afternoon on which only bets on the Omar Khayyam-Hourless race were accepted. The money poured into these machines so that when the horses were dispatched $71,000 had been wagered on the result. It had been expected that the previous victories of Omar Khayyam would establish him favorite, but Hourless had gained so many friends in his recent workouts that he was an odds on choice at the close of speculation.

Soldier Boy Rides Loser.

In the preparations for the expected success of Omar Khayyam Everett Haynes, who has been drafted, was sent for to ride the Viau candidate. The lad was at a training camp in Oklahoma, but received permission to make the trip East and arrived this morning ready to do his bit for the turf. Butwell had been posted as the rider of Hourless early in the day, but after he rode Mr. Belmont's Masda, which was beaten in the first race, Hildreth announced that he would put up Frank Robinson instead of the regular rider.

There was a long wait before the champions emerged for the test. Omar Khayyam was sent for a warming-up gallop through the stretch, while Hourless was walking in stately fashion to the paddock. Cheers greeted the spin of the English horse, but few noticed Hourless, which was wrapped in blankets. Interest became intense as the crowd was kept in suspense while the horses were receiving their finishing touches in the paddock.

With a pony ridden by a patrol judge in hunting costume in the lead the rival candidates appeared and more cheers greeted them as they strode past the stands and judges. Hourless aroused the greatest admiration. His beautiful brown head was held high over arched neck and he looked fit to compete for snow honors. Omar, behind him, stepped so daintily over the track that he scarcely made an impression in the soft dirt. He was in a playful mood and kicked up his heels as if to show that he was brimming over with life and only wanted a chance to run.

Slowly the pair walked down the chute to the starting point, and by the time they arrived there was a tenseness in the attitude of the crowd that could almost be felt. No sooner had they wheeled and reached the line than a shout rent the air. It was the old cry "They're off!" but never had it been uttered with such intensity. Before it died away it was followed by another shout that Omar was leading, and then it was seen that the race was to be run from end to end.

Haynes let his mount have his head from the start, and he dashed so quickly down past the judges that a sprint race seemed to be in progress. Omar's speed was remarkable as he cut out a lead of a length and a half in the first quarter of a mile, but it was not nearly so wonderful as the manner in which Hourless kept in close touch with him. As they passed close under the eyes of the spectators in the stands it was noticed that Robinson had a tight hold of Hourless, yet under that pull he did not allow his competitor to gain more ground until nearly around the first turn. Stretching his handsome neck still further Omar Khayyam drew away a little more until there was a length of open daylight between the pair.

Robinson Is No Hurry.

Robinson still kept a restraining hand on his mount, but let out a link nearing the end of the backstretch. He closed ever so little and then dropped back again so that a shout arose that he had shot his bolt and was beaten. Never were critics more astray, for, rounding the far turn, Hourless began to move up in sinuous style and crept nearer and nearer to Omar, who was still maintaining his smooth, tractionless stride. The angle appeared to bring him nearer than he really was, and it was not until entering the stretch that it was seen that Hourless still had a full length to retrieve.

There had been no letup in the pace, but instead, as he straightened his horse out, Haynes swished his whip over Omar's ears and the gallant horse responded with a spurt that for a moment made it appear that he was going to leave his rival far behind, but only for a moment that the admirers of the English horse were flattered, for, as if in answer to the spurt, Robinson let Hourless run free for the first time.

Then the magnificent reserve power of the Belmont champion became evident. He cut down the lead with mighty strides, until at the eighth pole his dark body ranged alongside of the chestnut. It was near, but not near enough, and Robinson drew his whip to put his mount to the real test. Two cracks were sufficient, for Hourless leaped forward and a few strides had settled the issue. At the sixteenth pole his head was in front, and was in front to stay.

Omar Khayyam was struggling gamely, but no effort of his could withstand the meteoric rush with which Hourless took the coveted lead away at the critical time. Running straight and true as an arrow, Hourless gained at every jump, and as he passed the judges there was just a glimpse of daylight between his tail and the nose of the former champion.

Crowd Cheers Horses.

The cheers that broke forth then were almost deafening and were renewed when the great time made was hung out on the board. The crowd was almost hysterical in their praise of the winner, and as Robinson came back to the stand to weigh in he was surrounded by an admiring throng. The stage had been set for his victory and a bouquet of American roses was presented to him as soon as he left the stand.

Trainer Sam Hildreth, who finally was rewarded for his faith in Hourless, was surrounded by a crowd of well wishers on his return to the clubhouse. The usually taciturn man was beaming with joy, and said:

"I would rather have won that race than any other that I have saddled a horse for. Robinson rode a well-judged race and had Hourless in his lap all the way. If we had gone out to race Omar off his feet we would have killed him. Wasn't he a wild devil all the way?"

Richard Carman, who prepared Omar Khayyam, found fault with the pace his horse had been asked to travel in the early stages of the race. He said that he had given instructions not to go to the front unless the pace was very slow. He still believes he has the best horse and is anxious for another race.

Haynes said that Omar Khayyam was running freely all the way and that he thought he had the race won at the head of the stretch until Hourless made his great effort.

Many of the spectators left after the big race, but those who stayed behind took little interest in the other events and insisted that they had witnessed the race of the century.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse, $888.33; six furlongs. Time—1:13.
Aileen, b. f., J. Moran's ch. f., 102 pounds, by Celt-Frantic, 29.70, $14.90, and $5.70. (G. Walls).....1
Elizabeth H., W. S. Payne's b. f., 108, by Marta Santa-Miss Present; $12.50 and $6.20. (J. Bell).....2½
Miss Bryn, J. K. L. Ross's br. f., 111, by Bryn Mawr-Miss Camden; $4.60 third. (R. Troxler).....3
Bomnee, Wood Violet, Garonne, Moosehead, Starwort, Sunny Hill, Humma, Golding, Malvolio, Sir Oracle, and Miss Sweep also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Fads and Fancies; purse, $888.33; for two-year-old fillies. Six furlongs. Time—1:13.
Royal English, James W. Corrigan's b. f., 114 pounds, by Ultimus-Banorella; $3.80, $3.20, and $2.70. (A. Shuttinger).....1
Jule, J. W. Williams's ch. f., 114, by Peter Quince-Sister Juliet, $5.70 and $3.80. (E. Haynes).....2½
Adeline Patricia, James McManus's ch. f., 114, by Peep o' Day-Anna Patricia; $2.90 third. (M. Buxton).....3
Masda, Lady Dorothy, and Empress also ran. Salvestra, Miss Bryn, Payment, Wood Violet, So Long Letty, and Highest Appeal scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Artillery Liberty Bond Handicap, for all ages, with $888.33 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12 1-5.
Water Lady, Mrs. James Arthur's br. m., 6 years, 100 pounds, by Water Boy-Duchess of Towers, $26.80, $11.80, and $4.60. (R. Troise).....1½
Startling, R. F. Carman, Jr.'s, b. c., 4, 118, by Marta Santa-Country Fraud, $10 and $5.10. (E. Haynes).....2
Hank O'Day, A. K. Macomber's br. g., 5, 125, by Peep o' Day-Erie Belle, $3. (J. Loftus).....3
Top o' the Morning, Sharpeshooter, Arnold, Drastic, Assumus, and Corpuscle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Belmont Purse, for three-year-olds, purse $888.33; one mile. Time—1:38.
Straight Forward, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. c., 102 pounds, by Star Shoot-Frankness, $6.50, $3.20, and $2.80. (J. McTaggart).....1
Highland Lad, W. A. Burttschell's br. c., 98, by Dick Weller-Bessie Spahr, $6.50 and $4. (J. Bell).....2
Manister Tol, Emil Herz's b. c., 98, by Santol-Heriot, $3.40 third. (R. Troise).....3½
Koh-I-Nor, Barry Shannon, and Julialeon also ran. Star Gazer, Ticket, and Naturalist scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—John R. McLean Memorial Championship, for three-year-olds, with $10,000 added and cup presented by Edward B. McLean; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:02.
Hourless, August Belmont's b. c., 126 pounds, by Negofol—Hour Glass II., $3.50 and out. (F. Robinson).....1
Omar Khayyam, Wilfrid Viau's ch. c., 126, by Marco-Lisma, out for place. (Haynes).....2
Only two starters. Sun Flash II. scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards; claiming; purse, $888.33; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 4-5.
Blue Thistle, William Cahill's b. g., aged, 110 pounds, by Blues-Wild Thistle, $10.20, $8.30, and $2.50. (W. Obert).....1½
Star Like, Crown Stable's ch. c., 3, 106, by Star Shoot-Blakeslie, $13.20 and $7.60. (J. McTaggart).....2½
Kilts, J. M. Zimmer's b. f., 3, 104, by Brocmstick-Flora Mac, $3.30, third. (H. Erickson).....3
Adalid, Napoleon, Bar of Pifoenix, Charles Francis, Ella Ryan, Dancer, K. Beal, Paddy Dear, Lady Bob, Beautiful Morn and Mother Machree also ran. Sir William Johnson and Brother Jonathan scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $888.33; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:44.
Waukeag, Captain W. J. Press's br. c., 3 years, 99 pounds, by Ogden-Lady Vincent, $5.30, $3.80, and $2.80. (L. Lyke).....1½
Landen, G. B. Wagner's ch. g., 3, 99, by Dick Welles-Lass of Langden, $11.80, and $5.80. (L. McAtee).....2
Queen of The Sea, Bert Williams's ch. f., 3, 105, by Sea King-Cantaloupe, $2.90, third. (A. Shuttinger).....3
Orderly, Sea Beach, Air Man, Jesse, Jr., Kings Oak, Water Witch, Pierre-A-Feu, and Lazy Lou also ran. Judge Wingfield, Monomoy, Madame Curie, Brother Jonathan, and Star Like scratched.
Weather cloudy; track fast.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds, maidens, fillies; six furlongs. So Long Letty, 115 pounds; Traverse, (imp.,) 115; Jane Mary, 115; Lindsey, 115; Lady Gertrude, (imp.,) 115; Super Maid, 115; Golding, (imp.,) 115; Ideal, 115; Kokohi, 115; Alderberry, (imp.,) 115; Felicitation, 115; Babette, 115; Tea Party, 115; Poor Butterfly, 115.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Lohengrin, 113 pounds; Tinkie Bell, 113; Swift Fox, 108; *True as Steel, 108; *May W., 101; Bulger, 113; Ahara, 113; Hickorynut, 106; *Warda B., 107; *Mice Girl, 101; Borax, 113; Rosemary, 110; *Montressor, 110; Scarpia II., 108.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Junior; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wyoming, 117 pounds; Valerius, (imp.,) 111; Dryer, 105; Bill McCloy, 105; Highest Appeal, 102; Fragonard, 117; Trophy, 111; Blazonry, 103; †Elmendorf, 105; Toy Coat, 114; Kewpie O'Neill, 111; Man o' the Hour, (imp.,) 105; †Dragoon, 105.
†Quincy Stable entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sammies' Liberty Bond Handicap; all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Vergoli, 121 pounds; Hauberk, 115; Crimper, (imp.,) 117; Ticket, 117.

FIFTH RACE.—The Admiral Purse; all ages; one mile. Whimsy, 114 pounds; Ed Rocha, 110; Venetia, 104; Mida, 107; Sandalis, 94; Starter, 112; Dartworth, 110; Amphion, 110; Spectacle, 103; *Petlar, (imp.,) 105; Margaret L., 94; Lord Fitzherbert, 110; G. M. Miller, 110; Hastena, 107; Hesse, 99; *Muckrosa, (imp.,) 97.

SEVENTH RACE.—For fillies and mares; three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Felucca, 107 pounds; Miss Kruter, 105; *Graphic, 96; *Silver Sandals, 94; Souvenir, 106; The Dean, 103; *Cheer, 94; Baby Lynch, 105; *Ask Ma, 112; *Greetings, 93.
*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather cloudy; track fast.

JOHNSON READY FOR WAR.

American League Head to Offer Services on Monday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, said tonight that he had arranged to meet Adjtant General McCain of the army in Washington on Monday, at which time he would formally offer his service to the Government. The league executive said he did not know whether his services would be accepted, but that he was anxious to serve in any capacity, without compensation.

"I am sincere in my intention," Johnson said, "and I sincerely hope that I shall be accepted for any duty, whether in this country or in France."

In anticipation that Johnson's services will be accepted, it was announced that the annual meeting of the league, usually held in December, will be held a month earlier to settle the season's business. The meeting will be held in Chicago.

After dividing the winners' share of the world series spoils, the victorious White Sox made a liberal purchase today of Liberty bonds. Pitcher Joe Benz invested his entire share—$3,666—in bonds, while other members of the club bought amounts from $100 up.

President Johnson said "Billy" Evans and "Silk" O'Loughlin, the American League umpires in the series, invested the $1,000 they received in bonds.

James C. Dunn, President of the Cleveland Americans, announced that the sixteen members of the club who will invade Montgomery, Ala., to play a series of games at Camp Sheridan, the army cantonment, have been instructed to report at Montgomery on Nov. 1. The players, who volunteered to make the trip, will play as many games with the soldier teams as are desired

BOSTON PLAYERS JOIN NAVY.

Barry, Shorten, McNally, Shore, and Lewis Enlist as Yeomen.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Manager Jack Barry of the Boston American baseball team and four of his players who enlisted as yeomen in the naval reserves were today called for active service and ordered to report for duty Nov. 3. All are rated as first-class yeomen.

Manager Barry and Chick Shorten have been assigned to the enrolling office here. McNally and Ernie Shore are assigned to the first district paymaster's office. Duffy Lewis has not yet received his assignment, but it is believed he will be sent to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

GHOST WALKS IN CHICAGO.

White Sox Players Each Get World's Series Check for $3,669.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Members of the world's champion White Sox team today received checks for their share of the receipts from the world's series amounting to $91,733. Each of the twenty-five players eligible to share in the money received a check for $3,669.

Most of the players planned to leave during the day for their homes in various parts of the country, though a few who it is said have accepted offers to appear in vaudeville remained here to complete arrangements for their season on the stage.

Manager Clarence Rowland will accompany President Charles A. Comiskey on his annual hunting trip in the woods of Northern Wisconsin.

Moore Defeats Heal.

Two former champions' at three-cushion billiards met last night at Thum's in an Interstate Three-Cushion League match and, after a fifty-four-inning tussle, the score was, George Moore, 50, and Hugh Heal, 32. Both players made high runs of 7. On the night before Heal defeated Moore by the score of 50 to 48.

Think Fitzsimmons Fatally Ill.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Physicians attending Robert Fitzsimmons, former champion heavyweight pugilist, ill of lobar pneumonia in a hospital here, said tonight there was small hope of the patient's recovery. Fitzsimmons was appearing at a suburban theatre until yesterday, when his condition became suddenly worse and he was rushed to a hospital.

TROTTING RECORD FALLS IN ATLANTA

Miss Bertha Dillon Steps Mile in 2:03¼ in Race for Matron Stakes.

ATLANTA, Oct. 18.—The establishment of a new world's record for a three-year-old trotter by Miss Bertha Dillon and the defeat of St. Frisco by his old rival, Mabel Trask, featured the racing card today at the Lakewood track.

The new record was made in the second and final heat of the Matron Stake for three-year-olds, when Miss Dillon trotted the heat in 2:03¼. The purse was for $5,851.50, the largest offered so far at the meeting. Harvest Gale and Worthy Volo divided second and third money.

Mabel Trask won in the free-for-all trot against her old rival, St. Frisco. In the first heat the chestnut mare won by a nose. In the second heat she broke badly on the last turn and St. Frisco cantered in. In the third heat St. Frisco took the lead at the start and maintained it until the last quarter, Mabel Trask winning by half a length.

Peter June, the favorite in the two-year-old class, broke badly in the first heat, and in the second neat held the lead until the stretch, when Rush Mainsheet passed the brown filly and won by a length.

The 2:08 class trotting went five heats and was not finished. Straight Sail won the first heat, Peter Chenault the second, and Fifty and Baceili the third and fourth. Busy's Lassie and Miss Perfection were eliminated from the fifth heat by the rules. The race will be finished as the first event of the program Friday.

The summaries:

TWO-YEAR-OLD CLASS—TROTTING.
For all two-year-olds; added money. Best two in three heats. Purse $500.
Ruth Mainsheet, br. f., by Mainteet. (Murphy).....1 1
Peter June, ch. h., by Peter the Great, (Geers).....2 2
Truxton, b. c., by San Francisco, (Cox).3 3
Time—2:10¼; 2:08¼.

MATRON STAKE, FOR THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTERS.
Best two in three heats. Value, $5,851.50.
Miss Bertha Dillon, ch. f., by Dillon Axworthy, (Serrill).....1 1
Harvest Gale, br. f., by The Harvester, (Cox).....4 2
Worthy Volo, ch. h., by Axworthy, (McDonald).....2 4
Kelly De Forest, b. c., by The De Forest, (Murphy).....3 3
Time—2:03¼; 2:03¼.

FREE-FOR-ALL TROT.
Two in three; purse, $1,500.
Mabel Trask, ch. m., by Peter the Great, (Cox).....1 2 1
St. Frisco, b. h., by San Frisco, (Geers).....2 1 2
Rose D., b. g., by Petronius, (Wright).3 3 3
Time—2:04¼; 2:03¼; 2:05¼.

2:08 CLASS, TROTTING.
Three in five; purse, $2,500; unfinished.
Baceili, b. h., by Bertini, (White).8 4 1 1 2
Peter Chenault, b. h., by Peter the Great, (Murphy).....4 1 5 6 1
Daisy Todd, b. m., by George Lawitt Todd, (McDonald)...2 2 6 3 4
Straight Sail, b. m., by Mainsheet, (Valentine).....1 6 4 2 3
Busy's Lassie, b. m., by Peter the Great, (Cox).....3 3 3 5
Miss Perfection, b. m., by General Watts, (McMahon).....5 5 2 4
Time—2:07¾; 2:08¼; 2:08; 2:07¼; 2:07¼.

SUGAR TRADE GOLFERS PLAY

Sixty Members Take Part in First Tourney at Essex County.

Engaging in the first tournament of their organization, sixty members of the Sugar Trades Golf Association competed for four prizes at the Essex County Country Club yesterday. Under the guiding wing of Lewis P. Henry, the expert golfers had such an enjoyable time that it was unanimously voted to make the organization a permanent affair and also two tournaments are to be arranged for next season.

Prizes were to be had for the best net score for the morning round of eighteen holes, for the afternoon net, for a Kickers handicap and for the best selected eighteen holes net of both rounds. J. Lounsberry had the best morning net with 97, 20—77 and was closely followed by J. B. Turner, with 106, 28—78, and C. A. Crawford, with 95, 17—78. The best net of the afternoon was won by C. B. Riggs, whose card showed 91, 20—71. H. L. Scott who had 93, 20—73 was second best in the afternoon.

Three players tied for the Kicker's handicap at 79. They were J. W. Lemkau, John Bruyn and W. R. Bassett. There was another tie for the special prize offered by Samuel Lee for the best selected eighteen holes between H. L. Scott and M. Schiller, each of whom had 78.

YALE CLUB GOLF THURSDAY.

Annual Tourney to be Held Over Siwanoy Links.

Despite the absence of scores of its athletes at war, members of the Yale Club are manifesting a keen interest in the annual tournament of its golf association that promises to make the event fully as successful an amateur sport event as that of last year.

The Yale Club tournament will be held next Thursday over the links of the Siwanoy Club at Mount Vernon. The play will be continuous through both morning and afternoon for thirty-six holes. Prizes will be awarded for the best gross thirty-six and the best net thirty-six and for each of the best net eighteen holes.

There are numerous good players in the golf association of the Yale Club, and the competition is expected to be especially close and interesting. The committee in charge of the tournament comprises Arthur E. Walradt, Howard A. Palmer, E. J. Gavegan, George Chappell, and Charles C. Paulding. Entries are being received and other details of the event arranged by Mr. Paulding at the Yale Club.

EVANS TO PLAY OUIMET.

Golf Leaders to Meet in Match at Braeburn.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Harry L. Ayer of the Braeburn Country Club, announced today that Francis Ouimet, Western amateur golf champion, probably would be granted leave of absence from Camp Devens to meet Charles W. ("Chick") Evans, national amateur and open golf champion of America in an exhibition match at Braeburn Oct. 27. Evans has telegraphed that he will be here on that date. Mr. Ayer said he believed the military authorities would permit Ouimet to take part in the match, the proceeds of which will be given to the Camp Devens Athletic Equiment Fund.

City College Freshmen Victors.

The City College freshman soccer team defeated an eleven from the Stuyvesant High School at City College yesterday by 2 goals to 0. Bonaparte and Trinin scored for the victors, both from scrimmage. The 'Varsity is arranging soccer games with several of the leading amateur teams of New York.

LEONARD IN RING TONIGHT.

Lightweight Champion to Box Jack Britton at Harlem S. C.

Everything is in readiness for the ten-round bout between Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, and Jack Britton of Chicago, formerly welterweight titleholder, which will be held at the Harlem S. C. this evening. The boxers finished their training yesterday and both are reported in excellent condition. Reports from Britton's training quarters are to the effect that the Chicagoan has had little difficulty making the required weight, 139 pounds one hour before entering the ring, and will box Leonard with an advantage of about five pounds in his favor.

Leonard weighs about 135 pounds, and reports himself in splendid shape for the bout, which will be the most important he has taken part in since acquiring the lightweight title. The Harlem lad is confident that he can stop his older and more experienced rival, although Britton is generally conceded one of the best defensive boxers in th ring today.

Indications point to one of the largest crowds of the season for the bout, and the seating accommodations of the Harlem S. C. will be taxed to capacity. A heavy advance sale is reported by the officials of the club, and there are a number of tickets which the club management has withheld from public sale which will be put on sale early this evening. The entire lower floor is reserved for box seats, and the seats in the upper tier are reserved. The contest will be refereed by Billy (Kid) McPartland.

Other bouts arranged for this evening are:

New Polo A. A.—Harry Martone vs. Barney Adair. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Walter Mohr vs. Panama Joe Gans. Ten rounds.

Freeport S. C., Long Island—Tommy Madden vs. Jamaica Kid. Ten rounds.

POLLARD PLAYS AT BROWN.

Star Half Back Helps Get Team in Shape for Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18.—It was the Brown 'Varsity versus Pollard at the daily workout of the Brunonian football squad held yesterday afternoon. For the first time this year, Pollard, last year's All-America half back and mainstay of the near champion Brown eleven, got into togs and played in a scrimmage. After fifty minutes' hard work the 'Varsity was able to push over two hard-won touchdowns. The scrubs, with Pollard in the backfield, fought the first string team from first to last.

In spite of the ineligibility of his star half back, Coach Robinson feels that he has an aggregation which will have to be counted in at the final division of spoils. With decisive victories over Rhode Island State, Johns Hopkins, and Holy Cross, the Brunonians are now ready to meet the last hard propositions on their schedule. Boston College is to be the opponent Saturday, and with both teams seeking the Eastern championship a battle royal is bound to ensue.

Charlie Huggins, veteran trainer of Brown elevens, is in a sad mental state on account of the many injured men under his care. Gordon, the star punter, has a lame back; Albright, first string half back, has an infected foot; Weeks and Sinclair, the two 'Varsity ends, are out of the game for another week; Crabb and Bowman, first choices for the guards, are also temporarily.

With these injuries, Brown's chances in the coming battles with Colgate, Syracuse, the Second District Naval Reserves, and Dartmouth are greatly diminished. Head Coach Robinson is by no means discouraged. He feels that a real Brown team will go up against the Boston eleven, even though some of the regular men are on the bench.

COLUMBIA PERFECTS PASS.

Metcalf Teaches Players New Formations for Game.

Coach Metcalf gave the Columbia 'Varsity backfield and end candidates a long workout in both the offensive and the defensive of the forward pass yesterday afternoon. After drilling the same men in running back punts, Metcalf and Tom Thorpé, his assistant, watched the first and second lineups run through plays from the various formations. Houlahan did some fine punting, getting forty yards against the light breeze. Howard Miller tried kicking drops from the thirty-yard line. The 'Varsity scrimmaged with the second eleven, but used only straight bucks through guard and tackle.

During the earlier part of the afternoon Coaches Metcalf and Thorpe spent nearly an hour taking off some of the rough edges on the freshman eleven. Paul Garragus, the high school star swimmer and tackle on the yearling team did not report yesterday, taking a rest after Wednesday's long scrimmage with Stuyvesant High School. On account of the poor showing of the ends, three backs have been shifted to the flank positions in an attempt to bolster up the wings.

McCabe, the veteran from last year's 'Varsity, who has been declared ineligible for football because of heart trouble, has been chosen to coach the freshmen. The yearling team will play De Witt Clinton today in the first game of their 1917 season.

NEW STAR ON N. Y. U. TEAM.

Yancsik Makes Good Showing in Violet Backfield.

With the approach of the Wesleyan game activities of the New York University football squad are increasing. Not only did the squad have the regular football drill yesterday on Ohio Field but Coach Wall held a blackboard signal drill in the gymnasium. At the regular outdoor practice later a stiff scrimmage was staged.

The 'Varsity kicked off to the freshmen, who fumbled the ball. On the first play the regulars carried the ball over the line. On two subsequent attempts, when the ball was put in play on the 20-yard line, the regulars again crossed the line on the initial play. During the rest of the afternoon both teams were put on the defensive alternately for the purpose of developing a defense for forward pass and open formation plays.

Coach Wall was especially pleased with the work of Yanosik, a newcomer at football, but for three years a member of the Violet gymnasium team and last year's Captain. Yanosik was in the back field and did some brilliant running with the ball. In all phases of the game he displayed much agility and speed.

In the scrimmage the 'Varsity did not play against the usual freshman-scrub combination but only against the freshmen. This was done to develop team work and plays among the first-year men in preparation for their first game on Saturday. This game will be preliminary to the Wesleyan game and will be against Erasmus High School at 1:45 P. M. As freshmen are debarred from 'Varsity athletics this year, a special schedule has been arranged, and is as follows: Oct. 20, Erasmus, at home; Oct. 27, Commerce, at home; Nov. 3, Kent School, at Kent, Conn.; Nov. 10, Cullum Hall, at West Point.

CHAMPION VICTOR IN N. Y. A. C. RING

Archie Walker, State Title Holder, Defeats Eisenstadt in Amateur Bout.

Archie Walker of the Irish-American A. C., holder of the New York State and Metropolitan championship titles at 108 pounds, last night demonstrated that he is in no danger of losing his laurels, when he easily won his preliminary bout in the 110-pound class of the New York Athletic Club's first formal amateur boxing tournament of the season. Fred Eisenstadt, unattached, opposed the champion and Walker so easily outclassed his rival that the judges unhesitatingly gave him the award after three interesting rounds.

Members of the club turned out in force to witness the bouts, and they were treated to a series of interesting contests in four classes. The number of entries received was unusually large, and it was nearly midnight before the final bout was ended. Several knockouts were scored, two coming in the 110-pound division, in which the victors were Paul Richman, Clark House A. A., and F. J. Mesit, St. John's Club.

The quickest knockout of the evening came in the first bout of the 120-pound class, when H. F. Sloane, Bronx Church House, scored a decisive victory over Charles Bisso, unattached, in thirty seconds of the first round of their bout. A hard left-hand blow to the body, followed by a right to the jaw, sent Bisso down for the count. In the 140-pound class Irving Riese, Radio Sporting Club, knocked out William Doyle, Washington Heights Catholic Club, in the second round of their scheduled three-round exhibition.

The summaries:

110-Pound Class.—Wm. Murphy, East Side House, defeated Andy De Courcey, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; E. Mannan, Dominican Lyceum, defeated John Goll, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; Archie Walker, Irish-American A. C., defeated F. Eisenstadt, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; John Baum, Tompkins Square Park A. C., defeated John Mase, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; Paul Richman, Clark House A. A., defeated John McGuire, unattached, two rounds, referee's decision; Dave Hamins, Clark House A. A., defeated Thos. McKee, unattached, four rounds, judges' decision; F. J. Nesbit, St. John's Club, defeated Joseph Marinaro, St. Gregory's Lyceum, one round, referee's decision.

120-Pound Class.—H. F. Sloane, Bronx Church House, defeated Charles Bisso, unattached, one round, referee's decision; F. E. Zellner, Trinity Club, from E. Polack, unattached, by default; A. Hirschberger, Union Settlement A. C., defeated H. J. Feuciale, Medford A. C., two rounds, referee's decision.

130-Pound Class.—A. Stellack, East Side House, defeated Joseph Hasner, National A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; J. Bernstein, unattached, defeated M. Schwinger, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

140-Pound Class. Novice.—M. Feinman, unattached, defeated Ed Bisso, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; Nat Lipson, unattached, defeated M. Eisenstadt, West Side Y. M. H. A., three rounds, judges' decision; L. Reise, Radio S. C., defeated William Doyle, Washington Heights C. C., two rounds, referee's decision.

TO RACE YALE FRESHMEN.

Harriers of Harvard, 1921, Will Tackle Blue's Runners.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—Harvard and Yale freshman cross-country teams will meet on the morning of Nov. 17 at Belmont, over a six-mile course. The Harvard Athletic Committee has approved the meet, but opposes a contest between the 'Varsity harriers of each college, and has set its foot down against sending a team of Crimson runners to the intercollegiate meet later in the month.

Freshman cross-country schedule follows: Oct. 27, Andover at Andover; Nov. 3, Wakefield High, at Wakefield; Nov. 10, Providence Technical High, at Cambridge; Nov. 17, Yale, '21, at Belmont.

GEORGETOWN LINE IS SORE.

Bruised Forwards May Have Hard Work to Hold Lehigh.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—With a green, inexperienced eleven Georgetown is to tackle the strong Lehigh team Saturday at South Bethlehem, Penn., and the best expected here is a small score by the Pennsylvanians.

Georgetown's line took a beating last Friday at Springfield, Mass., every man suffering from severe bruises and contusions as a result of that game. The heavy Springfield attack was stopped, but it took all the Georgetown men had to do it. During this week Coach Exendine has been unable to have any scrimmages, the forwards being too stiff and sore to admit of it.

Georgetown's lineup Saturday will be as follows: Connell or Anderson, left end; Eudack, left tackle; Zuger, left guard; Heaphy, centre; Ahern, right guard; Smeach, right tackle; Whelan, right end; Hampston or Maloney, quarterback; Gilroy, halfback; McQuade, right halfback, and Cody, fullback.

UNION'S COACH ENCOURAGED

Expects Eleven to Put Up Strong Game Against Columbia.

SCHENECT

WINTER GARDEN TAKES TO COVER

A Sumptuous and Splendid Production That Emphasizes Clothes.

F. TINNEY AND J. J. CORBETT

"Doing Our Bit" Lacks Principals, But Is Morally Regenerate.

DOING OUR BIT, an extravaganza in two acts and seventeen scenes. Dialogue and lyrics by Harold Atteridge; music by Sigmund Romberg and Herman Timberg. At the Winter Garden.

PRINCIPALS: Frank Tinney, James J. Corbett, Ed Wynn, Herman Timberg, Charles Judels, Frank Carter, Henry Lewis, Sam Ash, Andrew Harper, James Clemons, Chilson Ohrman, Sylvia Jason, Ada Lewis, Vivian Duncan, Rosetta Duncan, Roma June, Leah Nora, Virginia Fissinger, Vera Roehm, and the Cansinos.

The Winter Garden show this year runs rather to chorus.

There are, to be sure, several principals. Frank Tinney is there, with his dry, laconic comment; and, as running mate, he has acquired James J. Corbett, who owes him seventy cents, which Frank pursues from 8 o'clock sharp until 11 o'clock flat. He acquires seventy dollars incidentally; but that scarcely interests him. What he wants is the seventy cents from James. The amount of conversational small change over this matter of seventy cents is amazing. And it is often amusing.

Then there is Chilson Ohrman, who is very sedate and charming, and sings a high and dry soprano. Ada Lewis works in couple with Charles Judels. Ed. Wynn does several turns at the solo pun, and is quite delightfully amusing in the bachelor suite of a wartime hotel wholly run by Winter Garden girls. Herman Timberg (not to be confused with Sigmund Rom of the same name, who write the music with him)—Herman Timberg, as we were saying, both dances and sings contortionally. Sam Ash sings so well that his many recalls threatened to flat the hour of 11 still further. And the Cansinos did two really marvelous Spanish dances.

And yet the Winter Garden show this year runs rather to chorus. Moreover, the chorus has taken to cover. It is on the order of a popular magazine cover—or it would be if popular magazine covers had a little more clothes on. Still, for the Winter Garden, it is cover. In brief, though the show lacks principals, it is something unprecedented in clothes.

It is rather difficult to describe those clothes. Some are Winter evening clothes that (owing no doubt to the wartime shortage of material) run very scant about the back. That is what is meant perhaps, by "Doing Our Bit." Others seem to be rather September Morning clothes. But they are always clothes. And they are always as splendid and varied in coloring as they are audacious, indeed revolutionary, in cut.

Incidentally, the young women who wear them are of a quite surprising shapeliness, youth and good looks. It is really admirable, the discretion exhibited in selecting them, costuming them, and deploying them in dance and song. One squad was of violin girls, who played quite charmingly as they danced. The leader, probably named Marian Glover, had very unusual beauty, grace, and temperament.

It may be added that the two acts have seventeen scenes, all of them spacious and several very handsome and colorful.

And that is about all.

Oh, no! The burden of this report was suggested by a conversation overheard in the lobby. One man said: "It seems to me that this show lacks principals." The other was lost for a moment in ponderous thought. "It seems rather to me," he said at last, "that it has after-ther too many. The trouble is that they are all moral principles."

If one reckons the leader of the Violin Girls, probably named Marian Glover, as one of the principals, the verdict seems, on the whole, ungracious.

Benefit for Belgian Babies.

A concert for the relief of the Belgian babies was given in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon by an organization styled the Belgian Royal Concert Trio. The members are Miss Daisy Jean, who plays both violoncello and harp; Jan Callignon, bass baritone, and Gabrielle Radoux, pianist. Miss Jean played a sonata in A for the 'cello by Locatelli, and a group of harp pieces by Belgian composers. Mr. Callignon sang in both French and Flemish, his songs including a number of Flemish folksongs, and Miss Radoux played pieces by Benoit and Dubois. The audience was moderate in size; not what the case of the Belgian babies merited.

'On with the Dance' for the Republic

"On with the Dance," a drama by Michael Morton, is announced for production at the Republic Theatre on the night of Monday, Oct. 29. The cast is headed by John Mason, Eileen Huban, William Morris, Julia Dean, and Edward Abeles. "Peter Ibbetson," now at the Republic, will be moved to the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, where it will continue until Nov. 12. "The Land of the Free," at present at the Forty-eighth Street, will accordingly be withdrawn on Oct. 27.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William Faversham began his season in "The Old Country" last night at the Lyceum Theatre, Rochester. The play is a comedy by Dion Calthorp, and will be brought into the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Monday, Oct. 29.

Douglas Fairbanks arrived in New York Wednesday from the West, and will leave again tomorrow for California. He appeared yesterday at Lord & Taylor's and McCreery's as a Liberty Bond salesman.

The students of the Washington Square Players School of the Theatre will give performances tonight and tomorrow night at Camp Upton.

The New York State rights for Herbert Brenon's picture, "The Fall of the Romanoffs," have been sold to a syndicate for $100,000.

Alexander Umansky, formerly with the Diaghileff Russian Ballet, will be one of the dancers in the ballet being staged by Adolf Bolm for the Century show.

MUSIC NOTES.

Special music has been arranged by Pierre Monteux and David Mannes for the "Rosemary" pageant, to be repeated on Thursday and Friday evenings, Oct. 25 and 26, at the Metropolitan.

Agide Jacchia will lead a week of grand opera at the Brooklyn Academy, beginning next Monday, Oct. 22, with "La Boheme," for the benefit of the Italian war sufferers.

Alice Capen of Boston gave the first of the Brooklyn Institute's evening lectures at the Academy last night on "Hawaiian Music."

The Trio de Lutece will appear in place of the Flonzaley Quartet on Saturday evening at Washington Irving High School.

Elizabeth Rothwell has cancelled her concert at Aeolian Hall next Monday afternoon on account of severe illness.

Joseph Bonnet, the French organist, will give five historical recitals at the Hotel Astor, starting Nov. 12.

The Russian Symphony Society announces its fifteenth season of five concerts, opening Nov. 17 at Carnegie Hall.

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PLANS FOR "HERO LAND."

Spirit of All the Allies Behind Coming Bazaar.

The efforts which are to be made to introduce the new spirit of fraternity with the Allies into "Hero Land," the Allied War Relief Benefit, to be held at the Grand Central Palace beginning Nov. 24, became manifest at the first meeting in the interest of the bazaar held yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton, when Major Ian Hay Beith spoke before several hundred women who have the affair in charge.

"We must go forward together," said Major Beith. "If we move apart through overconfidence or differences of view or through petty jealousy our labor is wasted. The whole of the enemy's insidious underground machinery is at work today endeavoring to sow seeds of dissension among the allied forces. When the American flotilla came over to England it took over certain duties from the British flotilla which was hard worked. The Germans said that the Americans were going to do all the work, and that it was the intention of the British flotilla to quit work until the end of the war, leaving the American forces to bear the burden. While I was there Admiral Bailey told me to knock in the head this poisonous suggestion of any conflict between the American and the British sailors. He wished this message to be passed on. It is up to us here to show that we are together."

More than 5,000 preminent men and women are now actively engaged in carrying out the details of "Hero Land," which is to be the most elaborate war relief undertaking the United States has yet seen.

NEW BARRIE PLAY PRODUCED

London Papers Praise "Dear Brutus" as Stage Fantasy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Barrie's new play, "Dear Brutus," produced at Wyndham's Theatre last night, sets forth the problem as to whether people, if given a second chance in life, would be any happier for it. The second act passes in the wood of second chance," where the problem is worked out. Visitors to the wood are given their second chance, but they find in the end that they are altered. The play gets its title from the lines in "Julius Caesar": "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

The Chronicle describes the play as a delicious little fantasy full of elfish wit and human tenderness. The Daily Graphic says it will live as a classic among exquisite fantasies.

NEW JAPANESE MISSION

Coming to Devise Means of Closer Business Relations with Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Word reached Washington today that the Economic Mission which is being sent to the United States by the Japanese Government probably will arrive in this country in about two weeks. The commission is composed of five prominent officials selected for their ability in the finance or economic field, and also four business men actively identified with large financial and industrial interests of Japan. They will study financial and economic conditions here and devise means, if possible, for closer business relations between the United States and Japan, especially with respect of the Far East.

Baron Tanetaro Megata, the first student sent to the United States by the Tokugawa Shogunate and the first Japanese graduate of Harvard, heads the mission. His appointment was received from the Emperor, an indication of the importance attached to the mission's undertaking. He is an authority on financial subjects and for twenty-five years, following his graduation from Harvard in 1874, held various high positions in the finance department.

Other members of the mission are Baron Bunkichi Ito, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and son of the late Prince Ito, Japan's famous statesman; Osamu Matsumoto, Secretary of the Department of Finance, an expert on international exchange and finance; Takunosuke Sakaguchi, also of the Department of Finance; Dr. Saji Hishida, Secretary and Interpreter in the Bureau of the Korean Governor General, who for a number of years has compiled the annual reports of the Korean Government, which have been published in English; Umekichi Yoneyama, Director of the Mitsui Bank; Yoshitaro Yamashita, Director of the well-known firm of Sumitomo, and the son-in-law of Baron Uriu; Kenjiro Matsumoto, director of the Yasukawa Mining Company, and Shogo Koike, director of the Kuhara Mining Company.

SABIN TO BE TREASURER.

Accepts Appointment for War Camp Ammunition Service Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Charles H. Sabin of New York, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, has accepted appointment as Treasurer of the national fund for the war camp community service.

At a national conference here next Tuesday delegates from all parts of the country will discuss the need of making camp surroundings such as to contribute to the morale of the American soldiers. At a meeting of the National Committee, of which John M. Willys is Chairman, final plans will be made for the nation-wide campaign to raise "three dollars for each soldier and sailor" to provide for the men all the forms of proper recreation.

Red Cross Theatrical Day Postponed

Red Cross Theatrical Day, on which performances are to be given simultaneously all over the country for the Red Cross, has been postponed from Oct. 20 until Dec. 7, so as not to divert attention from the Liberty Loan campaign. More than 250 theatre managers have volunteered to give their entire receipts to the Red Cross on that day, and a number of prominent actors have promised to contribute their salaries.

AMERICAN LETTER STARTS PEACE TALK

Noted Englishman, Diplomatist, and Newspaperman Hold Round-Table Discussion.

SHALL WAR STOP OR GO ON?

No Peace Till World Is Made Safe, Says Britisher—Start Peace Ball Rolling Now, American Urges.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

LONDON, Sept. 19. — Letters from friends in America propound questions that cannot always be answered directly or categorically, but often furnish texts for interesting discussion on points of view fresh from home sources. One of these questions I took with me today to a luncheon and tossed it into the midst of the post-prandial discussion, in which an Englishman internationally known, a diplomatist and a newspaperman participated. The extract from the letter was:

I have noticed of late—and possibly it is significant—that peace seems to be the subject chiefly discussed when representative statesmen of the different countries at war speak for the public. It is a terrible discredit to the intelligence of this generation that a war such as the present one must be continued at such cost. Still, I suppose, it is necessary and must be continued until each of the nations involved has put itself in such a position that it can speak effectively as a nation concerning its foreign relations.

This, of course, is already possible in the United States, France, and England, and I assume in Italy. I fancy it would be a very simple matter to make it so in fact in Austria and Hungary, but apparently the German people still have no determining voice concerning their foreign policy. Possibly, if that matter could be brought home to the German people, it might help bring about an early understanding. In the meantimes, while we in America regret the conditions, I believe that every one feels that the harder we hit the sooner will the war be over.

The passage was read aloud, and the substance of the ensuing conversation is given herewith:

Germany and Democracy.

Englishman—It's no use trying to import democratic ideas into Germany from the outside. It only makes the Germans ugly and perverse. Any democratic movement must come from within.

First American—And there is good standing ground for the contention that the typical German genius for industry and commerce needs to be yoked up with a strong centralized Government. I for one believe that German militarism has provided inspiration, organization and driving power for German trade conquest. The faet that the Germans believe this makes it hard for them to accept democracy. And what a mess Russia has made in the name of democracy!

Second American—Add to militarism the part played by it in Germany's industrial greatness and subtract the damage done to Germany by the war, and what have you got left to the credit of that militarism?

First American—Coming back to the question of peace parleying, there is no stopping until Germany's defeat is accomplished. The longest way around is the shortest cut across.

Englishman—Look at the map. If peace were made on any terms that we could conceive of Germany's accepting, a Mitteleuropa would be automatically set up that would be world-dominating. Even if Belgium were restored, there would still be a Germany holding control of Austria-Hungary, Poland, West-Russia, all the Balkan States, and Turkey, all the way to Bagdad. It is unthinkable.

Second American—Could Germany long hold such a combination? Either she would be selfish and drive her temporary allies into other affiliations or, being unselfish, would fall of her purposes. I can't conceive of Austria and Turkey staying under Germany's harrow with the Entente Allies constantly tempting them. Maps are not empires, and treaties cannot transform heterogeneous peoples into loyal States.

Englishman—You overlook the power of a victorious oligarchy.

A Friendless Germany.

Second American—Victorious in what? War maps? Germany won't have a single friend. She will be financially bankrupt. Never did a ruined and wasted people begin a new career with such poverty of substance and credit.

First American—But there will be the Hohenzollern dynasty, unbroken militarism, and a triumphant army.

Second American—If my information is correct, the democratization of Germany has been going on apace among the soldiers in the trenches, and is today an accomplished fact. Never again will the young manhood of the country permit itself to be flung into the holocaust of war by the caprice of a sovereign. The present Kaiser may not be dethroned, but the Crown Prince will never succeed him as an autocrat. If William II. should die tomorrow, the issue of autocracy versus democracy would be settled in Germany.

Englishman—I should like to think that the leaven has been working to that extent. But as a fact is there any prospect of Germany's coming to her senses? And if so, what is the impelling reason?

Second American—With all modesty, I reply, America's entry into the war.

Englishman—I proudly admit America's potential resources, but is the inevitable delay not too great to affect Germany's present state of mind?

Second American—I call Lord Northcliffe.

First American—A good witness.

Englishman—His articles have made a deep impression, but he could do more good if he were here with his whip in his hand. But let us return to Germany. We are all agreed in England that we must go on at whatever cost until future generations are freed from the menace of militarism.

Second American—Have you counted the cost?

Englishman—It will be great.

Counting the Cost.

Second American—Even so, can you be sufficiently assured of the result that you desire to spend the irreplaceable manhood of England and France so lavishly? Can you tell me specifically just how you propose to force Germany to her knees even at the end of such sacrifices?

Englishman—I will give you an illustration. I once asked a man familiar with the subject if two ships of the same size going in opposite directions at the same speed should meet head on, stem to stem, what would happen. "The surviving ship would be the one that had on board officers and men with the most grit and staying power," he replied. That's the way England counts on winning against Germany.

Second American—Mere deadweight power of resistance is not enough against highly skilled militants, who are also thoroughly disciplined in their civil relationships. Sitting tight in the good old British way won't necessarily win. You've got to fight with hands, feet, claws and teeth. And you've got to be resourceful against people who never sleep. Perhaps in the past you took too much British bulldog for granted and did too little hustling.

Englishman—We have accomplished great things in putting an army in the field.

Second American—To come back to the questions raised by my correspondent, is there nothing to do but go on, regardless of the cost?

Englishman—I ask you if Germany—the real Germany—has any idea of anything but a "white peace" from the Entente point of view? Is there any element in Germany worth considering that has the faintest notion of a peace that we could accept with honor, safety and decency?

Starting Point for Peace.

Second American—Everything must have a beginning. I do think that some proposal might come out of the heart of Germany that the Entente Allies should not dismiss with a scornful imputation of base motives—some proposal, in short, that might serve as a starting point in a serious peace discussion. I don't think it is at all necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war that a wish, a thought, or even a definite concept of peace should be regarded as an act of treason. I distinctly think that the Germans have the better of us there on the psychology. Nobody can accuse them of lack of war vigor, but they shout their peace desires from the housetops.

First American—There may come a time when peace can be discussed, but it is not now.

Englishman—To talk peace is to play Germany's game.

And so the discussion ended.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.

A BROOKLYN LAWYER.

In the documented study of a too long obscure Brooklyn lawyer, which The World is publishing as a serial, the various chapters are of curious interest; they form in the mind a general and strong impression. The strange misfortune, coincidence, or habit which brought him into association with shady promoters, the ingenuous defenses of him by men of doubtful or not at all doubtful reputations, the receipt and cashing of checks from an arch-swindler, whom he thanks for his interest in his behalf, but never met, he says, the tenuous explanation by a person of whom a Justice of the Supreme Court has said that there is "strong reason to suspect" that he was in a conspiracy to defraud men "apparently tools" of the arch-swindler GOSLIN, bring at the least the feeling that the Brooklyn lawyer kept choice company. If the affidavit of GOSLIN is not to be trusted, GOSLIN'S checks payable and cashed by the Brooklyn lawyer create a presumption. It is hard to believe that a clever crook like GOSLIN made checks to a man he did not know. GOSLIN was not in business for the good that he could do, except to himself.

Whatever the fact of this particular transaction, or of others, accepting as truth of Holy Writ all the apologias, defenses, and timely custom-made affidavits he relies on, we see a lawyer who by fate or disposition or transcendental guilelessness was close to the hunters of easy money, chevaliers of industry, gull-catchers. We see him involved in a series of acts of dubious import, as we see him now defended by persons of dubious character. The type of the petty lawyer, the nurser of a difficult income by shift and device, falling easily by necessity, or a certain moral carelessness, or obtuseness into practices skirting narrowly or passing boldly the standard of legal ethics, is familiar enough. Whether Judge HYLAN is or was a man of that type, or whether, giving generosity full rein, we assume that he is the victim of ignorance, of a beautifully trustful nature, of too little knowledge of men and the wiles of crooks and the ways of business, what qualification has he to be Mayor of New York? Have picayune, mean affairs taught him the art of administration? Is a man who, on the most charitable interpretation, has been associated virtuously with tortuous operations and actions, with the milking of the public by chicane, who has been mixed up with malodorous persons and affairs—is such a man, take the worst or the best view of him you can, fit to be Mayor of New York?

If he is not to be judged by the company he used to keep, what shall be thought of his intelligence, his discrimination, his knowledge of men? What sort of appointments to office, what sort of administration is to be expected from him?

And not merely by his associates, but by his own conduct as a lawyer is he to be judged. A lawyer who collects a judgment of $3,780, offers to give his client $1,500 of the amount, tries to get him to invest $500 of that in a company he is organizing, and only on the institution of a lawsuit is made to pay some $1,500 more, a lawyer who tries to charge his client, a relative by marriage, $2,280 for collecting $3,780, that lawyer is, by the grace of Mr. HEARST and Mr. MURPHY, to be Mayor and preside, a strange figure, over the Board of Estimate and Apportionment!

Judge HYLAN may explain, if he can, as best he can, this and the other queer doings with which he is charged. The cumulative effect upon the public, the effect, begetting rage and despair, among his supporters, remains. No candidate like this, no candidate so helpless in the present, with a past of such littleness, has appeared before in the rich annals of Tammany, that nursery of strahge statesmen. Why did the choice fall on such a man? Judge HYLAN'S nominators will not tell.

KAISER AND SULTAN.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Sultan of Turkey has conferred on the Kaiser the diamond star of the Iftichar Order, Turkey's highest war decoration, and that the Kaiser presented to the Sultan the star and chain of the Hohenzollern Order with diamonds.

The martyred dead of "Scio's rocky isle," for centuries unavenged, the victims of Turkish massacres in Herzegovina's glens, of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria's rocky fastnesses, the hosts freshly slain in Armenia, upon the one hand; and upon the other the shades of all the millions who lie in graves upon the battlefields of France, Belgium and Poland, of Galicia and Rumania, of Macedonia and Mesopotamia, and of thousands who have been sent unwarned and unknelled to burial beneath the waters of the sea, looked upon this strange, astounding scene. These two men, in their unapproachable supremacy as the world's greatest destroyers of human lives, with hands drenched in blood, blood enough in all literalness to incarnadine the seas, affixed each to the breast of the other an order of highest distinction, symbols and testimonies of exalted rank in the terrible art they practice and do not shudder at.

ALEXANDER BOEGIA should have been there to confer his blessing upon this twain, who have so far surpassed him that his deeds of horror dwindle to mere peccadillos.

TOO MANY LOAN SLACKERS.

The Chairman of the Minneapolis district tells THE TIMES that that district is not backward or deficient in its Liberty Loan subscriptions, and that when the returns are all in there will be no cause for complaint. We are glad to hear it. Minneapolis did not feel called upon to begin its work until Monday, and therefore did not make the reports which were coming from other districts. Minneapolis yesterday reported itself eighth in rank among the twelve districts, or ninth in the larger unofficial estimates. That is about where it ought to rank, according to bank clearings.

The correct standard for testing slackness, in fact, leaves no room for any district to boast. San Francisco heads the list, but has only 45 per cent. of its quota subscribed. New York heads the list in total, but has less than a third of its quota subscribed. The German loan closed yesterday, and there are due to arrive figures which will make Americans in general as resentful of the reproach of slackness as Minneapolis is. The result will be the same in every district as it was in Minneapolis. There is not one district in the nation which will submit tamely to the reproach of doing less than its duty in the cause of democracy. Germany will not allow its loan to fail. It prints the money which is paid in for the bonds and paid out for the work which sustains the German fighters. There are incidental objections to that method. Germans never dreamed of such wages as they are getting, but the paper money does not provide the necessities of life.

Americans have to pay gold for their Liberty bonds, but they would not know they were at war so far as their physical necessities are concerned. The Germans get their paper money easily, and they take bonds easily, but the saving of a surplus from their earnings means more self-denial for them than for us. All the more shame if we seem slackers in comparison with Germans. All the greater the reproach for the Federal Reserve district which either foots the list or which falls below its standard. Like the others, this district is backward and deficient now, but, like Minneapolis, New York is confident that when the returns are all in the result will be satisfactory. But that American can hardly sleep nights who carries in the back of his head the knowledge that the loan to rescue liberty succeeded in spite of him instead of by his active help.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

After ten months of arduous effort, Germany's peace campaign has failed to provoke an answer from any of her enemies; yet it has not been altogether unsuccessful. She has failed to get England, France, or Italy to discuss peace, but she has got Austria discussing it. There are no peace negotiations going on between Germany and the United States, but there are active peace negotiations going on between Germany and Austria. The two allies started out gayly side by side, but they have got off their horses to argue with each other. The situation becomes almost comic when it is noted that the peace controversy is assuming the form of a demand by Austria that Germany state her terms, and of the usual slippery evasions of the demand by Germany, comic, in view of the fact that both of them haughtily announced last December, at the opening of their peace campaign, that they were graciously willing to listen to the peace terms of their enemies.

When Germany took Austria along with her on this ten months' campaign she had no thought of anything but a German peace. She has no other thought still, for that matter. But it was a dangerous thing to take such a comrade as Austria on that fishing excursion. Austria needs peace too much. The German policy was to talk as if an honorable peace could be had, but always to avoid hinting the terms, and thus to inveigle the enemy into a conference at which they would discover there was no outcome except a German one. Germany contemplated being able to talk about peace for months and yet never to hint at the terms. It seemed an impossibility, and yet for ten months Germany has succeeded in walking that tightrope, and appears able to keep it up.

But, however Austria may have lent herself to this trickery at the beginning, it is impossible to talk about bread to a hungry man without getting him interested. More and more Austria has shown a growing unsteadiness, a growing desire to get off the tightrope and talk real peace terms; impossible terms, German terms, terms to which none of the Allies would listen for a moment, but still terms. And the German program contemplated the careful and permanent exclusion of any definite word until the Allies had been fairly trapped into the peace conference. She relied on her ability to keep this trickery up while all the time adding to the pacifist strength in enemy countries, and her confidence in her own ability was justified; but she relied too much on Austria. The more Austria has talked of peace in aid of Germany's campaign, the more she has grown to want it, and the harder it has become to keep her own people quiet. The divergence between the two has increased until today it seems as if Germany must either yield something to Austria's demand for a statement of terms or admit the fraudulent peace campaign to be a failure. After ten months the Allies are still dumb, but Austria is becoming vocal. She cannot long remain silent, for she hears the outcries of her own people, her ears catch the sinister sounds from Pola, where the crews of her submarines are in revolt against their officers, where officers have been killed in clashes between Austrian and German sailors. Austria can read the omen.

THE DELAYED BONDS.

There is necessary delay in the delivery of the first Liberty bonds. It is regrettable, but there is already apparent an improvement in the deliveries of the second Liberty bonds. The 4 per cents. are being delivered first, although offered later, because of what was learned in the floating of the first loan. The 3½s could not have been put into stock in advance of offering because nobody knew in what denominations they would be wanted, and, therefore, there was no basis for calculation of how many to prepare of each variety. A bond is a costly piece of paper, either to print or to handle after printed, and prudence was necessary. It is fortunate that this course was taken, for the result of the subscription was amazing.

Everybody was taken by surprise at the receipt of four million subscriptions. It was unprecedented in our national history. When the requisitions for the bonds came in, it appeared that they were wanted in denominations necessitating the printing of "pieces" numbering between two and three times the number of subscribers. The facilities of the Bureau of Printing were not equal to the demand upon it, and before the work was got fairly under way the necessity for a second loan appeared. The first loan is exchangeable for the second, which bears a higher rate of interest, but there are tax considerations which make the first loan more desirable to some. Therefore, now it is uncertain how numerous the exchanges will be, and hence impossible to say just how many will be wanted of either the first or second issues. It is certain that sales of the 4s will be helped by deliveries over the counter, and provision is made for such cases, but there will be some delay in the deliveries of the last of the 4s too.

Uneasiness on the part of those taking and paying for small sums of bonds at not receiving them is natural. It is necessary that they should appreciate the difficulties of the case. The buyers of the bonds should consider that the Treasury cannot give out the bonds for sale on memorandum to everybody. Yet it is necessary that the bonds should be distributed through as many agencies as possible. The only way in which it can be done is by the use of temporary receipts. They can be printed in any numbers, and issued to any responsible person. They have no value until issued by whoever receives money for the Treasury, but are just as good as the bonds for temporary possession. They have no coupon sheets, for they will be exchanged for the bonds themselves. They carry interest, although they are without coupons, and for all practical purposes they are as good as the bonds to the holders, and a great convenience and money saver for the Treasury. Those used to bond dealings know this, but it seems necessary to explain it to those who are making their first investments in "governments."

LA FOLLETTE ENJOYS HIMSELF.

The accusation of disloyalty against a Senator is like an imputation upon the courage of a soldier or the virtue of a woman; it is the accusation of all others which should intolerably wound him. It does not wound Senator LA FOLLETTE. He walks jauntily into the room of the committee that is investigating him and demands that he be treated as a criminal, that all the technicalities of the criminal law be invoked in his defense. Then he strides happily from the room, with a satisfied smile on his face; he has put them in a hole; that is a trick they weren't expecting; he rather flatters himself they'll find they have caught a Tartar. Probably, if any one had followed him to the underground cavern in the Capitol where his office is, and the road to which has been trodden by so many pacifists and Socialists seeking counsel, LA FOLLETTE would have been found there full of glee, perhaps humming a tune.

There is only one class to which public opinion is without terrors, and that is the professional criminal class. No professional criminal is in the least disturbed or displeased by the knowledge that other men look upon him with scorn or loathing. This attribute of criminal psychology is never found in other classes as such. There have been men here and there who had it without belonging to the criminal class, but they have been such exceptions that it has fallen to the lot of few to meet them, and when one has been encountered he has been looked upon with a strange curiosity. Obviously Senator LA FOLLETTE is one of these exceptions.

While he lies under the stigma of this blasting imputation, while he jauntily seeks to put his judges "in a hole" by demanding the privileges of a criminal, he goes ahead undisturbed and happy with aggravated repetitions of the acts which have fostered the charge against him. He is busy circulating, at Government expense, 300,000 copies of his speeches attacking the acts of that Government. The Government Printing Office printed them, the Post Office Department is paying for their distribution. He is in a hurry; his first order for 100,000 copies was a rush order. He followed it nine days later with an order for 100,000 more, and since then he has placed two more orders, one for 100,000 and another, within two days, for 10,000.

The measures he attacked in these speeches have now become law. It is not for the purpose of having them repealed that Senator LA FOLLETTE is keeping the Government Printing Office and the Post Office Department busy. It is for the purpose of communicating to 300,000 other minds the dissatisfaction which Mr. LA FOLLETTE feels with the course of the Government. Why does he wish to create or increase dissatisfaction in their minds? We will not say that his object is a disloyal one, for when Senator LA FOLLETTE is charged with disloyalty he insists upon having the privileges of a criminal and shakes with laughter over that smart retort; and we do not wish to increase the measure of his pleasure in his own cleverness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Will Not Keep to the Question.

It is a curious fact that the noisy antagonists of the Gary system know so little about it that they rarely attack any of its essential features and do practically all their talking about its imaginary characteristics or about details of its operation here which, if they really are objectionable, can be remedied without in any way affecting the principle of "study, work, play," which is the fundamental element. Of serious discussion almost none is coming from the opposition, and no attention at all is given to such obvious merits, comprehensible even to people who have given no particular study to educational problems, as that the system, to whatever extent it is applied, tends to abolish the "part time" evil, and that, if it covered the whole city, every child would be provided with full school accommodations without any immediate increase in the number of school buildings.

That fact ought to appeal to all parents, whether they know themselves to be taxpayers or are taxpayers without realizing it.

A good many of the teachers, too, from whom more intelligent criticism might be expected, are doing what they can to obstruct the innovation on the ground that under the Gary plan they are or will be overworked, and break down under the strains to which they are or will be subjected. But there is nothing in the Gary system that either requires or asks that teachers should be overworked. Whether they would be or would not be, as the schedule of hours is at present laid out, is a question to be debated by itself, quite without reference to the system itself. If the teachers can prove their contention, they will not have, or at any rate they should not have, much difficulty in convincing the Board of Education of the necessity, under the new scheme, of employing enough teachers to permit the performing of the allotted tasks without inflicting any injuries on the teaching staff. That would be vastly better than trying to prevent altogether a change for many reasons believed to be advantageous.

A Reasonable Kind of Pacifism.

Again has HENRY FORD, by making a big subscription to the Liberty Loan, demonstrated that though one may be a pacifist of the most convinced sort, it is still possible to appreciate and act on reasons for making participation in war effective. Once Mr. FORD'S pacifism was about as trying to the patience of normally pugnacious Americans as it could be without inviting criticism as disloyal and pro-German. He never did expose himself to either of those suspicions, it is only fair to state, even in the days when he walked the land and sailed the sea in a sort of dream about "getting the soldiers out of the trenches by Christmas." But now, as has already been noted, his object is to do what he can toward getting American soldiers into the trenches as much before or as soon after Christmas as energy and money, both judiciously used, will permit.

Still insisting that he remains a pacifist, what Mr. FORD now does shows that he is one only as everybody else of sanity and decency is a pacifist. In disliking war, and even in hating it, he differs in no respect from other civilised men and women, and he is like them in seeing and admitting that there are times when war is the only argument against oncoming enemies—the only remedy for desperate evils. This, in all essential particulars, separates Mr. FORD from the strangely heterogeneous group to the members of which the name of pacifist is applied by present usage.

He is as much of a militarist as is the most eager volunteer for active service at the front, for he is doing what he can to get that volunteer where he wants to be and to supply him as well as possible with the means of restoring to the world peace on the conditions that make peace worth while. Mr. FORD tried to end the war in another way, and when that way failed he very promptly abandoned it. That he did so caused great grief throughout the circle in which he then moved, but it proved that not only as a manufacturer does he believe in efficiency and disbelieve in its opposite.

Evidently Ready for Trial.

That once widely, if not very well, known statesman, RICHARD F. PETTIGREW of South Dakota, is apparently eager to emerge into the visibility he so often enjoyed while a member of the United States Senate. No other reason, at any rate, can be suggested for his haste to confirm the rumors that he has been saying things about the war and the Administration that justify indicting him for sedition of a grave kind.

Told that an indictment had already been found, he has proceeded to prove that it was well found. He did state publicly, he says, that we are in a war in which we have no business to be, that our poor excuse for being in it is that certain people insisted on traveling on ships on which they had no business to travel, and that the right thing for us to do now would be to back out at once. As if this were not enough to establish his right to a trial, he adds that he sent out a letter headed, "Making the world safe for hypocrisy," and dedicated to WOODROW WILSON.

These admissions ought to serve the sometime Senator's purpose and make him the subject of quite a lot of talk.

IS GERMANY WEAKENING?

Suspicion That Recent Reports Are Exaggerated for Effect on Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the statement of your Washington correspondent in today's issue predicting the "Wreck of Teuton power in another year": I am glad he calls it a "general sentiment" instead of using the more positive word—belief. There is no aggregation of reports possible that will even approximately forecast the end of this war. "The internal break forecast" is merely discounting the hope for this most desirable event; but the chances are that the German Navy disaffection has been much exaggerated for the definite and particular purpose of starting and fostering just such misleading guesses. England as well as the United States has had to meet a campaign of palliative and misleading rumors that were obviously started to lessen speed and dull the fighting edge by instilling a nation-wide belief in the near end of the war. A multitude of alleged "facts" were reported, such as German shortage of men, metals, food, and wool, the forced labor in munition shops as systematically turning out imperfect shells, the near approach of mutiny and shooting of officers in the trenches, the insurrection of German women, the separate peace of Hungary, and the breaking apart of the Austrian Empire, and so on. These are a few of the "misleads" and prophesies of similar type, and it is to be recommended that they be read in the light of your editorial article in today's issue on "The Rumor as a Weapon."

As authority for my statements I may mention that from May, 1916, until last month I served in England as inspecting and investigating engineer for the Ministry of Munitions, the War Office, and the Naval Board, and my last office was acting chief delution officer for London and district. In these capacities my contacts were as wide as the British service at its sources, and my judgment of the time of the war ending is just as much a guess as the guess of any other person, be he the Secretary of War or an Alaskan miner.

There is one thing, however, that must be mentioned. We are newcomers into this war, and we have not yet caught the psychology of our allies, and when your correspondent states that "the Central Powers will * * * be prepared to make substantial concessions for peace," it is time for us to waken to the fact that there are no concessions, whatever, that the Central Powers can make that will end the war. The forced and unconditional surrender of the Central Powers will end the war, but nothing short of this.

JAMES J. PEARSON.
New York, Oct. 18, 1917.

LINKING BANK AND PEOPLE.

A Way to Attract Buyers for the Liberty Loan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send you a letter which the National Iron Bank of Morristown has sent out to all of its customers and friends, and which I think ought to be given great publicity. In this country the banks and the common people are not in touch; in France they are—to the advantage of both. But the action of this bank demonstrates how here in America in the present emergency the banks and the people can be linked together to their mutual advantage.

H. E. HOOPER.
New York, Oct. 15, 1917.

(Inclosure.)
Morristown, N. J., Oct. 6, 1917.

Dear Sir: I want to know if you will cooperate with your bank to give all the assistance it can to our Government at this time.

I believe that if the present Liberty Loan is subscribed for twice over—that is, if six thousand millions are offered by the people of the United States to the Government instead of the three thousand millions asked for—it will make the German people realize that it is best for them to give up quickly and not to wait until we put into the firing line men in the same proportion that we are now putting in dollars.

The Directors of our bank recognize that at the present time it is their duty to do everything in their power to help the Government rather than to make profits for the stockholders. Therefore, it has been decided to make loans at 4 per cent., instead of the usual 6 per cent., to our customers who take the new Liberty Loan Bonds.

Won't you allow us to send in a subscription in your name—the larger the better—and we will advance you practically all the purchase money? For instance, if you decide that $1,000 is all you can afford to subscribe for, send us your check for $20 and we will buy in your name a $1,000 bond. We will only charge you interest on the balance ($980) at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum—just the rate the Government will be paying you. As soon as we have received the bond we will arrange with you convenient terms for the payment of the balance from future savings. We want you to know that we will do everything in our power to assist you in carrying the loan as long as necessary.

ROBERT D. FOOTE, President.

HILLQUIT NOT THE MAN.

Hamlin Garland, Although a Radical, Is for Mitchel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a radical of long standing, I have many notions in common with Mr. Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, but I cannot vote for him. Without calling in question his honesty or ability, I cannot overlook the quaint and curious gang which his election would carry into power. "The trouble with revolutions," said a reformer friend to me the other day, "is this: They give executive power to 'preachers' like you and me. It would be a calamity for public service if either of us were elected to office."

He was right. The propagandist, the soap-box orator, the magazine reformer are all temperamentally unfit to govern, and a very large number of these, I regret to say, are advocating Mr. Hillquit's election.

Personally Mr. Hillquit is, I believe, honest and able; but we are not ready to hand over to a foreign-born man the enormously important and complicated affairs of New York City, especially when we know that behind him are all those who are opposed to military service and bitterly antagonistic to all that President Wilson is doing for the defense of American institutions.

Without any question, all or most of the disloyal, selfish, and corrupt elements of the city are arrayed against Mayor Mitchel, who has demonstrated his integrity, as well as his executive ability. He has made a Mayor that we can be proud of—an executive of energy, decision, and high purpose. To put a doubtful man into his place at this time would be to weaken our line of defense, for New York City is peculiarly vulnerable to inside as well as outside attack. It is filled with men who are essentially traitors to the commonwealth that shelters them, and the election of Mr. Hylan or Mr. Hillquit would be a civic setback, almost a civic calamity.

HAMLIN GARLAND.
New York, Oct. 18, 1917.

THE PERPLEXING FORMULA.

A Sidelight on the Confusion in Russian Peace Ideas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Professor Borodin, member of the Russian Commission, called on me last June, and I asked him how in Russia they translate the formula, "Peace without annexation and indemnity," he answered: "Mir bez annexiy e contributsiy," that is, peace without annexation and contribution. Whereupon I expressed my opinion that Russian workmen and soldiers cannot understand foreign words such as annexation and contribution without a thorough explanation. "Certainly they do not," confirmed Professor Borodin, "hence our troubles."

If two educated persons, like Mr. Slobodin and Dr. Worschin, both knowing Russian and English, cannot agree on translating that formula, as their letters in THE TIMES show, how much more should be perplexed the Council of Russian Workmen and Soldiers, most of whom did not pass even primary school.

The Russians claim that their language is unusually rich, and so it is, perhaps, but the trouble is that in international matters they prefer using foreign words understood all over the world. So in this case, too, they speak of annexation and contribution, while their own terms would require explanatory words, such as "forcible addition of territory" and "compensation for losses."

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1917.

Lenses for Our Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The aviation service is the eye of the modern army. It must record what it sees. It must have lenses. Lenses are made of optical glass. Optical glass is not yet produced in the United States in sufficient quantities to make all the lenses that are now needed. The United States Army needs every lens in the United States which is suited for aviation cameras. It especially and most urgently needs Tessars and Heliars, f: 3.4 or f: 4.5, of focal lengths from 8¼ to 20 inches. It needs these lenses at once, and it needs all of them. If they are not furnished voluntarily, they will be taken at a fixed price, as has been done in England. Therefore, let every photographer who owns lenses of this type immediately notify the Photographic Division of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., Mills Building Annex, Washington, D. C., of the price at which he will sell to the United States Army every lens he has of this description.

Also the army needs 12 and 14 inch condensers. Every camera club which has these in its enlarging apparatus should let the Government have them. Notify the same address.

Sell your lenses to the Government at less than you paid for them, as little as you can afford to take, and when you get the money, buy a Liberty bond with it.

FRANK R. FRAPRIE,
Editor American Photography.
Boston, Oct. 17, 1917.

Edward A. Dithmar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of this morning sounded a sad note. I can't remember when I first knew Mr. Dithmar, but am sure it was in the early days when he had so much to do with the everyday work of the drama; and now that he has passed from his chosen activities, in our estimate of his character, we can say of him that he was a journalist of the best type, equal to whatever work he had to do, and in all things faithful. I sympathize with you in the loss of such a stanch friend and reliable co-worker.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.
New York, Oct. 17, 1917.

THE PLEDGE—A SONG.

From mighty Hudson's brimming waters,
To blue Pacific's wide and boundless sea,
There dwell Columbia's loyal sons and daughters,
There is the land where men in truth are free.

Chorus:
Free as our waters flowing,
Bold as our hills we stand,
Striving alone for freedom,
Freedom for every land.

From far Alaska's glacial mountains,
To where the surf sweeps up the coral strand,
From forests, fields, and all her myriad fountains,
Spring hope and life for men of every land.

Harvests shall bloom as tides that ebb and flow,
Countless the craft that o'er the water glide,
Boundless her riches, and the world shall know
Her faith is plighted and her words abide.

Not for earth's treasures, land or gold or pride,
Striving alone to free this whole round earth;
Not for dominion swing our portals wide,
Marching to victory and the world's new birth.

No hymns of hate shall sear the heavens blue,
No songs of vengeance stir our sons to wrath,
But high resolve and justice that is due
For foes whose madness bars the onward path.

B. H. NADAL.

RESENTS WILSON BLOCKADE

Part of Plan to Seize Neutral Ships, Vienna Paper Suggests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18.—The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, writing of President Wilson's "world blockade," asserts his plan of "starving neutrals" only shows his untruthfulness when he declares that he is waging war for the rights and freedom of little countries.

The paper says that a world blockade was often talked of by the Entente, but since America joined the Allies reports about President Wilson's intentions regarding such a blockade have never ceased. It expresses doubt if these "threats" can be carried out, and says that neutrals have already shown that they have limits of endurance of bullying.

The Freie Presse goes on to say that Holland must have coal and the Entente cannot supply her, and that America certainly cannot supply Holland owing to the submarine war. It does not believe President Wilson will make a formal declaration that neutral countries trading with the enemy shall receive nothing, as it says this would be contrary to all international law, and not even England would be guilty of such an offense, adding that neutrals could break off relation with America.

The only object of these measures, the paper says, is to be unfriendly to Holland. It rejoices over the fact that Sweden has refused to give way over the question of shipping.

"It is possible," says the Freie Presse, "that behind all these threats involving the whole world lies an intention to demand still more neutral shipping for the Entente."

The paper also comments on the fact that Congress has restrictions on coastal shipping for the duration of the war.

ACCEPTS LINCOLN STATUE.

Britain Has Received No Protests About Its Artistic Character.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Announcing in the House of Commons today that the Government had accepted the statue of Lincoln from America, Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works, said: "It is not the duty of the Government to question the artistic selection of the donors."

No protests against the statue had been received, said the Commissioner, and the Government gave hearty welcome to the proposal to erect a statue worthy of the illustrious statesman in the capital of the empire.

The British Government is providing a splendid site near the House of Lords for the statue of Lincoln, which has been subjected in the United States to certain criticism respecting its artistic character.

SPAIN'S WAR MINISTER OUT.

Primo-Rivera Quits Cabinet — Constitutional Guarantees Restored.

MARID, Wednesday, Oct. 17.—The restoration of constitutional guarantees, suspended throughout Spain several months ago, was decided upon by the Cabinet at a meeting today.

The resignation of General Primo-Rivera, the Minister of War, was accepted, and the Cabinet nominated General Marina to succeed him.

NEW HOSPITAL BEGUN.

Mayor Tells of Reforms at Cornerstone Laying.

The cornerstone of the new hospital in Auburn Place, Brooklyn, which is to replace the Cumberland Street Hospital, was laid yesterday afternoon. Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast shared the honor of putting the cornerstone in place. Mayor Mitchel in an address said:

"When the present Commissioner, John A. Kingsbury, was appointed, he visited the Cumberland Street Hospital and found the place filthy and graft rampant. He found a man with a broken hip occupying a mattress on the floor, while his cot was occupied by a boarder who was paying somebody for the privilege. Since the present Commissioner has been in charge of the department the persons responsible for those conditions have been dismissed, and just as long as the present administration is in power the Commissioner will carry on the work he has been doing since January, 1914."

Commissioner Kingsbury said that the new hospital would be ready in a year and a half, would cost $800,000, and would be the last word in hospital construction and equipment.

FINDS PATENTS VIOLATED.

Judge Hazel Files Opinion in Mimeograph Suit.

Judge John R. Hazel of the Federal District Court filed an opinion yesterday in favor of several of the contentions made by the A. B. Dick Company, manufacturers of mimeographs, against the Underwood Typewriter Company, in its complaint charging an infringement of patent rights. The defendant was restrained from using the patents, pending the trial of the suit. The question involved dealt with patents obtained by Louis E. Fuller on June 23, 1914. These patents were afterward assigned to the plaintiff.

The court decided that the patents for prepared paper used for stenciling had been violated by the defendant, and also the process for manufacturing the paper. But the charge that the patent for the duplicating method had been violated was not allowed. This patent, the court found, was old, and that the whole art of producing stencils was well known before the Fuller patents were issued.

No mention was made in the opinion concerning the claim of the plaintiff that it was entitled to an accounting to discover to what extent it had been injured by the infringement.

MARK FIRST POWER HOUSE.

Bronze Is Unveiled on Pioneer Station Here.

An anniversary ceremony in which Thomas A. Edison was the central figure from a historical standpoint was conducted at the Grand Central Palace yesterday without his presence, owing to the fact that he could not leave the war work he is engaged upon for this country. The ceremony was the unveiling of a bronze tablet commemorating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the first electrical power station in New York City.

Mr. Edison superintended the installing of this plant and John W. Lieb, President of the National Electric Light Association, who was one of Mr. Edison's assistants at the time, said at the ceremonies yesterday that Mr. Edison, in order to press the work through to an early finish, frequently spent the night in the building, sleeping on a pile of boards.

The tablet will next week be placed on the building, at 257 Pearl Street, which housed the first electric generating plant.

Hebrew Sheltering Aid Election.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society yesterday John L. Bernstein, the Secretary, was elected president. Mr. Bernstein was born in Niesen, Russia, in 1872, and came to America in 1890. He studied law at the Law School of the University of New York and was admitted to the Bar in 1899. Jacob Massel was elected secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL RINGS WITH LOAN APPEALS

Lord Reading Declares Every Shell a Liberty Bond Produces Brings Victory Closer.

SAYS PEACE IS NOT IN SIGHT

Wickersham Asserts the People Are Slow Coming to the Bat, But When They Do They Hit a Liner.

Before an enthusiastic crowd that filled Carnegie Hall to its utmost capacity last night appeals were made for the Liberty Loan by Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England; George W. Wickersham, George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Lord Reading told the audience that this loan must be "one of America's answers to Germany's derision of America's action," and pointed out that early this year, after nearly three years of war, England, with less than half our population and far less than our wealth, had oversubscribed a loan of a billion pounds, a sum which was distributed among 5,288,000 subscribers out of a total population of 46,000,000.

"I am told by your newspapers," he continued, "that you are not subscribing as fully as was expected to this loan. And I have put to myself the question why. And I answer first that I have no manner of doubt but that you will subscribe the whole of it. Secondly that if it does halt it is because the imagination is not equal to picturing to yourselves all that your subscriptions would mean.

"Ah, you see, you are 3,000 miles away from the guns. You do not know what it is to have your coast bombarded. You have no Zeppelin raids where defenseless men and women are killed. You have no airplane raids where people are killed in their beds. You have not the trains of wounded coming in day by day after the great fights; you do not see the wounded being taken through the streets. You do not hear the thunder of the guns bringing home to your mind that all you love is out there exposed to those guns. If you would only picture this to yourselves there would never have to be another meeting calling on you to subscribe.

Every Bond Protects a Friend.

"Think of all this, and remember that every bond for which you subscribe is the equivalent to protection for a friend. Every dollar that you may put into this will help to save some one for whom you care. Every shell which this loan produces will bring the victory closer."

He said that the importance of America's entry into the war was not due to her vast resources nor to her determination to stand by the Allies till victory was achieved, but "because by America's entry into the war it has been demonstrated to the whole civilized world that our cause is just and that our aim is righteous.

"You acted with great deliberation; you watched the events, you sought the evidence, you heard the statements on all sides, you investigated them, you arraigned the parties, you heard the evidence; and then you gave your verdict, and it remained only for the supreme Magistrate of this great country to pronounce the judgment in accordance with the verdict of the people."

Cheers greeted his declaration that "England will never sheathe the sword till Germany has realized that she is in the war to the end," and that "France is determined that she may die, but she will never surrender; but France will not die. Let no man think that peace is in sight. It is part of the enemy's wile to make you think that peace is drawing near. When the peace comes, it must be our peace, not Germany's peace. It must be a peace based upon justice and liberty."

Mr. Wickersham was introduced by Dr. Butler, the Chairman, as a pinch hitter in place of Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, who was taken ill while on his way to New York and compelled to return to Washington. Continuing, Mr. Wickersham undertook to allay Lord Reading's fears about the slowness of the subscriptions by saying that "as a people we are slow in coming to the bat, but when we get there we make a liner. You remember that a great many people almost had heart failure over the registration for the municipal campaign until the last day. It was the same thing with the last Liberty Loan. It will be the same with every Liberty Loan. It is a way we Americans have of doing things. We do not waste time standing around in advance, but we get there as the appointed hour.

People Awake to War.

"The entire cost of conducting the civil war was about $3,500,000,000, but we start this war with appropriations of six times that amount for the first year. That looks as if we had an interest in the war, doesn't it? It looks as if our Government was determined to win the war, doesn't it? It looks as if the people of the United States had awakened to the fact that there was a war, doesn't it?"

He illustrated the feelings of the people by two instances—one, Governor Manning of South Carolina, whose five sons have volunteered; the other, a poor widow who called at the headquarters of the district Exemption Board last week to ask for the exemption of her oldest son.

She explained that her three sons had talked it over with her at the outbreak of the war and decided that two of them should enlist and the other stay at home to support his mother. So all of them went to the recruiting office; two were passed and enlisted in the regular artillery, and the third, physically disqualified, was later taken for the draft. "I am too old to support myself," she told Mr. Wickersham, "but I don't want you to think I'm a slacker."

"She kept her son," he told the audience, "and she kept that spirit, that flame of patriotism which will eventually sweep us to victory."

Mr. Pepper said that a German victory would be the triumph and vindication of moral chaos. "What is a Liberty bond?" he asked. "It is the evidence that a

TO SIFT DEFECTIVES OUT OF NEW ARMY

Tests in Progress to Give Each Man a Mental and Physical Rating.

PSYCHOLOGISTS IN CHARGE

Dr. Bingham and Other Experts Work Out Method—Guard Against Injustices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—More definite information in explanation of the psychological tests now being made on men in four national army cantonments under authority of the War Department was given out today. These tests are taking place at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; Camp Lee, near Petersburg, Va., and at Camp Taylor, near Louisville, Ky. They will be extended to embrace the national army men at the other twelve cantonments.

The official explanation of the purpose of these tests and of the general method of conducting them, as issued through the War Department today, was prepared by W. V. Bingham of the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh. He is one of the seven psychologists who worked out the method now in use, and is Executive Secretary of the committee assisting the War Department in the occupational classification of the enlisted men in the national army.

"In the first place," says the explanation prepared by Dr. Bingham, "it should be clearly understood that there are two distinct uses for the 'intelligence ratings' which are given the men as a result of these psychological examinations. One of these uses is military and consists in furnishing commanding officers with a list of the rating of each man in his command by which he may, if he chooses, be guided in selecting men for promotion, or for special duties requiring more than average intelligence and mental quickness. The other use is medical and is the thing more specifically sought—to find men who are so markedly below average intelligence as to demand serious consideration for discharge, or for assignment to work as laborers, or to other simple manual work under careful supervision.

"The general method of the test is as follows: The men of each company are divided into four groups of seventy-five to eighty each. Each group is first given a simple literacy test which takes about five minutes and shows only which of the men can read and write. The illiterates are withdrawn at this point to be given examinations for manual skill.

"All those who can read are then given the 'group intelligence examination.'

"Those who did not get good ratings are then re-examined in a group to discover whether they are merely slow, or are of low-grade intelligence. Any who do not then make a satisfactory showing are grouped with the illiterates who were separated from the rest of the group after the preliminary examination.

"All these—illiterates, and literates who have not done well in the group examination—are given tests for manual skill and intelligence. These tests are such as putting together dissembled mechanisms, &c. After further examination individually those who receive the poorest ratings are likely to be considered for discharge, or as suited only for manual work under supervision.

"Those who do not fall particularly well in either mental or manual ability are brought to the notice of their company commanders as men who may be given assignments calling for superior ability or skill.

"The aims of the entire psychological examination are to measure native intelligence and ability, schooling; to disclose what a man can do with his head and hands, not what he has learned from books, and to help the medical officers quickly to discover and sift out the extremely incompetent, and thus prevent the inefficiency and injustice resulting from putting men in places which they are not qualified to fill."

SULLIVAN MUST FACE A MILITARY COURT

Captain of Battery D, Second Field Artillery, Arrested on Hazing Charge at Spartanburg.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 18.—Captain Howard E. Sullivan, Battery D, Second Field Artillery, was placed under arrest at noon today and relieved of his command, following the filing of formal charges accusing him of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Private Otto Gottschalk accused Sullivan of directing four non-commissioned officers of Battery D while they put him through a hazing that went from mud baths to a whipping with sticks.

When he was put under arrest Captain Sullivan received a copy of the charges. One of the specifications charged him with being present throughout the mistreatment of Gottschalk. Pending his trial by a general court on next Wednesday, military regulations bar the Captain from making any statement in the matter.

The court which will try Sullivan comprises the following officers: Colonel Charles I. Debevoise, Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, Lieut. Col. Morris N. Liebmann and Majors Jesse I. Hutton, Walter DeLamater, H. C. Hildreth, Thomas M. Sherman, Otto I. Chorman, Arthur Howe, Charles Tobin, Mortimer D. Bryant and Walter Bell. Captain D. J. Cadotte, 106th Infantry, will act as Judge Advocate, or prosecutor, and his assistant will be Lieutenant Charles P. Loesser, 107th Infantry.

It is said that the four non-commissioned officers also will be disciplined.

Major Edward Olmstead announced that a general court had sentenced Private Charles E. Simmons to one year at hard labor and forfeiture of two-thirds of his monthly pay during period of confinement. Simmons was found guilty of being intoxicated on post and assaulting a civilian. He was a member of the Second Company, Military Police.

Marching six miles over dusty roads into Spartanburg 10,000 soldiers paraded today in behalf of the local Liberty Loan campaign. The units in the parade were the former Second and Seventh Infantry, the former Third Heavy Artillery and the First Squadron, First Cavalry, which paraded as cavalrymen for the last time. Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, commanding the Fifty-fourth Infantry Brigade, led the parade.

Captain F. M. Young today placed the total of Liberty Loan sales at the Camp at $834,000. He said the million mark would be reached tomorrow.

SAYS OIL MEN ARM BANDITS.

Mexican Minister Also Accuses Them of Evading Taxation.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 18.—In discussing the suspension of personal guarantees in connection with efforts to suppress bandits, as recomended by President Carranza, Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance, said in Congress today that companies in the oil region had been furnishing arms and ammunition to rebels for the purpose of preventing the Government from obtaining control there. By these means and on account of the Government's lack of patrol boats, the Minister said, the companies were defrauding the Government of large sums in taxes.

The double import duty on parcel post between the United States and Mexico, which has been in effect since June 20, was abrogated by a decree issued today.

For protection of the oil industry a decree was issued providing for a special 10 per cent. stamp tax, based upon bimonthly New York quotations.

CAN LET CANAL PROPERTY GO

Court of Claims Upholds Right to Rescind Appropriation.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—A decision upholding the right of the State Canal Board to rescind an appropriation of property taken for barge canal purposes, before the final award has been made, was rendered today by the State Court of Claims. This will affect lands in New York City which had been appropriated for a port of call and other property upstate. The decision, it is believed, will result in saving the State at least $1,000,000.

The property immediately affected is located upon the North River at the upper end of Manhattan Island. It was owned by Cornelius Kahlen, who valued it at $188,655. He filed a claim for that amount against the State after its appropriation in 1914.

On Nov. 22, 1916, the State Canal Board rescinded the original appropriation upon the ground that the property was not and could not be used by the State in its terminal plans.

Attorney General Lewis contended that the State had the authority to rescind an appropriation before an award was made, and that the title to the appropriated property did not vest in the State until such award was made.

SNOW IN THE NORTHWEST.

Heavy Fall in North Dakota and Minnesota—Slight Fall in Texas.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 18.—Railroad traffic and telephone and telegraphic communication in North Dakota were seriously hampered today as a result of the snowfall which started last midnight. The snow was still falling heavily today, whipped by a strong wind. The shortage of coal in some cities was declared to be acute.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Oct. 18.—More than six inches of snow has fallen here since last night, which is being whipped into drifts by a brisk wind. Some sleighs have appeared on the streets.

AMARILLO, Texas, Oct. 18.—Snow fell here for three hours this morning. It quickly melted.

PERUVIANS HELD AS SLAVES?

Government Investigates a Rumor of Peonage in Brazilian Forests.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 18.—Complaint has been made to the Government that a number of Peruvians are being held as slaves in Brazil and forced to work in the rubber forests. President Pardo has begun an investigation.

Harvard $10,000,000 Fund to Wait.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—The work of raising a $10,000,000 endowment for Harvard University has been suspended for the duration of the war. Up to Oct. 1 pledges received totaled $1,163,310, of which $535,350 had been made available.

DR. COOK MARKED AS GERMAN VICTIM

Hindu Witness Says That Boehm Planned to Kill the Explorer and His Men in India

THEN TO IMPERSONATE HIM

Chatterji Swears That Boehm Hoped Thus to Travel as an American, Fomenting Revolt.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the arctic explorer, and a crew of nineteen sailors were among those marked for assassination by the leaders directing the alleged plot to foment a revolution in India to embarrass Great Britain during the war, according to testimony given by Sukupar Chatterji, a Hindu, in Judge Landis's court at today's session of the triol of Gustav H. Jacobsen, a Chicago real estate dealer, and his three co-defendants, charged with the conspiracy. Wholesale murder and the kidnapping of numerous persons were parts of the program outlined, the witness testified.

These parts of the plot, Chatterji said, were revealed to him in Manila by George Paul Boehm, one of the defendants.

"Boehm said that he had planned to kill Dr. Cook and his crew, who were to make an expedition in the vicinity of the Himalaya Mountains," said the witness. "Boehm was to assume the name of Dr. Cook, and the other men in the party were to assume the names of the other sailors, who were to be killed. I protested. It was Boehm's plan to go through India under the guise of an explorer and foment a revolt among the natives against Great Britain."

The witness said he came to this country in 1912 to study journalism, but later was induced to take part in the alleged plot by Gupta, one of the defendants. He told of meetings held in San Francisco in 1915 at which revolutionary plans were discussed and of going to Manila with the men named as conspirators. The witness was afterward arrested with others and brought back to this country for trial.

On cross-examination Chatterji admitted that he had been imprisoned for six months in solitary confinement in India before he confessed and was brought here.

Captain Thomas J. Tunney of the Neutrality Bureau of Investigation of the New York Police Department testified that Heramba Lal Gupta made a confession to him in New York March 10, 1917, and the Captain's testimony was corroborated by George C. Barnet, a New York Detective Sergeant.

"Take me into Captain von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy in the United States, paid him between $15,000 and $16,000 in a suite of offices in lower Broadway," said Tunney. "He said he received the money in six or seven payments, and it was to be used in making a trip to the Orient. He said that then he went to China and Japan and purchased firearms and ammunition for use in the revolution in India. Gupta told me that von Papen said he would buy additional firearms and ammunition in the United States and ship it to the Orient by way of the South Seas. Gupta told me he returned to this country in June, 1916, after having been followed by detectives all over China and Japan. He said that while in Japan he was given protection on one occasion in the home of a high public official.

"He told me the headquarters of the conspiracy was in Berlin."

WAR HITS YALE FINANCES.

Treasurer Reports Heavy Losses and Predicts More This Year.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 18.—The report of the Treasurer of Yale University for the last fiscal year, just made public, shows heavy financial losses caused by the war, and heavier deficits are predicted for the current year. A deficit of $12,000 for the university dining hall is traceable to the increased cost of foodstuffs and the small registration.

The net deficit of the university is shown to have been over $115,000. Gifts from 6,000 alumni reduced this to $15,718. The alumni fund increased over $315,000, and now totals $1,235,675. The total gifts to Yale in the year amounted to $1,749,192, making the endowment on June 30 $19,823,646, as compared with $32,434,736 at Harvard and $6,248,625 at Princeton.

Six of the nine schools show deficits, the graduate leading with a deficit of $70,000. The Scientific School had a loss of $36,000.

University profits on securities netted $120,624, offset by a loss on Chicago real estate of $13,993.

The Treasurer reports the most active year in building since 1901, the Yale armory, the Anthony N. Brady laboratory, and the Sprague Memorial Hall being some of the more elaborate new structures. Under construction now, or contemplated, are the Harkness memorial quadrangle, the new Peabody museum, and a new athletic clubhouse to be built after the war ends; a new heating plant, and a recitation building called Artillery Hall.

Biddle's Body to be Sent Home.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—The body of Julian Biddle, the American aviator who was killed in September while on war service with the Lafayette Squadron, will be placed in a leaden coffin, at the family's request, to be shipped to America after the war.

TWO SISTERS WED TO ARMY OFFICERS

One Ceremony for Nuptials of Aline Coulby to Lieut. Gunther and Hilda to Capt. Munson.

The double wedding yesterday noon of two sisters, the Misses Aline and Hilda Coulby, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Coulby of 260 West Fifty-seventh Street, to Lieutenant Albert E. Gunther, Jr., and Captain F. Granville Munson, respectively, included the unusual feature of only one ceremony for both nuptials. The Rev. Ashton Oldham, rector of St. Luke's Church, at 141st Street and Convent Avenue, where the weddings were celebrated, read the service only once, the principals making separate responses. The two brides were each other's only attendant, and each bridegroom was the best man for the other.

Miss Aline Coulby, who became the bride of Lieutenant Gunther, wore a traveling costume, and her sister Hilda was in dark blue. The nuptials were followed by a breakfast at the Plaza for the bridal party and the families only. Both bridegrooms have taken their brides to the Berkshires for a brief honeymoon, and on their return the officers will report at Fort Schuyler, where they are stationed, and the brides will return to their parents' home until arrangements are completed for their residence near the fort.

Captain Munson, who was graduated from Harvard in 1904, is a son of Mrs. F. G. Munson of Philadelphia, and was at one time superintendent of the Sunday school at St. Luke's, where his bride and her sister were teachers.

Lieutenant Gunther is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gunther of 256 West Seventy-sixth Street. He was graduated from New York University in 1907, and is a grandson of William Seymour, several times President of the New York Stock Exchange, and also of the late Brig. Gen. William H. Gunther, N. Y. N. G.

BRIDE OF CHARLES F. HYDE.

Miss Grace L. Weinert Weds in Calvary Church—The Attendants.

The wedding of Charles F. Hyde, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hyde, of Maplewood, N. J., and Miss Grace Lillian Weinert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Weinert, of 105 East Twenty-second Street, was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening in Cavalry Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Theodore Sedgewick, assisted by the Rev. Elmer Nelson Hyde, of Maplewood, a cousin of the bridegroom.

Miss Weinert, in a white satin and tulle robe and carrying roses and lilies, was attended as maid of honor by Miss Lois Ward, and the Misses Marguerite Rice and Isabel Lehmaier were the bridesmaids. They wore rose colored gowns trimmed in silver and black velvet hats and carried Killarney roses.

Joseph L. Weinert, Jr., was the best man and the ushers were Lester Ballantine, Harry Lippincott, Arthur Peck and Thomas Childs. A reception followed in the Gotham ballroom, decorated with bay trees and Autumn leaves. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde will live in Maplewood, N. J., on their return from their honeymoon.

Miss Jeanette F. Cohen a Bride.

The marriage of Miss Jeanette Frances Cohen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cohen, and Joseph Silberstein of this city, was celebrated last night at the Hotel Astor, the Rev. M. M. Kaplan officiating.

Miss Freida Surut attended the bride, and Abraham Silberstein was best man for his brother.

The bride's father is President of the Beth Israel Hospital, and one of the founders of the Jewish Center in West 86th Street.

Miss Woolley's Wedding Plans.

Miss Cornelia D. Woolley, who is to marry John Huyler Acheson in the chapel of St. George's Church next Thursday, will be attended by Miss Marguerite St. George Smith. Howard A. Acheson is to be best man, and Edson P. Pfohl, C. Fay Mackey, William Picken, Jr., and W. Acheson Smith are to serve as ushers. A small reception will follow at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Cornell Woolley, 859 Park Avenue.

Miss Henriette Bach to Wed Oct. 23.

Miss Henriette Bach, the violinist, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Bach, of 620 West 116th Street, will be married to Emil Stein on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 23, at her home. Only the immediate relatives are to attend. Mr. Stein is a member of the firm of Frederick H. Cone & Co., importers of this city.

Bridgman-Alvarez Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Anna Kirk Bridgman, daughter of General and Mrs. Oliver Bridgman, to Octave A. Alvarez of Mobile, Ala., has been announced.

Miss Bridgman is a granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Charles De Witt Bridgman, and is a graduate of the Misses Masters' School at Dobbs Ferry. Her parents reside at 383 Park Avenue, and are at present at their country residence, Justamere House, at Mamaroneck, N. Y.

The wedding will take place in the early Winter.

Wife Asks Additional Counsel Fee.

Mrs. Dorothy Denivelle, who is being sued for divorce by Albert A. Denivelle, head of a doll company, asked Supreme Court Justice Whitaker yesterday for $500 additional counsel fee to defend her suit. She said that her husband would spend large sums of money to divorce her, because she is paralyzed in the lower limbs from an infantile paralysis attack last year. She declared that her husband has been unable to bear the sight of her since she has been compelled to use crutches, and now calls her a "burden."

CRAIG WOULD MODIFY PLAN FOR WEST SIDE

Tammany Candidate for Controller Opposes Methods for Fixing Rentals.

JOINT COMMITTEE HEARING

More Praise Than Censure for Tentative Measure Brought Out at City Hall.

The proposed plan for the improvement of the west side was discussed at a public hearing before the Joint Conference Committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate at the City Hall yesterday. The hearing was well attended. The New York Central was not represented, as through Vice President Place it had declared a week ago that it would not accept the proposals of the joint committee.

Charles L. Craig, the Tammany candidate for Controller, supplied the most specific criticism of the committee's proposal. Mr. Craig thought the tentative way for fixing rental fees on the New York Central for use of streets, land, dock facilities, &c., which are owned by the city was not adequate to meet the situation.

"The rental fee as proposed by the committee," he said, "is based on the value of abutting property. This is not a real estate proposition and never has been. The value of abutting property does not enter into it. The value of the rent should be fixed as the value of a franchise right is fixed. Why, the increased use of the improvement necessary to meet the Central's needs might very well force the value of adjoining property away down, but you wouldn't say that the value of the improvement had been decreased."

Mr. Craig suggested that the committee plan for double-decked piers at the ends of each of the thirteen streets between Fifty-eighth and Seventy-second Streets, which should be connected with the proposed Twelfth Avenue viaduct over the Central's yards at Sixtieth Street. He urged that measures be taken to prevent the leasing of any piers on the upper west side to the Sentral until a full understanding has been arrived at between the city and the railroad company in respect to improvements.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals attended the meeting in behalf of the New York-New Jersey Port Improvement Association, but took no part in the proceedings. Benjamin L. Blauvelt, representing the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, proposed that the New York Central be required to drive a tunnel under the Harlem ship canal instead of passing over the canal at neighboring streets on a viaduct.

Further hearings were not arranged for, but will be held if requests come to the committee for them. The proposals made in the Joint Conference Committee's report will be worked into a definite plan, which will be later referred to the Public Service Commission and the New York Central for their approval or disapproval.

Obituary Notes.

ARTHUR D. STANNERS, 40 years old, in the electrical business with Stanley & Patterson, in Manhattan, died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Wednesday. He lived at 396 Park Place, Brooklyn, and left a widow.

Mrs. CAROLINE OAKLEY FOSTER, widow of John S. Foster, who was President of the Bowery Bank of Manhattan, died at her home in Babylon, L. I., yesterday. She was 72 years old and is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Edward C. Savidge, and a son, J. Stanley Foster, who succeeded his father as head of the Bowery Bank.

Mrs. ELSIE MILLERD, wife of Frederick A. Millerd and a Past Noble Grand of Mayflower Rebecca Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., died on Tuesday at her home, 1,290 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HENRIETTA ROWLAND YEOMAN, widow of Joseph Yeoman, and a daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Rowland, a Presbyterian clergyman, died at her home, 39 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Mrs. JENNIE ANN CAREY, wife of Arthur J. Carey, the personal attendant of Judge Hubert H. Roy in the Kings County Court, died on Tuesday at her home, 1 Rutland Road, Flatbush, in her fifty-eighth year. She had been a member of the Church of St. John the Baptist for more than twenty-five years.

VINCENT PRENTIS, a native of London, England, and long a resident of Brooklyn, died at his home, 8 Germania Place, Flatbush, on Wednesday, in his fifty-second year.

Mrs. META C. HEDENKAMP, widow of Diedrich Hedenkamp, a wine and liquor merchant, died on Tuesday at her home, 359 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. She was in her eighty-second year, and was born in Hanover, Germany.

DONALD G. WEISE, a member of the Walling Levering Troupe of trick bicycle riders, which has been appearing in vaudeville theatres, died in a hospital in Chicago on Wednesday after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Weise was born in Brooklyn twenty-one years ago and lived at 317 Eighth Street, that borough.

CHRISTIAN AUGUST PROBST, associated with his father in the wine and liquor business in Brooklyn, died at his home, 537 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday in his forty-fifth year.

THOMAS S. ARNOLD of Indianapolis, widely known as a railway supply man, died at a hospital in Philadelphia yesterday. He was President of the Railway Supply Concern of Arnold & Co., and came East on a business trip. Mr. Arnold was 60 years old.

SIMON SEIBERT, prominent for many years as a Republican leader of Buffalo, N. Y., died there yesterday. He served two terms in the Assembly and for three years as State Senator.

ADDISON H. Woods, for many years with a local wholesale paper concern, died yesterday at his home, 210 West Ninety-ninth Street, in his sixty-third year. He was a member of De Witt Clinton Council, Royal Arcanum.

EDWARD GRITTEN, Deputy County Clerk of Hudson County, N. J., died yesterday at the Christ Hospital in Jersey City. He had been in the office of the County Clerk for thirty years and Deputy County Clerk for twenty-three years.

Mrs. FRANCES ADELAIDE LANGWORTHY, 81 years old, wife of Charles Langworthy of Plainfield, N. J., died at her home there yesterday.

JOHN J. HOOLAHAN, 39 years old, who was in the nursery department of the Department of Parks for more than fifteen years, died yesterday at his home in Washington Street, Flushing, L. I.

Mrs. MARY E. CONOLLY, wife of Timothy S. Conolly, a contractor of Whitestone, L. I., died at her home there yesterday.

Mrs. JOHANNA RUDINE, wife of John Rudine and mother of Alderman Eustice P. Rudine, died on Wednesday at her home in Dover, N. J.

DR. MAY DARRACH DEAD.

Founded Darrach Home for Crippled Children in New York.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 18.—Dr. May Darrach, founder of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children, 118 West 104th Street, New York, and a pioneer in establishing a home for crippled children in Newark, N. J., and schools for crippled children in New York, died here today of pneumonia.

Crippled herself, Dr. May Darrach was the daughter of Dr. Marshall Darrach of Newark, an inventor and manufacturer of devices for the use of crippled persons. She taught for many years in schools for crippled children, and later studied medicine at the Women's College. It was in 1889, while she was teaching a class in connection with her work among crippled children that she undertook their personal care and upbringing.

She was interested in other charitable work and was a member of the Children's Aid Society of this city. In 1896 the Darrach Home was founded with housing facilities for twenty crippled children, and Dr. Darrach was its first head. The object of the home was the care of children until employment enabling them to earn their own living was found for them. Seven years ago her health became impaired and she gave up the active management of the institution, retaining her connection with it as Honorary President. She made her home with members of her family at Enfield, Conn. Her brother, Marshall Darrach, a Shakespearean reader, died a year ago.

Sir William Pollard Byles.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Sir William Pollard Byles, Liberal Member of Parliament for the North Division of Salford since 1906, died in London today.

Sir William Pollard Byles was born in 1839 and was formerly chief proprietor of The Bradford Observer. He was a member of the Interparliamentary Union for Peace and Arbitration. He sat for the Shipley Division in 1892-95 and was knighted in 1911.

The Rev. Samuel K. Doolittle.

The Rev. Samuel K. Doolittle, a retired member of the Newark Conference and a former pastor of the old Montgomery Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, and the Irvington (N. J.) Methodist Church, died on Wednesday at his home, 98 Orange Avenue, Irvington, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year. For twenty-five years he was secretary of the Centenary Fund and Preachers' Aid Society of the Newark Conference. He was a Trustee of the Mount Tabor Camp Meeting Association.

Dr. Eugene P. Roeber.

Dr. Eugene P. Roeber, editor of Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering, and one of the founders of the American Electro-Chemical Society in 1902, died yesterday at his home, 29 Halsted Street, East Orange, N. J. He served as a member of the board of directors of the American Electro-Chemical Society from 1902 to 1913 and was its President in 1913 and 1914. Mr. Roeber was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineering, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Chemists' Club of this city. He was born in Pergau, Germany, in 1867, and received his education at Jena, Halle and Berlin, and came to this country in 1894.

Nathaniel Hone, Irish Painter.

The death in Dublin, Ireland, of Nathaniel Hone, the foremost of modern Irish painters, is reported in a cable message which reached this city yesterday. Hone, who was 87 years old, studied in the best school of French painters in the middle of the last century. He painted as a member of the Barbizon School in company with such artists as Corot, Millet, and Diaz. Some of his pictures are in the National Gallery at Dublin, one in the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris, and another in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HEYMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Heyman, 139 Glenwood Av., Jersey City, a daughter on Oct. 12, 1917, at Sloan's Hospital for Women.

Engaged.

GRAUFF—KOPP.—Esther L. Kopp to John E. Grauff.

GROSSMAN—HEYDERMAN. — Bertha Heyderman to Henry H. Grossman.

Married.

BUTLER—SCHUMM.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, at the residence of Colonel and Mrs. Beverley W. Dunn, U. S. A., 30 Central Park West, New York City, by Chaplain Waring, Anna Kilshaw Schumm to Commander Henry Varnum Butler, U. S. N.

DEVEREUX—WALKER.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. Frank B. Reazor, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Winfield S. Baer, Margrette Louise, daughter of Mrs. and the late Louis Bowman Walker, to James Henry Devereux, Jr., of New York.

Brooklyn.

COOK—MOON.—Oct. 17, Gladys Moon to Lieut. William P. Cook, Jr.

Newark.

SCHULDT—GEORGI.—Oct. 15, Anna Georgi to Erich H. Schuldt.

Died.

BAYLEY.—William McKinley, Lodge No. 840, F. & A. M., brethren are requested to attend funeral of brother Edgar F. Bayley, from his late residence, 531 East 84th St., Friday morning, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock.

HARRY H. HARRIS, Master.

JOSEPH ROTHCHILD, Secretary.

BAYLEY.—Officers and members of Progress Council, 645, Royal Arcanum, are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Edgar F. Bayley on Friday, Oct. 19, 10 o'clock, at 531 East 84th St.

JACOB B. ENGEL, Regent.

L. W. LEVENSON, Secy.

BOSWORTH.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, Rev. Enos D. Bosworth. Funeral services at Salem Baptist Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday at 3 P. M.

COURTNEY.—In this city, Oct. 18, George L., husband of Anna Gaylord and son of Elizabeth and the late Peter Courtney. Funeral will take place from the family residence, 601 West 168th St., Saturday morning at 9:30 and from St. Rose of Lima's Church at 10 o'clock. Buffalo, Albany, Philadelphia and Bridgeport papers please copy.

DARRAGH.—At Atlantic City, N. J., Dr. May Darrach of Enfield, Conn. Interment at Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J., 2 P. M., Oct. 20.

FOSTER.—Suddenly, Thursday, Oct. 18, at her Summer residence, Babylon, L. I., Carrie Oakley, widow of John S. Foster. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

GALLAGHER.—Mrs. M. E. Gallagher, (nee Foshour.) Funeral from her late residence, 402 West 148th St., Friday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M.; solemn requiem mass, Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., between Amsterdam and Convent Avs., 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

GODFREY.—Tuesday, Oct. 16, Mary Alice Godfrey, daughter of the late William Macauley and Mary Underhill Macauley. Funeral at Friends Meeting House, Purchase, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 20, at 11 o'clock.

GRITTEN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, Edwin W. Gritten, beloved husband of Alice V. Gritten. Funeral services at his late residence, 45 Madison Av., Jersey City, Friday evening, Oct. 19, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

HAMILTON.—On St. Luke's Day, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, at St. Luke's Home, 2,914 Broadway, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Barnabas and Elizabeth Hamilton. Funeral services at St. Luke's Chapel, Broadway and 114th St., on Saturday, Oct. 20, 10 A. M.

HARDING.—At Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, Robert Mansfield Harding, husband of Clara Hefford, age 50 years. Service at the late residence, 1 Stonebridge Road, Montclair, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock. (3:05 D., L. & W. from Hoboken.) Interment at Buffalo, N. Y. Flowers gratefully declined.

HITCHCOCK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at Ithaca, N. Y., Harry Allen Hitchcock, beloved husband of Alice Miller Hitchcock. Funeral Saturday at Ithaca.

HUMPHRY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1917, Thomas J. Humphry. Interment today at Fountain Cemetery, Staten Island.

ILER.—On Oct. 18, 1917, William T. Iler, Jr., aged 25 years. Funeral service Saturday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at his late residence, 90 West 164th St., between Woodycrest and Ogden Aves., Highbridge. Interment strictly private.

Died.

LANGWORTHY.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, Frances Adelaide, wife of Charles R. Langworthy. Services at the residence of her nephew, Mr. Thomas S. Wheeler, 1,023 Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 20, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

LEVY.—On Oct. 18, in her 57th year, Henrietta, beloved wife of Samuel and devoted mother of Rae and Edythe. Funeral from her late residence, 1,155 East 165th St., Bronx, on Sunday, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M.

McLOUGHLIN.—On Oct. 17, Patrick F. McDonald, beloved husband of Bridget T. Madden, formerly of the Fourth Ward. Funeral from his late residence, 117 East 77th St., Friday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M., thence to St. Ignatius Loyola's Church, 84th St. and Park Ave., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

McINTOSH.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 17, Euphemia McIntosh. Funeral services at her late residence, 225 South 9th Av., Friday, 2:30.

McKENNA.—Mary Lyons. Requiem mass will be held on Saturday, Oct. 20, from Mount Carmel Church, Ridgewood, N. J., at 10:30 A. M.

MARJENHOFF.—On the 17th inst., Caroline M. Marjenhoff, (nee Grube,) aged 08 years, daughter of Mrs. and the late Louis Bowman Walker, to James Henry Devereux, Jr., of New York.

MARJENHOFF.—On the 17th inst., Caroline M. Marjenhoff, (nee Grube,) aged 08 years, daughter of Mrs. and the late H. Marjenhoff and mother of Gus Marjenhoff. Funeral service Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 1,984 Morris Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx. Interment private.

MOUNT.—Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1917, Maria Louise Mount. Funeral services at her late home, 530 West End Av., Saturday afternoon, Oct. 20, 1917, 2:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MULLER.—Gozewina Alida Statius, entered into rest Oct. 17, 1917, at her residence, 115 Lenox Road, Flatbush. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at the chapel, at Calvary Cemetery, Friday, the 19th, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

MURRAY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at Chappaqua, N. Y., Phebe Anna Cock, wife of the late Robert L. Murray, in her 60th year. Funeral services from the late residence, Saturday, Oct. 20, at 2:10 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 12:26. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

NEILL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1917, at Bernardsville, N. J., Catherine Neill, beloved wife of David Neill. Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church at Basking Ridge, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917, at 2:30 P. M.

NELSON.—On Oct. 17, Frederika W., widow of the late Dr. Wolfred Nelson, in her 89th year, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Atherton H. Hawes, New Canaan, Conn. Funeral private. Interment Montreal.

RENEHAN.—Oct. 17, at 3,089 Broadway, Anna Renehan, age 66. Interment Kensico Cemetery Friday.

ROEBER.—At East Orange, N. J., Oct. 17, 1917, Dr. Eugene F. Roeber, aged 59 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 29 Halstead St., Friday, Oct. 19, at 3:30 P. M. On the arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 2:51.

ROOD.—William F. Funeral service Saturday, 3 P. M., at residence, 589 Lexington Av., Brooklyn. Interment private.

ROSEN.—On Oct. 18, Rose, beloved wife of Sam Rosen. Funeral services Friday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M., at 308 East 74th St.

RYER.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, at her residence, Pinecrest, Hastings-on-Hudson, Laila A., widow of William Ryer, in the 69th year of her age. Funeral service at St. Denis's Church, Lowerie, Yonkers, Saturday, Oct. 20, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at his home, 48 Murray Av., Ridgewood, N. J., peacefully, after long illness, Alonzo D. Smith, in his 82d year. Funeral services private, Saturday afternoon.

TAUBERT.—Jacob, in the 40th year, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, beloved husband of Mary, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Taubert, and brother of Mrs. Otto Abrams, Mrs. Matthew Lavey, and Louis, Mark and Arthur Taubert, at his late residence, 114 East 91st St., on Friday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, and Reuben Lodge, No. 3, I. O. F. Sons of L., invited.

VANDERBOGET.—Oct. 18, Clarence J., husband of Katherine G. and son of Ella C. and the late Allen Vanderboget. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn.

WEISSBERGER.—Isaac, Tuesday, Oct. 16; beloved husband of Bella, father of Jacob, Morris, Robert, David, Tillie, Gilbert, Mrs. J. Abrams, Mrs. S. Wechsler, Mrs. J. Furshman and devoted brother of Mrs. B. Greenberger, Mrs. A. Weiss. Funeral from his late residence, 72 Madison St., Thursday, Oct. 18, 10 A. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

WIELAR.—Emma, nee Ketchum, dearly beloved wife of Joseph Wielar and devoted mother of Adele and Mrs. Helen Seidenman. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

WOOD.—Addison H. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Frank Campbell's.

CHRIST.—Charles L., 536 West 145th St., Oct. 17, aged 28. Funeral private, today.

CUMMINGS.—Thomas, 522 West 59th St., Oct. 16. Funeral today.

CURRAN.—Susan Y., 324 West Houston St., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DITTRICH.—Theodore, 333 East 83d St., Oct. 17, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow.

EGAN.—John J., Jr., 808 Eagle Av., Bronx, Oct. 17. Funeral today, 10:15 A. M.

FITZPATRICK.—Michael, 407 West 52d St., Oct. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FLEISCHER.—Jacob A., 2 West 126th St., Oct. 16, aged 64. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GOLDIE.—George, 22 East 126th St, Oct. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GUNTHER.—Barbara, Oct. 17, aged 53. Funeral, 411 East 79th St.

HARTNETT.—Maurice, 124 East 96th St., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HUSK.—Effie, Oct. 17. Funeral, 227 West 145th St., tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McMANUS.—Catherine, 680 Tinton Av., Bronx, Oct. 16, aged 21. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

MARTINEZ.—Mary, 409 West 153d St., Oct. 17.

MURPHY.—James J., 510 West 50th St., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MURPHY.—Kathryn, 96 Washington St., Oct. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BRAUN.—Louisa, 37

Patriotism and Common Sense

Business is good to-day, and wages are high. More men are now employed than at any other time in the history of the country. Our Government and our allies are adding to the general prosperity by expending over $1,500,000,000 a month. Ninety per cent. of this great sum is paid for labor.

Meantime the cost of the war is also running into billions of dollars per month. The American people must foot the bill, and you must pay your share. There is no possible way in which you can avoid it.

But there is a way in which you and all the rest of us can pay our share of the cost of the war and get our money back. That is by the purchase of Liberty Bonds.

These Bonds are the

Safest Investment in the World

The greatest and richest country in the world, the United States of America, stands behind them and guarantees their payment. You will not only get your money back, but will be paid 4% for the use of it.

But suppose the Liberty Loan is not subscribed for. Suppose it is a failure. The cost of this war must be paid just the same. How?

By taxation.

And when those taxes go into effect, you will have to help pay them every time you pay your rent, every time you buy food, every time you buy clothing for yourself and your family, and not a penny you pay to meet those taxes will ever come back to you again.

Remember, too, that high taxes and high cost of necessities always mean a decrease in buying—a decrease in manufacturing—men thrown out of work—suffering and disaster all along the line.

It is up to the American people to make their choice. It is up to you to make your choice.

Both patriotism and self interest point the way. Buy Liberty Bonds. Buy all you can. Liberty Bonds are on sale at banks and trust companies.

Liberty Loan Committee

Second Federal Reserve District

120 Broadway, N. Y.

This space contributed by:

The National City Co.
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Bonbright & Company, Incorporated.
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F. S. Smithers & Co.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Have Vigorous Rise and Close Near Top—Railways Improve.

Seemingly, the decline in stocks has been terminated either by the receptive mood shown by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the suggestion that the railroads should apply for reconsideration of their rate application, or by the much better progress which the Liberty Loan campaign is making. Traders are willing to agree now that the slump at the biginning of the week was overdone, and the uncertain rally that carried prices of many securities back over several points on Wednesday gained new vigor yesterday, with the result that the securities in all departments closed the session at important advances.

The recovery in railway shares was especially interesting, because on previous occasions of recurring strength the rails have done well to hold their own. They have always participated in a declining market, but have usually been neglected in a rising one. Yesterday's dealings reflected the hope that the commission will take a favorable action upon the renewed petition for higher rates. On the strength of this Reading moved up 2¼, Great Northern 2½, St. Paul 2¼ and numerous other issues from 1 to 2 points. Among the industrials the rise was pronounced in the steel and equipment issues, Bethlehem Steel B, after its several sharp dips, rose yesterday to 80¾, up 6⅞ for the day. American Car and Foundry gained 3⅞, American Locomotive 2½, Baldwin 2⅝, Crucible 2¼, Lackawanna Steel 3½ and United States Steel 2⅝, with all these issues selling at or near their best price for the day at the close. The sharp advance in Bethlehem was no doubt largely due to official announcement of the placing by the United States Government of what is probably the largest contract ever given a manufacturer. The Bethlehem is to turn out 150 torpedoe boat destroyers for the Government.

The recent weakness in industrials has been due to some extent to fears that when peace returns it will find capacity far above current demands. The order given to the Bethlehem brings to mind the extent to which the steel plants and munition makers have had to increase their productive machinery to handle business that they cannot expect to get in large volume after the war. The contingency is being prepared for by liberal allowances for depreciation, but until the new business comes to an end the proprietors cannot hope to arrive at a satisfactory understanding with the Treasury Department over the deductions allowable under the law.

GOODUNDERTONE IN LONDON

Money in Short Supply and Discount Rates Are Steady.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The stock market had a good undertone today with a few prominent features. Oil shares and East Rand gold mines were strong and active, and Argentine rails were higher on better strike news. Russian issues were flat, following the rise in exchange to 335, while gilt-edged securities were quietly firm. American shares were undecided.

Money was in short supply and discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Trading was more active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62f for cash. Exchange on London, 27f 18c. Five per cent. loans, 88f 55c.

Philadelphia Bank Joins Reserve.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The Commercial Trust Company, with deposits of $21,000,000, followed the lead of the Girard Trust Company and applied today for membership in the Federal Reserve system. The action of these two companies increases the deposits in the Philadelphia Reserve Bank by $1,100,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....4....3½ Last 3
Low ....2½ Renewals 3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....5¼@5⅜	Sixty days....5¼@5⅜
Ninety days....5⅜@5⅝	Ninety days....5⅜@5⅝
Four months....5⅜@5⅝	Four months....5⅜@5⅝
Five months....5¼@5⅜	Five months....5⅜@5⅝
Six months....5⅜@5⅝	Six months....5⅜@5⅝

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....3½@3⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....3½@3⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days....5¼
4 to 6 months....5¼@5⅝
Other Names.
4 to 6 months....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.7515	$4.7515	$4.7515	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.79⅜	5.79⅜	5.79⅜	..
Cables	5.77⅜	5.77⅜	5.77⅜	..
Rubles—				
Demand	14.40	14.20	14.20 — .80	
Cables	14.65	14.45	14.45 — .80	

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8605 London	$4.7515	$4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.79⅜	5.77⅜
China—		
Hongkong	63.50	63.75
Peking	99.00	99.25
Shanghai	92.00	92.25
19.295 Greece	19.50	19.35
40.19 Holland	43.00	43.50
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.25
Calcutta	35.00	35.25
5.1826 Italy	7.77⅝	7.77⅝
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50 Russia	14.20	14.45
26.70 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	37.00	37.25
Copenhagen	31.40	31.70
Christiania	31.35	31.60
19.295 Spain	23.25	23.35
South America—		
32.41 Rio	23.38	23.48
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.81	43.31
5.1826 Switzerland	4.66⅜	4.64⅜

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $678,980,683; balances, $46,751,687; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $2,325,631; Federal Reserve credit balance, $21,646,108.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $2.5125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42⅞d, off ¼d; in New York, 84⅝c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 63¾c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£396,000
Circulation, decreased	2,000
Bullion, increased	$46,567
Other securities, increased	11,415,000
Other deposits, increased	12,444,000
Public deposits, increased	546,000
Notes reserve, increased	646,000
Government securities, increased	900,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.79 per cent.; last week it was 19.93 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$6,873,307	$53,782,383
Ord. internal revenue	24,943,175	161,028,127
Income tax	4,934,434	24,697,682
Miscellaneous	7,311,304	37,893,007
Total receipts	$44,071,621	$277,190,199
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	302,549,198	804,161,867
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	187,066,943	863,384,196
Expenditures	917,485,417	1,648,881,576

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	746,388	1,334,221	1,056,823
Year to date	149,984,108	157,596,796	133,738,222

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
3⅜	3⅝	1,400	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
3	3⅜	200	Alaska Juneau	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20	20⅝	20	20⅜	+1
70	75	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74	74	74	74	...
72⅛	74⅛	800	Am. Beet Sugar	71⅛	73½	71⅛	72	− ½
40	40¼	4,800	Am. Can	38⅜	40½	38⅜	40	+1⅝
94	97	100	Am. Can pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅜
66¼	66⅝	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	65	66⅝	64¾	66⅜	+3⅜
28½	29½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	29	29	29	29	...
10⅛	11¼	100	Am. H. & Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	52	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	48⅞	49⅜	48⅝	49⅜	+ ⅜
10⅜	11	100	Am. Ice	11	11	11	11	...
40	45	200	Am. Ice pf	43½	44	43½	44	− 1
55	56	600	Am. International	54	56	54	56	+2
23⅛	23⅝	1,800	Am. Linseed	22⅜	23⅝	22⅜	23⅝	+ ⅜
58½	59¼	500	Am. Linseed pf	57½	59	57½	59	+1
56½	57	3,400	Am. Locomotive	55	57	54⅞	57	+2½
98	99	400	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	97	97	−2
15½	15⅞	1,500	Am. Malting	15⅜	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅝
62½	63	300	Am. Malting 1st pf	62	63	62	63	...
86½	86⅝	7,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	85	87¼	84¼	84¼	+2¼
103	105	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+1¾
61	62	1,500	Am. Steel Fdries	60	61	60	61	+1½
105½	105¾	1,600	Am. Sugar Ref	104	105½	104	105½	+1½
57½	57¾	1,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	57⅛	57¾	57	57¾	+1
79	85	200	Am. Sumatra T. pf	80	80	80	80	...
57¾	63	10	Am. Tel. & Cable	...	57¾	57¾	57¾	...
115¼	115½	1,250	Am. Tel. & Tel	114½	115⅝	114¼	115⅛	...
180¼	184½	200	Am. Tobacco	181	181	180¼	180¼	+1¼
180¼	184½	20	Do., pfd	184	184	184	184	...
42	42½	900	Am. Woolen	41	42¾	41	42¼	+1¼
14⅞	15⅜	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15	15	15	15	+ ⅞
64⅜	65¼	21,600	Anaconda Copper	64½	65¼	63¾	64¾	+ ⅛
93¼	94	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	93¼	94	93	93⅞	− ⅜
90⅛	91½	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	90½	90¾	90½	90⅝	−1¼
4⅛	11	100	At., Birm. & At	11	11	11	11	...
97½	98½	3,500	At., Gulf & West I	93¾	98¾	93¾	98¼	+4¾
54¾	55	8,200	Baldwin Loco	52⅝	55¼	52½	55¼	+2⅝
95	98	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	93⅝	95¾	93⅝	95¾	½
57	57½	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	57	57⅞	56⅞	57¼	+ ½
1⅛	1¼	800	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
81	82	600	Bethlehem Steel	73½	80¾	73⅛	80¾	+6¾
80½	80¼	105,300	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	73½	80½	72¾	80¼	+6½
97⅞	98	5,600	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	96½	98	96	98	+2¼
56	57	1,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	56⅛	57	56¼	56¾	− ⅛
93	100	100	Bklyn Union Gas	92	92	92	92	− ½
19	19⅜	200	Butte & Superior	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ¾
13¾	14½	300	California Petrol	13	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¼
65	70	200	Calumet & Arizona	65	65	65	65	...
149½	150	2,500	Canadian Pacific	149	149¾	148¼	149¼	+ ¾
30	30¼	400	Central Fdry	29½	30½	29¾	30¼	+½
75⅝	75⅞	6,700	Central Leather Co	74	75⅞	73	75⅝	+2
100¾	105	100	Central Leather pf	101	101	101	101	...
31¾	32	900	Cerro de Pasco	31½	32	31½	32	+ ½
71	72	400	Chandler Motor	71	71½	71	71	+ ½
51¾	52	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¼	51⅞	51	51⅞	+ ½
10	11	1,000	Chicago & Alton	8⅝	10	8⅝	10	−1
8	8¼	400	Chi. Great Western	8	8	7¾	8	...
48¾	49	5,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	47¼	49	47¼	49	+2¾
99½	100	400	Chi. & Northwest'n	99½	99½	99½	99¼	+ ¾
22¼	22½	4,200	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	21¾	22½	21½	22½	+1¾
57½	58½	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	57⅛	57½	57	57	+1
49	50	500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	48¼	49⅝	48¼	49⅝	+1⅜
15¾	16	2,600	Chile Copper	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	15¾	...
43¾	44	1,300	Chino Copper	44	44	42¾	44	+1⅛
38⅛	39	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	38⅛	38	35⅝	38	+2½
33⅜	34¼	900	Columbia Gas & El	32½	34	32½	33¾	+1¾
91½	92	4,800	Consolidated Gas	92	92½	91	91⅞	− ⅝
11½	12½	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	12	12	12	12	...
28⅝	29	5,800	Corn Products Ref	27⅝	28⅜	27⅝	28⅛	+1½
90⅜	91	1,200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90½	90	90¾	+ ½
66⅝	67	17,900	Crucible Steel	64	67	63⅜	66⅞	+2⅝
87	93	200	Crucible Steel pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	− ⅓
27¼	27¾	3,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	26½	27¾	26	27½	+1
78¾	81	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	78¼	80	78¼	80	+2
146	170	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	145	145	145	145	+5
99¾	100½	100	Deere & Co. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	...
99	100	1,000	Del. & Hudson	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
39	39¼	41,000	Distillers' Secur	40½	40½	35¾	39½	− ¾
8⅛	8¾	500	Dome Mines	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	...
24	26	200	Elk Horn Coal	23	23	23	23	+1
18⅞	19¼	2,700	Erie	18⅝	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
27½	28⅛	400	Erie 1st pf	27	27½	27	27½	+1
21	21½	300	Erie 2d pf	20⅞	21	20½	21	+ ½
32	35	100	Gaston, W. & W	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅜
139½	140	1,400	General Electric	137½	139½	137½	139½	+2½
94¼	94⅝	5,200	General Motors	92¼	94⅝	91¾	94⅝	+1⅜
41½	42	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	41½	42	41½	41½	...
73	76	600	Granby Consol	72	73	72	73	...
100¼	101	900	Great Northern pf	99	100⅜	99	100¼	+2½
28⅜	28⅞	3,400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	27⅝	28⅞	27⅝	28⅞	+1½
37½	39	500	Greene-Cananea	36½	38½	36½	38½	+1½
12	17½	100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor	13	13	13	13	−3
31	32	500	Haskell & Barker	32	32	31½	32	+ ½
100	101½	800	Illinois Central	100	100	99⅞	100	+ ½
44¼	44½	4,900	Inspiration Copper	43⅜	44¼	42⅞	44¼	+ ⅝
7⅞	8¼	100	Interboro Consol	8	8	8	8	...
49¼	50½	1,100	Interboro Con. pf	50¼	51	50¼	50⅜	+2¼
11½	12	100	Int. Agricultural	12	12	12	12	− ½
37	40	100	Int. Agricultural pf	38	38	38	38	...
23¼	23½	9,900	Int. Mer. Marine	23	23½	23	23½	+2
85½	85½	17,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	82½	85½	81¾	85¾	+4½
30¾	30½	8,300	Int. Nickel	30	30½	29½	30½	+1
23	23½	600	Int. Paper	22¾	23	22	23	+ ⅜
55	56	300	Int. Paper pf. sta	54	55	54	55	+1½
17⅛	18	1,000	Kansas City South	17⅜	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
49⅜	52	400	Kan. City South. pf	51¾	52	51¾	52	+ ⅜
43	43¼	1,400	Kelly Springf. Tire	42⅝	43½	42⅝	43	+ ⅜
33	33½	10,300	Kennecott Copper	33	33½	31⅞	33¼	+ ⅞
102	106	100	Kress (S. H.) pf	104	104	104	104	−1
78¾	79¼	1,800	Lackawanna Steel	77½	79¾	77	79¼	+3½
15½	16	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	15½	15½	15½	15½	− ¼
58⅝	59½	300	Lehigh Valley	58½	59⅜	58½	59⅜	+1⅜
103	103¼	100	Liggett & Myers pf	103	103	103	103	+ ¼
103	103¼	50	Do., odd lot	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	...
31¼	33	600	Maxwell Motors	32	32	31½	32	+1
18	20¼	100	Max. Mot. 2d pf	20	20	20	20	...
84	84¾	8,800	Mex. Petroleum	82¾	84¼	80½	84	+1⅜
30	30¼	2,300	Miami Copper	29¾	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
45	46⅜	5,700	Midvale Steel	45¾	46½	45	46⅜	+1⅛
93	94	300	Mt. St. P. S. S. M.	92	92	92	92	−1½
93	94	108	Do. odd lots	92¼	92¼	91⅞	91⅞	...
5¼	5⅜	800	Mo., Kan. &Texas	5	5⅜	5	5⅜	+1¼
8½	10	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8	9¼	8	9¼	+1½
27⅝	27⅞	7,300	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs	26¾	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	+ ⅜
48	49½	200	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. ctfs	48	48	48	48	+1
71	75	200	Montana Power	73½	73½	73½	73½	−1¼
30	30¼	700	National Acme	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
97	97¼	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	97	97¼	97	97¼	− ½
23⅝	23⅞	1,500	Nat. Conduit & C	23¼	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
42¾	43	1,400	Nat. Enam. & Stp	41¾	43	41¾	43	+1⅝
46½	47	200	National Lead	46	47	46	47	+1
17⅞	18⅛	2,100	Nev. Consol. Cop	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅞	− ⅛
22	23	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	22	22	22	22	+2½
116	118	200	N. Y. Air Brake	115½	116	115½	116	+1
73½	74	3,400	New York Central	72¾	74	72¾	73¾	+1¼
28	28¼	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	27⅛	28	27⅛	28	+1½
20¾	22	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	21	20	21	+1¼
106	107	500	Norfolk & Western	105¼	106	105½	106	+1
49¾	62	100	North American	50	50	50	50	...
96½	97	1,000	Northern Pacific	95½	97	95½	97	+1⅜
39	39¼	5,200	Ohio Cities Gas	38¾	39¼	38½	39⅛	+ ⅛
45½	47	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
24½	25	200	Pacific Mail	24¼	24¼	24⅛	24¼	− ⅛
50¾	50⅝	2,600	Penn. Railroad	50¼	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+ ½
42¼	44	1,100	People's Gas, Chi	42½	43½	42¼	42¼	...
16	17	500	Père Marquette	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
31	35	100	Pierce Arrow	32	32	32	32	−2
45	45½	900	Pittsburgh Coal	43¾	45½	43¾	45½	+2
82½	83¾	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	82	82¾	81¾	82½	+1½
25½	26½	1,100	Pitts. & West Va	25	26	25	26	+1
57½	61	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	57	57	57	57	+ ⅛
55¼	56	1,900	Pressed Steel Car	54¼	55⅞	54¼	55⅞	+⅜
...	...	100	Public Serv. N. J.	113	113	113	113	...
137	139½	400	Pullman Company	130	130	130	139	+1
38½	40	800	R'way Steel Spring	38½	40	38¼	40	+1
22	22½	1,500	Ray Consol. Copper	22	22½	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛
73¼	75⅛	10,600	Reading	73¼	75⅛	72¾	75⅛	+2¼
36½	36¾	100	Reading 2d pf	36½	36¼	36¼	36¼	+1
73⅜	76⅜	5,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	73⅜	76⅜	73⅜	76⅜	+2¼
99	99¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	99	99	99	99	− ¼
67¼	67¼	1,100	Royal Dutch tr. cfs	67¼	67¼	66½	66½	− ¾
16	16⅜	1,100	St. L. & San Fran	16	16⅜	16	16½	+ ⅝
27⅜	27½	100	St. Louis Southw'n	27⅜	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
10½	10½	900	Saxon Motor	10½	10½	10½	10⅜	− ⅛
10	10⅜	600	Seaboard Air Line	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
21	21¼	600	Seaboard A. L. pf	21	21¼	21	21	...
154	154	100	Sears-Roebuck Co	154	154	154	154	+2
19⅜	19⅜	400	Shattuck-Arizona	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼	− ⅜
33¾	34⅞	1,000	Sinclair Oil	33¾	34⅞	33¾	34⅝	+1⅛
39	40	300	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I	39	39	39	39	+1½
88¼	89⅞	1,700	Southern Pacific	88¼	89⅞	88¼	89¾	+ ⅝
28⅛	28¼	26,000	Southern Railway	26⅞	28¼	26⅜	28¼	+1⅝
61½	61½	1,300	Southern R'way pf	61	61⅝	61	61½	+ ⅜
39⅝	40	5,000	Studebaker Co	37⅛	40	37⅛	40	+1½
36⅜	37⅜	1,500	Superior Steel	34⅞	37	34⅜	37	+2⅜
12¼	13¼	800	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	12¼	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
142½	144½	3,300	Texas Co	140½	144½	140½	144	+3¼
53½	54	5,400	Tobacco Products	52¾	54	52	53⅝	+1⅜
92	96	100	Tob. Products pf	93	93	93	93	+3
123¼	123½	9,500	Union Pacific	122¾	123¼	121⅞	123⅜	+ ⅝
76	77	100	Union Pacific pf	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅜	− ½
40	41⅜	4,700	United Alloy Steel	40	41	40	41	+1½
93¾	94¾	4,300	United Cigar Stores	92¼	94¾	91½	93¾	+1⅜
67	68	100	United Drug	67½	67½	67½	67½	−1
40	50	100	Un. Dr. 1st pf.cash	50	50	50	50	...
123	124	300	United Fruit	122	122	122	122	...
7	8	100	United Rys. Inv.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
14½	15½	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	14½	15	14½	15	...
13¾	14½	1,300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	13	13½	13	13¾	+ ⅛
133	134	2,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	134⅞	135⅞	132⅞	133½	−1⅝
93	99	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	−1½
50¼	50¾	3,300	U. S. Rubber	57½	59¾	57¼	59¾	+ ¼
100	103	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	99	99	99	99	+1
104⅞	105	179,100	United States Steel	102¼	105	101⅝	104⅞	+2⅝
114	114½	400	U. S. Steel pf	113¼	114¾	113¾	114⅜	+1
80	80⅜	38,600	Utah Copper	78¼	80⅝	77⅞	80¼	− ⅜
15	15⅛	300	Utah Securities	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
31	32	300	Va.-Carolina Chem	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
55	60	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	55	55	55	55	...
8¾	9	500	Wabash	9	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
43	43½	2,000	Wabash pf. A	42½	43¼	42½	43¼	+1¼
22½	23	400	Wabash pf. B	21⅝	22½	21⅝	22½	+1⅝
87½	93	50	Wells-Fargo Exp	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
103¼	104½	800	Western Maryland	103	104¾	16	16	−¾
87½	89	200	West. Union Teleg	88	88	88	88	+1
41¾	42	1,600	Westinghouse E. & M	40¾	42	40¾	42	+1
21	23	500	Wheel. & L. E. pf	21	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
28⅜	29	600	White Motors	28	29¾	28	29	...
22¾	23	4,900	Willys-Overland	22⅞	23½	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
36	40	700	Wisconsin Central	38	39½	38	39½	+1½
29	32	100	Worthington Pump	31	31	31	31	−2

The French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation, increase	12,257,000
Treasury deposits, increase	10,347,000
General deposits, increase	37,841,000
Bills discounted, increase	1,233,000
Advances, increase	10,062,000
Gold in hand, increase	1,794,000
Silver in hand, decrease	2,075,000

Exchange Seats Decline Again.

The price of Stock Exchange memberships declined to another low record for the year yesterday when one changed hands at $45,000. The former minimum was $46,000. The membership of Charles D. Simons, Jr., was posted for transfer to Frederick J. McDonald at the new low figure and that of Edward C. Potter went to Mark C. Steinberg for $46,000.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STO

Liberty Bonds Are Insurance Against Future Wars

A Liberty Loan Bond is really a three-fold insurance policy. When you invest your money in these 4% United States Government Bonds, you are not only fulfilling a patriotic duty, you are taking out—

1. ***Insurance Against War.*** We are in this great conflict to win a lasting peace—win it in the only way a lasting peace can be won—through decisive victory over the enemy. By investing in Liberty Bonds you are furnishing funds to defeat Germany and her ruling military oligarchy and to win the ***war that is to end all warfare.***

2. ***Insurance of the Lives of Our Soldiers.*** The proceeds of these bonds go to buy cannon by the thousands and shells by the millions. Shells save soldiers' lives when the boys go over the top. Our allies have learned this lesson at heavy cost. We shall profit by their lesson.

3. ***Business Insurance.*** If business is to continue and to prosper, it must be free from the burdens of militarism and the peril of future wars. This is a war against war and against militarism, and Liberty Loan bonds must furnish the money to win.

Patriotism and wise business policy alike urge the purchase of Liberty Loan 4% Bonds of the United States Government. They are the best and safest investment in the world. Every dollar you put into these bonds brings victory and peace so much nearer.

Go to your bank—or any bank—and subscribe today.

Liberty Loan Committee

Second Federal Reserve District,
120 Broadway, New York

This space contributed by

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EXPERT BUYERS AID PERSHING IN FRANCE

American Civilian Advisers Help Save Tonnage by Purchasing Abroad.

CO-OPERATING WITH ALLIES

Great Benefits Expected from the Elimination of Competition in Departmental Bids.

PARIS, Sept. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The newest adjunct of the United States Purchasing Board, which was created several weeks ago on the initiative of General Pershing, is an auxiliary civilian advisory council composed of five or six American business men resident in France. These men, whose names have not yet been made public, have been asked to lend their assistance to the board in its gigantic work and to facilitate its operation by advice on conditions and prices in France and by giving the board the benefit of their expert knowledge whenever it may be needed.

The decision to create this auxiliary council is only one of the strides the board has made in the few weeks of its existence. Its chief, Colonel Charles G. Dawes, a former Controller of the Currency and President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, has already surrounded himself with nearly a dozen expert quartermaster officers, who are purchasing officers also of their respective branches of service, and is rapidly co-ordinating the work of purchasing supplies for the present as well as the prospective armies in France.

The success of the original Pershing idea has been assured because the French from the outset co-operated to their utmost in the plan. They have detailed officers to Colonel Dawes's staff who are commissioned to help him in every possible way.

The task with which the Purchasing Board is confronted and on which it is now working about sixteen hours a day is the accumulation here in Europe of supplies of every nature that may be available in order that, on the one hand, tonnage may be saved—so that ships may not be loaded with material already purchased when they might bring other materials—and on the other hand so that there may be co-ordination in buying and a minimum of overlapping and duplication.

In accordance with this plan the Entente countries are being and will be secured for every kind of war material that may be available—from food of all kinds to airplane parts, and from iron piping to woolen blankets. It is to assist in turning up all such supplies and in gauging correctly what they should cost that the civilian auxiliary council has been planned.

The Purchasing Board is considering a plan of pooling all supplies that may be procured. Thus all meat supplies arriving from America for the American troops may be kept with French supplies procured by the board, and the two armies fed from the joint stock. The board, likewise, has charge of purchasing for the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., both organizations having representatives under Colonel Dawes, who assist him and the quartermasters.

From the brief preliminary work of the board has revealed what General Pershing realized when recommending its establishment, namely, that vast results could be obtained by buying here what could be bought, and by devoting the tonnage that would have been required in its transportation to something else.

The board is working with the co-operation of both the French and English army authorities. It expects to be able to import, and probably will itself transport from England, the coal supplies that are needed during the coming Winter, though this will necessarily be in conjunction with the French, since the latter control storage quarters.

Not the least of the benefits of the board will be the control of competition, so that prices will not rise as a result of one department bidding against another.

CROP GAIN $8,500,000,000.

Total Value of 1917 Yield Estimated at $21,600,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—The Manufacturers' Record of this week, in giving in detail the total value of agricultural products of this year and a number of preceding years, shows that the total of all farm products for 1917 for the United States will amount to about $21,600,000,000, an increase of more than $8,500,000,000 over 1916. As compared with a total value of 1915 there is a gain of $10,800,000,000.

The total production of grain in 1917 shows a gain over 1916 of 1,051,000,000 bushels. While the production of grains increased by 21 per cent. over the output of last year, the value of the crops, as paid to the farmers, based on the Government's figures of Oct. 1, shows an increase of $4,206,000,000, or 98 per cent.

The increase of 1,000,000,000 bushels of grain this year over last year's yield is in part offset by a decrease this year in the hay yield of 16,000,000 tons, which almost offsets one-half of the increase in grain and must be taken into account in considering the supply of foodstuffs.

Fisk Rubber Workman Buy Bonds.

Special to The New York Times

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18.—On the first day of a seven-day drive among the 5,000 employes of the Fisk Rubber Company at Chicopee Falls the employes subscribed $178,000 for Liberty bonds. Sixty-seven per cent. of the employes were represented. Poles, Greeks, and Russians bought liberally, many paying cash for bonds of large denomination, others purchasing on the weekly payment plan.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

H. M. Benson has been elected Secretary, W. J. Bold, Assistant Secretary, and D. P. Dunwoodie, Assistant Treasurer, of the Guaranty Securities Corporation.

Walter B. Foggenburg has been elected Cashier of the Bank of Washington Heights.

The Bankers Trust Company is prepared to pay 2 per cent. interest, on Nov. 1, to holders of the Middletown & Unionville Railroad Company adjustment mortgage bonds.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has established two special agencies with the United States Army in France, for the convenience of all Americans. The company has been made United States depository of public moneys in New York and Paris.

The Bankers Trust Company as trustee invites proposals from holders of first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Indian Refining Company to exhaust the sinking fund of $71,221.

The Wall Street Division of New York University announces a course of thirty lectures on "Accounting for Business Men," to be given Tuesday afternoons from 4:15 to 5:15, beginning Oct. 23.

The Fifth Avenue Bank has published a pamphlet containing the text of the new War Revenue act.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list American Telephone & Telegraph Company $35,550,600 additional capital stock, to be issued on and after Nov. 1, 1917, in exchange for present outstanding subscriptions receipts for capital stock.

The Governors of the Philadelphia and Boston Stock Exchanges have voted to close the exchanges at noon on Wednesday, Oct. 24, Liberty Day.

The Irving National Bank has issued a pamphlet of practical questions and answers on the new Income Tax Law, with tax charts for quick reference, and a digest of all Federal Tax laws now in force as affecting individuals, partnerships, and corporations.

Directors of the Ohio Cities Gas Company yesterday declared a 5 per cent. stock dividend, in addition to the regular quarterly cash dividend of 5 per cent., payable in common stock on Feb. 1, 1918, to stock of record Jan. 15, 1918.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

CUBA RAILROAD for August—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$839,815	$256,327	$416,634
Net	276,895	264,348	197,589
Sur. aft. chg.	184,305	178,131	125,386
2 mos. gross	1,583,589	1,120,813	836,724
Net	505,913	522,853	407,480
Sur. aft. chg.	329,426	349,905	203,198

Public Utilities.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO. for

September—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$547,338	$481,230	$93,108
Net earnings	254,402	236,183	18,218
Total income	264,550	245,507	18,052
Sur. aft. tax & chgs	*107,043	97,526	9,516
8 mos. gross	1,728,094	1,467,335	261,059
Net earnings	801,481	748,091	53,390
Total income	830,478	774,771	55,702
Sur. aft. tax & chgs	*356,432	331,354	25,078

*Before depreciation, which is written off at the end of each fiscal year.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES for Septem-

ber—	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	426,250	334,443	*91,806
Net earnings	145,576	150,754	5,177
Gross income	151,049	151,200	150
Net income	63,057	82,177	18,223
Pfd. div.	25,957	25,957	.....
Balance	37,991	56,220	18,228

Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1917—

Gross earnings	4,536,528	3,817,024	*719,503
Net earnings	1,501,594	1,506,783	5,188
Gross income	1,640,970	1,011,886	*629,084
Net income	683,262	820,721	137,459
Pfd. div.	311,484	311,484	.....
Balance	371,778	509,237	137,459

*Increase.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross revenue	$3,581,726	$3,662,005	$3,394,097
Net revenue	722,745	993,630	580,005
Int. and taxes	111,076	50,005	40,356
Depr't'n, &c.	194,480	217,041	191,427
Net profits	146,389	424,584	208,312
Pfd. div.	150,000	150,000	150,000
Com. div.	200,000	200,000	200,000
Surplus	66,389	74,094	*51,688

*Deficit.

BOSTON CURB.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Amn Oil	20	22	Iron Blos	60	65
B S Gas	08	09	Jer Verde	90	100
Bing Min	10¾	12	La Rose	42	43
Begole	50	75	Majestic	28	32
Bohemia	1¼	1¾	Mex Metals	30	31
Bos Ely	65	75	Moj Tung	42	45
Bos & Mon	47	49	New Baltic	1½	1⅝
B & Lon	12	14	New Douig	1⅝	1⅞
B & Det	30	45	New Ut B	..	50
Bos & Ariz	1⅝	2	Nixon	76	80
Calaveras	2⅞	3⅛	New Cor	14½	15
Cr Res	22	25	Nip Z & L	28	29
Con Ariz	1⅝	1⅞	Ohio Cop	85	95
Cortez	10	20	Oneco	40	70
Champ Cop	04	05	Onondaga	20	30
Chief Cons	2⅞	2⅞	Pio Con	1½	1⅞
Cal Corbin	1	1⅛	Ray Herc	3½	3⅝
Eag & BB	2¼	2½	Rilla	02	04
Earl-Eagle	15	17	S W M pf	1	1½
Fortuna	05	06	S W M pp	1	1½
Gold Lake	02	04	Truro	1	1¼
Gila Cop S	17	17⅜	Uni V Ext	31¼	32⅜
Houghton	75	100	Vic Oil	2¼	2¾
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅜	Yukon Gold	1¾	2
Humboldt	80	85	*S W M	1	1½
Iron Cap	14	14½	†S W M	1	1½
do pf	13½	..			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	@4½	5.50	5.00
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.75	5.00
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Can. Pacific	1918-'24	4½	6.50	5.25
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.95	5.50
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'21	4½	5.30	4.90
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.75	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.50	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.25	5.50
Cuba Railroad	1917-'29	5	6.50	5.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.80	5.20
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.75	5.75
Ill. Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Louis. & Nash	1917-'23	5	5.40	5.00
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.50	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.60	5.00
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	5.25	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	6.20	5.50
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1917-'23	4	@4½	5.25	4.90
St. Louis. S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'21	5	6.50	6.20
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.50	5.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.10	5.75

Red Cross Theatrical Day Dec. 7.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—So that it may not interfere with the Second Liberty Loan campaign, Red Cross Theatrical Day has been postponed from Oct. 26 to Dec. 7, when the entire receipts of many theatres throughout the country as well as the salaries of many actors for that day will be contributed to the Red Cross war fund.

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Holds Fairly Steady Throughout Day, with Gains of 17 to 30 Points.

The early indications of yesterday's cotton market pointed to the reaction which many traders have been predicting as a result of the recent advance and continued high prices, but further reports of cold weather and some private ginning figures of an unfavorable character put a stop to the expected influx of selling orders, and the market held fairly steady throughout the day, such temporary recessions as occurred being almost immediately regained. The general list closed steady, 17 to 30 points up, except contracts for next August, which were quoted only 2 points higher.

The market opened steady at a decline of 5 points on October, but generally 8 to 16 points net higher on buying by Liverpool and trade interests. This demand was not sufficient to absorb a continuation of Wednesday's late selling movements, and prices eased back to a shade under the closing prices of the previous day right after the call. The market then turned firmer on the outlook for another cold wave in the belt which local map readers predicted would be accompanied by lower temperatures and cover a wider area than the cold snap of last week. Buying was also encouraged by reports that the Italian Government had arranged to take 70,000 bales of American cotton monthly or a total of 840,000 for the year. But the demand was not as general or aggressive as previously, and after showing a net advance of 29 to 34 points, the market turned easier under realizing. The late bulge accompanied reports that a cyclone had caused damage in Cuba and the Isle of Pines. While there had been no previous talk of a tropical disturbance, this news caused some nervousness, and the market was steady in the late trading.

People around the ring said they noticed an increased disposition to take profits on long cotton on advances, and that the buying for trade account appeared to be less active. This probably accounted for the more reactionary average of sentiment which also emphasized an easier technical position, increasing receipts and reports that the South was selling spot more freely around the present level of prices. Exports for the day were 17,072 bales making 114,855 so far this season against 1,331,232 last year. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 50 points higher with a fair volume of business. The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange have decided to close the market at noon, next Wednesday—"Liberty Day," making it a half-holiday.

Wednesday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
Oct.	27.80	28.07	27.75	28.05@28.10	27.89
Nov.	....	....	....	27.80@....	27.96
Dec.	27.30	27.60	27.25	27.51@27.52	27.20
Jan.	26.97	27.22	26.89	27.10@27.12	26.93
Feb.	....	....	....	27.00@....	26.83
Mar.	26.75	27.02	26.69	26.90@26.92	26.69
Apr.	26.78	26.78	26.78	26.85@26.87	26.55
May	26.63	26.91	26.57	26.79@26.81	26.52
June	....	....	....	26.75@....	26.56
July	26.60	26.88	26.60	26.75@26.77	26.50
Aug.	26.22	26.22	26.22	26.20@26.22	26.18

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 20 points higher at 28.65c; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.60c; New Orleans, 27.13c; Savannah, 27¾c; Augusta, 27.63c; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 27.37c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Wk.	Lt. Yr.
Port receipts	31,040	29,449	32,981
Exports	17,072	15,587	12,774
Season's exports	1,114,855	995,988	1,331,381
Interior receipts	37,275	29,333	48,581
Interior shipments	28,034	21,715	41,582
Port stocks	736,479	637,589	1,149,830
New York arrivals	7,316	7,717	8,239
New York stocks	81,501	81,944	96,831

Liverpool Cables: Spot cotton easier, middling 5 points lower at 20.42d; good middling unchanged at 21d. Sales, 31,000; American, 2,000. Imports, none. The market closed firm at 7 to 20 points net advance on new contracts and 10 points advance on old.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Food Administration apparently believes that Northwestern mills have been getting more than their share of wheat, and in consequence efforts are being made to curtail the output of flour in that locality and to divert the supply of wheat to mills in other sections, especially in the East. The big domestic demand for flour has been a factor in the situation ever since the price of wheat was fixed, and is a clear demonstration of the fact that stocks were allowed to run down to a very low ebb during the weeks consumed by Congress in passing the Food bill, and that the situation is not likely to become anywhere near normal until there is more accumulation in the hands of consumers. Receipts at primary points showed a moderate improvement, and so far this week the total figures show an increase of about 300,000 bushels over last week, although about 3,800,000 bushels under last year.

RYE.—The market firm. No. 2 Western, $1.87½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn trade was considerably disturbed during yesterday's session by expressions credited to Mr. Hoover, who is quoted as saying that the grain trade is sitting on a powder keg and that the future of the market is in their hands. This was thought to imply that the Food Administration will not countenance aggressive speculative operations and if warnings are not heeded in this respect it may result in drastic measures, as it has the power of closing the markets entirely. With this in view, traders were inclined to be very cautious, and the market was heavy until late, when prices rallied and closed ⅝ to ¾c net higher. In the local cash market old No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.02, and No. 2 mixed at $2, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Dec.	118⅜	114	115½	114¼	82¾
Jan.	110¼	109⅝	110¼	110	..
May	111½	110¼	111¾	110⅝	84¾

OATS.

There was only a small volume of business in the oats market and prices were comparatively steady, closing ⅜@½c net higher. Offers from the country were said to be light and the rains in the West were against the movement. Exporters were again in evidence and sales were placed at 400,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 66¾c; No. 2 white, 67c; No. 3 white, 66c; No. 4 white, 65½c; fancy clipped white, 67¼ to 69c; ordinary clipped white, 66 to 67c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	58⅝	58¾	58⅝	58½	48¾
May	60¾	60	60¾	60¾	53½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was decidedly weak early in the session owing to further liquidation prompted by a sharp decline in the price of hogs at Western points. On the decline, however, there was quite good buying credited to packing interests, and subsequently the market rallied and at the close was firm. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000; estimated for Friday, 14,000. Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 6,300 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
November	23.75	23.35	23.72	23.62	15.65
January	21.70	21.12	21.62	21.67	14.80
Ribs—					
October	....	....	26.65	27.00	13.95
January	21.90	21.35	21.72	22.05	13.20
Pork—					
October	....	....	42.00	....	24.50
January	41.00	40.15	40.70	41.22	24.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was slightly firmer in sympathy with the late rally in lard, although quotations were very irregular, closing 10 points lower to 15 points higher. Total sales were only 4,100 barrels, and consulting accounts are being steadily liquidated, with apparently little or no attempt to hedge either way on account of the lack of market facilities. Rumors were current that efforts will be made to bring about a somewhat broader market, although this will depend upon the attitude of the Food Administration. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	17.00	17.00
October	..	..	18.00@19.00	18.00
November	..	..	17.00@17.40	17.10
December	..	..	16.80@17.25	16.90
January	17.00	16.90	16.90@17.00	16.80
February	..	..	16.70@17.00	16.40
March	16.80	16.75	16.75@16.82	16.60
April	..	..	17.00	..
May	..	..	15.60	15.50

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in the market for coffee futures yesterday. The switching from December to later months, which had been the feature of Wednesday, was not in evidence, and trading otherwise may have been a shade less active. But there were very few buyers around the ring, while there was a renewal of scattering liquidation and moderate offerings from trade sources, with the market closing at a net decline of 6 to 11 points. This made new low ground for the movement on all positions, with December selling at 7, compared with 8.39, the high point of last Summer. There was an exchange of March or September at 52 points. The local spot market was quiet at 8¾ for Rio 7s, and 6¾ for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	....	....	6.90@6.99	7.03
November	7.01	7.01	7.00@7.08	7.10
December	7.13	7.09	7.08@7.10	7.17
January	7.15	7.15	7.18@7.15	7.24
February	....	....	7.21@7.23	7.30
March	7.35	7.31	7.30@7.31	7.36
April	....	....	7.39@7.40	7.45
May	7.55	7.48	7.48@7.49	7.55
June	....	....	7.56@7.58	7.63
July	7.70	7.70	7.65@7.66	7.71
August	....	....	7.73@7.74	7.80
September	7.89	7.81	7.82@7.83	7.89

SUGAR.

The market for refined sugar was unchanged at 8.35c for fine granulated, and while the inquiry continues good, it becomes harder and harder to secure supplies, owing to the scarcity of raw sugar. In fact, there are only a few refiners accepting orders at all, and these only in a limited way, while others are out of the market entirely. There still remain about 25,000 tons of raw sugar in Cuba unsold, and while there are ready buyers at 5½c, cost and freight, holders are not inclined to accept this price. It was rumored, however, that some sales have been made recently at this level, but no confirmation could be obtained. The market closed steady at 5¾c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.00c. for centrifugal and 6.02 for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,692 packages. Market still unsettled. Demand is slack and with some accumulation of stock, receivers are pressing the goods for sale. In some instances some concessions were made, but as a rule, about former prices were obtained. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 43¼@44½c; extras, (92 score,) 43½@43¾c; first, (88 to 91 score,) 41¼@43c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40¼@41¼c; thirds, 39½@40c; creamery, unsalted higher than extras, 45@45½c; extras, 44@44½c; firsts, 42½@43¼c; seconds, 41@42c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 43¼@44c; extras 43¼@43½c; firsts, 42@43c; seconds, 40½@41¼c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 42½@43c; good to prime, 41@42c; common to fair, 39½@40½c; renovated, extras, 42c; firsts, 41@41½c; lower grades, 38½@40c; imitation creamery, first, 40@41c; ladles, current make, first, 38@38½c; No. 2, 37@37½c; lower grades, 35@37½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 38¼@38c; seconds, 38c; lower grades, 36½c@ 36¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 12,263 cases. The market is generally quiet. High grades of fresh are gathered, containing a good proportion of new eggs, are taken with reasonable promptness at sustained prices. Medium and lower grades are moving slowly and are rather urgently offered; values irregular but fairly covered by recent quotations. Dirties easier but affected by the weakness in refrigerator eggs. The latter are moving slowly and values are weak, unsettled, and not clearly defined; forced sales of important quantities could be made only by further concessions. Nearby white eggs of uniformly fancy quality are very scarce, commanding extreme prices; mixed and lower grades sell slowly at a very wide range.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 45@46c; extra firsts, 43@44½c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 37½@39c; thirds and poorer, 33@37c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 35½@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@35c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; under grades, 30@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 37@37½c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 35½@36½c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 34½@35c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 33@34c; refrigerator, State whites, 41@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western bennery whites, fine to fancy, 65@68c; ordinary to good, 50@54c; gathered whites, poor to fine, 45@64c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 40@50c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby bennery browns, 32@35; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@46c.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Bangor Ry. & El.	⅛	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Chi., W. & F. C.	$5	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
C., W. & F. C. pf.	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Dominion Bridge	2½	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Goldschmidt Deten.	6	Ex	Dec. 1	....
Houghton Co. El. L.	62½c	SA	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Hought. Co. El. L. pf.	75c	SA	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
National Lead pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 22
Pac. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Peo. N. G. & P.	50c	Q	Oct. 18	....
Sierra Pac. E. pf.	1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Texas P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	61.00	61.50	61.00	61.50
Spelter	8.15	8.25	8.20	8.37½
Antimony	37.00	38.00	14.50	15.00
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*37.00	38.00	*37.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	....	38.75	....	39.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	249	0	0	247	10	0
Tin, futures	247	0	0	245	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.03
Ata	.02	Mexican	.16
Andes	.11	Occidental	.09
Bent & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.15
Bullion	.07	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.06	Potosi	.06
Challenge Con	.05	Savage	.03
Chollar	.06	Sierra Nevada	.19
Confidence	.08	Union Con	.81
Con. Virginia	.12	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.05¼
Julia	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.85	Great Bend	.08
Jim Butler	.74	Jumbo Ext	.15
McNamara	.23	Kewanas	.07
Midway	.10	Silver Pick	.11
Mizpah	.07	Spearhead	.08
Monarch Pitts	.09	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.06	Consolidated	.18
Rescue	.14	Morning Glory	.18
Tonopah, Ext	1.80	Red Top	.05
West End	.60	Union Amal	.15
West Tonopah	.19	White Caps	1.00
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.08	Nevada Hills	.13
Booth	.03	Packard	.20
Florence	.12	Rochester	.30
Goldfield Con	.34	Round Mountain	.23
Goldfield Merger	.03	United Eastern	3.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¼	4⅝	Granite	35	..
Dr. Jackpot	3¾	4	Isabella	8	9
Elkton	3¼	4	McKinney	6¾	10
El Paso	15	20	Portland	110	125
Fanny R.	2¼	3	U. Gold M.	16	17
Gold. Cycle.	180	185	Vindicator	45½	50
Gold Sov.	2¾	3			

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Thirty-five new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $2,437,200 were chartered today. They include:

L. Kotlitzki's Bakery Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; I. Sanger, H. and L. Kottlitzki, 123 Esset St.

National Enterprise Corpl. Inc., Manhattan, publishing, printing, hotels and theatres, $10,000; W. T. White, M. F. Moore, J. A. Ross, 25 West 99th St.

Steel Products Export Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; F. M. Cole, C. H. Gockeler, J. C. Hartman, 69 Wall St.

Gem Improvement Co., Manhattan, $5,000; E. and W. Max and E. Greenberg, 1,815 7th Av.

Republic Bag Co., Manhattan, $100,000; W. P. Gray, R. Kest, A. Newman, 833 East 176th St.

Glick & Levy, Inc., Manhattan, rubber boots and shoes, $60,000; J. W. Levy, T. J. and S. J. Glick, 6,870 Broadway.

Manhattan Wood Turners, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Wecker, S. Stein, H. D. Rechaler, 77 Division Av.

Niagara Food Products Co., Niagara Falls, $10,000; A. N. Allen, C. E. and A. B. Detter, Niagara Falls.

Reclaiming and Refining Co., Manhattan, $150,000; R. K. Waller, D. H. Renton, J. L. Bissell, 115 Broadway.

American Steel Products Corp., Manhattan, $1,000,000; W. S. Brewster, W. P. Kellett, W. B. J. De Lacy, 233 Broadwey.

Pigment Product Corp., Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, $25,000; J. M. Herzberg, A. Blackburne, W. L. Tucker, 141 Broadway.

Oro Pictures, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; J. J. Ring, C. H. Hunter, W. G. Miller, Jr., 92 William St.

L. Burger, Inc., Manhattan, make garters and arm bands, $30,000; L. Burger, L. T. Lichtman, M. Lehner, 75 Spring St.

Henri Gutmann Silks Corp., Manhattan, $250,000; S. Cohn, and F. and L. A. Gutmann, 134 West 24th St.

The Northern Engraving Co., Manhattan, $5,000; C. Kahl, C. W. Girard, J. Liebl, 2,174 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn.

International Film Service Co., Manhattan, H. Michael, A. C. Keough, G. E. Tierney, 101 East 116th St.

Allied Metal Sales Co., Manhattan, $50,000; E. H. Brown, E. E. McCoy, E. M. Cromwell, 26 Exchange Place.

Richmond Towboat Co., Hempstead, $100,000; D. J. Ennis and G. W. and J. P. McLaughlin. No address given.

The Taylor Motor Truck Co. of New York, Manhattan, $10,000; W. J. Heffernan, C. K. Christy, E. F. Twyman, Jr., 55th St. and Broadway.

W. L. T. Corp., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, 250 shares preferred stock $100 each, 180 shares common stock no par value, active capital, $10,750; G. P. Breckenridge, B. Becerra, J. E. Lauber, 11 Wall St.

Brazilian Export and Import Co., $5,000; D. R. M., and J. M. Zelsing, 140 West 93d St.

Henry Haas Silk Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; A. C. Quinn, L. S. Mark, A. Slutsky, 7 East 119th St.

Capital Increases—Goldschmidt & Loewen

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LIBERTY BONDS AS SECURITY

Government Will Accept Them as Deposit for Payment of Floor Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Two important rulings were made today in the interpretation of the new war tax law. The first is that distilleries and bonded warehouses are not to be required to file new bonds to cover whisky in bond. If the Government were to enforce the law strictly it would be necessary for distillers to furnish bonds to an amount above $500,000,000, and this at a time when their distilleries are shut down. Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper has decided that the strict enforcement of the law would work a grave hardship.

Another decision announced today provides that Liberty war bonds may be deposited as security for the payment of the new floor taxes in lieu of surety bonds. This decision relieves taxpayers, who are required by the law to make a return within thirty days by inventory of the value of stocks of goods in the possession of any individual, firm, or corporation, for the purpose of furnishing a basis for taxation. When the Revenue Collector has computed the tax the taxpayer is allowed seven months in which to pay, but must file a bond for the amount of taxes.

The law provides that this bond must be with some corporate surety company in a penal sum of not less than double the amount of the tax, and in no case less than $1,000. The decision today permits the use of Liberty Loan bonds instead of bonds of the regular surety. It is further provided that the taxpayer may deposit Liberty bonds only for the exact amount of the tax, instead of twice that amount.

The decision to accept Liberty bonds is a distinct advantage to taxpayers. It not only saves them the cost of corporate surety bonds, but also enables them to draw interest uninterruptedly from the date of the Liberty bonds. In other words, the security given to the Government by the taxpayer costs him nothing, but, on the contrary, earns for him 4 per cent. interest while it is serving as security.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government Bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following data, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98½	4s, registered, 1925	105½	106½
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98½	4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106½
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, coupon, '38, reg.	97¼	98¼
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon.	97	98½
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	2s, Panama, '61, reg.	83	86
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '31, coupon.	83	87
4s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101¼	101¾	101¾
4½s June, 1965	101¼	101¾	101¾
4½s Mar., 1963	101¼	101¾	101¾
4½s Nov., 1957	101¼	101¾	101¾
4½s May, 1957	101¼	101¾	101¾
4½s Nov., 1917	97¾	97¾	97¾
4½s April, 1960	97¾	98¾	98
4½s Mar., 1960-30	98	98¾	97¾
4½s Mar., 1936	97¾	98¾	98
4½s Mar., 1962	97¾	98¾	98
4½s Sept., 1960	97¾	98¾	98
4s May, 1959	94	94¾	93¾
4s Nov., 1958	94½	..	93¾
4s May, 1957	94	95	93¾
4s Nov., 1956	92	93½	92½
4s Nov., 1955	92	93½	92½
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1954	82	85½	83
3½s May, 1954	82	85	82¼
3½s Nov., 1955	..	..	82
3½s ..	..	..	82

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.20	4.23
4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.35
4½s April, 1920	4.40	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1918-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
4½s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.30
4½s 1928-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4½s 1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.10

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power 17	19		Miss. River Power	10	12½
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	80	Miss. River Power pf.	34	38
Am. Cities pf.	19	20½	Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
Am. Gas & Electric..102	105		Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	44		Northern Ohio L. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Light & Traction..236	236½		Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf.	58	60
Am. Light & Trac. pf.100	103		Northern States Power	70	74
Am. Power & Light	53	60	Northern States P. pf.	93	95
Am. Power & Lt. pf.	78	81	Northern Texas Electric	58	60
Am. Public Utilities	30	33	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	75	80
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	66	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. Water W. & El.	4½	6	Pacific Gas & Electric	39¼	39¾
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	13	17	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80¼	86½
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	63	67	Pine Bluff-T. P. & pf.	90	98
Carolina Power & L.	16	18	Puget Sd. Tr. L. & P.	16	18
Carolina P. & L. pf.	93	95	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf.	54½	58½
Colorado Power	24	25	Republic Ry. & Light	28	29
Colorado Power pf.	97	100	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	63	65
Commonwealth P. & L.	40	43	Southern Cal. Edison	85	87
Commonwealth P. & L. pf.	72	92	South. Cal. Edison pf.	96	100
Conn. Power pf.	85	92	Standard Gas & Elec.	7	8
Consumers' Power pf.	90	95	Standard Gas & El. pf.	29	31
Dayton Power & L. pf.	80	85	Tampa Electric		110
Duluth Edison	68	75	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	3	4
Eastern Texas Electric	20	24	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow. pf.	20	24
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	80	85	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
El Paso Electric	100	104	Tri-City R. & L. pf.	84	87
El Paso Electric pf.	91	95	United Gas & E. 1st pf.	50	60
Electric B. & S. pf.	95	97	United Gas improve.	30	40
Empire Dist. El.	82	88	United Light & Rys.	33	36
Empire Dist. El. pf.	84	89	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	66	67
Federal Light & Trac.	9	12	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	81½	84
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	40	45	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
Gulf States El. pf.	90	95	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	60	70
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	90	100	West. Penn. P.	100	108
Int. Mt. Ry. L. & P. pf.	96	98	Western Power	10	12
Interstate Electric	36	42	Western Power pf.	50	51
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95	Wisconsin Edison	38	43
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98¼	Man. & S. P. & L. 5s	99¼	100
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71	Miss Riv. Power 1st 5s	68½	70½
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	86	90
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	93½	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	83½
Central Ill. Light	95	98	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	96	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	Nor. States Elec. col. 5s	82	88
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	76	82	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	93	99	Pa. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '34	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	93	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s, '35	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. Co. 5s, 1950	93	96	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	90	96¾
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	94	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	93	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
E. I. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	98	100	Tri-States Gas & El. 5s, 1953		82
East. Tex. El. col. 5s	85	90	U. S. R. R.&M. 6s, '23	111	113
Ed. Light & Pow. 1st 6s	100	100	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	53	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98¼
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	Utah Securities 6s	03½	90¼
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '23	84	88	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	95	98
Inter-St. P. & L. 6s	94	100	Wash. Power 1st 5s	96	98
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	94
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	88	95	Wis. Edison 6s, 1942	91	96
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99			
Middle West U. 6s, '23	95	99			

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OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alabama Co.	40½	40½	40½	100	M. V. Tr. new	16	16	16
85	Arun. S. & G.	32½	32½	32½	10	Nor. Central	79	79	79
7	Con. Coal	95	94½	94½	5	Nat. B. of Bal.	150	150	150
1,233	Cosden	8½	8	8	5	Pa. Wat. P.	69½	69½	69½
301	Do pf.	24	23¾	23¾	33	United Ry.	25½	25¼	25½
35	Consol. Power	102¾	102¾	102	200	W. B & Ann.	22	22	22
54	Houston Oil	13	12½	13					

Bonds.

$5,000	Con. P. 5s, nts.	95½	95½	$11,700	Sher. Dist. 1st 5s
27,000	Do 6s, nts.	98¾	98		
2,000	Elkhorn 6s.	97	97	3,000	State of Md. 4s, 1922
2,000	Eq. Mtg. 6s, B.	98	98	1,000	U. Ry. fdg. 4s

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Am. Zinc	15	15	15	10	Nipissing	8½	8	8
50	Do pf	50	50	50	1,073	North Butte	13¾	11¾	13
100	Adventure	1½	1½	1½	150	North Lake	55c	55c	55c
5	Ahmeek	50	48	50	200	Old Dom	41	40	41
185	Alaska	3¼	3	3¼	200	Osceola	63	60¼	63
90	Allouez	55	54¼	54½	220	Pond Creek	18¾	18¼	18¾
85	Anaconda	65¼	64½	64¾	176	Quincy	72¾	66	69
120	Ariz. Com'l.	9	8¾	9	600	Santa Fe	1	95c	1
135	Calu. & Ariz.	65¼	63½	64	190	Shannon	5¾	5½	5¾
36	Calu. & Hec.	480	470	470	40	South Lake	2¼	2¼	2¼
30	Centennial	12¼	12	12	170	St. Mary's Ld.	58	53	58
39	Chino	44½	43	43	275	Superior	6½	6	6
950	Cop. Range	49¼	48¼	49¼	350	Super. & Bos.	2¾	2½	2¾
400	Davis-Daly	4¼	4	4¼	540	Trinity	4½	3¾	4½
1,841	East Butte	10	9¾	9¾	50	Tuolumne	1¼	1¼	1¼
55	Hancock	9¼	8½	9¼	175	U. S. Smelting	51	51	51
100	Indiana	1¾	1½	1½	10	Do pf	47½	47½	47½
214	Isle Royale	26	25	26	30	Utah Apex	2½	2¼	2½
290	Lake	6¾	6¾	6¾	1,231	Utah Con	13	12¾	12¾
165	Mass Con.	6¾	6½	6¾	80	Utah Copper	80	77¾	78¾
215	Michigan	2	1¾	2	1,040	Utah Metals	3¼	3¼	3¼
435	Mohawk	70	67¼	70	50	Winona	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	New Arcad.	2	2	2	160	Wolverine	38	33	35

Railroads.

10	Bos. & Alb.	144	144	144	100	Mass. Elec.	3½	3½	3½
115	Boston Elev.	45	45	45	380	Do pf	17	16½	17
33	Bos. & Me.	23	22	23	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	28	28	28
20	Concord Class 4	86	83	83	1	Rutland pf.	24	24	24
1	Fitchburg pf.	52	52	52	30	West End	38	38	38
					5	Do pf	51	51	51

Miscellaneous.

18	Am. A. Ch. pf.	95	95	95	12	Mass. Gas	83½	83½	83½
35	Amoskeag	64	64	64	3	Merg' thaler	145	145	145
34	Do pf	85	85	85	11	McElwain 1st pf.	99	99	99
2	Am. Sugar	104	104	104	10	No. Sco. Steel	80	79	80
42	Do pf	112¾	111¾	111¾	50	N. Eng. Tel.	106	105½	105½
547	Am. Tel. & Tel.	115¾	114¾	115	30	Swift	140	138¾	139
40	Am. Woolpf.	93¾	93	93¾	125	Torrington	52	52	52
815	Am. G. & W.	95	93½	95	8	Do pf	28¾	28¾	28¾
15	Do pf	59	59	59	165	United Fruit	123	121	123
100	Cub. P. Com't	13	13	13	285	United Shoe	44	43½	44
25	Edison Elec.	179	178	179	55	Do pf	26	25¾	26¾
20	Gen. Elec	137¾	137¾	137¾	1,080	Ventura Oil	6	5¾	6
10	Mathieson	49	49	49					

Bonds.

$2,000	Am. T. & T.	5s	96¾	96½	96½

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Booth	22¼	22¼	22¼	830	People's Gas	43¼	42¼	43¼
20	Chi. Pn. T.	56¼	56	56	367	Sears, Roeb.	154½	151¼	154½
200	Cudahy	115	115	115	65	Stew. Warn.	58¾	58	58
80	Com. Edison	113	112	112¼	171	Swift & Co.	139	138	139
110	Deere pf.	100	100	100	906	Un. Carbide	147½	143	147
3	Linde Air	215	215	215	50	Un. Paperbd	20	20	20
64	Nat. Carbon	61	60	60	10	Wilson	55	55	55
395	Prest-O-Lite	116	112	116	11	Do pf	98½	98½	98½

Bonds.

$2,000	Armour 4½s	89	89	89	
4,000	Chi. Cy. Ry. 1st 5s	92	91¾	91¾	
2,000	Ch. Ry. 1st 5s.	87¾	87¾	87¾	
1,000	Do Ser. B.	59	59	59	
7,000	C. Edis. 1st 5s	96¾	96½	96¼	

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Gas	99¾	99¾	99¾	447	Pennsylvania	50¾	50¾	50¾
110	Alliance In.	20½	20½	20½	656	Phila. Elec.	26	25¾	25¾
100	Baldwin Lo.	54¼	54¼	54¼	30	Penn Salt M.	92	92	92
20	Cambria St.	43½	43½	43½	5,395	P. R. T.	27	24¾	27
100	Cambria St.	110	105	110	435	Ton. Belm't.	3¼	3¼	3¼
265	Elec Storage	51	50¾	51	138	Ton. Mining	5½	5¼	5½
50	Gen. Asphalt	17	17	17	903	United Trac.	42	41	42
8,170	Lake S. Corp.	13	13	13	122	U. G. Imp.	72¾	72	72¾
150	Lehigh Nav.	89	89	89	100	Wat. L. & S.	9	9	9
50	L. V. R. R.	58¾	58¾	58¾	326	Camp & S.	75	74	75

Bonds.

$20,000	Liberty 3½s	99.03	99.06	99.06	
1,000	Pa. gen. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	
2,000	Phila. Elec. 1st mtg 5s	98	98	98	
1,000	Welsbach col. tr. 5s.	95¼	95¼	95¼	

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.
Astna pf	35	40	40
American Brass	260	263	268
Atlas Powder	157	162	155
Do pf	98	101	98
Babcock & Wilcox	115	117	119
Bliss	375	425	425
Do pf	73	83	73
Canadian Explo	850	450	350
Do pf	104	110	104
Can. Found's F.	155	170	155
Colt's Arms	88	86	88
Du Pont	278	288	275
Hercules Powder	260	262	257
Do pf	111	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	130	138	135
Scovill Mfg	520	540	573
Winchester Arms	750	950	600

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Shortly after the opening on the Consolidated Stock Exchange the market faced about and under the leadership of Steel common many of the issues moved into higher ground than they have occupied for more than a week. The railroad stocks were in good demand throughout the session under the leadership of Southern Railway, St. Paul, and Reading.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
160	Am. B. Sug.	72½	72	72	620	Mo. Pacific.	27⅝	27	27⅝
490	Am. Can	40¼	38⅝	40¼	70	Nev. Cons.	18¼	18¼	18¼
50	Am. C. & F.	85	85	85	400	N. Y. Cent.	74	72⅞	73½
310	Am. Loco.	56¼	54⅜	56¼	80	N. Y., N. H. & H.	27¾	27¾	27¾
40	Am. Malting	15	15	15	10	N. Y., O. & W.	26½	26½	26½
330	Am. S. & R.	87⅝	84½	87	50	Pennsylvania	50¾	50⅜	50⅜
10	Am. Su. Tob.	57½	57	57½	50	Ry. St'l Spgs.	39¾	39¾	39¾
2,330	Anac. Cop.	34¾	33¾	35	990	Reading	75⅝	73¼	75⅝
10	Am. S. F.	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	380	Rep. I. & S.	76½	73⅞	76¼
720	Bald. Loco.	53	52¼	53	90	So. Pacific.	88⅝	88⅜	88⅞
50	Balt. & Ohio	57½	56⅝	56⅝	1,320	So. Railway.	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛
8,470	Beth. St'l B.	80¾	72½	80¼	450	Studebaker	40¼	37¼	40¼
10	Brklyn R. T.	57	57	57	230	Tob. Prod.	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞
50	Cal. Petrol.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	490	Union Pac.	123⅜	121¾	123½
520	Cent. Leather	76	73¾	76	100	Un. Cig. St.	93	92¾	93
10	Ches. & Ohio	52½	52½	52½	350	U. S. Ind. A.	135¾	132⅝	135⅞
740	C., M. & St. P.	49½	47½	49	80	U. S. Rubber	59½	59	59½
50	C., R. I. & P.	23¾	22½	23¾	48,370	U. S. Steel	105	101¾	104⅞
100	Chino Copper	43¾	42¾	42¾	3,320	Utah Copper	80¾	77⅝	79¾
120	Col. F. & I.	37½	36¾	37½	100	Westing. El.	40½	40½	40½
290	Corn Prod.	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	120	Willys-Over.	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛
2,810	Crucible St'l	67	63¾	66⅝		BOND.			
160	Cuba Cane Su.	26¾	26	26⅜	$12,850	Lib'ty 3½s	99.76	99.70	99.74
990	Dist. Secur.	40½	38½	39½		MINING STOCKS.			
280	Erie	19½	18¼	19	1,000	Atlanta	.08½	.08½	.08½
500	Gen. Motors.	94½	92	94½	350	Gold. Con.	.34	.34	.34
10	Gt. Nor. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	600	Gt. Bend	.08¼	.08¼	.08½
300	Gt. Nor. Ore	29¾	27¾	28¾	400	Jim Butler	.78	.78	.78
350	Inspir. Cop.	44	43¼	43¾	1,000	McNamara	.24	.23	.24
190	Int. Mer. M.	25¾	23¾	25¼	50	Ontario	5.00	5.00	5.00
450	Do pf.	85	81⅞	85	100	Portland	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
50	Int. Nickel	39¾	39¾	39¾	400	Sierra Nev.	.22	.22	.22
450	Kenne. Cop.	33⅜	31¾	33¼	100	Ton. Ext.	1.75	1.75	1.75
20	Lack. Steel	77¾	77⅜	77⅜	200	Un. Con.	.76	.76	.76
20	Lehigh Val.	57	57	57	200	West End.	.69	.69	.69
1,950	Mex. Petrol.	84	80¾	84					
380	Midvale Steel	46½	45	46½					

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	‡Aetna Explo.	5¼	4½	5¼	1,250	‡Maxim Muni.	⅝	½	⅝
1,000	‡Air Reduc.	84	81	84	1,000	N. Am. P. & P.	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
100	‡Am. W. Pap.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	500	‡Pruden. Pict.	7⅞	7½	7⅞
50	‡Carb. Steel	74	73	74	300	‡Steel Alloys	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
500	‡Car Lt. & P.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2,000	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	15¾	14	15¼
500	Carwen Steel	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝		Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Chev. Motor.	78	75	78	300	U. S. SS. Co.	4	4	4
522	‡Cities Service, (old)	217	215	216½	1,500	‡United Mot.	22¼	*21	22½
625	‡Cities Ser. pf.	78½	78	78½	4,030	Curtiss Aero.	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	Curtiss Aero.	14¾	12¾	14	1,000	World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Int'l cont. Rub.	10¼	10	10¼	6,500	‡Wr.-M. Air.	8¾	8¼	8¾
3,300	‡Int. Lube Ch.	3½	3¼	3⅜					
700	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	4¼	4	4¼					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

600	Anglo-Am. Oil	18¾	18
100	St. O. of N. J.	320	300
			520

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,500	‡Barn. O. & G.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	3,000	‡ Do pf	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
500	‡Beth. O. & G.	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	500	Midw. Ref.	137½	134	137½
35,000	‡Bos.-Wyo.	35	33	35	10,000	‡N. W. Oil.	92	89	92
6,000	‡Cosden Oil	8½	7⅞	8¼	10,000	‡Okla. Oil.	7	7	7
1,500	‡Crosby-Po. (a pros.)	26	23	25	500	‡ Do pf.	80	30	30
2,150	Cumb. P. & R.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	3,500	Okla. P. & R.	7¾	7¼	7⅝
1,000	‡Mex. B. Pet.	8½	7⅞	8¼	1,000	‡Omar O. & G.	18	17	17
3,700	‡Elk. O. & G. (a pros.)	6	5	6	2,000	Osage-H. Oil	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
6,500	‡Federal Oil	3⅝	3½	3⅝	600	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	‡Friar Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	2,900	‡Pa.-O. O. & G.	12¼	12¼	12¼
2,300	‡Glenrock Oil	16¼	15¾	16¼	2,500	‡R. R. O. & G.	68	65	68
500	‡Hum. G. Cr. & R.	2¾	2¾	2¾	1,000	‡Rice Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	‡Inter. Pet.	12⅝	12½	12½	1,000	‡Sap. O. & R.	9¾	9¾	9¾
3,000	‡

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Men's, women's, children's furs, cloth, silk, jewelry, entire stocks bought; quick cash buyers. Aarons, 742 6th Av.

APPAREL.—Spot cash for better grade coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway, Madison Sq. 7074.

APPAREL. —Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BOLIVIA.—American 0310 and 09057, in all colors. Drucks, Farragut 3076.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for burgundy and taupe broadcloth; also velours light-weight, burgundy, and taupe. I. & B. Sarno Cloak Co., 37-45 West 20th St. Chelsea 9440.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS.—Botany or F. & H. 313, burgundy, taupe, and plum, 0330 burgundy, pekin, and taupe. Mad. Sq. 1540.

BROADCLOTHS.—Open for botany or F. & H. taupe and burgundy broadcloths for cash. Farragut 9053.

BROADCLOTH.—Burgundy, brown, taupe, 11050 navy, brown; Berkley Cohen 372, Farragut 9810.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for quantity F. and H. or botany; 315 all shades; net cash. Chelsea 4676.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., or botany beet-root and plum. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

BROADCLOTH SUITS.—Will buy broadcloth suits for cash. 9 West 31st St., 2d floor.

BROADCLOTH.—American 16-ounce broadcloth, No. 10113. Phone H. S., 2119 Spring.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, for spot cash. Madison Square 6057.

BURELLA.—Buckley & Cohen 709 taupe, and rookie, at a price for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

CASHMERE.—Open for and grades cream cashmere, poplins, crepe de chene, etc. Gramercy 6518.

CHEVIOTS.—Open for navy unfinished cheviots, Symansville or similar make. Gramercy 6518.

CHEVIOT.—Lymansville green, brown, taupe. Modern Cloak & Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

CHIFFON VELVET, Sterns, black only. Rashkind & Soloff, 1,150 Broadway. Madison Square 1504.

CLOTH COATINGS.—Anything in overcoat cloth for spot cash. Lyman, 4620 Madison Square, 404 4th Av.

COATING.—Will buy L. L. 7330-37 navy American, for spot cash. Submit offer at once to D. & S. Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway.

COATING.—Wilson & Lawrence, style 581-4; open for quantity for cash. Gottlieb Bros., 225 5th Av. Madison Square 4660.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock order on better coats. 3 West 29th St., room 903.

COATS.—Open for any quantity ladies' coats for cash. Far 2067.

COATS.—Jobber will buy 5,000 fur trimmed, all colors. 1st floor, 104 West 27th.

COATINGS.—Wilson & Lawrence 566, 580 or any similar cloth. Murray Hill 2142.

COTTON GOODS.—Will pay cash for cotton goods such as grosgrains, repps, poplins, &c.; mail samples and quotations. Y 67 Times.

DRESSES, Silks, and Serges.—Contractors wanted; must have own samples. Call entire week, Sundays also. H. Friedman, 71 East Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobs, silks and serges; cash. Call 5 West 31st St., first floor.

FUR COLLARS.—Open for large quantity of kit, coney, etc. Rosenstein, 11 East 31st St.

FUR COLLARS of coney, muskrat, opossum; large quantities. Slater, 1,333 Broadway.

FURS.—Will buy last year's stock for special sale; cash. R 55 Times.

Buyers' Wants

KERSEY, 1720, all colors. Madison Square 1540.

KITT coney collars and trimmings. Wilson Manufacturing Co., 127 Madison Av.

MACKINAWS, any quantity, spot cash. Louis Uriedman, 80 Bleecker.

MOHAIRS.—Silverbloom, Palm Beach cloths, Summer suitings wanted; will pay cash; prices must be low. Roller, 487 Broadway.

PLUSH.—Open for large quantity plush; Tichner's or S. Blumenthal's sateens or any other make for cash. Chelsea 4375.

POM POM, American 0816, all colors; chevrons, single or double, all colors; American, 0655, 1st tier. J. J. Ludwig & Co. Farragut 9850.

POM POM.—Open to buy brown, green, navy, taupe, reindeer, Pekin, amethyst, and burgundy. Madison Square 7560.

POM POM.—Open for quantity of all shades at a price for spot cash. M. Shidlovsky & Co., 1,351 Broadway.

POM POMS—taupe, green, Pekin and amethyst. Harry Rubin, 24 West 25th St. Farragut 4078.

POM POM.—All colors; also broadcloth. Isidore Levy, 118 Madison Av. Madison Square 8777.

Pom Poms wanted, all shades; will pay cash. Jacob Masur, 131 West 35th St.

POMPOMS.—Brown and green; will pay cash. Cohen & Plaks, Chelsea 500.

POM POM.—Open for Burgundy, plum, cash. Hyman Binder, 135 West 25th. 535 Far.

POM-POMS.—Taupe, green, and Burgundy. R. Lasker, 122 West 26th St.

POM POM and BOLIVIA.—Open for all shades at a price. Farragut 585.

POM POM, all colors, for cash. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

POM POM, all colors; also taupe dersey. Farragut 2606.

POM POM, all shades. Siegel & Sandberg, Gramercy 2934

SATIN.—Open for washable satin; flesh and white. Adelson, 57 West 19th.

SERGE.—Whitman's 104 navy quantity only; state lowest price; spot cash. J 37 Times.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, 838; will pay cash. Orchard 3018.

SILKS.—Taffetas, peau de cygnes, plain and changeable; cash. Al. Warshauer, 432 4th Av.

SILVERTONES open for brown, plum, Pekin, and burgundy, Holden Leonards, or similar fabrics; cash. Chelsea 2570.

SILVERTON. — Buchman's brown and plum. Madison Square 9292.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders wash and cloth skirts. Levin, 140 West 36th.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight burgundy; burgundy kerseys; burgundy kitten's ear and green cheviots. H. Zaldenberg Co., 30 West 26th St.; Farragut 9930.

VELOUR.—We are open for quantity of heavyweight velour in navy, burgundy, and taupe; spot. Joseph Durst, 1,325 Broadway.

VELOURS.—0359 Reindeer, taupe, and beetroot; also Reindeer, pompom. Rappaport & Gottlieb, 159 Madison Av.

VELOUR AND BROADCLOTH.—Burgundy, taupe, and green. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

VELOUR.—Open for quantities of velour, poplin, and broadcloth. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

VELOURS.—Piece goods; open for light-weight velours, burgundy only. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th.

VELOURS.—Open for heavy weight, all wool velours, also single width melton in oxford. Farr. 5267.

VELOURS.—Open for burgundy and taupe, all weights. Bronson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Far. 6264

Buyers' Wants

WOOLENS.—Open to buy Stevens 1010. P. Cohen, 120 West 29th St., Farragut 5266.

VELOURS.—Lightweight, all makes and all shades. Cohen & Klausner, Chelsea 6815.

For 13460, 15020, 13009, 15002, 13046, 13045, 544, for cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS.—Peking and taupe for cash. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

VELOUR.—Will exchange 0359 copper velour for Pekin or reindeer. Far. 3167.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight up to $2 per yard. Funt Bros., 20 West 15th St.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight, all colors, cash. Haft, 104 West 27th.

VELOURS.—Will buy 11050, 514, in all shades. Chelsea 9655.

VELOURS.—Salt's velour du nord. Madison Square 3121.

WOOLENS.—An opportunity to sell your surplus woolens of all kinds; send us samples, quantities, and lowest prices for quick action. William Cerf & Co., 317 South Market St., Chicago, Ill.

WOOLENS.—An opportunity to sell your stock of plaids, mixture serges and woolens of all kinds; lowest prices for cash. F. Hyman Co., 201 Greene St. Spring 8676.

WOOL mixtures and velour checks; any quantity for cash. Spring 4607.

WOOL-PLUSH.—Steven's or Priestley's; also Botany or F. & H. broadcloth, Labrador, and tan. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers

BLANKETS.—Military blankets; contractor with large plant wishes to get in touch with manufacturers. X 336 Times Annex.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H., all colors. Madison Square 4160.

BROADCLOTH.—Botanys, 315, all colors, $2.10; F. & H. 7375 brown, green, beet-root and taupe, $2.25; velveteens, 2731 and 44-inch; opening prices. Murray Hill 2442.

BROADCLOTH and FLANNEL.—Immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 Fifth Av.; Mad. Sq. 1504.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange burgundy and navy for brown and black Botany goods. Chelsea 2536.

BURELLA for sale; Buckley & Cohen's style 700; one piece, shade 53 and 30; price $1.00 net. Farr. 2347.

BURELLAS.—0310, all shades; Whitman's 1210 cotton warp serge. Madison Square 2426.

BURELLA.—American 09057 burgundy; at opening prices. Madison Square 5344.

CHIFFON VELVET.—100 pieces in evening and street shades. Wachtel. 9620 Madison Square.

CHIFFON VELVET.—Stirn's 2540; black only; for cash. Morningside 4517.

CHINCHILLA, white, all wool, Deering Millikens, 143; Andrews poplin, Russian green; American plaid 18024-36; Hydol's 8 inch; Furette plush; Blumenthal's 3 inch 3766 gray Chinchilla to close out. Madison Square 6375.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth and velour coats, very reasonable. Uffa Bros., 55 East 11th. Stuyvesant 3046.

COATS.—See our wonderful coats for immediate delivery, from $7.50 up. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, velours, kersey, broadcloth, fur trimmed. Deutsch-Rosenthal, 37 West 24th.

COATS.—Pom-pom, velours, all desirable colors; on the racks for immediate delivery; also plushes. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, latest styles, rock-bottom prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS.—Wonderful sellers in broadcloth coats; fur trimmed. I. Movick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS. — Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, navy, brown, myrtle, 36 inch. Spring 3989.

CRYSTAL CLOTH.—Holden Leonard, style 612; shades 394, 396, 409, 411. Madison Square 4180.

DRESSES.—Save money by buying direct from contractor; Botany serge dresses, $7.50 to $11.50; visit our show room and be convinced. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES.—Large stock of silk and serge dresses, to close out at a sacrifice; assorted styles and colors. Regent Dress Co., 41 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Serge, satin, and wool jersey, from $8.50 up; immediate delivery. Annetta Waist and Dress Co., 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job, 200 serges, 200 silks, also wool jersey, for immediate delivery. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Excellent job of serges and velvets, to close out at $6.75. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—2,000, serges, satin, and velveteens, to close out. Congress Waist and Dress Co., 34 West 20th.

DRESSES.—2,000 serge on racks to close out. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Job; 100 serges, satin jerseys to close out. Tel. Far. 3003.

DRESSES, silk, 500 to sell at a price. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Have 150 snappy dresses to close out. Pace, 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES.—300 French serge to close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

FURS.—Former buyer for America's greatest fur establishment will carefully buy what you need, fee 5 per cent.; can get excellent bargains; I can certainly save you money. R 54 Times.

FURS.—Can make good deliveries on Hudson seal and nutria collars. 151 West 23d St. Chelsea 7975.

FURS.—Have $80,000 worth of stock of all kinds; will close out at a sacrifice. 220 6th Av. Chelsea 7975.

FUR.—Blumenthal's 3-inch mole, cheap; poplin, serges, velveteens, all colors. Feinstein & Globus, 330 4th Av.

FUR.—One-inch and ¾-inch prime skunk edging. Madison Square 6040.

GEORGETTES. Ivory, flesh, 150 pieces, $1.25; heavy pebbly quality at $1.10; terms regular. Chelsea Silk Works, 303 5th Av. Madison Square 8497.

HOSIERY.—We are selling our entire stock at greatly reduced prices on account of moving uptown; it will be to your advantage to call on us. Sirkin & Sirkin, 465 Broadway.

KERAMI, $8; 6301 serge, green and brown; Read and Andrew silver tones; 24 and 27 inch twill-back velveteens; 09057 and 0310 Burella. Farragut 9220.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's mole, $8. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 1504.

KERSEY.—15020 and 13052 at the price. Gramercy 4476.

MESSALINE.—Exceptional value in messaline; full line of colors; 32½c per yard. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st.

MOLE STRIPS. — Blumenthal's 3-inch, $6.50 net; also 0310 burella and Stevens's burella at a price. Farragut 2262.

NECKWEAR, MARIBOU.—Close out sample lines, 33 1-3 off. Telephone Chelsea 4176.

PANNETTE. — Chase's black; 7 pieces; $1.35. Farragut 3678.

PLUSHES.—Kerami, moltex, chiffon velvet, and velveteens at a price. Goldman Bros., 20 East 21st St.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette peco, guaranteed; sealette, Dobson's plush. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSHES—Phila. 4040; $3 cash. Igstaedter. Stuyvesant 6284.

RAINCOATS.—Ladies' tweed, to close out, very cheap. Model Raincoat, 135 West 26th.

SATIN.—Black, yarn dyed; 20 pieces. Farr. 3618.

SCARFS and capes, made of plush and moleskin, for effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SERGE.—French Lorraine, 3678; colors; $1.45 net; Chase's mole strips below cost. Gramercy 440.

SERGE.—Bovény 11433 navy, big quantity; also 10 pieces Botany, 362 black broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 5272.

SERGES.—54-inch French serges, quantities, $1.40; 50-inch, $1.32½. Gramercy 4476.

SERGES.—20 pieces Juilliard's 5289 navy for sale. Phone Madison Square 925.

SERGE DRESSES to close out. 4th floor, 15 West 26th St.

SILKS. — All kinds; immediate delivery; exceptional values. M. Marks Co., successors to Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK.—For sale, five pieces of Sydney Blumenthal's silk nutria, at the opening price. Farragut 5288.

SILKS.—Small lots of fancy taffetas; to close. 7934 Spring.

SILVERTONES, all colors; also Wilson Lawrence 618, velours, $1.65; Pearson's mercerized plush, esquimette, Peerless, Dobson's; reasonable. Farragut 9812.

SKIRTS.—1,000 skirts to close out, consisting of serges, poplins, mixtures; price, $1.50. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greely 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality, carded or bulk; for export or dealers only. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., Inc., 1,015 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1507 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS.—0, 00, 000, white and black. Swed, 126 5th Av.

SUITS.—300 botany broadcloth suits, all shades, peau de cygne and interlined, to close out at a special price. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth suits for immediate delivery; all shades; $13.75 and up. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SWEATERS.—Men's, women's; large stock; immediate delivery; prices low. Milbury, 543 Broadway.

SWEATERS, pure silk and fibre, to close out at reasonable price. Palm Knitting Co., 101 Grand St.

SWEATERS.—Discontinued lines ladies', misses', boys', juvenile. Peerless, 1 East 28th.

TAFFETAS.—Have 25 pieces of navy taffeta; will sell at 92½c per yard. 3867 Mad. Sq.

VELOUR.—Coatings, all desirable shades; burgundy, taupe, &c. Levensohn-Satz. Madison Square 1265.

VELOUR.—0359, Harris & Sterns style 21, botany and Cohen's 140. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Salts; immediate delivery; 33 inches. Phone 3313 Madison Sq.

VELOUR.—Diagonal, Garfield mills, all colors, $2.35. Phone Farragut 3825.

VELOURS, broadcloth, and bolivia, F. & H.; all colors. Madison Square 8475.

VELOURS.—F. & H., all colors. Madison Square 4160.

VELVETEEN and Narrow Wale Corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker-St. Spring 8287.

VELVETEEN.—Imported, all widths, all colors, worral dye, immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-3446.

VELVETEENS.—All colors prices and widths; immediate delivery. Saltsman, Stahl & Herman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEEN, imported, 24 to 27 inches, all colors, worial dye, immediate delivery. 230 5th Av. Madison Square 1504.

VELVETEENS.—Run of the mill, in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS.—Imported; all widths and colors. Call Gramercy 3819.

VOILES, black, 54-inch, all wool. Gramercy 3068.

WAISTS.—Good style Georgette waists, sell out. 15 West 20th, sixth floor.

WOOLENS.—Bahmsen 50103, 50155, 50169; Worumbo 991 and 977; F. & H. 7578, all shades. Telephone Madison Square 6205.

Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR with large plant wishes to get in touch with Government manufacturers; anything in the needle industry. Call Grand 6150.

MODEL, 16-18, sample dresses or coats, desires position with reliable concern; capable of waiting on trade. T 161 Times.

TRIMMING SALESMAN.—Young man to drum cloak manufacturers. O 238 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 5½@6 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday, 5½@6 " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Coats and Dresses Sought.

Reports from the local women's wear trade would indicate that the falling off in sales of suits that has been felt for the last few weeks has been more than offset by a greater demand for coats and dresses. Attractive, but simple styles with an abundance of fur trimming are said to be the best features. Jersey cloth, both in dresses and in certain styles of coats, is said to be one of the most popular fabrics, though broadcloths and serges are in strong demand. In colors, it is reported that dark green, navy blue, taupe and beetroot are the favorites.

***

Garment Makers Seek Silk.

Though immediate business in the local silk market is not yet what many would like it to be, there is reported a greatly increased volume of inquiries coming in daily from dress and garment makers all over the country. Many of the largest cutters in the trade are reported to be asking for prices on satins, taffetas, and messalines for Spring delivery, and the feeling prevails throughout the trade that the coming Spring season is to be one of the biggest the industry has ever had. Chief among the contributing causes, it is said, are the practical impossibility of getting either woolen or linen fabrics, and the high cotton prices which are thought to be more than than the material is worth.

***

Women's Neckwear in Demand.

The growing popularity of high collars, and of the jabot where high collars are lacking, has resulted in a keen demand for women's neckwear of this type, according to reports from local manufacturers. Some very effective collar and cuff sets of satin in brilliant color combinations are attracting considerable attention, and are said to be selling in large quantities. The silk scarf of double thickness for cold weather is beginning to be a large item, those of oriental design and color effects proving the most generally accepted.

***

American Textile Designs.

Nearly 300 American textile designers, living in twenty-four different States, have submitted work for the exhibition in the galleries of The Art Alliance of America, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, that opens on Monday next. This is the second annual textile design competition organized by Women's Wear under the auspices of the alliance. In all, 1,434 designs were submitted in competition for prizes totaling $800. The awards vary in amount from $25 to $250, and the money has been contributed by B. Altman & Co, Burton Brothers & Co., Louis Roessel & Co., and others. The judges are practical manufacturers, and it is their opinion that some of the work submitted is fully equal to that of the best European artists. The awards will be announced in the near future.

***

Credit Men to Meet on Oct. 24.

Instead of the usual meeting and dinner that is held at this time of the year by the New York Credit Men's Association there will be a general meeting at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock. No admission tickets are required for the meeting, which will be open to credit men, their assistants and members of their firms who may be interested in credit topics. Addresses will be made by the following: W. F. H. Koelsch, a Director of the National Association of Credit Men; Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Tregoe of the same association; Controller William A. Prendergast, and Edward James Cattell, Statistician of the city of Philadelphia. The meeting is in charge of a committee of which U. S. Colby is the Chairman.

***

Want to Know About Unsold Goods.

As a part of its campaign for the general conservation of wool supplies, the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense has addressed a letter to the retail clothiers of the United States. It calls attention to the economy recommendations for next Spring, and then goes on to say that the object is to bring about a reduction in yardage. The letter urges that the new garments contain the smallest practical quantity of cloth. It then asks: "How many suits of clothing are you carrying over from the Spring season of 1917? How many of these suits carried over are of models which use cloth for belts and other unnecessary adornments?"

***

Gray Goods Trading Only Fair.

The unwillingness of sellers to meet the views of buyers, as a result of the further upturn in prices, kept trading smaller in the local gray goods market yesterday than might otherwise have been the case. Sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made at 10½ cents for shipment through the rest of this year, while for November-December delivery 60-52s in that width brought 9½ cents. December-January business was put through on 38½-inch 68-72s at 12 cents. Sheetings were rather quiet, from all accounts. This is the way spot printcloth prices closed:

39-inch, 80-80s	15c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-76s	14c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11c	27-inch, 64-60s	*7½c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FERDINAND WATT, architect, of 509 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,590 and assets of $563, consisting of cash on hand $3.75 and debt due for services $500. Among the creditors are the Sterling Bronze Company, $1,514; George E. Morris, $923; Andrew J. Robinson Company, $884, and F. G. Sanford & Co. of Yonkers, $750.

HAMLIN IMPERVIA COMPANY of 315 West Thirty-fourth Street.—A bankruptcy petition against this company has been filed by these creditors: Francis M. Smith, $300; L. Glenn Dial, $100, and J. Jeannette Sherman, $100. Liabilities are $3,500 and assets $250.

PRIME HAT COMPANY of 231 Mercer Street.—A petition has been filed against this company by these creditors: Lion Hat Company, $143; Morris B. Horowitz, $148; Leo B. Mayer, $10, and Jacob Feldman, $261. Judge Meyer appointed Carroll Brewster receiver. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000.

WILFRED L. BUTT of Harrison, Putnam County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,953 and assets of $15 cash in bank. Among the creditors in New York City are Packard Theatrical Agents, $200; Clifford Walker, $977, and Reginald Borck, $870.

MOSES JUPITER, tailor at 213 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $983 and no assets.

ISIDOR SIEGEL.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against Isidor Siegel, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 858 Union Avenue, in a settlement with creditors at 45 cents on the dollar.

MORRIS HOFFMAN.—Judger Mayer has dismissed the petition filed on Sept. 24 against Morris Hoffman, jobber in clothing at 11 East Ninth Street, on consent of creditors.

KELLY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Frederick W. Stelle has been appointed by Judge Mayer receiver of the Kelly Construction Company of Yonkers. Assets are about $14,000. The company owns 566 Broadway, Yonkers, which rents for $600 a month, and 349 Warburton Avenue, in which there is an equity of $4,000.

THE AMERICAN 5 AND 10 CENT STORES.—Judge H. N. Hand has declared a dividend of 26 per cent. to the creditors of this corporation, making in all 56 per cent., and has made an extra allowance to Rosenberg & Ball and Blau, Zalkin & Cohen, attorneys for the trustee, of about $10,000. The liabilities are $273,000.

McCAHILL SODA FOUNTAIN COMPANY, at 256 West Twenty-third Street, has made an assignment to William L. Marck. It was incorporated in 1912 and William J. McCahill is President.

NEW FOAM CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC., 379 Pearl Street, has made an assignment to Abner Greenberg.

MAX KRUBITSKY, shoes, at 123 Rivington Street, has made an assignment to Morris H. Schwartz.

GEORGE H. HAWKINS, a salesman of 1,330 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,963 and assets of $125.

FLEMISH PHONOGRAPH COMPANY.—Wendell J. Wright and Henry Sillcocks have been appointed ancillary receivers for the Flemish Phonograph Company in bond of $25,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 18.—Creditors of A. W. Gray's Sons of Middletown Springs, manufacturers of thrashing machines, asked for the appointment of a temporary receiver for the company at a hearing held before U. S. Judge Harland B. Howe. An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed with the Clerk of the District Court by attorneys for the Ruggles Machine Co. of Poultney, the action being taken to prevent the sale of the property of the Gray's Sons concern. It is claimed that the liabilities amount to $100,000; with assets of $200,000, but of these $70,000 are book accounts. The appointment of a receiver is asked pending the decision on the question of the solvency of the concern.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 18.—Attachment proceedings were filed here yesterday by the Southwest Virginia Trust Co. against the Red Jacket Coal and Coke Co. of this city to collect $106,856.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 18.—Frank Edgar Gorby, a wholesale liquor dealer of New Castle, Penn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,792 and assets of $8,088.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Borsa, Emilia, adm.—C. Voihof, costs	$107.88
Bischop, Guido—G. Musster	122.15
Bohlken, Mathilda—H. Kroger & Co.	6,449.95
Berger, Henry—Segal Brothers	2,273.86
Benedict, James H.—W. J. Clarke	1,462.10
Becker, Albert—A. Becker	439.78
Costello, Frank—E. Miller	519.63
Constant Irving & Co.—H. Wilson	1,155.33
Cady, Robert J.—W. C. Orton	502.25
Consolidated Motors Corp.—Whitehead & Hoag Co.	396.50
Cross, Albert H.—Durham Realty Corp.	159.10
Crosby, J. Spencer—G. Rector, Inc.	115.91
Doyle, Annie—H. P. Talmadge, costs	119.61
Epstein, Herman, (Herman Epstein & Co.)—Aron Smith & Brother	178.97
De Faye, Sara—229 East Seventy-eighth Street Corp.	1,335.56
Dann, Bernard I.—L. Hirsch	172.34
De Zaldo, John—T. G. Hollander et al.	248.15
Eisaing Chemical Co.—Boslets Delivery Co.	147.91
Frick, Frederick—K. Kamien	7,634.07
Frankel, Abraham K.—J. Feinberg	126.84
Fellman, Isaac S.—F. Gellert et al.	177.61
Feffer, Joseph—I. Einhorn	117.21
Fisher, Adolph—L. E. Felix	118.67
Froment, Lydia B., ex'x; also Eugene McKibbon Froment and Louis Victor Froment, ex'rs—Lawyers' Mortgage Co.	4,685.43
Frankel, Abraham K.—J. Feinberg	126.84
Gilpin, Eleanor—G. P. Harper	163.08
Grossman, Alexander R., (Automatic Vending and Supply Co.)—Lewis Publishing Co.	3,124.12
Geering, Alfred—Clenatis Realty Co.	170.20
Ginsberg, Harry—31 St. Madison Co.	825.16
Globe Wholesale Drug Co.—Musteriole Co.	291.17
Hopewell Building Co.—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	700.10
Hempstead House & Home Co.—A. Soloman	554.49
Henderson, Edward E.—Luane Corp.	463.70
Joseph, (a corporation)—J. C. Westervelt, costs	109.44
Jacobson, Louis—M. C. Beach	291.70
Holland, Arthur—J. J. Gannon	1,166.83
Israelowitz, Adolph—Irving National Bank of N. Y.	583.20
Kornblum, Hyman—M. B. Wolowitz	167.91
Kauff, Frank E., and William H. Long—People, &c.	1,000.00
Linnier, Harrison—M. Lobsits	945.96
Kalbach, Andrew E., receiver—Central Brewing Co. of N. Y.	541.41
Kelley, Thomas F.—Marceau Co., Ltd. costs	120.90
King, William J., and National Surety Co.—People, &c.	1,500.00
Same—Same	1,500.00
Langsam, Jacob—Robert Findlay Mfg. Co.	103.18
Levy, Daniel A.—W. Knauth et al., costs	135.60
Lambert Hosting Engine Co.—H. J. Stockum	4,608.15
Luckes, Salvatore—Atlantic Tile Mfg. Co.	383.60
Merriam, Louis D., and National Surety Co.—People, &c.	1,000.00
Same—Same	500.00
Morse, Max A. S. Loldhold	852.37
Mandell, Antonio—M. Lazarowitz	306.87
McInerney, William J.—J. Bater	117.06
Martin, Clarence C.—Rio Grande Valley Bank & Trust Co.	1,620.23
Metal Shelter Co., Inc.—P. Kratz	145.37
Mann, Edward M.—M. C. Mann, costs	129.08
Moshkowsky, Paul and Samuel, (P. Moshkowsky & Son)—P. Gelb	405.47
Moldovak, Aram H.—Bowery Savings Bank	243.85
Muroney, Francis, by guardian—Broadway Taxicab Co., costs	109.00
Newmark, Federal League Ball Club—B. Kinney	6,099.50
Perra, Joseph and Emilia—J. Albino	387.41
Penna, Dora and Samuel—A. Brandt	317.26
Penner, Samuel—Little Falls Fibre Co.	240.29
Powderley, George—Lord & Taylor	192.61
Pearsall, Howard C., and Milo J. Gray—L. Leimdorfer et al.	354.37
Robinson, Harry J.—W. Forman	102.42
Robertson, Musca M.—A. K. Nippert	8,116.06
Robinson, George H.—P. Beck	500.00
Quick, Henry C.—H. S. Sisson	1,800.00
Rott, Joseph—Pure Oil Co.	124.20
Queens Land and Title Co.—J. T. Lochiave	633.02
Robinson, George H.—E. Lehman	383.10
Same—I. B. Tolms	2,517.50
Same—L. P. Ames	263.10
Same—G. J. Marshall	128.10
Same—A. Goutas	233.10
Same—E. May	163.10
Shutz, Shuler — Schlatter Embroidery Co.	205.05
Schuyler, Frederick and Caroline—M. J. Kraus & Co.	149.60
Strouck, Samuel M.—A. A. Feinberg	306.20
Schlanger, Solomon H. and Isaac—Lawyers Mortgage Co.	3,145.79
Silvertein, Joshua—Standard Accident Ins. Co. of Detroit, Mich., costs	101.36
Third Av. Ry. Co.—H. Stolberg	200.00
Third Ave. R. Co.—G. Gray	700.00
Todd, Elberta, by guardian—H. C. F. Koch & Co., Inc., costs	110.40
Wasserman Realty Co.—G. Berner	225.41
Wainwright, Tunis J.—Sonn Bros. Co.	109.81
Waterman, Henry and Herman—L. Greenspan	5,143.05
Ware Realty Co. and James E. Ware—Met. Life Ins. Co.	5,655.24
Wolfsohn, Arthur—Morewood Realty Holding Co.	637.00
Yerex, James W.—Oehm Sheffer Co.	1,794.91

In Bronx County.

Andrews, Harvey T.—F. DeLuca	$793.35
Adler, Sarah—D. Dreyfuss	85.69
Bergmann, David—Berry Bros, Inc.	124.85
Collver, Caroline — Morris Park Estates	1,280.17
Dekler, Bernhard and Samuel Adler—Austin Nichols & Co.	48.73
Flynn, Julia A. — Morris Park Estates	3,035.30
Findland, Lillian G.—W. H. Chute	105.86
Johnson, Joseph M. — Morris Park Estates	1,462.97
Kusher, Max and Rose—J. Oberwager	29.41
Mosholu Garage, Inc.—Platt & Wash Burn Co.	325.26
Rosenberg, Reuben — Morris Park Estates	885.25
Shapiro, Rebecca — Morris Park Estates	1,061.64
Zisselman, William—Swift & Co.	78.20

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America et al—People, &c., Nov. 28, 1914, reversed $998.50
Same—same, Nov. 11, 1915, reversed 106.74
Sullivan, Denis J.—F. Amery, Oct. 13, 1917, vacated 1,787.32
Baseball Magazine Co.—J. J. Little & Ives Co., March 7, 1917 1,125.35
Dubin, Samuel and David—L. Diamond, Feb. 2, 1916 358.69
Crown Electric Illuminating Co., Inc.—S. Gruno, Oct. 10, 1917 638.88
Roossin, Louis—M. A. Wynne, Jan. 13, 1916 4,322.29
Nesi, Michael—E. R. Goemann et al, June 14, 1909 127.15
Bishop, G. E.—City of New York, May 14, 1915 141.36
Lewis, Harvey S.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Co., March 8, 1916 178.28
Elchler, Johanna and Arnin—Northern Bank of N. Y., Dec. 29, 1909 562.98
Dorr, George L.—Stack Co., Aug. 10, 1917 199.49
Matzhold, August—M. Bretterkliber, Dec. 28, 1915 600.00
Earle, Wells R.—B. F. Taylor, March 19, 1912 470.41

In Bronx County.

Renz, Martin—M. J. Grossman, Aug. 29, 1914 $51.22

FURS STILL SELL WELL.

Raccoon and Beaver Among Yesterday's Auction Offerings.

Raccoon and beaver featured the afternoon selling of the fourth day of the annual Fall fur sale that is now going on here. Nearly 32,000 raccoon skins were sold. The best lot, consisting of twenty-three fine dark pelts, was bought by A. Bases at $6.70 each. The best beaver brought $12.25, Pollak & Terker and George Schlums being buyers at this price. Other beaver buyers included Joseph Ullmann, A. Bases, and M. Cohen & Bros. Gottlieb Brothers bought the highest-priced wildcat, for which they paid $9.

Russian sables also were sold at the afternoon session. The highest price received for these skins was $152, the buyers in this case being Levy, Stern & Freifeld, Inc. The largest buyer of

VILLA IS CORNERED, OBREGON DECLARES

General, Here on Business, Says Troops Now Surround Bandit Band.

KNOWS OF NO U-BOAT BASES

Asserts Mexican People Are Anything but Pro-German—Oil Business Picks Up.

General Alvaro Obregon, whose victories over Francisco Villa established the Carranza Government in Mexico, is in New York in the course of a tour of the United States on private business, and says that the Mexican people are anything but pro-German. The General, who is at the Astor, spoke to interviewers in Spanish, with Baldomero A. Almada, general purchasing agent of the Mexican Government in the United States, acting as interpreter.

"Some of the newspapers in Mexico City have been trying to win over public sympathy to the German cause,' he said, "but they have been unable to bring about any pro-German sentiment among the people. Mexico as Mexico is neutral; our chief concern at present is building up the nation and repairing the ravages of the years of civil war which have just come to an end.

"With the exception of two small districts the country is entirely pacified and under the control of the Administration. The exceptions are the regions around Tampico and a small district in the mountains of Durango, where Villa and his bandits are hemmed in by the army of General Murguia.

"I learn that in the United States there is still some uncertainty as to whether Villa is alive. I was Minister of War till May 1, and have had every opportunity for getting official information since, and I am sure that he is alive. We know this through the testimony of deserters, spies, and prisoners captured by our troops. In an engagement early this Summer Villa's coat was captured with many of his private papers. But his troops are a small band and are entirely surrounded. With regard to the situation elsewhere, while Tampico is still holding out against the Government, the rest of the oil district is living in peace and prosperity."

To this Mr. Almada added that the exports of oil last year were only 8,000,000 barrels, and that this year they would reach 24,000,000.

"Business is constantly improving in Mexico," continued General Obregon. "Many business men who fled from the country during the period of the wars are returning, new businesses are springing up, and the business situation is growing better every day. But of course it will be a long time before it gets back to conditions before the revolution. Capital is badly needed, but we can make progress, though more slowly, if it becomes impossible to get money abroad.

"The rolling stock of the railroads was much depleted by wear and tear and the destruction caused by the revolution, but we have been able to obtain some new equipment in the United States and to make progress in repairing the damage done to roadbed and plant. Of course there is much still to be done; in some parts of the country trains run only twice a week, and there are not enough cars in many districts to meet the requirements of passenger traffic. But here, too, conditions are constantly improving."

The General said that he knew nothing about any German submarine bases, wireless plants or other activities in Mexico, characterizing the reports of such plants as all lies. He said that up to May 1 he did not know of any Germans who had crossed the border from the United States into Mexico, and said that if any had crossed since they were very few.

During his travels across the continent he visited the aviation training camps at Berkeley, St. Louis, and Fort Sheridan, at which latter place the Commander, Colonel Ryan, was an old personal friend, and expressed himself in high admiration of the quality of officers and students whom he met there. On Saturday he will visit West Point, and on next Thursday he goes to Washington. When asked if he expected to see President Wilson he answered: "I do not know if I shall have the honor."

The General said that he was done with public life, and expected to go back to his farm in Sonora.

REGULAR ARMY 46,000 ABOVE WAR STRENGTH

Total of 230,098 Men Enlisted in the Army Since the Declaration of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The regular army is now nearly 50,000 men in excess of its war strength. Since April 1, 46,200 volunteer recruits have been raised by the army over and above the 183,898 men which were needed on that date to bring the army to war strength of 300,000 men. The daily statement on regular army recruiting follows:

	Obtained T'l to Oct. 17.	Oct. 17.		Obtained T'l to Oct. 17.	Oct. 17.
Alabama	7	2,588	*Nebraska	13	3,973
Arizona	1	1,305	*Nevada	1	1,053
Arkansas	6	1,436	N. Hshire	1	741
*California	34	8,542	*N. Jersey	16	6,333
*Colorado	7	2,041	New Mexico	4	447
*Connecticut	23	2,718	*New York	114	25,520
*Delaware	3	555	N. Carolina	11	1,715
Dis. of Col.	2	612	N. Dakota	18	935
*Florida	8	2,072	*Ohio	54	11,317
*Georgia	30	5,414	*Oklahoma	2	3,461
*Idaho	5	1,236	*Oregon	14	3,349
*Illinois	54	18,500	*Penn	139	27,427
*Indiana	28	10,521	R. Island	1	1,222
*Iowa	13	5,396	S. Carolina	2	1,176
*Kansas	8	4,241	S. Dakota	2	1,125
Kentucky	12	4,220	Tennessee	11	2,483
Louisiana	3	2,580	Texas	11	7,750
Maine	4	1,196	*Utah	5	2,209
Maryland	19	2,423	Vermont	1	521
*Mass'ch'ts	27	11,275	*Virginia	7	1,675
*Michigan	28	10,295	*Washington	57	5,753
*Minnesota	22	4,561	W. Virginia	17	2,270
Mississippi	2	1,102	*Wisconsin	8	2,401
*Missouri	28	9,147	*Wyoming	1	774
*Montana	23	2,648			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total acceptances for Oct. 17, 337.
Total acceptances since April 1, 230,098.

PLATTSBURG TRENCHES WET

Students Spend Rainy Night in Them—Rufus Gaynor Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The students at this camp began their trench training today. Sentries were placed in the trench sector tonight and Colonel Wolf, Camp Commander, made a surprise visit at different sentry stations at midnight.

It was warm during the afternoon and early part of the evening, but the mercury began dropping at 8 o'clock and there was a light drizzle. The men will remain in the trenches all night, having had their dinner and supper at their posts.

The New York regiment will relieve the New England men at 8 o'clock in the morning. During the afternoon two carrier pigeons were sent from the reserve trench with messages to general headquarters. One made the trip and returned, the other had not been heard from and the bi-plane pilot included the search for the pigeon in his duties.

Three men of the New York regiment were discharged today at their own request. They are Rufus W. Gaynor, Smithtown, L. I., a son of William J. Gaynor, Basil John Scott, 200 West Ninety-seventh Street, and Snell Smith, 561 West 180th Street. Rufus Gaynor has been ill in a hospital.

Second Lieutenant Victor White, Engineers section, O. R. C., of New York City, is relieved from duty at headquarters and assigned to active duty with the Twenty-fifth Engineer regiment and is to report to Columbian University, District of Columbia.

Get 10,000 British Recruits Here.

The ten thousandth recruit for the British and Canadian armies was enrolled by the British and Canadian recruiting mission yesterday. Recruiting has improved steadily, and there have passed through the mission at 280 Broadway alone, during the last 113 days, 5,106 applicants, of whom 1,010 were rejected and 3,496 enrolled.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Decisions:
507—Elina Skarderud, plain., v. the Tax Commission of N. Dak.—Motion to advance submitted by defendant.
28—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co., plain., v. State of Kansas, on relation of S. M. Brewster, Attorney General et al.—Submitted.
2—Salt Lake Investment Co., plain., v. Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.—Passed.
10—The City of Cincinnati, apit., v. The Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Co. et al.—Reargument continued.
60—The Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co. et al., plain., v. The State of Ohio, on the relation of Hubert C. Pontius, Prosecuting Attorney, &c.—Argument commenced. Adjourned until tomorrow.
Call for Oct. 19: Nos. 60, 12, (723 and 724,) 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, (and 27,) 30, 34, 35, (and 36.)

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Manton-Goulin Co<
Dairy Mach, &c.
Remsen Co<SS Squire
Preston<same.
Hackemer<same.
Smith<Toshevin.
Austro-Am SS Co<
Thomas.
Am Cone, &c Co<
Cons Wafer Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Srete<Gottesman.
Malm<Munson.
Beers<Beers,
Simons<Cromwell.
Re Cohen.
Emerson<Jenks.
Tracy<Std Oil Co.
Re Jennings.
U S S E S A, Inc<
Loeb.
Beliman<Llsion.
Guaranty Trust Co<
McCabe.
Bayley<Braunstein.
Atl Terra Cotta Co<S
I R T Co.
White<B & O RR.
J C Stock Yards<
Transfer No. 10.
Keeler<same.
Sorg<White.
O'Shea<Smylie.
Lenox<N Y Ladder Co
DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Hanrahan<Pac Transport Co.
Wojniechowski<Erie
Delaney<Cent RR NJ
Elliot<Percy Birdsall
Cavalan<C RR of N J.
Carney<Erie RR.
Van Dyke<NY & Cuba SS Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—in Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Note—Cases from this calendar may be sent for trial before Mack, J.
New England S S Co<
Tugs N Y Central 18 and 21.
Cent RR of NJ<Tug Orange.
D,L & W RR<Tug Bridgeton.
Arrue<Cons Coal Co and United Line.
Brooks<Schooner Fannie Palmer.
Dwyer<Tug Westchester.
Ackerman Ltg<Tug Britannia.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.—Common law.
O'Connor<Coastwise Dredging Co. (on trial).
At 10:30 A. M.:
United States<Stica.
Same<Munch & an.
Same<Cronin.
same<Leyendecker.
Same<Lipman.
Same<Ellison.
Same<Stanley.
Same<Solomon.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Discharges:
Wm. S. McIlvain.
Geo. A. Marvin.
Kelly & Meuna Co.
Jac. O. Mittleman.
Thomas Cronin.
Harry Mellender.
Ben. A. Bourgeau.
John E. Osbourne.
Alfred J. Muttram.
Irving J. Lorie.
Compositions:
Herman Isaacs<
Balmuth & Balmuth, H. & I. Balmuth.
H. & P. Canimez.
Motions:
Charles Gorb.
Beard<Tug Flannery.
Domestic Co<Bissell
White<Upper Hudson Co.
Bay Dredging Co<same
Gen Accident Corp<Pac Coast Co.

Re Power.
Re Hurwitz.
Wells<South'n Ry.
Atlantic Communication Co<Zimmerman.
Schwartz<Meyer.
McKenzie<Lane.
Herbert<Herbert.
Migliaccio<C Becke Realty Co.
Re Silberman.
Fanard<Fortuna.
PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
O'Kelly<O'Kelly.
Steinmuller<Steinmuller.
Seib<Seib.
Undefended divorces:
Catuna<Catuna.
Millar<Millar.
Barton<Barton.
Ranney<Ranney.
Jones<Jones.
Robinson<Robinson.
Murray<Murray.
Baldwin<Baldwin.
Tobin<Tobin.
Carvevale<Carvevale.
Davis<Davis.
Montgomery<Montgomery.
Kleinecker<Kleinecker
Neusel<Neusel.
Cohn<Cohn.
San Filippo<San Filippo.
Acerbo<Acerbo.
Bardolf<Bardolf.
Gardner<Gardner.
Zerrenner<Zerrenner.
Sender<Sender.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Kopf<Kopf.
Stone<Stone.
Johnson<Johnson.
Cherassy<Cherassy.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Kiefer<Kiefer.
Sugos<Sugos.
Kleinbaum<Kleinbaum.
Martyny<Martyny.
Gonas<Gonas.
Dekker<Dekker.
Creanza<Creanza.
Hawkins<Hawkins.
Israel<Israel.
Martin<Martin.
Berman<Berman.
Friedman<Friedman.
McMahon<Mahon.
Re Tug Saranac.
Read<Martin.
Roeblings<Kinnicott.
Kennerley<Slinouds.
Ryan<Ehmer.
Fidelock L V RR.
Dudik<same.
Luckenbach<Duckett.
Cullen<Taylor.
Pasquette<Cornell.
Munk<L V RR.
Sergeant<Royal.
Re Knapowitz.
Travis<Home Helps.
Olsen<M & C Derrick &c. Co.
Fielder<Watts.
Jasondi<Nav Aug.
Klein<Beach.
Chapin<Film Exchange.
Phoenix Glass Co<
Young & Egan.

PART IV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II. Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Michael<Martinez.
Barrett<Hare.
Kahn<Lowenstein.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ing.—Levy<Leibert.
Jackson<Blum, (2.)
Kazaryczka<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Kramer<Richards.
Horwich<Kalischer.
Steinberg<Daily.
Dalton<Horn.
Gellman<Wolfinger.
Swift<N Y Cent RR.
Ondrayka<N J Zinc Co of Pennsylvania.
Lamb<Third Av RR.
Glaser<Consol Gas Co of N. Y.
Keisman<Fry Nyburg Rity Co.
Caffey<Cuyler Rity Connolly<Moscowitz.
Schneider<B H R R
Finkelstein<Levy.
De Angelis<NY Rys.
Vlasto<Petanis.
Adele<Int R T Co.
Wombwell<Adams Express Co.
Manson<NY, NH & H.
Visono<Union Ry of NYC.
Jeffries<Nassau Elec. RR. (2.)
Sharkey<Schwarzler
Plehnik<La Tosca Knitting.
C. Klein<Klein Ice Co
J. Klein<same.
Hynes<B H RR.
M. Feld<Strathman.
H. Feld<same.
Bennett<Jackson.
Solomon<Rockwell.
Henderson<I R T.
W. McCloskey<Thomas E. McCloskey<same.
Smith<Lilliach.
Heller<Cons Gas Co.
Sawecki<Man Bridge Three-Cent Line.
Maurer<City Times Co.
Petty<Bradley.
Flauman<Goldman.
Baer<L I Louis Auto Trucking Co, Inc.
Dilevo<Fabrizio.
Prisand<Wasserman.
Winter<Rothstein.
Potts<Lambie.
Broomfield<M J Adrian Corp'n.
Met Metal Novelties<Cass.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Musy<Lowenstein.
Tepperberg<Siebrecht.
Anspacher<Am Asph Pav Co.
Spencer<CNY.
Stanley<Paramount Utensil Co.
Nuclrema Co<Cassidy.
Am Ins Co<Barrett.
B. Keenan & Sons<
Johns-Manville Co.
Le Roy<Pennington.
Gatti-McQuade Co<
Mail Paper Co.
Alex Hamilton Inst<
Allen.
Brauer<Lawrence (2.)
Newman T & R Co<
Lee Tire Sales Co.
White<Astro Const.
Cahn<Garth.
West<Beardsley.
Mortland Chem Co<
Stein.
Pikeway Rity Corp<
Germania Eng & Const Co, Inc.
Marshall<Pribil.
Arkenburgh<Milroy.
Nelson<Melkelham.
Wm. McMahon Co, Inc.
Providence Washington Ins Co.
Usdansky<Lane.
Davis<Leman.
Saxe<Pearlman Co, Inc.
Henkel, Jr<Rudolphy
Leary<East River Nat'l Bank.
Economu Ritsos Co, Inc<Nat Steamship Nav Co.
TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Duffy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Harmon<Cent Un Gas Co.
PART X.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
At 2 P. M.:
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Frost<Frost.
PART XII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XIII.—Brown, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVIII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:
Reuben E Crowdis.
George H Huber.
Magdelena Herrman.
Patrick J. Dun.
Anna M. McGirr.
Michael Curley.
John Fox.
Henry Dietz.
James C. Kellogg.
Thomas Mackin.
Ellen Dolina, infant.
Katherine Dolina.
John Dolina.
Gould Green.
Jacob Green.
Malcolm C Alston.
William Dwyer.
William Flood.
William Farran.
Elizabeth Gillian.
John Gorman.
John Gallagher.
Margaret Hayes, &c.
Thomas McCaffery.
Mary Pacelli.
Barbara Rezaka.
Rose Schwartz.
M M Simmons, &c.
Anna Schroeder.
Mary Wolse.
John Trgovitsch, &c.
Thomas Meek.
Patrick J Dunn.
Margaret Everspacher.
Adelaide Legassi, &c.
Esther Weill.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Imes Corp<W J Crotech & Co.
Freilich<Home Hosiery
Ross<NY&NJRE & Imp Co.
Roy<Layng (2).
Carroll<Blum.
Bobink<Larzer.
Rochello<Adler.
Cornell<Abell.
Amer Wet Wash Laundry<Richter
Dickof<Dickoff.
Reddy<Cone.
Columbia Corrugated Co<Hygrade Corrugated Paper Prod.
Shields<Brownie.
Seamen's Bank for Savings<Dwyer.

B Altman & Co<
Black.
Fulton & Elm Leasing Co<Augustino Stores
Hoole & Gesewein<
Met Elec Mfg Co.
Widden<Motak (2).
Chiale<London Assur. Corp.
Ball<Nicholson.
Sharp<Goetz.
Rosenzweig<Brasner.
PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Kinzler<Dulberg.
Lesser<N Y Rys.
Miller<Bradley Cont.
Morer<Rosedale Dairy Co.
Mason<Weir.
Goldsmith<Beaver.
Koch<Union Ry.
Mylan<42d St. &c Ry.
Scillitani<Ruppert.
Lippman<NY Rys.
Rocinsky<Robert.s.
Harris<Neyin (2.)
Barton<Barton.
Ranney<Ranney.
Jones<Jones.
Robinson<Robinson.
Murray<Murray.
Baldwin<Baldwin.
Tobin<Tobin.
Carvevale<Carvevale.
Davis<Davis.
Montgomery<Montgomery.
Kleinecker<Kleinecker
Neusel<Neusel.
Cohn<Cohn.
San Filippo<San Filippo.
Acerbo<Acerbo.
Bardolf<Bardolf.
Gardner<Gardner.
Zerrenner<Zerrenner.
Sender<Sender.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Kopf<Kopf.
Stone<Stone.
Johnson<Johnson.
Cherassy<Cherassy.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Kiefer<Kiefer.
Sugos<Sugos.
Kleinbaum<Kleinbaum.
Martyny<Martyny.
Gonas<Gonas.
Dekker<Dekker.
Creanza<Creanza.
Hawkins<Hawkins.
Israel<Israel.
Martin<Martin.
Berman<Berman.
Friedman<Friedman.
Andreana<Warmer.
Lipshitz<Tippett & Wood Corp.
Heller<Geld.
Kasparowitz<Shanter.
McArdle<Christal.
Diamond<Kaufman.
Becher<Outerbridge.
Castaldo<Burns Bros.
Dreverman<Boulevard Amus Co.
Loeine<Cruse.
Bahr<Tradus.
Ritt<Schwartz.
Stevens & Co<Alland Bros & Co.
Farinelli<La Badie.
Kraemer<Mittleman.
Kaufman<Kips Bay &c Co.
Levy<N Y Rys.
Appiebaum<same.
Levy<same.
Mandelbaum<same.
Briskman<same.
Dmitruk<same.
Green<Wilk.
Hallock<Ball.
Caldin<Rosenkranz.
Miklowitz<Silverman
Cohn<Wilensky.
Clear.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
No day calendar.
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Sexauer & Lemke<
1,067 5th Av Co.
Schuck Mfg Co<Goetz.
Turner<Pulcher.
Marcuson<Miller.
Connes<McDonald.
S. Kraus & Bro.<
Schlanger, (2.)
Johnson<Fid Dep Co.
So. B'klyn, &c., Co<
Balston F. P. Co.
Cohen-Chelsea, Inc<
Smith U S Co.
PART IV.—Finnelle, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Watney<Bope—Harry A Braun, Jr.
SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Manhattan Sav Bank<Turfod Co—Abraham Oberstein.
SUPREME COURT — Delehanty, J. — Corn<Herzog—Santiago P Cahill. Crandell<Eisen Realty Co, Inc—James Dunne.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitney, J.—Jacob Breen<John A Joseph—John J Boylan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Van Emberg<Vinci, (2.)
Marvin<Field.
Fuld<Fuld.
Strang<Strang.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Charmack<Charmack.
Franklin Sav Bk<Hart.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.
Inq—Fink<Keenan.
Inq—Arndt<Arndt.
Damm<Higinson.
Taylor<Maher.
Perrillo<Union Ry.
Rothkowitz<Taylor.
Kratenstein<Holstein.
De Sarle<Jacob Const Co.
Wallace<CNY.
Zircher<Webber.
McGrady<Bentley, (2)
Goldstein<Elind.
Highest number reached in regular order, 1066.
PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Gallagher<Hanley.
Paschol<Guiden.
Lipman<Sturgate.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Gordon<R Carvel Co.
Jacknowitz<Bird Co.
Bennett<Union Ry.
Mannilon<N C Int RR
Kohen<Union Ry.
Buck<R Carvel Co.
Geoghegan<same.
Einsohn<I R T.
Knit Goods Exhange<Krasney.
Bergstrom<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Deer<Appel.
Stein<same, (2.)
Blum<Carvel Co.
Wettler<Union Ry.
Sutton<Gibraltar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Stephen P. Sturges, as trustee<Curt Otto et al.—Henry K. Davis.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Iler<Graff.
Weiner<Weiner.
Ziot<Romanelli.
Broesel<Long Beach Water Co.
Williams<C D Co.
Stattin<B, Q Co & S RR.
Marcoux<same.
J Moore<B H RR.
C Moore<same.
Doyle<same.
Nolan<same.
McAllister<same.
Leyendecker<same.
Miller<same.
Sansaverina<same.
Anderson<NY Con Ry.
Walsh<same.
Munch<C I & B RR.
Henniken<same.
Hogarty<Nass El RR.
Levitas<Kelly.
Halpern<Levine.
Vitale<Schirmer.
Halpern<Levine.
Fay<Fay.
Foster<Foster.
Castle Co<O'Maily.
Wege<Wege.
Donigan & Nielson<Lansden Co.
Stanford<Starita, (3.)
Re Hyrley.
Re Willis.
Re Bowen.
Re Meyer.
Collins<Black & White Cab Co.
Trustees Union Coll<Estate Lot Sellers.
Guarini<Llociola.
Consumers Beer Co<Humboldt I & C Co.
Matras<Matras.
Albers<Albers.
Re Pitts Plate Glass Co. (Robastelli.)
Re<Gauntt.
Rumph<Lott.
Wagner<Pauly.
Perlmutter<Bkn W & W Co.
Kohl<Kohl.
Fay<Fay.
Foster<Foster.
Castle Co<O'Maily.
Wege<Wege.
Donigan & Nielson<Lansden Co.
Stanford<Starita, (3.)
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Albers<Albers.
Re Pitts Plate Glass Co. (Robastelli.)
Re<Gauntt.
Rumph<Lott.
Wagner<Pauly.
Perlmutter<Bkn W & W Co.
Kohl<Kohl.
Freed<Thalheim Co.
Kaufman<Levy.
Atlas Finance Co<Hugo Stein Cloak Co
Hudson Dress Co<Heitner.
P. Rubenstein Co<Crotta.
Henff Metzger, Inc<Hart Bell Co.
Jacobson<Hirschborn.
Tohey Furn Co<Allen-Case on.
Stanford<Starita, (3.)
Re Hyrley.
Re Willis.
Re Bowen.
Re Meyer.
Collins<Black & White Cab Co.
Trustees Union Coll<Estate Lot Sellers.
Guarini<Llociola.
Consumers Beer Co<Humboldt I & C Co.
Matras<Matras.
Albers<Albers.
Re Pitts Plate Glass Co. (Robastelli.)
Re<Gauntt.
Rumph<Lott.
Wagner<Pauly.
Perlmutter<Bkn W & W Co.
Kohl<Kohl.
Stapleton<Goldberg & Greenberg.
Elias<Hammer.
Monis<Shemel.
Werner<Bernstein.
Ruger Synthetic Dye Co<Liata.
Bell<Bachner.
Ehrenstein<Goldberg & Greenberg.
Flabbein<Weinstein.
Pushansky<Spiegel.
Schlesinger<same.
Coney Island Const Supply Co<Bonilello Const Co.
Stoppoioni<White Plains Modern Laundry, Inc.
Zimmerman<Union Ry Co.
Schwartz<Taylor.
Gregonis<Phila & Rdg Coal and Iron Co.
Santomarino<Deubel.
Techantre<West E RR
Paolillo<Union Ry.
Monahan<NY C RR.
Buchanan<Dickson & Turnbull.
Pechulis<P&RC&I.
Mullov<Milliken.
Garitch<N Y C RR.
Washburne<White.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Hackenburgh<Duffy.
Highest number reached on call, 830.
SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kmetz<De Ronde.
Gorham<D'Ogostino.
Highest number reached on call, 488.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Alfred Hadley.
John Kreusser.
Re estate:
Theodore A Lord.
Compulsory accts:
James A Hayden.
Claim:
Edwin Ervince.
Accts of executor:
Joseph Berger.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Aitken, an inf<Gaily et al.
Foley<N Y Cons RR.
Gurbeck<Walter.
Sudlow<same.
Dexheimer<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Collins, an inf<BHRR
O'Connor, an inf<Mackey, et al.
Fisher, an inf<B H R R Co.
Woodl<NY Rys Co.
O'Keefe<B H R R Co.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Garofolo, an inf<B H RR.
Kaibat<42 St, Man & St Nich Av Ry.
Ehlin<Weis & Z Brew
Tallard<Maccarone.
Clair<I R T.
Trommer<Hipkins.
Hertzman<Vetter.
Schiavoni<L I RR.
Mullen & an<Sparks.
Grady<Paul & an.
Liebau<Vlachios.
Russell<Talbot B Co.
Bullock, an inf<Union Card & Paper Co.
Dougherty, an inf<Salt, as extx.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1072.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Umbach<Umbach. Druns<Page & ano.
Highest number reached is 536.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 460, ground floor and basement; Nathan Garfield to Jacob Glass, 13-15 Attorney St, 2 years from Oct. 1, 1917; address on premises.....$960 and $1,020
PARK AV, 330, third and fourth floors; Park Avenue Improvement Co. to John E. Dietz, 258 West 75th St, 2 11-12 years, from Nov. 1, 1917, 7 years' renewal; attorney, Herman Goldman, 120 Broadway.....$6,000
2D AV, 1,427, store and basement; Wilhelmina V. Grimm to Giuseppe Sacullo, 1,465 2d Av, 5 years, from July 1, 1917, ...$960 and $1,020
5TH AV, 1,363, store floor and part of basement; Joseph Shimel to Meyer Liebowitz, 58 West 116th St, and another, 3 9-12 years and 15 days, from Oct. 15, 1917; attorneys, Gans, D., and O. N., 140 Nassau St.....$2,100
6TH AV, 723, store and basement; Feliz Isman, Inc., to Joseph Cronin, 723 6th Av, 10 years; attorneys, Fitch & Grant, 32 Nassau St.....$4,000
49TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 1st Av, 94x100.5, all; R. K. Owens Realty Co. to Owens & Co. on the premises, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, Louis H. Rowe, 165 Broadway.....Taxes, &c., and $5,500

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 966-8, all; Charles D. Graff to Joseph Kantrowitz, 1,804 Belmont Av, 15 years, from Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, William C. Wolf, 132 Nassau St.....$7,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ELDRIDGE ST, 10; Leon Tuchmann against Aaron Kramer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Manheim.
18TH ST, n e s, 180 ft n w of 4th Av, 20x92; Jonathan Thompson et al. against Jefferson M. Levy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.
65TH ST, 133 to 143 West; Cinema Amusements, Inc., against Empire Square Realty Co., et al., action to recover possession; attorney, W. Howell Orr.
90TH ST, 173 East; Bartholomew F. Donohue against George W. Costello, action to declare lien; attorney, I. W. Goodhue.
134TH ST, 114 West; Jacob Breen against John N. Joseph et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy.

Bronx.

DALY AV, e s, 100.8 ft s of 180th St, 36.3x90.3; Alexander Kunzig against Marie Kraebo et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. H. Vitale.
EASTERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 281.2 ft n of Willow Av, 100x200; Commonwealth Savings Bank of New York City against B. & W. Building Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. H. Hyde.
LOT 11, map of North Melrose; James A. Trowbridge against Onofrio Micele et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.
LOT 13, westerly half, map of Village of Wakefield; Rose Kehoe against Timothy Finn et al., action for judgment; attorney, N. J. Weldgen.
LOTS 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, Block 17, map of Morris Park Estates; Morris Park Estates against Samuel Sheinberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Baer.
173D ST, 456 East; Edward E. Buhler Co. against Margaret Shine et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, G. A. Nagle.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,587; Leed, Inc., against Silk Realty Co., owner; Rosoff Lunch Co., lessee and contractor.....$1,000
BROADWAY, 2,121; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against Daniel Katz, owner; Wm. H. Tiedeman, Inc., contractor.....$201
WEST END AV, 300; Pasquale Vengichella against Paterno Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$467
1ST AV, 2,226 to 2,234; August Mugler against John O'Brien, owner; Marie E. O'Brien, contractor.....$316
2D AV, 76; Luis De Vesco against Margaret Mejerhoff and Solomon Hechter, owners; D. Goldman and Western Cabinet Co., Inc., contractors.....$5,000
17TH ST, 106 EAST; George H. Storm & Co. against Gramercy Apartments, Inc., Herman B. Goodstein and Sigmund Rosenfeld, owners; John Stewart and Robert J. D'Algie, Inc., contractors.....$811
81ST PT. 33 WEST; McMorrow Building Co., Inc., against Orvista Realty Co., Inc., owner, renewal.....$1,000

Bronx.

MARION AV, 2,436 to 2,440; Stornwood Flooring Co., Inc., against S. M. C. Realty Co., owners and contractors.....$638
WESTCHESTER AV, 711, 713, 715; Globe Sash & Door Co., Inc., against Sophie Brenner, owner; Chelsea Carpenter Cont. Co., Inc., contractors.....$270
WESTCHESTER AV, 711, 713, 715; William H. Gill against Sophie Brenner and John Doe, owners, Chester & Blake Cut Stone Co., Inc., contractors.....$270

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 25,108.—ART DISPLAY EQUIPMENT CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Art Display Equipment Co., Inc., are hereby given notice that on October 9th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, November 1st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24072.
Notice is hereby given that JOSEPH HYMAN KAPLAN has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 19th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankru

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two theatre transactions were an interesting feature of the realty market yesterday, one involving the sale of the Davenport Theatre on West Sixty-third Street and the other a projected operation on property under long lease-hold at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.

The former deal involved the sale of the building erected a few years ago by Butler Davenport for a theatre as 22 to 28 West Sixty-third Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, opposite the rear of the Century Theatre. The building was never used for the purposes for which it was built and ultimately passed into the ownership of the People's Pulpit Association, which has now sold it to the Elknur Realty Company, of which Maurice Runkle is President. It has been purchased subject to mortgages of $330,000. The property covers a plot 100 by 100.5 and is occupied by the theatre, seventy-five feet wide and a twenty-five-foot apartment house. The new owner contemplates alterations costing about $50,000, and negotiations are practically closed for leasing it to a theatrical syndicate for twenty-five years. The apartment house is well rented.

The Eighth Avenue project involves the erection of a two-story theatre costing about $300,000 on a large plot at 280 to 278 Eighth Avenue and 265 to 268 West Twenty-fourth Street, 175 by 100, at the southeast corner. The property is owned by the John R. Aymar estate. The builders are planning a long lease of the property. The architects, De Rosa & Pereira, stated that operations would not begin until next Spring at least.

Sale on Fulton Street.

In the downtown section where there has been considerable activity lately, the plot at 119 Fulton Street, 25.2, opposite Dutch Street and extending through to Ann Street, with a similar frontage, 119.7 in depth, was sold by the Lawyers' Mortgage Company to an operator. There is a five-story building on the Fulton Street frontage and a four-story building on the Ann Street side.

The fifty-foot, five-story building to the east was leased last July through Horace S. Ely & Co. and William H. Whiting & Co. by the Young Women's Christian Association, which has established a cafeteria and clubroom for women workers.

Forty-second Street Entrance for Hotel Hermitage.

Frank C. Hurley is the buyer of the Charles R. Levison property at 204 West Forty-second Street reported sold several days ago.

Mr. Hurley purchased the twelve-story Hotel Hermitage at 592 and 594 Seventh Avenue last June in an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding from the receiver, Charles L. Greenwall, and now acquires the Forty-second Street property with a view to enlarging the hotel and providing it with an entrance on Forty-second Street.

Investor Buys on Columbia Street.

An investing client of Cahn & Pittman purchased from Ida A. Smith the two three-story buildings on a plot 45 by 100, located about midway between Grand and Broome Streets.

Private Dwelling Deals.

Porter & Co. sold for Herbert J. Zeiller, to Matilda C. Teter, the four-story brown stone dwelling 149 West 128th Street.

Harry A. Grant sold the three-story and basement dwelling, 25 East 130th Street, on a lot 16 by 99.11, to an investor.

Bronx Sales.

Robert Benenson sold for all cash, to Mrs. Minnie Zumbuhl, for investment, 423 East 158th Street, a six-story flat, on a plot 50 by 100. A. D. Phelps negotiated the sale.

The A. Kane Company bought through Porter & Co. 1,064 to 1,068 Summit Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling, on a plot 50 by 100, near 165th Street. This property was taken in part payment for the five-story flat at 356 West 124th Street, 28 by 100.

Cambridge Livingston sold to Edward Ridley, for $5,500, a plot 50.1 by 120.3 on the east side of Third Avenue, 55.1 feet north of 178th Street.

White Plains Lots Sold at Bargain Prices.

Bargains were plentiful at the auction sale of White Plains property conducted yesterday by Henry Brady for the State Banking Department. Two private dwellings containing all modern improvements and 216 lots on improved streets were sold for a total of $25,000. The lots sold for from $10 to $75 each and the dwellings for $3,000 each, the property was sold free and clear.

On many of the cheaper lots the State Banking Department had been obliged to pay street and sewer assessments amounting to a couple of hundred dollars, so that they showed a decided loss.

Brooklyn.

The Meister Builders, Inc. sold 1,728 Seventieth Street, a two and one-half-story brick dwelling, on a plot 18 by 100.

Long Island.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for Desmond Dunne a large plot overlooking Little Neck Bay, at Great Neck, L. I., to Mrs. Anna D. Chadwick, who has also taken option on a plot adjoining. Mrs. Chadwick expects to build a stucco dwelling.

New Jersey.

Hedgecroft, the home of Lester B. Churchill, located on Riverdale Avenue, Red Bank, comprising a tract of twenty-seven acres, has been sold through William A. Hopping to George C. Leavy of Perth Amboy.

James G. Hanniford of Rutherford, N. J., has purchased one of the new houses at Mountain Lakes, on a plot 100 by 175 feet, having a frontage of 100 feet on Morris Avenue. It is understood the price of the property was less than $10,000.

Kirk Realty Brings $81,150.

The William B. Kirk estate, consisting of eight tenements and business buildings, chiefly in the lower east side, were sold at partition yesterday in the Vesey Street Salesrooms by Joseph P. Day. They brought a total of $81,150. Four parcels were bought in by Joseph A. Kirk, the plaintiff, and four went to outside bidders, two being purchased by the tenants, being respectively 82 New Bowery, to Tony Campbell for $6,800, and 90 New Bowery, to John J. Magin for $8,300.

New $60,000 Plant for L. I. City.

Plans have been filed with the Bureau of Buildings by Louis Allen Abramson, architect, for a group of new factory buildings to be erected by the Continental Varnish Company at the northwest corner of Varick Avenue, Ingraham Street, and Johnson Avenue, Long Island City, on a plot 200 by 275 feet. The plant is to consist of a main factory building, two stories and basement in height, which will cost $60,000.

Commercial Leases.

Edward C. H. Vogler leased the store at 955 West End Avenue to Levine Tailoring Company, 588 Amsterdam Avenue to Andrew Davey, Inc., and 642 Columbus Avenue to S. Kawai.

J. K. Moors leased the building at 343 West Fifty-seventh Street to Helen G. Barnes for a term of years.

Van Vliet & Place leased the house on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Bank Streets, also the house 109 Bedford Street and the store 448 West Thirteenth Street to the Palmer Market.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cherry St, 66, n s, 226.4 ft n of Roosevelt St, through to 86 New Chambers St, 17.11x97.6x irreg.x79.8, three and four story buildings, with stores; to the plaintiff for $6,700.

New Bowery, 30, n w corner of Roosevelt St, 49x30x30.6, five-story building, with stores; to John J. Mangin, tenant, for $9,100.

Mud St, 413 East, n s, 174 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5, two-story dwelling; to Jacob Forster for $4,600.

Water St, 381, n s, 83.4 ft e of Oliver St, 18.8x90, three and a half story building; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

14th St, 224 East, n s, 324.6 ft w of 2d Av, 16x103.3, five-story building; to Max Cohen and Samuel Williams for $9,050.

New Bowery, 82, n s, through to 84 Roosevelt St, 35.3x30.6x24.11x85; to Tony Campbell, tenant, for $6,800.

Madison St, 150, n s, 44 ft e of Oliver St, 22.2x31.6x irregular, three-story building; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

Oliver St, 84, s e corner of Madison St, 27.6x 100x irregular, two five and one story buildings; J. A. Kirk against J. B. Andrews et al.; Edmund Bittner, attorney; partition; to the plaintiff for $38,700.

Wooster St, 158, e s, 95 ft s of West Houston St, 25x100, six-story store and lofts; withdrawn.

127th St, 229 West, n s, 339 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11, three-story dwelling; Germania Life Insurance Co. against A. C. Weinberg and another; Dulon & K., attorneys; due, $14,776.85; taxes, &c., $85.85; to the plaintiff for $6,100.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

Henry St, 302, s s, 101.3 ft e of Scammel St, 24x96.2, five-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against M. L. Mashkowitz et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $14,823.02; taxes, &c., $359.20; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By Samuel Marx.

141st St, 475 West, n s, 35 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, four-story dwelling; Harlem Savings Bank against Clara Picken; E. S. Clinch, attorney; due, $14,520.64; taxes, &c., $677.14; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Hoe Av, 1,056, s e corner of 180th St, 110x 90, five-story flat; Empire City Savings Bank against W. O. Construction Co. et al.; action 1; C. W. Dayton, attorney; due, $96,-467.91; taxes, &c., $4,187.25; to the plaintiff for $68,500.

165th St, 1,093 East, s s, 60 ft e of Hoe Av, 40x110; Empire City Savings Bank against W. O. Construction Co. et al.; Action 2; C. W. Dayton, attorney; due, $34,840.21; taxes, &c., $2,458.25; to the plaintiff for $41,150.

By James J. Donovan.

Seton Av, w s, 150 ft w of Strong Av, 50x 100; E. J. Ford, administrator and as administrator, against K. J. Burnage et al.; D. J. Early, attorney; partition; to the plaintiff for $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 20, n s, 25 ft w of Mangin St, 25x79.2; Sophia Mayer to Jennie Paley, 636 Caldwell Av, Oct. 15; attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 230 Grand St. ..$100

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner 62d St, 75x20; William Buchan, Jr., to Samuel Posner, 555 West 151st St, mtg $26,000, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 150th St, 125x100; Bridget Coleman to Patrick Coleman, her husband, 134 West 109th St, March 30, 1915 ..$1

46TH ST, s s, 223 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5; William and Mary Schlichter, individually, and William Schlichter, as executor of Paul M. Schlichter, to P. M. & W. Schlichter, Inc., 636 1st Av, mtg $4,900, all liens, Sept. 17; attorneys, Levy & Levy, 309 Broadway ..$100

50TH ST, s s, 61.11 ft w of 6th Av, 38.1x 73.5; City of New York to Rose Celia, 888 6th Av, all liens, Oct. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$35,000

62D ST, n s, 20 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x75; Sadie Wallenstein to Samuel Posner, 555 West 151st St, all liens, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

63D ST, s s, 153.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x 100; Philip G. and Mary C. Gossler to Joseph F. Mulqueen, Jr., 888 Park Av, mtg $20,000, Sept. 21; attorneys, Hornblower, Miller & Potter, 52 Broad St ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph F. Mulqueen, Jr., to Philip G. Gossler, 152 East 63d St, mtg $20,000, Oct. 16; attorneys, same..$1

71ST ST, s s, 95 ft e of Park Av, 30x100.5, one-half part, except one-sixth part, in following: Exterior lot at c. l. block between 70th and 71st Sts, and 100 ft e of Park Av, runs n 4x e 21x s 4x w 21 to beginning; Edmund Coffin to Eupheme S. Coffin, 110 East 71st St, mtg $35,000, all liens, Oct. 15; attorney, Isidor Greyhead, 34 Pine St..$50,000

81ST ST, 507 East, n s, 123 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Dora Kessler to Joseph L. H. Mayer, 63 East 74th St, all liens, Aug. 10; attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 230 Grand St ..$100

85TH ST, 161-171 East, n s, 112.6 ft w of 3d Av, runs n 42.8 and 59.10x s 12.6x n 102.2 to s s 86th St, 192 East, s w 27.9x s 102.2x w 102.2, and again s 102.2 to 85th St, x e 117.5 to beginning; Midvale Amusement Corporation to Loew's Theatrical Enterprises, 1,493 Broadway, all liens, Aug. 27, attorney, Elek J. Ludvigh, 501 5th Av ..$100

97TH ST, 31 West, n s, 74 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Leonard Weill to Samuel Elsnitz, 55 West 97th St, mtg $14,000, all liens, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

117TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.10; J. Walter Freiberg et al., heirs, &c., of Julius Freiberg and Levi J. Workum, deceased, to Holland Realty Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, May 7; attorneys, Simpson, T. & B., 62 Cedar St ..$1

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, s s, 37 ft e of Hoe Av, 42x107; Lenora Yarfitz to Annie Epstein, 818 Manida St, ¼ part, mtg $38,250, Sept. 29; attorney, Annie Epstein, 818 Manida St ..$100

ALDUS ST, s s, 42x107; Lenora Yarfitz to Annie Epstein, 818 Manida St, ¼ part, mtg $38,000, Sept. 29; attorney, Annie Epstein, 818 Manida St ..$100

BATHGATE AV, 2,307, n w s, 25x100; David G. Wylie to Vincenzo De Rienzo, 250 East 148th St, Oct. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

COLLEGE AV, 1,025, w s, 20.2x84.9; Michael S. McHugh, referee, to Dennis C. Asper, at Asper, Penn., Oct. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1,000

DECATUR AV, w s, 223.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 75x100; Dele L. Haider to Margaret D. Sharpe, 628 West 151st St, ¼ part, Sept. 21; attorney, R. Hopper, 30 East 42d St..$1

FIELDSTONE ROAD, w s, 100 ft n of 235th St, runs w 114x n — x e — to road x s — to beginning; William R. Berrien et al. to David N. Emery, on Fieldston Road and 253th St, Sept. 20; attorney, A. O. Whaley, 5,598 Broadway ..$1

HOE AV, 1,219, w s, 33.4x86; Samuel Elsnitz to Isidor Kellermann, 1,219 Hoe Av, Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

HUGHES AV, 2,140, e s, 16.9x86.6; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Harry Whelan, 480 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Harry Whelan to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $3,000, Oct. 18; attorney, same..$1

PARK AV, 3,526, e s, 61.4x105; 1754 St Realty Co., Inc., to Robert P. Neumann, 1,226 Tinton Av, mtg $35,750, Oct. 17; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av ..$1

SETON AV, e s, 212.6 ft n of Randall Av, 37.6x100; Hulda M. Lindh to Pauline K. Louis, 213 West 82d St, Oct. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, being s 25 ft of Lot 728, Map of Wakefield, 25x89; Paul Dolan to Otto Lippman, 3,769 White Plains Road, mtg $3,000, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

3D AV, e s, 35.10 ft n of 178th St, 51.1x 120.3; Cambridge Livingston, referee, to Edward Ridley, 118 East 54th St, Oct. 17; attorneys, Uterhart & G., 27 Cedar St..$5,500

150TH ST, 246 East, s s, 25x100; Mary Foster to Mary Fleming, 570 West 182d St, mtg $2,500, Oct. 17; attorney, I. I. Kremer, 309 Broadway ..$100

154TH ST, 336 East, s s, 25x100; Honoria T. Murray to Josephine L. Frentz, 340 East 154th St, mtg $4,000, Oct. 12; attorney, H. C. Kelly, 305 Tremont Av ..$100

158TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Minnie Cumbelich to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, mtg $4,250, Oct. 15; attorney, Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St ..$100

163D ST, 870 East, 20.7x irregular; William J. Coen to Marion R. Paul, 2,155 Cretona Av, mtg $7,500, Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 62d St, 75x20, Oct. 17; Samuel Posner to William Buchan, Jr., 76 Sherman Av, Glen Ridge, J., due March 15, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$20,000

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 869.6 ft n of 150th St, 170x75.10x175x100, Sept. 10; Candler Holding Corporation to Sidney H. Kahn, 5,025 Woodlawn Av, Chicago, Ill., 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $650,000; attorney, J. S. Rothschild, 150 Broadway ..$100,000

FULTON ST, n s, at w line of North Dutch Church yard 50.2x— to s s Ann St 200.7x—, Oct. 18; William F. and Louis C. Dornbusch to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, due Aug. 15, 1922, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St ..$25,000

ST NICHOLAS PL, w s, 86.11 ft n of 152d St, 20x89.11x irregular, May 28, 1916; Alaine Lee to William H. L. Lee, 107 West 54th St, trustee, due Dec. 1, 1917; attorney, W. H. L. Lee, 45 Pine St ..$7,500

2D AV, n w corner of 2d St, 79.9x20.6, Oct. 17; Mary L. Wood to Sarah Bloom, 1,832 Clinton Av, and Bessie Ledder, same address, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $17,000; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to George F. Johnson, 340 West 72d St, 3 years, prior mtg $19,000; attorney, same..$1,000

179TH ST, 233 West, n s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 25x92, Oct. 16; Christina Boyle to Catharine Heycock, 520 West 145th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $5,500; attorney, William C. Daly, 217 Broadway ..$800

62D ST, 59 West, n s, 20 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x75, Oct. 17; Samuel Posner to Sadie Wallenstein, 252 Franklin Av, Borough of Queens, 5 years; attorney, Edgar M. Souza, 111 Broadway ..$20,000

63D ST, s s, 153.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100, Oct. 16; Philip G. Gossler to Murray H. Goggshall, trustee, 14 Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J., 6 months after demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,000; attorneys, Hornblower, M., G. & P., 24 Broad St ..$30,000

81ST ST, 350 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 24.4x102.2, Oct. 17; Hungarian Workmen's Home and Educational Society, Inc., to John Hurtzig, 607 East 76th St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$14,000

123TH ST, 227 East, n s, 287 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11, Sept. 24; Elise A. Schoeler to Karoline Molt, 706 Maplewood Av, Amboy bridge, Penn., 3 years; attorney, William A. Herrmann, 22 William St ..$9,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,307, n w s, 25x100; Vincenzo De Rienzo to David G. Wylie, 820 West End Av, Oct. 15, 5 years; attorneys, Masten & N., 49 Wall St ..$4,300

FIELDSTONE ROAD, w s, 100 ft n of 235th St, e — x — s114; David N. Emery to William E. Berrien, 3,319 White Plains Road, Oct. 10, demand 6 p. c.; attorney A. O. Whaley, 5,598 Broadway ..$700

HOE AV, 1,219, w s, 33.4x85; Isidor Kellermann to Leonard Weill, 155 West 102d St, Oct. 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway ..$4,500

SAME PROPERTY, same to same, prior mtg $4,500; Oct. 15, installs 6 p. c.; same attorneys ..$2,150

HUGHES AV, 2,240, e s, 16.10x86.6; Harry Whelan to Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Oct. 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$8,000

163D ST, 870 East, w s, 20.9x67.8; Marion R. Paul to Margaret M. Coen, 870 East 163d St, prior mtg $7,500, Oct. 18, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1,400

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

OLD BROADWAY, n e corner of 130th St; Harlem Supply Co., Inc., against Manhattanville Garage, Inc., et al., Oct. 2, 1917 ..$162

34TH ST, 122 West; Williamsburg Metal Ceiling Co., Inc., against Reuben Cantor et al., Oct. 9, 1917, by bond ..$60

170TH ST, 617 to 635 West; Henry Bosch Co. against 170 Building Co. et al., Aug. 16, 1917, canceled ..$854

SAME PROPERTY; M. R. Flooring Co. against same; Aug. 17, 1917, canceled..$7,500

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Good Location for

SILK or WOOLEN HOUSE

Small corner above 23d St. Improved with 4 story building. Possession at once. Small cash payment. Easy terms.

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Everything Modernized EXCEPT THE PRICES

MONROE STREET—Brownstone, new tiled bath; parquet floors; tasteful electric fixtures and decorations; 5 bedrooms and storeroom; an attractive, comfortable home.

DECATUR STREET, near Stuyvesant Avenue—Brownstone and brick; 12 rooms and new bath; parquet floors, new fixtures; freshly decorated; excellent order throughout.

STERLING PLACE, near Underhill Avenue—recently remodeled and renovated at cost of $3,500, with 2 baths, hot-water heat, new plumbing and electric fixtures; open fireplaces; beautiful woodwork; all new decorations. Convenient to new subways and Prospect Park.

TERMS TO SUIT YOU.

REALTY ASSOCIATES, Owners,
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

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Brooklyn's New Home Centre
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SEND FOR PHOTO OF
PRETTY BRICK HOUSE
READY TO OCCUPY.
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WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

North Shore, L. I.

Owner offers his artistic 11 room, 3 bath English house, 1 acre beautiful laid-out grounds, at less than cost price; 1 minute from station; 30 minutes from N. Y.; electrical express service. Terms arranged. H. K., 73 Times.

A REAL BARGAIN

at New Rochelle, 11-room house, 2 baths, steam heat, gas, electricity; parquet floors; large plot; stable-garage; fruit and shade trees; near Sound and station. Price $10,000.

★O'CONNOR REAL ESTATE AGENCY★
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594 New Rochelle, N. Y.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES,
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

HE LEFT HIS WIFE

here to sell the house while he goes into business out West. She should be able to join him soon, for this is an attractive, modern stucco house, 8 rooms, large plot with trees, in a beautiful section of Mount Vernon.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

$15,000

A TREMENDOUS BARGAIN at Southfield Point. English stucco house of 12 rooms and 3 baths, overlooking the Sound. Garage for 2 cars and chauffeur's quarters; 5 minutes to Stamford Station. Might rent.
F. L. FIELD, 18 EAST 41ST ST.

FARM BARGAIN

Within commuting distance, on Harlem Railroad, 200 acres, fine soil, ten-room house with fireplaces; dairy barn; outbuildings; with lake. $75 per acre. No exchange.

Phone 1516.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. White Plains, N. Y.

BARGAIN—FOR SALE OR RENT

Beautiful Dutch Colonial House; 8 rooms; large, shady plot; garage, sewers, gas, electricity, steam heat; highly restricted colony; 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division. Will sacrifice for a reday sale. Apply to H. E. Wilson, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

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WONDERFUL BARGAIN, $12.50 per lot,

22 lots, 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B ESTATE, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

ROSLYN

Picturesque Remodelled Colonial Home in Exclusive Fashionable
NORTH SHORE COLONY.

Ten acres of land, two lakes, fine trees and orchard. House contains 13 rooms, 4 baths, garage, stable, tennis house and court; 5 miles from Piping Rock or Nassau Clubs, near Engineers Club. Price $50,000. Will also sell furniture.

SHIELDS BROTHERS, Incorporated,
18 East 41st St. 8770 Murray Hill.

New English Cottage Overlooking Sound.

Attractive Elizabethan home of 9 rooms and 2 baths, stucco upon Natco Hollow Tile construction, for sale greatly under value. Is only unsold home within this restricted shore front residence park, owning its private golf links, tennis courts, marine dock, and bathing beach; 3 blocks to station, 25 minutes Herald Square. Stores, Schools, Churches and Theatres convenient. Photo and terms upon request. Address Owner, L 872 Times Downtown.

COZY BUNGALOW

57,000 square feet of shaded property, worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,350; must have $200 cash, balance easy terms. B., OWNER, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

AN IDEAL BLENDING OF CITY AND COUNTRY LIFE.

"The Terrace"

S. W. Corner South Broadway and Valentine Lane, So. Yonkers

"The Valberk-Leighton"

Corner Valentine Lane, Berkeley and Leighton Aves., So. Yonkers

Modern high-class elevator Apartment Houses; large, airy, outside rooms with sleeping balcony; equal in finish to any New York City apartment; in exclusive Van Cortlandt Terrace, the best section of South Yonkers, surrounded by one-family dwellings.

4 rooms .....$624 | 6 rooms .....$744 to $780
5 rooms .....$780 to $960 | (2 baths)

Perfectly arranged doctor's apartment, 8 rooms and 2 baths, $1200; Private entrance on Broadway. Take Broadway subway to Van Cortlandt Park, then Yonkers car to Valentine Lane; cars every 2 minutes; all night service. 40 minutes from 42d St.

Rollins Bros., Owners and Builders,
545 South Broadway, Cor. Oakwood Ave. and Valentine Lane.
Wm. H. Leslie, Resident Manager. Telephone Yonkers 4200.

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offers the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention. The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St., Facing Sherman Square.
EXPRESS SUBWAY STATION AT 72D ST.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800

Including Refrigeration.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space. There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and Service Elevator.
Tel. 3547 Columbus. Resident Manager on Premises.

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FARM BARGAIN.

Worth $12,000, will consider $7,500, on easy terms. River frontage, wooded hillsides, brook, good springs, wide mountain views. Substantial service buildings, macadamized roads. Half mile from Beaufort station, five miles from Orange or Montclair. (Might consider renting.)
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WILTON, CONN.

All-year country estate, 25 acres, having a frontage of 660 feet on the State road. House 11 rooms and 2 bathrooms, 4 open fireplaces, hot-water heat; ice house, barn, garage and poultry plant; artesian well; all buildings new and in perfect condition.
PRICE $11,500.
FOLSOM BROS., Inc., 127 East 34th St.
BROKERS PROTECTED.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

We Have Large Lists of
STORES—BASEMENTS—LOFTS AND SHOW ROOMS
Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing.
Let Us Know Your Wants.
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OFFICES TO SUBLET

on upper floor, prominent Broadway corner, near Cedar St.; about 500 sq. ft. superior; modern building; high class, financially responsible tenant only. OFFICES, Box D 838 Times Downtown.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

WANTED

12,000 to 14,000 square feet of Factory Space, preferably on one floor. In Greater New York. Live steam. State full particulars. O. C., 95 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

66 East 78th Street.
Private Dwelling For Rent.
17 Rooms—4 Baths—2 Lavatories

Completely renovated. Hot water and steam supplied from the adjoining building; new plumbing and electric fixtures; windows on 3 sides; exceptionally deep house; ready October 1st; will decorate to suit.

Rent $5,500. Apply to
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

THE RIVIERA

Riverside Drive, 154th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment.
Near Subway. For lease from Oct. 1st.

8 rooms, $1,400 to $1,500.
9 rooms, $1,600 to $2,000.

With two or three baths. Apply to
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SMALL APARTMENTS.

2 Rooms and Bath—$55-$65.
52 West 37th Street.

2-3 Rooms & Bath—$55-$80. Elevator, Telephone, Maid and Meal Service.
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549 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 540.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments, Every Convenience
Directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldgs.
6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Rents Reasonable.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangements of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.

805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3573 B'way (147th St.)

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
40 WEST 40TH ST.
Very Desirable North Light Studio Apart's
2 ROOMS & BATH; ALSO 3 ROOMS.
Superintendent on Premises.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 80th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 540.

65 Central Park West.

A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,800. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

REDUCED RENTS
THE PLAZA

Seven and eight room elevator apartments; rents $60-$65 month; elegant order. 795 St. Nicholas Av., (150th.) Superintendent.

Seven Rooms, Corner, $60
400 West 152d Street
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway (147th)

6 ROOMS
565 West 148th St.,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
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370 Central Park West
The Apartment House Unique.
S.W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Rameses.
Features two Elizabethan Architecturs.
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms.
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 3 room suites.
Several charming suites with huge Studio Room, high studded ceiling, open fireplace.
For booklet, floor plan, etc.
See Leasing Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 45th St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 8287.

Devonshire
Broadway, Corner 112th St.
9 Rooms—Foyer—3 Baths.
Large and light.
All corner, $2100.
South Apt., $1800.

Katahdin
567 West 113th St.
Cor. of B'way.
Eight Large Rooms,
$1400 yearly.
Only one apartment left.
W. P. SHERIDAN, Agent,
549 Riverside Drive.
M'gside 434. Cor. 127th St.

150 WEST 79 ST.
9 Rooms—3 Baths $2,800
EDGAR A. LEVY LEASING CO.
505 Fifth Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 6960

7 WEST 24TH ST. Two rooms and bath. All improvements second floor front, $50 month. One at $40 month. Call and see. Ring Enright bell.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., Agents.
Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23rd St.

"IDEAL HOMES"

$100 to $1,000 per month. Best Apartments in the choice locations of New York. None others listed. Save Time and Temper by coming to THE "IDEAL HOMES" CO., 500 Fifth Avenue, at 42nd St., Room 408. Tel. 3614 Murray Hill.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
$2,000.
M. H. Gaillard & Co.
2299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

340 WEST 86th ST.
2 Rooms & Kitchenette
$900 TO $1,000.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.
2299 Broadway. Phone Schuyler 3979.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

815 PARK AVE.

S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
New Magnificent 14-Story Structure
Contains Novel Devices Throughout.
EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF

6-7-8 ROOMS

3 BATHS. RENTS $2300 TO $3800
Also a Few
1, 3 & 4 Room Apartments
On Main Floor, $750 to $1800
Apartments can be seen evenings.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts.,
On Premises. Phone Lenox 9889.

THE WOOLSEY
141 East 44th Street
East of Lexington Avenue.
2 Rooms, Bath
Kitchenette
Unfurnished, $60.00 to $75.00
Furnished, $70.00 to $85.00
Satisfactory Reference Indispensable.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Phone 6410 Bryant

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NEW APARTMENTS.
20 Minutes to Union Square.

Take 4th Av. subway to 9th St. express station, Brooklyn; 5 minutes' walk to apartments.

4-5 Rooms, Rents $34-$45,

extra large; modern improvements; decoration to suit. Ownership management on premises, daily and Sunday.
388-392 11th St., 8th and 6th Aves., Brooklyn.

797—PROSPECT PLACE—797
CORNER NOSTRAND AV.

Newly renovated, seven extra large, light rooms; butler's pantry and bath; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, and hot water. Ideal location.
LEASE AT $500 TO $780 PER ANNUM.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Gainsborough Studios
222 West 59th Street

Lady will sublet Furnished

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Married couple without children desire housekeeping apartment in first-class building; three sunny rooms and kitchenette; clean, tidily furnished; between 70th and 100th Sts.; about $140 per month; November to June; first-class references furnished; higher floors preferred. O 349 Times Downtown.

Modern bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath; prefer 72d St. up, west side, or Washington Sq. section; write fully, stating price; no agents. J 6 Times.

RESPONSIBLE clients wanting high-class furnished apartments; immediate and future rentals. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT. Large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Lindeman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 8[illegible].

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED. Exclusive Renting, 170 W. 72d. Col. 849.

List your furnished apartments. Bathgate Martin, 249 West 76th St., Schuyler 8[illegible].

I can rent your apartment furnished. E. R. Van Winkle, 158 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

SMALL, light housekeeping apartment or studio. N 348 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Lady of position and refinement desires lady of similar character to share with her new apartment in select neighborhood; references. X 364 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome rooms, all improvements; gentlemen; private residence; Washington Square.

17TH, 10 EAST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large and small, steam-heated rooms; electricity.

21ST, 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park).—Large, furnished rooms; private baths, steam heat, electric light; board optional; references.

22D, 41 EAST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished; all conveniences. Gramercy 1[illegible].

31ST, 27 EAST.—Rooms, newly decorated, furnished or unfurnished; references. Phone 2[illegible] Plaza.

33D, 31 EAST.—Desirable front in private house; select neighborhood; references.

46TH, 48 EAST.—Nicely furnished apartment and rooms; hot water and telephone.

HOTELS OFFERING ACCOMMODATIONS; investigate rooms, boards, apartments. Leland's, 1 West 24th St.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220 (56th).—Musical studios; suitable for teaching, rented by the day or hour.

MADISON AV., 1,429.—Well furnished, elevator and telephone; only $3 and $4.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive room and bath; can be used for music studio.

PARK AV., 50, 65th St.)—Single room for gentlemen; elevator; $5.

West Side.

36TH ST., 12 WEST, Keen's Chop House.—Single rooms, $1; bath and shower adjoining; special rates by the week. TELEPHONE IN EVERY ROOM. GENTLEMEN ONLY.

40TH, 34 WEST.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Park; bachelors, references, high-class house.

50TH, 34 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, well-kept rooms, with bath or without, in private house. Tel. Circle 179.

53D, 62 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; every convenience; clean and quiet, well heated; reference.

54D, 63 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, also skylight room; all conveniences; reference.

56TH, 207 WEST.—Handsome suite for two; twin beds; piano; gentlemen; all conveniences.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity; invatories; business couple; gentlemen; references. Thompson.

40 WEST 58TH ST.

Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

65TH, 61 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; also small rooms; board optional.

66TH, 145 WEST. — Doctor's unfurnished suite; also other attractively furnished rooms; telephone. Buckley.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive room for particular people; running water, electricity, steam; near bath; $5; references.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Excellent rooms, private bath; telephone; parlor, studio room to rent; moderate; convenient to bus, cars, subway. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 226 WEST.—Well-furnished room; running water; private house; references required.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting; $8-$7; gentlemen, business couple, tele bone; reference.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; phone, electricity, and running water; unobjectionable location.

71ST, 201 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house, for gentlemen; electricity; breakfast; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; other rooms; electric light; steam heat.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Attractive room and bath; also suite suitable for three gentlemen.

72D, 150 WEST.—Desirable large room, also two hall rooms; board; references.

72D ST., 103 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated; hot, cold running water; exceptional.

72D, 158 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room, suitable two; electricity; references required.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium-sized room, bath adjoining; electric lights; telephone.

73D, 148 WEST.—Large, small rooms, electricity, subway, "L"; references. Telephone Columbus 4135.

73D, 173 WEST.—One large and small room, newly decorated.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Small and medium rooms, comfortably furnished, near bath; gentlemen only; private house; references required; Christian family.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Small furnished room; gentleman; electricity; all improvements; references.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; two or three gentlemen; parlor floor; suitable for physician; electricity.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Luxurious, completely furnished rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; unexcelled service.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large back parlor; light housekeeping; private bath; electricity; single room.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Large rooms, $8-$4; electricity; parquetry; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

75TH, 16 WEST.—Comfortable room and bedroom; running water; select residence; references; $9.

75TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, continuous hot water, electricity, $6-$10.

76TH, 142 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms; private baths. Schuyler 7281.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive front room, kitchenette; every convenience.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive furnished rooms, all improvements; bachelors or couple.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Front room, private bath; large sunny room and single room.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished renovated southern rooms, individual baths; electricity; parlors; studio.

77TH, 344, (West End).—Front large room, electricity; front parlor; reasonable; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Front parlor for rent; $23 month; suitable for business.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms; connecting bath; single, en suite.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated; southern exposure; gentlemen or couple; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, connecting, shower baths; small room; exclusive house.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Large, small; bath; business people preferred; furnished or unfurnished; references.

79TH, 109 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, with private bath; immaculate; block subway.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; southern exposure; running water; connecting bath.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

81ST ST., 106 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; convenient subway and L stations.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, private bath; electricity; medium rooms; comfortable home.

84TH ST., 62 WEST.—Private family will rent to gentlemen large room, running water, in house near 86th St. "L" station.

84TH, 352 WEST.—Attractive large room, hot and cold water, electricity, phone.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large parlor, connecting bedroom; smaller rooms, suitable business women.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, all conveniences; also medium size room.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium size rooms; running water, electricity, telephone.

86TH, 23 WEST.

Splendid sunny large and medium rooms, bath; breakfast. Schuyler 8197.

87TH, 221 WEST.—Attractively furnished, 3 rooms and kitchenette, $65 monthly; elevator apartment.

87TH, 61 WEST.—Beautiful front room and back parlor, bath, kitchenette, and electricity, $40 and $60.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Bright, clean, furnished medium-sized room; private house; all conveniences.

88TH, 158 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; other rooms; southern exposure; quiet; conveniences.

91ST, 162 WEST.—Elegant suite, bath adjoining; phone; independent; gentlemen. Apt. 2.

94TH, 70 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished, decorated; private bath; select house.

101ST, 5 WEST.—Parlor, adjoining room; piano; also single rooms; gentlemen; reasonable. Bancel.

103D, 206 WEST.—Attractive large, small light rooms; convenient "L" subway.

102D, 216 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, light front room; elevators; refined. A. L. S.

104D, 2 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light front rooms, for 2, $6. Phone Robinson.

107TH, 230 WEST.—French lady has newly decorated rooms; all conveniences; private baths; elevator apartment. Apt. 35.

109TH, 256 WEST (Corner Broadway).—Large, front room, $3.50; gentleman; telephone. Rogers.

111TH, 307 WEST.—Well furnished parlor bedroom; all conveniences; elevator. Apt. 43.

113TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant, large, single room; elevator building; electricity; $3.50. Apt. 5.

110TH, 435 WEST.—Very attractive quiet room; high-class house. Apt. 5M.

123D, 528 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure, running water; private; reasonable. O'Meara.

125TH, 629 WEST.—1st Apt., 2 nice, airy bedrooms; home privilege; gentlemen preferred.

126TH, 600 WEST. (Apt. 2E.)—Outside room to business woman; no other roomers.

126TH, 601 WEST. (Broadway.)—Outside room; private bath; breakfast; $65 monthly. Ellsworth.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.

Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (142d.)—Homelike, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; references. Telephone Morningside 3903. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY AT 85TH.—Connecting rooms, private bath; 7th floor; gentlemen. 5196 Schuyler.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 220.—Large, renewed; lavatory; permanent; refined business people; references.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (Near 122d St.)—Large and small rooms, all light, overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson, with kitchen privileges. Apt. 32.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, Corner 127th.—Large double room; elevator; subway; $25 month.

LADY living alone would rent room in high-class apartment, West 80s, to lady; all conveniences. R 42 Times.

RARE CHANCE.

Large, attractive rooms, with private bathroom; medium room; select, private residence, refined surroundings; references. 132 West 70th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910.—Apt. 7F; beautiful room overlooking Hudson; new elevator apartment; private family; gentlemen. Phone 4346 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior accommodations, with, without bath; refined gentlemen only; breakfast.

WEST END, 896.—Two large front rooms, residence, $11. Phone 3893 Riverside.

Staten Island.

FOR ONE OR TWO business men, one large double room; heat, electricity; two closets; $5 a week; no other rooms. G. N. H., 128 Frelinghuysen Road, Tompkinsville, S. I.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

JEWISH GENTLEMAN wants room with cultured people, home atmosphere; board optional; below 87th; $5 up. L 374 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOM, with or near bath, between 72d and 96th Sts., west of Broadway, bachelor; highest references. O 350 Times Downtown.

TWO ROOMS wanted by brother and sister, Protestants, in apartment, steam heat; references; elderly people preferred. R 50 Times.

Room and board wanted by army officer for indefinite time. Reply box X 344 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

ONE guest will be received; exclusive, private home; East 70s. J 32 Times.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 506 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; good board.

60TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; table boarders; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.

Large, small rooms; private baths; reference.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.—Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

58TH, 44 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; private baths, steam, electricity; table and service the best.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home; gentleman; continuous hot water; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large double room; southern exposure; newly furnished; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST. (Overlooking Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive room, comfortably furnished; running water; high class elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Board, attractive weekly rate; wholesome home table. Hubbell.

72D, 228 WEST.—New management; electricity, steam heat, elevator, table guests; permanent.

72D, 206 WEST.—Attractive rooms, refined home; excellent southern cooking; reference.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-furnished double rooms, bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 212 WEST.—Large, sunny room for two men. Columbus 6396.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double front room, with board; southern exposure.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large parlor floor room; private baths; medium rooms; phone.

73D ST., 112 WEST.

Desirable rooms. Subway, elevator, references

76TH, (on West End Av., 344.)—Select accommodations, attractive suite, bath, single room, running water, steam, electricity, excellent table.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, single, steam heat; excellent cuisine; reference.

75TH ST., 108 W.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, all conveniences; excellent table.

79TH, 114-182 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST. (Grayecourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large front rooms, well heated; connecting bath; excellent board; reference.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, suite; unexcelled table; references. Schuyler 7583.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms for couples, electricity; good meals; home environment.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms, conveniences, electricity; excellent board. Telephone Schuyler 5441.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Beautiful suite; private bath; single room; first-class house; references.

93D, 305 WEST.—Large, double room; private bath, electricity; smaller room; excellent table.

94TH, 30 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings, 4-poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

95TH, 63 WEST, (The Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; table board.

102D, 305 WEST. (West End-Riverside.)—Private house, second floor; two exceptionally furnished large rooms, private bath; references exchanged.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.

Pleasant rooms with, without baths; excellent Jewish table; conveniences. Brody, Mornings 16 2123.

138TH ST., 616 WEST.

Three, four business people may obtain excellent boarding accommodations, small family; conveniences.

146TH, 631 WEST.—Comfortably furnished bright rooms, adjoining bath; good board; telephone.

OPPORTUNITY to live in refined French family near Broadway; small room and board $12; references essential. River. 2560 J.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Pleasant room, with running water, suitable for gentleman or couple. Mrs. J. Stein. Schuyler 9007.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 542.—Large rooms, adjoining bath, $12, $15; two, $20. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Superb location, 20 min. Downtown, N. Y. Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d St.)—Large front room; running water, electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

WEST END AV., 530.—Young girl students, attractive home with French and chaperonage.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath, board; also single. Columbus 1747.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, suite, with private bath; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED, Nov. 1, in quiet, private home, by refined married couple and small child, suite, two rooms and private bath, with meals, as only guests; must be highly satisfactory in all particulars; references exchanged. O 344 Times Downtown.

REFINED WIDOW wishes room and board in small boarding house or private family where there are business or professional people. R 16 Times.

Couple wish well furnished room; board; refined surroundings; convenient to express subway station. X 339 Times Annex.

FATHER and child, (girl, 5,) Jewish; refined home, west side, Harlem. T 142 Times Harlem.

GENTLEMAN, Christian, desires board; refined, private family. Permanent. V 47 Times.

Lady desires room and board with private family; highest credentials. R 49 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Kew Gardens, L. I.—15 minutes from New York; single, double rooms, with board, in private family. V 52 Times.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.

"30 Minutes from Broadway."

A parlor, bedroom, and private bath in a delightful family hotel, together with excellent meals for two persons, from $30 to $40 per week; situated in beautiful East Orange; 150 trains a day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for Booklet.

W. T. READE Resident Prop.

South Orange, N. J., 117 Scotland Road.—Beautiful home and location; 2 fine rooms, bath, and board; references. Phone 591.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A COMPLETE LINE OF CARS.

CLOSED CARS, TOURINGS, ROADSTERS, Overlands, Willys-Knights and other makes. At prices that will tempt you.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway at 58th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "4."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ, 16 VALVE SPEEDSTER, STUTZ 2-SEAT BABY SPEEDSTER.
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1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
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1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH; NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1910 OLDSMOBILE COUPE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

AN OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 1240 West 53th.

A SPORT, $2,600 SPEEDSTER, $850.
A fast, flashy 1916 Premier 5-pass. passenger special; like new; bear on hills, swift on get-away; wire wheels, side seat, snug little U-boat top; wins admiration everywhere. Phone Franklin 4770 Vanderbilt.

A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
DE DION-BOUTON, LATEST IMP.
BREWSTER COLLAPSIBLE BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1916 TOWN CAR.
RENAULT 1915 LOCKE LIMOUSINE.
PEUGEOT 1916 BREWSTER TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 128-138 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON SPORT MODEL.
SERIES "16" STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1917 MITCHELL TOWN CAR.
1917 CHANDLER TOWN CAR.
1917 PAIGE SEDAN.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
SERIES 1917 STUDEBAKER, $575.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 WILLYS-KNIGHT COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 BUICK SIX-CYLINDER.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1916 KISSEL KAR, Victoria Brougham.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 57TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone Circle 667-668.

BODY FOR LIMOUSINE.—Will fit a Stearns or any standard chassis. Elite, 136 West 52d St. Circle 6118.

B'KLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.

1917 Overland Country Club, Model 85-6.
1916 Overland "All-Year Car." "83-B."
1915 Overland coupe. "Model 80."

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bedford Av., corner Hancock St.

BUICK runabout, 1915 model, in excellent condition, with five good shoes; owner must sell immediately or put car in dead storage, as he has no opportunity for the use of the car at this season; price $500; an exceptional opportunity. X 355 Times Annex.

BUICK 1916 Little-Six Touring. Perfect.
BUICK 1916 Little-Six Roadster. Like new.
DODGE 1916 Touring. Condition guaranteed.
NATIONAL 1916 Twin-Six Tour. Reasonable.
HARLEM EXCHANGE, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

BUICK ROADSTER.
Model C-38, complete, best type in Buick line; bargain. 305 West 79th.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Black, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1916 runabout; like new; reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM; VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
One of the handsomest ever offered for sale; can be seen day, evening or Sunday; inspection invited; demonstration any time. On exhibition at BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC (1917) SEDAN CONVERTIBLE.
CADILLAC (1917) TOURING, LIKE-NEW.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4472 Rector.

CADILLAC.—Must sell beautiful 14 Cadillac limousine. 1,930 Broadway.

CABRIOLET, three-passenger Studebaker, series 17, six-cylinder; worth looking up at $735. Telephone Elizabeth 3170.

CHALMERS 1916 five passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

CHALMERS 1917 five-passenger, six-cylinder; perfect shape. Lorraine, 65 Suffolk St.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915, slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHALMERS cabriolet, 1915, slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHANDLER Used Cars and Others.
OVERHAULED, PAINTED, GUARANTEED.
Chandler 17 and 16. Touring.
Chandler 17, Chummy Roadster.
Buick "Eight 6." Touring, late 1916.
Willys-Knight Touring, late 1916.
CONCOURSE MOTOR CAR CO.,
2,400 Concourse. Phone Fordham 2388.

CHANDLER, Model 17, 7-passenger touring, in good condition; must sell to close estate. Phone 3165 John. H. Beardsley, 31 Liberty.

CHANDLER, latest model, 7-passenger touring, 4 weeks old, 6 new overside Pilak tires, slip covers; bargain. Mad. Sq. 2462.

CHANDLER "Model 17," with winter top. WALLACE, 1789 BROADWAY.

CHEVROLET touring, late 1917; full equipment; first-class condition; price $450. G. L. Hobart, 121 Flushing Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

Automobile Exchange

40 cents per agate line

CHEVROLET roadster; "Royal Mail"; electric lights and starter; price $350. G. L. Hobart, 121 Flushing Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

CLEMENT BAYARD, foreign, late importation, small 4-passenger touring, small seat on side, victoria top, with extra beautiful town body; self-starter, electric lights, one of the last cars shipped to this country; will sacrifice for $750; original price $10,000. Owner, Private Garage, 16 East 39th near 5th Av.

COLE 1916 Model 8-60 touring car; driven 5,500 miles; general appearance shows that car has had exceptionally good care; special paint job.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DAVIS 1916 Touring.—Brand-new shoes, slip covers, new paint, Continental motor; just overhauled; must sell immediately. 572 Riverside Drive, Morningside 2780, Apartment 34.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; each car has been thoroughly gone over in our repair shop and is guaranteed to be as represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

FORD coupelet; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring; must be disposed of at once. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
PRICE $900.
Handsomely painted, all standard improvements, many extras; snubbers, clock, bumper, spot light, &c.; mechanically O. K.; can be seen any time. For demonstration telephone Flatbush 6311, Apartment 4.

HUDSON super six touring; $800 if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1916, in perfect condition; paint like new; tires good; clock; extra tire, new. D 380 Times Downtown.

HUPMOBILE ROADSTER, Model H 32, in good condition; $400. Stevens-Duryea Shop, 16 West 61st St.

LANCIA ROADSTER.
Most beautiful car in city; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed; will sacrifice for quick sale. 1,666 Broadway.

LEXINGTON, 1916, seven-passenger, wire wheels, slip covers, fine tires; run 7,000 miles; cost $2,100; elegant shape; cheap. Stimpson, Columbus 9390.

LIBERTY Brougham, 1917; condition perfect; must sacrifice. Drug store, Broadway and 98th St. Phone Riverside 7371.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
Gentlemen, will sacrifice at your own price; car has been used private two seasons; electric self-starter and lights. 150 West 55th St.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916. — Seven passenger; Model 35; like new; original paint; mechanically perfect; $2,200; private. Mont. 132 Nassau St.

LOCOMOBILE for sale; run 5,000 miles; guaranteed mechanically perfect; landaulet, touring body. Phone (in mornings) Riverside 2106.

LOCOMOBILE, 1914, touring, 6-48; paint, tires, everything O. K.; always privately owned; $1,100. Coughlin, 250 West 109th.

LOZIER LATE MODEL TOWN CAR.
Completely overhauled and painted, electric lights, self-starter; classy looking car; bargain.
LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY,
BROADWAY, AT 61ST ST.

MACK truck, five ton, in excellent condition. G. L. Hobart, 121 Flushing Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 four passenger club roadster; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 five passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MARMON Model 34 touring; like new; cost $5,250; take $1,000 cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER 1917 racebout, also touring and sporting; bargains. Cook & Macconnell.

MITCHELL Sedan; a beautiful Winter car, little used; will sell for $700; cost $2,250; perfect condition. Phone Columbus 8026 for demonstration.

NATIONAL NEWPORT convertible sedan; excellent appearance; mechanically guaranteed; sacrifice, $1,600 cash; right car for particular party. X 225 Times Annex.

OAKLAND "Sensible Six" roadster contract; sacrifice to quick purchaser. O 343 Times Downtown.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four passenger club roadster; like new; run 3,800 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND 1916 five passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Kemp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5522.

PACKARD 1914 48 h. p. seven passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

PACKARD limousine body, 1916, seven-passenger, 1-35; almost new; make offer. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Room 610.

PACKARD landaulette, 1914, perfect mechanically; fine appearance. Acton Supply Co., 2,448 Broadway. Riverside 9453.

PACKARD 12-30 landaulette, fine condition. Bryant 6896. Schrader, 141 West 43d St.

PACKARD Twin Six. — Perfect; $1,600. Fisher, 4371 Plaza.

PAIGE late model 7-passenger touring; excellent condition; driven only by owner; $650; five new Kelly-Springfield tires. R. C. Barsch, 103 Park Av. 6827 Murray Hill.

PAIGE Touring.—Late model; excellent mechanical condition; good paint and shoes; starter and lights; quick bargain. Bryant 2411.

PATHFINDER, 1918, 4-passenger touring roadster; never used; sacrifice, $500 off, price; full factory guarantee; reason drafted. T 492 Times.

PEUGEOT 1913.—Excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "38," also "48" limousines; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

REGAL 1917, 5-pass. touring, run 2,700 miles; looks like new; extra new shoe; fully equipped; cost $745; sacrifice $400. See Mr. Cook, 11 West 106th St. Phone Riverside 247.

RENAULT town car for sale or to rent by week or month. Emerson, 202 West 101st. Riverside 8282.

SCRIPPS - BOOTH runabout, 1916, wire wheels, mechanically perfect, two extra wire wheels, shoes, tubes, &c., $445; time payments; trade considered. Dugan, 210 West 50th.

SEVERAL beautiful broughams and limousines; sacrificed if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

S. G. V. TOWN CAR.
Beautiful condition, electrical equipment, latest model. F. D. Homan, 211 West 58th.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P., Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $8,000; sold at great sacrifice. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,662 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. Tel. Circle 1964.

STANDARD 1917.—Same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916.—Used as demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917 limousine, "8-cylinder," painted Brewster green and black, imported upholstery, two extra seats facing forward, Circassian walnut paneling, bronze fixtures, &c.; recently overhauled; equal to new car. "Luxurious," 176 Times.

STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
Beautiful brougham limousine; like new, seats five inside; cost $2,650; accept $1,450. Holmes, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

STUDEBAKER "8" CABRIOLET, SERIES 17; EXCELLENT CONDITION.
RIGHT PRICE.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER 1917 touring, $650; owner wants a Ford commercial. Main 3110.

STUTZ, 1916, delivered today, with new four-door, limousine body; most striking car in city; mahogany, Colonial windows; two tone gray color; special job throughout; must sacrifice immediately to answer Government call. Telephone Spring 827.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON, 1916, TOURING.
7-passenger, repainted, overhauled; guaranteed; $1,750; ideal car for touring; owner will demonstrate. Winton Co., 380 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 900.

WINTON, model 33, limousine; very fine condition throughout; this car has seen very little service; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON.—For sale, Winton, 48 H. P., 1915, limousine; excellent condition. Owner, 440 Lafayette St. Telephone Spring 8600.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

1913 WINTON limousine, with touring body, repainted, overhauled, $850. Winton Co., 380 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Mulberry 900.

Automobiles for Rent.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

CADILLAC limousine and touring car for hire; new, latest model cars; competent liveried chauffeurs. W. E. Stimpson, Hudson Motor Car Co.'s Garage, Columbus 9390.

CADILLAC.—Smart-appearing 7-passenger limousine, week, month, season. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

CHALMERS.—Beautiful 1916 limousine, 7-passenger; hour, trip; monthly preferred; very reasonable; owner drives. Bradley, phone Riverside 3617.

HUDSON.—For rent, beautiful Hudson super six limousines and landaulets very reasonable. Fred Rogers, Hotel Endicott. Tel. Schuyler 8300.

LANDAULET—Seven-passenger, attractive, hour, day, week, or month; reasonable. Schuyler 9020.

PA. KARD limousines, latest models, at lowest rates; special rate shopping or calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 96th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD limousine landaulet, late model, like new, for rent by month. Bryant 6896 Schrader, 141 West 43d.

PACKARD—Landaulet for hire, hour, day, week, monthly preferred; reasonable. Schuyler 3828.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 836.

PACKARD.—Beautiful six and twin six; hour, weekly, monthly. Wilmarth, 8030 Columbus.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles U. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ARTIST SKETCHER, FASHIONS; SALARY $13. R 40 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough experienced; excellent business abilities; devoted accurate worker, wishes change position; salary $22. D 390 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; 6 years' experience in the manufacturing line, controlling accounts, trial balance; salary $18. V 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; trial balances, controlling accounts; $25. R 13 Times.

COMPANION.—Young woman, highest European education, environments, as companion to lady. V 68 Times.

COUPLE.

Useful man wishes position in private garage and to act as footman; wife, nurse or chambermaid; can be highly recommended. P 174 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—High-class, $3.50 day. 8 East 38th. Telephone Madison

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS.—Must be 16; bright, ambitious young men to start mail and office work, $7; steady positions; excellent opportunities for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOYS, high school graduates, $8, $9 to start; steady positions and excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOYS!
THINK OF YOUR FUTURE AND LEARN A GOOD TRADE THAT INSURES STEADY WORK THE YEAR AROUND; $6 TO START AND YEARLY ADVANCEMENT IN ADDITION TO LIBERAL BONUS WHILE LEARNING. REMINGTON & HAFF MANUFACTURING CO., 323 SMITHS, 543-5-7 WEST 23D ST.

BOYS WANTED AS PAGES AND MESSENGERS IN LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES; WRITE, STATING AGE AND BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS. ADDRESS BOX O 325 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, not over 21 years of age, in large mail order house for shipping and packing departments; steady position, good opportunity for advancement; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Curtlandt St. station.

BOYS, 15-20 years, for stockroom and shipping department in large mail order house; steady employment; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station.

BOY to start as general assistant in large shipping department; good opportunity to advance for willing and ambitious boy between the ages of 14 and 17. Call Robert A. Keasbey Co., 447 West St.

BOY, 15 to 17 years of age; must live with parents and have best references; $7 a week, errands, to start; good opportunity for advancement to the right boy. Apply Lambert Bros., 3d Av., corner 58th St.

BOY wanted, familiar with addressograph preferred; splendid opportunity; must be intelligent and steady. Apply Doehler Die-Casting Co., Court and 9th Sts., Brooklyn. Mr. Pinion.

BOY, 14-15, to learn designing for wall paper and fabrics; paid while learning, with steady advancement; bring drawings. Ericson & Weiss, 11 East 20th St.

BOYS, bright, energetic, active, for stock and errands; splendid chance to grow up in good, clean business. Apply 8:30 A. M., Victrola Store, 27 West 34th St.

BOY.—Bright, wanted by large corporation for supply department; age, 16-17; good hours, surroundings, and advancement. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOY with cardboard and office work in publication house; experience unnecessary; good chance for advancement. Address D 385 Times Downtown.

BOY.—By wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. O 301 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, bright, neat appearing boy, 16 or 17 years of age, wanted in the office of cotton goods commission house. O 337 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work, 15 to 17 years old; will ing and steady worker; opportunity for advancement. X 36 Times.

BOY to learn advertising business; good chance for advancement; hours 9 to 5; salary $7. Hoyt's Service, 116 West 32d St.

BOYS wanted for permanent employment in downtown bank. Address with full particulars and references, P. O. Box 148, Station A.

BOY for office and errands; good chance for advancement. Mecklure Newspaper Syndicate, 120 West 32d St.

BOY wanted to make himself generally useful in resident buying office; $7 to start. Call B. F. Lewis, 32 Madison Av.

BUYERS, experienced in wooden cases and paper box line, on large manufacturing plant in Brooklyn; permanent; state salary expected. M. R., 206 Times Downtown.

CARPENTER FOREMAN OR BLDG. SUPT. Wanted.—Capable of taking charge; out-of-town work, mill building experience preferable; state particulars of record and salary wanted. X 341 Times Annex.

CHASERS for flat chasing on Sterling silver hollowware. Whiting Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

CLERK WANTED WITH GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING AND TYPEWRITING FOR AN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY; MUST BE OVER DRAFT AGE. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. STATE AGE, SALARY, AND REFERENCES. COMPTROLLER, BOX X 240 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERICAL.—Young man, 20-21 years of age exempt from military service, for clerical position in Long Island City office; experience in figuring desirable; state salary expected and reference. X 353 Times Annex.

CLOTHING SALESMAN

to manage credit clothing store of a corporation operating 100 branch stores; excellent prospects for a hustler with executive ability. Apply Adelberg & Berman, Inc., 119 West 21th St.

COACHMAN and wife without children in private garage, New York City, as caretaker and cleaner of automobiles; strictly sober and honest; wages, $50 month, 4 rooms and bath, heat, and light. Address H. & H., 120 Times.

CORRESPONDENTS.

A large mail order house intends to employ and train several young men to be capable and efficient correspondents.

They must be at least 21 years of age and have had a high school education or its equivalent. Business experience is not absolutely necessary, but desirable.

Here is a splendid opportunity for a young man who has had a good education to secure a permanent profitable position where advance in salary is rapid. Minimum starting pay, $15, but more if you have had experience, with gradual increases to $20 inside of a year.

Give full information about yourself—your age, your education, &c.

All replies treated confidentially.
X 349 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT.—Somewhere there is a secretary-stenographer who is looking for an opportunity to broaden out into a full-fledged correspondent; a large hardware concern is looking for such a man with ability, brains, and above all that deep desire to make good and establish for himself a permanent berth by conscientious application of his energy; if you think you have these qualifications, write and tell us why, stating age, nationality, and salary. P. E. B., P. O. Box 6, Station S, New York City.

CREDIT MAN.

Two assistants wanted by manufacturer auto tires, age 25 to 35; to qualify must have 3 to 4 years experience checking credit, and possess initiative and ability; splendid opportunity for the right man; must be draft exempt to receive attention; state age, salary desired, experience, and all particulars. J 42 Times.

DRAFTSMAN first-class, experienced on tool designs for tool work on aeronautical motats. Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden & Star Avs., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMEN, SEVERAL A1 TOOL AND AUTOMATIC MACHINE DESIGNERS. CALL AT ONCE. AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY, 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMEN.
A number of first-class designers on automobile tools wanted. Apply to Kar Engineering Co., 79 East 130th St.

ELDERLY MAN wanted in mailing department, and do filing and general office work; $12-$15 week. D 382 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK.—Wanted, woollen commission house; state age, references, and salary expected. L 371 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED MAN wanted to take charge of heat treating and hardening room in large manufacturing plant. Must be willing to leave the city; steady position and excellent salary; in replying give full details as to age, experience, and salary required. X 360 Times Annex.

GLOVE BUYER WANTED.

Gilchrist Company of Boston requires the services of a thoroughly experienced glove buyer, one who is well acquainted with the market, and who can also merchandise ribbons, laces, neckwear, trimmings, and buttons; only those who can qualify need apply; all replies will be held confidential, but must be specific and complete as to past experience and salary expected. Apply to C. C. Ferris, Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.

Help Wanted—Male

30 cents per agate line

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
for high-grade work on electrical or mechanical apparatus; only men accustomed to work with micrometer wanted; steady employment; 48 hours weekly; opportunities for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

INVESTIGATORS. — A retail mercantile agency in this city requires experienced investigators. A 481 Times Annex.

INVOICE CLERK, commercial, wanted by Christian export firm; experience in this line and some knowledge of Spanish; when applying, give full particulars as to former employ and salary expected. Experienced, O 301 Times Downtown.

JANITOR and wife (colored) to look after three apartment houses; salary, $60 and apartment. O 366 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK.
ONE CAPABLE OF TAKING OFF MONTHLY TRIAL BALANCES. APPLY AFTER 9:30. 336 WASHINGTON ST.

MAN.—Competent, wanted in estate office; experience in general real estate and compiling income tax returns essential; state age, salary, experience, and reference. O 367 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Sturdy young man wanted for work in receiving department of large organization; state age, experience, and salary desired. X 332 Times Annex.

MAN, aggressive, wanted who can sell absolutely new proposition; must speak Yiddish; salary and commission. M 130 Times.

MANAGER. — Experienced, for restaurant; must furnish bond and willing to work nights. R 6 Times.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS FOR STATIONARY PLANTS REQUIRED BY RAILROAD COMPANY IN NEW YORK CITY; COMPETENT MEN ONLY NEED APPLY. J 38 TIMES.

MILLWRIGHT FOREMAN AND MECHANIC.—Experienced, to take charge of new work and upkeep of present operation; out-of-town work; permanent for right man. X 342 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, about 18 years old, to start in mail department of large corporation and progress through various departments of the business into good positions; fine opportunity for clean cut, intelligent fellows who can use their heads; experience unnecessary, but good education essential; tell all about your age, religion, education, &c. T 176 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Bright American young man, thoroughly experienced, in credit collection work; must be of pleasing address and come well recommended; salary $12 per week. J 38 Times.

OFFICE BOY FOR LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN AND WELL RECOMMENDED; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. S. S., 247 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY wanted, splendid opportunity for advancement; intelligence and energy most important. Apply Doehler Die Casting Co., Court and 9th Sts., Brooklyn. Mr. Pillion.

OFFICE BOY wanted in large establishment; good opportunity for advancement; state age, education, and salary. X 359 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY in a busy law office; one with experience preferred. F 261 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Over 16, good opportunity for advancement. Swift & Co., 32 10th Av.

OFFICE MAN, competent, wanted by Christian export firm; not over 25, to take charge of shipments to Central America; must have had similar position before; give full particulars and state salary desired. Aggressive, O 363 Times Downtown.

PLAN EXAMINER.

SALARY $1,200 TO $1,800

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age, and have had one year's experience as a draftsman or equivalent work involving a knowledge of plan reading; subjects and weights: Experience, 3; duties, 7. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Oct. 30, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

PATTERN MAKER experienced on small work for castings. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, Staten Island.

PAYROLL ADJUSTER.

Large casualty insurance company wants competent payroll auditors; when applying state fully experience, age, married or single, references, and salary desired; good opportunity, permanent position. Address D 372 Times Downtown.

PAY ROLL AUDITOR of experience wanted by large casualty company to develop into special agency work. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, salary desired and references. L 370 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Specialty; former adding machine, computing scale, cash register, typewriter salesmen, between the ages of 20 and 30 years only, wanted to fill vacancies in a high-class security sales organization; an extensive education will be accorded successful applicants; salesmen paid while taking course; this is an unusual opportunity for the able, alert, shrewd, versatile salesmen; your earnings will run from $60 to $250 a week commission in our business. L 369 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for manufacturing concern, established 15 years; live wire; capable directing, managing other men; initiative, good appearance, personality, fluent correspondent, broad clean-cut character; experience imperative; to call on first-class hotels, wholesale and retail drugs, confectionery trade; applicants who held similar or assistant's position; military exempt preferred; salary basis; state age, experience, salary in first letter. Address R. S., 207 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—UNUSUAL ABILITY, 25 TO 40 YEARS OLD; PRODUCER WILL FIND GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR HIS TALENTS WITH LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION; COMMISSION BASIS WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT; ONLY HONEST, HARD WORKERS NEED APPLY. J 36 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—I have an opening for a salesman at once; I want a man who can show a good record, is of mature years, is of good health and appearance, and can sell a legitimate, honest product practically without competition; liberal commission and drawing account; if you measure up to my needs, please call. L. A. Wright, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN.—We are reorganizing our sales force to repair loss of men by enlistment, and have need at once for real salesmen; we want a few sober, earnest and ambitious men immediately to cover New York and adjacent fields. An opportunity for drawing account and transportation and want men who will strive for manager positions. R 34 Times.

SALESMEN.—We want three good salesmen to handle one of the best paying propositions on the market; our men are making from $50 to $40 a week on commission; splendid opportunity for hustlers and free transportation to the Coast to the right party. Call from 9 to 10 and from 4 to 5, 16 Court St., Room 64, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—Young men to cover Greater New York, New England, and Middle Western States; acquainted with hotel, confectionery and drug trade preferred; salary basis; applicants must be exempt from military duty; state age, experience, salary first letter to receive attention. Address M. B., 297 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to carry small line of platinum rings and watch bracelets, mounted and unmounted, as side line; also take special orders from better class of retailers and jobbers; commission basis; good opportunity for right man. Address X 347 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED.

For Spring line of children's colored dresses on commission basis only; only experienced need apply. Korn & Stein, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SALESMAN, live wire, on children's white dresses; also serge regulation dresses; only those with acquaintance among jobber and retail trade need apply; salary or commission. L 380 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN sell well-known brands of chewing gum to city trade; opportunity for man with following; salary and bonus; must show good record. J. Yokel, 406 West 46th St, after 11 A. M.

SALESMEN.—Several sincere, aggressive men on a rapid selling proposition; commission basis. Mr. Weiss, care of Soapitor Co., 154 West 14th.

SALESMAN wanted to sell Regina Vacuum Cleaners; salary and commission. Regina Co., 47 West 34th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Age 24 to 30; neat appearance; good, convincing talker; salary and commission. Apply Room 1012, 116 Nassau.

SALESMAN wanted, on commission, for Georgette and Crepe de Chine for cutting-up trade; big stock carried. J 34 Times.

SALESMAN to call on millinery trade with line of auto millinery, hats; commission basis. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

SALESMAN, good, 25 to 30, neat appearance; salary and commission; call 1-3. Room 307, 1,476 Broadway.

SALES ENGINEER.—Able to design structural steel and reinforced concrete; excellent opportunity in growing company for young man who likes outside work and has ability to make new friends; give full particulars, previous experience, training, and whether exempt from draft. K 66 Times.

SECOND STABLEMAN wanted; single, country; private. Apply 125 East 40th St., Friday, 5 P. M.

SHIPPING CLERK.

We have an opening for a first-class shipping clerk who is experienced in routing shipments, packing and checking. He must know how to manage a shipping department and must be willing to work side by side with packers. Send full details about your experience and age, with references as to character and ability, to A. A. Vantine & Co., Inc., 68 Huntersporint Av., Long Island City. Do not apply in person.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Fully experienced; one who has been in electrical or hardware line; must be capable of organizing and taking entire charge of shipping department; thorough knowledge of packing and shipping essential; if you feel yourself qualified write, giving full particulars and salary expected. Box M. 40, 3,013 Third Av.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Must be experienced wrapper on parcel post and express packages, good penman, and good references; permanent position and good future to the right man. Write, stating age, married or single, experience, and salary to start, S. L., Room 1607, 1,182 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Wanted, by a hardware concern who has had experience in marking cases, making out bills of lading, and general routine work, in connection with a shipping department; salary $12. Write, stating age, and nationality. L. E. B., P. O. Box 6, Station S, New York City.

SILVERSMITHS for large work on sterling silver ware. Whiting Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER. — Large manufacturing corporation desires young man with initiative for advertising department; position offers excellent opportunities for the right man; state age, experience, and salary desired. X 242 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER — BOOKKEEPER, experienced, not over 25, to assist accountant of large corporation; answer in own handwriting, state salary and references. "H. A.," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and draftsman; man not afraid of work. Apply S. D. Butts, Lincoln Highway, at Passaic River, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER—$30 and bonus; chance to advance. Hercules Powder Co., 86 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

STOCK CLERK, experienced, for electro-mechanical business; good chance for advancement; state experience, references and salary expected. V 69 Times.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH CHRONICLE,
Aeolian Hall, New York, a national weekly, has a vacancy for an experienced and high-class
MANAGER.
Applications, stating age, experience, and references, will be considered in writing only.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOLMAKERS.
CALL AT
S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.,
PRINCES BAY, S. I.

TRIMMERS on emery belts. Whiting Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED.—Flat hammerer for work on German silver hollow ware. R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., Wallingford, Conn.

WANTED.—Physician who understands diseases of the eye and can refract. Address Burton Optical Co., Scranton, Pa.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, ambitious, 18-23 years, wanted by large national manufacturer and distributor of well-known grocery product; position at first will require traveling the consumer in connection with extensive educational campaign; must be single, willing to travel, reliable, and determined to become a successful salesman; salary, $12 per week and traveling expenses; for the man who can qualify, this is a real selling opportunity, full of possibilities for promotion; write full particulars about yourself; state nationality. O 358 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 25 years of age, exempt from military service, for clerical position in office; one who has had experience in pricing and figuring invoices and entering orders; state age, salary expected, and references. O 269 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for automobile service department of very large mercantile concern; splendid opportunity for man with experience in handling automobile truck and knowledge of efficiency and cost reports. Address L. A. M., P. O. Box 229, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, INTELLIGENT, INDUSTRIOUS WHO HAS EXPERIENCE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF EMBROIDERIES; STEADY AND WELL-PAYING POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. X 348 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN for supply department in prominent fire insurance company; no experience necessary, but must be intelligent; salary, $9 per week; state age, religion, and education. D 385 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, about 17 years of age, for insurance office; no experience necessary; salary, $8 week to start; in reply mention age, education, and religion. D 307 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful in shipping department; also as office porter work; good chance for advancement; state age and salary expected. O 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, typist, correct on figures, for court department work. Apply Office Manager National Aniline and Chemical Works, W. Berker Plant, East 83d St. and Dilmas Av.; take Church Av. car to Rainh Av.

YOUNG MAN having general experience in office of jewelry factory; bright, quick, with good references; good opportunity. Joseph L. Herzog & Co., 45 Rose St., corner Duane.

YOUNG MAN, 18-21, willing to learn outside salesmanship; grand opportunity; promotion; electrical specialty business; salary. Apply Room 815, 47 West 42d St.

YOUNG MAN for office position; require accurate typist; excellent opportunity for progressive American Presbyterian Hospital, 70th St. and Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN.—Capable young man to work in office of big pressroom; quick and accurate at figures; no trifler need apply. Press, 136 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, wanted in sample department of woolen house; state age, experience, &c. S. A., 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years, wanted in wholesale dry good house. Syndicate Trading Co., 230 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted for office work; must know typewriting. 520 East 18th St.

YOUNG MAN, assist shipping clerk; salary $11. L 347 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON, PROP.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, MGR.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, $3,000; ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, $2,000; TRAVELING AUDITOR, $1,800 AND EXPENSES; COST ACCOUNTANT, KNOWLEDGE AUTO TRUCK OPERATION, $1,300-$1,500; BOOKKEEPER, MERCANTILE, $1,300.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) FOR RUSSIA, $2,100; STENOGRAPHER, $35 WEEK; STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, LEGAL EXPERIENCE, $1,500-$1,800.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, EXPERIENCED; HOTEL MANAGER OR BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, $1,200 AND ROOM; CREDIT MAN, KNOWLEDGE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, $1,300; 150 GOOD POSITIONS FOR CLERKS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHERS, (EXPERIENCED AND BEGINNERS,) $10-$20 WEEKLY.

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?—"See Hawley;" he has placed thousands of young men and young women in desirable positions in Greater New York; hundreds of opportunities NOW! Clerical, stenographic, technical, institutional; $10, $15, $18, $20, up to $2,000 per annum. Willis Hawley Exchange, 50 Court St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPERS ($) Virginia, auditing or acctg. expr. $20 fare & board and Men for payroll distribution, constr. cost work, posting time, & stenographers, start at once, $25 fare & board. File clerks & Stenographers, Washington $1,200; Bill clerks $65-$70, Stenographers, beginners $15 up. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

CLERKS, price extension, good at figures, $14-$15; ledger clerks, $12-$15; stock, $10; bookkeepers, $14-$20; clerk, time and production, night, $17; stenographer, $15; bill clerks, $12-$16. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 203 Broadway. Coultaus & Masterson, Props.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on detail and tracing of mechanical work; $15 to $18. Apply Central Branch Y. M. C. A. Employment Dept., (agency,) 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20; out of town billers, stenographers, $20. Jupp Agency, 37 Nassau.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following lists are announced: Deckhand, all boroughs—William Turner, Schultz, John Di Maio, F. Glover, James White, John Collins, William McDonough, Karl Elm, Cable Spicer, all boroughs—H. Schad, Arthur Hannah, Rigger, all boroughs—Albert Miller, Climber and Pruner—Simon Watts, Henry Lambersam.

United States.

The Commission announces for Nov. 7 at the New York Custom House an examination for radio inspector, for men only. Vacancies in the positions of radio inspector and assistant radio inspector, at entrance salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,600 a year, in the offices of the radio inspectors of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, in Washington, and throughout the United States, will be filled from this examination.

Competitors will be examined in theoretical and practical questions in the construction, use, and adjustment of radio apparatus and auxiliaries, education and experience in the line of the required duties. Applicants must have received a bachelor of science degree from a school of recognized standing, such educational training to have included a special course in radio or kindred sciences, or show that they are senior students in such institutions or that they have had the equivalent of a high school education and in addition, not less than two years' experience in special radio work, such as the manufacture, installation, or adjustment of commercial or governmental wireless apparatus. Applicants must have reached their twentieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Education Notes.

At Columbia University there is being given an eight month course in oral hygiene. This is a new profession for women only, and leads to civil service positions as dental hygienists or dental nurses in the public schools under the Board of Health at the initial salary of $720 a year, maximum $1,080; also to positions in hospitals, clinics and dental offices.

According to a new system recently introduced at Xavier High, the school is to be disciplined by a body of students selected from the grades in the school.

Hawley Rittenhouse went to the Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, seventeen years ago after an honorable career in the navy. On the declaration of war, he immediately volunteered his services and was accepted by the Navy Department. A letter of appreciation and good wishes has been sent him by the faculty and students of the school.

The Intermediate School Ass'n will meet at Speyer School at 4 p. m. today.

Judge John F. Hylan, Democratic candidate for Mayor, will speak at the mass meeting of the Professional Teachers Assn. tomorrow evening.

Arthur Carney has been elected President of the Morris High School organization.

Salary increases, the longer school day and the Gary plan will be discussed at a meeting of the Teachers' Welfare League of Brooklyn in the auditorium of the Bedford Library, Franklin Avenue and Hancock Street, tomorrow morning.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

A CHANCE OF LIFETIME.
Splendid positions offered daily to trained business men. Complete evening courses by expert teachers. Rapid progress. Y. M. C. A., 157 East 86th St.

LEARN FRENCH OR SPANISH.
Emergency conversational courses free to enlisted men. Also business and regents' classes. Native teachers. Write or call. Y. M. C. A., 157 East 86th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to secure in Buffalo, N. Y., high-class factory property, suitable for woodworking, machine shop, or most any kind of manufacturing; 52,000 square feet floor space, 1¼ acres of land; located 20 minutes from the centre of the city on the New York Central Railroad; this property must be sold to settle an estate. For full particulars address Trustee, care of Wexman, 71 Austin St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale—Woodworking plant, in continuous operation; thoroughly equipped three years ago Economical power and lighting plant. Steam-heated building and cheap rent. Well established and going business in a special line. A bargain. Must be sold. Artcraft Company, D. V. Wyckoff, Receiver, Washington, N. J.

Wanted, a party of good standing and reputation to complete a patented article nearly finished and ready to manufacture; perhaps the most valuable ever offered by advertisement will be taken by the United States Government; only principals will be recognized. Address A 484 Times Annex.

A first-class, all-year-round boarding house, catering to the best clientele of Westchester County; artistically furnished, on main motor road; house full; must sell at once; for particulars, apply to I. and A. G. Wright, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Executive, capable, will finance accounts and shipments and take active part in business of live commission agents' business dealing with reliable concerns in staple lines, domestic or export. X 361 Times Annex.

Partner wanted in established business manufacturing children's toy furniture; stock salable by holidays, assuring return of capital invested; can be seen Sunday between 11 and 5, 950 Jamaica Av., Brooklyn.

Photographer, experienced, as partner; little cash required; excellent opportunity. Call after 3 P. M., Leonard Studios, 1,562 B'way.

WOOLEN SALESMAN. Gentile, is open for proposition where ability and small capital will be appreciated. R 33 Times.

Dining room set, rug, pictures; reasonable. Call Thurs. and Fri. A. M., 227 Riverside Drive. Apt. 6N.

Agency wanted for good article; would invest money if secured. J 33 Times.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY
NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS
AND CREDIT FILES

LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.

C. A. SNYDER, AGENT.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., 1,170 BROADWAY. PHONE MADISON SQUARE 6410.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. Fr.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Complete office equipment, golden oak sanitary desks, tables, filing cabinets, card index files, typewriters, dictaphones, safes, sundry miscellaneous articles; separately or entire. Room 1203, 10 West 33d St.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 275 Canal St.

Six rooms, completely furnished, just from decorators' hands; change in business reason for selling; no dealers; cash only; seen afternoons. Apt. 4-D, 270 Riverside Drive.

WILL PURCHASE SEVERAL SLIGHTLY worn, well made suits and overcoats; 41-42 tall; private. O 340 Times Downtown.

Fixtures, showroom partitions, large cabinet, telephone booth, and rolltop desk for sale cheap. M. H. Rosenberg, 71 West 23d.

Diy goods store, best location in Brooklyn; reason for selling, account of being drafted. X 338 Times Annex.

Am open for used Burroughs adding machine; must be in good condition. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 6 West 32d St.

Genuine antique chest of drawers; solid mahogany. 456 Riverside Drive, Apt. 2C.

Furniture.

For Sale.—Massive Jacobean oak dining room set, 10 pieces; almost new and in perfect condition; table 5 feet; sideboard 6 feet; cost $1,500; will sell for $800; no dealers. T 163 Times.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, appraised; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 BROADWAY.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 4 months, $5. Visible, 3 months, $7. Special: Monarch Visible, 3 months, $5. Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
339 Broadway, at Worth St. } TEL.
30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. } 6468
140 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. } FRANKLIN

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 6326.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Davison, Capt. T. C., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.
Banks, Capt. A. E., to Camp Kearny.
Howell, Capt. W. E., to Camp Pike.
Moeller, 1st Lt. M. W., to Chicago for inst.
Kable, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Lee.
Norbury, 1st Lt. F. G., to Camp Devens.
Brackett, 1st Lt. W. E., to home. He is assigned to active duty, take effect 10 days after his return, and will proceed to Camp Jackson.
Gilhus, Capt. A. T., and Wilson, 1st Lt. J. E., to Camp Dodge.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:
CAPTAINS.
O'Reilly, T. W. | Sargent, W. H.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Felch, H. J. | Coolser, W. C.
Campbell, W. R. | Garrett, J. W.
Mallory, M. | Bock, C. L.
Watts, W. B. | Gibson, C. B.

Marshall, Capt. G. G., to Canal Zone.
Dunham, 1st Lt. R. W., to Ft. Benj. Harrison.
Fayour, 1st Lt. R., Jr., to Boston, for inst.
Hill, Capt. L. R., to Camp Jackson.
Jones, Capt. L. J., to Canal Zone.

Following to Camp Beauregard:
Watson, Capt. G. M.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Jacobs, L. M. | Timmins, N. A.
Cheadles, C. McK. |

Butler, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Gordon.
Nesbit, 1st Lt. W. E., to Wash. for inst.

Following to Southern Dept.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Ament, L. G. | Phillips, J. H.
Vaughan, T. D. |

Following to Camp Meade:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Hammers, J. S. | Grazier, G. G.
Paul, J. H. |

Geidron, 1st Lt. A. E., to Camp Hancock.
Rauschenbach, Capt. C. W., to Camp McClellan.
Goldman, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Wadsworth.
Krans, 1st Lt. E. S., to Camp Sevier.
Squires, 1st Lt. C. D., to Camp Dix.
Oram, 1st Lt. J. C., to Portland, Me., to examine students of av. sec. stg. O. R. C.
Gilroux, Capt. E. D., to Camp Kearny.
Best, 1st Lt. J. A., to Ft. Douglas.
Tibbins, 1st Lt. G. H., hon. discharged.
Herr, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Greene.
Weedward, 1st Lt. B. M., previous orders amended to read Camp Hayo, 1st Lt. W. B.
McGuire, 1st Lt. J. E., previous orders amended to read McGuire, 1st Lt., J. H.
Ingbee, 1st Lt. I. S., previous orders amended to read Ingber, 1st Lt., I. S.
Whelan, Capt. C., to home.
Taylor, Capt. J. M., and Bishop, 1st Lt. A. L., to Camp McClellan.
Powers, Capt. J. J., to Camp Devens.
Schroeder, 1st Lt. G. H., to home.
Owen, 1st Lt. H. R., to N. Y. and report to Dr. A. Carrel, 66th St. and Av. A for inst., and upon completion of his course will report to Maj. F. H. Albee, 40 East 41st St., for further inst.; then to Camp Greenleaf, for inst.
Brunnelle, 1st Lt. G. C., to Atlanta.
Wilmer, Maj. W. H., will report to Chief Surg. Sig. C.
Anderson, 1st Lt. W. N., to Camp Greene.
Howard, Capt. E. F., and Griot, 1st Lt. G. A., to Camp Logan.
Keating, 1st Lt. W. F., and Martin, 1st Lt. R. L., to Camp Sevier.
Allen, 1st Lt. A. W., to Camp Devens.
Collins, 1st Lt. E. W., to Camp Hancock.
Canfield, 1st Lt. H. E., to Camp Bowie.
Cleland, 1st Lt. J. S., to Camp Funston.
Venable, Maj. C. S., to Boston, for further inst.
Smith, 1st Lt. G. H., to Camp Funston.
Hall, 1st Lt. S. K., to Camp Dix.
Sherrill, 1st Lt. J. W., previous orders revoked.
Cohen, 1st Lt. B., will report to Maj. Shearer, Cornell Med. Col., N. Y. C., for inst.
Cowherd, 1st Lt. J. K., to Macon.
Burcham, Capt. T. A., will report to Maj. Shearer, Cornell Med. College for inst.
Stellwagen, Capt. T. C., to St. Louis, and report to Mil. Dir. School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, Washington Univ. for three weeks' training.
Brenckle, 1st Lt. J. F., to Ft. Douglas.
Ellis, 1st Lt. F. G., to Camp Lewis.
Sibert, 1st Lt. A. V., to Camp Sherman.
Sewall, Capt. R. J., and Tredway, 1st Lt. E. E., to Camp Kearny.
Louis, 1st Lt. M. J., will report to Cmdg. Gen. South. Dept.
Ricksher, Capt. C., to Ft. Sheridan.
Payne, 1st Lt. T. R., to Camp Meade.
Parker, Maj. F. L., hon. discharged.
Meriwether, 1st Lt. F. V., hon. discharged.

Field Artillery.

Quinn, Capt. L. P., to Ft. Oglethorpe.
Hibbs, Capt. L. E., and Bond, 1st Lt. O. J., Jr., to Syracuse.
Boles, Capt. J. K., previous orders revoked. He will remain on duty at the training camp at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Doniphan for duty:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Hobbs, H. H. | Long, C. E.
Tolley, E. W. |
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
McMillan, 2d Lt. H. L., to Camp Bowie as meat inspector.
Youngtove, 2d Lt. F. J., to Camp Funston as meat inspector.
Harmening, 2d Lt. A. H. F., Nichols, 2d Lt. H. C., and Okershauser, 2d Lt. R. F., to Chicago as meat inspectors.

Judge Advocate General's Officers' Reserve Corps.

McKone, Maj. J. J., to Governors Island, N. Y.
Ogden, Maj. H. W., to Camp Mills.
Wambaugh, Maj. E., to Boston for conference with Cmdg. Gen., Northeastern Dept., for disposing of unfinished business left by him in that dept. when ordered to present station. Upon completion these duties Maj. Wambaugh will return to his proper station.

Coast Artillery Reserve Corps.

Taylor, 1st Lt. D. M., previous orders amended so as to read Taylor, 1st Lt. D. M., Inf. O.R.C.
Townsend, 2d Lt. C. H., previous orders amended to read Townsend, 2d Lt. K. H.

Ordnance Department.

Preugart, 2d Lt. J., to Camp Mills.
Prentiss, Capt. A. M., relieved from further detail in the Ord. Dept.
Clay, Capt. W. L., detailed to fill a vacancy in the grade of Maj.
Frank, 1st Lt. S. H., is detailed to fill a vacancy in the grade of Capt. in the Ord. Dept.

**Infant

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—1917 Ford touring, license No. 74,836, N. J., motor No. 1,926,461; stolen, Englewood, N. J., Saturday night, Oct. 6; two tail lights, electric and oil; E. Z. shock absorbers; $50 reward for information leading to recovery. S. L. Sanford, Englewood, N. J. Phone 158R Englewood.

LOST.—Union Pacific Railroad Co. preferred stock certificate No. A65841 for 7 shares, in name Isaac Kimball. Notice is hereby given to show cause to said company, 165 Broadway, New York City, why said certificate should not be canceled and new certificate issued.

LOST.—On Erie train due in New York at 8:30, Hudson tubes, or Hudson Terminal Building, small green-gold, octagon wrist watch, gold face, engraving on edge. Finder will be rewarded by addressing C. H., P. O. Box 107, Times Square.

LOST.—Jewelry box, blue leather, with initials F. M. I.; left in taxi between 8 East 8th St. and Hotel Lauretton, about 6:15 Oct. 11. Notify Hotel Lauretton, Room 48.

LOST.—Silver fox neckpiece. Tuesday evening, on trip by taxicab from Lyceum Theatre to 119 East 61st St. Liberal reward for return of same to that address.

LOST—Gold chain set with small diamonds, small gold lorgnette attached, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17. Reward offered at office of Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th.

LOST.—Fitch fur neckpiece, corner Riverside Drive and 94th St., on No. 8 bus going north, Thursday evening; reward. E. W. Vance, 214 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Between Hotel Biltmore and Longacre Bldg., lady's brooch, oval shaped; platinum and diamonds; $100 reward; return to cashier Hotel Biltmore.

LOST.—Lady's platinum diamond pin, between Rector's restaurant and Palace Theatre, Wednesday, Oct. 17; liberal reward. L. W. Times Harlem.

LOST.—Certificate for one Liberty 3½% bond, No. 407,341-8 No. 117,541, denomination $1,000; suitable reward for return to 20 Broad St., Room 904.

LOST—Three-stone diamond ring, gypsy setting, between Singer Building and Murray St. Reward if returned to 93 Liberty St., Room 1208.

LOST.—Evening of Oct. 15 in taxi at Shanley's, Yonkers, sapphire bracelet set in platinum; reward. Seaman, 70 West 46th St.

LOST.—Diamond stick pin, Grand Central Depot, Tuesday evening; can identify; liberal reward. Phone St. Nicholas 3355.

LOST.—Pendant, onyx surrounded by pearls, set in gold with black enamel. Address P. O. Box 341, Woodbridge, N. J.

LOST.—Lady's monogramed watch and medal, near 25th St. and 1st Av.; reward. A. Skirl, 336 2d Av.

FOUND.—Diamond barpin, on Park Av., vicinity of 76th St. Address Forth & Powell, 712 5th Av.

LOST.—Marine glasses or binoculars, in Long Island train, on Oct. 16; reward offered. D 352 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Kolinsky cape, in 116th St. "L" station or 6th Av. train; liberal reward. Telephone 5459 Riverside.

LOST.—Fur neckpiece, Tuesday, in or vicinity Grand Central Palace; reward. Scott, 255 West 97th St.

LOST.—Portfolio, black; Hudson tube train; reward. Mr. Smith, 280 Broadway, Room 1302.

LOST.—Masonic charm set with diamonds; liberal reward for return. H. J. Grupe, 751 E. 137th.

LOST.—Lady's nose glasses, three weeks ago; gold chain. Telephone Chelsea 3156.

LOST.—One pearl out of bracelet; reward; return Apartment 314, Savoy Hotel.

REWARD.—Baum marten scarf; C. C. Shayne label; uptown Broadway car, 10:30 P. M. Monday, 100th St. Rose, 822 West End Av.

$300.00 REWARD.

Return diamond and platinum bracelet, 44 diamonds. Lost on 92d Av. Oct. 10. No questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD for return of silver fox and ermine neckpiece; uptown subway express, 72d St. station. J 20 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—DOG, BOSTON TERRIER, 15 MONTHS OLD; DARK BROWN, SIDE OF HEAD WHITE; NAMED GIRLIE; 6TH AV.; LIBERAL REWARD. S. REILLY, GOTHAM HOTEL.

LOST.—Oct. 17, 6th Av. and 55th St., Boston Terrier, dark brown, white marking on head; named Girlie; $50 reward. Reilly, Gotham Hotel.

LOST.—Chihuahua dog, white, black spots; Broadway, 144th St., between 5 and 5:30 Tuesday; liberal reward. Apt. 45, 561 West 144th.

LOST.—German sheep police dog; answers name Rummie; reward. Hotel Astor.

—PIERCE ARROW—

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At this price we offer a four-passenger car, with one-man top, electric starting and lighting, and complete equipment. Guaranteed mechanically as we do new ones.

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POLICEMEN STONED BY SCHOOL CHILDREN

Adults Join Bronx Pupils in Smashing Windows of School Buildings.

MOBS FIGHT THE RESERVES

12 Boys, a Woman, and a Man Arrested—Police Determined to Quell Anti-Gary Rioting.

The Bronx presented another scene of turmoil yesterday in the neighborhood of school buildings, during which policemen were stoned. Before school opened at 9 o'clock, at noon and again at 3, pupils paraded up and down in front of several schools shouting, "Down with the Gary system!" Twelve boys, one man, and one woman were arrested in the demonstrations.

The trouble started in front of Public School 54, Freeman Street and Intervale Avenue, where several thousand children gathered and were dispersed by reserves from the Simpson Street police station and the Bronx Detective Bureau. Soon afterward, a demonstration occurred in front of Public School 50, Bryant Avenue and 172d Street, and it was said at the school that the Gary plan had never been objected to before, having been installed in the school a year ago last September.

When the trouble in front of School 50 was squelched, the boys armed themselves with sticks and stones and began marching in search of other school children who might be persuaded to go on strike. They went to School 44 at 146th Street and Prospect Avenue, where they made a noisy demonstration. The reserves arrived in time to disperse the mob, but after several patrolmen were hurt by sticks and stones thrown by the youngsters.

A crowd of the boys gathered in Crotona Park and as a patrolman attempted to arrest one who appeared to be the ringleader he was set on by the youth's companions, who pelted him with stones. Other patrolmen arrived and four boys who gave their names as Max Fishman, 12, of 1,023 Fox Street; Benjamin Austeen, 11, of 1,532 Miniford Place; Jacob Goldberg, 15, of 1,449 Bryant Avenue, and Eugene Ludens, 13, of 1,530 Miniford Place, were taken to the Bathgate Avenue station.

In the meantime trouble again started in front of Public School 54, and when Inspector Savage and Detective Schuman neared the vicinity they were greeted with a shower of stones. A milk bottle shattered the windshield of a car, but the boys were dispersed without any arrests being made. An even larger crowd gathered at Public School 20, at Fox, Simpson, and 167th Streets, and the boys threw stones, shattering window panes of the school building. A man who was mounted on a garbage can near by, reported to have been denouncing the Gary system, was arrested, and gave his name as John Finn, 42 years old, of 1,851 Bathgate Avenue. Later he was released.

Several hundred boys from Public School 5 arrived while the arrest was being made and bombarded the police under Sergeant Polenski and the school windows. Six arrests were made. The boys gave their names as Herman Hyman, 13, of 1,473 Seabury Place; Harry Lipper, 11, of 1,451 Minford Place; Samuel Spivak, 12, of 1,476 Seabury Place; Henry Adlerstein, 13, of 1,081 Simpson Street; Charles Shinsky, 14, of 1,489 Southern Boulevard, and Joseph Ornstein, 12, of 1,489 Southern Boulevard. Of the ten boys taken into custody and arraigned in the Children's Court eight were paroled in the custody of their parents for examination and two were fined $2 each.

The last demonstration of the day occurred in front of Public School 55, St. Paul's Place, between Washington and Park Avenues. The reserves were sent for and Principal William Rabenart pointed out to detectives two boys he said were truants. Fearing a demonstration, the detectives dragged the two boys into the school building and later took them to the Children's Court. The police attempted to disperse several women in front of the school, but Mrs. Louise Wilson, colored, of 1,469 Washington Avenue, refused to move on and Magistrate Blau in the West Side Court fined her $2.

Following a riot in the Bronx last night, at Wilkins Avenue and Jennings Street, where one girl and four school boys were arrested, it was said that policemen would be posted at the doors of every school in the Bronx, beginning at 7:30 o'clock this morning, in order to check in the bud any further rioting.

The riot last night was caused by the refusal of the crowd of 500 persons to disperse when the police ordered them to move on, as they had no permit to hold a meeting. George Hoffman, 16 years old, a youthful orator, was talking against the Gary system when the police tried to get the crowd to move away. Katherine Hoffman, 16 years old, a shirt waist maker, of 1,434 Stebbine Avenue, demanded the boy be heard in the name of "free speech." The police dispersed the meeting, but the girl refused to move on and was arrested. The policeman started to take her to the Simpson Street Police Station, six blocks away, and when they came within one block of the station the reserves were called out, and, aided by the Home Defense Leaguers, cleared the street. The girl received a suspended sentence in night court.

The trouble spread last night across the bridge, and five boys were arrested after the reserves from the Bedford Avenue Station drove away a crowd that had broken windows of Public School 50, Roebling and South Third Streets.

A committee of the Parents School Betterment League called on President Willcox of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon and protested against "the use of the public schools and their employees taking part in the political propaganda in behalf of Mayor Mitchel and his Board of Estimate, through a partisan discussion of the 'Mitchel Make-Shift Plan' of Education." The conference lasted two hours and Mr. Willcox said he would take the matter up with the Publicity Committee of the Board of Education.

The city authorities will no longer continue to view indulgently the riots of parents and school children and vigorous action will be taken to proceed against the adult offenders to whom may be traced evidence of instigating children to disorderly acts against the public schools. Any adult person who knowingly causes children to riot is guilty of "contributory delinquency" and can be prosecuted under section 494 of the Penal Code for a misdemeanor.

The continuation of the riots yesterday caused Mr. Willcox to say that the Board of Education would co-operate with the Children's Society and the Police Department in attempting to place the blame on the shoulders of the adults responsible for the disorder.

President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education, made public last night a letter he received from United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, indorsing the Gary system. Mr. Claxton said he was convinced that with proper adaptations to meet local needs, the principles of the system could not fail to result in greater efficiency and in larger returns for the money expended.

RESENT ATTACK ON TAMMANY.

Bronx Officials Heckle Defender of Gary System.

Speaking in a strong Tammany Hall district, a fact of which he was ignorant, Everett Martin of the People's Institute, in the Long Acre Community Centre of Public School 17, 325 West Forty-seventh Street, during the course of an address last night detailing the good points in the Gary system, bitterly attacked Tammany Hall for its "malicious campaign of misrepresentation of the Gary system" and its "sordid, seditious un-Americanism." Howls of protest marked the termination of Mr. Martin's address, and Assistant District Attorney Owen Bohan "resented the slurring attack on Tammany Hall" and declared he was proud of Tammany Hall and glad to be affiliated with it. Tammany Assemblyman John Mahoney and Miss McCann, Principal of the school, spoke against the Gary system.

Mr. Martin charged that the strike in Public School 171 on Wednesday was instigated by high school students and that behind all the opposition to the Gary system was Tammany Hall, which, he asserted, was afraid to talk to the people of New York on the real issues and say why it is opposed to the election of Mayor Mitchel. Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education, Mr. Martin added, was responsible for the introduction of the work-study-play system in this city.

"If Tammany Hall gets Hylan elected they will control the Board of Education for ten years to come," he asserted. "If you want Tammany Hall to educate your children for the next generation?"

Mr. Bohan jumped to his feet. "How long have you lived in New York?" he demanded, "and where do you come from?"

"I have lived in New York three years, and I come from the Middle West," replied Martin.

"I will not permit a man from the Middle West to come here and take money from this city and make slurring remarks against Tammany Hall," shouted Bohan. "I'm a member of Tammany Hall and I'm proud of it. I won't permit carpet baggers coming here from all over the country and throw mud at our institutions. When a man like you makes a statement that there is not a decent citizen in Tammany Hall I protest."

Mr. Martin's retort was short. He said:

"Yours is a perfect exhibition of the intellectual level on which the arguments against the Gary system are based. Your defense of Tammany Hall and your appeal to the prejudice aroused in the minds of those born east of the Hudson River are apace with the attacks on the Gary system."

EXPLOSION SANK U-BOAT.

Ammunition-Laden Vessel Blew Up —All on Submarine Lost.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—News has reached here of the blowing up of a German submarine by an explosion on board the British ship Olive Branch while the submarine was alongside.

Forty-five men from the Olive Branch have arried at Honningsvaag. They state that the ship was loaded with ammunition. The U-boat, which attacked, approached the sinking ship after the crew had been removed, when suddenly there came an explosion which wrecked the submarine with the loss of its whole crew.

Captain Odin Berg, a fisherman, has found a sunken U-boat off Kjotvik, four miles north of Hammerfest and 300 meters from land. A private company now proposes to send divers to Kjotvik and salve it.

Texas Conspirators Convicted.

ABILENE, Texas, Oct. 18.—Three of the forty defendants on trial here for conspiracy to defeat the selective draft law were found guilty today. They were G. T. Bryant, State organizer, Z. L. Risley, State President, and S. J. Powell, State Secretary of the Farmers' and Laborers' Protective Association.

H. L. STIMSON GIVES HOME FOR WAR WORK

Clothing for French Peasants Will Be Made in Lexington Avenue Mansion.

SISTER TO BE IN CHARGE

Garments Turned Out Will Follow Styles Approved for Generations by the People.

Henry L. Stimson has given his home at 277 Lexington Avenue to be transformed into a workshop for making clothing for French peasants by the American Fund for French Wounded. His sister, Miss Candace Stimson, will take personal charge of the workshop, and under her supervision costumes will be made that duplicate to the slightest detail those worn by the inhabitants of Northern France.

"It is important that the garments we send resemble those they have been accustomed to for years," exclaimed Miss Elizabeth Perkins who returned recently from the devastated districts of France and knows how the villagers feel about the matter. "Of course they were thankful for any sort of warm garments, but they couldn't adjust themselves to our American clothes. They felt in them just as we would feel in these," and she pointed to a bulky full-gathered skirt of dark flannel, and a tight little ugly basque of the Godey's Lady's Book days, which would be uncomely on any except a red-cheeked French peasant girl. "You see they wear the same cut of garments from one generation to the other, and they dislike innovations. Take these aprons for instance, and these chemises," and she pointed out an undergarment that was far removed from the popular idea of French lingerie. It was of thick, unbleached, sail cloth, with an opening for the head and arm holes.

"The children, especially the small boys, looked askance at the strange American clothes," Miss Perkins continued. "The knickerbockers worn by American boys were considered effeminate by scornful French lads, who were perfectly willing to wear long-sleeved black aprons so long as the trousers beneath them flapped unconfined at the knees."

Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the former Ambassador to France, helped collect patterns of the costumes worn in the reconquered districts of Northern France, and these, together with a full outfit of clothing, were brought over to the workshop now conducted by the American Fund for French Wounded at 20 West Twenty-third Street. Since their arrival no more American style garments have been made, and the electric cutters fashion only the jupes and carsages, tabliers, and chemises preferred by the inhabitants of the Aisne district.

"It is just as easy to give them what they want as what we think they want," the forewoman pointed out, "and somehow, it doesn't seem to them to smack so of charity to receive clothes they were accustomed to. It means a lot more happiness to them, and we respect their preferences, to the point of duplicating not only the cut, but the fabric."

Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. Anne Dike, who are in charge of the civilian relief work undertaken by the American Fund for French Wounded, have written from Blerancourt, the little Aisne village in the heart of ravaged France, to express their approval of the clothing now being shipped to them.

BLAMED FOR CAMP WRECK.

Two Arrests Follow Spartanburg Crash—Two Men Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 18.—Responsibility for the collision last night in which two civilians and one soldier were killed and forty-three persons were injured was placed entirely upon the Piedmont & Northern Railroad today by a coroner's jury. The verdict found the railroad guilty of criminal negligence in operating a rear-end car without lights or red marker lanterns. Warrants, which Sheriff W. J. White said, charged murder, caused the arrest of Conductor James H. Turner and Motorman W. G. Duke, who were in charge of the three-car electric train which was struck while bound from camp to the city with 300 soldiers aboard.

All except seventeen of the forty-three civilians and soldiers injured were discharged from local and camp hospitals this morning. Major William H. Allen, U. S. A., Medical Corps, said that all of the seventeen who remained in the base hospital would recover.

Soon after Sheriff White had impaneled a jury, the identity of the third victim of the smash was established when relatives identified the body of Samuel F. Pearson, a civil engineer, of Spartanburg. Testimony disclosed that the work train was so crowded he had been forced to sit on the locomotive's pilot and had been scalded to death.

H. B. Linebergert, engineer of the locomotive that ran into the electric train was released. The findings of the inquest will be placed before the Grand Jury on Monday.

ARGENTINE STRIKE IS OFF.

Railway Workers Return as a Mark of Respect for the President.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 18.—After twenty-three days, during which time the railways have been paralyzed the railway strike has been settled. The strikers notified President Irigoyen that they were not satisfied with the 10 per cent. increase in salary granted by the companies, but that they were resuming work as a mark of personal respect to the executive.

The settlement of the railroad strike automatically ends the strike in the port.

RUMOR OF WARSHIP LOSS.

Swedes and Danes Hear German Craft was Wrecked in the Sound.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 18 (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—According to a telegram from Malmo, a German warship has been lost in the sound. A number of bodies of German bluejackets have been washed ashore at Helsingborg and on the coast of Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18.—Rumors of the loss of a German warship in the Sound, the narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden, are being circulated. The reports are indefinite and unconfirmed, but the bodies of two German marines and a sailor have drifted ashore in the vicinity of Elsinore, Denmark.

BEGINS WILSON PORTRAIT.

Sargent at Work on Canvas for the Dublin Gallery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Preliminary outlines of a new portrait of President Wilson for the National Gallery of Ireland at Dublin were made today by John S. Sargent. The President has no engagements this week except the Cabinet meeting tomorrow and can devote ample time to the sittings.

Camouflage!

Take a tip from the Frenchies (if you won't from the landscape gardeners)—practice "camouflage" on your own home grounds—and hide what your neighbors shouldn't see! Screen your backyard, kitchen porch, garage, any disenchanting prospect (yours or your neighbors') with a row of pines and other evergreens, cleverly placed to charm the eye with a beautiful vista. The cost is quite small—phone or write and learn how small.

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Special—Blanket Bath Robes $3.15

Friday and Saturday

Heavy, blanket bath robes in blue, grey, tan, green, wine, mode and many handsome color combinations.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats are known for quality. Their reputation comes from years of satisfactory service to thousands of men.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats at $25

This is Wallach Bros. Birthday time. Every year we try to signalize our Anniversary in a way that gives our customers a reason for pleasantly remembering us.

This time we have marked a lot of Overcoats at $25 as a practical way of reciprocating your good will.

The assortment is large—the fabrics are all wool. Form-fitting belted models; roomy Boxy models with plain or raglan shoulders; also conservative Chesterfields.

Other Overcoats—Prices begin at $20. No end of coats at $25, $28 and $30. From $35 to $85 for the world's finest products. $50 to $75 for fine fur trimmed coats.

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NEXT SUNDAY

Best Portrait of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

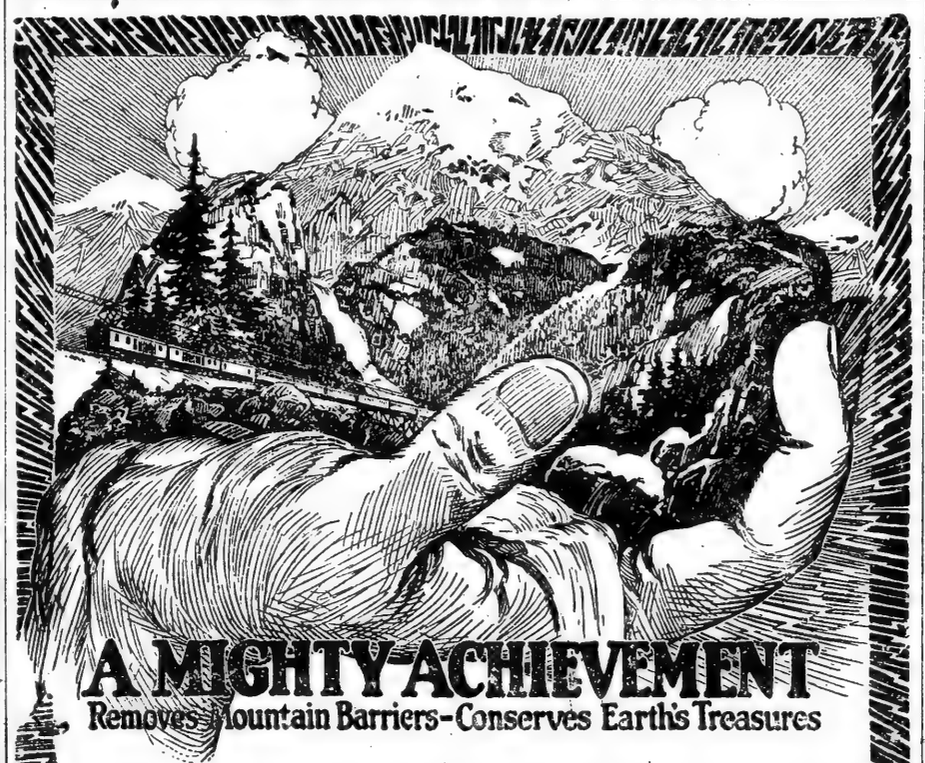
The New York Times has just received an original impression of the best photograph of Abraham Lincoln, never heretofore published. It will be reproduced on the first page of the Rotogravure Picture Section of next Sunday's edition of The New York Times. The original photograph was taken in Brady's Studio in Washington, in February, 1861, [illegible] days before Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States.

Mr. Lincoln was posed by George H. Story, A. N. A., the curator emeritus of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The result is an artist's truth-telling camera study of Lincoln, the man. It is Lincoln as the clear eyes of an artist saw him, a portrait true to the original in dress, form and feature.

The Times reproduction is from a contact print from the original plate and is thought by Mr. Story to be the only such print in existence.

The picture as reproduced in next Sunday's New York Times would, a few years ago, have cost as many dollars as the Sunday Times costs cents. It is an extraordinarily true-to-life photograph, well worth preserving and framing.

Those who desire this rare portrait should place their order for next Sunday's Times with their newsdealer at once.



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Removes Mountain Barriers—Conserves Earth's Treasures

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In this world crisis, when every resource of the nation is taxed to its utmost, this "St. Paul" achievement takes on extreme importance.

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G. L. COBB, General Agent, Passenger Department,
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Clearing, much colder today; Sunday cloudy, cold; wind northwest.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,819. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

MAYOR CHARGES THAT HYLAN SWORE TO AN UNTRUTH

Draws a "Damning Parallel" and Condemns Candidate "on His Own Admission."

QUOTES FROM AFFIDAVIT

Says Nominee Has Acknowledged "That His Solemn Oath Cannot Be Believed."

PREDICTS HYLAN'S DEFEAT

Mayor, Continuing Attacks, Says Disclosures Show Hylan's "Total Unfitness for Public Office."

Mayor Mitchel gave out a statement yesterday in which he charged that Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, had sworn to an untruth in that in October, 1908, he averred that he had not been a party to the recovery of judgments against the Black Diamond Automobile Company, in which the Judge was interested, while last Sunday, in a letter to The New York World, he admitted over his signature that he was a party to the recovery of judgments against the company. The Mayor concluded his statement as follows:

"Judge Hylan will not be Mayor of New York. He will be defeated because the decent citizens of this city will not be represented before the nation and the world by a Mayor whose solemn oath cannot be believed."

This is the Mayor's statement:

"No decent citizen believes that a man who swears under oath to a lie is fit to be Mayor of New York City. On Judge Hylan's own admission this is precisely what Judge Hylan did.

"In October, 1908, Judge Hylan swore that he had not been a party to the recovery of judgments against the Black Diamond Company. Last Sunday, in a letter to The New York World, Judge Hylan admitted over his signature that he was a party to the recovery of judgments against the Black Diamond Company.

"In 1908 Judge Hylan swore that he was in no way concerned with the recovery of these judgments. Last Sunday in his letter to The World Judge Hylan confessed that he had acted as attorney in the recovery of these judgments.

"In 1908 Judge Hylan swore that he was not concerned with any of the several assignments of these judgments. In his letter to The World Judge Hylan now admits that he secured an assignment of the judgments mentioned.

"In black and white Judge Hylan has admitted that his solemn oath cannot be believed. He has himself confessed that in 1908 he submitted a false affidavit to the Supreme Court of this State.

"On his own admission that he did this Judge Hylan has lost any claim he might have to the respect or confidence of this community.

Draws a "Damning Parallel."

"Let the people of this city, whom Mr. Murphy now asks to make Hylan their Mayor, take Hylan's measure from the following deadly and damning parallel:

"When Swindler Goslin sought court action to get back from Hylan's crowd the assignments of the Black Diamond judgments Judge Hylan made and swore to the following affidavit:

> I was in no wise a party to the recovery of said judgments nor in any way concerned therein, nor with respect to any of the several assignments thereof or other proceedings connected therewith.

"Compare this affidavit, which is now a court record, with the following statement of Judge Hylan in his letter to The World last Sunday:

> The only facts are that there was a Black Diamond Automobile Company; that it did have a plant at Utica; that it did owe money for legal services rendered by me; that I assigned my claim to another and acted as attorney for the assignee; • • • that one of the principal stockholders did endeavor to refinance the company and at his request I secured the assignment in blank for him of the judgments mentioned.

"The exposures of Judge Hylan's past still continue. This morning his unsavory private record was passed over for a glimpse of his acts as a public officer. It was shown that Judge Hylan's callous refusal to convict violators of the excise law led Mayor Gaynor to declare that it was 'useless for the police to do their duty, only to be thwarted by ignorant, or dishonest judicial rulings.'

"This disclosure is interesting, and it is important as proving Judge Hylan's total unfitness for public office.

"But, however unfit Judge Hylan may have proved himself in positions of trust, the thing which makes it impossible for Hylan to be Mayor is his own personal and private character.

"Judge Hylan will not be Mayor of New York.

"He will be defeated because the decent citizens of this city will not be represented before the nation and the world by a Mayor whose solemn oath cannot be believed."

Earlier in the day the Mayor made some comments regarding Judge Hylan's action in retaining Jerome Mess, a Bennett Republican, to represent him in libel proceedings growing out of the charges made against him by The New York World. The Mayor said:

"I see that Judge Hylan's equipment for the campaign is now complete. He

Continued on Page 3.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.

Zeppelin Squadron Raids English Counties and London

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 20—12:33 A. M.—At midnight six or seven airships raided the eastern and northeastern counties of England, dropping bombs at various points, including a few in the London area, according to an official statement just issued. This read:

Hostile airships attacked the eastern and northeastern counties this evening. The enemy aircraft proceeded some distance inland over these counties, but did not carry out any very definite attack. Six or seven raiders took part in the raid, and bombs have been dropped at various points, including a few in the London area. The raid is still in progress.

REPUBLICAN CLUB INDORSES MITCHEL

Resolutions Say This Is No Time to Put the City in the Hands of Weak Men.

PRAISE HIS AMERICANISM

Ex-President Sheffield Asserts That to be Against Mayor Is to Give Comfort to Enemy.

On patriotic grounds, the Republican Club, at a special meeting held last night, adopted a resolution indorsing Mayor Mitchel for re-election. There were only three dissenting votes cast by members who either objected to the form of the resolutions or were prompted by considerations of party regularity. The meeting was pronounced by members of long standing the best attended, most representative and enthusiastic the club has held within their memory.

Here is the resolution with one of its preambles:

The Republican Club best serves its party and its city by joining forces with citizens regardless of party against corruption in the City Government. Its traditions, its fundamental principles, and its duty place the general welfare first both in the city and in the nation. Mayor Mitchel's courageous and uncompromising Americanism has enabled the City of New York to maintain the position of national leadership. This is no time for partisanship which would result in placing the safety of life and property in the first city in America in the hands of inexperienced, incompetent and weak men, or for intrusting official power to those who, whatever their attitude, are supported by every dangerous, sinister, and unpatriotic influence. Be it therefore

Resolved, That this club indorse the candidacy of John Purroy Mitchel for Mayor of the City of New York and his associates on the Fusion ticket, and we pledge them most hearty and loyal support.

The resolution was offered by Alderman A. L. Squiers of Brooklyn. It was seconded by James R. Sheffield, former President of the Republican Club, ex-Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Walter W. Price, and ex-City Magistrate Charles A. Flammer.

Mr. Sheffield in speaking for the resolutions paid high tribute to the patriotism of Mayor Mitchel and emphasized the necessity of electing him, on the ground that the disloyal forces in the city would score a victory in his defeat. He said:

Says He Deserves Re-Election.

"I am for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel because I think he deserves re-election on his record and achievements as Mayor, and I am further for the re-election because I believe that not to be for his re-election is to give aid and comfort to the enemies of our country. And in saying that I am not in the least referring to the personal character or the personal opinions of the three opposing candidates. I am referring to the men and the groups of men and to the opinions individually and en masse of those who support the three candidates who are opposed singly or together to the election of Mayor Mitchel, who seek in this election to destroy him and those things for which he has stood.

"I am thinking of Murphy and McCooey. I am thinking of The Staats-Zeitung and the other papers of foreign language which think and speak as that paper does. I am thinking of recent riots among the very children of this town egged on, lawless as it can be, for the purpose of affecting sentiment. I am thinking of the fact as stated by Senator Root that every disloyal man in Greater New York is against John Purroy Mitchel.

"I am thinking of the fact that in this campaign every disloyal, dishonest and disreputable element of this great city is on one side, and that side is the side that is opposed to the re-election of Mayor Mitchel.

"If you do not re-elect the present Mayor, will it be Hilquit? Hillquit, with his ideas on economic policy, with his openly stated belief in pacifism and a peace at Germany's price to be had now? In his open enmity to the draft? Surely it cannot be Hillquit. It would be a disgrace and a blight if the first city of the Western world should place him in the Mayor's chair.

"If not Hillquit, shall it be Hylan? With that sinister influence behind him of Murphy, and all that he stands for? McCooey and all that he stands for? With his record as revealed to the decent people of this town by The New York World, his cowardice and unwillingness to state his position on the great patriotic questions in which we are so deeply engaged. Surely it cannot be Hylan, for his election would be an everlasting disgrace to this great city.

No Chance for Bennett.

"If not Hillquit and Hylan, shall it be Bennett? No thinking man who knows this city believes that Mr. Bennett can be elected Mayor, and few thinking men think in reality that he is the right man for the office of Mayor. We surely at this time cannot afford to waste a single vote, the result of which is to echo

Continued on Page 4.

TWO BILLION MARK IS GOAL FOR TODAY IN LIBERTY DRIVE

Estimated Sales at Close of Business Last Night Totaled $1,715,000,000.

CAMPAIGN GAINS IMPETUS

Washington Confident the Full Quota Will Be Reached—Some Apathy in West.

TOTAL HERE IS $605,000,000

Local Committee Faces Closing Days with Determination to Fill Out the Quota.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Liberty Loan gathered fresh impetus today throughout the entire country in its progress toward the $5,000,000,000 goal. It is believed that by the hardest sort of work during the seven working days of the campaign which yet remain, the goal may be attained.

Total unofficial estimates of subscriptions aggregated $1,715,000,000 up to the close of business last night. Subscriptions actually reported to Reserve Banks passed the $1,000,000,000 mark. Many thousands of subscriptions, it is believed, are yet to be reported. The figures, by Reserve Districts, as announced tonight by the Treasury Department, follows:

District.	Official.	Unofficial.
Boston	$115,300,000	$150,000,000
New York	480,742,000	605,000,000
Philadelphia	30,525,000	120,000,000
Cleveland	115,250,000	125,000,000
Richmond	41,588,000	90,000,000
Atlanta	9,428,000	20,000,000
Chicago	122,597,000	325,000,000
St. Louis	11,956,000	100,000,000
Minneapolis	40,500,000	50,000,000
Kansas City	8,871,000	60,000,000
Dallas	7,753,000	15,000,000
San Francisco	44,175,000	55,000,000
Total	$1,008,686,000	$1,715,000,000

"Two billion dollars or more by tomorrow night and $5,000,000,000 at the close of the campaign on Oct. 27 is the determined slogan that is being sounded throughout the country," says the Treasury's statement tonight. "Never before in the campaign has been shown such grit, pluck, and determination to triumph as are reflected in the messages received tonight from district Chairmen. If the $5,000,000,000 maximum is not maintained it certainly will not be through lack of effort on the part of the workers."

New York reported that it was determined to attain its $1,500,000,000 quota. Chicago advised that while sales were "going strong," some concern was caused by tardiness of the response in certain sections of Iowa and Southern Illinois, where "utter apathy" for the loan was expressed by some of the farmers. Cleveland banks reported the adoption of a plan of selling $50 bonds on terms of $1 down and $1 a week. New England was optimistic of obtaining its maximum quota. Philadelphia reported that arrangements had been made for carrying the Liberty Bell through the streets on a float Liberty Day.

"Every elevator boy, street car conductor, and train announcer in Philadelphia," the statement continued, "will terminate their announcements with the question, 'Have you bought a Liberty bond?'"

Subscriptions in St. Louis and certain farming sections of Missouri, Mississippi, and Tennessee were reported as "not going as well as the district committeemen would like." Minneapolis continued to speed swiftly ahead. Atlanta and Dallas sent meagre reports, not overoptimistic. San Francisco reported little beyond "making progress." The City of Richmond passed its maximum mark of $14,000,000, and general advances were reported from the entire district.

Tomorrow will mark the beginning of an intensive five days' campaign in behalf of the loan by 300,000 Boy Scouts throughout the country. They will take applications for bonds, but will not handle payments. On the steps of the Treasury today Acting Secretary Crosby presented medals to Boy Scouts who had obtained subscriptions to more than ten bonds during the first campaign. These medals bear the imprint of the official seal of the Treasury.

A roll of honor of the persons who buy Liberty bonds is to be preserved in the nation's archives. Secretary McAdoo today ordered preparation for the long roll. Names will be inscribed on parchment, but not amounts.

DAY ADDS $60,000,000 TO LOAN SALES HERE

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Subscribe for $10,000,000, and Union Trust Company Takes $3,000,000.

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan announced in this district yesterday amounted to only $60,000,000, or $25,000,000 under Thursday's record figure. At the close of business last night it was estimated that applications to the amount of $605,000,000 had been filed here to date. Today ends the third week of the four weeks' campaign, and the "drive" of the last week will have to attain a condition of "feverish heat" if the New York Federal Reserve District is to reach its goal of a billion and a half of subscriptions. While all the committees have worked energetically since the beginning, they are prepared to make special efforts in the closing week, and it is confidently predicted that subscriptions will come in such large volume in the last few days that when the subscription books are closed New York will have fulfilled its allotment.

Official figures of tabulated subscriptions reported by the Federal Reserve

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Bolo Plotted with Germany for the Seizure of Mexico

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—That Bolo Pacha had prepared a gigantic plot with Germany to enable that country to seize Mexico was the statement, says the Matin, of Baron Guenin, whose evidence was heard by Judge Bouchardon this morning.

The Baron gave the Judge full information regarding the plot, and said:

"If my disclosures do not make Mexico enter the war on the side of the Allies, then nothing ever will."

BULGAR AGENTS SOUND ENTENTE

Try to Lay the Groundwork for a Peace Assuring Gains of Territory.

FEAR TEUTONIC TREACHERY

Alarm in Sofia Over German and Austrian Expressions Favoring Serbian Claims.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 19.—While Emperor William and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria have been exchanging assurances at Sofia of the unshakable loyalty of Bulgaria and Germany to each other and of the permanent nature of the alliance of the two countries, Bulgarian agents abroad have been endeavoring to get in touch with the Entente Powers on the subject of peace and subsequent relations. Their efforts are believed to be inspired by apprehension that Germany and Austria-Hungary, particularly the latter, may not be overzealous in defending Bulgaria's interest at the peace conference, as well as by a desire on Bulgaria's part to escape from revolving in an exclusively German orbit after the war.

The Associated Press correspondent is able to report that a Bulgarian representative recently sought and obtained an opportunity in a neutral European capital to lay before the Entente governments the special desires of his country with regard to a peace settlement.

In a one-sided conversation he explained the Bulgarian aspirations to retain an independent political status as soon as the war was concluded and resume cordial relations with the Entente Powers. As the case was presented, the Central Europe idea of an economic league in which Bulgaria would play a comparatively minor role does not appeal to the Bulgarian mind.

Attempts are also being made to get before the public in America and in the Entente countries a defense of Bulgarian pretensions to Macedonia and the Dobrudja, the suggestion even being openly made from the Bulgarian side that Serbia should be compensated with Austrian territory from Bosnia and Herzegovina—a suggestion which is pointed to as illustrative of the attitude of many Bulgarians toward their own allies.

The correspondent has of late heard of considerable ill feeling between the Bulgarians and their allies. Complaints are made that Bulgarian divisions were compelled to march long distances on foot, while favored German troops rolled past them in trains, this favoritism exciting particular bitterness on the part of a select Bulgarian division from the capital.

The German attempt to maintain control of Bulgaria's single coal field has excited much unfriendly comment also in Bulgaria, and Field Marshal von Mackensen is charged with favoring the Rumanians at Bulgarian expense.

Furthermore, the press controversy in certain German and Austrian newspapers in which the Serbian claims to parts of Macedonia were defended has left, apparently, an indelible impression of distrust on Bulgarian public opinion, an impression which the public declarations of the German Minister and the interchange of cordial telegrams between German and Bulgarian statesmen seem to have been unable to efface. It remains to be seen whether Emperor William's trip, said to have been undertaken with this purpose in view, will prove any more successful.

ZURICH, Oct. 19.—"The journey of Emperor William and Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann should be regarded in a certain sense as a preliminary step toward peace," says the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich. "The Emperor's conversations at Sofia and Constantinople certainly mean the examination of every possibility in that direction, although it would be a mistake to conclude that the decision might embody concessions in the nature of a program of annexations by the enemy. The peace by conciliation which we desire has nothing in common with that of Lloyd George and Asquith."

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 19.—A key to the policy of the German Government in refusing to make any definite statement of peace terms is furnished by Herr Hoch, a Socialist member of the Reichstag. German newspapers report that the Deputy told yesterday how Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, before his retirement as Imperial Chancellor, said to the Socialist members of the Reichstag that as Chancellor he could not commit himself, but must pull out in the peace negotiations whatever could be obtained for Germany.

Herr Hoch cited this as proof of the ambiguous game the Government was playing with its various indefinite peace declarations.

SAYS ALLIES ARE BENT ON CRUSHING GERMANY

No Hope of a Compromise Peace, von Arnim Tells Prussian Herrenhaus.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (via London, Oct. 19.)—Count von Arnim-Boitzenburg, President of the Prussian Herrenhaus, (House of Lords,) in his speech at the convening of that body yesterday, said that President Wilson had shown in-

Continued on Page 2.

St. Nicholas Rink Open Today!
Ice skating is Winter's healthful sport. More fun than a $3 show. 3 sessions daily. 50c adm. Sunday morning $1.—Advt.

RUSSIA TO SHIFT SEAT TO MOSCOW AS PERIL GROWS

Reval Is Being Evacuated and Petrograd Is Now Regarded as in the War Zone.

GERMANS ON DAGOE ISLAND

Ten Dreadnoughts, 10 Cruisers, and 50 Destroyers Help the Invasion.

AIRMEN IN GULF OF FINLAND

Battleship Slava Sunk by Its Own Crew—Germans Lose Two Torpedo Boats.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19.—The Government announced officially today its decision to move the capital to Moscow, and at the same time made public details of the continued German advance in the region of the Gulf of Riga. It takes the ground that its action is dictated by the same prudence which caused the French to transfer their capital to Bordeaux for a time in the first year of the war.

The Germans have begun landing troops successfully on Dagö Island, north of Oesel Island and northwest of Moon Island, both of which were recently occupied by the invaders. Reval, the fortified city on the Baltic at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland is being evacuated, as it is now exposed to attack from the rear. The schools there have been closed and the inhabitants are being sent to the interior of Russia.

Two German torpedo boats, it is announced by the War Office, were sunk by striking mines in Moon Sound yesterday.

"The Slava was unable to follow the other Russian ships retiring northward, and was sunk by her own crew in order to bar the way to the enemy vessels," said Minister of Marine Verdervski just before starting today to join the Baltic fleet. The Minister said he considered the action of the Russian forces in going out to meet the German fleet one of great valor, for each German dreadnought of the König type was much more powerful than the entire Russian squadron.

Zeppelins appeared in the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland Thursday night. Twenty bombs were dropped on Pernau, on the western shore of the Gulf of Riga. Ten persons were killed.

Cabinet to Be in Kremlin.

Announcement of the decision to move the capital is to be conveyed to the preliminary Parliament at its first meeting on Saturday. Quarters are to be found in Moscow for the Parliament, and also for the Diplomatic Corps. The Cabinet will occupy one of the buildings in the Kremlin.

Diplomatic representatives here have not been officially notified of the decision. They had understood that the Government had sought quarters for them in Moscow in the event of an emergency.

"Though a definite date has not been set, it will be in the very near future, said M. Kishkin, Minister of Public Welfare, in announcing the Government's intention to move, in an interview in the Boerse Gazette. "No one is now permitted to go to Moscow except on Government business. The proposed evacuation has been under way by the Government departments for a long time."

The determination to move the Government is said to be in keeping with the belief of the Chief of Staff that Petrograd is now in the direct war zone.

Great German Fleet in Action.

The entire Third and Fourth Squadrons of the German high seas fleet and probably also the Fifth Squadron participated in the operations off Riga, according to an official statement of the Russian Admiralty issued tonight. The three squadrons comprise two-thirds of the German fleet. Among the units, it is said, was the battle cruiser Moltke, of 22,635 tons, and several submarines.

The War Office statement says:

In the Baltic Sea during the battle of Wednesday at the southern entrance to Moon Sound, hits were obtained by our battleships on enemy dreadnoughts. Two trawlers were sunk by our fire.

Thursday, in the Moon Sound region, two enemy torpedo boats ran into our mine fields, where they blew up and sank. Admiral Bakhireff, who commanded our naval squadron in the battle, testifies to the gallantry of the crews which took part in the engagement.

The German naval units which took part in the operation are reported as being not less than ten dreadnoughts of the newest Kaiser and König types, about ten cruisers, not less than fifty destroyers, of which about twenty were of the newest Novik type, and between eight and ten submarines. With these forces there are operating a very large number of trawlers and other auxiliaries, including transports, hydroplanes, and rafts.

During the evening yesterday we definitely established that at noon Wednesday, after a preliminary bombardment, the enemy began to land troops on Dagö Island near the village of Serro.

Reports are current that about eleven enemy ships, probably torpedo boats, passed during the night of Wednesday off Kulwast, on the eastern coast of Moon Island.

The sailors of the main Baltic Fleet are reported to be keen to fight. The men at Kronstadt are demanding that the ships be sent out to meet the Germans, but the Government is understood to have taken the position that, as the enemy forces are of superior size, it would be disastrous to leave Petrograd undefended.

5,000 Captured on Moon Island.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (via London.)—Two Russian infantry regiments, totaling 5,000 men, were captured on Moon

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U-BOAT SINKS AN AMERICAN TRANSPORT, THE ANTILLES, RETURNING FROM EUROPE; 70 MEN PERISH, INCLUDING 16 SOLDIERS

Secretary Daniels's Official Announcement of the Torpedoing of the Transport Antilles

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Secretary Daniels tonight authorized the following announcement of the sinking of the American transport Antilles:

The department is in receipt of a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims which states that the steamship Antilles, an army transport, was torpedoed on Oct. 17 while returning to this country from foreign service. This vessel was under convoy of American patrol vessels at the time.

The torpedo which struck the Antilles was not seen, nor was the submarine which fired it. The torpedo hit abreast of the engine room bulkhead, and the ship sank within five minutes. One hundred and sixty-seven persons out of about 237 on board the Antilles were saved. About seventy men are missing.

All the naval officers and officers of the army who were on board the ship at the time were saved, as were the officers of the ship, with the exception of the following: Walker, third engineer officer; Boyle, junior engineer officer, and O'Rourke, junior engineer officer.

The following enlisted naval personnel were lost: E. L. Kinzey, seaman, second class, next of kin Thomas M. Kinzey, father, Water Valley, Miss.; J. W. Hunt, seaman, second class, next of kin Isaac Hunt, father, Mountain Grove, Mo., R. No. 2, Box 44; C. L. Asburn, radio electrician, first class, next of kin R. Asburn, brother, 2,800 Louisiana Avenue, New Orleans, La., and H. F. Watson, radio electrician, third class, next of kin Mrs. W. L. Seger, mother, Rutland, Mass.

There were about thirty-three of the army enlisted personnel on board, of whom seventeen were saved. The names of the missing of the army enlisted personnel and of the merchant crew of the ship cannot be given until the muster roll in France of those on board has been consulted. As soon as the department is in receipt of further details concerning the casualties they will be made public immediately.

WILL GIVE FRANCE 280,000 TONNAGE

Washington Decides to Put Pacific and Coast Ships in Transatlantic Service.

ALLY GIVES SAILING SHIPS

Four Hundred Thousand Tons in Southern Waters Will Be Put at Our Disposal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The United States has decided to give immediate relief to France by diverting from 270,000 to 280,000 dead weight tons of shipping into commerce between the two nations. A carefully prepared program has been determined upon which will make this possible, it is believed, without interfering with the operations of the American Army and Navy.

In this way substantial aid will be given to France, which it is felt will end all danger of a serious crisis in connection with supplies of food and munitions. There have been many sensational and questionable reports in circulation to the effect that there was the gravest danger that France could not get the relief necessary to the proper prosecution of the war.

Under the present program the normal shipping schedule cannot be resumed immediately, but an acute shortage of tonnage will be averted. Many thousands of tons of food supplies and ammunition will quickly be transferred across the Atlantic, and plans will be considered, it is understood, to give the French an ever-increasing quota of shipping as soon as they can be brought from the Pacific or taken from the coastwise trade, or delivered off the ways. France under this plan will, for instance, obtain the large supplies of sugar so sorely needed without interfering with the American Government's war plans.

Agents of the French who have been here seeking ships were jubilant today over the decision made and felt that the crisis had been passed.

The first step determined upon involves twenty vessels, aggregating between 70,000 and 80,000 tons, which have been under construction by British and French interests on the Great Lakes. It has been under consideration since the United States Shipping Board commandeered all of the ships of more than 2,500 tons dead weight. This part of the program has nothing to do with other negotiations.

One of the vessels, a freighter of 6,000 tons, is now at Montreal and will be ready for service whenever the Government releases it. This ship, contracted for by French interests, was built on the Great Lakes, cut in two, and sent through the Welland Canal. There are five other French-owned ships and five British-owned ships, of approximately 3,500 tons dead weight each, which will be ready for service within ten or fifteen days. Ten more ships, which bring the total tonnage of this quota to from 70,000 to 80,000 tons, will be ready within thirty days.

French Sailing Ships for Coasters.

These were offered to the French Government voluntarily by the United States before other negotiations were entered into. They will be operated under charters controlled by the United States, and may be reclaimed at any time. Such action, however, will not be considered, it is understood, unless there is the most pressing need, as it is the purpose of this Government to do all in its power to relieve conditions in France in order to aid its armies and civil population.

The second step, taken independently of the first, was suggested by the French agents, who recommended that the United States Shipping Board commandeer approximately 400,000 tons of French sailing vessels now in South

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N. Y.'s Great Winter Resort!
St. Nicholas Ice Skating Rink, 69 W. 66th St., is now open. 3 sessions daily. 1 p.m. 50c. Sunday A. M., $1.—Advt.

HELD FOR PLOTTING TO BOMB U. S. SHIPS

Norwegian Said to Have Sought Access to Seized German Liner to Destroy Her.

CLUE TO BIG ELEVATOR FIRE

Thirty-eight More Germans Are Taken from Barred Zones and Interned.

The patriotism and alertness of James McLaughlin, a ship worker, employed by the United States Government, has led to the discovery of what may prove to have been a conspiracy to destroy German ships seized by the United States as well as certain auxiliaries now building for the navy. As a result of clever work by McLaughlin a man who describes himself as Charles W. Walnun, a Norwegian, 32 years old, was arraigned before United States Commissioner McGoldrick in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and held without bail to await further investigation of the charge that he had plotted to place a bomb in a vital spot on board one of the largest of the German liners which the Government took over following the declaration of war.

According to the affidavits filed with Commissioner McGoldrick by representatives of the Government Walnun divulged the secret of the plot to McLaughlin after he had convinced himself that McLaughlin was an Irishman of the pro-German and anti-English type. As events proved he never made a greater mistake. Walnun, when arraigned before Commissioner McGoldrick, pleaded innocence and said he had taken out his first citizenship papers. The prisoner said he left Norway about three years ago and went to Argentina. He came to New York last January and for six months has been a member of the crew of Harry Payne Whitney's yacht, the While Away, lying in Tebo's yacht basin.

The affidavit made by McLaughlin says that not only did Walnun mention a certain vessel in Brooklyn as the one on which a bomb was to be placed, but also spoke of another of the big seized ships, and referred to a fleet of auxiliaries which he said would never be of any use to the United States.

On Thursday night Walnun took McLaughlin into his confidence, according to the affidavits filed with Commissioner McGoldrick yesterday. McLaughlin met Walnun after quitting work and the two proceeded to Weiss's saloon at Adams and Fulton Streets. McLaughlin has access to the ship which figures in the case, and he also possessed a Government identification card, without which no employe can enter upon any dock or into any shipyard where Government work is being done. Walnun, in order to get on board the ship, had to have a Government permit, and he schemed, according to McLaughlin, to gain access to the ship with McLaughlin's card.

In his affidavit McLaughlin says that Walnun conversed with him regarding the big grain elevator fires in Brooklyn last week, and told him that up to Thursday night he (Walnun) had attended to no fewer than eight fires in the previous thirty-two hours, all of them along the Brooklyn waterfront. He mentioned a fire in Thirty-fourth Street, another in Twenty-seventh Street, and one on the property of the Porto Rico Steamship Company. Continuing, McLaughlin said that Walnun asked him whether the vessel on which it was intended to place a bomb was single or double plated, and when McLaughlin answered that it was single plated Walnun, he says, appeared much elated. Walnun told him, he says, that it was the plan to put the bomb in the hold near the peak.

Walnun said that it was necessary for him to get on board the boat, and suggested that McLaughlin make up a little party to visit one of the mates on the ship, who is a friend of McLaughlin. Walnun suggested that each take a girl, and McLaughlin agreed to the plan. McLaughlin framed an ex-

Continued on Page 3.

ATTACKER ELUDES CONVOY

Neither Submarine Nor Torpedo Seen by the Naval Craft.

SHIP SANK IN FIVE MINUTES

Safeguards Provided by Navy Responsible for the Rescue of 167 on Board.

PERSHING REPORT AWAITED

First of Our Transports Sunk Was Formerly in New York-New Orleans Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—After having made several safe journeys to France with soldiers destined for General Pershing's expeditionary forces the American army transport Antilles was torpedoed and sunk when homeward bound on Wednesday, Oct. 17, with an apparent loss of seventy lives. There were 237 men on board.

The Antilles was a merchant vessel of the Southern Pacific Line hailing from Philadelphia, which had been taken over by the navy and fitted out especially for army transport service. The location of the sinking was not announced. The vessel had just completed the last of a series of voyages with soldiers to France and was returning to the United States with her merchant crew, army and navy officers, and some soldiers who had been ordered home. Most of the men on board were members of the merchant crew.

The transport was sunk when under the convoy of American naval patrol vessels. She also carried a naval armed guard on board. Despite the convoy and the armed guard the vessel was torpedoed, according to the official announcement, but the preliminary report indicates that the torpedo which hit the Antilles was not seen nor was the submarine firing it.

First Disaster of the Kind.

This disaster—the first of the kind that has occurred since the American Government began its enormous task of shipping its army of more than a million men to France—marks the heaviest toll of American lives taken in submarine warfare since the destruction of the Lusitania, and the large number of deaths was probably due to the fact that the Antilles, like the Lusitania, sank very rapidly. The official announcement states that the torpedo hit abreast of the engine room bulkhead, and that the steamer went down in five minutes.

Not only is the Antilles the first American army transport to be lost in the present war, but so far as official records have been disclosed she is the first vessel convoyed by American patrol vessels that has been lost. These convoys have been very strong and supplemented by naval gun crews.

The first news of the disaster reached the War Department in a brief cable message from General Pershing between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon. Secretary Baker gave directions that the message should be given to the press immediately. Shortly thereafter the Navy Department received the longer message from Vice Admiral Sims. Secretary Daniels went immediately to the War Department for a consultation with Secretary Baker, and as a result of this it was announced that no statement concerning the news would be available until 7 o'clock.

At the time this announcement was made nothing was known as to the exact nature of the news except to a few officials of the War and Navy Departments. It was indicated that bad news had come, but officials declined to say anything further. They would not confirm the general supposition among newspaper men that a transport had been sunk or furnish even a hint as to what had happened.

Delay in Announcement.

Prior to 7 o'clock, however, the substance of the information received from General Pershing and Vice Admiral Sims had got out and The Associated Press was able to send a bulletin stating that a returning transport had been torpedoed and sunk and that 67 men were missing. The War Department, the Navy Department and the Committee on Public Information declined to confirm this. Officials refused to go further than to say that an announcement would be made by the Committee on Public Information at 7 o'clock. A promise was given to explain the reason for the delay when the announcement was made.

Before 7 o'clock the news room of the Committee on Public Information was crowded with newspaper men. They surrounded the official of the Bureau who was to give out the news. At exactly 7 o'clock this official opened a drawer of his desk and took from it a large bundle of mimeographed copies of Vice Admiral Sim's dispatch, which he handed to the newspaper men. These copies had been prepared some time in advance.

When the promised explanation for the delay was asked for, an official of the Committee on Public Information said:

"Under the practice and custom of the Navy Department the information

as to the Antilles was not made public until fair opportunity had been given to notify the next of kin of those lost in the disaster."

It was said at the Committee on Public Information that consideration would be given tomorrow to the matter of changing this custom and practice. The apparent impossibility of keeping such news from the public for any considerable time was cited as a reason to be advanced to the Navy Department for announcing any disaster immediately after the receipt of official information.

It was indicated that the Committee on Public Information would urge upon the Navy Department that any similar occurrence should be announced in a brief bulletin, and the names of the killed and missing furnished to the press with any available additional details of the occurrence when sufficient time had elapsed to enable the telegrams from the Navy Department to reach their next of kin.

Anxiety of Relatives.

The action of the Government in withholding the official announcement for several hours after it had become generally known that bad news had been received caused much dissatisfaction. It was felt that every person who had a relative on board a transport bound to or from Europe would suffer keenly over the uncertainty. Assurances had been given the press on a number of occasions by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy that reports of disasters would be announced immediately on the receipt of official information.

The statement was made at the Committee on Public Information tonight that a complete list of the casualties would not be available until they came in an official report from General Pershing. How long a period will elapse before this report is received is problematical, but attention was called to the fact that after the bombing of an American hospital in France the War Department did not receive its list of casualties among American surgeons and nurses until several days after an imperfect list had been cabled to this country by American newspaper men.

Safeguards on Transports.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—That the loss of life on the transport Antilles was not greater was due to the safeguards with which the navy has surrounded the transport service, and the quick rescue work of the convoying warships. The Navy Department has a fixed rule that enough lifeboats and liferafts shall be carried to afford a place for every man aboard, even though the ship keel over and put half her boats out of commission.

The loss of the ship's engineer officers indicate the probability that not one of the engine and fire room force on duty escaped. Probably most of them died in the blast of the explosion of the torpedo, which tore its way into the engine room compartments.

The heavy loss among the army enlisted men indicated cannot be accounted for until further details come in. Probably they and the navy men were in their quarters below and could not make their way on deck before the ship took her final plunge. The army, navy, and ship's officers and the others who were rescued probably were on deck or in cabins from which a step took them to the deck and a chance for their lives.

Many theories were current tonight as to how the U-boat crept through the destroyer screen, did its work, and escaped unchallenged.

A majority of the officers who would comment thought the transport and her convoying patrols had run directly over a lurking submarine which saw them coming, calculated the distance, and launched a torpedo without ever showing more than her periscope. They regarded it as probable that the U-boat commander picked his place, lay in wait below the surface until his microphones told him the patrols had passed and the transport was upon him, then shot his periscope above water only long enough to sight and fire before he ducked back to safety.

Any attempt to locate the submarine probably was made impossible by the necessity of rescuing the survivors. The vessel must have been virtually torn in half by the explosion to have gone down in the time she did.

Probably the attack was made well out at sea. It took two days for the news to reach Washington, and the dispatch shows the time that must have elapsed before definite word could reach Admiral Sims. The survivors are believed to be already safe ashore in France or England.

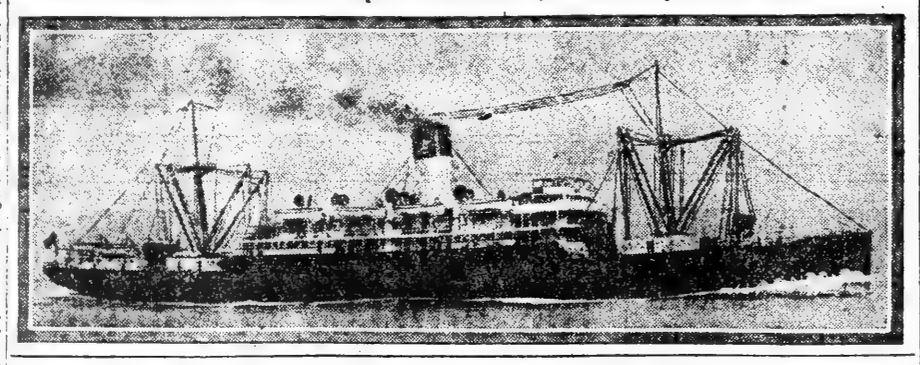
So far as known, no high officers of the army or navy were due to return on the Antilles. There is no definite information on that point, however, as only General Pershing knows who was sent home on the ship. The reports so far received show merely that a number of army officers and thirty-three enlisted men of the army were aboard. Evidently Admiral Sims rushed his tidings off before he communicated with General Pershing.

The loss of the Antilles marks the first reduction of the transport fleet that has been operating. A very considerable number of American troops, workmen, and others involved in the prosecution of the war have been carried safely to France and England, and the unsuccessful attack on the first contingent is the only recorded previous instance where the U-boats have succeeded even in catching sight of the vessels.

Secretary Daniels carried word of the loss of the Antilles to the White House when he went there late in the day with Admiral Mayo, who made his report to President Wilson on his visit to England at the direction of the President. The news added to the gravity of the hour that the Secretary and Admiral Mayo spent in conference with the President.

Quick upon the wave of sorrow at the news of the loss of the transport came a feeling of distinct relief because she had met her fate homeward bound and not on the way over with troops. The only soldiers on board were returning to the hospital or on special assignment. Had the full complement of the transport been aboard the loss undoubtedly would have been written in hundreds, as she was struck in the most vulnerable spot and went under so swiftly that few could have escaped.

American Transport Antilles, Sunk by U-Boat.



TAKEN OVER BY NAVY IN MAY.

Antilles Was in the New York-New Orleans Trade.

The steamship Antilles was the commodore of the Southern Pacific Company's Atlantic fleet, and the fastest and one of the finest vessels engaged in the coastwise trade. In September, 1914, she was withdrawn from the New York-New Orleans trade and was chartered by a committee headed by L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, to go to Genoa and bring back 400 Americans who were stranded at that port through the starting of the war.

The Antilles at that time carried her ordinary complement of 135 officers and men, and made the voyage from Genoa to New York in eleven days. Driven at her maximum she could average nineteen knots, which was about one knot faster than her sister ship, the Momus. She was commanded then by Captain H. T. Boyd, who was also in charge when the steamship was torpedoed on Wednesday.

The transport was a steel twin-screw steamship of 6,878 gross tonnage, built at Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia in 1907. She was 410 feet long, of 53 feet 2 inches beam and 25 feet 6 inches depth of hold.

When the Antilles was taken over by the Navy Department in the latter part of May for transport service the majority of the officers and engineers went with the ship except Walker, the second assistant engineer, who rejoined this last voyage. He had worked his way up from an oiler in the Southern Pacific steamship service and was for some time in that capacity on the Antilles. Later he left to join the Clyde Line. He was about 28 years old, married, and lived in Jersey City, the officials said last night.

Thomas Boyle was 42 years old and had been for a long time on the Antilles as a water tender. He was single and lived in a boarding house near the company's piers at West Tenth Street, it was said. Nothing was known by the officials of O'Rourke, the junior engineer, reported as missing, and it was the impression that the three men were on watch at the time of the attack and were killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

For this reason it was concluded that the Antilles was attacked between 4 and 8 o'clock in the morning, or in the afternoon, as that is the time the second assistant engineer is on duty. The steamship had a tall funnel, which stood well up above her upper deck, and would offer a good mark for the commander of the submarine to get his sight on the engine room.

Fleets of transports and supply ships returning in ballast from French ports usually consist of twenty to twenty-five vessels, and are escorted for 500 miles from the coast by eight destroyers and two cruisers. Four British supply ships have been sunk by torpedoes, and six more have been hit and succeeded in getting back to port.

The Antilles is the first American steamship employed on Government service that has been successfully attacked by the German U-boats. Torpedoes were fired at the first fleet of transports which conveyed General Pershing's first division to France, but they went wide of the mark. The vessels were also attacked on the return voyage, but were not damaged.

The Antilles was making her third voyage, and it was said last night that if she had been going alone and zigzagging at her top speed of nineteen knots she would not have been hit. All steamships making more than sixteen knots are considered to be practically immune from submarine attack.

LOST ON THE ANTILLES.

H. F. Watson Joined Navy When America Went to War.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 19.—J. W. Hunt, one of the sailors reported lost on the Antilles, is the son of Isaac Hunt, a farmer living six miles west of Mountain Grove, Mo. He enlisted at Indianapolis a year ago and got his preparatory training at the Great Lakes Training Station. Only a week ago Hunt wrote his father a long letter in which he described his trips to and from France on an American transport. When told tonight that his son was among the missing, Mr. Hunt took the news calmly.

"If my son had to die I am glad it was while serving his country," he said. J. W. Hunt was 21 years old.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19.—Henry F. Watson, who was lost on the Antilles, was born in Norwich, Conn., June 21, 1894. His mother, Mrs. Wallace L. Seger, now lives in Rutland. He was educated in the public schools of Worcester and later employed by the Reed-Prentice Company, where he took up the study of radio electricity. He enlisted as a radio electrician in Boston on April 8, and made several trips across the ocean. He was home on a visit to his mother about five weeks ago.

OTHER TRANSPORTS SUNK.

Antilles Believed to be First Transatlantic Troopship Lost.

So far as official advices and marine reports show, save in the doubtful case of the Armadale, the Antilles is the first transport sunk in transatlantic service since the war began. German reports designate as a "transport," a ship whether neutral or belligerent, bearing supplies to the enemy or returning in ballast, while transports bearing or capable of carrying soldiers are called "troopships."

The first troopship torpedoed by a submarine was the British transport Royal Edward in the Aegean Sea on Aug. 14, 1915. The loss was 1,002 troops; and 600 soldiers and 230 other persons were saved.

During the intensified U-boat campaign in the Mediterranean for the six weeks prior to Dec. 1, 1915, according to German Admiralty reports, German and Austrian submarines accounted for seven "troopships" and twenty-five "transports."

Among the former were the French steamers Calvados, 6,000 tons, lost with 800 French Colonial troops on Nov. 4, and Admiral Hamelin, 5,051 tons; the British steamers California, 6,223 tons, with troops on board; Moorina, 5,000 tons; Ramazan, 5,477 tons, Sept. 29, last with 500 Indian troops; Marquette, 7,050 tons, on Oct. 26, with 1,000 English troops. According to British official reports only ninety-nine were unaccounted for on the Marquette.

Besides the foregoing "troopships" the British steamer Woodfield was sunk in the Mediterranean off Morocco, Nov. 30, 1915, with unknown loss.

The Provence was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean on Feb. 27, 1916. She was a French ship and went down with nearly 3,000 marines and troops—the greatest number so far lost in this way in the war. The Russian was sunk in the Mediterranean on Dec. 14 and seventeen American stablemen went down with her.

The British troopship Invernia went down in the Mediterranean with 120 soldiers and 33 of the crew after a submarine attack on Jan. 1, 1917.

The Italian transport Minas was sunk on Feb. 15, with a loss of 998 soldiers and the Serbian General, Ilia Goikovitch.

The British transport Mendi was sunk in collision on Feb. 21 and 625 soldiers and sailors lost their lives. There were no losses when the British troopship Ballarat was sunk in April by a submarine. Men played cards while waiting for the boats to be lowered.

The British transport Arcadian, sunk on April 15, went down with 279 men, including 233 soldiers. The Cameronia, the 10,000-ton Anchor liner used as a troopship by the British Admiralty, was sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean on the same day and 140 were drowned.

Later losses are as follows: May 4, British transport Transylvania, torpedoed, with a loss of 413, mostly soldiers; June 2, British transport Cameronian, torpedoed in the Eastern Mediterranean, with a loss of 63 troops and civilians; June 27, British transport Armadale was sunk in the Atlantic, with a loss of 6 soldiers, 1 passenger, and 4 of the crew.

Late in September the transport Pennsylvania was torpedoed in the Mediterranean, but, according to a Japanese Admiralty report, did not sink until the 1,000 troops on board had been taken off by Japanese destroyers.

GERMANS SEEK VATERLAND.

U-Boat Commander Asked Captive About Giant Liner.

The Captains and crews of three American vessels which had been sunk off the French coast in the last few weeks arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from France with details of the activities of the U-boats against ships carrying stores to the Allies.

Captain Hans L. Mortensen, who commanded the bark Pauline, which was sunk on Sept. 25, said he believed that the German Government had detailed the naval reserve officers from the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines to do duty in the submarines because they were well acquainted with the foreign steamships in the Atlantic trade.

After the Pauline had been shelled and sunk by bombs the commander of the submarine kept Captain Mortensen on board for nearly three hours, and seemed very anxious to know when the Vaterland, now named the Leviathan, was going to leave the United States. He also said that the crews of the German submarines came from all parts of Germany, and that $20 a month was paid them.

When Captain Mortensen asked the German commandant why his gunners fired eight shots at the crew of the Pauline as the men were leaving in the boats he replied in English, "You fellows are no better than the men in the trenches." The Germans took away all the provisions they could carry in their boat before sinking the bark.

Captain McCrae commanded the schooner Crockett, which was torpedoed off Brest with a cargo of oil and steel wire, but was not sunk. The U-boat was scared away by a French destroyer which towed the vessel to the nearest port.

Captain Charles Olsen of the schooner Henry Libbit of Philadelphia also returned. His ship, which was carrying oil, was sunk on Sept. 23, and he and his nine men escaped in a lifeboat.

VIOLENT GUNFIRE IN YPRES SECTOR

German Bombardment Directed Against Menin Road and Zonnebeke Positions.

FRENCH RAIDS ON THE AISNE

One Nets Assailants 100 Prisoners —Fierce Artillery Duel Continues Northeast of Soissons.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—German artillery fire on the Flanders front has been largely concentrated upon British positions near the Menin Road, and at the village of Zonnebeke. German reports from Berlin lay stress upon the violence of the gunfire near Houthulst Wood and Passchendaele, and in the region between Gheluvelt and Zandvoorde.

The artillery battle northeast of Soissons is still in progress with heavy expenditure of shells.

French troops raided German trenches on the Aisne front last night, destroyed defenses and took 100 prisoners.

The afternoon report from British headquarters follows:

We repulsed a hostile raiding party last night east of Vermelles. We had no casualties.

On the Flanders battlefront the enemy's artillery activity has been directed chiefly against positions in the neighborhood of the Menin road and against Zonnebeke.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—French troops last night attacked the German lines on the Aisne front after a heavy bombardment. The War Office reports that the German positions were penetrated and that 100 prisoners were taken.

The statement issued by the War Office tonight says:

On the battle front there was the usual hostile artillery activity, most marked in the Zonnebeke sector and against our back areas in the neighborhood of St. Julien and Steenebeke. Our artillery carried out a concentrated bombardment of the enemy's positions. The hostile artillery also has shown more activity than usual in the neighborhood or Arleux.

Elsewhere nothing of special interest occurred.

Following is the text of the afternoon report:

After particularly effective artillery preparation, a series of detail operations enabled us to penetrate the German defenses in the region of Braven-Laonnois and Laffaux Mill. We destroyed German defenses and brought back 100 prisoners belonging to four different divisions. An enemy attempt against our small posts in the Chevreux salient was repulsed.

Between the Miette and the Aisne we carried out an attack, in the course of which we inflicted serious losses on the enemy and captured materials. In the Champagne one of our detachments penetrated the German trenches north of the Casque, pursued the retreating enemy, and after a spirited combat returned to its own lines.

On the right bank of the Meuse we repulsed a German attack north of Chatillon-sous-les-Cotes.

Twenty bombs were dropped by aviators last night in the region of Dunkirk. No victims are reported. On Oct. 16 two German airplanes were brought down by Section 510 of the automobile artillery.

The official communication was issued this evening:

At some points on the Aisne front, in the sector of Souain, and on both banks of the Meuse, there has been rather pronounced artillery activity.

Berlin Reports French Repulsed.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (via London.)—Notably violent artillery fire was kept up yesterday on the Flanders front at Houthulst Wood, near Passchendaele, and between Gheluvelt and Zandvoorde, Army Headquarters announced today.

Prodigal expenditure of munitions marks the artillery battle northeast of Soissons, which is still raging.

Strong French infantry attacks near Vauxaillon and on the Chemin des Dames were repulsed.

Twelve allied airplanes were shot down yesterday.

The text of the official communication follows:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The fighting activity of the artillery in Flanders again reached great intensity yesterday on the coast and between the Yser and the Lys. The firing was especially violent at the Houthulst Wood, near Passchendaele and between Ghluvelt and Zandvoorde.

Army of the German Crown Prince: After a rainy morning the artillery duel northeast of Soissons again increased from midday yesterday until it reached its full height, and it has been raging since then almost uninterruptedly, with a formidable use of munitions.

Strong French detachments, after drum fire, pushed forward in reconnoitering thrusts in the morning near Vauxaillon, and in the evening along the whole front to Braye. The local engagements of the enemy everywhere were repulsed. Neighboring sectors on the line behind our positions were subjected to very strong destructive fire, which we powerfully answered.

On the eastern portion of the Chemin des Dames the French again attacked our positions three times north of the Vauclerc Mill and were sanguinarily repulsed. With the other armies the fighting activity was restricted by reason of rain and fog.

Our opponents lost yesterday twelve airplanes, six of which belonged to a squadron which had dropped bombs on Roulers and Ingelmunster with considerable damage to houses.

APPROVE PAINLEVE'S POLICY

French Deputies Register Confidence by a Vote of 369 to 95.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The discussion of the Government's general policy in the Chamber of Deputies today ended in favor of the Government by a vote of 369 to 95.

BOMB MANY GERMAN BASES.

British Airmen Drop Tons of Explosives Back of Flanders Lines.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The British official communication dealing with aviation, issued this evening, says:

"Early on the morning of Thursday the weather was brilliantly fine, but at 9 o'clock low, thick clouds lifted up from the west. Artillery work and photography were carried out by our airplanes, and in the course of the day two and a half tons of bombs were dropped on a large gun position in the rear, on railway sidings near Ghent, and on various hostile billets and hutments.

"At night another ton of bombs was dropped on the Courtral station and a German airdrome in that vicinity.

"In air fighting six hostile machines were downed and four were driven down out of control, while another was shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire. Seven of our machines are missing."

LONDON, Oct. 19.—"Many bombs were dropped yesterday, with satisfactory results, on the Varssenaere Airdrome (Flanders) by naval aircraft," says an official announcement given out here today. "All our machines returned safely."

AUSTRIANS CRITICISE PRUSSIAN OBSTINACY

It Forces Them to Act Independently in Negotiations for Exchange of Prisoners.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 19.—A conference for the exchange of prisoners of war which is in session here illustrates the odd relations that exist between the Austrian and German representatives. The Austrians are conducting a separate set of negotiations with the Russians for the repatriation of prisoners, explaining that Prussian stiffness and obstinacy are not conducive to the success of joint negotiations by the Teutonic allied representatives.

The Austrians advanced proposals for a sweeping exchange of Austrian and Russian prisoners, suggesting the mutual release of all prisoners taken during the first year of the war. The Russians, however, rejected this proposal, declaring that it would be too much to the advantage of Austria-Hungary, because of the vast number of men captured in the Galician campaign.

The conference probably will lead to extensive exchanges of disabled and invalid soldiers and also of civilian captives. The conference may be extended to include Bulgaria, which Germany is very anxious to have represented.

Through Trains—Berlin to Riga.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19. — Through trains are now running from Berlin to Riga, the trip consuming twenty-four hours. A person can travel from the Baltic seaport to Ostend, Belgium, with one change of cars at Berlin, in forty-five hours.

Ex-Czar Must Use Food Cards.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19.—The family of Nicholas Romanoff, former Emperor of Russia, now procures its food supplies by the use of cards. The authorities in the Tobolsk district are issuing food cards and the Romanoffs must obtain their food the same as other citizens.

WILL GIVE FRANCE 280,000 TONNAGE

Continued from Page 1.

American waters, put them into coastwise and other lines of commerce and turn over for transatlantic trade with France, perhaps half that tonnage in steamships of from ten to eleven knots speed.

As a result, it is probable that the United States will divert from the Pacific at least 150,000 tons of shipping fit for transatlantic trade and obtain 50,000 tons or more from the present coastwise shipping facilities. The latter class of vessels and perhaps some of those taken from the Pacific will be replaced by the French sailing vessels, which, while slower, are effective carriers outside the submarine zone.

The French sailing ships will be used for carrying nitrate from Chile through the Panama Canal, and ferro-manganese from Brazil, as well as for carrying of general commodities necessary to the prosecution of the war. It is probable that the French crews will be retained, but the ships will be operated under the direction of the Shipping Board.

The acquisition of neutral tonnage and possibly the transfer of Japanese ships and those of other Allies from the Pacific may make it possible soon to increase the amount to be put into trade with France, and this scheme will be worked out in co-operation with representatives of the various Governments involved.

Italy's Needs Are Urgent.

Official reports from Italy received here today are to the effect that unless means are provided to relieve the food shortage the situation in that country threatens to become serious. The necessity of providing food for the civilian population and for the army, it was declared, might even result in a temporary diminution of Italy's war activities.

The Italian Government's survey of the food situation and assessment of this year's crops reveal a shortage in every commodity. In order to meet the difference between last year's crops and the crops this year, it was said on high authority today, it will be necessary to divert to Italy 145,000 tons of shipping per month more than has been availble for Italian uses at any previous period of the war.

A cablegram received from Rome today says:

"The official statistical bulletin of the Agricultural Department states that the crops of the principal cereals this year show an alarming decrease as compared with the crops last year. This year these crops, estimated in quintals, are: Wheat, 38,024,000, against 48,044,000 in 1916; rye, 1,133,000, against 1,357,000 in 1916; barley, 616,000, against 2,201,000 in 1916.

"The bulletin reports that, so far as may be judged now, the corn crop this year probably will reach 21,254,000 quintals, against an average production during the period from 1909 to 1916 of 24,706,000 quintals. The production of rice is expected to be about 5,122,000 quintals, against 5,203,000 quintals in 1916."

It was stated that since the beginning of the war great numbers of Italian subjects had returned from all parts of the world to enter the army and during the war period also all emigration had been stopped, so that, besides having short crops, Italy has a greater population to feed; and this situation is further aggravated by the fact that the demands of the army and of the war industries on the man-power of the nation have reduced agricultural production.

These facts are already known to the American Government and it is believed that steps will be taken immediately to provide for Italy's necessities during the Winter and to make it possible for her to continue on a vast scale her military operations against Austria-Hungary next Spring.

GERMANS DISABLE SHIPS.

Peru Will Restore and Make Use of Interned Vessels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Oct. 19.—Passengers who arrived on a Peruvian steamship today report that the German crews of interned vessels at Callao and Mollendo caused great destruction to the steamships.

The furnaces and machinery were reduced to shapeless heaps and the pumps and nautical apparatus were thrown overboard. The vessels will be repaired in dry dock.

The German crews are under arrest and will be tried under the laws of Peru. It is reported that a Peruvian steamship line may take over the interned vessels.

SEE ALLIES BENT ON CRUSHING GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

credible ignorance concerning the German people.

"If we are attacked," he said, "we defend ourselves with unswerving tenacity. As our soldiers at the front withstand the enemy's invasion, so we at home reject any foreign interference in our internal affairs.

"At last it has become apparent to everybody that the Entente will not let us have peace unless we sacrifice our military and economic position, and our honor besides. What has been the use of our peace offers? There is nothing left but to proceed on the road to victory with steely nerves and powerful deeds. Only a peace which removes all obstacles in the way of our future and which, to quote Hindenburg, 'lets light and air into Germany,' will be acceptable."

At the headquarters of the Fatherland Party at 30 Victoria Street your correspondent was told today: "We welcome any uncompromising speech by Lloyd George or Asquith because this always means a great accession to our membership list." At these headquarters von Tirpitz holds sway.

The place was stuffed with pamphlets and other propaganda literature, which is being spread broadcast over Germany. Some pamphlets contain only the verbatim texts of the speeches of the two English statesmen mentioned, with certain lines in large type. In other booklets such documents as President Wilson's answer to the Papal note are printed with vitrolic comment in the sense of Pan German war aims.

SOCIALIST FACTIONS BITTER.

Strife Marks the Wuerzburg Congress, Washington Learns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Recrimination and factional strife mark the daily progress of the German Socialist congress at Würzburg, according to official cabled reports received here today.

That the war has greatly injured the Socialist Party in Germany was asserted by prominent members, who pointed to great reductions in the amounts received from dues, and said that membership had decreased 70 per cent. Many orators reproached the bureau heads for lack of skill and tact in dealing with the members who now constitute the minority Socialist Party, and much resentment was expressed because the party leaders had permitted the arrest of such notable Socialists as Dr. Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, and Zietz.

Scheidemann himself was openly accused to shapeless heaps and the pumps together the congress is being characterized by much ill-feeling.

UNITED AGAINST MICHAELIS.

Reichstag Leaders Authorized to Express Lack of Confidence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 19.—Referring to the political crisis, the Berlin Lokalanzeiger says it is authorized to state that immediately after the Kaiser's return he will confer on recent events and decide on changes in high offices.

The paper adds that at the end of last week Stresemann, Trimborn, von Payer, and Ebert, members of the Reichstag, were authorized by their respective parties to express a lack of confidence in the Chancellor. Stresemann, Trimborn and Ebert were unable to reach the Chancellor before his departure for Courland, but von Payer conferred with him.

It is possible, the paper continues, that on this occasion the Chancellor stated that Helfferich was not absolutely indispensable and that he was ready to give the Vice Chancellorship to von Payer or another majority leader.

RUSSIANS TO SHIFT SEAT TO MOSCOW

Continued from Page 1.

Island, in the Gulf of Riga, it is officially announced. The island is now completely in possession of the Germans.

The War Office statement says:

EASTERN THEATRE.—Under command of Lieutenant General von Estorff our troops, crossing through the sound in boats and by way of the mole on the western coast of Moon Island, made a rapid advance against the Russians. The enemy offered resistance but was overcome and by midday the whole island was in our possession. Naval landing detachments, attacking from the north and the south, and the guns of our ships appreciably contributed to this rapid success.

Two Russian infantry regiments, totaling 5,000 men, were captured and the booty taken on Oesel and Moon Islands is considerable. One member of the Divisional Staff and three members of the Brigade Staff fell into our hands.

Our naval squadrons operating around Moon Island, had several engagements with enemy warships. The Russian battleship Slava was set afire by our shells and afterward sank between Moon Island and the adjacent Island of Shilidau. Our military and naval airmen kept our commanders well informed of the whereabouts of the enemy forces, both on land and sea. They attacked the enemy several times with perceptible success, using bombs and machine-gun fire.

BLAMES THE BRITISH NAVY.

Daily Mail Assails It for Failure to Check Riga Move.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Daily Mail condemns what it calls the failure of the British fleet to prevent the German fleet from becoming master of the Gulf of Riga and demands that "the Admiralty make an explanation of this humiliating display in the Baltic."

After recalling the successes of the British submarines against the Germans in the Baltic in the Summer and Autumn of 1915, the newspaper says:

"The Germans have accomplished all they were prevented from achieving in 1915 and they have done so without a single blow being struck at them by any arm of the British Navy—a navy far stronger than it was two years ago and recently reinforced by the addition of the American fleet."

PRAISES RUSSIAN UNIONS.

Banker Says Co-operative Societies Helped Keep Order.

The credit and co-operative unions of peasants, farmers, and consumers played a big rôle in preventing Russia from lapsing into a condition of absolute chaos, was the statement made last night by M. Fainberg, manager of the purchasing agency of the Moscow Narodny Bank, with a branch in this city, at a conference held at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street.

The conference, which included representatives of American credit unions, discussed questions dealing with the operation and extension of credit unions, or co-operative people's banks, the formation of a New York federation, and the part the unions may play in the sale of liberty bonds and war savings certificates.

"The political power wielded by the vast membership of the co-operative unions in Russia the last few months," Mr. Feinberg said, "saved Russia and is proving the salvation of the country. The credit or co-operative unions stand for law and order and at the last Democratic Congress held in Petrograd they threw their weight in support of Kerensky and the Provisional Government. The members may be of almost any political party, but the thrift bred of the co-operative movement is a potent factor in inculcating a desire for stability in commerce and industry.

"Immediately after the revolution, the Provisional Government was quick to appreciate the value to the nation of the co-operative unions, and by decree gave the unions the powers denied by the old Duma. There are now in New Russia, 47,000 co-operative societies, of which 16,000 receive and handle credits. The turnover last year amounted to $1,000,000,000."

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Pinning it on Hylan!

From the New York World.

Questions and More Questions For Mr. Hylan—

Who organized the Black Diamond Auto Company—Capital $500,000—real cash paid in $1150?

Ask Hylan—he knows

Who sued his own Company through a dummy until it was on the verge of bankruptcy?

Ask the "dummy" clerk in Hylan's office—he knows

Who called in Alfred R. Goslin, the swindler fifty-three times indicted for thirty stock-jobbing frauds, as an expert to reorganize the Black Diamond Motor Company?

Ask Hylan—he knows

Who tried to charge a cousin of his wife $2,280 for collecting a judgment of $3,780?

Ask Hylan—he knows

Who wrote a letter to Goslin, the swindler, which the police found when they raided his office, reading: "Inclosed find note. Kindly thanking you for your interest in my behalf"—Signed "John F. Hylan"?

Ask the Judge—he knows

Who received from Goslin, the swindler, and his stenographer, checks for $950 when he was running for Municipal Judge?

Ask Hylan—he knows

Who denies himself to reporters? Who refuses to answer questions? And Why?

Ask Hylan—he knows

Who, What, and *Where* is Hylan?

Ask Murphy and Hearst—they know

How to Vote the Fusion Ticket

To vote for Mitchel and the entire Fusion Ticket put a cross (X) alongside every Bull's Eye on the ballot.

Don't rub out or otherwise erase your ballot. If you make a mistake, return your ballot and ask for a new one. *You are entitled to it.*

The Fusion Emblem

Fusion Committee of 1917

W. H. CHILDS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Be sure to vote for the Fusion Board of Estimate:—

Mitchel . . . *for Mayor*
Prendergast *for Comptroller*
Adamson, *Pres. Bd. Aldermen*

Borough Presidents

Marks . . . *Manhattan*
Pounds . . . . *Brooklyn*
Whittle . . . . . *Bronx*
Gannon . . . . *Richmond*
Higbie . . . . . *Queens*

MITCHEL HECKLED, TELLS OF REYNOLDS

Says That Half a Million Was Cut from the Dreamland Award.

AGAIN ATTACKS HEARST

Says He Swims with Hylan at Miami, and Calls Him a Follower of German Policy.

Mayor Mitchel struck back hard last night at a heckler who interrupted a campaign speech in Turn Hall, 146 East Eighty-fifth Street, by shouting: "Mr. Mayor, who is Mr. Reynolds?"

The Mayor had been proceeding in a somewhat tired voice to discuss the issues of the campaign, but the question, followed by a scattering of applause from the back of the hall, changed him in an instant into an earnest, forceful antagonist. Jabbing home every word with a darting forefinger, the Mayor, facing his questioner, replied:

"Mr. Reynolds is an ex-Senator and real estate man, one of the owners of Dreamland, one of the owners of a portion of the tract of land taken for the terminal yard in South Brooklyn, an acquaintance of mine, and a man who in his transactions with the city government has never received one slightest jot or tittle of consideration to which any man under similar conditions was not entitled, but who, upon the contrary, when he had obtained through condemnation, a judgment of the Supreme Court for about a million dollars for the Dreamland tract, had his judgment appealed under my orders by my Corporation Counsel, set aside on appeal by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State, and half a million dollars cut out of that award through my activity.

"And if the cowardly candidate of Murphy and Hearst were half a man he would come upon a platform like this and debate Mr. Reynolds's transactions with me.

There was a storm of applause, interspersed with a few jeers from a group about the heckler, and then loud demands of "Throw him out!" and "Give the Mayor a chance!"

"I'll take my chance," Mr. Mitchel shouted, and straightway lunged into a driving attack upon William Randolph Hearst.

"I ask my friend over there in the corner to pay strict attention to the third moral issue," he said, "for perhaps it applies to him." There were shouts of hisses and volles of boos as the Mayor went on.

"That third moral issue is comprised in the name Hearst. Hearst, the man who, when von Igel, the German spy, was seized with his papers, protested against the acts of the agents of the United States, despite the fact that those papers disclosed the plot to blow up American factories with their American lives and to sink with bombs American ships to the bottom of the Atlantic. Hearst, the friend of Bolo Pacha, the other German spy, who came here to buy the disloyalty of American newspapers. Hearst—

"He could not buy you," same one cried.

The Mayor answered: "No, Sir, because Mr. Hearst could neither purchase, intimidate, nor influence me."

The Mayor continued to characterize Mr. Hearst at length, surprising his hearers with a statement, not heard before, that Hylan and Hearst were close friends, saying:

"This is the man who selects Hylan for Mayor—who is the associate of Hylan, the associate of Hylan, yes, may I say the intimate of Hylan, who goes bathing with him at Miami, Fla., in winter.

"Just before I left to come to this meeting tonight news was flashed, I don't know whether it is accurate or not, but I will give it to you for what it is worth, and I wonder how Mr. Hearst and Mr. Buckner and the other people who follow the submarine policy that sunk the Lusitania, the submarine policy that has been conducted ever since, feel about that policy tonight in the light of the news that comes in that an American transport has been sunk by a submarine to the bottom of the Atlantic, with many American lives on board."

The Mayor carried his fighting spirit with him when he hurried downtown to address a crowded meeting in Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks Place. There he entered directly into a drive against Charles F. Murphy, whom he flatly accused of organizing and inspiring the strikes of school children to protest against the Gary school plan, that Mr. Murphy might make Tammany political capital out of the disorders. On that subject he said:

"Now, Mr. Murphy, driven to extreme measures, has conceived the plan of creating riots among the school children of New York—creating the appearance of a great popular uprising against the work, study and play school plan. If that is not a prostitution of the public school system of the City of New York to political purposes I don't know what is. To organize, actually organize the school boys and school girls of the City of New York to riot, to throw stones through the windows of school buildings, to refuse to go to school, to do this in order to serve his own base political purposes is one of the last acts of public degradation of which that leadership of Tammany Hall has been guilty in this city."

The Mayor also assailed "ungrateful" school teachers, whom he accused of aiding in the plot he laid at Murphy's door. Mr. Mitchel made other speeches in "Little Hungary" and in the Republican Headquarters of the Twentieth Assembly District in East 125th Street. In all his talks he pleaded earnestly for the Liberty Loan and in all of them he defended his own record and attacked Judge Hylan, the Tammany candidate, in the light of The New York World's disclosures as to Judge Hylan's record as a lawyer.

LETTER FROM HYLAN HINTED AT OIL DEAL

Aldermanic Aspirant Divulges More Concerning Candidate's Past Business.

Further information concerning the past business record of Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, was divulged last night by William A. Pendry, Republican candidate for Alderman, speaking at a William M. Bennett meeting at Palm Garden, Williamsburg. Mr. Pendry read what he said was a carbon copy of a letter from Mr. Hylan to Francis P. Bent, former Alderman from Brooklyn, and close friend of Judge Hylan. In this letter, dated April 30, 1904, Judge Hylan stated that he expected to be nominated for State Senator that year and that if he was and Mr. Bent wanted "any bill passed selling your oil stock, let me know."

The following is the letter read by Mr. Pendry:

April 30, 1904.

Mr. Francis P. Bent, Barbourville, Ky.:

Dear Friend Bent: Your letter received some time ago. Was certainly pleased to hear that you and your family are getting along nicely, and kindly thank you for your invitation for myself and family to call on you. I am not certain whether we will go to St. Louis or not. They want me to go with the delegation, but do not see how I can spare the time. However, if we do go, we may give you a call on our return.

Politics are still in the air in Brooklyn. We have two or three kickers in the district who imagine they can make some trouble and are going about trying to injure the leaders. I still have interest in the Utal Oil property and hope some day to make a barrel of money out of the oil that I now imagine is running to waste.

All at the club are quite well and will be pleased some day to see you back in Brooklyn. I may be nominated for State Senator this Fall, at least I will probably accept the nomination if I can get it. If I do and you want any bill passed selling your oil stock let me know. Yours, &c.,

JOHN F. HYLAN.

At a meeting several weeks ago in Brooklyn Mr. Pendry read a letter, which, he asserted, was written in 1904 by Mr. Bent to Judge Hylan. A paragraph in the letter asked that Judge Hylan pretend to back Mr. Bent in a business deal, which the latter was attempting to swing at that time. This letter, written on the paper of the Blue Grass Fuel and Gas Company of Barbourville, Ky., was dated St. Paul, Oct. 19, 1904, and the paragraph read:

I may wire you something like this: "Can get Barnes proposition through for $15,000. Money nearly raised. Do you want five hundred or a thousand interest?" Your answer: "Count on me for five hundred or a thousand, if necessary, to close the deal. J. F. Hylan." You can then write, stating that you "have confidence in my judgment," my being in the Kentucky field so long, and that you realize the oil business pays well, when properly managed, and that you would not invest unless you knew I would remain there and look after the business.

Mr. Pendry said at the time that he had taken the letter out of the files of Judge Hylan, which he said he had purchased when the Judge left his law practice to become a Magistrate. At that time Mr. Pendry asserted that he would produce a letter from Judge Hylan to Mr. Bent. Mr. Pendry said last night that he would give $1,000 to any organization his hearers named if he could not produce the original copy of the letter.

Mr. Bennett was cheered when he said that neither Mayor Mitchel nor Morris Hillquit had a chance of being elected. He demanded that Mayor Mitchel reveal the identity of the "man higher up" in the Republican primary frauds.

SAY SOCIALISTS' GAIN WILL CUT HYLAN VOTE

Fusionists Therefore Plan to Continue Attacks Entirely Against Tammany.

Believing that the Socialist strength, which has been gaining rapidly throughout the city during the last week, will draw far more heavily from the Democratic ranks than from the Fusionists, Mayor Mitchel's campaign managers planned yesterday to continue their attacks almost entirely against the Tammany candidates. Emory R. Buckner, campaign manager for the Mitchel forces, said he had received assurances from every borough that a big trend toward the Mayor had set in, especially from Republicans, who had at first given their support to William M. Bennett. Many of these Republicans, Mr. Buckner admitted, are becoming alarmed at the growth of the Socialist strength, and have swung to Mitchel as a matter of self-preservation.

Mr. Buckner added that reports reaching him showed that the Socialist gain was most pronounced in strong Tammany districts, and that Tammany Hall had far more reason to be alarmed than the Fusionists. The Bennett strength, he said, was falling off perceptibly in both Brooklyn and the Bronx, where Bennett at one time was stronger than Mitchel.

The candidacy of the Mayor was unanimously indorsed yesterday at a meeting of the Clergy Club at 200 Fifth Avenue. Mayor Mitchel addressed the meeting and later Dr. Walter Laidlaw stated that a committee of seven had been named to visit the clergymen of the city and also make ready a statement of the moral issues which impel the club to favor the re-election of the Mayor.

Division 30 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, through its Secretary, Martin J. Hart, notified the Mayor yesterday that the division was ready for his re-election and forwarded copies of a resolution adopted at a meeting held Wednesday night. This resolution read in part:

"Whereas, during the last four years as Mayor he has given New York City the best government it ever had, with magnificent Police and Fire Departments, constantly increasing services in bettering living and working conditions, and an administration free from political dictation; and, whereas, powerful and sinister forces are seeking his defeat, and openly and dishonestly misrepresenting his services and his motives.

"Be it Resolved, That Division 30 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians indorses his administration, opposes the forces which seek to terminate the public career of one of the finest men of our race, and calls upon its members and their friends to work and vote for the re-election of John Purroy Mitchel at the coming election."

The Progress Republican Club of the Eighth Assembly District, with headquarters at 310 East Fourteenth Street, came out yesterday for the Mayor and passed resolutions indorsing his candidacy, declaring that the members will strive between now and Election Day to insure his re-election. The club also indorsed the other candidates nominated at the Republican primaries.

The Greek-American League of 689 Sixth Avenue came out yesterday for the Mayor and the full Fusion ticket.

At a meeting of Greek merchants held last night at 48 Madison Avenue, a Greek political club was organized for the re-election of the Mayor. The new organization will be known as the Greek-American Independent Political Club. Dr. Vassardakis was elected President, and Constantine S. Galanopulos, Vice President. It was stated that there are in the greater city about 6,000 Greek naturalized citizens, and that it was expected that many of these would join the new club.

Independent voters among men long affiliated with both Republican and Democratic parties have organized the "Fusion Committee of the West Side," with headquarters at 2,264 Broadway. The committee was not formed, it was stated, to fight the Republican organization, but to gather within its ranks those Republicans and Democrats who are determined that Mayor Mitchel and the present Fusion Administration shall be re-elected. The new organization has the backing of the Independent Club of the West Side. The officers are Henry A. Wise, President; Alfred R. W. Seaman, Vice President; Clarence M. Lewis, Secretary; Lester F. Dittenhoefer, Treasurer; Lloyd M. Howell, Chairman Executive Committee. On the campaign committee are J. Van Voorhis Olcott, Harry Mack, Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Horace E. Deming, Julius Henry Cohen, Joseph H. Adams, C. Ludwig Baumann, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, William H. Rockwood, William M. K. Olcott and George Haven Putnam.

At a meeting of the Westmeath Men, held at their headquarters, Emmet Arcade, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, last night, with Dr. Joseph P. Brennan presiding, resolutions were adopted indorsing the candidacy of Mayor Mitchel.

HYLAN BROADENS FIELD OF ATTACK

Assails Mitchel and With Him Parker, Root, Littleton, and Hughes.

TAKES UP CITY EXPENSES

Tells of "Campaign of Slander" and Denies Acting as Attorney for Swindler Goslin.

Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, last night assailed Mayor Mitchel, Alton B. Parker, Elihu Root, Martin W. Littleton, and Charles E. Hughes in a speech before a large audience in the Amsterdam Opera House, at Forty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue. Mayor Mitchel, Judge Hylan said, should have selected the dollar sign, not the bullseye, as his campaign emblem.

Judge Hylan promised that if he and his associates on the Tammany ticket were elected they would "immediately set to work to take over our public utilities and operate them for the benefit of all the people." A prompt and proper solution of the New York City-New York Central controversy in relation to the Riverside improvement was also promised.

To combat the assertion that the introduction of the Gary system in the public schools was not inspired by the Rockefeller interests, Judge Hylan declared that the Rockefeller Foundation had made a contribution of $15,000 for the propaganda of the Public Education Association, an organization which Judge Hylan said was the foremost champion of the Gary plan of public instruction.

Judge Hylan also renewed his attack, begun in his Cooper Union speech on Thursday night, as to the alleged leniency shown Armour & Co. when arraigned before Magistrates appointed by Mayor Mitchel in proceedings growing out of charges that they attempted to market products of their packing houses unfit for food. As on Thursday night, Judge Hylan called attention to the fact that Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, whose office prosecuted the cases, was a former counsel of the Armour interests, while counsel for defense was the Corporation Counsel's brother, Tony A. Hardy.

"Just eighty-two days ago," Judge Hylan said, "Mayor Mitchel in a letter to that eminent paving patriot and sugar profiteer, William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Mitchel Fusion Executive Committee, accepted the nomination for Mayor and said that the issue of the campaign was whether his administration had been honest, impartial, unincontrolled, and businesslike. In passing let me call attention to the fact that this nomination the Mayor accepted was the one his backers were unable to steal for him in the Republican primaries; but that was immaterial to the pirates of special privilege who are determined to rule, hook or crook.

"Has the Mitchel administration been honest? Do you think an administration which is tarred with the real estate scandals of Reynolds, Greve, Bailey, and O'Malley is honest? Reynolds, the intimate friend of the Mayor, is under indictment. Greve is not walking in immunity. Bailey finds retreat in a sanatorium better for his health than testifying before the Grand Jury. O'Malley, pet of the 'vagabondia' crew, when sent in his official capacity to appraise real estate that was to be bought by the city, did not go near the property, but took the word of his intimate, Greve, who was offering the property for sale.

Assails Hughes and Root.

"Has Mr. Mitchel's administration been nonpartisan? It has known no party, save the party of special privilege, the party of the dollar. The dollar sign should have been Mr. Mitchel's party emblem instead of that group of rings he calls the bullseye—the party of Parker, Hughes, Littleton, and Root. What a noble aggregation of privilege pleaders! Parker, the Dollar Democrat, who tells us we must vote for Mitchel or be classed a traitor city. Hughes, the paid defender of William H. Reynolds's attempt to mulct the State out of over a million dollars. Hughes, the paid defender of the New York Central Riverside Park grab. Littleton, the loose-tongued proctor of the Rockefeller and Perkins. Littleton, deserting his Democratic colleagues in Congress and voting to save this precious pair from testifying before a Congressional committee that was investigating the Steel Trust.

"Root, the defender of Tweed, the advocate of corporations that exploit the people and the framer of a reactionary Constitution which the people of this State rejected by a vote of over 400,000 majority. These are samples of Mr. Mitchel's nonpartisan administration. Mr. Mitchel's administration means so nonpartisan that he could not give his support to Woodrow Wilson in 1916.

"Has his administration been uncontrolled? The effrontery of this pliant tool of Rockefeller to attempt to hoodwink us with a statement that his administration has been uncontrolled!

Discusses City Budget.

"And businesslike? We have seen the city budget increased $26,000,000 in one year and at a time when economy should be the watchword and our wealth and our resources conserved. We have seen $12,000,000 squandered on a useless courthouse site and other millions thrown away in the purchase of sand dunes from Reynolds and his crowd.

"When Mr. Mitchel is called upon to explain these extravagances and his undue intimacy with the indicted Reynolds, he flies into a rage, cries out that he alone is a patriot, and that those who vote against him will be traitors to their country. He was willing to dishonor his country's flag by making it a shield for the rottenness and wrongdoing of his administration. Now that the people have resented this misuse of the flag and stripped it from his shoulders, he has once more evaded the issue.

Takes Up Goslin Charges.

"By a camaign of slander and attempted defamation he is seeking to distract us from the discussion of his own iniquitous record in office. By the use of records which were forged, he is falsely and maliciously attempting to persuade the people of this city that twelve years ago I was the attorney for Alfred R. Goslin, a notorious swindler. Mr. Mitchel knows, and those who are aiding him in this vicious conspiracy know, that I never was attorney for Goslin, that I never was attorney for any accomplice and tool of Goslin, and that I never had the most remote connection with any of his crooked transactions.

"But I suspect that a new kind of insurance has been created in this campaign. Mr. Rockefeller and the Billionaire Band, which are fighting to preserve the license they now possess to plunder and exploit the people of this city, can well afford to indemnify the two newspapers for the libel judgments they will surely be forced to pay.

"They can well afford to reimburse in any sum if by the publication of these libels Mr. Mitchel is furnished new camouflage and I can be diverted from the exposure I am making of the Mitchel-Prendergast administration. But this conspiracy of defamation has failed. I have swept aside the malicious fabrication and I will not be diverted from the direct course I have been pursuing in this fight to restore the government of this city to the people."

A straw vote, purporting to have been taken at two garages of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, was made public yesterday at the headquarters of the Democratic Fusion Committee. At the West 131st Street garage, Hylan was credited with 274 and Mitchel with 6 out of a total of 280 votes; at the West 102d Street garage, where 192 voted, Bennett received 89, Mitchel 3, and Hylan 100.

BENNETT FORCES THE FIGHT

Will Speak in Front of Republican Clubs Closed to Him.

The campaign managers of William M. Bennett, Republican nominee for Mayor, have hit upon a novel plan to force an open-door policy upon the Republican district clubs in Manhattan which have neglected to invite their party candidate to speak under their auspices, a majority of the New York County Republican organization being committed to Mayor Mitchel.

Beginning tonight, Bennett will tour Manhattan in an automobile nightly and conduct open-air meetings in front of the Republican clubhouses. In Brooklyn, although the Kings County Republican Committee has not indorsed his candidacy, the latch string of practically all the district clubs is out when Mr. Bennett comes around. Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader in Kings, is busy arranging Bennett meetings, too, under the auspices of the Republican district organization.

The Bennett managers got word yesterday that Lewis M. Swazey, an influential Republican leader in Kings, had come out for Bennett. Swazey is the candidate for Sheriff of Kings on the Mitchel Fusion ticket. "I am judging by the result of the Republican primaries; moreover, I believe that Mr. Bennett will be elected," said Mr. Swazey as he climbed down from the fence.

MITCHEL'S BUSIEST DAY.

Campaign Engagements Run from 1 P. M. Till 10:15.

This will be Mayor Mitchel's busiest campaign day. At 1 o'clock this afternoon he will attend a luncheon at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn; at 2:30 o'clock the laying of a cornerstone in Bay Ridge; at 3:30 o'clock he will speak at the fiftieth anniversary exercises in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and at 5 o'clock he will review 5,000 Boy Scouts in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory and start them on their Liberty Loan campaign.

Tonight the Mayor is scheduled to speak at four meetings—at Public School 68, at Eighty-eighth Street and Avenue A, at 8 o'clock; at the Republican Club House, 145th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at 9:10 o'clock; at Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, at 9:40 o'clock, and at London Casino, Third Avenue and Claremont Parkway, at 10:15 o'clock.

JUSTIFIES EDITING POLLEN.

British Official Says He Misrepresented American Naval Views.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—In the House of Commons today, George Lambert, M. P., inquired why an article by Arthur H. Pollen, a naval writer, which purported to give the American view of British naval strategy, had been so censored as completely to distort its meaning.

Thomas J. MacNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, replied that the Admiralty had reason to know that the views expressed in the article did not accord with those of the United States Navy Department. Secretary MacNamara added that the article would have tended to undermine the mutual confidence and co-operation between the American Navy and the Royal Navy and would have been a source of satisfaction only to the enemy.

RUSH MAKING GAINS IN BALLOT RECOUNT

Supreme Court Justice Candidate's Increase in Three Districts Is 308.

ONE BOX FOUND EMPTY

Erasures or Improper Markings of McAvoy Votes Are Disclosed in the Re-examination.

Although the ballot boxes of only three Assembly districts were examined yesterday in the recent proceedings brought by Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port, the independent candidate at the recent Democratic primary against John V. McAvoy for the nomination for Supreme Court Justice in the Manhattan and Bronx district, a net gain of 308 votes was found for Mr. Rush. The three districts examined were the First, Second, and Fourth. Boxes from a few scattered election districts of other Assembly districts were also opened.

In the First Assembly District the official returns filed with the Board of Elections showed that Mr. McAvoy had received 2,118 votes to 326 for Rush. Yesterday's recount showed a net gain of 153 votes for Rush in this district, in addition to 222 ballots which were illegally counted for McAvoy. These included 107 ballots clearly showing erasures or improper markings, and 115 protested ballots which should have been marked for identification.

In the Second Assembly District the official returns gave McAvoy 753 votes and Rush 202. The recount yesterday showed a net gain in this district of 136 votes for Rush, in addition to 153 ballots illegally counted for McAvoy, including 89 ballots showing erasures and 64 protested ballots not marked for identification. In the Fourth Assembly District the official returns gave McAvoy 692 votes and Rush 72. The recount gave a net gain for Rush of 19 votes, in addition to 164 ballots illegally counted for McAvoy, including 94 ballots showing erasures and 70 protested ballots not marked for identification. In one election district of the First Assembly District the ballot box was found empty when opened. No explanation was given as to the contents thereof.

Herbert R. Limburg, chief counsel for Mr McAvoy, said:

"Having today completed the examination of approximately 200 of the ballot boxes, it becomes apparent that the general fairness and honesty with which the Democratic primaries were conducted and the votes counted affords a refreshing contrast to the gross frauds that permeated the Republican primaries.

"The examination of the ballot boxes and their contents disclosed that in more than 75 per cent. of the election districts the returns of the inspectors were accurate. In nearly all of the others the errors were slight, and were obviously clerical mistakes pure and simple.

"The only district in which it is apparent that fraud was committed appears to have been one in the Second Assembly District, in which apparently gross frauds were committed in the interest of Mr. Rush. I have already called the attention of the District Attorney to this case, and it will no doubt receive his prompt investigation.

"It may be stated for a certainty that the completion of the examination of the ballots will not effectuate any change whatsoever in the result of the primaries, and in all likelihood will somewhat increase Judge McAvoy's plurality over Mr. Rush."

INDICT MORE FOR FRAUD.

Twenty Accused in This County, Eight in the Bronx.

Twenty more indictments for primary frauds were returned by the Grand Jury in this county yesterday. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Olcott said that the investigation into the alleged primary frauds in the Seventeenth Assembly District had been concluded. The Grand Jury, on Monday, will take up cases in the Eighteenth Assembly District. Thus far sixty-six men have been indicted for primary irregularities in New York County.

The Bronx County Grand Jury yesterday indicted eight more Inspectors of Election in two different districts for making a false report of ballots cast in the primary election. This makes twenty inspectors under indictment in the Bronx.

The additional indictments filed yesterday in Bronx County were the result of the Grand Jury's investigation into the contest between Mitchel and Bennett in the Second and Third Assembly Districts of the Bronx.

Four more Bronx inspectors surrendered themselves yesterday. Twelve indictments were handed down on Thursday, and four of the men accused at that time appeared before Judge Gibbs and were admitted to bail. The four who surrendered yesterday are Democrats in the Sixth Assembly District, and are charged with falsifying the results of the contest for committeeman in the Republican contest between John Knewitz, Republican leader, and Otto W. Holmgren, the contestant.

The accused, who were held in $1,000 bail for pleading, are John J. Dongan of 835 East 213th Street, Louis H. Wild of 720 East 216th Street, Democratic Inspectors of the Nineteenth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District, and Edwin M. Pilsbury of 3,749 Olinville Avenue and George Spohr of the same address. Pilsbury and Spohr were the Inspectors in the Eighteenth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District.

SMITH GIVES HIS RECORD.

Replies to Adamson's Challenge by Telling of Legislative Experience.

Alfred E. Smith, Democratic nominee for President of the Board of Aldermen, and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, the Fusion candidate for the same office, held a debate yesterday at the Brooklyn Civic Club. In response to a challenge from Adamson to tell his qualifications for the office of President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Smith said:

"My qualifications are twelve years a member of the New York Legislature; four years Democratic floor leader, and one year Speaker of the Assembly; six years Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee; member of the committee which revised the New York City Charter. As Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, I personally prepared the State budget which cut down government expenses to a million and a half of dollars, as compared with the last year of Governor Hughes's administration.

"I was Vice Chairman of the committee which obtained the enactment of our existing excellent factory and fire prevention laws. I was a member of all the important committees of the last Constitutional Convention. If there is any man in this city with the same legislative experience, let him speak. I will be glad to surrender my nomination to him and go back to Fulton Market and sell fish."

Mr. Adamson returned to the attack by calling attention to the records of Ahearn and other Tammany men who had held offices in the city.

EMBARGO ON FATS MAY BREAK GERMANY

Civilian Rations Far Less Than Requirements for a Prolonged Resistance.

BELOW HALF OF STANDARD

Activities Are Likely to Weaken After Six Months, Says a Washington Expert.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—If fats and other essential foodstuffs can be kept from Germany by the embargo and other means, the people of the Central Powers will experience a hard Winter, according to an announcement made today by the Food Administration.

Figures obtained from absolutely reliable sources, it was stated, showed that the weekly ration now being allowed the German people and the civilian population of occupied portions of Northern France was, in food value, insufficient properly to maintain bodily health and vigor.

The report covers only the foodstuffs under control of the German Government, it is said, and does not take into account other foods which the people may be able to grow and consume without having them subjected to regulation.

If the civilian population was unable to obtain foods in addition to those included in the rationing system, an expert said today, Germany could not continue her present activities for more than six months. The rations do not apply to the soldiers, who, it is said, are given a larger quantity of the essentials at the expense of the civilians.

Here is the analysis of conditions as contained in the official statement of the Food Administration:

"The German ration is as follows, the amounts being those allowed per person per week:

"Flour, 3.45 pounds; potatoes, 7.05 pounds; cereals, (oats, beans, and peas,) 1 ounces; meat, 8.8 ounces; sugar, 3 ounces; butter and margarine, 2.8 ounces; other fats, 2.8 ounces.

"Stated in terms of American housekeeping, these items amount to sufficient flour to bake four and a half pounds of bread; one-half peck of potatoes; a cupful of beans, peas, and oatmeal; one-half pound of meat; twelve dominoes of sugar; six individual patties of butter, and an equal quantity of other fats.

"For the population of that portion of Northern France occupied by the Germans the allowance is as follows:

"Sufficient flour for five pounds of bread; one-fifth peck of potatoes, one cupful of cereals; twelve and one-third ounces of bacon and lard, and ten dominoes of sugar.

"Here meat, butter, and margarine are all replaced by bacon and lard. The allowance of flour and cereals is slightly increased, but the allowance of potatoes is less than half the German ration, while that of sugar is also reduced even below the meagre German allowance.

"The ration for the civilian population of the occupied portion of Belgium is similar to that of Northern France, except that bacon and lard are replaced by meat and butter.

"The German ration compared with the ration used as standard for puposes of comparison by the Food Administration shows that in body building protein the Germans have .41 of a pound, and the standard ration has 1.08 pounds. In fats the German ration contains .43 of a pound, as compared with the standard .41 of a pound.

"In carbohydrates the German ration contains 4.17 pounds, as compared with 9.9 pounds for the standard ration. In total calories the German ration aggregates 10,542, as compared with 24,000 in the standard ration.

"The standard ration is regarded as sufficient only for a person in a sedentary occupation or one involving relatively slight physical labor; and yet it provides two and one-half times as much body building protein, nearly twice as much fat, and nearly two and one-half times as much carbohydrates as the German ration.

"In the ration for Northern France the substitution of bacon and lard makes the weekly allowance of protein equal only three-fourths of the German ration, and only one-third of the standard ration.

"On the whole, it may be said that for a person in an occupation requiring only a moderate degree of activity, the rations provide considerably less than the amounts requisite to maintain bodily health and vigor.

"The greatest efficiency is in energy-producing foodstuffs, although the lack of body-building proteins is physiologically more important and liable to have more serious and more permanent results."

American Schooner Lost at Sea.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The loss of the schooner Emma McAdam at sea was reported to a ship broker here today in a message from the captain, who with the crew has arrived safely at a French port. It is thought the vessel may have been sunk by a U-boat. She sailed from New York for Cape Verde Islands with general cargo.

HELD FOR PLOTTING TO BOMB U. S. SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

cuse to call a girl on the telephone and ask her to be a member of the party, but instead of calling the girl he called Police Headquarters in Brooklyn and asked that a detective be sent to the saloon.

"Tell him," said McLaughlin, "to get as close to me as he can without arousing suspicion and listen to what is being said. I will display my Government card so that the detective will be able to identify me."

Detective Frank Carberry was assigned to the case. He went to Weiss's saloon and identified McLaughlin by the card which was displayed from his vest pocket. Walnun was drinking, but McLaughlin would pour his drink out. Carberry was close enough to hear what was being said, and verifies McLaughlin's story. After listening for about half an hour Carberry decided that it was time to act, and, going up to Walnun, informed him that he was under arrest.

While in the saloon Carberry says he saw Walnun hand $20 to a man with instructions to keep it for McLaughlin until he received instructions to give it to him. This was to have been paid to McLaughlin for getting Walnun on board the ship, according to the testimony in the case.

The complaint on which Walnun is held by Commissioner McGoldrick charges an attempted conspiracy to place a bomb and other explosives on board a certain named transatlantic liner, which is being converted into a naval transport. The charge is that not only was it intended to blow up the ship, but all persons on board the ship.

"I don't know anything about this kind of thing," said Walnun, when arraigned. "If I ever uttered any word which would imply that I am a spy, or that I wanted to be a spy, I don't remember it. It is not true that I ever plotted. Thank God this is the honest truth. I am a Norwegian and I already have my first papers."

The campaign to remove all enemy aliens from places where then can gain important military information, which was begun a week ago and which to date has resulted in the internment of more than 200 Germans, continued yesterday, when agents of the Department of Justice, acting under orders from Washington, removed thirty-eight Germans from the Tietgen-Lang drydocks, and from the piers of the Lamport & Holt line, both in Hoboken. The Government is determined that the waterfront shall be rid of all enemies of the United States, and as fast as Germans are found they will be arrested and transferred to Ellis Island.

Of the men taken into custody yesterday twenty were employed in the Tietgen-Lang yards and sixteen on the Lamport & Holt piers, which were taken over by the Government a few weeks ago. Two others were removed from barges used in Government work.

The case of "William L. Dunbar," the German who managed to get a commission in the naval reserve as an ensign and who was arrested last Saturday, is still the subject of inquiry by the naval authorities. If "Dunbar" is turned over to the Department of Justice it is said that he may face trial on a charge of treason. It was suggested yesterday that "Dunbar" may be the unnamed German referred to by Secretary Daniels a few nights ago, when the Secretary told of the effort that was made by the Germans to get a man into the Naval Intelligence Service. No one in authority would discuss this phase of the case.

The internment buildings at Ellis Island are rapidly filling up with Germans, and in a few days it will be necessary to remove several hundred of them to prison camps in the South.

It became known yesterday that Baron George von Seebeck and Fritz Kuhn, the two German bankers who were arrested in this city by Secret Service men last Tuesday and interned as alien enemies on Ellis Island, had been living for several days previous to their arrest at 313 West Twentieth Street, within a few blocks of the Chelsea docks, far inside the "barred zone."

ARMY STORES ROBBED AGAIN.

Packer Accused of Stealing 150 Bottles of Cocaine.

Moe Howard, a packer, employed in the Army Medical Supply Depot at 527 Greenwich Street, was arrested yesterday by agents of the Department of Justice and held in $7,500 bail to answer a charge of stealing 150 bottles of cocaine from the depot. Four other employes in the depot were arrested a few days ago, charged with a similar offense.

One of the prisoners is Robert Levine, a druggist, who is charged with having received some of the stolen articles. He pleaded not guilty yesterday and his bail was increased from $5,000 to $7,500. Prosecutor Knox, in asking for an increase in bail, told United States Commissioner Hitchcock that the crime charged against the prisoner was an especially serious one at this time, as a shortage in medical supplies might mean the loss of life to many of our soldiers.

MAYOR RECALLS HYLAN AFFIDAVIT

Continued from Page 1.

began his climb toward the Mayor's office with nothing but a muzzle. To this he has now added a fiction library and a competent lawyer. In this morning's newspapers Mr. Moss comes to the rescue of Mr. Murphy's candidate. It has evidently been decided that Mr. Murphy has not had enough experience in defending clients. Mr. Moss is expected to succeed where Mr. Murphy failed. Mr. Moss says that he has heard nothing but good of Judge Hylan. Mr. Moss must have been devoting his time to his law books rather than to the daily press during the past few weeks.

"In 1905 Hylan considered himself so competent a lawyer that he charged a client $2,280 for collecting a judgment of $3,780, until the client asked the Supreme Court to revise this fee. Apparently Judge Hylan does not think as much of his own ability as a lawyer as he did fifteen years ago. In 1904 Judge Hylan considered himself perfectly competent to try his own case when he sued the Black Diamond Company through a dummy and collected judgment by default against the client he was supposed to represent. Today Judge Hylan has apparently lost faith in his ability to defend himself and feels it necessary to interpose a lawyer between himself and the public.

"It is a scathing commentary on the fitness of the man whom Mr. Murphy has selected for the greatest office in this city that Mr. Murphy now finds it necessary to surround his candidate with trained legal defenders. It is an affront to the decent people of this town that Turner and Whitney, the character witnesses who have been called in by Mr. Moss to prove Judge Hylan's fitness for the office of Mayor, are both men who have been involved in Goslin's shady transactions. Mr. Moss declared that he has never heard anything but good of Judge Hylan. This is more than he can say of Whitney, whom he grilled for six hours in 1901 to prove the connection between Devery's police force and disorderly houses."

District Attorney Swann came to the defense of Judge Hylan yesterday by issuing a statement in which he set forth that well-known lawyers had represented Alfred R. Goslin, the convicted swindler, at various stages of his career. Mr Swann said:

"The records of the District Attorney's office show that Alfred R. Goslin was represented in the various cases against him by well known, reputable members of the Bar. The records of this office show that on Nov. 5, 1902, Goslin was represented by Black Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge of 170 Broadway in an application to remove a fine of $500 that had been imposed against Goslin. On Nov. 19, 1896, Goslin was represented by Abraham Levy on the argument of a demurrer to an indictment against Goslin. On Dec. 6, 1897, John F. McIntyre, then a practicing attorney at 220 Broadway, appeared as attorney for Goslin and filed and argued a demurrer on his behalf. The charge against Goslin on that indictment was for bucketing orders.

On March 12, 1900, Goslin was represented by Frederick B. House, now a City Magistrate, reappointed by Mayor Mitchel, and identified by Goslin in writing to Recorder Goff, and signed his name as a witness to the certificate of cash bail for $12,000, put up by Goslin. On July 19, 1900, Frederick B. House appeared on behalf of Goslin. Then later former Judge Charles Donohue appeared as attorney for Goslin in another case.

JUDGE HYLAN EXPLAINS.

Declares Purcell "Repudiated His Agreement" in Judgment Case.

THE TIMES received from Judge John F. Hylan last night a copy of the following statement sent to The World, with the request that it be published:

"The facts in reference to the story published in this morning's World in connection with the collection of a judgment owned by Charles A. Purcell of Chicago, are as follows:

"The sum specified in the article ($3,780.20) is not the amount of the judgment, but represents the judgment plus interest for about fifteen years.

"Some time prior to 1903 Charles A. Purcell of Chicago called me on the telephone from Ithaca and told me he had an old judgment for about $2,200 against the Mutual Brewing Company which, at the time it was recovered, was worthless, and that he received a communication from a New York lawyer offering to buy the judgment for $800. He asked me to take the matter up and see what could be realized on it, and said I could have anything I obtained above the $1,500, which proposal I accepted. He sent me the proposed assignment that the other attorney sent him, specifying the price of $800. There was executed an assignment of this very judgment of $1,500, the amount that was agreed upon by us as the net return that was to go to Purcell in any event.

"Acting upon this agreement I proceeded to enforce collection of the judgment, and by vigorous proceedings succeeded in forcing its payment with interest. I made a return to Purcell in accordance with our agreement of $1,500 net. He repudiated his agreement and asked for more money. Realizing that he was a relative of my wife, I decided to compromise the matter, relinquishing my legal rights and dividing the excess. Purcell is bitter toward me because I criticized him. In his bitterness he has seen fit to come on specially from Chicago to exploit this story, and he has been welcomed eagerly by The World, which wants to take the attention of the people away from the indefensible record of John Purroy Mitchel.

"At the time I wrote the letter, Aug. 5, 1903, suggesting that Purcell invest $500 in the Black Diamond Company, the company had just been organized; it had practically no debts, for it had not at that time taken over the Buck Mobile Company, which was the principal cause of its getting into difficulties two years later. The inference that I was seeking to have him take stock in a venture that was unsound is a vicious misstatement. At that time I believed it was a good investment, and it would have been had it received good financial support."

REPUBLICAN CLUB INDORSES MITCHEL

Continued from Page 1.

around the world, on a candidate who cannot possibly be elected, and I care not though he for the moment wear the insignia of a party I love.

"And so you

EXTRA QUALITY
DUNLAP & Co
N.Y.
CELEBRATED HATS
The Standard of Perfection in Style and Quality

178-180 Fifth Avenue and
181 Broadway, New York
22 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago
Agencies in all Principal Cities

For School—
Boys' Woolen Sweaters, $2.98
With pockets and Byron collar, in navy, cardinal, light and dark gray, and maroon.
Girls' Pure Worsted Coat Sweaters, $3.69
In fancy weave. Belted, high neck and pockets. Rose, Copen, and rose and white and white and rose.
Main Floor.
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Ave.

The Mystery of Character
By Herbert Parrish. 12mo, 130 Pp. Just Ready Price $1.00. Cloth Boards.
At this time in the world crisis the great need is *character*.
No Republic, no Democracy, no form of Socialism, no Government of the people can endure without *character* among the people.
All the "Uplifts" and "Utopias," all legislation schemes will fall without *character*.
Scientists point out types of character, but the *Ideal Character* is found in *Christ*.
Men may decline to believe the miracles of the Gospel but everyone must accept the miracle of *character*.
Edwin S. Gorham, Publisher,
11 West 45th St., New York.

20c Each 2 for 35c
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N.Y.

NEW LIBERTY BONDS TO BE READY ON TIME

Federal Reserve Banks Now Fully Equipped to Circulate Present Issue.

ENGRAVING WELL IN HAND

First 3 1-2% Bonds When Converted Into 4s Will Be Distinct from Present Issue.

Bonds of the second Liberty Loan will be delivered on time. Such, at least, is the confident prediction of all those agencies engaged in floating the great Government issue—a prediction based on two essential differences between the handling of the present issue and the first one, the distribution of which has involved some vexatious delays.

In the first place the initial loan was handled by an organization of a temporary nature, confronting new problems daily and adopting emergency methods of meeting them. The bond issue department of the Federal Reserve Bank, charged with all the physical details of circulating the bonds, has today an elaborate and effective permanent organization and, guided by past experience, it has prepared in advance methods, records, forms, and a system for meeting every phase of its intricate task. Besides, bank officials point out, many thousands of the new bonds already are on sale in the New York and other Federal Reserve districts, a fact which proves that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has the plates needed to turn out the engraved paper. That is regarded here as satisfactory evidence that by the time the actual loan date—Nov. 15—arrives, the bureau in Washington will have struck off ample bonds to meet the demand.

"Already it is easier to buy a Liberty Bond than it is to buy sugar," the Reserve Bank tells inquirers as to the facilities for distribution to the large number of small investors who are taking the loan. The "over the counter" method of selling bonds up to $1,000 to an individual has proved a popular feature of the loan. Men and women have carried the bonds home and shown them to members of their families and one sale has insured another. One Broadway bank yesterday displayed a framed $50 bond in its window and it drew large crowds.

Up to yesterday the Bond Division of the Federal Reserve Bank had sent out for counter sales 36,000 $50 bonds, 40,000 $100 bonds, 5,000 $500 bonds, and 5,000 $1,000 bonds. It will receive this morning 50,000 more of the 50s, and these will have been disposed of within thirty minutes after they are opened and checked, the division retaining only a small number for its own "direct to the consumer" sales. Of the $50 denomination there has been some shortage, and even with those due to arrive today the demand will exceed the supply unless the Treasury Department sends more. The bonds thus far received all have gone into the direct sales, limited to $1,000 to a purchaser.

A simple way to get the smaller bonds is to call at the bond division of the Federal Reserve Bank, 120 Broadway, and buy them, or to send the cash, bank draft, Post Office money order, or express company money order and have the bonds returned by registered mail. Purchases may be made directly at the Sub-Treasury, any one of hundreds of banks, department stores, and from numerous other retail concerns which are daily advertising that they have the small bonds for sale.

At the bond division of the Federal Reserve Bank fear was expressed yesterday that the general public might not understand fully the difference between the various Liberty bonds thus far issued or to be issued. There are three bonds. First, the 3½ per cent. fifteen-thirty-year gold bond dated June 15, 1917. This is the bond of the first loan with interest at the rate mentioned, payable on Dec. 15 and June 15, maturing June 15, 1947 and redeemable on or after June 15, 1932 in whole or in part on any interest date on three months' published notice of intention to redeem. These bonds are tax free. Next comes the 4 per cent. bond of the present loan. These are ten to twenty-five year bonds paying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. They are convertible gold bonds dated Nov. 15, 1917, with interest payable May 15 and Nov. 15. They mature Nov. 15, 1942, and may be redeemed on and after Nov. 15, 1927, on any interest date after six months' published notice of such intention. Last, there is the 4 per cent. gold bond for which the 3½ per cent. bonds of the first loan may be exchanged. It must be understood that this bond is not identical with the 4 per cent. bond of the present loan. This series of 4s bears the same interest and maturity dates as the 3½ per cent. bond just described, for which investors are to be allowed to substitute it. Both classes of 4 per cent. bonds are exempt from the normal income tax and exempt from all other United States taxes except State or inheritance taxes and surtaxes, excess profit taxes, and war profit taxes.

LIBERTY LOAN AIRMEN TO GIRDLE CONTINENT

47 Aviators and 8 Balloonists to Drop a Special Presidential Message Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Forty-seven aviators and eight balloonists, working in relays, will tomorrow traverse the breadth of the continent to arouse the country to support the Liberty Loan. Starting from the camp at Mineola, L. I., there will be relays extending in flights of varying length to San Diego. Stations from which flights will begin are Hampton, Va.; Fairfield, Ohio; Bellville, Ill.; Rantoul, Ill.; Mount Clemens, Mich.; Fort Sill, Okla.; San Antonio, Tex.; Omaha, Neb.; St. Louis, Mo., and San Diego, Cal.

Each aviator will be supplied with a large number of copies of a message from President Wilson to the country, appealing for patriotic support of the loan. The text of the message will not be disclosed until it has been distributed by the aviators.

The transcontinental flight is being conducted by the War Department, and all the aviators and balloonists have volunteered for the occasion. As they fly over the cities and towns in their itinerary they will drop the bond "bombs." These bombs will be made of red, white and blue paper with ribbon streamers in the same national colors.

Each streamer will bear the name of the mayor of the city into which the particular bomb to which it is attached is to be dropped. Any person who finds one of these bombs is requested to take it to the city hall, or the mayor's office, where it will be opened by him, and the message read. The bombs containing the Executive message will be larger than the regular bombs advertising the Liberty Loan which the flyers will also drop.

What the President's message contains is a mystery to all except the President himself, a few high officials of the War Department and the commandants of the different training camps to which it has been telegraphed. Secrecy shrouded its transmission to the War Department and the camps.

Liberty Bonds as Christmas Gifts.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 19.—Governor Brumbaugh in a proclamation issued today designating Oct. 24 as Liberty Day, suggests that Liberty bonds be among the gifts bestowed upon relatives and friends at Christmas. He asks that all business places close on Oct. 24.

General Pershing Urges Men to Subscribe to Liberty Loan

General Pershing sent the following cable message yesterday to Benjamin Strong, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of the New York Federal Reserve District:

Our success in floating loans will be a striking illustration of the determination of the American people to see this war through to a glorious finish. Reports indicate material decrease of submarine destruction. We will win regardless of our enemies' ruthless inhumanity.

I have sent this message to each American soldier in France:

"To our men: The new Liberty Loan is being floated by our Government at home in support of the war. This should especially appeal to our men, both those at home preparing and those who have come to France to fight by the side of our Allies on French soil for the ideals that have made our country great. We as soldiers came from the people, and we are here to carry out their will. Ours is a patriotic service; ours is a privilege that few generations of men have had. To battle for the right, for the sacred principles of humanity, with no thought of gain, is an honor, not a sacrifice. To feel that our own country under the leadership of the President is to play such a splendid part in this struggle for human rights is an inspiration. Today we are given an opportunity to do more than fight. We are offered the safest investment in the world by our home Government; for whose integrity we as soldiers are pledged. Let each officer and soldier come forward and voluntarily proclaim before the world his absolute faith in our country—her institutions and her cause. Also let the universal and liberal subscription of our armies demonstrate to our people at home and to our enemies abroad the loyalty, the patriotism, and the courage of the American soldier. Let every individual officer and soldier do his part."

$45,000,000 More for Our Allies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Advances of $25,000,000 to Great Britain and $20,000,000 to France, made by the Government today, have brought the total thus far loaned the Allies up to $2,756,400,000.

HARRY LAUDER SELLS BONDS IN WALL STREET

Disposes of Large Number in Few Minutes at Sub-Treasury—Women Faint in Crush.

Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch comedian, minus the smile, threw Wall Street's machinery sadly out of gear for the best part of an hour yesterday when he appeared on the steps in front of the Sub-Treasury to speak at the noonday Liberty Loan meeting. The crowds that packed Wall Street from building to building proved too great for the few policemen in the neighborhood and the employes of the Sub-Treasury telephoned for reserves to lessen the crush of humanity that threatened to result in serious injury to a number of persons. Before the police could open up a passage way six women were overcome and had to be carried out of the crowd into the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. Ambulances from the new Broad Street Hospital, the Volunteer Hospital, and New York Hospital all responded to calls, but none of the women would accept treatment and escaped before the physicians could find them.

Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, had just followed the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, "The Bishop of Wall Street," with an appeal to the crowd to buy bonds when the comedian came into view driving his own automobile through the crowd. Lauder did not attempt to entertain, but spoke earnestly of the necessity for putting as much money as possible into the Federal Treasury at once in order to shorten the suffering on the other side. He had spoken only a few minutes when a rush of investors, holding aloft gold, bills, and checks, drew him to the edge of the pedestal supporting the huge statue of George Washington, where he sold $100 and $50 bonds as rapidly as the Treasury Department employes could handle the payments. It had not been expected that the speaker himself would sell bonds, and only a few certificates were available when the crowd surged forward, but Lauder took in $5,000 in a few minutes. Most of the buyers got the famous Scotchman's autograph. George Myles, who purchased for employes of J. P. Morgan & Co. most of the bonds of $50 denomination which Lauder had to sell, received an offer of a premium of $5 a bond as he made his way back across the street.

Bagpipes and drums entertained the crowd before Lauder's arrival, and the clamor for an encore was so great that he agreed to play a return engagement on the Sub-Treasury steps this morning at 11:45 o'clock. At that time Mr. Lauder will sing and sell bonds. When this fact became known banking houses in the vicinity called up Police Headquarters to ask that special arrangements be made for today to prevent a repetition of yesterday's crush.

Lauder told the crowd that he had sold every security he owned in order to turn the proceeds over to the British Treasury Department, and spoke feelingly of the death of his son. After he left the Liberty Loan window in the Sub-Treasury sold $50,000 worth of bonds for cash to those who had been unable to get up to the speaker.

MAYOR ASKS SCHOOL HOLIDAY.

Wants Children to See and Take Part in Liberty Loan Parade.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter yesterday to W. G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, suggesting that next Wednesday, proclaimed by President Wilson as "Liberty Loan Day," be declared a school holiday. The Mayor advises a holiday in order that the children may have an opportunity to witness, and if they desire, participate in the parade and other demonstrations that are scheduled for that day.

"The President of the United States has issued a proclamation designating Wednesday, Oct. 24, as Liberty Day, and urging people to assemble and pledge to the Government their fullest measure of financial support," Mayor Mitchel says. "He also requests that on that day patriotic exercises be held throughout the country under the direction of the local Liberty Loan committees. I am issuing a proclamation urging the people of New York City to respond to this appeal of the President, and I trust that on the day designated there will be a widespread expression of the patriotic citizens in this city in support of the Liberty Loan.

"I understand that the local Liberty Loan Committee is making arrangements for a large parade on that day, in which organizations representing all the various classes of our community will participate. It will be a great patriotic spectacle. This parade is to begin at 11 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 24. Permit me to suggest, and I hope it meets with your approval and that of the Board of Education, that a school holiday be declared in order that such children who may desire to do so may participate in this parade and that others may have the opportunity of witnessing this patriotic demonstration."

U-BOAT STREET PARADE.

Captured German Submarine Goes to Central Park Today.

The captured German submarine, brought from England for the Liberty Loan campaign, will be moved today from the dock at 132d Street and North River to the sheep pasture in Central Park. The parade will start at 10 o'clock and will pass through Manhattan Street to 125th Street, to Seventh Avenue, to 110th Street, to Central Park West, to the Sixty-sixth Street entrance to Central Park.

In the line will be a detail of regulars, headed by the band from Governors Island. Captain Sawyer, commanding the Granite State moored at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street, North River, will detail every available man for the parade.

The Liberty Loan Committee announced last night that considerable concern was felt over the ability of the engineers handling the transportation job to move the submarine through the city streets. The German craft was brought over in three sections and each must be taken on a separate trip, as there is only one truck available which is strong enough to carry the load. It was said that fifty horses would be required to pull each of the huge pieces.

After the submarine is assembled in the Park it will be rechristened from "U C-5" to "U-Buy-a-Bond," and thereafter it will be converted into a Liberty bond booth. Only those persons who are able to show evidence of being a Liberty Loan bondholder will be permitted to view the submarine. Those lacking the necessary qualification may subscribe to a bond and immediately gain admission to the exhibit.

$1,079,350 AT WADSWORTH.

Bond Sales There Are Expected to Total More Than $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 19.—Major Edward Olmsted, Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of the Liberty Loan drive, announced today that Wadsworth had passed the million mark in bond sales at midnight last night. He said the exact figures were $1,079,350, and that the former Third Infantry with $160,750 subscribed was the honor regiment for the first week. Major Olmsted said at 4 when the campaign ended next Thursday he expected to report the camp's total as more than $2,000,000.

He said that no reports had been received from the Seventh Infantry or Squadron A. He attributed this to "jockeying," and added that both organizations were known to have taken large blocks of the bonds and were holding back for the last hour so that their reports might put them in first place

ESTABLISHED 1847
PARIS - 13 Rue de la Paix
LONDON 175 New Bond St.
Messrs. CARTIER
take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment
653 Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.

BUY - USE - ENJOY
Welsbach
GAS MANTLES
Upright or Inverted
Best for LIGHT-STRENGTH-ECONOMY
"REFLEX" BRAND
18¢ - two for 35¢
"No 4 WELSBACH"
13¢ two for 25¢

Take our selected liquors and mix them by measure—age the result in wood—and you yourself could make as good a drink as
Club Cocktails

Buy Your Liberty Bond TODAY
Gimbel Brothers
31st ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.
Thousands of Men's SUITS & OVERCOATS
at $25, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50
And no matter what your type, or what your size, or what price you like to pay, you cannot help but choose a fine, becoming and (usually) a more expensive looking garment!
The Winter Suits
English, belted and double-breasted types—blue and black, as well as fashionable browns, and grays and mixtures—everything.
The Winter Overcoats
Give every man's individuality a chance—double-breasted, single-breasted, belted, conservative Chesterfields—young and dignified colors and designs—every size.
From 34 to 50, we can fit ALL men—Saturday.
GIMBELS MEN'S STORE—Fourth Floor

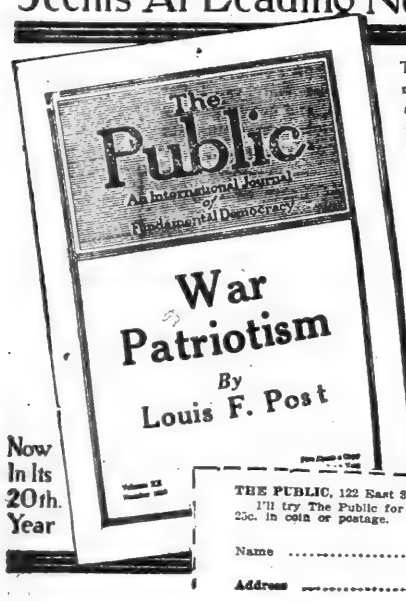
Military Gloves
(Regulation)
$3.50
Regular army favorites, of horsehide, in khaki shade, with strap wrist—trim, military and full of comfort.
Khaki Colored Knit Gloves, $1
Khaki Colored Knit Wristers, 35c
Naval Officers' Gray Mocha Gloves, $2.50 $3 and $3.50
GIMBELS Glove Shop—Main Floor
Men's Brushed Wool Sweaters, $6.50
For your comfort, as well as your grooming, wear one of these handsome heather mixture Sweater Coats when motoring, playing golf or other outdoor sports. Made with "V" neck, coat style; sizes 36 to 44.
Men's Sweater Vests, $5.50
Made of handsome brushed wool, in heather mixtures; 34 to 44 sizes.
GIMBELS—Main Floor
MEN'S $3 Derbies (and Better) at $1.95
SAMPLES from as fine a maker as America holds today (we promised not to reveal his name).

Every good shape he makes, fast black and finely finished as samples always are. It's a windfall for a few hundred men—and they'd better hurry. $1.95 for hats worth at the least $3, and from that up to $5. Added to this sale are 40 dozen Soft Hats of like quality—also at $1.95.
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor
Men's "Welbred" Shoes, $8.00
Men looking for style and comfort will find in these "Welbred" shoes (controlled exclusively by GIMBEL BROTHERS) all the merit that custom made shoes possess. Mahogany or Black Calf, receding toe, flat last, broad walking heel. You'll travel far to find better boots at $8.

Special—$5
Tan calf bluchers—this season's last, correct in detail. Consider the price. These are exceptional shoes at $5.00.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

"United States Preferred"

You are invited to join in the biggest profit-sharing plan ever offered—the three billion dollar Liberty Loan.
The money you invest in a Liberty Bond will not go out of circulation. It will be spent in this country. You will still have the use of your money—and you will get 4% interest from the Government.
Three billion dollars will give more than two million Americans work and wages for a year.
Help yourself by helping your country.
Invest in "United States Preferred." Buy Liberty Bonds.
LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway New York
This space contributed by Steinway & Sons, Piano Makers.

5 cents At Leading Newsstands


Now In Its 20th Year
The Public is a weekly journal which thinking people appreciate. It is radical, yet it fights for constructive policies; it has decided opinions upon political and economic questions, yet it presents in full the vital facts which partisans usually ignore. Men like Rabbi Wise, Brand Whitlock, Ray Stannard Baker, William Allen White, Marion Reedy, and Lincoln Steffens read The Public for information which other journals largely neglect. To get acquainted with The Public, use the coupon below.
THE PUBLIC, 122 East 37th Street, New York City.
I'll try The Public for 13 weeks. Enclosed find 25c. in coin or postage.
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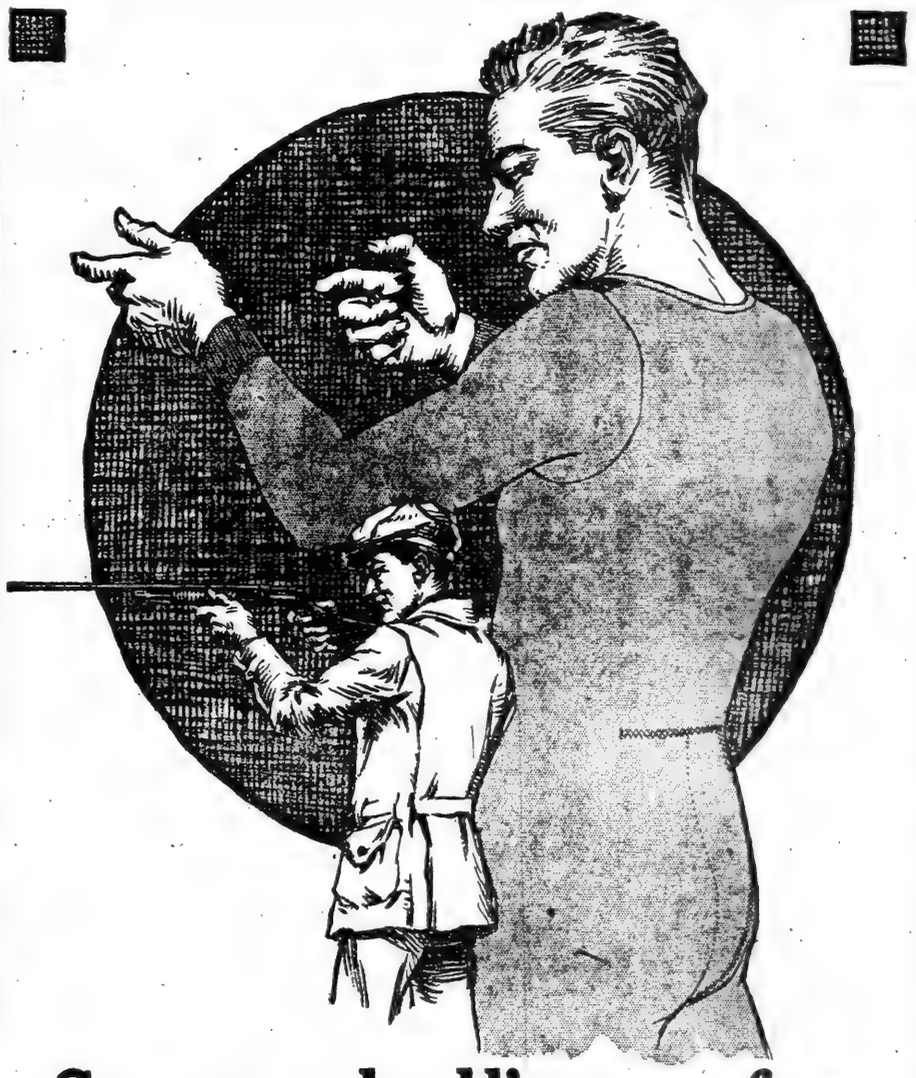
Score a bull's-eye for real winter comfort
KEEPING fit on the range or working away on the 'Change, you'll find it'll pay to play your day the Superior way.
For Superior's the Active Man's Underwear, men! In it you get team work of muscle, of mind—freedom of action and comfort of body that makes the going easy.
Superior, the perfect union suit, can't gap in the seat—can't bunch or bind—gives double wear where the wear is hardest—either in famous buttonless seat locked crotch or button seat closed crotch—and the quality is always the same
Score a bull's-eye now for real winter comfort—go today to a Superior Service Store—you'll know it by the sign below.
There you'll be fitted the Superior Comfort Way—by TAPE MEASURE, not by "guess measure."
Look for the store that displays this sign
Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT
Service Store
Send for Superior's Official Union Suit Guide for 1917-18.
The Superior Underwear Company, Piqua, Ohio.
Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

On the Second Floor, Saturday

Stunning Styles in Suits for Misses at $20.00

The season's most individual models in tailored suits for Misses, presenting many effective style notes in pockets, collars and belts.

Fashioned of Wool Velour, Mannish Mixtures, and Burella in the following colors: Beetroot, Russian Green, Taupe, Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

These are by far the season's best values in Misses' Suits for Winter wear.

Misses' Coats, Decidedly New, at $25

Coats that are practical and at the same time dressy; tailored in the most youthful winter models. Made of Wool Velour, Cheviots and heavy Wool Mixtures, with luxurious collars of Kit Coney, Nutria, Plush or Kerami "Mole." All fashionable colors and sizes 14 to 18 years.

Trotteur and Afternoon Frocks at $22.50

Of Velveteen, Satin, Serge, and in combinations of Serge and Georgette Crepe trimmed with braid, embroidery or Mole "Kerami." Colors: Taupe, Beetroot, Brown, Green, Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Very becoming, and most reasonably priced.

Warm Winter Coats for Girls at $9.95, $12.95, $15

A wonderful collection of smart coats for active girls. Belted, semi-belted and straight-line models, fashioned of Zibeline Cheviot, Plaid and Plain Wool Velour in Green, Brown and Navy Blue.

Plenty to select from at each price and many included that cannot be duplicated.

Pretty Frocks for Girls, $9.75

Illustrated. Of Silk and Serge combined, or of All Serge with buckled belt of contrasting colors. Obtainable in Green, Brown, Beetroot and Navy Blue. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

A Sale of Women's Dresses at Reduced Prices

After a busy season in tailor made dresses we find on hand a number of broken lots of some of our most successful models, as well as a few smart frocks that have been somewhat "mussed" from handling. All are well made dresses, fashioned in the best of materials. We have grouped them into four special lots, and will offer them today at the following reduced prices:

45 Serge Dresses that were $20 and $22 . . .	$15.00
40 Serge and Velour Dresses that were $25 . . .	$18.50
75 Satin & Charmeuse Dresses that were $25 . .	$18.50
65 Tailleur Satin Dresses that were $25	$15.00

Also—A Very Unusual Offering of

Women's Fashionable Afternoon Frocks at $25

Dressy frocks in three very charming models, fashioned of Georgette Crepe and Satin combined. Skirts are in new side-draped and straight-line effects. Waists are tastefully embellished with embroidery. To be had in light Grey, Wisteria, Beige, Copenhagen Blue, Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 42. *Fourth Floor.*

On the Sixth Floor Today, Saturday

Fur Scarfs and Muffs

Most remarkably priced

Only the newest models are here presented, fashioned of furs of the very highest quality. Represented are:

Wolf Scarfs in animal effect....	$19.50
Fox Scarfs in Taupe or Poiret; fine lustrous pelts.....	$42.50
Black Lynx Animal Scarfs of choice grade of skins.....	$45.00
Fine Skunk Scarfs.....	$32.50
Skunk Muffs to match.....	$25.00
Hudson Seal Scarfs.....	$18.50
Hudson Seal Muffs to match....	$12.50
Genuine Kolinsky Cape Collars..	$195.00
Kolinsky Muffs to match.....	$42.50
Natural Mink Muffs.....	$25.00
Genuine Mole Muffs.....	$22.50
Exquisite Raccoon Muffs.....	$12.50

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Fashionable Suits for Stout Figures

In sizes 42½ to 52½—Most Remarkably Priced

at $33.50 and $39.50

These suits have all the charm and originality of the best of regular sized suits shown for Winter. They are cut along youthful lines in belted, semi-belted, and straight effects. Short, medium, and three-quarter length coats are featured, showing close fitting shoulders and sleeves. The selection of materials is most inclusive at each price, and each suit is lined with Silk and warmly interlined.

Smart Suits for Women at $25.00 and $33.50

Values that will compare favorably with any in New York

Tailored, Dressy and Sport models in the season's most wanted materials and colorings. Some are beautifully trimmed with Furs, others are in cleverly tailored effects for wear with the new fur sets. Lined in self color or fancy patterned Silks, and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 44. *Fourth Floor.*

Women's Silk and Wool Union Suits at $1.75

Medium-weight union suits in knee and ankle length models with low neck and no sleeves. Also in ankle-length model with Dutch neck and elbow length sleeves.

Also to be had in Extra Sizes at $1.95

In the Saks Millinery Department Saturday

A Very Important Display of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

This is our most important showing of Wonder Hats for Winter, featuring

Small Draped Turbans; Small, Close-Brimmed Hats with fur trimming; Chin-Chin Sailors and Large Flare Brimmed Styles

fashioned of Lyons Velvet, Panne Velvet, Hatters' Plush and other materials, tastefully trimmed with fancy feather novelties, ornaments, Silver and Gold Lace, Furs and ostrich feathers. Three Illustrated.

We invite comparison with any other offering

Reasonably Priced Wavy Hair Switches

Made of exceptionally fine quality wavy hair, usually used in only the very highest priced switches. Sizes 18, 20 and 22 inches. Priced to-day, Saturday, at

$3.45 $6.45 and $11.45

The Safest Investment in the United States Today—

"Liberty Bonds"

¶ You can turn them into cash at will.

¶ You get 4% semi-annually on your investment.

¶ Every cent you pay for your bonds is backed by the entire resources of the country.

¶ You can start with as little as $1 and pay the balance in small instalments.

¶ And last—but not the least important—the more you invest the quicker our boys will return to our shores, victorious in their great fight for a permanent peace.

¶ Can you, with honor, refuse to stand behind your country at this crucial time? The answer is obvious.

Subscriptions received at Saks & Company's Bond Booth, Main Floor.

Women's Fall and Winter Coats

in exclusive Saks models, and reproductions and adaptations of costly imported creations, will be offered today at the following attractive prices:

$25.00 *$29.50*

At $29.50—Stunning coats of "Dobson's" Wool Velour, in an exclusive semi-belted model with large adjustable collar of "Seal" Nutria, Natural Raccoon, or Skunk-Opossum. Half lined with Silk and interlined. To be had in Brown, Taupe, Green, Navy Blue, or Black. *Illustrated.*

At $25—A very smart coat of "Dobson's" Wool Velour in striking full-belted model with buckle in front, large pockets at sides, and convertible collar of Black or Kit Coney. Half lined and warmly interlined. Colors: Taupe, Brown, Green, Navy Blue, Black. Sizes 34 to 46. *Illustrated.*

At $19.50

Several very attractive models in Cheviot, Eponge, Two-toned Velour, and Waterproof Tweeds. Half or fully lined with Silk and interlined. All fashionable colors.

At $35

Charming coats of Overplaid Mixtures in full-belted model with luxurious collar of Natural Raccoon. A very modish coat for all occasions. Half lined with Silk and interlined.

At $39.50—A varied collection of coats in which will be found the season's most favored models in full-belted, semi-belted and military effects, beautifully tailored in Kersey, Pom-Pom, Wool Velour or Broadcloth, trimmed with the most fashionable Furs or Self material. Every wanted color.

At $50—A splendid assortment of Street Coats in Bolivia Cloth, Wool Velour, and "Doe Skin." The models are the most exclusive shown for Winter, lavishly trimmed with the best of furs, or self fabric. All beautifully Silk lined and warmly interlined. *Fourth Floor.*

Values of Marked Importance in

Women's Separate Skirts at $9.50

In models for Sports and Dress wear, fashioned of Velveteen, Wool Poplin, Taffeta, Serge, Novelty Striped, and Plain materials. We have yet to offer better values in smart skirts at $9.50.

At $5.75—Cleverly styled Skirts in Serge and Wool Poplin, in the much wanted shirred back models with detachable belts and new pockets. Trimmed with Braid and Buttons. Colors: Navy Blue and Black. Waistbands to 36.

At $7.75—Smart Sport and Dress Skirts in the very latest models, developed in Wool Velour, Fancy Striped materials, Serges and Wool Poplins, displaying novel ideas in pockets and waistbands. Sizes to 36. *Fourth Floor.*

A Special Feature on the Main Floor

Fashionable Chiffon Velvet Bags

in a Remarkable Special Sale

Today, at $2.50

Chiffon Velvet Bags are now meeting with much favor, and are to be seen at the most fashionable gatherings. The model in this particular offering has oval covered frame, full pouch, centre compartment and silk tassel. Obtainable in all the modish colorings to match the new suits, coats and gowns. See these bags—they are most unusual.

Saks Clothes for Boys

are as individual as they are practical. They are tailored by America's foremost specialists in clothing for boys, in the most exclusive and serviceable fabrics. Today we shall feature

Boys' Suits with extra "Knickers" at $10

A new and very attractive model in Norfolk effect, excellently tailored in a wide range of Fancy Mixtures. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Junior Overcoats at $9

Dressy, yet practical coats in smart Military, Trench and Storm models. Tailored in plain color overcoatings, and superior quality mixtures. Sizes 2½ to 10 years.

Boys' Winter Overcoats, $10.50

Warm, serviceable coats in the very newest "Trench" model, exceptionally well tailored in a wide range of plain and fancy mixture overcoatings. Sizes 10 to 18 years.

Boys' Mackinaw Sport Coats at $9

Ideal for active boys who want plenty of knee room. Made with shawl or convertible collar, and with slash or patch pockets. Obtainable in a wide range of new mackinaw Plaid effects. Sizes 7 to 18.

Saks' Suits for Young Men at $20

The young man in his 'teens will find plenty of room in the Saks' selections for Fall to express his individuality both as to models and materials. Our Norfolk and single-breasted sack suits just teem with the vivacity of youth, and may be had in an assortment of fabrics as individual as they are varied. Sizes 32 to 36. *Fifth Floor.*

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Make Today A Family Shopping Day

Phone home to your wife and arrange to spend the afternoon in selecting serviceable merchandise and saving money. You can do both in this store where "Lowest-in-the-City" prices prevail.

Smart Cravats of Imported Silks, $1.89

A collection of flowing open-end Cravats, made of the elite of neckwear fabrics, of imported French, Swiss and Italian silks.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Buy a Bond For Liberty's Sake

It means 4% interest and the respect of all America for you—Democracy for all the World. Representatives of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee will take your subscription in the Liberty Loan Booth on the Main Floor. If you want the actual bonds, a limited quantity is ready for immediate delivery at the Depositors' Account Department, Main Floor, Balcony.

Men's Sweaters at Savings

All Worsted Heavy Weight Sweaters, V-neck, coat style, full fashioned with two pockets. Colors include light gray, Oxford, Navy and maroon; also black and white. $7.39. Other Sweaters, same as above but lighter weight. $7.39

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Warm Gloves For Cold Weather

Men's Tan Cape Pull-on Gloves, with straps and gussets at the wrists. Lined with angora fleece. Prixseam sewn, gusseted fingers. Double draw backs with two rows of stitching around. $2.44

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th St.

Correct Shoes For Evening Wear

We have them in a number of styles at interesting prices, for instance: Patent leather plain vamps with cloth tops, button style, $5.94; with tip vamps, $6.49. Others with kid tops, $5.94 to $7.89. And pumps in patent leather or gunmetal, $5.94.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Shop On a Blue Transfer

That's the efficient way—the time saving way. Ask any sales person for a blue transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the superintendent's desk, Main Floor. Pay for all your purchases at one time and receive all of them in one package. Try it the next time you shop here.

The HAT

KNOX

Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street
One Sixty One Broadway
One Ninety Six Fifth Avenue

Don't *wish* for a good complexion—

Resinol

will help give it to you

If your skin is not fresh, smooth and glowing, or has suffered from an unwise use of cosmetics, here is an easy, inexpensive way to clear it:

Spread on a little Resinol Ointment, letting it remain for ten minutes. Then wash off with Resinol Soap and hot water. Finish with a dash of clear, cold water to close the pores. Do this regularly, once a day, and see if it does not quickly soothe and cleanse the pores, lessen the tendency to pimples, and leave the complexion clear, fresh and velvety. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

SHORTTYPING

enables high-speed dictation to be recorded direct on a typewriter as rapidly as the words are spoken. When written with a pen it is valuable as a time saver for employers and executives, because founded on the long-hand alphabet. Enlarged and improved course of graded lessons (Second Edition), cloth bound, sent postpaid on receipt of $2.00. Descriptive circular free upon request.

Shorttyping has gone through the acid test, and its use is advancing steadily.

Blue Star Pub. Co., 261 Broadway, New York

DAY ADDS $60,000,000 TO LOAN SALES HERE

Continued from Page 1.

Bank of New York showed a total of $470,033,000 last night.

The largest single application announced yesterday was that of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for $10,000,000, distributed among the National City, the Central Trust, the National Bank of Commerce, and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

According to members of the Liberty Loan Committee, persons of moderate wealth and large mercantile concerns have not yet responded to the appeals for subscriptions to the extent that is expected of them. It was pointed out yesterday that persons who could well afford to buy $100,000 of bonds have applied for only $1,000 or $5,000, and that rich wholesale mercantile establishments had subscribed to $50,000 and $100,000 when they could very well have put in applications from $200,000 to $1,000,000.

Special attention was directed to the fact that individuals and business concerns of large means should not limit their bond subscriptions to the ready cash which they have in bank, but htat they should commit themselves to much larger amounts and finance the operation by borrowing from their banks.

All the banks and trust companies are offering a special rate of 4 per cent. for loans on Liberty bonds, and fifty institutions have agreed to ask only a 10 per cent. margin. In the case of some borrowers of high credit standing no margin whatever is being required. It is urged that the facilities offered by the banks be utilized freely, and in this connection it is pointed out that for the good of the general business and monetary situation it is desirable that banks should carry the bonds for their customers, rather than that the banks should be obliged to make heavy investments in the securities for their own account.

Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, sent the following telegram yesterday to the various local committee Chairmen in the district outside of this city:

"The Liberty Loan Committee of New York attaches the greatest importance to the campaign started here today to reach the investor of moderate means. These men are living up to their incomes in many cases and cannot buy bonds in substantial amounts without borrowing. Fifty big banks of New York City are publishing full-page ads three times in every New York newspaper, pledging themselves to lend money at the rate paid by the Government on 10 per cent. margin and urging customers to borrow. We suggest that you get your banks to place such an advertisement."

Following are the subscriptions announced here yesterday:

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	$10,000,000
Louisville & Nashville R. R. (total subscription $3,000,000)	3,000,000
Union Trust Co. of New York	3,000,000
Prudential Insurance Co. of America — additional—(through Union National Bank of Newark)	2,500,000
Consolidated Gas Co. (through National City Bank)	2,500,000
Bonbright & Co.	2,000,000
Central and South American Telegraph Co.	1,500,000
New Jersey Zinc Co., (through National City Bank)	1,000,000
Public National Bank	1,000,000
Empire Trust Co.	1,000,000
Charles H. Sanford	1,000,000
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank (additional)	1,000,000
William B. Joyce, (through National City Bank)	1,000,000
Capt. J. R. De Lamar	1,000,000
Cities Service Co., H. L. Doherty, jointly	1,000,000
Shearson, Hammill & Co.	1,000,000
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance	1,000,000
Continental Insurance Co., (through Central Trust Co.)	1,000,000
Johnson & Higgins	780,000
Mexican Telegraph Co.	600,000
Lincoln Trust Co., (itself and clients)	570,000
W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank	500,000
Spencer Trask & Co., (additional)	500,000
Miller & Co.	600,000
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.	500,000
Union Dime Savings Bank	300,000
J. S. Bache & Co.	500,000
Simon Borg & Co.	500,000
General Chemical Co.	400,000
The B. V. D. Co.	800,000
Tennessee Copper Co.	287,000
Brooklyn Trust Co., (additional)	270,000
Franklin Trust Co., (additional)	250,000
Electric Storage Battery Co.	250,000
Union Stock Yards Bank, Buffalo.	250,000
Abraham & Straus	250,000
Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad, (through Sutro Bros. & Co.)	250
Bank of Cuba	200,000
Hudson Trust Co.	200,000
Fifth National Bank	200,000
Estate of David Gunsburg, Buffalo	200,000
Sun Oil Co.	200,000
American Dyewood Co., (additional)	200,000
American Beet Sugar Co.	200
Simpson, Spence & Young, (additional)	100,000
Aetna Explosives Co.	1
Frank V. Storrs	150,000
William J. Conners, Buffalo	150,000
James H. Oliphant & Co.	140,000
Great Lake Transportation Co.	125,000
Cannon Mills	100,000
Deering, Milliken & Co., (additional)	100,000
William Skinner & Co.	100,000
C. M. Keys	100,000
New Bedford Cordage Co.	100,000
H. Days & Co.	100,000
New York Cotton Exchange	100,000
Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn, (additional)	100,000
Goadby & Co., (additional)	100,000
Hocking Valley Products Co.	100,000
David Mahany	100,000
Oelrichs & Co.	100,000
Carbona Products Co.	100,000
Fifth Avenue Bank, (additional)	90,000
Township of Goshen, N. Y.	87,000
Air Reduction Co.	60,000
American Merchant Marine Insurance Co.	50,000
American Gem and Pearl Co.	50,000
Charles L. Huisking	50,000
Bear Mill Manufacturing Co.	50,000
Hubbs & Howe Co., Buffalo	50,000
J. Bert Ross, Buffalo	50,000
G. J. Whelan	50,000
Edward Wise	50,000
Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co.	50,000
Maximillian Stern	50,000
Fred L. Lavenburg Co.	50,000
N. Gelats & Co., Havana	50,000
Siegfried Gruner & Co., (additional) through Corn Exchange Bank	50,000
Charles Straus	40,000
Herbert J. Pratt	30,000
Charles D. Barney & Co.	28,000
Charles H. Jones & Co.	25,000
Herbert S. Collins	25,000
R. L. Lloyd	25,000
J. Aron & Co., Inc.	25,000
Harry P. Guggenheim	25,000
S. M. Goldsmith	25,000
S. W. Eccles	25,000
Morris Dworetzky	25,000
William C. Lauer	25,000
Degraw, Aymar & [illegible]	25,000

The first announcement of a corporation paying dividends in bonds of the second Liberty Loan was made yesterday by the Union Bag and Paper Corporation. An extra 2 per cent. disbursement, amounting to $320,000, will be made in Liberty bonds on Nov. 15. A number of companies have paid dividends in the first Liberty Loan bonds.

Ex-President William Howard Taft will address a second Liberty Loan rally to be held on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. H. G. S. Noble, the President of the Exchange, in advising the members of the meeting, said: "Impelled by the grave import of this critical hour, I urge upon all members and partners that they and others of their selection be present to hear the message of our distinguished speaker."

Liberty Loan bondholders of German birth or descent will meet tomorrow afternoon at the Carl Schurz statue on Riverside Drive for the purpose of demonstrating that Americans of German lineage are not only loyal but are among the substantial investors of Liberty bonds. Among the speakers will be Franz Siegel, Ludwig Nissen, Carl Schurz, William Forster, and Herman A. Metz.

A fleet of airplanes from Mineola will fly over the metropolitan area this afternoon to spread Liberty Loan literature. The flight will cover a wide section of New York and New Jersey and will end at Trenton. A bomb will be dropped on the City Hall containing a message to the Mayor.

The Boy Scouts of America will take their places today as workers in the nation's campaign on behalf of the second Liberty Loan. The day will mark the beginning of their subscription efforts, which will not end until next Thursday night. The announced ambition of these 288,380 boys and their 70,000 leaders is to obtain pledges which will assure the sale of nearly $50,000,000 worth of bonds, or approximately twice the amount realized in 139,645 homes during the four-day campaign which the Boy Scouts conducted in connection with the first Liberty Loan.

United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., in compliance with a request of the Liberty Loan Committee, issued the following statement:

"If we did not know it before, we know now, as a result of the revelations of the last few weeks, that the German Government conspired cynically and deliberately to undermine the political and industrial institutions of the United States; that Germany carried on this conspiracy, for months while we were at peace with her. We know now beyond all question that, in the event of a German victory in the great European war, America was to be the next victim of German aggression.

"In ever increasing numbers our soldiers are taking their place by the side of our allies, and it is the purpose of America to throw her entire weight into the scales in order that the future of this great Republic as well as that of civilization the world over shall be secure.

"We must provide the sinews of war: our men cannot be clothed or fed, nor can shells and bullets speed from their cannon and rifles unless the dollars of America are mobilized. The people are asked to lend three billions of dollars to their Government. Aside from the financial return at the rate of 4 per cent., what better investment can a patriotic American make than such a one, which will enable his country to bring this war to an end and secure himself and his descendants from a repetition of such a threat as the German Government is now leveling against the world's civilization."

Goadby & Co. gave yesterday a second subscription of $100,000 to the Women's Liberty Loan Committee and the Hotel McAlpin took a $100,000 subscription. Ten thousand dollars in Liberty bonds were sold at a Liberty Loan luncheon at the Women's City Club in its rooms at the Hotel Vanderbilt. Mrs. Irene Osborne Andrews, Executive Secretary, presided and Mrs. Jacob A. Riis was a speaker.

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, was the speaker at the "Liberty Bank," in Madison Square, yesterday. A meeting of the Dixie Club, composed of prominent Southern women, voted to give up all social entertainments this Winter and put the money into Liberty bonds.

For many months past we have utilized this space of 680 agate lines in nearly 400 newspapers of the United States to give reasons why thoughtful people should buy and read The Literary Digest. This week we are devoting this space to a purpose infinitely more important—the sale of the Government Liberty Loan Bonds.

Fathers and Mothers

IF YOU BELIEVE THAT YOUR SON — YOUR NEIGHBOR'S SON — THE MILLION FIGHTING SONS OF AMERICA — SHOULD HAVE AN EVEN CHANCE FOR LIFE IN THIS WORLD-WAR, AND WOULD BE SURE THAT HE GETS IT —

Buy a Liberty Bond NOW

The wars of to-day are won by the combatants with the greatest resources. Food, ammunition, clothing, supplies of every sort, count as much as men, and often more. Napoleon declared that an army fights upon its stomach. All these necessaries come down, in the last analysis, to money, and *more* money—yours and that of every other real American—the Government must have and have at once.

We are in a life and death struggle between autocracy and democracy and *democracy can not win without our help.* Understand this clearly. Let it sink into you, become a part of you, and then live it every hour of every day.

Hundreds of thousands of our best and bravest, clean-cut, splendid young Americans, are being trained for immediate service in the trenches. Every dollar we withhold *strikes directly at the lives* of these boys who are doing their bit for us. They are giving their all to the cause. If we can not fight beside them we owe it to them and to ourselves to back them with our last dollar. It can mean no more than a temporary pinch to *us*. Think for one moment what it means to *them*.

The fight to which they go is our fight. Every one of them who falls is a sacrifice for US. He dies far away from home that WE may keep our home, live the life we have chosen, pursue the paths of peace in security and shelter.

These young fellows who are about to risk everything that makes existence worth while in our defense are *our own flesh and blood*. Every one of them is YOUR son, YOUR brother, YOUR nearest and dearest. Let every one of us get this fixed firmly in his mind (for it is literally true in a deeper sense than ever before in the world's history), and he can not choose but give, just as he would strip himself of his last penny if his wife were dying or his child had to be operated upon to save its life.

You personally and the nation at large have never been in such dire, such imminent peril as that which threatens you at this moment. This is no figure of speech, indeed there are no words in the language that can adequately bring your danger home to you. Think of ruined Belgium, devastated Poland, and remember that every Liberty Bond you buy is a barrier between your loved ones and such horrors as these.

It is the safest investment on earth. Nowhere can earnings, savings, trust funds, or income investments be placed so securely—and you can sell your Liberty Bonds at any time you need the money. Think of getting FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST on such an investment! And remember that the day the war ends, these bonds will command a large premium—4% Government bonds before we entered the war were selling at $116 on the stock exchange. There never was such a profitable bargain as the Liberty Bond, and money never did such glorious service.

Go to a Local Bank and Buy a Bond *TO-DAY*

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

feature— to-day

a Special Group of Fashionable

Tailored Suits

in soft velours, silvertones, glove cloth, Oxford suitings and smart men's wear weaves—plain tailored or fur trimmed—at $75.

Young Women's Suits, with and without fur—$50.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Shall Women Vote?

In a few weeks the men of this State will be called upon to decide this very important question. It is their duty to inform themselves on the subject—to know all the arguments pro and con—so that they may vote intelligently. These books treat of suffrage from both sides:

YES!

What Women Want—*Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale*	$1.17
Woman and Labor—*Olive Schreiner*	$1.17
Woman Suffrage by Federal Constitutional Amendment—Compiled by *Carrie Chapman Catt*	$1.12
Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage—*Mary Putnam Jacobi*	89c
Story of a Pioneer—*Anna Howard Shaw, D. D., M. D.*	$1.79
Principles of Suffrage—*Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.*	23c
Subjection of Women—*John Stuart Mill*	54c
Why Women Are So—*Mary R. Coolidge*	$1.34

NO!

Feminism—*Mr. and Mrs. John Martin*	$1.34
Unrest of Women—*Edward S. Martin*	$1.08
Unexpurgated Case Against Woman Suffrage—*Almroth Edward Wright*	89c
The Nature of Woman—*J. Lionel Taylor*	$1.08
Woman Adrift—*Harold Owen*	$1.34

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd and 43rd Street

Books in Standard Sets by Favorite Authors

At Decided Savings

Lamb, 5 volumes,	pub. price	$11.25,	$5.75
Poe, 6 volumes,	" "	$13.50,	$6.95
Smollett, 6 volumes,	" "	$13.50,	$7.50
Fielding, 7 volumes,	" "	$15.75,	$8.75
Hugo, 10 volumes,	" "	$25.00,	12.00
Thackeray, 10 volumes,	" "	$25.00,	12.00
Carlyle, 10 volumes,	" "	$25.00,	12.50
Reade, 12 volumes,	" "	$27.00,	13.75
Scott, 12 volumes,	" "	$27.00,	14.50
Tolstoy, 12 volumes,	" "	$27.00,	15.50
Dickens, 15 volumes,	" "	$33.75,	18.00
Bulwer, 15 volumes,	" "	$33.75,	18.00
Dumas, 15 volumes,	" "	$33.75,	18.00
Balzac, 18 volumes,	" "	$40.50,	20.50

Persian Morocco backs and corners.

Odd Volumes at 50c each

Broken Sets of standard authors in cloth bindings, including Scott, Cooper, Reade, Balzac, Bulwer, Fielding, Carlyle, Marryat, Ruskin, Eliot, Hugo and Dumas.

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-35th ST.

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A BIRTHDAY SALE OF

BOOKS

If you love Good Reading you should visit the Gimbel Book Shop during these days of the great October Birthday Sales. If you have friends who love good books this is your opportunity to buy a Birthday present of books for them.

40 Volumes of Shakespeare for $12.50
The Aldus Edition, bound in half leather. Few sets left.

Sets of Dickens—15 Volumes, $12.95
Fine library edition, superbly printed, and bound in ¾ leather.

Adventures in Contentment
Adventures in Friendship
The Friendly Road
3 volumes, $1.50 set
By David Grayson. Illustrated by Thomas Fogarty. Neatly boxed.

Smollett—6 Volumes, $4.50
The complete novels. Red flexible leather; gold tops.

The Works of Guy de Maupassant
8 volumes, $3.75 set
Bound in ¾ leather.

Fielding—6 Volumes, $4.50
Complete works. In red flexible leather; gold tops.

The Life of Abraham Lincoln
2 volumes, $1.10 set
By Ida M. Tarbell.

Odd Volumes—Open Sets of Standard Authors' Works at 50c per Volume
While the sets are not complete, they include a great many of these authors' works: Hugo Marryatt Carlyle Balzac Thackeray Bulwer Eliot, and many others.

America, the Land We Love, 75c
A timely narrative Record of Achievements of the American People: Their Government, Wars, Inventions, Discoveries, Records of Great Men and Famous Women of Industry, Commerce, and the essential Elements that have entered into the Building of a Republic. Wonderful stories founded on the Journal of American History. 300 Historic Engravings, Famous Paintings and Photographs.

The Chimes, by Dickens, 50c
Holiday edition, with colored illustrations. In box.

Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte
3 volumes, $1 set
The Court of the First Empire. What histories omit these memoirs furnish. In green cloth binding, with gold stamping. Half-tone illustrations. Large, clear type, desired for comfortable reading.

The U Book Selling One's Self from $10 a Week to $100,000 Per Year
By N. O. Shively, $1.

Masterpieces of the World's Best History
Special, 50c per volume.
Library editions, bound in a heavy cloth binding. Included are the Histories of Russia, China, Mexico, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Italy, and Palestine.
50c per volume.

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28 illustrations. A collection of what are considered the most popular volumes.

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The Tercentenary History of Canada
By FRANK BASIL TRACEY
Revised to the present time.
2 volumes, $1.50 per set.

The World's Greatest Events
An indexed History of the World by Esther Singleton; sixteen full-page illustrations.
5 volumes, $2.75

Standard Sets

Burton's Arabian Nights, 17 vols., cloth,	$37.50
Arabian Nights, 4 vols., ¾ leather,	$6
Balzac, 18 vols., cloth,	$9
De Kock, 4 vols., cloth,	$2.75
Dumas, 15 vols., buck,	$15
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GARFIELD PUTS BAN ON COAL HOARDING

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THINKS CRISIS HAS PASSED

Situation Will Improve from Now On, He Says—Illinois Mine Chief Warns Unions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—In connection with a statement issued today, in which he said that the coal situation throughout the country was improving, Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, let it be known that drastic action will be taken against hoarders of supplies. Dr. Garfield said that he had conferred with Attorney General Gregory regarding his powers under the Food Control law, and the action which he was authorized to take in any emergency. He would not discuss that phase of the matter in detail, but it is said that he was told his powers were adequate and unquestioned.

The situation in New York City, where a shortage has been reported, may be one of the first taken in hand. Dr. Garfield said today that New York had received 13,912,384 tons of coal this year, as compared to 12,666,650 in 1916, and that if any one was hoarding coal there he was determined to find out about it and distribute the surplus among needy consumers.

This means that the fuel administration may search the storage bins of big apartment houses, light, power, and manufacturing plants in the metropolitan field. Large dealers also may come under the inspection, if there is any reason to believe that hoarding is going on. If 1,000,000 tons or more of surplus coal is hidden in New York or in any other great centre of population there is every likelihood that the Government will seize it should conditions warrant.

Conservation also may be ordered in New York and other cities, although there has been no ruling as yet as to the fate of the great electric light signs that have made the "White Way" famous. It is possible that these may be ordered discontinued for a time, but the advisability of such a course is still debatable.

In discussing the coal situation today Dr. Garfield referred to it as "unbalanced" rather than critical. Production has not fallen off to an extent thought alarming and the indications seemed to point to an increase from this time rather than a decrease. His statement reads:

"Reports today from the Middle West, although not full and complete, indicate an improvement in the strike situation. Michigan miners on strike returned to work this morning. In Peoria and Fulton Counties, Ill., men who had threatened to strike, have decided to remain at work.

"Officers of the United Mine Workers in Indiana, Illinois, and elsewhere are doing everything in their power to induce men who are striking to return to work, and indications are that they will be successful."

Complaints that there was a serious shortage in several large cities, New York included, were heard at the offices of the Fuel Administration today. Dr. Garfield stated that complaints about a shortage in New York City should be made to Albert H. Wiggin, the State Fuel Administrator, and that in all legitimate cases immediate relief would be given.

To facilitate the movement of coal for emergency orders, Dr. Garfield directed that mines supplying the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad see to it that a sufficient supply was provided to prevent congestion. A similar order is in effect in connection with the Pennsylvania lines and other roads will soon be considered.

Dr. Garfield spent practically all of his time today considering the question of granting an increase over the schedule of President Wilson for coal at the mines, in order to make possible the payment of higher wages to the miners. His decision will be reached not later than the first of next week.

MINERS WARNED BY CHIEF.

Illinois Unions Will Lose Charters if Men Continue Strike.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—In telegrams sent today to local unions in Illinois, now on strike, Frank Farrington, State President of the miners' organization, stated that in mines where the men are not back to work by Monday, Oct. 22, local charters would be revoked. In a statement, Mr. Farrington said that his action was prompted by a desire to save the miners from industrial conscription, which, he said, would follow if paralysis of the coal mining industry continued.

Mr. Farrington's statement read:

"Reports coming to my office are encouraging and indicate that the men who have been idle have decided that their best interests will be served by their return to work, and they are gradually doing so. I have every reason to believe that Dr. Garfield is doing everything in his power to make prospective wage increases effective as early as possible, although he has made it clear to me that he does not propose to surrender to pressure brought to bear on him by the men discontinuing work, and I am satisfied that he will not allow wage increases to become effective until all of the men are back at work.

"I have hudreds of telegrams from local unions pledging fidelity to the organization and to the Government which indicate that the overwhelming majority of the members of the Illinois Miners' Union are opposed to those who have suspended work.

"The serious feature about the whole matter is the fact that unless that part of our membership now idle should decide to return to work they will in all likelihood force the Government to resort to industrial conscription. I propose to do everything in my power to protect our membership against this being done."

Despite the action of Mr. Farrington, it was predicted today in operators' circles that the strike would not be settled until the Fuel Administration permitted a higher price schedule, so that the operators might meet the miners' demands. D. W. Buchanan, an official of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, said that reports from Southern Illinois said the miners were on the verge of rebellion against Garfield, Farrington, and John P. White, International President of the mine workers.

While Federal administrators and mine officials are trying to get the men back into the mines, hospitals and charitable institutions of this city are facing a serious shortage.

Camp Grant, at Rockford, this morning had only enough coal on hand to last twenty-four hours. Officers and men went out with wagons sweeping up the last particles of coal left on the ground by steam shovels or road rollers. The coal shortage halted the road building and other activities of the camp.

Only a few of the miners who walked out early this week to force a wage increase returned to work today. Meetings have been called for tomorrow at various places throughout the State when the miners will decide whether work shall be resumed before wage increases are allowed.

WIGGIN NAMES ADVISERS.

Clark Williams and V. P. Snyder Among Aids of Fuel Administrator.

Following the opening of an office as State Fuel Administrator in Room 2316, at 61 Broadway, on Thursday, Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, announced yesterday the names of the Advisory Committee that is to assist him in investigating fuel conditions throughout New York State.

This committee consists of S. R. Flynn, formerly President of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank of Chicago, who is now a resident of this city; Valentine P. Snyder, former President of the National Bank of Commerce of New York; Clark Williams, President of the Industrial Finance Corporation; Charles E. Robertson, President of the Brooklyn Lumber Company, and G. M. Dahl, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank.

"Complaints have come to the State Fuel Administrator with reference to inability to obtain coal and also some complaints as to price, but it has been impossible to dispose of these complaints satisfactorily because of lack of organization, due to the fact that I have only recently been appointed," Mr. Wiggin said yesterday. "The organization, however, is being perfected as rapidly as possible. Fuel Administrators are being appointed for each of the counties in the State, and the county administrator will deal with the problems arising in his county. Each county administrator will have power to associate with him a committee and such assistance as he deems advisable."

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A Sale of
Young Men's Winter Suits
at $24.50 & $28.50

is a special feature on the Sixth Floor to-day (Saturday).

These Suits are smart, up-to-date models, made of selected woolen fabrics which are now worth much more in the market than at the time the order was placed.

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Men's Silk Cravats at 75c

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Also more spirited styles that feature the dash and distinction of the best custom-made models. Raglan topcoats with the London swagger; English Regent overcoats of unusual smartness; roomy ulsters, generous in drape and sweep. In tweeds, cheviots, homespuns, shetlands and other fabrics in a splendid range of colorings and patterns.

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FIFTH AVE. — NEW YORK

SCHOOLS ARE STONED AS RIOTING SPREADS

Demonstrations Against Gary System Continue in Brooklyn and Bronx Districts.

AUTO PATROL TIRES CUT

Brownsville Children Resort to Vandalism—Others Demand the Right of Free Speech.

Riots and demonstrations against the Gary schools by parents and children continued yesterday. Riots occurred in the Bronx and Brooklyn, the most disorderly taking place in the Williamsburg and Brownsville sections of Brooklyn, where the inhabitants are mainly foreigners. Schoolhouses were stoned. Nine arrests were made, three in the Bronx and six in Brooklyn. Three policemen and one woman were injured in Brownsville, where the children slashed the tires of an automobile patrol wagon, drove nails into the tires and tore away the battery wires. No outbreaks occurred in Manhattan.

Many children were taken to police stations but allowed to go home after their parents promised to take stern measures to see that they did not again join in disorderly demonstrations. Investigation by probation officers disclosed that the parents and many of the children opposed to the Gary schools had only a slight conception of the purpose of the duplicate school plan.

William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, who said he had no desire to minimize the seriousness of the situation, ordered Commissioner Walter Gilpatric, a member of the board, and Associate Superintendents John Dwyer, Joseph Taylor, and John T. Nicholson to conduct investigations to determine the cause of the trouble. Mr. Gilpatric reported that he found the semblance of an organization in the Bronx and interviewed a committee of three boys, members of the Junior Anti-Gary League of the Bronx. Mr. Gilpatric denied that he had said Tammany Hall was behind the strikes, but admitted he thought "political influences" must have started the thing.

President Willcox last night received reports from the Principals of thirty-two schools under the duplicate plan. Nineteen Principals reported that there had been no trouble in their schools during the day. The Principal of Public School 2, the Bronx reported that there was a poor attendance due to the strike.

"The situation is terrible," said the head of Public School 42, the Bronx, who reported that 5,000 children had stoned the building. In Public Schools 175 and 66, East New York, the Principals dismissed the schools for the day after the morning session.

Reports from other schools were as follows:

Public School 43, Bronx.—A decrease of 20 per cent. in attendance in the lower grades due to the fright of the parents who kept their children at home.

Public School 50.—One half of the pupils remained away, due to fright.

Public School 55.—A few in attendance.

Public School 72, Brooklyn.—Rioting; big boys prevented the others from entering and threw stones at them and at the windows of the school.

Public School 110, Brooklyn.—Big riots; teachers warned away from the school.

Public School 125, Brooklyn.—Rioting outside the building; only twelve children in school.

The Principal of Public School 148 in Brooklyn reported at 4 o'clock, "No trouble thus far." Half of the pupils from Public School 165, Lott and Hopkinson Avenues, Brooklyn, walked out. The Principal, Alexander Fichhandler, said that the demonstration was a peaceful one. The children attending P. S. 174 in Brooklyn, went on strike in the morning, but returned in the afternoon. Miss Kate McKee, Principal of P. S. 175, who dismissed her pupils for the afternoon session, reported that it is her opinion the riots were caused by the parents of the children.

Hopes for End of Trouble.

Acting Superintendent of Schools Gustave Straubenmuller said last night that he expected the trouble to quiet down by Monday, as he believed the "wave of hysteria" would subside within forty-eight hours. Asked whether it was his opinion that politicians instigated the riots, he replied that such a thing was difficult to prove. He added, however, that the name of a boy in Brownsville, who was ostensibly the leader of the rioters in that section, had been obtained by Superintendent Nicholason, and stern measures would be taken if it could be learned who prompted him to assume the leadership.

It was said that some of the school principals are threatening to withhold diplomas from the older pupils who are to be graduated this term if they join the ranks of the strikers.

The outbreak in the Bronx yesterday started at Public School 42, Claremont Parkway and Washington Avenue, where several hundred pupils smashed panes of glass before they were dispersed by the police. The children paraded in the vicinity of the school, shouting, "We won't go back until the Gary system is taken out." Captain Kinsler of the Bathgate Avenue station, with the reserves, swept the crowd away, but the strikers went to Crotona Park, two blocks away, and reformed ranks. Crotona Park was the centre of the Bronx demonstration, for, after the police dispersed the children from in front of the schools, they hurried to the park and again formed in line.

Public School 55, St. Paul's Place and Claremont Parkway, was the scene of a demonstration that included some girls. Three boys were the leaders. About 400 children in front of Public School 53, Findley and Teller Avenues, shouted, hooted, jeered, and dared the pupils in the school to join them. Principal William Henwood called the police and Captain Lantry and the reserves of the Morrisania station quelled the disturbance.

Reforming their lines in Crotona Park the battalion of strikers again marched to Public School 42, and in the disturbance that followed, Patrolman Buckley of the Bathgate Avenue Station arrested Mrs. Ida Turke of 1,531 Fulton Avenue. Charged with disorderly conduct in the Morrisania Court, where she was arraigned, Mrs. Turke said she went to the school with her daughter and had taken no part in the trouble. She was discharged by Magistrate Groehl.

Three Children Arrested.

Disorders continued in the Bronx last night, and all over the borough children started street corner demonstrations. When ordered to move on because they had no permits to speak they invoked the rights of "free speech." Three arrests were made. Otto Korting, 15 years old, of 3,803 Third Avenue, was accused of attempting to throw a stone at Public School 40 by Mrs. H. Keenan, a teacher in the school; Frank Stern, 9 years old, of 425 East 126th Street, was said to have refused to move on at the request of the police; and Samuel Kopex, 15 years old, of 1,255 Longfellow Avenue, was charged with calling the police "a lot of jokes." Jennie Baumgartner, 9 years old, of 860 East 170th Street, was said to have run after the policeman who was arresting Kopex, and abused him. The policeman carried her to her home.

Fifteen boys were taken to the Simpson Street Station after they had taken part in disturbances, but were paroled in the custody of their parents, who promised to keep them in better control.

Captain Isaac Frank, Inspector McElroy, and the reserves went to the Betsy Head Playground, in front of Public School 175, at Blake Avenue and Bristol Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, where the most serious trouble of the day occurred. Boys and girls numbering about 1,000 were said to be shouting and throwing stones at the school building when the police arrived. A stone crashed through the windshield of the motor patrol wagon, driven by George H. Hinds, and as the chauffeur jumped off to catch the boy who threw the missile a stone struck him on the knee. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. Women took part in this demonstration.

The police received orders not to use their clubs, and it was with difficulty that the crowd was dispersed. Mrs. Yetta Katz of 334 Bristol Street is said to have fought Patrolman Armet, scratching him about the face and hands. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, after she fainted several times, charged with disorderly conduct. Patrolman Frank J. Springer was struck with a brick. His knee was also wrenched and he was taken to the hospital. Patrolman Thomas Ward was struck by an iron bolt thrown by a boy. Not only did the strikers slash the tires of the patrol wagon, but they hammered nails and small pieces of iron scraps into the tires. The police made the following arrests: Isidore Helsen, 12 years old, 420 Williams Avenue; Fanny Golub, 14 years old, 493 Hegeman Avenue; Morris Levine, 12 years old, 434 Chester Street; John Fallaro, 13 years old, 2,127 Atlantic Avenue; Tony Devito, 11 years old, 13 Pleasant Avenue. Golub was lectured by Captain McElroy and sent home.

Abandons Gary Time System.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 19.—Dissatisfaction over the Gary time system expressed by parents of pupils attending the Fairmount School, West Orange, where it had been under trial for more than a month because of crowded conditions, has resulted in the one session plan being resumed by Solomon C. Strong, Principal. The objections expressed caused the principal to send circular letters requesting the views of the parents. The replies were overwhelmingly in favor of the one session plan. Under the one session plan one group attends school in the morning and the other in the afternoon, while under the Gary time system one group attended from 8:30 until 10:30 and from 12:45 to 2:45 while the other was in session from 10:30 until 12:30 and from 2:45 until 4:45 o'clock.

Injured Conductor Gets $20,000.

Peter J. Pierson, an Interborough conductor, who was seriously burned in a collision at 149th Street and Third Avenue on June 6, 1916, when he was riding in the subway as a passenger, recovered a verdict for $20,000 against the company yesterday from a jury before Supreme Court Justice Brown. He sued for $30,000.

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The DWELLING PLACE of LIGHT

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—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY Publishers NEW YORK

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By the author of "The Broad Highway"

The Definite Object

By JEFFERY FARNOL

The New York Tribune says: — We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Farnol has here produced not merely his own best work, but also one of the best works of fiction that any one has put forward this season.
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CUT DOWN ON SUGAR, HOOVER AGAIN URGES

Food Administrator Pleads for More Saving in Order to Help Our Allies.

STORES HERE DEPLETED

Great Rush by Householders to Lay In Supplies Finds Little to be Had.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Another appeal to the American people to reduce the consumption of sugar so that France and other allied countries might not suffer more severely was made today by Herbert C. Hoover. The present shortage, he said, was brought about by the great increase in exports over normal times.

In urging Americans to conserve the supply Mr. Hoover presented this picture of what the allies of America had accomplished:

"England before the war had the largest per capita consumption of sugar of any nation. This amounted to 93 1-3 pounds per person per year. This has now been reduced to 26 pounds per year, or about one ounce per day per person.

"The United States consumption of sugar averages about ninety pounds per year per person. The Food Administration has asked the saving of seven ounces per week per person and if this were done it would still leave us a per capita consumption of sugar of sixty-seven pounds per annum, as compared with twenty-six pounds in England, eighteen pounds in France, and twelve pounds in Italy."

In connection with increased exports these figures were given:

"The western allies, which in 1914 received but 5,195,870 pounds, received in 1916 1,243,242,880 pounds, and in 1917 a total of 766,067,128 pounds.

"The northern neutrals—Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Holland—which prior to the war were purchasing no sugar from the United States, last year bought 140,944,415 pounds."

Mr. Hoover has taken at their word the representatives of thousands of retailers who adopted resolutions here this week promising to help lower prices to the consumer. He sent a telegram to the Federal Food Administrator in each State today, stating that publicity must control the unlicensed retailers and asking that the widest publicity be given to the resolutions adopted by the retailers. The telegram read:

"Representatives of every branch retail grocery trade met with the United States Food Administration Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. They unanimously passed resolutions indorsing action of President of Food Administration, licensing of dealers in certain food commodities to be put under license and expressed themselves as willing to comply with rules and regulations of Food Administration whether licensed or unlicensed, when dealing in staple foods mentioned in President's proclamation.

"They also passed vigorous resolutions relative to economical methods that should be inaugurated in handling retail grocery business.

"Mailing copies of the resolutions. Give them statewide publicity, remembering that only retailers doing a business $100,000 annually subject to license. Publicity must control the unlicensed retailers."

GREAT RUSH FOR SUGAR HERE.

Householders Warned That This Will Benefit Dishonest Dealers.

The widespread publicity given to the temporary shortage of sugar in this city and in the country, started a rush yesterday into the retail grocery stores, many of which had not a pound left. Others who still had a supply limited sales to three and a half pounds to each customer.

Shortage of the raw material and not the question of price is said to be responsible for present market conditions, and James E. Post, Chairman of the American Refiners' Committee of the Federal Food Administration, pointed this out yesterday at a conference with Henry Moskowitz, Commissioner of Markets. Mr. Post said that householders ought to cut in half their consumption of sugar.

The refineries about New York are closed now, except the American Sugar Refinery in Jersey City and the National refineries in Yonkers and Long Island City. The situation will be improved in three or four weeks, Mr. Post said, when the sugar from Louisiana, California, Colorado and Michigan begins to arrive. Just now the bakers and the food manufacturers are receiving the preference from the refiners, who seek to avoid the disruption of business that would follow the shutting down of some of these places.

Commissioner Moskowitz interviewed, besides Mr. Post, Sylvan L. Stix of Seeman Brothers, President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, Charles H. Haslop of 537 West Forty-sixth Street, President of the Retail Grocers' Association, and Peter Alnor, Vice President of that organization.

Mr. Moskowitz would not discuss the conferences except to impress upon interviewers the necessity for economy. He probably will send a report to Mayor Mitchel today. He thought that all that can be done at this time will be along the lines of equitable distribution.

President Haslop said that he has been running on a small supply of sugar for the last two or three weeks. On Wednesday, he said, he was selling three and a half pounds of sugar for 23 cents. There was a regular run on the store, and he ordered that no sugar be sold except to regular customers. The price went up to 27 cents. He said this was done not for profit but to discourage unnecessary buying. The same story was told by Mr. Alnor, who has a store at 677 Columbus Avenue.

Both are of the opinion that there is not a retail store in the city with more than ten barrels of sugar on hand. Inquiry at one of the largest grocery stores showed that there was practically a four days' supply on hand. One of the men said that this was selling at 10 cents a pound. He explained that prices have not been changed.

As a move to conserve the sugar supply Copeland Townsend of the Hotel Majestic has had this announcement placed on the hotel's menus:

Sugar (two lumps)—Five cents.
Powdered sugar—Ten cents a portion.

Sugar from now until the end of the war will be served at the Majestic in individual portions and, in order that there may be no charge of price boosting, the management also announces that the price of coffee and tea will be reduced. Maple sugar and tiny pitchers of maple syrup will be served free, when desired.

"Very few people," said Mr. Townsend, "realize the sweetening value of maple sugar in coffee. It accomplishes the same results as sugar and is much cheaper. We have ordered 500 gallons of maple syrup from Vermont, and hope to see it come into universal use until the sugar shortage is abated."

One of the reasons for the shortage of sugar, it is said, is the lack of transportation facilities, which is hampering distribution. Facts About Sugar, a trade journal, will point this out in its issue today, and will assign to this the delay in the opening of the beet sugar manufacturing season, which ordinarily begins Oct. 1.

The amount of sugar in the hands of refiners and wholesale distributers is known to the Food Administration, and the problem of its distribution is now engaging the attention of those having that matter in charge.

Those who have studied conditions in the trade are of the opinion that there is no excuse for the charging of high prices by the retailers. The wholesale price of refined granulated sugar is being held at 8.35 cents a pound. Retailers can realize their usual profits by selling at an advance of one cent a pound above that figure.

Most of the retailers are not taking an undue advantage of the situation, but there are cases where, on the plea of shortage, as high as 20 cents a pound is being charged. One large grocer said that a customer had offered him 25 cents a pound for twenty-five pounds of sugar. He refused, he said, because he believed it would be more just to distribute that amount among a greater number of persons.

Consumers are asked by Commissioner Moskowitz to buy only enough sugar to meet present needs and to endeavor to make their purchases go as far as possible. They should also refuse to be mulcted for higher prices. It is pointed out that a public scramble to obtain sugar will increase the scarcity and will give the dishonest dealers a chance to reap undue profits through high prices.

The Board of Estimate complied yesterday with the request of Mayor Mitchel, and has authorized him to request from State Food Commissioner Mitchel permission for the city to buy, store and sell foods for the benefit of the people.

The board also passed a resolution authorizing an investigation of the reports that food supplies were being speculated in to the disadvantage of the consumers.

Jamaica Bars Sugar Exports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 19.—The Government has issued an order prohibiting the exportation of this year's sugar crop, owing to the shortage of sugar here. The prices have been advancing for some time. The factories will begin making sugar in December.

MAYO REPORTS TO WILSON.

Tells the President About the Recent Naval Conference in London.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, made a personal report to President Wilson late this afternoon on the results of his participation in the recent naval conference at London.

Secretary Daniels accompanied the Admiral to the White House and was present during the conference.

The Admiral's reports to the Navy Department and to the General Board of the Navy have been completed and go into every phase of the naval situation in European waters dealt with by Admiral Mayo in his London conference and tour of inspection.

B. R. T. HIRES WOMEN AS SUBWAY GUARDS

Ten Begin Training on Fourth Avenue Line—To Take Places of Men Called to War.

Ten women yesterday began to take instruction in the work of subway guards on the Fourth Avenue line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines in Brooklyn, and will take the places of men during the rush hours soon. As more men leave to enter military service the women will be employed steadily and their numbers will be increased. They will receive the pay of the men, which is about 25 cents an hour.

Women are already employed as cashiers and ticket takers on all the lines of the B. R. T., and when the need for more guards was not filled from the applications sent in by men, ten women were selected from the cashiers' waiting list to begin work as guards. A special car was sent over the line several times yesterday so that the women could learn the stations. Some timidity was shown by the new guards at first when they had to shout the names of the stations loudly and keep repeating, "Watch your step."

All the doors of the cars to be given to the new guards are operated by air pressure, and it is necessary only to touch buttons to open and close them. The closing of the doors gives the signal to the motorman, and the women do not have to pull bell cords. John J. Dempsey, superintendent of transportation for the B. R. T., said that the new guards would be able to work after instruction of about a week. They will travel in the trains for several days, observing the work of the men guards. The uniforms of the new guards will be similar to those worn by the men. They will also wear caps with gold lettering on the front.

LAUDER STIRS DRAFT MEN.

Sings and Then Gives a Talk on His Trip to the Trenches.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Harry Lauder appeared tonight before 2,000 recruits and officers, all that could be crowded into the Y. M. C. A. tent, singing many of his familiar songs, in which the men joined. At the end of his program a cry went for more.

"Just before I came on the stage tonight," said Lauder, "I was asked to sing the 'Wee Hoose 'Mang the Heather.' The last time I sang that was at the front, at Arras, where I had 15,000 Scottish troops grouped in a gigantic horseshoe around me. After this experience I have never looked upon the tune as a song. It is a hymn."

Then, without accompaniment, Lauder sang "The Wee Hoose 'Mang the Heather." It was a new side to the Scotch comedian, rarely seen by most of his audiences, as Lauder, wearing a black band around his sleeve in mourning for his son, who was killed in France, sang the simple tune.

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Pepto-Mangan is a desirable tonic for the anemic, the overworked, the aged, and the convalescent. Its taste is exceedingly agreeable, and it cannot injure the teeth nor disturb digestion.

Friendly Warning: Gude's is the only true Pepto-Mangan. It is sold only in bottles and packages as pictured here. It is never sold in bulk. Reject substitutes—there are many. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

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¶ Russell A. Kelly sailed for France November 3rd, 1914. He has been missing since June 16th, 1915. Read his letters home, and an historical sketch of the Foreign Legion, just published in book form.

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Children's Liberty Loan Day

TO-DAY a score of children will work for the war. Youthful celebrities, well known to followers of the stage and moving picture, will sell Liberty Bonds at booths under the auspices of the Women's Committee.

Among those who have volunteered are Edna Teer, at the Ritz; Miriam Schiller, at the Plaza; Marion Vittista, at the Astor; Dorothy Camden, from Maude Adams's "Peter Pan" company, at Arnold Constable's; Jane and Elizabeth Lee, at the St. Regis; Rosalie Hatting, at Bonwit Teller's; Elizabeth Kennedy, at the Biltmore; Dorothy S. James, at the Gotham; Archie Batiste, at the Brevoort; Willie Batiste, at the Lafayette; Sunshine Jarman, at the McAlpin, and Marjorie Sterret, at Macy's.

Buy Bonds From the Children—For the Children

Space contributed by a subscriber to the Liberty Loan.

Women's Liberty Loan Committee
Columbia Trust Company
34th Street and Fifth Avenue

COLLEGE FOOTBALL PROGRAM PROMISES STIRRING CLASHES TODAY

FEAST IS SET OUT ON GRIDIRON TODAY

Mid-November Flavor to List of Football Games Scheduled for the Colleges.

FORDHAM VS. HOLY CROSS

Columbia and N. Y. U. Will Also Play at Home—West Virginia to Meet Dartmouth.

A glance over today's football menu shows a list of gridiron attractions which has distinctly a mid-November flavor. Many of the contests to be played this afternoon are of exceptional interest and in spite of the absence of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, there is an unusual interest in the other elevens. The season is not going to be as barren of stirring football battles as it threatened to be before the colleges opened, and at the majority of the institutions there has really been more athletic activity, especially in regard to football, than there has been in former seasons.

With the Crimson, Ellis and the Tigers missing, the lesser colleges assume proportionately greater prominence, and it is certain that when the big three decides to return to regular schedule, it is going to find greater football power among the smaller teams than they have ever encountered in the past.

New Yorkers will have a chance to see some good football with Fordham, Columbia and New York University all in action. Fordham will meet its traditional rival Holy Cross at a much earlier date than in former seasons. Fordham ran up a big score against Norwich last week, which seems to indicate that Dr. Mc[illegible] has a promising squad. Injuries will keep some of his players out of the game, but in spite of this the Maroon [illegible] expected to win. The Worcester [illegible] has not appeared to have any [illegible] thus far this season, he [illegible] several of last year's players. Fordham also has lost many of its strongest linemen, but the Maroon nevertheless [illegible] a formidable eleven. This contest [illegible] to be a gruelling, hard-fought affair and will be well worth witnessing.

Union to Test Columbia.

Columbia will face its first real test against Union. Last year Union won by the narrow margin of a drop kick and the Blue and White expects another close game. Union played a fast game against Williams a couple of weeks ago, losing by a 13 to 6 score against the eleven which last week furnished the surprise of the week by defeating Cornell. The New York University-Wesleyan game will attract a good crowd to Ohio Field and this clash will furnish a good estimate of the worth of both elevens.

There is no little interest in the resuming of football relations between Cornell and Colgate. For the first time in four years these teams will play at Ithaca. Colgate last season was rated first among the Eastern elevens with a truly great team, and of this wonderful collection of athletes, Gillo, Spencer, Hubbell and Castellanos remain as a foundation for this year's eleven. Cornell's eleven has lost its best players and judging from the defeat by Williams last week, Colgate will probably have another surprise to give Dr. Sharpe's pupils.

The lightweight Dartmouth eleven is assuming a big role when it takes on the husky mountaineers from West Virginia this afternoon. This team stopped off in New York Thursday night on its way to Hanover and Coach McIntyre had a collection of young giants who looked dangerous enough to strike fear into any team. West Virginia still has Rodgers at full back, who was regarded as one of the best players of last season. They also have a new star at quarter back in Harris, and other veterans are Captain Bailey at centre and Ice and Harrick at the tackle positions. The Mountaineers were defeated this year by Pittsburgh by a score of 14 to 3 in a close game, while they defeated the Navy 6 to 0 and the midshipmen had the benefit of the coaching of Gilmour Dobie, who had a clean record as an undefeated coach for a stretch of twelve years before it was broken by the West Virginia giants.

Syracuse Seeks Revenge.

Another game of more than passing interest is the Pittsburgh-Syracuse contest. Last week Syracuse defeated Rutgers by a narrow margin of 14 to 10 and the Salt City collegians are anxious to wipe out last year's decisive defeat by Glen Warner's eleven. It seems to have almost as strong an eleven as last season and promises to make another clean sweep this season.

Harvard's informal eleven will get into action today, playing the Maine Heavy Artillery eleven, a team of soldiers made up of former college players. Penn State and Washington and Jefferson give promise of a hard-fought battle, while there are a number of other games which will tend to dispel the general impression that there will be a scarcity of good football this fall.

The Yale Freshmen will play the first game that any Yale team has played since war was declared and at the Yale Bowl will have Exeter as a rival. Tad Jones, the Yale varsity coach, is handling the Eli youngsters, who are receiving more than usual attention this year. The freshman contest at Harvard, Yale and Princeton will be the only competition of an intercollegiate gridiron nature at these institutions this Fall.

Penn should have no trouble with Bucknell, but Rutgers will probably have another hard task on its hands when it lines up against Lafayette at Easton. The Army tackles Tufts, while the Navy will play the Carlisle Indians.

There has been no noticeable change in Western football and all the big contests will be played as usual. Today's program in the West includes several important contests, including Chicago and Purdue, Michigan and the Michigan Aggies, Minnesota and Indiana. Ohio, last year's Conference champions, will play Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh.

RIVALS MEET AT FOOTBALL.

Fordham and Holy Cross to Clash in Annual Game.

Fordham and Holy Cross—ancient rivals on the gridiron—meet this afternoon on Fordham Field in their annual game. The Worcester team has played only one game this season, with Brown, but has improved considerably since this defeat. The elevens are evenly matched in weight and have a fast backfield. Holy Cross possesses a superior set of forwards.

Holy Cross was defeated in 1915 and 1916, but the Purple supporters believe this is their year. Christiansen, Fordham's Varsity tackle, is the only regular who will be unable to play. Gulick, the former Princeton Prep player, will take his place. Frisch limped in practice but will start the game.

Coach McCaffery gave the players a brisk drill yesterday afternoon. The first eleven ran through plays, while the scrubs all had a trial in the line-up. Brennan got off some long punts in the kicking drill. Frisch booted over a number of placement goals. A number of kick-offs was made to the team as it lined for the opening of a game.

After the practice a Captain was elected to succeed "Bull" Lowe, who is "somewhere in France" with the Fordham ambulance unit. Joe Kendricks of Boston was chosen. Bill Erwig received a number of votes. The new Captain is playing his third season as guard on the Maroon eleven.

Coach McCaffery was undecided last night whether he would start Dempsey or Colletti at full back. Fordham will line up as follows: Left end, Fitzpatrick; left tackle, Gulick; left guard, Kendricks; centre, Crowley; right guard, Fogarty; right tackle, McGrath; right end, Dumol; quarter back, Brennan; left half back, Erwig; right half back, Frisch; full back, Dempsey or Colletti.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY.

EAST AND SOUTH.

Army vs. Tufts at West Point.
Navy vs. Carlisle at Annapolis.
New York University vs. Wesleyan at Ohio Field.
Columbia vs. Union at South Field.
Fordham vs. Holy Cross at Fordham Field.
Cornell vs. Colgate at Ithaca.
Dartmouth vs. West Virginia at Hanover.
Pennsylvania vs. Bucknell at Philadelphia.
Rutgers vs. Lafayette at Easton.
Washington and Jefferson vs. Penn State at Washington, Penn.
University of Pittsburgh vs. Syracuse at Pittsburgh.
Georgetown vs. Lehigh at South Bethlehem.
Brown vs. Boston College at Providence.
Amherst vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A. at Amherst.
Williams vs. Hamilton at Williamstown.
Swarthmore vs. Gettysburg at Swarthmore.
Stevens Tech vs. U. S. Naval Air Corps at Hoboken.
Bowdoin vs. Colby at Waterville.
Catholic University vs. Villanova at Washington.
Delaware vs. Western Maryland at Newark, Del.
Georgia Tech vs. University of Virginia at Atlanta.
Haverford vs. Ursinus at Haverford.
Hobart vs. St. Lawrence at Geneva.
Johns Hopkins vs. Dickinson at Baltimore.
Louisiana State vs. University of the South at New Orleans.
Middlebury vs. Massachusetts Aggies at Middlebury.
Muhlenberg vs. Franklin and Marshall at Allen.
Rhode Island State vs. New Hampshire State at Kingston.
Randolph-Macon vs. William and Mary at Williamsbridge.
Ohio University vs. Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh.
Richmond vs. Hampton-Sydney at Richmond.
Susquehanna vs. Gallaudet at Sunbury.
Trinity vs. Connecticut Aggies at Hartford.
University of Alabama vs. Mississippi College at Tuscaloosa.
University of Florida vs. Georgia at Athens.
University of Kentucky vs. Vanderbilt at Lexington.
Maine vs. Bates at Orono.
University of North Carolina vs. University of South Carolina at Charleston.
Rochester vs. Buffalo at Rochester.
University of Tennessee vs. Mississippi Aggies at Knoxville.
Virginia Military Institute vs. Maryland State at Lexington.
West Virginia Wesleyan vs. Westminster at Buckhannon.
Worcester Poly vs. Rensselaer Poly at Worcester.
Fisk University vs. Atlanta University at Nashville.
Harvard informal vs. Maine Heavy Artillery at Cambridge.
Phillips-Andover vs. Dartmouth Freshmen at Andover.
Phillips-Exeter vs. Yale Freshmen at Exeter.

WEST.

University of Michigan vs. Michigan Aggies at Ann Arbor.
University of Chicago vs. Purdue at Chicago.
Illinois vs. Wisconsin at Urbana.
Iowa vs. Grinnell at Iowa City.
Minnesota vs. Indiana at Minneapolis.
Notre Dame vs. Nebraska at Lincoln.
Oberlin vs. Ohio Wesleyan at Delaware, Ohio.
Beloit vs. Ripon at Beloit.
De Pauw vs. University of Louisville at Greencastle.
De Paul vs. Kansas City University at Chicago.
Wabash vs. Rose Poly at Terre Haute.
Washington State vs. Oregon at Pullman.
Western Reserve vs. Kenyon at Cleveland.
Detroit vs. Kalamazoo at Detroit.
Marietta vs. Davis and Elkins at Marietta.
Oregon Aggies vs. University of Washington at Corvallis.

SCHOOL GAMES.

H. S. of Commerce vs. Stuyvesant H. S. at C. C. N. Y. Stadium.
Commercial H. S. vs. Poly Prep at Commercial Field, Brooklyn.
Boys' H. S. vs. Rutgers Prep at New Brunswick, N. J.
Manual Training H. S. vs. New York Military Academy at Cornwall, N. Y.
Flushing H. S. vs. St. Paul's School at Garden City, Long Island.
St. John's Prep vs. New Utrecht at Ulmer Park, Long Island.
Brooklyn Prep vs. Marquand School at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn.

N. Y. U. FIT FOR WESLEYAN.

Violet Has Final Hard Drill for First Home Game.

A light signal drill completed the preparation of both the New York University elevens for the games today. The freshmen who meet Erasmus Hall in a preliminary game on the home grounds had a thorough rehearsal of all the plays taught them by Coach Wall. The 'Varsity, which faces Wesleyan, besides using all plays and formations, paid special attention to the forward pass. The game with Wesleyan will be the first home contest of the season and the Violet warriors, who have had considerable drill all week in breaking up the formations Wesleyan is expected to use, are hopeful of a favorable outcome.

The announcement yesterday that Finley was again declared ineligible resulted in a slight change in the lineup. Ebenfeld, who has been primed for a backfield position, will probably be put back to his old post at end. This will give Fiedelbaum, who has been playing well of late, a chance to start as fullback. According to a decision of the athletic authorities, all men in service uniforms will gain admission to the games free. The probable Violet lineup will be Ebenfeld, l. e.; Sokolower, l. t.; Sulzer, l. g.; Brin, c.; Goldberg, r. g.; Fernandez, r. t.; Gardiner, r. e.; Christopher, q. b.; Egan, l. h. b.; Gilloon, r. h. b.; Fiedelbaum, f. b.

WESLEYAN IS CONFIDENT.

Coach Fauver Lets Eleven Rest for Game with N. Y. U. Today.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 19.—Owing to the military training work, Coach Fauver held no practice for the Wesleyan football team this afternoon. The team is all ready for its game with New York University in that city tomorrow, however. The only 'Varsity man who will not be in the lineup is Froidevaux at right guard, who has a bad knee. Seeley will be substituted for him. Captain Woolley, who has been out of the game at left end with a lame ankle, will be in the lineup, as will K. V. Dixon at full back.

Hahn will start the game at quarter back, although Keeler will probably be used there before the game is over. The last practice was held Thursday afternoon and the 'Varsity played snappily and scored three times on the scrub, each touchdown resulting from an end run by Keeler.

STEVENS TO MEET AVIATORS

Naval Team to Face Engineers at Hoboken Today.

Football fans are expecting a hard game in Hoboken today when Stevens and United States Naval aviators meet. Last Saturday's victory over Wesleyan filled the Stevens players with confidence, but as many of the Tars are old college stars the Naval players are prepared to put up a stiff fight. One-third of the proceeds are to go to the soldiers' tobacco fund.

The aviators' eleven is composed of former college and prep school players. In the backfield Sears, a former Michigan star, is at full back; Copwell, from the University of Pittsburgh; Barr, a Cornell freshman; Gould, a St. Paul's School player and Yale hockey star; Harris, of Cornell, and Maxwell, of Poly Prep, on the line is Taylor of Princeton, Noble of Columbia, Corbin of Michigan and Briggs, Carlton and Crosby, all good men, but without college experience.

In a two-hour scrimmage yesterday the Stevens scrubs were unable to gain on the 'Varsity, while Goodale and Bloss averaged more than fifty yards in a punting contest. Stevens will average about 180 pounds in the line Saturday, while the backfield will weigh about 175 pounds.

The Stevens line-up probably will be: Carlson, left end; Brune, left tackle; Breth, left guard; Johnsen, centre; Moeller, right guard; Flockhart, right tackle; Swenson, right end; Bloss, quarter back; Deghme, left half; Ford, right half; Goodale, full back.

COLUMBIA COLTS BEAT SCHOOLBOYS

Freshmen Defeat De Witt Clinton at Football by the Score of 7 to 0.

The Columbia Freshman eleven displayed a scrappy brand of football against De Witt Clinton yesterday and won by the score of 7 to 0. Laskey, half back from the high school of Bronxville, N. Y., was the individual star, his work on end runs and tackling being excellent. In the third period he made a sixty-yard run that made possible the lone score of the afternoon. De Witt Clinton relied on end runs and short and long forward passes for the greater part of her gains. Guldowski, Friedlander, and De Stephano were the best players for the high school boys. Garrague, tackle on the yearling team, received a sprained ankle on the kick-off, which will put him on the shelf for at least a week. Kininger, who served as acting Captain, bolstered up the Columbia line and made a greater number of tackles than any other player.

From the start the Freshmen outfought the visitors, gaining three first downs. Then Clinton held for downs and carried the ball up the field in a desperate attempt to score. It was fourth down on Columbia's twelve-yard line, and Silverman called for a forward pass. It sailed over the yearlings' goal line, but was knocked to the ground by two of the Columbia backs. Later, in the second quarter, the Freshmen had the ball on their own thirty-yard line and carried it to Clinton's twenty-five before the half ended.

After Columbia had kicked off, De Stephano and Eisenbrun carried the ball to Columbia's thirty-five-yard line. Silverman called for a forward pass, and the ball sailed into the hands of Laskey, who took it sixty yards before he was tackled over the side line. On the next play Stewart went over for the touchdown. Stewart also kicked the goal. In the last three minutes of play Clinton tried eight forwards—with only one success.

The line-up:

Columbia. (7.)	Position.	De Witt C.. (0.)
Johnson	L.E.	Galbraith
Korn	L.T.	Guldowski
Weiss	L.G.	Herman
Kininger	C.	Wacker
Backrack	R.G.	Mitchell
Garragus	R.T.	Watson
Eccles	R.E.	Friedlander
Stewart	Q.B.	Silverman
Laskey	L. H. B.	Lake
Mills	R. H. B.	Welchsler
De Stefano	F. B.	De Stephano

Touchdown—Stewart. Goal from touchdown, Stewart. Substitutions—Columbia: Kalensky for Johnson, Kernau for Garragus, Mulinose for Laskey, Johnson for Kalensky, Relyea for Kernau, Kernau for Relyea, Relyea for Korn. De Witt Clinton: Canter for Lake, Eisenbern for Welchsler. Referee—Ed Thorpe, De La Salle.

COLUMBIA TRIES SIGNALS.

Coach Metcalf Optimistic Over Prospects Against Union.

Columbia's 'Varsity eleven watched the freshmen defeat DeWitt Clinton yesterday and afterward had a sharp signal drill for three-quarters of an hour. Coaches Metcalf and Thorp expect Union to show just how good the Blue and White will be this season, for the visitors have a heavy, though inexperienced team and are reported to have improved since last Saturday's defeat by Amherst. The game is scheduled to start at 3:30 on South Field.

Both Metcalf and Thorp appeared to be quite optimistic over the prospect for a Columbia victory over Union. The lineup will not be announced until just before the game, but it is proble that it will be as follows: Ends, Captain Cochran, Kennedy; tackles, Farrar, Farrell; guards, Rosen, Kindleberger; centre, Garvan; quarter, Miller; left half, Canapary; right half, Shaw; full back, Houlahan. Houlahan will do the punting, while Howard Miller will do the drop and goal kicking, and Cochran the placements.

HARVARD TEAM IN SHAPE.

Despite Loss of Three Veterans Line Is Strong for Game Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—The Harvard 'Varsity football team will play its third game of the season tomorrow, meeting the First Maine Heavy Artillery eleven from Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass. The game will be played for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

On the Maine eleven are several well-known college players, among whom are Gardner, an old 'Varsity tackle at Harvard; Curtis, one of the best kickers on recent Dartmouth teams; Lee of Tufts and Holy Cross, the New England intercollegiate runner, and Fraser, an all-star back at Colby for several years. Harvard will be without the services of Captain Snow, Stone, and Church, but this week the line has been helped out by the placing of Flynn at centre and Higgins at end.

HEAVY RAIN AT CORNELL.

Field a Sea of Mud on Eve of Game with Colgate.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—With mud inches deep on the field following a day of rain, the Cornell-Colgate football teams will meet here tomorrow afternoon at Schoellkopf Field to battle in the biggest home game of the Red and White season. The Colgate team arrived in Ithaca this afternoon, but on account of the rain and muddy condition of the field did not get in any practice, but remained idle, as did Cornell.

Coach Sharpe fears the Colgate back field, but he has hopes that the Cornell offensive can solve the defensive play of the visitors sufficiently to give Cornell a score. Eisenbrant will probably start the game at right end in place of Harris, while Carey will be back at his job at quarter back.

RENSSELAER SHOWS FORM.

Strenuous Practice Has Marked Preparations for Worcester.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—In preparation for tomorrow's game against the Worcester Tech team at Worcester. Coach Jack Reed has driven the Rensselaer Polytechnic eleven hard and on the eve of the game the team is confident.

Although most of the likely 'Varsity players are new to the team this season, there have been many more candidates than usual from which to select, with the result that the men have been kept on their mettle to hold coveted positions. The defeat of New York University gave the unseasoned team confidence, while the success of their rapid open play in that contest has led to further development in that more skillful department of football. Captain Robertson, who is one of the best all-round athletes at the institute, has not been entirely restored to condition yet, but in Foster has been found a quarterback that is a quick and accurate leader, while Kwan, the Chinese quarterback, has been an energizing force in practice. Poll Parrett, who scored the points in the last game, and Lawes, who made the record long run last season, are exceptionally speedy backs. Voorhies, a Brooklyn boy and a sophomore, is a recruit who has come forward rapidly in the last two weeks and promises to make good on the line.

The probable lineup of the Rensselaer Poly team for its game at Worcester is: Sweet and Frank, ends; McClelland and Armstrong, tackles; Voorhies, Alvarez, or Bartz, guards; Richards, centre; Foster or Kwan, quarterback; Parrott, Lawes, or Walsh, halfbacks; Piloff, fullback.

FULL POWER TO TENER.

National League Gives Authority to Him to Act in Baltimore Suit.

At a special meeting of the National League yesterday President John K. Tener received full power to act for the league in the matter of the suit of the Baltimore Club of the former Federal League. He will represent his organization in consultation with legal advisers looking toward any action which may be undertaken either in defense of the suit or otherwise. The meeting was attended by the Presidents of all the National League clubs with the exception of St. Louis, Branch Rickey being unable to be present.

UBELACKER LEADS CADDIES.

Captures Match Play Title on Siwanoy Country Club Links.

After Douglas Doyle had distanced his opponents in the qualifying round of the annual caddy tournament at the Siwanoy Country Club and was prepared to carry away all the laurels, Henry Ubelacker surprised Doyle with a brand of golf which carried him through the early rounds and brought him the match play title. Charles Nordone reached the final round, but was defeated by Ubelacker. Richard McKeon was the winner of the beaten eight, defeating August Nordone for that honor.

Allen Helliker took down the top prize in the beaten four. Raymond Daley won the thirty-six hole medal play affair with a gross of 172, with Allen Helliker second, with 174. In class B, William Fisher had the best medal score for thirty-six holes, with 191, and George Fussaro was second, with 194.

Several useful prizes were donated by Siwanoy members. Herbert L. Phillips gave a $2.50 gold piece, C. Schaefer presented a gold watch, Tom Kerrigan gave a golf bag, A. B. Gilkes donated two clubs, Oscar Carlson, T. H. Weaver, J. P. McKenna, and F. J. Lennon each gave a club, and Mrs. Breck gave a sweater.

ROSE TREE MEET TODAY.

Good Sport Expected at Hunt Meet Near Philadelphia.

Activities of the hunting set will be transferred today to the Philadelphia district, where the first day's program of the Rose Tree Hunt will be run off on the course at Media. There is a fine list of entries, including many of the best performers in the metropolitan circuit, and good sport is expected this afternoon and on Wednesday and Saturday, when the meeting will be continued.

F. Ambrose Clark, Samuel Willets, and Miss Frayling are among the local owners who will send steeplechasers to compete against the best that can be put in the field by J. E. Widener, Samuel D. Riddle, Mrs. G. H. Stetson, and other Quaker owners.

Four races will be run through the field this afternoon and two on the flat. Good entries have been received for all the events, no less than sixteen two-year-olds having been named for the Edgemont Plate, including Major E. B. Cassatt's Perigourdine and Trite, both recent winners on the regular tracks.

RUTGERS ELEVEN IS READY.

Football Relations with Lafayette to be Resumed Today.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 19.—The Rutgers football squad will leave here tomorrow morning for Easton for the first game of football which has been played between Rutgers and Lafayette for a number of years. The New Brunswick eleven will be minus the services of Feitner, tackle, who has a bad wrist, and Humel, end. Newschaffer, who has been shifted from guard to replace Feitner, has shown marked improvement this week, and promises to fill his berth successfully.

Coach Foster Sanford has announced the following lineup: Robeson, left end; Newschaffer, left tackle; Franke, left guard; Gray, centre; K. Rollins, right guard; Randall, right tackle; Sutton, right end; Baker, quarter back; Gargan, left half back; Kelly, right half back, and Whitehill, full back. A big crowd of students will accompany the team to Easton.

DEER PLENTIFUL IN MAINE.

New York Hunters Also Report Ducks Numerous in Aroostock.

Reports from hunters who went to Maine camps with the opening of the season on both birds and game on Oct. 1, which have been received in this city, say that deer are more plentiful than they were a year ago, when New York hunters secured their limit with but little trouble.

A letter received recently from a yachtsman who is a regular visitor to Maine game says:

"Although I am here in the wilds of the upper Piscataquis County, in the heart of the lake region and miles from any railroad station, I seem to see about as many fellows I know as I would in a day on the Nassau links or at a Meadowbrook hunt meet. We are all having a rattling good time and getting plenty of deer to shoot at, though it is getting harder each year to bring them down. Their smellers are more acute and they seem to scent a guide who gets within rifle shot. A bunch of Wall Street sharps who came here the last days of September and were at work on Monday when the law went off, left here tonight for civilization, having shot all the law allows. They were over on the edge of Somerset County and say they saw a few moose, which are very wild, owing to the fact that the lumbermen have been shooting them in spite of the fact that they are protected until 1921. Beef is so hard to get that the lumber camps yell for moose meat and get it, too, according to the guides, who are dead sore at them and would like nothing better than to catch the Canucks in the act and then turn them over to the game protectors. We had a flying glimpse at a big caribou with a wonderful spread of horn. He was headed for the Aroostook country and we could not get a shot at him as they are under a five years' protection. He was the first one I had seen here in four years."

Ducks are flying in large numbers about all the lakes and the guides say are more numerous than they have been of late years. The movement to the southward does not seem to have begun, so the chances are there will be good shooting at them during the whole of this month and into early November.

Partridge, on the other hand, are scarce, the cold, wet Spring having killed off lots of the hatch this year. The few that are shot are plump, with full breasts, and fine eating whether roasted on spits, broiled or baked in mud covers. There is a fair flight of woodcock and some quail, but on the whole the reports are that aside from ducks the bird shooting is away below par.

New Head for State College Team.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Oct. 19.—Larry Shields, holder of the Pennsylvania State track record in the 880-yard run and mile run, has been elected Captain of the Blue and White Track Team. He succeeds Harold Barron, who left college for war service. Shields entered State College from Westchester High School and he is registered with the Junior Class, representing the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia. He won the Junior mile championship in the A. A. U. meet in St. Louis in August. C. K. Denny of Harrisburg was elected Track Manager, with Marshall B. Clark of Washington as his assistant.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmount A. C.—Vic Moran vs. Pete Hartley. Ten rounds.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Jimmy Duffy vs. Larry Hansen, Sailor Joe Kelly vs. Sailor Johnny Moran, Red McDonald vs. Hughie Breslin. Three ten-round bouts.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn.—Mike McTigue vs. Jeff Smith. Ten rounds.

CRIMPER FINISHES IN VAN AT LAUREL

Withstands Rush of Miller's Ticket and Captures the Sammies Handicap.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 19.—There was comparative quietness at the race track today, following the exciting scenes attending the race between Hourless and Omar Khayyam yesterday, but the crowd, which was above the average, had the satisfaction of seeing some excellent racing. There were only four starters in the Sammies Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, which was the feature of the card. It resulted in a victory for Ral Parr's Crimper, one of the hard luck horses of the season.

Butwell, who was deprived of the honor of riding the winner in the big event yesterday, had the mount on Crimper, and handled the imported son of Maintenon in masterly style. There was little early pace, and Crimper had no difficulty in keeping well up in the running. When let down in the stretch Crimper managed to stave off the rush of Andrew Miller's Ticket, and won with a little in hand.

James Butler's Top Coat, a colt that has a victory over Sun Briar to his credit, was overlooked in the speculation for the Autumn Junior Purse, an event that brought out a good field of two-year-olds. It was the general impression that Top Coat would not be at his best except on a heavy track. The son of Star Shoot disproved this theory by keeping in close touch with the pace all the way, and beating out J. Sanford's Valerious in a close finish. Top Coat showed a smart performance by running the six furlongs in 1:12 4-5.

J. W. Corrigan sprang a surprise in the fifth race when he started the three-year-old filly, Mida, for the Admiral Purse. It was Mida's first appearance in the East this season, and although she had been running against good horses in Kentucky, she was better than 6 to 1 in the betting. McAtee hustled Mida along at a good pace, and at the finish she just beat the rank outsider, Holiday, with the favorites all finishing outside the money.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14. Balette, F. R. Doctor's b. f., 115 pounds, by Heno-La Primera, $15, $5.80, and $3.80. (K. Troxler).....1
Poor Butterfly, Nassau Stable's ch. f., 115, by Celt-Aurine, $51.20 and $21.80. (J. Harrington).....2
Tea Party, J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s, b. f., 115, by Watervale-Toggery, $5.60 third. (L. Lyke).....3
Traverse, Lindsey, Supermaid, Golding, Kokohi, Alderberry, Felicitation, and Jane Mary also ran. So Long Letty, Lady Gertrude, and Ideal scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.
May W., F. D. Weir's br. f., 3 years, 101 pounds, by Ben Trovato-Belle of Mayfield, $5.90, $3.10, and $2.80. (R. Troxler).....1
Swift Fox, W. Durman's b. c., 3, 109, by Tony Bonero-Tallahassee, $2.20 and $2.80. (L. Lyke).....2
Lobengrin, F. Musante's ch. g., 7, 113, by Goldcrest-Legend, $5.20, third. (R. McDermott).....3
Montreseor, Mico Girl, Rosemary, Scarpia II., Varda B., Ahara, and Hickory Nut also ran. Tinkle Bell, True as Steel, Bulger, and Borax scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Autumn Junior Purse; two-year-olds; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:12 4-5.
Top Coat, J. Butler's blk. c., 114 pounds, by Star Shoot-Raglan, $24.50, $8.70, and $5.30. (L. Lyke).....1
Valerius, J. Sanford's b. c., 111, by Tracery-Loull, $4.60 and $4. (M. Buxton).....2
Kewpie O'Neil, E. R. McLean's ch. g., 111, by Golden Maxim-Bettie Laudon, $13.20, third. (W. Knapp).....3
Wyoming, Trophy, Ragomard, Highest Appeal, Elmendorf, Bill McCloy, Man o' th' Hour, Dragoon, and Dryer also ran. Blazonry scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Sammie's Liberty Bond Handicap; for all ages; $900 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:45 3-5.
Crimper, Ral Parr's ch. c., 4 years, 119 pounds, by Maintenon-Frizette, $6.50, $4.20, and out. (J. Butwell).....1
Ticket, Andrew Miller's b. c., 4, 117, (by Ballot-Princess Arna, $4.40 and out. (A. Suttinger).....2
Hauberk, J. F. Sweeney's b. g., 5, 113, by Martinet-Druid, out for third. (F. Robinson).....3
Flittergold also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Admiral Purse; for all ages; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:42 1-5.
Mida, J. H. Corrigan's b. f., 3 years, 97 pounds, by Voter-Midge, $15.90, $8.60, and $5.30. (L. McAtee).....1
Holiday, Belkiddi's b. g., 6, 111, by Broomstick-Leisure, $40.60 and $18.90. (E. Ambrose).....2
Celto, J. S. Tyree's blk. m., 5, 108, by Celt-Toots, $4.80 third. (E. Haynes).....3
Geo. Ed. Roche, Manister Tom, Venetia, Polroma, Whimsy, and The Belgian II. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51.
Star Gem, A. Warner's ch. c., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Salvation-Alondra, $6.50, $3.50, and $2.70. (L. Lyke).....1
Ampion, W. Bennett's b. g., 6, 110, by Inferno-Court Maid II., $12.10 and $5.80. (F. Robinson).....2
Yodeling, H. J. Morris's ch. g., 6, 114, by Roehampton-Yodler, $2.90 third. (E. Ambrose).....3
Petlar, Brooklyn, Hastena, Margaret L., Lord Fitz-Herbert, and Muckross also ran. Alston, Broom Corn, Silver Sandals, Dartworth, Spectre, G. M. Muller, and Hesse scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; fillies and mares; selling; purse, $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:47 3-5.
Graphic, Thorncliffe Stable's b. f., 3 years, 98 pounds, by Glorio-Picturesque; $7.70, $4, and $3.30. (L. Ensor).....1
Baby Lynch, G. H. Abbott's br. m., 5, 105, by Leonid-Queen Lithe; $3.70 and $3.10; (L. Lyke).....2
Ask Me, J. K. L. Ross's b. m., 7, 112, by Marchmont II.-Don't Ask Me; $3.70, third. (C. Mergler).....3
Miss Kruter, Cheer, Greetings, and The Dean also ran. Silver Sandals, Pelucca, and Souvenir scratched.
Weather clear; track fast.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, selling; six furlongs. Bringhurst, 128 pounds; Kams, 112; Uncle Harj, 108, Tarquin, (imp.,) 104; *Peep Sight, 104; Night Stick, 117; Zouave, 109; Top o' the Wave, 105; C. A. Comiskey, 101; *Mecog, 96; Heather Moon, (imp.,) 113; Emden, 106; Mellora, 104; *Thornbloom, (imp.,) 104.

SECOND RACE.—The Royal Blue Steeplechase, handicap, $1,800 added, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. The Brook, (imp.,) 130 pounds; Welsh King, 139; Russian Pinion, 132; †Shannon River, 148; Old Salt, 136; Crack o' Day, 130; †Captain Parr, 154; Ojala, 133. †Ral. Parr entry.

THIRD RACE.—The Laurel Junior Liberty Bond Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Jack Hare, Jr., 130 pounds; *†Gold Tassel, 111; Matinee Idol, 108; Recount, 102; Garonne, 93; Paddy, (imp.,) 117; †Salvestra, 108; Memories Second, (imp.,) 108; First Troop, 95; Cumsah, 115; Payment, 109; Belvale, 105; Game Cock, 95. †H. C. Hallenbeck entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Prince George Handicap, $1,500 added, for all ages; one mile. †Roamer, 128 pounds; Leochares, 120; Julialeon, 112; Tea Caddy, 103; King Neptune, 99; †Ticket, 107; ‡Chiclet, (imp.,) 118; Flittergold, 112; Jack Hare, Jr., 107; *Runes, 98; Westy Hogan, 122; ‡Naturalist, (imp.,) 108; Capra, 110; Priscilla Mullens, 105. †Andrew Miller entry. ‡J. E. Widener entry.

FIFTH RACE.—The Liberty Bond Purse, for all ages; one mile. Leochares, 115 pounds; Straight Forward, 101; Belloe, 103; Damrosch, 110; Firing Line, 104; Highland Lad, 101; Gloomy Gus, 104; Shooting Star, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Alston, 110 pounds; No Manager, 110; Harry Lauder, 107; Maxim's Choice, 107; Suterce, 104; *Silver Sandals, 94; Malheur, 110; Cardome, 109; Petlar, (imp.,) 107; Mr. Mack, 107; Swift Fox, 109; Obolus, 110; Silk Bird, 107; Scorpii, 107; Ella Ryan, 105; *Cuddle Up, 89.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Little Nearer, 116 pounds; Star Finch, 107; Orderly, 104; Langdon, 101; *†Harvest King, 96; Gillies, 110; Waukeag, 106; Judge Wingfield, 102; *Douglass S., 99; Queen of the Sea, 108; Monomoy, 105; Amalgamator, 101; *†Eagle, 104. †C. P. Winfrey entry.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Grand Circuit Races Postponed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—Grand Circuit races were postponed here today because of rain. Efforts will be made to complete today's card tomorrow, when the first heat will be started at 12:30 o'clock.

Brooklyn Ice Palace Opens.

A crowd estimated at 2,000 persons attended the skating party given by the management of the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night. It was the informal opening of the skating season and, judging by the enthusiasm, the sport is again going to be exceedingly popular in Greater New York this Winter

Boxers to Entertain Soldiers.

Several local boxers are expected to take part in a "lawn party" of Boyce's Tigers at Governors Island this afternoon. Al Reich, a drafted soldier, is Chairman of the excitement, and hopes to induce Benny Leonard, the lightweight champion, to appear. A ring will be built on the drill field, and drill will be suspended during the entertainment.

NEW CRAWL FOR SWIMMERS.

Chicago Coach Advocates Double Leg Work in Trudgeon.

Leading American swimming authorities have often discussed the relative merits of the single and double varieties of trudgeon-crawl stroke, but, although most of them were ready to concede the theoretical superiority of the latter, they felt that until practical results were achieved it would be unwise to pronounce definitely on the subject.

Comes now William Bachrach of Chicago, coach of the champion Illinois A. C. swimming team, with the announcement that he is convinced of the greater efficiency of the double-rhythm stroke and that he intends to advocate and teach it hereafter.

The fact is particularly interesting, not only because of Bachrach's prominence in the field of water sports, but also because he has attended to the question at issue and made a close study of the foremost exponents of this style of swimming. His decision should influence others.

The difference between the two styles is slight. Both call for the identical double over arm stroke and the distinguishing feature is the leg drive. In the single variety the swimmer performs a comparatively wide scissors kick at the end of the top arm pull, then follows with one, three, or five smaller scissoring motions; in the double he executes two of the wider kicks, one at the end of each arm pull, and introduces one or two narrow thrashes in between.

In theory the double action is best, for it distributes the effort evenly on both legs, enables one to take full advantage of the natural supply of strength, besides establishing a perfect balance of propelling power to develop a maximum of driving force.

Some competent judges still believe that the single wider kick, followed by a light thrash, uses up less energy and yields better results, particularly over the longer distances. As George Hodgson of Canada, the world's open water record holder at one mile, is a single trudgeon-crawler, their opinion cannot be disregarded for the time being.

ATHLETICS FOR SOLDIERS.

K. of C. Committee Selects Instructors for Training Camps.

With the intention of making athletic competitions an important part in the daily life of the soldiers at various cantonments throughout the country, the Knights of Columbus Committee on War Activities will erect recreation buildings in which to provide for social and athletic activities, as well as relig

RAGS FILL TIRES WHICH BERLIN USES

Kaiser William Has Only Pneumatic Equipment in Germany, American Dealer Reports.

TELLS OF RUBBER FAMINE

Rode in Germany's Capital in Taxi with Wheels Bound with Rope —Gasoline Prices Leap.

Kaiser William is the only person in Germany who now rides in an automobile equipped with pneumatic rubber tires, according to Victor Van der Linde, technical representative of the Goodrich Rubber Company, who has just returned from Europe, where he was sent to make an investigation of rubber and gasoline conditions. The Crown Prince, von Hindenburg, Ludendorf, and von Mackensen, Mr. Van der Linde says, have to bump along on tires filled with rags, compressed cork, and paper on account of the scarcity of rubber. In Berlin Mr. Van der Linde rode in a taxicab with wheels bound with rope in the place of tires, and taxicabs of any kind, he says, are scarce in the streets of Germany's capital.

"The situation in both Germany and Austria as regards tires is deplorable from their standpoint," said Mr. Van der Linde, "and countries bounding the Central Empires, with the exception of those at war with them, are in nearly as bad a plight. In neither Germany nor Austria are any tires to be had. In Sweden the price for a tire is $550, and this must be accompanied with a permit from the Royal Automobile Club. In Norway I found the price to be $460 for a tire, and permit necessary. In Denmark the price was $320, and the purchaser must give written assurance to the Government that it will not go to Germany. The cost in Holland is $350 a tire, with a similar guarantee to the Government. Other prices in European countries for a single tire are as follows: Russia, $100; Spain, $125; Italy, $100; Great Britain, $90, and France, $80.

"The German scientists have tried to meet the situation by making synthetic rubber, but they have been unsuccessful. There is not an ounce of crude in it, and therefor it is devoid of fibre. Most automobile casings are stuffed with compressed champagne corks, paper, rags, and sausages made of ground cork. Some even have been filled with rags and dirt. This only refers to those cars that have some rags of casings left. Most automobiles have ground away their shoes and move about on rims bound with rope.

"There is not a bicycle tire left in Germany outside of those used for military purposes. Raids by the wholesale were conducted on shops and residences and all bicycle tires were seized. The cargo of the Deutschland on its last trip was almost exclusively rubber, but so pressing was the demand for rubber for dirigibles that none of it, with the possible exception of enough for the tires for the royal family, was permitted to go into automobile equipment. Germany had little crude rubber in stock at the beginning of the war. Since then she has been depending on what she could buy from Sweden and smuggle through the mails.

"Single sheets of rubber were sent in letters from the United States until Great Britain opened them and confiscated the contents. After this channel had been closed she purchased large numbers of machines in this country and had them shipped to Sweden. There she stripped the automobiles of the tires and abandoned brand-new machines to the Swedes.

"In Sweden there are 10,000 automobiles. There are about 1,000 in operation on tires from which has disappeared all semblance of the original casing. Sweden has been placed in this predicament because of the number of tires that went to Germany from its ports earlier in the war. England having denied it rubber supplies, tires are scarce there now than diamonds.

"Gasoline is nearly as big a problem as tires in the Central Empires. In Germany and Austria the price is $6 a gallon, and it cannot be obtained without a Government permit. All the European countries now have a permit system in force for the purchase of gasoline. I found the price of gasoline per gallon in other countries to be: Sweden, $1.75; Holland, $1.50; Denmark, $1.35; Italy, $1; Spain, $1.10; Greece, $1.60; France, $1.25, and Great Britain, 95 cents."

Forbes-Robertson in American Film.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the English actor, will arrive in New York shortly for the purpose of appearing in a film version of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." Sir Johnston returned to England last season after a farewell tour of this country, and will not be seen on the legitimate stage during his present trip. It will be his first appearance in an American film, but he has acted for the camera in England.

Mrs. Castle Pays First Theatre Tax.

The first payment of a theatre tax in this city, so far as is known, was made yesterday by Mrs. Vernon Castle, who purchased eight seats for the "Midnight Frolic" for the night of Nov. 1, the date that the tax becomes effective. The tax of 10 per cent. amounted to $1.60.

RUSSIAN VIOLINIST HEARD.

Mme. Kalova Makes Her Debut—Lillian Ammalee's Recital.

Mme. Elizaveta Kalova is a Russian violinist who has pursued her studies for some years in this country. She had not been heard here publicly till yesterday afternoon, when she gave a recital devoted entirely to Slavic music in Aeolian Hall. There was a sonata by Nedbal, a member of the once famous Bohemian Quartet, as well as a prolific composer, and shorter pieces by other Slavs, both Russians and Bohemians. Mme. Kalova's style is more notable for dash and vigor than for scrupulous observance of many of the niceties and finer requisites of violin playing, including beauty and purity of tone and even correct intonation. Nedbal's sonata, which has traits of the Bohemian national music, she played in an al fresco manner that probably did not do justice to all it contains. James Ecker played the accompaniments dextrously.

Miss Lillian Ammalee, a pianist from Los Angeles and a Leschetitzky pupil, took honors of the day for America in an Aeolian recital last evening, when she performed a sonata, simple and melodious, by Charles Cadman, composer of a forthcoming Metropolitan opera. This she prefaced with an "English" suite of Bach, and followed with many agreeable trifles, an Arensky [illegible] and Rosenthal's "Butterfly" among the less known. All were [illegible] a brightness, a graceful technique, elegance and humor that [illegible] the surface even of a Weber rondo, to the evident pleasure of a considerable audience. There was not as yet all the depth of feeling for a Schumann-Liszt "Dedication" or Amani's "Elegy," nor quite the full-bodied swing for a certain triple rhythm, from Chopin to Strauss.

Miss Marie Caslova, violinist, and Miss Elizabeth Wood, contralto, will today and tonight end a new season's first busy week at Aeolian Hall.

DANCERS BACK FROM FRANCE

Maurice, Who Was in Red Cross, Says Paris Food Prices Are High.

Maurice, the dancer, returned yesterday to an Atlantic port with his wife, Florence Walton, after spending five months in France, chiefly in the American Red Cross service. He said that his wife went to the front with him twice and assisted in caring for the wounded.

M. Maurice said the spirit of the French soldiers was wonderful, and they were confident of beating the Germans and ending the war in the Summer of 1918. Paris was full of American officers and soldiers when he left, and General Pershing had issued strict orders curtailing all leave from camp to prevent the troops wasting their money in luxurious living. He said that there was plenty of food in Paris, but the prices were very high. The restaurant proprietors and shop keepers had exploited the Americans by having two prices. One was for the natives and foreign residents and the other list, almost double, was made out solely for Americans.

Maurice brought back two new dances which he intends to introduce into New York before returning to France. One is called "The Chasseurs Fox" and the other "La Valse du Front" or "Valse Marmite." The latter dance, he says, resembles a battle with the charge of cavalry, roar of artillery, and the blowing up of fortifications, with the introduction of parts of the French and American national anthems.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening of "The Torches" at the Bijou, originally announced for next Monday, has been postponed until Wednesday to avoid conflict with "Chu Chin Chow."

Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, and Frederic R. Coudert have been added to the Board of Directors of Jacques Copeau's Theatre du Vieux Colombier.

The leading role in "The Melting of Molly," played on tour last season by Irene Franklin, will be in the hands of Alma Tell when the piece is produced in New York.

Ray Conlin, a vaudeville comedian, has been added to the cast of the Forty-fourth Street Roof revue, "Over the Top."

Miss Lenore [illegible] is to appear in "A Scrap of Paper," will be in the cast of "The Old Country" when that piece is seen at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Oct. 29. The play has already opened on the road.

The box office of the Century Theatre will open next Thursday for the sale of seats for the first eight weeks of "Miss 1917."

Two new box offices are being built in the foyer of the Hippodrome, and twelve ticket sellers will be engaged at that playhouse upon their completion.

"With the Stars and Stripes in France," the first official pictures of American troops abroad, will be shown at the Strand tomorrow and for the remainder of the week.

St. Nicholas Ice Skating Rink, in Sixty-sixth Street, began its twenty-third season as an ice rink last night, when about 3,000 skaters were the guests of the management at a private opening. It will be opened to the public this morning. As in previous years, there will be three skating sessions daily.

GRISMER, LAMBS SHEPHERD.

Manager Defeats De Wolf Hopper in Election—Nat Goodwin Withdraws.

The annual election of officers by the Lambs was held Thursday afternoon and evening, and the results were made public yesterday. Joseph R. Grismer, a prominent manager, was elected Shepherd, an office which he occupied three or four years ago. For the first time in years there was a sharp division of sentiment among the members, and three tickets, headed by Mr. Grismer, De Wolf Hopper and Nat Goodwin, entered the field. Mr. Goodwin withdrew on the eve of election.

Other officers elected were as follows: Boy, Fred Niblo; Corresponding Secretary, George V. Hobart; Recording Secretary, R. H. Burnside; Treasurer, Henry Smith; Librarian, Grant Stewart. A. O. Brown, Arthur Hurley, Joseph H. Buhler, Albert J. Simmons and Malcolm Williams were added to the Board of Directors. William Courtleigh is the outgoing Shepherd.

New November Records On Sale Now

Maria Barrientos Sings Coloratura Gem

Voci di Primavera. (Voices of Spring.) Strauss.
49171, 12-inch, $3.00

How the heart of Strauss would swell with joy could he hear Maria Barrientos—the most sensational of all the Metropolitan coloratura sopranos—trill her bird-like way through his immortal Spring Song! More marvelous than the singing of a bird because it comes from a human throat, her voice surpasses the crystal purity of the flute. At the close is a wonderful climax—Barrientos and the flute in wonderful interplay.

Stracciari in Brilliant Soldier Farewell Song

Faust. (Gounod.) Dio Possente (Even Bravest Heart).
49214, 12-inch, $1.50

Fifty years backward Stracciari turns the opera scores to find a song of warrior bold that gives his vigorous baritone voice full range and dramatic scope. The farewell song of the soldier Valentine as he goes to war seems as though it were expressly written for these present days. "Even bravest heart may swell in the moment of farewell"—Stracciari, leading baritone of the Chicago Opera, enriches these poignantly touching lines with grandeur and magnificence.

Popular Songs, New Dances—and Others

The November list of Columbia Records—which you can hear at any Columbia dealer's now—is one of the best-balanced lists ever offered by the Columbia Graphophone Company. It includes twenty song hits. Among these are "Send Me Away With a Smile" (A2355) 75c; "Sailin' Away on the Henry Clay" (A2364) 75c; "Your Country Needs You Now" (A2361) 75c; "I've Got the Nicest Little Home in D-i-x-i-e" (A2356) 75c. Among the ten carefully selected double disc dance records are arrangements of "Hello, My Dearie!" (A5986) 12-inch, $1.25; "Send Me Away With a Smile" (A5990) 12-inch, $1.25; "Everybody's Jazzin' It" (fox trot) (A2347) 75c.

Columbia Records

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Annual Fall Production. Evgs. at 8. FIRST MATINEE TODAY AT 2. DOING OUR BIT Sunday Night Concert BIG BILL OF ALL STARS.

COMEDY 41st St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. A. E. Anson in The Barton Mystery

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. Grace George & Her Playhouse Company in EVE'S DAUGHTER "'Eve's Daughter' is likely to be an Adam's delight."—Herald.

CASINO 39th & Broadway. Evgs. 8:25. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:35. Arthur Hammerstein's Musical Farce Furs & Frills "A Real Casino Hit."—Eve. World.

48TH ST. THEA. Tel. 178 Bryant. Evs. 8:20 Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:20. The Land of the Free With FLORENCE NASH Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

PLYMOUTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. ONLY THREE WEEKS MORE. Mr. William Gillette "A Successful Calamity," By Clare Kummer.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8. Matinees Today & Wed. 2. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION. MAYTIME Music That Tingles—Scenes That Charm—Cast That Acts & Sings. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Tel. 430 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. "SMART" "MERRY" "CHARMING" "DIFFERENT" "Saturday to Monday" Beginning Wednesday, Oct. 24 SEATS NOW Henry Batallie's Latest Play The TORCHES with Lester Lonergan.

39TH ST. THEA., Near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30. A Thrilling Mystery Drama "DE LUXE ANNIE" With Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Tel. 64 Bryant Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20 BERNARD SHAW'S SUCCESS Mr. Faversham presents the Comedy Hit Misalliance With Madlyn Arbuckle & Katharine Kaelred.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation LOMBARDI, LTD. BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN YEARS. SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY LEAVE IT TO JANE "In all probability will equal the popularity record now being established by 'Oh, Boy.'—Several kinds of a hit—a deserved success."—Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail. "'Leave It to Jane' is good entertainment—a decidedly clever cast—a jolly success. You will surely like it."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:25. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:25. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. The Very Idea!! Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT "Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

PRINCESS 29th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. "OH, BOY" "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT 8:15 Matinees Today & Wednesday, 2:15. HITCHY-KOO An intimate Revue, with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni. Tomorrow Night—All Star Benefit.

N. Y. STATE PRISON COUNCIL The following Artists will appear: Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni, William Rock, Frances White, Clifton Crawford, Ames & Winthrop, The Three Dooleys, and others.

CORT 48th St., E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:25. Kate Douglas Wiggin & Rachel Crothers' Comedy MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS with EDITH TALIAFERRO

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1 ANDREW MACK in Mat. Today, 25 to 75c. "MOLLY DEAR." Next Week—Jane Cowl in "Lilac Time."

LOEW'S 7th AVE. At 124 St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Today, 25 to 75c. "THE KNIFE" Next Week—"THE 13TH CHAIR."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Evs. 8:15. MAT. TODAY. ALL SEATS 50c. TO $2. All That's Best in Musical Comedy! Klaw & Erlanger's Superb Production. The Riviera Girl Music, Kalman; Book & Lyrics, Bolton & Wodehouse AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. "A DISTINCT HIT."—Alan Dale. JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the new Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE

GEO. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25 M. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:25. THE IRRESISTIBLE SCREAM Here Comes the Bride

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:25. GEORGE M. COHAN is his new play AKLISS 'HAMILTON' "FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY The Country Cousin With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. Laurette Taylor In J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE" 24 YEAR

The Land of Joy

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. 'Miss BILLIE BURKE in CLARE KUMMER'S NEW PLAY "The Rescuing Angel."

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. The Claim A Robert Service Story Come to Life.

The Land of Joy

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. MAT. TODAY, 2:30. "No one who has any acquaintance with Greenwich Village should miss seeing that funny second episode."—Eve. Sun. "Romance and Arabella" With LAURA HOPE CREWS "The text scintillates with wit and delicious bits of satire."—Eve. Telegram.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25 Matinees Today & Wed. 2:25. John BARRYMORE Constance COLLIER Lionel BARRYMORE in PETER IBBETSON

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Today & Wed. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents Tiger Rose

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mats Today & Wed. Week Robert Hilliard THE SCRAP OF PAPER TUES., Oct. 23 HENRY MILLER SEATS NOW

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30. Polly With a Past

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20

The Land of Joy

ELECTRICAL EXPOSITION and Motor Show GRAND CENTRAL PALACE Lex Ave & 46 St 11 a m to 11 p m OCT 10 to 20 Admission 50c

"Cheer Up" "Bring the Kiddies—Hear 'Em Laugh." MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15. Evs. at 8:15. At the HIPPODROME

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 20, 1917.

WILHELM STATES HIS TERMS.

After all, it is not necessary for Germany to state those peace terms which MICHAELIS is imperturbably concealing from hungry Austria and the bamboozled Socialists. The Kaiser has stated them in full. He stated them to KARL ROSNER, war correspondent of the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, who traveled with him in the Balkans:

> So M. PAINLEVE wants Alsace-Lorraine, does he? Good. But he must come and take it.

These are, indeed, the peace terms of Germany, not only in relation to Alsace-Lorraine but in relation to Belgium, to Poland, and to everything else. They have been concealed behind a finely spun mask of meaningless words. The Socialists and the Austrians, imagining that there really were certain reasonable peace terms behind that mask, have been imploring the Government to remove it and show them. There were none. The German game was to get the Allies into a conference on the pretense that there were peace terms to offer, which for some strange reason Germany could not reveal as long as the fighting went on, and then to say: "We "want what we have taken. If you "want it, you will have to take it. "What are you going to do about it?"

The Kaiser ignores the question of right and wrong; it is with him merely a question of strength. This is the whole German position. There is nothing to debate about Alsace-Lorraine, to his mind, and there is nothing to debate about Belgium, except the question of the relative physical power of Germany and the Allies to take and hold them. If it can be shown to the Kaiser and his accomplices that he cannot hold Alsace, or Belgium, or Istria, or Serbia, then he can see the logic of giving them up; but to tell him that he must give them up because he has no right to them is to waste words the meaning of which he does not understand.

The peace terms of Germany are: "We shall hold what we have got, unless you can take it away from us." The mask could not be lifted that was supposed to conceal the German terms, because there are no German terms but German victory. Germany means to hold on to what she has got, by whatever means she got it, unless it is proved to her that she cannot. Under pressure, she might consent to restore a nominal independence to Belgium and some of the other stolen territories, but this independence would be only nominal; she would not part with her rule over them unless it was forced out of her hand. The Allies are willing to meet Germany on this ground. They have from the first shown a clear comprehension of the fact that if they wish to release the stolen peoples they will be obliged, as the Kaiser says, to come and take them. That is their intention.

THE CHURCHES SAVING FOOD.

When Mr. HOOVER undertook to organize the religious denominations, and the 55,000,000 of people in some way connected with them, for conservation of food and elimination of waste, he gave proof of his fitness for the office he holds. The preliminary work has been done under the direction of Mr. CULLEN, who told the story in last Sunday's TIMES, and the first weekly reports from families will be received on the 28th. All the denominations responded promptly to the invitation. Many conferences attended by representatives of the churches from all parts of the country were held in Washington, where twenty volunteers, clergymen and others, remain to assist the Food Administration until the coming of peace. In his recent appeal for universal cooperation, Mr. HOOVER said:

> To win the war we must save food in every household, and at every meal, and in this work the housewives are as an army with banners.

There will be a record of their service in the weekly card reports gathered by the churches, showing reduction of wheat and meat consumed, and the number of "wasteless" meals. Wheat will be saved for our allies, with other food for their armies and our own.

The scope of this church work might be broadened now to include reports about preservation of vegetables, our supply of which has almost been doubled. And the organization should survive after the end of the war. Abnormal demand in Europe for our food products will persist for a long time. The economy which will be shown by the weekly food cards should not end with the coming of peace. There will always be need of effective teaching for elimination of waste. In the field of chemical industries we have been forced by the war to save and utilize much that was formerly thrown away, in coke ovens, smelting mills, and elsewhere. Waste of food should be prevented. It will be reduced by the church cards, and the work of saving what ought not to be lost may well be carried on by the same organization for a long time to come.

HOW HE ENFORCED THE LAW.

In 1908 State Senator PAGE, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, was Chairman of a commission appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the inferior criminal courts. The disposition of excise cases by City Magistrates was one of the subjects of inquiry. The World has reprinted from the commission report the testimony of Judge HYLAN, then a Brooklyn City Magistrate, in January, 1909. Of the intellectual content of the witness his own mouth gives ample evidence. For example: "I "understand that whisky is made out "of vegetable substances and also "mineral substances." Of his capacity to interpret and zeal to enforce law, the whole examination is a fatal illustration. The excise law containing the phrase "distilled or rectified spir- "its, wine, fermented and malt "liquors," he made it a practice in cases of arrest for violation of that law to require policemen to testify in effect, as experts, whether the liquor they bought was "distilled or "rectified spirits, wine, fermented "and malt liquors." But his method speaks for itself. The questioner in this instance was the present United States District Judge MEYER:

> Q.—Then you have required experts to show that the spirits were either rectified, distilled, fermented, or malted? A.—I have required practically that the liquor sold, given away, or delivered to the complainant, I have required the prosecution to show that it is one of the liquors prohibited by the statute.
>
> Q.—Well, now, what have you required in that regard, for instance? A.—I require the prosecution to show that the liquors—for instance, they testify that they have purchased beer or whisky, and when they are asked if they know whether the liquor that was served to them, that they called for, was distilled or rectified spirits, wine, fermented and malted liquors, and they say no, I dismiss the case.
>
> Q.—Well, now, suppose a man says, "I went into this barroom. I saw a man behind the bar in a white jacket, a bartender. I asked him for a glass of whisky. I drank it and it was whisky. I paid him 10 cents." Do you hold on that evidence? A.—No, Sir, I do not, because the liquor law doesn't mention whisky. I do not know whether whisky is distilled or rectified spirits, wine, fermented and malted liquors.

On this theory of the law the City Magistrate dismissed a number of cases. In 1910 he put up an obstacle to the enforcement of the excise law. He dismissed five Sunday liquor cases on the astonishing ground that the liquor tax certificates of the saloon keepers had not been brought into court.

It would be superfluous to comment on these rulings and practices. Justice PAGE made the sufficient comment: "It seems to me you are making the excise law a farce."

Shall a Magistrate who made the law a farce, who went out of his way to bedevil honest policemen and prevent the enforcement of the excise law, a Magistrate, in Mayor GAYNOR'S phrase, "of disorderly rulings" administer the laws of New York? Is the Magistrate who disregarded and thwarted the law to be made the executive to maintain the laws?

PROGRESS OF THE LIBERTY LOAN.

It is idle to commend the Liberty Loan to those who know investment values. They are taking it in multiples of millions. The reason that the loan lags among the people is that the example of the rich seems to those of moderate means something to be avoided rather than imitated. People who shop either for cash or on the installment plan do not see their advantage in buying income, or gold value, in the same way that they buy anything else. Buying bonds seems to them something like intrusion into higher circles. The feeling is a natural inheritance from the time when national banks practically monopolized ownership of Government bonds.

The fact is that ownership of Government bonds ought to be, and soon will be, proof of patriotism and financial common sense on the part of millions, ten millions for a minimum, and not improbably twenty or thirty millions. They ought to take the bonds for the same reason that the rich take them, because the operation is safe, simple, and, above all, sure. Those who pay dollars for a promise to repay them with interest will get them back again as promised, because they are underwritten by a hundred millions of people, and by all that they possess or hope to possess for a future which makes the term of the bonds seem short. Besides the promise, there is the certainty that the promise will be worth a premium when peace comes. No bonds of a living nation sold in war time ever failed to sell higher in peace.

The subscription of $32,000,000 in the cantonments is a marvel in which all have an honorable share, but it is on the record that the bonds are bought by "Russians, Hungarians, "Slavs, Lithuanians, and others, some "of whom cannot speak intelligible "English," to use the words of one officer. The same report is made from a Massachusetts factory. Sixty-seven per cent. of the workers were represented among the subscribers, and

> large numbers of Poles, Greeks, and Russians are included on the factory payroll, and enthusiastic support has been given by them, many paying spot cash for bonds of large denominations.

How Americans can be backward when the domestic rich and foreign poor set such an example is a mystery. On yesterday's returns New York heads the list, both in total and in percentage of minimum allotment. Minneapolis has improved its position, and yesterday had officially reported subscriptions of 15 per cent. of its allotment. New York reached 39 per cent. Among the twelve districts, five reported percentages ranging from 10 downward. Let Germany read these figures with pleasure while it can. There remains a week within which it is sure that the loan will be oversubscribed, and it may be predicted by numbers of subscribers larger than there is now any sign of. There was a grand finish to the first loan, and there will be another to this one.

A PAN AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING

In his address before the Southern Commercial Congress, which has already evoked favorable comment in Latin America, where it was widely published, Director General BARRETT of the Pan American Union was not unduly optimistic, nor did he really indulge in venturesome prophecy when he said that with the end of the war we shall realize

> that it has done more than any other international influence since the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 to develop ideal and permanent Pan American solidarity, that it has accomplished more than all the diplomatic notes of a century to make the Monroe Doctrine an unquestioned principle in the relationship of nations.

Now the truth is that previous to the great war the United States never succeeded in convincing all, or in fact any considerable part, of Latin America that the Monroe Doctrine would always be maintained for the common welfare of the American republics. It was not difficult for opponents of the doctrine to misrepresent the purpose of intervention by the United States in the affairs of the lesser republics and to give wings to a suspicion that the policy proclaimed by President MONROE and broadly interpreted, if not extended, by his successors contemplated overlordship by the Colossus of the North.

How much this perversion of the truth was due to German propaganda the nations to the south of us are now beginning to find out. Certainly it deepened the suspicion of native statesmen who believed that the United States was more concerned about its own interests than about Pan American security; that the principle of solidarity was a convenient fiction to cloak sinister designs. But the professions of the United States in entering the war to save democracy were so transparently sincere that any remaining doubts of our devotion to the Monroe Doctrine for the common welfare vanished. And it was seen that the triumph of the United States and her allies in the great war must result in worldwide extension of the basic principle of what had been a policy confined to the Americas. That is to say, there will be no more domination of the weaker nations anywhere, and no interference with their rights and prerogatives by any Power whatsoever. That is what the United States is fighting for, and all Latin America now knows it.

Mr. JOHN BARRETT'S appeal to the Latin American republics to "align "themselves with the United States "and the Allies" will not go unheeded. What else can they do if they are true to themselves?

SOLIDIFYING THE BANKING SYSTEM.

The President of the New York Association of State Banks appeals to the banks to turn their gold over to the Federal Reserve system, regardless of their membership in it. He remarks that gold is no better than other money, except for use as reserves, and as reserves it is most useful within the Reserve system. Banks which support the system have special claim to support by the system, even if not within it. The Governor of the Federal system in this district also calls the attention of the New York trust companies to President WILSON'S appeal for the mobilization of the entire banking reserves of the nation. Reports from throughout the country that scattered State institutions are responding to the President's counsel are gratifying, and may well forecast something like unanimous action.

That is particularly to be hoped of New York, and this city in particular. Our local trust companies hold more gold than the Federal Reserve itself, and but a little less than the Federal members and the State banks together. That is true not only of the greatest trust companies, ranking with the greatest banks, and which already have adhered to the Federal system, but also of the trust companies which are leaders of the second rank, and inferior to none in their solidity and the ability of their management. They hold from five to twelve millions of gold each, and are closely followed by others having gold by the single million, more or less. These are recruits worthy of welcome, and it is good news that one of the largest and strongest of all is on the point of yielding the position which it took on conviction, but which it revises for reasons of public policy.

The larger the membership in the Federal system, the more untenable becomes the position of nonmembers. So long as the nonmembers were many and strong, they could form a combination of their own for mutual support in any crisis which might be experienced. But if the nonmembers are few and relatively weak, however respectable their management or sound their position, they could face the future only with disquiet in proportion that their company dwindled. This is undesirable for reasons connected with the general situation. There are thousands of institutions outside the Federal system which would be more comfortable within it, and which would strengthen the system as much as the system would strengthen them. The announced and expected new memberships here will strengthen the movement everywhere, and already it is irresistible. The Federal system was long ago at its weakest. Its strength is now that of the United States. Abstention from membership is no longer a sign of independence or strength, but rather exposes to comment for oddity, and even inquiry as to reasons. Doubtless there always will be room for one more in the Federal system, but the earliest guests will have the warmest welcome and the prestige of precedence.

OUR SUPPLY OF SHIPS.

If the German newspapers had agreed upon a policy of misrepresentation and falsehood, the people who read them might have been deceived about our supply of ships for war service. But while one of them was publishing, two or three days ago, the assertion of Major GOFFE, an officer of the German General Staff, that it would not be possible to carry any considerable number of our soldiers across the Atlantic before next Summer, because ships for the work could not be found, another was showing, by a review of our recent legislation, contracts, and seizure of vessels, that the supply of ocean carriers is rapidly increasing, and was predicting that by the end of next year it will amount to 10,000,000 tons. The harmonious action of our two great political parties, that newspaper said, had "led to a shipping "program whose magnitude leaves "nothing to be desired. What ap- "peared to be impossible has become "a reality."

We shall have the ships. The demand for carriers at the present time is satisfied by those which the Government has taken from coast service and the lakes, by the 117 German vessels that were seized, and by those which are coming from the private yards where they were commandeered. The Shipping Board expects that 1,000,000 tons of new ships will be at work by March 1. This estimate was made, however, before it was decided that construction must be hastened at the yards by work in three shifts, or throughout the entire day of twenty-four hours. At one yard, which has Government contracts for eighteen vessels, this is to be the rule at once, and others are soon to have a work-day of at least sixteen hours. This pressure will so increase the output that more than 1,000,000 tons will be available at the end of February. Afterward there will be additions every week, and some foresee a total of more than 5,000,000 tons within eighteen months. In the near future some help will be given by Japan. The waiting Dutch ships should not be idle, but the work can be done without their assistance. It is reported that the use of a majority of them along the coast or in the Pacific has been offered in return for release of their cargoes of foodstuffs. But what they have on board will not be carried to Holland. The supply of ships will be sufficient for the transportation of troops, all that must go with them, and the foodstuffs which our allies need.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Case Really Too Good.

It is the misfortune of Judge HYLAN that, after making the effort required for accepting his explanation of the transactions which resulted in the transfer to him of money which had belonged to that particularly thrifty financier whose particularly incongruous name was GOELET, even the most kindly disposed student of the matter is compelled to conclude that the Judge is not the sort of man New York wants for Mayor. For if, as he says, he was as a child in the hands of this little king of swindling promoters, what would be his chance of resisting the influences that would be brought to bear on him by such an experienced manipulater and exploiter of politics as the variously eminent CHARLES F. MURPHY?

It is only too evident from Judge HYLAN'S own narrative that he is not a good judge of what is going on around him, and that, though his intentions may be of the best, it is lamentably probable that in the years to come he would have a lot more of explaining to do and a lot more of regret to express because of his inability to prevent the abusing of his confidence by those whom he had trusted. Of course Mr. MURPHY'S methods are not those of the dead-and-gone, but well-remembered, GOELET, but there is a very widespread impression, amounting to little less than a general conviction outside of the innermost Tammany circle, that New York's best interests would not be served by a Mayor who called Mr. MURPHY "the Chief."

It is well for a Mayor to be without guile, but it is requisite that he should know a good deal about that quality, and be able to recognize it in action. Innocence, too, is a fine quality, especially for a man under accusation, but to be "an innocent" has its disadvantages in a world that has approached the millennium no closer than has the one in which we live.

Preparation Should Be Timely.

A problem to which public attention has not yet been turned is one which will confront the country as soon as it has a great army actively engaged on the western front in Europe. Such service, though we do not like to think about any of its consequences except the ultimate victory over Germany for which with such good reason we confidently hope, will mean that a large number of wounded men will have to be brought home for treatment. To care here for all except the very worst cases will be a necessity as well as our duty, and to care for them effectively—effectively from the standpoint of the country not less than from their own—will need elaborate planning.

The sort of preparation required for the proper performance of this task is admirably described in an article contributed to Mental Hygiene by Dr. FRANK BAILEY, Chairman of the Mental Hygiene War Work Committee of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Canada has already had to deal with this problem, and Dr. BAILEY, after a careful study of its solution by our northern neighbor, has prepared a detailed adaptation to American conditions of the plan evolved from Canadian experience.

A point emphasized by him is the importance of dividing the wounded men as they arrive into groups, each of which shall contain only sufferers from injuries or maladies of the same or a similar sort. To put the unlike cases together in one hospital, no matter how good it may be, in most instances delays and often prevents recovery, increases pain, and—not a slight consideration—increases expenditures, immediate and future.

In the course of his article Dr. BAILEY gives a warning, not against allotting to the wounded soldier all the sympathy he deserves and has earned, but against forgetting the lesson of long experience, which is that "the best comfort and the truest compensation are more surely attained by a discipline which makes men help cure themselves than by an emotional and solicitous care." They must be taught "to use such energies as they have left for their own reconstruction."

Some Prices Are Far Too High.

Again Mr. HOOVER calls the attention of the public to the fact that his power as a regulator of food prices does not extend to the producers and can be exerted directly on only a small number of retail dealers—those whose business amounts to over $100,000 a year. In consequence of these restrictions, he more than intimates, there is now to be seen and felt not a little of ruthless exploitation of the consumer.

In other words, though war has made prices high, it has not compelled and does not justify many of the prices now demanded. The only thing, or at any rate the chief thing, he can now do is to give to consumers clear and definite knowledge of what the various foods cost at wholesale and so enable them to bring pressure of one sort or another on dealers who are making wholly legitimate profits, regardless of whether scarcity or abundance of supply exists.

This he is doing. Whether or not it is enough to remedy the evils and abuses noted by Mr. HOOVER remains to be seen. If it is not, the profiteers are inviting action by the Government that they will have reason long to remember.

"The Rumor as a Weapon."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your editorial article in today's TIMES entitled "The Rumor as a Weapon," allow me to cite the following case, which will show how some Teutonic enemies residing among us are spreading the blackest and most alarming news among the mothers of American soldiers.

I know a Spanish mother whose youngest son, her baby, (for he is hardly eighteen years old,) enlisted in the United States Army several months before the Draft act became a law. Now, this mother, although still clinging to the customs and traditions of old Spain, did not object to her boy's courageously joining the forces of this, the country of his birth. But the poor woman has an Austrian neighbor who is making her life miserable by telling her the most diabolic stories affecting the United States Army in general.

According to this Austrian woman, five American transports have been sunk by German submarines with the loss of all on board. Of course "American papers won't tell this," but "she knows positively." American soldiers are starving in their posts and are being shot wholesale by their officers for trivial offenses.

The boy-soldier in question is doing his bit in the Panama Canal Zone and you can very well imagine the anguish this poor mother, who has two big sons subject to the draft, must be experiencing.

LEALTAD.

New York, Oct. 18, 1917.

WAR WEARINESS.

If on through weeks and months and years
The spectacle of war must last;
If on our way the blight that sears
Must yet a weary space be cast;
If each uprising of the sun
But marks another wretched span
Wherein grim duty must be done,
What is the hope, the aim of man?

Peace comes at last, when on the dead
The rain has fallen, and the snow—
Peace, to the bowed, care-whitened head
That can no further pleasures know.
If all our hopes and hearts must lie
In some unmarked, lone soldier grave,
What matter that, at last, on high
The banners of our victory wave?

Make haste! In mercy's name, make haste!
Strong, furious haste, O shot and shell!
Spread devastation, horror, waste—
Work swiftly! Make each effort tell!
If peace shall come, pray let us see
Its light a-shine ere heartstrings break!
If righteous conquest is to be,
Full soon, O war, your tribute take!

Peace for the world—a world made drear
With haunting memory and grief!
Spare us, at least, our loved ones here,
Else victory brings us no relief!
Take toll, O war! and precious toll!
The young and strong today we give,
But soon let victory's thunders roll,
That these, our last, for us may live!

LURANA SHELDON.

LLOYD GEORGE'S NEW HOME.

Chequers, the Gift of Sir Arthur Lee, Dates Back to Henry II.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—In accepting the Chequers Estate as an official country residence for the Prime Ministers of England, David Lloyd-George wrote the following letter to the donor, Sir Arthur Lee:

10 Downing Street, Whitehall, S. W., Aug. 29, 1917.

My dear Lee: Your offer in regard to the Chequers Estate is most generous and beneficent, and one for which Prime Ministers of England in the future will have much to thank you. The gift which you are now bequeathing in advance to the nation is in its very essence an indication of the practical thoughtfulness which is characteristic of you, and the public spirit which the scheme displays is worthy of that which its originator has shown in all my dealings with him. Future generations of Prime Ministers will think with gratitude of the impulse which has thus prompted you so generously to place this beautiful mansion at their disposal. I have no doubt that such a retreat will do much to alleviate the cares of State which they will inherit along with it, and you will earn the grateful thanks of those whose privilege it is to enjoy it.

You have my full authority to go ahead with the scheme, to approach the other Trustees, and to take whatever steps may be necessary to bring the trust into effective existence.

As soon as these preliminaries are completed I shall be glad to attend and preside over the first meeting of the Trustees.

Yours sincerely,
D. LLOYD GEORGE.

Colonel Sir Arthur Lee, K. C. B., M. P.

The contents of the house go with it. They comprise the well-known collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics; a handsome library of valuable books, chiefly of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and mostly in their original bindings; a collection of pictures by various masters, and a number of papers and manuscripts of historical interest, British and foreign.

Chequers has a long and unbroken history and many Parliamentary associations. It derives its name from the title of the Keeper of the King's Exchequer under Henry II., and the mansion, which has been carefully restored by the donors, is partly of Tudor and partly of Elizabethan origin. It was for years the home of descendants in the female line of Oliver Cromwell. It lies high, its situation is salubrious, and it is less than forty miles from Downing Street.

VERDUN AIR VICTOR HERE.

Lieut. Rheno Describes Fights in Which He Downed German Planes.

Lieutenant Walter Rheno of the French air service arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday for a visit with his family in Martha's Vineyard. He wore the War Cross with two palms, gained by bringing down three German airplanes in the Verdun sector in August and September.

"There is no stipulated method of procedure," he said, "in attacking an enemy machine by which a young aviator can be guided. You cannot judge what metal your antagonist is made of until you meet him up above the clouds in a little world of your own. When he charges then you have got to make up your mind to get him, or the Boche will get you.

"My biggest air fight took place on Aug. 18. It was with a two-seater Albatross at an altitude of 17,000 feet, and in the course of it I went up to 20,000 feet. Two of the German's shots hit my car, but did no damage to speak of, and finally I got in position over the German plane and did a 500-foot nose dive, firing as I came. One of the shots from my machine took effect. There was a puff of smoke, and then the Albatross, with its two black crosses at the front end, plunged straight to the earth at lightning speed, and the two German occupants were crushed in the débris beyond all recognition."

HONORS FOR 4 AMERICANS.

They Are Cited for Gallantry in Lafayette Squadron Work.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Four members of the Lafayette Squadron were cited in the latest French Army orders. The citations follow:

Dudley L. Hill of Peekskill, N. Y., "for high courage in the recent attacks at Verdun, especially on Aug. 18, when his airplane was seriously damaged as he was protecting bombardment machines."

Edwin Parsons of Springfield, Mass., "for splendid courage shown on all missions intrusted to him. He brought down an enemy on Sept. 8."

Sergeant Kenneth Marr of San Francisco, "a valiant pilot who aided in bringing down an enemy on Sept. 19 and engaged several enemy machines on Sept. 22. By his coolness and daring he brought his own damaged machine back."

Lieutenant Raoul Lufbery of Wallingford, Conn., cited for "sixteen flights in a fortnight in which he brought down or disabled six enemies, scoring his eleventh victory on Sept. 4. His own machine was damaged five times during these flights."

TO GUARD ALIEN PROPERTY.

A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania Appointed Federal Custodian.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A. Mitchell Palmer of Stroudsburg, Penn., former Representative in Congress, was today appointed Alien Property Custodian, under the trading with the enemy law.

He will act as trustee for all enemy property within the United States and issue licenses exempting enemy concerns from his supervision. He may require the transfer to himself of any property held for or any debt owed to an enemy or an enemy ally, and any person holding such property or owing such money may transfer the property or pay the money to the custodian with his consent. The Alien Property Custodian will hold such property or money until the end of the war, and then deal with it as Congress may direct. All funds or ready money taken by the custodian may be invested in Liberty Bonds and held in that form.

BAKER DRIVES NEW TRUCK.

President Also Inspects One of the First Two New Machines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Secretary Baker accepted today on behalf of the War Department the first two heavy-duty war trucks to be completed under designs prepared by the Quartermaster Department, the automotive products section of the Council of National Defense, and the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Secretary Baker drove one of the trucks along Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House today and President Wilson inspected the machine. The trucks reached here from their factories, making the cross-country drive in good shape. One came from Rochester, N. Y., the other from Lima, Ohio. At the wheel of the Lima truck Secretary Baker made a short run to observe the handling of the machine. Demonstrations also were made for army officers.

POLES ASK FOR TARNOW.

Want Austrian as Premier, Though Germans Oppose Him.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 19.—A Lemberg dispatch says that Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Designate to the United States, has been proposed by the Poles as their sole candidate for the premiership of the new Polish Kingdom, which office is to be filled by the recently appointed Council of Regency. Count Tarnowski's candidacy has been opposed steadily by the Germans.

The Count is now visiting Przemysl as emissary of the Polish Regency to the Polish Legion in an effort to induce the soldiers of the legion to return to duty.

GERMANY'S BALTIC VICTORY.

Attempted Probably for Moral Effect on Her Own Fleet and People and Aided by Lessons Learned from the Dardanelles—Removal of Russian Capital May Change Russian Spirit.

By ARTHUR POLLEN,

Foremost British Writer on Naval Affairs.

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When the news first reached us on Oct. 10 that there had, six weeks before, been something like a mutiny in the German fleet, I suggested in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES that at the Higher Command would have no difficulty in restoring the morale of the German Navy, and, to make assurance doubly sure, would probably send the fleet out to fight without delay. On Friday, the 12th, the attack on the Island of Oesel began. By the following Tuesday night the entire island was in German hands, as well as the neighboring Island of Dagö. By Wednesday the Dirben Channel had been swept clear of mines, and at least two German dreadnoughts had entered the gulf, and on Thursday evening we heard the news that the Slava had been sunk, that all the Russian naval forces had been driven into Moon Sound, and that the northern and western exits from the sound were blocked by superior forces. In less than a week, then, the Germans have won complete naval mastery of the Gulf of Finland, and can now establish bases for an advance on Reval and Petrograd at Hapsal and Pernau, as well as at Riga.

These are events literally of a portentous character. They reveal a state of things partly entirely unsuspected, partly only feared, but not known for certain. They promise consequences of a very grave order indeed. They prove the German Higher Command to possess a far better understanding of the tactics of combined operations than we had any reason to suspect. In spite of the gallantry of the Russian defenses and of the splendid fight put up by the Slava, they confirm our worst fears as to the confusion into which the Higher Naval Command has fallen in Russia, and afford a solid basis for supposing that the Baltic fleet is very far from having recovered from the events of last March and the continuous revolutionary interference with the sailors that has persisted since. The victory puts Germany into position for a successful drive on Reval and Petrograd next Spring, if, when next Spring comes, she has the forces necessary for this very considerable operation. Finally, as in 1915 and 1916, the German Government is able to hearten its people to endure the hardships of the Winter by the news of great success. Let us take these points in order and deal with them briefly.

The events of last week afford us the second example, since August, 1914, of what are not very happily called "amphibious" operations. They afford the first example of completely successful amphibious operations. The other, of course, was the British attempt to send a predreadnought fleet into the Sea of Marmora through the Dardanelles. A comparison of the two operations is instructive. The war council, over which Mr. Asquith presided, was persuaded to initiate the Dardanelles attack on the assurance of the British Admiralty, represented by Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher, that the operation could be carried through successfully by the employment of naval force alone. Lord Kitchener gave a reluctant consent to it on this understanding. The objective was to get the British fleet of predreadnought ships from the Mediterranean into the Sea of Marmora through fifty miles of narrow channel, in one place little more than half a mile, and for the most part from two to five miles wide. This channel was defended by two or three almost negligible forts at its mouth, and by a very formidable group of forts extending for three or four miles on each side of that portion of the channel which ended in the gut opposite Chanak. It is at this point that the width is less than one thousand yards. All the area leading up to it was heavily mined, and the actual narrows were fortified by torpedo tubes placed, like those in a ship, below the surface of the water, and therefore not exposed to the artillery of any vessels attempting to pass them. The ships, therefore, had three obstacles to overcome: mine fields—which must be swept before the ships could advance, but completely covered by the heavy guns of fortresses and by field and howitzer batteries especially constructed for their defense; the forts themselves—which were in many cases built for indirect fire and so were out of sight of the ships that had to engage them; and torpedo attack directed from positions that could not be destroyed by gun fire. The attack was very gallantly made and pressed on many occasions for over a month. The outer forts, where observation at right angles to the line of fire was possible, fell after a very brief bombardment. But the complicated problem of dealing with the mine fields and the forts was found to be insoluble.

The naval attempt having failed, an army was landed two months after the first attack by ships had been made. But this attack had put the Turks and their German leaders on their guard, and every possible landing place on the peninsula was defended, not by the kind of fortifications which the experience of six months of war had shown to be obsolete, but by a skilful combination of trenches, machine-gun employment, barbed wire and field guns, that promised to make any sort of landing at all an absolute impossibility. It will always remain one of the glories of the British arms that these obstacles were triumphantly overcome. But if sheer fighting ability had made the landing possible, an advance to the conquest of the peninsula was impossible. Two months of defensive preparation had done their work, and the naval failure was followed by the military disaster which that failure had made inevitable.

The origin of the blunder, as well as its character, had been made obvious before the commission appointed to inquire into these events made their report. In every warlike undertaking singleness of purpose and unity of command of all the means necessary for obtaining it are of the essence of the matter. Both of these were lacking in our enterprise against the Turks in 1915. What could only succeed as an amphibious or combined operation was not perceived to be an amphibious operation at all. First came the naval effort, then, when too late, the military attempt to redeem it.

The Germans have proceeded very differently. Just as the British objective was to get an enormously powerful naval force into the Sea of Marmora, the German objective was to get a dreadnought force into the Gulf of Finland. Dreadnoughts can enter this gulf only by the Dirben Channel, which, for the greater part of its length, is under the fire of the guns situated at the end of the southern promontory of the Island of Oesel. The whole of this channel, a week ago, was heavily mined, and sweeping them up was clearly a mighty perilous proceeding until the guns commanding the mine field were silenced. The task set to the Germans was, obviously enough, a far simpler one than that propounded by Mr. Churchill two and one-half years ago. But mark how they have set about it. First, they proceeded to drive all Russian light craft which were outside the islands to the cover of their forts and mine fields. They then opened bombardments on Oesel at several points, and landed not only very large forces, but highly mobile forces. We hear of whole regiments mounted on motor bicycles. In three days Oesel was overrun, and, no doubt, advanced observation stations were established to direct the fire of the ships' guns on to the Russian positions. Nothing has been said of artillery having been landed, and it is quite possible that it was unnecessary, once the ships' artillery had, in this manner, been made efficient for its purely military purpose of enabling the infantry to rush and take the forts after they were destroyed. The first attempt on the Island of Dagö seems to have been a failure. But the taking of Oesel seems to have gone through without a setback, and now Dagö and Moon have fallen, too. With the destruction of the last forts, the position with regard to sweeping the mine fields was reversed. What the German Navy could not do under the threat of Russian land fire, Russian naval forces could not interfere with when under the menace of these same guns in German hands.

The Germans, in short, realized that possession of the mine field followed possession of the forts. The tactics of the Dardanelles were reversed. A purely naval objective was won by the employment of almost purely military means. Instead of the fleet making the army's task impossible, it was the army that made the fleet's task easy. So much for the general character of the operation.

Now it is a pertinent question to ask why this operation was not attempted long ago. In August, 1915, the Germans tried to deal with the Gulf of Riga just as, in fact, we tried to deal with the Dardanelles. They attempted, that is to say, to get naval command by means of naval force only. After two attempts to clear the mine fields had failed, a third and successful effort was made during a fog. So long as visibility was good, the old battleship Slava—which has now fought her last fight and has sunk gloriously—could keep the German mine sweepers under fire while herself out of range of the German battleships beyond the channel. But in the fog her guns were useless, and the German light craft entered. But they had not time to sweep a channel wide enough for the predreadnought battleships, and the enemy committed the folly of attempting to engage the Russians without battleship support. The result was disastrous: the barges towed in laden with infantry for an attack at Pernau were sunk wholesale, and the German forces were driven out discomfited and defeated by the Russians. The Germans may be fairly slow-witted, but it is probable that even in August, 1915, the lesson of the Dardanelles had gone home. Why, then, was the seizure of Oesel by a combined operation from the Baltic side not attempted then? The Germans forbore out of deference to the well-known naval doctrine of the "Fleet in Being." The doctrine is roughly as follows: No naval overseas operation which can be brought to ruin by the attack of a hostile fleet can be entered upon while the hostile fleet is still undefeated and integral. It is a doctrine that in fact, as well as in theory, can be shown to have only a limited, and, indeed, a very limited, application. But it possesses validity in certain cases, and this was one of them. The situation was as follows:

In 1915 the Russian Baltic fleet could bring a broadside fire of between fifty and sixty twelve-inch guns into action. It was known to possess possibly the highest standard of gunnery of any fleet in the world, was full of enthusiasm and under the control of a generation of naval officers on whose minds the humiliations and lessons of the war with Japan had set their imprint. Just as the first British Army—that fought from Mons to Melun and back again to the Aisne, and then in the enemy's great drive for Calais, with an incredible tenuity of line, held back German forces reasonably supposed to be overwhelming—was a force disproportionately strong for its numbers and owed its strength to what had been learned in the Boer war, so the Russian prerevolutionary fleet was rightly estimated as the most perfect naval force of its numbers then in existence, owing to its being the only European navy with war experience. It was doubtless a force greatly inferior in numbers and material to that at the disposal of the German Higher Command, but no superiority of numbers could have made its defeat a cheap victory for the Germans. Now, had the Germans in 1915 attempted to master the Gulf of Riga by way of the amphibious operations just carried out, it was a virtual certainty that the Russian fleet would have forced a battle in the Baltic, and this would have put Germany into a dilemma. The predreadnoughts would not have engaged the Russians at all. She must either, therefore, refuse battle and leave her forces on Oesel to the mercy of the enemy, or give battle with the High Seas fleet and risk the destruction of perhaps a third of her dreadnoughts before the Russian fleet could be brought under. The latter was a risk that certainly could not be faced. In 1915 the Germans had not abandoned all hope of lowering the strength of the British fleet, by mines and submarine attrition, to a point at which a victory at sea might be possible. And she still had to keep her fleet to save her own coast from invasion.

That she has proceeded on a different principle now seems proof positive that

PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO E. A. DITHMAR

The Rev. Dr. C. J. Smith Reviews the More Than Forty Years of Editor's Activities.

PRAISES HIS PATRIOTISM

Funeral Attended by Members of The Times Staff, Actors, and Literary Folk.

Many friends and former colleagues of the late Edward A. Dithmar, who was for forty years associated with the editorial staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, attended his funeral services yesterday at the Lutheran Evangelical Church at Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West. The gathering at the church included members of THE TIMES staff, intimate friends of Mr. Dithmar's family, and representative writers, critics, and actors whose friendship and admiration Mr. Dithmar had won during his long journalistic career.

The Rev. Dr. Charles J. Smith, who officiated at the service, delivered a eulogy upon Mr. Dithmar's life and work. Reviewing his career as an editorial writer on THE TIMES, the preacher described him as a man to whom it was given to possess so "close an approximation to the universal mind." He said:

"Edward A. Dithmar was born May 22, 1854, and fell asleep Oct. 16, 1917, at the age of 63 years. Entering eagerly upon journalistic work when only a youth of 17 years, he at once found the sphere for which God and nature endowed him, and having found it he never forsook it. For forty years he had been part and parcel of THE NEW YORK TIMES, giving to this influential paper the best of his thought, and through its columns radiating the wholesomeness of spirit which was ever the mark of the man.

"No very few men is it given to possess so close an approximation to the universal mind. Whether dealing with the troubled waters of European politics, with the tangled skein of Latin-American relations, with the appraisal of some new development of dramatic art, or with some phase of New York's civic life, Mr. Dithmar could ever be depended upon to exhibit that poise of thought and utterance which made his words always sane and his thought not trivial, but fundamental, in his estimate of persons he was ever generous. His praise was never flattery, nor was the censure ever born of bitterness.

"Because of this broadly sympathetic and ecumenical spirit Mr. Dithmar wove himself into the fabric of a great metropolitan daily. Through it his voice was heard veritably to the uttermost parts of the earth. Its editorial page, so strikingly impersonal, was lighted up by the fire of his radiant personality. Many of us who read his work felt our spiritual kinship with the author, even though we had never heard his name.

"His capacity for friendship was profound. Faithfulness and loyalty marked his relationship with his fellow-men. One of his chief associates in the office has said, 'We could always be ill without anxiety, for we knew that Dithmar would be on hand to see the work through.' Today and through the tomorrow he shall be sadly missed by men and women everywhere. From the office, from the stage, from social and civic centres, from many quiet homes they come who took him at his face value and loved him for the worth that was in him.

"It is particularly to be regretted that Mr. Dithmar has left us just when we needed him so much. His pen was the pen of the patriot. His voice was not uncertain in this day of his nation's supreme duty. Personally he had counted the cost and was willing to pay it as the price of human liberty. The spirit of his fathers laid hold upon him; in him Americanism was incarnate. It is hard to spare him in the present day of emergency. He rests from his labors; we who remain have entered into his labors. Shall we not believe that 'he, being dead, yet speaketh'? His work must be carried on by us. Let the realization by Americans of the things for which he longed be his best monument, a monument which shall be built of our prayers and service."

As an expression of Mr. Dithmar's life the pastor cited the following lines written by Frederic W. Pangborn as a eulogy to "An American Soldier Somewhere in France":

Dead at his post of duty. 'Tis enough.
What finer eulogy? All the boast
Of pomp and glory seems but idle breath
Beside the quiet dignity of death.
Where death and duty blend—solution most
Complete of all life's problems. 'Tis enough.
Dead—and at his post.

Among those at the services were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Winfield Scott Moody, Charles Henry Meltzer, Will J. Guard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Drake, William Collier, Arthur W. Watson, Francis W. Halsey, J. I. C. Clarke, Daniel F. Kellogg, William B. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Busly, Wills Holly, Bliss Carman, and Rutger Jewett.

The pallbearers were Adolph S. Ochs, Charles R. Miller, Edwin Isham, William D. Lawrence, Samuel Strauss, Walter S. Sullivan, Charles E. O'Hara, and Charles J. Rosebault.

Following the services the body was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Woman's War Fund Gains.

Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the War Work Council of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, gave a luncheon to sixteen at the Colony Club yesterday, at which reports were read showing the work done in the raising of the $4,000,000 budget to carry on the work of the council. Mrs. Pratt announced that at fifty meetings held in Summer homes this year, $720,000 of the $1,000,000, which was the first budget of the council when it laid out plans for its war service among women, was raised.

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PRESIDENT EXPLAINS DRAFT TO FARMERS

Believes Temporary Exemptions at Harvest Time a Fair Consideration.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The editor of The Farm Journal wrote to President Wilson some time ago informing him that farmers were complaining because they had not been dealt with more liberally in the matter of draft exemptions. The Farm Journal will publish tomorrow the following reply from Mr. Wilson:

The White House,
Washington, Sept. 27, 1917.

My dear Mr. Jenkins:

In reply to your letter of Sept. 17, whose importance I fully appreciate, I beg to say that the claims of agriculture in connection with exemption from the draft have been very carefully and anxiously considered by the Secretary of War and myself, and a method has been devised which we believe will enable all claims to be allowed which justify exemption and will in other cases leave the farmer and his help at home to gather the crops before joining the colors.

Exclusive original jurisdiction with regard to the decision of all claims for discharge on the ground of being engaged in an agricultural enterprise has been vested by Congress in what are known as the District Boards, for each Federal Judicial District. Inasmuch as members of these boards must reside in the district for which they are appointed, a plan has been followed by which at least one member of each board should be in close touch with the agricultural situation in his district. These boards have been directed to make a survey of the industrial and agricultural conditions in the district under their control, ascertaining as near as may be the labor supply available throughout the necessary industries and for agriculture outside of the men called for military service, and to take into consideration all such facts in determining claims for exemption.

Wherever, in the opinion of the District Board, the direct and substantial material loss to any industrial or agricultural enterprise necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or to the effective operation of the military forces or the national interest during the war outweighs the loss that would result from the failure to obtain the military service of any person engaged in such enterprise, the board will issue a certificate of exemption.

It has not been thought feasible to go beyond this general authorization and make wholesale discharges of farmers as a class upon the mere showing that a claimant for discharge has some color of right to be called a farmer. To do so would be to let down the bars and bring down upon a central office the insistent demands of thousands of industries which would have an equal right for consideration.

A method has been devised, however, whereby farmers and farm hands are to be granted special consideration consistent with the letter of the act and in accordance with its spirit. By this method it is intended that the local board shall receive from the District Board a list of the men who have presented claims for temporary discharge on the ground of the necessity of gathering the crops. Certificates of discharge will not issue in such cases, but the local board, on examining such claims, will be enabled, if it deems it necessary, to designate such individuals for the contingents to be summoned to report at the mobilization camp at later dates, to be fixed by the Adjutant General. Thus the need of leaving the men temporarily at the work of gathering the crops may be satisfied without complicating or diminishing the quotas.

It is to be borne in mind that all branches of industry, and indeed all activities of life, are affected by the draft, and we must in many cases rely upon the services of those above and below the draft age. It may in many cases be inconvenient, but the nation as well as the individual must be considered. There will be no hardship in the many cases where agricultural claims have been allowed, and in those cases where the claims have been disallowed the young men who are serving the country must and can be replaced by those younger or older who cannot serve in the Army.

Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Charles F. Jenkins, Secretary,
The Farm Journal.

PLATTSBURG GUARDS ALERT

Attempts to Pass Them While in Trenches Prove Futile.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The New York students in the training camp here are in the trenches tonight and will remain there until after breakfast in the morning. A hot supper was distributed by carrying squads, when it began to rain.

Several attempts have been made to pass the guards, and a number of prisoners have been taken. Captain Boschen of the regulars tried to get through and encountered such a vigorous sentinel that he was glad to escape minus a part of his clothing.

The Liberty Loan campaign here is approaching the $600,000 mark, with $1,000,000 as the objective.

The discharge from camp of R. W. Gaynor has been rescinded.

WELCOME US IN COUNCIL.

Jules Cambon Says Our Participation Is "Absolutely Necessary."

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Commenting today on the announcement from Washington as to the possibility of the United States being represented in the next allied conference, Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said:

"We are not merely desirous of seeing the United States participate, but such participation is absolutely necessary, given the essential importance of the rôle the United States will play not only in the war but in the settlement that will follow."

SUFFRAGE RALLY TONIGHT.

Attacks on Women Campaigners Will Be Answered at Carnegie Hall.

Answers to recent anti-suffrage attacks will be made tonight at the patriotic suffrage rally to be given at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has requested that anti-suffragists throughout the city send her written questions and statements, which will be taken up at the meeting. These communications must be forwarded to Mrs. Catt at the city headquarters at 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, or to Carnegie Hall, and must reach the hall before 8 o'clock. Speeches will be made at the rally by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Willard Straight, Dr. Caroline S. Finley, Mrs. Schuyler Warren and Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes. Mrs. John Humphreys Watkins will preside.

Trowbridge-Murray Engagement.

Mrs. Frank Dean Trowbridge of New Haven, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Brewster Trowbridge, to Lieutenant Lawrence N. Murray, son of Dr. and Mrs. Francis Wisner Murray of 32 West Thirty-ninth Street. Lieutenant Murray received his commission at Plattsburg, and is now stationed at Ayer, Mass. No date has been set for the wedding.

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MRS. BLUMENTHAL TO MARRY A DUKE

Widow of New York Leather Merchant Engaged to Member of Montmorency Family.

CAPTAIN IN FRENCH ARMY

Bride to be, a Resident of Paris for 20 Years, is a Sister of Joseph S. and J. Stevens Ulman.

A cable received yesterday from Paris told of the engagement of Mrs. Ferdinand Blumenthal, whose husband died about three years ago, to the Duke of Montmorency, who is now a Captain on the General Staff of the French Army.

The present Duke, who is 48 years old, came into his title a couple of years ago at the death of his father. Prior to that he was known as Count de Perigord. He has been a leading factor in Paris society, and the Perigord-Montmorency families are among the oldest and best nobility of France.

The Duke has been a widower for several years. His first wife, whom he married in 1891, was the daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Rohan.

Mrs. Blumenthal has made her home abroad for the last twenty years, and her residence at 34 Avenue de Bois de Boulogne is one of the show places of Paris.

Her husband was one of the oldest members of the leather business in New York. He died in October, 1914, on board the steamship Patria, while on his way from Naples to New York. After his retirement, several years ago, he lived in Paris, where his collection of the Barbizon school was famous, containing the choicest specimens in the world, including a number of Corots. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor on account of his interest in French artists and his contributions to art.

Mrs. Blumenthal has a sister, also residing in Paris, the wife of Milenko R. Vesnitch, Minister from Serbia to France and Belgium. She has two brothers, Joseph S. Ulman and J. Stevens Ulman of this city. Her two sons are William Blumenthal, who was in the diplomatic service of this country for eight years, now living abroad, and Cecil Blumenthal, who resides with his mother in Paris and is at present visiting in New York.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

HEAR ROOSEVELT IS ILL

But Oyster Bay Says There Is No Cause for Alarm.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 19.—Considerable alarm regarding the health of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was created here by the announcement today that the Colonel would be unable to keep a tentative engagement to speak here on Sunday night at the meeting of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the New Nixon Theatre.

The Rev. Dr. A. H. Lucas of St. Paul's Methodist Church here said that Colonel Roosevelt's physicians had ordered him to cancel all speaking engagements and to take a complete rest. Dr. Lucas said he had received a letter from the Colonel describing his condition of health.

It was learned last night at Oyster Bay that there was no real cause for alarm over the health of Colonel Roosevelt. When he left for a course of rigorous training at Stamford, Conn., the ex-President weighed 240 pounds. He was also at work on a book on the war, which had been interrupted by many demands on him. He decided, therefore, to go into retirement for two weeks to take off forty pounds and resume work on his book.

WED TO GASTON PLANTIFF.

Miss Ellen Kaae of Copenhagen, the Bride of Ford Peace Leader.

Gaston Plantiff, manager of the Eastern branch of the Ford Motor Company, who succeeded to the command of Henry Ford's peace expedition after Mr. Ford left it in Norway in December, 1915, was married on Thursday morning to Miss Ellen Kaae of Copenhagen, Denmark, who has been studying music in New York for the last year.

The ceremony took place in the Central Presbyterian Church and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith, the pastor. Those present were Captain Wilhelm Hempel of the Scandinavian-American liner Oskar II., W. Benson Crisp, Robert S. C. Neely, and Robert Bulow, who is in charge of the Ford interests at Copenhagen.

After a wedding breakfast at Mr. Crisp's home at 410 Park Avenue Mr. and Mrs. Plantiff left for a honeymoon in the West.

GEN. JOS. E. KUHN MARRIES.

Commander at Camp Meade Weds Miss Helen Squire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The marriage of Miss Helen Squire of this city to Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U. S. A., of the Seventy-ninth Army Division, at Camp Meade, Md., took place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride's cousin, George Bond Cochran, 1215 Nineteenth Street.

MISS TOWNSEND BETROTHED

Her Fiance, Spencer O. Shotter, to Enter Princeton Aviation Corps.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Marion Townsend, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend of Ardsley-on-Hudson and this city, to Spencer Owens Shotter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer P. Shotter of 1,000 Park Avenue, New York, and The Poplars, Lenox.

Mr. Shotter is a Princeton graduate, class of 1914, and spent last Summer at the Plattsburg Camp. He left yesterday for Princeton to enter the Aviation Corps there. The Shotters formerly owned Shadow Brook, the famous Anson Phelps Stokes country estate at Lenox, but sold it to Andrew Carnegie.

No date has been announced for the wedding.

Miss Stoner to Wed Dr. A. J. Huey.

George W. Stoner, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, and Mrs. Stoner, of 84 Norwood Avenue, Clifton, S. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marian Stoner, to Dr. Arthur J. Huey of 304 West Eighty-third Street, New York. The wedding will take place in November.

Geiger-Rolland.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Geiger of 602 West 157th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minna Geiger, to Albert M. Rolland, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Rolland of 220 West Ninety-eighth Street and Paris. Mr. Rolland was graduated from Columbia and is in business with his father's firm, Rolland Frères.

Bob Fitzsimmons Still Low.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Bob Fitzsimmons, former champion heavyweight pugilist, who has been dangerously ill of lobar pneumonia at a hospital here for several days, was reported tonight as "in the condition he has been since arrival at the hospital."

Mrs. Fitzsimmons, who had been at her husband's bedside constantly, was ordered to bed by physicians today, as she was on the verge of collapse. Tonight it was reported she had returned to her vigil at Fitzsimmons's bedside.

CONSTANTINE OPERATED ON.

King's Condition Grave Owing to Reopening of Old Wound.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—A Zurich dispatch to the Matin says the old wound of former King Constantine of Greece has reopened and that an operation was performed at the Sauerbruch clinic in Zurich yesterday. His condition is said to be most grave.

Empress of Germany's Aunt Dead.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—Princess Henriette Elizabeth of Schleswig-Holstein, aunt of the Empress of Germany, is dead at Kiel. She was 84 years old. Princess Henriette of Holstein was married in 1872 to Dr. J. F. A. d'Esmaroh, who died in 1906.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. HENRY JULIUS COHEN, a Brooklyn physician and surgeon, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Thursday after an operation for appendicitis. Dr. Cohen was born in this city thirty years ago, and was in charge of the Eye Clinics of the Jewish and Samaritan Hospitals in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and left a widow and a daughter. His home was at 188 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn.

PATRICK MOONEY, a retired policeman of the old town of Gravesend and for many years in the employ of the Park Department at Prospect Park, died on Wednesday at his home, Chestnut Avenue and East Seventeenth Street, Gravesend.

JOSHUA LONG, retired shipbuilder of Chester, Penn., died at his home, 439 Macon Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Mr. Long was born in Chester seventy-eight years ago, and was a former member of the Board of Councilmen of that city and active in Republican politics. He is survived by three daughters, Miss Sarah A. Long, Assistant Principal of Public School, 123 Brooklyn; Miss E. Estelle Long, and Mrs. Jessie Valentine.

PHILIP MacDERMOTT, 52 years old, a coffee merchant and a resident of Brooklyn for more than thirty years, died on Thursday at his home, 520A Macon Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LOUISE LAUBER died from pneumonia yesterday at her home, 107 Somers Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-eighth year. Mrs. Lauber was a Past Matron of Brooklyn Chapter 221, Order of the Eastern Star; Past President of the Ladies' Relief of Victoria Lodge 4, D. O. H., and was an active member of the German Evangelical Church.

JAMES A. BOYLAN, a resident of Brooklyn and a member of the Second Engineer Train, U. S. A., died in the military hospital at Fort Monroe on Tuesday. Mr. Boylan was born in Brooklyn, and until recently had been stationed with the troops at El Paso, Texas. His father was a veteran of the civil war.

Dr. HARRIET SCUDDER MASON, for many years a practicing physician in Brooklyn and for sixteen years house physician of the Little Mothers' Aid Association in Manhattan, died at her home in West Brighton, near Rochester, N. Y., recently. Dr. Mason was a graduate of the Normal College, the Eclectic Medical College, and was a member of the Kings County Medical Society. She was the widow of Frank Abel Mason.

WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, 67 years old, for twenty years connected with Sargent & Co., hardware dealers of New York and New Haven, and former advertising manager of the National Casket Company, died yesterday at his home, 153 West Seventy-third Street. At the time of his death he was the New York representative of the Corning Glass Company of Corning, N. Y.

ROBERT MANSFIELD HARDING, general manager of the New York office of the Bradstreet Company, died on Thursday at his home, 1 Stonebridge Road, Montclair, N. J., in his fifty-first year.

RUDOLPH CHRISTIAN MEHRTENS, who was helmsman on the flagship Olympia during the battle of Manila Bay, died on Thursday of apoplexy at Charleston, S. C. He enlisted in the navy at 14, and rose to be Chief Boatswain, retiring four years ago. Mr. Mehrtens had been decorated three times for valiant service.

ANTONIO P. RASINES, former President of the Fort Lee Ferry Company, once President of the Canal Street Bank, and a school Trustee for fourteen years, died on Oct. 14 at his home, 3,609 Broadway, in his seventieth year.

HOWARD A. POPE, 72 years old, Secretary and Treasurer of the Plainfield Savings Institution since 1894, died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

Mrs. CORA WHITE TOWNE, wife of Henry R. Towne, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company of Stamford, Conn., died on Thursday at her home, 420 Park Avenue. Mrs. Towne was a member of an old American family, one of her ancestors, Colonel Benjamin Talmadge, having been a member of the staff of General George Washington.

Mrs. SARAH EMILY HURLBUT, 80 years old, died on Thursday at the home of her son, Horace Hurlbut, 327 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J.

EDWIN JANDORF, President of the Jandorf-Oxberry Company, manufacturers of leggings, died suddenly yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, in his forty-second year. Mr. Jandorf was a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

NEWLAND.—Oct. 18, 45 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Newland, a daughter.

Married.

PLANTIFF—KAAE.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, at the Central Presbyterian Church, 57th St. and Madison Av., by the Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, Miss Ellen Kaae of Copenhagen, Denmark, to Mr. Gaston Plantiff, New York City.

Long Island.

SCHERFF—MARSHALL.—Oct. 16, Hempstead, Ellen I. Marshall to Edward W. Scherff.

Died.

BARTHOLOMAE.—On Friday, Oct. 19, 1917, at his late residence, the Sherman Square Hotel, Hugo Bartholomae, in his 73d year. Funeral private.

BOND.—At Montclair, N. J., Friday evening, Oct. 19, 1917, Benjamin Williams Bond, in his 81st year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 10 Wilde Place, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery Monday. Will friends kindly omit flowers.

BOSWORTH.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, Rev. Enos J. Bosworth. Funeral services at Salem Baptist Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday at 3 P. M.

CAPEN.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 19, 1917, Bernard Simpkins Capen, son of the late Frederic W. and Martha L. Capen, in his 48th year. Services will be held at his late home, 376 Franklin St., Bloomfield, on Monday, Oct. 22, at 3:15 P. M.

COCHEU.—Theodore Cocheu, Jr., after a brief illness, at his home, Mountain Lakes, N. J., Oct. 19, in his 53d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COHEN.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, Dr. Henry J. Cohen, aged 29, beloved husband of Anna, (nee Meshel.) Funeral services at his late home, 188 17th St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

COURTNEY.—In this city, Oct. 18, George L., husband of Anna Gaylord and son of Elizabeth and the late Peter Courtney. Funeral will take place from the family residence, 601 West 168th St., Saturday morning at 9:30 and from St. Rose of Lima's Church at 10 o'clock. Buffalo, Albany, Philadelphia and Bridgeport papers please copy.

CROSS.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 18, 1917, Rose Cross, (nee Vandenberg,) wife of Abraham Cross and mother of Ephraim Cross. Funeral from Meyers, 228 Lenox Av., between 121st and 122d Sts., at 10 A. M., Oct. 21, 1917. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DANA.—In Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 17, Colonel George Hazen Dana, aged 80 years.

DARRACH.—James W., at Middletown, N. Y., after a long illness. Interment Fairmont Cemetery, Newark, N. J., Oct. 20.

DAVID.—Samuel, 250 West 103d St., beloved husband of the late Jessie M. David and beloved father of Alfred and Pearl David and Gladys Mendelson. Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 21, 10 A. M., at 10 East 22d St. Please omit flowers. Funeral private.

FAULHABER.—On Oct. 17, 1917, Bert G. Faulhaber, husband of Emma Lawrence Faulhaber. Funeral Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917, from R. J. Draddy's parlors, 715 3d Av., at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Agnes's Church, East 43d St., where a requiem mass will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment private. Cleveland papers please copy.

FOSTER.—Suddenly, Thursday, Oct. 18, at her Summer residence, Babylon, L. I., Carrie Oakley, widow of John S. Foster. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

FURBISH.—Helen L., devoted wife of Frank R. Furbish, at her late residence, 44 West 10th St., on Friday, Oct. 19. Funeral private.

GODFREY.—Tuesday, Oct. 16, Mary Alice Godfrey, daughter of the late William Macaulay and Mary Underhill Macaulay. Funeral at Friends Meeting House, Purchase, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 20, at 11 o'clock.

GOLL.—Oct. 19, Harry Goll. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 228 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday, 8 P. M.

HALL.—On Friday, Oct. 19, 1917, at his home, 169 West 59th St., Augustus Hitchcock, eldest son of William Henry and Martha M. Hall. Funeral services on Monday, Oct. 22, at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 55th St., at 1:30 P. M.

HARDING.—At Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, Robert Mansfield Harding, husband of Clara Hefford, age 50 years. Services at his late residence, 1 Stonebridge Road, Montclair, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock. (3:05 D., L. & W. from Hoboken.) Interment at Buffalo, N. Y. Flowers gratefully declined.

HARRISON.—Oct. 19, at Ansonia Hotel, N. Y. City, Eliza, beloved wife of H. B. Harrison. Services Ansonia Hotel Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Omit flowers by request. Interment private.

Died.

HITCHCOCK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at Ithaca, N. Y., Harry Alton Hitchcock, beloved husband of Alice Miller Hitchcock. Funeral Saturday at Ithaca.

HURLBUT.—At Montclair, N. J., on Thursday evening, Oct. 18, 1917, Sarah Emily Hurlbut, in her 80th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 327 Orange Road, Montclair, Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

ILER.—On Oct. 18, 1917, William T. Iler, Jr., aged 25 years. Funeral service Saturday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at his late residence, 90 West 164th St., between Woodycrest and Ogden Aves., Highbridge. Interment strictly private.

JANDORF.—Edwin. Wendell Phillips Lodge No. 365, K. of P.: Brethren are requested to pay last tributs of respect by attending the funeral of our late brother, Edwin Jandorf, from his late residence, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, Sunday, Oct. 21, at 12:30 noon.

LOUIS CLEVELAND LEVY,
Chancellor Commander.
ROBERT M. ROBINSON,
Keeper of Records and Seal.

JANDORF.—Edwin, 51 St. Nicholas Terrace, aged 41 years 10 months, late beloved husband of Bertha, (nee Green,) and loving father of Natalie and Albert Jandorf. Funeral private. Sunday, 12:30.

JANDORF.—Members of Mount Neboh Sisterhood are hereby notified of the death of Edwin Jandorf, husband of our esteemed member, Bertha Jandorf. Funeral will take place Sunday, Oct. 21, at 12:30 P. M., from his residence, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace.

BLANCHE GOLDFARB, President.

LANGWORTHY.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, Frances Adelaide, wife of Charles R. Langworthy. Services at the residence of her nephew, Mr. Thomas S. Wheeler, 1,023 Park Av., Plainfied, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 20, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

LIGHTOWLER.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, Joseph Lightowler. Funeral services at his late home, 56 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

McCONAGHY.—Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, James T. McConaghy, beloved husband of Ellen S. McConaghy, (nee Carlson,) in his 45th year. Funeral from 2,662 Decatur Av., Bronx, Sunday, at 1 P. M.

McKENNA.—At Ridgewood, N. J., Oct. 18, 1917, Mary Lyons, widow of James J. McKenna, aged 65 years. Requiem mass will be held on Saturday, Oct. 20, at Mount Carmel Church, Ridgewood, N. J., at 10:30 A. M.

McKINNY.—On Friday, Oct. 19, Mary, widow of William C. McKinny, in her 83d year. Funeral services at the residence of her son, 1,407 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

MINNERLY.—On Oct. 19, 1917, at Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Deliasque Nelson, the beloved wife of Ferris A. Minnerly. Funeral notice later.

MOFFITT.—George, on Friday morning, Oct. 19, at his home, 44 Wayne Place, Nutley, N. J. Funeral services Sunday afternoon, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

MOUNT.—Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1917, Maria Louise Mount. Funeral services at her late home, 530 West End Av., Saturday afternoon, Oct. 20, 1917, 2:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MURRAY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at Chappaqua, N. Y., Phebe Anna Cock, wife of the late Robert L. Murray, in her 60th year. Funeral services from her late residence, Saturday, Oct. 20, at 2:10 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 12:50. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

NEILL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1917, at Bernardsville, N. J., Catherine Neill, beloved wife of David Neill. Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church at Basking Ridge, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917, at 2:30 P. M.

READ.—On Oct. 19, Harriet Read, daughter of the late George and Catherine Read of Philadelphia, Penn. Funeral services at the residence of her nephew, J. E. Ellison, 543 West 123d, Sunday, 4 P. M. Interment Laurel Hill Cemetery, Monday, 11 A. M. Philadelphia Ledger please copy.

RISSO.—On Oct. 19, after a long illness, Frank Risso, in his 63d year. Funeral from his late residence, 74 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J., on Oct. 22, 1917, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Francis Church, Jefferson and 3d Sts., Hoboken, where a requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Holy Name Cemetery.

RUSSELL.—At Westport, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, Talcott Huntington Russell of New Haven, Conn. Funeral service will be held at 430 Temple St., New Haven, Monday afternoon at 2:30.

LARKIN.—Mary, 146 East 44th St., Oct. 18. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.

McKENNA.—Mary, 221 Lexington Av., Oct. 17.

PURCELL.—Honora, 125 East 108th St., Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RYAN.—Martin, Oct. 18. Funeral 206 West 132d St.

SALZER.—Herman, Oct. 17. Funeral 368 West 60th St.

RYER.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, at her residence, Pinecrest, Hastings-on-Hudson, Lelia A., widow of William W. Ryer, in the 69th year of her age. Funeral service at St. Denis's Church, Lowerre, Yonkers, Saturday, Oct. 20, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

SCHLESINGER.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, Elisabeth Schlesinger, wife of Moritz Schlesinger, deceased. Funeral from late residence, 14 West 117th St., Sunday morning, 10 o'clock sharp.

SERVICES.—"THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Wood, Addison H., Saturday, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at his home, 48 Murray Av., Ridgewood, N. J., peacefully, after long illness, Alonzo D. Smith, in his 82d year. Funeral services private, Saturday afternoon.

THOMPSON.—Suddenly, Oct. 19, 1917, William C. Thompson, beloved husband of Marion Thompson. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 158 West 73d St., Sunday, Oct. 21, at 5 P. M. Interment Belfast, Me. Boston papers please copy.

TOWNE.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 19, at her residence, 420 Park Av., Cora White, wife of Henry R. Towne. Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 22d St., on Sunday, Oct. 21, at 2:30 P. M.

VERNON.—Suddenly, Oct. 19, 1917, Charles W. Vernon, Sr., of 1 Ridgedale Av., Morristown, N. J., in his 75th year. Notice of funeral later.

WALKER.—Mary T. E. L., Friday, Oct. 19, wife of Richard L. Walker, Jr., daughter of Henry C. and the late Julia B. Litchfield. Services at her late home, 301 Alexander Av., Upper Montclair, Sunday, Oct. 21, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Erie Terminal, Jersey City, 1:15, arrives Mountain Av. Station 2 o'clock. Interment private.

BENDER.—Mary, 850 11th Av., Oct. 18. Funeral today.

BODEMAN.—Thomas N., 515 West 184th St., Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BREEN.—Eliza, 519 West 39th St., Oct. 18, aged 61. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

GREER.—George W., 465 3d Av., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HENNEBERRY.—Richard, 501 West 34th St., Oct. 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KAIN.—Peter J., Oct. 18, aged 54. Funeral, 497 East 138th St., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KRULISH.—Frans, 968 Boston Road, Bronx, Oct. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHEDEL.—Mrs. D. R., 417 West 156th St., Oct. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHOTT, Robert, 540 East 85th St., Oct. 18, aged 71. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TANE.—Patrick, 352 East 117th St., Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BURNS.—Katharine, 476 Central Av., Oct. 18, aged 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DOYLE.—Maria, 274 Vanderbilt Av., Oct. 18. Funeral today.

GASCOYNE.—Louise, 607 St. Mark's Av., Oct. 18. Funeral today.

JOHNSON.—Agda, 162 Luquer St., Oct. 18, aged 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LAUBER.—Louise, 107 Somers St., Oct. 19, aged 58.

LAWSON.—Charles W., 95 East 4th St., Oct. 17, aged 64.

McCAULEY.—Ann, 1,252 Gates Av., Oct. 18.

McGUINNESS.—Margaret, 10 Alice Court, Oct. 18. Funeral Oct. 22, 9:30 A. M.

MACDERMOTT.—Philip P., 520A Macon St., Oct. 18, aged 52.

MONDORFF.—Sophia T., 539 Eldert's Lane, Oct. 18. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

MORENO.—Catharine, 1,249 74th St., Oct. 18. Funeral notice later.

MOULTON.—Benjamin F., 519 5th St., Oct. 18, aged 42. Funeral service today.

RICHARDS.—Georgianna, 1,114 Glenwood Road, Oct. 19. Funeral tomorrow.

SMITH.—Lilie A., 182 Sumpter St., Oct. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

STANNERS.—Arthur D. Funeral 336 Park Place today, 9:30 A. M.

WEISENSEE.—Anna B., 573 76th St., Oct. 18, aged 67. Funeral private.

WUNDRAM.—Hermine, 3,219 Clarendon Road, Oct. 18, aged 79. Funeral service today.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BAUER.—Joseph B., Newark, Oct. 18, aged 30.

BLOUNT.—James J., 187 East St., Jersey City, Oct. 18. Funeral today.

BORCHERT.—Augusta,

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move to New High Levels, Easily Absorbing New Liquidation.

The recovery in the market, having survived the critical period during which it had to meet a fresh volume of selling induced by the thought that the advance was nothing more than a rally, gained additional momentum yesterday and thereby created a much more confident spirit in banking circles. The list was very active at the higher quotations, and although there were some reactions in the late afternoon on profit taking, the close left most issues well above the previous high prices.

The upward swing has been led by Bethlehem shares, just as they featured the severe slump on last Monday. To some extent the new levels which these issues have attained is due to the placing of orders for about 150 destroyers with the company and to the assurance this action carried earlier, and the close was made at 84⅞, with a net advance of 4% for the session. The old stock sold at 89, up 8½, while the new preferred certificates recovered 1½. Steel common touched 106⅝ at the height of the rise, but profited by a net gain of only ⅛ at the close.

The Street derived a great deal of encouragement from the nine months' report issued by the Republic Iron and Steel Company. After setting aside $8,836,000, for the excess profits tax, this company reported net earnings for the nine months equivalent to more than $40 per share. The nine months' report does not furnish a fair basis for estimated future earnings, since the company obtained much higher prices than are now being paid under the Government's policy of price fixing. Republic's shares sold up to 80 on publication of the statement, closing at 78¾, up 1¾. The equipment stocks continued to new high levels, and some of the rails showed substantial advances, although on relatively small dealings.

Traders do not know whether to credit the rise in stocks to the much better success which the Liberty Loan is meeting, or the increased sales of bonds to the recovery in stocks, but the two movements are proceeding hand in hand. While the committees have not relaxed their efforts to make this loan a striking success the feeling of gloom that was so much in evidence a few days ago has been dissipated by the much better response made yesterday and as a result the early estimate of a very small oversubscription to the $3,000,000,000 offerings are being revised in the right direction.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Business Not Affected by the Latest Russian War News.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Money was in better supply today. Discounts were quiet.

The latest Russian news, although it has weakened Russian securities and caused a further depreciation in ruble exchange to 352, has not affected the general tone of the stock market, which is cheerful. There was a fair business in gold mines, oils, and rubbers, at hardening prices. Gilt-edged securities, Argentine rails, and industrials were maintained firmly. There was a moderate investment inquiry.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4 Last 3%
Low	3 Renewals 3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L | ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	5¼@5⅜ Sixty days 5¼
Ninety days	5¼@5⅜ Ninety days 5%
Four months	5¼@5⅜ Four months 5%@6
Five months	5½ Five months 5%@6
Six months	5½ Six months 5%@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3¼@3⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@3⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4@3⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¼@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.7520	$4.7315	$4.7520	+.0005
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.79⅜	5.79⅜	5.79⅜	..
Cables	5.77⅜	5.77⅜	5.77⅜	..
Rubles—				
Demand	14.00	13.75	13.75	— .45
Cables	14.25	14.00	14.00	— .45

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand	Cables.	Wednesday. Demand	Cables.
4.8685 London	$4.7520	$4.76⅞	$4.7520	$4.76⅞
5.1828 Paris	5.79⅜	5.77⅜	5.79⅜	5.77⅜
China—				
Hongkong	63.50	63.75	63.50	63.75
Peking	90.00	90.25	90.00	90.25
Shanghai	92.00	92.25	92.00	92.25
19.295 Greece	7.75½	7.76	19.50	19.55
49.19 Holland	43.00	43.25	43.00	43.25
32.44 India—				
Bombay	35.00	35.25	35.00	35.25
Calcutta	35.00	35.25	35.00	35.25
5.1828 Italy	7.78	7.77	7.78	7.77
40.84 Japan—				
Kobe	51.25	51.87½	51.25	51.87½
Yokohama	51.25	51.87½		
50.00 Philippine Islands—				
Manila	50.12½	50.25	50.12½	50.25
51.50 Russia	13.75	14.00	13.75	14.00
26.70 Scandinavia—				
Stockholm	37.00	37.25	35	35¾
Copenhagen	31.40	31.75	40	41
Christiania	31.30	31.60		
19.296 Spain	23.35	23.45	90	89¾
South America—			27¾	27¾
32.41 Rio	25.28	25.38	61¾	62
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.86	43.96	30	39½
5.1826 Switzerland	4.64	4.62	37	37¼
			99½	101
			144½	145
			19	19½
			54¾	55
			95	96
			125	123½
			76	77
			41¾	42
			95	95½
			65	67
			123½	125½
			7½	8
			16	16½
			14	14½
			116	118
			58¼	59
			100⅝	102
			52	53
			104⅞	106
			114	115
			89¾	90¾
			31⅞	32
			8¾	9
			43¾	44
			23	23¼
			87	90
			89½	90
			42¾	43
			10⅝	11¼
			21½	22
			39¼	40
			57	57¾
			23⅝	23⅞
			..	..
			40	41
			118	120
			28	31
			51	54

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$7,789,290	$54,898,064
Ord. internal rev.	27,434,516	163,518,466
Income tax	5,165,803	24,919,251
Miscellaneous	7,434,033	37,816,436
Total receipts	$47,823,642	$280,952,220
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	216,306,607	817,928,387
Excess of total rects. over total disburse.	184,000,398	481,169,783
Expenditures	$317,789,804	1,649,185,963

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	61.00	62.00	61.00	61.50
Spelter	8.15	8.25	8.15	8.25
Antimony	14.50	15.00	14.50	15.00
Quicksilver	$100.00	.....	$102.00	.....
Alluminium	*37.00	38.00	*37.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2 Xfdy	.....	33.75	.....	33.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 25½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Wednesday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	110	0 0	119	0 0
Copper, futures	110	0 0	110	0 0
Tin, spot	249	0 0	249	0 0
Tin, futures	248	0 0	247	0 0
Spelter	54	0 0	54	0 0
Lead	30	10 0	30	10 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	952,856	1,276,887	1,050,025
Year to date	150,936,964	158,873,683	134,788,247

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
3½	3⅝	100	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3	3¼	1,000	Alaska Juneau	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
22¼	23	2,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	21	23½	21	23¾	+2⅞
74½	75½	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	75½	75½	75	75	+1
74½	75	800	Am. Beet Sugar	74	75½	74	74½	+2½
40⅝	41	7,700	Am. Can	40⅞	41¼	40½	40⅞	+ ⅛
94	96	200	Am. Can pf	93⅞	95⅝	93⅞	95⅛	+ ⅛
67	67½	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry	67¼	68	67¼	67½	+ ¾
29⅝	30	100	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30	30	30	+1
11¼	12	800	Am. H. & Leather pf.	10⅞	12	10⅞	12	+1⅝
51½	52	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	52	52	52	52	+2½
57⅝	58¼	1,400	Am. International	56½	57¾	56½	57⅜	+1¾
23⅜	24	3,700	Am. Linseed	23⅜	24½	23	24	+ ⅝
59½	60½	1,300	Am. Linseed pf	59	60¾	59	60¼	+1¼
58	58½	3,500	Am. Locomotive	57¼	58½	56⅞	58	+1
14⅜	15¼	2,200	Am. Malting	15⅞	16	15	15⅛	— ⅝
64	64¾	800	Am. Malting 1st pf.	63⅝	65	63¾	64¾	+1⅝
86¼	86⅝	6,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	87	87¾	86¼	86⅝	— ⅛
103	105	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅜
62	63½	400	Am. Steel Fdries	62	63	62	63	+2
105⅝	106	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	106	106⅛	105¼	105¾	— ⅜
58½	58¾	9,800	Am. Sumatra Tob.	58	61¼	57	58½	+ ⅝
115	115⅝	900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	115⅛	115½	114⅜	114⅝	— ⅛
183	187	100	Am. Tobacco	185	185	185	185	+4½
42¾	43	300	Am. Woolen	42⅜	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅞
25	..	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ½
15½	16⅝	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	15	15	15	15	..
50	55	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	50	50½	50	50½	+ ⅛
63¼	63½	24,600	Anaconda Cop. x d.	63¼	63¼	61⅞	63¼	+ ½
58	60	100	Associated Oil	58	58	58	58	+1
93½	94	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94½	94½	93⅝	93⅞	+ ⅝
90	92	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
11¼	11½	100	At., Birm. & At.	11	11	11	11	..
101½	102¼	9,400	At., Gulf & West I.	98¾	102½	98¼	101½	+3¼
56⅝	58	12,300	Baldwin Loco	55	58⅝	55	56⅝	+1⅝
97	100	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	96¼	96¼	95¾	96¼	+ ½
57½	57⅝	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	57⅞	58	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
60½	62½	400	Baltimore & O. pf.	60½	61¼	60½	61¼	+1¼
..	..	1	Bank of Commerce	162	162	162	162	..
95	96	100	Barrett Co.	95	95	93	93	+2⅜
100	103	100	Barrett Co. pf.	102	102	102	102	+1¾
86	90	1,100	Bethlehem Steel	84⅝	89	84	89	+8½
84⅞	85	171,300	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	81	87⅜	80½	84⅞	+4⅝
93	100	400	Beth. Steel pf.	92	93	92	93	..
100	100	10,600	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	98	101	98	99½	+1½
56¼	57½	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	57	57	56¾	56¾	..
90	93	100	Bklyn Union Gas	93	93	91	91	—1
96	99	400	Burns Brothers	98½	99	98½	99	+ ½
19	19¾	100	Butte & Superior	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	..
14⅜	15½	200	California Petrol.	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	+1½
37½	38½	400	California Pet. pf.	37	38½	37	38½	+1½
65½	67	100	Calumet & Arizona	65	65	65	65	..
149½	150⅝	2,500	Canadian Pacific	149½	150½	149¼	149⅝	..
29½	30	300	Central Foundry	30¼	30¾	30	30	— ¼
44	46	100	Central Fdry pf.	44	44	44	44	..
74⅜	76⅝	24,600	Central Leather Co.	76	78	76	76⅜	+ ⅝
31½	32	120	Cerro de Pasco	32	32	32	32	..
71¾	73	500	Chandler Motor	72⅝	72⅝	71¾	71¾	+ ⅝
51½	52	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	51½	51¾	51½	51½	— ⅛
7⅞	8	1,400	Chi. Great Western	8	8	8	8	..
23⅜	23½	90	Chi. Great West. pf.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	..
48¼	48½	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	48⅝	49½	47⅝	48½	— ⅛
91	95	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+6¼
100	101	900	Chi. & Northwest.	100	100	100	100	+ ⅜
142	145	200	Chi. & Northw'n pf.	145	145	145	145	+1½
22½	22⅝	3,330	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	23	23	22	22¼	..
58¼	59	300	Chi., Rock Island & P. p. c. pf. t. c.	58¼	58½	58	58½	+1½
48⅜	50	300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49¼	— ¼
16	16½	1,900	Chile Copper	16	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
43	43½	500	Chino Copper	43	43½	42½	43⅛	+ ⅛
38¼	38½	1,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	38	38⅝	37⅞	38⅜	+ ⅜
23	23¾	300	Col. & Southern	23	23¾	23	23	—1
34¼	34½	900	Columbia Gas & El.	34½	34⅞	34	34½	+ ⅜
90¼	91	4,400	Consolidated Gas	92	92	87⅝	91	— ⅛
95	98	300	Continental Can	92	94	92	94	..
29⅝	29⅞	16,100	Corn Products Ref.	29½	30¼	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅛
90⅜	91	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	..
67⅞	67¾	32,500	Crucible Steel	67	69½	67	67⅞	+1
28	28½	4,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	28	29¼	27¾	28¼	+1
79½	81	700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	80	80½	80	80	..
158	170	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	155	155	153	153	+10
100¼	107⅜	1,400	Del. & Hudson	98⅞	101	93⅞	101	+1½
39½	39¾	35,900	Distillers' Secur.	39½	41⅜	37⅝	39⅝	+ ½
8	8¼	7,200	Dome Mines	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
5	7	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
24	26	100	Elk Horn Coal	24	24	24	24	+1
19¼	19½	4,000	Erie	19½	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
27½	28	500	Erie 1st pf.	27¾	28	27¾	28	+ ½
21½	22	200	Erie 2d pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
34	34½	600	Gaston, W. & W.	33	33	32	33	+1¼
138⅜	139¼	700	General Electric	140	140	138	139¼	— ⅜
95¼	95½	5,300	General Motors	93¼	96¾	93¼	95½	+ ⅜
77½	79	200	General Motors pf.	78	78	78	78	+2
42	43	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅜
71	73	100	Granby Consol. x d.	72	72	72	72	+1½
100	100⅜	900	Great Northern pf.	100⅜	100⅜	99⅝	100	— ⅜
20½	20¾	4,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	20½	20⅝	29	29¼	+ ¼
35	38½	500	Greene-Cananea	37⅝	38	37½	38	— ⅛
98	100½	200	Illinois Central	100¼	100½	100	100	..
45¼	45½	6,800	Insp. ration Copper	44½	45½	43⅜	45¼	+1
50¼	50⅝	800	Interboro Consol. pf.	51	51	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
11½	12⅝	100	Int. Agricultural	12	12	12	12	..
38⅛	39½	300	Int. Agricultural pf.	39¼	39½	39½	39½	+1½
65	70	1,600	Int. Harvester Corp.	65¾	67¾	65¾	67⅜	+ ⅝
26¼	27⅜	13,800	Int. Mer. Marine	25½	27½	24¾	26¾	+1
88⅜	89	45,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	85¼	89½	85¼	85⅝	+3½
30¾	31½	2,700	Int. Nickel	31	31½	30¼	31¼	+ ⅜
23⅝	25½	1,900	Int. Paper	23⅞	25⅞	23⅞	25½	+2½
65	95	200	Int. Paper pf. sta	53½	56	55½	56	+1
17½	18	200	Kansas City South	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
43¼	44½	700	Kelly Spring Tire	43⅞	43⅞	43¼	43½	+ ½
33	33¼	5,600	Kennecott Copper	33¼	33½	32½	33¼	..
81	81⅝	2,000	Lackawanna Steel	80	81¾	80	81¼	+2
58⅜	59¾	100	Lehigh Valley	59⅜	60	59⅜	59⅝	+ ¼
103	103½	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	103	103	103	103	..
119	119½	200	Loril'd Co.	118¼	119	118¼	119	+1
74	75	100	Mackay Cos.	75	75	75	75	..
104	107	200	Manhattan Elev.	105½	106¼	105	106	—1
85⅝	86	11,100	Mexican Petroleum	84⅝	86¾	84½	86	+2
91	92	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	91	91	91	91	+1
30⅜	31	2,300	Miami Copper	30¼	31	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
45½	46	3,600	Midvale Steel x d.	45½	46½	44¾	45⅝	+1
11⅜	12¼	1,000	Minn. & St. L. new	12½	12½	12	12	+1
93	96¼	475	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	94	95	94	95	+3
5¾	5⅞	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝	..
27⅜	27⅞	2,500	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs.	27⅜	25	27½	27⅜	— ⅛
49	49½	200	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs.	49	49½	49	49½	+1½
30	30¼	300	Nat. Acme	30¼	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
58	64	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	65	65	65	65	—3
24	24½	2,300	Nat. Cond. & Cable	24	24¾	24	24½	+ ⅜
43⅝	44	3,200	Nat. Enam. & St.	43⅞	44⅝	43	43⅜	+ ⅝
45¾	48	300	Nat. Lead	47½	47½	47	47	..
17⅞	18	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	..
120	122½	200	N. Y. Air Brake	120	122½	120	122½	—3½
73½	73⅝	1,000	N. Y. Central	73⅜	73⅞	73¼	73⅞	+ ⅛
28	28¼	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	29	29	28	28	..
20	22	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	21	21	20¼	20¾	— ⅝
107	107½	700	Norfolk & Western	106	107½	106	107½	+1½
96	97	1,100	Northern Pacific	96¼	96⅝	96	96¾	— ⅜
39¼	40	14,000	Ohio Cities Gas	39¼	40¾	39¼	40	+ ⅝
4¼	4⅞	200	Ontario Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
24½	25	100	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
50⅝	51	2,200	Penn. R. R.	50⅝	51	50⅝	51	+ ¼
40⅜	41	1,600	People's Gas, Chi.	42	42⅛	40	41	+1⅛
31½	32	100	Philadelphia Co.	31½	31½	31½	31½	+1½
45¾	47	100	Pitts. Coal	45½	45½	45½	45½	..
81½	83	100	Pitts. Coal pf.	83	83	83	83	+ ½
96	97	70	Pitts. Steel pf.	97	97	97	97	..
25¾	26	200	Pitts. & West Va.	26¼	26¼	26	26	+1
56	57	400	Pressed Steel Car.	58	57	56	57	+1¼
140	142	1,200	Pullman Co.	139½	140	139½	140	+1
42	43	400	Railway Steel Sp.	42	42	42	42	+2
95	98	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	—2⅝
40	41	100	Ray Con. Copper	22½	22½	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
76	77	9,200	Reading	76½	76⅝	75	75½	+ ⅜
38	38½	100	Reading 1st pf.	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	+⅝
37	37	100	Reading 2d pf.	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
76¼	77	18,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	76¼	80¾	76¼	78¾	+1½
88	88¼	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	88¼	98¾	96¼	98⅝	— ¼
17	17½	1,200	St. Louis-San Fran.	17	17½	17	17⅜	+1
64½	65	200	Savage Arms	64½	65	64½	65	+7
10¼	10⅜	400	Saxon Motor	10¼	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
10	10⅜	700	Seaboard Air Line	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	300	Seab. Air Line pf.	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
155	155¼	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	155	155¼	155	155	+1
19⅜	19⅝	200	Shattuck-Arizona	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	35¼	2,700	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	34⅜	35¼	33¾	35⅛	+ ⅝
40	40¼	400	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	40	40¾	40	40	+1
89¼	89⅝	1,900	Southern Pacific	89¼	89⅝	88⅝	89	— ⅛
28¼	28¾	7,800	Southern Railway	28¼	28¾	27¾	27⅝	— ⅜
62	62	800	Southern Ry. pf.	62	62	61½	62	+ ½
40½	40½	2,400	Studebaker Co.	40	40½	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
37	37¼	1,700	Superior Steel	37	37¾	37	37½	+ ½
100	100	100	Super. Steel 1st of.	100	100	100	100	..
145	146	2,700	Texas Co.	145	146	143¼	144⅜	+ ¾
19¼	19½	100	Third Avenue	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	..
54⅜	56½	11,600	Tobacco Products	54⅜	56½	53⅜	54¼	+1¼
93¼	93½	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	93¼	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
123¼	123¾	5,200	Union Pacific	123¼	123¾	122⅝	123½	— ⅞
76	77	200	Union Pacific pf.	76	76¼	76	76⅜	..
41¾	41⅞	200	United Alloy Steel	41⅜	41⅞	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅜
94½	96¾	7,000	United Cigar Stores	94½	96¾	94⅜	95⅜	+1⅝
68	68	100	United Drug	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
124½	124½	100	United Fruit	124½	124½	124½	124⅜	+2½
7⅝	8	200	United Rys. Invest.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
16	16½	300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	16	16½	16	16¼	+1½
14	14	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	14	14	13½	14	+ ½
116	118	3,900	U. S. Ind. Al. x d.	116	118¾	114½	115½	—2
59	59	1,300	U. S. Rubber	59	59	58½	58½	— ⅝
100	102	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	101	101	101	101	+2
52	53	400	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	52½	52¾	52½	52¾	+1
104⅞	106	225,700	U. S. Steel	104⅞	106⅞	104⅝	105	+ ⅛
114	115	1,100	U. S. Steel pf.	114	114¾	113⅞	114¼	+ ⅜
80¾	80¾	40,000	Utah Copper	80¾	80¾	78	80¾	+ ⅛
31⅞	32	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	32	32¼	32	32	+2
8¾	9	3,600	Wabash	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
43⅝	44	2,100	Wabash pf. A	44	44¼	43⅝	43⅞	+ ⅝
23	23¼	1,800

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Make New High Records for Season, but Lose Much of Ground Gained.

One of the liveliest cotton markets of the current season, with strong trade and speculative buying alternating with an unusually strong movement to realize profits made on the earlier rise of the week, carried prices forward yesterday to several new high records, but finally closed very steady, and close to the opening figures. January contracts, for instance, sold at one time up to 27.35c, and December to 27.82c, but January fell back to 26.90c, and closed at 27.14c, with the general list closing net 9 points higher to 5 points lower.

The market opened irregular at an advance of 11 to 31 points on the unfavorable showing of the weather map. The fresh buying inspired by the apprehension of a further reduction in crop estimates, was not sufficient to absorb the profit taking, however, and prices soon turned easier. There was Southern selling as well as heavy Wall Street and local realizing on the reaction, which carried the active months about 45 points under the high level of the morning and some 15 to 20 points under Thursday's closing figures. On the whole, however, the bulk of the pressure was attributed to profit taking, other selling being held in check by the bullish weather news, and early afternoon rallies of 30 to 35 points were encouraged by the bullish average of Southern spot news. Realizing seemed to increase on each bulge, with the market nervous and unsettled in the late trading.

The detailed weather reports showed freezing weather at all stations in Oklahoma, also at several points in Texas. General rains were reported over the Eastern Belt, with both private and official predictions indicating a drop in temperatures, with light to killing frosts. Freezing weather so soon after the rains would be considered particularly unfavorable, and late advices reported that temperatures were falling rapidly in East Gulf and South Atlantic States. The situation in this respect was the sustaining factor late in the afternoon, although reactionary sentiment was a good deal in evidence in regard to Carolina crops.

According to Eastern Belt men, few people in the North can appreciate just how serious a matter freezing temperatures at this time would be, particularly in the Carolinas, where the crop is unusually late. Crop estimates have already been reduced to figures very much under last year's estimated consumption, but nervousness over the prospect of further damage seemed to be partly offset by the extent of recent advances and the increasing movement into sight. Exports for the day were 11,141 bales, making 1,157,256 so far this season, against 1,338,285 last year. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 25 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations in full:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs-day.
Oct	28.25	28.26	28.00	28.14@28.25	28.05
Nov	...	...	...	27.85@ ...	27.90
Dec	27.75	27.82	27.33	27.54@27.55	27.51
Jan	27.35	27.35	26.90	27.14@27.15	27.10
Feb	...	...	...	27.00@ ...	27.00
March	27.15	27.15	26.70	26.90@26.91	26.90
April	...	...	...	26.84@ ...	26.85
May	27.00	27.00	26.62	26.84@26.85	26.79
June	26.96	26.96	26.96	26.72@ ...	26.75
July	26.89	26.89	26.59	26.72@26.73	26.76
Aug	26.12	26.12	26.05	26.15@ ...	26.20

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 28.65 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.60; New Orleans, 27.25; Savannah, 27¾; Augusta, 27.69; Memphis, 28.50; Houston, 27.35.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Friday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	46,709	29,449	52,981
Exports	11,141	Holiday	6,479
Exports season	1,157,526	Holiday	1,338,285
Port stocks	725,199	Holiday	1,174,848
N. Y. arrivals	4,514	Holiday	7,813
N. Y. stocks	93,916	Holiday	89,459

The week-end figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Into sight for the week, 460,592, against 585,405 last year; for the season, 2,606,280, against 3,779,350 last year. Visible supply, all kinds, 3,204,050, against 4,231,716 last year; visible American, 2,155,055, against 3,470,716 last year; visible increase, all kinds, 202,185, against 320,087 last, year; visible American, 177,185 increase against 282,967 increase last year. Spinners' takings for the week, 283,407, against 304,049 last year, and for the season, 1,983,046, against 2,544,268 last year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; middling 18 points higher, at 20.60d; good middling 2 points higher, at 21.02d. Sales, 3,000 bales, including 2,000 American. Imports, 9,000, all American. The market for new contracts opened quiet, unchanged to 1 point higher, and closed quiet, 6 higher to 6 points net lower.

German Newspaper Costs Soar.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 30.—The difficult times through which the German daily newspaper is passing may be judged from the following increases in production costs, as given by the Berlin Tägliche Rundschau: Wages, 25 per cent.; paper, 100 to 300 per cent.; power and light, 150 to 200 per cent.; metal for type, stereotype, &c., over 300 per cent.; printing rollers, over 200 per cent.; printing ink, 100 to 250 per cent.; lubricating oil, 400 to 600 per cent.; glue, 300 to 500 per cent.; stitching thread and wire, &c., 200 to 300 per cent., and packing material, 200 to 500 per cent. Prices are still mounting.

Exchange Seats Rise in Price.

The week's upturn in the stock market has brought an advance in the price of Stock Exchange memberships. The membership of the late James M. Leopold and Lewis G. Morris commanded $50,000 each when posted for transfer yesterday to Alfred M. Leopold and Charles Morgan, respectively. Earlier in the week a seat changed hands at $45,000, the lowest price of the year.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the Trenton Potteries Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. on the non-cumulative preferred stock, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 18.

Frederick T. Walker has been appointed manager of the New York agency of the Royal Bank of Canada.

The Cotton and Coffee Exchanges and the New York Curb Market will close at noon Oct. 26, Liberty Day.

The Exchange Bank of Kaptucky has decided to make application for membership in the Federal Reserve system.

The Utica Trust and Deposit Company has applied for membership in the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Applications have been made to the Stock Exchange to list the following securities: American Shipbuilding Company, $7,000,000 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock and $7,600,000 common stock; Bethlehem Steel Company, $60,000,000 purchase money and improvement mortgage 5 per cent. twenty-year sinking fund bonds due July 1, 1936; Burns Brothers, $70,200 additional common stock, and Lexington & Eastern Railway Company $150,000 additional first mortgage fifty-year guaranteed coupon bonds.

The Bankers Trust Company announces that definitive three-year 6 per cent. gold notes of the General Electric Company, dated July 2, 1917, are now ready for delivery in exchange for the outstanding temporary notes.

George E. Burritt, manager of the bond department of Brown Brothers & Co., has resigned.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.70	5.00
Balt. Rock. & F.	1918-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.40	5.40
Can. Pacific	1918-'25	4½	6.00	5.40
Chesa. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.30	5.00
Chi. & N. W	1917-'25	4½	6.50	5.50
Chi., L. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	6.00	5.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.75	5.50
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.70	5.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.25
Duluth Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.50	5.00
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Louis. & Nash	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	6.50	6.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.75	5.50
Norfolk & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.10	5.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.80	4.90
Nort. Pac. Western	1917-'24	4½	6.25	5.50
St. L. & S. F. & H.	1917-'23	4½@5	5.30	4.80
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	6.20	5.50
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.50	5.50
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.00
So. Pacific	1917-'30	4½	6.10	5.40
So. Railroad	1917-'24	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Union Pacific Lines	1917-'27	4½	5.90	5.50

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98½	4s, registered, 1925	105½	106½
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98½	4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106½
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, coupon, '38, reg	97½	98½
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	98½
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	86
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	87
4s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101½	101¾	101¾
4½s June, 1965	101¾	102	101½
4½s Mar., 1968	101¾	102	101½
4½s Nov., 1957	101¾	102	101½
4½s May, 1957	101¾	102	101½
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅞	..	97⅞
4½s April, 1966	97¾	98¾	98
4½s Mar., 1960-30	98	98¾	97¾
4½s Mar., 1964	98	98¾	98
4½s Mar., 1962	97¾	98¾	98
4s Sept., 1960	97¾	98¾	98
4s May, 1959	93¾	94¼	94
4s Nov., 1958	93¾	..	94½
4s May, 1957	93¾	94¼	93¾
4s Nov., 1956	92¾	93½	92
4s Nov., 1955	92	93¼	92½
4s Nov., 1936	84	86	84
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99¾
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99¾

The following are quoted on the basis of percentage differences:

	Yester-day.	Yester-day.	Thurs-day.
	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
4½s Nov., 1954	82	85½	83
4½s May, 1954	82	85	82½
4½s Nov., 1955	81½	..	82

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

1918-1922	4.40	4.30	4.33
1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.30
1920	4.50	..	4.50
1918-1919	4.50		4.50
1930-1933	4.50	4.25	4.50
1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
1928-1930	4.50	4.30	4.50
1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40

Bonds.

$9,000 Com. Ed. 1st 5s	96⅞	96¾	96¾
7,000 Cnd. Pg. 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000 Wilson 1st 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾
7,150 Liberty 3½s	99.62	99.64	99.50

Bonds.

$4,000 Con. Pow. 6s notes	98¾	98¼	98¼
21,000 Cosden 6s, 1st	83½	83½	83½
1,000 Elkhorn 6s	97	97	97
1,000 Mt. V. notes	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000 U. Ry. Inc. 4s	59	50	59

BOSTON.

Mining.

	High.	Low.	Last.
75 Am. Zinc	15½	15½	15½
20 Do pf	50	50	50
25 Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼
336 Alloues	56	54⅝	56
75 Anaconda	63¼	62¾	63
250 Butte & Bal	45c	45c	45c
62 Cal. & Ariz	67	65	67
24 Cal. & H	485	480	485
855 Cop. Range	49¼	48	49
850 Davis-Daly	4¼	4¼	4¼
75 East Butte	11	10	10
50 Franklin	5	5	5
40 Isle Royale	26	26	26
110 Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50 Keweenaw	2	2	2
60 Lake	7¾	7¾	7½
50 Mass Con	7¼	7¼	7¼
50 May-Old C	1½	1½	1½
5 Miami	30	30	30
250 Michigan	2	2	2
86 Mohawk	71	70	71
70 New Arcad'n	2	2	2

Railroads.

87 Boston Elev	46	45	45½
10 Boston & L	90	90	90
27 Boston & Me	23	22	22½
15 Do pf	28¼	28	28
15 Boston & P	162	162	162

Miscellaneous.

12 Am. A. C. pf	95	95	95
25 Am. Sugar	106	105½	106
284 Am. T. & T	115¼	115	115¼
82 Am. Wool. pf	94	92¾	93⅞
1 Amoskeag	84	84	84
1,193 A., G. & W. I	102½	98½	102
10 Do pf	60	60	60
3 Edison Elec.	178	177	177
10 Int. Port. C.	9	9	9
9 McElwain 1st pf	97¼	97¼	97¼
15 Mass. Gas	84	84	84
81 Do pf	70	70	70
10 Nova S. S'l	82	82	82

Bonds.

$1,000 Am. T. & T. 4½s	94	94	94
1,000 Do 5s	96½	96½	96½
4,000 A., G. & W. I. 5s	77¼	77¼	77¼

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
300 Booth Fish	22¼	22	22
490 C. C. & C. Ry	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
60 Chi. Pn. T.	56½	56	56½
150 Ch. Rys. Ser. 2	11	10¼	10¾
100 Cudahy	113	115	115
249 Com. Edison	112	111¾	112
30 Deere pf	100¼	100	100¼
110 Nat. Carbon	38½	38	38
112 Prest-O-Lite	119	117	118

Bonds.

$9,000 Com. Ed. 1st 5s	96¾	96¼	96¼
7,000 Cnd. Pg. 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000 Wilson 1st 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾
7,150 Liberty 3½s	99.62	99.54	99.50

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Am. Rys. pf	88	88	88
120 Baldwin	57⅝	56¼	57⅛
100 Crucible Steel	69	69	69
195 Elec. Storage	52¼	51¼	52
250 Erie	19¾	19	19¾
300 Gen. Asphalt	17	17	17
295 Do pf	58	57¼	58
715 L. Sup. Corp.	14¾	13¾	13⅝
135 Lehigh Nav	69	69	69
2 Lehigh Val.	58¾	58¾	58¾
10 *Midvale	45¾	45¾	45¾
200 New Haven	28¾	28½	28½
250 Nevada Con.	18	17¾	17¾
10 North. Penn.	87¼	87¼	87¼

Bonds.

$1,000 Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s	74¾	74¼	74¼
4,000 Leh. Nav. 4½s	97	97	97
28,500 Lib. Loan 3½s	99.70	99.60	99.60

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
70 Alabama Co.	47	47	47
25 Do pf	60	60	60
75 Balt. Tube	83	83	83
150 Con. Power	103	103	103
2,060 Coaden	5¾	5¾	5¾
450 Do pf	4	4	4
232 Davison Ch	30¼	29	30¼
310 Houston Oil	18½	14	18½
75 Do pf	55½	55	55½

Bonds.

$1,000 City 4s, '51	95½	95¼	95¼
4,000 City & Sub. 5s	100	100	100
4,000 Con. C. ref. 5s	82½	82½	82½
5,000 Con. Coal 6s	103	103	103
15,000 Con. Pow. 5s notes	95½	95¼	95½

BOSTON.

Mining.

	High.	Low.	Last.
75 Am. Zinc	15½	15½	15½
20 Do pf	50	50	50
25 Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼
336 Alloues	56	54⅝	56
75 Anaconda	63¼	62¾	63
250 Butte & Bal	45c	45c	45c
62 Cal. & Ariz	67	65	67
24 Cal. & H	485	480	485
855 Cop. Range	49¼	48	49
850 Davis-Daly	4¼	4¼	4¼
75 East Butte	11	10	10
50 Franklin	5	5	5
40 Isle Royale	26	26	26
110 Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50 Keweenaw	2	2	2
60 Lake	7¾	7¾	7½
50 Mass Con	7¼	7¼	7¼
50 May-Old C	1½	1½	1½
5 Miami	30	30	30
250 Michigan	2	2	2
86 Mohawk	71	70	71
70 New Arcad'n	2	2	2

Railroads.

87 Boston Elev	46	45	45½
10 Boston & L	90	90	90
27 Boston & Me	23	22	22½
15 Do pf	28¼	28	28
15 Boston & P	162	162	162

Miscellaneous.

12 Am. A. C. pf	95	95	95
25 Am. Sugar	106	105½	106
284 Am. T. & T	115¼	115	115¼
82 Am. Wool. pf	94	92¾	93⅞
1 Amoskeag	84	84	84
1,193 A., G. & W. I	102½	98½	102
10 Do pf	60	60	60
3 Edison Elec.	178	177	177
10 Int. Port. C.	9	9	9
9 McElwain 1st pf	97¼	97¼	97¼
15 Mass. Gas	84	84	84
81 Do pf	70	70	70
10 Nova S. S'l	82	82	82

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
300 Booth Fish	22¼	22	22
490 C. C. & C. Ry	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
60 Chi. Pn. T.	56½	56	56½
150 Ch. Rys. Ser. 2	11	10¼	10¾
100 Cudahy	113	115	115
249 Com. Edison	112	111¾	112
30 Deere pf	100¼	100	100¼
110 Nat. Carbon	38½	38	38
112 Prest-O-Lite	119	117	118

Bonds.

$9,000 Com. Ed. 1st 5s	96¾	96¼	96¼
7,000 Cnd. Pg. 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000 Wilson 1st 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾
7,150 Liberty 3½s	99.62	99.54	99.50

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Am. Rys. pf	88	88	88
120 Baldwin	57⅝	56¼	57⅛
100 Crucible Steel	69	69	69
195 Elec. Storage	52¼	51¼	52
250 Erie	19¾	19	19¾
300 Gen. Asphalt	17	17	17
295 Do pf	58	57¼	58
715 L. Sup. Corp.	14¾	13¾	13⅝
135 Lehigh Nav	69	69	69
2 Lehigh Val.	58¾	58¾	58¾
10 *Midvale	45¾	45¾	45¾
200 New Haven	28¾	28½	28½
250 Nevada Con.	18	17¾	17¾
10 North. Penn.	87¼	87¼	87¼

Bonds.

$1,000 Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s	74¾	74¼	74¼
4,000 Leh. Nav. 4½s	97	97	97
28,500 Lib. Loan 3½s	99.70	99.60	99.60

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
American Cigar	100	103	100
Do pf	90	95	91
Conley Foil	200	225	190
J. S. Young	130	150	150
Do pf	105	110	105

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
MacAndrews & F.	190	210	200
Do pf	98	100	98
P. R.-Am. Tob.	180	200	190
Do scrip	120	130	115
R. J. Reynolds	500	550	525
Do pf	104	107	107

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The various Steel issues were the feature of the trading on the Consolidated Exchange, and sharp advances occurred in the shares of the various companies in that group. For a time the market was almost buoyant, but toward the close the enthusiasm slightly waned under pressure of profit taking sales. Dealings were on a heavy scale, particularly in the period of greatest strength.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Allis-Chalm	23½	23¼	23¼
100 Am. B. Sug	74½	74	74½
780 Am. Can	41¾	40¾	40¾
10 Am. C. & F.	67¼	67¼	67¼
20 Am. H. & L	11¼	11¼	11¼
100 Am. Loco	58¼	57	58¼
480 Am. S. & R	86	86¼	87¼
670 Am. Su. Tob	61¼	57¼	58¾
2,970 Amer. Cop	63¾	61¾	63
840 Bald. Loco	58½	53¼	57⅝
50 Balt. & Ohio	57¾	57¾	57¾
8,990 Beth. St'l B.	81¾	80¾	80
50 Do pf	100	100	100
49 Brklyn R. T.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
10 Cal. Petrol	13½	13½	13½
1,740 Cent. Leather	73	73¼	77¾
20 Ches. & Ohio	51⅜	51¼	51⅝
290 C., M. & St. P.	43¼	42¾	43¼
180 C., R. I. & P.	22¾	22¼	22¼
50 Chino Copper	43	43	43
200 Col. F. & I.	38¾	38¼	38¼
130 Con. Gas	90	88¾	89½
400 Corn Prod	20⅝	20¼	20¾
2,530 Crucible St'l	69¾	66¾	67⅜
340 Cuba Cane Su	29	28	29
1,670 Dist. Secur	41⅝	37½	39⅝
450 Erie	19¾	19¼	19⅝
750 Gen. Motors	97	94¾	95⅜
140 Gt. Nor. Ore	29¾	29	29⅝
450 Inspir. Cop	43½	43¼	45½
550 Int. Mer. M	27¾	24¾	26¼
1,450 Do pf	89¾	86¾	88⅝
150 Int. Nickel	31¾	31¼	31¼
340 Kenne. Cop	33⅜	32¾	33
1,230 Mex. Petrol	86½	84½	86
50 Miami Cop	30¾	30	30¾
670 Midvale Steel	46½	45¼	45¾
460 Mo. Pacific	27½	27¼	27¼
140 Nat. E. & S	44¼	44	44¼
50 Nev. Con	18¼	18¼	18¼
10 Ohio C. Gas	39¾	39¾	39¾
40 Pennsylvania	50¾	50¾	50¾
20 Pitts. Coal	45¼	45¼	45¼
50 Ray Copper	22¾	22¼	22⅝
780 Reading	76¾	75	75⅝
350 Rep. I. & S.	79¾	77	78
10 Sinclair Oil	34½	34½	34½
10 So. Pacific	89¾	89¾	89¾
750 So. Railway	28	27¾	27¾
370 Studebaker	40¾	39¼	39¾
460 Tob. Prod	56½	54¼	54⅝
70 Un. Bag new	66	66	66
670 Union Pac	123¾	122¾	123⅜
140 Un. Cig. St.	95¾	95¼	95¼
200 U. S. Cast	110¾	114	115¾
270 U. S. Rubber	59½	58¾	58⅝
47,310 U. S. Steel	108½	104¼	105¾
4,230 Utah Copper	80¾	77¾	80¼
120 Westing. El.	43	43	43
340 Willys-Over	23¾	23¼	23½

BONDS.

$6,150 Liberty 3½s	99.76	99.70	99.72
1,000 B. R. T. 5s, '18	97	97	97

MINING STOCKS.

800 Atlanta	.05½	.05½	.06½
600 Iron Blos	.03	.03	.03
300 Mason. Ptts	.09	.09	.09
300 Ophir	.17	.17	.17
600 Portland	1.25	1.15	1.15
600 Silver Pick	.11½	.11½	.11½
300 Rochester	.33	.32	.32
50 Ton. Ext	2.07½	1.80	2.07½
800 Wh. Caps	1.00	1.00	1.00

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,040 ‡Aetna Expl	3¾	3¾	3¾
200 ‡Air Reduc	84	82	84
315 Carwen Steel	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
600 Chev. Motor	79	78	78
845 ‡Cit. Ser. old	219	217	218½
150 ‡ Do pf	79½	79½	79½
500 Curtiss Aero	34½	33¼	33¾
100 Ev.-Hea., Inc	22¾	22¼	22¼
1,400 Inter. Rub	11	10	11
2,200 ‡Int. Lube Ch	3⅝	3¼	3¼
150 ‡Man. Tran	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000 Marc. of Am	3	2¾	3
1,200 N. A. P. & P	3	2¾	3
800 ‡Prud. Pict	7¾	7¼	7¾
500 Smith M. T	1¾	1¾	1¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

200 Anglo-A. O	18¾	18¼	18¾
200 Stand. O. Co. of N. J	545	525	542

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

800 ‡Allen Oil	⅝	⅜	11
3,500 ‡Bar. O. & G	1⅝	1½	1⅝
700 ‡Beth. O. & G	10¾	10¾	10¾
60,000 ‡B.-Wyo. O	36	34	35
5,000 ‡Coaden Oil	8¾	8	8¼
4,000 ‡Crosby P., (a pros)	28	25	27
3,200 Cum. P. & R	1⅜	1¼	1¼
4,500 ‡Elk B. Pet	8¾	8¼	8¾
3,700 ‡E. O. & G., Brook	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500 ‡Esm. O. Co	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,100 ‡Federal Oil	3¾	3½	3⅝
500 ‡Friar Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500 ‡Glenrock O	16¾	16	16
150 ‡Houston Oil	17	15¾	17
600 ‡H. W. Creek O. & R	2¾	2½	2¾
1,000 ‡Int. Pet'm	12¾	12¼	12¼
2,700 ‡K. U. C. O	1¼	1	1¼
3,600 Ken. Oil, (a pros)	⅛	⅛	⅛
800 ‡Kentucky P	8¼	8¼	8¼
850 ‡Lost C. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
12,500 ‡Mer. O. Cp	36¼	34	36¼
3,000 Met. Pet'm	1	⅞	1

MINING STOCKS.

3,100 Acme C. H	2¼	1⅞	2
2,500 AL.-Brit. Col. Co	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500 ‡Atlanta	8¼	8	8¼
2,500 Big L. Cop	1¾	1¾	1¾
6,200 ‡Bos. & Mon	52	47	50
5,700 ‡Brad. C. M	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,400 ‡Brant Min	56	55	56
1,000 Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,200 Butte Det	2	2	2
1,700 ‡Caledonia	58	56	57
9,875 ‡Cal. & Jer	1¾	1⅝	1¾
3,500 ‡Cashboy	5	4½	4½
2,800 ‡Coco R. M	5	4	5
1,500 Con. Ariz. Sm	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1,000 Con. Cp. M	8⅝	8½	8⅝
600 ‡Con.-H'st'd	16	16	16
1,000 Cress. Con. G	5½	5	5½
35,000 ‡Emma Con	½	⅜	⅜
1,100 First Nat. C	2⅝	2½	2½
2,500 ‡Fort. Con	42	42	45
1,266 ‡Gold. Cons	35	32	34
5,300 ‡Gold. Mer	4	3½	4
1,200 ‡G. V. Ext. Cp	1¼	1	1
1,000 ‡Green M. M	⅛	⅜	⅜
2,750 ‡Ida. Min	6¾	5¼	6
8,000 ‡Int. Minn	10

NATIONAL BANKS MAKE NEW RECORD

Total Resources $16,543,000,000, a Gain of $5,286,000,000 in Four Years.

BIG INCREASE SINCE MAY

Gain $154,000,000 in Deposits Notwithstanding the Sale of $3,000,000,000 Liberty Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Comptroller of the Currency, in an analysis of the condition of the banks of the country, as shown by the last bank call, says that if the maximum quota of $5,000,000,000 of Liberty Loan bonds of the second issue should all be drawn from the national banks their deposits would still be $286,000,000 larger than they were in the corresponding period in 1913, a year before the war began.

Resources of the national banks, notwithstanding the Government's great program of war financing, again have exceeded their previous record of strength, and have reached the aggregate of $16,543,000,000.

Controller Williams also points out that notwithstanding the sale of the first issue of $3,000,000,000 Liberty bonds the national banks now have on deposit an increase of $154,000,000 over the total amount of their deposits, as shown by the bank call of May 1, before the first issue was sold.

Their resources have increased $392,000,000 since the call of June 20 this year, and $2,132,000,000 since Sept. 12, 1916.

The resources of the national banks today exceed by approximately a billion and a half dollars the total resources of all the banks of the country, national, State, savings banks, and trust companies as late as the year 1914. Deposits also exceed the deposits of June 30, 1917, by $462,000,000 and are $1,872,000,000 greater than on Sept. 12, 1916.

Loans and discounts amounted to $9,065,000,000, an increase over June 20, 1917, of $237,000,000, and an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $1,196,000,000. United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness, including Liberty bonds held by national banks on Sept. 11, 1917, amounted to $1,159,000,000, an increase as compared with June 20, 1917, of $83,000,000, and are $429,000,000 over Sept. 12, 1916. Other bonds held amounted to $1,983,000,000, an increase of $230,574,000 over June 20, and an increase of $239,000,000 for the twelve months.

Cash in vaults and due from Federal Reserve Banks, including collection items, Sept. 11, 1917, amounted to $1,486,000,000, an increase over June 20, 1917, of $93,124,000, and an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $290,000,000. Notwithstanding the large balances carried with the Federal Reserve Banks, the amount due to national banks from other banks and bankers amounted to $1,634,000,000. Bills payable and rediscounts on Sept. 11 amounted to $235,000,000, a reduction as compared with June 20, 1917, of $88,000,000, but an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $153,000,000.

The deposits in the national banks four years ago, on Aug. 9, 1913, amounted to $7,048,000,000, an increase during these four years of $5,286,000,000, or 66 per cent.—a growth which is unprecedented.

The ten States showing the greatest increase in the deposits since the call of June 20, 1917, were, in the order named: Pennsylvania, $320,000,000; Ohio, $21,000,000; New Jersey, $19,000,000; California, $16,000,000; New York, $15,000,000; Virginia, $14,000,000; Texas, $12,000,000; Indiana, $11,000,000; Illinois, $9,000,000; Kansas, $9,000,000. The only States showing a reduction of as much as two millions of dollars in deposits were Florida and Connecticut.

Among Reserve and Central Reserve cities, those showing an increase in deposits of as much as six million dollars or more were: New York, $72,000,000; San Francisco, $25,000,000; Philadelphia, $24,000,000; Pittsburgh, $20,000,000; Cleveland, $15,000,000; Cincinnati $11,000,000; Washington, $10,000,000; Houston, $8,000,000; Baltimore, $7,000,000; Indianapolis, Boston, and Kansas City, $6,000,000 each.

HARDWARE MEN ON LABOR.

National Association Advocates Federal Compulsory Arbitration.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 19.—The American Hardware Manufacturers Association, which includes in its membership many of the big steel and iron men of the nation, will petition Congress for Federal compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. The action was urged at the closing of the annual convention here this afternoon. Such legislation was termed essential as a war measure and as equally as important as any of the emergency orders. The members seemed to think organized labor was "unreasonable" in the stress of war times.

Retiring President Fayette R. Plumb of Philadelphia did not spare Samuel Gompers in the discussion. Loyall A. Osborne, a member of two commissions of the Council of National Defense, and Vice President of the Westinghouse Company, declared that the commission with which he is affiliated has computed there will be 2,000 strikes and lockouts within the next eighteen months.

The hardware men also went on record today as favoring the "open shop." Delegates deplored labor disturbances, and labor "agitators" were charged with being unpatriotic.

Charles W. Asbury of Philadelphia was elected President this afternoon. Other officers chosen were: Vice Presidents, Frederick H. Payne of Greenfield, Mass.; A. W. Stanley of New Britain, Conn.; and Frank Baaches of Pittsburgh; Secretary-Treasurer, F. D. Mitchell of New York.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Forecast:

No. Car.—Clearing and cooler Sat. Fair Sun.

S. Car.—Fair and colder Sat. Fair Sun.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Sat. Cloudy Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. and Sun.

La. and Ark.—Fair and warmer Sat. Fair Sun.

Okla. and E. Tex.—Fair and warmer Sat. Fair and colder Sun.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Rain and colder Sun.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Rain and colder Sun.

Wis.—Rain or snow Sat. Colder, with rain or snow, Sun.

Minn.—Snow Sat. Fair and colder Sun.

Ia.—Rain and warmer Sat. Cloudy and colder Sun.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sunday.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and colder Sat. Fair Sun.

Neb.—Rain or snow Sat. Fair and colder Sun.

Autumn Number

The New York Times Review of Books

Tomorrow, October 21st

Five hundred latest books classified and described to help buyers in choosing, and critical notices of new publications.

END OF THE FUR AUCTION.

The Various Offerings Brought a Total of Over $2,500,000.

The selling of wolf skins, which brought prices from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than those obtained at the Spring sale, was easily the feature of the closing day of the annual Fall sale of furs in the Masonic Hall here. These furs are especially in demand at the present time because of the scarcity of foxes, and the bidding for them was active. Nearly 17,000 were offered, and the best ones brought $16.50 each. Big buyers of wolf included Fox, Tolchin & Co., Milton Schreiber & Co., and Gottlieb Brothers.

Skunk, of which about 90,000 skins were sold, was another feature of the closing session. Bidding was active for them also, and the best No. 1 blacks and shorts brought $4.50. In this instance the biggest buyers included Milton Schrieber & Co., Joseph Steinert & Brothers, C. G. Gunther's Sons, John Hallam of Toronto, and E. R. Skinner of Sacramento, Cal.

The best price paid for chinchilla, which had been held over from Thursday, was $32. Prominent buyers of this fur were Eisenbach Brothers & Co., the Ganss Fur Company, Becker Brothers & Co., and G. I. Fuerth.

Manufacturing furriers were the best buyers of lynx, the finest of which sold for $22.75. According to D. J. Hoerner of Hoerner, Williamson & Co., of Montreal, one of the most interesting features of the last day of the sale was the prices brought by small lynx skins. Proportionately, he said, they sold much higher than the larger ones, due very largely to the ease with which a single small skin can be worked up into a muff. In sympathy with the rising market for fox and wolves, Mr. Hoerner asserted, still better prices for lynx furs can be looked for. Lynx buyers included Milton Schreiber & Co., the Ganss Fur Company, Julius Klugman's Sons, and Gottlieb Brothers.

Among the other furs that were under the hammer during the day by Auctioneer J. Gordon Noakes of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation were more than 15,000 house cats. The best all-black skins brought 74 cents, which was said to be an unusually high price for this class of goods. Most of the house cats were bought by B. Bloseveren's Sons, makers of fur hats.

Additional subscriptions of about $150,000 to the second Liberty Loan were obtained by the committee during the day. This brought the total subscriptions to $1,880,000.

At the finish of the sale it was announced that over $2,500,000 worth of furs had been sold, the increase over the total estimated previous to the sale being due to the unexpectedly high prices brought by several kinds of popular skins. It was pointed out that the only decline from March prices at the entire sale was in brown bear, for which the current demand is poor. The other furs sold showed advances ranging from 5 to 75 per cent. over the Spring figures.

When compared with the prices obtained at the March sale, this is the way yesterday's prices showed up: Lynx, 25 per cent. higher; squirrel, 10 per cent. higher; house cat, same; skunk, all sections, 15 per cent. higher; Northern wolf, 75 per cent. higher, and Southwestern wolf, 50 per cent. higher.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

The More Important Foodstuffs Were Quoted Lower This Week.

Prices on several of the more important foodstuffs went down this week, according to Dun's list. These declines, together with the advances recorded in hides and leather, were the most interesting revisions shown. In all, 79 of the 334 quotations varied from those of last week, 44 being advances. Last week showed 39 advances in a total of 72 changes.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, marr., choice, 100 lbs.	$15.00	$14.50	$9.90
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.08¾	.09⅜	.09⅜
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.09½	.09⅝	.10¾
Sugar, brown sheetings, yel.	.10	.10	.11
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.10½	.10½	.07½
Butter, creamery extra, lb.	.43½	.44½	.35¾
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.24½	.25½	.21
Eggs, Western ists, doz.	.40	.39½	.32
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.16	.15¾	.07
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.10¼	.10¼	.06⅝
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.12¾	.12¾	.10½
Raisins, lb.	.08	.08	....
Flour, Spring patent, bbl.	10.35	10.90	8.75
Wheat, No. 2, red, nat.	2.25	2.25	1.76⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush.	2.02	2.03	1.08
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.66	.66	.54
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.30	1.30	1.00
Hides, Chi. Pack., No. 1, lb.	.34	.34	.23½
Hides, Chi., cows, heavy, lb.	.32½	.32½	.27½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.46	.46	.40
Leather, union backs, lb.	.85	.80	.67
Iron, pig, F.No.2, Phil., ton.	34.75	33.75	20.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	47.50	55.00	45.00
Copper, Elect., New York, lb.	.23¼	.23½	.28½
Lead, New York, lb.	.08⅝	.08	.07
Tin, New York, lb.	.61¼	.60¾	.41
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl.	.13	.13	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.75	7.30	6.50
Hogs, lt., Chi., 100 lbs.	16.00	18.00	9.70
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.10	9.10	7.00
Lard, pr. st., Chi, 100 lbs.	23.87	23.65	15.75
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	27.00	27.62	13.75
Mess pork, chicago, bbl.	46.00	46.50	28.00
Mess, fancy head, lb.	.08¾	.08¾	.05
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.63½	.63	.73
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	8.35	8.35	7.35
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.26	.26	.15½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.24	.24	.20
Tobacco, bbl., Conn.	6.00	5.00	4.00
Wool, av., 100, Phila., lb.	.753	.753	.379

A feature of the foodstuffs changes in this city during the week was the drop of 5 cents a barrel in the price of Spring patent flour. In the major provisions at Chicago the only advance was shown by prime lard. Live sheep did not change, but declines were registered by live beef and hogs, mess pork, and short ribs. Bacon was lower here. A rise of $1 a barrel in the cost of potatoes marked the week's trading in vegetables, as did a general rise in the price of beans. White turnips also were higher, but onions declined. Fresh apples fell off in price, while choice grapes advanced ones went up. Otherwise there was little feature to the fruits, either fresh or dried.

Further price weakness developed in butter and cheese during the week, largely as the result of increased receipts and only a moderate demand on the part of buyers. All grades of butter and the best cheese were "off." Nearby fancy eggs were steady at the last advance, but the best Westerns went up slightly.

No. 7 Rio coffee continued its decline of the last several weeks, but No. 4 Rio did not go down with it this time. There were no changes in the sugar list, but spices were unsettled and higher for the most part.

About all kinds of leather, except hemlock sole and belting butts, were quoted higher this week. This is the first visible evidence of the strong undertone to the market, of which dealers spoke. There were no declines in leather, or in hides, either. The latter, on the other hand, showed advances in No. 1 Texas, Colorado, and branded cow stocks. The advances were seen in the grains, but declines were registered by corn, rye, malt, and malting barley.

No. 2 foundry pig iron at Philadelphia was the only crude metal to advance during the week, with Bessemer billets at Pittsburgh supplying the only decline. In the minor metals tin advanced, but pig aluminium, spelter, and lead all went down. Thirteen of the twenty-one changes shown in the combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils were advances, the feature being the further rise in morphine. It is now quoted, in bulk, at $12.80 an ounce, compared with $5.50 last year.

In the miscellaneous changes were advances in tallow and turpentine, and declines in hops, crude rubber, and Chinese raw silk. Chip and news boards supplied the declines in the paper list.

In the textiles, burlap continued to mount to new levels, with little or no change in the amount of trading or of stocks on hand. Further strength was added to the price position of cotton goods by the week's gain in the staple, but the number of actual advances which took place was not so large as that of last week.

LARGE DRY GOODS SALES.

Shipments Are Running Far Ahead of Those a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale shipments for the week are largely ahead of the corresponding period of last year. Road sales for both immediate and future delivery are greater than the heavy volume in the same period of a year ago. The number of customers in the market during the week has not been quite as large as in the corresponding period of last year. Collections are strong."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL.—Men's, women's, children's furs, cloth, silk, jewelry, entire stocks bought; quick cash buyers. Aarons, 742 6th Av.

APPAREL.—Spot cash for better grade coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway, Madison Sq. 7974.

BELTS.—Patent leather, large quantity, spot cash. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

BOLIVIAS and wool plushes at a price. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Will buy Burgundy and plum, in F. & H. or Botany, or will exchange for all other shades. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2368.

BROADCLOTHS.—Open for botany or F. & H. taupe and burgundy broadcloths for cash. Farragut 9030.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, taupe, and Burgundy wanted. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTH, botany, all colors; will pay cash. Strauss & Deren, 127 West 26th St. Farr. 9297.

BURELLA Burgundy, Buckley & Cohen, style 700. Farragut 3825.

BROADCLOTH.—American, of 19116. Phone 9832 Spring.

CHEVIOT.—Single or double width brown, green, and navy. J. J. Ludwig & Co., 138 West 25th.

COATS.—Big jobber wants large and small quantities high-grade children's flapper coats; cash. 15 East 26th St., Room 1808.

CORDUROY.—Boyd's, all colors, quantity no object, spot cash. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

COTTON BEAVER.—Hind & Harrison timme, open for quantity for cash. 4630 Farragut.

COTTON SUITINGS, Skirtings, and Fancy Voiles.—Interested in large quantities. Reply H. W., care of The G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

FURS.—Wanted 1,000 Kit Coney; also seal Nutria. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

FURS.—Will buy last year's stock for special sale; cash. R 53 Times.

KERSEY.—Wyandotte 422, 10 pieces each, black, navy, and Burgundy. Louis Hammer, 432 4th Av. Madison Square 7745.

MACKINAWS, any quantity, spot cash. Louis Friedman, 80 Bleecker.

MIXTURES.—588, colors 4 and 5, Stevens 7967, shade 23. Franklin 1775.

PANNETTE.—Chase's, all colors; Grant G. Kelly's velour, or similar, in Burgundy only; Raritan's beaver, all shades. 9220 Farragut.

POM-POM.—American 0816, any quantity, all colors, for cash. Farr. 2616.

SILKS.—Taffetas, peau de cygnes, plain and changeable; cash. Al. Warshauer, 432 4th Av.

SILK.—Open for striped silk linings. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

THIBET.—Stoney & Starkey black thibet. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS wanted; lightweight burgundy and Pekin and heavyweight burgundy and green. Tel. Madison Square 2715.

VELOURS.—0359 Reindeer, taupe, and beetroot; also Reindeer, pompom. Rappaport & Gottlieb, 159 Madison Av.

VELOURS.—Open for burgundy and taupe, all weights. Bronson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Far. 6264.

VELOUR.—Burgundy, taupe, heavyweight. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St. Farr. 602.

VELOURS, 11050, 13046, 15002; any quantity; also pom-poms. Merit, Farragut 9812.

VELOURS, 11050, 13046, 13045, 544, 15020; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR.—U. S. 153, any quantity, all colors, for cash. Farr. 2616.

VELOURS.—Will buy 11050, 544, in all shades. Chelsea 9955.

WOOLENS.—An opportunity to sell your surplus woolens of all kinds; send us samples, quantities, and lowest prices for quick action. William Cerf & Co., 317 South Market St., Chicago, Ill.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BURELLAS.—0310, all shades; Whitman's 1210 cotton warp serge. Madison Square 2426.

CHINCHILLA, white, all wool Deering Millikens, 143; Andrews poplin, Russian green; American plaid 15024-36; Hydol's 3 inch; Furette plush; Blumenthal's 3 inch 8766 gray Chinchilla to close out. Madison Square 6375.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; velours, pompom; all desirable shades; also plushes. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush coats, fur trimmed, at $14.50 up, for today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATING.—Oxfords, ¾ goods, 15 pieces. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St. Farr. 602.

DRESSES.—Save money by buying direct from contractor; Bonany serge dresses, $7.50 to $11.50; visit our show room and be convinced. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES.—Serge, satin, and wool jersey, from $8.50 up; immediate delivery. Annetta Waist and Dress Co., 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Have 1,000 satin and serge dresses to close out; $5.75 up. E. M. Bellmm, 101 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—2,000, serges, satin, and velveteens, to close out. Congress Waist and Dress Co., 24 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Have 150 snappy dresses to close out. Pace, 1,182 Broadway.

FLOOR SHOWCASES.—Sell cheap; we need room. Guthman-Solomons, 100 West 31st St.

FURS.—Former buyer for America's greatest fur establishment will carefully buy what you need, fee 5 per cent.; can get excellent bargains; I can certainly save you money. R 54 Times.

FURS.—Have $80,000 worth of stock of all kinds; will close out at a sacrifice. 220 6th Av. Chelsea 7973.

FUR.—One-inch and ¾-inch prime skunk edging. Madison Square 6040.

PLUSHES.—Kerami, moltex, chiffon velvet, and velveteens at a price. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

KERAMI—Blumenthal's mole, $8. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av. Madison Square 1504.

PLUSH.—Esquimette, peco; guaranteed sealette. Dobson's plush. Madison Square 3121.

POPLIN.—Andrews, Russian green; American plaid 15024-36; Hydol's 3-inch; Furette plush, Blumenthal's 3-inch 3766 gray Chinchilla to close out. Madison Square 6375.

SILK.—For sale, five pieces of Sydney Blumenthal's silk nutria, at the opening price. Farragut 5298.

SKIRTS — Silk plaids, browns, purple grounds, $2.12½; stripes and black satins, $2.75 up; serges, $1.75; pleated, $2.25. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greely 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality, carded or bulk; for export or dealers only. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., Inc., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1807 Williamsburg.

SUITS.—300 botany broadcloth suits, all shades, peau de cygne and interlined, to close out at a special price. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th.

SUITS AND COATS.—To close out at a price. Kessler & Gotthelf, 10 East 33d St.

VELOURS.—Taupe heavyweight, Dxfords, astrachans, Pearson's mercerized plush; very reasonable. Farragut 9811.

VELOURS.—Holden Leonard 600, $2.10; also F. & H., all colors, $2.20. Madison Square 9358.

VELOURS.—Harris & Stein, Style 21, 0350; Buckley & Cohen, Style 140. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELVETEEN.—Imported, all widths, all colors, Worrall dye, immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-3446.

VELVETEENS.—All colors prices and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

WAISTS.—Good style Georgette waists, sell out. 15 West 20th, sixth floor.

WOOLENS.—Bahiusen 50102, 50155, 50169; Worumbo 991 and 977; F. & H. 7576, all shades. Telephone Madison Square 6305.

WOOL plushes, assorted colors, 20 pieces. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St. Farr. 602.

WOOL PLUSH, blue and black. Farragut 3847.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Experienced ladies' dresses, better kind; city trade; salary or commission. Star Dress Manufacturing Co., 122 West 26th.

Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR, with large plant, wishes to get in touch with Government manufacturers; anything in the needle industry. Call Gramercy 6124.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5½@6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...5½@6 " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Attractive New Suit Design.

An attractive new design has made its appearance in the local market for suits for women, and is said to be meeting with quite marked success. It is a modification of the much talked of, but little sold, bustle effect. The coat has long pointed ends in front in a somewhat cutaway effect. In the back it reaches but a few inches below the waist line and is a little puckered, thus giving the modified suggestion of the bustle. It is made up in a number of variations in serge, broadcloth and velvet models, and in colors that are just now in vogue.

Furniture Sales Pick Up.

The lull in the market for household furniture, which extended practically all through September, is said by local authorities in the trade to have been dissipated to a considerable extent by a more or less active buying movement which set in a few weeks ago. Apparently, it is said, the large retailers of the country and some of the department stores are anticipating a very sizable holiday trade and preparing accordingly. Prices range from 10 to 40 per cent. over the figures of a year ago.

Quilts Practically Withdrawn.

The rise in the cotton market of the past week has had a very serious effect on prices of quilts for Spring delivery. It is said that many of the largest mills in the trade have practically refused to quote on future business until they are able to see just where they stand. The labor situation is said to be another very important factor, due to the likelihood of further wage increases being forced. As it is there is more certainty as to what the future holds it seems to be the attitude of most of the mills that Spring prices must be held in abeyance.

Low-Priced Waists Big Sellers.

"There are unmistakable evidences," says an authority in the local waist trade who is a keen observer of underlying market conditions, "that we are going to have to depend more and more as the season progresses on our popular priced merchandise for volume. Though the season started with a rush on the better grades, which made it seem as though nobody wanted popular priced waists any more, this demand has more or less played out. And in its place we now have a better market for garments at prices which are attractive to business women, whose numbers have been so greatly increased, than we have ever had before."

It's the Smile That Does It.

A slogan of a telephone company is that "the voice with the smile wins." A local retail silk buyer bears witness to the fact that the face with the smile comes in the same class. "A business friend of mine remarked the other day," said this buyer yesterday, "that he had never seen me without a smile on my face. I told him it was because he had never seen me outside of the store. But, seriously, I make it a point never to be grouchy during business hours. I found long ago that it didn't pay, and while learning this I found that, whenever I went on the floor with a scowl and a harsh word for anybody, the spirits of the whole department went down. This situation carried through the whole day, and concrete proof that I was wrong showed in the figures of that day's sales. The man who catches me on the floor these days without a smile that won't come off, no matter what comes up, deserves a reward."

Active Market in Sweaters.

The market for women's sweaters is reported by local mill agents to be fairly active. Shetland wool coat sweaters are said to be playing the leading rôle. The designs most in favor have deep sailor collars, large belts and ample skirts hanging down almost to the knees. Purple, green, orange and light blue, in the order named, seem to be the prevailing colors. There is also quite a call for silk fibre sport coat sweaters for Southern wear in many brilliant color combinations. In the matter of delivaries, though there are still behind, the mills are reported to be catching up fairly well.

Their Ignorance Not a Blessing.

One of the reasons advanced for the need of trade discounts in the recent squabble between the retailers and the manufacturers was that the average buyer was not a good enough judge of merchandise to be able to tell the difference between a garment that is sold at, say, $25, with the full trade discount, and another that is sold at 2 per cent. off for payment in ten days. This, while true, according to a well-known local manufacturer, is not the unmixed blessing to producers that it would seem. The buyers, he said, not being abie to judge the value of a garment closely, are generally suspicious that "something is being put over on them." The result is considerable haggling over selling prices, some of which results in bad feeling.

Would Like Better Deliveries.

Buyers of women's neckwear, according to reports current in this market, are not satisfied with the way they are getting deliveries of their Fall goods, and more than one threat to cancel has been heard. The makers of these goods, however, say that there is little hope for a change in the situation for two reasons. The first of these is the great paucity of workers, even of untrained beginners, and the second is the delays met with by merchandise in transit as a result of the rush movement of war materials, coal, &c. The present situation is considered especially unfortunate all the way around in view of the nice business that is being done by the retailers and that is being reflected in the orders placed with the manufacturers.

Gray Goods Buying Was Fair.

Trading showed a fair amount of snap yesterday in the local gray goods market. Business was done on 37-inch 48-square sheetings at 12¼ cents for nearby delivery, but few of the other sheeting sales were worthy of comment. Additional sales of sateens and twills for the clothing trade were put through, this time at virtually full market prices. Most of the day's activity was in print cloths. November-December sales of 39-inch 68-72s were recorded at 12 cents, while for shipment through the remainder of this year trading was done on these 38½-inch constructions at the prices given: 64-60s, 10¾ cents; 60-52s, 9¼ cents, and 60-48s, 9⅛ cents. Spot printcloth prices at the close were:

39-inch, 80-80s	15c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10⅛c
38½-inch, 72-76s	14c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	9¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11c	27-inch, 64-60s	*7⅞c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ARCTIC STORES.—Harry Lane has been appointed receiver for the assets in the State of the Arctic Stores, a corporation conducting a chain of eighty-one grocery stores in New York and New Jersey. He was authorized to continue business for ten days. There are nine stores in New York City, located at 547 and 585 Ninth Avenue, 530, 682, and 775 Tenth Avenue, 2,195, 2,697, and 2,793 Eighth Avenue, and 1,463 Amsterdam Avenue. Liabilities are stated to be $160,000 and assets $40,000, the assets within city are $7,500.

ERICH LOHSEN, a clerk, formerly a grocer of 822 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,727 and assets of $400 in accounts.

AUGUSTUS SCUDDER, of 1,238 Havemeyer Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,089 and no assets.

MYRON M. MERRILL of Tarrytown, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,155, mostly for liquors, and no assets.

THEODORE P. COOPER of 13 West Ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,981 and assets of $5,842, in trust. The principal creditor is the Baron de Hirsch Fund.

COMMERCIAL ACETYLENE WELDING COMPANY of 80 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $1,181,145, and assets of $1,114,789, consisting of real estate, $161,802; cash on hand, $1,572; cash in banks, $11,264; stock, $206,150; carriages, &c., $3,047; machinery, $87,047; personal property, $35,-161, and accounts, $106,747. The real estate is at Bound Brook, N. J.; Aurora, Ill.; Berkley, Cal.; Trenton, Atlanta, N. J.; East Deerfield, and Moberly, Mo. Among the creditors are the Louisa Company, $898,324; E. Benedict & Co., $317,568; Commercial Acetylene Company, $89,067, part secured, and Union Carbide Sales Company, $42,628.

A. & N. SILVERMAN, wholesale tobacco and cigars, of 600 Ninth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,647, and assets of $3,505.

BERNARD DORF.—Judge Mayer has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Bernard Dorf, manufacturer of cloaks and dresses, at 23 West 26th Street, with a branch in Chicago, on the ground of making a false statement and failure to keep proper books of account. A petition was filed against him on Sept. 20, 1915, and his liabilities were $40,359.

S. BENOWITZ & CO.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against S. Benowitz & Co., wholesale dealer in butter and eggs, at 357 Greenwich Street, on a settlement with creditors at 42½ cents on the dollar, payable 35 cash, 5 per cent. in three months, and 2½ cents in eight months.

JULIUS TITTLE.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition for bankruptcy filed by Julius Tittle, manufacturer of bedding Avenue, Bronx, on a settlement with his only creditor, the Novelty Waist and Dress Co.

KAJ. A. HANSEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Kaj. A. Hansen at 6,021 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Carl Ahlers, $304; Samuel S. Beard & Co., $55; H. S. Chardavoyne, Inc., $37, and B. Westergaad & Co., $81.92.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreets's reports 254 business failures in the United States during the week, against 183 the previous week, and 311, 325, 336, and 246 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 67, New England, 36; Southern, 49; Western, 64; Northwestern, 20, and Far Western, 18. Canada had 20, against 14 the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Aelter, Marie T.—C. Chiantelli.....$185.54
Blarvelt, Frances E.—E. Shubert.....211.81
Bernstein, Lizzie and Samuel—Frank D. Creamer & Co.....1,641.15
Benenson, William and Louis—N. M. Honig.....8,567.68
Berg, Anna, and Harry Katz—Peoples, &c.....500.00
Bee Kay Amusement Co.—J. T. Leighton.....437.20
Brooks, Marion M.—A. Weintraub.....235.97
Baker, John F.—Coastwise Lumber and Supply Co.....1,103.37
Cappellino, Joseph—H. Dann.....227.63
Crone, Leonard S.—American Lithographic Co.....230.60
Doell, Helen, and Henry Odell, Jr.—N. T. Swezey's Son & Co.....528.18
Dowling, John J.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.188.93
Douglas, Evelyn, and Wilson L. Cannon—People, &c.....100.00
Fleischman, Fannie—W. B. Reed.....100.00
F. & A. Realty Co., Inc., and Frederick A. Baker—Coastwise Lumber and Supply Co.....1,162.41
Farrell, Patrick—J. J. Power.....206.25
Feinberg, Benjamin D.—B. Altman.....603.25
Frank, Bernard E., Milton, and Henry —Newman & MacBain, Inc.....744.13
Fernandes, Alexandro G. Saifi.....540.20
Gamser, Simon—M. Ayer.....1,246.22
Grant, James E.—Herald Square Hotel, Inc.....873.34
Ginsberg, Rose—A. Montar.....187.50
Healy, Joseph—United Electric Light and Power Co., et al., costs.....110.19
Haff, Charles F.—J. E. Gerrotte et al..321.20
Imperator Waist, Inc.—Chelsea Exchange Bank.....1,931.78
John Caggiano Co.—Standard Building Supply Co.....180.97
Kathodian Bronze Works—C. A. Furthman et al.....270.35
Kobre, Israel E.—Cronomial Mantel and Refrigerator Co.....114.31
Kaufmann, Emil—I. Jacobs et al.....109.30
Livingston, Naomi—Ginibel Bros., N. Y.215.31
Lesse, Louis—Harlem Savings Bank..1,005.81
Lance, Simon—F. Levy.....128.30
Ligen, Frederick W.—Wilson & Co.....220.04
May, Goran—Kramer Organ Co.....403.86
Mattison, Anna—Hudson River Telephone Co. et al., costs.....109.56
Mitchell, William A.—A. L. Guidone, costs.....112.70
McKittrick, James—G. McKittrick, costs.....111.19
M. Zimmerman Co., Inc.—State Industrial Commission of State of N. Y....1,219.64
Mitchell, William A.—A. L. Guidone...112.70
McLay, Nelson—Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y.....131.70
Martin, Clinton S.—Same.....240.00
Mack, Frank C.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y. 208.10
Mack, James and Winifred—People, &c.500.00
Mackenzie, James C.—Henry Kelly & Sons.....101.32
Nowak, Max—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.....118.45
Nowak, Sophie—301 4th Av., Attorneys, N. Y. Railways Co.—H. Wenderbaum...343.07
Same—H. Wertheimer.....750.00
Orzag, Alexander, (National Art Pub. Co.)—Manhattan Card and Paper Co..150.00
Picker, Clara—Harlem Savings Bank..3,365.61
Pulite, Sebastiano, adm.—H. H. Patterbaum et al., costs.....109.19
Peck & Mack Co.—N. Nanes.....3,148.67
Ryland, Robert M.—New York Theatre Co.....109.19
Rosiello, Mike—L. Turoff.....183.28
Starr, Henry, and Louis Lapin—People, &c.....100.00
Schusterman, Louis—M. S. Turicab Co.121.91
Schulman, Samuel—J. Fisher.....120.71
Seligman, Samuel—M. B. Hess.....1,131.86
Spark, Jacob—American Type Foundries Co.....111.77
Simonson, Carolina T.—Park & Tilford.438.75
Smith, E. Osborne—J. R. Ober.....1,319.20
Sterling Operating Co., Inc.—L. Ottinger.....131.31
Shmitzer, Stanley H.—N. I. Holgott et al.....1,278.00
Tucker, Helena M.—Adirondack Trust Co.....1,859.41
Thatcher, Harry B.—Alexander Hamilton Inst.....104.89
Vogue, Inc.—F. O. Smith et al.....206.41
Weiss, C. Victor—H. D. Dinsbow.....109.10
West, Frank E.—C. Wissman.....1,040.10
William S. Sussman, Inc.—Olin J. Stephens.....324.54
Weingarten, Abraham C.—Germania Realty Co.....5,903.05
Weiss, William A.—H. T. Dempster...340.80
Ecdf. Frank—Wilson & Co.....247.35
Walsh, William M.—Kaufman Brown Co.....141.91
White, William C.—W. Maurer, costs..120.63
Wood, Elsie, and Wilson L. Cannon—People, &c.....100.00
Welden, Reuben H.—Anglo-Canadian Export Co.....

CHARGE RAILROADS DELAY RATE HEARING

Interstate Commerce Commission Said to be Ready to Hear Arguments.

ROADS DENY HOLDING BACK

Their Committee Prepares Letter Stating Why Increases Should Be Granted.

A chance to obtain increased railroad freight rates promptly, while the Interstate Commerce Commissioner appears to be favorably inclined, was being jeopardized by hesitation and differences of opinion on the part of railroad officials, it was charged yesterday by some railroad men who have been in touch with the new movement for a commodity rate increase.

It was asserted that, while the Interstate Commerce Commission had given the impression that it was eager to consider the question of allowing new increases, the railroad officials, through indecision and conflicting aims, had placed stumbling blocks in their own way.

Commissioner George F. Randolph of the Trunk Line Association and Clyde Brown of counsel for the New York Central Railroad are in charge of the preparation of a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission on behalf of the railroads, setting forth the reasons why an application should be granted to permit the railroads to file a new tariff, increasing commodity rates. This letter, which was discussed at the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Wednesday, will be sent next week.

Presidents of most of the large railroads held a conference yesterday afternoon at the Bankers' Club on the subject of the rate increases to be applied for, and Commissioner Randolph and Mr. Brown were in conference in the law offices of the New York Central. The report that the Interstate Commerce Commission was ready to give a hearing at any time on the new applications for increases, but that the railroads themselves were seeking more time, was denied yesterday. Commissioner Randolph said:

"That rumor was probably due to the fact that postponements of hearings on live stock and other rates in the West were asked for by the railroads, but this does not affect the main rate case. The railroads are not seeking any delay."

Other railroad men who commented yesterday on the meeting Wednesday expressed the belief that the commission was anxious to begin hearings on the new application for a freight rate increase at the earliest possible date. At least one railroad executive, whose interests are centred chiefly in Western properties, thought that the commission was in a position of greater readiness to reconsider the rate question than the railroad men themselves. He added that, in his opinion, the railroads could have had the case under way within a few days if they had asked for an early start.

"I attended the hearing," he said, "with the supposition that the foundation for a general application for a freight rate increase of 15 per cent. in Eastern classification territory was to be applied for. Representatives of traffic departments alone were present, and expressed a desire to have numerous applications for rate advances put together before the commission was appealed. The application under discussion dealt only with special rates, those for live stock and packing house products, grain and grain products, cement, stone, &c., and did not deal broadly with the rate problem.

"The impression prevailed that the commission that they would require thirty days to prepare their case, and, as they will be heard after the railroads have finished, it would seem that the better part of three months must pass under this program before the commission can begin to consider the consolidated findings put forward by railroads and shippers. This would indicate a four months' period after the hearings are started before the result will be made known.

"This is unfortunate, especially as the Interstate Commerce Commission seemed ready to take up the matter at once. The suggestion was made to the commission before the meeting came to an end that the old case be reopened, the date of costs, income, &c., being brought down to date, and the procedure start at once. The railroad representatives, however, did not fall in with the proposal."

Carnegie "Liberty Mill" Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburgh has built a big steel mill in record-breaking time and it has been named the "Liberty Mill." Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board received this telegram today from J. H. Farrell, President of the steel corporation:

"The Carnegie Steel Company put into successful operation today its new 110-inch plate mill, with a capacity of 150,000 tons per annum of such plates. This mill was built in exactly six months and is known as the Liberty Mill."

New Red Cross Director General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—John D. Ryan, on behalf of the Red Cross War Council, announced today the appointment of Jesse H. Jones, a business man of Houston, Texas, as Director General of Military Relief of the American Red Cross. Mr. Jones succeeds to the place formerly held by Mr. Ryan before Mr. Ryan was appointed by President Wilson to membership on the War Council. Mr. Jones will give his services to the Red Cross for the duration of the war without compensation.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY NOE COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt

Pursuant to an order duly entered in the office of the Clerk of this Court, the undersigned Receiver hereby offers for sale the property described below, and will receive sealed bids therefor at his office, No. 52 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before Saturday, the 20th day of October, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place said bids will be opened by the Receiver, and creditors may attend and pass thereon. Separate bids or a combined bid may be made for any one or more of the parcels of property hereinafter set forth, and each bid must be accompanied with a certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount thereof, the balance of the purchase price to be paid to the Receiver within two days. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the Court.

The property to be sold consists of the following:

1. All the right, title and interest of the Receiver and of the Bankrupt in and to the unexpired term of a lease of the premises occupied as restaurant located at No. 105 Duane Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, subject to all arrears of rent, taxes or water rates, and any and all charges now due or which may become due under the provisions of said lease, including the charges against the Receiver, if any, for the period during which the premises are occupied by him and also the good will of the business and subsisting cigar stand.

2. All the right, title and interest of the Receiver and of the Bankrupt in and to the furniture, fixtures, furnishings, utensils, chinaware, linen, glassware, silverware and all the chattels of the restaurant aforementioned, exclusive of food supplies, subject to all mortgages and liens thereon.

3. The entire stock of wines, liquors, groceries and foodstuffs.

4. All the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the liquor license pertaining to said business subject to any lien or claim thereon.

SPECIAL NOTICE. If the bids at private sale are rejected, all the property which remains unsold will, in the discretion of the Receiver, be offered for sale at public auction by United States Auctioneer, Charles W. Shongood, on Wednesday, October 24th, 1917, at the premises formerly occupied by the Alleged Bankrupt, at No. 105 Duane Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., in which case an additional notice of sale will be published in this paper on said date.

Dated New York, October 12, 1917.

LEON LAUTERSTEIN, Receiver.

TANEAUER AND DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York City.

SUES INSOLVENT BROKERS.

Delancey Nicoll Seeks $187,208 from Tower & Sherwood.

Delancey Nicoll, the lawyer, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $187,208 from the members of the insolvent Stock Exchange firm of Tower & Sherwood, which was composed of Arthur M. Sherwood and Frederick H. Tate when they made an assignment to Archibald R. Watson on May 7 last.

Nicholas G. Rutgers, formerly a member of the firm, was joined as a defendant, on the ground that all the members of the firm are liable to the plaintiff because when the defendants bought stocks on the plaintiff's order, the firm was insolvent and never got possession of the stocks ordered by Mr. Nicoll.

Mr. Nicoll's complaint states that he bought 10,000 shares British-American Tobacco Company, 100 Liggitt & Myers, 2,500 common and 1,000 preferred of the Interborough Metropolitan Company, and shares of the McAndrew & Forbes Co., which were all worth $363,242 at the time the firm assigned. He alleges that the firm pledged his stocks for sums largely in excess of what he owed, and says that the difference between his total indebtedness and the market value of the stocks was $187,208.

MRS. BURRIS COMPETENT.

Court Ignores Sister's Story of Substituted Twins.

Mrs. Kate C. Burris, 70 years old, widow of Dr. John C. Burris, who lived at 38 West Ninety-fourth Street, was wheeled in an invalid chair into the Queens County Supreme Court before Justice Van Siclen in Long Island City yesterday to have a jury pass upon her competency.

Her sister, Mrs. Georgianna Zeiner of 706 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, testified that thirty-two years ago Mrs. Burris practiced a deception upon Dr. Burris by getting new-born twins from a midwife which she made the doctor believe were her own children.

When this testimony was given Mrs. Burris could hardly be restrained. She tried to get out of her invalid chair to reply to her sister. One of the twins, Mrs. Madeline Horace Witte, wife of William H. Witte of Corona, who was in court, was as indignant over the testimony as was her mother.

Justice Van Siclen granted the motion of Attorney Joseph J. Tuohy and directed the jury to return a verdict that Mrs. Burris was competent. She will continue to manage her estate worth $250,000 in this city, Flushing, Corona and Watertown, N. Y.

Until early in September Mrs. Burris lived in a fine home at 300 Broadway, Flushing. Then she went to the Witte home to take care of Mrs. Witte, who was ill. While there she was stricken with apoplexy, and since then she has been unable to walk.

It is admitted that since she has been in the Witte home she has made a will. A nephew, Frederick W. Britton, on the theory that she had left all her property to Mrs. Witte, alleged that she was incompetent as a result of the stroke of apoplexy and got a court order for the test of her competency.

GILLENDER ESTATE $710,154

All Goes Finally to Philanthropy—Assets Mostly Realty.

The estate of Miss Jessie Gillender, whose will was unsuccessfully contested on the ground that she had been of unsound mind for eight years before her death in Los Angeles early in 1916, was appraised yesterday at $710,154.

The report shows that the Missionary Society of St. Paul, or the Paulist Fathers, which was the residuary legatee and largest beneficiary, received $27,000 in direct legacies, the residue of $246,621, and $50,000 additional after the death of life beneficiaries, making a total of $323,021. The Charity Organization Society got $100,000 outright and will receive $50,000 additional after the death of life beneficiaries, while Johns Hopkins University got $100,000 and $50,000 went to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Trinity Church received $1,000 and the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, $7,000.

The largest asset of Miss Gillender's estate was realty worth $342,000. Four parcels at from 944 to 950 Sixth Avenue were worth $55,000 each, and 952 and 954 Sixth Avenue were valued at $42,000 and $65,000 respectively. The property at 54 West Fifty-fourth Street was valued at $50,000. Her entire personal effects were worth only $1,116. Her jewelry consisted of two watches worth $210. She had mortgages valued at $227,975, and stocks and bonds worth $86,292. The attorneys' fees in the will contest were $20,000 and the costs $6,963.

SHOWS NEW SHIP PAINTING.

Navy Illustrates Camouflage at Its Exhibit at Electric Show.

An illustration of camouflage painting of warships to reduce visibility to the enemy at sea was added to the Navy Exhibit at the Electrical show at the Grand Central Palace yesterday. There are two navy models, prepared by William Mackay, who has been making experiments in lessening visibility by color effects. One ship is painted flake gray, the conventional navy war paint. The other is painted with the new war paint. Back of the two ships is a scene representing sea and sky. A thirty feet away the difference in the visibility of the two ships is noticeable, the gray one standing out against the scene behind, while the other tends to fade into the background.

This effect is obtained by painting the hull in imitation of the background of the sea, dark blue and green, with white for the foam of the waves. In the superstructure ochre is used in addition to blue and green, in seeking a sky effect. This style of painting ships has been adopted by the United States Shipping Board, a notice at the exhibit says, and by the British Navy the name of the new war color is "eccentric painting."

THREE MAGISTRATES ILL.

Blau, Nolan, and House Unable to Preside in Court.

The illness of Magistrates Blau, Nolan, and House hampered the work of the Magistrates' Courts yesterday. Magistrate Blau became seriously ill yesterday, and no other Magistrate was available to fill his place in the West Farms and Domestic Relations Court. All cases were transferred to the Morrisania Court, where Magistrate Groehl was presiding.

As Magistrate Nolan was stricken with severe throat trouble, court was delayed some time until Magistrate Breen consented to fill the vacancy. Magistrate House suffered a collapse from lumbago in the Traffic Court and Chief Magistrate McAdoo filled his place.

Police Captains Promoted.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday promoted Police Captain Daniel E. Costigan, who has been in charge of the vice squad, to the grade of Inspector. He will remain in charge of the vice squad. Police Captain Richard O'Connor of the Seventh Inspection District in the Bronx has also been made Inspector, and will remain in charge of the Seventh Inspection District.

Enjoins Anita Stewart from Acting

Supreme Court Justice Whitaker granted a temporary injunction yesterday restraining Anita Stewart from acting for the Metro Pictures Corporation or any other corporation or individual pending the trial of a suit of the Vitagraph Company. The plaintiff contends that Miss Stewart is under contract until Jan. 31 next, at $1,000 a week and 10 per cent. royalty, guaranteed to bring her a total of $127,000 a year.

Sacky Suit Jury Disagrees.

The Jury in Justice Ford's court which heard Mrs. Lilien Suaraz Sacky's suit against her husband, Aribert Sacky, to recover $32,300 she says he converted to his own use after receiving it for investment, disagreed yesterday, and another trial was ordered. Sacky's attorney started proceedings to have him released from Ludlow Street Jail, where he was sent pending the trial.

MAKES BIG SILVER DEAL WITH MEXICO

United States Buys 6,000,000 Pesos for Reminting and Gives Gold in Exchange.

HELP TO BOTH COUNTRIES

Silver Price Is Forced Down and Mexico Supplies Her Needs for Making Gold Coin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Six million Mexican silver pesos have been bought by the Treasury Department at 88¾ cents an ounce, for minting into half dollars, dimes, and quarters. The Treasury acted when faced with the necessity of buying silver for coinage at steadily increasing prices, which at their height brought the value of the metal dangerously close to the minted value.

Now the price of silver in this country has dropped precipitately. The swift collapse, from $1.16 to 85 cents per ounce, a decline of 31 cents, within three weeks, has resulted in an investigation to determine whether the market had been manipulated. The high prices recently prevailing are regarded as wholly unwarranted by officials here.

The purchase of the great volume of Mexican dollars, the largest purchase by the Government of the minted silver coin of another ever recorded, places the United States in possession of a sufficient quantity of silver to run the mints for two or three months, and withdraws from the silver market here the largest silver buyer.

Negotiations have been proceeding between representatives of the Carranza Government and Director Baker of the mint for some time past for the big sale. It is understood that the Mexican dollars are to be delivered soon, and Federal Reserve Board officials, who have been in touch with the various phases of the negotiations, have indicated their willingness to permit the exportation to Mexico of approximately $5,000,000 in gold as payment.

Carranza to Lift Embargo.

In return, the Carranza Government is understood to have lifted its virtual embargo on the exportation to this country of silver and copper, and these and other commodities, needed here, soon will be crossing the international line freely.

Mexico needs the gold to increase its scanty store of minted gold coin. The importation by that country of $5,000,000 for this purpose, it is assumed, also will tend to relieve the difficulties of American operators in the oil fields there in paying their heavy burden of taxes, which, under the Mexican law, must be paid in Mexican minted gold.

The net result of the transaction, as viewed by officials here, is that the danger of par silver for the time has been averted, that Mexico will be in a stronger position financially than before, that the somewhat strained financial relations between the two countries will be eased perceptibly and that Mexican copper and silver, needed here, will be available in the future.

The imposition by the American Government of a virtual embargo on the exportation of silver also contributed largely to the sudden lowering of silver prices in the domestic market. For some time the Government has been compelled to buy silver sparingly in the face of a soaring market to meet its immediate needs, the heaviest ever known. From approximately 52 cents an ounce in 1914, silver quotations went steadily upward until they touched 90 cents about two months ago. Thereafter quotations began to evince symptoms of an utterly deranged market. Prices advanced spasmodically, sometimes as much as several cents a day, until the top was reached at $1.16.

Might Have Stopped Coinage.

At that time the market quotation was only 13¾ cents below the minted value per ounce. The mints turned out $1.29½ in small coins for every ounce purchased. Had the minted value been reached it would have been without precedent and might have resulted in the cessation of silver coinage at a time when such coinage was imperatively needed. Efforts to meet the situation by changing the standard of silver bullion purchased, and throwing open the doors to the coinage of low-grade silver bullion failed to check the upward movement, but a report that negotiations were under way for the governmental purchase of a large quantity of minted silver from a foreign Government brought an immediate response. Prices fell and have continued to fall.

SURGEONS' WEEK IN CHICAGO

National Congress to Discuss Latest Methods of War Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The sessions of the American Congress of Surgeons, beginning Monday, will bring to Chicago the greatest assemblage of world-famous physicians and surgeons this city has entertained. For the entire week the delegates will conduct a clearing house for all the medical and surgical ideas developed by the war, with the object of recommending to the Government the best methods for use in the army and navy.

Sir Berkeley Moynihan, senior consulting surgeon of the British Royal Army Medical Corps, will give an account of the latest methods in practical use in the army hospitals in France. Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute, Dr. George Crile of Cleveland, and Dr. Joseph Blake of Paris will be present.

Surgeon General William C. Gorgas of the United States Army, Admiral William Blaisted of the navy, and Dr. Rupert Blue of the Public Health Service will represent the Government officially at the congress.

Among the many remedies to be tested in clinics held while the congress is in session is the local anaesthetic nikalgin, originated by Dr. Gordon Edwards, and used, according to reports, with great success in the casualty clearing stations behind the lines in France. Surgeons are divided in their opinions upon its efficacy.

Meetings preliminary to the main congress began today, with delegates in attendance from nearly every State.

HELD IN ELECTION KILLING.

Alleged New York Gunman and Another Accused in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—At the close of the Coroner's inquest today into the death of George A. Eppley, a policeman who was killed in the political feud in the Fifth Ward here, Jacob Mascia, an alleged gunman from New York, was held without bail as the man who actually killed Eppley, and John Costello, also of New York, was committed as an accessory before the fact. They are two of the eighteen men alleged to have been brought to this city for election work.

As a result of the killing of Eppley, Mayor Thomas B. Smith, a number of politicians, and several policemen are under bail, charged with conspiracy to murder and violation of the election laws.

Besides Mascia and Costello, five other alleged gunmen captured in New York are in the county prison here.

SHORT $39,081 IN ACCOUNTS

Warrant Issued for Arrest of Missing Easton Bank Cashier.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 19.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of William F. Horn, Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, who is alleged to be short $39,081 in his accounts. He has not been seen here since last Tuesday.

It was said today the bank holds a surety company bond of $20,000 for Horn.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—60—The Northern Ohio Traction and Light Co. et al, plain., v. The State of Ohio on the Relation of H. C. Pontius, Prosecuting Attorney, &c.—Argument continued for defendant and concluded for the plaintiffs.

12—Cheney Bros. Co. et al, plain., v. The Commonwealth of Mass.

738—International Paper Co. v. The Commonwealth of Mass., and

734—The Locomobile Co. of America, plain., v. The Commonwealth of Mass.—Argued for the plaintiff and for the defendant.

Adjourned until Monday.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 823, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Criminal—10 A. M.

U S<P Kennedy.
Same<P Murphy.
Same<J Power.
Same<J Stetzer.

ADMIRALTY CALENDAR.—For call today. Trials to commence Oct. 29, 1917.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. in Room 323, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Coast Transit Co<CNY.
Sutter<same.
Commercial Coal Co<same.
Trenier, Trans Co<Gen McCallum.
Pearce<Cargo of Logwood.
In re Limitation of Interrepent.
Doty<Margaret M.
Bleakley<John D Dailey.
Same<CNY.
Bouchard<Tijuca.
Lee<Str Dell.
Huntley<Warehouse Dock Co.
Moore<Hamburg-Am Line.
Talbot<SS Kathlamba.
Jordan Ship Co<Adriatic.
Wright & Cobb<CNY.
Paski & Co<SS Maisa.
Norton Crossing Co<Quevilla.
Wells, as as receiver<Cricket.
Gardiner-Lucas Co<Adda.
Starace<same.
Jones&Naudin<same.
Basler Marine Ins Co<same.
Peale, Peacock & Kerr<Lake Co.
Standard Oil Co<Almors.
Greenwood<A M Harris.
Greenwood, Jr<Greenwood Bros.
Same<Capt John Greenwood.
Fenaille&Despeaux<Northaidn SS, Inc.
Dittmar<Williams.
Newtown Creek T Co<David B Dearborn.
Habicht, Braun & Co<Adda.
G Lueders & Co<same.
Marine Ins Co<same.
London Assurance<same.
Providence-Washington<same.
St Paul Fire & M Ins Co<same.
Federal Insurance Co<same.
Henry Heide<same.
Whitney Co<same.
Jackson & Co<same.
Sea Insurance Co<same.
Pehlevan<Nat Steam Nav of Greece.
Zurich Gen Accident, &c<SS Memling.
Hubbell, Slack & Co<Segurance SS Corp, &c.
Felice Maroni<same.
De Villacian<SS Virginia.
Dickson et al<Brisbane River, &c.
Jamison<Winchester.
Benham<Steamtug Mahoney.
Granger<SS Anglo-Saxon.
G Welton<SS Chepstow Castle, et al.
Hurley<Libbie.
Timmins<Tijuca.
Mulvaney et al<King Point Mfg Co et al.
Hutula et al<SS Camr.
Griswold<Vologda.
Mesick & Mesick<Noordam.
G M Morrell Co<same.
Teetor<Van Der Duyn.
Nordvick<Anglo-Mexican.
Standard Union M Ins<Pin illos Izquierdo y Cs S en C.
Aetna Ins Co<same.
Commercial Union A Co<same.
Standard Marine Ins Co<same.
Sea Ins Co<same.
Standard Marine Ins Co<same.
Sea Ins Co<same, (2.)
Wright&Cobb<Steamtug Aurora.
Sanders<Fred W Thurlow.
Sheward<SS Segurance.
Dailey's Towing Line<Frank A Baker.
Joao Dos Anjos<Venesia.
Dailey's Towing Line<E K Taylor.
M J Derby<S I R T.
Goodwin-Gallagher, &c<Commonwealth.
J Kennedy<John C Meyer.
W McAvoy<National I Tracy<Rudolph Bros.
E Schuyler et al<George Churchman.
Tietjan & Lang D D<Trinidad.
Carroll Towing Line<Mary J.
Laurence Shirk<Atlanta.
John F Leach<North Shore Gravel Corp.
Reichert Towing Line<Pure Oil.
McWilliams<Leonard J Busby.
Gokey<Schooner Margaret.
Commercial Coal Co<Canalboat J C Austin.
Stanwood Towing Co<John K Cowen.
Commercial Oil Co<Randolph et al.
Degnon Cont Co<North Shore Gravel.
Ramberg Iron Wks<Marysboro.
C J Fuller<Capri.
H W Evans<same.
Jose Ledesma<American Line.
G Fliers, et al<Sitsobondo.
A O'Boyle<Habirshawe Elec Cable.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, announced the following decisions today:

Amalgamated Mills, Inc., respt. v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., applt.—Order modified as stated in order and as so modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Gustave Cerf, applt. v. U. S. Title Guaranty Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Alfred W. Church, respt., v. Commercial Trust Co., appt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Valentine J. Spielmann, applt., v. The City of New York, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, upon the authority of Williams v. City of N. Y., 214 N. Y., 259. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Joseph Posgay, applt., v. Harry J. Luce, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Paul M. Herzog, respt., v. Walter J. Salomon et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James Longworth, as trustee, &c., applt., v. William Hughes, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Benjamin L. Herman, applt., v. Walter S. Roberts, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Smith, J., dissenting. Clarke, P. J. concurs in setting aside the verdict and dissents from dismissal of complaint on the dissenting opinion in Smyth v. Quimby, 143 App. Div. 913, and votes for a new trial.) Order filed.

Nathan Kronman & Co., respt., v. Compania Transatlantica, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Metropolitan Flour Mill & Grain Company, respt., v. George F. Johnston et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. Casualty Co. of America.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Max Hoffman, applt., v. H. S. Realty Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, with leave that a question of fact was presented both as to the negligence of the defendant and as to the contributory negligence of the plaintiff. Order filed.

Anselmo Belotti, respt., v. Andrew Bickhardt, et al., as Exrs., &c., impleaded, &c., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs, on the opinion of Mullan, J., at Special Term. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Richard T. Wilson et al., respts., v. Bennett Goldberg, applt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward W. Everett, respt., v. James A. Carey, applt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Alden V. Meeks, applt., v. Henry Gravier, impld., &c., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Empire Trust Co., applt., v. The President and Directors of the Manhattan Co., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Moses H. Magnus, applt., v. Royal Jewelry Manufacturing Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Max Yuditz, an infant, &c., respt., v. New York Railways Co., applt. Meyer Yuditz v. same.—Judgments and orders reversed and new trials ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, upon the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. Orders filed.

Annie Alkoff, respt., v. Annie Schacht, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Giuseppi Lobosco, an infant, &c., applt., v. Jennie Gottlieb, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, on the ground that there was some evidence to go to the jury upon the question of defendant's negligence and plaintiff's freedom from contributory negligence. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Mary Barrett, respt., v. Third Avenue Railway Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Marie E. Barker, respt., v. Frank G. Shattuck, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulate to reduce verdict to the sum of $1,500, in which event the judgment as so reduced, and the order, are severally affirmed without costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting and voting for reversal.)

Settle order on notice.

Bayard Products Co., applt., v. Paul Gross et al., respts.—Order reversed and motion granted upon plaintiff giving adequate security. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Anna K. Hatton, applt., v. Thoams M. Hatton, respt.—Order modified as stated in order and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. No opinion. Order filed.

Lincoln National Bank v. McClatte Marshall Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Greater New York Feather Co. v. Bessie Steinberg et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Harris Steinberg v. Samuel Floorsheimer, as President, &c.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Antonio Acione v. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.—Application granted. Order signed.

Lucian M. Zell v. G. A. Voeck, Inc.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

B. & W. Building Co. v. Commonwealth Savings Bank. Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Albert J. Hirt v. Francis R. Mayer et al.—Application granted. Order signed.

Samuel Auerbach v. Mayer Habiner et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Leo Annis v. Clifton Place Realty Co. et al.—Application granted. Order signed.

Annie Fagan v. Arthur J. Warris.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Oliver S. Dykeman v. Ernest Fahnestock, as admr., &c.—Application granted. Order signed.

M. S. Brown Printing and Bonding Co. v. Bench & Bar Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Joseph Shanes v. William M. Barrett as President, &c.—Application granted. Order signed.

Samuel S. Watson v. Jacob B. Ross.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re of Charles A. Smythwick, an attorney. Reference ordered to Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Re Thomas J. O'Neill, an attorney.—Motion to appoint new referee denied. Settle order on notice.

Samuel C. Dalrymple v. Moses Schwartz.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs. Order filed.

Bessie Lawley v. Valley Stream House & Home Co.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—W. Baker, J. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Quinlan<Levers—James M. Vincent, N. Y. Trust Co.<Kahrs—Ward D. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Matter of Reilly (McArdle)—Geoffrey Konta.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Schmitz<Lowe—John J. O'Connell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Leon Tuchmann<Aron Kramer—Alexander Richard. Henry D. Faber<Samuel Weinberg—Marcel Levy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Harlem Savings Bank<Busse and another—Robert Lee Morrell. Sands<Bodine — Felix Muldoon. City Real Estate Co.<Mahoney et al.—Eugene L. Brisach. Heiffenstein<Goetzel—Herman Hoffman. White Co. < White—William Weiss.

Receiver Appointed.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—New York Investors Corp.<Wm. R. Hausstein et al.—Henry D. Patton.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. DECISIONS.

M. B. Brokaw, rspt., v. W. G. Brokaw, appit.—Motion denied.

R. J. Childs et al., applts., v. D. D. Tompkins et al., rspts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

O. H. Cutler, rspt., v. M. R Winberry et al., applts.—Motion denied.

J. D. Dunlop, rspt., v. W Sievers appit.—Motion granted.

F. L. and I. Henrici, applts., v. W. Heesler, individ. and as exec., &c., of W. Heesler, decd., rspt.—Motion for a reargument denied and motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

In re application of J. M. Brown to lay out a highway in the town of Brookhaven and the assessment of damages therefor.—Motion will stand over until Nov. 5 so as to enable Town Superintendent to complete motion papers.

In re Charles P. Cossum, an attorney.—Motion granted and respondent's name stricken from the role of attorneys.

In re judicial settlement of the account of P. Ella Elliott and others, as testamentary trustees, &c., of J. G. Elliott, decd.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

In re R. L. Perry.—Compensation of referee fixed and order signed.

W. P. Marks et al., applts., v. James Bennett, individ., &c., et al., rspts.—Motion denied.

G. L. Peck, rspt., v. Haverstraw Water Supply Co., appit.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted by default.

The People, &c., rspts., v. A. Richardson, appit.—Motion granted as to the decision of May 4, 1917. Otherwise denied.

The People, &c., ex rel. M. P. Gleason, rspt., v. Lawson Purdy et al., as Com., &c., appit.—Motion denied.

H. G. Shiverick, applt., v. S. F. Bonsall, defd., &c., impleads Woods Handling Co., rspts.—Motion denied.

A. Abel, rspt., v. City of New Rochelle, appit.—Judgment of the City Court of New Rochelle affirmed, with costs.

T. Arbutine, rspt., v. G. H. Flinn et al., applts., and E. C. Kendred et al., defts.—Order modified and as so modified affirmed.

R. P. Rabeuf, rspt., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

H. G. Fox, appit., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., rspt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

L. Hedges, rspt., v. Pioneer Iron Works, appit.—Order and interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs to abide the event.

In re application of Bronx Park Commission, rspt., to acquire title to lands of the Garth estates, appit., and others, defts.—The appeal of the Garth estates is dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In re estate G. L. Fox, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Putnam County reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the final award of courts.

C. E. and E. Y. Miller, rspts., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Samuel H. Payne, rspts., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The People &c., ex rel James B. Hallock, appit., v. Wm. F. et al., as Trustees, &c., of the Village of Harriman, Orange County, N. Y., rspts.—Order denying writ of mandamus affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Jacob Reitz, rspt., v. C. Mark, appit.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

A. D. Smith, applt., v. Nassau Electric R. R. Co., rspt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

H. and F. Sogn, applts., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., rspt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

D. Waitkus, rspt., v. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

F. Wilcock, rspt., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—No. 24871.—In Bankruptcy.—ACADEMY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Academy Construction Company, Inc., are hereby given notice that on June 27th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, October 30, 1917, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, October 19, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 25127.—In Bankruptcy.—CARMINE CIOFFI, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Carmine Cioffi are hereby given notice that on October 16, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, October 30, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, October 19, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25129.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—THE WASHINGTON PLACE BUILDING CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on October 18th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on November 7th, 1917, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25136.—In Bankruptcy.—BERLIN LABORATORY, LTD., INC., Bankrupt.

Berlin Laboratory, Ltd., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 17, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on October 29th, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24084.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—THE EASTERN BEDDING CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on August 29th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 238 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on November 7th, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JACKSON HEIGHTS GARDEN APARTMENTS

THE MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR AND A BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK FROM EVERY WINDOW.

3 & 4 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $30 to $50

6 & 7 LARGE ROOMS & 2 BATHS, $61 to $88

TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Subway Station to Queensboro Subway, direct to 25th St. Station (Free Transfers). Time, 20 Minutes.

Illustrated Descriptive Booklet, with Floor Plans, &c., upon request.

THE **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**

Renting Office at Jackson Heights—Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.

Telephone Newtown 708.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

318 WEST 76TH STREET

Remodeled Private Residence.

(Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors; electric light; newly decorated.

BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE.

Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SACRIFICE! MUST SELL.

Riverdale; about 2 acres; 12-room house, 3 baths; garage; beautiful trees, shrubbery, lawn. Sidewalks, sewers, electric light; on main thoroughfare. Unusual combination of country home and city conveniences. Near Broadway Subway and N. Y. Central. Further particulars from Herman & Ernst, Attorneys, 170 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park

Brooklyn's New Home Centre

Sea Beach Subway

SEND FOR PHOTO OF

PRETTY BRICK HOUSE

READY TO OCCUPY.

Alco Building Company

217 Broadway Barclay 4589

Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.

INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

HE LEFT HIS WIFE

here to sell the house while he goes into business out West. She should be able to join him soon, for this is an attractive, modern stucco house, 9 rooms, large plot with trees, in a beautiful section of Mount Vernon.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

$15,000

A TREMENDOUS BARGAIN

at Southfield Point. English stucco house of 12 rooms and 3 baths, overlooking the Sound. Garage for 2 cars and chauffeur's quarters; 5 minutes to Stamford Station. Might rent.

F. L. FIELD, 18 EAST 41ST ST.

FARM BARGAIN

Within commuting distance, on Harlem Railroad, 200 acres fine soil, ten-room house with fireplaces; dairy barn; outbuildings with lake. $75 per acre. No exchange.

Phone 1516 Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. White Plains, N. Y.

"TOP OF THE WORLD."

120 acres, 38 miles from Grand Central. $12,500. Great bargain. Other lands nearby three times the price.

EDWARD M. WEST, Inc.,

Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Phone 413.

$40 A MONTH

If taken Nov. 1st, attractive dwelling; real country location, yet all improvements and convenient to station. Don't delay.

EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,

Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 413.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A GARDEN FARM in New York City.

Price $4,000; beautiful "garden farm" at Lawelton; house just completed; 5 rooms and bath; fruit trees, vegetable garden; thirty minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; electric trains—plenty of them; close to station, churches, schools, golf, and stores; environment for children unexcelled.

Exceptional opportunity to purchase this "garden farm" on easy terms. If interested, inquire or call LAURELTON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City (Phone Greeley 2741), or on the property (Phone Springfield 1984-R).

North Shore, L. I.

Owner offers his artistic 11 room, 3 bath English house, 1 acre beautiful laid-out grounds, at less than cost price; 1 minute from station; 30 minutes from N. Y.; electrical express service. Terms arranged. H. K., 78 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forced Out By the Trust.

The owner of this charming home has been ordered West by his employers, one of the largest trusts. The house has 8 large rooms and bath, exterior finish stucco, brown trim. Every modern convenience. Near schools, churches and stores. Best street in town. Plot 50x100, with garage.

$6,500—for Immediate Sale

On your own terms. Act immediately.

Geo. B. Hitchcock, Inc. Bogota, N. J.

Colonial Residence For Sale or Rent

Located at "Beautiful Montclair," in choice neighborhood, near high school. Residence contains 10 rooms and 4 baths, living room with fireplace, music room, sun porch, sleeping porch, lot 200 feet deep; garage. Price $22,000. Rental $1,500 per annum.

Frank Hughes-Taylor Company

33 Lackawanna Ter. Montclair, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NORMAN SACHS and ANNA C. DONEGAN, individually and as copartners, trading as SACHS & DONEGAN, bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Oct. 25, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 135 West 17th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of dresses, piece goods, trimmings, linings, machinery, power table, safe, fixtures, etc.

MAX E. SANDERS, Assignee, MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROTHENBERG BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Oct. 26, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 9 West 45th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, bottled goods, scales, counters, fixtures, etc.

WILLIAM SOLOMON, Receiver.

BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in The Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GRANTWOOD.

Owner will sacrifice new brick and shingle, 8 rooms, bath, and sleeping porch, hardwood trim, parquet floors, steam heat, wide veranda; large plot; beautifully decorated.

BEIRNE & BOHM,
Lawton Avenue,
Grantwood.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON For Rent, Furnished.

Very attractive dwelling. Parlor, dining room, sitting room, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, &c. Adequate hot water heating, electric light, city water. Garage. Fine lawn, beautiful trees. Extensive view.

GEO. R. READ & CO.

30 Nassau Street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BUILDING TO LEASE,

630-632 HUDSON STREET,

between Jane and Horatio Sts., near Gansevoort Market; four-story-and-basement building, 88x45; suitable for wholesale grocery or liquor business.

Apply HUGH KING, 15 William St.

SKYLIGHT STUDIO, $35.00.

36 East 23d St.

Elevators, Steam Heat, Janitor.

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT,

Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23d Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEARING COMPLETION

370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.

S. W. Corner of 97th Street.

An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.

Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.

Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms,

Rentals $700 to $1,800.

Special 3 room suites.

Several charming suites with huge Studio Room, high studded ceiling, open fireplace.

For booklet, floor plan, etc. See Resting Agent on premises, or

FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.

299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.

'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

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30 W. 54th St.

(Restricted Street)

TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 0438.

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7 WEST 24TH ST. Two rooms and bath, all improvements second floor front, $50 month. One at $40 month. Call and see. Ring Enright bell.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., Agents.

Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23rd St.

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340 WEST 86TH ST.

7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,000.

M. H. Gaillard & Co.

2299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

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340 WEST 86th ST.

2 Rooms & Kitchenette

$900 TO $1,000.

M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,

2299 Broadway. Phone Schuyler 3979.

---

65 Central Park West.

A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,890. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

83D ST., 26 WEST ADJACENT TO CENTRAL PARK

16 Exceptionally well arranged rooms, baths, suitable furnished rooms. **$2,000** lease. Apply Caretaker on Premises, or

JOSEPH P. DAY 32 EIGHTH AVE. CIRCLE 10.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE WOOLSEY

141 East 44th Street

East of Lexington Avenue

2 Rooms, Bath Kitchenette

Unfurnished, $60.00 to $75.00
Furnished, $70.00 to $85.00

Satisfactory Reference Indispensable.

Apply to Superintendent on premises, or

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Phone 6410 Bryant

BROOKLYN.

APARTMENTS

FLATBUSH SECTION

1775 to 1795 Bedford Ave.

All Modern Improvements
Electric Light, Hardwood Floors
5 and 6 Rooms
Rent $32 to $37.50
Cor. Apts. All Light Rooms
Open to Inspection at All Times

REALTY ASSOCIATES

162 Remsen St., or on Premises

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

SUBLET FURNISHED

10th floor, 8 rooms, 3 exposures.

THE OSBORNE

205 WEST 57TH.

Telephone or call.

Gainsborough Studios

222 West 59th Street

Lady will sublet Furnished Studio facing Central Park, North light, $2,500 per year.

James E. Ball, Mgr.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.

Eight rooms, two baths; modern improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Information Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d St. Columbus 1242.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON LONG ISLAND. Eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished, near school and station, from November to April. Address Mrs. Urquhart, Lawrence, L. I.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

12th, 322 West.—A rare opportunity; furnished room house; now decorating; steam heated; containing 22 rooms; will be finished to suit tenant; can be seen any time.

For Rent.—A private dwelling, 106 West 97th St.; 10 rooms and bath; a bargain. Key at 104.

Brooklyn.

159 Pulaski St., 13 rooms, brown stone, all improvements, open plumbing, will decorate to suit. Rent $55. Owner, phone 138W Williamsburg.

Long Island.

Forest Hills Gardens, fifteen minutes Pennsylvania Station, new Colonial brick house, nine rooms, four baths. 152 Slocum Crescent.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Newark business man wants small, high-class, unfurnished house; yearly lease; between Asbury Park and Long Branch or vicinity; full particulars by letter only. "Remittrom," Room 508 Ordway Bldg., Newark.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—No. 580 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, a 2-story and attic brick and panel frame building; slate gable roof; 10 rooms and attic, 2 baths, laundry, sun parlor, and glass porch in rear; hot water heat; hardwood floors, oak panel trim. J. E. DUSSELDORF, M. D.

Queens.

Modern detached six and seven-room cottages; driveway; good neighborhood; one block south of Boyd Av. station, Fulton St. elevated. Beely, 4068 Dalrymple Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

Long Island.

Will sacrifice beautiful home; $500 down and $130 per month buys new hollow tile, stuccoed, tile roof house, with garage for two cars; plot 140x106 ft.; the house contains on the ground floor a porch 28x12 ft., with tiled floor, vestibule, and large hall through the house, opening on a pergola 20x13 ft.; living room 27.4x14.3 ft., with hy-tex brick fireplace; dining room 19.11x14.3 ft., with Colonial fireplace; large butler's pantry, kitchen with combination coal and gas range; tin closets and vestibule for refrigerator on rear porch; in cellar steam heater and toilet; on second floor, four bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with a shower over each tub and ample clothes closets; on the third floor, two maids' rooms, tiled bathroom, and storeroom; hardwood parquet floors, sido and base lights throughout; city water, gas, and electricity are installed; purchaser may select paper and electric fixtures; water privileges for bathing and yachting included; churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf courses, and tennis courts adjacent; 33 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Telephone, call, or write immediately. C. E. Tuxill, 47 West 34th St., New York City. Tel. Greeley 563.

New House.—Will sacrifice high-class suburban home; $300 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large porch; hy-tex brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone; 31 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 40 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. D. Lewis, Room 1126, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 563.

Handsome five-room bungalow, block from private bathing beach and harbor; great fishing and boating; club, &c.; large, airy rooms, modern improvements; connecting bath, with bedrooms; will decorate to suit owner's taste; large plot; lawn, shrubs, hedge, &c.; makes a dandy year-round home; near trolley, easy commute to New York; will sell reasonable on easy terms to quick, interested party. Bungalow Owner, Box 280 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME.

Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 300 Times Downtown.

At Rockville Centre.—Beautiful country residence, on plot 150 by 175 ft.; 12 rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences; garage, chicken houses, garden, fruit trees; six minutes' walk from station, five miles from Long Beach; bargain; terms to suit. J. J. Burgess, 72 Lenox Road, Rockville Centre, L. I.

House, needing some small repairs, large plot for cultivation and poultry rising, in large town, near station and bay. $1,425; small amount down and $10 monthly. Call or write B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester.

For Sale, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Centrally located on Chester Hill; plot 150x125; fine old trees; good old-style house worth remodeling; stable and garden; price $22,000. Anderson Realty Company, Tel. 585.

BARGAIN.—New Colonial house, Clifford Av., Pelham Wood, Pelham; open for inspection. F. L. EGGER, Owner, Tel. Murray Hill 2228.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered.

Client unable to carry out his contract will sacrifice his interest in a beautiful residence in the very garden spot of Montclair: 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sunporch, sleeping porch, beautiful grounds. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna. (Phone 675 Montclair.)

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 8-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

New house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; large lot; Plainfield, N. J. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$59 buys a lot at "The Plaza." Other lots, $69 to $129; no higher prices, except corners; $5 cash, balance 50c per week. The property is high and beautiful; title guaranteed; you can build on the lots after making the first payment. How to go: In Jamaica, at Fulton and Washington Sts., take Far Rockaway trolley to corner of New York Av. and Rockaway Turnpike, walk west to the property. Mr. Wm. Walsh, Phone 1919 Springfield, Resident Agent. E. E. Meacham & Son, 13 Park Row, New York.

For Sale.—A picnic park; also suitable for a factory site; large, roomy building; must be sold on account of drafting; 75 ft. front, 200 ft. deep; Long Island City. Apply Frank Holub, 28 Steinway Av., Long Island City.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PLAN HOME FOR NEXT MAY.

Restricted lots, Van Cortlandt Park and Jerome Av. (subway adjacent;) owner will build homes for approved parties on easy terms. Owner, 185 Lee Av., Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy small home, with 2 full acres of fine cultivating farm land, fruit and shade trees; makes an ideal home for small family wanting a place to raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c.; good locality; stores, schools, &c.; price, $1,350, on easy terms to right party. For details to visit write to Cozy Home, 277 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Prominent manufacturer will rent or buy large modern factory near New York; preferably with 20-ton crane; letter only. "Factrom," 508 Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to best products; hour out; near trolley, boating, bathing and fishing, schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments, from quick, interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$25 cash and $5 monthly will buy dandy 2-acre farm; fine fruit and shade trees; best soil; near lake. Farm, 233 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale in Ulster County, N. Y., near Ashokan reservoir; 85 acre farm, private lake and brook, 9-room homestead, and other buildings; all painted; excellent proposition for duck farm or country home; real bargain for party paying $2,000 cash. X 338 Times Annex.

Eighteen splendid productive acres, Niagara County; fairly good buildings; will pay for itself in couple years; price, $2,200 for quick sale. W. Mullett, Lockport, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A little farm on hilltop; great view; commuting zone; 2 acres; 7 rooms, bath, steam; barn, chicken house; fruit, garden; clean-cut; attractive; $5,500; opportunity. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 120 Broadway, New York, and Ridgewood, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Offices.—Will lease space and sell cheap for cash equipment moderate suite offices, three private and one general office, 1 storeroom; mahogany partitions and furniture, three office desks and five stenographer desks, five typewriters, tables, filing system, rugs, &c. Inquire on premises, Room 610, 220 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Very desirable light first loft to rent at 47 Warren St., size 25x60. Geo. W. Nichols & Co.

Use of roll-top desk, $5.50 monthly; mailing privileges, $3.00 monthly; includes, telephone and towel service; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Front and rear parlors, large, light, steam heated, electric light; excellent location. Apply Engraver, 31 West 50th St.

Space in beautiful showroom, 34th and Broadway, shirtwaists, skirts, &c. J 48 Times.

At 404 4th Av., (9th floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Doctor's office for rent; completely furnished. Apply at 462 East 142d St., Bronx.

Private office, deskroom, service; newly furnished. Room 808, 51 East 42d.

46TH ST., 33 WEST.—Entire floor; very light loft; reasonable rent.

Loft, 75x80, light on four sides. 401-405 East 91st. Inquire on premises.

Brooklyn.

To Let or Lease.—Three floors, 40x80, Kent Av. and Rodney St., Brooklyn. Inquire G. F. Simpson, Flatiron Building, or engineer on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

22D, 39 EAST.—Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath; piano; off 5th Av.; conveniences.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $13 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette; Victrola, library; see, appreciate; piano for sale; splendid condition. Jackson

57TH, 24 EAST.—Apartments suitable for one or two gentlemen; well-furnished large rooms and bath.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 21 East 32d St.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment for bachelor in private house; two rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTS., 6 to 12 rooms, Park Av. and vicinity, $300 to $1,000 month.

CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

30 East 42d St.

MADISON AV., 1,427.—Large front room and kitchen, telephone and elevator; $10.

PARK AV. SECTION.—Seven rooms, three baths; exquisitely furnished. Details, Columbus 3974.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN ALL MOST DESIRABLE LOCALITIES. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., AGENTS, 402 MADISON AV. AT 47TH ST.

Furnished—West Side.

26 WEST 27TH ST.

Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

35TH, 42 WEST. (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 341, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50TH, 4 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment; all conveniences. Dwyer.

55TH ST., (1,750 Broadway.)—Big, sunny, attractive large rooms, bath; elevators, hall service. Hart.

56TH, 40 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, to lease.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Bachelor suite, two rooms and bath, 17 by 20 and 18 by 20.

57TH, 260 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED; BEDROOM AND KITCHENETTE; ELEVATOR; ELECTRIC LIGHT; $75 FLOOR.

57TH, 106 WEST.—5 newly furnished rooms, bath; non-elevator; 2d floor. Afternoons.

58TH, 7TH AV., ALWYN COURT.

Magnificent, spacious, 12 rooms, 5 baths; corner, overlooking Park; artistically and luxuriously furnished; homelike. Railing, 42-23 Columbus.

58TH.—6 rooms, 3 baths, exquisitely furnished. For details telephone Columbus 3974.

67TH, 1 WEST (Duplex apartment 315)—Three rooms, kitchenette; supt. owner, Johnston-Wood, Hector, N. Y.

67TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $17 to $25 weekly; $60 to $80 monthly; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

70TH STREET—2,030 BROADWAY.

Attractively furnished ten rooms; three baths; Ormonde Apartments. Johnson, Telephone 6314 Columbus.

72D ST., NEW BUILDING.

Best location in city, beautifully furnished, one, two rooms, bath, maid service, restaurant, $60-$100. For particulars inquire Mrs. Deane, 118 West 72d.

72D SUBWAY.—5 charmingly furnished rooms, 2 bedrooms, new building. Columbus 3974.

74TH ST. AND WEST END AV.

3 rooms, housekeeping, 12th floor; large, outside, sunny, elegantly furnished; restaurant, maid, valet service; $175. Phone John 892.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished two-room suite; all improvements; maid service; references.

84TH, 253 WEST, (Alameda.)—Apartment to rent, 10th floor, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2 master bedrooms. Apply Superintendent.

85TH, 649 WEST.—Charmingly furnished 8 rooms; $225 apartment for $175. Supt.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 4 rooms, bath; baby grand piano, &c.; special price yearly lease. Minford.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Unusually attractively furnished, high-class, 5-room front apartment. Fanning.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished, two large rooms, parlor floor; bath, electricity; $30.

92D, 76 WEST.—Two to seven newly decorated, well furnished rooms; kitchen if desired; subway, "L." Davenport, Riverside 447.

92D, 214 WEST.—Sunny apartment; 6 large rooms, facing Broadway; comfortably furnished.

94TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—5 rooms and bath; can be seen by appointment. Phone M. H. 9379.

98TH, 206 WEST.—3-room apartment; high class; southern and northern exposure; very desirable. Apt. 1B.

101ST, 205 WEST.—THE JOSEPH HOTEL, 3 doors from B'way. Phone 9575 River. High-class, nicely, completely furnished 6, 7 large, sunny rooms and bath; $125 and $150; electric light and maid service included. All-night telephone, elevator.

101ST, (near West End.)—Luxuriously furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths. Vanderbilt 1450.

107TH, 18 WEST.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, five rooms; linen, silver.

118TH, 535 WEST, (Broadway.)—4 clean, sunny rooms, elevator; view; private; year reduction.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment, 3 rooms. Apt. 21. Morningside 2896.

116TH, Riverside.—5 rooms, new building, handsomely furnished. Particulars from Columbus 3974.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, outside apartment; southern exposure; six rooms, bath, $65.

127TH, 601 WEST.—3 rooms and kitchenette, elegantly furnished. Apt. 52.

ALL APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Col. 3865.

APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Exclusive Renting. 178 West 72d. Col. 848.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (optional.)

HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Belnak, Pres.

APARTMENTS BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED,
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.

Attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway express station.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.

APARTMENT, 11 ROOMS, 4 BATHS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN "THE BELNORD," 86TH ST. AND BROADWAY. APPLY RENTING AGENT, ON PREMISES.

BROADWAY, (91st.)—Perfectly appointed four-room home; elevator apartment; Orientals, Victrola, new, $200; handsome period furniture. Riverside 11.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENT to sublet, season or longer. Call for list. Stevens & Hobbs, 103 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths; superb view; piano, Victrola, linen, silver; immediate possession; sublet. Phone 6570 Morningside. Apartment 102.

RIVERSIDE, (341 West 77th St.)—Rooms and bath, furnished and unfurnished; highest type; $80 to $250 month; also room for studio or doctor.

SIX ROOMS, two baths, ninth floor; all outside windows, Astor Court; furnished apartment for rent, one year or six months, $400. Phone 3775 Riverside.

THORNDYKE APT. HOTEL, 209 West 56th. —Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

TO RENT, six rooms, beautifully furnished, grand piano; reasonable. Phone Morningside 8704.

TO careful tenant, four rooms, well furnished, $12a per month. F 250 Times.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. WICKLIFFE GREY, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 882, (103d.)—Two handsomely furnished rooms and bath, floor through; four rooms, bath; private home.

WEST END, 90's.—Exquisitely furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths, new building. Telephone Columbus 3974.

3-4 LARGE, light rooms; clean, quiet private house, to adults; electricity, gas, showers; convenient transportation; references; $38-$50. Call Audubon 3858.

Unfurnished—East Side.

10TH ST., 13 EAST, (The Mayfield.)—Desirable apartment to sublet, 8 rooms and bath, $1,200. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 5 East 23d. (Gramercy 4410.)

28TH ST., 28 EAST.

Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

31ST ST., 136 EAST.—Apartment to let; seven rooms and bath.

130 EAST 31ST ST.

Corner, six rooms and bath; all outside.

48TH, 19 EAST.—To sublet, two rooms, suitable for office or apartment.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Large studio room; two bedrooms, bath, kitchen; $1,200. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

FINE apartment, four rooms, bath, fronting Washington Square; exceptional opportunity prompt action; $300. Telephone Mr. Dick, John 647.

Unfurnished—West Side.

56TH, 59 WEST. Apartment of four rooms, bath, and kitchenette in private house; rent, $70.

72D, 121 WEST.—Parlor floor, exceptionally large rooms; private baths.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive 2-room suite, all improvements; maid service; owner's supervision.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; one flight up; with electric light; $65.

150TH, 465 WEST.—High-class apartments, 7 rooms, $55; subway, "L."

CORNER APARTMENT. SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

7 Rooms and Foyer—All Floors Parquet.
Very Attractive, Large Rooms.
THE WESTMINSTER.
355 West 145th St. Corner St. Nicholas Av.

CORNER APARTMENT.
8 Rooms; Exposure Outside.
Very Attractive.
HARTLEY HALL,
485 Central Park West, Corner 109th St.

MODERN 2-ROOM-&-BATH APARTMENTS, 50th St., 48 West.—New, modern, very light; tiled baths; electric lights free; gas logs, telephones, kitchenettes; service if desired; $60 to $75.

NEAR Washington Square.—Unfurnished 3-room apartment. Call Saturday or Sunday. Pho. Stuyvesant 1237.

WADSWORTH AV., 86-88, Corner 177th St.—6 rooms, all conveniences, $29 to $40; Broadway subway, 181st St.; lowest rent Washington Heights.

WEST END AV., 949, Near 106th St.—San Domingo; very desirable apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths; $1,600 per annum. Slawson & Hobbs, 102 West 72d St.

WEST END AV., 708.—Single apartment; 8 large rooms, bath; improvements. Janitor.

8 Rooms and 2 Baths
THE ROSARY, 306 WEST 98TH ST.
$1400 and $1500.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
2299 Broadway. Phone Schuyler 3979.

$45.—George Court; five-room apartment; worth $65; splendidly decorated; electric domes; phone in apartment; elevator service day and night; centrally located; subway, elevated, cars, and bus pass the door. 315 West 113th St. Superintendent.

Brooklyn.

187 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.

1, 2 rooms, bath, steam heat, light; new subway; 3 min. Wall St.; $16, $25, $33 monthly.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

EAST SIDE, for three or four months, wanted first-class apartment, completely furnished, linen and silver included, by elderly couple here from Paris; principals only. R 58 Times.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER desire housekeeping apartment, 2 or 3 rooms and kitchenette; west side; lease for 6 months, not exceeding $75 monthly. V 110 Times.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT, completely furnished, wanted, having 3 or 4 bedrooms; own silver and linen; $90 or $100 monthly; from Nov. 1. V 105 Times.

RESPONSIBLE clients wanting high-class furnished apartments; immediate and future rentals. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

6 or 7 room apartment, comfortably furnished on west side, till May 1; small family. J 35 Times.

I can rent your apartment furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome rooms, all improvements; gentlemen; private residence; Washington Square.

22D, 41 EAST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished; all conveniences. Gramercy 1138.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; 'phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, bath, $6, another, $5.

43D, 16 EAST.—All comforts, refined home, completely furnished, cheerful room; bath; references.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Two light rooms, bath; newly decorated; electricity; furnished; suitable for one, two gentlemen; reference. Plaza 2328.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished apartment and rooms; hot water and telephone.

76TH, 27 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room, with, without kitchenette; every convenience.

80TH, 158 EAST.—Small, clean, sunny room; bath; electric light; telephone; references.

86TH, 131 EAST, (Lexington.)—Outside room; all conveniences; telephone; private family. Ressler.

93D, 31 EAST.—Desirable room in private house in select neighborhood; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220 (36th.)—Musical studios; suitable for teaching; rented by the day or hour.

MADISON AV., 1,429.—Well furnished, elevator and telephone; only $3 and $4.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive room and bath; can be used for music studio.

PARK AV., 70, (38th St.)—Single room for gentleman; elevator; $5.

West Side.

23D ST., 369 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, sunny room for one or two people. Mrs. H. Bater.

24D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

36TH ST., 72 WEST, Keen's Chop House.

Single rooms, $1; bath and shower adjoining; special rates by the week.

TELEPHONE IN EVERY ROOM.
GENTLEMEN ONLY.

40TH, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Park; bachelors, references, high-class house.

44TH, 234 WEST.—Attractive medium room, running water, $4. 7th floor east.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Room in exclusive studio apartment, with full drawing room and kitchenette privileges, $8.25 a week; gentleman preferred. Col. 3317, Apartment 6A.

51ST, 215 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Three rooms, suitable for two or three business men; separate entrances; references. Apt. 9.

53D, 62 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, also skylight room; all conveniences; reference.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity; lavatories; business couple; gentlemen; references. Thompson.

58TH, 124 WEST.—Large front room for one or two men; running water; bathroom adjoining; breakfast; telephone.

40 WEST 58TH ST.

Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Doctor's unfurnished suite; also other attractively furnished rooms;

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

▲ COMPLETE LINE OF CARS.

CLOSED CARS, TOURINGS, ROADSTERS, Overlands, Willys-Knights and other makes. At prices that will tempt you.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway at 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR LORD CAR BULLETIN.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "4."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ, 16 VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 H. C. S., BABY SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON 4-PASSENGER SPEEDSTER.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH; NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 OLDSMOBILE COUPE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACUB, 1,700 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

AN OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

A SELECT 5-PAS. CAR LIST.
DE DION BOUTON, LATEST IMP.
BREWSTER COLLAPSIBLE BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1916 TOWN CAR.
RENAULT 1915 LOCKE LIMOUSINE.
PEUGEOT 1916 BREWSTER TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1917 "16 VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

A SPORTY $2,600 SPEEDSTER, $850.
A fast, flashy 1916 Premier two-passenger special; like new; bear on hills, swift on get-away; wire wheels, side seat, snug little U-boat top; wins admiration everywhere. Phone Francis, 4770 Vanderbilt.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 6-16 VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON SPORT MODEL.
SERIES "18" STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1917 MITCHELL TOWN CAR.
1917 CHALMERS TOWN CAR.
1917 PAIGE SEDAN.
1917 STUDEBAKER CABRIOLET.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
SERIES 1917 STUDEBAKER, $575.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 WILLYS-KNIGHT COUPE.
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1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
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1916 RISSEL KAR, Victoria Brougham.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
227 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone Circle 667-668.

BODY FOR LIMOUSINE.—Will fit a Stearns or any standard chassis. Elite, 136 West 62d St. Circle 6118.

BKLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.

1917 Overland Touring, Model 85-6.
1917 Overland Touring, Model 85-4B.
1916 Overland "All-Year Car," "85-B."

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bedford Av., corner Hancock St.

BUICK 1916 Little-Six Touring. Perfect.
BUICK 1916 Little-Six Roadster. Like new.
DODGE 1916 Touring. Condition guaranteed.
NATIONAL 1916 Twin-Six Tour. Reasonable.
HARLEM EXCHANGE, 2,061 Th. Morn./8361.

BUICKS, 1,117-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flach, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1916 runabout; like new; reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

CABRIOLET, three-passenger Studebaker, series 17, six-cylinder; worth looking up at $735. Telephone Ellsabeth 3170.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM; VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
One of the handsomest ever offered for sale; can be seen day, evening or Sunday; inspection invited; demonstration any time. On exhibition at BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC (1917) SEDAN CONVERTIBLE.
CADILLAC (1916) TOURING, LIKE NEW.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC, landaulet automobile, 1915 model, in first-class condition with practically new tires, price $1,500. R 17 Times.

CADILLAC, 1916, touring car, driven 5,000 miles; equal new; very cheap. Owner, 216 State St., Brooklyn. Main 1391.

CADILLAC.—Must sell beautiful 14 Cadillac limousine. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS TOWN CAR, 1916.
Beautiful limousine; seats five inside; looks like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect, guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

CHALMERS, 1913, five passenger touring, perfect condition; an demonstration; $300. Phone Tuxt. 2264 John.

CHALMERS 1916 five passenger touring car, Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

CHALMERS 1916, five-passenger, six-cylinder; perfect mechanical condition. 65 Suffolk St.

CHALMERS Convertible, 1915. Slightly used; in excellent condition. Studard, Col. 4618.

CHANDLER Used Cars and Others.
OVERHAULED, PAINTED, GUARANTEED.
Chandler 17, and 16. Touring.
Chandler 17, seven-passenger.
Buick "Light 6," Touring, late 1916.
Willys-Knight Touring, late 1916.
CONCOURSE MOTOR CAR CO.,
2,490 Concourse. Phone Fordham 2588.

CHANDLER, Model 17, 7-passenger touring, in good condition; must sell to close estate. Phone 5150 Johns. 31 Gaffney Pl., Bronx.

CHANDLER, latest model, 7-passenger touring, 4 weeks old, 6 new oversize Fisk tires, slip covers; bargain. Mnt. So. 2162.

CHANDLER 1918 four-passenger Chummy Roadster; brand new; cannot take delivery; great saving from list. R. B., 177 Times.

CHANDLER "Model 17" with winter top. WALLACE, 1749 BROADWAY.

CHEVROLET touring, late 1917; full equipment; first-class condition; price $460. G. L. Hobart, 121 Flushing Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

CHEVROLET roadster; "Royal Mail"; electric lights and starter; price $750. G. L. Hobart, 121 Flushing Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

CLEMENT BAYARD, foreign, late importation, small, 4-passenger touring, small seat on side, Victoria top, with extra beautiful town body; self-starter, electric lights, one of the last cars shipped to this country; will sacrifice for $750; original price $10,000. Owner, Private Garage, 10 East 39th near 5th Av.

COLE 1916 Model 8-60 touring car; driven 5,500 miles; general appearance shows that car has had exceptionally good care; special paint job.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

COUPE.—1917; gentleman's coupe, suitable doctor, collector; cost $1,250; abundance extras; practically new; sacrifice to quick buyer for $460. Garage, 512 West 161st, near Broadway.

DAVIS 1916 Touring.—Brand-new shoes, slip covers, new paint, Continental motor; just overhauled, must sell immediately. 575 Riverside Drive. Morningside 2780, Apartment 31.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; each car has been thoroughly gone over in our repair shop and is guaranteed to be as represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE touring, 1916, excellent condition; many extras; will sacrifice; demonstration. Ebert, 401 Carlton Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 2309.

FORD.—For sale, 1917 Ford touring; first-class condition; equipped with demountable rims, full Grey and Davis starting and lighting system, shock absorbers, bumper, tire rack, and extra tire, besides many other extras; price $450. Bradhurst Garage Co., 458 West 146th St. Tel. 6051 Audubon.

FORD coupelet; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON super six touring; $800 if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1917 TOURING.
Seven-passenger Hupmobile, two spares, perfect condition; driven by owner; will sell $1,000. Call Barclay 5216 or address Room 1514 Woolworth Bldg.

HUPMOBILE ROADSTER, Model H 32, in good condition; $400. Stevens-Duryea Shop, 16 West 61st St.

KISSEL KAR '18 Coupe, 4-pass., used 800 mi. Cadillac 8-cylinder limousine.
Pierce-Arrow Little 6 landaulet; town car.
Cadillac 8 cyl., 7-pass. landau-limousine.
Packard 6-48, 7-pass. Berlin limousine.
Cadillac 8-cyl., 5-pass. sedan.
Cadillac special speedster; attractive car.
Spot cash paid for high-grade used cars.
We also have closed Cadillac body.
Tel. 2867 Mkt. 588 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LANCIA ROADSTER.
Most beautiful car in city; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed; will sacrifice for quick sale. 1,666 Broadway.

LEXINGTON, 1916, seven-passenger, wire wheels, slip covers, fine tires; run 7,000 miles; cost $2,100; elegant shape; cheap. Stimpson, Columbus 2590.

LIMOUSINE, 1914, MERCER.
"HOLBROOK BODY."
Handsomest limousine ever offered for sale; cost over $5,000; has been refinished; looks like new; price $1,500; can be seen day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., B'klyn.

LOCOMOBILE for sale; run 5,000 miles; guaranteed mechanically perfect; landaulet, touring body. Phone (in mornings) Riverside 2108.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
Gentlemen, will sacrifice at your own price; car has been used private two seasons; electric self-starter and lights. 150 West 55th St.

MACK truck, five ton, in excellent condition. C. L. Hobart, 121 Flushing Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

LOZIER LATE MODEL TOWN CAR.
Completely overhauled and painted, electric lights, self-starter; classy looking car; bargain.
LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY,
BROADWAY, AT 61ST ST.

MARMON Touring, for sale, run 11,000 miles; repainted and varnished at the factory this week, looks like new; guaranteed in perfect mechanical condition; starter, wheels; fully equipped; make offer, subject to my guarantee, wish to sell immediately; first offer $2,000, takes it; no dealers. J 49 Times.

MARMON.—Touring car, model 48, 1915; car newly painted and thoroughly overhauled, in perfect condition; cost $5,500; will sell for $1,100 cash; for demonstration phone Owner, Col. 8020.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 four passenger club roadster; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 five passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MARMON Model 41 touring; like new; cost $3,250; take $1,000 cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER 1917 Raceabout, also sport and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MITCHELL Sedan; a beautiful Winter car, little used; will sell for $700; cost $2,250; perfect condition. Phone Columbus 8028 for demonstration.

NATIONAL NEWPORT convertible sedan; excellent appearance; mechanically guaranteed; sacrifice, $1,600 cash; right car for particular party. X 325 Times Annex.

OAKLAND "Sensible Six" roadster contract; sacrifice to quick purchaser. O 343 Times Downtown.

OAKLAND, 1917, Model 34, small mileage; 2,500 miles; recently overhauled. Greenacre 869.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four passenger club roadster; like new; run 2,900 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND; almost new; 5-passenger touring automobile, with Winter top; electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice $350. Private Garage, 32 Lexington Av., near 23d.

OVERLAND five-passenger 1917, $400; last word in equipment; extra shoes, tubes, robes. 512 West 161st, near Broadway.

OVERLAND 5-passenger touring, 1916, Model 83, in excellent condition; no dealers. P. A. N., 300 Times Downtown.

OVERLAND 1916 five passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 5322.

PACKARD limousine body, 1916, seven-passenger, 1-33; almost new; make offer. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Room 610.

PACKARD landaulette, 1914, perfect mechanically; fine appearance. Acton Supply Co., 2,448 Broadway. Riverside 8453.

PACKARD 1914 48 h. p. seven passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

PACKARD 12-30 landaulette, fine condition. Bryant 6696. Schrader, 141 West 43d St.

PAIGE late model 7-passenger touring; excellent condition; driven only by owner; $650; five new Kelly-Springfield tires. R. C. Barsch, 103 Park Av. 6827 Murray Hill.

PAIGE Touring.—Late model; excellent mechanical condition; good paint and shoes; starter and lights; quick bargain. Bryant 2411.

PATHFINDER, 1918, 4-passenger touring roadster; never used; sacrifice, $500 off price; full factory guarantee; reason drafted. T 192 Times.

PEUGEOT 1918.—Excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4618.

PIERCE-ARROW 48 B-3 suburban limousine; royal blue; like new; 9,000 miles only; owner has several cars; no dealers. V 102 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 limousine, also touring car; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

REO 3-PASSENGER ROADSTER,
WITHOUT A BLEMISH.
PRICE RIGHT.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, 4-cyl.; A1 condition; good shoes; newly painted; bargain. 330 West 27th St. Chelsea 7557.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916; wire wheels; mechanically perfect; two extra wire wheels, shoes, tubes; $445. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

S. G. V. TOWN CAR.
Beautiful condition, electrical equipment, latest model. F. D. Homan, 211 West 58th.

SEVERAL beautiful broughams and limousines; sacrificed if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 28 H. P., Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $8,000; sold at great sacrifice. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,662 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. Tel. Circle 1904.

STANDARD 1917.—Same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Studard, Columbus 4618.

STANDARD 1916.—Used as demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4618.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917 limousine, "8-cylinder," painted Brewster green and black, imported upholstery, two extra seats facing forward, circassian walnut panelling, bronze-fixtures &c., recently overhauled; equal to new car. "Luxurious." 176 Times.

STUDEBAKER, SERIES 18, RUNABOUT.
NEW JULY 18TH.
NOT A SCRATCH OR BLEMISH.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER.—Three-passenger, 1917 roadster; fine condition; mechanically perfect. Phone Barclay 7696.

STUDEBAKER 1917 touring, $650; owner wants a Ford commercial. Main 3110.

STUTZ, 1916, delivered today, with new four-door, limousine body; most striking car in city; mahogany, Colonial windows; two tone grey body color; special job throughout; must sacrifice immediately to answer Government call. Telephone Spring 827.

STUTZ Bearcat Speedster, 1915; sacrifice if sold immediately; would gladly demonstrate 100 miles. Garage, 512 West 161st St.

USED CARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT BARGAIN PRICES.
LORENZ-ORN, 239 West 55th St.
Three doors west of Broadway.
Time payments. Open evenings and Sundays.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other "White" Models Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON, 1916, TOURING.
7-passenger, repainted, overhauled; guaranteed; $1,750; ideal car for touring; owner will demonstrate. Winton Co., 380 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 900.

WINTON.—Must sacrifice immediately, practically new Winton six seven-passenger touring automobile, with extra limousine body, electric lights and self-starter; many extras; sacrifice $650. Private Garage, 32 Lexington Av., near 23d.

WINTON LITTLE SIX CABRIOLET.
USED 1,100 MILES.
AS NEW.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

WINTON, model 33, limousine; very fine condition throughout; this car has seen very little service; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON limousine 6-48; in perfect running order; many extras and accessories; will accept $1,250. J. K., Telephone Kenmore 3884.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

1914 WINTON limousine, with touring body, repainted, overhauled, $850. Winton Co., 380 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Mulberry 900.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

COMPANION.—Young woman, highest European education, environments, as companion to lady. V 68 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashion dressmaking, ladies' tailoring, designer of gowns, will sew by day. Phone Circle 4236. 246 West 52d.

GOVERNESS.—Young Frenchwoman, arriving from France this October, wishes a position as governess to children or companion to young girl; references. P 146 Times.

GOVERNESS, nursery, German kindergarten, desires position; best references. Write or phone 244 Boonton, Miss H. L., Mountain Lakes, N. J. P. O. Box 141.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman, with little girl, 9 years old, refined, seeks position as housekeeper in home of motherless child; references exchanged. R 61 Times.

LADY wishes to take care of invalid or elderly lady. R 52 Times.

LAUNDRY WORK, &c.—Woman wishes laundry work and housecleaning. Jarman, 1,950 Park Av.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent, experienced woman, for small hotel or private family; can handle servants; good buyer; in or out of city; unqualified references. Room 610, 50 Court St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent and reliable, conscientious and willing worker. A 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; seven years' technical experience; handle difficult dictation. O 389 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, high school education; five years' experience; $15. A 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, three years' experience, competent, willing. A 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wants part time or home work. Apt. 5, 736 West 181st St.

YOUNG LADY, Boston graduate kindergartner, English, music, primary, desires position as governess with children aged 3 and over; references. Address Miss D. M. Mitchell, 198 Bailey St., Lawrence, Mass.

YOUNG LADY as secretary, companion or chaperon; knows typewriting, French, Spanish, English; references; experience. Cleveland Cottage, Bethlehem, N. H.

YOUNG LADY, filing clerk, switchboard operator, evenings, experienced. V 91 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMAN, high school graduate, English, French, Rumanian, anything. R 30 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior; institute graduate; willing to start from bottom with C. P. A.; six years' bookkeeping experience. O 285 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, age, 26, experienced auditor, with ability for detail work; position with C. P. A. preferred. N 390 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced, accurate figurer; exempt draft; best references; $18. A 221 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) 3 years' experience; $16. Margulies, 238 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, French, 46, married, 20 years' practical experience in repair shop as well as driving, six years in last position as chauffeur, strictly sober, honest, and willing, wishes position. George, 160 East 57th St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man desires position as chauffeur with private family. Telephone or call on Hart, 140 West 71st, Columbus 7583, between 10 and 12 A. M. Saturday.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' high-class city experience; 8 years one position; exceptional record and references. Robert Pogson, 126 West 66th. Col. 9992, care of Kraft.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; city or country; married, no children; make own repairs. William Mullen, 530 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR AND MECHANIC.—Clean-cut, neat-appearing; thoroughly competent driver and all-around mechanic; best references. J. J. Byrnes, 124 West 102d.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, 36; 17 years' experience driving and repairing; neat, polite; careful driver; thorough automobile man. Address F., 122 West 64th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 37, married, 18 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 56 West 93d, Riverside 1830-J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman putting up his car highly recommends his chauffeur; reference gladly given. Address John Renwall, 42 West 61st St.

CHAUFFEUR, Butler, Valet.—Single; thoroughly competent, reliable; highest references. J. Kocl, 133 East 73d St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, useful; good references. J. Pala, 358 East 125th St.

COLUMBIA MEDICAL STUDENT desires Saturday employment; minimum compensation, $3. D 388 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, valet, young Englishman, refined, attentive, excellent cook; pleasant disposition; bachelor preferred. Lyndon Bird, Audubon 2065.

EXECUTIVE or engineering position with manufacturing company or engineer; have broad, practical experience along manufacturing and engineering lines with largest electrical companies; age 36; college graduate electrical engineering. V 50 Times.

EXECUTIVE, having unusual judgment and tact, desires location; has been especially successful in handling financial affairs of large company. T 132 Times.

GENTLEMAN, Spanish, refined, wishes exchange conversation with American gentleman. F 263 Times Downtown.

LAWYER.—Noted South American, experienced in trade business lines, will accept position as representative of high exporting house through South American republics. S 156 Times.

LEDGER CLERK, 35, desires position; ten years' experience; best references. V 12 Times.

MANAGER, &c.—American; age 38; married; 18 years' commercial and manufacturing experience as manager, auditor, accountant; now employed; open for engagement; writes, speaks Spanish fluently; good knowledge French, Portuguese, Italian; can arrange immediate interview New York; location immaterial. Address Apartment 4, 248 Elgin, Ottawa, Canada.

OFFICE WORK, &c.—Middle-aged man, experienced general office work, correspondence, selling, wishes position; moderate salary, with good prospects. O 388 Times Downtown.

PROFESSIONAL MAN desires position, 9 to 3; experienced typist, stenographer, secretary, selling; married and exempted. R 58 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE.—Hight grade young American man, married, experienced specialty selling, advertising, training, desires greater possibilities; no has-been or job hunter. R 26 Times.

SALESMAN wants to take manufacturer's line in Southern States on a strictly commission basis; will finance self and furnish best of reference; only first-class concerns need answer. V 74 Times.

SALESMAN, with 7 years' reference from the best firms, would like to make a connection with firm or corporation who could use a live man. X 381 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, seven years with one house, buying and selling woolens, desires position, preferably in textile line. R 73 Times.

SALESMAN with textile manufacturing concern five years, desires good connection. V 99 Times.

SECRETARY.
Unusually experienced executive, stenographer, college education, excellent credentials, is considering change. O 359 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young man, 20; expert stenographer; knows Spanish; tact, initiative. R 75 Times.

TRIMMINGS SALESMAN.—Young man to drum cloak manufacturers. O 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, clean cut, age 38, Christian, American, married, fair education; been in business 15 years; desires position at once; any kind. Rennar, 160 Woodlawn Av., Jersey City, N. J.

YOUNG MAN wishes position to work for board while attending school in city. X 337 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, year's experience in Wall St., desires permanent position, with good opening. V 104 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires clerical position; experienced; recommended. M. F., 302 Stanton St.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, 20, desires position; two years' office experience. O 377 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, energetic, wishes position with reliable concern. D 384 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS wanted by large publishing house; must be experienced; $8 per week and bonus. Apply Miss Carlock, 326 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER to handle cash book and accounts payable ledger and assist on general ledger; salary $75; state age, education, experience in detail. L 368 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced and competent; capable taking full charge office. Sable Bros., 616 Broadway.

GIRL, by wholesale dry goods house, to do filing and attend to mail; state age, references, and salary wanted. O 302 Times Downtown.

GIRL for office, American; typewriting, stenography not necessary; 9 to 5:30; light duties; advancement. "High School," Times Harlem.

GLOVE SALESWOMEN.
R. H. MACY & CO. REQUIRE
THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN IN THEIR GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
APPLY AT OFFICE OF
EMPLOYMENT MANAGER,
ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Strong, willing young woman as working housekeeper; child not objectionable. 122 West 78th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced girl, general housework; good wages; small family; no laundry; references required. Call mornings, Duncan, 529 West 83d St.

HOUSEWORK, general, white, for Long Beach; two in family; good home for middle-aged woman. Phone Long Beach 99.

NURSE, American or English, to girl 2½ years old; must have pleasing personality, experience, and first-class references. Apply Klauber's Apartment, 2 West 86th St., Sunday afternoon, 3 to 5.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

NURSE, on or before Nov. 1, for girl of 5; useful, needlework; call any evening, 7-8. Goldwack, 317 West 92d.

NURSEMAID.—Experienced, for infant; good home and references required. Telephone Morn. 3677 or call at 620 West 122d St., Apt. 45.

HELP WANTED—Female.

OFFICE GIRL with knowledge of figuring can secure permanent position. V 106 Times.

SALESLADY.—Smart-looking young woman; high-class; permanent position; $30-$50 week; sal.-comm. No. 1,612 Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Unusual opportunity for Spanish-English stenographer, who can work into an executive position on a magazine; must be proficient in Spanish and English dictation, understand office details, and secretarial duties; good salary to start. L 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator; neat, intelligent girl, capable of handling dictation with speed and accuracy, for executive in large publishing house; surroundings most congenial; hours, 9 to 5, and until noon on Saturdays; state age, religion, experience, and salary expected. R 72 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with five years' general office routine experience; $15 to start; splendid opportunity; state nearest telephone. D 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED; BROOKLYN RESIDENT PREFERRED. APPLY FULTON BAG CO., 350 WYTHE AV., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; steady position; state particulars. Write Stenographer, 200 East 23d St.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4885. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER.—French lady speaking Parisian French wanted, mainly conversation at lady's residence. Apply by letter. V 71 Times.

TYPIST.—GIRL WHO IS WILLING TO FAMILIARIZE HERSELF WITH OFFICE DETAILS; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; SALARY, $10. V 109 TIMES.

TYPIST.—Form letter writer and general clerical work; salary to start $8 a week. Call 9:30 to 11 A. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, take charge stock books, handkerchief importer; one with knowledge of billing preferred. A 207 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in five years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are filling rapidly, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2281.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialist; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1868.) Broadway at 72d St.

ADVANCE YOURSELF IN BUSINESS. Large corporations need trained women; send for details of 16-session evening course in accounting; ask for booklet 19.
Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y. C.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

PUPILS to complete private class of ten; 6th, 7th, and 8th grades; exclusive; references. A 485 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS, EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHERS.

FOR TEMPORARY POSITIONS.

SEVEN DAYS A WEEK, TEN HOURS A DAY; CALL (DO NOT WRITE OR PHONE), ON J. PRYSE GOODWIN, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CAMP UPTON, LONG ISLAND; SALARY DEPENDENT UPON PROFICIENCY.

ACCOUNTANT AND FINANCIAL MAN, expert, wanted by automobile manufacturing company; A1 reference required; state age, &c.; splendid opening for the correct man. Apply O 374 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER wanted for export house; A1 reference required; none other need apply; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected. Apply O 375 Times Downtown.

A MAN AND WIFE WANTED to cook and look after clubroom of large manufacturing concern, where lunches are served to officials and office men.
Man must be a first-class cook and woman must be a good housekeeper, and both will assume full charge of club.
Room and board included in wages.
Good town, located about 25 miles from Newark.
For interview apply F. H. Smith, Continental Hotel, Newark, N. J., Saturday, 3 to 5 P. M.; Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A MAN who has had experience in the profit department of wholesale grocery. A 208 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT WINDOW TRIMMER.
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT WINDOW TRIMMER; THOSE ONLY WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; PERMANENT POSITION TO THE RIGHT PARTY. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MAIN FLOOR, ANNEX.

BELT LACE CUTTER.—Apply Chas. A. Shieren & Co., 30 Ferry St.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, for restaurant and bar; must know all details of checking system. Apply at once, Bustanoby, 50th St. and Broadway.

BOYS WANTED, 14-16, LARGE DOWN-TOWN OFFICE; SALARY $7. D 323 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS WANTED AS PAGES AND MESSENGERS IN LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES; WRITE, STATING AGE AND BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS, ADDRESS BOX O 328 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—FIFTH AV. JEWELRY STORE REQUIRES SERVICES OF BRIGHT, HONEST BOY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; GOOD SALARY. DDRESS J 54 TIMES.

BOYS, (3,) not under 16 years of age, bright and neat appearance, wanted in office of large corporation; excellent opportunity for willing and energetic youths; call 8. A. M. Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 58th St.

BOY to work in stockroom and deliver small packages in city; good opportunity to learn business and advance; $7 to start. Third floor, 81 Nassau St., New York City.

FOR OFFICE WORK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. G. SIDENBERG, 116 5TH AV.

BOY.—By wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. O 301 Times Downtown.

BOY, (17-20.)—General office work and errands; good opportunity for bright young man; bring references. Aug. Miets Corp., 138 Mott St.

BOY wanted, for export house, familiar with downtown district and having some office experience. B. Souto Co., 108 Greenwich St.

BOYS wanted for permanent employment in downtown bank. Address with full particulars and references P. O. Box 46.

BOYS.—Two, 16 years of age in laboratory of chemical and color house. Address in own handwriting. J 51 Times.

BOY in manufacturer's office, one living in Brooklyn. A 229 Times Downtown.

BOY to learn a trade in Brooklyn. A 230 Times Downtown.

CABLE TESTER.

SALARY $1,200 TO $1,380.

Candidates must be 21 years of age, who have had one year's experience in factory, laboratory or field work, or one year's laboratory testing course in a recognized institution, and general knowledge of electricity appliances for determining resistance and locating breaks; subjects and weights: experience, 4; technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Oct. 26, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

CARPENTER FOREMAN OR BLDG. SUPT. Wanted.—Capable of taking charge; out-of-town work; mill building experience preferable; state terms of record and salary wanted. X 341 Times Annex.

CHASERS for flat chasing on Sterling silver hollowware. Whiting Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced Ford commercial. Call S. P., 421 Hudson St. Bring references.

CLERICAL.—Young man, 20-24 years of age, exempt from military service, for clerical position in Long Island City office; experience in figuring desirable; state salary expected and reference. X 333 Times Annex.

CLERKS wanted in purchasing department of aero engines manufacturer to check invoices, &c.; moderate salary to start, but good chance for advancement. Reply, stating age, nationality, experience, and salary desired, P. O. Box 50, Grand Central Station, New York.

CLERK.—For traffic work with large concern, in Jersey City; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address W. J. F., P. O. Box 226, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CLERK WANTED WITH GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING AND TYPEWRITING FOR AN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY; MUST BE OVER DRAFT AGE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND REFERENCES. COMPTROLLER, BOX X 240 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERKS.—Between ages of 17 and 20; must be able to operate a typewriter and have knowledge of stenography; salary $15 to start. Opportunity, 287 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Production order and follow-up clerk in machine shop; must be alert and active with experience; good pay to the right party. 7th floor, 397 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

CONVERTERS OF COTTON GOODS, AND OTHER TEXTILE FABRICS
NEED A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS A KNOWLEDGE OF WHITE GOODS AS WELL AS SILK AND COTTON FABRICS, AND WHO CAN INFLUENCE MILL ACCOUNTS. SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN.
ADDRESS IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.
JOSEPH HIRSCH & SONS,
133 WEST 21ST STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

DRAFTSMEN.
Structural, architectural, and reinforced concrete draftsmen wanted in connection with large Government contract; must be willing to work in Boston; state age, experience, salary expected, and when available in first letter. Experienced tracers also needed. Stevens, Globe

END OF MILK STRIKE SEEMS TO BE NEAR

Borden's Company and Employes at Odds Only on Status of Men Who Remained Loyal.

ACCEPT WAGE ARBITRATION

Workers Want All Men Dismissed Who Aided in Delivery of Milk During the Tie-up.

The prospect for the immediate settlement of the milk strike was said to be bright early this morning, although no complete agreement had been reached at the conference between representatives of the men who handle milk and of Borden's Farm Products Company at the Hotel Continental.

The company had proposed that the question of wages, commissions, days off, and vacations be submitted to arbitration, and the men had agreed. But there was a deadlock over recognition of the union and the status of the men who remained loyal to the company when the strike was ordered.

At 1:30 o'clock most of the men marched from the meeting room to relieve pickets on duty, leaving ten of their number to conduct negotiations with the company. The officials of the company were then telephoning, and it was said they were trying to reach stockholders.

P. D. Fox, Sales Manager of the company, said the representatives of the milkmen insisted that all who failed to join the strike should be discharged, while the company officials refused to listen to such a proposal.

Those present at the conference were P. D. Fox, Charles A. Waiant, President of Borden's Farm Products Company; A. Benalin of the State Industrial Commission, Commissioner of Markets Henry Moskowitz, and the organizers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The milk delivery system of the Borden company was seriously crippled yesterday by the strike. Borden milk was scarce in the Bronx and in Harlem, and in other parts of the city where some deliveries were made the distribution ran well into the forenoon. It was said at the company's office that about 670 men were out. At the Teamsters' Union headquarters the number was put at 1,100. It was admitted there that not all the men had answered the call.

It was a day of conferences on both sides. The officials of the Borden company were together until late in the day at the offices in Franklin Street. Henry Moskowitz, who has just taken the office of Commissioner of Markets, telephoned to the company and to union headquarters offering his services as mediator. He said he was acting informally and was actuated by desire to avert a milk famine.

Outside each Borden receiving station four policemen were on guard, and details of strikers did picket duty. Not a wagon left either the big Harlem station at 173 Manhattan Street or the Bronx stations at 342 East 133d Street and at 445 East 150th Street. A representative of the company said that hospitals and other institutions had received their milk in the early morning.

Of the 100 men employed at the Manhattan Street station it was said that about half of them had reported for work, but Bernard Cutts, the Superintendent, did not think it advisable to send the wagons out. As soon as he heard that the men had determined to strike Superintendent F. J. Doerner of the station at 400 West Twenty-ninth Street sent out the first men of the few who reported, to deliver milk to the hospitals and nurseries in his district. Of twenty drivers employed there only four appeared, and four of the six inspectors also reported for duty.

A number of women, some with babies in their arms, went to the station at West Twenty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue in the early morning, saying their babies must have milk. They were supplied, and the pickets made no attempt to interfere with the sales. Four wagons were sent out from that station. Three returned, but the other one was driven off while the driver was delivering milk in Prince Street. Later it was found abandoned.

Two clerks selling milk at the branch at Houston and Macdougal Streets became so alarmed when a number of strikers appeared that they telephoned for police help. Several policemen sent from headquarters ordered the strikers away.

It was said by Frederick Sneffin, Superintendent of the pasteurizing plant at 313 East 117th Street, that of the eighty-five drivers employed there only thirty-five had struck. He added that he had been able to make some deliveries in his district. Pickets outside the plant said that seventy men had quit.

The limited supply of milk on the east side of Harlem worked a great hardship among families with children. Many mothers journeyed from store to store seeking milk, only to find that the supply of other companies not affected by the strike had been quickly sold out. Some of them went to the 117th Street station and were supplied.

While for the most part the strikers were orderly, there were a number of cases both in Manhattan and Brooklyn where they drove away with wagons. One case of assault occurred. The victim was Earnest Kuehl of 82 West Ninetieth Street, an inspector at the Riverside station, 213 West Eighty-fourth Street. Kuehl took out a wagon on one of the early morning routes. He was driving past Sixty-fifth Street and West End Avenue when he was attacked by several men, dragged from the wagon and severely beaten before the police arrived. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from lacerations of the head and a fractured right arm.

MRS. HOOVER PLEADS FOR FOOD SAVING HERE

Tells 1,000 Volunteers of Belgium's Woe and the Need of Fats and Starch to Win War.

Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, wife of the Federal Food Administrator; Katharine B. Davis, Chairman of the Parole Commission; John Mitchell, State Industrial Commissioner, and Arthur Williams were the principal speakers at Cooper Union last night at the first of this city's meetings for captains and workers in the food conservation campaign.

Nearly 1,000 workers attended. Administrator Hoover's name was cheered at least twenty times, and plans were outlined for a house-to-house canvass a week from Monday to persuade New York housewives to save fats, starches, and proteids. Every speaker reiterated the slogan:

"Saving our food means winning the war."

Mrs. Hoover made the trip from Washington to address the meeting. She described a number of pathetic experiences among the starving women and children of Belgium.

"We women of the United States should constantly bear in mind the glorious women of stricken Belgium in these trying days of war and devastation," Mrs. Hoover said. "In spite of the presence of the invader, these women, although isolated, have tilled the fields and kept the hearth fires burning.

"In 1914 thousands actually died of starvation, and it was not until the American food supply arrived that these people took heart. But now they are again facing a similar condition, and how can we eat one pound of food needlessyl when we know the true state of affairs?

"The day is not far distant when many a little Belgian child will return from school only to find that his poor mother has no food to offer. You must realize the duty that rests upon the women of this country along the line of food conservation. It means much to our allies, and particularly to the people of devastated Belgium. Do your duty."

LONG TRIP FOR SUBMARINE.

Italian Craft Cruises from the Mediterranean to Archangel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—One of the longest submarine voyages on record has just been completed by an Italian submarine, which has gone from an Italian port in the Mediterranean to the Russian port of Archangel. Word reached Washington today that Le Temps of Paris had announced that the Russian Minister of the Navy had allowed the publication of news that this Italian submarine—a small one—had reached Archangel safely.

Why this craft was sent to the far northern port has not been disclosed. It is surmised in naval circles that the submarine is to be taken apart at Archangel and transshipped overland to the Baltic or the Black Sea to be reassembled for use against the German or Turkish navies.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—1917 Ford touring, license No. 74,836, N. J.; motor No. 1,025,451; stolen, Englewood, N. J., Saturday night, Oct. 6; two tail lights, electric and oil; E. Z. shock absorbers; $50 reward for information leading to recovery. S. L. Sanford, Englewood, N. J. Phone 183R Englewood.

LOST—Pass Book No. 188000 of The East River Savings Institution; payment stopped; finder please leave it at the bank, 251-3-5 Broadway, New York City. All persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST.—Jewelry box, blue leather, with initials F. M. I.; left in taxi between 8 East 5th St. and Hotel Laurelton, about 8:15 Oct. 17. Notify Hotel Laurelton, Room 48.

LOST.—Silver fox neckpiece, Tuesday evening, on trip by taximab from Lyceum Theatre to 119 East 61st St. Liberal reward for return of same to that address.

LOST.—Vicinity Belasco Theatre, small dark green leather purse with ruby and diamond gold clasp; suitable reward for return of same and contents. J. B. Greenburgh, Room 1824, 61 Broadway, New York.

LOST—Marquise ring, platinum top, 3 small diamonds, centre diamond in black onyx. Oct. 17, 34th St. entrance Saks or 34th St. crosstown car, 2 P. M.; reward. Phone 2006 Hammels.

LOST—Gold chain set with small diamonds, small gold lorgnett attached, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17. Reward offered at office of Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th.

LOST.—Certificate for one Liberty 3½% bond, No. 407,541-B No. 117,643, denomination $1,000; suitable reward for return to 20 Broad St., Room 604.

LOST.—Diamond stick pin, Grand Central Depot, Tuesday evening; can identify; liberal reward. Phone St. Nicholas 3355.

LOST—Thursday, Oct. 18, between East 41st St. and Borough Hall, pendant, turquoise matrix setting; reward. V 90 Times.

LOST.—Lady's monogramed watch and medal, near 25th St. and 1st Av.; reward. A. Skirl, 393 2d Av.

LOST.—A solitaire diamond ring; a liberal reward and no questions asked. Call or address "H.," room 1022, 5 Broad St.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, Friday, 1 o'clock, between Castle Inn-630 W. 135th; reward. Stevens, 630 W. 135th. 5030 Morn.

LOST.—Friday night, somewhere between Maiden Lane and 44th St., platinum bracelet; large reward offered. Tel. 3622 John.

LOST.—In Central Park or Concourse, lady's black handbag. Suitable reward if returned to Hotel Marie Antoinette.

LOST.—Kolinsky cape, in 116th St. "L" station or 6th Av. train; liberal reward. Telephone 5459 Riverside.

LOST—Marine glasses, or binoculars, in Long Island train, on Oct. 15; reward offered. L 379 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Tortoise, black, Hudson tube train; reward. Mr. Smith, 250 Broadway, Room 232.

LOST—Platinum circle with diamond; reward. H. C. Bachman & Co., 61 B'way.

LOST.—In Brooklyn or Flatbush, diamond pin; reward. 125 President St., Brooklyn.

REWARD.—Baum marten scarf; C. C. Shayne label; uptown Broadway car, 10:30 P. M. Monday, 100th St. Ross, 328 West End Av.

REWARD—Wallet containing Chilean passport; also several letters. Return to Albert Heller, 308 West 93d St. Telephone 7677 Riverside.

REWARD—Corona typewriter, in leather-carrying case, uptown Broadway car, 4 P. M., Friday, 75th St. Smith, 258 West 75th St.

$50 REWARD for return of silver fox and ermine neckpiece; uptown subway express, 72d St. station. J 20 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—DOG, BOSTON TERRIER, 15 MONTHS OLD; DARK BROWN, SIDE OF HEAD WHITE; NAMED GIRLIE; 67TH AV.; LIBERAL REWARD. S. REILLY, GOTHAM HOTEL.

$50 REWARD.—Lost, Oct. 15, small white poodle, female, answers to "Baby." Please bring back my puppy. Miss Harrison, 240 West 99th St.

LOST.—Chihuahua dog, white, black spots; Broadway, 144th St., between 5 and 5:30 Tuesday; liberal reward. Apt. 45, 561 West 143d.

LOST.—German sheep police dog; answers name Rummie; reward. Hotel Astor.

Found.

FOUND—Ring and sum of money, Broadway, 164th St.; identify. Write A 228 Times Downtown.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. REV. L. C. HYLBERT. 11 A. M.—" Question of Loyalty." 8 P. M.—" Progressive Personality."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 82d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11, "THE HEAVENLY VISION." 8, "YOUR PART IN THE WAR."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH, 327 W. 33d. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor. 10:45 A.M.—" THE MANIFOLD GOSPEL." 7:45 P.M.—"MARRIAGE and HEREDITY."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. Henry Lubeck, } Ministers. Rev. John Douglas Adam, D. D., at 11. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton at 8. Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—" PRIVILEGE, POWER AND BLESSING OF PRAYER." (BAPTISM, CLOSE OF MORNING SERVICE.) 8 P. M.—" IS BABYLON TO BE REBUILT AND BECOME THE COMMERCIAL CENTRE OF THE WORLD? WILL BABYLON BE THE EASTERN CAPITAL OF THE LAST GREAT KAISER? WILL THE EAST SEND ITS HORDES FROM BABYLON AGAINST AN EXHAUSTED EUROPE? WILL BABYLON BE THE CENTRE FOR COMMUNICATION WITH THE DISEMBODIED DEAD?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, } Ministers. Rev. F. W. LAWSON, } Mr. Petty preaches at 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. 10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, led by Dr. Eaton, 30 East 31st St. 11 A. M.—" Justification by Faith." 8 P. M.—" Is Life a Play or a Battle?" Women's Bible Class 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Av., Between 120th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN LANDALL. 11 A. M.—" THE FAR OFF LAND." 8 P. M.—" Letters of a French Soldier to His Mother."

WASHINGTON H'TS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—Rev. Charles H. Sears. 8 P. M.—" A Place in the Sun."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, 178th St. and Fort Washington Av. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,035 Anthony Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway, near 76th St. Rev. Charles F. Fagnani preaches at 11.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN. CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor, preaches 11 & 8. S. S., 10 A. M. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE. North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject, " THE SANITY OF OPTIMISM."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

11 A. M., ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "RAYMOND, or LIFE AFTER DEATH"; Sir Oliver Lodge's latest book. Meetings open to the public.

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS: "FEMINISM AND DEMOCRACY." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 123D St., at Lenox Av. Dr. M. H. HARRIS. Opening Friday Evening. Address Oct. 20, 8:15, "What Are the Issues in the Municipal Campaign?"

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH B'way and 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT, WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d, Dr. Reisenauer, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Dr. Sockman will preach. 8 P. M.—Rev. Samuel W. Graffin.

6-8 P. M.—Social Tea. Ralph W. Brown, Speaker. Soldiers and Sailors welcomed.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14 St. Rev. J. W. Chassey, Minister. 11 A. M.—" The Power of Quietness." 8 P. M.—" Kinds of Folks."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 76th Street, near Columbus Avenue. Rev. Allan MacRossie, D. D., has just returned from the front in France, and will preach at both morning and evening services.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, D. D. 8 P. M.—MUSICAL SERVICE. Address by Bishop Hughes.

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E., 137 W. 4th St. Rev. SHERIDAN W. BELL, Pastor. 9:45 A. M.—Sunday School. 11 A. M.—Sermon by the Pastor. 7:30 P. M.—Italian Service.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "THE EVERLASTING MERCY." "HOW CAN WE GET BACK FROM A STATE OF SIN TO ONE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS?" Sunday School at 10 A. M.

NEW THOUGHT.

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, The Business Church of New York City, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West. THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, Speaker. Silent meeting, 10:45. Regular Service, 11:15. Subject—" HOLDING THE PURSE." If you want more dollars come and hear this business man on the Higher Law of Finance.

Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8:15 P. M.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av., 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.; higher thought teaching; collection.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D ST. Sunday, 4 P. M., Mrs. M. E. Stoiber. Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Miss Mary Allen. Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Laura G. Cannon. Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Miss Mary Allen. Friday, 8:15 P. M., Mr. Eugene Del Mar. Thurs., 3, Healing Service, Mrs. Paula Verdu. Noon daily, Miss Paula Gium.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "Sparks from the Clash of Swords." "Light Struck from the Souls of Men Out of the Conflict."

Personal help and interviews Saturdays, Mondays, and Tuesdays, 9 to 1, at her residence, The Biltmore.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. Free Lecture at Cort Theatre, 48th St., East of Broadway, Sunday Afternoon at 4 o'clock. Doors open at 3:30.

Mrs. Behrend, (the only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India, the acknowledged Master-Thinker in New Thought and Mental Science,) will explain

THE CALL WHICH IS ALWAYS ANSWERED.

Free Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belnord, 86th and Broadway, Apart 1116. Any one may attend these classes without notice.

All Instruction by Mrs. Behrend.

A free copy of Judge Troward's letter to Mrs. Behrend explaining the power of love will be presented to each person.

SOCIETY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE THOUGHT 220 Madison Av.—Monday evening, 8:15. Discussion: "What Really Constitutes New Thought?" All interested are cordially invited. Music.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 73d. Mrs. Van Marter, 11. Subject, " LIFE ON WINGS."

8 P. M., Miss Katharine Eggleston, Speaker. Subject: " GROWING THE FAITH CROP."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at the Morning Services.

PRESBYTERIAN.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. by the PASTOR. 4:30 P. M., Rev. Hugh Black, D. D.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach in morning and Dr. Palmer in the afternoon. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St., at Broadway. Dr. MARTIN at 11 and 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.—Dr. Work preaches morning and evening. 11 A. M., Tenth Anniversary Sermon. 8 P. M., "Can Any Good Come Out of the War?"

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor. Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., 11 A. M. Rev. James V. Chalmers, 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. Dr. MACKAY preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th to 12th St. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4. NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor HUGH BLACK, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Corner 10th St. Ministers: { Thomas Guthrie Speers, 11 A. M. George Alexander, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. cor. 165th St. 11—A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches. 8—W. A. Sunday Rally, Prof. Gambler. Frank Goodman on "Story of My Conversion"

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector Holy Communion..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rector).11 A. M. Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M STRANGERS WELCOME.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21st St. and 4th Av. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services 8, 11, and 8. 11 A. M.—" RAISING OF THE SERVICE FLAG." Preacher—The Rector.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 113th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—The Holy Communion (Spanish.) 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Fosbroke. 4 P. M.—Preacher Rev. Dr. Wm. E Gardner. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Saturday.)

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St. Rev. Milo Hudson Gates, D. D., Vicar. Services Sunday, 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Daily 10 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St., (W. 208th.) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 9:45, Sunday School. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Dr. Grant, "Consecration and Ideals." 8 P. M.—Public Forum, "After-War Problems." Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Speaker.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, EAST 88TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D.D., Rector. 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 10 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion, Sermon by Rector. 4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS. Prelude..... "Elegie" .....Boisdeffe Violin Solo.. "Meditation" .....Mletzke Tenor Solo..... "I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes" .....MacDermid Quartet..... "Hymne" .....F. Poenitz Anthem..... O Joyful Light" .....Tours Postlude. "Hymne a Sainte Cecile" ..Gounod Address by Rector.

8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. John Acworth. 11 A. M. AND 4 P. M. 'CELLO. HARP. VIOLIN.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST. Fifth Av., above 45th St. Rev. Herbert Shipman, B. D., Rector. In the Federal Service as Chaplain, 105th Field Artillery, U. S. A. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. Arthur H. Judge, D. D., Rector St. Matthew's Church, N.Y. City. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. E. E. Matthews, Asst. Minister.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12 M.—Holy Communion. 3 P. M.—Children's Service. 8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, D. D. 4—Evening Prayer. Address by Dr. Briggs.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St., Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 A. M. 10:30—SERMON AND EYRE'S MASS. 1 o'clock—PROCESSION. Choral Evensong, Benediction Office.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. Henry S. Whitehead,) 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. 8, 11, (The Rector.) 8, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and Tenth Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. 8; 11 (The Rector); 8 (The Rectpr).

ST. AGNES' CHAPEL, Trinity Parish, West 92d St., near Columbus Av. The Rev. W. W. BELLINGER, D. D., Vicar. Services at 7:30, 9:45, 11, 2:45, 4.

ST. ANDREW'S, (EPISCOPAL.) Fifth Avenue and 127th Street. Communion, (Brotherhood Corporate,) 8 A. M. (Men invited.) Rector, Dr. Van De Water, preaches 11 A.M. Curate, Rev. John S. Haight, 4 P. M. Wm. A. Goldsworthy's organ recital, 5 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. The Rector will preach. 4 P. M.—Even-Song and Address. Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Rev. G. A. Carstensen, D. D.) Wartime Intercessions daily except Saturday at 12 o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. ASHTON OLDHAM, Rector. Services 8, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE. 10th St., west of 2d Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11 A. M.—" God's Love and Ours," the third sermon in a series, " The Providence of a Good God," by the rector.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

St. Stephen's Church, 69th St., nr. B'way. Services 8, 11 A. M., 4 P. M. Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, D. D., Rector.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M. Holy Communion. 11 A. M. Morning Service and Sermon (Rector) 4 P. M. Evensong and Address, (Rector.)

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., Near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 3:15 p. m., Children's Service; 4 p. m., Evening Prayer. Thursday, 7:30 a. m., Holy Communion and War Intercession.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services: 7, 8, and 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion & Sermon. 3:30 P. M.—Even-Song and Sermon. 8 P. M.—Service and Sermon. Week-day Services: 7:30, 9 A. M. 3 P. M. Short Service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 & 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE CHURCH, Convent and 149th St., nr. Amsterdam Av. 11 A. M.—Rev. A. DE WITT MASON, D. D. 8 P. M.—Rev. W. W. CLARKE.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—" Why Should We Worry." 8 P. M.—" The Spendthrift."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS. 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Arthur Frederick Mathews at 8 P. M. Church School at 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. At 4:30 P. M., subject: "The Autumn Glory." Special Music. Selections from Mendelssohn.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH. Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING HUSTED BERG, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"God in the Heart." 8 P. M.—"Profession Without Performance." Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th St.—Helen Temple Brigham, morning and evening. Evening theme: "Somewhere in Heaven."

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Pabst Grand Circle Bldg., 59th St. and 8th Av. PROOF THAT THE DEAD RETURN IN SPIRIT. Speaker, Mrs. Tillie U. Reynolds.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHY. Theosophical Headquarters, Central Lodge, (formerly 2,228 Broadway,) now permanently located Hotel Marie Antoinette, 67th and Broadway. Thursday, 8:15 P. M., LECTURE ON "CHARLES JOHNSTON." Memory of Past Births," by Mrs. Consonby Ogle. Also every Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., an inquirer's Class, conducted by Mrs. Maude Lambart-Taylor.

Theosophical Headquarters, 2,228 Broadway, New York Lodge, 79th St. Lectures and classes by Miss Isabel Holbrook, (National Lecturer,) and Amsterdam Av. Sunday evening, 8:15, subject, "The Higher Interpretation of Freemasonry." Also Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 8:15 P. M.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 3 P. M. Admission Free. Public Cordially Invited.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St. —Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15, "A Lost Continent," Geo. P. Russell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN.) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. "THE SOUL OF AMERICA ON TRIAL." General Topic of Three Sermons. No. 2, OUR COUNTRY'S SACRIFICE; NOBLY, OR IGNOBLY MET. By Rev. Dr. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, the Minister. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34th St. and Park Av.—11 A. M., MR. HOLMES, "THE RELIGION OF H. G. WELLS"—Mr. Britling,' 'God, the Invisible King,' 'The Soul of a Bishop.'" 8:15 P. M., DR. KATHARINE B. DAVIS AND OTHERS, "WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WAR TIME."

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Rev. JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at 11: "A FREE BELIEVER." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "Wrestling for a Blessing."

Y. M. C. A.

HARRY LAUDER—3 P. M.—HIPPODROME, Bible Class & Modern Christian Warfare at 5:15 P. M., as usual. Fellowship Supper at 6:10. West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57 St., N. Y. C.

HARRY LAUDER, Relating his experiences in trenches in France HIPPODROME, Sunday, Oct. 21, 3:30 P. M. Auspices National War-Work Council, Y. M. C. A. A few boxes for sale at $25—at $10. Phone WILSON—Columbus 7920.

OTHER SERVICES.

A. A. LINDSAY, M. D., Psychologist, Carnegie Chapter Hall, 8:15: "Everyone a Prophet, or Tolstoi's Prevision." Stereopticon Lectures Tues. and Fri., 8:15 at Hotel Majestic. Dr. Lindsay is author of 12 psychology books.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND. Then visit 5-7 Doyers St. Rescue Society, Old

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday and Monday; slight temperature change; north winds.
For full weather report see Page 25.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,820. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1917.—122 PAGES, In Nine Parts, Including Picture and Magazine Sections in Rotogravure. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York | Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

LOAN DRIVE NEAR 2 BILLIONS ON EVE OF THE FINAL WEEK

Saturday Half-Holiday and Northwest Snowstorm Prevent Crossing Mark Set.

APATHY WEST AND SOUTH

Now Subscriptions Must Average Over $500,000,000 Daily to Reach $5,000,000,000.

$50 MILLION NEEDED HERE

Total in This District Now $605,000,000—Columbia Trust Takes $7,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Liberty Loan campaign today progressed to the threshold of official expectation and paused. Treasury heads had hoped the $2,000,000,000 line would be crossed. Apparently the big total stopped just short of the mark, with an estimated subscription of $1,973,000,000. About $500,000,000 will have to be subscribed every day of the remaining week of the campaign, if the $5,000,000,000 goal is to be reached.

Official returns from the twelve Reserve banks, representing subscriptions upon which 2 per cent. actually has been paid in, increased to within less than $1,000,000 of $1,200,000,000. As announced by the Treasury tonight, the official returns and the estimated subscriptions of the Reserve districts were:

District.	Official.	Estimated.
Boston	$141,300,000	$175,000,000
New York	540,412,000	600,000,000
Philadelphia	34,481,850	185,000,000
Cleveland	144,850,000	150,000,000
Richmond	44,307,000	95,000,000
Atlanta	10,642,550	25,000,000
Chicago	138,999,000	375,000,000
St. Louis	26,746,100	100,000,000
Minneapolis	44,000,000	53,000,000
Kansas City	11,992,000	65,000,000
Dallas	10,043,350	18,000,000
San Francisco	54,051,400	100,000,000
Total	$1,109,749,350	$1,973,000,000

The $5,000,000,000 can be attained next week, officials asserted, if there be no let-up in the campaign and if districts in the Middle West, the Southwest, and the West are aroused from an apparent apathy, which thus far has caused great concern.

A Billion on Liberty Day.

Liberty Day, it is thought, will be the banner day of the campaign. A total subscription of $1,000,000,000 on this day, next Wednesday, is the goal which hundreds of thousands of workers are striving to reach. It is also thought likely that the final week of the campaign will show, in its entirety, a response on the part of the nation measurably greater than during the whole prior three weeks.

Summarizing the developments of the day and the week, the Treasury issued a statement tonight which said:

"Half holidays in many districts caused sales to slump. A hard snowstorm in the Northwest kept an army of 50,000 workers virtually idle in the Minneapolis district just as they were making their best strides. The holiday cut in badly on New York's total, where an advance of only $55,000,000 was made.

"The week has been much more successful than were the first two of the campaign, but none of the workers is overoptimistic. Chicago sent a message tonight warning against too much optimism, saying it was apparently having an ill effect in the Middle West. New England wired in a like vein.

"Detroit went over her maximum quota of $43,000,000 today, taking first honors for a major league city. Efforts now are being made to reach $60,000,000. Richmond, Va., and Tucson, Ariz., are other cities which have oversubscribed their quotas.

"San Francisco reported that the sinking of the transport Antilles by a German submarine had a good effect on sales. The total for today ran close to $3,000,000, much more than has been sold on previous ordinary days.

"The Atlanta district, which has been having trouble arousing the interest of farmers particularly, reported that it expected to make great progress next week. Other than the Atlanta district, certain sections of the St. Louis and Dallas districts are making the poorest showings.

"Boy Scouts and aviators aided today in giving impetus to the sale. Three hundred thousand scouts took the field for a five-day campaign, and aviators and balloonists from every aerial training camp flew over hundreds of cities, dropping paper bombs containing Liberty Loan literature. A message from President Wilson, addressed to the Mayor of each city passed over was among the paper bombs dropped."

Apathy in Some Rural Districts.

It was announced earlier in the day that over a wide section of country, extending from the Middle West southward into Texas and eastward to the Atlantic seaboard, general apathy prevailed and conditions were "causing the greatest concern."

"Through this section," the announcement said, "particularly in rural communities, subscriptions are not coming in rapidly. General apathy appears to prevail in parts of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. In the eastern part of the South bad weather and delayed sales of cotton are blamed for the poor showing. Hope is expressed by committeemen in charge of these districts that they will be able to fill their quotas if the farmers can be aroused to the vital necessity of subscribing to the loan.

"In other sections of the country publication of Secretary McAdoo's promise to prosecute persons attempting to impede the progress of the loan by making withdrawals of deposits from banks buying bonds, has had a very salutary effect. Many who formerly were working against the loan now are becoming subscribers."

Chirgwin, better known as Dr. Charles

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Holland Reaches an Agreement with Austria Upon Exports

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.—An agreement has been concluded between Holland and Austria-Hungary covering commercial and financial matters, after negotiations extending over several weeks. The agreement deals with the question of exports from Austria-Hungary to Holland and mutual credits.

Respecting exports to Austria from Holland, it is said that a joint agreement of Holland, Germany and Austria-Hungary is expected at an early date.

IMPLORES WILSON TO RELEASE SHIPS

Head of Netherlands Overseas Trust Denies Substantial Aid to Germany.

CALLS NATION'S NEED DIRE

Cites Dutch Assistance in Our Revolution as Deserving a Return from America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 20.—Following is the text of an open letter published in Amsterdam on the present economical conditions in Holland, addressed to President Wilson by Mynheer Van Aalst, President of the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company and the Netherlands Trading Society, which the author requests THE NEW YORK TIMES to present to the President:

"Mr. President:

"The relations between the United States and Holland have been getting somewhat strained. From our viewpoint this is putting it mildly. Excuse me for saying that we have been feeling that your Government is standing on our neck in a most inconsiderate way, with a boot quite as heavy and painful as another jackboot which has been severely denounced in your country.

"I would not speak so frankly did I not feel deeply and had I not always been a friend of your nation and your race. I am now entitled to give you my opinion without restraint and can hardly believe that American ears could be deaf to my remarks:

"Lately America has been trying to handle us not by arguments or by persuasion, but by cutting off our supplies. She puts our ships under arrest by refusing bunker coal, which she could quite well afford to deliver. You prevent us from keeping in touch with our colonies that form one of the principal assets of our national life.

Hints of Might Before Right.

"Do you think this is really fair? Does not this come near the same cult of might before right which you, your country, your people, your history and your tradition have been so strong in rejecting?

"Thousands of tons of foodstuffs and fodder, bought and paid for by our Government but kept in your ports, were destined for our people only. They were consigned to our Government under the Overseas Trust conditions. They form only a part of the quantity agreed upon in writing with the British Government. This agreement was entered upon long before your country joined the Allies. Our distribution bureaus and heads of families have been counting on it for the support of those placed under their care.

"Many Hollanders are of the opinion that by its action the United States Government has practically turned this agreement into a 'scrap of paper.' None could expect from you such a policy of 'frightfulness' toward a small nation. By stopping our ships, by cutting communication with our colonies, what else are you doing than interfering with the peaceful, harmless rights of a nation that cannot enforce these rights by guns and military force, but that feels that its claim for respect is just as strong?

Denies Important Aid to Germany.

"We don't dream of using our steamers and our goods against the cause you embraced, but, being a seafaring, colonial nation, we feel it to be a most insupportable and undeserved sting to have our minimum freedom interfered with by a country like yours, with no other purpose than that of forcing us by superior power to what? To stop feeding Germany? Let me just destroy this error.

"It is a ridiculous supposition that we should be feeding Germany. If we wanted to do so we could not. Our whole exports would not cover the wants of Germany for more than a few days.

"The simple fact is that Holland has been and is an importing country for the sake of its very existence. Nearly all of our first necessities are obliged to come from without. It would mean the absolute collapse of our national supplies to have to do without them.

"Do you suppose we could keep an indispensable part of these imports going unless we returned a certain amount of exports, insignificantly small, as compared to the wants of a large population, but for a country like ours a most important means of exchange? We keep endeavoring to make this exchange with both sides.

"I am revealing to you our vulnerable spots. It would be useless to hide them. They are generally known. They have been taken advantage of from all sides. You yourself are doing so—you who, allow me to say, should have been the last.

"Here is a nation in embarrassment. Does it suit the people of the United States to abandon her, abuse her and drive her to a needless state of perplexity.

Recalls Aid in Revolution.

"Let me remind you of another nation, once small and very needful of assistance, bent under the strength of

Continued on Page 5.

MACY ADVERTISEMENT IN SECTION 9.
The advertisement of R. H. Macy & Company in today's issue of The New York Times appears on the first page of Section 9, instead of in its usual location. The page contains many attractive offerings at unusual prices of women's and children's apparel, Persian and Chinese rugs, furs, jewelry and silverware.—Advt.

DERNBURG MONEY HELPED TO FINANCE STAATS-ZEITUNG

Pavenstedt Testifies That Dernburg Advanced $15,000 and That He Loaned $5,000.

CANCELED CHECK PRODUCED

Gave Money to Ridders 'Because Paper Followed Good Course in German Interests.'

CHECK TO O'LEARY SOCIETY

Bernard Ridder Says the Loan Was Made Personally to the Late Herman Ridder.

Within a few weeks after the European war began and shortly after the arrival in this country of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who was for many months thereafter the Director in Chief of German propaganda in the United States, Dr. Dernburg became financially interested in the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, and was represented on the Directorate of that paper by Adolph Pavenstedt, the German banker, who was the adviser of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. Pavenstedt also acted as the go-between for Bernstorff and Bolo Pacha in the working out of the plot by which Bolo agreed to "debauch public opinion in France," and if possible bring about a separate peace between the two nations on terms favorable to the Germans.

The above statement was made under oath by Pavenstedt on Oct. 11, in the examination conducted by Merton E. Lewis, Attorney General of New York, who, at the request of the French Government, is investigating the activities of Bolo Pacha during the three weeks he was in New York in February and March of last year. The Staats-Zeitung financial transaction, by which Dernburg bought himself into the Directorate, has nothing to do with the Bolo affair, and, according to Pavenstedt, the Ridder brothers did not know that $15,000 of a $20,000 loan which was made to the paper in October, 1914, was furnished by Dernburg. As a result of that loan, Pavenstedt was made a Director of the Staats-Zeitung Company, and Dernburg, according to Pavenstedt, "certainly was in connection with the German Government."

Pavenstedt also admitted that he was the maker of two checks for $50 each, one of which was made payable to Das Morgen Journal, which is owned by William Randolph Hearst, and the other to the "American Truth Society," of which Jeremiah O'Leary, the editor of the supprissed pro-German monthly Bull, is the head. Pavenstedt said he did not remember what these payments represented. The small amount involved, he added, showed they were of no particular importance.

At the office of Das Morgen Journal it was stated last night that the check made by Pavenstedt and made payable to that paper was for an advertisement, the record of which is on the books of Das Morgen Journal.

Accused von Papen.

Pavenstedt was also made to admit that during the first months of the war the banking house of G. Amsinck & Co., of which he was then the head, was the New York City headquarters of Captains von Papen and Boy-Ed, the German Military and Naval Attaches, who, acting under the orders of Bernstorff, directed the German plot conspiracies in the United States. In answer to one question Pavenstedt replied that "von Papen had been doing all kinds of things which were very wrong," and that when he (Pavenstedt) found out about it, he "hinted" to von Papen that it was time for him to move his headquarters to some other office.

Another interesting admission made by the man who negotiated the $1,700,000 Bernstorff-Bolo plot was that Captain Ewald Hecker, the German Uhlan, who was here for many months ostensibly as a German Red Cross Commissioner, was, as a matter of fact, here as a representative of the German Government.

The examination of Pavenstedt, in the course of which he made so many interesting disclosures, was held in the office of Perley Morse, the public accountant, at 61 Broadway. Mr. Morse, by direction of Governor Whitman, made the investigation into the financial transactions of Bolo Pacha, and, going through Pavenstedt's papers, he accidentally came into possession of the canceled check for $20,000 which Pavenstedt, at the instance of Dernburg, had paid over to the Staats-Zeitung.

Mr. Morse called the attention of Attorney General Lewis to this check, as well as to the two for $50 each which were payable to O'Leary and Das Morgen Journal. The Attorney General thereupon communicated with Pavenstedt and ordered him to appear immediately at Mr. Morse's office. Deputy Attorney General Alfred Becker conducted the examination, which, as taken from the official stenographic record of the hearing, was as follows:

Ridder Needed Money.

"I would like to ask you," said Mr. Becker, "one or two questions connected with the financing of the Staats-Zeitung. Please state just what you know about the?"

"Just about the time when the war broke out, Herman Ridder, the old gentleman, who is dead, got into very serious financial trouble," Pavenstedt

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"Drink Sun-Ray Water
Purest Water in the World."—Advt.

Colombia Makes Protest Against the U-Boat War

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Colombian Senate has adopted a resolution protesting against German submarine warfare. This information, which was communicated today to the State Department by Mr. Belden, the American Chargé d'Affairs at Bogota, was received with pleasure by officials. It is regarded as evidence of the growing sentiment in South America against German inhumanity and submarine barbarities.

The adoption of the resolution was especially gratifying to officials here because German business inetrests in Colombia, which have been very influential with the governmental party, have been conducting a very energetic propaganda to prevent Colombia's joining other South American countries in condemnation of Germany's methods of war.

SUGAR PINCH CUTS OUTPUT OF CANDY

Supplies for All Such Luxuries Curtailed by Order of the Food Administration.

RUSHING SUGAR TO EAST

Will Ration the West and South Also—Shortage Is Due to Supplying France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A sweeping order that supplies of sugar to manufacturers of candy, syrup and other "luxuries" must be curtailed, if not entirely stopped, until January, when the new Cuban sugar will be available, has been issued by Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator

Reports were received from New York and other large cities that, as a result of the sugar famine, consumers were offering 25 cents a pound for sugar. Mr. Hoover asserted that such individuals and the retailers accepting such offers were forgetting the best interests of the United States. Hoarders of sugar, it was pointed out, were hampering the war program.

Attention has been called by the Food Administration to the fact that the shortage will be only temporary and that conservation will make it possible to handle the situation without reducing the per capita consumption to anything like that in England or France. The Food Administration is convinced that consumers will meet the situation patriotically and that the rapacious buyers are relatively few. Retail dealers who endeavor to make large profits because of the temporary shortage will be carefully watched.

Mr. Hoover is confident that no real sugar crisis will occur. He said:

Buy Only from Week to Week.

"The Food Administration some days ago directed all manufacturers and distributers of sugar to cease sales to confectioners, syrup, and luxury manufacturers until Cuban supplies are available. By this means the sugar consumption of the area of plentiful sugar south of Savannah and west of Pittsburgh should be greatly reduced, and thus expedite the arrival of beet sugar in the sparse area.

"The purchase of more sugar by households than is needed from week to week only adds difficulties to the distribution agencies of the country, who are co-operating loyally to minimize the period and intensity of shortage that exists in the northeastern States. Reports today show that many retailers in many cities in this section are doing their best to effect just distribution and hold prices, but are having much difficulty with the hoarding consumer."

Another statement emphasizes the fact that the manufacture of candy must be curtailed. It reads:

"As a preliminary step toward the conservation of sugar against a further shortage of that commodity, a telegram has been sent out by the United States Food Administration urging the reduction of sales to candy manufacturers. This telegram, sent to all the sugar distributing agencies of the country, notably the American Refineries Committee of New York and the Sugar Distributing Committee of Chicago, handling, respectively, cane and beet sugar, follows:

"We consider it essential to reduce consistently sales of sugar for production of candy. Must be reduced in order to provide household and allied needs. This request applies to manufacturers of gums, cordials, syrups and luxuries. Manufacturers of food products should have preference—condensed milk companies coming first."

Through co-operation by the British Admiralty a plentiful supply of jute bags for handling the coming Cuban sugar crop is assured. The Transportation Division of the Food Administration has been doing everything possible to facilitate the immediate marketing of the Cuban crop when it begins to come in about Dec. 15. One of the principal embarrassments met was the difficulty in obtaining jute bags. This question was taken up with the British Government, with the result that the bags are to be sent from India to Cuba. The necessary shipping will be furnished by the British Admiralty.

Shortage Closing Factories.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Formal warning was given here this afternoon from Food Administrator Hoover that a sugar famine was upon the country and that the moment of America's first self-denial in the matter of food had arrived. The warning states that manufacturers using sugar in their products are closing down and that thousands of persons are threatened with temporary loss of employment. Individuals are called upon to get along on the absolute minimum

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HOTEL ANSONIA Turkish and Russian baths, exclusively for ladies. Open Monday, Oct. 22.—Advt.

FRENCH BRING DOWN 5 ZEPPELINS, INCLUDING 4 THAT RAIDED ENGLAND; GERMANS SINK 11 SHIPS IN CONVOY

BIG AIRCRAFT ARE HELPLESS

Attacked Promptly by the French Airmen, They Scatter in Haste.

ONE FALLS ALL IN FLAMES

Crew of Another, Which Is Forced to Make a Landing, Are Captured Unhurt.

VOSGES RAIDER ALSO DROPS

27 Persons Killed and 53 Injured by Raiders in England —20 Dead in London.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—At least five, and possibly seven, Zeppelins have been brought down by French airmen and aircraft guns within the last twenty four hours. Four of the giant victims were apparently members of the fleet of eleven or more that raided England last night.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France telegraphs:

"A fleet of Zeppelins returning from England was routed by the French air defenses last night. Four of them were brought down, all being forced to land in France. It is believed a fifth German airship was destroyed at Bourbonne-les-Bains."

"The approach of eleven Zeppelins was signalled throughout France late in the evening. At once the air defense squadrons and batteries all over the country were warned, and the enemy's airships were attacked and scattered all over France like a flock of frightened birds.

"One Zeppelin was brought down at St. Clement, near Luneville, by anti-aircraft guns. Two others were brought down or forced to land, one at Vergeannes, (?) in the Department of Côte d'Or, and the other at Lamarche, in Haute Marne. One of these was damaged by French airmen and the other by guns. A fourth Zeppelin, after being chased throughout Central France through the districts of Lyons, Dijon, and St. Marcellin, was brought down at Gap, in the Hautes-Alpes.

"No bombs were dropped in France by the Zeppelins, which were practically at the mercy of the French air defense service from the moment they crossed the coast."

A Paris bulletin announces that a Zeppelin was brought down in flames late last night at Rambervillers, near the Alsatian border, and two others were forced to land. They are said to have belonged to a squadron composed of a large number of Zeppelins which flew over the Vosges.

Tonight's official report of the French War Office says:

Aviation—Last night about midnight Dunkirk was bombarded from the sea. According to the report there were no civilian casualities.

During the night a number of Zeppelins flew over French territory without causing damage. In their passage they were bombarded by our anti-aerial defense posts. Several of the machines, which were dispersed, were brought down or compelled to make a landing.

One Zeppelin was brought down in flames at St. Clement, ten kilometers southeast of Luneville.

A second, attacked by our aviators, was compelled to land near Bourbonne-les-Bains. The crew were taken prisoner, the machine being intact.

Two other Zeppelins, in a damaged condition, fell in the interior zone.

27 Killed in England.

Twenty-seven persons were killed and fifty-three injured in England by the raiders last night. The official announcement says:

In last night's airship raid the casualties in all districts were: Killed, 27; injured, 53. There was some material damage to houses and business premises.

Of the dead seven persons were killed outright by bombs that fell in the shopping district of London, and thirteen by a torpedo which destroyed three houses in the residential quarter. Of the latter victims, eight belonged to one family, a mother and her infant, four girls, and two boys. A lodger in the same house was killed.

The mother went to the front door and inquired of a neighbor whether the "all clear" signal had been given, and turned to go back, when the bomb dropped. A few minutes later the neighbor found the mother unconscious in the street, her home wrecked and her children buried in the debris.

Another remarkable case was that of a young woman who was dug out of wreckage in the basement of a fish market, where persons with whom she took shelter were killed. She was pinned there for hours, but escaped serious injury.

A little boy was found buried under a table in a wrecked house, where several persons were killed or injured, but he was unharmed.

Seven or more Zeppelins crossed the east coast at about 8 o'clock, four going in one direction and three in another. At 11:30 o'clock one Zeppelin passed out on the homeward journey.

One eastern county reports that seven

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Report Germany Stops Austrian Mails to Holland to Coerce Ally in Dispute Over Feeding Troops

By GEORGE RENWICK.
Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.—I learn from a reliable source of information that a dispute has arisen between Germany and Austria.

Some little time ago Germany unexpectedly dumped 100,000 German recruits on Austrian territory to undergo their training. The Austrian Government was quickly made aware that Austria was expected not only to provide training grounds for that large number of men, but also to furnish the necessary food for them.

A protest was sent to the German Government, stating that Austria had a sufficient number of difficulties with regard to her own food problem without the situation being made worse by having to supply rations for 100,000 extra troops, and asking that Germany should send supplies for these men. Austria said she would furnish supplies until the matter was otherwise arranged, which it was hoped would be done at once.

The German Government insisted that the troops should be furnished with provisions available in the districts to which they had been sent, and said it could not agree to the proposad to send food from Germany.

As Germany could not get Vienna to agree to the German point of view, the German Government proceeded to apply pressure. This took the form of stopping all Austrian mails passing through Germany to Holland. Since the early days of the present month no mails from Austria have arrived here.

The dispute remains unsettled.

TO CLASSIFY MEN SUBJECT TO DRAFT

New Plans Drawn by Provost Marshal to Avoid Errors Shown by Experience.

WILL CALL BACHELORS FIRST

Those with Dependents or Employed in Vital Industrial Work Will Come Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Announcement of the adoption of a new system of classification of drafted men, so as to put "the right man in the right place," was made tonight by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Under the new scheme, which has the approval of the President, every registered man will be catalogued with his local board, with a complete history that will enable the board to determine what class of service he is best fitted for.

The men subject to draft will be put into five separate classes, running from those who have no dependents to those who are physically or otherwise incapacitated for active service. Men physically fit and with no dependents, who will be in Class 1, are to be called out first, until the entire class is exhausted. After that, Class 2, comprising men with small families dependent upon them, or men partly skilled, will come. Class 3 will take in highly skilled men, or those with aged parents dependent upon them, while Class 4 will include those with large families. Class 5 will embrace what will be known as the "discards," or men who are in no way fitted for active service.

The new method will not affect the 687,000 men already taken into the national army, but will apply to all others heretofore drafted and awaiting call. Under the system the order number of draft will not be changed, the men being called up before their boards exactly in the sequence in which their names were drawn from the draft bowl. The change, however, will sift the drafted men into the five different classifications, so that men whose names appear early in the list may be put by the local boards into classes that will delay their actual call for service until classes ahead of them have been exhausted.

The whole new system, as explained by General Crowder, is the scientific working out of a method by which men will be assigned to the character of work they are best adapted to, and at the same time conserving the economic strength of the nation by delaying the time when the skilled workers, or men with families greatly dependent upon them, are called up.

To Send Questionnaire to Each Man.

Under this system, local boards will send out to each enlisted man a questionnaire, going into minute detail as to the life, family, responsibility, and adaptability of the individual. These questions have not as yet been made public. The individual will fill in the blanks with answers and return the questionnaire to the local board within seven days.

After that, the local board will decide in what class to put the drafted man, notifying him of its verdict. The man, if not satisfied with the decision of the board, may appeal to the district board, whose verdict will be final.

In addition to the classification by the local boards, there will be inaugurated an entirely new method of physical examination, which will not come until after the local board has acted and the men are called up. The physical examination will be conducted, it is announced, in a way that will eliminate any possibility of fraud or collusion. The new method will also do away with repeated examinations, entailing loss of time and involving expense.

In announcing the new system tonight General Crowder explained that much time will be saved through its operation. It will not apply to the 687,000 men already called up, he said, as they must be hurried on through their training. But the method will affect every other man drawn under the selective draft. The entire new system could be put into

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ADVISES AMERICA TO CUT RED TAPE

French Authority Urges Ceaseless Activity in Building Up Our War Machine.

RAPID METHODS NECESSARY

Troops Should Use Every Ship to Europe, Where They Can Complete Training.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Passed by the American Censorship in France.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The following statement on the American military effort has been prepared especially for THE NEW YORK TIMES by one of the foremost authorities in France, who has actively participated in the conduct of operations since the first day of mobilization:

"The first American divisions have disembarked on French soil. They prepare for battle. Never has reinforcement arrived at a more vital moment; never was aid more opportune. France is on the threshold of the fourth Winter of the war. After three years of uninterrupted struggle she maintains her sentry watch. She may well be proud of the magnificent results her courage and tenacity have won.

"French military successes have been preceded and accompanied by prodigious industrial effort. In the midst of the battle storm, factories, new from top to bottom, have sprung up in every direction. War manufactures have developed to an extent quite unforeseen. Thus France has been able not only to forge admirable weapons for her armies, but even to contribute largely to equip and supply her allies, Russians, Serbians, Rumanians, and Greeks.

Long Road to Victory.

"But this stern toll is exhausting the country, and a long road must be covered before victory is reached. Happily the United States comes suddenly to throw into the scale the immense weight of her gigantic resources in man power, and a colossal supply of material. Without doubt America's intervention will necessarily rupture the equilibrium between the opposing forces, and hasten the coming of decisive victory. America's entry guarantees henceforth that victorious peace to which France's heroic struggle gives her a right. American honor is pledged not to disappoint her. Therefore, it is necessary that America's full effort be exercised.

"It is a formidable task that confronts the American Government. To build up armies from the foundations and organize their transport and supply services at an immense distance in defiance of the obstacles of submarine war—that is work of a gigantic character. In a great country whose activities hitherto have been centred on peaceful business innumerable contingents must be raised, necessary officers must be trained and provided, staffs must be arranged, and uniforms, rifles, mitrailleuses, guns, and technical material must be manufactured.

"And when the men and material have been assembled it will still be necessary, if America would avoid painful lessons in the future, to apply to their instruction a striving after perfection and an understanding of the realities of modern warfare, which necessitate a constant appeal to the experience of those who have preceded her on the battlefield.

British Example Cited.

"The British example is there to prove —if proof were needed—that an army cannot be improvised. It was in July, 1916, that new British divisions, raised by Kitchener at the end of 1914, learned on the Somme battlefield their first lessons and won their first laurels. And it was only by eight months' battle, after that, that they definitely acquired the experience in attack which they now fully enjoy.

"Americans will be able perhaps

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HOTEL NEVILLE—Fifth Avenue & 29th Street, Cor. Madison Avenue. Well arranged suites—all sizes—fully furnished—yearly and season leases. Excellent Restaurant. Purchas & Garrety, Mgrs.—Advt.

TRAP BRITISH DESTROYERS

Two War Vessels and 9 Merchantmen Sunk in North Sea Raid.

ELUDE PATROLS AT NIGHT

Heavily Armed German Craft Make Surprise Attack East of Shetland Islands.

LEAVE CREWS TO THEIR FATE

Some Survivors Land on Norwegian Coast After Long Journey in Open Boats.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Two German raiders attacked a convoy in the North Sea on Wednesday and sank nine neutral merchant vessels and two of the British escorting destroyers, it was announced today by the War Office. The British vessels sunk were the Mary Rose and the Strongbow.

Three merchant vessels escaped in the action, but five Norwegian, one Danish, and three Swedish vessels were sunk without warning. Thirty Norwegians were rescued by British patrol craft.

The raiders, which were heavily armed, showed anxiety to escape before they could be intercepted by British forces, and made no attempt to rescue the crews of the sunken destroyers. The official statement says that all the officers and men of the Mary Rose and Strongbow were lost, but a dispatch tonight from Christina says that ten of the crew of the Mary Rose have reached Bergen.

The raiders, it appears, succeeded in evading the British watchers on dark nights on both the outward and the homeward dash.

The Admiralty statement reads:

Two very fast and heavily armed German raiders attacked a convoy in the North Sea, about midway between the Shetland Islands and the Norwegian coast, on Wednesday. Two British destroyers, his Majesty's ships Mary Rose, Lieut. Commander Charles Fox, and Strongbow, Lieut. Commander Edward Brooke, which formed the anti-submarine escort, at once engaged the enemy's vessels and fought until they were sunk, after a short and unequal engagement.

This gallant action held the German raiders sufficiently long to enable three merchant vessels to effect their escape.

It is to be regretted, however, that five Norwegian, one Danish, and three Swedish vessels, all unarmed, were thereafter sunk by gunfire, without examination or warning of any kind, and regardless of the lives of their crews and passengers. Lengthy comment on the action of the Germans is unnecessary, but adds another example to the long list of criminally inhuman deeds of the German navy.

Anxious to make good their escape before the British forces could intercept them, no effort was made to rescue the crews of the sunken British destroyers, and the Germans left the doomed merchant ships while these were still sinking, thus enabling the British patrol craft, which arrived shortly afterward, to rescue some thirty Norwegians and others, regarding whom the details are not yet known. The German Navy by this act once more and further degraded itself by this disregard of the historic chivalry of the sea.

The German official communiqué on this subject states that the attack took place within territorial waters in the neighborhood of the Shetland Islands, and that all the escort vessels, including the destroyers, were sunk, with the exception of one escort fishing steamer. The statement as to the locality of the attack is untrue, as is also the statement regarding the destruction of the escort vessels. The enemy raiders succeeded in evading the British watching squadrons on long, dark nights, both on their hurried outward dash and their homeward flight.

It is regretted that all the 88 officers and men of H. M. S. Mary Rose and 47 officers and men of H. M. S. Strongbow were lost.

Fired on Survivors in Boats.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 20.—The Admiral in command reports the rescue of thirty-seven men from the steamers sunk by the German raiders. The following details are given:

Rescued from Norwegian steamers: Kristine, 1 man; Sorhaug, 11 men; Silja, 7; Hahik, 7.

From Swedish steamers: Wikander, 1 men; Wistur, 9.

A dispatch from Bergen says that several survivors arrived there last night and related harrowing stories of their two days' sufferings and privations in small boats before landing. The Captain of one of the Norwegian steamers, the sole survivor of that vessel, said that he ordered his crew into the boats, but the Germans began firing immediately. After the boats were lowered a shell hit one and killed nine men. The crew in despair returned to the

steamer and signaled to the Germans to cease firing, but their appeal was not heeded. The bridge was then hit and knocked overboard with the Captain and the rest of the crew. The Captain managed to save himself by swimming to a raft, and he was picked up two hours later by a boat from one of the other sunken steamers.

It is reported from Utvar that seventeen men from a British destroyer arrived there at 3 o'clock in the morning Friday. It was at this port that a Norwegian torpedo boat touched with thirty-seven survivors from various sunken steamers.

German Admiralty Statement.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—A convoy of thirteen vessels bound from Norway to England was attacked by German light naval forces on Wednesday, with the result that all the ships of the convoy and the protecting vessels, including two British destroyers, were sunk, with the exception of a small fishing steamer, says a German Admiralty statement issued today. The German forces suffered no loss. The text of the statement reads:

"On Wednesday, light German sea fighting forces in the northern part of the North Sea, within territorial waters in the neighborhood of the Shetland Islands, attacked a convoy bound from Norway to England, consisting of thirteen vessels, including by way of protection two modern British destroyers, G-29 and G-31.

"All the ships of the convoy and the protecting vessels, including the destroyers, were destroyed with the exception of an escorting fishing steamer. Our fighting forces returned without loss or damage."

Seventy-one Survivors Land.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 20.—Of twelve ships sailing in convoy from Norway to England and sunk on Oct. 17 by German cruisers, five were Norwegian, representing a total of 3,400 tons; two were Danish, two Swedish, one Belgian, and two British. So far, seventy-one survivors, after strenuous rowing, have arrived at different places on the west coast.

AMERICAN SCHOONER IS SUNK.

Submarine Destroys the Jennie E. Righter Off Spanish Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The American schooner Jennie E. Righter of 647 tons gross was sunk by a Teuton submarine on Tuesday off Cape Villano, Spain. Nine men of the schooner were landed today at Majia. The Jennie E. Righter hailed from New Haven, Conn.

Apparently there was no loss of life on the Jennie E. Righter as the records of the United States Shipping Commission here show that the vessel carried only nine men when she left New York on Sept. 12 for Havre, France, under command of Captain Stephen Black.

The crew included five Americans—Dennis O'Neill, mate, Boston; Albert T. Young, seaman, East Boston; Charles E. Blatchford, cook, Gloucester, Mass., and two naturalized seamen, John Grant of Nova Scotia and Alfred J. Rowe of England.

The schooner, owned by the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company of this city, was valued at $60,000. She carried 5,300 barrels of lubricating oil, owned by the Vacuum Oil Company. The vessel was built at New Haven, Conn., in 1887 and was a three-master.

STEAMER STELLA SUNK.

Danish Craft Probably Was One of North Sea Convoy.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—The Danish steamer Stella, 836 tons, it is officially announced, was sunk Wednesday while bound from Norway to an English port. Seven of the crew are reported to have reached a Norwegian port.

The Stella was probably the Danish steamer reported in the announcement by the British War Office of the attack by two German raiders on a convoy in the North Sea on Wednesday, when two destroyers and nine other vessels were destroyed.

OUR AIR PROGRAM MAY CALL FOR BIGGER CRAFT

Belligerents' Experience Tends to Emphasize the Value of Heavier Fighting Machines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The day of thrilling air duels between individual aviators over the fighting lines in Europe appears to be passing. Both official and unofficial advices recently have shown increasing use of heavier machines, with greater armament, and the development of air craft appears to be paralleling closely the development of fighting ships.

There are indications that amendment has already been necessary in the program for creating the huge air fleets provided for by Congress. While there will be no lack of small fighting planes, it is probable that stress is being laid now on the building of bombing craft and upon increasing the speed of these heavier machines and giving them adequate armament.

Already the engineers who designed the Liberty motor are at work on plans for even more powerful airplanes, it is understood. At the same time the Liberty motor is now produced at a rate that assures a sufficient supply when American fliers are assembled in force over the fighting lines.

There have been rumors of great German aircraft soon to make their appearance, and officials believe that the Germans are impressed with the desirability of substituting heavier machines in which fighting power takes the place of high speed.

The production of training machines, it is understood, is the only element of the aircraft program which is lagging behind schedule. With the completion of the Liberty motor and the successful test of the largest Liberty motor planned, the fighting machine program was made safe, and officials see no reason to expect serious delay in that direction.

New supply sources for the training machines are soon to begin deliveries. That will increase the output, and the first of the year will probably see the entire program abreast or ahead of its schedule. In the meantime there has been little delay in the training of aviators, and many have already been sent abroad, after preliminary instruction, to get proper flying experience.

THREE ON SHIP DETAINED.

Men Seized by Federal Officials Said to be Scandinavians.

When an Italian steamship arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port Government officials went on board and took three of the passengers to an immigration station, where, it was said, they will be detained for further examination. The arrest of the aliens gave rise to a rumor that the men were spies who had escaped from Switzerland into Italy, and were coming here to carry on German propaganda.

It was said that the men were Emil Rasmussen, Fritz Christophersen, and Theodore Oland, who all said they were Scandinavians. They had gone to Italy as engineers on a Danish steamship which had been sold to an Italian steamship company, and had booked passage to the United States in the hope of getting a steamship on this side to convey them back to Denmark, as there was no means of getting to Copenhagen from Italy direct.

MINES BAR ESCAPE OF RUSSIAN FLEET

Germans Drive Foe's Ships Behind Barrier Into the Inner Waters of Moon Sound.

KERENSKY GOES TO FRONT

Evacuation of Petrograd by the Government Will Begin Next Thursday.

RADICALS OPPOSE CHANGE

Menace of the Present Capital by German Invasion Is Not Thought Urgent.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20.—The Russian fleet, consisting of about twenty ships, which a superior German naval force has driven into Moon Sound, an arm of the Gulf of Riga, is in more imminent danger. The War Office statement issued today says that German submarines have planted mine fields with the object of cooping up the Russian ships in Moon Sound and are also preparing, by completing the seizure of Dago Island, northwest of the sound, for an attack on the fleet from that quarter. The Russian force has withdrawn into the inner waters of the sound under pressure.

Premier Kerensky has left Petrograd for the fighting front. Before his departure he discussed with the Cabinet the transfer of the Government to Moscow, which will begin next Thursday.

The War Office statement says:

Under pressure of superior enemy naval forces we have been compelled to abandon southern Moon Sound. Moon Island thus came under the direct fire of the enemy ships from the Gulf of Riga, and also from Kassar Bay. We were completely deprived of the possibility of defending Moon Island, and therefore decided that no useful purpose would be served by attempting to hold it.

The evacuation of the island was begun under very difficult conditions, as it was all the time subjected to a crossfire from the enemy's ships. Our destroyers, trawlers, and auxiliary ships engaged them.

During the day our trawlers discovered mine fields sown by enemy submarines with the obvious intention of closing to our ships the entrance to the Gulf of Riga from Moon Sound. These operations, co-ordinated with the landing of detachments on Dagö Island, show unmistakably the desire of the enemy at all costs to destroy our naval forces detending this region.

All yesterday mist and rain veiled and hampered our patrol and aerial scouting for the purpose of observing the movements of the enemy's fleet.

Aim to Defend Gulf of Finland.

The Russian Baltic fleet in its entirety could not face the Germans in the Gulf of Riga without abandoning the responsibility for the defense of the Gulf of Finland, according to Count Kapnist of the Russian Admiralty.

"The Germans," he said, "effected landing operations on Oesel Island with twelve transports, escorted by twelve battleships of all types, five cruisers, an enormous number of auxiliaries, and thirty destroyers. It was impossible for our entire Baltic fleet to meet the enemy without abandoning responsibility for the protection of the Gulf of Finland."

The Count cited the battle of Jutland as a precedent for the impossibility of using submarines to advantage in this case. He added that the Germans were using the same troops which took Oesel Island to attack Dagö Island, thus showing that they were carrying out their operations with a minimum force.

Driven Back by Dreadnoughts.

The Ministry of Marine has issued the following detailed statement regarding the naval battle Wednesday in the Gulf of Riga:

"Tuesday night an enemy squadron of twenty ships penetrated the Gulf of Riga, and early Wednesday the next morning was discovered making its way through the channels south of Moon Sound. The squadron included two battleships of the König type. Our detachments under Admiral Bakhireff, who hoisted his flag on the cruiser Bayan, accompanied by the battleships Grjdanin and Slava, steamed from the eastern part of Moon Island to engage the enemy, preceded by torpedo boat patrols which withdrew before the enemy.

"At 9:30 o'clock the enemy opened fire on our torpedo boats, and our detachment, issuing from the channel, took up battle formation in a radius between Werder and Weiland lighthouses, near Moon Island. While approaching the enemy the cruiser Bayan was attacked unsuccessfully by a hostile submarine.

"At 10:30 o'clock our detachments engaged the enemy squadron. The fire of the hostile dreadnoughts was directed from a distance often beyond the range of our old-type vessels. At noon, in view of the enemy's superiority and the appearance of new enemy warships, Admiral Bakhireff ordered the detachment to retire into the interior of Moon Sound. Our ships then turned northward and withdrew from the fighting.

"The battleship Slava, the last of the line, which had been damaged severely under the water line, finally sank by the head and foundered in the deep entrance of Moon Sound. The remainder of the squadron entered this channel.

"Part of the enemy squadron began to fire on the Moon and Werder batteries and silenced and destroyed them. Our vessels suffered some damage. After shelling the batteries the enemy entered the southern part of the Kuiwast roadstead.

"During these movements the cruiser Admiral Makaroff and some gunboats and destroyers in inner Moon Sound protected that channel and the mouth of Kassar Bay, between the islands of Dagö, Oesel, and Moon. Some of these ships remained throughout the night near the coast of Oesel Island, and repeatedly attempted to make their way into the eastern portion of Kassar Bay."

The rest of the statement is chiefly repetition of details previously given, in which it was announced that two trawlers had been sunk by the Russian fire, and that two enemy torpedo boats had been sunk by striking mines in the Moon Sound region. It adds that another German torpedo boat escorting the main squadron ran into a Russian mine and sank.

The Cabinet met today to hear Premier Kerensky's report on his last visit to the front and his conversations with the General commanding the northern front. The chief subject discussed was the evacuation of Petrograd by the Government. The Premier, after expressing the belief that the evacuation was not urgent, said the movement should be carried out gradually, without undue haste.

The beginning of the Government's removal to Moscow is set for Oct. 25, when the minor departments will leave. The Government proper is not likely to move before Nov. 15.

Announcement of the impending removal of the Government has not caused anxiety among the populace, although it is the topic of discussion, to the exclusion of almost all other subjects. Generally speaking, the removal is opposed by the revolutionary and democratic factions and particularly by the extremists.

BERLIN, Oct. 20. (via London.)—It was announced by Army Headquarters today that the German operations on Dagö Island, north of the Gulf of Riga, had been carried out according to plan.

The War Office statement says:

We landed troops on Dagö Island, where already for some days landing detachments of the navy had gained a footing for the purpose of protecting intended places for landing. The operations there have been effected in accordance with our plan.

President Fixes Next Sunday as a Day of Prayer For the Success of the American Army and Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President Wilson today designated Sunday, Oct. 28, as a day of prayer for the triumph of American arms. He issued this proclamation:

Department of State, Oct. 20, 1917.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by a concurrent resolution adopted on the 4th day of the present month of October, in view of the entrance of our nation into the vast and awful war which now afflicts the greater part of the world, has requested me to set apart, by official proclamation, a day on which our people should be called upon to offer concerted prayer to Almighty God for His divine aid in the success of our arms; and

Whereas, it behooves a great free people, nurtured as we have been in the eternal principles of justice and of right, a nation which has sought from the earliest days of its existence to be obedient to the divine teachings which have inspired it in the exercise of its liberties, to turn always to the Supreme Master and cast themselves in faith at His feet, praying for His aid and succor in every hour of trial, to the end that the great aims to which our fathers dedicated our power as a people may not perish among men, but be always asserted and defended with fresh ardor and devotion and through the divine blessings, set at last upon enduring foundations for the benefit of all the free peoples of the earth,

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, gladly responding to the wish expressed by the Congress, do appoint Oct. 28, being the last Sunday of the present month, as a day of supplication and prayer for all the people of the nation, earnestly exhorting all my countrymen to observe the appointed day according to their several faiths, in solemn prayer that God's blessing may rest upon the high task which is laid upon us, to the end that the cause for which we give our lives and treasure may triumph and our efforts be blessed with high achievement.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[Seal.]

DONE in the District of Columbia this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

ADVISES AMERICA TO CUT RED TAPE

Continued from Page 1.

to work still more quickly. If at times the European allies were delayed by the necessity of freeing themselves from certain stiff and out-of-date military traditions, you have no such lumber to hamper you. With you there is little or nothing of archaic institutions. You have not got to enlarge or modernize an edifice that is out of date. Your military machine is to be built wholly new. Right from the beginning you can and must build it as you desire, guiding yourselves by the most recent teaching and most conclusive methods.

"Americans are daring and practical. Your great public administrations still prefer, doubtless—like those of Europe—methods of prudence to decisions of daring. Their actions are sometimes inspired by that administrative formality which in France has so often paralyzed initiative and delayed effort. But you have a right to hope that your great task of military organization will be carried through, not along administrative channels that are always sluggish, but by rapid and daring methods that are the boast of America's industrial and commercial leaders. It is thus, and thus alone, that you will reach your goal—to come swiftly to aid your allies to strike hard upon the common foe.

"In outlining difficulties of all kinds involved in the construction of an army capable of useful intervention on the battlefield we must not forget either that transportaion to Europe of such vast forces is a colossal operation. If one remembers that you must transport to France not only your forces, but the supplies required to maintain them, if one takes into account the relatively small number of vessels available, then it will be realized that despite all your efforts the number of divisions transported to France between now and next Summer must forcibly be limited. You are obliged therefore by the most formal of necessities to begin transportation of American forces right now, and continue it to the utmost possible exent without any interruption.

"At first sight it might seem advantageous to draw up a plan regulating methodically in advance the embarkation of special ships of American units fully organized, equipped, and trained, and in a word to subordinate the transportation of these units to the completion of their training. But this solution of the problem is too theoretical and presents serious dangers of which the least would be to delay the arrival of American troops on the scene of action far beyond the period in which their intervention would be opportune.

"It is true that a plan of transportation must be drawn up and true that forces embarked must receive preliminary training as thorough as possible. But it is necessary also that every available ton of freight be utilized and that every ship leaving America be packed with men, even should that involve the embarkation of units that were incomplete or insufficiently trained.

"It is in France that these units will be brought up to full strength and united to the corps to which they belong, a process which itself will hasten them toward their final state of organization. It is in France and there alone that their military training will be finally completed.

"Nothing can replace for an army that is to fight the atmosphere of the battlefield. It is in coming close to the realities of battle that troops adapt themselves most quickly to the novel conditions imposed by war. There alone in contact with veteran troops your soldiers can acquire that precious knowledge which will augment their fighting value and prevent useless sacrifices.

"Therefore in order that the American Army may be ready to fight by the middle of 1918, ready to give to your allies that noble and generous aid which the United States is determined to give, it is necessary that you must have no repetition of fatal errors committed when it was a question of organizing your military aviation and of fixing your program of construction.

"It took four months to choose a type of machine. Four months were lost in studying plans and comparing schedules, four months which might have been well utilized by your industry in getting forward with the manufacture in series of any one of the excellent types of machines already in service on the western front.

"Avoid for the future so costly a form of procedure. Germany has but one hope left—to delay the inevitable hour of reckoning. Every day's delay in the organization and transportation of American armies is worth a victory to Germany. Time has gone by for administrative formality and sluggishness. Show that if you know how to build big you know too how to build rapidly. Demand from your public administrations that they show old Europe of what your national genius is capable. Intensify your production. Abolish all useless formality. March straight to your goal by the shortest path. Hasten the embarkation of your forces, let no ship leave an American port without its full complement of men and guns.

"Remember always the thrilling words of Napoleon to Masséna: 'Tell your soldiers that if they would be in time for the battle they must make forced marches.' Activity, activity, activity. Activity, that is the watchword that should animate every heart in the accomplishment of the task America has undertaken today."

rushed to France and trained there declared themselves against the idea. Many declined to discuss the matter, as being beyond the line of military propriety and forbidden by orders.

An officer of the highest rank, to whom the substance of THE NEW YORK TIMES Paris correspondent's dispatch was read, was emphatic in the expression of his dissent from the French view.

"It would be the very summit of folly," he said, "to send our raw men over there now. For one thing, compare the space, the resources and all the conditions for effective and rapid training that we have here with what we should have in France if we were to send half a million or a million men there for their training in that 'atmosphere of the battlefield.' Suppose you suggest to one hundred millions of Americans to take their pencils and figure out the multiplied cost of equipping and subsisting such a force in France for the period of training as compared with the cost of the same thing here at home.

"But there is a condition that is even more forcible as an argument against sending raw men over there. We could not do it if we desired it. Even now we are confronted every day with the difficulty of sending men and food supplies and ammunition at the same time. Every ship that goes carries some troops, and we have been moving seasoned men just as fast as we could. But we are continually met with objection from our civilian auxiliaries, who feel that they must keep up the flow of food and munitions which our business men are delivering to the Allies passing over the Atlantic. There are not ships enough for this. How, then, can we overload the problem by sending to the war area more men to be fed and equipped during the more or less extended period required for training?

"A large part of the training of men for fighting is target practice. Shall we send our men over there and add to the difficulty of the task the further load of shipping all practice ammunition across the Atlantic?

"There are also other problems on the making of a new army. Young men who are taken from stores, from shops, and even from farms, are not hardened and finished for the hard work of the field. Many need the best medical attention known to put them in shape. The feet of the average man when he goes into the army are of the first importance. If his feet are tender and go wrong, of what value is the man for the work of a soldier?

"We could not possibly maintain a medical system over there for the men in training that would compare with what we are doing here at home. And there is another thing to think of just now. This army we are asked to send over there, raw and untrained, that is only beginning to be fed and housed and drilled in the life of the soldier, has come fresh from the homes and hearts of a great people. The morale of this army is to be considered. What do you imagine the fathers and mothers, the wives and the sweethearts of this half a million boys would think of the idea of speeding them across the ocean almost before they have got their uniforms wrinkled to their joints?

"The idea that comes from France is no doubt imbued with the highest conception of patriotism, but it does not touch the ground—it is not a soldier's idea; it is not practical, to my viewpoint. We have considered it before and decided against it."

LORD FINLAY EXPECTS US TO DECIDE THE WAR

British Chancellor Says Germany Will Rue the Day She Drew Us Into It.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Lord Finlay of Nairn, Lord High Chancellor, speaking at a luncheon given today by the Duke of Buccleuch, President of the Naval League, in commemoration of Nelson, proposed the toast: "The Sea Power of Great Britain and Her Allies."

He paid a warm tribute to America, and added:

"It is more than a hundred years since we met the United States at sea not as friends. We learned to respect them in many a hard-fought fight, and now we rejoice to know that they are fighting side by side with us in defense of the freedom of the world. It is in the cause of freedom that America has drawn the sword. She has already taken a great part in the war, and unless I am very much mistaken Germany will have cause to rue the day she forced that great Anglo-Saxon Republic beyond the Atlantic to cast her sword into the scale, for that sword may have the determining, decisive effect upon this struggle."

The Lord Chancellor said it was to Admiral Mahan, "that great American naval historian," that Great Britain owed the best history of Nelson. All who had read Admiral Mahan's works, he said, would regret that the Admiral had not lived to write the history of this war, "which would supply him with details that no other pen than his could deal with."

GENERAL BARATIER KILLED.

French Officer Was a Captain Under Marchand at Fashoda.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—General A. Baratier has been killed in a first-line trench. He was Captain of the French command under General Marchand, whose occupation of Fashoda, in the Sudan, in 1894, brought about a clash with Lord Kitchener which threatened to result in war between France and Great Britain.

ANTILLES INQUIRY BY A NAVAL COURT

Admiral Mayo to Start Investigation Into Torpedoing of Army Transport.

GUARD OFFICERS SILENCED

Forbidden to Send Back News of Troops—Error Made in the List of Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A court of inquiry will be ordered to investigate the sinking of the United States transport Antilles with a loss of about seventy lives when she was being convoyed on her homeward trip by American naval vessels. This action will be taken by Admiral Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, in accordance with a requirement of the naval regulations.

A court of inquiry is a sort of naval grand jury. It investigates and reports findings with recommendations. The court has authority to recommend that persons named be tried by court-martial. The proceedings of the court may be either open or secret, and it is assumed that in this case they will be held behind closed doors.

Neither the War Department nor the Navy Department has received any details of the sinking of the Antilles beyond the brief dispatch that came yesterday from General Pershing, announcing the American military expeditionary force in France, and the longer report cabled from London by Vice Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval force in European waters.

Secretary Daniels said this afternoon that all the information the Government possessed was contained in the paraphrase of the cable messages from General Pershing and Vice Admiral Sims. He has cabled Vice Admiral Sims for further details, and late today sent instructions to him to cable the names of the survivors of the disaster.

Mistake in Death List.

The Navy Department today authorized the following:

"In cabling the list of casualties in the sinking of the army transport Antilles the name of E. L. Kinzey, seaman, second class, (next of kin, Thomas M. Kinzey, father, Water Valley, Miss.,) was sent as one of those lost. A dispatch received today announced that Kinzey was saved, and that J. C. McKinney, seaman, second class, was lost. His next of kin is A. L. McKinney, father, 136 Pennington St., Newark, N. J.

"No further details of the sinking of the transport have been received."

As a result of the sinking of the Antilles the Secretary of War, with the full approval of the President, has telegraphed directions to General Pershing and the commanders of all National Guard divisions that guard officers must not communicate information regarding the movements of troops to the Governors of States or other authorities. The order read as follows:

"Communicate orders to each organization commander in your division that during the time they are in Federal service they are prohibited from making any report, formal or informal, to the Governor or other authorities, civil or military, of their respective States, relating to any movement of their organizations, or of any other Federal troops or personnel."

Violation of this order will be followed by stern action by the War Department and offending officers will undoubtedly be court martialed. Although it was the direct result of the Antilles disaster, the order was issued partly because of the action of the Colonel of a New England National Guard regiment and the Lieutenant Colonel of a Northwestern Guard regiment in sending to the Governors of their respective States telegrams announcing the safe arrival of their State units in France. The New England Colonel asked that the Governor publish his dispatch.

The telegrams from these officers were published a week ago, and some newspapers carried the names of the regiments that had landed in France, much to the chagrin of the War Department, which has repeatedly asked that nothing, unless officially authorized, be printed regarding troop movements or concerning the movement of army transports.

Endangers Our Transports.

If information about the arrival of troops is published, thereby becoming available to German agents in this country, there may be a way by which these agents can communicate that fact for the information of submarine commanders, who would seek to sink the returning transports. To say that troops have just landed is declared to be almost equivalent to announcing that transports taking them to France are about to start home from France. One of the transports which had taken troops to France was the Antilles.

Dissatisfaction caused by the refusal of the War and Navy Departments to make any formal announcement concerning the sinking of the Antilles after it had become widely known that a troop transport had been torpedoed resulted today, after a conference between Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels, in the announcement by the latter that hereafter news of such disasters would be made public immediately and additional details given to the press as they were received.

Mr. Daniels said that, as a result of his talk with Secretary Baker, it had been decided to make such announcements immediately in order to relieve the anxiety of those who had relatives or friends on transports other than the transport that had suffered. He made a statement to the press today as follows:

"It has always been the rule of the Navy Department, when an item came in, whether good or bad, where men were killed in battle, torpedoed or otherwise, to take a couple of hours to get a telegram to the next of kin. As soon as that telegram came in yesterday we sent to the next of kin, stating that a son, or husband, or brother had been killed.

"That may not be the policy to pursue, but it has always been the rule. It is due the mother or wife of the man killed to give her the news before it appears in the papers. When a great battle is in progress, of course, that rises superior to individual considerations, but that has been the unbroken policy of the department, except on special occasions.

"I seemed yesterday that we would have time to do that. I can easily see that there are two sides to it. I regret the matter very much. Of course, I did not know that you had any news at all. I just wanted you to understand, whether the policy was wise or not, was a matter of difference of opinion. I am going to take the matter up with the Secretary of War to work out a policy to prevent anything occurring that would be so embarrassing as that of yesterday afternoon.

"I did not know until a given hour that the press had any information. I am very sorry for this misunderstanding and I think we can avoid it in the future. It is a pretty difficult thing to know what to do in the matter."

FRENCH BRING DOWN FIVE ZEPPELINS

Continued from Page 1.

Zeppelins remained overhead there several hours last night and dropped fifty bombs, including several of an incendiary nature. No casualties resulted, but a farm building and an inn were damaged, and two horses were killed in a field. Most of the bombs dropped into the open country.

Eight bombs were dropped in a small town outside of London. Two were of a high explosive composition and fell in open spaces without causing damage. Six were incendiary bombs, of which five caused no fire.

The sixth went through the roof into a workman's cottage and entered a room where the mother and two children were sleeping. The blazing missile burned the mother to a cinder. The children and the occupants of adjoining rooms leaped from the windows of the burning house into blankets held by the neighbors. The two children were badly burned, but will recover.

Nobody in London saw the one raider which flew over at a great height. The people who had received early warning of the approaching aircraft had left their shelters and were going home when a bomb fell from an unseen and unheard airship, breaking many windows. The sound of the bomb was unlike that of any in a previous raid. It was less shrill and heavier

After waiting hours for the sound of gunfiring, people went to bed, believing that the raiders had been intercepted off the coast. Then, suddenly, two loud reports startled light sleepers, but as nothing followed, the majority thought it merely was the firing of anti-aircraft guns in distant districts.

The Evening News, commenting on the raid, says:

"Last night another of our fond war delusions; due, we suppose, to the phlegmatic perversity of our national character; was shattered. Statements from authoritative quarters made at various times had led us to believe the airship menace had been mastered. How far this is from being the case is shown by the official report.

"It may be pointed out that the moon, a feeble one, set at 8 miutes past 7. It seems, therefore, that the moon is not a factor in German air calculations which most people suppose."

The news that Zeppelins had been brought down in France was received too late for display by the evening newspapers, but the bare announcement caused rejoicing throughout London. In hotels and restaurants there was cheering, as this information was taken to indicate that London probably would be undisturbed until the "Hunter's Moon" entered its second quarter Tuesday, which period is regarded as the "closed season" for Zeppelins.

In view of repeated demands in the past for reprisals, which finally resulted in the Government's decision to act, this latest evidence of German air tactics brought forth many humorous comments here, such as "Germany's reply to reprisals—surprisals."

Called "The Silent Raid."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Last night's air raid is generally described by Londoners as "the silent raid." "Apparently the Zeppelin which reached the metropolitan area either drifted there or came at such a height that the sound of her engines was inaudible to the defenders below.

In the districts over which the raider passed the first intimation of its presence was the explosion of the bombs which it dropped. In the unusual silence of the night, when practically all street traffic was stopped, the noise of the explosions was heard at considerable distances.

Owing to the protracted period which followed the "take cover" warnings before any explosions were heard, many persons jumped to the conclusion that the raiders were not attempting to reach London and so came out into the streets.

Toward midnight the central thoroughfares were moderately crowded, though the "all clear" notices were not given till long afterward.

The Star says today:

"So far as London is concerned, nobody seems to have seen or heard the raider; but Londoners know a great deal more about the raid than the authorities have yet disclosed or the censor has admitted to publication. They know when and where the bombs or torpedoes fell in various districts. They know what effect each had. They can calculate for how long the raider was over the metropolitan area. They are asking questions and drawing deductions. If the Government has any reassuring statement to make, it should be made promptly."

PLAN TO AVERT REPRISALS.

Paris Matin So Interprets the Wholesale Raids by Zeppelins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—According to the Matin, the Germans last night dispatched an armada of Zeppelins to France and England, apparently as a reply by anticipation to Lloyd George's threat of air reprisals. The Matin says:

"The latest information indicates that seven Zeppelins attacked England and that no less than eleven made separate raids against French territory. This colossal fleet of aerial frightfulness has met the most thorough check, the most complete fiasco, and the worst disaster in the history of aerial warfare.

"In addition to the three Zeppelins officially announced as brought down, it appears certain that two others were forced to descend well inside the military zone.

"The Germans this time varied their usual tactics. They tried to pass the French lines in the early hours of this morning, hoping the mist would screen them from the French gunners. The plan recoiled against them, as they appeared to have become hopelessly confused as to locality and direction.

"The complete list of our successes runs:

"One brought down in flames at St. Clement in Meurthe et Moselle.

"One also brought down in flames at Montigny, Meurthe et Moselle.

"One brought down by an airman at Laragne, fifteen kilometers from Sisteron, (apparently when trying to escape across the Alps via Saone and the Rhone Valley.)

"One forced to land at Bourbonne les Bains in Haute Marne.

"One forced to land at La Marche, near Epinal."

GODOWSKY

Who appeared at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, delighted a vast audience by the great beauty of his art. "His playing was marked by exquisite tone quality, marvellous technic and a brilliancy of conception that is the sign of genius."

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SPECIAL ASSORTED CHOCOLATES—Most confectionery shops put the soft pedal on assortments which sell for less than half a dollar per pound box. Consequently you don't expect much, and are not disappointed. But here is a collection of Chocolate Covered Sweets at 29c per pound box which we would not hesitate to herald through the megaphone, so far as all-around candy goodness is concerned. POUND BOX 29c

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 22d.
BROKEN CANDY—These old fashion, long, pillow shape sweets, made from Purest Confectioner's Sugar and flavored with rich spices and Fruit Juices. POUND BOX 19c

WE ALSO OFFER
AMERICAN FILLED CONFECTIONS—A collection of lustrously finished, beautifully tinted candy gems, having dainty jackets of deliciously flavored hard candy and fillings of either luscious fruit jellies or crushed Nuts, presented in a host of pleasing novelty forms. POUND TIN 39c

MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED CREAM PEPPERMINTS—Big disks of richest, mellowest Cream, delightfully flavored with finest Oil of Peppermint, enveloped in a mantle of our World Famous Premium Milk Chocolate, of unexcelled richness, fragrance and purity. POUND BOX 44c

SUPER-ASSORTED CHOCOLATES or Bon Bons and Chocolates: A package of "Class A" Sweets which presents QUALITY — VARIETY and thorough Candy Excellence. The sweets are attractively packed in artistic containers, making a gift package for any occasion, which you'll be proud to have your card accompany. POUND BOXES 75c

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29 CORTLANDT STREET Closes 11 p. m. Daily.
PARK ROW & NASSAU ST. Closes 12 p. m. Daily.
400 BROOME STREET Closes 7 p. m.; Sat. 10 p. m.
38 EAST 23D STREET Closes 10 p. m. Daily.
472 FULTON ST., B'KLYN Closes 11:30 p. m.; Sat. 12 p. m.
206 BROADWAY Closed for Alterations.
11 EAST 42D STREET Closes 12 p. m. Daily.
266 WEST 125TH STREET Closes 11:30 p. m.; Sat. 12 p. m.
23 WEST 34TH STREET Closes 7 p. m.; Sat. 10 p. m.
140TH ST. & 3D AVENUE Closes 12 p. m. Daily.
157 MARKET ST., Newark Closes 11:30 p. m.; Sat. 12 p. m.
Loft New York
1239 BROADWAY, Brooklyn. Closes 11:30 P. M. Daily.
The specified weight includes the container.

MITCHEL DENIES REYNOLDS TRIP

First Visit to Europe Made Before He Knew Senator; Second with Mrs. Mitchel.

CALLS SWANN A FALSIFIER

Describes Prosecutor as Murphy's Handy Man, Raising Dust for Hylan to Hide In.

REYNOLDS JOINS IN DENIAL

He Challenges the District Attorney to Meet Him on a Public Platform.

Mayor Mitchel made complete and emphatic denial yesterday of the charges made by District Attorney Swann in a speech on Friday night that the Mayor went to Europe with a "jolly party," including "Reynolds, Greve, and Bailey"; that as counsel for the Finlay-Rickert Corporation he obtained an award of more than a million dollars against the city in a land deal, and that he "deflected by his vote" the elevated extension into Queens from its original plan so that it landed in the middle of Corona property owned by "Mitchel's clients," and that the Mayor received $5,000 for "drawing up a little mortgage."

Regarding the European trip, the Mayor declared it "a downright falsehood," and that Mr. Swann "knows it as well as I." He said his last two trips to Europe were in the Spring of 1905 when he did not know Senator Reynolds and had "never laid eyes on him," and in 1911 when he and Mrs. Mitchel went to Europe alone.

The Mayor declared that Charles F. Murphy was desperately attempting to distract attention from Judge Hylan's past, and that he had "his handy man Swann rush to the rescue of his man Hylan."

Former Senator William H. Reynolds also sent a letter to District Attorney Swann charging him with making a "cowardly attack upon some women whom I do not know," and announcing that he would begin immediate proceedings against Mr. Swann for libel and defamation. Mr. Reynolds also challenged the District Attorney to meet him on a public platform and thus give him an opportunity to answer Mr. Swann's attacks in person. He offered to pay all the expenses of a hired hall and agreed to deliver one-half of the tickets to his antagonist and divide the time of debate equally. Mr. Reynolds said if the District Attorney could satisfy the audience of the truth of any one of the assertions made against him he would discontinue all further proceedings. This is the Mayor's statement:

Says Murphy Started School Riots.

"Mr. Murphy is desperately attempting to distract attention from Judge Hylan's past.

"He has incited the school children of this city to riot, and finally he pulled the string from Fourteenth Street that leads to the District Attorney's office of this county and had his handy man Swann rush to the rescue of his man Hylan.

"To raise a cloud of dust in which Judge Hylan can hide Mr. Murphy's District Attorney has made a number of accusations against me in a public speech. It may appear that I am lending myself to Mr. Murphy's purpose by replying to the fantastic charges of District Attorney Swann; but, since these charges have been publicly made, I desire to show Judge Hylan the manner in which an official who has nothing to conceal meets accusations such as these.

"Mr. Swann says that I once went to Europe with Senator Reynolds, Bailey, and Greve, and an elaborate entourage of Senator Reynolds. This is a downright falsehood, and Mr. Swann knows it as well as I.

"My last two trips to Europe were in the Spring of 1905 and in the Summer of 1911. In 1905 I did not know Senator Reynolds. I had never laid eyes upon him. In 1911 Mrs. Mitchel and I went to Europe alone. Neither Senator Reynolds, nor Bailey, nor Greve, nor any of the other people mendaciously mentioned by Mr. Swann were on the ship, nor did I ever see any such persons from the time I left New York until I returned. My information is that Senator Reynolds did not leave the United States that Summer. This nails his first falsehood.

"Mr. Swann's second malicious falsehood was that I represented the Rickert-Finlay Company in the Hell Gate Park condemnation proceedings, and secured an award of $1,000,000.

Opposed Hell Gate Park.

"The fact is that I never represented that company in any condemnation proceeding, nor did any firm. The records of my law office show that the Rickert, Finley Company ceased to be my client in the Summer of 1912, and that since that time neither myself nor my office has representd them in any legal proceeding.

"The records, which Mr. Swann could have consulted, had he desired to be truthful, show that the Hell Gate condemnation proceeding, in which the Rickert, Finley Company was interested, was begun in the Board of Estimate on July 31, 1913, at which time I was not even a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, having been Collector of the Port of New York since the early part of June of that year. During the period of my membership in the Board of Estimate I consistently opposed the purchase of this so-called Hell Gate Park.

"Mr. Swann's third false statement is that some change was made in the routing of a subway extension in Queens, in the interest of clients of my law office and through my instrumentality. Every one in the City of New York knows that my vote was cast consistently and on every occasion against the dual subway contracts, the contracts which were advocated by every real estate interest in Queens, and in particular by the Queensborough Corporation, to which Mr. Swann refers, and which was, at the time, a client of my office in the matter of a proposed bond issue upon its property.

"This whole question of the Queensborough company was raised by Mr. McCall in the campaign of 1913 and completely disposed of at that time. I then pointed out the character of work done by my law office for the Queensborough Corporation, the complete disassociation of that work from anything connected with rapid transit, and the value of the legal services rendered in the preparation of an elaborate trust mortgage and bond issue, all of which covered many months of time and effort.

"Mr Swann also reviewed and rehashed the purchase of Rockaway Park, Dreamland, and the terminal yard in South Brooklyn. This subject is too threadbare for any elaborate reply.

Put on Map by Tammany Board.

"Mr. Swann knows that Rockaway Park was selected and placed on the map as a public park by a Tammany Board of Estimate three years before I was elected to the board.

"He knows that I had nothing to do with the price, which was fixed by a condemnation commission before which the city was represented by the Corporation Counsel appointed by Mayor Gaynor, who was elected on the Tammany ticket.

"Mr. Swann knows that Dreamland was bought as the result of a resolution introduced by Tammany Alderman Frank L. Dowling and adopted by a Tammany Board of Aldermen, specifically requesting the purchase of Dreamland. The Dowling resolution was adopted before I ever met Senator William H. Reynolds.

"Mr. Swann knows also that instead of showing favors to Senator Reynolds, I directed my Corporation Counsel to appeal the award of $1,014,000 for 'Dreamland,' and thus secured from the Appellate Division a reduction of at least $500,000.

"Another thing that Mr. Swann knows is that Senator Reynolds did not buy this land to sell to the city, but that he and others owned it for years and used it as an amusement park until the Coney Island fire made it available for purchase and a Tammany Board of Aldermen demanded that it be bought.

"As for the Brooklyn Marginal Railroad yard, Mr Swann knows that the site was selected and mapped by Calvin Tomkins, Dock Commissioner appointed by Mayor Gainer, elected on the Tammany ticket. This was in March, 1911, before I ever met Senator Reynolds.

"The witnesses District Attorney Swann says he examined he did not bring before the Grand Jury. If there were any witnesses they must have come in answer to the District Attorney's subpoena, and must have been examined in his private office. Since Mr. Swann did this just to procure material for a political speech it shows upon his own admission how he has abused the District Attorney's process, and has prostituted his office for the political service of Charles F. Murphy."

False and Malicious Slander.

In his letter to District Attorney Swann ex-Senator Reynolds wrote:

"You have indicted me without a hearing, and I understand that the first part of next week you expect to have another indictment against me, as a final Tammany campaign document.

"Not content, however, with the expected political results of these indictments, you are now driven to the extremity of falsely and maliciously slandering me in public.

"Through me, you even made a cowardly attack upon some woman whom I do not know.

"You may possess enough courage or manhood to meet me on a public platform and state your facts, giving me an opportunity to answer them in person?

"I will start with the handicap of ignominy your worthless indictment has put upon me.

"You may name the evening next week, or a later date if you require it, and the hall or auditorium where we are to meet and I will pay all the expenses.

"I will deliver to you one-half of the tickets.

"We will divide the time equally.

"I shall immediately commence proceedings against you for libel and defamation, and shall employ every remedy the law affords to redress the malicious wrong which you have intentionally done me to further your own selfish political ambition.

"I challenge you to satisfy the audience before whom we appear of the truth of any one assertion you made last night at the Amsterdam Opera House regarding either the alleged land deals or the alleged episode with the woman to whom you refer. If you can do so I will discontinue all further proceedings."

In a statement which he gave out last night at the National Democratic Club answering Mayor Mitchel's statement, District Attorney Swann went more into detail regarding the Mayor's alleged real estate transactions. Mr. Swann said:

"Mr. Mitchel takes pains to deny statements never alleged to have been made by me. I expressly stated that Mr. Mitchel did not go on the boat referred to. Mr. Mitchel did represent the two land companies to which I referred, and I have written evidence of it in his own handwriting.

"On Jan. 27, 1911, the owners of the land on the easterly side of Hell Gate retained the firm of Mitchel & Mullan and paid them quarterly, that is, four times a year. This lasted until Oct. 25, 1912. After that Stuard Hirschman of 200 Broadway, advised the owners of the land to retain Lamar Hardy, who had been Treasurer of one of Mr. Mitchel's campaign subsidiary committees. Mr. Mitchel was the best man at Lamar Hardy's wedding. Hirschman told the owners of the land that he, Hirschman, had headed a delegation urging Mitchel to accept the nomination for Mayor in 1913, whereupon the owners of the land retained Lamar Hardy and paid him a retainer of $1,500. Mr. Hardy's name appears upon the printed brief in favor of the owners of the land.

"If Mr. Mitchel denies that he was attorney for the owners of the land at the time stated I can prove it by his own letter press copy book of Jan. 27, 1911, and Oct. 25, 1912, and the intervening days.

"Shortly after filing this brief, Lamar Hardy, on Oct. 5, 1915, was appointed Corporation Counsel by Mr. Mitchel, and he then became the superior of those in office who had been representing the city's interest in opposing the claim of Mr. Hardy's clients before the Condemnation Commissioners.

"Mr. Hardy had been the treasurer of one of Mr. Mitchel's campaign committees, and I am told that the sworn statement filed shows that Mr. Hardy contributed about $2,000 to Mr. Mitchel's campaign fund. In this case, as in other cases referred to, there was an option given by the owners and received by the city, and I am informed that no other Controller ever took an option on land that was about to be taken by the city in condemnation proceedings.

"The Queensboro Corporation had been interested in the notorious Kissena Park land deal with the city, and on Feb. 11, 1907, received an award for part of the property known as Kissena Park. Frederick G. Randall, Vice President of the Queensboro Corporation, received individual payments from the city for property acquired at private sale on June 17, 1907. These payments were for property comprising Kissena Park, in connection with which public officials were indicted.

"In regard to Mr. Mitchel's connection as attorney for the Queensboro Corporation, the company also owned about 300 acres of land between Corona and Elmhurst, L. I. Mr. Mitchel was President of the Board of Aldermen, and, as such, a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, had three votes in that board. That is the governing board of the city, and Mr. Mitchel had a vote as to the direction that the new subway should take. The names of Mitchel and Mullan appear on the mortgage drawn for the Queensboro Corporation. Mr. Mitchel went to London in July, 1911, to place the bonds of the Queensboro Corporation, from he received $5,000 for preparing the mortgage, and upon his return he rendered a bill for his expenses abroad of about $2,100, and he received the money.

"Within ten days before he left for London in July, 1911, Mr. Mitchel voted for an award of the same route to his clients' lands in favor of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He was sent abroad by this land company while he was a city official to sell $3,000,000 of their bonds upon a contingent fee of $90,000. Does any one believe that this land corporation retained Mr. Mitchel for any other reason except his official position?

"None of these facts was discovered by me as District Attorney, nor were they brought to the District Attorney's office nor before the Grand Jury. The facts were discovered entirely outside of the District Attorney's office, and in my individual capacity. If this were not Saturday night, and I had access to my papers, I could give further details, but all papers are at the office."

DEBT RELIEF FOR BUFFALO.

Constitutional Amendment Will Be Voted Upon at Election.

Under a constitutional amendment which will be submitted to the voters this year, and which will appear on the separate ballot as Amendment No. 2, the right now exercised by the City of New York of disregarding the constitutional debt limit in providing for an adequate water supply will be extended to other cities of the first class in the State. There are only two such cities besides New York—Buffalo and Rochester.

Though Buffalo was a first-class city at the time the present provision exempting water supply bonds from the operation of the constitutional proviso affecting the debt limit was adopted, the exemption was limited to New York City. The present amendment ostensibly is proposed to correct this omission and provide relief for Buffalo. As Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution will read in its amended form it would appear to remove from the operation of the debt limit provision any indebtedness incurred by first-class cities for water supply purposes since Jan. 1, 1904, the date the exemption became operative in the case of New York City.

SEE TAMMANY TRICK IN STRANGE PETITION

Pogressive Party Emblem Made to Cover Two Wigwam Candidates, and Maybe Four.

SWANN ONE OF THE FAVORED

Action Repudiated by Moose Chairman and One of Those Named on the Ticket.

Late last Wednesday night there was filed with the Board of Elections a petition bearing the emblem of the Progressive Party and 1,680 signatures. The petition placed in nomination as the candidates of the Progressives one member of that party, one independent Democrat, one Republican, one Prohibitionist, and two Tammany Hall candidates. On the petition appeared the names of Fred H. Chase, Abraham L. Saruya, and John J. O'Connell as a committee authorized to fill vacancies.

Mr. Saruya and Mr. O'Connell have denied all knowledge of the petition, and the latter said he would take the necessary proceedings to have the petition cancelled. Mr. Chase is in Chicago and a telegram sent to him asking for an explanation remained unanswered. Out of the stir created by the filing of the petition for such a strange mixture of candidates came a statement that Tammany had planned the matter in the hope that it would induce at least a part of the 4,400 enrolled Progressives to vote for candidates whom the organization is particularly anxious to elect.

The candidates appearing on the petition are Mayer C. Goldman, an independent, who was named for President of the Borough; Edward M. Morgan, the Republican candidate for County Clerk; Edward A. Packer, the Prohibitionist candidate for Registrar; David H. Knott and Edward Swann, Tammany's candidates for Sheriff and District Attorney, respectively, and Hector M. Hitchings, a Progressive, for the Supreme Court. The moment news of the petition got abroad experienced politicians predicted that Mr. Goldman and Mr. Hitchings would refuse to run and that Frank L. Dowling and John V. McAvoy, the Tammany candidates for Borough President and the Supreme Court, would take their places on the ticket. Proof that part of the prediction was well founded has already appeared in the withdrawal of Mr. Goldman and Mr. Hitchings. If the entire prediction proves true Tammany will have four candidates on the ticket.

But the feature of the situation that remains unexplained is why Tammany should have failed to have its candidates for County Clerk and Registrar similarly favored. Neither William F. Schneider nor James A. Donegan, the Fusion Democratic candidates for County Clerk and Registrar, is a member of Tammany.

See It as a Tammany Trick.

The disposition in anti-Tammany circles is to accuse Tammany of having engineered the filing of the petition, and it was said that the signatures on the petitions were procured by workers from several Tammany district organizations. At the outset of the campaign Tammany men were certain that both Mr. Dowling and Mr. Swann would win easily, but that later they learned that there was a good chance of their defeat and that, thereupon, they cast about for some means of strengthening these two members of the organization.

Whether a trade has been effected with the Republican machine in this county to swap votes for the Tammany candidates in exchange for votes for Mr. Morgan could not, of course, be learned. Other candidates affected by the petition are William L. Ransom, the Republican candidate for District Attorney, and Marcus M. Marks, the Fusion and Republican candidate for Borough President. One of the candidates threatened by the so-called Progressive ticket said:

"The declination from the so-called Progressive ticket of Mr. Goldman and Mr. Hitchings show that Tammany is up to its usual tricks. These men were put on the ticket, evidently without their knowledge, for the purpose of getting Progressives to sign the petition. They will be replaced by Dowling and McAvoy, so that the Progressives will be asked to vote for Dowling, Knott, Swann, and McAvoy, four Tammany candidates."

Repudiated by O'Connell.

Mr. O'Connell, County Chairman of the Progressive Party, said:

"About two weeks ago I was told that petitions were being circulated by persons representing themselves to be Progressives. It was news to me, and Ferdinand Pecora, once a Progressive district leader, told me he knew nothing about it. I told Mr. Pecora that if the petition was filed to take the necessary steps to have it canceled. Mr. Goldman assured me that he knew nothing of the petition and that the use of his name was unauthorized.

"Then I got hold of Mr. McBride, the publicity man at Judge Hylan's headquarters, and I told him that the thing must be stopped. Mr. McBride replied that he had heard of the petition and that he would do what he could to prevent the filing of it. I was told that John Robert Taylor, a Progressive, was behind the whole thing, but I could not verify it. I kept on trying to find out something about the matter and was finally told by Mr. McBride that the petition would not be filed. I called up Emory R. Buckner, manager of Mayor Mitchel's campaign, and told him that I would repudiate the petition and that I would protect all of the candidates against the panhandlers who were evidently bent upon using the emblem of an honorable party for fraudulent purposes.

"I intend to file a protest with the Board of Elections and to institute legal proceedings. In this way the whole truth may come out."

Mr. O'Connell also said that he understood that other petitions had been circulated with the Progressive Party emblem and bearing the names of Judge Hylan, Sheriff Smith, and Mr. Taylor, who was named for Controller. Mr. Taylor, it was said at his law office, was in Cuba.

Goldman Denies Consent.

Mr. Goldman made this statement:

"I had no knowledge or information as to my being considered or proposed for the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan on the Progressive ticket until my attention was called to a petition containing my name. I did not seek nor did I desire such nomination. I immediately filed my declination with the Board of Elections. I have no knowledge whatever as to whether or not any one is to be substituted in my place on the petition."

When the attention of Borough President Marks was called to the alleged Progressive petition, he said:

"This great business office of Borough President is absolutely nonpartisan. My thousands of friends will, no doubt, take care of my interests and clearly express themselves from now on until the close of Election Day."

William L. Ransom, Republican candidate for District Attorney, said he knew about the petition and that measures would be taken to dispose of it. He did not fear any such attempt to strengthen the Tammany candidate, he said, and he would give Mr. Swann a good fight and beat him if he could.

Mr. Donegan declined to make any comment at this time. Mr. Schneider could not be found last night.

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Delicious, aromatic, mild cigars. Scientifically denarcotized. Highly recommended.
THE AMERICAN OCENTRIC CO., Dept. C, 486 ATLANTIC AVE., BROOKLYN.
Prospectus on Denicobac Cigars gratis.

ANTIS AGAIN ATTACK SUFFRAGE LEADERS

Suggest Connection Between Ballot Propaganda and Disloyal Forces in This Country.

CITE KAISER AS SUFFRAGIST

Declare That I. W. W. Has Gained Strength Through the Votes of Women in the West.

Mrs. Robert Lansing, President and Secretary of the National Anti-Suffrage Association, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and Margaret C. Robinson, editor of Anti-Suffrage Notes, have renewed the attack on the suffrage propaganda in this country, as being lukewarm in its loyalty, in a letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

The letter deals with statements made by Mrs. Catt in an open letter disavowing Frau Rosika Schwimmer and denying various other specifications intended to prove a connection between the suffrage movement and pro-German propaganda. The letter from the Anti-Suffrage leaders insists that Mrs. Catt and other suffrage leaders sponsored Frau Schwimmer when she arrived here in 1915 on her peace mission and threw the weight of the suffrage movement behind her pro-German peace proposals.

The letter says that the official Woman's Journal of Sept. 19, 1914, shows that Mrs. Catt was "so much in sympathy with her objects at that time that you accompanied her to Washington to see the President and place before him an alleged petition brought by Frau Schwimmer from the women of Denmark, France, Holland, Austria, Canada, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Russia, Great Britain, Germany, and the United States." The letter continues:

"You protest against being linked by implication with the I. W. W. It is your cause through other prominent leaders which I connect with the I. W. W. The People's Council openly affiliated with them at a mass meeting in Seattle, at which the speakers were Elizabeth Freeman and Mrs. Alice Parks, both prominent suffragists. Miss Rankin is generally reported to have ranged herself on the side of the I. W. W. Sarah Bard Field, a suffrage leader in the campaign to defeat President Wilson, is reported to have paid on Oct. 1 a $10,000 cash fine for Giovannetti, the I. W. W. agitator arrested for conspiracy against the Government. The I. W. W.'s are stronger in suffrage States than in any other part of the country, because the doubling of their strength through the votes of their women makes their class vote a powerful political weapon, while the women of other classes largely stay away from the polls.

"You say the I. W. W. has not 'indorsed' Woman Suffrage. Surely since the Maine election you must realize that the public indorsements of Woman Suffrage by organizations are not worth the paper they are printed on. In Maine as in Massachusetts Woman Suffrage was indorsed by every conceivable organization, but it was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls nevertheless. I have never claimed that the I. W. W. had 'indorsed' Woman Suffrage. I do claim that it was largely owing to the votes of the I. W. W. that Woman Suffrage won in Montana and Nevada, the only States you have been able to win by popular vote in the last five years. Is not Miss Rankin looking to their votes to support her in her attempt to gain a seat in the Senate?

"You say 'Bill' Haywood and Emma Goldman are antis. I am not informed as to Mr. Haywood's views, but Emma Goldman herself has denied that she is opposed to woman suffrage. She believes in no Government, therefore in no votes for anybody, but declares that if men vote, women should vote also. You will hardly claim that this is anti-suffrage doctrine.

"You refer to Kaiser Wilhelm as the leading anti-suffragist in the world. Surely you do him injustice. It is believed in England that Germany gave generous financial support to the militant suffragists in that country. His followers in this country have given the warmest praise to the picketers at Washington for their insults to the President and Mr. Root. And can you doubt that the Kaiser would rejoice and give hearty thanks to the good old German deity if our Congress could be filled with suffragists, who, like Miss Rankin, would vote to allow Germany's insults to us to be swallowed meekly, who would vote against conscription, and who would vote themselves with that element in our population which is striving to hamper our Government in every way in order that Germany may win the war? I doubt if you yourself would rejoice more over a suffrage victory in New York that would please the Kaiser—which certainly proves that he is not a typical anti-suffragist!

"You say you resent being held responsible for activities which would render our country a prey to a foreign power. The efforts of the Woman's Peace Party to keep our country unprepared and defenseless most certainly intended to render our country a prey to a foreign power. You were long an officer of that society, even though you resigned from it when the 'peace idea' was no longer popular.

"You protest against 'mud-slinging' on the part of the anti-suffragists. Why not also on the part of your own followers, who in every campaign declare that their opponents are allied with all of the forces of evil? You are yourself reported as stating again and again that anti-suffragists have won at the polls by fraud and corruption and by the purchase of ignorant voters, but you have never been able to furnish one atom of proof. It is not 'mud-slinging,' but simple statement of fact that with very few exceptions the people, both men and women, who have achieved notoriety for disloyal or treasonable conduct since we entered the war are known as ardent supporters of the cause of which you are the leader

"You say that one State, Wyoming, has passed a law forbidding slander in political campaigns. Is it possible that such a law has proved necessary in a State which has enjoyed the purifying influence of woman suffrage for forty-seven years?

"You refer to Mrs. Annie Riley Hale, who was recently arrested for a seditious speech, as one of my 'co-workers.' Mrs. Hale very appropriately severed all connection with the Anti-Suffrage Association before she made that speech or before she appeared with your co-worker, Crystal Eastman, at a meeting of pacifists for 'women only' held in New York a few weeks ago.

"You warn me against 'personal attacks' on you or your fellow-workers. To quote your speeches and record, your acts as vouched for by your official organ, can, no matter how ardently you may wish these things forgotten, scarcely be construed by the fairminded as 'personal attacks.' I must also claim the right to accept reports in the reputable press as reliable if you do not take the trouble to correct or deny them."

RANSOM FLAYS OPPONENTS.

Describes Swann and Corrigan as the "Tammany Tandem."

William L. Ransom, Fusion candidate for District Attorney, attacked both District Attorney Swann, Tammany candidate for re-election, and Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, independent candidate for the office, at a meeting last night at Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway. The scramble between these two candidates, whom he called "the Tammany Tandem," for the favor of the "Tammany bossiets," has already brought reproach upon the District Attorney's office, said Mr. Ransom.

Take Six (6) Bell-ans
in hot water, when you suffer the pain or distress of Indigestion. It's harmless and pleasant, and every druggist every where sells and recommends it.
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

MURPHY AND HEARST BLAMED BY MITCHEL

Mayor Says That They Alone Are to Blame for Judge Hylan's Attacks Upon Him.

Mayor Mitchel made four speeches last night in four widely separated sections of Manhattan and the Bronx. Crowds that were greater than the capacity of the rooms greeted him, and listened attentively to what he had to say. Once he evoked hisses and laughter by saying that the presence of William R. Hearst in any movement anywhere created at once a moral issue. On Charles F. Murphy and Mr. Hearst he placed the blame of every statement made by Judge Hylan and the other campaigners on the other side which reflected on him. He declared them to be "untrue, atrociously false, shameful slanders, and libelous."

Touching on the Gary system he said at all of the meetings that a delegation of parents was coming to the City Hall on Tuesday to question him about the system, and that when they came they would not find Judge Hylan there, but would find there a Mayor who would answer every question asked him. This brought forth cheers. One stalwart voter at a meeting cried, "You're a fighting Mayor, all right."

At the Republican Club at 145th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, the Mayor said that Mr. Murphy has proved by his conduct that he was being driven to adopt desperate means.

"New York has a good deal to reproach Murphy with," he added; "police debauchery, waste of public funds, maladministration, dirty streets, threatened water famines. Of all these things I can speak with knowledge, for I investigated the offices of four borough Presidents and separated three of them from their offices, and I would have separated a fourth if I had had a few weeks more before the end of his term, a gentleman who is over there in Brooklyn talking from platforms with Judge Hylan, a gentleman with a Medina sandstone reputation, Mr. Coler, who would have been removed from office by Governor Hughes if there had just been time enough left to hear the charges."

The Mayor was received with great enthusiasm at his last meeting in the Bronx in the London Casino, at Claremont Parkway. A crowd of 3,000 was impatien, when Mayor Mitchel arrived about 11 o'clock, but it received him with cheers. A squad of policemen at the doors had difficulty in keeping back about 1,000 persons who had been unable to get into the hall, and at times was compelled to use night sticks to keep the crowd from rushing into the hall. In addition to the subjects discussed at the other meetings in the Bronx the Mayor here spoke for several minutes on the purchase of Dreamland Park. There was no heckling by the audience, and when the Mayor left the building the overflow crowd that had remained after its disappointment in trying to get into the hall cheered him loudly.

HYLAN EVADES QUERY ABOUT GARY SYSTEM

Candidate Silent on Question of Children's Health, After Attacking School Method.

Judge John F. Hylan criticised the Gary school system and the Mitchel administration in a speech at the De Witt Clinton High School last night, but hurried along to his next appointment without answering particular questions from the audience. He said the public school strikes were due to the shortcomings of the present City Government and deplored the thought that political influences were behind them.

At the end of his address Mrs. Alice Barrowes Fernandez, head of the Gary School League, tried to ask if it was not a fact that children in schools using the Gary system were healthier than those in other public schools. The Tammany candidate was half way into his overcoat when Mrs. Fernandez ended her question, and he passed down the aisle without reply.

"An attempt has been made by Mayor Mitchel," said Judge Hylan, "to make political capital out of the unfortunate and misguided strikes of public school children and their parents by charging that political parties have inspired these outbreaks. The opposition of parents to the Mitchel administration because it has neglected to build schools and because it has sought to cover up the bad effects of such failure by extending all over the city a makeshift Gary plan is well known. It did not need any strikes to demonstrate it.

"In my opinion these deplorable outbreaks, which are bound to develop in our children a disrespect for law and order, are the unfortunate attitude of the Mitchel administration toward the parenthood of our city. Can any fair-minded person escape the conclusion that demonstrations of children and adults, regrettable as they are, are but the outward expression of the deep resentment felt by the citizens toward an administration which, in dealing with the most sacred of all matters, the education of our young, has basely ignored the opinion of the parents when voiced with order and decorum in the meetings of the Parents' Association?"

The audience at which two-thirds were women, applauded the attack on the Gary system. After Judge Hylan had departed, the meeting was continued under the direction of teach-speech as a text to criticise the Gary ers who took the Mayoralty candidate's plan.

Judge Hylan also appeared at three meetings in Queens. In a speech which he read at all of these, he repeated attacks on Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast and some of the men now active in the Mitchel campaign. The meetings were in School 71, on Cove t Avenue in the Ridgewood section of Queens, School No. 97, at Woodhaven, and Fraternity Hall, Jamaica. The last was a meeting of railroad men, who gave Mr. Hylan a good reception. The candidate is the holder of a membership card in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Judge Hylan and the other candidates on the Tammany city ticket will be guests tonight at dinner given by B. F. Wollman at the Harmonie Club.

MITCHEL INSISTS HYLAN KNEW GOSLIN

Quotes Swann to Show Error of Judge's Declaration That He Never Saw Swindler.

CALLS MURPHY DESPERATE

Declares Greatest Reproach Against Tammany Boss Is His Espousal of Hylan.

Mayor Mitchel continued yesterday to delve into the past of his Tammany opponent, Judge John F. Hylan. In a statement the Mayor declared that although Judge Hylan had said that he never was attorney for Alfred R. Goslin, nor any tool of his, and "did not know him," Goslin long before had an international reputation as a swindler. The Mayor also pointed out that there was "poor team work" between Hylan and District Attorney Swann, for while Judge Hylan had declared that he had "never acted as attorney for Goslin," and "never saw the man in my life," the District Attorney on Friday night had stated that "it is true that fourteen years ago Goslin applied to Judge Hylan to incorporate a company for him."

The Mayor declared that on last Saturday Judge Hylan was a mystery so far as the general public was concerned, but that today he stood exposed as a man whose election to high office would be a reproach to the people of the city. The Mayor asserted that the people of New York have much to reproach Charles F. Murphy for, and added:

"But I say to him and his partner, Mr. Hearst, that there is nothing in Mr. Murphy's past record which merits the condemnation of decent men of all parties more than does his present selection of John F. Hylan for Mayor."

This is the Mayor's statement:

"The wretched team work between Mr. Murphy's District Attorney and Mr. Murphy's candidate for Mayor shows that the wheels are not running smoothly in Mr. Murphy's machine.

"Last Monday, in his letter to The World, Judge Hylan declared:

"'I never acted as attorney for Goslin. I never saw the man in my life.'

"In Wednesday's letter to The World Judge Hylan stated:

"'I never was attorney for Goslin, nor any tool of his, and did not know him.'

"In his speech last night, District Attorney Swann declared:

"'It is true that fourteen years ago Goslin applied to Judge Hylan to incorporate a company for him.'

Prefers to Believe Swann.

"In this conflict, between Judge Hylan and Judge Swann I prefer to believe Judge Swann, because Judge Hylan has admitted that even in affidavit form his statements cannot be believed.

"The public is by this time convinced that Judge Hylan did know Goslin and did have dealings with him, and to realize what this means it is necessary to recall the career of the man whom Judge Hylan kindly thanked for his interest in Hylan's behalf.

"Alfred R. Goslin was one of the cleverest and most unscrupulous swindlers that this country has ever known.

"He began his career by swindling his own mother out of $5,000.

"In 1892, when he was sent to the Elmira Reformatory, he admitted that he had already served eighteen months in a French prison for forgery.

"In 1896, he certified to the correctness of the books of the fraudulent E. S. Dean Company, and in October of that year was arrested for defrauding J. R. Willard & Co. He then started a wholesale bucket shop business, hiring dupes for a few dollars a week to bear the responsibility, while he took the profits.

"After a number of other swindling operations, things became too hot for him and he fled to Montreal, where he conducted several bucket shops under aliases, and was arrested in Boston after being chased out of Canada.

"In 1900 Goslin was again arrested for his part in a scheme from which he is alleged to have cleaned up $200,000. His victims were merchants and business men all over the United States.

"In 1901 he was tried for conspiracy to depreciate U. S. R. T. stocks by false rumors and sent to the penitentiary.

"In 1904 he organized the American Finance and Mortgage Company, and the victims of this swindling concern extended from Maine to California.

"If Judge Hylan did not know Goslin's record he did not read the daily papers, because at the time that Judge Hylan thanked Goslin for his interest in Hylan Goslin was notorious not only in the United States, but in Europe as well.

"This, then, is the man whose checks were received and cashed by Judge Hylan while he was running for Municipal Court Judge; and no matter who may now be the men behind Judge Hylan's candidacy for Mayor, they are certainly no more unscrupulous or dangerous than was Alfred R. Goslin.

Reproaches for Murphy.

"Last Sunday, so far as the general public was concerned, Judge Hylan was a mystery. Today he stands exposed as a man whose election to high office would be a reproach to the people of this city.

"The Mayor of New York stands before the nation and the world as the representative of 6,000,000 people, and upon his integrity depends the welfare and dignity of the greatest community in the United States.

"There are many things for which the City of New York may reproach Charles F. Murphy. It may reproach him for the years of misrule which Murphy government inflicted upon New York. It may reproach him for a police force which scandalized the nation by its alliance with vice and crime. It may reproach him for the waste of public money, while great and necessary public improvements were neglected. It may reproach him for a system which gave rotten hose and a Triangle fire to the Fire Department, and which inflicted red lights and the Rosenthal murder upon the Police Department.

"For all this and more the people of this city may reproach Mr. Murphy. But I say to him and his partner, Mr. Hearst, that there is nothing in Mr. Murphy's past record which merits the condemnation of decent men of all parties more than does his present selection of John F. Hylan for Mayor."

Earlier the Mayor took up the charges made by District Attorney Swann and said:

"I have this to say, that Mr. Swann seems to be as full of venom and treachery as the rattlesnake of his native State of Florida. His statement is a fabric of falsehood and malice, and would almost appear to be the ramblings of an unbalanced mind. His statements are important merely because of the office that he occupies and misuses."

Continuing his attack upon Judge Hylan, the Mayor said:

"Murphy must indeed be in desperate straits to elect his tarnished candidate. To show Judge Hylan's interest in the school children of the city, Mr. Murphy's lieutenants are taking children out of school and making rioters of them. To show Judge Hylan's professional standing as a lawyer Mr. Murphy has directed his handpicked District Attorney to give out a statement in Hylan's defence.

Demands Another List.

"It is hard to understand how District Attorney Swann expected to assist in whitewashing Judge Hylan's record by giving out a list of reputable lawyers who may have defended Goslin in his various activities. One of the many serious blots on Judge Hylan's past is that while a candidate for Municipal Court Judge he received and cashed checks from swindler Goslin. If District Attorney Swann is so anxious to help Mr. Murphy's campaign; let him produce a list of reputable lawyers who took Goslin's money while running for office without tendering legal service to Goslin.

"The conviction is driving home to the people of this city that Mr. Murphy stands ready to go the limit to elect his candidate. If it is necessary to destroy New York City's school system to do this, Mr. Murphy will destroy it. If it is necessary to make the District Attorney's office Judge Hylan's press agent, Mr. Murphy will use it for that purpose.

"It makes no difference that Judge Hylan has been exposed as the maker of a false affidavit. It makes no difference that he has been proved the recipient of swindler Goslin's money. It makes no difference that he has been denounced as a lawyer whose clients are forced to go to the courts to protect themselves against his greed. Mr. Murphy has determined that John F. Hylan shall be inflicted upon this city as its Mayor.

"The very desperation of Mr. Murphy's efforts prove that they will be unsuccessful. Mr. Murphy would not be taking the chances he is taking if he thought that there was a prospect of success without resorting to these methods. But there are too many decent people in this city to permit New York to be misrepresented in its dealings with the nation and the world by a man of the Hylan stripe."

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VENUS ON BROADWAY
By John Murray Anderson
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NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 11:30
"A mode of entertainment familiar in Europe, novel to Americans." —*American.*
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75 Cents Each
Will lay during the Winter when fresh eggs are selling at $1.00 per dozen. Keep a

HILLQUIT ATTACKS THE SILENT HYLAN

Tells His Hearers Amid Cheers That Judge Would Side With Employers.

CALLS FOR MUNICIPAL FOOD

Says Administration Should Have Prevented Sugar Famine and Wants City to Buy Necessities.

Attacks on Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, were the feature of a speech delivered by Morris Hillquit, the Socialist Mayoralty nominee, at Cooper Union yesterday afternoon before an audience composed largely of east side workers. The hall was crowded and Mr. Hillquit was cheered and applauded when he struck at his Tammany rival.

At night Mr. Hillquit spoke at Niblo's Garden, 170th Street and Third Avenue, in the Bronx. The scarcity and high cost of sugar brought on by war conditions were advanced by Mr. Hillquit as a reason why the Mayoralty candidates of the old parties should be defeated as indifferent to the needs of the people. At this meeting, as at Cooper Union, the Socialist candidate faced a very friendly audience, much larger at the night meeting than in the afternoon.

"Hylan is a man without quality," said Mr. Hillquit at the Cooper Union. "He never talks. No one knows anything about him. What are we going to do about it? Elect him?"

"We're going to elect you," came in a roar from the audience.

"Well, if you elect me, you'll elect yourselves," said the Socialist candidate, who asserted his belief that should Hylan be elected there would be a return to the police brutality which, he said, marked Tammany rule in the past, when the police were called upon to deal with strike troubles. Many in the audience were members of the Garment Workers' and Cloakmakers' Unions, which have had bitter strike experiences, and they roared their approval when the speaker assailed Tammany.

"I envy my fellow-candidate, Judge Hylan," said Mr. Hillquit. "I read in the newspapers that he and the people behind him have just spent $30,000 to have him filmed for the movies, many reels of his smiling face as he was in the act of taking dinner with the Cloak Manufacturers' Association, composed of your bosses. They are the men who, in the last labor troubles, locked out their workers for ten long weeks. They have taken the stand that they are tired of trades unions and do not want any of their workers to have a say in the things that are for their own welfare. They want to bring you back to the starvation wages and the sweatshop conditions of the dark past.

"You are the slaves and they are your masters and Mr. Hylan stands by them. They will settle your strikes and they will have the support of the police clubs and your pickets will be clubbed and crippled."

At this point Mr. Hillquit called the attention of his audience to the fact that the present agreement between the cloakmakers and their employers will expire in eighteen months and at that time there may be trouble, possibly a lockout, possibly a strike.

"Your bosses are farsighted," the Socialist candidate went on. "If Hylan is elected all they have to do is to go to him—to Mr. Tammany Hylan—and ask him to set the police clubs working, and he will."

"If you elect me," Mr. Hillquit shouted, "the police clubs will not be for the heads of honest working people trying to make a living, but for the thugs and gangsters your bosses hire to break your strikes and take your places in the shops. If you want your peace meetings broken up and your newspapers suppressed, if you want your constitutional rights destroyed, then vote for Mitchel, Hylan, or Bennett. If you want free speech, freedom of the press and of assembly, then vote the Socialist ticket. If you want war to continue indefinitely and want new millions of your fellows slaughtered and butchered, and the war in Europe to continue day after day in this brutal bestial fashion, then vote for the capitalistic parties. This is a struggle of the mighty masses against their masters."

In his speech at night, Mr. Hillquit took up the high price and scarcity of sugar and coal and the increase in the cost of milk, meat, bread, and other necessities. He said that sugar had virtually disappeared from the tables of the poor in this city.

"Up to the time I started my campaign," he said, "the city administration had taken no interest in the runaway prices. Neither had any previous administration, Tammany, Republican or Fusion. But it has now been brought home to the voters that a Socialist administration would consider it a primary duty to get decent food to the people at decent prices. It has been brought home to the people that a Socialist city administration would purchase food, coal, and other necessities in huge quantities and sell it to the people without profit. That is a normal part of the Socialist program, and would be done as a matter of course, as it is done in hundreds of European cities.

"Since we have been presenting our program to the voters Mr. Mitchel has discovered, apparently for the first time, the city's obligation in the matter of food. Mr. Mitchel has appointed an eleventh-hour Commissioner of Markets, who announced that he would buy potatoes and sell them to the people. I asked why, if the Commissioner could do this with potatoes, he could not do the same with milk, meats, bread, and coal. Today he announced that he will seek permission to buy milk, meats, and fuel.

"It is curious that Mr. Mitchel should at this time awaken to the city's duty to reduce prices for the first time in four years. At the same time Tammany is beginning to get loud in its promises of relief. But their present interest is easily explained. The men behind the Tammany machine and the Fusion machine and the Republican machine know that the people have lost faith in them.

"In the case of sugar, the people in this city consume 40,000,000 pounds a month. During the last six weeks over 100,000,000 pounds have been exported from this port to foreign countries—enough to supply the needs of our people for two and one-half months. It was the duty of the city administration to keep informed on the sugar situation and take proper measures to prevent the famine which now is depriving our people of sugar."

With the campaigning Socialist Sunday is not a day of rest. Mr. Hillquit himself will address a Quaker meeting tonight at the Stuyvesant Square Meeting House. Congressman Meyer London and Alderman John C. Kennedy of Chicago will speak at the Parkway Palace, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. At 3 o'clock Edward F. Cassidy, candiate for President of the Aldermanic Board, will address a meeting at the Labor Lyceum in Corona. Frank A. Sieverman, candidate for Controller on the Socialist ticket, will speak at 5 o'clock to the colored Seventh Day Adventists at their church in West 131st Street.

STRAW VOTE AT COLUMBIA.

Students Have All Week to Record Their Choice for Mayor.

Columbia students will hold a straw vote this week to determine the question, "Who should be the next Mayor of New York City?" Balloting will begin tomorrow morning and continue through the week. The results will be announced at the Columbia-Williams football game at South Field on Saturday. The straw vote is being held under the auspices of Spectator, the college daily newspaper.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel has always been popular at Columbia. He is a graduate of the College and Law School departments of the university, and has been enthusiastically welcomed at every visit to the campus during his previous campaign and during his four years as Mayor.

More than 3,000 votes were cast at the Presidential straw vote held last Fall, and an even larger balloting is expected this Fall. Every precaution will be taken to prevent votes being cast illegally. Each student must sign his name as he casts his vote, but previous registration is not required. Women students will be permitted to vote, representing all of the schools in the university.

DR. CATTELL FOR HILLQUIT.

Former Columbia Professor Forming a Committee to Protect Schools.

Dr. J. McK. Cattell, who was dismissed from the Columbia University Faculty recently because of un-American utterances, announced yesterday that he is forming a "Hillquit Non-partisan Committee of One Thousand for the Children of New York and Their Schools."

"The committee," Dr. Cattell said, "is nonpartisan, and its members believe that Mr. Hillquit's election will advance the interests of all the city's school children. The Mitchel Administration has a black school record. Members of the Board of Education were pledged to support military training in the schools and the Gary plan. Two were employes of the Rockefeller Foundation.

"The schools at Gary are the most expensive in the United States. They cost $16.08 per inhabitant, as compared to $8.46 in Boston and $8.22 in New York. Most of the men who teach will vote against Mayor Mitchel on his school record. To insure the election of Hillquit 250,000 votes are needed. Many non-Socialists will vote for him, knowing that the other candidates are not in the same class with him in administrative ability, intellectual keenness, and straightforwardness of purpose."

HYLAN TALKS WITHOUT NOTES AT LUNCHEON

Candidate Makes the First Extemporaneous Speech of His Campaign at Arkwright Club.

Judge Hylan made his first extemporaneous speech during the campaign at a luncheon given to him and his running mates on the Tammany-Democratic Fusion City ticket at the Arkwright Club, 320 Broadway, under the auspices of the Woodrow Wilson League. J. Harry Snook presided as toastmaster. Charges of extravagance, corruption and incompetence against the present City administration stood out in what the Tammany candidate for Mayor said. He told of the courthouse site and other abortive real estate deals entered into by Mayor Mitchel and his colleagues on the Board of Estimate and declared that these were in part responsible for the failure of the city to provide sufficient number of ferryboats to carry vehicular traffic from the Battery to South Brooklyn.

"Do you think that if this was a genuine business administration such conditions could exist?" asked the Judge. "This campaign is not so much a contest between parties as it is a contest between the people and the worst administration we have ever known. I feel sure that on Nov. 6 it will be turned out and those put in office who will truly serve the interests of the people."

Charles L. Craig, candidate for Controller on the Tammany-Democratic Fusion ticket, reiterated his charge that by placing city loans abroad, contrary to the provisions of the city charter, Controller Prendergast had put the taxpayers in a position where they were called upon to provide for as high as 9 per cent. interest on city securities.

Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, who is candidate for President of the Aldermanic Board, and Frank L. Dowling, nominee for Borough President of Manhattan, also spoke. Sheriff Smith took the Mitchel administration to task for extravagance, unbusinesslike methods, unredeemed pledges, and failure to reduce the amount of the city's unproductive real estate.

TURNER SAYS HE LED HYLAN TO BUY STOCK

Man Who Admitted Borrowing From Goslin to Repay Judge Tells of Auto Co. Deal.

C. F. Turner of 50 Church Street, who organized the Black Diamond Automobile Company in which Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, was interested, and who admitted he had obtained money from Alfred R. Goslin to repay a debt which he owed Mr. Hylan, sent the following letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night:

New York, Oct. 20, 1917.

"Editor of The New York Times:

"I have been grossly wronged by your paper. The insinuations involving me, contained in your paper in commenting on the articles in The New York World, entitled, "Who is Hylan?" have caused acquaintances to look upon me as one who has committed a great crime. The opinion of those that know me intimately will probably not be affected by these articles, but with my business acquaintance it may do me a great harm. Will you not in the spirit of fairness which we are proud to say is characteristic of our people generally, publish this answer in a conspicuous column in your paper. I am a resident of the City of New York, and my family and myself have lived here for a number of years.

"I organized the Black Diamond Automobile Company in 1903. The automobile industry was then in its infancy. I saw its great need and its importance, and I was certain of success. It was my enthusiasm and persuasion that induced my attorney, John F. Hylan, to invest a thousand dollars in this company. In 1905 I owned 15,000 shares of stock of this company, and at the same time Mr. Brower of Utica, one of the best known citizens of that city, owned 15,000 shares of stock, Judge Hylan owned 205 shares or approximately 2 per cent. of its stock. When Mr. Hylan offered to sell Purcell some stock, which is made much of in the article of Oct. 18, it was because I wanted to favor a friend of Judge Hylan and let him in, so to say, on the "ground floor" of a good business proposition. The stock at that time was cheap at the price at which it was offered to him. Is it wrong for me to sell stock today in the United States Steel Corporation at $50 a share, which is half its value, because two years from now the stock might be unmarketable? The outlook for this stock in 1903, when it was offered for sale to Mr. Purcell, was splendid, and with ordinary good fortune the stock should have sold in 1905 at $300 a share.

"In my opinion the Black Diamond stock today would be worth many times its par value if the financial aid we were promised in 1905 was forthcoming. The period of 1905-1906 was a panicky one and the bankers would not advance any money on prospects. The Buckmobile was a splendid machine in its day; it won several prizes in this country. We had the plant and we had the product, and we were on our way to success. The principal losers in this matter were Mr. Brower and myself, yet we both know that it was due to money conditions that the company was not successful, and that there was absolutely no dishonesty anywhere.

"Was it wrong for me to sue for my money that had been loaned to the company? Was it wrong for an attorney to sue for his fees after waiting three years, doing a great deal of legal work and not having received a dollar on account?

"Is it possible for you to know the past record of every person you do business with? Goslin kept every promise he made to Mr Bower and myself and we had no reason to suspect that he was anything other than a prosperous banker.

"Am I dishonest? I lost all I possessed in the Black Diamond Automobile Company. I had so much confidence in its success that I did what no business man ordinarily would do, except if he had the strongest kind of confidence in the success of the corporation with which he is connected; I personally indorsed its notes, and not only did I lose all I had, but a number of judgments were obtained against me personally. Did I seek to wipe them out in bankruptcy! No. I paid four of those judgments, and if ever I have the money I will pay them all.

"I have been trusted with thousands of dollars by prominent bankers in this city. They will vouch for the fact that I never violated the trust. I know Judge Hylan, and I am proud of the fact that I have known him for a number of years. You ask, 'Who is Hylan?' If you want to have an answer to that question from a person who has an intimate knowledge of this man I will tell you, 'The kindest and best man I ever met in my life, incapable of doing an injustice to any human being.'

"C. E. TURNER."

$3,530,000 for British Red Cross.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Contributions to the "Our Day" campaign of the British Red Cross held Thursday now total more than £706,000. Additional contributions announced today include £5,000 from the American Committee of the British Red Cross. More than £500,000 came from overseas.

Special, Monday

Women's Silk Hose

95c, or 3 prs. $2.75

Pure thread silk stockings, in black, white and colors. An unusual quality at an unusual price.

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FIFTH AVENUE — 37TH AND 38TH STREETS

Special, Monday

Shaker Knit Sweaters

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Women's all-wool sweaters, in mannish model, with convertible ruff neck collar. In serviceable colors.

Special Values Tomorrow In the Individual Shops

The Modes in Furs

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Good furs are a luxury
Inferior furs are an extravagance

THE paramount consideration in furs is Dependability, and that is the attribute of every pelt in the Franklin Simon collections, at all prices.

Single or Matched Fur Pieces

JACQUETTES, Pelerines, Capes, Collarettes, Stoles and Scarfs, matched with round, barrel, canteen, or the new "Bag" Muff

15.00 to 875.00

Hudson Seal Coats

special at 225.00

A FULL length belted model, with voluminous Skunk collar; a belted model, with self collar and extreme scalloped sides — and a full, loose belted back model.

An Entirely New Idea in Women's Waists of Georgette

special at 9.75

THREE new models in dressy waists, charmingly simple in design, with pleats back and front, and Tuxedo, shawl or roll collar and cuffs of delicate brocaded silk faille, in white or flesh.

Franklin Simon & Co.

The New Velvet Suits for Women Are Stunning

45.00 to 265.00

THEY are plain tailored for wear with one's own furs, or richly fur trimmed, in velveteen or chiffon velvets, and the models are the crystalized expression of the season's modes to date.

A Charming Tailored Suit for Women

at the special price of 65.00

A NEW pointed straight front coat, with accentuated ripple back, self-corded seams, convertible surplice collar of nutria fur, tight-fitting sleeves, and straight line skirt. Silvertone velour, in Pekin blue, mahogany brown, green, or plum.

Women's Wool Velour Tailored Gowns

at the special price of 38.00

WOOL velour has hitherto been a suit fabric, but its softness and pliability contributes much to the beauty of this particular frock, which is designed for street wear with furs. A straight line tailored model, with wide slip-through belt, white satin shawl collar, and tight man-tailored sleeves.

THE PRICE QUESTION

WE believe it is the duty of a great business institution to protect its patrons in a period of inflation by exerting the most extraordinary efforts to maintain its customary level of prices.

A store is great not only nor chiefly by the volume of business it does, but rather by the helpful character of its service at all times, in peace and in war, in fair weather and in foul.

In this spirit, we are employing our great facilities and long merchandising experience to make the Individual Shops a stabilizing influence in these days of high prices.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Introducing The New Panne Crepe Meteor Undergarments

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

4.95 to 24.50

Night Gowns, Underbodices, Bloomers, Envelope Chemises and Pajamas

THE material is new and the models are exclusive. Panne Crepe Meteor is an exquisite high lustre silk fabric, so delicate and rich in appearance that to combine it with lace and frills would be to paint the lily. For that reason the models are severely plain, except for tiny inserts of Georgette.

Custom-Looking Shoes For Women

12.00

FOR BOTH DRESS AND GENERAL WEAR

WE design our own shoes for women and thus succeed in giving them the custom distinguishments of made-to-order shoes. Yet the price of $12.00 is about three or four dollars less than is charged elsewhere for similar qualities.

NEW Misses' Fur-Trimmed Suits

Special, tomorrow 59.50

Ages 14 to 20 years

SIX smart models, hip to knee length coats, in the new silvertone and wool velours, broadcloths, duvet de laine, and Orriana cloth, trimmed with Nutria, taupe Wolf, or Hudson Seal.

NEW Misses' Fur-Trimmed Coats

Special, tomorrow 45.00

Ages 14 to 20 years

BELTED and semi-Empire models, in wool velour, broadcloth, duvet de laine, novelty Bolivias, and cashmere velours, trimmed with Nutria, blended Muskrat, or Hudson Seal.

NEW Misses' Afternoon Frocks

Special, tomorrow 29.50

Ages 14 to 20 years

ONE is a bustle model of satin, with lace-trimmed Georgette and satin collar. Another is a loose bodice belt effect of Georgette so exquisitely self-braided that the braiding really makes the dress.

Women's Coat of Cashmere Velour

With Taupe Rat Fur In Fisher Colorings

135.00

The above is a copy of a Bernard original. In sombre shades of cashmere velour. Silk lined and warmly interlined. A striking example of the genius of Bernard, and an equally striking example of perfect and economical reproduction!

Buy—Buy Liberty Bonds, or Bye-Bye Liberty

Bonds ready to take home—only 6 days left—Buy tomorrow from Franklin Simon & Co.

BAKER SEES VICTORY ONLY TO END WAR

Secretary of War Tells 189 Draft Board Members Autocracy Must Be Crushed.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. CROWDER

Organizer of the Selective System Receives Credit at Dinner—Tells of Work Yet to be Done.

The war will come to an end when the Allies have won the victory, was the statement made to the members of the 189 New York City draft examination boards by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker last night. The occasion was a dinner in honor of the Secretary and Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, the Provost Marshal General of the United States, which was served at the Waldorf-Astoria as a celebration of the successful completion of the first draft for the national army from this city. General Crowder took advantage of the dinner to make public some of the essential details of the new regulations which will govern the selection of the men for the second great draft army, which is shortly to be called to the colors

Charles E. Hughes, Chairman of the New York City District Board of Appeals, presided at the dinner, and brought the diners cheering to their feet when he said that "irrespective of party or any other consideration, we are united as citizens of this great Republic in support of the President" in this great crisis in the history of the United States.

At the table with the Secretary of War and General Crowder were Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding at Camp Upton; George L. Ingraham, Vice Chairman of the District Board; Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, Major Roscoe Conkling, Roger B. Wood, director of the draft examinations in New York; Brig. Gen. Eli Hoyle, commander of the Eastern Department; Dr. Victor L. Pedersen, and Major Creswell Garlington, Assistant Chief of Staff of the New York Division at Camp Upton.

General Crowder spoke in part as follows:

"Last July we were confronted with the necessity of placing 687,000 recruits in mobilization camps just as fast as the factories of the country could furnish uniforms and arms and the building enterprises of the nation could erect the sixteen great cantonments to receive them. The time limit was clearly defined, the necessity was pressing. Moving breathlessly, supported by the Governors of the States, and by the members of our selection boards, with a patriotic devotion and unselfish zeal that remains an inspiration to the nation, we have accomplished our purpose within the time limit set.

"We are in this war to attain victory. We have taken one great step, but it is only one step. As our military need for men grew, so will our industrial need for labor grow. We have hacked the first instrument of our arms out with a broadaxe, because there was no time for greater refinement. The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion, and we must meet Prussian efficiency with a greater American effectiveness.

"We must therefore examine all registrants; we must arrange them in the order in which they can be taken with the least disturbance and thus place behind our battle lines sources of dependable recruitment that will furnish men as they are needed. This means a segregation of registrants in classes arranged in the order of their availability for military service.

"In Class 2 we find men who can be taken without disturbing the fully dependent, and, as I shall presently show you, if the necessity for drawing on Class 2 arrives we must draw even from agriculture and industries an adjustment and levy on a small percentage of skilled labor affected by the draft. Men who, while occupying no necessary or important position, can serve in industry or agriculture better than the unskilled man. Should the pressure of military necessity increase beyond Class 2 it would mean that the nation would have begun to commit itself to hardship in agriculture and industry to meet the paramount necessity of raising an army. We take in Class 3 a very small class of persons upon whom others are dependent for support, but we do not break up the closest and most sacred family relationship. We also invade the field of agriculture and industry to permit of the drawing of a small percentage of affected men who have specialized themselves or occupy pivotal positions.

"In Class 4 we find the men whom we shall take as a last resort. Before that class is reached it is perfectly safe to say that by the addition of other classes, such for instance, as those who have reached the age of 21 since registration day, and perhaps adding the classes of 18, 19, and 20 years, we shall have included two or three million men in our available list, and thus save Class 4. Class 5 comprises the field of absolute exempts.

"To raise an army comprising hundreds of thousands of men necessitates an inroad into the man power of the nation. We are committed to this war and we ought to fight it in the most effective fashion possible for us. The necessity of raising an army is paramount. The decrease in labor supply must be adjusted in some other way than by shutting off recruitment. That it can be adjusted there is no question. We see what England has done, what France has done, and most of all, what Germany has done.

"The problem is not to maintain the labor supply of agriculture and of every industry intact. It is to make the withdrawal of men in the most scientific manner possible. I think we have done that, and that what is offered here is the basis for a nice balance between our two necessities. I feel that we can go no further. There are some who say that we must win this war in the economic field, with an inference that the raising of an army is a side issue. I say to you that with any greater inroads into the field of recruitment of our army than we propose in this new classification, we shall be sending inferior men to the field. Then, if this nation is not competent to make the slight adjustment necessary to compensate for this scientific selection, then it is not competent to enter the war."

General Bell, who followed General Crowder, paid a tribute to the soldierly qualities of the New Yorker at Camp Upton. He was followed by General Hoyle, Major Conkling, Attorney General Lewis and Mr. Wood. Then came the Secretary of War.

Tribute to General Crowder.

Secretary Baker began his speech with a reference to General Crowder, the author of the selective draft law. He told how General Crowder for weeks had worked day and night in drafting that law and gave the greater part of the credit for the successful working out of the scheme to the administrative ability which has marked his direction of the draft.

"This night marks the winning of a great victory in this war," the Secretary added, "and we are entitled to lay the credit where it belongs, and to salute the draftsman of this law and its interpreter as our guide, our counselor, and our helper in the entire matter."

Mr. Baker next referred to the great progress which the country has made in its preparations for active participation in the war in France. He referred to the thousands of officers who have been trained in a few months, to the great cantonment cities which have sprung up over night in every part of the country, and of what he termed the splendid support accorded the Government by the people of the country in this great emergency.

"I have," said Secretary Baker, "a very deep joy that democracy did not begin this war, just as I have a very serene confidence that democracy will finish it.

"And now we are in this great struggle. And the first incident of it came yesterday, when we were told that one of our transports had been sunk at sea. I have a feeling that that mode of warfare is peculiarly detestable—that warfare which sneaks unseen upon an adversary, which does not take the chances of combat, which is not willing to play the game, which gives the other fellow no chance.

"One of the fatal defects of the Hohenzollern imagination is that fatuous belief that being frightful and making faces and killing women and children will scare brave men.

"One of those who preceded me this evening referred to the Lusitania. That is the embodiment of this war. I know not how it may have affected you, but for weeks after it happened I could not go to sleep at night without remembering it. When I closed my eyes I saw, as I had frequently seen, the waves of the sea washing on the shores of England, and as I had frequently watched those waves, they came rolling in, covered along the top with a wreath of white foam, but after that took place, when I closed my eyes and tried to sleep, that foam, or that white ridge was the shroud of some baby that had been killed, or the form of some American woman that was done to death by an attack which was admitted to be in violation of the laws of war, in defiance of all considerations of humanity.

"I think it is safe now to say that this war will end when we win. And, when we win, it will thereafter be impossible for royal and imperial houses, and princes and potentates and autocrats, and Kaisers and Czars, to imagine that either the ethics which the race has achieved, or the plain dictates of humanity, or the rules of fair play and upright dealings among nations, are things with which they dare to trifle or to play."

Secretary Baker and General Crowder returned to Washington on the midnight train.

Metro Co. Not Involved in Suit.

Concerning the decision of Supreme Court Justice Whitaker, restraining Miss Anita Stewart from acting for any corporation but the Vitagraph Company of America, pending the trial of a suit brought against Miss Stewart and Louis B. Mayer, the Metro Pictures Corporation announced yesterday that the statement that it is involved in the action is an error. The Metro Company stated that it had no intention of seeking Miss Stewart's services, and does not attempt unfairly to obtain the services of persons under contract with other motion picture companies.

Boston to Have an Army Depot.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Secretary Baker, after a conference today with a Boston delegation, headed by Mayor Curley, decided to name Boston as one of the five ports where army depots are to be established. Conferences were held by the delegation with other Government officials, including the Fuel Administration.

VIOLENT GUN DUELS ON FLANDERS FRONT

Big Artillery Battle on the Aisne Continues with Unabated Fury.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The German batteries on the front east of Ypres and north of Lens displayed great activity last evening. Gun duels of considerable violence took place last night and today on the sector northeast of Ypres, according to British official reports.

French and German communications record heavy artillery engagements on the eastern sectors of the Aisne front, as well as on the right bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front.)

Field Marshal Haig's night bulletin reads as follows:

A hostile raiding party attacked our posts west of Lens early this morning, but was repulsed with loss.

Our own and the enemy's artillery have been active northeast of Ypres. A number of destructive bombardments have been carried out by us in spite of the indifferent visibility.

Aviation—On Friday a dense mist almost entirely prevented aerial work. A little artillery work was carried out by our airplanes, and fifty bombs were dropped by us on various targets. There was very little improvement in the weather during the night, but a few bombs were dropped on a hostile railway station. No fighting took place during the day.

Following is the text of the British afternoon report:

The enemy's artillery showed great activity yesterday evening, and in the early part of the night north of Lens, and on the battlefront between Tower Hamlets and the Ypres-Roulers Railway. There was also considerable reciprocal artillery activity during the night northeast of Ypres.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Heavy artillery fighting has been in progress on the Aisne and Verdun fronts, says this evening's official communication, which follows:

On the Aisne front both artilleries were very active. We repulsed two enemy surprise attacks against our small posts, one southeast of Corbény, the other in the Argonne, in the region of Boureuilles.

On the right bank of the Meuse our artillery put an end to the violent bombardment of our positions north of the Bois le Chaume. There was no infantry action.

The text of the afternoon report follows:

On the Aisne front there were violent artillery actions, especially in the sector of Mennejean Farm. Strong enemy patrols which attempted to approach our lines in this region were repulsed. The enemy left prisoners in our hands and suffered appreciable losses.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery fighting was spirited north of Bézonvaux and in the Caurières Wood.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Furious Gun Duel Near Soissons.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (via London.)—There was a diminution yesterday of the severity of the artillery duel in Flanders because of unfavorable observation conditions, but the firing became intense again today, according to reports from Army Headquarters.

Northeast of Soissons on the French front the artillery battle is continuing with unabated violence.

IMPLORES WILSON TO RELEASE SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

one of the most powerful realms of that century, claiming its rights, freedom, and independence. One of the first to befriend that small people in their crisis was a European nation by which the independence of the small had been held sacred. It was in that state that the appeals of the rebels were most heartily greeted. From that country, by pamphlets and papers, sympathy for their cause was aroused in Europe and material support was given with eager hands.

"Need I recall to you by a hundred details in what manner when 'in the course of human events' your people strove for sovereign rights and freedom, Holland sided with the American revolutionists? The anti-American Tory was almost unknown in those States of the former Netherlands that had been founded by people of Dutch descent. When the Declaration of Independence was signed, many officers of our country joined your Continental Army. The forts of the Hudson River were built by a Dutch engineer, a great friend of George Washington.

"As early as 1777 a man-of-war for the new nation was constructed in Amsterdam and the first of all foreign nations to salute its flag was Holland.

"The States General received John Adams at The Hague as Minister of the Congress of North America, this being, with the French action, the first official recognition of the United States in Europe. Amsterdam bankers furnished a much needed loan to the struggling colonists. Franklin, Trumbull, and Adams have popular names among us.

"Only a few years ago, in 1913, a tablet was placed by your compatriots on a building at The Hague which was the first legation house of the United States. The inscription reads: 'In token of more than three centuries of enduring friendship and manifold debt of the people of the United States of America to the Netherlands.'

"I do not present these facts as a bill fo exchange, but I may be permitted to regard them as important. I found upon them a claim for justice and fair, loyal treatment, a claim for good-will and the avoidance of extortion. You will find it easy to adopt a more reasonable policy toward Holland. And you will have no difficulty in convincing your allies of its urgency."

"In your War of 1812 Baltimore was in pressing need of food. A Hollander, Klass Taam, broke the British blockade and with a fleet of Dutch grainships relieved the citizens. Is the United States going to do the reverse and try to bring the people of Holland to their knees by the cruel expedient of driving them to starvation and misery?

"This expedient, I feel sure, would not succeed. To us it would only be a passing injury—on your part everlasting injustice. I maintain that it should not be attempted. Our claim is fair.

"I am, Mr. President,

"Yours respectfully,

"Oct. 15. VAN AALST."

Mme. Najla Mogabgab

Corner 50th St. 624 Fifth Ave. New York

IMPORTANT OFFERING

For Monday and Tuesday

Handsome Evening Wrap

One of the most fetching models presented this season.

Made of the finest Chiffon Velvet, in every wanted shade; lined with heavy satin of self-color or in contrasting color. A square collar of Kolinsky Fur 13 inches deep, with cuffs 4 inches deep, sets off the wrap in attractive fashion.

Specially priced 125.00

The garment must be seen to fully appreciate its distinctive beauty and great value

DESCRIBE YOUR LOSS.

Description of lost property is an appeal to the honesty of the finder. It seldom fails in its effect. Telephone Bryant 1000 of your loss and next morning a brief advertisement will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

He Also Serves Who Helps a Fighter Fight.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Only Five and One-half more days in which to subscribe for the Second Liberty Loan.

Particular Attention is Directed to

The Illustrated Fashions in Today's Rotogravure Section of

FUR SCARFS, FUR STOLES, CAPES & PELERINES

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Buy Liberty Bonds

ONLY FIVE AND ONE-HALF MORE DAYS IN WHICH TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

MARQUISE *de* SEVIGNÉ

Toilet Preparations

OF REFINEMENT & DELICACY

Perfumes, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Toilet Powder, Sachet

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR AMERICA BONWIT TELLER & CO.

HAVE ARRANGED FOR MONDAY

A Special Sale of

WOMEN'S WALKING BOOTS

Exceptionally Priced at

10.00

THREE DISTINCT STYLES

Brown Calf, Natural Buck Tops
Light Tan Calf, Natural Buck Tops
All Brown Calf

Made on smart long vamp last with military heel, wing or plain stitched tip, welted soles.

A Special Sale of

WOMEN'S GLOVES

Exceptional Values

French Kid Gloves — Two-clasp French kid gloves, in white only. *2.00*

Walking Gloves — Short pique-sewn gloves, in all white, white stitched with black and black stitched with white. *1.75*

Mocha Gloves — One-clasp gloves of Mocha, in light gray, dark gray, sand and butternut shades. *2.25*

ARRANGED FOR MONDAY

Unusual Values in

WOMEN'S SUITS

Very specially priced

Women's Velveteen Suits

65.00

Long or medium length coats with shawl collars and cuffs of beaver, nutria or Australian opossum. Skirts with crushed girdle and pockets. Colors: Black, navy blue, brown, prune and taupe.

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

55.00

Fashionable types developed in silvertone, Rayonnier cloth or velour with attractive shawl or surplice collars of nutria, Hudson seal or Australian opossum. Straightline coats with tight-fitting sleeves. In all the favored shadings.

Women's Mannish Suits

34.00

Smart man-tailored types in silvertone, wool velour or broadcloth. Short or medium length coats. The correct models to be worn with separate furs.

Women's FROCKS & GOWNS

25.00 to 350.00

Featured are frocks for day wear in individualized types of VELVET and of SERGE that reveal unusual interpretations of the mode and original treatments. Afternoon gowns exquisitely styled and executed in Georgette crepe, chiffon and satin. Evening gowns in black paillettes, supple velvets, metallic brocades and rich, subdued colorings.

French Hand-made BLOUSES *& "Bontell" Tailored* SHIRTS

French handmade blouses expressly made for and imported by Bonwit Teller & Co. Done in white and colored batiste, deftly needle-worked, embroidered or combined with exquisite laces. *11.50 to 79.50*

"Bontell" tailored shirts designed with the accuracy, precision and finesse of the better mannish types in dimity, crepe de chine, satin, luxor silk and men's silk shirtings. *2.00 to 11.50*

INTRODUCTION OF

"LINGERIE GRIS"

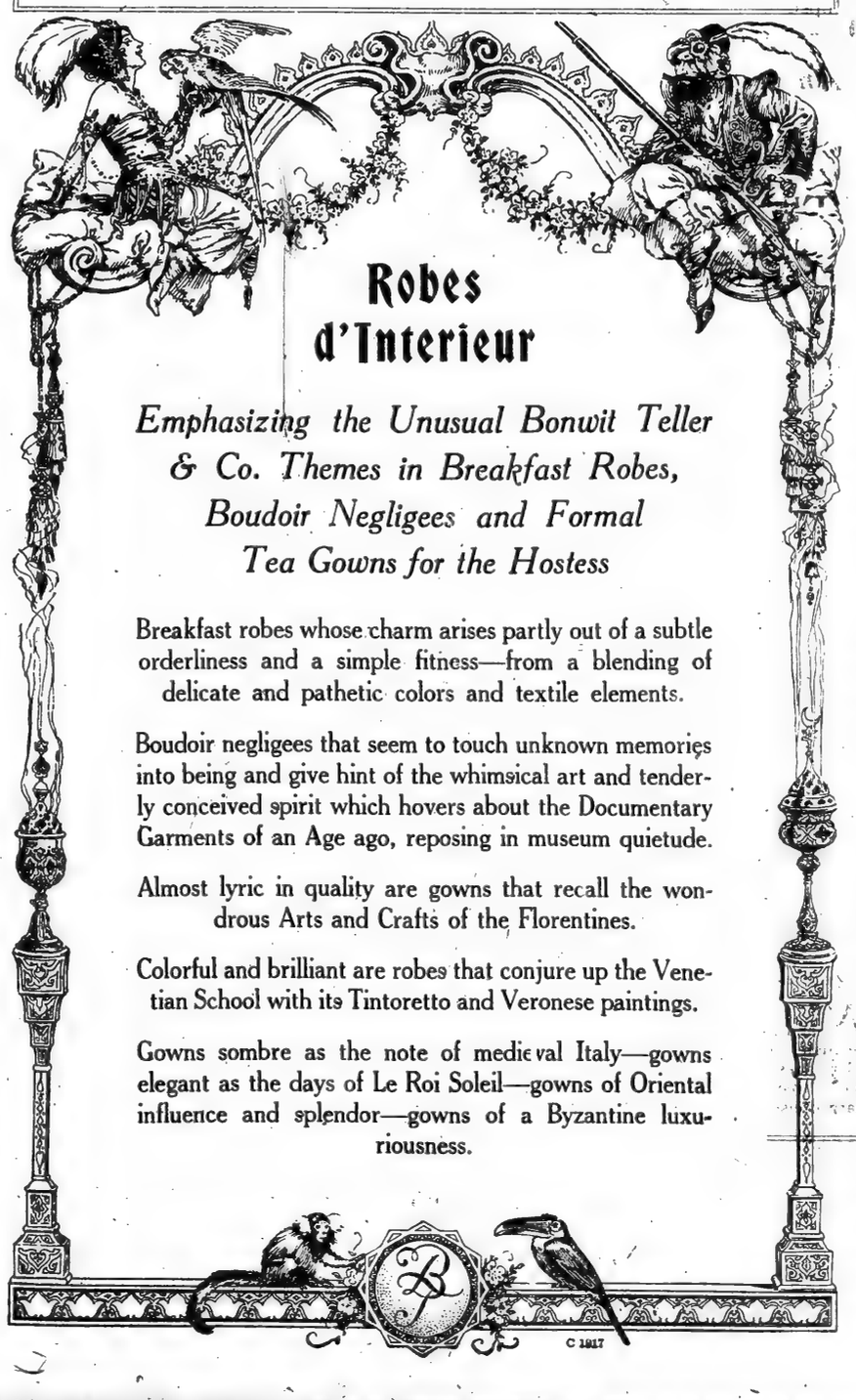
An Origination Conceived and Executed in the Bonwit Teller & Co. Workrooms.

DISTINCTIVE TREATMENTS in UNDERGARMENTS

Done in

GRAY LINEN and GRAY SATIN

The gray linen is combined with gray filet lace and features nightrobes; the gray satin has inserts of gray Georgette crepe and features nightrobes, envelope chemises and drawers.



Robes d'Interieur

Emphasizing the Unusual Bonwit Teller & Co. Themes in Breakfast Robes, Boudoir Negligees and Formal Tea Gowns for the Hostess

Breakfast robes whose charm arises partly out of a subtle orderliness and a simple fitness—from a blending of delicate and pathetic colors and textile elements.

Boudoir negligees that seem to touch unknown memories into being and give hint of the whimsical art and tenderly conceived spirit which hovers about the Documentary Garments of an Age ago, reposing in museum quietude.

Almost lyric in quality are gowns that recall the wondrous Arts and Crafts of the Florentines.

Colorful and brilliant are robes that conjure up the Venetian School with its Tintoretto and Veronese paintings.

Gowns sombre as the note of medieval Italy—gowns elegant as the days of Le Roi Soleil—gowns of Oriental influence and splendor—gowns of a Byzantine luxuriousness.

C 1917

ARRANGED FOR MONDAY

Unusual Values in

MISSES' SUITS & COATS

Very Specially Priced

Velveteen & Corduroy Suits

55.00

Strictly plain tailored types designed on trim, precise lines, in black, navy blue, green and brown. Fitted or belt effects. For Misses—sizes 14 to 18.

Plain & Fur-Trimmed Suits

39.50

A large collection of youthful modes featuring smart oxfords and other appropriate suitings in strictly plain tailored styles with typical narrow shoulders and tight-fitting sleeves. Also a diverse assemblage of chic fur-trimmed models. For Misses—sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Day Coats

35.00

Smart, practical coats for school, college, motoring and general wear. Chic silhouettes, fashionable fabrics and colorings. Plain or with accentuations of fur. For Misses—sizes 14 to 18.

SPORTS APPAREL

Models that are typed true to the functions for which they are intended, fashioned with the positive frankness and freedom that is definitive. Wool, velvet, corduroy and leather garments are especially featured.

Golf Suits ..... *29.50 to 75.00*
Velvet Coats, Plaid Skirts ... *75.00 to 145.00*
Corduroy Sport Suits ..... *85.00 to 125.00*
Velvet & Corduroy Jackets .. *35.00 to 55.00*
Leather Suits ..... *42.50 to 125.00*
Leather Jackets ..... *16.50 to 55.00*
Leather Waistcoats ..... *10.50 to 18.50*
Leather Motor Coats ..... *45.00 to 185.00*
Jersey Sport Frocks ..... *24.50 to 110.00*

Women's COATS & WRAPS

29.50 to 500.00

Rich, elegant, soft cloth textures for street wear, motoring and the country club. Magnificent afternoon coats of supple satins combined with the luxurious and fashionable furs. Sumptuous evening wraps and mantles in velvets, metallic broches and richly encrusted brocades.

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Borrow and Buy

The Time for Argument Has Passed. The Time for Action Has Arrived

THE present business of the United States is war. We are in it to the last dollar, to the last drop of blood, and we are prepared to fight it out on these lines. But whenever we can spend dollars instead of spending lives then we shall spend dollars—billions of them. We shall furnish the Government with these dollars—if not through voluntary subscription to bonds, then through higher taxes.

If a man hesitates over an act which will save the life of your son you do not **argue** with him. It is not our heritage from the ages that we should argue and equivocate when human lives are hanging in the balance. When the choice is clear and sharp between lending money to the Government and permitting one unnecessary life to be lost by our soldiers—**when it is bonds or blood**—when it is a simple financial arrangement at home or human agony on the fields of France—will any American hesitate?

We must not talk in terms of investment when we should be talking in terms of human life. The only possible question left to-day is how *most effectively* to act?

The answer is clear. It is to borrow and buy. This is not finance. It is patriotism. Let us not mince words. Let us not temporize. Let us mobilize the magnificent machinery of the banks of America into the war-service of our Government in the most tremendous crisis in its history.

Every man in the United States with a bank account must go to his bank, borrow **all he can,** and buy Government Bonds. Every bank must be ready and willing to lend.

DELAY COSTS BLOOD—THE BLOOD OF OUR OWN SONS

***THE UNDERSIGNED BANKS PLEDGE THEMSELVES** to make loans on the 4% Government Bonds at the same rate of interest paid to you by the Government. Such loans will not interfere with any borrower's regular line of credit. We urge every bank in the United States to do likewise.*

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
BANK OF AMERICA
BANK OF CUBA IN NEW YORK
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO.
BANK OF NEW YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSN.
BANK OF UNITED STATES
BANK OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
BANKERS TRUST CO
BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK
BROADWAY CENTRAL BANK
BROADWAY TRUST CO.
BRONX NATIONAL BANK
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FARMERS LOAN & TRUST CO.
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK
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GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK
GERMAN AMERICAN BANK
GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK
GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK
GREENWICH BANK
GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION
GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF N. Y.
HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
IRVING NATIONAL BANK
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METROPOLITAN TRUST CO.
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NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN N. Y.
NATIONAL BUTCHERS & DROVERS BANK
NATIONAL CITY BANK
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NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
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PUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK
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TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK
UNION EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
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UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

13 BIG STATE BANKS IN RESERVE SYSTEM

Add Resources Totaling $1,227,745,306 to the Federal Banking Institutions.

LARGEST GAINS MADE HERE

Guaranty Trust Co., Bankers Trust Co., and Central Trust Co. Are the Greatest Acquisitions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The number of State banks and trust companies entering the Federal Reserve system is increasing rapidly. A statement issued tonight by the Federal Reserve Board shows that from Oct. 1 to the close of business yesterday thirteen large State institutions have joined the Federal Reserve system. The total capital of these banks is $45,000,000, with a surplus of $52,614,500, and their resources total $1,227,745,306. The largest of these acquisitions is the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, with the Bankers Trust Company coming second, its resources being $327,011,784, and the Central Trust Company is next, with resources of $214,715,020.

The list of the State banks just brought into the Reserve system follows:

	Capital.	Total Resources.
Canal Bank and Trust Co., New Orleans..	$2,000,000	$21,210,371
Spokane and Eastern Trust Co., Spokane.	1,000,000	20,078,806
Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Co., Chicago	25,000	165,516
Guaranty Trust Co., New York	25,000,000	613,535,033
Sioux Falls Savings Bank, Sioux Falls..	200,000	3,852,236
First Savings and Trust Co., of Whitman Co., Wash....	50,000	369,711
Bank of Williston, Williston, N. D....	50,000	113,671
Live Stock State Bank, Portland, Ore....	100,000	872,846
Genesee Exch'ge Bank, Genesee, Idaho....	25,000	482,091
Lafayette South Side Bank, St. Louis...	800,000	12,004,870
Central Trust Co., N. Y. York.....	5,000,000	214,715,020
Bankers Trust Co., New York.....	11,250,000	327,011,784
Total.	$46,500,000	$1,227,745,306

One hundred and two State institutions now are members of the system, having a total capital of $108,855,700, total surplus of $115,282,465, and total resources of $2,454,896,905.

Applications for admission to membership in the Federal Reserve system have been received from or authorized by the Boards of Directors of the following State banks and trust companies:

FIRST DISTRICT. (BOSTON.)

Applications received from:
Newton Trust Company, Newton, Mass.; Industrial Trust Company, Providence; Worcester Bank and Trust Company, Worcester, Mass.; Metropolitan Trust Company, Boston.

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Applications received from:
New York Trust Company, Metropolitan Bank, Pacific Bank, and Metropolitan Trust Company, New York; Buffalo Trust Company, Manufacturers' Trust Company, and Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn.

Applications have been authorized by the Boards of Directors of the following banks:
Brooklyn Trust Company and People's Trust Company, Brooklyn; Equitable Trust Company, Bank of America, W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank, and Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, New York; Utica Trust and Deposit Company, Utica

THIRD DISTRICT. (PHILADELPHIA.)

Applications received from:
Girard Trust Company Philadelphia.

Applications authorized by Boards of Directors of the following banks:
Williams Valley Trust Company, Williamsport; Commercial Trust Company, Philadelphia, and Dime Deposit Bank, Wilkes-Barre.

FOURTH DISTRICT. (CLEVELAND.)

Applications received from:
Lawrence Savings and Trust Company, New Castle, Penn.

Applications authorized by Boards of Directors of the following banks:
Exchange Bank of Kentucky, Mount Sterling; Hillsboro Bank and Savings Company, Hillsboro, Ohio; Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank, Columbus.

FIFTH DISTRICT. (RICHMOND.)

Applications authorized by the Boards of Directors of the following banks:
Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore Trust Company, and Baltimore Commercial Bank.

SIXTH DISTRICT. (ATLANTA.)

Applications authorized by the Boards of Directors of the following banks:
Marion Central Bank, Marion, Ala.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (CHICAGO.)

Applications received from:
St. Clair County Savings Bank, Port Huron, Mich.; Citizens' Bank, Clinton, Wis.; Dansard & Sons State Bank, Monroe, Mich.; Citizens' Commercial and Savings Bank, Flint, Mich.; Eaton County Savings Bank, Charlotte, Mich.; Lapoor Savings Bank, Lapoor, Mich.; Austin State Bank, Chicago; Grand Rapids Savings Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Applications authorized by the Boards of Directors of the following banks:
Kent State Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.; First Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Union Bank, Jackson, Mich.; Detroit Savings Bank and Central Savings Bank, Detroit; Highland Park State Bank, Highland Park, Mich.; Dime Savings Bank, Wayne County, and Home Savings Bank, Peninsular State Bank, and Michigan State Bank of Detroit, Lansing State Savings Bank, Lansing; Genesee County Savings Bank, Flint; Citizens' Bank, Clinton, Wis.; St. Clair County Savings Bank, Port Huron, Mich.

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Applications received from:
German-American Bank and Franklin Bank, St. Louis; Paoli State Bank, Paoli, Ind.

Application authorized by the Board of Directors of the Union and Planters Bank and Trust Company, Memphis.

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.

Applications received from:
Lumbermen's Bank, Hoquiam, Wash.; Bank of Rosalia, Rosalia, Wash.

For Tiny Tots

JAPANESE QUILTED

Afghans, $1.50 to $5.00
Bassinet Covers, $1.50 to $6.95
Crib Covers, $3.50 to $5.95
Bath Robes, Plain, $5.00
Hand-embroidered, $8.95
Baby Buntings, $4.50
Slippers, $1.00
In white, pink or dainty two-tone, plain or hand-embroidered.
Balcony—Lex. Ave. Arcade.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
Lex. to 3d Ave.—59th to 60th St.

WURLITZER

Established 61 years in America — Over 200 years of instrument making

The Musical Home is the Happy Home

AMERICA is rapidly becoming a musical America; in every home music is taking the place it so richly deserves. The Player Piano has become the greatest of all instruments for the music lover. Not only can you have it, but you can play the most wonderful of all music yourself so delightfully, and so perfectly, that your pleasure is complete.

The Apollo Player Piano is perfection itself. Its many brilliant points of superiority stand out so plainly that they can not be misunderstood. To see and hear the Apollo is to see and hear musical perfection. Come in for a demonstration and you will need no more.

Four Convincing APOLLO FEATURES
(1) The Down Touch
(2) The Transposing Device
(3) The Dynaline
(4) The Metronome Motor

APOLLO Player Piano

Price, $675 up

Easy weekly payments if you desire

Sold under our One-Price, No-Commission Plan

Write for Booklet B

The
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
115 West 40th St.
Between Broadway and 6th Ave.

Robinson's

Between 5th and 6th Aves. — *25 and 27 West 42d St.* — *Between 5th and 6th Aves.*

Beginning Monday at 8 A. M.

GREAT ECONOMY EVENT

Most Advantageous Offer

500 Cloth and Silk Dresses

All this season's models taken from regular stock, complete assortment as to colors and sizes, for Women and Misses.

Marked for quick disposal

175 Street and Afternoon Gowns — 12.50
Fashioned in English Serges, Satins, Taffetas and Georgette Crepes; included are some dance frocks.
Sold up to $23.50

325 Street and Afternoon Dresses — 17.50
Fashioned in Wool Jerseys, Serges, Velveteens, Satins, Crepe Meteors, Velours and Oxford Meltons. All sizes. All colors.
Sold up to $32.50

NO EXCHANGES. NO APPROVALS.

Paris — **Best & Co.** — *London*

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879

An Extraordinary Sale of Georgette Waists

$3.90 $6.40

Monday and Tuesday

Regularly 5.00 to 15.00

636 of our fine Georgette Waists taken from regular stock, comprising models in suit colors, flesh and white.

A large variety of different and desirable styles, all sizes. *No approvals, exchanges or returns.*

Main Floor.

Paris — **Best & Co.** — *London*

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879

Monday
A Day of Extraordinary Opportunities For Economical Purchasing at Best's

Sale High Grade Hudson Seal Coats
(Dyed Muskrat)

A manufacturer, whose garments we sell regularly through the season, decided to eliminate a quantity of higher priced fur coats from his sample line. The opportunity was presented to us to secure a generous reduction in price provided we took them all. We accepted and bought the entire lot. Tomorrow we place these coats on sale together with a quantity from our regular stock at prices most interesting to those who take advantage of this sale.

$125
Loose models — some belted, others plain—made of selected skins dependable for wear—lined with fancy brocades — lengths vary from 40 to 45 inches in length, good models for street, motor or evening. With prices of materials and labor constantly rising a coat at this price is a rarity.

$175
Semi-fitted and loose belted coats—of wide sweep—extra quality skins—45 inches long—all trimmed, some with collars and cuffs, others with wide collars only of taupe wolf or natural skunk.
Exceptional coats at a modest price.

$225
We specialized on this price to give a wide variety of extra full sweep coats—several have contrasting collars and cuffs of taupe fox—natural skunk—moleskin, ermine and taupe squirrel. A number are 48 inches and a few 45 inches in length. Also several high grade plain coats.

$295
This lot represents all forty-eight inch length coats, every one worth at least a hundred dollars more than we ask. The linings are exquisite brocades and soft taffetas, very full sweep—truly a luxurious wrap—wide crush shawl collars of ermine—Hudson Bay sable—Kolinsky and mole.

A Sale of Women's Fur Trimmed Suits
$46.50
Heretofore $55.00 to $75.00.

83 of this season's selected styles made up in the most fashionable fabrics and colorings, and trimmed with furs of excellent quality—Beaver, Jap Kolinsky, Nutria or Seal. Not more than one or two of a kind.

A Sale of Dresses, Each One Expressing New Style Notes

A Lanvin model of georgette crepe; a restaurant or afternoon dress, made with draped skirt. Desirable shades of grey, Copenhagen, tan or navy. **$39.50**

Velveteen dress, new model, surplice front, and draped skirt, with slight bustle. Street or home dress, for all day wear. Special **$35.00**
Beet root, navy, brown, green, beaver.

Serge street dress made with surplice front, draped, smart in the extreme. Specially priced **$18.50**

Rich velveteen skirts in black and the choice colors of the season, draped and plain models.
$7.50 $9.95 $15.00

We Introduce Tomorrow
SLENDORA—the New Undersilks

"Slendora" is the fitting name of the new "slenderizing" undersilks to be introduced to-morrow to the discriminating women of New York by Best & Co.

It is not georgette—chiffon—or a hand spun Chinese silk, but somewhat like ecah of these.

The finishing touches of "lady dainty," that iridescent satin ribbon of such sky-hued charm, make this lingerie appropriate for wear under the most filmy of present day feminine apparel.

It is shown in envelope chemises and night gowns. *Second Floor.*

Surprising!
Umbrellas of the Latest Style in a Sale
$4.25

This value is unusual because it offers umbrellas of the newest design at approximately half price.

The handles are French ivory, bracelet style, convenient to slip over the arm, made in combinations of black with white, inset with the smart colors of the season. It is of extra quality union Taffeta, with silk case.

Sale of Neckwear!
Stocks & Jabots

Every smartly dressed woman recognizes the importance of proper neckwear to finish tailored suits. These jabots with crushed net or lace collars, are trimmed with flat embroidered net, shadow, hemstitched net, plain picoted net, and many other laces. A choice of cream or white. Grouped in sale lots of
$1, $1.35, $1.75, $2.25

Complete the Winter Costume of Girls and Misses Tomorrow

Rayonner Cloth suits for Misses in the new shades of Brown Green, Plum Oxford or Navy	$39.50
Wool Velour Suits, in navy, brown or beetroot, a model with large fur collar. Misses' sizes.	$35.00
Rich velveteen frocks in navy or black, trimmed with black Misses' sizes	$25.00
Chiffon Taffeta Evening or dance frocks for Misses in delicate pastel colors	$29.50
Skirts of Velveteen in dark street shades Misses' lengths	$18.50
Separate Skirts of navy or black Serge in Misses' sizes	$10.00
Wool Velour Coats for Misses, warmly interlined, and lined with silk throughout, attractively trimmed with large collar of Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat)	$49.50
Wool Velour Misses' Coat, a smart tailored collar without fur.	$25.00
Novelty cheviot Misses' suit in desirable shades	$29.50
Fine wool Velour suits for Misses in several different models with or without fur.	
Also smart velveteen suits with large fur collars	$39.50
New dresses for Misses in attractive wool Plaids.	$35.00
New bustle frock for Misses in navy, black or taupe satin.	$23.50
Suede wool velour coat for misses, with deep cape collar and band on bottom of coat of Kit Coney fur	$39.50
Wool velour "FILLETTE" suits (sizes 13 to 16), with large fur collar of Kolinsky muskrat.	$35.00
Broadcloth coat for girls (sizes 8 to 16), warmly interlined.	$25.00
Worumbo Chinchilla coat for girls. Satin lined throughout. Sizes 10 to 16 years.	$29.50

Monday You Will See
The New Gossard Corsets

These Gossard corsets are liked not alone for the fact that they lace in front and are therefore considered more hygienic by many physicians, but quite as much because of their careful designing. They are made to be comfortable, and at the same time produce the smart silhouette of the moment.

These new corsets show slightly more incurve at the waist, and they have tops a bit lower than heretofore. The advent of the bustle has also brought forth a very slight rounding of the back.

These corsets we are able to show you in beautiful silk and cotton broches in shell pink or white. They are priced from **$2.50** to **$20.00.**

Best & Co. are co-operating with the U. S. Government in the following issues:

ONLY 6 DAYS LEFT TO BUY YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

Bonds Ready for Delivery.

Eliminate Waste

This store is co-operating with the Council of National Defence Commercial Economy Board in the move to eliminate waste.

Seven Day Limit
on returned goods
in co-operation with
The Dry Goods Association of New York City.

You are invited to Come and Help at the National Surgical Dressings Station.
Fourth Floor.

Save a loaf a week help win the war

U.S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

U-BOAT SECTION AT REST IN PARK

It Took a Great Derrick, Thirty-four Horses, and 4 Hours to Get It There.

CITY'S HARDEST MOVING JOB

Police, Naval Militia, and Coast Artillery Escort Trophy Through Streets Cheered by Great Crowds.

The stern section of the captive German U-boat C-5 completed its difficult journey from the Hudson River to Central Park at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was perched on a knoll in the meadow, surrounded by a crowd of 5,000 people. The transportation of one-third of the submarine, which the engineers who directed the work declared to be the hardest moving job ever accomplished in this city, required four hours.

At 11:20 o'clock the great derrick of a Merritt-Chapman wrecking tug lifted the forty-five tons of rusty steel from its barge in the North River at the foot of 81st Street and swung it out into the street, where it was deposited slowly but precisely on a low, powerful truck with four massive wheel and broad metal tires. The bed of the truck was equipped like a small drydock. Two ribs of steel at each end held the great weight in place. After it had been swung aboard the steel hull was lashed fast with chains, cables, and ropes, and then had the appearance of a whale being moved by wheelbarrow.

A team of thirty-four draft horses, each with its head decorated with a red, white, and blue pompon, was hitched to the load. Placards advertising the Liberty Loan were fastened to the sides of the underwater monster. Then the procession formed, headed by a squad of mounted police under Inspector Dillon, and followed by a brass band, Liberty Loan officials and workers, and detachments of Naval Militia and Coast Guard Artillery. Two American sailors were perched on the upper deck.

Several hundred persons cheered the procession, as the horses got their truck under way. The street paving sagged frequently under the great weight, and stops were frequent along the route as the wheels got stuck temporarily.

On its progress through 125th Street the U-boat procession became the leading feature of a second parade, that of the Harlem Business Men's Liberty Loan Committee. A delegation of Harlem business men, representing the Harlem Chamber of Commerce, marched in this, followed by 110 Red Cross nurses, soon to sail for France, who received an ovation all along the line of march. They were followed by 4,000 Harlem school children, Boy Scouts, Junior Naval Reserve Battalions, Girl Scouts, Junior Police, and several patriotic floats and Harlem delegations. National and patriotic airs were played by the United States Marine Band, the Police Band, the Interboro Band, the Catholic Protectory Band, and the Boy Scouts Band. Pamphlets and handbills urging the purchase of Liberty bonds were scattered among the crowds on the sidewalks.

A tieup which threatened to stall the U-boat for a day or more occurred on Central Park West at 100th Street, when, in a weakened section of the pavement, the two front wheels crushed through the wooden blocks and sunk to their hubs. The thirty-four horses struggled with the load, but could not move it.

F. J. Nolan and L. B. Harris, engineers who volunteered to aid in case of just such an accident, directed the placing of a series of jacks under the wheels and sides of the truck, and the great weight was slowly raised until the wheels were again above the street level. The street was repaired with wooden blocks and pieces of lumber, and after a delay of three-quarters of an hour, during which a score of Eighth Avenue cars had been tied up and a crowd of several thousands had gathered, the procession moved on.

It continued its journey uninterrupted until it reached the West Sixty-sixth Street entrance to the Park. Here a feat of teamstering by the driver, Harry Heberman, was necessary to drive the thirty-four horses so as to make the turn into the park at an acute angle, with the danger that the U-boat might pitch over on its side.

The turn was made successfully, but just as the truck was about to enter the park the pavement broke again, dropping one of the front wheels nearly a foot. Instead of stopping, however, the horses were speeded up and went into the park with a plunge, escaping a second tieup. A few hundred feet in the park the procession reached the site prepared for the U-boat in the meadow near the roadway on the west side of the park. Five thousand persons applauded and shouted as this was finally accomplished.

The middle section of the U-boat will be moved tomorrow and joined to the stern section. The bow end will be moved on Tuesday. The U C-5 was a mine-layer, without torpedo-firing apparatus, and did its damage by dropping mines from mechanism in the section now in Central Park.

While the other two sections are being moved into place in the park a British tank, battle-scarred and covered with Flanders mud, will plod from some point on the waterfront to a place in the meadow near the submarine. The first submarine, invented and built by Simon Lake, after which the submarine fleets of all navies are patterned, will also be set up in the park, and the three fighting engines will be the attractions of an energetic Liberty Loan campaign which will be carried on in Central Park. The U C-5 is to be rechristened the "U-Buy-a-Bond," and will be open to the inspection of all Liberty bondholders. Mayor Mitchel will preside over the rechristening ceremony on Wednesday.

OMITS POLLEN'S ARTICLE.

Land and Water Won't Print Censored Criticism of the British Navy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Land and Water in its current number announces that it is reluctantly compelled to omit an article by Arthur H. Pollen on the naval policy of the Allies. It is explained that more than half of it has been eliminated by the censor, and consequently it would not be fair to Mr. Pollen to present his arguments in incomplete form.

Dr. Thomas J. MacNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, said yesterday in the House of Commons that Mr. Pollen's article, written in the United States and purporting to give the American view of British naval strategy, was radically censored because the First Lord of the Admiralty had reason to believe that the opinions expressed in it did not accord with those of the American Navy Department, and that the article would have been a source of satisfaction only to the enemy.

LIFTS BAN ON LONDON NATION

British Government No Longer Prohibits Its Circulation Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Star says that the Army Council has removed the prohibition of the foreign circulation of The Nation. After recalling the circumstances of the prohibition and Lloyd George's and Bonar Law's support of the military authorities in the debate in the House of Commons on April 17, The Star adds:

"Apparently the bad effect produced in America by the stoppage of The Nation's circulation in that country has at last compelled the War Cabinet to give way."

$1,600,000,000 IN CASH WRUNG FROM BELGIUM

Washington Gets Official Total of German War Levies—Deportations Continue.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Germany has so far wrung about $1,600,000,000 in cash from Belgium, exclusive of what she has gained by occupation of the country and systematic exploitation of its resources and people. Information reaching here today through official channels gives this estimate and adds that the German deportations of Belgians to work in Germany and the looting of Belgian industry continue.

According to this information, Germany still takes Belgians for "forced labor on the German front in France, while the recruiting for Germany by means of false promises and moral pressure goes steadily on."

German newspapers have printed during the last year, according to this information, notices inviting German manufacturers in need of labor to apply to the German industrial bureau, the organization operating in Belgium during the violent deportations of 1916-17.

The Federation of German Metallurgists has issued a circular announcing that, at the request of the Munitions Department, the Director of the federation has been appointed intermediary to procure for German workshops the machinery and plants taken from the occupied territories. The information also is to the effect that manufacturing secrets of Belgian trade have been violated by the Germans, including the action of Dr. Emile Bronert, armed with a Berlin War Office permit, "surprised" the manufacturing secrets of the artificial silk factory of Coburg.

GERMANY'S NEW LOAN 12,430,000,000 MARKS

Seventh War Flotation Brings Total Up to More Than Seventy-two Billions.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.—The sum of 12,430,000,000 marks was subscribed to the seventh German war loan, closing on Thursday, according to a Berlin dispatch today.

This total does not, it was said, include subscriptions from the front.

The seven German loans amount to 72,411,000,000 marks, and were thus floated and designated:

Period of Subscription.	Issue Price.	Sub-scribers.	Am't in Billion Marks.
Sept. 10-19, 1914.....	97½	1,177,235	4.461
Feb. 27-Mar. 19, 1915..	98½	2,691,060	9.106
Sept. 4-22, 1915.....	99	3,992,059	12.163
Mar. 4-22, 1916.....	99½	5,278,945	10.763
Sept. 4 Oct. 5, 1916..	98	....	10.698
Mar. 4-Apr. 18, 1917...	..	....	12.770
Sept.-Oct.	..	....	12.480
Total			72,411

In the first week in September; the Imperial Bank issued paper money to the amount of 330,000,000 marks, which brought this kind of circulation up to the total of 9,300,000,000. In the last year the gold reserve had dropped from 2,466,000,000 to 2,400,000,000 marks. In July $5,000,000 in gold marks had been sent to Denmark and $3,000,000 to Switzerland, in the vain attempt to boost the value of the paper mark.

Fails to Trace Henry Baker's Kin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The State Department received a cablegram today from the Consul General at London, reporting that all efforts to find the family of Henry Baker, believed to be an American, who was drowned when the British steamship Polymnia was sunk, have failed. It is believed that Baker was born in New York and that he lived in New Street. There is sum of money in the hands of the British Board of Trade which will be turned over to his heirs.

TO CLASSIFY MEN SUBJECT TO DRAFT

Continued from Page 1.

effect, General Crowder said, within twenty-four hours. Here is the announcement of General Crowder, explaining the new system:

General Crowder's Statement.

"With the completion of the draft of the first army of 687,000 men a new system will be installed for the creation of succeeding armies, which will greatly lessen the labors of the local and district boards. So far has this been accomplished that it is believed that under the new system 80 per cent. of the work will be eliminated, while the forms to be used will not exceed 20 in number, as compared with approximately 152 forms which the present system requires.

"Along with the reduction of labor there will be provided a system which will classify each one of the 9,000,000 men who have not yet been inducted into military service, and each man will have been given his place in the national scheme of defense.

"To do this it has been determined to obtain from each man complete information of a character which will definitely fix his economic worth as compared with is fellow registrant, and, from the information thus obtained, to place him in one of five classes, each to be called in turn as the need arises.

"The method of obtaining this information is through a 'questionnaire,' a series of questions calculated to produce the information required. This document will be mailed to every registrant not yet in service, on a day to be fixed, seven days being given to each registrant to complete and return same. Every opportunity will be offered to each man to complete his questionnaire fully and without error.

"The local boards will then examine each questionnaire and assign each registrant to one of five classes.

"These classes will be based upon every conceivable condition, from the family or occupational standpoint, that should properly be advnced by a man desiring to be excused from military duty. Class 1 will be the first called for physical examination and service, and when it is exhausted, if the nation's needs are such as to make it necessary, Class 2 will follow, and thus each man registered will ultimately take his place if needed.

"Every opportunity for appeal from such classification by the local board has been retained and perfected, but proceedings have been greatly simplified.

"The tedious work of the local boards has been practically eliminated by the production of a form to be known as No. 1,000, which will be the foundation stone of the new system. Through its use all the laborious work of making and posting lists has been eliminated. All of the old docket sheets and records will be made unnecessary, and by the arrangement of its columns the work of the local board will be reduced to a minimum.

"On this new form the complete history of each man's case will appear at a glance, beginning with his order number and ending with his induction into a military camp, while at the close of each day's work the local board is enabled to complete in a few minutes with a rubber stamp what has hitherto taken hours to complete. The system is such that it will present each case almost automatically to the local board.

"The completion of the new system will solve problems which have confronted the Provost Marshal General and caused him much concern.

"One of the most serious of these has been keeping together the great organization of the local and district boards, which from a numerical viewpoint is of the strength of an army division; many of these officials have been clamoring for relief on account of the drain on their time, and the new system will make it easily possible for them to continue their duties, for which they have proved themselves eminently fitted.

Will Expedite Examinations.

"Another problem solved was the question of expediency of continuing the examination of the entire registry, thus fixing each man's status. This would have involved a medical examination of each man, whose physical condition might change from day to day, thus making this great undertaking valueless.

"Again, under the old system of exemption and discharge, it would have been necessary if the national need required it to send for the exempted man to return for physical re-examination, while in the meantime his industrial or family status might have changed, thus involving endless appeals and confusion.

"The new system fixes a man's class, and calls him in his proper turn, when he is needed. He will be examined physically only when needed. Thus the labors of the medical officers will be called for only when required. If the nation needs 500,000 men, they will respond, each in his turn fixed by his class.

"The man who can least be spared, either as the head of a family or the head of a business necessary to the defense of the nation, will be the last to go.

"The new plan is being made ready for the printer, and will be submitted to the local and district boards in ample time to enable them to familiarize themselves with it and thus approach their next draft with a thorough knowledge of its requirements.

"E. H. CROWDER,
"Provost Marshal General."

Plan Approved by State Authorities.

The plan was worked out at conferences with local and district board officials and approved by the various State authorities. Its chief features are that every registered man will know his exact position, and be able to arrange his affairs accordingly.

As the next call is to be made under the new plan, this assurance is taken to indicate that the second call is not to be expected before the first of the year, although no authoritative statement on this point was available tonight.

It is understood that the Government will place the services of an attorney at the disposal of every registrant to assist him in making his answers. Presumably all the machinery of affidavits to support claims for exemptions also has been absorbed into this document, making the work of the registrant in getting his situation properly before the board for consideration far less arduous.

Under the operation of the new draft classification system the Government, it was pointed out tonight, would be enabled to avail itself of the services of thousands of skilled workers in shipbuilding who have been called up under the selective draft and also skilled workmen in munitions factories. These men under the new system may be put into classes that will exempt them from active military service so long as they are needed in the work of shipbuilding or making munitions.

This exemption had been urged upon the War Department by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, Secretary of War Baker, and other Government officials who have foreseen extreme difficulty in shipbuilding and the manufacture of munitions through the enlistment of skilled workers.

HOHENLOHE PREDICTS GERMAN REVOLUTION

Son of Former Chancellor Declares the Masses Are Losing Confidence in Their Masters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Prince Alexander zu Hohenlohe, son of a former German Chancellor, Prince Chlodwig zu Hohenlohe, has written for the Neue Zeitung of Zurich, Switzerland, an article in which he asserts that the German people are losing confidence in the men now at the helm of the ship of State, and that the word "revolution" is on the lips of the masses.

"There is no doubt," says Prince Hohenlohe, "that the majority of the German people are in favor of a monarchical form of Government. The different States of Germany are still more or less loyal to their State sovereigns according to the personality of those sovereigns. But it can no longer be affirmed after these three years of war that their confidence in the supreme chief of the empire is wholly intact.

"We should stop hiding our heads in the sand out of fear of recognising the truth. Evading the truth can do no good. Confidence in those who are directing the affairs of the empire is beginning to crumble among the German people. The people do not know just what position the Kaiser takes with regard to the activities of those who pretend to call themselves patriots. The people are beginning little by little to ask themselves how it is that the whole world is in arms against them and who is responsible for this situation.

"The German people as a whole have no desire to annex foreign territory. The only ones who are interested in territorial conquests are the small group of industrial capitalists and the hot-headed Pan Germanists, who get no sympathy from the masses of the people, but only from the university professors, the office holders, and the well-to-do middle classes.

"Herr Scheidemann was recently called to order when he spoke the word 'revolution' in a speech in the Reichstag. And yet he did nothing but repeat a word which is heard daily among the masses of the people. It is true that he rightly added, 'We have not yet reached the point of revolution,' but it would be childish to deceive ourselves into thinking that we may not reach it if the men who hold in their hands the destinies of the German Empire are not big enough to assume the responsibility of their mistakes and wise enough to recognise and take account of the necessities of the present time.

"Otherwise the moment will surely come when they will perceive with terror that it is too late and that the German people have finally lost patience.

"Where is the Government leading us? What does it want of us, now that the menace of an invasion by Russian despotism has disappeared? Is it really for the defense of our homes and our right to existence that we must still bear the sufferings we are enduring? Or does the Government exhibit these terrific sacrifices from us in order to satisfy the insatiable ambitions of the aristocracy and to save the already compromised prestige of the ruling dynasty?

"If Germany is to retain what she has acquired in the war by force of arms, she will be obliged not only to maintain, but constantly to increase her armaments and to add without end to her debt, which is already overwhelming."

The Prince belongs to one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in Germany.

Buy Your Liberty Bond Here and Take It Home

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street, New York

Extraordinary Shoe Value Monday

Tan Calfskin Boots

All Sizes for Women and Misses

A distinctive new high cut boot of light weight Army Calfskin, straight perforated tip, welted soles and new military heel.

Present Value 9.00

Special Sale Price 6.75

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street—New York

Important Sales Monday

Japanese Silk Kimonos

Silk lined throughout and interlined

Imported Japanese hand embroidered silk kimonos, in pink, light blue, rose, Copenhagen, navy or red.

Special Value

6.90

Crepe de Chine Negligees

Of superior crepe de chine in attractive tailored models or elaborately trimmed with ribbons and laces.

5.90 8.90 10.75

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns

Of superior crepe de Chine in tailored and lace trimmed models...*Special* 3.95

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises

Superior crepe de Chine envelope chemises in tailored and lace trimmed models.....*Special* 1.85

Crepe de Chine & Satin Petticoats

Of superior crepe de Chine and satin in flesh and white, attractively lace trimmed.....*Special* 2.95

Satin Underbodices

Of satin, in flesh and white lace and ribbon trimmed.....*Special* 1.00

Only 6 Days More To

Buy Your Liberty Bond

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Extraordinary Sale of

Women's Winter Coats

Offering Unusual Values

A collection of Coat Models which show consideration for every essential of comfort, suitability of purposes, dependable quality and stylish appearance.

Women's Burella Cloth Coats, smart belted models, large convertible collar of plush, full lined. *Special* 20.00

Women's Tailored and Fur Collar Coats of velour, mixtures or broadcloth in straight line and semi-fitted effects; lined throughout. *Special* 29.75

Women's Coats of silvertone or velour cloth in semi-fitted, straight line and high waisted effects; some plain tailored or with fur collars. *Special* 35.00

Women's Fur Collar or Plain Tailored Coats of velour, Pom Pom or broadcloth, belted and straight line effects; full silk lined. *Special* 45.00

Announce An Extraordinary Sale Monday

To Close Out

325 Women's Dresses

All This Season's Desirable Models

About 325 Women's and Misses' Afternoon and Street Dresses, of Serge, Jersey Cloth, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor, also combination of Georgette and Satin.

Reduced from 25.00, 29.75 and 35.00

18.00

Important Sale Monday

295 Women's and Misses'

Tailored and Fur Trimmed Suits

An unusual assortment of tailored, demi-tailored and fur-trimmed Suits of Velour cloth, broadcloth, Oxfords and Trico Burella, in black, navy blue and and new Autumn colors. Superior make and linings.

Offering Extraordinary Value at

28.00

Important Sale Monday

Women's Hudson Seal Coats

Fashionable Coats of Hudson Seal (*Dyed Muskrat*), finest of pelts matched by expert furriers, and modeled into attractive belted and full flare effects.

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full flare model, deep collar and cuffs, 42 inches long. *Special Price* 95.00

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full loose box model, deep collar and cuffs, 45 inches long. *Special Price* 135.00

Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), fashionable model, 45 inches long, deep collar, large cuffs and six-inch border of *Natural Skunk*. *Special Price* 185.00

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), in plain and belted models, 45 and 48 inches long, deep collar and cuffs, novelty pockets. *Special Price* 250.00

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

FOR MONDAY

Extraordinary Specials

The Hagedorn productions are recognized for their extreme smartness and exclusiveness.

48 Serge, Satin and Velveteen Dresses. Former prices were up to $35.00. *To Close* 22.50

32 Odd Dresses—Afternoon Beaded Georgette Dresses, Evening Gowns, and Street Dresses. Former prices were up to $59.50. *To Close* 37.50

15 Sample Evening Gowns—Highest type models. Former prices up to $195.00. *To Close* 95.00

THE BALANCE OF THE SPECIAL PURCHASE OF THE

Entire Sample Line of Coats

FROM ONE OF THE FOREMOST WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF THIS CITY

Evening Coats
Street Coats Afternoon Coats

Less Than Wholesale Cost

Florette

Millinery REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE *Importer*

537 Fifth Avenue

Between 44th and 45th Streets

MODEL HATS

Evening Hats of Gold, Silver and Tulle. Fur and Fur Trimmed Hats. Also Hats for Sport Occasions.

Prices Reasonable.

EVENING WRAPS

of Silver and Gold Brocade trimmed with fashionable furs. Also Fur Coats which may be worn for street or evening.

LOAN DRIVE NOW NEAR TWO BILLION

Continued from Page 1.

A. Eastman, the Sioux writer and lecturer, has enlisted as a speaker in the Liberty Loan campaign, and will make a hurried speaking tour among Indian tribes of the West and Southwest next week. Many Indians already are subscribing to the loan, and Dr. Eastman said today before leaving here for Sioux City, Iowa, where he will first speak, that he was confident many more would buy bonds.

"The Indian tribes are absolutely loyal to all that America stands for," Dr. Eastman said. "It is the only race that has no shadow on its loyalty. There is no spy among the Indians."

LIBERTY LOAN TOTAL HERE NOW $650,000,000

New York Must Raise $850,000,000 in Week to Complete Allotment.

It was estimated last night that subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, filed in the New York Federal Reserve district during the three weeks of the campaign, amounted to $650,000,000, or approximately 43 per cent. of the district's allotment of $1,500,000. Only one more week remains, and in that time, $850,000,000 will have to be raised. Yesterday being a short business day, the gain was only $45,000,000.

Figures compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank showed that applications totaling $540,412,850 had been received, the increase for the day amounting to about $70,000,000. It is expected that beginning tomorrow subscriptions will pour in from all quarters, and that by the time subscription books close Saturday, New York will have reached its full quota.

The following table shows the allotments made to various parts of the New York Federal Reserve district on the basis of $5,000,000,000 of subscriptions for the whole country, and the totals of subscriptions received by the bank up to the close of business yesterday:

	Allotment on Basis of $1,500,000,000 for District.	Subscriptions Reported to Federal Reserve Bank to Date.
New York City—		
Manhattan	$1,012,813,500	$401,883,450
Brooklyn	54,148,500	18,255,800
Bronx	2,511,000	244,050
Richmond and Queens	6,388,500	1,220,650
	$1,075,861,500	$421,603,950
Balance of New York State	$271,036,500	$69,860,200
Twelve Northern Counties of New Jersey	139,702,500	40,555,050
Fairfield County Connecticut	13,399,500	4,392,800

Subscriptions by Counties.

The following figures give the allotments and subscriptions by counties:

NEW YORK.

	Allotment.	Subscript'n.
Allegany	$2,550,000	$262,000
Cattaraugus	4,092,000	535,600
Chautauqua	5,659,500	483,150
Erie	59,413,500	16,992,750
Genesee	1,444,500	57,350
Niagara	6,507,000	1,031,200
Orleans	1,045,500	133,250
Wyoming	1,627,500	58,800
Livingston	1,638,000	138,750
Monroe	31,167,000	6,950,850
Ontario	1,989,500	351,200
Seneca	609,000	173,550
Steuben	2,632,500	722,800
Wayne	1,912,500	128,500
Yates	558,000	63,500
Cayuga	2,197,500	721,300
Cortland	1,528,500	60,000
Herkimer	2,856,000	593,200
Jefferson	4,901,500	545,850
Lewis	382,500	46,000
Madison	1,480,500	365,450
Oneida	12,522,000	3,660,800
Onondaga	17,013,000	6,060,300
Oswego	2,025,500	493,450
St. Lawrence	3,213,000	768,250
Broome	5,487,500	1,612,200
Chemung	3,451,000	411,050
Chenango	1,863,000	448,650
Delaware	1,804,500	284,550
Otsego	3,069,000	533,950
Schuyler	278,500	45,750
Sullivan	883,500	97,600
Tioga	1,156,500	148,900
Tompkins	1,854,500	445,100
Albany	12,983,500	6,043,300
Clinton	1,863,000	8,500
Columbia	1,980,000	588,550
Dutchess	4,504,500	1,055,000
Essex	819,000	127,150
Franklin	1,132,500	89,400
Fulton	3,388,500	1,318,850
Greene	627,000	255,150
Montgomery	2,911,000	1,297,250
Orange	6,227,000	1,873,800
Putnam	804,500	133,650
Rensselaer	8,235,000	2,047,850
Saratoga	2,372,500	544,850
Schenectady	3,201,500	132,050
Schoharie	1,329,000	76,400
Ulster	1,978,500	763,550
Warren	2,785,500	1,584,800
Washington	2,410,500	595,800
Nassau	4,962,000	1,654,750
Suffolk	4,030,500	1,062,250
Rockland	1,758,000	387,450
Westchester	12,436,500	2,718,250

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield	13,399,500	4,392,800

NEW JERSEY.

Bergen	7,000,500	1,959,100
Essex	39,243,000	24,150,300
Hudson	45,420,500	4,304,600
Hunterdon	1,855,500	177,900
Middlesex	5,719,500	1,416,300
Monmouth	5,885,000	573,250
Morris	9,706,000	975,250
Passaic	12,429,000	3,423,350
Somerset	1,466,500	529,900
Sussex	1,771,500	187,350
Union	9,750,000	2,574,350
Warren	2,425,500	164,700

Honor Roll of Towns.

Following is the "honor roll" of towns which have over-subscribed their allotment:

Town.	Allotment.	Subscription.	Per Cent.
Williamsville, N. Y.	$7,500	$24,450	326
Lawrence, N. Y.	175,000	433,200	248
Cold Spring, N. Y.	60,000	112,100	187
Red Creek, N. Y.	7,500	13,300	177
Glen Ridge, N. J.	162,000	261,450	162

New Canaan, Conn. $2,400 $13,000 542
Uniontown, N. Y. 100,000 150,000 150
Bath, N. Y. 25,000 38,000 152
Bellmawr, N. J. 150,000 201,000 134
Syracuse, N. Y. 6,000 9,000 150
Wilmington, N. C. 8,000 10,000 125
Cranford, N. J. 100,000 121,000 121
Philadelphia, Pa. 200,000 300,000 150
Clinton, N. J. 10,000 71,000 710

The following is a list of subscriptions announced yesterday:

Chandler Motor Car Co. (additional) $1,000,000
General Motors Corporation 1,000,000
New York and Pennsylvania Co. 100,000
A. M. Schmidt & Co. 1,000,000
United States Corporation 1,000,000
Henry L. Doherty & Co. 1,000,000
The Greenwich Savings Bank 1,000,000
United Cigar Stores Co. 1,000,000
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. 500,000
Chase National Bank, Orange, N. J. 500,000
Chevrolet Motor Co. 500,000
Anheuser-Busch Co. 500,000
Baldwin & White Co. 500,000
Ralph Trotz Co., Brooklyn 475,000
Charles A. Stoneham & Co. 500,000
Mrs. C. D. Borden Sells (additional) 500,000
American Tobacco Co. 400,000
Mary Hampden Mahaya 500,000
Baldwin Locomotive Co. 500,000
American Ride and Leather Co. 500,000
Workmen's Compensation Reinsurance Bureau 400,000
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. (total subscription $750,000) 300,000
Gwatmey & Co. 300,000
William Skinner & Sons 250,000
William Iselin 250,000
The State Bank (additional) 250,000
E. B. Cadwell & Co. 250,000
L. F. Rothschild & Co. 200,000
Strong, Sturgis & Co. 200,000
Consolidated Copper Co. 200,000
United States Realty Co. 200,000
Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co. 200,000
General Hide and Skin Corporation 150,000
Pittsburgh Terminal R. R. & Coal Co., (additional) 150,000
Rosenwasser Brothers 150,000
Foster & Lounsbery 150,000
Felsram-Meyer 110,000
Hess, Goldsmith & Co. 110,000
J. H. Rosebach Bros. 100,000
Barnet Leather Co. 100,000
Newcastle Leather Co. 100,000
Richard Young Co. and employes 100,000
Clarence S. Horter 100,000
M. D. Philipp 100,000
Loew & Co. 100,000
Ernest and Herman Levy 100,000
Walter Emmerich & Co. 100,000
H. H. & C. K. Eagle 100,000
Samuel Eiseman & Co. 100,000
Julius Kayser & Co. 100,000
H. R. Mallinson & Co. 100,000
Morimura, Arai & Co. 100,000
Felgram & Meyer 100,000
J. Kridel, Sons & Co. 100,000
D. George Dery 100,000
Swiss General Insurance Co., Zurich 100,000
Charles E. Kuh 100,000
Goldwyn Pictures Corporation 100,000
City Savings Bank of Brooklyn 100,000
Ladd & Wood 100,000
Viscose Co. 100,000
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. 100,000
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. 100,000
Meurer Steel Barrel Co. 100,000
Rusch & Co. 100,000
Stewart Silk Co. 100,000
Susquehanna Silk Mills 100,000
Stehli Silk Corporation 100,000
William Skinner 100,000
Employes of National Silk Dyeing Co. 100,000
Peierls, Buhler & Co. 100,000
Colgate Hoyt & Co. 98,550
Fifth Avenue Bank, (additional) 92,500
Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc. 75,000
Employes William Openhym & Sons 60,000
Julius Lowenthal & Co. 50,000
Franklin Savings Bank, New York, (additional) 50,000
Bayonne Steel Castings Co. 50,000
Maryland Coal Co. 50,000
Eugene Meyer 50,000
Astel & Co. 50,000
Bianca Tocci 50,000
John C. Welwood 50,000
Employes Samuel Eiseman & Co. 50,000
L. Erstein & Brother 50,000
A. L. Felber 50,000
Pennsylvania Water and Power Co. 50,000
Henry Doherty Silk Co. 50,000
Weidmann Silk Dyeing Co. 50,000
L. & E. Stirn 50,000
Sauquoit Silk Manufacturing Co. 50,000
Schaefer, Schramm & Vogel 50,000
Silk Travelers' Association 44,500
A. S. Rosenthal & Co. 40,000
Leslie Judge Co. 25,000
Gilmour, Clarke & Curtis 25,000
Greeley Square Realty Co. 25,000
Hayward Co. 25,000
Heinsheimer Brothers 25,000
Joseph Swan & Son 20,000
Produce Exchange, Grain Inspection Fund 12,000
W. L. Sweet, Jr. 10,000
Snechner & Heath 10,000
Phillip Woods 10,000
Langenieux & Sopp 10,000
Johnson, Cowdin & Co. 10,000

Headed by Charles M. Schwab, the audience at yesterday afternoon's performance of "Tiger Rose," at the Lyceum Theatre, subscribed to more than $250,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, following a speech by Julius Tannen. Mr. Schwab and Percival Hill of the American Tobacco Company each subscribed $100,000 and Mrs. Schwab $10,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ARMY TOTAL OVER $35,000,000

Over a Million Pledged at Each of National Army and Two National Guard Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Officers and men of three national army cantonments and two National Guard camps have subscribed more than $1,000,000 to the second Liberty Loan bond issue in each case. Two national army cantonments and two National Guard camps have each subscribed more than $900,000. Another national army camp has passed the $800,000 mark. The per capita subscription of the officers and men of the thirty-one cantonments and camps is approximately $12.

The total subscriptions from the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the army and the clerical force of the War Department exceed $35,000,000. Sixteen national army cantonments have bought bonds to the amount of $10,400,000, while fifteen National Guard camps have subscribed $12,250,000. The subscriptions of the clerical force of the War Department total more than $3,250,000. The remainder of the $35,000,000 of the total subscriptions was subscribed by troops in various parts of the world.

Here is the showing made by the leading cantonments and camps in the United States:

ARMY CANTONMENTS—Grant, Rockford, Ill., $1,400,000; Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., $1,004,550; Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., $1,037,050; Travis, Houston, Texas, $955,300; Lee, Petersburg, Va., $937,350.

NATIONAL GUARD CAMPS—Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., $1,250,000; Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., $1,203,150; Sevier, Greenville, S. C., $960,100; Greene, Charlotte, N. C., $949,050; Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, $824,750.

Colonel H. M. Lord of the Quartermaster Corps is in charge of the army Liberty loan campaign.

RAIN OF 'IRON CROSSES' BOOMS LIBERTY LOAN

Three Airplanes From Mineola and Port Washington Fly Over Manhattan—Parade Planned.

Three airplanes flew over Manhattan yesterday afternoon and bombarded the city with paper Liberty Loan "iron crosses." Two of the army machines started from Mineola and the third from Port Washington, the three meeting near the Battery. After going as far as Central Park the machines returned to their respective stations. In addition to the dropping of these cardboard "iron crosses" advertising the Liberty Loan, it had been planned that a message from President Wilson to Mayor Mitchel should be dropped down at City Hall in the form of a bomb. These plans were not carried out, however, and the President's letter was delivered to the Mayor by hand. It follows:

The White House,
Washington, Oct. 18, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Mayor: This letter comes to you in an unusual way, but in unusual circumstances. I write it not because I have the least doubt that your fellow-citizens will respond with patriotic devotion to the call for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, but because I want to send them a personal message. That message is this:

This war is the supreme test of the principles and energy of the people of the United States. The whole world looks to us to omit nothing that will bring about the complete triumph of these principles and the complete vindication of the honor and sovereignty of our Government which have been so grossly violated and invaded. The response ought to be such as will put America at the front of all civilized peoples. WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. The Mayor, New York City.

Mayor Indorses Message.

In making public the President's message, Mayor Mitchel said:

"The duty which rests upon every loyal American to stand firmly behind his Government is crystallized in this personal appeal from President Wilson. The President of the United States asks the people of this city and of the nation to uphold his hand in vindicating the honor and the sovereignty of the United States.

"The man who now fails to respond to the fullest measure of his capacity cannot be regarded as a real American. At this time and in this crisis we all must rejoice to follow where President Wilson leads. His is the responsibility in maintaining our nation safe. To assist him in every possible way should be the ambition of every man who believes in the great ideals to which the nation has now rededicated its entire strength and its entire resources."

The cardboard crosses thrown down by the aviators measure 7 by 7 inches. On one side of the pasteboard appears the following:

"Don't buy Liberty bonds. I hereby award all American citizens who can afford to, and who do not buy Liberty bonds, to wear this honorable insignia in proof of their devotion and loyalty to me. Kaiser William."

On the other side of the cross there is printed: "Buy, buy Liberty bonds. Bye-bye Kaiser."

Plans for Liberty Loan Parade.

Elaborate plans have been formulated for the Liberty Loan parade and pageant which will take place on Wednesday. Major Lorillard Spencer, the Marshal, expects that upward of 100,000 will be in the procession. Applications for places in the line continue to flood Parade Headquarters. There are to be thirty bands and thirty-three floats.

The General Vehicle Company of Long Island City will enter a large motor vehicle, on which will be exhibited the famous 100-horsepower Manasoupaper Grome Engine, similar to the ones purchased by the United States army and navy and the British Admiralty. The Eastern Ice Association will have two floats showing hospital ice machine plants, being purchased by the Government for the hospital bases in France.

Some of the other floats and the organizations supplying them are:

Coney Island Association—Four floats representative of that amusement place.
Life Underwriters' Association—Float symbolical of the Liberty Loan drive.
Maritime Exchange—Float showing the part shipping is playing in the war.
New York Chemists' Association — Float showing chemistry in war.
Coal Trade—Float illustrating coal's importance in war.
Brewers' Board of Trade—Float carrying food and harvest exhibits.
Erie Railroad—Float illustrative of transportation.
Texas Oil Company—Float showing the part oil plays in the war.
American Drug Syndicate—Float exhibition surgical instruments, bandages, Red Cross nurses, &c.
Home Furnishings Trade—Float showing a luxuriously furnished house, with the slogan on the top, "The Liberty Loan Protects the Home."
Japanese Association—Float showing the awakening of Japan.
Rubber Association—Float showing the part that rubber is playing in the war.
German Newspapers—Float visualizing the names and characters of prominent Americans of German extraction who have had part in the making of American history.
League of Catholic Women—Float symbolic of the society.
French Women's War Relief—Float showing how the women in France make bandages for wounded soldiers.

These organizations have arranged to take part in the parade:

Actors' Fund of America.
American Chemical Society, New York Section.
Amherst College Association.
Army Boy Scouts.
Navy Boy Scouts.
Bankers' Trust Company.
Building Trades Employers' Association.
Bowery Savings Bank.
Broadway Association.
Brown University Club.
Catholic Club.
Canadian Society of New York.
Century Theatre Club.
Coffee Business.
Corset Manufacturers' Association.
Daughters of America.
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
Fifth Avenue Association.
Flower Hospital.
Foresters of America.
Ford Motor Company.
Fur Trade.
Hide and Leather Association.
Independent Order Free Sons of Israel.
Japanese Association of New York.
Jewelers' Committee.
Jewelry Trade.
Junior American Guard.
League of Catholic Women.
Liberty Loan Committee.
Manhattan Borough President's office.
Manhattan Life Insurance Company.
Maritime Association of Port of New York.
Metropolitan Association of A. A. U.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
Municipal Art Society.
National Association of Clothiers.
National Volunteer Emergency Service.
New York Credit Men's Association.
New York Life Insurance Company.
New York Post Office Clerks' Association.
New York State Woman Suffrage Party.
Paper Trade and Stationers and Job Printers.
Poly Prep Alumni Association.
Real Estate Board of New York.
Improved Order of Red Men.
Rotary Club of New York.
Rubber Association of America.
Radcliff Club.
Travelers' Protective Association of America.
Union Veteran Legion of the United States.
United National Association of Post Office Clerks.
Coney Island Board of Trade.
Women Lawyers' Association.
Women's Press Club.

Women to Have a Part.

At the request of the Liberty Loan Committee members of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will have a division in the loan paarde next Wednesday. This will include one group of 1,000 women of the party, both buyers and sellers of the bonds. The division will be headed by the Seventh Regiment Band and led by Mrs. Charles Stone, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Liberty Loan Committee; Mrs. Learned Hand, Chairman of the City Party's Liberty Loan Committee and Mrs. Louis Slade and Mrs. John Blair. Among the marchers will be Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Walter Lewisohn, Mrs. Pierre Jay, Mrs. Reginald Fincke, Mrs. Charles Knoblauch, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Courtland Nicoll, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, and Miss Charlotte Delafield.

A Liberty Loan rally will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Mall in Central Park. Young women from the Dillingham and Ziegfeld productions will act as ushers and solicit subscriptions to the loan. Besides several soloists, there will be a concert by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band. Addresses will be delivered by Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner; Ferdinand Percora, Deputy Register; A. L. Libman of the Friars Club, and H. B. McDowell, son of General Irwin McDowell. L. P. McKinley will relate personal experiences back of the lines.

In preparation for Wednesday's parade about 3,000 Boy Scouts of America assembled yesterday in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Alexander J. Hemphill, Treasurer of the federation, presided, and addresses were made by Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Captain David Fallon of the British Army. Brig. Gen. E. B. Hoyle, commanding the Department of the East, presented the War Service Medal to the Scouts who had sold ten bonds to ten different families in the last loan campaign. There were about 2,000 boys from Manhattan and 1,000 from Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond Boroughs, and they attracted a great deal of attention as they marched through Fifth Avenue to and from the armory.

The Liberty Loan Committee and the Minute Men of America are co-operating in a "get-together" meeting of bankers, manufacturers, and merchants of this Federal Reserve district which will be held tomorrow noon at 217 Broadway. The speakers will be Henry Morgenthau, Rear Admiral Mayo Chester, Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, and Herman A. Metz.

Appeals for Half-Holiday.

E. H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, suggested yesterday that all employers give their employes a half-holiday on Wednesday, the day of the Liberty Loan parade.

"The Liberty Loan parade is an opportunity to show interest and patriotism in the success of the Loan fund, in a much larger way, to show determination to support the Government in a most vigorous prosecution of the war," Mr. Outerbridge said.

"The effect of this parade will be much more than local—it will be national and international, for it will be known all over this country and to our enemies if there is an enthusiastic and tremendous turnout of all its citizens or only a lukewarm and feeble attendance.

"The Stock Exchange has set a good example in closing early so as to permit the office boys of its members to be free that afternoon to join the parade. All business houses should do the same and give their employes a like opportunity.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in a statement issued yesterday, said there was no doubt in his mind that the Liberty Loan would be fully subscribed, if only for the reason that it is a safe and profitable investment.

"Because of the extraordinarily attractive investment features of the new Liberty Loan," Mr. Gary said, "there need really be no question of the success of the campaign for the sale of these securities. As a simple problem of what is best for the individual who seeks a safe investment the Liberty Loan bonds represent the most satisfactory solution, with a most appealing income yield.

"But there is something else that should be considered, which adds much more to the value of these bonds. We are sending abroad an army and navy, consisting of men of whom all of us are justly proud. They need support of a kind that can only be supplied by those at home—moral as well as financial support. The opportunities for demonstrating to them the existence of such support are limited. Here, however, is one reason that probably is better than all the others. If our soldiers in France hear that their countrymen gladly subscribed for this issue they will be assured of our sympathy and assistance, and not otherwise. Moreover, Germany will have to take new stock of her recklessness in attacking the United States once she finds that the country is prepared to fight for its historic liberties to the last dollar, as well as to the last man.

"All must realize that their property will not be of much value unless it is protected by our soldiers here and abroad and unless final and complete victory is secured."

Harry Lauder Again Sells Bonds.

Harry Lauder again sold Liberty bonds on the steps of the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and not only did the purchasers receive their bonds, but they got Lauder's autograph thrown in. John McCormack will sell Liberty bonds at James McCreery's from 2 to 4:30 o'clock tomorrow. For purchasers of bonds of $5,000 or over, Mr. McCormick will sing one of his favorite songs.

At all the churches today the subject of the Liberty Loan will be touched upon.

In his address at Temple Israel yesterday the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris said in part:

"Contribute to this loan if you believe in lasting peace, for this is the war that will end war. It will end war only if its victory is so complete that military despotism will capitulate and autocracy surrender. One of the aims of our allies is to explode forever the outrageous claim of the 'divine right of Kings' and enthrone in its place the sovereignty of the common people. We are witnessing history in the making. Will you be bystanders or participants?

"For this cause thousands are abandoning their careers and many are giving up their lives. Will not you, at least, lend your money—that is, if you can be satisfied with the security of the United States? So little is asked of you; the youth of the world is giving up so much."

RIVALRY IN PERSHING'S ARMY.

Even Squads Competing to Lead in Subscriptions to Loan.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Friday, Oct. 19, (by The Associated Press.)—Subscriptions of several million dollars to the Liberty Loan have been made by the American soldiers in the loan campaign which has been in progress more than two weeks. The total will be announced in Washington after the close of the lists.

General Pershing made a stirring patriotic appeal on behalf of the loan, and the keenest rivalry has developed among the regiments, companies, and even squads. The heavy artillery is leading today, with a total of nearly $300,000. Many of the batteries have not yet been heard from.

In some companies of infantry every officer and man has made a subscription, to be met in installments from his pay. In one field battery thirty-two men subscribed a total of $22,000.

BENJ. STRONG, Governor.

TELL GERMANS ABOUT LOAN.

American Aviators Shower Liberty Bond Posters Over Enemy Lines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—American aviators in France, the Treasury Department announced today, were flying over the German lines today dropping tens of thousands of Liberty Loan posters. Large supplies of the posters were sent some time ago to General Pershing and arrangements were made to have American aviators on the Western front shower the German lines with them, simultaneously with the aerial campaign of dropping paper bombs from coast to coast in this country today.

One of the posters selected for use on the front depicts Uncle Sam with an army of millions and an air fleet of tremendous proportions. Another poster selected for this work depicts the Statue of Liberty.

BANKS AT GOVERNMENT'S CALL

Governor Strong Says They Are Solidly Behind the Nation.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On your editorial page of this morning I find the statement, "Our local trust companies hold more gold than the Federal Reserve itself, and but a little less than the Federal members and the State banks together."

This is not quite accurate. At the close of business on Oct. 13 this bank held in cash $794,334,823.30, (today $421,685,000,) of which all but $39,684,205.36 was gold.

The Clearing House statement published last Saturday shows that the banks and trust companies of this city which are members of the Federal Reserve system and members of the New York Clearing House Association, held a total of $47,871,000 gold in their own vaults and the State banks and trust companies which are not members of the Federal Reserve system held a total of $45,643,000.

Almost all of the trust companies of the city and many of the State banks decided some weeks ago to deposit a large amount of their gold reserve with this bank, notwithstanding that they had not joined the system. On Oct. 5 the amount of these deposits aggregated no less than $84,288,238.73.

I am sending you these particulars to emphasize what has become so apparent during the past few weeks to the officers of this bank, and that is that the banking institutions of this city are living up to the traditions established in the days of the civil war. Their influence and their resources are at the Government's service without reservation.

BENJ. STRONG, Governor.

LIBERTY DAY IN CANAL ZONE.

PANAMA, Oct. 20.—Liberty Day is being celebrated in the Canal Zone today, in the interest of the war loan subscription.

All along the zone from the Atlantic to the Pacific aviators are distributing bond literature as a part of the demonstration which will culminate tonight in a mass meeting at Balboa, which will be addressed by the Governor.

Canal employes and officers and men of the army in the Canal Zone so far have subscribed more than $1,000,000 to the second Liberty Loan.

Camp McClellan Takes $800,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 20.—Eight hundred thousand dollars has been reached in the sale of Liberty bonds at Camp McClellan, and there is every indication that the amount to be credited to the Blue and Gray Division will exceed $1,000,000. The big jump was made today after the visit of the Paymaster.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Eight airplanes dropped Liberty Loan "bombs" on the State House and the downtown section of Columbus today. The aviators landed on the State University campus. The airplanes flew to Columbus in squadron formation from the Wilbur Wright Army Aviation School, near Dayton. Lieutenant Paul Goldsborough ran short of gasoline while flying over Columbus, but was able to volplane to a safe landing at the university field.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Four airplanes from the Dayton Aviation Field reached the outskirts of Cincinnati and dropped Liberty Loan literature. Under orders from the commanding officer of the aviation field, they did not fly over the heart of the city, owing to the lack of a proper place to alight in case of accident.

DETROIT, Oct. 20.—Eight Government airplanes from Selfridge Field, near Mt. Clemens, Mich., circled over Detroit, dropping Liberty Loan literature. At the same time a contingent of the Canadian Black Watch troops paraded through the downtown section as part of a campaign to stimulate Canadian recruiting.

"Fifth Avenue's Popular Priced Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

at 36th Street 394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

Sale
Superb Coats

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES:—

Distinguished modes
gracefully developed
in soft rich fabrics
enriched by luxurious furs
and many beautiful models without fur.

Pom-Pom Coats
Smart belted models with collar, cuffs and border of kit coney..... 19.75

Velour Coats
Straightline belted model, lined and interlined throughout, large cape collar of kit coney. In taupe, beetroot, plum, green, brown and burgundy... 25.00

Pom-Pom Coats
Flaring belted model, faultlessly fashioned, peau de cygne lining... 29.75

Velour de Laine Coats
Deep collar, cuffs and flaring 12 inch border of fur, lined with peau de cygne and cozily interlined..... 39.75

Suede Velour Coats
A stunning style with beautiful collar and cuffs of fur, peau de cygne lined; all fashionable colors.. 49.50

Duvet de Laine Coats
Exquisitely fashioned in street and pastel shades, enhanced by sumptuous taupe wolf collar and cuffs..... 69.50

Unusual Value
Beautiful Suits
25.00
Superbly tailored styles, possessing all the character of high cost garments.

Special Showing of
Newest Velvet Dresses
25.00
Fashion's foremost favorites designed on lines of grace and beauty.
Also Charming Dancing Frocks and Serge and Broadcloth Dresses.
19.75 25.00 35.00

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Avenue

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Avenues West 43rd Street

The Inauguration of a New Section for Semi-Finished Corsets

(Custom-made Models)

In our Corset Department on the Second Floor, enables our clients not only to make selections from the latest creations and materials which modern corsetry has evolved, but also to have them fitted by an expert

French Corsetiere to the requirements of the individual figure and promptly finished in our own ateliers on the premises.

The materials include Imported Coutil, Mercerized Broche, All Silk Brocades, Taffetas, Satins, Rubber and many attractive French novelties,

Prices range from $5.00 to 25.00

Freneau Sweeny

If you want to economize we can help you. WE economize to keep down OUR costs. Pay only second floor rentals. Buy and sell for cash. Economize in every way and pass on to you the savings that result.

Our First Great Suit Sale

An opportunity for you, that comes but once a season. For this, our Great Sale, we take all of our most exclusive suits, made from our selected cloths, trimmed with very finest furs, beautifully lined, hand tailored—in every respect representing the finest in clothing that there is. All of these garments from $60 to $100 we have priced at $49.50.
All suits from $45 to $60 we price at $39.50.
All suits from $30 to $45 we price at $29.50.
All suits from $25 to $30 we price at $19.75
Including Fur Trimmed Broadcloths

SPECIAL OFFERING—
500 COATS
At a Price You Can't Resist

especially if you have been wondering how to make every dollar bring you full value. These coats are full of clever style touches—beautiful, warm, durable. Cloths cut in the new smart lines, with lovely furs and linings that you would expect to find only in more expensive coats.

On Special Sale Monday only.
Values $27.50 to $35.00—Specially priced at..... $22.50

"FRENTEX"
SPORT SUITS
Our Specialty

The idea in clothes that brought the home women out of doors. Built of the finest Wool Guernsey (Knitted Jersey) made in this country from Imported yarns and in the exclusive Scotch heather shades only. Waterproofed Finished to keep out the rain.

"Frentex" clothes will not wrinkle—they are dust-proof—give with every motion of the body—are guaranteed not to lose their shape. Made in the latest authentic sports styles.

Specially priced at..... $25.00

Try to find their equal at this price.

Freneau Sweeny

392 Fifth Ave., at 36th St.

2d Floor—Over Mary Elizabeth's.

MEXICANS DEMAND WAR UPON GERMANY

Group of Senators Back a Movement for Action Without Further Delay.

STRONG TALK BY DEPUTY

Gen. Vigil Urges His Country to Take Sides — Reynosa Presses Step.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19.—Local papers comment favorably on the statement made in Congress by General Vigil, who contended that Mexico should join the Allies. Editorially they say that is the only possible means for Mexico to take her place in the world. The declarations of General Vigil caused surprise. He is one of the leaders of the Constitutionalist Club, which nominated Carranza for the Presidency.

A group of Senators, headed by Rafael Zubaran, ex-Minister to Germany; Jesus Urueta, ex-Speaker of Congress; Sanches Ancona, ex-Minister to France; Juan Zubaran, General Nafarette, Senator Cutbert Hidalgo, and Alberto Pani is behind a movement to force a declaration in favor of the entrance of Mexico into the war with the Allies without further delay.

In the afternoon session of the Chamber Congressman Galindo attacked England, France, and the United States and said that joining the Allies would be the same as selling the country. Hisses obliged Galindo to stop speaking, the Congressmen refusing to allow him to continue.

A speech made by Senator Reynosa late last night caused a great sensation here.

"What is the road that Mexico should follow in this terrible conflict which interests all civilized countries?" he asked. "On one side Germany heading the fight after silent perfidious preparation of forty years, while the world was anxious to preserve peace. At opportune moment with the weakest pretext she threw herself upon her neighbors. This nation, directed by a dynasty of assassins, drawn the sword of extermination upon all countries of the world.

"Who are the allies of Germany? Degenerate Austria, and Turkey that annually slaughters with the knife thousands of Armenians. On the other hand we find France, our intellectual mother, a shining light of science and art, creator of the rights of man in the most glorious revolution of all times. Also there is England that has taught the world freedom and has generated sons like Canada, the United States and Australia.

"Which is the road in the world tragedy that Mexico must follow? Should we join the Central Powers? Unquestionably no. Mexico, doing honor to her history, ideas and progress, must be with the countries fighting for justice, liberty and civilization. That is Mexico's cause. Some Mexicans think we have cause to fear the United States and for this reason must join Germany. Those who reason this way do not remember that whatever our difficulties with the United States that nation is democratic, a centre of liberty, civilization and world progress; a nation that never recognized the criminal Government of Huerta, and always gave its sympathies to our revolution.

"For these reasons is the present historic solemn moment of national life we should appoint a commission to wait upon the President and state that the Senate feels that Mexico without delay should make solemn official declaration of benevolent neutrality toward the Entente."

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19.—General Garcia Vigil, leader of the Liberal Constitutional Party, in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday declared it the duty of Mexico to take sides against Germany. The speech was applauded by the great majority of the members and the galleries.

The General said he thought that Mexico and the present Government had not shown a proper spirit of gratitude to President Wilson and the United States.

"Why vacillate?" he asked. "Is it because the Government has not gained information of the true course of public opinion? No. It is because the lower instincts of our people have been stimulated by those who, enthusiastic over the ferocities of Huerta, are now enthusiastic over the German Government, which has trampled upon all the sacred rights of nations and shown no respect for treaties.

"I will continue to proclaim in Congress that Mexico should unite frankly with the countries who are defending democratic principles, which are the same Mexico fought for during the revolution and which Mexico will continue to fight for."

The newspapers here devote much space to the discussion of a possible break with Germany. The Universal says that a simple declaration of benevolent neutrality would not be sufficient because, according to the statements of several Senators and Deputies, this would leave in existence German propaganda, information bureaus, and espionage.

MARINES SEIZED IN MEXICO.

Five Armed Men Seized on Coast May Be Americans.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20.—It is reported from Sonora that five marines have been detained on the coast at Bacachibampo and sent under guard to Guaymas. They were armed, but there is no official confirmation here as to whether they are Americans.

General Calles said that an investigation was being made, and he would issue a statement when the identity of the marines was established.

SEES A NEW TORY PLOT TO DEFEAT IRISH AIMS

Freeman's Journal Denounces the Cabinet's Decision on Redistributing Parliament Seats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—The Freeman's Journal, referring editorially to the proceedings in Parliament, says:

"At the eleventh hour of the progress of the Franchise bill through the House of Commons the Government has, under pressure from the Ulster members, decided to take the question of the redistribution of Irish representation out of the hands of the convention and into their own, and to introduce a scheme.

"Plausible arguments may be advanced for this decision, but its object is to be gleaned from the practical results that are likely to follow. Whether the object of the Tory godfathers of the new franchise scheme is to kill the infant that they have sponsored or to add further fuel to the flames in Ireland, or both, is not evident."

The Journal proceeds:

"From the Irish point of view the most sinister aspect of the affair is the alacrity with which the War Cabinet has flung this new stimulus to disturbance and doubt into our midst. To propose at the present moment the disfranchisement of a number of Southern seats and their transference to Ulster is a significant symbol of the disarmament of the National Volunteers, while the Ulster arsenals have been left intact. The readiness of Ministers to court and embarrass the constitutional Nationalist forces is as manifest in this development as it has been in the whole course of Government action in Ireland since the condition was formed. This readiness cannot be the result of mere blind stupidity. The game has been to sustained and consistent for that explanation to suffice. There is mind behind it, and design, and the only intelligible design is the defeat of the Irish claim to national self-government.

"There would be no purpose in the latest proposal if our Cabinet were resolved, as it professes to be, and as it would have America believe, that it is to satisfy that claim. The only object of the transference of seats is to strengthen the hands of Ulster in resistance that would cease to have application if the Government honestly fulfilled its professed purpose."

RUSH GAINS IN RECOUNT.

"Direct Slimery," Former Candidate for Bench Calls Recent Voting.

About 200 ballot boxes were examined in the Rush-McAvoy recount proceedings at the Board of Elections yesterday. The recount in the Fifth Assembly District showed a net gain of 123 votes for Rush, as well as a net gain of 18 votes in the Eighth Assembly District. In the Seventh Assembly District, where it was said that Mr. McAvoy had been credited with 1,000 votes which were never cast, the net loss for McAvoy was 42.

"The direct primary seems to have been a direct slimery," said Mr. Rush last night. "The recount already shows gross irregularities and violation of the law against my interest in every Assembly district. It also shows that an examination of the tally sheets and signature books will prove that several thousands of Democrats reputed to have voted at the primaries never saw the polling places. In hundreds of cases signatures were written in the same handwriting, while many people who were alleged to have voted have either died or moved away."

Thirteen of the twenty Election Inspectors who were indicted on Friday in connection with the alleged primary frauds in the Seventeenth Assembly District surrendered yesterday and were arraigned before Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions. They pleaded not guilty and were released in $1,000 bail each. The defendants were Leon Lieberman, 66 East 111th Street; Joseph Long, 138 West 117th Street; Henry Ackerman, 62 East 111th Street; Morris Fried, 62 East 111th Street; Alfred Cohen, 2 East 118th Street; Milton Schiekler, 419 West 148th Street; George W. Covert, 1,778 Madison Avenue; Samuel Bachrach, 14 East 112th Street; Bertram Krulewich, 1,795 Fifth Avenue; M. J. Weinman, 28 West 115th Street; William Cogua, 2 West 116th Street; Joseph Lilyfeld, 7 Lenox Arcade, and Max Drinkman, 10 West 118th Street.

Four more Election Inspectors, both Republicans and Democrats, under indictment in the Bronx for falsifying primary election ballots, surrendered themselves yesterday to County Judge Gibbs in the Bronx County Court and were held in $1,000 bail each for pleading. The men are Jacob W. Claus of 733 East 218th Street and Harry S. Blot of 737 East 218th Street, Republicans, and Albert S. Bjorkman of 3,713 Willett Avenue and James W. Randolph of 3,640 Bronx Boulevard, Democrats. Twelve men have now been arraigned and admitted to bail out of twenty election inspectors indicted for alleged frauds in the Bronx in connection with the contest for State Committeeman between John J. Knewitz, Republican county leader, and Otto W. Holmgren, who is contesting Knewitz's leadership.

Mrs. Gaines Wins Final Decree.

A final decree of divorce for Mrs. Florence Steuber Gaines from David Huyler Gaines has been signed by Justice Whitaker, it was announced yesterday. Mrs. Gaines filed suit in May and the case was heard in secret before a referee. She did not ask for alimony. Mr. Gaines is a nephew of the late John S. Huyler, candy manufacturer. He is a member of the Yale, New York Athletic, and New York Yacht Clubs. Mrs. Gaines is the daughter of Louis Steuber, a shipbuilder of Erie, Penn. Her brother was a classmate of Mr. Gaines at Yale.

STRIKES WEAKENING IN WESTERN MINES

Nearly All the Men in the Illinois and Indiana Coalfields Return to Work.

WHITE ISSUES A WARNING

Administrator Garfield Likely to Decide New Wage Schedule This Week—He Goes to Ohio.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Miners in the Illinois and Indiana coalfields are returning to work in response to the call of their leaders and the demand of the Federal Fuel Administration. About one-third of the mines in the vicinity of Springfield were in operation this morning, and reports received at Terre Haute, Ind., indicated that the mines in that section, with the exception of a few of those in remote places, also were running with full quotas of men.

Union leaders in Indiana reported that all of the men would be at work on Monday.

John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers of America, in a statement issued at Indianapolis warned the strikers that the Fuel Administration would not be forced into a revision of the coal prices. He said:

"I want to say to the mine workers everywhere that the Fuel Administration will not make disposition of wage matters now pending until all strikes are ended and mining conditions restored to normal. Therefore the sooner the miners return to work, the sooner they will reap the benefits of the wage increase agreed to."

Mr. White has received encouraging offers of thorough co-operation from district officials in the various States where sporadic strikes have occurred. Officials pledged their full support to terminate speedily the few remaining local strikes.

The members of the organization have been assured by Mr. White that the Fuel Administration will hurry to completion the compilation of cost sheets submitted by the operators and the general audit necessary to determine the manner and method of absorbing the wage increase, but in the meantime the Fuel Administrator not only has demanded that normal production be maintained, but that it be increased wherever possible.

Confidence that the strikes not yet called off in a few places will be ended not later than Monday was expressed by Mr. White. If they are not, he says, the severest penalties provided in the constitution and joint wage agreements will be imposed on the radicals.

New Schedule Nearly Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—It was reported here today that Dr. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, might announce his decision early next week concerning the request of operators and miners for an increase in the schedule of prices of coal at the mine approved by President Wilson. The general belief is that an increase in the various districts will be granted, but Dr. Garfield has refused to discuss his deliberations.

In the meantime operators and miners, so far as the leaders in both branches of the industry are concerned, are endeavoring to keep men at work and get others who have gone on strike to return to the work of supplying the country with coal. These men are working on the theory that the final decision reached by the Fuel Administrator will make possible an adjustment of wages which will prove satisfactory.

Dr. Garfield left here today for Ohio and will return on Monday morning. It was said that he had practically completed his consideration of the many questions involved in an increase in mine prices and wages. He also has obtained full information as to his powers concerning the commandeering of mines and labor if a settlement is not arrived at quickly betwen miners and operators after his decision is made known. It is probable that Dr. Garfield will consult with the President before making his announcement.

ARREST FOUR MORE PICKETS

Miss Alice Paul Among the Quartet in White House Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Silent sentinels of the Woman's Party resumed picketing the White House gates today, and four of them, including Alice Paul, were arrested. They were released on bond for trial Monday.

The pickets went to the White House at the hour when Government clerks were leaving work and a big crowd had gathered before the police arrived. The only demonstration was the cheering and hissing of the women as they were placed in the patrol wagon.

GERMAN DYES NOT NEEDED.

Manufacturers Declare the American Product as Good as Any.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 20.—American dyes are as good as German and never again need this country be dependent on Europe for the raw materials is the opinion of I. F. Stone and H. Gardner McKerrow, dye manufacturers, who addressed the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers today.

The conclusions reached by both were that in the relatively short time since the war began the industry in this country had been developed to a point where the situation was no longer serious. Mr. Stone explained how the immense demand for coal tar derivatives for explosives, with the high prices obtainable, made it possible to recover these on a commercially profitable basis and in quantities sufficient to meet every need.

The speakers agreed that the first requisite of a permanent dyestuff industry was patriotic support by American color consumers, based on a realization of identity of interest and adequate tariff protection, with legislation to prevent "dumping" here by German dye makers after the war. It was still necessary, Mr. McKerrow said, to combat German propaganda that American dyes were not as good as foreign.

Resolutions were adopted recommending the confiscation during the war of dye patents held by German subjects.

HELD FOR HIS WIFE'S DEATH

Vermonter Said to Have Quarreled with Her Before Fatal Auto Plunge.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., Oct. 20.—James F. Rimer, 57 years of age, who was married June 2, was held here without bail today for a hearing Oct. 23 on a charge of murder, in connection with the death of his wife in an automobile accident near Hartland, on Tuesday night. He was arrested on information filed by the State's Attorney, who had ordered an inquest because of reports that Rimer and his wife had quarreled just before the car plunged over a forty-foot embankment.

Mrs. Rimer was instantly killed, but Rimer, who was driving, and Mrs. Mary Robbins, the dead woman's sister, were only slightly hurt.

ITALIAN WAR FUND GROWS.

Contributions to American Poets Ambulances Now Total $97,148.98.

Contributions to the American Poets Ambulances in Italy fund up to noon yesterday aggregated $97,148.98. Subscriptions last week totaled $6,936.75. Contributions of $2,000 each were made by the Faculty and students of Wellesley College through Professor Katherine Lee Bates, in memory of Sophie Jewett; by Miss Eunice C. Smith of Alton, Ill., through Professor Katherine Lee Bates of Wellesley College, in memory of William Elliot Smith, long a lover of Italy, and by Harry S. Bowen of New York City. Other contributions were: American Singers and Musicians, through David Bispham, $198.75; Mrs. Ellen R. Hathaway, Sr., $500; miscellaneous contributions, $238. The De Vinne Press has made a contribution of printing amounting to $66.65. Thirty-one individual contributions have been made of an ambulance costing $2,000, to bear the name of the donor. Similar gifts are urgently requested, and checks in any amount drawn to the order of George A. Plimpton, Treasurer, should be sent to R. U. Johnson, Chairman, Room 411, 70 Fifth Avenue.

There Can Be No Worthier Gifts Than

LAMBERT DIAMONDS

Talking of sensible gifts at Christmas or any other time, what is more sensible than a diamond of pure color, cut to bring out all its glorious and everlasting beauty—a diamond strongly and tastefully mounted in solid gold or in lustrous platinum?

$50 $100 $200 $500 $250 $150 $75

Diamonds, like good manners, are always in fashion. As time makes them more and more valuable, money spent for them cannot be wasted.

"Expensive," you say? Diamond prices will never be lower than they are now and if they flew up, say fifty per cent., before long nobody who knows the market would be surprised.

Prices, we mean of the better grade of diamonds such as you will find at Lamberts. We sell no other kind. As we have no big overhead charges to pay, and as our diamonds are directly imported, we make it possible for every customer to save money on every purchase.

$25 $50 $75 $100 $150 $200 $275 $350

Our artists have made some unusual styles in

Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings

as well as in fancy diamond rings and platinum diamond brooches, lavallieres and pendants. No chips! Even the smallest diamonds we show are cut.

Remounting diamonds and remodelling of old jewelry is a work we take pride in performing efficiently in our own factory at moderate charges.

Our wedding rings, all solid 14, 18 or 22 karat gold and seamless, are built with care and skill in any shape and style desired.

LAMBERT BROTHERS

Diamonds—Jewelry—Watches

Third Avenue, Cor. 58th Street

Store Open Daily Until 6; Saturday Nights Until 9

Lane Bryant

STOUT WOMEN

will find here at all times as great a variety of smart, youthful, becoming costumes as the slender woman. Sizes 36 to 56 bust measure.

Lane Bryant

can fit you in the smartest designs no matter what your size or figure, either long or short waisted. Our sizes are not based on one standard, but are scientifically designed measurements exclusive with us, and are so perfect that fittings seldom require alterations.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

Assembled from our regular stock and reduced for immediate selection.

Suits	Broadcloth, Wool Tricotine, Oxford, Vigoreaux, Burella Cloth	39.75
Gowns	Crepe de Chine, Satin, Serge, Combinations and Novelty Cloths	39.75
Waists	White Georgette, Surplice Effect, Lace Medallions in front.	5.95
Skirts	A special selection of Wool Skirts, including WHITE....	10.75

21-23 West 38th St.

IMPORTERS Burby DESIGNERS

714 Fifth Avenue, between 55th & 56th Sts.

THE SHOP WITH DISTINCTIVE CREATIONS

EVERCHANGING KALEIDOSCOPE of PARIS FASHIONS

An assemblage representative of the best Ideas in the realm of fashiondom. Conceptions from the Notables of Paris and originations of our own

GOWNS-MILLINERY

COATS · WRAPS · BLOUSES · FURS

Coats from $45
Dancing Frocks from $45
Afternoon Frocks from $45

Conserve the Food Supply

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Buy the New Liberty Bonds

A Great Sale of Curtains

Over 4500 Pairs Will Be Offered on Monday and Tuesday

At Prices Far Below Their Value

1,300 Pairs Fine Scrim Curtains
2½ yards long; mostly in ecru, some in ivory and white.
Usually $1.75 and $1.85 a pair
$1.25

A Limited Quantity of
Point Arabe, Marie Antoinette and Imported Swiss Curtains
in many interesting and beautiful designs.
Usually $10.00 and $12.00 a pair
$7.50

Marquisettes
Figured borders, striped and cross-bar effects, in white, ecru or ivory.
Usually 50c a yard
33c

1,976 Pairs Marquisette and Voile Curtains
2½ yards long; white and ivory, some in ecru.
Usually $2.00 and $2.50 a pair
$1.65

Hand-made Lace Panels
of Cluny and Filet lace, with motifs of fine Madeira; 2½ yards long, 42 and 45 inches wide.
Usually $25.00 and $27.50 each
$17.50

150 Pairs of Velvet and Velour Portieres
Formerly $14.75 and $16.00 a pair.....$10.00
Rose, blue, brown, grey and gold combinations of Velour or Velvet, lined with serge, repp or poplin.

975 Pairs Marquisette, Voile and Brussels Net Curtains
2½ yards long, ideal for living room or dining room.
Usually $5.00 and $6.00 a pair
$3.85

Lacet Arabe and Marie Antoinette Curtains
Imported Curtains with hand-made motifs and laces mounted on real French net; 3 yards long.
Formerly $25.00 and $35.00 a pair
$13.75 and $22.50

Cretonnes
This season's patterns in new color combinations and a great variety of designs; 36 inches wide.
Usually up to 75c a yard
38c

Fifth Floor.

Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Carpetings and Linoleums

Extraordinary Values for Monday and Tuesday

Axminster Rugs
(American made)
Made of select quality wool, forming an extra heavy high pile fabric—reproductions of Chinese and Persian Rugs.

2.3 x 5.0..$4.00	6.0 x 9.0..$24.50
3.0 x 6.0..$6.50	8.3 x 10.6$36.50
4.6 x 7.6..$16.50	9.0 x 12.0$39.50

Worsted Wilton Rugs
Full standard quality in select Persian designs and colors.
Size 9x12 feet
$49.50
Standard Price $63.50
Larger and smaller sizes, including Hall Runners 9, 12 and 15 feet long at proportionate reductions.

Great Sale of Chinese Rugs
Continues throughout the month. These Rugs are all of guaranteed qualities and come in most unusual designs and colorings to harmonize perfectly with present day decorations.

Prices Beyond Competition
(quality and style considered)
Sizes range from a mat at $16.50 to an extra large room size, 14x20 feet, at $850.00.

Size 9x12 Feet
Shown in an excellent range of designs; mostly of the hand-carved qualities.
$225 $275 $425

Broad Loom Chenille and Velour Carpetings
(For immediate delivery)
Taupes, Sand, Blues, Rose and Mulberry.
Widths, 9, 12, 15 and 20 feet.
Per Square Yard.....$9.75

Wilton Velvet Carpetings
Solid colors, also pattern effects for halls and stairs; large range of patterns.
$2.15 to $3.35
per yard

Linoleums
American and English makes in tile and inlaid wood effects.
$1.50 to $1.65 grades at $1.25 square yard

Fifth Floor.

Linens, Blankets, Comfortables
Bed Spreads, Sheets and Pillow Cases

Important Reduction Sale

Fine Irish Damask Table Cloths

Size	Regular Prices	Sale Prices
2x2 yards	$5.50 and $6.00	$3.95 and $4.95
2x2½ yards	$6.88 and $7.50	$4.95 and $6.25
2x3 yards	$8.25 and $9.00	$5.95 and $7.50

Napkins to Match
Regular Prices, $6.50 and $7.50; doz. $4.95 & $5.95

"Old Bleach" Huck Towels
Pure Irish Linen.....dozen $6.00

100 Pairs White Blankets
$6.75—usually $8.00 a pair

Silk Mull Comfortables
$9.75—usually $11.50

Satin Finish Bed Sets
$5.85—usually $7.00

Pure Linen H. S. Pillow Cases
500 pairs at.....a pair $1.50

Pure H. S. Linen Sheets
Single Size—were $11.50 pair.....$9.50
Double Size—were $14.50 pair.....$11.50

Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens
Tea Napkins—Regular price $7.50.....doz. $4.95
Luncheon Sets—Regular price $6.50.....Set $3.95
Guest Towels—Regular price $1.75.....each $1.00
Show Towels—Regular price $3.50.....each $2.50
Doylies—Regular price $3.50.....doz. $2.25

H. S. Muslin Sheets

	Regular Price	Sale Price
63x108	$1.58	$1.35
72x108	$1.85	$1.58

H. S. Pillow Cases

	Regular Price	Sale Price
45x38½	30c	24c

Second Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Only 6 Days More To Buy a Liberty Bond

Do Your Duty
Buy Yours Tomorrow

We Have Them Ready to Deliver.

Bond Booth, Ground Floor.

Conserve the Supply of Non-Perishable Foods and Help

The United States Food Administration

to supply our comrades in arms and our Allies with the foods they most urgently require

The Fur Mode

Achieves Rare Elegance

Prices Exceptionally Moderate

View the Lord & Taylor collection of selected Furs, the Capes, Stoles, Scarfs, Muffs and luxurious Coats which Fashion proclaims her devotees shall wear. Models from the ultra to the conservative are developed in the finest matched pelts.

Hudson Seal Coats

(Dyed Muskrat)

Three splendid values in handsome Coats expertly made and beautifully lined:

Loose fitting, belted model, 46 inches long, skunk collar. } $147.00

Semi-fitted model, 48 inches long; deep shawl collar. } $195.00

Semi-fitted, belted model, with deep skunk collar. } $225.00

Black Lynx Scarfs..... $24.50 and $47.50
Black Lynx Muffs..... $27.50 and $32.50
Natural Beaver Capelet..... $37.50
Natural Beaver Muff..... $27.50
Hudson Seal Capelets (dyed muskrat), $29.50 to $52.50
Hudson Seal Muffs (dyed muskrat), $16.50 to $22.50
Skunk Scarfs..... $31.50
Skunk Capelets..... $59.50
Skunk Muffs..... $29.50 and $39.50

Third Floor.

New Blouses

Interpret the Autumn Mode

Fashion's trend may be read in these recent arrivals. Blouses from every American designer of note, as well as copies of marvelously effective Paris models. Featured in the Lord & Taylor collection are:—

Satin Blouses—the Season's acknowledged favorites in exquisitely soft shades of bisque, taupe, beaver and neutral tones; in rich, deep Autumn colors; flesh or white. Tailored smartly, introducing newest collar effects and on new slip over lines. $5.00 to $32.50

Crepe de Chine Blouses—with the new high collars, or becoming flat collars; tailored yoke models, tucked or shirred; others are inset and embroidered ..... $3.95 to $16.75

Novelty Silk Blouses—tailored models in Men's wear Silk, Crepe de Chine, taffeta, radium and Japanese silks; extremely smart and practical Blouses..... $5.00 to $12.75

Black Lace Blouses—with creamy or silver white lace or with touches of gold or silver lace..... $10.75 to $78.50

Georgette Crepe Blouses—dainty models in bisque, flesh or white; smart costume models in Suit shades; many featuring clever color combinations..... $5.00 to $38.50

Third Floor.

A Sale of Corsets

At Very Special Prices

Exceptional values in Lord & Taylor Special Corsets, featuring three typically excellent models, in this exclusive make.

A $3.00 Model $1.95

Silk dotted batiste, lace trimmed, low bust, medium length model for medium figures. Sizes 20 to 28.

$5.00 Lord & Taylor Model $2.95

Novelty silk-dotted Broche model, with elastic top; lightly boned. Sizes 22 to 30.

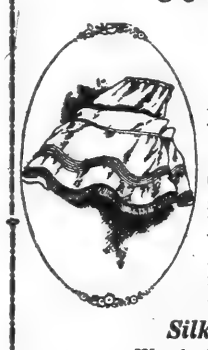
$6.50 Lord & Taylor Model $3.95

Pink Broche lace and ribbon trimmed; low bust, medium length, well boned model. Sizes 20 to 28.

Second Floor.

For Monday—Extraordinary Values

500 Petticoats



A Sample Line At Manufacturer's Prices

$3.75 to $7.50

Made to sell from $6.00 to $12.75

Taffeta, Satin, Silk Jersey, Crepe de Chine and Novelty Silks, in the prettiest of new models, with ruffled, corded, scalloped and pleated flounces. In Street and Evening Shades.

Silk Jersey Petticoats

Worth $5.00 to $7.00.....**$3.95**

Excellent quality and in fashionable colors; taffeta flounces.

$4.00 Taffeta Petticoats**.....$2.95**

Changeable Taffetas of soft and serviceable qualities in the corded, ruffled model—(illustrated).

Second Floor.

For Monday—Remarkable Sale of Women's Apparel

150 Tailor-Made Suits Exceptional Values at

Fifteen New and Ultra Models **$65.00** ***Tailleurs of Most Distinctive Types***

An especially assembled group, presenting at this price a Suit buying occasion of rare and unusual interest. Particularly smart models, developed in fabrics of finest qualities—Velour Cloths, Burella Velours, Duvet de Laine, Silvertone Cloth, in every accepted shade. Many models are elaborate with rich furs; others in the most correct strictly tailored styles. Faultlessly tailored warmly interlined and richly silk lined.

A Special Showing of Suits

$29.50, $35.00, $39.50, $45.00 and $50.00

Broadcloth, Burella Velours, Oxfords, Velour Cloths and Silvertone; fur-trimmed and plain tailored Suits.

Velveteen and Chiffon Velvet Suits

$45.00, $75.00, $80.00, $95.00 to $225.00

The most effective Winter Suits, their elegance enhanced by handsome furs. In the rich new colorings and in black.

100 Fur-Collared Coats

Remarkable Value

Made Especially for Lord & Taylor **$60.00** ***Collars of the Fashionable Furs***

Many new and strikingly effective models in Bolivia Cloth of the best quality, Velour Cloth and "Cashwell" Cloth; in choice new shades. Beautifully lined and interlined.

A Group of Smart Coats

$29.50, $35.00, $39.50, $45.00 to $50.00

Street and Utility Coats in many models, and materials, mixtures, Wool Velours, Coating Velours, Pom Pom Cloth. Many have fur collars; others without fur.

The Fashionable Velvet Coats

$65.00, $75.00, $85.00, $110.00 to $165.00

Velour, Velveteen, Velvet and Silk Plush Coats, for Street, Afternoon and Evening wear. Many luxurious with fur bands and collars, others elaborate with embroidery.

Third Floor.

Lord & Taylor Announce for Monday—A Sale of

Women's Velveteen Dresses

Exceptional Values at

Copies of Higher Priced Dresses **$29.50** ***Made Especially For This Event***

Two new and distinctive models in Velveteen, Fashion's accepted favorite for the "Ultra" Street Dress of the moment. Models portraying smart style notes. High collars and Vestees of satin; modified bustle effects. Severely straight lines; rows of buttons; tailored details.

Also at $29.50 Tailored Dresses of Black Broadcloth

150 Smart Serge Dresses—Very Special **$18.50**

Navy and black Serges—in pleated, straight line and slightly draped models, decidedly smart. Remarkable value.

Third Floor.

A Highly Important Sale Monday of

Women's Dependable Hosiery

17,000 Pairs

Will Be Offered At Just About Present Wholesale Prices

Women's Silk Hose in black and colors; all silk double tops, spliced heels and toes. **$1.20 pair**

Cotton Hose in black and white; correct weight for present wear. **40c pair**

Black Silk Hose with cotton soles and tops; double tops, spliced heels and toes. **90c pair**

At the prices quoted it will be sound economy to anticipate your hosiery requirements.

Ground Floor.

2400 Madeira

Handkerchiefs

Very Special

50c each

Hand embroidered in exquisite corner designs and with scalloped edges, these dainty Handkerchiefs of fine, sheer linen are exceptional value at this price.

A rare opportunity to purchase Christmas gift Handkerchiefs.

Ground Floor.

A Shoe Event for Monday

Women's High Cut Laced Boots

Special at **$8.95** Formerly $12.00

All Brown Kidskin Louis XVI Heels.

All Dark Grey Kidskin Louis XVI Heels.

Second Floor.

300 Pairs

Women's Gloves

Of Soft, Grey Mocha

$2.10 a pair

Usually $2.35 and $2.50

The smartest Walking Glove of the Season. Velvet finished Mocha, in choice shades of grey. One clasp style, pique or Prix seam sewn and with Paris point or spear backs. Serviceable, and delightfully soft and warm.

Ground Floor.

Sale Tomorrow, Monday

25,000 Yards Black Dress Silks

Much Below Prevailing Prices

Black Dress Satin— 35 inches wide; $1.50 quality; yard..... **$1.15**
Black Dress Satin— 35 inches wide; $1.75 quality; yard..... **$1.25**
Black Dress Satin— 35 inches wide; $2.00 quality; yard..... **$1.35**
Black Dress Satin— 36 inches wide; $2.50 quality; yard..... **$1.78**
Black Dress Satin— 36 inches wide; $3.50 quality; yard..... **$2.25**
Black Crepe de Chine— 40 inches wide; $2.50 quality; yard..... **$1.78**
Black Crepe Meteor— 40 inches wide; $2.50 quality; yard..... **$1.88**
Black Crepe Meteor— 40 inches wide; $2.75 quality; yard..... **$1.98**
Black Georgette Crepe— $1.50 quality; yard..... **$1.25**
Black Chiffon Velvets— $5.50 quality; yard..... **$3.65**

Many Odd Lengths Black Silks
At ½ Price to Close Out.

Ground Floor.

We Have in Stock
10,000 Hanks
8,000 Balls

Knitting Yarns

Brown, Khaki, Olive Drab, Light Grey, Dark Grey, Medium Grey and other Colors.

Hanks, $1.00 Balls, 50c

All Mail Orders received on Monday and Tuesday will be promptly filled.

Fourth Floor.

Fall Style Week

Stationery

Engraving—Christmas Greeting Cards

Throughout the United States, leading retailers are co-operating in an effort to promote Early Sales for Engraved holiday cards, holiday Stationery and engraving work generally and thus forestall the shortage of skilled labor.

For This Week Only Lord & Taylor Will Accept Orders At

Reductions of 20% for

Engraved Christmas Greeting Cards
Plates Engraved for Greeting Cards
Plate Printing on Greeting Cards

Hundreds of designs and letterings from which to select.

Old Rose Writing Paper And Correspondence Cards

The latest fad in Social Stationery, this lovely rich tint, introduced by Lord & Taylor. Prettily boxed for holiday gifts; 55c to $10.00 a box.

Ground Floor.

A Great Sale of

Millinery

Featuring Six Special Values

In the French Section

Trimmed Hats

Copies and exclusive Adaptations of recent Paris models.

45 Hats—Formerly $25.00 **$19.50**

49 Hats—Formerly $19.50, $20, **$15.00**

In the American Millinery Section

Trimmed Hats

From leading New York Millinery Designers.

155 Hats—Formerly $10.00 **$7.50**

54 Hats—Formerly $15.00 and $16.00 **$12.00**

200 Untrimmed Hats Formerly $6.95..**$3.95**. Lyons Velvets in smartest shapes.

Flowers and Feathers Formerly $3.00..**$2.25** Novelties in fancies, ostrich and flowers.

Fourth Floor.

SUGAR PINCH CUTS OUTPUT OF CANDY

Continued from Page 1.

of sugar. It was announced that as the Atlantic States had the greatest scarcity, beet sugar from the West would be rushed first to that section.

The announcement that this "condition is serious enough in the West and Middle West, but in the East it has developed into a famine," was made by Henry H. Rolapp, President of the United States Sugar Manufacturers' Association and Treasurer of the Sugar Distributing Committee of the Food Administration, on receipt of a telegram from Washington.

Mr. Rolapp said that a few weeks ago it was hoped that the situation might be tided over until receipt of the Cuban crop. At this juncture, however, came a cry from France, where the people had been existing on a most meagre supply, and for patriotic reasons the Food Administration diverted to the greater need of an ally the product from American shores, despite the great need here. The loss fell on the Atlantic States principally. The sacrifice was cheerfully made, and hope was transferred to the beet sugar crop. Here came disappointment, however, for adverse weather held back the crop three or four weeks, bringing about the present critical situation. The statement adds:

"The Food Administration Sugar Distributing Committee, under authority from Washington, has ordered every producing factory in the United States to immediately divert sugar shipments to the far Eastern States, keeping for the West and the Middle West only the scantiest minimum which will prevent such distress in Chicago and the West as that which now confronts the East.

SUGAR SHORTAGE MORE ACUTE

The sugar shortage has become so acute that storekeepers believe that by Tuesday or Wednesday practically every store will have sold out all its stock. James Reeves, President of the Daniel Reeves Stores, said yesterday that he had only about twenty-five barrels to divide among 122 stores. It was hard to find sugar yesterday, and in the stores that had any the rule was one pound with purchases of $1 or over. Notwithstanding the shortage, most of the stores are making an effort to keep the price down, and it is only in very small stores or in delicatessen shops that from 20 to 25 cents a pound is being asked.

James H. Post, Chairman of the Refiners' Committee of the National Food Administration, said yesterday that the shorage would last at least six weeks, and he advocated the strictest economy.

"There is very little sugar, raw or refined, on hand," he said. "Until the new crops come into the market we must cut down as much as possible our use of sugar. We have got to keep our army and navy supplied, and in addition we must send some to France. In that country there was produced before the war hundreds of thousands of tons of beet sugar a year. That source of supply no longer exists. We will have to realize now and later that the world's supply has been cut down and that economical use of sugar must not be confined to the present time, but must be continued throughout the war and until the world's supply is increased.

"There are a million tons of sugar in Java awaiting transportation, and it can be had at a low price, but the freight rates are high, and available shipping is being used in other directions. The war risk is also high. If this supply were released it would solve the problem, but the Government cannot spare the ships to bring it to this country. It is not only a necessity, but a patriotic duty to get along with as little sugar as possible until the new crops arrive."

It is estimated that 3,000,000 tons of sugar will begin to move from Cuba on Dec. 1, and that between 400,000 and 500,000 tons will be available from Porto Rico and Santo Domingo. There probably will be a crop of 300,000 tons from Louisiana, and the beet sugar crop will reach 700,000 tons. It will be at least six weeks before New York will feel this increase in the supply.

It was noted by grocerymen that within the last two days there had been a greatly increased demand for maple sugar, molasses, and brown sugar. Indeed, as one put it, the sale of everything containing sugar has gone up, including candy.

TO BE A STANDARD LOAF FOR 10 CENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—There is to be no standard 5 cent loaf of bread as a result of investigations made by agents of the Food Administration. A report made public today stated that a standard loaf of a size which would sell for 5 cents would be unacceptable and uneconomic. In its place it is declared probable that the Food Administration will recommend a loaf of from 16 to 22 ounces, to sell for from 8 to 10 cents. A statement issued today said:

"The reports of the investigators demonstrates that the baking of a standard single loaf, of a size which may be sold for five cents, at the present price of flour, is wasteful of both flour and labor. The investigators have also developed the fact that the great majority demand is for large-sized loaves, and that even were a louf put on the market at five cents, the demand, especially among working families, would be for double and triple units.

"The price of retail bread in the country was as follows at various times, calculated on full one-pound weight:

Date.	Av. Price.
Sept. 29	11.5 cents
Oct. 6	10.8 cents
Oct. 13	10.8 cents

"The prices in the Southern States range around 10 cents and those in the Northeast a litle over one cent higher."

The Baltimore district was put on the honor roll by the Food Administration as the first where the retailers lowered their prices for flour in accordance with the drop in wholesale prices under the system of licenses put into effect.

"The retailers of flour in the Baltimore district," it was stated, "have further reduced prices of flour by $1.25 per barrel, making the retail price $11 to $11.30 per barrel on Spring patents. This price accords fairly well with the present mill prices and indicates a reduction in retail prices of $3 to $3.40 per barrel under the average prices for August, as shown by the Department of Labor reports."

Premier Fashions

For Formal and Informal Functions and General Wear.

Gowns, Coats Wraps, Blouses and Millinery

Seasonably Selected and Reasonably Priced.

Fields

17 West 45th

A Step from 5th Ave.

The Antique Furniture Exchange

Formerly of 1 East 40th St., N. Y.

NOW LOCATED AT NEW WAREROOMS

6 East 33d St., N. Y.

Antique & Period Furniture

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

F. T. Canary.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY — 34th Street

Extraordinary Sale

LIVING ROOM FURNITURE

At 50% Less Than Regular Prices

This sale includes Suites and Separate Pieces, but no duplicates.

Two-piece Cane Suite,—upholstered in Velour.....140.00
regularly 280.00

Tapestry Sofa,—88 inches long....regularly 179.00, 89.50

Velour Sofa.....regularly 225.00, 112.50

Two-piece Velour Suite.....regularly 396.00, 198.00

Two-piece Velour Suite.....regularly 450.00, 225.00

Three-piece Damask Suite.....regularly 345.00, 172.50

Velour Sofa.....regularly 106.00, 53.00

Velour Arm Chair.....regularly 53.00, 26.50

Velour Arm Chair.....regularly 49.00, 24.50

Solid Mahogany Arm Chairs upholstered in Tapestry..17.50
regularly 35.00

Two-piece Suite upholstered in Velour.....133.00
regularly 266.00

Velour Arm Rocker,—cane back...regularly 29.50, 14.75

Jacobean Oak Arm Chair with leather seat.....24.00
regularly 48.00

Three-piece Suite,—decorated.....regularly 91.50, 45.75

Overstuffed Arm Chair.....regularly 76.00, 38.00

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

(Fifth Floor)

Reversible Armure in all colors.....yd. 1.65
regularly 2.25

French Linen Velours...regularly 2.50, yd. 1.75

Double-faced French Velours.....yd. 2.25
regularly 3.75

Fine Silk and Cotton Damask.....yd. 2.95
regularly 4.25 and 5.00

Cretonne Curtains

Made with Valance; especially desirable for living rooms and bed rooms; good quality English Cretonnes in several different patterns; lined, interlined and fringed; complete with twin brass rods; ready to hang.
regularly 12.75, per window 8.75

English Cretonnes.....regularly 65c, yard 35c

Domestic Cretonnes.....regularly 55c, yard 28c

Special Values

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Highly Polished Aluminum Saucepan Sets, consisting of one each 1½, 2 and 3 quart sizes. regularly 1.75, 1.00

Highly Polished Aluminum Double Omelet Pans,—turn-over style. regularly 1.50, 1.15

Highly Polished Aluminum Covered Saucepans with straight handle; 6 quart capacity. regularly 1.75, 1.25

Highly Polished Aluminum Combination Tea Kettle and Rice Boiler; can be used as tea kettle, saucepan, or rice boiler. regularly 2.75, 1.95

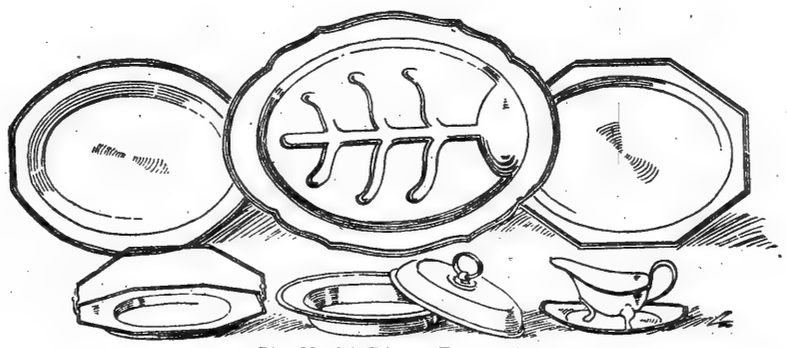
"Hotpoint" Vacuum Cleaners with Universal motor which operates on direct or alternating current; switch in handle; complete with all attachments. regularly 35.00 27.50

Kitchen Cabinets,—white enameled; equipped with extension porcelain table top, flour bin with sifter, glass sugar, coffee, tea and spice containers; china rolling pin. regularly 60.00, 50.00

Annual Sale

HIGH-GRADE SILVERWARE

Enormous special purchases make this sale possible, and although the price of silver is rapidly increasing, Sheffield Plate Reproductions, Oneida Community Par Plate, Sterling Silver Flatware and Hollow-ware are offered at much below actual value.



Sheffield Plate Reproductions

Meat Platters
13-inch.....regularly 7.50, 5.75
15-inch.....regularly 8.95, 7.75
17-inch.....regularly 10.75, 9.75
19-inch.....regularly 12.75, 10.75
21-inch.....regularly 15.50, 12.95

Meat Platters—well and tree design.
17-inch.....regularly 14.25, 12.75
19-inch.....regularly 17.95, 15.00
21-inch.....regularly 22.75, 17.95

Vegetable Dishes, lock handle.....7.75
regularly 9.75

Gravy Boats and Trays.....5.45
regularly 7.50

Bread Trays.....regularly 5.50, 2.85

Roll Trays with handle.....3.95
regularly 5.50

Open Vegetable Dishes.....3.65
regularly 4.75

Chop Platters
11-inch.....regularly 4.95, 3.75
13-inch.....regularly 5.95, 4.95
15-inch.....regularly 7.25, 6.50

During this sale engraving on Sheffield Plated Ware in Old English letter of three-letter monograms, free of charge.

Oneida Community Par Plate

In the beautiful Bridal Wreath and Vernon designs; each piece is backed by a 10-year guarantee.

After Dinner Coffee Spoons....doz. 1.50
Tea Spoons.....doz. 1.50
Table Spoons.....doz. 3.00
Dessert Spoons.....doz. 2.75
Round Bowl Soup Spoons.....doz. 3.25
Bouillon Spoons.....doz. 3.75

Medium Forks.....doz. 3.00
Dessert Forks.....doz. 2.75
Oyster Forks.....doz. 3.00
Medium Knives—flat handles...doz. 4.25
Dessert Knives—flat handles....doz. 4.00
Butter Spreads.....doz. 3.50
Salad or Pastry Forks.....doz. 3.25

Sterling Silver Flatware

Sugar, Olive and Bon Bon Spoons, Mayonnaise Ladles, Sugar Sifters, Beef Forks, Cheese and Jelly Servers, Sardine, Olive, Lemon and Pickle Forks. each 1.35

Gravy Ladles—etched design.....2.25

Meat Forks—etched, bright and hammered design. 3.00

Sterling Silver Hollow Ware

Cheese Sets with knife; in case.....6.95

Fruit or Salad Bowls.....11.75

Cereal Sets, Colonial design, in case..17.50

Relish Dishes, 4 compartments, with flower holder. 13.25

Bon Bon Basket, plain design.....7.25

Marmalade Jars with silver cover and spoon. 2.25

"LINEN WEEK"

(McCreery Linens - Famous For Quality)

Commencing Monday, October 22nd

$65,000 Worth of Fine Household Linens Offered at 25% to 40% Less Than Actual Values

Looms, Markets and Distributors are making every effort to maintain quality even at increased prices, however, these Linens were purchased months ago and the prices, in many instances, are much less than present wholesale cost.

PURE IRISH LINEN DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS

Breakfast size..doz.	2.50	3.75	5.50	7.00	8.00
formerly.....	3.40	5.00	7.00	9.75	11.50
Dinner size....doz.	4.50	5.50	6.50	9.00	10.50
formerly.....	6.00	7.50	8.75	12.00	14.50

Irish Satin Damask Table Linen.....yard 1.25
formerly 1.75

ROUND SCALLOPED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS

Each.....	3.75	5.75	6.75
formerly.....	5.00	7.50	8.50

LINEN SHEETS

Pure Irish Linen Sheets,—hemstitched:
Single Bed Size.....pr. 7.25, 9.50, 12.50
formerly 10.00, 13.50, 17.50
Double Bed Size.....pr. 9.50, 12.50, 15.00
formerly 12.50, 16.00, 20.00

PILLOW CASES

Pure Irish Linen Pillow Cases,—hemstitched.....
pr. 1.75, 2.25, 2.75
formerly 2.50, 3.25, 3.85

TOWELS

Pure Linen Huck Towels, hemmed.
size 1 x25 inches.....formerly 5.00, doz. 3.75
size 20x37 inches.....formerly 8.00, doz. 6.00
Old Bleached Pure Irish Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched..
formerly 10.00, doz. 7.50

PURE IRISH LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS

2 x 2 yds.....each	2.75	3.50	4.50	5.75	6.75
formerly.....	3.75	4.75	6.00	7.50	8.75
2 x 2½ yds...each	3.75	4.50	5.50	7.50	8.50
formerly.....	5.00	6.00	7.00	9.50	11.50
2 x 3 yds.....each	4.75	5.75	6.50	9.00	10.00
formerly.....	6.50	7.50	8.50	12.00	14.50
2¼ x 2¼ yds.....each	5.75	7.00	8.50		
formerly.....	7.50	9.00	11.50		

Entirely New Shipment

CHINESE RUGS

The constantly increasing scarcity of Oriental Rugs makes these values particularly noteworthy. These Rugs were purchased in China and personally selected and appraised by an expert of rare discrimination. An unusual range of sizes; new mulberry and apricot colorings.

Size 2x 2 ft.....	15.00	regularly 25.00
Size 2x 4 ft.....	18.50	regularly 30.00
Size 3x 6 ft.....	24.50	regularly 40.00
Size 4x 7 ft.....	75.00	regularly 125.00
Size 6x 9 ft.....	112.00	regularly 200.00
Size 8x10 ft.....	145.00	regularly 250.00
Size 9x12 ft.....	275.00	regularly 400.00
Size 10x12 ft.....	300.00	regularly 450.00
Size 10x13 ft.....	395.00	regularly 575.00
Size 10x14 ft.....	400.00	regularly 650.00
Size 9x15 ft.....	450.00	regularly 675.00
Size 12x15 ft.....	575.00	regularly 850.00
Size 12x16 ft.....	625.00	regularly 800.00

Extra Special

100 ROYAL WILTON RUGS

Size 9x12 ft. 41.25 regularly 54.00

The largest assortment of weaves, colors and designs we have offered at such a low price. Made from the finest worsted yarns which impart a lustre and color effect that cannot be duplicated in the cheaper grades of Rugs.

Remarkable Values

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Floor Lamps of solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold; fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade; 4-inch silk fringe and silk braid. 11.95

Floor Lamps of solid Mahogany; fitted with 24-inch flat Empire shade; ruching on top and bottom. 22.50

Heavily Hand-carved Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel finish; 22-inch Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe. 16.50

Metal Adjustable Bridge Lamps finished in Statuary Bronze, Pompeian or Old Brass and Black, complete with shade to match. 7.50

Metal Adjustable Desk Lamps finished in Statuary Bronze or Satin Brass with shade to match. 5.00

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel; dainty silk shade. 1.95

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps,—28 inches high; two lights; 18-inch fancy silk shade with gold braid on top and bottom and silk fringe. 7.95

DINNER SERVICES

Very Low Priced

American Porcelain Sets with floral border design and gold edge; 100 pieces. 16.50

American Porcelain Sets,—Minton border design; open stock; 101 pieces. 29.50

English Porcelain Sets with wide border and pheasant design; open stock; 101 pieces. 35.00

American Porcelain Sets with coin gold band and laurel leaf tracings; coin gold handles; open stock; 101 pieces. 47.75

Royal Nippon China Sets with hand painted border pattern; delicate color effects; open stock; 101 pieces. 35.00

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China Sets,—dainty border pattern with gold edge and coin gold ribbon handles; 101 pieces. 55.00

English Bone China Tea Cups and Saucers; Royal Worcester or Indian tree designs. regularly 75c, pair 50c

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 22nd — *34th Street*

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century

For complete assortments, quality and value. The Finest Silks the World produces in stock at all seasons of the year.

SILK EXHIBITION

Showing the Trend of Fashion for Winter

Now on sale—The largest variety of weaves and color assortments of new Silks and Velvets in America.

SPECIAL

12,000 yards of superior quality

Black Dress Silks and Satins

in this season's fashionable weaves.

Crepe de Chine
Satin Charmeuse
Satin Duchess
Chiffon Taffeta
Georgette Crepe
Crepe Meteor
Sublime Satin

1.75 yard

Black Chiffon Dress Velvet

3.65 yard

Special Values
WOOL DRESS GOODS

All wool plain and two-toned Homespun Suitings; in a wide range of new Fall colorings, also Black; 54 inches wide. Special, yd. **2.75**

Fine all Wool Tailor Serge in Navy Blue or Black..... Special, yd. **1.95**

Black satin-finish Broadcloth; sponged and shrunk..... Special, yd. **1.95**

LINEN & COTTON DRESS GOODS

2,500 Yards

Imported rough weave all Linen Southern Suiting in a line of stylish colors; 54 inches wide. yd. **65c**

Khaki Twills, suitable for men's suits, uniforms and comfort kits; strong, durable quality in the different shades of Olive Drab and Scout colors; 28 to 36 inches wide. yard **35c** to **75c**

Comprehensive Showing
DRESS TRIMMINGS

An extensive assortment of Novelty Trimmings for afternoon and evening wear, comprising Beads, Spangles or Metal in Bands, Ornaments and Flouncings.

Spangled Bands.....yd. **40c** to **6.25**
Persian Bead Trimmings.....yd. **1.25** to **6.75**
Embroidered Bands and Ornamental Effects...yd. **85c** to **5.75**
Metal Trimmings in Bands and Edgings for decorating purposes. yd. **15c** to **1.75**

Also a large assortment of Tassels, Drops and Cords.

Specially Priced
REAL & NOVELTY LACES

An unusually interesting assortment of Imported Paris Novelty Laces at moderate prices; also extraordinary values in Real hand-made Filet Laces and Insertions.

Real hand-made Filet Edgings...yd. **55c** to **5.95**
regularly 85c to 7.50
Real hand-made Filet Insertions, yd. **45c** to **6.50**
regularly 75c to 8.50
Novelty Metal Laces.....yd. **25c** to **3.95**
regularly 50c to 7.95
Chantilly and Embroidered Net Laces
regularly 45c to 6.50.....yd. **25c** to **4.95**

Excellent Values
FEATHER NECKWEAR

Marabout Capes,—silk lined.....**3.75** to **16.50**
Marabout Scarfs,—silk lined.....**4.25** to **6.75**
Marabout Stoles,—silk lined.....**6.75** to **13.75**
Marabout and Ostrich Scarfs, silk lined....**5.25**
Marabout Muffs.....**4.85** to **6.75**

Luminous
MILITARY WRIST WATCHES

(Limited Quantity)

Gun Metal Case fitted with guaranteed seven-jeweled lever movement and Kitchner strap. **9.75**

Nickel Case fitted with 15-jeweled guaranteed lever movement; unbreakable crystal and Kitchner strap. **11.75**

Sterling Silver Case fitted with 7-jeweled Waltham movement and Kitchner strap. **17.50**

Sterling Silver Square Shaped Case fitted with 7-jeweled Elgin movement. **19.75**

Sterling Silver Square shaped Case fitted with a 15-jeweled Illinois movement. **24.75**

BUY A 4% LIBERTY BOND

Lend your money to the Government and help to protect your country. It needs *your* protection now. The Soldiers and Sailors are risking their lives to protect you and our country, but you will have a safe investment payable in gold at maturity for full face value plus 4% interest.

EXTRAORDINARY EVENT

A Boxed Hosiery Sale

"McCreery Quality Hosiery"

A sale of the most tremendous proportions—and the most extraordinary values we have ever offered. This event required months of preparation; in fact, contracts were placed before the recent advances on materials.

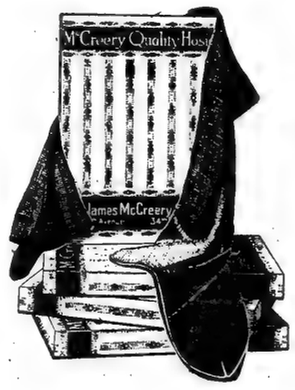
NO C. O. D.'S - NO APPROVALS - NO RETURNS

Hosiery for Women

Sizes 8½, 9, 9½, 10 and 10½.

3.45 Box of 3 Pairs, **2.75**
regularly 1.15 pair
Women's Thread Silk Hosiery with lisle tops and soles; Black or White.

4.50 Box of 3 Pairs, **3.50**
regularly 1.50 pair
Women's Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge all silk tops; Black or White.



5.85 Box of 3 Pairs, **5.00**
regularly 1.95 pair
Women's Thread Silk Hosiery; fine gauge; hand embroidered clox. Black or White.

3.00 Box of 6 Pairs for **2.50**
regularly 50c pair
Women's full-fashioned Cotton Hosiery,—excellent quality; fine gauge. Black or White.

Hosiery for Men

Sizes 9½, 10, 10½, 11 and 11½.

2.40 Box of 6 Pairs, **1.85**
Full-fashioned Lisle Half Hose in Black and Colors.

3.00 Box of 3 Pairs, **2.50**
Full-fashioned Silk Half Hose with lisle soles; Black and Colors.

Extensive Collection
NEW MILLINERY

Hats that are distinguished for their originality of designing, clever trimming, quality of materials and excellent workmanship.

Trimmed and Tailored Hats

5.75
regularly 7.50 and 8.50

New models in Panne or Lyons Velvet and Hatters Plush n tailored fashion or trimmed with Fur, also dress and semi-dress models; Black and Colors.

200 Trimmed Hats

7.50 and **8.50**

The most fashionable of this season's models; chic and becoming styles; excellent quality materials; for street and evening wear.

Smart Velour Hats

For Misses, Juniors and Girls
5.00 to **8.50**

A large variety of high-grade Velour Hats in Black, Brown, Navy Blue and Green.

HIGH-GRADE FURS

Fashionable Fur Garments made of choice selected skins in new smart models, also a most attractive assortment of Coatees, Capes, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs in all the high-grade Furs.

Fur Coats

Hudson Seal Coats of selected pelts; 48 inches long; with deep shawl collar and cuffs. **185.00**
Fine quality Caracul Coats with Skunk collar and cuffs; 45 inches long. **225.00**
Hudson Seal Coats with dyed Skunk collar and cuffs...**125.00**

Muffs and Scarfs

Skunk Capes, selected skins.....**125.00**
Skunk Muffs to match.....**35.00**
Black Lynx Muffs.....**32.50**
Black Lynx Neckpieces.....**32.50**
Taupe Fox Muffs.....**45.00**
Taupe Fox Scarfs,—animal shape.....**45.00**
Hudson Seal Muffs.....**22.50**
Hudson Seal Neckpieces.....**22.50**

A choice selection of Fur Trimmings at most reasonable prices.

Three Specials
GRAY HAIR SWITCHES

Gray Switches in every variation of shade from the slightest gray mixture to snow White.

18-inch Gray Switches.....**5.00**
20-inch Gray Switches.....**9.00**
22-inch Gray Switches.....**14.00**

Unparalleled Offering

2,500 GEORGETTE CREPE & CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES

At **4.65**

Seven Attractive New Fall Models, as illustrated

Fourth Floor

Style **1.** Blouse of combination Georgette Crepe and Washable Satin; finished with veining throughout; trimmed with pretty pearl buttons; collar may be worn high or low. White or Flesh Color.

Style **2.** Smart Blouse of Georgette Crepe in White, Flesh Color, Taupe and Navy Blue; trimmed with hand-embroidered dots in contrasting color; finished with hemstitching.

Style **3.** Real Filet Lace and hand-embroidered Blouse in White, Flesh or Canary Color Georgette Crepe.

Style **4.** Costume Blouse of Georgette Crepe; hand-embroidered and hemstitched; Taupe, Navy Blue and Bisque.

Style **5.** Blouse of White or Flesh Color Georgette Crepe; tucked and embroidered deep flat collar with Filet lace bands.

Style **6.** High-neck Blouse of superior quality Crepe de Chine in Flesh Color, Canary, White, Bisque and Peach; collar and cuffs finished with Venice lace medallion; tucked front and back; collar may be worn high or low.

Style **7.** Suit Blouse in Navy Blue, Taupe, Gray and Bisque Georgette Crepe; front elaborately trimmed with beads.

Important Sale
WOMEN'S GLOVES

Pair **2.00**

Two-clasp White Glace Gloves; pique sewn; with Paris point embroidery.

Exceptional Offerings
WOMEN'S SEPARATE SKIRTS

8.50

Smart new Fall Skirts fashioned of striped Serge, Velveteen, Black or Navy Blue Wool Poplin, and an excellent quality Black Satin; size 25 to 32-inch waistbands.

Dressy & Sport Skirts

5.75 to **29.75**

Developed in Broadcloth, Velveteen, Plaid and Striped Wool Velour, Wool Poplin, Men's Wear Serge, Silk Faille and Plain and Fancy Satin.

Personal Christmas Cards

Now Ready for Inspection

Personal Greeting Cards are now the recognized form of expressing Christmas wishes and messages of good will.

Printed from your own plate, which gives the necessary personal touch.

Owing to the unsettled conditions, it will be advantageous to place orders at an early date.

FOODS FOR CONSERVATION

Wheat Breadstuffs, Meat, Fat, Lard, Dairy Products, Sugar.

Foods for Consumption

Vegetables, Fish and Sea Foods, Fruits, Poultry, Rabbits, Corn and Cereals, Soup, Stale Bread for Toast and Puddings, Cheese, Beans, Vegetable Oils and Cottonseed Oil, Honey, Maple Syrup or dark Syrups.

END OF MILK STRIKE HINGEING ON UNION

Borden Company and Employes Still Unable to Agree on Status of Men at Work.

ARBITRATE OTHER DEMANDS

Conference Will Be Continued Today, When Demands of the Union Will Be Further Considered.

After conferences lasting all day between officials of the Borden's Farm Products Company and the striking employes, negotiations looking to a settlement were called off late last night, and will be resumed this afternoon. One of the questions upon which an agreemen was not reached pertained to the meihod of recognition of the union. Both sides agreed to leave the wage advance and days off questions to arbitration, the mediators to consist of two men representing the company, an equal number representing the employers and a fifth, with a deciding vote, to be a neutral agreeable to both sides. The union men want the recognition of the union to mean the closed shop with none but members employed.

The employes suggested that the men who remained loyal to the company and did not go out on strike be given two months in which they must either join the union or resign their positions. To this the company will not agree, as it wants the closed shop to date from the end of the strike. All employes before that time have the option of joining the union if they so choose.

When it was apparent that no agreement would be reached, President C. A. Weiant presented this formal offer to the conference as covering the points involved:

"Borden's Farm Products Company will immediately leave to arbitration all demands covering wages, vacations, and all other matters except the question of closed shop and the maximum and minimum point per route claim, the maximum and minimum point claim to be waived. The granting of this claim would be economically impossible. It is estimated that it would increase the operations of the company by about 25 per cent. and add an annual additional charge of from half a million to a million dollars.

"As to closed shop, the company has no objection whatever to labor unions or the organization of labor. It is proposed that all employes of the company fairly and fully express their opinion on this subject and if Dr. Moskowitz and Mr. Regan decide that a majority of employes are in favor of unionizing, the company agrees to recognize the union and make an agreement therewith for one year embodying the decision of the arbitration above referred to, and such other matter as may be mutually agreed upon, provided that such agreement shall not provide for the discharge of any former employes of the company who do not wish to join the union."

This offer will be submitted to the employes at a meeting to be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the union headquarters, 781 Eighth Avenue. At this meeting the men will endeavor to demonstrate to the arbitrators the strength of their union, as against the company's claims that but few employes are really with the union. For this reason a truce will be called. Every man has been ordered to the meeting. After this meeting there will be a further conference with officials of the company. It is said that the union roll must show more than 50 per cent. of the Borden drivers are members before the company will recognize the union.

President Weiant of the Borden Company denied that more drivers had left their milk routes yesterday, and said that the number of strikers would not exceed 600. It was asserted at the headquarters of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters that more than 1,100 men were on strike, and that part deliveries of milk were being made only in forty-three routes out of 470.

Wagons were sent to hospitals, nurseries, asylums, and other places where it was thought invalids and children might be suffering from want of milk and where drivers were on duty those deliveries were made first. Women who came to the branches to buy milk were not molested by the pickets.

A few of the drivers of the General Dairy Company at 822 East 103d Street, did not come to work yesterday, and the Borden employes asserted the strike of those drivers would be general today, if no agreement were reached meantime. Most of the patrons of the company are hotels and restaurants. Deliveries were a few hours late, but all orders for milk were filled.

The employes said they were willing to go back to work as soon as the company had met their final demand for recognition of the union and for a closed shop.

SOCIALISTS WANT CITY TO SELL CHEAP MILK

Meetings of Protest Arranged by Their Suffrage Committee Call Upon Mayor Mitchel to Act.

In a dozen places throughout the city meetings were held yesterday as a protest against the present high price of food, particularly milk. They were arranged by the Socialist Suffrage Committee, 140 East Nineteenth Street, and thousands of women were in the crowds that cheered the speakers and booed all reference to food speculators and profiteers. It was decided by resolution to send to the Mayor, to John Mitchell, State Food Commissioner, and to the Board of Aldermen a request to bring pressure on officials having the power to have milk included in the list of commodities that the city can now buy and sell.

The principal meeting began at noon in Madison Square. About 600 persons loudly voiced their indorsement of the speakers, who said the time had come when the Government should step in and keep the people from want because of the high prices asked for the necessities of life. The speakers were Jennie McGehe, State Secretary of the Socialist Party in Colorado; Florence Wattles, Pauline Newman, and Ethel Cruse. They told of the hard conditions under which those of small incomes now live, and declared danger confronted women, and especially children, if "food sharks" were to be allowed to continue to prey upon the people.

The meeting at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue attracted more than a thousand persons. August Boassens, Socialist candidate for Assembly from the Seventeenth District; Dr. Morris Calman, Socialist candidate for Alderman in the Twentieth District, and Mrs. Hilda Schweiser spoke. They declared that if Morris Hillquit were elected Mayor of this city prices would drop and the cause of good government would be served. Some striking milk drivers received much sympathy when they spoke of their working conditions and need for more pay. It was asserted by some of these that there was no doubt that if their demands were granted it would add to the cost of milk.

In Rutgers Square women were in the majority. They cheered again and again as the women who spoke told them that the Socialists would do something to lower food prices. Meetings were also held in Hamilton Fish Park and in the Bronx at Intervale and Wilkins Avenues, and at Tremont and Washington Avenues, Prospect Avenue and 163d Street, Brook Avenue at 138th Street, and at Claremont Parkway and Washington Avenues. In Brooklyn meetings were held at Borough Park, South First and Havemeyer Streets, and at Pitkin and Stone Avenues.

AVIATOR TO PROMOTE LOAN.

Lieut. Rheno, Back from France, May Fly Over New York.

Before leaving New York last night for Boston on his way to his home in Martha's Vineyard, Lieutenant Walter Rheno of the French air service, who has the military war cross and three gold palms for downing three German airplanes in August and September, said that he had been asked to fly across New York for the Liberty Loan. "If I can get the right kind of a machine," he continued, "I shall be very much pleased to return next week and make a few flights to assist in advertising the Government loan."

Lieutenant Rheno said his own plans were uncertain. His leave from the French Army expires in twenty-one days and he will have to return to France or resign his commission.

"I have seen a good deal of active war service at the front," he said, "and think that I could be of more use to my own country if I were to remain here and train aviators. I could also be of service in trying out airplanes before they are sent abroad."

The Lieutenant said that fighting at altitudes of 15,000 to 20,000 feet, where most of the combats between the Allies' machines and the Germans took place now, was a great strain upon the nerves. Many of the aviators who went over to France discovered that their nerves could not stand the gun duel with the enemy and they had to descend.

"It is not cowardice," he continued, "but simply a physical impossibility for these men to go through the ordeal. I saw William Thaw in Paris just before I left and he appeared to be in the best of health. He is one of the pluckiest and finest aviators at the French front. Thaw is one of seven former members of the Foreign Legion out of 14,000 who went in at the commencement of the war that are alive now and have not been gassed, crippled, or severely wounded."

ROOSEVELT URGES BUYING.

Says Bond Investors Do an Excellent Stroke of Business.

DARIEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—Buyers of Liberty bonds are not making a gift to the Government, but are "doing an excellent stroke of business for themselves,' as well as doing their country a patriotic service. These are facts to which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt calls attention in a letter which he has sent to Lynford M. Dickinson, a member of the Darien Liberty Loan Committee, in answer to a request for his opinions concerning the second Liberty Loan "drive."

Colonel Roosevelt is seeking relaxation and rest at a gymnasium and farm near here. The letter follows:

"Dear Mr. Dickinson: I need hardly say how earnestly I wish you success in your drive for the Liberty Loan.

"The people of our country—the farmers, wage workers, shopkeepers, in fact, all the men who work, should clearly understand that this is their loan. We have often in the past heard discrimination made between the people and the bondholders.

"Now, if only our people choose, they can themselves become the bondholders, and the men of small or moderate means will show themselves blind to their own interests no less than lacking in farsighted patriotism if they do not subscribe forthwith.

"Uncle Sam's promises to pay should be widely distributed among Uncle Sam's people. But if they won't do their duty they will force the Government to have recourse only or especially to the big business men.

"Let every man who has even a little money remember that this is one of the rare cases where it is his duty to be patriotic, and where, at the same time, it will be to his financial advantage to be patriotic.

"The bonds offer an absolutely safe investment, the safest in the entire world. The men who buy the bonds are not making a gift to the Government; they are doing an excellent stroke of business for themselves at the same time that they help the Government. If it is of interest, I may add that I am advising others to do only what I have myself done. Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

PUBLIC SERVICE HEARINGS.

The Public Service Commission will hold the following hearings this week:

Tomorrow—Concerning conditions at the Morris Station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; rates and changes of the New York Steam Company and alleged refusal of the company to furnish service to applicants in Water Street; alleged excessive charges of the New York Edison Company, and concerning the motive power and service of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Tuesday—Concerning standards of measurement for gas companies.

Wednesday—Complaint of the Mayor of the surface railroad tracks on Central Park West.

Thursday—The application of the New York and Richmond Gas Company for approval of an issue of bonds of the value of $2,214,400.

Friday—Concerning alleged defective locomotives of the New York Connecting Railroad Company, and as to the alteration of grade crossings at Lawrence Street of the Long Island Railroad Company.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Extraordinary Offerings

READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENTS

—The Newest Fashionable Models
—The Latest Reproductions and Adaptations
—The Most Skillful Workmanship and Finish

A B

Chiffon Velvet Dresses

$39.50
regularly 50.00

All Leading Colors Represented

A—Chiffon Velvet Evening Gown with draped bodice; skirt with bustle back; flowing tulle sleeves.

B—Chiffon Velvet Evening Gown with crushed bodice; draped skirt; flowing sleeves of silk net; silver lace on shoulders; silver tassel on side of skirt.

C—Street Dress of Chiffon Velvet,—tailored effect; with heavy lace across front; fitted sleeve with self buttons to elbow; gathered Redingote skirt; straight belt.

D—Street Dress of Chiffon Velvet,—draped bustle back skirt; straight waist with surplice collar of white satin; tailored sleeves with satin cuffs; straight girdle with four large Japanese buttons.

C D

No C. O. D.'S—NO APPROVALS—NO RETURNS

250 Women's Winter Suits

$22.50
regularly 35.00

Fall and Winter Suits,—Ten distinctive styles (six of which are illustrated); developed in the most popular Fabrics, including Chiffon Broadcloth, Russian Cord, Wool Velour and Mannish Serge; bustle effect or straight-line models. Taupe, Green, Brown, Navy Blue and Black; trimmed with Fur, Plush or self material; all sizes from 34 to 44. regularly 35.00 } **$22.50**

500 Winter Coats

$22.50
regularly 35.00

The assortment comprises many new models for every type of figure; developed in Wool Velour or Burella Cloth; fitted or straightline models; trimmed with Moufflon and Gray or Brown Kit Coney Fur; also without Fur. Taupe, Green, Brown, Navy Blue and Beetroot; lined; sizes 34 to 44.

My Country

"I Hear You Calling Me"

To Buy a Liberty Bond

John McCormack

The idol of music lovers of three continents

Will Sell

Liberty Bonds

AT

McCreery's

On Monday, from 3 to 4:30

With characteristic generosity and patriotism, Mr. McCormack will give to every purchaser of a bond of $100 or over an autographed Victor Record of

"The Star Spangled Banner," sung by himself.

For purchasers of a $5,000 bond or over Mr. McCormack *will sing* one of his favorite songs

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Liberty Bonds on Sale at Our Bond Booth

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Monday and Tuesday Till 6 P. M.

2,000 Yards
All Wool French Serge

48 inches wide, in Navy, Wine, Green, Grey, Cadet, Amethyst and Black

Exquisitely fine French Serge; suitable for handsome Dresses, Tailored Suits and Children's Fall apparel.

Regular Retail Value $1.75 Yard

Sale **1.48** Price

Wool Velours and Broadcloths

For Smart, High Cost Tailleur Apparel.

54 inches wide in a large assortment of colors, including Taupe, Burgundy, Belgian, Navy, Brown, Terra Cotta, Purple, Green and Black.

Stock Price $4.00 Yard

Sale **3.25** Price

Superior Quality All Wool Poplin

With special Broadcloth finish, 48 inches wide.

A fine, soft fabric, ideal for dress wear: Colors are Army, Belgian, Navy, Plum, Green, Brown, Taupe, Sand and Tan, also Black.

Stock Price $2.25 Yard

Sale **1.85** Price

Clearance Sale of Remnants

Consisting of Silk and Wool Dress Goods also

Colored Wool Semi-Made Skirts

To Close at 1/4 to 1/2 Under Former Prices

On Special Sale Monday and Tuesday

500 Blouses of the Latest Mode

Tailleur, Sports and Dressy Models

(As illustrated) Of Crepe de Chine in White or Flesh with fancy Satin collar in Blue, Coral or Peach—Very chic in effect.

Reglar Value $4.00

Sale **2.95** Price

No. 2—FANCY STRIPED SILK with plain colored Satin collar and cuffs. *Regularly $5.75* **4.95**

No. 3—WASHABLE SATIN in White and Flesh with pointed, convertible collar. *Regularly $5.75* **4.95**

No. 4 — GEORGETTE "SPORTS" MODEL with deep sailor collar and tie, White and Flesh in combination or all White. *Regularly $5.75* **4.95**

No. 5—DRESSY MODEL OF CHIFFON (lined) with vestee and convertible collar of White Georgette. Tucked and embroidered fronts. *Regularly $7.50* **6.75**

Another New Assortment of

Beacon Blanket Robes

That are unusual value

(As illustrated) Women's dainty, warm Robes in soft colorings—Lavender, Grey, Raspberry, Copen and Tan. Also Pink, trimmed with Satin to match; large pocket and girdle.

Regular Value $3.95

Sale **2.95** Price

Children's Brushed Wool Sets

Also

Pretty Sweaters and Baby Buntings

For Monday and Tuesday Only at These Reductions

No. 1—*(As illustrated)*—CHILDREN'S BRUSHED WOOL SETS, consisting of Sweater, Leggings, Cap and Mittens; in Rose, Green, Castor, White, Copen and Corn; 2 to 6 years. *Regularly $8.00* **6.75**

No. 2—*(As illustrated)*—BABY BUNTINGS of all wool double faced Elderdown bound with pink and blue Satin Ribbon. *Regularly $5.00* **3.25**

No. 3—*(As illustrated)*—CHILDREN'S ALL WOOL SWEATERS (slip-on model), with large collar, in Rose, White, Corn and Blue; 4 to 6 years. *Regularly $2.00* **1.50**

No. 4—*(As illustrated)*—GIRLS' ALL WOOL SWEATERS, with two pockets and belted back; in Copen and Rose—8 to 14 years. *Regularly $5.50* **3.95**

Continuing the Sale of

ORIENTAL RUGS

No Exchanges | *All Regular Stock*

To accommodate those of our customers who found it inconvenient to visit the store last week while the Sale was in progress, we shall continue it until Saturday, Oct. 27th, at 6 P. M.

At these very liberal Reductions:

	Regular Price	Sale Price
MOUSSOULS— 3.8x6.0	$35.00 to $55.00	31.50 to 47.50
DAGHESTANS— 4.0x5.6	55.00 to 85.00	47.50 to 65.00
DOZAR & SAROUKS— 4.4x6.4	85.00 to 225.00	72.00 to 180.00
EXTRA QUALITY PERSIANS— 8.0x10.0 to 26x14	225.00 to 950.00	218.00 to 780.00
INDIAN & TURKISH CARPETS— 8x10 to 25x16	185.00 to 900.00	158.00 to 735.00
SAROUY CARPETS— 9x12 to 14x22	600.00 to 3000.00	450.00 to 2250.00
KERMANSHAH CARPETS— 9x12 to 15x24	600.00 to 3500.00	450.00 to 2600.00

A Remarkable Underpriced Sale of

Men's Finest Overcoats

At the Beginning of the Season

REASONS—1917 Advance Winter Overcoatings bought last January before the several big advances took effect—held in the piece and made up for us during the dull Summer months by one of the leading makers of strictly high-grade overcoats—All journeyman tailored and finest trimmings. Distinctly different from the usual clothing store styles.

New Ulsterettes, Belted Back Coats, Trench Coats and other popular styles included in a group, at — *Actual Value $35.00* — **Sale Price 25.00**

New Auto Coats, Great Coats, Ulsters, Dress Coats and other popular styles included in a group, — *Actual Value $42.00 and $45.00* — **Sale Price 32.00**

Coats from imported coatings in Dress, Street, Auto and Storm models included in a group at, — *Actual Value $48.00 and $50.00* — **Sale Price 39.00**

Clearance Sale of all Fall coats in our stock. Silk lined dress models, Raincoats and Utility styles. — *Actual Value $22.00 to $28.00* — **Sale Price 14.85**

An Unusually Large Showing of

Men's Newest Sweater Coats

For Military or Civilian Use

13.50

Reproductions of the finest grades of imported Scotch and English Jackets. Made in America on imported machines from the same fine foreign yarns that have made the imported Sweaters so popular with those who know their comfort and warmth without bulk.

BRUSHED ANGORA JACKETS of good weight and in the most popular Heather mixtures. *Value today $13.50* — **10.50**

VICUNA AND ANGORA JACKETS in natural and mixed shades. V neck or adjustable collar like cut. *Value today $16.50* — **13.50**

CAMEL'S HAIR AND CASHMERE JACKETS in Khaki, natural and dyed shades. Medium weight. *Value today $19.50* — **15.50**

ARMY SWEATERS with sleeves in a heavy Khaki domestic worsted that will give warmth and service. *Specially Priced* — **8.00**

Knitted Waistcoats and Sleeveless Sweaters for Army or civilian wearing—Prices according to style and weights

IMPORTED WOOL KNITTED MUFFLERS— **1.75, 2.50, 3.50**

FINEST THREAD SILK KNITTED MUFFLERS— *Value $8.50, $10.00* Now **6.75**

The Very New in Apparel for Immediate and Winter Wear

Fashions for Women

TAILOR SUITS	26.50 to 130.00
DAYTIME COATS	29.50 to 175.00
STREET DRESSES	22.50 to 78.00
AFTERNOON DRESSES	29.50 to 90.00
EVENING GOWNS	37.50 to 125.00

The Misses' Department

TAILOR SUITS	22.50 to 95.00
DAYTIME COATS	22.50 to 125.00
STREET DRESSES	15.00 to 75.00
AFTERNOON DRESSES	24.50 to 125.00
EVENING DRESSES	19.75 to 150.00

Two "Specials" in Women's Handsome

Fur Trimmed Coats

Exquisitely Tailored, delightfully warm, made of the soft Velours in the smartest colorings, Satin lined and warmly interlined.

No. 1—*(As illustrated)*—Of Yosemite Velour—a very new and much favored coating — soft as Bolivia. The model presented is youthful in line, but adaptable to a mature figure; may be had in Black, Balsam, Brown, Navy, Taupe, Mahogany, and Jade, with huge fur collar of natural or skunk Raccoon.

Regular Value $41.00

Sale **32.50** Price

Wool Velour Coats

No. 2—*(As illustrated)*—A new straight-line model of fine Wool Velour with large fur collar and cuffs of skunk raccoon. Black, Navy, Taupe, Green, Plum, Brown.

Regular Value $52.00

Sale **37.50** Price

Handsome Velveteen Suits

Copy of Lanvin Model

Women's Tailor Suits of fine Velveteen in Black, Navy and Brown. The coat has a large convertible collar and is lined with Satin and warmly interlined.

Regular Value $48.00

Sale **39.50** Price

Another Special Offering of

Fashionable Furs

Greatly Under Regular Price

	Value	Sale Price
MOLE SCARFS	$38.00	30.00
BLACK LYNX SCARFS	33.00	27.50
BLACK LYNX MUFFS	33.00	27.50
ALASKA SABLE SCARFS	37.50	29.50
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS	32.50	25.00
HUDSON SEAL SCARFS	25.00	20.00
HUDSON SEAL SCARFS	37.00	28.00
HUDSON SEAL MUFFS	16.00	12.75
HUDSON SEAL MUFFS	22.00	16.00
KOLINSKY SCARF	95.00	75.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS, medium length, plain and brocade linings.	165.00	140.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS, ¾-length, newest models—plain or belted.	225.00	195.00

Women's Handkerchiefs

An additional Importation of smart Colored Handkerchiefs, made from Irish Lawns, also plain White Pure Irish Linen, grass bleached.

Regularly .15 to .25

Sale **.12½** Price

Embroidery orders for the Holidays should be placed now to avoid disappointment.

Veilings

A recent Importation of Novelty Veiling, showing the new large scroll designs, Chenille and Cluster effects.

HEXAGON MESH VEILS in Black, White and colors.

Regularly .50 and 1.00

Sale Price **.35** and **.75**

First Presented Tomorrow

This Evening Wrap

of

Waterfall Velvet

For Misses and Small Women

(As illustrated) A luxurious evening wrap of Waterfall Velvet, showing the new full draped effect, warmly interlined and handsomely lined with dainty figured satin. The huge collar and cuffs are of Moufflon, and the wrap may be had in Pink, Blue, Geranium and Sea Foam.

Regular Value $60.00

Sale Price **47.50**

59.50

A Great Variety of Styles in Misses' Tailor Suits

Are Shown in the Department in Sizes 14 to 20 years

Consisting of Tailored or Fur-Trimmed Models, featuring all the new fabrics and showing a charming assortment of the new straight-line effects; the coats are smartly lined with plain or Novelty Silks and warmly interlined.

Very Specially Priced

22.50 to 85.00

Misses' Daytime Dresses

Sizes 14 to 20 years

A collection of Service or Tailored Dresses in Serge, Tricotine, Cloth and Velveteen, featuring the different phases of the prevailing fashions, and showing charming combinations of fabrics and colorings, also exclusive and original effects in embroidery and beadings.

Very Specially Priced

15.00 to 85.00

25.00

Presenting the New Fall Fabrics

In the Upholstery Section

At Important Concessions from the Regular Price

2000 Yards of Striped Silk Tapestries and Taffetas in the newest colors, also fine Cotton Tapestries in small designs, as well as the more pretentious, including Elizabethan and Verdure. 50 inches wide. *Value $3.00 to $10.00 yard.* Sale Price **2.25 to 8.00**

3000 Yards Plain and Figured Velours in an excellent range of the most appropriate colors. *Value $3.50 to $15.00 yard.* Sale Price **2.50 to 12.00**

Lace Curtains are shown in a very large range of prices, also attractive patterns in scrim, Marquisette and nets. *Value $1.75 to $100.00 pair.* Sale Price **1.25 to 75.00**

Phenomenal Values in

Reversible Velour Portieres

GROUP I.

Of exquisite, silky texture, with plain centres and self-figured borders, 48 inches wide, 8 feet long.

Mulberry and Green | Red and Brown
Brown and Rose | Brown and Blue

Regular Value $29.50 Pair

Sale **23.75** Price

GROUP II.

7 ft. 6 in. long and 48 in. wide—open front edge.

Plain Colored Reversible Velour Portieres of very desirable quality, soft and lustrous, in combinations of

Brown and Blue | Brown and Red
Green and Brown | Rose and Blue
Brown and Rose | Red and Green
Green and Green | Vert and Mulberry

Regular Value $25 Pair

Sale **19.75** Price

An Entirely New Assortment Comprising 22,000 Yards

Fashionable Fall Silks

Will be placed on Special Sale Monday at 1/3 under Regular Price

2,000 Yards

Black Satin Messaline

35 inches wide, soft, lustrous finish and suitable for dress wear.

Retail Value $1.25 Yard

Special **.95** Sale

5,000 Yards

Crepe de Chine

40 inches wide, of excellent quality, in Black and Ivory.

Retail Value $2.00 Yard

Special **1.35** Sale

15,000 Yards

Fine Dress Satin

35 inches wide, in 50 standard colors, embracing all the new shades, for Street and Evening wear. Also Ivory and Black. The colors include:

Ceil	Lilac	Seal	Reseda	Indian
Mais	Black	Burgundy	Taupe	Tan
Copen	Rose	Corn	Egg-Plant	Plum
Silver	Old Gold	Myrtle	Navy	Ivory
Emerald	Nile	Apple Green	Pink	Alice Blue
Royal Purple	Electric	Orchid	Turquoise	Flesh

Regular Retail Price $2.00 Yard

Special **1.38** Sale

Sports Sweaters for Cool Days

For Women and Misses

(As illustrated) All Wool knitted Coat Sweaters with deep sailor collar and sash; a nicely finished model of medium weight and very warm. Colors are a smart shade of Green, Rose and Navy.

Regular Value $7.50

Sale **5.65** Price

Great Savings in Fine Gloves

Made of especially selected high-class skins, and presenting examples of the finest workmanship in both sewing and embroidery.

Women's Tan Cape Gloves

One-clasp Gloves of soft, pliable skins, with embroidered backs; in the best shades of Tan.

Value $2.00 Pair

Special **1.65** Sale

3 prs. at 1.60 pr.

Our Famous Regis Gloves

Women's Glace Gloves of exquisite quality, very soft and perfect fitting, with Paris Point Embroidery, 2-clasp, in White only.

Regularly $2.00 Pair

Sale **1.48** Price

3 prs. at 1.45 pr.

Women's Fall Silk Hose

All the leading shades and our regular standard grades at special concessions in price.

Colored Silk Hose

Of beautiful lustre and suitable for Fine Dress Wear

24 Smart Shades

Value $2.00 Pair

1.65

3 prs. at 1.55 pr.

Jackets

Specially Priced **1.75**

Colored Silk Hose

Of excellent quality, with Cotton Tops and Soles.

Suede	Bronze	Rose
Tan	Sand	Pink
Pearl	Taupe	Sky
Silver	Gray	White
Mole		Black

Value $1.35 Pair

Sale **1.25** Price

3 prs. at 1.20 pr.

Pink Combinations

Consisting of extra fine Lisle bodies and tops of excellent quality Glove Silk, with tailored finish, re-inforced; all sizes with tight knee only.

Value $2.50 each

Sale **1.65** Price

3 at 1.58 each

Union Suits

Combination Suits of light weight, fine ribbed Lisle in a most comfortable, perfect fitting, low neck model, with tight or wide lace trimmed knee. All sizes.

Value $1.00 each

Special **.70** Sale

3 at .68 each

High Class Wilton Rugs

All of the best English and Bigelow-Hartford and Wilton weaves in an assortment of desirable patterns and colorings.

At 10 to 25% Below Regular Values

Size	Regularly	Sale Price
7.6 x 4.6	$27.50 to $32.50	20.00 to 25.00
9.0 x 6.0	37.50 to 52.50	27.50 to 40.00
9.0 x 6.9	45.00 to 69.00	32.50 to 45.00
10.6 x 6.9	55.00 to 65.00	42.50 to 52.00
10.6 x 8.3	47.50 to 75.00	42.50 to 62.50
12.0 x 9.0	80.00 to 100.00	57.50 to 75.00

Clearance of

Fine Carpetings

Bigelow and English Manufacture

To close at 1/3 to 1/2 Reductions

A special assortment of 25 patterns, aggregating 10,000 yards Best Domestic and Imported Wiltons, Axminsters and Velvets.

To close at **2.00, 2.25, 2.50**

Reduced from $3.25, $4.25, $5.00 yard.

KING OF ITALY VISITS THE FRENCH FRONT

Reviews Troops at Verdun and Decorates French Commanders.

UNDER GERMAN GUNFIRE

Shells from 210's Fall Near Him—Traverses the Whole French Line and Sees Belgian Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Matin gives the following account of the visit of the King of Italy to the French front:

"The King spent three days visiting the whole French front from Alsace to the point of union with the British. He arrived at Belfort, and was met by President Poincaré, Alexandre Ribot, the Foreign Minister; Generals Pétain and Castelnau. He drove in the President's automobile to the reconquered section of Alsace.

"At Massevaux he held a reception and reviewed the troops holding the sector. A choir of children wearing the Alsatian costume sang a hymn in Italian in his honor. The inhabitants greeted him enthusiastically with shouts of 'Long live Italy! Long live France! No Plébiscite!'

"At Gerardmer the royal party reentered the King's special train. He dined with the President and slept on the train.

"The following morning the King arrived at Verdun at 7 o'clock. He was met by General Pétain, wearing the Italian Military Medal. The King and the President reviewed 3,000 men drawn from the regiments which had particularly distinguished themselves in the defense of the city. The President presented to the King the Generals commanding the corps to which the troops belonged. Sixty-one flags—some mere rags attached to a pole—were in the procession.

"The King paid special attention to the flag of the Third Zouaves, a regiment of which he is Honorary Colonel, carried by General MacMahon, Duke of Magenta. The General presented the flag to the King, who pinned the Italian Military Cross on it. He then decorated the leading French Generals, including General Pétain, who received the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, and General Guillaumat, the commander of Verdun, with the Grand Cordon of the Italian Crown.

"The King then went in an automobile to Fort Souville, only four kilometers from the citadel, where the high tide of the German assault was checked in the desperate days of June, 1916. In the course of his visit to the fort the party came under the fire of German long-range artillery, several shells from the 210-Millimeter howitzers falling dangerously near.

"The King visited various observation posts further north, examining all the battlefield, including Hill 304 and Dead Man Hill, over which German shells burst constantly.

"The party then visited the cathedral and citadel, and at 12:30 departed in an automobile to rejoin the train which took them to Rheims. The afternoon was spent in a visit to the cathedral and Hôtel de Ville. The few inhabitants still remaining in the city thronged to greet the King, who visited several shops which had remained open throughout the war, despite the incessant bombardments.

"On his return to the train the King was met by Premier Painlevé, who dined with him and the President in the train.

"Friday, the third day of the trip, was spent in a tour through Soissons and the positions held by the French troops along the Aisne and Oise. Passing in an automobile through Coucy le Château, Folembray, Chauny, Faillouel, Jelly, and Ham, the party arrived at Noyon, where the King reviewed infantry battalions in the square before the Hôtel de Ville, while squadrons of airplanes kept guard overhead.

"In the latter part of the trip the King had an opportunity of observing the devastation wrought by the Germans in the early Spring. Despite the restoration energetically carried on by the French, largely aided by the American Red Cross, the work of German barbarism was so thorough as to draw expressions of vehement indignation from the royal guest.

"At 5 o'clock the King and President took the train for Chantilly, whence the President returned to Paris.

"On Saturday the King visited the Belgian front, accompanied by King Albert, and departed the same evening for Italy."

WAR SURGEONS ASSEMBLE.

Famous Medical Men at Clinical Congress in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20.—Surgeons all over the world are arriving in Chicago to attend a meeting of the Clinical Congress. In connection with it there are to be sessions of the General Medical Board of the National Council of Defense, of which Dr. Franklin H. Martin is Chairman. The chief topic for discussion will be the work of the medical profession in the world war.

Among the notables who will participate in the week's activities, some of whom arrived this morning, are: Sir Berkeley Moynihan, senior consulting surgeon of the British Royal Army Medical Corps and inspector of army camps in France; Dr. Alexis Carrell of the Rockefeller Institute; Dr. George W. Crile, who comes direct from hospital work in France; Surgeon General William C. Gorgas of the United States Army, Surgeon Admiral W. C. Braisted of the United States Navy, Dr. Rupert Blue of the Public Health Service, Dr. Joseph Blake of New York, and Dr. Robert E. Jones of England.

The loud talking doctor and the nurse who swishes her starched skirts in making her rounds were criticised by Dr. E. W. Corwin, head of the Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo, Col., who addressed the American College of Surgeons in the Congress Hotel today. Dr. Corwin also advocated the sending of inspectors to the various hospitals to aid in raising their standards and later on the sending of inspectors secretly to see that the standard was maintained.

COLONEL FINISHES REDUCING

Will Leave Cooper's Health Farm Tomorrow or Next Day.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 20.—Theodore Roosevelt is preparing to depart from "Jack" Cooper's health farm here, after about two weeks of exercise and treatment. He is going back to Oyster Bay Monday or Tuesday.

Colonel Roosevelt has consented to receive newspaper representatives tomorrow to tell them about his stay here. Thus far nothing authentic has come from the Cooper farm about the ex-President's work there. He has been guarded from the curious by a Stamford policeman. It is said he has lost weight and reduced his girth.

UNTIL October 27th

Every dollar we receive in cash sales will be turned into

Liberty Bonds

Make your purchases this week. The Liberty Loan must be a success! Do your part, and we'll do ours.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & SON
The Home of the Universal
West 42nd Street, New York City

Only 5½ more days in which to subscribe for the Second Liberty Loan! Do It To-morrow!

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (*Between 5th and 6th Avenues*) West Forty-third Street

United State Army and Navy Bazar
GRANDCENTRALPALACE
October 27th to November 3d
Do your bit for your own boys at the front—now.

New Woolen Dress Fabrics and Coatings

Paris is favoring the soft velvet finish Cashmere Velours, Siberienne and Herrencia Coatings in the new Fall colorings; Camels' Hair Suitings, English and Scotch Tweeds in stripes, checks and blue and green tartan plaids.

VERY UNUSUAL OCTOBER OFFERINGS

On the Main Floor:

Wool Velour and Duvet de Laine

54 inches wide, in a large assortment of the new Fall colors and black,

at $2.90 yd.

Superior Quality Chiffon Broadcloth

60 ins. wide; high lustre; light weight; sponged and shrunk; black and colors,

at $2.45 yd.

Fashionable Furs for the First Cool Days

Every fur requirement of the correct wardrobe will be found at prices uniformly low throughout this section.

Natural Muskrat Coats	at	$95.00 to $325.00
Nutria Coats	"	$95.00 to $375.00
Hudson Seal Coats	"	125.00 to $595.00
Persian Lamb Coats	"	225.00 to $550.00
Caracul Coats	"	425.00 to $725.00
Moleskin Coats	"	265.00 to $950.00
Mink Coats	"	425.00 to 1950.00
Ermine Coats	"	1500.00 to 2250.00

Broadtail and Broadtail Persian Coats at $550.00 to 1650.00

Coatees, Capes, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs in all the wanted furs.

Misses' and Children's Furs,
Men's Fur-lined Overcoats,
Rugs, Robes and
Mounted Animal Rugs

THIRD FLOOR

Household and Decorative Linens

Inspection is invited of a large shipment of Italian Lace Trimmed and Hand Embroidered Linens, which has just been received, consisting of Banquet, Luncheon and Tea Cloths, Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, Luncheon Sets (round, square and oval).

FOR TO-MORROW, MONDAY:

Irish Linen Damask NAPKINS

Greatly Below Usual Prices

16½x16½ ins.,	dz. $1.75	19x19 ins.,	dz. $3.50
17x17 inches	" $2.25	21x21 inches	" $3.50
18x18 inches	" $2.50	22x22 inches	" $3.95
19x19 inches	" $2.95	24x24 inches	" $4.50

Heavy Irish Linen Table Damask at $1.45 a yard

MADEIRA PIECES

Hand Embroidered and Hand Scalloped

Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces,	set	$3.40
Afternoon Tea Napkins,	doz.	$5.40
Tray Covers	each	25c

For Monday, a Highly Important Offering

Women's Fashionable Coats

presenting very unusual values

at $37.50 and 45.00

There are models for street, dress and motor wear, fashioned in Pom Pom, silvertone cloth and fine quality velours; tailored and semi-fitted models, having large fur collars; lined and interlined.

Attention is directed to a distinctive display of

Women's Afternoon and Evening Coats and Wraps

Featuring a choice selection of rich fabrics, effectively combined with the most luxurious furs, each garment possessing those indescribable elegancies of workmanship and finish fastidious women demand,

Prices range from $65.00 to 425.00

In the Misses' Section—*A Special Sale*

Will provide these notable price inducements in Suits and Coats on the Third Floor:

Misses' Dressy Coats

Exclusive models, made of crystal and silvertone cloth, also Pom Pom; many trimmed with luxurious furs; silk lined and warmly interlined,

$45.00 and 69.75

Misses' Smart Suits

Showing new hip to knee length coats, of velour de laine, silvertone and wool velour; some trimmed with furs; new model skirts; Autumn colorings,

$47.50 and 53.00

An Exposition of Women's Apparel

In the Ready-to-Wear Sections will be found to comprise the smartest Autumn and Winter styles, developed by the foremost fashion exponents. Included are

Women's Modish Gowns

For street, dinner, theatre and other social functions, made of serge, tricotine, velours, velveteen, chiffon velvet, Georgette crepe, gold cloth and elaborate brocades.

Women's Tailored Suits

For walking, afternoon, calling, traveling or sport wear; made of duvet delaine, silvertone, Bolivia, velour, velveteens or chiffon velvets; plain tailored or combined with furs.

A visit of inspection before making final selections will be very advantageous as our prices will be found invariably lower than elsewhere.

Robes d'Interieur for Women

Every new French innovation for wear in the home will be found in our superior assortments on the Second Floor. Rich materials combined with unique trimmings have produced models which are the embodiment of grace and elegance and should be seen to be appreciated.

The undermentioned values are very special:

Corduroy Robes

Two models, coat and slip-on effects; beautiful colorings; silk lined,

at $6.85

Attractive Models

In Crepe de Chine, striped or figured brocades; lace coat and fur trimmings,

$6.95 to 18.50

RELIABLE FURNITURE—*Reduced*

Quality is the salient feature in our furniture, and reductions from our already low prices should lend additional interest to this sale.

Velour Living Room Suite, 2 pcs.; formerly $230.00, at $175.00

Living Room Suite, 3 pcs; walnut and cane; reduced from $220.00, ... to $180.50

Tapestry Davenports, with loose cushions, choice of patterns; formerly $95.00, at $75.00

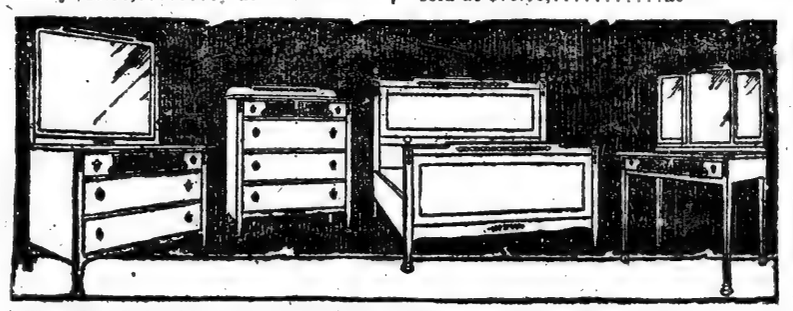
Wing Chairs and Rockers, of solid mahogany and cane; formerly $19.50, ... at $16.50

Writing Desks, Old English Oak; formerly $22.00, ... at $16.50

Dining Room Suite, 4 pcs.; in mahogany; Heppelwhite design; formerly $405.00, .at $312.50

Dining Room Suite, 10 pcs; mahogany finish; Queen Anne design; formerly $301.50, at $245.00

China Closets, of mahogany and Jacobean oak; formerly sold at $70.00, ... at $35.00



Chamber Suite in American Walnut or Mahogany, 4 pcs; including Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table, Full Size Bedstead $185.00

Opportune Sale of Silks and Velvets

In black and colors, at substantial price concessions, TO-MORROW

Chiffon Dress Velvets, 40½ ins., All new Fall street and evening colors, also black; regular price $5.50 a yard, at $3.95

Dress Satin, 35 inches wide, Light and dark shades, also black and white; regular price $1.50 a yard, ... at $1.15

Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide, All street and evening shades, including white, flesh and black; regularly $1.75, $1.38

Georgette Crepe, 40 ins. wide, Complete line of all light and dark colors, also white, flesh and black; regularly $2.00 $1.38

Black Dress Satin

Imported; 39 inches wide; regular price $3.00 yard — $1.85

Domestic; 36 inches wide; regular price $2.00 yard — $1.65

Interesting Offerings in New Dress Trimmings

Arranged for TO-MORROW'S Selling, on the MAIN FLOOR

Floral Ornaments and Trimmings

For Decorative Purposes,

45c to 6.50

Persian Embroidered Fur-trimmed Ornaments & Girdles, 45c to 4.50

Jet Bead Ornaments, Tassels, Buckles and Trimmings, 45c to 7.50

Persian Beaded, Spangled and Silk Emb'd Trimmings and Flouncings

75c, 1.50 to 15.00

Black Silk Embroidered Trimmings

Four to nine inches wide; per yard:

75c, 1.25 to 2.50

Chinese, Persian and American Rugs

FOR MONDAY, a number of choice

CHINESE CARPETS

In the popular shades and patterns, hand embossed, will be found repriced as follows:

SIZE	COLOR	PRICE	SIZE	COLOR	PRICE
7½x9½ft.,	gold	$185.00	9x12ft.,	gold	$195.00
9½x10ft.,	rose	$178.00	9x12ft.,	blue	$218.00
8x9½ft.,	gold	$180.00	9½x11ft.,	gold	$218.00
7½x9½ft.,	blue	$188.00	10x14ft.,	blue	$295.00
8x10½ft.,	blue	$190.00	10x12½ft.,	gold	$345.00
8x9½ft.,	gold	$185.00	11½x13ft.,	tan	$295.00
8½x12ft.,	blue	$178.00	10x14½ft.,	gold	$435.00
9x11½ft.,	gold	$195.00	12x15ft.,	blue	$550.00
8x11½ft.,	blue	$190.00	11½x14½ft.,	rose	$495.00

A large assortment of desirable

PERSIAN RUGS

In Mahal, Ghoerevan, Bijar, Sarouk, Kirman, etc.

From 6¾x9½ feet, at $138.00
To 13¾x21¾ feet, at 1585.00

Regularly $165.00 to 1875.00

AMERICAN FLOOR COVERINGS

New effects are being shown in Plain and Figured Rugs, Carpets and Linoleums.

NIGHT TRENCH RAID STIRS PLATTSBURG

Handful of Candidates Crawl Through Mud and Rain for Surprise Attack.

WAR CONDITIONS OBSERVED

Sudden Uproar in Dark Gives Alarm, but Canadian Veteran Gets Past the Sentries.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Oct. 20.—Across No Man's Land through the pouring rain and mud, over the soaking shrubbery and brush, penetrating cautiously in the inky blackness of a bad night, crawled a handful of men.

Silence hung over the sector held by the Plattsburg army, and the blackness of the dripping night showed no signs of life in the trenches. Then from behind the cover of the railroad embankment came the roar of bombs, the rattle of machine guns and rifles, and the staring flare of the star shells.

Suddenly, up and down the long line went the alarm, first the warnings from the listening posts and outpost guards, the shrill of officers' whistles, and the pounding of bells:

"Stand-to on the double!"

The men fell out of their dugouts into the rain and mud. The patrols combed No Man's Land. The night surprise had come. When the trenches had again settled for the night it was found Lieutenant Chapman, formerly of the Royal Artillery of the British Army, had been made a prisoner, and was forced to spend the night in the soaking trenches.

But Sergeant Alexander McClintock, now a candidate here, but formerly of the Eighty-seventh Canadian Grenadier Guards, and a wearer of the Distinguished Conduct Medal, penetrated the lines and reported to Divisional Headquarters as a sign of his success. The purpose of the raiding party had been to plant one or two spies in the trenches.

Attack a Real Surprise.

The orders from Colonel Wolf, commandant here, had been that the New York Infantry Regiment was to spend twelve hours in the network of trenches, constructed about two miles from the post, under "war conditions." This was a part—and a vital part—of the training of the candidates for commissions, but the headquarters orders did not mention a surprise attack or an ugly night of rain and blackness.

Fifteen hundred strong, the regiment marched to the trenches at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with full equipment for their stay and took up their positions, holding a three-quarter-mile front against what was thought to be a theoretical enemy. The trenches had been carefully laid out and due tender the direction of the engineers here and with many suggestions from Lieutenant Poiree of the French Army, stationed at this camp to help train the men under European conditions. These rabbit warrens burrowed through territory over an area of five square miles.

The simulation of European conditions was perfectly carried out, and the ditches zigzagged over the territory of the position on the ridge, which afforded a fine field of fire. The men were talking fluently of boyaux, communicating trenches, dugouts, and listening posts before they had been in the trenches an hour, and each had a map of the "ditches" so he could locate himself at any time. Even down to the lingo were the war conditions carried out.

As an indication of the spirit with which the American troops will go to France some of the trenches were called Mary's Ankle, Hitchy-Koo Lane, Italy, &c., and on each turn a signpost was placed giving the name.

As a further hint of the spirit fostered by the men here by Colonel Wolf and his assistants, the mud covered, soaking candidates marched back to the post this morning singing and whistling. The bad weather had made no difference to them. They had played the game. Said one rookie:

"We might as well get used to wet weather now. No one has called the war off on account of rain so far."

Had Hospital Station.

Captain Shaw was in command of the regiment at headquarters, the only point from which the trenches could be entered by any one except McClintock. Near regimental headquarters was a hospital station to which stretcher bearers were to carry the wounded from the first aid dressing stops up the line. Each battalion had its headquarters, with communication by telephone with regimental headquarters and company headquarters.

Coming down the trenches to the front line, platoons held the various sectors, the front line lightly as in Europe, with the real strength in the second string of ditches, into which dugouts had been built for the men. Cleverly concealed machine gun positions, at which there were always four men on guard, supported the second line. The advance listening posts were so well camouflaged that they could not be picked up in daylight at a distance of ten feet.

At night two men were kept in each and to the wrist of each was tied a string which stretched back to the first line trench. If this was not pulled every fifteen minutes it was the duty of the man on the other end of that string to find out whether anything was wrong at the post. By "anything wrong" was meant, if the action had been real, whether the occupant had been killed.

The men quickly adapted themselves to war conditions, and played the game up to the extent of sticking twigs and branches of pine boughs into their hats to make it more difficult to be detected. And no man got by any stretch of trench without a pass.

Along about 4 o'clock in the afternoon there began to be ugly reports from mysterious sources of a night attack, and at the regular "stand-to" at dusk warnings were given to the Corporals.

The Tenth Company was holding a particularly dangerous salient, and an important one, that projected into No Man's Land, and the report was that the attack would come at this elbow. Candidate William McGeehan, a veteran of the Spanish war, was assigned to this sector.

"This is a nasty corner," remarked McGeehan, "and we expect trouble here tonight, according to the reports from our spies."

However, he pointed confidently to a machine-gun position, indistinguishable until designated.

"A fine field of fire for that baby as soon as there is any alarm," declared McGeehan.

Spy Report is Spread.

Captain C. B. Hodges at company headquarters (heavily protected against shell fire, thirty feet underground) got the report and passed it along. Captain Wallace ordered his sentinels into No Man's Land earlier than had been anticipated because of the unusually thick darkness, and extra men were sent to the listening posts.

As soon as the report reached Battalion Headquarters, Captain Ware, in command, began to erupt orders over the telephone.

"I have reliable information," he reported to all headquarters, "that a single spy will try to break through our lines tonight. Put out Cossack posts and double the guards in the listening posts."

Colonel Wolf made the trip to the trenches last night, in spite of the pouring rain and was present when the raid was made. He was much pleased at the spirit and activity of the men. When McClintock reached divisional headquarters, he was closely questioned as to how he had broken through.

"The patrols had cut me off from the rear," explained McClintock, "so I had to go ahead. I skirted the section where the attack was expected and the men were massed, and crawled into the trenches and mingled in a lightly held sector. Once I had to lie for half an hour in a traverse trench to keep from being caught. I didn't know the countersign. They had trip wires in front of the trenches, but I had been over them before in France."

After the raid the trenches settled for the night, and there were no other unusual activities until the regular stand-to at dawn, the zero hour when most attacks are made. The men started back to the post at 8 o'clock this morning, wet through, mud smeared, but singing. It showed the spirit of the best of America being developed at this camp by Colonel Wolf and his officers.

In that mud-covered throng was the backbone of the nation, bankers, brokers, and business men in all walks of life who swung back singing, men who have set a pace here in subscribing to the second Liberty Loan which it will be hard for civilians to follow. Like real sportsmen, they are betting on themselves to win.

HEARN

West of Fifth Avenue. Fourteenth Street

The Last Week!—The Last Week!

of Liberty Loan Campaign

The Question of the Hour!

How Many More Bonds Can You Buy?

ACTUAL BONDS OF THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN ON SALE AT OUR BOND BOOTH—MAIN FLOOR

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY you will have this chance to LEND (not give) some of your money to the Second Liberty Loan of OUR UNITED STATES.

Every dollar will earn four per cent. interest, as high as any—and higher than the majority of banks. Your money is as safe as OUR UNITED STATES.

Some ask, "How could I get my money back?" You can sell a Liberty Bond anywhere, any time. Any bank will sell for you a bond of OUR UNITED STATES.

A $50 bond is the same as a $50 bill—except that the bill earns no interest. A bond does earn four per cent. for you from OUR UNITED STATES.

Buy a bond as early in the week as possible—DON'T DELAY. Your example may make others buy bonds from OUR UNITED STATES.

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Men—brave men—will die for you and me, in the hope of victory for all.

BUY BONDS—lending money is a little thing—WE WILL NOT FAIL OUR UNITED STATES

Difficult As It May Be, We Always Keep Up Our Assortments. That, With Our Moderate Profit Policy, Is Why We Are Busy Day In and Day Out, Year In and Year Out

A Sale for Monday and Tuesday---
TAILORED SUITS, Special, 23.75

Our reg. $29.75 value.

Every suit in this group is a practical, well-made suit—under today's higher prices one scarcely expects to find a durable suit under thirty dollars. This price represents a value most extraordinary—that the quality of the suit proves.

Of Broadcloth—long line coat—slightly raised belt line—shows belt in front—buttons across semi-fitted back. Convertible nutria collars. Colors—taupe, green, brown, navy and black.

Of Burella—Semi-fitted models, with half belts—inlay velvet collars. Colors—beetroot, green, brown and navy.

Of Serge—Strictly tailored models in navy and black.

All sizes for misses and women, and even on these sale suits free alteration.

Blankets

Every day greater quantities of really fine blankets are being sold in this department. All our blanket prices are less than those elsewhere—that we have verified Finding prices as low as ours on blankets of the best quality which can be made, seems extraordinary. It is. Perhaps that is why we sell more, and better blankets than any other store in town.

Useful Blankets
Of cotton fleece—white, tan, gray—with contrast borders—our reg. $2.15—special... 1.84

Crib Blankets
Eiderdown finish—allover Jacquard designs—also some Indian designs—our reg. $1.27—special... 1.04

Comfortable Blankets
Indian designs—solid color effects—plaids, two-tones—many designs—useful for motor robes or couch covers—special..... 3.84

Heavy Blankets
Wool mixed plaids—white with contrast borders—in ¾ or full sizes—our reg. $8.97—special... 7.97

Blankets
Very fine all wool—America's finest production—single or in pairs—white and delicate colorings or two-toned blankets with 5-inch taffeta or satin binding—special..... 21.75

A Special Note
Remnants of Domet, Canton and wool flannel have accumulated—plain white or colors—some silk embroidered—and to clear them all away, for Monday and Tuesday they are marked at Clearance Prices.

DRAPERIES and CURTAINS

Particularly Interesting Is Our Unusually Large Display of

Lace Curtains

Comprising Imported Lacet, Marie Antoinette, Renaissance, Irish Point, Novelty Net, Scrim, Madras and Nottingham Curtains.

4.94—To-day's value is $6.50—Lacet Irish Point and Novelty Nets.

6.98—To-day's value $8.00 to $9.00—Irish Point, Lacet, Marie Antoinette—neat or showy borders.

11.94—To-day's value $15—fine Irish Point, Lacet and Marie Antoinette—mounted on best net—exquisite designs.

7.94—Imported Net Bed Sets—Marie Antoinette and Lacet—all with dropped valance and bolster sham.

Enormous Assortment of Light Weight Sunfast Draperies for Overdrapes—

An unusually large space is devoted to this interesting department.

.87—Imported Sunfast Madras—plain or figured designs, double width.

1.44—Chintz, Cretonne and Scenic designs—wood tones and sea-greens—also multi colors.

2.24—Silk Sunfast—Kapock, Aladdin and other weaves and beautiful shades of blue, rose, brown, green and light art tints.

Imported Curtain Madras, Curtain Scrims, Marquisette, Curtain Nets, Sash Laces, Vestibule Panels

Everything for decorative purposes found here—

.31 Value .49—Double width—imported Madras.

.87 Made to sell at $1.50 to $2.25 yd.—Imported Colored Madras—60-inch—most artistic effects.

.27 Values .35—Two in One Draperies—cretonne and scrim combined—dainty designs—hemstitched.

Three Exceptional Offerings—High Grade Cretonnes.

Lot 1—Linen Finish Cretonnes—40 styles—value .50..... .27

Lot 2—In a wonderful variety of artistic designs—value .60.. .44

Lot 3—Finest Grade Cretonnes—included are some patterns never shown before—val. $1.00. .64

Special Offering—

6,000 Yds. Damask Poplins

Most sightly drapery for inexpensive hangings and coverings—rose, blue, green, old gold, olive, brown and tan—50-inch—value $1.25..... .85

Monday and Tuesday

4,000 yards of Mill Remnants—of fine figured Velours, from high-class m'f'rs—lengths 1½ to 2¾ yards—many can be matched—50-inch—value $4.50 to $8.00. yd. 2.47

Practical Dress Fabrics
That Soon Will Be Impossible to Buy

All of these goods were bought months ago—that accounts for their being "all wool"—that also explains these prices—more than a wholesale price to you, for every yard of these materials costs us more today than these prices quoted to you on the basis of our old orders.

Chiffon Broadcloths—Special 2.77

A price really lower than the verified price elsewhere in town

54-in. All Wool—sponged and shrunk. Wide range of Colors, including taupe, prune, burgundy, African brown, Delft, Copen blue, beet root, navy and black.

Storm Serges
Our reg. .87..... .67
36 in.—all wool—brown, garnet, navy and black.

Poplins
Our reg. $1.57.....1.14
42 in.—all wool—navy and black. Excellent suiting.

French Serges
Our reg. $1.58.....1.24
48 and 50 in.—all wool—fine twill—Burgundy, brown, myrtle, navy and black.

Zibelines
An unusual value..... 2.98
54 in.—all wool—brown, myrtle, Burgundy, navy and black—smart coating—and very soft.

HOSIERY

Special Prices for Monday and Tuesday

Women's Silk Stockings
Black, white and colors—lisle sole, heel and toe—Our reg. $1.17..... .92

Women's Silk Stockings
Extra Sizes
Black lisle sole, heel and toe—Our reg. $1.27..... 1.15

Children's Stockings
Of black cotton—double heel and toe—Our reg. .28..... .23

Men's Socks
Of black wool—gray heel and toe—Our reg. .38..... .28

Special Sale of Smart Serge Frocks
14.50

For Monday and Tuesday

See World and American for Details.

Dainty Underthings Of Glove Silk's Charm

Glove Silk Undervests—
Band top—bodice or shoulder straps—pink or white..Special 1.47
Of similar quality—embroidered Special 1.85

Glove Silk Bloomers—
Pink or white.....Special 1.87

Glove Silk Envelope Chemises—
Lace top—embroidered front—ribbon straps..... 2.47
A number of other models to. 3.97

Glove Silk Union Suits—
Pink or white—band top—Special 3.47
Of same quality—embroidered 3.77

Glove Silk Top Union Suits—
Cotton bodies—white or pink.. 1.07
Better qualities to..... 1.97

Cold Weather Needs for Baby

At Price Cuts That Please Mother

Limited quantity of Babies' silk and wool shirts—sizes 1 to 3 yrs.—our reg. $1.45.....1.00
Babies' part wool Shirts—sizes to 3 yrs.—our reg. .75.. .58
Babies' white Leggin Drawers—hand made, of softest yarn—with or without feet—our reg. $1.65. 1.34
Little Tots' Sweater Coats—white and light combinations, also good range of colors—sizes to 4 yrs.—our reg. $1.75.....1.34
Hand crocheted Silk Caps—excellent assortment—wool linings—satin ribbon trim—our reg. $1.95.....1.50
Long emb'd Flannel Skirts—neat patterns—cambric waists—our reg. $1.50.....1.24
Eiderdown Carriage Robes—with lap—satin ribbon trim—our reg. $1.95.....1.50

Put Out Your Flag For Your Soldier

Those whose men folks are serving our country in the army or navy or whose daughter is a Red Cross Nurse may honor them by displaying

Service Flags

FLAGS—
Of Sewed Muslin
12 x 18..... .28
Of Heavy Cotton Bunting
2 x 3 ft..... .75
3 x 5 ft.....1.35
4 x 6 ft.....1.84
Sterling Wool Bunting
12x 18 in..... .68
2 x 3 ft.....1.58
3 x 5 ft.....3.25
A star is used to designate each member of the family serving.

Annual "Sample Line" Sale of Babies' and Little Children's COATS
ONE-THIRD OFF!

These were purchased of one of the highest class manufacturers, who closes out his entire sample line to us once a year.....Coats from which advance orders are taken, only one of a style, so you may imagine the extent of the selection. Mothers wait for this Sale because they know they can buy the most "exclusive" baby garments to be had at about half what they would pay ordinarily.

The higher-priced are richly lined with silk—all interlined.

	Worth.	Sale.		Worth.	Sale.
Coats.	$3.97	2.67	Coats.	$13.97	8.97
Coats.	$5.97	3.97	Coats.	$14.97	9.97
Coats.	$7.97	4.97	Coats.	$18.97	12.97
Coats.	$8.97	5.97	Coats.	$22.97	14.97
Coats.	$9.97	6.97	Coats.	$33.97	22.97
Coats.	$11.97	7.97	Finer to 39.97—worth $56.97		

Fabrics include Crepe Meteors, Crepe de Chines, Silk Poplins, French Faille, also All-Wool Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Serges, Poplins, Crepes, Bedford Cords, Chinchillas and Corduroys—sizes to 4 years.

Practical Baby Cape styles, beautifully embroidered by hand or trimmed with rich silk braids and laces, also daintiest French models in various pretty designs that show tuckings, shirrings, lace rufflings, silk hand embroidery, smocking, etc., while the collars are a feature worth mentioning—some are of Irish Crochet and other rich laces.....Each Coat a distinct and fascinating new model.

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MAIN FLOOR—CENTRE ENTRANCE.

COMING SALES
GIRLS' WEAR
Linens—Rugs
Skirts—Ribbons

Wintery Weather Demands Warm UNDERWEAR for Men

Root's Tivoli Underwear—
Sizes to 44—gray shirts or drawers 1.24
Double back and front.....1.48

Root's Wool Mixed Underwear—
White only—shirts or drawers 2.14
Double back and front.....2.34

Root's Wool Mixed Underwear—
Especially soft and durable—shirts or drawers.....2.44
Double back and front.....2.64

Medium Weight Underwear—
Wool-mixed shirts or drawers 1.18
Others at 1.68

Union Suits—Well made of tan cotton on spring needle machine 1.58
Gray wool mixtures.....1.97

Root's Wool Mixed Underwear—
Gray shirts or drawers.....1.68
Double back and front.....1.88

Root's Wool Mixed Underwear—
Gray or camel's hair.....1.94
Double breasted shirts.....2.14

Root's Wool Underwear—
Shirts or drawers.....2.74
Double back or front.....2.94

Scotch Wool Underwear—
Shirts or drawers.....1.48

Fine Rib Underwear—
Of selected cotton—tan only—shirts or drawers..... .95

Fleece-Lined Underwear—
Shirts or drawers..... .78
Double breasted shirts..... .95

Also a complete stock of **Carter's Union Suits.**

Knitted Woolens For Winter Warmth

Black or White Shawls—
Honeycomb stitch—1.94 to 4.94

Heavy Blanket Shawls—
Gray and black mixed—2.94 to 8.64

Imported Cashmere Shawls—
Black only—worth double present prices—2.94 3.94 4.94 5.94

Brush Wool Sets—
Scarfs and Caps to match—in all white, rose and white, or blue and white—Our reg. $1.94....Special 1.52

Hand-Crocheted Jackets—
With or without sleeves—of fancy white with borders in light pink or blue—2.24 to 4.68

Quilted Silk Vests—
Of black or white Japanese silk—variously lined—all sizes—.94 and 1.94

Cardigan Jackets—
Black and Gray—1.94 and 2.48
With sleeves 2.68

Silk Shawls—
Various sizes and weaves—black or white—Value $2.94 to $7.94
1.94 to 5.94

Knitted Petticoats—
White or gray—also gray with white or colored stripes. Both regular and extra sizes—1.48 to 3.28

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PAINLEVE'S STAND PLEASES BRITISH

French Premier a Scholar in Politics, Who Views World at War with Philosophic Calm.

DR. BREWER'S CLOSE CALL

Surgeon Buried by Debris When Germans Bombed Hospital—One of the Nurses Blinded.

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The defiance of the Socialists by Painlevé in the formation of a new French Cabinet is received with satisfaction by people who are becoming a little weary of the exactions of extremists in Paris and Petrograd. Painlevé is himself a Socialist, but he refuses to be run over. He has been regarded for some time as a coming man in French politics. In a general way he belongs to the school of President Wilson—that of the scholar in politics. As is well known, he is a great mathematician. His association with the scientific point of view gives him detachment. He looks at the world in a state of war with the philosophic calm of one who knows that this planet is only one of the smallest of its kind in one of the hundreds of millions of solar systems; and that turning from the telescope which makes these bodies visible and taking up the modern microscope, one can look at the smooth surface of his gold cuff button and see trees growing thereon, yea, even worms gnawing at the roots of those trees. Why get excited?

Painlevé runs as cool as a fine high speed engine. He accomplishes much, but doesn't seem in a hurry. In a previous letter I remarked on the billiard tables kept in the ante room of the Minister of War. When I interviewed him there was none of the affectation of haste with which an official usually attempts to impress the representative of the press. "How much time can you give me, Mr. Minister?" I inquired at the outset. "All you want," was the quiet reply. He has a delightful personality, and I hope that his government will bring success and peace to France.

London Crowded with People.

Herewith are given some of the notes, scenes, and incidents of life in Europe in war times:

London is packed and jammed with people. No such crowds have ever been seen here before. In business hours I think that Oxford Street, between Oxford Circus and Marble Arch, shows greatest congestion. At night and on holidays the press of humanity centres in the Strand between Trafalgar Square and the Law Courts. In this latter region the soldiers foregather. Frequently each laddie has his lassie. The Strand is often so crowded that the pedestrian traffic overflows to the roadway.

One interesting feature of the crowd is the great number of women carrying babies, usually very small ones. It seems to me that I can notice a different expression from what the young mother used to wear when seen carrying a child in public. Instead of looking gloomy or depressed she seems radiant. This is a change which, if it has actually taken place on a sufficient scale to authorize generalization, must be attributable in some subtle way to the psychology of war.

The Radical press in London is already discussing the question of how to pay interest and principal of the war debt. By a process of elimination, they arrive at one sole method—conscription of wealth. I notice that the trend of American thought is running in much the same direction.

While in Paris my advice was sought by some good people of large means as to the best use to be made of a fund for ameliorating the condition of American soldiers in France. I gave the matter some consideration, and finally handed the inquirers this advice: "Be very careful lest money intended for the good of our soldiers should result in their injury. I have been able to think of no better use of funds, for both the happiness and the welfare of our recruits, than to employ an extra number of drill Sergeants to train them."

Curiously enough within a day or two this view was confirmed by an officer in a crack regiment. He said that the minute a recruit was put under severe military training by a drill Sergeant he had a brighter outlook on life. The best thing to do with a young fellow who starts out to be a soldier is to make a soldier of him, and not delay about it. I have heard it said that the first thing a German drill Sergeant does to a recruit is to almost break his jaw. That is a kind of training that Americans would not quite put up with, but it is a violation of the most fundamental principles of human nature to give a soldier soft treatment.

No better illustration of the effect of discipline can be found than that furnished by the marines, commonly called "leathernecks." They are not only under a steam-roller discipline, but from time immemorial have been in competition, as kind of under-dog with the Jackies, and out of these hard conditions have come the soldiers whom I saw General Pétain inspect with frank delight the other day in France. They are two-thirds recruits, but greenness is of short duration among the "leathernecks."

Our gentle-hearted people at home will not take kindly to the idea of severe treatment for young recruits, but all experts agree that it is absolutely necessary. Just now the men responsible for results in France are considerably exercised over the question of pay. And it isn't too little, but too much pay, that is making them anxious. Our private soldiers draw a dollar a day, against one-fourth that amount for the English Tommy, and much less still for the poilus. There is no chance to spend it in the field headquarters, and when they get a leave they have a pocketful of money that is sure to put temptation in their way.

Some scheme ought to be devised in America as it has already been in one or two English Counties to put a portion of the soldier's pay aside and hold it for him against the needs that he will certainly have when he returns to civil life.

Suggests Congressmen Visit Europe.

A suggestion has come to me from several different quarters that, after Congress adjourns, leading members of both houses should come to Europe and see the situation for themselves. It seems to me that the suggestion is an excellent one.

Ribot at Close Range.

In the last few days I have met three very distinguished men, among them M. Ribot, the former Premier. M. Ribot is the "Grand Old Man" of France. He is not at all of the French type as we visualize it. He reminded me in some ways of a Presbyterian elder in the Valley of Virginia, where Scotch sentiment and tradition are almost as dominant as they are in Edinburgh. He resembles St. Paul in Titian's famous painting. M. Ribot has the dignity and reserve of the old-fashioned gentleman. He speaks good English. Mme. Ribot is the daughter of a Chicago banker.

In Havre I saw our distinguished Minister, Brand Whitlock, who followed the exiled Belgian court to Sainte Adresse. Recently Mr. Whitlock has moved his legation and residence to a comfortable house in the Rue Jacques Louer, near the centre of the town in Havre, although the Belgian capital remains at Sainte Adresse, in the suburbs of that city. Mr. Whitlock looks splendid, in spite of the hard work and trying experiences of the last three years.

The thing that impressed me about Sir John Jellicoe, First Sea Lord at the British Admiralty, was his absolute simplicity. He has precisely the manner that one associates with the character of a great sailor. He and Admiral Sims of our navy are close personal friends.

One of the managers of a big agricultural implement corporation whom I met in France gave me a bit of information which may be new to some others as it was to me. The gathering of grain that falls to the ground during the reaping and that cannot be recovered by machinery belongs by hereditary right to certain humble families in each neighborhood. Millet's famous picture is a representation of these "gleaners" picking up individual grains of wheat. This explanation may enable many to look at the picture with a new understanding.

Mr. Hoffman Philip was in Paris recently on his way from Cairo to his new post in Colombia. Mr. Philip has been in the Near East for a number of years, and is recognized in all Foreign Offices as one of the best authorities on the intricate problems of that peculiar part of the world. The Near East being now closed to us, our State Department is wise to utilize Mr. Philip's fine abilities in a very important Latin-American post.

On all sides I hear people wishing for Lord Northcliffe's return to his journalistic duties in England. "While the cat's away the mice will play."

Travelers from Egypt bring the news that there is considerable unrest over the reports of some plan being afloat for compelling the people of Egypt to take up arms against the Turks. The expediency of such compulsion is doubted by those with whom I have talked. Meanwhile, Cairo is reported as enjoying the gayety and prosperity of normal times.

The reported attack on the American base hospitals near Etaples recalls a visit which I made there about the middle of July, and details of which were sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES. It seems incredible that the destruction of these splendid hospitals should be deliberately planned even by such savage wagers of war as the Germans. Americans will doubtless have had details which are lacking here of this and similar attacks. One of Dr. Brewer's nurses lost both eyes, and another one eye, and the great New York surgeon himself was buried under débris from a shell, fortunately escaping serious injury, according to reports that have come to me from private sources.

Service in the Medical Corps is attended by great danger. It is said that of 5,000 French doctors at the front since the war began, 2,000 have been wounded or killed. The mortality among stretcher bearers is particularly high and the whole service calls not only for the best skill but the highest courage.

NEED GAS AND FLAME MEN.

Special Call Issued for Regiment of Specialists.

An appeal for volunteers for the Gas and Flame Service Regiment of the United States Army, now being recruited, was issued last night by Major Earl J. Atkisson, who will command the battalion. His headquarters will be the American University in Washington and the regiment is to be the Thirtieth Engineers, U. S. A.

The Gas and Flame Regiment makes its appeal to men between the ages of 18 and 40 years. All men between the ages of 21 and 31 years who have not been called in the draft are eligible. The men specially needed are analytical, research, and manufacturing chemists, powdermen, men experienced in the production of gas, machinists, automobile repair men, men who can operate or repair gas or steam engines, pipe fitters, electricians, designers, interpreters, carpenters, blacksmiths, plumbers, boilermakers, and chauffeurs.

All men must first enlist as privates, the rate of pay being $33 per month and all expenses. Men with necessary experience may be assigned to special duties, which will carry increased pay ranging from $40.20 to $96 per month. Colonel A. A. Fries, Corps of Engineers, who is now in France, will command the Thirtieth Engineers. Any army recruiting office will furnish the necessary information to men who desire to volunteer for the Gas and Flame service.

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Smart Furs for Automobile Use

are an important and interesting feature of the display in the Fur Department on the Third Floor.

Luxuriously warm and cozy are the beautiful things made expressly for madame's car comfort in town and country. Among them are

FUR GARMENTS

Beaver	$425.00 and upward
Nutria	190.00 and upward
Civet Cat	110.00 and upward
Raccoon	135.00 and upward
Leopard	125.00 and upward
Muskrat	95.00 and upward

AUTOMOBILE ROBES OF FUR

Raccoon	$225.00 and upward
Civet Cat	190.00 and upward
Leopard	190.00 and upward
Nutria	150.00 and upward
Muskrat	110.00 and upward

A Special October Offering in this Department comprises

CHOICE BROADTAIL SKINS

carefully matched in lots, from which individual selections may be made for fashionable garments to special order.

Exquisite Tea Gowns

every line of which is a separate charm, form a distinctive and fascinating display on the Third Floor.

Some of the choicest originations of the Paris ateliers are to be seen here, in company with others—no less beautiful—of American design. Among them are lovely robes d'interieur composed of broche velvet, charmeuse, Georgette and other fabrics, many of them embellished with delicate laces.

Large reductions have been made in the prices of a number of styles taken from the regular stock, including several high-cost Paris models of recent importation.

The Great Autumn Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

is now in progress

Large Quantities of Choice Rugs are being offered at substantial concessions from regular prices

RUGS IN SMALL SIZES
at . . . . $36.00, 48.00 & 58.00

RUGS IN MEDIUM SIZES (averaging 5x8 feet)
at . . . . . $68.00 & 77.00

HEARTH AND FOYER RUGS (sizes up to 6x9 feet)
at . . . . . $90.00 & 110.00

HALL RUNNERS
at . . . . . $65.00 to 140.00

RUGS IN ROOM SIZES (averaging 8x10 feet)
A very special lot, exceptionally priced at $138.00

CHINESE, PERSIAN, ASIA MINOR & INDIA RUGS
at $190.00, 255.00, 340.00, 435.00 to 975.00

RUGS IN EXTRA LARGE SIZES
at . . . . . $575.00 to 1,750.00

50,000 Pairs of Silk Hosiery

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

will constitute an important, specially-prepared Sale for to-morrow, offering exceptional values.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

In black or white, with lisle tops and soles, per pair $1.00

In black only (all silk) per pair . . . $1.15

In black or white, with very durable lisle-plated tops and soles . . per pair $1.75

In black only (all silk), with embroidered clocks in black or white . . per pair $1.75

MEN'S SILK HALF-HOSE

In black, white, gray, navy blue, champagne and Cordovan brown; with lisle tops and soles . . per pair 45c.

In black only, with lisle soles; per pair . . 90c. & $1.35

In black, gray, navy blue and Russia calf; with embroidered clocks and lisle soles; per pair . . . $1.25

Also Men's Black Lisle Half-hose, per pair 35c.

10,000 Yards of Imported Chiffon Dress Velvets

at $3.85 per yard

will provide a remarkable Sale for to-morrow (Monday)

These Velvets are of lovely quality, rich and soft, and comprise thirty of the colors most in demand, as well as black. They are all in 39-inch width.

A Special Selection of Smart Blouses

consisting of four attractiv models, variously developed i white, black or colored hand-em broidered Georgette; white, blac or teinte de chair crepe de Chin or Georgette combined with satin will be placed on sale to-morro at the uniform price of

$6.50 each

representing very unusual va

Splendid assortments of Fren and American-made Blouses now shown in the regular sto of the Blouse Department (Seco Floor).

Household Linens

at special prices

for Monday and Tuesday

Linen Damask Table Cloths each $4.50, 5.00, 6.00 & 9.0

Linen Damask Table Napkins per doz. $5.50, 6.75, 7.75, 10.7

Huck Towels, hemstitched, per dozen . $5.50 & 7.0

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed, per dozen . $3.00 & 4.5

Madeira Luncheon Sets (13 pieces hand scalloped and hand-embroid ered . per set $5.00 & 5.5

Madeira Tea Napkins hand-scalloped, with hand-em broidered corner, per dozen $6.0

Madeira Centerpieces (hand-embroidere each . $2.00, 2.75 & 3.50

(Fourth Floor, Madison Avenue sectio

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The authorities at Washington have ordered that Christmas gifts intended for American soldiers in France be mailed not later than November 15th.

It is therefore advisable that no time be lost in making selections of suitable merchandise, of which there are large assortments now in the Store's various Departments.

Army Officers' Shoes, Puttees, Boots and Spurs

are specially featured in the Men's Shoe Department, on the Sixth Floor.

Particularly worth noting are Dress Shoes of genuine Cordovan, having a bellows tongue and an insert of rubber between the inner and outer soles; the result being a sole that is entirely waterproof.

Also Puttees of genuine Cordovan (to match shoes), lined throughout. These may be obtained in either of two models, one having a half strap and the other a spring front.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Authorities at Washington desire that the custom of delivering merchandise "Special" be discontinued.

This is in order that men may be released for other and more pressing duties.

B. Altman & Co. therefore request their patrons to co-operate with them in conforming to the instructions of the Government.

GERMAN BARBARITY IN EAST AFRICA

English Civilian Prisoners Degraded and Native Prisoners Tortured to Death.

WOMEN AMONG VICTIMS

Details of Cruel Practices Made Public in "White Book" Issued in London.

A White Paper "on the treatment by the Germans of British prisoners and natives in German East Africa" was issued by the British Government on Sept. 24. Among the victims were missionaries, women, and children.

According to some of the testimony the aim of the ill-treatment seemed to be to annihilate British prestige among the natives. Whites were made to work side by side with the blacks in the fields and even to serve them. Women were insulted and degraded before their former servants and forced to perform the lowest sort of toil. Native prisoners were tortured and threatened with death in an attempt to make them testify falsely against the English and Boers.

Among the prisoners quoted, most of whom were released when the Belgians entered Tabora, a year ago, were the Rev. Ernest F. Spanton, Principal of St. Andrew's College, Zanzibar; James Brown-Scott, a civilian; Harold Malcolm Ross, assistant on rubber estates, Province of Soba; the Rev. Ernest W. Doulton, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society in German East Africa; Zahaliya Moxingo and Mika Munyambwa, native teachers, and Clement O. Andrews, Archidiaconal Inspector of Schools, Zanzibar.

Mr. Spanton tells how those having money were obliged to accept worthless war notes in exchange, how the native mission teachers were put in chains, and how many succumbed to ill-treatment and improper food. Of the scandalous treatment of the women, he says.

"I need not enter into details of this matter, as I believe the evidence of Miss Dunford is being sought by the committee."

Denied the Right to Complain

The experiences of Mr. Brown-Scott were typical of those of all the prisoners, and the following passages are taken from his report:

At Kilimatindi:

"An English-speaking German named Thomson met us and read us a set of rules which stated that our time for exercising would be from 4 to 6 P. M. outside the walls of the fortress in a given space of about 100 yards square.

"About a fortnight after our arrival one Frank J. Cooper, a British manager of an English rubber estate, was confined several days in cells without any trial for complaining about the food.

"A letter of complaint was then written on behalf of all prisoners and addressed to the Governor asking that conditions might be improved. A verbal reply was given us that we as prisoners had no right to make complaints.

"Any future complaint lodged by a number or body of men was, under German military law, regarded as a revolt and would be treated as such.

"The outcome of this was further restriction imposed, hours of liberty shortened, and our native servants—whom up to this time we had been allowed to retain—were all dismissed, from which time the prisoners were compelled to do all the work of the camp, washing, &c.

"On Oct. 13 about fifteen new prisoners arrived, including Universities Mission to Central Africa missionaries. They complained bitterly of the treatment they had been submitted to. Many of them had been first arrested and placed in cells on trumpery charges of espionage, and during their long walk from the Tanga district had been purposely exhibited, surrounded by native soldiers as guards, in the towns en route to impress crowds of natives who swarmed about them.

"By November (1914) the food at the camp had become much worse, and consisted of meat and beans, bread made from mtama (millet), and very weak coffee without milk or sugar.

"On Dec. 1 four naval prisoners were brought into camp, affording some excitement among the old prisoners. Some one shouted, 'Are we downhearted?' and Herr Dorendorf ran upstairs and arrested the late Rev. Father Fixsen (U. M. C. A.)

"A native guard swore to seeing Father Fixsen shout, and he was immediately placed in a small vermin-infested native cell, whereupon the man who had shouted went to the officer in charge and admitted his guilt, but no change was made.

"Fixsen was in cells about a week, and the second day asked for water, which was refused. Finally he was compelled to drink the water he had washed in.

Cruelty to Major Howard.

"In the last days of February, 1915, a prisoner, Major Howard, D. S. O., escaped. A large number of native askaris were sent out to scout the adjacent country, with instructions to bring him back, dead or alive, and a reward was spoken of, or promised to native village headmen, who succeeded in capturing him. [The Germans did not fulfil their promise of the reward to the natives, the villagers receiving but a rupee each, after remaining days at the Boma to give evidence.]

"On March 2 Major Howard was recaptured by natives and was brought back by native askaris to camp on the following day, with a broken rib, kidney pierced and a black eye, and was at once placed in a vermin-infested cell, 6 by 3 feet.

"Howard was, a few days later, tried before a native judge, but the sentence was apparently never made known. For about five months he was continually in the cell, being only allowed out for exercise on one day of the week for about half an hour.

"His sufferings were intense during this confinement. At a later date he was allowed the freedom of the camp from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., but when I last saw him, more than a year later, he was still returning to cells nightly.

"The prisoner Luigi (an Italian) was given a further seven days' cells for waving his hand to Howard during his term of confinement.

"Major Howard's attempted escape brought about many further restrictions of the prisoners' liberty. Bedtime and lights out was ordered for 7 o'clock. Exercise was only allowed on the verandas, eighteen yards in length, which made any proper form of exercise impossible.

"Prisoner Luigi was given an additional four days' cells for complaining that no water had been brought to his cell.

"All prisoners, civil included, were instructed to salute and stand at attention at the approach of the German guard.

"The prisoners had ample opportunity of witnessing the very harsh treatment meted out to the natives by the Germans. For the slightest breach of discipline the native askaris were given twenty-five lashes with the kiboko, a thick, long whip, usually made from hippopotamus hide.

"The German native servants not unusually received two punishments of twenty-five lashes each within fourteen days. The boys were laid out in the central yard of the prison camp, each limb being held down by an askari, a fifth holding down the head, while a sergeant applied the lashes with full force.

"Blood was invariably drawn by the severity of the punishment, and in the case of askaris pack drill of four and five hours, with haversacks sandloaded, followed. These scenes occurred daily in camp, and were an extremely revolting sight to the prisoners."

Women Herded with Men.

At Kiliboriana:

"Our meals were taken in an open shed, which was always wet with the strong mists and rains prevalent at that time of the year. The food was cooked in the small mission church, the altar having been converted by the Germans into a cooking stove.

"The condition of life for the prisoners was one of extreme misery. There were no separate sanitary arrangements provided for the women.

"The prisoners' punishment cell was but a thinly grassed hut, through which the winds and rain penetrated. One prisoner, M. Ross, had just undergone three days' punishment for not having raised his hat properly to the German guard Dorendorf. Ross had collapsed under the strain of his punishment, and had been compelled to remain in bed.

"For a period of about a month that I was at this camp scarcely a day passed without rain, and the cold was intense. Fires were only allowed in the house by the order and the mood of Herr Dorendorf.

"Exercising from 4 to 6 P. M. by walking round the house was compulsory, and the women prisoners found this particularly trying, any attempt at sitting down resulting in a native askari's interference.

"A civil prisoner named Currie was ordered to the punishment cell by Herr Dorendorf for three (or five) days for admonishing a native askari whom he had found swearing at one of the mission ladies.

"The food at the camp was totally insufficient and of a very inferior quality, so that the prisoners were generally ravenously hungry. Our rations were meat and very indifferent potatoes.

"Mwell (a very small millet) was served to us from which to make bread, but owing to the nature of the grain it was not possible to make any substitute for bread from it.

"A breakfast-cup of coffee beans was handed out daily, from which coffee was served to over forty prisoners, and a small quantity of milk was at times distributed.

"We were allowed no news, nor were we allowed to write or receive letters."

Sentence Before Trial.

At Tabora:

"Service men were sent on numerous occasions under native guards to carry raw oxhides from the camp to a cattle kraal some considerable distance away. They then had to scrape and bury the skins. After a certain lapse of time they would dig them up, again scrape and carry them back on poles, being compelled to pass through the Askari Barracks and the Indian encampment.

"The insufficient head protection of many prisoners caused a good deal of suffering, and in many cases absolute prostration.

"The natives could see the English prisoners performing their work and regarded it with much amusement.

"For the slightest breach of rules prisoners were placed in dark cells on prison diet of bread and water.

"Very few prisoners received any trial before punishment. A civil prisoner named Currie was placed in cells for seven days for an offense which he had never committed. When he was released he went to the office of the officer in charge, asking for the reason that he had been punished, whereupon he was returned to cells for a further term.

"The food was very bad indeed, and at times positively revolting."

LEOPOLD GODOWSKY PLAYS.

A Very Large Audience Hears Him in Carnegie Hall.

Leopold Godowsky gave his first and, as was announced, his only New York pianoforte recital of this season yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. There was a very large audience present; so large that seats had to be provided upon the stage; the sort of audience that will probably be less often seen after the first of next November. Mr. Godowsky's playing has always much to interest lovers of the pianoforte.

This interest is centred in his transcendent mastery of certain things; yet this mastery does not extend to all, nor to even the most vital and fundamental, matters in musical art. His playing, indeed, is apt to be more interesting than deeply moving. It is the art of one who has consummately mastered the mechanism of pianoforte playing; whose performance has the exquisite contour, the perfect chiselling, the finished surface of a cameo. It has a gem-like transparency, and also often something of a gem-like hardness and brilliancy. When the deeper feelings are to be touched, Mr. Godowsky often does not touch them.

Mr. Godowsky did nothing better than the nehement Rhapsody by Brahms, Op. 119, No. 4; and there was much charm in his playing of the Intermezzo from Op. 76—less in the one from the same set that he added as an encore. His performance of three of his "Renaissance" series, modernized reconstructions of pieces by Rameau, Lully and Scarlatti, to which he added another, the tambourin from Rameau's opera of "Dardanus," received great applause, and, granting his premises, fully merited it, for its clearness, crispness and the exquisite adjustment of the inner voices. But some would object that Mr. Godowsky's additions and alterations (especially in the matter of harmony, had destroyed some of the most characteristic traits of style that make these pieces what they are.

His interpretations reached their highest value, as they have on occasion before, in Chopin's music: the Barcarolle, the F sharp minor polonaise, a waltz and the G minor Ballade were played with much beauty and with more poetical feeling and sentiment than he put into anything else. Mr. Godowsky began with Beethoven's sonata in A flat, Op. 110, in which he provided something of disappointment. The second movement had an impetuous rhythmic incisiveness, the fugue a remarkable clarity; but there was not quite all the grace that belongs to the first movement, and the brief eloquence of the recitative, the poignant appeal of the plangent arioso were to seek.

New Barrie Play to be Staged Here.

The new Barrie play, "Dear Brutus," which had its first performance at Wyndham's Theatre, London, last Wednesday night, will soon be produced in America by Charles Frohman, Inc. The new piece is described as a typical Barrie fantasy.

SAYS LONDON CAN USE TWO LINCOLN STATUES

British Centenary Committee Would Accept Both St. Gaudens and Barnard Effigies.

H. S. Perris, representing the committee of Sulgrave Manor and the British-American Peace Centenary Committee, from his office in the Woolworth Building issued a statement yesterday dealing with the controversy as to which statue of Lincoln, that of St. Gaudens or the one made by George Grey Barnard, should be erected in London.

"In June, 1913," the statement says, "at the close of the visit of a British delegation to the United States for the purpose of conferring upon the program for the celebration of 100 years of peace among English-speaking peoples, the American committee for the celebration offered to a British committee a replica of the St. Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln for erection in London.

"This offer was formally accepted, and the British Government subsequently granted a splendid site for the monument in the Canning inclosure, Parliament Square, Westminster, near Westminster Abbey and looking across to the House of Parliament.

"The outbreak of the war caused a temporary suspension of the activities and program of the British and American peace centenary movement, and the offer of the St. Gaudens statue did not materialize.

"In the early Summer of 1917 the American Centenary Committee, through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phelps Staft, was enabled to revive the project in the shape of an offer of a replica of the Lincoln statue by George Grey Barnard, which was accepted by the British committee, and for which the aforementioned vacant site was again formally allotted by the Office of Works on behalf of the British Government. There the matter still stands.

"The controversy about the artistic merits of the Barnard Lincoln is one into which the British recipients of this generous gift felt unable to enter. They were satisfied that Barnard's statue had received the enthusiastic praise of such eminent Americans as ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, among a number of others, and that a similar gift to France had been accepted, and they rejoiced to think that there was now a probability of the early erection in London of a monument to America's great martyred President, to be a visible symbol of the accord of sentiment and sympathy between the British and American peoples.

"To say this is not to say that the Saint-Gaudens monument to Lincoln has not many ardent admirers in England. It is a pity that controversy should rage around a project which ought to be carried through entirely in an atmosphere of cordiality and good feeling. Should the admirers of the Saint-Gaudens Lincoln in the United States be moved to do what the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phelps Taft have done in respect of Barnard's work, i. e., to offer a replica of the great work in Lincoln Park, Chicago, such an offer would be accepted in England with unfeigned satisfaction.

"There is room in Great Britain—yes, in London—for more than one monument of America's saint and hero President, whose memory all Englishmen revere and love.

"This is the proper issue out of the existing controversy, and this solution of the difficulty, should the supporters of the Saint-Gaudens statue think fit to take it, would give nothing but pleasure to all concerned."

Brill Brothers
Shop for Women
Offers To-morrow
Modes of Tailored Smartness
and Sports Wear
at Special Prices.

Tailored Suits
Of duvetyns, velour, silvertone oxford and tweeds.
$29.50 to $79.50

Women's Coats
Of suede velours, duvetyn, velvet velours, tweeds and leather.
$24.50 to $79.50

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Of serge, velour, Jersey cloth and velvet.
$16.50 to $49.50

Sport Apparel for All Occasions Moderately Priced.

BROADWAY AT 49TH ST.

B. Altman & Co.

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS
have been made in the prices of
Imported Gowns & Suits
including original models from the leading Paris couturiers

all of which will be offered at a fraction of the cost of importation.

The Sale will commence to-morrow Monday, October 22nd

in the Dep't for Imported and Special Costumes on the Third Floor

For the Cause of Liberty—Buy Liberty Bonds
(Bond Booth, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Buy Your Liberty Bond Today

A. Morton Oppenheim
PRESIDENT
OPPOSITE WALDORF HOTEL
UPSTAIRS-11W.34th ST. THREE FLOORS 1ST 2D and 3D ELEVATOR SERVICE

Buy Your Liberty Bond Today

Great Sale of Coats, Suits and Dresses
Full of Splendid Saving Opportunities

Lowest Prices and Longest Service

It is a real mission to conduct a business that will serve the average woman well—to sell her garments that are reliable and that represent the latest styles—to sell her that which will give her the longest service at the least cost.

We give as much time and care in selecting the garments we sell at our lowest prices as we do to those we sell at our highest prices. We keep in mind always this thought. Whatever any customer buys from us at whatever price must be the very best that can be gotten in the market to-sell at that price.

Our customers get and always will get a full measure of satisfaction and service out of the garments they buy from us.

A. Morton Oppenheim Pres

The New Coats for Women
Style and Quality

Baffin Seal Coat, Fur Trimmed $69.50

QUALITY COATS NO HIGH PRICES

Within the Reach of All the People

Tailored from every fashionable fabric of the day and literally weighted down with luxurious furs, are these superb coats.

Attractive groups of misses' and women's coats in the coat sale of the season. A mill's surplus yardage of high-grade woolens was used in the making of these coats, which are in this season's most popular models.

Duvetyn Suede Cloth; Bolivia, Silvertone and Wool Velours, Siberian Cut Bolivias, Pom Pom Cloths, Novelty Mixtures.

New Deer Shades, Slate, Beetroot, Wine, Green, Taupe and Black.

Whether the collars are of self-cloth or such attractive furs as Taupe, Rose or Cinnamon Wolf, Flying Wolf, Natural Raccoon, Nutria, Beaver, Hudson Seal—

Prices range from
15.00 19.50
22.50 27.50 & Up

Those women who want garments of striking beauty, garments of perfect workmanship, garments of high grade materials, will find wonderful opportunities to secure just the thing they need at remarkably low prices. Come tomorrow—and come early. —early model illustrating the charm and beauty so characteristic of the vogue this season. —seeking to "better" all our previous sale events.

QUALITY COATS NO HIGH PRICES

Success notably crowned our efforts.

At Less Than Actual Cost of Fabrics and Making

Sale of More Than 5,000 Coats
At Actual Savings of 1-4 to 1-2

Positively the Greatest Values Ever Offered

This is the biggest showing we have ever made in styles, materials and colors at this remarkably low price.

Extra Special—500
Seal Plush Coats
Included in This Sale,

Seal Plush Coats
Velour du Nord Coats
Wool Velour Coats
Broadcloth Coats
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Ural Lamb Coats
Corduroy Coats
Fancy Mixture Coats
Smart Plaid Coats

QUALITY COATS NO HIGH PRICES

Handsome New Fall Dresses

The new draped skirts are shown—the fascinating embroidered designs, the new effective collars of satin and Georgette crepe.

These and many other little features which pronounce each of these dresses new are in evidence.

Stylish Dresses
Charmeuse, Crepe, Satin, Velvet, Meteor, Serge and Jersey

Satin Frocks, braid and button trimmed.

Serge Frocks, with fitted bodices, outstanding side pockets and quaint full skirts.

Serge Frocks, braid trimmed styles.

Prices Range at
7.50 15.00
10.00 16.90

Fashionable Fall Suits
From Our Regular Stock

Every Suit in this exceptional collection of newest models assures that superb distinction in dress which women of exclusive tastes appreciate.

Models of the minute, with striking exclusiveness, originality and fineness of detail, are beautifully symbolized in our remarkable displays.

Cut in harmony with the trim lines of youth. Whether plain tailored or finished with soft furs.

QUALITY SUITS NO HIGH PRICES

at $15.00, $20, $25, $27.50 and up

We Operate at a Small Profit Because Our Overhead and Rent Expenses Are Low

EAGER TO AVENGE ANTILLES SINKING

News of Disaster to American Transport Causes Indignation at Spartanburg.

WANT TO "GO OVER" NOW

Angry New York Guardsmen Have to be Rounded Up for Mess After Learning of U-Boat's Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 20.—When the soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Division read today of the sinking of the Antilles and the loss of Americans in the service, they became so indignant that discipline went by the board while squad met squad and discussed the news.

Ordinarily, when mess call is blown, no second call is needed, but this morning it was necessary for the company commanders to go down the streets rounding up the soldiers and ordering them, under pain of punishment, to proceed to their respective mess halls. Over the "chow" the one topic was "When do we get a chance at them?" (the Germans.)

One private in Company M of the old Seventh finally got so excited that he announced that he was going to write a personal letter to President Wilson advising him to send the Twenty-seventh "over right away." Later he said he guessed he wouldn't, but that "something should be done about it, anyhow."

The fighting spirit which the news provoked among the men caused so much gratification to their officers that one of them said that the order to check the indignation had been harder on the officers than on the men.

The six miles of trenches which are to be used to school the Twenty-seventh Infantrymen will be completed on Monday, it was announced today; when the realistic trench drills will be begun. The intricate system of earthworks was inspected today by Major Pierre Forestier, the French instructor, who said the reproduction of the French trenches had been done so well as to make him "homesick."

When the French officer, wearing his sky-blue dress uniform, his War Cross and the two stripes that indicated as many wounds, stepped into the trenches he was greeted by rounds of cheers from the Fifteenth Infantry, colored, whose day it was to handle the shovel and pick. The Fifteenth probably would be cheering yet, if the Major hadn't made a short speech of appreciation.

After it became apparent that his men were going at the digging in a desultory sort of way, Colonel William B. Hayward took a hint from the Navy Department and sent post haste for Lieutenant J. R. Europe's band. Europe used to lead an orchestra in New York that specialized in ragtime, and today when he lined his bandsmen along the trenches, shovels flew and picks rose and fell in time with the syncopated melodies. After he had witnessed the willingness the music put into his men, Colonel Hayward said that henceforth the Fifteenth will train to ragtime.

Fast becoming expert in bayonet combat drills, the former Third and Seventh today concentrated upon physical hardening. After short bouts with the bayonet, relay races were organized between companies, and leapfrog and wrestling were ordered for all the men. Captain Baeget of Company H, the Rochester unit of the Third, said today that if the folks back home could see the company they would fail to recognize the soldiers, so husky have they grown.

Private George Heuther of the 104th Machine Gun Battalion was slightly wounded in the hand this morning when a comrade, cleaning an automatic pistol, accidentally discharged the weapon. Heuther in civil life is employed by Dominick & Dominick, Wall Street brokers. His injury was dressed at the base hospital, where details concerning the slight wounding of another private by the same bullet were withheld.

The camp's liberty loan total, according to Captain Young, now amounts to $1,202,300.

ARBITRATION TO END ALL HARBOR STRIKES

Shipping Board to Name Commission That Will Decide Labor Disputes at This Port.

After a conference, held yesterday morning at the Custom House, where R. B. Stevens, Chairman of the Local Adjustment Committee and Vice Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, met seventy-five members of the New York Boat Owners' Association, Towboat Owners' Exchange and representatives of the railroad companies operating tugboats and floats in the harbor, it was announced that the threatened tie-up of the commerce of the port of New York on Nov. 1 would not take place.

The representatives of the marine workers, headed by Thomas V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, had already conferred with Mr. Stevens and informed him that they were willing to arbitrate all matters in dispute with the employers, and also to waive the closed shop question. Speaking to reporters afterward Mr. Stevens said:

"The meeting resulted in most of the employers promising to sign an agreement with the Government, through the Shipping Board, to submit all questions relating to wages and hours, and in fact all labor questions, to a committee to be nominated by the Government. This committee will consist of representatives of the United States Shipping Board, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Commerce."

In the afternoon Mr. Stevens held a short conference at the Custom House with Mr. O'Connor and other leaders of the unions and informed them of what the towboat companies had agreed to do toward settling disputes. At its conclusion Mr. Stevens said that all that remained for him to do was to draw up the contract for the boat owners to sign and arrange for the selection of the Arbitration Committee.

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Ideal Ladyes Shoppe

36 W 34TH ST - BET 5TH & 6TH AVES

1 FLIGHT UP TAKE ELEVATOR

DERNBURG MONEY FOR STAATS-ZEITUNG

Continued from Page 1.

replied, "I had known him for some time in a superficial way, but he knew that I was a prosperous German here, and he came to my office and told me that he was in very serious financial trouble, and whether I could help him by loaning him $20,000, which he told me at the time would save him, save his position. I told him I would think the matter over, and I went to see Dr. Dernburg, who was here at the time, and told him that the Staats-Zeitung was in danger of getting bankrupt and might be sold out to other hands, and so on."

"Now, what did you tell Dr. Dernburg about it being sold out to other hands?"

"I expected that if it were bankrupt the business would be lost to the Ridders, who have always followed a very good course for the German interests here."

"Who were the other hands that were proposing to buy it out at the time?"

"They told me that it might go to competitors, to other newspapers who might not have a friendly feeling. No name was mentioned."

"All right. Go ahead."

"And then I asked him if he would put up the money. Then he said: 'Well, I tell you, I will give $15,000 of it if you will give $5,000, as you are interested,' he said. So I talked to my partners about it and the firm of Amsinck & Co. first advanced the $5,000, with the $15,000 of Dernburg, but I afterward personally took them from my account because the partners objected to my having it on the books, because it did not belong, they said, to the business. I continued then, I became a Director there, a reorganization was made of the Staatz-Zeitung through the Guaranty Trust Company, and I became a Director there with several other gentlemen to look after the interests of the—in fact of the creditors."

"You were the representative, as Director, then, of Dr. Dernburg as well as the Amsinck company?"

Dernburg Never Appeared.

"No; Dr. Dernburg never appeared. Yes; I was supposed to be the only man who had given the money. Nobody ever knew that Dr. Dernburg was the man who supplied most of it. The Ridders never knew it. They do not know it today."

"Who were the different Directors?"

"Achelis."

"And Dr. Amend?"

"Yes; he is a relative of the Ridders."

"Bernard Ridder and Victor Ridder?"

"Yes, sir."

"Mr. Olfelsheimer?"

"Well, I think he was a Director. He never came to the meetings, but I think he was a director. Also Mr. Sturzburg."

"Whom did he represent?"

"He had also aided with money, and he was in the reorganization through having helped the matter along."

"Mr. Burchard?"

"Yes. He is a son-in-law of old Mr. Ehret."

"The son-in-law of George Ehret?"

"Yes."

"Was it the Fall of 1914 that this arrangement was made?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What subsequently became of the check of this loan of $20,000?"

"About $17,000 was paid off and I have taken out the interest of Dernburg and I have taken out first—that is, they owe me, whatever it is, about $3,000, because on account of all these things, the people going back to Europe, I wanted them out, and I paid over whatever came out of this. I mean whenever they paid anything I paid it out after they left here to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. They are out now."

"This Dr. Dernburg is the same one who was a representative here of the German Government?"

"Well, I don't know what he was connected with, he had some propaganda and wrote articles in the newspapers. I don't know really whether he is the representative of the German Government, but he certainly was in connection with the German Government."

"What was his first name?"

"Bernhard Dernburg."

"I understand, then, that at the time the $15,000 was advanced by Dr. Dernburg he paid the money to you?"

"Yes, to me."

Gave Personal Check.

"And then you gave your firm checks for the entire amount?"

"No; I think it was my personal check, but that I cannot swear to. I am under the impression that I gave it personally, because I told the Ridders and I always pretended I was the one that gave the money."

"The payment to you was made in the form of a check signed by Dr. Dernburg?"

"I don't recollect that. I don't recollect what kind of a check he gave me, but it was a payment in check."

"Did you then place that sum to your own credit in your bank account?"

"That is the way I credited it, yes, and issued my own check for $20,000 to the order of the Ridders. That is the way I believe it was, but of course that is over three years ago and I cannot recall all these details."

"Do you recall definitely whether the payment was made in one sum of $15,000?"

"Yes."

"Or was it split up into smaller sums?"

"No, one sum. That must have appeared in my deposit in the Bank of America in the Autumn of 1914. That must have appeared there."

"You wish us to understand then, that so far as you know, none of the directors of the Staats-Zeitung ever knew that any of that money came from Dr. Dernburg?"

"No, nobody knew it."

"That was a secret that was kept between you and Dr. Dernburg?"

"Between me and Dr. Dernburg, yes."

"After you became a member of the Board of Directors, were you acquainted with the business of the newspaper?"

"I went to the meetings pretty regularly, yes. In a general way I was acquainted with it."

"Was the money paid off from the earnings or was it paid off from some other form of financing?"

"From earnings."

"It was paid out of the treasury of the Staats-Zeitung?"

"Yes. The Ridders knew I was the only one that gave the money because I used as an argument that I wanted this German interest paid off, you know, because he was leaving here, and I said I had a friend who had been with me in this transaction of helping them, but I never mentioned who it was."

"You stated he was leaving the country, and—"

"No; I said I had a friend in Europe who was interested in this and I would like to pay it off because it was a bother, because, of course, I had full confidence that this few thousand dollars they owed me I would get."

"Did you have a talk with Dr. H. F. Albert with regard to what should be done with the funds with which this loan should be paid?"

"Yes."

Paid Interest to Dernburg.

"About when did that occur?"

"That occurred when he left, because when he left I paid it to him—when he left for Europe. Then I asked for instructions—excuse me, first I think I paid it to Dr. Dernburg, the interest that came in, you know. I don't know whether I paid it off right away. I don't know. Dr. Dernburg left a great deal earlier. When he was here I paid the interest to him; when he left I paid the interest to Albert, and when he left he told me to pay it to Kuhn, Loeb & Co."

"Up to that time the loan had not been reduced?"

"Up to the time I paid it to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.? Oh, yes, it had been reduced somewhat, but not all of it. I must have made three or four payments to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., if not perhaps five."

"Partly interest and partly principal?"

"Yes."

"And to whose credit was the money deposited with Kuhn, Loeb & Co.?"

"Reichsbank Haupt Cante."

"Did you have a conversation with Mr. Herman Ridder in his lifetime in regard to the proposed consolidation of the Staats-Zeitung with the Deutscher Herold?"

"No. I never had any. I never had any conversation with anybody about that. I never knew that it was ever considered. Herman Ridder was afraid—that is what I was told, he was afraid—I don't know whether I was told by the Ridders or one of the other gentlemen in this reorganization. He said: 'You must not let the Staats-Zeitung slip away from the Ridders, because they have always been very friendly toward the German interests here, their attitude and all that, and one does not know what will become of the paper if it gets into other hands, and if he went into bankruptcy the people feared it would be sold and the Ridders would get out of it and a new management would come in or new ideas, perhaps. That's what I referred to. I have never heard of any talk of consolidation."

"Herman Ridder was afraid it would be sold?"

"Yes."

"You don't know whether it was he who said it or whether it was some Germans, like Mr. Sturtheburgor or Mr. Burchard. I remember somebody said we have got to do something, otherwise the paper will slip away from the Ridders, who have been very friendly to German interests and German ideas and all that, and we do not know in what hands it may get in case the man busts and the paper is sold to the highest bidder."

"You have produced from your files a check, No. 302, dated New York, the 12th of October, 1914, 'To the Bank of America. Pay to the order of New Yorker Staats-Zeitung $20,000. Adolph Pavenstedt.' Certified by the Bank of America. Indorsed, 'Pay to the National Park Bank of New York or order. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.' Paid through Clearing House Oct. 13, 1914. That is the check to which you have referred, representing the loan made to the Staats-Zeitung?"

"Yes, sir, all the transactions are also in my book, you know, which I have uptown. I got the exact date in the books, of payments that I made on account of capital and interest."

"I understand that Captain Boy-Ed and Captain Papen had desks in the office of G. Amsinck & Co. for some time?"

"Yes, sir."

Hint to Captain Boy-Ed.

"Between what dates did they have their desks at that location?"

"They both came at the outbreak of the war. I explained the thing to Mr. Morse this morning. How it happened Boy-Ed stayed, I think, about six weeks or so. I don't remember exactly how long it was. He stayed there maybe two months. At any rate, he stayed there comparatively a much shorter time than von Papen did, because it happened that an investigation was very soon started. It was connected afterward with a suit against Mr. Buenz, and when that became known in the papers I hinted or requested to Boy-Ed. I did not make a regular request, but I hinted to Boy-Ed that, owing to these developments, it was very embarrassing for us to have anything to do with that department—I mean with him, because it was his department—and I hinted at him whether he would not go somewhere else, and he did. He took offices at 11 Broadway. Papen had not been talked about at that time, and he stayed longer. Later on, when it turned out he had been doing all kinds of things which were very wrong, I hinted to him also that he had better leave, and he went to Wall Street, No. 60. They asked me like a personal friend just when the war broke out. I believe Boy-Ed came to New York, yes, he came to New York about a week or ten days before the war broke out, and he said, 'Look here, if there should be a war I have to come at once to New York and put my headquarters here because we have got to be in the centre of news. And would there be any objection to you people renting us a room until we find suitable quarters?' Of course, they did not know New York. Boy-Ed had not been here, and Papen for a very short time, until he found suitable quarters; and could he have a room with us? I said we were renting rooms. We had a larger house than we needed, and we were renting rooms to several people, and we had some rooms there which were always kept vacant for some business friends. I told him, yes, he could come there and write his letters there. Of course, I did not know that they were going to establish big offices here anyway, or thought they just wanted a desk. That is the way they came. When Boy-Ed wrote to Papen, who was in Mexico when the war broke out, that he had made an arrangement with me, that if it should come to war that he could temporarily or, at least, until he could do better, stay with us here, and Papen, after the receipt of that letter, telegraphed back to Boy-Ed. Among other things in the telegram, it said something about the Russian Military Attaché, and so forth—said, 'Please make the same arrangements for me with Pavenstedt that you have for yourself.' That is the way that Papen, a very clever man, who kept his papers, always kept a copy of that telegram and took it over to England, and it was taken from him over there. That is why my name appears in the English White Book about the von Papen business. That is the history of their office in our house."

"When they were about to leave the country, did you give a dinner for them?"

"Yes, a farewell dinner at the Ritz-Carlton in a private room."

"Who were present?"

"Oh, about twenty-five people. They were people from the embassy. There was Prince Hatzfeldt and his wife; there was Captain Hecker and his wife. He was a man connected with the German Government. There were only these two ladies, and the rest were all men. Personal friends only of Papen and Boy-Ed. Boy-Ed was not there because he was detained in Washington. Then there were personal friends which they had made here. If you wish it I can send you a full list of them. I am sure I can."

"Yes. I wish you would furnish a complete list."

"If I can find my—I tell you the only way I can furnish it is this way. There was a menu, and on the back of the menu the names were put down. Now, if I can find the menu I can give it to you; if I cannot find the menu I do not know how I can give it to you."

Mr. Morse said yesterday that Pavenstedt repeated several times that not one of the other Directors of the Staats-Zeitung Company had ever known that Dernburg had put the larger part of their money needed to keep the Staats-Zeitung from passing into the control of persons who might prove to be unfriendly to the German cause.

"Pavenstedt repeated several times that neither Mr. Burchard, Mr. Achelis, nor any of the other Directors knew anything about Dernburg's interest," Mr. Morse said.

"The investigation conducted by Attorney General Lewis," Mr. Morse added, "has brought to light a number of very interesting trails, most of them in nowise related to the Bolo Pacha conspiracy. It is the opinion of the Attorney General these are matters, however, for Federal and not for State action. The facts in our possession can be had by the Government, and we believe that these trails should be followed to their head. It can be done and the United States Government, not the State of New York, should conduct the investigation."

Personal Loan to Herman Ridder.

Bernard H. Ridder, President of The Staats-Zeitung Company, said last night that $20,000 was loaned by Pavenstedt, not to The Staats-Zeitung, but personally to his father, the late Herman Ridder, then President of the company.

"My father," said Mr. Ridder, "was heavily interested in the International Typesetting Machine Company and he borrowed millions of dollars to finance that company. The Staats-Zeitung required no money at all, and this money which Pavenstedt refers to was loaned to my father personally. Had we ever known that Dernburg had anything to do with that loan the money would have been immediately repaid. My father as a result of his interest in the International Typesetting Company borrowed altogether $2,000,000, the banks which figured in this sum being Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Guaranty Trust Co., Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., and various other institutions of equal high standing.

"After my father collapsed, physically and financially, my brothers and myself started to straighten out his affairs. In going through his papers we found this $20,000 loan of Pavenstedt's, and that was the first we had ever heard of it. In the reorganization of The Staats-Zeitung that check was made payable to the company. A week ago Pavenstedt came to me and told me he had been examined regarding this check, and I then immediately notified the proper United States Government authorities of the facts in the case, which are as I have told you. Pavenstedt, when a Director of The Staats-Zeitung, had no voice in its management. He resigned at the outbreak of the war."

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, head of the American Truth Society, said last night that he did not recollect the $50 check which Pavenstedt made payable to that society. He said he was not familiar with all the financial transactions of the society, but suggested that the money was probably in payment for literature which was issued by his "American Truth Society" prior to the entry of this country into the war.

BALTIC DID NOT RAM U-BOAT

Encountered Submarine, but Destroyer Drove Enemy Off.

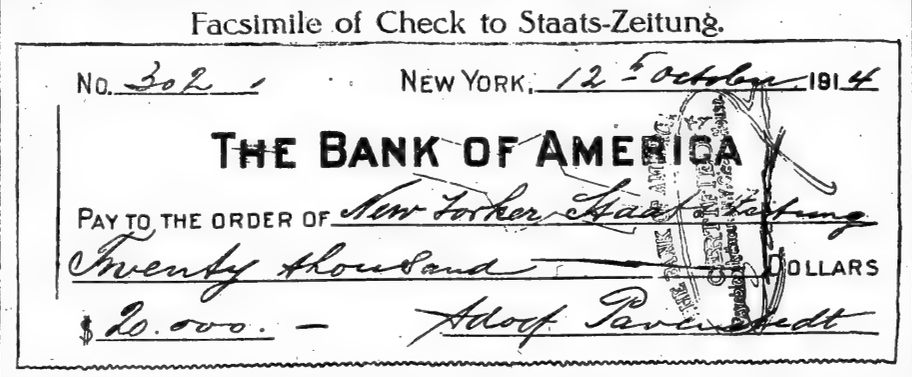
Persons who were on board the steamer Baltic on one of her recent trips to England, from incorrect information about one of the incidents of the voyage, got the impression that the Baltic had rammed and sunk a submarine. Word to this effect has been received in letters in this country, but it has been positively established that no ramming occurred, although an attack was made on the big British ship.

An officer in this city, who was on one of the ships accompanying the Baltic at the time yesterday confirmed the account which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sept. 27. What occurred was that a destroyer protecting the Baltic gave chase to a submarine which had fired a torpedo, missing the liner. The destroyer dropped over a depth bomb after the submarine had submerged, and the vibration from the explosion shook the liner. A rumor then followed that the shock was caused by running down a submarine.

People's Symphony Concerts Begin.

The People's Symphony Concerts, this year limited to chamber music on account of the war, began their eighteenth season last night at the Washington Irving High School with a concert by the Trio de Lutece, led by George Barrere. The Flonzaley Quartet, originally scheduled, will appear at the December concert, and other leading organizations through the season.

Facsimile of Check to Staats-Zeitung.



No. 302 New York, 12 October 1914

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$20.000.— Adolf Pavenstedt

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Shall we compromise the issues?

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¶ Shall we condone the murder of harmless men, the rape of innocent women and the maiming of helpless children by accepting into the family of nations, unchastened, a people capable of such abominations?

¶ Shall we ever hail as friend a Government whose god is Force and whose jest is charity, whose ideals utterly defy the mandate "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and whose minions laugh to scorn the weakness known as mercy—and give sanction to the spread of such ideals?

¶ Millions of men have answered "Never" with their lives. Millions of young Americans—your boys and ours—stand ready to give the same pledge with theirs.

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¶ Our boys may survive. The bonds we buy will help decide that question also. And we are backward in the loaning of our money at high interest with the best security on earth in such a cause!

Packard Motor Car Company of New York

MISS YOUNG, ONE OF MANY BRIDES OF DAY

Daughter of Mrs. John M. Young Weds Capt. C. L. Hubbell, Jr., in St. Bartholomew's.

WED TO CAPT. S. K. PLUME

Miss Pauline B. Parke Marries National Army Officer—Nuptials of Misses Reick and Gaston.

The marriage of Captain George Loring Hubbell, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Hubbell of Garden City, L. I., and Miss Sophie Young, daughter of Mrs. John Manning Young of 983 Lexington Avenue, and a granddaughter of the late Charles Milbank, was solemnized at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, performing the ceremony. The bride walked up the nave with her brother, Charles Milbank Young, and her mother gave her in marriage. Her white satin gown was draped with lace, and that and her lace veil were also worn by her mother at her wedding. She carried white bouvardia and lilies.

Mrs. Daniel C. Patterson, the matron of honor, wore a yellow satin and chiffon frock. The other attendants were Mrs. Willard Parker Brown, Jr., and the Misses Marjorie Woolsey, Katharine Seymour and the bridegroom's sisters, Margaret and Elizabeth Hubbell; all were in lavender satin gowns and all of the attendants carried yellow chrysanthemums and wore brown velvet hats.

Captain Hubbell's best man was his brother, John Platt Hubbell, and the ushers were W. V. R. Gillett, Ensign Elliott Debevoise, and Lieutenants T. Alexander Langford, Roger Gildersleeve, Cadwallader O. Corse, Mason Turner, Carl McNair, and Mason Turner, all of the army. A reception for the families followed at the residence of the bride's mother. As Captain Hubbell is stationed at Yaphank, he will take his bride to Bellport, L. I., to live.

Bride of Captain S. K. Plume.

Miss Pauline Brooke Parke, daughter of Colonel John S. Parke, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Parke of Portland, Ore., was married yesterday afternoon to Captain Stephen Kellogg Plume, U. S. N. A., in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. John N. Lewis of Waterbury, Conn., officiating.

The bride was attended by Miss Genevieve H. Parke as maid of honor, and Mrs. James Sheldon was the matron of honor. The young Misses Elizabeth I. and Dorothy M. Chasé were the flower girls.

Alton Farrel acted as best man and Edgar Williams and Sherman Perry were the ushers.

A breakfast was held afterward at 40 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Koenig—Gaston.

Leo Koenig, a son of the Rev. Dr. Leo Koenig, the oldest Lutheran minister in this city, and Miss Dorothy Wilson Gaston, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Houston Gaston were married quietly at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Agnes's Church, West Ninety-second Street, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Spellinger and the bridegroom's father officiating.

The tiny chapel was turned into a bower, with foliage along the walls. The bride wore a white satin frock, veiled with tulle and having a court train covered with crystals, and her tulle veil was shirred into a hood effect.

Her only attendant was Miss Adelaide Koenig, a sister of the bridegroom, in white silk and net, having an immensely wide girdle and one-end sash of Dresden figured ribbon.

Robert Brandt, a brother-in-law of the bridegroom, was his best man, and the ushers included Captain George H. Gaston, Jr., U. S. A.; Lieutenant Gordon W. Nelson, U. S. N.; John Warren Hill, and Samuel I. Smith.

Mrs. Koenig's father is the Second Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and Mr. Koenig is a lawyer.

Miss Amy R. Reick Weds.

The marriage of Chandler Bates, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Bates of New York and New Rochelle, and Miss Amy Ridgway Reick, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Reick of New York and Seabright, N. J., took place quietly in Seabright yesterday in St. George's Church, the Rev. W. Dutton Dale officiating. The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown having a rose point lace bodice and a satin Court train from the shoulders. Her tulle veil was held to her hair with rose point.

Miss Margaret Reick was her sister's maid of honor, and was in orchid-colored silverglow satin, and wore a hat of purple velvet ribbon. The bridesmaids were another sister, Miss Carrie Reick, and the Misses Virginia Loney and Janet McLaughlin, in rose-colored silverglow satin and brown velvet ribbons. There were two flower girls—Audrey Taintor and Dorothy Justice.

Mr. Bates's best man was Robert Ingersoll Brown, and the ushers were Carley Potter, Clarence G. Martens, George L. Justice, and Hamilton Pell. A small reception for the relatives was held at The Orchard, the Reick country place in Rumson Park. Mr. and Mrs. Bates will live at Farmhurst Farm, Mr. Bates's country place at New Rochelle. The wedding was quiet, as Mr. Bates is in mourning.

White—Merrell.

The marriage of Miss Mary Winston Merrell, daughter of Mrs. Frederick W. Merrell, to Nelson Lloyd White, son of Dr. and Mrs. Granville M. White of Madison Avenue, Morristown, took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother in Morristown. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Barrett P. Taylor, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, and was followed by a reception.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lawrence Merrell, as maid of honor, and Mrs. Roland M. Mayer as matron of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Ruth Taylor and Eleanore Wood.

The best man was Dr. George E. Woodbine of New Haven, and the ushers were Perry Merrell, the bride's brother, and Roland M. Mayer, both members of the United States Naval Reserves; Lieutenant Donald F. Taylor, Lieutenant James Ethridge, Lieutenant Harold Willis, all of the Officers' Reserve Corps; Robert A. Granniss, Jr., Wilfred Wood, and Bigelow Watts.

Miss Merrell is a granddaughter of Captain Matthew G. Perry, U. S. N., and a great-granddaughter of Commodore Perry.

The wedding of Captain Samuel Wright Atkins of the Three Hundred and Second Field Artillery, U. S. R., and now stationed at Fort Deven, Ayre, Mass., and Miss Leolline R. Markell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Markell, of Sydney, Australia, and 14 East Sixtieth Street, this city, was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the assistant rector, the Rev. Mr. Matthews, officiating.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, wore an oyster-white satin gown that had a silver-cloth lined Court train, and from the silver butterflies poised on her shoulders floating sleeves of tulle fell over the gown. The tulle veil was held in Grecian fashion with a filet of orange blossoms, and her flowers were valley lilies.

The maid of honor, Miss Leslie McCarten of Mount Vernon, wore an orchid-colored metal cloth gown draped with chiffon and carried Ophelia roses.

E. B. Leisenring, a naval aviator, was the best man, and the ushers were Northam L. Wright, Harold Brush Dean, Robert De Vecchi, First Lieutenant Stovall, Captain Samuel S. Duryea, Captain T. J. Cooledge, Captain Kenneth F. Simpsoon, Captain Halleck Lefferts, and Captain Lincoln Bayliss. Most of the ushers were fellow-classmates at Yale of the bridegroom. A reception for the relatives followed at the residence of the bride's uncle and aunt, Dr. Edward B. Dench and Mrs. Dench, 15 East Fifty-third Street.

Wed to Murray T. Quigg.

Murray Townsend Quigg, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel E. Quigg, and Miss Eleanor Bowne Wisner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Horner Wisner of 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, were married yesterday afternoon in the chantry of Grace Church by the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery. The bride, who wore an afternoon gown of champagne-colored georgette crepe topped by a gold-trimmed brown hat, was attended by her cousin, Miss Priscilla Lockwood.

Albert Tweedy of Poughkeepsie was the best man, and the ushers were Paul Hornor, a brother of the bride, and John Colton. A small reception followed at the home of the bride. Mr. Quigg is stationed at Camp Upton.

Foote—McIlravy.

Miss Alice P. McIlravy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. McIlravy of Bannockburn, yesterday became the bride of A. Giraud Foote, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert F. Foote of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The ceremony was performed in the Second Reformed Church in Tarrytown by the Rev. Lucas Boeve, the pastor. There were 600 guests.

The bride is a graduate of Vassar, class of 1917, and was one of the leaders in carrying the daisy chain in her sophomore year. Her father is Vice President of the Barrett Company of New York.

Miss Marian McIlravy, a sister of the bride and a sophomore at Smith College, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Ethel Donaghue, Hazel White, both members of the 1917 class at Vassar; Melva McIlravy, and Ruth McIlravy, another sister of the bride.

The best man was Gilbert F. Foote, Jr., a brother of the bridegroom, and a junior at the University of Pennsylvania. The ushers were Lieutenant Howard F. Berkey, Sergeant Albert McIlravy, Q. M. C.; Robert L. Headley, a junior at the University of Pennsylvania; Albert Simpson, and J. Howard Berry, Jr., a senior at the University of Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant E. C. Horan Marries.

The marriage of Lieutenant Earl Campbell Horan, U. S. A., a son of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Horan of Bronxville, N. Y., and Great River, L. I., and Miss Miriam Gifting Baker, a daughter of Mrs. Willard Hamilton Baker, of 103 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. L. Mason Clarke officiating.

After a short honeymoon, Lieutenant Horan and his bride will go to Syracuse, where the bridegroom will rejoin his regiment, the Thirty-ninth Infantry.

Captain Colton Weds Miss Carter.

Captain Roger B. Colton, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., and Miss Ora Carter, daughter of Mrs. I. M. Carter of 150 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, and a niece of Major Gen. William H. Carter, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., were married yesterday afternoon in the Chantry of Grace Church by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery. The bride walked in with Captain Colton and was attended by her sister, Miss Shirley Virginia Carter, and Miss Natalie Fitch. Captain Edward Stiller of the Coast Artillery was the best man and Ernest Southwick acted as the usher.

Married at Hotel Savoy.

The wedding of Miss Flora Kahn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kahn of 285 St. Nicholas Avenue, to Le Roy Lewinson, took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Savoy. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Mrs. Sidney Blesenthal, and Jerome Lewinson was his brother's best man.

Browning—Miner.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 20.—Miss Elizabeth Willard Miner, daughter of Mrs. Worthington Miner and the late Mr. Miner of Buffalo, N. Y., was married to William C. Browning, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hull Browning of Rye, N. Y., at Christ Episcopal Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. M. George Thompson, the rector, and the Rev. Townsend Henshaw, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Rye, N. Y., officiated.

Miss Mary Miner attended her sister, and Horace Hotchkiss was best man. The ushers were Christopher Greer, Coster Steers, Lyman Cunningham of the Royal Flying Corps, and William H. Adams of the Naval Reserve, the two latter wearing their uniforms.

Mr. Browning is a member of the New York firm of Browning, King & Co.

MISS TOWNSEND'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Lieut. L. W. Devereux on Oct. 27.

Miss Noemi Gibert Townsend, whose marriage to Lieutenant Leslie W. Devereux will take place on Oct. 27 in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, 143 East Forty-second Street, at noon, will have her sister, Miss Mildred Gibert Townsend, whose engagement to Donald Thompson Atkinson of Canada has just been announced, as her maid of honor. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Symphorosa Bristed, Adrienne Iselin, Janet Robb, Claudia and Eleanor Phelps, Anna Alexandre, Violet King, and Eleanor Green.

Lieutenant Devereux will have his brother, Lieutenant Ramsay Devereux, as his best man and a number of his brother officers who were at Madison Barracks with him as ushers. The reception, for the relatives and a few intimate friends, will be held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, 299 Lexington Avenue.

WILL WED LIEUT. GILLESPIE.

Miss Caroline Burne Is Engaged to Naval Aviator.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cotton Burne of New York and Huntington, L. I., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Caroline Burne, to Lieutenant George Gillespie, U. S. N.

Miss Burne is a graduate of Smith College and a member of the Pen and Brush Club.

Lieutenant Gillespie is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Gillespie of Battle Creek, Mich., and is on aviation duty at present, having been one of the first naval officers to take up aeronautics. He was at one time attached to the American Embassy in Paris.

No date has been set for the wedding.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mrs. Anna M. Finn of 110 Park Avenue, Orange, N. J., formerly of Boston, announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Katharine Stafford Finn, to Ignace Panzer of 30 West Fifty-fifth Street, this city.

Mrs. Rose Frey of 55 West Ninetieth Street announces the engagement of her two daughters, the Misses Vera and Elise Frey. The former is engaged to Charles Sanek and the latter to Leonard Heine, both of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mickle-Saltonstall of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Muriel Winthrop, to Richard Francis Johnson of Charlotteville, Va.

At a Red Cross knitting meeting held yesterday afternoon at her home in West Orange, N. J., Miss Mildred E. Flint, daughter of Mrs. Walter A. Flint and the late Mayor Flint of West Orange, announced her engagement to Douglas Laidlaw, son of Councilman and Mrs. Benjamin P. Laidlaw, also of West Orange.

Mrs. John Sinclair of Williamstown, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marjorie T. Sinclair, to William C. Hart, Assistant Treasurer of Williams College. Mr. Hart is a member of the St. Anthony and Williams Clubs of this city.

The Rev. and Mrs. Alfred Franklin Smith of St. Louis, Mo., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hortense Smith, to Amos Mansfield Kidder, son of Mrs. Edward Roberts of Englewood, N. J. Miss Smith is a graduate of the Randolph-Macon College of Virginia. Mr. Kidder graduated from Princeton in 1915 and is a member of the Cap and Gown and Triangle Clubs of Princeton, also of the Princeton Club of this city. He is training for a commission at the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps at Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brewster announced last evening at a dinner at their home at Bay Shore, L. I., the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anna Brewster, to Frederick King of Richmond Hill, a petty officer at the Bay Shore Naval Station. Mr. King, who was studying law when the war began, joined the Aviation Section of the Naval Militia, and has been stationed for several months at Bay Shore. Miss Brewster's father is Commodore of the Bay Shore Yacht Club.

Travel to Havana and Colon.

Some of the passengers who sailed recently for Havana on two American steamships were:

F. B. Gold, H. E. Slayton, J. Roderiguez, Ricardo Alvarez, Mrs. W. J. Mills, D. A. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Zeemer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chanel, Miss Marcelle Chanel, Mrs. C. E. Dalgado, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ordones, Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Sardinas, J. D. Alfonso, W. Bancroft, J. B. Barber, Miss S. Bowen, E. Brooks, J. F. Ellas, C. Garcia, W. Johnson, Mrs. H. Lee, Miss M. Lee, W. Lee, Jr., B. Moxon, Mrs. E. T. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanger, F. J. Tobin, Miss C. Vidal, Miss M. Zayas, Miss E. A. Warren, Miss E. Worth, Mrs. J. Worth, and Miss H. Wurth.

Among the passengers who sailed recently for Santiago on an American steamship were:

Mr. and Mrs. A. Blanco, C. E. Arguello, Mrs. G. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Comas, Miss C. Corona, Miss E. Domingo, Mrs. D. Halford, Miss D. D. Halford, G. Harrison, Mrs. S. Hayden, Mrs. J. Hopkins, H. C. Houghton, Mrs. C. McKenna, Miss E. McKenna, Mrs. B. Pons, Miss M. Roche, Mrs. D. Todd, Miss E. Todd, and F. O. Ward.

Aboard the passengers who sailed recently for Colon and west coast ports on an American steamship were:

C. Ardois, Dr. Adolfo Arias, the Rev. M. Becerra, Mrs. A. C. Collins, A. V. Duff, A. J. de Hostos, Miss L. Fassler, A. A. Ferandi, J. L. Harper, Mrs. M. Lauria, W. Mackay, R. Marin, I. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. C. Moran, Miss E. Sobral, J. Sobral, Mrs. M. Sobral, H. Sobral, Jr., F. Whiteley, Mrs. E. Whiteley, F. Whittaker, and J. Torrens.

TO BE BRIDE OF MARQUIS.

Mrs. James B. Eustis to Marry de Polignac on Wednesday.

Mrs. Nina Floyd Crosby Eustis, widow of James B. Eustis, who died during the Summer of 1915, will be married on Wednesday to the Marquis de Polignac, a member of an old French family, who came here two years ago as a representative of the French Government at the time of the Allied Bazaar, and was much entertained by society. The ceremony will be performed in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral by Mgr. M. J. Lavelle.

The engagement and plans for the wedding became known on Friday, but the bride's family would not confirm the report until yesterday. The Marquis returned yesterday from Washington, where he and his bride will reside. He is connected with the French Commission there.

Mrs. Eustis is the daughter of the late Walter Floyd Crosby, and has a son 15 years old. She has been living with her mother at 100 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Violinist and Contralto Heard.

Miss Marie Caslova, a young violinist heard in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, has advanced as an artist in the interval since her début here. Still young and of agreeable stage presence, she has overcome a roughness of style, has gained polish and poise, as shown in Nardini's sonata in D and Max Bruch's concerto, her principal pieces, yesterday. She was accompanied by Walter Golde in these and in lighter numbers of Debussy, Saint-Saens, Reger, Granados-Kreisler, and Joachim-Brahms.

Miss Elizabeth Wood, a contralto, from New Orleans, who sang in "The Messiah" last Summer at Ocean Grove, was heard in Aeolian Hall last night. To a voice of natural sympathy she united a considerable command of varying moods and an admirable enunciation of her texts. Elmer Zoller accompanied her in Brambati's "Perche," Schumann's "Volksliedchen," Franz's "Im Herbst," and Hahn's "Dune Prison," which was encored. At the close, the singer gave "The Star-Spangled Banner," with organ, on a stage hung with flags of the Allies.

Passengers for a British Port.

Among the passengers who sailed recently for a British port on two steamships were:

J. Abbott, Miss Hettie Anderson, F. L. Baker, Mrs. H. H. Barnes, F. B. Bell, the Rev. J. M. Blais, J. F. D. Byrne, H. C. Clark, A. B. Clark, David Coupar, R. W. Crosby, Samuel S. Dickson, C. B. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. W. Doidge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fontaine, M. Goldring, J. Sherman Hoyt, W. S. Jackson, A. R. Gallaway, Andre Latargue, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Lamb, W. S. Lusk, R. J. Mackay, Miss G. Massy, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Mohan, the Rev. M. Nivard, T. C. Smith, the Rev. J. J. Sullivan, R. D. Thomas, Mrs. C. M. Urban, Miss Marjory Sweet, Paul Villere, Mrs. Beatrice Cullen, R. W. Graham, F. T. Hill, Mrs. M. Macrae, S. Miller, W. O. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Ferguson, John Fraser, A. Harper, Mrs. B. McGregor, J. H. Scott, H. J. Whitney, Miss Emily M. Williams, C. N. Stroud, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tamblyn, H. C. R. Rendle, George Potter, and M. Pengood.

CAMP SINGER WED CAPTAIN.

Miss Elizabeth Parks Married T. H. Hutchinson in England.

It became known yesterday that Miss Elizabeth Parks, daughter of Mrs. Robert Parks of 129 West Seventy-sixth Street, was married on Sept. 18 to Captain Thomas Herbert Hutchinson of the Canadian forces at Godalming, Surrey, England. Captain Hutchinson is now at the front in France, and his bride returned this week from England. The formal announcements of the wedding have just been issued.

Mrs. Hutchinson left here last May as a volunteer worker in the Y. M. C. A., and first met her husband at Witley Camp, in England, where he was also engaged in Y. M. C. A. duties, having been prominently identified with the work of the association in Canada. Much of her work in camp was through the ministry of song, and she became known to thousands of soldiers as "Miss Smiles."

Captain Lawson, senior Chaplain of the Fifteenth Brigade, Canadian Army, an old friend of Captain Hutchinson, performed the ceremony.

Miss Cantey to Wed Lieut. Gamble.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Boykin Cantey of Jamaica, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rose McGowan Cantey, to Lieutenant Millard G. Gamble, Jr., U. S. N.

Miss Cantey is a granddaughter of the late Major E. B. Cantey of Camden, S. C., and of the late Captain Homer L. McGowan of Laurens, S. C., and is a niece of Admiral McGowan, the Paymaster General of the navy.

Lieutenant Gamble is a son of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Gamble of Louisville, Ga., and is a graduate of Annapolis, class of '15.

Ernest Bloch, Composer, Arrives.

Ernest Bloch, the composer, arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday from France, having spent the Summer at his former home in Switzerland. Mr. Bloch will conduct his works, "Hiver-Printemps" and a new "Poeme d'Automne," at the subscription concert of the Society of Friends of Music, recently postponed to December.

British in Columbia Organize.

Members of the British Empire Club of Columbia University held a reorganization meeting at Teachers' College yesterday and elected these officers: Dr. I. L. Kandel, Associate in Education, Honorary President; Dr. Agnes L. Rogers, Lecturer in Educational Psychology, President; Vincent Burke, Vice-President; Miss L. Fisher, Lecturer in Institutional Administration, Secretary; Miss R. Hudson, Treasurer. A reception will be given in honor of Sir Walter Edward Davidson, Governor of Newfoundland, and Lady Davidson on Oct. 30.

The Following Well-Known Men

Will Sell

Liberty Bonds

At the Lord & Taylor Store Tomorrow

at 1 P. M.

Mr. Grantland Rice
of the New York Tribune

Mr. Rube Goldberg
of the Evening Mail

who will be introduced by
Mr. Charles Hanson Towne

at 2 P. M.

Mr. Joseph Lincoln
Author
will tell Cape Cod Stories
in his own inimitable way.

Business Men Are Cordially Invited.

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of unusual importance, for it will offer the finest examples of Millinery ever presented at such a tempting price.

200 HATS

All the very newest models.
All the fashionable materials and colors. *Former price $15.00* 7.50

300 HATS

The highest class models—the last word in fashion. *Former price $25.00* 10.00

The Shop *Individual*

RUSSEK'S

34th Street—Fifth Ave.—35th Street

Opp. Altman's.

Buy LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

Millions of our men are fighting to uphold the Nation's Honor. *Your dollars invested in Liberty Bonds* will help to back up our efforts to make the *WORLD Safe* for *Democracy.*

Haviland China

Haviland France — Decorated by Haviland & Co. Limoges

Louis XV Period

Manufactured at Marseille by Mme. Veuve Perrin, 1760 to 1765. Considered in France by collectors of antique ceramics, one of the most artistic productions of the 18th century. This copy by Damousse, from the finest specimens in Paris collections, was honored at the Paris Exhibition of 1889 by the "Grand Prix," and purchased by President Carnot for his personal use.

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5 WEST 46TH STREET

I have just received a collection of Newest Creations in Velvet and Satin Gowns, also some unusually handsome Coats and Wraps.

This group should prove of great interest to the wearer of Smart Clothes, both from the standpoint of Beauty of Style and the moderate Prices I offer my patrons. *Kate Moretti*

The Fifth Avenue Shop

349, 351, 353 FIFTH AVENUE, at 34th St.

Will Hold on Monday and Tuesday

An Important Sale

700 Trimmed Hats

A collection representative of the very newest Modes, Materials and Colors.

Hats for All Occasions

7.50 and 10.00

Former Prices were $15.00 and $25.00

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ESTABLISHED 1840

Help Win the War

America Needs Money Power and Man Power

Lend your money to your country! Buy Liberty Bonds!

They are a mortgage on the resources of the United States, and bear interest at four per cent.

Speed the victory of democracy by increasing the money-power of your country.

Buy your bonds today.

The United States demands more men for war service. This demand can be met only by releasing men from industry.

This house has given many men to the cause and has purchased very largely and liberally of bonds. It feels, therefore, that it can freely ask it's patrons' co-operation in all war measures.

The Commercial Economy Board, Council of National Defence sent its representative to us with this request: that we ask our patrons' co-operation in reducing the man-power required to operate our business and to deliver our merchandise, so as to increase the number of men available for war industries.

This we are attempting to do; and accordingly we earnestly ask you to co-operate with us in this national emergency by taking small packages with you whenever possible, and by being indulgent in the matter of deliveries in general.

Our Policy: Lowest Prices for High-grade Products.
Here are some of our splendid values in foods of unusual quality.

Cereals and Breakfast Foods

	pkg.		5 lb.	10 lb.
Puffed Rice, Quaker	.13	Yellow Meal, White Meal	.32	.63
Toasted Corn Flakes, Quaker	.07	Rolled Oats	.32	.63
Pillsbury Best, wheat cereal	.16	Rice, fancy head	.11 lb. .52	1.00

BROOKS' BABY BARLEY, recommended for invalids, nursing mothers and infants. Nutritious and easily digested.
No. 1 size ..... .30 ea. 3.40 doz.
No. ½ size ..... .18 ea. 2.00 doz.

The Famous FAVORITA COFFEE

An appetising, aromatic blend of choice South American coffees. Rich and strong in body. Our best selling coffee. The equal of brands advertised elsewhere at .35. Our usual price .30

26c. lb.

5 lbs. 1.25 10 lbs. 2.45 25 lbs. 6.10 50 lbs. 12.00 100 lbs. 23.60

Milk

Evaporated Milk, Gold Brand, No. ½ cans 2 for .13 .75 doz.

Meat

	each	doz.
Richardson & Robbins' Brand Boned Chicken ..... No. ½ can	.37	4.40
No. 1 can	.69	8.00
Ox Tongue ..... No. 2 jar	1.15	13.65
Lunch Tongue ..... No. 1 can	.45	5.25
Puree Pates, Brillat's ..... No. ½ can	.23	2.75
Pate de Foie Gras ..... No. 1½ tins	1.05	
No. 1½ tins	1.75	

Apples

Jonathan Apples, rich, ripe, juicy. Beautifully colored, finely flavored. Splendid in condition. Will keep well ..... .45 doz. 3.60 box of 113

Sawtay

Butter of Nuts—100% pure. Excellent for shortening, baking, etc. More easily digested than butter. Offered at exceptionally low prices.

	each	doz.
18 oz. cans	.33	3.85
37 oz. cans	.65	7.65
76 oz. cans	1.30	15.30

Vegetables

TOMATOES	can	doz.
Del Monte, Calif. No. 2½ cans	.19	2.25
P & T Best, Jersey, No. 3 cans	.25	2.90
Red Bantam, Jersey, No. 3 cans	.23	2.60
PEAS		
Carencro Fancy Alaska No. 3 Sieve, No. 2 cans	.18	2.00
Champion Early June No. 2 cans	.14	1.65
CORN, Regent Maine No. 2 cans	.19	2.25
RED BEANS, Red Rover No. 2 cans	.11	1.25
SPINACH, Booth's No. 3 cans	.23	2.65

"Pin Money" Pickles

Gherkins, Burr Gherkins, Onions and other varieties.	bot.	doz.
Half pints	.17	1.95
Pints	.28	3.25
Quarts	.48	5.50

Soap

P & T. White Foam Floating Soap, excellent for bath, and laundry. each doz.
6 oz. cakes ..... .06 .70
10 oz. cakes ..... .10 1.15
Quick Cleanser, P & T ..... .18 2.05
Soap Flakes, 8 oz. pkgs ..... .11 1.25
Borax, P & T, 15 oz. cakes ..... .11 1.30

Ceylon Tea

Green Label, in 1 lb. air-tight packages

A rich, fragrant tea. Delicious and aromatic. At our low price, this tea should appeal strongly to all who realize that the cost of fine teas of this character is steadily rising.

Regular price lb. .70 On sale lb. .62 5 lbs. 3.00 10 lbs. 5.90

War taxes and the growing scarcity of wines are steadily sending prices upward. Opportunities such as are offered below may not be possible in the future. Immediate purchasing is advised.

CLARET WINES

	Bot.	Doz.
P & T St. Laurent	.85	9.80
B & G St. Julien Superior	1.10	12.00
B & G Chateau Margaux	2.40	26.00

RHINE WINES

Deinhard, Wachenheimer	1.30	14.00
Deinhard, Hochheimer	1.45	16.00
Deinhard, Geisenheimer	1.65	18.00

IMPORTED SHERRIES

P & T Topaz	.90	9.75
P & T Oloroso	1.35	15.00
P & T Imperial	1.60	17.50
P & T Amontillado	1.50	16.50

WHITE WINES

	Bot.	Doz.
P & T Haut Sauterne	1.15	12.50
Cruse & Fils Haut Sauterne	1.45	15.50
B & G Chateau Yquem	2.40	26.00

MOSELLE WINES

Berncastler 1911	1.70	18.75
Berncastler Lay 1911	1.80	20.50
Berncastler Auslese	2.00	22.50

IMPORTED PORTS

P & T Cooking	.90	9.75
P & T Burgundy	1.15	12.50
P & T Sandemans' Old	1.60	17.25
P & T Royal Buckingham	3.00	34.00

MAN-A-CEA WATER

A soft, pure, delightful table water for the elite of the world. Endorsed by physicians and users as a positive aid to digestion. Non-carbonated, non-laxative.

½ gal. bottles .... .45 each 5.00 doz. | Pint bottles .... 1.60 doz. 11.50 per hundred
Quart bottles .... .75 doz. 10.50 per fifty | Splits ..... 1.35 doz. 9.50 per hundred

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ADDITIONAL NEWS OF THE WORLD OF SPORTS

STUYVESANT BEATS COMMERCE, 12 TO 0

Starts Title Football Season with Decisive Victory by 12 to 0 Score.

POLY PREP ELEVEN STARS

Puts Up Great Game Against Commercial High and Wins Easily by Score of 28 to 6.

With one of the best teams that the institution has produced in recent years, Stuyvesant High School yesterday made an auspicious start in the play for the Manhattan-Bronx division scholastic football championship, when, in the opening game of this title play, it triumphed over the High School of Commerce at the City College stadium by the score of 12 to 0. The victorious eleven completely outclassed their opponents throughout the game, and by a much larger margin than the final score would indicate.

Commerce was comparatively weak and uncertain, and to add to its discomfiture small pools of water on the field from the recent heavy rain caused it to make several costly fumbles. Of these the Stuyvesant players made good use, especially in the earlier stages of the game was the Commerce playing faulty, and Stuyvesant did not let its chance slip by.

In the first quarter the victorious eleven, working a variety of trick plays, tallied both of its touchdowns, which, with great defensive play and the inability of the Commerce eleven to fumble and get active offensive, proved enough to decide the game.

Starting the quarter Stuyvesant figuratively rushed Commerce off its feet and scored a touchdown. After several smashes through the Commerce line for consistent gains, Jay Brice, the Stuyvesant backfield star, made a 15-yard run through tackle, and on the next play went through tackle again for the first touchdown. Brice later retired from the game with a wrenched ankle. With the ball in play again, Commerce was soon forced to surrender the pigskin to Stuyvesant after several downs, and the first play, a spectacular forward pass, gave the Stuyvesant representatives their other points. The perpetrators of the pass were Hamann and Diel, and a gain of twenty-five yards through this brought the ball to the two-yard line. There Burke scored.

From the second quarter to the finish Commerce tightened its play, but was prevented from scoring. It was only expert punting by Du Puy, at quarter back, which kept the Stuyvesant eleven in check, for the latter eleven frequently made good gains through the line plunging.

The line-up:

Stuyvesant. (12.)	Position.	Commerce. (0.)
Diel	L. E.	Vliet
Roher	L. T.	Roberts
Klein	L. G.	Brin
Collins	C.	Levowitz
Powers	R. G.	Hartzenstein
Mitchell	R. T.	Stoltner
Hamann	R. E.	Ventura
Burke	L. H. B.	Du Puy
Brice	L. H. B.	Ryan
Aaron	R. H. B.	Tyne
Smith	F. B.	Sumsor

Touchdowns Brice, Burke. Substitutes—For Stuyvesant: Schmidt for Collins; Peterson for Schmidt; Brady for Powers; Ingan or Burke; Hamann for Brice. For Commerce: Burger for Brin, Goldfarb for Ryan, Mitchell for Chelaire.

Referee—Mr. Shearer, Dickinson High School of New Jersey. Umpire—Mr. Sheam, Springfield, Mass. Head linesman—Dr. Newton, City College of New York. Time of quarters—10 minutes each.

Playing a superior game from start to finish, Poly Prep yesterday downed Commercial High School at football on Commercial Field by the score of 28 to 6. The Poly athletes made good use of a slight weight advantage, and while they found comparatively little difficulty penetrating the Commercial line, they held their own line intact except for one occasion. This came in the third quarter, when Dickman, who was substituted for McNally at left half back, by line plunging accounted for the only tally scored by Commercial.

For the victorious Poly eleven the playing of Schibler at left half back was the feature. Schibler was a noticeable participant in practically every play on the field, and with excellent handling of several forward passes accounted for three of Poly Prep's four touchdowns. One of the last plays of the game was a fast run by Schibler after intercepting a forward pass for Poly Prep's last touchdown.

The lineup:

Poly Prep. (28.)	Position.	Commercial. (6.)
Lucas	L. E.	Shuter
Fetheridge	L. T.	Ogden
Farrah	L. G.	Ludwig
Greene	C.	Chasin
Stratton	R. G.	Bouamo
Kenday	R. T.	Sontag
Lane	R. E.	Warner
Blundell	Q. B.	Korinsky
Schibler	L. H. B.	McNally
Jelliffe	R. H. B.	Downing
Pinner	F. B.	Johannsson

Touchdowns—Schibler, 3; Pinner, 1; Dickman, 1. Goals from touchdown—Blundell, 4. Substitutions: For Poly Prep—Bronder for Lucas, Winfield for Farrah; Dodd for Winfield; Werlerman for Stratton, Lundbeck for Lane; Shell for Blundell, Carro for Jelliffe, Baldwin for Pinner. For Commercial—Manley for Ogden, Dickman for McNally.

Referee—Mr. Donnelly, Trinity. Umpire—Mr. Meyers, Springfield Y. M. C. A. Head Linesman—Mr. Kip, Commercial H. S. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

Brooklyn Prep's 1916 Catholic school's champion eleven found the representatives of the Marquand School easy victims and downed the newcomers in a one-sided game on Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, by the score of 55 to 0. Marquand School is a new institution to local football, this being their second game, and their lack of knowledge of the fundamentals of the sport was apparent throughout the contest. Against their less experienced foes the Brooklyn Prep aggregation showed up decidedly strong, and had things pretty much as they pleased from start to finish of the game.

The forward pass was brought into play on frequent occasions, and in almost every use O'Rourke, the Brooklyn Prep quarter back, was an important figure. His most spectacular attempt came in the last quarter, when with but a few minutes to go for the final whistle he sent the ball flying on a forward pass of fifteen yards to Dobbins, playing right end, and the latter ran 55 yards for a touchdown.

The lineup:

Brook. Prep. (55.)	Position.	Marquand. (0.)
Lynch	L. E.	Hunt
Harden	L. T.	Reinhart
Tighettie	L. G.	Wessel
Heil	C.	Keller
Sweeney	R. G.	Kaiser
Mar.hall	R. T.	H. Elliott
Dobbins	R. E.	Smucker
O'Rourke	Q. B.	Doyle
Brandies	L. H. B.	Hitchcock
Laffan	R. H. B.	Weller
Eschman	F. B.	Elliott

Touchdowns—Brooklyn Prep: Lynch, Beattie, Dobbins, Brandies, (2,) Laffan, (2,) Eschman. Goals from touchdown—Brooklyn Prep: Heil, (7.) Substitutions—Brooklyn Prep: Beattie for Lynch; Smith for Harden; Harrisen for Tighettie; Burton for Sweeney; Sweeney for Heil; Heil for Sweeney; Sweeney for Burton; Mc'Clough for Dobbins; Moore for Brandies; Brandies for Moore, Eschman for Brandies; Masterson for Eschman. Marquand—Pisani for Kaiser; Fredericks for Pisani; Nelson for Fredericks; Hale for Doyle; Carty for Smucker. Umpire Mr. Darby of Syracuse. Referee—Ridgway Hart of Princeton. Head linesman—Mr. Tracey of St. Francis Xavier College. Time of quarters—10 minutes.

Although outweighed, the Mount Vernon High School team yesterday defeated the Hamilton Institute eleven in a bitterly contested game at Bronxville by the score of 19 to 0. The fact that the team was outweighed worked more to Mount Vernon's advantage than otherwise for the winning eleven was light and fast in comparison to the Hamilton players and was therefore enabled to make several runs around end for gains. Captain Doyle played a good game for Mount Vernon.

Richmond Hill High School's football team yesterday vanquished the players of Adelphi Academy on the latter's field in Brooklyn by the score of 12 to 6. The victorious eleven was outweighed by a small margin, but made up for this in clever offensive playing which the Adelphi eleven failed to successfully combat. Surtmeier, the Richmond Hill full back, scored his team's three touchdowns.

SALTMARSH VICTOR IN RUN.

Leads Field of Army and Navy Harriers in B. A. A. Event.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Sherman M. Saltmarsh, an ensign at the Boston Navy Yard and former Dartmouth College athlete, distanced a field of sixty starters in the cross-country run for United States Army and Navy men training in New England, held today by the Boston Athletic Association. The course was six and three-tenths miles and the winner's time 34:13 4-5.

Saltmarsh and Tom Henigan, former Dorchester star, now a soldier at Camp Devens, Ayer, set the pace for the field, but Henigan dropped back to fourth place before he reached the tape. Saltmarsh finished seventy-five yards ahead of D. R. Powers, of the United States Radio School, at Harvard, who was second.

A. A. U. LOSES JAMES CLARK.

Chairman of Registration Committee Goes to Camp Upton.

James Clark, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., yesterday tendered his resignation to President Frederick W. Rubien, to take effect immediately, as he has been appointed Director of Physical Training at the Army Y. M. C. A., Camp Upton. Clark was elected a member of the Registration Committee last February to succeed Charles Elbert, who resigned upon leaving the territory of the Metropolitan Association.

MANY SEE AMATEURS BOX.

Archie Walker Captures Honors in 110-Pound Class at N. Y. A. C.

A larger crowd than was in attendance at the preliminary bouts held last Thursday night, turned out to witness the final contests in the New York Athletic Club's first formal amateur boxing tournament of the season last night, and was treated to a series of interesting exhibitions. The best came in the 115-pound class, in which Archie Walker, Irish-American A. C., metropolitan and New York State champion at 108 pounds, won first prize. Walker drew a bye in the second trials for the youthful ring exponents, and in his final match gained the honors after three stiff rounds with F. Mirman, Dominican Lyceum.

In the 130-pound class Abe Stollack gained the principal prize without going through a final bout, when T. J. Hughes, Ozanam Association, who had scored a knockout in his semi-final bout, reported sick and was unable to go on with the final. The 120-pound prize went to A. Shirschberger, Union Settlement A. C., who gained a three-round decision over F. Zelinsk, Trinity Club. In the 140-pound division, which was for novices, M. Scanlon, unattached, came through two bouts and won the prize. In his semi-final bout Scanlon scored a decisive victory over I. Rosenberg in two rounds, and in the final he triumphed over I. Reise of the Radio S. C., receiving the judges' award after their three-round session.

NEW COACHES FOR C. C. N. Y.

Basket Ball and Swimming Teams Get More Instructors.

Nathaniel Holman, a professional basketball player, has been appointed an instructor of hygiene at the College of the City of New York. His brother, "Mussy" Holman, is a star guard on the C. C. N. Y. basketball five. Holman has starred in many branches of athletics, chiefly in basketball and soccer, and he will assist Coach Joe Deering in coaching the freshman basketball team. He will also train the new soccer representation.

To fill another vacancy due to former instructors' assignments to war duties, "Manny" Gerstenfeld, captain of the water polo team, has been made a swimming and polo coach. Eli Simon, 1917, formerly on the basketball team, has also been appointed to the gymnasium staff.

RESULTS OF PLAY ON NEARBY LINKS

Oswald Kirkby Carries Guest to Victory in Best-Ball Play at Englewood.

Oswald Kirkby, metropolitan golf champion, accounted for one of the prizes offered yesterday in the annual guest play at the Englewood Country Club, when, with H. R. Malinson as his partner, the combination returned the low card in the best ball play for members with a guest as partner. Kirkby is a member of the Englewood Club. The team returned a card of 69, 5—64, easily the best of the competition.

This was one of the features of Englewood's "annual" big" day, which concluded with the annual club dinner. In an event for a dinner prize presented by F. T. Duryea, which was held over eighteen holes medal play handicap, W. B. Scarborough showed best and carried off the prize with a card of 87, 20—67. A number of prizes were offered for guests in an eighteen hole handicap event which was won by A. Maurel, with a card of 82, 7—75. Second and third prizes were divided between H. Little, Jr., 93, 23—77; S. W. Zittel, 93, 16—77, and F. H. Hoyt, 80, 3—77. A. Griffin had a card of 97, 18—79, and this net score was tied by H. T. Aldridge, who had 107, 28—79. H. Crishton returned a card of 98, 18—80.

Sweepstakes play was the attraction at the Montclair Golf Club, and while large fields started, but few cards were returned because of the cold winds, which were not conducive to good golf. E. J. Swords carried off principal honors in the Class A division, with 89, 15—84. In Class B, L. W. Batten, with 95, 20—75, was best, with C. T. Bartlett, 109, 21—88, second. A women's putting competition resulted in a victory for Mrs. A. M. Hirsch, with Miss M. L. Johnston the runner-up.

H. S. Graves and H. Dearborn monopolized the laurels that were distributed for two events at the Apawamis Club, finishing first and second in both events. Graves, with a card of 83, 5—78, carried away first prize in an eighteen-holes medal play handicap, in which a card of 95, 14—81 gave Dearborn a tie for second, and the same cards gave both golfers the two leading positions in the same order in a golf ball sweepstakes play. N. Squire was tied with Dearborn in the eighteen-hole event, with 88, 7—81.

At the Hudson River Country Club the semi-final round for the Carroll Moore Cup occupied the attention of the club members who reached this flight in the competition. The two matches resulted in Dr. E. A. Sheeks and C. V. Duncan winning the right to play off for the final. Dr. Sheeks defeated Archibald Youngs by a score of 6 up and 4 to play, and Duncan triumphed over Charles H. Brown by 3 up and 2 to play.

Colonel George Harvey and Joseph M. Byrne earned the right to play in the final for the Directors' Cup at the Deal Golf Club, when in the semi-final round both golfers won. Colonel Harvey's victim was T. V. Coe and the score showed 2 up and 1 to play. Byrnes won his way to the final by vanquishing H. W. Hill by 3 up and 2 to play. The final will be decided today. In a sweepstake event E. H. Reynolds led a representative field with a card of 92, 18—74, and D. H. Rosenfeld was second with 93, 18—75.

A card of 90, 17—73 gave A. Steinmetz the prize of an eighteen-hole medal play event at the North Jersey Country Club on the final hole. His nearest rival at the end of the match was L. F. Hoff.

R. H. Gwaltmey led home a large field in the second qualifying round at medal play for the President's Cup at the Baltusrol Golf Club, with a card of 80, 5—75. Three tied for second. They were H. Hasbrouck, 84, 9—75; W. A. Phillips, 85, 7—78, and E. R. McMillen, 85, 7—78. W. L. Garey was next with 91, 10—81, and following him came V. Mapes, 100, 17—83, and E. W. Granberry, 98, 8—90. Competition for the President's Cup

Naval Team Triumphs.

A football team from the United States Naval Reserve Corps stationed at Montauk Point, East Hampton, yesterday defeated the New York State College of Agriculture in a game witnessed by a large crowd by the score of 12 to 0.

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

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The possibility of finding the very rug you want, the rug that has virtually been "made" for the place you have in mind, is almost a certainty at Gimbels. Such a broad variety and such immense assortments that choosing is reduced to scientific surety.

Here are a few typical attractions for Monday:

Fine Wiltons

In intricate Persian and Chinese designs, very special:

9x12, at $48.50
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Superb qualities from one of the foremost weavers:
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One-piece Wilton Rugs, plain centres with band borders, plain colors. Are very much in demand. We show a large assortment.

4.6x 7.6	$29
6 x 9	$48
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"Seventy-seven" breaks up Colds that hang on—Grip. All Drug Stores.

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Invincibles	15c	Club Specials	10c
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Broadway and 146th Street
Columbus Ave. and 72nd St.
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At Its American Art Galleries

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"DIAMOND JIM BRADY'S TREASURES"
On the Afternoons of To-morrow (Monday), Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday of This Week, and on Monday and Tuesday Next—Oct. 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th and 30th, at 2:30 o'Clock.
BY DIRECTION OF THE COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, ROBERT L. GORDON, ESQ., AND RICHARD C. CROWLEY, ESQ., EXECUTORS,
The Very Extensive and Costly
Furnishings and Embellishments
Removed from the Commodious City Residence of the late
James Buchanan Brady
(Widely known as "Diamond Jim" Brady)
On Friday Afternoon, November 9th

An Important and Very Interesting Collection of
Antiques and Works of Art
Being the Private Collection of
Mr. Thomas Sutton
OF ESTHALL, NEAR EASTBOURNE, SUSSEX, ENGLAND,
A Well Known English Collector, Connoisseur, and Antiquary
FREE VIEW BEGINNING NOVEMBER 1ST

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19th
By Direction of
Mr. Amos R. E. Pinchot
An Important Collection of
Antique English, Italian and French Furniture, Mirrors, Bronzes, Clocks, Old Decorative Paintings, Oriental Rugs and Flemish Tapestries.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST
Costly Italian and French Renaissance Furniture
Including a Beautiful Suite in Tapestry
Screens, Mirrors And Antique Objects of Art

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AFTERNOONS
NOVEMBER 7TH AND 8TH
A Notable Collection of
Antiques and Art Objects
Formed by
The Widely Known Expert and Connoisseur
The Late
Mr. Harry Oatway
of London
TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF MESSRS. W. W. BOX & CO., SOLICITORS, 28 GREAT JAMES STREET, LONDON, REPRESENTING THE WIDOW OF MR. OATWAY.
FREE VIEW BEGINNING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST

To Be Sold on Saturday Afternoon, November 10th
By Direction of
Mrs. Edward McCoy
Yonkers, New York
Desirable English Furniture, Sheffield Plate and other Objects of Household Utility
FREE VIEW BEGINNING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST

On Tuesday, November 20th
By Direction of
Messrs. Winthrop & Stimson, Attorneys
Desirable Furniture
Silver, Sheffield Plate, Bronzes, China, Glassware, Oriental and Berlin Rugs

On Wednesday, November 21st
To Close the Estate of the Late
Harris B. Dick
Antique Chinese Porcelains, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Antique Chinese and other Rugs, Furniture and a quantity of
VALUABLE JEWELRY

—AND—

DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF DECEMBER
BY DIRECTION OF THE WELL-KNOWN ITALIAN CONNOISSEUR AND ANTIQUARIAN
Professor Commendatore Elia Volpi
Gathered by him during the past year from leading Italian Collections formed by private Individuals and Dealers, with numerous additions originally belonging to the Davanzati Palace and Villa Pia Collections, which he was prevented bringing to America last year
Italian Renaissance and Venetian Furniture
Covering a Wide Historical Range
Beautiful Old Velvets and Embroideries
Objects in Brass, Copper and Iron of the 16th Century. A Singularly Interesting Collection of 16th, 17th and 18th Century Astronomical and Mathematical Instruments.
And Many Other Rare Objects of Antiquity

BOOK SALES OF UNUSUAL INTEREST

NUGGETS OF AMERICAN HISTORY
To Be Sold in Three Sessions on Nov. 19th & 20th
RARE TRACTS AND HISTORICAL WORKS Relating to French and Indian War, American Revolution, Early Western Explorations, North West Territory, Indian Captivities and History, Colonial Taxation and Stamp Act, Connecticut Land Claims, New Jersey Lands, Early Proprietary Deeds, Boundary Dispute, etc., Early American Poetry of the 18th Century, Military Regulations and Excise Laws of the United States of the Revolutionary Period, Pennsylvania and Maryland Boundary Dispute, 1738-40, Rare Carolina and Georgia Tracts, Rare Laws of Vermont, New York, Virginia and Kentucky, Anti-Slavery Publications, Colonial and later, Panama Canal and Isthmus of Darien Settlement, 169 , Canadian Laws, Statutes and Historical Works, including the Red River Settlement and Hudson Bay Company, Rare Tracts by Cotton and Increase Mather.

IMPORTANT SERIES OF LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS
Relating to the Black Hawk War, Indian Tribes of the West, Land Grants and Treaties by the Indians of the Territories of Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Wisconsin and Texas.
Original Manuscript Map by Henry R. Schoolcraft of the Seat of War between the Chippeways and Sioux Indians 1824, Original Manuscript Map by the Noted Explorer, William Clark, of the Fort at Prairie du Chien, 1808.
RARE VIEWS OF NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO, including the first known Lithograph executed in San Francisco.
Broadsides of The Colonial and Revolutionary Period and issues by the New Hampshire Committee of Safety, New Jersey Proprietors, Proclamation relating to the cession of Arms and other interesting items.
THE COLLECTIONS TAKEN AS A WHOLE
"COMPRISING THE MOST IMPORTANT GATHERING OF RARE AMERICANA OFFERED IN RECENT YEARS AT PUBLIC SALE IN AMERICA."

TO BE SOLD THE FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER
THE LIBRARIES OF
The Late James Buchanan ("Diamond Jim") Brady; Pauline Lutz, and others, as separately identified in the Catalogue and
A COLLECTION OF SPORTING PRINTS IN COLOR
The Property of a well-known California sportsman. The Libraries include the Works of esteemed Authors, mainly in collected library form and bound in Levant Morocco or Polished Calf by master craftsmen, including Riviere, Zaehnsdorf, Tout, David and Bozerian. The Library Sets Include—Ainsworth, Aldrich, Balzac, Browning, Bulwer, Byron, Carlyle, Clemens, Cooper, Defoe, De Kock, De Maupassant, Dickens, Disraeli, Dumas, Evers, Eliot, Emerson, Field, Fielding, Fiske, Gautier, Goethe, Goldsmith, Hawthorne, Holmes, Hubbard, Hugo, Ibsen, Ingersoll, Jackson, Jesse, Johnson, Kipling, Lamb, Lever, Lowell, Macaulay, Meredith, Mitchell, Moliere, Morris, Page, Paine, Pepys, Prescott, Racine, Riley, Rousseau, Schiller, Scott, Shakespeare, Stevenson, Stowe, Surtees, Thackeray, Tolstoy, Voltaire, Walpole, Whittier, Whyte-Melville, Wilde and others.
THE SPORTING BOOKS WITH COLORED PLATES
Include Egan's Real Life in London; Royal paper copy; Annals of Sporting, with colored plates by Alken, complete in original parts; and many other books illustrated by Alken, including the first edition of the National Sports of Great Britain, Brinkley's Japan and China, with thousands of marginal drawings; Walters' Collection of Oriental Art; Collection of books on costume of All Ages and Countries; monographs on painters, picture galleries, Books on pottery and porcelain and other valuable and important works.
The Sale of Which Will Be
AN EVENT OF HIGHEST IMPORTANCE TO THOSE INTERESTED IN FINE BOOKS

TO BE SOLD DURING THE SECOND WEEK OF DECEMBER
IMPORTANT AMERICANA FROM THE LIBRARIES OF
EDWARD B. STERLING of Trenton, New Jersey, and Miss GERTRUDE ROGERS of South Manchester, Connecticut.
Comprising Rare Colonial Newspapers, Important Session Laws of New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Historical Works relating to the United States and Canada, from the period of the French and Indian War down to the middle of the 19th Century. Also the VALUABLE HISTORICAL LIBRARY of WILLIAM BUNKER of Ridgefield, Connecticut, Comprising Important Items relating to the War of 1812.

CATALOGUES AND FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE MANAGERS

IMPORTANT SALES BOOKED FOR OUR WINTER SEASON
Include Collections of Ceramic Art of All Nations, Old and Modern Paintings, Oriental Porcelains, Antique Persian Art, Antique Furniture, Rare Tapestries, Antiquities, and Beautiful Old Textiles, all of which are of Extraordinary Importance and Distinguished Artistic Interest, and Valuable Literary Property belonging to Estates and Bibliophiles

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SUFFRAGE DARE IGNORED BY ANTIS

Mrs. Catt Invited Attack at Big Patriotic Meeting, but None Appeared.

ONLY TWO QUESTIONS ASKED

Speaker Promptly Replied Neither Was Correct, and Others Praised Party's Work.

There was not a murmur from the anti-suffragists last evening at the big patriotic suffrage meeting at Carnegie Hall, where Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association had promised to lay aside her speech and make public answer to attacks upon her and upon the suffrage cause. Her only condition was that the questions were to be sent in writing not later than 8 P. M. Mrs. Catt made her speech and there were only two questions and they had nothing to do with the attacks which Mrs. Catt had previously publicly denounced.

"The anti-suffragists have reached the surrender stage," said Mrs. Catt. "There is not one of them who has come forward to make an attack and receive the answer in public."

She read and answered the two questions. The first, signed "A Man and an Anti-Suffragist," asked what benefit would there be to the country in giving women a vote if, as the scientists assert, she has an inferior quality of mind?"

"The scientists have not so stated," was Mrs. Catt's answer.

The other was a note signed by "A Man of Foreign Birth," and said:

"War means resolute, muscular slayers. A woman can never become a resolute muscular slayer, and therefore she should not have the vote."

"We have not reached the time," said Mrs. Catt, "when a person must become a resolute muscular slayer to have the vote, and therefore woman is as eligible as a voter as a man."

The meeting was a patriotic one throughout. The hall was decorated with flags and suffrage banners, and each person was presented with a small flag. Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, Chairman of Manhattan Borough of the Woman Suffrage Party, presided, and there were short addresses by many women representing different interests.

Mrs. F. Louis Slade told of the work the party had done in taking the census for the Food Commission, and of the millions it had raised for the Liberty Loan. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party for New York City, in making an appeal for financial aid for the suffrage campaign, asked the audience first to subscribe to the Liberty Loan.

Other speakers were: Mrs. William Grant Brown, President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Chairman of the Parole Board; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, Mrs. Alexander Trowbridge and Mrs. Schuyler Warren.

Lost and Found.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.

Certificate No. B5630 for $10,000 Liberty 3½ per cent. Gold Bonds.

REWARD

If returned to

PEARL & CO.,

71 Broadway,

New York City.

LOST, Wednesday, wallet containing notes and other papers, Broadway and 155th St., Tremont Av., 177th St., Bronx, or between 41st and 42d Sts., Broadway; reward offered. Michael Goldman, New Haven, Conn., or care of the Hotel Wallick.

LOST.—Black pocketbook, containing 3 diamond rings, in the neighborhood of 61st St. and 4th Av., Brooklyn; very liberal reward if returned immediately; no questions asked. L. Wallace, 404 61st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST.—Jewelry box, blue leather, with initials F. M. I.; left in taxi between 8 East 8th St. and Hotel Laurelton, about 6:15 Oct. 17. Notify Hotel Laurelton, Room 46.

LOST—Gentleman's ribbon fob gold locket containing small diamond, four photographs, between 110th and 112th Sts., St. Nicholas Av., Saturday, 9:50 P. M.; very liberal reward. 1,845 7th Av., Apartment 1a.

LOST—Marquise ring, platinum top, 3 small diamonds, centre diamond in black onyx. Oct. 17, 34th St. entrance Saks or 34th St. crosstown car, 2 P. M.; reward. Phone 3006 Hammels.

LOST—Two $100 and one $50 certificates for first Liberty loan, Nos. 1,447,418, 1,447,419, and 1,934,781. Liberal reward if returned to J. B. McDonough, 272 West 90th St.

LOST.—Friday night, Empire Theatre, vicinity, lady's open-face gold Waltham watch, 7 jewels across back; reward. R 1200, Municipal Bldg., Tel. 4315 Worth.

ZEISS FIELD GLASS lost or stolen from office in Tribune Building; liberal reward for return and no questions asked. McCarthy, Room 1220, Tribune Building.

LOST—On Thursday afternoon, Oct. 11, on Boston Post Road, between Stamford and New York, Fisher fur scarf; reward. Mrs. S. Wilhelm, 981 Park Av.

LOST.—Will driver return black Persian lamb scarf, left Friday in taxicab by party residing 404 Riverside Drive; reward. R 155 Times.

LOST.—Diamond stick pin, Grand Central Depot, Tuesday evening; can identify; liberal reward. Phone St. Nicholas 3355.

LOST—Thursday, Oct. 18, between East 41st St. and Borough Hall, pendant, turquoise matrix setting; reward. V 90 Times.

LOST.—Lady's monogramed watch and medal, near 25th St. and 1st Av.; reward. A. Skirl, 393 2d Av.

LOST.—Kolinsky cape, in 116th St. "L" station or 6th Av. train; liberal reward. Telephone 5459 Riverside.

LOST.—Evening of Oct. 15, in taxi at Shanley's, Yonkers, sapphire bracelet, set in platinum; reward. Seaman, 70 West 46th St.

LOST.—Two $1,000 and two $500 Liberty Loan 3½% certificates; reward. H. Z., 443 Columbus Av.

LOST—Marine glasses, or binoculars, in Long Island train, on Oct. 16; reward offered. L 579 Times Downtown.

LOST, Thursday, ring, platinum setting, 8 diamonds, wrapped in tissue paper; liberal reward; no questions asked. R 111 Times.

LOST—About 43d and Lexington Av., Friday, large navy leather pocketbook; reward. R 150 Times.

REWARD.—Cameo brooch, vicinity Morningside, 114th St., 5th Av. Adler, 511 West 113th St.

LOST—Platinum circle with diamond; reward. H. F. Bachman & Co., 61 B'way.

LOST.—Cameo coral pin, in Rialto Theatre vicinity, Friday; reward. R 161 Times.

LOST—Green purse; reward. Wellman, 137 West 12th, Chelsea 5774.

REWARD.—Corona typewriter, in leather-carrying case, uptown, Broadway car, 4 P. M., Friday, 75th St. Smith, 253 West 75th St.

$50 REWARD. — LOST, OCT. 15, SMALL WHITE POODLE, FEMALE, ANSWERS TO "BABY;" PLEASE BRING BACK MY PUPPY. MISS HARRISON, 256 WEST 97TH ST.

$25 REWARD.—Solitaire diamond ring, Saturday evening, Oct. 13, at London Casino, 2,675 3d Av., Bronx. Communicate with S. Siegel, 1,535 Fulton Av., Bronx.

Found.

FOUND.—Tuesday on 34th St., lady's G. F. Waltham watch; chatelaine pin. A 279 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Chihuahua dog, white, black spots; Broadway, 144th St., between 5 and 5:30 Tuesday; liberal reward. Apt. 45, 561 West 144th.

LOST, bridle terrier, with white face, modest collar, Wednesday night; children's pet. R. W., 1,673 East 21st St., Brooklyn.

NEW INCOME TAX RULING.

Dividends from Depreciation and Depletion Funds Are Taxable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Dividends paid from amounts set aside by corporations to cover depreciation and depletion are held by the Internal Revenue Bureau to be taxable for the purposes of the income tax. A decision to this effect was approved today by Oscar T. Crosby, Acting Secretary of the Treasury. The decision says:

"Referring to the practice of certain corporations of declaring dividends out of reserve set aside to meet depreciation and depletion of property, and of advising stockholders that such dividends represent a distribution of capital assets, your attention is directed to the ruling made herein as follows:

"All such dividends received by stockholders declared out of such reserves, accumulated subsequent to March 1, 1913, constitute income to the stockholder under the act of Sept. 3, 1916, and must be accounted for in returns of net income.

"A stockholder's investment is in the stock of a corporation. If he disposes of his stock for more than its fair market value on March 1, 1913, or its cost if acquired since that date, the profit realized must be returned as income; if he disposes of it at a loss, the loss sustained is deductible from gross income within the limits of the taxing act. In computing the profit or loss sustained, there must be taken into account dividends paid from reserves accumulated prior to March 1, 1913, which were not returned as income for the year in which received, under the provisions of the act of Sept. 8, 1916."

HEIRESS SUES RICH WIDOW.

Niece of Mrs. Corning's Second Husband Asks $2,000,000 Accounting.

Mrs. Mabel M. Corning of the Plaza Hotel, widow of John C. Corning of New York and Hartford, Conn., was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for an accounting for property said to be worth $2,000,000, which she is alleged to have obtained from the late George B. McAneny, a California mining man, whose widow she was when she married Mr. Corning. Mr. McAneny died in Santa Clara County, California, in 1909, and the property for which Mrs. Corning is asked to account is alleged to have been obtained from him in 1906.

The plaintiff is Anna L. Young, niece of Mr. McAneny, and residuary legatee under his will, who says in her complaint that she has a right to sue under an agreement made with the McAneny heirs in the Superior Court of Santa Clara County. She alleges that the property, consisting of stocks, bonds, jewelry, and precious stones, was "unlawfully and wrongfully taken away and converted" by the defendant.

Mrs. Corning by her attorney, Elmer E. Cooley, denies the allegations of the suit. She is the widow of Henry A. Sisson when she married Mr. McAneny. Her third husband, who died a few weeks ago at the Plaza Hotel, left an estate of about $2,000,000, of which his widow receives the income for life. The principal goes on her death to the Hartford Hospital, Hartford Orphan Asylum, Hartford Y. M. C. A. and the Connecticut Humane Society. Her attorney applied recently for an allowance of $8,000 a month to enable her to live in the style to which she has been accustomed. She mentioned a box at the Metropolitan Opera as one item of expense.

NEW SUFFRAGE PARADE IDEA

Women Will Carry Banners Condemning White House Picketing.

Arrangements have been practically completed for the big woman suffrage and patriotic parade of next Saturday. A special feature will be the anti-picket slogans which will be carried ahead of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City. The first will be borne by four women and will read: "We are opposed to the picketing of the White House. We stand by our country and our President." Back of this will march the sixty-three suffrage leaders of the sixty-three Assembly districts of the city. Then will follow another anti-picket slogan followed by the 310 officers of the Assembly districts.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, National President, will lead the parade, followed by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and officers of the State party, under whose auspices the parade is held. Eight New York women, all carrying American flags, will be followed by women with slogans calling attention to the boards which will bear the 1,000,503 names of women of the State who have signed the petition for the ballot.

An interesting division will be that of mothers, wives, and sisters of soldiers and sailors. The procession starts from Washington Square at 2 P. M. and marches up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street.

William G. Wilson.

William G. Wilson, a member of the law firm of Ward, Wilson & Hayden, 16 Exchange Place, died last night at his home, 375 Park Avenue, in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Wilson was born at Brookline, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1864. Coming to New York in the following year, he became a member of the firm of Marsh, Cowe & Wallis, which later became Marsh, Wilson & Wallis. He had been Judge Advocate of the First Brigade, N. G., N. Y., and Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, resigning his commission in 1884. Mr. Wilson was married twice. His first wife was Miss Henrietta Crocheron. In 1882 he married Louise Sands, daughter of John Maddath Sands of Brooklyn. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. A. W. Erdman and Mrs. Arthur F. Runyon, and one son, Malcolm Sands Wilson. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Union, University, and Harvard Clubs.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Wheelock.

Mrs. Elizabeth Marian Wheelock, who was the only woman Instructor in the Faculty of the Horace Mann Boys' School, died on Friday in her apartment at the Lowell, 501 West 120th Street, from pneumonia. Mrs. Wheelock was born at North Attleboro, Mass., April 6, 1859. She was trained for teaching at the Rhode Island Normal School and instructed in the public schools of Westerly, R. I., until she became a member of the teaching staff of the Walnut Hill School, a private institution in Cincinnati, Ohio. She joined the Faculty of Horace Mann School sixteen years ago. When Horace Mann was divided into separate schools for boys and girls, Mrs. Wheelock remained at the Boys' School. She had published a volume of Wagnerian opera stories for children. Mrs. Wheelock was the widow of George R. Wheelock, an attorney of Boston, Mass.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CAROLINE K. WALKER, widow of Wayland Walker and a resident of Brooklyn nearly all her lifetime, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Thursday from heart disease. She was 74 years old, and lived at 1,248 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HERMINE WUNDRAM, 78 years old, widow of George W. Wundram, who was a mechanical engineer and architect connected with the Brooklyn Department of Water Supply, died on Thursday at her home, 3,219 Clarendon Road, Flatbush.

THEODORE COCHEU, JR., Vice President of the American Audit Company, died at his home in Montauk Lakes, N. J., on Friday from pneumonia. Mr. Cocheu was 52 years old, and was born in Brooklyn, where he lived until six years ago. He was a member of many of the Masonic bodies of that borough, and is survived by his wife and a son, Leonard Cummings Cocheu, a Second Lieutenant in the United States Field Artillery, now in France.

BENJAMIN FREDERICK MOULTON, employed in the circulation department of The New York Tribune, died at his home, 519 Fifth Street, South Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was 41 years old.

JOSEPH LIGHTOWLER, a civil war veteran and formerly well known as a public lecturer, died at his home, 56 Stratford Road, Flatbush, on Thursday. Mr. Lightowler was born in England seventy-nine years ago.

JOHN S. BIRD, a retired contractor and a veteran of the Civil War, died yesterday in the Dover General Hospital at Dover, N. J., in his seventy-third year. He was a resident of Hackettstown, N. J.

Mrs. FRANCES EPPS, a native of North Carolina, died yesterday at New London, Conn., in her 103d year.

Mrs. W. B. MACKAY of Hackensack, N. J., wife of the Bergen County member of the New Jersey State Senate, died yesterday following an operation for appendicitis in her thirtieth year.

BENJAMIN W. BOND, a retired business man of Montclair, N. J., died at his home there on Friday night in his eighty-first year.

HENRY DOLE NORRIS DEAD.

Pioneer in Manufacture of Corrugated Paper Dies in His 73d Year.

Henry Dole Norris, head of the corrugated paper manufacturing firm of Thompson & Norris, died yesterday at Rockland, Me., where he had spent the Summer, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Norris was born in this city in 1844, the son of the late Henry and Margaret Dole Norris.

He was said to have been the first of the paper manufacturers to take up the then newly invented corrugated paper and assisted in its development, making it one of the large industries of this country, England, Germany and France. The Thompson & Norris Company has plants in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Indiana and Niagara Falls, Ontario, and produces the largest part of the corrugated paper made in this country.

Mr. Norris was a veteran of the civil war. He was attached to the headquarters of General George A. Thomas at Nashville, Tenn. He was a member of the New York Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Columbia Yacht Club, and the Algonquin of Boston. His home in this city is at 15 West Seventy-fourth Street.

Gen. Geo. H. Burton, Indian Fighter

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 20.—Brig. Gen. George Hall Burton, U. S. A., retired, a noted veteran of Indian wars, died here today in his seventy-fifth year. General Burton was retired from the army at his own request in 1906, after forty years of service. He had been mentioned for gallant service in action against the Indians at Lava Beds, Cal., in 1873, and at Clearwater, Idaho, in 1877. He served in the Modoc war in Northern California and Oregon, and the Nez Percé war in Idaho. He was a native of Delaware.

Walter G. Garrett.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Oct. 20.—Walter G. Garritt, Vice President and Director of the Central Leather Company and the United States Leather Company, and regarded as an authority on sole leather, died suddenly at his home here today. He was born at Liberty, N. Y., sixty-three years ago.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Anniversaries.

MEYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Max S. Meyer announce the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at their residence, 230 West 99th St. At home after 8:30 P. M. No cards.

Born.

BERGMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Bergman (nee Emma Engelberg) of New Rochelle, N. Y., a son, Friday, Oct. 19, 1917.

LESSER.—Mr. and Mrs. William Lesser announce the birth of a son on Friday, Oct. 19, 1917.

ROTHSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Rothstein, 644 Riverside Drive, announce the birth of a daughter, Janet, Sunday, Oct. 14, 1917.

SIEGEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Siegel (Sarah Jacobson) announce the birth of a son Oct. 15, New York Medical College Hospital.

Engaged.

BOSWELL—ROHRDANZ.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Rohrdanz of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter Grace Magdalene to Mr. Richard H. Boswell of New York City.

DENNEY—GODWIN.—Dr. William Francis Godwin of Englewood, N. J., is announcing the engagement of his daughter, Alice Godwin, to Lieutenant William du Haniel Denney of Dover, Del. Wedding will take place this week.

DINERSTEIN—CRYSTAL.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Crystal of 207 West 110th St., announce the engagement of their daughter Anna to William Dinerstein. Reception Sunday, Nov. 4, at Hotel Astor, from 3 to 6.

GORDON—GINZBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Ginsberg, 7 Parkman St., Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter Louise to Mr. Louis W. Gordon of New York City.

HARRIS—DAVIDSON.—Mrs. L. S. Davidson of 300 West 109th St. announces the engagement of her daughter Tena to Mr. Arnold H. Harris of New York. At home Sunday, Oct. 28 from 3 to 6.

HART—SINCLAIR.—Mrs. John Sinclair of Williamstown, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marjorie T. Sinclair, to Mr. William Rio Hart, assistant Treasurer of Williams College. Mr. Hart is a member of the St. Anthony and Williams Clubs of New York City.

HOROWITZ—LIEBOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Liebowitz of 1,827 7th Av., New York, announce the betrothal of their daughter Rae to Mr. Wilford P. Horowitz of White Plains.

HUEBSHMAN—ALEXANDER.—Mrs. R. Meyer of 570 West 156th St. announces the engagement of her daughter, Beatrice Alexander, to Louis Huebshman.

KUTINSKY—GOLDBURG.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Kutinsky of 602 West 157th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Berta to Mr. Louis Goldburg.

MICHAELIS—SEELIG.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Seelig of 408 West 150th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Blanche to Dr. Harry Michaelis.

POLCMBER—POSEN.—Mrs. Ray Posen, 717 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter Minnie to Mr. Philip Polumbaum of Quincy, Mass.

PROPPER—HESSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hesse, 181 Edgecombe Av. announce the engagement of their daughter Elsie to Mr. Alexander Propper. Reception Hotel Savoy Wednesday, Oct. 24, after 8:30 P. M. No cards.

SAUTZ—HUEBSHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Huebshman of 40 West 127th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Sophia to Mr. Louis Sautz.

RAPPAPORT—JANSEN.—Anna Jansen to Benjamin Rappaport.

Married.

BERGER—ADELSON.—On Tuesday, Oct 16, at 7 P. M., Madeline V. Adelson of New York City, to Harry M. Berger of St. Louis, at the Hotel Savoy, the Rev. Dr. Pereira Mendes officiating. St. Louis papers please copy.

CHAPMAN—EDWARDS.—The marriage of Miss Urania Hudson, daughter of Mrs. Edwards Salisbury Edwards, to Lieutenant Henry Henley Chapman, U. S. A., son of Mrs. and the late Captain W. H. H. Chapman, 20th Infantry, U. S. A., was solemnized Friday afternoon at 97 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. F. G. Jackson officiating.

HUTCHINSON — PARKS. — At Godalming Surrey, England, Sept. 18, 1917, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Robert and Mrs. Parks of Kentucky and New York, to Captain Thomas Herbert Hutchinson, of the Canadian Army. Canadian and Kentucky papers please copy.

KOENIG—GASTON.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Gaston announce the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy, to Mr. Leo Koenig, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Leo Koenig, all of New York City, at St. Agnes's Chapel, on Oct. 20.

LEWINSON—KAHN.—Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kahn, 2a5 St. Nicholas Av., announce the marriage of their daughter, Flora, to Mr. Le Roy Lawinson, Oct. 20, 1917.

MONTGOMERY—CONROW.—On Saturday, Oct. 20, at 213 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, by the Rev. John Barlow, Anna Hanford, daughter of Mrs. William E. Conrow and the late William Edward Conrow, to Richard Malcolm Montgomery, Jr.

QUACKENBUSH—DERBYSHIRE.—At Grace Episcopal Church, West Farms, N. Y. C., on Thursday, Oct. 18, by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, Edith S. Derbyshire to Duane Quackenbush.

QUIGG—WISNER.—On Oct. 20, at Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, Lieutenant Murray Townsend Quigg, O. R. C., U. S. A., to Eleanor Bowne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wisner, at 128 West 59th St.

WHITE—MERRELL.—On Saturday, Oct. 20, Mary Winston Merrell, Morristown, N. J., to Nelson Lloyd White, also of Morristown, at the home of the bride's mother, The Rev. Barrett P. Tyler officiated.

PLANTIFF—KAAE.—Oct. 18, Ellen Kaae to Gaston Plantiff.

Died.

BARTHOLOMAE.—On Friday, Oct. 19, 1917, at his late residence, the Sherman Square Hotel, Hugo Bartholomae, in his 73d year. Funeral private.

CAPEN.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 19, 1917, Bernard Simpkins Capen, son of the late Frederic W. and Martha L. Capen, in his 48th year. Services will be held at his late home, 376 Franklin St., Bloomfield, on Monday, Oct. 22, at 3:15 P. M.

CHURCHILL.—At Stamford, N. Y., Oct. 20, Dr. S. E. Churchill. Services at the Rexmore Monday at 2 P. M.

CLARK.—Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917, Elizabeth R., widow of George Clark and daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Cattnach. Funeral services at her late residence, 49 East 73d St., Monday, Oct. 22, at 3 P. M.

COHEN.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, Dr. Henry J. Cohen, aged 29, beloved husband of Anna, (nee Meshel.) Funeral services at his late home, 188 17th St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

DAVID.—Samuel, 260 West 103d St., beloved husband of the late Jessie M. David and beloved father of Alfred and Pearl David and Gladys Mendelson. Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 21, 10 A. M., at 10 East 22d St. Please omit flowers. Funeral private.

Died.

DOWNS.—On Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917, at the residence of her son-in-law, George W. Stevens, Tuxedo Park, Alice N., widow of Robert A. Downs. Funeral service at the chapel of the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Av., and 57th St., on Monday evening, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock.

FITCH.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Oct. 20, 1917, Lavinia B., wife of Lyndon G. Fitch, in her 53d year. Funeral services at her late home, 3 Charendon Place, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M.

FOSTER. — Suddenly, Thursday, Oct. 18, at her Summer residence, Babylon, L. I., Carrie Oakley, widow of John S. Foster. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

FROST.—Entered into rest at her residence, 49 South 2d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 20, Phoebe Wheeler, wife of Professor S. T. Frost. Private services on Sunday evening. Interment Verbank, N. Y.

FURBISH.—Helen L., devoted wife of Frank R. Furbish, at her residence, 44 West 10th St., on Friday, Oct. 19. Funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Monday at 2 P. M.

GOLL.—Oct. 19, Harry Goll. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday, 8 P. M.

HALL.—On Friday, Oct. 19, 1917, at his home, 160 West 59th St., Augustus Hitchcock, eldest son of William Henry and Martha M. Hall. Funeral services on Monday, Oct. 22, at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 55th St., at 1:30 P. M.

HARRISON.—Oct. 19, at Ansonia Hotel, N. Y. City, Eliza, beloved wife of H. B. Harrison. Services Ansonia Hotel Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Omit flowers by request. Interment private.

JANDORF.—Edwin, 52 St. Nicholas Terrace, aged 41 years 10 months, late beloved husband of Bertha, (nee Green,) and loving father of Lulie and Albert Jandorf. Funeral private, Sunday, 12:30.

McKINNY.—On Friday, Oct. 19, Mary, widow of William C. McKinny, in her 83d year. Interment after gallant service in action against the Indians at Lava Beds, Cal., in 1873, and at Clearwater, Idaho, in 1877. He served in the Modoc war in Northern California and Oregon, and the Nez Percé war in Idaho. He was a native of Delaware.

MELVIN.—At East Orange, N. J., Oct. 20, 1917, William P. S., beloved husband of Lena Melvin, (nee Hazlet.) Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 9 o'clock at Our Lady Help of Christian Church.

MINNERLY.—On Oct. 19, 1917, at Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Delphine Nelson, the beloved wife of Ferris A. Minnerly. Funeral service at St. Stephen's Church, Coytesville, N. J., at 10:30 Monday morning. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., 9:30 A. M. Boat at West 42d St. ferry, trolley to Coytesville, N. J.

NORRIS.—At Rockland, Me., Oct. 20, 1917, Henry Dole Norris, husband of Sarah Hewes Norris, in his 73d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 15 West 74th St., New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PIERSON.—Suddenly, on Oct. 20, 1917, Leora Brown Pierson, wife of Francis Pierson Hilliard Pierson, at her residence, 645 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. Services Sunday, 6:45 P. M., private. Interment at Painesville, Ohio.

POPE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 19, 1917, Howard A. Pope, aged 72 years. Services at his late residence, 37 Sanford Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 22, at 3 P. M.

POWELL.—Suddenly, at Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 20, 1917, Stephen H., beloved husband of Ethel B. Powell. Funeral services at his late residence, 141 Grand Av., Hackensack, N. J., Monday evening, Oct. 22, at 7:45 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. St. John Masonic Lodge, No. 1, invited to attend. Erie trains leave New York 6:32.

ROBINSON.—On Friday, Oct. 19, at Westport, Conn., after a short illness, Sarah Jane Robinson. Services from her late residence, 433 62d St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 23, 2:30 P. M.

ROSENTHAL.—Brethren of Centennial Lodge, 783, F. and A. M., are hereby requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Solomon D. Rosenthal, on Sunday, the 21st, at 11 A. M., at Meyer's Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av. By order

CHARLES S. BRAND, Acting Master.
HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

RUSSELL.—At Westport, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 18, Talcott Huntington Russell of New Haven, Conn. Funeral service will be held at 430 Temple St., New Haven, Monday afternoon at 2:30.

SCHLESINGER.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, Elizabeth Schlesinger, wife of Moritz Schlesinger, deceased. Funeral from late residence, 14 West 117th St., Sunday morning, 10 o'clock sharp.

SCHWARTZ.—Clara J., Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917, at her home, 1,823 Madison Av., widow of Jacob Schwartz and beloved mother of Emma J. Schwartz and beloved sister of Maurice Frank, Herman Frank, and Mrs. Cecelia Herzog. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

SQUIRE.—Lewis Nelson, in his eightieth year. Services at his late residence, Cold Spring on Hudson, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 22, at 2:30 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Virginia Lanier, age 67 years, Saturday morning, at her home, 1,233 55th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services at St. Jude's Episcopal Church at 2 P. M., Monday, Oct. 22, 1917.

THOMPSON.—Suddenly, Oct. 19, 1917, William C. Thompson, beloved husband of Marion Thompson. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 153 West 73d St., Sunday, Oct. 21, at 5 P. M. Interment Belfast, Me. Boston papers please copy.

TOWNE.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 19, at her residence, 420 Park Av., Cora White, wife of Henry S. Towne. Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 22d St., on Sunday, Oct. 21, at 2:30 P. M.

VERNON.—Suddenly, Oct. 19, 1917, Charles W. Vernon, Sr., of 5 Ridgedale Av., Morristown, N. J., in his 76th year. Funeral services will be held at his home on Monday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.

WALKER.—Mary T. E. L., Friday, Oct. 19, wife of Richard L. Walker, Jr., daughter of Henry and the late Julia B. Litchfield. Services at her late home, 201 Alexander Av., Upper Montclair, Sunday, Oct. 21, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Erie Terminal, Jersey City, 1:15, arrives Mountain Av. Station 2 o'clock. Interment private.

WALSH.—Edward Henry, Oct. 20, 1917, in his fifty-fourth year. Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 21, at his late residence, Jefferson Av., Westwood, N. J. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Monday.

WHEELOCK.—Elizabeth Marian, widow of George R. Wheelock of Boston, Mass., Oct. 19, 1917, in her 58th year. Funeral services, for friends and Mrs. Wheelock's associates and pupils of the Horace Mann School, at 2 P. M., Sunday, Oct. 21, in Milbank Memorial Chapel of Teachers College, 525 West 120th St. Interment private, at Boston, Mass.

WILLIAMS.—At Newoung, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917, Mary Nelson Drake, wife of the late Colonel George A. Williams. Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Monday afternoon at 2 P. M. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WILSON.—William G., at his residence, 375 Park Av., of pneumonia; on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ALHEIT. — Charles C., 463 East 144th St., Oct. 19. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

BENHAM.—Frederick, Oct. 19, aged 42. Funeral 268 8th Av.

BODEMAN.—Thomas N., 515 West 184th St., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CONIGY.—John F., 406 1st Av., Oct. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DUIGNAN.—Teresa M., Stapleton, S. I., Oct. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FITZ GERALD.—Elise, 573 2d Av., Oct. 18, aged 53. Funeral today.

GAROSALO.—Robert Hutchins, 1st 88th St., Oct. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAGER.—Charles A., Oct. 18. Funeral 75 West 141st St. tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HOBERT.—Kate C., Eye and Ear Hospital, Oct. 18, aged 67.

KAMAK.—Rachel, 445 West 124th St., Oct. 19, aged 66. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KEATING.—William, 993 Boston Road, Oct. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KENNEY.—Charles A., 420 East 153d St., Oct. 18.

LANGEREN.—Gertrude, 117 Edgecombe Av., Oct. 19.

LANE.—Patrick, 332 East 117th St., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LANG.—Carolina, 1,599 Avenue A, Oct. 19, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McCONAGHY.—James T., 2,662 Decatur Av., Bronx, Oct. 18. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

McCOWAN.—Elisa, 138 West 68th St., Oct. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McNULTY.—Kathleen, 441 10th Av., Oct. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

MORAN.—Annie, St. Rose's Home, Oct. 19, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'ROURKE.—Johanna, 820 Manhattan Av., Oct. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SAMUEL.—David, 250 West 103d St., Oct. 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M., private.

STOTZ.—August, Oct. 18, aged 72. Funeral 305 East 83d St. today, 1:30 P. M.

THIEL.—Katherina, 219 Avenue C, Oct. 17. Funeral private.

WOOD.—Rosina, Oct. 18, Funeral 250 Willis Av., Bronx.

WOODS.—John, 65 Perry St., Oct. 19. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

CAMPFIELD.—Joseph A., 958 Myrtle Av., Oct. 19, aged 41. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CONLEY.—Jefferson B., Oct. 18. Funeral 396 Gates Av., today, 2:30 P. M.

DEMING.—Henry W., 67 Quincy St., Oct. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EAGLE.—William G., 1,148 Halsey St., Oct. 18, aged 42. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HANSON.—Bella, 136 10th St., Oct. 19, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KOCH.—Maria, 1,850 Cornelia St., Oct. 19, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LOGES.—Marie, 84 Ross St., Oct. 19. Funeral today, private.

MALLEY.—Abbey, 419 92d St., Oct. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MURPHY.—Joseph R., 491 6th Av., Oct. 19.

NIELSEN.—Louis, 77 Butler St., Oct. 19.

O'DONOHUE.—Catherine, 294 Hicks St., Oct. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

O'TOOLE.—Jennie, 478 42d St., Oct. 18, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RYAN.—Margaret, 102 Walworth St., Oct. 19, aged 80. Funeral Oct. 23.

SECHTER.—Adelaide, 114 Miller Av., Oct. 19, aged 73. Funeral Oct. 22.

SULLIVAN.—John, 348 Schermerhorn St., Oct. 19, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

BRACKMEYER.—Wilhelm, 56 3d St., Hoboken, Oct. 19, aged 36. Funeral today.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Tallerday, 1st Lt. G. C., to Camp McClellan.
Abbott, 1st Lt. C. S., to Camp Funston.
Faggart, 1st Lt. G. H., to Wash. for inst.

Following to camps specified for duty in the Base Hosp. laboratory:

CAPTAINS.

Albee, G. C., to Camp Bowie.
Hopkins, E. L., to Camp Doniphan.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Asnis, E. J., to Camp Lee.
Booth, J. R., to Camp Meade.
Brill, A. A., to Camp Custer.
Brown, G. L., to Camp Cody.
Hamilton, H. F., to Camp Dodge.
Kinberger, A. G., to Camp Travis.
Lippincott, L. S., to Camp Gordon.

Body, Capt. D. H., previous orders amended to read, Boyd, Capt. D. H.
Crouse, 1st Lt. F., previous orders amended to read, Crounse, 1st Lt. F.

Following to report Cmdg. Gen., Base Hosp., at Camp Wadsworth:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bakstrom, J. G. | Candler, C. Z.
Bridgett, F. A. | Galvin, J. W.

Day, 1st Lt. G., will report to Cmdg. Gen., Base Hosp., at Camp Greene.
Legare, 1st Lt. J. K., will report to Cmdg. Gen., Base Hosp., at Camp Hancock.

Following to Camp Sevier for temp. duty:

CA

Gimbel Brothers SUGGEST Liberty Bonds

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

THIS WEEK'S BEST VALUE

BOND BOOTH MAIN FLOOR

Featuring Two Special Coats in the October GIMBEL Fur Event

"Furriers since 1842"

Hudson Seal Coat, $275. Natural Muskrat Coat, $85

Hudson Seal Coats, $275. Hem length. A beautiful new model with the mark of elegance in every detail. The pockets are new and the long sash may be worn doubled to the back, as pictured, or worn in long ends at the front. The great Collar and Muff-cuffs are of the finest Skunk, which also tips the sash ends. Richly lined. *(Pictured.)*

Natural Muskrat Coat, $85. Made of dark selected skins in rich beautiful color. Great collar and cuffs. Lined throughout with brocaded silk; 45 inches long. *(Pictured.)*

Some Birthday Specials in the October Fur Sale

Blended Sable Scarfs, made of four selected skins, $55
Taupe Fox Scarfs, silk lined, $27.50
Taupe Fox Muffs to match, $39.50
Battleship Gray Wolf Scarfs, $19.50
Battleship Gray Wolf Muffs, $29.50
Hudson Seal Stoles, 2 yds. long, $29.50
Hudson Seal Canteen Muffs, $16.50
Skunk Scarfs, dyed black, $12.50
Muffs to match, $14.50
Poiret Wolf Set, scarf and muff, at set, $42.50

Attention is also directed to our wonderful collection of Fur Coats and Coatees from $95 to $895.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

A Coup! 10,000 Yards of

All-Wool Jersey Suitings, $1.50 Yd.

The mill produced the Jerseys of the year. Yet it had no selling organization. With looms harnessed with warps and no ready market the maker came to us for cash.

GIMBELS, New York and Philadelphia, secured Ten Thousand Yards of these wonderful jerseys at about half the cost to produce at the mill.

Our Paris Bureau sent on samples of the Frenchwoman's choice of shadings, such as:—

Fawn, Turquoise Taupe, Beetroot Gold, Apple Green, Brown, White, Black, Purple, Duckwing Rose, Mustard, Chartreuse, Copenhagen, Navy, Maise

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Among the More Exclusive Coats for Afternoon and Evening Wear

are rich Velvets, Satin, new Brocades handsomely trimmed with various furs, including Ermine, Beaver, Kolinsky, Squirrel, and Black Lynx. These include a charming range of styles, many of them individual models. Most of these coats are copies or adaptations of imported models. All the desirable colors, including black, found in the assortment.

$95 to $350

Velour de Nord Coats, in modes for afternoon and evening, handsomely trimmed with Ermine, Beaver, Skunk-Opossum, Nutria and Natural Raccoon.

$59.50 to $150

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Aristocratic Velveteen Suits, $55

$55

They look like made-to-order Suits, and the Velveteen is a fast pile and of the quality that is found in the most exclusive of merchandise.

A style that is suitable for any type of figure, but especially desirable for the full figure.

The coat has a pleated skirt and wide girdle laid in pressed folds. The graceful skirt is the most approved length and fullness with a girdle to match that of the coat. Colors are taupe, forest green, plum and black.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

De Luxe Quality White and Flesh Washable Satin Tailored Blouses at $5

"Just One More Reason Why This Blouse Shop Is Famous"

$5

These Blouses are a real joy to see and to own.

In these practical days the "tailored" hours are necessary even to the fluffy debutante.

Here is a Blouse that will look smart and "sensible" at the same time.

Fashioned of a wonderful quality of washable White and flesh color Satin, exquisitely tailored, and with lines that make it distinctive.

Buttoned close up to the neck with small pearl buttons.

They are wonders at $5.

GIMBELS BLOUSE SHOP—Third Floor

A Few Exclusive Separate Skirts

Velveteen Skirts in black, green, taupe, brown and navy blue. Shirred model. $10.75

Broadcloth Skirts, fashioned of beautiful satin-finished cloth. One model in full shirred effect with novel set-in pockets, at $11.75

Another Broadcloth model with smart tailored lines, panel effect. Beautiful design for the large figure, at $12.75

Both Broadcloth Skirts in the following colors: Black, forest green, taupe, and Havana brown.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

$35 Japanese Kimonos at $25

This is one of the most exceptional opportunities we have offered this season.

Handsome presents for the Holiday time—a beautiful gift to Brides, Debutantes, or any woman who loves the artistic things "intime."

Made of heavy SILK CREPE, hand-embroidered in a variety of designs, flowers, butterflies, birds and foliage.

Mostly individual designs and colors—

Lovely shades of ciel, wistaria, French blue, etc.

While they last, $25.

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1917.

PEACE WITH RUSSIA MAY BE GERMAN GOAL

Operations in Baltic Possibly Have This End in View as Well as the Influencing of Sweden by Seizing Aland Islands.

By a Military Expert.

THE feature of the fighting during the week just past has been the German activity in the Gulf of Riga. The occupation of the City of Riga, which occurred some weeks ago, was, of itself, a barren operation. The city was of no use and could not be put to use until its capture was supplemented by control of the Gulf of Riga.

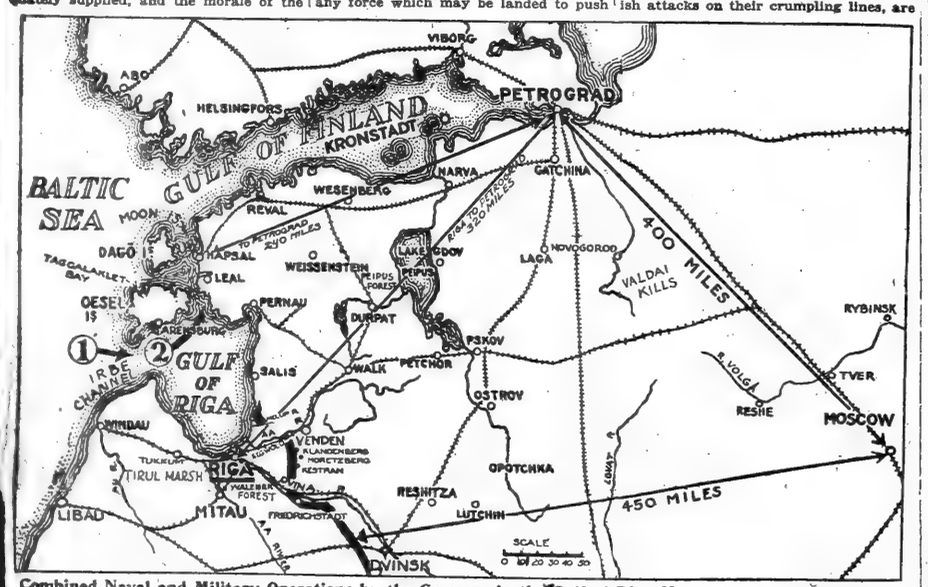
The entrance to the gulf is closed by a group of islands, passage between which by means of straits constitutes the only means of entrance. The largest of these islands is Oesel, which is at the point where the gulf opens out into the Baltic. It was against this that the first German operation was conducted. Just how large the Russian garrison defending Oesel Island was is not known. Possibly it was not more than a division of troops, aggregating about 20,000 men. The Germans made short work of these.

It was not a very difficult task. Russia's fleet, the principal barrier to successful German operations in these waters, is markedly inferior to the German fleet. The vessels are almost all old, as battleships are considered, and inadequately supplied, and the morale of the its normal course of socialistic bickering. Now the situation is vastly more critical, although it is not yet apparent that any German move will be made against Petrograd itself.

There may, of course, be a bombardment from the sea. With the great German superiority in naval tonnage in these waters it is entirely conceivable that the Germans may be able to force their way past the naval posts mentioned, and come within gunshot of the Russian capital. This would be a piece of vandalism thoroughly characteristic, although barren of any military results. They cannot do more. Forces in sufficient strength to embarrass or make untenable the position of the army cannot be landed. The distance from the islands at the head of the Gulf of Riga to Petrograd is about 300 miles. The transport of an army of great size for this distance would take a great deal of shipping, and would involve this shipping indefinitely through the necessity of carrying supplies. The Russian Army, weak as it is, would have to be even more supine and more lethargic than it has given evidence of being to enable any force which may be landed to push of Scandinavia, judged from Germany's point of view. The political factors, indeed, are so much weightier than the military, that this last move on the part of the Germans might mean almost anything.

The only way the military feature could be brought into prominence is by a German advance from the Dwina eastward, bringing the Kaiser's army before Petrograd. What the function of the fleet would be then on the other side of the city can be plainly seen. But until we see the German army moving forward from its present positions along the Dvina we can be fairly certain that there will not be an actual military invasion of Russia east of the position which her army now occupies.

On the western front there has been no infantry engagement of moment during the past week. There have been the usual raids, some of them on quite a large scale, but no major movement of any kind. The artillery on both sides has been extremely busy, the fire at times reaching the intensity of drum fire, although it died down without being followed up. It is reported that the Germans, fearing the effect of the British attacks on their crumpling lines, are



Combined Naval and Military Operations by the Germans in the Gulf of Riga Have Already Resulted in the Occupation of Oesel and Surrounding Islands, the Sinking of a Russian Battleship, the Trapping of Many Other Russian Vessels, and the Capture of Thousands of Prisoners. Arrow Number 1 Shows the Direction Taken by the Huge German Fleet Which Entered the Gulf Last Week. It Drove the Russians, After a Hot Fight, in the Direction Indicated by Arrow No. 2. As the Germans, Apparently, Secured the Exits from the Gulf About Moon Island, the Russian Ships Seem to be in a Precarious Position.

men is not much higher than that of the army, which is as close to zero as any military command can be. In fact, the disaffection which ruined the army made itself felt first in the navy, where there was a serious, though apparently shortlived, revolt.

Under cover of the superior guns of the German fleet troops were landed on Oesel Island, who proceeded to destroy or take prisoner the Russian garrison. By extremely rapid work the Russians were cut off from communication with the mainland, and almost the entire force was taken prisoner. The occupation of Oesel appears to be practically complete.

The next step was the seizure of Moon Island, directly to the east. This was accomplished with the same ease and dispatch, the garrison on this island, which is much smaller, being taken prisoner. Thus the entire entrance to the gulf was placed in German hands, and the Russian ships were barred from any exit from the gulf. The principal damage that has resulted, so far, aside from the actual loss of territory involved, is this loss of shipping. It will, from all appearances, be complete. There is, it seems, nothing now to prevent the Germans from clearing out the gulf entirely and turning it to their own uses. There is no record, as this is being written, of any German ships coming through the gulf to the port of Riga. This, however, is only a matter of time. The gulf is probably mined and the mines must be cleared out. In the meantime, what is left of the Russian fleet and the shipping now in the gulf will probably be taken care of in characteristic fashion.

Germany will thus have made absolutely unquestionable and secure her possession of the gulf and will have won a base for further operations. The interesting point is, therefore, not Riga or the gulf, but what will follow.

Reports have it that the Russians, fearing that Petrograd will be the next step, are moving from the city, preparatory to making Moscow the nation's capital. The Russian naval base at Reval, about a hundred miles up the coast of the Gulf of Finland from Oesel Island, has been evacuated without a fight. There has been no mention of German pressure applied there, or of a shot having been fired. The German fleet in these waters is very strong, containing not less than eighty vessels, of which ten are dreadnoughts, and the Russians may have decided that it would be useless to make a fight, even though Reval, since the war broke out, has been greatly strengthened by additional fortifications.

Reval is the first of the land fortresses that a hostile fleet entering the Gulf of Finland would encounter. Beyond it there are still Viborg, Helsingfors, and Kronstadt, the latter the most important and the strongest, since it has always been regarded as the key to Petrograd.

Whether the Germans will push their operations thus far there is no indication. The situation in Russia is such as is calculated to produce a panic with the slightest excuse. The evacuation of Petrograd was all but begun when Riga was first taken and the Dwina crossed. Later, when it developed that the Germans did not have any idea of immediately continuing the drive eastward, affairs settled down again and resumed very far into the interior and so constitute a threat against the rear of the army which is still along the shores of the Dwina River. The problem is too great, in comparison to the sacrifices involved and the objects to be gained, to justify such an effort.

This is, of course, looking at the matter in a purely military light. From a political standpoint, however, the situation might be radically different.

Germany has very few cards still to play in this war game. She has been struggling, with all the means in her power, to produce peace. There is no doubt in the mind of any thinking man that all the vaporings and rumors of peace that have been flooding the press for the past several months have been of German origin. And well they may be. As has been pointed out frequently of late, Germany looks with dread on the 1918 campaign. What the United States will throw into the field against her, the German High Command knows quite well—much better, perhaps, than our citizens themselves—although this information has been carefully kept from the German proletariat. She knows that she is weakening in every essential element of the war industry. In production of shell and of guns, in the quality of the artillery output, in numbers and quality of men, in all machinery of war of whatsoever description, Germany knows that she is inferior and that the superiority of her enemies is constantly becoming more marked. With this knowledge, she has reason to dread the coming fighting.

In addition she has seen what has happened this year to her strongest positions, where she has held every advantage of terrain and defensive preparation. The answer is unmistakable, as far as she is concerned. The next year may not bring her defeat. But the rifts which 1917 has made in her organization are forerunners of the possibilities of next year, when the odds against her will be even greater. She dreads to face the ordeal. There is a limit to the deception which can be practiced on her own people and upon those who are still neutral.

Germany may yet see, as a silver lining to the cloud which is darkening her future, the possibilities of a separate peace with Russia. As far as we know here, this will not happen. Unable to illumine the future as we are, we nevertheless do not believe that Russia's domestic difficulties will lead her to this pass. But Germany has means of acquiring information of all that goes on in the new Russian republic, and the information received from Russia may indicate that such a thing is a possibility. If so, the matter might be hastened by a move direct against the capital. If the discordant elements in Russia who tend to further Germanic interests see their control of the Finnish Gulf and its bordering cities pass into German hands, their position may be strengthened and their demands for an immediate peace fall on more willing ears.

Again, there is the question of the Aland Islands, to the fortification of which by Russia Sweden objected so strenuously. The effect of the occupation of these islands on Sweden, which is already pro-German in its sympathies—as we have discovered—may be decidedly good on the pro-German element building a dam across the Yser River, with the idea of flooding the country in the British front. The location of this dam is shown to be but about five miles from the coast. As an engineering problem this presents difficulties so grave that it is doubtful whether even the German engineers, who are credited with such remarkable ingenuity and skill, could surmount them.

Much has been written about the engagements in Belgium, and brilliant hopes have been held out as to the possibilities of a continued success in this sector. The statements which have appeared in the press during the past week have been of such tenor that one might judge the whole affair to be already settled and that we are only waiting for something, we do not know just what, to produce a German retreat on a scale which will restore fighting in the open. I do not mean to belittle England's effort. It has in every sense been magnificent and promises greater results than any other offensive yet begun on the western front. But these results are not yet in sight and may not be until next year.

Former analyses of this fighting showed what the principal objectives are which the British hope to reach. That they will reach them goes witout saying. The question is—when? I do not believe that they will be reached before Winter sets in. They are not far off, but the season's fighting on the western front is almost over and the distance that must still be covered is hard traveling. The Fall will see much rain, which will keep the ground over which the advance has to be made in the form of a morass, as hard to fight over as General Haig found it ten days ago. This being so, it will take a long time to traverse the five or six miles between the British lines and Roulers, and involve much heavy fighting, entailing severe losses. Will the British continue, regardless of all this, and submit to this loss? Let us look over the conditions:

Two-thirds of the entire German strength on the western front is concentrated against the British. This strength, moreover, is much greater in Russia's present condition than it has been at any other period of the war. If Russia does no more than refrain from making a separate peace, the German strength can never be greater. If Russia succeeds in rejuvenating herself and in putting in the field an army which really fights, next year may well find the German strength in the west reduced. This, in itself, will make the British progress in the Spring much easier than at present.

No more erroneous impression can be created than that the war is practically over, that there remain only the finishing touches. The German Army is not defeated, nor is there any immediate prospect of its being driven across Flanders and France, over the Rhine, as some of the reports that have been printed within the last week would almost indicate. The way is still long and tortuous. All that we see now is that the German Army is declining, that Germany is going down hill, that the end is inevitable. But the end is not yet, nor is it in sight, if a decision is to be produced by force of arms. No one can foresee what political conditions may bring about.

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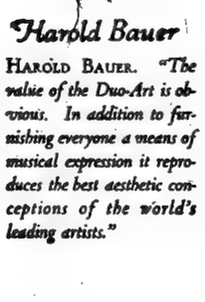

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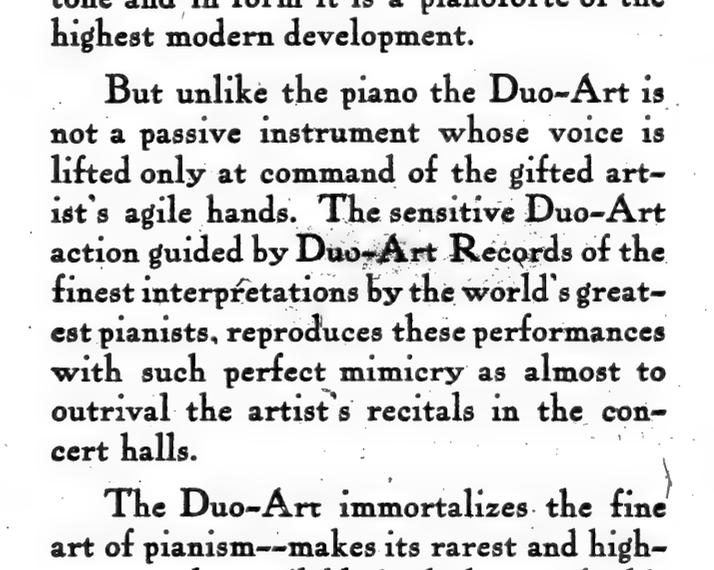

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1917.

THE LOST TRANSPORT.

The reality of war is brought nearer to the minds and hearts of the American people by the sinking of the transport steamer Antilles, causing a loss of seventy American lives. It was the enemy's first blow, the first direct attack upon us which he has been able to deliver since we entered the war.

The American people must prepare themselves, must summon their fortitude to hear of more serious losses, to see spread before them longer lists of casualties. Americans have not failed to understand that war is a grim business, that it is a work of destruction. Many must fall and many mourn. Our distance from the scene and the length of time needed to transform a peaceful nation into a fighting nation have tended to keep us in a state of mind very different from that prevailing in the countries of our allies. But we must know and feel that we are a belligerent, that we are fighting, that blows will be given and taken, and the noble resolution with which we went into the war must sustain the people as it sustains their Government through all the sacrifices of war, or possible reverses.

Patriotism, the determination to sustain the Government and strengthen its hands in every possible way for effectiveness in the combat, should now turn the thoughts of all Americans to the one means they have in this present moment to aid the Government and equip it for the battles to come. The men are ready, they are in training, tens of thousands of them are in France, other tens of thousands are to be sent there. With their increasing numbers costs mount, and to meet the growing cost the Government must be kept in funds. The loss of the Antilles should bring home to every American the sense of his duty to respond to the Government's appeal by buying bonds of the Liberty Loan. It is a duty that cannot be put off. The subscription must be completed this week, and the minimum amount of the loan has not yet been subscribed.

If any American is shocked and distressed by the loss of life through the sinking of the Antilles by a German torpedo, if his heart revolts against the inevitable cruelties and ravages of war, then by all means let him be prompt and generous with his subscription, for no imaginable thing we can do will so tend to shorten the war as the offering by the American people of the full $5,000,000,000 asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury. Nothing would so dishearten the enemy, nothing could inspire our men, so soon to be in the field, with greater courage and determination. The money paid in for Liberty bonds goes to feed our men, to provide them with clothing, to buy munitions for their use. Americans who buy Liberty Loan bonds help to save the lives of our soldiers in France. Money could be put to no more noble, no more patriotic use.

A TOUGH MORSEL FOR REGULARS.

Representative THOMAS F. SMITH, the ingenious Secretary of Tammany Hall, dwells rather forlornly on its one virtue, from the viewpoint of the bosses who give it nominations to ratify. "Tammany would dissolve tomorrow rather than repudiate a candidate chosen by the Democratic voters at a primary election." There were strong indications a few weeks ago of considerable dissolution in Tammany. In every district dissenters and come-outers appeared. Great is "regularity" and the habit thereof, but some doses are too strong even for ordinarily tough stomachs.

Judge HYLAN—and he is not the only unknown imposed upon the faithful—was unwelcome enough and the cause of hard feelings and words in the Tammany congregation before he began his reading campaign. As he has made himself known, the wonder and the irritation grow. What glimmer of fitness has he shown for the office to which he aspires? Tammany has made some unsuccessful experiments upon the patience of its followers before, but nothing even feebly approaching this. Even the most hardened regular must be disturbed by a Gilbert and Sullivan campaigner.

MITCHEL REPUBLICANS.

The Republican County Committee of the Bronx has unanimously indorsed Mayor MITCHEL and all the other candidates on the Fusion ticket. The resolution recites "the brilliant and unparalleled accomplishment" of the Fusion administration as warranting "the approval of the entire electorate." In addition to that impregnable affirmative general ground, it sets forth the fact that "it is the "prominent principle of the Republican Party to achieve nonpartisanship in municipal government." A Constitutional Convention controlled by Republicans put this principle, the separation of municipal from State and national elections, into the organic law of the State. Republicans support a Republican principle in supporting a nonpartisan city administration.

The Republican Club has passed, with but three dissenting voices, a resolution indorsing the Fusion ticket. The Republican Club, the resolutions say, is bound by its traditions, principles, and duty to "place the general "welfare first, both in the city and in "the nation." It "best serves its "party and the city by joining forces "with citizens regardless of party "against corruption in the City Gov"ernment." Mr. MITCHEL'S unyielding Americanism "has enabled the "City of New York to maintain the "position of national leadership." This is no time for partisanship to put life and property "in the hands of "weak, inexperienced, and incompe"tent men," of men who, whatever their own patriotism, "are supported "by every dangerous, sinister, and "disloyal influence."

Whether the other Republican County Committees imitate the example of the Bronx organization, or whether they content themselves with the refusal to indorse Mr. BENNETT, or with no action, the stream of Republican tendency runs irresistibly toward Mr. MITCHEL and the whole Fusion ticket. Not as Republicans but as good citizens, as good patriots, the mass of Republicans will vote for civic honesty and national patriotism. The astounding unfitness of Judge HYLAN, the impossibility of intrusting the affairs of the city to such a man, of such past associations and with such present sponsors, will drive most of even the devotees of regularity, who have forgotten or chose to forget that nonpartisanship in municipal elections is a Republican policy, into the Mitchel ranks.

Many Republicans, many men of other parties, who now honestly believe that they are not going to vote for MITCHEL, will find themselves compelled to by self-defense, by their own intelligence, by a deepening realization of the wreck of sound administration, the riot of spoils, the reign of slovenliness, waste, and jobbery, which the triumph of Judge HYLAN and the Tammany bosses would bring.

SEEKING HER MERITS TO DISCLOSE.

Congressman JEANNETTE RANKIN, who is the favorite object lesson of the suffragists in what woman suffrage can do in the way of choosing legislators, does not seem to have succeeded in pleasing everybody in her own State, Montana. This was not to be expected, but the reasons which the displeased give for being displeased are of interest to New York, which is to vote on a suffrage amendment next month. One of the displeased is The Helena Independent, which gives a long account of Miss RANKIN'S activities. We select a few:

> She telegraphed constituents in Montana that she knew of no one supporting the President's Conscription bill. Miss RANKIN came to Montana at a most inopportune time and gave aid and comfort to the members of the I. W. W. She defended the Wobblies on the floor of the House of Representatives, and declared they were only abused workingmen, formerly called Socialists. She came to Butte and made a speech which greatly encouraged the Wobbly union.
>
> "Wobbly" we surmise to be a Montana pet name for the I. W. W. The Independent makes some further allegations which suggest that the word is not without aptness as applied to Miss RANKIN herself:
>
> Miss RANKIN gave an interview in Washington decrying the capitalistic and owned press of Montana. And she repudiated the interview when she arrived in Montana.
>
> Miss RANKIN held conferences with the Wobbly leaders in Butte and denied flatly that SULLIVAN and CAMPBELL belonged to the I. W. W. It was proved that both men were members of the Wobblies and had been for several years.
>
> Miss RANKIN sobbed over the alleged fact that she was denied an interview with Secretary of Labor WILSON, to whom she desired to present the Butte labor troubles. The minutes of the Department of Labor showed that she had had three interviews and a number of telephone conversations with the Secretary of Labor.
>
> Did Miss RANKIN really "sob"? The Independent says she "wept when FRANK LITTLE was lynched," and it was alleged that she wept when she voted against the declaration of war with Germany. It is no crime for a Congressman to weep, or even to sob. If she wept over Mr. LITTLE, it was probably because he was lynched instead of being sent to jail for seditious conspiracy, not at all because he was a member of the I. W. W. Yet The Independent continues:
>
> Miss RANKIN is referred to affectionately by Solidarity, official organ of the I. W. W., as "our Representative in Congress." The Wobblies are indicted and in jail.

We refuse to follow The Independent further. It is prejudiced against the Wobblies, who have been making things interesting in Montana. The Wobblies may claim her, but it was not they who put her in Congress. It was woman suffrage.

THE SCHUYLER MANSION.

In the recent dedication by Governor WHITMAN of General PHILIP SCHUYLER'S hospitable home in Albany, New York has made another generous contribution to what might be called the landmark history of the State. With the exception of the Washington headquarters house at Newburg and Fraunces's Tavern in this city, where WASHINGTON bade farewell to his officers, there is probably no other house within the limits of the Empire State so full of sentimental and historical interest as the Schuyler mansion. It was built in 1762. Its ample dimensions and fine architecture, both within and without, are suggestive of all that was best in the home life of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. There ALEXANDER HAMILTON met "BETTY" SCHUYLER, and in 1780 they were married in the big drawing room. The SCHUYLERS were so closely related to nearly all of the old Knickerbocker families that their home was naturally a great social centre.

General SCHUYLER'S military and political prominence brought him into close contact with the leaders of his day, and a complete list of his guests would include, besides WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, LAFAYETTE, and Baron STEUBEN, practically every one who took an active part in the cause of independence and the creation of a nation from the thirteen colonies. It is pleasant to recall that New York fittingly recognized SCHUYLER'S abilities by choosing him as one of the first two United States Senators from this State, an honor which he shared in 1789 with RUFUS KING. One of the notable events in the history of the house, which frequently has been cited as an evidence of SCHUYLER'S chivalric nature, was his entertainment of General BURGOYNE and his staff when, as prisoners of war, they passed through Albany. Only a few days before, at Saratoga, the British Army had burned SCHUYLER'S country home and his extensive mills. General BURGOYNE surrendered on Oct. 17, 1777, and the formal opening of the house to the public last week commemorated the 140th anniversary of that event.

WASHINGTON'S headquarters at Newburg was the first purchase of a historic landmark by the State for permanent preservation. That was in 1849. Since that time the State has acquired the old stone Senate house at Kingston, the Clinton house at Poughkeepsie, Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON'S home at Johnstown, probably the most important landmark in the Indian history of the State, and the General Herkimer house at Danube, while, by gift, it obtained a few years ago the ancient Philipse Manor house at Yonkers. To these interesting memorials, filled with reminiscences of the authors and principles in the early days of our national history, have been added many others by private and local efforts, such as the Jumel or Morris house and the old Dyckman farmhouse in this city. Many of these memorials of the past have been saved from ultimate destruction through the interest aroused by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, whose efforts have been recognized by the State in making that society the custodian of many of its valuable historical monuments.

UNEASY BULGARIA.

Whoever these Bulgarian agents may be who are sounding the Entente about peace, and whether "Czar" FERDINAND knows of their activities or not, they are proceeding in a most sensible manner, from a Bulgarian point of view. For a year now Germany has been trying to coddle and hoodwink the Allies into a peace conference without even a hint at what shall be discussed there. She has winked, insinuated, nodded, and gesticulated, all to the purport that if the Allies will only come in they will be surprised to see how well they will come out. To Bulgaria and her other accomplices she has winked and nodded to a precisely contrary effect; all this is merely to fool the Entente, and they can trust honest old Germany to stand by her friends when once the peace conference has safely met. And now Bulgaria is growing suspicious.

It has occurred to Bulgaria that while it is perfectly true that somebody is being fooled, it may possibly not be the Entente. Bulgaria has begun to reason that there are only two parties who can be tricked, one being the Entente Allies and the other the Teuton allies; and that if it should turn out that Germany is telling the truth to the Entente Allies, then the Teuton allies will get the worst of it. Bulgaria is well versed in the German doctrine that any fraud is permissible so long as it advances the interest of the State, and concludes that if it would advance Germany's interest to betray Bulgaria she would not hesitate to do it.

Therefore Bulgaria, or some power in Bulgaria, tries to make her conquests sure by negotiating with the Entente, whose word she can safely take, provided she can get it. It has dawned on Bulgaria that, according to the latest pronouncements from Berlin, Bulgaria is at present fighting solely that Germany may retain Alsace-Lorraine. That is not true, of course; but it has this much truth, that Bulgaria is fighting solely for Germany's interests now, that the time has long passed when she was fighting for her own interests. Why, Bulgaria evidently argues, should we go on fighting for Germany, who would not scruple to betray us if she could reap an advantage at the peace table, when perhaps we can get what we want by arranging with the Entente about it? The same idea may some day dawn on Turkey, although Turkey would have even less chance than Bulgaria of getting what she wants out of the Entente.

THE LINCOLN THAT MEN SAW.

If ABRAHAM LINCOLN had been nothing but long legs and big feet and awkward poses, he would never have become President. He would never have convinced the men who voted for him that he was fit for the place. There was something in him that shone through. The Barnard statue may present the legs and feet and the awkwardest of the poses, but not what shone through. It is what shone through that should be perpetuated; for this was a part, the most important part, of LINCOLN the man as he seemed to those who saw him. The portrait that leaves it out leaves out the chief thing and is an untrue portrait. How did he seem to them? Only awkward and ugly? The picture of him as he rose to answer DOUGLAS at Alton was printed on FRANCIS GRIERSON'S memory, and it is this:

> He rose from his seat, stretched his long bony limbs upward as if to get them into working order, and stood like some solitary pine on a lonely summit, very tall, very dark, very gaunt, and very rugged, his swarthy features stamped with a sad serenity, and the instant he began to speak the ungainly mouth lost its heaviness, the half-listless eyes attained a wondrous power, and the people stood bewildered and breathless under the natural magic of the strangest, most original personality known to the English-speaking world since ROBERT BURNS.
>
> The "ungainly mouth," the "long bony limbs," they were not ABRAHAM LINCOLN; nor did they take the most prominent place in the memories of him that GRIERSON and his other hearers carried away from Alton. GUSTAVE KOERNER heard those speeches; he saw a man "awkward in his posture and "leaning a little forward, calm and "collected, addressing his hearers in "a somewhat familiar, yet very earnest way." But this was not what stayed in KOERNER'S memory as the chief feature of the portrait:
>
> When aroused, he appeared like a prophet of old. * * * While DOUGLAS, powerful as was his speech, never showed anything like genius, there came from LINCOLN occasionally flashes of genius and burning words, revelations as it were from the unknown.
>
> KOERNER always bowed a little unwillingly to LINCOLN'S spell; he was no hero-worshipper; "I knew him well "enough to have been able to detect "certain weaknesses and defects in "his character"; and KOERNER, moreover, was a man who avoided laudation of anybody and abhorred fervor of expression. He was skeptical and contemptuous of American politicians. What was there in this awkward, long-legged man with the ungainly mouth and half-listless eyes that compelled such men to follow him? Whatever it was, that, not the grotesqueness of feature, was LINCOLN. Whatever it was, if it was physically visible to the Griersons and Koerners who saw him in 1858, it must be at least suggested in any portrait of him which the American people are willing to have set up in a foreign land as the real LINCOLN.

There has been too much insistence on LINCOLN'S ugliness. America had plenty of citizens in 1860 who had long legs and ungainly mouths and large feet, if these were qualifications for the Presidency. There was more than that to LINCOLN, more that was obvious in his mere physical appearance; but Mr. BARNARD buried himself in collecting the particulars of that, and that alone. We read the curious statement that he took as a model a man who lived fifteen miles from LINCOLN'S birthplace. MICHEL ANGELO might not have been so successful if he had undertaken to find the soul of his subject in a man who lived fifteen miles from Nazareth. The Barnard model, it is said, split rails; but there were many carpenters in Palestine whom the painters of the Middle Ages would not have regarded as good models for their masterpieces.

THE NEW YORK TIMES today gives to its readers a portrait which undoubtedly looks like LINCOLN. It was a photograph taken in 1861. It does not make his long legs short nor his large feet small; it does not add any unsuspected gayety to his sad face; but there is all the difference between it and the Barnard statue that there is between that rail-splitter who was Mr. BARNARD'S model and the martyr President of the United States. It is the picture, not of an ugly man, but of a great and good man who, if you insist, was incidentally not comely. The Barnard statue is the picture of an ugly man alone, and one who was comically ugly. The LINCOLN of this photograph would never have been laughed at by anybody; and in looking at it one can see why the men of 1858 saw nothing incongruous, nothing incomprehensible, in such a man "appearing like a prophet of old," from whom came "flashes of genius and burning words," whose "half-listless eyes attained a wondrous power." And that was LINCOLN.

THE SCHOOL RIOTS.

An Investigation Reveals a Political Motive for the Disturbances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday, accompanied by a well-known writer of articles on the Gary system, I visited Public School 45 and Public School 86 to find out if possible the real cause of the riots. At Public School 45, where the Gary system has been in use for four years, we found everything quiet and peaceful. The children were working with an interest seldom found in a public school. The parents who were interviewed all expressed the highest approval of the work done in Public School 45.

After luncheon we visited Public School 86, where there had been riots. Several children whom we questioned in regard to their opinions of the Gary system gave as their only reason for their dislike of it the fact that they were made to change classrooms too frequently, necessitating their climbing too many stairs. The arrangement of classrooms could easily be such as to do away with the frequent changing from one floor to another. Those people who base their disapproval of the Gary system on such trivial defects as that show an ignorance of the purposes of the system and would do well to read up on the matter before expressing their opinions one way or the other.

It is a shameful thing to have grown people instigating riots among the school children for political reasons and then blaming a system which has proved its worth in cities where it has been adopted after careful study and not by politicians who disregard entirely the welfare of the future citizens of this United States.

We also went to a street meeting which was being held by the mothers and pupils. In every case it was a political reason that was given for the dislike of the Gary system. Most of the parents were misinformed as to the real aims of the system, and, after listening to the people for a while, we found ourselves talking to them about the truth of the matter. Naturally, we did not succeed in changing their views, because we had only a few moments to talk; but I think we may have given the mothers and children a little clearer idea of what was really being done for their good.

Does it not seem a cruel thing to endanger the lives and minds of these poor children by riots and an interrupted school year for the sake of some unworthy politician who cares not for the safety or well-being of the children we should feel privileged to educate?

Mrs. CARLYLE M. KEYES.
New York, Oct. 19, 1917.

A Forecast of Frightfulness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following poem recently came to light. It seems to have been written apropos of the Samoan question, but as it sounds quite like the present attitude of the Prussians, it might be edifying to print it again. One sometimes wonders why, when this domineering spirit of the Prussians seems to have been well understood, we, and all other nations, were not more on our guard against this would-be world power. Have we been too absorbed in money-getting, too unsuspecting, too ignorant, or what?

AN OBSERVER.
New York, Oct. 14, 1917.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.
Bismarck.

I will ride the mild Pacific
In a manner quite terrific,
And will make myself the great and only
terror of the seas;
I will smash your silly treaties,
No matter how your fleet is,
For I'm the Glasgutis that will do just as I
please.

John Bull.

Ho! Ho! You blooming German,
So you think you will determine
The complexion of the nation 'tho each one
of us must take;
Go on and do your pleasure,
In accordance with that measure,
But ere you rake the ocean like a good look
at your rake.

Uncle Sam.

By thunder, Mr. Teuton,
It seems to me you're shootin'
On that island in a manner I would hint was
slightly brash;
And though I've got no navy,
I can tell you, Sir, by gravy,
I have got what gets a navy, that is to say,
the cash.

—Washington Critic.

Mr. Gulick's Columbia Offer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of Oct. 17 printed the statement that Columbia University had offered me an instructorship in Political Science, and that I had declined the appointment because of a rumored grilling before the Trustees, or before a "Committee of the University."

It is true that I was offered an instructorship in the Department of Political Science to help with a portion of the graduate and undergraduate work left by Dr. Charles A. Beard. The only members of the university with whom I had any official connection were Professors Munroe Smith and Howard Lee McBain. They asked me to answer no questions as to my "views" on political or economic matters. It was only in the most informal and friendly way that I was asked if I were a "pacifist." At the time I was wearing my "Liberty Button," and I replied that I believed in the prosecution of this war, and that I looked forward to international arrangements that would make war impossible.

My final reason for not accepting the position with the university was that my connection with the budget work in Massachusetts precluded my assuming in addition the duties of an instructor in the Department of Politics.

I wish to have no baseless criticism of the university coupled with my name. I feel this the more keenly because of the very friendly treatment I was accorded at every step of my recent relations with the Faculty of Political Science.

LUTHER H. GULICK.
Boston, Oct. 18, 1917.

The Kaiser's Chain for the Sultan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to add a couple of lines to your picturesque editorial article of today on Kaiser and Sultan? "These two men, the world's greatest destroyers of human lives," as you call them—why have they met each other? Simply because "birds of a feather flock together." And for what have they come together? To persuade each other that their stars lead them in the same fatal direction, with the little difference that it will be the wily Kaiser who will lead the Sultan, for that is the true meaning of the chain of the Hohenzollern Order bestowed on the Turk in addition to the diamond star.

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1917.

A Pair of New Shoes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While aboard an Eighth Avenue car with ten children of the Chelsea Day Nursery of 346 West Twenty-seventh Street it was my good fortune to meet an elderly gentleman who was interested in the children. It so happened that one of the children was wearing a pair of shoes that were of no protection to her feet, inasmuch as the soles were worn through entirely. Had this been observed before leaving the nursery the child would have been given a better pair. However, the gentleman took the children to the nearest shoe store and purchased the much-needed shoes. It is to this gentleman we offer our appreciation and thank him for the means of expressing our sincerest thanks.

New York, Oct. 16, 1917. A. & A.

WAR ON ENEMY PROPAGANDA

Russia's Collapse as a Lesson to the United States and Canada.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The universality of the genius of Shakespeare is strikingly illustrated by the aptness with which the words he used over 300 years ago describe the present deplorable conditions in Russia.

In "Troilus and Cressida" Ulysses is made to say:

> The General's disdained
> By him one step below; he by the next;
> That next by him beneath; so every step
> Exampled by the first pace that is sick
> Of his superior, grows to an envious fever.

So as to modernize our Shakespeare Germany is succeeding by reason of Russia's weakness rather than by reason of her own strength. It is undoubtedly due to the undermining of the strength of Russia by the Socialists, resulting in political and military "sickness," that the Germans captured Tarnopol, Riga, and now the Island of Oesel, described as the key to Petrograd. These must be regarded as notable successes of the German propaganda similar to those mischievously at work in the United States and Canada. Elihu Root, with penetrating insight, perceived and pointed out the similarity of the organizations assisting the Germans in Russia and on this continent.

One of these organizations, which is doing much mischief in Canada as well as in the United States, referred to the fact of its activities before the war as proving that it was not helping the enemy, but it must be remembered that, as demonstrated by Thayer in his "Life of John Hay," the German conspiracy against civilization in general and against the United States in particular, was conceived and had begun its felon work as long ago as 1899.

The purpose of the present German propaganda in the United States and Canada is to prevent the sending of reinforcements to France, to fight to make the world safe for democracy, and to prevent the increase of production necessary to the success of the Allies.

Ultimately the requisite reinforcements will be sent and all necessary supplies will be produced and forwarded.

Meantime, the work of the Socialists who play the German game will prolong the war and increase the number of soldiers and sailors from the United States and Canada who must give their lives as the price of liberty. Therefore, drastic action should be taken to defeat the German propaganda, as was promptly done by Australia, which declared the I. W. W. an illegal organization.

The value of the work already done in this regard by the United States Department of Justice and Secret Service can hardly be exaggerated. The energy, fearlessness and legal acumen of Attorney General Gregory and his assistants have certainly produced farreaching results.

The German authorities have persuaded their soldiers that the Allies will find the assistance of the United States a phantom, in this relying on the submarines, but even more on the Socialists.

When there is in France and Belgium a United States Army equal to that sent by Canada the Germans will speedily realize they have been wickedly deceived, the morale of the German army will speedily deteriorate, and the end of the war will then be in sight.

For the Germans know full well that the resources of the United States, in addition to those of the other Allies who will fight to a finish—the finish of Prussian militarism—are amply sufficient, if energetically utilized, to achieve complete victory for the cause of liberty for which the Allies are fighting.

To safeguard the lives of our soldiers and sailors, all patriotic citizens of the United States and Canada should wholeheartedly co-operate to minimize the effects on this continent of the agencies similar to those which have wrought such dire disaster in Russia.

J. MURRAY CLARK.
Toronto, Oct. 18, 1917.

Inspiring Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to a card soliciting subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan, the inclosed letter was received by us.

CHAS. WILLARD YOUNG.
New York, Oct. 19, 1917.

[Inclosure.]
New York, Oct. 18, 1917.

Messrs. Emerson McMillin & Co., 120 Broadway, New York City.

Gents: In reply to the inclosed card, I have already subscribed to Liberty Loans 1 and 2, to the Anglo-French, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Dominion of Canada Loan to the extent of my small resources.

I have disposed of all my jewelry except my watch, which belonged to my son, who gave his life, and I wear studs, &c., from the Woolworth store; also have three grandsons in the war. Yours respectfully,

T. W., English, 67 Years.

Voices Prophesying War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Traveling from Hamburg to Munich in September of 1913, which you will recall ended a very hot Summer, I was seated in a railway coach with two German officers, who, no doubt, thinking I could not understand their language, were talking very openly. It was impossible not to overhear the conversation. Let me say first that in the year before Paris had been suffering from flood. One of the officers said:

"Last year was the year of flood, (Flut.) This year we have had the year of great heat, (Glut.)" And then, shaking his finger warningly, "we shall have the year of blood, (Blut.)" H. A. H.
New York, Oct. 18, 1917.

Subway Courtesy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not agree that our boys need the example offered by a subway incident in which a British soldier gave his seat to a British officer, the latter proffering it to a lady standing near by. I saw an exactly similar incident yesterday in the subway, in which the participants were an American sailor and Lieutenant. G. T. A.
Brooklyn, Oct. 16, 1917.

WILD GRAPES.

Now the cherished vineyards slumber
In the slant October sun;
Lavish tribute they have yielded,
And their Linus-song is done.
There is feasting—there is dancing,
While the bubbling presses run.

But, along the thorny copses,
Where a wilding grapevine weaves,
Clusters of a purple-blackness
Hang amidst the withering leaves.
Mark them!—bleeding, heart-shaped clusters
Overripeness weights and cleaves!

Drop by drop, they yield their ichor,
Shed in utter wastefulness!
These the clusters none shall gather,
Bearing to the bubbling press;
Wine therefrom, in frolic flagons,
None in wintry hours shall bless.

Drop by drop, they yield their ichor,
But you may not blame the fruit;
None the stock did set, or water,
Lift the clods about the root;
None with pruning-knife, in season,
Lopped away the wanton shoot.

Drop by drop—a bitter ichor!
Curtains Silence only heeds:
"Cry at *Limos* for a vintage
Bipeaned to no human needs—
Cry also, the heart-shaped clusters
Where the wild grape bleeds and
bleeds!"

EDITH M. THOMAS.

EASY OPTIMISM MAKES THE LOAN LAG.

How Shall the People Be Aroused to the Real Needs of the War Situation?

By THOMAS L. MASSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why has the sale of the second Liberty bonds lagged thus far, and what is the remedy? I believe there is a remedy. That it ought to be applied as quickly as possible no true American can for one moment doubt.

In the first place, it should be clearly understood that there are other methods of fighting an enemy besides guns and soldiers. Germany uses these other methods more effectively than any other nation, because Germany has no conscience and no scruples. Germany stops at nothing to accomplish her purposes. By subtle and intricate designs Germany is now, as she has been, working silently and persistently and surely to disintegrate American public opinion. Her spies swarm in every army. For forty years the high Prussians have made a science out of international mendacity, and have built up a world machine with astonishing mobility, the full force of which can be exerted at almost any hour at any point.

Now, whatever may be the differences of opinion with regard to the status of the gigantic world conflict and its hideous details, one thing is certain: American public opinion will eventually decide this conflict. When American public opinion falters the cause of the Allies falters. When American public opinion stiffens, then Germany reinforces her secret agencies. Germany knows the game.

What has happened since the second Liberty Loan opened? First, the German naval mutiny. Second, the lowering of the U-boat sinkings. Third, the apparently feeble resistance of the Germans on the Flanders front. And then, as if we ourselves thought this was not enough to weaken our public opinion, Mr. Claude Kitchin introduces a secret income tax joker into the War Tax bill, sending over the American business world a thrill of uncertainty and disgust. For it must be borne in mind that the American people dislike nothing so much as even the appearance of underhandedness. Now taxes, and what many are pleased to term enormous taxes, are what we all ought to pay with the utmost satisfaction. It is a fact that in proportion to what we pay for other things, we get a much larger return for the taxes we pay than for anything else. Make a careful list of all the things you get for your yearly tax bill, and you will be amazed at the result. Free schooling for our children, roads, cheap transportation, police and fire protection, and lastly, security for our lives and our property and for that ideal of liberty which we all cherish, and for which untold millions of aliens from foreign shores have settled in this land. One-tenth of what a man makes, and in times like this one-quarter, is a small price to pay for all this. But taxes must be imposed in broad daylight, built upon equality, and above the suspicion of petty politics.

To return to the list of those announcements which have recently affected and softened our public opinion, and which I mentioned first, I do not offer them necessarily as a deliberate attempt on the part of Germany to influence public opinion, but I should like to suggest the idea for thoughtful consideration. Certainly Germany made no apparent attempt to suppress the news about her naval mutiny. When the war opened in 1914 the German Government forced a German newspaper published in Berlin to print a false report of Russian mobilization, in order that a plausible excuse might be found to declare war. We know what Bernstorff did. Germany is capable of anything.

There is another phase to the question that ought to be considered. In a democracy public opinion is naturally and inevitably optimistic. Each individual is so engrossed in his own immediate concerns that to be pulled away from them, to be forced into personal sacrifices, is something which he is driven into only by bitter necessity. He wants to believe that everything, as we are so often accused of saying, is "all right," or will be "all right" very soon. The bulls always outnumber the bears. To face things fairly and squarely requires a certain moral initiative not usually found in the vision of the man in the street. The morning after the news of the German naval mutiny at least half a dozen men said to me, in so many words: "The war will soon be over. Germany is weakening." It would seem as if the leaders in the war among the Allies in their—to me—pathetic attempts to promote cheerfulness, were mistakenly doing all they could to weaken American public opinion at the most critical moment in the history of the world; and which has the effect of holding up a loan which, if it be not oversubscribed, will be an incalculable disaster for the whole human race. Deprecating any form of exaggeration I state that fact as a deliberate truth.

Owing to the causes I have briefly outlined and which in the history of the world, in other forms, have often occurred before, one of the most fatal mistakes which any people can make is to underestimate the strength of the enemy. You make no mistake when you overestimate his strength, because you are then traveling on a margin. But when the whole issue is clouded, when we don't really know what is happening on the other side, to sit back and say that the war will soon be over—this is, indeed, race suicide.

Our people certainly cannot be thinking too much. For even if they thought a little, they would see that they are actually losing, as a business proposition, by not subscribing for the Liberty Loan. They are scarcely throwing their money away, considering the fact that if Germany wins nothing they now possess will be worth anywhere near its present value. When the Huns are abroad, going to sleep in the middle of the road is not an occupation for an intelligent human being.

This loan is not only the best investment in the world today, it is absolutely necessary as an investment.

Considering the general state of human nature, however, and the considerations I have offered, it ought to be plain why, up to the present time, the loan has lagged. It does not mean that the American people are anemic. On the contrary, no people are more virile or courageous or persistent in their aims. It means only that they have not awakened or are not alive to the true situation.

And what is the remedy? At present we cannot hire Germany to wake us up by sending over a few Zeppelins to bomb New York. We cannot publish long casualty lists, because—as yet—there are none. But we can do something, and I offer the suggestion, not in the slightest spirit of criticism, for all things considered we have done wonders in a comparatively short time.

First—Our Government censorship should exert itself to exercise a wise and necessary supervision over those news reports which, conveying the impression that the war may soon be over, that Germany is beaten, that the U-boat warfare is a failure, &c., tend to lull our public opinion into a false sense of security. For it should be remembered that while in particular instances the immediate facts may be correct, they are necessarily isolated. The whole truth cannot be known except by knowing all the facts.

Second—The head of our nation knows the truth about the war better than any one else. Whenever he has spoken, his temperate and correct mind has been accorded the most concentrated attention all over the world of the Allies, and with a respect accorded to no other human being. He has the confidence of the whole American people. I believe that when the Liberty Loan opened, if President Wilson had come before the people with a statement of the exact facts about the war, which in itself would have revealed the absolute necessity of our making a supreme effort just now, that the loan would have gone with a rush. It is true that he has, upon a number of occasions, given the reasons why we are at war, and in his beautifully clear language, urged his countrymen to give up their lives and their fortunes. But this is not enough. He should come before the country and explain more specifically the reasons why this loan must go through, so that every individual who is able to give a dollar will know just what we are up against. It is not now too late. I respectfully urge upon our great President the overwhelming necessity of the present hour.

THOMAS L. MASSON.
Glen Ridge, N. J., Oct. 15, 1917.

LIMITING FREE SPEECH.

Public Opinion in War a Powerful Restraining Influence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are indebted to the President and Secretary Lansing for some very striking examples of that unrestrained freedom of speech which some among us seem to regard as the one essential of human liberty. The Imperial Government at Berlin used its freedom of speech, through Ambassador Bernstorff, to counsel the destruction of Canadian railroads, the ruin of United States factories, the control of the United States Congress through the use of money, the stirring up of war between Mexico and the United States, the inciting of Irishmen in the United States to criminal efforts against England, and various other operations of a similar nature. All of this has, of course, failed of its main purpose, though incidentally it has cost the lives of a good many innocent people and the destruction of a vast amount of property.

It would have failed at a much less serious cost, however, had it not been for the fact that a good many people here at home were continually using their alleged freedom of speech in a manner most admirably adapted to help the Kaiser's plans along. The criminal gang to which Bernstorff was furnishing brains and money had its power more than doubled by the wild words of men who were loudly claiming to be good Americans, some of them even in official seats in the United States Congress. Public opinion, sometimes by methods rather harsh and peremptory, has acted as a very powerful restraint upon many of these abuses of freedom. And yet some are denouncing this effective expression of public opinion as ordinary mob violence! It is no spirit of lawlessness behind the fact that in the average crowd of American citizens today a man cannot denounce and malign the course of our country in entering this war without danger of rough personal handling.

The all-sufficient explanation lies in the fact that, aside from the general question of right and wrong in the struggle, the average American citizen, just as the writer of these words, has members of his own family, sons, brothers, cousins, or nephews, sometimes all, either already in the ranks or certain to be there if the war continues. The man who so uses his tongue as to divide and distract public opinion, hindering the passage and effective execution of war measures, is doing his part to increase the number of these young men whose life blood must be shed before the war is over. We are not ready to admit the charge of mob violence merely because we cannot agree that the liberty to talk our sons into untimely graves through German cannon or torpedoes is the liberty of speech which forms an essential element of true democracy. Democracy at peace will have full freedom of speech without question. If democracy at war cannot agree to sufficient restraint in speech or anything else to meet effectively the wholly abnormal conditions which war brings upon it, the world might as well give it up at once. W. H. JOHNSON.
Granville, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1917.

RED CROSS AIDS HERE REACH TOTAL OF 231

Fifty-one New Auxiliaries Organized in New York County Since September 1.

TAKES OVER SERBIAN WORK

Fund to be Used to Relieve Special Cases of Suffering—Nov. 18 American Day.

The Department of Auxiliaries of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, the headquarters of which is at 389 Fifth Avenue, announces the organization, since Sept. 1, of fifty-one new auxiliaries, making a total of 231 auxiliaries now working in New York County.

Churches, settlement houses, women's clubs, schools and business houses are represented by these auxiliaries, which are situated in loft buildings, office buildings, clubhouses, and church rooms. These places have become veritable barometers for measuring woman's interest in war work. They are visited every day by women anxious to learn how they can serve the country effectively in this war emergency. Many of these visitors become volunteer workers, spending several days each week winding or cutting surgical dressings, knitting socks, wristlets, or sweaters, or making hospital garments.

The activities of these auxiliaries have been standardized. Certain of the workrooms specialize in knitted materials, while others are devoted exclusively to manufacturing surgical dressings and still others make nothing but hospital garments. This specialization means added efficiency all around.

Every week thousands and thousands of dressings and hospital garments and knitted goods are shipped from these workrooms to the Red Cross warehouse, where they are repacked according to standardized directions and made ready for shipment. The surgical dressings go direct to war hospitals abroad. The knitted goods are sent to cantonments where they are needed most. When the need for the knitted materials has been met at home, the Red Cross will ship these garments abroad.

To get the largest amount of materials in the best shape in the largest number of women in the shortest possible time—that has been the problem at the headquarters of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross. This problem seems to have found a solution in the electric cutting machines which have just been installed in some of the workrooms. Several machines have been donated to the chapter; more will be presented soon. These machines will make it possible for the surgical dressings to be cut with absolute accuracy.

Monthly Reports Required.

At the chapter headquarters under the supervision of Miss Alice L. Day, Director of Auxiliaries, and Miss Edith Diehl, Director of Workrooms, Instruction, and Help go out constantly to the 231 workshops now actively turning out supplies for use at home and at the front. Each of the auxiliary workshops makes a monthly report to headquarters.

Among the auxiliaries that have just been added to the organization are:

Osborn Hall Auxiliary.
Calvary Red Cross Auxiliary.
National Special Aid Society.
Hospital and Dispensary for Deformities and Joint Diseases.
Young Women's Hebrew Association Unit.
Mount Sinai Training School.
Richmond Hill Settlement House.
Daughters of American Revolution.
Junior League House.
Colonial Dames of the State of New York.
The St. Helena Auxiliary.
Yorkville Auxiliary.
United Club, (New York Association of Women Workers.)
Meislah Red Cross Auxiliary.
Eighty-sixth Street Workroom.
The Graham Alumnae Association.
The Lafayette.
St. Rose of Lima.
Beth-El Sisterhood.
The Tricolor Club.
Central Lodge, Theosophical Society.
New York Naval Auxiliary.
Jumel Auxiliary.
Loeal Auxiliary.
Grace H. Dodge Auxiliary.
Chicago Sewing Circle.
Fifth Avenue Baptist Auxiliary.
Five Points Mission.
Finch School.
The Maccabees.
American Red Cross and Neighborhood Guild.
School of Christian Work.
Amelia Relief Society.
Church of the Ascension.
Mixpah Loyalty Auxiliary.
Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

A check for $8,562.75 from the Patriotic Service League, representing collections made by that organization during Red Cross Week last June, was received by the War Finance Committee of the Red Cross, 50 Wall Street, yesterday. The belated receipt of this fund explains the failure of the War Finance Committee to send acknowledgements to the contributors whose names were not known to the committee until the list accompanying the check was submitted by the Patriotic Service League. The individual contributions were, for the most part, in sums ranging from 10 cents to 50 cents.

The Serbian Aid Fund.

The Serbian Hospitals Fund, of which Mme. Grouitch, wife of the former Serbian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was the director and Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, Treasurer, has been discontinued and hereafter the work which this committee has directed in Serbia will be continued by the American Red Cross Commission now in Serbia. A new fund to be known as the Serbian Aid Fund has been organized. The statement announcing the discontinuance of the Hospitals Fund and the creation of the new one, which is signed by Mme. Grouitch, Mr. Bannard, and Miss Mary T. Conklin, the Secretary, is as follows:

The generous and important program for aiding the hospitals of all the Allies undertaken by the American Red Cross, and the fact that it has recently sent a special commission to Salonika, make a separate Serbian hospitals fund seem no longer necessary.

Inasmuch as calls for relief to Serbian families and students in exile and for remittances to families inside Serbia with which to buy food are increasingly pressing, it has been decided to change our name to Serbian Aid Fund, and to devote our chief efforts toward enabling these special classes of war sufferers to live through this fourth Winter of the war, which threatens to be one of the utmost hardship.

Through the relief work in these directions already undertaken by our funds the lives of many young children have been saved, scores of mothers have been kept from despair, families have been kept together, the sick restored to health, and hundreds of boys, young men, and young women, who are fitting themselves for spheres of future usefulness to their native land as doctors, engineers, agriculturists, &c., have received assistance toward their maintenance and education.

This intimate and personal work is one of the first and most necessary steps toward keeping alive material for the restoration of Serbia, and the forerunner of the great work of reconstruction which must be undertaken as soon as peace shall come.

All subscriptions to the Serbian Aid Fund should be made payable to, and addressed to Mr. Bannard, at 1 Madison Avenue.

Brooklyn Red Cross.

The banquet hall of the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, has been loaned to the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Red Cross, and is now occupied as the workroom of the chapter, where will be prepared surgical dressings and hospital supplies for the armies of the United States and their allies. All work will be done under the supervision of trained inspectors and instructors. Charles L. Morse, is the Chairman, Mrs. Thomas R. French the Vice Chairman, and Miss Josephine H. Sutphin the Secretary of the Brooklyn Chapter. Mrs. Clarence F. Hyde is Chairman, and Mrs. Charles M. Bull Vice Chairman of the Workroom Committee.

National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief Committee, subscriptions to which should be sent to James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer, 360 Madison Avenue, has acknowledged these recent gifts of $100 or more.

Miscellaneous	$2,026	F. W. Lyman	100
R. L. McCook	1,000	Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Gould	100
G. M Yorke	100	Mrs. F. G. Noyes	100
G. Ryle	100	G. E. Hale	200
J. A. McGregor	100	F. B. Rice	100
Otis N. Pierce	100	E. Brooks	100
J. M. Hixon	100	Mrs. C. Cowl and Mrs. H. Greims	500
Mrs. B. Eastwood	100	W. D. Brown	100
S. S. Etnier	125	H. J. Coolidge	100
G. W. Alger	100	E. M. Brewer	100
L. P. Hollander & Co.	100	Anonymous	300
L. du Pont	100	S. F. Atkinson	100
Mrs. C. M. Lamoore	100	A. H. Jones	100
Mrs. K. M. Smith	361		

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund for the relief of French women and children announces through its Treasurer, Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, New York City, the receipt of an anonymous contribution of $25,000 with which to purchase food, clothing, agricultural implements, household utensils or other necessities for the use of the people in the recaptured districts. These articles constitute the chief ones of their immediate needs.

The fund to date totals $363,891.97, and new contributions of $100 or more are as follows:

Anonymous	$25,000	Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen	100
F. G. B. Roche	100	E. W. Mudge	100
Various	599		

Surgical Dressings Committee.

The New York Committee of the National Surgical Dressings Committee, 19 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt is the Chairman, shipped in September more than 125,000 surgical dressings, and 500 pounds of ether, to the allied forces in France. It has also supplied a large quantity of knitted garments to the Rainbow Division at Mineola. To date the committee has sent to the Allies more than 8,000,000 dressings and other hospital supplies. Recent gifts included a check for $100 from Mrs. J. V. W. Reynders.

Training the French Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Room 134, the Biltmore Hotel, has collected to date more than $315,500. New gifts amounting to $300 are acknowledged by Mrs. Baylies.

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid for the Collection of Clothing for the Victims of the European War in France, 293 Fifth Avenue, has received new contributions totaling more than $570. To date this committee has collected over $107,000. Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman, and A. Seton Post, Jr., Treasurer, of the American Girls Aid. In addition to its other work, the committee cares for 273 French war orphans.

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, the Treasurer, at 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledges these recent gifts of $100, or more.

Miscellaneous	$4,876	Mrs. H. S. Grew	$100
Mrs. R. M. Clark	1,000	E. Craig	100
E. S. C.	100	S. B. Perkins	100
J. Dives	100	Estate Mrs. E. C. Jones	100
Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Thomas	100	Mrs. J. S. Watson	100
Mrs. F. S. Ward	100	Mrs. D. Merriman	100
W. J. Upson	100	F. A. Brown	100
Mrs. E. W. War ren	100	Mrs. T. L. Chadbourne	100
Mrs. C. A. French	100	Mrs. R. H. Turle	100
Mrs. R. S. Holt	200	C. C. Rues	100
Mrs. A. Flake	110	Mrs. J. R. Strong	100

Le Bien Etre du Blessе.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co., the Treasurers of Le Bien Etre du Blessé, 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledged recent contributions amounting to $1,189. Those of $100 or more follow:

W. Gammell	$500	E. S. C.	$100
Miscellaneous	489	F. W. Lyman	100

French Heroes Fund.

James A. Blair, Jr., 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledged new gifts to the French Heroes Fund amounting to $343. Mr. Blair also acknowledges for the Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany new contributions totaling $448.

French Tuberculosis Victims.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims Fund, 300 Madison Avenue, of which Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, has received additional contributions which bring the total amount collected by this committee to $121,783.91.

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, of which Breck Trowbridge is Chairman, and Murray H. Coggeshall the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $300,000. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Miss F. B. Lovell	$150	J. H. Donald	$100
Mrs. G. W. Peter kin	100	M. R. Belknap	100
Miss M. C. Codman	100	"A Jerseyman"	100
		Miscellaneous	945

American Military Hospital

The fund for the maintenance of the American Military Hospital in Paris, formerly the American Ambulance Hospital, has been increased by more than $2,500. Gifts to this fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. The new contributions of $100, or more, follow:

E. Penfold	$100	Mrs. W. C. Proctor	$100
Mary L. Howard	100	F. L. Stetson	100
P. Pyne	100	P. M. Perot, Jr.	600
C. S. Lewis	100	Millinery Branch	600
Mrs. W. Reid	500	Miscellaneous	226

Fund for French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 20 West Twenty-third Street, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is the Chairman and Miss Anne Morgan the Treasurer, acknowledges the following recent contributions of $100 or more

Anonymous	$5,000	R. Rollins	$100
Miscellaneous	2,030	Pleasantville Com.	100
E. Sunn	100	W. E. Benjamin	100
Frances Mead	125	Anonymous	500
E. Van Lennap	500	J. W. McGregor	100
A. Clark	250	Harbison estate	100
C. Read	100	E. Ford	100

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is Chairman, and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date over $262,404. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year. The names and addresses of children are given on request. Donations of over $100, recently received, follow:

Anonymous	$200	Kent. Pl. Sch. and A. C. Holbrook	$100
D. Tibbitts	100	J. J. Manning	365
Rev. W. M. Crane and C. E. Jewell	109	"For France"	100
Tourist Club and others	100	Mrs. G. C. Marshall and Mrs. T. Morrison	100
C. Wilmer	110	Little Allies	233
Mrs. F. Black and Mrs. C. Constable	109	A Gift	125
"Well Wishers"	149	R. F. D.	200

Central Relief Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, of which Harry Fischel, 51 Chambers Street, is Treasurer, has received these new donations of $100 or more:

Designated institutions	$1,617	A. Bases	$100
Miscellaneous	4,741	Col., Attleboro	100
Buffalo Com.	1,800	Cong. A. I., Hazleton	500
Youngstown Com.	1,500	Cong. B. I., Springfield, Mass.	988
S. & I. Rottenberg	1,000	Beth H. T. J., N. Y. C.	100
Luserne Com.	1,000	Col., Jacksonville	424
J. Alliance, Can.	1,000	Cong. A. A., Atlanta	200
Col., Lebanon, Penn.	1,117	Col., Mahanoy City	167
Col., Springfield, Mass.	1,500	Stockton Com.	158
J. Daily News	968	Cong., Marysville, Cal.	156
De Ignated perrons	557	S. of I. Cong., Derby, Conn.	152
H. Fischel	100	S. of I. Cong., Middle Village	150
Cong. E. I., Washington	130	McGehee Com.	150
Cong. A. A., Shreveport	800	Corpus Christi Com.	142
J. Morning Journal	594	Chillicothe Com.	128
Col., Sapulpa, Okla.	100	M. Amberg	127
Yonkers Coia	2[illegible]	Frederick Com.	124
Lodge 311, I. O. B. B.	231	Caribou Com.	113
Greensburg Com.	150	Bangor Com.	114
Cong. T. of T., Worcester	450	Bnai Abraham Cong.	113
Hagodel I. A. S., Dorchester	100	L. Hyman	110
Col., Ogden, Utah	240	Latrobe Com.	108
K. I. Cong., Sedalia	221	Avos Achim Cong.	102
Cong. A. I., Spokane	110	J. C. Scal	100
		Schorsch family	100
		C. Robers	100
		M. Newman	100
		D. Meyer & Bros.	100
		A. Lipman	100
		A. A. Levy	100
		P. J. Kury	100
		L. Kaplan	100
		J. Cohen & Sons	100
		L. Ullman	100
		Kokomo Com.	100
		Keyport Com.	100
		Rochester Com.	100
		Star Skirt Co.	100
		S. Cooper	100
		Williamsport Com.	100
		Plaquemine Com.	100
		J. Adelson	100
		Aharath Scholom Cong.	100
		S. Arnstein	100
		Broadway B. H.	180
		Man. Knit. Mills	100
		D. M. Hoffman	100
		Herbert and Mrs. Gears	100

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief (Secours Duryea.) 230 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. Nina L. Duryea, President; Major Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, Treasurer, acknowledges contributions since Oct. 7 amounting to $260.95, from the following donors:

Miss M. Wilbur	$100	Various	$160
Mrs. C. A. Kent	100		

Polish Victims Fund.

The Polish Victims Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, reports new contributions amounting to $2,783. To date this committee has collected about $458,000. New gifts of $100 or more follow:

Col. Springs Com.	$500	Mrs. J. A. Pollak	$105
F. W. Lyman	100	V. V.	100
T. Hunt	100	H. F. Benjamin	100
Mrs. J. K. Robinson	100	C. Haight	100

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 20 West Twenty-third Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Chairman, has received a donation of $1,000 from Mrs. J. P. Morgan and Miss Mary Alexander, to be used to purchase woolen garments for the women and children in the devastated sections of France. Another gift was $2,500 from an anonymous donor. Various other individual contributions amounted to more than $5,900. To date the committee has collected $564,521.

War Babies Cradle.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Treasurer of the War Babies Cradle, 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledges new donations amounting to $105. This fund provides a bed, care, and ten days' nursing for the wives of French soldiers.

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, of which Francis Roche, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is Treasurer, has collected to date more than $242,000. Recent gifts of $100, or more, follow:

Boston Com.	$2,397	Anonymous	100
Miscellaneous	2,462	Mrs. A. C. Smith	100
Mrs. T. Hunt	100	J. P. Weyernauser	100
Mrs. G. Blumenthal	100	Mrs. J. S. Watson	100
Mrs. S. S. Crocker	100	Mrs. A. P. Stokes	100
Mrs. D. Wilder	100	Miss M. L. Ludington	200
Mrs. J. C. Melvin	$100	St. Joseph, Mo.	289

American Huguenot Committee.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, 105 East Twenty-second Street, acknowledges on behalf of the American Huguenot Committee, which assists Huguenot Churches in France and Belgium, the following recent gifts of $100 or more:

J. H. Donald	$200	Mrs. B. Miller	$500
Miscellaneous	321	Mrs. F. L. Achey	100
Mrs. E. S. Bennett	500	F. M. Kirby	100

Maimed Belgian Soldiers.

The American Fund for Maimed Belgian Soldiers, (Le Sou du Mutile,) which is recognized by the Belgian Government, has issued an appeal for funds for the relief of the maimed men of King Albert's army. M. P. Dumont, care of the Belgian Bureau, 431 West Forty-seventh Street, is Treasurer of the fund. Recent gifts of $100 or more to the fund follow:

Miss F. S. Sullivan	$100	F. L. Stetson	$100
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	100	O. H. Kahn	100
		Miscellaneous	255

Soldiers Tobacco Fund.

Our Boys in France Tobacco Fund, which is indorsed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of War Baker, has issued an appeal for funds to make possible the sending of a substantial Christmas present of tobacco to every American soldier and sailor in Europe. The fund now totals more than $58,000. The office is at 25 West Forty-fourth Street, this city.

Gifts of $100 or more received by the committee follow:

Prov. Journal	$17,558	Alaska Daily Emp.	$802
San Fran. Bulletin	7,039	Manistee News Adv.	258
Cleveland News	4,805	Passaic News	250
Chicago Tribune	4,360	Helena Record	233
Seattle Star	2,580	Catskill Mail	197
Toledo News-Bee	2,426	Laredo Times	194
Milwaukee Sentinel	1,557	Burlington Hawkeye	188
Gloversville Leader-Republican	1,320	Altoona Mirror	184
Courier-Journal	1,206	Ann Arbor Times	182
Oklahoma Times	1,148	Oneonta Star	174
Wilmington Eve. Journal	644	Harrisburg Teleg.	166
Hazleton Plain Speaker	617	Waterloo Courier	161
Butte Miner	531	St. Augustine Rec.	155
Worcester E. Post	525	Perth Amboy News	145
Sheridan Enterp'se	491	Morning Telegraph	143
Little Rock Dem.	385	Atlantic News	134
Memphis Com. Appeal	362	Peabody Enterprise	130
Port Jervis Union	361	Jamestown Journal	128
		Shenandoah Herald	127
		Quincy Patriot-Led.	124
		Winona Republican Herald	103
		Houston Chronicle	101

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, 20 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, Arthur Lehman, Treasurer, acknowledges these recent contributions of $100 or more to the $10,000,000 that is being raised in this country for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in Europe:

Asbury Park Com.	$6,200	Las Vegas Com.	$225
St. Louis Com.	5,000	A. Bach	200
Indianapolis Com.	3,000	Montgomery Com.	239
Flint Com.	3,000	A. Lea	193
Charleston, West Va., Com.	3,000	Sioux Falls Com.	193
New Britain	1,156	H. of David Cong.	190
Des Moines Com.	1,000	Selma Com.	186
Baltimore Com.	1,000	R. Robins	179
Nashville Com.	1,000	Kehilah Jeshurun Cong.	167
Mr. and Mrs. Unterberg	1,000	Stockton Com.	158
Sharre Zedek Cong.	985	Cong., Marysville, Cal.	156
Dallas Com.	800	S. of I. Cong., Derby, Conn.	152
S. Liebovitz & Sons	750	S. of I. Cong., Middle Village	150
Mr. and Mrs. E. Surut	700	McGehee Com.	150
Sharon Com.	600	Corpus Christi Com.	142
Sons of Abraham Cong.	505	Chillicothe Com.	128
Bnai Is. Cong.	504	M. Amberg	127
Gemiluth Cong.	500	Frederick Com.	124
H. Caplin	500	Caribou Com.	113
Edmonton Com.	500	Bangor Com.	114
La Crosse Com.	500	Bnai Abraham Cong.	113
Springfield, Ohio, Com.	500	L. Hyman	110
Beth El, Danville, Ill.	445	Latrobe Com.	108
New Britain Com.	445	Avos Achim Cong.	102
B'ne J. Cong.	425	J. C. Scal	100
Beth Is. Cong. Niagara Falls	405	Schorsch family	100
Rabbi Salanter	408	C. Robers	100
Cone Exp. & Com. Co.	350	M. Newman	100
Talmud Torah Augustow	340	D. Meyer & Bros.	100
Phoenix Com.	338	A. Lipman	100
Roanoke Com.	300	A. A. Levy	100
H. Streiltz	300	P. J. Kury	100
Middletown, Ohio, Com.	264	L. Kaplan	100
I. Weil	260	J. Cohen & Sons	100
Bnai Is. Cong., Elizabeth	256	L. Ullman	100
Mt. Pleasant Com.	250	Kokomo Com.	100
Geller family	250	Keyport Com.	100
Proximity Mfg. Co.	250	Rochester Com.	100
J. J. and M. Schwarz	250	Star Skirt Co.	100
Mr. and Mrs. Garfunkel	235	S. Cooper	100
Heb. Benev. Soc., Newfoundland	225	Williamsport Com.	100
		Plaquemine Com.	100
		J. Adelson	100
		Aharath Scholom Cong.	100
		S. Arnstein	100
		Broadway B. H.	180
		Man. Knit. Mills	100
		D. M. Hoffman	100
		Herbert and Mrs. Gears	100

The Blue Cross.

Th American Committee of the Blue Cross Fund, which provides relief for horses and dogs used by the allied forces in Europe, has received the following donations of $100 or more:

A. Jones col.	$375	P. Thorne	$100
Mrs. W. B. Eager	300	Mrs. M. Mitchell	100
Hartford Red Cr.	300	Miss H. L. Jackson	223
Miss A. Good	203	Various	370
J. C. Crocker	100		

The President of the Blue Cross Fund is Lady Smith-Dorrien, wife of the distinguished British General. Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland, 55 East Ninety-third Street, is Secretary of the New York committee.

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, has asked the clergy of New York to set aside Nov. 18 as "Armenian Sunday." The committee states that there are now 3,000,000 Armenians, Syrians, and Greeks who have been deported from their homes and left to starve by the Turks. In the region of Tarsus it is reported that the deaths average 1,000 a week. The committee estimates that it will require at least $5,000,000 a month to keep these people from death by starvation. Cleveland H. Dodge is the Treasurer of the committee.

American Students Committee.

The American Students Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy, who are serving their country at the front, and their families, has collected to date more than $34,125. The fund provides as well comfort kits consisting of sweaters, mufflers, socks, tobacco, &c., for the soldiers. Last week's receipts amounted to $510. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

SOLDIER MEAL COSTS LESS THAN 8 CENTS

Camp Dix Serves Substantial Food at About 23 Cents a Day for Each Man.

SOLVES HIGH LIVING COST

Cooks and Bakers Prove They Can Provide Menus at 50 Per Cent. Less Than the Allotted Figure.

The School of Cooking and Baking of the Seventy-eighth Division of the national army at Camp Dix, near Wrightstown, N. J., several days ago cooked and served three substantial meals to 212 soldiers at a cost per meal of less than 8 cents a soldier, or about 23 cents for the three meals. Had an ordinary civilian gone into any hotel in New York City and purchased the same food it would have cost him anywhere from $3 to $7, the price depending on whether or not he went to a moderate priced popular restaurant or a Fifth Avenue hotel.

While the Government allows between 39 and 40 cents a day for the subsistence of a soldier, the army cooks and bakers at Camp Dix were able to prove that they could solve the problem at a price almost 50 per cent. below the allowed cost.

The following is the menu provided for the 212 men who were selected for the Camp Dix test:

BREAKFAST.
Boiled rice and milk.
Hot muffins.
Fried breakfast bacon.
Fried Irish potatoes.
Bread and butter.
Coffee or milk.

DINNER.
Puree of bean soup.
Roast beef.
Stewed kidney beans.
Sweet potatoes.
Tapioca pudding.
Bread and butter.
Coffee or milk.

SUPPER.
Meat and potato pie.
Hot biscuits.
Fresh apple sauce.
Bread and butter.
Coffee or milk.

On Sundays the menus are somewhat more elaborate, but the cost is within the Government allowance. How the cost is kept within the limit is another question. Here is a sample Sunday menu for the three meals at Camp Dix:

BREAKFAST.
Scrambled eggs.
French toast.
Bacon.
Cottage fried potatoes.
Bread and butter.
Milk or coffee.

DINNER.
Vegetable soup.
Soft roast of beef.
Mashed potatoes.
Bread and butter.
Creamed peas.
Stewed peaches.
Chocolate cake.
Coffee or milk.

SUPPER.
Beefsteak pot pie.
Sliced tomatoes.
Browned potatoes.
Rice pudding.
Bread and butter.
Coffee and milk.

To understand what all this means in this day of high prices all that is necessary is to take the army menus into a first-class hotel and compare prices with those on the hotel menus.

There is hardly a first-class hotel in New York, for instance, where purée of bean soup can be had for less than 25 cents a portion, or 2 cents more than all three meals served at Camp Dix a few days ago. The average price of roast beef at a hotel is now about 65 cents a cut, or nearly three times the cost of the three meals served the 212 Camp Dix soldiers. There is not a hotel in New York where hot muffins can be had for less than 10 cents for two, and yet a meal costing less than 8 cents, cooked and served by army cooks, includes as many hot muffins as the soldier wants, that is, provided the man is not a glutton. In other words, there probably is not a hotel or restaurant in New York City where any one of the items on the army menu will not cost more than any one of the army meals, and in at least 50 per cent. of the cases more than all three of the Army meals put together.

How Army Solves Problem.

An army officer attached to the subsistence department of the service was asked yesterday, "How do you do it?" His reply was to produce a copy of the Camp Dix News, which tells how the army solves the high cost of living problem.

"When the new army cooks at Camp Dix," the article reads, "finish with a soup bone, there will not be enough of it left to make good bone buttons. The best cooking and no waste will be the watchword. This is the task the heads of the School for Bakers and Cooks have undertaken to accomplish.

"Captain C. J. Kalberer, Q. M. U. S. R., remains in charge, with Sergeant, Sr. Gr. Q M C, supervisor of cooking and baking. Sergeant James S. Boyatt, Sr. Gr. Q. M. C., chief instructor in baking, takes place of Sergeant Horace Hahn, who was recently transferred; while Lieutenant George H. Sunderman is commanding officer of the bakery supplying the camp with bread.

"The Government intends to feed the new army in the cantonment here at a cost of $0.397 per day per man. It can, therefore, be readily seen that not only must all scraps be used and nothing wasted or spoiled in cooking and preparation, but somewhere between the Quartermasters' stores and the men's mess table there must also be a careful accounting of the quantity and cost of everything used. If any restaurateur or economist thinks it a simple problem to provide a man with three meals a day of well-balanced and nutritious food, sufficient to put fighting "pep" into him, and all for the low cost of 40 cents—well, just try it.

"This is a challenge to any civilian hotel steward and chef, any restaurateur, or even the most economical housewife. And it must be remembered that the purchasing agents of the Quartermaster's Department have to contend with the same high prices that the civilian has. Buying, however, in immense quantities and in bulk, the army gets the benefit of much better prices than the housewife who buys the same food, but in small, dainty, and expensive cartons, tins, and glass containers at the corner grocery. However, many of the big hotels and restaurants have refrigeration and means of preserving food almost equal to those at Camp Dix. Where the large hostelry or eating house loses out on cheap meals, as compared with the army, is in adhering to the custom of pandering to the capricious palates of each individual, thus necessitating the endless variety provided in the bill of fare in our hotels and restaurants, as well as in many homes. In feeding, say, 200 men on the same menu there is, of course, an immense saving over the carte de jour. We venture to say that many of the lessons now being taught at the Army School for Bakers and Cooks could be well applied in the home, the hotel, and the restaurant in cutting down the high cost of plain living.

"At present, besides the heads above named, the School for Bakers and Cooks includes fifteen officers who act as assistant instructors in charge of regimental schools throughout the camp. At the school there are under training at present 84 cooks, 25 bakers, and under the 15 assistant instructors 60 Sergeants first class, one of the assistant instructors being assigned to each regimental school.

Give Menu Instructions.

"A number of the men being instructed at the school are regular army cooks, who are receiving further pointers on how to provide menus so as to remain within the specified limits of ration cost. About forty of these men were formerly at Panama. About seventy-five are student cooks from the new national army. Several hours each day are devoted to lectures and to practical demonstrations.

"For instance, the Supervisor of Baking and Cooking will have a quarter of beef brought out on a table, and with several dozen men around him, each provided with a manual, he begins to explain all the points about that quarter of beef a good cook should know. First he calls attention to the points which distinguish whether the quarter came from a cow, a steer, or whether it is "bully beef," as shown by the shape of the quarter, shape of the bones, amount of fat and lean at certain points, and color of the meat. The fact that the color of the fat tells whether the animal was corn-fed or pastured is also touched on. Then the Supervisor digs his knife in between the vertebrae of the backbone to see whether solid or not, cuts off a thin sliver of cartilage from another bone, and by the hardness, color, and presence or absence of blood spots, and his knowledge of the sex of the animal, advises the men that it was about three and a half years old. The lessons regarding canned meat are just as thorough, and with instruction like this there is very little chance of a repetition of the embalmed beef scandal of the Spanish-American war. The men in the kitchens will be able to tell us exactly what they are getting.

"But it is not enough for the cooks to know what they are getting. But, knowing what they have, the Supervisor now proceeds to show them how to cut up the quarter in the easiest manner and to the best advantage, designating the different cuts by reference to the manual in the hands of the men. As he takes off the different cuts he explains the nutritive value and the best method of roasting, boiling, stewing, or frying each part, so as to get all possible nutriment out of the meat. Then he gets down to the hard facts of the bone, how to extract and use the marrow, how to crack and boil the bone, and how long to let it simmer so as to obtain all the gelatine and juice possible.

"Exit beef, exit entire class squad with instructor and mess kit with ration of rice, bacon, coffee, and sugar. Sergeant Borth selects a likely spot not under enemy observation, digs a hole, builds a tiny fire in said hole—safety hidden even from all scouts, and, in this instance, well camouflaged by an interested group of rookies. Presto, nice soft, flaky white rice with a piece of friend bacon, to supply fat and salt, and steaming hot coffee. This latter instruction is intended to prepare the men to be able to have a hot meal in the trenches and outposts under the very noses of the enemy, and when thrown entirely on their own resources and packed rations. With some practical advice on how to clean the aluminium utensils of the mess kit, the lesson is ended. After being shown how the men take two trys at it themselves, and each man is given a percentage on the results of his second effort with the mess kit.

Lectures on Cooking.

"This, of course, has been following just one line of instruction. Lectures and demonstrations are just as thorough on the different ways of cooking and baking beans, the concoction of pies and the mysteries of hash.

"We now mix up the dough with the Commanding Officer of the Bakery and the chief instructor in baking and learn that about 18,000 pounds of bread were baked daily this week to supply all the boys in camp. Now that about 10,000 more men are arriving from New York State, Lieutenant Sunderman and his company of bakers will soon be baking about fifteen tons daily.

"And here is what goes into the Kriegsbrot: One hundred pounds of flour, mix with seven gallons of water, adding about two pounds each of salt, sugar and lard, and one pound of yeast. Knead, set and bake. But, and here's the rub, it's learned only by actual experience, hence an army school for bakers. The twenty-five bakers will be under instruction for two months, and then a new squad will be put under tutelage. The same period of two months' instruction applies to the cooks.

"In addition to all the practical work and instruction given the cooks and bakers so they may be able to feed the boys at the front properly, there is also a class in arithmetic at this School of Coking and Baking. All students graduating as first cooks or mess sergeants must be competent to figure the cost of rations and remaining within the prescribed garrison cost limits; that is, $39.70 per hundred men per day. The system of accounts is complete but simple."

DYE INDUSTRY AIDED BY GERMAN PATENTS

Chemists Duplicate in Short Time Processes Built Up by Foreign Experts.

ENGLAND GIVES THE DATA

Americans Get Manufacturing Information Britain Has Obtained Since the War Started.

Many of the larger manufacturing concerns in this country have recently obtained through British connections lists of the German-owned patents which have been taken over by British firms since the beginning of the war. These lists have been sought by manufacturers in this country in order to place them in a position to take advantage at once of the provisions in the Webb bill on trading with the enemy, which enables American firms under certain conditions and for adequate compensation to make use of German patents during, and in some cases, after the war.

Through British representatives fifteen American dyemakers have received complete lists of the patents for making dyestuffs, which British firms took from their German owners with the authority of the British Parliament shortly after England entered the war. It was recently announced by the Department of Commerce that the du Pont Company intended entering upon the manufacture of dyestuffs on a large scale. According to representatives of the company, the du Pont Company will manufacture dyes on a considerable scale without waiting until the end of the war and, after the war, will utilize most of its plants for this purpose.

So far the dye industry in this country has been built up without the aid of

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That any nation which stands in the way of German expansion and aggrandizement is to be subjugated by fire and sword, and, if need be, annihilated.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Still Going Up—Naval Disaster Causes No Alarm—Reserves Lower.

For a two-hour session yesterday morning's stock market showed unusual life, with total dealings larger than those recorded for many a regular five-hour session. The recovery is still making progress and yesterday's price changes served to extinguish more of the losses sustained earlier in the week, with the result that the list closed irregular for the week with many stocks higher by several points. The depression on Monday did in a few hours' work that which was not undone for several sessions, but with the ending of the week stocks such as New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, Distillers, Marine, Bethlehem, St. Paul, Northwestern, United States Steel, and many other issues were up from 2 to 6 points.

Fears aroused in the late afternoon Friday by the announcement that important war news was to be given out in the evening were allayed by the publication of the brief account of the sinking of the Antilles. Regrettable as this successful attack of the German submarine was, it served to emphasize the fact that vigilance shown by the Navy Department has resulted in the safe transportation of a very large number of troops—much larger than any figures that have been made public indicate—without mishap.

Sentiment, both as to stocks and the placing of the new Government bonds, was very cheerful yesterday, and the situation of the short interest has been rendered exceedingly uncomfortable. Republic Iron & Steel made a delayed response to the excellent earnings statement for nine months, selling up 2%. Utah Copper gained the same amount; Texas Company 4¼, Studebaker 2%, American Tobacco 4, and Smelters and Industrial Alcohol 2¼ each.

The bank statement carried a loss of nearly $30,000,000 in excess reserve, with an increase of $14,000,000 in loans and a decrease of $34,000,000 in deposits. The Federal Reserve Bank reported a decrease of 15 per cent. in rediscounts. To an even greater extent than before the attention of the financial district and its energies will be devoted for the next six days to insuring a liberal oversubscription to the Government loan, after which banking hoses may be expected to take care of some small but necessary corporation financing.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3	Last	3
Low	3	Renewals	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5½	Sixty days	5¼
Ninety days	5½@5¾	Ninety days	5¾
Four months	5¾@6	Four months	5¾@6
Five months	5½	Five months	5¾@6
Six months	5¼	Six months	5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3¼@3⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@3⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5½@6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅞	—.0001¼
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.79⅜	5.79⅜	5.79⅜	..
Cables	5.77⅜	5.77⅜	5.77⅜	+.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.75	13.50	13.50	—.25
Cables	14.00	13.75	13.75	—.25

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close.— Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75⅛	$4.76⅞
5.1826	Paris	5.79⅜	5.77⅜
	China—		
	Hongkong	63.50	63.75
	Peking	99.00	99.25
	Shanghai	92.00	92.25
19.296	Greece	19.55	47½
49.19	Holland	43.00	43.50
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.25
	Calcutta	35.00	35.25
5.1826	Italy	7.78	7.77
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.25	51.37½
	Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50	Russia	13.75	14.00
26.70	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	37.00	37.25
	Copenhagen	31.50	31.75
	Christiania	31.50	31.75
19.295	Spain	23.35	23.45
	South America—		
32.41	Rio	26.28	25.38
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.96	43.96
5.1826	Switzerland	4.64	4.62

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $593,590,322; balance, $57,000,023; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $117,350; Federal Reserve credit balance, $34,272,799.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $3.4375.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42¾d, off ¼d; in New York, 83½c, off ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 63c.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York	Total U. S.
	1917.	
Oct. 20	$4,096,088,120	$7,282,988,153
Oct. 13	*2,957,988,958	5,377,577,807
Oct. 6	3,712,596,998	6,428,703,590
Sept. 29	3,492,020,209	5,943,654,096
	1916.	
Oct. 21	$3,903,781,912	$6,839,672,449
Oct. 14	3,312,279,117	5,440,934,915
Oct. 7	3,787,785,173	6,067,666,742
Sept. 30	3,773,699,213	5,762,444,256

*Five days.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1917	4	2	3	1911	2¼	2¼	2¼
1916	2½	2	2¼	1910	3½	2½	3¼
1915	2	1¼	1½	1909	1¼	1	1¼
1914	7	6	6	1908	1¾	1	1½
1913	3½	2¾	3½	1907	10	2¾	5
1912	5	3	4¾	1906	7	3	5

MEETINGS CALLED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Am. Linseed Co.	Oct. 23	....	Nov. 12
Am. Malting Co.	Oct. 17	....	Nov. 8
At., Top. & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	Sept. 20	Aft. Mtg.	Oct. 25
B. & O. R. R. Co.	Oct. 20	Oct 23	Nov. 19
B. U. Gas Co.	Oct. 27	Nov. 14	Nov. 19
Bos. & N. Y. Air Line	Nov. 14	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
Ches. & O. Ry.	Sept. 28	Oct. 24	Oct. 23
C., B. & Q. R.R.	Oct. 6	Nov. 8	Nov. 7
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co.	Oct. 5	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
Col. & S. Ry. Co.	Oct. 13	Nov. 16	Nov. 14
Cons. Int.-Callahan. Min. Co.	Jan. 15	....	Feb. 4
Crucible Steel Co. of America	Oct. 26	....	Nov. 16
Manhat. Ry. Co.	Oct. 13	....	Nov. 14
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	Nov. 10	....	Nov. 21
Nash., Chat. & St. L. Ry. Co.	Jan. 9	....	Apr. 9
N.Y., N.H. & H. R.R.	Oct. 9	Oct. 25	Oct. 24
Pullman Co.	Oct. 31	Nov. 15	Nov. 14
So. Porto R. Sug.	Oct. 19	....	Nov. 8
Texas Co.	Oct. 26	Aft. Mtg.	Nov. 13
Tex. & P. Ry. Co.	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	Oct. 22
Tol., St. L. & W. R. R. Co.	Oct. 13	Oct. 25	Oct. 24
United Fruit Co.	Nov. 21	Dec. 13	Dec. 12
Un. Paperb'd Co.	Oct. 26	Nov. 16	Nov. 15
United Fys. Investment Co.	Sept. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23
Va. Ry. & P. Co.	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Nov. 31

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, OCT. 20, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	445,965	748,485	516,590
Year to date	151,382,929	159,622,168	136,362,837

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
3¾	4	900	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	4	3½	4	+ ½
3	3¼	300	Alaska Juneau	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
23½	23	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅜
74½	75	200	Am. Beet Sugar	74½	75⅜	74½	75¼	+ ⅞
42	42¼	6,400	Am. Can	40⅝	42⅞	40⅝	42¼	+ 1¼
68	69¼	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	67	69	67	68¾	+ 1¼
29½	30¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30	30	30	..
12	12⅝	100	Am. H. & Leather	12	12	12	12	..
52	52¾	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	53¼	53¼	52¾	52¾	+ ⅜
58	59	400	Am. International	58⅝	58½	58	58⅝	+ ⅞
23¾	24	1,400	Am. Linseed	24	24	24	24	..
50	50½	2,900	Am. Locomotive	58½	60¼	58½	59¼	+ 1¼
13½	13⅞	100	Am. Malting	15¼	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
62¾	63½	300	Am. Malting 1st pf.	64¾	64¾	63¼	63¼	— 1½
88⅝	88⅞	5,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	86¾	89½	86¾	89⅝	+ 2¾
63½	65	100	Am. Steel Fdries.	63¼	63½	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
106½	107	400	Am. Sugar Ref.	105¼	107	105½	106⅜	+ 1⅜
58⅜	59⅜	500	Am. Sumatra Tob.	58⅞	59⅜	58½	58⅜	+ ⅛
115	115½	300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	115	115½	115	115½	+ ⅜
187	189	400	Am. Tobacco	187	189	187	189	+ 4
43¼	43⅝	200	Am. Woolen	43	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
15½	15⅞	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	15⅛	15½	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
49⅝	49¾	500	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	50⅛	50⅜	49½	49⅝	— ⅛
64½	65	16,600	Anaconda Copper	64½	65⅜	64½	65	+ ⅜
94⅜	94¾	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94½	94⅝	94½	94½	+ ⅛
101	103	100	Atlantic Coast Line	103	103	103	103	+ 2½
103¼	106	8,500	At., Gulf & West I.	101¾	107	101¾	105½	+ 4
59	61	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	59	59	59	59	..
61½	61¾	20,800	Baldwin Loco	58	61¾	58	61¼	+ 4⅛
57½	58	800	Baltimore & Ohio	58	58	57⅞	58	..
1¼	1¾	300	Batopilas Mining	..	..	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
88	89	200	Bethlehem Steel	88	88	88	88	— 1
86⅜	86¼	44,300	Beth. Steel cl. B	85⅜	87¼	85¼	86	+ 1½
100¼	100½	5,800	Beth. S. pf. sub. r. f. p.	99⅜	101¼	99⅜	100¾	+ ⅞
56⅜	57¼	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	57	57	57	57	+ ¼
88	93	300	Bklyn Union Gas	90	91	90	91	..
7	7¼	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
99½	100½	400	Burns Brothers	99¼	100½	99¼	100¼	+ 1½
19¼	19½	300	Butte & Superior	19¾	19½	19¾	19½	+ ⅜
14¼	14⅞	500	Cal. Petroleum	14⅜	14⅝	14	14⅛	..
38½	40	200	Cal. Petroleum pf.	39	39½	39	39¼	+ 1
85⅞	78¾	100	Calumet & Arizona	67	67	67	67	+ 2
150½	151	1,200	Canadian Pacific	150½	151	150½	150⅝	+ ⅞
77⅞	78	6,900	Cent. Leather Co.	76¾	78⅝	76¼	77⅜	+ 1½
101½	102	200	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	102	102	102	102	+ 1
32	32¾	400	Cerro de Pasco	32	32¾	32	32¾	+ ¼
73	74½	600	Chandler Motor	72	73	72	73	+ 1½
52	52¾	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	52	52¾	52	52	+ ⅛
⅞	10	100	Chicago & Alton	..	..	..	..	..
8	8¼	200	Chi. Gt. Western	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
23½	25	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ 1⅞
49	49½	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	48¼	49¼	48¼	49½	+ 1
90	94	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	— 2¾
100	104	200	Chi. & Northw'n	103	103	103	103	+ 3
22½	23	2,900	Chi., R. I. & P.	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
49½	50	100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
15⅞	16⅜	1,800	Chile Copper	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
44½	44⅝	2,400	Chino Copper	43	44⅝	43	44½	+ 1
39	40	800	Colo. Fuel & Iron	39	40	39	40	+ 1⅜
34⅞	35	300	Colum. Gas & Elec.	34⅞	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
90	92	1,300	Consolidated Gas	90	92	90	91⅝	+ ⅝
29⅜	30⅛	4,300	Corn. Prod. Ref.	29⅜	30⅛	29⅜	30⅛	+ ⅞
91	91½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	91	91	91	91	+ 1
67⅜	68¼	11,900	Crucible Steel	67⅜	68¼	67⅜	67½	+ 1½
30	30½	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
80	80½	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	80	80	80	80	..
160	160	160	Cuban-Am. Sugar	160	160	160	160	+ 5
101	102¼	700	Delaware & Hud.	101	102¼	101	102¼	+ 1¼
194½	196	500	Del. Lack. & West.	194½	196	194½	196	+ 2
39⅞	40⅜	6,400	Distillers Securities	39⅞	40⅜	38⅝	39¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	8½	100	Dome Mines	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
24	24	100	Elk Horn Coal	24	24	24	24	..
23½	23¾	75	Do., odd lot	23½	23¾	23½	23½	..
19⅛	19⅜	900	Erie	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
28	28¼	200	Erie 1st pf.	28	28¼	28	28¼	..
22	22½	300	Erie 2d pf.	22	22	22	22	..
35	35⅜	300	Gaston Wms. & W.	34½	35	33⅝	33	+ 2
138⅜	138¾	100	General Electric	138⅜	138¾	138¾	138¾	— ½
96	97¼	3,000	General Motors	96	97¼	95	96¾	+ 1¼
100⅜	100⅝	400	Great Northern pf.	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	29⅜	1,300	Gt. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	28⅝	29⅜	28⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
38	38⅛	300	Greene-Cananea	38	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	48	5,500	Inspiration Copper	45¼	48	45¼	46¼	+ 1½
50⅜	50⅝	200	Inter. Consol. pf.	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅛
10,300	Inter. Mer. Marine	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
24,600	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	89½	90¼	88⅜	89½	+ ½
2,400	Inter. Nickel	31½	32	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
1,800	Inter. Paper	25	25⅝	25	25½	..
100	Int. Paper pf. s.	57	57	57	57	+ 1
200	Kelly Springf. Tire	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ 1¼
5,300	Kennecott Copper	33½	35	33½	34⅜	+ 1⅛
3,500	Lackawanna Steel	81¾	83¾	81¾	82⅞	+ 1½
200	Lee Rubber & Tire	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
200	Lehigh Valley	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
50	Maxwell Motors	32½	32½	32½	32½	..
4,100	Mex. Petroleum	85¾	87¼	85	87	+ 1
800	Miami Copper	31¾	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅛
2,700	Midvale Steel	46⅝	47¼	46¾	47⅛	+ ⅛
200	Minn. & St. L. new	12	12	12	12	..
100	M., St. P. & S. M.	95	95	95	95	..
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	..
3,200	Mo. Pacific t. cfs.	27⅝	28¼	27⅜	28	+ ⅜
100	Mo. Pac. pf. t. cfs.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
300	Montana Power	74	75	74	75	+ 1½
100	National Acme	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅜
500	Nat. Conduit & C.	24½	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
1,800	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	43⅞	44⅜	43⅝	44⅜	+ ⅜
1,000	Nev. Consol. Cop.	18¾	18¾	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
100	N. Y. Air Brake	123	123	123	123	+ ½
2,000	New York Central	73¾	74	73¾	74	+ ⅛
200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28½	28¾	28½	28⅝	+ ½
600	Norfolk & Western	107	107¼	107	107¼	+ ½
300	Northern Pacific	96½	97	96½	97	+ ⅝
2,900	Ohio Cities Gas	39¾	40½	39½	40⅜	+ ½
400	Ontario Mining	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ½
400	Pacific Mail	23¼	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
1,500	Penn. Railroad	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
400	Peoples Gas, Chi.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
600	Pittsburgh Coal	46⅞	47⅜	46⅞	47⅜	+ 1
300	Pitts. & West Va.	26¼	26¼	26	26	..
200	Pressed Steel Car	58	58	58	58	+ ¼
300	Pullman Company	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	+ ⅛
300	R'way Steel Spring	42	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
2,700	Ray Consol. Copper	22¼	23¼	22¼	23¼	+ ⅞
5,300	Reading	77⅜	77⅞	77⅛	76¾	+ 1⅜
10,400	Rep. Iron & S.	81⅞	81⅞	79	80⅝	+ 2⅜
300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	98¼	98¼	98	98	— ¾
500	St. L. & San Fran.	17½	17½	17¼	17½	..
200	Savage Arms	66	66	65	65	..
500	Seaboard Air Line	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
400	Seaboard A. L. pf.	21	21½	21	21½	..
40	Sears-Roebuck pf.	120	120	120	120	..
400	Shattuck-Arizona	20	20	20	20	+ ⅝
300	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	35	35	35	35	+ ⅝
300	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	39¾	41	39¾	41	+ 1
1,500	Southern Pacific	89	90	89	90	+ 1
4,600	Southern Railway	27¾	28¼	27¾	28⅛	+ ½
800	Southern R'way pf.	62½	62¾	62½	62¾	+ ¾
4,700	Studebaker Co.	38¾	42⅝	38¾	42⅜	+ 2⅝
1,100	Superior Steel	37¼	38	37¼	37¾	+ ⅝
100	Tenn. Cop. & C. t. c.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
1,400	Texas Co.	145¾	149¼	145¾	149	+ 4½
3,000	Tobacco Products	55¾	56½	55¼	56	+ 1½
300	Transue & W. t. c.	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ⅜
2,600	Union Pacific	123¼	124½	123¼	124	+ ⅝
200	Union Pacific pf.	75¼	75½	75½	75½	..
300	United Alloy Steel	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¼
2,300	United Cigar Stores	95½	96½	95½	96⅞	+ ⅛
700	United Fruit	125¾	126	125	125	+ ¼
100	United R'ways Inv.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
100	United Paperboard	20	20	20	20	..
300	U. S. Indus. Alco.	118	118	117¾	117¾	+ 2¼
1,500	U. S. Rubber	59¼	59⅝	59	59⅝	+ 1½
100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	101	101½	101	101	+ 1
400	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	52¼	53⅝	52¼	53¾	+ 1
107,200	United States Steel	103¼	107	103¼	106¾	+ 1¾
1,100	U. S. Steel pf.	113⅝	115⅜	113⅝	115⅜	+ ⅞
22,700	Utah Copper	80¼	84½	80⅛	84	+ 2⅝
100	Utah Securities	15¼	15¼	15½	15¼	+ ¼
300	Va.-Caro. Chem.	32	32	32	32	..
600	Wabash	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	..
1,000	Wabash pf. A	44	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
400	Wabash pf. B	23	23	23	23	..
2,000	West. Union Telex.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89½	— ⅜
2,000	West'house E. & M.	42¼	43½	42¾	43½	+ ½
600	Wheeling & L. E.	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
200	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	22	22	22	21⅞	..
500	Wilson & Co.	57½	57⅞	57½	57⅝	+ ⅜
2,900	Willys-Overland	23¾	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
100	Wisconsin Central	40½	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ¼
200	Worthington Pump	31½	31½	31½	31¼	+ ⅛

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Transferred.—John W. Cornwell to Robert H. Loeb, at Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., 61 Broadway; Herbert C. Taylor to Lee Gaziay, at Greer, Crane & Webb, 74 Broadway.

Memberships Posted for Transfer.—Edward C. Potter to Mark C. Steinberg; sponsors, Henry Zuckerman, Edwin K. Scheftel. Charles D. Simons, Jr., to Frederic J. McDonald; sponsors, Archibald F. McLeish, Henry L. D. Lewis. James M. Leopold, (deceased,) to Alfred M. Leopold; sponsors, Albert E. Goodhart, S. M. Goldsmith. Lewis G. Morris to Charles Morgan; sponsors, Reginald Fincke, Hanson R. Duval.

The Committee on Admissions has authorized the following partner of a member to exercise the privilege of transacting business upon the floor of the Exchange for the account of his firm, subject to the revocation of such privilege by said committee, under Section 6, Article XIII. of the Constitution; substitute, A. Heyward McAlpin; member, I. Sheldon Tilney; firm, Walker Brothers.

Change in Firm.—Benjamin & Ferguson, John Beale Richardson, admitted.

New Address.—C. H. Boynton, 61 Broadway.

Branch Offices.—Chandler Bros. & Co., (new,) Lakewood, N. J.; Herman A. Denckla, manager. Strandberg, McGreevy & Co., (new,) Bristow, Okla.; Emmett F. Marshall, manager. Taylor, Smith & Hard, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y., discontinued. Zimmerman & Forshey, Berlin, Germany, discontinued.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for September—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross revenues	$1,222,446	$974,790	$247,655
Oper. expenses	711,968	596,225	115,743
Net revenues	510,477	378,565	131,911
Taxes	88,054	48,446	9,607
Oper. income	422,422	330,118	122,304

For the nine months ended Sept. 30:

Gross revenues	9,901,823	8,115,154	1,786,168
Oper. expenses	5,973,879	4,934,613	1,039,265
Net revenues	3,927,444	3,180,541	746,902
Taxes	522,493	435,214	87,256
Oper. income	3,404,950	2,745,326	659,644

Public Utility.

COLUMBIA GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY and subsidiary properties—

	Sept., 1917.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$732,726	$125,976
Operating expenses	400,328	63,222
Net operating earnings	332,398	62,753
Other income	162,433	10,865
Total net earnings and other income	494,832	173,619
Lease rentals, &c.	288,756	1,375
Fixed charges, (Columbia Gas and Electric Co.)	59,833	1,691
Surplus	146,292	170,551

Nine months ended September, 1917:

Gross earnings	7,882,742	1,374,093
Operating expenses	3,885,104	668,708
Net operating earnings	3,997,637	705,386
Other income	1,455,370	1,055,901
Total net earnings and other income	5,453,006	1,761,287
Lease rentals, &c.	2,612,681	68,136
Fixed charges, (Columbia Gas and Electric Co.)	538,382	17,855
Surplus	2,301,984	1,675,293

Miscellaneous.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION—Earnings of all subsidiaries, intercompany charges eliminated:

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross	$361,220	$478,476	$82,744
Net earnings	306,663	267,447	39,006
12 mos. gross	5,149,888	5,372,587	847,221
Net after taxes	3,125,207	2,647,707	476,494

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	68.75	63.37	63.65	+0.49
25 industrials	78.51	76.68	78.15	+1.53
50 stocks	71.13	70.02	70.90	+1.02

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Oct. 20	71.13	70.02	70.90	+1.02
Oct. 19	70.49	69.21	69.88	+.44
Oct. 18	69.57	67.90	69.44	+1.39
Oct. 17	69.18	67.23	68.05	—.79
Oct. 16	69.04	68.92	68.84	+1.34
Oct. 15	69.96	66.99	67.50	—2.19
Oct. 13	Holiday.			

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
1917	74.60 Oct. 1	66.92 Oct. 16	70.90
1916	91.43 Oct. 27	91.43 Oct. 9	97.99
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	82.93 Oct. 6	92.92
1914	Exchange closed		
1913	70.

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,248,900	$41,695,000	$243,000	$169,000	$94,000	$191,000	$5,939,000	.....	$38,887,000	$1,946,000	$773,000
Merchants' National..	2,000,000	2,536,900	24,560,000	191,000	152,000	380,000	69,000	2,507,000	.....	25,119,000	1,051,000	1,839,000
Mech. & Metals Nat..	6,000,000	10,328,700	150,437,000	7,095,000	153,000	4,582,000	303,000	33,385,000	.....	165,870,000	6,468,000	3,778,000
National City	25,000,000	†49,277,400	505,500,000	11,101,000	3,144,000	1,813,000	933,000	115,241,000	.....	547,956,000	8,623,000	1,782,000
Chemical National...	3,000,000	8,885,200	54,346,000	251,000	271,000	673,000	69,000	7,852,000	.....	47,786,000	2,490,000	442,000
Atlantic National....	1,000,000	872,200	13,840,000	156,000	217,000	440,000	54,000	2,763,000	.....	14,791,000	727,000	150,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov..	300,000	77,500	2,334,000	28,000	28,000	63,000	3,000	387,000	.....	2,181,000	.....	49,000
American Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5,571,800	96,589,000	1,064,000	406,000	663,000	545,000	15,112,000	.....	86,340,000	9,208,000	4,959,000
Nat. Bank of Com....	25,000,000	20,804,400	320,299,000	1,443,000	1,858,000	812,000	208,000	54,903,000	.....	264,715,000	9,813,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,396,800	65,721,000	1,423,000	795,000	1,352,000	993,000	7,450,000	.....	61,913,000	6,908,000	1,712,000
Hanover National....	3,000,000	16,924,700	142,043,000	7,586,000	719,000	1,357,000	345,000	23,351,000	.....	151,819,000	.....	220,000
Citizens' National....	2,550,000	2,638,200	36,763,000	126,000	32,000	846,000	48,000	4,853,000	.....	30,622,000	890,000	1,019,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,149,000	10,803,000	224,000	60,000	373,000	327,000	1,840,000	.....	11,353,000	.....	101,000
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,744,700	111,699,000	1,747,000	495,000	2,256,000	2,355,000	11,578,000	.....	108,382,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,756,700	35,414,000	123,000	1,083,000	62,000	234,000	5,438,000	.....	30,905,000	250,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	17,134,600	166,654,000	803,000	791,000	486,000	401,000	20,312,000	.....	154,860,000	5,828,000	3,540,000
East River National.	250,000	76,000	2,488,000	15,000	29,000	134,000	19,000	552,000	.....	2,946,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,879,900	19,183,000	181,000	93,000	351,000	871,000	2,254,000	.....	16,824,000	.....	830,000
First National	10,000,000	27,094,100	307,361,000	2,434,000	588,000	1,221,000	42,000	21,944,000	.....	176,908,000	1,130,000	6,353,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,770,200	88,182,000	1,145,000	450,000	1,668,000	170,000	15,157,000	.....	93,583,000	206,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat....	500,000	873,500	9,017,000	320,000	77,000	272,000	158,000	1,521,000	.....	9,905,000	.....	199,000
Chase National	10,000,000	12,623,800	277,771,000	3,595,000	3,602,000	1,109,000	993,000	41,389,000	.....	255,190,000	21,902,000	1,200,000
Lincoln National....	1,000,000	1,985,800	16,470,000	936,000	567,000	145,000	580,000	2,460,000	.....	17,501,000	15,000	894,000
Garfield National....	1,000,000	1,329,300	10,542,000	139,000	46,000	231,000	136,000	1,447,000	.....	9,551,000	200,000	893,000
Fifth National	250,000	429,800	6,720,000	54,000	84,000	201,000	38,000	783,000	.....	5,772,000	326,000	245,000
Seaboard National...	1,000,000	3,316,500	45,724,000	807,000	484,000	461,000	172,000	5,056,000	.....	49,977,000	14,000	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	4,221,100	31,939,000	273,000	32,000	844,000	540,000	10,548,000	.....	62,061,000	2,733,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	877,900	10,922,000	.....	503,000	51,000	.....	1,372,000	.....	10,306,000	494,000	418,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,184,100	10,947,000	148,000	118,000	249,000	157,000	1,672,000	.....	12,061,000	450,000	398,000
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	28,867,200	446,390,000	4,168,000	832,000	573,000	679,000	51,623,000	.....	455,600,000	45,200,000	.....
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,150,500	12,304,000	50,000	75,000	251,000	22,000	1,361,000	.....	10,320,000	485,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	1,182,800	24,835,000	347,000	195,000	473,000	674,000	3,316,000	.....	25,164,000	1,080,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,212,100	88,867,000	2,712,000	288,000	288,000	233,000	10,270,000	$629,000	44,461,000	2,000,000	.....
Bank of America.	1,500,000	6,706,200	31,814,000	2,258,000	920,000	390,000	98,000	3,356,000	.....	29,927,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,344,000	12,689,000	910,000	556,000	201,000	369,000	794,000	25,000	13,241,000	17,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,017,000	8,521,000	465,000	478,000	449,000	282,000	641,000	886,000	9,590,000	850,000	.....
People's	200,000	486,500	3,167,000	71,000	49,000	116,000	102,000	173,000	20,000	2,891,000	17,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,055,200	21,103,000	1,020,000	324,000	586,000	333,000	1,577,000	.....	20,576,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	817,200	4,333,000	339,000	26,000	81,000	79,000	238,000	135,000	3,961,000	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	993,100	6,451,000	383,000	83,000	6,000	915,000	1,412,000	.....	6,384,000	123,000	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,320,700	17,211,000	1,373,000	120,000	959,000	134,000	1,416,000	.....	18,559,000	.....	.....
German Exchange....	200,000	818,800	5,486,000	345,000	36,000	113,000	226,000	321,000	100,000	5,353,000	.....	.....
Germania	400,000	761,300	6,423,000	665,000	88,000	222,000	70,000	261,000	.....	6,461,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.....	1,000,000	2,302,500	15,341,000	597,000	357,000	294,000	403,000	571,000	1,001,000	14,515,000	.....	.....
West Side	325,600	64,400	4,118,000	239,000	117,000	87,000	35,000	244,000	172,000	4,062,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	†80,800	18,160,000	1,109,000	645,000	562,000	196,000	1,275,000	1,545,000	19,718,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	415,000	23,105,000	2,249,000	561,000	561,000	374,000	1,185,000	2,000	25,906,000	33,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Brooklyn Trust	1,250,000	2,927,700	34,165,000	1,148,000	222,000	233,000	234,000	1,267,000	1,941,000	27,235,000	4,447,000	.....
Bankers Trust	11,250,000	15,383,900	250,994,000	6,658,000	110,000	286,000	636,000	23,569,000	5,711,000	215,737,000	24,354,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust..	2,000,000	4,452,600	64,976,000	1,885,000	196,000	132,000	236,000	5,616,000	4,228,000	52,334,000	11,878,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust..	5,000,000	12,134,000	41,563,000	1,975,000	178,000	180,000	302,000	1,812,000	1,245,000	26,238,000	1,198,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,173,400	10,778,000	696,000	71,000	54,000	130,000	642,000	3,620,000	8,620,000	906,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T...	4,000,000	5,104,300	24,568,000	631,000	183,000	32,000	108,000	550,000	262,000	17,000,000	501,000	.....
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,512,800	86,488,000	6,344,000	253,000	77,000	445,000	3,428,000	3,863,000	68,553,000	17,842,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,258,300	24,161,000	525,000	101,000	30,000	328,000	1,618,000	966,000	22,366,000	1,562,000	.....
New York Trust.....	3,000,000	11,230,000	76,184,000	3,804,000	66,000	57,000	57,000	5,581,000	915,000	58,325,000	12,083,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,187,800	12,853,000	518,000	247,000	24,000	267,000	1,491,000	.....	17,653,000	1,658,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	558,300	13,848,000	902,000	115,000	264,000	67,000	662,000	805,000	13,247,000	1,194,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust...	2,000,000	4,494,600	53,649,000	1,465,000	111,000	76,000	262,000	6,815,000	349,000	50,381,000	3,955,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$150,850,000	$252,096,900	$3,150,246,000	(1)$48,379,000	(2)$17,695,000	(3)$23,201,000	(4)$11,589,000	$457,772,000	.....	$2,847,886,000	$128,409,000	$52,648,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	12,275,600	26,107,700	216,939,000	14,744,000	4,299,000	5,177,000	2,989,000	23,586,000	$4,612,000	225,530,000	2,539,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	37,750,000	66,456,200	704,245,000	27,351,000	1,948,000	2,618,000	3,114,000	52,786,000	19,632,000	577,789,000	91,448,000	.....
Agg., 59 members....	$200,875,600	$344,662,800	$4,071,430,000	$90,474,000	$23,942,000	$30,996,000	$17,642,000	$534,044,000	$24,244,000	a$3,651,205,000	$222,394,000	$52,648,000
Change	.....	.....	+81,815,000	—3,040,000	+1,308,000	+1,143,000	+542,000	+8,117,000	—4,408,000	+64,725,000	+5,021,000	+255,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$3,142,777,000	(5)$45,296,000	(6)$17,724,000	(7)$23,920,000	(8)$11,208,000	$426,206,000	.....	$2,812,244,000	$123,312,000	$52,729,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank....	219,114,000	14,615,500	4,187,500	5,295,000	2,972,000	22,797,000	$4,629,000	223,870,000	2,558,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.....	705,086,000	19,541,000	1,826,000	2,592,000	3,133,000	70,702,000	12,223,000	580,707,000	89,534,000	.....
Aggregate, 59 members	$4,067,977,000	$79,453,000	$23,737,000	$31,807,000	$17,313,000	$519,705,000	$16,852,000	b$3,619,771,000	$220,702,000	$52,729,000
Change	+14,171,000	—15,215,000	+$54,000	+1,974,000	—887,000	—18,343,000	—10,296,000	—$1,326,000	—3,102,000	+231,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, Sept. 11, 1917; 18 State, Sept. 8, 1917; 14 trust companies, Sept. 8, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
(1) (2) (3) (4)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $100,814,000.
(5) (6) (7) (8)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve. $98,148,000.
a—United States deposits deducted, $191,980,000. b—United States deposits deducted, $227,442,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....		$457,772,000	Net demand deposits.....$370,225,180			
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	$27,209,000	23,586,000	Net time deposits..... 3,852,270			
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank....	35,031,000	52,786,000	Net demand and time dep.	$374,077,450	$83,694,550	— $4,212,810
			Net demand deposits.....	40,595,400	10,149,600	+ 617,400
			Net demand deposits.....	86,668,350	1,098,650	— 98,450
Total.....	$62,240,000	$534,044,000	Total net deposits.....	$501,341,200	$94,942,800	— $3,693,860

Actual Figures

Members Federal Reserve Bank.....		$426,206,000	Net demand deposits.....$365,591,720			
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	$27,070,000	22,797,000	Net time deposits..... 3,849,380			
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank....	27,097,000	70,702,000	Net demand and time dep.	$369,441,020	$56,764,920	—$34,126,630
			Net demand deposits.....	40,811,400	9,035,600	— 1,598,140
			Net demand deposits.....	87,119,550	10,679,450	+ 9,741,450
Total.....	$54,167,000	$519,705,000	Total net deposits.....	$497,372,030	$76,499,970	—$25,983,320

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	5,793,700	21,800	236,400	1,084,100	587,800	8,341,800
Colonial	9,061,300	781,100	639,200	1,063,300	100,000	10,872,000
Columbia	10,735,000	823,000	487,000	1,065,000	23,000	11,402,000
Inter. Bank..	4,315,800	362,400	210,900	729,900	6,400	5,261,200
Mutual	7,599,000	656,000	389,000	603,000	.....	8,471,000
New Neth...	3,991,000	238,000	351,000	379,000	38,000	5,068,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,217,000	152,000	101,000	164,000	.....	2,171,000
Yorkville	6,704,100	609,100	394,100	940,300	46,000	8,333,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat...	6,146,000	43,600	167,300	551,500	918,600	6,972,000
Mechanics'...	19,379,900	1,167,800	1,109,800	3,899,100	92,300	27,266,800
Nat. City ..	5,743,000	51,000	184,000	528,500	800,000	6,983,000
North Side..	4,102,590	232,974	285,835	572,035	6,986	5,251,959
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat...	5,782,000	189,000	607,000	3,723,000	281,000	10,520,000
Hudson Co..	5,422,288	80,708	200,342	838,376	844,436	5,254,139
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat...	6,812,900	48,108	209,300	1,284,100	35,300	7,363,000
Second Nat..	5,122,359	58,956	148,376	984,896	74,520	6,114,775

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	9,185,000	613,000	1,199,000	.....	9,935,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics' ..	6,507,089	277,227	589,275	258,108	7,501,630

Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba.	623,298	85,000	14,415	278,570	.....	427,468
Bk. of Euro.	2,512,800	266,700	88,900	197,400	.....	3,017,900
B'way Cent.	1,235,800	106,000	76,500	138,500	65,800	1,460,600
Bronx Boro.	1,880,449	51,697	122,568	89,908	38,280	2,253,913
Bryant Park	1,859,200	110,800	156,100	468,500	.....	2,012,000
Chel. Exch..	3,619,000	160,000	354,000	488,000	226,000	4,023,000
Grace & Co. (W. R.)....	4,870,000	301,000	2,000	1,064,000	.....	5,265,000
Gotham Nat.	4,300,700	30,000	263,900	658,700	371,800	5,597,100
Hartman N.	21,682,000	402,800	484,800	.....	2,774,700	30,116,000
Public Nat..	15,326,500	58,800	543,200	1,412,400	2,028,500	18,454,000
Sherman	4,295,300	.....	179,800	638,400	320,100	4,646,900
23d Ward ...	2,621,000	122,700	244,100	596,700	32,100	3,769,700
W'chester Av	1,242,900	42,400	48,200	145,500	7,000	1,363,300
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I..	1,328,000	70,000	130,000	87,500	.....	1,482,000
Bk. Flatbush.	1,468,000	90,000	97,000	196,000	.....	1,699,000
Homestead...	898,100	78,900	59,800	255,300	.....	1,135,100
Montauk	763,800	55,100	45,900	33,200	.....	860,800
Peoples Nat	2,340,000	28,000	87,000	257,000	347,000	2,825,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	152,283,259	13,407,554	26,144,487	9,696,063	180,768,191
Empire	35,000,500	2,288,100	7,188,600	2,573,300	44,368,000
Equitable	145,097,000	11,716,000	12,555,000	42,523,000	204,492,000
Farm. Loan..	142,228,700	13,078,200	17,017,900	17,467,800	176,184,700
Fulton	7,670,600	701,100	1,293,300	.....	8,850,800
Hudson	5,068,700	462,900	1,132,100	295,300	5,855,700
Mercantile ...	7,425,900	580,100	419,000	.....	6,848,800
N. Y. L. Ins..	32,720,200	2,106,800	1,176,000	.....	30,008,500
Scandinavian.	11,403,575	951,977	2,363,468	.....	12,101,638
Transatlantic.	4,544,100	283,400	393,000	2,927,400	6,801,600
Union	69,915,352	6,075,449	7,251,825	879,109	77,239,078
United States	66,768,700	5,000,000	9,553,000	.....	65,000,000
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	23,984,948	1,830,034	2,632,080	.....	26,384,297
M'facturers'..	11,436,800	909,400	1,658,000	.....	13,369,400
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co....	3,041,000	129,000	159,000	89,300	2,843,000

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$287,142,000
Broadway	31,783,000
Brooklyn	36,195,000
Columbia	39,036,548
Fidelity	12,219,000
Franklin	21,855,000
Guaranty	511,839,000
Lawyers Title Guarantee	18,888,900
Lincoln	15,686,200
Metropolitan	$58,705,800
New York	75,825,000
Peoples	27,069,700
Title Guarantee	32,910,800
United States Mortgage	76,384,000
Total	$1,305,290,449
Change	+15,373,117

THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
At. Coast L. pf.	2½	Q	Nov. 10	Oct. 28
Cant. of N. J.	2	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 27
C., S. & C. pf.	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Elm. & Wmpt.	$2.25	—	Nov. 1	*Oct. 20
Ft. D., D. M. & S. com. & pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 20
Ga. S. & F. 1st & 2d pf.	2½	—	Nov. 8	*Oct. 30
Ill. Central	1½	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 5
Ill. Central	1	Ex.	Dec. 1	*Nov. 5
Nash. & Low.	4½	—	Nov. 1	*Oct. 15
Reading Co.	$1	Q	Nov. 8	*Oct. 23
Do 1st pf.	50c	Q	Dec. 18	*Nov. 27
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Bangor R. & E.	½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 20
Cities Ser. com. & pf.	½ M		Dec. 1	*Nov. 15
Do com.	½ Stk.		Dec. 1	*Nov. 15
Do com. & pf.	½ M		Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
Do com.	½ Stk.		Jan. 1	*Dec. 13
Do com. & pf.	½ M		Feb. 1	*Jan. 15
Do com.	¾ Stk.		Feb. 1	*Jan. 15
City Inv. & Ind.	1	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Columbus Ry., P. & L.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do pf., B.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 15
Com. P. & L.	1	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 17
Cumber. Co. P. & L.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 17
East St. L. & Sub. pf.	¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Leh. Val. Tran.	1¼	Q	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
Lewistor, Aug. & Wat. pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 17
Mont. Tram.	2½	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
Pub. Ser. I. pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 19
R. de J. Tram., L. & P.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Sao Paulo Tr., L. & P.	2½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
BANK STOCK.				
Corn Exchange	4	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Broadway	2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Broadway	3½	Sp.	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Farm. L. & T.	4½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 20
Hamilton Bkn.	3	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 25
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				
Ala. Co. 2d pf.	7	—	Dec. 5	Nov. 20
Am. Brass	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Am. Brass	4½	Ex.	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
A. D. T., N. J.	1	Q	Oct. 29	*Oct. 15
Am. Sumatra T.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 25
Am. W. W. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 26	Nov. 20
Am. Zinc. L. & S. pf.	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 27
Brill (J. G.) & Co. pf.	1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Bunte Br. (Chi.) pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Burns Bros.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	*Nov. 1
Burns Bros.	1	Stk.	Nov. 15	*Nov. 1
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 20
Can. Fds. & F.	3	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Can. Convert.	1	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Carwen S. Tool.	20c	Q	Nov. 10	Nov. 1
Carwen S. Tool.	5c	Ex.	Nov. 10	Nov. 1
Cen. Sugar pf.	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Chi. Wil. & Fr. Coal	5	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Clinch. Coal	1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Col. Gas & El.	1	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
De L. H. & E.	2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Dom. Bridge	2½	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Dom. Steel.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Edison El. Ill. of Brock.	2	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 17
Eisenlohr (Otto) & Bros.	1	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Fall R. G. Wks.	3	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 17
Fed. Sug. R. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 29	*Oct. 26
Gas., W. & W.	$1	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Gen. Chemical	2	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
General Cigar	1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	1	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Guaranty Sec.	2	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 22
Herc. Pwdr. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Hough. El. L.	62½c	—	Nov. 1	*Oct. 22
Do pf.	75c	—	Nov. 1	*Oct. 22
Isle Roy. Cop.	$1	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 18
Kellogg Switch & Supply	2	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 25
Kelsey Wh. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Lima L. W. pf.	3½	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 24
Loft, Inc.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Mont. Lgt., H. & P.	2	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Nat. Carbon.	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Do pf.	2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Nat. Lead pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 23
No. American.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Ohio Cit. Gas.	$1.25	C	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Ohio Cit. Gas.	5	Stk.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Osceola C. Min.	$2	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 18
Pacific Devel.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	*Oct. 15
Pac. Mail pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Pacific Pwr. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Pack. M. Car.	2	Q	Oct. 31	*Oct. 16
Pitts. Oil & G.	2	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Portland (Ore.) Gas & C. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Proc. & Gam.	5	—	Nov. 15	*Oct. 31
Sears, R. & Co.	2	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Shannon Cop.	25c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
S. Pac. El. pf.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 22
Stand. M. Con.	30c	—	Nov. 15	Oct. 16
Taylor-W. L. & S. pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Tex. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Tob. Products.	$1.50	—	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Tren. Potteries non-cum. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 25	*Oct. 18
Tren. Potteries non-cum. pf.	1½	Ex.	Oct. 25	*Oct. 18
Un. Bag & P.	2	Ex.	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Un. El. Sec. pf.	3½	—	Nov. 1	*Oct. 18
U.S. Bob. & Sh.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
War. I. & S.	30c	—	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Willys-Overl'd.	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL WORLD

TRADE ACCEPTANCES REPLACING OLD PLAN

Basic Advantage of Use Lies in Immediate Availability for Discount or Sale.

RENDERS CAPITAL LIQUID

Arthur Lewin Points Out That Adoption Is a Patriotic Duty at This Time.

"The old established method of selling goods on open account and patiently waiting for payment, or if a promissory note was taken, waiting for it to fall due, is gradually being replaced by the trade acceptance. A "trade acceptance" is defined by the Federal Reserve Board as "a bill of exchange drawn by the seller on the purchaser of goods sold and accepted by such purchaser."

The "trade acceptance" may arise in a number of ways. The most ordinary way is where the seller of goods, instead of selling on open account, draws on the purchaser; this draft is "accepted" by the purchaser, who writes the word "accepted" across the face of the draft, putting date and signature thereunder. The draft thereby becomes a two-named paper. In this class may be included what is known as "foreign trade acceptance," which arises where an importer purchases goods abroad and allows his foreign customer to draw upon him. In both cases the purchaser may arrange for an acceptance credit with his bank, which will accept the draft. The resulting advantage is that the bill becomes a "bank acceptance" and as such commands, of course, a better rate. When the accepting bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System the bill may be discounted at a still better rate.

The basic advantage of the use of "acceptances" lies in the fact that they become at once available for discount or sale, whereby the seller may have immediate use of the capital involved in the transaction, rendering his capital liquid. Thus his capital may be re-employed from time to time, thereby enabling him to accelerate and extend his business.

Some Vital Advantages.

Other vital advantages of "acceptances" are:

1. The "acceptance" will gradually make unnecessary the use of "sterling drafts," thus saving extra commissions and avoiding risk of exchange rate fluctuations. "Dollar exchange"—drafts drawn in dollars—will therefore be used to better advantage than sterling drafts in financing both purchases in and sales to foreign countries. Dollar exchange is going to be the medium of payment between foreign countries, and will eventually help to make New York the money centre of the world.

2. The "acceptance" enables the American manufacturer to enter the export field more freely and on a larger scale because he is in a position to grant long-term credit which is necessary in order to meet, in this respect, his European competitors. Payment in cash at New York against documents was heretofore required, but now the foreign importer, in order to pay for his goods, can secure an acceptance credit with an American bank or trust company by applying to his local bank or banker.

3. With the "acceptance" the acceptor, the indorser, if any, and then the drawer are obligated until it is paid in the case of a promissory note, however, only the maker is liable, unless there is an indorser.

4. The "acceptance" enables the merchant, manufacturer, and producer to borrow money for his legitimate business at a preferential interest rate, as compared with the rates he has to pay on his notes or other business paper. The "acceptance" enables the seller to handle his business at smaller operating cost and, therefore, to sell at lower prices, without decreasing the profit.

5. The "acceptance" enables the buyer, who has arranged to have his bank accept the draft which is drawn on him, to make his purchases more advantageously than before, and even in markets where he may not be known.

6. The "acceptance" is an acknowledgement of the receipt of the goods and the proof of the validity of the debt; it eliminates certain serious evils, as, for instance, the extension of payment, the return of goods, the abuse of sales terms, trade discounts, and of assignment of accounts receivable and the expense in collecting slow accounts, often termed "frozen credits." It cuts out largely the unreasonable granting of credit to small merchants, occasioned by undue competition, thereby curbing the pernicious practice of overbuying and overselling.

Much in Vogue Abroad.

In speaking of the introduction of trade acceptances in this country, Arthur Lewin, a dealer in foreign and domestic "acceptances," said yesterday:

"In Europe practically every commercial transaction is financed by a time draft, and there is no reason why it should not be done here. Since the Federal Reserve act has provided us with the machinery for carrying on commerce in this improved manner, it is not only the duty of self-interest to make use of it, but it is a patriotic duty as well, because our country needs all available capital to meet the tremendous strain which the war puts upon it. As the 'acceptance' may be used by the producer, manufacturer, and merchant to finance his transactions in practically all the stages from production to marketing the goods, those business men who become immediately familiar with this new and valuable financial instrument will have a very material advantage over those who stick to antiquated and less profitable ways, which, in the nature of things, will soon be superseded by the modern method of trade acceptance."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—Twenty new corporations with an aggregate capital of $163,000 were chartered today. They include:

The Wright Auto Service Corp., Poughkeepsie, $10,000; S. T. Mackenzie, R. J. B. Wright, Poughkeepsie.

Regent Sales Co., Brooklyn, make medicines, tablets, and druggists' sundries, $20,000; J. F. O'Neill, M. J. Gavan, F. J. Govan, 62 Morningside Av., N. Y.

Tremont Novelty Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000; M. M. Heim, H. T. Newman, I. Krauss, 423 East 50th St.

Weyan Electrical Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. Clark, C. E. Wallace, W. G. Miller, 92 William St.

Ultra Trading Corp., Manhattan, shoes, cutlery, clothing, foodstuffs, machinery, and hardware, $10,000; D. Pichel, H. Taffer, A. Maya, 11 Broadway.

Seneca Lake Springs Corp., Geneva, $5,000; W. W. Haviland, W. S. Moore, L. G. Hopkins, Geneva.

Lyonette Silks, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; Rose N. and E. Katzman, 31st St. and Columbus Av.

Bordeaux Hat Co., Manhattan, $10,000; Maud R. Goorland, A. Dyker, 4 Washington Place.

Amalgamated Aniline Dye Co., Manhattan, $1,000; L. E. Sherwood, A. Jaretzky, Jr., M. Stevens, Jr., 827 West 115th St.

Finlay Realty Co., Manhattan, $100,000; E. Finlay, W. R. Sainsbury, R. F. Thomas, 178 Sunnyside Av., Brooklyn.

F. Bishop, Manhattan, live stock and dairy products, $20,000; G. P. Fall, D. E. and G. G. Brown, 57 Lawton Av.

Eagle Quilted Vests and Novelties Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; T. S. Volinetz, J. Dorfman, 1 1182 St., Brooklyn.

Reinhold Belting and Supply Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. T. Reinhold, S. Goldstein, S. Bauder, 278 Marion St., Brooklyn.

Niagara Furniture Co., Middleport, $10,000; M. Kovech, A. Dryer, A. S. Meadoff, 188 St. Nicholas Av.

Oxy-Chemical Co., Niagara Falls, $10,000; B. Smith, R. N. Chardavoyne, L. W. Gilbin, 19 Cedar St.

Mays Hat Shop, Manhattan, $25,000; M. R. and T. D. C. Cardesas, A. Newcombe, 830 Park Av.

CAPITAL INCREASES.—Louis Samets, Manhattan, $27,000 to $54,000.

David Electric Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

Perfect Finishing Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Costaps Engineering Corp., capital to $12,500 and shares of no par value to $25,000.

William F. Meese Machine Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $150,000.

AUTHORIZATION.—Strathmore Coal Mining Co., Inc., West Va., $20,000; representative, M. L. Lora, 30 Church St.

DISSOLUTIONS.—Standard Liquor Co., Manhattan.

E. Fink & Bro., Manhattan.

Sales and Howell Press, Manhattan.

INSURANCE FUND GROWS.

State Institution Now Underwrites French Compensation Business.

A report just made by F. Spencer Baldwin, manager of the State Insurance Fund, shows that since the establishment of the fund in 1914 it has grown to a point where it is now writing 12 per cent. of all the compensation insurance in this State. The low cost of administration and the fact that the State itself is behind the business and that it is supervised by a member of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau have established it, the report says, so strongly in the confidence of the large employer of labor that its success was long ago assured.

A table shows that on Dec. 31, 1914, the fund had 7,128 policyholders, representing net premiums at the end of the policy period of $689,764.94, and that in the following three years the policyholders had increased to 9,210 and the premiums to $848,260.49. Having made this record, the managers of the fund seek to control the entire State business of underwriting compensation risks for employers, with a guarantee that no private profit would be paid and that the entire service would be rendered at actual cost. The report contains a recommendation that the law be amended so as to forbid the participation of private stock companies in writing compensation insurance, and that the State Industrial Commission should have the responsibility of keeping and handling all of the moneys of the State fund, subject only to audit by the State Controller. Some of the reasons for the continuance of the fund and why employers should patronize it are given:

"This form of insurance has an especial appeal to the very large employer, who would otherwise carry his own risk, and to associations of employers already organized for trade purposes, whose business is comparatively non-hazardous and who are thus given all the advantages of trade mutual insurance and relieved from the burden of carrying part of the compensation costs for highly hazardous industries.

"It promotes accident prevention by giving the industry the direct benefit of reductions in number of injuries. At the same time this special group system benefits the other policyholders in general groups in that it brings to the fund a large volume of business with preferred risk, about one-third of the total premiums paid into the fund, and spreads the overhead or management charges over a larger field, as well as adding to the general stability of the fund.

"One of the arguments used by critics of State fund insurance is that the fund is at a great disadvantage in being required to accept all applicants, without the privilege of rejecting bad risks. It was freely predicted that the fund would have such a large proportion of undesirable business that its loss ratio would be abnormally high. In regard to this matter the manager of the fund states that, as a matter of fact, the power to fix rates and to impose differentials in the case of individual risks of an extra-hazardous character affords a measure of protection against adverse selection, and that the use of this power the fund has been able to make undesirable risks bear their own burden."

Greece Adopts 24-Hour System.

Consul General Weddell at Athens, Greece, reports that by a royal decree the Hellenic railways, posts, telegraphs, army, navy, steamship companies, etc., were ordered to adopt the 24-hour time system beginning Aug. 28, 1917. This system brings Greek railway and steamship schedules in line with Italian and other continental systems. The day begins at midnight, and the hours run consecutively until 24 o'clock, which will be midnight of the completed day. This system has been in use in the local astronomical observatories for many years.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 50 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 60 centimes.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 20.—Following are today's quotations of mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	87	92½	..
Arkwright Mills	112	..	..
Bourne Mills	..	117½	..
Border City Mills	..	102½	100
Chace Mills	123½	123½	..
Charlton Mills	..	127½	..
Conanicut Mills	80	..	..
Davis Mills	..	..	109¼
Davol Mills	103½	..	..
Flint Mills	..	170	..
Granite Mills	..	102¼	..
Hargraves Mills	..	72½	..
King Philip Mills	..	172¼	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	97½	..
Mechanic Mills	101	..	..
Narragansett Mills	107	110	..
Pilgrim Mills common	..	101	..
Do preferred	..	101	..
Parker Mills	..	72½	..
Pocasset Mills	90	95	..
Richard Borden Mills	..	160	155
Seaconnet Mills	..	70	68
Shove Mills	..	90	..
Stafford Mills	..	106	105
Tecumseh Mills	..	142½	..
Union Cotton Mills	..	250	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	93¼	..
Westamoe Mills	102	..	102

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Oct. 20. (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued Oct. 15, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion increased	181,000
Treasury notes decreased	17,271,000
Notes of other banks increased	1,454,000
Bills discounted decreased	52,674,000
Advances increased	3,485,000
Investments decreased	20,060,000
Other securities increased	893,000
Notes in circulation decreased	70,985,000
Deposits decreased	76,047,000
Other liabilities increased	63,935,000

Total gold holdings not received.

PUTS COST OF WAR AT $100,000,000,000

Mechanics and Metals Bank Estimates Daily Expenditures Near $160,000,000.

NATIONS TAKE 80 BILLIONS

Amount of Money Spent Since 1914 Greater Than Combined Cost of All Other Wars in World's History.

The cost of the war to date has exceeded $100,000,000,000, and the daily expenditures are now in the neighborhood of $160,000,000 for all the belligerents, compared with $52,700,000 in the first five months of the conflict. These results have been obtained by a compilation of loans and expenditures made by the Mechanics' and Metals National Bank from data obtained from various authoritative sources. In a pamphlet just issued the bank states that an estimate based on current expenditures, including those of the United States, indicate that, if the war goes through the fourth year, to Aug. 1, 1918, the total military cost will be $155,800,000,000, and the daily outlay will average $107,000,000.

"This calculation means," says the pamphlet, "that there will have been laid out for military purposes, if the war does not end before next August, a sum greater than the developed wealth of any single nation of the world, other than the United States. It means that for war there has already been expended an amount three times as large as the total indebtedness of every nation in the world, as that indebtedness stood in 1914; four times as large as all the deposits of the banks of the United States; ten times as large as the value of all our agricultural products in a given year, twelve times as large as the value of our annual foreign trade, one thousand times as large as the amount of the annual American gold output.

What Cost of War Means.

"It means that the war has already required a sum that would have extended the railroad mileage of the United States to several times its present length, and that, besides, would have carried steamship lines to every corner of the earth. Instead, the money has been spent for organized destruction, and for every month over which hostilities continue to progress $5,000,000,000 more are added to the cost. This means that there is required of the world every month an amount of money double that expended during the entire Russo-Japanese war, which lasted eighteen months. It means that the Boer war is being concentrated into eight days of this war. It means that the Franco-Prussian war is being fought over and over again, its entire cost being compressed each time into a space of three weeks. It means that our civil war—hitherto the greatest contest in world history—is being duplicated with such intensity that a counterpart of the four-year struggle between the North and South is reproduced every fifty days."

The bank states that the sum of money expended since the middle of 1914 has been greater than the combined money expenditure of all other wars in the history of the world. The Napoleonic wars cost no more than $6,250,000,000. The combined direct cost of the six greatest military struggles in the 125 years preceding the present war was no greater than $25,000,000,000.

Great Britain's outlay, the pamphlet says, is the largest of the nations, being $35,000,000 a day, and $39,000,000 when loans and advances to allies are considered. The direct expense of the United States is $29,400,000 daily, and $40,360,000 including loans. Germany's outlay is $27,200,000, and that of France $20,200,000 a day. Including loans, the United States disbursed $1,500,000,000 from Aug. 1, 1914, to the same date this year in war expenditures. Great Britain's gross expenditure in that period was $25,800,000,000; that of Germany, $22,100,000,000, and of France, $17,400,000,000.

Cost of War Per Capita.

In the following table the cost of the war per capita of population in each of the leading countries is shown:

	Daily War Cost.	Daily War Cost. Inc.	Annual Cost.	Annual Income.
United States	28	105	$103.80	$385.00
Great Britain	74	70	270.60	255.00
France	50	51	180.00	187.00
Russia	10	11	36.60	40.00
Italy	22	32	80.60	111.00
Entente Allies	27	48	$100.50	$175.75
Germany	40	44	$144.20	$162.00
Austria-Hungary	21	26	75.50	94.35
Central Allies	31	39	$114.00	$140.50
Total, all	29	45	$108.60	$166.30

In the process of financing the war the several nations in the three years ended Aug. 1 have borrowed $80,000,000,000, the bank says, of which the Entente Allies accounted for $52,000,000,000. This year Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and the United States will disburse $3,000,000,000 interest on their national debts, against $708,300,000 in 1913, the last full year before the war began. Germany and Austria will pay out $1,700,000,000, compared with $365,700,000 in 1913. The per capita debt of France in three years has risen from $162 to $330, and Germany's has advanced from $76 to $356. The per capita debt of Great Britain in the same time has grown from $74 to $304.

"The war is in its fourth year; its daily cost has risen to a figure fourfold that of 1914," the pamphlet continues, "yet chaos seems less imminent than at the outset of the war, and ruin and national bankruptcy are considered sufficiently remote to permit all the powers to go on borrowing freely, and to contemplate still further credit operations and life sacrifices in the prosecution of their several ambitions to fight on and vanquish the enemy."

ARGENTINE WHEAT PRICES.

They Are Quoted Quite Low in Rosario for the New Crop.

There is considerable difference in the prices which have begun to circulate in Rosario, Argentina, for the local wheat crop for delivery in January and February, and the prices for wheat of the old crop. According to Consul W. L. Bonney no doubt is entertained that the wheat of the Rosario district is needed in the markets of the world, and that good prices will be obtained, but the shipping situation is said to be such that the dealers apprehend that farmers may be forced to throw their wheat on the local market without regard to the demands for export.

While wheat for immediate delivery is selling in Rosario at the equivalent of about $1.58 a bushel, wheat of the new crop for February delivery is quoted at about $1.12 a bushel. This would indicate not only the expectation of a large crop and anxiety to export it promptly but also some doubt as to the means of storing it and borrowing on it pending its sale. The heavy discount on the new crop prevents its sale by dealers in advance, and if this condition continues the producer will be obliged to carry the grain until the dealers are assured of means of export, or until foreign interests enter the Argentine market.

"The method of handling wheat in Argentina," continues Consul Bonney, "has much to do with the present situation, for it is illogical that the new crop, which will unquestionably be needed at good prices abroad, should be regarded by local operators as a burden, selling at a discount under cash wheat. Rosario dealers expect the embargo upon the exportation of wheat to be removed within a short time and that some balance of the crop will remain for export, although not enough to affect prices to any extent. The demoralization in the corn markets during the past few weeks has also made wheat operators timid about making offers for new-crop wheat, and has made them disinclined to carry any large amount of old-crop wheat."

Liverpool Warehouse Rates Go Up.

Notification has been received from the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board of Liverpool that, in order to meet the extra cost entailed by the recent advances in wages and overtime and the increase of other expenditure, 66 per cent. instead of 52½ per cent. will be added to all warehouse rates and charges on goods dealt with at the warehouses of the board. According to Consul Horace L. Washington, an exception is made only in the case of the consolidated rates on tobacco, in which the percentage will be increased from 35 to 42. The percentage added to the rates of rent on goods stored in the board's warehouses will remain as at present.

More Call for Fine Worsteds.

There are said to be quite a volume of reorders coming in for fine worsteds from manufacturers of men's clothing. It seems that this is due, in great part, to the manufacturers having taken comparatively small lots of these fabrics earlier in the season because of the high prices they commanded, which it was felt would not be paid by the retail customers. Apparently, however, they were wrong in this premise, for men's suits of the higher grades are moving freely, and as a result manufacturers have had to replenish their depleted stocks of these fabrics to meet the demand.

India's Big Wheat Crop.

The final official forecast of the area sown to wheat for the 1916-17 season, based on revised returns of acreage and outturn received from districts comprising 98.5 per cent. of the total wheat area in India, places the acreage under this grain at 32,940,000, as against 30,320,000 acres a year ago, an increase of nearly 9 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 10,158,000 tons (47,484,000 quarters of 480 pounds each) as against 8,952,000 tons (40,376,000 quarters) in 1915-16, or an increase of 17 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Henry L. Doherty, Senator G. A. Blauvelt, and Oakley Wood have been elected Directors of the Broad Street Hospital.

James E. Coakley, formerly with W. Jenks Merritt, is now with Heminway & Guibert, 74 Broadway.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Show Some Reaction from High Quotations Recently Prevailing Here.

Cotton prices yesterday once more showed some reaction from the high quotations recently prevailing on the local market. Traders appeared to have become fairly well hardened to the constant succession of frost reports, tales of lack of pickers, and slow movement revealed in the ginning figures, and although these reports were no better than they have been all the week, they had little visible effect on prices. The tendency to realizing that developed at Friday's session continued and the close found the list steady, but from 1 point higher to 25 points lower.

The market opened barely steady at an advance of 1 point on December and January, but later months were 12 to 17 points lower and the general list sold 34 to 36 points under last night's closing figures during the middle of the morning. Covering caused rallies of a few points in the late trading, with the close showing a net advance of 1 point on October, but declines of 16 to 25 points on other deliveries.

The weather map showed the expected frost in the eastern belt and continued low temperatures in central and western sections, with prospects that warmer weather in the Southwest today would be followed by another cold snap before the opening on Monday morning. There was also some uneasiness over reports of a tropical disturbance in the Caribbean Sea, although this figured less in the talk around the ring than the low temperatures and reports of frost damage.

It was reported that returns to a prominent Southern authority indicated ginning of 5,262,000 bales prior to Oct. 18 and pointed to a crop of 11,036,000 bales. This crop indication was thought to be based on figures received before the latest cold wave, and estimates reaching here from the South are ranging under the 11,000,000-bale mark. At the end of last August the official indication pointed to a yield of 12,500,000 bales, but since the trade began to cut down its estimates of the crop the market has advanced considerably. The extent of this price movement probably explains the indifference of the trade to the bullish weather news of Saturday, particularly as the present level seems high enough to bring out cotton more freely. Reports from the goods trade indicate continued strength with a good demand from the interior, although the firmness was partly attributed to increasing scarcity of labor and the raw material situation.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Fri.
Oct.	28.20	28.20	28.18	28.15 bid	28.14
Nov.	....	....	....	27.69 bid	27.85
Dec.	27.60	27.60	27.20	27.29@27.33	27.54
Jan.	27.22	27.22	26.79	26.93@26.95	27.14
Feb.	....	....	....	26.80 bid	27.00
Mar.	26.90	26.90	26.55	26.69@26.71	26.90
April	....	....	....	26.59 bid	26.84
May	26.70	26.73	26.48	26.58@26.60	26.84
June	....	....	....	26.50 bid	26.73
July	26.55	26.60	26.50	26.52@26.51	26.72
Aug.	26.10	26.10	25.90	25.90 bid	26.15

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 28.65 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.45; New Orleans, 27.50; Savannah, 27¾; Augusta, 27.56; Memphis, 28.50; Houston, 27.15.

The following table, taken from The Financial Chronicle, shows the statistical position of the cotton trade, figured up to yesterday morning:

	This Wk. Bales.	Last Wk. Bales.	Last Yr. Bales.
Port receipts	235,529	182,262	340,497
Since Aug. 1	1,546,321	1,246,018	2,287,832
Port stocks	1,175,352	830,816	1,175,352
Interior receipts	341,986	217,851	464,298
Since Aug. 1	1,773,733	1,402,230	2,799,747
Interior shipm'ts	212,583	161,864	375,906
Interior stocks	673,994	522,152	105,337
Amount brought into sight	475,816	368,188	525,110
Since Aug. 1	3,091,418	2,527,642	4,106,978
North. spinners' takings	43,008	24,590	104,936
Since Aug. 1	330,127	281,327	500,059
Southern consumption	84,000	74,000	79,000
Since Aug. 1	1,011,000	413,000	911,000
Exports to Great Britain	92,055	75,201	67,412
Since Aug. 1	784,448	668,846	675,482
Expts. to France	31,565	8,320	53,219
Since Aug. 1	202,902	174,938	213,549
Expts. to Can't.	36,572	21,572	84,860
Since Aug. 1	246,146	204,370	453,695
This week's expts.	160,192	105,393	156,491
Total expts. since Aug. 1	1,229,426	1,047,954	1,842,519
World's vis. sup.	3,304,978	3,058,535	4,308,733
Of which Amer.	2,265,978	1,959,535	3,521,733
Liverpool stocks	393,000	329,000	558,000
Continental stks.	190,000	216,000	376,000
New York stocks	83,018	81,945	80,459
New Orl. stocks	126,569	100,359	269,587
On shipb'd waiting clearance	80,932	97,698	229,962

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet on Saturday. The official cables from Brazil were not received until late in the morning, which left the trade here without any definite line on primary markets during the greater part of the trading, and business was confined to some further evening-up of old commitments. This was partly in the way of switching. December being exchanged for September at 71 points, and March for December at 51 points. Prices opened unchanged to 1 point higher, and closed at a net advance of 1 to 2 points, the slight improvement being attributed to covering. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 8¼c for Rio 7s, and 9½c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	7.07@7.03	7.00
November	..	..	7.06@7.08	7.05
December	7.13	7.12	7.12@7.14	7.11
January	..	..	7.18@7.20	7.17
February	..	..	7.25@7.27	7.24
March	..	..	7.32@7.34	7.31
April	..	..	7.41@7.43	7.40
May	..	..	7.50@7.52	7.49
June	..	..	7.59@7.60	7.57
July	7.68	7.68	7.67@7.69	7.66
August	..	..	7.75@7.77	7.74
September	7.85	7.85	7.83@7.85	7.82

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,958 packages. Both buyers and sellers feel that the decline has been carried far enough, and with a little more trading today, a better feeling developed on the finer grades of fresh creamery. Medium qualities are still slow, and ladles and packing stock not moving to any extent. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 43½@44c; extras, 92 score, 43c; first, 88 to 91 score, 41½@42½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 40@41c, thirds, 39@38½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 44¼@45c; extras, 43¼@43½c; seconds, 40½@41½c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 43¼@43½c; extras, 43c; first, 41½@42c; seconds, 40@41c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 42½c; good to prime, 40½@42c; common to fair, 39@40c; factory, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40½@41c; lower grades, 38@40c; imitation creamery, first, 40@40½c; ladles, current make, fine, 38½@39c; seconds, 38c; lower grades, 36½@37½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 37½@38c; No. 2, 37c; lower grades, 35@36c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 10,298 cases. High qualities of fresh gathered hold firm under light offerings. Medium and lower grades, quiet and irregular; considerable quantities unsold. Storage eggs, meeting a little more demand and the tone slightly steadier. Fancy nearby whites, large and firm; other grades, quiet and irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 45@46c; extra firsts, 43@44c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 37½@38c; thirds and lower, 32@36c; fresh gathered clrsies, No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 36@36c; fresh gathered checks, mixed colors, 32@34c; refrigerator, special marks, finest, storage and insurance paid, 36½c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 35½c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 34½c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 33@34c; refrigerator, State whites, fancy, 40@41c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western henery whites, fine to fancy, 42@43c; mixed to good, 39@41c; fine to fancy, 42@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 40@42c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 39@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@44c.

A BRITISH GUIANA TRAIL.

By It Cattle Will Get to Market in Three Weeks' Less Time.

A reduction from four weeks to one in the time necessary to transport cattle from the interior of British Guiana to the coast will be effected by the construction of a cattle trail from the Annai savanna on the Rupununi River to the Yawakuri savanna on the Berbice River, a distance of 120 miles. A loan of $60,000 for the purpose has been authorized by the Combined Court of British Guiana, according to a report from Consul George A. Chamberlain, stationed in Georgetown. Work upon the trail is to begin at once, and it should be ready for use early next year.

There are at present about 35,000 head of cattle on the savannas in the Rupununi district, and it is estimated that over 1,000 head will be taken over the proposed trail yearly to the Berbice River, and thence transported to the coast for the local market and for export. It was further stated in the court that there were 150,000 head of cattle on Brazilian ranches near the British Guiana border, and that transportation to the coast would be less expensive by this trail than at present by Manoas and other places where markets were available. This trail will also make access to the interior of the colony for other purposes much easier.

Embargo on Preserved Fruits.

The American Consul General at Paris reports to the Department of Commerce that the permission to export canned and preserved fruits from France to the United States and other allied countries in derogation of the embargo has been withdrawn by Ministerial order. Special licenses will now be required to ship these fruits out of France.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98½
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98½
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
4s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105½	106½
4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97½	98½
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	98½
3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	86
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.	Yesterday.	Friday.
4⅛s July, 1967	101½	101¾	101¾	101¾
4⅛s June, 1965	101⅝	102	101⅝	101⅝
4⅛s Mar., 1963	101⅝	102	101⅝	101⅝
4⅛s Nov., 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	..
4⅛s May, 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	..
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅞	..	97⅞	97⅞
4½s April, 1968	97⅞	98½	97⅞	97⅞
4⅛s Mar., 1960-30	97⅝	98½	98	98
4⅛s Mar., 1964	97⅞	98½	97⅞	97⅞
4⅛s Mar., 1962	97⅞	98½	97⅞	97⅞
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅞	98½	97⅞	97⅞
4s May, 1959	93⅞	94½	94	94
4s Nov., 1958	93⅞	..	94½	94½
4s May, 1957	93⅞	94½	94	94
4s Nov., 1956	92¼	93½	92	92
4s Nov., 1955	92¼	93½	92	92
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94	94
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99⅝	99⅝
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½	..
4½s Nov., 1954	82	85½	83	..
4½s May, 1954	82	85	82½	..
4½s Nov., 1955	81½	..	82	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Bid.	Ask.
4½s 1918-1925	4.40	4.20
4¼s 1924-1931	4.45	4.30
4¼s 1921-1923	4.40	4.20
4¼s April, 1920	4.50	..
4¼s 1918-1919	4.50	..
4s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35
3½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25
3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25
3½s 1919-1921	4.40	4.10
3½s 1917-1918	4.40	4.40
3s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20
3s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20
3s 1916-1925	4.50	4.00

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sale.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
10 Am. Light & Traction	235	235	253	235

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	16	19
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	69
Am. Cities pf.	19	20½
Am. Gas & Electric	90	103
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	45	46
Am. Light & Trac.	102	103
Am. Power & Light	53	59
Am. Power & Lt. pf.	77	81
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	66
Am. Water Wks.	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. partic	12	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	61	65
Carolina Power & Lt.	32	35
Carolina P. & L. pf.	91	94
Colorado Power	22	24
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Commonwealth P. & L.	40	42
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	71	74
Conn. Power pf.	89	92
Consumers' Power pf.	90	95
Dayton Power & L. pf.	80	85
Duluth Edison	68	75
Eastern Texas Electric	53	59
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	80	85
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf.	91	95
Electric B. & S. pf.	..	93
Electric Properties	52	58
Empire Dist. El. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	9	10
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	40	45
Galv. Hous. El. pf.	..	69
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Int. Mt. Ry. & P. pf.	96	98
International Electric	41	50
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mass. River Power	10	12½
Miss. River Power pf.	34	38
Northern Ohio Electric	27	32
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	73
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf.	50	60
Northern States Power	70	74
Northern States P. pf.	92	94
Northern Texas Electric	63½	67½
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	80
Ohio Electric Ry.	15	18
Ohio Electric Ry. pf.	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	38	39
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	85¾	86¼
Pine Bluff 7 P. c. pf.	90	98
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	16	18
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf.	54½	58½
Republic Ry. & Light	27½	29
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	63	65
Southern Cal. Edison	85	87
South. Cal. Edison pf.	96	100

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Doubtless among the principal factors to affect business in the future which were brought to notice during the past week were those relating to shipping and to food prices. With regard to the first of these, the week saw the assumption of control by the Government over the great bulk of ocean-going tonnage. The announcement was also made that the new ships now building, which will be ready for service before the end of the Winter, will aggregate a tonnage of a million, and that construction would be speeded up in every shipyard so as to assure the completion of perhaps 6,000,000 tons within a year. Meanwhile, for more immediate use, it was intimated that Japan had been induced to assent to the sending of twelve of her vessels for use in transatlantic trade. The 400,000 of sailing vessel tonnage obtained from France will also be helpful on routes not menaced by submarines. These various circumstances, added to the official control of both exports and imports, are bound to have a marked effect on domestic trade as well as foreign. They ought to go far toward assuring a somewhat adequate service for the transportation overseas of troops and munitions and of supplies to the Entente Allies from this country as well as providing cargo space on the return voyage to many things needed here as the raw materials for industries.

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Food Prices and Speculation.

So far as food is concerned, the statement from Mr. Hoover that prices must come down was not unexpected. It was and is merely a question of time. Still it must be borne in mind that prices have been fixed by the Government only on wheat and sugar, and that the fixing has not as yet reached the ultimate consumer. It looks like the case of coal, where also prices have been fixed but the material is not forthcoming, and bears a striking resemblance to the instance of the horse that any one person could lead to water but whom not even twenty could make drink. There are many kinds of food, of which great quantities have been grown or produced, but whose prices are high because of inadequate transportation facilities. There are also quite a number the prices of which are artificially swollen by a refusal of the growers to let go of them. Every one knows the potato and bean crops of the country have been enormous, but still the consumer finds he must pay exorbitant prices to obtain them. In the case of another food commodity—eggs—the price has been held at an extortionate figure by a ring of speculators who started early in the year to put the articles in cold storage and prevented them from coming to market. Although attention was called to this circumstance months ago, no action was taken to frustrate it, and now the speculators are even attempting to get the aid of the Government to uphold them in their extortion and save them from the losses they must sustain unless they obtain outside aid. They point to the fact that they paid the farmers high prices for the eggs, but fail to state that these prices were the result of their own efforts to corner the market. If now, only a prison sentence could be dangled in front of these conscienceless speculators—.

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Is Price Fixing Wanted?

This brings up the question as to what kind of things the Government should attempt to fix prices for while the war continues. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is now trying to get the opinions on this of business men connected with Boards of Trade and other commercial bodies all over the country. There are those who wish fixed prices on not only foodstuffs but also raw materials of different industries just as has been done in the case of iron and steel. They say this will tend to stabilize the industries and enable manufacturers and others to make their commitments with some sense of security. Curiously enough, when the Merchants' Association Committee held a public hearing on the matter during the past week, not a single advocate of fixed prices appeared, but many were there to oppose the notion. It may be that what was done in the case of wheat has been rather discouraging to those who had believed in the efficacy of the price-fixing plan by the Government. It is certain that many are not convinced that the guarantee of $2 per bushel for 1918 wheat will help toward securing a larger crop than would ordinarily be the case. There are quite likely to be persons lacking in ambition who will raise less than usual because at the high price of $2 per bushel their wants will be satisfied with what they will obtain from fewer bushels and they will have so much less work to do. This world is made up of different kinds of people, including a number whose ambition extends little beyond their immediate needs.

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Inventions and Discoveries.

Who knows but that among the most enduring of the results of the great war will be the permanent use of many of the makeshifts which have been forced by necessity? The other day, quite a number of persons were surprised at reading of the serving of whale meat steaks in fashionable San Francisco hotels and of shark meat at a rather elaborate course dinner given down South. The use of fish skins for tanning into leather seems to have progressed far enough to indicate that a permanent industrial use of the article will be found. In the textiles, the use of nettle and other hitherto unused fibres has been made not only in Germany, but in Denmark and Great Britain, and the results are so gratifying that the continuance of them is assured on a very large scale. The German chemists have been especially industrious, in their elaborate, plodding way, to overcome the lack of needed materials resulting from the blockade. In making nitrates directly from the air they claim the discovery of a new process which produces a result about 80 per cent. higher than hitherto, and novel products have been obtained from lignite. Mineral oils have been got from coal under treatment with liquid suphurous acid, and an oil suitable for illumination like kerosene has been made from naphthalene. Substitutes are also said to have been discovered for copper, brass, and bronze, and new processes invented for extracting metals from the leanest kind of ores. Woodpulp, too, has been applied successfully to many uses never before dreamed of.

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Some Oddities of the Imports.

Detailed figures of foreign trade published by the Government are only brought down to the end of July. The imports for the seven months of 1917 show an increase of more than $300,000,000 over those of the corresponding period of last year. Among these imports certain curious changes may be noted. Thus, those of starch, which last year were only 2,108,139 pounds, this year totaled 17,820,810 pounds. Aluminium scrap imports, which were 2,108,139 pounds in seven months of 1916, were only 54,941 pounds in 1917. Imports of macaroni, vermicelli, &c., dropped from 14,280,441 pounds to 655,700 pounds. Those of magnesite, which were 37,879,782 pounds in the seven months of 1915, and 12,219,404 in the same period in 1916, were only 3,011,005 this year. An increase of about 1,000,000 pounds of potash salts occurred this year, but carbolic acid imports, which were 1,468,406 pounds in 1916, were this year only 315,065 pounds. Cocoa imports jumped this year from 158,947,013 pounds to 263,814,609 pounds, and those of coffee from 654,382,280 pounds to 840,122,682, while those of tea fell from 39,968,227 pounds to 36,115,662 pounds. Cotton cloths were imported in the seven months of 1917 to the extent of 45,343,014 yards, as against 36,612,717 yards in the corresponding period of 1916, and burlaps, in 1917, 282,124,103 pounds, as against 226,316,866 pounds in the same months the year before. Of coconut meat, or copra, there was imported in the seven months of this year 181,006,030 pounds, as compared with 70,641,081 pounds in the period of 1916. Soya bean oil imports show a remarkable increase. They were for the seven months' periods in the last three years, respectively, 13,603,749, 105,623,016, and 129,419,480 pounds. The imports of potatoes in the seven months of 1917 were 2,210,492 bushels, as against 30,479 bushels in the same period of 1916.

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Situation as to Wool.

Dealings in wool have been decreasing lately, and, while prices have held firm, there is no sign of an advance. Buying by the Government is said to have had some effect in producing stability. Official notice has been given that the Committee on Wool Supply of the Council of National Defense will have charge of the handling of the 70,000,000 pounds of Australian wool released by the British Government. The 45,000 bales additional which are now on their way here for trade account will be auctioned off in Boston. The total imports of clothing and combing wool, for the seven months ended with July, which is the latest date for which figures are available, were over 260,000,000 pounds. This, while about 90,000,000 pounds less than the exceptional imports of the same period in 1916, exceeds much in quantity the imports of the months in any other year. The imports, moreover, seem to be increasing each month this year, those for July being about three times those for July, 1916. In South America and South Africa, American wool buyers are busy. There is less competition from Germans in Argentina owing to various circumstances, and in South Africa there appears still to be some uncertainty as to whether the growers will accept the offer of the British Government to take the clip of this year. In the goods market little business is now being done. The garment manufacturers are still holding conferences with the Commercial Economy Board, which has just begun to find out from retailers of men's wear how much goods the latter have on hand left over from last year.

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Cotton and its Fabrics.

High quotations have ruled during the week in the cotton markets. An early frost has had much to do with the firmness in prices, as it encouraged the holders of the article not to let go. The exports of cotton have been thus far about 200,000 bales less than at this date last year. There are evidences, however, of good buying for British interests, and it is said the exports lag because of the difficulties arising from the shipping situation and the enforcement of the trading with the enemy law. The high prices of the raw material have been reflected in the goods market, and have helped to keep buying down to a hand-to-mouth basis. Printcloth prices have been especially high, and the prices have been firmly maintained. Certain other fabrics, such as sheetings, tickings, &c., have been advanced in price. A good advance business in wash fabrics is reported from Western and Southern retailers. In knit goods, deliveries were made even more uncertain by reason of the Government's sudden demand for about 1,000,000 suits to be delivered within a month.

HIGH PRICES FOR COTTON FABRICS

Levels Now Reached Are Above Any Attained Since the Civil War.

Merchants who have had years of experience in following the ups and downs of cotton and cotton goods in the gray were unanimous yesterday in expressing the opinion that, except in a very few cases, the present quotations on all kinds of cloths in the gray or unfinished state are higher than at any other time since the civil war. Comparison of the prices quoted just before the panic of 1907—during the last two weeks in August of that year, to be exact—with those now asked here shows that the figures of a decade ago, then said to be the highest in many years, are almost dwarfed.

A notable example is the construction of printcloth that is known to the trade as 39-inch 80 square. This fabric, which at the 1907 high point was quoted at 10 cents a yard, is now held at 15 cents or exactly 50 per cent. higher. Proportionate advances also are seen in other constructions of this class of goods. The showings of some of the gray sheetings prices are even more remarkable. The construction known as 36-inch, 48-48, three-yards, now cost considerably more than twice as much as it did in 1907, the respective figures being 15¾ cents and 7¾ cents.

Much of the present strength of prices on the goods listed below is due to the strong position held by cotton. However, it is asserted by leading men in the market that the cost of the staple is no longer the factor in goods prices that it has been, or is in times when trading is less active. The big factor now, they say, is demand which, coupled with a production that is very badly hampered by the lack of experienced mill labor, has brought prices to a record level. The closing quotation on spot middling uplands cotton at the close of yesterday's trading on the New York Exchange was 28.65 cents a pound. The price of cotton of the same grade in the high-price era of 1907 was 13.55 cents.

The comparative prices quoted on the printcloths listed below give a pretty fair idea of how these goods have advanced over the high records of 1907. They were supplied by Louis Lowinson, a cotton goods broker of this city.

	1917.	1907.
27 -inch, 50-52s	8¾c	4½c
27 -inch, 64-60s	7¾c	4c
32 -inch, 64-60s	9c	5¼c
38½-inch, 44-40s	9¾c	4½c
39½-inch, 52-40s	7¾c	3¼c
38½-inch, 60-48s	9¾c	5¼c
38½-inch, 60-52s	9¾c	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-56s	10¼c	6¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	10¼c	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11c	7¼c
39 -inch, 68-44s	*9¾c	6c
39 -inch, 68-72s	12c	8¾c
39 -inch, 72-76s	13¾c	9¼c
39 -inch, 80-80s	15c	10c

*Asked.

Sheetings, which are sold on terms of 2 per cent. off for payment in ten days, show up this way:

	1917.	1907.
36-inch, 48-48s, 3 yards	15¾c	7¼c
36-inch, 48-48s, 4 yards	12¼c	6¾c

Drills are sold on the same terms as sheetings. They compare this way:

	1917.	1907.
37-inch, 3.95-yard	13¾c	9¾c
37-inch, 3.25-yard	15¾c	..

Because of the recent advances, the appended list of comparative prices on three-leaf twills, which are bought by converters of specialties for the clothing trades, show up more in favor of the 1917 figures than would have been the case had the comparison been made a few weeks back. This is the way the present quotations show against those of ten years ago:

	1917.	1907.
39 -inch, 64-48s	9¼c	6¾c
39 -inch, 64-64s	11¼c	7¾c
39 -inch, 64-72s	12½c	8¾c
39 -inch, 68-72s (4 yds.)	14½c	9¼c
43 -inch, 68-60s	13¼c	9¼c
43 -inch, 68-76s	14¼c	11¼c

What was said above about the twills applies equally to sateens, which are also bought largely by converters of goods used by the manufacturing clothiers. The comparative lists follow:

	1917.	1907.
39 -inch, 61- 80s	12c	8¾c
39 -inch, 61- 88s	13¼c	8¾c
39 -inch, 64-104s	14c	10¼c
39 -inch, 72-120s	17¼c	12c
39 -inch, 84-124s	17¼c	12¾c
39 -inch, 96-132s	17¼c	12¾c
48 -inch, 84-124s	17¼c	9c

That the increases of the last decade have been by no means confined to the so-called staple gray cloths is shown by the following price list. It is issued by Parker, Wilder & Co. of this city and shows the quotations made by them on trade-marked wide sheetings and twills. The 1917 figures are taken from their last price list, while the 1907 prices came from the last list issued by them before values were forced down by the panic:

PEQUOT WIDE SHEETINGS.

	1917. Bl'ched.	1917. Brown.	1907. Bl'ched.	1907. Brown.
108 inches	..	$0.63	..	..
100 inches	$0.63	..	..	..
99 inches	..	.55	..	$0.35
10-4	.55	.50	$0.35	.32½
9-4	.50	.45	.32½	.30
8-4	.45	.40	.30	.27
7-4	.40	.36	.27	.24
6-4	.36	.32	.24	.20½
50 inches	.32	.28	.20½	.18
46 inches	..	.26	..	.17
5-4	.28	..	.18	..
42 inches	.26	.24	.17	.15½

NAUMKEAG TWILS.

	1917. Bl'ched.	1917. Brown.	1907. Bl'ched.	1907. Brown.
10-4	$0.60	$0.55	$0.37½	$0.35
9-4	.55	.50	.35	.32½
8-4	.50	.45	.32½	.30
7-4	.45	.40	.30	.27
6-4	.40	..	.27	..

Comparative prices for the two periods on the Pequot sheets, pillow cases, and bolster cases made by the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, which were also supplied by Parker, Wilder & Co., show this way:

SHEETS, PER DOZEN.

	1917. Brown.	1917. Bl'ched.	1907. Brown.	1907. Bl'ched.
54x90 inches	$10.38	$11.25	$6.70	$7.45
54x93½ in	..	11.67	..	7.73
54x99 in	..	12.82	..	8.17
54x108 in	..	13.40	..	8.89
63x90 in	11.58	12.45	7.75	8.35
63x93½ in	..	12.91	..	8.67
63x99 in	..	13.64	..	9.16
63x108 in	..	14.84	..	9.97
72x90 in	12.79	13.95	8.65	9.25
72x93½ in	..	14.47	..	9.60
72x99 in	..	15.29	..	10.15
72x108 in	..	16.64	..	11.05
81x90 in	14.28	15.45	9.55	10.00
81x93½ in	..	16.03	..	10.38
81x99 in	..	16.94	..	10.98
81x108 in	..	18.44	..	11.95
90x90 in	15.75	16.95	10.30	10.75
90x93½ in	..	17.59	..	11.16
9 x99 in	..	18.59	..	11.31
90x108 in	..	20.24	..	12.85
100x99 in	..	21.35	..	..
100x108 in	..	23.12	..	..

PILLOW CASES, PER DOZEN.

	1917. Brown.	1917. Bl'ched.	1907. Brown.	1907. Bl'ched.
42x36 in	$ 3.40	$ 3.45	..	$2.25
42x38½ in	..	3.67	..	2.37
42x40½ in	..	3.84	..	2.48
15x36 in	3.64	3.80	$2.29	2.34
45x38½ in	..	3.92	..	2.50
45x40½ in	..	4.11	..	2.63
50x36 in	4.12	4.17	2.59	2.61
50x38½ in	..	4.44	..	2.82
50x4 ½ in	..	4.65	..	2.95
54x36 in	4 90	4.65	3.01	3.06
54x38½ in	..	4.95	..	3.27
54x40½ in	..	5.19	..	3.42

BOLSTER CASES, PER DOZEN.

	1917. Bl'ched.	1907. Bl'ched.
42x72 inches	$6.84	4.33
42x78½ inches	7.07	4.59
45x72 inches	7.16	4.57
45x76½ inches	7.58	4.84

Note—All of the prices quoted on sheets, pillow cases, and bolster cases are for plain hemmed goods. The sizes given indicate lengths before hemming.

Further proof that finished cottons have gone up, as compared with ten years ago, is shown by the prices quoted on "Fruit of the Loom" goods. The last price made by William E. Wall, selling agent for B. B. & R. Knight, on 4-4 "Fruits" was 18 cents, and on 7-8 goods 17 cents. The respective "high" figures on these goods in 1907 were 12 and 11½ cents.

SALES OF HOLIDAY GOODS.

Shifts Observed in Certain Lines, Some Due to Economy.

The present outlook is not for so great a sale of holiday goods, such as sell largely around Christmas time, as last season. Notwithstanding general prosperity and an equally general and widespread purchasing power, there is growing economy among consumers in regard to certain high-priced lines and certain articles of luxury. These tendencies, of course, are observable so far only in the purchase in advance for coming wants by wholesale and retail dealers, but evidently are prophecies of the trend that consumers will assume later on. There is a tendency, not very pronounced as yet, to discriminate in favor of useful articles against those of ornament. There are many changes in basic and fancy among various lines. Casseroles are growing in use and favor, while chafing dishes are not so much in vogue as formerly. In the way of shaving things, the correct article for a Christmas present is a safety razor set, complete with necessary appurtenances, and not an old-fashioned razor.

Prices are also causing many shifts and changes. The sales of the highest priced pearl knives are shifting to next lower priced grades, because there is a limit to the price a consumer will pay for a pocket knife and, when the retail selling price goes beyond this figure on any particular knife, he takes another knife at the limit price. Sterling silver ware is so high that the sale will probably shift largely to the plated or "Sheffield" goods.

There promises to be a better supply and a somewhat less demand on boys' wagons, velocipedes, and juvenile bicycles. Hot and cold water (or Thermos) bottles are growing in use and in favor. Curiously enough, however, there is a good demand for the very highest priced ice skates, those which are fastened to the shoe; this as a result of the skating craze of last season. The outlook is not for so great a trade on some lines of toys as last season. In general, there seems to be a universal resolve among all dealers to "clean up" their stocks of holiday goods at the end of the season, and not carry over any more than necessary, thus avoiding all possible loss of decline in prices of those on hand before the coming of another season.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Demand for Goods Moderate but Prices Holding Very Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 20.—The amount of business done by the printcloth yarn mills during the week has been far less than that put through last week. The sales of cloth are estimated at 225,000 pieces of which approximately 40,000 pieces are spots. Contracts for the most part will expire the latter part of the current year or early next year.

The call for wide goods remains very good and mills are unable to secure the available machinery to turn out those of certain constructions fast enough to accommodate the trade. It is reported that some of the transactions put through during the week on wide goods will exact the production of several thousand looms for several weeks to come. Wide goods have had a run for more than three years and their popularity is increasing weekly among printers, converters and other factors. While the demand for narrow styles has been fairly good all week it has not been near as active as that of wide goods.

Mills making sateens, twills, and specialties state that they are doing a good business and the outlook is very encouraging. The situation in fine goods is fair. Business is being conducted in an uninterrupted manner but the volume is not so large as that for medium count goods. With a probable advance in wages for the operatives, cotton cloth prices may go higher, and, so, some buyers have already anticipated this condition and have bought liberally to meet their future requirements.

The cotton yarn markets are strong and it is well nigh impossible to secure some counts of yarns because of the sold-up condition of mills making them. Even cloth mills selling some of their yarns report very extensive business. The week closed with the demand for goods moderate but prices being very firmly held.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

That at Yokohama Is a Little Firmer but Others Are Weak.

The last cable received from Yokohama by A. P. Villa & Brothers of this city, which was dated Friday last, says that there is more raw silk business doing. The market is a little firmer, 2½ cents a pound additional having been paid in some instances. The visible supply there has changed very little, the last estimate placing it at 15,500 bales.

The Canton market, owing to a drop in exchange, and also to the absence of demand, has declined about 30 to 35 cents a pound. The last quotations have been holding, however, and no further concessions are obtainable from reelers. There has been a fair business done there in the last few days with Lyons buyers, but American users of Canton silks have so far failed to operate in a large way. Prices in the Shanghai market are still ruling downward for steam filatures and tsatlees, while tussahs, due to the improved demand, have gone up about 15 cents a pound.

Cables from Milan indicate a weakening in the price position of the Italian reelers, who now appear more willing to sell at concessions. Business is rather quiet in the local market for the time being, but it is expected that there will be an improved demand soon.

AS TO OSTRICH FEATHERS.

No Cruelty in Clipping Them Nor Any Ban on Their Use.

The revised popularity of ostrich feathers as a fashionable millinery trimming calls attention to the fact that many women still believe the use of such plumes is forbidden by law, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America.

"This is entirely a misapprehension," the bulletin goes on. "Paradise and aigrette and heron plumage, along with the feathers of wild birds, are excluded from this country, but there are no restrictions on the use of ostrich feathers.

"Dr. William T. Hornaday of the New York Zoological Society says, in regard to this matter, that there is no cruelty whatever in clipping the feathers from well-fed living birds, and the business of raising ostriches in South Africa, Arizona, Utah, and California is quite as legitimate as the raising of wheat.

"'In my opinion,' Dr. Hornaday goes on, 'ostrich feathers are the most beautiful of all bird plumes as hat ornaments, not even excepting the much-lauded and overvalued aigrette. No decree of fashion ever can rob ostrich plumes of their beauty and attractiveness. There is no ban on any kind of ostrich feathers, and even the best bird conservationist may wear them with a clear conscience.'"

Men's Hat Sales Fall Off.

There has been recorded a slight falling off in sales of hats for men from the high mark reached a few weeks ago, according to reports from a number of local manufacturers. The decrease in demand for high-grade hats is said to be more proportionately than for those of medium and popular prices. Whether or not this is to be taken as an indication that men will not pay the high prices at which the best grades must be sold, authorities in the trade do not agree. Some maintain that this is but a condition of the moment, and should not be taken as a barometer of general trade conditions. Many believe that the highest grades will prove to be the best sellers, inasmuch as the prices prevailing for all grades may induce the man of moderate means to wear his last year's hat another season while there is no such restraint in the case of those who can always afford the best.

FOR THE WOOLENS CLEARING HOUSE

Reasons Advanced Why It Will Work Well for the Cloak and Suit Industry.

Criticism of the Clearing House for Woolens, recently established in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry, based on its feasibility as a means of correcting the so-called "tail ends" abuse, are not entirely justified, in the opinion of Harry Sterne, its executive head. It is pointed out that the Clearing House has been established, not for those who are financially strong enough to hold over a considerable amount of their excess materials for the following year, but rather for those who need cash more than materials and who have more goods on hand than they require to keep their shops going between seasons. Its prime purpose is to prevent forced overproduction.

"In the first place," said Mr. Sterne, "the clearing house idea was not evolved by just a few members of the trade who had only their own interests in view. The plan was the outgrowth of a number of conferences, covering a period of five or six months, held in Washington between the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense and various committees representing the different cutting up trades of the cloak, suit, and skirt industry. At these conferences, which had as their aim the conserving of the country's wool supply, every phase of the industry was taken up in detail, and the fundamental conditions and practices of the trade were scrutinized with a view to finding ways and means of eliminating waste and trade abuses, in so far as conditions would permit. Suggestions, such as limiting the number of models a manufacturer should use as samples for display to the trade, and the elimination of needless trimmings on garments, were all found to be not only more or less impracticable, but impossible of enforcement as well.

"The Commercial Economy Board impressed upon these committees the vital necessity of wool conservation. In effecting any such conservation there are five distinct phases of the situation to be taken into consideration. They are: the producer; the mills, who make the wool into cloth; the manufacturers, who make these cloths up into various articles; the retailer, who takes the manufacturers' product, and the ultimate consumer. Of all these, the manufacturer is necessarily one of the most important, and the cloak and suit industry is one of the largest factors in the manufacturing end.

"It was found that in our industry at certain times of the year there was an economic waste in the form of overproduction. Many manufacturers, for want of a market in which to sell their left over materials in excess of a quantity sufficient to keep their shops going until the advent of the following season, would, in order to get cash, immediately cut these up into garments for which there was no market and for which there was no actual need. Of course, the large manufacturers who were strong enough financially did not do this, and only cut up enough to keep them busy between seasons, the garments thus made being in small quantities, which they could usually sell at cost. But in the case of the smaller operator who was not so well supplied with funds there was an overproduction that amounted to an actual economic waste of considerable proportions. Such garments were sold in many instances at as much as 50 per cent. below cost. The inevitable result was that retailers at these times took much more merchandise than they normally would require, knowing that at such reductions their customers could very easily be induced to take more than they needed.

"The first step, therefore, in effecting a conservation of wool in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry was to provide means of curtailing, as far as possible, this overproduction which resulted in consumption far beyond actual needs. It was evident that saving in this direction would have good results, not only in saving wool, but in furthering the establishing of more stable conditions throughout our industry as well.

"One outlet for excess merchandise cannot be stopped voluntarily, however, unless another is provided. And the clearing house idea was adopted by most members of the trade and to the Commercial Economy Board as the most effective means of providing this other outlet. The market for woolens thus afforded is expected to result in the taking of materials off the hands of those who are financially unable or unwilling to hold them over, and putting them into the hands of those who are. Thus, these materials, instead of making their appearance in garments at greatly reduced prices and flooding the market beyond all possible requirements, will be held over by stronger hands for future consumption when a real demand develops.

"The tremendous overproduction of last Spring and the terrible price cutting which followed made a case in point. The situation was probably due in part to the brisk demand earlier in the season and the belief in many quarters that it would continue. Under these circumstances manufacturers stocked up pretty heavily to meet the demand. When buying suddenly receded in the latter part of April from the high water mark of the season many of these manufacturers were left high and dry with materials they could not hope to work off at a profit at the time. Then began the price slaughter. There was no other outlet but to make prices so low that retail buyers could not afford to let the offerings go untaken. But in the clearing house now in operation the repetition of such a situation is highly improbable. If the clearing house had been in operation then, a very considerable amount of that material, so much of which was sold at a loss, would now be available, and the tension that prevails in the woolen goods market today would not be exerting such a powerful influence on many members of our trade."

High Prices and Scarcity Likely.

Though the market for woolen and worsted fabrics has been rather quiet outside of Government buying during the past week or ten days, sellers say that prices will be higher and materials very scarce later on. Most of the mills, they point out, are busy now on army work, and in most cases there have been further advances in wages to mill workers. "There will not be an over abundance of material for civilian requirements after Government wants have been taken care of," says an authority in the trade, "and what there is left over, due to the increased manufacturing costs, will command much higher prices even than those prevailing now where goods are obtainable."

Gray Goods Trading Was Fair.

A pretty fair volume of business was put through in the local gray goods market yesterday, considering the short day. Sheetings did nothing startling, but in the printcloths there were further sales of wide goods for shipment through the remainder of this year. Among them were 39-inch 68-72s, at 12 cents; 38½-inch 64-60s, at 10½ cents, and 38½-inch 64-52s, at 9¼ cents. A feature of the present market is the difficulty buyers are experiencing in getting from the Eastern mills the kinds of narrow goods that are used in the export trade.

Women Like Sam Browne Belts.

Though the military authorities in a recent edict have tabooed the Sam Browne belt, the women of the country have taken it to their hearts, and its popularity with them for wear over sport coats and sweaters has not been affected in the least. The golf links of exclusive country clubs are rarely without a fair devotee of the game sporting one of the frowned-on belts over a sweater of military cut, and for wear over [illegible] belts are more popular.

TRADE ACCEPTANCES.

The Viewpoint of the Retail Merchants in the Southwest.

A recent personal inquiry among retail merchants in the Southwest develops a widely different point of view in regard to trade acceptances from that held by financial men and bankers in the East. Briefly stated, the retail dealer fails to see how the new method benefits him and where he comes in. In the Southwest in particular the crops are the principal source and sustainer of business. In times of long droughts, when crops are partial or even complete failures, there is no money to be had from the farmers, who are the principal customers of the retail dealers. The custom of the country, therefore, is for the dealer to carry the farmer, not only for past debts but likewise for needed supplies, until a more fortunate season comes around with better crop yields. The dealer in turn is carried by the wholesaler or jobber on the same conditions. Under such circumstances, to demand payments past due, either from farmer or retail dealer, means financial ruin for both classes without any commensurate gain to the creditor.

To the retailer, therfore, it seems that trade acceptances do not take these peculiar conditions into consideration. The retail dealer knows perfectly well when he signs an acceptance that it will probably not be presented by the jobber from whom he buys goods, but by some one who in all likelihood does not know the retailer at all and, not having any bowels of compassion, will insist upon payment. There will be little or no chance of his getting an extension, as he will be up against a cold, unfeeling system, which offers him the alternative of paying or going into bankruptcy.

Furthermore, even in times of good harvests, the dealer is often short of funds to meet his obligations, and expects and exacts an extension until he can make good. He is usually a poor collector, being generally afraid of offending and losing trade if he collects too closely. So he looks to the jobber for that same easy consideration which he extends to his farmer customers. Besides, he entertains in general a belief that, if large financial corporations and banks, and to have accounts against him put in their hands for collection does not strike him favorably.

The average small dealer in the Southwest is not much of a bookkeeper, and his system of accounting is often of a crude and elemental manner. He frequently does not keep any systematic record of when his bills to the jobber fall due, and would therefore often be irritated and sometimes confounded by the demand for payment of acceptances he had signed. Besides, there are often deductions for one reason or another to be made from invoices; matters of price to be adjusted, and sometimes unsatisfactory goods to be returned. He would rarely be content to sign these acceptances first and adjust these matters afterward. So he comes back to his original thought, and wants to know why he should do all these things, undo all the things he has been doing, and without any apparent benefit to him that he can discover.

So the problem of trade acceptances to him must be regarded not so much an economic measure as a study in human nature.

SHOULD BE SPECIFIC.

Answers to Foreign Trade Inquiries Are Otherwise Useless.

American consular officers abroad complain more and more that business men in this country do not confine their attention to the specific requirements of foreign markets. Their reports place special emphasis on the futility of furnishing foreign merchants with indiscriminate offers of service that have little relation to their actual wants. While there is no lack of energetic effort to cultivate trade with other countries, it is pointed out that such a policy in its effect is frequently quite the reverse of what is intended, and that hasty ill-considered correspondence is likely to retard rather than promote the establishment of trade relations.

An instance of this kind is reported by Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, stationed at Auckland, New Zealand. A trade opportunity, says he had been published in the Commerce Reports relative to certain equipment sought by a New Zealander. The information he gave was very specific in respect to his exact requirements. The latter, to use his own words, "was inundated with literature of every description," yet he did not get the information for which he asked. As a whole," says the Consul, "responses were vague and irrelevant. Thus a bad impression was created on the mind of the New Zealander and a definite opportunity for American trade was lost."

American business men have often emphasized the need of detailed information, point out the consular officials, yet when they get that detailed information they do not abide by it but insist on offering something for which the inquirer has no use.

TRADE IN BROAD SILKS.

The Labor Situation Is, Just Now, a Disturbing Factor.

The labor situation has projected itself into the front this week in silks to the practical exclusion of all else. Strikes for advances of 2½ cents and 3 cents a yard have been called in a number of the mills in the Paterson district, and how general they will become is problematical. Should the advance have to be granted, the mills say they will be forced to increase prices to a point where they fear the strategic position of silk in relation to other fabrics would be seriously endangered.

Though there has been some activity in piece goods, it has been sporadic and of a nature not to dispel the pessimism over immediate business that holds in some quarters. Satins have been bought fairly well, taffetas were in demand, and the crepes, with georgette in the lead, are said to have been well sought. Poplins also were fairly active for the dry goods trade. But in most cases orders were for limited quantities only.

Inquiries from cutters for Spring merchandise in quantities hitherto unequalled portend a large 1918 season. The soaring tendency of cotton and the uncertainties of the woolen situation are contributing causes. Predictions for a record business for Spring are plentiful, and many mills are said already to have booked more business for next year than they have ever before obtained at this early date.

Sales of Men's Neckwear.

The operation of the draft law has had as yet but little effect on the volume of sales of men's neckwear, according to reports from local manufacturers. Fine quality silk cravats, and bow ties of attractive design in color combinations a trifle more subdued than last year's, are in good demand. The market has absorbed merchandise at advanced prices with little difficulty, contrary to the opinion in some quarters that men set out to buy ties with a fixed price in mind, and that it would be better to lower quality than to jack up prices to cover the increased manufacturing costs.

Auctioneers.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 1024-1026 Broadway, N. Y. City

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2240

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
439-441 Fourth Avenue, at 30th St.

SUGAR SCARCITY HITS CANDY MAKERS

Higher Prices of Confectionery and Lessened Supply Are Likely to Result.

The existing scarcity in the sugar supply bids fair to hit the candy and general confectionery industry a hard blow at a most inopportune season of the year. It so happens that before Christmas the consumption of sugar by candy makers and bakers is heavier than at any other time of the year. Even under normal conditions, the problem of distributing supplies is serious, even if the supply available is adequate. This year the Government's fixing of the price for the commodity, coupled with a dearth of supply, has made the situation the most perplexing in the history of the industry.

Apart from the temporary famine in sugar, the European war, and this country's entrance into the struggle have been productive of new situations which the confectionery trade has in common with other lines been obliged to face. Many raw materials imported from abroad have been difficult or impossible to get, while prices for the most part have been steadily rising for three years. This latter tendency finally became so pronounced that manufacturers had to advance prices to the consumer on practically all grades of their goods. Some of the most popular high grade confections are now selling at from 50 to 60 per cent. more per pound than in 1914. Apart from the scarcity of raw materials and prevailing high prices, the cost of labor has been mounting until at the present time wages are at the highest level ever recorded.

Candy manufacturers in this city willing to talk about the situation yesterday said that the problem of getting sugar supplies for their requirements was reaching an acute stage.

"Of course," one manufacturer said, "if we can't get the sugar, the output of candy will be curtailed for a while at least with prices rising to consumers much after the fashion of the distilled spirits business since the manufacture of such beverages was stopped for the period of the war."

Manufacturers said the situation here did not differ in any essential respect from the conditions prevailing in New England, where large orders were booked for stocks which from present indications cannot be filled. It was said that the Government's ban on the manufacture of whisky, taken in connection with the extension of the prohibition movement in several States, was resulting in heavier orders for candy than ever before, but even with sugar plentiful doubt was expressed whether output could keep pace with demand.

According to reports received in New York the sugar shortage has cut down production in many candy factories, while many firms are measuring the policy of filling only one-half of the orders received. Both in Boston and this city, large firms are calling in their salesmen owing to inability to deliver goods ordered. During the last few days manufacturers of all kinds of confectionary have been speculating regarding the attitude of Food Administrator Hoover. Some fear that, should the general sugar shortage become more pronounced, the Government may step in and prohibit the use of sugar in the industry on the ground that candy is a luxury which can be dispensed with in the interest of the consuming public, army, and navy needs and the requirements of this country's allies. Whether drastic action of this kind materializes or not, factors in the trade, big and little, view the immediate future with more or less apprehension.

Apart from the acute situation in sugar supply and the higher cost of materials, labor and manufacture, the three-year war period appears on the whole to have been one of progress and general prosperity for the candy makers, since domestic demand has grown by leaps and bounds, while a considerable export business has developed due to the shutting off from many markets of confectionery formerly obtained from Europe.

"Time was when candy was looked upon as a delicacy for children and women. This and a scientific investigation demonstrates, with respect to its nutritive values, a food for the men and the women who do the world's work. Let us confectioners recognize and capitalize this fact. Let us work together to create a national, if not an international, candy consuming habit. Let us spread broadcast clean, truthful information about the unqualified goodness of candy and the result will never be in doubt."

Probably one of the most striking developments in the candy business during the period of the war has been the growth in the cocoa and chocolate branches of the industry. Foreign confections of the chocolate variety have practically disappeared from the American market, thereby giving a monopoly of this business to the domestic manufacturers. In add

SAYS FLEETS CAN'T TAKE U-BOAT BASES

Naval Authority Also Explains Why Heligoland Is Immune from Attack.

LAND GUNS NOT VISIBLE

And Outrange Navies' Cannon by Six Miles—Mine and Net Barrages Have Limitations.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—In France, where one comes into contact with the army chiefly, an impression lodges in the mind that this war might be brought to an end if only the allied navies would "go to it." In London the atmosphere is distinctly naval. I did not get a chance to advance the characteristic land-lubber viewpoint more than about a minute before the argument was taken up in vigorous sailorman fashion. Why don't the English and American ships go in and clean them up? If success or failure right now hinges on the U-boat, why not send naval forces to batter to bits the bases on the Channel coast? Expensive, yes, but what are ships for but to be risked and lost?

The counterattack was so sudden and sharp that I am afraid I put rather more of the onus upon the absent army critic than was altogether fair, whereat a navy man who doesn't think meanly of his own literary accomplishments, undertook to prepare for my signature a letter stating the case in such simple terms as to leave no room for misunderstanding, and here is what he wrote:

"Since my return from Switzerland a few weeks ago I have been looking into the submarine situation again. You may have seen in The Times some of my articles concerning the present shipping situation, which is, as you doubtless know, still so serious that no effort should be spared to diminish the loss and increase the amount of tonnage.

"I intend to pound away at this until its significance is more generally understood in America, where the political speeches of Mr. Lloyd George tend to create a dangerous optimism.

Mob Strategy and Public Opinion.

"In the meantime there is another feature of this business which exercises no inconsiderable influence upon public opinion, and that is the influence of the inevitable mob strategy that manifests itself in all cases of prolonged and serious war operations.

"Few persons refrain from expressing opinions as to how the enemy could be routed. All respectable newspaper editors must supply their readers with such opinions and with criticism of the responsible military leaders.

"Many suggestions as to how to end the war are published, and thousands are submitted to the authorities. These are variations of schemes implied by various catch-phrases. Of these Winston Churchill's 'Digging the rats out of their holes' is the chief. Another very seductive one is, 'Why not stop up the hole in the nest instead of chasing the wasps after they are out?'

"The influence of these and similar phrases is such that even educated men do not hesitate to criticise the strategy and even the common sense and courage of the Allies, and as this tends to diminish efforts already under way, I made up my mind to obtain some facts and authoritative opinions on the subject. These have proved so very illuminating and are so readily comprehended, even by the civilian mind, that I am sure that they will interest you:

"1. In order to dig the rats out, or stop up the hole in the wasp's nest, the German bases of their fleet and submarines must be taken by attack from the sea.

"2. This can be done only by reducing by bombardment the fortifications protecting the bases.

"3. The guns of modern land defenses are not visible from the sea. Many of them are powerful mortars at the bottom of pits. Ships, of course, are clearly visible from shore batteries and their captive balloons and airplanes.

"4. The effective range of these guns is over twenty-three miles. This has been shown by actual shooting at ships in this war.

"5. No men-of-war's guns have a range of more than seventeen miles, and the enemy target is invisible.

"6. It is therefore apparent that a naval attack from the sea would be even more suicidal now than in Nelson's day.

"7. It might be compared to a blind pugilist with arms two feet long, trying to fight one with good eyesight and with arms three feet long.

"8. Coast positions, large areas, (like Bruges, Zeebrugge,) are bombarded from time to time, but this can be done only at very infrequent intervals when the wind is in the right direction for screens to be laid to mask the bombarding vessels.

"9. Few civilians know the above facts. Many irresponsible officers are equally ignorant, as the essential facts have been developed during this war, but I have yet to meet a single responsible officer who believes that it is possible to reduce land defenses by a sea attack. All competent naval historians express the same opinion.

Heligoland an Obstacle.

"10. But even assuming that this were possible, a glance at the map will show that the German fleet and submarine bases could not be approached by shipping unless the powerful defenses of Heligoland were destroyed and the island captured and held.

"11. But even assuming that this island were turned over to the Allies with all its defenses intact it could not be held as a base by them because, being but a few miles from the German bases, it could be attacked every night and all night by numerous airplanes carrying bombs of over 200 pounds. Heligoland is one mile long by one-half mile wide.

"12. There is practically no defense against such night raids. In the recent midnight raid on London only two of the numerous anti-aircraft guns ever saw the planes.

"13. Moreover, the island could be successfully bombed by daylight, because the Allies could not bring to bear enough fighting planes to resist the overwhelmingly greater number that could be sent from the nearby German bases to protect the bombing planes.

"14. There has been a recent naval conference in London in which all the principal allied countries were represented. Their conclusions have not been published, but there can be no doubt that no member present believed that the rats could be dug out of their holes.

"15. Many schemes have been proposed for building a mine or net barrage, or both, to prevent the German submarines coming out or going in to their bases. Many attempts have been made, but up to the present time it has not been found possible to prevent submarines passing through the narrow strip of water between Calais and Dover, yet it has seriously been proposed by all sorts and conditions of people to build a barrage from Scotland to Norway, over a distance of about 230 miles, in very deep water and across a strong tide.

"It is, of course, unnecessary to state that the assumptions of sufficient knowledge to decide how the naval war should be conducted on this side presupposes a condition of mind that I cannot well understand. The allied nations have been fighting three years for their very existence. When the civilian sees that his particular idea of the strategy of the situation has not been carried out, ought he not naturally to assume that there must be impelling reasons why this is so?

"But the civilian critic makes the opposite assumption. He is absolutely convinced that his ideas are right. They could only be right on the assumption that the combined military experience of all the Allies was not sufficient to comprehend what seems so apparent to him, or else seeing the situation as he does, they lack the energy and courage to carry it out. No other conclusion would appear possible to a man who knows anything about history."

In view of the divergence of opinion between the two services, to say nothing of the irrepressible conflict of theory within the navy, the foregoing statement of the ideas upon which present policy is grounded should be interesting.

THE FOOD VALUE OF BEER.

It Is Proved to be Slight, but It Aids Digestion.

The Lancet of London, in its issue of Sept. 15, says the statement that the direct food value of beer counts for little is borne out by an interesting investigation carried out by J. S. Sharpe in the department of physiology, Glasgow University, the results of which are published in the August number of the Biochemical Journal. These results are summarized as follows:

"It cannot be denied that the alcohol, sugars, and dextrin have a certain value as sources of energy, but even if we reckon that the total nitrogen found is present as nutritive material, still the amount is insignificant. But, as Mr. Sharpe shows, it is a mistake to assume that all the nitrogen present is in the form of protein. As a matter of fact, the protein nitrogen of the beers he analyzed varies from only 13.2 to 37 per cent. of the total nitrogen—that is to say, the protein content of beer varies from 0.038 to 0.185 per cent., quite insignificant figures. In regard to the further distribution of nitrogen in beer, the amino-acid nitrogen varies from 0.014 to 0.040 per cent., nitrogen in purins from 0.010 to 0.039 per cent., and amounts due to other substances, as alkaloid and bases, are quite negligible.

"These results are of interest, especially in view of the report of the Committee of the Royal Society on the Food Supply of the United Kingdom, which stated that the nitrogen compounds of beer have been little studied. So incomplete is our knowledge of their nature that this committee did not more than assume that something between 50 and 100 per cent. of the nitrogen in beer is in the form of protein or amino-acids, which are utilisable in the body. The higher gravity beers, as might be expected, show a higher nitrogen value than the low gravity beers; but is not all this beside the point?

"Beer is consumed because it is to so many a pleasant and palatable beverage. The thirsty man pays no regard to the food value of beer; he looks upon it as a pleasant, refreshing drink, and he is right; and it is fallacious once and for all to justify its consumption on the cult of calories or 'tissue formers.'

"There is, however, one point overlooked in regard to the rôle of beer in the dietary. It contains a material amount of diet deficiency substances of the order of vitamines, and investigations have shown that beer added to the dietary increased the assimilation of non-nitrogenous foodstuffs, and particularly of fats, while alcohol in moderate amount increased protein absorption from nitrogenous foods. Then, again, beer has undoubtedly a condimental action and often makes the simple meal attractive, if it is only bread and cheese.

"Thus regarded, beer, instead of representing a waste of food materials from which it is made, may actually effect an economy in inducing in those whose custom it is to drink it a better appropriation of the food they consume. In the recent bitter controversy about the merits and demerits of beer this consideration should not be left out of the equation, in justice to beer drinkers, who are modest in their demands for the national beverage."

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Today.

Harry Lauder will speak at the Hippodrome for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. war work at 3:30 P. M.

Dr. Henry Keller will address the Harlem Forum in the Wadleigh High School at 10:45 A. M.

Dr. Edward Howard Griggs will speak on "Feminism and Democracy" before the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall in the morning.

Mayor Mitchel will discuss "The Issues of the Campaign" before the forum of the Free Synagogue at 36 West Sixty-eighth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

Job Hedges will be the speaker at a patriotic rally at the Crawford Memorial M. E. Church, White Plains Avenue and 218th Street, at 8 P. M.

The Right Rev. John Newton McCormick, Bishop of Western Michigan, will preach in Trinity Church at 11 A. M. concerning his work in charge of the Episcopal Church activities at the front in France.

Algernon Lee will speak before the forum of the Ascension Memorial Church, 251 West Forty-third Street, in the evening.

Miss Florence Kelly will address the Forum of the University Settlement on "Labor Standards During War Time" at 8:15 P. M.

The Loyalist League, an organization of American Citizens of Greek descent, will hold a meeting in Carnegie Hall at 8 P. M.

Alfred W. Martin will address the Society for Ethical Culture on "Raymond, or Life After Death," at 11 A. M.

Congressman Walter M. Chandler will speak at the Public Forum of the Mount Morris Baptist Church at 10 A. M.

Tomorrow.

The Long Island Historical Society will open an exhibition of early editions of books, manuscripts, and prints relating to Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation at its library in Brooklyn.

The section of Anthropology and Psychology of the Academy of Sciences, in conjunction with the American Ethnological Society, will meet at the American Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P. M.

Judge William H. Wadhams will speak before the New York School of Philanthropy in the Assembly Hall of the Charities Building at 4:30 P. M.

An exhibition and competition of textile designs will open in the galleries of the Art Alliance of America, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, in the morning.

An illustrated lecture on the building of the aqueduct will be delivered by one of the aqueduct engineers at Evening School 34 in the Bronx at 9 P. M.

Tuesday.

Dr. Katharine B. Davis will speak for Mayor Mitchel's candidacy at Carnegie Hall at 11 A. M.

Fire Commissioner Adamson will speak at the Commerce Club of Brooklyn at 12:30 P. M.

Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, Commissioner Kingsbury, and others are scheduled to speak at the laying of the cornerstone of the central storehouse of the Department of Charities on Blackwell's Island.

Charles Gowan will give a musically accompanied recitation of Dickens's Christmas Carol at the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church at 8 P. M.

The Madison Avenue Men's League will debate the question of Government ownership of public utilities and foodstuffs at 30 East Thirty-first Street at 8:15 P. M.

The Linnean Society of New York will meet at the American Museum of Natural History at 8 P. M.

Captain A. Radclyffe Dugmore of the British Army will lecture in Carnegie Hall in the evening for the benefit of the British-American War Relief Fund and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Sherwin Cody's first lecture of the "Junior Efficiency Course" for office boys and junior clerks will be delivered at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association in the evening.

Wednesday.

Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister to the United States, will be the guest of the Fifth Avenue Association at luncheon in the Hotel Biltmore.

A stated meeting of the Board of Education will be held at the hall of the board, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, at 4 P. M.

Thursday.

The Red Cross Rosemary Pageant will be repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House in the evening and on Friday evening.

The Tottenville Evening Trade School General Organization will hold its first social evening beginning at 7:30 P. M.

Professor William Buck Guthrie will speak at Synod Hall, 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, under the auspices of the Patriotic Service League of the Fifteenth Neighborhood District at 8 P. M.

The first monthly open forum of the Mount Neboh Congregation will be held at the temple, 150th Street and Broadway, at 8:15 P. M.

Thomas W. Churchill will speak before the Community Forum of Harlem in the Training High School, West 119th Street, in the evening.

Friday.

A course in commercial law and business practice will open at the headquarters of the Emanuel Sisterhood, at 318 East Eighty-second Street.

The United States Customs Inspectors' Association will hold its annual entertainment and reception at Terrace Garden in the evening.

The first meeting of the Methodist Social Union will be held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at 8 P. M.

ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE NOTES.

Two-thirds of the enlisted men, and practically all of the officers of the 358th Regiment of Infantry, national army, are second Liberty Loan bond owners. In a few hours the men of one company in this command, which is one of the four infantry units of the Nineteenth Division, at Camp Travis, Tex., subscribed over $22,000 for Liberty Bonds. The regiment is from Oklahoma.

Lieut. H. Marquisan of the Aviation Corps of the French Army has arrived at Kelly Field, near San Antonio, and is now on duty as an instructor at the great army training school for aviators at that place. One of the first things that Lieut. Marquisan did after reporting for duty was to give an exhibition in engine control while in flight. He ascended to an altitude of more than 2,000 feet, and then with his engine shut off proceeded to loop the loop, and perform other difficult evolutions.

Among the privates of the National Army at Camp Upton is Leon Cadore, the crack pitcher of the Brooklyn National League team. Cadore pitched Brooklyn's last game of the season against Boston.

Major William E. Payson, on duty at Camp Upton, is the only officer in the army who was promoted at a single jump from First Sergeant of regulars to a Major in the National Army. When war was declared Payson, then a First Sergeant, was on duty at Empire, in the Canal Zone. He was ordered to the officers' training camp as a junior instructor. He made such a fine record that he was rewarded with a Majorship in the new army.

Major Maxwell Kirby, U. S. A., is one of the crack fliers of the American service. A few days ago Major Kirby flying at an elevation of more than 2,000 feet and going at a speed of about sixty miles an hour changed seats without reducing speed. When he went up he was in the rear seat of the machine and when he came down he was in the front seat. The feat was never before accomplished in the United States. Major Kirby is one of the officers who came up from the ranks. He is a native of Nebraska, and enlisted in the army as a private in 1904.

Gen. Pershing insists on being the commander of an army of men who are courteous. In a recent cablegram to the War Department the Commander in Chief in France said:

"I cannot too strongly impress upon the Department the absolute necessity of its insistence that all men be thoroughly grounded in schools of soldiers. Salutes should be rendered by both officers and men in most military manner with especial emphasis on rigid position of soldiers in saluting and when at attention. A prompt military salute is often misunderstood by our people but it simply emphasizes an aggressive attitude of mind and body that marks the true soldier. The loyalty, readiness and alertness indicated by strictest adherence to this principle will immensely increase the pride and fighting spirit of our troops. The slovenly, unmilitary, careless habits that have grown up in peace times in our army are seriously detrimental to the aggressive attitude that must prevail from highest to lowest in our forces. Strict methods used at West Point, N. Y., in training new cadets in these elementary principles have given the academy its superior excellence. These methods should be applied rigorously and completely in the forces we are now organizing.

Captain James F. Carter, U. S. N., recently promoted to his present rank by President Wilson, has had more sea duty than any officer of his rank in the United States Navy. In the twenty-nine years that he has been an officer he has served twenty-one years on the seas, in every part of the world. Captain Carter is well known in New York as he is a former Supervisor of New York Harbor, and also a former head of the Navy Electrical School at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Captain Carter is 48 years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, and an Annapolis man of the class of 1891.

Within a few months the Navy Department has created a great training establishment in the United States which can turn out 80,000 bluejackets, ready for service, in one year. This is nearly 25,000 more men than were in the entire navy at the beginning of the war. The training stations at Chicago, Newport, Norfolk, Jamestown, and San Francisco. These stations are now ready to provide 40,000 recruits for the navy every six months.

David L. Brainard, promoted a few days ago to Brigadier General, is the famous Sergeant Brainard of the Greely arctic expedition. He was a Sergeant of the Second Cavalry when he accompanied General Greely on his perilous tour of exploration. General Brainard is a New Yorker, and entered the army as a private in the Second Cavalry forty-one years ago.

A letter dated in 1799, and written by an officer, then on recruiting duty, to the head of the Marine Corps, was unearthed recently in the ancient files of the Marine Headquarters in Washington. The officer, whose name was Hall, and who ranked as a First Lieutenant, in his report to his commanding officer, wrote:

"I purpose this week to open rendezvous in different parts of the country, and will make frolic to draw the people together, which I think will have a good effect. There are some in jail whom I could get out by paying the sum of $12. Do you think I would be safe in advancing the money?"

The Amalgamated Lithographers of America furnish a striking example of close co-operation between a great labor union and the War Department. This union is now providing skilled craftsmen to the army, who will serve in Europe under General Pershing, and whose duty it will be to revise and print daily the maps which will show the movements of the American armies in France. Soon after the Selective Service act went into effect, President Charles J. Hohlweck of Local No. 1 of the Lithographers' Union was approached by army officers, who sought his assistance in devising some sort of traveling printing and lithographing shop. So far the union has furnished 300 skilled men for the task and expects to offer more.

The men have displayed much ingenuity in working out the problems involved in a field print shop. Printing presses and lithographing outfits will be mounted on army trucks. These will follow the scene of army field operations closely, and at the end of each day's operations will furnish the staff officers with detailed maps showing the day's progress.

The basis of the field printing plant will be the airplane, from which photographs will be taken of the trench territory. These photos will be reproduced on lithographs and prints stricken off from five-color printing presses. The operations require highly skilled craftsmen, and include printers, typesetters, lithographers, lithographic artists, and transfer men.

The last report which gives the volunteer increase of the National Guard shows that since April 6 the Guard organizations of the various States recruited 214,419 men, which means that in less than six months more than 650,000 Americans volunteered for service in the militia units. In the same period about 210,000 men have been accepted by the regular army, which proves that more than 630,000 men volunteered for the regular army. When the totals for this period for other fighting organizations, such as the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve, the Marines, and Naval Militia are added, it is shown that since America went to war more than 3,000,000 men have offered their services to the country. The proportion of men accepted by the recruiting officers is about one out of every three. The National Guard has ceased recruiting now and is being brought to required strength by drafts from the National Army.

There are now ten service ribbons in the American Army. Two of these ribbons represent medals won for gallantry in action, one the army certificate of merit, and the remaining eight historic campaigns in which the wearers have participated. The eleventh ribbon, soon to be authorized, will be the European war ribbon.

Bargains Which More Than Ever Bind You to Greenhut's

Be Sure to See
Mme. Ray Baker
in Her
Novel French Wax Figure Poses

Mme. Baker, by the beauty and novelty of her inanimate wax figure-like poses, won the first prize at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and has created a furore wherever she has appeared from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Her appearance in England was greeted with the highest acclaim.

See her at Greenhut's tomorrow, where she will show some strikingly distinctive creations in Fall and Winter apparel.

Mme. Baker will pose in the Women's and Misses' Apparel Sections and in a Sixth Avenue window, alternating

GREENHUT'S
"THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

ONWARD—ever onward—now as in the past twenty-one years, well in the van of progress. Ever seeking new methods of saving money for our customers, who to-day, more than ever, appreciate what a comfort it is to have a reliable store at their beck and call to give the best service and the most for a given expenditure.

Make Greenhut's Your Store
It Deserves Well at Your Hands

Last 6 Days of the "Liberty Loan Drive"

Step up NOW and buy YOUR LIBERTY BOND. The one investment you can make with perfect safety, and in the assurance that you are helping your country in the most practical way. A LIBERTY BOND is the one Commodity of which the dollar buys more than ever. What you save is securely placed, and gives you a return of 4 per cent.

$50 AND $100 BONDS READY FOR DELIVERY.

Women's and Misses' Newest $11.50 to $14.75 Silk & Serge Dresses $8.95

One word by way of counsel: Come early to make your choice, for this offer is limited to 300 dresses—no more. All are from our regular stock, reduced for this sale because the quantity in each style is limited.

Dresses for afternoon and evening wear are included in the offering. We illustrate two of the distinctive styles for afternoon wear, such as will strongly appeal to women who appreciate smart fashions that exhibit nothing of the outre.

THE MATERIALS: ALL-WOOL SERGE AND SHIMMERING SATIN; excellent qualities and correct colorings; Brown, Plum, Green, Taupe, Navy and Black.

Whatever is of the newest in trimming is introduced; some of these dresses have collars inlaid with silk; others of Georgette crepe, lace trimmed. Many are handsomely embroidered, and the newest shaped pockets are shown.

A Limited Number of Women's and Misses' Evening Dresses Are Included at the Same Price

These are in dainty new styles (one illustrated). They are effectively trimmed with shadow lace or net and have ruffled or tucked skirts. Some are treated with metallic embroidery. Delicate pastel shades for your choice—such as Maise, Shell Pink, Ciel Blue and Nile Green. Sale Tomorrow (Monday) ONLY.

9x12 Axminster Rugs
of HIGH QUALITY
Reduced from $44.50 to $32.50

A notable offering from our popular Floor Covering Section is told of in this brief announcement.

For tomorrow we offer a limited number of these Axminster Rugs in an attractive collection of designs and colorings.

(The price is reduced $12 because of slight imperfections which will in no way affect the service or mar the beauty of the rugs.)

$14.50 Axminster Rugs—size 4 6x6.6; at $10.75
$19.75 Axminster Runners—size 36x15; at $14.75
$15.75 Axminster Runners—27x15 at $11 75

SELECTED EGGS!
Dozen in carton 47c
(None delivered.)

Let Us Show You This Splendid Value Tomorrow!

$150 Four-Piece "Queen Anne" Dining Room Suite for $125

The price is a special one. The design such as will appeal to the most critical taste. This "Queen Anne" suite comes in American Walnut or Mahogany.

THE BUFFET is 54 inches long and has a 10x50-inch mirror.

THE CHINA CLOSET is 44 inches wide, 64 inches high.

THE SERVING TABLE is 36 inches long.

THE EXTENSION TABLE, 48 inches in diameter, extending to 6 ft.

We repeat—a splendid value.

$29 American Walnut Dresser, $22.50

Another exceptional bargain. It is 21 inches deep, 41 inches long, splendidly made and finished; has 22x28 French plate mirror, with all-wood trimmings.

Housewares Sale
in the Store Downstairs

Stove and Oil Heaters
Specially Priced

We have a fine collection of heating appliances that can be used in any room in the house. They are remarkably low priced. Install one of them, saving its cost in a very few weeks.

Smooth Oak Parlor Heating Stove—burns either coal or wood; a powerful heater; nickel top ring; fancy urn top; mica door; nickel side rails.

No 11, 16-inch firepot; at..... $7.95
No. 13, 12-inch firepot; at..... $9.95
No. 17, 17-inch firepot; at..... $16.65
No. 19, 19-inch firepot; at..... $20.80

$5.20 Cylinder Oil Heaters—well constructed; Japan finish; smokeless and odorless..... $4.65

$5.60 Cylinder Oil Heaters—nickel trimming..... $4.95

$1.50 Curtain Stretchers—made of seasoned wood with non-rustable pins; size 6x12 ft.; at..... $1.25

$2.25 Curtain Stretchers—stationary pins 1½ inches apart; frame 2½ inches wide; size 6x12 ft.; pins are made of brass nickel-plated; centre hinges; automatic self-squaring easel attachment; at..... $1.95

Extra Heavy Galvanized Wash Boilers—will not rust, will last for years.
No. 7 size; at..... $1.65
No. 8 size; at..... $1.80

$1.25 Heavy Roll Top Bread Box—easy sliding cover; white enamel; at..... 95c

$3.90 "Wear Ever" Aluminum Tea Kettles—5-quart capacity; flat bottom; cold handle; at..... $3.25

Galvanized Wash Tub Cover—fits over two tubs; regularly $2.10; at..... $1.79

$1.75 Aluminum Percolating Coffee Pots—6-cup size; glass top; at..... $1.35

Galvanized Ash Cans—heavy corrugated body; black iron side protectors:—
Size 15x25; regularly $2.75; at..$2.25
Size 17x26; regularly $3.25; at..$2.75

Paint and Household Sundries

No mail, C. O. D. or 'Phone orders filled.

Genuine O'Cedar Oil Mops—round or triangular shape; black dry mop or white oil mop; regularly 75c; at 49c.

O'Cedar Oil Floor and Furniture Polish—regularly 25c, 50c and $1; Sale at 18c, 35c and 80c.

Kirkman's Best Laundry Soap—10 cakes for 65c.

10c Can Dutch Cleanser—Special, 3 cans for 25c.

Permanent Ready Mixed Paint and Floor Paint—Gallon, $2.15; ½ gallon, $1.10; quart, 60c.

Upholstery Department

These following items tell you why:

$4.50 to $4.95 Pair Irish Point Lace Curtains—choice of 12 patterns; 3 yards long; pair..... $3.95

22c Yard Marquisette—for curtain making; 36 inches wide; ivory and white; yard..... 18c

A large assortment of **Sash and Vestibule Laces**, in white, ivory and cream; regularly sold at 29c to $1.75; priced as under:

Regularly, Yd.	Sale Price, Yd.
29c	22c
35c	29c
45c	35c
55c	45c
65c	55c
75c	65c
85c	75c
95c	85c
$1.25	$1.10
$1.75	$1.60

Dress Goods and Coatings
Seasonable Fabrics Which Are Most Reasonably Priced

$2 Yd. Black Broadcloth—50 to 52 inches wide; yard..... $1.45
(No mail or phone orders filled.)

$7.50 Yd. Black Seal Plush—50 inches wide; for Coats, Scarfs, Muffs & Trimming; yard..... $4.89

$3.50 Yd. White Chinchilla Coatings—52 inches wide; for Auto and Sport Coats, Caps, Muffs Scarfs & Trimming; yard..... $1.89

89c to 98c Yd. Dress Goods—36 inches wide; plain serges plaids and stripes; yard..... 67c

Special Sale of
85,000 Rolls of
New Wall Paper
In the Choicest of the New Season's Designs

We divide this enormous purchase into three lots, offering this wall paper at prices hitherto unheard of. Thus:—

12½c Roll Wall Paper—(sold with border only); at, roll..... 2½c

20c Roll Wall Paper—(sold with border only); at roll..... 9c

40c Roll Wall Paper—at, roll..... 22½c

There Will Be Big Doings Tomorrow in Our
Upholstery Department

These following items tell you why:

$4.50 to $4.95 Pair Irish Point Lace Curtains—choice of 12 patterns; 3 yards long; pair..... $3.95

22c Yard Marquisette—for curtain making; 36 inches wide; ivory and white; yard..... 18c

A large assortment of **Sash and Vestibule Laces**, in white, ivory and cream; regularly sold at 29c to $1.75; priced as under:

Regularly, Yd.	Sale Price, Yd.
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75c	65c
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$1.75	$1.60

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20c Roll Wall Paper—(sold with border only); at roll..... 9c

40c Roll Wall Paper—at, roll..... 22½c

In Glorious Array of Color and Weave
These Silk Specials

People who know and who carefully "shop around" in both Specialty and Department Stores tell us that there isn't an item in our Silk Department which does not represent a distinct saving.

Put in a phrase, the best of the silk market is here for less than you would expect to pay.

Let these specials bear witness:—

$2 Yd. Black Satin Duchess—35 inches wide; heavy quality; yard..... $1.65

$1.75 Yd. Dress Satin—35 inches wide; in a full line of colors; white and black; yard..... $1.35

$2.25 Yd. Georgette Crepe—40 inches wide; black and a full line of colors; best quality; yard..... $1.65

$1.75 Yd. Black Dress Taffeta—a splendid quality; 35 inches wide; yard..... $1.25

$2.50 Yd. Charmeuse—40 inches wide; in a very fine quality; all wanted colors, black and white; yard..... $1.85

$1.85 Yd. Black Dress Satin—40 inches wide; a rich jet black and in a good quality; yard..... $1.45

Toweling, Blankets, Muslin and White Goods

Something here to rivet the attention of every housekeeper who has an eye to economy.

17c Toweling and Crashes—bleached and unbleached in mill lengths of 1 to 10 yards; at, yard..... 12c

Wool Finished Cotton Blankets—for single, ¾ or full size beds; your choice of plaid blankets and white, grey or tan blankets; we have just 500 pairs, some with slight mill imperfections; pair..... $3.45

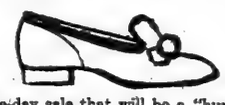
N. B.—No mail or telephone orders will be filled.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins—a lot which comprises 3,000 yards of 36 inch soft finish bleached muslin and 1,500 yards of unbleached heavyweight muslin; yard..... 15c

Please note that this is less than manufacturer's wholesale price. We limit 20 yards to a customer and shall not fill mail or telephone orders.

19c and 25c White Pajama Checks—36 inches wide; short lengths of 2 to 10 yards; slight mill imperfections; only 3,000 yards to sell; at, a yard.. 12½c

Monday We'll Sell 1,200 Pairs of
Women's $1.50 Felt Slippers
at 98c



A one-day sale that will be a "hummer," for the price is considerably less than today's wholesale quotation. These slippers are made of fine quality heavy felt—"Everett" style—hand-turned leather soles; low leather heels.

Warm and comfortable house slippers in brown, gray, blue, also black. Sizes 3 to 8.

New "Nemo" CORSETS
Self-Reducing Models at $3
Especially designed to help you economize on corsets

Like all Nemo ideas, this is timely: A lower-priced Nemo at a time when everything else costs more!

If you are feeling the high cost of living and must economize on corsets, don't give up the Nemo Self-Reducing Service that is so necessary for health and style. Buy one of these new models and continue to enjoy this valuable hygienic service.

No. 311, for average stout figures, short or of medium height, low top, medium-long skirt.....
No. 312, for taller stout figures, medium bust and longer skirt..... } $3.00

Nemo durability also makes these lower-priced Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets—
A GREAT EXTRA VALUE!

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

Section 3 | Fashions — Society SPECIAL ARTICLES

The New York Times.

Drama — Music SPECIAL ARTICLES | Section 3

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1917.

THREE-CENT POSTAGE EFFECTIVE NEXT WEEK

New Order Will Produce Some Strange Results — Two Cents for a Letter to a Soldier in France, Three for One in Yaphank.

By RICHARD BARRY.

TO write or not to write—after Nov. 2—that is the question. Whether it is nobler in the mind to restrain the 2-cent epistolary habit or more patriotic in the conscience to write more often than usual—for 3 cents. For every cent buys a fifth of a bullet. Remember that. A cartridge costs approximately 5 cents. And a strip of gauze for a bandage somewhat less. Thus we can all do our further bit.

Such thoughts arise in anticipation of the order of the Postmaster General making effective, on the second of November, the new postal rates: Three cents an ounce for first-class matter (except drop letters) and 2 cents for postal cards (except printed ones.)

It is a trifling thing—this penny tax. Yet trifling things have upset nations, made poor men rich, pulled down Kings and exalted beggars before now. Rockefeller saved his first money, and laid the foundation for the greatest fortune in the world, by sending postals instead of 3-cent letters on business errands. (That was the last time Uncle Sam asked 3 cents to carry a letter.) And England lost the American colonies by adding a penny tax on tea.

In New York (not the greater city, but only the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) this new tax will add to the revenues of the Federal Government during the months of November and December approximately $3,000,000. This statement is based on the following estimate compiled from the record of stamp sales in the New York Post Office:

	1916.	1917.
October	$2,762,090.86	$2,702,090.86
November	2,671,497.35	*4,007,246.32
December	3,035,476.45	*4,553,217.72
Total	$8,469,664.86	$11,323,154.90

Increase for two months, (estimated,) $2,853,490.04.
*Estimated 50 per cent. increase.

No one can say at the present time whether there will be less or more use of the mail after Nov. 2. The Postmaster will not hazard a guess. None of his assistants will, though all are inclined to think there will be little, if any, change in the volume of business. Therefore, it seems safe to assume that the sale of stamps for the last two months of 1917 will be 50 per cent. more than for the last two months of 1916, especially in view of the fact that the increase in the sale of stamps for the first nine months of 1917 over a corresponding period in 1916 was at the rate of 6½ per cent. No allowance has been made for that 4½ per cent. normal increase in computing the probable gross sales. The comparative figures of the last nine months are:

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1917	$22,495,768.69
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1916	21,181,429.13
Increase in 1917	$1,314,340.56

The total of stamp sales in the New York Post Office for 1916 was just under $30,000,000, or about $2,500,000 a month. Therefore, it seems safe to say that the people of New York (Manhattan and the Bronx) will pay at least $1,000,000 a month henceforth in excess on letter postage for the new war tax.

If it is argued that people will write less under war conditions, a study of the receipts for the sale of stamps in this Post Office for the past seven years will throw some light on the subject. The following table shows the total receipts from the sale of stamps in the New York Post Office for the years ending Dec. 31:

1911	$20,858,543.86
1912	22,199,804.31
1913	25,884,283.42
1914	25,421,926.89
1915	26,306,636.16
1916	29,512,750.42
1917 (nine months)	22,495,768.69

It will be observed that during the first year of the European war (1914) the receipts from the sale of stamps fell off, although war was not declared until seven months of the year had gone. Then the receipts began to climb again steadily, and were apparently hardly affected at all by the entrance of the United States in the world conflict, the increase for the present year over the previous record year being at the rate of 4½ per cent.

Of course, statistics can be pulled around to prove almost any kind of an argument. In any election you may observe the opposing parties using the same set of figures and each proving its own case, each diametrically opposed to the other. The postal receipts may jump 50 per cent., as the face of the prognostication indicates; they may not jump at all.

Here are some of the "ifs":

In the first place, the figures quoted here make no distinction between stamps purchased for first-class mail and those purchased for parcel post. There is no way to separate the two in the Post Office records. However, it is the general opinion among postal employes that the parcel post, huge as it has become, does not consume more than 10 per cent. of the stamps sold. This 10 per cent. (if that is a fair allowance) is partially offset by the expected normal increase of 4½ per cent.

Secondly, there is the drop letter preferential. A drop letter is one that is mailed for delivery from the Post Office at which it is posted, or, in other words, which is addressed for local delivery by the Post Office in which it is mailed. This is not as liberal as it sounds—for New Yorkers. Postmaster Patten has tried to get the Post Office Department to rule separately in our case, but to no avail. The law was made for the whole country, not for New York, and the fact that there are six Post Offices in Greater New York makes a distinctly complex qualifying item in the drop letter immunity.

For instance, you may drop a letter at the Battery and have it delivered in the Bronx for 2 cents. If you drop a letter at City Hall, addressed to Fulton Street, Brooklyn, a small fraction of the distance of the other, you must pay 3 cents.

Stranger than that, you may write to your soldier friends in France for 2 cents; if you write to them in Yaphank you must pay 3 cents, because Yaphank is not covered by the New York Post Office, whereas, for the present, United States soldiers in France, as well as those serving in the Atlantic fleet, are.

The district of the New York Post Office embraces the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, as well as those of Pelham and Pelham Manor. But if you write to Staten Island it will cost 3 cents. That is covered by the Richmond Post Office. In addition to the Post Offices of New York, Brooklyn, and Richmond, there are in Greater New York the Post Offices of Flushing, Jamaica, and Long Island City. Drop letters placed in any of these offices, if they are addressed to points in other districts, even though within the greater city, will require 3 cents postage, and 3 cents will carry a letter also to Shanghai, China; to Panama, Canada, Cuba, or Mexico, as well as anywhere within the United States.

This curious complexity within the greater city will offer many firms a study in comparative economy and patriotism, for it will be possible to save the extra penny on hundreds of thousands of business communications. For instance, there are several thousand firms in Manhattan, each of which sends out monthly above ten thousand communications (largely in the nature of advertisements) to citizens of the greater city. By differentiating this mail into six component parts, corresponding to the six Post Offices in the greater city, and employing a boy to carry each list to the different Post Offices, monthly savings of thousands of dollars may be effected.

Some of the election campaign committees are sure to do this. It is customary, two days before election, for each of the parties to send a personal written communication to each voter. The postal bill for all the parties is never under $100,000. By noting the drop letter restrictions this year it will be possible for the various parties, in the aggregate, to save themselves upward of $25,000.

Some of the most extensive advertisers have already planned to cut down the extra 50 per cent., for November at least. November is the month when the huge volume of Christmas advertising is put in the mails by the department stores and the mail order houses. This year many of them are speeding up to get this vast amount of mail in the Post Office before Nov. 2. One house (not the largest) placed a hurry order a few days ago with the Post Office for 650,000 stamped envelopes (of the two-cent variety) to be delivered, without fail, on or before Oct. 29. If they are delivered by the 29th—and it is practically impossible to get them much sooner—that house will engage in extra heavy work for the following three days—addressing, entering, and sealing three-quarters of a million letters, the material being printed previously.

Yet the big mail addressing houses, which make a specialty of caring for mailing lists in vast quantity, say there is apparently no general effort to decrease the first-class mail on the part of large advertisers. Many contracts, made by the year, will be filled for November and December just as if there were no 50 per cent. increase in postage.

As a preliminary to this expected demand, the New York Post Office has placed an order at Washington for one carload of three-cent stamped envelopes. It will have that many on hand, to begin with, as a feeler for the new business. It has been many years since three-cent stamped envelopes have been used, and there were no dies for them in the Government Printing Office when the new law was passed. But there are now.

The third "if": on postal cards the increase is 100 per cent., not 50 per cent., as on first-class letters. What formerly cost one cent will now cost two cents. This will make it as cheap to send a drop letter within the district of the New York Post Office as it will be to send a post card.

But not if the postcard contains only printing. Such cards may go at the old one-cent rate. The only writing allowed, at the lower rate, is the name of the addressee, and the name of the sender, together with both addresses.

To creep under this provision of the law, some of the firms that print the cards one sees on the street corners and in the holes-in-the-wall stores are already enlarging the supply and variety. "Your country needs you more than I," with a picture of a soldier embracing a maiden, quite properly is the sort in vogue now. "Good-bye, my hero!" "True love is the best incentive to patriotism," and "To fight for you and country makes parting less severe" are the species of mottoes which are appearing.

The future in post cards is to go beyond that, for whatever is printed may be mailed for one cent; whatever is written costs two. New York buys 20,000 of these printed cards a week, and the trade is worth cultivating. Will it not increase with its chance to save two cents on each communication—after Nov. 2?

NOW OR NEVER, SAYS JAMES M. BECK

IN the course of a recent address before the Stock Exchange's Liberty Loan Committee, James M. Beck said:

"I have traveled somewhat through this country and I have endeavored to diagnose the opinions of my countrymen so far as one can diagnose so complex a thing as a heterogeneous democracy, such as ours is. I am very much impressed with the fact that there has been, beyond the expectation of most men, a general and most loyal acquiescence in the sacrifices required by the war. In the second place, there is among all classes, so far as I can see, west of the Mississippi as well as east, a certain determination to see this thing through for the prestige of America. But where I think the American spirit falters—not in courage so much as in due appreciation—due probably to our former provincial outlook as to European questions and in general the parochial view that we once had of world events—is the fact that we have a happy-go-lucky idea that this war somehow is coming to a successful finish, and that we have plenty of time to prepare ourselves to meet its demands, and that in good time it will come to a successful conclusion, and that we will be in that conclusion a determining factor. * * * I think we are very rash in assuming that it will necessarily be so.

"There may be those who argue that whatever else the present crisis may mean for America, it will at least prepare us adequately for any future international collisions, and that 'next time' we will be armed cap-à-pie.

"In my judgment, there will be no next time. Now is the accepted time, this, the day of salvation. The balance of power in the world will be determined by the issue of this struggle. The group of powers that wins will draw other powers to its centre of power, just as the filings are drawn by the magnet. If Germany, by hook or by crook, by any manner of atrocity or deviltry, by fair fighting or foul, or by any method, can show that it is the dominating power in this struggle, it is possible that some nations, at present neutral, or even at present among our allies, may be drawn irresistibly to the German alliance. Its power will be so overshadowing and dominating that she can draw to her forces not within her grasp, and can have such an overshadowing importance that even this Republic would have its independence seriously menaced.

"We take satisfaction in the thought that if we continue as allies of England, we will have with the potential military power of our country, the naval power of England, and could thus bid defiance to any country. But who shall say that super-submarines may not be constructed that will snap any possible connections between England and the United States for the future protection of the world? Who can say that if Germany shall triumph, France, notwithstanding all her splendid sacrifices, her lavish expenditures of treasure and blood that have made her the admiration of the world, may not become, of necessity, an unwilling moral vassal of the conqueror, and be obliged to accept whatever in the course of international politics Prussia may dictate?

"So there may never be a next time. We must win now, for the best interests of civilization, for the forces that stand for reason in the control of nations. We will win now, or lose now—I will not say 'forever,' because forever is a long time—but I will say for as long as any man within these four walls is likely to live. The cause of civilization will be lost for at least a generation if it is lost now."

LIBERTY BOND "BANK" ACTIVE

THE largest Liberty bond, in proportion to the buyer's wealth, taken during this campaign, was an $800 bond, bought by a bootblack, Pasquale Turre, at the little Liberty Bank erected by the National League for Woman's Service in Madison Square.

Pasquale, who has lived in this country only twelve years, paid for his bond outright in very much worn greenbacks, saying that he wanted to purchase it from the ladies, and that he wished it known that he was a patriot.

He has no large, ornamental, mirrored shoe-shine parlor, but only a little worn, dingy box, that he lugs around Madison Square, and he made his $800 in nickels from shines, personally administered. Nor is this the only way in which this patriot has shown his loyalty, for he has a son, Francesco, who is now in training at Yaphank.

Many interesting stories, some amusing and some pathetic, have come to light in connection with the investors at the unique Madison Square Liberty Bank. A middle-aged woman, who came in to take a $100 bond, confided with shy impulsiveness: "This may seem a very small amount to you, but it is all that I have saved from years of work. I am one of those who never had any training. I was never properly equipped to be self-supporting. Couldn't afford it. I saved this $100 in order to take a course of study that I felt would make my work of more value, increase my efficiency—" She broke off with an apologetic laugh.

"Then why buy a bond?" she was asked.

"Oh, I want to!" she exclaimed, "I couldn't be happy unless I did. I'm glad it means self-denial and the sacrifice of ambitions. There is no one in my family to go and fight, and this is a very little thing in comparison with sending one you love out there."

Another investor, a cheerful Irish washwoman, produced, with pardonable pride fifty $1 bills, saying graciously: "Don't mintion it, Ma'm. Sure 'tis a privilege to help the Govermmint out."

During the two weeks of its existence men and women whose names are household words to all good Americans have gone down to Liberty Bank and spoke in behalf of the big loan that the United States is asking. Bands from military posts have furnished music for the noonday meetings, Mayor Mitchel took time from his busy day to raise the Stars and Stripes over the tiny building, on the occasion of its formal opening, and Governor Whitman added his appeal from the rostrum in front of the bank.

The women of the National League for Woman's Service have been unwearied in their efforts to add to the loan, and through their little bank have already taken in about $1,300,000 worth of Liberty bonds.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens at 9 A. M., Closes at 6 P. M. | Telephone, 6100 Main | Weather Tomorrow. Fair

Many Extraordinary Offerings for Monday

Women's $47.50 to $80 Sample Coats, $39.75

Little need be added after mentioning the materials of which these Coats are made, the fur trimmings with which they are embellished, and the conservatively figured prices at which their duplicates are selling today.

Each Coat is the making of a beautiful costume. Each expresses an uncommon inspired style idea of designers here and abroad.

Each Coat is a prize.

Being samples, there are no two of one style. For the same reason, sizes are 36 and 38.

The luxurious materials comprised include:—

Bolivia, Duvet de Laine, Vicuna, Crystal Cloth, Buckskin Cloth, Silvertone, Broadcloth, Velveteen, Chiffon Velvet, Callot Satin, Wool Velour, Pom Pom, Velour Patis

The handsome Fur Trimmings count among them:—

Natural Raccoon, Beaver, Australian Opossum, Ringtail, Squirrel, Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), Nutria, Also Very Attractive Coats Without Fur Trimming

Second floor, Central Building.

$4.49 Black and Colored Chiffon Velvet, $2.97 Yard

Extraordinary news in view of the great demand for this fashionable and beautiful costume material.

A superb, supple, luxurious quality; 39 inches wide; in black and ten choice colorings. 1,500 yards at about wholesale price.

5,000 Yds. $1.39 Satin Messaline, 98c. Yd.

Lowest price on all-silk messaline quoted in months. 35 inches wide; in a range of desirable street and evening colors. Only 10 yards to a customer.

Street floor, West Building.

2,500 Yards French and Storm Serge, $1.19 Yard

Both the French and the Storm Serge are well under today's market value. Both are 40 inches wide and all-wool.

The French Serge, in navy blue only; the Storm Serge in new Fall shades as well as navy blue.

$2.25 Black Chiffon Broadcloth, $1.79 Yard

$2.79 Navy Blue Dress Serge 54-Inch, $2.19 Yd.

$2.49 to $2.98 All-Wool Dress Goods, 54-Inch, $1.98 Yd.

Street floor, West Building.

40-In. Georgette Crepe 98c. Yard

Without exception the lowest price we have ever quoted for this all-silk 40-inch Georgette Crepe of lustrous quality, of which we have sold thousands of yards at special sales at $1.19 a yard.

Reason—an incomplete range of shades, although over twenty are included in the offering. Among them light blue, marine, and two shades of navy blue, greens, old rose, light gray, light and dark pink, maize, peach, champagne, Copenhagen, and limited quantities of flesh, white, cream and black.

Silver and Gold Flouncings, 39c to $1.25 Yard

Fashionable tinsel flouncings on silk net—a delay in shipments. All in silver and gold in beautiful designs.

Bands, 3¾ in., 39c. yard.

Flouncings, 9 and 12-inch, 39c. and 49c. yard; 18-inch, 89c. yard; 27-inch, $1.25 yard.

Street floor, Central Building.

This Is the LAST WEEK to Make a Success of the LIBERTY LOAN

Six days in which to raise nearly half the Loan—that's the problem that confronts loyal Americans.

Upon YOU, and several millions like you, who have put off until the last moment doing your duty to your country, will lie the responsibility for the Loan's success or failure.

Buy all the Bonds you can—NOW!

At our Liberty Bond Booth we will deliver immediately to you the new Liberty Loan 4% Gold Bonds, for cash; or take your subscription as you choose.

But choose to do one or the other—and HURRY!

The safety of these United States, and your own future, depend on your action now.

Act at once—to the full limit of your ability.

ONLY SIX DAYS MORE!

Liberty Bond Booth, Street floor, rear Central Building.

A Maker's Clearance of Reed Furniture

An unusually attractive lot of Reed Furniture. A surplus of patterns which the maker has discontinued.

There are Sofas, Arm Chairs, Rockers and Tables, all in brown finish and attractive designs; some upholstered with effective tapestry. Mostly one or two of a kind.

Examples:—

$71.75 Three-Piece Suites at $57.25

Upholstered loose cushion seats and backs.

$12.00 Winged Arm Chairs at $9.25

Other Arm Chairs, upholstered, at $15.00 to $17.50, usually $18.75 to $21.00.

$12.50 Winged Rockers at $10.00

Other Rockers, upholstered, at $12.50 to $18.00, usually $15.00 to $22.00.

$34.00 Upholstered Sofas at $26.75

Also at $30.00, usually $36.00.

Fourth floor, East and Central Buildings.

Women's Dresses of Serge and of Satin at $20.75

Exceptional grades of serge and of satin at anywhere near this price. And certainly unusually charming styles. One model of serge has the skirt peg-topped at the sides and finely pleated in front and back. The bodice with a rolling satin collar and a wide belt all embroidered in beads.

The second, with the fashionable tunic and wide rows of silk braid as a feature.

Of satin, the Dresses are in attractive pleated tunic fashion with simulated surplice bodice and rolling satin collar.

Colors are navy blue and black. There are complete size ranges.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's $29.75 to $59.75 Suits, $24.75 and $39.75

At $24.75—Of broadcloth, velour, duvet de laine, tricotine, gabardine.

Charming Suits in beautifully tailored and semi-dressy lines.

A few fur-trimmed effectively.

At $39.75—Of silvertone, velour, duvet de laine, oxford cloth, tricotine, broadcloth.

Distinctive, uncommon fashions. Tailored with all the finesse of custom work.

Several in the assortments are one or two of a kind, although the collection holds a size-range in attractive models from size 34 to 44.

Second floor, Central Building.

Announcing Another Great Fur Sale

As evidence that last Monday's values were appreciated, were the cleared fur tables after not many hours after opening.

We have been spurred to another great effort. Here are the results:

Natural Raccoon Scarfs.. $6.95

Natural Raccoon Scarfs, very dark, handsome skins; opened and finely lined $11.75

Black Lynx Cat Scarfs, in three different styles... $9.75

Taupe Fox Scarfs, large size, softly lined..... $19.75

Natural Raccoon Muffs, two stripes; fine quality. $14.75

Natural Skunk Muffs, pillow shape $22.50

Beaver Muffs, pillow shape; handsome, dark skins $16.50

Taupe, Georgette, Kamchatka and Poiret Fox Scarfs, with the Muffs to match; beautiful quality and made up in very attractive styles, at prices ranging from, each .....$19.75 to $64.50

Especially beautiful Skunk Stoles at $125.00

A large Baum-Marten Cape Stole, with tail trimming $395.00

Dyed Hudson Bay Sable Stole and Cape Stole at $375.00 and $475.00

Natural Muskrat Coat, 45 in. long; either Hudson Seal collar and cuffs, beaver collar and cuffs or with natural raccoon collar and cuffs; specially priced at..... $82.50

Hudson Seal Coat, 45 in. long; large skunk collar and cuffs; this Coat regularly would sell for $225.00 .....$160.00

Natural Nutria Coats, short, loose, new models, $118.00 and $125.00

Fine Natural Mink Coat, loose model, with tail trimming $550.00

A great, all-embracing showing of women's Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats, trimmed or plain, at prices best appreciated by comparison.

Second floor, Central Building.

First Sale in the New Lamp Shop!

To commemorate this event in a fitting manner the values have been made exceptionally attractive, as the following will show conclusively:

$17.98 Solid Mahogany Floor Lamps, $13.98

New design, complete with 22-inch silk shade, best quality silk fringe and gold trimmed; rose, gold or blue.

$9.98 Solid Mahogany Two-Light Table Lamps, $7.98

With 18-inch flat empire silk Shade; rose, gold or blue.

$6.98 Solid Mahogany One-Light Table Lamps, $5.49

With 18-inch flat empire silk Shade; rose, gold or blue.

$7.98 Ivory Decorated Boudoir Lamps, $5.98

With lovely champagne silk Shade, self colored trimming, silk fringe.

$2.98 Boudoir Lamps, $1.59

Pink, blue or ivory metal, with linen Shade to match.

Third floor, Central Building.

2,000 Men's $1.25 and $1.50 Negligee Shirts, 89c

Unusually good Shirts at a low price. Excellent madras with woven or printed fast-color stripes in handsome designs. All made especially for us, cut full in accurate sizes, with shrunk neckbands, center plaits and double-stitched seams. Sizes 14 to 17½; several sleeve lengths.

Men's $1.48 Domet Pajamas, $1.09

Reduced from their full price in our regular stock; delightfully warm, soft and comfortable. Military collars; small, medium and large sizes.

Street floor, Fulton Street, East Building.

$4.25 Pure Linen Table Cloths at $3.69

Offerings like this get scarcer and scarcer as linen imports get fewer and fewer. 195 Table Cloths in all; of pure Irish linen satin damask; 68x88 inches, in pretty oval designs.

Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

Lace Curtains and Panels ⅓ to ½ Below Regular Prices

Small lots, but some of the best values we have offered this season. Small lots, we repeat, which will quickly vanish at the prices they bear.

$7.50 to $20 Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and Lacet Arabe Lace Curtains at $4.89, $6.89, $9.89 and $13.75 a Pair

Remarkable bargains as they appear here! You will like them better when you see them.

$23.00 to $29.50 Reversible Velour Portieres, $16.89 a Pair

Third floor, Central Building.

A Very Exceptional Sale of Fine Royal Wilton Rugs

416 Rugs in this very unusual group; bought below the market and sold the same way. The Rugs are new and perfect, and come from several well-known mills.

Here are the sizes and prices in the offering—one of the best we have ever made:

Small Sizes and Hall Runners

Quantity	Size	Price
80	27x54 in.	$5.00
43	36x36 in.	4.50
48	36x63 in.	8.25
17	2¼x 9 ft.	11.25
26	2¼x12 ft.	13.50
25	2¼x15 ft.	17.50

Room Sizes

Quantity	Size	Price
14	4½x 7½ ft.	$17.50
23	6 x 9 ft.	29.50
57	8¼x10½ ft.	47.50
52	9 x12 ft.	49.50
12	9 x15 ft.	72.50
8	10½x13½ ft.	79.50
7	11¼x15 ft.	89.50

Best Wool Velvet Carpets, $1.75 Yard

Smith Colonial, Hartford Sultan, Roxbury Salem

in a fine range of small allover Oriental designs and two-toned—browns, greens, reds and blues; many with stair carpets to match.

20 Patterns Inlaid Linoleums, 98c. Sq. Yd.

Handsome tile and wood designs in this reliable, well-seasoned grade of Linoleum.

Third floor, East Building.

24,000 Imported China Cups and Saucers at 19c!

Think of it! American porcelain cups and saucers are selling for as much as 35c. And these, remember, are imported! This is a bargain that you ought not to miss. The cups and saucers are decorated in several neat conventional border designs.

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets Reduced

At $11.98, regularly $15.98—Neat floral designs; each piece gold-lined.

At $13.89, regularly $18.89—Neat green border design; each piece gold-lined.

At $16.89, regularly $22.89—Decorated in two neat black and gold border designs.

Subway floor, Central Building.

SEASON'S NEW STYLES SEEN AT WEDDINGS AND RACES

Lovely Pink Bridesmaids' Frocks Set Off by Black Hats—Suits Still Hold Their Own Against Coats and Dresses—Lavish Use of Fur—Sleeveless Jackets Much in Evidence.

WHETHER for war reasons or not, a great many people are being married these days. And, of course, it is a time-honored custom to wear one's best clothes to a wedding. As for the bride and her attendants, they set the fashion for many months to come. They may wear ample gowns; they may wear girlish gowns; they may be entirely unpretentious. But when they are in New York they are always worthy of the notice of those who would keep abreast of the times, as far as fashion is concerned.

Last week, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Miss Edythe Milliken was married to Daniel Kellogg, Jr. The bride's gown was lovely to behold, living up, as it did, to every standard of a perfect bridal costume. The material was of the heaviest, softest satin imaginable, and the lines of the skirt, which fell from a rather interestingly high waistline, drooped noticeably toward the sides, where they formed big, graceful folds. Over a considerable portion of the gown was laid a piece of beautiful old lace, its cream-colored tone adding elegance and charm. The same lace was draped for a veil, making a cunning little cap with a drooping lace edge around the outline of the face that was held at the back under each ear by a tiny knob of orange blossoms. From there the lace fell over the wedding gown and over the very wide, flat train almost to its end.

The bridesmaids' frocks seemed to have stepped out of a picture book. They were pink—and, after all, isn't pink the only color that properly expresses the whole theory and scheme of being a bridesmaid? Somehow you like it best when you see it, whatever may have been your leanings in the past toward blue or any other pastel shade. There were three of these frocks—worn by two bridesmaids and one maid of honor—all made alike of heavy pink satin. The material was just right, because satin is the material of the season for young girls' afternoon and evening frocks.

These gowns were cut slightly low and square at the necks, with waists the effect of which was Moyen Age. This effect was gained by the use of cleverly designed girdles of the pink satin. In the front of each girdle a silver ribbon showed only for a brief space, being run through two buttonholes and tied at the back in a simple bow with long streamers. That bit of silver was the only relief from a solid mass of pink. At the shoulders, in back, broad widths of pink tulle floated out behind, forming, in an intricate and interesting manner, two layers of sleeves. The upper layer had a silver tassel dangling at its end at about a line with the waist, and the lower layer had a tassel attached somewhere near the line of the hem of the gown. The skirts were of the harem variety—very puffy around the feet, which were dressed in the prettiest of silver slippers, with silver stockings.

The hats worn by the bridesmaids were copied from a French model. They had black velvet crowns and black Georgette brims, slightly pointed at each side. For trimming there was only a scant black lace veil apiece, which fell about two inches over the brim, making a charmingly transparent curtain. These appropriate hats were the single note that set off the entire costume, and they bring to mind the fact that black hats have no rival when it comes to smartness. They are always good looking, no matter what the surroundings or the occasion, and they are especially good when used as an accent to a frock or a suit of lighter color.

There was a flower girl at this wedding. She had all the little lacy ruffles and all the ribbon bows that were her right. And she looked lovely in her drooping, lacy hat, with her basket of pink roses and pink ribbons.

Children's dresses this year, by the way, are like those of their elders in simplicity. On those that look most formidable to a modest bank account there are infinite hand stitches and demure little rows of tatting and briar stitching, so fine as to be almost invisible to the naked eye. Most of the waists are short—mere yokes—the straight, full little skirts falling from a point somewhere about the armholes. A round schoolboy sort of collar of white linen or piqué seems to be an indispensable part of the newest younger dresses. It may be scalloped or plain around the edge, or it may have a modest frilling added, or a row of inconspicuous lace.

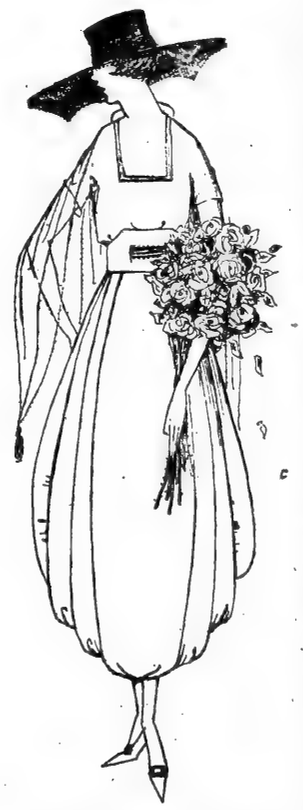
To get back to the subject of weddings—surely the guests deserve a part of the notice of the day. At the wedding already mentioned there were guests wearing copies of the newest French models—velvet being most decidedly in the lead.

A taupe velvet suit was simply made with three-quarter length coat and a narrow skirt. The hat worn with it was made of hatter's plush. It had a rather wide sailor brim and a soft, high crown, around the base of which was laid a row of vari-colored flowers and rosebuds. Next to this suit was one of biscuit-colored gloveskin cloth, the tightly fitting coat of which had a rolled and V-shaped collar of shiny black sealskin. With this was worn a biscuit-colored hat of a tone somewhat lighter than the suit. The feather that trimmed it all around the crown was held by a narrow Alice blue ribbon, tied at the back with a bow, and with pert little ends.

Another street dress, rather unusual in its character, was made of dark gray covert cloth, nicely tailored and fitted. With it was combined a generously wide blue fox scarf and a black broad-brimmed hat with a crush crown of gobelin blue velvet. That combination was thought out by an artist, and it "got over," as the theatrical people love to say.

At Belmont Park the races brought a brave showing of new things for outdoors and one cannot help but believe that the time of year has come now when we may really take note of the clothes that appear as an indication of what the best things will be through all the season.

Bride's Gown of White Satin and Lace.



Bridesmaid's Frock of Rose Pink Satin.

We have been led to believe all along that coats and dresses would usurp the right of the suit, but the dressing at Belmont Park certainly seemed to prove quite the contrary. There were many and numerous suits so trig and uniform in their texture, shape, and general scheme, that they brought a message to the discouraged to take heart.

Some one has said that it takes suffering to develop the true artistic expression in a musician, and some one else has ventured to remark that suffering has developed in the Paris dressmakers an expression never before achieved in their creations. One is impelled to believe this when one sees the wonderful works of art that they have turned out this season. If suffering in America should develop the art of wearing these things to any greater degree, then we shall be ravishing indeed.

A fresh interest in clothes at the races was given by the presence of a number of metallic brocaded hats and toques. This material shines and glitters and calls your attention, whether you will or no, and when the hat is donned over a suit of inconspicuous coloring, its effect is that of an accent finishing and completing the whole.

Where furs were seen they were lavish and wonderful. There were two or three leopard skin coats and here and there were noticed coats of Hudson seal. One dress seemed to be made entirely of fur—beaver—with the exception of cut-out places under the arms below and above the waistline and on the upper parts of the sleeves where brown broadcloth was supplied—just to show that it was a dress, after all. It had a brown ribbon for a belt tied in front and left to fall in streamers.

It is interesting to see, at open-air gatherings this Fall, how many times a plain-colored coat is worn with a plaid or a striped skirt. Sometimes the coat is of velvet, sometimes of broadcloth, sometimes of heavy covert cloth. This style is a boon to the tall woman.

Another thing about coats and suits is the sudden showing of sleeveless jackets. They are made of leather or woolen materials, or knitted, and they are meant to be worn under the coat, showing at the front as a decorative vest and a recognized part of the suit. This will be a relief to those who, for years, have had to overlook the fact that they really needed a little extra warmth about their bodies on a chilly day.

The knitted slip-on sweater vests have been seen recently about town worn by very smart women. One or two were seen under cape coats. One of yellow Jersey cloth was worn under a black velvet jacket, widely spread open at the front. Another Jersey slip-on vest of Chinese blue served as the foundation for a one-piece blue serge dress, held in at the waistline by the slender strength of a narrow patent leather belt.

It seems a little early to begin to talk about the colors for Spring, but when you consider that true economy lies in planning ahead it might be wise to mention here what the Spring color card has to say about things.

The colors grow darker and darker and more intense in the grayness that pervades them. To be sure, there are some stray red tones and a yellow or two to give a soft hue of brightness, but, for the most part, they are green and brown and gray and dark blue and taupe in all its tones and shades. Brown, doubtless, has the lead, as it has had through the Winter preparations—so that, in general, it would seem well to purchase brown things when they have to do duty for more than one season.

Blues are extraordinarily good, ranging all the way from the darkest midnight shade—a black, really, with a light in it—to a pastel shade that is almost white.

A word about scarfs—not fur, but wool scarfs. They seem to be growing in popularity. At the races last week a number of them were seen, as well as some capes and capelets made of woolen material. They are usually of a dark and sombre shade, with a brighter satin lining and they are either blanket-stitched or fringed around the edges with the same bright color. Often the idea is carried out in the hat. It certainly makes a spot of interesting brightness on an otherwise plain get-up and the scarf wound tightly about the throat is not only good for Winter but happens to have a chic air as well.

FRIENDLY HOME'S WORK AMONG ORPHAN CHILDREN

BETWEEN the orphan asylum and the outside world has always existed something of a gap, often difficult to cross by the orphans when they seek to find suitable employment beyond the walls of their only home. Much thought has been given to devising methods that would satisfactorily bridge this gap. It has directed itself mainly in attempts to establish some institution that would stand midway between the asylum and the working world.

One of these attempts, quietly conducted in New York for several years, has begun to attract the attention of those who realize the importance of this problem. How this institution, the Friendly Home, was created, and what has been accomplished by it, is told by Mrs. Julius Frank, its Chairman.

"In 1914 a committee was appointed by the Directresses of the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum," said Mrs. Frank. "The purpose of this committee, called the 'Friendly Circle,' was to get in friendly touch with girls who had left the Orphan Asylum to take up the various trades and occupations in which they had been trained while at the asylum. Through this more intimate relationship between the women and girls the fact was brought to us that the girls, although splendidly equipped in many ways, especially morally and physically, when sent from this splendid institution, lacked the individual training which was naturally impossible in so large a body. The girls felt this. They wanted the training. The one aim of the 'Friendly Circle' was to give the children a chance, so it was proposed to teach them, under proper conditions, at an early age, practical household duties, domestic science, and to develop in them for whatever their calling in life should be the ability to build and care for homes. So the matter was brought before the Board of Trustees of the asylum. The suggestions were adopted, the Ladies' Sewing Society using its own funds for defraying expenses.

"Mr. Solomon Lowenstein, Superintendent of the asylum, got the co-operation of the Teachers College and the Board of Education, and, with their sanction, engaged the furnished apartment on the top floor of the former Speyer School, Lawrence Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. A guide or housemother was employed. With twelve of the older girls ready to leave the Orphan Asylum, but still going to high school, they are keeping house in this apartment. The entire work in the apartment is done by the girls, giving them a thorough knowledge of practical housekeeping, including cooking, making up the bills of fare for the day, marketing, thereby learning market and food values, and cleaning the apartment, sewing, embroidering, millinery, making their own clothes, mending their own clothes and household articles, washing their own clothes. Each girl having her own room is, of course, responsible for its care. The work is so systematized that school and school work, physical training, good reading and diversions, such as lectures, plays, and excursions, are not neglected.

"The girls are, when finished with this four months' course, placed in families as mothers' helpers or companions, filling places of trust, not as servants, while they finish their high school or vocational training. Some of the girls go to their own families and make comfortable and well-ordered households for those who are dependent upon them.

"Four groups of girls have now left the Friendly Home, and the fifth group is starting its training. It has been a truly friendly home to the girls, and they are keeping in touch with it by an alumnae organization which meets there. A fund, called the 'Emilie Joseph Frank Fund,' has been donated in memory of a former Directress. Miss Antoinette De Pinna is in charge of the school."

ESTABLISHED 1847
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LONDON 175 New Bond St.

Messrs. CARTIER

take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment

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The SAFEST SECURITY in ALL the World—
For your Savings
For your Welfare
and perhaps
For your Life
is offered to you NOW
in
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HIGGINS & SEITER INC.
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9-11 EAST 37TH STREET
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I want to hear from responsible business men interested in an honest proposition, made by a sound company and men of standing. Preference given to those interested in motor truck industry.

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HISTORIC SCHUYLER MANSION DEDICATED

BY the dedication last week of the General Schuyler Mansion at Albany another interesting landmark of Revolutionary days has been permanently preserved from the devastating hand of modern improvements. The house is 155 years old, having been built in 1762. Its dedication on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Governor Whitman, marked the 140th anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. General Schuyler took an active part in the campaign against the invading British Army from the North, and, at Saratoga, he suffered a serious loss in the burning by the British of his country home and mills. Notwithstanding this, he acted the part of a chivalrous conqueror a few days later, when he entertained General Burgoyne and his staff, including the Hessian General, Baron Riedesel, and his wife, at his Albany home, when, as prisoners of war, they stopped there on the way to Boston.

With the single exception of the famous Washington Headquarters at Newburg, purchased by the State in 1849, the Schuyler Mansion is more closely associated with Revolutionary times than any other of the historic memorials purchased from time to time by the State for preservation.

Apart from its historical and personal interest, the Schuyler house has long been acknowledged as one of the best types of Colonial architecture extant in the United States. It is a two-story building, sixty feet square, surmounted by a double hip roof with small dormer windows and square chimneys. The upper floor, overlooking the entrance in the front, has seven windows. In the white wainscoted drawing room on the main floor Alexander Hamilton was married to Elizabeth Schuyler, one of the General's daughters, in 1780.

On one of the balusters of the famous Schuyler staircase is the mark of an Indian tomahawk hurled at one of the Schuyler girls in August, 1781, when a band of Tories and Indians broke into the house with the object of capturing General Schuyler. By his presence of mind they were put to flight while plundering the dining room of its silverware.

Extensive grounds originally surrounded the house, and its lofty situation made it for many years a conspicuous sight on the approach to Albany, before the growth of the town into an active city.

General Schuyler and his wife, who was a Miss Van Rensselaer and, was born in the famous Cralio Fort house, the lower manor house of the family, near Albany, were noted for their hospitality. A list of those who were entertained in the Albany home would include nearly all of the noted men and social celebrities of the day. Among the Revolutionary leaders were Hamilton, Lafayette, Baron Steuben, General Knox, John Jay, Duane, Alexander McDougall, Aaron Burr, General Gates, Benjamin Franklin, Charles Carroll, Baron Dieskau. After the war George Washington was a guest on several occasions.

In addition to his military activities, General Schuyler was one of the ablest business men of his day and one of the pioneers in the development of canals for New York's internal trade. He and Rufus King were the first United States Senators from New York, and for many years General Schuyler was a State Senator. He died in his Albany home in 1804, at the age of 71.

The State of New York appropriated $40,000 about five years ago to purchase the house, and placed it in charge of a Board of Trustees. Considerable expense was incurred in repairing the mansion, but money is still needed to furnish it in the Colonial style. Mrs. Daniel Manning is President of the Board of Trustees, and among the members is Miss Georgiana Schuyler, a granddaughter of General Philip Schuyler.

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From April 10th to August 17th, 1917, we sent to the Navy Department 43,913 knitted articles. Since August 17th, various ladies have sent to the ships and Navy Yards 26,015 knitted articles which our members and friends have made and given us for distribution.

This is a good showing, but it is not enough. Won't you help us to increase our gifts, now that Winter is so near?

Free wool is given every Wednesday to those who cannot afford to pay and are willing to work. Apply to Miss May Burrough, Chairman Free Wool Committee.

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Give What You Can—No Amount Too Small to Help SOME Sailor. No Amount Too Large to Help MANY Sailors.

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The newest, roomiest and most cheerful Tea Room in the Financial District. Where LADIES and MEN, too, will find themselves at home.
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SEVEN CANDLES,
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Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Separate Room for Gentlemen.

As the Sign of THE GREEN TEA POT
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
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Saturday night Special—
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THE BEST BY PROOF.

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A la carte lunch for business people. Table d'hote dinner, 50c, 90c. Old-time cooking. Rooms, floors, furnished or unfurnished. Service.

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THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
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Southern chicken dinner, Wed. & Sat. nights, 75c
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Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at

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THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's
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Breakfast, 40c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.

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NEW SOCIAL ROUTINE FOR SMART SET

Patriotic Evenings of War Talks, Knitting, Bridge, and Dancing to be the Fad—Junior League to Hold Usual Entertainment for Charity, with All-Girl Cast.

THESE are the days of remarkable changes, of uncertainties and anxieties, with regard to society. The young men of society have gone to war. From the apartments de luxe of Park Avenue, from the mansions on Fifth Avenue, society has flung its service flag to the breeze. Those who are left behind, the silent army of mothers, wives, and sweethearts, are giving up their time and wealth to the cause of the nation.

Under these exceptional circumstances, the social butterflies find it not difficult to deviate from the routine of sipping honey from the pleasures of the world. The gayeties, the frothy frivolities, have come to an end, and the butterflies of fashion are madly scrambling for a place to settle.

Word comes from Russia that society there, in the darkest hour of its destiny, is blinding itself to stern realities. Some one in Petrograd has written of the magnificence in dress, jewels, and entertaining, and how luxurious living has become fashionable there, to an extent unknown even in the Paris of Louis XV. Cynical followers of fashions they are termed, and the moral is drawn that to appear at all in such rich dresses in this terrible time is as absurd as to go to a burial in a ball gown.

Social extravagance died out in New York before the world war commenced, and although the enemy newspapers hammered at the gayeties and so-called waste here during the first two years of the war there has been no act on the part of society since the United States declared war to justify the slightest criticism of the policy it has followed. In fact, every one has been notably impressed by the high standard of patriotism in society, and no representative body is working harder.

Never was there so great a chance for inventive minds in social matters. For over six months society here, as well as in other cities, has been literally "up in the air" as to what to do. Social factors everywhere have been timid in exercising any of the powers which are vested in them as leaders in society. The débutantes of the year are holding back for fear they might be censored for what might appear to be their selfish interests.

But the air is clearing for New York, at any rate, although the dearth of young men is discouraging. Two of the important subscription dances, the Junior Assemblies, primarily for débutantes, and the three Sherry dances, for young married people mostly, have been abandoned, as already announced, but other select enterprises have arisen to take their place in a way. Of course, it is understood that the usual festivities are to stop, but there will be no sweeping abandonment of the routine.

It will not be a wholly débutanteless season, although all big formal presentation dances are to be taboo. There will be a long list of buds and their names will be announced very shortly. Some parents with débutante daughters will do no entertaining whatsoever, while others will give small teas and musicales, asking in only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends, now customary at war weddings. So there will be war débutantes as well as war brides.

The Junior League, an organization sustained by the débutantes of today and yesterday, has many important charities to look after and nurses and teachers to maintain. Every year they clear something like $20,000 for their philanthropy. This money cannot be raised by subscription, so it is positively decided now that their annual entertainment will go on just as before, early in the new year, and it will be an all-girl affair.

The New York league has more than a thousand members, being the parent organization, which has grown nationwide, all under the same charter, with a Junior League bulletin, edited by the very versatile Miss Grace Henry. The object of the league is to train young society women in civic and philanthropic work.

Many of the patronesses of the Junior Assemblies are now acting in like capacity for the newly organized series of War Relief Assemblies, which are to be held on consecutive Saturday evenings at the Automobile Club, beginning Nov. 3. These are to be patriotic war evenings and some one in service, either in the Signal Corps or air service, will give a brief talk. There will be dinners and suppers, and bridge tables for those who may wish to play, and a room for dancing.

The mothers of débutante daughters may bring their knitting, if they like, as several have declared their intention of doing so, and the entertainment will start early—6 o'clock.

The first night is to be for the Red Cross, the second for the National Special Aid Society, the third for the Automobile Club's war relief fund, and so on.

Henry R. Taylor is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, which includes also James A. Blair, Jr., Herbert S. Carpenter, Oliver G. Jennings, William Pierson Hamilton, Alan R. Hawley, Richard H. Hunt, Stephen Peabody, R. C. Rathbone, 2d, Malcolm D. Sloane, and Frederick D. Underwood.

Among the hundred patronesses are Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. J. Stuart Barney, Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Duchess de Chaulnes, Mrs. William K. Dick, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. A. Averill Harriman, Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mrs Drexel Dahlgren, Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mrs. Allen G. Wellman, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr.

Even wartime has its fads. The Vanderbilt Rifle Club has been organized to give the opportunity for rifle practice to society men and women, and it will convene three afternoons and one evening a week, in a miniature hunting lodge and grounds, atop the Vanderbilt Hotel. Miss Martha Maynard is the Acting Secretary, and the committee is made up of Charles D. Wetmore, Lloyd Warren, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, Percy Pyne, Jr., Major Philip Lydig, Lawrence Butler, Frederick H. Allen, and G. Louis Boissevain.

Fashion follows close in the wake of fads, and smart costumes are now being made for the women who attend the rifle club, just as ice skating has its particular and attractive costume. Skating and all indoor sports promise to have a crowded season, with women in the majority.

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RELIEF affairs will be an oasis in the desert of anxiety and war work, and no matter how dark the days to come, the social community of town will have to carry out its vast charitable schemes. At the present moment, the several big relief events that loom upon the social horizon are wartime benefits.

Even this year's Horse Show is to be a war asset in the matter of succoring humanity, for the gross receipts of the exhibition are to be devoted to the American Red Cross. By pressing this annual function into the cause of the nation, the old-time traditions will be preserved, and society and the public in general will rally around the show as never before.

Committees of prominent society women have been formed here and in Philadelphia, to co-operate in making the exhibition the smartest of the season, from which they hope to realize many thousands. Women of society who have not exhibited their horses at Madison Square Garden in years are going to ride or drive for charity, and there is a most interesting list of women competitors who ride to hounds with the fashionable hunt clubs of Long Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, with her daughters, Mrs. Julian L. Peabody and Miss Helen Hitchcock; Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, and Miss Marion Hollins are to ride in one of the Meadow Brook teams, the other team to be in charge of Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden.

Mrs. Edward H. Carle, who was Miss Margaret Thorne, a Spring bride, is to represent the Millbrook Hunt, with some associates who are hunting this season with the Millbrook hounds, most likely Mrs. Austin Flint and Mrs. G. Howard Davison. Miss Lida L. Fleitmann of the Piping Rock Club has entered a team, and from the vicinity of Philadelphia will come Mrs. H. Penn Smith, Jr., who was Miss Carol Harriman, a bride of the early Summer; also Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Jr., Mrs. Samuel D. Riddle, Mrs. Victor Mather, Mrs. Paul D. Mills, and Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge. Lady Adam Beck is bringing three Canadian horses from the London Hunt, and Miss Marian Beck, whose riding over the jumps was a feature of last year's show, will handle one of the Canadian hunters.

Still another event for the Red Cross, and this very soon, on Thursday and Friday evenings at the Metropolitan Opera House, will be the repetition of the Rosemary Pageant given on the Conklin estate at Huntington, L. I. A representative opera audience is promised.

Those who failed to journey down to Huntington to witness this spectacle should let nothing stand in their way to view it from the amphitheatre of the Metropolitan. The two episodes of the pageant flame with color and beauty and it will be interesting to see how the dramatic statement and costuming work out against an artificial background, instead of the natural environment of an open-air theatre. Mrs. Robert Bacon heads the committee under whose patronage the pageant is to be repeated.

The forthcoming enterprise, known as the United States Army and Navy Bazaar, is to be considerably more of an entertainment than the name bazaar signifies. There will be all sorts of novel attractions in various parts of the huge Grand Central Palace from next Saturday night up to Nov. 3 inclusive. The proceeds are to go to the Army and Navy Field Comfort Committee.

A scout type of army airplane is to be placed on exhibition, and for a small sum visitors will be permitted to write their names and addresses upon any part of the wings in indelible ink. When the machine is shipped to France it no doubt will be a network of names that cannot be washed off by rain or fog, and they should serve to give it a charmed life when it encounters the enemy.

Mrs. James Speyer, President of the American Red Star Society, which is undertaking relief work for the wounded and sick war horses, is to take charge of a booth. The Militia of Mercy is to be represented by a strong contingent from its council. Hundreds of society women have been enlisted for service at the bazaar.

Efficiency is the keynote of "Hero Land," the war relief spectacle to be staged at the Grand Central Palace for nineteen days, beginning Nov. 24. Although a month off, work is already in progress on the scenic arrangements. The booths and costumes will outrival the quaint and bizarre of the Alley Festa of the early Summer.

The committee in charge has announced that it will be possible for men to buy an exemption badge for $5, which will exempt the holder from any demands to patronize the booths. The visitors will walk through the imaginary streets of Bagdad and the highways of the Balkans, with opportunities to refresh themselves in grottos and tea gardens, or dance in temporary ballrooms like those erected in the days of Louis XVI. at Versailles.

A group of prominent society women are interested in a clothing sale, to be held during the first week in November in East Fifty-ninth Street, in aid of the Music School connected with the East Side House Settlement, at 540 East Seventy-eighth Street. Mrs. Sturgis Coffin of 853 Seventh Avenue is Chairman of the Sales Committee.

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WAR weddings have become so numerous that the formal nuptial of ante-bellum days, now few and far between, seems curious. War interest creeps into the most peaceful civilian wedding, and if one of ushers does not appear in his uniform some of the men guests are sure to give the military aspect. So many uniforms were in evidence at a recent fashionable wedding that a young man, a stranger in town, wandered into the chapel adjoining the church, believing it to be a recruiting station.

With scores of war-hastened marriages, starting in with a rush before mobilization, not one original note was sounded in the costuming until last week, when Miss Adelaide Wilmerding, who became the bride of James M. Beck Jr., now with the Signal Corps of the aviation section of the army, appeared in a dress of black charmeuse, with black furs and a black picture hat, relieved by a single touch of red and a very bridelike bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The throng of early war brides left the usual matrimonial season of the early Autumn rather dull, although the weeks have been dotted with some important weddings. This week will also be quiet.

Miss Cornelia D. Woolly, daughter of Mrs. Cornelia F. Woolly of 850 Park Avenue, is to become the bride of John Huyler Acheson, on Thursday, in the chapel of St. George's Church, in picturesque Stuyvesant Square, with the subsequent reception at the bride's home, 859 Park Avenue.

On the same day, Miss Elsie Welsh Saltus, a niece of Miss Josephine C. Smith of 555 Park Avenue, will be married to J. Theus Munds of this city, in St. Thomas's Church. A large reception is to be held afterward at Sherry's.

Friday is usually skipped by the brides, which leaves Saturday a full day. Among the brides of that day are Miss Noemi G. Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Townsend, who is to wed Leslie W. Devereux, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas A. Devereux, in St. Agnes's Church, in East Forty-second Street, with a small reception following at the Townsend home, 299 Lexington Avenue; also Miss Margaret Trevor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor, of 37 West Fifty-first Street, who will marry Dr. Irving Hotchkiss Pardee, in St. Bartholomew's Church Miss Margaret Byrd Lewis and Lieutenant Thomas Bolling Byrd, U. S. A., are to be married in the chapel of St. George's Church on Saturday afternoon. Miss Lewis is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Daingerfield Lewis, who for many years owned and lived at Audley, the famous old home place of Nellie Parke Custis, near Berryville, Va. Lieutenant Byrd is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Byrd of Winchester, Va., and is now stationed at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.

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ONE of the most distinct phases of the day is change of residence. The colony of New Yorkers in Washington, D. C., is growing by leaps, the majority of them drawn there by war service in some way or other. On the other hand, a lot of new people are coming to New York for the Winter.

The presence of many visitors from the allied nations, the majority of the men in uniform, gives a European touch to all assemblies. This internationalism of society promises to increase, symbolical of the bond between this country and her allies.

While many have opened their town houses and apartments, the flight from the autumnal-tinted countryside to the walled city will not terminate until well into November. The hunter's horn is being heard down Meadow Brook way. Tomorrow the meet will be held at the Piping Rock Club. The Essex Fox Hounds are also meeting regularly.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard has returned to her home at 998 Fifth Avenue after a long stay in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde of 36 West Fifty-eighth Street spent a part of the late Summer at Colorado Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner are at the Lake Placid Club, and will be in Westchester County a while before opening their place at 570 Park Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. H. Mason Day, Jr., have taken an apartment at 70 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Livingston Kaufman, the latter formerly Miss Hope Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton, have come to New York from Cleveland, to reside, and are visiting Mr. Kaufman's sister, Mrs. E. N. Breitung. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sabin are occupying their new residence at 14 East Sixty-second Street.

De Lancey Nicoll is to open his house, 23 East Thirty-ninth Street, on Friday evening, for a reception to the officers and delegates of the National Girl Scout Convention. Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, Mrs. W. R. K. Taylor, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Charles Riker, Mrs. Frederick W. Allen, and Miss Caroline Choate are to assist the hostess, Mrs. Juliette Low, the national President of the organization.

TIMES Photo Service.

Major Lord Robert Innes-Ker, Le Grand Cannon, and Mrs. Philip Marsh at the Last Race of the Season. Mr. Cannon is an American Aviator, Attached to the Royal Flying Corps.

FUSION FLASHLIGHT FIGHTS IN NEW WAY

THE Fusion Flashlight, the six-issues-only weekly in the interest of the Fusion candidates, has already made a name for itself as a unique publication of its kind. It started out Oct. 4 with this bow:

"The Fusion Flashlight is a campaign organ. It is born today. The sixth number, to be issued the first week in November, will be its last. The Fusion Flashlight stands for fair fighting, and lots of it. We will tell the story of the campaign in cartoon and verse and articles. Through it you may become familiar with the vital issues, the most vital in the history of New York's municipal elections."

Among publications of its kind The Flashlight introduces a new style of campaign fighting. Instead of the heavy editorial club, hitting out dully, the weapons employed by The Flashlight staff are the rapier, the lance, and, in attractive emergencies, the well-barbed harpoon. This brilliancy of attack is achieved by the volunteer service of talented writers and illustrators of New York. Among the contributors to numbers already issued are F. P. Adams, Don Marquis, Oliver Herford, Hermann Hagedorn, James Montgomery Flagg, Marcus, and W. J. Enright.

The Flashlight is published by the Voters Publishing Company, 244 Madison Avenue, of which the officers are Sam A. Lewisohn, President; George B. Mallon, Vice President; R. Hunter McQuistion, Secretary, and F. Carter Childs, Treasurer. "The Flashlight is on sale everywhere," it is announced. "Six cents and your address will put you on the mailing list."

Claudine Hurls the Ketchup.

"What's the trouble up there in front?" asked the cook of a rapid-fire restaurant, addressing one of the waitresses.

"Aw, Heloise said that Claudine wasn't any better than she ought to be," was the reply. "And Claudine says she is, too, and if anybody thinks different she'll make 'em prove it. That's how the customer got hit with the ketchup bottle."—Kansas City Star.

Touching on Courtship.

Touching courtship in other days, several Romeos contribute to column levity of the hour. One asks: "Remember the time you had her out buggy riding and she asked you if you liked buckwheat or corn cakes best, and you asked her why she wanted to know, and she stuttered, "B-e-c-a-u-s-e," and you both tittered, eh!"—Pittsburgh Post.

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FRANKLIN SQUARE
(Established 1817)
announce that they will be glad to send upon request a list of their large and unusually fine Fall Publications.
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COATS, WRAPS, GOWNS & SUITS
At Exceptional Reductions

SUITS	GOWNS	COATS & WRAPS
Were $75 to $200	Were $75 to $225	Were $85 to $400
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WHERE TO LOOK FOR FOURTEEN BILLIONS

Tardiness in Taking the Second Liberty Loan Is No Ground for Doubt About the Nation's Ability to Finance Its Share of the War.

By EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

WE are proud of our wealth, but we are not forward in subscribing to the second Liberty Loan. Yet the five billions asked in the two Liberty Loans are only a small part of what we must lend the nation unless we are to be shamed by our allies.

Secretary McAdoo has said that he must borrow fourteen billions this year. Congress authorized contracts for twenty-one billions, and appropriated eighteen billions. It is customary to deduct seven billions to be loaned to our allies. That is right as a matter of bookkeeping, but not as a matter of fact. What the Allies borrow is only nominally dollars. What they actually take is labor and materials, and there is no way of deducting goods parted with and work done from the burden of those who supply the goods and services. There is much talk in like manner of transferring the burden of the war from ourselves to posterity by loans.

It would seem too plain for argument that posterity cannot fight in the trenches or work in the factories. Posterity cannot raise crops to feed either us or our allies. The same is true of the crop of the factories, so to speak. The war must be fought and won or lost altogether on income, including in income the use of capital. But the world has been accustomed to live nearly up to its income. The world's total issue of capital securities in 1913, the last year before the war, was only a trifle more than the amount asked for in the present subscription to the Liberty Loan, or $4,000,000,000. Already the nations at war have spent little short of $100,000,000,000. Several times the world's customary savings have been spent in the war, and yet there are no signs of the end. How has the miracle been accomplished?

There is no mystery of high finance about it. Any young couple capable of understanding the furnishing of a flat on the installment plan can understand the principle on which the money is found for the war. The honeymoon must be lived now; posterity cannot furnish the flat any more than posterity can live in it. The outfit will cost the young couple more than it would if they were able to pay cash by the accumulations from past work. Not having the cash, they are able to command the goods and services of others by their promise to save enough from their future income to pay for the goods and services, besides the premium for the accommodation in the shape of interest. It makes no difference that the honeymooners' credit runs only for a year, while national borrowings are for a generation. In historic time a generation is no more than a year in human life. In a sense there is no such thing as posterity for a continuing body, which has neither beginning nor end. We are posterity to our forbears, and the interest we pay is nothing comparable to the benefit we received from our ancestors along with the institutions established by their blood and toil. No more than the young couple can the nations at war escape the necessity of carrying on the war on their income.

There is no way of consuming goods to be made by posterity, nor is there any way of putting unborn men into the trenches. Existing goods can be consumed, and living men may be slain, but land cannot be shot from guns, and factories cannot be mobilized onto the battle line. Mountains of money are of no more use than mountains of rock, unless the money can be exchanged for goods and services. The billions are borrowed to be spent, and the spending makes what are called good times. But the joy ride has to be paid for. The bills will come in, and must be paid for from income. The wages which might have been enjoyed are mortgaged, and some part of them must go to the installment man. Just as some part of current income must be diverted from the ordinary outlay of peace to sustain war, so some part of future income must be set aside to make up for present waste. There is no escape from this sweet simplicity. Words may be multiplied, and all sorts of dodges resorted to, but there is no escape from the propositions that men must live to fight, and that they can fight only with the surplus above the necessities of sustaining life. If there were no surplus there could be no war.

A nation's capacity for war depends upon its command of superfluities of goods and services which it can divert to war. Here is where other nations have found the billions which they have spent. Here is where we must look for the fourteen billions which Secretary McAdoo has said we must find within a year. Where we find that fourteen billions we can find other billions, for an income is not exhausted like capital, which shrinks with each withdrawal.

Never was there a people with such superfluities as ourselves. We spend billions which we ought to save in peace, and which it will do us good to spend in saving democracy, even if we add nothing to our capital. According to the August Internal Revenue report, in that one month this year we smoked 3,269,342,776 cigarettes, an increase of 500,000,000 in one month over the sufficient supply of 1916. Of oleomargarine we consumed 20,569,312 pounds, or double the quantity of August last year. That sounds like economy, but it is a proof of extravagance in 1916 in buying butter when oleo is just as wholesome and toothsome. Commerce and Finance has calculated the nation's liquor and tobacco bill for the fiscal year ending with last June at $3,051,327,922.

The excess over the minimum asked for on account of the second Liberty Loan may be allowed for the medicinal use of the liquor, and then the question remains whether smokers and drinkers would rather use that money for indulgence or for saving democracy. The American Bankers' Association some time ago issued a similar calculation by Dr. Eliot of Harvard. He added to a similar total for smokes and drinks confectionery, soft drinks, chewing gum, millinery, patent medicines, and so on, and got a total of five billions. Mr. Hoover is urging us to save flour by pounds, and to live meatless days. It is good counsel, but derisory considering that diamonds are higher than when Liberty was not asking for crumbs from the table. The public prints quote Ludwig Nissen, a leading importing jeweler, as saying, apropos of gem imports: "Certain classes of diamonds are worth from 500 to 600 per cent. more today than they were twenty-five years ago. The main cause of this is that twenty-five years ago diamonds were a luxury for the rich, while today they are a necessity for the poor. The supply does not come up to the demand." Diamonds a necessity and Liberty a beggar! At last week's fur auction in St. Louis there were "sensational advances in prices."

Last year's automobile sales were the largest known, and there are now over 4,000,000 machines in use. Meanwhile there is no top to wages, and strikes are more numerous than in days when diamonds were luxuries. The poor are the spenders these days in all lands alike. A munitions worker gets $10 a day for eight days to the week. Some steel manual workers get $10,000 a year. Coal miners have so much money that they multiply holidays. The British department stores are crowded to the doors, and declare dividends rivaling those of peace. Travelers say that while there is scarcity of some things in Berlin, there are plenty of funds for what could be gone without, if such were the sentiment.

These are human failings. Few of us are Spartans. But our public extravagances are scandalous. We could almost find our share for saving democracy if we could divert to war the wastes of our cities as organizations, apart from the luxuries of their citizens. This field is promising because so little has been done in this direction. Only one year has surpassed this in the offerings of city bonds for the nine months ending with September. If city borrowings were to be reduced to the ample figures of ten years ago a quarter of a billion would be found for the Liberty Loan. With reason Secretary of War Baker wrote to the Council of Defense:

"During the period of the war any new enterprise or undertaking should be tried and justified by the test: 'Will the men, money, and material so applied best contribute in this way to the winning of the war?'

"New enterprises which are not fundamental to the efficient operation of the country's necessary activities should not be undertaken. This will not result adversely upon business or conditions of employment because every man and every resource will be needed during the war. All effort should be centred to help win the war."

That cannot be said of issues of commercial corporations. During the war two billions has been put into corporations for producing war supplies of sundry sorts, besides necessary chemicals, dyestuffs, shipping, and so on. That was indispensable, for the supply of the goods and services required by ourselves and by foreign buyers who preceded us in the fight for democracy. But it was done by mortgaging our future income to that extent, and does not have to be done again. That expenditure in the recent past relieves the near future equally. The same may be said of the billions of debt which we have repaid to "abroad." Shortly after the war broke out we were surprised by the statement in England that we "owed" them five billions. We owed it only in the sense that a corporation owes its shareholders. The five billions were merely foreign investments in our enterprises which now belong to us. The second Liberty Loan could be covered from that source alone. There is no better finance than the payment of debts. At the same time there is going on a volume of domestic financing which might well be lessened in the interest of the Liberty Loan. For the nine months including September $1,348,707,800 were put into new securities. When we take the war seriously we shall allow no securities to be issued except under license, issued on the standard set by Secretary Baker. In England Government loans have crowded out almost all other loans, current issues being nominal. When we have a financial priority board future issues of Liberty bonds will "go" more easily than either the first or second.

Corporate wealth is less substantial than what comes out of the earth. The crops this year are not completely harvested, and are not sold, but it is moderate to take their value at fifteen billions. Their increase is equal to the offering of the Liberty loan. Our mineral production last year was $3,470,000,000, an increase of $1,076,200,000. During the fiscal year ended with June, 1916, we imported over our exports of gold $403,761,210, and in the year ended with June last $285,254,801. In the three years ended with June last, approximately the period of the war, we exported thirteen billions of goods and imported over $1,600,000,000 of gold. The gold should be the basis of credit to five or six times its total, but we are so reckless with our resources that we carry half our gold in our pockets, not taking the trouble even to bank it, still less to create credit on the safest basis known to men. The decrease in building costs is like finding money for the war. For the first eight months of this year the decrease in building outlays was 24 per cent., and for August was 41 per cent. But while commercial and residential construction was slackening, the cantonments for the Sammies were being built. There is a similar example of diversion of resources from the uses of peace to war in the fact that railways are not ordering equipment because the material is wanted for the Government's ships.

When two billions are going into shipbuilding other consumers of steel must go without. There was no surplus before, and war's demands come first. The three billions being spent for ordinance were found in like manner by reduction of the supplies to others. There is no better place to look for billions than where the railways found them—that is, in co-operation instead of competition. By co-operation as a unit the railways have saved for themselves 25,000,000 miles of passenger service, and without inconvenience to the passengers worth mention in comparison with the benefit derived. Thrift in the use of equipment has enabled the railways to move more freight by a quarter. That is equivalent to adding half a million freight cars to the service. Stated another way, the work necessary for the construction of cars for the movement of indispensable freight has been released for Government demands in connection with the war.

Whoever takes labor or materials that he can do without makes the war more costly, and whoever reduces demands for goods or services increases the supply for the Government. Passengers who see themselves sidetracked so that freight or soldiers may pass should console themselves with the thought that they are helping to win the war by making it less costly, or even by making it possible. Without the service of the railways it is difficult to see how Uncle Sam could raise or use an army, whatever billions were raised and spent.

An example of economy worth billions is to be found in what England calls the "dilution of labor"—that is, in waiving union restrictions upon production, upon the employment of child or female labor, and other methods of increasing output without raising costs, or even by reducing costs. More than a million women have taken over the work of men in England, raising the number of female workers to 5,000,000 in a population half the size of ours. They run lathes, riveters, and grinding tools. They make ships, cannon, projectiles up to 60 pounds. It has been said that they "saved" England, for otherwise the work they have done could not have been done. Under normal conditions the unions would not have allowed it. It remains to be seen what our unions will say about a method of adding billions, or even billions, to our industrial resources. In England there has been an unexpected result. If the dilution of labor is allowed in peace, and if production is not restricted, the six-hour day for all labor is possible, in the opinion of some of the largest employers of labor. If that industrial millennium should be reached by the route of war it is impossible not to reflect upon the contrast with the methods of labor in peace whereby they were obstructing the object of the unionist's heart's desire, leisure and abundance, as well as liberty funds, can be reached by co-operation which would be impossible by boycott and conspiracy to lessen production and confine jobs to a few of the aristocracy of labor.

These are some of the places where may be found the billions Secretary McAdoo says must be found. If not found by economy, thrift, diversion of goods and services from private to public use, then they will be found in other ways. The idea of failure of the Liberty loans is little different from abandoning liberty itself. Other ways than the sacrifice of liberty and democracy will be found before Uncle Sam is unable to pay his bills. In New Zealand, the experiment station of the antipodes, there is discussion of a law to tax all who fail to subscribe to the public funds according to their means. In Maryland and West Virginia—as in Germany—laws have been passed compelling all able-bodied men to work. Those complaining of our excess profits and income surtaxes have their chance to reduce taxes by taking the Liberty bonds in such numbers that burdensome taxation would not be necessary. If they would be prudent to take notice that England is considering conscription of wealth not by taxation, but by outright confiscation. Anything is possible except that the Treasury should run out of funds in war time. Those slow to take Liberty bonds must make necessary the increase of their taxes to rates never yet mentioned among us. A dollar put in the Liberty bonds returns after many days with interest, and probably with increase in the form of premium. A dollar paid in taxes is gone forever. The country pays its money and takes its choice for yet a little while. In reserve there are methods of compulsion if choice is not made betimes.

$1250 f. o. b. Racine 120-inch Wheelbase 40-h. p. motor

Mitchell Sixes

$1525 f. o. b. Racine 127-inch Wheelbase 48 h. p. Motor

What $1250 Buys
Even Nowadays
Under Mitchell Efficiency Methods

Mitchell Junior—our smaller Six—has a 120-inch wheelbase. It has a 40-horsepower motor. It has nearly all the Mitchell extras, and our 100 per cent over-strength. It comes in four new-style bodies. See this example of Bate factory methods. It will be a revelation.

A Marvel in Value

No other car of this size and class sells at $1250 now.

Yet Mitchell Junior, like the larger Mitchell, is built to the standard of 100 per cent over-strength. That is twice the usual margin of safety. It has all the Mitchell beauty, luxury and style. It has about all the 31 extra features which Mitchell cars include. It has, like all Mitchells, the Bate shock-absorbing springs, which have never yet been broken.

And now it comes in four new styles of bodies, including Club Roadster, Sedan and Coupe.

Fifty Surprises

There are fifty surprises in the new Mitchell models. The extra features and the extra strength are among them. How we give such values at these prices is the marvel of the times.

In the past three years we have doubled our margins of safety, to make this a lifetime car. In the past year alone we have added 25 per cent to the cost of finish, upholstery and trimming. We include numerous wanted features which many cars omit.

All through factory economies, due to John W. Bate's efficiency methods. All through a factory built and equipped to minimize labor cost.

19 New-Style Bodies

The fall line of Mitchells includes 19 new-style bodies. All designed by famous experts, and built in the Mitchell shops. This is the largest line of like class in motordom. There are open and closed cars of every popular style. There are several new types of convertibles. There are sport cars and speedsters. No other line on exhibit today offers so many attractions. Come and see them.

Mitchell Sixes

TWO SIZES

$1525 Mitchell—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly developed 48-horsepower motor. Three-Passenger Roadster, $1490. Club Roadster, $1560. Sedan, $2375. Cabriolet, $1990. Coupe, $2125. Club Sedan, $2185. Also Town Car and Limousine.

$1250 Mitchell Junior—a 2 or 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor, ¼-inch smaller bore. Club Roadster, $1290. Sedan, $1950. Coupe, $1850.

All Prices f. o. b. Racine.

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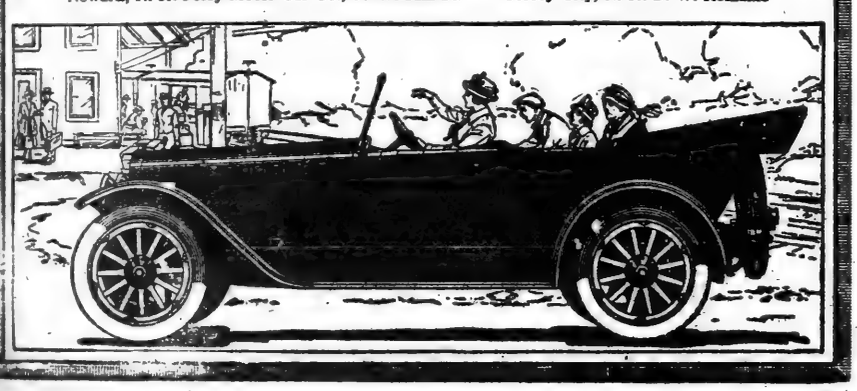

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This is your Country's call to you individually and personally.

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It is YOUR war.

You have a part whether large or small.

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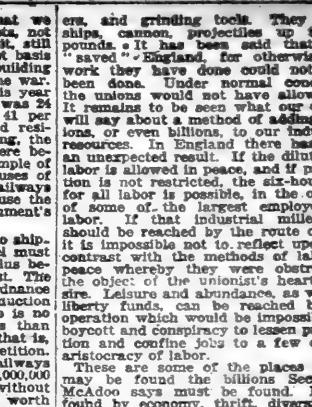
in the furnishing of a home and we will show you new, unthought of possibilities. You see so many ENTIRELY NEW things at the SPEAR Stores—articles that express individuality and originality. They have the little "extras" people of refined home tastes are so quick to notice. This quality of SPEAR furniture has been one of the dominating factors of its success. Present low prices on Furniture of this character will be impossible later. All kinds of Furniture are becoming *extremely* scarce. We *urge* you to make ALL your selections at this time. Use our charge credit plan and take 60 days or 90 days, 6 months or a year to pay in separate monthly payments.

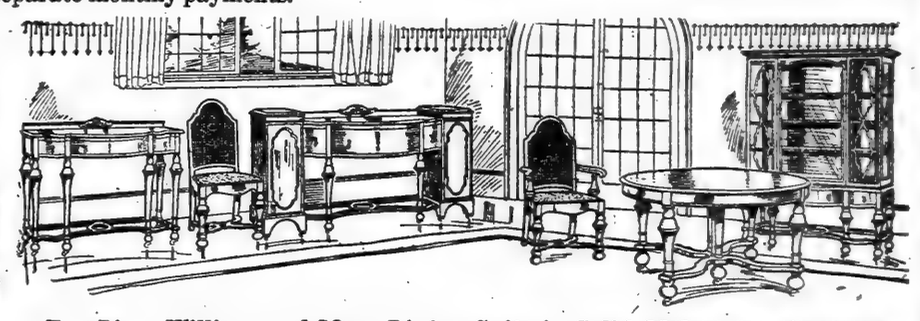


Solid Mahogany Wing Arm Chair

Covered in tapestry $39.75

Genuine Spanish Leather Library Suite

Three-piece Library Suite upholstered in Brown, Genuine Spanish Leather, eloquently displaying richness and good taste. The bed section of the Davenport is generously large and will accommodate a full-size 36-pound mattress..... $189.75



Ten Piece William and Mary Dining Suite in Solid Mahogany, $795.00

During this transition period in America, there has been no more sought after style than the furniture of William I. and Mary II. Note the finely carved apron pieces and graceful stretches below. This suite is unsurpassed for beauty and detail.

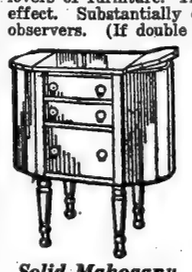
72 inch Buffet, 54 inch Table with 8 ft. extension, China Closet, Serving Table, Arm Chair and Five cane back Side Chairs, upholstered in Tapestry.

Nine Piece Windsor Bed Chamber Suite in Antique Ivory, $437.00

This suite is designed from the famous Windsor Tea Garden Chair, well known to all lovers of furniture. The simplicity of design with the quaintness of appearance give it a most charming effect. Substantially constructed and artistically finished, this suite will be a delight to the most critical observers. (If double bed instead of Twin Beds is desired, deduct $75.00.)

Louis XVI. Period Three-Piece Library Suite, Mahogany Finish

with coverings of Assorted Velours and Damasks—two pillows with valance on Wing Chair..... $197.50

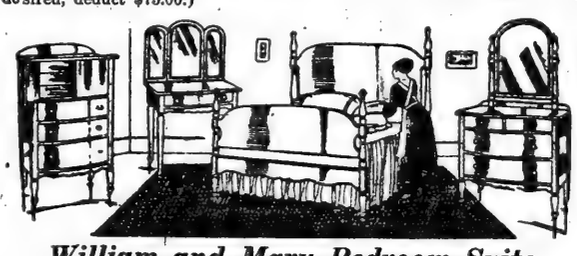


Solid Mahogany Sewing Cabinet

This is the well-known Martha Washington design, and reduced for the Oct. Sale. Regular value $18.00. Sale price.. $10.75

Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon

This is a value which commands the attention of people who are acquainted with good furniture. It is offered specially during this September Sale; worth $15.00, September Sale price..... $10.75



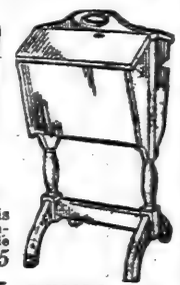
William and Mary Bedroom Suite

In American Walnut Finish

The Suite consists of Dresser, Chiffonette, Dressing Table and either 3 ft. 3 in. or 4 ft. 6 in. Bed. SOLD SEPARATELY..... $109.75

Solid Mahogany Queen Anne Day Bed

Cane panelled. This Day Bed is beautifully and substantially constructed. An additional charge made for the box spring and mattress..... $39.75



Solid Mahogany Priscilla Sewing Stand

An attractive, well-built piece of furniture that you will hate to part with... $3.95

A complete line of Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets are now on display from $24.00 up.

William and Mary Period Buffet

54 inches long, finished in American Walnut. An odd piece from a first quality high-priced suite; to close out.. $54.75

RUGS—EXTRA

To-morrow, and while they last, 45 Beautiful Sample De Luxe Velvet Rugs, extra fine, high grade; all warranted perfect goods, 9x12 feet, in most desirable styles and colorings. All on sale while they last, at..... $24.75

Rag Rugs, 6x9 ft..$5.75
Rag Rugs, 8x10 ft. 7.75
Rag Rugs, 9x12 ft. 9.75
Axminster Rugs, 9x12 ft.....$34.75
Wilton Rugs, 9x12 ft..... 41.75

Also a goodly assortment of large Rugs in the following sizes:

10.6 ft. x 13 ft. 10.6 ft. x 12.6 ft. 12 ft. x 15 ft.

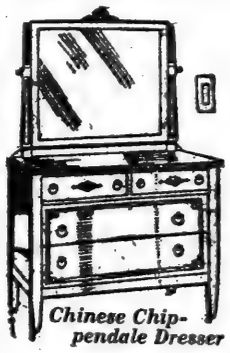
$5.00 Delivers This Outfit

TAKE advantage of our Liberal Credit Plan — and use and enjoy your Grafonola while you are paying for it.

Grafonola, No. 75, any finish, and 12 selections of music (six 10-inch records of your own choice). Complete outfit $83.25

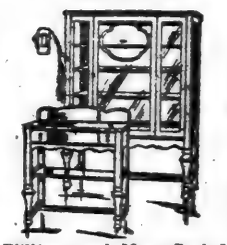
SOLD ON OUR EXTENDED PAYMENT PLAN — NO INTEREST, NO EXTRAS.

Open Saturday Evening



Chinese Chippendale Dresser

In Antique Ivory. Base 22x44 inches; Mirror 26x32 inches. Special Sale Price.. $49.75



William and Mary Period China Closet $36.75, and Serving Table $22.50.

Finished in American Walnut. The suite of which these pieces were apart sold regularly at $200. Special sale price, sold separately.

NEWS AND NOTES OF NEW YORK'S OPENING MUSIC SEASON

Now to Restore the "Faustspielhaus" —West on Opera Environment— War Tax to Hit Symphonies.

METROPOLITAN operagoers whose memories go back to the famous days of the "Faustspielhaus," when the stars sang together to the glory of Gounod, will welcome an official hint from the head of that house today, to the effect that an attempt is making to restore a once favorite work to the repertory, to revive its musical prestige, and to give even more of Goethe's original scheme than was seen here "when Grau was Consul" and De Reszke was his profit.

"The ultra-modernists in music may shrug their shoulders at the announcement that we are going to revive 'Faust,'" remarked General Manager Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera Company yesterday, "but their indifference is not shared by the great body of operagoers, if I may judge from the many letters received from subscribers expressing their gratification at the restoration of Gounod's masterpiece to the répertoire.

"A friend a few days ago wrote that he 'hoped it will not be pitchforked on to the stage, but presented with a fine cast and the care it deserves.' That is exactly what we purpose doing. I thought that I had already made it plain that 'Faust' will have an entirely new 'dress.' Joseph Urban has painted new scenery, and there is no need at this day to discuss the quality of the work this eminent scene artist has exposed to the public for several years past.

"For my part, I think he has given us a very beautiful setting for the opera, not too fantastic but quite original and sufficiently modern in its treatment. Richard Ordynski, who did such excellent work in staging the production of 'The Canterbury Pilgrims,' will have the stage direction of 'Faust.' He, too, has some ideas which he will endeavor to realize. And you must not forget that for the first time, so far as I can learn, the 'Walpurgis Night Ballet' will be included in the performance. This will be a novelty for the average operagoer.

"The cast? Why tell that now? If I did, the public would have that much less to guess about. Suffice it to say, we are using our best judgment in its composition. I've heard that in former years the Metropolitan was called 'The Faust-Festival-House' or something like that. It is about time for 'Faust' to come into its own again."

***

Containing assurance that "every night will be a gala night this year," the Chicago Opera Company's full page of paid announcement in the Western press invites the less accustomed portion of its public to a season's bargain sale. One line spanning as many columns as there are on this page mentions the fact—and we omit only its capitals and inch-high types—"a discount of 10 per cent. on the main floor."

The Auditorium's most costly places were about to go on sale. "This will be the last offering of the season-ticket privilege this year," the notice said. The block of seats devoted to the season-ticket privilege in the $2 and $2.50 section was entirely sold far in advance of the closing date announced. Following this the sale of $3 season tickets was equally successful. The galleries have taken care of themselves. Hence the proposition for the main floor.

What, asks the Chicago Opera Association, again in page-wide wonder, is the deeper meaning of grand opera, and who are its followers? Grand opera, so runs the answer, represents the "highest expression yet attained in the emotional life," the highest distinction yet made in the social life. "It is the most brilliant environment society has yet found in which to present itself at its best."

Nay, more: "Throughout the great Auditorium on a opera night there is democracy of the music emotion from floor to gallery—for music is the most democratic of all the arts—while on the main floor there is the added appeal to the senses of a brilliant social environment, unsurpassed in any other gatherings of the world. They who are capable of these intenser emotions, and who can afford the luxury of environment in which to surround them, are the patrons of the main floor."

"And, of course," adds the appeal, the season-ticket holders are the real "inner circle" of this group. Grand opera is "really cheap," too, because it offers three entertainments in one, classic drama, marvelous voices—"for whose records you pay a handsome price"—and a great orchestra, for which in symphonies the listener also must pay. It appears the social argument is, after all, thrown in for good measure in Chicago.

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Something between "Bohème" and "Traviata," apparently, is The London Musical Standard's idea of "La Rondine" or "The Swallow," the latest opera of Signor Puccini and the first he has written in seven silent years since "The Girl of the Golden West." The producing rights were by contract held in Vienna, but as that meant "enemy trading" nowadays, the composer set all red tape and gave the first performance to Monte Carlo. However, international complications may delay its later progress to America.

The plot of "La Rondine," while less melodramatic than its nearest predecessor, seamed "slender enough" to the English critic, Claude Trevor. Like Violetta, the heroine belongs to the demi-monde, and is first found living in luxury—the setting is the Paris of the Second Empire—under the protection of a wealthy banker. But Magda meets her real affinity in a young student, Ruggero, who reminds her of her first girlish infatuation, and eventually they fly together to Nice, to dream away the sunny hours in love. Then the youth seeks his parents' consent to his marriage with Magda, and when she hears that they will welcome her "if she bears an honorable name," she, somewhat in the manner of Violetta, sacrifices herself for the sake of her lover's future, and the two part.

Puccini's latest score is described as being full of characteristic melody and charm and a return to the lighter style so happily exemplified in "La Bohème." One or two of his critics found the music in parts bordering on operetta. "However this may be," says the London reviewer, "we shall all be ready to give the new work a welcome at the earliest opportunity. When will that be?" And New York echoes, "When will that be?"

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With two of New York's resident orchestras opening their season a few hours apart on Thursday next, a question till now little troubling the public at large will become acute. Just a week later the theatre tax, which includes the more serious forms of amusement, goes into effect. London has long since had—and has grumbled at having—"the kill-joy war tax." All America, however, appears patriotically eager to pay in advance the tithes to be collected here above the box office prices. There is nothing added for speculators' rates. By the same token, there is nothing off for the passes and free seats. One of the big orchestras has thus appealed to its critics:

"You doubtless are familiar with the fact that both houses of Congress have passed a war revenue measure to tax theatrical and musical admissions to the amount of 10 per cent. of the ticket purchase price. The law also provides that all passes will be taxed 10 per cent. of their announced value; this tax to be borne by the holder of the pass, and collected by the manager of the theatre—in this case the Philharmonic Society. We regret that we are not permitted to meet the tax.

"The society realizes that the smallness of the tax makes it a slight inconvenience rather than an actual burden of expense. We wish, however, to facilitate your payment of the tax as much as possible. We therefore are asking you to let us know whether you wish us to continue to send you seats for both the Thursday evening and Friday afternoon concerts as in the past—the programs for these concerts are identical—or whether you prefer to receive your tickets for only one of these performances.

"In the latter contingency, please let us know which series you prefer to attend. We feel sure that you will be glad to co-operate with us in this matter," the circular letter concludes. The war tax on many orchestra series, endless solo recitals, and a pair of opera seats for the season has been figured around $500 this year.

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November's concerts are in sight, and début-s and reappearances will continue twice daily at the Aeolian Concert Hall. In the list, although subject to change, there already are Alice Sovereign, Eva Gauthier, Raymond Wilson, Lois Long, Franklin Riker, Guiomar Novaes, Leon Rothier, Carolyn Cone Baldwin, Mischa Levitzki, Charles Cooper, Louis Graveure, the Society of Ancient Instruments, Christine Langenhan, Harold Bauer, Dorothy Berliner, Antonio Augenti, Moses Boguslawski, the New York Chamber Music Society, Arthur Alexander, Mary Jordan, Edyth Jeanne, Percy Granger, Yolanda Mero, Wynne Pyle, Mabel Garrison, the Margulies Trio, May Scheyder, George Hamlin, Greta Torpadie, Paul Reimers, Emilio de Gogorza, Clara Clemens, Oscar Seagle, Tina Lerner, the Flonzaley Quartet, Rudolph Reuter, and Theodore von Hemert.

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New York's most crowded musical seasons in the past will in all probability be eclipsed by the one that is now upon this town. For several months it has been impossible to secure any desirable open dates at either Carnegie or Aeolian Hall. Young artists who seek an opportunity to be heard in the city appear in greater number than ever before, and the necessity of finding suitable halls in which to give recitals has led to a search of several available theatres, among which the Princess has to many seemed a most desirable playhouse. A score or more of recitals now announced there include Paul Reimers, David Hochstein, Greta Torpadie, Eva Gauthier, the American Qu. String Quartet, Salvatore de Stefano, Royal Dadmun, Paolo Martucci, Olive Nevin, Amy Ellerman, Florence Ostrander, Sara Gurowitsch, Hans Barth, Allee Barbee, Farrington Smith, and Arthur Friedheim.

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Loudon Charlton announces concert tours by Helen Stanley, Johanna Gadski, Julia Claussen, Gabrielle Gills, Carolina Hudson Alexander, Mary Jordan, Nevada Van der Veer, Reed Miller, Allen Hinckley, Cecil Fanning, Tom Dobson, Eddy Brown, Jacques Thibaud, Francis Macmillen, Pablo Casals, Harold Bauer, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Guiomar Novaes, Beryl Rubinstein, Joseph Bonnet, the Society of Ancient Instruments, and the Flonzaley Quartet.

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Haensel and Jones have among their concert artists this season Leopold Godowsky, Margaret Matzenauer, Ethel Leginska, Arthur Middleton, Christine Miller, Wynne Pyle, George Hamlin, Charles Wakefield Cadman, Harold Henry, David and Clara Mannes, and the Cherniavsky Trio. Two newcomers are Raymond Havens and Henrietta Conrad.

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R. E. Johnston's concert plans comprise twelve appearances of Mary Garden, and others by Frances Alda, Anna Fitziu, Eugene Ysaye, Isadora Duncan, Mai Kalna, Ganna Walska, Idelle Patterson, Alys Larreyne, Rita Fornia, Clara Clemens, Cecil Arden, Jean Cooper, Seymour Bulkley, James S'an ley, André Tourret, Richard Buhlig, Herman Sandby, and Mary Warfel.

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The Metropolitan Musical Bureau offers concert bookings for Marta Barrientos, Anna Case, Marie Rappold, Giovanni Martinelli, Pasquale Amato, Thomas Chalmers, Giuseppe de Luca, Mischa Elman, and the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra.

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Josef Hofmann's tour will be limited this season to three months—January, February, and March. He is continuing his vacation in Maine, but will go soon to his Winter home at Aiken, S. C.

Edith Rubel Trio. Edith Rubel, Marie Romaet, Katharine Swift

Harold Bauer Pianist, with Symphony Society.

Alfred Kastner, Harpist, with Philharmonic Society.

Gabrielle Gills, French Soprano at Aeolian Hall.

Mischa Elman, Violinist, at Carnegie Hall To-day.

Evan Williams, Tenor, in Aeolian Recital To-day

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK.

Mischa Elman at his violin recital in Carnegie Hall this afternoon will play with Philip Gordon the concerto in G minor, Vivaldi-Naches; "Symphonie Espagnole," Lalo; sonata in E major, Handel; "Deep River" paraphrase, Elman; "Tango," Albeniz-Elman; "Nocturne," Chopin-Wilhelmj; Hungarian Dance No. 7, Brahms-Joachim, and "I Palpiti," Paganini.

Evan Williams at Aeolian Hall this afternoon will sing tenor songs to English text by Speaks, Stephens, Bartlett, Bond, Flynn, Protheroe, Stenson, Spross, Kernochan, MacFadyen, Rogers, Busch, Henschel, and airs from "Acis and Galatea," by Handel; the "Christmas Oratorio," Bach, and "Mount of Olives," Beethoven.

The Edith Rubel Trio, in which Miss Rubel, the violinist, and Marie Romaet, 'cello, are associated with a new pianist, Katharine Swift, will play Monday evening at Aeolian Hall a program from Beethoven, Corelli, Smetana, Debussy-Wright, Percy Grainger, and Herman Sandby.

Gertrude Auld, soprano, at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon, will sing novel songs of Dalcroze, Perilhou, Hue, Cui, Delibes, Franck, Gretchaninow, Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and a group of folk-songs, English, Irish, Swedish, Moorish, and one from Chile.

Christone Miller, contralto, sings with Katharine Pike at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening songs written for her by Alfred G. Wathall, H. T. Burleigh, and William Lester, and others by Louis V. Saar, Arensky, Fourdrain, Arthur Foote, Fischer, Homer, and Speaks.

Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, will give at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon seven "Chinese Mother Goose" rhymes by Bainbridge Crist and a group by Gustave Ferrari, with others by Sari, Buononcini, Legrenzi, Paladilhe, Duparc, Taconet, Fourdrain, Horsman, Harty, Treharne, and Harry Spier.

The Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch, conductor, opens the season Thursday afternoon and Saturday evening in Carnegie Hall, playing Beethoven's Fifth symphony, two solo pieces, Bach's D minor concerto and Strauss's "Burlesque," with Harold Bauer, pianist, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade."

Maurice Dambois, the Belgian 'cellist, appears Thursday afternoon at Aeolian Hall with Marcel Charlier in music of Sammartini, Deswert, Bruch, Fischer, Faure, Schumann, Popper, and his own "Caprice" and "Vielle Chanson" after old Walloon airs.

The Philharmonic Society, under Josef Stransky, starts its seventy-sixth season Thursday and Friday in Carnegie Hall with Henry K. Hadley's symphony No. 4, in D minor, "North, East, South, West"; Theo Dubois's "Intermezzo of Our Lady of the Sea," "Strauss's "Don Juan," Wagner's prelude to "Meistersinger," and Debussy's "Danse Sacree" and Danse Profane," with the new harpist, Alfred Kastner.

Dai Buell, a pianist from Boston, will play at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, her selections including novel pieces by Nawratil, Bach, Gerhardt, Saint-Saëns, Stcherbatcheff, Lie, MacDowell, Kwast, Liszt, and Liapounow.

Alan Taffs, pianist and composer, appears Friday afternoon at Aeolian Hall in pieces by Bach, Schumann, Chopin, Brahms, seven songs by Taffs, sung by Mrs. Tyler Dutton, and five original "Bagatelles."

Frederick Gunster, tenor, at Aeolian Hall on Friday evening, will sing with Harry M. Gilbert airs of Gluck, Purcell, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Franck, Debussy, Hahn, Godard, E. C. Sharp, Bartholomew, Gaul, Seiler, Blair, Ross, and Cadman.

Jascha Heifetz, a young Russian violinist, favorite pupil of Leopold Auer, and the first artist of leading rank to reach this country since America entered the war, will make his début at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon next. The master of Elman and Zimbalist is said to count Heifetz his most remarkable pupil in forty-five years' teaching.

Gabrielle Gills, the French soprano, sings with Ethel Cole next Saturday afternoon at Aeolian Hall a program from Bach, Handel, Berlioz, Franck, Duparc, Laparra, Fairchild, Crist, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Rachmaninoff, Faure, Debussy, Fourdrain, and Hue.

Vera Poppe, 'cellist, in her recital at Aeolian Hall next Saturday evening, will play numbers of Brahms, Boccherini, Faure, Glazounow, Saint-Saëns, and her own "Volga" from a Russian folksong, and "The Song of Pan."

Percy Grainger will be piano soloist with the Symphony Society at its first Sunday concert, a week from today, in Aeolian Hall.

Fritz Kreisler has novelties of Grasse and Friedberg at his first violin recital of the season next Sunday in Carnegie Hall.

Arthur Friedheim plans an entire Liszt program for his second piano recital next Sunday at the Princess Theatre.

George Dostal, tenor, at Carnegie Hall next Sunday evening, will sing an entire program in English.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Richard Arnold, Ernst Bauer, P. G. Anton, August Roebbelen, Gorge Reimberr, and Claude Warford lead the Tonkuenstler's list at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening.

Frieda Baget, pianist, will play for the Theatre Club on Tuesday at the Hotel Astor.

Minnie Rosen, John Marino, Pierre Remington, and Pietro Aria open the Friday salon musicales at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.

Elizabeth Wheeler, Laeta Hartley, William Wheeler, and Maurice Kaufman appear at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory next Saturday for the candy fund of the Red Cross.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

Samuel A. Baldwin has a free organ recital at the City College this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The midweek recital will occur Thursday instead of Wednesday, for this week only.

Jonathan C. Day is Chairman of the International Music Festival Chorus, singing tonight at Washington Irving High School, with a program of folk songs, including American airs.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

Serge Kotlarsky, Francesca Marni, and the Orchestral Society, under Max Jacobs, give the first of three popular symphony concerts at Brownsville Labor Lyceum this evening.

Yvette Guilbert will present "Great Songs of France" at the Academy on Thursday evening, with Emily Gresser and Maurice Eisner.

Guiomar Novaes, the Brazilian pianist, is the first star of the Institute series next Friday in the music hall of the Academy.

Poliakoff's East New York Symphony Orchestra, of Neighborhood Centre 84, plays Friday night at Glenmore Avenue Public School.

Marcia Van Dresser and the Philharmonic, under Stransky, will give a Red Cross benefit Saturday night in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory.

The New York Symphony gives its first Brooklyn matinée Nov. 3, with Mischa Elman, followed on Dec. 8 by Louise Homer.

Melba, Kreisler, and Winifred Christie are engaged for the Boston Symphony visits over the river, starting Nov. 9.

BROOKYN'S OPERA WEEK.

Italian war sufferers are to benefit by a week of grand opera at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, beginning tomorrow night, at popular rates. The Italian colony of both Brooklyn and Manhattan is represented on the committee, and the Italian Consul has arranged an extension of time for at least one of the man singers called to join the colors of his country on the Austrian frontier.

Besides Bianca Saroya, Mabel Riegelman, and Grace Hoffman, some of those who will appear are Giuseppe Vigliotti, tenor of the Bracale company at Havana; Salvatore Giordano, who will leave for the front after singing here; Marino Ainato, baritone; Auguste Bouillex of the Brussells opera; Giuseppe Campanari, the former Metropolitan star, and Giovanni Martino, bass.

The conductor is Agide Jacchia, assisted by Alberto Bimboni, and Luigi Albertieri is in charge of the stage. The operas for five successive days are "Bohème," "Lucia," "Rigoletto," "Cavalleria," and "Pagliacci," and "Barber of Seville," with repetitions of the double bill and "Rigoletto" to end the week next Saturday.

SINGERS HERE AND THERE.

Louise Homer is devoting this season to concerts, being free for the first time in years to heed the demands of her admirers that she visit all parts of the country in recital. Her tour opened at the recent festival at Worcester, Mass., and will continue until May.

Alma Gluck has gone West on a tour till Christmas, opening in Butte and Seattle this week. She is accompanied by Eleanor Scheib, pianist, and Salvatore de Stefano, harp.

Sophie Braslau, Mabel Garrison, Giovanni Martinelli, and Arthur Middleton are giving operatic concerts in New Bedford, Boston, Worcester, Springfield, and Pittsburgh.

Yvette Guilbert will appear this season at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier, the home of the new French theatre. Her series of Friday and Sunday recitals starts Nov. 23.

Germaine Clergy, who sang at the Seventy-first Regiment benefit at the Hippodrome, was with her husband, Paul Clergy, in Brussels at the outbreak of war. Their daughter is still detained by the Germans.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS.

Maud Powell, the violinist, opened a transcontinental tour by playing to the women students of Wells College at Aurora, N. Y. She will give her annual concert April 7 in Carnegie Hall.

Emilio de Gogorza, who was in an automobile accident in Boston, has gone to his home at Bath, Me., before filling engagements in Montreal for Nov. 19 and later in New York.

William W. Hinshaw has been elected to honorary membership in Alpha Chapter of Phi Mu Alpha, formerly the Sinfonia, a musical fraternity founded in Boston in 1898.

Friends of Eduardo Marzo have planned a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening, Nov. 7, in honor of his completion of fifty years of musical work in this country.

Carl Friedberg, pianist, has started his fourth American tour, playing soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra. He will produce in New York new works of Cyril Scott and D. G. Mason.

Maurice Dumesnil, a French pianist, who spent last season in South America, has cabled from Santiago de Chile that he will return to the United States about Nov. 20 by way of Panama.

Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore, who attended the Southern Conference in New York, is, perhaps, the first American to get a vote of public money for symphony concerts, now in their second year.

MUSIC IN THE CAMPS.

John A. Carpenter, the composer, is coming from Chicago for the conference of the National Committee on Army and Navy Camp Music, called by Chairman W. K. Brice, to meet at 130 East Twenty-second Street next Thursday. Twenty song leaders have been placed in the camps by Lee F. Hammer, and twenty more are needed. The new songbooks will be issued this month.

Arthur Nevin, whose opera, "Poia," was sung in Berlin, has left the University of Kansas to be musical leader of 45,000 men of the national army at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. Dr. Charles T. Woolsey of Erie, Penn., and Batavia, N. Y., has a like job with the National Guard at Spartanburg. Jerome A. Swineford is at Norfolk Navy Yard, and Warren Kinsey at Camp Gordon, Atlanta.

Kenneth S. Clark at Camp Meade, Md., holds community "sings" with the 315th Infantry as a part of the Liberty Loan campaign. Harry Barnhart has charge of music at Yaphank, L. I., where a single auditorium is to seat 10,000 men. He will begin rehearsals Tuesday evening at the City College for a Christmas concert at Camp Upton, the program to include Handel's "The Messiah."

The place that singing holds in the everyday life of the soldier was demonstrated at the Song and Light Festival in Central Park, when thousands of New Yorkers heard the men of the Twenty-third and Seventy-first Regiments join with the New York Community Chorus in singing American patriotic songs and marching songs of the army. The soldiers like to sing, and that fact was made plain to those who attended the festival. It had been emphasized previously in the work of the leader, Harry Barnhart, this Summer at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, the Syracuse Mobilization Camp, and the Fall Festival at Buffalo. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander at Camp Upton, more recently declared that "nothing will so aid in unifying the American soldiers in mind and spirit as their frequent singing together in large groups." The National Committee on Army and Camp Music is planning to place song leaders in all camps in the country, so that every man who goes out to take part in the world struggle "will go with the home songs on his lips, and in his heart the mental stimulus that endures after physical limitations have been reached and passed."

'CELLIST ROSANOFF DRAFTED.

The Music School Settlement has just started its twenty-fourth year with considerably over 1,000 pupils and nearly 100 teachers making headquarters at the house in Third Street. The only important change in the staff is due to the drafting of the settlement's own 'cellist, Lieff Rosanoff, who is now at Camp Upton. His place in the ensemble department will be taken by Marie Romaet, 'cellist of the Rubel Trio, who was married within the last month to Mr. Rosanoff.

Since there are "always too many violinists and not enough 'cellists," the school aims to encourage the study of the 'cello for practical as well as artistic reasons. Players of wind instruments are also especially wanted for the evening orchestra, maintained not for pupils but as a community orchestra, meeting next Thursday for the first time this season. The director, as for two years past, is Arthur Farwell.

Werrenrath in Flatbush.

The Rev. Lewis T. Reed, pastor, announces that a rare musical treat will be given by the Red Cross Auxiliary of the Flatbush Congregational Church, at Eighteenth Street and Dorchester Road, next Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock. The noted baritone, Reinald Werrenrath, will sing, assisted by Miss Eloise Egleston, pianist, and Mrs. Basil Kodjbanoff, violinist. An organ recital by Frank Kasschan will precede the program. The proceeds from the concert will be used for material for the work of the Red Cross.

Honor Negro Composer.

H. T. Burleigh, rated by The Etude as "the ablest negro composer in this country," has recently received two signal honors—the honorary degree of Master of Arts at Atlanta University and the award of the Spingarn Medal, a medal which is given annually to that member of the colored race and American citizenship who has made the highest achievement during the preceding year.

Russian Opera as a Movie.

Russia's War Commission recently was entertained in Washington by the National Press Club, with a first presentation in moving pictures of Pushkin's "Pikovaya Dama," otherwise "Pique Dame," or "The Queen of Spades," with music from Tschaikowsky's opera of that name, once performed at the Metropolitan. The scenes were acted by leading artists of theatres in Moscow and Petrograd, and their companions now visiting America heard the familiar airs and ensembles played by the Russian Symphony Orchestra.

Concerts for Children.

Next Saturday's weekly holiday of the school children of New York will be marked by a novel experiment in popular music when the Rialto Orchestra plays its first morning concert for children. Fifty musicians, led by Hugo Riesenfel, will give a program of the best music, beginning at 10:30 o'clock. Director S. L. Rothapfel announces that students of the public schools and other educational institutions will be supplied with tickets at 10 cents apiece when purchased in advance.

Organization work for these educational concerts has been progressing quietly in the schools of New York for some time, under the direction of Julius Hopp, who has been engaged for several years in the handling of concerts in the public schools themselves. The Rialto's morning concerts will include moving pictures suitable for children.

Afternoon symphony concerts are continued at the Strand, where another big orchestra will commence a seventh week under the direction of Adriano Ariani tomorrow. The program here includes "L'Arlesienne," Suite 1, Bizet; prelude to third act of the opera "Gobi," Alois Reiser, and "The Bamboula Rhapsodie Dance," Coleridge Taylor.

REPEAT PAGEANT.

Metropolitan Aids Brilliant Spectacle for Red Cross.

Pierre Monteux, the new French conductor of the Metropolitan, has jointly with David Mannes arranged special music for the great "Rosemary" pageant, recently given at Huntington, L. I., to be repeated next Thursday and Friday on the opera stage as a contribution of the dramatic and musical professions to the Red Cross. This is the first such benefit of the new season, and will bring together under the direction of Daniel Frohman many prominent figures in music and the theatre.

Among the musicians announced to take part are Frances Alda, Eleanor Painter, David Bispham, Pasquale Amato, Herbert Witherspoon, and Adolf Bolm. It is also announced that the regular boxholders of the Metropolitan Opera House will occupy the same places that they held during the season, so that any changes in ownership or leases for the coming winter should be apparent for the first time when society assembles on the evenings of the pageant.

To the original cast which performed the spectacle at Huntington, L. I., others have been added, so that the list includes five hundred participants. The book of the pageant is by Joseph Linden Smith and Thomas Woods Stevens. Divided into two parts, the first consists of a prologue and a number of historical tableaux picturing events in the countries engaged. The second part, entitled "The Drawing of the Sword," by Mr. Stevens, is a dramatic statement of the reasons for the war.

For the production, the costumes and decorations have in large part been supplied from the famous collections of well-known New Yorkers for the occasion. It is anticipated that the production, given as it is under the auspices of a directing committee, which includes Daniel Frohman, Ben Ali Haggin, H. H. Sethern, and Thomas Woods Stevens, and a patronage committee headed by Mrs. Robert Bacon, will be one of the most complete and sumptuous spectacles presented on the American stage. The pageant was originally given at the Rosemary Theatre, in open air, at Huntington, and it is in order that the people of the City of New York might be enabled to see it that arrangements have been made by the American Red Cross to give it again. The ticket sale will be at the Metropolitan Opera House, at $1 to $5, and boxes at $50 to $100.

Clement at Camp Mills.

Miss Faly Clement, lyric soprano of the Boston National Opera Company, and formerly of the French opera in Montreal, sang last night to the soldiers at Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I. She was to continue at other military stations around New York this week a campaign recently begun by members of Max Rabinoff's organization. Last Sunday the soldiers' training quarters at Governors Island had a concert by the invading forces of the Boston artists. Among those volunteering for these musical visits were Sarame Rayneida Queen Boinathino, Barbara Maurel, Ernest Davis, Edouard Le Jarazu, Giovanni Martino, Ernesto Giaccona, and Auguste Bouillon.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Nov. 3, at 8:15.
Christmas Cheer for Our Soldiers and Sailors
(Under the Auspices of the Society Opposed to Woman Suffrage)
Florence Easton
BY COURTESY METROP. OPERA CO.
Francis Maclennan
PRINCIPAL TENOR CHICAGO OPERA
Maximilian Pilzer
THE MASTER AMERICAN VIOLINIST
Scott Gibson
(THE KILTIE COMEDIAN)
Adolf Bolm
AND HIS RUSSIAN DANCERS
Lt. Col. W. T. Stewart
LATE CANADIAN OVERSEAS FORCES
Tickets 50c to $2. Mgment. Daniel Mayer

The Biltmore
Friday Morning Musicales
Management of Mr. R. E. JOHNSTON
Nov. 9, 23. Dec. 7, 21. Jan. 4, 18. Feb. 1, 15.
Frances Alda — Paulo Gruppe
Cecil Arden — Fritz Kreisler
Richard Buhlig — Mai Kalna
Enrico Caruso — Guiseppe De Luca
Anna Case — Alys Larreyne
Jean Cooper — Giovanni Martinelli
Maurice Dumesnil — Marguerite Namara
Mischa Elman — Lucile Orrell
Geraldine Farrar — Ignace Paderewski
Rita Fornia — Idelle Patterson
Garden — Jacques Stanley
Leopold Godowsky — Herman Sandby
Rudolph Ganz — Ganna Walska
Aurelio Giorni — Mary Warfel
Louis Graveure — Eugene Ysaye
Subscription Price, Reserved Seats, $20 for the 5 concerts; subscription price for boxes, $100 for 5 concerts. Now on sale at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 B'way. Knabe piano.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY.....CONDUCTOR
CARNEGIE HALL.
Opening Concerts of the Season
Thurs. Eve., 8:30—Friday Aft., 2:30.
The Star-Spangled Banner.
HADLEY—"Symphony No. 4." "North, East, South, West." (New.)
DUBOIS—Intermede Symphonique de Notre Dame de la Mer, (1st time in New York.)
STRAUSS—Tone Poem, "Don Juan."
DEBUSSY—Two Dances for Harp and Orchestra:
a. Danse Sacree. b. Dance Profane.
ALFRED KASTNER.
WAGNER—Preludes, "Die Meistersinger."
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Under the Auspices of the Philharmonic Society of New York.
First Lecture Recital by Victor
BIART
On the Program of the Philharmonic Concerts of October 25th & 26th.
Wednesday, October 24, at 3 o'Clock at the Hotel Plaza.
Single Tickets $1.00. Series $5.00.
For tickets and particulars apply to the BIART SCHOOL OF GEN. MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE, 220 Madison Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 3727 and at the Hotel Plaza on the day of the lecture.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Oct. 26, at 3.
ALAN TAFFS PIANIST and COMPOSER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 27, at 3.
The Brilliant French Soprano GILLS
Mme. GABRIELLE
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 3, at 3.
The Brilliant Brazilian Pianiste NOVAES
GUIOMAR
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, This Aft., at 3
VIOLIN RECITAL BY MISCHA
ELMAN
Tickets 75c to $2.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Eve., Nov. 5.
PIANO RECITAL (Baldwin)—MISCHA
Levitzki
Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Box Office. Mgt. Daniel Mayer

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Eve., Nov. 3, at 8:15
SONG RECITAL—LEON
Rothier
(Famous French Basso, Metrop. Opera Co.)
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Daniel Mayer.
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Oct. 23, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL
Gertrude Auld
Seats 50c to $2. Boxes $15. Mason & Hamlin Piano. Direction John W. Frothingham, Inc.
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Oct. 30, at 8:15.
Letz Quartet
First Subscription Concert.
AEOLIAN HALL, THURS. EVE., OCT. 25.
PIANO RECITAL
DAI BUELL
at 8:15. Mgt. Winton & Livingston, Inc.
Aeolian Hall, Tues'w (Mon.) Eve. at 8:15.
EDITH Rubel Trio
Tickets at Box Office. Chickering Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Nov. 1, at 8:15.
EVA GAUTHIER
Song Recital. Tickets at Box Office.
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Sat. Aft., Oct. 27th, at 2:30
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JASCHA HEIFETZ
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GOSSIP OF THE STREET CALLED BROADWAY

THE ART OF LOW COMEDY

By John Corbin.

THESE columns lately addressed themselves to a kind of acting which has never really existed but which is likely to be long celebrated as the flower of a faded past—the kind in which the actor is reputed to have gained the most momentous artistic effects by sheer and absolute characterization, the obliteration of his own individuality. Our sermon this Sunday morning is upon a real, not a fabled, art. It is an art that has its be-all and end-all in the person of the actor, and an art which, like Wordsworth's Maid of Dove, "there are none to praise"—though all the world to love. In brief, it is the art of low comedy, even the art of clowning. Our text may be found in any chapter and verse of "Jack o' Lantern," in any leap or grimace of Fred Stone.

An art? In the fine French of Taffy the Laird, Quesker say quee l'arr-r? Be easy: we shall tread no maze of aesthetic disquisition. The main facts are obvious. Nothing is worthy of that high name which leaves the world as bare and cold as it found it. And anything that quickens the pulse, heaves the midriff, and colors the retina of the soul is a part, however humble, of the great benefaction. This eager, multifarious world that loves the rare song of the nightingale has also a place in its heart for the joyous squeak, the hilarious gibber of green Fall.

From the Strawman of "The Wizard of Oz" to Tony Chestnut in "Jack o' Lantern," Fred Stone has projected no mood of beauty or heroism, reflected no recognizable image of human character. His body and his spirit stand apart, creatures of mere fancy, extravaganza. Throughout the modern world there is not another being so utterly and ecstatically brainless as he seems. In his new play he spells his name by pointing to his own anatomy. Toe, knee, chest, head—Tony Chestnut. Yet in some beneficent manner the lightness of his toe, the suppleness of his knees, the lithe vigor of his chest, and the nuttiness of his nut delight equally the young and the old, the wise and the thoughtless. It is all so clean and sweet, so celestially gay and uplifting. First and last this marvelous athlete and acrobat seems nothing so much as a spirit—a fantastic, disembodied joy, a grotesque yet heavenly happiness. Is he not, then, a worthy fellow of

> Immortal bards who sung
> Divine ideas below,
> That always find us young,
> And always keep us so?

Yet those who love him most faithfully, excluding all other joys, will be first to find this sober praise of him absurd and paradoxical. Pity the sad lot of the low comedian! It is far worse than that of any other actor, bad as that may be. Henry Irving once lamented that the poorest play in his repertory would live generations after the last man vanished who had known his art. But at the worst Irving had due meed of praise, and more than due, in his own place and time, though his name was writ in water. The fame of the low comedian is writ in a medium even more fluid and transitory—the quickened pulse that ebbs so soon; the smile that, in the instant it is born, vanishes from dull human faces; the loud laugh that is forgotten when its last echo dies. And those who laugh loudest are most prone to rate low this great benefactor who gives them their one possible portion of the joys of high Olympus. No wonder that of all artists the clown is notoriously the most sad.

Fact or fiction, the old anecdote of the hypochondriac Grimaldi and the physician is very deeply characteristic. The patient had the blues? Let him go to see Grimaldi! But the patient said, "Great God, I *am* Grimaldi!" If the salt have lost its savour, wherewith shall it be salted?

Slivers I knew, and once off the sawdust he was as melancholy as the Prince of Denmark, if also as amiable and amusing. The world attributes his tragic death to personal and emotional causes. But the conditions under which he worked as an artist gave him something very like despair. In the vast arena of the circus the most vividly painted face is reduced to the blankness of a powder puff. All variety and subtlety of expression vanish. But he was expected to catch people's eyes, and make them laugh, in competition with three rings, in each and all of which daredevils were momently defying death. Impossible! Yet with one other he stood foremost among the circus clowns of his time. And Marcelline also, even at his most mirth-provoking, had something in his look that was wistful, longing, unsatisfied.

Perhaps the most finely artistic bit of clowning now current in New York is Fred Walton's pantomime colloquy with two dummies at the Hippodrome. With only the subtlest changes in facial expression, the slightest of gesturing, he makes plain to the observant every twist and turn of the wordless dialogue, every mood of complacency or of pique on the part of the dummies. Yet to the general public the effect is largely lost in its setting of brilliant, gigantic spectacle. In Walton's face, too, there is the latent, plaintive note.

Of the low comedians of the more intimate stage Weber and Fields stand alone in the skill and variety of resource with which they used humorous dialogue, even shrewd and observant satire, to eke out the mere physical resources of their art. About the pathos of little Weber, and the high tragedy of Fields, whole volumes could be written!

Among all his fellows in modern experience, Fred Stone stands alone in being wholly, unmistakably gay. Perhaps he would be so still, even if he were obliged to pit his art against performing elephants and loopers of the loop. Yet, as I guess, a good part of his happiness is because he acts in an intimate theatre, and in a production every detail of which is consciously planned to serve as his background, focusing every eye on his effects. Is it a defect that his mood is so simple, so void of lurking half tones and deepening shadows? Who shall say! Let us be content with criticism that records impressions for what they are worth, and characterizes without dogma. It is enough that he is blissfully gay—as radiantly happy as a saint who is bathed in the light of his own effulgent aura.

Shakespeare and Low Comedy.

IF great parts make great actors, then the foremost low comedian of all time was Will Kemp. Among Shakespeare's audiences, it would seem, he had an almost equal fame with Burbage, who created Hamlet, Lear, and Othello, and whose resources as an artist may be measured by the fact that Shakespeare must have had him in mind when he wrote these plays. Kemp was like others of his quality, if we may judge by the parts Shakespeare fashioned for him, in having resources of sadness.

It was no gentle mood of disillusionment, like the melancholy of Silvers. Contemporary references to Kemp, and the few products of his own pen, picture him as swaggering, coarse, and ignorant, though possessed of a rich vein of lordly good-fellowship. Arrogant in the sense of his popularity, he seems to have quarreled with his closest associates. Mantzius shrewdly conjectures that Hamlet's warning to the Players, "Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is set down for them," was a side thrust at Kemp, who fancied himself as a wit and was given to improvisation. What now is the fly in the amber of such a man's satisfaction? Nothing pains him half as deeply as to find that in a world of admiring good fellows there are some few who misprize him.

Dogberry is one of the two parts that we know Kemp acted; and it must have been with a sly and very personal delight that Shakespeare penned those words of downcast pride and affronted dignity: "But, masters, remember that I am an ass: though it be not written down, yet forget not that I am an ass! . . . Oh, that I had been written down an ass!" Bully Bottom, which bears all the earmarks of a Kemp part, though we do not actually know who played it, fuses the two moods of vainglory and abasement into perhaps the most subtly imaginative and irresistibly comic scene in literature—the scene in which the waking Weaver remembers his triumphant delights in Fairyland, and, in the same chaotic moment, the deep abasement he suffered in achieving them. Every impulse to boast to his fellows of Titania's love is dogged and thwarted by the memory of the ass's head. "Masters, I am to discourse wonders. . . . But ask me not what!" The shadows in the mood of Kemp, I take it, limned the gigantic sadness of a man who knows himself great, and to whom all the world pays homage, yet who is always being placed by the dramatist. Fate in predicaments obviously ridiculous.

The more friendly view of Kemp's personality is perhaps to be found in Stephano, the drunken butler of "The Tempest," so irresistibly played last year at the Century by George Hassell. The lordly arrogance is there, but also the lordly generosity. The play was written in Shakespeare's serene and amiable maturity; and it is interesting to note that, if ever he took delight in slyly exploiting the foibles of his overweening clown, time made him forbearing.

The second indubitable Kemp part is the Nurse's man Peter, in "Romeo and Juliet," and it reveals a humbler though very interesting phase of Kemp's clowning. In every modern text I have found the meaning of the scene is utterly ruined, owing partly to the ever-astounding carelessness of Shakespearean editors and partly to their even more reprehensible ignorance of the art of clowning. To any one who reads the Folio text and has ever seen Marcelline, the sense of the passage is obvious.

The blunder of the editors arises from the fact that in the old text Peter is called by various names, being indifferently Peter, Clowne, Servant, the Nurse's "man," and even, in the second and third Quartos, William Kemp. The scene is that in which the stage is made ready for Capulet's "old religious feast," and in the Folio it stands thus:

Servingmen come forth with their napkins.
Enter Servant.

Ser. Where's *Potpan*, that he helps not to take away? He shift a Trencher? he scrape a Trencher?

1. When good manners, shall lie in one or two mens hands, and they unwasht too, 'tis a foule thing.

Ser. Away with the Joint stooles, remove the Court-cupboard, looke to the Plate: good thou, save me a piece of Marchpane, and as thou lovest me, let the Porter let in *Susan Grindstone*, and *Nell*. *Anthonie* and *Potpan!*

2. I Boy readie.

Ser. You are lookt for, and cal'd for, askt for & sought for, in the great Chamber.

1. We cannot be here and there too. Cheerly Boyes. Be brisk awhile, and the longer liver take all.

Exeunt.

Hitherto, in the Folio text, Peter's speeches have all been headed *Serv.*—meaning *Servant*. "Enter Servant" means that Peter enters. What Kemp did was doubtless precisely what Marcelline was always doing under similar circumstances at the Hippodrome—running about among the stage hands with a great air of efficiency and authority, but in reality getting hopelessly in the way. The act was so characteristic and amusing that even yet when a husband tries to take a hand in household preparations the chances are that his ungrateful wife will accuse him of "Marcellining."

As a reward for Peter's supererogatory labors, he asks for odd tidbits and the admission of two ladies of his acquaintance. Brief as the scene is, it is a perfect bit of domestic low comedy.

The editors, with one glad accord, have dropped out the direction "Enter Servant," thus eliminating the clown. His speeches they give to a "First Serv.," who thus appears in the preposterous character of a foreman who begs illicit favors from the men under him. The whole scene becomes senseless, and in modern productions it is seldom if ever played. Thus a brisk incident and a most amusing bit of clowning have been lost.

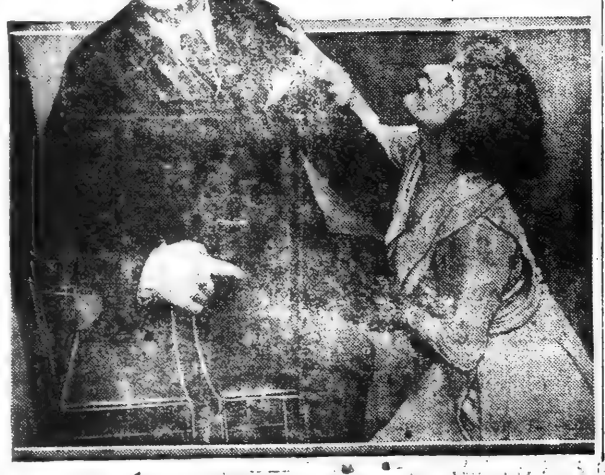
In the future as in the past, no doubt, wiseacres will still insist that the first requisite in an actor is to obliterate his own personality, eliminate his authentic individuality. And they will no doubt in their hearts deny to the low comedian his due standing as an artist, even while they delight in him uproariously. But the genius of the theatre will rise, as always, above their fuzzy misconceptions. The leaders of our stage will continue to suffuse great parts with the fires of their passions, great plays the light of their imaginations. And low comedians will be true artists forever, though the brightest smile has its shadow.

Maclyn Arbuckle's Performance as the Elder Tarleton, in G. B. S.'s "Misalliance," Is Generally Regarded as One of the Best Pieces of Acting of the Still Young Season.

WHO IS HURLBUT?

THE break of the game gave William Hurlbut four fruitless years, so far as productions of his plays were concerned, and now the same break is about to give him four productions in a single season. Mr. Hurlbut wrote "Romance and Arabella," which opened at the Harris last Wednesday, and he is also the author of "Saturday to Monday," a not undiverting comedy which has just finished a highly unsatisfactory three weeks at the Bijou. Still further, he is the author of "Mrs. Prudence," a piece which Grace George will offer during her Playhouse season, and he is at present at work on a dramatization of Emerson Hough's novel, "The Broken Gate," which Margaret Anglin will produce in December. Indeed, it is not at all unlikely that the number will be swelled to six, for two more of his plays are at present being regarded thoughtfully by a brace of producers.

Mr. Hurlbut's flair for high comedy has only lately been asserting itself. His early plays were of the emotional variety, as witness "The Fighting Hope," produced by Belasco in 1908, with Blanche Bates as its star, and "The Writing on the Wall," which Olga Nethersole produced the same year. Witness also "New York," a violent, brief-lived and long forgotten melodrama which Al Woods offered six years ago, and which was really the forerunner of the "strong" plays. Mr. Hurlbut's first high comedy was "The Bride," a one-act play which Holbrook Blinn produced during his tenancy of the Princess, and it was followed by Elsie Ferguson's play, "The Strange Woman," which was a combination of comedy and drama. At present, after an indulgence of several years in comedy, he is reverting to his old style in "The Broken Chain."



Lester Lonergan and Sara Biala in Henri Bataille's Drama, "The Torches," Which Will Be Seen at the Bijou on Wednesday.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS OF HAVERLY

AN interesting echo of the days when J. H. Haverly's minstrels toured this broad land and carried everything before them was dug up during the past week by Joe Cawthorn. Mr. Cawthorn, rummaging through his safe deposit box, (haply for the purpose of storing away some Liberty bonds,) came upon a theatrical contract between Haverly and his mother, Sarah E. Cawthorn, dated Aug. 21, 1875, and calling for the services of Mrs. Cawthorn's two minor children, Herbert and Joe. In exchange for the services of Mrs. Cawthorn, Herbert, and Joe, (the two latter as actors and their mother to take care of them,) Haverly agreed to pay the magnificent sum of $25 weekly, with an increase to $30 later in the season. On this basis Cawthorn's salary today in "Rambler Rose" probably is as large as the amount paid the entire Haverly troupe.

The most interesting portion of the contract, however, is contained in a set of rules and regulations attached to the agreement, which, it is warned, "will be enforced without respect of persons." The schedule follows, (and the capitalization, italics, and quotes are J. H. Haverly's):

A proper respect shall be entertained for each member of the organization, and it shall be the duty of all to cultivate a feeling of "brotherhood" between each other.

The Rehearsal of the "Brass Band" commences every morning at "ten o'clock," or at such other time as the appointed "Leader" shall direct.

The Rehearsal for "Vocal String Band" commences every morning at eleven o'clock (Sundays excepted), or at such other time as the Musical Director or Manager shall appoint. A fine of two dollars will be imposed upon each absentee, unless his absence shall be caused by sickness (not brought on by dissipation), of which proper testimony will be required by the management.

Rehearsals are under the control of the Musical Director—his opinion in matters of Music being paramount to all others.

Provided, always, That the opinion of any member be accepted when tendered in the shape of suggestion; the Musical Director listening to anything which might be advantageous to business.

That each Member will hold himself in readiness for his act, or the act of any Members, to assist in taking on or off the Stage anything that might be required for the coming act, and not keep the stage in waiting.

That each member will be dressed and ready to appear upon the stage five minutes before the time of commencing, with boots blackened, straps on pants, clean vest and bosoms, clean collar, respectable wig, clothes, etc.

Any member not being in readiness at the time appointed by the manager for Brass Procession, will be fined two dollars.

Members of the Company giving their orders for the admission of friends will be charged the usual price of tickets.

Intoxication, under any circumstances, will be discountenanced. If any Member should be intoxicated—either previous to commencing or during the day of performance, or absent from the same—he shall forfeit the full amount of "one week's" salary; and a repetition shall render his discharge discretionary with the Manager.

By mutual consent, the members will abstain from "singing in bar-rooms," or other places of like nature. The penalty being ten dollars for each offense.

No member shall be allowed to invite strangers, or others, into the dressing-room, either at rehearsal or during the performance. Should any of the Company be called upon by such party, he must be kind enough respectfully to ask the person out.

In no case whatever (but sickness) will intoxicating liquors be allowed to be brought into the dressing-room, under the penalty of five dollars fine for each offence.

Members not going on the same train of cars or boat, or stopping at a different hotel from that of the company will do so at their own expense.

Each member is required to settle his sundries at the hotel prior to leaving it, as mistakes are liable to arise if such accounts are left to be settled by the Mangers. Omnibus and Hack riding to and from hotels will be at the expense of the Members who indulge. Salaries will be paid weekly, and Members will be kind enough to draw money on Salary Day only.

Members will be kind enough not to ask advance moneys, as I cannot comply with the demand, for reasons misunderstandings and disagreements.

Members will not absent themselves from the Hall until the rehearsals and performance is concluded, under a fine of two dollars.

These Rules, gentlemen, have been adopted for no interest on the part of the Manager, further than the *welfare* and *interest* of the Company in general and it is hoped they will be cheerfully complied with. By so doing the Company will show proper respect for one another and the same for the Manager.

Assuring you of my continued friendship, I am, respectfully, yours,

J. H. HAVERLY,
Proprietor and Manager, Haverly's Minstrels.

THE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS

THE delayed première of a London pageant-play probably will command the chief interest of the theatregoer this week, but it will be rivaled by two other productions of more than the ordinary importance. Still other events include the return of Harry Lauder for what may be his farewell American appearance.

CHU CHIN CHOW—*Tomorrow night at the Manhattan Opera House.*

The several times postponed première of this piece is now announced, more or less definitely, for tomorrow night.

Henry Miller in "Anthony in Wonderland," Tuesday at the Criterion.

HARRY LAUDER—*Tomorrow night at the Lexington.*

The greatest of all Scots is making one more tour of America, (probably his last,) and this time he is coupling war work with professional appearances. In view of this fact his matinées at the Lexington this week will be on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, instead of every day. The engagement will be for one week only, and Lauder will then undertake a coast-to-coast tour.

ANTHONY IN WONDERLAND—*Tuesday night at the Criterion.*

Henry Miller had expected to open his theatre in Forty-third Street with this play, but it happens that the play is ready before the theatre. "Anthony in Wonderland" is a comedy by Monckton Hoffe, and deals with the movies. It was played successfully in London last season by Charles Hawtrey.

The company, in addition to Mr. Miller, includes Florence Shirley, who will be remembered as the Flapper in "Bunker Bean"; Joseph Kilgour, John L. Shine, and Marguerite St. John.

THE TORCHES—*Wednesday night at Bijou.*

This play, under its original title of "Les Flambeaux," ran for something more than a year in Paris prior to the outbreak of the war. It is the work of Henri Bataille, but has undergone adaptation by Charlton Andrews. It is described as "a philosophical drama relating a story of modern thought and scientific achievement involving a trinity of intellectual individuals."

The principal rôle will be in the hands of Lester Lonergan, who is responsible for the production of the piece in this country. Among others in the company will be Amy Ricard, Sara Biala, Gladys Wynne, and Ethelbert Hales.

The Wisconsin players began a two weeks' engagement at the Neighborhood Playhouse last night, their program being made up of "The Shadow," "Carlos Among the Candles," "Neighbors," and "On the Pier." This program will be repeated tonight and Wednesday night. At all other performances this week the program will be as follows: "Cat, Bowl, and Broomstick," by Walter Stevens; "The Blue Gods," by Howard Mumford Jones; "Feast of the Holy Innocents," by Marshall Ilsley, and "Rich Man, Poor Man," by Walter Morley.

The Red Cross Pageant, which was given so successfully at Rosemary Farm a few weeks ago, will be repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. Among those who will appear are E. H. Sothern, Frances Starr, James T. Powers, William H. Crane, Ethel Barrymore, Edith Wynne Matthison, Burton Holmes, Lillian Russell, Nat Goodwin, Eva Le Gallienne, Herbert Witherspoon, Helen Ware, Virginia Hammon, David Mannes, and Annette Kellermann.

THE PLAY NOBODY WANTED

BE he ever so wise in the ways of Broadway, no manager who has been long at the game has not at some time or other "let a fortune slip through his fingers," as the phrase goes. The inner story of the producing game is one mass of stories of hopeless plays, refused here and abandoned there, which eventually found production and earned fabulous sums for authors and backers. The major portion of these stories never comes out, for the theatre, despite its press agents, keeps many a good story to itself.

The true history of the first Potash & Perlmutter play has long been an elusive story, and it is only now, when the third play of the series is established as (probably) the greatest of the season's successes, that a number of interesting inner facts are revealed. The original owners of the dramatic rights to Potash & Perlmutter, it turns out, were William A. Brady and the Shuberts, who bought the rights when the stories were at the height of their popularity in The Post. Although full of doubts as to the practicability of transferring two such characters to the stage without causing offense, they went so far as to engage Jules Eckert Goodman to make a dramatization.

Goodman wrote one act and submitted it as a sample, but that was as far as the matter went. The matter was pigeonholed, and the golden opportunity passed forever out of the hands of Brady and the Shuberts. The next owner of the rights was George Lederer, who also failed to bring matters to a consummation. After Lederer the Selwyns took the matter under consideration, but they, too, reached the conclusion that it was impossible to depict two such characters on the stage.

Next to consider the dramatic value of the stories were Cohan & Harris. Sam Forrest, general stage director for the firm, was enthusiastic and urged his firm to make a production, but they gave it up. Later, when Woods acquired possession, he told Forrest and Sam Harris about it. Forrest told him he would make a fortune out of it, but the latter, generally a shrewd judge of plays and play material, gave it as his opinion that it didn't have a chance in the world.

At that time (December, 1912,) Roi Cooper Megrue, with "Under Cover" still unproduced, was a play agent and a reader for the Selwyns. In this way he learned that the dramatic rights to the stories were on the market, and secured an option, which he promptly disposed of to A. H. Woods. The parallel that suggests itself at this point is the case of "Within the Law." It will be remembered that William A. Brady was the original owner of the play, and after a disappointing production in Chicago gave it up. It seems almost too much to believe that the same man could thus, by mere turns of the delicate wheel of chance, be allowed to lose two fortunes which were practically in his hands.

Having secured the rights to "Potash & Perlmutter," Mr. Woods set about getting a dramatization. Three playwrights—Lee Arthur, Aaron Hoffmann, and Anne Caldwell—submitted manuscripts, but none was satisfactory. One day Mr. Woods and Archie Selwyn were on their way to New Haven, by motor, to see a performance of "Within the Law." Woods suggested that they stop off en route and say good-bye to Charles Klein, who was about to sail for Europe. They did so, and it was during this visit that Woods asked Klein to make a dramatization of the Glass stories.

Klein, like Brady, the Shuberts, and the Selwyns, believed that it was impossible, and refused to have anything to do with it. There were no dramatic possibilities, he said, in the stories. Woods, however, told him that he meant to have the dramatization, and invited Klein to name his own terms. Klein, thinking to end the discussion, demanded an advance royalty of $5,000. (The customary advance is $500, and, in the case of certain writers, $1,000.) To Klein's astonishment, Woods agreed, and the former forthwith began work on the play.

It was this version by Charles Klein that was eventually used. A scene was written by George V. Hobart, but it was found impracticable and eliminated. Valuable suggestions were made in the course of rehearsals by Hugh Ford, who did the staging, and by Mr. Glass himself, but the body of the play was Mr. Klein's.

Almost immediately on receipt of the manuscript Woods put the play into rehearsal, with Barney Bernard as Potash and Alexander Carr as Perlmutter. Woods had long before begun negotiations with these two players. He had approached Bernard shortly after obtaining the dramatic rights from Megrue, after seeing him at a benefit performance at the Grand Opera House in a vaudeville act called "Cohen from Bridgeport." Bernard saw as little in the part as other managers had seen in the play, and negotiations were carried on after Bernard had gone to the Coast.

Florence Roberts in "The Claim," at the Fulton.

Bernard's estimate of the rôle may be ascertained from his insistence on a ten weeks' guarantee. The matter was finally settled while Bernard was playing in Denver with a Winter Garden company, of which Louise Dresser was also a member. Miss Dresser, it will be recalled, played an important part in the first and second Potash & Perlmutter comedies.

Archie Selwyn saw the final dress rehearsal of the piece, and at the end of the performance Woods offered him a 25 per cent. interest in the play for $1,000. Selwyn replied he wouldn't take it for 40 cents. His share of the profits, had he accepted, would have amounted to $222,000 to date!

There was considerable difficulty in securing a theatre. Woods wanted a Broadway house, and had set his heart on the Cohan, then under the management of Cohan & Harris and Klaw & Erlanger. Sam Harris flatly refused to let him have it, but finally Woods persuaded Mr. Erlanger to take a chance. Erlanger later declared that during the run of "Potash & Perlmutter" the Cohan Theatre made more money than any playhouse in the United States.

"Potash & Perlmutter" opened in Atlantic City on Aug. 4, 1913, and at the Cohan Theatre, New York, on Saturday night, Aug. 16, 1913. It was an instantaneous and overwhelming success, and it played at the Cohan until Sept. 2, 1914. The following year seven companies toured the country. One of them, following the "Ziegfeld Follies," equaled or surpassed the business of that organization in every big city in the United States. The play was presented at the Queen's Theatre, London, in December, 1913, and ran for a year and a half. It has been produced with success in Ireland, Australia, Russia, Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, and Paris.

And a 25 per cent. interest could have been bought for $1,000!

FRED STONE, ICE SKATER

THE virtuosity as an ice skater which Fred Stone exhibited at the opening of "Jack o' Lantern" last Tuesday night astonished even those who believed that they knew Stone and his capabilities the best. Stone, as is generally known, is an indefatigable worker in and out of the theatre. Whether playing or not, he spends daily two or three hours practicing a stunt that will be of use to him some day. The practice serves a double purpose; it teaches him the stunt, in the first place, and it keeps his muscles supple and himself in condition. The wisdom of this practice is evidenced in the fact that today, at an age when a majority of athletes are compelled to forego the more strenuous leaps and tumbles, Stone is at the height of his powers.

But ice skating differs from the average trick in that it cannot be practiced in just any casual hour between times. Stone needed only a rope to perfect his lariat throwing, but he needed ice to become an ice skater. Therefore the surprise of the sophisticated when he gave evidence of a skill that denoted long and tedious hours of practice. Where did Stone practice ice skating over the Summer?

The ice skating idea, in the first place, was Stone's own. He first conceived it during the run of "Chin-Chin" in Chicago last Winter. Like most persons, he had skated a bit as a youth and then forgotten it. His first visit to the Chicago rink was in February, and, while he did not immediately cut the fancy figures now rampant at the Globe, he felt convinced that the skating idea was one worth following up. During the rest of the Chicago engagement of "Chin-Chin" he practiced daily at the rink. From the beginning he found that his neck spring, somersaults and handspring could be turned on the ice just as well as on any other surface, but he had more difficulty in mastering the finer points of skating. The trick of skating backward, for example, required months to learn.

"Chin-Chin" left Chicago, but remained in the Middle West, so Stone had no difficulty in finding ice. In April, writing from St. Paul, he first mentioned the matter to Mr. Dillingham. He informed him that he believed that he could furnish an ice-skating act if Mr. Dillingham cared to have such a scene in the new show. Mr. Dillingham responded with enthusiasm, and Stone continued to practice.

The death of Montgomery brought "Chin-Chin" back to New York somewhat earlier than had been expected, and the Hippodrome was just closing its season. There had been an ice scene in the show, and, Mr. Dillingham being the impresario of the Hippodrome, Stone had no difficulty in arranging to have the ice kept intact for a few weeks. During the latter part of May, accordingly, he went daily to the Hippodrome, where he spent never less than two and sometimes five or six hours on the ice.

By this time he was sufficiently advanced to take a vacation, and the months of June and July were spent trailing lions in Arizona. Returning to New York in August he had the rare luck to find an ice skating rink open. It was at St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street, and it wasn't much of a rink, but there was ice in it, and it was open in August. Stone joined a club of about a dozen skating fans, who were paying the proprietor $100 each to keep the place open, and he paid numerous other sums in addition. Probably he supported the whole rink that month, but he got his money's worth. Generally he was the only person on the ice, and he could practice fancy falls to his heart's content. During all this time he commuted daily from his ranch at Amityville, L. I.

Stone reports that he has found ice skating hard, but the ice harder. Still an amateur skater, he does not always know how or when he is going to fall, and the result to date is one iodined arm and two badly scraped hands. Only about fifty per cent. of his falls are intentional, and the fact that he is not padded (he is dressed in imitation of Charlotte) has made the other fifty per cent. unusually painful.

The Provincetown Players.

The Provincetown Players, who managed to arouse considerable interest in their efforts without going out of Macdougal Street last season, announce that their second season will begin on Nov. 2 and that practically the same rules and regulations will govern the contest. In other words, seats for single performances are purchasable only by persons who already hold season tickets, and the price of season tickets is $5. Seven different bills will be given this year and a total of thirty-five performances given.

WRITTEN ON THE MOVIE SCREEN.

STRAND—Jane Cowl in "The Spreading Dawn."

RIALTO—Dorothy Dalton in "The Price Mark."

LYRIC—Theda Bara in "Cleopatra."

BROADWAY—Elaine Hammerstein in "The Co-Respondent."

PARK—Madge Evans in "The Adventures of Carol"; Alice Brady in "A Maid of Belgium."

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Monday and Tuesday, Charlie Chaplin in "The Adventurer."

81ST ST.—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Man from Painted Post."

ALTHOUGH the theatre tax proper will not go into effect until Nov. 1, the tax on film, both raw and printed, became effective more than a week ago and is causing the motion picture industry a great deal of anxiety. The raw film, sold only by the Eastman Company, is taxed one-quarter of a cent a foot, and motion picture negatives, sold or rented, are assessed half a cent a foot. These figures, naturally, afford the layman no basis of comparison, but the loud complaints on the part of film men indicate that profits are about to undergo a considerable downward revision. The first company to retrench as a result of the tax is the Universal, and it is freely predicted that many other companies will be compelled to follow suit. The Universal has abandoned its regular program of short films, and about sixty actors have been let out at Universal City, the seat of the Universal plant in California. The other branches of the company, such as the press department, are being proportionately cut.

Exactly what the tax means to the film business is indicated in a recent statement by Adolph Zukor, president of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation. Mr. Zukor said in part:

"As applied to the motion picture industry, the new bill strikes out the exemption clause for those theatres which charge 25 cents or less admission and imposes a tax on the gross receipts from all theatre admissions, barring the few 5-cent houses.

"Those in the industry recognize that they are taxed on their entire investment commensurate with the tax on their intake, which the conferees now purpose. The result will certainly be that most of these small theatres will be forced to close their doors. They could not continue to exist and operate at a loss or with no profit. The result of this, in turn, will reflect directly upon the Government, because it will entail a loss of income and surplus profit tax from the theatres and from the great producing and distributing organizations, whose profits will thus decline.

"It is true that the tax will not so materially affect the larger theatres, because some may continue to operate at a sacrifice on their admission receipts. It is the small man who will suffer, and, unfortunately, he has already been called upon to face local and other taxes in many instances which have rendered his position precarious. The Government in the end will lose more than it will gain from this tax levy.

"Taking up the tax on films themselves, the bill provides for the following levy:

"'Upon all moving picture films (which have not been exposed) sold by the manufacturer or importer a tax equivalent to one-fourth of one cent per linear foot.

"'Upon all positive moving picture films (containing a picture ready for projection) sold or leased by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to one-half cent per linear foot.'

"This means literally a 20 per cent tax on completed positive—i. e., completed product—which is larger than that imposed upon any other industry engaged in production of any character of goods. The result of this will necessarily be reduced footage—less pictures—and again the net return to the Government from the taxation of corporations will be reduced, because of the lessening of returns as a result of decreased output and more expensive production.

"It is obvious that if the film tax were estimated the Government would profit to a greater extent by the present schedule of taxation upon incomes and surplus profits of producers and distributers. I cannot but feel that the tax levy as agreed upon by the Conference Committee would be most damaging to the industry, a curtailment of the amusement now recognized as the cheapest and most satisfactory for the people in time of war, and would generally hamper the industry in its efforts to assist the Government in every way possible in this crisis. If the Government could gain by the very destruction of the industry itself, I should not raise my voice, but as it is the industry and the Government both are being hurt and we must all protest."

The picturization of Eugene Walter's drama, "Just a Woman," is at present nearing completion Somewhere in New Jersey. The star is Charlotte Walker (Mrs. Walter,) who created the part when the piece was first produced several seasons ago, but was not seen in it in New York. Lee Baker will make his first film appearance in the picture, and the company also includes Forrest Robinson, well-known as an actor, and Lorna Volare, the child actress, whose work in "The Claim" is at present attracting more or less attention. The film is being directed, incidentally, by Julius Steger, who apparently has relinquished all thought of being a vaudeville actor again.

The last week witnessed the return to these shores of D. W. Griffith, and filmdom is now agog to see the results of his stay on the battle front. With him came the Gish sisters, Lillian and Dorothy, who have been figuring on the fomantic end of the picture to which D. W. has been giving his attention.

It has been a long wait, but the newest Chaplin opus, "The Adventurer," will be relased in theatres all over this broad land tomorrow. Meanwhile, Chaplin's popularity is such that the Essanay Company, which once had his services, is reissuing three of his old pictures.

Although nothing has been said about it, work is under way at the World plant on a pair of interesting films. One is to be entitled "Cardinal Mercier," and will have Montague Love in the rôle of the Cardinal, and Jeanne Eagels in the leading feminine part. The other film is based on the life of Alexander Hamilton, and is concerned in part with the same episodes which are treated in the Arliss version. The title rôle in the film is being played by Carlyle Blackwell.

Julian Eltinge appears to like pictures and vice versa, so one more actor is lost to the stage. Mr. Eltinge is doing his filming in California, but he will be in New York this week on one of those flying trips which stars of the celluloid indulge in so frequently. Douglas Fairbanks also honored this city with his presence lately, the only Doug having departed yesterday for California after being in New York less than forty-eight hours. His newest film, "Reaching for the Moon," has been completed.

The custard pie has not passed entirely from the movie screen, but it is figuring somewhat less importantly in the plots of the newer comedies. Possibly the Hoover campaign has been in a measure responsible for the passing of the movie pie, and possibly it has just outlived its usefulness. At all events, its passing leads Mack Sennett, its discoverer, to contribute an interesting explanation of how and why the pie entered the movies. Thus Mr. Sennett:

"In the old days of stage burlesque the main comedy ingredient was a prop made of two pieces of wood bound together at the handle and designed so that, when brought into forcible contact with any stationary object, such as the seat of the trousers, it gave forth a resounding whack. It was the noise of the whack that spread the laugh. The discomfiture of the object attacked by this peculiar prop was secondary in the risibilities of the audience to the crack of the two pieces of wood as they came together. Psychologically, the noise started the crack of the applause, just as it started the cackling sound of laughter in the audience. Such was the birth, the reason for being and, the ultimate justification of the slap-stick.

"The proof that it was the noise that started the laughter, and not the action of the slap-stick, was found when the moving picture comedy came into being. In the silent drama the slap-stick was used in precisely the same manner as on the stage. It was brought into immediate and sudden juxtaposition with various portions of the human anatomy, but the result was a dire failure. Nor a cackle from the audience; not a ripple of applause. The thing was a failure on the screen. Why? Because the noise could not be heard. Silent comedy demanded a new slap-stick.

"Then I got an idea. The comedy of the slap-stick must be visualized. The noise was no longer in it. What could take its place? What could be used to register the results of the slap-stick, carry that result to the eye and make it last long enough to tease a tickled laugh from the tired theatre trotter? What, indeed, but the pie—the soft, juicy pie, whose spreading tendencies, when properly hurled and correctly aimed, could be made to carry conviction over fifty feet of film at a time.

"And so the pie-throw was born. I discovered it. That's why they call me the pieoneer."

Theodor Kosloff, who will be remembered as the Russian dancer who has apeared in several of the Winter Garden shows, makes his first appearance as a film actor in the new Geraldine Farrar picture, "The Woman God Forgot."

An interesting branch of the Hearst-Pathé weekly news film will be the showing of the American cantonments, both national army and the Guard, in pictures. So far as possible an effort will be made to get every soldier in the picture, so that the audience's chances of discovering a friend or relative on the screen will be considerable.

November will see the release of a quartet of interesting films by the Artcraft Company. They will be Mary Pickford in "The Little Princess"; Elsie Ferguson in "The Rise of Jennie Cushing"; Douglas Fairbanks in "Reaching for the Moon," and William S. Hart in "The Silent Man."

Two actors of Jane Cowl's "Lilac Time" company appear with her in "The Spreading Dawn," this week's film at the Strand. They are Orme Caldara, who has been Miss Cowl's leading man for a number of years, and Henry Stephenson.

Mary Garden is at present making a quick trip to St. Augustine with one leading man, (Hamilton Revelle,) several directors, and a couple of cameramen. "Thais" calls for some desert stuff, and St. Augustine offers the nearest sand. Only a few scenes will be taken in Florida, and the remainder of the picture will be filmed at the Goldwyn studio in Jersey.

And now even ex-Ambassador Gerard is to enter the movies. A picturization of Mr. Gerard's book, "My Four Years in Germany," will be the medium, and a scenario is now being written. The film will be in eight reels.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

SOMETHING of an attempt will be made at the Liberty Theatre this season to establish a repertory company, although Laurette Taylor's announced departure for the road next year will naturally make the venture a brief one. Miss Taylor has the nucleus of an excellent company in the personnel of "Out There," and half a dozen or more of its players will have rôles in "The Wooing of Eve," which will be produced in about two weeks. Répertoireless last season, New York is apparently to have at least three such organizations this season, each headed by one of our most popular actresses. With Miss Taylor producing plays at the Liberty, Miss George making her offerings at the Playhouse, and Ethel Barrymore about to embark on a series of five productions at the Empire, the devotees of the repertory system will for once have nothing to complain about.

J. M. Kerrigan, the pessimistic Irishman in "Out There," is one of those who will be retained in Miss Taylor's company. Kerrigan, who has had excellent experience with the Abbey Theatre Company in Dublin, will have a comparatively unimportant rôle in "The Wooing of Eve"—the part of a philosophic English valet. Leonard Mudie, at present the wounded Cockney soldier, will be a dilletante poet in the new piece. Lynn Fontanne, now the screechy sister, will be a simpering ingenue; Frank Kemble Cooper, at present the doctor, will be an overbearing British man of business, and Miss Proctor, the nurse, has agreed to play a maid.

As for Miss Taylor, she will resume her "h's" and be a sprightly American girl of breeding and social position.

Charles Kenyon, one of the authors of "The Claim," is the same Charles Kenyon who wrote Margaret Illington's "Kindling," a play which stirred up no end of discussion when it was produced here six or seven years ago. Mr. Kenyon was not in New York for the première of "The Claim," having turned film author and being at present in California, the Studio State. (William S. Hart is now filming one of Mr. Kenyon's stories.) In response to a wire from the estate of Henry B. Harris, asking for approximately 300 words about himself, Mr. Kenyon sent on the following from Hollywood:

"Born '80, San Fran. Trinity School, Stanford University, Calif. Arizona three years, then egg business; failed. Actor, bad. Reporter one month, fired; dramatic critic one night, disgusted. Wrote 'The Operator,' 'Kindling,' 'Husband and Wife.' My youth saves you another dollar.' CHARLES KENYON."

Something of a record was made by the new Fred Stone show on Wednesday afternoon. As a rule Wednesday matinée attendance is extremely light, but "Jack o' Lantern," opening on Tuesday night, had the pleasure of playing to a capacity house on its second performance. Only the upper boxes were vacant, and the fact that they retail at $20 each, even on Wednesday afternoons, probably was more or less responsible. The agencies, incidentally, have purchased the lower floor of the Globe for a period of sixteen weeks, breaking all records by paying therefor $200,000.

Booth Tarkington, who is threatening Shaw's laurels as a letter-writing playwright, has taken his pen in hand once more to write a letter to John P. Toohey of George C. Tyler's staff. Mr. Tarkington, with "Mister Antonio" and "The Country Cousin" as his subjects, writes as follows:

"Last season I had a play in New York and put into it a group of small town Middle Westerners—at least, that's what the critics called 'em. The critics said that these small town Middle Westerners were too vile for belief—too stupid, too narrow-minded, too mean. This season I wrote, with Julian Street, another play in New York, and we put it into a group of small town Middle Westerners, all but one of 'em about the same sort of people that were in the previous play, though the circumstances were, of course, different—and the critics said that these midlanders were too virtuous for belief. Naturally, I am unhappy tbout this; in both cases the effort was to portray people who were neither virtuous nor vile.

"Can it be that the critic is wrong? It is possible that he sees these 'characters' too simply and too much in the light of his previous sophistication. Isn't it possible that when a 'character' utters a noble sentiment, on the stage, the critic says simply: 'Oh, old stuff; this is the hero,' and doesn't notice that perhaps the playwright hasn't given that 'character' the noble deeds and motives to back up the noble sentiment—doesn't notice, in fact, that the playwright may not have been treating the character in the antique and conventional way which the critic has too quickly attributed? Of course, it may be that one should write out the inconsistencies of one's characters in words of one syllable. W. S. Gilbert did that very thing—and did it beautifully, but his intention was burlesque. Shaw does it in his own lively and poignant fashion, but his intention is 'moral philosophy'—he means, not human beings, but an essay on their insides. And even after having written his plays in words of one syllable he was constrained to explain them to the critics—for years!

"Our own intentions were, of course, nothing like so important, but we do seem to have veiled them unintentionally as profoundly. I ask for advice: Should we publish diagrammatic keys? Or be satisfied that the critics find us so simple, while we find them so perplexing?"

The new Ditrichstein play, "The Judge of Zalamea," is not flourishing in Chicago, and Mr. Ditrichstein is already rehearsing "The King," a play said to be not dissimilar to "The Great Lover" in theme. Mr. Ditrichstein is scheduled to begin an engagement at the Cohan some time next month.

Chicago has also frowned upon "Our Betters," and that piece ended a three weeks' career at the Blackstone last night.

Margaret Anglin appeared at the Little Theatre, in Philadelphia, on Thursday night in a war play called "Lonely Soldiers." The piece had a considerable London run last season under the name of "Billeted."

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Sam Bernard, "The Bonfires of Old Empire," by Marion Craig Wentworth; Marie Nordstrom, John B. Hymer, in "Tom Walker in Dixie"; Nonette, Brende and Bert, Lockett and Browne, Crewell and Fanton.

COLONIAL—Eddie Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry in "The Burglar," the Misses Campbell, Wilfred Clarke.

RIVERSIDE—Evelyn Nesbit and Bobby O'Neill, Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne in "A City Case," Florence Tempest, Robert Emmet Keane, Duffy and Inglis.

ALHAMBRA—"The Forest Fire," George McKay and Otto Ardine, Diamond and Brennan.

ROYAL—Belle Baker, L. Wolfe, Gilbert and Anatol Friedland, Dorothy and Madeline Cameron, Fred J. Ardath.

ORPHEUM (Brooklyn)—Nora Bayes and Irving Fisher, Sallie Fisher in "The Choir Rehearsal," Wellington Cross.

BUSHWICK (Brooklyn)—Dolly Sisters and Jean Schwartz, Sarah Padden in "The Clod," Lyons and Yosco.

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Alice Fisher	Marjorie Rambeau
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Kitty Gordon	H. B. Warner
Michio Itow	Francis Wilson
Lou Tellegen	Herbert Witherspoon
Eva Le Gallienne	Douglas J. Wood
Frederick Warde	Alma Tell
Ernest Glendenning	Olive Tell
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GRACE VALENTINE'S LUCK

ONE of the features of "Lombardi, Ltd.," at the Morosco, is the performance of Grace Valentine in the rôle of one of the mannequins. The story of how Miss Valentine finally reached New York in a rôle of any importance is a paradox, for she literally went West to come East.

Fifteen years ago, when a youngster in Indianapolis, she began to earn her living by playing the piano for the specialty artists who amused the audience—when there was an audience—between the acts of plays offered by cheap répertorie compales. She remained at the piano for months, until one night when the ingénue, or soubrette, as they called her in those days, was too ill to appear, and the management, in sheer desperation, allowed her to go on in the part.

This adventure before the footlights led the small-time manager to believe that he had found talent, and it was not long before she had graduated from the piano stool permanently. After a season with this company she went to another of a similar character as a full-fledged ingénue. After this she drifted from one répertoire company to another until the call of Broadway caught up with her, and, leaving the Middle West behind, she journeyed to the land of theatrical promise. But New York was not long for her, for presently she found herself playing one-night stands with one of Al Woods's many melodramatic companies. Every time she returned from a long tour, determined not to leave the Great White Way again, she would find herself forced to accept another road engagement. She did, however, in the course of these many seasons, succeed in elevating herself from the ranks of melodrama to a No. 1 traveling company of "Seven Days." But Broadway and its managers simply did not know her and had no place for her.

During these seasons that she spent on the road dire necessity and small salary forced her to spend her Summers in stock, and this tiresome routine went on Summer and Winter until she finally succeeded in obtaining an unimportant part in "The Yellow Jacket," on the occasion of its original presentation five years ago at the Fulton Theatre. But "The Yellow Jacket" closed after a short engagement, with no offer coming to her from managers. However, during the run of "The Yellow Jacket," Oliver Morosco was making one of his annual visits to New York and chanced to witness a performance. And the next day Miss Valentine, in the course of making the rounds, wandered into Morosco's office.

Mr. Morosco offered her the ingénue rôles in the company which he was then forming to open the Morosco Theatre in Los Angeles, but, with Broadway firmly set in her mind, she explained that what she hoped for was a New York production. Mr. Morosco explained that if she would go West and become a member of his organization, sooner or later, when he found a rôle in a new play exactly suited to her, he would give her the long-hoped-for opportunity on Broadway. So she started for Los Angeles, where she remained for over a year. It was during her engagement there that she created the rôle of Gertrude Meyer in "Help Wanted," and later played the part during the long run at the Cort Theatre, Chicago. Mr Morosco, however, feeling that this part did not reveal her at her best, withdrew her from the cast when the play was presented in New York, and it looked to her as though the long-awaited opportunity had slipped through her fingers.

After the engagement in "Help Wanted" she returned to New York discouraged, refusing to return to Los Angeles for more new plays. After a long wait she appeared with Frank Keenan in "Yosemite," at Daly's. As in the case of "The Yellow Jacket," this proved a financial failure, and again she went searchingly for the part that would bring her into prominence. This time the wait was a long one, and much of the time was spent in the movies. Finally came the leading ingénue rôle in "Johnny Get Your Gun," but this play, too, soon passed out of Broadway's sight. Mr. Morosco again witnessed her performance, and after its close again persuaded Miss Valentine to return to his management, with the result that last June she again started for the Pacific Coast. The first play produced was "Lombardi, Ltd." Miss Valentine suited the part and vice versa—and in New York, finally, she is.

At the Irving Place Theatre.

"Das Dreimaederlhaus," with music by Schubert, will be continued for another week at the Irving Place.

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LIBERTY 42d St. & Broadway Evs. 8:20 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:20 KLAW & ERLANGER-Mgrs
Laurette Taylor
IN FINAL PERFORMANCES OF
"Out There"
by J. HARTLEY MANNERS
Century "Miss 1917" Soon

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs. 8:25 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
Last Week at This Theatre
MOVES TO 48TH ST. THEATRE MONDAY, OCT. 29th.
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
JOHN BARRYMORE CONSTANCE COLLIER LIONEL BARRYMORE in
17th WEEK
JOHN N. RAPHAEL'S DRAMATIZATION OF GEO. du MAURIER'S NOVEL (Author of "TRILBY")
PETER IBBETSON
Century "Miss 1917" Soon

DAVID BELASCO Presents
POLLY WITH A PAST
A Comedy by George Middleton and Guy Bolton.
Cast Includes:—
Ina Claire, Cyril Scott, Anne Meredith, H. Reeves-Smith, Louise Galloway, William Sampson, Winifred Fraser, Herbert Yost, Robert Fischer, George Christie, Thomas Reynolds.
BELASCO THEATRE
West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.
Century "Miss 1917" Soon

KNICKERBOCKER B'way at 38th St. KLAW & ERLANGER, Mgrs. Evs. 8:25 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20
"FAR FINER NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI'" —N.Y. TIMES.
GEORGE ARLISS in a New Play "HAMILTON"
By Mary R. Hamilton and Georgie Arliss
Century "Miss 1917" Soon

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
Woods Presents
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
with BARNEY BERNARD & ALEXANDER CARR
by MONTAGUE GLASS and JULES ECKERT GOODMAN
Century "Miss 1917" Soon

TIGER ROSE
By WILLARD MACK.
Presented by DAVID BELASCO
—AT THE—
LYCEUM WEST 45TH ST. EVES. 8:30.
Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
CAST INCLUDES: LENORE ULRIC, WILLIAM COURTLEIGH, WILLARD MACK, THOMAS FINDLAY, PEDRO de CORDOBA, EDWIN HOLT, CALVIN THOMAS, FULLER MELLISH, ARTHUR J. WOOD, EDWARD MACK, JEAN FERRELL.
Century "Miss 1917" Soon

HARRIS THEATRE W. 42d ST. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
JOSEPH RITER PRESENTS
"ROMANCE AND ARABELLA"
A Whimsical Comedy By William Hurlbut
With LAURA HOPE CREWS
DIRECTION GEORGE FOSTER PLATT

What the critics say of "Romance and Arabella"

"Mr. Hurlbut's text scintillates with wit, and is iridescent with humor. Some of his lines deserve a place in books of quotation. . . . The humor and satire are caustical."—Eve. Telegram.

"Brilliantly witty . . . a wealth of expense and good taste has been expended on the production."—Times.

"Miss Crews acted with a sense of humor, seasoned her role with sly whimsicality, and with many deft touches gave it interest and charm."—World.

"Light satire on element of Metropolitan life that is increasingly rich in its comic opportunities."—Tribune.

"The dialogue is above the average in sparkle, and contains many a bright bit of repartee."—Telegraph.

"With a twinkle in her eyes, Laura Hope Crews played Arabella delightfully, giving the role a charm all her own."—Eve. World.

"Miss Crews gave full value to the whimsicality of every line and situation."—Eve. Sun.

"Miss Crews at her best. We can think of no American comedienne who could play Arabella more charmingly or more convincingly."—Eve. Mail.

"Miss Crews displayed her usual subtlety of intelligence and delicat interpretative skill."—Eve. Post.
Century "Miss 1917" Soon | Century "Miss 1917" Soon

A Musical Novelty
Spanish-American Review

PARK THEATRE 59 St. Circle
OPENING MON. OCT. 29
VELASCO BROS. production of
THE LAND of JOY
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The Spanish Waltz King and originator of the Tango
Great Company Great Chorus Beautiful Gowns and Scenery
Management Velasco Musical Enterprises, Inc.

C2 ORCHESTRA SAID TO D4 ORCHESTRA
AT THE GLOBE, THE FIRST NIGHT:
"FRED STONE IN JACK O'LANTERN
WILL RUN UNTIL BRYAN IS ELECTED PRESIDENT"
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Herald:—"Proved the biggest bit of entertainment yet seen at the Winter Garden."

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ED WYNN HENRY LEWIS

ANNUAL FALL PRODUCTION.

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Book by HAROLD ATTERIDGE. Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN.

JAMES J. CORBETT HERMAN TIMBERG

CHARLES JUDELS, CHILSON OHRMAN, SYLVIA JASON, JAMES CLEMONS, FRANK CARTER, THE CANSINOS, DUNCAN SISTERS, VERA ROEHM, SAM ASH, ADA LEWIS, LEAH NORAH, BUD MURRY

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Charles Darnton, *Eve. World*:—"'Doing Our Bit' is the biggest hit in the history of this big house. Everything is so dazzling that it might easily blind an anchorite."

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"Eve's Daughter is likely to be an Adam's delight"—Herald

Grace George

and her PLAYHOUSE company in

"EVE'S DAUGHTER"

by Alicia Ramsey

Playhouse W. 48th Mats. Wed & Sat.

Grace George lent her rare and delicate intelligence to the portrayal—Times

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SEATS SELLING 10 WEEKS AHEAD

LAUGHING SUCCESS

Wm. A. Brady's **48th St.** THEATRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:20 Mts. Thurs. & Sat.

Last Week at This Theatre

THE LAND OF THE FREE

WITH

FLORENCE NASH

Moves to This Theatre Mon. Oct. 29

John BARRYMORE

Constance COLLIER

Lionel BARRYMORE

in

PETER IBBETSON

SEATS NOW.

LONGACRE THEATRE, 48th St. Tel. BRYANT 28. Evs. 8:15, Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

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SMARTEST AND GAYEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON

"In all probability will equal the popularity record now being established by 'Oh, Boy!' Several kinds of a hit—a deserved success."—*Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail.*

Book and Lyrics by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse. Music by Jerome Kern. Authors of "OH, BOY!"

Booth Theatre, 45th, West of B'way. Phone 6100 Bryant. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2.25.

RICHARD WALTON TULLY Presents

GUY BATES POST

IN

THE MASQUERADER

A Play by John Hunter Booth. Founded on the Novel by Katherine Cecil Thurston.

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TICKETS SIX WEEKS AHEAD.

CORT 48 ST. E. of B'WAY PHONE BRYANT 145 EVES. 8.25 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2.25

Last Week

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN and RACHEL CROTHERS' WHOLESOME COMEDY

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS

with EDITH TALIAFERRO

BEG. MON., OCT. 29 SEATS NOW

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Strand Symphony Orchestra

ADRIANO ARIANI, Conductor

Daily Afternoon Concerts 2:15

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BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way Tel 430 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT AT 8:15 SHARP.

The MESSRS. SHUBERT present HENRY BATAILLE'S Drama,

THE TORCHES

Originally Produced at the Theatre Porte Saints Marie, Paris.

English Version by Charlton Andrews, with

LESTER LONERGAN

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BROADHURST 44th St., W. of B'y. Phone 84 Bryant. GEORGE BROADHURST—Director.

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MISALLIANCE

with a PERFECT CAST

Katharine Kaelred, Elisabeth Risdon and MACLYN ARBUCKLE as the

Great John Tarleton

(of Tarleton's Underwear)

THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN NEW YORK.

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Last Week — At This Theatre

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EDWARD CLARK'S MYSTERY PLAY OF THRILLS, COMEDY AND LAUGHTER.

Moves to Cort Theatre Mon., Oct. 29.

With Jane Grey & Vincent Serrano.

39th ST. THEATRE—Mon., Oct. 29

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM

WILL APPEAR IN DION CALTHROP'S

THE OLD COUNTRY

A NEW ROMANCE of English Village Life.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S **44TH ST.** Theatre Nr. B'way.

Messrs. Hitchcock & Goetz, Lessees & Mgrs. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

71ST WEEK

"The Funniest Show in New York."—*Mayor Mitchel*

Messrs. HITCHCOCK & E. RAY GOETZ Present

Hitchy-Koo

By Glen MacDonough & E. Ray Goetz. Staged by Julian Mitchell & Leon Errol.

The Cast Includes:

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The following artists will appear:

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The Three Dooleys and others. Lieut. Com. Thomas M. Osborne Will Speak.

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After one solid year at 48th St. Theatre.

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COMEDY Theatre, 41st, near B'way. Phone Bryant 5194. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.

"A PLAY THAT IS SECOND TO NO OTHER IN NEW YORK AS HIGH-GRADE ENTERTAINMENT."—*Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.*

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3RD JOYOUS MONTH

THE VERY IDEA

By William Le Baron

With Ernest TRUEX, Richard BENNETT

Plymouth Theatre Direction ARTHUR HOPKINS. Evs. 8:25. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:25. Forty-fifth Street, west of Broadway.

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Author of Billie Burke's "The Rescuing Angel" and "Good Gracious Annabelle."

You'll Leave Home as Caesar Quit Rome

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A Play of Love and Springtime By Jane Cowl & Jane Murfin.

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Her First Paramount Picture.

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WILLIAM ELLIOTT, F. RAY COMSTOCK and MORRIS GEST present

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The curtain will rise at eight o'clock sharp—not at 8:12 or 8:17, but 8 o'clock on the minute—not with any intention of inconveniencing the public, but because otherwise it is impossible to conclude the performance within proper time.

Those who are not in their seats by 8 P. M. cannot therefore be seated until 8:25—the duration of the first scene.

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Two Big Sunday Concerts. Week Oct. 22.

Brand New Act—Gorgeous Scenery

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Will M. Cressy & Dayne Blanche in "A CITY CASE."

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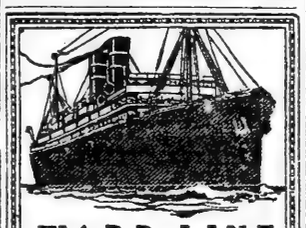

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ADAMSON ANSWERS FIRE LAW CRITICS

Good Work Done by the Bureau of Fire Prevention One Would Abolish.

WHY THE STATISTICS DIFFER

But an Actual Reduction of 3,000 Fires Is Recorded—Losses In Private Houses and Factories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of last Sunday you published a statement from A. C. MacNulty advocating that the Fire Prevention Bureau be abolished. In effect his objection to the bureau is that it has required that the law be complied with in factories and other buildings so as to protect human life, and he says that the bureau is not justified because of its cost to the taxpayers.

I had thought that the time had long since passed when any one would seriously advocate a backward step in this work of making factories and other buildings safe for their occupants. Surely New York has not yet forgotten the Triangle fire, and I cannot believe that it is ready to measure in terms of dollars and cents the value of human lives.

In any event, Mr. MacNulty has mistaken his remedy. His remedy is to repeal the statute law and the local ordinances which definitely place upon the Fire Department the responsibility for enforcing safety provisions in factories and places of public assembly. He calls attention to the fact that in 1916, 141 lives were lost by fire in this city, and he appears to think that that is a reason why the Bureau of Fire Prevention should be abolished. Mr. MacNulty knows very well, or he could ascertain without the slightest difficulty, that of the 141 lives lost by fire in 1916, 104, or 73.7 per cent., were lost in private homes, where the Fire Prevention Bureau is without jurisdiction as to safety conditions. Only thirteen lives were lost in factories, and of these nine were lost in a chemical plant explosion because of the fumes, and no possible action of any bureau of fire prevention could have prevented such a loss. The factory in which these lives were lost was only two stories in height, new and modern in construction, and complied with the laws and ordinances.

The fundamental requirement for safety in a factory is adequate exits. This department had no jurisdiction over factory exits until Oct. 1, 1916, the factory exit law up to that time being under the Labor Department. We, therefore, had jurisdiction over the exits for only three months of the year.

A Tammany Argument.

He also takes up and reiterates the statement of the Tammany campaign speakers, that the claim made by this department that fire losses have been reduced during the present administration is without foundation. This statement is based upon the fact that there is a difference between the estimated loss as given by the insurance companies and the loss as estimated by the Fire Department. Mr. MacNulty must know that this difference has existed from time immemorial, and that the discrepancy has been many times greater in previous years than it is at the present time. For example, in 1912 the fire insurance companies claimed that the fire loss for Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond was $9,208,820, whereas the Fire Department estimate fixes the loss at $8,429,715, a difference of $2,779,105 for these three boroughs alone. In 1904 the fire insurance companies claimed that the loss for these three boroughs was approximately $2,000,000 more than the Fire Department reported. In 1905 they claimed a loss of nearly $2,000,000 more than the Fire Department reported. In 1906 they claimed a loss of about $2,200,000 more than the Fire Department reported. In 1907 they claimed a loss of more than $2,500,000 more than the Fire Department reported. In 1908 they claimed a loss of $2,634,628 more than the Fire Department reported. And for all of the other years up to the beginning of this administration they claim a loss of from a million and a quarter to two million dollars greater than the Fire Department estimate. So that it is no new thing for the insurance companies to differ with the Fire Department as to the loss, and the discrepancy between their figures and ours has been by no means as great during this administration as it was before. The important fact, however, is that despite these discrepancies, which have existed during my administration and during all other administrations, the official printed reports of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters and of the Fire Insurance Salvage Corps of Brooklyn show a reduction in the fire loss in their territory of $5,980,608.86 for the three years I have been Fire Commissioner, as compared with the three years immediately preceding my administration. The same figures also show a reduction of $3,184,954.75 for the three years I have been Commissioner, as compared with the three years 1908, 1909, and 1910. In other words, these figures are as follows:

Fire Underwriters' statement of the fire loss for the three years 1908, 1909, and 1910, $29,947,866.77.

Fire Underwriters' statement of the fire loss for the three years 1911, 1912, and 1913, $82,743,520.88.

Fire Underwriters' statement of the fire loss for the three years 1914, 1915, and 1916, $26,762,912.02.

I have been Fire Commissioner only since Jan. 1, 1914. I use the three-year comparison, not invidiously, but because that is the only period for which we have completed figures during my administration, and is, therefore, the only sound basis of comparison.

3,600 Fewer Fires.

Our figures also show that there have been, in round figures, approximately 3,000 fewer fires in buildings during my three years in office than during the three years preceding.

I submit that in view of the tremendous increase in building, amounting to $450,000,000 in value, during this term; the tremendous increase in hazardous manufacturing, due to the war; and, above all, the tremendous increase in hazardous materials shipped through this city and held in factories here, that this record shows that effective work has been done by the Fire Prevention Bureau.

Some idea of the increased fire hazard is conveyed by the fact that from the very beginning of the war shipments of war materials and supplies from this port have increased our exports at the rate of $1,000,000,000 per year.

Mr. MacNulty apparently objects to the fact that the Fire Prevention Bureau issued orders for the installation of something like four hundred sprinklers from the period of 1912 to 1917. It is universally admitted that the best mechanical means for extinguishing a fire in its incipiency and protecting life is the sprinkler system. It has been repeatedly pointed out by experts in this department that had there been a sprinkler in the building in which the Triangle fire occurred there would have been no loss of life.

No man in the City of New York has done more to further the installation of sprinklers, and the establishment of the Fire Commissioner's legal authority to install sprinklers than Mr. McNulty himself. Mr. MacNulty was for several years an Assistant Corporation Counsel, assigned to the Fire Department to handle fire prevention cases. During the time that he was acting as counsel for this department the right of the Fire Commissioner to order sprinklers installed in factory buildings, where such sprinklers were not specifically required by law or ordinance, was attacked, and the case, which established this authority on the part of the Fire Commissioner, namely, the Kaye case, was fought through to the Court of Appeals by Mr. MacNulty himself. The order requiring the installation of sprinklers in the building in question was issued in 1912, nearly two years before I became Fire Commissioner. The owner of the building contested the right of the Commissioner to issue the order. The building in question, as Mr. MacNulty repeatedly brought out in evidence, was exactly similar in type and in occupancy to the Triangle building. Mr. McNulty put on the witness stand many of the best experts in the City of New York to prove that the installation of a sprinkler in this building would prevent a repetition of such a fire as that which occurred in the Triangle building. The Court of Appeals in 1914 upheld the authority of the Fire Commissioner to install sprinklers in this building, and no man exulted more over this victory for fire prevention and safety to human life than Mr. MacNulty himself.

This department has issued orders for the installation of sprinklers only in buildings where, after careful investigation, it was convinced that sprinklers were necessary to protect the lives of the occupants or to prevent the spread of a conflagration. Practically every sprinkler order issued by this department was issued prior to the time when this department had jurisdiction over factory exits.

In view of these facts it is somewhat surprising that Mr. MacNulty should advocate the abolition of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, apparently because, among other things, it has ordered sprinklers installed in buildings.

Mr. MacNulty states that orders have been issued by the Fire Prevention Bureau without legal authority. Since its establishment in 1912 the Fire Prevention Bureau has been following legal opinions written by Mr. MacNulty himself as an Assistant Corporation Counsel. Mr. MacNulty was assigned to the Fire Department at the time the Bureau of Fire Prevention was created. All of the legal questions involving the power of the Fire Commissioner under the new fire prevention law were passed upon by Mr. MacNulty, and if any orders have been issued without legal authority it has been because both my predecessor and myself have followed the opinions which Mr. MacNulty wrote for our guidance.

He states, furthermore, that the enforcement of the fire laws has not been evenly distributed. If he means by that that the Fire Prevention Bureau has been unable in the comparatively short period since it has been created to enforce throughout the city all fire prevention laws and ordinances, he is correct. It will be obvious to any one that it would be impossible for the Fire Prevention Bureau, without a tremendous force, to enforce compliance with the laws and ordinances in all the buildings in the city within this period. The requirements of the labor law and of the ordiances are very exacting; they require in many cases radical alterations. The work of securing these alterations is necessarily slow and arduous. These requirements are mandatory, and if Mr. MacNulty objects to their enforcement the proper way to put an end to this safety work is to secure the repeal of the State labor law and of many of the requirements of the local building ordinances. Any such undertaking as that, I feel confident, would meet with tremendous resistance, not only from the thousands of workers in factories but from all humane people in this city.

It has been my steady aim to enforce the safety laws with as little hardship as possible, and at the same time to discharge the responsibility placed upon me. No man has worked harder than I have to cure the annoying situation which existed here for a long time owing to the division of authority over the enforcement of safety laws. I was Chairman of the committee appointed by the Mayor which framed the Lockwood-Ellenbogen law, which created the present Board of Standards and Appeals and the Board of Appeals, and which greatly simplified the administration of fire prevention laws.

Because the mandatory requirements of the law require radical alterations in buildings, and consequently impose in many cases heavy expense upon building owners, and because jurisdiction over the enforcement of these laws was for a long time unintelligently distributed, is no reason why the Bureau of Fire Prevention should be abolished and this city should return to the conditions which prevailed when the Triangle fire occurred.

ROBERT ADAMSON.

New York, Oct. 20, 1917.

BELGIANS GET POOR FOOD.

Adulteration Has Caused Tuberculosis and Other Diseases In Brussels.

HAVRE, Sept. 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A physician of Brussels who has succeeded in escaping from Belgium, in telling of the sufferings in the Belgian capital resulting from the German occupation, said the Germans had systematically taken all sugar and fat and the only food containing albumen provided was a ration of less than two pounds of bacon monthly. Pork and beef, where obtainable, cost 60 to 72 cents a pound.

There was also great adulteration of what food was to be obtained, and this was seriously affecting the public health. It was quite a common thing, he said, for individuals to lose within a few months twenty-five to thirty-five pounds in weight. In the City of Brussels the birth rate, formerly two a day, had dropped to two in ten days, while there were sixteen deaths daily.

The effects upon children were particularly serious, for, in spite of charitable efforts in providing extra meals for them and sending some to Holland to recuperate, rickets and tuberculosis were prevalent. These two diseases alone showed an increase of more than 40 per cent. in the last two years. Of 300 children examined by the physician this year, half were suffering from tubercular glands, and, owing to the lowered vitality, epidemics of measles, whooping cough, and scarlet fever were more numerous and deadly than ever.

This physician states that, while working at the St. Jean Hospital, the largest in Brussels, he treated hundreds of déportés who had been sent back from Germany. Most of them came from Alost, Termonde, Ghent, and the neighborhood. The limbs of many were badly bruised, while others had crushed hands and feet, the result of the work they had been forced to do. Most of those who came in during the Winter suffered from severe frostbites, necessitating, in some cases, amputation. About thirty of these had died from exhaustion. Several patients were admitted in a state of coma, caused by starvation and half of those treated in the dispensary were tuberculous.

VACCINE IN WHOOPING COUGH

Its Value Is Demonstrated by a New Orleans Physician.

Dr. Charles J. Boom, writing in The New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal for September, tells of his experience with the vaccine treatment of whooping cough and strongly commends it. The New York Medical Journal prints this summary of his article:

"Charles J. Bloom presents some impressive figures showing the serious nature of whooping cough, taken from statistics compiled by the Board of Health of New Orleans. The communicable diseases dealt with in these statistics are diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, measles, and whooping cough. These figures show that in twenty-eight years 850 children died from whooping cough and that during the past five years the mortality has averaged 8.1 per cent. The death rate from whooping cough during the past five years has been 2 per cent. greater than from diphtheria, 7 per cent. greater than from measles, and 6 per cent. greater than from scarlet fever. The actual number of deaths from whooping cough in twenty-five years was 802, from measles 739, from scarlet fever 373.

"The vaccine treatment is recommended. During a period of thirty months the writer has treated some sixty-six cases, but the paper is based on forty, as the necessary statistics were lacking for the remainder. The composition of the different vaccines employed, the doses, and the number of injections given each patient are given in full. He obtained better results from mixed than from simple vaccines in the active treatment of the disease, and recommends a large initial dose, not less than 1,000 million, except in children under 12 months or when whooping cough is complicated by other conditions, then 500 million, and increase from this to 1,800 million, the maximum quantity in his series being 4,000 up to 5,000 millions. This is given every other day until one of the symptoms showed marked remissions, then twice a week until cured. For prophylaxis give large doses, particularly if the patient is in the same home with the active case, 1,800 million up to 3,800 million.

"His experience with phylacogen treatment was limited to four cases, all severe and all discharged within two weeks. Patients suffering from bronchial asthma or congenital luen do not respond readily, particularly the former. After the patient has passed the catarrhal stage and the spasmodic stage is marked the vaccine will not lessen the period of the disease, but will lessen the intensity of the attacks.

"The reasons given for the superiority of vaccine therapy are: slight reaction, duration averages only twenty-four days, loss of weight is unappreciable, intensity and number of coughing spells become less after seven days, vomiting ceases after from one to two weeks, no complications in the forty cases reported, mortality 0. In addition he urges that vaccine should be used extensively as a prophylactic, as it has reduced institutional whooping cough from 40 to 7 per cent."

URGES MORE BUILDING.

America, F. T. Miller Says, Should Increase Manufacturing Plants.

Franklin T. Miller, President of the F. W. Dodge Company, a well-known building construction authority, in discussing published interviews with certain prominent financiers recently, said that they might have a tendency to disorganize the building trade industry.

"It is possible," Mr. Miller said, "that some of those quoted have confused the building of skyscrapers, fine residences, &c., with the general building and engineering construction of the whole country, of which skyscrapers and fine residences have actually been for some time but a negligible percentage. When they discouraged building, they, perhaps, did not intend to discourage necessary general building and engineering construction.

"Their remarks, however, are likely to be misinterpreted by banking houses and other institutions throughout the country and to react in a disastrous way on the building organization. Our war problem is not that of a hundred-yard dash variety, but rather of a marathon. Once started in this war, no man knows where or when we will finish. Today we have three and a half acres per capita under cultivation which can produce food enough for ourselves and even some for our Allies. We should increase this.

"Today we have more than half the tools of industry of the world which can produce munitions and maintenance for ourselves and also for some of our Allies. We should, by construction, increase the whole plant, and by organization increase its efficiency. It may be desirable to change the character of the product, but of necessity the plant must be maintained and increased.

"To stop work on the plant is to limit production as the war is prolonged, whereas we should be in a position to meet any eventualities by increasing the plant and its productivity. Shall we stop building bridges, piers and docks, mills and factories, power plants, railroads, railroad and freight terminals, sewers, hospitals and institutions, training schools, warehouses, fire and police stations and housing facilities, armories and cantonments?"

Mr. Miller added that in the last few years this country had unintentionally allowed its shipbuilding industry to become disorganized, with the result that now we were suffering from lack of shipping facilities. "Shall we allow our building industry to likewise become demoralized?" he said. "Have we no need for organized building trades with the support of the financial and transportation functions of the country to produce these tools of industry?"

THE WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Note—Unless otherwise specified, lectures will begin at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

ROBIN HOOD AND MAID MARIAN, by Anna Curtis Chandler, story telling hour for children, adults welcome, Metropolitan Museum of Art, entrance 5th Av. and 82d St., 3 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

LABOR STANDARDS DURING WARTIME, by Mrs. Florence Kelly, University Settlement Forum, 184 Eldridge St., 8 P. M.

MEXICO AND THE WAR, by Emeterio de la Garza, Public Forum at P. S. 101, 111th St., near Lexington Av.

Monday.

STATISTICAL STUDY OF THE GROWTH OF CHILDREN, by Professor Franz Boas, Leslie Spier, and Louis R. Sullivan, Section of Anthropology and Psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences in Conjunction with the American Ethnological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West.

A TRIP THROUGH CUBA, by Melville Thurston Cook, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

CITIZENSHIP AS IT ACTS IN LAWMAKING, by Professor William B. Guthrie, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

THE RIVIERA, by Garrett P. Serviss, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St. Illustrated.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE GREAT WAR, by Dr. Henry W. Elson, P. S. 52, Hester and Essex Sts.

VOLTAIRE AND DIDEROT, by Prof. Christian Gauss, P. S. 165, 225 East Broadway.

THE BLUE BIRD: MONNA VANNA, by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, Pilgrim Hall, 56th St. and Broadway.

THE USE OF AIRSHIPS AND AEROPLANES IN WARFARE, by Prof. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, St. Columba Hall, 343 West 20th St. Illustrated.

RUSSIA, THE GIANT REBORN, by Dr. Louis U. Wilkinson, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx.

TO THE SHINING MOUNTAINS AND THE SUNSET SEA, by Gilbert McClurg, P. S. 46, 196th St., near Briggs Av., the Bronx. Illustrated.

FRANCE, by A. Franklin Ross, P. S. 50, Bryant Av., near 172d St., the Bronx. Illustrated.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, (Italian lecture,) by Dr. Luigi Roversi, P. S. 102, 113th St., near 2d Av. Illustrated.

Tuesday.

THE COLOR OF BIRDS, by Charles H. Rogers, illustrated with specimens and drawings of microscopical studies, Linnaean Society of New York, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

ARISTOTLE: THE BEGINNINGS OF SCIENCE, by William J. Durant, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., near 7th Av.

LINCOLN, by Henry W. Poor, P. S. 27, 42d St., near 3d Av.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE GREAT WAR, by Dr. Henry W. Elson, P. S. 63, 4th St. near 1st Av.

FEEDING YOUNG CHILDREN, by Elizabeth H. Bohn, P. S. 66, 88th St., near 1st Av. Illustrated.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, by Dr. John H. Randall, P. S. 90, 147th St., near 7th Av.

THE TOOLS OF COMMERCE, by Dr. Roy S. McElwee, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

THE WAR: SOME ASPECTS AND SOME MORAL DEBTS, by A. Guyot Cameron, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West.

THE GARY PLAN, by Mrs. Alice Barrows Fernandez, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Illustrated.

COLOMBIA, THE QUEEN OF THE ANDES, by James T. Du Bois, P. S. 56, 107th St. and Hull Av., the Bronx. Illustrated.

LIFE WITH THE UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE, by Prof. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 155th St. Illustrated.

Wednesday.

ENEMIES OF THE HOUSEHOLD, by Mrs. Woodallen Chapman, P. S. 95, West Houston and Clarkson Sts. Illustrated.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY, by John C. Welsh, P. S. 101, 111th St., near Lexington Av. Illustrated.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOY, by Prof. C. G. Carter Troop, Central Jewish Institute, 125 East 85th St.

PREPAREDNESS AT PANAMA, by Walter S. McCrane, Institute Hall, 218 East 106th St. Illustrated.

RUBENS AND REMBRANDT, by Alexander T. Van Laer, New York Public Library, 505 West 45th St. Illustrated.

PARIS, by Basil Burwell, Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St.

RUSSIA: THE GIANT REBORN, by Dr. Louis U. Wilkinson, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th St.

CATHERINE II., by Arthur D. Rees, P. S. 37, 145th St., near Willis Av., the Bronx.

MEXICO AND HER PEOPLE, by Miss Annie Peake, P. S. 47, Randolph and Beach Avs., the Bronx. Illustrated.

INFLUENCE OF DEMOCRACY ON THE ITALIAN POPULATION, (Italian lecture,) by Prof. Gaetano Mantellini, Children's Aid Society, Hester and Elizabeth Sts.

Thursday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M. Note change of day for this week only.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE GREAT WAR, by Dr. Henry W. Elson, Washington Irving High, Irving Place, near 16th St.

ELECTRIC ARC LIGHTING, by W. Wallace Ker, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

HISTORIC BROOKLYN, by Frank Bergen Kelley, P. S. 46, 156th St., at St. Nicholas Av. Illustrated.

EDIBLE FATS AND OILS, by Dr. Frederick E. Breithut, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St.

JOURNEYING IN NORTHERN MEXICO, by Mrs. Ada B. Talbot, P. S. 62, Hester and Essex Sts. Illustrated.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD WAR, by Leland Rex Robinson, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St.

THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MENTAL DEFECT, by Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

THE WONDERFUL ELECTRON, by Charles H. Harrington, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road. Illustrated.

PANAMA UP TO DATE, by Frederick W. Davis, P. S. 36, Unionport. Illustrated.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN, by John H. Mariano, P. S. 39, Longwood Av. and Beck St., Bronx.

NEW POSSESSIONS IN THE WEST INDIES, by Roy Waldo Miner, P. S. 46, Brown Place and 136th St., Bronx. Illustrated.

OUR NATIONAL FORESTS, by Don Carlos Ellis, P. S. 53, 163th St. and Teller Av., Bronx. Illustrated.

Friday.

THE RISE OF RUSSIA, by Earl Barnes, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

THE GARY PLAN, by Mrs. Alice B. Fernandez, P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av. Illustrated.

IMMIGRATION, by Professor James Walter Crook, P. S. 27, 42d St., near 3d Av.

BEHIND THE WAR ZONE IN FRANCE, by Arthur H. Warner, P. S. 52, Academy St., Inwood. Illustrated.

NEW YORK IN WARS FOR SELF-DEFENSE, by Frank B. Kelley, P. S. 61, 12th St., near Avenue B.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE GREAT WAR, by Henry W. Elson, P. S. 90, 147th St., near 7th Av.

THE TOOLS OF COMMERCE, by Roy S. McElwee, P. S. 132, 182d St., near Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

INSECT CHANGES, by Professor Samuel C. Schmucker, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St. Illustrated.

INTERNATIONALISM: UTOPIAN AND PRACTICAL, by Professor Harry A. Overstreet, Arnold Toynbee House, 311 East Broadway.

DOWN ON THE LABRADOR, by Miss Ethelwyn Dithridge, P. S. 3, 157th St., near Courtlandt Av. Illustrated.

PAUL JONES AND THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS, by Dr. Henry R. Rose, P. S. 17, Fordham St., City Island. Illustrated.

THE EVOLUTION OF SHIPS, by George H. Streaker, P. S. 33, Jerome Av., near 184th St., the Bronx. Illustrated.

OUR COUNTRY AND OUR FLAG, by Mrs. Milton Goldsmith, P. S. 51, 158th St., near Jackson Av., the Bronx. Illustrated.

LA SCOPERTA DI CRISTOFORO COLOMBO, by Dr. Francesco Ettari, (Italian lecture,) P. S. 45, 189th St. and Lorillard Place, the Bronx.

Saturday.

THE RISE OF RUSSIA, by Earl Barnes, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

INSECT CHANGES, by Professor Samuel Schmuyker, New York Public Library, 121 East 58th St. Illustrated.

IMMIGRATION, by Professor James Walter Crook, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th St., 8 P. M.

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OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT AMONG SCHOOL PUPILS

First Thorough Investigation of the Subject Yields Startling Results—Effect of Longer Day on Outside Work.

By EDWARD C. DELANEY,

Instructor in History and Director of the Vocational Guidance and Employment Bureau at De Witt Clinton High School.

THE attendance at New York City high schools is thousands below what it normally is at this time of the year, and the loss of pupils continues. At De Witt Clinton High School alone the register is 600 below what it should be.

The longer school day has been given generally as the chief reason for the falling off in attendance. With the opening of the present term, the six-hour day replaced the five, the school authorities having added an extra hour in order to provide time for the compulsory military training recently made a part of the school curriculum by the State Legislature. The high school day now extends from before 9 o'clock to almost half past 3. It is said that pupils are unable to secure employment as formerly, and consequently are leaving school to take permanent positions.

The part played by the longer school day in bringing about the present unprecedented loss of pupils from our high schools has, I believe, been overestimated. More potent has been the great demand for labor caused by the war. Business houses in all parts of the city have been putting up "Boy Wanted" placards. In the advertising sections of the daily newspapers they have been offering salaries enough above normal to act as a constant temptation to boys to leave school.

In this unusual condition of the labor market lies the chief cause of the small attendance at high school. But in the longer school day may be found another, though less important, cause. In this city thousands of boys and girls are working their way through high school and are employed for hours after school in the industrial and business world. Some of these have undoubtedly been compelled to drop out of school by the extension of the school day. And if labor conditions were normal and the demand for part time as for other workers less pressing than it is now, a much larger number would be forced out. It is therefore opportune to set before the public and the school authorities, at this time, before the longer school day shall be permanently adopted, facts with regard to after school employment that are little known and yet which bear very pertinently upon the problem of the longer school day and many other educational problems.

What proportion of our high school boys engage in outside employment? For the entire city the figures have never been gathered. For De Witt Clinton High School, which is typical of many, if not most, of the twenty-three other public high schools of the city, we have accurate knowledge. An investigation made last term showed that about a third of the student body was either partly or entirely self-supporting. One thousand three hundred and eight boys had worked during the Summer vacation; 751 had been employed during part or all of the school session. Their total earnings for the year amounted to the surprising sum of $134,941. A second investigation, made at the close of June, showed a slightly increased number of workers and considerably increased earnings. In the five months, February to June, 1917, 777 pupils had earned $50,736. One hundred and sixty-nine others reported themselves as working in one capacity or another for their parents.

Their range of employment covered almost the entire gamut. Printer, barber, tailor, waiter, lamplighter, chauffeur, bootblack, bell boy, bus boy, butler, dishwasher, candymaker, coal shoveler, usher, musician, secretary, cashier, typewriter, stenographer, bookkeeper, library page, salesman, stock clerk, soda dispenser, newsboy, factory worker, were all included. A few occupations, however, absorbed most of them. Hundreds were employed as errand or delivery boys, hundreds as office boys, hundreds as clerks in stores.

Among the workers were a few who earned exceptionally large sums. One boy was found whose earnings as a musician, a player at private dinners and parties, amounted for the year to $1,600. Another earned $1,200 selling cigars in a cabaret. He was the sole support of a mother and three younger children These large earnings were, however, exceptional. Among the hundreds of workers the majority toiled along at work that brought them $3 or $4 a week.

To most people these facts and figures will be surprising. That young men work their way through college has been written about and spoken about so much that it is well known. But the extent to which this same struggle for an education, only more intense, goes on among our high school pupils is practically unknown.

To what extent the lengthening of the school day will diminish the opportunity of boys like these—and girls, too—to work their way through high school it is impossible to state. How much their earnings will be reduced; how much more difficult it will be to secure part time work; what proportion will be compelled to give up their education; these things are very hard to forecast.

Even a careful comparison of statistics pertaining to the number of pupils employed after school this term and their hours of labor and earnings and the number employed last year under the five-hour day and their hours of labor and earnings could not furnish sufficient data for the answer. Conditions in the labor market, both for full time and part time, are too highly abnormal to make it possible to judge accurately what the effect of the lengthened school day will be in the years to come, even if its effect in the immediate present could be absolutely determined.

The war and conscription have raised the demand for both full-time and part-time labor far above normal. The Employment Bureau of De Witt Clinton High School receives a great many letters asking for boys for employment, but very few nowadays of a type too common in past years

During the last month not one firm writing to us offered less than $7 and only two or three less than $8. Six months ago we received ten letters offering $6 or $7 dollars to every one that offered $8. An offer of $10, even to graduates, was exceptional. Last week we received a request for several graduates that offered an initial salary of $15 a week, without requiring a knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, or any other technical branch.

With the increased demand for boys for full-time positions the demand for pupils for part-time work has also increased. Advertisements offering this sort of work are found in the newspapers more frequently than heretofore. At De Witt Clinton High School we have had more calls for boys for after-school work this term than ever before. Some of the firms which in the past were accustomed to use our pupils after school and which applied to us this year as usual refused to accept any when they found they could not report until 4 o'clock. But most of the firms were willing to accept boys even for the reduced hours. In the last month more than sixty boys at De Witt Clinton were placed in such positions through the school employment bureau alone, to say nothing of the undoubtedly larger number who found similar positions for themselves.

Whether or not the other high schools have felt so great an increase in the demand for pupils for part-time work I do not know. The increased demand the De Witt Clinton High School Employment Bureau has experienced is partly, perhaps very largely, due to the continued advertising given it by Principal and Faculty, its alumni, its students, and the printed circulars sent out by the officers of the bureau itself. I state these things in order to guard very carefully against misleading facts and to make this report as true an exposition as possible of existing conditions.

Most of the firms which have hired our boys employ them from 4 o'clock to 6 or 6:30, and all day Saturday. They pay about $4 a week to boys over 16, and $3 a week to boys under 16. Firms that employ schoolboys on Saturdays only pay, on an average, $1.50 per day.

Last year most of the boys began work at 2 o'clock. The school was at that time being operated upon a double-session plan, and most of the boys were in school from 8 o'clock to 1:30. This year the session extends from about 9 o'clock to about 3:30, so the boys begin work at 4. In comparatively few instances have the shortened hours of service been accompanied by a reduction in wages. In fact, some of the firms pay more.

No argument in support of the longer school day, however, should be drawn from these figures. Its ultimate effect cannot be measured by its immediate effect. As stated before, labor conditions are now highly abnormal and offer no criterion for the future. The most that can be said with reasonable hope of accuracy is that the longer school day is not, as is so frequently asserted, the chief cause of the great loss of pupils from our public high schools, because it has made it impossible for pupils to secure after-school work.

But, though not the chief cause, the longer school day is one of the causes. Part-time positions of the right sort are not now, and never have been, easy to obtain. That some pupils holding such positions last term, and faced with the loss of them as a result of the longer school day, dropped out of school is certain.

After normal labor conditions shall have been restored the effect of the lengthened school day in diminishing the opportunities for part-time work will be felt even more than now. It threatens, indeed, to deprive of an education a large part of those struggling boys and girls who, more than any others, need and are entitled to it.

The investigation made at De Witt Clinton High School last year did not limit itself to the discovery of the number of boys employed after school, the nature of their work, their hours of labor, and earnings, but attempted further to ascertain what the effect of outside employment was upon the scholarship of the boys so employed.

The investigation brought out the fact that those who were employed a few hours a week after school maintained a higher scholarship than those who did no work. Beyond a limited number of hours' work, however, those who worked fell below the nonworkers and the greater the number of hours of labor the poorer the scholarship. Dividing the entire pupil body into seven groups—first, those who worked on Saturday only; second, those who worked on school days but for not more than ten hours a week; third, those who worked between eleven and twenty hours; fourth, twenty-one and thirty hours; fifth, thirty-one and forty hours; sixth, over forty hours; seventh, those who did no outside work—the figures show that the first two groups of workers maintained a higher scholarship than the nonworkers, but that, beyond ten hours of outside work, as the hours of work increased, there was a corresponding steady decline in scholarship.

The pupils at De Witt Clinton take on an average five prepared subjects. The following figures indicate for each of the seven groups the average number of subjects failed per pupil, the average number of subjects passed with a high mark of 90 per cent. or higher, and the average number of studies passed with honor marks of 90 per cent. or higher. The figures given below are the result of the June investigation, and the scholarship records used were the final records for the January to June term. In the January investigation the results were more favorable to the workers as compared with the nonworkers, but showed a similar sharp decline in scholarship as the hours of labor increased.

	1st group Sat'day workers	2nd group 1-10 hours	3rd group 11-20 hours	4th group 21-30 hours	5th group 31-40 hours	6th group above 40 hr	7th group non-w'k's
Number of pupils	69	110	303	316	109	39	2,732
Failures per pupil	.478	.518	.755	.898	.981	1.102	.652
Number of marks, 80 per cent. or higher per pupil	1.666	1.736	1.989	1.031	.789	.872	1.328
Number of marks, 90 per cent. or higher per pupil	.536	.536	.342	.281	.211	.256	.459

The fact that the pupils working only on Saturday or during the week for not more than ten hours had a higher scholarship than those who did not work at all, may be variously interpreted. It may, of course, be that a continued investigation running over a period of several years and involving the pupils not of one school only, but of several, would quite alter the results arrived at in this investigation. But if the results should be similar, what would they mean? Is it that work in the outside world is highly educative, bringing the pupil into contact with new and older companions, new activities, new ideas? Or is it that the workers are a select group, by nature superior in intellect and more ambitious, more readily and strongly attracted by opportunities to earn money? Or is it (and this is the belief of the boys themselves, many of whom I have interviewed,) that the workers take their school work more seriously, partly because they have to work in order to remain at school, partly because, thrown into contact with the business world, they get a fuller appreciation of the value and importance of an education?

Whatever interpretation may be given to the high scholarship of the first two groups of workers, the increasingly poor scholarship of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth groups hardly admits of any other interpretation than this—that long hours of labor, taking time from study on the one hand and causing fatigue on the other, are highly detrimental to scholarship.

In the following table the seven groups are arranged by terms, the oldest boys, the eighth-term boys—that is, the class about to graduate—being placed at the top and the youngest boys, the first-term boys, at the bottom. The number of pupils in each group is shown, and the average number of failures per pupil in that group. The group which had a greater average of failures than the nonworkers of the same school grade or class is printed in heavy type:

	Saturday	1-10 hr.	11-20 hr.	21-30 hr.	31-40 hr.	Above 40 hr.	Non-workers
Eighth term	3	16	25	25	9	6	164
	.000	.062	.120	.154	.889	1.167	.439
Seventh term	2	3	12	13	6	4	79
	.500	.333	.167	.461	1.000	1.000	.468
Sixth term	6	11	30	21	4	4	199
	.167	.182	.067	.615	.619	.500	.346
Fifth term	13	13	30	52	13	3	258
	.231	.462	.633	.577	.462	.333	.527
Fourth term	14	12	42	33	21	5	262
	.500	.750	.809	1.106	1.045	.800	.541
Third term	9	24	40	44	16	6	233
	.444	.667	.625	1.295	1.006	1.667	.708
Second term	12	18	65	58	14	4	603
	.500	.611	.862	1.603	1.571	1.250	.776
First term	10	13	59	44	8	7	734
	1.000	.923	1.186	1.227	1.625	1.429	.765
Totals	69	110	303	316	109	39	2,732
	.478	.518	.755	.898	.981	1.102	.652

Though far from uniform and containing some striking exceptions, due probably to the personnel of the group, or to the small number of pupils included in the group, the figures indicate that the younger pupils, being more subject to fatigue, are more readily weakened in scholarship by outside work than are the older pupils. It will be observed that among the seniors every group of workers, up to and including that employed twenty-one to thirty hours, maintained a better scholarship than did the nonworkers, whereas, among the first-term boys, the scholarship of every group, even of that employed on Saturdays only, fell below the scholarship of the non-workers.

These figures, while not entirely conclusive, are, at least until a more extended investigation shall upset them, a warning to directors of school employment bureaus, to teachers in general, and to parents, to guard especially the younger children against long hours of outside employment.

They bring out, too, one point in favor of the retention of the longer school day. For the latter does lessen the hours of labor of some pupils employed after school hours. It protects from exploitation especially the younger ones who are most apt to be weakened by overwork. Under the longer school day they can be employed only from 4 o'clock to 6, the child labor law forbidding the employment of children under 16 years of age after 6 o'clock.

The effect of the longer school day in this respect is already being felt, and may be illustrated by reference to the New York Public Library. In its various branches it has, in past years, employed as pages and messengers a large number of high school boys under 16 years of age. They worked twenty-two and one-half hours a week and were paid $12.50 a month. It is no longer possible for the library to employ boys under 16, because with the longer day in operation it is impossible for these boys to put in the twenty-two and one-half hours' work required without violating the child labor law. The library is obliged, therefore, to employ the older boys who, if our conclusions drawn from the figures given above are correct, are less liable to be weakened by the long hours of work required.

The longer school day has, then, this advantage—that it lessens for some of our pupils, particularly the younger ones, the hours of outside employment. Against this advantage must be weighed these ill-effects: First, some, if not all of these boys, whose hours of work are reduced will, under normal labor conditions, suffer a corresponding reduction of wages. Second, some of the older boys, instead of working from 2 o'clock to 6, as formerly, will work from 4 to 8 o'clock, and their home studies (unless the experiment, now being tried in De Witt Clinton High School, of supervised study in school, should prove very successful and their home work be greatly reduced) will occupy them far into the night. Third, many of them will be either induced or compelled to quit school altogether.

It was hard enough for thousands of our pupils to attend school even when the school day was short. What with five hours spent at school, and hours spent in studying at home, and hours spent in work in the outside world, many of them must have been just hanging on by the teeth. As before stated, in De Witt Clinton alone, in June, 132 were employed for more than thirty hours a week and thirty-two for more than forty hours. There can be little doubt but that the extension of the school day brought the education of some of them to an abrupt close. And if, with the return of peace, normal conditions shall be restored to the labor market, the door of education will be closed to a great many more. This will be particularly true if all the high schools adopt the longer day. Some of the high schools, as, for instance, Stuyvesant High School, still retain the five-hour school day, with the purpose, especially, of providing for the boys who must work after school hours. Some of the Principals, however, are calling for uniformity, asserting that, if some schools are run on the longer day, all should be.

This article is not written as an argument for or against the retention of the longer school day. That question is not to be decided from the standpoint only of its effect upon part-time labor. It is not intended as argument but as exposition. It is desired merely to set forth labor conditions—conditions that must be taken into consideration not only in connection with the immediate problem of the length of the school day, but with many other educational problems.

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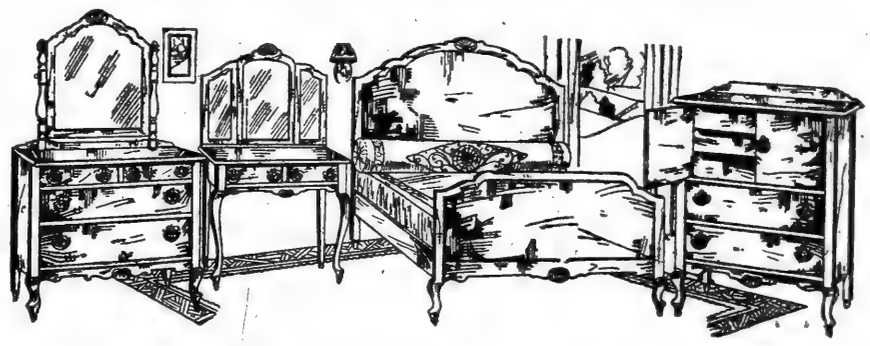

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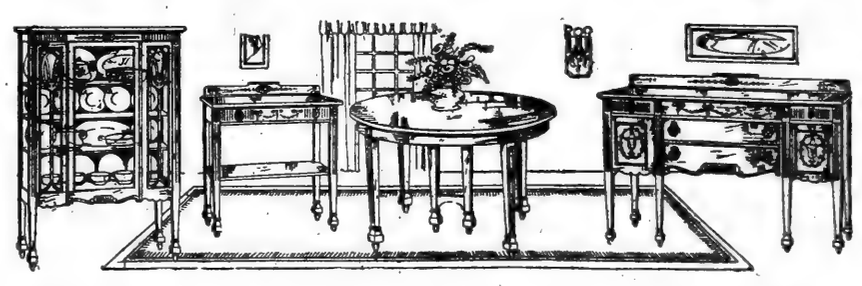
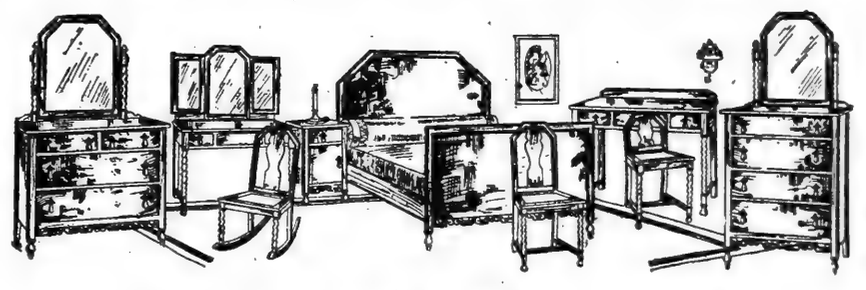


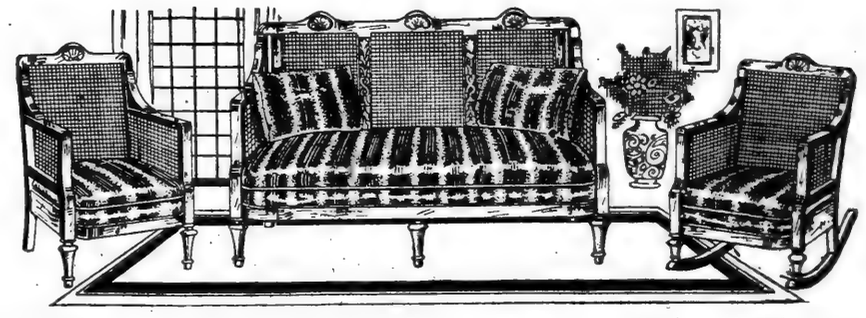
Mahogany Queen Anne Dining Room Suit (4 Pieces.) Reg. Price $260. 215.30 Cash or Credit. Sold separately if desired. Buffet $90.94, China Closet 54.87, Extension Table 52.26, Serving Table 37.53

Our Special 3-Room Outfit of High Grade Period Furniture $250 Pay for it $3 Weekly



Jacobean Oak Charles II. Bed Room Suit (9 Pieces.) Reg. Price $375. 212.53 Cash or Credit. Sold separately if desired. Dresser $52.61, Chiffonier 37.80, Toilet Table 36.74, Bed $33.28 Post $19.47, Chair 8.87 Chair 8.87, Rocker 12.34 Settee 12.36

Open an Account with Our Special 4-Room Outfit of High Grade Period Furniture $350 Pay for it $4.50 Weekly



3-Piece Cane Parlor Suit (With 2 Cushions.) Reg. Price $210. 169.87 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish frames, closely woven side and back, cane panels; seats and cushions covered in fine velour.

Tapestry Rocker Reg. Price $33. 24.94 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish frame. Soft upholstered.

Open an Account or include in your Outfit your purchase of Rugs, Linoleums, Carpets, Curtains, Portieres, Linens, etc., and pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments.

Sale of High Grade Linoleums 43c Sq. Yd. An assortment of choice patterns to select from. This linoleum is sanitary and economical Bring room measurements.

Sale of Sunfast Madras Dutch Curtains Reg. Price $4.25. Per Set. 3.25 Cash or Credit. In all the newest colors.

Genuine Spanish Leather Chair Reg. Price $42.50. 34.29 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish frame, soft upholstered.

Our Special 4-Room Outfit of High Grade Period Furniture $450 Pay for It $6 Weekly

Sale of 9x12 Axminster Rugs Choice of Oriental and Floral Designs. Hundreds of room sizes, Axminster and Velvet Rugs at money saving prices. 29.98 Cash or Credit

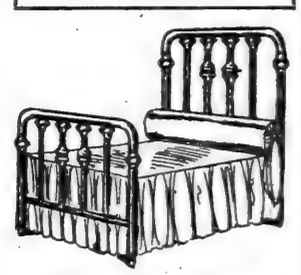
Scotch Lace Curtains Reg. Price $3.25 2.50 Cash or Credit. Double thread, white or Arab.

Open An Account With Our Special 5-Room Outfit of High Grade Period Furniture $550 Pay for It $7 Weekly

Sale of Mahogany Beds Reg. Price $35. Beautifully polished. Exceptionally well made. 19.89 Cash or Credit.

Work Table Reg. Price $16. Mahogany finish; well made. 11.74 Cash or Credit.

10 Year Guaranteed Made for us by the New Home Sewing Machine Co. Drop head model; automatic bobbin winder. Others at $26.95, $34.95, $44.95, and up to $61.95. Reg. Price $25. 19.95 Cash or Credit.

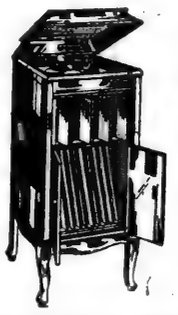


Sale of Brass Beds Reg. Price $37.50. Heavy continuous posts. Best lacquer. 29.24 Cash or Credit.

Victrolas and Grafonolas from $15 to $350

This Victor Victrola No. IV $15 Pay for it $1 on delivery and 50c a week. You may buy $5 worth of records with this machine at the regular cash prices without increasing these terms. No Stamps With Victor Goods.

This Columbia Grafonola $75 Pay for it $5 on delivery and the balance $1 a week. You may buy $15 worth of records with this machine at the regular cash prices without increasing these terms.



On request we will mail you free of charge the complete catalogue of Victor Talking Machines or the new catalogue of Victor Records.

Our Talking Machine Department is equipped with every convenience for your comfort. Sound proof booths enable you to make your selections without annoyance. We invite you to come in and hear your favorite selections. You are not obliged to buy.

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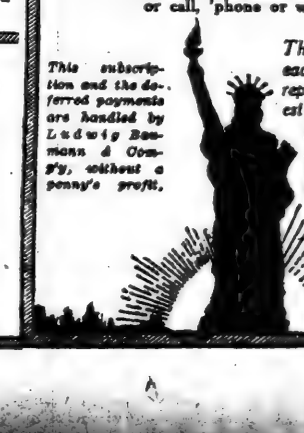

WAR'S EFFECT ON FOOD IN HOTELS

Bills of Fare Much Shortened, and Problem Is to Make Fewer Dishes More Attractive to Guests.

WHAT difference has the war, and its "food question," made to the hotels?

That the influence of war conditions must extend far beyond the institution of a beefless day, any one can easily guess. But in the contemplation of an always large and closely-printed menu card the changes are not immediately apparent.

It is probable that few people realize, for instance, that the regular menu of the city hotel has been cut from 25 to 50 per cent. Nor does the average New Yorker know, perhaps, that if he asks for pork chops or roast—for pork in any form, on any day in the week—the chances are that it will have to be specially prepared for him. Pork is not "ready to serve" in many hotels these days.

There are not so many cream soups. There are not nearly so many kinds of pastry. On the other hand, there is probably—or will be—more venison, more poultry, more sweetbreads. There are all sorts of fresh vegetables; but of dishes made with canned or preserved vegetables there are singularly few. And where bacon was once used as a garnishing, the hotel visitor has no reason to complain of unfair treatment when he finds spaghetti instead. These are just some of the things that are being done "to meet the present situation," in addition to what may by this time be called the staple economies of wheat, flour, and beef.

The menu at the Waldorf-Astoria, for instance, is about one-half what it was before the war.

"Take vegetables, for one thing," said Augustus Nulle, purchasing agent and chief steward there. "If we prepare fifty varieties of vegetables, as we ordinarily did in former days, there is bound to be a good deal of waste. Now we are preparing about one-third of the number of vegetable dishes that we used to. But it is worth noticing that our eliminations have all been in canned and preserved vegetables. We still have all sorts of fresh vegetables. But everything made with canned vegetables has been greatly cut down. Canned goods are scarce.

"Another big saving that we are making is in pastry, because that was another thing that meant a lot of waste. It is impossible to make pastry immediately to order; it must be prepared beforehand, and very few kinds of pastry will keep. Consequently what wasn't eaten was just a dead loss—a loss to us and a loss of sugar and flour in things thrown away. Now we are only making a few kinds of pastry, and only the quantity that we are practically sure will be used. We have cut down on all our desserts; we are not making nearly so many kinds of ice cream, for instance, as we did in former times.

"On the other hand, we have made a 'war cake' which has no milk, eggs or butter in it, and which keeps—it really improves with age. That is a distinct saving, both because it does not require milk and eggs and butter, and because it does not have to be thrown away if it is not used. It is popular, too. We sell from 100 to 150 portions a day. We have given the recipe, by the way, to the Red Cross.

"In cutting down our regular menus we have made more eliminations of vegetables than of any other class of foods. But we have pared the menu all down the line. We do not serve so many kinds of soups; especially cream soups are minimized to save cream. Entrées, too, offer less variety now. The idea is, of course, that if the people only have a few things to eat they eat them all!

"In the matter of wheat, the only thing we have done so far is to watch very carefully that there shall not be any waste of bread and rolls. We serve bread and rolls made with white flour, and also corn bread and muffins and breads made with rye and Graham flour. These substitutes for white-flour breads are popular. I couldn't say whether they are really more popular or not, because a hotel entertains such varying numbers of people that no adequate comparisons of a thing like that are possible.

"Another thing that we are eliminating is the meat of young animals—baby lamb, baby turkey, &c.—and, of course, we are serving a great deal of fish.

"But one thing we are definitely and frankly trying to do—to specialize just as far as possible on luxuries. We are trying to avoid serving those articles that the poor would need. We try to make our dinner all luxuries. Our idea is that the man who comes here for his meals can afford to pay for luxuries, and that the less expensive things should be kept for the families who can't afford the higher-priced articles. It wouldn't do us any good, for instance, to serve beef stew three times a week!"

A. E. Singleton, manager of the Woodstock, explained that he did not "have half the ready things" that his prepared menu used to boast. The hotels, he went on, will get anything—except beef on a beefless Tuesday—that a patron demands and will pay for. But they do not have varieties of food ready to serve, as they once did.

"The hotel problem is to make the menu as attractive, with less food," Mr. Singleton continued. "Much less beef, less variety generally.

"There is the matter of bread, for example. We do serve white bread. But we are also serving corn bread three times a day now, instead of once, and, of course, we serve rye, gluten, and graham bread, too. We also have 'war bread,' and have had it for a long time—a bread made by drying and grinding the edges of toast—the edges are always cut off when the toast is served—and using them with ordinary flour. People seem to like it. It is really very good.

"In meat dishes we are serving, say, two or three kinds now, instead of half a dozen, as last year. We are cutting out young animals—squab, suckling pig, young duck, and the like. We are using a good deal of game, and, of course, fish, shell fish, lobster and oysters—though the price of fish has gone up 25 per cent."

The Woodstock steward explained that he was not serving any fresh pork at all as a "ready" dish, and that the staple beef roast was almost the only kind of beef that was ever prepared in advance. Pork chops and roast, and nearly every kind of beef, are only prepared as ordered nowadays. Bacon is no longer served as a garnishing; it used to be included in many different orders; now it is served as a specific order only. For garnishings, vegetables and spaghetti are largely used. Fresh vegetables are generally used a great deal, canned vegetables in very small quantities. Imported canned goods are scarcely to be had at all. Stews and fancy dishes that are a waste unless actually served at the time are eliminated. With the exception of the complete doing away with beef on Tuesday, pork is the article that has been cut most largely from the Woodstock bill of fare.

"Another thing," said Mr. Singleton, "we are putting up the prices of the articles that are scarce, so that that in itself discourages people to order them. And we are serving smaller portions, too."

"The price of pork has gone up about 100 per cent., other meat about 75 per cent., eggs about 70 per cent., the steward said, "and, although the price of fresh vegetables is not high, and salads are actually cheaper, the ingredients that must be used in the preparation of almost all vegetables and 'made dishes' are so expensive that all prices are raised by that. And people do continue to order meat."

The beefless day that has been introduced and accepted with such unanimity arouses the enthusiasm of the hotel men themselves, if the voice of Mr. Nulle may be taken as speaking for the majority.

"The beefless Tuesday is a fine thing," he declared. "In the first place, we are saving 1,400 pounds of beef every Tuesday in the Waldorf alone. Some of that is put into lamb, of course, some of it into poultry, a great deal into fish; but the point is that it does save beef. Ordinarily on Tuesdays we serve from 600 to 700 slices of roast beef; roast beef is the standard for men who don't know what to order. On the first beefless Tuesday several men ordered roast beef, simply without looking at the menu. We served it to them without making any protest. But on the second beefless Tuesday no one ordered beef. And now no beef is brought into the hotel on Tuesday at all. As for steak, we must save almost 1,000 pounds of beefsteak alone on Tuesday. Our usual order for a day is twenty short loins of about forty pounds each, whereas now we get none.

"But the chief benefit of the beefless day, it seems to me, is that it gives us a definite thing to do—points out a way in which we must all save. And when it is made specific like that every one is glad to do it. If the Food Administration should find it advisable to ask us to serve no more white flour bread, I am sure we should be glad to do that, too. I think it would be a fine thing."

The Society of Restaurateurs has requested its members to omit lamb and pork as well as beef on Tuesdays, and the observance of beefless Tuesdays is general throughout the country. Some of the entrées being used in the large hotels here are venison, sweetbreads, guinea hen, and other game, while duck, chicken, and turkey are in use as roasts, and oysters and fish are served in many ways.

But it is not only in the matter of food that the hotels are feeling the effect of the war. Wages have increased "perhaps 100 per cent.," Mr. Singleton said, and even at that figure it is impossible to get enough "help." Young men have gone to the war, and there is also a scarcity of women for hotel service. Scrubwomen, for instance, are almost unobtainable.

And, with all this, "New York is full of strangers now," said Mr. Nulle, "whereas last Fall there were only a few, and this time two years ago there were scarcely any!"

Dr. Newell's Hard Luck.

No finer dressed party of men and women ever assembled together in this city than those who took part in the ball given by the bachelors of Sheridan to their married friends. Many of the costumes deserve mention, but The Post man is not capable of describing them properly. The supper and refreshments were of the kind that all appreciated, and was served at just the right time by obliging waiters, who seemed to enter into the spirit of the times and make every one feel satisfied. Only one deplorable thing transpired at the dance, and it was nobody's fault. Dr. Newell had the misfortune to lean too far forward when bowing to a lady and tear his pants across the seams. He had filled his program, and had a beautiful partner for each number, but he had to go back off and sit down.—Sheridan (Wyo.) Post.

BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN PIANO HOUSE
ONE PRICE—NO COMMISSIONS

Our Small Grand

Meets the requirements of all—the student, the young man or girl who has overcome technical difficulties and whose ambition longs for opportunities to fully express the highest order of the great music of the world. This small Grand

STERLING Piano

is a remarkable instrument, a favorite everywhere, costing only $700, with arrangements made for convenient monthly payments.

The Piano is the permanent musical instrument for the home, and no home, particularly where there are children, can afford to be without one.

Sterling Pianos have an established value and reputation—they have worked their way into the hearts of the people because of absolute merit and are standards of Piano value.

War conditions have not only made a shortage of labor, but a shortage of material which means a shortage of Pianos, even before the Christmas business starts.

Take time by the forelock and make an early selection—we will hold the Piano for you.

STERLING PIANOS	as low as	$325
HUNTINGTON PIANOS	" " "	$300
MENDELSSOHN PIANOS	" " "	$225
OTHER NEW PIANOS	" " "	$195

Most Convenient Terms

The Sterling Piano Co.
Manufacturers, Sterling Building,
518-520 Fulton St., Cor. Hanover Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone 5600 Main Connects All Departments.
OPEN EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT.

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Knights of Columbus Order 60 Autopianos for Army

Fraternal organization places large order for instruments to be used in Recreation Camps established by it in National Army Cantonments.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
Supreme Board of Directors
Committee on War Activities
730 Woodward Building,
Washington, D. C.

Autopiano Co., October 1, 1917.

Gentlemen:—

Please ship at once three of the Player Pianos, mahogany finish, to Knights of Columbus, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Please prepay the freight on these pianos and ship immediately.

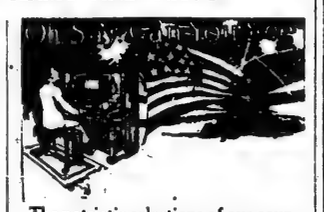
In this connection would state that we will give you shipping directions on the balance of the order tomorrow or Wednesday, and also take this letter as an order for thirty (30) more, making our order with you amount to sixty (60) player pianos, with rubber cover and bench with each instrument.

Kindly rush the shipment to Louisville, making shipment tomorrow if possible, keeping tracer for prompt delivery.

Yours very truly,
Knights of Columbus,
Committee on War Activities.
Robert G. Wulf, Director of Construction.

They know they can rely on this famous Player Piano—it's artistic—it's durable—therefore, found on over

100 U. S. Naval Vessels.



The patriotic selections of our country—the national anthems—the songs about "Old Glory"—can be stirringly rendered by anyone on the famous Autopiano. Come in and play your favorite selections. Find out how easy it is to obtain—

The Autopiano

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Opposite Keeney's Theatre.

$2.50 Nut Bowls, $1.50
With One Crack and Six Nut Picks

A FULL DOLLAR SAVING on a limited number of these Nut Bowls, which are made of selected solid mahogany and complete with one Nut Crack and six Nut Picks.
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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

25c to 39c Lining Sateens, 19c

SATEEN in lengths of one to five yards; white and all desirable colors, but no black; new and perfect goods; regularly 25c. to 39c. yard; tomorrow at 19c.
Main Floor, Livingston Street.

For Men and Women

$4 India Umbrellas at $3

A SPECIAL SALE of these desirable Umbrellas, sturdily built upon the famous India frames, and of a quality guaranteed for two years' service.

The men's Umbrellas have the regulation pimento and mission handles, covers of a fine piece dye material, silk case.

The women's Umbrellas are chiefly equipped with the popular sport loop handles, covers of a fine piece dye, silk cases.

Value not likely to be duplicated in the near future. None sent C. O. D. None reserved for mail or telephone orders.
Main Floor, Bond Street.

A Sale of Hats at $5

All of Higher Value
All of Newest Fashion

THREE STYLES CHOSEN for illustration are typical of the smartness of line and decoration characteristic of the Hats in this sale.

They are of velvet and velvet and panne combinations, also gold and silver lace with velvet crowns. The trimming includes fur, flowers, fancies, ribbon, etc. Large, medium and small shapes, sailor, mushroom and turban types, some suitable for matrons included.

The Styles Pictured

Large sailor, gold lace, edge of grosgrain ribbon, soft velvet crown, band of moline fur around the crown; ends of grosgrain ribbon on side.

Medium roll brim silver lace Hat with edge of moline fur, soft panne velvet crown, flower on edge of right side.

Small, close-fitting Turban, soft velvet top, band of fur around crown and wired grosgrain ribbon ends on right side of front.

Untrimmed Hats, Special Sales, $2.98 to $7.50

Hats of all velvet with fur edges; gold and silver lace brims; and with velvet crowns. Other untrimmed Hats, $1.98 up.
Second Floor, Elm Place.

Autumn Sale of
Framed Mirrors
$3 to $30 Values
for $2 to $15

TOMORROW in one of the galleries we shall make a special display of the new Framed Mirrors which have just arrived, and in connection with this opening display we shall offer a number of exquisitely Framed Mirrors at low prices almost without precedent.

Some are styles we are going to discontinue, others are priced for this occasion.

The styles include Period Mirrors, Mantel Mirrors, French Panel Mirrors, all in a wide variety of designs, with and without picture tops, in all sizes.

Framed Mirrors at $2, Usually $3.75 and $5
Framed Mirrors at $3, Usually $5 and $6
Framed Mirrors at $5, Usually $8.50 and $10
Framed Mirrors at $7.50, Usually $12 and $15
Framed Mirrors at $10, Usually $16.50 and $20
Framed Mirrors at $15, Usually $25 and $30
Third Floor.

Superior Quality of These Furs
As Interesting as Their Low Prices

WELL SELECTED PELTRY, full furred and brilliant, made into well shaped pieces with careful workmanship—in other words, Furs that will last for good service and that will look well during their existence.

Muffs—All Smart Shapes

Hudson Seal,	$10, $12.50, $15 to $30
Skunk, barrel	$15
Skunk, five-skin pillow style	$25
Skunk, canteen, barrel bolster, etc.	$20 to $60
Natural Raccoon,	$7.50 to $25
Black Lynx	$20 to $35
Beaver	$20 to $25
Nutria	$10 to $15
Black Fox	$20
Red Fox	$30 to $42
Mink	$15 to $50

Scarfs, Capes, Stoles—Full Proportions

Hudson Seal	$15 to $85
Skunk	$25 to $125
Natural Raccoon,	$7.50 to $20
Black Lynx	$25 to $95
Beaver	$15 to $45
Nutria	$10 to $25
Black Fox	$20 to $50
Taupe Fox	$25 to $55
Mink	$12.50 to $215
Hudson Bay Sables,	$250 to $795

Sets, New Shapes Beautifully Matched

Mink	$50, $70 to $295
Skunk	$65 to $185
Fisher	$95 to $195
Fox	$65 to $115
Wolf	$45 to $65

Coats—Finest Skins, Smartest Styles

Hudson Seal Coats,	$115 to $475
Persian Lamb	$195 to $350
Caracul	$250 to $395
Mole	$395 to $495
Natural Muskrat,	$85 to $145
Fur lined Coats for women,	$75 to $95
Nutria Coats	$165

Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

A Sale of Serges
An Important Event to the Woman of Fashion

SERGE PLAYS SUCH A DOMINATING PART in the dress affairs of this season that this event, coming so early, will mark the opening the week tomorrow as a time of especial interest. High grade Serges are offered at but fractions of their current and actual values. Details follow:

$2.25 Navy Imperial Dress Serges, $1.79

The imperial twill is so popular that this is a very unusual value today; the color is dark navy blue; 50 inches wide, sponged and shrunk.

$1.25 Costume Serges at $1.10

A pure worsted Serge in navy, brown, green, garnet and gray; sponged and shrunk; 42 inches wide.

$3 Imported Dress Serges at $2.25

Showing in dark navy shades, 54 inches wide; sponged and shrunk and worth regularly $3 the yard.

$2.50 and $2.75 Navy Blue Serges, $1.98

High grade Dress Serges in fine twills; 54 inches wide and the ideal fabric for suits and dresses; sponged and shrunk.

All Wool Storm Serges at 98c

Closely woven and reliable in wear; an all wool Serge; every desirable shade of brown, green and garnet, navy as well as black; sponged and shrunk. On special tables, at 98c. the yard.
Second Floor.

$30 Wool Jersey Frocks at $18

THE quality of the wool jersey is that usually used in $40 and $50 Dresses, and the colors are those most in demand—beige, beetroot, Russian green, khaki, mouse gray, navy, democracy, purple, Java brown and black.

Included are straight line models, surplice fronts, tunic Dresses, semi-fitted models, some embroidered, some braided, some but on trimmed.

Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 34 to 42. Only 150 Dresses, and no more at the price. None C. O. D. None reserved for mail or telephone orders.
Dresses, Costume Room, Fifth Floor.

Blouses : : Full $5 and $6 Values
A Special Purchase at $3.95

NOT ONLY A GREAT DIVERSITY of smart fashionable styles, but also a good range of sizes, including 36 to 46, and in suit shades as well as the popular white and flesh pink.

The crepe de chine is of exceptional quality, equal to that used for Blouses at $6 to $7.50. One style with large sailor collar, wide hemstitched hem, has hemstitched design on the rever, extra large pearl buttons in closing. Another has extra revers, pointed, wide hemstitched hems and tucks, large pearl buttons.

One Blouse of Georgette crepe is hemstitched and the fronts are heavily hand embroidered in combination with beads. Another has rever-chemisette of silk margot lace, panels of fine tucks below. One in suit shades has borders and vest fronts in contrasting colors.
Second Floor.

Men's Fall Suits at $17.50

Tailored to Increase Their Natural Good Value

THE INTERESTING POINT about these Suits is that the tailoring is the kind that usually goes only into grades above $20. This is the Loeser principle; to so offer a service of detail and general perfection that the natural value is quickly and freely increased to the benefit of the customer. These Suits are so well finished and trimmed that they illustrate this policy clearly.

The lot includes all the styles and models that are finding favor this Fall; the conservative models as well as the extreme. Be sure that the Suits are made up from such fabrics that will give a super-satisfaction of service—worsteds, tweeds and homespuns in patterns that tell of a new season. All sizes. $17.50.

About 100 Mackintoshes at the Low Price of $7.50

Surplus stocks, attractive colors, guaranteed rainproof materials, a good range of sizes; $7.50.
Main Floor, Elm Place.

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs

9c. and 12½c. for 12½c. to 25c. Values

SLIGHT RUMPLING and handling marks account for the concessions in price.

Of linen and lawn, plain hemstitched styles, odd initials, pretty embroidered designs and a number of colored Handkerchiefs.
Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

Handsome Lamps Extra Values

ADD NEW CHARM to your home with one or more of these beautiful Lamps from the most extensive and admirable Lamp showing in the city.

The prices are specially low—result of a happy trade circumstance that we are prompt to turn to public advantage. Styles are of the day, and every detail of finish and equipment is perfect.

$13.50 Floor Lamps and Shades at $10.98

Finished in mahogany; choice of colors in 22-inch fringed Empire Shades.

$18 Floor Lamps and Shades at $13.50

Of solid mahogany in majestic design; choice of many silk-fringed silk Shades—lined and trimmed.

$25 Floor Lamps and Shades at $14.98

Finely decorated in lacquer in a fantastic and wonderful Chinese design; choice of many handsome fancy Shades.

$40 Floor Lamps and Shades at $25

Richly carved in solid mahogany; ruching-trimmed shades in choice of colors. A beautiful Lamp and Shade at an exceptionally low price.

$9 Table Lamps and Shades at $6.98

The Lamp is of mahogany and the Shade of silk, lined and silk-fringed; fitted for two lights.

$12.98 Table Lamps and Shades at $9.98

Choose from mahogany or gold at this price. Shades in pretty styles.

$16.98 Table Lamps and Shades at $12.50

Of solid mahogany and particularly well finished; ruching-trimmed Shades in a choice of artistic colors.
Basement.

$55.25 Seamless Royal Wilton Rugs, $47.50

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An array unusual in the number of excellent Oriental reproductions:

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Extra Fine Wilton Rugs

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Main Floor.

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A MANUFACTURER who was interested by our sale of Lace samples last week came to us with an invitation to buy his sample line of Beaded, Spangled and Novelty Metal Laces at practically our own price.

He was ready to go to work on next season's plans, and the samples were so pretty and the lengths so useful that we made him a price which permits us to sell them now at 10c. to 98c. a piece.

There are beaded and spangled Laces and Bands; also metal Laces in gold and silver; Chantilly Laces in black and white, and Novelty Laces in an immense variety. The beaded Laces are in black, silver, gold, opalescent and various colors.

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Main Floor. None C. O. D.

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A Second Floor Sale

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Also two models of navy serge, one with color embroidery, the other side draped and with soutache braiding.

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WITHOUT A RIVAL for lustre, draping quality or beauty. All pure silk, full yard wide, in choicest shades, light and dark, white and black.

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A splendid heavy, dependable quality, all pure silk and 40 inches wide. Black, white, and all the fashionable colors.

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Rich, heavy, lustrous and strong. In white, black and autumn shades.

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Main Floor.

$5 to $8 Binner Corsets at $2.45

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Special Representative of Binner Corsets

present all the coming week in the Loeser Corset Store, prepared to point out the merits of these admirable Corsets, to give special advice upon the model best suited to individual figures and to give special fittings at $5 and up. This is an opportunity every woman desirous of a fashionable figure should seize.
Second Floor.

Sterling Silver Rhinestone Jewelry
Circles, Crescents and Bar Pins
Exceptional Values at $1

WE CANNOT EQUAL these values at today's prices. This particular stock was ordered early last summer, and since then there have been several price advances in the market.

Of good weight sterling silver, all mounted with first quality rhinestones. The Circles and Crescents are mounted with all rhinestones. The Bar Pins are set alternately in combinations of sapphire, amethyst or emeralds with rhinestones, and some set solidly with imitation pearls.

One Dollar Each

Novelty Jewelry Store, Main Floor.

Embroidered Bedspread Sets $6 and $6.50
for $8 & $9 Values

SINCE WE PLACED our orders for these sets there have been several advances, and in many stores today eight and nine dollars is the price for Embroidered Sets of such good qualities.

Of imitation linen, embroidered in floral wreath and vine designs in blue, rose, gold, pink and white.

Each Set is complete, with Envelope Case or Bolster Roll Cover to match.

Embroidered Bedspread Sets $7 and $7.50 for $9 and $10 Values

Of extra quality imitation white linen, embroidered in allover, dot, floral and stripe designs, in blue, gold, rose, pink and white.

Scalloped all around and finished with cut-out corners. Each Set is complete with Bolster Roll Cover or Pillow Spread to match.
Basement.

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

AUTUMN BOOK NUMBER

SECTION FOUR | NEW YORK, OCTOBER 21, 1917 | 28 PAGES

THESE MANY YEARS—AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By BRANDER MATTHEWS

An Appreciation

By WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

THESE MANY YEARS. By Brander Matthews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

It would hardly have been possible to name this agreeable work more fortunately than Mr. Matthews has named his autobiography, and I think I have shared his good luck in calling it agreeable. It rather took the matter out of my hands when I had run over the notions of interesting, intelligent, charming, civilized, which it owned to being, and then decided for agreeable, as being the best suggestion of its peculiarly New York quality. One does not think first of a New Yorker in those other terms, though he may be of them each and all, in his nature and culture; it is the primal and final expression of his cosmopolitan character that he is agreeable, and Mr. Matthews is, above all things, a New Yorker. He is not the less so because he is not so by birth or origin, for he derived from New England and was born in New Orleans, and was of the South through his mother's family. All this made him a true New Yorker, which many New Yorkers by birth and blood are not, because they are not also agreeable, not cosmopolitan. There is a light, clear touch in his work, which I used, maybe not so very advisedly, to speak of as Gallic, but which I now perceive to be Manhattan, and which I felt from the first word of his most agreeable memoir. Yet the Gallic strain is very noticeable in all he has written; the neatness, the point, the sort of literary felicity which does not often visit the endeavor of the spiritually Anglo-Saxon and keep it from seeming endeavor. The diction is very artistic but not to the point of the poetic, or that grace beyond the reach of art which it is not well to try for; it is the word of a great world, which after Paris will be most sensible in New York. As an exemplar of what our metropolis may be in literature he is without a rival, I think, when I think of the Knickerbockers and the Bohemians, and those Post-moderns who may claim that they are not all up yet through the trap of the world's stage. Very possibly they will yet be more essentially New Yorkish, but as yet they are not so agreeably so, and in that I think they fall of representivity. I do not value gentlemanliness as a final thing in literature, but I am far from reproaching Mr. Matthews for being of the orderly finish which school and university and travel as part of education can give a son of social ease and pecuniary comfort. The struggle, which some of us have to be glad of and proud of, did not come to him till he was thoroughly equipped for it, and it was eased to him in the form of disappointment which he shared with his father. That is to say, his father (such a father as a son might well wish to have) desired him to be a lawyer, while he desired himself to be a playwright, and subsidiarily a novelist, till fortune came in on her bicycle (it would be a motor cycle now) and gave him a turn to the higher teaching, which has now become so largely his intellectual life.

But I do not think that to be an eminent professor in Columbia University ought to be the last word with him, though it is varied with pretty constant syllabling in the way of higher criticism, especially in the study of the drama, especially the French drama, which, so far as I know, he knows better than any other American. Such a book as his life of Molière is one that few of our most successful dramatists or novelists could have written, but I do not quite forgive to it the plays and romances that its author might have done. It seems to have been his whim, or possibly his more instructed judgment that, having failed of the most surpassing popularity in either of those directions, it was the part of wisdom not to try going further. But I rest unconvinced, and though my want of conviction may not convince him, I feel that after winning the sort of public he had for two of his best novels he had not quite the right to stop writing novels. Of his plays I cannot speak so intelligently, for I remember seeing only one, but that was so good, and so well played by Mr. Crane, the admirable actor for or at whom it was written, that I recall no other play of the moment by an American that gave me greater pleasure. I know as well as Mr. Matthews knows that he wrote other plays which failed, but I do not count these, for I did not see them fall. Their fate forms part of the history which he records so frankly, and if he likes to leave them behind him, and renounce the art of them, it is his affair, not mine; though I shall always have my opinion. He has gone further, perhaps, in other walks of literature; and while he authorizes his publisher to remind his public of such biographies as "Shakespeare as a Playwright" and "Molière, His Life and Works," and such volumes of

BRANDER MATTHEWS

critical essays as "French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century," "Aspects of Fiction," "The Historical Novel," "The Development of the Drama," "Gateways to Literature," "On Acting," and "A Book About the Theatre," he shall have his way about leaving his plays and novels out of the count for all me.

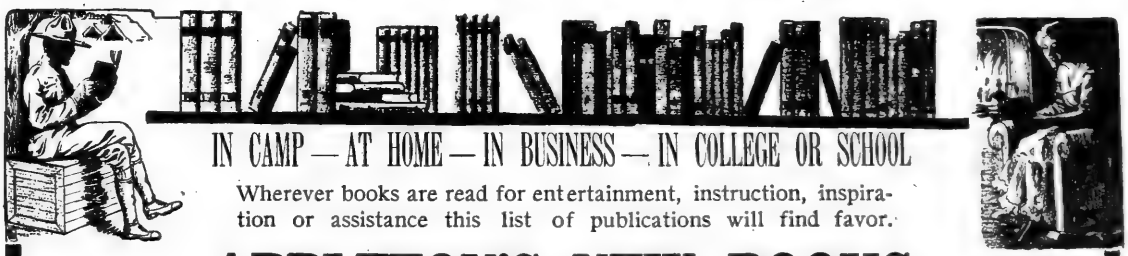
It is touching to see how his heart was always with the theatre, and if he felt that the theatre did not return his passion, one may say, all the worse for the theatre, but one may not blame very much his manful renunciation of the theatre. There are many other facts of his life which he treats with the same manful courage, as the fact that he was born and bred to large fortune, and then became poor through his father's misfortune and set gayly to work earning his living by all sorts of journalism except the low, which sometimes seems to pay best. He was always studying the world of books, and recording his impressions of it in criticisms, formal and informal, and while he was yet the son of a rich father he saw the world of Europeans, travel in the old romantic, gentlemanly way, without having his head turned by European scenery or society. Society, except in the sense of the company of interesting people, preferably people trying to be something by doing something, he seems never to have cared for; and this gives uncommon value to what he says of his earlier experiences and observances of London and Paris, not to mention Rome and Florence, where he was indeed less at home. It is not for want of as much and more affection for New York, and the local activities of literature as he shared them, if the chapters about these are less entertaining. It is perhaps because they were less attractive, or because of romantic weakness or meanness in the reader which makes him like the far and strange more than the near and wonted. In any case, I am bound to own that the chapters about New York journalism are not of a charm even with their historic value, though they ought really to take the reader more, for the autobiographer has greater heart in them.

Or has not he greater heart? Each reader shall say for himself, and if in spite of the names of New York literature, such as made themselves beloved and honored in or about the early seventies, he finds a certain dryness, such as he does not find in those of a former Boston or say an actual Indianapolis, I shall be sorry for him, but not judge him harshly, except as I know that his state of mind may wound our agreeable autobiographer. Our autobiographer is first of all an American, then a New Yorker, then a cosmopolitan, but he is all these, and charmingly and convincingly, but least winningly a New Yorker. All the more because I say this, I must add that the chapters on New York literature and its members are of such unique value as to constitute an incomparable contribution to our literary history. It is such as no one could have written except one who was part of it and saw it all, and who with his greater love of literature still makes us realize that in New York it has always been not the superior but the subordinate of journalism. That is saying it too rankly, and yet not unjustly. Something, one cannot tell just what, has subjected the greatest thing in the intellectual world to a thing less great; I will not put the newspaper lower than this in thinking of it with the poem. But it is true that in all the forms of literature which editors can purvey, as the review, the magazine, the journal, New York is supreme. It is not supreme in fiction or in poetry, and yet the native New Yorkers who give themselves to poetry or fiction do so with a devotion or a passion unsurpassed by the love of the Down Easter or the Middle Westerner who comes up to the metropolis, the mighty market, with his manuscript in his pocket, eager to get the highest price for it.

This brings me to what I have been trying from the first to avoid, and obliges me to try defining a precious quality in our New York autobiographer by contrasting it with the same quality in another autobiographer whom I lately wrote of here. I should say that among all our literary folk there are no truer Americans, no more genuine, than Mr. Matthews and Mr. Garland, but that one was consciously American and the other unconsciously American; one voluntarily, the other involuntarily American; one a reasoned, and the other an unreasoned American; one made so, the other born so. Of course, as between all Americans and all Europeans, there is no visible or tangible difference between them, and their variance is that from the newer to the elder American, the Western to the Eastern American, and a thing not to be at all regretted aesthetically. When once in my vain youth I told Lowell that I thought I perceived a difference in Americans not only from section to section, but city to city, he said he was glad of it; he was afraid of our being all alike.

The manfulness of our autobiographer, which shows in his patient courage under the loss of fortune, and his defeat and disappointment, as he chooses to think it, in writing plays and novels, has been often manifest in his readiness to break a lance in any quarrel or difference of opinion or point of view between ourselves and our English critics,

(Continued on Page 415)



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LITERATURE IN THE TRENCHES

By Lieutenant CONINGSBY DAWSON

(Author of "Carry On," &c.)

I HAVE been asked to say something for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW on literature in the trenches. There isn't any. There isn't any in the sense that people living in America would understand. The life that men lead in the trenches is greater literature than was ever penned. When a man gets a rest from fighting he doesn't want to spend his time in the same ecstatic atmosphere in which he has been existing close to No Man's Land; what he wants is something that will give him contrast. As far as my own personal taste is concerned, when I was in the trenches I would far rather read a penny dreadful than a novel by Jane Austen. The book which would give me the greatest delight is an unexpurgated edition of "The Lives of the Notorious Pirates." It's the same way with the songs of the trenches. The last thing you find anybody singing is a patriotic song; the last thing you find anybody reading is Rupert Brooke's poems. When men sing among the shell holes they prefer a song which burlesques their own heroism; consequently, a sample ballad-favorite to be sung under shell fire is "The Complaint of the Conscientious Objector." Please picture to yourself a company of mud-stained men in steel helmets plodding their way under intermittent shelling through a battered trench, whistling and humming the following splendid sentiments:

Send us the army and the navy. Send us the rank and file.
Send us the grand old territorials, they'll face the danger with a smile.
Where are the boys of the old brigade who made old England free?
You may send my mother, my sister and my brother,
But for Gawd's sake don't send me.

It is perhaps of interest to state that the last line is always shouted. I am tempted at this point to be discursive and ask how it is that the doggerel poetry, which really represents our chaps, has never got out of the mud and back to civilization. It's all a mad burlesque of the splendid things that are being done—a parody of the fineness which our men are living. Here is one more example, after which I will stick faithfully to the purpose of this article. This is a take-off on the popular song known as "A Little Bit of Heaven."

A little piece of shrapnel fell from out the sky one day,
It fell upon a soldier in a field not far away.
And when they went to find him he was bust beyond repair,
So they pulled his legs and arms off and they left him lying there.
Then they buried him in Flanders just to make the new crops grow;
He'll make the best manure they may and sure they ought to know.
And they put a little cross up which bore his name so grand
On the day he made his farewell for a better promised land.

I am not sure that in this indirect fashion I am not giving you a better idea of the literature of the trenches than if I had written many pages; it consists in poking fun at yourself. Literature in peace times consists for the most part in the expression of noble purposes which nobody practices. As far as fiction is concerned its chief interest is as to whether the hero kissed her in the drawing-room or the pantry. When a man gets to the front there is no "her." He lives his noble purposes unconsciously and doesn't want to read about them. Therefore the kind of books he likes to read and the kind of poetry he likes to sing are the sort of reflection of himself that a concave mirror gives of a very thin man.

Since I have been on the Western front I have discovered only one man who loved literature—not that there are not a great number there, but they are too busy getting forward in the mud, or coming back from being in the mud to think about it. This one man whom I met was a Shakespearean enthusiast. I had lost my way and had stumbled into a strange dug-out. I don't think I had been there five minutes before we found ourselves in a heated discussion over a highly technical point in the sonnets. My chief object in calling in at the dugout was to discover the shortest way back to my battery. Shakespeare did not seem of vital importance to me at that moment. I only commenced the conversation as a means to an end. When I got up to go the officer in question volunteered to see me on the road. It was pitch black and there was occasional shelling. Nevertheless, he

LIEUT CONINGSBY DAWSON

poured out his soul about Shakespeare. We came to a crossroad where ammunition limbers were going up. We climbed on to one and continued talking. Not so far away to our left was the Hun front line, with that wonderful phantom city made of flares and rockets and lights shooting up. Now one would dart flaming across the sky, like a taxi speeding among arc lights on some happy errand. As we rode upon the limber through the blackness and the ruined country we forgot the tension and the horror of our environment. Presently we came to a point which I recognized, dismounted and tumbled into a trench. After fumbling our way a little further we came to my kennel. It was toward 3 A. M. before my enthusiast for Shakespeare left me. He was one of the few men whom I have met in France whose love for literature and the imaginative world outran his dog-tired love of sleeping.

One has a strange feeling about books when he is in the immediate presence of death. I remember an anecdote of a great Swedish writer which partly illustrates my mood. The watchers by his bedside thought that he was dead. Suddenly he raised himself up.

"Now I could write," he whispered. They were his last words.

In the light of my experience at the front I know what he meant. The petty personal problems which we cloak in words and call literature seem so ignoble a presentation of men and women who are planned for immortality and live in an infinite world. I went to France fully intending to keep a record of what I felt and saw there. I soon found that what I felt and saw was too grave to put on paper; I cheapened myself in my own eyes in the attempt. My feeling was somewhat akin to the disgust one feels when he sees Christ depicted on the stage. The truth depicted was once so divinely real that the imitation can only be tawdry. Yet there are moments when one's old love of self-expression survives. I remember a night on the Somme when I was forward as observation officer. We had a dugout in a shallow trench in which we were supposed to take shelter during shelling. The Huns knew with absolute certainty the location of our observation station and used to place their shells so near to us that they would frequently blow the candles out with the concussion. I was comparatively new to the game then and I thought it was an officer's duty never to take cover during shelling, but to stand up making a pretense that he enjoyed it. I have learned better now and can slide to base as quickly as any one. On this particular night the moon was shining brightly over the recent battlefield. A great number of our unburied dead were lying where they had fallen and one could distinctly hear the scurry of the scavenger rats. Some hundreds of yards away, etched against the horizon, were the ruins and blasted trees of a battered town. Behind that was the miraculous metropolis, of which I have already spoken, consisting of Hun signals, flares, and rockets. In the immense silence which prevails after a period of shelling, I began to plan my next novel. I tried to think what there could be after the big experiences I was having that would be worth writing about. It seemed to me that nothing personal could ever again be worth recording. An army does not think in individuals; it thinks in crowds. The individual soon learns that he is of no importance, save as far as he marches in step with his battalion. Something like that happens to a writer when he has seen the populations of cities go over the top in an attack. It is the big motive that shoves the individuals out of the trench and into heroism that alone is worth mentioning.

Unconsciously men in the trenches are creating a new literature. It will be the only literature after the war that will count, for it will be a literature of selflessness. These men who have staked everything they value in the world for the sake of an ideal will come back to the days of peace with a new vision in their eyes. Without any consciousness of having been heroes, they will speak and live and write in terms of heroism. Compare the sayings of Christ in the early years of his ministry with those he spoke when Calvary was in sight. The kind of literature we shall create when the war is over will be the kind that men write who have walked in Gethsemane together.

And yet the front has its humor as well—a grim kind of humor. This Spring I was sent forward into a town which we had recently captured to discover an officer. The stones of the houses had already been knocked down and the Hun was doing his best to blast them into powder. I had reached a certain point when suddenly the Hun barrage descended. I knew that if I didn't complete my errand I should have the trouble of coming back later, so I made up my mind to try to find my illusive friend. I had hunted about for some time and the shelling was momentarily becoming more intense, when from underground a music-hall graphophone voice commenced singing:

All that I want is some one to love me,
And to love me well—very well.

That finished me. "You can love yourself," I thought and promptly beat it.

Soldiers don't have much use for poets or artists; the reason for this indifference my article has already explained. When I arrived at the front I found that the sole test of a man's worth was whether he had what is known as guts—the power to endure without the sense of enduring and to complete a duty at whatever cost to himself. I naturally kept the profession, to which I had devoted the bulk of my life, a dark secret. Unfortunately, quite by accident, a copy of one of my earlier books was discovered and read. I got rather fed up with hearing how little my brother officers thought of me as a novelist and of this particular novel as a sample of my work. I was therefore very nervous lest any one should procure a copy of "Carry On" when it came out. Until it actually appeared in book form, all that I knew of its proposed publication was a

(Continued on Page 415)

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

the conflict precipitates is revolutionary, but deeply religious.

FICTION

II.—Romance and Mystery

THE STURDY OAK: A Composite Novel of Today. By Samuel Merwin, Harry Leon Wilson, Fannie Hurst, Dorothy Canfield, Kathleen Norris, Henry Kitchell Webster, Anne O'Hagan, Mary Heaton Vorse, Alice Duer Miller, Ethel Watts Mumford, Marjorie Benton Cooke, William Allen White, Mary Austin, and Leroy Scott. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co. Probable price, $1.40.

Lively situations abound in this book by fourteen authors.

THE KENTUCKY WARBLER. By James Lane Allen, author of "A Kentucky Cardinal," "The Choir Invisible," "A Cathedral Singer," &c. With frontispiece. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

The "hero" of Mr. Allen's new story finds the key to his own locked nature when he wanders into the woods to seek a bird, but the book gives us the development of his own romance. "Emblems of Fidelity," a story in letter form, is included in the same volume.

THE WHITE LADIES OF WORCESTER. By Florence L. Barclay, author of "The Rosary," "The Mistress of Shenstone," "The Following of the Star," &c. With color frontispiece. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Approximate price, $1.50.

A romance of twelfth-century England. The heroine has entered a nunnery in the belief that her lover, long absent on a crusade, has been lost; his return precipitates the situation which the novel develops.

THE CITY OF THE DISCREET. By Pio Baroja. Translated from the Spanish by Jacob S. Fassett, Jr. Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50.

"The City of the Discreet" is romantic Cordova, which Baroja, one of the foremost of modern Spanish novelists, pictures vividly as he tells his tale.

CHRISTINE: A FIFE FISHER GIRL. By Amelia E. Barr, author of "Jan Vedder's Wife," "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," &c. With frontispiece in color. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A romantic story of a fisherman's daughter on the wild coast of Fife.

TREASURE AND TROUBLE THEREWITH. By Geraldine Bonner, author of "The Girl at Central" and "The Black Eagle Mystery." Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The road agents who steal $27,000 in cash find it more burden than benefit in this tale of exciting adventure.

THE SECOND FIDDLE. By Phyllis Bottome, author of "The Dark Tower," &c. With 6 full-page illustrations by Norman Price. The Century Company. $1.35.

Brilliant dialogue and sound psychology are features of this happy story. In addition, we may add, to an entertaining plot.

BY THE WORLD FORGOT. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Frontispiece by Clarence F. Underwood. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.40.

A young New Yorker is gayly—albeit most purposefully—kidnapped at the beginning of this adventurous tale.

WHEN THE SUN STOOD STILL. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.35.

An historical novel which pays tribute to the Jewish people. The scenes are laid in days of vigorous fighting on Jewish battlefields, and the historical environment and incident are alike stirring.

THE CASE OF MARY SHERMAN. By Jasper Ewing Brady. Illustrated. Britton Publishing Company. $1.25.

A tense political struggle is the general situation in which the young "girl of mystery" fights her own battle to a victorious conclusion.

THE SHADOW OF THE STONE. By Marguerite Bryant, author of "Christopher Hibbault" and "Felicity Crafton." Duffield & Co. $1.35.

A dramatic story by a novelist who has come to the fore in recent years.

A PRINCESS OF MARS. By Edgar Rice Burroughs. Illustrated by Frank E. Schoonover. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35.

As wild a piece of extravagant imaginings as one may dream of in many a long day is this story of adventure on Mars.

DOMINIE DEAN: A Tale of the Mississippi. By Ellis Parker Butler, author of "Pigs Is Pigs." Illustrated. Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.35.

A human and enjoyable story, told in Mr. Butler's best vein, of a man and a community—and there are thousands of communities just like this one.

THREE'S A CROWD: AN ANGLO-AMERICAN COMEDY. By William Caine. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

"Doll" Brackett has been shielded from all discomfort by her rich American mother, but after her marriage to a young English portrait painter various complications ensue, through which Doll "comes alive."

WOLF-LURE. By Agnes and Egerton Castle, authors of "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," "The Bath Comedy," &c. With colored frontispiece. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

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The adventures of twelve men, not together but singly, along the battle fronts of the early part of the war.

THE MASTER OF THE HILLS. By Sarah Johnson Cocke. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A story of the old South, especially of the mountains and the mountaineers of Georgia, before the civil war.

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A mystery story against the background of a quaint Cape Cod village.

THE FORFEIT. By Ridgwell Cullum, au-

(Continued on Following Page)

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FIVE HUNDRED LEADING AUTUMN BOOKS

A Carefully Selected List of the Season's Publications Showing What Is Being Done Today in the Various Departments of Literature

FOLLOWING its annual custom, THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS presents herewith the list of the 500 leading books of the Autumn. These have been chosen as the season's representative publications, and the list is classified.

In spite of the war and "war conditions," the Autumn output of books is in several ways remarkable. William Stanley Braithwaite, in his preface to the 1917 "Anthology of Magazine Verse"—this is the fifth annual publication of that always significant collection—has pointed out that 1917 has been a notable year in the production of poetry. Certainly the list of verse publications of the Fall season is most interesting, and the announcements of many informative and critical works on the kindred subjects of art, music, and the drama make the section devoted to these books an arresting list indeed.

In history and biography, too, there are many titles, and some of noteworthy value. In biography alone we have such outstanding works of interest to Americans as the biographies of Edward Everett Hale, John Fiske, John James Audubon, and Joseph Choate, the letters of Mark Twain, a collection of hitherto unpublished letters of Abraham Lincoln, an autobiographical record of Henry James's early years in London, and biographies of William Merritt Chase and George Inness. Lord Morley's "Recollections" make a book of very distinct importance, as well as general interest. The first volume of Tolstoy's memoirs is among the Fall books listed, and there are many other pertinent volumes of Russian history and biography—prominent among them the reminiscences and letters of the "little grandmother of the revolution," Catherine Breshkovskaya. There is also a full sheaf of volumes on the history of the United States, selecting different details for study in the record of the country's development, with outstanding works on Lincoln and Franklin. But these are only a few of the significant volumes in the "History and Biography" list. And the books on European history are worthy of note.

Of fiction there is always a generous output in the Fall lists. But we may mention the abundance this year of good "mystery tales." Some of them fall under the good old classification of "detective stories"; some are detective stories with a difference; others combine mystery and romance in other ways. But of the general group of mystery stories, there is a goodly number this Fall.

The array of young people's books is also worthy of special notice. Under this head are placed works for young people of all ages, from nature rhymes for little children to books for boys and girls in their middle teens. And among these books the connection between interesting reading matter and the day's events is conspicuous. Not that the books for children and boys and girls can be called "war books," though the war has a place in some of the fiction for young people, as for grown-ups. But—here are some of the titles: "Under Boy Scout Colors," "Fairy Tales from Flanders," "The Boys' Book of Submarines," "All About Engines," "The Marvel Book of American Ships," "Campfire Girls and Mt. Greylock," "This Country of Ours: The Story of the United States," "The Safety First Club and the Flood," "The Boy with the U. S. Weather Men," "The Red Cross Girls Under the Stars and Stripes," "The Arctic Stowaways." But by no means can the list of "juveniles" be called didactic. There are a great many fine stories of boys and girls and their gay and adventurous doings. And, oh, such fairy tales!

Some especially fine books for young people are published in new editions this year—"Nights with Uncle Remus," Edward Lear's "Nonsense Books," an abridgement and arrangement of the "Morte d'Arthur" with pictures by Arthur Rackham; "Gulliver's Travels," with illustrations by Willy Pogany, and "The Prince and the Pauper" of immortal delight. And the entire list of new editions and gift books contain many notable volumes for general reading.

The classification of the list of 500 books is as follows:

FICTION:
I., Problem Novels.
II., Romance and Mystery.
III., In Lighter Vein.
IV., Short Stories.
History and Biography.
Drama, Poetry, Art, Music.
Essays.
Religion and Philosophy.
Politics and Sociology.
Science.
Travel and Description.
New Editions and Gift Books.
For Young People.

Under each classification the books are arranged in alphabetical order of authorship. Where the book is the work of a large group of persons, however, it is placed first on the list; where two authors have combined, the alphabetical order is followed with the first writer named. Except where otherwise stated, the volumes are in duodecimo or octavo form, and the prices net.

FICTION

I.—The Problem Novels

MARCHING MEN. By Sherwood Anderson, author of "Windy McPherson's Son." John Lane Company. $1.50.

A story of labor, of labor problems, and of the spirit and the organization of war as applied to civic life.

HELEN OF FOUR GATES. By an ex-Mill Girl. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The anonymous author of this extraordinary "first book" is master of a beauty and poignancy of style that, with the novel's publication in England, won her an immediate place among writers to be remembered.

PARADISE AUCTION. By Nalbro Bartley. Illustrated. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

"We all want to buy paradise, not earn it," says one of the characters in this story of a search for happiness. A "problem," this is, but set forth in an entertaining tale.

HOUSEMATES. By J. D. Beresford, author of "The History of Jacob Stahl." "These Lynnekers," &c. George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

Dwellers in a lodging house in London, their interrelated lives and their mutual influences—a story, largely subjective in its content and interest, of some ordinary men and women today.

MARTIN RIVAS. By Alberto Blest-Gana. Translated from the Spanish by Mrs. Charles Whitman. Alfred A. Knopf. $1.60.

This Chilean novel is a satire on the manners of the newly rich, and on the vices of the lower class who ape the vulgarities of the wealthy. It is full of incident withal.

MY COUNTRY: A STORY OF AMERICA TODAY. By Grace Rothwell Brown. Illustrated by Charles Emerson. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.35.

Born in Germany, brought up in America, with ties that held him to both countries, the hero of this story faced the problem of the war.

THE CREAM OF THE JEST. By James Branch Cabell, author of "The Rivet in Grandfather's Neck," &c. Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.35.

Felix Kennaston, novelist, man of the world, seeker after beauty, finds an answer to the great riddle of life. It may not be the universal answer, but it satisfies him—and Felix Kennaston is a very human sort of man.

THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY. By Abraham Cahan. Harper & Brothers. $1.60.

The life story of a Russian Jewish immigrant to this country, his intellectual progress, his romance, and his conflict between materialism and higher ideals.

UNDERSTOOD BETSY. By Dorothy Canfield, author of "The Bent Twig," &c. With 11 illustrations by Ada C. Williamson. Henry Holt & Co. $1.30.

Nine-year-old Betsy's conscientious aunts are determined to do their duty by her; and when the poor child is almost a nervous wreck, circumstances take her happily to a wholesome life on a farm.

THE DWELLING PLACE OF LIGHT. By Winston Churchill, author of "The Inside of the Cup," "Richard Carvel," &c. With frontispiece by Arthur I. Keller. The Macmillan Company. $1.60.

The new and the old of America, more especially the new and the old of New England, form the subject of Mr. Churchill's story here. "Changing America" might be said to be the general theme of the book, which is both an entertaining human story and a searching examination of modern social conditions and relationships.

THE MAJOR. By Ralph Connor, author of "The Sky Pilot," "The Man from Glengarry," &c. Illustrated. George H. Doran Company. $1.40.

The story of a Canadian lad, through college days, frontier days, and on to manhood, when he was Vice President of the Peace Society, until the liberty which he held so dear was threatened. Not a war book, but a story of a man's heart and mind and conscience, and the love of freedom and justice.

FANNY HERSELF. By Edna Ferber, author of "Emma McChesney," &c. Illustrated. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.40.

The heroine takes imagination, courage, and youth into the hard struggle of the American business world.

THE LITTLE GODS LAUGH. By Louise Maunsell Field. Frontispiece by John Newton Howitt. Little, Brown & Co. $1.40.

Nita Wynne saw life according to very stern moral standards, in absolute blacks and whites. It took much living—and some of it very dramatic—to show Nita how much gray there is in the world.

A DAUGHTER OF THE MORNING. By Zona Gale, author of "Friendship Village," &c. Illustrated by W. B. King. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.40.

The story of a "self-made" woman—and some of her problems, too.

BEYOND. By John Galsworthy, author of "The Freelands," "The Dark Flower," "Fraternity," &c. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

If classification is desired for "Beyond," it must be placed with "The Dark Flower," rather than "Fraternity." "The Island Pharisees," and the author's other social studies. This new novel is the story of an English girl, her problems, and her romance.

APRON STRINGS. By Eleanor Gates, author of "The Poor Little Rich Girl." Illustrated. Sully & Kleinteich. $1.35.

The problem—and the story—of the young girl who is sacrificed to what she feels is her "duty."

PRIEST OF THE IDEAL. By Stephen Graham, author of "The Way of Martha and the Way of Mary," "With Poor Immigrants to America," &c. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

changing social conditions, of altered relations between parents and children, it might well have been written in 1850. For all that, if you want a good rest in a great, fine house set in the midst of the best English country, if you want to stroll about on sunny lawns or lose yourself in the dim recesses of an English park, if you want to meet some delightful, well-fed, happy people Abington Abbey will give you welcome surcease from the storm and stress of troublesome times and the literature that reflects those times.

FAULKNER'S FOLLY

FAULKNER'S FOLLY. By Carolyn Wells. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

CAROLYN WELLS'S literary gift is one of peculiar flexibility, for it enables her to do several different kinds of writing with ease and workmanlike dexterity. In her detective stories one can always feel sure of finding a cleverly contrived mystery worked out with surprises and ingenious twists and turns. Nor does she ever, notwithstanding the many tales that come from her pen, appear to lack for fresh themes or to grow stale or weary in invention. This new novel, while it deals with that situation ever dear to writers of detective stories, the mysterious murder, is cleverly contrived and worked out with ingenuity and ample resource. The house where the murder takes place is commonly known as "Faulkner's Folly," because in its building a famous architect had bankrupted himself in order to incorporate in it the conceptions of beauty and nobility and comfort which formed his ideal of a home. Then it had passed into the hands of a famous artist, and when the tragedy of his mysterious murder, which opens the story, takes place there are in the house this artist, his wife, his son by a former marriage, his model, who is a lovely girl, and the widow of the architect, who is a house guest while he paints her portrait.

The story opens with this woman coming down the noble and beautiful staircase, one of the features of the house which plays a part in the development of the story. As she pauses on the staircase she sees the butler listening at the door of the artist's studio, speaks reprovingly; he turns an agitated face, and they both enter the room in time to see the artist die, stabbed by one of his etching tools, while his wife and the model stand on each side of him.

The problem, of course, is to find which of these two women committed the murder, or, if not they, who was the guilty person. Miss Wells carries the reader through a maze of very ingenious and cleverly imagined possibilities and suspicions. Detectives question every one who might be able to shed light on the mystery. A "psychic" person is summoned, who reads sealed messages and seems to convey the impression that the departed spirit does not wish the investigation to go further. A changed will is discovered. There is a mystery about a collection of jewels the dead man was known to possess, but which cannot be found. As the reader turns page after page the mystery seems to grow darker and more complicated, until it seems as if nothing less than superhuman wisdom can unravel it. Then comes the great Alan Ford, at once scientific detective and gentleman, who looks and listens and presently has the culprit confessing. And by that time the reader is so pleased to have the affair cleared up and his suspense lightened that he will forgive the author for having led him to pursue so many false clues and persuaded him to suspect in turn so many innocent people.

SECRET BREAD

SECRET BREAD. By F. Tennyson Jesse. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

THERE is a pattern of novel that is so highly popular among contemporary English writers of fiction that one finds it among the works of almost all of them, whether men or women, of much or little talent. It is followed so much, indeed, that apparently it has become almost a fad with them and whatever the English novel and by whomsoever written that one picks up, the chances are large that it will portray the life story of some one character, possibly of a women, but much more probably of a man. They like to begin with his birth, or at best his earliest remembrance, and carry the story on with careful study through the whole of his life to his dying day. That is what Miss Jesse, a relative, as her middle name suggests, of Tennyson, has done in this story. Its scene is laid in Cornwall, and, beginning back in the middle of the last century with the birth of a child and the death of its father on the same night, she follows the child through all his long life until his death at the age of three score and ten. Its five hundred and more pages form a biographical novel of the purest type.

The early pages of the tale picture with much colorful detail the rude manners and crude method of life among the smaller gentry and the peasants of Cornwall in the middle years of the last century. The crux of the story had its beginning even then, in the hatred of the elder and illegitimate son of the Squire of Croom for the last born, legitimatized by their father by marriage with their mother on his deathbed. He cherishes his grievance through the years and plans a revenge that cuts sharp as a sword years afterward. The story is written with a wealth of detail and a great number and variety of characters. All the people in it, notwithstanding their strongly marked differences of social position and mental endowment, are delineated with subtility and truth. They show that the author has studied human nature and knows it well. She has also the story-telling instinct and although the novel is biographical in form—a form which does not usually lend itself easily to story interest—she has put into it many dramatic episodes and continuous suspense. She has also freshness and vividness of touch and there is originality both in the theme of her story and in the way she has worked it out. As a whole, it achieves, quite strikingly, the sense of reality. The "secret bread" of the title is the discovery of the hero, when at last he comes to death's door and sees clearly what it is he has lived by through all his latter years—"the knowledge of death;" of the sure coming of death in the near future. This it has been that has given edge to waning life, "the secret bread that all men share."

THE GREAT GIFT

THE GREAT GIFT. By Sidney Paternoster. New York: John Lane Company. $1.40.

This is the story of a successful man, a man who wins wealth, position, and power, and yet misses the one gift of life, "the great gift," which would give savor to all his winnings, without which they fail to satisfy. But, because he meets the tests of life squarely and honestly and unselfishly, he finds a recompense for what he has missed. The book offers one of those English half-and-half politics and society novels for which Mrs. Humphry Ward long ago set the standard. But Mr. Paternoster does not follow Mrs. Ward's pattern. He has his own pattern, which is simpler than hers and has fewer of the trimmings of sentiment. He introduces his hero, Hugh Standish, when that gentleman, already of the mature age of forty-six, has just been made a member of the Cabinet. Some chapters of descriptive psychology give a clear view of Standish's character and temperament and the reader perceives him to be a man of self-centred life and cold nature. Then some following chapters pass in review scenes from his life and it is found that he has climbed from the London guttera, where his parents, a younger son of the nobility and a housemaid, had sunk in poverty and degradation. But his energy, clear head, and good mental endowments have led him up from newsboy, office messenger, clerk, confidential secretary, on to partnership in a great shipping firm. And now, when he has nearly reached the half century mark, he becomes aware that he wants a home, a wife, personal relationships. The slender thread of story is concerned with his attempt to find these things. The last chapters tell of the breaking out of the war and of the sacrifice which Hugh Standish makes, whereby he wins in softened heart and larger sympathies some of the understanding and happiness which a long series of successes had not given him.

THIS WAY OUT

THIS WAY OUT. By Frederick S. Isham. Indianapolis: Bobbs, Merrill Company. $1.40.

"This Way Out," by the author of "Nothing But the Truth," moves with the action of a farce and concludes with the spice of romance. It is a queer jumble of princes and porters, adventure and comedy. A lovely member of the British aristocracy finds herself alone in Germany on the outbreak of the war. Her one desire is to return home, and her only means is by marriage with a neutral foreigner. Her husband-elect is a hotel porter. Their escape from the enemy's country, the lady's escape from the inconveniences of her mariage de convenance, the porter's escape from himself, are given in brisk dialogue, suggestive of the stage rather than the library. The complications are not as amusing as they might be, but the author hurries you through them so quickly that you have small time to think about it at all. Which is perhaps his object in this process.

THE GREEN TREE MYSTERY

THE GREEN TREE MYSTERY. By Roman Doubleday. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.40 net.

Although in actual miles it was not so very far from New York, Greenville was as peaceful and sleepy a little country village as any one could well imagine. Some time before this story begins, it had had a bit of excitement; John Kersey, who had lived there as a poor boy, returned a millionaire, and built an elaborate "cottage" to which he brought his pretty and impetuous daughter, Patty. But the thrill of his coming did not last long, and Greenville had settled back into slumber when one morning it received a shock. John Kersey was found dead in his library; not merely dead, but evidently murdered. And by the roadside, under a big tree, a vegetable seller discovered the body of a man who had obviously committed suicide; near him was a notebook, on one page of which was scrawled a brief confession of the murder of John Kersey "for good and sufficient reasons."

It all seemed simple enough, until the identity of the suicide was discovered. That brought about such complications that Patty Kersey engaged young Evan Baring, a successful detective, to probe the mystery. This he did; and during the course of his examinations circumstantial evidence was found which pointed to three different men. But, of course, the real culprit was finally driven to admit his guilt. The little tale is entertaining and sufficiently baffling, though one cannot help wondering why it never occurred to anybody to apply a handwriting test, long before Baring arrived.

DROWSY

DROWSY. By J. A. Mitchell. Illustrated. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50 net.

In the preface to his new novel Mr. Mitchell reminds us that many things which once would have seemed impossible are now mere commonplaces of everyday experience, and declares that the marvels he attributes to

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

ROBERT SHENSTONE. By W. J. Dawson. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

THERE is always a welcome for the leisurely novel if it is well written. The long and natural story of a man's life, told "as it happened," in the simplest and apparently the most effortless realistic style, is sure of striking an answering note of honest human interest in the heart of many a reader if, as we said, the novel is "well done." The leisurely novel, the life story, or the story that begins early in the hero's existence and takes him through varied experiences to a point of climax, is one of the many things in this world that resembles the famous little girl of the nursery rhyme. If it is bad, it is no doubt "horrid" in the sense of being irremediably dull. But if it is good, the chances are that it is "very, very good" indeed, and there are more reasons than one for its sure and continuing popularity. It travels, after all, as life travels, a little slowly as to plot development, not always "pointed" or "motivated," but with time and space for casual things—little unrelated happenings, passing acquaintances; it has, in short, leisure, and this leisure in a novel is the expression, indeed, of the fullness and the manysidedness and the human disconnectedness of life. And it has time, too, for so much else that may not be directly connected with the unraveling of the "story," but that gives the book value and charm—thinking and seeing, so to speak, by the way. In short, the leisurely novel is a human thing. And there is no reason, after all, why it should not have "plot" of the most decided kind, the mastery of great adventure, the solving of a mystery. Some of the best of the leisurely novels have that. And, we repeat, the leisurely novel is sure of a welcome if it is good.

"Robert Shenstone" is good. It is good—item one—as the pleasant and leisurely tale of a man's young life. And it is good—item two—because, in addition to that, it is a mystery story of unusual plot.

The story is told in the first person, and it begins, like "David Copperfield" of classic example, with the chapter, "I am born." It is a very human household to which the reader is immediately introduced: the father, a schoolmaster of somewhat stern and pedantic nature, who has been held by the bonds of sheer habit to his schoolmastering, when his early ambition had been to be a clergyman; the mother, a frail and lovable young creature, fond of poetry and all romantic things, but tied by habit, like her husband, to the practical matters of a work-a-day world. Robert Shenstone is an only child; and it is small wonder that he grows into a boyhood of unboyish circumstance—long curls and girlish clothes and priggish calls on fair ladies, the reading of much sentimental poetry of unimpeachable moral tone (the only time he ever saw his father angry was when he found his son reading "Don Juan"; the book was promptly burnt, and there was no more Byron) gentle and romantic thoughts and dreams and poetic ambitions, and, for the rest, no friends or games or boy companions.

From this bookish and innocuous, but far from virile, childhood, the boy is rescued by a fairy godmother in the person of a strange aunt from America. And a strange aunt she is, indeed. Mr. Shenstone's sister had early married, in a spirit of sheer romance, a fascinating young playwright whom the years made a bad husband, but to whom she clung loyally until he died—though as a matter of fact it was the husband who had "clung" to all that she could give of strength and help and courage. With him she had gone to America, where she had lived through all the civil war days, and where she had herself become an actress to keep the wolf from the family door. After her husband's death, childless and now alone, but through a sheer accident of some lucky investments really rich, she returned to England, entered with forcible kindness the household of her brother and his wife and became a blessing and a tyrant for them all. She cut young Robert's curls. She told him stories of Lincoln and Grant. She opened his eyes, through her very tales of America, to a world far beyond the schoolmaster's door and even the village confines. She encouraged him to write by encouraging him to live. And again and again, through a life that was to be more than a little adventurous, she proved herself a good angel.

But Robert, at sixteen, went himself to seek his fortune by becoming a teacher of Latin in a very inferior sort of boarding school for boys. There he made the acquaintance of strange folk—the unfortunate and unadmirable schoolmaster; the tragic figure of the thwarted assistant, Lamson; the gay and lovable and unstable young Irishman, Farthing, who became Shenstone's friend, and the schoolmaster's daughter, Edith, who is—though in a somewhat unusual fashion—the "siren" of the book. The school failed, and Robert, determined not to "write home" for aid, went with Farthing to live in the slums and study life and produce a play. There is some further interesting character work and description in this part of the story. And it was in this period of his life that the young man met the elderly and eccentric booklover about whom the novel's mystery centres, and whose long-past romance proves to be so strangely interwoven with Robert's own.

Thus, slowly, almost imperceptibly, the leisurely novel develops into a story not only of mystery but of crime. The crime had been committed long ago. But its traces lie not only upon the life of the boy's friend, but upon his own as well. The threads of it are all unraveled slowly. The solution of the mystery is interspersed with other things. The characters remain people and not puppets in a "detective" plot. Robert's literary ambition and his love story move parallel to the unraveling of the mystery. And the leisurely human story is a leisurely human story still.

It has its weaknesses, to be sure. And these are almost wholly confined to the practical incidents of the tale. There is one noticeable omission in the story, not vital, but still unfortunate. The solution is not altogether satisfactory in the matter of sympathy. And there are several cursory passings over of events that might well be made at once more clear and more vigorous. Yet the story of Robert Shenstone is the story of a young man who wandered into the world to seek his fortune, of the people he met, the circumstances in which he found himself, the things that he saw and did. And thus it is a long and pleasant and delightfully readable novel of the better kind.

ABINGTON ABBEY

ABINGTON ABBEY. By Archibald Marshall. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THERE have come to be two sorts of books, those written before August, 1914, and those written since. And of those written since the war started we have come to expect, even when they were not directly concerned with the war, a certain heightening and intensity of tone, a certain febrile quality which living in a time like this has inevitably lent them. There has been a general sloughing off of trivialities in our fiction; flippant paradoxists have become serious pamphleteers, facile romancers like Hall Caine and Gilbert Parker have taken to writing war books imbued with a terrible earnestness. So that it is almost startling to come across a book, published in 1917, which, for all reflection it gives of the time in which it was written, might have come from the pen of one Jane Austen or Anthony Trollope. It is like coming suddenly from a tempest-driven sea into a pool, from a teeming slum into a country garden. At first the placidity distracts you, you feel like a city-bred visitor in the country who is unable to sleep for the absence of noise, but after a time you become accustomed to it. It lulls you. Even, it must be confessed, you grow to like it.

Abington Abbey, Archibald Marshall's latest novel, details for you, in 388 leisurely pages, how the family of George Grafton, banker, moves from his London home and settles in the newly purchased Abington Abbey, a delightful old country place, culminating Grafton's ten years' search for a permanent home. Mr. Grafton is a rich widower, with three beautiful and delightful daughters, and a son at school. These, with the "Dragon," the girls' governess, constitute the family. And an undistressed, unthinking, utterly selfish, thoroughly charming family it is. How the Graftons move into Abington Abbey, the flurry they cause among the village people, the efforts of the fussy, middle-aged, amorous vicar to ingratiate himself with the girls, how the vicar is rebuffed and humiliated for his prying meanness, how Caroline, the eldest girl, is proposed to in the new garden and puts her lover off because her father does not want to part with her just yet, how Beatrix, the younger sister, gets engaged to a Frenchman and is forced by her father, quite unreasonably and selfishly at bottom, to break it off—all this furnishes the material of the story. It is all as smooth, as modulated, and unvaried as a well-clipped lawn. One rubs one's eyes at the thought that it was written in 1917.

An excellent idea of the temper of Abington Abbey can perhaps best be given by a quotation from one of the "high moments" in the book. It is the moment when Francis Farry proposes to Caroline:

> She made an entrancing picture as it was, her white frock revealing the grace of her slim body, the moon silvering her pretty fair hair and resting on the delicate curves of her cheek and neck. The yews were tall enough to give her their sombre background, and a group of big trees behind them helped out the unfinished garden picture.
>
> "It has altered you, you know, already," said Francis, rather unexpectedly.
>
> "What has altered me? Living in a garden? That's what I've been doing for the last few weeks."
>
> "Yes. Living in a garden. Living in the country. You're awfully sweet as a country girl, Caroline."
>
> "A dewy English girl. That's what it and I said we should be when we came down here. I'm awfully glad you've seen it so soon. Thanks ever so much, Francis."
>
> There was a slight pause. Then the young man said in his quiet, well-bred voice, "I've never been quite sure whether I was in love with you or not. Now I know I am and have been all along."

That is all there is to that. The next morning Caroline tells her father that Francis Farry has asked her to marry him and that she has put him off. Later Francis becomes more insistent. Caroline speaks to her father. He says, "Oh, put the tiresome young chap off *sine die*," and Caroline does! At the end of the book the girls are both unmarried because Grafton has really wanted to keep his daughters to himself.

For all the book's reflection of rapidly

(Continued on Following Page)

SELECTED FROM STOKES' FALL LIST

THE BRAZILIANS AND THEIR COUNTRY By CLAYTON SEDGWICK COOPER
Author of "American Ideals," etc.

With South America daily becoming more important from a commercial point of view, this interpretation of the Brazilian by a well-known traveler and lecturer is of especial timeliness.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY THE POLYGLOT EMPIRE By WOLF von SCHIERBRAND
Author of "Russia, Her Strength and Weakness," etc.

The present condition and probable future of this anomaly among empires set forth by the veteran Associated Press man who knows Europe so intimately. The author lived in Austria from 1912 to 1916.

NON-TECHNICAL CHATS ON IRON AND STEEL By L. W. SPRING

Of especial value to those handling metals, this volume traces the fascinating history of the iron industry from its crude beginnings down to the present day. The author is chief chemist and metallurgist of the *Crane Company*, Chicago.

THE HEART OF O SONO SAN By ELIZABETH COOPER
Author of "My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard," etc.

What "*My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard*" did for the women of China, this book does for the women of Japan. It has 31 illustrations in soft duotone from photographs.

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK.

THESE MANY YEARS
By Brander Matthews

AN APPRECIATION
By William Dean Howells

(Continued from Page 405)

er, as he has preferred to call them in such cases, our British critics. It is fine of him not to think of them or speak of them as English, who should be imperial, while the British may very well be insular and insolent in their insularity. He has always the courage of his opinions, which are apt to become and remain his conclusions, and it is brave of him to print a number of words throughout his book with the simplified spelling, which he adopted from the first. I wish he had printed the whole list of the spellings as they have been simplified, for I am of his opinions in the matter, though I have never had the courage of his conclusions. I would have the simplified spelling go all lengths, though practically I have gone none with it, and when Mr. Matthews prints *thru*, it makes me jump, and his *tho* is as a blow in my solar plexus, while I am hoping for a phonetically drastic spelling reform which shall leave the whole list of simplified spellings far behind.

But these are very minor matters and I would like to revert to the literary situation in New York as Mr. Matthews knew it and largely made it in the eighteen seventies and eighties. I do not think the poets who came after the Stoddards, both husband and wife, and Stedman, and Aldrich were as good poets as these, and yet I value the quality of Bunner and of Fawcett. Fawcett for the happy chances of an imaginative daring, and Bunner for the appeal of a winning grace that seldom failed him. It would be hard if Fawcett, who is fabled to have sent a poem every day in the year to a single editor, should not have written some of the real poems he did, or if Bunner, with incalculably less striving, should not have arrived in Arcady before him. This is not praise enough for either, but he who writes from his intimate knowledge of the ideals and endeavors of the whole now mostly forgotten group is able to render them evener justice. He shared the rare magnanimity of their pleasure in good contemporaneous work on either ocean-shore, and the sort of generous joy they had in the contemporary English poets. Even when these, in the sovereign plenitude of their preference of themselves, turned British on Mr. Matthews's hands, and danced about the altars they set up to one another, with scant recognition of other divinity, they could not disturb the balance of his good-will. Possibly he was right, though those British were so wrong; and is this bringing me back in my praise of him to something like his own ideal of himself, if his ideal is that he has chiefly excelled as a critic, or, as he says, a teacher? As a critic or a teacher he has further and wider perspectives than any one else I happen to think of, or could if I knew more than I do. He has written no end of criticism, from that of the humble book notice up to the most scholarly study, from a review in a weekly newspaper to such masterly judgments as those of his books about Molière and Shakespeare, and those other inquiries of his in the drama of France and England. Happy the student who shall know to value the instruction of such a teacher, and if students of that kind abound in his chosen university, I cannot think such a master lost to literature, though he no longer writes novels or plays. Learning, which is a larger name for literature, (or, turn the notion about,) is a torch which the present passes to the future; its light shines as luminously in the spoken as in the written word, and the generous youth who desires the best of himself may feel his heart as warmly aglow when he leaves the lecture room of the professor as when, if less prosperously placed, he finds himself companioned by the author he shall never personally know, and spiritually one with him in his book, when he shuts it in his lonely room in the flicker of his midnight lamp. If the book is such a one as the master has written here for the youth of every age, he can trust himself freely and fully to the inspiration of its pages, for there is nothing ignoble or ungenerous in any of them.

LITERATURE IN THE TRENCHES
By Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson

(Continued from Page 406)

suggestion from my father that the letters might be of some public worth. To me, quite frankly, they seemed of no worth at all. As far as I could remember they consisted of reiterations of such statements as that I had been forward and had just come back and that the mud was growing worse. When the first copy arrived I was quite unprepared for it and did not use the necessary precaution in unwrapping the parcel. As the book fell out, one of my pals caught sight of the name on the jacket. A struggle at once commenced for possession. Seeing that there were five officers against myself I was soon downed. They commenced to read selected passages aloud while two of them sat on my chest. Remembering, as I did, their opinion of authors in general and of myself in particular, I was rather more than embarrassed. Soon, however, the reading ceased. My two captors got off my chest and were leaning over one another's shoulders reading to themselves. I took my opportunity to slip out. When I returned I found them still reading without any look of cynicism on their faces. They looked up as I entered and, "That's true," they said. It was the most welcome indorsement I have ever received from any critic.

Literature! There's heaps of it at the front and no one to write it down. Men say and do more exquisitely poignant and noble things every day than have ever been penned. With the following example I will end:

In a certain attack the Hun set to work to knock out our artillery. He commenced with a heavy shelling of the batteries which lasted for some hours; this he followed up with a barrage of gas shells. The gunners' only chance of protecting themselves from the deadly fumes was to wear their gas helmets. All of a sudden when the gassing of the batteries was at its worst along our front S. O. S. signals were discerned.

Word came through that our infantry were being badly strafed and were expecting a heavy Hun counterattack. You cannot lay a gun or set fuses in a gas helmet. If our infantry were to be saved, some of the men at the batteries must sacrifice themselves. Without an order from any one the fuse-setters and gun-layers tore off their helmets. Our guns opened up.

The unmasked men lasted about twenty minutes; when they had been done others removed their only protection and followed their example. This went on for two hours. The reason for this splendid calculated devotion, as the gunners expressed it, was that they weren't going to let their pals in the trenches down. The spirit of the new literature after peace is declared, if I know anything about men, is going to be the spirit of those gunners. We're not going to write the kind of books that let our pals down. We've finished with the old indecencies and doubts. The sacrifice of the trenches has taught us something better.

ARCHITECTURE

SIX LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE: The Scammon Lectures at the Art Institute of Chicago. By Ralph Adams Cram, Thomas Hastings, and Claude Bragdon. Published for the Art Institute of Chicago by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.

THESE lectures on architecture by authorities of high standing and intellectual outlook are admirable reading in their published form. Mr. Cram's chapters on the beginnings and culmination of Gothic art are brought into direct connection with the present by the author's ardent plea for a deeper study of mediaeval culture, which he calls the everlasting enemy of "Kultur," and which he believes will lead us to a realization of the lines on which the new era must be built "if the beneficent and regenerating culture of true religion, sound philosophy, and vital art is to return to a wasted but repentant and regenerate world."

Mr. Hastings treats his subjects, "Principles of Architectural Composition" and "Modern Architecture," in a spirit of great reasonableness and sobriety, conveying to his readers an impression of the profound study that goes to make a great architect and the impossibility of doing any architectural work worth mentioning without a basis of sound and hardly acquired knowledge. He is hardly less ardent than Mr. Cram, however, in his faith in one style of architecture as that which is most in keeping with our ideals and tendencies. "We should study and develop the Renaissance," he says, "and adapt it to our modern conditions and wants, so that future generations can see that it has truly interpreted our life. We can interest those who come after us only as we thus accept our true historic position and develop what has come to us."

With Mr. Bragdon we swing back again toward the Gothic. In his chapter on "Organic Architecture" he compares the manner of construction in true Gothic and in Renaissance with discrimination in favor of the former, finding mendacity one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Renaissance spirit. Thus the doctors disagree, but it is the disagreement of living thought, and from the series of lectures the public receives a lively thrust toward the act of original thinking which is the desired result in all educational work. Many modernists will find material for discussion and investigation in Mr. Bragdon's final chapter on "The Language of Form," which introduces four-dimensional geometry and psychology as elements in modern design.

Paris and New York

A new edition has been issued of E. Bryham Parsons's amusing book "Pot-Pourri Parisien and First Impressions of New York." The new edition contains about forty pages of fresh matter and a number of illustrations that do not appear in the original edition. (Brentano's. $2.)

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

his hero "Drowsy" are no more wonderful than, for instance, the Atlantic cable would have appeared to Columbus. All this is quite true; but the success of a tale of this kind does not depend upon whether equally marvelous things have actually taken place, but upon the author's ability to convince us of the credibility of those he relates, during the time, at least, that we are reading his book. And in this ability—a somewhat rare one—Mr. Mitchell is lacking. The best parts of his book are those which deal with such events of his hero's childhood as have their counterparts in the lives of very many boys.

This hero, Cyrus Alton, is a truly remarkable young man. They nicknamed him Drowsy because he had such sleepy looking eyes, but he was really a very wideawake person. Not only could he read people's thoughts, but he was even able to communicate with one or two—including, of course, the heroine—when he was an extraordinary number of miles away. Also he invented a flying machine which took him to the moon and to Mars, besides such minor trips as little journeys across the Atlantic Ocean. These and other things he did, and, in short, was a very busy person. The book is elaborately illustrated.

NEIGHBORS

NEIGHBORS. By Florence Morse Kingsley. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

In giving us a new view of Philura, this time as the mother of a baby whom no previous claimant can take from her, Florence Morse Kingsley has given us a curious picture of Philura's surroundings. For the neighbors who make up the congregation of this little lady's husband belong to nations of the Allies and the Entente as well. The various struggles, from the competition between the village dressmaker and "Madame Louise" to that between the two suitors of the delicious Madeleine Desaye, are complicated in one way or another by the international situation. The small community, without losing its native aloofness to a war from which it feels itself safe, is touched in many odd ways by the fact of war. Not the least of these are the erection of a munitions factory in the vicinity and the concern of one Heinrich Schwartz, alias Henry Schwartz, alias Henri le Noir, with an explosion in the factory.

The conjunction of so strange an assortment of people in the little place develops other strange things, which are possible if one grants the premise of the initial situation. The characters are stereotyped ones, but the author has a faculty for making them charming. Perhaps the greatest drawback to one's enjoyment of the book is the tiresome use of dialect. Whether it is Philura's ability to speak intelligible English rather than "United States" or hybrid French, or her humanly solicitous maternity, or merely her frankly absurd little habit of "holding the thot," she remains one of the most engaging people in the book, as perhaps the author intended that she should.

HERSELF, HIMSELF, MYSELF

HERSELF, HIMSELF, MYSELF. By Ruth Sawyer. Harper & Brothers. $1.35 net.

Ruth Sawyer's new novel is evidently intended for those who like an abundance of sugar in their fiction. The little tale has been sweetened, resweetened, and then sweetened again with a lavish hand. It is told in the first person by Nora Kelly, who, after she has lost her first child, then her husband, comes to America "to fill her heart full." She obtains the place of nurse to little Judith Drene, the "Herself" of the title. Judith's father and mother are too absorbed in each other to worry much about her, and she is a regular poor little rich girl until Nora arrives to tell her about fairies, and show her how to play. Presently Mr. and Mrs. Drene both die, leaving Judith to the care of Nora and the guardianship of three musicians, Mr. Drene's intimate friends. How they lived, how unhappiness came to Judith, and how they presently went to Ireland, where they found "Himself," and everything turned out just as it should in fairy stories, the book tells.

The little tale is very much padded, but it has some dainty bits here and there. The first chapters, which deal with Judith's childhood, are the best and quite prettily done. Later, the story grows monotonous. Most of the characters are virtuous in the extreme; there is a villain, however, the full depth of whose iniquity is revealed when he admits that he hates children "until they've outgrown their drooling, teething helplessness, and have acquired some degree of intelligence."

THE NAMELESS MAN

THE NAMELESS MAN. By Natalie Sumner Lincoln. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.40.

Beginning with an argument about the Yellow Peril, this novel of murder and intrigue attempts to prove its actuality. Between California and Washington, in diplomatic circles and social life, the mystery runs, implicating white men as well as Japanese. And mingled with the adventure of seeking the fomenter of plots and murderer of innocent men is the never-failing love interest, as troubled as it is true. Miss Lincoln has handled similar themes frequently, and has achieved a degree of facility in weaving dark patterns and solving queer problems. Although the facts as they are ultimately disclosed seem incredible, and the characters are stereotyped ones, the excitement of unraveling the tangled threads and of having the sport of detection keeps interest awake. The author has a facile style and is a clever contriver. It is this ability to point evidence one way and to shift it unexpectedly but convincingly that makes a good detective story and gives Miss Lincoln her reputation as the author of them.

THE OPTIMIST

THE OPTIMIST. By Susan Taber. With frontispiece. Duffield & Co. $1.30 net.

A dozen short stories, stories neither especially good nor especially poor in quality, make up this new volume by Susan Taber. Several of the tales are based upon rather clever ideas, but they are not very well developed. "Two Feminists" and "The Spoiled Child" are perhaps the best of them all. The first of these gives an account of an interview between a woman worker in a home for girls and a young woman, a first offender sent there by one of the Judges of the Night Court; the other pictures the relations of a mother and her daughter and contains some fairly good touches of characterization.

Of the other ten tales in the book "The Optimist" is the story of a woman who, having "nothing left to dread," had learned to look on the bright side of everything. "The Sword" is a story of Massachusetts in the year 1713. "His Brother's Story" tells of an author, and editor, and a tale which could not find a publisher because it was signed by an unknown name, while the rest deal with a variety of themes.

THE NEW GETHSEMANE

THE NEW GETHSEMANE. By Edward Lyell Fox. New York: McBride. 60 cents.

Mr. Fox has no compunction about writing a historical story, one, moreover, that is alive with contemporary interest. He places his drama in the village of Oberammergau and uses as his central figure Anhalt, the Christus of the Passion Play. Anhalt, like his friends before him, is finally called to the job of killing, and the battle between his desire to follow the line of least resistance and to travel the difficult path of the Christ is the chief source of interest. It is, therefore, the more regrettable that the author should deal so largely with Anhalt's conduct, with the obvious action rather than with the complexities of Anhalt's dreadful struggle with himself. It is a simple tale, told with the simplicity due rather to omission than to careful pruning.

THE BLUE STREAK

THE BLUE STREAK. By Jack Hines. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.

This is a book of dog stories. The malamutes, wolf-bred hunters of the ice-bound trail, figure as the heroes; and each tale gives evidence of their powerful instincts, their indomitable faithfulness, their adventurous courage. The struggles are for the most part those with the bitter weather of their northland; a fight to win home, or a thrilling rescue, in which the dogs are frequently their masters' leaders. There are as well tales of how a man patterns his conduct according to the instinct of his dog, or of a battle in a courtroom between sheep owners and dog men.

They are convincingly written because they are not well written. If done in a facile style they would probably be accepted as merely entertaining. But the very faults of fedundancy and sentimentalism and occasional failure of action are faults natural to a story-teller who is engaged rather in showing the bravery, beauty, and cleverness of his beloved thoroughbreds than in producing a finished tale. Not the least value of the book is the neat way in which it is gotten up. The typography is exceptional and it is simply and attractively bound.

THE UNHOLY THREE

THE UNHOLY THREE. By C. A. Robbins. New York: John Lane Company. $1.40.

The unholy three are the partially sane and violently animal adherents of a circus: one a dwarf, another a giant, and the third a ventriloquist, who lives in the belief that his mannikin has stolen his brain. He is the least vicious of them and becomes, in their subsequent adventures, the tool of the dwarf's evil mind and the giant's powerful body. Handicapped by their physical peculiarities, these latter two join a pact against a world which scorns and flouts them, and the story circles about the strange and horrid way in which they avenge themselves, aided by their old companion. Incidentally, the people whom they choose for their victims include a pair of lovers, whose ultimate triumph is the sole and final happy episode in the book. The remainder is a story of horrible intrigue. But, unlike most of such novels, this one is not a detective story. The reader is almost immediately let into the secret, so that its discovery in the end awakens no thrill of surprise. It will appeal, therefore, not to those primarily interested in mystery, but to those who find enjoyment in tales of blood-freezing, if incredible, vindictiveness.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

in English Prose" are altogether delightful pieces of interesting common sense. The series of miniatures that he groups as "Little Mirrors in Sincerity" is too enjoyable as a whole to spoil by quotation: it must be read. And what a vigorous word this is on Wilde:

> There are many young people who believe that Oscar was a great man, a great writer, when in reality he was neither. . . . For me, he simply turned into superior "journalism" the ideas of Swinburne, Pater, Flaubert, Huysmans, De Quincey, and others. If his readers would only take the trouble to study the originals there might be less talk of his "originality." I say all this without disparagement of his genuine gifts; he was a born newspaper man.

The paper on James Joyce is an especially interesting appreciation. "The Reformation of George Moore" is another vastly readable paper. "Cross Currents in Modern French Literature" is a valuable essay. There are other fine and enjoyable pieces of literary criticism, and there are several bits of musical comment that are well worth reading. Also, there is a paper on an airship experience, another personal record called "Pillowland," and a delightful extravaganza on "A Synthesis of the Seven Arts." Mr. Huneker is a brilliant critic, a writer of vividness and charm. And "Unicorns" is one of the best of his books.

JOHN WILKES

LIFE OF JOHN WILKES. By Horace Bleackley. With numerous illustrations. New York: John Lane Company. $5.

MR. BLEACKLEY has found a subject well suited to his talent in this profoundly interesting historical study. He has made a most conscientious effort to clear Wilkes's name from the calumny and negative exaggeration of the pamphleteer and the historian and to settle the vexed question of his position in history. Perhaps the most effective point developed is that the cynical humor of the man caused him to assume the rôle in which his enemies wished him to appear. He loved to make a pose of insincerity affirming that "accident had made him a patriot." He rejoiced in his deserved reputation for ruthless profligacy, boasting that he loved all women except his wife and that it took him only half an hour to talk away his ugly face. When all is said, however, it is not in the power of a biographer to make John Wilkes altogether convincing.

Few men have had greatness thrust upon them with as much insistency as had Wilkes. While member of Parliament for the corrupt Borough of Aylesbury, he established The North Briton, for the purpose of attacking the Government through the unpopular Scotch Prime Minister, Lord Bute. When Bute resigned office publication was suspended; but when, a few weeks later, the King's speech showed no change in policy the libelous No. 45 made its appearance. Shortly after the first clumsily tyrannical proceedings the case against him was strengthened by the discovery of printed copies of the Essay on Woman, "the most blasphemous and indecent poem that was ever composed." Prosecution was renewed and the struggle over his seat in the House of Commons assumed the proportions of a conflict between the Crown and Parliament for the control of the destinies of the people. Wilkes was extraordinarily quick in taking advantage of the opportunity to pose as a true friend of liberty. The people cared nothing for his evil reputation and, on his return from exile to fight his expulsion from the House, he was able to assume the attitude of dictator, getting himself elected by a turbulent mob to the constituency of Middlesex. The whole story of the ensuing struggle between the King and Parliament, on the one hand, and the people on the other, is told with admirable vividness by Mr. Bleackley.

Wilkes's failure to achieve a reputation in Parliament, through inability to convince any one of his sincerity, and his sudden conversion to Tory principles on the advent to power of the younger Pitt, have been largely responsible for the unfavorable verdict of history. Mr. Bleackley has endeavored to show that, although not entitled to rank with the most illustrious of his period, he was essentially a great man actuated by a sincere conviction. Undoubtedly the hero of the Middlesex election was a man of genius of a perverse sort. "Nothing," he complained in his old age, "has been so obnoxious to me through life as a dead calm." But the facts of his life as now most favorably told fail to convince us that the distinction between the man and his achievements is altogether invalid. It appears that only by a liberal interpretation of the benefit of the doubt can he be conceived otherwise than as "playing for his own hand" from beginning to end of his career as a demagogue.

CONCERNING PAINTING

CONCERNING PAINTING: CONSIDERATIONS THEORETICAL AND HISTORICAL. By Kenyon Cox. With thirty-two illustrations. Charles Scribner's Sons New York: 1917.

TO the man who has been given two talents and who has made use of each without sacrificing the other much praise is due. We should have been poorer by many illuminations if Kenyon Cox had confined himself to his painting and left writing alone for the specialist in words. His power of conveying ideas as definitely and clearly through the writer's medium as through that of the painter makes it possible for him to discuss the technical side of painting without in any degree confusing the mind of his reader. If he wrote only of the technical side of his art he would be an absorbingly interesting author; but he is too much of an artist to stop with this. Not only the form but the meaning interests him, and he connects his comments on the detail of the workshop with observations on persons and schools and countries as catholic and sound and sincere as they are learned. In the present volume, "Concerning Painting," he discusses painting in its various phases, as an art of imitation and as an art of relation, and follows this discussion with an account of certain schools and masters. He takes nothing from others, and one of the delights of his pages is the presence on them of unexpected contradictions of outworn creeds. This, for example, on a painting concerning which every comment apt and inept would seem to have found its way into print:

> The truth is that the "Mona Lisa" is a study of modeling, little more. Leonardo had discovered that the expression of smiling is much more a matter of the modeling of the cheek and of the forms below the eye than of the change in the line of the lips. It interested him with this new power of modeling to produce a smile wholly by these delicate changes of surface; hence the mysterious expression. Poets may find "La Gioconda" a vampire or what not—to artists with a sense of form her portrait will always be a masterpiece because it is one of the subtlest and most exquisite pieces of modeling in existence. It is perfect as the surface of a Greek marble is perfect, beautiful with the beauty of a lily petal, and is well worth the years of study and labor that it is said to have cost.

In the first half of his book Mr. Cox is marshaling his forces as an analyst and thinker against those modernists who predict elimination of the element of representation in the art of the future, but his arguments have lost the bitterness that once diminished the force of their effect on his readers. Nothing could be more measured and mellow than the pages that lead up to his definition of the greatest painting as "that which attains the greatest degree of truth as an art of imitation compatible with the highest beauty and expressiveness as an art of relation," and his conclusion that on no other and no easier terms can mastery be achieved.

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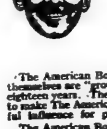
That boy of yours is growing up. His reading and his friends are moulding him. His thoughts are laying the track for the thoughts of years to come. The boys who congregate on the corner are a bad influence, but it is merely a temptation to say, "Don't play with those boys." Cheap, morbid novels are just so much poison to his mind, but it doesn't do to say, "Don't read that." Your boy is healthy, vigorous, impetuous. He cannot thrive on "don'ts." Encourage him to *do*. Divert him from harm and the possibility of harm by giving him a present of



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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

LOVE SONGS. By Sara Teasdale. Macmillan Company.

TO chance upon a book by Sara Teasdale in the mass of Autumn publications is to feel the thrill of one who, pushing through heavy branches in a wood, stops suddenly to hear the song of a bird. Modern poetry, since the invasion of vers libre, is often difficult, and not only must one push through heavy branches but become entangled in an undergrowth in making his way through it all.

Complete, unconscious spontaneity is about the rarest thing in poetry, the notion being abroad that ease detracts from art, but spontaneity does not connote lightness as some would infer. It may belong to solemnity as well as to joy. It is merely to sing by first intent, to let one's emotion have its way. It is the truest test of sincerity, for what is involuntary cannot be other than true. Impulse is the supreme attraction, and when one meets it in art or in life it cannot be resisted. Miss Teasdale writes from a compelling impulse; she does not mask it nor hide it, but utters it, and so it befalls that she speaks the secret word of us all. Only in art may one be wholly true, for life so insulates us that, like Emerson's "Rubies," however we glow, we are "locked in frozen stone."

Miss Teasdale is first, last, and always a singer. Lyric music is her native speech, and while there are many poets there are few singers. Of this particular birthright the gods are not prodigal. It is at once the rarest and the loveliest gift which can be given to a poet; it is, indeed, the effluence of the poetic gift. Poetry is not primarily song; it is primarily vision. Many of the greatest poets have not been singers, in the limited sense of the term. Imagination, passion, insight—the essentials of poetry—may all exist without the singing gift; but when to these the singing gift is added poetry is given the winged quality that bears it to the empyrean.

Many heavy epics have gone down in the weltering waves, while lyric poetry, escaping, sang above them like a bird; and it takes no particular powers of divination or prophecy to foresee that Sara Teasdale's lyrics will far outlast this period and become a part of that legacy of pure song that one age bequeaths to another.

In the present volume, "Love Songs," her best and most characteristic work is presented, since it is this theme which has chiefly inspired her. The choicest poems, with love as a motif, have been taken from the earlier volumes and new ones added, together with the "Songs Out of Sorrow," which show Miss Teasdale in another mood. These songs were given the first prize last season for the best unpublished poems read at the Poetry Society of America during the year. They affirm Beauty as a refuge, but do not shirk the encounter with pain. Indeed, they invite it as the necessary realization of life. To feel, to experience, is the supreme need if one would save his soul alive, and particularly is this true of the poet. The "Songs Out of Sorrow" say, in effect, that one must not delegate to another the business of bearing, or sharing, his pain. Under many symbols, and always with beauty, they enforce the truth that one must weave his own cloak against the biting wind of the world.

Fine as these poems are, it is rather in the love songs that one gets the intrinsic quality of Sara Teasdale's work. You analyze these songs and ask yourself what it is that gives to them their peculiar charm. Here are the words of every day, caught as if in passing, but they seem to have drawn together by some magic concatenation and to be as inevitable as light and air. Simplicity, even naïveté, could go no further than in this song, "The Kiss," yet it has deep implications. All the disparity between the dream and the possession is in it:

> I heped that he would love me,
> And he has kissed my mouth,
> But I am like a stricken bird
> That cannot reach the south.
>
> For though I know he loves me,
> Tonight my heart is sad:
> His kiss was not so wonderful
> As all the dreams I had.

Something more, indeed, than the disparity between the dream and the reality is in this brief poem; the fundamental disparity between the spirit and the flesh underlies it.

It is interesting to note the change in these songs from the earlier to the later work of Miss Teasdale. The earlier poems are songs of unrest; the later of fulfillment. Very wisely they have been grouped to lead to the later songs. Yet, from the standpoint of poetic beauty, the songs of unrest often surpass the songs of fulfillment. Most of the beautiful love poetry of literature has come out of the same incompletion and need. While life is still a search, a doubt, it has the inner strangeness that best utters itself in poetry. Longing is a compelling motive. Yet in the finest of the later songs a richer quality, a deeper, more spiritual apprehension of love has been gained without loss of the fresh beauty of the earlier ones.

We have given one of the songs of unrest, and to witness how completely these poems reveal the eternal feminine, how true they are to the psychology of a woman's nature, here is one of the songs of fulfillment. This is not a poem for the feminist, but for the feminine:

> You bound strong sandals on my feet,
> You gave me bread and wine,
> And sent me under sun and stars,
> For all the world was mine.
>
> Oh, take the sandals off my feet,
> You know not what you do;
> For all my world is in your arms,
> My sun and stars are you!

Few books sweep us into enthusiasm, but this is one of the few. When it chances to be one's business to follow the whole output of modern poetry he comes to the conclusion that there are many admirable writers of verse, and many who write excellent poetry, but few who are poets by the grace of God. If Sara Teasdale has not this sign-manual and patent then no one can claim it. Poetry is her natural voice; she cannot choose but sing and we cannot choose but listen.

UNICORNS

UNICORNS. By James Huneker. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

IMAGINATIVE people, says Mr. Huneker, need no urgent persuasions to believe in the existence of unicorns. But in the initial essay of his latest book, the critic tells us, in charming prose, just what a unicorn is, a creature, indeed, of whim, of unconquerable originality, an idealist, and for the world at large more than a little of an enchanter:

> He has always fought with the Lion for the crown, and he is always defeated, but invariably claims the victory. The crown is Art, and the Lion, being a realist born, is attracted only by its glitter, not the symbol. The Unicorn, an idealist, divines the inner meaning of this precious fillet of gold. • • • Eternal is the conflict of the Real and the Ideal; Aristotle and Plato; Alice and the Unicorn; the practical and the poetic; butterflies and geese and rare roast beef versus the impossible blue rose. And neither the Lion nor the Unicorn has yet fought the battle decisive. Perhaps the day may come when, weariness invading their very bones, they may realise that they are as different sides of the same coveted shield: matter and spirit; the multitude and the individual.

But we have our unicorns, fighting their battle meanwhile. And we must, as Mr. Huneker tells us, believe in the unicorn's existence. "He is Pan. He is Puck. He is Shelley. He is Ariel. He is Whim. He is Irony." And on the dedication page of his book Mr. Huneker has inscribed that unforgettable battle cry of Galsworthy's:

> Come! let us lay a crazy lance in rest
> And tilt at windmills under a wild sky.

So here are the unicorns of the critic's setting forth, a large and heterogeneous array. The essays are short, full of a satisfying—and fascinating—crispness, both memorable and delightful. And they are full of fancy, too, of the gayest humor, the quickest appreciation, the gentlest sympathy, sometimes of an enchanting extravagance. Mr. Huneker is always brilliant. He is always worth reading. But this collection of essays is more personal than anything else that he has done, and we are not sure that it is not more charming.

In what we have called the "crispness" of his criticism, he has repeatedly summed up, or classified, or immediately visualized, his subject in a phrase or two. Remy de Gourmont, for example, "the Admirable Crichton of French letters." And of Artzibashef: "Such a realistic brush has seldom been wielded. • • • I may make one exception, that of J. K. Huysmans. The Freschman is the greater artist, the greater master of his material, and, as Havelock Ellis puts it, the master of 'the intensest vision of the modern world'; but Huysmans lacks the all-embracing sympathy, the tremulous pity, the love of suffering mankind that distinguishes the young Russian, a love that is blended with an appalling distrust, nay, hatred of life." Of Henry James: "All in all, James is a distinctly American novelist, a psychologist of extraordinary power and divination. He has pinned to paper the soul of the cosmopolitan." Of Paul Cézanne he writes: "Cézanne's was a twilight soul. And a humorless one. • • • His portraits are vital and charged with character. And he often thinks profoundly on unimportant matters."

Yet such brief quotations offer a most inadequate impression of a collection of studies that are as marked by the depth and sympathy of their whole thought as by terseness and cleverness in presentation. Mr. Huneker's essay on Edward MacDowell, for example, is to be remembered, not only for its brilliant summing-up, but for the feeling of the whole. The papers on "The Great American Novel," and "Style and Rhythm

(Continued on Following Page)

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS announce for publication early in November "Fighting for Peace," by Henry van Dyke, recently United States Minister to Holland, and "Adventures and Letters of Richard Harding Davis," edited by his brother, Charles Belmont Davis.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 21, 1917.

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LITERATURE AND WAR

IN his illuminating account of the literature that is being born of the trenches, published elsewhere in this number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, Lieut. CONINGSBY DAWSON writes with the glowing spirit that has made his "Carry On" one of the great, eloquent books produced by the war. We have had countless analyses, forecasts of the literature that is to be after the war; but the subject has been treated, for the most part, from the civilian standpoint, the standpoint of the man who theorizes from the safe seclusion of his study window and who has not himself experienced the tragedies, the miseries, and the humors—for it has its humors, according to Lieut. DAWSON—of trench life. One gets a glimpse of the great, new, regenerating spirit in literature that is being born at the front from what Lieut. DAWSON tells us:

> Unconsciously men in the trenches are creating a new literature. It will be the only literature after the war that will count, for it will be a literature of selflessness. These men, who have staked everything they value in the world for the sake of an ideal, will come back to the days of peace with a new vision in their eyes. Without any consciousness of having been heroes, they will speak and live and write in terms of heroism. Compare the sayings of Christ in the early years of his ministry with those he spoke when Calvary was in sight. The kind of literature we shall create when the war is over will be the kind that men write who have walked in Gethsemane together.

Lieut. DAWSON'S "Carry On" is itself a splendid specimen of this "new literature" of the trenches. Without the exaggerated optimism that is so apt to defeat its own purpose, the book reveals the real glory of the war, a glory that springs within and quite overtops all war's undoubted darknesses and horrors. This regenerating influence is directly noticeable in the intellectual growth of the author of the book himself, and to those who have followed his literary career this new and radical development that he has undergone within the space of a twelvemonth must be peculiarly interesting, a sort of document in the psychology of war. One has only to hark back to Mr. DAWSON'S first books to form an idea of his sudden growth in the strong, virile realities of life. Thus, it seems scarcely credible that barely six years ago his first romance, "The Road to Avalon," was published. What a dreamful, fairylike thing it is, that early venture of his in Arthurian legend! One cannot help liking it despite its lack of the flesh and blood of ordinary life. It is as intangible as one of WILDE'S fairy tales, full of the spectral lights and shadows that play no visible part in this flesh-and-blood existence, but exerting an unmistakable charm nevertheless. A bit "precious" in spirit, one might say; thoroughly "literary," in the narrow sense of the word; a series of delicate mediaeval fancies that might have been strung together by some sensitive pre-Raphaelite. Of course, there are books between "The Road to Avalon" and "Carry On," books that show the author's emergence from dreamland to reality, but the great, final self-revelation comes as the result of the war; and we doubt very much if this change, this sudden growth, could have been so fine, so inspiring, were it not for the strong basis of idealism that has been present from the first in Mr. DAWSON'S work.

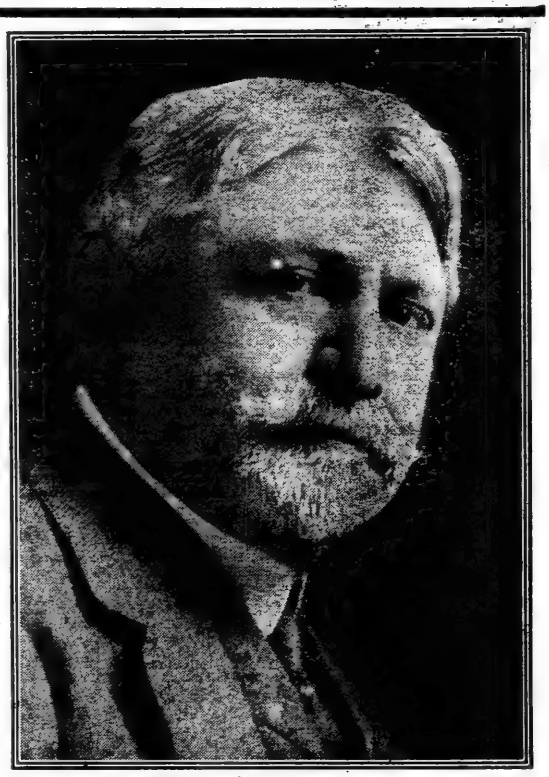
IT is this basis of idealism that seems to have given Lieut. DAWSON his keen grasp of the realities of war. An out-and-out realist is apt to see nothing but war's materialistic side, to be blinded by the visible horrors of the battlefield to any sense of the great spiritual beauty that lurks within. "Carry On" is one of the few books that preserve the right balance between the physical sufferings of war and its ennobling heroism. The book is, of course, deeply religious—but it is a religion free of dogma, steeped always in sunlight. The author finds compensation even in the horrors that surround him.

> When you've faced the worst in so many forms, you lose your fear and arrive at peace. There is a marvelous grandeur about all this carnage and desolation—men's souls rise above the distress—they have to in order to survive. When you see how cheap men's bodies are, you cannot help but know that the body is the least part of personality. * * * Don't suppose that I'm in any way unhappy—I'm just as cheerful as a cricket and do twice as much hopping—I have to. There's something extraordinarily bracing about taking risks and getting away with it—especially when you know that you're contributing your share to a far-reaching result. * * * Don't worry yourselves about any note of hardship that you may interpret in my letters, for the deprivation is fully compensated for by the winged sense of exaltation one has. * * * There'll be a sense of dissatisfaction when the old lost comforts are regained. There'll be a sense of lowered manhood. The stupendous terrors of Armageddon demand less courage than the uneventful terror of the daily commonplace.

One could wish that a law might be passed compelling every pacifist to read "Carry On"! It is this spirit of a new literature, a new religion, pervading the book that makes it such a penetrating, such a comprehensive interpretation of war. As Lieut. DAWSON concludes his article in this number of THE BOOK REVIEW—

> The spirit of the new literature after peace is declared, if I know anything about men, is going to be the spirit of those gunners. We're not going to write the kind of books that let our pals down. We've finished with the old indecencies and doubts. The sacrifice of the trenches has taught us something better.

SINCE the commencement of the war, now more than three years ago, the publication of what has come to be known as the "war book" has formed a leading feature in the literature of the day. The character of this publication has undergone the changes necessarily due to the constantly varying phases of the war with the result that during these three years a very wide field has been covered. Probably the most complete and detailed view of this war literature is given in the War Bibliography that has been published periodically in THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS ever since the commencement of hostilities in August, 1914. With the publication of the latest installment of this Bibliography in this number of THE BOOK REVIEW a total of 1,262 titles has been recorded. These titles cover all the principal publications relating to the war since the commencement of the great conflict. The largest number of these publications come under the classification "Germany." The rest, giving them according to their numerical importance, are as follows: Books by Eye-witnesses; General; Fiction; Great Britain; France; Poetry; Drama and Art; America; Poland, Turkey, Serbia, and Persia; History and Biography; Peace Plans; Belgium; Essays; Miscellaneous; Ethical Religious; Strategy and War Machines; Naval; Italy; Austria-Hungary; the East; Juvenile; British Colonies; Diplomatic Documents; Scientific; Balkan States; Airships; Military Manuals; International Law; Japan.



E. A. Dithmar

Mr. E. A. Dithmar, whose death occurred on Tuesday of last week, was for forty years on the editorial staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. *During the period 1902-1907 he was Editor of* THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS, *and since then and until the day of his death had been a valued contributor to its columns and a trusted adviser in the shaping of its policy. The following tribute to Mr. Dithmar's memory is from Mr. Francis W. Halsey, former editor of* THE BOOK REVIEW:

WHEN the first number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW appeared in October, 1896, Mr. Dithmar, besides his criticisms of the stage, had been writing for many years reviews of books for the regular Saturday and Sunday issues of THE NEW YORK TIMES. From 1896 until 1901, when he went to London as the regular correspondent of the paper, he remained a constant contributor of reviews and editorial articles to THE BOOK REVIEW. The loss felt at his going, which at the time seemed irreparable, continued to be felt as long as he remained away.

I well remember the cordial and sincere interest he had in the paper from the beginning. There was rarely a week that he did not go out of his way to express this interest. It was something quite apart from an interest in his own contributions, or in those he might have opportunities for making later; it was the idea, as carried out, that interested him. No one was more alive to anything good that appeared in its pages, or more alert to note any changes that aimed at its improvement. As time went on and an editorial page was introduced for the discussion of literary topics, his contributions, while still largely reviews of books, embraced, with almost weekly regularity, articles specially written for that page. Constant reliance was placed on him for writing of this class, not only because what he wrote would have timeliness, but would have authority and distinction. Not the least of Mr. Dithmar's fine qualities was his ability and willingness to discuss topics suggested by another, as well as those which came from his own initiative. As his contributions were always marked by discriminating intelligence, so were his friendly comments on the paper itself prompted by deep personal solicitude for its welfare. Twenty-one years have now passed since THE NEW YORK TIMES undertook what was then a new kind of newspaper enterprise, but the memory of Mr. Dithmar's co-operation remains a vivid and delightful thing.

His appointment as editor of THE BOOK REVIEW, on his return from London in 1902, was a natural evolution after five years of work in helping to promote its excellence. How well he discharged the more responsible duties those familiar with the paper at that time will clearly recall. It was work that suited his quality of mind and his temperament, and he so loved it that he found success in it. He was possessed of much knowledge for this vocation, had real cleverness in pursuing it, and he had character; but the greatest of these was character. His qualities as an editor automatically disclosed his personality. As he wrote with an intelligent conscience and with unfailing charm, so was he a man whom one liked to tie up to, one who commanded and held respect, and one fit for long remembrance.

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

History and Biography

THE LIFE OF AUGUSTIN DALY. By Joseph Francis Daly. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

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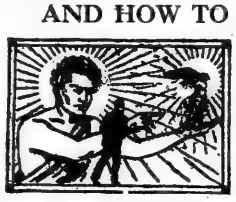

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

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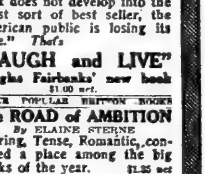

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THE SECRET WITNESS. Romantic story centering about the series of events that precipitated the war. By George Gibbs. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE FLAG. By Homer Greene. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.35.

BELINDA OF THE RED CROSS. War novel by Robert W. Hamilton. New York: Sully & Kleinteich. $1.25.

FOUR DAYS. War novel by Hetty Hemenway. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 50 cents.

THE SMITHS IN WAR TIME. By Keble Howard. New York: John Lane Company. $1.40.

THIS WAY OUT. War story by Frederic S. Isham. New York: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.40.

THE HIGH HEART. A war novel by Basil King. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.60.

THE TERROR. War novel by Arthur Machen. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.25.

THE LOVERS. By Elisabeth Robins Pennell. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

BENOIT CASTAIN. War novel by Marcel Prévost. New York: Macmillan Company. $1.

THE COMING. Romance dealing with the spiritual and ethical side of the war. By J. C. Smaith. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE RED CROSS GIRLS UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES. By Margaret Vandercook. Sixth volume of the authors Red Cross Girls' Series. Deals with four American girls serving as nurses in the European war. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. 45 cents.

THE SHINING HEIGHTS. War novel in which several sorts of "slackers" figure. By I. A. R. Wylie. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

POETRY AND ART

FRAGMENTS FROM FRANCE. Humorous drawings relating to soldier life. By Captain Bruce Bairnsfather of the British Army. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

PICTURES OF RUINED BELGIUM. With seventy-two pen-and-ink sketches drawn on the spot by Louis Berden. French text by Georges Verdavaine, founded on

(Continued on Following Page)

"How to Live Cheaply and Well"

THE BOOK OF CORN COOKERY

By Mary L. Wade

One hundred and fifty ways of using corn and corn products. The book aims to further the consumption of corn as a food and shows how to reduce the cost of living through a greater use of this wholesome and economical cereal. Price 75 cents.

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A story of love and of life close to the great heart of nature

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If Uncle Sam had kept a diary of the past three years, we wager he would have set down the same thoughts, emotions, and reactions which Edward S. Martin has recorded for him in the brilliant editorial pages of "Life." Hence, in book form we call these selections "The Diary of a Nation." It lifts up the soul of America into the clear light of day.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

VISCOUNT MORLEY'S "Recollections," in two volumes, will be ready for publication in a few weeks by the Macmillan Company. The first section of the book, which bears the caption, "The Republic of Letters," takes up his early life, his entrance into literature, the famous literary figures of the mid-Victorian age, all of whom he knew. Later pages deal with his life as publicist and politician, his excursions into many fields of thought, and often carry the reader behind the scenes of English public life during the last forty years.

The series of addresses which Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis is delivering in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, describing his personal experiences in England, and in and near the war zone in Belgium and France last Summer will be brought out in book form, as soon as completed, by the Fleming H. Revell Company.

Walter Lippmann, author of "The Stakes of Diplomacy" and other books and associate editor of The New Republic, has been chosen by Colonel E. M. House as one of his assistants in the gathering of data that will be useful in after-the-war negotiations, and is at present devoting his time to mapping out a plan for collecting the desired information. Mr. Lippmann has until recently been one of the voluntary assistants of Secretary Baker.

William Dean Howells's "Years of My Youth" is this week brought out by the Harpers in a new, illustrated edition. The pictures are from photographs taken especially for the purpose by Clifton Johnson in the regions of Ohio, where Mr. Howells spent his early years.

"Crumps: The Plain Tale of a Canadian Who Went," which Houghton Mifflin Company have ready for immediate issue, is by Louis Keene, a Dartmouth College lad, who at the outbreak of the war was doing art work on a Montreal newspaper. He went to Europe with the first Canadian contingent, and most of the time for the three years has been Captain of a machine gun section operating in the vicinity of Ypres.

Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer has written "A History of the United States Since the Civil War," in five volumes, of which the first volume is announced for publication this week by the Macmillan Company. It begins immediately after the assassination of President Lincoln and extends to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in 1868.

Sara Teasdale, whose new book of poems, "Love Songs," has just been published by the Macmillan Company, is in private life Mrs. Ernst B. Filsinger. She is another of the several American poets who have come out of the West during the last few years, for her home is in St. Louis, where she was born and has always lived. Her new book contains the group of poems "Songs Out of Sorrow," which won the prize offered by the Poetry Society of America for the best unpublished verse read at its meetings last year. Included also are some new love lyrics and a few selections from the poems of her former volumes.

A large and handsomely illustrated book on "Sport in Art from the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Century—An Iconography of Sport During Four Hundred Years," is announced for immediate publication by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is by William A. Baillie-Grohman and its 240 illustrations are all reproduced from famous old books and pictures.

Many of the characters in "Schoolgirl Allies," by Rebecca Middleton Samson, which tells a story of life in a girls' school in Brussels years ago, were taken from life as it was then in a real school in that city. The author and her sister are two of the characters and among the others are girls who are well-known women in the United States, England, Belgium and Italy.

Harper & Brothers are bringing out this week "An American in the Making," by M. E. Ravage, which tells the personal narrative of a young Rumanian who came to America, had many difficult days and hard experiences, and finally found Americanism for himself and a clear understanding of what it is at a State university in the Middle West.

Montrose J. Moses is the editor of a historical collection of American plays, of which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish the first volume in three or four weeks. Starting in this first volume with the beginnings of the American stage, Mr. Moses has selected representative plays of the time and for each one has written a preface which describes the circumstances of its production and relates it to the dramatic and social conditions of the period. This and succeeding volumes are to be fully illustrated with facsimiles and reproductions of old prints and portraits.

Mrs. Olive Tilford Dargan, whose volume of sonnets, "The Cycle's Rim," published by the Scribners, was awarded the $500 prize offered by the Southern Society of New York, has previously published three volumes of poetical dramas, "The Mortal Gods and Other Dramas," "Lords and Lovers and Other Dramas," "Semiramis and Other Dramas," and a volume of lyrics, "The Path Flower and Other Verses." She is a Kentuckian by birth but spent part of her childhood in Missouri, and at fourteen became a school teacher in the backwoods of Arkansas. Afterward she taught in Missouri and Texas, attended the University of Nashville, had a year at Radcliffe, taught in Nova Scotia, and later married a South Carolinian, whom she met while he was in Harvard and she in Radcliffe. Recently she has lived in Boston.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce that they are starting an educational department which they are organizing at this present time in order to be ready for the demand for textbooks that will recognize the great changes now sweeping over the world and giving new forms and tendencies to its accumulated knowledge.

Herbert Adams Gibbons is one of several lecturers who are being sent by the Y. M. C. A. to all the American camps in France to put before the soldiers a clear interpretation of French life, spirit, ideals, and war aims in order to enable them to understand better some of the divergencies between the French and the American ways of living and thinking.

D. Appleton & Co. will have ready tomorrow the "Boy Scouts' Year Book for 1917," the annual volume published for that organization and edited by Franklin K. Mathiews, its chief librarian.

Robert W. Chambers has been for some weeks working fourteen hours a day as member of the District Conscription Board for the Northern Counties of New York. But he has found time to read the final proofs of his new novel, "Barbarians," which the Appletons will publish toward the end of October. It is a story of the European war, and is said to have twelve heroes, each figuring in a different episode.

The pastor of a Unitarian church in New York City is preparing a responsive reading service for his congregation composed of extracts from Tagore's religious poem, "Gitanjali."

Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, is the author of a volume on "Russia in Transformation," reviewing the salient features of the revolution and the problems which now confront the Russian people, to be published shortly by the Fleming H. Revell Company.

Arthur Stringer, whose many novels have found a large circle of readers, is the owner of a fruit farm in Ontario and a large ranch in Western Canada upon which he has this year helped on the war by harvesting over 8,000 bushels of wheat. He has recently completed a new novel, called "The House of Intrigue," which the Bobbs-Merrill Company will publish toward the end of next Winter.

Donald Evans, author of "Sonnets from the Patagonian" and other volumes of verse, is in training for work in France with the United States Ambulance Service at Allentown, Penn., where he has lately been made First Sergeant and put in charge of the post hospital. He will have another volume of poems, to be called "Ironica," published by Nicholas L. Brown, Philadelphia, early next Winter.

Madeline Z. Doty has started upon a world tour in which she will study the condition of women in each country she visits. Her first stop will be in Japan. Afterward she will go to Siberia, where she hopes to interview the former Czarina.

"The Virgin Islands of the U. S. A." is the title of a book by Luther K. Zabriskie, which the Putnams will publish within a week or two. The author was Vice Consul of the United States at St. Thomas for more than a year, and his book deals with harbor and shipping conditions, agricultural and commercial possibilities, the people, their customs, laws, schools and churches, gives a résumé of the history of the islands and a survey of the events leading to our purchase of them.

The Oxford University Press, American branch, announces the early publication of "Japan: The Rise of a Modern Power," by Robert P. Porter, which will bring the history of Japan down to November, 1914, and will deal with the population, trade, army, navy, and other features of the Japanese Empire.

Psychoanalysis

In a little book entitled "What Is Psychoanalysis," Dr. Isador H. Coriat answers questions that have been in the minds of many persons. He tells what those who practice psychoanalysis aim at and accomplish, and indicates the means and methods they employ. All this information is presented in simple terms quite within the understanding of persons of ordinary intelligence. (Moffat, Yard & Co. 75 cents.)

Masters of Space

In an illustrated volume entitled "Masters of Space," Walter Kellogg Towers tells what has been accomplished in the way of electrical transmission of messages. It deals with the works and inventions of Morse, Thompson, Bell, Marconi, Carty, and others. (Harper & Brothers. $1.25.)

THE SEASON'S LIVEST BOOKS

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LETTERS IN WARTIME

By LIEUT. CONINGSBY DAWSON

Author of "The Garden Without Walls," etc.

Frontispiece. Cloth, $1.00 Net

"To those Americans who are preparing to take their place at the front, to those fathers and mothers who must stay at home and wait, this little volume bears a fine, an inspiring message. Here is the spirit which should animate us as a nation, expressed very clearly and very simply."—*New York Times.*

"No book of the war brings the magnificent heroism of the young men at the front home more vividly than these letters quite unconsciously do. No novel that Lieutenant Dawson has yet written equals in intensity and splendor the tale told so simply day by day, in these letters to his beloved people at home."

—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*

Locke's Great Wartime Novel

THE RED PLANET

By WILLIAM J. LOCKE

Author of "The Wonderful Year," "The Beloved Vagabond," etc.

Cloth. Net, $1.50.

A wartime novel of love, courage and mystery—just as romantic, just as tender as "The Beloved Vagabond."

The "Who's Who" of the Russian Revolution

THE REBIRTH of RUSSIA

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The only first-hand account of the Russian Revolution published so far in America.

FALL FICTION THAT HAS "GONE OVER"

A Tale of Joyous and Adventurous Youth By the Father of the Author of "Carry On"

ROBERT SHENSTONE

By W. J. DAWSON, author of "A Prophet in Babylon," etc.

Cloth. 12mo. Net, $1.50

A romantic story of London life in the "seventies" which takes us out of the midst of present-day horrors back to a brighter world long since left behind. Dr. Dawson is the father of Lieut. Coningsby Dawson, author of "Carry On," etc., and is himself a writer of wide experience and achievement.

Strikes a New Note in American Fiction

MARCHING MEN

By SHERWOOD ANDERSON, author of "Windy McPherson's Son" (Three Editions). *Cloth. 12mo. Net, $1.50*

Here is Sherwood Anderson's eagerly awaited second novel—a novel of men united not for war, but for the world's work. "It is a new note in fiction, a note that rings high and clear, and that may perhaps sound the opening of a new school of American literature, as distinctive and sincere as in the Russian School." —*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

A Detective Tale Without Detectives—A Novel of Thrills

THE UNHOLY THREE

By C. A. ROBBINS ("Tod" Robbins). *Cloth. 12mo. Net, $1.40*

A new kind of adventure tale—the story of three "freaks" who broke loose from a circus and, taking adventure by the hand, went out to startle the world. "Here is a tale of mystery that seems truly mysterious. The reader will feel himself baffled by circumstances, not held in suspense by a deliberate writer who conceals a solution in his hand." —*Boston Herald.*

Something New in Detective Fiction

THE LONDON NIGHTS OF BELSIZE

By VERNON RENDALL. *Cloth. 12mo. Net, $1.40*

Belsize, a young man of ample means and with the enterprise which comes from youth and vivid curiosity, starts out on nightly prowls about the city of London and meets with strange adventures. Thieves, murderers and madmen are brought to light from the most unlikely places and the reader follows step by step, with bated breath, this great master-detective at work.

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"Around the famous Medici Venus the author has carefully built a story of ancient Rome. The pictures of Nero's Court, of Nero himself, and of the young men and maidens of the time are graphic and telling. The story is told with much of suspense and variety in its incident."—*New York Times.*

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PICTURES OF RUINED BELGIUM

Text by G. VERDEVAINE

Drawings by LOUIS BERDEN

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An authentic record of German devastation—seventy-two pen and ink sketches, drawn on the spot, which bring before us the tragic spectacle of Belgian towns laid low in ruins.

THE HUMAN TRAGEDY

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A new illustrated holiday edition of one of the great French novelist's most popular stories. The colored illustrations by the Russian artist, Michel Sevier, add greatly to the attractiveness of the volume.

Two Years of German Occupation of Belgium

THROUGH THE IRON BARS

By EMILE CAMMAERTS

Illustrated with Cartoons by Louis Raemaekers.

Cloth, 75 cts., net.

A moving and poignant account of the treatment the Belgian people are undergoing at the hands of the Germans. M. Raemaekers' illustrations are vigorous and characteristic.

JOHN LANE COMPANY *Publishers* **NEW YORK**

Rotogravure
Picture Section,
In Two Parts: Part 5

The New York Times

Sunday,
October 21, 1917

THE TRUE ABRAHAM LINCOLN

From a photograph taken February 23, 1861, in Brady's famous studio in Washington, under the personal supervision of George H. Story, Curator Emeritus of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, whose portrait of Lincoln, painted from life at the White House, where Mr. Story spent some days in the early months of Lincoln's Presidency, now hangs in the National Gallery, Washington. This reproduction is from a contact print from the original plate, measuring 11 by 14 inches, and is thought by Mr. Story to be the only such print in existence. Copies of the picture on a small scale, however, have been made. Mr. Story lends the picture for reproduction in The Times, hoping that it will help to settle the present controversy, in connection with the Barnard Statue, regarding Lincoln's personal appearance.

Mr. Story writes to The Times:

"I have in my possession a photograph of Abraham Lincoln which was made under my supervision in Brady's studio in Washington on the 23d of February, 1861, nine days prior to his inauguration. It shows the President-elect seated in an old Congressional chair, full length, showing both hands and feet. Senators and Congressmen were usually seated in or stood by this chair, it being a token of their distinction. Measurement of plate, 11 by 14 inches. If you were to reproduce this picture in your Sunday issue it would tend to settle the question about the relative size of Lincoln's hands and feet. You are quite welcome to use it for that purpose. The picture was made after a fatiguing round of speech-making and a night of anxiety on the journey to Washington when he knew of the plot to have him assassinated on his way to the Capital."

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

INTIMATE PHOTOGRAPH OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, British Prime Minister, Reading His Morning Newspaper on the Veranda of His Old Home at Criccieth, Wales, Where He Is Spending, as He Remarked to a Friend, "The First Real Holiday I Have Had Since the War Began." With Him Is His Daughter Megan and Her Pet "Peke."

A FRENCH SOLDIER, IN THE MIDST OF THE RECENT OFFENSIVE AT VERDUN, AT THE RISK OF HIS LIFE, RETURNING TO HIS LINES WITH A WOUNDED COMRADE ACROSS A RUINED WOOD COVERED BY GERMAN MACHINE GUN FIRE.

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., Wearing on a Paris Boulevard the Complete Official Uniform for Women Adopted for the Y. M. C. A. War Workers in France. The Young Woman on the Left with Whom She Is Conversing Is Wearing the Canteen Costume.

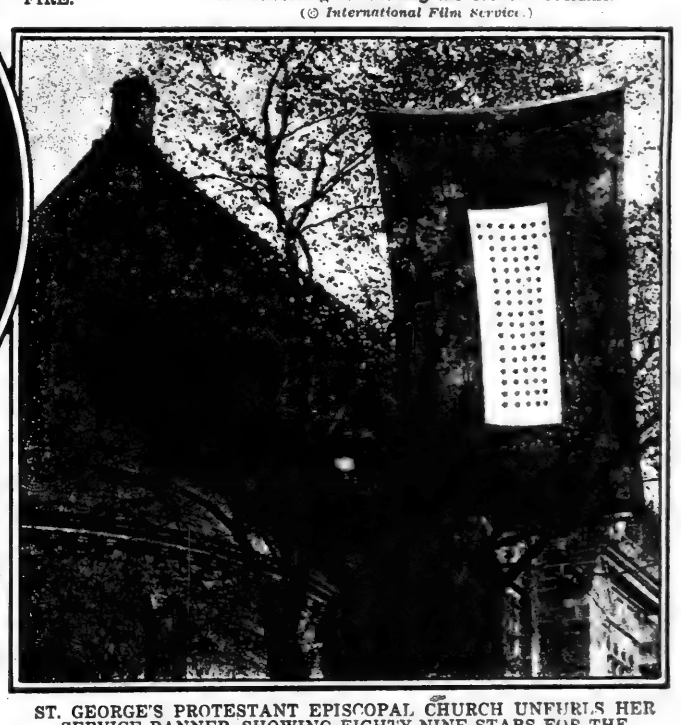
(© International Film Service.)

A DOMESTIC SCENE BEFORE A FRENCH FARMER'S COTTAGE, WHERE AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE WON GOOD FRIENDS AND ARE MADE TO FEEL AT HOME.

(© International Film Service.)

HARRY LAUDER, AT THE LAST GAME OF THE WORLD'S SERIES, IS A BASEBALL FAN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HIS LIFE.

(Times Photo Service.)



ST. GEORGE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH UNFURLS HER SERVICE BANNER, SHOWING EIGHTY-NINE STARS FOR THE MEN OF THE PARISH NOW SERVING IN THE WAR.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

MRS. ROBERT C. WINMILL TAKING THE FENCE AT THE HEAD OF THE FIELD DURING THE RECENT MEADOW BROOK HUNT MEET.

(Photos © Western Newspaper Union.)

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. WOODROW WILSON, UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF ARMY OFFICERS, VIEWING THE DEMONSTRATION OF MODERN WARFARE, INCLUDING WALL SCALING AND THE DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES BY EXPLOSIVES, GIVEN A WEEK AGO BY THE ENGINEER CORPS STATIONED IN WASHINGTON. (© Harris & Ewing.)

CANADIAN SOLDIERS PAYING SILENT TRIBUTE AT THE GRAVE OF A FRENCHWOMAN SHOT BY THE GERMANS EARLY IN THE WAR.

The Grave Lies on the Site Where Her Home Once Stood.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

AMERICAN TROOPS DIGGING TRENCHES BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE UNDER THE INSTRUCTION OF FRENCH VETERANS.
(Pictorial Press.)

FRENCH WINGED TRENCH BOMB CAUGHT BY THE CAMERA IN FLIGHT TOWARDS THE GERMAN TRENCHES.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)

ISSAD PASHA,
Leader of the Albanian Troops, arrives in Saloniki, to Confer With General Sarrail and Other Commanders of the Allies' Forces, With a View to Uniting His Army With That of Greece's in a Drive Into Bulgaria.
(Pictorial Press.)

AMERICANS IN FRANCE AT BAYONET PRACTICE.
(Pictorial Press.)

SECTION OF AN AMERICAN CAMP IN FRANCE WITH THE TENTS CAMOUFLAGED BY BOUGHS AGAINST ENEMY AIRMEN.
(Pictorial Press.)

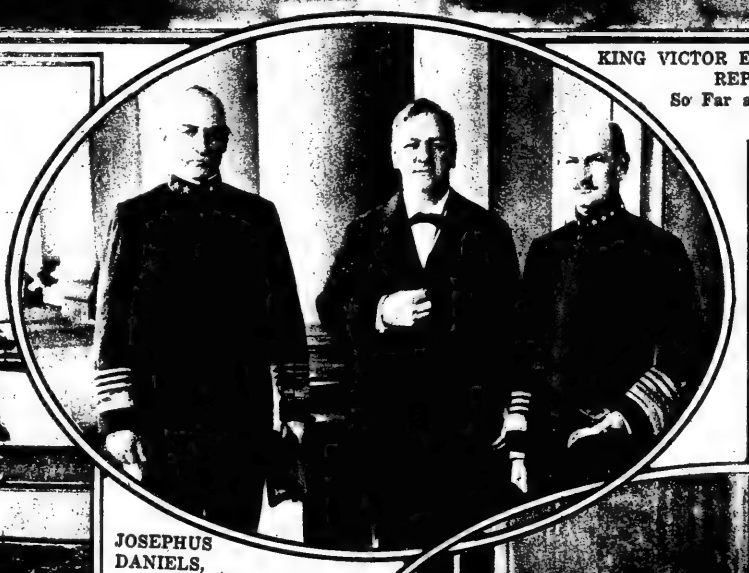
FRENCH ALPINISTS INSTRUCTING THEIR AMERICAN ALLIES IN FRANCE IN THE OPERATION OF CERTAIN TYPES OF RAPID FIRE GUNS.
(Pictorial Press.)

BRITISH SOLDIERS AND THEIR HORSES WEARING GAS MASKS.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT REVIEWING, IN THE COURT OF THE INVALIDES, THE FRENCH "FATHERS OF FAMILIES" COMPOSED OF MEN FORTY-FIVE AND OVER WHO ARE STILL SERVING IN THE FRENCH ARMIES.
At the Prince's Right Is General Dubail, Military Governor of Paris.
(© International Film Service.)

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III. OF ITALY, ESCORTED BY PRESIDENT POINCARE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, DECORATING FRENCH OFFICERS ON THE WEST FRONT IN FRANCE.
So Far as Known No Dispatches Have Been Received in This Country Announcing a Visit of the King of Italy to the French Front. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

MISS HARRIETT MILLER, VASSAR, '20,
Demonstrating at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., That Girls, as Well as Men, Can Handle Modern Farm Machinery. Miss Miller Worked All Last Summer at the Vassar College Farm of 700 Acres Near Poughkeepsie.
(© International Film Service.)

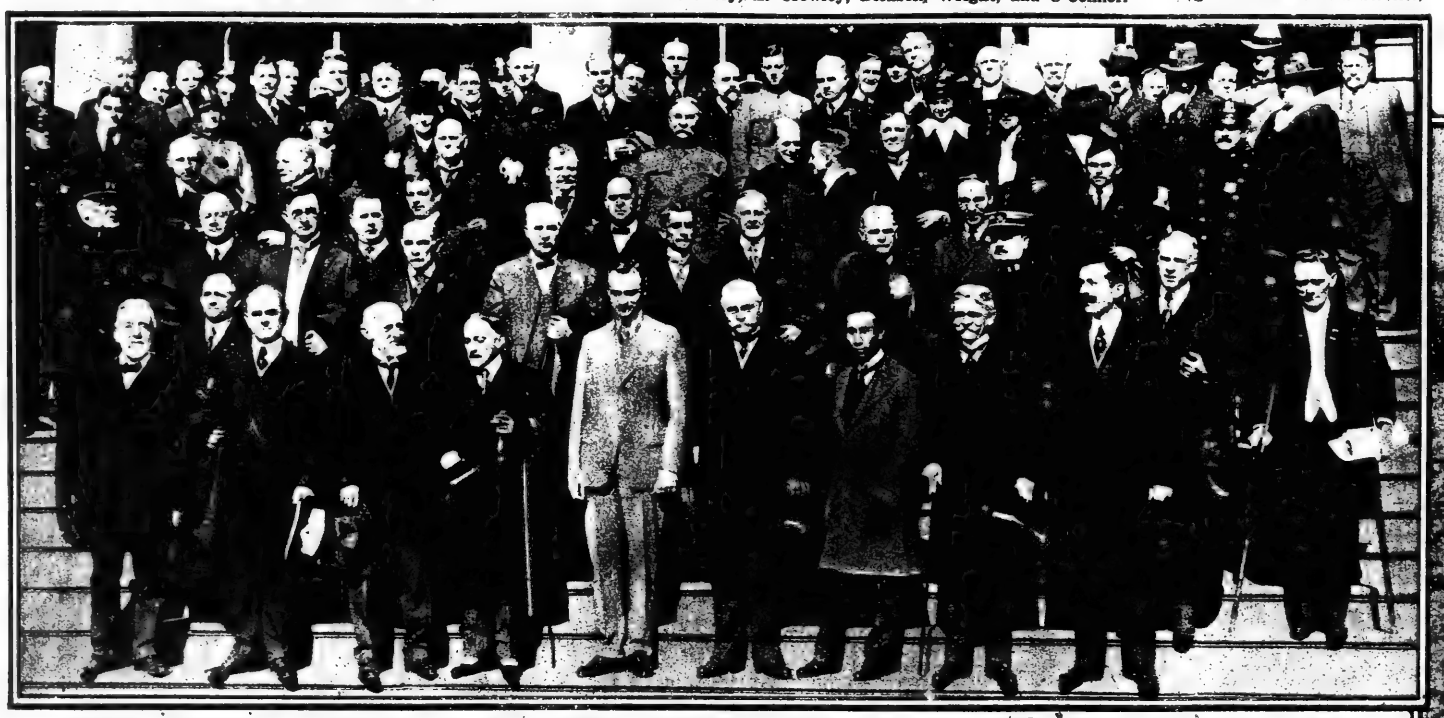


JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy, With Two of His Chief Official Advisers, Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of the General Navy Board, and, On the Right, Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet, Who Has Just Returned from a Meeting of the Allies' War Council in Paris.
(© G. V. Buck, Underwood & Underwood.)

THE ELEVENTH CENTURY CHATEAU OF PASSY, NEAR SENS, FRANCE, WHICH HAS JUST BEEN TURNED INTO THE "HOSPITAL FRANCAIS DE NEW YORK."
(© Int. Film Service.)

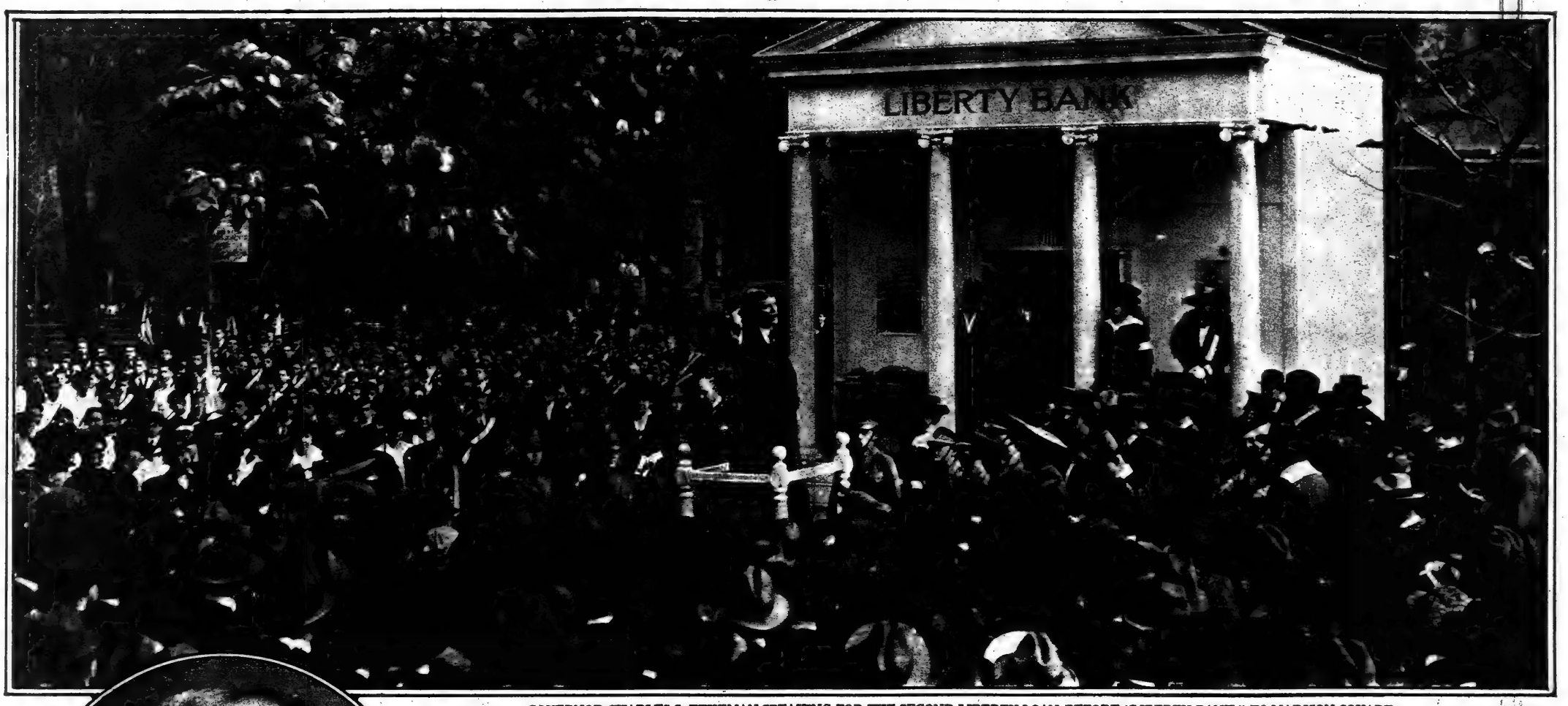
GROUP OF RED CROSS NURSES OF NEW YORK ASSEMBLED ON THE STEPS OF THE PASSY CHATEAU HOSPITAL, WHERE THEY ARE NURSING FRENCH WOUNDED.
In the Group Are Misses Adams, Gourley, O'Reilly, A. Crowley, E. Crowley, Dickson, Wright, and O'Connor. (© International Film Service.)

M. JUSTIN GODART,
Presenting to Miss Adams of New York, an Officer of the Hospital Français de New York, Established in the Château Passy, a Certificate and Medal of Honor.
(© International Film Service.) ⟹

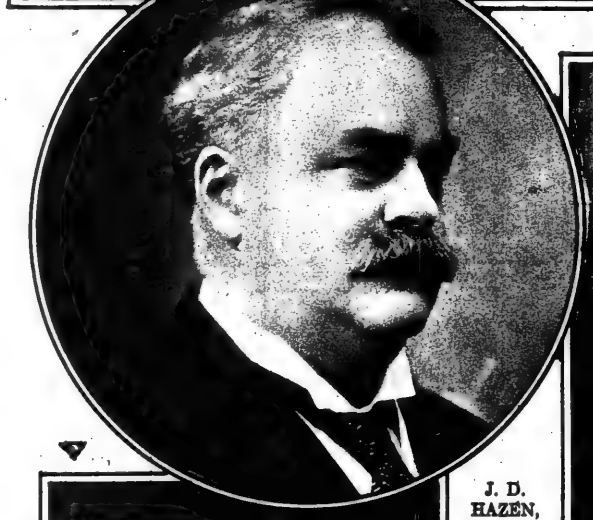


FOREIGN DIPLOMATS AND MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS STANDING WITH MAYOR JOHN PURROY MITCHEL ON THE STEPS OF THE CITY HALL.
In the Front Row Are, Left to Right: A. B. Farquhar, Gov. Richard I. Manning of South Carolina, Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the New York General Committee of the Congress; Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Minister from Cuba; Mayor Mitchel, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, President of the Southern Commercial Congress; Phya Prabha Karavongse, Minister from Siam; Senor Dr. Don Belisario Porras, Minister from Panama, and L. Michaelovitch, Minister from Serbia.
(Times Photo Service.)

GENERAL RIOLS DE FONCLARE, RECENTLY APPOINTED GRAND OFFICIER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GENERAL CORVISART, ONE OF WHOSE DIVISIONS CAPTURED "DEAD MAN'S HILL," STANDING ON THE BATTLEFIELD BEFORE VERDUN, WHERE THEY HAVE WON RENOWN.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



GOVERNOR CHARLES S. WHITMAN SPEAKING FOR THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN BEFORE "LIBERTY BANK," IN MADISON SQUARE.
(Paul Thompson.)



J. D. HAZEN, Appointed the First Envoy from the Canadian Government to the United States. Diplomatic Business Between Ottawa and Washington, Formerly Conducted By the British Ambassador, From Now On Will Be Intrusted to Him.
(Press Illustrating Co.)

MAJOR GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, U. S. R., Called the "Father of the Catskill Aqueduct," Who Took Part in the Celebration of Its Completion.
(Paul Thompson.)

ALSATIAN LAD, IN ZOUAVE COSTUME, PRESENTING A BOUQUET TO GENERAL PETAIN, THE FRENCH COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ON HIS RECENT VISIT TO DANNEMAIRE.
(Pictorial Press.)

JANE HOUSTON, With William Faversham, in "The Old Country," Coming to the 39th Street Theatre.
(Sarony.)

OLGA PETROVA, WHOSE NEW SCREEN PLAY, "A DAUGHTER OF DESTINY," IS SOON TO BE RELEASED.
(© Mayeson.)

© Western Newspaper Union.)

MAYOR JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE COMPLETION OF THE $170,000,000 CATSKILL AQUEDUCT, TURNING ON THE WATER IN THE PERMANENT GEYSER FOUNTAIN NEAR THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE UPPER CENTRAL PARK RESERVOIR, A GIFT TO THE CITY BY AN ANONYMOUS DONOR. PRESSURE FROM THE AQUEDUCT MAIN DRIVES THE LACY STREAM 80 FEET INTO THE AIR.
(Times Photo Service.)

Canadian Soldiers On the West Front Holding a Memorial Service on Vimy Ridge In Honor of the Men of the Quebec Regiment Who Fell There.

FLORENCE SHIRLEY, IN "ANTHONY IN WONDERLAND," COMING TO THE CRITERION THEATRE.
(Sarony.)

CANADIAN HUNTER RIDING A WILD BULL MOOSE ACROSS RAINY LAKE, ONTARIO, HAVING SWUNG HIMSELF TO THE BACK OF THE MOOSE FROM A CANOE. Rainy Lake Is In the Midst of a Hunters' Paradise, Some 800 Square Miles in Extent, Recently Made Accessible by New Canadian Railway Lines. (*Francis J. Dickie.*)

FRED STONE, In "Jack O'Lantern," at the Globe Theatre. (*Gilbert & Bacon.*)

WOMEN LIBERTY LOAN WORKERS PUSHING THEIR CAMPAIGN FROM AN OFFICE IN THE COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY BUILDING. In the Group Are: Miss Louise Dixon of the Junior League, at the Telephone; Miss Eleanor Kerr, One of the Best Known Bond Saleswomen in Wall Street; Mrs. Cortlandt Dixon Barnes, New York State Chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee; Miss Virginia Furman, Woman Banker and Treasurer of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, and Mrs. James F. Curtis, Wife of the Secretary of the Federal Reserve Bank.

BILLIE BURKE AND CLAUDE GILLINGWATER In "The Rescuing Angel," at the Hudson Theatre. (*White Studio.*)

FRANCES DEMAREST AND ERNEST TORRENCE In a Scene from "Furs and Frills," at the Casino. (*White Studio.*)

SCENE AT THE FIRE WHICH DESTROYED GRAIN VALUED AT $1,200,000, STORED IN DOW'S ELEVATORS, BROOKLYN, INTENDED FOR UNITED STATES AND ALLIED ARMIES. (© *Social Press Association.*)

Piping Rock Model House

INVEST *saved* money in the second Liberty Loan. Money saved is the money of most use to the Government at this time, and this second loan is of paramount importance. Live in a

Bossert House

and save money. Get ready now to move in the Spring. Send for our catalog and make your plans now. Bossert standardized methods of buying and manufacture reduce very considerably the price of the finished house in this day of high building costs. The method of construction has been standardized, not the house. Each house has its own individuality and is correct in every detail of the style it represents. House shown above,

TWELVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS ($1,265) F. O. B. Brooklyn

Send 12 cents today for complete Bossert Catalog showing all styles of houses with plans, and describing in detail Bossert methods.

LOUIS BOSSERT & SONS, INC., 1318 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

See Now to Your Complexion

A good complexion reflects its own beauty—radiates its own charm. Banish regrets; know the joy that comes with a cleaner, brighter, healthier skin—a complexion that compels admiration. In D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream you will find a valued aid to better looks—a maker and keeper of soft, shapely hands and a white, velvety, well-formed neck.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM

The Kind That Keeps

exerts an influence for refinement, grace, charm and beauty in woman. Be sure you get D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream—the kind that clears, comforts, and beautifies. Use it as a cleanser after motoring, shopping, etc.; at night to revive and revitalize the drooping skin and to prevent lines.

POUDRE AMOURETTE—a face powder without a fault. The D. & R. label is a guarantee of its purity, perfection and pre-eminence. Flesh, white, brunette, 50c. Of your dealer or by mail of us.

TRY BOTH FREE

Send postal for free trials of Perfect Cold Cream and Poudre Amourette.

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Dept. 882,
D. & R. Building, New York

The Shop [1] *Individual*

RUSSEK'S
362 Fifth Ave

Distinctive FUR Fashions

Rich Modish HUDSON SEAL Coat

Hudson Seal Coat of strikingly youthful appearance. 45 in. long. Collar and cuffs of Kolinsky.

$295

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Write for Style Portfolio of New Winter Models.

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CARUSO *Says:*
"THE HARDMAN IS MY FAVORITE PIANO"
The greatest of tenors endorses the HARDMAN because of its lovely, singing tone.
His choice should be yours. A delight to the eye as well as the ear, it will be
"A JOY FOREVER"
In your home
It's a decidedly worth while investment—and the terms of payment are reasonable

$750

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., *Founded 1842*
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Underwear for Women

THE Correct Foundation for Good Dressing is Perfect-Fitting Underwear

Every Suit with this mark

LI FALCO

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

is accurately cut and carefully tailored—that's why they fit. And yet they're moderate in cost. Your dealer has Li Falco Underwear or can get it for you easily. Li Falco is made in all weights, all sizes and all styles — Vests, Pants, Tights and Union Suits.

LITTLE FALLS MFG. CO.,
346 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Salt Mackerel
CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER

FAMILIES who are fond of FISH can be supplied DIRECT from GLOUCESTER, MASS., by the FRANK E. DAVIS COMPANY, with newly caught, KEEPABLE OCEAN FISH, choicer than any inland dealer could possibly furnish.

We sell ONLY TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT, sending by EXPRESS RIGHT TO YOUR HOME. We PREPAY express on all orders east of Kansas. Our fish are pure, appetizing and economical and we want YOU to try some, payment subject to your approval.

SALT MACKEREL, fat, meaty, juicy fish, are delicious for breakfast. They are freshly packed in brine and will not spoil on your hands.

CODFISH, as we salt it, is white, boneless and ready for instant use. It makes a substantial meal, a fine change from meat, at a much lower cost.

FRESH LOBSTER is the best thing known for salads. Right fresh from the water, our lobsters simply are boiled and packed in PARCHMENT-LINED CANS. They come to you as the purest and safest lobsters you can buy and the meat is as crisp and natural as if you took it from the shell yourself.

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FRESH MACKEREL, perfect for frying, SHRIMP to cream on toast, CRAB-MEAT for Newburg or deviled, SALMON ready to serve, SARDINES of all kinds, TUNNY for salad, SANDWICH FILLINGS and every good thing packed here or abroad you can get direct from us and keep right on your pantry shelf for regular or emergency use.

With every order we send BOOK OF RECIPES for preparing all our products. *Write for it.* Our list tells how each kind of fish is put up, with the delivered price, so you can choose just what you will enjoy most. Send the coupon for it now.

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255 Central Street, Gloucester, Mass.

Frank E. Davis Co.
255 Central Wharf
Gloucester, Mass.

Please send me your latest Fish Price List.

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Street .....

City ..... State .....

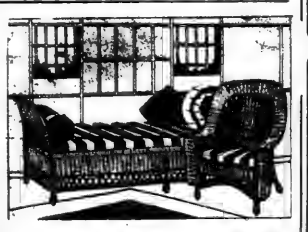
Beautiful, Glossy Hair

that glistens with life and lustre—hair that makes you look so much younger that everyone admires—is within reach of every woman. Just try shampooing with

HAY'S Cocoanut Oil Shampoo

Its pure, creamy lather cleanses hair and scalp thoroughly, rinses out easily, brings out the real lustre, life, and natural gloss. Does not dry out the natural oils of the hair.

Always get the genuine at your druggist's. The Philo Hay Co., Newark, N. J.



CHEERFUL, comfortable and "homey" are interiors furnished with

MINNET WILLOW

Cushioned with rich-toned cretonnes, it gives to large rooms an atmosphere of coziness and intimacy; to small rooms, ease without heaviness or the effect of crowding. Many new designs—smart, shapely, serviceable.

Now is the time to invest. Imported willow (used exclusively in Minnet Furniture) increases steadily in value and will soon be unobtainable.

DAY BED, pictured, 6'3" long, 30" wide. Fitted with removable box spring covered with plain rep, $39. With cretonne cover, $4.50 extra.

CHAIR, pictured. Stained. $16.50. Cushion, $2.

Catalog on Request.

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365 Lexington Avenue
Between 40th & 41st Sts.

Beautify Your Gray Hair—Use

The new French Preparation from the Far East

D'OREAL

composed of pulverised and imported Herbs. Invigorates the life and color of all shades of hair.

Price Postpaid $1.50.

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FIFTH AVENUE at 38TH STREET NEW YORK

Smart Fur Sets
and Separate Pieces
of Fashion and Quality

OLGA—Scotch moleskin stole, 16 inches wide, two yards long.	85.00
OLGA—Muff of moleskin to match stole.	24.50
DITRI—Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) stole with seal ball trimming.	35.00
DITRI—Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) muff to match stole.	12.50
NOVA—Natural Skunk scarf finished with self balls.	32.50
NOVA—Natural Skunk four skin muff.	25.00
GRADIN—Hudson Bay Sable two skin neck scarf and four skin muff with tails. The set	165.00
NUTRON—Novelty Fur collar, closing with linked fur buttons at front.	
In beaver.	22.50
In skunk.	22.50
In mole.	32.50
Beaver muff.	16.50
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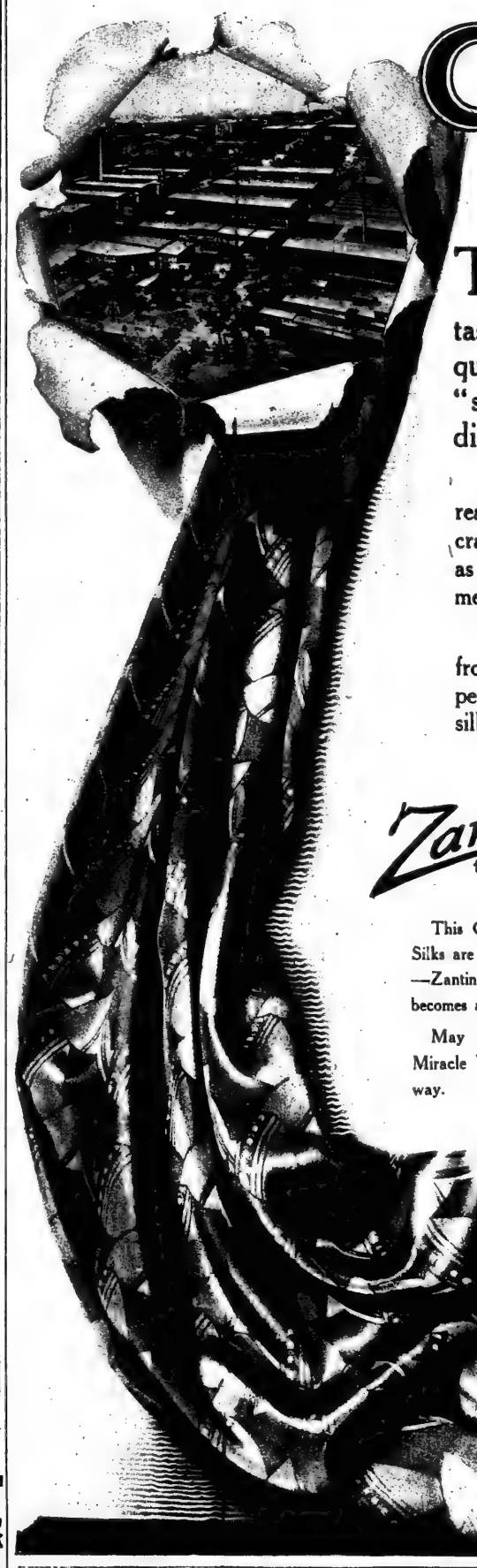
PELER—Pointed model Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) cape with large convertible collar.	48.50
PELER—Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) muff to match.	16.50



CHENEY SILKS

THERE are several reasons why Cheney Silks are what they are—exquisite in taste and colorings, old-fashionedly honest in quality, and touched with that indefinable "something" which at once says style to the discriminating feminine eye.

Generations of skill in the art of silk weaving is one reason—ideal working conditions where the higher paid craftsmen of the silk industry work with contentment as well as with skill is another—an unvarying success not merely in meeting fashion, but in forestalling it is still a third.

As the silken thread undergoes its marvellous change from the silk-worm's cocoon to rich, lustrous fabric, it is so pervaded by all these influences that it becomes not simply silk, not merely beautiful silk—but Cheney Silk.

Zantine
the all-becoming silk

This Cheney origination shows yet again how Cheney Silks are Fashion's first word. Novel, beautiful, befitting—Zantine in its wonderful colorings and original designs becomes and adorns any style of feminine beauty.

May we send you the interesting booklet, "The Miracle Workers"? It tells about silk making the ideal way.

CHENEY BROTHERS
Silk Manufacturers
4TH AVE.—18TH ST. NEW YORK CITY

Lillian Russell's OWN SMOOTHOUT CREAM

—it velvetizes the Skin

"Like a dash of invigorating surf on a languid Summer's day is the touch of my *Smoothout* Cream to the muscles and tissues of a tired face.

"Cooling, soothing, infinitely refreshing is this delightful, unique preparation. *Smoothout* liquefies as soon as it touches your cheeks and the pores absorb it greedily.

"*Smoothout* quickly cleanses the skin of all its impurities. Its gentle astringent properties refine enlarged pores. Sun and wind-burn irritations are allayed and blemishes banished by its daily use—*it velvetizes the skin.*

"*Smoothout* Cream is delightful to use and almost magical in its power to restore and preserve the youthful freshness of skin texture and coloring.

"It is the cream every woman needs every day—pure, cleansing, healing, and astringent enough to be an excellent foundation for powder."

2160A Broadway
New York

Lillian Russell

Medium size Smoothout $1.50, large size, $2.50.

Lillian Russell's Smoothout is sold locally by the following stores:

B. Altman & Co.	Lord & Taylor
Barnett Brothers	James McCreery & Co.
Polinot, Apothecary	R. H. Macy & Co.
Franklin Simon & Co.	Maison Maurice
Gimbel Brothers	Park & Tilford
Larimore & Co.	Stern Brothers
Liggett's Drug Stores	John Wanamaker
Brooklyn	
Abraham & Straus	Newark
Frederick Loeser & Co.	L. Bamberger & Co.

"My beauty Secrets" FREE

If you cannot buy Lillian Russell's Smoothout at your dealer's, write to me at 2160A Broadway, New York, and send me his name. I'll send you gratis my book of Beauty Secrets.

SHOE CRAFT
27 W. 38th St. New York

Fitting The Narrow Foot
Widths AAAA, AAA, AA & A.
All sizes including 8½, 9, 9½, 10

"THE shoes I buy at the ShoeCraft Shop fit better than those I used to have custom-made," commented one of our patrons recently. "And since you have found that 8AAA is my correct size, it is such a comfort to be able to come in and give an order without stopping to be fitted!"

The exact size you should wear is carefully ascertained at the ShoeCraft Shop and you can always be sure of getting it.

All sizes marked in plain figures.

"ALGOL"—A Smart Matinee Boot

After all, there is nothing more becoming, more dressy and in better taste than *black!* No 570. Patent leather, black cloth top $10; No. 650: Black gun metal, black cloth top, $10.

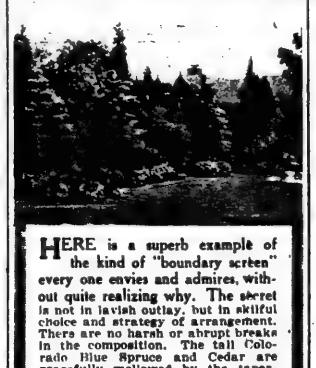
May be ordered by mail. Perfect fit guaranteed. Charge accounts.

Send for Catalog A-21 and booklet, "Fitting the Narrow Foot."

THE quality and style of our boots are not equalled in New York, and the prices are far below elsewhere.

Send for New Catalogue.

M. HIRSCH
Sample Shoe Company
404-406 SIXTH AVE. N.Y.



HERE is a superb example of the kind of "boundary screen" every one envies and admires, without quite realizing why. The secret is not in lavish outlay, but in skilful choice and strategy of arrangement. There are no harsh or abrupt breaks in the composition. The tall Colorado Blue Spruce and Cedar are gracefully mellowed by the tapering masses of Magnolia, Boxwood, and White Day Lily. We gladly place at your disposal our accumulated experience of many years in the wise planting of beautiful landscape effects—ranging from the estate of the millionaire to the 90x100 lot of the suburban wage-earner. And if you will listen to the most important advice of all, you will follow our hint to do as much planting as you can right now. The fall is the ideal planting time for nearly all kinds of trees, shrubs, roses, vines, fruits, and hardy flowers. Ask us to tell you in detail just why, and we will easily convince you. You will be greatly the gainer for everything you can possibly take care of now instead of postponing till next spring. Get in touch with us by phone, personal call, or letter, and let us help you.

I. HICKS & SON
"Fifty Years of Knowing How"
WESTBURY (Phone 68) L. I.

Forsythe
The Waist House

NEWEST FORSYTHE MODEL

In Habutai Model T-40 **$5.75**

In Radium Silk	$7.75
In Silk Cashmere	$7.75
In Satin	$8.50

Mail orders promptly filled.
Catalogue on request.

JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS,
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Telephones Vanderbilt 2218-2219.

No connection with any other house doing business under the name of Forsythe.

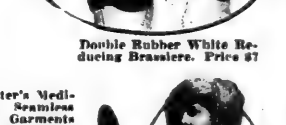
Dr. Walter Has Something NEW!

The popularity of Dr. Walter's Rubber Reducing Garments has created the demand for one that can be worn with the thinnest of costumes without being seen.

Dainty White Invisible Double Rubber Garments

Made of Dr. Walter's reducing rubber facing the body and a dainty white rubber on the side toward the dress. Lightest on the market and invisible.

Double Rubber White Bust Reducer. Price $6.00



Double Rubber White Reducing Brassiere. Price $7

Dr. Walter's Medicated Seamless Rubber Garments Reduce Your Flesh by the Oldest and Most Reliable Method.

Cover Entire Body or Any Part

Abdominal Reducer	$6.00
Frown Eradicator	2.00
Chin Reducer	2.00
Neck and Chin Reducer	3.00
Bust Reducer	5.00
Brassiere	6.00
Eton Jacket	8.50
Made to Measure	12.00

Send for Free Illustrated Booklet

MEN'S BELTS.
This abdominal belt reduces the abdomen and relieves the strain on the back.
Price, $6.00.

All Rubber	$12.00
Heavy Rubber Coutil Back	8.00
Lighter Rubber Coutil Back	6.00

CORSAGE.
This garment can be worn comfortably under the corset—reducing the waist, bust, hips and thighs.

Stock sizes	$15.00
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DR. JEANNE A. B. WALTER, INVENTOR AND PATENTEE
Billings Bldg., (4th Floor,) S. E. Cor. 34th St. & 5th Ave., New York

DAVIS CHIN SUPPORTER

STOP MOUTH BREATHING

Davis Chin Supporter reduces double chin and keeps mouth tightly closed during sleep, makes mouth breathing impossible. Strengthens sagging chin muscles. Light, durable, washable. Silk, $4.00; Mesh, $3.00; Linen $2.50; Cotton, $1.50. Three sizes. Send for free leaflet, "Health and Facial Beauty."

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LIGHTING FIXTURES
Electroliers, Bronzes, Reading Lamps.
Large Assortment.
Visit Our Showrooms.
Knickerbocker Chandelier Co.,
325 West 42nd St.

A GERMAN REPUBLIC!
Show them we mean it, Buy more Liberty Bonds now.

PIRIE MacDONALD
Photographer-of-Men.
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

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Sunlight can be kind or cruel

CAN you face the strong sunlight with confidence?

Is your skin so fine in texture, so soft and clear that you do not hesitate to be seen with your face bathed in sunshine? Scientists say strong sunlight is a thousand times stronger than ordinary electric light.

No matter what artifices you use—sunlight reveals the real condition of your skin. If you have blemishes, pimples, blackheads or enlarged nose pores, sunlight reveals them conspicuously. It shows up a rough, scaly skin, a shiny nose or a pallid, sallow complexion.

You can look well in daylight, too

There is no reason why your skin should *not* be clear and lovely, *always*. Do not dread to meet your friends in the daytime. Begin now to make your complexion as lovely from nine o'clock to six as it is from six to twelve.

The Woodbury treatments are based on this fundamental fact; every day a change takes place in your skin. The old skin dies, new forms. This new skin, when treated by the lather of Woodbury's facial soap, can be rendered delightfully clear, smooth and free from all blemishes.

Strong sunlight is the real proof of your skin's beauty. At night, under soft shaded lights, you may succeed in making your skin appear attractive, but how does it look by day?

The Woodbury treatments cleanse the tiny pores of the skin, bring the blood to the surface, and improve its circulation. They stimulate the small muscular fibres. As the new skin forms, you are surprised at its clearness, its smoothness, its glowing color!

Follow these directions carefully

If you want to know how beautiful your skin can be—not only at night—but in the daytime, too—just try the following treatment tonight.

Just before retiring, wash your face and neck with plenty of Woodbury's Facial Soap and warm water. Work up a good soapy lather in your hands and rub thoroughly into the pores, using an upward and outward motion. Do this until the skin feels somewhat sensitive. Rinse well in warm water, then in cold. If possible, rub your skin for five minutes with *a piece of ice* and dry carefully.

In ten days, or a week even!

This Woodbury treatment, used nightly, should produce a marked improvement in a week or ten days. If kept up regularly, it will soften and beautify the very texture of your skin—and give you a complexion you will be proud of!

You can secure Woodbury's Facial Soap at your druggist's, or at any counter where toilet preparations are sold. It "lasts" remarkably well, one 25c cake being sufficient for a month or six weeks.

Send for this booklet and sample cake

We have given only one treatment here. The many Woodbury treatments for the various troubles of the skin are all given in the booklet, "A skin you love to touch." This booklet is wrapped about every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap. For 4c we will send you this booklet and a cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap large enough for a weekof any Woodbury treatment. Write today! Address **The Andrew Jergens Co., 5111 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

If you live in Canada, address The Andrew Jergens Co., Ltd., 5111 Sherbrooke Street, Perth, Ont.

For sale wherever toilet goods are sold.

How to make your skin lovely by daylight, too

First wash your face and neck with plenty of Woodbury's Facial Soap and warm water.

Next, work up a good, soapy lather in your hands with Woodbury's Facial Soap.

Rub the lather into the pores well, always with an upward and outward movement.

After rinsing with warm water and then cold, rub your face for a few minutes with a piece of ice.

Even the first treatment brings a ruddy glow, and leaves the skin smoother and clearer.

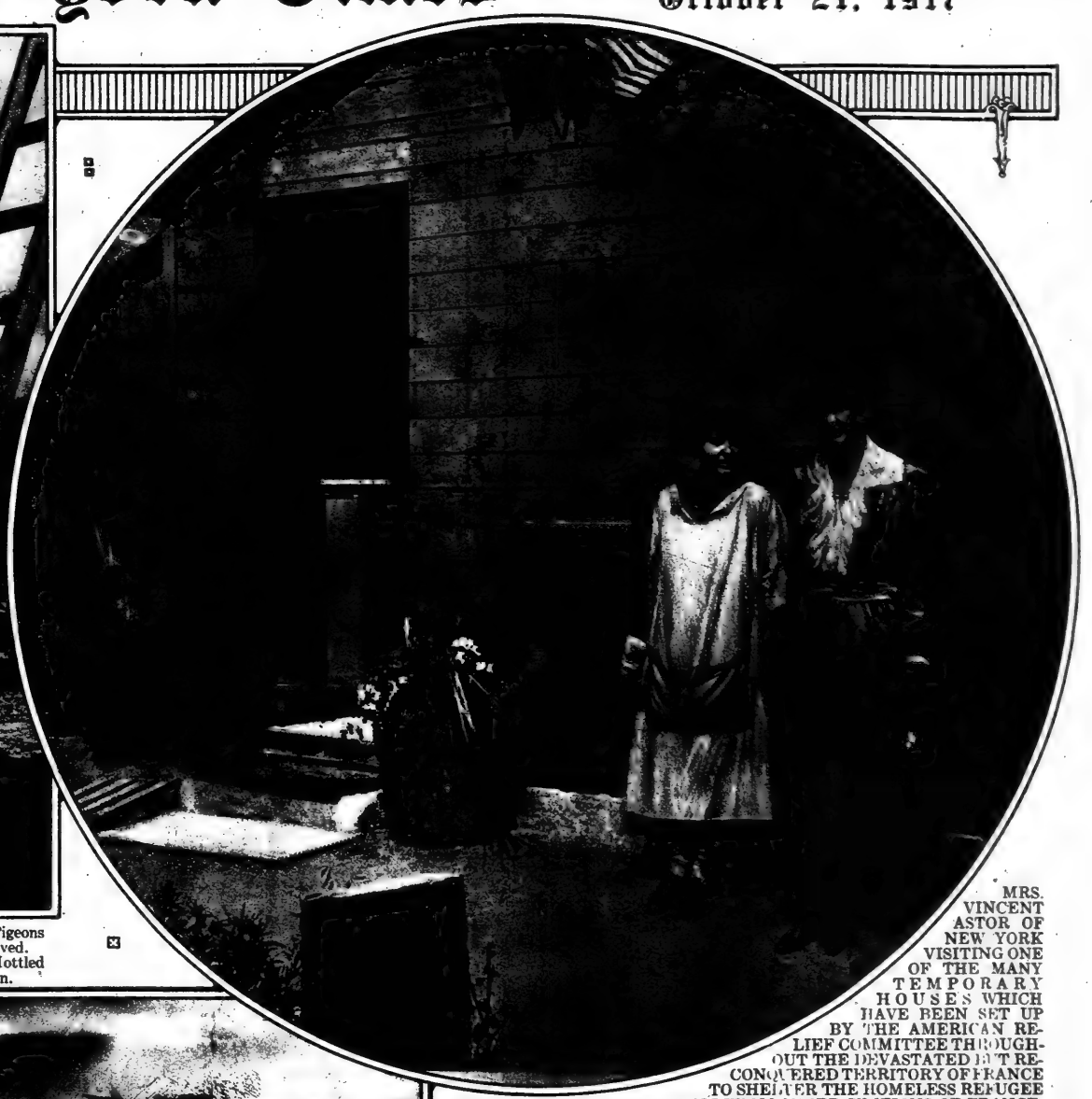
Rotogravure
Picture Section.
In Two Parts: Part 6

The New York Times

Sunday.
October 21, 1917

CARRIER PIGEONS LEAVING A MILITARY PIGEON HOUSE IN THE MARNE DISTRICT, BEARING MESSAGES TO VARIOUS PARTS OF THE FRONT.
The Top and Sides of the Pigeon House Have Been Painted in "Low Visibility" Colors.

An Attendant of the French Military Carrier Pigeons Giving Water to a Thirsty Bird Just Arrived. The Tent in the Background Can Be Seen to Be Mottled for Protection Against Enemy Airmen.



MRS. VINCENT ASTOR OF NEW YORK VISITING ONE OF THE MANY TEMPORARY HOUSES WHICH HAVE BEEN SET UP BY THE AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE THROUGHOUT THE DEVASTATED BUT RECONQUERED TERRITORY OF FRANCE TO SHELTER THE HOMELESS REFUGEE POPULATION, NOW RETURNING FROM OTHER SECTIONS OF FRANCE.
(Photos by Pictorial Press.)

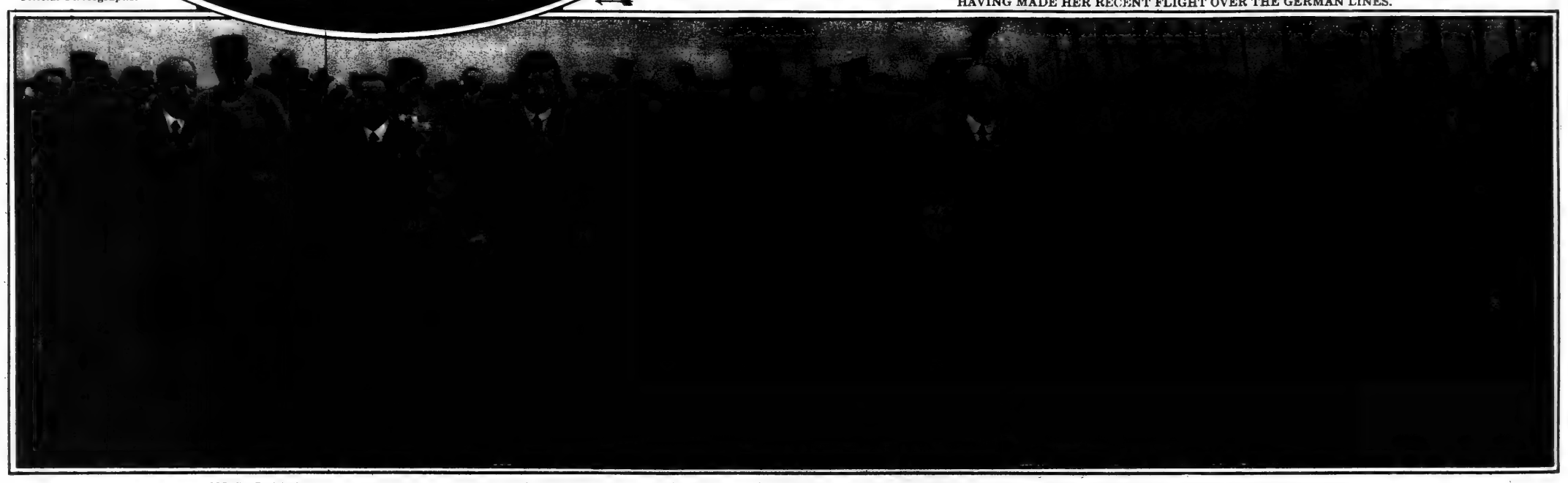
FRENCH SOLDIERS ON THE MARNE ON GUARD WITH AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN OPERATED FROM THE MOUTH OF A SHALLOW WELL.

This and Accompanying Reproductions Are from French Official Photographs.

FRENCH GIRLS HARVESTING THE BEAN CROP, RELEASING THE MEN FOR THE FIGHTING.
(Pictorial Press.)

YOUNG GIRLS AND BOYS HELPING TO HARVEST FRANCE'S POTATO CROP.
(Pictorial Press.)

QUEEN ELIZABETH OF THE BELGIANS IMMEDIATELY AFTER ALIGHTING FROM AN AIRPLANE AFTER HAVING MADE HER RECENT FLIGHT OVER THE GERMAN LINES.



ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE PRESIDENT POINCARE, MARSHAL JOFFRE, AND OTHER HIGH FRENCH OFFICIALS REVIEW THE VETERANS OF THAT BATTLE ON THE SCENE OF THEIR VICTORIOUS STRUGGLE.
In the Central Foreground Are Premier Painleve, M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President Poincare, While Marshal Joffre Can be Seen in the Background Between MM. Ribot and Poincare.

MME. MAITRE, THE RED CROSS NURSE AND WIFE OF THE FRENCH DEPUTY FROM SAONE-ET-LOIRE, IS KISSED ON THE CHEEK BY GENERAL GAREAU AFTER HAVING BEEN DECORATED BY HIM WITH THE LEGION OF HONOR, AWARDED FOR BRAVERY UNDER FIRE.

Mme. Maitre Has Been Wounded More Than Once in Her Country's Service, and Is Said to Have Received More Decorations Than Any Woman in France. The Ceremony Shown Here Is Taking Place in the Court of the Invalides.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH O. TAYLOR AND BRIDE,
Formerly Miss Ruby Knight, Who Were Wedded Over the Telephone While She Was in Bainbridge, Ga., and He at Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I.

"WHISKY" AND "SODA," MASCOTS OF THE LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE. THE CRACK FLYING SQUADRON IN THE FRENCH ARMY COMPOSED OF AMERICAN AVIATORS. (© I. F. S.)

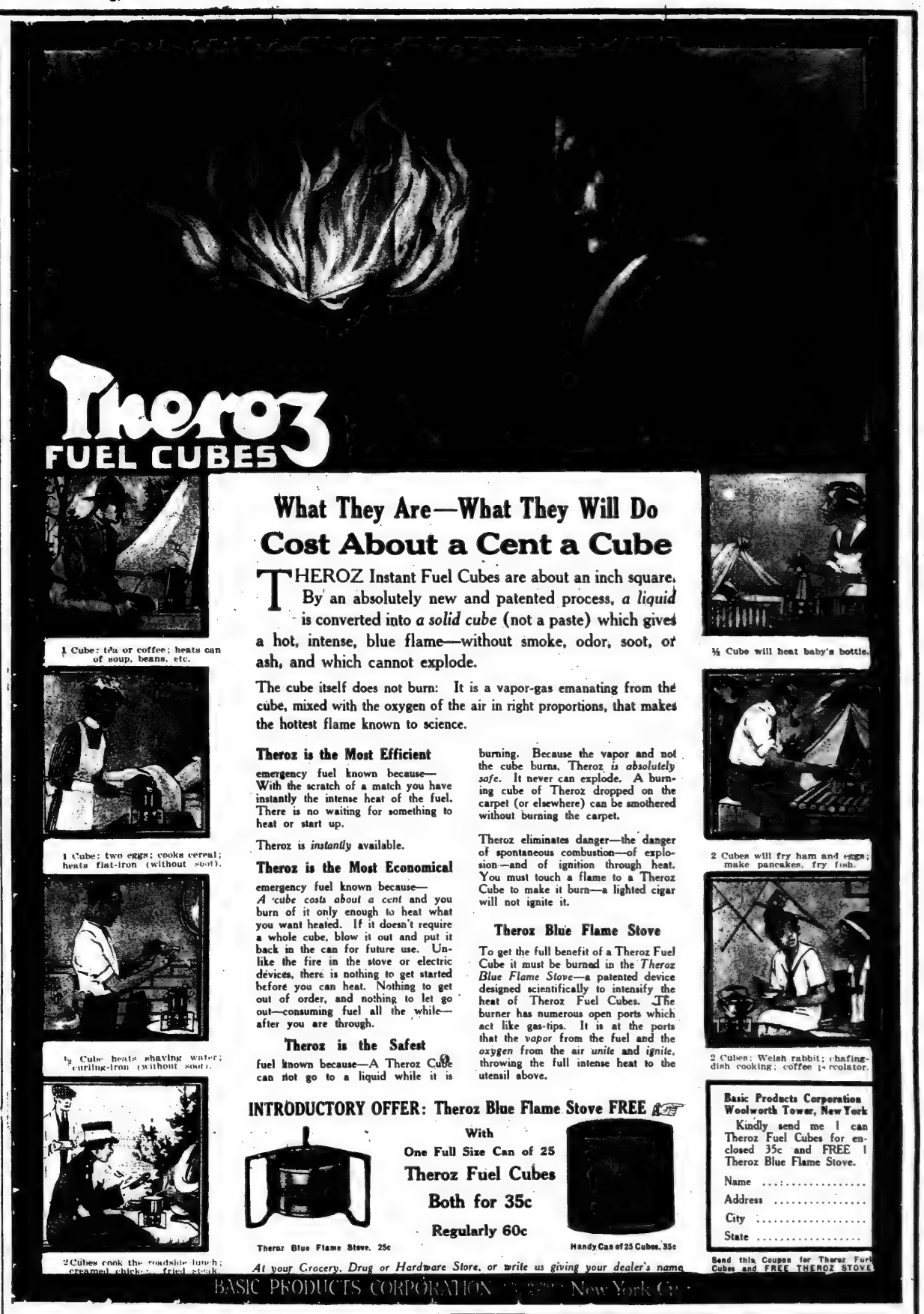
PREMIER PAUL PAINLEVE AND THE NEW FRENCH CABINET FORMED BY HIM.
Seated, Left to Right, Are: MM. David, Claveille, Chaumet, Peret, Barthou, Bourgeois, Painleve, Ribot, Doumer, Dupuy, Klotz, Steeg, and Loucheur. Standing: MM. de Monzie, V. Peytral, Dalimier, Vincent, Godart, Besnard, Clementel, Bourely, Renard, Mourier, Morel, Masse, and Dumesnil.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

KING GEORGE V.,
On a Tour of the Shipyards at Glasgow, Talking with Martha Roxburgh, 14 Years Old, and Youngest Worker in Russell & Company's Plant, Where She Is Employed as a "Passer."
(Central News Photo Service.)

WILDA BENNETT,
IN "THE RIVIERA GIRL," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.
(Sarony.)

ITALIAN SOLDIERS CONSTRUCTING A PONTOON BRIDGE ON THE ISONZO RIVER.
They Are Shown Throwing a Camouflage of Tall Marsh Grass Over the Pontoons Already Prepared.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

ELINOR SINCLAIR, IN
"CHOW KOO," AT THE FORTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE.
(Ira L. Hill.)



Here's a Big Saving If This Is Your Size

Will your space accommodate a Refrigerator 35½ inches wide by 20 inches deep by 66 inches high? If so, do not miss the present opportunity to secure a

NO. 13½ SANITOR REFRIGERATOR

(Ice capacity, 210 pounds)

at $51.00 (List Price, $93.00)

The end of the summer season finds us overstocked on this one model. Because of certain structural changes in our new model of this size, we prefer to make this radical price sacrifice rather than carry over the stock into a new season. This situation creates, for you who can accommodate this size, an opportunity that is without precedent. Naturally, we have only a limited number to offer at the above price.

SANITOR REFRIGERATORS and **IDEAL REFRIGERATORS**

are built in the same factory, by the makers of the world-famous

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATORS

which are installed in the finest homes and greatest hotels in the world, and in the refrigerator and dining cars of practically every railroad in this country. When thorough comparison is the basis for selection, **BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR** is almost invariably the choice.

SANITOR REFRIGERATORS are of all oak exterior construction, lined with genuine fused porcelain-steel (not enamel paint). They have a highly efficient 5-layer insulation, front-drain, highest quality hardware, etc.

IDEAL REFRIGERATORS are the new and already popular ALL-METAL type, especially desirable in moist climates.

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White Enamel Refrigerator Co., of New York 53 W. 42nd St.
Telephone Vanderbilt 1927.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Winter Coats

Richly Fur Trimmed
Very Moderately Priced

This Elaborately Fur Trimmed Coat, No. 91

is fashioned of fine Velour in colors of beetroot, taupe, brown, peacock blue and navy, lined throughout; cape collar, cuffs and bands are of Kit Coney fur

Sizes 14-16-18 *years.* 36 to 44 *bust measure* **SPECIAL $34.50**

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"Feel Like Nothing On"

Blyn Plan Shoes give the children comfort at school or play. They are scientifically shaped and carefully made for ease through long service.

Known as the Quality Nature Shoe at Moderate Price

Lace and Button.

Gun Metal Calf and Patent Colt
Sizes 5 to 11, 2.50
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We Are Exclusive Agents for New York, Brooklyn, Newark.

Combination Shoe

Style 843½

Made to fit the normal foot across vamp — cut narrower at heel and instep to give arch snugness and support.

They fit thousands of women who have previously found it necessary to have shoes made to order.

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Black Glazed Kid, Red Cross flexible soles and new Cuban Heels.

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Fifty years of experience has taught us the best way of shoe retailing—large stores, fully stocked, not too close to conflict or too many for economic operation.

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J. Blyn & Sons

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Velour Coats

with Muffin Collar. Sol satin lining.

$19.75

Sold elsewhere at $27.50.

Suits and Dresses $13.50 up

We manufacture ourselves—that is what makes values like this possible.

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Colonial designs, of solid mahogany or walnut. 500 true copies of original old pieces, with delightful atmosphere of 17th and 18th centuries.
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Permanent Hair Waving

Is recognized as the most beautiful natural wave. Mr. Francis, authority on hair, gives his personal attention, and his experience is at your disposal.
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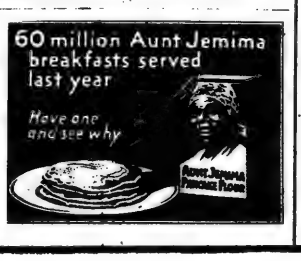

AMERICAN mothers, sisters, American wives and sweethearts appeal to you so that their boys may be fed, clothed and equipped.

Those boys are offering their lives—*surely* you can offer your dollars.

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SINCE 1891

WAKELEE'S FOR THE CAMELLINE COMPLEXION

Social Duties

require one to look one's best. Put away your Summer Coat of tan; prepare your Winter beauty skin by applying

CAMELLINE

which whitens and bleaches the face, neck and arms. For sale in three tints, white, flesh and brunette, at R. H. Macy & Co., Stern Bros., Arnold, Constable & Co., leading drug and department stores. Send 15c stamps for sample. Wakelee's Camelline, 1270 Broadway, New York.

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IF you wear model sizes you can purchase at a great saving your fall apparel. A fascinating collection of Coats, Suits and Dresses sure to meet your approval as to style, material and execution awaits your inspection.

Prices $9.75 to $35.00

MANDEL SAMPLE SHOP
Manhattan Modes
(Near 28th St.) **1193 BROADWAY**

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Does the slightest effort leave you utterly exhausted?

After a day at the office, an afternoon of shopping or even an hour's work about the house are you so dead tired that when you sit down you feel as if you could never get up again?

Are you slowly giving way under the strain of *beginning* each day tired? If you are, take warning in time; fatigue is wrecking your health.

One big factor in producing fatigue is the constant pounding of your hard leather heels on a still harder pavement.

With every step you take, you are needlessly draining away your nervous force.

Make this change and note the instant relief

Begin today to save your strength by taking this needless strain off your spine. Put soft, springy O'Sullivan's Heels on your shoes—notice the difference they make. They eliminate the daily jolts and jars that sap your energy. They give relief at once.

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O'Sullivan's Heels are guaranteed to outlast any other heels. They will last three times as long as leather heels, and will give uniformly satisfactory service to the very last.

Because of our special process, O'Sullivan's Heels combine the greatest durability with the greatest resiliency. They are made of perfect heel material.

Buy your new shoes O'Sullivanized. Good dealers sell the latest style shoes with O'Sullivan's heels already attached. Have O'Sullivan's put on all your shoes today.

In black, white or tan; for men, women and children. Insist on O'Sullivan's—avoid the disappointment of substitutes.

S R C., '17

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Peck & Peck silk stockings are the finest quality and workmanship obtainable.

Silk stockings for regular wear are most economical as well as being far more attractive than cotton or lisle.

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VIOLET (Vo-o-lay) GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900 Paris France
Used by every one who desires the best in toilet requisites.
Sold in the best shops all over the world.

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Dining Suites of Every Description

Nowhere will you find a more varied nor more distinctive collection of Dining Suites than found here. Every period, style, material and finish are represented in our collection. Each piece is dependable and correctly priced.

You will be agreeably surprised, too, at our fine selection of Bedroom and Living Room Furniture as well as innumerable odd pieces.

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FURNITURE CO.

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AN Artistic Japanese Lacquered Cabinet, decorated in gold, with two glass-stoppered bottles of Vantine's fragrant Oriental perfumes—one each of Wistaria and Flowery Kingdom; Cabinet plush lined, with separate compartment for each bottle. A unique inkstand when perfume has been emptied, or attractive miniature jewel case when centre partition is removed.

On sale in our Perfumery Section, or mailed upon receipt of $1. (Please specify 13248 T.)

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Fifth Ave. & 39th St., New York

"I do my hair becomingly and trust to

Fashionette *Invisible* **HAIR NETS**

to keep it neat and trim. Why don't *you* try them?"

They are made of finest human hair in all shades, sterilized and specially processed for invisibility and exceptional strength.

Self-conforming, cap-shaped, or all-over styles. Sold in sanitary envelopes. Satisfaction guaranteed. At all good stores.

15c. *each—two for a quarter*
White or grey—25c. each

Colonial Quality
Saratoga New York

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A Garden Full of Darwin Tulips for $1.25

In anticipation of again advancing prices before our customers a collection of Darwin Tulips we had a sufficient quantity grown so that we can offer

75 Giant Darwin Tulip Bulbs, Finest Mixed, for $1.25

Selected from fifteen named varieties.

We Urge Early Orders—While we feel quite certain that we will receive enough bulbs to fill all orders for this collection, owing to present shipping conditions we may be obliged to return money to those ordering late.

Few Spring flowering plants rival the Darwin Tulip for brilliancy of bloom. With flowers as large as the Oriental Poppy, in a wide range of colors and shades, borne on strong stems often exceeding three feet, they are a wonderful addition to the flower garden.

Plant any time before ground becomes frozen and they will bloom during May.

Mail this advertisement, or present at our store, with check, money order, cash or stamps and secure this exceptional collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. **For points west and Canada add 25c ($1.50).**

Our 1917 Fall Bulb Catalog sent on request.

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Make This Test In Your Own Home

The Acousticon will surely make you hear because it has succeeded with over 300,000 delighted patrons of ours who were so troubled.

You do not know this, however, and we are confident enough to want everyone to *know* before he spends a cent.

Everyone knows that deafness is progressive—and unless the ears are stirred to activity they grow sadly worse; thousands write us the Acousticon enables them to hear perfectly and has permanently improved their hearing.

Therefore we ask that you write us, saying "I am hard of hearing and will try the Acousticon"—That's all. We will send you, delivery charges paid, the

Acousticon For Ten Days' FREE TRIAL
No Deposit—No Expense

All we ask is that you give it a fair trial, in your own home and among familiar surroundings. Then there can be no doubt of whether it improves your hearing.

If it does not do so, we want it back without a cent of expense to you for the trial, because we know it is good business policy to have none but satisfied and enthusiastic customers—That's the only kind we now have.

Write for your FREE TRIAL today.

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ORIENTAL RUG SALE

A continuation by request of our unprecedented September Sale.

We again offer our entire enormous assortment of direct importations at prices below all comparison.

A few striking examples:—

CHINESE RUGS, 3x2, were $10, now $7.
ANATOLIANS & HAMADANS, 3x2, were $10 to $18, now $7 up.
GANJAS & KARABAGS, 5x3, were $25, now $17.50.
MOUSULS & KURDISTANS, 6.2x4.1, were $30 to $40, now $25 up.
MESHED, 10.5x7.7, was $140, now $96.
MAHAL, 12.4x8.7, was $195, now $148.
LOT OF CHINESE RUGS, were $190, now $140.
MAHAL, 14x11.5, was $310, now $225.

This special offering will be continued for one week only.

Low operating expense and advantageous wholesale connections make prices lower here than elsewhere. A comparison will convince you.

SHEPPARD KNAPP SON CO.
CARPETS INC. RUGS
RETAIL WHOLESALE
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GREAT FIRE SALE

Our Entire Large Stock of
GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE

MUST BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST
TO MAKE PLACE FOR NEW GOODS
A majority of our stock has not been damaged

Period Furniture

A Wide Variety of **Four Post Beds**
Mahogany, Walnut, Enamelled, Maple, etc.

Bargains in Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., **Dining Room Suites.** Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., **Bedroom Suites,** as well as odd period pieces, Desks, Chairs, Tables, etc.

Manufacturers **MANGES BROS.** Established 1852
115 and 117 West 23d Street

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METHOD OF
HAIR TREATMENT

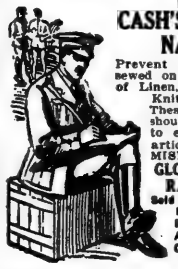
and HERBEX HAIR TONICS maintain HEALTHY HAIR and Correct Unnatural Hair & Scalp Conditions. They assist Nature in restoring normal, healthy conditions by stimulating and revitalizing the hair growing processes.

Forty years' test has demonstrated their efficacy; many thousand patrons testify to their beneficial value. Healthy hair needs attention. Incipient hair and scalp disorders grow worse by neglect.

Send description of your hair and scalp condition, general physical health, and age, and I will suggest proper treatment and tonics. Booklet T, "Healthy Hair," free on request.

Frank Parker Hair & Scalp SPECIALIST
51 WEST 37TH STREET, NEW YORK

Before Going to the Front Mark Your Clothing with CASH'S WOVEN NAMES



Prevent loss; easily sewed on to all kinds of Linen, Woolen and Knitted Articles. These Name Tapes should be attached to every possible article likely to be MISLAID, such as GLOVES, CAPS, RAINCOATS.

Sold by all leading Dry Goods, Men's Furnishing and Army and Navy Co-op. Stores.

Prices:

12	dozen.	$2.00
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Style Sheet on Application.

He writes: "Be sure to mark my clothes with CASH'S NAMES."

J. & J. CASH, Limited,
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Sauce Pan Rack
(Patented)

I AM TRUE ECONOMY in these high cost times. My lifetime wage is $1.00.

I Am Noiseless

I BRING into your kitchen all you have ever WISHED, HOPED or DREAMED of COMFORT, CONVENIENCE and CLEANLINESS in the care of your entire COOKING EQUIPMENT. Capacity, 30 pans with their covers.

I KEEP all your pans and covers together. EVERYTHING AT YOUR FINGER TIPS when wanted and out of the way and sight when not wanted. Place me anywhere you wish to keep your pans.

I SAVE as many steps as a kitchen cabinet.

I AM WORTH many times my total cost of $1 in comfort and step saving.

YOU NEED ME
GET ME TODAY

PIN $1 to your letter and I WILL COME into your kitchen with this GUARANTEE

Your Money Back If You Are Not Satisfied

GARDEN KITCHEN UTILITIES CO.
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With your dollar send your dealer's name and ask for folder:—"Kitchen Comforts."

Rebuilder of Gowns

New York's exclusive and most unique Dressmaking establishment where simply WONDERS are wrought with your passe frocks.

REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.

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DINNER FAVORS NOVELTIES SOUVENIRS

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WE ARE FORTUNATE IN BEING ABLE TO OFFER SUCH A WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF HALLOWE'EN NOVELTIES

DECORATIONS FOR THE ROOM	LITTLE FAVORS FOR CAKES
PUMPKIN LANTERNS	JACK HORNER PIES
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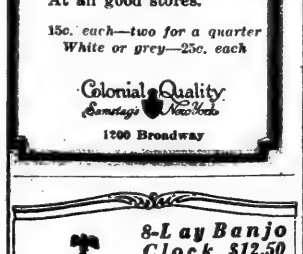

8-Day Banjo Clock $12.50

Delivered Prepaid

This is a beautiful example of the old Colonial banjo clocks made famous by Edw. K. Willard. Originated over a century ago it is still one of the most desirable of all hanging clocks.

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8-Day, 17 in high, 4½ in. dial. Decorated glass panels and brass side pieces. $17.50 prepaid.

Catalog free.

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Street, Afternoon or Evening Wear.

Real Model Gowns, the choicest examples of the leading French and American designers, which were made for exhibition. Every garment original—no two alike, each a gem of its kind, exquisitely made and beautifully finished. Sold to you for about half their real value.

Call and see them. You are never urged to buy.

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Two Gowns for the Usual Price of One

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Khaki Military Wrist Watch

7 Jewel Movement. Dustproof Case. Famous Khaki Drab Webbing Strap, or Kitchener Leather Strap. Carefully regulated. Accurate timekeeper. Ready for Service, $7.90. RADIUM DIAL AND UNBREAKABLE CRYSTAL, $2 extra. No man should overlook these Three Features: THE RADIUM DIAL Tells Time in Dark. THE KHAKI STRAP outwears Leather. THE UNBREAKABLE CRYSTAL will never even crack.

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MFG. JEWELERS EST. 1891
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DIAMOND GUARD RING
Special $29.

Genuine Platinum Top, set with Seven Pure White, Full-Cut Diamonds

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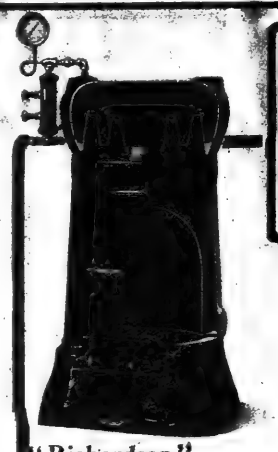
Diamonds Remounted at Low Rates.

So cooling after the hot sun.

Djer-Kiss Talc in Powder only
TALC 30¢

Prepare Now to Save Coal— Put in a "Richardson" System



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How to heat your home at low cost—this will be your big problem in household economy all winter.

Every pound of coal you burn will mean *money*. Investigate *now* how to *save* it.

"Richardson" HEATING SYSTEMS Conserve Coal

They mean cheaper but better heat. We can quickly show you how. They are the result of 80 years' experience and study of the problem of *low fuel consumption.*

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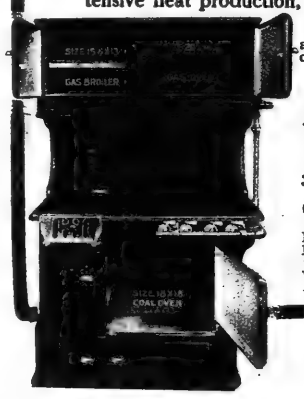

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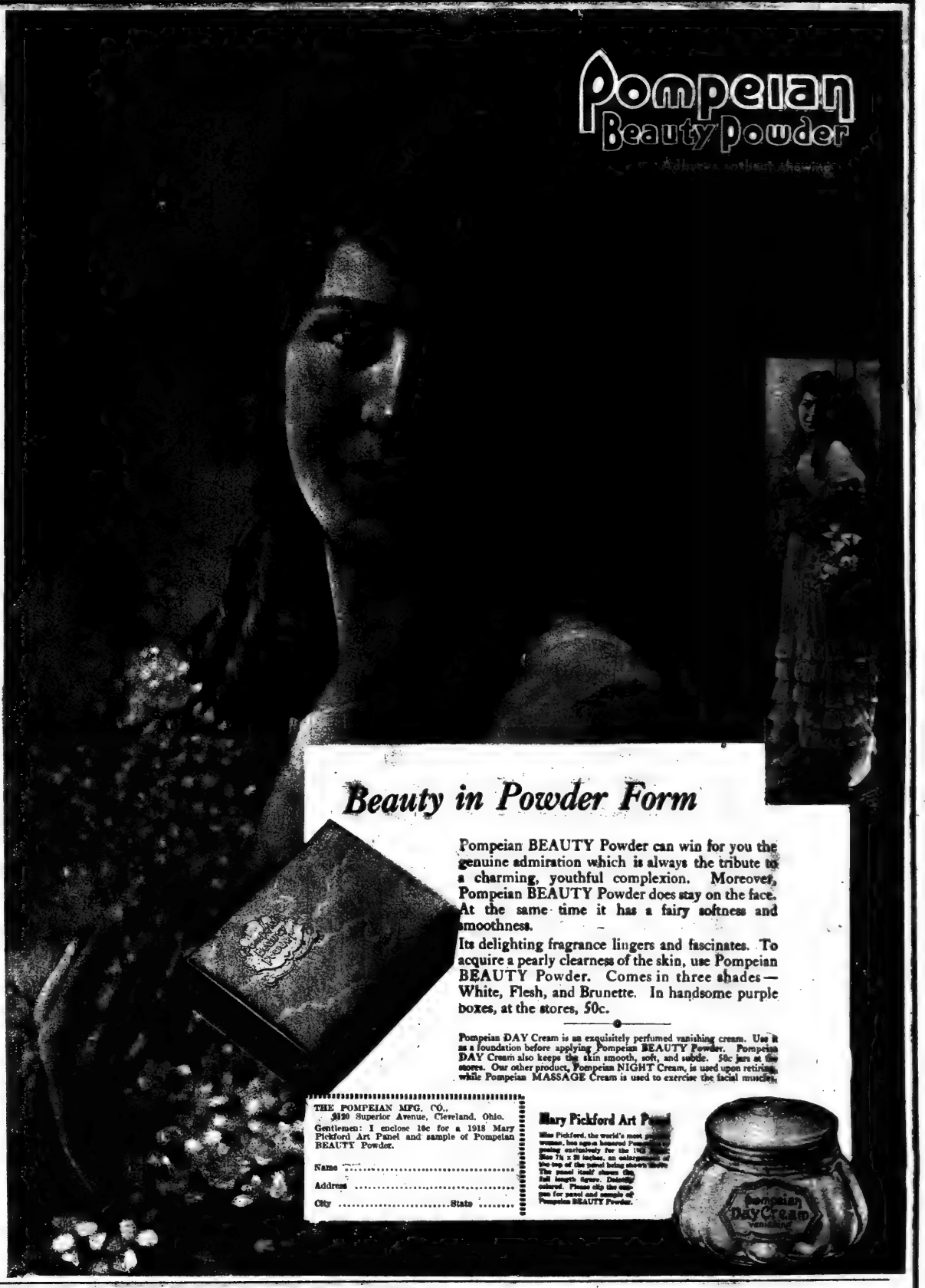

Beauty in Powder Form

Pompeian BEAUTY Powder can win for you the genuine admiration which is always the tribute to a charming, youthful complexion. Moreover, Pompeian BEAUTY Powder does stay on the face. At the same time it has a fairy softness and smoothness.

Its delighting fragrance lingers and fascinates. To acquire a pearly clearness of the skin, use Pompeian BEAUTY Powder. Comes in three shades—White, Flesh, and Brunette. In handsome purple boxes, at the stores, 50c.

Pompeian DAY Cream is an exquisitely perfumed vanishing cream. Use it as a foundation before applying Pompeian BEAUTY Powder. Pompeian DAY Cream also keeps the skin smooth, soft, and subtle. 50c jars at the stores. Our other product, Pompeian NIGHT Cream, is used upon retiring, while Pompeian MASSAGE Cream is used to exercise the facial muscles.

THE POMPEIAN MFG. CO.,
3120 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Gentlemen: I enclose 10c for a 1918 Mary Pickford Art Panel and sample of Pompeian BEAUTY Powder.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

Mary Pickford Art Panel

Miss Pickford, the world's most popular woman, has again honored Pompeian by posing exclusively for the 1918 panel. Size 7½ x 19 inches, an enlargement of the top of the panel being shown above. The panel itself shows the full length figure. Delicately colored. Please clip the coupon for panel and sample of Pompeian BEAUTY Powder.

LILY OF FRANCE CORSET

THE Lily of France is a beautiful corset, worn by beautiful women to make them more beautiful.

$4.00 to $35.00 at Quality Stores

Handsome booklet of new Spring Styles sent on request.

Lily of France Corset Co., 303 Sixth Ave., between 18th & 19th Sts., New York

Anita Stewart

telegraphs "Please send six jars of

Crême Nerol

the most wonderful, satisfying face cream I have ever used." She recommends Creme Nerol over all others. So do **Geraldine Farrar, Fremstad, Fornia, Tetrazzini, Hempel, Pasquale, Margaret Anglin, Florence Reed, Mrs. Fiske, Frances Starr, Billie Burke, Margot Kelly** and **many others**; they know its costly and *unusual* ingredients are blended into a perfect skin beautifier, and that it has a distinctive merit all its own, because it is strictly **Hand Made**

Tubes, 50c; jars, $1.00; Nerol Skin Food, Tubes, $1.00; jars, $2.00. Get it or order it at the better department stores.

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"LIGHTING FIXTURES of MERIT" HEATHER

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Interesting Prices
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Hundreds of Samples
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Convenient Location
Write for Booklet "B."

The R. C. HEATHER CO.
19 West 36th St., near 5th Ave.
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Lysol ANTISEPTIC SHAVING CREAM

You will like this shaving cream

It quickly forms an abundant, soft, creamy lather, which need not be "rubbed-in" and which remains moist on the face until you are through shaving.

And best of all, it contains just enough Lysol Antiseptic to guard you against any infection which might result from a cut or scratch. It keeps the shaving utensils in an antiseptic condition.

25c at all drug stores.

OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND

Lehn & Fink

The INSTRUMENT SUPREME

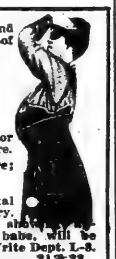
IT is impossible for words or pictures to convey to you the supremacy of the Krakauer Small Grand Piano. We can but ask you to see it, play it, compare it critically with any other instrument. Such a test of the

KRAKAUER *Small Grand* **PIANO** $700 *Terms of payment arranged*

is invited because we know the instrument will live up to the high musical ideals which we have set for it. You will assume no obligation by calling and inspecting this instrument.

Retail Salesrooms: 125 West 42nd St.

Lane Bryant



is the largest maker and retailer in the world of maternity apparel, and

Lane Bryant MATERNITY CORSET

is the ONLY one built for the true maternity figure.

Retains Stylish Figure;
Preserves Health;
Relieves Fatigue.

Supports abdomen and vital organs, preventing injury.

In "MATERNITY MODES," shown in apparel for mother and babe, will be sent free out of town. Write Dept. L-8.

Phone 21 & 22 Greeley 6416 **Lane Bryant** W. 38th St.

MATERNITY Apparel

So constructed that they expand as the condition requires (not a hook or eye needs changing), and so designed that they may be worn when the figure returns to normal.

No. 2711 — Charming and most becoming is this maternity dress *(as illustrated)*. Made of crepe de chine; box plaited back and front; panel with extra fullness at side; finished with shirrings and beading. Tucks add fullness to the bodice, which crosses through button hole at back. White satin collar. This gown is fashioned on such becoming lines that it may be worn throughout the entire period.

Special **27.50**

Suits, Gowns, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Negligees, Corsets, Brassieres, Layettes.

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Perfect Diamonds Highest Grade.

Call, write or phone for free catalogue the BLUE BOOK of jewelry, diamonds, silverware, watches, cut glass, ivory, novelties. AT WHOLESALE PRICES in one beautiful gift for Weddings, Birthdays, Anniversaries. Prices $1.00 to $100

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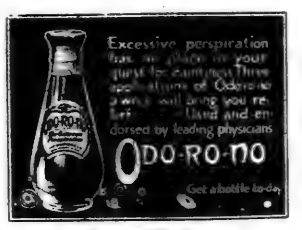

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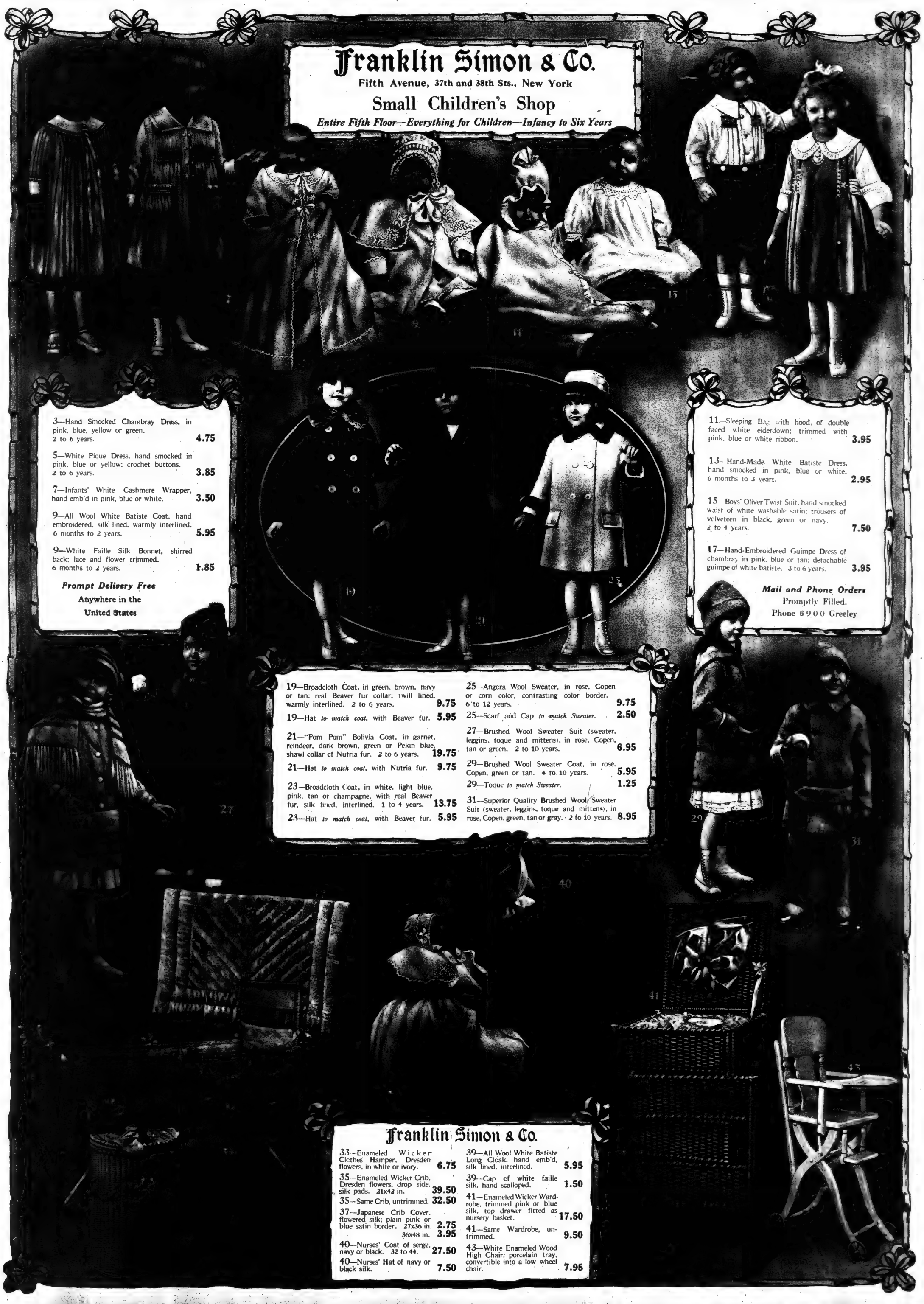

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1917.

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SECTION SEVEN SIXTEEN PAGES

KAISER AND PEACE

Analysis of the Guiding Mind in a War-Mad Government Whose Word Has Been Proved Unworthy of Trust

Kaiser William Is Seen Talking to Ambassador David Jayne Hill at the German Army Manoeuvres in 1910. Ex-President Roosevelt, the Special Guest of the Occasion, Is in Conversation with General von Kessel, and Kermit Roosevelt Is on the Extreme Left of the Picture.

THE reply of the Imperial German Government to the peace proposals of his Holiness the Pope appears to accept with perfect satisfaction, and professes to "greet with special sympathy, the leading idea of the peace appeal that in the future the material power of arms must be superseded by the moral power of right."

The terms of this reply will, no doubt, induce many unthinking persons to believe that the German Government, "in closest contact with representatives of the German people," has experienced a radical change and is now desirous of putting into practice disarmament, obligatory arbitration, and complete submission to international law. What more, it will be asked, can be demanded? A penitent and contrite Germany, speaking in the name of the people, is pleading for peace. Why continue to condemn and combat a chastened and converted foe?

If the evidence of a sincere conversion were convincing it would be reprehensible to postpone a peace conference for a single day. But there is in this document no evidence whatever of a change of mind. On the contrary, there is a positive assertion that there is no need of a change, for Germany, from the beginning, has been entirely right, absolutely and faultlessly faithful to the ideals of peace, and the innocent victim of "a fatal enchainment of events in the year 1914," which "broke off all hopeful course of development and

By DAVID JAYNE HILL,

Ex-Ambassador to Germany

transformed Europe into a bloody battle arena."

The straightforward, consistent, and unbroken policy of the Imperial German Government is thus set forth in the reply to the proposals of the Pope:

> In his first speech from the throne at the opening of the German Reichstag on June 25, 1888, the Kaiser promised that his love of the German Army and his position toward it should never lead him into temptation to cut short the benefits of peace unless war were a necessity, forced upon us by an attack on the empire or its allies. The German Army should safeguard peace for us, and should peace, nevertheless, be broken, it would be in a position to win it with honor. The Kaiser has, by his acts, fulfilled the promise he then made in twenty-six years of happy rule, despite provocations and temptations.
>
> In the crisis which led to the present world conflagration his Majesty's efforts were up to the last moment directed toward settling the conflict by peaceful means. After the war had broken out, against his wish and desire, the Kaiser, in conjunction with his high allies, was the first solemnly to declare his readiness to enter into peace negotiations. The German people support his Majesty in his keen desire for peace.

Is this reading of the Kaiser's record in this war a true and sincere interpretation? Were his Majesty's efforts up to the last moment directed toward settling the conflict by peaceful means?

In reopening this question the Imperial German Government furnishes us with a test by which we may determine whether or not these high-sounding professions of faith in "the moral power of right" are sincere or simply a new cloak for that hypocrisy which the disclosures of the war have so frequently revealed. The past and the future having been represented as of one texture, we are, by the authority of this remarkable document itself, justified in judging the future by the past. If, therefore, the pretension that the Kaiser's efforts up to the last moment were directed toward settling the conflict by peaceful means is false, and known by the German Government making this declaration to be so, we may justly conclude that, since, as is contended, the motives of that Government have always been the same, no dependence can be placed upon these new professions regarding the principles involved in the Pope's proposals.

As a preliminary to a fresh investigation of the conditions in which the war was begun by the declaration launched against Russia by the German Emperor on Aug. 1, 1914, regarding which we are now in possession of much new light, it is worthy of comment that now, as then, the Imperial Government confines itself entirely to generalities. Just as in 1914 the Kaiser's "efforts" included no specific plan or proposal of a pacific nature, so now the German "desires for peace" include no specific suggestion of reparation, restitution, or indemnity for the ruin wrought in Belgium, France, and Poland. There is, from the German point of view, no wrong to be righted, because none has been committed. A stolid impenitence runs through the entire document. Behind it there is the same self-righteousness, the same arrogance, and the same blindness to moral distinctions and national responsibility that the rest of the world has come to associate with German diplomatic and military procedure.

Let us then address ourselves to the standard of conduct by which the German Government wishes to be judged, namely, by the nature of the Kaiser's efforts to preserve peace.

It is desirable, first of all, to allow him to speak for himself. This he has done in his personal telegram to the President of the United States, written on Aug. 10, 1914, first published in August, 1917. It is in substance a detailed statement of the Kaiser's reasons for not desiring the mediation of the President with a view to ending the war and a justification of his desire to continue it.

In this telegram the Kaiser's first point is a complaint against England, which had entered the war on Aug. 4, after the invasion of Belgium. The charge is made that Prince Henry had informed the Kaiser that King George V.

By Ex-Ambassador David Jayne Hill

Serbia, and rather than do so would unchain a general European war.

In his reply to Prince Henry, King George does not say, as the Kaiser reports, that he "had ordered his Government to use every possible influence with his allies to refrain from taking any provocative military measures." What he does say is, "I earnestly desire that such a misfortune as a European war—the evil of which could not be remedied—may be prevented. My Government is doing the utmost possible in order to induce Russia and France to postpone further military operations, provided that Austria declares herself satisfied with the occupation of Belgrade and the neighboring Serbian territory as a pledge of a satisfactory settlement of her demands, while at the same time the other countries suspend their preparations for war. I rely on William applying his great influence in order to induce Austria to accept this proposal. In this way he will prove that Germany and England are working together to prevent what would be an international catastrophe. Please assure William that I am doing all I can, and will continue to do all in my power, to maintain the peace of Europe."

Emperor Charles of Austria.

Late Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Kaiser informs us that he received the same proposal "from Vienna for London," that he had telegraphed this as his own idea to the Czar, and that he immediately transmitted the telegrams, vice versa, to Vienna and London. The way of peace was thus apparently clearly opened.

Did the Kaiser in reality act in the sense he has here indicated, or is his statement merely an expression of what as a faithful mediator he ought to have done? The question is of crucial importance.

It is a singular fact that the German White Book in explaining the origin of the war makes no mention of any such message to the Czar. The whole incident is passed over without a reference; and is thus treated, like the Russian proposal that the Austro-Serbian question be referred to The Hague Tribunal, as a matter of no importance. The German White Book purports to give the entire telegraphic correspondence between the Kaiser and the Czar, but there is in it no allusion to a suggestion by the Kaiser similar to the British proposal or of that proposal itself in any form. No proposal was made by the Kaiser to the Czar except unconditional abstention from any intervention on behalf of Serbia under penalty of a European war. The British proposal referred to by the Kaiser as opening the door for peace *was never at any time or in any form communicated by the German Government to the Czar or the Russian Government.*

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Gen. von Hindenburg.

The Kaiser himself, as we shall soon see, expressly states that he was about to send the British proposal to the Czar, but did not send it. He left the Czar in ignorance of the open door of peace and closed it by a declaration of war.

The British proposal was never publicly referred to in Germany until Nov. 9, 1916, when Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg justified his Government against the charge by Sir Edward Grey by informing the Reichstag that on July 30, 1914, he had sent the following instruction to the German Ambassador at Vienna:

> Should the Austro-Hungarian Government refuse all mediation, we are confronted with a conflagration in which England would go against us, and Italy and Rumania, according to all indications, would not be with us; so that with Austria-Hungary we should confront three great powers. Germany, as the result of England's hostility, would have to bear the chief brunt of the fight. The political prestige of Austria-Hungary, the honor of her arms, and her justified claims against Serbia can be sufficiently safeguarded by the occupation of Belgrade or other places. We therefore urgently and emphatically ask the Vienna Cabinet to consider the acceptance of mediation on the proposed conditions. Responsibility for the consequences which may otherwise arise must be extraordinarily severe for Austria-Hungary and ourselves.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government," he continues, "acceded to our urgent representations" by giving its Ambassador in Berlin the following instructions:

> I ask your Excellency most sincerely to thank Herr von Jagow, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the information given through Herr von Tschirschki, and to declare to him that, *despite the change in the situation which has since arisen through the Russian mobilization*, we are quite ready to consider the proposals of Sir Edward Grey for a settlement between us and Serbia. *A condition of our acceptance is, of course, that our military action against Serbia should meanwhile proceed*, and that the English Cabinet should induce the Russian Government *to bring to a standstill the Russian mobilization directed against us*, in which case also we, as a matter of course, will at once cancel our defensive countermeasures forced upon us in Galicia.

Sir Edward Grey.

The Chancellor does not, however, profess that this answer was sent to Russia.

Confessedly, it was fear of England that on July 30 changed the attitude of the German Government. "Should the Austro-Hungarian Government refuse all mediation we are confronted with a conflagration in which England would go against us." The mediation which had up to this point been refused was now advised by the German Government. "Responsibility for the circumstances that may otherwise arise must be extraordinarily severe for Austria-Hungary and ourselves," concludes the note.

Let us see, then, how Germany acquitted herself of this responsibility.

"While I was preparing a note to H. M. the Czar the next morning"—that is, the 31st of July—"to inform him that Vienna, London, and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs, I received the telephones from H. E. the Chancellor that on the night before the Czar had given the order to mobilize the whole of the Russian Army, which was, of course, also meant against Germany; whereas up till then the southern armies had been mobilized against Austria."

That report, without waiting for confirmation, although it was known that weeks would be required for an effective Russian mobilization against Germany, put an end to all Germany's efforts for peace.

Regarding the time of receiving this report the Kaiser's mind was evidently in some confusion. In his telegram to the President he says "in the morning"; but in his telegram to King George of July 31 he says, "Your proposals coincide with my ideas and with the communication which I have *this evening* received from Vienna, and which I have passed on to London. I have just heard from the Chancellor that intelligence has just reached him that Nicholas this evening has ordered the mobilization of his entire fleet and army." (Telegram No. 3.)

Crown Prince of Germany.

An entire day thus passed and Nicholas had not been informed by the Kaiser of the British proposal. But he had received from the Czar the following telegram, dated at 2 o'clock that day:

> I thank you cordially for your mediation, which permits the hope that everything may yet end peaceably. It is *technically impossible* to discontinue our military preparations, which have been made necessary by the Austrian mobilization. *It is far from us to want war. As long as the negotiations between Austria and Serbia continue my troops will undertake no provocative action. I give you my solemn word thereon.* I confide with all my faith in the grace of God, and I hope for success of your mediation in Vienna, for the welfare of our countries, and the peace of Europe.

On that same day the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs had sent to all Russian Embassies and Legations the following message to be delivered to all Governments:

> If Austria consents to stay the march of her troops on Serbian territory, and if, recognizing that the Austro-Serbian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the Great Powers may examine the satisfaction which Serbia can accord to the Austro-Hungarian Government without injury to her rights as a sovereign State or her independence, Russia undertakes to maintain her waiting attitude.

President Poincare of France.

Austria also, at the same time the reply was made to the British proposals, sent out the following notice to all embassies and legations:

> Negotiations dealing with the situation are proceeding between the Cabinets at Vienna and St. Petersburg, and we hope that they may lead to a general understanding.

At the same time Sir Edward Grey, in a telegram, declared:

> If Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go to the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it his Majesty's Government would have nothing more to do with the consequences.

Gen. von Ludendorff.

On that very day, apparently before the Austrian reply had been received, the German Government sent an ultimatum to Russia which it was known it was technically impossible to accept, and the next day, the twelve-hour limit of time not having been observed, on Aug. 1, war on Russia was formally declared.

III.

What rendered war inevitable, according to the Kaiser's statement, was that on July 31 a general order of mobilization was issued by the Czar. It mattered nothing that it would require weeks to render the order really effective as against Germany, and that the Czar had assured him, in a telegram dated 2 P. M. of the day war was declared:

> I comprehend that you are forced to mobilize, but I should like to have from you, viz., *that these measures do not mean war, and that we shall continue to negotiate for the welfare of our two countries and the universal peace which is so dear to our hearts.* With the aid of God it must be possible to our long-tried friendship to prevent the shedding of blood. I expect with full confidence your urgent reply.
>
> German White Book. No number.

Not content to meet Russian mobilization with German mobilization, which the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs was assured by the German Ambassador even on Aug. 1 "did not mean war," (Russian Orange Book, No. 70,) and wholly ignoring the Czar's expressed belief that "these measures do not mean war" and his disposition "to negotiate for the welfare of our two countries and the universal peace," the declaration of war was without delay presented at St. Petersburg.

And what was going on in Germany in these last days of July? On July 30, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin had telegraphed his Foreign Office, "I learn that the order for the mobilization of the German Army and Navy has just been issued." A few hours later this was contradicted and explained by the statement that "the news sheets had been printed in advance so as to be ready for all eventualities, and they were put on sale this afternoon, but that they have now been confiscated."

Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg.

This step has been considered by Sir Edward Grey as a provocative measure, intended to incite Russia and technically to put her in the wrong. Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg indignantly denies this, and it is not necessary to insist upon it. It is a fact, however, that "the threatening state of war" (Kriegsgefahrzustand) was announced on July 31.

An interesting light is thrown upon the subject by the telegram of the French Ambassador, Jules Cambon, sent to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs on July 30, which reads as follows:

> Herr von Jagow telephoned to me at 2 o'clock that the news of the German mobilization which had spread an hour before was false, and asked me to inform you of this urgently; the Imperial Government is confiscating the extra editions of the papers which announced it. But neither this communication nor these steps diminish my apprehension with regard to the plans of Germany.
>
> It seems certain that the Extraordinary Council held yesterday evening at Potsdam with the military authorities under the Presidency of the Emperor decided on mobilization, and this explains the preparation of the special edition of the Lokal Anzeiger, but that from various causes (the declaration of Great Britain that she reserved her entire liberty of action, the exchange of telegrams between the Czar and William II.) the serious measures which had been decided upon were suspended.
>
> One of the Ambassadors with whom I have very close relations saw Herr Zimmermann at 2 o'clock. According to the Under Secretary of State the military authorities are very anxious that mobilization should be ordered, because every delay makes Germany lose some of her advantages. Nevertheless, up to the present the haste of the Gen-

Kaiser and Peace—A Record of Pretenses

had empowered him to give verbal assurance "that England would remain neutral if war broke out on the Continent involving Germany and France, Austria and Russia."

The belief that England would take no part in a continental war had other grounds than the alleged assurance of the King. It is well known the German Embassy at London had assured the Kaiser that the internal condition of British affairs absolutely precluded such participation. Although it is officially denied in England that the assurance given by Prince Henry was ever authorized by the King, it is certain that Prince Henry was in London and that he conversed with George V. The most charitable interpretation of the conversation is that one or the other did not understand the scope of the inquiry made or the implications of the answer, for the journey of Prince Henry was undertaken before there was any actual casus belli and when it was apparently possible that the Austro-Serbian controversy, in which England had no direct interest, might be settled in a judicial manner.

Kaiser William II.

The Austrian ultimatum to Serbia was presented on July 23, and the reply of Serbia was not received at Vienna until the evening of July 25. It was on Sunday, July 26, that Prince Henry, as he informs us in the telegram he sent to King George on July 30, after his return to Berlin, was received by the King at Buckingham Palace. For the message the King had sent to the Kaiser, whatever it was, Prince Henry says in his telegram, "William was very thankful." So far as the Prince's language is concerned, we might suppose the message was that in case any danger of war should arise the King would use all possible means to help in preserving peace. But the Kaiser assures us in his telegram to the President that this was not the message he had sought and which Prince Henry had said he was "thankful for." The grateful communication, according to the Kaiser, was that France and Germany, Russia and Austria, might fight it out without any interference on the part of England.

Before the Serbian answer was known, therefore, Kaiser William was not only expecting a general continental war, but he was arranging to confine it to these four Powers, a situation which would give to the Central Powers every advantage and the prospect of speedy triumph.

Until July 30, then, the Kaiser, as he himself informs us, was looking for a conflict of arms in which England would take no part. What he was "thankful for," according to his own version of the King's message, which may have been a mistaken one, was not that England would assist in preventing war, but that he could have it on his own terms. This was all he had sought. For peace he had spoken no favorable word.

Did he know of the contents of the Austrian ultimatum before July 26, when Prince Henry had his conversation with King George? He may not have dictated the note, but he already knew its contents and had approved them. "From the beginning of the conflict," reports the German White Book, "we assumed the position that there were here concerned the affairs of Austria alone. * * * We therefore directed our efforts toward the localizing of the war, and toward convincing the other powers that Austria-Hungary had to appeal to arms in justifiable self-defense, forced upon her by the conditions." It was also known that Serbia, otherwise helpless, would ask for a hearing by the other powers, particularly Russia, which was to be denied her. On the 26th, Russia was warned by the Kaiser that any military measures to defend Serbia from an armed attack by Austria would be followed by German mobilization, and that German mobilization "means war." It was distinctly declared that an attempt on the part of Russia to secure the independence of Serbia as a sovereign State "would unchain a European war." The alternative presented to war was abject submission to the subjugation of Serbia, as the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina had been reluctantly submitted to in 1909 under a similar threat.

Prince Heary.

On that same day, July 26, Sir Edward Grey made a proposal to submit the differences between Austria-Hungary and Serbia to a conference of the Ambassadors of Germany, France, and Italy under his Chairmanship. But, the Kaiser then believing that England's intervention was not to be seriously considered, the German White Book asserts, "We declared in regard to this proposal that we could not, however much we approved the idea, participate in such a conference, as we could not call Austria in her dispute with Serbia before a European tribunal. Faithful to our principle that mediation should not extend to the Austro-Serbian conflict, which is to be considered as a purely Austro-Hungarian affair, but merely to the relations of Austria-Hungary and Russia, we continued our endeavors to bring about an understanding between these two powers"—that is, the "understanding" impressed upon Russia was that any intervention to prevent the attack of Austria upon Serbia would be answered by war, while that impressed upon Austria-Hungary was that no interference with her humiliation of Serbia would be permitted.

An English Artist's Conception of the Ruler Who Works for War While He Pretends to Love Peace.

Then, on July 30, came the great disappointment, which Kaiser William frankly sets forth as a personal grievance, and even as a breach of faith on the part of England. "On the 30th," states the next point in his telegram to the President, "my Ambassador in London reported that Sir Edward Grey, in course of a 'private' conversation, told him that if the conflict remained localized between Russia—not Serbia—and Austria, England would not move, but if we 'mixed' in the fray she would take quick decisions and grave measures, i. e., if I left my ally, Austria, in the lurch to fight alone, England would not touch me."

Czar Nicholas II.

Here was a turning point. The war between Germany and France, Austria and Russia was then to be blocked. Kaiser William was no longer "thankful." Matters were taking a serious turn. There might be no war at all under these new conditions. Germany's bluff of Russia on the 26th was called by England on the 30th.

To comprehend what this meant to the Kaiser's plans it is important to note what had been occurring in this interval.

On July 27 the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin wrote to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburg:

> Before my visit to the Minister for Foreign Affairs today his Excellency had received the French Ambassador, who endeavored to induce him to accept the British proposal for action in favor of peace, such action to be taken simultaneously at St. Petersburg and at Vienna by Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and France. Cambon suggested that these powers should give their advice to Vienna in the following terms: "To abstain from all action which might aggravate the situation. * * * *Jagow refused point blank to accept this suggestion* in spite of the entreaties of the Ambassador.

Russian Orange Book, No. 39.

On July 29 the British Ambassador at Berlin telegraphed Sir Edward Grey:

> I was sent for again today by the Imperial Chancellor, who told me that he regretted to state that the Austro-Hungarian Government, to whom he had at once communicated your opinion, had answered that events had marched too rapidly and that *it was therefore too late* to act upon your suggestion that the Serbian reply might form a basis of discussion.

British Diplomatic Correspondence, No. 75.

On the same day, July 29, Czar Nicholas telegraphed to Kaiser William:

> I am glad you are back in Germany. In this serious moment I ask you earnestly to help me. An ignominious war has been declared against a weak country, and in Russia the indignation, which I fully share, is tremendous. I fear that very soon I shall be unable to resist the pressure exercised upon me and that I shall be forced to take measures which will lead to war. To prevent a calamity, as a European war would be, I urge you in the name of our old friendship to do all in your power to restrain your ally from going too far.

German White Book, No. 21.

Now follows the telegraphic correspondence of the two Emperors, very actively prosecuted during July 29-31, consisting on the side of the Czar in urgent appeals to the Kaiser to moderate the military procedure of his ally, Austria-Hungary, and on the part of the Kaiser in emphatic demands upon the Czar that he take no military action to stay the attack of Austria upon Serbia, but to remain passive

The one important observation to be made with regard to the "mediation" which the Kaiser undertook between Austria and Russia is that in the German White Book, published in August, 1914, to show Germany's attitude before the declaration of war by Kaiser William, although the correspondence between the Kaiser and the Czar is published in full, *there is not one word of any attempt on the part of the Kaiser to influence the action of Austria-Hungary against provoking a conflict with Russia!* The part Austria was to play had been already arranged, and the support Germany was to give was fully understood. There is no documentary evidence that the mediation Kaiser William had professed to be engaged in ever actually occurred. The Kaiser's rôle consisted solely until July 30 in flashing his sword in the face of the Czar, with the determination that Europe should have nothing to say about it.

King George V.

II.

With July 30, for the reason already stated, a new chapter opened in the Kaiser's negotiations. He has himself written the introduction to it, and here it is:

> This communication (the German Ambassador's telegram of July 30, above referred to) being directly counter to the King's message to me, I telegraphed to H. M. on the 29th and 30th thanking him for his kind messages through my brother, and begging him to use all his power to keep France and Russia, his allies, from making any warlike preparations calculated to disturb my work of mediation, stating that I was in constant communication with H. M. the Czar. In the evening the King kindly answered that he had ordered his Government to use every possible influence with his allies to refrain from taking any provocative military measures. At the same time H. M. asked me if I would transmit to Vienna the British proposal that Austria was to take Belgrade and a few other Serbian towns, and a strip of country, as a "main mise" to make sure that the other Serbian promises on paper should be fulfilled in reality. This proposal was in the same moment telegraphed to me from Vienna for London, quite in conjunction with the British proposal. Besides, I had telegraphed to H. M. the Czar, the same as an idea of mine, before I received the two communications from Vienna and London, as both were of the same opinion.
>
> I immediately transmitted the telegrams vice versa, Vienna and London. I felt that I was able to tide the question over and was happy at the peaceful outlook.

The lack of precision in the Kaiser's statements requires a comment upon his general accuracy as a historian. So far as the records show, it was not by direct communication with King George, but through Prince Henry, that the King was asked to use all his power to keep France and Russia from making any warlike preparations, and it was through the Prince also that he received the reply. (See Nos. 1 and 2 of telegrams exchanged between London and Berlin.) In his telegram of July 30 to King George Prince Henry expresses the opinion that the neutrality of Russia and France is, perhaps, "the only possible means of preserving the peace of Europe"—which is equivalent to saying that Germany would not tolerate any interference with regard to the rights of

Gary School Plan as a City Campaign Issue

Advantages of the System Upheld by Mayor Mitchel's Supporters, While Tammany Insists It Has Been a Failure

THE so-called Gary plan of public school education is the subject of hot discussion in these days. The opponents of Mayor Mitchel's administration declare that the introduction of the Gary plan forms a forceful reason why Mitchel should not be reelected. The supporters of the program—who do not call it the Gary plan, by the way—point to the establishment of "duplicate schools" with pride as one of the best things the city administration has done. The men and women who are opposed to the new order of things in the schools look upon the payment of $10,000 to Superintendent Wirt of Gary to introduce the system here as a shocking misuse of the city's funds. The friends of the new plan regard every penny spent upon its establishment as an investment for the good of the children of New York.

What, more specifically, do both sides say about the "Gary plan"?

Opponents of the system as introduced here say that it is at best an experiment; that it has not been properly tried out here, but is being forced upon the city without due process not only of investigation but of natural development; that its introduction so far has been followed by a decrease of appropriations of school buildings, to which objection is made; that it "develops caste"; and that it has been rejected by other cities and should be rejected here, because—to sum up their contentions—it would probably do "more harm than good."

The men and women who uphold the extension of the plan say that the program in general "stimulates the play of intelligence in the child instead of merely filling his mind with information"; that it gives to the children of the free elementary schools educational advantages, and with them increased flexibility of work and interest in doing it, otherwise confined to the high schools and to "pay schools" for the children of the rich; that it demands less sacrifice of the teachers' vitality than the old system, and thereby increases their efficiency; and that it operates to the improvement of the children's health.

Of course, these are not all the contentions of either side. But they show some of the main points of difference between them.

William McAndrew, member of the Board of Superintendents, who is in charge of the "new-program schools," was asked for his views in support of the new system. But when the interviewer spoke of the "Gary plan," Mr. McAndrew replied with an immediate correction of the phrase.

"The Board of Education," he said, "has never used the words 'Gary schools,' or 'Cincinnati schools,' to describe the innovations introduced under President Churchill's administration three years ago. Those innovations consisted, briefly, in details of the introduction of the co-operative plan of putting the older children in shops, factories, and offices, alternating with work in regular classes, and of the plan whereby the younger children got more opportunity of constructive work in the school. The Board of Education, through its representatives, went on an exploring trip to Cincinnati, Gary, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, and Schenectady. The school systems which impressed them most were in Cincinnati and in Gary. In the former city they found the co-operative plan developed to a notable success. In Gary, they saw an extensive application of handwork. But both of these ideas are extensively advanced in other places—Fitchburg, St. Louis, Springfield, Mass., and elsewhere.

"The whole country is undertaking a remaking of its school system in an attempt to fit it to present-day needs," Mr. McAndrew went on, with a seeming digression that was soon shown to be no digression at all. "Mr. Churchill, Mr. Willcox, and those of the Board of Education who took the trip thought that Cincinnati and Gary had pioneered successfully in the direction New York would have to go. They brought the managers of those systems to New York to show us how to improve our own schools.

"The question now arises whether the New York schools needed improvement. The schools of the entire country need improvement. The schools of this country are built up on a model developed in the English atmosphere of Queen Anne's Court, and imported to America in the form of books and schoolmasters long ago, before there was any study of the capacities of children, their natural instincts or abilities. Knowledge was the aim of school, and knowledge was considered synonymous with information. Information was to be conned out of books memorized and drilled. The school's business was to introduce us to our inheritance from the past. We were to be made to learn it! If we didn't care for it they pounded it into us with a ferrule. School was a jail. The liveliest children ran away from it. Laws had to be made to compel us to go to school. Truancy was a vice of which grown-ups boasted, as showing that they had been youths of spirit. The standard school through which you and I went, and for which there still exists defenders, was the best example of organized, bull-headed stupidity of which I know. It has debilitated the intelligence of the nation.

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William Wirt of Gary, Ind., Introducer of the Work-and-Play School Plan.

"I know," said Mr. McAndrew, with emphasis, "that that is a pretty severe arraignment. But it is an arraignment which is made by leading educators. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, has maintained over and over again, in speeches all through the country, that the typical school stultifies the intelligence and has failed to teach the American nation how to think. Didn't you hear Lord Northcliffe say that the American school was producing a race of white Chinese, all alike, and unable to reason, but only prone to follow ancient tradition? Sir John Gorst lectured through this country on 'The Curse of American Education.' The majority of foreign educators revile our standard school system.

"As for others among our own educators, our State Commissioner of Education, Draper, says the lives of our children have been wasted. Francis Blair, State Superintendent of Illinois, says the courses of study are unsuited to our children, and are at least twenty-five years behind the times. Governor Ferris of Michigan says our schools are a superstition. Snedden, as Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, called the American school system a collection of dogmas and traditions formulated by the unprogressive through generations.

"For ten years the New York school people have been struggling to free the local system from charges of backwardness and unsuitability. The new model—what you call the Gary system—is the attempt to bring our schools here up to the point reached by the most advanced school organizations throughout the country.

"It is not a 'Gary system.' It is a new school program, uncongealed, refusing to be called a 'system' at all, but endeavoring to give the school children of New York what Eliot, Snedden, Blair, and the others say they ought to have—more chance to work with their hands, more opportunity to develop physically, more provision for learning of and discussing the actual world of today.

"For this we are giving the boys and girls, in the last four years of the elementary schools, more work with real things, more discussion of current history, enlivened with moving pictures, dramatic representations, actual experiments in science, such as have heretofore been confined to high schools and colleges, to which the bulk of our children never go.

"This is an advance which the private schools, the pay schools, have made ahead of us. In opposition to the new model in the public elementary school it is sometimes said that our introduction of shop work 'turns the children into factory hands.' On the contrary, it gives to the children whose parents cannot afford to send them to private schools the very advantages of handwork that the parents of wealthy children demand and pay for. Look at the advertisements of private schools in any magazine: Here is a country day school for boys, featuring manual work and emphasizing athletics; here is a polytechnic institute calling attention to its expensive new plant, with shop and gymnasium; here are pages of advertisements of girls' schools, pointing out their equipment for domestic science, art, handwork, science generally. Why should the schools for the children of the wealthy feature these opportunities for work with tools and hands? Because the managers of the private schools are free to introduce over night what they find the children need and the intelligent parents demand. And they do it.

"A neighbor of mine has just taken his boy out of the 'old line' public school, where he can have only one shop lesson a week, and put him in a pay school where he gets one every day. The boy is not to be a mechanic. He is to go on to high school and college and professional school and to be a lawyer in partnership with his father. But the father wants him, now, while his appetite is strong for it, to get skill and practice in tool work, so he puts him in a school where he can get it. Another neighbor of mine Cyrus Miller, former Borough President of the Bronx, has taken his own boy from the school near home and sends him clear across town to School 45—why? Because that is one of the schools you call a 'Gary' school, and that means the boy can get the full amount of book study and tool work besides.

"Notice," Mr. McAndrew went on, "'the full amount of book study.' It has sometimes been mistakenly thought that the new schools cut down work in the 'fundamentals.' They do not. On the contrary, they give a little more time to reading, writing, and arithmetic, but they lengthen the school day; and most of the additional time goes to subjects which the country has been clamoring for.

"Here, for instance, is a program of a day in School 54, Bronx, for children in the sixth year: 8:30, arithmetic, room 308; 9:20, geography, room 308; 10, reading, room 308; 11, play, school yard; 12, dismissed for lunch; 1, sewing, or dressmaking, or cooking or millinery or woodworking, in a room specially equipped for convenient work; 2, assembly, with music, singing and listening, current events, civic duties or manners, or one of the hundred and more things that are necessary for the coming citizen to learn. That is all there is to the day.

"The children move about a good deal. Of course they do. That is one of the great advantages of the plan. Do you think a child of 11, or 5, or 14, or 25, ought to be kept on one seat in one room under the care of one teacher all day long, week after week, throughout the school year? The only reason for thinking a thing like that is that the school has accustomed people to it. No intelligent man or woman who knows anything about children would ever think of deliberately devising so monstrous and deadly a scheme. Why do children play hooky? Why do teachers become tired, drawn, unattractive? Because the old program bores them to death!

"The new plan, you see, provides changes in teachers for young children in the free schools. Of course, children in pay schools don't have one teacher, teaching everything, all day long; the management of a pay school has to conform to common sense, or parents will not send their children. But in the old standard public schools the children had to take what they got. Only yesterday I questioned, one by one, a couple of dozen children of different ages in school 175, a new model school in Brooklyn, as to how they liked the present so-called 'Gary' program. In almost every case one of the reasons for their preference for the new arrangement was that 'we have more teachers; it isn't so tiresome.' Every one knows how necessary it is for children's development to come in contact with different personalities in their own homes. School is only a specialized home. And the change of influences during the day is one of the things that Dr. Eliot, Dr. P. P. Claxton, National Commissioner of Education, and all the accepted authorities that I can find say is an essential for the proper growth of young intelligences."

Among the other advantages which Mr. McAndrew points out in the new model school is the place of fresh air in the child's school day.

"Every new model school must have a playground, and every child must spend sixty minutes of the school day out in that playground," he said. "The playground is in charge of a sympathetic, resourceful teacher, who is like a school coach. And the result is apparent in the children's increased physical stamina. According to the school nurse, the children in the so-called Gary schools are found to be healthier than those in the 'standard' schools.

"And they stand higher in their studies because of the emphasis on fresh air. Any one with oxygenated blood in his brain thinks two thoughts where the person whose blood is poisoned by indoor exhalations thinks only one—and a

Kaiser and Peace—By David Jayne Hill

eral Staff, which sees war in mobilization, had been successfully prevented. In any case, mobilization may be decided upon at any moment. I do not know who had issued in the Lokal-Anzeiger, a paper which is usually semi-official, premature news calculated to cause excitement in France.

Further, I have the strongest reasons to believe *that all the measures for mobilization* which can be taken before the publication of the general order of mobilization *here already been taken here*, and that *then are measures here to make us publish our mobilization first*, in order to attribute the responsibility to us.

—The French Yellow Book, No. 105.

It was after all this, and while the Czar was not informed by the Kaiser of his latest stroke of "mediation" with Austria, that the Russian general order had been issued. Does it appear that the Kaiser was looking for peace or for war? Was there not still, on Aug. 1, 1914, a chance for averting the European catastrophe?

IV.

There is, however, a fourth development, from some points of view the most interesting of all, in Kaiser William's explanation of the origin of the war. Here is his final statement:

In a telegram from London my Ambassador informed me he understood the British Government would guarantee the neutrality of France and wished to know whether Germany would refrain from attack. I telegraphed to his Majesty the King personally that mobilization being already carried out could not be stopped, but if H. M. could guarantee with his armed forces the neutrality of France I would refrain from attacking her, leave her alone, and employ my troops elsewhere. H. M. answered that he thought my offer was based on a misunderstanding, and as far as I can make out, Sir E. Grey never took my offer into serious consideration. He never answered it. Instead he declared that England had to defend Belgian neutrality, which had to be violated by Germany on strategical grounds, news having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium and the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a passage under guarantee of his country's freedom. I am most grateful for the President's message.

The general mobilization of the German Army is officially reported to have been ordered at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 1. The telegram referred to by the Kaiser from the German Ambassador at London had also been sent on that day. In his reply to King George regarding its suggestion, sent in the evening of that day, Kaiser William said: "For technical reasons the mobilization which I have already ordered this afternoon on two fronts—east and west—must proceed according to arrangements made. A counterorder cannot now be given." Was it really a military impossibility to arrest this mobilization which, according to Berlin, had only just been set in motion? Why, then, was not the Czar's plea of "technical reasons" equally good, if not better? But Kaiser William had refused to listen to this, even when accompanied with the most solemn pacific assurances.

But the Kaiser did not give any pacific assurances. He would "refrain from attacking France, leave her alone, and employ his troops elsewhere" on condition that H. M. "would guarantee with his armed forces" the neutrality of France! The telegram to arrest mobilization, the Kaiser said, had come "too late." His troops were on the track of a victim. They insisted on being used somewhere.

Had this condition on the French frontier been created since 5 o'clock of that same afternoon, when, as the Kaiser said in his telegram to the King, (No. 6,) his troops were "being kept back by telegraph and telephone from crossing the French frontier"?

Here is what President Poincaré telegraphed to King George on July 31:

The military preparations which are being undertaken by the Imperial Government, especially in *the immediate neighborhood of the French frontier, are being pushed forward every day with fresh vigor and speed.* France, resolved to continue to the very end to do all that lies within her power to maintain peace, has, up to the present confined herself solely to the most indispensable precautionary measures. But it does not appear that her prudence and moderation serve to check Germany's action; indeed, quite the reverse.—Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 542.

We have now reached the fateful day, Aug. 1, 1914. What was the international situation on that day? Was it, as the German peace proposals profess, "a fatal enchainment of events" that caused the war? There was no war with Russia and France until the Kaiser declared it. There was no desire for war on the part of Russia, France, and England, which were doing all in their power to avert it. There was mobilization in Russia, but it was incomplete and the honor of the Czar was pledged to the fact that it did not mean war.

In his explanation of his conduct to the President the Kaiser does not claim that Germany was attacked, or that there was any invasion of German soil. He even recited his telegram to the effect that unless the neutrality of France was guaranteed by England's armed forces, he intended to attack her, and only on that condition would he "leave her alone." Nothing that France herself could say or do would save her. In order to attack her successfully, he informs us, "Belgian neutrality had to be violated by Germany on strategical grounds." The reason for this he first wrote was, "*Knowledge* having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium"; but knowing this to be demonstrably false and that it was idle to maintain it, he struck out "knowledge" and substituted "*news*" as the photograph of his telegram discloses.

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Pope Benedict XV.

The Kaiser knew on Aug. 1 that Great Britain had previously asked France and Germany separately if the neutrality of Belgium would be respected, that France had promptly replied in the affirmative, and that by his own orders an answer had been withheld by the Imperial Foreign Office. He knew that the decision to strike France through Belgium had been made before there was any "news" on the subject. In spite of the solomn assurance given by the Government in the Reichstag on May 2, 1913, that "the neutrality of Belgium is guaranteed by international treaty," the passage through Belgium was a part of the Kaiser's military plans.

In view of what we know of German military movements, the Kaiser's reply that the telegram regarding the possible neutrality of France had come "too late" to arrest mobilization was undoubtedly the truth, but it was not too late to prevent the war. Even after the declaration had been formally delivered at 5 P. M. of Aug. 1 at St. Petersburg, its operation could have been suspended by a telegram, the Czar's word of honor that his mobilization did not mean war could have been made the reason for a suspension, and the British proposal, which Austria had accepted the day before, but which the Kaiser had never communicated to the Czar, might have been sent to him with the statement that all the others had agreed to it. In that case there would be no need of a European war, and the Austro-Serbian question, after the occupation of Belgrade as a hostage, could have been pacifically and amicably settled.

That this interpretation of the situation is correct is proved by the telegram of the Czar to King George, sent on Aug. 1, immediately after the Kaiser's declaration of war. Referring to the British proposals, to which Austria had agreed but of which the Kaiser, the trusted mediator, had given him no information, he says:

Chancellor Michaelis.

I would gladly have accepted your proposals had not German Ambassador this afternoon presented a note to my Government declaring war. Ever since presentation of the ultimatum at Belgrade, Russia has devoted all her efforts to finding some pacific solution of the question raised by Austria's action. Object of that action was to crush Serbia and make her a vassal of Austria. Effect of this would have been to upset balance of power in Balkans, which is of such vital interest to my empire. Every proposal, including that of your Government, was rejected by Germany and Austria, and it was only when favorable moment for bringing pressure to bear on Austria had passed that Germany showed any disposition to mediate. Even then she did not put forward any precise proposal. Austria's declaration of war on Serbia forced me to order a partial mobilization, though, in view of threatening situation, my military advisers strongly advised a general mobilization owing to quickness with which Germany can mobilize in comparison with Russia. I was eventually compelled to take this course in consequence of complete Austrian mobilization, of the bombardment of Belgrade, of concentration of Austrian troops in Galicia, and of secret military preparations being made in Germany. That I was justified in doing so is proved by Germany's sudden declaration of war, which was quite unexpected by me, as I have given most categorical assurances to the Emperor William that my troops would not move so long as mediation negotiations continued.

In this solemn hour I wish to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert war. Now that it has been forced on me, I trust your country will not fail to support France and Russia. God bless and protect you. —Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 537.

It was only England's insistence on an effort for peace that caused the German Government to put the British proposal before Austria, and only the fear of England's action—as the note of instruction of July 31 to the German Ambassador at Vienna plainly says—that induced the Kaiser to urge Austria's acceptance. On Aug. 1, when the fatal plunge was finally made at 5 P. M., the situation was again altered. By emphasizing Russia's war preparations, which in extent bore no comparison with those of Germany, and by failing to inform Russia of Austria's real attitude regarding the British proposal, the Kaiser believed he had successfully played England and loaded upon Russia the whole responsibility for the war. With Lichnowsky's telegram suggesting the neutrality of France through England's influence in his hands, he now had even more than what Prince Henry had said he was "thankful for"—the evident indisposition of England to engage in the war and even the possible neutrality of France. Prevent the war under these conditions? By no means. France might be spared if England would guarantee with her armed forces, military and naval, that France would not regard her treaty obligations with Russia and would offer no resistance. Very eager was he, who spoke with such resentment of leaving his "Austrian ally in the lurch" either to force France to violate her treaty obligations to Russia or, in order to crush her, himself to violate the most sacred of pledges by extorting from Belgium the privilege of attacking France by the possession of her forts and the use of her territory as the price of Belgium's "freedom"!

If one wishes to know the state of the Kaiser's mind on the day he declared war and lighted the conflagration which has set the whole world ablaze, let him read and reread that telegram of Aug. 1 to King George when the Kaiser believed for a short time that all which his embassy at London had told him was true; that England was weak, divided, preoccupied, and would be in a short, swift war after all a negligible quantity. Let the reader grasp the lofty arrogance of it. The Kaiser hopes "France will not be nervous!" He is holding back his troops by telegraph and telephone from crossing the frontier. The Chancellor telegraphs to London that Germany will give England until 7 P. M., on Monday, Aug. 3, to furnish it armed guarantee that France will remain neutral. If not, then— And England is now accused of having caused the war!

And today, with this record behind her, balked and hemmed in on sea and land by walls of steel that are closing in upon her like the shears of the fates, Germany professes to accept all that she has for years strenuously opposed—the idea of obligatory arbitration, disarmament, respect for law; but without confession, without contrition, without a surrender of property to which she has no right except that of the housebreaker, and without formally abandoning her lust for gain through annexations and indemnities. This to a conscientious mind would seem monstrous; but to say that the Kaiser has kept the pledge for peace he is said to have made twenty-six years ago and "to the last moment has directed his efforts toward settling the conflict by peaceful means," is to reveal an absence of a sense of responsibility so complete as to justify a suspicion of untrustworthiness regarding every profession which such a Government may make.

Kaiser William Talking with Ambassador Hill on Board the Imperial Yacht Hohenzollern.

down with the Rumanian torpedo boat Zineu, and with him Officers Carrion, Barbin, and Quartermaster Gadiot. The little soldiers Large and Legret died of consumption just as the leaves were budding. Their comrades, Granjean and Leverve have been marked "missing" since the operations around Bucharest.

And then there are the doctors—Clunet, Dufrèche, Santoni, and Germain—who died like heroes, fighting till the last the terrible typhus, as did the nurses, Mlles. de Goutel and Flipp, and the Sisters of Saint Vincent de Paul, Sister Angèle and Sister Antoinette. The Rev. P. Dennetières also gave up his life, which he had dedicated to the sufferings of others.

My work being among the wounded and the sick, it is natural that I knew the doctors better than the soldiers—although many times, at the front, I saw the latter nobly doing their duty under the orders of General Berthelot, the glorious victor of the Labyrinth and Le Mort Homme, whom we love and venerate here as a national hero.

But of all the names before me there is one at which I must pause a while, for among these fighters I knew him the best and worked nearest to him. It is Jean Clunet. Clunet! I saw him for the first time at the most tragic moment of my life.

It was at the close of Autumn; the trees were already bare; the sky was colorless; a cold wind was blowing, and the first frost had hardened the ground. It was shortly after the fall of Bucharest. I was still homeless, living in my train, uncertain where I might care for my children. Alas! I had but five left. The sixth, (Prince Mircea, born Dec. 21, 1912; died Nov. 2, 1916,) the youngest, the smallest, I had left down there in his scarcely closed grave—down there in the "old home" which was no longer ours. My heart and soul torn by an ineffable suffering, I was struggling along under this too heavy burden, the loss of my country, and the death of my child, a double tragedy which fell upon me at the same time.

My grief was so great that at times I had the feeling of struggling against a rising sea in a world of darkness. At the same time I knew it was my duty to get to work and that I must preserve the courage that others would have need of in me, and that, at certain times, one's own sorrows should not count. Still, I was so weary and so broken that nothing seemed to me more sweet than to lie down and die—no longer to feel, think, or struggle—to be at peace.

Then, one morning, as I left the train, on which I had been living with other refugees, to go to Jassy, some one came and asked me to see Dr. Jean Clunet, the brave physician who had undertaken to organize a hospital for contagious diseases.

I received him, and immediately I felt myself won by the indomitable energy of this man. I understood that I must help him, sustain him, and work with him. A Queen, I must place myself in the very heart of my suffering people, where each cry of agony could better reach me, where I could better hear the echo of each grief and pain. The road was hard, but Clunet's courage would show me the way.

Clunet was an enthusiast, an idealist, with a touch of the artist. His look reflected an energy which reached exaltation when he became excited at the thought of toil and struggle. Clunet fought throughout that awful, endless Winter, which, later, in the memory of those who struggled with its terror, will seem only some frightful nightmare. Cold, hunger, and sickness assailed us at the same time. Our supplies gave out, communications were broken, going about was almost impossible. Typhus broke out among our troops, laying low thousands of those who were defending our land; whom, in the first outbreak, we were powerless to save.

Half buried in the snows, in his distant hospital, almost isolated from the rest of the world, surrounded by a few heroic Frenchwomen and those saints, the Sisters of Saint Vincent de Paul, Clunet fought heroically, happiest when the struggle was fiercest. He spoke of the Spring which would come as one speaks of a promised land which one hopes for and where all will be bright and happy. The bad dream vanished with the first blossoms of the lilacs, but Clunet did not see them bloom.

I saw Clunet sometimes during his illness. The first time he still spoke. His great open eyes seemed full of longing for that great power of will which was slowly ebbing. A single thought, a single desire, haunted him, dominated him—to save others from the terrible disease which had stricken him. The second time his eyes were still living, but they were separated from us by I know not what inexplicable thing which makes it so terrible for those who see. His eyes no longer saw us. They were no longer of this world, nor yet of the next. The third time, the agony had found peace, the light was gone from Clunet's eyes, his great heart was still.

We laid him out on a narrow bed in the humblest room of his hospital. His face was very calm. How strange and terrible was this great calmness on him who had been a relentless fighter amid the tumult of life! At the foot of his bed, very quiet, sat his young wife, who had accompanied him to the far-off land, and who, although now alone here, was no longer a foreigner. For all who have toiled together, especially when tears mingle with their work, are they not all members of the same family?

Queen Marie of Rumania.

The black eyes of the young widow looked into mine. There were no tears now; but, in spite of her almost divine resignation, there was in her look that great question, inarticulate, mingled with terror, a protest, which I have so often seen in the eyes of those who have seen their best beloved die.

Near by, on a bed as humble as that of the chief, lay Sister Angèle, who had been stricken at almost the same time. There they were, side by side—he who had been the proud fighter for science, she who had been the humble servant of God. Like unto the wings which had borne her soul to Heaven, her widespread cap framed a smiling and tranquil face—the face of the chosen who already repose in the peace of the Lord, that peace toward which she had moved all the days of her life. Outside the last snows were falling and the birds were giving forth their first songs.

Before leaving Rumania, Mme. Clunet came and spent the last night at my house. Her fortitude was extraordinary. In the tranquil evening hours we talked long. She also had recently lost a beloved child. And so at length it was I who wept bitterly and it was she who took my hands in hers with words of consolation for my grief. It often happens so, when women's hearts meet. Those whom we would console are soon moved to console us in their turn.

I have spoken more at length of Clunet because it was he whom I knew best in that company of physicians, admirable alike for their science and their devotion.

But I do not pronounce with less gratitude the names of Drs. Adain, Dufrèche, Santoni, and Germain, also cut down in the flower of their life. Adain belonged to my Regina Maria ambulance organization. I had to dedicate a first-line hospital which Adain had organized. On the eve of the day set for my arrival the scourge attacked him. A few days after I went to see him, at the Bacau hospital, he died. It was our first and, alas! our last meeting.

Dr. Santoni had charge of the inspection of the patients when first brought in, the most dangerous duty of all. I have seen many sad sights, for I have stood on the thresholds of many miseries, but none has been comparable to that black hole of unimagined distress where Santoni and a few others toiled with an abnegation that was sublime. All of them were stricken. Santoni and a brave little Rumanian woman, Mme. Costu, gave up their lives.

Dr. Germain was almost constantly under the enemy's fire at Galatz. His devotion was limitless. Although he, too, was attacked by the terrible disease, he continued his work and died in delirium.

But I would turn for a moment from the graves, on which my own hands have placed the sweetest Springtime flowers, toward the living, toward those who, side by side with our own, fought for the glory and liberation of this country which I love. Everywhere my duty has taken me in the past year I have found the Frenchmen who had come to help those in need, and who, brothers of a common race, threw themselves, body and soul, into the struggle, ever ready to sacrifice everything, including life itself. To these, from the depths of my heart's gratitude as Queen and woman, I say: "I thank you!"

Unfortunately, I cannot mention all the living, all of whom have so well merited my gratitude. Nor can I even enumerate all the officers or soldiers who, falling victim to the epidemic, only saved their lives after days of most frightful suffering. The disease did not even spare the greatest of the commanders, since General Vouillemin was attacked. To our great joy, his recovery was rapid and complete. The physicians paid a heavy tribute to the scourge. And so especially dear to us are Drs. Chaix, Brousse, Ripert, Mauvart, Colaneri, Barrotte, Lheureux, Charton, Pagès, and Vuillet, all now completely recovered.

Poor Dr. Vuillet! That was not his Calvary, so courageously overcome. He had under his orders a hospital in the neighborhood of Jassy. It was in an isolated place, exposed to wind and sun. I did my best to help this place of contagion, when they were fighting amid unheard-of conditions, to which the terrible Winter only added horror. At the height of the epidemic Vuillet fell ill, and for a long time hung between life and death, while in his hospital his brave comrades, the Sisters of Saint Vincent de Paul, went on with his work, sustained by the example of another Frenchman, the Rev. P. Dennetières, who remained beside the pillows of the sick until he, too, died from the disease he had tried so hard to vanquish by prayer. That was Vuillet's Calvary!

I was beside him when he died. A Rumanian priest, his inseparable friend, was seated at his pillow. Each knew only a few words of the other's language, but the common passion of sacrifice and devotion helped them—that made them understand each other perfectly.

Father Dennetières lay there motionless, the crucifix on his breast, his visage pale and drawn like that of a saint or martyr. A sister was on her knees praying. But she did not weep; she smiled and said:

"He has done his duty. Soon he will be with God."

And like an answer to her words the last rays of the sun entering at the little window fell upon the forehead and hands of the dying man like the promise of the Light Eternal.

Sisters, nurses, soldiers, priests, doctors—I thank you!

Until now Rumania has loved France as one loves all in this world that stands for sweetness, courage, and beauty. But now, since, aside from her grace and genius, she has offered us, in our anguish, the blood of her sons, no longer do we cherish her as our great elder sister, but, still more piously, as a mother who consoles and sustains the child whose steps she guides.

Yonder, in the sweet and great country who once came all these friends, all these saviors, there are others still who have thought of us and who have worked for us. May they hear, in my words of thanks, the echo of another voice, the voice of this entire people who have suffered so much for the great cause of Right and Justice, and who are ready to suffer as much more for her, because their transitory pain was so generously understood by the great, ardent, and infinite heart of France!

Nevada Has Crookedest River

ASIA MINOR has its River Meander, South America its River of Doubt, and now Nevada comes to the fore with the Humboldt River—for its width and length the crookedest river in the world.

The Humboldt flows southeasterly through the central part of Nevada, wending its devious and irrational way over desert sands from a place whose origin is not yet charted, to end itself suicidally in a huge hole in the desert. The Nevada natives know it by various names, among them the "Locoed" River, and with good reason, for the erratic stream turns, twists, and corkscrews its path in a manner beyond comprehension or explanation. At one place in its flow, between points two and a half miles apart, it pursues a tortuous existence of eight miles, during which its course is alternately north twenty-five times, east eighteen times, south thirty times, and west forty-one times.

Every time it takes one of these radical twists it seems to try to run back and touch itself; at thirty-three different points it is within 150 feet of itself, or less. And at all these points it presents the spectacle of the same river flowing in opposite directions 150 feet apart. The Southern Pacific Railroad crosses it twenty-eight times.

Women in Men's Places

NOT many women are yet replacing men called to war service in America. The banks have added a few women clerks, but that is no novelty. The railroads, except in rare instances, are using women only for office work. When great American armies actually begin fighting, however, a different story may be expected. Heads of corporations with large numbers of employes forecast wholesale substitutions. Not until now has public opinion favored women's engaging in certain work involving great manual labor, but, if the forecasts are correct, such labor must fall to their lot here soon, though not to the same extent as in England and France. The munition makers say they can operate successfully with 70 per cent. of women. The garment industries have always used women, but increased business in uniform manufacturing will call for more. Similar predictions are made in regard to practically all the other industries.

second-rate one at that. Accordingly, the new-program schools are fresh-air schools. And they provide for exercise in wide-windowed gymnasiums and in outdoor playgrounds. The buildings, too, have been freed of that 'school odor' which every one knows, which is due to lack of ventilation in the classroom.

"The reduction in the size of the class is also important. Our aim is to have no class of more than forty. A teacher can't do satisfactory work with a larger number than that.

"Another thing the new program does is to extend science and nature teaching to young children, with specimens of plants and animals for the children actually to handle.

"A definite advantage, also, is the reduction of the work of the teacher. In the standard school one woman must prepare each day to teach reading, writing, spelling, geography, history, arithmetic, composition, drawing, music, physical training, manners, morals. She can't do her preparation work satisfactorily in less than three to five hours a day. And no woman can have charge of children five hours a day in school and spend three to five more on preparation at home without breaking down physically. Our new plan demands less than half this preparation from the teachers. The English teacher is in charge of the reading, spelling, composition, and penmanship; another only teaches history and geography; another only physical training. This reduces the outside preparation to about an hour a day, and this is enough for any human being if she—or he—is to remain fresh, inspiring, and a suitable companion for youth. The teacher who has only English and the related branches is of much greater value to her pupils than the teacher who is scattered all over the curriculum!"

Naturally, one of the advantages urged in the new system, throughout, is that it really arouses the interest of the child in his work. Said Mr. McAndrew:

"The 'problem' of discipline has not come up. The children are so interested in what they are doing that it is not necessary to compel their attention to their work."

The opponents of the new plan sharply criticise just this division of labor that gives children more than one teacher. One of the leaflets distributed by the Anti-Gary League contains the following:

> The special rooms for music, drawing, nature study, etc., and the desire to reduce the number of teachers, render necessary the employment of special teachers for each subject, and, as is the case in high schools, the specialists ride their hobbies. It is no longer possible for the teacher to mother her pupils, to know each child's needs in every subject, and to cut the time for music and drawing one day if necessary to emphasize reading, writing, or arithmetic. The class leaves her room at the close of the period and goes to the music, to the drawing, or to the nature study teacher. The personal influence of the teacher upon her children is lessened.

The "anti-Gary" party also urges that there is danger of grave disadvantage for the children in the "double shift." Under the system of using the various parts of the school building for two distinct sets of children, marshaling them in and out of various rooms, the building itself is put to a double use. The leaflet quoted above calls this "the steel-mill double-shift working plan, so as to utilize each room, each shop, the playground, and the auditorium every hour of the day," and continues:

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Mrs. Grace Strachan Forsythe, District Superintendent, an Opponent of Gary System.

> The double shift compels some children to do their mental work in the late afternoon, or, as Dr. Maxwell has stated — when they are physically tired from play or have been bored by tedious auditorium exercises. The school day is lengthened to six hours in order to operate the double shift. The auditorium is used each hour, and so is the playground. By putting one-sixth of the school in each throughout the day the entire school passes through the auditorium and playground, increasing the capacity of the school plant by one-third.
>
> But it has not been demonstrated that it is a good thing to use the playground and the auditorium every hour of the day, nor that they should be used at each period by exactly one-sixth of the children in the school irrespective of the number of children crowded into the building. But that is exactly what the Gary makeshift plan undertakes to do. Pupils are used as monitors on the playground and in the auditorium, and as helpers of other children; but this plan has not demonstrated its value—it is used to reduce the number of teachers employed.
>
> Although the school day is lengthened by one hour, the use of the playground and the auditorium one period a day by every child at school actually shortens the day. A fifty-minute play period from 2:20 to 3:10 P. M., followed by a fifty-minute auditorium period from 3:10 to all intents and purposes reduces the actual school day to from nine in the morning until 2:20 in the afternoon. Actually two-thirds of the school is thus put upon a shortened day. One-third have the auditorium, and play periods the last two periods in the afternoon, and another third have them the first periods in the morning.

It has not been demonstrated yet that the plan of having twelve classes in an auditorium at one time and ten or twelve other classes on the playground at one time is a good thing. It has not been proved that it is well to have departmental teaching of subjects by special teachers or to use pupils as monitors or teachers' assistants.

The opponents of the new school plan quote a letter from Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, to President Willcox, of the Board of Education, in August of this year, part of which reads as follows:—

> A most careful and scientific investigation made under my direction in 1915 showed (a) that in the so-called Gary schools the pupils did not make as rapid progress in the fundamental studies as in an equal number of the traditional schools; (b) that the number of over-age children increases more rapidly in the Gary schools than in the traditional schools; (c) that the children leave school more frequently from the higher grades in the Gary schools than in the traditional schools, and (d) that it costs the city more to educate a child in a Gary or duplicate school than in a traditional school.
>
> The results of the investigation of 1915 were confirmed and supported by a separate and independent examination made by a committee of district superintendents in 1916.
>
> Progress in the fundamental branches, which I regard as reading, writing, grammar, penmanship, drawing, history and government, and geography, is the supreme test of every elementary school. Other matters are important, these are essential.
>
> As I pointed out in my last letter, under the Gary plan pupils frequently come to their class work when bored by tedious auditorium exercises or tired physically by directed play.
>
> As you well know, I do not regard these considerations as conclusive, because the Gary innovation has not been sufficiently long on trial. They raise, however, a strong presumption against the innovation and are certainly sufficient to call a halt on extending the experiment until we know its effects better.

In a line with the criticisms of the plan as still experimental here and open to adverse judgment, are the further contentions of its opponents that the New York schools have not been provided with the same equipment as the model schools of Gary. They call the New York schools a "weak imitation" of those in Gary. Another statement from the Anti-Gary League declares:

> In outlining his plan to the Board of Education here, Superintendent Wirt of Gary proposed that every child should have 120 square feet of space in which to play; that one-fourth of the class rooms should be made over into shops; that there should be two principals in each duplicate school; that there should be two teachers in a room—"one of the best features of the plan," he declared in 1914; that all buildings should have swimming pools; that many should have gymnasiums, and that he would provide "for every child practically the opportunities of a technical high school."

These things he has not carried out. He has restricted the play space for each child to one-sixth of 40 square feet. He has provided four shops for schools having 45 class rooms. He has not consented to the appointment of two principals, but in one school, 109 in Brooklyn, has countenanced the consolidation of the two departments under one principal, although there are more than 5,000 children in one building. He has not provided two teachers in a class room, but has formulated a programme which, he claims, will reduce the number of teachers 10 per cent. He has not provided a swimming pool in every school, approving only 4 for 24 Brooklyn schools in the most congested section of the borough. He has not provided enough gymnasiums.

Mrs. Grace Strachan Forsythe, one of the District School Superintendents of Brooklyn, is prominent in the group of people opposed to the so-called "Gary Plan" here. When asked why she had taken this stand, she replied:

"To elaborate even one of my reasons would require more time than I can now spare. But I express in them my firm beliefs, after an experience of nearly eighteen years as a Superintendent in the public school system of New York City, and after a dispassionate study of the plan both in Gary and in this city. They are, briefly: Because its effect on the moral development of the child is bad; because its effect on the mental development of the child is bad; because its effect on the physical development of the child is bad; because its effect on the home, in addition to the evil effect on the child as part of the home, is distressing and unhealthful; because its effect on the community consisting of these homes is demoralizing; because its effect on the teachers is unhealthful, physically and mentally, and, in certain respects, morally; because it generates and develops castes in society; because it generates and develops sectionalism in religion; because it generates and develops weakness in the great body of citizens that depends upon the public schools for its education, and on whose sturdiness of character our Government depends; because its imposition on a community by a class of mill-owners and other large employers of labor implies the destruction of that democracy which our country now boasts, and to establish which for the world our nation entered the great world war."

The Anti-Gary League charges that Superintendent Wirt "must now justify the plan as a means of economy where before it was claimed to be a means to provide richer educational facilities for the children." On this basis, opponents of the idea go on to aver that the introduction of the system here has led to overcrowding, and to undue economy in appropriations for new school buildings.

Rumania's Queen Lauds Her French Allies

She Expresses Heartfelt Gratitude to Heroic Doctors and Soldiers Who Fought and Died During the Teutonic Invasion of Her Country

Translated from the Paris Figaro.

It is an enormous tragedy which has been played for over three years in every corner of the world; and, so stupefying is the number of those who, voluntarily or not, have rôles in it, that human faces become naught but shadows flitting a moment before they pass on to be replaced by others in their turn—and so the faces come and go, an endless troup of heroes, nameless on account of their number.

But persons who have paused to look at them, who have seen and understood, have made it their duty to preserve these unknown names, to recall their ignored deeds, if only some day to bear them as an offering to the great altar of remembrance whose flame already mounts so near God.

And so, very simply, very humbly, but with hands full, would I advance in my turn to lay my offering of homage on this altar. True it is that some of the names I shall pronounce are known but to a few, but those few will be thrilled to hear them, and be glad that, with the ground that covers them, oblivion has not also covered them.

My country, which answered the call of the Allies so courageously, even after having seen the Calvary of Serbia and of Belgium; my country, which knew how frightful were the risks run by the little nations attempting to raise their voice for honor and justice—my country was torn with a thousand wounds.

But brave men came to her from France, to suffer with her and for her, and some day these will say what we cannot say, so that justice will be rendered those who await it proudly, but with impatient heart.

So today it is not of Rumania's sufferings that I would speak. My desire is to render the homage due to those who came from the "sweet land of France" to aid this younger sister who has always loved so ardently her elder. I, who am of the Anglo-Saxon race, have been moved to tears on hearing with what touching accents my Rumanians have spoken of France. La France! Their voices dwelt caressingly on her name, as though it symbolised all the sweetness in the world. But now that I have seen and learned to know the French, now that I have looked on while they did their duty and more than their duty among our threatened army and our suffering people, I have understood—and I can no longer, for my part, pronounce without emotion these syllables both tender and holy—la France!

My work as a sister of charity carried me into every corner of what remained of our stricken land, and there I saw much of what these brave soldiers and valiant doctors were doing. Working together made us comrades and then friends. When I pause to think, a crowd of faces arises in my memory and I am at a loss which to choose first. But I feel that, before all, justice should be given the dead, to those who are sleeping their last sleep and who have no voice to speak for themselves.

It is almost with a religious emotion that I gaze upon this list which I have before me. How long, how very long it is! Why was it that I could not have known personally every one of those who gave their life for my country?

First, I remember Colonel Dubois, who died after long suffering, in April, from wounds received at Pitesci on Dec. 2, 1916. I went several times to see him at the French Hospital, where every care of his compatriots strove to vanquish death.

Then, Lieutenant Richard, killed by a rifle shot on April 4; Lieutenant Cordonnier, the privates Frangin and Lemonnier, killed while making aerial observation; Lieutenants Haldi, Arcens, Caubet, victims of the terrible typhus, and Viala, head of an artillery company, who lost his life tragically, almost upon his arrival, in that railway accident of Cinrea, where the privates Raphenne and Serre were also killed.

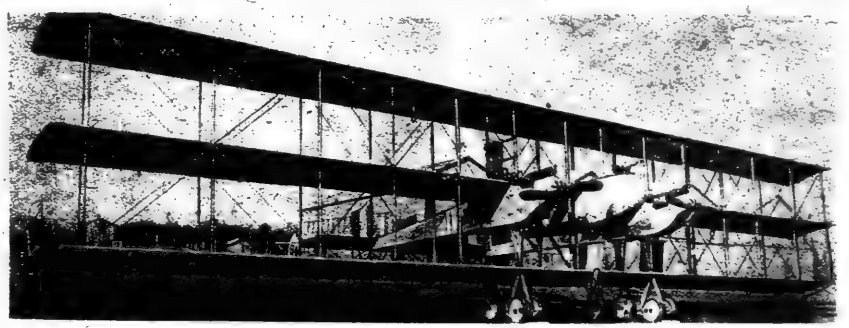
Captain Clayeux and Private Delafoy were killed by the explosion of a grenade. Naval Lieutenant Begouin-Demeaux went

Uphill Struggle of the Caproni Brothers

After Refusing to Give Invention to Austria, They Suffered Many Reverses Before Perfecting Monster Italian Triplane

IT has seemed the proper thing for flying-machine men to come in couples since the times of Daedalus and Icarus. Anyhow, the Wright brothers renewed the fashion in modern times. The Caproni brothers followed. The Pomilio brothers are another example of the type. And in D'Annunzio's aviation novel, "Forse Che Si, Forse Che No," though the brotherhood is selective, the co-operation of a double energy is featured.

An item of peculiar interest about the biography of the Caproni brothers (whose name has been so much in the light of publicity lately, while of their life hardly anything is known) is the fact that they were born in the Trentino, and were therefore technically Austrians, while racially and sentimentally, as well as patronymically, typical Italians. Their native village, Massone, lies between Arco and Rovereto, under the Stivo heights, in a charmingly picturesque position. There the Caproni family owned land, which has since April 28, 1916, been confiscated by Austria as a reprisal for the exploits of the Caproni machines to her disadvantage.



The Caproni Triplane, Italy's Triumph in the Manufacture of Aerial War Craft.

Of the two brothers, Giovanni, or Gianni, as he is generally called, a dark-eyed, dark-haired, boyish chap of thirty, who doesn't look his age, is the creator and inventor, the master-thinker. Federigo, the elder, is the business man, the master-builder. Gianni studied engineering in Belgium, and it is not hard to imagine what the feeling for the Austro-Germans must be in a man who was born in the Trentino and grew to intellectual and material life in Liége; a more interesting combination, psychologically, could hardly be thought of.

When Gianni came home with his degree from the Institut Montefiore he had found his way, and gave himself up entirely to his ideal of work. While his first airplane was in the making at Arco it attracted the attention of Austria, which tried to grab in its own interest the birdman and the bird; but the dream of the young engineer from Massone was to give, as he put it, Italian wings to his Italian motherland. He refused the Austrian offers, packed up his tools and models in a hurry, and counted them and himself lucky when he was able to unpack them on solid Italian ground in the plains of Lombardy. This happened in 1909.

Gianni Caproni had an enthusiastic supporter in his elder brother, Dr. Federigo Caproni, who gave up all other interests to share in Gianni's experiences, and staked his personal share of the family fortune along with Gianni's own part in the new venture. The years that followed were hard for the two brothers, who did not let themselves, however, be discouraged. The field of the Malpensa, near Gallarate, in Lombardy, saw the struggles and the difficulties of the two young enthusiasts. Being two, they managed to keep up their spirits. The "double-engine" theory worked well on the Caproni men before becoming the feature of the Caproni machines.

From the field of the Malpensa the plant was transferred to Vizzola Ticino, where it remained until 1913. There the monoplane was built which beat the Italian record for time and the world record for speed with motors of less than 40 horse power; thence the raids on Vizzola-Milan and Vizzola-Turin were started, and preparations were made for the Milan-Rome flight, that was, so to speak, the official christening ceremony of the "Tipo Caproni."

About that time Gianni Caproni had turned his attention to constructing military machines. In 1912, during the Italo-Turkish War, he set out to conquer the attention of the world by offering experiments in aerial mail delivery, in overnight flights, in bomb-throwing from airplanes. His monoplanes beat all records of speed, climb, speed and distance, speed and resistance, over and above foreign machines. He actually, after having fooled Austria's expectations in the early days at Arco, allowed himself the satisfaction of showing what she had lost by sending his two-passenger military monoplane to the Vienna show, with Enrico Cobioni, his faithful friend and assistant, who has died since, for a pilot. On the third day, when the distance race was flown on the 100 kilometer line from the aviation field of Aspern to Wienerneustadt and back, something stopped the motor; it was inexplicably but evidently impossible to fix it in the appointed time, and victory that had seemed so near was irrevocably lost. A new period of ill-luck had struck the Caproni idea.

Then the Milan-Rome raid, happily accomplished in March, 1913, raised his hopes anew, but again they were shattered by a succession of obstacles. The friends that had cherished visions of industrial developments of the enterprise vanished: he remained once more alone, except for his faithful brother. He found it expedient to save at least his idea from annihilation, to offer his plant and factories to the Italian Government. The Government took them up, and the Military Aviation Board, having acquired the Caproni plant, retained incidentally the services of the Caproni brains. The individualistic, unbureaucratic Gianni was nothing more than a cog in the machinery of a department which had no cause to be particularly active at the time, and the shadows of silence covered his name. But the brothers kept busy meanwhile planning a 300 horse power machine, and in 1914 they had succeeded in perfecting one that flew uninterruptedly for two hours without the levers being touched. Later, with a 100 horse power machine, Pilot Emilio Pensuti reached 5,280 meters of altitude, carrying 450 kilograms weight. The darkest hour, if we only knew it, is always the one before dawn; and the darkest hour was past.

On May 5, 1915, while Gabriele d'Annunzio was speaking at the celebration of the Scoglio di Quarto, whence Garibaldi had sailed with his thousand men for Marsala, an airplane rose from Piacenza and came to Genoa to hover above the historical spot. It reminded the people of Italy, after two years of silence, that Gianni Caproni had not given up.

A few months later, for the first time, the raid on Lubiana and the war bulletins of General Cadorna told the nation what Italy could achieve, and what she could expect from the Caproni machines. And from that time, encouraged by the appreciation of Cadorna, backed and supported by the daring of a squadron of young aviators, of whom just now America has a chance to admire some fine representatives, confident in the ultimate success of their hard-won victory, the two brothers have reached forward in their work to practically unlimited prospects and possibilities.

Of course, to them immediate military victory means swarms of airplanes; of course, they see future development for the world's industries and international relations in swarms of airplanes. They would build them now for war, as they expect to build them soon afterward for peace. The world of the future must have wings, or life won't be worth living, say these dreamers, who have shown that their dreams are of the kind that materialize in facts; and there is no telling how far their dreams may reach, since we hear stories of new machines whose horse power runs into the thousands; of armed triplanes that may fight submarines from the skies with real naval guns; of fifty-passenger birds that may attempt flights across the Atlantic, and so forth.

The Caproni home (the home of the men as well as of the machines) is now at Taliedo, Lombardy, where a great factory, and a village around it, has risen since 1915. The simple but comfortable home over which the aged mother presides welcomes within its hospitable walls a number of relatives from the Trentino, who were lucky enough to reach Italy at the outbreak of the war; also faithful tenants and servants from the now confiscated Caproni estates "over there." In the surrounding village and in the factory one hears almost more of the liquid Trentino Italian than of the local Lombard dialect, since a large number of men and women workers come from the provinces as yet unredeemed and labor enthusiastically at the "wings for the motherland." There is something touching and significant indeed about these Italian refugees from the Austrian-ruled lands that toil to give "wings" to their liberators—something that has the possibilities of legends for future centuries and bears the mark of that deep poetry that is so often disregarded in our modern world, and yet keeps cropping up insistently from a mysterious Somewhere at every turning point of the history of the world.

How the War Became Real to a Little American Town

THE war has been brought home to our town.

We are not a drowsy community hidden away in the hills and indifferent to world events. We are twenty-two miles from New York. We knew what had happened that Good Friday morning, one hour after Congress had acted. But Flanders was far away. The days passed, and we heard no hostile guns. No trains passed our station carrying wounded. True, our Red Cross began to prepare dressings and bandages, but it was as though they prepared them for strangers—certainly not for our own young men. There was an air of detachment about it all.

Draft day didn't stir us much. Perhaps, if our quaint local paper had been printing a little list each week headed "Killed in Action" we would have felt the full force of what happened when Secretary Baker drew No. 258 from the bowl. But we had been reading of war for almost three years, and in all that time we had not seen a wounded man. Probably not one of us had talked to a man who had faced the German gunfire.

And then we went down to see pictures of General Pershing's arrival in France. We saw a ship riding in a strange harbor, with khaki-clad men clustered about her rail—men like those guarding our railroad bridge. We saw Pershing land. We saw his reception. We saw his progress through the streets of two French cities. We saw the Stars and Stripes break from the staff on top of a French building—

A yell broke loose in the darkened theatre. Not youngsters now, but men and women. The noise grew and grew in volume. Our little moving-picture house had never heard such an uproar. The operator grew rattled and turned the picture too fast. The pianist played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and missed many of the notes. On our feet, we sang our anthem. The picture ended, but we sang on. Our boys were in France! We had seen them.

That night I walked home behind a father and his son. The father was one of the men who had declared that the war would be over before we could get into it. They walked very slowly, and I walked slowly, too. Our thoughts were with a ship riding in a strange harbor. "They're really over there!" the boy said in an awed voice.

The man nodded absently.

"Pop, I—" He cleared his throat to rob it of its huskiness. "Pop, I guess it's up to me to go."

The man put a hand on his shoulder. In silence they walked on up the street. The war has come home to us. W. H.

Will Allies Force Scandinavia Into War?

Dr. Nansen Says Norway Will Starve Rather Than Cease Neutrality of Her Own Volition—The Case of Sweden, Holland, and Denmark

It has become a commonplace in Washington and the European capitals to speak of the Scandinavian countries as between the devil and the deep sea, because of the war, because the Allies say that they must not export goods to Germany, and because if they refuse such exports Germany will interpret such refusal as a declaration of war and act accordingly.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian High Commissioner sent to the United States to negotiate with this Government for the purpose of making an agreement about the supplies of necessities to his country, the other day used another illustration which indicated an even worse plight than that suggested by the devil and the sea.

"The situation," he said, "reminds me of an expression that we have in my country and which I have heard here. It is that the operation was a great success, but the patient died. No doubt the embargo and other agencies of the United States and England for controlling exports can be made to succeed to keep the necessities of life away from the Scandinavian countries, but it will starve those countries or force them to choose on which side they will enter the war. At least, it will force some of them to go to that extreme, but I may speak only of my own country, and of that only with great reticence, for we are in the domain of high politics, and high politics are always dangerous, particularly in wartime.

"I may say that I do not think it would be of the slightest advantage to the Allies to lead or compel any of the Scandinavian countries to go into the war. A way of maintaining the neutrality of all these countries ought to be found, and, I believe, can be found.

"Now, as to Norway, I have no expectation that she will enter the war on either side. She will not fight unless she is attacked or invaded, and then only in defense. I am not so sure, however, that Norway will not starve as the price she will have to pay for maintaining her neutrality. But we have starved before under conditions remarkably similar to those existing today.

"It was in 1807 that the British captured the combined Norwegian and Danish fleet by surprise at Copenhagen. Norway was then united with Denmark under the same King. We were not at war with England at the time, but England feared that France would get our fleet, which next to that of the British was then the largest fleet afloat, so England took it herself. Up to that time the sympathies of Norway and Denmark had been with England; we were about to join her in the Napoleonic wars, but the action at Copenhagen resulted in our eventually joining France.

"I refer to that bit of history of a century ago merely to recall the time when and the circumstances under which Norway has known starvation because of a war in which she was a neutral when her difficulties began. We stood it for years then and made our bread of ground bark. We can do it again if necessary.

"It has to be considered that it may cause great and serious difficulties to break off suddenly all connections with a nation, Germany for example, or England, with whom we have an old-established trade. It would hardly be considered as a neutral act, and, most probably, it would drag us into war. But we wish to remain neutral, and think that every country has the right to do so.

"As to our exports to Germany, the idea of the general public in America seems to be somewhat misled. We export nothing to her expect our own products, and these are entirely different from the necessities we have to import. Our chief articles of import are grain, sugar, and fat, while our only article of export, so far as food is concerned, is fish.

"Before the war began we received practically all of our grain from Russia, Rumania, and Germany; only between 6 and 8 per cent. of it from the United States. But since the beginning of the war we have had to get 99 per cent. of our grain from the United States. From that fact has grown the mistaken notion in America that our imports of grain from this country have been increased for the purpose of forwarding it to Germany. But, as a matter of fact, our total imports of grain have decreased since the war began from an average of 425,000 tons a year to abcut 390,000 tons a year. From this it is obvious that our increased imports from the United States have not been for the supply of Germany, but solely for our own needs and to make up for the supply cut off from Russia, Rumania, and Germany. Furthermore, our home production of grain has decreased somewhat since the Fall of 1914.

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Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, High Commissioner from Norway.

"Our products for export, other than food, are electrochemical supplies, which, however, we send chiefly to England and to France, and they are very useful to those countries."

Dr. Nansen would not discuss the case of Sweden, Denmark, or Holland.

But there are diplomats in Washington who see in the whole Scandinavian situation the most interesting game of politics that has been played since the beginning of the war. With the probable continuance of Norway's neutrality under any circumstances granted, there is no such assurance as to the other Scandinavian countries, and the foreign opinion, as guardedly expressed in the American capital, is that the insistence of the United States and England upon complete nonintercourse between Holland, Denmark, and Sweden on the one hand and Germany on the other would force those three Scandinavian countries into the war as allies of Germany.

Although such complete breaking of all trade relations between the Scandinavian and the Teutonic countries is earnestly desired by this country and England, and although it is strongly indicated that it may be necessary to compel it soon, the matter has not yet reached the ultimatum stage.

Of course, the Liberals and Socialists of Sweden, led by Branting, are opposed to fighting and are pro-English, but they are not sure of being able to control the final decision of the country. The present Cabinet crisis of Sweden is due to the conflict between the pro-German Conservatives and Court group on the one hand and the anti-German elements on the other. The economic difficulties of the country which at first strengthened the arguments of the pro-Allies, who accused the Government of getting the country into such troubles by their sympathy with Germany, are now beginning to serve the other side. The Allies are making it more and more difficult for Sweden to get supplies and strongly intimating that she will not be able to have supplies at all except on terms that she will not accept, or could not comply with if she should accept them. For those terms would involve cutting off trade with Germany by Sweden, and Germany would take that action as a declaration of war and immediately use her idle navy to smash the Swedish coast towns.

The fear of such an outcome is being made the most of by the pro-Germans of the country, and they are having some success in offsetting the hatred of the people for their Queen, who was the German Princess Victoria of Baden. Victoria, by the way, is another Sophia of Greece as a troublemaker for the north of Europe.

Therefore, the situation in Sweden is much more complicated and dangerous than that of Norway. Sweden is not only hungry, but her aristocratic party, with an increasing influence, is ambitious. She wants grain, (her bread ration is even now less than that of Germany,) and Germany is making a point of offering her grain just now when the Allies are tightening the screws. Furthermore, the Swedish aristocracy, as frankly admitted by Sven Hedin, aspires once more to have Sweden a great power, as it was in the days of Gustavus Adolphus and again in the beginning of the reign of Charles XII.

Obviously, this old power would not come to her by going into the war against Germany, for Germany could destroy her at the outset. It is not so obvious to consider that she could become great again by allying herself in war with a power that nine-tenths of the world are determined to defeat and are going to defeat. But it is in such an alliance that the pro-Germans of Sweden see their great opportunity, and only in that. Hence the certainty that Sweden will join Germany if she is forced to take sides. Germany has been working for that from the beginning, and there has been ample evidence, the Luxburg incident, for example, that Sweden has been a fertile country for Berlin propaganda.

"Why doesn't Germany make a short cut by offering to restore Finland to Sweden as a reward for the latter's coming into the war?" was a question put to a Scandinavian the other day.

"Sweden does not want Finland," was the reply. "The whole culture and civilization of Finland has so completely changed since it was taken by Russia in 1809, it has become such a hotbed of socialism and so entirely Finnish rather than Swedish, that Sweden would not want it back under the circumstances. Sweden would like to see Finland independent of Russia, thus serving as a buffer State between Sweden and Russia. The withdrawal of Finland and her declaration of independence, backed by the Germans, would follow immediately, as a matter of course, the entrance of Sweden into the war. The demands of the Finnish Socialists for independence are growing stronger every hour, and the plea of the Moderates for autonomy is becoming weaker every hour."

But if Sweden goes into the war as an ally of Germany and Norway stays out as a neutral, or is forced into the war on the other side, the Scandinavian situation will become even more complex than it is now. An important factor, which seems to have been lost sight of, is the agreement that Norway and Sweden entered into in the Autumn of 1914, at the very outset of hostilities, that no matter what might come of the war, Norway and Sweden would not fight each other. There was no treaty arrangement to that effect, but a solemn and thoroughly understood agreement. The two countries also agreed at that time to co-operate for the protection of their neutrality. But that was three years ago, when present complications were not foreseen. What would become of the agreement now with the two nations of the Scandinavian peninsula going in opposite ways? Sweden might not send her own troops against Norway; but Germany, for example, might insist on being allowed to send a division or so across Swedish territory to take and hold the Norwegian port of Trondhjem, which would be a most useful base for submarine and cruiser operations.

And if Norway, rather than starve, should finally join the Allies, she might not fight Sweden herself, but Sweden would always have the fear of a British army crossing Norwegian territory to attack Stockholm.

For Denmark and Holland the problem is the same as that of Norway and Sweden, so far as the cause that may drive them into war is concerned. They dare not cut off trade with Germany, even when the Allies say they must do so, because that would mean war with Germany, and both of them would suffer the fate of Belgium. But if these two countries should side with Germany, England could bombard their coasts.

"We know that," say Denmark and Holland, "but it would not be so bad as having all the rest of our countries overrun by German armies."

And so Ambassadors and special commissioners of all the Scandinavian countries in the United States and England are pleading with the Allies to let them trade with Germany just enough to maintain their neutrality. But the Allies reply that just that much trading is enough to keep Germany in the fight, and so must cease. It is true that the Allies hate to say this. They sympathize with all these Scandinavian countries, all except Sweden, for the Swedish Government is as ambitious as the Swedish people are hungry.

Prophets

By Walter G. Doty.

WHAT gloomy creatures prophets be!
They love a muffled drum.
How seldom there's a prophecy
Concerning *good* to come!
One prophet with another vies
On shipwreck, flood and fire;
And, seemingly, he gets the prize
Whose prophecy's most dire.

If all the forecasts handed in—
Or half—had come to pass,
The poor, old world long since had been
Just one big, dark Alas!
But, though the prophets' dreams fall through
Or meet with sad reverse,
This only spurs them on anew
To think up something worse.

Zeebrugge, the Belgian Coast's U-Boat Nest

German Engineering Skill Has Made a Submarine Base Where King Leopold Tried Vainly to Build a Great Port of Trade

By EGBERT HANS.

SINCE the Germans occupied the Belgian coast British warships have at shorter or longer intervals, whenever possible, bombarded Zeebrugge. From the brief news items, almost hidden in the columns of more exciting but not always more important affairs, it has seemed as if the British fleet bombarded Zeebrugge when it had nothing better to do.

Yet the present tremendous drive by the Allies in Flanders, which began with the successful blowing up of the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge, has the same object as the repeated bombardments of Zeebrugge and other parts of the Belgian coast—the object of destroying one of the most important submarine bases, which enable Germany to continue her sea warfare.

It was shortly after the Belgian Army had retired to the Yser front and the Germans had made their triumphal entry into Ostend that I heard from first-hand sources what great expectations Germany nourished in regard to her possessions of the Belgian coast. A group of Dutch journalists, whom I had joined, interviewed some German officers on the Dutch-Belgian border. The Germans were always willing to grant interviews to neutrals in those days, for they believed in advertising their aims, or, rather, explaining and justifying them, and especially liked to advertise their gains. One of the officers was the spokesman.

"The presence of German soldiers on the Belgian coast," said he, "is the realization of a long-cherished German ideal, for between them and England is only a strip of water a few miles wide. The German Empire, extending to the North Sea, will put a stop to England's supremacy of the seas, for is not Germany also the strongest on land?

"Napoleon," continued the speaker, "called Antwerp 'a loaded pistol aimed at the heart of England,' and Napoleon did not see as far nor know as much as we do today."

Germany was already busy with preparations to exploit her newly acquired naval position. Why was Zeebrugge so great an acquisition? Ostend was known all over the world and so was Antwerp, but who had ever heard of Zeebrugge? The fact is that this harbor had only just been finished by the Belgian people, as a climax in their dream of greater expansion, of more exports and imports for Belgium. It was the ideal location for a submarine base, especially for submarines whose operation field was to be the Irish Sea and the English coast. A small steamer with moderate speed could, from Zeebrugge, reach England in only a few hours. Submarines could return in no time to their base for supplies, or, which is just as important, report for instructions and with news. An almost constant communication with the base is one of the great factors in submarine warfare. For that reason Zeebrugge was an ideal port.

But Germany saw even more advantages. From Zeebrugge a canal, wide and deep enough to allow sea vessels, had been dug for exportation purposes to Bruges. This town was in German hands, at a relatively safe distance from the enemies' lines. Germany's scheme was simple, but with great possibilities for success. In the vicinity of Bruges, along the canal, submarine-building yards were rushed to completion. In fact, the foundations were already there, laid for commercial purposes by the Belgian people. Bruges was connected with Germany by direct railway lines, and the raw material could be shipped from Germany without delay or difficulties, as all along the line the territory was held by Germany. The parts came to Bruges, and the submarine was built, launched on the canal, and in less than two hours had reached Zeebrugge, its base, ready for action.

From Zeebrugge probably started on its tragic mission the submarine that fired the torpedo into the Lusitania, and when Germany decided upon her ruthless submarine warfare, only Germany herself knew how important a rôle Zeebrugge would play in the present war game. Yet even today many a follower of the war hardly knows where to find Zeebrugge on the map. It is the British fleet, however, that knows what Zeebrugge means, and the only reason that the almost continuous bombardments of the port has never done sufficient damage is that Germany has given to Zeebrugge a wonderful system of defense.

Many times a landing of British troops on the Belgian coast has been considered, but England has experienced at tremendous costs what a landing means, be it in Gallipoli or in Belgium. So it has been decided that the evacuation of the Belgium coast by German troops, however important it is, can be the result only of a well-organized co-operation of land and sea forces, pounding from opposite directions. It is to be hoped that the recent gains in Flanders justify the prospect of success for such co-operation.

The history of Zeebrugge is interesting from other standpoints than the present strategic one. Less than twenty years ago it was composed only of a few miserable fishing huts. Its creation as a maritime port was due to the ambitions of King Leopold of Belgium. Antwerp was the only Belgian port for export and import. It is not even a seaport, for it is situated on the River Scheldt, and its boats can reach the sea only at Flushing, distant a trip of more than five hours, a period sometimes much increased by the delay due to the tide. Besides, Flushing is a Dutch town, and thus the road from Antwerp to the sea is an international one. To the west is a strip of sea where Ostend was the biggest Belgian port, but her maritime activities were limited to a single line to Dover, a line of small importance.

Not far from Ostend is Bruges, now a dead city, but once a great harbor called the "Venice of the North." That was hundreds of years ago, and where the harbor was once are now fertile polders surrounded by dikes. King Leopold, in his dreams, saw the resurrection of Bruges, if once more it could be linked with the sea. It was a tremendous scheme. Besides, it had political advantages, which got for him the assistance of the party then in power, the Catholic Party, or Conservatives. Antwerp was a centre of liberalism as well as of commerce. Flanders was Catholic and Conservative, but was agricultural without international commerce. An international harbor in Catholic Flanders would reduce the supremacy of the Liberal centre, Antwerp.

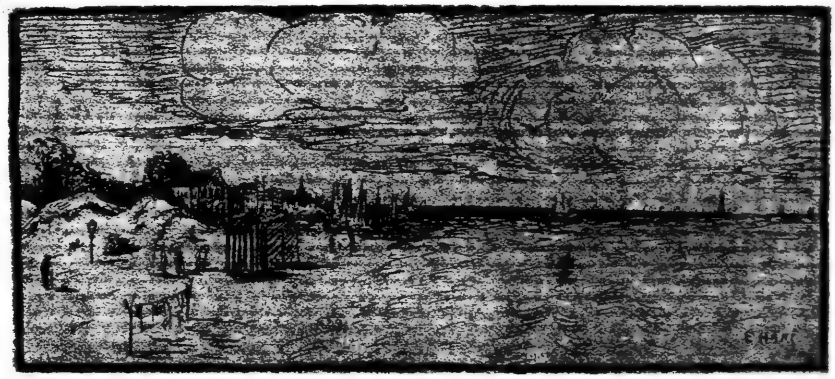
Work started at Zeebrugge. An immense wall was built, stretching into the sea nearly two miles and forming a tremendous shelter. All along it were installed powerful cranes. Big warehouses were constructed in anticipation of big business. The pilot building was greater than that at Antwerp, and it seemed as if King Leopold's dream would come true. But it was proved that a harbor movement could not be transferred by the stroke of a pen. Antwerp was flourishing more than ever. Her import and export figures grew every year, while no ships came to Zeebrugge.

Other difficulties arose. Time after time sand filled the harbor, and almost continuous dredging was necessary. Only one steamship line established itself at Zeebrugge, running a boat to Hull (England) twice a week, and that only in Summer, the vacation season. Now and again a small boat would run in, looking as if it was by mistake. Finally the Belgians became accustomed to the idea that Zeebrugge was a failure, and a very expensive failure. And when Germany took possession of Zeebrugge the Belgians said, "After all, it is a good thing, as Zeebrugge is no good."

Of course, Germany experienced the same difficulties about the sand, which constantly filled the harbor, and she tried to engage the services of the engineer in chief who had been in charge of the works. He was a refugee in Holland. The invaders offered him a royal salary, but he proudly replied that his services were not for sale to the enemies of his country and that he would rather see his life work destroyed than think it was of the least assistance to "a nation of thieves." The answer was one of the many bitter pills administered to Germans in the form of blunt but heroic responses from Belgians tempted with money.

In due time, however, through the clever engineers of her own, the Germans found means to make the harbor of use for submarine traffic. More and more submarines, built at the Bruges yards, found their way along the canal to their new base.

Nowadays, when the news has been spread that Germany is willing to "exchange" Belgium in an eventual peace discussion, it is interesting to reflect upon the point of view expressed by the German officer mentioned above. It may have been only an individual opinion, but there is no doubt that Germany, the nation of militarism, attaches tremendous importance to the strip of Belgian coast opposite England. Certain it is that Germany will evacuate that coast only at the point of the sword. But the sword is drawing nearer and nearer.



As No Photographs of the Old Zeebrugge Were Obtainable, the Author Has Drawn This Sketch Showing the Place as a Straggling Fishing Settlement, Before the Belgians Tried to Transform the Shallow Harbor Into a Great Seaport.

A Melodious Memory

By Charles C. Jones.

THERE'S a faint and far-off music
stealing down the vanished years
From the silver moonlit vastness of
some Summer-scented night.
Some it may have moved to laughter,
some it may have moved to tears,
But for some it filled the bosom with
ineffable delight.

Sugar sweet the songs were mostly, tales
a damsel lorn might tell;
Filled with cadences delightful, pleasant
mournfulness long-drawn;
Which the stars appreciated—yes, they
must have liked it well,
For they didn't say they didn't and
they listened on and on.

There was little Husky Higgins, not so
very strong at that,
But he had a bass that rumbled just
like thunder in a mine;
And that tenor from the corner of the
mouth of good old Fat—
Well, it took the hurdles boldly, and at
least it sounded fine.

And the others of the chosen only helped
the game along,
Just two common sort of voices no one
ever classifies;
And the discords were not counted, for,
no matter what the song,
There was always some place in it
where the four could harmonize.

If the bass did skid a trifle, or if Fat
sang through his nose,
What was that to worry over while
such magic thrilled the air?
If an irate neighbor mocked it, if another slyly rose,
Yammered "Scat!" and thought it
humor—say, did anybody care?

Oh, Caruso's voice is mighty, and McCormack's tones are sweet,
Though you've got to pay to hear them
they are worth the cash you bring:
But there isn't any singing any more that
can compete
With the sort you perpetrated when
you thought that you could sing.

Entirely New Social Life in Washington

Formal Dinners and Official Receptions Abandoned—Strangers Heartily Welcomed in Circles Which Were Once Too Exclusive to Penetrate

SOCIETY activity in Washington, in the old formal sense of peace days, has been added to the list of unessential industries to be suspended for the period of the war. It may be classed properly as an industry, inasmuch as it involved much labor, weariness, and money. That is one of the chief reasons for its elimination in the Winter of 1917-18, America's first Winter as a belligerent. All the physical and mental energy and the money outlay that have hitherto gone into doing the correct trivial thing at the correct moment, according to social usage, are being devoted to bigger things. Another chief reason, obviously, is the matter of good taste.

This, of course, is a forecast rather than a statement of something already done or begun. The formal social season of the capital does not start until the night of the Cabinet dinner at the White House, about the middle of December. But there will be no formal dinner for the Cabinet officers and their wives at the White House this year. That affair, as well as the three other important dinners and the four receptions ordinarily given in the course of the three Winter months, is removed from the White House social calendar for the coming season.

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Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

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Mrs. Robert Lansing, Wife of Secretary of State.

Under the peace regime these affairs were the Cabinet, diplomatic, Supreme Court, and Speaker's dinners, and the Supreme Court, diplomatic, Congressional, and army and navy receptions. The first change in that long established sequence of White House functions came in the first year of the European war, during the period of the country's neutrality. It became necessary then, of course, to give two diplomatic dinners, one for the Ambassadors of the Entente powers and of the neutral countries, and another for the representatives of the Central Powers and of the neutral countries. So for three years the neutrals were sure of two dinners a year at the President's table, but they were a constantly diminishing group. Entertaining this year would be much simpler, because everybody now in Washington is the friend of everybody else, in the diplomatic sense. It would be still simpler not to entertain at all—and that is the program.

Another change made early in the war was the elimination of the diplomatic reception. It would have been necessary to give that, also, in two parts, to keep the belligerents away from each other, so it was omitted altogether. And last Winter the army and navy reception was omitted, because it happened to be set for a date that came immediately after the breaking of relations between the United States and Germany in February.

So, having heard these preliminary indications of what war might mean to its formalities, the capital is now prepared to take the doing away with the whole program as a matter of course. Unofficial Washington will take its cue from the White House in these matters, regardless of the old notion that official society and unofficial society in Washington are two very different things. It is significant that they are not nearly so different as they were before the war. But that is another phase of the matter.

Needless to say, the dinners which the Cabinet members and their wives have given to the President and the President's wife for many years will also be eliminated, and furthermore, the wives of the Cabinet ministers and of the Supreme Court Justices have all abolished their formal reception days. Lesser wives of Washington are following suit, which means that for the period of the war women will "just drop in" on other women they really want to see. If they are too busy doing war work to "drop in," they will not take the trouble to send servants around with their cards. Of course, all these women are eager for an early peace of the right sort, but they are enjoying this war respite from formality, particularly several of the Cabinet wives, who are glad of the freedom to be working for the same end for which their husbands, as part of the Government, are working.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Wife of Secretary of Navy.

So much for Washington's official society and the wartime cessation of its society activities as such. Social, not society, activities are different, and they are in full swing. They consist of war work in its thousand and one phases. It is because of this work that all Washington is getting together, the official and the unofficial; the old residents and the newcomers, of whom there are many thousands, all brought here by the summons of the Government to help. The old residents are no longer supercilious, (they are friendly even to members of the House of Representatives,) and the newcomers are not the snubbed, forlorn outsiders they used to be in the national city.

The case of the Metropolitan Club is one illustration of that fact. When Mr. Taft was President he took occasion to publicly chastise the Metropolitan Club for what he considered its snobbishness. Membership in the club had been refused to two men of his Cabinet, and to two members of Congress from New York. Whereupon Mr. Taft issued a statement denouncing a certain type of Washington men who could get on club committees when they were not fit to get on anything else, and there vote to keep their betters out of social organizations. The Metropolitan Club of today is a changed institution. It is hospitable. It is extending its privileges to men from other cities without waiting to have them passed upon for membership. The same is true of all the other clubs. One of them has been genial host to so many hundreds of war workers from other cities that it has recently bought adjoining property to make room for the newcomers. The Army and Navy Club is struggling with a problem peculiar to itself, due to the large number of reserve officers who have been taken into the army. To take them all in as members would give to the total membership a predominance of army men that would swamp the navy members numerically. In the meantime, the reserve army officers are being received with open arms in other clubs, and the young men of the officers' training camp at Fort Myer have established a new club of their own on Sixteenth Street.

Speaking of clubs, there is not the slightest trace of excitement among their members over the fact that with the beginning of next month Washington is to be bone dry. It is not even an interesting topic of conversation, except among the barroom people who have got to go out of business, and the temperance workers who have won the capital over to prohibition. That such a change as this is awaited with indifference in clubs and homes may be taken as an indication of the seriousness with which the capital is considering other matters. A Washington hostess happened to glance at her array of wine glasses the other day, and said she wondered what she would do with them.

"It is too bad," she added, "that they can't make bullets out of glass. All these things, and millions more like them in Washington, might be melted up for war purposes"—an impractical idea, of course, but it shows how women of that sort, who once devoted their energies to dance and dinner giving, and so forth, now see war and war work in everything they touch.

Of course, there are women's clubs in Washington by the score; clubs so-called, really societies for doing all sorts of things in normal times, but now societies for doing one thing—war work. Every one of them has been converted to the main purpose. No matter what they once were doing, the insignia of crossed knitting needles would now do for them all. If they are not knitting, they are making bandages or collecting books for soldiers, or helping the Treasury Department sell war bonds. Also these organizations of women are rid of the schisms and factional rows that threatened the existence of several of them during the period of American neutrality. Then they were divided between war and peace, and it was a serious matter, as any one of several harassed lady Presidents might have told you in those days. War has brought peace and unanimity.

Housing is one of the big social problems of Washington incidental to the war—not the housing of the poor this time, but housing for the families of men coming from all parts of the country to help the Government, and, to a much less extent, for those coming to get something out of the Government.

When Breckinridge Long of the State Department placed his home at the disposal of the Balfour party last Spring, and when owners of other notable mansions turned them over to the war missions from our other allies, they were, unconsciously, setting a fashion that has become prevalent throughout the city. There were practically no houses closed during the Summer. Wealthy Washington families who could get away left their homes open for families from out of town, in some cases as a matter of business, in many cases as a matter of hospitality toward strangers. This was something that never had been done before. Now the owners have returned, and the Summer tenants have had to take quarters elsewhere.

The despised hall bedroom of Washington has become a real factor in the war. The woman "in reduced circumstances," who lets rooms or takes boarders in what was once a private house of distinction, is no longer an object of sympathy. She is simply one who is doing something for her country by sheltering those who are working for it in other ways. So real is the difficulty of the shortage of living quarters that clergymen have appealed from their pulpits to the congregations to help out in any way they can. At the close of his sermon last Sunday the Rev. U. G. Pierce of the Unitarian Church asked all parishoners who had spare rooms in their homes to report the fact if those rooms could be made available for lodgers.

"We have given our men and our money," said the Rev. Mr. Pierce to his congregation, "and now, here in Washington, we must share our homes with those who have responded to the call of the Government to come here. Their work cannot be done to the best advantage unless we can make them comfortable."

When this pulpit appeal was mentioned to an old retired army General, a Washingtonian of the sort who would have been excited a little while ago if

(Continued on Page 15)

"Anything I can do to help you?"

Fight Over Barnard's Lincoln Still Raging

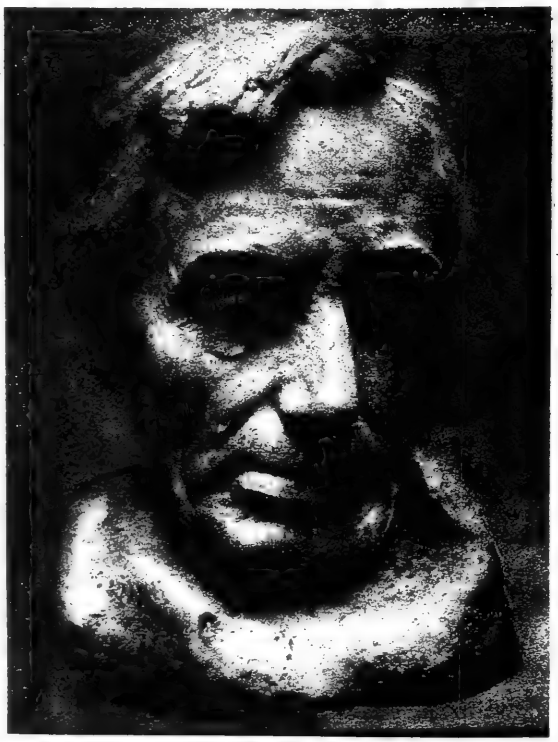
Art at Home and Abroad

THE lively controversy that has raged, and still is raging, concerning the choice of a statue of Lincoln to be erected in London has assumed the proportions of a national issue. One group of discussionists considers the question from the point of view of patriotic honesty—should we show to the people of another nation that man of humble origin whose lank body and rudely cut features were eloquent of the rough life of his youth or should we compromise and let them see only the statesman of a later time, taking the form and color of his conventional surroundings? Which is the truthful outspoken American thing to do? This group considers Mr. Barnard's Lincoln "the people's Lincoln" and applauds its choice. Another group recalls no such Lincoln as Mr. Barnard's statue portrays; recalls a Lincoln of finer symmetry and less graceless pose, of a spiritual poise reflected in a certain ease and rhythm of bearing. To these the Barnard Lincoln is a travesty, and they turn to the unquestionably dignified Lincoln of Saint Gaudens who faces the vast American public replacing his own nerve-racking public of the sixties with the expression of one whose destiny already is fulfilled.

There is still another Lincoln, that of Gutzon Borglum, which no doubt hardly would be recognized as a true likeness by the slave upon whose head rested the enliberating hand or by the Douglas defeated at the tribunal of the polls. Nevertheless it is a Lincoln that for many reasons would be appropriate for a London memorial. Upon the side of sentiment and reverence it takes the course leading away from concern with physical characteristics and toward concern with the mental and spiritual likeness. The bowed head is shown at a moment calling to the deeps of character, and conveys an impression of reflection and feeling, also it hints at the indestructible humor that was part of Lincoln's greatness. Artistically the Borglum statue suits the physiognomy of the great city for which the monument is destined. Its blunt, generalized contours, its rich hollows and soft, broad bosses, suit the London of round corners, of gray stone, of misty air. There is in it none of the overemphasis especially obnoxious to the London temper. There is something of the idealism that speaks directly to the British heart.

The Borglum Lincoln and the Barnard Lincoln might almost be said to mark the stages of a development in sculpture cleverly described by an English critic as starting from the desire to serve the gods by expressing the divinity in men and proceeding to the need of flattering man by expressing the humanity of the gods. Each is inspired by the desire of the artist to do justice to a great subject presenting unusual difficulties, and the problem is to show either a rail-splitter who united a nation or the creator of a nation who happened to be a rail-splitter. Whatever statue is to be erected in London and Paris there will be opportunities to express other ideas of Lincoln. He is one of the heroes of history doomed to exist in stone and bronze, and it is still too soon to hope for the definitive type of Lincoln memorial. The whole tendency of the time, however, is against a realism that makes the impression of a physical ungainliness dominate the impression of intelligence and force of character in the portraiture of a man as rich in these attributes as Lincoln.

While we may not wish to dodge the evidences of his humble origin in his great personality, it would be an even more disastrous error to weaken the evidences of his power to overcome the drawbacks of that origin and to turn to good account its restrictions and limitations. The Barnard statue has the misfortune to draw attention to unimportant, uninteresting, and unrepresentative features of its subject, instead of arresting the attention of the observer by the character of the whole man, brought out as much by the suppression of irrelevant detail as by emphasis and accent upon the revealing characteristics. The Borglum statue is happier in harmonizing individual features and marked realistic touches with a general conception of force and dignity. But neither the Borglum nor the Barnard full-length statue is comparable to the head of Lincoln by the former in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. In this we have portraiture that conveys the imperishable spirit of its subject with the least possible loss of power.



Head of Lincoln, by Gutzon Borglum. (In the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.)

War Posters from Many Countries.

The exhibition of war posters now open in the print department of the Brooklyn Museum includes Russian, Serbian, Belgian, French, British, and Canadian work and reveals many differences in the poster ideals of the various nations. France, as usual, is intelligent in her grasp of the technical requirements. A poster by Steinlen not only attracts attention, but holds it, and forms in the public mind an image that is not easily displaced. Steinlen's reticent arrangements of red and black have more of real color than all the spotted horrors of the American billboards, which have failed to rise to their unexampled opportunity. Charles Fouqueray and Bernard Nandin reinforce their stirring messages with aesthetic beauty.

The Russian posters are more emphatic, one of the infantry charging carrying off the honors for the effect of rapid motion in a design of a highly decorative character. The English posters already on the museum walls include none of the stronger work recently conspicuous on London walls, but there are others still in their packing cases which no doubt will prove representative. The Canadian posters, fifteen of which have been presented to the museum, are brilliant and effective, carrying well, but lacking the singular grace of the Gallic touch and the Gallic spirit that despises no medium through which the charm of art and its influence upon the mind of man may be conveyed.

Exhibition of Landscapes.

The collection of landscapes now on view at the Bourgeois Galleries is exceptional in quality. Nearly all the work has the accent of contemporaneousness. Very few of the pictures could have been encountered in an exhibition of a decade or more ago without a distinct sense of surprise at the unfamiliar methods, the unfamiliar point of view, the "unconventionality" of the general effect. Now, if one thinks at all of their place in time, they seem a trifle less modern than much that has been shown within the year, or possibly a trifle more modern in their reversion to the conventions that have been tumbling downstairs in alarming confusion and are just beginning to pick themselves up and examine their bumps and bruises. The main thing for the itinerant visitor is that the general effect of the galleries is that of beauty, of sensitive color, well placed lines and accents, genuine research into appearance and freedom from a program.

Not all the painters in the exhibition are young men. There is Arthur C. Goodwin, for example, whose work has been known to Boston for many years back. An early picture of his is in the exhibition, the "Lafayette Mall, Boston," seen in Winter. In its sallow tonality, its refinement, and the sharp profile of the dark vehicles against the gray it suggests Raffaelli, yet it has its indisputable American accent. One passes from this beautiful sobriety through an ebullient stage, the painter's unconquerable spirit having felt the stir of youth in the air and responded to it with something of an excess of lemon yellow, to arrive at one of the latest canvases deep-toned, with muffled fires of color in the gathering clouds and dusky streets. The scene is Temple Yard, and an original perspective adds to the interest of the composition. It is a picture to acclaim, having the richness of maturity veiling without concealing the acute sensitiveness of youth.

Jerome Blum's group of canvases celebrate an ideal of beauty based upon irregular rhythms, powerful color harmonies, a calculated freedom. If they fall short of spontaneity it is a fault that has its agreeable side at a moment when so much of the essential is madly sacrificed to spontaneity in the work of the younger schools. Mr. Blum's most interesting picture is almost old school in its scrupulous attention to objective fact; but there is everything to show that the scene has been considered from a fresh and personal standpoint. To narrate the subject is to recall ten thousand pictures upon similar themes—a broad road, houses in a row lining its long curve, some trees, a fence, pedestrians, a green hill in the background. But the trees shoot up with a vigorous air of initiative at the extreme right in unhackneyed relation to their surroundings; the uneven line of the housetops struggles with a curiously inveigling beauty across the composition, the green hill is rich in material substance and joyous in color; "A la Barrière, Nogent" is a picture to be reckoned with in the scant offerings of the early season.

Abraham Walkowitz is represented chiefly by figures, although these are so woven with landscape as to fall within the scope of the exhibition. His work invariably shows a decorative intention which now and then achieves realization. Each of the several canvases in the present group contains passages of beauty; two are beautifully complete; "A June Day" shows dim figures justly defined, although with the widest possible latitude as to generalization, wandering or lying at rest in a dim landscape the exquisite freshness of which is inferred rather than seen. The color is so delicate and the relations so close that a single note of emphasis would destroy the integrity of the charming impression, but the artist has maintained a perfect control of his material, and the picture, slight and evasive as a mirage, yet of poetry all compact, is an aesthetic triumph. It should be an overmantel in a white paneled room, opening a window upon a real and yet enchanted world for the wall-bound occupants.

The other exhibitors are Joseph Stella, with a Southern Italian hill town in a canvas of tondo shape, very precise, unexpected, and amusing; John Marin, technically sparkling and agile, a painter for whom one asks a little theatre and a champagne audience; Arnold Friedman, with wading horses and water that has weight as well as surface; James Butler, with a palette heated, but not to the point of fever, and Emanual Centore. It is an exhibition to be visited by a public dubiously inclined toward modernism and waiting to be convinced. It lasts through the tenth of November.

Miniatures at Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters announce that under their joint management the Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of Miniatures will be held in the galleries of the academy, Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, from Sunday, Nov. 4, to Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, inclusive. The society's Medal of Honor, bronze, will be awarded at the discretion of its officers, in recognition of high achievement, to miniature painters whose works are in the annual exhibitions. Works intended for this exhibition will be received, without packing cases, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., on Monday, Oct. 22, 1917, at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia.

The Jury of Selection are Edwin Howland Blashfield, Harry L. Johnson, Joseph T. Pearson, Jr., Bertha E. Perrie, Carlota Saint-Gaudens, and Alice Rushmore Wells.

Entirely New Social Life in Washington

(Continued from Page 10)

told that he could not buy his wine in his own loved capital, he demurred.

"Oh," he said, "I don't believe it has come to that yet in Washington. In camp, on the plains, or in the wilderness, yes, I would share my tent, of course, because I would know the stranger could not go elsewhere. But it is not that way in Washington yet."

Later this same General was convinced. He heard of a professor from the Pacific Coast, a scientist of such attainments that the Government wanted him, and sent for him. The man came and brought his wife and three children, for he knew that the service was to be for the period of the war. Being a good scientist, he never thought of such details as getting living quarters for himself and his family in advance. When he arrived his plight was serious. It was some time before he could get straightened out. It is no answer to a case of that sort to say "go to a hotel." In the first place, the hotels are crowded. In the second place, the Pacific Coast scientist, whose case may be taken as quite typical, had left a professorship with a small salary to take a Government job with a smaller one. The hotel for him and his wife and his three children was out of the question.

The hotel, even the club, is out of the question for a good many of these newcomers if they are to do their best work. There are limitations to the truth of Samuel Johnson's assertion that the best thing ever devised by man for the joy of man was the inn. Here is the proof. A Cleveland man who has been doing Government work in Washington for many weeks was asked why he went all the way home every week and used up his time and energy on traveling back and forth.

"I didn't at first, but I found I had to keep in trim for this war job," he replied. "At first I was in a hotel and was very comfortable. Then I was lucky enough to get a room in a club, where I was more comfortable and thought I could stand it indefinitely, but I was wrong. The strain of this work is something we have never known before in our country, and the people who are doing it have got to relax occasionally if they want to continue to be effective. You can't relax in a club or a hotel in this town, because everybody is talking about the war and the thing you are working on. Heaven help the man on this job who hasn't got a family and a home where he can find something sufficiently personal and intimate to make him forget Germany for a few minutes! That's why I go home to Cleveland when I get a chance. If I ever succeed in finding a house here that is big enough for my tribe I'll move here and be fixed for the war."

Of course this man will find a house eventually, as have many others who have moved to Washington with their wives and children, much to the delight of the latter—for Washington, though very serious, is in no sense lugubrious. It is even cheerful in its hard work and the most interesting place in the world outside of Europe. It is especially the wives from other cities who are not snubbed and forlorn outsiders, as they might have been years ago had they come on some other errand—sightseeing, or social climbing, for example. These are the people toward whom the old residents and the official families are not supercilious. They have been taken into the social life of the place under war conditions, easily and naturally, just so soon as they have shown their interest in the work that is being done and indicated their desire to participate in it. So there need be no vain social longings and jealous heartburnings. The woman from out of town may find herself working on a committee with a Washington woman whom she could not have got within ten miles of a year ago. And the common interest is all that is needed nowadays as a stepping stone to companionship.

All these remarkable changes in the social life of Washington have come about easily, without any feeling of having something vital wrenched away. The city has such a tremendous amount of what is real in its makeup at all times that it does not miss the artificialities when the necessity arises to put them aside under the stress of war. If there is an intellectual aristocracy anywhere in this country it is right in the national capital, and anybody who has brains and breeding can get into such an aristocracy. Obviously, the outsiders who have been called here to help solve difficult scientific and economic problems have both. Hence they are welcome, much in the same way that the family of the new member of the Faculty is welcomed in the small college town. Washington is a combination of a good many small college towns, with all their Faculties rolled into one. The scientist who is working his head off out at the Bureau of Standards to devise some way of producing a vital war necessity which this country has never thought it could produce before, the chemist in the Department of Agriculture doing something big to help feed a world, the economist who has come here to apply workable theories of his own to great problems, the officers of France and England and Italy who have come to help teach us to fight in the new way—all these and many more in many lines are the newcomers to Washington with their families. The clubs and the homes of Washington are open to them.

They don't bring much money with them, and they won't take any away. But that does not count in the new social régime. The men of their own sort who are here all the time don't have much money either, and one of the great comforts of the situation is that everybody knows just about what everybody else has, thanks to the fact that all Government salaries are matter of public record. The doctor of this or that or the other science, working for the Government for $5,000 a year—work that he would get much more for anywhere else—knows that all his friends know he is getting five thousand a year, so what would be the use of his trying to live as if he were getting ten thousand? That is a great factor in making life comfortable in Washington society. Why doesn't the doctor of this or that or the other thing go where he would get more? Then he wouldn't be in Washington and couldn't belong to the Cosmos Club, a sufficient answer.

Photos © Harris & Ewing

Left to Right: Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, Wife of Supreme Court Justice; Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Wife of Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Wife of Secretary of War.

How Harbor Traffic Is Regulated

TRAFFIC regulations are enforced today as rigidly in New York's crowded harbor as on Broadway. The merchant fleet assembled from so many countries taxes the capacity of the greatest of ports. With the docks along the extended waterfront fully occupied, hundreds of ships are forced to find anchorage off shore without interfering with the busy channels. To keep these thoroughfares open day and night an alert "traffic squad" patrols every corner.

The harbor official demands and receives instant obedience. At a wave of the hand or a word, usually shouted through a megaphone, the largest ship must toe the mark. Penalties are severe, disobedience being punishable by a fine of $100, and a persistent offense leading to seizure and libeling of the ship.

The war has complicated matters beyond precedent. The fleet swinging at anchor is the largest ever seen in New York waters. In normal times a constant stream of traffic passes in and out of the harbor, which today is closed, except for a narrow channel where one ship may pass at a time. It is like filling or emptying a bottle a drop at a time. Each ship entering port is scrutinized. The net across the Narrows is patroled by motor boats. Promptly at sunset the net is drawn and the harbor remains closed until morning.

The harbor squad proper, consisting of three swift revenue cutters, operates above the Narrows, and its functions are separate from those of the patrol boats at the harbor's mouth. The Inspectors do not accept as an excuse ignorance of the law. A Captain from any part of the world must be familiar with the law. The traffic officer can tell at a glance if a ship is moving along the specified channel or keeping her alignment in the public anchorages. Despite the size of the harbor, anchorages must be allotted with the utmost economy. The average length of merchant ships anchored here is 400 feet; anchor chains may be half this length, or more. As the ship swings at anchor it describes a circle whose diameter is twice the length of the ship, plus twice the length of the anchor chain. In laying out these anchorages and placing the ships a series of great circles must be laid down, each with an average diameter of about 1,000 feet. It requires nice calculation to place even five such ships to a mile.

The anchorages have been mapped with great care. There are twenty-eight of them, with definite boundaries, and so distributed that a vessel may anchor as near as possible to any given section, and they extend from Sandy Hook up the Hudson River to a point above Fort Washington and up the East River beyond Sands Point. In many places they extend from the shore line, or just beyond it, nearly to the middle of the river.

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Why Labor Is Scarce, with Men Plentiful

Applicants for Jobs Are Fastidious, and Many Have Learned to Live as Idlers While Waiting for the High Wages of Wartime

By RICHARD BARRY.

THE field of labor is being plowed by war as never before. All wars affect labor; this war more than any other. One can hardly begin investigation of the subject without finding a paradox, and the further one goes the more glaring becomes the inconsistency.

There is an abundance of labor in the market, and yet many employers of large numbers complain of scarcity of help. Labor in certain fields was never paid so well before and in others, just as important, never has complained so intensely. The Government was never so closely allied with labor in its general organization, and yet it never before faced such terrifying problems as it faces now. Hardly two thinkers on the subject agree as to the probable conditions a year hence, or even ninety days hence. But of the facts as they exist in the middle of October there is no dispute.

Take a typical employment office in this city one day last week; not one that handles house servants, but all other labor, skilled and unskilled. Before 8:30 o'clock there are 200 applicants for jobs. Only two, (1 per cent.,) went out on the first offering made. Only twenty-seven "accepted" work at all that day. This despite the fact that the office had requests for more than 1,100 workmen.

What did the 171 do? Many of them drifted off to other offices or answered "ads," but more than the majority "accepted" no work that day. Meanwhile, executives sifted applicants, went parthanded, complained, struggled, became desperate and blamed it on the war. And the conditions are Statewide, nation-

Employers are right in blaming it, in the larger part, on the war. But how? Why? For an answer to these questions Charles B. Barnes was sought. He is Director of the New York State Bureau of Employment; he is also the President of the American Association of Public Employment Offices, from the fifth annual meeting of which (held in Milwaukee) he has just returned. Some weeks ago he expressed privately the opinion that there was no good reason for the scarcity of labor. This was at the time when the cry was going up from the Federal Shipping Board and from the contractors engaged in erecting the cantonments that the United States was short of labor. He was asked to make this public and elucidate the statement.

"Since my trip West and my contact with labor conditions all over the country I am willing to assert a fact, of the verity of which I was timid before," he said. "I thought perhaps it was only my personal and necessarily superficial observation of conditions in this city, which is always abnormal, and more so now than ever. But not in this particular. There is plenty of labor in this country to do all the work there is to be done, and there will be plenty of labor as long as the war lasts, even if it lasts five years."

"Even if we draft 2,000,000 men?"

"Yes, if we draft 3,000,000 men. It is a great mistake to confuse the draft issue with the labor problem. People are too prone to do that. Every man who finds difficulty in getting help as he formerly did straightaway throws his hands in the air and cries: 'Oh! the draft!' He is mistaken. The effect of the draft is negligible, though I will say that a lot more care must be shown in the next draft, now announced for January, than was shown in the last.

"Look at the matter rationally. Take our own State. New York has 3,000,000 laboring men, approximately. The war has not taken more than 100,000, if that many. The draft has taken approximately 60,000. A few more than 25,000 have volunteered, and if you allow another 15,000 to cover those gone privately, or with the Red Cross, you make a very liberal allowance. That includes men from all walks in life. In other words, the war so far has taken not more than three men out of a hundred (and probably fewer) from laboring pursuits in the Empire State. That doesn't account for the alleged scarcity of labor. It's a negligible cause, perhaps the eighth or ninth."

"What is the chief cause?"

"The chief cause, to state it very broadly and inexactly, is 'unrest,' but before going into that let me specify that there is a real scarcity of labor in two classes, the highest and the lowest. There are not enough skilled mechanics in certain highly specialized trades, and there are not enough common laborers."

"In other words, we have a plethora of middle-class labor, incapable of the finest work and unwilling to do the commonest. Is that it?"

"Exactly. It is a condition that has been steadily growing in America for years, but which the war has thrown into startling conspicuousness. The reassuring thing about the condition is this: While the war has accentuated it, the war will also help to cure it, and if the war goes far enough may practically cure it altogether."

"How?"

"From above and from below. From above by lessening the exactions employers make of skilled labor and from below by forcing the unions to take down the bars, at least to a certain extent. The tendency among unions in skilled trades is to become more and more restrictive, to make smaller instead of greater the number of apprentices permitted, to increase the years of apprenticeship demanded. Some unions frankly aim at a highly specialized and intensely restricted field of privileged and high-priced labor which they can control completely. This tendency has been already opposed by war conditions and will be doubtless further broken down, and not to the immediate detriment of the union, for wages will rise and working conditions improve.

"Employers have already learned that skilled men can be made in less time than they supposed. For instance, machinists who formerly were not thought competent in less than three years are permitted to do regular work in six months."

"Does not this mean shoddy output?"

"Not necessarily. In some cases, yes, but not in important work, like the making of guns and ammunition and airplanes and motor trucks for war work. Higher wages will be paid in those lines (is already being paid) and skilled mechanics taken into them from similar or collateral lines, which, in turn, are obliged to fill the depleted ranks, as I have explained. It is the wages that rule the conditions, despite the fiat of the Government. When a big munition manufacturer requires a certain number of the best men, he simply goes after them, and his weapon is higher wages. He practically "steals" them from other work—with more money. And the places from which they are "stolen" must recoup losses from the ranks of the less skilled men, but at the old wages. This accounts for the disparity of wages for the same kind of work in different shops. The highly skilled man working on war material gets very high wages. The man of the same trade standing, but less skilled, because less experienced or less adaptable, gets the lower wage. Which, incidentally, is a prime cause of the great unrest, elucidated later."

"Is there any such simple way to command unskilled labor?"

"No. And here is the pinch of the labor shoe—the real pinch. The common labor problem becomes more alarming each day. Previous to August, 1914, we got most of our common labor through immigration from Europe, especially from the Central Empires, the Balkan States, and Eastern Russia. For more than three years that supply has been wiped out. The native-born American, or the foreigner who has been in this country longer than ten years, almost invariably acquires 'class consciousness.' Common labor is beneath him.

"Now, who will do the heavy work—the excavations, the tunneling, the work in blast furnaces, in steel mills, in foundries, in hauling, lifting, digging? We have every week in our New York offices about 1,500 applicants for jobs. We could put them all to work and more, immediately, at common labor; but three-fourths of them refuse to consider it, and a large number of these are incompetent for anything else.

"Some time ago I conceived an idea that I thought would be of fine service in this common labor problem, but as yet it has not borne fruit. I proposed that we go to Porto Rico for men. I understand there are upward of 50,000 men available there for heavy work, men of Spanish and Portuguese descent, accustomed to day labor, with no 'class consciousness' and willing if not anxious to come. The transportation would be negligible and, best of all, they are already under the American flag, so we would have no immigration laws or union restrictions to deal with. We sorely need a body of men like that right now, and I cannot understand why nothing is done about it."

Mr. Barnes was skeptical of the possibility of effecting conscription of labor.

"It would meet the united opposition of labor, I am afraid," he said. "Labor would argue this way: If you are going to conscript idle labor, you must at the same time conscript idle capital. Put every dollar that is lying idle at work, and then we will not oppose your forcing every idle man to work, whether he likes the conditions or not. Take all the millions, all the billions, not actually in use and put them in circulation. Then, and only then, can you force all men to unwilling labor."

"You spoke of the 'unrest' as a prime cause of the so-called scarcity of labor. What do you mean by that?"

"Let us divide it into four elements. First, the class consciousness, which we may pass by, for its elucidation requires a volume. Second, the dissatisfaction generally at the inequality of the high wages, which as yet prevail only in a limited degree. For instance, common labor is getting now in this city 22, often 25, and sometimes 27 cents an hour, but it hears and reads that to common labor at Yaphank was paid 35 cents an hour in building the cantonment. It wants to know if it cannot get as much, and, if not, it tries to go to Yaphank. When it has arrived there, the jobs are either all taken or the work is about done. Labor has to travel some and wait days or weeks for another offering as liberal as that. In the meantime it 'rests.'

"Naturally employers are loath to raise wages. Plenty of employment is offered at the old wages, but nobody wants it. Every one is waiting for the new rise. Some employers grant it, but they are the smaller number.

"Third, people are finding out they can actually exist without work. Formerly that was not believed possible. Today the idea is spreading. These people argue that their lack of a job is no fault of their own, that they are willing to work at wages they hear of, but which they find it impossible to get. So they loaf for a while. To their surprise they find they do not starve, and they make fewer and fewer efforts to get employment.

"Fourth, comes the inability of the working class to read and discuss openly as freely as they did before the war. This drives them to small gatherings and secret meetings and spreads dissatisfaction.

"All of these conditions, with possibly others, combine to pile up a vast, if sometimes vague, unrest. It is hard to put your finger on it accurately, but we feel it constantly in this office."

"What did you mean by saying the next draft would have to be more careful in its selection of men?"

"In filling the quota just taken, exemptions were not made of laborers like machinists, finishers, wheelwrights, &c., who are to be increasingly needed in the making of munitions. It is too bad that we could not have learned from England in this particular. In the beginning of the war England did exactly as we have done. She took every one, regardless. Then, after two years, she had to go back to her armies and redraft the skilled laborers. That is, she went through the armies and took back to England all skilled men needed there for making munitions. And in her later drafts she has not made the earlier mistakes. If we are working on the assumption that the war will soon be over, it is all right. Otherwise all skilled laborers had better be weeded out of the next draft. We lost too large a number on the last draft."

"What is the most noticeable effect the war has made on labor standards?"

"Aside from the one mentioned, that of loosening the exactions in skilled apprenticeship, I think the most noticeable are two: First, lengthening the working year. Second, lengthening the working life of the laborer.

"I have said that there is much loafing, much unrest, much refusal to accept offered work. All of that is true. At the same time the average number of working days in the year has been increased. Take the case of the longshoreman, a very striking example. I devoted two years to studying the longshoreman and wrote a book about him. Until this year he was a sporadic laborer. He averaged only 3 to 3½ days of work a week. Since the war he has averaged 7 to 8 days of work a week. I have heard of longshoremen getting $70 a week; of course, not every week, but when working long stretches of overtime.

"Longshoring, of course, is an exceptional occupation, found only in a port like New York, and of commanding importance here during wartimes. But a similar effect has been noted in many lines. Previous to the war the average number of working days of the average worker was between 160 and 175 per annum. Since the war this average has been increased to between 220 and 225 working days per annum. This despite the prodigious number unemployed.

"To the middle aged the war has been a blessing. It has automatically raised the age limit of the worker. Formerly I found it almost impossible to get employment for men above thirty-five as bookkeepers, a calling that is not seemingly one of physical youth. Now a bookkeeper of forty need not wait long for work, if he is at all competent. In the past two years the age limit in all lines of labor has been raised at least eight years. Where the line past which employers would not consider applicants was thirty, it is now thirty-eight. Where it was forty, it is now forty-eight.

"As time goes on, we may reach out for the women, and the children, too. Many things will happen. A generation of changes will occur in twelve months."

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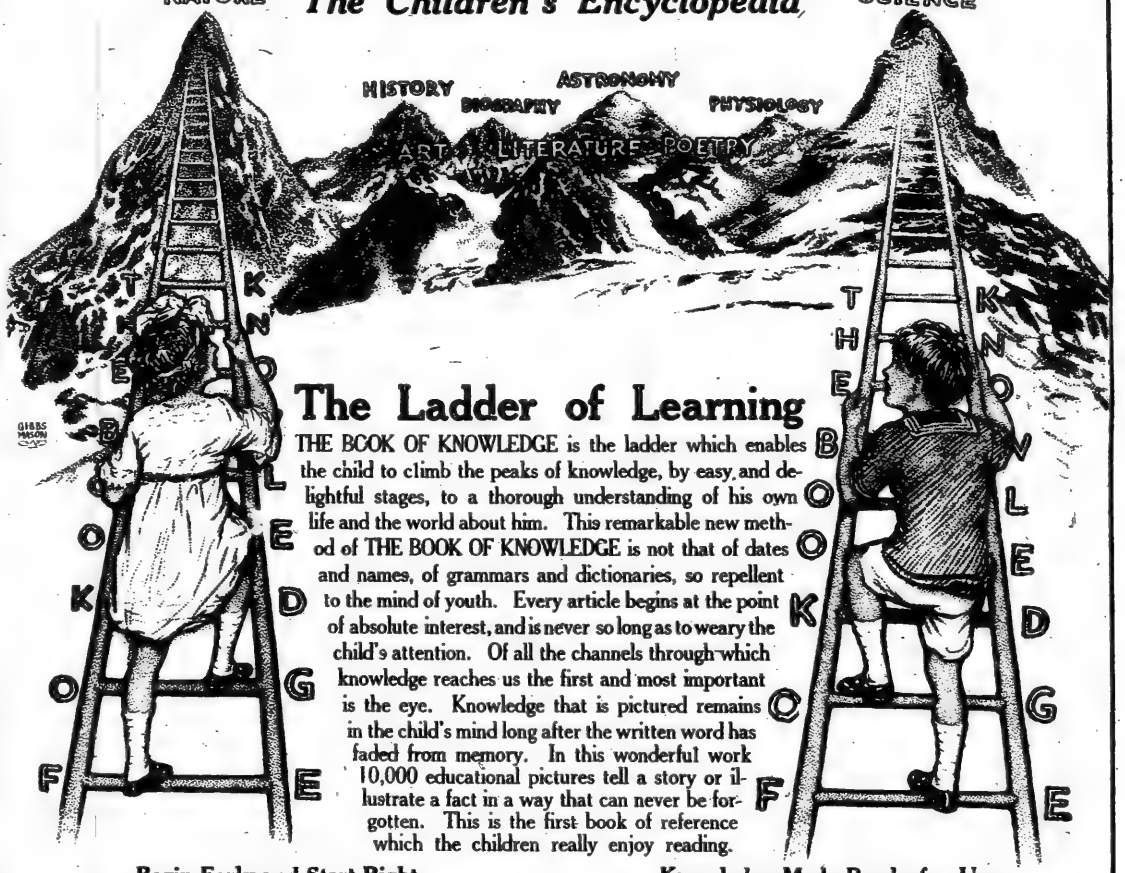

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MADISON AV., 1,966, Corner 87th.—One apartment, 7 delightful rooms; elevator; $85.
PAPAE & CO., 1,186 Madison Av.

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PARK AV. — Attractively furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, for season or year. Telephone Murray Hill 4520.

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72D ST., 165 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, artistically furnished. Nelson.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished two-room suite; all improvements; maid service; references.

74TH, 25 WEST.—High-class unsurpassed, superbly furnished apartment; two-four rooms; service.

74TH, 103 WEST.—2 splendid suites, 2 baths, $70-$150; studio, $50, business.

76TH, 235 WEST.—Seven beautiful large rooms, well furnished; reasonable. 3 C.

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81ST, 251 WEST.—7-rooms, furnished or unfurnished; ideal location. Dr. Burt.

84TH ST., 324 WEST.—Attractively furnished, two rooms, bath and kitchenette, overlooking Hudson, southern exposure; immediate possession, hotel and maid service.

84TH, 255 WEST, (Alameda.)—Apartment to rent, 10th floor, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2 master bedrooms. Apply Superintendent, or telephone 3598 River, Harrison.

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123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, outside apartment; southern exposure; six rooms, bath, $65.

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Eight rooms, 20 outside windows; one of the best houses on the west side, furnished in good taste; Winter season or longer. Superintendent on premises, or McNaught, 101 Park Av. Murray Hill 4383.

ATTRACTIVE apartment sublet, 8 rooms and 2 baths, completely furnished; desirable building. The Lathrop, 46 West 83d St. Seen Sunday, Apt. 5D.

ATTRACTIVE apartment, seven rooms, two baths, three bedrooms, large, light, completely furnished, moderate. La Mont, 308 West 93d.

Attractive APARTMENTS, furnished.
Murray Hill 4383. THE FALCO, 505 5th Av.

A SUITE of two nicely furnished rooms, connecting lavatory, adjoining shower bath, phone, electricity, one or two gentlemen, $12 weekly; near 137th St.-Broadway subway and Riverside Drive buses; references. Address R 87 Times.

BEAUTIFUL apartments, furnished with extraordinary care and taste; refined surroundings; high-class elevator apartment house; 2, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. Inquire office, 517 West 113th St.; telephone 3242 Morning.

BROADWAY, 2,025, (corner 70th; 92d subway express. Spacious seven-room apartment, all rooms facing Broadway; eight months or longer; $275 month. Apt. 2B.

BROADWAY, (91st.)—Perfectly appointed four-room home; elevator apartment; Orientals, Victrola, new, $200; handsome period furniture. Riverside 11.

BROADWAY AND 91ST, (Apt. 14.)—Exceptional four rooms; new building; never occupied; $175 a month; special yearly rental.

BROADWAY and 77th St.—Beautifully furnished 6 rooms; silver, linen, pianola; $200; lease 3 to 6 months. Schuyler 9719.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (93d.)—Comfortable, clean, 8-room apartment; small family; Apartment 11.

CHARMING and immaculate six-room apartment; $150; adults; no agents. River 4093.

CONVENT AV., 270, (Corner 141st St., Apt. 10 D, opposite City College.—Beautiful, completely furnished four sunny rooms, top floor, elevator apartment house, for rent, 3 to 6 months; china, cut glass, player piano; $125 per month.

FOR RENT.—UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED APARTMENT IN HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE; SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; TWO BATHS; BALCONY WITH VIEW OF RIVER. GRAND PIANO, ORIENTAL RUGS, VACUUM CLEANER, SILVER, AND LINEN; $250 PER MONTH. 315 WEST 98TH ST.

For furnished apartments consult Katharine Martin, 249 West 76th. Schuyler 8522.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.—To business woman, while I am out of city, my attractively furnished apartment; four rooms, modern; $30; references exchanged. Y 222 Times Annex.

HANDSOMELY furnished apartment, including maid service; large living room, dining room, two bedrooms, and bath; Fifth Av. shopping centre; six months. Address A 489 Times Annex. Phone Madison Square 7894.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENT to sulet, season or longer. Call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50, (Corner 115th.)—7 beautifully furnished, sunny corner rooms; southeasterly, all overlooking park; great view; moderate.

PRINCELY home, luxuriously and magnificently furnished; near 90th St. subway express station; 10 unusually large rooms, occupying entire front twelfth floor; modern and exclusive apartment building, commanding unsurpassed view of the beautiful Hudson from every window; three Roman baths; large and numerous cedar closets; fixtures by Tiffany; period furniture, rare Oriental rugs, bric-a-brac, oil paintings by old and modern masters, Steinway piano, Victrola, silver, linen, glassware; $600 per month. Apply Superintandent, Rockledge Hall, 330 West 102d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths; superb view; piano, Victrola, linen, silver; immediate possession; sublet. Phone 6570 Morningside, Apartment 102.

RIVERSIDE, (341 West 77th St.)—Rooms and bath, furnished and unfurnished; highest type; $60 to $250 month; also room for studio or doctor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230.—Completely furnished six rooms and bath, with service; front apartment; every room has outside windows; a real home; rent moderate. Apt. 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610, (138th.)—Exceptionally attractive 5 large rooms; southern exposure; immediate possession; refined surroundings. Allen, Audubon 855.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Unusual home; overlooking Hudson; 7 corner rooms, 2 baths.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126.—Completely furnished, 7 rooms, piano; lovely view. Schuyler 5620.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE, 250.—Six rooms; living room, 18x22; grand piano; $200 a month. Phone 2493 River. Apt. 5L.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454, (Apt. 6C.)—Beautiful furnished 4-room apt.; reliable couple or bachelor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230. — Five-six-seven rooms, beautifully furnished, facing Hudson. Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 120, (Cor. 84th St.)—For rent, elegant furnished apartment, 8 rooms, for immediate occupancy. E. B. Burch.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400, (112th.)—Six large rooms, best class; overlooking Hudson. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 435.—For six months or longer, 5 rooms, 2 baths.

SIX ROOMS, two baths, ninth floor; all outside windows, Astor Court; furnished apartment for rent, one year or six months, $400. Phone 3773 Riverside.

THORNDYKE APT. HOTEL, 208 West 58th. —Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

TO RENT.—A fully and handsomely furnished apartment from November to May; overlooking Columbia Library and South Field; lovely sunny rooms; rent $150 a month best of reierences required; can be seen any time. Address F. R. Townsend, 508 West 114th St., or telephone Circle 250.

TO RENT, six rooms, beautifully furnished, grand piano; reasonable. Phone Morningside 5704.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
Duplex apartment, 10 rooms; accommodations on upper floor, including 4 bedrooms, for small family of four or five, including services of a managing housekeeper and an excellent cook, with board; in complete running order, for $100 per week; 10 minutes from Grand Central Station. Telephone Academy 2065.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. Wickliffe Gray, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.
9 West 9th St.; sublet apartment; two rooms, bath, and dressing room; steam heat, electric light, open grates; service.

WE OFFER VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
APPLY L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
261 COLUMBUS AV.
TEL. 2750 COLUMBUS.

WE have a list of desirable apartments, well furnished, all sizes. Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 West 72d St. Columbus 9010.

WEST END AV.—Seven rooms and 3 baths; 8th floor; all rooms light and airy; one block from subway express station; excellent housekeeper will remain if desired. Telephone 2395 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 498, (Apartment 10B.)—To sublet, a high-class 8-room apartment, handsomely furnished; only responsible parties considered.

WEST END AV., 789, (99th St.)—Unusually attractive five-room apartment, on fourth floor; new building, new furnishings, to July 1; immediate possession; no children or pets. Riverside 9151.

255 WEST END AV.—72D ST.
3 rooms, kitchen; 12th floor; magnificent view; handsomely furnished; restaurant; maid service. Casper.

WEST END, 90's.—Exquisitely furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths, new building. Telephone Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 840.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment, two baths telephone. Riverside 6426.

410 WEST END AVENUE.
Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment; 7th floor; $250 month. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END AV., 718, (98th St.)—Six rooms, 2 baths, all outside, handsomely furnished. Apartment 91, Riverside 6208.

WEST END AV., 575.—Five sunny, smartly furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; piano, china, linen; will also divide. Schuyler 9021.

UNUSUAL attractively furnished elevator apartment, six large, sunny rooms; sixth floor, opposite 191st Broadway subway; seen by appointment. Tel. 2150 St. Nicholas. Apartment 64.

7 ROOMS AND BATH, richly furnished top floor, in first-class apartment house, corner Broadway in the 90s, one block from subway station; $200 per month; immediate possession. Telephone for particulars River-side 9530.

3 MOST ATTRACTIVE APTS., Park Av., Riverside Drive, and 120th St., respectively; must sublet immediately, 6 months or more; reasonable terms to responsible parties; write explicitly, requirements, terms, &c. W 2 Times.

3-4 LARGE, light rooms; clean, quiet private house; to adults; electricity, gas, showers; convenient transportation; references; $36-$50. Call Audubon 3858.

Brooklyn.

MONTAUK ARMS.—Suites, two rooms, bath, furnished, with maid service, 904 Union St., Brooklyn; $40; entrance Prospect Park subway station. Phone 1416 Prospect.

Westchester County.

SUBLEASE till Sept. 1, '18, beautifully furnished apartment on Esplanade, Pelham Manor; 2 large rooms, bath; 2 large closets; third floor; park view; rent $75. Address "Owner," Room 307, 135 Broadway.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, by the month, furnished, 2 large front rooms and bath, in restaurant hotel or where breakfast can be served; between 50th and 86th Sts. Phone Plaza 7100, Room 102.

NAVAL OFFICER and wife desire to sublet, Nov. 1, two, three, rooms, bath, kitchenette, near subway, elevated, between Washington Square, 59th, Lexington, 6th Av.; moderate. R 162 Times.

To sublet a two or three room furnished apartment for housekeeping; west of Central Park; rent not to exceed $60. Y 204 Times Annex.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER desire housekeeping apartment, 2 or 3 rooms and k

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

An opportunity to secure an exceptional bargain in a handsome West Side Residence, Free and Clear. Suitable terms. Positive Sacrifice. May consider part exchange. DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 Broadway.

61 E., East. (Park Av.)—Beautiful house; many modern conveniences; tastefully decorated; extra large rooms; unusual opportunity. Particulars, Glaenzer, 254 West 84th. 2260 Schuyler.

146th St., 500 West.—Four-story, speckled brick and brownstone, 18 rooms, 3 baths, steam-heated, adaptable for three or four families; price, $15,500; mortgage, $10,000 at 5 per cent. Owner on premises.

Sherman.—48 Edgecombe Av., northeast corner 145th St., fine two-family house, all modern improvements, adaptable for 1, 2 or 3 families.

Circular apartment house, with stores; best paying proposition in town. M 206 Times Downtown.

96th St., 238 West.—Three story dwelling, newly renovated. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

Three-room house, furnished, for sale; $900. Inquire 245 West 52d St.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AVENUE.

Seven heirs have agreed to accept $11,500 for 3-story basement, formerly held at $18,000; cannot give further details in this ad., as it would affect the value of adjoining properties; this house will find a ready buyer.

BULKLEY & HORTON CO.,
585 Nostrand Av., Near Dean St.
634 Myrtle Av. 7,506 3d Av.

$1,500 CASH WILL BUY

96 Madison St., 10 rooms, bath, between Franklin and Bedford, suitable for 2 families; upper floor almost pays owner's rent; 3-story and basement frame, convenient to trolley and elevated roads. L. C. Fish, 443 Washington Av. Telephone Prospect 333 or your broker.

Bargain, $2,500.—Fine stone residence, excellent location; 709 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn; no frame or apartment houses on this block; 25 minutes to New York; suitable for large family wishing a fine home; price includes rugs, carpets, draperies and some furniture.

FOR SALE.—No. 580 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, a 2-story and attic brick and panel frame building; slate gable roof; 10 rooms and bath, 2 baths, laundry, sun parlor, and glass porch in rear; hot water heat; hardwood floors, oak panel trim. J. E. DUSSELDORF, M. D.

BEST PROPOSITION in the heart of Flatbush, near Prospect Park entrance to new subway; exclusive, easy housekeeping; well worth your while looking into. Call or write for information, ALLEN S. CRUMM, 1,400 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.—BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM DETACHED HOMES, $8,750; GARAGE, DRIVEWAYS, FIREPLACES, ELECTRIC LIGHT, etc. J. F. LYNCH, 1,833 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN AVENUES M AND N.

FOR RENT.—Nine rooms; steam heat, bath; 1½ acres; near station; commuting; reasonable. 30 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Queens.

Beautiful 6-room cottage near lake; fine shade trees; every modern improvement and convenience; all large, airy rooms; block from trolley $22 monthly and small amount down. Photo and details, B. Lake Home, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Modern detached six and seven-room cottages; driveway; good neighborhood; one block south of Boyd Av. station, Fulton St., elevated. Seely, 4068 Dalrymple Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

Forest Hills.—On corner, 50x100; fine brick house, 7 and bath; inclosed porch; one block boulevard; abundant room for garage; no agents. Owner, corner Fife and Colonial Avs.

Beautiful stucco suburban home; plot, 60x100; large garage; latest improvements; restricted; good transportation; great bargain. V 56 Times.

LORMAWOOD, QUEENS.

Six rooms, $4,900; seven rooms, $5,500; all improvements; beautiful wooded section. Call or phone O'Brien, 6628J Hollis.

Long Island.

Will sacrifice beautiful home; $500 down and $130 per month buys new hollow tile, detached house, with garage for two cars; plot 140x104 ft.; the house contains on the ground floor a porch 28x12 ft., with tiled floor, vestibule, and large hall through the house, opening on a pergola 20x13 ft.; living room 17.4x14.4 ft., with paneled brick fireplace; dining room 19.11x14.3 ft. with Colonial fireplace; large butler's pantry, kitchen with combination coal and gas range; tin closets and vestibule for refrigerator on rear porch; in cellar steam heater and toilet; on second floor, four bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with a shower over each tub and ample clothes closets; on the third floor, two maids' rooms, tiled bathroom, and storeroom; hardwood parquet floors, side and base lights throughout; city water, gas, and electricity are installed; purchaser may select paper and electric fixtures; water privileges for bathing and yachting included; churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf courses, and tennis courts adjacent; 33 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Telephone, call, or write immediately. C. E. Puxill, 47 West 34th St., New York City. Tel. Greeley 563.

ATTENTION!

Holders of Liberty bonds and others seeking a splendid home, ten rooms and baths, inclosed steam heated porch with fireplace, billiard and card rooms, garage for two cars, concrete house, Spanish tile roof, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, every modern improvement throughout, located on large corner plot in settled community, 35 minutes from Herald Square or downtown financial district, can secure a rare bargain on the most reasonable terms; partial payments accepted in Liberty bonds or cash; brochure called to the colors, must sacrifice for support; write or call before 1 P. M. Eleanor O'Brien, 311 West 75th St.

New House.—Will sacrifice high-class suburban home; $300 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large porch; hy-tex brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone; 21 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 60 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. B. Lewis, Room 1128, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 561.

Obliged to change business location; will sell my home $400 less than cost three years ago; seven rooms, every improvement, perfect condition; fine avenue, beautiful trees, restricted section; all home owners; 30 minutes out; four minutes walk from station; $5,900; easy terms. Personal, suite 506, 200 Broadway.

At Rockville Centre.—Beautiful country residence, on plot 150 by 175 ft.; 12 rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences; garage, chicken houses, garden, fruit trees; six minutes' walk from station; five miles from Long Beach; bargain; terms to suit. J. J. Burgess, 72 Lenox Road, Rockville Centre, L. I.

Widow wants to sell little country home with good 6-room house and nice garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; elegant location; near trolley and depot; will take $2,500 cash and any monthly payments from reliable party. Mrs. B. Paton, 33 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Small country home of 6 rooms with improvements; fine garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; ideal location; near trolley, school, and stores; must sell quick to interested party on easy terms. Write to Nolan, 286 Times Downtown.

$950 for small old house with a large plot of ground, near town, trolley, and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs make this a fine year-round home. Write or call 2, Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester.

Location unequalled, new stucco house; garage, nine large rooms, two baths, every improvement; sewers, gas, electricity; restricted section; high, rolling, wooded country; 35 minutes Grand Central; near station; $9,750; terms. Personal suite 506, 200 Broadway.

For sale.—Beautiful English half-timbered dwelling, 9 rooms, 3 baths, large porches, unobstructed view; all improvements; restricted neighborhood; 5 minutes to Scarsdale station; price and terms to responsible people. J. T. Withers, 2,240 Ryer Av. Tel. 3060 Fordham.

California bungalow at Lake Mahopac for sale, right on the lake, 8 minutes' walk from station; all improvements; restricted section; reasonable terms to responsible party. J. T. Withers, 2,240 Ryer Av. Tel. 3060 Fordham.

Bungalows.—Four being erected from unique plans at Lake Mahopac; can sell at low cost on account 8 having own saw mill; interior arrangements can be changed to suit buyer. L. T., Room 1302, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9850 Madison Square.

An attractive Colonial house and English cottage; for sale only, but at attractive terms and price; ideal environment among rocks and trees, 38 minutes walk from Scarsdale station; values are exceptional and merit investigation. T. Seymour, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9850 Madison Square.

FOR SALE—Thirty minutes from Grand Central Depot, Westchester County, fifteen-room private residence; large garage, suitable house for all-year residence. Address Z 298 Times Annex.

BARGAIN.—New Colonial house, Clifford Av., Pelhamwood, Pelham; open for inspection. F. L. EGGER, Owner. Tel. Murray Hill 2226.

For sale or rent.—New Dutch Colonial house, 8 rooms, conservatory and garage; plot 125x157; bargain. R. S. Darling, 987 Main St., New Rochelle.

Riverdale.—New 9-room house, 3 baths, hot water heat; high, fine neighborhood; for sale on reasonable terms. Owner, Benjamin Edwards, Riverdale, N. Y.

For Sale—Bronxville; modern 9-room house on high ground; very reasonable terms. Harper, 245 W. 26th St., New York City.

New York State.

FOR SALE OR RENT, FURNISHED until May 1, seven-room house; two baths. Box 174, Great Neck Station, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

DAINTY year round cottage, two years old, on plot 100x177 ft., shaded by fine old trees; plenty of flowers and shrubs; completely equipped; ready for occupancy now; seven handsome rooms, tiled bath, paneled living room 26 ft. long, with huge fireplace; situated high in the hills near pretty lake; only 49 minutes' distance by train; easy commutation; will sacrifice for $5,800 to desirable party; $4,000 on first mortgage; easy terms on $1,800 balance; in a refined, exclusive neighborhood; near country club, schools, churches and markets. INDIVIDUAL Box 536 Times Downtown.

WILL PLEASE particular house buyers; corner plot, extensive view, fine neighborhood, convenient to train, trolley; 30 minutes from New York; near schools, churches; new 7 large rooms, tile bath, large sleeping porch, veranda, fireplace, bookcases, gas, kitchen, steam; oak floors, ideal finish throughout; small cash payment, balance like rent; has no equal for the price. Write W. H. De Soey, 601 West 138th; evenings, 'phone 602 J, Audubon.

For Sale.—House of ten rooms and three baths; all improvements; first-class order; ready for immediate occupancy; grounds of five acres, beautifully laid out in both Japanese and Italian gardens; most unusual place on which a great deal of time and money have been expended by the owner; can be had at a great bargain if taken now; situated at Plainfield, N. J.; splendid commuting service. For further particulars address M. A. Bradley, 334 4th Av., New York.

WRITE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace; built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Owing to my family moving to California, I desire to sell or rent my home at Summit, N. J., 3-story house, 8 bedrooms, drawing room, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, maids' dining room, &c.; steam heat; large porches; large yard; shade trees; garage for two cars; every city convenience and comfort; first-class order; price, $30,000; rent, furnished, $225 per month. Thomas M. Sizer, 15 William St., New York. Telephone Broad 5971.

12-room house, 38x32, and 6-foot porch, on plot 75x209, "On the Hill," the best residential section of Hackensack; only 10 years old; high, cool location; fine view; excellent garden; all sorts of fruit; trolley to New York and Newark and 6 minutes from R. R. station; $10,000; half mortgage. Farber Construction Co., 18 Johnson Av., Hackensack, N. J. Tel. Hackensack 106.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered.

Client unable to carry out his contract will sacrifice his interest in a beautiful residence in the very garden spot of Montclair; 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sunporch, sleeping porch, beautiful grounds. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna. 'Phone 675 Montclair.)

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

ENGLEWOOD MODERN RESIDENCE.

Owner must sell two and a half story, 9 rooms, bath, porches, latest modern improvement; corner 100x134; choice location, five minutes station; value $11,000; absolute sacrifice, $7,500. Necessity, V 188 Times.

Oradell Heights, (Corner Prospect and Lotus Avs.)—One hour from Broadway; beautiful nine-room and bath home; city improvements; 13 lots; fruit, garden; bargain, or will rent; photograph mailed; seen any time. Mrs. Fowler, Oradell, N. J.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath; plot 100x250; garage; fruit, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled moving; adjoining lot, 100x250, if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

Exceptional value, new six-room house, on acre plot; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; $5,200. Write for particulars to Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., (adjoining Ridgewood.)

Elegant new family brick houses overlooking New York City, on the Palisades opposite 42d St.; convenient all ferries and tube; price $4,200; easy terms. D. J. Murphy, 212 8th St., West New York.

At Upper Montclair, N. J.—Nine-room house, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; reasonable. Percy Gulson, 124 Chestnut St., Montclair, N. J.

One of the best houses ever built, located in one of the best towns anywhere—Plainfield; ask and you shall receive particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

Finest location commutable; new modern six-room house; half hour circle; $4,000; your own terms. Grimshaw, Wood Ridge, N. J.

For Sale.—Two family house, near Roseville Station; $3,850. Owner, 150 4th St., Newark, N. J.

House for sale or to rent; Palisade Park, N. J.; inquire premises, McKiernan.

Miscellaneous.

Seventy-room apartment house in one of the camp towns of the Piedmont section of the South for sale on account of present owner's health. Y 220 Times Annex.

Houses Wanted.

Wanted to purchase small house, well constructed, west side; moderate price; small cash payment. T 194 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

FOR RENT, furnished or unfurnished, five-story American basement, 17 feet wide, having hardwood floors, open plumbing, 3 baths, open fires and electric light; rent $2,800. For further particulars apply to Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St. Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Will lease my handsomely furnished six-story dwelling on Riverside Drive, elevator, all modern improvements, near Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, to responsible party; rent $5,000. "PAS," Box 152 Times Annex.

Spuyten Duyvil.—House and garage, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, near Kappock St., to lease, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable rent. Inquire C. O. Heuer, 271 West 125th St., or at Spuyten Duyvil.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.

Eight rooms two baths; modern improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Information Dr. Rundo, 40 West 72d St. Columbus 1242.

To Let.—Newly furnished and decorated five-story American basement house; 64th St., near Riverside Drive. Apply to Pease & Elliman, 324 St.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.

Attractive private dwelling, 318 West 88th; private block; electric light, modern plumbing; seen by appointment.

A furnished house; complete order; moderate rent to desirable tenant. West 94th St., near Park. Tel. 8857 Riverside.

Brooklyn.

Private residence, desirably located in hill section; near subways and all cars; front porch and lawn; 10 rooms and 2 baths; parlor floor dining room, parquet floors; electric light; rent $900 per year. DAVENPORT REAL ESTATE CO., 189 Montague, cor. Fulton and South Oxford Sts., Brooklyn.

For Rent—House, furnished or unfurnished, in select neighborhood of Flatbush, one block from Brighton Beach elevated, Prospect Park and Flatbush avs.; reasonable; coal in cellar. Telephone 4361 Flatbush.

Will rent beautiful 10-room house, garage, in restricted section of Flatbush, cheap; will sell all furniture complete. Dr. Lunenfeld, 904 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

Richmond.

Family going to California will rent completely furnished 10-room house, 2 baths, in best section of Jamaica, either to May 1 or November 1, 1918; $700 per month. Apply Benjamin H. Sweet, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica. Phone 478 Jamaica.

Long Island.

Will rent my home for the Winter months, attractively furnished, to responsible people; beautifully located, facing lake; 3 baths; $75 per month. A. WALTERS, Bay Shore, L. I.

Woodmere, L. I.—Will rent, furnished, for the Winter, house, with 8 rooms, 3 baths; garage; low rent to responsible tenant. V 132 Times.

Babylon, L. I.—For rent, furnished, $75 per month, until May 1st, twelve-room house, three baths, one acre, with garage. Agent, Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon.

Centre Moriches.—New 6-room cottage, partly furnished; water in outhouse; low rent; 5 miles from Camp Upton. C. M., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

GARDEN CITY—Beautifully furnished 9-room house; excellent location. J 98 Times.

Eleven-room house, hot water, heat, Winter or year; reasonable. Schuyler 6549.

Westchester.

If you would like to live in the country for a while, you can rent as a reasonable rate a quaint old home, attractively furnished, (coal in cellar.) Present occupants must leave on account of temporary ill health. Near station, thirty-five minutes from New York. Large grounds; garage. An unusual country, not a typical suburban home. If care to know more, write at once, V 176 Times.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED.

For six or nine months, beautiful six-acre estate; modern house, wonderful antique furniture, 5 master's rooms, 2 baths, 3 servants' rooms, bath, large garage, stable with man's apartment; 10 minutes' walk to Mt. Kisco Station. L. B. PRESTON, Inc., 125 Broadway, Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

Modern nine-room house, White Plains; convenient to station; unusually attractive grounds; to rent furnished for Winter or longer; unfurnished if desired; hot water heating; unusual train service; $1,200 unfurnished. S 156 Times.

Beautifully furnished residence, Bronxville; 11 rooms, 3 baths, electricity, gas; heated garage; 5 minutes' walk station; rent one year; unusual opportunity. Hoyt, Vanderbilt 1453.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Connecticut.

For rent, furnished, artist's home, overlooking water, 8-room house; all modern conveniences; 2½ acres ground, barn, studio, fruit, garden, and old shade trees; close to trolley and station; $60 per month until May 1 to reliable party. C. H. Rowe, Cos Cob, Conn. Phone Greenwich 1262.

New Jersey.

To Rent—Summit, N. J., modern furnished house, ten rooms, two baths; superior location; adults; six minutes D., L. & W. station. 9 Norwood Av.

ORANGE, N. J.

Furnished house, 17 Ivy Court, 11 rooms and bath; modern in every particular.

Miscellaneous.

FURNISHED HOME IN FLORIDA.

Attractive residence, tastefully furnished, in best section of Riverside, Jacksonville; seven rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, furnace; garage; rental $200 per month. Address P. O. Box 2,535 Jacksonville, Fla.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON LONG ISLAND.

Eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished, near school and station, from November to April. Address Mrs. Urquhart, Lawrence, L. I.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

Private house on corner opposite park, on Washington Heights, beautifully decorated, 9 rooms and bath, for rent, furnished or unfurnished. Eugene A. Walsh, 34 West 51st. Phone Circle 1184.

7 EAST 54TH STREET.

25-foot, 4-story and basement house; elevator, steam heat, electric light; possession at once. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

14th, 322 West.—A rare opportunity; furnished room house; now decorating; steam heated; containing 22 rooms; will be finished to suit tenant; can be seen any time.

125th St., 49 West.—Parlor, 2d and 3d floors; 10 rooms and bath, $40. SHAW & CO., 1 West 125th St.

For Rent.—A private dwelling, 166 West 97th St.; 10 rooms and bath; a bargain. Key at 164.

80TH, 111 EAST.—Fourteen rooms, three baths; electricity; perfect condition; caretaker.

74TH ST., 253 WEST.—Three-story dwelling, newly renovated. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

Brooklyn.

Pulaski St., 157.—13 rooms, brown stone, all improvements, open plumbing; will decorate to suit; rent, $55. Owner, phone 138 W Williamsburg.

Richmond.

EXCEPTIONALLY modern tile stucco ten-room house, just completed; three bathrooms, hot-water heat, electricity; garage; beautiful, select and convenient location; half hour from city; golf, tennis; rent $75. ERRINGTON, 81 Townsend Av., Clifton, Staten Island. Tel. 1786 Tompkinsville.

For Rent—Staten Island residence, 13 rooms, 8 Stuyvesant Place; 6 minutes' walk from ferry; no hills to climb; magnificent view of bay; plot 65x183; lawn, flowers, garden; $100 monthly; Nov. 1, 1917.

Long Island.

Nineteen minutes from New York; Colonial house, seven large rooms, two baths; nearly new; water rights; garage; large plot; $67.50.

Bramwell Davis, Tel. 3237 Bayside, L. I.

Westchester.

FOR RENT AT SCARSDALE, 8-room house with 2 baths and garage. Apply BENJAMIN EDWARDS, Scarsdale, N. Y.

New Jersey.

For Rent—Attractive eight-room house, bath, steam heat, gas, electricity, modern improvements; station three minutes; large plot; garage. Hengstenberg, Westwood; 30 Church St., N. Y.

Pennsylvania.

MT. POCONO, PENN.

For Rent.—Attractive furnished Winter homes, with improvements. E. E. Merwin, Mt. Pocono, Penn.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Newark business man wants small, high-class, unfurnished house; yearly lease; between Asbury Park and Long Branch or vicinity; full particulars by letter only. "Rembrom," Room 508 Ordway Bldg., Newark.

Wanted—In Westchester County, artistic 6-room bungalow or cottage; must have large living room and open fireplace; long lease, moderate rent. J 108 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS, EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHERS.

FOR TEMPORARY POSITIONS.

SEVEN DAYS A WEEK, TEN HOURS A DAY. CALL, (DO NOT WRITE OR PHONE,) ON J. PRYSE GOODWIN, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CAMP UPTON, LONG ISLAND; SALARY DEPENDENT UPON PROFICIENCY.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Senior cost accountants, capable of conducting investigations, installing systems, and ascertaining costs; state fully experience, education, age, nationality, &c.; all information will be held strictly confidential; no references investigated until after interview; no attention paid to applicants unless full details are given; where possible give phone. Communicate by letter only to Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, 56 Liberty St., New York.

ACCOUNTANT AND GENERAL OFFICE MAN.—Exceptional opportunity for a capable, energetic and thorough man under 40 with long-established and rapidly growing manufacturing concern; must have experience handling office force and wide experience in accounting and all branches up-to-date office systems; state age, salary, experience and if at present employed. P 232 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Clean-cut man, 28-30 years old, possessing capacity for hard work, ability to think logically, confidence to succeed in this profession, some theoretical training, and come well recommended; to right man permanent position in fast growing office of C. P. A.; state qualifications fully; your letter will be read and receive full consideration. A 318 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Accounting firm requires immediately several qualified seniors, juniors, cost accountants and industrial engineers; if meeting our requirements, will be retained on permanent staff; state your qualifications fully, including age and salary. E. B., 207 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, to take off trial balance on Burroughs 17 bank, six total machine; must be quick and accurate; hours 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.; start work at once. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, also phone number, X 338 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS (juniors) by C. P. A. firm of high standing; unusually desirable opportunity for young men with some experience and requisite natural ability; give full particulars; salaries, $20-$35. A 331 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior C. P. A. preferred; one with considerable experience and ability to manage office; also install new system; excellent opportunity for right man. Apply Box A 329 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Certified or chartered senior accountants wanted, also seniors, permanent position. Write, giving full particulars and salary expected. J 70 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, in C. P. A. office, state reference, experience, salary desired. O 378 Times Downtown.

A COMPETENT MAN in an American mercantile house in Manila, P. I.; must state fully previous employment, salaries earned, &c.; for a man willing to work earnestly and possessing knowledge of business methods and office routine this position offers a fine opportunity; only a high-grade man that can give highest references will be considered; state age and if married or single. A. C., Box 229 Times Downtown.

A LARGE DRY GOODS CONCERN OPERATING IN THIS CITY DESIRES TO EMPLOY YOUNG MAN AS STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST WHO CAN ACT AS SECRETARY TO ONE OF THE EXECUTIVES; SOME EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL; APPLICANTS STATE AGE, SALARY, AND QUALIFICATIONS; TO A YOUNG MAN AMBITIOUS ENOUGH TO FORESEE AND PLAN FOR THE FUTURE AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED. J 125 TIMES.

A SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE with SALES AND ADVERTISING

aptitude, wide awake, young, 26, draft exempt, university graduate, 7 years in secretarial and managerial capacity, who can write real, convincing correspondence, wants a big job with bigger possibilities. R 150 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A SALESMAN'S FUTURE

Where is the salesman who does not realize that his future must be something higher than merely selling?

Yet how many selling jobs offer a chance beyond the selling?

Here is a selling job that is different.

The General Manager of this Company wants to associate with him a young man, who, first of all, is a real salesman, not a sales manager.

Secondly, he must be a fit associate—clean cut, energetic, high grade, and of good personality.

He must be between 30 and 35 and have earned over $4,000 a year, because this position will pay a salary of $5,000.

The work is in traveling out of New York and selling a $100 labor-saving machine. Therefore, it requires a man who can interest big men and convince them.

Besides, this man will have to assist in other work than selling—must be capable of taking charge at times—of developing, in fact, into a real part of the business and training other salesmen.

Now we have tried to state our needs plainly. Check them over and see if the job fits you in every detail. If it does not, please do not answer, because no detail stated above will be waived.

Write freely and fully, as consideration will only be given letters telling age, education, selling experience in detail, past salaries and the kind of work in which you are now engaged.

HIGH GRADE, R 69 TIMES.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT.

AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE, IS OFFERED AN OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN DRY GOODS ADVERTISING FROM THE GROUND UP; MUST BE INTELLIGENT, WILLING, AND WELL-MANNERED; PREFERABLY A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE; BUSINESS EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL, BUT THE ABILITY TO USE A TYPEWRITING MACHINE WILL BE AN ASSET; A GOOD POSITION WITH FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IS ASSURED. ADDRESS, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, J 123 TIMES.

A MAN who has had experience in the profit department of wholesale grocery. A 203 Times Downtown.

A SALESMAN acquainted with advertisers wanted to sell photographic illustrations; we do not want a man to peddle pictures, but want a man who can talk intelligently with advertisers regarding their plans and make arrangements to do their photographic work in our studios, the largest in New York; commission basis; plenty of leads. J 71 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.

Publisher of two high-class, long established trade publications offers exceptional opportunity to experienced advertising man; some one acquainted with manufacturers in New York and vicinity with trade paper experience preferred; knowledge of South American, Central American, and West Indian markets would interest, but not essential; salary to start $50 to $75 a week and expenses. X 375 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Large and well established corset company desires advertising manager; must furnish references; give experience and state salary desired in written application for same to be considered; prefer man familiar with South America and with a knowledge of Spanish; state age. L 392 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, about 19 years old, high school education, to solicit and receive advertisements over the telephone; must be bright, willing, and ambitious; excellent opportunity for one who wants to learn advertising business. Address, stating age, experience, salary expected, and telephone number, Y 208 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for old-established financial publication; must be high-grade man, capable of earning over $4,000; commission, with drawing account to producer; state full particulars; confidential. J 4 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Splendid opportunity for live wire advertising solicitor to handle small semi-display advertising accounts in New York City for class and trade publications; state experience, references, and salary expected in first communication. Address J 56 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—A few strictly high-class men on military proposition; commission. Apply 12-1, 70 Wall St., Room 44.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Monthly trade paper and annual; good field; liberal commission to live wire. M 229 Times Downtown.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS.

(NOT FROM "THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.")

Mr. Mc—, (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening, through a happy chance, to read our advertisement, he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling ability for more money than he had been receiving. As a result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.

This is a true document, open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edge references. L. A. Cornell Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

ANY YOUNG MAN wishing to talk over problems of getting the right job or how to advance can make appointments with Vocational Department, West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th.

APPRAISAL MEN.—Wanted, by an individual firm, two experienced men for appraising general industrial plants; also two experienced men for appraising textile plants; only experienced men in appraisal work need apply; state length and character of experience and salary expected. D 385 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN.

SALARY $1,800 TO $2,400.

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' experience in building construction as a draftsman or designer, or in similar work. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; technical, 7; applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Oct. 30, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEER.

Experienced in figuring wing stresses and data; permanent position with large airplane manufacturer. Rush letter outlining experience to P. O. Box 34, Crawford, N. J.

ASSISTANT WINDOW TRIMMER.

L. S. PLAUT & CO., NEWARK, N. J., REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT WINDOW TRIMMER; THOSE ONLY WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; PERMANENT POSITION TO THE RIGHT PARTY. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MAIN FLOOR, ANNEX.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK.—WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK; STEADY POSITION. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, WHERE LAST EMPLOYED, AGE, AND REFERENCES. L. K., 340 TIMES.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER.—Good chance for young man, well educated, to start with large industrial company as assistant to sales manager, with a view to working up. Address in own handwriting for appointment. A 287 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, by large, high-grade concern; one who is capable and adaptable; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected. J 118 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and shipping clerk with new but growing company. T 162 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ATTRACTIVE POSITION

is open to young lady of refinement, dignity, pleasing personality, and neat appearance to take charge of reception room of long established firm; must have tact, judgment, and ability in interviewing callers; knowledge of typewriting desirable but not essential; do not apply unless you feel certain you are specially adapted for high-class position of this kind. Reply in own handwriting, stating fully experience, qualifications, and salary desired. V 162 Times.

BAG FRAMERS and fitters, machine operators wanted. Murell Leather Goods Co., 27 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

FIFTH AV.-MADISON AV., 34TH & 35TH STS., NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED SILK AND VELVET SALESMEN; MEN HAVING SUCCESSFUL RECORDS AND ACCUSTOMED TO FINE TRADE CAN SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH ASSURED ADVANCEMENT. APPLY BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT S.

BATTERY MEN.—WE REQUIRE MEN WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE REPAIRING OF BATTERIES TO WORK BOTH IN THE CITY AND OUT OF TOWN SERVICE STATIONS; APPLY IN PERSON TO MR. L. A. KUHN, WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO., 228 WEST 58TH ST.

BELT LACE CUTTER.—Apply Chas. A. Shieren & Co., 30 Ferry St.

BOOKKEEPER.

Man who is willing to spend the Summer months out of town. Apply, stating age, whether married or single, experience, references, and salary desired, B. K., 249 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR.—One thoroughly experienced on Ellis machine; must be quick and accurate and able to take off trial balance; hours, 5:30 P. M. to 12:30 A. M.; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, references, salary expected, and telephone number, X 334 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED FOR SOME WEEKS TO CHECK POSTINGS, BRING SALES LEDGER UP TO DATE, AND TAKE OFF TRIAL BALANCE; STATE QUALIFICATIONS IN FULL, INCLUDING AGE AND SALARY WANTED ON A WEEKLY BASIS. L 375 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.

An experienced young man on charge ledger in retail store; $18 to start; must be rapid, accurate, a good writer, and familiar with trial balances; state age, previous experience, and references. Address E 19 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, in general ledger, journal, cash book, and trial balance sheet work; age 35; must be good, rapid penman, accustomed to hard work, and have clean record; state age, references, and salary expected. P 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in export freight office; one having experience in ocean and inland freights preferred; others please do not apply; steady position, good prospects for right party. Address P 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Bright young man wanted as assistant to bookkeeper in a large mercantile house; must be quick and accurate and have good references; good opportunity for an industrious young man with brains. R 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for city ledger in large wholesale house; must be thoroughly competent and reliable; furnish best references; permanent position; salary $17 to start. Write Ledger, 290 East 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must also be a stenographer and typist; salary, $18 to begin on. Call, with a handwritten application, A Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

BOOKKEEPER.—To take charge full set of books and assist in general office work; hours 8 to 5:30; state age, salary, and experience. R 74 Times.

BOOKKEEPER to assist in branch office of a gas company located on Long Island; must be willing to live out of town; salary $75 to $85; state age and experience. M 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A1 REFERENCES, GOOD AT FIGURES AND EXPERIENCED; SALARY ACCORDING TO ABILITY FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN, 123 EAST 23D, ROOM 65.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, with experience in insurance, brokerage office systems; write full particulars, stating age, salary demanded, and former employers.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
ADVERTISING BUREAU.

Wanted, an advertising man who is competent to manage our advertising bureau.

Must have had experience with first-class house in similar lines; also thoroughly acquainted with advertising types and rates. To such a person, a permanent position with good salary and advancement is assured.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY,
IN STRICT CONFIDENCE,
to
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
ADVERTISING BUREAU,
Fifth Avenue and 38th Street,
New York City.

FRUIT MAN.

A CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED SALESMAN; MUST HAVE THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF HANDLING HIGH-GRADE FRUIT AND BE CAPABLE OF DISPLAYING WITH LEAST POSSIBLE WASTE.

PARK & TILFORD, 539 WEST 42D ST.

FURNITURE
REPAIR MAN,
EXPERIENCED ON
ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE REPAIR WORK.
LIBERAL SALARY
TO START; GOOD OPPORTUNITY
FOR ADVANCEMENT.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
BROOKLYN.
TAKE CROSSTOWN CAR FROM BOROUGH HALL SOUTH TO BOWNE ST., THEN TWO BLOCKS WEST.

FUR WORKROOM.—ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED FUR OPERATORS, FINISHERS, AND LINERS. APPLY TO MANAGER, FUR DEPARTMENT, SECOND FLOOR, CENTRAL BUILDING.

FUR SALESMAN.—Foremost retail fur concern requires high-class salesman of good appearance and personality; opportunity for rapid advancement to responsible position; give full particulars, age, experience, salary, and references. B. P., 186 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
A REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST;
ALSO
EXPERIENCED HARDWARE SALESMAN (ATTRACTIVE POSITION FOR A YOUNG MAN LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.)
A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE SALESMAN FOR THEIR KITCHEN CABINET SECTION.
Apply Superintendent's office, 5th floor.

GOLDSMITH BROS.,
The Big Stationery Store,
77 NASSAU ST.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED STATIONERY SALESMEN.
ONE LOOSE LEAF SALESMAN.
SEVERAL BOYS, 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, TO MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL.
SHOW CARD WRITER.
AND WINDOW DRESSER.
YOUNG MAN (OR LADY)
WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF FOUNTAIN PENS TO BUY, SELL, AND MANAGE.
GOOD SALARIES; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY TO B. GOLDSMITH after 11 A. M.

GLASSWORKER.—An exceptional opportunity for an expert familiar with manufacture of incandescent lamps, with an Eastern corporation; this will be handled through our employment agency as a courtesy to the corporation and no fee of any kind will be charged. Apply to F. X. Goggin, 200 Broadway.

GLOVE BUYER.

We can use a thoroughly experienced leather and fabric glove man as assistant buyer.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GROCERY SPECIALTY SALESMEN wanted who can speak Jewish or Polish; salary $26 to start, under direction of sales manager; opportunity for hard worker if exempt from draft; state age, experience, and references. K C., 177 Times.

HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN.

Due to increased production and demand, we want several high-grade specialty salesmen to sell a nationally advertised product in Greater New York and vicinity on a liberal commission basis; commissions promptly paid; we have the highest priced sales organization in the world; salesmen earn from $5,000 to $12,000 a year. Telephone Mr. Hislop, Or. 389 6000.

INSTRUCTOR IN MATHEMATICS.—College or technical school graduate to teach mathematics to mechanical trade apprentices; attractive proposition for the right man; apply by letter, Remington Arms Co., Boston Av., Bridgeport.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
for high-grade work on electrical or mechanical apparatus; only men accustomed to work with micrometer wanted; steady employment; 48 hours weekly; opportunities for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

INVESTIGATORS. — A retail mercantile agency in this city requires experienced investigators. A 481 Times Annex.

INVESTIGATOR. — Competent, railroad, steamship, and express claims; all qualifications necessary. O 391 Times Downtown.

JEWELER, ringmaker wanted. A 231 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT IN OFFICE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS; NOT OVER THIRTY YEARS OLD; REPLIES MUST STATE AGE, SALARY, AND EXPERIENCE DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS. BOX E 18 TIMES.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.

Boy, about 16 years of age, required in the analytical department of a manufacturing drug house; steady position and a good opportunity for a bright boy to advance himself in this capacity. Apply Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 340 Hudson St.

LEDGER CLERK.—$17-$19; must be accurate, speedy, experienced; department store experience preferred. Mr. Nivison, 17 Park Place.

LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITORS wanted, controlling business and who can produce results; to such we offer opportunity to connect with growing, progressive organization, with excellent facilities for handling all lines; correspondence invited from life men who control other lines and desire them handled through efficient, up-to-date organization. P 256 Times Downtown.

LINOTYPE MACHINIST.—Out of town plant; open shop. Apply Monday, Room 511, 220 Broadway.

LOUIS K. LIGGETT CO.
offers to young men and women who can qualify as ambitious and industrious, and who are interested, employment at steady work and in pleasant surroundings; we also have positions for boys over 16, who may desire to become trained men and are willing to start at the bottom and work up. Communicate by mail Employment Department, 340 West 4th St.

MACHINERY SALESMAN.

LARGE AND WELL-ESTABLISHED CONCERN HAS OPENING FOR SALESMAN FAMILIAR WITH MACHINERY, MILL SUPPLIES, AND STEEL PRODUCTS IN EXPORTING CAPACITY; MUST FURNISH REFERENCES, GIVE EXPERIENCE, AND STATE SALARY DESIRED IN WRITTEN APPLICATION OR SAME WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED; PREFER MAN WITH KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH AND SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE; THIS NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY; STATE AGE. L 384 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe men, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 5, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN, capable of taking charge of warehouse, handle men, and keep running inventory of stock, furnish references, also bond is required; state age, experience, salary expected. R. R., 210 Times Downtown.

MAN, middle-aged, familiar with office details; must have executive ability; moderate salary. Apply Room 704, 111 5th Av.

MAN wanted to help in shipping department and do light porter work; reference. Hassid, Ramu & Co., 349 Broadway.

MANAGER of industrial relations for one of the large rubber mills; must be competent to handle and direct all matters pertaining to employment, labor control, accident precaution, and welfare work; applicants, in order to receive consideration must state age, experience, credentials, and present salary. Z 394 Times Annex.

MANAGER of industrial relations for one of the large rubber mills; must be competent to handle and direct all matters pertaining to employment, labor control, accident precaution, and welfare work; applicants, in order to receive consideration must state age, experience, credentials, and present salary. Box Z 394 Times Annex.

MANAGER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN, TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF RETAIL WAIST AND UNDERWEAR STORE; MUST KNOW HOW TO DRESS WINDOWS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. REPLY, STATING REFERENCES AND OTHER QUALIFICATIONS, J 119 TIMES.

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR ONE OF THE LARGE RUBBER MILLS; MUST BE COMPETENT TO HANDLE DIRECT CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT, AS WELL AS POWER PLANT OPERATION; JURISDICTION WILL COVER SEVERAL PLANTS; ONLY HIGH-CALIBRED MEN NEED APPLY; IN ORDER TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION APPLICANTS MUST OUTLINE FULLY PAST EXPERIENCE, AGE, SALARY, CREDENTIALS. X 357 TIMES ANNEX.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted for detail work, with one or two years' experience. Apply 45 11th St., Long Island City.

MEN, NEAT APPEARANCE AND HUSTLERS, FOR LAUNDRY ROUTES, WITH DELIVERY EXPERIENCE TO PRIVATE HOUSES AND APARTMENTS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN WITH ABILITY TO BUILD BUSINESS; SALARY $16 AND COMMISSION; CASH BONDS REQUIRED; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. J 92 TIMES.

MEN wanted to follow up the construction and delivery of building materials; must have had experience in the building business; men who have been timekeepers on large work or assistant superintendent can qualify. Address, stating reference, experience, and salary expected, J 83 Times.

MEN, intelligent, honest and loyal, to secure members for a voluntary association of practical, useful, legitimate object; incalculable advantages and benefits; not insurance; splendid pay and commission and drawing account. Call all week, Room 525, 14 4th Av., New York.

MILLINERY
BUYER
for live department in mid-West city; we want a man who has retail experience and has been successful in popular goods, state age, experience, salary, and where employed. X 374 Times Annex.

MILLINERY.—Man to run a great big exclusive millinery store in Buffalo, N. Y.; a great deal of experience is necessary; this is a wonderful chance for a live man. Answer by letter, The Paris, Binghamton, N. Y.

MODELLER, &c.—Wanted, one modeller and one chaser for work in connection with silverware manufacturing. R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., silversmiths, Wallingford, Conn.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE TO ACT AS ORDER FILLERS, WRAPPERS, STOCK CLERKS, CLERICAL WORKERS, AND BILLING CLERKS.

THESE ARE ALL GOOD PAYING POSITIONS, WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.

YOU DO NOT NEED TO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE.

WE WILL TEACH YOU OUR METHODS.

PLEASANT, SANITARY WORKING CONDITIONS.

RECREATION ROOMS FOR GIRLS. MEDICAL ATTENTION FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

WE HAVE OUR OWN RESTAURANT IN BUILDING.

HOURS 8:30 TO 5:30.

HALF DAY SATURDAY ALL YEAR, EXCEPT DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

EASILY ACCESSIBLE. ONLY TWO BLOCKS FROM CAR LINES.

WE WILL GIVE VACATIONS WITH PAY TO ALL THOSE ENTERING OUR EMPLOY BEFORE NOV. 1 AND WHO GIVE SATISFACTORY SERVICE UNTIL MAY 1, 1918, AND AFTER.

APPLY ALL WEEK TO EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.

CROSSTOWN CAR FROM BOROUGH HALL SOUTH TO BOWNE ST., THEN TWO BLOCKS WEST.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR. — Experienced multigraph operator, with some knowledge of advertising and mail order work; excellent opportunity for right man. Apply Box A 328 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPHER. — Experienced operator; some knowledge of addressograph work, keeping of stock, and office routine. Write, stating experience, age, salary, &c., J 99 Times.

OFFICE MAN, capable, about 25 to 30; must have experience in bookkeeping and be able to take dictation and operate typewriter; good inducements, give full particulars as to age, experience, and salary. A 406 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER
and correspondent; thoroughly trained handling quantity complicated detail work; position may involve occasional sales trips when knowledge of line is acquired; state age, experience, salary. A. W., 181 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—$15, advancement; earnest man, willing apply himself; quick, legible handwriting; good figurer; vicinity Grand Central, 7:30 A. M. R 81 Times.

OFFICE BOY FOR LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN AND WELL RECOMMENDED; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. S. S., 247 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, about 20, American, familiar with typewriting and stenography; $15 to start; good opportunity for advancement; state references. O 209 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in large establishment; good opportunity for advancement; state age, education, and salary. X 359 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY for downtown law office; American; answer in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected. L 397 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Splendid opportunity for a well-educated boy who is willing to work; state age, nationality, and salary. Write B., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

OFFICE BOY to handle switchboard and be generally useful; experience not necessary; state age and salary expected. M 264 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.—Good opportunity for advancement; $8 per week. United States Rubber Co., 1,790 Broadway; Mrs. R. B. Harding, 12th floor.

OFFICE BOY.—Good opportunity for bright willing boy; $6 to start, with advancement; state age and references. J 101 Times.

OFFICE BOY in wholesale cloth house; state age, references, qualifications. A 276 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, energetic; exceptional references required; state age and experience. J 40 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Ambitious American; $7 to start; apply in own handwriting; give references. A 283 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.
This is real opportunity for a bright, ambitious, conscientious boy. E 6 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—For large house, closed Saturdays; work Sundays; state education and age. J 82 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE BOY.—Over 16, good opportunity for advancement. Swift & Co., 32 10th Av.

OPERATORS on automatic screw machines wanted who can set up Brown & Sharpe machines; good opportunity for capable men. Apply The Royal Typewriter Company, Inc., Hartford, Conn.

PACKER, PREFERABLY WITH EXPERIENCE IN PACKING SMALL MOTORS AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES; PERMANENT POSITION OFFERED TO RELIABLE, STEADY WORKER WITH EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE; ANSWER BY LETTER, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. J. A. R., Box No. 1347, NEW YORK CITY.

PAY ROLL AUDITOR of experience wanted by large casualty company to develop into special agency work. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary desired and references, L 370 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY WANTED.
Young man, between 25 and 40 years old, unmarried; one who has honorable discharge from U. S. or National Guard service preferred; must be born in United States, of American-born parents, and of strictly pro-Ally; must be clean-cut, good dresser, competent stenographer, and able to meet people; documentary evidence must be furnished showing that applicant has subscribed to the first and second Liberty Loan of the United States, and is now a member of the Red Cross; applicant must be prepared to leave Monday afternoon for lecture tour of the country; excellent position and opportunity for the right man; salary to start, $25 per week and full expenses while traveling with me; permanent position with promise of rapid advancement. Apply in person, with references, to 75 Exchange Place, Jersey City, between 9 and 10 A. M., Monday, Arthur Guy Empey, author of "Over the Top."

PHOTOGRAPHER to take charge of photographic department for industrial concern to reproduce in quantity pictures of a technical nature; only experienced men who are capable of handling help will be considered. M 211 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION DIRECTOR FOR MACHINE SHOP.

A MACHINE SHOP EMPLOYING 30 MEN AND CONNECTED WITH A LONG ESTABLISHED AND GROWING FACTORY EMPLOYING 3,000, NEEDS A MAN TO PLAN, ROUTE, AND DIRECT PRODUCTION AND TOOLS. EXPERIENCE REQUIRED. MODERN EQUIPMENT, SHORT HOURS, ATTRACTIVE ENVIRONMENT. NOT A WAR TIME POSITION. AMPLE SALARY. LOCATION IN A MASSACHUSETTS TOWN OF 15,000. WRITE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND WHETHER EXEMPT FROM DRAFT. X 390 TIMES ANNEX.

RECEIVING CLERK, experienced; one capable of taking charge of and storeroom assistant; state experience and age; salary to start, $20 per week. Address Experience, M 219 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING CLERK.—Young man, high school graduate preferred, as receiving clerk in large book store; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply Box A 330 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING CLERK.—Young man for work in receiving department of large organization; state age, experience, and salary expected. X 388 Times Annex.

RETAIL SALESMAN, 25 to 32 years of age; at least two years experience; plenty of opportunity for right man. V 119 Times.

RODMAN.—Capable of handling transit. Apply Room 712, 7 East 42d St.

SALESMEN of financial and moral responsibility who are good mixers can make extra money; no capital required, men who have sold books, stock and bonds and insurance can add to their wealth; commission. Write Zimmerman & Co., 156 5th Av., New York.

SALESMEN.
We have immediate opening for two active salesmen; character, initiative, the ability to recognize opportunity and merit it will bring substantial promotion with New York banking firm; commission only. A 282 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Man with initiative on the staff of a well-known business concern; man with knowledge of advertising or familiar with women's apparel industry preferred; commission basis; a real opportunity for a live wire. J 73 Times.

SALESMAN.—A No. 1 installment furniture salesman, capable of making clean T O's without resorting to the so-called borax system; state your price, but if a boozer, save your postage. Address Metropolitan Furniture Co., Inc., Waterbury, Conn.

SALESMEN, (2.) to sell stock in dividend-paying oil company now being actively traded in on New York Curb; an attractive proposition for capable men; live leads furnished; commission basis. Room 28, 35 Wall St.

SALESMEN, any kind, men, boys, students, agents, can make sixty dollars every day; commission; it's a new invention for every man; they buy 4 to 8; sells for a quarter. Fresno Company, 68 Summit St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN now traveling and calling on department and novelty stores to sell our army and navy kits as side line; good commission; fast seller. Strong Razor Co., 155 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN wanted for Pennsylvania and New York State to carry a side line of bathing suits and sweaters for Spring and Summer to retail trade on straight commission basis. L 396 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WHO ARE HUSTLERS CAN MAKE $100 PER WEEK, COMMISSION BASIS, SELLING MOTOR TRUCKS FOR THE LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP., 136 WEST 52D.

SALESMAN.—Active commission salesman to take import orders on Shantung silk, Japanese buttons, brushes, &c., in metropolitan district. Apply to Pattison & Co., Ltd., New Orleans.

SALESMEN.—To sell shipping supplies; only aggressive men not afraid of hard work, and who can make $2,000 to $3,000 per year, apply; salary and commission. Curtis Marking Ink Co., 320 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

SALESMEN.—High-grade Georgettes, $3.75 up; also good $9 cotton waists; must be live wire for department stores' trade; all territories open; salary or commission basis; state particulars. J 95 Times.

SALESMAN.—For Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and the New England States, for a large doll manufacturing concern wanted; drawing account and expenses. New Toy Co., Inc., 143 Bleecker.

SALESMEN.—A fast-selling line of specialties for druggists, moving pictures, and undertakers; for New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island; commission. Call 458 Atlantic Av., near Nevins St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Active, intelligent man, about 30, possessing ability to make sales, wanted for a lucrative position; drawing allowance and commission. Evan S. Coslett, 44 East 23d St., Room 1017.

SALESMAN.—Young man, experienced in sweaters, bathing suits, for metropolitan district; for right party chance enter business with small capital; salary; commission. J 111 Times.

SALESMEN.—Several sincere, aggressive men on a rapid selling proposition; commission basis. Mr. Weiss, care of Soapitor Co., 154 West 14th.

SALESMAN.—In exclusive retail picture and frame gallery; only experienced men apply; salary and commission. Braus, Inc., 358 5th Av.

SALESMEN wanted who have good connections to sell stock in going concern paying 12 per cent. dividends; commission basis. Room 1514, 50 Broad St., New York.

SALESMEN for Middle West and Coast, experienced, to handle line of glove silk underwear on commission. H. C., 256 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, millinery, to call on large department stores and retail milliners in New York City; salary and commission. R. M., 277 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN,
HIGH CLASS SPECIALTY MAN, PRODUCER, WITH BEST REFERENCES, WANTS CONNECTION. R 154 TIMES.

SALESMEN, specializing in muslin underwear, for New York State, Baltimore, Washington, South, and Middle West, on commission. E. E., 219 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to travel, handling live line; must be with National Guard or regular army service preferred; salary and commission. Apply Box A 327 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, acquainted with trade, to sell textile belting for power transmission; salary and commission. A 288 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in Latin American dry goods, notions; salary, commission; applicants must furnish complete information; confidential. A 294 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, capable of earning $5,000 yearly, new patented article, saves automobile owners money; 45% commission; 30-day trial. Schloss, 238 Broadway.

SALESMAN, to sell animated advertising motion picture film to merchants; established firm; commission, drawing account; references. W 12 Times.

SALESMAN.—Hardware man, sell line of wheelbarrows, contractors' supplies, garden tools, &c., on commission. O 386 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted—Preferably one acquainted with drug and chemical trade in N. Y. City; salary $150 per month. Address A 242 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell statuette for Liberty Day to banks, schools, &c.; big profit; commission basis. Perlen, 162 Madison Av.

SALESMAN, with good record; city experience; commission; growing corporation. V 114 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, who can produce, to sell one of best automobiles on Broadway; salary or commission. V 134 Times.

SALESMEN.—All territories; strictly commission; for greatly advertised line of dress skirts. J 104 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted to sell packing boxes on commission basis. L 361 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALES MANAGER.

AN IMPORTANT FOOD CONCERN REQUIRES AN EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE.

ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD EXTENDED EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING A LARGE STAFF OF SALESMEN CALLING ON THE RETAIL GROCERY TRADE NEED APPLY; STATE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AGE, AND SALARY; RAPID ADVANCEMENT TO THE MAN WITH A PUNCH. Y 224 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN.
We need two men of sales ability to handle Delco-Light Products. Delco Light is a complete electric light and power plant for country homes, farms, stores, and schools. We now have over 20 salesmen, each of whom has an automobile and demonstrator. We have only two vacant territories—St. Lawrence County in New York and Warren County in New Jersey. Our selling organization is considered as one of the most aggressive in the country. Compensation is on a commission basis and applicants must have automobile. Interviews only by written appointment. Write giving details business and sales experience for at least five years.
DELCO LIGHT,
32 Park Place.

SALESMEN.—You will not go out and make a fortune the first week; we will not make a sales manager of you at once; we will not fill you full of bunk about how much our old salesmen are making; but we do need two well-balanced, clean-cut men, with stamina, nerve, and strong belief in their ability to wring success out of any opportunity that is genuine; we want men who can finance themselves for a trial period on commission basis; it may last a month or a week; drawing account when worth established. 9 A. M., Monday, Mr. Mullay, Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

SALESMAN—WOOLEN.
A PROMINENT MEN'S SAMPLE WOOLEN HOUSE HAVE AN OPENING FOR AN AGGRESSIVE MAN TO CALL UPON AND DEVELOP THEIR PRESENT ACCOUNTS AND ALSO SECURE NEW CUSTOMERS.
MUST HAVE A LARGE ACQUAINTANCE AMONG TAILORS WHO SELL MAINLY FROM SAMPLES.
STATE EXPERIENCE FULLY AND SECTION FORMERLY COVERED.
FINE OPPORTUNITY AND LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 15, STATION D, N. Y.

SALESMEN.
AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

We want a first-class salesman to represent us in local territory throughout New York and New Jersey; a man with auto or motorcycle preferred, but not essential; restricted territory; very liberal arrangement; exceptional product. Write for appointment to Department A, Wonder Seal Co., 1,789 Broadway.

SALES ORGANIZER.
Man of $8,000 to $16,000 calibre, capable organizing and maintaining efficient corps of fifteen able salesmen to cover exclusive territory for highly indorsed office appliance; one to ten needed by all business concerns, particularly now during war crisis; all sales credited; permanent renewal profits; no investment expected or desired, but man must be financially able to finance own efforts and work on exceptionally large commission basis; no job for men living from hand to mouth or has-beens, but for a big man who wants to be his own BOSS. Address Independence, V 136 Times.

SALESMEN, TWO.—Motor truck, full line 1 to 5 ton, immediate deliveries; cash or time payment, no trouble for live men to make big money selling motor trucks at present unprecedented of increased demand; commission basis, drawing account to salesmen who make good in this line. Ask for Mr. Sheffield, Burford & Co., Ltd., 42 West 62d St.

SALESMEN and local agents for city and towns in Fairfield Co., Conn., Greater New York, and adjacent counties and eastern counties of New Jersey, middle aged men, good personality and unexceptional character and have some other income preferred; commission basis only, but the opportunity is unexcelled; apply by mail, Standard Envelope Sealer Mfg. Co., 42 Broadway, N. Y.

SALES MANAGERS
for branch offices in all cities over 100,000, competent to handle the detail and finance of office and large force of salesmen for a product of urgent public necessity and demand, without present competition, which on a commission basis will yield from $10,000 to $15,000 annually; liberal drawing account; $2,500 cash bond required as security. A 494 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted by an established imported lace and Madeira embroidery house, to call on the manufacturing trade, retail and department stores, city or out of town; one who has had experience in this line preferred; state age, experience, salary or commission; good opportunity for the right man. Y 205 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—I have an opening for a salesman at once; I want a man who can show a good record, is of mature years, is of good health and appearance, and can sell a legitimate, honest product practically without competition; liberal commission and drawing account; if you measure to our needs, please call. L. A. Wright, 120 West 72d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN.—We are reorganizing our sales force to repair loss of men by enlistment, and have need at once for real salesmen; we want a few older, earnest and ambitious men immediately to cover New York and adjacent fields. We provide drawing account and transportation; want men who will strive for manager positions. R 34 Times.

SALESMAN, by old-established and reliable manufacturing company, to handle on commission a line of high-grade standard and special office machines; business principally with banks, public service companies, and large concerns in all kinds of business; clean and profitable line for a capable man; state age and whether married or single. A 241 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, (2.) wanted to represent the Roycroft Shops at East Aurora, Erie County, N. Y., calling on a selective list of big business and leading professional men; requirements, good education, strong personality, with business experience; commission basis. Call in person, Room 500, 2 West 45th St.

SALESMAN with trade following among physicians and druggists in Northern New Jersey; elegant line regular pharmaceuticals and large line excellent specialties; unusual opportunity for reliable, ambitious hustler; drawing account and commission; write full particulars to Drugs, 48 West 4th St., New York.

SALESMEN TO SELL ELEVATING MULTI TRUCKS TO ALL CLASSES MANUFACTURING PLANTS NEW YORK AND RADIUS 50 MILES; ALSO SIDE LINE DEMAND ESTABLISHED TRUCKS UNIVERSALLY KNOWN; COMMISSION. MORNINGS. BARRET-CRAVENS CO., 51 East 42d St.

SALESMEN.
Opportunity for high-grade salesman to call on business men locally; must be of neat appearance, convincing talker, and accustomed to earning $250 to $400 weekly on commissions. Write, stating experience and references, to Salesmanager, 510 Tribune Building.

SALESMAN.—WE WANT AN ENERGETIC AND EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FAMILIAR WITH STOCKS AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS; REFERENCES FOR INTEGRITY AND SALESMANSHIP ABSOLUTELY REQUIRED. SALARY OR COMMISSION. A 210 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Experienced traveling salesman wanted, by large corporation to sell specialty line to manufacturing plants in Western Ohio; will receive several weeks' training in New York, but must make permanent headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio; liberal salary to right man. Aggressive, O 251 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Experienced in selling grocery specialties; territory Greater New York; permanent; salary; must have clean record and references; outline experience; mail application promptly for appointment Tuesday, Oct. 23. J 88 Times.

SALESMEN.—Young men wanted, under 21 years of age, as salesmen in high-class retail stores; salary $15 per week to start with; splendid chance for advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and references, O 398 Times Downtown.

SALES ENGINEER.—Able to design structural steel and reinforced concrete; excellent opportunity in growing company for young man who likes outside work and has ability to make new friends; give full particulars, previous experience, training, and whether exempt from draft. K 66 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to carry small line of platinum rings and watch bracelets, mounted and unmounted, as side line; also take special orders from better class of retailers and jobbers; commission basis; good opportunity for right man. Address X 347 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Three high-grade men to handle specialty proposition in New York and on road on commission basis.

We want only men who are real salesmen and can qualify for a place in one of the best paid selling organizations in the country; must be neat, ambitious, and able to furnish good reference.

If you can meet these requirements and value your services at not less than $75 per week, write for appointment. R 37 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.
A well-established mercantile house wishes to hire some men to train in their business and develop them into salesmen. Experience as salesmen is naturally of value, but is not essential. What is wanted are men of good character, in good physical condition, with stick-at-it-ive-ness, and who are not afraid to work. A good education, whether in some college or in the university of the world, has its advantages as well as gentlemanly appearance. A good living salary will be paid at the start. Afterward there will be an opportunity for steady growth, advancement, and increase of salary. Many of our men have been with us for years and are in most comfortable circumstances. If you are serious minded, ambitious, and no quitter this is a fine opportunity.
In answering please do so as fully as possible, particularly as to age, experience, education, and references. A 254 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by a firm with no superior in its line; two high-grade salesmen or representatives with ability to interview big men in this city; the type of man whom we desire will want to work on a commission basis in order to reap the full benefits of the unlimited possibilities that our proposition offers; we want two men, each capable of earning $10,000 or more a year; tell us about yourself in a letter and an interview will be arranged. Y 203 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A real live-wire salesman who is accustomed to making at least $75 per week; a man with clean-cut ability and plenty of initiative for an unusual selling proposition.
You will be given an opportunity to analyze our business and see the earnings of our sales force; permanent position if you can qualify and stand prosperity after you do qualify; commission basis and weekly bonus. For appointment address O. K., 79 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, aggressive, tactful salesmen to handle best known commercial and pleasure car on the market, together with a complete line of specialties and accessories; men capable of earning $5,000 a year on a liberal commission basis only need apply; this is a real opportunity for high-class men; must be hustlers and willing to work hard; also want several men of unquestioned ability and experience to sell specialties only to dealers and garages in the metropolitan district; liberal commission paid; unquestioned references required from all applicants. Mulford, Haas Co., Inc., Bedford Av. and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—A large establishment which has considerable stocks of ready-to-wear clothing for men, women, and children to dispose of, requires the services of an active man experienced in selling these lines to large jobbing and retail houses, bargain basements, &c.; permanent position with fine possibilities is assured to the right man; give full particulars in first letter, which will be confidentially treated; salary. Y 228 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.
DRUG SPECIALTY SALESMAN, HIGH-GRADE MAN, WELL ACQUAINTED WITH NEW YORK TRADE; $50 PER WEEK SALARY AND COMMISSION; APPOINTMENTS FOR INTERVIEW ONLY GIVEN THOSE APPLICATIONS STATING AGE AND BUSINESS REFERENCES. M 221 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Two men of good standing for very unusual educational plan; must have exceptionally good appearance and the education and training to close with prospects of highest grade; no books; unlimited leads; salary or commission; give fullest details and references. T 76 Times.

SALESMAN.
A GROWING CONCERN WISHES TO INTERVIEW SEVERAL CLEAN-CUT, LIVE-WIRE SALESMEN (U TO 45, (AMERICAN.) IF YOU CAN FURNISH UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCE AS TO CHARACTER AND ABILITY AN OPPORTUNITY TO EARN $5,00 A YEAR OR OVER IS OFFERED. EXPENSES ADVANCED AGAINST LIBERAL COMMISSION. J 63 TIMES.

SALESMEN WANTED
for sales department in gas company; hustlers can earn big money; commission and bonus; excellent opportunity for permanent position at good salary; character references required. Apply Monday, before noon, 12th floor, 130 E. 15th St.

SALESMEN.—CONCERN OF REPUTATION WANTS EXPERIENCED SALESMEN TO HANDLE EXCLUSIVE LINE GIRLS' DRESSES FOR MIDDLE WEST AND COAST; COMMISSION BASIS; CONFIDENTIAL. J 73 TIMES.

SALESMAN, TRAVELING, WHO IS ABOVE THE AVERAGE IN ABILITY AND INTELLIGENCE AND HONEST TO HIMSELF AND EMPLOYER, TO SUCH A MAN A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION HOLDS OUT AN OPPORTUNITY TO EARN AT LEAST $100 A WEEK CLEAR SELLING ONE SPECIAL THING ONLY. STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS; LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT. J 82 TIMES.

SALESMEN—Are you in touch with railroad purchasing agents? An unusual opportunity for salesmen selling railroad purchasing agents; first-class commission proposition for men acquainted with them. P. A., 123 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A well-established manufacturer of office supplies offers good opportunity, with attractive future, to a man as salesman, selling to consumer, in New York City; moderate salary to start; applicant must be well educated, of good appearance, and really willing to work reasonably hard; to realize attention let your application state age, experience, and qualifications. Address A 268 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
We have opening for a salesman-promoter of the highest calibre to travel; if you can show an earning power of at least $5,000 commissions and can "sell" your services to us, you may be able to sell our project for us; to secure appointment state age, business experience, and annual earnings for past five years. Address Stability, X 290 Times Annex.

SALESMEN of good address and personality, capable of inspiring confidence in prospective customers, wanted to call on banks and business houses in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; $20 commission each sale; men are making three to twelve sales per week; positions permanent; references required. Humphrey & Davisson, 20 Vesey St., New York City.

SALESMEN.—The Review of Reviews Co. offer permanent and lucrative work to experienced salesmen on their successful book and magazine combinations of O. Henry and Kipling a leader, with sales exceeding all records; short sets of other well-known authors and Frank Simond's History of the World War; liberal commissions and every co-operation extended to the right men. Agency Dept., 347 5th Av., Room 502.

SALESMAN,
Executive, and Manager, with 18 years' experience as manufacturer's agent, here and abroad, possessing the requisite initiative to procure and develop business; has unusual record and is well acquainted with leading concerns; desires connection with reputable firm which needs the services of such a man; references of the highest character. V 182 Times.

SALES MANAGER WANTED with up-to-date selling record to organize live wire salesmen; past experience in real estate, books, or stocks preferred; handling a big campaign; advertising, circularizing, and expense account at disposal; only reference of the highest calibre of forceful men will be considered. Address J. A. T., suite 1210, 200 5th Av., New York City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.

IF YOU HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL SELLING THE LARGE RETAILERS OF THE SOUTH WITH A LINE OF VEILINGS, NETTINGS, LACES, CHIFFONS, AND ARE WELL ACQUAINTED, BUT ARE LOOKING FOR AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY, COMMUNICATE WITH THIS LARGE AND WELL KNOWN VEILING AND NETTING HOUSE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS BOX J 59 TIMES.

SALESMEN wanted, to sell mining stock on strictly commission basis; no advances. R 169 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER
TO EXECUTIVE.

Have you a forceful personality?

Can you think clearly, act quickly and logically?

Can you meet the office boy or executive in the same diplomatic manner?

Can you "EAT UP" detail?

An executive of one of the livest, most progressive manufacturing corpor

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN.—Arnold Constable & Co. desire several bright young men for their female departments; splendid opportunities for those who have road ambitions and are willing to start at the bottom. Apply Vice Pres.'s office, 40th St. and 5th Av., fifth floor.

YOUNG MAN, a leader who can command and get things accomplished; must possess organization, tactfulness, and a good memory; exceptional opportunity for advancement, efficiency, and loyalty rewarded; give details as to age, nationality, previous experience, salary expected. Y 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.

Young man about 18, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, who can become capable of accepting responsibility; excellent opportunity for right man; answer in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected. EXECUTIVE, A 949 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 28, TO DO ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT AND PERMANENT WORK FOR DESERVING MEN; MEN HAVING SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING PREFERRED. M 214 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN to wait on counter in electrical supply house. M 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN for clerical work in office of large corporation. B., P. O. Box 1548, New York.

YOUNG MAN.—Filing clerk and other office duties. Address P. O. Box 244.

YOUNG MEN wanted, two, who have had experience in export freight office. Address Y 215 Times Downtown.

$5,000 DISTRICT SALESMAN WANTED.

ESTABLISHED GROWING CORPORATION, ORGANIZING NEW TERRITORY, NOW OPENING FOR EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN. PROPOSITION IS PRACTICAL NECESSITY, BECAUSE OF OPERATION OF FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS, CONTROLLING FREIGHT SHIPPING, INVOLVING 3,000 MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. SELL A SERVICE CREATED TO SAVE THE 400 MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ESTIMATED AS WASTED ANNUALLY. COMMISSION BASIS. POSSIBLE EARNINGS $100 TO $300 WEEKLY. $5,000 COMMISSIONS WAS MADE LAST YEAR BY ONE MAN. ONLY HONEST MEN WITH PROVEN RECORDS AND GOOD APPEARANCE, ALSO FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE, NEED APPLY. CALL 50TH FLOOR, 404 FOURTH AVENUE, MR. CORCORAN.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER; must be thoroughly experienced in employment and welfare work; only the highest grade man considered; $5,000 per annum.

SALES MANAGER.—High-grade specialty Sales Manager, over 40 years of age, willing to travel and establish agencies; salary $5,000 per annum.

STATISTICIAN.—WALL STREET EXPERIENCE; KNOWLEDGE OF ACCOUNTING; $1,800 PER ANNUM.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN, EXPERIENCED ON WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES; MUST BE A GOOD EXECUTIVE; $1,800 PER ANNUM.

ACCOUNTANTS.—EXPERIENCED YOUNG MEN HAVING COMPLETED ACCOUNTING COURSE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; $1,800 PER ANNUM.

SALESMAN. — EXPERIENCED CORDAGE OR HEMP MAN; LARGE TERRITORY; $2,000 PER ANNUM. SALESMEN, HIGH-GRADE OFFICE EQUIPMENT MEN OR EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANTS WILLING TO BECOME SALESMEN; $1,600 PER ANNUM. SALESMEN, COLLEGE-EDUCATED YOUNG MEN TO TRAVEL; LARGE INDUSTRY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; $1,200 PER ANNUM.

WORKS MANAGERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

SUPERINTENDENT, large chemical plant; must be M. E. Graduate, age 35 to 50; salary approximately $5,000. SUPERINTENDENT stamped metal automobile parts; Middle West; $5,000. STEEL FURNACE MELTER; location New York State; $4,500. SUPERINTENDENT chemical plant; man experienced in the manufacture of Alkali products; location California; A1 salary.

ENGINEERS.

WORKS ENGINEER, familiar with maintenance of buildings, installation and maintenance of power plant equipment, $4,000-$5,000. CHEMICAL ENGINEER who has followed the Commercial Field since graduation, for position of Purchasing Agent, $5,000. MASTER MECHANIC, familiar with the installation and maintenance of power plant equipment, electrical and steam, $3,000. PRODUCTION ENGINEER, large shipyard doing repair business, Atlantic Coast; A1 salary. MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN, thoroughly familiar with boring mills, lathes and gear cutters, manufacturing plant, New York State, $2,000. CONSTRUCTION CHEMICAL ENGINEER, knowledge of design and construction of oil refineries, location Cuba, good salary. MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, various positions, recent graduates, $1,200. MECHANICAL VALUATION ENGINEERS, with railroad experience, $960 to $1,080 per year. MARINE FOREMAN, capable estimating repair and construction; must be able to speak Spanish fluently; tropical location; A1 salary.

DESIGNERS.

We have at present several positions for power plant designers, both electrical and steam; salary $2,100.

CHEMISTS.

PHARMACEUTICAL OR PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMIST who has followed the Commercial field since graduation, for a position assistant to an Executive; $1,200 to $1,500.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY.—Considerable experience and executive ability essential; to travel in U. S. eight months of the year; unusual opportunity; $1,800 to start and all traveling expenses paid.

EXPERIENCED BOND MEN for inside work, $1,500 to $1,800 per annum.

SEVERAL EXPERIENCED BANK CLERKS, $1,000 to $1,500 per annum.

SEVERAL EXPERIENCED BANK ACCOUNTANTS (foreign service,) $1,500 to $2,500 per annum and expenses; must have knowledge of Spanish and Foreign Exchange.

BANK BOOKKEEPER WITH KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH.

SIX BANK STENOGRAPHERS, (Spanish,) for New York and Foreign Service; $1,300 and up.

CORRESPONDENT, (Long Island City;) good opportunity; SALES CORRESPONDENT; unusually good openings.

SIX CLERKS FOR JERSEY LOCATION; GOOD POSITIONS FOR "LIVE" YOUNG FELLOWS.

EXPORT MEN, (3,) knowledge of Spanish preferred, $1,300 per annum.

ASSISTANT TREASURER; must have first-class business experience; $1,500 per annum.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANTS, experienced men preferred, $1,300 per annum.

TEACHER OF BUSINESS ENGLISH-COURSE; College man preferred; teaching experience not essential; young American; $1,200 per annum.

WE HAVE NOW OPEN A NUMBER OF EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD BOOKKEEPING POSITIONS, $18 to $25 weekly. ALSO SIX EXPERIENCED SHIPPING CLERKS AT FROM $15 to $20 PER WEEK.

THE DEMAND FOR STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS, BILL CLERKS, BILL MACHINE OPERATORS AND CLERICAL WORKERS OF ALL KINDS IS AS GREAT AS EVER.

CALL 9 TO 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

HIGH-CLASS positions for high-class men.—Accountants, mining exp., $1,800; sr. acct., $2,400; steno., $40 and overtime; asst.-to sales mgr., $100-$150; teach. salesmen, $100-$200 mo.; high-class bank clerks and bkprs., $900-$1,200 yr.; paying teller, $1,200; statistician, $35-$50 wk.; bkpr., Williamsport, Pa., $1,200; clerk, $18; bkprs., $25-30; stenog., $15-$20; mail clerk, $50-$60 mo.; clerks, messenger. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

BOOKKEEPERS, $15-$20; stenographers, $15-$18; ledger clerks, $12-$15; time clerks, $12; payroll, $16; bookkeeper, cost, voucher record, $18-$20; mail clerks, $10-$12; bill clerks, $14-$16; other positions open. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 309 Broadway. Coultaus & Masterson, Props.

ACCOUNTANTS, $1,300 up; cost clerks, $25 up; construction bookkeepers and pay-roll clerks, $25; stenos., $22-$25; sec'y-stenos. for overseas, $1,500 and bonus; bank men, $1,200 up; Spanish, English stenos., $20 up; young men, $12 up; $30 boys, $7-$10. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

YOUNG AMERICAN, of pleasing personality, to superintend filling of orders from receiving to shipping; good correspondent; permanent, desirable position, short distance from city. T. B. Wallace Agency, Phone Syracuse 2020.

ACCOUNTANT, senior; bank bookkeepers, $25-$28; (Elliott,) $18; others, $20; six clerks, $18; shipping clerk, (machinery) $21; pay-roll auditor. Mighill Exchange, Flatiron Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

SALES MANAGER; must have extensive experience as executive in export; for European markets; $4,000-$5,000.

SALESMAN; must have engineering training and successful record in selling products used in concrete construction; for Philippines; $5,000.

BRANCH OFFICE MANAGERS; preferably single men, who have had worth while commercial experience in the Dutch East Indies, in Siam, and Singapore; salaries $2,500-$8,000, according to ability.

ACCOUNTANTS; one for South America, preferably with banking experience, $2,400-$2,700; one for Manila, $2,400; traveling auditors (3), $1,800 and expenses; (2) for local manufacturing companies, with experience in both cost and general accounts, $2,000-$2,400; experienced public accountants, seniors and juniors, $60-$25; cost, New Jersey, $25; others, $18-$25.

BOOKKEEPERS; one with five or six years' experience in export company, $40-$50; Newark, $23; Pennsylvania, $25-$30; knowledge of stenography, $20-$25; general, $18-$25; ledger clerks, $17-$20.

STENOGRAPHERS; one for dictation in French, Italian, German, and English, $2,000; others up to $1,500.

CLERKS; chief clerk, hotel experience, $25; (3) cost, $18-$18; voucher record, $16-$18; stock, $18; jewelry stock, $15-$18; shop, $18-$20; typist familiar export bills of lading, $18.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 Church St.
Call in person, 9 to 2.

ACCOUNTANT & OFFICE MANAGER, $1,800.

SALESMEN, (2,) machinery; $1,200.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, paints, salary $1,200.

CHIEF CLERK, (Hardware,) must be college graduate; $1,200.

PURCHASING AGENT'S ASSISTANT, must be stenographer; $75 a month.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) Virginia; $25 a week and expenses.

TIMEKEEPER, Commissary man to travel; $1,000 and expenses.

FILE CLERK, subject filing; $65 a month.

SHIPPING CLERK, must drive Ford car; salary $20.

CLERKS, (several,) $10 to $18.
OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY,
149 Broadway, New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$18, for high-class Wall St. firms; experienced stock runners, $10; refined American boys, $8; registration free. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHER, $25, $20, $12; B. L. clerk, $15; six typists, $15 up; out-town billers. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

Efficient Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d.—Mail clerk, $12. Budenbender, Prop.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register 8; office and technical positions.

Instruction.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.
BE A MECHANICAL DENTIST.
Big demand. 8 months' course.
No book study. Easy payments.
Practical work. Start any time.
Write for free Day or night.
BOOKLET 19. DECIDE NOW.
BODEE DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL.
The Leading School—Est. 25 Yrs.
NEW YORK BROOKLYN
15 W. 44th St. 15-17 Flatbush Ave.
Supervision University of N. Y. State.

A BIG PAYING PROFESSION FOR YOU. Earn $25 to $100 a week as motion picture, studio or commercial photographer. Easy, fascinating profession. Anyone can learn. 3 months' course covers all branches. Expert instruction, actual practice in new, up-to-date studios. Day or evening classes, easy terms. Special Offer Now. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography 10T, 141 W. 36th St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a Certified Public or Cost Accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new easy system; send for booklet T and special offer; we have no solicitors. Universal Business Institute, 17 Madison Av., New York.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS pay $800 to $1,800 a year, with short hours, vacations, steady work, no strikes or lay-offs; let our Civil Service expert, former Government examiner, prepare you for Post Office, Railway Mail, Customs, and other positions; write today for free Booklet B-17, with list of positions. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY to be trained as MECHANICAL dentists; big demand; big salaries; remarkably short and thorough course; no book study; simply laboratory training; attend any time of day or evening. Write us today for free Booklet 50, Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St. Finest in America. First licensed by Regents.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

MANUFACTURING COST ACCOUNTS.
Instructions for home study in cost accounting, invaluable help to bookkeepers and managers; prepare you for first-class positions; cost $1. John T. Brierley, Public Accountant, West St., Kensington, Brooklyn.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Big pay—60-day course now forming; special rate to applicants before Nov. 1; best radio course in city. Write or call today for booklet, Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED to sell a necessity for Ford cars; quick sales and good profits; those using Ford cars will find this a particularly good proposition. S. B. Foltz Co., Box H, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to sell two electrical specialties; every man who uses batteries will buy these instruments. Write for our proposition. S. B. Foltz Co., Box H, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN desiring to earn extra money in spare time, without expense; must be employed where there are numbers of men; commission. T 59 Times.

AGENTS make big steady income selling Lady Baltimore Cholocate Desserts; large profit; big weekly repeaters. Lady Baltimore Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.

CHEWING GUM AGENTS WANTED.—No experience required. Write today. Helmet Co., Cincinnati.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

We require saleswomen for our Art Embroidery, Camera, Candy, Glove, Notion, Shoe, Stationery, and Umbrella Departments. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ALSO,
CLERICAL HELP.

Several young women for clerical positions; must write a neat, clear hand. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO,
STOCK GIRLS.

Need several girls for positions in various departments presenting excellent opportunities to acquire complete knowledge of the business. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO,
DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.

Require several young girls to act as parcel wrappers; experience not necessary. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

A. A. VANTINE & CO., INC.,
5TH AV. AND 39TH ST.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THREE YOUNG LADIES FOR POSITIONS IN THEIR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT; MUST BE GOOD WRITERS, EXPERIENCED IN ADDRESSING. APPLY IMMEDIATELY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

ADVERTISING WRITER.

ONE OF THE FOREMOST DRY GOODS HOUSES OF THIS CITY HAS AN OPENING IN THEIR ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT FOR A FASHION WRITER; APPLICANT MUST HAVE HAD SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE IN DRY GOODS HOUSES, CAPABLE OF WRITING AND DIRECTING HIGH-CLASS WOMEN'S APPAREL; ADDRESS GIVING FULLEST DETAIL; MENTION SALARY EXPECTED. ADVERTISING, BOX 112 TIMES.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT, experienced.
HARNE & CO.,
Newark, N. J.

AGENT.—A lady agent wanted to work in city who has had experience in selling bonds, books, advertising, or insurance; must have tact, intelligence, be a good talker, refined looking, and of unquestioned good moral character; salary and commission. Write N. H. K. P. A., 505 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS wanted by large publishing house; must be experienced; $8 per week and bonus. Apply Miss Carlock, 326 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

BILLING CLERK WITH EXPERIENCE; MUST OPERATE TYPEWRITER; MUST HAVE GOOD HANDWRITING; CORRECT FIGURING ESSENTIAL; SALARY $12. CALL MONDAY A. M., 9TH FLOOR, 450 4TH AV.

BILLING CLERK, experienced in Elliott-Fisher billing machine; must be neat, accurate, and rapid worker; apply in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and wages. Box 27, 163 East 125th St.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED FOR SOME WEEKS TO CHECK POSTINGS, BRING SALES LEDGER UP TO DATE, AND TAKE OFF TRIAL BALANCE; STATE QUALIFICATIONS IN FULL, INCLUDING AGE AND SALARY WANTED ON A WEEKLY BASIS. L 376 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT TAKE FULL CHARGE OF OFFICE, INCLUDING PAYROLL, IN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY. ACCURATE, Z 10 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER — MUST BE ACCURATE, HAVING MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCE; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY. 310 EAST 22D ST., 6TH FLOOR.

BOOKKEEPER, A1 REFERENCES, GOOD AT FIGURES AND EXPERIENCED, SALARY ACCORDING TO ABILITY, FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN. 125 EAST 23D ST., ROOM 65.

BOOKKEEPER in advertising agency; capable young lady with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping to assist on books. Write, giving full particulars, Room 1901, 15 East 26th St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must also be a stenographer and typist; salary $12 to begin on. Call with handwritten application, A. Simenson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

BOOKKEEPER to handle cash book and accounts payable ledger and assist on general ledger; salary $75; state age, education, experience in detail. L 368 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer wanted, experienced, $12 to start. Inquire 205 Central Av., Brooklyn. S. Fish. (Central Av. Station.)

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, accurate at figures, for stock record cards and invoices; apply own writing. Rice Co., 110 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—One able to use typewriter; reference and salary expected. A. B., 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; one experienced in cloak trade preferred. Funt Bros, 30 West 15th St.

BOOKKEEPER, having experience in loose leaf or card systems; state experience and salary desired. Write L. L., 200 East 23d.

BRIGHT GIRLS,
20 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER,
TO ACT AS
MESSENGERS
in the various departments throughout the house; highest wages will be paid; permanent positions, with splendid opportunity for advancement.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
9TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.

BRIGHT GIRL wanted by large corporation for indoor messenger work; opportunity for advancement; state age and education. M 213 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS with good reference for apartment; sleep home. Apply Monday from 9 to 12, Fox, 129 West 86th St., Apt. 4-A.

CLERICAL,
INDEX AND FILE CLERKS,
TYPISTS,
GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS,
MAIL OPENERS.

In order to handle our increased business, we need at once 50 girls, 17 years of age and over, to fill the positions above.

Experience is not necessary, and positions are permanent if you make good.

Liberal starting salaries and advancement as you deserve.

APPLY TO MISS LONGENECKER,
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO., 237 WEST 24TH ST.

CLERICAL WORK.—Greenhut Co. requires a number of young ladies between the ages of 16 and 19 for clerical work. Apply at Employment Office.

CLERK AND TYPIST by Christian firm for general office work, typing, attending telephone, etc.; must be accurate at figures; salary, $10 to $12; give age, experience if any, nationality, and religion. J 67 Times.

CLERK.—Desirable position in our downtown office for young woman who has studied mechanical drawing; salary $15 to start; advancement. Address, stating age and experience, A. H .C., 463 West St.

CLERK.—Young woman for clerical and statistical work in large organization; high school education preferred, but not essential; state age, education, and salary expected. X 397 Times Annex.

COMPANION, &c.—Wanted, tactful, sensible, refined young woman, to come when wanted, to be useful and companionable to lady, day or evening. Heydon, R 190 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS
required by
LORD & TAYLOR.
Permanent positions for those who qualify.
Call between 9 and 11 A. M.
Superintendent's Office,
Seventh Floor.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, aged 25 years, with eight years' thorough experience, desires a position where accuracy, rapidity, and a knowledge of checking, cost figuring, payroll, bonus, summaries, &c., will be worth $18 per week to commence. M 226 Times Downtown.

COPYHOLDER, experienced, high-class office; permanent. Box 100, Times Square Station.

COOK for position in small private family in country. D 336 Times Downtown.

CUSTOMERS' LEDGER CLERKS.—Two lady clerks for checking and locating errors in trial balances of customers' and creditors' ledgers; must be specially proficient, and salary will be commensurate; location Downtown New York. X 392 Times Annex.

DEMONSTRATING SALESWOMAN, having sales personality, to sell sanitary specialty. Apply Home Helps, 59 West 38th St.

DESIGNER, who has thorough knowledge of creating up-to-the-minute styles in silk and cotton dresses; write former experience and salary expected; same will be kept strictly confidential. J 97 Times.

DOCTOR'S ASSISTANT.—Young woman to help surgeon in office. B 1,270 Madison Av.

EARN Christmas money taking orders for personal Christmas cards; commission; outfit free. Strathmore Press, 240 Tremont St., Boston.

ELLIOTT-FISHER TYPISTS.

WE HAVE
A LIMITED NUMBER
OF PAYING POSITIONS,
WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
FOR ADVANCEMENT.
THESE POSITIONS ARE PERMANENT
FOR ALL WHO RENDER
SATISFACORY SERVICE.
MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO.,
BROOKLYN.

TAKE CROSSTOWN CAR FROM BOROUGH HALL SOUTH TO BOWNE ST.; THEN TWO BLOCKS WEST.

FINANCE.—Large downtown financial institution requires the services of a capable woman, not less than 30 years of age, to take charge of force of girls; would prefer a woman who has had some banking experience or one who is an expert stenographer or adding machine operator; must be well educated; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and general qualifications. "Steno," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

FUR WORKROOM.—ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED FUR OPERATORS, FINISHERS AND LINERS. APPLY TO MANAGER, FUR DEPARTMENT, SECOND FLOOR, CENTRAL BUILDING.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
ADVERTISING BUREAU,
Requires a competent woman as assistant, to write copy for newspaper and magazine work. Must be thoroughly experienced in Women's, Misses', and Children's Apparel.
To such a person, a permanent position, with good salary and advancement is assured.
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY,
IN STRICT CONFIDENCE
To
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
ADVERTISING BUREAU,
Fifth Avenue and 38th Street,
New York City.

GIESEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESPERSONS
FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
JEWELRY
SILVERWARE
SILK
ART NEEDLEWORK
GLOVES
STATIONERY
ENGRAVING
BOOKS.
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
GOOD SALARIES.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
Fifth Floor.

GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN,
ORDER PICKERS,
MERCHANDISE EXAMINERS,
WRAPPERS.

50 girls needed at once for the positions above.

This is strictly a mail order house, not a manufacturing plant, and working conditions the best.

Positions are permanent, starting salaries liberal, and advancement sure and rapid, if you make good.

APPLY TO MISS LONGENECKER,
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO., 237 WEST 24TH ST.

GIRLS,
ROBIN & RIENZO
REQUIRE
YOUNG GIRL, ASSIST IN PARLOR; ALSO ERRAND GIRL.
74 EAST 55TH ST.

GIRL wanted in law office as telephone operator on Monitor switchboard and as file clerk. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience, references, and salary. F 270 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.—Several, over 16, as order pickers; clean work, pleasant workroom, employees' lunchroom; hours, 8:30 to 5:30, half-day Saturday; $6 to begin; advancement. Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 39th St., 6th floor.

GIRLS WANTED FOR CLERICAL WORK. CALL AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE AT BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

GIRL to do office boy's work; $6 to start, with advancement; good opportunity; permanent position; state age and references. J 100 Times.

GIRL, by wholesale dry goods house, to do filing and attend to mail; state age, reference, and salary wanted. O 302 Times Downtown.

GIRLS, LADIES—Excellent opportunities for good voices; opera, concert, church, vaudeville. Madame Armond, 100 West 80th St. Schuyler 7480.

GIRLS WANTED BY THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY AT ITS BRONX PLANT.

GIRLS to fold and enclose circulars for a publishing house. J., Box 43, Station D.

GIRL.—Beginner, 18 years and over, for office work. T., P. O. Box 1548, New York.

GLOVE SALESWOMEN.

R. H. MACY & CO. require the services of thoroughly experienced Saleswomen in their Glove Department.

Apply at Office of Employment Manager any time during the day.

HAIRDRESSERS, male or female, Marcel wavers. Answer with reference, J 77 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young white woman of experience wanted to care for apartment for small private family; must be good cook and do waiting and light chamberwork; no thorough cleaning, no laundry; high wages and own room and bath; references. Call Monday, between 1 and 3 P. M., at 38 West 69th St.

HOUSEWORKER, colored, family of two; large kitchen, comfortable bedroom; good wages; reference required; car fare paid. Call Monday, Within, 501 West 113th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Couple for housework; wife, cook, laundress; husband, houseman; salary $50. 2 Hillcrest Av., Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Phone Yonkers 3219.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl wanted at once, general housework; plain cooking; 2 in family; small apartment; references. Apply 75 Fort Washington Av. Apartment 65.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced young white woman; no laundry, good wages; references required; 3 adults. Apt. 6F, 90 Morningside Drive.

HOUSEWORK, general, white, for Long Beach; two in family; good home for middle-aged woman. Phone Long Beach 99.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; general working housekeeper, about 40 years of age; small house in nearby suburb; family of 2 adults who go to business, and 2 girls, 6 and 12 years; no laundry work. Reply to A 403 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORK, general, experienced, white; apartment, family two. Telephone 7403 Lenox.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for widower's family of 5 adults. A 284 Times Downtown.

LADY wanted, middle-aged or over 35, in the club department of large corporation affiliated with Federated Women's Clubs, to act as Special Organizer and Field Secretary; one refined and educated, possessing best character and social credentials; this is an exceptional opportunity for a woman who has organizing ability rather than business experience, who would be willing to travel, if necessary; salary $25 weekly. J. S., 44 Times.

LADY wanted, refined, energetic, well educated, college graduate preferred, to travel in South as representative for lady having fifteen years' experience giving high-class literary entertainments; liberal commission. Address, with references, Mrs. Hannibal Williams, Cambridge, N. Y.

LADY to interview society. Call between 6 and 7. Cramer, 107 West 47th St.

LARGE SPECIALTY STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT BUYER AND HEAD OF STOCK FOR THEIR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT. A 407 TIMES ANNEX.

MAID wanted for general housework, two adults, nurse for baby; $8 per week and laundry. Telephone Morningside 3677, or call 620 West 122d St.

MAID for two little girls in school all morning; sewing and some chamberwork required; half hour from New York City. T 126 Times.

MILLINER, FIRST-CLASS MAKER OF WOMEN'S HEADWEAR, CAPABLE OF GIVING OUT PIECEWORK; PERMANENT POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY. APPLY, PREFERABLY BY MAIL, TO CROCKER, 375 5TH AV.

MODEL.
MISSES' SIZE 16.
WHOLESALE DRESSES.
PERMANENT POSITION.
KING & APPLEBAUM,
39 WEST 32D ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MOTHER'S HELPER in family of college professor, where laundry and dishwashing are done by electricity; comfortable, cheerful room; excellent wages. Overstreet, 22 Oakwood Av., White Plains, N. Y.

NURSE OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Competent English, for 4-year-old child, to go to Washington, D. C., for Winter; references required. Apply Monday, Oct. 8, at 425 West End Av., cor. 80th St. Telephone Schuyler 277. Hansen.

NURSE, American or English, to girl 2½ years old; must have pleasing personality, expert care. First-class references. Apply Klauber's Apartment, 2 West 86th St., Sunday afternoon, 3 to 5.

NURSE or Nursery Governess.—Three-year-old girl; no other duties; first-class city references required. Telephone Harlem 4216 Sunday, 10 to 12 only, or write E 11 Times.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, French, for two girls, 11 and 13. Apply Sunday morning or Monday afternoon, 222 Riverside Drive, Apartment 84. Telephone 5432 Riverside.

NURSE for country; capable; three small children; state references, salary. R 36 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Bright, willing, accurate American for filing and general office work; good opportunity for conscientious worker; state experience and salary. L 118 Times.

OFFICE.—Young lady to assist generally in office manufacturing concern; good penman and figurer; would break in bright girl to start; state salary, experience, if any; steady. F 274 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady for clerical work in mercantile house; experience unnecessary; salary $8-$9. F 222 Times Downtown.

PICTURE
SALESWOMEN.
R. H. MACY & CO. REQUIRE SALESWOMEN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND THE SELLING AND FRAMING OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES.
APPLY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

PRINTING ORDER CLERK.—Experienced with entering and laying out jobs, making work instruction tickets for all kinds of work with large plant; give references, experience, salary, &c. L 384 Times Downtown.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR.—Thoroughly experienced on all kinds of work for large plant; give references, experience, salary, &c. L 382 Times Downtown.

PUBLISHING HOUSE DESIRES

Intelligent, well-bred young lady to represent high-class publication; commission basis. P. O. Box 42, Station H.

REPRESENTATIVE.—A resident of Newark or the Oranges, local representative, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plans for children; commission advances. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SALESWOMEN.

R. H. MACY & CO. HAVE VACANCIES IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS FOR THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN:
TEA GOWNS,
SHIRT WAISTS,
MISSES' DRESSES AND SKIRTS,
RIBBONS,
LINENS,
YARD GOODS,
MERINO UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S AND JUNIOR'S WEAR,
APPLY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

SALESWOMEN.

R. H. MACY & CO. HAVE VACANCIES IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS FOR THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN:
BAKERY,
GROCERIES,
SHOES,
CHINA,
HOUSEFURNISHINGS,
STATIONERY.
APPLY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

SALESLADIES, EXPERIENCED, FOR RIBBON, LACES, AND EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT; ALSO SALESLADY FOR HOSIERY DEPARTMENT; NO EVENING WORK. L. WERTHEIMER DEPARTMENT STORE, INC., 617 WEST 181ST. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

SALESLADY.—Smart-looking young woman; high school education; neat in appearance and with a personality. United Motors Service, Inc., 239-241 West 56th St.

SALESLADY.—Reference and experience required; must be of neat appearance; steady position. Gotham Hosiery Shop, 504 5th Av.

SALESLADIES, $7 and upward, according to sales; call. Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

SALESWOMAN.

Want a clever business woman to sell for old-established banking house; commission only, but wonderful opportunity for big money and advancement. A 220 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN to sell new household article. Call Monday afternoon, 38 West 3d. Commission.

SAMPLEMAKER on silk and wash dresses who is thoroughly experienced. M. Weisman & Son, 113 West 22d.

SLIP STITCHERS, experienced on men's neckwear. Meyer, Bacharach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d.

SOCIAL WORKERS (two) for Jewish orphan children; must have college education and some knowledge of household management; for most up-to-date and unique child-caring institution. Apply personally Monday, 4:30, at Fellowship House, 38 West 118th St.

SOLICITOR.—Life insurance solicitor by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given beginners; commission. Apply 18 East 42d St.

STENCIL CUTTERS. — Several wanted by large publishing house; steady position. Apply Miss Carlock, 326 Hudson St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—An old-established Christian firm in downtown Manhattan, convenient to Brooklyn Bridge, offers a good opportunity for a competent stenographer; must be a woman of good education, familiar with office routine, and willing to devote her time and energies to the business; applicants will apply in own handwriting, with reference, stating experience and salary expected. A. S. T., 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.

EXPERIENCED AND INTELLIGENT WORKERS, DICTAPHONE EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE; PERMANENT POSITION WITH EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; GOOD HOURS AND SURROUNDINGS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 296 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER AND GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT IN OFFICE OF ESSENTIAL OIL AND DRUG HOUSE; MUST BE PROFICIENT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST AND WILLING TO ASSIST IN GENERAL OFFICE WORK. P 245 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, French, English, wanted immediately; applicant must be an experienced typist and take dictation in French and translate commercial correspondence from English to French; general office experience an advantage. Call at Room 513, 29 Broadway, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER, (lady,) with knowledge of double-entry bookkeeping, in publisher's office; must be expert at shorthand and typewriting; state full particulars as to experience and salary expected; permanent position for competent person. Opportunity. Box 654, Post Office, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, strictly high grade, very rapid, well educated; exceptional opportunity for steady growth and advancement; give age, experience, education, references; start $15. P 209 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILL CLERK.—BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS GIRL, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT; STATE FULL PARTICULARS AND SAL

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABSOLUTELY efficient in all branches of office work; correspondent, and knowledge mining business, seeking position with good, reliable house. Address M. S. Weber, 204 Broadway, Suite 801.

ADVERTISING AND SALES MANAGER;
DIRECT MAIL ORDER SPECIALISTS.
SUCCESSFUL RECORD.
Y 22 TIMES ANNEX.

ADVERTISING AND PRINTING MANAGER AND SALESMAN.

Record selling experience in high-grade advertising and general printing; large acquaintance among large buyers; good producer and aggressive selling ability. Will go anywhere; selling manager. R 83 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—YOUNG MAN, ANALYTICAL, RESOURCEFUL, ORIGINAL, PLAN COMPLETE CAMPAIGNS, WRITE SALES LETTERS, CIRCULARS, BOOKLETS, AND OTHER SALES LITERATURE. FULL TIME OR PART TIME ON RETAINER BASIS. L E., 345 TIMES.

ADVERTISING.—Copywriter and business promotor of unusual ability is in position to give part time to manufacturer or agency; thoroughly versed in art, layout and typography, as well as internal sales and co-operation plans. V 183 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, 25, six years' writing and designing advertising literature; thinker and worker; references. A 250 Times Downtown.

ADVERT'G MAIL ORDER AND PUBL'G executive; now advertising manager of $1,000,000 corporation; change desired; American, 36, salary start, $40-$50. V 191 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR AND MANAGER, extensive experience, successful record, constructive worker and producer, favorably acquainted throughout Eastern territory and West, seeks opening on financial or class publication, letters confidential. T 1 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR; very successful with various lines; intelligent and persistent. A 248 Times Downtown.

American, 25, draft exempt, wants to connect with mercantile house in any capacity offering opportunity to earn business improve worth; several years' clerical, sales, and executive experience. P 253 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, 38, married, broad general business experience, expert statistician, knowledge of Spanish, German, Spanish, desires executive position. Address Efficient, 282 Times Annex.

AN ADVERTISING MAN of long experience who believes the quickest and best way of reaching the public is by the use of simple but correct English in talking about merchandise is open for a position at present employed, but desires a change; highest personal and business references. X 38 Times Annex.

ARTIST and DESIGNER, commercial; layout and illustrations; figure, poster, and fashion; experienced; with best publications; free lance or permanent; experienced as manager of art department. V 15 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.—Systematic, energetic, progressive, experienced in purchasing; personally well known in New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh districts; capable of assuming responsibility; exemplary habits, unquestionable references; married, draft exempt. X 365 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Young man, 21, exempt, desires position where steadfastness and brainwork required; reasonable salary; excellent references. P 224 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, TREASURER, ACCOUNTANT, at present treasurer of manufacturing corporation, desires change; good reasons; twenty years' experience, manufacturing, public utilities, public accounting; want $5,000 per year, references and record highest order; American. R 106 Times.

AUDITOR-OFFICE MANAGER.
Competent, business man, who thoroughly trained, experienced public accountant and executive; organizer and systematizer; highest recommendations; salary $2,400. P 252 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR.—Revise, open, and close books; evening rates; moderate. A., 854 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE MAN, ENERGETIC AND CAPABLE, HAVING HAD SALES AND FACTORY EXPERIENCE, DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH PROGRESSIVE CONCERN; SALES OR SERVICE. HIGHEST REFERENCES AS TO CHARACTER AND ABILITY. MODERATE COMPENSATION. O 254 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT, experienced, will devote three evenings a week and Saturday afternoon or Sunday, at a moderate charge; a capable auditor, thoroughly experienced at cost accounting and particularly so where posting and calculating machines are used. M 257 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, CASHIER, now employed, for six years with prominent company, competent to take full charge of office, accurate, rapid; good administrative ability; opportunity desired more than immediate salary. Address High Grade, E 20 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (24;) six years 'experience with former company; can furnish best references; knowledge of systematizing and handling help; salary $25. D 3[illegible] Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience, executive ability, knowledge stenography, wishes to connect with reliable concern; excellent references. P 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) five years' experience double entry, trial balances, controlling accounts, statements; A1 ledger man, forceful correspondent; costs, credits, collections, and adjustments. A 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) 8 years' thorough experience all branches, including credits; capable correspondent, collector, and office man; exempt from military duty; salary $25. R 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Understands cost accounting, wants position as general bookkeeper; 15 years experience, salary $40. A 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Correspondent, Credits.—Commercially experienced man with resourcefulness and tact; stenographer and executive; highest references. R 151 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, exempt, experienced double entry, trial balances controlling accounts, &c; reliable; best references; salary moderate. P 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER (24), 7 years' thorough experience all methods, good accountant, desires permanent position high-grade concern. P 267 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, CORRESPONDENT, STENOGRAPHER, 40, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, COMPETENT, WANTS PERMANENT POSITION. V 144 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, credit and office man, 25, exempt, thoroughly experienced, financial statements, controlling accounts, &c, &. C., 279 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant; 15 years' experience controlling accounts, corporation account adjustments, trial balances; $30. A 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent, and office manager of initiative and executive ability; accustomed to responsibilities; nominal salary. V 180 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT, 24, exempt, executive ability, desires responsible position. O 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, 23, clean cut, efficient, general ledger man, start immediately. F 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accounting experience; modern methods; full charge; Christian; married. R 119 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—26, exempt, 5 years' experience, desires night position; reference; accounting student. F 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian; several years' experience; capable taking full charge; $20. A 290 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk; 8 years' experience; first-grade references; $18. A 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced controlling accounts, office management; $32. Roland, 210 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; experienced; controlling accounts, trial balances; references; moderate salary. P 221 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER (22), controlling accounts, typewriting, high school graduate; salary $18. V 122 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist.—Full charge payrolls, collections, hard worker; best references. V 169 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) accounting student, limited experience, desires position, operates typewriter. V 175 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN, YOUNG, WITH SPARE TIME ACCOUNT WAR CONDITIONS, WANTS POSITION AS ASSISTANT TO BUSINESS MAN, ABOUT FIVE HOURS DAILY; EXPERIENCED IN GENERAL OFFICE AND EXECUTIVE WORK, ALSO IN SELLING HIGH-CLASS MERCHANDISE. X 376 TIMES

BUSINESS MAN, middle age, offers services to reputable concern, either inside or outside; previous connections wholesale commission, also manufacturing; references highest class. R 184 Times.

BUTLER.—Japanese, first-class in every way, thoroughly understands his place, willing worker, seeks position in small family; long years' reference. K. Ole, 465 E. 57th.

BUTLER.—Armenian, Christian, 27, bright, honest, capable; 2 years' experience; best references. Manoog, 115 East 24th, Madison Square 7299.

BUTLER - VALET. — Japanese couple; chambermaid, lady's maid, both thoroughly experienced; three years' city ref'ces. Couple, 205 East 60th St.

BUTLER.—Japanese wishes position in small family; willing, obliging worker; have excellent long references. Tomo, 64 Lexington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BUTLER, &c.—Colored man, butler, plain cook; apartment preferred; reference. Daniels, 141 West 1[illegible]24.

CARETAKER.—Trustworthy, all-around mechanic, references, will care for gentleman's home and redecorate this Winter; state details. T 189 Times.

CARETAKERS.—American couple as caretakers; high-class references; commuting distance city. R 10 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-SECRETARY.—Young married man of neat appearance and pleasing personality, thoroughly experienced chauffeur, equally capable secretary, stenographer, desires position to act in both capacities, highest credentials as to character and ability. Olsen, 70 West 108th.

CHAUFFEUR, with ten years' experience as mechanic, school instructor, and chauffeur; knows the city thoroughly; familiar with all makes of cars; desires a position where the services of a competent man is appreciated. Lindeworth, 146 West 105th St. Riverside 9001.

CHAUFFEUR, French, 40, married, 20 years' practical experience in repair shop as well as driving; 12 years in last position as chauffeur, strictly sober, honest, and willing, wishes position. Geor., 160 East 57th St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Finnish, absolutely sober, trustworthy, careful driver, first-class man, own repairs guaranteed, wishes steady position; references; five years of clean records. Chauffeur, 1,410 Madison Av., care Jantunen.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' high-class city experience; six years one position; exceptional record and references. Robert Pogson, 178 West 68th. Col. 9892, care of Kraft

CHAUFFEUR desires position where the services of a highly refined young man will be appreciated; five years' experience; careful; lately returned from French front; foreign car preferred. R 86 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 28, American, single; careful driver; 7 years' experience; A1 references furnished as to honesty, sobriety, and punctuality; city or country. Y 226 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, (Swedish,) married, 16 years' experience; city or country; references; good mechanic, careful driver; private family only; $30. O. Peterson, 320 Post Road, Port Chester.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 12 years' experience, highly recommended young man 28, wishes position on good car; six years with private family; all night. A 247 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position with private family, city or country; 7 years' experience; best references. E. Bick, 163 West 132d St. Tel. 7770 Morning.

CHAUFFEUR, wishes position with private family; city or country; married, no children; can make own repairs. William Mullen, 530 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position, private family, 7 years' experience, do own repairs, high-class references. Care M. Widing, 160 E. 122d St. V 142 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, single, (20,) wishes position private family; experienced driver, mechanic; city, country; excellent references. C. X., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR—French-Swiss, 42, long experience, especially with Packard cars; highest references; go anywhere. Rawyler, 23 West 57th. Tel. Plaza 380.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private; 13 years' experience; all cars, Packard especially; 5 years last position; best of references. E. Grace, 438 West 124th.

CHAUFFEUR, 40, 19 years' experience, exceptional driver, expert mechanic; traveled extensively; highest recommendations; $30. William, 50 East 88th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman putting up his car highly recommends his chauffeur; reference gladly given. Address John Rauwall, 42 West 61st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Storing car for the Winter, would like to place my chauffeur; married man; I highly recommend him. K. K. Cholte, 43 Exchange Place.

CHAUFFEUR, 26; single; Danish, wishes position, city, country. Peterson, 153 East 86th.

CHAUFFEUR, married, employed at present, desires reliable position; finest references. S 184 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, machinist, Swede, 12 years' experience on high-class cars; all repairs; highest references. Person, 246 East 48th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman recommends exceptional chauffeur-machinist; temperate; 15 years' recommendations. E 8 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—English; experienced; private family; good reference. R. Drevia, care of Furiong, 201 West 77th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, colored, reliable young man, wants position. Reid, 247 West 65d.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, wishes private position city; references. Johnson, 773 Lexington Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 27, wishes position with private family; thoroughly competent; references. F. Hagan, 418 West 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—All or part time; good mechanic; references; Brooklyn preferred. 146 4th Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 5692M.

CHAUFFEUR (Swedish), wishes position; city, country; mechanic, careful driver; best of references. Roos, 512 West 133d.

CHAUFFEUR, married, mechanic, desires position; private. J. Cuccio, 5,507 5th Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family, 10 years' experience; best of reference; colored. F. Brown, 5 West 131st St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, now employed, children, middle age, German-American, desires position; capable of taking charge of small place; best of references from former employers. W. Kraus, 117 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR THE BUSINESS THAT HAS FELT THE PINCH OF EXCESSIVE SELLING-COSTS.

Man, 27, married, writes advertising literature that SELLS; can successfully manage mail order or correspondence department; can buy paper, art work, photo-engraving, and printing at trade prices; wants job where his ability will be adequately paid for. V 152 Times.

FOREMAN, well experienced in architectural woodwork and distributing, present employed in union shop, desires change similar position Address Union, 157 East 47th.

GARDENER, head, single, Scotch, age 31, desires position on private estate; experienced in all branches of gardening; highest references to character and ability. P 219 Times Downtown.

GAS ENGINE.—Young man (28) wishes position as foreman, tester, head chauffeur, or other position; 2 years' experience in manufacturing, assembling, running, repairing gas engines. V 93 Times.

GENERAL MANAGER.

AMERICAN, AGED 38, OF RECOGNIZED ABILITY, GOOD PERSONALITY, AND CLEAN RECORD SEEKS CONNECTION WITH LARGE INTERESTS WHERE BROAD EXPERIENCE, COVERING ACCOUNTING, CREDITS, SALES, ADVERTISING, FINANCE, ESTATE AND CORPORATE MATTERS CAN BE USED TO ADVANTAGE.

R 133 TIMES.

GENERAL MANAGER FOR MANUFACTURING OR INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

One with good executive and engineering ability; 45 years of age; experienced in construction, manufacture, and sales; would like to become associated with substantial enterprise. Address Box A 445 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN, middle aged, desires position; prefers assistant hotel clerk; knows New York well; honest, trustworthy. R 96 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Japanese schoolboy, (24,) seeks position, experience, general housework; reasonable wages. Toyama, 320 E. 57th.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER, mechanical, age 35, wishes position where a business experience, as well as an engineering experience, is desirable. A 205 Times Downtown.

INSTRUCTOR on poultry or other agricultural subjects; thorough knowledge combined with practical experience; B. S. degree; American. P. A. Times Downtown.

INITIATIVE,
BRAINS,
HONESTY.

If you want a young man with these qualifications in your business, ask me to come and see you. I have wide experience in executive work, a college education, unusual ability as a systematizer, and I can write letters that get results. Address Success, T 199 Times.

INTELLECTUAL BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MAN

of character, education, and versatile business experience—as college and professional (university) training, and long, extensive business traveling, selling, credits, correspondence, and above all the intensive study of human nature—practiced lawyer, seeks to associate himself in big business where above characteristics and qualifications, or any of them, may be fully applied. V 76 Times.

JAPANESE wants position to take entire charge of small family in small apartment; 7 years' reference; last employer will recommend most highly; answer by mail. Masa, 205 East 50th St.

LAWYER, American, graduate of Columbia University and Law School, admitted 15 years, thorough knowledge of real estate law, experienced in corporation law and Surrogate's practice, seeks engagement for part or all of his time with firm or corporation in advisory capacity, or will accept editorial work; moderate compensation. O 385 Times Downtown.

LAWYER.—Noted South American, experienced in trade business lines, will accept position as representative of high exporting house through South American republics. S 246 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, wishes position with architect or contractor; 5 years' experience; salary $18-$20. C. Cobban, 4,286 Lafayette Av.

DRAFTSMAN.—Seven years' experience, apartments, factories, residences, industrial plants, theatres, neat, accurate, reliable; best references, $25. A. L. S., 305 East 57th.

DRAFTSMAN and Superintendent, 16 years' experience largest offices, biggest works, desires position, architect or builder; references. V 154 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural; knowledge estimating, superintending; start reasonable; wherever useful; anywhere. A 202 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, superintendent, thoroughly experienced, trained all-around architect, wishes position. W 8 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical; 4 years' varied experience, including jigs; engineering student. A 280 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, junior; excellent tracer and drawer; samples. Habes, 1,395 Hoe Av.

EDITOR, ten years' practical newspaper training, wants to become associated with live publication or advertising concern; also proficient at layouts and makeup. R 128 Times.

EDITOR, publisher's assistant, books or periodical, experienced writing, compiling, indexing, printing, proofs, cuts, advertising, &c. R 179 T.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.—As foreman, executive; reliable, A1 mechanic; best reference. A 235 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER CHIEF
SEEKING HIGH-CLASS POSITION
with large institution or real estate firm; age 33, married; have 16 years' experience; thoroughly familiar with D. C. generators, ice machines, and all types boilers; have excellent record. R 199 Times.

ENGINEER, electrical and technical, educated, age 28, six years' experience, desires position in electrical firm for engineering, drafting or testing work; salary reasonable. V 127 Times.

EXECUTIVE, INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER. I am a graduate engineer, age 34, with eleven years' all-around experience in the design, supervision of construction and maintenance of industrial and chemical plants. I want to enter the manufacturing field as assistant works manager, superintendent, or engineer, or in any other capacity where is technically trained executive may use his knowledge to the best advantage; salary secondary to opportunity. Address Annex.

EXECUTIVE SALES MANAGER.

Have had extensive experience as office and sales manager-accountant. I have the knowledge and ability to make me of value in any organization, with the energy and loyalty to carry out anything I undertake; will accept a modest salary until I can demonstrate my ability to make good. grant me an interview. Executive, O 387 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE WITH BOTH FINANCIAL AND MERCANTILE TRAINING WHO HAS BEEN IN CHARGE WITHOUT REMUNERATION OF MOST IMPORTANT FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT OF RED CROSS WILL CONSIDER EXECUTIVE POSITION. R 83 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE.—General manager, wide commercial experience; correspondent, credit expert; collections; well versed in bonds, securities; capable assistant for some big business man; age 34. R 27 Times.

EXECUTIVE or engineering position with manufacturing company or engineer; have broad, practical experience along manufacturing and engineering lines with largest electrical companies; age 36; college graduate electrical engineering. V 50 Times.

EXECUTIVE, sales, office, general, 11 years with present employer, six years in charge of branch office, age 32, married, wants position as manager or assistant or as a representative of reliable concern; salary and commission. P 206 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE OR EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.—Opportunity desired by college graduate, (28,) resourceful, energetic, experienced office manager; knowledge of accounting and credits. A 227 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Young man over draft age, attorney at law; executive ability; expert stenographer, desires to connect with first-class establishment. P 242 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE wishes position as toolroom foreman, tool and chief inspector, or production manager; 20 years' experience; would consider position as salesman. P 220 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, ALIVE, ADAPTABLE, LIVE EXPERIENCE CORRESPONDENCE, CREDITS, ADVERTISING; RECORD A1. R 92 TIMES.

EXPORT-IMPORT EXECUTIVE.

Capable young man, 26, college education, good business training; experienced in selling, purchasing, correspondence in foreign and domestic trade; at present employed as export purchasing agent, covering various lines; qualified to assist manager or assume charge of department. A 295 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MAN.—Thoroughly familiar with South American export; ten years' practice; writes and speaks English, Spanish, German; good knowledge of French; $25. V 148 Times.

FACTORY MANAGER, superintendent, foreman, wide productive manufacturing experience and ingenuity, metal, glass, fabrics, machinery, &c. Box 433, 1,039 Gates, Brooklyn.

FARMER, Gardener, and Superintendent, married, no family, Scotch, 27 years' experience in all branches of farming, perhaps best suiting to a gentleman's estate, including all pedigreed stock, poultry, &c.; a personal interview preferred. D. Fraser, 98 Chambers St., city.

FARMER AND GARDENER, married, no children, middle age, German-American, desires position; capable of taking charge of small place; best of references from former employers. W. Kraus, 117 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

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LAWYER, American, graduate of Columbia University and Law School, admitted 15 years, thorough knowledge of real estate law, experienced in corporation law and Surrogate's practice, seeks engagement for part or all of his time with firm or corporation in advisory capacity, or will accept editorial work; moderate compensation. O 385 Times Downtown.

LAWYER.—Noted South American, experienced in trade business lines, will accept position as representative of high exporting house through South American republics. S 246 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

LIVE NEWSPAPER and publicity man desires change; wishes responsible position where brains, ability, and initiative are required; good correspondent and descriptive writer. R 91 Times.

MALE STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, (under draft age,) wishes situation as amanuensis in high-class commercial house or secretary to executive in business corporation, highest references, absolute responsibility. Address Packard Graduate, R 105 Times.

MAGAZINE STAFF position wanted by young college graduate with literary leanings; best of references. D. F. K., 123 Smith St., Port Chester, N. Y.

MAN, middle age, experience in running factory, also able to attend buying of materials, seeks position with good house; references. R 104 Times.

MAN, (30,) married, exempt; anything; 14 years' office experience. P. O. Box 1,497, New York.

MANAGER, buyer, salesman; expert furs, cloaks, and suits; 16 years' experience; best reference furnished. J. Herzog, 1,402 Pine Av., Altoona, Penn.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, competent, with five years' practical experience, wants position with manufacturing concern; possibilities for future essential factor; good salary from draft. Address Box 79, Wellsboro, Pa.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER seeks opening with progressive concern; 18 years' broad experience; skilled in design and development of machines and processes. R 117 Times.

MR. BUSY EXECUTIVE!

I've got a "job," but I want to take a chance. I'm 29, married, and have been ten years "getting experience." I've paid for it, and now I have it.

Can you afford to pay $5,000 a year to a man who IS a Secretary? Are you broad enough and generous enough to distinguish between initiative and frontery? Would you employ a young man who spells the most significant word in human relations SERVICE, and who will contract to SERVE YOU for a definite period of time?

Yes, I can operate an automobile or typewriter with equal dexterity. Address O 273 Times Downtown.

MR. EXECUTIVE! TOO BUSY?

Let me help you; am 28, married, clean-cut, aggressive, excellent stenographer, well educated; automobile experience. A 27 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER-ACCOUNTANT.

Business man, 35, long and varied experience manufacturing and trading concerns here and abroad, expert accountant, organizer and systematizer, experienced public auditor, executive of proven ability, college education, well traveled, knowledge of languages, successful office manager, employed at present, available on short notice; highest recommendations. P 251 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN—CORRESPONDENT.

Young man, 24, possessing executive ability and fair education, seeks connection with reputable concern; six years' experience; thoroughly familiar with all details of office work and accustomed to handle considerable number help; also able correspondent; moderate salary to start; A1 references. W 16 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, 14 years' business experience, highly recommended, organizer, systematizer, possess vision, tact, health, capacity for hard work; understand accounting, advertising, credits, collections, general office routine; successful directing large organizations; some concern looking for immediate results can employ me profitably. V 185 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Credit man; accountant; capable executive; assumes full charge office, bookkeeping, collections, correspondence; prepares financial statements; accustomed supervising employes; highly recommended. Y 138 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, executive assistant, Columbia graduate and M. A., (28,) former high school teacher, experienced accountant, secretary, correspondent; salary $35; can assimilate detail. R 122 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Knowledge systematizing, bookkeeping, correspondence, familiar with credit work employed; age 30; exempt; salary $40. V 163 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER AND EXECUTIVE.—Credits, accounting, correspondence, desires opportunity; would consider out-of-town proposition. W 4 Times.

OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT.
EXPERIENCED MANAGER, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SHIPPING, TRAFFIC, STOCK, RECEIVING, WAREHOUSING. P 74 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PORTER or elevator runner; experienced; good references; wishes position. Jordan, Harlem 1535. 436 Lenox Av.

POULTRY—SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

Four-year agricultural college graduate; age 21; thorough; experienced, wants position as manager of poultry or diversified farm, or of an estate; knows his business; produce results; might consider investing for part interest. American, Alpha, A 321 Times Downtown.

PRACTICAL PRINTER with managerial experience desires to connect with large concern to take charge of printing. P 275 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SUPERINTENDENT.—A thoroughly competent and experienced man, at present employed same capacity, desires to make change; references from present employer; capable assuming full responsibility mechanical end; New York or vicinity preferred. Address "Executive," V 89 Times.

PRINTER, (32,) efficient, systematic, progressive, practical ideas in economy of production, with a capacity of handling a large volume of work and details, seeks change, where growth in possibility and executive position; good composing room foreman, but limitations have recently been placed on scale of operations; highest references. V 192 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Wide business experience; will make valuable assistant to busy executive; expert stenographer; know how to handle help successfully and systematize work; now in charge of department; good reason for desiring change; willing travel. F 283 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL MAN TO EXECUTIVE; COMMERCIAL AND NEWSPAPER EXPERIENCE; COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER; FIRST-CLASS CORRESPONDENT; INITIATIVE AND INDUSTRIOUS; SALARY $30. E., 48 WEST 92D ST.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Former newspaper man wants position; thoroughly trustworthy; first-class reference; willing to go anywhere. Hugo Ruiffs, 346 High St., Newark, N. J.

PROFESSIONAL MAN desires position, 9 to 3; experienced typist, stenographer, secretary, selling; married and exempted. R 58 Times.

PROFESSIONAL MAN desires position, 9:30 to 2:30; experienced all kinds office work, particularly correspondence, systematizing, selling. W 1[illegible] Times Downtown.

PUBLISHER.—Young man, (21,) wide-awake, energetic, desires clerical position where expert knowledge of photography and photo-engraving is essential; unquestionable references. V 97 Times.

SAFETY FIRST.

Fifteen years' industrial experience as superintendent, without a single accident resulting in a loss as great as the loss of a finger; my services are at your disposal. R 107 Times.

SALES MANAGER.

INABILITY to obtain materials owing to war conditions forces my company to suspend operations with large volume unfilled ORDERS ON HAND; my RESOURCEFULNESS and SALES-DIRECTING ABILITY therefore are AVAILABLE for some PROGRESSIVE company which can use a RESULT-GETTING sales manager and trained executive; age 38, married, American; if I am the man for your job we can arrange salary. For interview address P 218 Times Downtown.

SALES EXECUTIVES.

Two young men who know from experience that their abilities complement and dovetail into a result-producing unit would like to organize or manage the sales department of a manufacturer; both have been sales managers, promoted from the ranks, and both now hold responsible executive positions; combined, their experience covers selling, office and factory management, accounting, and advertising; they can show initiative and ability to produce sales and conserve profits. Address A 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN AND EXECUTIVE, high class, active, aggressive, with strong personality, desires to make a change from a business that offers no more future; has earned no less than $8,000 a year for past fifteen years; only first-class propositions considered. experienced traveler; highest references as to character and ability. E 16 Times.

SALES MANAGER - ENGINEER.

Pioneer Western manager for large eastern machinery manufacturer wants to return to New York Jan. 1st; has experience, personal sales record, and all qualifications to make him desirable as sales or district manager where results count; present position four years, now in $4,000 class; young, married, two children; if you can use a live producer and are willing to pay the price from the start address X 369 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER

with successful selling record, can sell merchandise or specialties; an heavyweight producer understanding underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. A 255 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALES MANAGER,
with exceptional record of success in selling SECURITIES,
open for connection with high-grade concern; a thorough organizer, who gets genuine salesmen, finds leads for them, and teaches them to close results; salary $5,000 a year, plus riding commission. V 89 Times.

SALES ENGINEER, having Newark office selling power plant equipment, wants additional commodity selling to factories. Large N. J. clientele; best references; will consider only high-class proposition; commission basis; no expenses or advances. Address Engineer, Box 252 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE, HAVING COVERED THE MIDDLE WEST FOR TEN YEARS, DESIRES HIGH-CLASS FANCY OR LEATHER GOODS LINE. V 115 TIMES.

SALESMAN wants to take manufacturer's line in Southern States on a strictly commission basis; will finance suit and furnish best of reference; only first-class concerns solicited. V 74 Times.

SALESMAN.—Leather belting salesman, 20 years' experience, Penn., N. Y., and N. E. States; now employed; must be straight salary and expenses; references given. X 383 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced training, organizing selling campaigns, ten years with National Cash Register Co., open for high-grade proposition, specialty or staple line. V 135 Times.

SALESMAN, 36; AMERICAN; CHRISTIAN; EXECUTIVE; WILL TRAVEL; PREFER NEW ENGLAND; MERCANTILE. V 20 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—27; twelve years' experience in dry goods line; take full charge of department; wish to connect with big concern; at present employed. Address Box 55, 1,013 4th Av.

SALESMAN, (35,) desires local position, outside, with reliable firm; trustworthy, hustler; seventeen years' experience. D 369 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, traveling, (39,) employed, 18 years' experience, desires new connection with established, reputable house only; well educated, aggressive, successful. Address L. T. M., 236 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN, 36 YEARS OF AGE, PRESENTLY ENGAGED, IS SEEKING CHANGE; PROGRESSIVE CONCERN; EXCELLENT REFERENCES; LOCALITY AND ROAD. Z 370 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN, with 7 years' reference from the best firms, would like to make a connection with firm or corporation who could use a live man. X 381 Times Annex.

SALES EXECUTIVE.—High grade young American man, married, experienced specialty selling, organizing, training, desires greater possibilities; no has-been or job hunter. R 26 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, married, age 34, desires connection with manufacturer of staple product; Eastern territory. Write T 197 Times.

SALESMAN would like to represent reliable firm; commission basis. K 329 Avenue L, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, estimator, draftsman, building construction, acquainted architects, contractors. Raymond, 125 Sherman Av.

SALES MANAGER; remarkable record; can make commission basis; knows merchandise. P 209 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Somewhere there is an executive in need of a secretary who is energetic and resourceful; capable assistant; am 29, exempt from draft; have eleven years' experience as secretary, correspondent, and chief clerk to one of the big men in transportation business; salary, $40. A 202 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young married man, capable stenographer, correspondent desires position offering wider responsibilities; highest credentials; $30. J. Cohen, 75 West 106th St.

SECRETARIAL MANAGER, (27,) thoroughly experienced; American; extensive business training; correspondent stenographer, executive; high-class connection desired. V 146 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, age 22, possessing good personality, who has the goods and can deliver them, desires to connect with live, progressive concern or individual. V 129 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 23, capable and experienced; college education; desires employment where character and ability are essential. R 172 Times.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary, lawyer; good general education; neat, dependable, tactful, trustworthy, experienced handling estates. P 230 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY or assistant to executive, (23;) 10 years' experience, financial executive; excellent education; highest credentials; $200. A 264 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young man, 23, lawyer, expert stenographer, excellent penman, accurate and executive ability. P 241 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—American, 35; married; competent stenographer; thorough knowledge bookkeeping; executive ability; best references. O 392 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 23, desires position under clergyman or professional man. D 7 Times.

SECRETARY, tactful, 20, capable correspondent, expert stenographer, knows Spanish, active. R 186 Times.

SENIOR BANK OFFICER, UNDER 40, 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, PROMOTION EARNED ON MERIT, IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT; SAME LINE OR PREFERABLY WITH LARGE MERCANTILE OR MANUFACTURING CORPORATION; MANAGEMENT, CREDITS, FINANCING. L 336 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW YORK

there's a busy executive who needs a Lieutenant, a man he can depend upon, a man who has a broad business knowledge, a man who combines tact with initiative, a man who is not merely a salesman or manager, but both; in short can take your place in many ways and leave you free to do more constructive planning; do not answer unless you are prepared to pay a salary commensurate with the position you offer and the brains required to fill it. F 277 Times Downtown.

SOPRANO and baritone repertoire, light and grand opera, open for motion picture engagement. V 83 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN COVERING SOUTH DESIRES SIDE LINE OF MERIT. R 156 TIMES.

STATISTICIAN AND ACCOUNTANT, experienced,

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined Christian; five years' experience; understands general office routine; can operate switchboard; excellent references; salary $18. Helen Jacobsen, 1064 68th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. —Expert all branches stenographic and secretarial work; evenings, Saturday afternoons, Sundays; work home desirable. F 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, with initiative, tact and ability, desires permanent position with reliable firm; $16. A 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, FAMILIAR WITH Office Work, INTELLIGENT, $15. A 252 TIMES Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; VALUABLE ASSISTANT; INITIATIVE; EXCELLENT REFERENCES; $18. A 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE; THOROUGHLY COMPETENT; INITIATIVE, EXECUTIVE ABILITY; $16. A 286 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, seven years' experience; accustomed handling responsible details; executive ability; highly recommended; salary $25. V 186 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Ambitious, initiative, knowledge of bookkeeping, secretarial and general office detail; salary $18. H. K., 554 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; knowledge bookkeeping; efficient, rapid, accurate; high school graduate; $18. Miss Blumberg, 2,084 7th Av., Harlem 1861.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient, capable assuming responsibility; seven years' business experience; knowledge bookkeeping; $16; highest references. A 29 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced and reliable, having extensive ability; good knowledge bookkeeping; first-class references; salary $20. V 196 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, five years' experience; rapid, accurate; possessing common sense, familiar with office details; good education. R 147 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, experienced, seeks position, where hard work efficiency, initiative, and executive ability are required; salary, $30. V 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 6 years' experience, competent, faithful, highest references, aged 23; salary, $16 A 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; take rapid dictation, transcribes accurately, assumes responsibilities; good reference; neat appearance. 218 A 3d, Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, desires permanent position; excellent references; 9 years experience; Christian; "2" Stenographer, Room 1111, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires few hours' evening work. 104 West 70th, Apt. 6L.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping, brokerage, experienced; $12-$15; high school graduate. A 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, efficient young business woman with high-class references. E 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Dictaphone operator; high school graduate. G., 444 15th St., Brooklyn.

STENO., 4 years' experience, rapid worker, American; references; $15. P 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, legal and engineering experience, filing clerk, desires position. A 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER or Secretary.—Thoroughly competent, 5 years' experience; moderate salary. K. W., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — 5 years' experience, competent, educated; for small office, $15. A. W., 112 West 114th St.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, high school education, five years' experience; $15. A 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, refined young lady, desires position with reliable firm. A 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient; experienced in law, export, commercial; knowledge bookkeeping. P 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable take full charge accurate, conscientious, well educated, $18. A 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school education; references, $12. A 26 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, expert, work in evening at home or office. A 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, General Office Assistant, —2½ years' experience, energetic, Christian, $12. V 194 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good education; rapid, neat, accurate; $15. Miss H., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; experienced, capable, energetic, and willing; $15. R 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Attractive personality, (21,) four years' mechanical experience, $18 A 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; bright, high school; $12; no agency. P 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, four years' experience technical and commercial, $15. R 149 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE EMPLOYMENT EVENINGS. ADDRESS O 353 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, intelligent, high school graduate, two years' experience $12. A 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thorough education, accurate, conscientious; knowledge of filing; $15. L. Goodman, 525 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—First-class experience; capable, reliable; highly recommended; $18. A 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced in stenographic and secretarial capacities; $18. V 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, intelligent, conscientious worker; 4 years' experience; employed; $16 A 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Crackerjack; experienced publicity, law, theatrical; good knowledge English; $18. R 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; initiative; experienced; switchboard; office details; $18. V 4 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wants few hours' work per day. P. L., 2,960 3d Av.

STUDENT would like work after study hours and Saturdays; understands switchboard and typing. Address R 39 Times.

SWISS LADY speaking German, French, English, desires position to take full charge of motherless child, or as trained attendant, to lady; best references of like position; city only. V 133 Times.

SWITCHBOARD.—Competent; 8 years' experience; best references. A 225 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist and office assistant; $12; American. R 113 Times.

TEACHER.—French and English, by an experienced visiting teacher; special aptitude with children; highest references. Z 327 Time Annex.

TEACHER. — French lady, excellent reference, wishes engagement, children or lessons, mornings; also Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. R 192 Times.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert. Times Harlem.

TEACHER.—Young visiting teacher instructs English branches, French; references. Phillips, 248 West 105th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, typist, dictaphone operator; Christian; six years' experience; attractive personality; excellent credentials; $15. O 383 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Can devote spare time typewriting work any kind. Julia Eisenburgh, 130 Washington Place.

TYPIST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Good at figures, accurate; $10. P 231 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, copyist, general office assistant; refined woman, seeks position; efficient. R 253 Times.

TYPIST, 4 years' experience, rapid and accurate; all standards; $10. R 195 Times.

TYPIST.—Typewriting done at home; neat, good work. W. L., 2,960 3d Av.

TUTOR.—Public school teacher, lady, college training, highest references, gives private lessons, elementary and high school subjects. Address Teacher, 922 West 114th, Apt. 3L.

VISITING GOVERNESS, French teacher; French gentleman, speaking no English, would chaperon child or young woman, afternoons. R 99 Times.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Parisienne, college graduate, visiting governess; French, German, English; kindergarten; pianist. 2,730 Bway.

WOMAN with vast business experience, executive and salesmanship ability proven, desires position; reference furnished. A 408 Times Annex.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—Good cook; private family; first-class city references. Plaza 4762.

YOUNG LADY, NINE YEARS' EXPERIENCE LAW STENOGRAPHER, SEEKS POSITION AS SECRETARY OR MANAGER OFFICE FORCE; UNUSUAL ABILITY; SALARY $25-$30; HIGHEST REFERENCES. A 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADY, Boston graduate kindergartner, English, musical primary, desires position as governess with children aged 3 and over; references. Address Miss D. M. Mitchell, 198 Bailey St., Lawrence, Mass.

YOUNG LADY, filing clerk, switchboard operator, evenings, experienced. V 91 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN experienced in editorial, advertising, and publicity work, seeks good requiring originality, initiative, and skill; publisher's publicity specially desired. P 269 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, college graduate, bright, capable, desires position; excellent references. P 239 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMAN, formerly stenographer, now engaged in enterprise her own, has few hours each day to devote to some remunerative work. Miss Martha, 56 West 39th St. Phone Greeley 1012.

YOUNG WOMAN, (Christian,) 12 years with present employer, desires position office assistant; good penman; reliable; $15 A 213 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, high school graduate, English, French, Rumanian, anything. E 30 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, well educated, seeks position where honest effort is prearred to long experience. Write 326 East 72d St.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced servants, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 229 West 50th.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange Agency, 214 West 50th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

SELECT colored housework, cooks, chambermaids, laundresses; city, country; investigated references. Tel. Col. 3129. Augusta Agency, 333 West 42d St.

BERTHA CARLSON Swedish Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway Riverside 9463.

COOKS, waitresses, houseworkers, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.) Schuyler 9126.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

5TH AV., 77.—Interesting front room, second floor; references. Miss Allen.

10th, 3 EAST.—Handsome rooms, all improvements; gentlemen; private residence, Washington Square.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished small rooms; all conveniences; superior house.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large and small, steam-heated rooms; electricity.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Apartment 9H.)—Opposite Union Square Hotel; charming parlor, two bedrooms; tiled bath, shower, steam, electric lights, telephone, elevator; handsome fireproof building; 3 bachelors, $25 each monthly; subway.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, furnished rooms; private bath, steam heat, electric light; board optional; references.

22D, 41 EAST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished; all conveniences. Gramercy 1138.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

24TH ST., 122 EAST.—Small room, $3.50; large room, $5; quiet, refined.

30TH, (161 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

43d, 16 EAST.—All comforts, refined home, completely furnished, cheerful room; bath; references.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Two light rooms, bath; newly decorated; electricity; furnished; suitable for one, two gentlemen; reference. 5424 37th.

67TH, 48 EAST.—Nicely furnished apartment and rooms; hot water and telephone.

69TH, 138 EAST.—Small, clean, sunny room; bath; electric light; telephone; references.

86TH, 151 EAST, (Lexington.)—Outside room; all conveniences; telephone; private family. Rescler.

EAST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 52.—Two rooms and bath, in select part of Fordham, near Jerome Av. subway.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—First floor front, $8; first, back, $7; running water.

HOTELS' OVERFLOW accommodated; investigated rooms, board, apartments, houses. Leland's, One West 34th.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220 (36th).—Musical studios; suitable for teaching; rented by the day or hour.

MADISON AV., 1,425.—Well furnished, elevator and telephone; only $3 and $4.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive room and bath; can be used for music studio.

Young widow, refined, with charmingly furnished three-room kitchenette apartment on east side, would share apartment or rent beautifully furnished, southern exposure bedroom to refined young woman, preferably musician, writer, or professional woman; baby grand piano and Victrola; references exchanged. Telephone Plaza 4184.

West Side.

8TH ST., 11 WEST.—Front hall room with private family; gentleman; references. Cody.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, southern exposure; twin beds, steam, electricity; exclusive; references.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Well-heated, attractively newly furnished, private home; electricity, telephone.

37TH ST., 55 WEST, (Office Sittenham Buildings, Owner.)—Two large rooms; large closets, kitchenette, private bath, &c.; newly decorated; selected furniture; electricity; plenty of steam; clean, well-managed buildings; good street; to desirable tenants, $65-$75 month.

No. 51.—Large room, adjoining room, kitchenette, private bath; Summer garden; newly decorated, well furnished; plenty steam heat; desirable; $115.

No. 58.—Large room, adjoining room; fronting 37th St.; large kitchenette; private bath; fine house; newly decorated; plenty of steam heat; well furnished; $45-$50.

No. 55.—Studios; north top light and three windows side light; plenty steam heat; newly decorated; desirable in every way; $45-$60 month; desirable tenants.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Park; bachelors, references, high-class house.

44TH, 231 WEST.—Attractive medium room; running water; $4. Seventh floor east.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; steam heat; references required.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Room in exclusive studio apartment, with full drawing room and kitchenette privileges, $8.25 a week; gentleman preferred. Col. 3817, Apartment 6A.

51ST, 6 WEST.—Attractive, large room; bath adjoining; high-class house; permanent; references.

51ST, 215 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Three rooms, suitable for two or three business men; separate entrances; references. Apt. 9.

53D, 62 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, also skylight room; all conveniences; references.

55TH ST.—Englishwoman having modern corner elevator apartment will let large front rooms; southern exposure; also small rooms, singly or en suite. Dodsworth, 358 Circle.

55TH ST.—Large south room, lavatory, modern, apartment, to quiet ladies; no cooking; $65; references required. R 166 Times.

56TH, 207 WEST.—Handsome suite for two; twin beds; piano; gentlemen; all conveniences.

57TH ST., WEST, (Near Columbus Circle.)—Two most desirable front rooms; business people. Circle 419.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity; lavatories; business couple; gentlemen; references. Thompson.

57TH, EAST of 7TH AV.—Attractive, southern room in private elevator apartment. Phone Circle 3053, extension 6.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Single, en suite; private bath; also studio; north light. Apt. 2S.

58TH, 124 WEST.—Large front room for one or two men; running water; bathroom adjoining; breakfast; telephone.

58TH ST., 168 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; excellent service and furnishings; also single rooms.

59TH, 120 WEST.—Large, bright room, adjoining bath; large closets; electricity; gentleman; references.

58TH, 128 West.—Comfortable room; gentleman; modern conveniences; private home; references.

58TH, 33 WEST.—Nicely furnished room in private family.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and suites attractively furnished.

67TH, 339 WEST.—For rent, furnished or unfurnished, single room, studio building, 12th floor, sunny.

68TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive suite, two rooms and private bath; electricity, telephone; private family; gentlemen only; price reasonable.

68TH, (Central Park West.) — Attractive room, gentleman; breakfast; Jewish family; Columbus 2388.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny front room, beautiful apartment; exclusive neighborhood; $6.50. Rouza.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large rear parlor, private bath, kitchenette; smaller room; maid service.

68TH, 148 WEST, (Broadway.) — Superior bachelor accommodations with couple; exclusive apartment; references. Gilman.

70TH ST, 345 WEST. (Apt. 3D.)—Large room, elevator apartment; gentleman; references.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Excellent rooms, private bath; telephone; park studio room to rent, moderate; convenient to bus, cars, subway. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 253 WEST.—Well-furnished room; running water; private house; references required.

70TH, 200 WEST.—A lady living alone would rent two rooms to business women; references exchanged. Apartment 1 South.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, connecting, $6-$7; suites; gentlemen, business couples.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

71ST ST., 37 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE TOP FLOOR DOUBLE ROOM, ADJOINING BATH, ELECTRICITY, $6; DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS, $4.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; phone, electricity, find running water; desirable location.

71ST, 145 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM SIZED ROOM; STEAM, ELECTRICITY, WATER.

71ST, 247 WEST.—Most desirable rooms for gentlemen; small family; location unexceptionable.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds, near Broadway.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; another room.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—3 windows front, second floor; private house; $8.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, running water; also front parlor; references.

72D, 308 WEST.—Handsome, y appoin.ed room, facing Riverside; running water; suitable married couple or gentlemen; references.

72D, 261 WEST.—High-class Winter reservations; handsomely furnished double rooms; private baths.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Attractive room and bath; also suite suitable for three gentlemen.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two medium rooms; heat; electricity; references. Col. 1242.

72D, 151 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, two rooms and bath; kitchenette arrangement; all conveniences. Telephone Columbus 9619.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, large front room, private bath; electricity; quiet, refinement.

73D, 140 WEST.—VERY DESIRABLE TOP FLOOR DOUBLE ROOM; RUNNING WATER; ELECTRICITY; $8; ALSO FRONT BASEMENT, $5; DESIRABLE, SINGLE ROOMS REASONABLE.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large, small rooms, electricity, subway, "L"; references. Telephone Columbus 4135.

73D, 158 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room; suitable two; electricity; references required.

73D, 289 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, bath, $11; references. Columbus 3974.

73D, 255 WEST.—Attractive, well heated room, private bath; also small; subway.

73D, 145 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; private bath; southern exposure.

73D, 173 WEST.—One large and small room, newly decorated.

73D, 139 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and medium rooms; also skylight; electricity.

73D, 154 WEST.—Excellent table board; home cooking; table guests accommodated.

73D, 132 WEST.—Single or two connecting rooms, bath; private house; gentlemen.

74TH STREET, 151 WEST.

BACHELOR ROOMS, ALL THE CONVENIENCES OF A HOTEL WITH THE COMFORTS OF HOME; LARGE OR SMALL ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, VALET SERVICE, &C.; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

74TH, 33 WEST.—SPACIOUS SUITE, TWO ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, IN STEAM HEATED, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED HOME; BREAKFAST; $175 MONTHLY.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small and medium rooms, comfortably furnished, near bath; gentlemen only; private house; references required; Christian family.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Parlor floor, excellent for physician; large room, southern exposure; part), gentlemen; electricity.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Small furnished room; gentleman; electricity; all improvements; references.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Luxurious, completely furnished rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; unexcelled service.

74TH, WEST, (Near Park.)—Unsurpassed bed, sitting room, bath; bachelor. Columbus 8248.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Second floor, private bath; also large and small rooms; electricity.

74TH, 115 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, adjoining bath, electricity, all conveniences.

75TH ST., 17 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; ONE FLIGHT; TWIN BEDS; TILE BATH; LAVATORY; SHOWER; ELECTRICITY.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; adjoining bath; electricity.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large back parlor; light housekeeping; private bath; electricity; single room.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Large rooms, $8-$9; electricity; parquetry; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

75TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; private baths; electricity; kenette.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room and bedroom; running water; select residence; references; $8.

76th, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, continuous hot water, electricity, $6-$10.

75TH ST., 14 WEST.—Elegant large front room, twin beds, electricity, lavatory, telephone; refined.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms; private baths. Schuyler 7323.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests. Cathedral 2038.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive furnished room; running water, electricity, telephone, steam heat; suitable bachelors, or couple; reasonable.

76TH, WEST.—Sunny room; attractive apartment; elevator, electricity; private family; no other lodgers. Telephone 2489 Schuyler.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; exclusive house; electricity; telephone; maid service. Col. 4587.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Comfortable large room, adjoining bath; continuous hot water, electricity; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Parlor; running water; electricity; piano.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Elegant furnished room in modern elevator apartment, facing park. Ghese.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished renovated southern rooms, individual baths; electricity; parlors; studio.

77TH, 172 WEST.—Large, light room, alcove; smaller room; very cheerful and homey; shower; use piano; references. Davidson.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; also small rooms; electricity; references.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Single rooms, $5; parlor, suitable physician; latest improvements; gentlemen.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Medium-sized room, with kitchenette; also small rooms.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms; connecting bath; single, en suite.

78TH, 326 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.) —Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; 79th St. subway.

78TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room; southern exposure; private bath, electricity; excertionally nice house.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated; southern exposure; gentlemen or couple; reference.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, southern exposed rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, connecting, shower baths; small room; exclusive house.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Two windows facing south; newly furnished; couple, men; $8.

79TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; southern exposure; running water; connecting bath.

79TH, (Near Broadway.)—Front suite, handsomely furnished; piano; also kitchen; reference required. Address John Blood, 105 West 40th.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, with private bath; immaculate; block subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful large room with dressing room; private bath, electricity, telephone.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Large, small; also large, unfurnished rooms for offices. Schuyler 2038.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Exceptionally large, double, single, sunny rooms, bath; electricity, steam.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, southern exposure, second floor; references.

81ST, 155 WEST.—Immaculate and luxuriously furnished suite, one, two rooms; private bath, shower, electricity, well heated; reasonable.

81ST ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; convenient subway and L stations.

81ST, 139 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny, well heated room, private bath, lavatory, kitchenette.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, private bath; continuous hot water.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home; large front room, dressing room; electricity; references.

82D, 139 WEST.—Elegant, sunny parlor, handsomely furnished, with use of kitchen, $6; steam, phone. Wallace.

82D, 113 WEST.—Large room for two; beautiful furniture; all conveniences. Mrs. Keinanen.

82D, 5 WEST.—Light, quiet rooms for gentlemen; elevator apartment; steam heat, electricity.

82D, 132 WEST.—Newly decorated, newly furnished, medium two, three room apartments.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished floor, private bath; other rooms; electric light.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

83D ST., 325 WEST.—Attractive rooms, high-class apartment. Telephone 4770 Schuyler, 5th apartment from elevator.

83D, 60 WEST.—Large room, parquet floor; electricity; private home; bachelor; permanent; highest references required.

83D, 200 WEST.—Spanish family has one room for rent; reasonable. Manwanilla.

84TH, 342 WEST.—back parlor, including butler's pantry, in modern private residence, suitable for doctor, dentist, &c.; $10 weekly; also large double front room, with all conveniences, $5 weekly; exclusive neighborhood; appointment by telephone, 8253 Schuyler.

84TH, 316 WEST.—Parlor, adjoining bedroom, near bath, ground floor apartment, couple or ladies preferred.

84TH, 101 WEST.—Large, neatly furnished room; telephone, steam heat, bath. Stewart.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive large room, hot and cold water, electricity, phone.

85TH, 325 WEST.—Front and back parlor, beautifully furnished; with or without board; all conveniences; single and double rooms.

85TH, 213 WEST.—Sunny front suite; convenient subway; suitable business people. Steveus.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Cheerful homelike rooms; running water, electricity. Schuyler 6635, Beer.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, all conveniences; also medium size room.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large front room, connecting bedroom; smaller, suitable business women.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Connecting rooms, together, singly; running water; elevator. Schuyler 8117.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Well-furnished single room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; reasonable.

85TH St., 122 WEST.—Attractive room with bath; fine private house; smaller room, $6.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; unique house; adjoining Riverside.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room, private house, $4; gentleman only.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Connecting rooms; running water; fourth floor, E. Miss Smith.

86TH, 44 WEST.—Large, handsome room, adjoining bath; also two.

86TH, 2 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; bath; breakfast; unusually high-class house.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished adjoining rooms; gentlemen; private house; bath adjoining; references.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished, 3 rooms and kitchenette, $65 monthly; elevator apartment.

87TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive parlors; one or two business gentlemen; breakfast; $12 weekly. Apartment 1.

87TH, 141 WEST, Hamilton Place.—Clean, sunny room, lavatory, all conveniences; private family; gentlemen only. Apt. 4S.

87TH, 45 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, all improvements; private baths; convenient locality.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Private house; beautiful, large, sunny rooms, kitchenette; electricity; $40-$50.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Bright, clean, furnished medium-sized room; private house; all conveniences.

88TH, 325 WEST, (Dreccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings, near Riverside; southern exposure, front; rooms, $5 to $15; 86th subway.

88TH, 172 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, large, small; gentlemen preferred; electricity; subway. "L."

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large room, bath; medium room; light housekeeping.

89TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, suitable for dentist; othe. rooms; southern exposure.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, twin beds; single, en suite; with, without baths.

91ST, 4 WEST.—Single or en suite; all conveniences; private family; adults; references. Apartment 2.

92D ST., 35 WEST.—French refined family; comfortable room; private house; L station; all improvements; reasonable.

92D, 74 WEST.—Well-furnished, homelike, comfortable front room; $5; gentleman. Barrington.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, single, suite; also parlor, use piano; reasonable.

93D ST., 259 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Large, attractive, newly furnished rooms; every modern convenience.

94D, 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; also small room, running water; private.

94TH, 166 WEST.—Desirable large front room; handsomely furnished; suitable for bachelor; bath; electricity; telephone; private family; references.

94TH, 143 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, separate or suite; also sunny large room; all accommodations; moderate; phone.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Light, airy room, well furnished, facing street, all conveniences; references.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable room, electric light, quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 70 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished, decorated; private bath; select house.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished room; private house, occupied by owner; bath convenient.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath adjoining; private family; references.

95TH, 336 WEST. (Riverside.) — Handsome front suite, single; electricity; shower; subway. Apt. 3.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Large and small rooms; shower, references. Apartment 4L.

95TH, 7 WEST.—Entire second floor, en suite, gentleman or couple; references.

95TH, 330 WEST, Apt. 1. (Riverside.)—Attractive room; business man or woman; $4.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; suitable gentleman; private family; breakfast optional; very reasonable. Apartment 7C.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Elegant, large, strictly modern front rooms, southern exposure; business people.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor; modern improvements. Apartment 3A.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well furnished front room, bath; telephone; gentleman; $6.

99TH, 244 WEST.—Large room; running water; suitable refined gentleman; private family. Strouse.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room in refined home. Apartment 4I.

100TH, 239 WEST.—Suite, 1, 2 rooms, bath; modern home; $40-$45 monthly.

101ST, 5 WEST.—Parlor, adjoining room; piano; also single rooms; gentlemen; reasonable. Bancel.

103D, 216 WEST. (Broadway.)—Large room; twin beds; electricity, telephone; $7; gentlemen. Frances.

104TH, 5 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for two people; references. Apt. 6.

105TH, 229 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautiful parlor and bedroom; $10 weekly. Apt. 6S.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; hot, cold water, telephone, elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

106TH, 248, (cor. B'way.)—Large, handsome, sunny front room; elevator Apt. Phillips.

106TH 50 WEST.—Large three-window corner room, overlooking park and Manhattan Av.; private house; electricity; no other roomers. Doctor.

107TH, 230 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Large and small; also room with private bath; newly decorated and attractively furnished; nice, sunny, select apartment; home comforts.

108TH, 301 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—High class apartment, large front room, private bath; unusual opportunity. Dickson, Academy 1500.

108TH, 256 WEST (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, $3.50; gentleman; telephone. Rogers.

108TH, 203 WEST.—Attractive, light, airy room; electricity, phone; private; reference; $3.50. Finneran.

109TH, 304 WEST, (Adjoining Broadway.)—Beautiful suite, two dressing rooms, private bath; furnished or unfurnished; modern; everything new.

109TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful double, single rooms; elevator apartment; reasonable, 6L.

110TH ST., 200 WEST.—Large sunny room near bath; no other roomers; modern; references. Apt. 6D.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; private family.

111TH, 500 WEST.—Something choice and high class; a gentleman strictly private.

112TH ST., 536 WEST.—Private Jewish family; elegant room, adjoining bath; terms moderate. Buschnes.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large or single sunny room, elevator apartment; references. Foresouth.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; warm, sunny; telephone; private entrance; $8 Wilford.

112TH, 504 WEST, (Subway, 110th.)—Handsomely furnished suite or single room; elevator apartment.

113TH, 567 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; corner Broadway; running water, bath adjoining; breakfast optional; convenient subway, surface cars; no other roomers. Devitt.

113TH ST., 511 WEST.—Exceptionally nice front room, southern exposure, well kept apartment; gentleman. M. English, Phone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, adjoining bath; private family. Apartment 2L.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Spacious room, private bath, elevator apartment; business woman preferred; references. Apt. 9A.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; bay window; refined; breakfast. Apt. 5L.

113TH, 318 WEST.—Nice rooms, heat, electricity, phone, table board if desired; gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Large, well furnished, sunny room, homelike, gentleman. Apt. 3.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Medium, outside room, Apt. 7, private family, references.

115TH, (Cor. Manhattan Av.)—West of 8th Av., near park; The Columbia; pleasant, steam-heated rooms, $4.50 to $8; board, $6, every comfort. Morn. 4021.

115TH ST., 609 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, comfortably furnished suite of rooms. Apartment 7.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Beautiful sunny front room; elevator; reasonable; subway. Apt. 2D.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Two sunny rooms; elevator; moderate price. Apt. 8S.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, outlook Riverside Drive; connecting bath. Apartment 62.

116TH and Claremont Av., (near Columbia and Riverside.)—Sunny front room, unusual location. Telephone Morningside 6187.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Two rooms in newly furnished apartment, suit gentlemen. Apply Superintendent.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant, large, single room; elevator building; electricity; $3.50. Apt. 3.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated and furnished; elevator apartment; first-class board.

118TH, 480 WEST, Opposite Columbia.—Elevator apartment, sunny outside rooms. Apt. 3B.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, Apt. 42, (Morningside Drive.)—Two corner sunny rooms, desirable.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Well-furnished room in home apartment. Periam.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Morningside Drive suite smaller with bath, single.

120TH ST., 414 WEST.—Two large rooms, newly furnished; bath; en suite or single; neighborhood exclusive. Apartment D6. Telephone Morningside 8760.

121ST, 342 WEST.—Desirable room, private house; cleanliness; home comforts; gentleman. Owner.

121ST, 41 WEST.—Attractive, large room; southern exposure; private family; reasonable. Jones.

121ST, 249 WEST.—Sunny rooms; kitchen privileges; ladies only. Apt. 5A. Hawley.

121ST, 30 WEST.—Southwest corner rooms; attractive outlook and furnishings. K.

121ST, 201 WEST.—Large, attractive room, high-class apartment. Apartment 2.

122D, 620 WEST, (near Riverside, Apt. 5.)—Attractively furnished rooms, private family; no other roomers. Morn. 3017.

122D, 137 WEST.—Sunny front, well heated; separate beds; subway. "L." reference.

122D, 500 WEST.—Front room, dining and bedroom, use kitchen. Superintendent.

123D ST., 523 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, business women; $5.50; references. Call Sunday afternoon. Brown.

123D, 340 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, sunny, connecting rooms; steam, electricity, hower.

123D, 123 WEST.—Well furnished room for gentleman; private house. Morningside 7973.

124D, 125 WEST.—Well-furnished room for gentleman; private house. Morningside 7956.

124TH ST., 525 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished front parlor and connecting bedroom; private American family, $6 weekly; evenings.

124TH, 520 WEST.—Large, attractive room and all conveniences to business lady; no other roomers. Apt. 5S.

125TH, 604 WEST.—Two bright, airy, sunsh

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Pierce-Arrow Little 6 landaulet; town car.
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Cadillac 8-cyl., 5-pass. sedan.
Cadillac special speedster; attractive car.
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MARMON 1917 five passenger brougham; like new, Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

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PACKARDS 1916 "1-35" landaulet; 7 pass.
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LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED.

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STANDARD 1916.—Used as demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4618.

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WINTON.—Must sacrifice immediately practically new Winton Six, 7-passenger touring automobile, with extra limousine body, electric light, self-starter, many extras; sacrifice $6500. Private Garage, 32 Lexington Av., near 23d St.

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The five-story Brick Apartment.
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The four-story brick flat, size of plot 18.6x75.

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Unusually attractive home in socially ideal location. 51 West 54th St., 10 rooms and foyer, 2 baths; modern, renewed interior; in good order throughout, $2,500; immediate occupancy. Apply PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200.

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16 Exceptionally well arranged rooms, 2 baths, suitable furnished rooms. **$2,000**
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Furnished House for Rent

Situated in the Eighties, just off 5th Avenue. A very attractive proposition for immediate occupancy.

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Colonial Mansion
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Known as "BARTON LODGE"

Property of Mrs. Seth Barton French

A magnificent estate comprising about 6 acres—one of the show places of Virginia Hot Springs, beautifully situated on a hillside commanding an unsurpassed view in all directions. It is adjacent to the Homestead Hotel.

The main house—a COLONIAL MANSION—is very richly furnished. There are two cottages also furnished, one of them suitable for a week-end party in the Winter time, thus saving the trouble of opening the big Colonial house. Also a well stocked greenhouse and spacious garage. The grounds are tastefully arranged.

Will sell furnished or unfurnished—an exceptional opportunity.

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NEW YORK HARBOR

TRACT of over 90 acres on 30-foot channel; trunk line rail connection. Attractive for large industrial enterprise.

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TRACT of over 35 acres, with about 1800 ft. frontage; rail connections.

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200 ft. frontage. About 22,000 sq. ft. solid ground. Splendid site for warehouse. Other larger and smaller properties in area and frontage.

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ONE—4 story and basement brick building, 80x100.
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Will sacrifice to a quick buyer
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Plot 46x100
Outside Restricted Zone.
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44 East 72d St.
10 Bedrooms and 3 Baths.
New plumbing, electric fixtures and decorations.
Apply O. L. Richard, 29 Broadway, or to your Broker.

Good Location for
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Small corner above 23rd St.
Immediate possession.
Very little cash required.
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New York Harbor—87 acres, with 2,000 feet new bulkhead. Minimum depth of water 18 feet at low tide.

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5-story double flat, 25x100, for sale at $28,000, subject to savings bank loan of $17,000 at 4½%. Income $3,200 per year. A bargain. Apply F. & G. Pflomm, 1,333 B'way.

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Madison Av., in Seventies, small, modern house; arrangement perfect professional and living purposes; light rooms; handsome woodwork; decorated excellent taste; splendid condition; best plumbing; little cash. Opportunity, 582 Columbus Av.

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Six-story elevator apartment house, opposite Park; fully rented; fine condition; 3-year mortgage $80,000. Rents $18,000. Expenses $10,000. Price $110,000. Little cash. Brokers protected.
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FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS

$900,000

WORTH OF FREE & CLEAR LOTS ADJOINING BRONX

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Including 7 Fine Corners, Suitable for Hotels, Moving Picture Theatres, etc.

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Five story, wide, triple Apartment, Bronx, near Subway station. Rental 14,500 / Price $38,500. Free and clear. Easy terms.

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New 6-Family Apartment

rented for $1,704 per year; hot water supply, electric lights, gas heaters; mortgage, $7,000; price, $13,500; terms easy; good section, near 4th Av. subway, Brooklyn. Stillman, 540 47th St.

FLATBUSH RESIDENCE

143 Linden Ave., near Bedford Ave., one-family detached, with garage for two cars. Large porch, steam heat, electric lights, parquette floors, 15 large rooms, open fireplace; plot 75x257½. Price $25,000. R. M. HOLLISTER, 1350 Pennsylvania Ave.

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—FLATBUSH—

Prospect Park South at Buckingham Road

The most delightful neighborhood. Handsome modern stucco semi-bungalow 9 spacious rooms, 2 bathrooms, several lavatories, numerous closets, immense living room with large open fireplace; parquet floors, steam heat, every known modern convenience.

OWNER'S BUSINESS COMPELS CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

No reasonable offer refused for a quick sale.

Seen by appointment. Apply
JOHN REIS CO.,
805 Flatbush Ave. Tele. Flatbush 1400.

Owner going South.
Must sell within 30 days.
No reasonable offer refused.

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Ocean Av., near Dorchester Road.

Frame detached, on plot 80x130; garage for 4 cars; excellent condition; every convenience; 12 rooms and 2 baths. Unusual opportunity to secure a big bargain. Can be seen by appointment only.

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Two-story brick, 15,000 square feet. Open on all sides. Heat, electric power, etc. Atlantic Av., near Nostrand Av. Station, Brooklyn. Bargain.

J. P. FROELICH,
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Phone Bedford 5900.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE

I am authorized to sell for benefit of creditors, for $4,400, beautiful 7-room detached dwelling, driveway, all improvements, steam heat, parquet floors, gas, electricity, tiled bath, porcelain fixtures, separate laundry, pantry; fine residential section in Jamaica; near elevated and L. I. Station; 5c fare to all parts Manhattan; express service; a liberal settlement with creditors enables me to make great sacrifice; can arrange suitable terms. Joseph Segrell, (basement,) 317 Fulton St., Jamaica; open Sundays. Phone 2350 Jamaica.

YOUR OWN HOME AND GARAGE

One family detached, 31x100, shingle and stucco, beautiful long bungalow roof. Enclosed porch 22 feet wide; steam heat, parquet floors in all rooms; finely decorated. Box stairs and woodwork all oak; laundry in cellar. Am selling these houses $1,000 below price. Look at them and you will see for yourself. Take Fulton St. "L" at Park Row to Rockaway Boulevard station. Walk south 3 blocks to Bell Place, and Van Wicklen Place. DENNIS J. COMISKEY, Owner and Builder.

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Built for all year home; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage; 4,000 square feet; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer; privilege of restricted bathing beach, yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 246 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

ALL-YEAR-ROUND HOME
Overlooking Long Island Sound.

6, 7, 8 and 11 rooms and bath, open fireplaces, beam ceiling, hardwood trim, gas, water, electricity, sewers, steam heat, &c.; enough ground for garden and garage; 3 minutes' walk to depot and ideal bathing, boating, and fishing; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; easy terms. Address S. A., 96 Times.

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Overlooking beautiful section of Hillside Av.; widow, who lost her husband by an accident, is compelled to sell her handsome semi-bungalow built under the supervision of one of the best architects, of specially selected material, containing 8 large, spacious rooms and 2 baths, all modern; large plot, garage; valued at $10,500; will sacrifice for $7,900 to quick buyer. Kalb, 317 Fulton St., Jamaica.

ALL YEAR SEMI-BUNGALOW NEAR THE SOUND

Seven rooms, bath, hardwood trim, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, double floors, hot water heat, gas, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; easy terms; good title. B. Meech, Boulevard, Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, L. I. Phone Flushing 1795.

Attractive 6-Room Cottages

At Jamaica, $4,000; a cleverly planned house, attractive outside and in; good restricted neighborhood; six rooms, tiled bath, gas electricity, parquet, tiled kitchen, pantries, large closets; room for garage or garden; $500 cash; 5c fare.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

Wonderful Investment Opportunity

$550 per lot, worth double, buys 50 improved New York City lots, excellent section, on trolley 6-cent fare Manhattan; 18 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; owners, responsible people, guarantee purchaser money back, plus 6%, if not sold at profit within 3 years. Will give bond; no triflers; reasons at interview. Address P O 225 Times Downtown.

STOP SEETH-MURRAY CO.
SEE
376 Fulton St., Jamaica.
Houses in best residential section of Jamaica
For Sale, Rent, or Exchange.
Closed Sundays.

OVERLOOKING THE LAKE

Modern cottage of seven rooms and bath; full cellar, heat; good location; plenty of ground for vegetables and poultry; only 30 minutes out; can be bought for less than city rent; must have $200 cash, balance $18 per month. Great Bargain. Box 275 Times Downtown.

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8 rooms overlooking the Sound, magnificent in every detail, in Restricted Park; handy to depot, 27 minutes out; am very anxious to sell; for a bargain apply M. Olsen, 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

an artistic all year English Home, in the hands of foremost decorators, just finished, at Plandome Estates, PLANDOME STATION, L. I., 30 minutes from N. Y., 50 minutes by motor from Queensboro Bridge. 32 electric trains. Am dst the hills of the North Shore, near Yacht, Golf and Country Clubs. Beautiful grounds, high elevation, overlooking the Peninsula of Great Neck. Solarium, breakfast porch, sleeping porch, verandas, servants' quarters, with bath. Highest restrictions. Most liberal terms for high grade [illegible]

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Write for Booklet "T." Sage Foundation Homes Co.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION.

Dignified in their substantial combination of rich dark brick and stucco, three new detached houses of 8 rooms and 3 baths have been completed for sale. Located on a quiet residential street, they have an unusual charm of appearance which makes them notable even in the Gardens.

47 West 34th St. New York — Forest Hills Long Island

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2 ACRE ESTATE
AT GREAT SACRIFICE
NEW ROCHELLE

Cost $100,000—Sell Under $40,000.

Large mansion, stone and frame construction; 16 rooms, 4 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, quartered oak trim and floors. Elaborate grounds, large trees, rare shrubs; choice location.

APPLY TO
JAMES D. McCANN
McCANN BUILDING
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—TO SETTLE ESTATE—
ALONG SOUND

Modern stucco house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; about acre of ground, lawns, trees; garage; private driveway; excellent environment, on the corner, in Port Chester's most exclusive neighborhood, adjacent to golf ground; house newly finished. Easy terms.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.
18 East 41st Street.

FOR SALE AT
SCARSDALE
1 Mile from Station.

One acre of high ground, commanding extended view. New House, 14 rooms, 4 baths, all improvements. Two car garage.

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LARCHMONT.

In exclusive section near the water, house of marble and stucco construction, tile roof, living room, dining room, music room, solarium, tile kitchen, 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths, enclosed sleeping porch, 3 servants' rooms and bath, 2-car modern garage. Over acre of ground. Owner will sacrifice.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.
18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

JUST COMPLETED.

Stucco house, containing 4 large master's bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths, dressing room, sleeping porch, enclosed and heated sun piazza, unique open terrace in rear, heated garage. It is located on a large plot in Cedar Knolls, Bronxville. Easily reached by motor or train from the city. An unusual opportunity to secure a most desirable country home at a low figure. *An attractive figure will be placed on it at this time.*

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FURNISHED HOUSE.

The owner of a beautiful Chester Hill residence has been called to Washington on Government service for six months. Will rent his beautifully furnished home at a reasonable rental to desirable people. This is a rare chance to secure a $30,000 home for the Winter. Applicant must be high class in every sense of the word and furnish best of references.

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An opportunity is offered to rent furnished or unfurnished a gentleman's country estate; the modern stone residence has 20 rooms, 5 baths, 3-car garage, with chauffeurs' shop.

BURKE STONE, Inc., BRONXVILLE

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Modern stucco house, best location, 12 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, open fireplaces; garage; plot 100x123. Only $15,000.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
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32 Minutes from Grand Central, 3 minutes' walk from station; improvements, high land, beautiful views, overlooking new parkway improvements. Will build for you a 7-room and bath home, including fine ¼ acre plot; total cost $5,900; easy terms. Plans at our N. Y. office. Modern homes already built on large plot, $5,500 up. Call or write for particulars. Owners Park View Heights, 30 East 42d St., N. Y. Phone 7327 Murray Hill.

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30 acres Estate; 500 feet elevation; 1¼ hours Grand Central; near station; 5-cent trolley fare. Entrancing views over Westchester and into Conn. 25 acres tillable. Elevated spring for gravity water House 54x30; large porches; 16 rooms. $13,500. Worth double.

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At Katonah.

4½ acres; residence 10 rooms, 2 baths, toilets, hot water heat; stable, garage, workshop, man's room; practically new. $13,000.

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Attractive 6-Room Cottages

At Jamaica, $4,000; a cleverly planned house, attractive outside and in; good restricted neighborhood; six rooms, tiled bath, gas electricity, parquet, tiled kitchen, pantries, large closets; room for garage or garden; $500 cash; 5c fare.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

Wonderful Investment Opportunity

$550 per lot, worth double, buys 50 improved New York City lots, excellent section, on trolley 6-cent fare Manhattan; 18 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; owners, responsible people, guarantee purchaser money back, plus 6%, if not sold at profit within 3 years. Will give bond; no triflers; reasons at interview. Address P O 225 Times Downtown.

Furnished and unfurnished houses and apartments for rent in Lawrence Park and Bronxville—Rentals $50 to $500 per month. Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville.

AT WHITE PLAINS.

Large corner plot; fine shade; splendid neighborhood; nine rooms, two baths, billiard room, sleeping porch; garage OWNER GOING AWAY, WILL SACRIFICE.

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Within commuting distance, on Harlem R. R.; 200 acres, fine soil; ten-room house, with fireplaces; dairy barn, outbuildings; with lake, $75 per acre. No exchange.

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SCARSDALE—Charming English home of low tile thatched roof house with spacious living rooms, including large living porch with tile floor; private dining porch; 5 masters' bedrooms with sleeping porch and 2 tiled baths; 2 servants' rooms and bath; hot water heat; 2-car hollow tile garage with chauffeur's room above; over an acre of land with beautiful trees and large road frontage; surrounded by beautiful small estates; near Scarsdale Golf Club. Quick action necessary. Price much under cost to duplicate.

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GREENACRES—Old fashioned Colonial house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, new and entirely modern; surrounded by beautiful trees; garage; 10 minutes' walk to Hartsdale Station, Scarsdale Golf Club and Westchester Tennis Club.

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Beautiful estate of fifty acres, 2¼ miles from railway station, situated on the highest point of land in the town of Rye, with unobstructed views up and down Long Island Sound for miles. Modern Colonial house, with 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms; garage, gardener's cottage, and modern farm buildings. For sale at a great bargain, including registered cattle and well equipped poultry plant.

Chas. Field GRIFFEN AND CO.
11 East 42d St., New York.
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For Sale to Settle an Estate at
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ATTRACTIVE STUCCO HOUSE, fully furnished; 11 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; garage. Corner plot of one acre, with fine trees and lawns; private driveway. Exceptional neighborhood. For further particulars apply S-1538.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave

To Settle an Estate AT PELHAM

5 minutes' walk from Station.

Corner plot 140x210, artistically landscaped; many large trees. Frame and stucco residence; 10 rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvements. Garage. May consider renting. For further particulars apply S-344.

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Over two Acres of Land, well located; 9-room house, 3 baths. Garden & Garage.

For sale at $18,500.00.

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2 baths; every modern improvement; in fine residential section of Larchmont; convenient to station, school, village, and Sound. $1,000.00 cash; balance on Monthly Payments like rent.

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PELHAM MANOR Apartments

7 ROOMS, 3 Baths, Housekeeping, $1,000
1 or More Rooms, Housekeeping, $420 up

Sleeping Porch, Restaurant. Extensive Grounds, Fine Old Trees, Country Life City Conveniences. Near water and golf Chelsea, N. Y., or 1991 & 1853M—Pelham

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Gentleman's Estate.
Bargain.

Commuting distance, forty-one acres. Modern stone house, six master's bedrooms, four baths, four servants' rooms and bath; large garage. Superintendent's cottage, green house, garden, fruit; beautiful views of surrounding country for miles. Photographs.

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AT ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE.
12 ACRE ESTATE.

Harlem division; dwelling, 12 rooms, baths, all improvements; cottage, garage, stable, chicken houses; fruit, shade trees; splendid opportunity.

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51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT

at Colonial Heights; large house with 8 rooms and bath tastefully decorated; all improvements; plot 166x112. Liberal terms for quick sale. 154 Nassau St.

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Most modern home in the near-in Hudson River Dist.

Absolutely the finest home, built under modern construction, with garage for two cars, can be bought under Sheriff sale for one-third of cost PRICE TO BUILD TODAY.

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Ask for W. E. Burdakin, for further information.
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22 acres. Best section. Modern residence and outbuildings. Guests' cottage. Splendid farm land. Lawns. Gardens. High elevation. Magnificent Sound views. Owner will sacrifice.

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You can bring your own builder to estimate its value.

I have a very PRETTY ENGLISH STYLE COTTAGE for sale at a sacrifice—7 rooms and large glass-enclosed and heated porch; beautiful view of the water; near trolley and subway; all city improvements; 5c. fare; house is brand new. Very easy terms.

A. MORGAN 17 MADISON AVENUE.

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Larchmont Gardens

This Beautiful Colonial House
PRICE $9,500
Fine large plot with view of Sound.
Easy Terms of Payment.

Larchmont Gardens is one of New York's most desirable and carefully restricted all-year-round suburbs. 38 minutes from Grand Central Station situated near Golf Course. Tennis, boating, fishing, etc.

Houses from $5,000 up.
Building Lots, $300 up.

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Branch office on property open every day.

AT RYE *Owner Must Sell*

Property comprises 7¼ acres, with well landscaped grounds, near Apawamis Golf Club. Frame Colonial Residence, 16 rooms, 4 baths, two sleeping porches, steam heat, gas and electric light. Garage. Tennis Court. Fine flower and vegetable gardens; fruit trees.

For photographs and further particulars, apply S-31

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A CHANCE TO
BUY OR RENT
48 RICH AVE.,
"CHESTER HILL,"
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The two and a half story basement and cellar frame Dwelling, 12 rooms and 2 baths, all improvements. Size of plot 65x125.

Will rent or sell at a very low figure. No reasonable offer refused. Brokers invited. Keys and particulars with

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For Sale or Rent at
MOUNT KISCO
ATTRACTIVE 120 ACRE ESTATE

with lake of four acres in woods, flower and vegetable gardens; tennis court; residence 15 rooms, 4 baths; stable and garage, other outbuildings.

Can now be bought at much less than its actual value. For rent, furnished, for season of year. *For further particulars apply S.—393.*

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2 New Residences Each of 9 rooms, 3 baths; garage attached. Large plots, one a corner; conveniently located in established communities. Splendid shade trees. Both residences ready for immediate occupancy. Sale at reasonable price; or Rent Unfurnished.

Furnished Residences—$150-$300 per month. For Winter months. Several residences elegantly furnished, never offered before for rent.

Vacant Land—in ¾ acre or larger plots; $2,500 per Acre; well located for residential properties; large residences in immediate vicinity. JOSEPH ELSENER, Scarsdale, New York.

Hill Top Home & Farm

60 acres of fertile land, commanding unsurpassed Hudson River and inland views; 10-room modern house; all improvements; farmer's cottage, garage, &c.; one hour out; price $40,000; an unusual opportunity.

LEWIS & BRESTON
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.

Rye—Bargain

Farm of ninety acres, in select neighborhood, with fine old farm house and farm buildings. Will be sold to close an estate.

PRICE $25,000.

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FINE PRODUCTIVE FARM
100 ACRES—$8,000.

About 1½ hours from Grand Central Station.

Situated on the east side of the Hudson River. Fine, gently rolling and fertile fields, suitable for a wide variety of crops—glorious views—excellent farm house and barns.

A progressive, up-to-date, going farm at a great bargain.

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18 rooms, several baths, electricity, billiard room; ¾ acre, garden, garage; river view, sightly place; sale necessary; $10,000 on mortgage, low price; on Hudson River, 35 minutes from 42d St.

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Westchester County, Along the Sound, In the Hills, Sale or Rent,
Furnished or unfurnished, large or small. Some special bargains.

HOWELL C. PERRIN,
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$40 A MONTH

If taken Nov. 1st, attractive dwelling; real country location, yet all improvements and convenient to station. Don't delay.

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PARK HILL
On the Hudson

REMARKABLE BARGAINS

Owing to the Receivership of the American Real Estate Co. we offer for quick sale beautiful building sites and houses at substantial discounts from former prices.

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527 Fifth Avenue, New York
Office at Park Hill open every day
Take Subway to Van Cortlandt [illegible] trolley to Park Hill.

For Sale at
BEECHMONT PARK
New Rochelle

Corner Plot of over 1 Acre with very artistic new frame residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, enclosed porch, and all improvements. Can be bought at much below its actual value.

For further particulars apply S-1563.

527 5th Av., New York. Fish & Marvin Pelham, New York.

L'ECLUSE on the Sound
Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.

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BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN ESTATE
GREAT BARGAIN
ON QUAKER RIDGE,
½ Mile from Larchmont Sta.

30 acres—lake and brook. Beautiful modern house, splendidly furnished, contains 18 rooms and

THE HILLSIDE AT **MONTCLAIR** THE MOUNTAIN TOWN

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HANDSOME COLONIAL RESIDENCE, containing 10 Rooms, 3 Bathrooms, Solarium. Steam-heat; electricity..... **$16,000**

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The owner of this charming home has been ordered West by his employers, one of the largest trusts. The house has 8 large rooms and bath, exterior finish stucco, brown trim. Every modern convenience. Near schools, churches and stores. Best street in town. Plot 50x100, with garage.

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in the Berkshires; 1,300 feet in the air, with beautiful views of distant hills for fully 50 miles; 500 acres; many smooth, rolling fields, entirely free from stone; three houses; two streams, woods, &c.; an exceptional stock farm; near Litchfield, Conn. Only $19,000 for immediate sale. Joan Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York City.

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Good house and barn; good road; 1¼ miles from R. R., village; 1 mile from Housatonic River; 7 varieties fruit; good water; select neighbors; $600 cash. See Catalog, Page 16, Colonial Farm Corp., 2 Rector St., N. Y.

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VIRGINIA

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Thoroughly modern, beautifully furnished residence, with garage. (If wanted.)

Large living room, dining room, sun parlor, pantries, kitchen and laundry. Three master bedrooms and two baths; two servants' rooms and bath; surrounded by beautiful gardens. Select neighborhood. Apply ROGERS, Boston Post Road, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

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High Class Elevator Apartments,
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High Class Elevator Apartm't
Attractive Floor Plan.
Many of the Apartments are owned by the occupants.
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Opposite Morningside Drive.
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Also one 6 room apartment, 3 baths, **$1,500.**
Extra maid's rooms if desired.
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9 Rooms.

Also 8-room apt. to sublet; modern, refined, high class; elevator.
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N. E. COR. HAVEN AV.
4-5 Rooms Large foyers, ample closets, **$510-$810**
Agent on Premises.
Telephone St. Nicholas 9212, 9262.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT
ALL OUTSIDE
8 Rooms & Bath
CORNER
68-70 Lenox Ave.
113TH—BLOCK FRONT—114TH
Apply on Premises, or
EARLE & CALHOUN,
200 West 72d St.—Col. 5116-7-8

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
DOCTOR'S OFFICES
suitable for
Dentist, Nose or Throat Specialist.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
NEW APARTMENT, JUST COMPLETED.
34 WEST 51ST ST.
EUGENE A. WALSH
on Premises. Phone Circle 1184.

LUCILLE COURT,
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Five and seven rooms; elevator; rents $50 to $65.

249-251-255 West 111th Street.
Seven and eight large rooms; elevator; $47.50 to $53.50.
SHAW & CO., 1 West 125th Street.

The Raymore,
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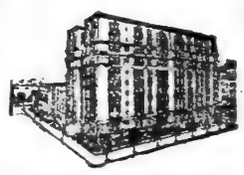
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500 to $2,200
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

SKYLIGHT STUDIO
$35.
5 West 16th Street.
Also Apartments. Phone 3266 Chelsea.



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Broadway,
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Model 8 room apartment. Southern exposure. Rooms all outside. Spacious Living Room and Library. Dining Room in the Gothic period; 3 large Master Bedrooms, 2 Master Baths and Lavatory. Parquet flooring throughout. AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT.

Moderate rentals. Central location. Courteous and efficient service.

H. B. Snyder, Manager

New Buildings

14 apartment houses in this superb location, overlooking the Hudson; transit facilities, Subway, bus, and surface lines.

On Riverside Drive
Office, 900 Riverside, Corner 161st St.

5-6-7 Rooms—1-2 Baths
Rents $62 to $80

One 7-room apartment, exceptionally desirable, overlooking the Hudson. Rent, $100.

Under Direct Management of Owner
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1125 Lexington Ave., Cor. 78th St.
6—7—8 ROOMS, $1200 to $1400.

SHERWOOD
2790 Broadway, Near 108th Street
8 ROOMS—$1200.
Apply on premises or to
DEED REALTY COMPANY
68 Broad St., New York.
Telephone Broad 6177

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

144 West 57th Street
1, 2 and 3 rooms, 1 and 2 baths..... $500-$1,300

116 West 59th Street
2 and 3 rooms and bath .....$1,000-$2,100

305 Lexington Avenue
2 and 3 rooms and bath .....$1,000-$1,600

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Avenue.
Telephone 6200 Murray Hill.

470 CONVENT AVE.
SARANAC S. W. COR. 161ST ST.
2 FIVE-ROOM APARTMENTS
Modern, exclusive 6-story Elevator Apartment House.
RENT $55
Apply to Superintendent on Premises, or
FREDERICK BROWN, 217 Broadway, N. Y.

57 West 75th St.
One Apt. 7 Exceptionally Large and Bright ROOMS.
Service and Passenger Elevators, exclusive neighborhood; rent $1,400. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

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Skylighted studios to rent, 51 West 12th St. Large studio 60x20, bedroom, bath and kitchen, $175 a month. Two studios 20x30, bath and small room, $65 and $75. Steam heat, electric light, open fireplaces. Building entirely remodeled.

COURTWOOD,
S. W. Corner 169th St. and Broadway. Large light corner apartment; 7 rooms two baths; decorated to suit; up-to-date fixtures and appointments in high-class elevator apartment; $44 month.

ALMOST ENTIRELY RENTED

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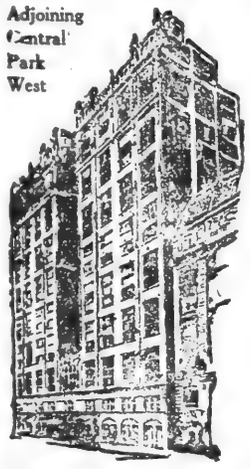
Adjoining Central Park West



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WE offer to you in this new fireproof building every convenience of the modern hotel, with the utmost privacy of the home.

Ball Rooms, Exhibition Rooms, Swimming Pool, Squash Courts and Roof Playground for Children.

Maid and Valet Service.

Studio Duplex Apartments,

2 to 6 Rooms and Bath

with large north light studios for artists and similar apartments facing south for non-professionals. Unfurnished only.

Rents $1,600 to $3,000

Meals are served from restaurant direct to apartments by electric dumbwaiters without extra charge for service. Raw materials purchased by you are cooked by best chefs obtainable; no charge for cooking. Refrigeration free.

Restaurant under the personal direction of Gustave Becker, formerly chief chef Hotel Blackstone, Chicago.

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L. E. Wright, Manager for Owners.

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370 Central Park West

"The Apartment House Unique"

S. W. Corner of 97th St.

An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness

Featuring Elizabethan Architecture

Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms—Rentals $700 to $1 800.

SPECIAL 3 ROOM SUITES. SEVERAL CHARMING SUITES WITH HUGE STUDIO ROOM, HIGH STUCCO CEILING AND OPEN FIREPLACE.

[illegible] Management Corporation,

299 Madison Ave. Corner 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt—3237

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES

AN IDEAL BLENDING OF CITY AND COUNTRY LIFE.

"The Terrace"

S. W. Corner South Broadway and Valentine Lane, So. Yonkers

"The Valberk-Leighton"

Corner Valentine Lane, Berkeley and Leighton Aves., So. Yonkers

Modern high-class elevator Apartment Houses; large, airy, outside rooms with sleeping balcony; equal in finish to any New York City apartment; in exclusive Van Cortlandt Terrace, the best section of South Yonkers, surrounded by one-family dwellings.

4 rooms .....$624 | 6 rooms.....$744 to $780
5 rooms.....$780 to $960 | (2 baths)

Perfectly arranged doctor's apartment, 8 rooms and 2 baths, $1200; Private entrance on Broadway. Take Broadway subway to Van Cortlandt Park, then Yonkers car to Valentine Lane; cars every 2 minutes; all night service. 40 minutes from 42d St.

Rollins Bros., Owners and Builders,

545 South Broadway, Cor. Oakwood Ave. and Valentine Lane.

Wm. H. Leslie, Resident Manager. Telephone Yonkers 4390.

JACKSON HEIGHTS GARDEN APARTMENTS

THE MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR AND A BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK FROM EVERY WINDOW.

3 & 4 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $30 to $50

6 & 7 LARGE ROOMS & 2 BATHS, $61 to $88

TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Subway Station to Queensboro Subway, direct to 25th St. Station (Free Transfers). Time, 20 Minutes.

Illustrated Descriptive Booklet, with Floor Plans, &c., upon request.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

Renting Office at Jackson Heights—Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.

Telephone Newtown 708.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offers the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention. The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

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72d St.—Broadway—73d St., Facing Sherman Square.

EXPRESS SUBWAY STATION AT 72D ST.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths

Rentals $2,100 to $3,800

Including Refrigeration.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space. There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and Service Elevator.

Tel. 3547 Columbus. Resident Manager on Premises.

Attractive Apartments on Washington Heights

Fifth Ave. Bus Service Throughout This Section.

IMPROVEMENTS:—Two elevators, needle spray showers, sunken sanitary bath tubs, vacuum cleaning, etc. SPACIOUS Rooms. Ample Closets.

The Nathan Hale,

454 Fort Washington Ave., Southeast Corner 181st St.

"Most Beautiful Apartment on Washington Heights"

3-5-6-7-9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths, $45 to $108.33

Swampscott — 660 W. 180th St. S. E. Corner Broadway. Elevator. Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; beautifully situated. 6 Rooms .$55 to $57.50 7 Rooms $60

Bellcourt — 895 Ft. Washington Av. Corner 178th St. Elevator. Delightful, high, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department. 8 Rooms $100

Hispania Hall — 601 West 156th St. N. W. Corner Broadway. Elevator. Overlooking Hispanic Art Museum. 3 Rooms.....$100

Knap & Wasson Co., Agents

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2,750 Broadway, Corner 156th St. Telephone 870 Audubon.

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32 East 64th Street
14 Rooms, 4 Baths,
$7000

40-48 West 59th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2500
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3500

20 East 48th St.
2 Rooms and Bath,
$780

130 West 57th St.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths,
$4000

68 East 86th St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2400
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2500

414 Madison Ave.
2 Rooms and Bath,
$900

23 East 63rd St.
2 Rooms and Bath,
$600 to $720

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.

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414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Phone Murray Hill 5600.

East 56th St.

NORTH EAST CORNER 1 FIFTH AVENUE

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION

November first will see this aristocratic Fifth Avenue landmark ready for occupancy. We are remodeling this stately property of Lord William Waldorf Astor, which is located in the most desirable section of Fifth Avenue, into the most exclusive apartment house conceivable.

An exceptional restaurant planned to become distinguished for its atmosphere of luxuriousness and comfort as well as unusual cuisine will be maintained. It will be under the supervision of A. Jordant, formerly of the Plaza and the Claridge. Meals will be served in the rooms without additional cost.

In their really homelike atmosphere and elegance of appointment these mansions will be a step in advance of even the finest apartment hotels. There are suites of from one to five rooms with one or more baths.

Management of WARREN E. KRECHTING

Formerly Asst. Manager Hotel Manhattan

No. 1 EAST 56th STREET Tel. 865 Plaza

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925 PARK AVE.

N. E. Corner 80th St.

Triplex Apartment of 12 rooms and 4 baths. Four family bedrooms. Three servants' bedrooms. Private entrance on 80th Street. Three open fireplaces. Servants' hall. Private laundry. Southern and eastern exposures. Rent $4500.

823 PARK AVE.

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Duplex Apartments of 12 and 13 rooms and 4 and 5 baths, $4600 to $5500. Servants' dining room and 3 servants' bedrooms, self-contained in apartments. Open fireplaces. Individual laundries. One apartment with private roof garden. Southern, western and eastern exposures.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO.

9 EAST 44TH STREET TELEPHONE 8300 MURRAY HILL

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H-H

HENDRIK HUDSON

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 110TH TO 111ST.

Attention is called to the location of the Hendrik Hudson, crowning the heights of Riverside Drive, also to its children's roof garden playground and its gymnasium for the grown-ups.

7 & 8 Room

apartments, duplex and comfortably arranged, 7-room with 2 baths; 8-room with 3 baths. Rentals, $1,500 to $1,800. Thoroughly modern in equipment and service.

Subway at Buildings. Buses at Door.

Every Room Flooded With Sunshine, Brightness and Cheer.

815 PARK AVE.

S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.

A New, Magnificent, 14-Story Structure

Novel Devices Throughout, Laundry and Dryers on Roof, Open Wood Burning Fireplaces, Luxurious Plumbing, Enclosed Radiators, Marble in Elevator Shafts, Etc.

EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF

6, 7, 8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS RENTS $2300 to $3800

Also a Few 1, 3, 4 Room Apartments on Main Floor $750 to $1800

Apartments may be seen Evenings; a Model Furnished Apartment now on Exhibition.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts., on premises. Phone Lenox 6989.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR

Gardens Apartments

UNIQUE

New conception and conform[illegible]

FOR [illegible] ROOMS

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Rooms [illegible]

½ [illegible] To West Side Tennis Club From R. R. Station

15 Minutes to 34th St. 7th Av.

For Particulars Apply to Premises or

EARLE & CALHOUN, Agents

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

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NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.

1 Apt. 3 Rooms & Bath, Rental $1,260.

Prince's Court,

N. E Cor 164th St. & Broadway.

1 Apt. 7 Rooms & Bath,

Convenient to subway. Buses pass door.

Rental $960.

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Excellent Location

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$1,000 to $1,200.

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New

Non-Elevator Apartments

3-4-5 ROOMS

646 to 656 West 160th St.

(Near Riverside Drive)

Look Them Over

Nothing Better

NORMAN DENZER, Agt.

3,816 Broadway (at 159th St.)

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Picken Court

706 Riverside Drive

South Corner 148th Street. 10-Story Fireproof Building.

6-7 All Outside Rooms

Rents $1,200 to $1,400

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Near Riverside Drive. 8-Story Fireproof Building. All Outside Rooms.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths

Rent only $900

Apply to Supt. on Premises, or

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9 East 39th St.

4 Room Apartment

Unfurnished,

to Lease.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—East Side.

Elevator Apartments

1261 Madison Av. Corner 90th St. { 8-9 ROOMS 2 Baths $1800-$2100
Physician's Apt., 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,000

1326 Madison Av. Corner 94th St. { 7 ROOMS $1,000

158 East 94th St. Cor. Lexington Ave. { 6 ROOMS $760

16-20 E. 97th St. { 7 ROOMS $660

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of all East Side Apartments.

DUFF & CONGER, Inc.

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New Elevator Apartments

14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING

160th St. & Edgecombe Av.

Overlooking Polo Grounds, Harlem and East Rivers.

Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Avs. Express "L" Stations.

3-4 and 5 Up-to-Date

All Outside Rooms

SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.

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Chesterfield

260 Riverside Drive

Northeast Corner 98th St.

10-Story High-Grade Elevator Apartments.

7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths

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Apply to Superintendent on premises, or

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182 West 58th Street

A Corner Residential Building

Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible to the Business and Amusement Centres

ONE SUITE OF 10 ROOMS AND 5 BATHS, $5,000

Also Suite of 14 Rooms and 5 Baths, $8,000.

Unusually Large Entertaining Space—Appointments and Service Unexcelled

Specially arranged four-room Doctor's Suite, with private entrance, $2,000 per annum.

Inspection Invited. Resident Manager. Phone Columbus—4253.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished. APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

FURNISHED APARTMENT

With Every Modern Improvement

Including Refrigeration, Linens, Silver, Glassware, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.

12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms

Inquiry Superintendent or your own broker.

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NEW BUILDING

Seaman Ave. & 204th St.,

Two blocks west of Broadway.

4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath

Extraordinary Large and Light

$36.00 to $60.00

Beautifully decorated and interior finish equal to the best fireproof apartments on Park and Fifth Aves.; parquet floors throughout. Kitchen Clothes Dryer and every convenience.

Excellent surroundings in exclusive neighborhood; convenient to subway and surface cars.

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10 ROOMS—3 BATHS

Elegant Apartment

AT

89th St. & Central Park West

(ST. URBAN)

AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICE.

GOODWIN & GOODWIN

Agents on Premises.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

420 W. 121st St. Cor. Amst. Av.
ONE 7 ROOM COR. APARTMENT, $900.

200 W. 112th St. Cor. 7th Av.
ONE 7 ROOM APT., $720.

851 W. 181st St.
THE NORTHERN,
Cor. Northern Av. Overlooking Hudson.
5-6-7-8 ROOMS, $540 TO $1,100.

45 Pinehurst Av. Cor. 179th
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $456-$900.
Apply Supts., or

LOUIS SCHLECHTER

140 St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 117th.
Phones 2427-3930 Morningside.

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981 Park Ave.

N. E. Corner 83rd Street.

MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING

Situated in centre of Fashionable Residential Section.

4—9 Rooms

2 Master's Bathrooms.

Rooms exceptionally large and bright. Service that satisfies the most discriminating people.

4 Rooms, $1,100, (Suitable Doctor;)

9 Rooms, Corner, $1,900.

Superintendent on Premises.

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830 Park Ave.

S. W. Corner 76th Street

8th Floor Duplex,

12 Rooms, 4 Baths

4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, and entirely separated from rest of apartment 3 servants' rooms with bath, to be sublet, unfurnished, for tenant now in Government service. Attractive proposition for immediate inquiry. For particulars apply to

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished. HOTEL LATHAM

22d Street and 5th Avenue

Completely Renovated—Fireproof Construction—European and American Plans.

Ideal location for permanent guests desiring suites or single rooms with private baths. Refined furnishings. Every desirable appointment. Highest character of service. One of New York's notable cuisines. Special rates by month or year.

Under new management.

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NEAR UNION SQUARE.

6 AND 7 ROOMS, $65-$100.

ALL EXPOSED, ELEVATOR, &C.

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NEW BUILDING.

1706 Nelson Avenue,

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3 and 4 ROOMS, $28 and $36.

Restricted; all improvements; excellent views. Take Jerome Av. "L" to 176th St. or University Av. car at West 181st St. to Brandt Place. Renting agent on premises.

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Fireproof, nine story, exclusive Building for bachelors; full club service; every facility for meals in apartments and entertaining. Two rooms and bath. Rentals $1,080 to $1,800

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Corner Amsterdam Avenue

Attractive Apartments. Elevator and Switchboard Service. Rentals $40 to $45. Apply

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310-320 West 99th St.

High Class Apartments of

8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS

To Lease from October 1.

Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.

Manhattan Leasing Co.,

149 Church St.

Telephone 6390—Barclay.

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44 West 77th Street

ADJOINING CENTRAL AND MANHATTAN SQUARE PARKS.

8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.....$3,000

Eleventh floor; living room, 18x28; bedrooms all face south; modern fireproof building.

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152 West 58th Street

Between 6th & 7th Avenues

NEW HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

4 rooms with bath

5 rooms with 2 baths

Hotel service if desired.

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Modern 12 story Fireproof Building.

ONE APARTMENT TO RENT.

2 Rooms, Bath & Kitchenette, $1,400

Open fireplaces, refrigeration, valet; restaurant in building; OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

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Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartments. Near Subway. For lease from Oct. 1st.

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9 rooms, $1,600 to $2,000.

With two or three baths. Apply to

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Amsterdam Av. Entire Block 176th to 177th St.

Elevator Apartments, all modern improvements, unobstructed views; opposite High Bridge Park.

3-4-5 Rooms & Bath, $23 to $38

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6 and 7 Room Apartments

704 HYCKMAN ST.

Near Broadway and Subway.

Rents $35 to $44.

Modern Improvements. Superintendent.

REDUCED RENTS

THE PLAZA

Eight-room elevator apartments; rents $80-$95 month; elegant order. 795 St. Nicholas Av., (Corner 150th.) Superintendent.

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265 West 81st St.,

NEAR WEST END AV.

9 Rooms.

RENT $1,530.

Hamilton Terrace—144 St.

Two Blocks East of Amsterdam Av.

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

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9 Rooms & 3 Baths.

Overlooking Central Park; fireproof one block to "L," subway and cars

Apply on premises, or

WILLIAM F. FUERST, Inc., 47 Nassau St.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS

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Apartments and studios (north light) to lease, furnished or unfurnished.

J. E. BALL, MANAGER.

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2 Rooms & Bath, Non-Housekeeping

(cor. 64th St. and Madison Av. (726 Mad. Av.).
(cor. 54th St. and Madison Av. (25 East 54th.).
(cor. 48th St. and Madison Av. (25 East 48th.).
$900 to $1,260. Apply on Premises, or to
HALSEY & FLINT, 7 East 42d St.

Wilbraham

5th Av., N. W. Cor. 39th St. Entrance, 1 West 39th St.

Choice Apartments of 2, 4, or more large, well-ventilated rooms, with bath; annual rentals $720 to $1,500, including maids' services; meals, laundry, and valet service if desired. Superintendent on premises, or FREDERICK FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 540.

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150 WEST 79 ST.

9 Rooms—3 Baths $2,800

EDGAR A. LEVY LEASING CO.

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Phone Murray Hill 6960

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30 W. 54th St.

(Restricted Street)

TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 20 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6438.

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562 WEST END AV.

At 87th St.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths

Extra Maids' Rooms.

Rent $2,100 & Up

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200 WEST 58TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.

1 apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths.
1 apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths.
Rentals include refrigeration.
Owned and managed by
DURHAM REALTY CORP., 511 5th Av.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Court.

231st St. Subway Station.

4 ROOMS.....$28-$32

AGENT ON PREMISES.

"IDEAL HOMES"

$100 to $1,000 per month. Best Apartments in the choice locations of New York. None others listed. Save Time and Temper by coming to THE "IDEAL HOMES" CO., 500 Fifth Avenue, at 42nd St., Room 408. Tel. 3614 Murray Hill.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS

222 West 59th St.

Apartments and studios (north light) to lease, furnished or unfurnished.

J. E. BALL, MANAGER.

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2 Rooms & Bath, Non-Housekeeping

(cor. 64th St. and Madison Av. (726 Mad. Av.).
(cor. 54th St. and Madison Av. (25 East 54th.).
(cor. 48th St. and Madison Av. (25 East 48th.).
$900 to $1,260. Apply on Premises, or to
HALSEY & FLINT, 7 East 42d St.

THE GREENE COURT,

1815 7th Ave.,

S. E. Cor. 111th St.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT

Suites of 5 and 6 Rooms.

Supt. on Premises.

Zipkes System Management,

405 Lexington Ave.

Tel. 6306 Murray Hill.

SMALL APARTMENTS.

2 Rooms and Bath—$55-$65.

52 West 37th Street.

2-3 Rooms & Bath—$55-$80. Elevator, Telephone, Maid and Meal Service.

645-647 Madison Ave.

MARSTON & CO.,

549 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 540.

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7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangements of rooms; abundance of closet room; elevator, all night service; 1st floor corner apartment, suitable for doctor or dentist.

805 St Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3573 B'way (147th St.)

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80 WEST 40TH ST

Very Desirable North Light Studio Apartments

7 ROOMS & BATH, also 2 ROOMS.

Superintendent, on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

247 FIFTH AVE.

EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT

9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

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63 East 74th St. N. W. Cor Park Av.

Eight all outside rooms, two baths.
Nine all outside rooms, two baths.

Furnished or Unfurnished

Apply to Superintendent on premises, or

Ogden & Clarkson Corp., Agents,

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179 Madison Ave., Nr. 34th St.

2 Rooms and Bath, $65, Including Service.

Wm. J. Roome & Co., Inc., 177 Madison Avenue.

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65 Central Park West.

A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,800. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

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HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., AGENTS, 402 MADISON AV., AT 47TH ST.

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Near Park Av.

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20 Minutes to Union Sq.

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4-5 ROOMS

with all latest improvements, decorations to suit. Only 2 tenants to each floor, insuring quiet. Fine residential section. Near Prospect Park.

RENTS $34 UP.

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Sublease to October 1st, 1918.

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$100 to $1,000 Per Month.

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Lady will sublet Furnished Studio facing Central Park, North light, $2,500 per year

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COR. APARTMENT ON West End Ave. and 80th St.,

Fronting on Avenue and Street, 10 rooms with 2 baths. Completely furnished with silver, linen, piano.

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166 West 72d St.

An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15-6; bedroom, 18-6x15-6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.

ALSO A THREE ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination dining and sitting room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and large bathroom, with shower and needle bath; this apartment is handsomely furnished and leased at $150 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.

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8 Rooms and 3 Baths,

Completely and comfortably furnished. Elevator. Desirable neighborhood. Rental until May 1, $2,000; for 1 year to Oct. 1, $3,500. An exceptional opportunity. Write or call

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Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; reasonable rates

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SUBLET FURNISHED

10th floor, 8 rooms, 3 exposures.

THE OSBORNE

205 WEST 57TH.

Telephone or call.

11-13 West 51st Street,

APARTMENTS,

Furnished and Unfurnished

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Perpetual Leasehold on Three-Story Dwelling in West 12th Street Sold.

DYCKMAN APARTMENT DEAL

More Active Buying in the Suburbs —A $675,000 Yonkers-Brooklyn Trade.

One of the few perpetual leasehold properties in the city has changed hands through the Durcas Company. It involves the three-story dwelling at 223 West Twelfth Street, 20 by 103, the perpetual leasehold of which was held by Mrs. Martha Degenhardt from the Chisholm estate, who has now sold the building and the leasehold. She acquired the property in 1903 at foreclosure.

Dyckman Tract Apartment Deal.

The apartment house with stores at the southwest corner of Nagle Avenue and Arden Street, 50 by 129.6, has been purchased by the Ulrika Realty Corporation, Maximus A. Lesser, President, from Frederick Brown. The latter acquired the property in trade last July. In part payment the Ulrika Corporation gave a four-story Brooklyn building on the northwest corner of De Kalb and Franklin Avenues, 33 by 100.

$675,000 Yonkers-Brooklyn Deal.

An important deal in South Yonkers has been closed through Wilmer N. Tuttle in the sale of Wolfinger & Lasberg, builders, of seventy plots on Rumsey Road, Park Hill South, for improvement with attractive residences. The buyers gave in part payment five new apartment houses in Brooklyn, on Bay Ridge Parkway and Seventy-fifth Street, near Ridge Boulevard.

The trade involved properties held at $675,000.

Brooklyn.

The three-story dwelling at 1,063 Bergen Street, 20 by 110, between Nostrand and Bedford Avenues, has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Company for Mrs. J. S. King.

B. J. Sforza has sold for Charles Gahren to Domenico Guarneri, Pasquale Guarneri, and Joseph Verdi, the plot 40 by 100, on the northwest corner of Fourteenth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, for improvement with a four-story tenement.

Three lots on the south side of Himrod Street, 102 feet west of Wyckoff Avenue, have been sold by E. A. Schlesing for Anton Kirsch to Christopher Itembt for improvement with a garage.

Country Home for Winthrop Ames.

Winthrop Ames has leased through B. Osgood Pell & Co. from Max B. Kaeseke the former Caleb Marsh place on the grounds of the Country Club in Westchester.

Long Island.

J. W. Doolittle has sold for Isabel Fisher Hudson to the Realty Syndicate a residence on Virginia Road, Douglaston Park. The property was held at $9,500.

Meister Builders, Inc., have sold to a client of Herman Brasch a plot, 60 by 100, on Beach Forty-second Street, Edgemere, 100 feet north of the Boulevard, and have also sold to Frances D. Griffin a plot 30 by 100 on Beach Forty-second Street, 160 feet north of the Boulevard.

Buys Dutchess County Estate.

Mrs. Mary Jordan of New York City has purchased the nineteen-acre estate at Beacon, Dutchess County, owned by Dr. E. Kingsland Johnson. On the property is a large residence, garage, poultry house, and other buildings. J. Sterling Drake was the broker in the sale.

New Jersey.

The country residence and farm of about 100 acres belonging to Sears R. Kelso, between Ridgewood and Westwood, Bergen County, has been sold by S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman to a New York client. In part payment the buyer gave the Ridgewood property at 250 and 252 Prospect Street and 135 South Maple Avenue.

F. M. Crawley & Brothers have sold for Mrs. M. D. Birdseye the residence with one-quarter of an acre on Clinton Avenue, near Llewellyn Road, to Dr. William Aughinbaugh of New York. The property was held at $16,000.

Commercial Leases.

The store on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street has been leased by Henry Brady for the A. Schulte Realty Company to Morris Slatter for a cigar store.

The United Stores Realty Corporation has leased stores at 1,531 Broadway to Sats Brothers, jewelry; at 276 West 125th Street to the G. & K. Cloak and Suit Company, and on Vanderbilt Avenue, adjoining Forty-second Street, to M. & D. Schnarch.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased a large suite of offices at 160 Broadway for the Lawyers' Title and Trust Company to George A. Horth and Hollen W. Rich.

Socialists Lease in Harlem.

The Socialist Party has leased the five-story building at 195 Lenox Avenue, as headquarters for the Nineteenth Assembly District. Shaw & Co. were the agents in the transaction. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is the owner of the property.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for the Rhinelander estate the dwelling at 28 East Seventy-seventh Street to F. Raymond Lefferts, Jr., and the dwelling at 122 East Fifty-fifth Street for Charles J. Fisk to J. A. H. Hopkins.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for F. K. Kraetzer, Jr., the dwelling at 253 West Seventieth Street to Mrs. R. A. Du Fourcq; also, the dwelling at 539 West 142d Street, for the estate of M. Wilbur Sykes, to Edwin P. T. Lent, and for the Brennen estate, 3 West Seventy-fourth Street, to Eliza Hill.

The Houghton Company has leased the three-story dwelling at 102 West Eighty-eighth Street for M. A. Caroline Glover to John F. Dery.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have rented the dwelling at 473 West 141st Street for Mrs. Mary McGrame O'Brien to Dr. Nils D. Lundell.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. A. C. Hubbard to Mrs. Ida Henrichson the dwelling at 53 West Fifty-fourth Street, and the dwelling at 123 East Seventy-fourth Street for H. Kingsland Macy to Edward W. Packard.

Apartments Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased in the Apthorp, at Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, apartments to Edward B. Camp and Inglis M. Uppercu.

Pease & Brother have leased for a term of years apartments at 146 West Fourth Street to D. A. Verenikis, Minister Resident of Greece; Cyrus S. Brown, Rodello C. Penfield, and Cleo Bracken.

Malcolm E. Smith & Rudolph C. Culver, a duplex apartment at 130-134 East Sixty-seventh Street to C. H. Messmore.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased apartments at 112 East Seventy-fourth Street to Mrs. M. L. Lee, at 45 East Eighty-second Street to Mrs. M. S. Wormser, at 129 East Eighty-second Street to Lawrence Durant, at 518 Madison Avenue to William Harris, Jr., and at 66 East Eighty-sixth Street to Mrs. David L. Link and Mrs. M. Maxwell.

The Everett M. Seixas Company has leased apartments at 163 West Eighty-sixth Street to Miss Elisabeth Porter and A. W. Mulligan.

WAR, SHATTERING ALL ECONOMIC LAWS, BRINGS DAWN OF HOPE TO REALTY AND BUILDING MEN

Commercial Grasp for World-Size Opportunity Compels Great Shifts of Industry and Forces Financiers to Meet the Housing Needs Despite the High-Cost Plane of Materials—Borough President Marks's Committee Shows Why Building Costs Cannot Go Down for Next Half Decade at Least.

Of the three primary essentials of life, food, clothing, and shelter, war gives least to shelter. Construction is the antonym of war because war is destruction. Therefore, while war rages, construction as an industry always has been inactive.

In 1916 national building construction, outside of engineering projects, totaled $1,125,336,045. The total estimated for 1917 probably will not be in excess of $600,000,000.

But there are economic conditions developing on the eastern seaboard that promise to upset the old order of things and to actually force building construction to proceed. A large lending company is even publicly advertising invitations to build now.

This condition applies to residential, commercial, and industrial building operations. The very fact that America finds itself the world's larder compels her to give thought to modern means and methods of storage, economical housing of the clerical and executive departments of distribution, and strategic location of mills to the ports of export. This requires vast shifting of labor centres, requiring erection of workingmen's homes on a stupendous scale.

This matter of supplying proper homes for mill operatives has developed into one of the serious problems for expeditious conduct of the war from the point of view of supplies and has made necessary action looking toward the relief of this condition by the National Defense Society. By way of definite substantiation of the dearth of housing for workingmen, this letter received last week from a ship building company near New York is enlightening:

"What we are looking for at present is a building company which would take part in financing and building from 500 to 800 houses. We shall bring to this town within the next three months over 1,500 new workingmen, and, as there is not a vacant house in this town at the present time, it is absolutely necessary that a large number of houses be built at once."

This condition can be multiplied a great many times. The plight of Bridgeport, Conn., of New Brunswick, N. J., of Newark, and of Brooklyn are almost exactly alike. The same demand obtains for factory buildings, warehouses, office buildings in certain sections of the city where there is a relation between exports, insurance, finance, and war supplies to shipping centres, and in the upper part of the city, to a large extent in apartment houses.

Knowledge of these conditions came to C. J. Curtin, former President of the Building Material Exchange, and to Elliott Smith, present executive of that institution, and after a careful survey of the demand for new construction and the fact that lending companies were not encouraging building construction to proceed, either by calling mortgages or by refusing to make further engagements, the attention of Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, was called to the fact that unless something was done before long there was danger of a serious shortage of rentable space.

The Borough President called a mass meeting of all financiers, architects, builders, real estate men, and representatives of labor unions representing the building trades, in the Municipal Building on Sept. 20, at which more than 300 leading men in the building industry were present. Elliott Smith, President of the Building Material Exchange, was made Chairman of a committee to investigate ways and means of alleviating the stagnation in building construction, and he appointed several subcommittees to study into conditions and report back to the general committee. Among the committees appointed was one on the supply and price of building materials, of which C. J. Curtin was made Chairman, Ernest R. Ackerman Vice Chairman, and Allen E. Beals Secretary.

This committee decided to ascertain officially whether there was any possibility of building material prices going to lower levels during the next few years, and the Secretary was authorized to make a survey and report back in detail. His report, which follows, with percentage of rise in price of basic materials, covering all items that enter into the construction of a building, with conditions of supply at mill centres and demand in the metropolitan market, shows that building material prices probably will remain at or above present levels for at least five years:

Asphaltum—Increase today as compared with October, 1916, to contractors in tank cars, 6 per cent.; increase since August, 1912, 13 per cent.

Supply—Uncertain. Probably will be so for some time. Price tendency steady to upward.

Demand—Abnormally heavy. Increase in building will increase demand and force higher prices.

Brick—Common, Hudson. Price increase since October, 1917, 6 per cent.; since 1912, 22 per cent.

Supply—Normal Winter reserve about 500,000,000 brick; present reserve about 350,000,000. Chief difficulty to get labor and fuel. Normally, brick all burned by December. This year many plants are just starting to burn on account of inability to get coal. Price tendency sharply upward in Winter, as little brick will be placed under cover owing to scarcity of barges.

Demand—Light. Probably will remain so for some time. Spring demand, if heavy, will force prices high because of reduced supply and prospects of continued shortage of labor.

Portland Cement—Price increase since October, 1917, 26 to 23 per cent.; since August, 1912, 43 per cent.

Supply—Lehigh mills have reserve stock somewhat below normal owing to heavy shipments. War orders have not seriously affected this commodity, although road work has been taking an increasing quantity of material during the recent building slump. This product is conspicuous among building materials in that it has not increased its price since this country went to war, although the profit on a single barrel of Portland cement today is barely that on three pounds of copper at prices ruling early this Fall. Hudson River mills are operating about 80 per cent. of capacity, with one new plant in operation this year.

Demand—For building construction has been slightly less than normal. War orders and constwise exports are beginning to balance the demand during the present building slump. There is plenty of Portland cement to take care of all immediate future building requirements. Owing to increased cost of bags, barrels, and labor the price trend is upward.

Cement—Natural, Rosedale, price today, $1.15 per barrel; price, October, 1916, $1; price, October, 1912, 85 cents.

Supply—The condition at the mills are practically those of the Portland cement department. The quantity on hand is a little less than normal.

Demand—Has been light on account of scarcity of building, but there is an improvement in inquiry as a result of new building operations moving in on architects' boards. Price trend is upward.

Copper—Price increase since October, 1917, —37 per cent.; since August, 1912, +35 per cent.

Supply—Copper situation entirely uncertain. Until last week the Government had commandeered all supplies, practically speaking, and not only could no copper be sold at the Government price, but even deliveries under contracts were forbidden until the needs of the Government and Allies were known. It is now reported that consumers having contracts can obtain supplies. This is a more favorable condition for the builders, although the situation is by no means clear yet. The production for this year probably will average about 80,000,000 pounds per month, which is considered sufficient to take care of all needs.

Demand—The class of building that will immediately proceed as soon as conditions clear is that requiring a large amount of copper. Nevertheless, the price tendency is steady to lowering.

Glass, window—Prices are quoted on a fixed list from which jobebrs make discounts. Price discounts:

	Oct. Today. P. C.	Net Aug. 1916 P. C.	Ch'ge 1912 P. C.	Net Ch'ge P. C.
A, single str. 1st three brackets..	84	89	—5	90 —6
B, single str. 1st three brackets..	86-5	91-5	—5	93-5 —7
A and B single, larger sizes	83	89	—6	90 —7

Supply—Stocks are shot to pieces in jobbers' hands. Mills are two months late in resuming firing. Fuel is scarce and expensive. Caustic soda is hard to get. Labor shortage is going to make it impossible to manufacture normal quantities this Winter.

Demand—At present moderate to poor. If building should show signs of improvement with supplies below normal and this country the sole glass-producing nation of the world outside of Australia, prices are bound to advance still further.

Gravel: Cow Bay—Price increase, 1¼ in., since October, 1916, 40 per cent.; since August, 1912, 64 per cent.; ¾ in., since October, 1916, 36 per cent.; since August, 1912, 66 per cent.

Supply—Plentiful, but scarcity of labor and high towage charges make it uncertain as to deliveries and insure a tight market.

Demand—Vast subway and engineering work requiring large quantities of nonbearing concrete walls has developed a demand for gravel beyond the capacity of operating companies to supply it. There would have been an actual famine in gravel had building construction been active this year. There is no prospect of a lowering of prices in this commodity for some time to come.

Hollow Tile—Price increase, exteriors, since October, 1916, 34 per cent.; since August, 1912, 45 per cent.; interiors, since October, 1916, 42 to 43 per cent.; since August, 1912, 54 to 60 per cent.

Supply—Entirely adequate for all immediate future requirements.

Demand—An increasing demand has been created by factory construction in the suburban districts. Price trend will depend upon fuel costs and whether building construction develops. If demand increases beyond the capacity of present labor supply to take care of it, prices will be advanced. This commodity has been holding steady prices for a long time.

Lime—Price increase from October, 1916, 50 per cent.; since 1912, 106 per cent. Note—Difference in weight of standardized barrel accounts in part for this difference.

Supply—This commodity is in ample supply for any requirements New York can develop this Winter or next Spring.

Demand—Moderate to weak. Railroad congestion has interfered with the movement of this material into the New York market. The scarcity of labor has also helped to keep the price high. The price tendency is to hold the present levels and to avoid higher prices.

Lumber—Wholesale, yard. This building commodity has so many different elements that it is not possible to generalize prices. The following items taken from the official price list of the New York Lumber Trade Association gives a general idea of price changes:

	Price Changes Since 1916 P. C.	Since 1912 P. C.
Long yellow pine, A, heart rift	+24	+14
Cal. redwood siding	none	+14
N. C. dressed siding	+36	+35
Red cedar, 6 in.	+13	+ 7
Ash, white, 4 by 4, 1-2nds	+ 4	+15
Basswood, 4 by 4, 1-2nds	+ 2	+15
Cherry	+11	+11
Cypress	+21	+24
Gum, red	+ 9	+ 7
Gum, quartered	+ 9	none
Hemlock, W. Va. base	+25	+20
N. C. Pine, 4 by 4 edge, 12ft. rough	+50	+35
Flooring, oak clear Q. white	+ 2	— 2
Maple, clear, 2in. face	+16	+11

Supply—All lumber has been heavily drained this year for the hasty construction of cantonments. We have been unable to get orders for material used for concrete molds. Heavy timber for shoring and subway flooring has been in demand in the past, but the available supply as far as current construction is concerned is ample. The chief problem seems to be in getting boats and railroad accommodation to bring the material to market.

Demand—Building demand for lumber has been way below normal during the last year. At the present time approximately 10,000,000 feet of oak and other kinds of hard wood, especially mahogany, have been taken by the Government for the purpose of manufacturing airplane propeller blades. Lumber prices will be seen to be in some cases below the prices ruling in 1912, which will surprise many who have been led to believe that lumber has taken the lead, next to steel in upward price movements. The completion of the Panama Canal has opened up vast lumber resources of the Pacific Coast to the Eastern building markets. The price trend in lumber is upward because of lack of carriers and penetration of the cutters to points further removed from transportation centres, also scarcity of labor.

Nails—Price increase since October, 1916, wire: 54 per cent.; since August, 1912, 142 per cent.; since October, 1916, cut: 79 per cent.; since August, 1912, 132 per cent.

Oil—This commodity directly affects the price of paints, concrete floor dressings, putty and many other lines. Price this year, per gallon, on Oct. 11, was $1.14; on Oct. 11, 1916, 71 cents, and in August, 1912, 70 cents.

Supply—The latest reports from Duluth show that the buying season is practically over with very little business transacted. There has been a depletion of seed stocks owing to the fact that many growers have put their fields to wheat and other paying grains. The supply is a little below normal.

Demand—The demand is light at the present time, owing to heavy anticipatory buying earlier in the war. The tendency, however, seems to be to take material at hand a month while prices are so high. This attitude has helped to bring prices down slightly, but the drop cannot be considered as permanent.

Plaster—Hard wall, neat—Price increase since October, 1916, 38 per cent.; since August, 1912, 45 per cent. Scratch—Increase since October, 1916, 46 per cent.; since August, 1912, 52 per cent. Sanded, brown—Increased since October, 1916, 43 per cent.; since August, 1912, 49 per cent. Masons' finishing—Increase since October, 1916, 26 per cent.; since August, 1912, 50 per cent. Plaster boards—Increase since October, 1916, 87 per cent.; since August, 1912, 130 per cent.

Supply—Adequate. Labor scarcity is a serious element in price movements, as is the increasing cost of containers and fuel.

Demand—Moderate on account of lack of building construction. Mills have fairly good reserve, but dealers here are not well prepared for any possible improvement in construction. The price tendency is toward higher levels.

Sand—Price increase since October, 1916, none to 10 per cent.; since August, 1912, 11 to 22 per cent.

Supply—Adequate, but difficulty, as in gravel, is to get delivery facilities.

Demand—Steady, increasing and, at times, almost impossible to meet. Prices should be much higher, judged by demand and difficulty of handling, but there has been a great deal of severe competition.

Slate Roofing—Price advance since October, 1916, 6 to 23 per cent; since August, 1912, 11 to 37 per cent.

Supply—All slate is in good supply, but there is scarcity of labor at the quarries and prospects of higher wage scales and fuel costs.

Demand—Any increase in construction will undoubtedly bring about a price advance in this commodity, because it will require more labor to operate the plants through loss of the efficient men.

Steel—Structural—This commodity has been for the period of the war the dominant factor in the building market, culminating in the fixing of a price by the Government, which price, however, has not been felt in the market, except, possibly, in an attitude of less rigidity on the part of steel companies in relation to new business. The difference between $140 a ton steel today and the possible $86 a ton steel in the building that builders seem to expect on the new level is that between a prohibited building, for any save the most fortunate private builder, and a building operation wherein the margin of profit is so small that the least fluctuation upward in realty values in his neighborhood will wipe out his margin entirely unless there can be provided some form of subsidy or other protection by legislation, insurance or Government function whereby stability of values can be assured for some years. Price comparisons are necessarily nominal, as applied to the market today. The comparison, however, is carried out between the current quotation, that for October, 1916, and August, 1912:

	Price Increase Since Oct. 1916	Since Aug. 1912
I-beams, Pittsburgh, base, 3 to 15 in.	58%	196%
Angles, Store, N. Y., 3 in. by ¾ in. and larger	97%	222%
Tees, 1¼ by 1¼ and 13-13	110%	243%

Supply—In analyzing the steel situation I take the reply I received from George E. Gifford, Secretary of the Bridge Builders and Structural Society, a member of this committee, and present it in its entirety to your committee because of its completeness and thorough reflection of the conditions affecting the building situation at the moment, because it also reveals condition of supply:

In answer to the question: "What are the prospects of obtaining steel on present price basis," Mr. Gifford writes: "A reasonable amount of structural steel at present premium prices can be secured for fairly prompt delivery—that is, within three to five months or even better for small lots. This steel would come out of fabricators' stock or from warehouse supply. Bethlehem's special shapes can be procured from the mill in two to four months' time, paying premium prices. The reason for this is that the Government is not requiring very much Bethlehem material. Standard shapes are of very indefinite delivery from the mills, owing to the Government priority requirements.

In answer to the question, "What are the prospects of obtaining steel on new levels?" we have the following reply: "There is practically at the present time no prospect of securing steel at the so-called Government prices, that is, 3 cents for shapes and 3.25 cents for plates, Pittsburgh base. The Government's priority rules, with which every user of steel is familiar, have effectually shut out the commercial buyer from anything like satisfactory service at low prices. Only a few mills are making quotations at all to outsiders at the Government prices, and these carry no guarantee of delivery.

The third question was: "Will you give us an interpretation of the steel situation, as applied to building construction, as possible?" To quote: "I have delayed writing your letter until after the monthly meeting of the Bridge Builders and Structural Society, which was held in this city yesterday, (Friday, Oct. 12.) At that meeting I received reports from some twenty independent fabricators, and the consensus of opinion indicates that the prospects of the buyer for the securing of structural steel are very discouraging for a long time to come. The Government now has in the midst of placing contracts for its standardized or so-called 'fabricated' ships. At the moment only fifty ships are being placed, involving about 75,000 tons of steel, a large proportion of which is plates. This is to be followed immediately by fifty larger ships, and eventually by 150 ships of each type. Altogether the Government's program of merchant shipping, if carried out, will involve upward of 1,000,000 tons of steel, all of which, according to present indications, will have to be absorbed by structural mills and shops. The requirements of the Government for its miscellaneous construction for the war, navy, ordnance, and other departments add to these requirements many thousand tons, all for immediate delivery. It is therefore evident that the ordinary buyer will be able to secure only the leavings of capacity for many months to come, and this will be a trifling part of the needs of the country at large, but apparently we shall all be obliged to wait. I am sorry to be compelled to make so discouraging a report to the committee, but I feel that you want the truth as it applies to the steel situation."

Stone, Crushed—Prices are abnormally high and are strictly nominal.

	Price Increase. Since Oct., 1916 Per cent.	Since Aug., 1912 Per cent.
1½ inch trap	47 to 65	47 to 65
¾ inch trap	68	68
1½ inch blue	44 to 62	58 to 74
¾ inch blue	33 to 56	50 to 75
Building—		
Granite	25 to 11	*....
Limestone, Ind.	14 to 11	*....

* Same in 1916 and 1912.

Supply—Adequate; large quantities of stone stored here for immediate delivery.

Demand—Moderate.

Terra Cotta, Architectural—It is not possible to quote specific prices for architectural terra cotta. The summary, however, of the conditions obtaining in this department of the building material market as supplied by William H. Powell, President of the National Terra Cotta Society, shows that conditions of price are little different from those of any other building commodity at the present time. Mr. Powell's analysis of his department follows:

Supply—There is no scarcity of architectural terra cotta, so far as the metropolitan district is concerned, and there is no likelihood of any shortage in the future. The terra cotta plants get their raw materials practically at their back door. There is an ample supply and it can be easily procured. None of the plants has had much trouble over fuel. There has been no great difficulty with labor, and there is now, and likely to be for some time to come, a sufficient supply of skilled mechanics that the business requires, and as for the common labor, so far as the manufacturers can see, there will be no danger of at least any shortage. There are two terra cotta plants located within the corporate limits of the city and five more probably within a mile or so of the city limit. Substantially all of these are located on the water, thus making easy and quick transportation to any of the boroughs readily available. Therefore, with this ideal situation for supplying the metropolitan district, and the only condition with regard to raw materials, fuel and labor, can prompt use the builders of New York, on behalf of the terra cotta manufacturers, that the plants can promptly supply whatever demand may arise.

Demand—The price of architectural terra cotta is greater now than it was a year or a year and a half ago, but this increase is almost wholly due to the decrease in demand. That is to say, what business there was has to carry a larger overhead. The increase, however, has not been a great deal, and I feel warranted in saying that if the demand were to increase so the production could be brought back to, say, within 25 per cent. of the normal, the selling price of the material would drop back to where it was a year ago.

Zinc—Price increase since October, 1916, 28 to 40 per cent.; since August, 1912, 58 to 75 per cent.

Supply—Moderate.

Demand—Active, with price tendencies upward.

Glass, Plate—There is a department in the building material market most vital to building construction, but which is, perhaps, more properly classified as equipment. This is plate glass. Increase in price since October, 1916, 5 per cent.; since August, 1912, 10 per cent.

Supply—This information was obtained from a member of our committee, B. Osgood Andrews, delegated by the National Plate Glass Manufacturers to represent them in our deliberations. He writes: "The manufacturers of plate glass in the United States are obtaining a greatly curtailed output under the unprecedented conditions. The scarcity of labor, brought about by conditions known to all, the higher wages demanded by such labor as is obtainable, the excessive cost of ingredients entering into the process of manufacture, the shortage of natural gas as fuel, necessitating the use of coal at tremendous expense, the increased cost of lumber for boxing purposes, and many other necessary items of importance at higher charges, have brought about an increase in the selling price of glass, but such increase is not out of proportion to the increased cost of production. The increase paid by glass manufacturers since the year 1914 for labor represents 87.5 per cent.; for material 75.8, and for fuel, 137.6 per cent. The average advance in selling price by the manufacturers represents about 77 per cent.

Demand—The question that naturally concerns the investor, architect and builder is the stability of the present price. The prices that obtained on glass prior to the war have passed into oblivion. Natural gas cannot be restored by cessation of the war, unskilled labor has adapted itself to higher remuneration and the ranks of the highly skilled workmen so essential in the glass industry may be depleted by casualities at the front and by transference to other lines of endeavor offering greater compensation.

Reconstruction abroad will increase exports and the anticipated expansion at home will increase domestic consumption. It will therefore appear in the final analysis that glass today is selling at a price but slightly above its actual cost and with curtailed production and increase in volume of new building construction at home, the tendency will be not toward lower prices, but on the contrary, toward higher prices, to the end that a fair return may be obtained on the millions of dollars invested in this necessary commodity.

Summary of Report.

Briefly summarizing the survey ordered by your committee, it would seem that the causes of the present stagnation of building construction are: first, a general expectancy that there will be a drop in the price of building materials following the enforced lowering of prices by the Government on steel and coal. Second, uncertainty of deliveries. Third, uncertainty regarding whether realty values will be sustained or kept from going to abnormal bounds through action of investors seeking to build structures not requiring steel, in the new suburban territories within the city limits reached or soon to be reached by the new subway system.

ALLEN E. BEALS, Secretary.

"The work of this committee has only just begun," said Franklin T. Miller, President of the F. W. Dodge Company, discussing the situation yesterday afternoon. "It is the intention of this committee to make its work a national affair—to organize committees in every city in the United States, and obtain reliable reports, so that a consensus of opinion that is absolutely reliable may be obtained.

"However, the keynote of the entire situation is that all buildings should be considered tools of industry.

"It is possible that the several prominent financiers, extensively quoted recently in the press, have confused the building of skyscrapers, fine residences, &c., with the general building and engineering construction of the whole country, of which skyscrapers, fine residences, &c., have actually been for some time but a negligible percentage.

"When they discouraged building they, perhaps, intended to discourage necessary general building and engineering construction.

"Their remarks, however, are likely to be misinterpreted by banking houses and other institutions, and to react in a disastrous way on the building organization.

"Our war problem is not that of the hundred-yard dash variety, but rather that of a Marathon. Once started in this war no man knows where or when we will finish.

"Today we have three and a half acres per capita under cultivation, which can produce food enough for ourselves and even for our allies. We should increase this.

"Today we have more than half the tools of industry of the world which can produce munitions and maintenance for ourselves and also for some of our allies.

"We should, by construction and building, increase the plant, and by organization increase its efficiency.

"It may be desirable to change the character of the construction, but of necessity the plant must be maintained and increased.

"To stop work on the plant is to limit production as the war is prolonged, whereas we should be in a position to meet any eventualities by increasing the plant and its efficiency.

"During the last few years we have unintentionally allowed our shipbuilding industry to become disorganized. . . . how we are now suffering for lack of shipping facilities! Shall we allow our building industry to likewise become demoralized?

"Shall we stop building bridges, piers and docks, mills and factories, power plants, railroads, freight terminals, warehouses, sewers, hospitals and institutions, training schools, fire and police stations and housing facilities, armories and cantonments?

"Have we no need for organized trades, with the support of the financial and transportation functions of the country to produce these tools of industry?

"May not the remarks of the gentlemen in question have a tendency to disorganize this industry, which has been capable of producing between two and three thousand million dollars' worth of taxable and earning property each year, and which certainly will be called upon to produce a large amount of construction of possibly a different kind during the coming year?"

SUBWAY CONDITIONS AT TIMES SQUARE

Broadway Association Tells How New Station Improvements Were Blocked.

EXTRA COST ONLY $1,400

Concourse Needed to Join Widely Separated Mezzanine Floors of Express Station.

The fifth annual report of the Broadway Association just issued contains an interesting review of the activities of the association in securing improvements to the great Times Square subway station under construction for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains, using the new Broadway subway line. Better lighting facilities were obtained and more convenient methods of communicating with the new Seventh Avenue and other lines centring at Times Square. As a result of unfortunate delays in reaching a prompt decision by the city authorities, one of the most important suggestions failed of realization.

In studying the plans the association found that the platforms of the station, which is an express station, were forty feet below the surface, the platforms 530 feet long, with a small mezzanine floor at Fortieth Street and another at Forty-second Street. There was no connection between them. The Broadway Association presented a plan to the Public Service Commission advising the construction of a concourse to join the two mezzanines, with frequent stairways to the train platforms, thus affording convenient means for traffic to leave and arrive and so prevent congestion. It was pointed out that the roof over the platforms would become the floor of the concourse without any additional expense, except for finish, that the cost of backfilling could be saved and that while it would cost some money for the installation of columns to carry the street surface and do the finishing work, yet there were tremendous advantages to be secured and the work could be done at a reasonable price.

The plan was approved by the commission and a request was sent to the Board of Estimate for an appropriation of $150,000 to build the concourse. This was modified later for a shorter concourse to cost $75,000, and this was granted by the Board of Estimate.

E. W. Estes, the executive Secretary, states that the Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission asked the contractor if the prices for the larger concourse would stand, to which reply was made that the contractor's option on cast iron columns had expired and the lowest price then, early in May, was $120 per ton at the pier. The former price had been $90.

"A day or two later," says Mr. Estes, "he was informed that the prices were satisfactory, but when the contracts were delivered it was found that the old prices of iron were in the contract. When told that he must accept these prices, the contractor withdrew his proposal and proceeded to finish the station according to the original plans."

"The controlling reasons on the part of the contractor for thus withdrawing from further negotiations were that he had already held up his work on the station without any authority from the commissioner for so doing and had lost valuable time, and that a change of commissioner to his personal representative was of such a character that he felt it would be useless to negotiate further.

"I personally called upon the commissioner with all the documents in the case, and he would not consider them. He told me that if I chose to make the difference in amount and pay it to the contractor I could do so.

"This difference amounted to $1,400 and for that paltry sum the citizens of New York have been deprived of an improvement to one of their most important street improvement which I believe will have to be put in later on and instead of costing about $70,000 it will then cost nearer a half million dollars.

"The time will come when the people of New York will want to know why the facilities of this station are so poor; they will inquire why it is necessary to change cars twice in order to travel between the upper west side and the Fourth Avenue section; why trains don't run between Long Island City and the upper west side; why through trains don't run down Lexington Avenue, across Forty-second Street and down Seventh Avenue; why they can't get from the whole west side to the Grand Central Terminal without change of cars; why the Broadway line was put 40 feet under ground at Forty-second Street when it could have been on the same level with the other subways; and why better facilities are not afforded for access to the Broadway line just north of Forty-second Street."

At the annual meeting last week of the association Jefferson De Mont Thompson was re-elected President. The other officers chosen were: John David, E. N. Biggs, F. G. Carrie, Vice Presidents; C. L. Taylor, Secretary; James E. Harrington, Treasurer, and E. W. Estes, Executive Secretary.

TO TIMES SQUARE BY JAN. 1.

Col. Williams May Be Mistaken About Broadway Subway Work.

At the annual meeting of the Broadway Association, Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, announced that if the Interborough Rapid Transit Company supplied the necessary power, the Broadway subway would be running between the Battery and Times Square by Jan. 15. Those present cheered and appeared to be greatly pleased at the news. But the announcement was received at the headquarters of the Public Service Commission with disappointment and incredulity. It is the intention of the commission to set the trains running on this line by Jan. 1, or at the worst ten days earlier than the date given by Colonel Williams.

On Aug. 20, eight days before the operation of trains on the line south of Fourteenth Street, it was announced that before the end of 1917 the road would be operated as far north as Times Square, which would relieve "congestion in the Interborough subway and at the same time extend the five-cent ride zone of Brooklynites very considerably."

It is the intention of the commission to keep faith with the public and see that trains are operated between Times Square and Coney Island on the date it set. This subway is owned by the city, and under the dual system contracts is leased for forty-nine years to the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, one of the B. R. T. lines. It will be operated by the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, which operates all of the lines of the corporation.

The route of the Broadway subway north is to Times Square, where it will cross under the first subway and continue north under Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, thence to Fifth Avenue, and thence to Sixtieth Street, and thence to the East River, where it will connect with the new tunnel now being built to Long Island City. At the latter point the tracks will connect with the new elevated railroads running to Astoria and Corona in Queens.

A short time ago the Public Service Commission, in reply to many inquiries from residents in Brooklyn and Queens, said that "construction work north of Union Square is rapidly approaching completion, and station finish work is well advanced." This statement has not been modified in any way since that time, and so far as public officials know the contractors have met with no obstacles likely to delay the work. Therefore, the original announcement of the commission that trains to Times Square would be running by New Year's Day remains unchanged.

The building of the Broadway subway has been one of the most important and costly bits of work on the dual system. The total cost of construction, excluding the Whitehall Street and the Sixtieth Street tunnels, will be between $27,000,000 and $30,000,000, and the two tunnels under the East River will cost about $10,000,000 more.

FEW VACANCIES LEFT IN SIXTH AVENUE'S OLD RETAIL STORES

A remarkable transformation in business and leasing conditions in the old retail area immediately north and south of Twenty-third Street has taken place within the last two or three years. Twenty-third Street, which a short time ago had been reduced to a mere shadow of its former prosperity, has readjusted itself to the new conditions with surprising alacrity, and it is now recognized as one of the best wholesale thoroughfares in the new uptown centre. The Broadway blocks between Twenty-third and Fourteenth Streets are occupied by well-established wholesale concerns, most of whom have come from the old downtown section.

Sixth Avenue is now feeling the movement of this renewed business activity, and within a short time all of the big dry goods stores which have stood vacant since the exodus of the department houses further uptown will be occupied by firms employing several thousand workers. The change in the blocks between Eighteenth and Thirty-third Streets has been especially noteworthy within the last year. With the exception of the northerly O'Neill-Adams building, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, all of the big buildings on the west side have been extensively remodeled or are in process of alteration for new business uses.

Recent changes of importance were the leasing by the mail order house of Montgomery Ward & Co. of the southerly portion of the old Simpson-Crawford building, including the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, taken on a long lease from Lord William Waldorf Astor. The Vincent Astor property on the southwest corner of Nineteenth Street, being the upper portion of the old Altman building, has been remodeled and fully rented, while the entire rear portion was taken several months ago by the perfumery house of William R. Warner & Co. of Philadelphia.

The most recent transaction of note was the leasing by the clothing firm of Sonneborn & Co. of the southerly O'Neill-Adams building between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets for the manufacture of army uniforms under a large contract with the United States Government. The alteration plans involved an expenditure of about $30,000, and the firm states that it intends to make the building a model factory for clothing workers. Last week two floors in the Masonic building on Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue were leased by the New York Uniform Manufacturing Company at about $15,000 a year through the Charles F. Noyes Company, and the White-Goodman Company. The former Macy building at Fourteenth Street is well tenanted, after extensive alterations, and all along the avenue are signs of more encouraging conditions than have been seen for several years.

"Leasing conditions throughout the old retail centre are brighter than has been the case for a long time," said L. Goodman of the White-Goodman Company yesterday. "There is practically no large space to be had, and with the filling up of the Sixth Avenue stores there will be nothing more available for big space. Better rentals have been obtained this season than were hitherto possible, and all leases expiring Feb. 1 will advance from 15 to 25 per cent.

"When building conditions become normal, and deliveries of steel can be assured within a reasonable time, I look for a big building movement in the area from Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The opening of the Seventh Avenue Subway is going to make a tremendous transformation there. There is a real demand for big space, and it will be filled just as soon as the buildings are ready. It will lead to an expansion of the cloak and suit trades, especially in the blocks just below Thirty-fourth Street. As it is now, Thirty-second Street is filled with large cloak and suit firms, and there is a greater demand at good prices in that area than can be supplied. At present there is absolutely nothing."

"The restrictions against manuf

GAIN $24,000,000 IN GOLD RESERVES

Total Resources of the Reserve Banks Touch New High Record of $2,447,841,000.

DECREASE IN DEPOSITS

Due to Withdrawals of Funds by the Government for Its Own Needs and Those of the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Liquidation in some volume of commercial and bank paper and decreases in bank deposits of all but two of the Federal Reserve Banks are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement issued at close of business yesterday. Reserves against deposits show a decline for the week of $14,600,000, while gold reserves against Federal Reserve notes increased about $39,000,000.

Aggregate bank reserves show a net gain for the week of about $25,000,000, the total reserves of the twelve banks for the first time passing beyond the $1,500,000,000 mark. During the week the Government received payment through the reserve banks for the ninth issue of United States certificates of indebtedness. These payments were made largely through credits to Government account on the books of subscribing depositary banks. A relatively small part of these payments was made in cash to the Federal Reserve Banks.

The New York bank reports a gain in reserve of $14,500,000 following net liquidation of bills, including member banks' collateral notes. All classes of deposits held by the bank show considerable declines, following large withdrawals of funds by the Government from depositary banks all over the country for its own needs as well as those of the allied Governments.

The New York bank reports a total of $92,000,000 disbursed to foreign Governments, of which $40,000,000 went to France, $25,000,000 each to Great Britain and Italy, and $2,000,000 to Belgium.

Discounted bills held by the banks show a decrease for the week of $8,500,000, the larger decrease at the New York, Boston, and Richmond banks being offset to a large extent by gains shown for the nine other banks. Of the total bills on hand $184,600,000 were in the shape of member bank collateral notes, of which $144,700,000, as against $130,800,000 the week before, were secured by Liberty bonds or United States certificates of indebtedness.

Purchased bills on hand show a decline of $14,200,000, all the banks except New York reporting smaller holdings of acceptances than the week before. Over one-half of all the paper on hand matures within fifteen days and nearly two-thirds within thirty days. No material changes are shown in the banks' holdings of Government securities and of municipal warrants.

Total earning assets show a decline of $21,000,000, and constitute at present 70 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, compared with 953 per cent. shown the week before. Of the total, discounts constitute 51.1 per cent.; acceptances, 30.6 per cent., and Government securities, 18.3 per cent.

Admission to membership of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York accounts for $690,000 of the total increase of $743,000 in capital account, the balance of the increase reflecting increases in capital and surplus of member banks. Government deposits outside of New York show large gains, representing in part cash payments received for certificates of indebtedness and Liberty bonds of the second issue. A decrease of $34,800,000 is shown in actual reserve deposits, all of the banks, except Chicago and Dallas, reporting smaller figures than the week before.

Non-members' clearing deposits reported by seven banks show a decrease of $3,100,000, presumably the result of shifting the Bankers Trust Company's account from the non-member into the member column.

The week witnessed further net issues by all the banks of $37,853,000 of Federal Reserve notes. As the amount of gold cover for the notes increased during the week by $39,600,000, the note reserve shows an increase from 75.7 to 7.3 per cent. The banks report a total Federal Reserve note circulation of $815,210,000, an increase of $35,325,000 for the week.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on Oct. 19 follows:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$419,195,000	$482,716,000	$261,515,000
Gold settlement fund	369,799,000	321,778,000	121,351,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,500,000	52,500,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$841,494,000	$856,994,000	$382,866,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	618,827,000	$580,734,000	215,329,000
Gold redemption fund	11,218,000	9,717,000	1,418,000
Total gold reserve	$1,471,539,000	$1,447,445,000	$599,613,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	48,973,000	48,118,000	10,361,000
Total reserve	$1,520,512,000	$1,495,558,000	$610,174,000
Bills discounted—members	$286,616,000	$293,164,000	$21,365,000
Bills bought in open market	171,611,000	185,775,000	82,682,000
Total bills on hand	$458,226,000	$478,939,000	$104,067,000
U. S. long-term securities	55,068,000	54,878,000	41,335,000
U. S. short-term securities	47,255,000	48,517,000	11,697,000
Municipal warrants	288,000	101,000	32,543,000
Total earning assets	$560,802,000	$582,435,000	$189,632,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	$32,540,000	$17,147,000	$30,604,000
Uncollected items	332,302,000	$321,205,000	.....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$364,842,000	$338,352,000	$30,604,000
Five p. c. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	500,000	500,000	420,000
All other resources	1,185,000	1,000,000	2,630,000
Total resources	$2,447,841,000	$2,417,845,000	$833,460,000
LIABILITIES			
Capital paid in	$61,847,000	$61,101,000	$55,682,000
Government deposits	76,365,000	$74,167,000	26,116,000
Due to member bank—reserve account	$1,295,507,000	1,295,309,000	.....
Due to non-member banks—clearing account	43,262,000	51,377,000	.....
Collection items	210,048,000	173,825,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,559,232,000	$1,564,678,000	$819,900,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	815,210,000	779,885,000	212,044,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, net liability	8,000,000	8,000,000	1,082,000
All other liabilities, incl. foreign Gov. credits	3,552,000	4,178,000	484,000
Total liabilities	$2,447,841,000	$2,417,845,000	$833,460,000
Gold reserve against net deposit liabilities	70.4%	69.8%	65.0%
Gold and lawful money reserve against net deposit liabilities	74.5%	73.7%	66.8%
Gold reserve against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	77.3%	75.7%	102.2%

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks	$63,544,000
Total gold reserves	104,012,000
Total reserves	104,334,000
Bills discounted and bought	29,030,000
Due to members, reserve account	89,506,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$34,587,000
Total gold reserves	62,090,000
Total reserves	62,270,000
Bills discounted and bought	16,475,000
Due to members, reserve account	39,926,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$11,450,000
Total gold reserves	51,076,000
Total reserves	51,435,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,521,000
Due to members, reserve account	29,647,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$110,119,000
Total gold reserves	201,917,000
Total reserves	203,395,000
Bills discounted and bought	44,203,000
Due to members, reserve account	160,591,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$28,674,000
Total gold reserves	56,529,000
Total reserves	57,220,000
Bills discounted and bought	20,854,000
Due to members, reserve account	43,442,000

NINTH DISRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$23,130,000
Total gold reserves	37,880,000
Total reserves	58,197,000
Bills discounted and bought	10,985,000
Due to members, reserve account	40,523,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.

Total gold held by banks	$43,444,000
Total gold reserves	71,314,000
Total reserves	71,155,000
Bills discounted and bought	22,008,000
Due to members, reserve account	67,820,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$22,291,000
Total gold reserves	47,443,000
Total reserves	47,877,000
Bills discounted and bought	16,777,000
Due to members, reserve account	37,554,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$45,625,000
Total gold reserves	71,136,000
Total reserves	71,882,000
Bills discounted and bought	37,804,000
Due to members, reserve account	60,878,000

GREATER ACTIVITY IN PIG IRON TRADE

Free Selling Has Followed the Fixing of Prices by the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20.—Government price-fixing has not interfered with activity in the pig iron market, but, on the contrary, appears to have caused a freer movement. There has been a heavy turnover in some of the pig iron markets in the past two weeks, representing greater activity than for weeks previous to the announcement of the basic pig iron prices.

More than 50,000 tons of Bessemer and basic iron have changed hands in the local market, and there has been a large turnover in Virginia iron. The Eastern Pennsylvania furnaces have sold in a moderate way, and all the transactions have been for early deliveries.

In the steel market there is little activity. Consumers are not making efforts to buy, except in occasional instances, and producers are indisposed to sell. They point out that the Government is likely to take a large part of their output, and that it is desirable for them to avoid making fresh commitments until the Government requirements are known in detail. Practically all steel producers insist that they will take care of their regular customers to the best of their ability, at the set prices. The next batch of prices is expected to include sheets, pipe, wire and scrap.

Production of pig iron and of steel continues at an unsatisfactory rate, not more than 80 per cent. of capacity. The chief restriction on output is due to the shortage of coke. The industry has had no material benefit from the increases in capacity that have come through new construction. The new mill erected at Homestead was built to furnish plates for merchant shipbuilding. It is only one of some half dozen wide-plate mills recently completed or nearing completion, yet it constitutes in itself an important addition to the country's capacity for making plates suitable for shipbuilding. The total output last year of sheared plates one-fourth inch and heavier was only about 1,800,000 gross tons, and a measurable portion of this was too light for ships.

Iron and steel exports in August amounted to 522,810 gross tons, against 349,649 tons in July, when exports were curtailed on account of the embargo, and the increase in August was due to the permit system having got into better working order. August exports were a shade heavier than the average in 1916.

The Government has given the steel industry only a general idea of the volume of orders to be placed, and the request has been made that news as to specific orders be withheld. The general statement is that the Government will place orders for delivery in 1918 aggregating 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons, this not including such orders as are to be placed for about 3,000,000 tons and deliveries against some of this business will not occur until after Jan. 1.

Production of finished steel is now at the rate of about 31,000,000 gross tons a year. The closest guess is that the war will absorb, in one way or another, between 30 and 40 per cent. of the country's output. Profits promise to be greater than they have been in the last six months, provided production is maintained, although some of the small mills that have been profiting in the fancy prices will have their earnings reduced.

There has been some talk here of a probable price revision in iron and steel by the beginning of next year, or soon afterward. What has been announced so far will be good to Jan. 1. While the President passed the $33 price on pig iron, as submitted by blast furnace interests, his own idea had been $27, and the higher price announcement does not mean that the lower figure has been abandoned. The thing at the time was to get an agreed price in actual operation.

There may be a readjustment in billets, as it is felt that they are high in proportion to pig iron, but if the latter came down billets might easily be held to be entitled to a reduction also. It is noted, also, that before the price-fixing began billets had established a more or less decided trend downwards than finished steel products.

No sales of billets, slabs, sheet bars, or rods at the fixed prices have been reported here thus far. The movement continues in pig iron, the volume of turnover being small, as there is not much actual demand. There is a very strong preponderance of opinion that the iron and steel price regulation is going to work quite smoothly, and quite a cheerful tone pervades the trade.

Until last week it was a question among the trade here as to whether scrap prices could be regulated, but the Washington authorities insisted that some form of regulation should be undertaken, and now it is accepted that the effort will be made. It is felt that the control cannot be rigid, both because there are so many descriptions of scrap—114 is one dealer's count—and because the specifications vary materially with different buyers, while the rigidity of inspection varies with the state of the market. What is undertaken, therefore, is an approximate control, with only a few prices definitely fixed, and it is not believed that the Government will go very far in formulating new specifications.

As to heavy melting steel, the presumption is that it will be fixed in relation to pig iron, already fixed at $33 for valley basis. Taking statistics as a guide, heavy melting steel ought to be about 10 per cent. lower, or say, $30, delivered at the mills. There is no likelihood of any price-fixing on re-rolling material, such as axles, rails, &c. The black sheets prices as high as 6.00c have been spoken of, but since sheet bars were fixed at $51 a revision in judgment would set the figure at 5.00c for 28-gauge black sheets. The chief question with respect to pipe is the consideration to be given to detached mills not producing skelp.

It is also stated here that nearly all the tonnage they owe holders of contracts is already specified for, the volume being such that deliveries of a very considerable tonnage will lap over into the new year. In some cases the mills will hardly be able to clear their books even by the end of January. The jobbers are well cleaned out, and some of them have reaped a harvest.

No further announcement has come from Washington regarding a price for foundry coke, and the traders think it inadvisable to sell at a price above $6, the price set on Sept. 24 for ton at the ovens. Men on the inside assert that the authorities at Washington are adverse to the producers asking any other price until the whole matter has been gone into and definitely settled.

Foundry coke producers are taking care of regular customers as best they can, while a few sales at $6 have been made to consumers not the regular customers of the producer. A considerable tonnage of furnace coke is now moving at the above-stated price, but relatively little of this is coke sold in the open market since the price was fixed, the great bulk being on contracts that were made subject to settlement at the current market. The contracts are now being settled on a $6 basis. There is inquiry for more spot coke than is available, but there is a little more fuel moving.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday, Oct. 22.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

57th St, 322 to 328, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 100x100.5, seven-story Princeton apartment house; Richard Lathers, Jr., and another, trustees, against Maze Realty Co. et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $218,664.83; taxes, &c., $6,897.94.

8th Av, 2,163 to 2,167½, w s, 25.2 ft s of 117th St, 75.7x100; five-story tenement and stores; Jennie Currier and another, as executors, against C. H. Richardson, trustee, et al., Action 1; Pressinger & N., attorneys; due, $66,654.13; taxes, &c., $100.

8th Av, 2,153, n w corner of 116th St, 20.11x90, five-story tenement and stores; same against same, Action 2; due, $36,155.81; taxes, &c., $25.

8th Av, 2,159, w s, 60.11 ft n of 116th St, 20x90, five-story tenement and stores; same against same, Action 3; due, $20,906.70; taxes, &c., $25.

8th Av, 2,155, w s, 20.11 ft n of 116th St, 20x90, five-story tenement and stores; same against same, Action 4; due, $19,406.28; taxes, &c., $25.

Cherry St, 234, n s, 51 ft e of Pelham St, 25.6x100, six-story tenement and store; Charles Remson, as trustee, et al., against Morris Levy et al.; Joline, L. & R., attorneys; due, $26,724.90; taxes, &c., $797.21.

Tuesday, Oct. 23.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

71st St, 135 East, n s, 54 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x102.2, four-story dwelling; H. M. Kelly against Ambrose Realty Co. et al.; Alexander & Y., attorneys; due, $26,344.95; taxes, &c., $373.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 1,587 e s, 25.8 ft n of 89th St, 22x110; six-story storage building; A. C. Korner against Moses Nussbaum et al; W. G. Whaley, attorney; due $8,606.54, taxes, &c., $1.90; prior mtg, $35,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

16th St, 435 West, n s, 351 ft e of 10th Av, 24x82, five-story tenement; C. S. Reynolds, executor, against New York Trust Co., Trustee, et al.; S. V. Lowell, attorney; due, $8,824.61; taxes, &c., $972.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

128th St, 224 East, s s, 273.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story house; Cecile Pilpel against A. T. McKegney et al.; Guggenheimer, U. & M., attorneys; due, $4,111.04; taxes, &c., $86.53.

3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Prospect Av, 679.81, w s, 200 ft n of Kelly St, 25x95, one-story garage; Myers Curties against Bronx Pythian Temple Corp. et al.; E. J. West, attorney; due, $10,646.85; taxes, &c., $261.58.

Wednesday, Oct. 24.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

White St, 89 s, 75 ft e Church St, 24.4x100; five-story loft and store; E. K. Davis against Cronella Realty Co. et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $29,975.61; taxes, &c., $335.

Lexington Av, 1,755, s e corner of 100th St, 20.11x68; four-story flat and store; Annie Pearl against Chas. Aronson et al.; Bloomberg & B., attorneys; due, $15,215.06; taxes, &c., $830.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

93d St., 62 West, s s, 137.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.8, five-story apartment house; Presbyterian Church on University Place against M. A. Dearing et al; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $32,186.15.

By James J. Donovan.

141st St, 218 West, s s, 312.6 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11, factory flat; W. F. Kingland against Fannie Beekman et al; F. F. de Rham, attorney; due, $31,874.09; taxes, &c., $419.40.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

St. Ann's Av, 481, s w cor of 147th St, 25x90.4, five-story tenement; Empire City Savings Bank against 207th St. Realty Corp. and another; C. W. Dayton, attorney; due, $28,206.88; taxes, &c., $977.22.

Thursday, Oct. 25.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Front St, 37 and 39, s w cor Coenties Slip, 45x30, two four-story buildings, with stores; J. A. Lowe and others, executors, against Kings Fem Realty Co. et al.; Man & M., attorneys; due, $27,568.83; taxes, &c., $1,554.44.

54th St, 138-140 West, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.5, four-story stable; Sheriff's sale of all the right, title, claim and interest which Wm. H. Lichtenstein had on Aug. 20, 1917, or since; R. B. Stringham, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, 532, n e corner of 150th St, 43.5 x70.8, two four-story flats; J. A. Kirk against J. B. Andrews and another, trustees, et al; Edmund Bettiner, attorney; prior mtg, $35,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Park Av, s w corner of 160th St, 134.8x90.5x irregular, vacant; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. against J. V. Miller et al.; Herold Swain, attorney; due, $8,437.49; taxes, &c, $450.50.

Friday, Oct. 26.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

81st St, 518 East, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2, five-story tenement; Fannie Falk and another against Fannie Green et al.; K. R. Wallach, attorney; due, $16,768.98; taxes, &c, $1,240.34.

By Samuel Marx.

25th St, 411 West, s s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 27.6x98.9; four-story front and rear tenements; Elizabeth Herb against J. E. McMahon et al.; Deyo & H., attorneys; due, $16,128.52; taxes, &c, $674.95.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Whitlock Av, 941, n w corner of Barretto St, 36x100, five-story flat; Anna O'Toole against Tully Construction Co. and another; Hoadly, L. & J., attorneys; due, $10,382.35; taxes, &c, $515.

Union Av, 694, e s, 27.4 ft s of 155th St, 19.9x95, two-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against H. J. Begley et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $6,157.42; taxes, &c, $313.94.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

4TH ST, 63 East, n s, 167.5 ft e of Bowery, 25x100; Hannah Hirschfeld to Alter Gottlieb, 326 Grand St.; mtg $25,000, ½ part, a. t., Oct. 19; attorney, Isaac Ringel, 299 Broadway.....$1

9TH ST, 720 East, s s, 256 ft e of Av C, 25x 93.1, foreclosure Oct. 17; Paul R. Towne, referee, to Esther L. Smith, 120 West 86th St., Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

81ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 61.6x102.2x irreg; William Kaufman to Max Benjamin, 51 East 86th St. mtg $42,000, and interest of 27½ p. c. of fee, Dec. 7, 1914; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Joseph J. Baker, 1,354 Union St., Brooklyn, 20 p. c. interest of fee, mtg $42,000, all liens, Dec. 7, 1914; address 31 Nassau St.....$1

126TH ST, n s, 485 ft e of Lenox Av, o. l., 75x99.11; George W. Mitchell et al. to Margaret J. Place, (Paddock,) Elberon, N. J., a. q. quitclaim, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

167TH ST, 553 West, n s, 77.3 ft w of Audubon Av, 21.9x76.3; Thomas D. Merrigan to Honorah Merrigan, 553 West 167th St., all liens, May 2; attorney, B. Elliot Burston, 233 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BURNSIDE AV, s e corner of Harrison Av, runs w 75 ft to e of Croton Aqueduct, x s 61.10x s 40.3x e 58.2 to w of Harrison Av x n 100; also Grand Av, s w corner of Burnside Av, runs w 171.9x—x9.1x w 8.4x s 121.2x e 8.4 n 80.9 to beginning; Jerome Avenue Realty Co. to Bavarian Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, ½ part, mtg $18,000, Oct. 15; attorney, E. A. Landmer, 30 East 42d St.$100

EAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 149th St, 171.1x 100; St. Mary's Realty and Construction Co. to Carrie Stern, 103a Meredith Av., Arverne, N. Y., Oct. 19; attorney, Carrie Stern, 103 Meredith Av., Arverne, N. Y.....$183,000

FIELDSTON ROAD, e s, at s w corner of land conveyed to party of the second part by deed recorded April 10, 1917, runs s 25x e 155.2x n 21.4x w 155 to beginning; Delafield Estate, Inc., to Helen A. Freeman, on e s of Goodridge Av; Fieldston, Oct. 10; attorneys, Delafield, H., T. & R., 27 Cedar St.....$1

FOWLER AV, w s, 225 ft n of Rhinelander Av, 50x127.10; Anthony J. Griffin, referee, to Hannah Neumann, 500 East 146th St., Oct. 19; attorney, R. Petigar, 37 Liberty St.....$1,100

GROSVENOR AV, w s, 321.8 ft s of 230th St, 100.1x100.6x —; Delafield Estate to Lynn L. Folkerson, 447 Fort Washington Av, Sept. 19; attorneys, Delafield, H., T. & R., 7 Cedar St.....$1

HONEYWELL AV, 1,976-8, e s, 50x90.1; Edwin B. Meeks, trustee, to John C. Wallace Co., 2,045 Ryer Av., Oct. 16; attorney, W. L. Phillips, 149 Ryer Av.....$17,500

LOTS 79 to 86, map 199, lots S. & S. to Sturges; Adele S. Dodd to Julia Fitzpatrick, 114 West 75th St, Oct. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

LOT 2388, map 271, Dyre Av, Realty Co.; Dyre Av. Realty Co. to Magdalene Gentili, 2,232 Light St, Sept. 14; attorney, D. D. Russell, 3,706 Dyre Av.....$100

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 583.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 20x78x20x75.11; William M. Collyer to Margaret Quenzer, 2,726 Ryer Av, mtg $3,000, Oct. 20; attorney, Margaret Quenzer, 2,326 Ryer Av.....$100

WALTON AV, 2,393, w s, 19.10x96.6; John A. McEvecty, referee, to Georgiana Kendall, 2 West 59th St, Oct. 13; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....47,500

125TH ST, 457 East, n s, 25x100; William W. Niles, referee, to August Jantzen, 151 8th Av, Oct. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$18,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 187, w s, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 25x87.6, Oct. 20; Fanny Weiss to Max Borck, 1,324 Madison Av, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row.....$1,000

AVENUE D, n w corner of 9th St, runs w 93x n 46.6x e 23x s 20.6x e 70 to avenue x s 26 to beginning, Oct. 20; Fanny Weiss to Max Borck, 1,324 Madison Av, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row.....$2,000

BEEKMAN PLACE, 12, w s, 57 ft s of 50th St, 19x90, Oct. 18; John A. Hirschberg to William Bertschinger, 602 10th Av, and another, 5 years, prior mtg $6,000; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 97 Nassau St.....$3,000

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT, conditional sale, Aug. 1; Blair & Co. of New York, vendors, and Grand Trunk R. R. Co. of Canada, with Equitable Trust Co. of New York, trustee, mtg $3,497,800, cash $597,800 and $2,500,000 notes; attorneys, Byrne, C. & T., 24 Broad St.....$3,497,800

126TH ST, n s, 422.6 ft e of Lenox Av, three lots each 20.10x99.11, three mtgs each $5,000, Oct. 17; Margaret J., wife of Charles A. Mace, to Hannah E. Walke, at Ossining, N. Y., due Oct. 1, 1920; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$18,000

Bronx.

FIELDSTON ROAD, e s, at s w corner of land in Liber 18, Cp. 107, runs s 25x e 155.2x n 21.4x w 155; Helen A. Freeman to Delafield Estate, 27 Cedar St, Oct. 19, due Oct. 10, 1920; attorneys, Delafield, H., T. & R., 27 Cedar St.....$2,500

FIELDSTON ROAD, s e s, 430 ft s of 250th St, 100x155x97x130; Helen A. Freeman to Margaretta S Delafield, at Half Moon Point, mtg $15,000, 1-6th Part, due 1-6th Part, &c.; attorneys, Delafield, H., T. & R., 27 Cedar St.....$14,000

GRAND AV, s e corner of 181st St, 50x100; John Eagleson to Josephine Preiffer, 389 Lafayette Av, Hawthorne, N. J., Oct. 15, due Oct. 15, 1920; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$5,000

HONEYWELL AV, 1,976-1,978, e s, 50x60.1; John C. Wallace Co. to Edwin B. Meeks, trustee, 66 West 97th St, Oct. 16, 3 mtgs; attorneys, E. G. Durell, 277 Broadway.....$17,500

LIVINGSTON AV, n w corner of 240th St, runs n 140x w 41.11x s 118.11x e 109; Katherine A. Simenton to Hyacinth S. Delafield, at Fieldston, N. Y., July 10, 3 years; attorneys, Delafield, H., T. & R., 27 Cedar St.....$18,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 175 ft n of 170th St, 22x145; Electra Weiffenbach to Horace R. Pitman, 29 Commonwealth Terrace, Brookline, Mass., Oct. 20, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,000

13TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of Brown Place, 25x100; August Jantzen to John Kern, 256 West 16th St, Oct. 19, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$10,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, 503 East, store; Adolf Mohler to Mayer Kleinfeld, 503 East Houston St., 3 years from May 1, 1917.....$420

2D AV, 76, basement store and cellar; Marguerite Maidof to Solomon Hechter, 76 2d Av, 5 years from April 15, 1918; attorney, Louis M. Solt, 220 Broadway.....$900

29TH ST, 102 West, store and basement; Charles G. Keller to Louis Winter, 929 Glenmore Av, Brooklyn, and Samuel Gast, 310 East 27th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, Morris Wolf, 277 Broadway....$1,600

Bronx.

3D AV, 3,199, 2d floor; Charles Greitz to Lee Back Yung, 21 Pell St, 6 8-12 years from March 1; attorney, Lee Back Yung, 25 Pell St.....$360

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, 270; Pipe and Contractors Supply Co. against 270 West End Av. Corp., owner; Pierce Foundation Corp., contractor.....$645

46TH ST, 12 and 14 West; Standard Surfacing Co., Inc., against Michel C. Bouvier, owner; D. A. Calboun & Co., Inc., contractor.....$645

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

37TH ST, 522 West; Berger Mfg. Co. against Cornelius Daly et al., Aug. 6, 1917.....$370

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HESTER ST, 83; Harry Hastorf against Calvin Realty Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hoag, Grossman & Vorhaus.

ORCHARD ST, 196; Gussie Pressin, administratrix, against Morris Lipschitz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Hellinger.

95TH ST, s West; Glaisdell Bros., Inc., against Eleanor M. Williams et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

85TH ST, 127 West; Lillian B. Woodruff against Fred Schultz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 117.5 ft s of 184th St, 16.2x73.9; Emma J. Peters against Anthony J. Griffin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. G. Palliser.

LOT 558, map of Wakefield; Peter Dunn against Samuel Harvey et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, E. L. Brisach.

VILLA AV, 2,097; Marion V. Wilson against Giuseppe Castaldo et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Hirschberg.

HAS PLAN FOR RELIEF OF RAILROAD FINANCES

John G. Lonsdale Wants Short-term Paper Rediscounted by Reserve Bank.

An unusual suggestion for the relief of the railroads in their present difficulties, which have sent them to Washington to ask for further increases in rates, was put forward recently by John G. Lonsdale, President of the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, in an address delivered in that city before the Society of Railway Financial Officers. Mr. Lonsdale's suggestion, briefly, was that the short-term paper of railroad companies be admitted to be rediscounted by Federal Reserve Banks.

Mr. Lonsdale, in advocating this, called attention to a ruling by the Federal Reserve Board on June 11, 1917, regarding eligibility for rediscount of ninety-day paper of a waterworks company. The Reserve Board decided that if the proceeds of the paper were to be used to provide funds for payrolls, purchases of coal, &c., and if the paper was otherwise in conformity with the law and the provisions of the board's previous rulings, it was eligible for rediscount.

"This ruling would no doubt apply to railroad paper as well," Mr. Lonsdale declared. "The Government prescribes the system by which all railroads shall keep their books, and these records should therefore be satisfactory as a means of determining whether any railroad's financial condition is such as to make its paper eligible.

"Of course, I realize that providing for the free rediscounting of railroad paper would not offer a permanent and sound solution for your problems, because any large amount of outstanding short-time obligations is a menace to railroad success. Nevertheless, the present moment calls for emergency measures, and something must be done quickly. A public statement from the Reserve Board would have the effect of strengthening railroad stocks and bonds in the estimation of the investing public in addition to providing a considerable amount of otherwise unavailable capital. If patriotic appeals should eventually be resorted to in order to provide railroad capital, I, for one, would feel as fully bound to respond as I do to Liberty bond appeals."

Boston Stock Market.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week were:

Sales.		Price.
4	American Mfg. Co., pf	88¾
9	Androscoggin Mills	190
5	Draper Corporation	121¼
4	Plymouth Cordage Co., ex-div	194½
17	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.	70
18	Tremont and Suffolk Mills	137½
4	Waltham Watch Co.	10½
10	Whitman Mills	152

Fair List Prices Fair Treatment

Mark!

The Red Hallmark of Tire Quality

YOU can always tell a Silvertown Cord Tire by its graceful lines, but you make sure of it by the RED-DOUBLE-DIAMOND, the hall-mark of tire quality inlaid neatly on its side-wall.

Note as you pass tires that you find tires with the Red-Double-Diamond trademark on motor cars of modish appearance only.

GOODRICH

SILVERTOWN

CORD TIRES

Which dress a car with an individual style, also lift it to a new level of comfort and service.

The Red Double Diamond *outside* means a CABLE-CORD, TWO-PLY, RUBBER-FUSED body *inside*—the *real cord tire body*, found only in Silvertowns.

The smartness *outside* tastefully clothes the strength and durability *inside*—a sinewy tire body, immune to *tire fever* (frictional heat), and free from tire trouble.

You are proud of a car with Silvertowns.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, The City of Goodrich, Akron, Ohio

Goodrich also makes the famous fabric tires—Black Safety Treads

Local Address, 1750 Broadway, [illegible]
Phone 8700 Columbus.

"Silvertowns make all cars high-grade"

NO Extra Charge for Credit

Open Evenings Motor Delivery

OUT OF THE HIGH RENT DISTRICTS

Washington Heights Store, Amsterdam Avenue, corner 148th Street.
Bronx Store, Third Ave., cor. 163d St. Yonkers Store, 16-18 Warburton Ave.

You Can't Furnish Your Home With Atmosphere

Yet that's what one says for in part when buying furniture, rare, etc., at the swell bazarre stores in the high rent shopping zones. You can find just as fine quality merchandise at our three big stores in the economical outlying districts. Our buyers go to Grand Rapids, where the best furniture is made, twice yearly, and many designs shown on our floors are sold in our stores exclusively, such is our buying power. But, if you see something you like downtown or uptown and want to get the same thing less the higher rent cost you will find it here also and the price tags reveal the difference. Terms to suit individuals, without extra charge for credit.

Buy Your Liberty Bond Now

60 Inch Buffet

Only a glance and you have noticed the high grade characteristics of this beautiful American Walnut Queen Anne period dining suit. The buffet is five feet long. Cabinet work is first class, all pieces accurately matched. As illustrated. Complete... $145

Mahogany Tea Wagon of popular design with rubber tired wheels and removable glass tray... $10.75

$155

$15 Down

One of the daintiest, cleverly made chamber suits of the season, available in Old Ivory, American Walnut and Antique Mahogany. The materials and workmanship first grade, such as you would expect to pay much more for. Particular attention is directed to the neatly carved panel moldings and to pedestal. A charming period suit of four parts at a very moderate price.

$9.95 Complete

$67.50

You can rent a three room outfit as shown here if a double suit is placed in your living room. This improved sofa bed looks just as good as a regular davenport; as a bed it is ready made when you want it and it is just as comfortable. You can save $5 to $10 a month in rent, and pay for the furniture on the same basis.

These exquisite living room suits with decorative mahogany frames, relieved by dexterously woven cane panels lend an air of well-to-do-circumstances about any home. They appeal to the eye and are restfully upholstered. Three pieces shown, with velour covering $128

Bed outfit: 2-inch coil spring post, baked white enamel bed, Sterling mattress and reinforced spring, any size, complete... $18.50

You'll Take No Chance With the Genuine COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA And You'll Not Want to Trade It In Later.

No Interest Latest Records

$52

An Exceptional Sale of

35-inch Dress Satins, $1.29 yard

These are regularly $1.79 yd., but will be special on Monday. The quality is excellent.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Fine Scrim and Marquisette Curtains, $2.97 and $3.49 pr.

An excellent variety of artistic designs, with lace edges, insertions and hand drawn work; some with lace motifs in corners.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th St., Rear.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, But for Cash Only

Fashion Is Welcoming Back the

Kimono Sleeve Blouse

In a New and Attractive Form

The popular kimono mode is here developed in a smart model of heavy white crepe de chine. Crossed vestee and sleeves are trimly bound with self material. The shapely collar and revers give attractively long lines. A chic blouse—and very moderately priced $6.94

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

New But Inexpensive

Petticoats

For Street or Evening Wear

$3.74

One style, of taffeta, has pleated ruffles put on in scallops.

Another, of taffeta, in assorted plaids, has clusters of shirring and two tiny pleated ruffles.

A silk Jersey model has a deep pleated flounce with two rows of hemstitching. In the new colors and black.

Still another, of crepe de chine in white or flesh, has a deep hemstitched flounce with tiny rosebuds.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Hats for Dinner Wear

Show New Style Departures

The last ten days have brought forth a wealth of new ideas from the creators of millinery in Paris and America.

Particularly artistic treatment has given a new grace and lightness to the broad lines.

Lustrous fabrics are used to harmonize with the richness of the velvet costumes.

Metallic brocades luxuriously combined with furs.

Expressing These New Hat Thoughts

Is a group of picturesque hats suggesting the broad lines and showing the beauty of the glossy fabric. $14.50 to $29.50

And a group of hats showing the new effects in fur and brocades. These are copies of the most successful models in mole, ermine, kolinsky and broadtail, many of them combined with rich and unusual French brocades. $25.50 and up

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

A New Group of Suits Has Passed the Test of Smartness, Fabric and Fine Tailoring and Is Admitted to the New Standardized Collection of

Women's Suits

At $27.75

This is the test: It must have the look of distinguished refinement. It must have lines that are accepted as smart and thoroughly correct. It must be of a fabric so good in quality, and show tailoring so painstaking, that a glance ranks it with suits that cost more. In short, it must be the best suit at the price.

In the new standardization there are suits of velours, broadcloth, gabardine, velour de laine and mixtures, with or without fur trimming.

The new suit pictured is of fancy velour in a belted model, with full-flare ripple coat. The pockets and buttons give a tailored air. The full collar is of Australian coney, which looks like fine seal.

Balsam, Black, Reindeer, Plum, Burgundy, Navy, Rose Taupe.

Suits That Are Unusual

Women who seek the exclusive may find suits among this collection of high class garments to express all ideas of distinctive elegance. There are suits of soft duvetyns, suede cloths, novelty velours, chiffon velvets, fine velveteens and satins, all in beautiful shades of tasteful colors. These are trimmed with fine furs, such as skunk, mole, beaver or kolinsky. Many are exact copies of imported models. $49.75 to $289.00

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Broadway.

A Luxurious Beaver Collar Adorns This Miss' Coat

THE MODEL IS DISTINCTIVE

The joy of snuggling into this generously large collar of softest beaver! And how effectively it will frame a pretty face!

Crystal cloth was chosen for the material because it is sufficiently rich to be worthy of the collar. Shades are Pekin blue, reindeer, brown and green. As for the model—it is very slightly high waisted and has a narrow belt that crosses in front and ties in back. The slashed pockets are finished with arrows. The gaily colored silk linings are just the kind you would choose for such unusually modish coats. $~~74.75~~

Suits of Wool Velour

In a Becoming Model

One side of the coat crosses over the other and narrows down to form the girdle—a very effective style. A double row of buttons down one side is balanced by a pocket on the other. The two-piece skirt is well tailored and has a belt and pockets. In Jap blue, garnet, tan and navy. $49.75

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street, Broadway.

PLEATED SKIRTS

Show Gay Stripes Checks and Plaids

At $7.94

Pleated skirt in stripes of various colors—the lighter stripes showing between the pleats with the movement of the wearer.

At $6.94

Skirt of plaid serge in attractive color combination.

Straight tailored skirts, too, in checked and plain worsteds. These have patch pockets and separate belts. $6.94

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Knitting Needles

With Enameled Sterling Silver Ends

89c pr. *Formerly $1.24*

White celluloid knitting needles. The sterling silver tops enameled in turquoise, pink, green, lavender, yellow, etc.

The same size and style with Dresden flower enamel on sterling. $1.24 pr.

Macy's—Main Floor, Front.

Some Exquisite, New Pieces Have Joined Our Splendid Collection of

Diamond Jewelry

It would be hard to find such a collection anywhere in which every piece shows good taste of design, exquisitely wrought mountings, and fine, choice stones. Constant search for the new and beautiful has discovered several treasure pieces, of which the following are but suggestions:

A ring with square cut diamond in the centre surrounded by square cut sapphires, giving the effect of a cross in a bed of diamonds. $278.00

An oval ring, mounted horizontally with centre banded in diamonds and framed on both sides in sapphires. $299.00

A lavalliere with four diamond-studded flexible bands in the centre, connecting the crown and pendant. $549.00

A bar pin that is a work of art in jewelry craft, so finely wrought is its platinum setting—set with three large and many small diamonds. $1074.00

A pear-shaped lavalliere with two handsome large stones in the centre, framed in diamond tracery. $799.00

A ring with calibre cut sapphires banding its centre, and so finely set that it looks like a scintillating fabric. $297.00

A bar pin that broadens at the ends from the narrow centre and is set artistically with diamonds. $298.00

A lavalliere like an elongated bell, with diamonds. $474.00

A bow knot bar pin with a triangular tracery of platinum in between the stone-studded bands. $324.00

Solitaire Diamond Rings

At 15% to 20% Less Than Elsewhere.

The stones are absolutely perfect and very brilliant,—it is because of the fact that we bought them some time ago—and then for cash—that we are now able to sell them at these exceptionally low prices. They are mounted in plain gold solitaire mountings with platinum crowns. We mention a few:

1.18 kt.	$373.00	2.45 kt.	$964.00
1.28 kt.	402.00	2.99 kt.	1204.00
	4.10 kt.	$1599.00	

It is well to remember that we have two complete collections of diamond jewelry—for folks of moderate incomes who want jewelry that is both fine and refined—one up to $49.50 and one from $49.50 to $149.00.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street, B'way.

At $2.89

Any Figure Can Be Suitably Corseted in a

"Marchioness" Corset

At this price there is a range of models so varied that any woman may be correctly corseted. The fact that these corsets are made exclusively for us is proof that they tally to a high standard of workmanship.

For the short, stout figure—A model in white coutil with low bust, medium length hips and reducing clasp. Sizes 24 to 38.

For the curved figure—A model that conforms comfortably to the outline of the figure yet gives a graceful line. Medium bust, long hips and reducing clasp. Heavily boned, with straight front and curved waistline. Sizes 24 to 36.

For the tall, stout figure—A model of strong white coutil, low bust, long hips. This model is well boned and reinforced over abdomen, giving long straight line. Sizes 24 to 38.

For the slender, girlish figure—A brocaded pink or white hip confiner with elastic band at waistline. This model is lightly boned to give freedom for dancing, etc. Sizes 20 to 24.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

SENSIBLE PRICES MARK

SMART FURS

Furs are not to be classed in the category of unobtainable luxuries when they are moderately priced like these. Considering the fact that the plainest garment acquires distinction when worn with furs, buying at such prices becomes prudent.

Skunk Furs

Skunk Set consisting of cape collar and melon muff. $34.75

Skunk Set with animal scarf and melon shaped muff. $54.75

Set of Dyed Skunk—large animal scarf, lined, and melon shaped muff to match. $34.75

Raccoon Sets

Skunk Dyed Raccoon Set—double fur animal scarf and melon shaped muff. $37.75

Natural Raccoon Set—open animal scarf, lined, and melon shaped muff. $24.74

Hudson Seal Sets

(dyed muskrat)

As *illustrated*, set consisting of deep cape collar, lined, and melon shaped muff. $34.75

Hudson Seal Set with fancy scarf and melon shaped muff. $34.75

FUR BANDINGS

For Enriching Coats, Suits and Gowns

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) bands from 1 to 10 inches wide. $1.74 to $15.74 yd.

Beaver, 1 to 6 inches wide $2.49 to $14.94 yd.

Nutria, 1 to 10 inches wide. $1.14 to $11.39 yd.

Skunk, 1 to 5 inches wide. $2.96 to $14.74 yd.

Skunk Opossum, 1 to 5 inches wide. 96c to $7.49 yd.

Ermine banding with tails, 1 to 3 inches wide. $6.74 to $18.24 yd.

Ermine without tails, 1 to 3 inches wide. $5.74 to $17.24

An excellent variety of other furs, in all desirable widths; also bandings suitable for children's wearables.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Front.

There's Unusual Daintiness About These

MISSES' FROCKS

FOR EVENING WEAR

Priced very moderately $17.74

The charming youthfulness of this wisp of a frock is at once apparent. It is made of silk net over cloth of silver, and its alluring little ruffles are edged with a silver thread. The wide satin girdle has a flat bow in front and a butterfly of net at the back. Bands of silver ribbon cross the shoulders and crown the dainty sleeves.

In lovely shades of turquoise, flesh, Nile, light blue, maize. Also in white.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

First Liberty Bonds Ready Thursday

The Bond Exchange Department of the Federal Reserve Bank for this District assures us that we will have the definitive 3½ per cent Liberty Bonds of the first issue by Thursday morning, October 25th, at 9 o'clock.

All those who subscribed for or applied for the First Liberty Bonds through R. H. Macy & Co. can get the bonds on or after that date at the Transfer Desk in the rear of the Main Stairway, First Floor.

Those who authorized us to make withdrawal from their D. A., and those who paid for the bonds in full, may have them upon application.

A Smart Fur-Trimmed

COAT

In a Girlish Model

Moderately Priced $12.74

Comes in either Burella cloth or Kersey. It has a double row of buttons and is finished with a wide stitched belt. The large cape collar is edged with nutria fur. Pleated skirt, pocketed. Lined throughout, in navy, brown, Burgundy.

Sizes 10 to 16 years

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

PERSIAN and CHINESE RUGS

In A Wealth of Beautiful Designs

Whether you prefer one large rug for your living room, or an equally effective arrangement of several scatter rugs—whether you prefer the silky rugs of the Near East or the embossed rugs of far away China—our collection offers every opportunity for satisfying personal tastes.

Our assortment is constantly being increased by new purchases,—our prices, quality for quality, are "Lowest-in-the-City."

Persian Rugs

ROOM SIZES

Ranging from 7x10 ft. to 14x23 ft.

$124.00 to $1448.00

SCATTER SIZES

Hundreds to select from.

$27.50 to $52.50

Chinese Rugs

ROOM SIZES

Ranging from 6x9 ft. to 13½x18½ ft.

$98.50 to $724.00

SCATTER SIZES

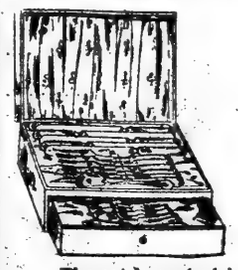
Various sizes and qualities.

$19.89 to $82.50

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Centre.

A CHEST OF ROGERS'

TABLE SILVER



Specially Priced $6.39

Our Usual Price $7.24

Brighten your table by the addition of a set of this silverware. Its reasonable price can give you no idea of the dignity of the design nor of its splendid wearing quality.

The set is packed in a white-lined green moire chest and will make a charming gift.

Each Set Consists of—

6 Tea Spoons, 6 Table Spoons, 6 Dinner Forks, 6 Dinner Knives, 1 Sugar Spoon, 1 Butter Knife — All full standard Rogers A-1 Plate

One Script Initial Engraved on Each Piece Free

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

The following Liberty Loan Appeal is, in our opinion, one of the clearest and most convincing presentations of the Liberty Loan Campaign. It was prepared and published by the Carbona Products Company, and they have courteously permitted us to reprint it.

Do You Know What A Liberty Bond Really Is?

When you buy a Liberty Bond you become a Capitalist. In buying a Liberty Bond you exchange with the Government one kind of money for another kind of money.

The kind of money the Government is asking you to exchange for another kind of money is better, because—every $50.00 Liberty Bond that the Government asks you to buy has attached to it coupons which are cut off every six months, and each coupon is just the same as a dollar in any other kind of money. You can spend it with your butcher, your baker or any store will take it for $1.00, or your landlord will take it for rent.

Every six months when you cut a $1.00 coupon from a $50.00 bond, the value of the bond is still $50.00. You can take the $50.00 Bond almost anywhere and get $50.00 for it at any time. This means exactly what it says, and if you will go into any bank, they will tell you more about it. Everyone knows that there can be no better way of saving money than to buy a $50.00 Liberty Loan Bond, and besides, it will help to win the war.

LA FOLLETTE'S POLITICAL SUICIDE

A Psycho-Analysis and Bit of Unpublished History—Remarkable Speech in Which He Insulted His Hosts.

By RUPERT HUGHES.

ENTIRELY too much time and temper are being devoted to Robert M. La Follette. Anger and energy that should be directed to the defeat of Germany are lavished on him. In this way at least he is worth a division to our enemy; but over here he should be breveted General Nuisance and subjected to a conspiracy of silence.

The proposal to export him to Germany ought not to be considered. Leave the atrocities to the Germans. Let them poison wells, distribute anthrax germs, and scatter mines, but do not let us export La Follette. For one thing, the minute he landed in Germany he would begin to attack the Prussians just as he attacks us, and they would shoot him back to us again in some still more loathsome form.

He ought to be expelled from the Senate as a measure of common sense, for it is inconceivable that he should continue to draw a salary and mileage from a Government whose most earnest effort he tries to thwart at its greatest crisis.

But he ought to be put away gently, and with pity not with wrath, for he is a monomaniac politically and there are thousands of poor crazy folk in padded cells who are no more the victims of distorted mental machinery than he is. The symptoms are familiar: he believes that he has a holy mission to save the country in spite of itself: he believes that he is persecuted and misunderstood, and he declares that he will fight for his mission and his place in the Senate till he dies.

Much wrath was visited on him because in St. Paul recently, after making a solemn promise not to, he broke out again with his old speech reviling the sacred dead of the Lusitania and all the people who would meet German force with force. But La Follette was as helpless to keep his promise as the rattlesnake to withhold the venomous anger that blazes in him at whatever moves about him. It is prudential to scotch the snake, but it is unscientific and silly to get mad at him, to extract promises from him, and to scold him when he strikes out again.

The only reason I am also devoting time to this pest is that I have seen nowhere the true diagnosis of his character. People have forgotten that he came within an ace of being the President of the United States, or at least the Republican candidate; and I have never seen in print a description of that portentous night when La Follette ended his chances in one dramatic, tempestuous after-dinner speech.

Almost more important to history than the explanations of how certain men came to be elected to the Presidency, are the reasons why certain other men missed it. Many small men achieved the first place; many large men failed. Why Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Douglas, Blaine, and Bryan never reached the goal of their ambitions makes up a large part of American chronicle.

Blaine lost the Presidency, it seems, because a clergyman made a certain speech about three R's. Bryan gained the Democratic nomination by a speech concerning the cross of gold, and also lost the election thereby. La Follette at a private banquet given by several hundred men of immense resources in publicity and favorably inclined toward him, betrayed in one horrible oration all the qualities of unmanageable ferocity, blind perversity and intolerable lack of tact that have characterized him ever since. Even with the vast majority of the country against him, he has never made a more disgusting exposure of mental confusion than on that occasion when he was an honored guest among friends and admirers and struck out poisonously in all directions.

It was the only time I ever heard him speak, thank heaven, and the record seems to have enough historical value to be transcribed

That long oration made a profound—but more or less confidential—sensation at the time, and it was spoken of by the unfortunate victims of it with awe. La Follette was the worst victim of it, for before he began it he was almost an idol to a large part of the audience, and an interesting, hopeful statesman to the others. At the end of it everybody put him down as already dead.

I have suffered torments at after-dinner talk debauches, but never before or since have I seen a bright young favorite commit slow suicide. La Follette did just that. With his long, keen, and tireless tongue he performed a deliberate hara-kiri in public.

The Periodical Publishers of America used to give every year a big banquet in some city. Nearly all the book, magazine, and newspaper houses belonged, and at the annual banquet they had as guests many authors, illustrators, and other retainers. The list of speakers was made up of men very much in the public eye.

This fatal banquet was held in Philadelphia. About 500 or 600 guests were present. The then Mayor Blankenburg made an excellent address in a dialect that was the envy of many short-story writers, though it would not be so popular just now.

Don M. Seitz was the toastmaster. William J. Burns was a speaker. His was the tragedy of following La Follette, and the one bright spot in the torture chamber into which La Follette speedily transformed the gorgeous ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford was the face of William J. Burns, sitting there by the side of the suicide, trying to get a clue as to when in God's name La Follette would stop and give him a chance, and patiently wondering if he could remember what he had planned to say till his time came, if it ever did; also, if any of the guests would remain to hear him.

At that time the President of Princeton was just being preened for transfer to a larger university, and La Follette was being boomed for the governorship of the United States. Both were on the list of speakers.

President Wilson made a noble speech that won to his support many who had not liked him previously. His speech was just the right thing for the after-dinner mood. It began wittily, went on graciously and gracefully, and did not last long. Among many utterances of exquisite felicity he interspersed, as befitted an aspirant for the Presidency, a few moments of deep solemnity.

Particularly he emphasized the importance of the written law, the revolution by statute and hard-won enactment and, when necessary, by war. Tears sprang to the eyes of many when he said—I cannot quote his actual words, but only their vague yet vivid recollection—"When I look at the flag it always seems to me that the red and white stripes are heaps of documents with streams of blood running through them—the blood by which our liberties were won."

He said in the course of his speech that times had changed and that secrecy was no longer in good repute. Everything nowadays, he said, must be "published, exposed, exhibited." I don't remember him exactly, of course, but the word "exhibited" impressed itself on my memory.

Mr. La Follette did not hear that speech, but he came in on cue and proceeded to exhibit himself with vengeance. A few suspicious souls said that he had stayed away from the banquet and the speeches in order to make an "entrance." They said he was "a good actor." But if he was, he cast himself as the villain; for he began his speech with the most thoroughgoing, devastating insult to an audience that I ever heard.

The other guests were dumfounded. They grew dumfoundeder and dumfoundeder till they were petrified with astonishment and putrefied with rage.

After the prolonged and humble ordeal, friends of his said, the next morning, that La Follette realized his mistake himself and regretted it. They said of him, as Shylock said of himself, that he was "not well." They said that the illness of a member of his family had thrown him out of poise. They made other more familiar excuses given when a man misdemeans himself in public. But subsequent events have proved that it was merely an outbreak of a deep-seated mental peculiarity.

He exhibited himself, exposed himself, and published himself for nearly three hours. Imagine that for a late speaker at a banquet where several others had spoken and others were listed to speak! The mere fact that a man could harangue such a crowd so long is a proof of hopeless ruthlessness. Though his words had been droppings from heaven, the audience never lived that could profit from one speech delivered from 10:30 P. M. to 1:30 A. M. And La Follette's words were but repetitious denunciations of this man and that; this principle and that. He snarled and he got snarled. His auditors groaned and shifted. They got up and "walked out on him" till the whole ballroom was empty save for a moth-eaten fringe along the front of the table and the dismal row of wax figures on his side of the table. They dared not leave.

Now this inability to observe the effect of his words is in itself a test of a man's intelligence. When one has a message to deliver, be it never so holy and imperative, if his audience flees from him, he should either follow his audience or change his methods. The man who alienates a friendly audience by loud-mouthed shouting that they are all blackguards may represent a very lofty crusade, but he is a traitor to it, whatever it is.

Even truth must be published in attractive guise. "Be ye fishers of men," the Bible says; but who ever heard of a fisher who went out and rocked the boat and howled his head off and beat the water with his fishing pole and slashed it with his baitless hook and then brought home any fish? Yet such a man would naturally blame the fish for being too corrupt to bite.

La Follette was received by the guests with the utmost warmth. They were authors and publishers. He was an editor and the author of memoirs then running in a magazine. Next to the tragic face of William J. Burns, the faces of the editors of that magazine became the saddest study in that room. He was "our author" when the plaudits greeted him. Later they sat alone in a barren space and regretted him, while other editors tiptoed past them, trying not to gloat, trying not to proffer an unwelcome sympathy.

Mr. La Follette began his speech with no recognition of the fact that he was a guest at a friendly dinner. He made no acknowledgments of hospitality, but with a theatrical gesture raised high a fistful of manuscript and howled in an indescribable hostility of tone, (I do not quote verbatim, but the spirit is exact:) "I'm goin' to read my speech tonight, and I'm goin' to read it for two reasons. In the first place my family asked me to, because I've got a way of talkin' on and on when I get started, and they told me I ought to confine myself to about three-quarters of an hour. So I've written it out and I'm going to spend about that time telling you people some things you ought to know."

This was terrible. At that hour no dinner-bloated body can digest a speech three-quarters of an hour long.

In the second place a speech that is read is a speech that is dead.

In the third place the patronizing didactic sneer of the last phrase aroused resentment. We were a bit fond of ourselves; we did not want to be taught—especially not at that hour. The worst was yet to come.

Having destroyed his audience's hope and aroused its resentment by thundering in the index, La Follette turned and cracked his whip at the newspaper men.

"In the second place I've written this speech out and had it typewritten for distribution, for I'm sick of being eternally misquoted by you reporters and I want you to print what I say and nothing else. Do you understand?"

Again I must confess that I am not quoting him exactly, and I doubt if any of the newspapers had the unkindness to. If there is a record of that speech, it is longer than an old-fashioned Presidential message. What he said had the least possible relation to what he had written, for he speedily forsook his manuscript, using it only as a kind of poniard for his frenzied gesticulation.

He announced as his text an attack on the "predatory interests," and he again hurled his mental cuspidor in the face of his hosts and fellow-guests by declaring that many of those present were the "hirelings of the trusts."

If that were true, the trusts were very wasteful of their money. I certainly missed mine. Numbers of other hewers of romance and drawers of pictures were complaining that they had never received their hire. Of course we did not know what possible service our childish entertainments could have rendered to the trusts, but it was disgusting to get the credit and not the cash.

A further ridiculous element of the onslaught was the fact that the "trusts" was a sort of slang word by that time, a kind of profanity. Nearly every editor in the room was publishing some exposure of the capitalists, following the grand circulation stirred up by that noble savior of the people from Wall Street—Thomas W. Lawson.

Nearly every writer of short stories if he ever referred to a trust magnate treated him with contempt. Few of us had ever seen one, but we treated him with a proper scorn. Denouncing trusts before us was like proclaiming to the Prussians that they were criminally fond of the English. The conclusive proof of La Follette's constitutional lack of ordinary perspicuity was his ravening among those mere writers as if they were all Directors of corporations and crushers of labor unions.

The bitter irony of it was that we poor writers and illustrators, editors, advertising solicitors, and business managers had to sit for hours hearing a frothy-mouthed zealot reeling down the backstairs of history and unloading on us platitudes about the tyrannies of the rich.

One author who illustrated his own works and that evening had illustrated his interior with too much champagne mumbled incoherently and laughed at something he was boozily thinking of. He was certainly not thinking of La Follette, for he probably saw him not at all, or two of him. But La Follette turned on him with a cry of rage and excoriated him as a "hireling" of the entrenched capitalists. The poor illustrator was too befuddled to know that he was excoriated or for what. If he had known it he would not have been able to pronounce it.

I sat next to a lovable, gentle Westerner who spends a large part of his time wandering about wildernesses and observing squirrels and peewees in their native innocence. He writes stories, novels, nature articles, and occasional accounts of the amount of salmon or something exported from Puget Sound or somewhere. He leaned toward me and whispered a request that I pass him the carafe of water. La Follette's quick eye—one of those Argus eyes that nothing unimportant ever escapes—caught the motion and saw him whisper. His dagger-like forefinger came in our direction, and he shivered with rage as he howled at my poor elbow neighbor.

"Oh, I know that some of you have already got yours from the trusts. But you minions of the predatory interests that are sucking the life blood out of the arteries of this once-free nation shall not stop me from telling the truth about you. You've got to listen to me and hear the facts for once!"

The guests went from amazement to amusement and on via bewilderment to paralysis.

When the speaker tripped on his own wrath and went back to his manuscript, whose pages he had mixed, there was muffled laughter, for he began to read what he had already read and never knew the difference. Apparently he never does know the difference.

He had divided the industrial history of the country into several periods, the first beginning in Colonial times, the second in pre-Revolutionary days.

When by slow and agonizing degrees he got us up to 1861 on the calendar and 12:30 on the clock, he forgot once more. To our unspeakable horror he sent us slithering backward again and once more—for the third time—announced, "I will now take up the second fiscal period, the beginning of which I place at 1775."

We could not laugh politely, and at length we could not laugh at all.

I was not so bored as some of the guests, for I had not heard many political speeches. The movies are so much more instructive. But La Follette's mental processes interested me morbidly. He seemed to have solved the impossible problem of perpetual motion, and bettered it, for he wound himself up just a little faster than he unwound himself. But at last, I, too, joined the vast majority—I could stand the noise no longer. His engine pounded. I had a headache.

Outside the ballroom several hundred exiles were gathered. I joined them. Many of them had been driven to the bar or to the supper room. They had grown hungry and thirsty again from the sheer exertion of listening. All were disgusted.

"He's a guest there. He's driven us all out and he talks on. But the other speakers have got some rights. We've got to shut him up some way."

At length they began to move back gradually into the almost abandoned ballroom, where La Follette with undiminished fervor was denouncing the empty chairs, the lettered tableware, and the hastily dropped napkins of the fugitives. He was calling the abandoned coffee cups and cigar stubs minions of the trusts and accusing them of conspiracies against the democratic principles of freedom and equality. He was playing diabolo with the same old platitudes that he is shrieking now.

Somebody started applause—that curious, ironic American substitute for hissing and booing.

La Follette was pleased by the first round following his unth announcement that he would now take up the second fiscal period beginning with the year 1775. He had heard nothing like applause as far back as he could remember. But now the applause broke in on a sentence. Gently, insinuatingly, with a polite contempt and an unmistakable sarcasm, the applause persisted. He talked over it. It grew. He raised his voice. Its volume increased.

Then his face ran red. He fairly shrieked: "You can't stop me! You can't drown me out! But I'll tell you one thing—if you don't shut up and listen I'll talk all night!"

The applause stopped. He had taken the last weapon of defense from the helpless guests. He had won. But what a victory! That was the answer of a life-long publicist, a Senator of long fame, a would-be President of the United States, to a gathering of gentlemen whom he had talked out of the almost inexpugnable patience of an American audience.

He was the man that asked to be intrusted with the government of the ship of State and its guidance through the shoals of diplomacy. There was not a man in the room who would have voted for him for street-sweeper. The guests gave up and waited meekly, watching the clock in dull despair. And as all things end, so La Follette ended.

La Follette was done for. He had gone into a meeting of the publishers, the editors, the authors, cartoonists, the creators and manufacturers of public opinion. They had helped him to his fame and they regretted it. They felt that he was less a dangerous man than an unutterable bore. From that moment he was never seriously considered as a nominee for anything outside Wisconsin. From the frightful humiliation he has learned nothing. He can learn nothing. He has nothing to say of comfort, or courage, or inspiration. He has no expert criticism of value in this crisis. He is a howling dervish who whirls and shrieks and would save the world by calling it hard names.

The only one in the audience who did not treat the speaker with a contempt equal to that with which La Follette lashed the audience was Woodrow Wilson. He stood by, or sat by, to the bitter end, maintaining an expression of polite interest that must have given him the face-ache for a week. And every now and then he pushed a fresh glass of water over to La Follette.

Of course, there were those who said, "Why wouldn't he? Seeing that one of his deadliest rivals was talking himself to death—why wouldn't Woody keep passing him the water till he finished the job?"

But be that as it may, the account of that speech has a place in the record because it may have changed American history. If La Follette had not let himself go there, had held back his mania till he was safely elected, what Hideous damage might he not have done to the dignity and safety of the country that bore him and which he bores in return?

People say that he has good, kind qualities. His own people love him, I am told. But that could be said of Judas and Benedict Arnold and von Bissing.

The trouble with La Follette is that he has but one idea—to attack whatever is nearest, whatever is in good repute or ill-repute, provided it is near. He has no discrimination. He is a congenital attacker, a name-caller, a diatriber. He is a professional denouncer. He assailed the trusts while they were in the limelight. He assails the enemies of Germany because they are in the ascendant now. He does not assail the Germans. But he would if he were in Germany. If we should deport him, as Vallandigham was deported by Lincoln for his copperheadedness, La Follette would resume his trade at once. He would begin immediately denouncing the Germans around him and telling them how righteous our war against them is, what beasts they are, what predatory minions of the second period they are. They would not treat him with the tender pity he deserves. He is a sick man. He makes others sick. It is his cross.

Small wonder that the La Follette who could invade a banquet room to which he came as a guest, insult the banqueters till he drove them from the room, threaten them when they returned and howl down their gentle protest at his outrage on them and the other speakers—small wonder that he should have no understanding of even the decency due to the Lusitania's dead; that he should denounce the women and children themselves for their presence on that murdered ship—small wonder that the rape of Belgium should have no meaning to him; that the deportation of Belgian men into slavery, which Brand Whitlock denounced as one of the most wicked deeds of history, should wring no protest from La Follette; nor the activities of the submarines, the spies, the foreign press.

La Follette cannot hate these things, because he insults no neighbors in hating them. If he were in Germany he would denounce them with fury. But being in America he can denounce only things and people American. It is his misfortune and ours. It is not his fault. It is only ours that listen to him.

I do not know him. I have seen and heard him only that once, but that was enough, it was too much, it was good and plenty.

I don't hate him. I feel sorry for him. But then I feel sorry for everybody. It's my business. Still, I don't believe that because a man is worthy of sympathy, even of forgiveness for what he cannot help, he is, therefore, to be intrusted with power.

La Follette ought not to be in the Senate. In this trial-hour of the nation, what word has he said of good counsel? What criticism even has he offered that has helped? What iota has he contributed to the cause we are committed to? What finger has he lifted in behalf of our soldiers, our finances, even of our charities?

He would say that he martyrizes himself for the protection of free speech. But the lovers of free speech know that he has done more to disgust men with free speech than any other man in the country. He has done more to make lovers of freedom boil with blind wrath and ask for tyranny than any other man in the country. And he will go on in the same way to the end of the war. At the end of the war he will take up the next thing. He is a plain, naturalborn denouncer, a smell raiser. But why should he draw a salary for it? Why should he take up the time of the Senate for it? He should be gently but firmly taken between the thumb and forefinger, or scraped up on a piece of paper and placed in a sound-proof compartment.

DOGS AND HORSES OFTEN WAR HEROES

Their Courage and Devotion on the Battlefield Described by Secretary of the Blue Cross Society.

THE part which dogs and horses are playing in the war is second only to man's rôle, according to Mrs. Euphistone Maitland, Secretary of the Blue Cross Society, which has established American headquarters in New York. When she was asked for a description of the work of the animals, she replied that the war dog's devotion was equal to that of the bravest warrior in the trenches or the man leading his comrades "over the top."

"Many a Blue Cross dog has his favorite master in the regiment," Mrs. Maitland continued. "When this master comrade is reported missing, when he fails to return to his place in the trenches or behind the lines, the grief of his favorite dog is at once apparent. Frequently it is shown by the dog's fasting, melancholy, and even sulkiness. He may go about his duties stoically, searching out the wounded on the battlefield, but his eyes are always eagerly looking among the dead and dying for the man he loves—the man who will never come back, the man he will never forget.

"All of the allies except England are using dogs on the battlefields. Germany also uses them. The mortality among the animals is great. To the cavalry officers and men nothing is so horrible as the agony of the dogs and horses as they wait on the battlefields or by roadsides for the hand that will give them either aid or merciful dispatch from their sufferings.

"The knowledge of the importance of horses and dogs in war and of their need for human help was responsible for the organization of the Blue Cross in 1912. The society was at once recognized by the French Minister of War. Later sole authority was given to this organization to care for the war dogs and horses in the kennels and hospitals of France. The society was headed by some of the most prominent men and women in England, with Lady Smith Dorrien as head of the fund. The work has continued and much is being done now by the society all along the western front. Russia cares for her own dogs, but Italy has recently enlisted the services of the Blue Cross. Great work is being done in Saloniki, to which we recently sent a magnificent horse ambulance. Besides this, we have been asked to work with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

"Many persons suppose that the motor truck has entirely superseded the horse for conveying supplies and food to the soldiers on the field and in the trenches, but that is not true. Trucks cannot go where horses can, so Tommy and poilu eat food brought to them by horses, and American soldiers may soon do likewise. Many have argued that there are no more cavalry charges, but the army man will deny this, and tell them that the part of the cavalry is still by no means unimportant.

"The mongrel dog has proved himself one of the most useful and apt of war dogs. He seems to have energy and aptitude that the pedigreed dogs frequently lack. Fox terriers are good rat killers and are most useful in keeping trenches and camps free of disease. Moreover, they are cheerful and companionable, and provide amusement for the soldier. Sheep dogs are used to draw small vehicles and small machine guns. The sturdy St. Bernard, in whose veins flow the blood of ages of heroic ancestors and rescuers, is a high type of war dog, valiant and faithful. Besides these, mastiffs, Alaska dogs, collies, and all sorts of terriers, and some bulldogs are used.

"The examination of the dogs that are recruited is made by trained specialists of the Blue Cross. The dogs are tested as to health, endurance, and intelligence. None but healthy, intelligent, quick, and even-tempered dogs are admitted into service. The dogs are then taken to training stations, where for months they undergo severe discipline and training. They are taught to love their friends, the Allies, and to know and hate a German uniform; to act as dispatch carriers, sentinels, prison and munition guards, as convoys of small vehicles, and to work with the Sanitary Corps and first aid units. The dogs are assigned to the branch of the service to which they are best adapted.

"These animals, after finishing their course in training, usually have absolutely no rear on the battlefields. They are rapid and eager workers. Cases of cowardice and lack of trustworthiness are as rare, if not rarer, among them than among men. Dogs have been known to save whole regiments of soldiers by detecting in the darkness or fog the whereabouts of the enemy. The instinct and senses of the dogs are much keener than those of the men, and they are able to distinguish an enemy at a long distance.

"Among the dogs to undergo operation and treatment in one of our hospitals recently was a courier dog, which, though wounded several times, and with a jawbone broken by shrapnel while it was conveying the message, did not slacken pace until faint from pain and loss of blood. Such are the dogs of the Blue Cross. One does not have to be a dog fancier to appreciate their nobility.

"The dogs with the Ambulance Corps go upon the field in the thickest of fights and seek out the wounded. They rarely mistake a dead man for a wounded one. On reaching a wounded man the dog picks up the man's hat or mitten, gnaws off a button or some other means of identification and hurries to the stretcher bearers, whom he conducts to the wounded man. In this work the dogs are absolutely indispensable. They know their men and possess an instinctive love for them. Dogs have been known to shield wounded men with their own bodies and so save the lives of the soldiers at the loss of their own. Some of the ambulance dogs are taught to call the ambulance to the wounded man by a prearranged cry. All the ambulance dogs carry about their necks a flask and a package of rough dressings for first aid. Often they stand by the thirsty, dying soldier to give him a last drink of water, while they themselves are dying of wounds. Here human friends might fail, but not so the devoted Blue Cross dogs.

"The intelligence of the dogs concerning their own wounds is almost human. True, they cannot speak to tell of them, but instinctively they know whether they are slightly injured, badly hurt, or mortally wounded. The slightly wounded dog rarely leaves the field of action, no matter how severe pain may be, until his services are no longer needed. Only when his officers, the Blue Cross workers, insist, does he yield and go to the hospital.

"The dog hospital presents a pitiful appearance. Hopelessly wounded dogs are quickly and mercifully disposed of there. Those having to undergo operations are promptly placed on a table, their feet strapped down, and anaesthetics administered. They are kept in the hospital and later in the hospital kennels until they are able to go back into the service or be sent elsewhere.

"The war dog is no slacker. No sooner is he well of his wounds than he is again keen for service. He is as eager to get back as are the men themselves.

"In the Blue Cross hospitals there are dogs suffering from any number of ailments—dogs with broken limbs, dogs wounded by gas or liquid fire, those suffering from deafness and shell shock, dogs afflicted with nervous diseases; insomnia, pneumonia, quinsy, bronchitis, and various respiratory troubles. In the hospitals, efficient specialists, who have volunteered their services, work incessantly. The animals receive every attention and kindness possible and it is most touching to see the gratitude with which the dumb beasts receive the help of their human friends.

"It is almost needless to speak of the part horses have in war. They are taken from between the shafts of family carriages, from peaceful pastures, quiet village greens, from the plow, the reaper and the wagon, to be sent to the battlefields, to help fight for our countries. They cannot understand why, when they are wounded, they are abandoned by the master whom they love, who goes tearing off on a fresh mount; nor why they are maimed in the pursuit of their duty, but there is no animal that bears suffering more nobly and uncomplainingly.

"The work of the Blue Cross is the same for the horses of all of the Allies. There are twelve base hospitals in France, together with supply depots and branch hospitals, from which the work is carried on. These have all been installed under the authority of the French Minister of War. Talented veterinarians make up an efficient staff in these hospitals. The military authorities bend every effort to have all horses that are wounded and exhausted brought to these hospitals, where they either receive treatment or are humanely killed if their wounds or ills are incurable.

"When the wounded horse is brought to the hospital he first gets a drink of water. He is then taken to the stable, where a good straw bed and good food await him. Some of the horses are too tired to eat, so they sink on the straw and fall into a stupor. Unless immediate treatment is necessary they are not disturbed during this rest. But on the following day all the horses are washed and their wounds cleansed, inspected, and treated. The badly wounded horses are brought to the hospital in the horse ambulance and placed on the operating table. From the hospitals the horses are sent to the Blue Cross pastures for recuperation and convalescence.

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CLASSIFICATION	TIMES Agate Lines	Second Morning Newspaper Agate Lines	Third Morning Newspaper Agate Lines	Fourth Morning Newspaper Agate Lines	Fifth Morning Newspaper Agate Lines	Sixth Morning Newspaper Agate Lines
Dry Goods and Specialty Shops..	2,203,597	1,709,088	1,500,021	1,211,576	880,205	516,192
Real Estate and Bldg. Material...	947,537	700,488	349,772	819,051	90,861	193,258
Financial	942,811	332,873	332,170	355,573	349,387	367,570
Automobiles	728,968	372,662	498,334	378,882	199,280	525,936
Resorts, Hotels and Restaurants..	389,645	310,107	169,980	277,639	177,430	139,168
Books and Magazines.....	362,676	115,794	58,864	14,882	169,147	119,483
Men's Furnishings	248,076	175,022	132,656	39,521	188,104	45,727
Miscellaneous Display	211,068	161,586	116,644	92,611	119,345	137,929
Musical Instruments	198,763	131,984	154,889	13,875	106,896	61,954
Transportation	194,851	120,916	103,542	128,251	15,261	119,552
Office Appliances	105,090	11,586	2,647	2,147	27,630	5,400
Foodstuffs	74,003	45,240	56,868	16,056	32,466	11,006
Boots and Shoes.....	70,324	45,298	53,732	16,052	12,812	12,061
Beverages	64,433	43,365	33,167	25,037	18,584	23,745
Newspapers	53,513	16,608	15,547	4,689	17,588	2,400
Public Service	51,011	31,657	33,718	32,177	33,270	49,902
Charity and Religion.....	49,644	33,972	25,617	33,949	36,735	19,514
Candies and Gum	32,045	576	12,009	.....	21,927	5,034
Total Agate Lines.....	**6,928,055**	**4,358,822**	**3,650,177**	**3,461,968**	**2,496,928**	**2,355,831**
Other Classifications	2,071,293	5,877,907	3,039,695	2,045,668	902,931	662,374
Complete Total Agate Lines...	**8,979,348**	**10,236,729**	**6,689,872**	**5,507,636**	**3,399,859**	**3,018,205**
Less Want Advertisements.....	490,971	3,862,645	980,886	1,137,167	38,220	10,678
Total Agate Lines, Less Wants.	**8,488,377**	**6,374,084**	**5,708,986**	**4,370,469**	**3,361,639**	**3,007,527**

The average daily and Sunday net paid sale of The New York Times exceeds 350,000 copies.

FORDHAM'S PASSES BEAT HOLY CROSS

Dumoe Twice Receives Toss and Carries Ball Over Line for Touchdown.

CONTEST IS A ROUGH ONE

Rivals Put Up Stiff Fight, but Maroon Proves the Stronger and Is Victor by 12 to 0.

The skillful use of the forward pass enabled Fordham to defeat the Maroon's traditional rivals, Holy Cross, at Fordham Field yesterday by a score of 12 to 0. Outweighed and outplayed in every trick of the game, Holy Cross at no time was able to cope with Fordham. The surprise of the game was that Coach McCaffrey's eleven did not win by a larger margin.

The two forward passes which gave Fordham the game were long, neatly executed tosses from Brennan, the quarter back, to Dumoe, who played a great game at Fordham's right wing. In the first period after Frisch and Erwig had romped through the light Holy Cross line for big gains, Brennan tossed a forward pass to Dumoe for a ten-yard gain and they repeated the trick soon after and Dumoe was tumbled on the Worcester collegians' two-yard line. After Erwig had vainly tried to pry his way through for a touchdown and found the Holy Cross defense too stubborn, Fordham, on the third down, again resorted to the forward pass and Dumoe, standing behind the goal line, picked Brennan's accurate toss out of the air and planted the ball behind the posts. Frisch missed the try at goal.

In the last period, after there had been much erratic playing on both sides, Brennan got another of his forward passes away to Dumoe near midfield and the fleet Fordham end raced forty-five yards for the second touchdown. Frisch again missed the goal.

The only chance Holy Cross had to score came early in the second period when Fordham had rushed the ball within striking distance of the Purple's goal. Here there was afumble, the ball rolling away from the heap of scrimmaging players. Kelley, the big Holy Cross right guard, shot out of the mass of players and picked up the ball and with no Fordham players near him started on a wild dash down the field.

Frisch Saves Touchdown.

It looked as if Holy Cross would surely tie the score, for Kelley was surrounded by his own players as soon as the journey got under way. One by one as the Fordham players gained on Kelley they were bowled over by the Worcester interference. After running 55 yards in a spectacular dash, Frisch dodged through the players who were protecting Kelley, and he brought him down from behind, about 15 yards from the Fordham goal line.

A forward pass, G. Fitzpatrick to Keating, brought the ball within the five-yard line, and Fordham was in real danger. Fitzpatrick tried another forward pass for a score, but the pass was intercepted by a Fordham player behind the goal line, and he rushed it back safely onto the gridiron again.

When Frisch tried to skirt the end he was thrown for a loss on a play which almost resulted in a score. Frisch was so badly mauled in this scrimmage that his football togs were almost torn off, and time had to be called while he changed his regalia. Dempsey, who had succeeded Colletti at fullback for Fordham, punted the ball out of danger from behind his own goal line.

Quigley nabbed the ball and dodged his way back to the 35-yard line before he was downed. G. Fitzpatrick, at full for Holy Cross, then tried to smash his way through the heavy Fordham line, and was so badly injured in the mêlée that he was carried from the field with a broken leg.

Aside from the spectacular forward passing of Brennan and receiving of Dumoe the greatest thrills of the game were furnished by little Heinie Frisch, the Fordham half back. His running through the broken field brought forth continuous cheers from the Fordham stand, and before the game was over Frisch had shown himself a dodging back of unusual cleverness. Time and again he swept around the Holy Cross ends and squirmed his way through the Holy Cross players for long gains.

Frisch Gets Away.

His best performance came close to the end of the second period, just after he leaped in the air and caught a forward pass from Keating. On the next lineup Frisch swept around the left wing of the Holy Cross line, and aided by good interference he zig-zagged his way on a 30-yard dash to the 45-yard line.

It was a hard, gruelling contest for both elevens. Holy Cross paid a heavy penalty for the dogged defense it put up against the heavier Fordham eleven. Aside from the smashed leg of George Fitzpatrick, Walsh, who started the game at quarter for the Worcester college, was injured and had to give way to Quigley. Walsh was also carried from the field between the halves.

Fordham waged a cruel battle against the Holy Cross team and was heavily penalized by the officials. In the third period, when Fordham was shoving the Purple players back toward their own goal line, McGrath, Fordham's right tackle, was disqualified for using his feet too freely and the Fordham eleven was penalized half the distance to the goal line, a set-back which cost them a touchdown, for at the time the violation happened Fordham was sweeping through its opponents for long, steady gains. On account of the frequent penalties and wrangling between the players they had to be warned frequently and the game was delayed.

The Fordham eleven showed itself to be a formidable aggregation and Coach McCaffery had three star players in Frisch, Du Moe and Brennan. The backfield of the Holy Cross players was ragged and they frequently failed to bring the Fordham backs down. Although Fordham has the toughest schedule ahead that it has had for years, it showed yesterday that it will be able to take pretty good care of itself in future battles.

The lineup:

Fordham, (12.)	Position.	Holy Cross, (0.)
G. Fitzpatrick	L. E.	Conners
Gulick	L. T.	Conway
Kendricks, (C.)	L. G.	Lynch
Crowley	C.	Maloney
Fogarty	R. G.	Kelley
McGrath	R. T.	Povah
Du Moe	R. E.	Cummings
Brennan	Q. B.	Walsh
Erwig	L. H. B.	Keating
Frisch	R. H. B.	G. Fitzpatrick
Colletti	F. B.	Daley

Score by periods:

Fordham	0	0	0	6—12
Holy Cross	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdowns—Du Moe, 2. Substitutions: Fordham—Dempsey for Colletti, Golden for Crowley, Mullen for McGrath, Colletti for Dempsey, Galligan for Colletti. Holy Cross—Quigley for Walsh, Foley for Fitzpatrick, Higgins for Quigley, Quigley for Cummings, Mitchell for Foley, Walsh for Daley, Duffey for Quigley. Referee—Lieutenant George Reaves, Jr., West Point. Umpire—Harry E. Kersburg, Harvard. Linesman E. A. Greene, Syracuse. Time of periods—Two 12-minute and two 10-minute periods.

BLOCKED KICK BEATS N. Y. U.

Wesleyan Gets Tardy Touchdown and Takes Game, 7 to 6.

In a hard-fought battle the Wesleyan University football team defeated the New York University eleven by the score of 7 to 6 on Ohio Field yesterday. The game was nip and tuck throughout, with both teams battling for an advantage. The Violet gained more ground than the Red and Black, but the latter's punter, Boote, outdistanced Egan, who kicked for the University Heights team.

After Wesleyan's score, which came early in the fourth quarter, the Violet made desperate attempts to overcome the lead. In this spurt Egan threw several passes to Gardiner, none of which netted less than 20 yards. But a fumble gave the ball to Wesleyan, and New York's chance had passed.

The teams were evenly matched, but each displayed a tendency to fumble at fatal moments. Roote, Keeler and Berlew in the Wesleyan backfield were responsible for most of the gains for their team.

Forward passes were very profitable to the Violet, not only toward the end of the game, but in the second period, when Egan threw a short one to Ebenfeld, which gave the Violet its 6 points. Egan was his team's mainstay and, together with Ebenfeld, Christopher, and Gardiner, was responsible for most of the yardage gained by New York. Brin, the veteran centre, outshone every man on the field in his defensive playing.

Neither teams scored in the opening period. In the second period, after Sokolower recovered a blocked kick on the 25-yard line, Egan, by means of a delayed line buck, gained 17 yards. After making several smaller gains he threw a short pass 7 yards to Ebenfeld, who fell with the ball over the line. On the try for goal Egan failed. In the third period there was no scoring.

The final period opened with the Violet in possession of the ball on Wesleyan's 40-yard line. Unable to gain, Egan dropped back to punt. E. Dixon, the Middletown tackle, broke through and blocked the kick, and the ball rolled back over the goal line, where Austin, who reached it before the rest of the players, fell on it. Sutter kicked the goal. The Violet then opened up its play, and on three long passes Gardiner, who received from Egan, gained 25, 25, and 20 yards respectively. On the next play Austin recovered a fumble on Wesleyan's 30-yard line, and Boote punted out of danger.

In the preliminary game Erasmus Hall defeated the New York University freshmen, 30—6.

The line-up:

Wesleyan U., (7.)	Position.	N. Y. U., (6.)
Wooley	L. E.	Finley
E. Dixon	L. T.	Fernandes
Sutter	L. G.	Goff
Peck	C.	Brin
Seeley	R. G.	Goldberf
Anderson	R. T.	Sokolower
Bower	R. E.	Gardiner
Hahn	Q. B.	Egan
Markthaler	L. H. B.	Christopher
Berlew	R. H. B.	Ebenfeld
K. Dixon	F. B.	Covello

Score by periods:

Wesleyan University	0	0	0	7—7
New York University	0	0	0	6—6

Touchdowns—Ebenfeld, Austin. Goal from touchdown—Sutter. Substitutions—New York University: Fiedelbaum for Covello, Buckley for Christopher, Gilloon for Ebenfeld; Wesleyan: Keeler for Hahn, Boote for Markthaler, Gravatte for K. Dixon, Austin for Wooley, Hahn for Keeler, Markthaler for Gravatte, Gravatte for Peck. Referee—W. R. Crowley, Bowdoin. Umpire—W. J. Rindjen, Columbia. Head linesman—"Dick" Elliffe, New York University. Time of periods—Twelve and thirteen minutes.

GEORGETOWN SHOWS DASH.

Gilroy and McQuade Lead Attack That Beats Lehigh, 17 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 20.—Georgetown, or rather Gilroy and McQuade, proved too much for Lehigh today, and the Washington lads romped away with the game by a score of 17 to 6. Lehigh failed to meet the Georgetown attack in the first half, and in each period the visitors scored. The first tally came on Gilroy's forward pass to McQuade, and the second time when McQuade broke down Lehigh's defense 15 yards from the goal line and sneaked his way through the right side of the line for a touchdown.

The rest between halves seemed to do Lehigh good. Halsted ran back Dudack's kick-off to the 40-yard line, and W. Maginnes and Herrington pounded the line for 30 yards. Halsted took Georgetown unawares by making a forward pass to Herrington, who sprinted over the line for Lehigh's lone tally.

The lineup:

Georgetown, (17.)	Position.	Lehigh, (0.)
Connell	L. E.	Wysocki
Dudack	L. T.	Spagna
Ahearn	L. G.	Booth
Heapies	C.	McDonald
Zuger	R. G.	A. Maginnes
Smearle	R. T.	Johnson
Wheelan	R. E.	Young
Maloney	Q. B.	Nolan
Gilroy	L. H. B.	W. Maginnes
McQuade	R. H. B.	Herrington
Cody	F. B.	Halsted

Touchdowns — McQuade, (2.) Herrington. Goal from field—Maloney. Goal from touchdown—Maloney.

Referee—Mr. Herreage, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Costello, Cornell. Linesman—Ed Thorpe, Lasalle. Time of periods—Two 12 and two 15 minutes.

Lawrenceville and Peddie Tie.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Oct. 28.—The Lawrenceville and Peddie teams played to a 0 to 0 draw here today. During most of the game the Peddie team used shift formations, while the Lawrenceville men depended on charges

A Close Game for Vanderbilt.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 20.—Vanderbilt defeated the University of Kentucky football eleven here today by a score of 5 to 0. Vanderbilt made a safety in the third quarter and kicked a field goal in the last period of the game.

Football Results.

EAST AND SOUTH.

At West Point—Army, 28; Tufts, 0.
At Annapolis—Navy, 61; Carlisle Indians, 0.
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 6; West Virginia, 2.
At South Field—Columbia, 21; Union, 0.
At Fordham Field—Fordham, 12; Holy Cross, 0.
At Ohio Field—Wesleyan, 7; New York University, 6.
At Easton—Rutgers, 33; Lafayette, 7.
At Philadelphia — Pennsylvania, 20; Bucknell, 6.
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 28; Syracuse, 0.
At Washington, Penn.—Washington and Jefferson, 7; Penn State, 0.
At Providence—Brown, 7; Boston College, 2.
At Ithaca—Colgate, 20; Cornell, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield Y. M. C. A., 13; Amherst, 7.
At South Bethlehem—Georgetown, 14; Lehigh, 6.
At Williamstown—Williams, 12; Hamilton, 0.
At Hoboken—Stevens, 22; Naval Aviation, 0.
At Waterville—Bowdoin, 19; Colby, 7.
At Swarthmore—Swarthmore, 17; Gettysburg, 0.
At Villanova—Lebanon Valley, 16; Villanova, 0.
At Allentown—Muhlenberg, 13; Franklin and Marshall, 0.
At Middlebury—Norwich, 7; Middlebury, 0.
At Haverford—Ursinus, 23; Haverford, 0.
At Meadville—Allegheny, 39; Geneva, 0.
At Geneva—St. Lawrence, 26; Hobart, 0.
At Baltimore—Dickinson, 14; Johns Hopkins, 0.
At Orono—Bates, 6; Maine, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester Polytechnic, 6; Rensselaer, 0.
At Newark, Del.—Western Maryland, 10; Delaware, 0.
At Cambridge—Harvard Informal, 18; Maine Heavy Artillery, 0.
At Hartford—Trinity, 20; Camp Devens, 0.
At Pittsburgh—Carnegie, 21; Ohio, 0.
At Buckhannon, W. Va.—West Virginia Wesleyan, 27; Westminster, 3.
At Rochester—Buffalo, 28; Rochester, 0.
At New Haven—Yale Freshmen, 20; Phillips Exeter, 0.
At Anderson—Anderson, 7; Bumpkin Island Naval Reserves, 0.
At Providence—Rhode Island State, 6; New Hampshire, 0.
At Atlanta—Georgia Tech, 63; Washington and Lee, 0.

WEST.

At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 27; Michigan Aggies, 0.
At Chicago—Chicago, 27; Purdue, 0.
At Lincoln—Nebraska, 7; Notre Dame, 0.
At Minneapolis—Minnesota, 33; Indiana, 9.
At Urbana—Illinois, 7; Wisconsin, 0.
At Akron—Worcester, 7; Akron University, 6.
At Berea, Ohio—Case, 9; Baldwin-Wallace, 0.
At Detroit—Camp Custer Army Officers, 7; Great Lakes Naval Training Station, 0.
At Cleveland—Western Reserve, 6; Kenyon, 0.
At Omaha—South Dakota, 6; Creighton, 0.
At Grand Forks, N. D.—North Dakota, 40; Fargo College, 0.
At Dallas—Oklahoma, 14; Texas, 0.
At Bookings, S. D.—South Dakota State, 13; Trinity College, 0.
At Grinnell—Grinnell, 10; University of Iowa, 0.
At Ames—Iowa State Aggies, 15; Missouri, 0.
At Lawrence — Kansas, 54; Washburne, 22.
At Detroit—University of Detroit, 26; Kalamazoo College, 0.

SCHOOL GAMES.

At C. C. N. Y. Stadium—Stuyvesant H. S., 12; H. S. of Commerce, 0.
At Adelphi Field, Brooklyn—Richmond Hill H. S., 19; Adelphi, 6.
At Bronxville—Mount Vernon H. S., 19; Hamilton Institute, 0.
At Commercial Field, Brooklyn—Poly Prep, 28; Commercial H. S., 6.
At Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn—Brooklyn Prep, 55; Marquand School, 0.
At Hackensack, N. J.—Kingsley School, 25; Newman School, 0.
At Tarrytown—Hackley School, 20; Mohegan Lake School, 12.

SPEED OF COLGATE DISTANCES CORNELL

Maroon Backs Dart Through Ithacan Line for Victory by 20 to 0 Score.

HUBBELL COUNTS EARLY

Starts Contest with Fifty-Yard Run —Touchdowns Follow Each Other Rapidly.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—A 50-yard run by Hubbell on the first kick off of the game gave Colgate a flying start in today's contest with Cornell, and the fast and skillful up-State eleven kept at it until they had scored three touchdowns on the Ithacans and achieved an interesting but one-sided victory by the score of 20 to 0. Colgate's fleet and veteran backfield jumped and darted through and slid alongside Cornell's green tackles. Ocassionally they skirted the ends, and often times punctured the guards, particularly Swanson. The Maroon also worked half a dozen forward passes for good gains, and outrushed and outran Cornell three to one.

Colgate was much faster and had the jump on Cornell all but five minutes of the last period, when the Ithacans, largely through Hoffman's rushing, made three first downs for 60 yards.

After Hubbell made his 50-yard run on the initial kick-off, Colgate rushed to the 10-yard line, where Harris recovered a forward pass, and Cornell lost Carry, her quarter back, whose leg was injured. Hoffman's short punt against the wind was returned to Cornell's 22-yard line by McBride, and then the fleet Colgate backs ripped through for a touchdown, Hubbell scoring.

A few minutes later a forward pass, McBride to Cottrell, for 25 yards again took the ball to Cornell's 10-yard line, but the Ithacans braced and held for downs. Another short punt saw Hubbell returning the ball to Cornell's 20-yard line, and Spencer planted it on the 10-yard line when the period closed. Gillo went over when play was resumed. At the end of the half Wooster failed at a place kick from the 20-yard line.

Neither team threatened in the third period, but in the fourth an exchange of kicks gave Colgate the ball on Cornell's 40-yard line. Spencer broke through tackle for 20 yards, and in a few rushes Gillo scored. After Cornell's rally the second-string backfield from Hamilton rushed to the 12-yard line before they were stoped.

The lineup:

Colgate, (20.)	Position.	Cornell, (0.)
Castelanas	L. E.	Colvin
Lea	L. T.	Ackernecht
Woodman	L. G.	Huntington
Carroll	C.	Reuther
Cornelius	R. G.	Swanson
Wooster	R. T.	Harriman
Cottrell	R. E.	Harris
McBride	Q. B.	Carry
Spencer	L. H. B.	Van Hoy
Hubbell	R. H. B.	Hoffman
Gillo	F. B.	Pendleton

Touchdowns—Hubbell, Gillo, (2.) Goals from touchdowns—Wooster, (2.) Referee—J. A. Evans, Williams. Umpire—F. W. Loehring, Chicago. Head linesman—W. K. Otis, Michigan.

Substitutions: Cornell—Nethercutt for Carry, Rubenstein for Harris. Colgate—Davies for Cornelius, Watkins for Woodman, Curtis for Cottrell, Crane for Lea, Webster for Spencer, Elkins for Hubbell, Crusan for Gillo, Miller for Castelanas, Maloney for McBride, Grossman for Watkins. Time of periods—15 minutes.

RUTGERS BEATS LAFAYETTE.

Wins First Game with Maroon and White Since 1899 by 33 to 7.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 20.—Rutgers achieved a victory over Lafayette this afternoon by the score of 33 to 7 on March Field. It was the first game between Rutgers and Lafayette since 1899. The big team from New Brunswick was vastly superior in every way to the little aggregation from Lafayette. Hill, Kelly, Gargen, and Robeson starred for Rutgers.

Sigel made the only score for Lafayette. He made a touchdown in the second period as result of a sixty-five-yard run on delayed pass play. Rutgers was the apparent victor from the very first of the game. In the opening period they had but little trouble in smashing through for a touchdown on straight football.

In the second period, largely through the success of a series of forward passes, they crossed the line again. In the last two quarters the prowess of the New Brunswick aggregation was even more apparent, and they scored three touchdowns and had Lafayette on the run all the while.

The lineup:

Rutgers. (33.)	Position.	Lafayette, (7.)
Robeson	L. E.	Conklin
Neuschaefer	L. T.	Scott
Franke	L. G.	Wright
Gray	C.	Wainwright
Rollins	R. G.	Brown
Rendall	R. T.	Beder
Sutton	R. E.	McWilliams
Baker	Q. B.	Lehr
Kelly	L. H. B.	Forbes
Gardner	R. H. B.	Sigel
Whitehill	F. B.	King

Touchdowns—Baker, (2.) Whitehill, Sigel. Kelly, (2.) Goals from touchdowns—Whitehill, Lehr.

Substitutions: Lafayette—Loux for King, Wolf for Loux, King for Wolf. Rutgers—Sargar for Gardner.

Referee—Mr. Hollenbach, Penn. Umpire—Mr. Farrier, Penn. Linesman—Parke Davis, Princeton. Time of periods—12 minutes.

W. AND J. IS VICTORIOUS.

Conquers Penn State Second Time in Its History, by 7 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Oct. 20.—Washington and Jefferson achieved the second victory in its history over Penn State here this afternoon when it won by 7 to 0. A touchdown and the resultant goal kicked in the first period constituted the scoring of the contest, which was witnessed by one of the largest crowds ever at a game here.

From the start of play the State eleven was thwarted in every style of attack it undertook. It was blocked by W. and J.'s superior line, but it could not stop W. and J.'s straight smashes at the line nor the occasional runs around the flanks. State made only two first downs during the contest, both of these coming in the final quarter, and it never had the ball nearer the Washington and Jefferson goal than the 40-yard line.

W. and J. played good football at the beginning of the game, when it earned its only touchdown. It held its advantage by superior playing at every stage, but through somewhat loose generalship and faulty execution it could not manage to get the ball over the opposing line again. Once it had the ball on the 12-yard line, at another time the pigskin was carried to the 15-yard line, and again the Red and Black had it on the State 25-yard line. Inability to sustain the attack which had carried the ball to this point prompted McCreight on each occasion to try for a placement goal.

W. & J., (7.)	Position.	Penn State, (0.)
Carroll	L. E.	Rauch
Henry	L. T.	Tavener
Wimberly	L. G.	Kraft
Guy	C.	Griffiths
Straw	R. G.	Csarnecki
Stein	R. T.	Black
Tressal	R. E.	Conover
Stobbs	Q. B.	Wolfe
Smith	L. H. B.	Robb
Rubie	R. H. B.	Pond
McCreight	F. B.	Gross

Score by periods:

Washington and Jefferson	7	0	0	0—7
Penn State	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdown—McCreight. Goal from touchdown—McCreight. Substitutions—W. and J., Garbisch for Wimberly for Garbisch; Penn State, Clarke for Wolfe; Ullery for Gross, Hills for Kraft, Brown for Hills, Way for Clarke. Referee—Fred W. Murphy, Brown University. Umpire—D. W. Merriman, Geneva College. Linesman—Tom J. Thorp, Columbia University. Time of periods—15 minutes each.

GEORGIA CRUSHES W. AND L.

Technology Eleven Rolls Up Score of 63 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Oct. 20.—Georgia Tech, Southern football champion, this afternoon gave Washington and Lee the worst defeat the Generals have ever received when they rolled up nine touchdowns and kicked nine goals from touchdowns for a score of 63 to 0. Strupper, Tech's All-America half; Joe Guyon, the former Carlisle star, and Hill at quarter were Tech's stars.

Turner Bethel, Washington and Lee's guard, was seriously hurt and taken to a local hospital. His condition is not definitely known.

The game was fiercely fought and at times very rough. Captain Pierotti of Washington and Lee and Ulrich of Tech were put out of the game for fighting in the last quarter. Thirty-five and 25 yard runs by Strupper, 45 and 35 yard runs by Hill, and Guyon's line plunging were outstanding points. Washington and Lee registered only five first downs during the game, while Tech made thirty-five.

The lineup:

Georgia Tech, (63.)	Position.	W. & L., (0.)
Bell	L. E.	Fox
Welchell	L. T.	Bethel
Fincher	L. G.	Scovel
Phillips	C.	Perotti, (Capt.)
Dowling	R. G.	Bailey
Carpenter, (Capt.)	R. T.	Atkins
Bell	R. E.	Larkin
Hill	Q. B.	Fain
Strupper	L. H. B.	Moss
Guyon	R. H. B.	Blair
Harlan	F. B.	Silverstein

SCORE—BY PERIODS.

Tech	7	14	28	14—63
W. & L.	0	0	0	0—0

Substitutions—Tech—W. Smith for Strupper, Guill for W. Smith, Shaver for Guyon, Feilers for Hill, Higgins for Ulrich, Johnson for Dowling, Washington and Lee—Raines for Blair, Montgomery for Bethel, Corbell for Fox, Gilliam for Bailey, Waltz for Corbell, Patterson for Perotti, Gregg for Fain. Touchdowns—Strupper, 1; Hill, 4; Guyon, 3; Phillips, 1. Goals from touchdowns—Fincher, 1; Guyon, 6; Hill, 1.

Officials—Referee, Mr. Major, Auburn. Umpire—Mr. Elcock, Dartmouth. Head linesman—Wood, Notre Dame.

PITT DEVOURS SYRACUSE.

Panthers Score in Each Period and Win by 28 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 20.—The University of Pittsburgh football machine rode over the Syracuse host today by a score of 28 to 0, having the upper hand over the Orange from the start of the game until the whistle blew. The Pitt huskies were in great form, showing the results of the careful training given them by Glenn Warner during the week. Although the New York Staters appeared strong at the beginning of the game, it did not take the Blue and Gold very long to measure them and start the scoring machine that tallied a touchdown and goal in each of the four periods.

In the first period the visitors made a first down on three separate occasions, but always failed just at the time when a down was needed, while Pitt made its five first downs count for one score, McLaren being sent over from the five-yard line for a touchdown. Gougler converted this into a goal.

In the second period McLaren got in the limelight with a splendid run of ninety-two yards for a touchdown, which was also made into a goal by Gougler. The third period was more desperately fought, the visitors holding Pitt's line better, but the latter gradually worked the ball down the field until McLaren was sent over from centre on the six-yard line. Sies was intrusted with the kick at goal, and made good.

The fourth period was better for the Orange than their previous efforts had shown, but a fumble by Malone opened the way for another score just before the game ended. The ball was in Syracuse's possession on its ten-yard line, when the fumble came, and Miksh recovered the ball and ran over the line. Carlson kicked the last goal.

The lineup:

Pitt. (28.)	Position.	Syracuse, (6.)
Carlson	L. E.	E. Brown
Hilty	L. T.	Alexander
Sutherland	L. G.	Thompson
Stahl	C.	Robertson
Sies	R. G.	Livshin
V. Allshouse	R. T.	Segal
R. Allshouse	R. E.	Schwarzer
McClelland	Q. B.	Meehan
Goughler	L. H. B.	Fensterwald
Easterday	R. H. B.	Barsha
McLaren	F. B.	Malone

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Pitt	7	7	7	7—28
Syracuse	0	0	0	6—6

Touchdowns—McLaren, (3.) Miksch. Goals from touchdowns—Gougler, (2.) Sies, Carlson.

Substitutions—Pitt: McCarter for Gougler, Pearlman for R. Allshouse, Pitler for McClelland, Mikesell for Easterday, Mitchell for V. Allshouse, Baurys for Sutherland, Thomas for Hilty, Stanford for Sies, Kendrick for Stahl, Harrington for Pearlman. Syracuse: M. Brown for Malone, Malone for Barsha, G. Flannery for M. Brown.

Referee—Mr. A. A. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—Mr. Tex R. Maxwell, Swarthmore. Linesman—Mr. C. J. McCarthy, Jr., Germantown Academy. Periods—Two of 12 minutes and two of 15 minutes.

AVALANCHE BURIES INDIANS.

Dobie's Navy Eleven Piles Up a Total of 61 Points.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 20.—Outplayed in every department of the game and meeting a team which uncovered just the type of football their own predecessors at Carlisle used to serve to opponents in the days of Glenn Warner, the Indians this afternoon were defeated by the Midshipmen. The final score was 61 to 0 in favor of the Middies.

While the Indians were utterly helpless and at no time dangerous, the sailors revealed every variety of football with the exception of field goal kicking. They would undoubtedly have been able to delivery this kind of tally had it been necessary.

In the game it would be hard to pick any stars, as Dobie seems to have built a fairly well balanced team. The Indians had literally nothing in the way of modern football, and in the realm of individual play showed only one star; this was Lassa, who played an exceptional defensive game at left tackle.

The lineup:

Navy, (61.)	Position.	Indiana, (0.)
Graves	L. E.	Noir
Scaffe	L. E.	Lassa
Saunders	L. G.	Godfrey
Foster	C.	Walker
Berry	R. G.	Godfrey
Barrett	R. T.	Flinchum
Evans	R. E.	Quailer
Ingram	Q. B.	Miles
Martin	L. H. B.	Thibbitts
Roberts	R. H. B.	Herman
Butler	F. B.	Leroy

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Navy	21	20	20	6—61
Indiana	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdowns—Navy: Butler, Ingram, (3.) Roberts, (2.) Welchel. Goals from touchdowns—Ingram, (7.)

Substitutions—Navy: Welchel for Martin; Caldwell for Perry; Martin for Welchel; Von Heimberg for Graves; Wilkie for Martin; Newborn for Saunders; Goodstein for Foster; Rhodes for Ingram; Combs for Butler; McKinnon for Roberts. Indiana: Poovechel for Flinchum; C. Walker for Herman; Ogilbaway for Quailer; F. Walker for Jones; Hood for Godfrey; Vigil for Noir. Referee—Mr. Morice of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Tyler of Princeton. Linesman—Mr. Crowell of Swarthmore.

BATTLE OF PASSES HELD.

Springfield Better at Tossing Game Than Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 20.—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College defeated Amherst College here today, 13 to 7, in a hard-fought gridiron battle, full of forward passes.

The sensation of the game was furnished in the final period by Paul Philips, Amherst's right half back, who intercepted a forward pass and ran 50 yards for a touchdown. He was the only warrior the Purple and White had who was good for consistent gains.

Two passes by Springfield in the first period, Drew to Bretschneider, took the ball from midfield to Amherst's five-yard line, from which point Drew plunged across for Springfield's first score.

COLUMBIA ATTACK OVERCOMES UNION

Morningside Heights Eleven Wins First Game on South Field, 21 to 0.

MILLER KICKS TWO GOALS

Quarter Back Sends Pigskin Between Posts from the 38-Yard and 40-Yard Lines.

Displaying a versatile scoring machine capable of running up points in many and devious ways, the Columbia football eleven yesterday overwhelmed the Union College team by 21 to 0 in the first intercollegiate contest on South Field this season. Although outweighed many pounds by the Schenectady visitors, the Columbia team made up for this lack in aggressiveness and speed.

Led by Howard Miller, who again made a bid for the drop-kicking laurels of the country with two perfect efforts, both of which came in the second quarter of the game, the Columbia backfield covered itself with glory and brought hope to the Blue and White rooters that 1917 will find another invincible eleven representing the Morningside Heights institution. Miller began where he left off in 1915, when he won the last game of the season that year from Wesleyan with five drop kicks, all of which passed over the goal posts. Only twice did the little, clever quarter back get a chance yesterday to prove the accuracy of his toe, but both times the ball sailed true and the points were added to Columbia's total.

Miller's first opportunity turned the tide of the game, disrupted a determined attack of Union, and changed the aspect of the contest completely. Union had started with a rush which brought it four consecutive first downs and placed the ball dangerously near the Columbia goal, when a 15-yard penalty for holding upset the visitors. A fumbled forward pass failed, and then Columbia gained possession of the ball, but could not advance it. An exchange of punts, with Houlahan kicking for Columbia and Hanley for Union, brought Columbia a decided advantage and left the Blue and White in possession 30 yards from the Union goal when the first quarter ended.

Miller's Toe Turns Tide.

It was fourth down and still a few yards to go when the second quarter began, and it was at this point that Howard Miller inserted his toe and started Union on a rout. Miller drop kicked the ball from the thirty-eight-yard line, and it went directly over the centre of the bar for the first three points. Just before the first half ended Miller got another opportunity to put Columbia further in the lead, and this time his effort was of forty yards, but was equally accurate and successful. He was all ready to make a third try a few seconds before the game ended, but an instant before the ball was passed the whistle blew, and Columbia rooters firmly believe that for this reason, and for this only, Miller failed to make three successful drop kicks in the game.

For a team weighing little more than 155 pounds on an average, Columbia has developed a wonderfully vicious attack. Houlahan, Shaw, and Canapary made a trio of speedy backfield men, who invariably caused the Union forwards trouble. There was a lack of any great concerted team play, especially on the attack, but Columbia's forwards probably were so busy with their dissuisser opponents they had little chance to open up holes. Most of the time the man with the ball was forced to charge through the opposition and gain ground by his individual efforts, and it is to the credit of the Blue and White backfield that they accomplished what they set out to do.

Union began like the proverbial king of beasts, and finished like the proverbial lamb. Union displayed a lack of knowledge of the rules, and this fault cost one touchdown and its resultant goal. Just after Columbia had plowed its way from its own twenty-five-yard line clear across the field and over for a touchdown by line bucks and dives off tackle, Del Cochran kicked off over the Union line. The Schenectady farmers gathered around the ball, but none touched it. All of the Columbia players were alive to the fact that they were all onside and a sprint ensued, with Rosen the winner. Rosen fell on the ball, and, to the consternation of Union, the officials declared it a touchdown. Union protested, but the referee explained that there were eleven Heinie Zims on the Union team, and that the touchdown was a fact.

Union Reveals Strength.

Outside this one play Union appeared fairly strong. Captain Moynihan of the visitors was an able open field runner and a hard, sure tackler. The visitors' line also displayed great strength, except in the one short rush of Columbia beginning the second half.

Union had several chances to score, but could not gain the last few necessary yards. In the second period Columbia had the ball on its own twenty-yard line, but Houlahan fumbled a pass, and it was picked up by Lefkowitz of the visitors, who started on the long journey across the field with no one in front of him. He got within ten yards of the last line before being overtaken by Shaw, and tackled so hard Lefkowitz was knocked unconscious. Union tried four successive line bucks trying to complete the distance, but on every attempt Columbia massed on the runner and prevented the score. Union used only a wide-open attack at this point, and did not try to mask the runner, which gave the weaker Columbia line plenty of time to find out where the play was to come and to throw all of its strength at this point.

Cochran started the game with a kick-off to Moynihan, who carried the ball back to his own thirty-yard line. On thirteen plays, most of which were short line bucks and an occasional fake kick, Union brought the ball fifty yards, and made four first downs. The penalty of fifteen yards for holding gave Columbia a breathing spell. Then the Union quarter back changed the attack to an aerial one, and Columbia quickly took the ball away. An exchange of punts and two slides off tackle by Canapary and Houlahan placed the ball on Union's twenty-eight yard line as the period ended.

Canapary Recovers Ball.

The second period began with Miller drop-kicking the ball over the crossbar from the thirty-eight yard line. After the kickoff by Columbia, Union again attacked the line and made a first down, and was started toward another when Travis of Union fumbled and Canapary of Columbia recovered. Almost immediately Houlahan fumbled, and Lefkowits ran sixty yards before being downed on Columbia's ten-yard line. Columbia held for downs, and Houlahan made a beautiful punt of fifty yards to Monyihan, who was downed after only a short gain.

Union seemed to be up in the air, for after one unsuccessful line plunge Wittmer of the visitors fumbled and Kindleberger of Columbia fell on the ball. Columbia was overeager, and was penalized five yards for offside and fifteen yards for holding, which put the ball on its own 15-yard line. Houlahan made a bad punt and Union got the ball thirty-one yards from the goal. Union again was unable to gain through the line and attempted a forward pass, but it was intercepted by Farer of Columbia, who raced forty yards before being downed. With only a few seconds left in the half, Miller produced his second drop kick from the 40-yard line.

Columbia exhibited its greater scoring possibility as the second half began. Hay, for Union, kicked off to Farer, who ran the ball back to the 38-yard line. In seventeen plays, most of which went off tackle, and with one twelve-yard gain through a double pass, Houlahan slid over the line for a well-earned touchdown. Columbia made five successive first downs in this march. Miller missed the effort for a goal.

Then it was Cochran kicked off over the goal line and Union's players stood around while Rosen converted the kick into a touchdown by the simple process of falling on the ball. This time Miller kicked the goal. No further scoring came in the third quarter.

In the last period Union began with the ball in its possession on its own 18-yard line, and after two plays punted to midfield. Houlahan and Miller made a first down, and then Healy was substituted for Shaw in the backfield. Healy violated the new rule of bringing information from the side lines, and Columbia was penalized fifteen yards. Houlahan punted and Union lined up for a return punt, but the centre passed the ball over the head of the waiting punter and he was downed behind his own goal line for a safety, which brought Columbia's total to 21 for the day.

The lineup:

Columbia, (21.)	Position.	Union, (0.)

CADETS TOO MUCH FOR TUFTS ELEVEN

Army Scored Upon First Time This Season in Beating Medford Team, 26 to 3.

O'CONNOR KICKS GOAL

Saves His Team from a Shutout in the Final Quarter Against Subs.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Although the Army was never hard pressed today by Tufts in its 26-to-3 victory over the Medford collegians, the soldiers' clean slate was spoiled when O'Connor, the visiting quarter back, stood on the Cadets' 25-yard line and kicked a pretty drop kick, registering 3 points for his side. For the first three periods the Cadets outclassed Tufts.

Oliphant was the star throughout the three periods he worked. He scored three touchdowns and booted two resultant goals. The Indiana coal miner missed his first try for goal of the year today after the Cadets' second touchdown, but the trial was made in the face of a stiff gale. Another try for goal was lost when the puntout after touchdown went astray.

The first half ended 13 to 0. At the opening of the second half Martin, a colored half back playing for Tufts, muffed Oliphant's kick-off on his 20-yard line. Horr fell on the ball for the Cadets, and a moment later Murrill tossed to Horr over the line of scrimmage for a touchdown. Tufts faced an entire sub-eleven in the final period, and it was during this quarter that the visitors displayed their best form.

O'Connor's field goal came after two attempts had been made to drop kick in this period. For the Army, Knight, Wicks, Bartlett, and Smith shared the honors with Oliphant. Martin and O'Connor did well for Tufts.

The lineup:

Army, (26.)	Position.	Tufts, (3.)
Deamby	L. E.	Jochim
Smith	T.	Sincalp
Watkins	L. G.	Elander
Stokes	C.	Adams
Yeager	R. G.	Abott
Knight	R. T.	Cahoon
Barton	R. E.	Tilton
Murrill	Q. B.	Drummy
Wicks	L. H. B.	Martin
Bartlett	R. H. B.	Mitchell
Oliphant	F. B.	McNamara

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Army	7	6	6	7	—26
Tufts	0	0	0	3	— 3

Touchdowns—Army: Oliphant, 3; Horr. Goals from touchdowns—Oliphant, 2. Tufts—Goal from field, O'Connor.

Substitutes—Army: Horr for Diminey, Hallbrook for Smith, Marsden for Watkins, Chalsifer for Stokes, Hendrick for Yeager, Dickson for Knight, Lipman for Barton, Post for Murrill, Estill for Wicks, Mitchell for Bartlett, Monroe for Oliphant. Tufts: McCabe for Adams, O'Connor for Drummy, Vaghnorn for Martin.

Referee—Donnelly, (Trinity.) Umpire—Hochems, (Wisconsin.) Linesman—Hahn, (Harvard.) Time of periods—two of 10 minutes and two of 12 minutes each.

WORCESTER TECH WINNER.

Takes Its First Game This Year from Rensselaer by 6 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 00.—The Worcester Polytechnic Institute eleven on its opening game of the season today, beating Rensselaer Institute 6 to 0 in the last four minutes of play. The winning touchdown was made by Hendenstad, a substitute back, who was a powerful factor in Worcester's straight attack in the fourth period. The Troy team had a lot of open passing plays, but could not make much headway when on Worcester's end of the field.

The lineup:

Worcester, (6.)	Position.	Rensselaer, (0.)
Kimball	L. E.	Frank
Manning	L. T.	Armstrong
Hasberg	L. G.	Bartz
Davis	C.	Richards
Morse	R. G.	Voorhees
Hawkes	R. T.	McClelland
McCaffrey	R. E.	Sweet
Partridge	Q. B.	Foster
Foley	L. H. B.	Parrott
Brown	R. H. B.	Lawes
Holder	F. B.	Holden

Touchdown — Hedenstad. Substitutions—Worcester Tech: Raymond for Kimball, Waite for Storrs, Haycock for Riley, Hadenfeld for Brown, Carlson for Haycock. Umpire—A. E. Johnson, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Referee—Joan McAuliffe, Dartmouth. Linesman—J. E. Dowd, Holy Cross. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

WILLIAMS WINS ANOTHER.

Takes Its Fourth Game in Row by Defeating Hamilton, 12 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 20.—Williams won its fourth straight victory this season by defeating Hamilton this afternoon at Williamstown by the score of 12 to 0. Accuracy in the use of the forward pass and bewildering speed in the open style of football succeeded in checking the speedy Hamiltonians. Both teams displayed form in the open and old-style football, and, although the Hamilton team did not score, it was in the game all the time, and broke through the Williams line for several gains.

The first quarter ended with neither side scoring. In the second period, after carrying the ball up the field by a series of passes, Boynton went over the visitors' line for the first touchdown. No goal was kicked. The second touchdown was made by Radley in the third quarter, after several line rushes. Boynton at quarter back, by virtue of his speed and aggressiveness in carrying the ball himself and his excellent generalship, was easily the individual star of the game. He run off his plays in such rapid time that the Hamilton team was completely baffled at times.

The line-up:

Williams, (12.)	Position.	Hamilton, (0.)
Brown	L. E.	Welch
Halstead	L. T.	Lowell
Gleser	L. G.	Folerious
Mills	C.	Larned
Pickney	R. G.	McLean
Parmelee	R. T.	Gorman
Kingsley	R. E.	Spinney
Boynton	Q. B.	Page
Stearns	L. H. B.	Campbell
Dayton	R. H. B.	Lawler
Radley	F. B.	John on

Referee—Keegan of Pittsfield. Umpire—Lowe, Worcester. Linesman—Seeley of Williams.

MANOR FIELD IN THE VAN.

Is Closely Followed in Cricket Standing by Bensonhurst.

Official records of the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association for the season of 1917 were given out yesterday by F. F. Kelly, Secretary of the Association, and they show that the Manor Field eleven, with one unfinished game, heads the standing of the clubs with a total of 7 victories, 2 losses and 2 drawn matches. The Bensonhurst Field Club is a very close second with 6 victories, 2 losses and 4 drawn matches.

R. Belgrave of Bensonhurst heads the batting averages with 32.50, closely followed by B. Kortlang, former champion, with 30.33. G. Gautier of the Bensonhurst Rovers is first among the bowlers with an average of 9.05, while C. Hoyle of the Bensonhurst Field Club, who took 40 wickets, the highest number credited to an Association bowler, ranks second with 9.75.

The final standing of the clubs follows:

Clubs.	Played.	W.	L.	Drn.	Per cent.
Manor Field	11	7	2	2	.777
Bensonhurst	12	6	2	4	.750
Richmond County	11	5	3	1	.500
Rovers	12	4	7	1	.363
Staten Island	12	2	8	2	.200

Staten Island forfeited a game each to Richmond County, Manor Field, and Bensonhurst Rovers; Rovers forfeited to Richmond County; Richmond County forfeited to Manor Field; Manor Field vs. Richmond County game of May 19 not played.

Second Victory for Clinton.

De Witt Clinton's soccer team won its second victory in the Public School A. L. series yesterday, when Evander Childs was defeated by 2 goals to 1 at Crotona Park. Neither side could score in the first half, but, after the change of ends, Doth of Evander Childs found Clinton's net for the first tally of the game. Adler evened up the score for the rival team and, soon after, Levine shot the winning goal for De Witt Clinton.

LARGE CROWD SEES HARVARD TRIUMPH

Maine Artillery Eleven Outwitted, 13 to 0, Through Forward Passes of Crimson.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—Harvard's first real football game of the season was played for the benefit of the Red Cross today, more than 10,000 persons, exclusive of the 4,000 soldiers and sailors, watching the Crimson beat the First Maine Field Artillery team from Camp Bartlett by 13 to 0. There was a big parade before the game, while the match itself was a royal battle from start to finish.

The Westfield soldiers, although having several former stars in their lineup, could make little headway against Harvard. Their only first down came through a forward pass. On the other hand, the soldiers' deep field defense was wonderfully strong. Harvard being held for downs no less than five times, twice within two yards of their opponents' goal line and two other times inside the ten-yard line.

After the opening kick-off Harvard started rushing, when Steele recovered a kick that Burrington of the Army team muffed on his own forty-yard line. The Cambridge men in ten rushes drove to within a yard of the Artillery goal, but were then stopped. A short kick followed and then, with a third down on the Artillery's twenty-yard line Crosscup threw a forward pass over the middle of the scrimmage to Whitney, his right end, and a touchdown resulted.

Harvard's other score was tardy. Another steady advance of 40 yards culminated in the Crimson being held for downs again, but when the Artillery team punted from behind its own goal line, Woods, Harvard's right tackle, broke through, blocked the ball, and Rudman, the other tackle, fell on it for a touchdown.

Harvard's attack netted 261 yards in sixty-three plays and sixteen first downs, while the soldiers made first down once by virtue of a forward pass from Fraser, the old Colby star, to Purrington. The visitors' total gain was 47 yards in twenty plays.

The Harvard team today elected Arnold Hodwen Captain of the eleven for the balance of the year, although ex-Captain Snow obtained leave for the afternoon and played guard for a time in the second half.

The lineup:

Harvard, (13.)	Position.	Me. Artil'y, (0.)
Steele	L. E.	Kelly
Rudman	L. T.	Johnson
Thorndike	L. G.	Duran
Fishback	C.	O'Toole
Zacis	R. G.	Curran
Woods	R. T.	Gardiner
Whitney	R. E.	Stover
Coolidge	Q. B.	Purrington
Grosscup	L. H. B.	Fraser
Blanchard	R. H. B.	Berkamayer
Horween	F. B.	Fo-ter

Touchdowns—Whitney, Rudman. Goal from touchdown—Horween.

Substitutions—Harvard, Wedeh for Blanchard, Snow for Thorndike, Church for Weden, Blanchard for Grosscup, Thorndike for Zach, Church for Weden, Hoffman for Coolidge, Crosscup for Church, Coolidge for Hoffman, Works for Coolidge; Maine Artillery, Strout for O'Toole, Dube for Duran, Johnson for Winch, Mitchell for Kelly, McGlauflin for Berkamayer, Curtis for McGlauflin, Shook for Foster, Berkamayer for Foster. Referee C. D. Moore, Maine Reserves. Umpire—F. O'Brien, Tufts. Linesman—F. A. Crofts, Georgetown. Field Judge—K. T. Royal, Colby. Time of periods—12 minutes.

ERASMUS WINS AT SOCCER.

Eleven of Commercial High Yields by Score of 4 to 0.

Another signal victory of the Erasmus Hall High School soccer team, this time by 4 to 0 over Commercial High, in a scheduled championship game at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds in Brooklyn, yesterday, kept the Flatbush boys at the top of the table in the P. S. A. L. competition. Throughout the first half the Commercials held their own in good shape, but their morale was broken by the speed of the Erasmus lads in the second period, when goals came thick and fast.

Good work by Lewis and Linoki on the right wing enabled Rand to score the first goal, five minutes from the start, and two minutes later Captain Bard shot the second goal from a penalty. Everett and Linoki added a point apiece, completing Commercial's discomfiture. Paddock, Konzelman, and Captain Jewell were the Commercial stars.

The lineup:

Erasmus, (4.)	Position.	Commercial, (0.)
Edwards	G.	Arnold
Earle	R. B.	Cohen
Clarke	L. B.	Eisenberg
Soule	R. H.	Paddock
Chatfield	C. H.	Jewell
Cartee	L. H.	McCormick
Lewis	O. R.	Karp
Linoki	I. R.	Fabricant
Rand	C.	Polisky
Everett	I. L.	Konzelman
Bard, (Capt.)	O. L.	McDonald

Referee—J. Johnson. Linesmen—Schaefer and Brown. Goals—Rand, Bard, Everett, Linoki, Erasmus Hall. Substitution—Lambert for Cohen. Time—Halves of 30 minutes.

Manual Training took a short-handed soccer team from Morris High into camp to the tune of 2 goals to 1 at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds yesterday, the losers putting up a game battle before they finally succumbed. Captain Schaefer was the first to get through for Manual right after the start. Flachs equalized for Morris, but a free kick, following a foul, gave the Brooklyn boys another good opening, Lifregrend kicking the winning goal. Neither side scored in the second half.

The lineup:

Man. Train., (2.)	Position.	Morris, (1.)
Treadwell	G.	Silverbush
Hill	R. B.	Greenblatt
Christie	L. B.	Bock
Lifregrend	R. H.	
Schoonmaker	C. H.	Benemon
Erickson	L. H.	
Titus	O. R.	Rohr
Baldwin	I. R.	Friedlander
Clarke	C.	Bekat
Schaefer	I. L.	Koerner
Evers	O. L.	Flachs

Referee—Mr. Spiro. Linesmen—Matson and Sparks. Goals—Schaefer Lifregrend, Manual Training; Flachs, Morris. Substitutions—Eason for Evers. Time—Halves of 30 minutes.

Making their first visit of the season to New York today to play a National League soccer match, the Bethlehem Football Club of Bethlehem, Penn., champions of the American Football Association and twice winners of the National Challenge Trophy, will meet the eleven of the New York Football Club at Lenox Oval, 145th Street and Lenox Oval, this afternoon. A battle royal is expected. To date, Bethlehem has won both games scheduled, while New York has made an even break.

The City College Stadium will be the scene this afternoon of a New York State League game between the Overseas Wanderers and the strong Clan MacDuff eleven, the latter being without the services of John Reilly, whose arm was dislocated last week in the game with Greenpoint. So far, the MacDuffs have had no goals scored against them.

PENN'S FAST BACKS SPEED TO VICTORY

Berry, Light, and Leach Dive Through Bucknell Line to Win Game, 20 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—By virtue of a series of individual exploits contributed by Berry, Light, and Leach, the football men of Penn slipped over a trio of touchdowns on Bucknell's gridiron talent this afternoon, thereby nailing the Red and Blue at the masthead over the colors of the invaders by a margin of 20 to 6.

Bucknell's cup of bitterness was neutralized by the sweetness of one touchdown, and her sons returned to Lewisburg tonight, mangled but satisfied. Bucknell scored a moral victory when Quarter Back Waddell accurately forward passed to Half Back Brandt behind Penn's goal line.

The Quakers outplayed their visitors in the first and fourth periods. In the second and third the warriors of Bucknell fought the Red and Blue to a standstill, and, although never really dangerous, made Folwell's men understand that they were in a real football game. Penn's margin of opportunity, however, is just about expressed by the score.

The Penn line showed a decided improvement over its game against Swarthmore a week ago. It caved badly during the first five minutes, but then braced and forced Bucknell to resort to an open game. The Red and Blue also opened up with a series of intricate double and forward passes, with the result that the game developed much spectacular action.

The lineup:

Penn., (20.)	Position.	Bucknell, (6.)
Weil	L. E.	Hall
Maynard	L. T.	Dyer
Geraud	L. G.	Milne
Wray	C.	Gerhart
Deiter	L. G.	Boswell
Cook	R. T.	Newcombe
Miller	R. E.	Elliot
Lerch	Q. B.	Waddell
Light	L. H. B.	Spotts
Quigley	R. H. B.	Morrison
Berry	F. B.	Bortz

SCORE BY PERIODS:

Penn	7	0	0	13	—20
Bucknell	0	0	0	6	— 6

Touchdowns—Light, Barry, (2.) Brandt. Goals from touchdowns—Berry, 2. Substitutes—Trubie for Elliot, Lewis for Bortz, Braus for Quigley, Roseneau for Light, Wargo for Hall, Bortz for Lewis, Brandt for Spotts. Referee—W. J. Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—Sigman, Lafayette. Linesman—Palmer, Lafayette. Time of periods—12 minutes.

Crescent Team Is Vanquished.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 20.—The soccer team of the Crescent Athletic Club was defeated by the Montclair Athletic Club today, with the score 1 goal to 0. The rivals were well matched throughout the first period, and neither was able to score. Twenty minutes after the change of ends Martin, on the right, centred for Montclair, the ball being neatly blocked by Humphreys, the Crescents' left back. A tussle in front of the visitors' goal followed, and J. Maskell, with a fine, low shot, landed in the far corner of the Crescent net.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

Westcott Convertible Cars

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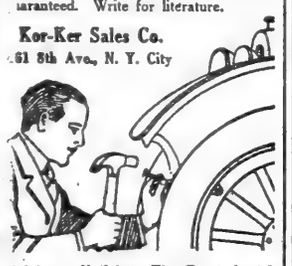

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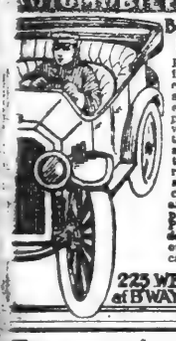

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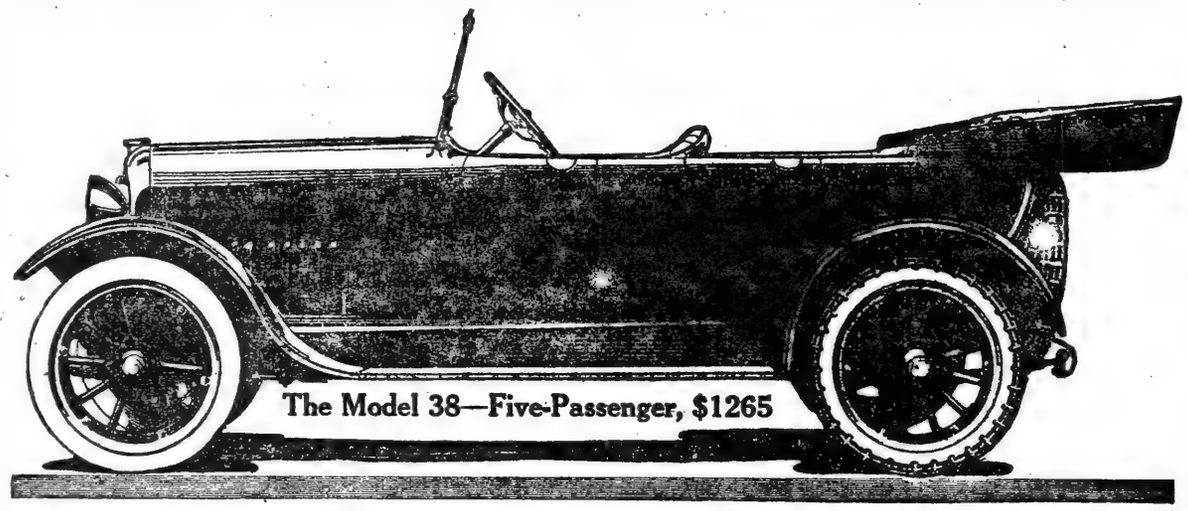
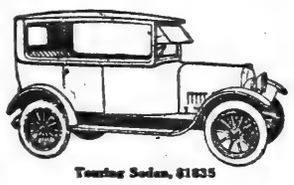


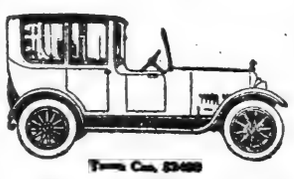
The Model 38—Five-Passenger, $1265

Velie Announces New Standards of Motor Car Beauty

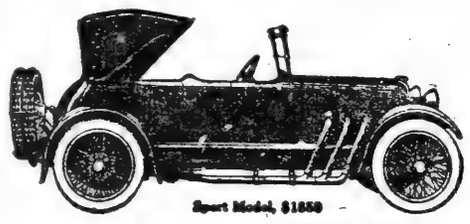


Touring Sedan, $1635

Two-Passenger Roadster, $1265



Town Car, $2400



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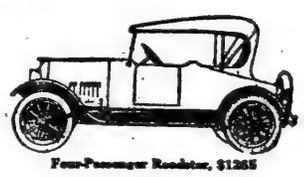
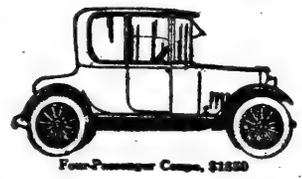
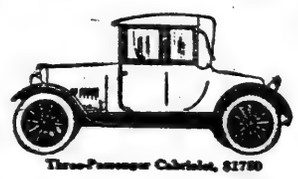


Four-Passenger Roadster, $1265



Four-Passenger Coupe, $1650



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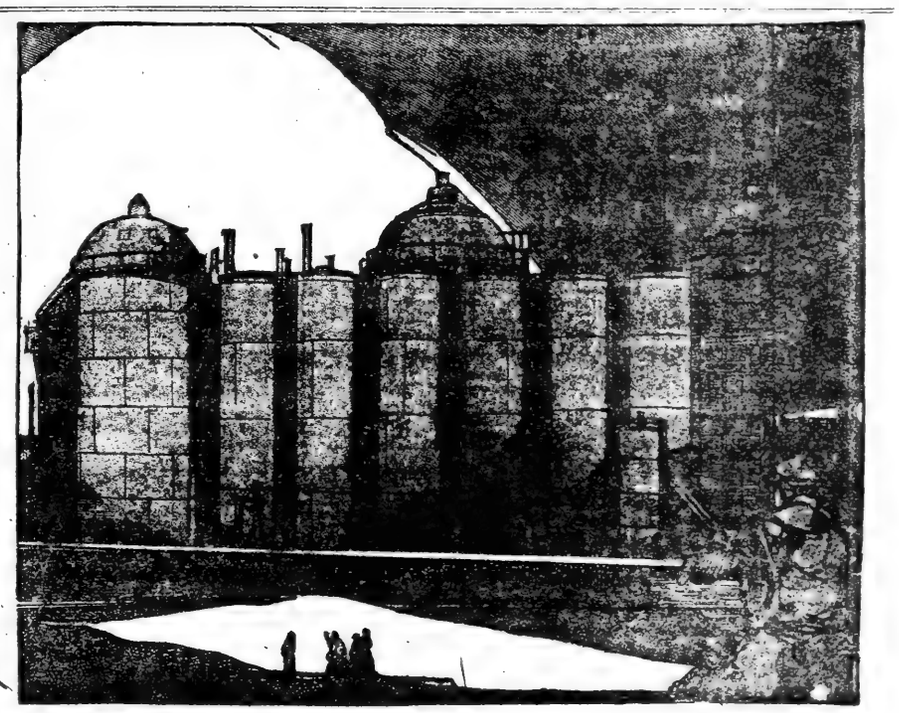

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With Roamer and Westy Hogan Scratched, Colt Defeats Field at Laurel.

TOO FAR FOR LEOCHARES

McLean's Sprinter Leads Into Stretch, but Falters at Finish and is Defeated.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 20.—One of the best cards prepared during the present fall meet was cut to pieces by scratches caused by the heavy track which confronted the turfmen today. The Prince George Handicap, which promised a meeting between the former speed king, Roamer, and Westy Hogan, the three-year-old that has been showing the best form at short distances here, was particularly affected, as neither owner cared to send his crack out in the heavy going.

So far as Andrew Miller was concerned, he had a capable substitute for Roamer in Ticket, a three-year-old that was in very light, as a mile is supposed to be too short to suit him. Ticket, however, has always been a good performer in the mud, and this was overlooked by most of the speculators who considered the four-horse race a good thing for Leochares, which was making his first start in the colors of Edward R. McLean.

Leochares has not been asked to travel more than six and a half furlongs in his recent efforts, and the increased distance, coupled with the sticky track, proved his undoing. Ticket showed more early speed than usual and was at all times well up with the pace set by Naturalist. Leochares made a bid for victory in the stretch, but died away in the last furlong, and Ticket, well handled by Shuttinger, had little difficulty in disposing of Naturalist in the final drive.

Another feature was the Royal Blue Steeplechase which brought out a good field of jumpers for the two-mile trip through the field. Welsh King, which has just passed into the hands of J. K. L. Ross, was a slight favorite over the Parr entry, Shannon River and Captain Parr. In spite of his heavy burden of 148 pounds Shannon River showed the way for the greater part of the journey, while Welsh King was rated back of the pace by L. Barrett. Going along the back stretch for the last time Welsh King moved up accompanied by Captain Parr. Over the last two jumps and on the flat Welsh King showed the most reserve speed and won with something in hand, while Captain Parr beat his stable companion for the place.

W. E. Applegate's Western two-year-old demonstrated that all tracks are alike to him when he carried top weight in the Laurel Junior Handicap and defeated a smart field to all of which he conceded big allowances. Peak, who rode Jack Hare, Jr., was in no hurry to go to the front, but in the stretch he ran over the pacemakers and won from Andrew Miller's Recount, with Harry Payne Whitney's Payment in third place.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15 2-5.

Linden, F. W. Forsting's b. g., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Broomstick-Miss Hamburg, $6.90, $4.10, and $3.30. (P. Louder). 1
Top o' th' Wave, J. J. Fitzgerald's ch. g., 5, 105, by Ballot-Spendrift, $4.60 and $4.30. (W. Collins)..... 2
Tacog, Thorncliffe Stable's b. f., 3, 96, by Ogden-Marlti, $5.50 third. (G. Walls)..... 3

Nightstick, C. A. Comiskey, Peep Sight, Feather Moon, and Kamn also ran. Bring First, Thorn Bloom, Uncle Hart, Mellord, Suave and Tarquin scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Royal Blue Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, $1,500 added; about two miles. Time—3:53.

Welsh King, J. K. L. Ross's ch. g., 5 years, 139 pounds, by Bryn-Mawr-Hanover Queen, $4.70, $2.90, and $2.90. (L. Barrett)..... 1
*Captain Parr, R. Parr's c. g., 5, 134, by Ogden-Ocean Tide, $3.10 and $3.10. (E. Wolke)..... 2
*Shannon River, R. Parr's blk. g., 9, 148, by Black Dick-Tentore, $3.10, third. (J. Smith)..... 3

The Brook, Crack o' Day, Ogalo, and Russian Pinion also ran. Old Salt scratched.

*Coupled as Parr entry.

THIRD RACE.—Laurel Junior Liberty Bond Handicap, for two-year-olds; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14 2-5.

Jack Hare, Jr., W. E. Applegate's br. c., 120 pounds, by Marathon-Moonet, $3.30, $3.10, and $2.40. (C. Peak)..... 1
Recount, Andrew Miller's b. c., 102, by Ballot-Genuine, $5.30 and $2.80. (R. Troise)..... 2
Payment, H. P. Whitney's ch. f., 109, by All Gold-Sallie of Navarre, $2.40, third. (F. Robinson)..... 3

Gold Tassel, Cum Sah, Memories II., Garonne, and First Troop also ran. Paddy, Matinee Idol, Salvestra, Belvale, and Game Cock scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Prince George Handicap; for all ages; $1,500 added; one mile. Time—1:41.

Ticket, Andrew Miller's b. c., 3 years, 107 pounds, by Ballot-Princess Orna, $10.10, $3.10, and out. (A. Shuttinger)..... 1
Naturalist, J. E. Widener's b. g., 3, 108, by Rabelais-Nature, out for place. (F. Keogh)..... 2
Leochares, E. B. McLean's b. g., 7, 128, by Broomstick-Leayonard, out for third. (W. O'Brien)..... 3

King Neptune, also ran. Westy Hogan, Roamer, Chiclet, Copra, Jack Hare, Jr., Julialeon, Runes, Priscilla, Mullens, Tea Caddy, and Flittergold scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Alberry Bond Purse; for all ages; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:42 3-5.

Highland Lad, W. A. Burttschell's br. c., 3 years, 101 pounds, by Dick Welles-Bessie Spahr, $6.40, $3.90, and $2.20. (L. Lyke)..... 1
Damrosch, J. K. L. Ross's br. c., 4, 110, by Rock Sand-Dissembler, $3.90 and $2.30. (M. Buxton)..... 2
Gloomy Gus, O. C. Rasch's br. c., 3, 104, by Ogden-Happy Kate, $2.10 third. (A. Collins)..... 3

Shooting Star and Firing Line also ran. Leochares, Straight Forward, and Belloc scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51 3-5.

Silver Speedale, T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. f., 3 years, 94 pounds, by Ogden-Lyndall, $7.60, $3.90, and $3.60. (G. Walls)..... 1
Euterpe, R. Hanley's b. m., 7, 104, by Ort Wells-Halcyon, $66.90 and $25.40. (C. Mengler)..... 2
No Manager, G. H. Abbott's br. g., 6, 110, by Nasturtium-Katy of the West, $6.50 third. (A. Collins)..... 3

Cuddle Up, Obolus, Ella Ryan, Mr. Mack, Wilkeur, and Caroline also ran. Scorpil, Harry Lauder, Maxim's Choice, Swift Fox, Silk Roll, Alamo and Petlar scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 4-5.

Mayonnaise, K. L. Ross's b. g. 3 years, 105 pounds, by Bryn Mawr-Winfred A., $6.50, $3.50, and $2.80. (M. Buxton)..... 1
Little Jack, Abbott's b. g., 8, 116 by Golden Maxim-Leonalla, $5.30 and $2.90. (L. Lyke)..... 2
Eagle, C. P. Wintrey's b. g., 5, 104, by Yankee-Miss Kearney, $3.20 third. (R. Troise)..... 3

Starfinch, Orderly, and Queen of the Sea also ran. Langden, Waukeag, Gillies, Judge Wingfield, Douglass S., Amalgamator, and Harvest King scratched.

Weather clear, track heavy.

INDIANA ELEVEN TROUNCED.

Minnesota Scores Decisive Conference Victory at 33 to 9.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—Indiana was eliminated from the big ten conference championship race today when the Minnesota eleven scored a decisive victory at 33 to 9. The driving Minnesota offensive, which included all brands of old and new football, puzzled the Hoosiers, and, for the most part, kept them fighting near their own goal line.

In the second period Indiana opened with a series of forward passes, and was able to slip the ball across for the lone touchdown. A fumble by Kingsley in the same period made possible Indiana's field goal.

Thereafter it was a steady procession toward Indiana's goal, with Lampi and Arntson skirting the ends or hammering the opposing line for substantial gains.

Iowa Swamps Missouri

AMES, Iowa, Oct. 20.—The University of Missouri could do nothing with the Ames line today, and Iowa State College swamped the visitors, 15 to 0.

ROSE TREE HUNT MARRED BY FALL

Lieut. Herkness Endangered When Horse Stumbles at Stiff Jump.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDIA, Penn., Oct. 20.—Lieutenant A. Morris Herkness, U. S. A., provided the feature stunt at the opening session of the Rose Tree Hunt Club's annual Fall race meet this afternoon when he came a cropper in the Middletown Barrens Steeplechase. The members of the British Recruiting Mission, who were present with their gray war ambulance, staged a spectacular dash to the scene of the accident, and brought Lieutenant Herkness to the clubhouse.

On examination it was found that while he was suffering from shock and bruises no bones had been broken. The big crowd was so worked up over his fall that it almost missed the fine finish staged by Tommy Wright, the famous Baltimore crosscountry rider.

After waiting during the greater part of the race and allowing Eddy Cheston, on Sam Ball, to set the pace, Wright, who was on Charles Leedem's Gigantol, came to the front with a rush, and was an easy winner.

Lieutenant Herkness, who was riding Dr. Frederick Owsley's Ornamental Tommy, was hopelessly distanced a half mile or so from the finish, but, fighting gamely to catch up with the fast flying Sam Ball and Gigantol, he tried to rush Tommy over a stiff hurdle.

The horse took off badly, hit the top bar with his front legs, and fell forward, Lieutenant Herkness flying over the animal's head. The horse just managed to escape stepping on Lieutenant Herkness as the latter lay prone on the ground.

One of the largest crowds ever seen at a Rose Tree meet was on hand, and was rewarded by fine racing. Society was much in evidence, boxes and parking places being jammed and "rails" lined five and six deep.

Every cent taken in went to the Red Cross, and it was said that when the clerks finished tallying up the receipts it would be found a big sum had been realized.

Favorites did most of the winning, carrying off three of the first four races. In the fourth Morton L. Schwartz's Cresthill, held at the prohibitive odds of 3 to 5, won in a driving finish from Sam Ridde's Wolferton 2d.

The fifth race and two and a half mile steeplechase over the brush course for the Rose Valley Plate and a purse of $400 was a procession. Eddy Cheston, riding Garry Leiper's Miss Oxford, the 3 to 5 favorite, won as he pleased from Miss A. M. Frayling's Dolly Madison, ridden by W. R. Martin.

Another favorite came across in the final race, Morton L. Schwartz's Archdale winning by two lengths, with Major A. B. Cassatt's Buckboard second and Garry Leiper's Bruin Belle third. The first race, for farmers' nags only, was easy for James Lounes's Siato, with Skirr, Augustus Taney's bay mare, landing second place.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Agricultural Handicap, steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward owned by farmers in Delaware, Chester, or Montgomery Counties, to be ridden by farmers or farmers' sons; about two miles—Won by Siato, J. Lounes; second, Skirr; third, Chestman.

SECOND RACE.—The Edgemont Plate, high-weight handicap, for two-yearlolds and upward; about seven furlongs on the flat—Won by Cachet. (Major E. B. Cassatt;) second, Fernbrook, (R. B. Strassburger;) third, Jacklet. (Samuel Pinkerton.) Time—1.35.

THIRD RACE.—The Middletown Barrens Plate, steeplechase, for hunters owned and ridden by a member of a recognized hunt; about three and a half miles—Won by Gigantol. (Charles Leedem;) second, Samball. (Lieutenant R. H. R. Toland.) Time—7.02. Only two finished.

FOURTH RACE.—The Red Cross Plate Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, purse $600, of which $100 to the second horse and $50 to the third; about two miles over the brush course—Won by Crest Hill, (Morton L. Schwartz;) second, Wotferton, (Samuel Ridde;) third, Eagle Thistle, (George Brooke, 3d.) Time—3:57.

FIFTH RACE.—The Rose Valley Plate, steeplechase, handicap, to be ridden by gentlemen riders or by officers of the United States Army in uniform; about two and a half miles over the brush course—Won by Miss Oxford, (J. G. Leiper, Jr.;) second, Dolly Madison, (Miss A. M. Frayling. Time—5:11. Only two starters.

SIXTH RACE.—Sycamore Mills Plate, handicap, for three-year-olds and up; about one mile and a quarter, on the flat—Won by Archdale, (Morton L. Schwartz;) second, Buckboard, (Major E. B. Cassatt;) third, Bruin Belle, (J. G. Leiper, Jr.) Time not announced.

YALE FRESHMEN TRIUMPH.

Reopen Athletic Competition by Defeating Exetcr 20 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 20. — In Yale's first attempt at athletics since the declaration of war the freshman eleven this afternoon defeated Exeter Academy 20 to 0. The game was played in the Yale Bowl before 2,000 spectators. Yale's 1921 players were allowed to take part in the sport only as registered members of the reserve officers' training corps and the Yale undergraduate army and navy units, present in uniform, paraded before the game. For the first time in Yale history the upperclassmen cheer leaders kept the crowd noisy in honor of the brilliant plays of the freshmen and for the first time the Yale songs that have gone down in football history of the past were sung during intermission at a freshman game.

The match marked the farewell of Head Coach Tad Jones to Yale football till the close of war, as he has been ordered by the Government for military service in the Ames shipbuilding plant at Seattle. He was present and received a lusty ovation. He was also cheered by the Exeter contingent. Last year he came to Yale from that academy.

Exeter suffered a serious blow in the crippling of its clever quarterback, Captain Lowry, during the first period, when he retired with a sprained ankle. His absence disorganized Exeter's game materially.

The Yale freshmen uncovered a brilliant backfield in Dines, Baker, Lay, and French, all figuring in sensational runs, the most spectacular of which was by French in the closing minutes of the second period, when he intercepted a forward pass of Gilroy's Exeter at the Yale 10-yard line and raced the length of the field for the touchdown. Although Sturn of Exeter registered a 20-yard run in the opening period, there was no scoring. In the second period French brought the ball to the Exeter 10-yard line, where Lay smashed tackle for the score. In the third period Frederick caught Weld's forward pass behind the Exeter goal line for the final touchdown.

The line-up:

Yale. (20.)	Position.	Exeter. (0.)
Scully	L. E.	Kent
Acosta	L. T.	Peters
Welch	L. G.	Jones
Morrison	C.	Lipscomb
Tripp	R. G.	Hidden
Walker	R. T.	Caloway
Dilworth	R. E.	Baker
Baker	Q. B.	Lowry
Lay	L. H. B.	Sturn
Dines	R. H. B.	Watrous
French	F. B.	Hartley

Touchdowns—Lay, French, and Fredericks. Goals from touchdowns—French, 2. Referee—Mr. Schwartz, Brown. Umpire—Mr. Fultz, Brown. Head linesman—Mr. Hackett, Yale. Time of periods—Twelve and nineteen minutes. Substitutions—Yale: Fredericks for Lay, Weld for French, Holden for Weld, Shevlin for Dilworth, Kuskadden for Scully, Warren for Baker, Cowles for Dines, Hawes for Fredericks; Exeter: Luman for Kent, Gilroy for Lowry, Conlin for Gilroy, Torkelson for Sturn, Hudson for Hartley, Clough for Hudson.

A. P. B. A. to Meet Next Week.

The annual meeting of the American Power Boat Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 2:30 o'clock. The session will continue through the afternoon and evening, with an intermission for dinner. Amendments to the racing rules have been suggested by the council and will be acted upon.

RALLY TO DEVELOP HARVARD CUB TEAM

Gridiron Coaches of Note Will Build a Freshman Eleven at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—Harvard's hopes for football glory this Fall are centred in the freshman eleven, which after a preliminary season of three games is to face Princeton 1921, then Yale's first-year warriors.

The Harvard freshman team is coached by Donald Wallace, who played centre on the 1914 and 1915 team. When it became evident that Yale and Princeton were taking freshman football seriously, and were giving their teams the best instruction possible, a call went out to several former Varsity coaches, including Head Coach Percy D. Haughton, Leo H. Leary, Reggie Brown, and Jimmy Knox.

Leary has just reported and promises to give as many afternoons as he can to helping Wallace develop the team. Jimmy Knox is here for ten days, and Haughton himself is expected, starting next week, for occasional visits.

The freshman rushline from tackle to tackle is an ideal one as far as height and weight are concerned. The five men forming the centre of the line are six feet tall, and average close to 200 pounds. Havemeyer, the New York boy who is playing centre, has impressed the coaches most favorably, mainly through his steady passing and aggressive offense. Havemeyer is from Groton School, which has given the team two or three other players. Rodewald and Tower have so far received the preference at guard, though Sedgwick because of his general aggressiveness may displace Tower.

Henry Faxon is playing right tackle. For two years he captained the Milton Academy team. With Frothingham on the other side of the line, the team has two clever linesmen, both agile, but with lots to learn about playing their positions. This pair, however, bid fair to hold their places right through the Fall. Anderson and Lee will need lots of coaching to make them useful men on the ends. Neither is possessed of much experience, but this may prove an aid rather than a handicap.

The Crimson has three backs, all of whom were rated as stars last Autumn. Lothrop was captain of Groton School, Humphrey was the demon of Milton Academy's backfield, and Stillman shone at St. Mark's. All three were stars on their teams, and their football ability was pronounced. Each man did the punting for his team, and likewise took care of the plays that called for fast running.

One good back, who can lead the defense, will doubtless be found somewhere among the big squad, while Humphrey may be coached into a good rushing back. Lothrop is the best punter of the three, while Faxon, the tackle, is good at drop and placement kicking.

Butterfield of Country Day, and Cummer of Noble and Greenough, are a pair of schoolboy captains who may yet be heard from. Wales is at present playing the best of a squad of uncertain quarterbacks, all of whom lack weight and aggressiveness.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Astec, 117 pounds; Dick Miller, 112; Partisan, (Imp.), 112; Solicitation, 109; Irish Idol, 109; Phaleria, (Imp.) 114; El Capitana, 112; Miss Peep, 111; Miltrace, 109; *Cockle, 107; Jim Roy, 114; Sajasst, 112; Beaupre, 108; Miss Filley, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; four-year-olds and upward; claiming; about two miles. Gazar, 147 pounds; Jimmy Boy, 141; *Old Salt, 139; *Kitty Quince, 131; March Court, 147; Slumberer, 141; *Garter, 153.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. Gold n Glow, 116 pounds; Miss Bryn, 111; Judge Wright II., 109; Woodthrush, 109; Sixteen to One, 112; Moorehead, 114; H. C. Rasch, 111; Speak Up II., 109; Right Appeal, 106; *Poor Joe, 105; Midnight Sun, 112; Garonne, 111; Uncle Sand, 109; Wavebeck, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—The Camp Mead Liberty Bond Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs. Top o' the Morning, 129 pounds; †Tipity Wichet, 107; Bally, 113; Sd Cudihee, 108; ‡Bringhurst, 120; Startling, 119; Daddy's Choice, 110; Milkman, 108; Benevolent, (Imp.), 111; Waseb Lady, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—The Chesapeake Purse; three-year-olds; one mile. Belgian II, (Imp.), 111; Lucius, 111; Tyrant, (Imp.,) 03, Straight Forward, 111; Milkman, 111; Inverness, 101; Waukeag, 111; Merchant, 08.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Soldier, 116 pounds; Balfron, 113; Kathleen H., 110; Mirza, 110; *Galaway, 111; *Gold Bantam, 99; Budweiser, 116; ale Finn, 113; Charmeuse, 111; Beau of Meale, 110; *Goldy, 106; Mary Marren, 113; Jesse Jr., 113; Startfire, 110; Flora Finch, 101; *Highway, 103.

SEVENTH RACE. — For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a quarter. Charles Francis, 112; N. K. Beal, 108; *Ask Ma, 113; *Starter, 102; Amphion, 107; Brother Jonathan, 108; Copper King, 109; *Muckross, (Imp.), 92; Ed Bond, 106; *Sky Pilot, 113; *Felucca, 104.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.
†Brighton Stable entry.
‡Paul Power's entry.

COLLEGES MAY HOLD SWIMMING EVENTS

Delegates to Intercollegiate Meeting on Oct. 27 Will Discuss Season's Plans.

The annual Fall meeting of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association will be held at the New York A. C. on Oct. 27. In the morning the Graduate Advisory Committee will hold a preliminary session and both graduates and undergraduate delegates will gather in the afternoon to discuss plans for the 1917-18 season.

Representatives are expected from Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, College of the City of New York, Amherst, Williams, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rutgers, and Wesleyan. Applications for membership on the part of unaffiliated colleges may bring other delegates.

Conrad C. Trubenbach of Columbia, Chairman of the Graduate Board, said, in announcing the date of the meeting, that the question of holding team and individual championships would depend largely on the attitude of the various college faculties toward sports in general, but that the majority of Varsity watermen seemed in favor of the usual aquatic activities.

Among the matters to be discussed at the coming meeting are suggestions offered for a change in the rules now governing the association dual meets. Two of the most important are a proposed reduction in the number of points awarded for victories in relay races, from eight to six, and a clause limiting two the individual events in which a contestant may take part in any single meet. The former aims at giving less weight to team races, which often have proved the deciding factor under the present scoring system. The latter would eliminate the practice of starting champion swimmers in four or five contests at all dual engagements.

Kent School Eleven Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

PAWLING, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The fast eleven from Kent School clearly outclassed the Pawling team on the latter's field today. Kent won by the score of 34 to 14. Right Half Nadal starred for Kent. Babcock, formerly of Lawrenceville, was Pawling's most consistent ground giver.

ANDOVER WINS BY A POINT.

Defeats Dumpkin Island Naval Reserve Eleven, 7 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDOVER, Mass., Oct. 20.—The Phillips-Andover Academy football eleven beat the Dumpkin Island Naval Reserves on Brothers Field today, 7 to 6. Captain Braden of the Academy got the ball on a blocked punt, and ran 15 yards for the score, and Baker then kicked the goal, providing what proved to be the winning point, as the Naval Reserves scored a touchdown after Schew had received a long forward pass. The schoolboys had the lighter team, but the reserves fumbled a lot and threw just several chances to score.

The lineup:

Andover, (7.)	Position.	Naval Res., (6.)
P. Brown	L. E.	Wood
MacDonald	L. T.	Algar
Baker	L. G.	Libby
Avery	C.	Cederstrand
T. Brown	R. G.	McCabe
Memphis	R. T.	R. Benson
Braden	R. E.	Longley
Magee	Q. B.	Tyrell
Abbott	L. H. B.	McLaughlin
Pendelton	R. H. B.	Macklin
Bailey	F. B.	Schew

Touchdowns—Braden, Schew. Goal from touchdown—Baker. Substitutions—Andover: Randolph for P. Brown, Thom for MacDonald, Evans for T. Brown, P. Brown for Braden, Adams for Magee, Bickford for Abbott, Wilson for Pendelton. Gratwick for Bickford. Naval Reserves: Kelly for Wood. Referee—Mr. Willis. Umpire—Mr. Blanchard. Head linesman—Mr. Peck. Time of periods—12 and 10 minutes.

WOLVERINES ON RAMPAGE.

Batter Michigan Aggies Hard and Win by Score of 27 to 0.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 20.—Michigan's football eleven pounded the green Michigan Aggies for a 27 to 0 victory here today. The Aggies' line was weak and the Wolverines battered it in every period. Weiman and Weston were the most consistent ground-gainers for Michigan. Each team resorted to the forward pass, now and then, with erratic results. Coach Yost tried out a lot of green men in the last period, after victory was certain.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 22. MAIN NEWS SECTION.

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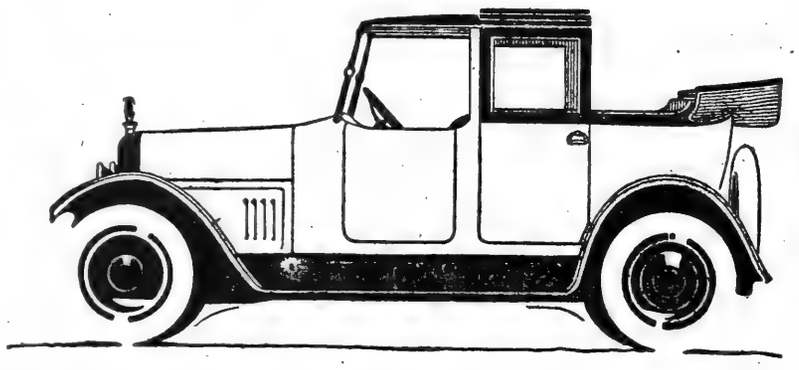

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OUIMET AND EVANS TO MEET ON LINKS

Two Golf Champions to Play a Thirty-six-Hole Match Over Boston Course.

KIRKBY OPPONENT HERE

Amateur Leader to Give Exhibition at Local Club Against Metropolitan Title Holder.

Francis Ouimet, Boston's soldier golfer, has performed so many unrivaled feats on the links this past season that followers of the game repeatedly have acknowledged a craving for the one big match this country could hold. That match is to be a reality within a week, since Ouimet is to play against Charles "Chick" Evans, the national amateur and open champion, in a thirty-six-hole journey at Braeburn next Saturday.

At first leading golfers attempted to arrange a seventy-two-hole struggle between the young experts, the first half to be played at Braeburn and the second over some one of the New York links, but Ouimet found it impossible to arrange for a furlough from his military duties lengthy enough to make such a delectable contest possible. However, Ouimet will meet Evans at Boston Oct. 27.

Ouimet already has scheduled matches for the next three Saturdays, and the army officials were uncertain whether or not it would be advisable to allow the youngster to have a Sunday, too. Evans was willing to meet Ouimet here, and according to Boston advices expected to play the second thirty-six holes of the affair either at Baltusrol or Garden City, but since Ouimet will be unable to play, this half of the affair must be denied New York.

Evans will come to New York immediately after his match with Ouimet and will be ready to play against any local amateur who cares to risk his laurels. Oswald Kirkby, the present metropolitan champion, has agreed to meet Evans, and it is possible that the champion and Kirkby will play thirty-six holes here Oct. 28, or the next day after Evans meets Ouimet. The champion's time also is limited.

Evans Has Kept in Trim.

Although Evans has taken part in few competitions since he won his two championships and has been devoting his golf time to exhibitions for the benefit of the Red Cross, at almost every course he visited he has been close enough to General Par to keep that worthy gentleman with brows wrinkled in worry lest he be distanced. Evans has played Pine Valley, Shawnee, and Oakmont this Summer and gave remarkable exhibitions at each place. He had a 73 at Pine Valley, and officials of that club had been confident that not even a champion could hope to produce such a score until Evans made the round.

Besides winning the Western amateur championship from a field of really good golfers, Ouimet has taken part in many exhibitions against Mike Brady and Louis Tellier, the two leading professionals of the Boston district, and in not a match has Ouimet had to be content with second laurels. The Boston boy seems to improve with every game. His golf in the one visit he paid to New York this season was of a superlative character and stamped Ouimet a player almost in a class by himself.

Westerners are firm in their belief that Evans is unbeatable in a match of medal play, and also that the champion is a match-play performer of inimitable ability. In such a meeting as is now planned the country will be able to judge of the golf of these two youngsters, who just now seem to tower above the rest of the American field of players.

Evans is a wonderful player from the tee to the green, but, as of old, he again is having trouble sinking his putts. Once it was said of Evans that if he ever learned to putt he would be able to handicap the rest of the world's players. He picked up in this troublesome department of the game last year and appeared to have mastered the short putts and the approach putts, but of late he has complained of his inability to judge the taps.

One would have hard time to pick out the faults of Ouimet, unless it be carelessness. Ouimet hits a long ball off the tee. His iron shots are invariably perfectly placed. He putts with ease, grace, and judgment, and he seldom loses a stroke on the green. In his last visit to New York, playing at Baltusrol, Ouimet gave every evidence of being an automaton, which never failed to do just what was asked.

Title Team Matches in Doubt.

Because of the uncertainty of the officials in charge, no arrangements have been made as yet for the round robin championship team matches between Baltusrol, Hackensack, and Nassau to decide the women's title of the metropolitan district for this season. Miss Grace Farrelly, Captain of the women's team divisions, expected that the women's Metropolitan Golf Association Executive Committee would take charge of the affair and arrange a schedule, but she found out yesterday that the association expects her to see to the affair.

Miss Farrelly tried to get into communication with the Captains of the three sections of the district, and will arrange a schedule as soon as these Captains can be rounded up. There are to be home and home matches between the three teams, with the winner of the most matches gaining the championship. It was hoped that the first contest could be held Tuesday, but this early date has been abandoned, and how Miss Farrelly believes it will be impossible to arrange for the first contest before the latter part of the week.

So many excellent golfers have been developed at Ardsley during the last few years that the Greens Committee has found a constant demand for a change in the course, and workmen now are busy laying out new greens. One hole under construction is drawing much attention from the players. It is a drop to the north from a tee with a straight drive down a steep hill of about 300 yards to a well-guarded green. It is a hole similar to the seventeenth at Scarsdale, and one which should attract as much attention as the Scarsdale hole.

Most of the professionals who have played around Scarsdale are eager to arrive at the seventeenth because there is demanded a tremendous drive of more than 300 yards. The green can be reached in one shot, but there are few amateurs who have succeeded in covering the distance. John G. Anderson, the Siwanoy expert, reached the green in one in his final match for the Westchester championship last Spring, but his ball hit many yards away and rolled through a small space unguarded by bunkers and onto the green. It was a fortunate shot. Jack Dowling, the Scarsdale professional, invariably lands close to the green, but usually in one of the sand pits liberally distributed around.

Ardsley hopes to have a hole which will rival that of Scarsdale, and, besides, Ardsley is going to have several more innovations before another Summer comes. Almost all of the long holes are to be changed and several of the short pitch shots are to be made more difficult with artificial hazards.

Oakland Golf Club members are not down-hearted even if their clubhouse and most of their supplies are in ashes. Following the disastrous fire of Oct. 13 which destroyed practically everything burnable about the course, the Board of Governors held a meeting and provided for the pleasures of the members. The contents of some of the lockers were saved and the salvage awaits the claims of the owners. The employees of the club lost practically all their personal belongings. Because of this it was proposed to use the money from the insurance on the members' property to reimburse the employes.

Temporary arrangements have been made to use the caddie house for the accommodation of members desiring to play golf. For the present the club will not attempt to provide a restaurant or to provide accommodations for women. The Bayside Golf Club, the Great Neck Golf Club and the Knollwood Country Club have extended the privileges of their clubs to the Oakland members.

BIG SWORDFISH LANDED.

Pacific Coast Record Catch Credited to New York Angler.

George S. Pollitz of this city has the season's record catch of marlin swordfish, the finest game fish of the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Pollitz, using a light tackle, landed the huge fish, weighing 326 pounds, on Monday, Sept. 24, fishing from a gasoline launch off the eastern shore of San Clemente Island in the early morning with the sea perfectly smooth and a couple of acres of floating kelp filled with jumping fish as a guide to the school of marlin looking for food.

Mr. Pollitz's fight with the fish he hooked lasted for an hour and forty minutes, the spearfish jumping forty-seven times before he was brought to gaff alongside the launch. This record catch of the season is certified by the Tuna Club's official weigher and marks the biggest fish of the season, which closed Oct. 1. One party of four Tuna Club members made a world's record catch of marlin swordfish, taking sixteen fish in four days, seven being taken in a single day, which is also a world's record for fishing for these tigers of the sea under Tuna Club rules.

Frederick Gray Griswold of the Union Club, whose privately printed and circulated stories of the fishing for this gamest of salt water fish have attracted so much attention among New York club men, is largely responsible for the number of New York sportsmen who made the trip to California in late August and spent most of the month of September hunting the marlin off San Clemente, a government-owned island about twenty miles south of Santa Catalina, where the Tuna Club has its clubhouse and records. A number of these enthusiastic fishermen are remaining at fishing quarters during this month in order to get the first of the run of tuna, the huge mackerel which furnishes so much sport to the deep water fisherman.

AMBULANCE FUND HELPED BY TENNIS

One Week Adds $10,000 from Court Contests Throughout the Country.

More than $10,000 was paid into the fund being raised by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association to finance ambulance sections for the Government, during last week. Contributions have been solicited from all members of the association and throughout the country interest in the undertaking has been keen. Campaigns for funds inaugurated during the playing season are just closing, and it is thought that all the money will be paid in before November 1.

Various associations belonging to the National Association have co-operated in appealing to tennis players for money to buy ambulances. The newest section, the Pacific Northwest, which includes Washington, Oregon and part of Idaho, is the first to pledge an ambulance and start canvassing its members. J. W. Adams, Jr., of Minneapolis, Secretary Treasurer of the Northwestern section, has announced that his association has the money in hand for its ambulance.

A campaign is still under way at Chicago, which is headquarters of the Western Association. The Ohio Lawn Tennis Association, centring at Cincinnati, made a vigorous effort to raise funds, resulting in a substantial contribution. In Washington, D. C., the local association has sent an appeal to all the tennis players in the capital and expects to raise the required sum. These activities are supplemented, of course, by the efforts of many clubs to raise money from their own membership, and are interesting as showing the widespread support which the appeal of the National Association has received.

Paul B. Williams, Field Secretary, was in Allentown yesterday to confer with the commanding officer regarding the enlistment of the men who are joining the ambulance sections. These are kept together as units, there being forty-five men in a section. The first has already been enlisted. Just at present the men are stationed in the "casuals" barracks, where they remain for a short time on reporting in camp. When the section is assigned to quarters, and its noncommissioned officers are appointed.

No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining equipment for newly enlisted men. They are quartered in the fair grounds, and are comfortably housed, some being in brick or in frame buildings, and others in tents. The men have drills, hikes, and other training to fit them for service. Because of its personnel and general conditions, life at this camp has been cordially praised by men familiar with conditions in many military camps.

The second section will be ready for enlistment before Nov. 1, according to the present rate of progress. It is a case of first come, first served, applications being considered in the order in which they are filed with Paul B. Williams at 20 Broad Street. To show how general is the interest in this undertaking the Honolulu Tennis Association, which sent five men for the first section, has called a request to save places for eight men in the second. Chicago has more than a dozen applicants and more are coming.

Julian S. Myrick, Acting President of the national association, has sent a letter to members urging them to act promptly if they desire to enroll men in this section.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK OPENS.

Large Crowd Tries Out Its Skates for First Time This Season.

The St. Nicholas ice skating rink successfully opened its twenty-third season yesterday, when a large number of followers of the Winter sport gathered at the refurbished plant to try their skates for the first time this season. Indications are that interest has not abated and that skating will be one of the sports that will not suffer particularly from the war.

The management of the rink has again obtained the services of the professional skater, Eror Meyer of St. Moritz, and his partner, Miss Emmy Bergfeldt. These, with Arthur Held, will act as instructors in advanced figure skating.

The refrigerating plant, after a continuous usage of twenty-two years, has been entirely rebuilt at a cost of several thousand dollars, and now is one of the most complete ice-making plants in the city of New York. A great electric tractor, which in one process scrapes, sweeps and sprinkles the ice, makes possible a new surface on the entire rink in less than five minutes. In addition to the new refrigerating plant, the entire arena has been largely rebuilt and redecorated. Festoons of flowers hang from the girders, and a new band stand has been built on the west balcony. A Liberty Loan booth at which ice skaters and other sport lovers may purchase Liberty bonds has been erected in the foyer.

Consideration will be given to the wearers of racing skates, and they will be admitted at the discretion of the management at all afternoon and evening sessions.

YALE'S ROLL OF HONOR.

Daily News Publishes List of Last Year's "Y" Men in Service.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 20.—The Yale Daily News in today's issue publishes a list of the fifty-six "Y" men in college last year now in war service. It is described as an accurate and complete roster, with the rank, branch of service, and present address.

The list shows that twenty-six are commissioned officers in the army and navy, four being Captains, eighteen Lieutenants, and three Ensigns. The men in the Field Artillery number sixteen. The information was compiled from the files of the Secretary's office and The News' war service cards.

The names are as follows:

FOOTBALL MEN.

A. W. Ames, 1918, Ensign, Aviation, Long Island, N. Y.; H. M. Baldridge, 1918, Captain, Battery F, 338th Field Artillery, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; C. R. Black, 1917, S., Captain, U. S. N. R. F., Newport, R. I.; J. M. Braden, 1918, recommended for O. R. C., Fort Niagara, N. Y.; J. T. Callahan, 1918, Third Class Quartermaster, N. R., Newport, R. I.; H. D. Carey, 1918, S., Second O. R. C., Plattsburg, N. E. Division; H. Church, 1917, First Sergeant, Aviation Section, American Expeditionary Force; C. A. Comerford, 1918, S., American Ambulance, France; L. W. Fox, 1917, S., Second Lieutenant, F. A., U. S. A., San Antonio, Texas; A. L. Gates, 1918, Ensign, U. S. Aviation Corps, France; J. Grinnell, 1918, Second Lieutenant, U. S. R., Camp Meade, Md.; R. L. Hutchinson, 1918, S., U. S. N. R. F., Newport, R. I.; E. Jacques, 1917, S., commission in Ordnance Department, Mfr. & Co. Company; C. L. La Roche, 1918, S., American Ambulance Field Service; H. W. Le Gore, 1917, Second Lieutenant, —th Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, France; G. C. Moseley, 1917, S., Lafayette Flying Corps, France; J. M. Neville, Captain, F. A., Ayer, Mass.; C. M. Sheldon, 1917, S., Second Lieutenant, F. A., U. S. A., Fort Riley, Kansas; C. P. Tait, '2d, 1918, Sergeant Major, 12th U. S. Artillery, Fort Myer, Va.; H. Van Nostrand, 1918, Second Lieutenant, F. A., U. S. Expeditionary Force, France; F. E. Waite, 1917, O. R. C., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

BASEBALL MEN.

D. L. Armstrong, 1917, U. S. N. R. F., Newport, R. I.; F. S. Bush, 1917, Captain, F. A., instructing at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; R. E. Crotty, 1918, Second Lieutenant, Twentieth Cavalary, U. S. A., Fort Riley, Kan.; H. M. Earley, 1917, U. S. N. R. F., Newport, R. I.; N. Garfield, 1918, Captain, U. S. R., 322d F. A., Chillicothe, Ohio; R. F. Holden, 1918, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Newport, R. I.; O. A. Kinney, 1918, Officers' Training Camp, Fort Myer, Va.; D. H. Mudge, 1918, Second Lieutenant, care Major MacDill, American Embassy, Rome; E. S. Munson, 1917 S., First Lieutenant, F. A., ordered to France; S. A. Pumpelly, 1917, U. S. N. R. F., Newport, R. I.; E. A. E. Shepley, 1918, Second Lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, U. S. A.; R. F. Snell, 1918, Second Lieutenant, 301st F. A., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; E. J. Winters, 1917 S., Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, Marine rifle range, Wintrop, Md.

TRACK MEN.

R. Bentley, 1917, Second Lieutenant, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; H. Berk, Jr., 1917, S., Second Lieutenant, F. A., Fort Myer, Va.; J. M. Braden, (see football); H. S. F. Cooper, 1917, First Lieutenant, F. A., Madison Barracks, N. Y.; T. Davis, 1917, O. R. C., Fort Niagara, N. Y.; J. V. Farwell, 3d, 1918, Aviation Unit 2, foot of Porter Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. C. Gifford, 1917, S., Second Lieutenant, 20ist F. A., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; J. H. Heyl, 1917, in third year, Medical School, will enter Medical Reserve Corps; J. D. Nagel, Jr., 1918, U. S. Aviation Corps; J. J. Offutt, 1917, U. S. Detachment, Canadian Royal Flying Corps, Camp Borden, Ottawa, Canada; J. W. Overton, 1917, Second Lieutenant, Marine Corps, Quantico, Va., may be in France now; H. C. Rolfe, 1917, Second Lieutenant, 340th F. A., Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington; H. Schmidt, Jr., 1918, Second Lieutenant, F. A.; H. I. Treadway, 1917, Ordnance Department, Baltimore.

CREW MEN.

W. H. Adams, 1918, U. S. N. R. F., Newport, R. I.; S. W. Atkins, 1917, Captain, F. A., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; L. W. Fox, 1917 S., C. W. Gambs, 1917-ex., First Lieutenant, F. A., U. S. R.; O. F. Green, 1917, First Class Gunner's Mate, on ship that was formerly the Vaterland; F. H. Lasher, 1918 S., Quartermaster, U. S. S. Guinevere, United States Navy, France; C. Meyer, 1917, Second Lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Provisional Squadron, Aviation Section Signal Corps, France.

NATION'S ATHLETES DOING THEIR 'BIT'

All but Three of Title Winners at Newark Games Have Enlisted for War.

That the war has cut its swath in the ranks of the country's leading amateur athletes was never more evident than now. Other fields have contributed their quotas, but it is doubtful if they can equal the number who have gone from the Amateur Athletic Union branches throughout the country. Practically all of the foremost athletes, holders of titles at one sport or another, are among those already in the army, and this allotment is more than balanced by the many athletes of lesser prominence who have heard their country's call.

A glance over the list of winners at the national A. A. U. track and field championships held in 1916 at Newark, N. J., shows quite the best athletic production of the country emerging from the competitions with laurels, and the rosters of enlisted men will show these same athletes taking their places in the lineup of soldiers. All but three of the victorious competitors are in the service and these three are prevented from enlisting by incapacitation or home ties.

Lloyd Hubbell, the lawmaker of Wisconsin athlete who won the shot-putting championship, was accepted for the army and later rejected because he was too heavy. George Goulding, the veteran walking champion, is too old for the service, and is married and has a family dependent on him. The only remaining member of the victorious champions of 1916 is Pat Ryan, the record holder with the 16-pound hammer, and his reason for not being in the service is the same as that which keeps Mucks ineligible.

Joie Ray, the Chicago distance runner, who won the five-mile championship, is one of the large number in the service, and with him are Ted Meredith, runner-up for the quarter-mile title; Andy E. Ward of the Chicago A. A., 100 and 220 yard champion; Don M. Scott of the Mississippi Agricultural College, half-mile champion; Ivan Myers, Illinois A. C., winner of the one-mile title; Bob Simpson, University of Missouri, 120-yard high hurdles; Fred S. Murray, San Francisco, 220-yard low hurdles; W. A. Hummel, Multnomah A. A. C., 440-yard hurdles; Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A., pole vault; H. T. Worthington, Boston A. A., broad jump; Wesley M. Oler, Jr., New York A. C., high jump, and George Bronder, in the javelin throw.

Others who competed in the 1916 title events and who are in the army now are: Jo G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., third in the 100-yard dash; I. T. Howe, Irish-American A. C., fourth in the 220; A. B. Booth, Chicago A. A., and F. Lagay, New York A. C., third and fourth respectively in the 440-yard run; Larry Scudder, New York A. C., Johnny Overton, Yale University, and Joe Higgins, Worcester, Mass, who were second, third, and fourth in the half-mile run; Harry Holden, New York A. C., fourth in the five-mile run; Fred W. Kelly, runner-up for the 120 and 220 hurdles titles; Billy Meanix, Boston A. A., runner-up for the 440-yard hurdles; F. W. Floyd, Missouri A. A., and J. D. Nagle, New York A. C., third and fourth in the pole vault; Alma Richards, Salt Lake City, and J. C. Lawlor, Irish-American A. A., Boston, second and third in the shot-put; Jim Duncan, Irish-American A. C., third in the discus; W. Lynch, Irish-American A. C., Boston, third in the 56-pound weight throwing contest, and R. L. Nourse, who finished third in the javelin event.

Amateur boxing also has contributed largely to the makeup of Uncle Sam's army, with many of the national champions in some branch of the service. J. Tomasullo, Elizabeth (N. J.) Y. M. C. A., who is the title holder at 115 pounds, is in the Naval Reserve; Earl Baird, Seattle, Wash., 125-pound champion, is with the Washington Artillery; T. Murphy, 135-pound champion, is with the Kansas City Field Artillery; Ted Jamieson of Milwaukee, 175-pound champion, is in the army, and Eddie Caddi, St. Bartholomew Club, heavyweight champion, is at Camp Upton.

Of the local talent some of the more prominent engaged in army work are Robert Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, New York State and metropolitan district champion at 145 and 158 pounds, Quartermaster's Corps; Frank Cassidy, Ozanam Association, New York State 135-pound champion, Aero Corps, Mineola; Andy O'Boyle, Bronxdale A. C., runner-up for State and district championship laurels, Fort Wadsworth, Coast Artillery, and George Etcell, Union Settlement A. C., 116-pound metropolitan champion, 108th Coast Artillery.

Postpone Tennis Championships.

Heavy showers in the early morning of yesterday put to flight the contestants who were to have competed in the opening rounds of the metropolitan junior and boys' tennis championships at the West Side Tennis Club. Many of the entrants made the journey to Forest Hills only to find that the courts were absolutely out of condition for tennis play. It was announced that the tournament would begin tomorrow and with this statement was breathed a prayer for favorable weather.

CYCLE RACE PLANS WILL BE DISCUSSED

Riders Will Meet Manager of Annual Six-Day Event at Garden Tomorrow.

A meeting has been called for tomorrow at which the riders who will compete in the annual six-day bicycle race, which has been set for Dec. 2 to 8, will confer with William H. Wellman, under whose management the event will be conducted this year. It is proposed this year to make the race extend over the full period of six days, beginning at midnight on Sunday and ending at midnight on the following Saturday.

It is planned to eliminate bonuses for the riders so as to do away with the indifference on the part of the grinders as to whether they are pedaling away at a good pace or are in the race merely to obtain the money that has been guaranteed them. It is proposed to hang up prize money amounting to $16,000. This amount is to be split up among the surviving teams at the end of six days. It is now up to the riders to decide whether they shall race for this prize money solely.

In previous races it was customary for each rider to receive a bonus for every day he rode. With no other incentive, except a small prize to the leaders at the finish, the men often contented themselves with plodding along most of the time. Under the new plan, with the big prize money at stake, the riders are expected to ride to the best of their ability every minute of the long journey, so as to be in at the finish for the rich purse.

A one-hour sprint at the finish has definitely been decided upon, and will last from 11 o'clock to midnight, so as to give theatregoers a chance to see the windup of the race.

There will also be two-hour sprints each day, afternoon and evening. These points will be recorded and counted into the final total after the hour sprint on the last evening. The points will be apportioned, so that no team will have won the race before the final hour spurt Saturday, unless some combination steals a lap on the field during the week.

WILL HOLD CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Tennis Titles Will Be Decided at Seventh Regiment.

King Smith was re-elected President of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club at the meeting of that organization held yesterday at the armory. Arrangements were made to hold all of the indoor championship tournaments and to arrange for an active season upon the covered courts. The eight courts of the armory will be formally opened on Election Day, and the first of the championships, the Regimental Singles and Doubles, will begin on Saturday, Dec. 22.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

JORDAN

The Sedan

"The First Real Enclosed Touring Car"

WAY back last January, the Jordan Company called a conference with Mr. Arthur Hinchcliffe, the Jordan dealer in Boston; Mr. Robt. P. McCurdy, the dealer in Philadelphia; Mr. J. J. Brainard, the dealer in Pittsburg; Mr. E. P. Heffinger, the dealer in Chicago, and myself, on the subject of closed bodies.

It took us a whole week of sessions with a body building concern up in Massachusetts, which for three generations has been building nothing but the highest grade coach work, to design and lay out what our combined experience indicated should be the type of Sedan to bear the Jordan name and our endorsement.

We think we are better at body design, car upholstery and color combination, and such practical things, than we are at word pictures.

That's why we ask you to look at the first samples of our Sedans and other closed models that are now arriving. We leave the judgment of our work to you.

Incidentally, it might be mentioned that these bodies are just the right height. They have comfortable seats (Marshall Pillow Springs) with space enough between them, and staggered doors with Yale locks, and dome lights, and adjustable front seats, and the windows drop, and the pillars come out, and the quarter lights are coach work, not enameled cloth, and there are no rattles, and it doesn't leak, and there is a specially constructed roof so that it doesn't "rumble" or "drum." In fact, it is the first body we have seen that is first and always a touring body that can be enclosed either wholly or in part—easily, conveniently, quickly, for bad weather.

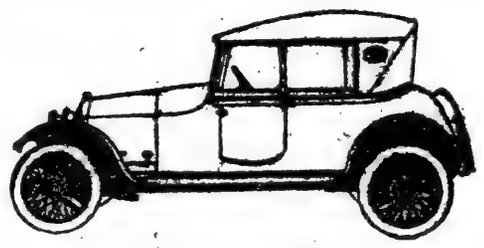
We have the Sedans in a variety of choice upholsterings and color combinations. They're a treat to see.

Some very experienced men have spent months of time and thought on these bodies. It is worth a half hour of your time to look them over and judge for yourself. We have met your ideal in closed body design and coach work.

CARL H. PAGE AND COMPANY
Broadway, at Sixty-third Street
Telephone 6812 Columbus

JORDAN

Carl H. Page



A Limited Number
of Convertible Sedans
are available without War Tax increase

The recent increase in the prices of Scripps-Booth cars was made, of course, to include the War Tax, but our present car stock was purchased prior to the passing of the War Tax measure.

Therefore, we are able to offer these few Convertible Sedans at the price established for open cars.

The number includes three- and four-passenger cars, fitted with Adams-Williams convertible tops finished in a manner becoming to Scripps-Booth quality, normally selling for $180 additional.

Scripps-Booth
Sterling Value

The famed beauty of Scripps-Booth is not beauty for beauty's sake alone. For Scripps-Booth is a rugged car of the terrier breed. Beneath the lithe grace of its exterior it has grit and stamina for the long pull and day-in-day-out performance.

Scripps-Booth power, through its valve-in-head motor, acts directly against the top of the piston in a straight path of terrific impact. Every ounce of energy is utilized. No idle chambers as in other types of motors, when the force of the explosion from the gasoline vapor is dissipated before it strikes the piston head.

You are invited to inspect these Convertible Sedans at our show rooms. They are most attractive at the pre-War Tax prices.

Isotta Fraschini Motors Co.
1848 Broadway at 61st St., New York
71 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

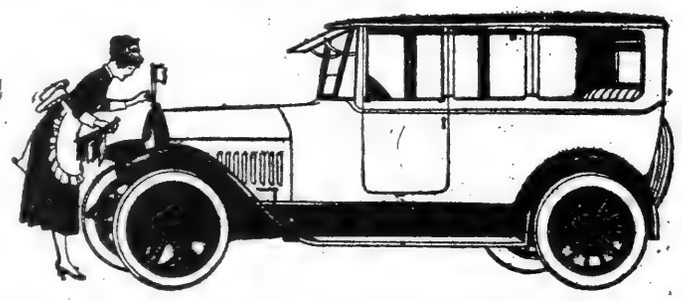
National
Airplane Type Motor

This new twelve-cylinder National Sedan is very solidly built. It is exquisitely finished, and as a closed car is weather-tight and rattle-proof. When converted into a touring model, it really acts the part. Its twelve-cylinder motor gives it the range and activity of an open car.

Complete Range of Body Styles in Both
Six & Twelve Cylinder Models

7-Passenger Touring Car, 4-Passenger Sport Phaeton, 4-Passenger Roadster, Convertible Sedan
The Six Sedan $3990, The Twelve Sedan $3490
Open Car Prices—The Six $1995, The Twelve $2595
Government's War Revenue Tax Extra Charge

NATIONAL MOTOR CAR & VEHICLE CORP., INDIANAPOLIS
Seventeenth Successful Year

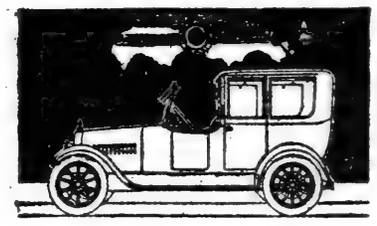


U. S. Army and Navy Bazaar
Grand Central Palace, Oct. 27 to Nov. 3
Do Your Bit for YOUR OWN Boys at the Front—Now!
Executive Offices, 12 East 46th Street

Poertner Motor Car Co., Inc.
1759 Broadway, at 56th St.
Hanson-Tillotson Corp., 1495 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. R. Radcliffe Co., 2282 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y.

LOOK! FOR SALE IN GREATER NEW YORK, A COMPLETE
MODERN MACHINE MAN'F'G PLANT
COMPLETE FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURING
Liberty Engines, Automobile Motors
GOVERNMENT WORK, MACHINE TOOLS, PARTS, ETC.
Plant and Machinery in First-Class Condition.
TERMS: MAY EASILY BE ARRANGED TO RESPONSIBLE CONCERNS.
BOX E 16 TIMES

A CAR OF DOUBLE BEAUTY



To dwell on the beauty of this Chalmers town car is like trying to paint an Egyptian sunset. One sees at a glance a motor carriage for which Cleopatra would have given much of her kingdom.
Inside: all doors and division panels inlaid with mahogany; fittings in oxidized silver, Adam style; double dome lights; a charming toilet case; a practical smoking set; a convenient chauffeur dictaphone; fatigue pillows; fabric-covered robe rails with silvered ferrules; vases; silk draperies; eight day clock; umbrella holders with drips in front.
And still a greater beauty—a town car propelled by an engine, amply powered, simple, and perfected for cold weather service.
Result: an absence of engine sputterings and murmurings that sometimes get on the nerves.
However, the price of this, as well as other enclosed Chalmers, is surprisingly low.

TOWN CAR, 7-PASSENGER	$2915	CABRIOLET, 3-PASSENGER	$2495
TOWN CAR LANDAULET	3025	LIMOUSINE, 7-PASSENGER	2925
TOURING SEDAN	1850	LIMOUSINE LANDAULET	3025

ALL PRICES F. O. B. DETROIT

GIVE LIBERTY BONDS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS THIS YEAR—BUY THEM NOW

CHALMERS SALES CO., Inc., Main Office 1826 B'way
PHONE COLUMBUS 5410
SERVICE STATION, 453 W. 167th St. Phone Audubon 7863
BROOKLYN SHOW ROOM, 1184 Bedford Ave. Phone Bedford 5502
SERVICE STATION Bergen St. and Franklin Ave. Phone Prospect 5592

BILLIARD VETERANS TO PLAY FOR TITLE

De Oro and Daly Expected to Furnish Keen Battle for Three-Cushion Laurels.

HAVE HAD FIVE MATCHES

Rivals of Cue World for Many Years, Players Still Dispute Skill at Game.

Billiard enthusiasts who are devotees of the three-cushion game should see a match that fairly bristles with excitement when those two veteran contestants for the world's championship, Alfredo De Oro and John Daly, battle for the title on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights of this week at Leonard Howison's academy, Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. The Cuban, who is the present title holder, and Daly have been participants five times for the three-cushion championship, and the memory of those previous battles would indicate a pugnacious as well as a skillful competition in this instance.

To many De Oro, in spite of the reverses which he has suffered, is still considered the premier artist at three cushions. The Lambert Trophy, the former emblem of the three-cushion championship, is now in De Oro's possession permanently. The present emblem was offered by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company in 1915, and it was in this tournament that George W. Moore was returned the victor.

On Feb. 6, 7, and 8, 1908, Daly won the championship by defeating Cline, 150 to 133, at St. Louis. May 7, 8, and 9 of the same year Daly defeated John Horgen, the challenger, 150 to 142, and subsequently the trophy drifted into the possession of Thomas Hueston. It was taken from him by De Oro.

Daly and De Oro played three matches for the old Lambert emblem. At McGraw's, in this city, in 1910, de Oro won by 150 to 119. Later, at Doyle's, Daly won, 150 to 120, and on Oct. 10, 11, and 12, 1911, at Doyle's, De Oro recovered the trophy by 150 to 146. Daly did not again play for the Lambert Trophy, which in the Autumn of 1914 became the personal property of De Oro.

When the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company offered a diamond emblem to institute a new championship at three cushions, De Oro and Daly were among those who sought possession of it. A tournament to introduce another leader at three cushions was held in 1915 at Chicago from March 6 to 31. There were twelve entrants. The series of competitions resulted in a tie between George W. Moore of New York, William B. Huey of Chicago, and John Daly of New York. De Oro finished fourth. The play-off gave Moore the championship and Huey second prize. Since the emblem became a medium of match competition there have been fifteen contests for it.

The matches played for the later trophy follow:

1915.—New York, May 17, 18, and 19—George W. Moore, 150; Alfredo De Oro, 144.
New York, Sept. 28, 29, and 30—William B. Huey, 150; George W. Moore, 138.
Oct. 18—Huey forfeited to De Oro.
Chicago, Dec. 2, 3, and 4—Alfredo De Oro, 150; August Kieckhefer, 93.
1916.—Boston, Jan. 12, 13, and 14—Alfredo De Oro, 150; Lloyd Jevne, 133.
Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 24, and 25—Charles Ellis, 150; Alfredo de Oro, 129.
Pittsburgh, April 3, 4, and 5—Charles Ellis, 150; Pierre Maupome, 143.
Pittsburgh, May 14, 15, and 16—Charles McCourt, 150; Charles Ellis, 149.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 26, and 27—Hugh Neal, 150; Charles McCourt, 139.
Toledo, Nov. 6, 7, and 8—George W. Moore, 150; Hugh Neal, 125.
New York, Dec. 19, 20, and 21—George W. Moore, 150; Alfredo De Oro, 128.
1917.—New York, Jan. 31, Feb. 1 and 2—Charles McCourt, 150; George W. Moore, 122.
Cleveland, March 13, 14, and 15—Charles McCourt, 150; Horace B. Lean, 146.
Akron, April 26, 27, and 28—Robert Cannefax, 150; Charles McCourt, 135.
St. Louis, Sept. 5, 6, and 7—Alfredo De Oro, 150; Robert Cannefax, 148.

Joseph Concannon, who played Frank Taberski of Schenectady for the pocket billiard championship at Buffalo Oct. 1, 2, and 3, and was beaten by a wonderful rally on the part of the champion, has returned home. Speaking of his defeat, he says: "I have no excuse. I started the third night 127 ahead, and it was 25 to 1 I would win. Taberski played marvelously. He made 154 balls without missing a shot. When he didn't tie me up by playing safe I tied it up myself. It seemed as if every time I made a count and scattered the balls the cue ball got in a position from which it was impossible to count or leave Taberski safe. When we were about even I knocked off four different combinations without being able to score a second ball on either."

After the match Concannon visited Detroit to see the Recreation Building just completed by the Sweeny, Huston Company. "It is," he says, "the most extensive and best equipped place devoted to billiards and bowling to be found in the world." On the second and third floors there are 105 billiard tables, twelve of them English. The next four floors are devoted to bowling. Each has twenty-two alleys. The establishment is said to represent an actual investment of $700,000.

Welker Cochran will arrive in New York tomorrow. For two weeks he has been playing all comers at every style of carom game at the Hippodrome, Buffalo. When he arrives he will endeavor to complete arrangements for a match with Leonard Howison, for which both parties have deposited forfeits. The original proposition was to play two matches, one at Howison's, the other at Maurice Daly's. The only certainty in relation to the matter is that no part of the match will be played at Daly's.

ST. PAUL'S BEATS FLUSHING.

Brooklyn High School Team Set Back at Garden City.

Flushing High School's football team yesterday was defeated for the first time in three years by a local school when, at Garden City, St. Paul's School triumphed by a 21 to 13 score. The Garden City eleven showed up in surprising form and, with a variety of twenty-one new plays, all built around the forward pass, completely baffled Flushing.

George Vanderbilt, the St. Paul's right end, was the all-around star of the contest, and scored two of his team's three touchdowns. Near the finish of the game he ran ninety-five yards for a touchdown, after intercepting a forward pass. This gave him his second touchdown, his first having come in the opening quarter after a run of twenty-five yards.

The line-up:

Flushing. (13.)	Position.	St. Paul's. (21.)
Goddard	L. E.	Matzger
Hess	L. T.	Cole
Moemer	L. G.	Durham
Townsend	C.	Caldwell
Mott	R. G.	Adams
Hamilton	R. T.	V. McEwen
Platt	R. E.	Vanderbilt
Achison	Q. B.	Strang
Hallock	L. H. B.	Bigelow
Vail	R. H. B.	E. McEwen
Alford	F. B.	Johnson

Touchdowns—St. Paul's: Vanderbilt, (2), Strang; Flushing: Hallock, Vail. Goals from touchdown—St. Paul's: Cole, (3;) Flushing: Alford. Referee—John Thorpe. Umpire—Mr. Dicker. Time of quarters—Two of 12 minutes and two of 10 minutes each.

HARRIERS READY FOR RACE.

Eleven Schools Enter Teams for Cross-Country Title Run.

That students of the local high schools are manifesting deep interest in the cross-country championship race which will be held over the Jamaica High School's course of about three and one-quarter miles on the last Saturday in November was shown at the first formal meeting of the High Schools Games Committee at the Board of Education Building, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. It was made known that entries for the race had already been received from eleven schools. Word from five other institutions is yet to be received, and it is probable that the majority of them will enter their full teams.

The institutions which have already signified their intention of participating in the run are Boys' High, Bryant, Commerce, Curtis, De Witt Clinton, Jamaica, Evander Childs, Manual Training, Richmond Hill, Stuyvesant, and Townsend Harris Hall. Those listed as doubtful are Morris, Newton, Erasmus Hall, Flushing, and Far Rockaway.

Other business attended to by the committee was the formal adoption of resolutions favoring the usual hockey and basket ball tournaments and a baseball tournament for next year. No schedules were arranged, but this detail will be attended to at another meeting of the committee to be held shortly.

Curtis Wins Soccer Match.

Curtis High Schol soccer players, champions of the P. S. A. L., met with stout resistance on the part of Stuyvesant H. S. in the first half of the match at Curtis Field yesterday afternoon, but in the second period the Staten Island boys had it all their own way, winning out by 3 goals to 0.

COLLEGE PLAYERS IN CHESS BATTLE

Columbia and City College Entered in Metropolitan League Contests.

Columbia and City College will both be represented in the annual championship series of the Metropolitan Chess League, the schedule for which was announced yesterday. The opening date is Nov. 3, on which day the two rival colleges will meet at the Columbia quarters. The champion team of the Rice Progressive Club will have a bye.

The other teams that will take part are Staten Island, Ocean Hill, West Side Y. M. C. A., and Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn. The Centrals play this season for the first time.

At the annual meeting, held at the Brooklyn Chess Club, the following officers were elected: President—W. M. De Visser, Brooklyn; Vice President—Leonard B. Meyer, Manhattan; Secretary—Charles Broughton, Staten Island; Treasurer—R. Wahrburg, Rice Progressive. The schedule follows:

Nov. 3—Ocean Hill vs. Central Y. M. C. A., Staten Island vs. West Side Y. M. C. A., Columbia vs. City College, Rice Progressive, a bye.
Nov. 17—Columbia vs. Ocean Hill, C. C. N. Y. vs. Rice Progressive, West Side Y. M. C. A. vs. Central Y. M. C. A., Staten Island, a bye.
Dec. 1—C. C. N. Y. vs. Staten Island, West Side Y. M. C. A. vs. Ocean Hill, Central Y. M. C. A. vs. Rice Progressive, Columbia, a bye.
Dec. 15—West Side Y. M. C. A. vs. Columbia, Central Y. M. C. A. vs. Staten Island, Rice Progressive vs. Ocean Hill, C. C. N. Y., a bye.
Jan. 5—Central Y. M. C. A. vs. C. C. N. Y., Rice Progressive vs. Columbia, Ocean Hill vs. Staten Island, West Side Y. M. C. A., a bye.
Jan. 19—Rice Progressive vs. West Side Y. M. C. A., Ocean Hill vs. C. C. N. Y., Staten Island vs. Columbia, Central Y. M. C. A., a bye.
Feb. 2—Staten Island vs. Rice Progressive, Columbia vs. Central Y. M. C. A., C. C. N. Y. vs. West Side Y. M. C. A., Ocean Hill, a bye.

David Janowski, French chess champion, and Charles Jaffe of this city have agreed to play a match of ten games up, in which the foreign master undertakes to concede four games to his opponent as a start, play to begin at the rooms of the New York City Chess Club on Nov. 11. The winner of the match will be the one who first has ten games to his credit, draws not counting. Under the special provision accepted by the French master Jaffe will need to win only six games to his adversary's ten. The last time these experts were opposed in a set match was in March, 1916, when Janowski barely won, with the score 5 to 4 and 4 drawn.

The I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club has taken possession of new rooms in the quarters formerly occupied by the Doctors' Club in the Café Monopol, 145 Second Avenue, and will hold a formal housewarming on the evening of Nov. 2, this date having been selected in honor of the natal day of the late Professor Isaac L. Rice, after whom the club was named.

William N. Woodbury of Roanoke, Va., former Yale 'Varsity chess player and President as well as champion of the National Correspondence Chess Association, has emerged as winner of the second championship tournament of that organization, which recently was merged with the newly formed Correspondence Chess League of America. There were five players in the final round, and Woodbury made a score of 7 to 1, defeating his nearest rival, A. H. Beckman of Pitman, N. J., in the deciding game, which lasted sixty-four moves, Woodbury playing the white side of a Giuoco Piano opening.

WOMEN SWIMMERS ORGANIZE

Local Mermaids Form Club to Foster Water Sports.

An aquatic organization for local fair devotées has just been formed, under the name of the Women's Swimming Association of New York. Its object is to promote interest in all branches of watermanship, foster competitive sports, and provide for its members competent instruction, whether they are beginners or able contestants.

Among those who attended the initial meeting and pledged support were about fifty prominent amateur mermaids from the National Women's Life-saving League and several of the city's leading professional woman coaches. Elections for officers to serve temporarily resulted as follows: Mrs. Ida Koverman, President; Miss Charlotte Epstein, Vice President; Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, Treasurer; Miss Elsie Viets and Miss Frances Ricker, Secretaries.

The association will enter the competitive field with a ready-made team of unusual strength, for the star contestants of the life-saving league, who last Summer scored more points than their rivals of any other club in the national A. A. U. championships, have joined almost without exception. This includes Claire Galligan, Lucy Freeman, Josephine Bartlett, and Charlotte Boyle, all four title or record holders.

CENTURY RUN FOR CYCLISTS

Prominent Local Riders Will Compete in Long Island Event.

Some of the most prominent amateur bicycle riders in this section of the country will take part in the annual Century Run of the Long Island Division of the Century Road Club Association on next Sunday. The committee in charge of the event plans to have four divisions leave from points to be designated later, and meet in a body at Valley Stream, L. I. From this point the Pleasure Division will get away in charge of Pacemaker George Steppello, and the Fast Division will leave an hour later in charge of Pacemaker Raymond Caldwell.

Some of those who will compete in the run are: Max Halpern, recent winner of the Century Road Club Association championship for 1917; Edwin Jensen, 1914 and 1915 Interclub R. R. League champion; John J. Marquart, 1916 C. R. C. A. champion; L. P. Sattler, winner of the last Atlantic City race held in 1915; Vito Cestone, holder of the New York to Boston and New York to Philadelphia and return records, and W. M. Winquist, who holds the record of runs from this city to Utica, Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Louis, Mo., in addition to the record for 100 miles of 5:27.

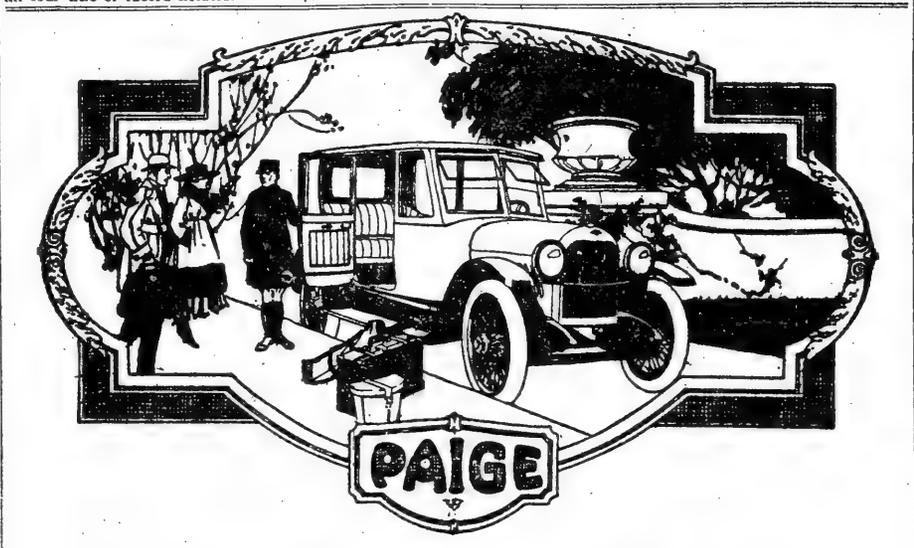
PLANS A BOXING CARNIVAL.

Manhattan A. C. to Have Leading Fighters in Show.

What looks like an attractive boxing entertainment will be held at the Manhattan A. C. within a few weeks, if the plans of the officials of that organization materialize. Announcement was made last night that articles of agreement had been signed by many leading boxers to appear against opponents to be selected later. It remains for the club officials to obtain opponents.

The boxers are Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion; Freddy Welsh of England, former lightweight champion; Frankie Callahan, a Brooklyn boxer; Irish Patsy Cline of Harlem, Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight, and Soldier Bartfield of Brooklyn. The club management is now in quest of suitable opponents for this gathering. If successful in securing opponents for all the boxers the entire card will be put on at one show, the bouts being of five or six rounds duration, to conform with the Boxing Commission rule forbidding more than three bouts of ten rounds each. No date has as yet been selected for the show.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.



The Most Beautiful Car in America

A chassis that is a mechanical masterpiece and the most exquisite enclosed bodies that have ever been designed—that, in brief, is the line of Paige Sedans, Town Cars, Limousines and Coupes.

All of these models are superb productions. They are our own *original* creations—our own conceptions of what enclosed motor cars really should be.

You alone can make a choice. But, no matter which one of these splendid cars may make the strongest appeal to your fancy, please remember that you cannot make a *mistake*.

If it is a Paige—it is *correct*.

The "Six-55" Sedan, 7-Passenger, $2850

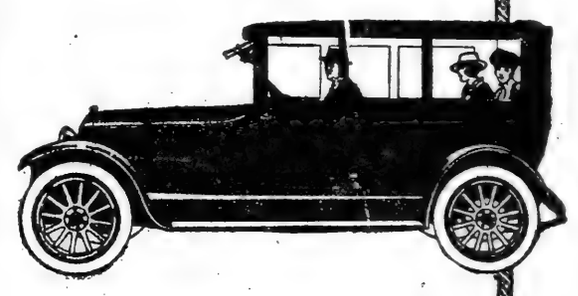
Essex "Six-55" 7-passenger $1775; Coupe "Six-55" 4-passenger $2850; Town Car "Six-55" 7-passenger $3230; Limousine "Six-55" 7-passenger $3230; Brooklands four-passenger $1895; Linwood "Six-39" five-passenger $1330; Glendale "Six-39" Chummy Roadster $1330; Dartmoor "Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger $1330; Sedan "Six-39" five-passenger $1925. All prices f. o. b. Detroit.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

PAIGE-DETROIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Inc.
1886 Broadway Phone Columbus 6720

The L.A.D. Motors Corporation, 1491 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Paige Co. of Bronx, Inc., 2468 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y.
Paige-Detroit Co. of Newark, 524 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

THE NASH SIX
PERFECTED VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR



THE great utility of the sedan type of passenger car is becoming more apparent each day.

It was with the idea of combining in one car all the advantages of both the open and the enclosed vehicle that Nash designers evolved the Nash Six sedan.

It is an ideal car for all the family.

Its attractive lines, exquisite finish and fine appointments win favor from all. It is driven by the famous Nash perfected valve-in-head motor.

You can see the Nash sedan now at our salesroom.

Nash Sedan - - - - $1985

Five Passenger Car - - - - $1295
Four Passenger Roadster - - 1295
Seven Passenger Touring Car - 1465
Prices F. O. B. Kenosha

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Closed Bodies with Individuality

Royal Bodies are productions of Beauty, Refinement and Superior Construction. Designed and Built with the idea of Exclusiveness uppermost. Prompt Deliveries.

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THE STANDARD STEEL CAR COMPANY

announces the appointment of the

TAYLOR MOTORS CORPORATION
1920 Broadway (at 64th St.)

as distributors for the

STANDARD 8
The Magneto Equipped Eight

in the Metropolitan Territory

succeeding the

DUFFY MOTORS CORPORATION

The new corporation brings extensive resources and experience to the service of Standard owners and dealers. A most cordial invitation is extended to call and inspect our exclusive line of closed bodies.

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1920 Broadway (at 64th St.)

Peerless Eight

CLOSED MODELS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

PRICES—F. o. b. Cleveland.

Landau Brougham	$4250
Brougham	4250
Limousine	3690
Sedan	2990
Coupe	2850
Sporting Roadster	2490
Touring	2340
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Two Distinct Power Ranges

Velvet smoothness and lightning pick-up, on half fuel rations; brute power and thundering speed when you want it—such is the contrasting performance of the Peerless Eight.

The Loafing Range

Here's an eighty horsepower eight cylinder car that in all ordinary driving consumes about half the fuel you would expect in a car of its size and power. Yet it has all the smoothness, all the flexibility and the lightning pick-up which you associate with a Peerless Eight.

The Sporting Range

But super power and thundering speed are also available in your Peerless when you call upon its Sporting Range. You can change its whole character. Your superlatively soft, smooth motor is also capable of power and speed which only a few other cars of the utmost class and distinction can equal.

Let us show you in the Peerless Eight a wider range of performance than you have ever seen in any car.

Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corp.
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Erie Motor Car Co., Paterson, N. J.
Reo Garage, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.
White Motors Co., New Haven, Conn.
H. J. Crawford, Peekskill, N. Y.
John Van Benschoten, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, and Kingston, N. Y.

MOTOR VEHICLES CARRY NEW U. S. WAR ENGINES

Tanks of American Design Will Support Advance of Our Troops Against German Forces. —Other Innovations.

Extensive motorization of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, made more necessary by the increasing scarcity of horses, is now being pushed forward, according to George W. Dunham, President of the Society of Automobile Engineers and civilian member of the Motorizing Field Artillery of the U. S. A. "Heavy ordnance, which heretofore it would have been impracticable to move successfully, is now drawn over ground almost impassable otherwise than by means of this modern motive power," said Mr. Dunham last week, speaking at a meeting of the society at Buffalo, of the increasing demands made upon the motor in modern warfare and of the calls by the nation on automobile engineers to assist in solving new automotive problems.

"In addition to the tractors made by the Ordnance Department, a large number of four-wheel drive trucks will be provided for the handling of ammunition. These vehicles are comparatively modern developments, suitable for operation over rough grounds and under conditions where the ordinary type of road vehicle would find it difficult to secure the necessary foothold. The accomplishments made possible by the use of so-called tanks forms one of the most interesting chapters of the great war. So far as I am aware, the Government has made no announcement as to its plans for the development of this type of machine. It is by no means to be doubted, however, that when the troops of this country are ready for service they will be provided with equipment of this character second to none in use by the Allies. The Ordnance Department is working on the development of these vehicles.

"The automotive engineers have already played, and are bound to play in the future, a most important part in the development of the Government aircraft program. The benefit which the Liberty engine will have in increasing the effectiveness of our fighting contingents at the front can scarcely be overestimated. The aviation engine is, of course, a high-strung piece of apparatus, one that must develop great power with minimum weight. The engine operates under full load and at high temperature practically all the time, so that its depreciation is relatively rapid. This, in turn, greatly increases the service problem and new parts must be supplied frequently in order to keep the maximum number of machines in operation. Here, again, we realize the importance of standardization and the necessity for absolute interchangeability, factors long appreciated by automotive engineers and practiced especially in the automobile industry in the country.

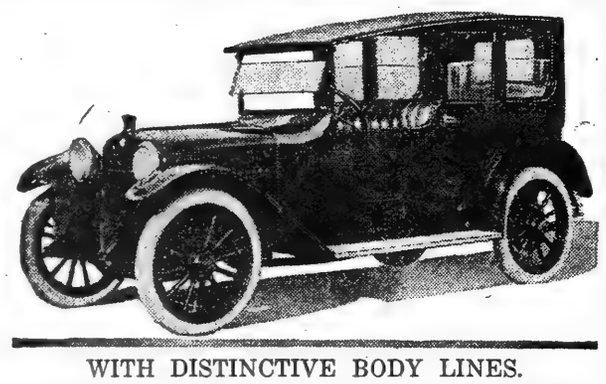
"The submarine problem may possibly be solved by the adoption of one of the large designs of seaplanes now being perfected. The development of such types of aircraft is rapidly progressing, and its activities are expected to have an important bearing upon the outcome of the war. The flying boat no longer is a matter for speculation. It has proved possible to build a machine with the seaworthy qualities of a small yacht and at the same time able to take the air for the purpose of locating and destroying submarines.

"The seaplane, however, is not the only type of craft for marine use in attacking the submarine developed by the automotive engineers. The so-called submarine chaser is another of the war products of the automotive engineer. Several hundred of these craft have been used for months on the British coast, with the result that submarines seldom attempt navigation less than one hundred miles off shore. The rapid production in large numbers of standardized craft of this kind is another of the intensely interesting chapters in the history of the war.

"The development of small stationary or semi-portable units for the operation of the wireless set, the searchlight, pumps, isolated electric lighting plants, and machine tools in portable repair shops represents another of the details handled by automotive engineers. The machines mentioned perform highly important functions in the great military organizations of modern times, and the automotive engineers responsible for their design and operation deserve equal credit with those who have contributed to the more spectacular details of modern warfare.

"Many of the types of automotive apparatus are as useful in industrial activities as in what may be termed direct military operations. The trucks used for handling materials in our great munition plants are comparatively commonplace, but their work is so important that many industries would be crippled if for any reason it should become necessary to withdraw their motor trucks from performance of everyday tasks. It is well known that passenger vehicles, or motor cars, play an important part in our modern life. The automotive engineers who stay at home and attend to the production of any type of self-propelled vehicle are performing as patriotic a duty as those who undertake engineering work at the front.

"The development and production of the farm tractor is a branch of automotive engineering of equal importance with that of having to do with any direct military activities. The farm tractor is playing a tremendous part in the production of food, which will, after all, be the determining factor in winning the war. It is well recognized by all who have investigated the subject that the total production of food in this country can be increased enormously by the application of the farm tractor in many forms, small as well as large."



WITH DISTINCTIVE BODY LINES.

The car shown above has a special limousine body, designed by Charles E. Reiss & Co. It is mounted on Hupmobile chassis, with a wheelbase of 119 inches.

AMONG MAKERS AND DEALERS

The Velie Motor Corporation's 1918 models embrace nine body styles. Mechanically the car is continued much as before. The new bodies are decidedly different. In the new bodies the radiator is higher, and the hood line continues in an unbroken roll back to the rise of the rear seat. Doors are noticeably larger.

The Hermann Motor Truck Company, Eastern distributers for the Stewart truck, have started work on a new service station at 607 to 615 West Fifty-seventh Street. It will have a floor capacity of approximately 23,000 square feet.

The Taylor Motors Corporation has succeeded Sydney Duffy as agents in the Metropolitan District for the "Standard 8." This company has handled the car in Philadelphia. G. Herbert Taylor, President, will divide his time between this city and Philadelphia. E. H. Rodgers will be the New York manager.

The Lexington Motor Company for the first time has been awarded a position on the first floor at the coming National Automobile Show. Positions are allotted at the show according to the volume of business done.

The Mitchell Motors Company has appointed Frank A. Knapp advertising manager.

O. J. Rohde, who has been at the head of the Splitdorf Branch Service, has been appointed service manager of the Wire Wheel Corporation of America. His headquarters will be in New York.

William Hickok has succeeded William L. Colt as Eastern District sales manager for the Cole Motor Car Company. Mr. Hickok has been with the Cole organization since his graduation from Harvard in 1909.

WEIGHT OF CAR GUIDE TO CORRECT INFLATION

Table of Tire Pressure Under Prescribed Loads Shows How to Maintain Right Adjustment.

Correct tire inflation can only be obtained when weight of car is known. On account of the advance in the price of tires there are numerous inquiries as to the care of tires and how they may be made to last longer. Correct inflation is the most important thing to be looked after. In trying to correct the evil of under-inflation the motorist often leaps to over-inflation. A tire with too great pressure transmits to the car every jar and jolt, and is harmful to the auto and uncomfortable to those riding. The right adjustment cannot be arrived at by guesswork. How to work out the problem correctly according to weight of car is told by the service manager of one of the large tire manufacturers, who says:

"It is impossible to get proper tire inflation when only the size of the tire is known. The old method of placing 201 pounds to the inch, cross sectional diameter of the tire, regardless of the weight of the car, should be forever discarded.

"The correct table of inflating pressures under prescribed loads is given below. Each motorist should make it a point to know the weight of his car under average load and from this weight, together with the size of the tire, determine the correct air pressure.

"The pressure should be tested at least twice a month. Weigh the front and rear of fully-loaded car separately and divide by two, which will give the weight of each wheel. As the weight of car determines air inflation let it govern the tire size also. If tires are subjected to a greater weight than is prescribed in the inflation table it is wise to figure on larger tires rather than to increase the air pressure, as more weight carried by tires than is prescribed in the table will cause excessive wear to the tires. Close attention to this table in tire inflation will show results that will surprise motorists who have not heretofore been following such a method:

TABLE OF INFLATION

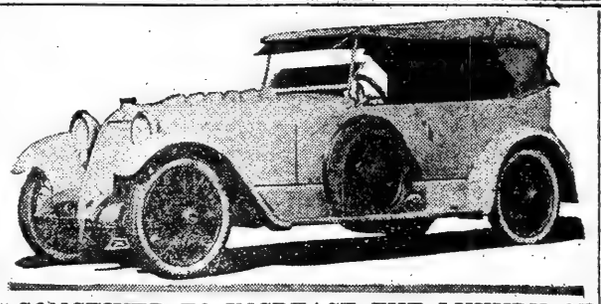
Tire inches	Inflation lbs.	Load lbs.
3	45	375
3½	55	570
4	65	815
4½	75	1100
5	80	1300
5½	85	1700
6	90	2000
7	100	2720
8	110	3670
9	120	4650
10	130	5850

WILLYS'S "BIT" FOR WAR.

Pushing Forward Raising Huge Camp Community Recreation Fund.

John N. Willys, head of Willys-Overland, Inc., of Toledo, acting under appointment by President Wilson, is pushing forward with all energy the raising of a war camp community recreation fund of $3 for every soldier and sailor in the service of Uncle Sam. As the plans unfold he will have associated with him in the big task men of national prominence in nearly every city in the country.

The fund is to be used in providing hospitality and wholesome recreation for the enlisted men in communities adjacent to the training camps. Six or eight weeks will be devoted to the campaign and the leaders in the movement hope to have the fund oversubscribed before the expiration of that period. National campaign headquarters has been established in Washington D. C. Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the joint departmental commission, joined in the appointment of committeemen who will assist Mr. Willys.



"CONCEIVED TO INCREASE THE LUXURY OF LIVING." PRICE $12,000.

The Fageol car, made in Oakland, Cal., is a recent arrival in New York. The price of the chassis is $10,000, said to be the highest in the world, and bodies to complete the car are quoted at from $1,000 to $3,000 extra. The motor is a Hall-Scott six-cylinder, and is capable of driving the car, it is asserted, at a speed of 116 miles an hour at 1,450 revolutions per minute, or 60 miles an hour at 750 revolutions per minute. Wheelbase is 145 inches.

GEAR BOX AND ENGINE EMERGENCY AUTO BRAKE

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, JR.

Few motorists realize what an efficient braking system they have in the gear box combined with the engine. A thoroughly reliable braking effect may be obtained which will save the brake linings and may even save life in case the brakes fail. A case comes to mind of a driver in Maine who took two ladies down a mile or more of mountain road and killed both, including himself, at the bottom. The brakes had failed, and he did not know what else to do but steer until death overtook him.

However, such knowledge is more general now, the only difficulty being that people do not know what gears to use. Fortunately, the problem is a very simple one. If the clutch is engaged, and the gears in a speed, it is evident that there is a positive drive from the engine right through to the rear wheels. It must be equally evident if the car is running down hill and the clutch and gears engaged, the engine being dead, that the rear wheels will drive the engine. This requires work to be done, and the effect on the wheels is to slow them down. It becomes then simply a question of choosing the gears which will cause the rear wheels to do the most work.

It will readily be seen that this must be the low speed. On the direct drive (which is the high speed in a three-speed gearset) the engine revolves once to turn the drive shaft once. But on low gear the engine may revolve three or four times, depending on the size of the gears. If the drive is reversed the engine must revolve three or four times for every revolution of the drive shaft. As this gives three of four times the drag that would be given by the high gear, it is evident that it should be used.

This may not seem to be very hard work, but that is because we have not yet considered the reduction of gearing that takes place at the differential. This varies with different cars, but one may as well call it four to one. That is, the drive shaft turns four times to drive the differential and axles once. If we reverse this the wheels turning once will drive the drive shaft four times. If the low gear is in mesh the engine will revolve four times for every turn of the drive shaft, making sixteen revolutions of the engine to one of the rear wheels. If high gear were used the engine would turn over only four times. By using the low gear we get four times the braking effect. If we have a four-cylinder engine we have twice the braking effect. If we have a four-cylinder engine we have two strokes of the pistons for each revolution, making thirty-two strokes of the pistons for each revolution of the rear wheels.

The question arises as to whether suction or compression is used. Most people say compression, as they know how difficult it is to crank an engine over compression. But it is not difficult to spin an engine once it is started, as the release of compression helps the flywheel along. If in doubt try spinning an engine by hand with the compression cocks open and again with them closed. It will be found much harder if cocks are closed. The condition of suction above the pistons is opposed by atmospheric pressure below the pistons, making a heavy resistance. This is not only reasonable, but may be readily tested out in practice.

To try it out on a car choose a moderately steep hill and go down on low gear, clutch in, and ignition off. Try varying the speed with the throttle. It will be found that the car slows down when throttle is closed, and speeds up when throttle is opened. The practice of using the engine as a brake is advisable, especially on steep mountain roads. It insures safety, saves the brakes, and cools the engine, which should be reason enough for doing it. The usual procedure is to use the foot brake for a while and then to change to the emergency brake. This relieves the brake linings, but does not cool the drums, as the two brakes, internal and external, use the same drum. So by using the engine and gears the brakes are relieved of much duty. The engine is cooled by this process, as cold gasoline vapor is drawn into the engine from the carburetor. This is a decided advantage, as the gasoline spray softens the carbon on cylinder walls and pistons, and so enables it to burn away more readily when the engine starts firing.

If this is continued too long, however, another effect is produced which is not so desirable. All the time the engine is being driven this way oil is being siphoned to the top of the piston due to the unusually strong suction while throttled down. This effect is the more pronounced if the piston rings are faulty or the cylinders worn out of round. While the engine is working normally the oil is pushed down by the force of the explosion and so does not accumulate in the cylinder head. But when the engine is used as a brake the tendency toward misfiring due to oil is increased.

Do not wait for an emergency before trying out the above suggestion. Try it every time you go down a very steep hill. Get so used to it that it becomes second nature. Then when the emergency comes you can save your car and the lives of all in it without any hesitancy, and a knowledge of what to do will give you far greater confidence every time you start down a steep road.

ENGLAND SEEKS FUEL FOR AUTOS AT HOME

Development of All Supplies at Home Expected to Produce 200,000,000 Gallons a Year.

Just as the war forced the development of the dye industry in this country, it is fixing attention in Great Britain on the development of home motor fuel resources, and according to E. Haldeman Dennison, United States Consul at Birmingham, it is expected that the total output will be made to reach 200,000,000 gallons a year, or twice the amount of gasoline imported by Great Britain annually before the war. Mr. Dennison says:

"In addition to plans for developing the fuel resources of Ireland, two steps that may have far-reaching effects upon the supply of home-produced motor fuel have just been taken by the British Government. They concern petroleum and benzol. As regards the former, a bill has been introduced into Parliament giving the Government power to develop the latent petroleum resources of this country. At present the production of this fuel is a negative quantity, though for the period 1891-1900 there was an average annual production of 67 tons, this decreasing to a mere 9 tons in the ensuing decade, and there ceasing altogether. Experts are satisfied that, given proper development, good supplies will be tapped, since signs of the occurrence of petroleum exist in many parts of the country. For instance, in Staffordshire, which is in the Birmingham district, it occurs in the coal measures of Longton.

"The great shortage existing in the supply of gasoline and its high price has resulted in drawing attention to coal gas, and its use as an alternative fuel is growing rapidly. In this district many firms are beginning to use coal gas to either augment their inadequate gasoline allowance or to keep their vehicles running in the absence of any gasoline supplies. The Walsall Corporation has been experimenting with this new fuel with such success that it is understood all the motor buses owned by that municipality are about to be altered for running on coal gas. If a reasonably light metal container for compressed gas could be placed on the market there would be a big future for this fuel. With compressed gas the distance that could be covered on one charge would be much greater than is at present the case with gas at atmospheric pressure. [A report on the use of city gas as fuel for motor omnibuses in Scotland appeared in Commerce Reports for Aug. 21, 1917.]

"The Government has also decided to investigate the possibilities of Irish peat as a fuel. Peat is one of many available sources of alcohol. Most engines can be run on a half-and-half mixture of alcohol and benzol, and both of the spirits comprising this mixture are produced in the United Kingdom—the former in unlimited quantities, since it is a vegetable product, and the latter to the extent of about 100,000,000 gallons per annum (after the war.) This means that the country ought to be able to produce 200,000,000 gallons annually of an alcohol-benzol motor fuel, or nearly twice the amount of gasoline that was being imported annually before the war."

Call for Cars for Navy Bazaar.

Automobile dealers and private owners who are willing to lend their cars for the Army and Navy Bazaar ticket sale drive next Thursday, Oct. 25, are invited to notify the Bazaar's Automobile Committee, 12 East Forty-sixth Street, telephone Murray Hill 8980. Cars will leave Columbus Circle at 11 A. M., Thursday, and will sell tickets over the city during luncheon hours. The bazaar is for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of tobacco and other comforts for the soldiers and sailors at the front and in the cantonments.

AUTO SALON DATES.

New York Exhibition Will Be in Same Week as Last Year.

Dates for the Winter's Automobile Salon will be Jan. 2 to 9 inclusive, in the grand ball room of the Hotel Astor, New York, and Jan. 26 to Feb. 2 inclusive, in the Elizabethan room of the Congress Hotel, Chicago. These announcements follow the annual meeting of the directors held at the New York office of the Automobile Salon, 785 Fifth Avenue, New York, this week. The following officers were elected for the coming year: E. Lascaris, President; Thomas E. Adams and Leon Rubay, Vice Presidents; Robert W. Schuette, Secretary-Treasurer.

Space has already been taken for exhibits of the following makes of cars: Rolls-Royce, White, Lancia, Locomobile, Simplex, Brewster, Daniels, Fergus, Murray, Cunningham, and Biddle. Brewster, Rubay, and Brooks-Ostruk have also taken space for body exhibits. Several additions to this list are assured, and a selected number of tires and accessories will also be on display.

The annual Chicago Salon has previously been held under the auspices of the organization conducting the New York Salon, but with separate management. For the 1918 season both exhibitions will be under the same management.

Motor Cars in New Zealand.

During the last three years 12,330 cars have been imported into New Zealand, of which only 1,486 were classed as pleasure cars, the others being for general utility purposes, says a Consular report. It is stated that the cost of the motor cars imported during the three years averaged $768.90 each.

Buy a Liberty Bond

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO.
Factory Branch and Distributing Depot,
228-30 West 58th Street
Col. 8314.

F. S. GASSAWAY, Inc.
EAST STATION — 216 East 54th St. — 9270 Plaza.
WEST STATION — 70 Columbus Ave. — Col. 6236.
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DELMI CO., Inc.
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STARTER & BATTERY SERVICE CO.
NEWARK, N. J. — 240-2 Central Ave.
JERSEY CITY — 2381-3 Hudson Blvd.

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Announcing
An Extraordinary Offering
of the
Season's Newest Creations
of
Custom Built Closed Winter Tops
For Motor Cars of the Better Class
In The Following Superbly Appointed Models

TOWN or BROUGHAM	
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Order Now To Insure Early Delivery

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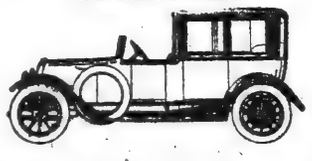
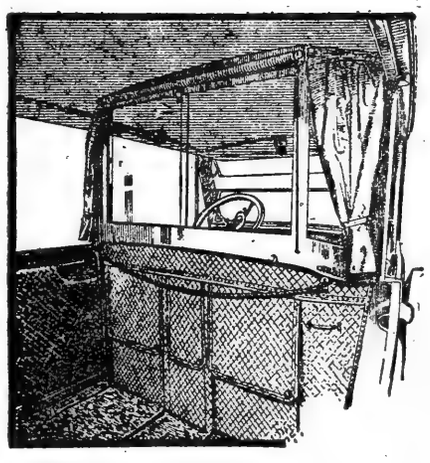


COLE 8



In the Cole Eight Four-Door Toursedan
the arrangement of the close-folding auxiliary seats enables one to conceal them completely when not required. When raised into position the alcove into which they disappear serves as an added space for the knees and feet of the passengers who occupy them.

Brand New—Uncopied—Cole Enclosed Cars

THE new Cole Eight Four-Door Toursedan is replete with original advantages.

It is so new that it is *uncopied*.

The top is permanent.

The side glass panels are adjustable or can be lowered into the body.

There is a removable glass partition that separates the driver's compartment, giving privacy to the tonneau.

The Cole Eight Four-Door Toursedan has been designed to anticipate every desire for business or social use, and to afford adequate protection for every weather change.

It can be transformed into an open touring car, a Sedan or a Limousine—as the occasion requires.

The appointments are strikingly faultless and complete.

Four-Door Toursedan Prices		Prices, Other Models	
7 passenger with divided front seats	$2595	7 passenger touring car	$1995
7 passenger with solid front seat, glass partition	$2695	4 passenger Tuxedo Roadster	$1995
5 passenger with 6 seats in tonneau	$2795	4 passenger Tourcoupe	$2495

All prices f. o. b. factory and subject to change without notice

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ROYAL GARAGE & MACHINE WORKS, 1011 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WALLACE MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Clinton & Avon Sts., Newark, N. J.
Cole Motor Car Company, Indianapolis, U. S. A.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,821. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

PUTS FULL STEAM INTO LOAN DRIVE FOR FINAL WEEK

Every Element of Campaign to Apply Supreme Effort in Next Six Days.

STILL HOPE FOR 5 BILLION

Treasury Issues Special Appeal and Points to Germany's Recent 3 Billion Sale.

SURE OF FULL QUOTA HERE

Committee Believes New York District Will Take $1,500,000,000—Stock Exchange to Hold Rally.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Liberty Loan campaign swings into the home stretch tomorrow with subscriptions of only $1,973,000,000, or slightly under 40 per cent., of the hoped-for maximum. In the final spurt to the finish next Saturday, officials said tonight, it carries a handicap, regarded as unnecessary, in the form of widespread reports that the totals announced by the Treasury Department are actually far below the totals really subscribed.

This handicap, it is said, is imposed unwillingly by the loan's best friends, who have come to believe, in many instances, that the Treasury Department has deliberately made the total subscriptions appear less "by several hundred million dollars" than the real returns. No such practice, it was emphatically asserted tonight, has prevailed. The totals, official and estimated, as announced each night, it was asserted, represent the sum of official and estimated returns sent daily by wire to the Treasury, and are not altered, juggled or reduced.

"Ever since the latter part of the first week of the drive," reads the Treasury Department's statement tonight, "almost three weeks ago, exaggerated reports of the total amount of subscriptions have been published daily in connection with stories that Treasury Department figures were bearish to the extent of several hundred million dollars.

"The policy of the department throughout the campaign has been to publish the latest official figures at hand exactly as returned by the different Federal Reserve Banks, and to make public without change estimates forwarded to Washington by heads of the various district committees.

Exaggeration at Minneapolis.

"Committee Chairmen throughout the country have been asked to base their estimates on what they know to be facts, and insofar as is known at the department, they have done so. A striking example of the inaccuracy of some reports which have been sent broadcast was shown in the case of the Minneapolis District, where estimates of current sales were being published daily before the sale started there.

"The situation tonight, therefore, according to the best information that the department possesses, is that the sales to date are about $1,000,000,000 short of the minimum and $3,000,000,000 short of the maximum quotas set for the country by Secretary McAdoo at the outset of the campaign. He insisted that $3,000,000,000 in bonds be sold, and it was his expressed hope that the $5,000,000,000 mark would be reached.

"Vigorous efforts will be made in every district between tomorrow morning and next Saturday noon to raise the $5,000,000,000 total. The $3,000,000,000 mark is being lost sight of in the fight for the higher figure.

"One of the strongest arguments to be used in the closing days of the campaign will be the figures for the seventh German war loan, just made public.

"After more than three years of war, and with a casualty list estimated at 8,500,000 persons, the German people, exclusive of soldiers, have subscribed $8,107,500,000 to a loan. Nothing would give the Kaiser and all other enemies of this country more pleasure, it will be pointed out, than for the people of the United States to fail to subscribe a greater amount than this to the second Liberty loan, when they have had only one previous loan and virtually no casualties.

Outlook Good.

"The general outlook for the sale is good. Only two disturbing element appear: The apathy of certain rural communities of the Middle West and South, and overconfidence, bred by unfounded optimistic reports of sales.

"Liberty Day, next Wednesday, doubtless will see a flood of subscriptions. The country will celebrate that occasion, made a national holiday by President Wilson, as it has not celebrated a holiday in many years. Nor will all itst enthusiasm go up in applause and speeches. It will be a sales day, as well as a day of oratory and display. Committees in all the twelve districts of the country predict that the sales for that day will outstrip any other single day in the history of either the first or the second loan.

"Liberty Day speakers include former President Taft at Hartford, Conn.; former Vice President Fairbanks at Kansas City, Mo.; Speaker Clark at Oklahoma City, Secretary McAdoo at Atlanta, Secretary Baker at Boston, Secretary Daniels at Columbus, Ohio; Attorney General Gregory at Philadelphia, and Secretary Redfield at Baltimore. William J. Bryan also will speak at places to be selected later.

"The Boy Scout campaign, which began last Saturday with 300,000 work-

Continued on Page 22.

St. Nicholas Ice Skating Rink.
Learn to skate. Winter's healthful sport. Expert instruction at 69 West 66th St. Three sessions daily. Admission 50c.—Advt.

France Seizes All Shoe Shops To Manufacture National Shoe

PARIS, Oct. 21.—A Ministerial decree requisitioning all the shoe factories in France, effective Nov. 15, is supposed by the shoe trade to be intended to overcome the disinclination of the manufacturers to make the new national shoe in the quantities demanded by the Government. Five hundred thousand pairs monthly were ordered, and only a small part of that number was put on sale.

A prominent wholesale dealer expresses the opinion that the requisitioned shops would be put to work immediately after Nov. 15 on their respective proportions of the required output of the national shoe, with the privilege of using the balance of their capacity for private manufacture.

$2,997,117 IS ADDED TO CITY'S BUDGET

Committee Makes Final Report Just Before Time Expired Under the Law.

HIGH COST OF FOOD SEEN

Allowance of Additional 10 Per Cent. Made to Charitable Institutions for the City's Dependents.

Nearly $3,000,000 has been added to the city's tentative tax budget for 1918 by the Tax Budget Committee, which reported to the Board of Estimate late Saturday night, when the time expired under the law for making its report on increases. From now until midnight Oct. 31, when the budget must be finally adopted by the Board of Estimate, no more increases can be made, although decreases and eliminations may be considered. As the total tentative budget now stands, it amounts to $240,796,-119.44, the latest increases amounting to $2,997,117.12. The total figures include $8,463,756 as the city's share of the direct State tax and $7,400,534 for the expenses of the five counties within the city.

The chief items entering into the latest increases are: Contingency fund for labor, $1,500,000, to provide for increases in the wages of laborers and those in kindred occupations, which the city may be obliged to pay on account of war conditions; national defense Emergency fund, $250,000, to be apportioned, should occasion arise for its use, by the Board of Estimate upon requisitions submitted by the Mayor; charitable institutions, $385,250, representing an additional allowance of 10 per cent. in the per diem and per capita rates paid by the city to hospitals and child-caring institutions to partly offset the increased cost to these institutions of personal service, food, fuel, wearing apparel, &c., incidental to the care and maintenance of the city's dependent sick, orphans, and others.

The Police Department gets $433,000, and of this amount $373,000 represents increased compensation of $100 each to Lieutenants and Sergeants, $200 each to first grade detectives, $200 each to matrons, provision for eighty additional Sergeants, and the establishment of a corps of women protective officers. There is also $50,000 for the contingency fund and $10,060 for munitions. Fire Department, $290,170, providing increases of $300 each to Captains and $250 each to Lieutenants. President Borough of Queens, $79,038 for increases in the salaries of foremen, compensation for drivers with carts and teams; also an additional allowance to provide for the maintenance of asphalt roads to be turned over by contrac ors during 1917 and 1918. Health Department, $73,240. This represents $63,240 for the extension of industrial hygiene and $10,000 for mosquito extermination. Register, New York County, $65,000 for block reindexing and corrections, and Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, $29,777, to provide increased compensation to engineers, oilers, stokers, and plumbers.

Under the provision of an amendment to the charter, enacted this year, the Board of Estimate is required to file the proposed budget in the office of the secretary of the Board of Estimate not later than Oct. 20. The official taxpayers' hearings will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 24, and Thursday, Oct. 25, at 10:30 A. M., at the City Hall.

The Bureau of Municipal Research, through its Director, E. P. Goodrich, gave out a statement last night analyzing the budget increases as made up before the additional increases were made on Saturday. It points out that an increase of $19,984,486.45 over the 1917 budget is due to the debt service, teachers' retirement system, State direct tax, and practically inescapable increases for employes now receiving less than $1,500, and says: "The Bureau of Municipal Research has made careful study of costs of living, of the salary question, of the debt service, and of budget theory, and believes that the city should frankly face the above mentioned budget increases, meeting them as far as possible from increases in real estate valuations and additional sources of revenue. Because of war conditions and other exigencies, the bureau recommends cuts of at least $6,855,926 in the 1918 tentative budget to eliminate the balance of the total increase."

The possible methods suggested by the bureau for obtaining the decreases are: By permitting no salary increases for employes now receiving over $3,500; by dropping a number of the least important high-priced positions, the salaries of which aggregate a quarter of a million dollars; by curtailing public lighting schedules, the municipal ownership and operation of lighting fixtures, postponing the extension of public library activities, &c., and by a horizontal cut of possibly 2 per cent. in all non-mandatory items in the budget, but retaining all the items listed.

SWISS ARRESTED IN CUBA.

Returns After Being Barred and Is Sent to Prison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—Max Scheutzer, a Swiss whom Cuba sent back to Key West last week on suspicion, returned here today and was imprisoned with German prisoners.

La Nacion, which President Menocal recently permitted to resume publication, today published an editorial calculated to stir Cuban resentment over the landing of marines to protect the sugar crop. The paper probably will be prohibited again, it is reported.

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

MAYOR ATTACKS HYLAN AS PUPPET OF HIS SPONSORS

Declares That with the Judge as Mayor, Murphy and Hearst Would Control City.

AGAIN SEEKS JOINT DEBATE

Calls Swann's Attacks Mere Effort to Muddy the Waters to Hide Hylan's Record.

PROUD OF FUSION'S WORK

Compares Fire, Police, and Street Cleaning Departments with Tammany Days.

Mayor Mitchel issued a statement last night not only attacking the record of his Tammany opponent, Judge John F. Hylan, but declaring that, should he be elected, his political sponsors, Charles F. Murphy and William R. Hearst, would be the real influence in the Board of Estimate, the governing board of the city. The Mayor again insisted that he was ready to debate the issues of the campaign with Judge Hylan, and said the attack being made upon him by District Attorney Swann was simply a plan to "muddy the waters" to divert attention from the Tammany Mayoralty candidate. This is the Mayor's statement:

"Each night that Judge Hylan has appeared in the present campaign he has stood before his fellow-citizens and read speeches which these citizens knew to be the product, not of Judge Hylan, but of the two men whom Judge Hylan represents.

"This in itself is a humiliating spectacle to all who expect from public men the leadership and capacity which their position demands.

"Should Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hearst be successful in their attempt to place Judge Hylan in the Mayor's chair, the man who now is only the mouthpiece of Hearst and Murphy will be only their mouthpiece then.

"If elected, whose speeches will judge Hylan read at the meetings of the Board of Estimate? Will they be Mr. Murphy's?

"Whose speeches will Judge Hylan read when he is called upon to voice the city's loyalty to the National Government? Will they be Mr. Hearst's?

Mr. Murphy knows that, if he himself were a candidate for Mayor, he would be defeated by an overwhelming vote. Even before Mr. Hearst proved that he loves Germany more than he loves the United States, the people of this city rejected him for Mayor. Both Murphy and Hearst know that they cannot rule this city in person; they are both now determined that they will rule it by proxy.

Proud of Fusion Record.

"Nothing is more foreign to my desire than to attack unjustly the reputation of any man. I believe that great public questions should be determined carefully and judiciously without reference to persons or personalities. I should have much preferred to conduct the present campaign on the single issue of whether four years' effective government should be continued.

"There is nothing in which I take so much pride or concerning which I would rather speak than New York City's government during the last four years. I am proud of the record of the police force, of the Fire Department, of the Health Department, and of all the other agencies through which the lives of 6,000,000 people have been made safe, healthy, and comfortable.

"I should be glad to meet Mr. Murphy's candidate on the single issue that the Police Department, over which Arthur Woods presides, is a better department than that which was headed by Devery; that our present Fire Department is a better department than the department which gave the city rotten hose and the Triangle fire, and that the Street Cleaning Department, which now keeps the city's thoroughfares the cleanest in the country, is a better department than that which permitted reeking garbage cans to stand for weeks upon the congested sidewalks of the east side.

"Had Mr. Murphy nominated a respectable candidate; had Mr. Hearst kept his seditious hand out of the political situation, the people of this city would have been spared the campaign of personalities which has now been inflicted upon the city.

"But more important than clean streets, more essential than an honest police force is the dignity and honor of New York City.

"I have made and I shall make no statement concerning Judge Hylan which is not amply sustained by the evidence, but it is clear to every thinking man that the evidence already in the possession of the public proves that the election of Judge Hylan to the office of Mayor would create an intolerable situation.

Quotes Hylan's Admission.

"Judge Hylan has confessed over his own signature to his part in the Black Diamond venture. He has admitted over his own signature that statements he swore to in an affidavit some years ago were false. And Judge Swann, who now plunges in at Murphy's command to defend Judge Hylan, has admitted in a public speech, and in spite of Judge Hylan's denial, that Judge Hylan did know Alfred R. Goslin, the jailbird and confidence man, whose checks Judge Hylan received and cashed while he was a candidate for a judgeship.

"These facts are all admitted either by Judge Hylan or by those who speak for him. The only thing that needs to be added to this is Mayor Gaynor's ref-

Continued on Page 4.

TO-NIGHT—CHU CHIN CHOW.
Manhattan Opera House, at 8 Sharp.—Advt.

Kaiser Back in Berlin Today From East; Will Consult ex-Chancellors on Crisis

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Emperor William is expected to return to Berlin on Monday for the birthday of the German Empress, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company. While in the capital the Emperor will have a number of political conferences, to which Prince von Bülow and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the former Imperial Chancellors, have been invited.

Arrangements have been made, the dispatch adds, for the Emperor to visit the German naval bases, and he will probably go to Heligoland also.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.—A Sofia dispatch says that Emperor William arrived there on Friday from Constantinople. The Emperor dined with King Ferdinand and the royal family at Castle Vrana, near Sofia, and resumed his journey to Germany at midnight Friday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18, (via Amsterdam, Oct. 21.)—Emperor William tonight attended a banquet at the palace of Dolmabagtohe. The guests included Sultan Mohammed V., all the Turkish Princes and members of the Cabinet, and Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary. Responding to the Sultan's toast, the German Emperor said:

"Yesterday it was my privilege to stand on ground where Turkish forces by land and sea performed immortal, glorious deeds, victoriously frustrating the enemy's assault on the heart of the empire and rendering immense service to our common cause.

"Anafarta, Ari Burnu, and Sed-el-Bahr will ever remain glorious pages in Turkish history. It is a proud honor for me to come in personal touch with such an army through my appointment as Field Marshal.

"I gather from your Majesty's words that the Turkish Army and people have the same resolute confidence as have the German Army and people to continue the war to a happy conclusion which will assure the rights and interests of our empires. In unshakable loyalty the Germans and Turks will persevere shoulder to shoulder with the Austrians, Hungarians, and Bulgarians until our enemies recognize the uselessness of their continuance of the war. In peace time our peoples will be welded still more firmly in the peaceful work of kultur."

BLIND IN LEFT EYE, ROOSEVELT ADMITS

Colonel Reveals That He Lost Sight of Organ in Boxing Bout Years Ago.

WINDS UP TRAINING WORK

Reduced in Weight and Girth, He Distances Mayor Mitchel in a Half-Mile Spurt.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 21.—Weighing 202 pounds and with a waist measure of 42¾ inches Colonel Roosevelt received newspaper reporters and posed for moving picture photographers this afternoon at Jack Cooper's Health Farm in North Stamford Avenue. In the course of an interview which he gave he revealed the interesting fact that while boxing in the White House with a young artillery officer, the latter by a blow broke a blood vessel in the President's left eye and he had been blind in that eye ever since.

When the Colonel began his course of treatment at the farm on Oct. 8 he weighed 216 pounds and his waist line measured 40 inches. During the two weeks his daily schedule has been this: Arise, 7:30; breakfast, 8:15; attend to correspondence until 10; four miles brisk walking on a half-mile track, followed in the gymnasium by shadow boxing, abdominal exercises, and baths until 12:15; luncheon at 1:15.

After another period for his correspondence the track and gymnasium exercises of the forenoon were repeated. Dinner was served at 6:45, and every night at 9 the Colonel went for a two-mile walk. He was thoroughly massaged before retiring at 10. He ate whatever he wanted and as much as wanted.

The Colonel this afternoon posed for the camera men with William Warren Barbour, a wealthy New York man, who some years ago won the amateur heavyweight boxing championship of America; Mayor Mitchel of New York, A. McAfee, a copper dealer, and William Ziegler, the baking powder man. He wore khaki knickerbockers, an olive-drab army shirt, reddish-brown woolen stockings, and tan army shoes, and was without a hat.

After posing for the cameras the Colonel, with Mr. Barbour and Gus Navka, a trainer, started on a circuit of the half-mile track, which was a sort of dash up and down hills and through cabbage patches along the borders of a lake. He hit up so fast a pace that Mayor Mitchel turned back before half the circuit had been made, and the newspaper men and onlookers were all winded when the dash was over.

Poses for Cameras.

A large crowd of Stamford people who had learned of the session with the newspaper men were on hand, among them Mayor Treat. They applauded Colonel Roosevelt, and he posed for many of the spectators who had cameras. He stopped to chat with the Rev. J. J. McGuane a Catholic priest, who is taking treatment at the place, and then escorted the newspaper men through the gymnasium. Later at the Cooper House he gave an interview.

Colonel Roosevelt began the interview with a denial of a statement of a clergyman who was quoted under date of Oct. 19 from Atlantic City as saying that the ex-President had announced he would be unable to keep a tentative speaking engagement there tonight because his physician had ordered him to cancel all speaking engagements and take a complete rest.

"That," said Colonel Roosevelt, "is a complete fake. They asked me to speak, and I declined. I haven't seen a physician for months. No human being told me either to cancel a speaking engagement or to take a complete rest."

The Colonel had some notes jotted down on a piece of paper and he referred to them occasionally as he went on with his talk.

"The gentlemen with whom you saw me having my picture taken today are old friends of mine. If I had been defeated for raise a division, Mr. McAfee would have held a commission under me, and Mr. Zeigler would have been with me.

"I don't know if any of you have ever taken any interest in boxing. I may say Warren Barbour here is the ex-amateur heavyweight champion in America. I think in the entire history of the prize ring Mr. Barbour is the one amateur I ever knew who, in his time, was a little better than the best professional. I was very anxious after he won the amateur heavyweight championship to have Warren Barbour go into the ring against Jack Johnson. I would have bet everything I could afford to put up on Warren Barbour. I have seen all the champions in the last thirty years. Only one man, in his prime was, I think, better than Mr. Barbour. He was John L. Sullivan.

"When I was young, I was fond of outdoor life. I used to do considerable boxing, and I wrestled quite a bit. I had gradually to give these exercises up. The last time I wrestled was when I was in Albany as Governor of New York State. A lightweight champion, I think his name was Leonard, used to work with me. He had to go away, and then I had a professional oarsman as wrestling partner. Leonard was so good he could take care of me and himself. But the first afternoon that the professional oarsman and myself got down to business on the mat one of my short ribs and two of his long ones were broken. After that we called it off.

"I kept up my boxing longer. When

Continued on Page 5.

TRY TELEGRATO CIGAR.
VERY MILD.
Park & Tilford.—Advt.

HUSTING IS KILLED BY BROTHER IN HUNT

Wisconsin Senator, Out Shooting Ducks, Receives Fatal Charge in the Back.

WAS RISING IN HIS BOAT

Had Been Conspicuous for Loyal Support of Wilson and Denunciation of Pro-Germans.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 21.—United States Senator Paul O. Husting of Wisconsin died at a farmhouse near Rush Lake, Wis., late today as the result of wounds accidentally inflicted upon him with a shotgun by his brother Gustave while hunting ducks this morning.

With his brother he had gone on a hunting expedition to Rush Lake, and the two were in a boat when the accident occurred. He had sighted a flock of ducks, and called for his brother to fire.

At the discharge of the shotgun he rose slightly, receiving the full charge of the gun in his back.

When Gustave Husting saw that the Senator had been shot he rowed to shore and summoned help, and the wounded man was taken to the home of C. A. Blackburn. On the way Senator Husting was conscious at times, but he lapsed into unconsciousness before the physicians arrived, and remained in a state of coma until the end.

At Senator Husting's bedside when he died were three brothers, B. A., Gustave, and Peter Husting, and, three physicians, who had been summoned immediately after the shooting.

Under the election laws of Wisconsin, Governor Philipp has the power to name a successor to the Senator until his successor is elected at a special or general election. Governor Philipp expressed deep regret when informed of the Senator's death. He had not determined tonight on what course he would pursue as to a successor.

Senator Husting recently returned to his home at Mayville after the close of the extra session of Congress.

Strong Opponent of La Follette.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The death of Senator Husting will cost the Democrats a seat. His successor will be appointed by Governor Philipp, a stanpat Republican and bitter opponent of Senator La Follette. This change will give the Senate forty-two Republicans against fifty-four Democrats, leaving the latter a majority of twelve.

Senator Husting was conspicuous during the recent session of the Senate in his opposition on the floor of the Senate to Senator La Follette and the pro-German constituency behind him. He caused a sensation by having read into the record letters from the Embargo Conference in which the names of pro-German propagandists were revealed.

Senator Paul O. Husting was the most aggressive leader of the loyalist party in Wisconsin and a vigorous supporter of the policy of vigorous action against Germany during the period when America was hesitating on the edge of war. In April, 1916, during the diplomatic negotiations growing out of the Sussex case, Congress was flooded with thousands of stereotyped telegrams, which originated in the American Embargo Conference, an organization which recent revelations by the State Department have shown to have been financed and organized by the German Embassy. Senator Husting denounced this body in a speech in the Senate.

"I believe that the best way to preserve peace," he said, "is for the people of the United States to get right squarely back of their Government and to sustain that Government in every crisis which comes to it. It is high time that the masks be torn from the faces of those who are trying to stir up dissension and insurrection in our own country in the pretended interest of peace."

Further, he laid before the State Department and the Department of Justice such evidence as he had been able to gather about this flood of telegrams, saying: "If we refuse to coddle these propagandists, they would soon subside. I think the German Ambassador ought to be called on the carpet and made to realize that he cannot go on with this propaganda. For it is obvious that the trails of all these societies and organizations which under half a dozen names are working to bring about results which help Germany lead to the embassy, and some of them are rather slimy trails at that."

This statement was confirmed by the State Department eighteen months later.

In the Congressional discussions between the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany on Feb. 3, 1917, and the declaration of war on April 6, Senator Husting was in the front rank of the supporters of President Wilson, and by speeches in the Senate as well as public addresses in Wisconsin and letters to constituents who were still sending him German-made form letters and telegrams urging inaction or pro-German action, he continually maintained that peace could only be continued if Germany would yield.

Senator Husting was born in Fond du Lac in 1866, and after serving as clerk in a general store, a post office, the railway mail service, and the office of the Secretary of State of Wisconsin, entered the State University in 1885 and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He was elected to the State Senate in 1906 and served until chosen to the United States Senate in 1914.

HOTEL ANSONIA Turkish and Russian baths, exclusively for ladies. Open Monday, Oct. 22.—Advt.

GREAT ARMADA USED BY GERMANS IN RIGA CAMPAIGN

Had Probably Twice as Many Ships and Men as Shafter's 1898 Expedition.

FIRST STORY OF EXPEDITION

Berlin Correspondent Was on Transport That Hit a Mine—1,200 Men on Board Saved.

RUSSIAN FLEET ELUDES FOE

All That Were Supposed to be Trapped in Moon Sound Have Made Their Escape.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Saturday, Oct. 20 (via London, Oct. 21.)—From the few facts known yet concerning the German naval expedition to Riga Bay as to the number of ships and troops conveyed, one should judge that it was about twice the size of General Shafter's expedition to Cuba in 1898, and the writer, who was then aboard the transport Florida, would venture to say that it is of very much the same character, except that since then modern warfare has considerably increased the dangers connected with such operations, which now require most careful planning and steel nerves to carry them to success.

The Zeitung am Mittag today prints the first report of a newspaper correspondent, accompanying the expedition, Hans Keyser, who was on board a small transport, the Corsika, which in the dead of night ran on the mine front of Oesel Island and sank while the enemy's artillery fire was whipping the shallow water around her. Nevertheless, all 1,200 of the men aboard were saved. Keyser writes from Tagga Bay:

"I am feeling my way along the pitch-dark deck of the Corsika to the commander's bridge. Even the tiniest streak of light might reveal our presence. All bull's eyes and doors are calked. Nobody is permitted to carry a pocket lamp. Smoking is strictly prohibited.

"As my cabin is located close to the engine room it is impossible to sleep there tonight. The machines are pounding away in a terrific manner, accelerating our speed to an incredible degree, because before dawn we must come in sight of the hostile coast. Beside the ship's Captain and his mate I meet on the bridge the commandant of the troops, with whom I shall land this morning.

"All eyes strain to pierce the dense darkness of this storm-whipped night. You can just distinguish dark bodies moving along the railing. They are some of our soldiers, but most of them are resting beneath in the steerage with lifebelts tied around their waists. Except for the raging storm there is not a sound heard until from somewhere below come the merry notes of one of the latest musical comedies, whistled by a thoughtless sailor. He stops very suddenly.

"Now the black outlines of the colossal warships conveying us rise out of the darkness. They seem to stand stock still and permit us to pass them, following in our keel line. The hindmast light of the Equity, a small transport like our own, is indicating the course. We are now more than twenty hours en route, and the expectation as to what is awaiting us before the enemy's coast naturally keeps our imagination busy.

"Will we pass all these mine fields uninjured? Will not the batteries of Cape Hundsort and Minnas spy us before we are ready to disembark?

"The sea around the ships assume a phosphorus hue and the clouds racing through the sky now and then permit the moon to glance down on our expedition, revealing the presence of torpedo boats that chase hither and thither despite the darkness and storm and never-ceasing rain.

"Like an endless serpent, the long line of our ships winds its way silently to the coast. Men and guns are prepared for a terrific onslaught. At last a thin shimmer of light appears far in the east, but there is no sign yet of the coastline. Suddenly the mother ship of the pinnaces draws away from our lines. Immediately she is surrounded by swarms of torpedo boats. Calls and commands pierce the silence. Derricks are groaning. Chains begin to rattle.

Submarine as Extreme Outpost.

"One after another pinnaces leave the mother ship and slide into the dark waves. Meanwhile the torpedo boats have taken the lead, smaller craft guarding the flanks of our six small transports.

"Suddenly we sight a dancing light in the midst of water ahead. It is a submarine doing duty as a fire ship at the extreme outpost. We observe officers on the tower that barely rises above the water. We greet with silent reverence these brave men who have been on the watch out here all night.

"We must be quite near Oesel now, and the commandant bids our landing forces to be in readiness.

"There in the gray dawn appears a strip of land, the north coast of Oesel. There is that bay twelve kilometers deep, where we shall land.

"It is now 5:20. The gray of the morning rapidly vanishes before the abruptly rising daylight that widens the horizon, while at the same time offering the enemy a spectacle of the surprise that may fill his heart with awe.

"So far as his eyes may reach, the enemy must see ship behind ship. Furthest off are the gigantic bodies of our battleships and battle cruisers that look like inlands covered with smoking factories.

"In front of them stretches a long chain of the larger transports, while torpedo boats are already chasing ahead. Now they lower their pinnaces and men jump into them. Sailors are vigorously working their signal flags standing on the railings of the bridges. Signal lights appear on and disappear from the masts. All eyes are fixed on

Continued on Page 6.

Report Teuton Mutiny on the Russian Front

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.—German prisoners on the Dvina front speak of a mutinous movement in their army in connection with the distribution of munitions for Winter. The soldiers expressed great discontent at the prospect of another Winter campaign, and there were several cases of insubordination which were severely dealt with.

In one regiment a League of Peace was formed, professing the principles of the Russian revolution. The movement was crushed so far as concerned its outward manifestations, but the unrest continues. At the same time the "Patriotic Party" is carrying on a propaganda with great apparent success.

The prisoners report that the Winter supplies in the army service stores are greatly inferior to those of last year.

RUSSIA 'WON'T BOW TO FORCED PEACE'

All Factions at Preliminary Parliament Cheer These Words of Kerensky.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO SAILORS

But Bluntly Says He Cannot Give as Much Praise to Russia's Land Forces.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Oct. 20.—Premier Kerensky on opening the Russian Preliminary Parliament today in the Marinsky Palace, made a ringing speech, in which he said:

"Russia wants peace by right, but we never will bow our heads to force."

This declaration was warmly applauded by the members of all political factions. The Premier, who has just recovered from his recent illness and was slightly pale, stood on a raised dais in the great audience hall. His address was largely confined to an explanation of the military situation and a declaration as to the necessity of saving the country. He said:

"We must fight only to save the country."

The Bolsheviki Left only occasionally applauded. Many members, including some of the leading Constitutional Democrats, were absent. Boxes for the American and other Entente Allied Ambassadors to Russia were reserved at the left.

Premier Kerensky in the course of his speech paid an enthusiastic tribute to the valor of the Russian sailors, but said he could not say as much for Russia's troops on land.

After his address the Premier offered the Presidential chair to Mme. Catharine Breshkovskaya, the "grandmother of the revolution," as she is the senior member of the Preliminary Parliament. She received a great ovation as temporary Chairman, and, after a speech, invited the assembly to elect its President. M. Avskentieff, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Council of Peasants' Delegates, was elected President by a majority of 288.

Mme. Breshkovskaya, in the course of her remarks, declared that the people ought to be masters of the soil they cultivate. A just solution of the agrarian question, she said, would enable the country to avoid dangerous collisions. Therefore, if the Council of the Republic sincerely desired to assist the country it should solve this problem in conformity with the exigencies of Russian history, and, she added, "let the Russian intellectual classes not oppose such a solution."

M. Avskentieff, acknowledging his election, said that the Council of the Republic would doubtless consider the problem of promoting a democratic peace on the basis of the new development of the nations, but for some time Russia would not for an instant abandon the defense of the country, upon which the utmost effort of every citizen must be concentrated.

After the election of officials, Leon Trotzky, President of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, was accorded leave to address the House.

He violently attacked the Government, describing it as irresponsible and denouncing its bourgeois elements, who, by their attitude, he asserted, were causing insurrection among the peasants, increasing the disorganization brought about by the war and trying to render the Constituent Assembly abortive.

The Maximalists, he said, could not work with the Government or with the Preliminary Parliament, which, he added, "I am leaving to tell the workmen, soldiers, and peasants that the revolution and the people are in danger."

With cheers for a democratic peace and Constituent Assembly, all the Maximalists left the hall, the other members exclaiming: "A good journey to you."

The Central Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is protesting against the removal of the Government to Moscow. The committee declares that it will not follow the Government, but will remain in Petrograd with the revolutionary proletariat until the last moment.

The troops comprising the classes of 1898 and 1897—41 and 42 years of age—have been demobilized.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Parliamentary correspondent of The Sunday Times says that although the importance of the German naval successes in the Gulf of Riga have been greatly exaggerated the Russian position grows steadily worse, and that there is a growing fear that there is "need for revision of our financial and other commitments to our eastern ally."

TO-NIGHT—CHU CHIN CHOW.
Manhattan Opera House, at 8 Sharp.—Advt.

SURVIVORS LAND FROM ANTILLES; GUN CREW HEROIC

Navy Men Stuck to Posts to Get Shot at U-Boat Until Transport Sank.

MANY DROWNED IN BERTHS

Explosion at 6:45 A. M. Killed Engine Room Force and Men in Bunks Below.

FIFTY LEAPED INTO THE SEA

Lifeboats Spent an Hour at Rescue Work—Federal Insurance Covers Casualties.

A FRENCH PORT, Oct. 21.—Survivors of the United States transport Antilles, which was sunk by a German submarine last week when being convoyed on her homeward trip by American warships, were landed here today by auxiliary vessels and are being cared for by the American Consulate. Some of the men have been lodged in local hotels and a few have left for Paris.

The torpedo struck the ship at 6:45 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Many of those on board were killed in their berths, and others when dressing. The explosion killed the engineers, oilers, and mechanics and those of the crew who were in the bunks below.

All the survivors praise the Captain of the Antilles and the members of the gun crew who stuck to their posts while the officers searched with field glasses for the submarine until the waves closed over the ship.

When the Antilles sank forty or fifty men were at the stern. Most of them leaped fifty feet or more into the sea as the stern rose to a perpendicular position, and some were drawn down by the suction of the sinking vessel.

The submarine was not sighted either before or after the explosion. The sea was running high at the time, making it difficult to save the crew and passengers. Some survivors, clinging to débris, were in the water an hour before they were sighted by the lifeboats.

EXPECT FULL CASUALTY LIST.

Washington Officials Gratified at Landing of Survivors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The landing of survivors of the torpedoed army transport Antilles, as reported tonight from "a French port," is expected to hasten the dispatch to Washington of the official casualty list, and a detailed account of the disaster. Admiral Sims and General Pershing have been asked for details as rapidly as they can be forwarded.

The safety of the 167 survivors was the paramount consideration with the commanders of the naval patrol vessels who effected the rescues, and it was believed by officials here that the destroyer commanders would not risk the disclosure of their position at sea by attempting to send the names of survivors by radio to England or France before the men were landed.

The unofficial report of the landing of the survivors gave much gratification to officials here, as the dispatch had to pass the censors abroad and would have been held up if considered likely to jeopardize the safety of other transports.

The statement that the naval gunners stuck to their posts while officers were trying to get a glimpse of the U-boat probably explains the loss of a number of members of the crew.

The Navy Department today gave out the full names and addresses of relatives of the three engine room officers who lost their lives on the Antilles, as follows:

BOYLE, T., junior engineer officer; next of kin, (mother,) Mrs. E. Boyle, County Louth, Ireland.

O'ROURKE, J., junior engineer officer; next of kin, (sister,) B. O'Rourke, 220 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

WALKER, E. A., third engineer officer; next of kin, (wife,) Mrs. E. A. Walker, 1,010 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

All men in the military or naval service of the United States who perished or were disabled in the sinking of the Antilles came under the new soldiers and sailors' insurance law, Secretary McAdoo announced tonight. The families of the men who lost their lives or were disabled will immediately begin to receive compensation under the automatic provisions of the law, regardless of the fact that the victims had not signed applications for policies.

William C. De Lanoy, director of the War Insurance Bureau of the Treasury Department, said that, owing to the automatic insurance provision in the law $25 a month insurance would be paid to a widow, for example, for 240 months, in addition to the compensation of $25 a month, or a total of $50 a month. Were it not for the automatic insurance provision she would get only $25 a month. The money to pay both compensation and insurance is expected to come in large measure from the sale of bonds of the Second Liberty Loan.

In view of the importance of the new law to those in military and naval service and their families and dependents, the following official summary covering various cases was prepared by Director De Lanoy:

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH OR DISABILITY.

Compensation is payable for death or disability resulting from personal injury suffered in line of duty, to be paid by the United States without

contribution from the person protected.

COMPENSATION TO FAMILY IN CASE OF DEATH.

The only persons entitled to receive compensation in case of death are the widow, children, and dependent widowed mother of the deceased.

The monthly sums payable in each case are stated and are not based upon the pay of the deceased.

(a) For a widow alone, $25.
(b) For a widow and one child, $35.
(c) For a widow and two children, $47.50, with $5 for each additional child up to two.
(d) If there be no widow, then for one child, $20.
(e) For two children, $30.
(f) For three children, $40, with $5 for each additional child up to two.
(g) For a widowed mother, $20. The amount payable under this subdivision shall not be greater than a sum which, when added to the total amount payable to the widow and children, does not exceed $75.

Compensation to a widow or widowed mother shall continue until death or remarriage.

Compensation to a child shall cease at the age of 18, or at marriage, unless the child is incompetent.

FUNERAL ALLOWANCE.

The United States shall pay burial expenses not to exceed $100.

COMPENSATION IN CASE OF TOTAL DISABILITY, (SEC. 302.)

During the continuance of total disability, monthly compensation shall be paid to the injured person.

The amounts payable monthly are stated in this section. They are not based upon the pay of the injured person.

(a) If he has neither wife nor child living, $30.
(b) If he has a wife but no child living, $45.
(c) If he has a wife and one child living, $55.
(d) If he has a wife and two children living, $65.
(e) If he has a wife and three or more children living, $75.
(f) If he has no wife but one child living, $40, with $10 for each additional child up to two.
(g) If he has a widowed mother dependent upon him for support, then, in addition to the above amounts, $10.

To an injured person who is totally disabled, and in addition so helpless as to be in constant need of a nurse or attendant, such additional sum shall be paid, but not exceeding $20 per month, as the director may deem reasonable.

For certain specified conditions, or if the injured person is permanently bedridden, $100 monthly compensation is provided, but no allowance for a nurse shall be made.

COMPENSATION IN CASE OF PARTIAL DISABILITY.

The amount of compensation in case of partial disability is a percentage of the compensation provided in case of total disability.

The percentage is equal to the reduction in earning capacity resulting from similar injuries in civil life.

Attention is called to the very important provision of Section 303, that the United States shall furnish medical, surgical, and hospital services, and supplies, in addition to pecuniary compensation.

The men and their dependents are also protected by the automatic insurance granted in Section 401, as follows:

AUTOMATIC INSURANCE.

Any person in active service on or after the 6th of April, 1917, is insured automatically until Feb. 12, 1918, unless he has applied for insurance to take effect at an earlier date.

The protection has given is against death and against total permanent disability occurring while in active service, from April 6, 1917, to Feb. 12, 1918, inclusive.

If the insured person die without having become so disabled, during the period stated, monthly installments of $25 each will be paid his wife, child, or widowed mother. These installments are payable to the wife during her widowhood, or to the child or widowed mother while they survive him, but not more than 240 installments shall be so paid.

If the insured person becomes totally and permanently disabled during the period stated, he will receive an income payable in monthly installments of $25 each during disability. If he die, like installments are payable to the wife during her widowhood or to the child or widowed mother while they survive him, but not more than 240 installments less the number of installments that may have been paid to the insured while disabled shall be so paid.

Every man in active service has the opportunity of buying $10,000 insurance at extremely low rates. He or his family would get $57.50 from that amount of insurance.

Approximately seventy persons went down with the Antilles. What percentage of this total is affected by the law is unknown at present, but will be determined on receipt of advices establishing the identity of those who perished. The number of soldiers has been established definitely at sixteen, but how many of the other dead were sailors in the naval service has to be determined.

TRANSPORT SYSTEM CHANGED.

Army Will Control Troopships While in American Ports.

After several conferences at Washington between the Army and Navy Departments last week, it has been decided for the purposes of expedition and economy to transfer the control of the transports while in American ports from the naval to the military officials. The change will take place here today and the entire transport fleet, including several converted German liners, will be turned over the Major Gen. David C. Shanks, N. A., Commander of the Transport Service of the Port at Hoboken.

This means that the victualing of the ships and the command of the crews, except the navy men, will be under the control of the Quartermaster's Department of the army.

When the German steamships were seized by the Federal Government after the declaration of war against Germany sixteen of the big liners were turned over by the United States Shipping Board to the Navy Department for use as transports. Others were chartered to France, Italy and Russia, and some were retained for carrying stores to France for the American troops.

WILL MAKE THE KAISER PAY.

McAdoo in Dallas Speech Refers to the Antilles Sinking.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 21.—Appealing to the people of Texas to support the Liberty Loan, Secretary of the Treasury William McAdoo in an address before a large audience here this afternoon said had "Germany's war plans been successful Texas again would have been under the Mexican flag." He paid tribute to Japan, which country, he said, has nobly refused to betray her allies, as disclosed in the Zimmermann note which sought to embroil Mexico and Japan into a war with the United States. In concluding his speech he said:

"You have read in the papers of the sinking of the Antilles, when seventy noble Americans perished. We are going to make the Kaiser pay for that."

BUY
Liberty Bonds

WHETHER YOU DRINK

Evans Ale

or not—Duty Before Pleasure

FRENCH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS

Break Up a Violent Assault Near Verdun and Another in the Champagne.

BIG GUN DUEL ON AISNE

It Extends Over a 9-Mile Front—British and German Artillery Active in Flanders.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—German forces last night attacked the French positions west of Mont Cornillet, in the Rheims area, those on both banks of the River Meuse, in the Verdun region, and those in the sector of La Chapelette. The French War Office reports that all the assaults were repulsed, the French capturing a number of Germans. The German attack northwest of Bézonvaux, in the Verdun sector, was especially violent, but the French suffered no loss of positions.

There was violent artillery activity on the Aisne front today.

The afternoon statement reads:

On the Aisne front there were violent artillery actions in the course of the night. An enemy munitions depot was exploded by our batteries. Our reconnoitring patrols in the region of Laffaux made prisoners.

Several enemy surprise attacks west of Mont Cornillet, on both banks of the River Meuse, and in the sector of La Chapelette were without success. The enemy left prisoners in our hands.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

The communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

There is nothing to report except an artillery action, which at times was violent, at various points along the Aisne front, especially in the region of Ailles and Cerny.

According to latest reports the enemy's surprise attack northwest of Bézonvaux, announced in the communication of this morning, was in the nature of a strong attack. After a violent engagement our troops drove back the enemy, retaining possession of their positions.

In the evening of Oct. 20 German airplanes dropped about sixty bombs in the neighborhood of Dunkirk. There were no casualties among the civilian population.

Heavy Artillery Fighting Near Ypres.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Both British and German guns displayed great activity on the Flanders front today. Irish troops captured a few German prisoners in a raid northwest of Croisilles, southeast of Arras.

The text of the official statement, issued tonight, says:

Irish troops carried out a successful raid at noon northwest of Croisilles and captured a few prisoners. Our men returned without loss.

Our patrols captured twelve prisoners this morning southeast of Polygon Wood.

There was great artillery activity today on both sides on the battle front.

The afternoon report on the operations of last night said:

There was the usual artillery activity on both sides of the battle front. There was nothing interesting to report.

Following is the text of today's official Belgian report:

Yesterday there was moderate artillery activity and bomb fighting north of Dixmude. In the course of the night one of our reconnoitring detachments raided enemy trenches north of Dixmude and brought back prisoners. Our artillery silenced a number of enemy batteries. Numerous bombs were dropped on our cantonments. North of Ypres the usual artillery activity took place.

BERLIN, Oct. 21, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The report from German Army Headquarters says that on a nine-mile front between Vauxaillon and Braye, in the Aisne region, the French last night began an artillery bombardment of the greatest violence, at times attaining drumfire, the German statement says. Infantry attacks have not yet been launched.

On the Belgian battlefront Anglo-French reconnoitring parties, after intense artillery preparation, advanced many times last night against the German positions. These detachments, the bulletin adds, were repulsed with heavy losses. The statement reads:

On the Flanders land front, there being a strong mist, there was little firing activity until evening. Before darkness came the firing was intense on the coast near Dixmude, and at some sectors on the main battlefield. Enemy reconnoitring detachments advanced many times, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

Army Group of German Crown Prince.—After a foggy and therefore quieter morning, the artillery duel increased at midday, when the visibility improved, rising from Vauxaillon as far as Braye to the greatest violence. It continued undiminished during the night, swelling many times to drumfire. Up to the present large attacks have not followed.

On the fronts of the other armies the fighting activity remained slight.

Nine enemy aviators have been brought down.

The supplementary statement issued this evening says:

In Flanders there was lively artillery activity, and northeast of Soissons a most intense artillery duel.

GERMANS RUSH GUNS TO KEEP HAIG BACK

Some From Russian Front Fire British Shells—Massed Opposite Passchendaele Ridge.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN BELGIUM, Oct. 21.—For a week there has been "quietude" on the western front; that is to say, there have been no more great battles. The statement does not mean more than that, for all the time the guns have been slogging on, night and day—German guns and British—hurling shell fire over wide zones with violent intensity. The enemy seems always to be expecting a new attack and to be nervous about it. His artillery opens sudden bombardments before dawn and lays down a heavy barrage where he thinks the British troops may be assembling under cover of darkness. His flares go up along the line every minute of the night, to reveal any masses of men who may be moving across the No Man's Land which lies between his shell craters and the British lines—and for no reason, sometimes, except the stirring of white ghosts of mist giving gooseflesh to his sentries watching from their mudholes, the S O S light signals rocket up among the stars, calling to the German gunners with little cries of color which mean danger or despair, according to their combinations of red and green.

The German batteries are crowded very densely opposite Passchendaele Ridge. New guns of every calibre have been brought up to replace those destroyed by the British fire. Some are from the quieter parts of the western front, and some from Russia, as we know from their shells, because they are of British manufacture. They are not sparing of ammunition, and during this last week or so these great groups of artillery have been concentrated upon the British battery areas to knock out the guns and keep down the fire by gas shells at night and by high explosives at any time of the night or day. They search for the British "duck-boards" and dumps, their support lines and railways.

It is the moving forward of the British guns that they want to stop most desperately, and if there is any visibility through the Autumn mists German airplanes come out, flying as low as they dare, and often with great audacity, to spy out any battery on the move and signal its whereabouts back to their own gunners. They do not come with impunity and unchallenged; every day there are great air fights. Given anything like equal chances, the British airmen accept battle time and time again with three or four of the enemy, and escape by great cunning and greater luck, perhaps with punctured wings and broken struts and leaks in their gasoline tanks. But the German flying men hunt in packs, and sometimes there is no escape for a lone Britisher who gets into a tight corner of the sky with these wolves close upon him.

At night they come out again on bombing raids over the camps and billets. It is a horrible game of tit for tat, in which the enemy gets the worst of it, for the British have their own night raiders—monstrous birds that fly out with something like a ton of explosives tucked under their wings—and when those things drop on German docks and aerodromes and dumps and batteries they do not make small holes or destroy in a delicate way—they leave a wake of destruction and death.

So that is "quietude" on the Flanders front. There is nothing the matter with the weather now—nothing the matter with it except that it comes too late to dry the ground, and that the beauty of it is spoiled in the hearts of the men by the black spirit of war which is behind this gold and glory of the dying year.

PROBLEMS INCREASE AMID BERLIN'S JOYS

Chancellor Crisis Takes Edge Off Rejoicing Over Riga and the Loan Success.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.—The Pan German section of the German press is indulging in considerable rejoicing these days. It continues to pour out columns of self-praise regarding the operations in the Gulf of Riga, while the amount of comment devoted to the official account of the attack on the Scandinavian convoy must at length equal that served up with reference to the battle of Jutland. On top of all that comes the result of the seventh war loan, which is officially reported to be nearly 12,500,000,000 marks. With the statement of figures goes forth an official whoop of joy.

This proof of "unparalleled economic and fiancial strength," as the result is termed, is declared to be the best answer the German people can give to Wilson's note and to those of Germany's enemies who hope for her economic collapse."

All those things greatly encourage the Pan Germans, and the Fatherland Party, on the strength of them, issues a new proclamation calling for members. An interesting point of this is the statement that "the Belgian question, which is a vital one for Germany, is not to be hidden away behind Alsace-Lorraine." That is undiluted annexationist Tipitzism, especially intended to warn Kuhlmann.

But at this feast of rejoicing there was not one but several ugly skeletons which the Chancellor could not fail to notice when he returned to Berlin yesterday and which will greet the Kaiser when he reachs there tomorrow. The first is the practically general demand that Michaelis must go—a demand which extends far beyond the ranks of the majority parties.

The conference of the majority Socialists at Würzburg, too, is no pleasant sign for the Pan Germans. It is undoubted that the conference marks an epoch, not only in German social democracy, but i German political life. For the first time an effort was made, mainly in Scheidemann's speech, to set a positive constructive statement of tasks before the Social Democratic Party and to face boldly the work of rebuilding the house of ruins on Socialist lines. The proletariat, said Scheidemann, is not a hired soldier, but an ally who is going to present his bill at the conclusion of things. They had, he said, to lead the fight for political power. They were right in it, and they stood immediately before decision.

He characterized the Chancellor as the first obstacle to their progress to be swept aside.

One must wait t osee to what extent Würzburg will inspire the Socialists to act more and talk less, but the rally must certainly put more determination, an dfighting spirit into them regarding their own domestic struggle, though they show that as regards the war they remain very far from what the Entente can possibly regard as a reasonable frame of mind.

TWO AMERICAN AIRMEN WIN IN AIR BATTLES

George E. Turnure, Jr., Son of a New York Banker, Is Victor on Belgian Front.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—George E. Turnure of New York, an American aviator, brought down a German biplane Wednesday in the neighborhood of Furnes, Belgium. The German was flying directly toward the German lines, but the faster speed of Turnure's machine permitted him to take a favorable position and fire into the tail of the enemy plane. After about twenty shots had been fired, the German craft fell straight to the ground inside the French lines.

Later it was learned that the same machine had previously been attacked and its observer killed and that the pilot was trying to reach his own lines when he was brought down by Turnure's guns. Turnure has just reached the age of 21.

George E. Turnure is the son of George E. Turnure of 115 East Thirty-sixth Street, of the banking firm of Lawrence Turnure & Co., 64 Wall Street.

Phelps Collins, son of Richard H. Collins of Detroit, serving with one of the French squadrons, brought down alone one of seven German machines flying in company.

Collins, returning from patrol duty, noticed puffs of shrapnel in the direction of Ypres from allied anti-aircraft guns. He flew at a great height, and found himself above seven German machines. They noticed him, and one German took position so as to be able to attack the American if he descended to engage the others. Collins flew swiftly toward the French lines as if afraid to fight. The German, satisfied that Collins had been scared away, resumed his place with the others, but Collins returned before the enemy machines noticed him, dived down, and fired into the last German machine, which doubled up and fell in flames. He escaped before the other six could fire upon him. Collins is 23 years old.

STORM OVER FOOD CRISIS.

Italy's Outgoing Controller Wants Prices Fixed by Martial Law.

ROME, Oct. 20, (delayed.)—The first week's session of Parliament ended in a stormy discussion of the food situation, in the course of which Deputy Canepa, the outgoing Food Controller, declared that the only way to regulate the national provisions problem was to place all agricultural supplies under martial law, no freedom being allowed to dealers in fixing prices. The Government, he said, should take over the issuing of all food tickets.

Italian sugar and meat consumption, Deputy Canepa stated, had been reduced 50 per cent. without injuring the public health.

RUSSIAN WORKMEN TELL PEACE PROGRAM

"Neutralization" of Panama Canal Is Among Demands of Delegates' Council.

FOR RETURNING COLONIES

Restoration of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro by "International Fund"—Plebiscite for Alsace.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.—The Russian peace program as drawn up by the Central Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in the form of instructions to M. Skobeleff, ex-Minister of Labor, its delegate to the Paris conference, consists of fifteen articles covering the whole ground from Panama to Persia. Article XI. demands the "neutralization" of the Panama Canal, and Article IX. calls for the restitution of all colonies to Germany. The program of the Central Executive Committee follows:

"First—Evacuation by the Germans of Russia, and autonomy of Poland, Lithuania, and the Lettish provinces.

"Second—Autonomy of Turkish Armenia.

"Third—Solution of the Alsace-Lorraine question by a plebiscite, the voting being arranged by local civil authorities after the removal of all the troops of both belligerents.

"Fourth—Restoration to Belgium of her ancient frontiers and compensation for her losses from an international fund.

"Fifth—Restoration of Serbia and Montenegro with similar compensation, Serbia to have access to the Adriatic, Bosnia and Herzegovina to be autonomous.

"Sixth—Disputed Balkan districts to receive provisional autonomy, followed by a plebiscite.

"Seventh—Rumania to be restored her old frontiers on condition that she grant Dobrudja autonomy and grant equal rights to Jews.

"Eighth—Autonomy for the Italian provinces of Austria to be followed by a plebiscite.

"Ninth—Restitution of all colonies to Germany.

"Tenth—Re-establishment of Greece and Persia.

"Eleventh—Neutralization of all straits leading to inner seas and also the Suez and Panama Canals. Freedom of navigation for merchant ships. Abolition of the right to torpedo merchant ships in war time.

"Twelfth—All belligerents to renounce war contributions or indemnities in any form, but the money spent on the maintenance of prisoners and all contributions levied during the war to be returned."

"Thirteenth—Commercial treaties not to be based on the peace treaty; each country may act independently with respect to its commercial policy, but all countries to engage to announce an economic blockade after the war.

"Fourteenth—The conditions of peace should be settled by a peace congress consisting of delegates elected by the people and confirmed by Parliament. Diplomatists must engage not to conclude separate treaties, which hereby are declared contrary to the rights of the people, and consequently void.

"Fifteenth—Gradual disarmament by land and sea, and the establishing of a non-military system."

The instructions to M. Skobeleff end by recommending him to seek to remove all obstacles to the meeting of the Stockholm conference, and to secure the granting of passports.

SET RUSSIAN 'PRINCE' FREE.

Secret Service Agens Question de Roudakow and Then Apologize.

Michael de Roudakow, said to be a Russian Prince, and at one time Russian Military Attaché in Berlin, was questioned by Secret Service agents yesterday. For some time Roudakow has been living at the Hotel Nassau, 52 East Fifty-ninth Street. It was there that the agents of the Government found him Saturday night and asked him to accompany them to the office of Captain William M. Offley, of the Department of Justice. The fact that the Russian had a passport made out in duplicate, one in the French and the other in the German language, is said to have been the reason for the action taken by the Government agents.

After questioning Roudakow for some time the agents apologized for the trouble they had occasioned and told him there was no reason for his detention. Roudakow then went to the home of his friend, the Rev. John von Herlich, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Eleventh Avenue and Eightieth Street, Brooklyn.

In 1780

The French Comte de Rochambeau said to the President of the American Congress:

"We are your brothers, and we shall act as such with you; we shall fight your enemies by your side as if we were one and the same Nation."

In 1917

We send France the same Message. Now let us also say:

"We will send you our money, our food, our men!"

Think of Your Loved Ones under Teuton Domination like the People of Belgium, and other Conquered Territories!

Think of Yourself as a Slave to a Teuton Autocracy!

Then Remember, that Our Brave Soldiers Are Fighting to Protect Your Mothers, Wives, Children, Sweethearts and Your Lives, Your Happiness, Your Property,—Everything!!!

Join the Battle Cry of Our Boys at the Front!

Loan Your Country through Liberty Bonds the Much Needed Money to Equip the Soldiers to Fight for You!!

The Principal and Interest are Secured by All of the Real Estate and All Other Property of All Citizens of the United States who really are the Guarantors of the Bonds!!

It is the Best Investment in All the World!!!

This Company Bought One Million of the 3½% Liberty Bonds, and has also subscribed for One Million of the New 4% Liberty Bonds. Its Officers and Employes have also subscribed for Another Million of the 4% Liberty Bonds.

When Peace Comes We Believe these Bonds are Sure to go Much Above Par.

Think of having All the People of this Country, rich and poor alike, working for You! It's thrilling!!

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

"The World's Largest Surety Company"

NEARLY 300 MEN LOST IN THE NORTH SEA RAID

London and Christiania Tell of Scores Dead on Convoyed Ships.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—One hundred and fifty lives were lost on Wednesday, when five Norwegian, one Danish, and three Swedish vessels were sunk by two German raiders in the North Sea.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 21.—The Aftenposten has definitely ascertained that sixteen Norwegians, seventeen Swedes, and eighty-seven Englishmen were killed in the convoy action on Wednesday, but adds that the total number is probably much greater. The entire crew of one steamer, consisting of eleven men, were all killed except the Captain. Twenty men from the Wistur were saved, but of the crew of the Wikander only the Captain and the third officer were saved. The remaining seventeen are believed to have been killed. Of this number three were women.

These figures of casualties probably do not include the losses on warships.

The British Admiralty statement on Saturday said 135 officers and men of the British destroyers Mary Rose and Strongbow were lost when those two vessels were sunk by the raiders. The Mary Rose and the Strongbow were convoying the merchantmen.

NEW OFFICERS ARRIVE.

Many of the Reserve Reach France for Intensive Training.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Oct. 21.—A big contingent of reserve officers which recently reached France has been split into several intensive schools, at which the officers are supplementing their instruction at Plattsburg, McPherson, and other training camps in America.

The officers are being trained in every detail of war operations. When their training is complete they will be distributed among the various divisions as they arrive.

A Call for Action

DELAY in bringing up ammunition may lose a battle. Your delay in buying Liberty Bonds—multiplied by the delay of thousands of others who are also "putting it off"—retards the success of the loan.

Action is needed—*individual action—immediate action.*

New Liberty Bonds Ready

We have the new 4% Liberty Bonds ready for delivery, in amounts of $50 to $1,000 to any one purchaser, on payment in full.

Come in and get *your* bond. You do not need to enter a formal subscription; you *simply pay for your bond and take it with you.*

The cash in your pocket should be giving active support to the Government.

BUY YOUR BOND TODAY.

We shall also be glad to receive subscriptions for larger amounts, for future delivery.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Office: Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.

Capital and Surplus	**$50,000,000**
Resources more than	**$600,000,000**

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

what of tomorrow?

Motor trucks are competing with railroad trains in hauling automobile tires from Akron to Boston. Women are replacing men as acetylene welders, flagmen, scrap-iron sorters, elevator conductors. Scientific management, already successful in seventy varieties of mill work, is being used to handle bookkeepers, clerks and stenographers. Men over 40 are in high favor as employees, one association in Chicago, devoted solely to placing such men, being pushed to supply them. Hundreds of traveling salesmen are making five, six or more towns a day with an automobile where they with difficulty made three under old conditions. Shorter working days in some industries are by actual test resulting in bigger daily output per man.

Business is changing too fast for an alert man to keep up with it by depending on rumor for his news.

SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, has helped bring about many revolutionary changes. It is still the best chronicler and forecaster. No live man can afford to go without it in these speedy times.

Advertising in SYSTEM reaches men who are looking for the best and latest

HYLAN BY 175,000, DEMOCRATIC CLAIM

Hillquit Second and Mitchel Last Predicted by Judge's Committee.

TIGER ATTACKS SOCIALISTS

Tammany's "Wrecking Crews" Sent Across All the Bridges to Break Up Their Meetings.

Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, will win by a plurality exceeding 175,000, and Mayor Mitchel will run fourth in the race, according to an estimate of the vote made public last night at headquarters of the Democratic Fusion Committee. According to the Democratic Fusion figures, Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, will get second place in the race.

James E. MacBride, Executive Secretary of the Democratic Fusion Committee, in making public the forecast said it was based on reports covering every Assembly district in the city which had been received at the headquarters of the committee. According to Mr. MacBride, the reports indicate that the vote will be divided as follows:

John F. Hylan	314,000
Morris Hillquit	136,500
William M. Bennett	121,000
John Purroy Mitchel	114,500

"Judge Hylan will carry every borough in the city," said Mr. MacBride. "In my estimate nothing can happen between now and Election Day to affect the final result or materially change the figures. We have made a careful investigation in every borough, though it has not been a house to house canvass."

According to a further estimate of the vote by boroughs, Mayor Mitchel would get a bigger vote in Manhattan, Tammany's stronghold, than in any of the other boroughs. In Manhattan, according to the figures, Mayor Mitchel would run ahead of Bennett, while in Brooklyn and Queens he would run behind him. In the Bronx and Richmond Mayor Mitchel and Bennett would run neck and neck. Here are the figures by boroughs:

Manhattan.

Hylan	100,000
Hillquit	75,000
Mitchel	50,000
Bennett	30,000

Brooklyn.

Hylan	125,000
Bennett	60,000
Mitchel	40,000
Hillquit	25,000

Bronx.

Hylan	50,000
Hillquit	20,000
Mitchel	15,000
Bennett	15,000

Queens.

Hylan	30,000
Hillquit	15,000
Bennett	12,000
Mitchel	8,000

Richmond.

Hylan	9,000
Bennett	4,000
Mitchel	1,500
Hillquit	1,500

The estimate of the committee does not take into consideration the soldier vote, which it is estimated will aggregate something like 60,000 at Camp Upton, Camp Spartansburg, and "somewhere in France and England." It covers practically all of the registration in the city, and does not take into account that approximately 10 per cent. of voters who register either are prevented from voting or do not take the trouble to go to the polls on Election Day. Mr. MacBride said the volume of the soldier vote would about offset this defection.

The work of checking the Socialist trend, which the Hylan campaign managers profess to fear more than they fear Mitchel, has been left to Tammany Hall, and has been energetically under way for a week or more. In this process the Tiger has found it necessary not only to "cross the bridge" in the original sense of that political phrase which contemplated an incursion into Brooklyn, but literally all bridges. Every night a dozen or more automobiles, filled with open-air orators, are sent from the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street to harangue crowds in boroughs not within Tammany's own political bailiwick. These nightly expeditions reach even the remote suburban sections of the city, and the instructions of the Tammany "wrecking crews" are to so arrange their open-air speaking that the crowds may be diverted from the Socialist open-air campaigners and their meetings broken up.

At the headquarters of the Hillquit Campaign Committee, in the People's House, at 7 East Fifteenth Street, Secretary Usher Solomon of that Socialist State Committee, who is conducting the campaign in this city, said last night that the Socialists were well aware of what the "wrecking crews" were about, but that it did not worry them in the least.

"As the campaign enters upon the last two weeks," said Mr. Solomon, "reports we have received from all parts of the city Saturday night and today show that Mr. Hillquit's strength is increasing beyond our expectations. The swing to the Socialist candidates is gaining in momentum every day. We have received information that indicates an overwhelming rush to our ticket and our platform during the last two weeks of the campaign.

"We have learned that secret Tammany reports from the district leaders confirm our own reports that Mitchel and Bennett are hopelessly out of the race and that the fight is now for a straight-out, old-fashioned Tammany administration, with all that that implies, and the sort of an administration Hillquit and his fellow candidates could give this city. While Hylan, Bennett, and Mitchel are engaged in bespattering one another with exceedingly sticky mud, Hillquit is appealing to the voters frankly on the issues of the campaign and is getting a tremendous response from citizens of all classes."

The present week will see intensive campaigning of all the forces opposed to Mitchel. William M. Bennett, the Republican nominee, who, so far, has devoted more attention to Brooklyn than to any other borough, will make Manhattan his battleground. His first big rally will be at Cooper Union on Wednesday night. Before the week is over, it was predicted at Bennett headquarters in the Barthold Building last night, a number of Republican district leaders in this city would come over to Mr. Bennett. Some have already offered to open their clubhouses to him for meeting purposes.

In the meantime it is expected that the Republican district organization in the Twelfth Assembly District in Brooklyn, where United States Senator William M. Calder is the leader, will indorse Mr. Bennett's candidacy, at a meeting to be held this evening, even though Senator Calder is an out-and-out Mitchel man. John T. Rafferty, nominee for Register of Kings on the Mitchel Fusion as well as the Republican ticket, and a member of the Calder organization in Kings, has already come out for Bennett.

Preparations for carrying the Mayoralty fight down to the drafted men at Camp Upton this week are being made at the headquarters of the Democratic Fusion Committee. Senator James A. Foley, who represents the district of Charles F. Murphy at Albany, opened headquarters for Judge Hylan at Camp Upton on Saturday afternoon. Hylan headquarters have also been established at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg. These will be used for the distribution of campaign literature and for the organization of the drafted men by company units. Elaborate preparations are made by the Hylan campaign managers for a large corps of watchers for election day.

The soldier vote will be polled under military supervision. Men who have been sent across by the Secretary of State will act merely as custodians of the ballots after these have been polled. Under the new law governing the taking of the soldier and sailor vote, the Democratic and Republican State Committees both are entitled to have a representative present to watch the count. The Democratic State Committee sent a representative abroad several days ago. Congressman James S. Parker of Washington County sailed on an American steamship on Saturday for a European port on a similar mission for the Republican State organization.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Collegiate League for Hillquit, an association of college graduates, independent of any political party, had been organized for the purpose of aiding Hillquit propaganda among college men and students of municipal affairs. Among the organizers are J. A. H. Hopkins, former Chairman of the Progressive State Committee of New Jersey; Dr. Henry Neumann, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, whose husband is Republican National Committeeman from this State; Dr. James P. Warbasse, Professor Evans Clark, Mrs. John Martin, Mrs. Adele Lewisohn, Mrs. Nina Wilcox Putnam, Randolph Bourne, Darwin J. Meserole, B. W. Huebsch, Eugene Boissevain, James Oppenheim, and the Rev. Norman Thomas.

In an address sent out yesterday the league declares that the only hope to defeat Tammany lies in electing Hillquit, and that the vote for him, in addition, will be "a protest against anti-American policies no less of the Federal than the city administration."

SEE SWING TO MITCHEL.

Fusion Managers Admit Heavy Gains by Hillquit.

Indications are plentiful that the independent vote is swinging strongly to Mitchel, according to the Fusion managers, who will begin their final campaign drive today. They assert that confidential reports show Tammany strength rapidly waning, and that while Morris Hillquit is gaining more rapidly than any other candidate, the Mitchel swing is apparent all over the city.

"The week begins with an ever-increasing movement toward Mitchel," said Chairman Emory R. Buckner yesterday. "The independent voter holds the balance of power and will decide this election, and the independent voter is coming to Mitchel every day. Independent voters of the Republican organization, realizing that a vote for Bennett is a vote for Murphy, have repudiated Bennett and are supporting Mitchel. Independent voters of the regular Democratic organization are fleeing from Hylan to Mitchel."

Former Governor William Sulzer offered yesterday to debate the campaign issues with either Judge Hylan, William M. Bennett, or Morris Hillquit, or meet all three in a battle royal.

"Mayor Mitchel is gaining every day," said Mr. Sulzer. "Mr. Hylan is losing every day, and will come in, when the votes are counted, a poor third, with Bennett, like the Queen's yacht—nowhere. The mayoralty contest is resolving itself into a contest between Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Hillquit. There is no doubt that the Socialist candidate is going to poll a tremendous vote. Every experienced political observer can read the signs as clearly as I can read them."

The Public Welfare Committee, which is conducting an educational campaign regarding the work of the Fusion administration, made this announcement:

"The committee, on which are associated representative citizens appreciative of the great betterment reached in the Police, Fire, Corrections and other departments in the last four years, is nightly sending out through the city motor truck exhibits by means of which the citizen can visualize the work that has been accomplished. To assist and interpret this appeal to the eye, capable speakers accompany the trucks to explain what is shown and clinch the arguments for keeping this work in the constructive hands of Mayor Mitchel.

"The committee has 200 films, prepared by a leading motion picture company, with a view to lecture tours to the various institutions conducted by the city, depicting the daily lives of city dependents and the modern methods of treatment, also the work of the Police and Fire Departments.

"At present four trucks are showing selected reels nightly to crowds of interested spectators. There is a small band with each truck crew. Before the week is over, it is expected that eight or more will be in commission."

Mayor Mitchel is scheduled to speak at five meetings today. At 11:15 this morning he will address a meeting of Methodist clergymen at 150 Fifth Avenue. In the evening he will deliver four speeches, at the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, at 8:30; Sesqua Hall, 40 Union Street, Brooklyn, at 9:15; Prospect Hall, Prospect Avenue, near Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 9:30, and at Kismet Temple, Herkimer Street, near Nostrand Avenue, at 10:20.

John Kirkland Clark will be the principal speaker at a noonday meting to be held in the Jewelers-Fusion headquarters, 11 John Street. A noonday meeting of the Commercial Travelers and Business Men's Mitchel League will be held at 537 Broadway.

CITIZENS UNION SELECTIONS

Candidates for Assembly in All Boroughs Indorsed.

The Citizens Union has made public its indorsement of candidates for members of Assembly. Candidates are indorsed in nine of the twenty-three districts in New York County, six in the eight districts of the Bronx, six in Kings and two in Queens. Two candidates are indorsed for the vacancy in the State Senate to be filled from the Seventeenth District, New York County, as a result of the resignation of Ogden L. Mills. Of the Senatorial candidates the indorsement says:

COURTLANDT NICOLL, (Rep.)—As an Alderman, was a leader in clearing the way for a series of long-delayed reforms, in the Constitutional Convention of 1915 he served intelligently and helpfully.

SILAS BLAKE AXTELL, (Dem.)—Has never held an elective office. He is a student of government and has an excellent comprehension of pending problems. He would be of service in any legislative body.

These are the Assembly indorsements:

New York County.

NATHAN D. PERLMAN, (Rep.,) Sixth District—Has served three years, rendering service of constantly increasing value.

ABRAM ELLENBOGEN, (Rep.,) Seventh District—His four years of legislative experience, coupled with natural ability, makes him a very valuable member of the Assembly.

ABNER GREENBERG, (Rep.,) Eighth District—Served during the last session and quickly acquired a good conception of his duties. He has shown independence and deserves support.

ELIOT TUCKERMAN, (Rep.,) Tenth District—A man of mature judgment and excellent reputation. He should make a good legislator.

WILLIAM C. AMOS, (Rep.,) Eleventh District—Is thoroughly qualified for legislative office. Mr. Amos is a man of learning and wide experience in civic affairs.

SCHUYLER M. MEYER, (Rep.,) Fifteenth District—Has developed unusual initiative and ability. He took an active part the last session, making an enviable record.

HAROLD S. BUDNER, (Rep.,) Seventeenth District—Is a young attorney who has an excellent educational training and understands the pending legislative problems. He is the preferable candidate in this district.

HAROLD C. MITCHELL, (Rep.,) Twenty-first District—Is a useful member who has done much good work in the two sessions in which he has taken part.

SAMUEL W. TANNENBAUM, (Rep.,) Twenty-second District—Bears an excellent reputation in his district. He is intelligent and has a good grasp of legislative matters.

Bronx County.

EARL H. MILLER, (Dem.,) First District—The value of Assemblyman Miller's work has steadily increased and he is clearly entitled to indorsement for re-election.

ROBERT S. MULLEN, (Dem.,) Third District—Is a young lawyer of promise, with a keen insight into current problems. He should make a very good Assemblyman.

M. MALDWIN FERTIG, (Dem.,) Fourth District—Is one of the Assembly's most capable and independent members. He has been a forceful advocate of desirable measures and is the sort of representative needed.

WILLIAM S. EVANS, (Dem.,) Fifth District—Has maintained during another year his record for independent and intelligent action and should be continued in office.

JOSEPH V. McKEE., (Dem.) Seventh District—Has had valuable training as a teacher and public speaker. He seems the preferable candidate in this district.

JOHN G. O'REILLY, (Rep.,) Eighth District—Is an attorney of excellent reputation and sound views on important subjects he would be likely to consider as an Assemblyman.

Kings County.

JAMES H. CAULFIELD, JR., (Rep.,) Fifth District—Has been conscientious and alert in the discharge of his duties during his first term and merits continuance in office.

JOHN H. DONLAN, (Dem.,) Eleventh District—Has never held public office, but has followed the progress of governmental affairs and holds very definite and sound views concerning them.

WILLIAM T. SIMPSON, (Rep.,) Twelfth District—Four years' experience has developed natural ability and he has become a well equipped member.

MARSHALL SNYDER, (Rep.,) Eighteenth District—We find Mr. Snyder the preferable candidate because of the close study he has made of legislative matters and the sound judgment he has developed.

AUGUST C. FLAMMAN, (Rep.,) Twentieth District—During four sessions Assemblyman Flamman has rendered intelligent and valuable service.

WILFRED E. YOUKER, (Rep.,) Twenty-first District—His services in his first year in the Assembly became of immediate and substantial value. The district is fortunate in having the opportunity to continue him as its representative.

Queens County.

PETER A. LEININGER, (Dem.,) First District—Has been of service to his district outside the Legislature and his first year's record at Albany contained good features.

FRANK E. HOPKINS, (Rep.,) Fourth District—Possesses ability and is highly regarded in his district. With further experience, he should become a useful legislator.

The indorsements are based upon the recommendations of the union's City-wide Committee on Local Candidates.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK B/L NEW YORK

To Our Depositors and Friends

Wednesday, October 24, 1917, designated by the President as *LIBERTY DAY*, has been selected by the Irving National Bank as the Red Letter Day in its efforts to obtain subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan.

This bank will make loans on the 4% Government Bonds at the same rate of interest paid to you by the Government. Such loans will not interfere with any borrower's regular line of credit.

The attention of corporation officers is especially called to the advantage of investing undistributed profits of 1917, not employed in the business, in Second Liberty Loan Bonds. The tax on such profits is 10% and the yield on the bonds is 4%, so that corporations can make an investment in Government bonds to yield 14%.

For definite information on any point, telephone Barclay 7500 and ask for the Liberty Loan Department.

Help us to make Liberty Day our big day as well as yours.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

WOOLWORTH BUILDING - NEW YORK

236

We all want to help —*but HOW?*

By lending Uncle Sam some of the money he needs to keep the pot boiling.

"But," you may say, "I have already subscribed to the first Liberty Loan."

Friends, that isn't enough. Each of us will have to "buckle to" and make this new Loan a success. Pay for a Liberty Bond if you will out of your earnings—out of your savings, at the rate of a dollar or two a week.

You will have the best security in the world back of your money. The Government of the United States guarantees to pay you 4% a year on each Liberty Bond.

And don't forget this:

Germany is planning a popular loan right at this time. Are you and I going to let her beat us in raising money? Each of us can, if we *will*, cut down our expenses a dollar or two a week, and turn that good money into a good Liberty Loan.

Let us resolve to do it.

Put on the most selfish grounds, such weekly saving will prove good business personally. Every dollar put into a Liberty Loan is a dollar invested for old age. Furthermore, once you own a Liberty Bond you can sell it any time for cash. It is exactly as good as gold.

Take this matter home to yourself. Go to any bank. Just tell them you want to buy a Liberty Bond on the installment plan. Don't worry if you can only afford to buy a $50 or a $100 Bond. Any bank in the city will help you out and tell you what to do — without charge.

You owe this to your country. You owe it to yourself.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway

IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.

IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

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STERLING
SILVERWARE

THERE is no branch of the silversmithing art which we do not attempt and none which we do not adorn.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

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All the resources of our country—valued at more than 225 billions of dollars and growing at the rate of 45 billions a year—are security for the Liberty Loan. Many other facts and figures of interest to persons investing or thinking of investing in Liberty Bonds are contained in a booklet, "Our United States."

Call or write for this booklet, which gives busy men and women a quick survey of the wonderful resources of our country.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Downtown Office 16 Wall Street

Astor Trust Office 5th Ave. at 42nd St.

The office of the Company at Fifth Ave. and 42nd St. will be open every evening this week until nine o'clock for the sale of Liberty Bonds.

Figure Overcoats— At Moderate Figures

CONSIDERING yesterday's values and tomorrow's costs, these coats are the feature of the season.

★ ★

Oxfords and blacks—fitting the figure smartly without being prigishly form-fitting — they meet the greatest number of dress requirements.

★ ★

For morning — for business — for country wear — to slip over a cutaway or evening dress—for Sunday—always in good form.

And priced at $28.50!

Your Conscience Will Trouble You If You Don't Subscribe to the Liberty Loan

The same model, silk lined, for $35. They are sterling values and will be doubly appreciated if compared with what the market affords at these prices.

The "Dreadnaught" Wardrobe Trunk Is the Acme of Travel Comfort

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt
345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 30 Broad
775 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

Step Into any drug store, get a 25c package of Bell-ans, take six tablets dissolved in very hot water and see how quickly your Indigestion will be relieved.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
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THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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CRAIG SAYS ODORS BOTHERED REYNOLDS

Declares Removal of Garbage Plant to Staten Island Was for Ex-Senator's Benefit.

BARREN ISLAND CLEANED

Tammany's Candidate for Controller Says Deal Was Made to Improve Property at Rockaway.

What he declared to be new evidence that the removal of the garbage disposal plant to Staten Island was planned to benefit ex-Senator Reynolds and other real estate men who had already profited by other real estate deals with the city, was offered last night by Charles L. Craig, the Democratic candidate for Controller. He spoke at a dinner at the Harmonie Club, 10 East Sixteenth Street, given by B. F. Wollman in honor of Judge John F. Hylan.

Mr. Craig charged that ex-Senator Reynolds and others who were interested in such Rockaway Point property as they had retained after selling Seaside Park to the city found that they could not sell it at as high prices as they wished, because of odors wafted over from Barren Island, and that a scheme was hatched to kill two birds with one stone by deodorizing the Rockaway Point lots and by making a big profit in providing the new disposal plant for the city at Staten Island.

Mr. Craig quoted from newspaper accounts of hearings at Albany in regard to the proposed Staten Island plant to prove that William M. Greve, President of the Neponsit Realty Company, which has been accused of making a vast profit by trickery in connection with the Rockaway Point land transactions with the city, had admitted that the new garbage proposals were worth $10,000,000 to private interests. Arguing that the city would have to compensate these private interests, if they blocked the Staten Island plan, Mr. Creve said, according to the quotation:

"It (the City of New York) will have to pay us also what our profit would be for the period the contract is to run. This will total at the very smallest estimate $10,000,000. So it would seem that the city is right up against it if it lets the State run its affairs and abrogates our contracts, and there will be no way out of it. If the Legislature cancels the contract, the city will have to pay for it."

On Feb. 21, 1917, Mr. Greve "blurted out," according to Mr. Craig, the following statement at Albany, which was quoted in the newspapers:

"There is no veiled reason for giving up the Barren Island plant. We own great properties in the Jamaica Bay section. The Barren Island plant is old, and it impairs our property. Therefore, we want to give it up. The Staten Island plant will injure no man's property. That is the whole thing in a nutshell. Now the city can fight it out to suit itself. We can't lose either way."

Mr. Craig offered to bet that the clause in the garbage disposal contract which provided that it should be located on sites outside of the Borough of Manhattan and outside of the confines of Jamaica Bay had been inserted in the office of ex-Senator Reynolds, after the Corporation Counsel had passed on the document.

Mr. Craig asserted that the press and public scrutiny in general had been muzzled cleverly by the present administration by the employment of all "the professional and semi-professional critics of municipal government." He said that there had never been an administration which had so sedulously avoided publicity regarding all large and important transactions before the Board of Estimate. He said that burglary insurance companies had been forced to raise burglary insurance rates during this administration and that the organization of the insurance companies had reported a great increase of burglaries, particularly of business firms, while Arthur Woods has been Police Commissioner.

"But have you read about this in the newspapers?" he asked. "Very little or nothing. If the critics had been freehanded and not all employed by the administration, if the press had not been lined up in favor of the administration, do you think that a fact so important to the welfare of the community as the great increase in burglaries would have escaped notice? Do you think that a police administration with such a record would under other conditions be lauded openly by administration supporters?"

Judge Hylan spoke briefly, saying that he wanted the co-operation of business men, if elected. Sheriff Smith, District Attorney Swann, and other candidates spoke.

SWANN ANSWERS MITCHEL.

Not Authority for Statement That Hylan Acted for Goslin.

District Attorney Swann last night sent the following letter to Mayor Mitchel:

Oct. 21, 1917.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel,

Sir: This morning's (Sunday) papers quote you as citing me as an authority for your statement that Judge Hylan acted as attorney for one Goslin about fourteen years ago, when he was a practicing lawyer. I have no knowledge or information of such matters except as I read it in The New York World and I have since learned that The World's statement is incorrect.

I exhibited a list of reputable and prominent members of the bar who had been retained by Goslin to act as his attorney in many instances appearing in the public records. In fact, he seems to have always retained reputable lawyers to act for him. Very truly, EDWARD SWANN.

William M. Greve named by District Attorney Swann as a member of the party of "Jolly Vagabonds," said yesterday that Mr. Swann told an untruth, and that he, Mr. Greve, did not participate in any expedition to Europe with Mr. Mitchel and Senator Reynolds.

"Mr. Swann said I went to Europe with Mayor Mitchel and ex-Senator Reynolds," Mr. Greve declared. "That is an absolute falsehood."

GRASS FIRE AT CAMP MILLS.

Military Police and Local Firemen Called to Fight Blaze.

CAMP MILLS, MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 21.—A general fire call was sounded in the camp of the Texas supply train and other units of the Rainbow division here today when fire was discovered near the tents of the Third Foreign Detachment of the Signal Corps in the aviation field.

Military police and detachments of volunteer firemen from Westbury and Hempstead fought the fire in the dry grass, and prevented it from reaching an inn and other camps near by. After the firemen had left the grass caught fire again from a smoldering rope, but the military police put it out quickly. The damage was slight, but the military authorities are investigating. No tent or equipment was lost.

MURPHY THE ISSUE, MAYOR DECLARES

Continued from Page 1.

erence to Judge Hylan's conduct as a magistrate in the statement that 'it is useless for the police to do their duty only to be thwarted by ignorant or dishonest judicial rulings.'

"It was inevitable that after Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy saw their candidate's past exposed they should endeavor to muddy the waters by fantastic attacks upon me. The length to which they are willing to proceed is illustrated by Judge Swann's attempt to portray me as visiting Europe in company with a riotous party, when, as a matter of fact, Judge Swann knows that I went to Europe with Mrs. Mitchel and did not see any of the people he mentions during my stay there.

"The only place that personalities have in this campaign is to show the fitness or unfitness of a candidate to occupy the post of Mayor. That post I have occupied for four years. My fitness for Mayor is a matter which the public is able to decide from its own experience. Murphy and Hearst now ask the public to reject the administration they have had for a return to Murphy government under John F. Hylan, the measure of whose fitness is found in the recent exposures of his personal and professional past."

NICKEL FARE MITCHEL LIMIT.

Tells Synagogue Forum Transfers Shall Not Be Charged For.

Mayor Mitchel last night defended his administration at the forum of the Free Synagogue, 36 West Sixty-eighth Street, going into detail with regard to the work of the various departments in the last four years, and reiterated the charge that the three moral issues of the campaign were Murphy, Hylan, and Hearst. The bulk of his audience appeared to be with him from the start, though rather distrustful of the Gary schools, and they cheered loudly his declaration that "Mr. Hearst would probably be supporting me tonight, instead of lying about me, if I had consented to do all the things he wanted me to do while I have been in office."

Walter S. Hellmorn, Chairman of the meeting, read from a weekly magazine the query, "Has Mayor Mitchel governed the city in the interest of the rich?" and asked the Mayor if he could make his speech in line with the answer to that question. Mr. Mitchel began with an appeal to the testimony of Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, who was not present. "I believe," he said, "that if your pastor were here he would be able to cite to you from his own experience and recollection evidence contrary to the view that this administration has been conducted in the interests of big business and the rich.

"The great moral issue," the Mayor continued, "is in the contrast between the government which Murphy means and has always given the city, and a government conceived in honesty and dedicated to the service of the people." Then he went over various phases of the work of the administration, beginning with the conciliation of the cloakmakers' strikes. "Today," he said, "the Manufacturers' Association of Cloakmakers have organized a league for the support of the candidacy of Judge Hylan in protest against the activity of the Mayor in securing a just and fair consideration of the grievances of the men in that case."

He told how, in the street car strike of last year, he had refused to put policemen on the cars "to club the strikers into subjection, the old Tammany method of dealing with the strike," and said that because he insisted that he would protect peaceful picketers as well as protect property against the strikers he had been threatened with an appeal to the Governor. Reduction of rates of public service corporations were taken up, and the Mayor said: "We protested against the application of the street railways for an increase of fare and for a charge for transfers. The increase will never be granted in this city and my administration will fight any such proposition wherever it appears." The work of the Fire Prevention Bureau and the Department of Licenses in safeguarding workers was another point which the Mayor emphasized in defending the administration against the charge of being operated in the interest of the rich and against the wage earner.

HILLQUIT HAS WAR THEORY.

Says Germans Would Have Risen Against Kaiser Had We Kept Out.

The Hohenzollern dynasty would have been overthrown several months ago by the German people if the United States had not entered the war, said Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, last night before 200 east side citizens assembled in the Friends Meeting House, 144 East Twentieth Street.

"Before the United States entered the war the German people were very much in revolt against their rulers," he said. "My own belief is the Kaiser and the Junker Party thought they could save their dynasty by diverting the people's mind to dangers abroad. With the democratic example of Russia and the suffering of the German people themselves, the German nation would have risen against the Kaiser but for our interference. The Germans hate the Kaiser as much as we do. In making our campaign against the continuance of the war, we Socialists are really performing a patriotic service."

Hillquit denounced recent police invasion of Socialist meetings, suppression of foreign language periodicals which attacked the Administration, and the search of private houses by Secret Service men as acts as autocratic as those of a Czar of Russia. Asked by a heckler how he would handle a street car strike if Mayor, Mr. Hillquit answered that he would make the police protect the strikers, even when the latter were picketing.

"The police shouldn't be obliged to act merely as scab-protectors, as they are generally obliged to do. It is an insult to the police to make them do this," Mr. Hillquit said.

LONDON DISCUSSES WAR.

Socialists Fail to Applaud When He Demands Belgium's Restoration.

Congressman Meyer London addressed a crowd of 2,000 Socialists who jammed the Park View Palace, Fifth Avenue and 110th Street, yesterday afternoon after a similar number had been unable to obtain admission. About 1,500 were accommodated on a lower floor and Mr. London addressed the overflow gathering afterward. In the course of his speech Congressman London said:

"Socialists cannot afford to see the war ended until Belgium has been restored, until every German soldier has been removed from the revolutionary territory of revolutionary France, the France that the world loves, the France that gave the world a revolution, that gave the world the cry of liberty, equality, and fraternity; the France that gave the world the 'Marseillaise.'"

Socialists, Mr. London asserted, could not declare that they were indifferent to the outcome of the war. At first the Socialists hoped the war would end in a draw, he said, so that the people of the nations might turn on their rulers, but he contended that that position has changed, and Socialists today could not afford to see the war end until Belgium had been restored.

"The war cannot end until every inch of territory occupied in 1914 has been restored and returned," he said. "The war cannot end until some basis has been found whereby a recurrence of the tragedy would be impossible."

"Let us be plain, clean, and honest about it," continued Mr. London. "We do not want the Socialist vote to be interpreted as a vote for the Kaiser gang. But we want very Socialist to have the courage to speak the truth no matter at what cost."

Although the Socialist Congressman received rousing applause at the beginning and end of his address, there was no applause attendant on his war utterances. Most of the applause followed his denunciation of capitalists, and his reference to the local campaign, where he said the voters had to choose whether they would be "hit over the head by a lantern-jawed Tammany Hall bum or by a clean young man representing Wall Street's interests, armed with a club wrapped in silk."

The war references in London's speech were received with mutterings by several young men in the rear, one of whom remarked audibly that the speaker "ought to be read out of the party like Charles Edward Russell."

August Claessens, Socialist candidate for Assembly in the Seventeenth District, who followed Mr. London, said he agreed with him in the view that the increase in the Socialist vote would not "push back the hand of the draft, but he felt that the "forces of reaction which are trying to make the country safe for hypocrisy" would be stopped only by one power, an increase in the Socialist vote.

"Many of us disagree with Mr. London," said Mr. Claessens, "but he has a right to his personal opinion. He gave vent to certain sentiments that were not socialistic, but they were his, and I want to say that he has a perfect right to say what he likes, for no Socialist is controlled by the organization."

MUST BEAT MURPHY, MORGENTHAU SAYS

Ex-Ambassador Comes Out for Mitchel at This Time of Danger.

LIKENS TIGER TO KAISER

Fears Tammany, If It Gets Grip on City, Will Hamper National Government.

Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, who spoke last night at a meeting of 1,500 persons at Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway, asked himself the question, "Why am I, a Democrat, in favor of the election of Mayor Mitchel?" and then replied:

"Because the tiger is trying to regain control of the municipal Government. Tammany Hall is like the Kaiser, and if once the tiger does get back into power again the Tammany bosses and other bosses will combine and make an effort to get control of the National Government."

Mr. Morgenthau said that the fight this election was not between Mayor Mitchel and Judge Hylan, but between Mayor Mitchel and Morris Hillquit. He urged that it was the duty of Jews as patriots to vote for Mayor Mitchel. The former Ambassador attacked the stand taken by the Socialist Party and its leaders on the war, and asserted that "President Wilson is the greatest Socialist in the world today."

"I have had the unusual opportunity of witnessing this titantic world struggle. I saw what was going on in the German Embassy in Constantinople and witnessed all of the intrigues of Germany in trying to bring Turkey into the struggle. I know that the present war was not an accident, but was premeditated long before the first outbreak—it had been planned and schemed decades before.

"It began with the displacement of Bismarck by the Kaiser, who was not satisfied with having Prussia one of the six great world powers, because he wanted it to be the master power. There was involved in his mind a scheme to master the world. He had twenty-three lines of railroads ready to send troops from the Russian front to France. His navy was ready and the submarines prepared.

"At the famous meeting in Potsdam, when all was in readiness for war, the only ones to hesitate were the financiers. They asked for time in which to sell securities and make loans. From that day on war was determined upon. Every part for war was ready and every man waited for the pushing of the button that was to set the big war machine in readiness to roll upon the world.

He told of what he had seen when he visited devastated France. He told of the spirit of the French and English troops who stood ready to sacrifice their lives.

Before the war, in Constantinople, he said, he had received complaints that our sailors had been insulted and threatened by German officers. He went to the German Ambassador and told him the next officer that insulted one of our sailors would receive a thrashing. From that time the insults from the German officers ceased.

This struggle in the world and in New York, he said, is to stamp out absolutism and autocracy.

JUSTICE ORDWAY INDORSED.

Bar Association Committee Recommends That He Be Re-elected.

The Committee on Judiciary of the Bar Association of New York City has indorsed the candidacy of Justice Samuel H. Ordway for re-election. While praising Judge John V. McAvoy, Tammany candidate for Supreme Court Justice, it concludes that his discourtesy to members of the bar is justification for withholding its indorsement. After stating that Justice Ordway as Civil Service Commissioner and Assistant District Attorney has been shown to be "unusually able," the report says:

"In his professional career Justice Ordway had long shown unmistakable fitness and qualifications for important judicial office, and in 1906 the judiciary nominators, representing over 2,500 members of the Bar of the City of New York, nominated Mr. Ordway as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. In the judgment of your committee Justice Ordway has shown himself to be eminently qualified for the high office of Justice of the Supreme Court, and it therefore recommends that his candidacy be approved and indorsed by the association."

PENROSE LEADS REPUBLICAN REVOLT

Denounces Party Lawlessness at Primary and Declares for Town Meeting Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 21.—Senator Penrose, in a statement issued tonight, denounces the recent Fifth Ward primary lawlessness and the part taken in it by the Republican city administration and declares for the town meeting independent candidates for City Councils.

"The irrefutable evidence," says the Senator in his statement, "shows that this crime was committed under the guidance and protection of officers of the municipality. Thus the sworn guardians of the lives and liberty of the people became instead the protectors of hired murderers.

"The Fifth Ward for days was like a Mexican city in the hands of brutal bandits. The police force was deliberately degraded into participation in the lawlessness. The honest and decent members of that force, in all parts of the city, are unjustly disgraced by the Fifth Ward butchery. The only way to redress the wrong done to the reputable policemen of the city (and they comprise a large majority of the force) is to repudiate and punish the faithless leaders under whose control the deadly deeds were done. Justice is not properly administered when it falls only upon the agents and not the leaders of crime.

"And it must not be overlooked that the assaults and police interference in the Fifth Ward are only an example of similar occurrences in nearly every ward in the city at the time of the recent primary. Wherever needed, brutal policemen were employed with the sanction and under the direction of official authorities, and the employes of the several departments were driven to the basest methods to coerce, control and obstruct the electors.

"The purpose of the conspiracy to commit murder had especially in view the securing a two-thirds vote in Select and Common Councils, to furnish a complete control over appropriations. Prompt action must be taken to curb this maladministration by the election of Councilmen who will halt its wasteful and destructive course before the city, the citizens, and the street railway passengers become hopelessly engulfed in the mire which menaces them.

"This can be done by the election of the Town Meeting (independent) candidates and by the defeat of contractor-controlled candidates for City Councils. For the good name of Philadelphia and for the honor of the Republican Party I earnestly hope to see the contractor candidates overwhelmed by defeat at the polls."

Senator Penrose advises the Republicans of Philadelphia that they "are not bound by any tie or obligation to support the county and ward tickets technically styled 'Republican' at the approaching election."

The Town Meeting Party was organized at a recent mass meeting held to protest against the Republican factional row in the Fifth Ward, which culminated in the killing of a policeman by New York gunmen on primary election day, Sept. 19. Mayor Smith and eight others, after a hearing which lasted two weeks, were held in heavy bail on charges of conspiracy to commit murder, in connection with the case.

UPHOLD ROCKEFELLER PLAN

Colorado Board Decides Against Miners—Hints of a Strike.

DENVER, Oct. 21.—After two months' investigation of the workings of the so-called Rockefeller plan, which governs relations between employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and its officials, the Colorado Industrial Commission has decided that objection to it on the part of union coal miners would not be sufficient ground for striking. Last Summer the miners served notice on the Industrial Commission of their intention to go on strike this Fall because the Rockefeller plan did not recognize union men as such upon the Grievance Committee provided for in the plan. Miners as employes, however, are represented on the Grievance Committee.

The State Industrial Commission was brought into the controversy through the terms of a State law which provides that labor unions must notify the commission of their intention to go on strike and the reasons for the proposed strike a sufficient time in advance to permit investigation by the State body.

Whether the report upholding the Rockefeller plan will affect the labor situation was uncertain, officials of the United Mine Workers of America said tonight.

John McLennan, district member of the International Board, said that union officials were opposed to any drastic action by the men, but that there was much dissatisfaction among union miners, and that the men might vote to go on strike against the advice of their officers.

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Ransom—"a square man of the Lincoln type"

Ransom—or Swann?

Some men just go about their work, in public as in private business, without any press bureau or brass band. They are unwilling to do injustice to any man for the sake of personal glorification.

William L. Ransom is that kind of a man. He has done valiant service for the public in a big way. He has shown a remarkable ability to make legal machinery yield real justice.

He accomplished big reforms in the City Court; for example, changes in calendar practice so as to secure prompt trials.

Oscar S. Straus, who as Chairman of the Public Service Commission sees Ransom's work day by day, says:

"Judge Ransom will go to the District Attorney's office splendidly equipped by experience, character and ability, and I know that he will give just the same kind of energetic, open-minded public service there as here, and put that office on a high plane of independence, humanity and aloofness from politics. He has the kind of vision and broad-mindedness which the office needs; he will make it genuinely devoted to the defense of human rights."

Men like Charles E. Hughes, David Leventritt, Wm. C. Breed, Timothy Healy, Adolph Lewisohn and Charles C. Burlingham joined recently in saying:

"Judge Ransom was selected on his record, which through ten years at the Bar of this City has proved him able, fair, independent, energetic—a public servant above fear and above reproach."

Ransom has fought and won brilliant battles for the public—the Interborough 'coal shortage' inquiry, the two-cent transfer cases, the New York Edison rate reduction, the hearings as to the quality and prices of gas, the B. R. T. car order case, and the like.

No man who inquires fully as to his record will escape the conclusion that he is the best man named for the place.

He does not look upon the District Attorney's office as a refuge for political cripples or an annex of Murphy's clubs.

He would end Swann's misrule and make the office a great human instrumentality for justice.

He will tackle the big problems of this office in the same fair, patient, thorough way in which he has been dealing with men and their difficulties all his life.

New York County should rally to the opportunity of electing a man of Ransom's rugged common sense and constructive qualities.

Ransom must be elected, or Swann and his staff will stay in office.

A vote cast against Ransom is a vote to re-elect Swann.

How to Vote the Fusion Ticket

To vote for Mitchel and the entire Fusion Ticket, put a cross (X) alongside every Bull's Eye on the ballot. *Don't rub out* or otherwise erase your ballot. If you make a mistake, return your ballot and ask for a new one. *You are entitled to it.*

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Give *Mitchel* a clean, fearless, independent District Attorney who will work with all the public authorities to make New York a better place to live in.

Fusion Committee of 1917
W. H. CHILDS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

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Prendergast. *for Comptroller*
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There is a knack to making an overcoat of this sort that seems to be a peculiar gift of a few tailors in Regent Street, London. From these tailors we are constantly in receipt of original English model overcoats, together with the proper fabrics for making De Pinna replicas.

Young Men's Overcoats—English belted and slip-on models in tweeds and cheviots—$25 to $60.

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GREAT ARMADA USED BY GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

the slightly ascending coast that as yet seems tranquilly asleep.

Firing Begins.

"Suddenly an explosion breaks the dead silence. At last the battery of Hundsorts has caught sight of us.

"It depends on minutes, even seconds, whether our first landing forces that are already chasing towards shore, will reach there without having to face the machine-gun fire of the enemy.

"Way behind our battleships suddenly seem to burst into fire. They are giving the Russians the first broadside. With a roar of thunder rolling over the waves they greet Oesel.

"Our little Corsika has slowed down to half speed. We are to follow the advance guard.

Transport Hits a Mine.

"Smilingly the ship's Captain surveys the situation from the bridge. He is well contented. Has he not brought his valuable freight of 1,200 men safely into the bay? He calls to us: 'Everything goes splendidly. Look at our torpedo boats perambulating in front of the enemy as if each was trying to secure the best anchorage for itself.'

"Just then something dealt our trembling ship a gigantic blow from below that seemed to lift her bodily out of the sea. There was no loud noise, nothing but a dull subterranean rumble.

"It was not even noticed by the other ships in the immediate vicinity, but the 1,200 men who did not know but what the next second would see their bodies blown to the sky will never forget this rumbling noise as long as they live.

"'It's a mine,' said the Captain. That blow had swept hundreds of men off their feet. Some lay sprawling on the decks. Others clung to the railings and ropes. From all the ports emerge men in haste.

"The shock has hurled coal from the bunkers into the steerage and driven the men still there on deck. Firemen and stokers, their faces wet and blackened from the sweat and smoke, appear on the companion way. Behind them are clouds of sizzling steam.

"'Keep quiet, men.' Nobody knew whose voice it was that thus made itself heard above the chaos of noise caused by the breaking of woodwork, the clang of metal in the engine room, and men calling to each other. But everybody kept quiet.

"Each man kept to his place and, drawing his lifebelt a bit tighter, watched the ship sinking deeper and deeper. It was not the first time these men had looked death in the face. There are probably not more than 200 men aboard who can swim any length, but there is no crowding to the boats. Everybody remains where the shock caught him. Only the eyes of the men glance wistfully to the east and the west to see if anybody hastens to the rescue.

"While the water rises, and clouds of steam escape from the engine room, the enemy has realized the danger of the situation and is raining shot in our direction.

"Behind us our battleships are keeping up a fierce bombardment of the enemy's batteries. Screaming shells fly over our heads. Waterplanes are screwing themselves up into the sky to drop death on the hostile fleet, and the first boats, containing our landing forces, have made the shore.

"You can see our men, with firearms held high over head, jump into the water that still reaches breast high. You can hear their 'hurrah' as they advance on the sandy shire, driving the Russians from their first lines on to the batteries.

"We, however, are sinking still deeper. 'We shall soon have to swim,' say the men.

Rescue Boats Arrive.

"But the signals on our masts and the red fireballs didn't remain unobserved. Two torpedo boats race toward us at full speed.

"The Captain hails them from the bridge with a foghorn: 'The ship is sinking rapidly. The boilers may explode any minute.'

"Already those slick torpedo boats are rocking against our sinking ship, one near the stern, the other at the bow.

"None of our men has lost or forgotten his guns and equipment. They leave the sinking ship as if nothing had happened. The torpedo boats are soon filled. They leave, but others take their places immediately. All the men are saved, the Captain being the last to leave the ship.

"The ship has now settled in the soft mud, water just wetting the deck.

"We were the last of the landing forces to reach the shore, the landing of the whole expedition having been accomplished without loss of a man. The first batteries taken, we proceeded on our march into the interior of the island."

Russian Riga Fleet Escapes.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.—The Russians have succeeded in getting all their ships except observation elements out of Moon Sound without losses and in perfect order, according to a communication issued by the Marine Department.

The bulletin says that Oesel and Moon Islands have passed into the hands of the Germans, but that the military operations on Dagö Island are being hampered by topographical conditions, notably the marshy ground.

BLIND IN LEFT EYE, ROOSEVELT ADMITS

Continued from Page 1.

I was President I used to box with one of my aids, a young Captain in the artillery. One day he cross-countered me and broke a blood vessel in my left eye. I don't know whether this is known, but I never have been able to see out of that eye since. I thought that as only one good eye was left me I would not box any longer."

"Is there any especial significance in the presence of Mayor Mitchel here?" asked a reporter.

"No," he answered. "I am going to make certain speeches for him."

Replying to other questions, Colonel Roosevelt said he had done "a certain amount of writing" while at the health farm, and that he would return to Oyster Bay in a day or two. He also told the reporters jokingly that after he had become a "cub reporter" on The Kansas City Star he received a cablegram from the American correspondents with Pershing's army "welcoming" him.

Colonel Roosevelt assured the newspaper men there was no military significance in his training stunts.

"I'm going home to live as quietly as I can," he said.

In a very important offering—Monday and Tuesday

Women's Fashionable Winter Coats at $48

$35 $48

An exact reproduction of one of the most charming models received from Paris, accentuated with large shawl collar and deep cuffs of Nutria. Tailored with rare skill throughout in Wool Velour of the highest grade, lined with Peau de Cygne and well interlined. Obtainable in Blue, Plum, Taupe and Brown.

Women's Coats of Wool Velour at $35

As dressy as it is practical, originally styled by one of America's foremost designers. Belted in snappy military effects, buttoning straight up in front—*illustrated*. Large adjustable collar and cuffs are of Nutria. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne. Colors: Amethyst, Green, Grey, African Brown, Navy Blue and Taupe.

Swagger Coats for All Occasions at $29.50

Seldom have we presented coats such as these at this price. The models cover almost every style prevailing and the materials include Pom Pom, Wool Velour, Cheviots and Kerseys. Collars may be had in Natural Raccoon, Coney or "Seal." All colors, and sizes 34 to 44.

Belted and Semi-Belted Coats at $25

Burella Cloth, Kersey and Wool Velour are the materials, trimmed with Coney or self material. Half or fully lined with Silk, and to be had in all wanted colors.

These are but a few of the many splendid values offered in the Saks Coat Department.

Monday and Tuesday on the Second Floor

Boys' Winter Wash Suits, Special at $2

These are all in very attractive and exclusive Saks' models, tailored in serviceable wash fabrics that will launder to the satisfaction of the most particular mother. Combination effects, stripings, plain colors, and white are well represented in each model. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

The Saks Corset Department Will Feature This Week

New Modart Front-Lace Corsets

Modart Front-lace Corsets are superior to any other front-lace corsets made. Their comfort, strength, lightness, and style appeal to the most critical. The new models are to be had in a most complete assortment of the finest materials at $3.75 to $16.50.

For Monday and Tuesday Only

New Modart Corsets, Special $5.50

of Plain or Fancy Broche, or Coutil. All sizes.

Fur Coats and Sets in Individual Models

Have been singled out for specialization in our Fur Department today. The following items show to a limited extent the remarkable values now awaiting your selection.

Hudson Seal, Kolinsky collar, $345.00

Hudson Seal Coats in effective 45 in. model with cape collar and cuffs..... $125

Hudson Seal Coats with Skunk cape collar, cuffs and border, displaying the new sash belt; 45 inches long. $245

Hudson Seal Coat with Kolinsky-dyed Jap. Mink collar and cuffs..... $137.50

Smart Nutria Coats in several very attractive models. Remarkably priced, $145 to $225

Hudson Seal Coats in new 45 inch model with Kolinsky collar and cuffs..... $195

Fox Sets, in Taupe or Poiret, made of unusually fine skins..... $85.00

Beaver Cape Collars—very fashionable..... $42.50

Muffs of Beaver to match..... $25.00

Exquisite Hudson Seal Scarfs..... $37.50

Hudson Seal Muffs to match..... $12.50

Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Dyed Muskrat

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Two Special Offerings in

Women's Smart Winter Suits

At $29.50

Tailored, dressy and sport models, tracing the figure snugly or semi-fitted. Some with the three-quarter and others with the medium length coat. All new and decidedly individual. Tailored in Chiffon Broadcloth, Velour, Twills, Gabardine, Silvertone, Homespuns, Heather Mixtures, Oxford Cloth, and Jersey. All lined with silk and interlined. Sizes 34 to 44.

At $39.50

A wonderful collection of suits in models that are exact duplicates of their expensive originals. Coats in all lengths, straight line and flare, beautifully trimmed with Hudson Seal, Nutria, Skunk-Opossum, Ringtail, or Mole Coney. The materials include Twill Back Velveteen, Chiffon Broadcloth, Silvertone, Suede Cloth, Duvet de Laine, and Oxford Cloth. Sizes 34 to 44.

Modish Tailored Suits at $39.50

One model *illustrated*. All have been tailored specially for the woman who needs sizes 40½ to 52½. They are youthful in line, showing tight-fitting shoulders and many new features in pockets and collars. They are without an equal at this special price.

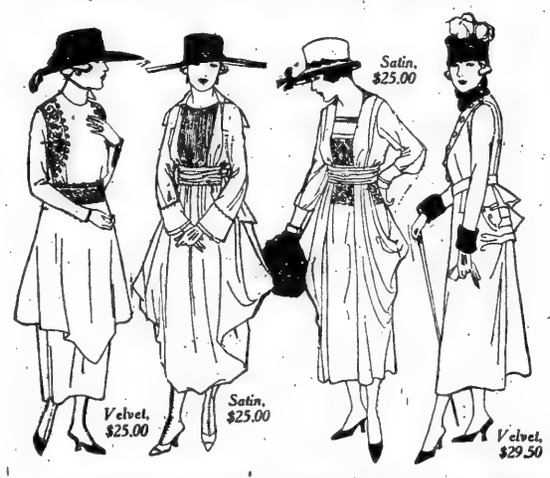
Obtainable in a splendid selection of materials and in all the most fashionable colorings. Each suit lined with silk and warmly interlined.

Fourth Floor.

Women's New Velveteen Dresses

—The Fad of the Moment—

Monday at $25 and $29.50



Two models *illustrated*. Made of the finest quality fast-pile Velveteen that will not pick out or wear threadbare. One model has bodice and belt tastefully embroidered with gold thread, and tunic skirt. The other is a stunning tailored frock with close-fitting shoulders and sleeves. The colors: Navy Blue, Plum, Beetroot, Taupe, and Black. Sizes 34 to 44. The values are most unusual, especially considering the high cost of Velveteen.

We Have Also Arranged a Special

Sale of Colored Satin and Georgette Crepe Dresses at $25

Ideal for informal calling, and theatre wear. Straight line and draped silhouette dresses, of good quality Satin, with embroidered waist and sleeves of Georgette Crepe, and in all Satin, trimmed with Soutache Embroidery or hand-embroidery. To be had in Pearl Grey, Wistaria, Beige, Taupe, Copenhagen Blue, Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Most Remarkable Values in

Women's Fashionable Kidskin Boots, Special at $7.25

All kidskin boots, made over the very newest and smartest Winter lasts—slender, graceful, and perfect fitting. They were never intended to retail at such low cost, which fact is strongly emphasized by the careful manner in which each pair has been made and finished. The colors comprise:

Seal Brown, Beaver

Brown, Slate Grey

The most fashionable shades for present wear. Sizes in each model from 2 to 8, and widths AA to D, each pair having the very modish Cuban heels and welted soles.

Beautiful Hand-Beaded Italian Bags at $6.50

In Extra Sizes

New in design, and most exquisite in their harmonious colorings, these bags reflect the skill of some of Europe's most skilful craftsmen.

The model *illustrated* gives but a faint idea of their rare beauty, for their wonderful colorings can only be visualized and appreciated by those who see them.

Smart Afternoon Frocks for Misses Special at $29.50

In youthful straight-line-tunic and Blouse models, exhibiting a quality of workmanship in their finish seldom seen in frocks at this price. Made of Twill-back Velveteen, or fine quality Serge, with Broadcloth or Satin collars and trimming of Silk Braid. Colors: Beetroot, Green, Brown, Navy, Taupe, and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Copy of a "Jenny" model *illustrated*.

Winter Coats for Misses at $25

Coats new in line, and of a quality throughout that will set a new standard in coats at $25. Developed in Wool Velour, Cheviots, and Wool Mixtures, with luxurious collars of Kit Coney, Nutria, Plush, or "Kerami." All fashionable colors and sizes 14 to 18 years.

The Saks Blouse Dept. Features Today

Fashionable Georgette Crepe Blouses at $5

Illustrated at left. A wonderful reproduction of a high-priced imported blouse. Made of Georgette Crepe, with vest of Satin, and finished with Satin-covered buttons. We do not expect to be able to duplicate this value.

At $2—Charming Batiste Blouses, with large Pique collar, showing hand-worked buttonhole. Pocket and cuffs are finished with Pique trimming.

At $3.95—Dainty Crepe de Chine blouses with embroidered fronts. Collar is hemstitched and embroidered to match. Remarkable values.

At $3—Several attractive models in pretty Net Blouses, with the new underbodices. Also splendid values in Crepe de Chine tailored blouses, and many others in Striped Satins and Taffetas in the wanted street shades.

You have only SIX MORE DAYS in which to

Help Make the Second Liberty Loan a Success

¶ If you were in a strange land and needed help you would call on "Uncle Sam" for help—*You'd get it.*

¶ If your rights were being violated by a foreign power, you would look to Uncle Sam for protection—*You'd get it.*

¶ In other words, you enjoy, and want all the privileges that the protection of Old Glory affords. You feel justly entitled to it.

¶ Then why not do your share in helping to *preserve our freedom* by investing in Liberty Bonds of the Second Liberty Loan?

Subscriptions now being received at Saks & Co.'s Bond Booth, Main Floor.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Thanks—That's Good News

Who wouldn't welcome the information that he can get smart, up-to-the-minute, well tailored clothes at savings which he can apply to the purchase of equally smart haberdashery, etc.?

Men's Suits At $24.75

Extreme and conservative styles—as well as all the style-gradations in-between. Well tailored of all wool fabrics in a way that gives them an appearance far better than you might think you can get at the price.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Crayonette Proofed

Overcoats For Chauffeurs

Equally serviceable in rainy and dry weather, in two desirable models, one with convertible collar, the other with military collar, button-to-neck style. Well tailored of all wool fabrics, quarter lined, one piece belt in back, no buttons to pull off. Gray Serge, $24.74. Satin Finish or Worsted Gray Whipcord, $29.75.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Some New Cravats At 68c.

They look as though they might cost more—and would in other stores. Persian and scroll patterns in undertoned figures on rich grounds. All made in large flowing, open end shapes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's All Wool Worsted Trousers at $4.75

Well tailored of excellent materials, in black, white and gray striped effects. Other Trousers, $3.96 to $8.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

French Books For Soldiers

"Over there" they speak a different tongue than we do. If you are going over you will want to know French too. We have an assortment of French Conversation Books, some of them specially prepared for fighting men—all at prices less than elsewhere.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Conveniences

At the Public Service Bureau you can purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys, send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail or parcels.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Only 5 more days to buy your Liberty Bonds.

BOARD ANNOUNCES ENLARGED EMBARGO

Many Commodities Added to Conservation List and Their Export Practically Forbidden.

ARTICLES TO BE LICENSED

Full Revised Lists as Officially Issued—Conditions of Shipment Under New Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The War Trade Board has prepared a comprehensive statement concerning the restrictions placed on the export of American commodities. It puts before the exporters of the country a complete index of articles on the conservation list and therefore practically prohibited from export, and conditions on which other commodities may be sent to the allies of America and neutral countries.

Under a late ruling several commodities are added to the conservation list, among them brass, chrome steel, copper, manganese and wool. Here is the conservation list, complete to date, including the commodities which it has heretofore been found necessary to conserve, as well as the commodities now added to the list, the latter being indicated by asterisks:

Conservation List Complete.

Acetone.
Alcohol.
Aluminium.
Ammonia salts.
*Amorphous phosphorus.
Ammonia nitrate.
Anhydrous ammonia.
Animal fats.
Arsenate of lead.
Arsenate of soda.
*Babbit metal and other antifriction metals.
*Bichromate of Potash.
*Bismuth salts.
*Boring machines, horisontal.
*Boring mills, vertical, all sizes.
*Brass, articles of.
*Bronze, articles of, (unless containing less than 10 per cent. copper.)
Boiler tubes, (iron and steel.)
Boring mills, vertical, 42 inch and larger.
Butter.
*Cable, (copper or insulated.)
Carbolic acid, (phenol.)
Castor oil and castor beans.
*Caustic potash.
*Caustic soda.
*China wood oil.
Chrome nickel steel.
*Chrome steel.
*Chromium, ore, any metal, ferro-alloy of chemical extracted therefrom.
*Cobalt, ore, any metal, ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
*Copper, ore, any metal, ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom unless less than 10 per cent. of copper.
Cotton linters.
Cottonseed oil.
*Crucibles.
Cyanide of sodium.
*Diamonds, (industrial.)
*Drill presses, except sensitive.
*Drilling machines, radial.
*Ferro-chrome.
*Ferro-cobalt.
*Ferro-molybdenum.
Ferro-manganese.
*Ferro-nickel.
Ferro-silicon.
*Ferro-tungsten.
*Ferro-vanadium.
*Flannelette ratinings. (wool.)

Flax and all manufactured articles containing flax which are manufactured in the United States.

Food grains, (including, among others, wheat, barley, corn, rice, oats, and rye.)

Glycerine.
*Grinders, internal, plain, and universal.
*Graphite electrodes.
*Hair, animal.
*Hardware, finished articles containing more than 10 per cent. of copper.
*Hydrofluoric acid.

Iron and steel plates, including ship, boiler, tank, and other iron and steel plates one-eighth inch thick and heavier and wider than six inches, whether plain or fabricated.

*Jute and products, including cloth, bags, gunnies, twine, &c.
Lard.
Lard compound.
*Lathes, 24-inch swing and larger.
Linen.
*Manganese, ore, any metal, ferro-alloy, or chemical extracted therefrom.
*Milling machines, plain and universal, except hand millers.
*Mercury.
Mercury salts.
*Molybdenum.
*Molybdenite.
*Naxos emery.
Nitrate of soda.
Nitric acid.
*Nickel and nickel alloys.
*Nickel, (more than 5 per cent.) ore, any metal, ferro-alloy, or chemicals extracted therefrom.
Nitrate salts.
Oil well casing.
Oil cake.
Oil cake meal.
Phosphoric acid.
Phosphorus.
Pig iron.
Planers, metal working, 36 inches wide and larger.
*Planers, 30-inch and larger.
*Plumbago, (graphite, imported, and articles manufactured therefrom.)
*Peas, including seed.
Potash and chlorate of potash.
Potassium salts.
*Sal ammoniac.
Saltpetre.
Scrap iron.
Scrap steel.
Searchlights and generators. (suited for army and navy use.)
*Shellite.
Soaps.
*Sodium phosphate.
Sodium sulphite.
*Solder.
Spiegeleisen.
Stearine and stearic acid.
Steel billets.
Steel blooms.
Steel ingots.
Steel sheet bars.
Steel slabs.
Sugar.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphur and sulphuric acid.
Superphosphate.
Tallow.
*Tin and any metallic alloy containing tin. *Chloride of tin, *tin ore, *tin canisters, (except when used as food containers); *tin boxes, (except when used as food containers;) *tin foil.
Tin plate.
Tungsten.
*Tungsten ore; any metal, ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom.
Toluol.
*Type metal.
Vegetable oils.
*Vanadium.
Wireless apparatus.
Wheat.
Wheat flour.
*Wolframite.
*Wool, raw.
*Wool, scoured.
*Wool products suitable for military purposes.
Wool rags.
*Wool and worsted yarns.
*Wool and worsted tops.
*Wool and worsted waste.
*Wool and worsted noils.
*Yellow phosphorus.
*Late addition to list.

In explaining the additions to the conservation list the board says:

Conditions for Export.

"Export licenses may be granted for the above mentioned articles, (those added to the conservation list,) when they are destined for actual war purposes or when they will directly contribute thereto. Licenses may also be granted in certain unusual cases where such exports will contribute directly to the immediate production of important commodities required by the United States, and also in certain other cases where these commodities may be exported in limited quantities without detriment to this country."

With reference to shipments to Canada this announcement is made:

"To facilitate exports to Canada and Newfoundland there has been heretofore issued, through the customs service, a special license whereby goods have been permitted to enter Canada and Newfoundland without an individual license for each shipment, except in the case of the commodities which the board has heretofore found it necessary to conserve, and for whose exportation individual licenses have been required, as stated in the several announcements made by the board from time to time. With respect to the commodities, which are now added to the conservation list in accordance with this statement, an individual export license will likewise be required for each shipment of such additional conserved commodities, which is covered by ocean and, or, railroad bill of lading marked 'For export' and dated on or after Oct. 20, 1917. This date has been fixed in order to avoid interference with goods in transit."

Taking up the matter of "additions to articles requiring licenses," the statement issued by the board says:

"The attention of shippers is directed to the fact that the following commodities have been recently classified as requiring an export license when shipped to Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Argentina, that portion of Belgium not occupied by the military forces of Germany or the colonies, possessions, or protectorates of Belgium; Bolivia, Brazil, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Great Britain, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, colonies, possessions, or protectorates of The Netherlands; Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay, Venezuela; (excluding any portion of the foregoing occupied by the military forces of Germany or her allies,) or any territory occupied by the military forces of the United States or by the nations associated with the United States in the war.

"In order to avoid interference with goods in transit, no export license will be required for such shipments of these commodities as are covered by an ocean and, or, railroad bill of lading marked 'For export,' and dated on or before Oct. 20, 1917. This list may be regarded as supplementary to the one already published:

Alum.
Amorphous phosphorus.
Bichromate of soda.
Bismuth salts.
Brass and articles of.
Bronze and articles of
Chrome alum.
Epsom salts.
Ferric alum.
German silver.
Glauber salts.
Hydrofluoric acid.
Hyposulphite of soda.
Nicotine sulphate
Paraffin wax
Peas, including seed.
Plated ware.
Sal ammoniac.
Silverplated ware.
Sodium fluoride.
Sulphate of quinine.
Toys containing lead, zinc, tin, aluminium.
Yellow phosphorus.
Zinc oxide, dry.

"The board has determined that the following benzol, phenol, and toluol derivatives will require an export license when shipped to any country of the world. Such of these, however, as are not on the conservation list will proceed to Canada as heretofore under the special license issued through the Customs Service:

Acetanilide.
Aniline oil.
Aniline salts.
Amido aso benzol.
Amido phenol, (Para amido phenol)
Benzol.
Betanaphthol.
Carbolic acid, (Phenol.)
Chlorbenzol, (Mono chlorbenzol.)
Cresols.
Di-nitro-benzol. (Meta-di-nitro-benzol.)
Di-nitro-ether-benzol.
Di-nitro-phenol.
Di-methyl-aniline.
Di-phenyl-amine.
Nitro-acetanilide. (Para-nitro-acetanilide.)
Nitro-aniline.
Nitro-benzol.
Nitro-phenol. (Para-nitro-phenol.)
Nitro-toluol. (Ortho-nitro-toluol.) (Para-nitro-toluol.)
Nitro-xylols.
Nitro-cresols.
Nitro-naphthalenes.
Nitro-chlor-benzol. (Para-nitro-chlor-benzol.)
Nitroso-di-methyl-aniline.
Para-nitraniline.
Phenol. (Carbolic acid.)
Tetra-nitro-aniline.
Tetra-nitro-methyl-aniline.
Tetra-nitro-ethyl-aniline.
Toluol.
Tri-nitro-toluol.
Toluidine. (Ortho-toluidine.) (Para-toluidine.)
Xylidine.
Xylol.

License List Complete.

"The board has prepared the following list, comprising commodities which have already been determined to be included under the general headings mentioned in the second division of the proclamation of Aug. 27, 1917. Additions may be made to this list if it is determined that other articles are properly included under these general headings:

Abrasives, (all artificial.)
Acetone.
Acetanilide,
Acid hydrofluoric,
Acid phosphoric,
Aeronautical instruments,
Aeronautic'l machines,
Alcohol,
Alcoxite wheels,
Alloy steel,
Alum,
Aluminium and articles made entirely thereof,
Alundum grain,
Alundum wheels,
Amido azo benzol,
Amido phenol, (Para amido phenol.)
Ammonia and its salts,
Ammonia anhydrous,
Ammonia nitrate,
Ammunition,
Amorphous phosph'rus,
Aniline oil,
Aniline salts,
Angles—
Iron,
Steel;
Animal fats,
Anticraft instrum'ts—
Apparatus and accessories;
Antimony,
Antimony black,
Antifriction metal,
Arms,
Arsenate of lead,
Arsenate of soda,
Ash, wood,
Auto grease,
Automatic guides,
Babbitt metal,
Bacon,
Barium nitrate,
Barley,
Belting, leather,
Benzene,
Betanaphthol,
Bluestones, (copper sulphate,)
Benzine,
Beams—
Iron,
Steel,
(of all sizes:)
Benzol and its derivatives,
Bichromate of soda,
Billets, steel,
Binder twine, (for reaping machines,)
Binocular, (for marine use,)
Birch wood,
Blancfixe, (sulphate of barium,)
Blooms, steel,
Bleached soda pulp,
Boilers, steam,
Boiler fittings,
Boiler plates,
Boiler plugs,
Boiler tubes—
Iron,
Steel,
Copper;
Bone, ground,
Bone, meal,
Boots and shoes of leather,
Bolt heading machines
Bone flour,
Book binders tin stitching wire,
Boring mills, (vertical 42-in. and larger,)
Boring tubes,
Broching machines, with countershaft,
Bromide ammonium,
Bronze and articles of,
Bunkers,
Buckram, (flax.)
Burlap,
Butter,
Cane knives,
Can maker machines,
Carbons, elec. light,
Carbolic acid, (phenol)
Car seals,
Carborundum,
Carrier and other pigeons,
Casings, oil well,
Castor oil,
Castor beans,
Caustic soda,
Cattle manure,
Cellulos,
Cereals, (oatmeal, rolled oats,)
Channels—
Iron,
Steel,
(all sizes:)
Cheese,
Chlorate of potash,
Chlorbenzol, (mono chlorbenzol.)
Chrome allum,
Chromium, (for steel alloys),
Chrome nickel steel,
Chlorate of potash,
Clothing, leather,
Coal,
Cocoanut, desiccated,
Cod liver oil,
Coke,
Condensed milk,
Condensers,
Coin—
Silver,
Gold;
Copper and articles made entirely thereof,
Copper bars,
Copper ingots,
Copper plates,
Copper rods,
Copper strap,
Copper sheets,
Copper sulphate,
Copper tubes,
Copper wire,
Copper wire insulators,
Cotton,
Cotton linters,
Copra,
Corn, (maize),
Corn flour,
Corn meal,
Corn oil,
Corrugated copper gaskets,
Corundum wheels and stones,
Cottonseed meal,
Cottonseed oil,
Creosol,
Crisco,
Crucibles,
Cyananide,
Cyanides, (all),
Cyanide of sodium,
Diamonds, industrial,
Dimethyl aniline,
Di-nitro-benzol—
(Meta-di-nitro-benzol);
Dinitrophenol,
Di-nitro-chlor-benzol,
Diphenylanine,
Drill presses, except sensitive,
Drilling machines, radial,
Dry blood,
Drill chucks,
Dry paste flour,
Drilling implements and machinery with accessories for oil wells,
Drill rods,
Drill presses,
Drills, (carbon and high speed twist);
Electrical equipment, all,
Electric generators,
Electric lamps,
Emery and emery cloth,
Emery wheels,
Engines, (except locomotives);
Epsom salts,
Ether,
Exhaust pipes,
Explosives,
Fan belts, (if leather);
Fats, all;
Ferro-chrome,
Ferric alum,
Ferrocyanide potash,
Ferro-manganese,
Ferro-silicon,
Ferro-titanium,
Ferro-vanadium,
Fertilizers, including—
Cattle and sheep manure, nitrate of soda, poudrette, potato manure, potassium salts, land plaster, potash, cianamide, phosphoric acid, phosphate rock, superphosphate, chlorate of potash, bone meal, ground bone, dried blood, ammonia and ammonia salts, acid phosphates, guano, humus, hardwood ashes, soot, anhydrous ammonia;
Films, all—
Moving pictures,
Scrap;
Fire box, boiler,
Fish—
Fresh,
Dried,
Canned;
Flake graphite,
Flax,
Flour,
Food grains—
Flour and meal therefrom,
Fodder and feeds,
Fuel oils,
Gasoline,
Gauges for steam boilers,
German silver,
Glass reflectors,
Glycerine,
Glucose,
Graphite,
Grease of animal or vegetable origin,
Grinders, internal, plain and universal,
Grinding heads,
Grindstones, power driven,
Ground bone,
Guano,
Hair, animal,
Hand lantern oil,
Hardwood ashes,
Harness,
Hemp and manufactures thereof,
Hides,
High speed steel,
Hoof oil,
Humus,
Hulls, fodder,
Hydrofluoric acid,
Hydroquinine,
Hyposulphite of soda,
Iron boiler tubes,
Iron scrap,
Iron and steel shapes—
Beams,
Channels,
Angles,
(All sizes,)
Tees and zees;
Iron, Fabricated—
Structural, including beams, channels, angles, tees and zees, and plates fabricated and shipped knocked down,
Iron plates, including ship boiler, tank and all other iron plates one-eighth of an inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches, and circles over 6 inches in diameter. This includes No. 11 U. S. gauge but not No. 11 B. W. gauge.
Instruments—
Aeronautical,
Anti-aircraft,
Optical,
Electrical;
Ingots—
Steel.
Jute, and all manufactures thereof,
Jute cloth,
Kerosene,
Khaki clippings,
Knife grinding machinery, (power driven,)
Knives, (sugar cane,)
Land plaster,
Lard,
Lard compound,
Lathes,
Lathe tools,
Lead,
Leather,
Leather belting,
Leather clothing,
Leather, sole,
Leather, upper,
Lenses, optical,
Linseed oil,
Linseed,
Live stock,
Loopers,
Looper cutters for knitting machines,
Lubricants,
Machines—
Aeronautical, (and instruments,) their parts and accessories;
Engines, (except locomotives)—
Condensers,
Metal working,
Wood working,
Oil well drilling,
Pumps,
Turbines;
Machetes,
Machine Tools,
Manganese, (for alloy steel.)
Magnifiers, optical,
Mahogany wood,
Malt,
Manganese oxide,
Magnesium sulphate,
Manila rope,
Manure, cattle,
Manure, sheep,
Meats, all,
Meat juice,
Meats and fats, including—
Poultry, cottonseed oil, corn oil, copra, desiccated cocoanut, butter, fish, fresh, dried, and canned, edible or inedible grease of animal or vegetable origin, linseed oil, lard, tinned milk, peanut oil, peanut butter, rapeseed oil, tallow, tallow candles, stearic acid, pig tails;
Mercury and its salts,
Mercury salts,
Metals—
Anti-friction,
Babbitt;
Metal working machines,
Microscopes,
Milk, tinned and powdered, not fresh;
Milling cutters,
Mineral colza,
Mineral oil,
Mirror iron,
Molasses,
Molybdenum,
Motors—
Steam,
Gas,
Electric;
Naphtha,
Naphthalene,
Naphthaline balls,
Neatsfoot oil,
Nestle's Food, (infants),
News paper,
Nickel,
Nicotine sulphate,
Nitro-acetanilide—
(Para-nitro-acetanilide;)
Nitrate silver,
Nitro-aniline,
Nitro-benzol,
Nitrate of ammonia,
Nitro-phenol—
(Para-nitro-phenol);
Nitric acid,
Nitro-toluol—
(Ortho-nitro-toluol),
(Para-nitro-toluol;)
Nitric acid and its salts,
Nitro-xylols,
Nitro-cresols,
Nitrate of soda,
Nitro-naphthalenes,
Nitro-chlor-benzol,
(Para-nitro-chlor-benzol,)
Nitric salts,
Nitroso-di-methyl-aniline,
Nitrate of potash,
Nitrogen lamps,
Oak, wood,
Oakrum,
Oats,
Oatmeal,
Oilcake,
Oilmeal cake,
Oil well casing,
Oil well drilling implements and machinery and accessories,
Optical glass,
Optical instruments—
Reflectors;
Oils, including—
Fuel,
Lubricating,
Lantern,
Naphtha,
Benzine,
Ited,
Kerosene,
Gasoline,
Rapeseed,
Cylinder,
Olive;
Oxide of zinc,
Paper—
Newsprint,
Book,
Paraffine—
Oil, wax;
Paranitraniline,
Peanuts,
Peanut butter,
Peanut oil,
Petroleum,
Petrolatum,
Petroleum jelly,
Phenol, (carbolic acid,) and its derivatives,
Phosphoric acid,
Phosphate rock,
Phosphate, (sodium,)
Phosphorized, 5 p. c. tin,
Phosphorus,
Pigeons, carrier and others,
Pig iron,
Pilchards, canned,
Pillar presses, power driven,
Planers,
Planes, (metal working 36-in. and larger)
Platinum,
Plated ware,
Plumbago,
Potash,
Potash alum lumps,
Potash and its salts,
Potassium bromide crystals,
Potassium chlorate,
Potassium permanganate,
Potassium salts,
Potato manure,
Potential transformers,
Poudrette,
Poultry,
Prawn,
Print paper,
Profilers,
Prussiate soda,
Propeller shafts,
Pulp boards,
Pumps, steam and electric driven,
Primers,
Potassium citrate,
Quicksilver,
Quinine sulphate,
Radio apparatus and all accessories,
Rapeseed oil,
Reamers,
Reflector, searchlight,
Rice,
Rice flour,
Red oil,
Rolled oats,
Rope, manila,
Rosin,
Rosin oil,
Rye,
Saddles,
Sago flour,
Sal ammoniac,
Saltpetre,
Sarup, Indian corn,
Saw mill machinery, (iron and steel,)
Screw plates for cutting thread,
Screw machines,
Screw machines, automatic,
Searchlights,
Seamless tubes,
Searchlight and generators suitable for army and navy use,
Sensitized potash,
Sheet bars, steel,
Slabs, steel,
Sheep manure,
Ship stores,
Shoes, leather,
Shooks, (if of wood specified in the proclamation of Aug. 27, 1917,)
Syrup,
Sisal,
Silver nitrate,
Silver plated ware,
Skins,
Soap,
Soap powder,
Sodium,
Sodium cyanide,
Sodium fluoride,
Sodium hyposulphite,
Sodium bisulphate,
Sodium sulphate,
Sodium phosphate,
Sodium sulphide,
Solder,
Soot,
Soup paste,
Specular iron,
Spelter,
Spiegeleisen,
Spruce, wood,
Staves, (if of wood specified in the proclamation of Aug. 27, 1917,)
Steam boilers,
Steam boiler tubes,
Stearine,
Stearine acid,
Stearine acid candles,
Steel shapes—
Beams,
Channels,
Angles,
Tees and zees,
(all sizes,)
Steel, Fabricated—
Structural, including beams, channels, angles, tees and zees, and plates, fabricated and shipped knocked down;
Steel plates, including ship boiler, tank, and all other steel plates one-eighth of an inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter. This includes No. 11 U. S. gauge, but not No. 11 B. W. gauge;
Steel hardening materials,
Steel ingots—
Billets,
Blooms,
Slugs,
Sheetbars;
Steel scrap,
Steel—
Tool,
High-speed;
Steel alloys,
Sugar,
Sugar of milk,
Sulphate of copper,
Sulphate of soda,
Sulphur,
Sulphate of ammonia,
Sulphate of antimony,
Sulphate of alumina,
Sulphate of barium,
Sulphate of iron,
Sulphate of quinine,
Sulphide of antimony, (stibnite,)
Sulphurated castor oil,
Sulphuric acid and its salts,
Sulphuric acid,
Super-phosphate,
Super-heaters,
Tachometer,
Tallow,
Tallow candles,
Tamales,
Tank plates,
Taps and dies, (machine,)
Tetra-nitro-aniline,
Tetra-nitro-methyl-aniline,
Teas—
Iron,
Steel,
Telephone apparatus,
Tetra-nitro-ethyl-aniline,
Tin,
Tin, all articles containing,
Tin cans, except when used as containers,
Tin foil,
Tin plate, terne plate,
Toluol,
Toluol and its derivatives,
Tri-nitro-toluol,
Tools, machine,
Toluidine—
Ortho-toluidine,
Para-toluidine;
Tool steel,
Toys, (tin, brass, lead, &c.,)
Tungsten,
Turbines,
Turpentine,
Turpentine, crude,
Turret holders,
Twine, binder,
Twist drills,
Type, printing,
Tools—
Boiler,
Iron,
Steel,
Copper;
Vanadium,
Vaseline,
Vises, (bench drill,)
Vegetable oils,
Vitriol blue,
Walnut, wood,
Welting,
Wheat, wheat flour,
White enamel book paper,
White lead, (dry,)
Wireless apparatus and accessories,
Wood—
Ash,
Spruce,
Walnut,
Mahogany,
Oak,
Birch;
Woodpulp,
Woodworking machinery, power driven,
Wool,
Wool clippings,
Wood products,
Wool rags,
X-Ray apparatus,
Zees—
Iron,
Steel;
Zinc,
Zinc oxide,
Zinc sulphate,
Zinc white, (dry,)
Xylidine,
Xylol.

"Shippers should note that every article of commerce is included in the list of articles mentioned in the first division of the President's proclamation of Aug. 27, and will therefore require licenses when shipped to Albania, Austria-Hungary, that portion of Belgium occupied by the military forces of Germany, Bulgaria, Denmark, (her colonies, possessions, or protectorates;) Germany, (her colonies, possessions, or protectorates;) Greece, Lichtenstein, Luxemburg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, (in Europe;) Norway, Spain, (her colonies, possessions, or protectorates;) Sweden, Switzerland, or Turkey, (excluding any portion of the foregoing occupied by the military forces of the United States or the nations associated with the United States in the war,) or any territory occupied by the military forces of Germany or her allies."

GERMANY'S INTRIGUES SUMMED UP IN BOOKLET

College Professors Indict Autocracy in Annotations to Wilson's Flag Day Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A scathing indictment of the German Government and its agents is contained in annotations to the Flag Day address delivered by President Wilson on June 14, 1917, which has been issued in pamphlet form by the Committee on Public Information. The annotations were prepared by Professors Wallace Notestein, Elmer Stoll, August C. Krey, and William Anderson of the University of Minnesota, and Professor Guernsey Jones of the University of Nebraska. There is a note for nearly every sentence, showing that the President knew every phase of the German situation, and that the address was prepared in the light of many things which the public has learned only recently.

Dr. Dernburg is charged with being the official missionary in America "for the corruption of public opinion." It is charged also that newspapers have been started with German money, and others have received secret subsidies from the German Government. George Sylvester Viereck and Marcus Braun are mentioned in this connection. Boy-Ed, von Papen, von Rintelen, Tauscher, von Igel, Privy Councilor Albert, von Bernstorff, Konig, and others are charged with complicity in the pro-German plottings in this country. THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, and THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX are cited frequently in support of the accusations.

Labor's National Peace Council is charged with having attempted to bring about a strike of 23,000 longshoremen. The American Embargo Conference, it is alleged, "arose out of the ashes of Labor's National Peace Council, and its President was American, although its funds were not."

Germany is accused of having brought on the war, and copious citations are given to support this charge. There is a rather full analysis of the German system of government to show that Germany is under autocratic rule and that the claim of democracy is merely a pretense.

One of the citations is as follows: "Even now, (September, 1917,) the rulers of Germany cannot abandon their schemes for annexation. Recently the Reichstag, impelled probably by the growing peril of Germany's situation, votes against annexations and indemnities. Alarmed by this vote, the Pan Germans have been conducting a campaign of mass meetings and telegrams. They sent a wire to the new Chancellor Michaelis, 'urging that peace without indemnities and extensions of territory was impossible.' To this the Chancellor answered: 'I am firmly confident that the splendid military situation will help us to a peace which will guarantee permanently the German empire's condition of existence on the Continent and overseas.' These are phrases commonly used by the Germans who wish extensions of territory, but who express their wishes agreeably. He was indicating in a polite and guarded way that the Pan Germans should understand that their plans of conquest had not been given up."

REPORTS ON COAL HOARDING

Garfield Will Take Up Situation in New York Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Reports of investigations to determine whether hoarding of coal has been carried on a large scale in New York will receive the consideration of Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, on his return to Washington tomorrow. He is determined to end any temporary shortage in that and other large cities.

At his recent conferences with Attorney General Gregory Dr. Garfield, it is understood, sought full information as to his powers to seize and distribute hoarded coal and the methods under which he should proceed. He is satisfied, it is said, that there will be no trouble in making the hoarder open his bins, once evidence is obtained.

The general coal situation was reported here today as much brighter, and it is believed that the crisis will have been passed by the end of the week. Dr. Garfield is expected to make known within a day or two his findings as to the request for higher mine prices to meet the demands for increased wages by organized labor.

HELD AS STRIKE PLOTTER.

Oklahomans Capture I. W. W. Agent with Letters From His Chief.

HENRIETTA, Okla., Oct. 21.—A plot to cause a strike among coal miners in this district, said to have been directed from I. W. W. headquarters in Minneapolis, was uncovered here today by police who arrested a man named Ebert, who is an I. W. W. organizer. A letter carried by Ebert and purporting to be from W. P. Neff, National Secretary of the I. W. W., ordered him to make every effort to keep the miners from their work.

Ebert also carried a letter from Mrs. William Boekenlegen of Minneapolis, Director of the field corps of I. W. W. In his pockets were found photographs of railroad wrecks labeled "Our Revenge."

The police are investigating a report that Ebert disappeared from Kansas City immediately after the stock yards fire last week. It is also said that he is wanted in New York.

"Cape"

—a name derived from the Cape of Good Hope—designates a glove-skin used whole and dressed right-side-out, or "glace". If it's a Fownes Cape it designates the genuine Cape skin from Africa, making the smartest, strongest, best fitting gloves procurable. Washable, too.

"Standard equipment" for officers and civilians:—it's a

FOWNES

that's all you need to know about a GLOVE.

LIBERTY BONDS

THESE BONDS ARE THE SAFEST INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD. THE GREATEST AND RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STANDS BEHIND THEM AND GUARANTEES THEIR PAYMENT. YOU WILL NOT ONLY GET YOUR MONEY BACK, BUT WILL BE PAID 4% FOR THE USE OF IT

BUY YOUR BOND TO-DAY

Space Contributed By THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF N. Y.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE 120 Broadway, N. Y. C.

NEW SHIPS IF SUNK WILL SINK SLOWLY

Special Bulkheads Add Buoyancy to Steamers the Fleet Corporation Is Building.

TO GIVE TIME FOR RESCUE

Will Avert Great Loss of Life in Case of Submarine Attack—Special Attention to Transports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Transports and cargo ships now contracted for by the United States Government will not fall an easy prey to the German submarines if the methods of construction put into effect by the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board prove to be as effective as engineers predict. There will be no more five-minute sinkings such as marked the destruction of the transport Antilles on its homeward journey, and every effort will be made to reduce to the minimum the danger of loss of life even if torpedoes find their mark.

At a heavy additional expense and in some instances at a slight sacrifice of carrying capacity, the Fleet Corporation is planning to equip its new ships with a system of bulkheads which will defy a single torpedo and keep the vessel afloat for a period long enough to permit those aboard to disembark safely, even though two or three torpedoes find their target.

Admiral Capps, the General Manager, and engineers of the Fleet Corporation have no illusions about the practicability of building a nonsinkable craft, but they are confident that great loss of life can be averted, especially as the ships are to be convoyed by destroyers, thus making it precarious for submarines to continue their operations, particularly after the first torpedo is sent on its course.

By a system of bulkhead construction which has been studied out carefully the constructors believe that, without cutting down the carrying tonnage of a ship to a point where the vessel would prove impractical, comparative safety can be assured for all on board.

Most of these vessels will be of from 10,000 to 12,000 tons and will be equipped with engines capable of driving them at sixteen knots an hour or better. They will be of steel construction of the latest design, and the bulkhead system will be extended if possible to guard the entire ship.

The most careful attention has been given to the design of the ships intended for the transport service. It has been found possible to extend the bulkheads in this class of ships without cutting down to any large extent the number of men carried. It is probable that there would, however, be little space left for carrying supplies other than those needed for the men on board.

The safeguards will not be as complete in connection with the cargo-carrying ships to be built under the new plan, but the object will be to make them immune from danger of sinking rapidly. The problem of cargo space has to be considered in the construction of these vessels.

The necessity for haste in construction also has received careful thought in putting the plans of the Emergency Fleet Corporation into effect. Expense has not been permitted to stand in the way of safety for men and cargoes.

Most of the new-type ships will be built in the fabricating yards, but as far as possible the idea of more adequate bulkhead protection has been carried out in the completion of commandeered vessels which were partly built. These vessels, armed and convoyed and equipped with all of the anti-submarine devices, it is believed, will prove worthy foes of Germany's undersea fleet.

SEE PLOT IN LOSS OF SHIPS.

Antipodes Stirred by Four Mysterious Maritime Disasters.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 25.—German money and German machinations are popularly believed to be the cause of the explosion which sank the steamer Port Kembla on Sept. 19 off the New Zealand coast. The Port Kembla is the fourth oversea vessel to meet disaster in Australian waters within the last five months.

The Union Company of New Zealand has not been able to find a trace of its cargo carrier Wairuna, which left Auckland for San Francisco with forty persons on board. The Federal liner Cumberland while en route from Sydney to Melbourne to finish loading early in July was shattered by an explosion and was beached on the New South Wales coast; in August she had been floated, but heavy weather sank her. She and her cargo were worth $2,500,000. She was bound for Great Britain. Government experts who examined her are divided as to whether she was wrecked by a bomb in her coal or by a mine.

On the heels of the Cumberland came the obliteration of the Matunga, owned by Burns, Philp & Co. of Sydney. The Matunga left Sydney the last of July for Rabaul, the capital of German New Guinea. When two days away from Rabaul she reported by wireless "All's well." From that time to this no vestige of her has been found. She had on board troops for the Australian garrison at Rabaul, the wife of one of the officers and a ship's company of about forty—in all almost sixty persons. She also carried stores and coal for the garrison.

The Port Kembla was owned by the Commonwealth & Dominion Line, a branch of the Cunard Service, and was of 4,700 gross tons. She took on cargo at Melbourne and started for London via Wellington, New Zealand, where she was to coal. But off Farewell Spit, New Zealand, an explosion smashed her so badly that she sank in half an hour. Her crew took to the boats and eventually were picked up and landed at Port Nelson, New Zealand.

These disasters have caused a stir in the antipodes. By some the explosions are laid to the Industrial Workers of the World. The Government rewards offered for information of the identity of the bombers total $25,000, to which has been added $5,000 by The Sydney Sun.

HOLLAND'S SHIP PROPOSALS

Dutch Foreign Office Says Washington Has Made No Reply.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Dutch Foreign Office, according to a dispatch from The Hague to Reuter's, has made two proposals to America for the settlement of the shipping difficulty. One relates to the distribution of Dutch shipping now in American waters between Holland and the Belgian Relief Commission. The other proposal suggests that a certain number of ships be placed in the service of the Belgian Relief Commission.

The Foreign Office, according to the dispatch, declares that, although these proposals were made some months ago, no reply or counter-proposal had been received.

ILLINOIS STRIKE ENDING.

Operators and Miners Say Shafts Will Be in Full Blast Today.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 21.—Officials of the Miners' Union and operators expressed confidence tonight that practically every mine in Illinois would be in operation tomorrow.

Harry Fishwick, Vice President of the Illinois miners' organization, who received telegraphic reports from various sections of the State, said he was sure there would be veryfew miners still on strike after tomorrow.

EAT CORN says Bobby AND THE CHOICEST WAY IS

POST TOASTIES

Before Deciding On a Suit—

Take a Look at Saks' Model No. 265

It's a Gem!

¶ This is a suit for active New Yorkers, young in spirit or young in years, who would be correctly tailored at moderate cost. Its graceful lines give an air of distinction such as only the best of tailoring can produce.

¶ Shoulders are snug and the sleeves trim of line clear to the armhole; pockets aslant, patch, regular or welted; ticket pocket for those who want it, and lapels that roll with all the ease and grace characteristic of the highest priced merchant-tailored productions. From coat collar to pants cuffs it's a masterpiece in tailoring.

¶ We can show you this model in a variety of woolens, patterns and colorings that are nothing short of extraordinary in number, and most remarkable for their tone and originality. And what we can show in Model No. 265 is truly typical of the Saks selections as a whole. Take a look—265 is a gem!

Priced: $25 to $45

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34 Street

If You Can't Fight, Help Those Who Can! Buy Liberty Bonds!

Only five and one-half more days in which to subscribe for the Second Liberty Loan.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

W. & J. SLOANE

ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS AGO

Reversible "Kalliston" Rugs

At $33.50 Plain and Two-tone effects. In Crimson and Blue. *22 Rugs only—9 ft. x 12 ft.* Regular price $58.00.

High-Grade Wilton and Saxony Rugs

At $63.50 Oriental patterns, 9 ft. x 12 ft.

Seamless Chenille Rugs

At $68.00 Turkish design; also Two-tones. *10 Rugs only—12 ft. x 12 ft.* Originally $102.

At $81.00 Serabend pattern. Dark blue ground. *8 Rugs only—10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.* Regular price $130.

No Approvals *No Returns*

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

This is Style Week in the Stationery Line

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATIONERS AND MANUFACTURERS

STATIONERY STORES sell merchandise that is constantly used in every home and office. This is "get-acquainted week." The leading stationers have been preparing their Fall stocks in time for "Style Week;" visit their stores and see their window displays; they will both interest and familiarize you with everything that is new and up-to-date in

Style — Efficiency — Quality

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

is of particular interest for the coming Christmas Gift Season and a necessity for our men in the Army and Navy. Try this pen and ask to have the various types explained. Become "pen posted" on one of the leading lines that is

Sold at the Best Retail Stores

L. E. Waterman Company, 191 Broadway, New York

LET PERFECT FITTING MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

COVER YOU WITH SATISFACTION

THERE'S good, honest value in every Munsingwear garment. The high quality standard is the same in all styles.

In the more expensive grades you get finer fabrics—but finer fit or finish than are to be had in the moderately priced garments, money cannot buy.

Whether you're man, woman or child—tall, short—thin or stout—you can be properly fitted in Munsingwear in a style and quality of fabric that will please you.

The Satisfaction Lasts

HIGH SCHOOLS FACE A STRIKE OF 10,000

Board of Education Committee to Confer with Boys and Girls This Afternoon.

WILL HEAR TEACHERS ALSO

Votes Will Then Be Taken at De Witt Clinton, Commerce, and Wadleigh Whether to Accept Concession.

A general strike of 10,000 students in three high schools of this city will take place this week if the committee of boys and girls from De Witt Clinton High School, the High School of Commerce, and Wadleigh High School fail to receive satisfactory assurances that the lengthened schoolday will be abolished when they meet John Whalen, Chairman of the Committee on High Schools, at the Board of Education, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, this afternoon. Mr. Whalen designated this afternoon as the time when he and the members of his committee will formally receive the deputation. Following this conference, the Committee on High Schools will listen to the grievances of the teachers who want the lengthened day abolished.

The students insist that the longer day interferes seriously with their ability to obtain positions or leaves them little time for play and study outside of school hours. The attendance at the high schools since the beginning of this term, when the lengthened day was inaugurated, has perceptibly diminished. A general strike of students in the high schools was stopped last week only by the insistence of the older boys that the Board of Education be formally petitioned to do away with the six-hour day.

The committee will report the result of the interview with the Board of Education's committee at the assembly held in the high schools tomorrow morning and afternoon, and votes will be taken whether to accept any arrangement that the High Schools Committee may decide to grant or to go out on strike. Teachers in the schools, who are closer to the boys and who know their temper better than the school heads, take the situation seriously. Several said yesterday that the grievances of the boys have been taken thus far altogether too lightly by the Principals and by the Board of Education.

"These boys," said one high school teacher, "read the newspapers intelligently and know what is going on in the world. If you could have talked to as many of them as I you would know they mean business. This city will see something unique in the history of education this week if the boys feel that what they want is denied them. Many boys have told me they had to leave school because of the longer day, for they are unable to obtain positions any more."

Teachers who oppose the longer school day say that it prevents them from pursuing post-graduate work. They maintain that by increasing the length of the day the Board of Education is really shortening their pay, for they receive the same pay for more service.

Police Commissioner Woods is investigating whether Tammany Hall representatives instigated the riots in the public schools last week. Detectives have been interviewing parents and children and the Commissioner expects to have a report soon. Walter H. Gilpatric, Commissioner of Education, will continue today to make his investigation for William C. Willcox, President of the Board of Education. He will see a committee of three boys from the Junior Anti-Gary League of the Bronx and will learn from them, it is expected, how they came to strike against the schools where the Gary plan is installed. The Committee on Public Education, which advocates the work-study-play schools, yesterday issued this indorsement of the educational system it advocates, by ex-Judge Alton B. Parker:

"Any one who has studied the children raised in the country and those that are city bred is well aware of the country child's superior facility in the use of hand and eye, and of the great need for some systematic training for city children which will give them the use of their hands and their sight. As I see it, the great general benefit of the Gary system is that each child acquires under it not a mere facility in mental processes, but a real ability to do things.

"For New York City the Gary system has the special advantage that it has abolished the part-time pupil, and gives to each child during its teachable years a full day's training instead of the meagre daily allowance possible in the old part-time days at a minimum of public cost."

A meeting of merchants on the east side was held yesterday at the headquarters of the East Side Protective Association, 192 Rivington Street, to devise means of discouraging disturbances by children in that part of the city. Harry Schlacht, Superintendent of the association, said:

"As a result of an investigation I started recently, I learned that children were being coached by certain Socialist candidates for office in this city to make seditious soapbox speeches and start disturbances. During the next few days a general bombardment of public schools on the east side will be in order. some of those boys have told me. I know where the headquarters of this body which is coaching about 300 east side children is located, and intend to take the matter up tomorrow with District Attorney Swann and Police Commissioner Woods in an effort to prosecute those responsible for polluting the minds of the children."

BUCKNER BLAMES PARENTS.

Followers of T. W. Churchill, He Says, Help Them to Cause Riots.

Emory R. Buckner, Chairman of the Mitchel Fusion Campaign Committee, said yesterday that he had evidence that the Gary school riots in the last week were brought about through the influence of certain followers of Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education, working with a number of so-called parents' associations, the officers of which form a kind of interlocking directorate. These associations, he said, are the Federation of Parents' Associations, the Federation of Neighborhood Associations, the Federation of Bronx Neighborhood Associations, the Anti-Gary League, and the Parent School Betterment League.

"Certain men," said Mr. Buckner, "who have been the leaders in stirring up people against the plan appear on all the boards. For example, Charles Marrin is President of the Bronx Neighborhood Associations and also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Parent School Betterment League. Frank D. Wilsey, formerly Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Education and not reappointed by Mayor Mitchel because he had not done his part in forwarding the work of the organization which the Board of Education had gone on record as defending, is one of the Directors of the Parent School Betterment League and is also on the Organization Committee of the Neighborhood Association, of which W. A. Cokeley, a Tammany man, is Chairman. Meyer C. Goldman, who is from Thomas W. Churchill's district, is President of the Parent School Betterment League, and among the Directors are Ernest Eilert, Arthur Somers, and Rupert B. Thomas, who were Churchill's followers in the Board of Education in obstructing the Gary plan.

"As to the proof that these associations are directly responsible for the present deplorable conditions, we know that in one case the Federation of Parents' Associations at a meeting at Public School 171 in Manhattan last week exhorted the parents to get up a demonstration and parade against the Gary plan and promised assistance in carrying it through. I understand that this 'spontaneous' outburst is to come next Tuesday. A circular issued by the Parents' School Betterment League on Oct. 11 warns that 'grave trouble, perhaps riot and disorder,' is likely to occur unless the Board of Education Publicity Bureau permits the so-called 'Parent Associations' to speak at the meetings planned by the board to officially explain the plan to the parents of each district.

"Tammany has descended to the lowest possible level in this campaign, but it was hardly conceivable that they would use public school children to gain their political ends. Already parents are indignant that children are being so used, and in a few days facts will be forthcoming which will turn this latest political move of Tammany into its worst boomerang."

ASKS PROTEST TO BRITAIN.

Merchants' Association Urges the Release of American-Owned Goods.

The New York Merchants' Association yesterday made public communications it had sent to Secretary of State Lansing suggesting that Great Britain abandon certain restrictive measures against American commerce enforced in the war. One communication protested against letters of assurance being required for exports to Greece. The other urged the Secretary of State to use his influence to obtain the release by Great Britain of German and Austrian products owned by Americans in neutral ports in Europe when the war began, and whose export to this country Great Britain has prevented. In calling Secretary Lansing's attention to the need of releasing these products the Merchants' Association wrote in part:

"The interest of the United States in denying every aid to Germany and Austria is equal to that of Great Britain. The Government of the United States should, in our judgment, be the arbiter henceforth in matters relating to its attitude and the position of its nationals in all trade and other questions. The future position of certain of the European neutrals is uncertain. American owned merchandise which its owners are prevented from receiving may be placed in increasing jeopardy by being required to remain in those countries. Moreover, the merchandise in question is in many cases deteriorating in value, and in every case charges are accruing which are both unnecessary and extremely heavy.

"The association begs to suggest that the Government of the United States take up with renewed earnestness with the British Government the question of whether this merchandise should not be immediately placed at the disposal of its American owners, and begs further to suggest that the American government, in so far as it consistently can, assist shippers in making arrangements for the transportation thereof to the United States at the earliest possible moment."

ANTIS TO AID TROOPS.

Arrange an Entertainment to Raise Funds for Christmas Cheer.

The members of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in a statement issued last night, said that this was a time for loyal service and not for political controversy, and it had decided, therefore, to give a patriotic entertainment at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, Nov. 3, for the purpose of providing Christmas cheer for soldiers and sailors.

Mrs. Robert Lansing and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., will be guests. Senator Wadsworth will make an address. Invitations have been sent to ex-President and Mrs. William H. Taft and to Elihu Root and Mrs. Root.

Miss Fannie Irvin of 160 East Thirty-sixth Street is in charge of the tickets. The concert is given because of the Government's expressed wish to provide good cheer for the soldiers and sailors at Christmas.

Appeal from College in Manila.

The Rev. Father Michael, F. S. C., director of De La Salle College in Manila, P. I., has sent an appeal to the New York public for greatly needed contributions for his institution. The sum of $250,000 is required for new buildings in which courses in English, similar to those of an American university, may be given. The appeal is accompanied by a warm letter of indorsement and recommendation by Governor General Francis Burton Harrison of the Philippines.

NORTHCLIFFE GOES ON TOUR

Will Visit Middle West Cities to Talk on Food and Shipping.

After a brief stay in New York on his return from Canada, during which he attended to some important business matters, Lord Northcliffe left again by train on Saturday night for an eight-days' tour of Dayton and Cleveland, Ohio, St. Louis, Chicago, and Kansas City. In these cities Lord Nothcliffe, the Chairman of the British War Mission in the United States, will deliver addresses by request on the conservation of food and the shipping problem, which he considers to be the most vital issue in the war today.

Nearly all his nights will be spent on the train, as they were during his two recent journeys through Canada. Lord Northcliffe has refused to make speeches from the rear platform of his car before 8:30 in the morning because he feels that he must have rest to maintain his health.

In Dayton, Ohio, Lord Northcliffe will present the Royal Albert Medal for Aviation to Orville Wright. He is accompanied by some members of the British War Mission and will return to New York about the end of the month for two or three days, and then go to Washington.

Established 1723

HUDSON BAY SABLES

Beautiful Specimens fresh from our Trading Posts in the Hudson Bay District

Revillon Frères

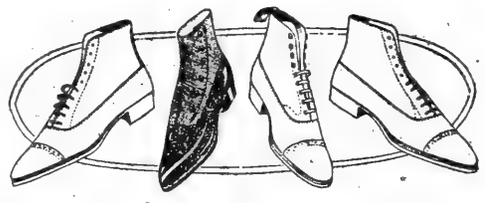
5th Avenue at 53d Street

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, beginning today, a remarkable

Sale of 1058 Pairs of Men's Banister Shoes at $8.45



¶ These shoes are from our regular stock and were made in Newark, by James A. Banister & Co. They are the same shoes that are now being widely advertised around town as special value at $9.50. They *are* good values at $9.50, but at this special price of $8.45 they are *extraordinary*.

¶ All this season's models, with narrow, medium and semi-broad toe, made of selected Calfskin, Russia Calfskin, Vici Kid and Patent Leather. *We'll fit you in any style you may select.*

Fifth Floor.

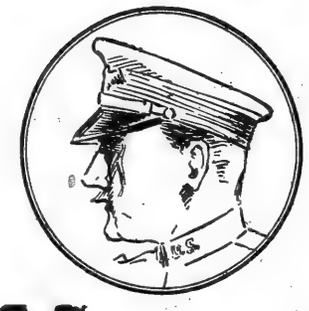
An attractive offering on the Main Floor.

Men's Worsted Union Suits Special at $1.85

These are splendidly tailored union suits of pure worsted, made by a prominent manufacturer who insists on a perfect-fitting garment. At $1.85 they are most remarkable value.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.



Men of Plattsburg!

Gimbels Have Your New Uniforms; Ready, or Made-to-Measure!

We believe the American gentleman likes smart clothes when he goes to war, just as much as when he strolls along the Avenue.

Having been the first New York store to sense the soldier's needs, and having served hundreds of former Plattsburgers, as well as officers and men of other camps, we are ready to put Gimbel resources at YOUR service.

GIMBELS Military Headquarters Fourth Floor

Plattsburg Department

At No. 8 United States Ave.

Plattsburg, N. Y. **Just Opposite Camp.**

Prices based on three-store immense purchasing power and just the same at Plattsburg as they are in our New York store.

B. Altman & Co.

Balta Orthopedic Shoes

FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN

are a special and important feature in the Shoe Department on the Second Floor.

These Shoes are constructed on anatomical lasts, and are specially designed to meet the requirements of the feet in process of development, thus obviating the necessity for corrective footwear at a later period. They may be obtained in tan or black, but in lace styles only.

Also

Balta Orthopedic Shoes for Women

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,

34th and 35th Streets New York

EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF MOTOR CARRIAGE BUSINESS DONE THIS WEEK

BY THE

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK

WILL GO INTO

LIBERTY BONDS

ONE of America's mightiest assets in this Great War has proved to be the development and prosperity of the automobile industry.

The Liberty Motor which is destined to save thousands of precious young American lives by giving American aircraft command of the air was designed by automobile engineers. These motors are being built in automobile factories.

Motor cars and motor trucks by the tens of thousands are now under construction for both Army and Navy use.

The continued prosperity of the automobile industry thus becomes one of the surest guarantees of victory for America.

As a feeble acknowledgment of our debt to the Country under whose flag and institutions such growth has been possible, and to keep faith with a public whose patronage has built the Packard business and enabled the Packard organization to serve our Country as it is serving today, this Company plans to devote the receipts of one whole week's Motor Carriage business to the purchase of Liberty Bonds.

This plan will enable Packard customers whose orders are received within that period to feel that they are rendering their Government high service, while at the same time providing for their own needs in the matter of transportation and thus assisting in the relief of public transportation facilities which are now so sorely taxed to move troops, munitions and supplies that every private measure of co-operation is a veritable Godsend.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK

ZEPPELIN DOOMED AS RAIDING CRAFT

French Say Disaster to Fleet Returning from Britain Proves Airplane the Master.

4 WERE LOST, 3 CRIPPLED

One Damaged Raider Landed Part of Her Crew and Escaped—Two Others Out of Control.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Although at first it was believed that the visit of the Zeppelin fleet to France yesterday was an independent raid and the first step toward carrying out the threat made in a German wireless message, which said it had been decided to destroy Paris in reprisal for French air raids on German towns, now it is generally believed that the eight Zeppelins, four of which were destroyed or captured, were returning from England and had lost their bearings owing to fog, and probably had lost touch with their wireless communications.

The log book of the Zeppelin which landed intact shows that she had been to England, and prisoners from three other airships confirm this. One of the men captured said that it was the lack of gasoline that forced his Zeppelin to descend.

The result of this raid is widely proclaimed by French observers as being proof of the superiority of the airplane over the Zeppelin. The day of the Zeppelin for bombardment, one expert says, is over. The sudden resumption of the use of the German dirigibles is explained by the theory that the raiding Zeppelins belonged to a new type which had lately been reported to be under construction at Lake Constance. No reports have yet been received that any damage was done by the Zeppelins or that bombs were dropped anywhere in France.

Set Fire to Airships.

Of the four Zeppelins lost two were destroyed and two were forced to descend. The two disabled airships, under attacks by aviators and air defense posts, descended in the Saone Valley and were forced to land in the neighborhood of Sisteron, in Basses-Alpes. The crews, after setting fire to the airships, attempted to flee, but were taken prisoners.

The first airship brought down fell at St. Clement, seven and a half miles south of Lunéville, and not at Rambervillers, as was earlier reported. This one was first seen at 6:20 A. M., traveling with two other airships against a wind blowing ten or eleven miles an hour. An anti-aircraft post fired a volley and the Zeppelin rose with a bound. A second volley pierced the envelope and the airship, bursting into flames, took a vertical position and fell at 6:45 A. M.

Five mangled bodies were found around the wreckage. The bodies of the other members of the crew remain buried in the smoking mass. No bombs were heard to explode.

About 2:20 P. M. the Zeppelin L-49 was forced by five battle planes to land near Bourbonne-les-Bains. All the battle planes came down at the same time and rushed the crew of the Zeppelin, prevented the destruction of the airship and made all of the thirty members of the crew prisoner. This dirigible is absolutely intact.

Somewhat later the L-50 landed near Dammartin, not far from Montigny-le-Roi, and two officers and fourteen men, including two slightly wounded, debarked. The crew detached one car and destroyed it. The airship, thus lightened, then departed, with four men aboard. One of the prisoners said this Zeppelin had left Oldenburg, on the North Sea, at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, bound for London. It lost itself in a fog, and, being unable to reach its objective, started to return.

A note issued by the War Office gives this summary of the results of the raid:

The first Zeppelin was brought down by artillery at St. Clement.

The second was forced by an aviator to land near Bourbonne-les-Bains.

The third was forced down at Lagrange, near Sisteron. The crew of four officers and fifteen men were taken prisoner after they had burned the airship.

The fourth Zeppelin was brought down in the same region about 2 P. M.

The fifth and sixth airships were reported passing above Gap, and were out of control.

The seventh landed at Montigny-le-Roi, debarked its wounded occupants, threw out ballast, and then departed. It was chased by aviators in the direction of Dôle and Besançon, and later was signaled, together with the eighth Zeppelin, as passing over Pontailler, in Côte d'Or, making for Switzerland.

Paris Prepared for Attack.

The Matin says that signal posts on the French front and behind it reported during the night that motor sounds, apparently those of Zeppelins, could be heard. As this information was confirmed from Compiègne and Meaux, the aerial defense of the entrenched camp at Paris took measures to repel an attack, and a preliminary warning was given to the city. The Zeppelins, however, did not come toward the capital.

About 6 o'clock in the morning a Zeppelin was seen above Auxerre, 105 miles southeast of Paris. Then came news that an airship had been brought down in flames near Montigny-le-Roi. Later a Zeppelin was reported making toward the south of France. It was signaled to the east of Lyons, then at St. Marcellin, in the Department of Isere, and then at Gap, forty-six miles southeast of Grenoble. Subsequently word came that the airship had been brought down between Gap and Sisteron by an aviator.

Demands New Air Ministry.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Friday night's Zeppelin raid on England called forth articles in The Sunday Times and Sunday Observer today demanding that there be no further delay on the part of the British Government in announcing the establishment of a new Air Ministry.

The Parliamentary correspondent of The Sunday Times says that the political group which is keeping an eye on Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, is convinced that he is manœuvring for a transfer to the new Air Ministry as soon as Parliamentary authority for the latter department has been obtained. A good deal, he says, depends on whether General Smuts, Minister of Defense in the South African Union and a delegate in London for the War Cabinet, will be able to remain much longer in this country.

Meanwhile, adds the correspondent, Mr. Churchill is drastically reorganizing the Ministry of Munitions. He has dismissed two leading officials—S. F. Edge, Controller of the Agricultural Machinery Department, and Lieut. Col. A. G. Stern, the Director General of Mechanical Warfare Supply. Lieut. Col. Stern is one of the two officers entitled to the credit for originating the British tank.

The Weekly Dispatch says that it understands that Mr. Churchill has no desire to leave the Ministry of Munitions.

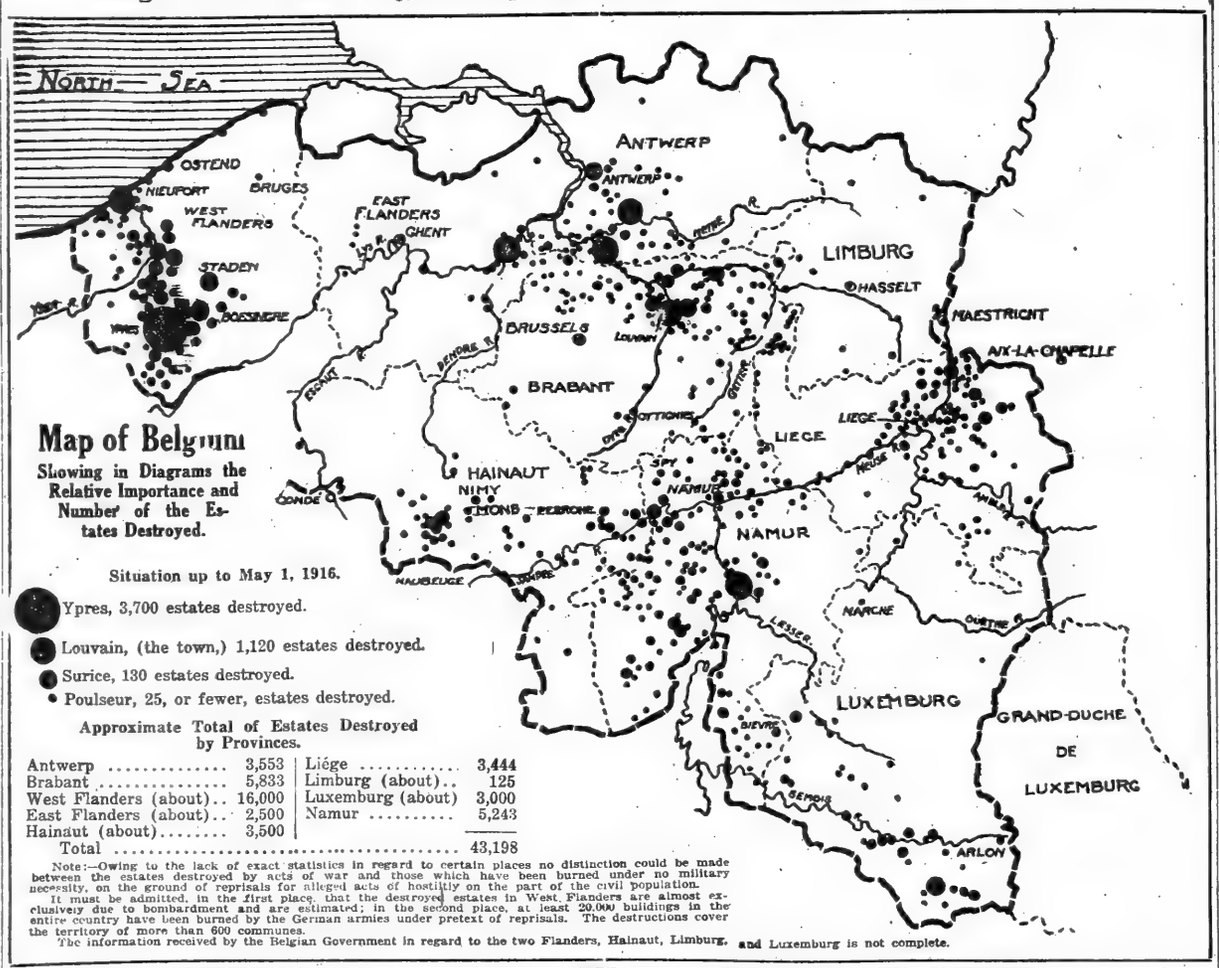
OUR MARINES HELPED FRENCH

Aided in Taking Germans Prisoners —Airship Absolutely Intact.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Oct. 21.—Several American Army officers today inspected the German Zeppelin L-49, brought down by French aviators Saturday. The machinery and instruments of the airship were undamaged, the first instance of its kind since the beginning of the war. All the German airship secrets are now known to the Americans.

A detachment of American marines, who happened to be traveling in the neighborhood, arrived at the spot soon after the Zeppelin landed, and assisted the French aviators in protecting the airship and making prisoners of its occupants.

Belgian Government Map Showing the 43,000 Estates Destroyed by the Germans.



Map of Belgium

Showing in Diagrams the Relative Importance and Number of the Estates Destroyed.

Situation up to May 1, 1916.

- Ypres, 3,700 estates destroyed.
- Louvain, (the town,) 1,120 estates destroyed.
- Surice, 130 estates destroyed.
- Poulseur, 25, or fewer, estates destroyed.

Approximate Total of Estates Destroyed by Provinces.

Antwerp	3,553	Liége	3,444
Brabant	5,833	Limburg (about)	125
West Flanders (about)	16,000	Luxemburg (about)	3,000
East Flanders (about)	2,500	Namur	5,243
Hainaut (about)	3,500		
Total			43,198

Note:—Owing to the lack of exact statistics in regard to certain places no distinction could be made between the estates destroyed by acts of war and those which have been burned under no military necessity, on the ground of reprisals for alleged acts of hostility on the part of the civil population.

It must be admitted, in the first place, that the destroyed estates in West Flanders are almost exclusively due to bombardment and are estimated; in the second place, at least 20,000 buildings in the entire country have been burned by the German armies under pretext of reprisals. The destructions cover the territory of more than 600 communes.

The information received by the Belgian Government in regard to the two Flanders, Hainaut, Limburg, and Luxemburg is not complete.

BRITISH AIRSHIP SINKS TWO U-BOATS

Bombs One as It Dives and Tracks the Other by Its Torpedo Wake.

OFFICER'S GALLANT EXPLOIT

He Swims to a Drifting Mine and Ropes It, Afterward Towing It Into a Harbor.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The following incidents surrounding the anti-U-boat warfare have been taken from recent Admiralty records:

"One of our coastal airships sighted a steamer in distress. It was found that she had been torpedoed, but that she was towable. The airship summoned tugs by wireless and accompanied them toward port to protect the steamer. While thus engaged the airship sighted a U-boat's conning tower, five miles southeast, manoeuvring for another shot at the steamer.

"The airship instantly wirelessed the position of the submarine to all the warships in the vicinity, and then swooped down to attack. The submarine dived, but it was too late. Two bombs were dropped simultaneously in front of the swirl of the U-boat's descent, and violent explosions were followed by oil and air bubbles in large quantities. A destroyer investigating with sweeps located a large obstruction on the bottom.

"The same airship, convoying westbound merchantmen, sighted the track of a torpedo aimed at one of the merchantmen. The submarine, relying on the rough sea for concealment, had daringly dived beneath the armed escort and torpedoed its victim. The weather was very bad, but the airship, at a speed of ninety miles an hour, followed the residual track of the torpedo until it sighted the outline of the submerged submarine proceeding westward.

"The airship turned and released bombs above the sinister shadow. The explosion was followed by a vast emission of air bubbles. A calcium flare was dropped to mark the spot, and patrol boats made assurance doubly sure by depth charges.

"A British oiler was torpedoed at dawn in very thick weather. A patrol ship circled round at high speed, endeavoring to sight the enemy. After a quarter of an hour an object was sighted through the thick mist on the starboard. The patrol promptly altered its course and rammed a large submarine abaft the conning tower. The U-boat rolled completely over with a violent explosion and vanished. Two men were seen struggling in the water and one was made prisoner.

"The officer commanding a motor launch sighted a drifting mine while a heavy sea was running. Attempts to sink the mine by gunfire failed. Darkness was approaching, after which the mine would have been lost to sight and would have drifted away, menacing navigation. The officer lowered a boat and pulled toward the mine, which now and then was visible as a wake broke in foam over its round top and sinister horns. Having pulled as close as he dared, the officer jumped overboard and swam to the mine with a line, which he passed through the ring-bolt on top, enabling the launch to tow the mine into smooth water, where it was destroyed. The officer's act was one of daring, as the ring-bolt could only be reached with the greatest difficulty, and a mistake or an inadvertant touch of one of the horns would have brought the episode to a swift conclusion."

PRUSSIAN CROPS FALL BELOW PREDICTIONS

Grain Situation Threatens Reduced Bread Ration—Less Milk, Meat, and Butter.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 21.—A strongly censored official report of the discussion of the food conditions by the Budget Committee of the Prussian Diet, the session of which was held behind closed doors, shows that except for the potato crop, which promises to be satisfactory, the food situation is by no means as rosy as the Government has been trying to paint it.

The grain situation is such that only hope, not certainty, can be expressed that the bread supply will last the entire year, and in any case the present bread ration can be maintained only by the use of substitutes, further affecting the quality of the bread, for which flour is now milled to 72 per cent. of the grain. Conditions have not permitted improvement of the flour by less exhaustive milling.

Bread and potatoes will be the bulk of the ration, as the meat allowance will almost certainly be reduced. Milk and butter will be available even in scantier amounts than now, when infants' milk allowance has had to be reduced.

OUR AVIATORS IN ITALY.

Americans in Training There Warmly Greeted by the People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 21.—Near a small town in Italy some Americans are training for aviation service. The Giornale d'Italia says that they already have acquired a practical knowledge of piloting and that they have given proof of their perfect discipline and seriousness of purpose. Their instuctors have expressed the greatest satisfaction with their work.

The inhabitants of the town came out in crowds at their arrival to welcome the allies who had crossed the ocean from the country to which so many Italians had emigrated. They display the greatest curiosity in watching the Americans in their leisure hours playing tennis and baseball, which are unknown in that part of Italy.

The Italian papers regard this first group of American fighters as a promise of future contributions which the Republic will give to the cause of right and justice.

OSTEND, U-BOAT BASE, SHELLED FROM THE SEA

Official German Report Says That Houses in the Town Were Damaged.

BERLIN, Oct. 21, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The Belgian port of Ostend (one of the German submarine bases on the North Sea) has been bombarded from the sea, it was announced by the German War Office today, houses in the city being damaged.

The official report says:

"Ostend has been bombarded from the sea. Damage has been caused to houses in the town."

LONDON, Oct. 21.—British naval airplanes dropped a large quantity of bombs on the Engel airdrome and the docks at Bruges, in Belgium, Friday night, causing a fire in the German establishments. An Admiralty statement says:

On the night of the 19th of October and the morning of the 20th bombing raids by naval aircraft were carried out on the Bruges docks and the Engel airdrome. A fire is reported to have broken out. Large quantities of explosives were dropped. All our machines returned.

BRITISH DEFEAT TURKS NORTHEAST OF BAGDAD

Enveloping Movement Forces the Foe from the Plain to the Mountains.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—British troops in Mesopotamia on Friday began an enveloping movement near the Persian frontier, northeast of Bagdad, and drove the Turkish forces in the vicinity of Kizil-Robat across the Diala River. An official statement issued today reporting these operations says:

We have carried out successful operations in the vicinity of Deltawa and Kizil-Robat. Our columns began an enveloping movement on Friday and drove the enemy across the Diala.

The Turks destroyed the bridge at Kizil-Robat and retreated to the southern hills of the Jebel-Hamrin Ridge. We took some prisoners and captured wagon loads of ammunition.

GERMAN PLAN THAT FAILED.

Verdun Offensive Prevented a Big August Drive in Champagne.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Oct. 18 (Delayed.)—Documents taken on the battlefield, with other information, reveals a curious story of the failure of the plan for a great German attack which was to have been made at the end of August on the French lines in central Champagne.

According to the plan a front of six miles to the west of the butte or hill of Souain was to be carried by assault to a depth of two miles. The First Bavarian Division was to effect the operation with the help of two neighboring divisions. It was to be a model affair.

Fifteen groups of shock troops, every man of them trained to his particular task, were provided, and an unusually severe use of poison gas was to be made by six companies of pioneers.

The most elaborate organization had been prepared for what the German army orders called a "Sommerernte" (Summer harvest).

The French preparations for the Verdun offensive first interfered with this amiable object by calling away some of the best troops. This and the prevalence of winds unfavorable to the use of gas caused the postponement of the action till the beginning of September. Then the French discovered what was in preparation. Their artillery fire was doubled and quadrupled. The German project had been reduced to modest proportions in view of the unceasing calls of the Verdun front. Now, however, the Souain front had to be reinforced, if only as a precaution.

Still the French guns thundered. Many poison gas reservoirs were exploded to the dire confusion of the German lines. The cannonade continued in full blast till French patrols and observers could find no more trace of the gas tanks, and during all this time the volume of fire was such that the organization even of a small enemy infantry attack was practically impossible.

About Sept. 10 the attempt was abandoned. The "Summer harvest" of Souain was the worst of failures.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Are You Tired and Depressed?

Do you feel the need of a tonic? Is your appetite indifferent, and do your nerves get on edge frequently? Do you find difficult the work you once enjoyed? And, do you prefer to sit around, rather than take healthy exercise?

These symptoms accompanied by fever may indicate a serious condition. If fever is absent, you are probably just "run down."

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan has proven itself to be a reliable blood-food, and general tonic for weak, anemic, overworked, run-down and nervous men, women and children, and for convalescents, invalids, and the aged. Pepto-Mangan improves the health by enriching and increasing the red blood cells.

If you have a bounteous supply of rich, red blood bounding through your veins, your body will be healthy, your nerves will be strong, your appetite will be good—you will enjoy life.

Pepto-Mangan is exceedingly pleasant to the taste and is readily taken by children or those with weak stomachs. It cannot stain nor harm the teeth.

Friendly Warning: The confidence of the medical profession in Pepto-Mangan and the friendship of thousands it has helped have caused the spring-up of many counterfeits. *Gude's* is the one genuine Pepto-Mangan. It is sold only in bottles as pictured here—never in bulk. Reject imitations. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York

Manufacturing Chemists

ADVERTISEMENT.

RED TAPE CUT AWAY!

The Government needs expert stenographers and typists—quick! They are just as necessary as soldiers. We can't beat Germany without them.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS!

Enlist in this work and help your brothers who are fighting.

EMPLOYERS!

Dispense with one or more of your best stenographers. Tell them to offer their services to the Government for the duration of the war. This may inconvenience you a little, but it is a sacrifice you owe to America and Democracy.

There is no "Red Tape."

Applicants who are sufficiently skilled are put to work at once. Adequate pay. Open to both men and women.

For full information apply in person or by mail to

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE

79 Wall Street.

PATRIOT STIRS CHURCHMEN.

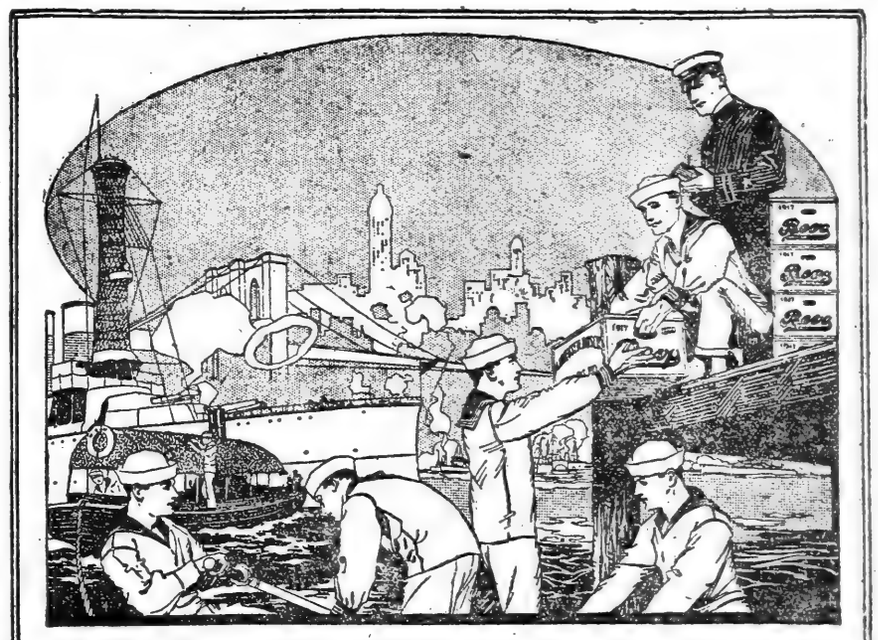
Dr. F. O. Hall Causes Outburst in Universalist Conference.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 21.—A call to men and women to serve their country "to the last penny in their purses and the last drop of blood in their veins," delivered tonight by the Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall of New York, brought the Universalist General Conference to a close in an outburst of patriotism. Speaking on the subject "Do your bit," Dr. Hall said:

"Men and women, there is no room to doubt that we stand at this very moment at the most critical period of human history. At this very instant events may be transpiring which will determine whether the race is to move forward to loftier achievements or plunge back once more into the abyss of the dark ages. At any rate, within the next few months it must and will be decided whether the ideals represented and expressed in our rallying cry, 'The universal fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man,' are to be realized soon or postponed for centuries. It is no time for slackers."

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY



For the Blue-Jackets

Bevo

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A BEVERAGE

Our boys in the Navy enjoy their Bevo. The Navy Department has put its official seal of endorsement on this triumph in soft drinks, by allowing it to be sold and served on all Naval Vessels.

Ashore or afloat, you will find Bevo a palate-pleasing, refreshing and nutritious beverage.

Just the thing to take along for sail or cruise—auto trip or camp and for the ice-box at home.

CAUTION

Bevo—the all-year-'round soft drink

Bevo is sold in bottles only, and is bottled exclusively by

ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

Anheuser-Busch Agency, New York City
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GENERAL DISTRIBUTORS Families supplied by dealers

13

We Have Only A Few Hudsons to Sell

There is a scarcity of Hudson Super-Sixes at the Present Low Prices. Our allotment is nearly exhausted

You can make a substantial saving on Hudsons now. Do not put off buying yours until it is too late.

You know the popularity of the Hudson. When former cheaper cars could be bought at $200 to $300 less than the Super-Six, no two of them had sales equal to those of the Hudson. Now over fifty other makers of automobiles have advanced their prices from $100 to $700 since the first of January, and the Hudson price remains the same.

Is it any wonder that Hudson sales are larger than ever—that the demand is so great?

The schedule of production for an automobile factory calls for a definite output for a year. Materials are purchased and the cars allotted to dealers. When these cars are sold, materials bought on a later market go into the next production.

Materials to-day cost considerably more than they did a year ago, and so Hudsons will cost more. Other makers have had to increase their prices—but their materials were exhausted long ago. Hudson was more fortunate.

This is an opportunity to buy a car that has a world record for performance and endurance. Over 40,000 now drive Super-Sixes. It is the largest selling fine car.

We can fill a limited number of orders for immediate purchasers.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. of NEW YORK, Inc.

Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building, New York

866 Broad Street, NEWARK, N. J. 1322 Bedford Avenue, BROOKLYN

Bronx: 2460 Grand Concourse
Yonkers: Proctor Building
New Rochelle: Main St. and Centre Ave.
Plainfield, N. J.: 192 East Front St.
Jersey City: 2529 Boulevard
Hoboken: 217 Hudson Street

LA FOLLETTE DENIES FIGHTING BOND SALE

Franked Out Tax Bill Speeches, He Says, to Agitate for Higher Profits Levy.

ALLEGES NEWSPAPER MALICE

References to Liberty Loan He Made in Debate Not Included in His Pamphlets, He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, who is awaiting further developments in the investigation of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections into his alleged seditious utterances, issued a "statement to the press" tonight defending his action in circulating throughout the country, under Government frank, pamphlets with a reprint of attacks he made during the Senate debate on the War Revenue bill.

The Wisconsin Senator denies that he spread these pamphlets over the country to hurt the sale of the Liberty Loan bonds. His intent, he says, was to inaugurate a campaign for higher taxation on wealth in tax measures that will come before the next Congress.

The statement says:

"Certain individuals and newspapers are persistently giving wide circulation to a mendacious and libelous statement launched a day or so ago by a New York newspaper to the effect that certain of my speeches made in the Senate during the debate on the War Revenue bill are being willfully circulated by me for the purpose of and with the result of obstructing the second bond sale, now in progress.

"Shortly after the bill passed I took from The Congressional Record portions of what I had said from time to time during the debate and reprinted the same, at my own expense, in three pamphlets, and three only, for distribution. I believed then, and I believe now, that the distribution of the pamphlets would aid in awakening a public interest and in organizing a public opinion which would induce Congress at the next session to more adequately and justly tax war profits and surplus incomes. I printed and circulated the pamphlets for this reason, and for no other reason.

"It is true that, in debating one of my amendments before the Senate on Sept. 7 for the sole purpose of persuading Senators to support the amendment, I referred to the influence which the refusal of Congress to properly tax wealth might have upon the next bond sale. It is all embraced in a single paragraph of thirty-three lines.

"No part of this paragraph or the speech of which it was a part, and no reference to it or the proposition with which it deals, is included in any of the three pamphlets distributed on the revenue bill, or in any other matter or thing which I have written or spoken upon that measure.

"But it remained for certain newspapers, prompted by malice, having the interests of wealth especially in their keeping, to dig it out of The Congressional Record, where it was reposing in harmless obscurity, and give it the widest publicity by falsely suggesting and even asserting that I had circulated it as a part of a speech franked out by the thousands, while the Treasury was struggling to sell a second bond issue.

"Now the war profiteers are opposed to paying more than 31 per cent. on their war profits. Indeed, they tried to get off with a 27 per cent. tax. And it makes them furious to suggest their paying the English rate of 80 per cent. Hence their press assails the distribution of speeches which will marshal the public opinion of the country in support of legislation increasing the tax on wealth at the next session of Congress.

"This is the real motive back of the assault upon me. This is the real motive back of the attack upon my distribution of speeches upon the War Revenue bill."

1,200,000 STARVING IN SYRIA.

Rev. W. H. Hall Says 1,000 a Day Are Dying In Lebanon Mountains.

A thousand deaths a day from starvation out of a population of 350,000 in the Lebanon Mountains, near Beirut, Syria, is the toll of famine conditions there resulting from the war, according to the Rev. William H. Hall of the Syrian Protestant College, who recently returned to this country from relief work in that district.

Mr. Hall described the tragic disappointment of the people there, whose spirits were kept up for weeks by the promised arrival last Christmas time of the American relief ship Caesar, which would have meant life to thousands, but which never arrived owing to the refusal of Germany and Austria-Hungary to grant her safe passage to Beirut.

The Caesar, a naval collier loaned to the Red Cross by the Navy Department, left New York months before the entry of this country into the war, as a "Christmas ship" for the needy in Syria, carrying more than a quarter of a million dollars' worth of food and clothing contributed in this country.

"If the Caesar had arrived," said Mr. Hall, "it would have meant that other ships would follow, but her failure to come dashed all hope for relief. Her cargo was sold and the funds finally found their way to Beirut for the purchase and distribution of food there, but there was little food to be bought.

"We know for a fact that thousands of our friends there will die this Winter, despite the great good that can be accomplished by sending funds from America to buy what food can be obtained on the ground for distribution in an efofrt to save as many as possible.

"In Jerusalem one cannot pass along a street without being beset by prayers for aid. There are mothers with babes pulling at their barren breasts and children whose parents have succumbed and left them to face starvation alone.

"Syria and Palestine have no story of massacre or deportation, but these districts, once prosperous and self-supporting, are now caught in the world strife, and the people are slowly but surely starving to death through no fault of their own. Figures appall one —competent authorities assert that not less than 1,200,000 persons are today in dire distress in these historic Bible lands.

"The funds collected in this country by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief are being disbursed through these American missionaries and teachers of the American College in Beirut. Even though hundreds die for lack of food, because money cannot buy enough there to go round, great good can be done if funds are forthcoming from this country generously enough.

HARMONICAS FOR SOLDIERS.

Plea That Musical Instruments Be Sent in Christmas Bags.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 21.—The American soldiers in France like harmonicas. This announcement was made today by Mrs. Fay Simmons Davis, who is interested in local war relief work, in pointing out articles that are desirable for inclusion in "Christmas bags."

Mrs. Davis said that in conversation with a man who had just returned from the American camp in France, she was told that there was no more acceptable gift than a harmonica. The few that are in the camp are borrowed constantly. Mrs. Davis's informant said he knew of nothing so small that would give so much entertainment to the soldiers.

PREDICTS AIR RAIDS ON AMERICAN CITIES

Dr. Lyman B. Powell, Back from War Front, Asserts Germany Is Planning Attack.

BUILDING HUGE SEAPLANES

New Machines, He Says, Will Travel 100 to 200 Miles an Hour—Reports British Cruiser Sunk.

Dr. Lyman B. Powell, President of Hobart College, who has returned from the war zone, where he had unusual opportunities to observe conditions, said yesterday that the Germans were planning to raid the American coast with their airships within the next six months. To accomplish this, he said, they were now engaged in building a fleet of huge hydroaeroplanes which could travel from 100 to 200 miles an hour, and could rise to a height of 20,000 feet, if necessary.

"It is a mistaken policy," said Dr. Powell, "to suppress or minimize the seriousness of the situation. The American public is not even half awakened to the havoc that has been wrought by the airplanes in England. The casualties are much greater than the people over here have been led to believe. Since May 1 2,000 men, women, and children have been maimed or killed in London by air raids. The German airships recently made the Charing Cross Hospital their objective. Several bombs were hurled at the hospital, smashing all the windows in the place.

"It is just such a peril that we are facing in this country, but we won't realize it. French military experts have informed me that the Germans were building airplanes on such a huge scale that the Allies would have to work ten times as fast as they are to keep up with them. In the first place, they are devoting themselves entirely to the construction of biplanes that will be capable of operating from a height of 20,000 feet—airplanes, furthermore, that will be able to carry at least two tons of bombs. The Allies thus far have been unable to produce machines on such a scale. That is why French experts are eager to have America build her machines in France. Before the American machines are brought to France the Germans' will have put them out of date by a far more improved engine of aerial warfare.

"The Germans intend to settle this war with the airplane. What is more, they intend to carry the war right to our doors with a fleet of huge hydroairplanes, which will be able to travel from 100 to 200 miles an hour. It is about time that the people here knew the truth about these things. Thus far the western line and the British fleet have stood between America and the fate of Belgium. But airplanes that can rise to a height of 20,000 feet and travel from 100 to 200 miles an hour will overcome even those barriers, and America, unless she is awake, unless she is prepared, is from that moment at Germany's mercy."

Dr. Powell said that the submarine menace was also very much underestimated.

"Thanks to Mr. Grasty of THE NEW YORK TIMES," said Dr. Powell, "the American public has been able to get some real light on the submarine situation. His estimate of the entire situation are absolutely reliable."

Dr. Powell delivered an address upon these matters at the St. George's Episcopal Church in Stuyvesant Square yesterday.

SCHERER, BOLO'S AID, WELL KNOWN IN MEXICO

Banker Who Plotted a German Protectorate Backed Felix Diaz's Revolution.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—Hugo Scherer, who, according to testimony given by Baron Guenin in a deposition made in Paris, aided Bolo Pacha in machinations to enable Germany to establish a protectorate over Mexico, is well known here. He fled to London after the downfall of the revolution of Felix Diaz, in whose plans and those of the Cientifico Party he had figured prominently.

According to information here, Scherer, when the European war broke out, claimed Mexican citizenship in order to save himself from being interned in England, but when it was discovered that he was really a German he was expelled from England, proceeding to Spain, where it is believed he is at present.

In the course of his business career in Mexico City Scherer was a Director in virtually every important bank and industrial concern, including the National Railways.

BISHOPS PLEDGE LOYALTY.

Leaders of Methodist Episcopal Church Hold a Patriotic Rally.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 21.—At a patriotic rally conducted by the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the New Nixon Theatre this afternoon, Bishop Richard J. Cook of Helena, Mon., sounded a plea for united support for the Administration, paid a high tribute to the President and denounced the I. W. W. An audience of sixteen Bishops and nearly 2,000 heard that the Methodist Episcopal Church is whole-heartedly supporting the decision of the United States and the Allies to fight on until the backbone of Germany has been broken and a world democracy accomplished.

"Germany has brazenly defied all laws of humanity," said Bishop Cook, "and has attempted to wreck civilization through a carefully conceived plan of forty years. We must crush her lawless ambition. We are not in the war for conquest or for indemnities. The present is no time for controversy, no time for La Follettes, Gronnas or Smiths.

"There must be an end to the I. W. W., antagonistic socialism and disloyalty. We stand for freedom of speech, but not treasonous utterances. Give no credence or attention to peace pleas, even though they come from the Vatican.

"One man towers above the rest, Wilson, President of the United States. The democratic peoples of the world have intrusted their future in his hands, and there will be peace without lust. Old Glory will be the first flag to wave in the world of democracy."

PARIS ANARCHIST ARRESTED

Seized at Office of Editor He Intended to Kill.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Lecoin, a notorious anarchist, was arrested last night as he was entering the offices of the Socialist newspaper La Victoire, edited by Gustave Hervé. Lecoin recently declared that he would do something that would have a tremendous moral effect. He explained later that he meant to kill Hervé. When arrested the anarchist was carrying a loaded revolver.

BRITISH VICTORY IN EAST AFRICA

German Town Taken in Severe Fighting with Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

BELGIAN FORCES LINK UP

Cordon Around the Defeated Germans Fast Closing In as They Retreat Eastward.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Heavy fighting is going on between British and German forces in German East Africa. The British War Office announced today that the mission station at Nyangao was occupied by the British on Oct. 17, after which the battle was resumed to the west of that place. The British force sustained considerable casualties, and the German losses also were severe. The text of the statement follows:

Our right column, after advancing southward from the Mbemkuru Valley, occupied Rupondo on Oct. 11, and established itself at the Lukeledi Mission on Oct. 17, the enemy withdrawing to the eastward.

The main body of the enemy, retreating from Mbemkuru Valley, covered by a strong rear guard, succeeded in making its way to Mahiwa, four miles southwest of Nyangao. The enemy rear guard, closely followed, was driven from its successive defensive positions.

On Oct. 15 an attack on the enemy's positions at Mpama was commenced, the German force being driven on to Nyangao.

On the 17th an enveloping movement around the mission station resulted in severe fighting, but by nightfall Nyangao had been occupied. The next day more severe fighting commenced to the west of Nyangao and still is proceeding. The British casualties were considerable, and the enemy's losses also were severe.

In the Mahenge area Belgian columns advanced southward, and are in touch with the British advancing from the west.

In the Luwegu Valley the British are engaged at Klingoli, forty-three miles southeast of Mahenge, with a strong enemy detachment which had been driven from the vicinity of Mpondas.

SHIP HULL A BREAKWATER.

Old Floating Hotel of John Arbuckle Now at Oyster Bay.

Those who use the ferry for the transportation of automobiles across the Long Island Sound, between Greenwich and Oyster Bay, will be interested in knowing that the breakwater at Oyster Bay is the now useless hulk of the one-time famous ship the Jacob S. Stamler. The name of this craft is as familiar to old sailors as the name of Roosevelt is to the residents of Oyster Bay. The Jacob S. Stamler's last service was as a floating hotel, a venture financed by John Arbuckle.

From its passive service now as a breakwater back to 1856, when the ship was launched in Brooklyn, is a far cry. Then the ship was at various times a feature of every harbor in the seven seas. Her career was fraught with good luck and fat profits. But newer and faster ships, with brighter sides, but with no stauncher heart, crowded her out of the busy sea ways and, finally, has left her resting on the bed of the Sound. In twenty years, which is the usual life of breakwaters, she will serve as faithfully as she always has served, and then the restless waters will wash her away to the haven where good ships are rewarded.

ASTOR'S FATHER-IN-LAW IN TRANSPORT SERVICE

Robert P. Huntington Receives Lieutenant's Commission and Is Assigned to Duty.

Robert P. Huntington, father-in-law of Vincent Astor, has received his commission as a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve, and has already been assigned to the transport service on a ship carrying troops to France. He passed his examination for a commission several weeks ago, but received orders to report for duty in the transport service only a few days ago.

It was said at the Huntington home, Hopeland House, at Staatsburg, in Dutchess County, adjoining the Astor home at Rhinebeck, that Mr. Huntington had reported for duty after receiving his commission, but no one was able to say where he had gone aboard ship. Mrs. Huntington and her daughter, Miss Alice F. Huntington, have gone South for the Winter, it was said.

Mr. Huntington has been a yachtsman and a member of the New York Yacht Club since his graduation from Yale, in 1891. He began an intensive study of navigation when his son-in-law, Vincent Astor, was commissioned an ensign in the Naval Reserve. He is a member of the University, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, Racquet and Tennis, and the Yale Clubs. He is about 48 years old and a direct descendant of Samuel Huntington, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Vincent Astor, who was married to Helen D. Huntington on April 30, 1914, is now in active service with the American fleet in European waters, and Mrs. Astor is in relief and hospital work in France.

TRIED TO RAM SUBMARINE.

British Captain Gets $250 Award for Saving His Steamship.

The chief officer of a British steamship which arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port has won $250 from the marine underwriters of Lloyd's, London, for saving the vessel when she was attacked by a submarine on the eastward passage. In describing the incident, the officer said that it was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when he saw the submarine rise to the surface about a mile away on the port bow. The destroyer which was convoying the steamship was passing under the stern toward the starboard quarter.

"We were steaming about sixteen knots," the officer continued, "and after signaling to the destroyer with one blast of the whistle, to show where the U-boat was, I put the head of the ship to port and started at full speed to ram the craft. That was the time her commander fired the torpedo which would have hit us if we had not been swinging over. Almost a minute later the destroyer was on the spot and dropped a depth bomb, which caused such an agitation below the surface that the commander was confident he had blown the U-boat to pieces. Very little wreckage comes to the surface after a submarine has been hit by a bomb well below the surface."

Coast Patrol Aground; Crew Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—One of the small vessels detailed to the Atlantic Coast patrol has ben driven ashore in a storm and slightly damaged, without any casualties to the men on board, according to a statement authorized by Secretary Daniels.

ARTIST SEEKS DEATH.

Suffering From Nervousness, Miss Swope Tried to Jump From Window.

Virginia Swope, an artist, of Richmond Hill, Queens, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the Hotel Martinique and put in the psychopathic ward for observation. Her mother, Mrs. Catherine Swope, said that her daughter had suffered a nervous shock in an automobile accident several months ago and had not recovered from it.

Mrs. Swope took her daughter from the hotel several days ago, intending to move to the Van Dyck Studios at 939 Eighth Avenue, near Fifty-sixth Street, but the girl became excited and began to cry for the police. When the automobile stopped at the door the chauffeur, her mother, and nurse had to use force to keep her from running away. She continued to call for the police, and Policeman Ernest Noble of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrived just as the party reached the apartment on the third floor.

Miss Swope had broken from the grasp of her mother and nurse and was about to leap from the window when the policeman caught her by the ankles. She struggled so desperately that he was unable to pull her back to the room, and Francis J. Furrow of 428 West Fifty-fourth Street had to aid in getting her back to the window ledge. Physicians advised the mother to take her back to her accustomed room at the Martinique, whence she was taken to Bellevue yesterday.

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JUNKERS FOILED GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Defeated Attempt to Reply to the Pope with Offer of Free Belgium.

STILL PROMISED VICTORY

Told of "Thousands of Friends" Working in America to Cause Trouble in Our Plans.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

BERNE, Oct. 7.—The German reply to the Papal note was, I learn from an excellent source, modified at the last moment owing to pressure from the Pan Germans and Junkers. This, it is true, has been denied officially by the German Legation in Berne, which, however, has so far not denied that a conference was held in Berlin, attended by representatives of all the political parties, at which the question of the answer to the note was discussed. Seeing that this meeting was not even mentioned in the German press, I may here give a summary of its proceedings.

The Socialists, supported by some of the Centre Party, demanded an unambiguous statement of the German peace terms, as follows: That Belgium should be evacuated and partially restored at Germany's expense; that Serbia should be evacuated and partially restored by Austria; that Rumania should be evacuated, but no war indemnity paid her; that Poland should be left an independent State, and Courland be evacuated and left to settle her own affairs, while certain of Germany's colonies were to be given back to her.

If, argued the Socialists, such a reply was sent to the Papal note, then public opinion in England, France, Italy, and particularly in America would turn in Germany's favor, and she would be saved from ruin. If, on the contrary, the Germans persist in holding out, as the Pan Germanists and Junkers desire, then they would have the rest of the world against them and would be altogether lost.

The members of the Fatherland Party opposed the Socialist demands, arguing as follows: "We have held out for more than three years, and if we continue to hold out another few months there are certain to be dissensions among the Allies. If we show any weakness, then we shall be doing just what the Entente Governments desire."

One member of the Junker party assured the conference that before long Germany would have Italy as much disorganized as Russia, and that the Germans had thousands of friends in America who would before long cause serious trouble in the United States.

"If we only hold out," the Junkers concluded, "we shall have all our enemies' countries so much disorganized that at the psychological moment we shall be able to step in and dictate peace on our own terms."

Of course the Junkers prevailed, so that the reply to the Papal note was inconclusive farrago, which even the Germans themselves do not know or pretend not to know how to interpret.

Hiding Opinion by Censorship.

Those who imagine that they can glean any news as to the real condition of Germany by reading press extracts from German papers are mistaken. Even an experienced journalist, accustomed to read the German press daily and understanding to some extent the workings of the German mind, is unable to read the truth between its censored lines.

The severity with which the German press is censored, moreover, is not decreasing, but is rather being increased, and its leader writers know all too well what awaits them should they chance to use an expression to which the authorities object.

As for the speeches of German statesmen, politicians, and others, they are no less carefully prepared and censored than the leading articles; while it is as much as an editor's freedom is worth even to mention that certain Socialist and other meetings have taken place. Even when a meeting of the newly formed Fatherland Party (mostly extremists and Pan Germans) is held, the reports of its proceedings are carefully emasculated before being allowed to appear.

It is clear, therefore, that to try to base trustworthy conclusions as to the present state of Germany upon German press extracts is to attempt the impossible.

Again, Germany manages her press campaign with such skill that if she wishes an idea to be circulated, but does not desire that it should appear in a German paper, she causes it to be inserted in a paper under her control in a neighboring country. For the last fortnight she has been anxious that the German people should subscribe to the seventh war loan, and the best way to insure this seemed to her to be to set afloat a rumor that England had issued "a peace feeler." This rumor appeared, dressed up so as to look as little like a rumor and as much like a fact as possible, in all her controlled papers in Switzerland, and then in the German and Austrian press.

The German papers even went to the length of publishing long articles upon this alleged English peace offer, treating it almost as if it were an accomplished fact—in short, so that any but a very careful reader would believe it to be a fact. Unquestionably many Germans have been subscribing to the seventh war loan under the impression that it will undoubtedly be the last.

Another device for raking in seventh war loan subscriptions was to pretend that the peoples in Entente countries, especially in England, were far more inclined to peace than the Governments; that the British press gave a false notion of the opinions of the British people, and that in reality the Entente countries were very favorably impressed by the peace proposal particularly by the Austrian reply to the Papal note.

"We need not," it is argued, "take the extracts telegraphed by Reuter too seriously, as they only represent the London press, which is merely the Northcliffe press. The great provincial papers in England and Scotland take a very different view, and that is why Reuter does not quote them more."

I fear that there is some foundation of truth in this German contention, because Reuter rarely does quote any important British papers except those of London, which omission is doing harm to the British and allied cause. Neutral countries ought to be better informed than they are as to the real opinion of the British public. In the neutral press there is seldom any reference to what the dwellers in British self-governing dominions or other colonies or the United States think about the war, and the general result is that the neutral world is considerably less well informed about the Allies than about the German Empire.

Press Under Government's Thumb.

In Germany and also in Austria the press works hand in hand with the Government, which in war time is an advantage. For instance, the German Government now desires it to be thought that Germany is becoming distinctly democratic. Consequently, carefully worded articles concerning the growth of the democratic spirit in Germany are inserted even in such organs as the Cologne Gazette, not to speak of the Vorwärts, (which it is chiefly useful to read in order to know what Germany wishes to be thought of herself abroad.) The object of such articles is, of course, that they should be reproduced in the neutral and allied press, so as to mislead public opinion.

There is nothing now more to be dreaded than that Germany should delude the world into believing that she has undergone a democratizing process, from which she is in reality as far as possible, and that a demand should arise for concluding peace with her on this false assumption.

In Germany at present, from the Kaiser to the very few real Social Democrats, most of whom are imprisoned, a belief prevails that the Germans will manage to conquer by the skill with which they can use bluff and pretense.

OUR SAILORS WANT A BAND.

Anxious to Have It Play the National Anthem at the Overseas Base.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Sept. 24.—Uncle Sam's sailors here are asking for a brass band. They want it to play the National Anthem morning and evening at the raising and lowering of the colors, just as they used to hear it back home. About the only time that they have heard "The Star-Spangled Banner" since their arrival in these waters was when it was played on the chimes of the cathedral here. They may not ever again hear it played there, because the organist who knows now has just been conscripted into the naval branch of the British military machine.

The American bluejacket is intensely patriotic. So is his new-found comrade, the British tar. But the latter is reminded of his patriotism more often than the American bluejacket because "God, Save the King" is played at the close of every theatrical performance or public function. The American stands at attention and salutes on occasions like these. He says he would like to do the same thing to "The Star-Spangled Banner," but he seldom gets the chance.

The "Banner," which is the brief way the sailor has of naming the American anthem, is played now and again in the United States Naval Men's Club House here by the combined string orchestras from the two tenders, or mother ships, here. But this is not enough, and besides, the sailors hold that nothing but a brass band can do justice to the national air and fire them with the proper enthusiasm.

Almost every evening here, groups of these youthful sailormen walk along the beach singing. Two of their favorites are "Don't Bite the Hand That's Feeding You," and "America, I Love You." And they never forget "Tipperary," which still is popular alike with British tars and American sailors.

ROUT VENIZELOS MEN BY POLICE WHISTLE

Chairman Signals for Ejections at Carnegie Hall When Greeks Get Turbulent.

ASK AMERICA TO STEP IN

Resolutions Adopted Assailing Present Greek Administration and Urging Constantine's Return.

About 1,000 Greeks, a majority of them said to be American citizens, assembled in Carnegie Hall last night for the purpose of denouncing Eleutherios Venizelos, the leader of the Greek factions that favor the cause of the Allies, and at the same time to cheer the United States for entering the war on the side of those same Allies. One of the men in charge of the meeting, in an effort to explain the peculiar situation, said that the opposition to Venizelos was "purely a personal matter" on the part of the 1,000 or mere Greeks who were present, and added that the fact that they did not approve of the dethronement of Constantine, the Kaiser's brother-in-law, did not mean that they were pro-German.

When P. A. Seovis, Chairman of the meeting, rapped for order shortly after 9 o'clock the hall was about half full, but what the meeting lacked in the way of attendance was more than made up in noise, for according to veteran attachés last night's throng was the most lusty-lunged that Carnegie Hall has sheltered in a decade. Some Venizelos enthusiasts were present, and now and then tried to make themselves heard above the uproar. When they did the Chairman took a police whistle from his pocket and blew until the detectives in the back part of the hall had ejected the men who shouted "Zito Venizelos," which is the same as a hurrah for him in English.

The meeting was scheduled to start at 8 o'clock. D. J. Theophalatus and Mr. Seovis, who were in charge, arrived at the appointed time, but the crowd was very slim at that hour, and so the opening was postponed until the Greek Boy Scouts' Band had increased the attendance by playing everything from "My Old Kentucky Home" to a Greek tune, the English translation of the name of which sounds something like "Away Down South in Saloniki."

Secret Service Men Arrive.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock two young men arrived, who Carnegie Hall attachés said were Secret Service agents. These men asked for Mr. Seovis and conferred for more than half an hour with him. The agents had been informed by Venizelos adherents that last night's meeting was to be along lines which the Kaiser would not find it difficult to approve. The Secret Service men wanted advance information as under the espionage laws of the United States pro-German meetings are no longer possible in the United States. Mr. Seovis assured the Government agents that the meeting was to be pro-Ally in every sense of the word, except that Venizelos, the friend of the Allies and the champion of their cause in Greece, would not be indorsed, but would be "for purely personal reasons" denounced as a foe of the Greek nation.

At 9 o'clock the meeting got under way. The Boy Scouts Band started it by playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Everybody cheered, and a Greek boy waved a big American flag. Then the band played the Greek anthem and another Greek boy waved the emblem of Greece. There was more cheering, and after that came the first speech, Mr. Seovis making it.

Mr. Seovis spoke in Greek. The only English words he uttered numbered two. One was "Woodrow" and the other was "Wilson." A young Greek who interpreted Mr. Seovis's remarks, said that they were very complimentary to the President, and that that was why everybody shouted "zito." Likewise the crowd cheered when the speaker spoke his mind about the "terrible" Venizelos, except of course those in the back of the hall who were later to be whistled out of the hall.

After Mr. Seovis a tall clean-shaven young Greek took the floor. He kept the crowd shouting for nearly three-quarters of an hour.

Appeal for Liberty Bonds.

The next speaker, Louis Kutner, spoke in English. Mr. Kutner made no mention of Constantine, Venizelos, Zaimis, or any of the other Greeks who have figured in the turmoil which has marked the last three years of Greek history. Instead, he talked about the United States. If those present, he declared, were as good citizens as they said they were, and he had no doubt that they were, they would support the United States to their last man and last dollar in the fight that was now on to rid the world of Prussianism. A good way to show their love for America, he said, was to buy Liberty bonds, and to buy as many of them as each man could possibly afford.

When Mr. Kutner concluded, Mr. Seovis again took the floor, and this time he had circulated through the audience cards for each person present to sign. When a man signed one of these cards it meant that he gave his approval to a certain set of resolutions, addressed to Secretary of State Lansing, copies of which had been handed to each person as he entered the hall. It was said afterward that practically every person present had indorsed the resolutions.

There were many preambles to the resolutions assailing Venizelos and the formation of the provisional Saloniki Government. Summed up, the resolutions themselves accused Mr. Venizelos of all sorts of illegal acts and called upon the United States to intervene for the purpose of calling a general election and "turning the Greek Government back to the Greek people." In conclusion the resolutions expressed the devotion of the signers to the President of the United States and placed at the disposal of the Government their lives and fortunes.

It was during the signing of the resolutions and while Mr. Seovis was speaking that cheers were given for Venizelos. At the very first "zito" Mr. Seovis put his police whistle to his lips and started to blow. He blew so hard, and the whistle was in such good working order that it could be heard above the din of voices and for a block in either direction on Seventh Avenue. When Mr. Seovis stopped blowing the Venizelos partisans were in Fifty-seventh Street.

At this point the meeting came to an end. The Venizelos adherents announced that they would hold a meeting in two weeks.

Police Searching for Missing Boy.

A general alarm was sent out yesterday by the Missing Persons Bureau at Police Headquarters for thirteen-year-old Thomas Kent, who has been missing from his home, 918 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, since May 21. He is 5 feet 2 inches tall, and of light hair and complexion. When he left home he wore a brown suit and a gray cap. T. S. Kent, his father, has heard several times since the boy's disappearance that he has applied for work or lodging in different parts of the city.

CONVICTED OF RIOT MURDER

Two East St. Louis Defendants Sentenced to Prison.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 21.—John Dow and Charles Hanna were found guilty tonight of the murder of William Keyser, a merchant, in the East St. Louis race riots. Both were sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. The jury disagreed in the case of Harry Robinson, the third man charged with Keyser's murder. He will get a new trial.

Keyser was shot and instantly killed on July 2 as he stood in the doorway of his store watching the rioters in the street. The State asserted that he was killed by a bullet fired at a negro, while the defense contended that the shot was fired by negroes.

The next riot trials, set for Wednesday, are those of Albert McCabe, a white man, charged with arson, and Horace King, a negro, charged with murder.

GOVERNMENT HAY BURNED.

Authorities Suspect Incendiarism in $100,000 Cincinnati Fire.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—An auxiliary plant of the Early & Daniels Hay and Grain Company was destroyed by fire here today with a loss of $100,000.

The plant was devoted exclusively to hay-pressing on Government contracts. An inspection of the hay by Federal officers was to have taken place Monday.

A small fire was extinguished in the east wing of the building earlier in the day. The second fire started in the west wing. hTe authorities are working on a theory of incendiarism. Several explosions were heard before the fire got beyond control.

STILL OPPOSE RIBOT.

Enemies of French Foreign Minister Keep Cabinet Crisis Acute.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The French Ministerial situation today remains uneasy. Opposition to Alexandre Ribot, the Foreign Minister in the Painlevé Cabinet, persists.

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25,000 Uniforms (Blue)
We have supplied from our largest to the world stock of army auction goods, the U. S. Government and many States and cities with obsolete serviceable rifles and equipments, some of which were sold to us just prior to the U. S. Declaration of War.
High Army Officers say: "Bannerman's stock is a Godsend to us."
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Facts You Should Know About Liberty Bonds

THE Second Liberty Loan is offered by the Government for the purpose of raising the money to pay the immediate and pressing expenses of the war.

The amount of the Loan is a minimum of $3,000,000,000; in case this amount is oversubscribed, the Government reserves the right to issue bonds up to one-half of such oversubscription.

The loan is in the form of Government Bonds of $50 and multiples thereof.

These bonds draw 4% interest, payable semi-annually.

You can pay for them in full, at the time you subscribe (up to $1,000), or in partial payments as follows:

2% ($1.00 on a $50 Bond) with application.
18% (9.00 on a $50 Bond) Nov. 15th, 1917.
40% (20.00 on a $50 Bond) Dec. 15th, 1917.
40% (20.00 on a $50 Bond) Jan. 15th, 1918.

Liberty Loan Bonds may be bought, if desired, on still easier terms. Many banks, trust companies, department stores, express companies, firms, and corporations will sell them at $1.00 down and $1.00 a week on each $50 bond.

No fee, or charge for services, will be exacted by banks or other agencies which take subscriptions for Liberty Bonds. It is as easy and simple to buy these bonds as it is to secure a post office money order.

Liberty Bonds are the safest investment in the world. They are guaranteed by the Government—the entire resources of the United States stand as security for them.

You can sell them at any time you wish They are as good as money. They will never be worth less than you pay for them. And, if you wish to borrow money at any time, you could not offer better or more acceptable security.

It is *good business* to buy Liberty Bonds because they are an absolutely safe investment, paying 4% interest.

It is *wise* to buy Liberty Bonds, because they teach you and help you to save money "against a rainy day."

It is *your duty* to buy Liberty Bonds, because the war is being fought to preserve your liberty and safeguard your home and family against the fearful fate of the people of Belgium.

It is *your privilege* to buy Liberty Bonds, because that is the most direct and effective way in which you can help to feed, clothe, arm, and protect American boys who are looking to you for aid and encouragement in their time of hardship, deprivation, and danger.

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How I Made Caruso Climb a Ladder

"It can't be done, and sing, too," said the tenor.

"You must," was the answer.

"Let me see you do it," said Caruso.

I did.

Never has there been such theater-articles telling how actors and actresses are made and have been made. You see the most famous actors and actresses and the theater in the most astonishingly intimate way. Read "The Truth About the Theater" in the November Ladies' Home Journal.

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INSTRUCTION.

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French taught by Parisian young lady, high school graduate, grammar, conversation; engagements taken mornings, afternoons and evenings; terms reasonable; references. A 404 Times Annex.

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Founded 1905. Positively one at a time with teacher, teaches pupil HOW TO STUDY, and to acquire INDEPENDENCE OF THOUGHT. Percentage of subjects passed in June examinations was nearly double that of other schools. Study supervision. Two years' work in one.
"A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

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A PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
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Individual instruction. Manual training. New gymnasium building, with large roof playground and swimming pool. Outing classes.
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ELOCUTION Dancing. Adults. Children. Recitals. Guest Studio, 143 West 43d, cor. Knickerbocker Hotel.

'CLOSED SHOP' ENDS BORDEN MILK STRIKE

Union Recognized and Only Organization Men to be Employed in the Future.

WAGES TO BE ARBITRATED

Men Who Refused to Strike Will Be Taken Into the Union Without Prejudice.

The strike of Borden's Farm Products Company employes ended yesterday. The agreement was signed in the late afternoon, and the men left their headquarters to withdraw the pickets and resume the delivery of milk.

The questions of a wage advance, days off, and commissions were left to arbitration, but the company agreed to recognize the union and employ only union men. The union promised that employes who refused to strike should not be discriminated against or penalized should they apply for membership in the union.

The wage and other demands will be decided by a board composed of equal representation from the company and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and one neutral member.

The offer that led to the settlement was submitted to the men on Saturday night at a conference attended by Colonel Michael J. Reagan of the State Department of Labor; J. J. Bealin, State Arbitrator; Henry Moskowitz, New York City Commissioner of Markets; M. J. Cashal, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Teamsters; Charles A. Weiant, President of the Borden's Farm Products Company, and P. D. Fox, sales manager of the company.

As the company officials had been inclined to doubt the strength of the union, the men gave a demonstration of its strength when they gathered the full membership in the morning at the headquarters of the union, 781 Eighth Avenue. When later the company officials and the arbitrators arrived they were cheered by the men. Good feeling prevailed, and it was apparent that there would be an amicable settlement.

Manager Fox explained that the company had never been opposed to the union, but it did insist that the men who stood by the company should retain their places. He said these men would be urged to join the union so that harmony might prevail, and he was sure that they would. The question of wages was serious, he said, but he did not see any reason why a satisfactory scale could not be drawn up by the joint committee.

Mr. Cashal said after the meeting that the settlement was satisfactory, that the company officials had met the men more than half way and that he was sure the question of wages could be worked out without friction. "The men who refused to strike with us will be treated fairly, and admitted to the union upon the payment of the regular initiation fee," he said. "We will not fine them nor try and make things unpleasant. The more union men we have the better for the cause of unionism."

Colonel Reagan thanked the men and the company for their fairness and cool judgment at a time when a prolonged strike would have meant great hardship to the public.

As the men left their hall some one shouted: "Sheffield Farms next." Others took up the cry and most of the men were shouting it as they crowded down the narrow stairs to go back to work.

In this connection Simon Lowy, Secretary of Local 595, which is the milk drivers branch of the Brotherhood, said the Borden's, Campbell, and Mutual-McDermott Companies are now unionized. The Sheffield Farms and a few smaller concerns have not yet signed.

WAR RELIEF IN NEAR EAST.

Red Cross Appropriates $900,000 for Use This Year.

The War Council of the American Red Cross, of which Henry P. Davison is Chairman, announced last night the appropriation of an additional $900,000 for relief work in the Near East through the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The appropriation is to cover relief work for the remainder of the year, and makes a total of $1,800,000 which the Red Cross has appropriated for aid of the 2,000,000 people in Western Asia.

The Red Cross made a monthly appropriation of $300,000 for the work in July, August, and September. The $900,000 now appropriated is for the remaining three months of the year, and is to permit of the more advantageous purchases of food for use during the Winter.

The American Committee is carrying on relief work not only in Asia Minor and parts of Armenia and Syria, in the Ottoman Empire, but also in a large section of Armenia, Russian Caucasus, Persia, Mesopotamia, and parts of Egypt, into which refugees have fled in large numbers.

CHANGES CAMP HOSPITAL.

War Department Promptly Remedies Defects at Spartanburg.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 21.—Major William H. Allen, U. S. A., medical corps, commanding the base hospital, said today that the War Department, apprised of unsatisfactory construction of the hospital, had ordered that all faults be corrected at once. The complaints were based on patients' statements about lack of heat and on an inspection made by several chaplains.

Major Allen said that the War Department, though burdened with the greatest task a department ever faced, yesterday wired the Constructing Quartermaster to install ceilings and to reinforce the building throughout. He received authority to go out in the open market and buy whatever he found necessary for the comfort of the men. Already Major Allen has purchased Spartanburg's entire supply of stoves, and today the hospital was cozy and the men were cheerful and satisfied.

"It is the attitude of the War Department and of the staff here that nothing be spared that might make the men more comfortable," said Major Allen. "We have orders to get whatever we need and we are going ahead getting what we can. Every patient that comes in gets the same treatment—the best we know how to give—whether he is a General or a private."

As an instance of the close attention that Washington had given the criticism of the hospital, Major Allen said that a special apparatus to heat water was being rushed by express from St. Louis. The machinery weighs nearly a ton, and while ordinarily it would be shipped by freight, the department decided to use the more expensive but quicker express.

Major Allen said that a prominent New York woman, who inclosed a clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES, had sent Brig. Gen. Phillips a certified check for $1,000 to be used to make the ill soldiers comfortable. This together with a number of smaller gifts was returned because regulations forbid acceptance of such contributions.

The holiday and brisk sunny weather today caused thousands of the soldiers to start early on long tours of the surrounding country. Tonight when the soldiers began to get back to camp there were complaints about overcharging. The first week the soldiers were here the automobile charge was $1.50 an hour. It is now $3 even for jitneys.

James Lands, who was shot in a raid on a blind tiger three weeks ago by Lieutenant Mattson of the military police, died early this morning.

PLATTSBURG SALES GROW.

Camp's Bond Subscriptions Pass $750,000—Airman Takes Pictures.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The week-end holiday passed off quietly at the training camp with bright weather replacing rain and clouds. The airplane excited much interest by its flights. Many snapshots were taken from the aircraft by C. Arnold Slade, who acted as photographer. The machine also dropped the President's proclamation and other Liberty Loan literature on the town. The bond sales at the camp have passed the $700,000 mark.

Captain Marion G. Donk of the Ordnance Department has been ordered to active duty, reporting to the Chief Ordnance Officer at Washington. Tomorrow the infantry students go into the range work for their target course in rapid firing practice.

FIRE IN ARMY HOSPITAL.

Patients at Camp Devens Carried Out During Blaze in Empty Ward.

AYER, Mass., Oct. 21.—Patients in some of the wards of the base hospitals at Camp Devens were removed hurriedly early today when fire destroyed a one-story wooden building containing the receiving ward and one of the offices. The explosion of an oil stove started the fire. Two medical officers who were in the building were slightly burned.

There were no patients in the structure. As soon as the alarm was given Major W. L. Cousins of Portland, Me., in charge of the two surgical wards nearest the blaze, had nearly fifty of his patients carried out on mattresses as a measure of precaution. Many others of the 262 patients in the thirteen hospital buildings went to the verandas of their wards.

Hundreds of soldiers turned out to assist the cantonment fire department, but they found on their arrival that the firemen under command of Lieutenant John W. McAree, formerly of the New York Fire Department, had the flames confined to the receiving building.

REACH SETTLEMENT IN TAXICAB STRIKE

Black and White Company Suspends Minor Officials on Complaint of Chauffeurs.

MEN OUT FOR 30 HOURS

Violence Marks Efforts of Strikers to Cripple Service—Several Men Beaten.

After several incidents of street violence and the loss of $8,000 in earnings to the Black and White Taxicab Company, during a thirty-hour suspension of service throughout the city, President W. Bundy Cole of the company settled the strike yesterday afternoon.

After listening for two hours to a somewhat riotous voicing of grievances in Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-first Street, about 200 representatives, both of the Black and White and the Town taxi drivers, Mr. Cole suspended five minor executives of the Black and White Company, pending an investigation of charges against them by the striking chauffeurs, which had been the basis of the strike. Throughout Saturday and yesterday fewer than fifty of the Black and White Company's 250 cars left the West Sixty-eighth Street garage. Several attacks were made by strikers on Saturday night on substitute drivers. One of the substitutes was beaten senseless with a club in front of the American Theatre, at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, shortly before Saturday midnight. Another substitute was attacked at Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, and a third taxicab, in Broadway near Fiftieth Street, was held up by strikers and the man and woman who were inside were hustled out into the street.

The Black and White strikers persuaded the Town Taxicab Company, of which Mr. Cole is also President, to threaten to join in a sympathetic strike today if the men's grievances were not adjusted.

On Mr. Cole's agreement, yesterday afternoon, to suspend the five minor executives from all authority in the company, and also to permit the 400 chauffeurs to elect a new committee to represent them in their dealings with the company, the strikers willingly promised to return to work this morning.

Mr. Cole issued a statement last night to the effect that the trouble had been entirely adjusted, and that the company's full service would be resumed today.

HERE FOR ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Demand in France So Great Switzerland Cannot Meet It.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from Spain, on a Spanish liner, was Frederick Voss, a representative of the Association for Trade with America of the department for the manufacture of artificial limbs at Geneva, Switzerland. He said that the hospitals in France are full of maimed soldiers needing wooden legs and the Government was unable to cope with the demand.

"The material for making these artificial limbs," Mr. Voss continued, "can only be obtained in the United States, and I have come over to make arrangements for its exportation to Switzerland. The Swiss Government has established a factory at Brienz, with facilities for turning out from 1,500 to 2,000 wooden legs a week. Just before leaving France I met General Maurier, who said that the hospitals were sadly in need of artificial limbs so that they could send maimed soldiers back to their homes and take other injured men into the hospitals in their places."

Stammatis Pezas, the new Greek Consul General at Chicago, arrived with his family. Prince Nureddin di Vlora of Albania and Mrs. Annie K. Thomas, formerly Mrs. Frank Gould, left the liner at Havana. The vessel had fifty-one cabin passengers and the Captain said that no submarine had been sighted on the voyage.

STEAMER DARVEL WRECKED.

German Vessel Seized by United States Runs Ashore in Far East.

TOKIO, Saturday, Oct. 20.—The former German steamer Darvel, which for some time has been in the control of the United States Navy, is a total wreck on Stresi Island. The crew of the vessel was saved.

The Darvel formerly belonged to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. She was a vessel of 1,508 tons gross, and was built in 1905. Her home port was Bremen.

SMOKE-BOX DEVICE URGED.

Navy to Give or Sell Anti-Submarine Contrivance to Merchantmen.

The Navy Department is preparing to issue smoke boxes free of charge to all vessels carrying armed guards, and is also urging the owners of all unarmed merchant vessels to give their prompt and favorable consideration to the question of purchasing the smoke-producing apparatus, which is used as a protection against submarine attack.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department is having manufactured by the du Pont Company two types of smoke boxes suitable for use by merchant vessels. The funnel aboard ship, which emits thick smoke for half an hour, costs $125, and the chemical compound for recharging the box attached to the funnel costs $1.75 a pound. The smoke boxes for throwing overboard when vessels are chased by enemy craft, and which cannot be recovered, cost $25 each. The Bureau of Ordnance has issued a circular dealing with the use of the smoke appliances.

All the British and French steamships in the Atlantic trade have been provided with the smoke boxes, which the Captains and officers assert are very good for use on slow steaming vessels, but will not do for steamships with a speed of fifteen knots or more, as they run away from the smoke cloud.

BRAZIL NOT TO SELL SHIPS.

Will Use German Vessels in Its Local Trade—To Pay No Indemnity.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 21.—A special Parliamentary committee has approved the decision of the Government not to dispose of the German ships recently seized by Brazil. These will be put into service between Brazilian ports. The committee also decided to recommend the suppression of the legislative provision which assured indemnity after the war to the owners or charterers of former German vessels.

The Brazilian Government, according to a recent dispatch, had under consideration the utilization of the seized German steamers for the organization of international steamship lines. It was said that this project depended solely on an understanding between Brazil and the Allies.

MORE OF U-BOAT MOVED.

Second Section Taken from River Barge to Central Park.

The middle section of the German mine-laying submarine U-C-5 was taken yesterday morning from its barge at the foot of 132d Street and Hudson River and set up in the Sheep Meadow in Central Park by the stern section, which was moved on Saturday.

Forty horses and ten drivers were used in moving the second section on a truck which is said to be the strongest in this country. A plateon of mounted police moved in front of the truck as it proceeded in Manhattan Street to 125th Street, then to Seventh Avenue, then to Central Park West, and down to Sixty-sixth Street, where it entered the park.

The Lenox Avenue subway trains were stopped for five minutes while the forty-five-ton load was hauled over the subway where it runs under Central Park West near 103d Street. Several thousand persons went to the park yesterday afternoon to see the two-thirds of the captured German undersea menace.

Three Causes:
Experience, Vigilance, Strength

One Result: *SAFETY*

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1850

Smart Clothes For Stout Women
Lane Bryant
Can fit every figure and any type in charming designs suited to the wearer. Ready to wear—practically no alteration required—at prices lower than elsewhere (because we manufacture as well as design.)
Gowns 19.85 to 134.75
Suits 29.75 to 195.00
Coats 27.75 to 175.00
Blouses 5.95 to 39.50
Skirts 10.95 to 34.50
Sizes 36 to 56 bust
Always in stock.
Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St.

By Midnight Wednesday Sept. 12th

Up to midnight September 12th, during a period of 8½ months, we sold and delivered to tire dealers more United States Tires than we sold to dealers during the entire 12 months of 1916.

This phenomenal sales increase was made notwithstanding our epoch-making sales increases of 1916 over 1915.

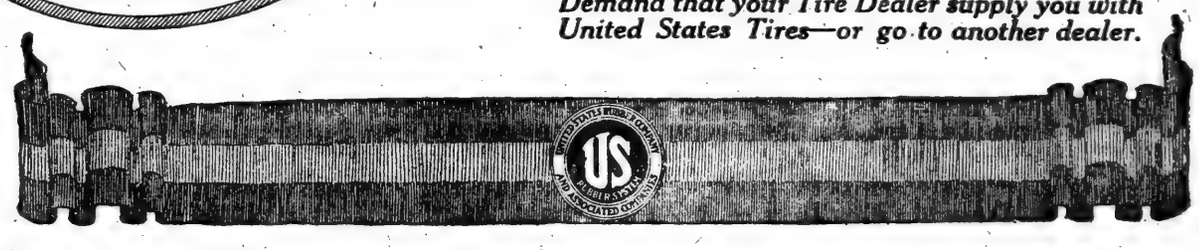
These record-breaking sales increases of 1917 over 1916 and our record-breaking sales increases of 1916 over 1915 definitely and finally prove three facts:

1. The supremacy of United States Tires.
2. The fact that the vast army of automobile owners who used United States Tires in 1916 are using them in 1917 on the sheer merit of their experience.
3. The fact that another vast army of automobile owners have been won over to the use of United States Tires in 1917 on the sheer superiority of our tires over other tires that they have tried.

United States Liberty Bonds Are Good Bonds
Subscribing to the 2nd Liberty Loan is a patriotic duty and the safest interest-paying investment the world has ever known

United States Tires
Are Good Tires
'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'

Demand that your Tire Dealer supply you with United States Tires—or go to another dealer.



Facts About the Sugar Situation

Our Government has asked you to use sugar sparingly. We believe that the people of this country will be glad to do their part to conserve the sugar supply when they know the facts.

These facts are as follows:

More than two-thirds of the source of Europe's sugar supply is within the present battle lines. This has resulted in greatly reducing the production of sugar in Europe.

England and France and other countries have been forced to go for sugar to Cuba.

Ordinarily, nearly all of the Cuban raw sugar comes to the United States and is refined here, chiefly for home use. This is not the case now.

In view of the exceptional world demand for sugar there is no surplus, and barely enough to tide us over until the new crop comes in. The people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States should use sugar sparingly. No one should hoard or waste it.

This Company has no surplus sugar to sell. It is working with the Government to conserve the supply, and to take care of the Allies so far as possible.

Do not pay an increased retail price.

American Sugar Refining Company
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners. Brown

COLGATE AND DARTMOUTH LOOM HIGH AS FOOTBALL SEASON GETS UNDER WAY

COLGATE MACHINE AGAIN AFTER TITLE

Hamilton Team Gives Further Proof of Being Leading Football Eleven.

DARTMOUTH GAINS FAME

Light Hanover Eleven Brings Hopes by Defeat of Strong West Virginia Outfit.

The fast Colgate eleven which carried off the Eastern gridiron championship last season is again pointed toward that honor. While it is early yet to come to conclusions of sound value, Hamilton College has shown the same sort of talent that won it a place at the top a year ago. Saturday, the Colgate team swamped Cornell 20 to 0 and, while Cornell must not be judged by the high standards of former years, Colgate's victory was nevertheless impressive.

Last year Coach Bankart had a backfield at Colgate which was drilled almost as perfectly as four men can be drilled. These were Gillo, Spencer, Hubbell, and Anderson. Colgate, this year, has this same seasoned backfield, with the exception of quarter back Anderson, whose place is being capably filled by McBride. McBride has shown the same excellent qualities as Anderson and his run his team Saturday with surprising success for a new player.

Colgate's coach this year is Harry McDeavitt, an old Dartmouth player, who seems to be carrying out the plans which were so successfully laid by Bankart. Wooster is being groomed to take West's place as a kicker, and the line includes Woodman, who was substitute for West last season; Carroll, last year's substitute centre, and Castalanes, who was one of the best ends in the game last season. These are some of the reasons that Colgate is likely to repeat last year's success.

Cornell's showing thus far has been a sorry disappointment, and it is doubtful if Coach Sharpe will be able to overcome the handicap of the loss of so many of last year's talent through enlistments. It is, however, to Cornell's credit that those who are left in college have decided to continue football in spite of the fact that the available material is below normal.

Dartmouth in the Limelight.

Dartmouth's football future suddenly becomes brighter as the result of the impressive victory over West Virginia, touted as one of the most dangerous elevens in the South. Dartmouth won 6 to 2 through fast, well-executed, old-fashioned football tactics. Its light back field had so much speed that the heavy line of the mountaineers was ripped up badly. This light, undeveloped line of Dartmouth's has been the greatest problem that Coach Spears has had to solve, and the manner in which it came through against the strong West Virginians is a source of much gratification to the followers of the Hanover eleven. It is no slight task to stop a backfield which is made up of such players as Rodgers and Harris, and Saturday's triumph was quite a feather in Dartmouth's cap.

The overwhelming football machine Glenn Warner has built up at Pittsburgh continued on its crushing way by beating Syracuse 28 to 0. Warner has again demonstrated that he is one of the best of offensive coaches, and there will probably be no eleven this season which will be able to boast of the scoring ability of Pittsburgh. In McLaren Pittsburgh has a veteran full back who ranks with the best, and judging from Pittsburgh's work up to the present time, there seems to be little difference between this year's team and the powerful elevens Warner has coached during the last two years.

The ambitious Boston College eleven, coached by Charley Brickley, got a rude check when Providence, on Saturday, defeated 7 to 2 in one of the most grueling clashes of the season. Brown showed unexpected strength in offstanding the fierce rushes of the Boston players. The only unfortunate feature of the contest was that Brown came through on top at the loss of two promising backfield players, Shaw and Albright. The contest was a bruising ordeal for Brown, coming as it did only one week before the Colgate-Brown battle, which is to be played in Providence on Saturday. The game comes at such an early date because of the rearrangement of many football schedules necessitated by the withdrawal of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

Service Teams Not Extended.

The Army and Navy both had easy opponents on Saturday. At Annapolis the coaching of Gilmour Dobie is evidently making itself felt, for, although the Carlisle Indians have a weak eleven this season, the Midshipmen buried them under a 61 to 0 score. As it becomes more evident each week that West Point and Annapolis are both going to have high-class elevens, the cancellation of the annual meeting between these teams is a matter of general regret. Up at the Army reservation Tufts was soundly beaten by Oliphant and his teammates. After Oliphant had scored 20 points he retired, and the Army sent in a bunch of second-string players, who also showed that they can play considerable football.

Rutgers and Lafayette resumed football relations again on Saturday, and the New Brunswick eleven won an easy victory 33 to 0. The defeat by Syracuse was the kind of a surprise which evidently did Coach Sanford's charges a great deal of good, for there was a noticeable improvement in their play, and their showing marks them as a dangerous opponent for Fordham at the end of the week.

Fordham has an eleven which will bear watching this year. It is big, strong and fast and the errors which came out in Saturday's victory over Holy Cross are mistakes which Coach McCaffery can rectify as the season goes along. In Frisch, the Maroon has a player of great promise and as it was his first taste of 'Varsity football, it would seem that he has a great gridiron future ahead of him, unless all signs go astray.

Columbia's first real football test of the year against Union more than satisfied the followers of the Blue and White. Metcalf has instilled a lot of speed into his players and their execution of plays is better than last year at this period. Miller, Columbia's versatile quarter back, with his clever toe, promises to have a good season.

Wideawake officials caught Columbia violating one of the game's newest rules on Saturday and slapped on a 15-yard penalty without delay. The violation happened when Healy came from the sidelines and gave instructions to Miller. The new rules prohibit a substitute speaking with any of the players until after the first play following his entrance to the game. This rule was welcomed by all friends of the game as the practice of carrying messages from the sidelines has been widely abused during the last few seasons.

One of the big football surprises of the week was the downfall of Ohio State before Carnegie Tech, at Pittsburgh. Ohio won the championship of the West last year, and as Chick Harley is again at large, it was believed that the Ohioans would have an excellent chance of again taking the honors. The defeat on Saturday, however, would indicate that Ohio is not up to last year's standard. Indiana was put out of the Conference race by Minnesota, while Michigan showed symptoms of excellent football in downing the Michigan Aggies by a 27-to-0 score.

The forward pass has again become the most frequently used scoring play this season. As much as some of the older coaches object to its use, this weapon of attack has become essential to a successful eleven. It is still a dangerous play, but a pretty one to watch when skillfully played. When it fails it is much like the squeeze play in baseball—a flat disappointment. The play, however, has developed an alertness among players and an uncanny perception at following the ball which makes football far more interesting than ever before.

PLAN FOOTBALL FOR TROOPS

N. Y. A. C. Hopes to Bring Together Teams of Forts in League.

In line with its policy at the start of the war in discarding championship athletic events in favor of military competitions for soldiers, the officials of the New York Athletic Club yesterday announced the formation of a football league for teams representing the various nearby forts. The league was organized at a meeting held Thursday when representatives of the Aviation Camp at Mineola and Forts Schuyler and Totten were present. Invitations to attend the meeting had been sent to the athletic officers in charge of the various posts about the city. Matt Halpin, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the New York A. C., announced that favorable replies also had been received from Forts Wadsworth, Jay and Slocum.

The league was organized with six teams from different forts, and a tentative schedule adopted, with play commencing on Oct. 27 and continuing until about Dec. 1. Each team will play five games, two on home grounds, two on visiting grounds and one on Travers Island. A definite schedule will be arranged by officials of the New York A. C., who will also look after all other arrangements, furnish officials and give prizes for the winning teams. Matt Halpin has delegated Tom Thorp, former Columbia football star, chief of the officials in charge of these arrangements.

Along these same lines the officials of the Winged Foot organization are endeavoring to organize a similar league among the various regiments stationed at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., with a view to having the winner there play the winning team of the league.

FORDHAM AIMS AT RUTGERS.

Maroon Team Begins Work for Hardest Game.

The Fordham football team has a hard week's work in prospect for the big clash with the Rutgers eleven on Fordham Field. As Holy Cross proved weaker than was expected, and consequently did not overexert the Maroon, the Rutgers game will put the Bronxmen to a real test. Rutgers and Georgetown, which will be encountered on Election Day, now loom up as the stiffest contests on the hard Maroon schedule.

Fordham realizes that Foster Sanford has built up a powerful eleven at New Brunswick, one whose possibilities have not been fully tried because of the injuries to several Rutgers stars. After the easy game with Lafayette, Coach Sanford should have his players in good shape for the Fordham game.

Frank Frisch and several other Maroon stars were battered in the Holy Cross game. Coach McCaffery may follow out his policy of last week and give the sturdy little back a few days layoff to rest his battered legs. The Maroon coach will develope a plunging attack to work in conjunction with the Maroon open game.

FOUR IN WESTERN RACE.

Quartet of Elevens Still After Football Laurels.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Four teams—Ohio State, Illinois, Minnesota and Chicago—remain in the race tonight for the "Big Ten" football championship as a result of games played Saturday. The defeat of Wisconsin, Purdue and Indiana eliminate them. Neither Michigan nor Iowa is considered in the running. Michigan has only one conference game this season, and Iowa, which has suffered two upsets, has not displayed conference calibre.

Favorites came through Saturday's games on the winning end. Illinois outplayed Wisconsin, winning 7 to 0. The contest uncovered a new star in Leonard Charpier, a 208-pound Chicagoan, who scored Illinois' only touchdown.

Higgins, the big Chicago full back, playing his first year in the line, was an important factor in Chicago's 27 to 0 triumph over Purdue. After playing Minnesota almost on even terms for two periods, Indiana gave way before a series of baffling plays and lost 38 to 0.

Notre Dame gave the powerful Nebraska eleven one of the closest contests in years, and succeeded in holding the Cornhuskers to a single touchdown. Michigan had only a mild fight with the Michigan Aggies, who played a defensive game, losing 27 to 0.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Yorkville S. C.—Leo Johnson vs. Bobby Lyons. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—George Ashe vs Gabe Gulart. Ten rounds.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Frankie Kotter vs. Young Battling Nelson; Abe Freidman vs. Joe Leonard. Both ten-round bouts.

YALE MAKES PLANS FOR MINOR SPORTS

'Varsity Swimming, Wrestling, and Tennis Teams Already in the Making.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 21.—With Yale once more actively engaged in athletics, for the first time since war was declared, those in charge of the different sports are beginning to make plans for a busy Winter. While arrangements for all the minor sports are uncertain as yet, it is probable that each sport will continue in one form or another. Several of the sports will be organized into interclass or inter-battery contests, while swimming, wrestling, and tennis will be represented with 'Varsity teams. Any hockey competitions will be out of the question this year because of the condition of the Arena.

In all probability the freshmen will be represented by a team in every minor sport. These teams will schedule games with outside opponents, and the season will be carried on just as has been the case in the past. The Yale News made canvass of the representatives of the different sports and ascertained the following facts:

"The possibility of a hockey team this year is out of the question. This is largely due to the fact that no arrangement can be made with the Arena. It is planned to organize class teams, which will play a scheduled interclass series. If possible, a freshman team will be organized to compete with outside opponents. All the practicing for the teams will be done on Lake Whitney. The latter, however, due to the weather, is an uncertainty; therefore, no definite plans can be made.

"As there is only one member of last year's championship basket ball team in college little has been done about organizing this sport. There is enough material to make up a good team if such a course seems advisable. In any case, class teams will be organized and a series of games played.

"It is planned to have a freshman basket ball team which will play a schedule of games with outside teams. Dr. Anderson places much value on basket ball as an aid in building men up physically.

"Prospects for university swimming and water polo teams are good. Four of last year's championship swimming team and all of last year's freshman team have returned. With the exception of Captain Dexter, who is with the American Ambulance Corps in France, most of last year's water polo team are available. Plans are also being made for interclass meets. The freshmen will have several men who competed in the Yale interscholastics last year.

"Last year both the university and freshman wrestling teams won the championship. Coach Winters is very anxious to repeat this performance. A freshman meet will be held shortly in order that Coach Winters may get a line on the men. The university will in all probability be represented by a team in this sport, and the chances for a championship are very good.

"Nothing definite toward organizing a university tennis team will be done until next Spring. Manager Hammett is already at work on next Spring's schedule, and there seems no doubt that the university will be represented in this sport. The tournaments now in progress are mainly to get a line on the men, especially the freshmen, so that the selection of the university teams next Spring may be made without delay."

MANY MOTOR CRAFT TAKEN.

More Than 1,200 in Government Service from Third District.

Mystery II. is the name of a new patrol boat owned by Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, who after trying out the boat recently has turned her over to the Navy Department. As soon as guns have been mounted on Mystery II. she will go out on patrol duty. Last year the United States Navy had two patrol boats built which were designed to show yachtsmen the proper type for a patrol boat. The largest of these was sixty-six feet in length and was designed to make thirty miles an hour. Mr. Pulitzer at once decided to accept that model, but he had his boat made five feet longer, and this additional length enables him to have two extra staterooms.

The Government has already taken over 1,200 boats in the Third Naval District alone. This district extends from New London, Conn., to Barnegat, N. J. Nearly all of these boats are cruisers and range in size from the 50-foot power yachts to 300-foot steamers. Some of these have been purchased, while others have been chartered and many owners have presented their boats to the Government for use during the war only.

The motorboat has really come into its own. The gasoline engine, which was practically unknown at the time of the Spanish war, nineteen years ago, has been tried and found able and serviceable, and when this war is over yachting is expected to receive such a boom that the builders of boats, engines, and accessories will be hard pressed to supply the demands. Many designers and builders are now planning for this. Designs and specifications have been drawn for large vessels which will be laid down as soon as the rush in the shipyards subsides and the fleet of American built yachts will, in the next few years, be larger than ever before.

While a large number of the larger craft have been taken for war purposes, the owners of small yachts, power and sail, are very busy and races in an informal way are being conducted by clubs each week. The men who take part in these races are qualified for positions as navigators and sailors in future patrol squadrons, should this war last any length of time.

HELPS CITY COLLEGE TEAMS

Adolph Lewisohn Provides Money for New Lockers.

A gift of $12,000 by Adolph Lewisohn, donor of the City College Stadium, will provide for excavations in the structure making space for lockers and showers to the extent of more than double the present facilities.

Lockers and other equipment are provided under the colonades at either end of the coliseum, but the entire semi-circle of seats is filled under with ground leveled from the field at the time when it was first arranged.

LOCAL SOCCER TEAM LOSES.

Bethlehem Champions Beat New York by 4 Goals to 1.

The famous Bethlehem soccer team visited New York yesterday for the first time this season and beat the New York club by 4 to 1 in a national league game at Lenox Oval before 3,000 spectators. New York opened the scoring inside a minute through Koelsch, which is the first goal scored against the steelworkers this season. The superior speed of the Bethlehem boys soon made itself felt, for, after Fleming had equalized directly afterward with a brilliant shot, Forrest increased the lead five minutes later.

At half time the score was Bethlehem, 2; New York, 1. After the interval Bethlehem ran the home team off its feet, and further goals by Easton and Kirkpatrick enabled them to win easily.

The lineup:

Bethlehem, (4.)	Position.	New York, (1.)
Duncan	G.	Ferro
Fletcher	R. B.	Robertson
Ferguson	L. B.	McWilliams
Murray	R. H.	Adamson
Campbell	C. H.	McElroy
Kirkpatrick	L. H.	Hager
McKelvey	O. R.	O'Halloran
Pepper	I. R.	Hunsiker
Easton	C.	Koelsch
Forrest	L. L.	Petrie
Fleming	O. L.	Puxty

Referee—J. Cunningham. Linesmen—W. Burrows, New York, and R. Morrison, Bethlehem. Goals—Bethlehem, Fleming, Forrest, Easton, and Kirkpatrick; New York, Koelsch. Time of halves—45 minutes each.

SOCCER LEADERS TRIUMPH.

Clan MacDuff Team Continues Unbeaten Against Wanderers.

Although minus their regular goalkeeper, Clan MacDuff's soccer players kept up their unbeaten record in the New York State League yesterday by defeating the Overseas Wanderers by 4 goals to 1 at the C. C. N. Y. Stadium. Leahy of the Wanderers was the first to notch a goal, but thereafter Clan MacDuff kept the game well in hand. Connelly and Hollins scored in the first half and McLaughlin and Hollins in the second.

Meeting La Sultana soccer eleven at Astoria, the Morse Dry Dock team had its first taste of what the New Long Island Club can do and lost the New York State League game by the one-sided score of 7 goals to 1. La Sultanas finished the first half with a 4-0 lead, Dundas scoring all four.

Richard Moss, President La Sultana Football Club, has received a letter from Frank Glick, aide-de-camp to General Franklin Bell, in command at Camp Upton, thanking him for the offer to bring two of the Metropolitan League teams to the camp to play a championship game there and suggesting Nov. 11 as the date. A suitable ground will be ready for the teams.

While the Bethlehem Football Club won in New York, the Paterson club took place with the A. F. A. champions by winning in the National Football League series yesterday. The league results in New Jersey yesterday were the following: Scottish Americans, 3; West Hudsons, 1, at Clark's Field. Paterson, 4; Babcock & Wilcox, 1, at Olympic Park, Paterson. Disston A. A., 4; Jersey A. C., 0, at West Side Park, Jersey City.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

English Leagues.

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Burnley	2	Burslem Port Vale	2
Bury	2	Manchester City	5
Liverpool	2	Preston North End	2
Manchester United	0	Everton	0
Oldham Athletic	2	Blackburn Rovers	1
Southport Central	6	Bolton Wanderers	2
Stockport County	2	Rochdale	0
Stoke	3	Blackpool	1

MIDLAND SECTION.

Birmingham	2	Bradford	0
Bradford City	4	Leicester Fosse	1
Grimsby Town	0	Hull City	1
Lincoln City	0	Leeds City	4
Notts County	4	Barnsley	2
Rotherham County	1	Notts Forest	3
Sheffield Wednesday	4	Hull City	3

LONDON COMBINATION.

Millwall	2	Crystal Palace	1
Tottenham Hotspur	2	Clapton Orient	1
Chelsea	1	Queens Pk. Rangers	2
Brentford	1	Fulham	3
Arsenal	2	West Ham United	2

Scottish League.

Airdrieonians	1	Morton	1
Clyde	2	Hibernians	5
Clydebank	1	Partick Thistle	2
Falkirk	1	St. Mirren	0
Hamilton Ac.	1	Dumbarton	0
Hearts	2	Ayr United	0
Kilmarnock	3	Third Lanark	1
Queens Park	2	Motherwell	2
Rangers	1	Celtic	2

SKATING UNION TO MEET.

International Body to Convene at the St. Nicholas Rink.

The first meeting of the year of the International Skating Union will be held at St. Nicholas Rink next Saturday, Oct. 27, for the purpose of formulating plans for the coming year.

David H. Slayback, Vice President of the organization, recently returned from a transcontinental trip, during which he visited every city in the United States having an ice skating rink or a hockey club, and he has brought back a mass of valuable data. Allen I. Blanchard will travel all the way from Los Angeles to attend the meeting.

Last Spring, it will be remembered, the Amateur Athletic Union adopted a resolution to alter its articles of alliance with the I. S. U. to include the game of ice hockey, thus giving control of the popular Winter game to the A. A. U.

With the opening of St. Nicholas Rink the other day hockey interest in this city will be revived, and in spite of the loss of many of the players who have become familiar to hockey fans through the necessities of the war, it is expected that the younger element will come to the front rapidly, and fill up the holes left vacant by their fellow-players who have responded to their country's call.

To Sell Liberty Bonds at Rink.

On Liberty Bond Day, Wednesday, Oct. 24, at the Brooklyn Ice Palace, the big skating rink at Atlantic and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn, the second Liberty bonds will be sold. Each purchaser will be entitled to a free admission to the rink. The bonds will be sold by the Brooklyn Trust Company, which will erect a special booth in the lobby of the rink.

FAST TIME MADE BY LIZZIE MARCH

J. H. Lawrence's Mare Paces Half-Mile on Speedway in One Minute.

J. H. Lawrence's chestnut mare Lizzie March made her first appearance this Fall in competition at the fifth matinée of the Fall meeting of the Road Drivers' Association on the Harlem Speedway yesterday and made the best performance in the 1:05 pace. The Lawrence entry won this event in a manner which left no room for doubt as to her superiority over E. A. Meckel's brown mare Ccuntess Kohl and M. F. Kearn's Lustrus McKinney, a bay gelding. These were the only horses entered against the fast-stepping Lawrence mare.

Coming down the half-mile stretch in the first brush of the race, the Lawrence horse, a circuit campaigner with plenty of experience, easily outclassed her rivals and was clocked in one minute flat. This is the fastest time for a pacing event that has been made on the uptown speedway since the opening of the present meeting, and is only a slight margin slower than the record for the stretch. As Lawrence drove his horse past the judges' stand at the finish Lizzie March had an advantage of about two and one-half lengths on Lustrus McKinney. In the second heat Lizzie March was again victor, leading Countess Kohl to the line by about four lengths. The time for this heat was 1:01½.

In the 1:03 pacing race, Jesse Smith, driving J. A. Murphy's Mittie Bedworth, looked upon by many as the Speedway's pacing champion of the season, defeated the former Speedway queen, Clover Patch, in straight heats. The veteran driver, Dave McClary, held the reins on Clover Patch, and in the first heat trailed Mittie Bedworth by about half a length. In the second heat Smith sent Mittie Bedworth past the judges' stand with an advantage of about four lengths. J. H. Lawrence's bay gelding, J. W. D., a new arrival to the Speedway, of formidable ability, was an expected starter in this event, but was scratched.

Another blue ribbon was scored for Murphy's stable in the 1:05 trotting event when Jesse Smith guided Marion Toddington to victory in straight heats over J. J. Morris's roan mare, Nell McLintock.

The only event on the card to go three heats was the 1:11 trot. In this E. Carpenter's bay mare, Bessie Baron, pulled through with a victory over W. Hammdorf's brown gelding, Hindenburg, the Carpenter horse taking the honors in the second and third heats.

The summaries:

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

Bon Todd, br m., (Dr. C. P. Martin)	1	1	
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	2	2	
Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)	3	3	
Kinetic, r. m., (W. J. O'Neil)	4	4	

Time—1:05; 1:03½.

COLT CLASS—TROTTING.

Miss Wiggins, b. m., (J. F. O'Shea)	1	1
Josephine B., br. m., (M. Jonson)	2	2

Time—1:28; 1:27.

1:05 CLASS—TROTTING.

Marion Toddington, ch. m., (J. Smith)	1	1
Nell McLintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris)	2	2

Time—1:03; 1:04½.

1:05 CLASS—PACING.

Lizzie March, ch. m., (J. H. Lawrence)	1	1
Lustrus McKinney, b. g., (M. F. Kearns)	2	3
Countess Kohl, br. m., (E. A. Meckel)	3	2

Time—1:00; 1:01½.

1:09 CLASS—PACING.

Baron A., b g., (C. C. Cramer)	1	1
Hal Direct, ch. g., (M. O. Aronson)	2	2
Automatism, br. g., (W. J. O'Neil)	3	3

Time—1:02½; 1:06.

1:13 CLASS—TROTTING.

Libby Medium, b. m., (J. F. Dinan)	1	1
Fox Dean, br. g., (A. T. Meckel)	2	2
Princess May, b. m., (J. Callahan)	3	3

1:03 CLASS—PACING.

Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (J. Smith)	1	1
Clover Patch, br. m., (Dave McClary)	2	2

Time—1:01; 1:03.

1:11 CLASS—TROTTING.

Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	2	1	1
Hindenburg, br. g., (W. Hammdorf)	1	2	2

Time—1:12; 1:10; 1:11.

1:13 CLASS—PACING.

Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. g., (P. Conroy)	1	1
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	2

Time—1:13; 1:15.

FLUSHING TITLE TO BOYD.

Oates Defeated 2 and 1 in Thirty-six-Hole Match.

R. H. Boyd won the annual championship of the Flushing Country Club yesterday when he defeated E. F. Oates in the final at thirty-six holes by 2 and 1. Boyd led at the end of the morning round by two holes, and maintained his lead in the afternoon round. At the twenty-seventh hole Boyd was 3 up. This was reduced to 1 at the thirty-four hole. Boyd and Oates were in the rough on the thirty-fifth, and the former required one more than par, while Oates needed two more.

C. B. Martin won a driving competition, and Eugene Wright was the victor in a putting and approaching contest. E. F. Oates, finishing 2 down, won a competition against par.

JOHNSON READY FOR WAR.

American League Head Leaves to Offer Services to Country.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League left tonight for Washington, where tomorrow he will formally offer his services to the Government in connection with the war. The American League Executive hopes to be accepted for duty, either in this country or France. He proposes to serve without compensation.

McGinley Victor Twice.

With two victories to his credit in a program of ten events, William McGinley of the Macomb's Park Playground yesterday accounted for the individual laurels of the intersettlement athletic meet held under the auspices of the Myrock A. C. of the Hudson Guild at Chelsea Park. McGinley won the 70-yard dash for boys of more than 120 pounds, when he broke the tape in 0:08 2-5. In the 100-yard event McGinley was first in a worthy field in 0:12.

KATZ IN VAN OF HARRIERS.

Completes Four-Mile Run of Pennant A. C. in 19:09.

Julius Katz of the Pennant A. C. yesterday led a representative field of harriers in the club's weekly road race, held over a course of about four miles. His time for the journey was 19:09. S. Freirich, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., was second, in 19:30. M. Mosher, another Pennant runner, finished third in 19:40.

Others who finished were A. Frischman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 19:50; H. Hartman, unattached, 19:54; M. Russo, St. Anselm's A. C., 20:03; L. Zimmerman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 20:29; M. Arnstein, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 20:32; J. Feinberg, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 20:40; M. J. Katz, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 20:45; J. Hotz, Pennant A. C., 20:51.

THEGAL LEADS WALKERS.

Liberal Handicap Aids Him in Defeating Labowitz.

Starting with the limit handicap allowance of eight minutes, O. Thegal, yesterday won the first outdoor walk of the season for the members of the Pastime A. C., over the club's Elk's course of four and one-half miles in the Bronx. Thegal covered the distance in 43:10. J. Labowitz, who started from scratch, finished in second position, about fifty yards back of Thegal. Lebowitz judged his pace well throughout the race, but the liberal handicap of his rival deprived him of victory.

Al Vollmecke, the club's champion walker, starting three minutes behind the scratch man, failed to finish better than sixth, in which position he was clocked in 35:42.

The order of finish follows: O. Thegal, (8:00,) 43:10; J. Labowitz, (scratch,) 35:22; B. Litchenstein, (3:15,) 39:51; A. Arnold, (4:45,) 41:33; W. Allen, (1:00,) 39:02; Al Vollmecke, (penalized 3 minutes,) 35:42; A. Abbihl, (6:00,) 45:22; B. Allen, (6:00,) 45:30; D. Sottersman, (3:00,) 42:32.

NILES TO SUCCEED CLARK.

Expected to Head Registration Committee of Local A. A. U.

It developed last night that Fred W. Niles of the Morningside A. C., who has been prominently identified with local A. A. U. track and field sport for many years, would undoubtedly be elected to the office of Chairman of the Registration Committee of the local body of the A. A. U., to succeed James E. Clark, who has gone to Camp Upton, Yaphank, in the capacity of athletic instructor. Mr. Niles is one of the oldest members of the newly elected committee, and his selection to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Clark's departure is favored by Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association.

Another vacancy on the committee has been caused by the departure of John J. McInerney of St. Anselm's A. C. for Florida on a business trip. E. Wetmore Kinsley of the Hollywood Inn A. A. will probably be chosen to fill Mr. McInerney's place. In the event that Mr. Kinsley declines it is likely that Benjamin Levy of the Glencoe A. C. will succeed to the vacancy. A meeting of the committee will be held tomorrow night to select a new member and to install Niles as Chairman of the committee.

SPEED ONCE ORDINARY NOW

Former Harness Record Done Recently in Time Trial.

No better evidence of the wonderful advance that has been made in harness racing is needed than the citation of the following incident of the recent Grand Circuit meeting at Cleveland. One afternoon a two-year-old daughter of Dillon-Axworthy, the trotting filly Nella Dillon, was brought out on the track for a trial against the watch and made the circuit of the track in 2:06¾. As it was not a new record for two-year-olds, the performance was not even noted in telegraphic accounts of the day's races.

Yet there were a number of men at the track who could remember the day when Maud S., over the same track, made world sporting history by trotting a mile in exactly the same time—a world's record for trotting horses—and a place for the record of the performance was found on the front page of practically every newspaper in America. Maud S. was 11 years old at the time, and fully developed, while Nella Dillon is but a trotter in swaddling clothes, so to say.

TEA WINS CUP BY SHEER STRENGTH

Glencoe A. C. Athlete Leads Big Field of Harriers in Five-Mile Harlem Race.

With the limit handicap allowance of 4 minutes 30 seconds, Michael J. Tea of the Glencoe A. C. yesterday crossed the finish line a winner of the Harlem Athletic League's road race, held over the Glencoe A. C.'s course of about five miles. His time was 35:54. A field of forty-two harriers started in the event, the largest that has entered any of the early season road races. From start to finish the event furnished keen competition.

Tea got away to a good start, with a number of other harriers, from the 4:30 mark, and at the first half mile was leading. He held the position from then until the end of the race, although at times he was forced to summon all his speed to maintain the advantage. At the finish Tea had an advantage of about 100 yards on his nearest rival. E. Weiman, Morningside A. C., who started from the one-minute mark, was second.

The back-mark athletes finished among the leaders in close formation. In addition to Weiman, they were I. Metzer, who started from scratch, and I. Lehman, who got away from the 30-second mark. Both are members of the Morningside A. C., and finished in the order named. Metzer, finishing third in 32:17, won the fast-time prize.

The team trophy went to the Morningside A. C., whose runners finished in second, third, fourth, sixth, and eighth positions for a total of 23 points. The order of finish of the first fifteen follows:

M. J. Tea, Glencoe A. C., (4:30,) 35:54; E. Weiman, Morningside A. C., (1:00,) 32:44; I. Metzer, Morningside A. C., (scratch,) 32:17; I. Lehman, Morningside A. C., (0:30,) 32:49; J. Stalb, Glencoe A. C., (4:30,) 37:20; S. Kiely, Morningside A. C., (1:45,) 34:49; M. Cirinine, Harbrook A. C., (3:30,) 36:16; A. Fay, Macomb's A. C., (4:00,) 37:19; E. Lehman, Morningside A. C., (0:30,) 34:11; J. Sherman, Morningside A. C., (2:45,) 36:44; J. Daly, Macomb's A. C., (1:45,) 35:50; J. Moyer, Morningside A. C., (2:45,) 37:07; D. Mills, Macomb's A. C., (4:30,) 38:05; F. Centrall, Morningside A. C., (3:00,) 37:30; B. Goldberg, Morningside A. C., (4:30,) 39:25.

Team score: Morningside A. C., 2 3 4 6 8—23; Glencoe A. C., 1 5 9 10 13—38; Harbrook A. C., 7 11 12 14 15—59.

PLANT RACES TO VICTORY.

Leads Road Runners in Brooklyn Affair by Six Seconds.

Jim Plant, the Long Island Athletic Club distance runner, yesterday scored an impressive victory in the four and one-half mile road race of the Seattle A. C. of Brooklyn, held over the club's Highland Park course. He led James McNeil of the Presentation Club to the finish line by a margin of six seconds. Plant's time was 23:15. The order of finish follows:

James Plant, Long Island A. C., 23:15; James McNeil, Presentation Club, 23:21; W. Lawson, Swedish-American A. C., 24:10; A. Wuberg, Swedish-American A. C., 24:15; H. Speis, Morningside A. C., 24:16; S. Bender, New Utrecht H. S., 26:00; M. Feinfeld, Kings County A. A., 26:32; S. Moore, Brooklyn A. A., 27:00; J. Ober, Brooklyn A. A., 28:30; H. Rubien, unattached, 30:00.

SWIMMING TEAM FOR TIGERS

Princeton Again May Take Part in Aquatic Sports.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21.—If any way can be devised, Princeton will enter the Intercollegiate Swimming League again this year. According to the ruling of the Board of Athletic Control, the Tigers cannot enter any sport unless the manager can show that the sport will be self-supporting. In an effort to make aquatics meet expenses the Tiger swimmers have issued season tickets costing $2, which will admit holders to all meets in Brokaw Pool during the Winter.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association will be held Oct. 28 at the New York Athletic Club, and the Tigers may report then whether they will be able to enter the league.

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Clothes are high and these are times to make money go as far as possible.

What must a man do who wants durable clothes?

We answer, buy on character.

First the character of your dealer; and then the character of the raiment.

There never was so much poor stuff made up as is now in the market; but a few of us are sticking to our guns on the side of quality.

Even in our stock, there are soft, rich fabrics an economical man ought not to buy—finest quality, but not durable enough. But the stuff that will earn its cost and more is also here; and we are here to tell you.

We might suggest the "Irish worsteds."

Army officers' uniforms.

Officers' Stetson hats. "Westpointer" shoes. Horsehide gloves. Bed rolls.

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"You lay up treasure for yourself and respond at the same time to the call of the Nation for the sinews of war."

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SOILED AND USED SHOES, $4.00 UP. JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.

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NEUTRALIZE the chilliness of these Fall evenings—medium weight overcoats—broad range of fabrics, models and sizes—with the added incentive, price moderation. Some of our customers expressed a desire to be notified when our shipment of French soft hats arrived — they are here and they're beauties.

United States Army Uniforms Officers' regulation outfits

"He gives twice who gives quickly." You'll be twice patriotic if you buy a "*Liberty Bond*" today. The days for subscribing are numbered—only five and a half more. Bond booth—Main Floor.

BROKA

MAIL FOR SOLDIERS HANDLED SWIFTLY

New System Insures Quick Delivery of Letters and Packages to Men at Front.

FOREIGN SERVICE BETTER

American Forces Have Their Own Post Offices, Manned by Experts from This Side.

The recent letters appearing in THE TIMES and other newspapers, complaining of the slow transmission of letters and packages from this country to the American soldiers serving in France, have called forth a statement by Postmaster General Burleson explaining how such mail is forwarded and handled by the Post Office Department. Heretofore all mail addressed to the American expeditionary forces in Europe has been assembled in New York City before being shipped abroad. By order of the Postmaster General a Western military terminal for the assembling of all soldier mail collected west of the Mississippi River has been established at Chicago. This will greatly facilitate the dispatching of mail, that collected west of the Mississippi going to Chicago and that collected in the east going to New York.

The statement of the Post Office Department says that everything possible is being done to facilitate the prompt handling of mail between this country and the American expeditionary forces in France, and that the work has been accomplished with remarkable speed. When the American forces arrived in France and were about to leave for the camp which had been provided for them, General Pershing asked the United States Postal Agent at Paris how soon postal facilities could be provided for the troops. "I can leave by the first train after two hours," was the reply. "I mean," said the General, "how soon can you have a working force there?" "I shall take my force with me," answered the postal official.

Thus, two hours and twenty minutes after the first notice had been received, a complete force for operating the cantonment Post Office was on the way to the camp. Within a short time after their arrival they had found an empty building that could be used for a Post Office, and were at work equipping it with distribution cases made out of lumber from packing boxes. The next day, before the arrival of the American troops, the Post Office was ready to deliver mail, and a parcel post, money order, and registry service was in operation.

The Post Office Department sent a postal agent to France in advance of the expeditionary forces. With him went a committee of postal officials and a selected group of Post Office workers chosen from among the best men in the various departments who volunteered for the French service. These men sailed for England on June 16, and after making a study of the English military postal organization, they went to France to study the French system. The first United States Post Office in Paris was opened on July 12. It occupied a single basement room, about twelve by sixteen feet, in which the advance mail for the American expeditionary forces had been accumulated. Soon after the entire building was turned over to the postal officials, and today the "first American Post Office in France" is operating in comfortable quarters and is thoroughly equipped.

Since then additional post offices have been established. There are now six branch postal agencies or divisional offices handling mail for the soldiers and selling stamps and money orders. New branches are opened as required, the forces to operate them being trained in advance. The postal service operates as a part of the military establishment, although entirely under the organization of the Post Office Department. The military post offices move forward with the troops, the postal employes being required to wear military uniforms.

The Post Office Department declares that there is no delay in the delivery of mail to Americans serving in France if it is properly addressed. All mail addressed to members of the expeditionary forces should give the division, the company, and the organization to which the addressee belongs, as "John Smith, Jr., Company X, — Infantry, (giving the number of the infantry.) American Expeditionary Forces." It should also bear the return address of the sender and the proper amount of postage, which is two cents an ounce for letters and 12 cents a pound for parcels up to 20 pounds. The rates for money orders are the same as domestic rates. There is no C. O. D., insurance, or registry service.

BINGHAM ON ACTIVE DUTY.

Now, in Charge of Government's Local Engineering Work.

Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., former Police Commissioner of New York, has returned to active military duty and will take charge of the Government engineering operations in the vicinity of New York, succeeding Colonel Frederick V. Abbot of the Corps of Engineers, who has been assigned to the work of organizing and training troops for the engineering branches of the army.

General Bingham was Police Commissioner from Jan. 1, 1898, to July 1, 1909, and in 1911 he served for a short time as Chief Engineer of the Department of Highways. From 1911 to 1914 he was consulting engineer for the Department of Bridges. He was graduated from West Point in 1879. During his active career in the army he served as Military Attaché to the embassy in Berlin and in Rome. He was retired from active service in 1904, following an accident at the Buffalo Exposition in which he lost a leg. He is now 59 years old.

SENATORS FAVOR SUFFRAGE.

Johnson and Poindexter Write to New York Organization.

Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, yesterday sent out letters from Senators Hiram W. Johnson of California and Miles Poindexter of Washington in support of woman suffrage. Senator Johnson wrote that "woman suffrage has been a powerful aid to us in achieving the whole program of humanitarian legislation. Its power was conspicuous in the enactment of such legislation as the Women's Eight-Hour law, the Workmen's Compensation act, and the final abolition of child labor."

Senator Poindexter said the woman's vote had established prohibition in Washington and that the women, by use of the power of referendum, had prevented the Legislature from passing six acts "attacking the control of the people over their public utilities, the initiative and referendum, the direct primary, and the freedom of the election itself."

ROAD RUNS HELP HARRIERS.

High School Boys Prepare for Cross-Country Test.

The majority of the public schools scattered throughout the five boroughs are conducting dual road runs with public and private high schools of New York, New Jersey and Long Island, in preparation for the annual high schools cross-country championship race, which will be run on Nov. 17 over the Jamaica High School course. These runs, in addition to serving as preliminaries to the championship chase, put the youthful harriers in good condition. The title run was originally scheduled to be held over the Prospect Park course, Brooklyn, but the High Schools Games Committee at its last meeting awarded the event to the Jamaica High School.

Especially keen competition is expected to develop in the struggle for the William L. Jones Trophy, which is awarded to the team which scores the lowest number of points. The trophy was won last year by Flushing High School, which institution was fortunate in having the services of a scholastic champion in the person of J. Crawford. The Flushing team will be without the services of its champion this year, for Crawford has been graduated and has entered Pennsylvania University.

LAUDER IN SERIOUS ROLE.

Tells Grim Facts of Trench Life to Hippodrome Audience.

Harry Lauder, not as a singer of funny songs, but as a speaker on the war and it's issues, appeared at the Hippodrome yesterday and described some of the grim facts of trench life to several thousand Y. M. C. A. workers who were holding a patriotic mass meeting there under the auspices of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mayor Mitchel was to appear, but sent a message that he could not do so owing to the condition of his voice.

When he arose to face his audience, clad as usual in Scotch kilts, Mr. Lauder immediately warned the assemblage that he had come on serious business.

"Before the war we led a cold, selfish, reckless life," Mr. Lauder said. "But the war has changed the face of the earth. We have learned a lesson from the widespread havoc and destruction in France and in Belgium. All this has happened to wake us up, to make us see, and to make us know that there are other peoples in this world besides ourselves.

"When your sons get to France, they will be face to face with stern realities. It won't be any picnic, nor any holiday. My boy never came back. And many of your boys will never come back. But this is God's call to duty, and if we fail to do our duty we are lost. And if we lose, you will get the blame for it. The world is on fire, and it is up to you to supply the machinery in men and money that will put that fire out. It's your duty to sacrifice, and sacrifice everything you have in order that this war might be pushed to victory. Reserves, reserves all the time in men and money, is what the Allies need.

"If you can buy your soldiers' lives with money you must do so. If you can buy liberty with lives you must do so. Bring the men home, to their wives and their babies. If the Germans stand solid behind everything that is bad, surely we can stand for everything that is good. Therefore it is up to you to do all you can. So buy your Liberty bonds, support your Government, become shareholders in the Bank of Humanity."

WISCONSIN PLAYERS' HERE.

Make Their First Appearance in the East at the Playhouse.

The Wisconsin Players, something of whose fame has preceded them to these parts in the last year or so, made their first appearance in the East at the Neighborhood Playhouse on Saturday night, presenting a rather unfortunately selected program of one-act plays. Under the leadership of Laura Sherry these players have done much to keep the little theatre idea alive in Milwaukee and environs, and it would be obviously unfair to judge them solely upon their first program. Their engagement at the Neighborhood will be for two weeks, and in that time they will present a number of new bills.

The most worthwhile piece on the first program is Zona Gale's "Neighbors," which, although hitherto unproduced in New York, has long been known hereabouts by reason of the printed page. "Neighbors" is a well-written and interesting analysis of the neighborly spirit, and is made thoroughly human by innumerable homely flashes. Its character drawing denotes keen observation, and even its story lacks all traces of dramatic exaggeration. It also has the advantage of the best acting of the evening, particularly good performances being given by Mrs. Sherry and Mary Wider.

"On the Pier," a not uninteresting but quite undramatic dialogue, is the work of Mrs. Sherry, the director. "The Shadow," by Howard Langford Jones, is a play eminently suited to the library, but entirely too delicate a piece to be acted. The fourth piece, "Carlos Among the Candles," is a baffling monologue by Wallace Stevens, intended neither for the stage nor the library.

The scenery, all of the impressionistic school, is for the most part attractive, and the acting is varying. Mrs. Sherry, who appeared in three of the plays, is an actress of considerable ability. Vincenzo Ioucelli, on the other hand, was given considerably more to do than his talents warranted.

JANE COWL'S SCREEN DEBUT

"The Spreading Dawn" Is Rich in Pictorial Effects.

The beauteous Jane Cowl reached the movie screen at the Strand this week in a reasonably interesting and exceedingly well-filmed picture entitled "The Spreading Dawn," the work of Basil King. The film is Miss Cowl's first for the Goldwyn Company, and, with one slight exception, marks her début on the screen. As an actress she is at all times equal to the demands of a somewhat exacting double rôle, but it still seems more than probable that her best work will continue to be done on the regular stage. Her beauty is not enhanced by transference to the screen, and it is only occasionally that one catches a glimpse of the Jane Cowl known to fame.

The film, however, is rich in pictorial effects, and is altogether a creditable achievement. Henry Stephenson, who makes excellent screen material, is among those who appear in it, as do Orme Caldara and Edmund Lowe.

Films showing the training of our troops abroad are also an interesting part of the Strand program. At the Rialto the feature picture is "The Price Mark," with Dorothy Dalton in the principal rôle.

Film Shows War Preparations.

Motion pictures showing the more stirring phases of this country's war preparations have been made under the direction of the National Committee on Public Information, and will be distributed in New York by the Mayor's Committee on Public Defense. The films will not be shown in the regular picture houses, but are available for clubs, societies, churches, and the like. The management of the service is in the hands of G. Osgood Andrews, Hall of Records.

Carmen Valencia, Dancer, Arrives.

Carmen Tortola Valencia, a Spanish dancer from Barcelona, arrived yesterday to join the "1917 Girl" at the Century Theatre, which opens on Oct. 29. She said that her special dances were of the Goya period in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and included the "Maja," "La Gitana," and "Mantilla." Some of the music was composed by the Spanish composer, Granados, who lost his life in the Summer of 1915 on the Channel steamer Sussex.

"Aida" in Mexico City Bull Ring.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—Grand opera has taken the place of bulls in the large bull ring where the world's most famous matadors formerly appeared. This afternoon Polacco directed "Aida" before an audience of 5,000.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The present week will mark the end of the engagement of "The Barton Mystery," at the Comedy. The subscription season of the Washington Square Players will begin next week.

Maxine Elliott will make her first appearance on a New York stage in five years on Thursday night, when she will be seen at the Metropolitan Opera House in the Red Cross pageant, "The Drawing of the Sword."

The entire Hippodrome organization, comprising 1,174 persons, will march in the parade planned for Wednesday by the Liberty Loan Committee.

Sam Bernard has been engaged by Raymond Hitchcock for his new revue, to be produced at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre in December. The Dolly Sisters and the Three Dooleys also have been signed.

The admission prices at the Park Theatre during the coming engagement of "The Land of Joy" at that house will be inclusive of the war tax.

Lady Duff-Gordon's two matinees at the Booth during the last week netted $2,500, which amount has been cabled to France.

The first American performance of "Chu Chin Chow" will be given at the Manhattan Opera House tonight. The curtain is announced to rise promptly at 8 o'clock.

"The Claim," at the Fulton Theatre, will be withdrawn at the end of this week. The succeeding attraction is as yet undecided.

The week's campaign recently conducted in the Keith vaudeville houses in aid of the Army Girl's Transport Fund is announced to have brought in approximately $75,000.

YESTERDAY'S RECITALS.

Mischa Elman, Violinist, in Carnegie Hall—Evan Williams in Aeolian.

Another throng as large as Carnegie Hall could seat, with extra accommodation on the stage, went to hear Mischa Elman's first recital there yesterday afternoon. Mr. Elman was in his best form in respect of tone, purity of intonation, vigor of bowing, dazzling brilliancy of the left hand, finish of phrasing, and obvious sincerity of purpose. There was less forcing of the sentiment, less resort to sensational display to impress the unthinking among his listeners, than has sometimes been the case in Mr. Elman's performance.

He played a concerto by Vivaldi, retouched for modern uses by Tividar Nachez, with an accompaniment for pianoforte and organ; a substantial piece of eighteenth century music, which Mr. Elman played with breadth and not a little repose and with beautiful tone. In Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," three movements of it, he let himself go a little more, as was natural, and, to a considerable extent, proper. Handel's Sonata in E has before now been on his programs, and his playing of it admired. Other matters that he presented were a paraphrase by himself of the beautiful negro song, "Deep River," another of a tango by Albeniz, and Paganini's variations, "I Palpiti."

In Aeolian Hall Evan Williams was giving a recital of ter or songs and airs —an unusual one, for his program began with the American songs that naturally come at the end of programs, and ended with airs by Handel, Bach, and Beethoven that usually come at the beginning. Mr. Williams's voice shows signs of usage, and yesterday at times it was husky. But there is an abundance of power, and if the sensuous beauty is not what it once was, there is still the remarkable potency of expression, the deep feeling that makes so much of Mr. Williams's singing profoundly impressive, the intelligence, the skill in many ways. Mr. Williams's English enunciation is such as to make a book of the words needless. All his songs yesterday were in English. Three from Handel's "Acis and Galatea" he sang delightfully. One of the most remarkable of his achievements was the air, "Haste, Ye Shepherds," with its preceding recitative from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio." The air abounds in long phrases, of ten full florid divisions, as the old English term is. Such passages are a stumbling block for most modern singers. They are generally considered hopeless; they are called "instrumental" in character and apologized for. They are not hopeless, however, for such powers as Mr. Williams's. He not only sang every one of them in a single breath, without signs of distress at the end, but he showed how such passages are not merely ornamental, but can be made musically expressive—an enhancement of the tender sentiment of the words.

WAR OFFICE "MOVIES" NOW.

British Government Weekly Service to be Furnished in This Country.

LONDON, Sept. 26, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—To its thousand and one activities the British War Office has now added the ownership and management of a British film business. The entire control of the issue of what is known to the moving picture world as "The Topical Budget" has passed into the hands of the Army Council for the duration of the war.

By the unwritten law of Whitehall, the War Office cannot "go into business"; so the difficulty of owning and controlling this film business was obviated by the appointment of a committee of practical men, responsible to the War Office.

The idea of putting out official topical pictures twice a week, illustrating the various happenings on the fronts and incidents in this country connected with the war, came from France, where the Government decided some time ago regularly to issue films from the front as a means of keeping public interest steady in the progress of the war and stimulating public support for its prosecution.

Starting as a strictly national survey of war's doings, the War Office "Topical Budget" has blossomed quickly into an international concern by a system of interchange with the Allies, so that now it presents to the British public scenes from every front on which the Allies are fighting, except the Russian.

British pictures will be distributed through the War Office to France, Italy, Portugal, and all over the British Empire, as well as to the United States. Neutral countries, too, are to be organized for the distribution of these same pictures, and in return certain pictures from neutral countries will be sent here for distribution through the British Isles.

The official film photographers will not confine their work to the front. They are also to take pictures of all national events, naval, military, or otherwise, happening anywhere in the British Isles.

WIFE SEES HUSBAND DROWN

Mrs. Kratenger Tried in Vain to Throw a Rope from Motor Boat.

When August Kratenger of 55 West Fifty-second Street, fell out of a motor boat in the Hudson River off West 117th Street yesterday and was drowned, his wife and a baby 9 months old, were left drifting down the river in the disabled boat. When off Ninety-sixth Street the woman's screams were heard by Edward Hallahan, Captain of a coal barge, who took the mother and baby to his cabin. Police of Harbor A dragged the river, but were unable to find Kratenger's body.

The family had taken a long ride up the Hudson and were returning to the Hudson River Yacht Club, at the foot of West Ninety-second Street, when the motor stopped. Kratenger was standing over the engine attempting to repair it, when a heavy swell struck the boat and threw him into the water. He was unable to swim, and the boat slowly drifted away, while his wife tried frantically to throw a rope to him. Finally he went down.

"Aida" to Open Opera Season.

General Manager Gatti-Casazza yesterday announced "Aida" as the opera with which he will open the Metropolitan season on Monday evening, Nov. 12. The cast will be: Miss Claudia Muzio in the title rôle, Mme. Margarete Matzenauer as Amneris, Miss Marie Sundelius as the Priestess, Enrico Caruso as Radames, Pasquale Amato as Amonasro, Jose Mardones as Ramfis, (appearing for the first time with the company,) and Basil Ruysdael as the King. The ballet will be led by Miss Rosina Galli, and the new Italian conductor, Roberto Moranzoni, will direct the performance.

Music Notes.

Jascha Heifetz, violinist, at his debut in Carnegie Hall on Saturday, will play Vitali's "Chaconne" with organ, Wieniawsky's concerto in D minor, Schubert's "Ave Maria," a minuet by Mozart, Chopin's nocturne in D, arranged by Wilhelmj; "Chorus of Dervishes" and "Oriental March," Beethoven-Auer; "Melodie," Tschaikowsky, and "Capriccio" No. 24, Paganini-Auer.

The Rialto Orchestra will play for school children next Saturday morning Beethoven's "Egmont" overture and "Romance," one movement from Mozart's symphony in G minor, two from Bizet's suite, "L'Arlesienne"; Dvorak's "Carnival" overture, some work by an American composer, and the airs, "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean," and "Star-Spangled Banner."

Josef Stransky will open the Philharmonic Society's seventy-sixth season and eleven hundred sixty-eighth concert on Thursday evening in Carnegie's Hall with "The Star-Spangled Banner," in observance of America's entry into the war.

Elizabeth Rothwell has postponed her recital announced for today at Aeolian Hall on account of a severe attack of illness.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
All That's Best in Musical Comedy! Klaw & Erlanger's Superb Production.
The Riviera Girl
Music, Kalman; Book & Lyrics, Bolton & Wodehouse
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE MEETING PLACE ROOF OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings at 8:15.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SAT. 2:20.
SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the new Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE
"A distinct hit." —Alan Dale.
"Never failed to give fresh delight." —Times.
"Succeeded gloriously."—Tribune.
"Gales of laughter." —Journal.
"The music and the fun kept pace with the ever-changing scenes." —Herald.

GEO. M. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25 Matn. Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
THE IRRESISTIBLE SCREAM
Here Comes the Bride

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
GEORGE ARLISS in his new play 'HAMILTON'
"FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
The Country Cousin
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE" 2d YEAR

The Land of Joy

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
First Time Tomorrow Eve.
HENRY MILLER
In Monckton Hoffe's Comedy
"Anthony in Wonderland"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
Miss BILLIE BURKE
in CLARE KUMMER'S NEW PLAY
"The Rescuing Angel."

GREENWICH VILLAGE AS IT IS
in
"Romance and Arabella"
The Laugh Laden Comedy in Which Appears
Laura Hope Crews
at the
Harris Theatre
West 42 St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
"Light satire on an element of Metropolitan life that is increasingly rich in its comic opportunities."—Tribune.

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
The Claim
A Robert Service Story Come to Life.

The Land of Joy

REPUBLIC W.42d St. Evs. 8:25 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
John BARRYMORE Constance COLLIER Lionel BARRYMORE
in PETER IBBETSON
LAST WEEK AT THE REPUBLIC
MOVES TO 48TH ST. THEATRE NEXT MON.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

Charles Oil ingham & Florenz Zeigfe d, Jr.
advise you to

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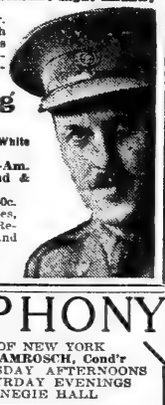
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1917.

"THE SUPREME TEST."

President WILSON sends to Mayor MITCHEL a personal message to the citizens of New York reminding them that the Liberty Loan is the "supreme test of the principles and energy of the people of the United States," and that the whole world is looking to us for the vindication of the principles which this Government represents. Neither the world nor the President will look to New York in vain. The response of New York will depend upon the response of the country. If it shall appear that the country is in the least deficient, in that degree New York will rise to the occasion. If New York should take the loan alone there would be no opportunity for the country to do its share, and it might properly resent New York's claim to a monopoly of loyalty and generosity. It is necessary that New York should know the country's response before it measures the task before it.

There are signs that the second loan differs from the first in that it began less auspiciously and is gaining momentum as the subscription proceeds. When the first loan was offered it was said that it would "fly out of the window," but hard work was necessary to produce the amazingly successful result. This loan began with pessimism. It was said that the field was exhausted and that money was scarce. The time fixed coincided with the local election campaign, with depression in the security market and disturbance of the commodity markets by price fixing, and with the enactment of heavy taxes. But the canvass proceeded better than the first campaign, and will end better. Nevertheless, the country ought not to lie down on New York just because New York will do whatever is asked of it.

The war against Kaiserism is not the affair of Wall Street, but of the people of the United States. If New York should take double the loan offer it would be less satisfactory than the taking of the loan by ten million subscribers. Popular support is wanted as much as financial support. New York is allowing a fair lead to the interior, and the country districts should appreciate that they are on trial more than New York. About New York there is no doubt, for it is well mobilized and can act quickly. But the country is slower, and its response still leaves something to be desired.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is the master key of honesty and efficiency in the whole City Government. Mayor MITCHEL will be powerless for good there unless there is a Fusion majority in the board. He has three votes. The Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen have each the same number. Controller PRENDERGAST has an unequaled knowledge of the city's finances. In all the intricate details of debt and budget, bonds and revenue, redemption and amortization, corporate stock, corporate stock notes, assessment bonds, and what not, a welter of incomprehensibilities to most men, in sharp-eyed scrutiny of expenditure in all departments under the pay-as-you-go policy, he is an expert of the experts. He is honest, able, experienced, the best man that could be found for his great place. He must be kept there. It is no post for amiable amateurs. Mr. PRENDERGAST has a clear intellect. He is a master of finance and city business.

Mr. ROBERT ADAMSON, Fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, is recommended more than sufficiently by his work as head of the Fire Department. The improved equipment, the fine training and morale of the members of that department under his administration, the decrease in fire losses, the decrease in fire insurance rates, the achievements of the Fire Prevention Bureau, testify irrefragably to his energy, his ability, his qualification for office.

Mr. MARCUS M. MARKS, President of the Borough of Manhattan, has two votes in the board. He has shown himself to be a faithful and valuable public officer and deserves re-election. The Department of Public Works and the Bureau of Buildings, the chief organs of borough government, make his office and its employés a more essential part of the daily life of the Manhattan population and of the millions who come into it every day from other boroughs and from outside them. Paving and sewerage, the repair of the sidewalks and the removal of incumbrances from them, the safety of buildings, the control and operation of public buildings, the public markets and baths, are in Mr. MARKS's charge. In spite of the sky-aspiring cost of everything, he has actually reduced the administrative expenses, as he has increased the revenue of his office. He has run it effectively and economically, as he ran his own business. He has made many improvements. He has amply earned the good opinion of the community.

Mr. POUNDS, Mr. WHITTLE, Mr. GANNON, Mr. HIGBIE, candidates, respectively, for President of Brooklyn, the Bronx, Richmond, and Queens, are able and honest men, of high character. Mr. POUNDS's record in office speaks eloquently for him and the duty of keeping in his hands the two votes in the board which belong to his office. He should be re-elected. Good citizens in each of these boroughs should vote for honesty and competency in the board.

Mr. MITCHEL must be re-elected and a Fusion majority in the Board of Estimate secured. That is the condition precedent of the continuation of civilized city government in Greater New York.

GERMAN AGENTS AT WORK.

Senator SAULSBURY, the President pro tem. of the United States Senate, serves his country well in denouncing and revealing the origin of the reports designed to spread discouragement and fear among the friends of soldiers. He deals particularly, in the statement we print elsewhere, with that form of the German propaganda which seeks to spread among the uninformed the idea that it is almost sure death to face the Germans. He speaks of published articles, which usually appear in the form of "letters to the editor," and which proceed either directly from the German secret missionaries in this country or from people duped by them; but the bulk of this slimy work is done not in published writings but in oral communication. The German agent masquerades as an Englishman, a Canadian, a Government employé, a newspaperman, a commercial traveler; he has "inside" information which the Government will not publish; it came to him "confidentially" from a relative in the War Department at Washington, or in the British Foreign Office, or from his brother, who is an officer in the French Aviation Corps, and so on. He drops his poison in one town, sees it fly from mouth to mouth, and moves on to the next.

One of the myriad forms in which the German propaganda is spread by the paid agents of Germany is the story which Senator SAULSBURY denounces, the story that the losses on the western front are so great that a man going there is going to death. The purpose of this particular invention is to frighten the people at home. Whatever the lie may be, the German agent always deals in dates, names, and figures, which, though invented, are so specific as to sound imposing to the ignorant. It is so with this particular lie, the one about the mortality on the battle front. Mr. SAULSBURY instances one allegation that 60,000 British physicians had been killed during the war. The actual number is 150.

He shows that during the first five months of the war, in 1914, the French losses were 5.41 per cent. They have been reduced to 1.28 per cent. for the last six months in 1916. The fact is that, while the losses are great, because of the immense number of men engaged, the percentage is less than in other wars; and it has been lessened from what it was at the beginning because the commanders have learned how to take care of their men. The present system, for example, permits no infantry advance until an artillery barrage has prepared the way.

Another favorite form of the fiction is the story, whispered confidentially by the German agent, who usually got it from a son or a cousin in the corps he mentions, that "the average life" of a soldier in such and such a corps is only so long; and here he mentions an appallingly short time, only a few weeks or even days. This fiction of the certainty of death comes from the same source as the fiction that the Government is concealing the destruction of a number of transports; that the War Department is hiding the mutiny of several regiments; that the British are holding their men at home and making the French and colonials do the fighting; and so on through an endless list. They are always characterized by names, dates, and figures, in a way that imposes on and scares ignorant people. They all proceed from the same source, the German agent; and when one hears them from a stranger he should at once notify the authorities to have the stranger watched. If he hears them from a friend who is above suspicion, he can make up his mind that the friend, though not himself a German agent, is the dupe of one.

WHAT DO THEY THINK OF HIM?

The Bennett Republicans as a class are intelligent and high-minded citizens. With the personal grudges or ambitions of Mr. BENNETT or Justice CROPSEY they have small concern. Some of them are earnest believers in the efficacy and obligation of the party primary. Some of them inherit the tradition, far outdating the primary, of the value, of the moral force, of party regularity. They know the necessity of discipline in political organization. They have the habit of party orthodoxy. In their practice of "regularity," perhaps they have forgotten a little the reason why municipal are separated from national and State elections. If they have not forgotten, they feel a sort of generous sportsmanship, of playing the game according to the rules. They accept the verdict of the primary, even if they were disappointed by it, even if they would have preferred a different one.

It is easy to understand the position and to do credit to the motives of these honorable and sincere men. It must be getting harder and harder for them to stick to that position. A gallant cleaving to a forlorn hope inspires respect. But since either Mr. MITCHEL or Judge HYLAN must be the next Mayor, with what stomach can these Republicans bring themselves to contribute to the Tammany candidate's election? What impression is he making on them day by day? What must they think of a man who either is, or acts inimitably the part of, an intellectual nullity, the plastic proxy of masters who have willed his nomination—for what reasons and purposes?

As a light from the past flashes on that figure that seemed so limp and colorless, as dubious or sordid passages of his history are disclosed, as, with silences, fumbling explanations, or sudden convenient alibis and aids worthy of the movie, he flounders along in a campaign of self-defense, what do the Bennett Republicans think of him? Do they want that kind of man for Mayor? As good citizens, do they dare to take the responsibility of foisting such a Mayor upon the city?

T. N. T. FOR OUR ARMY IN FRANCE.

If everybody who uses gas understands that one of its by-products, toluol, makes, when treated with nitric and sulphuric acids, "T. N. T.," (trinitrotoluol,) one of the most powerful of high explosives, and that the United States Army in France must depend upon the gas plants of the country for toluol if the Germans are to be shelled out of their trenches, then the American people will demand that every obstacle to what the chemists call recovery of toluol at the gas plants be swept aside; moreover, that a beginning in getting out this indispensable by-product be made with no delay.

The obstacles may be enumerated as follows: Reluctance of public service and public utility commissions which regulate the business of making and selling gas to fix a lower standard, as proposed by the companies which are willing to produce toluol and say that it cannot be done unless their application is approved; hesitation on the part of some of the companies to make the necessary additions to their plants from a fear that the Government will fail to assume the investment risks; outcry by consumers that if the thermal standard is lowered their gas will not be as good and the companies, refusing to reduce the price of it, will make profits at their expense. The Public Service Commission of the Second District, this State, has decided to enable the gas companies to recover toluol. The Commission in the First District is now holding hearings to decide whether there shall be the change in the thermal standard desired, and Chairman STRAUS and his associates are inclined to give their approval, provided the interests of the consumers are protected.

There should be no difficulty about this. It can hardly be the case that the companies would undertake from patriotic motives to furnish the Government with this high explosive constituent and conspire, at the same time, to fleece the consumer. As to the consumer, can there be a doubt that he stands ready to put up with a slightly poorer quality of gas and forego a slight reduction in the price if the compensation shall be the piling up of many more thousands of shells on the western front to smash the German trenches and to intensify the American barrage fire when the boys go "over the top"?

Unhappily, the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey has lately gone on record as opposed to fixing a lower thermal standard for gas to make it practicable for the companies to build plants to recover toluol. One of the board's reasons was that the Federal Government had not represented that the heating value of gas must be lowered in order to obtain the supply of toluol needed. This seemed to beg the question. The chemists, we believe, have already demonstrated that the condition asked for is essential. Also the New Jersey board declared that it owed a duty to the consumers. That may be admitted, but the consumers are willing to make sacrifices. The commissions and boards are surely competent to protect the consumer in the last analysis.

As to the misgivings of the companies in regard to their reimbursement by the Government if toluol recovery plants are put in, General CROZIER of the Ordnance Department has announced that the Government is in a position, with ample funds at its disposal, to underwrite and secure investments by the gas companies, and will agree to do so. So there need be no walking the floor on that score.

Away with the delay in this matter! Each day of inaction means, it is said, "a waste of 'T. N. T.' sufficient for 150,000 three-inch shells." It takes three to four months to build the recovery plants. According to General CROZIER, 22,400,000 gallons of toluol should be available by September, 1918, for our mobile artillery alone. Now the fact is that all the toluol obtainable from the twenty-two billion cubic feet of gas now made in this country annually would be only half of the quantity the army will need. All the more reason, then, why the gas companies, upon which the army depends because the yield of every other source of supply belongs by contract to the navy and our allies; all the more reason why public service commissions, the gas companies, and the consumers' representatives should get together and see that the American Army shall have its whirlwind preparation and its barrage fires at the front in France.

THE POOR GOLFER.

In the host of golfers very few reach the coveted domain of supergolf. The average player, capable of bulging with pride when his score drops below 100 strokes, furnishes most of the capital and enthusiasm that maintain private courses and public links. If Mr. Super-Golfer and his fellow-experts were segregated upon greens of their own, confined within bunkers built solely with their own funds, limited to traps dug with no aid from the despised tyro, it is easy to imagine how much the ancient game would lose of its popular interest. To watch and admire marvelous individuals who make par scores is a stimulus necessary to the average player's golf education; he looks upon the master clubsman as proof that it is possible for a human to attain that excellence which he himself touches only on rare occasions upon this or that fairway. But it is chiefly his own poor efforts, coupled with a baseless hope which golf somehow encourages in deluded minds, that keep alive his interest in the game.

Why is it, then, that our American courses—or the best of them, at any rate—are being diverted to the requirements of the super-golfer? The week-end player, without enough leisure time for constant practice, or lacking the natural aptitude for developing into a mighty player, finds his club links turned into a playground fit only for professionals and for amateurs of conspicuous skill. Traps interrupt his every stroke. Bunkers rise to stop the ball that speeds to the uttermost limits of his reach. Distances are measured so as to destroy even the fairly proficient player's score; none but the par wizard can attain them. The whole layout of fairways and greens accords with the needs or fancies of those scarce creatures whose cards abound in "eagles" or "birdies"; who, if they ever found themselves clouting a ball as many times as ninety or a hundred to cover eighteen holes, would seek treatment for their nerves and muscles at the nearest hospital.

It may be that the average golfer is a spineless being, ashamed to raise a voice to uphold his rights in the club. Or perhaps he is too busy counting his strokes to meddle in the club's less important affairs. Anyway, he lets the experts run things. The par player dominates the Greens Committee, lays out the course to suit himself, remodels it to fit his tastes as they grow more exacting month by month, and finally intersperses through the greensward a series of dugouts, morasses, barriers, and jungles so intricate that the poor nuisances in the club's majority are driven to the nineteenth hole for their only real pleasure. But the worms will turn. Some day the downtrodden will rise in their might of numbers, organize golf courses of their own, bar out all who play below a hundred, and forthwith manage to get a little fun out of their chosen sport. For the member who thereafter learns to play super-golf the penalty will be obvious. He will, in turn, be ousted by his old comrades and forced to join a more exclusive club suited to his new attainments.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Lesson for the Pacifists.

Dr. STEWART PATON, a member of the National Research Council and a psychologist of the sort that makes psychology not a vague and useless subdivision of metaphysics but a science, applicable and applied no less directly than chemistry or anatomy to the practicalities and actualities of life, contributes to Mental Hygiene an article that pacifists could read with edification in spite of the pain it is calculated to give them. Its title is "Mobilizing the Brains of the Nation," and in it Dr. PATON presents, in the convincing way known to readers of THE TIMES, the contention that pacifists, instead of being, as they fondly imagine, the furthest removed of human kind from such militarists as Germany has produced in appalling numbers, are their own brothers and sisters, differing from them only in that an unlike environment and education have caused an unlike development of the same psychic peculiarity.

The trouble with pacifist and militarist is an exaggeration or hypertrophy of the ego. As Dr. PATON puts it, "the underlying emotional traits and superficial intellectual currents in both cases have their sources in practically the same dangerous egoism." Explaining still more carefully, he says that "the advocate of the doctrine of nonresistance and the champion of the settlement of all claims by force are both seeking for the freedom from the feeling of personal restraint which is expressed often in an apparently impersonal phrasing as 'complete independence of class and party and creed.'"

The German egoist's docility to his Government is only a seeming inconsistency. He has been taught to identify himself with the State, and in its aggrandizement seeks and finds—or loses—his own. The American pacifist, not having a Government sharing his own idiosyncrasy, is obliged to manifest his morbid individualism in another direction and to antagonize the State.

In this curious consanguinity of the pacifist and the militarist there probably lies the explanation of the often noted tendency of the pacifist to be in effect pro-German. Only mildly and reluctantly, if at all, does he denounce the deeds of Germany. He prefers to deny the commission of atrocities when he can—and his abilities along that line permit him to ignore a vast amount of evidence—or else to reprehend any mention of them on the ground that to do so is an incitement to "hate."

Parents, Not Children, Are to Blame.

Instead of going through the rather absurd formality of arresting and taking to court the children who have been secretly instigated to go on a riotous strike against the Gary system of education, why do not the police take the children home and put the responsibility where it, or at any rate one phase of it, really lies—on the parents? In theory, and to a considerable extent in reality, the fathers and mothers of the little rebels, if they chose, could take immediate and effective measures to stop these most unseemly disorders. Only a small amount of disciplinary work in each family would be required to make the youngsters realize that though the stoning of schoolhouse windows is an amusing form of activity, and though holidays are enjoyable, no matter how secured, there are counterbalancing and outweighing penalties of domestic application.

The parents who did not apply those penalties as soon as the riots began are every one of them guilty of a serious offense—they have violated their obligations as citizens in a way that deserves the censure of their neighbors, and should, and probably does, render them legally liable for the property destroyed and the personal injuries inflicted by the children they have neglected to control. To let them off—the few of them whose offspring have been arrested—with a mere promise to do late what they should have done early will only prolong an intolerable situation, while if they were held sternly and fully to their financial responsibilities there would soon spread all through the city a realizing sense of civic duty.

As for the hidden originators of the riots—those who for political or more personal reasons have inspired the children to fight their battles while they themselves remain safely in the background—of course they, too, are guilty of incivism in about its most despicable variant. But they are hard to reach, while the parents cannot possibly escape, and it is the parents who, by their negligence or ignorance, created the opportunity which the secret plotters have utilized.

The longer the riots continue the more will the Gary system undeservedly be discredited among the unthinking and the uninformed. Not one of the reasonable criticisms of the system as introduced here excuses its condemnation, for they are contradictions of its essential principles and can be remedied without affecting it as a system at all.

They Invite Stern Punishment.

Some day it will become necessary, or will be seen as necessary by our military authorities, to give the various kinds of spies and plotters who are continuing here in time of war the criminal work they did in time of peace the one proof likely to convince them that our patience is not without limits. That these concoctors of assorted villainies are not much afraid of going to prison, or to Ellis Island, or to an internment camp where they can live in well-fed and well-housed idleness till the end of hostilities, is made manifest by the continuance of their activities.

But as soon as a few of them have been moved through the brief proceedings of a military court to a confrontation at dawn by a firing squad, the chances are that the enthusiasm of the rest will be so cooled that they will seriously consider the wisdom of using the torch and bomb no more.

Between spy mania and incredulity that spies exist there is a golden or sensible mean of caution and severity. That no fierce yearning for summary executions of hasty death sentences exists in this country is proved by the fact that there has been none of them here yet, though excuses for demanding them have been many and great. But not to be suspicious enough is as bad as, and probably it is much more dangerous than, to be too suspicious. Beyond any question, there are among us spies, and worse than spies. They may not be many, but they are murderous from our point of view, though they may be only patriots from their own.

Under the laws of war their desert is death.

The Tax on Salaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the income tax law of 1916 a man on a salary was not "engaged in trade," and if he transacted any kind of business or trades on his own account and made losses, he could only credit himself with such losses to the extent of profits similarly made. Under the present law the salaried man seems to have a different status, being put in the same class with partnerships, men engaged in trade, and professional men, in regard to the 8 per cent. excess tax. I would like to know if he should not have the benefit of all losses he may have made during the year? I have in mind a man who earns a large salary and has for a number of years invested his surplus for the purpose of profit getting. For the last two years his investments have resulted in losses without any corresponding profits. Should he not, under the new status given him, be allowed a deduction for all his losses?

New York, Oct. 17, 1917. LUX.

The Country Watching New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

America is watching New York. She is watching to see if New York stands for America first. America is watching to see whether her metropolis stands by a man who will not be supported by any pacifist or neutral press, or by any organization or voter who believes in boodle and special favors first and America second. New York City has a great executive to lead her, and the country from Maine to California is watching. E. P. VERNON.

Los Angeles, Oct. 14, 1917.

MORE PATRIOTIC SINGING.

Lord Aberdeen Suggests a New Verse for "America."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The magnificent Liberty Loan meeting at Carnegie Hall last Thursday, with all its success, provided also perhaps a suggestion for the organizers of future similar gatherings even though of much less imposing dimensions.

The suggestion is: "Give the audience a chance of joining, now and again, in united song."

The singing of even the finest prima donna cannot quite give scope for the united expression of an overflowing sentiment, such as is provided by a burst of song from a multitude of voices.

Moreover, "The Star-Spangled Banner," which was so effectively rendered as a solo on Thursday evening, is not (as I have often heard Americans remark,) especially adapted for choral use; but if "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" had been given forth, it would assuredly have been taken up by that vast assemblage with a vigor and swing that would have made the rafters ring, and we would all have had that sense of feeling good which results from "letting off steam."

And after all, for a great patriotic occasion, what could be better than the grand old battle hymn composed by Julia Ward Howe? For, although it is primarily the song of this great Republic, it breathes a truly comprehensive spirit and has an international ring which, (as Dr. Lyman Abbott has recently urged,) gives scope and expression for all, no matter what their nationality may be, who are united in one high purpose and sentiment. And as to the refrain, those of us who in our college days used, when marching in procession, to join in singing "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!" are still ready, though we may now be seniors or semi-seniors, to join with whole heart and voice in that rousing chorus.

Of course there is no novelty in this idea of community singing being appropriate for all patriotic assemblies, especially since the New York Community Chorus inaugurated its inspiriting campaign.

Many of us have listened with much appreciation to its demonstrations in Central Park and elsewhere, and now, best of all, the soldiers and sailors are gaining the benefit of this stimulating element in effectual training.

Reverting lastly to "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," I venture to remark that in Canada an extra verse is now often introduced when the national anthem "God Save the King," is being sung.

Of course the meter is that of the tune "America," which is shared in common by the two peoples, and the words may be perhaps considered not unworthy of being imported, at least temporarily, into that noble ode, "My Country," the beauty and fascination of which seem only to increase with familiarity of use.

The Canadian verse to which I have alluded runs thus:

God bless our splendid men.
Send them safe home again.
God save our men!

Happy and glorious,
Dauntless and chivalrous,
Winners of freedom.
God save our men!

ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR.

New York, Oct. 20, 1917.

From an American Airman in France

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in your paper of Aug. 20, referring to me, has just come to my attention. I wish to say that the statements in this article are false. I have been in France for one year, and during that time have been connected first with the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Corps, being with them for six months, after which I signed up for the duration of the war in the Franco-American Flying Corps. On May 10 of this year, after a short period in one of the French camps, I received a permission of twenty-one days in America, on account of an injury to my arm, received while with the ambulance. During my short stay in America I was never entertained by the Aero Club of America, or attended any dinner said to be given by them to me. This statement can be corroborated by referring to the Aero Club of America. So far as posing as a Lafayette Airman, I wish to say that this was never done, but many friends of mine whom I met may have referred to me as a Lafayette man, due to the fact that it is the only American air squad in France known in the States.

I have been in this camp since my permission, where I am still a member of the Franco-American Flying Corps.

PILOT CLARENCE M. GLOVER,
Ecole d'Aviation Militaire, Camp d'Avord, (Cher.) France, Sept. 16, 1917.

The Loan in St. Paul.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Following the example set by our Government, we believe in preparing before striking. St. Paul did not start her loan campaign until Monday, the 15th. We do not claim to be a large city, although we have contributed more recruits to the navy and to the marines than any other city in the United States, but having more than doubled our allotment on the first Liberty Loan campaign, President Wilson called on us for $15,000,000 this time, and in just three days our subscriptions aggregate $17,597,500 for the City of St. Paul alone, and we are not through yet.

Minneapolis itself may be a bit slow, but St. Paul admits that Minneapolis will subscribe her full share before the campaign is over. FITZHUGH BURNS.

St. Paul, Oct. 18, 1917.

A SONG OF SACRIFICE.

Sing a song of service,
A transport full of men;
Our finest boys and fittest,
God speed them, now, and when
The battle strikes, God help them
To stand against the Hun;
Nor ever stop to count the cost
Until the job is done.

Sing a song of sixpence—
Our coffers full of cash
To pay the cost, to save the boys,
To speed the final smash.
A mighty Loan to Liberty,
The biggest we can give;
Our bit, our best, to make the world
A safer place to live.

Sing a song of cereals—
For us the corn and rye;
But speed the wheat to Belgium
And to our "belle" Ally,
And when the bread is buttered
And served along the trench,
Oh, won't that be a welcome snack
To cheer the hungry French?

Sing a song of sirloin—
"Not any, thanks, today!"
Send ours to feed the Tommies,
And keep the Boche at bay.
We Yankees are like kittens,
Meat diet gives us fits;
It will not hurt our khaki boys—
They'll give the fits to Fritz.

Sing a song of sugar—
"No, thanks, one lump will do!"
A million starving children
Would like the other two.
And when the war is over,
And peace resumes her song,
'Twill sweeter be than sugar
To think we helped along.

HENRY H. HARSTOW.

A NEW THEORY OF THE LUSITANIA SINKING.

The Evidence of the German Medal Dated May 5 and the Report of the Explosive "Cigars" on Board.

By E. HENRY LACOMBE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your news columns indicate that some German here succeeded in placing on board of the Lusitania six "cigars," as he calls them. This "cigar" apparently was a bomb of some convenient shape, containing a very high explosive adapted to be put in action by a time mechanism set so function a prescribed number of hours after it was released.

If this statement be correct, may it not help to elucidate a puzzling mystery? The die for the German medal which commemorates the sinking was cut before it occurred; the error in the date demonstrates that fact. Possibly it was thought desirable to have the medal appear so promptly after the event as to be a triumph of efficiency. Looking at the medal—a replica is before the writer—it seems hardly necessary to have provided the die in advance; it is so crude and inartistic that little time must have been required to produce it.

The date given on the medal is May 5, but the Lusitania was not torpedoed until May 7. It might have been expected that she would be where the submarine was waiting for her by May 5, but the unexpected sometimes happens at sea, and it was taking chances to decide in advance that the submarine would meet her on a particular day. Moreover, with a vessel of her speed, forty-eight hours means many miles; we know she was where the submarine was waiting for her on May 7; on May 5 she was a long way to the westward of that place, and we have never heard that she was lagging much below her normal on her way through the free zone. At the time when they were cutting the die ordinary calculation would indicate that on May 5 she would be well to the westward of the submarine which sank her.

Now, assuming that it works properly, a time mechanism may be more surely depended upon than any calculation, made days in advance, as to the position at a given moment of time of two vessels on the ocean. If the German die-cutter were advised that the Lusitania carried six "cigars," all timed to explode a definite number of hours after they were set, and also advised of the hour when they were set, he might calculate with reasonable certainty that she would sink some time on May 5. If German headquarters here were informed that the cigars had been placed, timed, and the mechanism started, they could send word by wireless, (or otherwise,) to that effect and, relying on the efficiency of the mechanism, it is not surprising that the date of her sinking was decided to be May 5.

Moreover, the German Embassy gave very emphatic and specific warning in reference to traveling by this particular steamer. If it depended on her meeting some watching submarine, the warners were taking chances; course might be changed, machinery might break down, conditions of weather and sea at the critical moment, some enemy vessel or seaplane might interfere with the functioning of the submarine. If, after having given this solemn warning nothing happened, the embassy would have exposed itself to ridicule, a risk it might naturally wish to avoid. But if it knew that six "cigars" were on board with mechanism unaffected by any such contingencies, it might feel confident enough to take chances and give the warning. Out of the six presumably one or more would function on time.

Evidently none of them worked as expected, since nothing happened on the day fixed upon, May 5. The narrative reminds one of Zero the Dynamiter in Stevenson's second series of the New Arabian Nights.

Were the cigars on board? The German narratives of the event of May 7, as reported in English and American publications, indicate that the officers of the submarine noted that the noise of the explosion upon impact of the torpedo was very much louder than normal. That circumstance was referred to in German publications as indicating that the Lusitania carried a cargo of high explosives. Her manifest has been published, it is not now at hand, but my recollection is that it did not include any explosives, except in small arms ammunition. May it not be that the torpedo happened to strike where one or two of the "cigars" were nesting, unawakened by the time mechanism, and that all exploded so near together as to produce a single impression on the ear?

E. HENRY LACOMBE.

New York, Oct. 20, 1917.

STRICTLY NEUTRAL

But Holland Has Grievances Against England and America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a Hollander, and I have read your article of Oct. 18, "Food and the War," which I cannot let pass without the following comments:

I think you have not exactly the right idea about the standpoint which Holland takes in this world war. Let me repeat it again. Our Government wants to be neutral—absolutely, strictly neutral. Our Queen, our Prime Minister, Cort van der Linden, have declared this on every possible occasion. And those sayings were not words. For this purpose our small country has kept under the colors and paid for an army of about 600,000 men, which can, if necessary, be raised to one of nearly 1,000,000 men, as many as the United States intends to put in the field next Spring. Our press, our people, we stand united behind our Government in its policy of strict neutrality. We are peaceful, we don't want war, by which we only can lose everything and win nothing.

A true Hollander is pro-Holland, not pro-German or pro-Ally. He may have his sentiments for one of the warring parties, but in the last moment his country is first. He judges, then, the deeds of the fighting nations by the fair interests, the honor of his country, hurt thereby. At the moment he sees that his country is in fact blockaded by the Allies, that the commercial cablegrams between England and Holland are stopped, while England wants Holland to forbid to Germany the use of waterways for the transportation of sand, &c. England says that this is used for warfaring objects. In passing, I want to observe that I have read also, in your paper, the official announcement of our Government that the case was investigated by our officers, who could not find anything wrong, but that our Government is willing to prevent the shipping if the English can prove their statement. In your article you overlook this declaration of the Government of the Netherlands.

The Hollander sees, further, that a great many Dutch ships are held up in American harbors; that the grain therein, bought by his Government and badly wanted in his country, is rotting away; that in the meantime his people at home are starving, in the name of the defense of the small nations.

We are of those small nations, and, moreover, we have some history. Among other things, for instance, we have fought eighty years for our liberty. We have a reputation, some honor, to lose. So we don't want to be bullied because we don't belong to the great powers. We don't want to be a second Greece.

And now, when our press expresses and backs this feeling of the Hollanders, you call this pro-German. You say that German influence and intrigue are working. I repeat, you don't know the Hollanders. We are not accustomed to bribery, neither are our papers. I name in this connection specially the Handelsblad of Amsterdam, because it has used, according to the cable you got from Holland, the incriminative words, "declaration of war." I observe, moreover, that the editor is a gentleman of whom one certainly cannot say that he has pro-German sentiments; he has a British wife.

I hope that I have made clearer for you the standpoint of the Hollanders.

Dr. H. H. A. VAN GYBLAND OOSTERHOFF.

Bronxville, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1917.

Hylan's Campaign Material.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The false and prejudiced assault of Mayor Mitchel's opponents upon the Rockefeller Foundation is an appeal to class hatred and for social confusion at a critical hour, when everything we have and are is subject to requisition for the safety of the nation. Miss Ida Tarbell, whose previous publications guarantee her a disinterested witness, has rebuked what she properly describes as "an absurd and disreputable agitation," which is both "ignorant and dishonest." The report of the Foundation for 1916 shows that large sums of money have been expended for scientific research and the increase of medical efficiency, in order that epidemics may be eradicated and the general health and well-being conserved both at home and abroad. What have these praiseworthy objects to do with the political fortunes of Judge Hylan and his supporters? Unless they produce evidence of collusion, which at present is not in sight, their abuse of a splendid and cosmopolitan enterprise should react upon themselves, and that eventually it will do so I have no doubt whatever.

S. PARKES CADMAN.

Brooklyn, Oct. 20, 1917.

"IN TYRANNOS."

A Special Appeal to the Foreign Born in Behalf of the Liberty Loan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Adolph Lewisohn, in his letter in behalf of the financial munition campaign now under way, addresses an ardent appeal to the owners of miniature pocketbooks, and it is our duty to listen to the man:

"This is not Mr. Wilson's war, nor Mr. Lansing's war, nor Mr. McAdoo's war; it is our war, the war of every good American."

Here I beg to interrupt Mr. Lewisohn's eloquent arraignment of the criminal originators of the bloody earthquake with its poisonous fumes and deafening roars—it is principally our war, the war of the citizens of foreign birth and descent. And we, the 30,000,000 people who, either ourselves, or whose parents found in this blessed, hospitable country a refuge from the tyrannical rule of Europe and its disastrous economical consequences, should therefore consider it as a point of decency to enroll our names, to the last man, on Uncle Sam's List of Honor and Duty.

I chose as heading of my appeal the famous device young Friedrich Schiller chose in 1781 for his revolutionary drama, "The Brigands," which dangerously shook the thrones of the one hundred-odd Kings, Princes, and princelings of the then Germany, eight years before the storming of the Bastille, twelve years before the royal head was separated from the rest of the anatomy of their cousin, Louis XVI.

"Against the Tyrants" should, indeed, be the slogan of all enlightened patriots who enlisted themselves among the volunteer canvassers in this second Punic War our Treasury Department is waging against the terrestrial Carthage of our time. Rome conquered, and the "Fides Punica" became a byword still ringing in our ears. And so will the Allies win, and, unless the German people quickly shake off its Hohenzollerns, Tirpitzes, and Bernstorffs, the formerly so dearly loved and respected "Deutsche Treue" will become, in its turn, an object of laughter and contempt among the nations.

By a curious coincidence Mr. Lewisohn's appeal appeared on the same day with President Wilson's Liberty Day proclamation. But I am almost sure the President, with his fine psychological instinct, intentionally signed his name to his latest "call to arms" on Columbus Day—the day doubly significant to us of foreign birth and descent. Providence chose a "foreigner" for the rediscovery of the American continent so that it may serve as the future resting place for the descendants of his brethren, with the Anglo-Saxon colony as the predestined teacher and organizer of the rule of democracy.

This war is then, indeed, our war, in the deepest and broadest sense of the word, and that foreign-born citizen or inhabitant who is not counted among the paupers and hates to be numbered among the cowardly shirkers—why not call a spade a spade?—is in duty bound to put down his name on the dotted line. Every single signature is a silver bullet aimed at Vogt Gessler's head. William Tell, by his splendid marksmanship, freed his Swiss fatherland from the tyrannic rule of Austria, founding through his heroic act the mother of European republics.

Let us, every one of us, imitate his example. Let us not deserve the reproach of the free man who did his duty; let us not willfully expose ourselves to the danger of being morally, and, who knows, even legally, excommunicated some day, when the names will be counted, from the commonwealth of American citizenhood.

A CITIZEN OF FOREIGN DESCENT.

New York, Oct. 20, 1917.

Lowering the Average.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it be true, as eminent scientists have asseverated, that the average intelligence of the American people is approximately 14 per cent. and that of women (as a generality) is 10 per cent. lower, than obviously the equal franchise would not have a very salutary influence or affect. Surely the women are not so presumptuous as to believe that their vote will neutralize that portion of the votes cast by the unintelligent and illiterate (so-called) male.

To my mind, woman's vote cannot improve the quality or the qualifications of political candidates. Why, then, should we more than double the present unintelligent vote and add materially to the costs of elections? Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

J. EDWIN RUSSELL.

Brooklyn, Oct. 16, 1917.

ROBT. FITZSIMMONS DIES OF PNEUMONIA

One Time Champion Pugilist Passes Away After Brief Illness in Chicago.

HIS NOTABLE RING CAREER

Began Life as a Blacksmith and Defeated Corbett, Peter Maher, and Many Other Noted Fighters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22, Monday.—Robert Fitzsimmons, the former heavyweight champion pugilist, who had been ill in this city with pneumonia, died early today

Robert Fitzsimmons, once the light-heavyweight champion of the world, was born at Helston, Cornwall, England, June 4, 1862. He was a fighter by inheritance, his father having been the best man in a county famous for fighters and wrestlers. His brothers, too, were natural fighters. "Lanky Bob," as he was known to the sporting world, migrated with his family to New Zealand when still a small boy. He was apprenticed at the horse-shoeing trade and learned the art of boxing from his brother, Jairet.

His first appearance in the ring was at "Jem" Mace's amateur boxing tournament, held at Timaru, New Zealand, in 1880. Bob, although then only 18 years old, knocked out four men in one night, and won the amateur championship of New Zealand. When he had defeated the amateurs, he turned his attention to the professionals, and put on the gloves with Herbert A. Slade, who had been booked to fight John L. Sullivan, in this country. To the surprise of those interested, Fitzsimmons succeeded in defeating Slade. He was then a full-fledged professional, and fought and defeated in rapid succession under prize ring rules Arthur Cooper, Jim Crawford and Jack Murphy.

He left New Zealand, looking for other worlds to conquer, and went to Sydney, Australia, where he at once defeated Jack Brinsmead, a heavyweight, who tipped the beam at 170, while Fitzsimmons weighed in at only 148 pounds. He won over all the middleweights with pretensions in Australia, and departed for this country. American sporting men were suspicious of him at first, for it was said he had submitted to defeat at the hands of Jim Hall, back in Sydney, for a consideration.

His Many Victories.

In all his ring battles fought in this country Fitzsimmons demonstrated that he knew the game thoroughly. He met and defeated the best men in the country, among them, James J. Corbett, Peter Maher, Dan Creedon, Joe Godfrey, Frank Kellar, Gus Ruhlin, Jim Daly, Jim Thorne, and he lost on an alleged foul to Tom Sharkey. At this time the fighter stood 5 feet 11¼ inches in height and weighed in normal condition about 175 pounds. His reach was 75¼ inches, but in his prime he was as supple and strong as any fighter in the ring. He was described once as "a cannon ball on a pair of pipe stems."

A few months after his affair with Hall in Australia, when he was reported to have "laid down," his first battle that brought him into prominence here was that with Jack Dempsey for the middle-weight championship at New Orleans on Jan. 14, 1891. Dempsey landed enough blows on Fitzsimmons to have won a dozen fights, but was repeatedly knocked down, in the tenth three times, in the twelfth seven times, and in the thirteenth six times, after which Dempsey's seconds threw up the sponge. His fight with Jim Hall at New Orleans has been described as in Hall's favor up to the time he was knocked out. Dan Creedon, who was backed by Corbett to beat Fitzsimmons, landed but three light blows on the Cornishman when they met in 1894 at New Orleans. Corbett's old antagonist, Joe Choynski, was saved by the police from a knock-out at the hands of Fitzsimmons at Boston on June 17, 1894.

His Fight with Corbett.

Fitzsimmons battled for his largest purse in his fight with Hall at New Orleans. The purse was $40,000, but Fitz received only a part of the money. His most memorable fight, and the one which brought him enduring fame in pugilistic sportdom was his fight with Corbett, in which he took the championship from the latter only to lose it later to James J. Jeffries. The fight took place at Carson City on March 17, 1897, before thousands of spectators. The fighting had been nip and tuck all the way, until the fourteenth round when Fitzsimmons struck Corbett a powerful blow over the heart. Corbett dropped, remaining unconscious for several minutes after the count had been made by the referee.

Fitzsimmons was twice defeated by Jeffries, once at Coney Island on June 9, 1899, and again in San Francisco on July 25, 1903. He was knocked out both times. He was knocked out by Jack O'Brien at San Francisco in thirteen rounds in 1907, and in the following year he was defeated by Jack Johnson at Philadelphia. His last fight was with K. O. Sweeney at Williamsport on Jan. 29, 1914. No decision was given.

The former champion of the world was chosen by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, as the best specimen of muscular development the ring had produced. He was unlike many pugilists in the respect that he never dissipated during his active ring career. He was married four times and made his home at Dunellen, N. J.

$30 WORKMAN MADE $300.

Coat Pocket Maker Was Getting Big Profit by Subletting Work.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the Consumers' League, who is a member of the United States Board of Control for Labor Standards, told the University Settlement Forum at 184 Eldridge Street last night of the extraordinary difficulties confronting the board in seeing that needle workers who make uniforms are paid a living wage. An expert accountant, she said, familiar with every branch of the needle trade was sent into a shop, where he found the working conditions extremely good, with plenty of floor space and light and good ventilation. Everything seemed satisfactory until the accountant looked into the matter of payment for coat pockets.

One man who made coat pockets drew a wage of $30 a week, but on further investigation it was found that this man really made $300 a week by subletting the work to his acquaintances and paying them as little as they would work for. The original contractor was not concerned, so long as he received his 10 per cent. profit, and he allowed the $30-a-week man to do as he saw fit with the work. Mrs. Kelley attacked the State law which allows children as young as 12 to do farm work certain parts of the year, reducing the compulsory school year from nine to four and a half months. She said that the "folly of which this State is guilty has unhappily been widely copied."

COMES FROM PEKING TO WED

John Zumbrum First Met His Bride on the Great Wall of China.

John D. Zumbrum, Managing Director of the Camera Craft Company of Peking, China, and Miss Louise Hoelderlin, a Red Cross nurse, and a graduate of both the Long Island College Hospital and the New York Post Graduate Hospital Training Schools for Nurses, were married at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's brother, William Hoelderlin, 348 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Mina Dongue was the bride's attendant, and William Hoelderlin, a nephew of the bride, was the best man.

Mr. Zumbrum met his bride a year ago when with a party of tourists she was walking along the great wall of China. They were introduced by mutual friends, and the acquaintance thus begun was completed by yesterday's ceremony. Miss Hoelderlin returned some months since to this country and the engagement was announced several weeks ago. Mr. Zumbrum came on to marry and take his bride back to Peking after a brief honeymoon here. He served eight years in the United States Army and is a Spanish-American War veteran, and has been engaged for ten years in business in Peking. His home here was at Hanover.

MISS SALTUS TO WED OCT. 23.

Gives a Theatre Party Today for Her Bridesmaids.

Miss Elsie Welsh Saltus will give a theatre party this afternoon for the attendants at her wedding on Thursday to J. Theus Munds. After the play she will take the guests to 470 Park Avenue, which is to be her home after the wedding, where tea will be served.

Mr. Munds will give his bachelor dinner this evening at Sherry's for thirty-two guests, including his attendants, who are to be Lyman B. Kendall, as best man, and the ushers, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Maury H. B. Paul, H. Pendleton Rogers, Henry C. Steers, Karrick M. Castle, Donald W. Lamb, Jr., de l'Aigle Munds, and the Vicomte Fal de Saint Phalle.

Tomorrow Miss Genevieve Clendenin, one of the bridal attendants, will entertain at Sherry's with a luncheon for the bridal party, and on Thursday evening, after Mr. and Mrs. Munds have left on their honeymoon, the latter's aunt, Miss Josephine C. Smith, will give a dinner at Sherry's for the bridal attendants and afterward a party to the play.

Lemuel E. Quigg's Son Marries.

Murray Townsend Quigg, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel E. Quigg, and Miss Eleanor B. Wisner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hornor Wisner of 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, took out a license Saturday morning and were married this afternoon in the Chantry of Grace Church by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery. Mr. Quigg is a Second Lieutenant in the United States Reserve Corps. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and was attended only by her cousin, Miss Priscilla Lockwood. Mr. Quigg's best man was Albert Tweedy of Poughkeepsie, and the ushers were Paul Wisner, a brother of the bride, and John Crosby.

Miss Godwin to Wed on Saturday.

The marriage of Miss Alice Godwin, a daughter of Dr. William Francis Godwin, formerly of Baltimore, but now living in Englewood, N. J., and Lieutenant du Hamel Denney of Dover, Del., whose engagement has just been announced, will take place on Saturday next in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Englewood. The rector and brother-in-law of Miss Godwin, the Rev. Dr. Fleming James, will officiate. Miss Godwin's only attendant will be Mrs. Albert A. Detman, and Walker Mifflin of Dover, Del., is to be the best man.

Miss Ruth E. Dunning to Wed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ruth E. Dunning of Garden City, daughter of Clarence S. Dunning, to Lieutenant Hamilton H. Salmon, Jr., of the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. R. The wedding will take place this Wednesday, at the home of Miss Dunning's brother, Clifford A. Dunning, at Glen Cove, L. I.

SEES ENEMY PLOT IN WAR LOSS SCARE

Casualties Exaggerated by Pro-Germans, Senator Saulsbury Says, to Deter America.

LOSSES NOW AT A MINIMUM

Less Than in Civil War, He Declares —Looks for German Collapse Within Five Months.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware issued a statement tonight concerning pro-German propaganda which, he says, is being spread insidiously throughout the United States in an effort to discourage sending American troops to France. The Senator speaks of what he characterizes as a deliberate falsification of casualty figures to make it appear that the French and British are now losing a much higher percentage of men in battle than at any previous period of the war. This is done, the Senator says, to attempt to create a false impression as to the hopelessness of carrying on the fight against the German military machine.

The Maryland Senator has investigated reports from the French front pertaining to British and French casualties and says that, far from the losses being greater than heretofore, they are less, proportionately, than at any previous time. He condemns the publication of the false reports in newspapers of pro-German tendency and expresses the hope that the Government will stop them.

"To read some of the statements about the losses of men on the French front," Senator Saulsbury says, "one would suppose there never had been such casualties in warfare. As a matter of fact, the percentage of losses is less than during our civil war.

"M. Tardieu, the High French Commissioner, has given the absolute figures of the French losses. During the five months of fighting in 1914 the percentage of French losses was 5.41 per cent. The losses for the twelve months of fighting in 1916 amounted to only 2.75 per cent., and the losses for the last six months of that year were only 1.28 per cent.

Losses Reduced to a Minimum.

"Certainly no one minimizes the dangers incurred in warfare at the present time, but the losses are no greater now than they were in warfare years ago, and, due to care and preparation taken before the men of our Allies now go into battle, they are reduced to a minimum. Only 20 per cent. of the actual casualties reported cause death, and the deaths from wounds are only eleven in one thousand.

"A letter signed 'Pacifist' stated that 60,000 British physicians had been killed during the war. The American Medical Journal shows that there were only 12,000 medical men in the British Army altogether, and that the lives lost from injuries received in battle were only 150.

"The effort is undoubtedly being insidiously made so our people will believe that certain death awaits our soldiers in France, and it is not surprising when we think of the world-wide effort which has been made for years to make us look at the German war machine as composed of 'supermen.' The ramifications of militarism in Germany are rocking. The war has now entered upon the stage when the preservation of the Hohenzollern dynasty is the main cause of its continuance, and it only needs a further awakening of the German people to cause a collapse.

"Necessarily, information of the true conditions cannot be concealed very much longer from the German people as a whole, and, when realized, I have no doubt the end will come with swiftness and certainty. Some of the best military men I have known have said that you can give men into a charge in battle always once, usually twice, sometimes three times, but there comes a time when a realization of the hopelessness of results makes it impossible to arouse in the men the spirit of attack and often even of resistance.

"I have been told many times to doubt the truth of the assertion that the Germans have found it necessary to chain their men to the guns which they are expected to serve. It would seem to me that such a state has nearly arrived in Germany where effective resistance will be futile. The German propaganda as to the deadly character of the conflict, so far as our Allies are concerned, and so far as our men are concerned who will soon be fighting with them, is cleverly calculated to depress the spirits of our people at home.

Cites Insurance Premiums.

"Insurance companies do not take risks in order to lose money. They always play on the safe side, and some of our insurance companies, for 10 per cent. premiums, are insuring the lives of soldiers bound to the front. This means as a business proposition that more than 50 per cent. of our soldiers who fight at the front for five years after they start will return home. Of course, no one believes the war can last five years—it may last five months—and the percentage of loss in such cases would sink into insignificance. And yet the 'scare' articles, which really ought to be labeled as paid for by German interests, represent that the chance of escaping death is not five in a hundred for the average time.

"I class the attempt to frighten our people and to work upon their fears and sympathies with the 'milk for German babies' propaganda, by which it was sought to work upon our sympathies early in the war and force us into conflict with Great Britain. All these statements were gross exaggeration. My comment was that if the great scientific and industrial attainments of the German people did not enable them to nourish their babies, they were not much to be feared, and the war would soon be over. All the "milk for babies" propaganda has absolutely ceased, and the 'danger' propaganda of fighting these 'masterful supermen' will soon fade away.

"I do think, however, that reputable journals should not permit the insertion in their columns of articles intended to work upon the fears of our people or make mothers, wives, and sweethearts unhappy. This I do know from personal observation, that the young fellows who are training themselves to take part in the contest for the preservation of the rights of their country and the honor of our people are not affected, even in a small degree, by such representations. If any American desires to experience a feeling of patriotic exaltation, he need go no further than a training camp here, wherever that may be. He will then appreciate that the young men of America are as brave and patriotic as he could wish and are not holding back from an opportunity to distinguish themselves and show the patriotism of our people."

DANIELS NOMINATES WOMEN'S NAVY BOARD

Selects Sixteen Members For Red Cross Committee To Carry on Auxiliary Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Secretary Daniels tonight made public a letter to Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, indorsing the latter's plan for forming navy auxiliaries in all local Red Cross chapters throughout the country to enable women to carry forward the work of providing comforts for the men in the navy.

The Red Cross War Council has decided to form a Woman's Advisory Committee on Navy Auxiliaries, and at the request of Mr. Davison Secretary Daniels has nominated the sixteen members of this body, as follows:

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia, Chairman; Mrs. George Dewey, Washington; Mrs. George Barnett, Washington; Mrs. W. B. Brooks, jr., Baltimore; Mrs. Frederick D. Countiss, Chicago; Mrs. George J. Denis, Los Angeles; Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, New York; Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, Washington; Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Chicago; Mrs. E. T. Meredith, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Henry Morganthau, New York; Mrs. Henry R. Rea, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Bloomington, Ill.; Mrs. James M. Thomson, New Orleans; Mrs. Vanderbilt, Newport, and Mrs. Charles S Hamlin, Boston.

In his letter to Mr. Davison Secretary Daniels says:

"I have in the following radiogram communicated to all ships, naval and training stations the fact that the Red Cross will hereafter be the only authorized organization through which gifts may be transmitted by the people of America to their navy.

"In order to avoid duplication of effort and maintain strict secrecy as to location of individuals and vessels, gifts to crews will hereafter be sent to marine corps will be accepted only when forwarded through the American Red Cross, the sole organization officially organized to render this service. This shall not be construed to prohibit delivery of personal individual gifts, or tokens sent by mail by members of families or friends of individuals.

"While the Navy Department is now prepared to supply all requisite heavy clothing for the men when on exposed sea duty, these articles in no way take the place of the personal tokens of gratitude and affection from the women of the country, which, particularly when prepared by their own hands, contribute in the highest degree to the contentment and happiness of the men."

Regarding the committee which he nominated Mr. Daniels wrote:

"The personnel of this committee is representative of all sections of the country and of the highest type of intelligent and patriotic womanhood. You will find these ladies willing and eager to devote themselves under your direction to promoting the happiness and welfare of the enlisted men. I earnestly hope that all the women of the country will organize throughout the country whose members are interested in this branch of the service will be willing to co-operate in this comprehensive plan."

DR. MAXWELL RECOVERING.

Superintendent of Schools Out of Danger After Operation.

Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, who was operated on for intestinal trouble about two weeks ago, and who has since been in a serious condition in the Flushing Hospital, is now on the road to recovery, according to a statement made last night by Dr. Joseph S. Thomas, one of his attending physicians.

"I expect to see Dr. Maxwell resume his duties," said Dr. Thomas. "While he underwent a very difficult operation his health is now improving, and I believe it will require about two months for a period of convalescence. His recovery is remarkable."

Obituary Notes.

CHRISTOPHER SIEVERS, for more than forty years in the grocery business, died on Saturday at his home, 50 Willow Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. LEORA BROWN SEYMOUR PIERSON, wife of Hilliard Pierson, a newspaperman, died suddenly on Saturday at her home, 645 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Omaha fifty-five years ago.

OSCAR E. BEINER, 58 years old, an advertising agent, died suddenly on Saturday in his room at the Holy Name Hotel. He was at 167 Meteor Street, Forest Hills, L. I.

Mrs. HERMINE WUNDRAM, 78 years old, widow of George W. Wundram, who was long connected with the Department of Water Supply as an architect, died on Friday at her home, 3,219 Clarendon Road, Flatbush.

Mrs. ANNA A. WILKINS, wife of Daryl Wilkins of Manhasset, L. I., and sister of James L. Dowsey, an attorney of this city, and Dr. George H. Dowsey of Great Neck, L. I., died at her home at Manhasset, on Saturday.

Mrs. ANNIE HOLMES SILLECK, wife of Elbert A. Silleck, proprietor of the Silleck House at Greenwich, Conn., died yesterday at her home, 102 Riverside Drive, in her fifty-second year.

Mrs. KATE I. DE YOUNG, wife of M. H. De Young, publisher of The San Francisco Chronicle, died in San Francisco Saturday night, after a long illness.

SURGEONS DISCUSS HUMAN SALVAGE

Outline a Program of Rehabilitation for the Permanently Disabled.

HOSPITALS STANDARDIZED

British and American Treatment of Casualties Uniform, Delegates at Chicago Are Told.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Details of a program of human salvage, physical, mental and spiritual, on behalf of the men of America who may be disabled in the war with Germany, were announced and agreed upon today at a meeting of surgeons from all parts of this country with other surgeons fresh from the front. Acting in conjunction with the eighth annual Clinical Congress of Surgeons, which 3,000 surgeons are attending in Chicago all this week, the General Medical Board of the National Council of Defense convened in public session in the morning and then went into executive session in the afternoon, when the general items of the plan of conservation of human life were taken up.

Sir Berkeley Moynihan, especially commissioned by Sir Alfred Keogh, Director General of British Army hospitals, to confer with the American surgeons, presented a general report at the morning public session, which only hinted at the high mark aimed at in the conservation measures of the British Army.

Major George W. Crile, sent by the United States Government in charge of the first American base hospital, No. 4, to be founded in France, told what far-reaching plans for treating American victims of shot, gas, and shell were either now in operation or would be when the American troops reached the firing line.

At the executive meeting in the afternoon there were present Surgeon General Gorgas, U. S. A.; Surgeon General Blue, United States Public Health Service; Dr. F. F. Simpson, Chairman of the board; Major W. F. Snow, Secretary of the General Gorgas's office; Major William Mayo—all members of the board—and Sir Berkeley Moynihan, Colonel T. H. Goodwin, British Attaché of General Gorgas's office and special British medical representative in this country; Colonel Dercle of the French Army, Major Crile, lately returned from France, and Majors Sullivan, Barney, and Brackett of the Surgeon General's staff, as well as many other surgeons holding military rank and representing several different States.

Major Snow, while unable to go at length into the plans, which were discussed behind closed doors for more than three hours, said, in effect:

"Standardization of hospital management and technique of handling field casualties has been made practically uniform as between Great Britain and the United States. Very few points of difference as to the placing and conduct of field dressing stations, relay hospitals, and the larger base hospitals have been brought out.

"The point of general public interest toward which the nation's attention should be directed is that every effort will be made to do the best 'repair' work possible on men who are to return to the trenches is out of the question. Nearest to the trenches, of course, and within the zone of shellfire, is the first aid dressing station, now usually established in a dugout, to be protected as well as may be from the shock of battle and high-explosive shells. This is usually reached by communicating trench.

"Back of this standard practice dictates that there be other stations above ground where anaesthetics may be given, if absolutely necessary, and radical operations performed if a life may be saved by taking this chance under conditions not wholly favorable. The desire is to perform such operations where the patient may rest.

"Then come the regular hospital headquarters, where cases may receive the best of attention, and men put into shape to return to service in the shortest possible time. Or, if they are to be inalmed that they must be returned home, or to educational and reconstructive institutions, then we confront the greatest feature of the plan.

"Previous wars, notably the civil war, have made of men who came out of battles maimed or shocked or blind physical and mental and moral wrecks. They have had no ambition or desire to regain the things which once were dear to them. This is not to be so now. Expert opticians and optometrists will do all that they can for men partly blind. For lame, Expert surgical orthopedists will devote their time to studying the state of mind and point of view of soldiers who have paid their price and to whom things look black. Their morale will be built up, they will receive new interests, and every opportunity to realize that their life is worth the living more so that their duty has been well done."

Tomorrow evening at Orchestra Hall there will be a session of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons, at which these well-known men are expected to be present; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Surgeon Generals William C. Gorgas, William C. Braisted, Rupert Blue; Colonel T. H. Goodwin, representative of the British Army Medical Service, and Colonel C. Dercle of the French Army; Major Charles H. Mayo, Medical Reserve Corps, and President of the American Medical Association.

At this session Sir Berkeley Moynihan will present observation on the medical service of the British Army, and Major George W. Crile will talk of the work of the American units in France.

Daily clinics in many hospitals will occupy the attention of the surgeons, practically every phase of modern surgical practice being exploited under varying conditions with particular reference to the newer problems presented by the war.

The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Spurgeon, former pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, died here Saturday. He was born in London in 1856, the son of Charles Haddon Spurgeon, a famous English Baptist preacher, who was the first pastor at the Tabernacle and also was the founder of a pastors' college, schools, almshouses, and an orphanage.

AUTOS KILL THREE IN DAY.

Recklessness and Speeding Are Blamed for Some Fatal Accidents.

Three persons were killed and about twenty-five were injured in automobile accidents in New York and vicinity yesterday. Two of the injured persons are in a critical condition and may die. Most of the accidents were caused by recklessness and speeding, and three arrests on charges of manslaughter and criminal negligence were made.

Mrs. Morris Greenberg of South Bethlehem, Penn., was killed instantly and her husband was mortally injured when their car ran into an embankment near Washington, N. J., while the family of seven persons was on its way to attend a wedding in New York City. Greenberg was speeding his car down a steep grade when he lost control, and the machine was completely demolished when it crashed into a rocky embankment. Five children were injured seriously. A baby 9 months old was thrown twenty feet, but escaped injury. The child had an unbroken milk bottle in its hand when it was picked up.

Sydney K. Opler of 530 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was killed instantly when his brother, Arnold, a member of the Naval Reserve, ran into another car at Underhill Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn. The police reported that the Opler car was traveling at excessive speed. Arnold Opler was held on a charge of criminal negligence for driving a car without a license. Harry Johnston of 501 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, was seriously injured and others in the car received cuts and bruises.

Gerardo Fedesco of 15 Cutler Street, Newark, was killed in a collision with a trolley car at Clifton and Sixth Avenues, Newark. The police reported he was driving his automobile at excessive speed. Other persons in the car were slightly injured by glass.

Mrs. Mary Crepela of 1,494 Avenue A was mortally injured in a collison on the South Field Boulevard, New Dorp, S. I., when Martin Maturn of 1,655 Castleton Avenue, New Dorp, S. I., turned in from a side lane at great speed. Maturn was held on a charge of reckless driving. Surgeons in the St. Vincent's Hospital, West New Brighton, said Mrs. Crepela would die.

Gustav Wohlesphlegel of 850 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, and three other members of his party were painfully injured when an automobile driven at reckless speed by Melville Weingarten of 1,714 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, demolished their car. Weingarten was held by the police of the Parkville Station on a charge of reckless driving.

Mrs. E. I. Horsman of 157 West Fifty-seventh Street and her sister, Miss Caroline Herrick, are in the Nassau Hospital at Mineola with serious injuries sustained when their automobile was run down by a train at the Long Island Railroad crossing near Stewart Manor Station, near Camp Mills. Both railroad officials and members of the party charged negligence, as it was said both motorman and chauffeur had a clear view of the track. Minor injuries were reported in three other accidents.

Born.

DICK.—Oct. 20, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Dick, a daughter.

FRIEDMAN.—Oct. 19, 892 Fox St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Friedman, a son.

KAHN.—Oct. 16, 620 West 149th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Kahn, a daughter.

LIPSCHUTZ.—Oct. 18, Jewish Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Lipschutz, a son.

MAYER.—Oct. 19, 295 Edgecombe Av., to Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Mayer, a daughter.

Engaged.

SCHWARTZ—BAUM.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baum announce the engagement of their daughter, Bertha, to Mr. Morris David Schwartz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Schwartz. On Sunday, Oct. 28, reception at 1,226 49th St., Brooklyn.

ABRAMS—NAGEL.—Rose Nagel to Paul Abrams.

BRESSLER—ROTHMAN.—Sayde Rothman to Harold Bressler.

COLE—KLEIN.—Jennie Klein to Edwin Cole.

GEIGER—BAER.—Beulah Baer to Gustave S. Geiger.

GROSSMAN—BUTT.—Helen C. Butt to Abraham M. Grossman.

GROSSMAN—HEYDERMAN.—Bertha Heyderman to Alfred H. Grossman.

HEINRICH—OCHS.—Florence H. Ochs to Milton Heinrichs.

HUEBSHMAN — ALEXANDER. — Beatrice Alexander to Louis Huebshman.

LEVY—OTTENHEIMER.—Florence E. Ottenheimer to Harry Levy.

MILLER—KLEIN.—Sylvia Klein to William Miller.

RAPAPORT—JANSEN.—Anna Jansen to Benjamin Rappaport.

STEIGERWALD—WOLFF.—Pauline Wolff to Abraham Steigerwald.

WOLINS—LIPNER.—Gussie Lipner to Jacob Wolins.

Married.

GRANDIN—HOW.—Oct. 17, Egbert H. Grandin, M. D., to Josephine Wells How.

FRANK—HANAU.—Oct. 14, Elsie Hanau to Leon Frank.

LOWENBERG—BESTHOFF.—Oct. 14, Betty Besthoff to Louis Lowenberg.

MOULTON—SCHLAMM.—Oct. 20, Jeanette Schlamm to Claude N. Moulton.

Brooklyn.

COKER—ODELL.—Oct. 20, Mae F. Odell to Edward R. Coker.

Died.

BYRNES.—At Monroe, N. Y., Johanna Byrnes, beloved wife of the late John Byrnes. Notice of time later.

CAPEN.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 19, 1917, Bernard Simpkins Capen, son of the late Frederic W. and Martha L. Capen, in his 48th year. Services will be held at his late home, 376 Franklin St., Bloomfield, on Monday, Oct. 22, at 3:15 P. M.

CLARK.—Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917, Elizabeth E., widow of George Clark and daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Cattnach. Funeral services at her late residence, 49 East 73d St., on Monday, Oct. 22, at 3 P. M.

COCHEU.—Theodore, Jr., in his 53d year, at his home, Mountain Lakes, N. J. Funeral services will be held in the Masonic Temple, Brooklyn, N. Y., corner Lafayette and Clermont Avs., on Monday, Oct. 22, at 8 P. M.

COTHEAL.—In the City of New York, on Oct. 21, entered into life eternal, Sarah Frances, eldest daughter of the late Henry Lingen and Sarah Ellen Hopcock Cotheal, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral at the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Av. and 35th St., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DEVINE.—Thomas F., beloved husband of Jenny P. Devine, nee Coppersmith, at his residence, 327 West 35th Street. Funeral Tuesday; requiem mass 10 A. M., Holy Trinity Church, West 82d Street.

DOWNS.—On Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917, at the residence of her son-in-law, George W. Stevens, Tuxedo Park, Alice N., widow of Robert A. Downs. Funeral service at the chapel of the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 57th St., on Monday evening, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock.

ELLERSTEIN.—Wolf, suddenly, Oct. 20, Wolf Ellerstein, beloved husband of the late Leah Ellerstein, father of Elias and Samuel and the late Philip Ellerstein and Annie L. Jacobs. Funeral, 11 East 108th, Monday, 10 A. M. Interment Mount Judah.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Died.

ESTY.—At Brookline, Mass., Oct. 19, Clarence Houghton Esty, aged 63 years. Services from 97 Addington Road, Brookline, Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 2 P. M. Friends invited.

FITCH.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Oct. 20, 1917, Lavinia B., wife of Lyndon G. Fitch, in her 53d year. Funeral services at her late home, 3 Clarendon Place, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M.

HALL.—On Friday, Oct. 19, 1917, at his home, 160 West 90th St., Augustus Hitchcock, eldest son of William Henry and Martha M. Hall. Funeral services on Monday, Oct. 22, at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 55th St., at 1:30 P. M.

HARRIS.—Dorothy S., daughter of Anna Harris, widow of Jacob, sister of Mrs. Wm. Muskat and Betty Harris. Funeral Tuesday morning, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock, 1,988 Madison Avenue.

KANE.—On Sunday, Oct. 21, 1917, at his late residence, 132 Noble St., Greenpoint, George Vincent, son of the late Charles and Mary A. Kane. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 10 A. M.

KENDELL.—On Oct. 21, Harriet Amelia, widow of Edmond S. Kendell, in her 82d year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, Amsterdam Av. and 104th St., Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.

LEVY.—Oct. 20, Therese, widow of Bernhard and devoted mother of Matilda, Sigmund, Julius, Ida, Ray, Rachel Isaacs, and Sophie Levien. Funeral services at her late residence, 3,857 Broadway, on Monday, Oct. 22, 2:30 P. M. Interment Boston, Mass. Boston papers copy.

LYONS.—On Sunday, Oct. 21, Theresa Lyons, wife of the late Hyman Lyons, in her 68th year. Funeral from her late residence, 1,053 East 14th St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.

McGOWAN.—Suddenly, on Oct. 20, Clarence L. McGowan, in his 50th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 72 Waterbury Av., Richmond Hill, Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.

MELVIN.—At East Orange, N. J., Oct. 20, 1917, William P. S., beloved husband of Lena Melvin, (nee Hazlet.) Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 9 o'clock at Our Lady Help of Christian Church.

NORRIS.—At Rockland, Me., Oct. 20, 1917, Henry Dole Norris, husband of Sarah Hewes Norris, in his 73d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 15 West 74th St., New York City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 23, at 11 o'clock.

NUHN.—On Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917, Fred A., in his 45th year. Relatives, friends, and members of Greenpoint Lodge No. 403, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday evening, at 7:45, at his late residence, 347 Greenwood Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

POWELL.—Suddenly, at Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 20, 1917, Stephen H., beloved husband of Ethel B. Powell. Funeral services at his late residence, 141 Grand Avenue, Hackensack, N. J., Monday evening, Oct. 22, 7:45 o'clock. Erie train 6:25 from N. Y. to Y. and N. J. Division station, Fairmont Av.

C. A. SAMBLESON, Master.
LOUIS MINK, Secretary.

ROBINSON.—On Friday, Oct. 19, at Westport, Conn., after a short illness, Sarah Jane Robinson. Services from her late residence, 488 62d St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 23, 2:30 P. M.

ROSS.—Oct. 21, Richard M., son of the late Hugh and Mary Ross. Funeral from his late residence, 611 West 136th St.; private.

RUHL.—On Sunday, Oct. 21, 1917, Mary C. Ruhl, at the residence of her brother, Mr. H. Ruhl, 78 West 85th St., Bayonne, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUSSELL.—At Westport, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917, Talcott Huntington Russell of New Haven, Conn. Funeral service will be held at 430 Temple St., New Haven, Monday afternoon at 2:30.

SCHWARTZ.—Clara J., Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917, at her home, 1,280 Madison Av., widow of Jacob Schwartz and beloved mother of Emma J. Schwartz and beloved sister of Maurice Frank, Herman Frank, and Mrs. Cecelia Herzog. Funeral private. Monday, 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

SILLECK.—Oct. 20, after a short illness, Annie H., wife of Elbert A. Silleck. Services at her late residence, 102 Riverside Drive, Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private at Greenwich, Conn.

SQUIRE.—Lewis Nelson, in his eightieth year. Services at his late residence, Gold Spring on Hudson, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 22, at 2:30 P. M.

VERNON.—Suddenly, Oct. 19, 1917, Charles W. Vernon, Sr., of 1 Ridgedale Av., Morristown, N. J., in his 75th year. Funeral services will be held at his home on Monday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.

WALSH.—Edward Henry, Oct. 20, 1917, in his fifty-fourth year. Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 21, at his late residence, Jefferson Av., Westwood, N. J. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Monday.

WILKINS.—Oct. 19, at Holy Family Hospital, Gaston Otey Wilkins, only son of the late Herbert Claiborne Wilkins and Minnie G. O. Wilkins, in the 38th year of his age. Funeral and interment in Hollywood, Richmond, Va. Washington papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—At Newourg, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917, Mary Neilson Drake, wife of the late Colonel George A. Williams. Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Monday afternoon at 2 P. M. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 21, 1917, Ellen A., wife of Frank E. Williams. Funeral services at her late residence, 9 Norwood Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock.

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WILSON.—William G. Wilson, at his residence, 375 Park Av., of pneumonia, on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. Boston papers please copy.

BEST.—W. Erminston, 17 West 136th St., Oct. 20. Funeral Oct. 23.

BRESLIN.—Rosa, 8 West Burnside Av., Bronx, Oct. 20. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.

FLYNN.—Michael J., 120 East 130th St., Oct. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GILLESPIE.—Margaret T., 1,912 Daly Av., Bronx, Oct. 19. Funeral today.

GRANT.—Catherine, 561 West 156th St., O

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market completed one phase and started a new one last week, when the severe decline which had been going on almost without interruption for many weeks past came suddenly to a halt after a final burst of weakness. On Monday of last week depression was more pronounced than on any other day since the declaration of war by the United States, yet by Saturday the upward movement was so firmly established in the public mind that traders talked confidently of a long move toward higher levels. It is, of course, too early to say that the liquidation induced by the necessity for readjustment of security holdings to fit the new conditions provided by the War Revenue bill has been completed. In some well-informed quarters it is estimated that the process is about four-fifths finished, and that a secondary period of declining markets should be expected before the real turning point is reached. However that may be, the suddenness of the recovery last week seemed to prove that the decline had progressed too rapidly. Undoubtedly there has been a large amount of selling of both stocks and bonds by wealthy investors and institutions suddenly brought to a realization of the necessities to which they have been put by the new taxation measure of providing unexpectedly large sums for the Treasury Department. Undoubtedly, also, liquidation of this nature was crowded into too short a space of time, with the result that the market was swamped with offerings which might have been absorbed in the usual way at small declines if spread out over more sessions. Aside from any change in the business situation as enforced by new governmental policies, there was ample reason in the new war revenue law for the selling of hundreds of thousands of shares of stock. The accompanying decline in prices was facilitated by short sales on the part of traders who see nothing unmoral in profiting by others' necessities.

The nervous state to which traders have been reduced was shown clearly by the violent break that was brought about in the early part of the week by the suggestion that measures might be taken to close the Stock Exchange. This suggestion had the support of some men who could not be accused of putting the interests of the Stock Exchange above their own, and, strange as it appears now, many investors at once thought it best to prepare for such contingency by dumping their holdings on a falling market while there was yet time. There is little enough that can be said in favor of such an ineffective method for halting declining values. When the world's Exchanges were closed in August, 1914, the New York Stock Exchange followed suit as a matter of self-preservation, since to have kept the market open would have been to invite foreign selling in a volume that could not have been assumed by this country. To close the Exchange now simply because the prices have been carried to record low levels would be to destroy much of the remaining value of securities which could by no means be regarded as good collateral if there were no market in which they could be sold. Left to itself, the market can always be depended upon to bring about its own cure either for inflation or depression by the natural reaction that never fails to take place.

It is not likely that a third Government bond issue will be attempted in 1917, which makes it all the more necessary to bring the second Liberty Loan to a triumphant close this week. In the Treasury certificates of indebtedness and the new war savings certificates, soon to be brought out, the Government has the means of raising all of the sums that will be needed to supplement the proceeds of the current loan for covering the balance of the year's needs. As was the case in the original Liberty Loan, about 95 per cent. of the population of the United States has looked on diffidently while the other 5 per cent. has labored diligently to provide funds which the nation must have to keep the war machine in motion. The task of the various loan committees has been largely educational. The country now appears to be partly awake, and there is every reason to expect that the last six days of the campaign will bring in subscriptions as large as the total for the first three weeks. Foreign visitors who have had experience in placing European war loans have excused the indifference so prevalent in the United States on the ground that no country is awake to the meaning of war until it has a casualty list. The first real disaster was reported Friday in the sinking of a homeward bound transport, and, although the loss of life was fortunately but a fraction of what it might easily have been had the submarine attack succeeded while the vessel was outward bound, it was great enough to shock the country into a partial realization of how trifling a sacrifice is asked in the purchase of 4 per cent. Government bonds to lessen the blood payment that war demands.

If allowed to go long enough, the railway situation must have automatically brought action from the Interstate Commerce Commission looking to the restoration of net earnings. Nevertheless, it was much better that the executives should have brought their case again before the commission without waiting for all of the dire consequences indicated by perfectly plain tendencies to be made good. The receptive mood shown by the commission indicates that the application was more than welcome. The Eastern roads will present their appeal at an informal conference on Wednesday of this week, and the Western lines are considering similar action. In eight months of the calendar year the Eastern roads have lost nearly $40,000,000 in net operating revenue, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This trend is expected to influence the commission to reopen the 15 per cent. rate case in order to allow the relief that was promised if the partial allowances made on June 27 proved to be insufficient.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Stocks Little Influenced by German Successes in Baltic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Stocks were little influenced last week by the German successes in the Baltic. There was no abatement of confidence in the ultimate issue of the war, and sentiment was cheerful. Dealings in the 5 per cent. war loan was rather smaller, but the quotation improved to 95⅝ before a slight reduction to 95¼.

Stock transferable by deed marked ex dividend Tuesday caused some confusion because it was possible to sell inscribed stock containing the dividend and to replace it with deed stock ex dividend at 2½ points lower, thus escaping the tax on the dividend. This straddle was attempted by some members of the Exchange, and dealers thereupon refused to sell deed stock. Other high-grade investments exhibited a firm tone, but foreign bonds were uncertain, with Russians showing some heaviness.

Shares of the Magadi Soda Company, owning big deposits in British East Africa, were strongly supported. The company is now in a position to market its production. Shares in the coal companies were also actively bought, but there was further contraction of dealings in rubber shares.

Anglo-Dutch dealings recovered from the effects of differences between this country and Holland, speculative purchases still embracing numerous mining shares. The very encouraging report from the New Modderfontein Company directed renewed attention to the Eastern Rand group.

Operations in Rhodesians were purely gambling, and the issue was reactionary, but there was a big rise in shares to upward of £4 for reasons undisclosed. Broken Hills improved its position by the definite settlement of the strike, but Silver Counters were uncertain in consequence of continued metal sales.

The sale of war bonds for the first eleven days up to Oct. 13 amounted to nearly £40,000,000 among 20,816 applicants, which is considered satisfactory.

Trade returns show imports of £36,300,000, in contrast to £100,567,600 in August and £77,440,000 in September of last year. Exports reached £46,403,000, against £54,337,000 in August, and £50,598,600 in September of last year.

Unemployment in the trade unions at the end of last month was 12 in 1,000, as against 5 in 1,000 in August. This rise is due to slackness in the Lancashire cotton industry.

PROFIT-TAKING ON BOURSE.

Political Dissension and Russian Crisis Felt in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Internal political dissensions, coupled with the Russian crisis, caused certain irregularities on the Bourse last week, with further profit-taking in speculative stocks. The tone of the market was, nevertheless, sound at bottom except in the Russian group, where sympathy weakened and there was continued depreciation of the ruble.

Rubbers continued active, Pedang gaining 20 and Financiere 22 francs on the week. There were also big rises in certain market favorites, Marine Steel Works, for instance, rising 300 francs and Liquid Air 135 francs in a single session. Dietrich Motors spurted on reports of increased earnings and the successful construction of a new type of airplane motor.

French banks were active at higher markings after a long spell of neglect and the War Loan and Rentes were firm. Profit-taking was confined mainly to sections of the market which recently had been pushed disproportionately high, and the market will be sounder in consequence. Westinghouse Airbrake is issuing 10,000 ten-year 6 per cent. bonds at 487 francs 50 centimes, free of taxes now and in the future.

State-manufactured boots are now on sale and the Government has required all factories engaged in the manufacture of footwear to make declarations of their existing stocks of leather.

The allied Governments have announced their decision further to tighten the commercial blockade against the enemy. By Government order the loading of ships at French ports is continued day and night by relays of labor receiving supplementary pay for the overtime. The object is to keep down congestion of freight.

Gold holdings by the Bank of France total 3,287,401,489 francs. War advances amount to 150,000,000 francs, and foreign advances increased by 10,000,000 francs.

TO STOP CANCELLATIONS.

Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association Is to Try It.

A movement to eliminate excessive and needless loss in the men's furnishings trade has been started by the Board of Directors of the Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association, which has adopted a resolution to stop the cancellation of orders and return of merchandise by retailers. Hereafter, no cancellations will be permitted after the manufacture of the goods ordered has been begun, and no returned merchandise will be accepted unless the consent of the wholesaler has first been obtained.

In the discussion that preceded the passing of the resolution it was pointed out that the movement would benefit not only the manufacturers but also retailers who have not indulged in these practices in the past. These retailers, it was said, have had to meet the competition of other dealers who have not hesitated to shift the burden of their mistakes to the shoulders of the wholesalers. As a step toward curbing unnecessary waste in business the proposed plan is in line with the wartime policy of the national administration.

It is a matter of common knowledge in the trade that manufacturers have been subjected to considerable loss through the cancellation of orders for special goods, made to meet the particular requirements of a certain retailer and usually bearing his imprint or label. After work has been begun on such orders, cancellations entail a loss estimated at 50 per cent., and the loss is the same if the goods are returned after shipment. Under the new plan, unless reasons considered valid by the seller are advanced, the goods will be completed and shipped as ordered, and payment will be insisted upon at the regular date of maturity.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 20, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,863,216	151,382,929
Same period a year ago..	6,804,677	159,622,168

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	71.13	66.92	89.30	66.92
Same period a year ago.	96.15	92.81	97.39	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	ADVANCE RUMELY	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¾
100	Advance Rumely pf	23½	23½	23½	+ 1¼
500	Ajax Rubber	55½	54	55	— 2
3,200	Alaska Gold Mines	4	3⅞	4	..
2,800	Alaska Juneau	3⅝	2⅜	3⅛	— ⅜
6,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23½	18½	22⅞	+ 2⅞
1,200	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	75½	74	75	— ½
800	Am. Agricul. Chem	81	76½	79	— 2
10,600	Am. Beet Sugar	75½	69½	75⅝	+ ⅜
10	Am. Brake S. & Fdy	172	172	172	..
44,600	Am. Can	42⅞	37½	42½	+ 1⅜
1,100	Am. Can. pf	97⅛	94⅞	95⅞	— 2⅜
11,100	Am. Car & Fdy	69	62¼	68½	+ 3¾
400	Am. Car. & Fdy. pf	108	107½	107½	— ½
2,100	Am. Cotton Oil	30½	29	30	— ½
100	Am. Express	88¼	88¼	88¼	— 1¼
2,000	Am. Hide & Leather	12	10	12	+ 1
3,400	Am. Hide & L. pf	53½	48⅞	52⅜	+ 1⅝
300	Am. Ice	11	11	11	— ¾
400	Am. Ice pf	45	43½	44	— 2
5,500	Am. International	58¼	52	58⅛	+ 1⅛
12,600	Am. Linseed	24½	21¼	24	+ 1
2,000	Am. Linseed pf	60¾	55⅝	60¾	+ 3¼
19,300	Am. Locomotive	60½	52	59¼	+ 4¾
700	Am. Locomotive pf	99	97	97	— 3
5,200	Am. Malting	16	12	15¼	+ 2
3,200	Am. Malting 1st pf	65	61	*63¼	+ ¾
58,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	90⅞	83¼	88⅞	— 1
1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	104½	102	104½	— ½
500	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	95½	92½	92¾	— 3½
100	Am. Snuff	100	100	100	..
200	Am. Snuff pf. new	98	98	98	— 1
5,500	Am. Steel Fdys	63½	57½	63½	+ 2⅝
6,900	Am. Sugar Ref.	107	103	106⅜	— ½
20,700	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	61⅛	51	59⅝	+ 3½
300	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	80	80	80	—18
110	Am. Tel. & Cable	57¾	57¾	57¾	..
1,150	Am. Tel. & Tel	115⅞	113⅜	115½	+ ½
2,700	Am. Tobacco	189	176¼	189	+ 13
300	Am. Tob. pf., new	98¼	98	98	— ⅜
4,700	Am. Woolen	43½	41	43½	+ 1¼
200	Am. Woolen pf	93½	93	93½	+ ¼
400	Am. Writing P. pf	27	25	26¾	— 3½
2,300	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15½	14	15½	+ ¼
1,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	50⅜	47¼	49½	— 1½
118,500	Anaconda Copper	67⅝	61⅛	*64¾	+ ½
200	Assets Realization	1½	1	1	— ½
300	Associated Oil	58	57	58	+ ⅛
10,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94½	92	94½	+ ⅝
1,550	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	92⅝	90½	90½	— 2⅛
300	Atlanta, Birm. & At	11½	11	11	— 1
900	Atlantic Coast Line	103	100¼	103	+ 6
42,300	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	107	95	105½	+ 6
1,400	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf	60½	59	59	— 1
64,600	BALDWIN LOCO	61¾	49⅝	61½	+ 6⅞
400	Baldwin Loco. pf	98¼	95¾	96¾	— ⅝
18,100	Baltimore & Ohio	58	54⅛	58	+ 2¼
1,200	Baltimore & Ohio pf	62	60	61¼	— ¾
600	Barrett Co.	95	92⅝	95	..
200	Barrett Co. pf	102	100¼	102	+ 2
1,300	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5,200	Beth. Steel	89	70½	88	+10
504,300	Beth. S., Class B. t. c.	87⅞	69½	86	+ 9½
700	Beth. Steel pf.	93	90	93	+ 9
38,500	Beth. Steel pf., sub. rcts. f. p.	101¼	94	100⅝	+ 5⅝
3,400	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	58	56⅛	57	— ⅛
600	Brooklyn Union Gas	93	90	91	— 2
600	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec	7	6⅞	7	— ⅜
1,600	Burns Brothers	100½	95	100½	+ 4⅝
5,500	Butte & Superior	20½	17¼	19½	— 1
1,200	CAL. PACKING	37¼	36¼	37	+ ½
4,800	Cal. Petroleum	14⅜	11⅞	14½	+ ½
1,900	Cal. Petroleum pf	39½	36	39½	..
800	Calumet & Arizona	67	65	67	..
25,200	Canadian Pacific	151	140¾	150⅝	+ 2⅛
900	Central Foundry	30¼	27	30	+ 2
100	Central Foundry pf	44	44	44	..
72,000	Central Leather Co	78⅝	70⅝	77⅞	+ 2⅛
800	Central Leather Co. pf	103	101	102	— 1
10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	113	113	113	..
4,620	Cerro de Pasco	32¼	31	32¼	+ ⅜
3,645	Chandler Motor	73	69¼	73	— ½
15,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	53	49¼	52	— 1⅜
1,100	Chi. & Alton	10	8⅝	9⅞	+ 1⅛
400	Chi. & East'n Illinois pf. eq. t. f.	4½	4	4½	— ⅛
3,550	Chi., G. Western	8⅜	7½	8⅛	— ⅛
2,460	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	23½	21	23¼	— 1⅜
40,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	49½	45¼	49½	+ 2½
2,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	95¼	86½	92½	+ 3¼
5,500	Chi. & Northwestern	103	98	103	+ 3
400	Chi. & Northwest'n pf	141	140½	145	+ ¼
31,030	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	24¼	19⅞	22⅞	— ½
5,300	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	60¼	55	58½	— ⅛
7,300	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	50¼	47	49½	— ½
463	Chi., St. P. M. & O.	82	82	82	—15½
17,700	Chile Copper	16½	14⅜	16½	+ ⅝
14,300	Chino Copper	45	41⅜	44½	..
300	Clev., C. C. & St. L.	30	30	30	— 2
100	Cluett, Peabody pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	— 6½
10,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	40	34¾	40	+ 1½
300	Col. Southern	23¼	21	23	— 1
100	Col. Southern 1st pf	46	46	46	— 4
13,100	Columbia Gas & Elec.	35	31½	35	+ ½
16,400	Consolidated Gas	95½	87⅞	91⅝	— 4¼
300	Consol. Interstate Cal. Mining	12	12	12	..
1,000	Continental Can	94½	92	94	..
47,600	Corn Products Ref.	30⅝	25½	30⅛	+ 2
4,150	Corn Products Ref. pf	91	89	91	+ 1⅝
129,800	Crucible Steel	69½	61¼	68¾	+ 3
1,100	Crucible Steel pf	91½	90	90½	— 1½
19,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	30	25¼	30	+ 3
2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	80½	78	80	..
300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	160	145	160	+20
100	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	98½	93½	93½	— 4⅝
350	DEERE & CO. pf	99⅜	99	99⅜	+ ⅜
6,200	Del. & Hudson	102¼	97½	102¼	+ 4¼
500	Del., Lack. & West'n	195½	193	195	+ 1
400	Den. & Rio Grande pf	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
164,300	Distillers Securities	41¾	31¾	39¾	+ 6
4,020	Dome Mines	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
100	Duluth, S. S. & At.	3½	3½	3½	..
100	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
575	ELK HORN COAL	24	22	24	— 1
24,200	Erie	19⅝	17⅜	19½	+ ½
4,650	Erie 1st pf	28¾	25	28	..
1,900	Erie 2d pf	22	20	22	+ ⅝
400	FED. MINING & S.	15	14⅜	15	— 7
400	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	39	38⅜	39	..
60	Fisher Body pf	84	84	84	..
2,400	GASTON, WM. & W.	35	31	35	+ 1⅜
300	General Chemical	191	190	190	— 8
7,400	General Electric	140	134½	138⅝	+ 1⅝
61,200	General Motors	97¼	89½	*96⅜	+ 3½
2,400	General Motors pf	78	74½	*78	+ 2½
2,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	42¾	41	42¼	+ ¼
100	Goodrich pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
2,500	Granby Consol	76½	71	*72	+ 1½
9,900	Gt. Northern pf	101	98½	100⅝	+ 1¼
26,100	Gt. Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	29⅝	26¾	28⅝	— ⅛
2,700	Greene-Cananea Cop.	39	34¾	38½	— ½
100	Guif, Mob. & Nor	13	13	13	— ⅜
1,100	Gulf States Steel	90¼	88	90½	+ ¼
1,200	HASK'L & BARKER	32	31	32	..
100	Homestake Mining	102	102	102	— ¼
4,500	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100½	97¼	100	+ ½
49,300	Inspiration Copper	43	42¾	43½	+ 2⅛
1,300	Interboro Con.	8¼	8	8	..
5,600	Interboro Con. pf	51	48	50⅝	+ 1⅜
300	Inter. Agricultural	12½	12	12	..
2,500	Inter. Agricultural pf	41	37½	38½	— 1½
1,500	Inter. Harv., N. J.	107	103¼	104½	— 1⅝
300	Inter. Harv. Corp.	65⅝	64	63⅜	— ⅜
100	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf	105	103	103	..
63,900	Inter. Mer. Marine	27⅞	21¼	27¼	+ 1⅜
132,800	Inter. Mer Marine pf	90½	75⅝	89¾	+ 4⅜
32,600	Inter. Nickel	32	28½	31¾	+ 1
200	Inter. Nickel pf	98	98	98	..
6,300	Inter. Paper	27½	20⅝	25½	+ 2⅝
3,400	Inter. Paper pf. sta	57	51	57	+ 4¼
100	JEWEL TEA	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
2,500	KAN. CITY SO	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
900	Kan. City South'n pf.	52	49¾	52	+ 1⅜
4,000	Kelly Springfield Tire	43⅝	40¾	43¼	+ 1¼
100	Kelly Spring. Tire pf.	85	85	85	— 3
100	Kelsey Wheel pf	80	80	80	— 1
54,900	Kennecott Copper	35	31¾	34⅝	+ ⅝
100	Kress (S. H.) pf	104	104	104	— 1
15,500	LACK. STEEL	83½	75	82¾	+ 4¾
100	Lake Erie & Western	13	13	13	+ 1
200	Lake Erie & West. pf	23½	23	23	— 1
900	Lee Rubber & Tire	16¼	15½	16	—12
5,300	Lehigh Valley	59¾	57	59⅜	+ 1⅜
200	Liggett & Myers	180	179½	179½	— 5½
1,450	Liggett & Myers pf	103¼	102	103	+ ⅛
1,600	Louis. & Nash.	119	117	119	+ 2
1,000	MACKAY COS.	75½	74½	75	— ½
150	Mackay Cos. pf	60	60	60	— 2
870	Manhattan Elevated	107¾	105	105	— 2½
2,750	Maxwell Motors	32½	31	32	— 1½
900	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	65¼	63⅝	63⅝	— 2⅝
400	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	20	17⅜	20	+ ¾
200	May Dept. Stores pf	101½	101	101½	— 3½
58,600	Mexican Petroleum	89	80½	87	— 2
300	Mexican Petroleum pf	91	90	91	..
13,500	Miami Copper	31⅜	29½	31⅜	+ ⅜
47,500	Midvale Steel	47½	42¾	*47¼	+ 4
1,200	Minn. & St. L., new	12¼	12	12	+ 1
1,633	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	95	90	95	— 1
2,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅞	4⅜	5½	+ 1
600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	9¼	7⅞	9¼	+ 1
36,510	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs	29¾	26½	28	— ⅜
1,900	Mo. Pacific pf	50½	46	49¼	— ¼
1,000	Montana Power	75	70	75	+ 4⅞
29	Morris & Essex	77	75	75	..
2,300	NAT. ACME	30½	29⅞	30½	+ ¼
1,260	Nat. Biscuit Co	100	97	97½	— 2½
100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	65	65	65	— 3
12,400	Nat. Conduit & Cable	24¾	21¼	24½	+ 2
9,700	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	44⅝	39	44⅜	+ 3⅝
100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	94	94	94	— 5⅝
1,800	Nat. Lead	47½	44	47	— 1
200	Nat. Lead pf	100	100	100	— 1⅝
200	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
9,500	Nevada Con. Cop.	18⅝	16¾	18⅜	+ ⅜
200	New Orl., Tex. & Mex	22	22	22	+ 2½
1,500	New York Air Brake	123	112	123	+ 6
20,080	New York Central	74	10½	74	+ 2
200	New York Dock	16	15	15	— 1⅜
8,900	New York, N. H. & H	29	25¾	28½	+ ¾
3,000	New York, Ont. & W.	21	19¾	20¼	— ¾
11,300	Norfolk & Western	107½	103¾	107	+ 1
500	North American	50	48½	50	+ 1
9,700	Northern Pacific	97	94½	97	— ¾
800	Nova Scotia S. & C	80	78¼	80	— 6
65,500	OHIO CITIES GAS	40¾	36⅛	40½	+ 1⅞
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	45	45	45	+ ⅜
1,200	Ontario Mining	5¼	4¼	5¼	+ ¼
1,000	Owens Bottle Mach	80½	80	80½	+ ½
1,600	PACIFIC MAIL	25½	24¼	25½	+ 1
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	20	20	20	+ 1⅜
23,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	51	49⅞	50⅞	+ ½
9,100	People's Gas, Chicago	46⅞	40	40½	— 6½
2,300	Pere Marquette	17	15½	16⅜	..
1,200	Philadelphia Co.	31½	29½	31½	+ 1
200	Pierce-Arrow	34	32	*32	— 4¾
100	Pierce-Arrow pf	93½	93½	93½	— 1½
150	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅝
3,500	Pitts. Coal	47½	43	47½	..
2,000	Pitts. Coal pf	83	80½	83	— ½
170	Pitts. Steel pf	97	97	97	— ⅜
6,200	Pitts. & West Va	26¼	23½	26	+ ½
1,400	Pitts. & West Va. pf	57	55½	57	— 1½
4,800	Pressed Steel Car	58	52½	58	+ 3
400	Pressed Steel Car pf	98½	98¼	98¼	— 1
100	Public Service, N. J.	113	113	113	..
1,700	Pullman Co.	140½	135½	140½	+ 4½
200	QUICKSILVER pf	1⅝	1½	1½	..
3,500	RY. STEEL SPRING	42¼	37½	42¼	+ 1¾
300	Ry. Steel Spring pf	97⅞	95¼	95½	— 1⅜
20,100	Ray Consol. Copper	23¼	21⅝	23¼	+ ⅝
83,450	Reading	77⅛	70¾	76⅞	+ ⅛
300	Reading 1st pf	38¼	35	38¼	— ¼
800	Reading 2d pf	37	35	37	— 1½
57,800	Republic Iron & Steel	81⅞	71	*80⅞	+ 4½
2,800	Republic Iron & S. pf	99	98	98	— 1½
4,200	Royal Dutch t. r.	67½	64½	66½	— ¾
6,900	ST. L.-SAN FRAN	17½	15⅜	17½	+ 1½
200	St. L. Southwestern	27½	27	27½	+ ½
100	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	39	39	39	— 2
1,300	Savage Arms	66	58	65	+ 4½
2,100	Saxon Motor	11	10	10	— 2
4,300	Seaboard Air Line	10½	8⅝	10¼	— ¾
4,000	Seaboard Air Line pf	21⅝	20½	21½	+ 1
1,600	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	161	149¾	155	+ 3
40	Sears, Roeb'k & Co. pf	120	120	120	..
3,600	Shattuck-Arizona	20¾	18½	20	— 1
9,400	Sinclair Oil	35½	31½	35	+ 2¼
1,600	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	16¼	15½	16	— 2
18,600	Southern Pacific	90⅜	87⅝	90	+ ⅜
54,100	Southern Railway	28½	26	28⅝	+ ⅜
7,850	Southern Ry. pf	62⅜	59½	62⅜	+ 1⅜
31,200	Studebaker Co.	42½	36⅝	42⅜	— ⅜
100	Stutz Motor	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— 4⅜
8,000	Superior Steel	38	32	*37⅞	+ 2⅞
100	Superior Steel 1st pf	100	100	100	..
4,700	TENN. COP. & CHEM	13⅜	11½	13¾	+ ¼
20,900	Texas Co.	149½	137¼	149	+ 7
200	Texas & Pacific	12¼	12½	12½	— 2½
800	Third Avenue	20	19	19½	— 1½
70,100	Tobacco Products	56½	47	56	..
400	Tobacco Products pf	96⅜	90	93¾	— 3½
500	Transue & Williams	40	38¾	40	+ ½
500	UNDERWOOD TYPE	95	94	94	— 1
400	Union Bag & P., new	67½	63¼	64¼	— 1⅜
47,800	Union Pacific	124½	120¼	124	+ ¾
1,515	Union Pacific pf	77	73½	75½	— 2
4,000	United Alloy Steel	41⅜	39½	41½	+ 1½
38,527	United Cigar Stores	96⅜	90	95⅞	+ 1⅞
400	United Drug	68½	67½	68	..
100	United Drug 1st pf	50	50	50	..
2,700	United Fruit	126	120	125	+ 1
300	United Paperboard	20¼	20	20	— 2
1,000	United Rys. Invest	8¼	7	7½	— ½
1,500	United Rys. Inv. pf	16½	13½	16½	+ ½
3,200	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	14	12¾	14	..
300	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	50¼	50	50	..
19,300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	135⅝	114¼	*117¾	+ 7

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 20, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$30,214,000	$791,291,450
Same period last year	38,707,500	882,287,050

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	79.61	79.46	86.39	79.46
Same period a year ago	88.33	88.10	88.33	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	67	66	66	3
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	76	75½	75½	8
Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s	93¼	93	93¼	12
Am. Ag. Chem. cv. 5s	99⅝	99½	99½	9
Am. Dock & I. 5s	100	100	100	3
Am. H. & L. 6s	99½	99½	99½	2
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	89⅝	88	89	56
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	85⅝	85	85	17
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	97	97	97	2
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅝	187½
Am. Thread 4s	97⅜	96½	96⅝	6
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	83½	83	83	6
Ann Arbor 4s	58	57	58	3
Armour & Co. 4½s	89⅝	89	89½	15
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	86⅝	85¾	86	36
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1933	94	92⅝	94	10
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, B	96½	95¾	95¾	6
At. C. L. 1st 4s	80½	80	80½	3
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	1
Balt. & O. p. l. 3½s	90¼	90	90	29½
Balt. & O. gold 4s	81½	81	81	2½
Balt. & O. ref. 5s	90	89	89	18
Balt. & O. conv. 4½s	82½	82¾	82¾	85½
B. & O., P. L. E. & W. V. 4s	78	78	78	3
B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	86	84	84	5
B. & O., S. W. D. 3½s, reg.	81½	81½	81½	1
beth. Steel ext. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	4
Braden Copper 6s	93½	92	92	16
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	97⅝	96⅝	97	58
B'klyn U. El. 1st 5s	92	92	92	1
B'klyn U. El. 5s, sta.	92¼	92¼	92¼	5
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Buf., R. & P. gen. 5s	101½	101¼	101¼	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	2
Carolina Central 4s	90	90	90	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101¼	1
Central Leather 5s	97½	94¾	94¾	40
Central Pacific 4s	80⅝	80	80¼	26
Central Pac. gtd. 3½s	88	88	88	2
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	2
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	106¼	106¼	106¼	6
Cerro de Pasco cv. 6s	105¾	104¾	105½	29
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	78¾	77	78	4
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	81¾	79¾	79¾	198
Ches. & O. con. 5s	100	99	99¾	15
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	75	73¾	73¾	82
C. & O., R. & A. 2d con. 4s	71	71	71	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	40	38	38	3
C., B. & Q., Dub. 6s	100	100	100	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94½	93¾	93½	160
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	94½	94½	94½	16
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	84¾	84¼	84¼	27
C., B. & Q., Neb. ex. 4s	92	92	92	2
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	77	77	77	10
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	100	100	100	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	63	62	62½	13
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A	78½	78½	78¼	1
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	79¾	79	79	11
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	73¾	71¾	72¾	90
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	80	78	78¾	54½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	85	84	84½	41½
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	82	82	82	5
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	99	99	99	2
Chi. Rys. 5s	88¼	88¼	88¼	6
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	77¾	77	77	23
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	67	66½	67	93
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	2
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	65¾	65¾	65¾	2
Chile Copper 7s	105	102	104¼	153½
Chile C. 6s, res. pf. p.	82¾	82¼	82¾	40
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	63	62¾	62¾	11
Col. Industrial 5s	75½	75	75½	8
Colo. Midland 4s	5½	5½	5½	5
Col. & South. 1st 4s	82½	81	81	9
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	76¾	76¾	76¾	5
Colum. Gas & El. 5s	77	77	77	4
Con. Gas cv. 6s	102¾	101	101¼	489
Corn. P. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1931	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	3
Cuban-Am. S. str. 6s	100¾	100	100⅛	10
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96	96	96	2
D. & H. 1st & ref. 4s	86¼	85½	86¼	17
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	93½	93	93¼	5
D. & Rio G. con. 4s	68⅝	67½	67½	54
D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s	54	53½	¾	18
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	99	99	99	1
Det. Edis. ref. 5s	96	96	96	1
Det. United Ry. 4½s	75	75	75	6
Distillers' Sec. 5s	76½	73½	75⅝	80
ED. EL. of B. con. 4s	76	76	76	1
Erie gen. 4s	53⅜	52⅝	53⅛	42
Erie consol. 4s	77½	75¾	78½	2
Erie, cv. 4s, Ser. A	48¼	46	46	8
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	46½	45	45½	79
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	54	53⅞	54	23
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	101½	99¾	99¾	20
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A	100	100	100	4
Gt. Falls Power 5s	91½	91½	91⅛	1
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	90	88¾	90	28
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	81	81	81	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	55¾	54½	54½	15
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	13½	13½	13½	8
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1952	76	76	76	3
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	75	75	75	2
Ill. Cent. & C., S. L. & N. O. 5s	93	92⅞	92⅞	2
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	81	78½	80	12
Ill. Steel 4½s	94	84	84	8
Indiana Steel 5s	98½	97½	97⅝	9
Int.-Met. 4½s	59½	56½	57	47
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	85¼	84½	84½	112
Int. Agricult. 5s	72½	71½	71½	12
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	89½	88	89	85
Int. Paper conv. 5s	89	89	89	2
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	29
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	45	45	45	1
KAN. CITY SO. 3s	61	61	61	1
Kan. City So. 5s	80	79⅝	80	4
LACK. STEEL 5s, '50	93½	92	93	41
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	98½	97½	97½	21
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	99½	99	99½	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	90	88½	88⅝	16
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	88½	88¼	88⅜	11
Leh. Val. Term. 5s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	6
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	90½	90½	90½	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	94½	94½	94½	3
Long Island ref. 4s	79½	79¼	79¼	1
Long Isl. temp. deb. 5s	78½	78¾	78¾	1
Lorillard 7s	114	114	114	1
Lorillard 5s	95	94½	94½	42
L. & N. unified 4s	85½	85½	85⅝	8
L. & N., St. L. div. 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	81	81	81	1
L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s	98½	98½	98¼	4
MAN. con. rs. tax ex.	83	83	83	1
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A	105	104¼	104¼	8
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. C	104½	104¼	104¼	1
Midvale Steel 5s	89¼	88	88	20
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	45	44¼	44¼	15
Mil. El. Ry. & L. 5s	88	88	88	1
Mil. L. & W. ext. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	3
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	42	42	42	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	62½	62	62	85
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	37	37	37	2
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	27¼	27¾	27½	3
Mo., K. & T. 5% notes	40	35	35	27
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	101	101	101	2
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1923	90½	90¼	90¼	2
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1926	89¾	89¾	89¾	17
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	56¾	55¾	56	1,067
Montana Power 5s	91¾	91	91⅛	33
NAT. STARCH deb. 5s	90	90	90	1
Nat. Tube 5s	99½	98½	98½	5
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	97¾	97	97⅛	248
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, reg.	96¾	96¼	96⅝	3
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	81	80	80	20
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	75¼	74½	74½	16
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	89¼	88½	89¼	7
N.Y.,C.&St.L. 1st 4s	84½	84½	84½	11
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H. & P. 5s	93	93	93	1
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H. & P. 4s	78¾	77¾	78¾	3
N.Y.,N.H. & H. cv. 6s	85	84	84	7
N.Y.,N.H.&H. cv. 3½s	52	52	52	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. d. 3½s, '47	50	50	50	2
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	67	66½	66¾	11
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	53	51½	53	18
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	22¾	21	21½	27
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	93	92½	93	34
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	42¾	42	42¾	9
Niagara Falls P. 5s	97	97	97	1
Norf. & W. div'l 4s	78½	78½	78½	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	1
Northern Pacific 4s	84¾	84½	84½	46
Nor. Pacific 4s, reg.	83	83	83	1
Northern Pacific 3s	61½	60	61	63
North. St. Power 5s	88	87¼	87½	12
OHIO RIVER 1st 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	4
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	87	86	86	15
Ore. Sh. Line 6s	104	104	104	4
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	83	82¾	83	21
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	93¾	93½	93⅝	8
Penn. 4s, 1948	92½	92½	92½	2
Penn. con. 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	14
Penn. gen. 4½s	93¾	91⅝	92⅝	132
Peo. Gas, Chi. con. 6s	96⅜	96	96	2
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	83	82½	82⅝	36
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	65	65	65	1
Poco. Con. C. s. f. 5s	87	87	87	1
Public Service 5s	85	84¾	84¾	1
READING gen. 4s	89⅝	89	89	51
Read., J. C. col. 4s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	1
Rep. Iron & S. 4s, '40	97½	97	97	32
Rio Gr. Wn. 1st 4s	69	69	69	1
R. I. Ark. & La. 4½s	63¾	63¾	63⅝	1
St. L., I.M. & S. gen. 5s	93	94½	94½	7
St. L., I. M. & S. un. & ref. 4s	74	73	73	15
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	97½	97½	97½	5
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series A	59	58¾	58⅝	173½
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	77	77	77	3
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	61¾	60	61¾	277
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	46	44½	45⅜	83
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	66½	65	65	18
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	60	60	60	2
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	46⅞	46	46⅜	50
S. A. L. g. 4s, stpd.	73¼	72¼	72¼	11
Sinc. O. & R. s. f. 7s	94	94	94	1
S.O. & R. 5s, withwar.	98	98	98	4
So. Bell Tel. 5s	94	92½	93½	5
So. Pac. conv. 5s	95⅝	94	94½	169
So. Pac. col. 4s	78¼	75½	76½	4
So. Pac. conv. 4s	81¾	81¼	81⅜	82
So. Pac., S. F. Tr. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	1
So. Pac. ref. 4s	84½	84½	84½	13
Southern Ry. 5s	94	93	94	39
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	63	61¾	63	271
So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	70	70	70	1
TENN. COP. cv. 6s	90¼	89¾	89⅝	16
Texas Co. deb. 6s	100¼	100	100¼	38
Third Av. ref. 4s	63¾	61¾	63¾	4
Third Av. adj. 5s	35¼	35	35	18
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	2
T., St. L. & W. pr. l. 3½s	79½	79½	79½	2
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	48	48	48	2
Trenton G. & E. 5s	98¾	98¾	98⅜	1
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	91	89½	90⅜	41½
Union Pac. cv. 4s	87¾	87¼	87¼	4
Union Pac. ref. 4s	81¾	81	81	46
U. RRs. of San Fran. Un. Tr. ctfs.	28	28	28	5
U. Rys. of St. L. 4s	58	58	58	4
U. S. Rlty. & Imp. 5s	51	50¾	51	5
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
U. S. Rubber ref. 4s	81¾	80¾	81½	275
U. S. Smelt. cv. 6s	101	101	101	1
U. S. Steel 5s	101¼	101	101¼	229
VA.-CAR. Chl. deb. 6s	97½	97½	97½	4
Va. Ry. st 5s	92⅜	92¼	92½	12
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	85½	85½	85½	2
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	80	80	80	5
WABASH 1st 5s	99⅜	98⅝	98⅝	21
Wabash 2d 5s	90¼	89½	89½	16
Western Electric 5s	98	97½	98	4
Western Pacific 5s	84	83	84	10
W. U. T. R. E. 4½s	92	91	92	7
West Shore 4s	81¼	80⅜	81¼	10
Wilkes & Eastern 5s	62	60	60	4
Wilson & Co. 6s	98⅞	98½	98½	45
Wisconsin Cent. 4s	72⅜	72	72	10

Total sales $7,367,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, coupon	99	99	99	3
U. S. 3s, reg	98⅞	98⅞	98¾	2½
U. S. 4s, coupon	106	106	106	1
U. S. Liberty 3½s	99.80	93.70	99.72	1863½
Panama 2s, coupon	85⅝	85½	85⅝	1
Am. For. Sec. 5s	95½	95	95	206½
Anglo-French 5s	92	91	91⅞	1027½
City of Bordeaux 6s	91½	89⅞	89⅞	87½
City of Lyons 6s	91½	89½	89⅝	69
City of Marseilles 6s	91½	89½	89⅞	77
City of Paris 6s	90½	90	90½	157½
City of Tokio 5s	76	76	76	2
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	95⅝	94⅞	95	12
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	95	94½	94½	9
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	41
French Govt. 5½s	96¼	95⅝	96¼	191
Japanese 4½s	88¼	88	88	15
Japanese 4½s, 2d Ser.	87¾	87¾	87¾	5
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser. Ger. st.	77⅞	76⅞	77	103
Panama 3s, coupon	86	86	86	1
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	2
Rep. of Cuba, 5s, '04	99	98⅝	98⅝	15
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	97	97	97	4
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98⅜	98	98⅜	859
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99⅜	99½	99½	191
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	95	94⅜	95	428
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	98⅜	98¼	98⅜	436
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	93½	92⅝	93½	261

Total sales $22,753,500

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1957	94¼	94¼	94¼	5
4s, 1959	94	94	94	32
4½s, 1960	98½	97½	98	10
4½s, 1964	98	97½	97⅜	3
4½s, Nov., 1957	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
4½s, 1965	101⅜	101½	101½	18
4½s, 1963	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	18

Total sales $88,000

STATE BONDS.

N. Y. Canal 4½s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	5

Grand total $30,214,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	37,667	136,540	251,500	$187,000
Tuesday	41,935	128,540	213,765	296,000
Wednesday	42,345	174,645	237,545	180,000
Thursday	34,097	189,150	282,511	277,000
Friday	22,700	264,305	256,741	487,000
Saturday	19,365	77,540	158,150	380,000
Total	198,369	971,010	1,390,212	$1,807,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
27,000	*Aetna Exp	5½	5⅝	5¼ +	⅛
200	*A. E. pf., w. l	40½	40	40½ —	2¼
3,650	*Air Red'n	84	77	84 +	2
700	*Am. Writ. P.	2½	2¼	2⅜ +	⅛
300	B.-Am. Tr., ord.	15½	15	15½ —	⅛
100	B.-A. T., or. b	15¾	15¾	15¾ —	⅛
1,100	*Car L. & P.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝ —	⅛
50	*Carbon Steel	74	73	74 +	2
1,268	Carwen Steel	10	9⅝	10	..
5,275	C. M. C.	71	70	80 +	2
2,914	*Cit. Svc., old	221½	214½	219 —	3½
3,658	*Con. Mot. pf.	79½	77¾	78 —	1½
6,200	Curtiss Aero.	35	32	33½ —	1⅜
1,200	Ev. Hean., Inc	23	21¾	22½ —	⅞
100	Holly Sug. C.	46	45	45	..
23,700	*Int.-L. Chem.	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	..
2,600	Int. Rubber	11	10	11 —	⅛
200	Key. T. & R.	13⅜	13½	13½ —	1
700	*Lake T. Boat	4¼	4	4¼ +	¼
100	*L. S. 1st pf.	101½	101¼	101¼ +	⅛
750	*Man. Transit	⅝	⅜	⅝ +	⅛
1,700	Mar. of Am	3	2⅞	3	..
9,950	*Maxim Mun	¾	½	¾ —	⅛
200	N. Y. Trans	14	13½	14 +	1¼
3,000	*N. A. P. & P.	3	2½	2⅝ +	⅛
4,250	*Prud. Pict	8	7½	7¾ +	⅛
100	*Pyrene M. Co	9	9	9 —	1
11,000	Smith M. T.	1⅝	1½	1½ —	⅛
2	A. O. Smith pf	92⅜	92¾	92⅜ —	1⅞
2,000	*St. J. Lead	18	17	17 —	2⅜
1,600	Steel A. Corp.	7¼	6⅞	6⅞ —	⅛
200	*Stand. Motor	8¾	8½	8⅝ —	1
12,300	Sub. Boat	15⅜	14	14⅜ +	⅛
10	*Todd Shipyds	70	70	70 —	3
7,000	Triangle F. Co	1	¾	1	..
18,500	*Un. Motors	22¼	19½	22 +	⅝
1,255	*U. S. A. Corp	4¼	3½	4½ —	8
2,900	U. S. S. Co.	4⅜	3¾	3⅞ —	⅜
1,000	United Zinc	2¾	2½	2½ —	⅛
2,800	World Film	⅝	⅜	⅜ —	⅛
33,500	*W.-M. A. C.	9¼	8¼	8¾ —	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

3,700	Anglo-Am. Oil	13¾	13	13⅝ +	1⅛
43	Ind. Pipe Line	93	92	92 —	6
50	Prairie Oil	240	240	240 —	28
3	So. Pipe Line	193	193	193	7
500	S. Oil of N. J.	551	500	550 +	60
940	S. Oil of N. Y.	256	228	256 +	28

OTHER OIL STOCKS

3,200	*Allen Oil	⅝	⅜	⅜ —	⅛
10,700	*Bar. O. & G.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
3,450	*Beth. O.	10¾	10¼	10⅝ —	⅛
181,000	*Bos.-Wy. Oil	39	32	34 —	2
26,500	*Cosden Oil	8¼	7⅜	8⅜ —	⅛
200	*Cos. Oil pf	38	38	38 —	½
13,900	*Crosby Pet.	30	23	28 —	6
18,375	Cum. P. & R.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜ —	⅛
12,500	*Elk B. Pet.	8⅞	7⅝	8⅞ +	⅛
21,100	*Elk. O. & G.	¼	¼	¼	..
16,800	*Esmeralda O.	¾	⅝	⅝ —	⅛
15,000	*Federal Oil	3⅜	3	3⅛ +	⅛
2,500	*Friar Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜ —	⅛
13,000	*Glenrock Oil	16½	15½	16¼ +	⅛
1,500	*H.G.A.O. & R.	2¾	2¼	2¾	..
150	Houston Oil	17	15½	17 +	2
6,100	*Inter. Pet.	13⅜	12¾	13⅜ +	1
15,500	*Loan	1¼	1	1⅛	..
22,800	Kenova Oil	⅞	¾	¾ —	⅛
5,200	*Kentucky P.	8⅜	8¼	8¼ —	⅛
9,850	*Lost City Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜ —	⅛
26,000	*Merritt Oil	36¼	29½	35⅜ +	6¼
11,400	Met. Pet.	2¼	2	2⅛ +	⅛
70,000	*Midwest Oil	145	122	145 +	17
11,400	*Midw. O. pf.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜ +	⅛
5,150	*Midwest Ref.	142	131	141 +	10
1,500	N. Y.-Ok. Oil	¼	¼	¼	..
84,000	*N. O. Oil	94	80	92 +	10
58,000	*Okla. Oil	7⅛	6	6½ —	⅛
500	*Okla. Oil pf.	30	30	30 —	2
17,400	*Okl. P. & R.	8¾	7¼	8¼ +	⅛
1,500	Omar O. & G.	19	17	19 +	⅛
10,000	Osage-H. Oil	8¼	7¼	8¼ +	⅛
100	*Pan-Am. Pet.	48	48	41 —	0
500	Penn. Gasoline	¼	¼	¼ —	⅛
4,815	*Penn.-Ky. O.	5¾	5	5¾ +	⅛
15,700	*P.-O. O. & G.	12¼	12¼	12¾	..
8,500	*Red R. O. & G.	72	65	72 +	8
34,300	*Rice Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜ —	⅛
3,200	*Sapul. O. & R.	9¾	9¼	9¼ —	⅜

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EXPECT REVISION OF WAR TAX LAW

Financial District Believes Congress Will Iron Out Inequalities of the New Measure.

REED TELLS OF OVERSIGHTS

Counsel of Bankers' Association Says Some Defects Are as "Humorous as They Are Destructive."

Close students of the new war tax law have the impression that when Congress convenes again a number of inequalities in the excess profits tax provisions will be ironed out. It is expected in some quarters of the financial district that a special board will be appointed to interpret what appear to be conflicting features of the act and to recommend whatever amendments are found to be necessary. In the meantime the corporations are going ahead, applying the law as they find it with the purpose of reserving from net earnings the maximum tax to which they may be subject.

Some of the items which have been looked upon as unequal were discussed yesterday by Robert R. Reed of the law firm of Reed, McCook & Hoyt, who have represented the Investment Bankers' Association in its effort to obtain an excess profits tax adapted from the English plan under which $700,000,000 was collected in 1916.

"The injustices and oversights of the Excess Profits act," he said, "are very serious, but the tax itself, when analyzed as a war tax, is not such as should cause alarm among investors nor detract one dollar from the country's response to the Liberty Loan. It can hardly be doubted that Congress will remedy the manifest oversights of the law, some of which are as humorous as they are destructive.

"An analysis of the new tax in its application to the larger companies indicates that where the 'invested capital' as defined in the act equals or exceeds the actual capital employed in the business, the graduated tax will leave untouched about 14 per cent. out of a 15 per cent. income, 17½ per cent. out of a 20 per cent. income, 21 per cent. out of a 25 per cent. income, and over 25 per cent. out of a 33 per cent. income. It is in the cases where the restrictions and oversights in the definition of 'invested capital' reduce it below the actual capital, and also where a large part of the income is produced by factors other than 'invested capital,' particularly in the cases of partnerships and in the exceptional kinds of business, that the tax operates injuriously and in fact destructively. But these injustices and oversights are so plain that relief in some form seems certain.

Application of the Tax.

"There is now time to study the application of the tax and to present to the Treasury Department and to the Congress the specific instances and kinds of hardship that must be dealt with. Probably the most striking of these is the failure to make the minimum deductions of $3,000 and $6,000 apply to the graduated taxes above the 20 per cent. tax. Connected with this omission is the failure to make any allowance for personal services of partners. All concerns, large and small, having any 'invested capital' are taxed on income produced by personal services and possibly other factors excluded from the capital computation at a rate and in an amount figured on the capital as computed. The unsoundness of such a principle is self-evident, and its unwisdom is demonstrated by its specific results.

"The graduated taxes from 25 per cent. to 60 per cent. are based solely on the capital percentages. In the extreme cases, which will be many among smaller concerns, the 60 per cent. rate applies to most of the income. A small firm doing a business of $5,000 on a capital of $3,000, is taxed 60 per cent. of $4,010, ($5,000 minus 33 per cent. of $3,000,) or $2,406, in addition to the 25 per cent. to 45 per cent. rates, amounting to $198, a total that is of $2,604. On the same basis three partners, with a $10,000 capital, making $15,000, are taxed 60 per cent. of the excess over $3,300, or $7,020, plus the lower taxes, which are $660, a total of $7,680. It is inconceivable that any member of the conference or of Congress intended such a result. The same partners, incorporated and receiving salaries aggregating $12,000, would have a net income of $2,000 and pay a tax of $525. The injustice of this is so plain, the oversight so well recognized, that a prompt remedy is certain. This is far more serious than the much-discussed 8 per cent. tax on the excess over $6,000 where the capital is nominal.

"The oversight becomes humorous, as well as destructive, when we find that while the lower the 'invested capital' the greater becomes the tax until it is practically 60 per cent. on the entire income, yet when the 'invested capital' goes still lower and touches the imaginary point where it becomes 'nominal,' then, presto! the 60 per cent. tax on the excess over, say $5,300, disappears, and an 8 per cent. tax on the excess over $6,000 takes its place.

"What is needed is a provision permitting the deduction in all cases of the fair pre-war value of the services of the partner and an actual valuation of actual capital on a pre-war basis—assuming, of course, that some more practical principle cannot be found which will avoid the dangers and difficulties of a valuation of capital. In any case the tax based on capital percentages should apply only to the income earned by capital. Then if Congress insists on the 8 per cent. tax on earned income of individuals over $6,000, it should apply to the individual and not to a partnership of two to twenty individuals."

The National City Company's Digest.

The National City Company will issue today a digest of the War Tax law, which goes into much detail in respect to the working of the excess profits tax provisions. Tables are contained which show how the tax is applied to corporations with capital running from $20,000 to $50,000,000. The income tax for individuals and corporations is also outlined. In dealing with the excess profits tax, the digest illustrates the manner in which specified deductions are to be made.

"The income of from 7 per cent. to 9 per cent. on the present capital of corporations or partnerships," says the City Company, "is not taxed. The exact tax depends upon the average rate earned during the pre-war period, the three years 1911, 1912 and 1913, upon the average capital invested during those years, averaged monthly. The tax is graded according to the per cent. earned upon the capital invested. On the first 15 per cent. or less earned on the capital (less the exempted income and the $3,000 or $6,000 deduction), the tax is 20 per cent. On the next 5 per cent. or less (profits 15 per cent. to 20 per cent.), the tax is 25 per cent. On the next 5 per cent. or less (20 per cent. to 25 per cent.), the tax is 35 per cent. On the next 8 per cent. or less (profits 25 per cent. to 33 per cent.), the tax is 45 per cent., and on the remaining income (all income in excess of 33 per cent.), the tax is 60 per cent.

"For example, if a corporation which earned 9 per cent. or more during the pre-war period, had during 1917 a capital investment of $400,000 and a net income of $50,000, or 50 per cent. on its capital, it would be taxed as follows:

	Tax.
On $15,000, (15%,) less $9,000 exempted income and $3,000 exemption ($12,000, balance of $3,000), taxed at 20%.....	$600
On $5,000, (15-20%,) taxed at 25%.....	1,250
On $5,000, (20-25%,) taxed at 35%.....	1,750
On $8,000, (25-33⅓%,) taxed at 45%.....	3,600
On $17,000, (excess over 33⅓,) taxed at 60%.....	10,200
Total tax on $50,000.....	$17,400

"If the pre-war earnings had been 7 per cent., or less, the aggregate deduction from the first $15,000 of net income would be $10,000, ($7,000 plus $3,000,) leaving $5,000 to be taxed at 20 per cent., and making the first tax $1,000 instead of $600. All the other grades of tax would remain the same, so that the total tax would be $17,800 instead of $17,400, or 35.6 per cent. of its income instead of 34.8 per cent."

Discusses the Exemptions.

The prescribed exemptions, says the digest, can apparently only be made in computing the tax on income up to 15 per cent. Consequently, any business earning over 15 per cent. is subject to the higher rate of tax on the excess over 15 per cent., even though the net income may be less than the deductions specified. In case of a corporation with a capital of $20,000 and a net income of $4,400 (22 per cent.) which earned 8 per cent. during the pre-war period, the total deduction would be $4,000, ($1,000 plus $3,000,) or $200 more than the total income. The corporation would nevertheless be taxed $390 as follows:

On $3,000, (15 per cent.,) less $4,600, no tax at 20 per cent. rate.....	..
On $1,000, (15-20 per cent.,) taxed at 25 per cent.....	$250
On $400, (20-22 per cent.,) taxed at 35 per cent.....	140
Total tax on $4,400.....	$390

The City Company notes that while this result may have been intended, as indicated by the literal wording of the act, there is some ground for claiming that the scale of taxes should be applied only to income remaining after the total deductions have been subtracted.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Oct. 20, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	960,782	989,597	912,603
Tuesday	953,901	1,353,212	1,055,579
Wednesday....	794,324	1,102,275	899,216
Thursday....	746,358	1,334,221	1,056,823
Friday	932,856	1,276,887	1,050,025
Saturday ...	445,985	748,485	516,390
Total week.	4,863,216	6,804,677	5,490,827
Year to date.	151,382,929	159,622,168	136,302,837

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$5,753,000	$5,407,500	$3,690,000
Tuesday	6,731,000	6,585,000	4,633,500
Wednesday..	5,382,500	7,371,000	4,328,500
Thursday ...	4,333,000	8,476,500	4,710,000
Friday	5,503,500	7,238,500	5,014,500
Saturday ...	2,531,000	3,229,000	2,408,500
Total week.	$30,214,000	$38,707,500	$24,781,000
Year to date.	791,291,430	862,287,050	632,893,200

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Oct. 20, '17.	Oct. 21, '16.	Changes.
R.R. & misc.	$7,367,500	$26,892,000	—$19,524,500
Govt.	22,753,500	11,169,500	+ 11,584,000
State	50,000	40,000	— 35,000
City	38,000	606,000	— 518,000
Total all..	$30,214,000	$38,707,500	— $8,493,500

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B-Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Oct. 20, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39..	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Anac. & Pot. R., '49..	5	Jan. & July	..	90
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	78	82
Ariz. Power 1st, '33...	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	93
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	55	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '51.....	5	Feb. & Aug.	99½	100½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '33.....	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38..	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32.	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48..	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	88	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47..	5	June & Dec.	98	100
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	88
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99.....	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	97
Do '23.....	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39...	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	96
C. Buck. L. & N. Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97½
Colo. Power 1st, '53...	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36.....	5	Jan. & July	85	92
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '43	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	89	93
Do unstamped, '51....	4½	Jan. & July	89	93
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39.	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do '54.....	4½	Jan. & July	88	90
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	..	86
Cons. G. of N. J., '36..	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Do 1st, '65.....	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	98	99½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '50	5	Jan. & July	94	99
Do deb., '30.....	5	Jan. & July	88	94
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32....	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec 1st, '22....	5	Apr. & Oct.	92¼	96
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	90	96
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	92	96
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32.....	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	80	90
Fed. L. & T. 1st, '42..	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	82
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
Gul. Elec. 1st 5s, '40...	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49....	5	June & Dec.	97	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	75
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46..	5	Jan. & July	81	84
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '35..	5	Feb. & Aug.	94	98
Hudson Co. Gas, '49...	5	May & Nov.	98	100
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49.	4	Jan. & July	52	53½
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49.....	4	May & Nov.	72	73
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	90	91
Kan. C. Lt. & Pr., '44	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Do 2d, '41.....	5	Jan. & July	85½	91
K. C. Long D. T., '25..	5	Jan. & July	89½	91
Kansas City Rys., '44.	5½	Jan. & July	98½	99¾
Do 1st, '44.....	5	Jan. & July	86	89
Do 2d, '44.....	5	Jan. & July	75	83
Do 2d, '41.....	6	Jan. & July	85	90
Knoxville Trac., '38....	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100¼
Middle West Util., '25..	6	Jan. & July	94	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	68½	70½
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
Musk. G. & S. 1st & ref., '20.....	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '33	5	Jan. & July	95	101
Do ref., '58.....	5	Jan. & July	78	83
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '46	6	June & Dec.	96	99
Newark Gas, '48.....	5	June & Dec.	98	101
Newark Pass. Ry., '30..	5	Jan. & July	99	102
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	72	75
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2006..	4	Jan. & July	70	73
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32..	5	Jan. & July	97½	98½
Do ref., '32.....	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	90	95
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28.....	5	Jan. & July	89	93
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Ontario Power 1st, '43.	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	99
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31.....	6	Jan. & July	93	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44..	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	83	88
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	65	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	100	102½
Do cons., '36.....	5	Jan. & July	93	96
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st, '54	5	Jan. & July	96	97
Roch Ry. cons., '30....	5	Apr. & Oct.	99¼	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37..	5	May & Nov.	85	95
Salmon Riv. Pwr. '34..	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	88
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22.....	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29.	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	92
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	93	95
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	87	93
Stand. Gas & El., '35..	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	73	76
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	89	94
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	90	93
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	92	94
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	78	80
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	85	90
Do deb., '51.....	6	May & Nov.	97	98
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	78	79
Do income, '49.....	4	June & Dec.	58¼	59½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27..	6	Feb. & Aug.	96	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	95	98¼
Utica & Moh. Val., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	..	88
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	..	80
Washington Gas, '60...	5	May & Nov.	73	100¼
Wash. R. & E. cons., '41	4	Jan. & July	73	76
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	87	93
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	91	96

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30.	6	June & Dec.	..	101
Lima Locomotive, '39.	6	May & Nov.	93	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36...	5	June & Dec.	65	70
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	86½	92
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99¾	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 20, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr..				15	16
Do pf.....	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	65	68
Am. Gas & El. ($50)...	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	100	101
Do pf. ($50).....	1¼	Q	Aug 1, 17	44	45
Am. Light & Trac.....	b3	Q	Aug 1, 17	230	235
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	100	102

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 20, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Power & Light...	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	55	56
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	77	79
Am. Public Utilities...	¾	..	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	92	93
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	4½	5½
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Aug 25, 17	61	64
Do participating pf...		..		12	14
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf..	3	S	Jun 1, 17	78	83
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	100	102
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	93
Capital Traction.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	90	80½
Car. Power & Light...	½	Q	Aug 1, 17	28	32
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	91	94
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	70½
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50).		..		44	47
Cities Service.....	*½	M	Oct 1, 17	218	219
Do pf.....	½	M	Oct 1, 17	77¾	78¼
Colorado Power.....	½	Q	Oct 15, 17	22	25
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 16	95	100
Columbia R., G. & E..				40	..
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	75	..
Columbus Elec. pf....	3	S	Jul 17, 17	78	83
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt..	1	Q	Aug 1, 17	40	42
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	71	72
Conn. Power pf.....	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	89	93
Con. Trac. of N. J....	2	S	Jul 16, 17	69	71
Dayton Pr. & Lt. pf...	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	..
Eastern Texas Elec...	2½	S	July 2, 17	56	59
Do pf.....	3	S	July 2, 17	80	85
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	98	100
Elec. & Trenton.....	..	..		22	..
Do pf.....	..	..		28	..
El Paso Electric.....	2½	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	104
Essex & Hudson Gas..	4	S	Jun 1, 17	128	132
Federal Light & Trac. Do pf.....	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	9	10
Gal. & Hous. El. pf...	5	S	Sep 15, 17	40	42
Gas & Elec. of Bergen.				80	84
Hudson County Gas...	4	S	J. & D.	120	130
Illum. & Pr. Sec.....				24	27
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	95	97½
Int. Trac. pf.....	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	90
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	100
Middle West Util. pf..	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	67	69
Miss. River Pr. pf....	3	S	J. & J.	34	38
Mobile Electric.....	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	90	93
Nashville R. & L. pf...	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	68	72
Newark Con. Gas.....	2½	S	July 1, 17	90	95
Niagara Falls Power..	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	170	175
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.		..		11	15
Do pf.....		..	Jul 15, 17	55	59
No. States Power.....	1¾	Q	Oct 20, 17	70	72
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	93	94
Nor. Texas Electric..	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	54	57
Do pf.....	3	S	Sep 1, 17	75	80
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	33	33½
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Aug 15, 17	86	86¼
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1½	Q	Oct 10, 17	85	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf....	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	83	90
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	27	28½
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	63	65
Riverside Traction....		..		13	..
Do pf.....		..		26	..
Southern Cal. Edison..	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	85	86
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	100	103
Som., U. & Middle....		..		65	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	125	129
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	95	100
Standard Gas & Elec. Do pf.....	1¼	Q	Sep 15, 17	7	8
Tampa Electric.....	2½	Q	Aug 15, 17	29	30
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.		..		..	110
Do pf.....		..		3	4
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf....	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	20	23
United Light & Rys...	1	Q	Oct 1, 17	95	100
Do 1st pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	33	36
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Oct 1, 17	66	69
United Utilities.....		..	Oct 15, 17	24½	25½
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	20	25
Washington Gas.....	*$1.20	Q	Aug 1, 17	92	98
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	60	70
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	62	70
Western Power.....		..		74	78
Do pf.....		..		11	12
Western Power.....	*$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	48	50
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Aug 15, 17	25	30
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison.....	‡3½	S	Jun 30, 16	35	40

b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 20, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass.....	*1½	Q	Aug 15, 17	245	255
American Chicle.....	1½	..	Jan 20, 16	47	48
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	68	69½
Amer. Graphophone...	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	73	74
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	91	93
Amer. Typefounders..	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	36	38
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	88
Atlantic Refining.....		..		8	15
Do pf.....		..		23	35
Atlas Powder.....	d5	Q	Sep 10, 17	155	160
Atlas Powder pf.....	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	97	99
Babcock & Wilcox....	2	Q	Oct 4, 17	115	117
Borden Cond. Milk...	4	S	Aug 15, 17	98	100
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	102	104
Bucyrus pf.....	1	Q	Oct 10, 17	..	..
By Products Coke.....	8	A		147	151
Carbon Steel 1st pf....	4	S	Sep 29, 17	88	90
Cardenas-Am. Sugar.. Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	15	20
Celluloid.....	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	80	90
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	150	160
Central Coal & Coke.. Do pf.....	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	60	61
Certainteed Products.				46	47
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	98½
Do 2d pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	87	88
Chalmers.....	1½	Q	Sep 11, 17	71	72½
Chicle.....	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	98	99½
Crocker-Wheeler.....	$3	Q	Oct 15, 17	98	100
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	102	104
Del., Lack. & W. Coal.	1.20	Q	Oct 15, 17	170	179
Eastern Steel.....	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	95	100
Eastman Kodak.....	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	485	515
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	105	110
Fajardo Sugar.....	2½	Q	Aug 15, 17	..	105
Federal Sugar.....	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	85	90
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	90	93
Great Western pf.....	f1¾	Q	Oct 2, 17	113	115
Goodyear T. & R. pf..	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	..
Guantanamo Sugar...	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, 17	50	52
Hercules Powder.....	m4	Q	Sep 25, 17	258	262
Holly Sugar.....				40

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Court opens in Room 1, 12th Floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

New Haven Trap Rock Co(c)Tug Nannet.
Erie RR(c)Tug C Blakeslee.
New England S S Co(c)Tugs N Y Central 39 and 25.
Brooks(c)Schooner Fannie Palmer.
Dwyer(c)Tug Westchester.
Ackerman Ltd(c)Tug Britannia.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II, Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Diez(c)No Am Products Fox(c)Bloom, (2.)
Barrett(c)Cook.
Susquehanna Silk Mills(c)Rosenbloom.
N Y Central Iron Wks(c)Jacobson Eng.
Feinstein(c)Mass B & I Co.
Botham(c)Hearn.
Morris(c)Butler.
Atlantic Communication Co(c)Zimmerman.

C B Van Nostrand & Co(c)a Zinc, &c.
Politziner(c)Reichelson.
Landsman(c)Gordon.
Gennerich(c)Schneider.
Herman Schutte & Co(c)Pilot Ribbon Co.
Vacuum Oil Co(c)Daly & Merritt.
Lahn(c)Wolf.
Lynch(c)Browne.
Case on.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

Auszeryeka(c)Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Kramer(c)Richards!
Glaser(c)Consol Gas Co of N. Y.
Schneider(c)B H R R
De Angelis(c)NY Rys.
Adele(c)Int R T Co.
C. Klein(c)Ideal Ice Co
J. Klein(c)same.
W. McCloskey(c)Thomas E. McCloskey(c)same.
Bauer(c)Interborough Rapid Transit Trucking Co, Inc.
Dilevo(c)Schwing.
Prisand(c)Wasserman.
Droomfield(c)M J Adrian Corp'n.
Berglund(c)NY.
Novack(c)Int 2d St, Inc
Miller(c)Shults Bread.
Thiel(c)NY & H RR
Connolly(c)Int R T Co.
Killoran(c)same.
Spitzer(c)Heyer.
Caizzo(c)Metcalf.
Tice(c)Wilson.
Donohue(c)Brady-Murray Motor Corp.
Graf(c)CNY.
Held(c)Greenberg.
Hall(c)South Pac.
De Palma(c)Barrett.
Bishop(c)NY Times.
Lapiaca(c)Samuels.
O'Connell(c)NY Rys.
Horn(c)Straus.
Appell(c)Friedman.
Lavine(c)Peekskill Const Co.
Lamport(c)Brklyn H RR
Isiwitz(c)same.
Norwood(c)NY.
Laspaizo(c)Palisade Realty & Amuse.
Cagliano(c)Runkel Bros, Inc.
Duncan Co, Inc(c)Hemsley Co.
Lehman(c)Kinney.
Perlman(c)Bloggs.
H Rukatowitz(c)Natl Casket Co.
D Rukatowitz(c)same.
Sanford(c)Kalmus Bros Co.
Campbell(c)Burns Bros.
Moses(c)Klosk Cont Co.
Lord & Taylor(c)Yale & Towne Mfg.
Pearlberg(c)NT Cons RR.
Lavin(c)Fargo.
Bonath(c)House.
Fried(c)Rupert Brew
Kuhn(c)Roddy.
Safrin(c)NY, O & W RR.
Kleinkopf(c)Goodwin.
Regano(c)Furlong & F.
Rappoport(c)Blank.
Hill(c)Imp Auto Touring & Taxi Co, Inc.
Cippilla(c)Alosel.
Humphrey(c)Aldhouse

Senner & Kaplan Co(c)Mills.
Wesley(c)Lenser.
Ansonia(c)Seidell.
Kowalchuk(c)Tkachuk.
Horne(c)Diamond.
May(c)N Y Edison Co.
Glaser(c)Tencoorn.
Madero Bros Co(c)Marell Chem Co.
Calvet(c)Pain.
Mundorf(c)N Y Rys.
Heller(c)Fink, (2.)

Kirschner(c)Netherland Am Steam Nav Co.
Schlanger(c)Am Vienna Roll Baking Co.
Kowalsky(c)Dillon.
Lonshein(c)Hoffman.
Kaufman(c)Heizel.
Montopoli(c)Leone, (2.)
D'Ambra(c)Milo.
Lazard(c)Karten.
Betron(c)Davis.
Cheres(c)Schwartz.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Goldstein(c)Goldstein.
Kelmenson(c)Kellson.
Casablanca(c)Markowitz.
Wolf(c)Kent Paper Co.
Hall(c)Allen.

Langendorf(c)Oberman.
Wolf(c)Cohn.
Djoruf(c)W Wells Co.
Wohlgemuth(c)Todar.
Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Connes(c)McDonald.
So. B'klyn, &c., Co(c)Beaston F. P. Co.
Marcuson(c)Miller.
Cohen-Chelsea, Inc(c)Smith U S Co.
Freed(c)Thurnheim Co.
Kaufman(c)Levy.
Atlas Finance Co(c)Hugo Stein Cloak Co
Paul Rubenstein Co(c)Grotta.
Haupf(c)Metzger, Inc(c)Hart Bell Co.
Jacobson(c)Hirschhorn.
Tobey Prod Co(c)Allen.
M Helfgott & Son, Inc(c)Spinnelli.
Hydrex Felt & Eng Co(c)Nor Waterp'f'g.
Blauner(c)Babuly.
PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Hoffman(c)Essenfeldt.
Offerman(c)Emme Rty.
Kelliher(c)Parlaghy.
Jakob(c)Werba.
Krug(c)Hollander.
Hopf & Daxon, Inc(c)Shenfield.
Charvet(c)Hecht.
Millstein(c)De Jong.
M Block & Co(c)Schoenfeld.
Morrison(c)Gordon.
Clow(c)P Kenny Co.
Evans Marble Co(c)Minter.
Nassnowitz(c)Fischer.
Schlein(c)Walworth Bros, Inc.
Fellerman(c)Wechsler.
Davidow(c)Perlman.
Case on.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re 173d St. Realty Co, (2.)
Friedman(c)Barth.
Neukirth(c)Elm Hld Co, Inc.
Re Buhler & Co.
Helder(c)Union Ry Co, (4.)

Ronderis(c)Nikies.
Holfberg(c)Holfberg.
Catona(c)Union Ry Co, (2.)
Sands(c)Bodine.
Baer(c)Streule.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—Re CNY, (Scofield St.)
Hoyt(c)Dollar Savings Bank.
Foley(c)Foley.

Liberti(c)Liberti.
Bond & Mtge. Guar Co(c)Upland Rty Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ing—Goldenstein(c)Bird.
Taylor(c)Maher.
Rothkowitz(c)Taylor.
Kratenstein(c)Holstein.
De Sarle(c)Jacob Const Co.
Wallace(c)CNY.
Zircher(c)Webber.
McGrady(c)Bentley, (2)
Hilbowitz(c)Braun.
Heiden(c)Union Ry, (2.)
Diroberto(c)Crowther.
Kurth(c)Gick.
Cahill(c)Gimbel Bros.
Hillowitz(c)Braun.
Rowley(c)Union Ry (2.)
Cantons(c)same (2.)
Riggs(c)3d Av. R. R.
Schilling(c)Union Ry.
Pollack(c)R Carvel Co.
Bottari(c)Sabella.
Greenfield(c)So Blvd.
Weber(c)Union Ry.
Turvak(c)Inter R T Co.
Alexander(c)Wager.
Eller(c)Union Ry.
Mittelmark(c)Amerilancian Drug Syndicate.
Tell(c)Inter R T Co.
Janos(c)Pahler Rty Co, (2.)
Walsh(c)Rodgers & Hagerty Co.
Lionti(c)Peterson.
Lappe(c)Jones.
Young(c)Slayton, (2.)
Bilsky(c)Board of Education City of N. Y.
Phillips(c)Bomagnoli.
Slupkins(c)Central Pub
Einhorn(c)Simmons.
Williams(c)Inter R T.
Highest number reached in regular order, 1122.

Tromper(c)Nassau Elect
Rodenstein(c)Bowsky.
Haberman(c)Fine.
Zink(c)Scott, (2.)
O'Connor(c)Vesell.
McCormack(c)Inter R T Co, (2.)
Koertge(c)same.
Weisbart(c)Baum.
Gleiter(c)Klotzky.
Wishner(c)Bollenbock.
Canter(c)Curley.
Herzog(c)Steur.
Slovak(c)McQuade.
Prendergast(c)Fried.
Seguine(c)Lehigh Val.
Braid(c)Punick.
Dario(c)Highgrade Wine Co.
Gibbs(c)P & B Amuse.
Forsythe(c)Wegmann.
Penfield(c)Bass.
Manna(c)Eleto Co.
Blakley(c)CNY.
Kitman(c)Gotlieb.
Neun(c)Hauptman.
Gardiner(c)Kelly.
Feil(c)Grubman.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—....., J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:
Est of Henry Draude, Hugo Hutten, Peter Muldermott, Susie Paciollo.
Wills for probate:
James Reynolds, William Nilsson, Gottlieb Sommerhalder, Margaret J. Elliot.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Libbs, J.

Wasserstrom(c)Inter R T Co.
Islib(c)N Y Edison Co.
Diorio(c)Union Ry.
Feinberg(c)Gennberg.
Aug(c)Union Ry.
Schlmeyer(c)same.
Mannion(c)NYC Inter.

Wettler(c)Union Ry.
Smith(c)Aghajan.
Matson(c)Inter R T Co.
McGuire(c)Steindler.
Dalton(c)Inter R T Co.
DeSilvio(c)NYC Inter.
Beatus(c)same.
Kasofsky(c)Av Amuse.

Reclaimed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Rabell(c)Caldara—George A. Steinmuller. Wolf(c)Cowen—Ely Rosenberg.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Kane (Adamson.)
Re N 12th St.
McCreary(c)Duda & Lang Mfg Co.
Avrutov(c)Nas E RR.
Thomas(c)same.
Whitehouse(c)C I & B RR.
Riley(c)same.
Sanford(c)N Y Cons RR
Hart(c)same.
Richards(c)B H RR.
Powers(c)same.
Cleary(c)same.
Miller(c)same.
Clinton(c)same.
Moresca(c)same.
Applebaum(c)same.
Dickinson(c)same.
Scheidt(c)Hendrickson.
Furey(c)N Y Dock Co.
Roseth(c)Roseth.
M Gibson(c)Nas E RR.
E E Gibson(c)same.
Brennan(c)Brennan.
Chard(c)Chard.
Re Dittman Av (Hirschman.)
Baker(c)Farm & Home Corp.
M O'Donnell(c)Callahan.
J O'Donnell(c)same.
National Reserve Bank, N Y(c)Sage Foundation Home Co (3.)
Weathered(c)Weathered Wang(c)Wang.
Feinberg(c)Feinberg.

Re Union Bank, (Krouse.)
Teubler(c)Teubler.
Eichler(c)Scully.
Brush(c)Rothschild.
Hensel(c)Peter Barrett Mfg Co.
Burke(c)Cohen.
Jennings(c)B H RR.
S & D Express Co(c)K Express Co.
Hill(c)Hill.
Maloof(c)Saydah.
Epstein(c)T Werbelovsky.
Same(c)H Werbelovsky.
Haase(c)Ervin Const.
Nicola(c)Meurer.
State N Y(c)Giffone.
Wisch(c)Stavin.
E J Kunzer(c)Levine.
O J Kunzer(c)same.
I Fox(c)95 Broadway Corp.
M Fox(c)same.
Smith(c)Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.
Fehker(c)Dock Co.
Buono(c)Schwalbe.
Henry(c)Premium Dairy Co.
Re Prall.
Dyer(c)Dyer.
Kelly(c)Emery.
Miller(c)Schwartz.
Rf Greek Orthodox Church St Constantine.

Mary E Amerman, C Durand, John E Sparrow, John L Adams, Clemence Monsant, Samuel Elice, Jeronemus Underhill, William Rosbotham, Horace R Sweeney.

Estates of:
James Blake, Margaret Kilgallen.
Contested calendar:
Henry Eppig, Samuel McCarrick, Louise Reese.

Kaufman(c)Kips Bay & Co.
Green(c)Wilk.
Hank(c)Miller.
Milklowitz(c)Silverman
Schmidt(c)Prindler.
Widden(c)Natak, (2.)
Bronanton Bros(c)Vogel.
Marx(c)5th Av Coach.
Parker(c)Foote.
Harrison(c)Van Nernoot.
Levinson(c)Browning.
Bahrenberg(c)J J Lippman, Inc.
Gerson(c)Standard Boarding & Livery.
Levine(c)Jones.
Salma(c)Batovic.

Re Prall.
Dyer(c)Dyer.
Kelly(c)Emery.
Miller(c)Schwartz.
Rf Greek Orthodox Church St Constantine.

Mary E Amerman, C Durand, John E Sparrow, John L Adams, Clemence Monsant, Samuel Elice, Jeronemus Underhill, William Rosbotham, Horace R Sweeney.

Estates of:
James Blake, Margaret Kilgallen.
Contested calendar:
Henry Eppig, Samuel McCarrick, Louise Reese.

Sandstrom(c)Glas.
Lombardo(c)Nas El RR
Schwartz(c)A & A J Rty
Hanson(c)B H RR.
Geidensohn(c)Gast.
Duerney(c)B H RR.
Revins(c)Gillen.
Pollinji(c)B H RR.
Collins(c)Nass El RR.
Walsh(c)Somma.
Suckan(c)NY Con RR.
Abramowitz(c)Schats.
Saltzman(c)Chotick.
Stein(c)NY Con RR.
Petersky(c)Emkay Rty.
Fass(c)Nass El RR.
Dillman(c)Harper.

Highest number reached on calendar, 561.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.

Murray(c)Leary et al.
Highest number on the calendar is 536.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Nonnemenson(c)Nonmenson.
Foley(c)N Y Cons RR.
Surbeck(c)Waller.
Sudlow(c)same.
Dexheimer(c)N Y & Q Co Ry.
Belmont(c)CNY.
Fisher, an inf(c)B H R R Co.
Woodi(c)NY Rys Co.
O'Keefe(c)B H R R Co.
Kelly, an inf(c)Emery.
Hawse, as admx(c)Fenn RR Co.
Gellman(c)Marks.
Storch(c)Schmidt.
Balsam(c)Schuitz Co.
Naughton Const Co(c)Oscanyan.
Haines(c)Taft.
Sheputis, an inf(c)Hecht Berg(c)B, Q Co & Sub RR.

Lorio(c)same.
Sisson, as State Com of Excise(c)Aitenkirch et al.
Alts, as admx(c)Enterprise Brewery, Inc.
Andereya(c)O'Hare et al
Kruger(c)Bernstein.
Siedentopf(c)B H RR.
Garofolo, an infant(c)B H RR.
Kalbat(c)42 St, Man & St Nich Av Ry.
Blinn(c)Weiz & Z Brew
Ward(c)Macaranne.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Clair(c)R T.
Trommer(c)Hipkins.
Hertzman(c)Vetter.
Schiavoni(c)L I RR.
Mullen & an(c)Sparks.
Trudy(c)Paul & an.
Dougherty, an inf(c)Salt, as extx.
Allen(c)NY Con RR Co.
Gellman(c)Marks.
Storch(c)Schmidt.
Balsam(c)Schuitz Co.
Naughton Const Co(c)Oscanyan.
Haines(c)Taft.
Sheputis, an inf(c)Hecht Berg(c)B, Q Co & Sub RR.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1960.

Policastro(c)C S Sprague Co et al.
Uhrin, an infant(c)42d St, Man & St Nich Av Ry.
Dorney(c)Rutherford Rubber Co.
Newton(c)CNY.
Sutton(c)Klein.
Levenson(c)Howell, Field & Goddard.
Merlico, an infant(c)Empire Bottling Works, Inc.
Schumak, as admr(c)Geo Ringler & Co.
Clark, an infant(c)Lotz.
Neuer(c)Mahlia.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1960.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Lathan(c)C of Yonkers.
Jackson(c)McGuire.
McTeigue(c)Gates.
Goronitzky(c)Duffy.
Pioh(c)West El RR.
Pepper(c)NYCRR.
Vogel(c)City of Yonkers
Ferguson(c)Bopp.
Ugovitch(c)Ohic Farmers Ins Co.
Fusco(c)NY, NH & H RR.
Flannery(c)NY Rys Co.
Farley(c)Yonk RR, (2.)
McEwen(c)Saxon Motor.
Scott(c)De Vinne (2.)
Stoppoloni(c)White Plains Modern Laundry, Inc.
Zimmerman(c)Union Ry
Schwartz(c)Taylor.
Gregonis(c)Phila & Rdg Coal and Iron Co.

Highest number reached on call, 530.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M.

O'Neill(c)Penn RR.
Darrow(c)Sniffen.
Boye(c)Ihlaylfi.
Miele(c)Stuart Rty Co.

Highest number reached on call, 486.

SPECIAL DAY CALENDAR—Part II.—Young, J.

Short causes:
Wilkewitz(c)Scour Ins.
Bull(c)Hamilton.
Reynolds Garage(c)Silver Motor Co.
Contract causes:
Blume(c)Carolyn M.
Wuestenhofer(c)Martens.
Blue Bird Motor Co(c)Starkman.

Umbach(c)Umbach.
Ario(c)same.
Sisson, as State Com of Excise(c)Aitenkirch et al.
Alts, as admx(c)Enterprise Brewery, Inc.
Andereya(c)O'Hare et al
Kruger(c)Bernstein.
Siedentopf(c)B H RR.
Garofolo, an infant(c)B H RR.
Kalbat(c)42 St, Man & St Nich Av Ry.
Blinn(c)Weiz & Z Brew
Ward(c)Macaranne.

Kempton(c)West.
Turbine Equipment Co(c)McGonigal.
Kellner(c)Fagan.
Keys(c)Schleich.
Dyckman(c)Co of Putnam.
Deveson & Burke(c)Oscawana Bldg Co.
Meyer(c)Harris.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of JOHN McJUNKIN, INC., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned, Maurice L. Shaine and Louis V. Castellano, have received an offer for the purchase of all of the assets of the above-named bankrupt from J. E. Siegel, which offer is in substance to pay all expenses of administration, all priority claims in full, and to pay to the creditors of the bankrupt twelve and one-half per cent. in cash of their just, lawful, provable and allowable claims in bankruptcy.

TAKE NOTICE FURTHER that an order has been made upon the petition of the said undersigned Receivers directing that a hearing be held in the United States District Court, Room 235, of the Federal Post Office Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the 22nd day of October, 1917, to consider said offer, and that at said time and place any other offers for the assets of this estate may be made and will be considered.

Creditors of the said bankrupt are further notified that said order contains a provision reading as follows:

"No persons claiming to be creditors of the above-named bankrupt, excepting those whose claims appear on the books of the bankrupt as creditors and whose claims are deemed by the Receivers, or by the bidder (should said bid be accepted) as valid claims, shall be entitled in the event of the acceptance of said bid to be paid a percentage of their claims as creditors, unless their claims are filed with the Receivers on or before the 29th day of October, 1917, and all such persons claiming to be such creditors and failing to file such claim with said Receivers, shall be barred from sharing in the distribution to be made, in the event of the acceptance of any such or other percentage bid by this Court."

All such creditors are directed, pursuant to said order, to file their claims with the undersigned Receivers on or before the 29th day of October, 1917, at the office of their attorney, Ludwig M. Wilson, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

All persons are invited to make any and all bids at said time and place.

At said hearing such orders as may be just and proper will be made in respect to the sale or other disposition of any or all the assets of this estate, the dismissal of the proceedings herein and generally such other and further orders in reference to this estate as to the Court may seem proper.

For full particulars as to terms and provisions of said bid, reference is made to the Receivers' petition, and the order made by the Court upon said petition and offer, copies of which petition, offer and order may be had of the undersigned, from whom further information may be obtained.

In the event that said bid or any other bid offered at such hearing is not accepted, then the said property will be sold at public auction pursuant to the rules of the United States District Court on the 29th day of October, 1917, at the respective premises of the bankrupt, to wit: At 50 East 41st Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and at 31 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Receiver,
299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City; and
MAURICE L. SHAINE and LOUIS V. CASTELLANO, Ancillary Receivers, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.
LUDWIG M. WILSON, Attorney for Receivers, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25187.—In Bankruptcy.—HYMAN SUSSMAN, Bankrupt.

Hyman Sussman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 17th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 2nd, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24061.—In Bankruptcy.—ALBERT HART, Bankrupt.

Albert Hart was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 10, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 2d, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL POSCHIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 22, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 39 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Men's Suits, Overcoats, Vests, Trousers, Woolens, Piece Goods, Cutting Tables, Machinery, Typewriter, Safe, Fixtures, &c.

MORRIS ISRAEL, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HENRY BRADY, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 22, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon at No. 345 West 40th St., (Lloyd's Storage Co.,) a six-reel Dramatic Feature Film entitled "THE BENEFACTOR'S RECOMPENSE."

ALFRED E. SMITH, Sheriff.
WALTER T. FITZSIMMONS, Deputy Sheriff.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL, furs, jewelry; entire stocks; also silks, woolens, furnishings. America's greatest buyers. "Aarons," 742 6th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 4765.

APPAREL.—Spot cash for better grade coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Sq. 7974.

APPAREL.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL.—Ladies', children's; highest cash prices paid for jobs. Gruber, Canal 8670.

ASTRACHAN.—Black, Amer. 0359, Joel 9700, or similar lightweight velour in burgundy only. Ritter Bros., 4376 Greeley.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange two navy 315, one brown, one green, for four black botany. Mad Sq. 3824.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, taupe, and Burgundy wanted. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for F. & H. or botany for cash. Farragut 9253.

BROADCLOTH.—Open to buy all colors. Farragut 2347.

BROADCLOTH.—Old rose Botany. Farragut 9980.

BURELLA CLOTH.—Will buy 09057 and 0310. Phone Spring 6900.

CHEVIOT.—Amer. 7510, Stoney & Starkey 748, Sulzer 755, Newhaus 107, or similar in ¾, or 6-4 widths, all colors. Ritter Bros. Greeley 4376.

CHIFFON VELVET.—Stevens 38-inch, black. Rashkind-Soloff, 1,150 Broadway. Madison Square 1504.

CHINCHILLAS.—Interested to buy quantity of plaid chinchillas. 9866 Chelsea.

CHINCHILLA.—Open for navy, brown, tan. Greenberg, 114 East 23d.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS: Lustrenes, surplus stock trimmings, any description; large small quantities. S. Reinganum, Mad. Sq. 7228, 404 4th Av.

COATINGS.—$50,000 coatings wanted, spot cash; velours, kerseys, and other cloths at the right price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St. Telephone Farragut 4717.

COATS.—Big jobber wants large and small quantities high-grade children's & flapper coats; cash. 15 East 26th St., Room 1808.

COATINGS.—Heavy weight, old fashioned goods, only at a price. Call Frank & Frank, 141 W. 28th. Farr. 602.

COATS. — Jobber looking Spring lines infants', children's, juniors'; better grade. Gramercy 7194.

COATS:—Jobs or regular, up to $10; must be good value. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

COATS.—Open for large quantity of coats. 136 West 21st, fifth floor.

CORDUROY.—Will buy any quantity narrow wale, white corduroy, spot cash. Spring 3719.

DRESSES.—Tafetta and poplins; jobbers looking at Spring styles. 20 West 27th, fourth floor.

FURS.—Wanted, kit coney and Kolinsky collars and sets; spot cash. M. Weisberg & Son, 79 Division St.

FUR COLLARS.—Buy for cash, coneys, opossums, nutrias, and near-seals; large quantities. A. Adler & Sons, 22 West 32d.

FURS.—I will buy last year's stocks of furs for special sale; cash. Telephone at once Vanderbilt 4765.

JERSEYS, woolen, for cash; small or large quantities. H. Ragovin, 109 West 26th St.

KERSEYS and heavy velours in taupe and Burgundy; will pay cash and good prices. Orchard 4278.

KERSEYS and VELOURS, Burgundy. A. Levinsky, 27 West 24th St.

KERSEY.—American 15020, taupe and black. Farragut 2616.

LACE EDGING.—Buying for cash quantities narrow fish-eye lace edging; submit samples, price, and quantity. J 129 Times.

LADIES' SUITS wanted, large quantities; cash if necessary. Apply Room 410, Hotel Aberdeen, Monday, 4 to 6 P. M.

LADIES' SUITS.—Job wanted, any quantity. Phone O'Neill, 1400 Stuyvesant.

LININGS.—Cloak manufacturers, if you have an abundance of mercerized lining, plain and fancy prints, all colors, call on Kaufmann & Rosenberg, 45 West 25th.

NETS, cotton, quantity for jobber; quote hole count; price and cash terms. R 142 Times.

POM POM.—Open for quantity of all shades at a price for spot cash. M. Shidlovsky & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

POM POM.—American 0816-11 Taupe; will pay spot cash. Chelsea 7834.

POM POM.—American 0816, any quantity, all colors, for cash. Farragut 2616.

POM POM, Burgundy or wine color, wanted. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d St.

POM POM.—American, all colors, will pay spot cash. Farragut 3885.

POM POM, all shades. Cohen & Klausner, Chel. 6815.

POPLIN AND SERGES.—250 pieces P P L, 767, 104 Whitman; will buy for cash. Garfiel & Ward, 248 West 23d St.

POPLIN.—Wellington-Sears, H. W. P., Amoskeag 8158, all shades. Farragut 3464.

RARITAN, 1273; open for any quantity, all shades, for cash. Stuy. 3767.

READY-TO-WEAR wanted for big sale, special lots of every description; send details as to quantity and prices at once. W. R. Richards, Hotel Claridge.

SATIN stripe taupe, silks and 4-thread crepe de chine. Curley Waist Mfg. Co., 145 Greene St.

SERGE wanted, 7614 navy for cash. Phone Worth 2049.

SILVERSTONE.—Open for brown, plum, pekin, and burgundy, Holden Leonard's, or similar fabrics; cash. Chelsea 2570.

SUITS.—Southern jobber wants Fall coats, suits, dresses, give particulars, E 29 Times.

TAFFETA.—Will buy any quantity in navy and black, also striped, at a price. Mad. Sq. 6639.

THIBETS.—Stoney & Starkey black thibets for cash. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELOURS.—Burgundy and taupe, in green and navy, $2 up, heavy weight, cash. Funt Bros., 30 W. 15th. Chelsea 9313.

VELOURS.—Heavy, open for large quantity, in all colors, for cash. Room 1123, 1133 Broadway. Farr. 5042.

VELOURS.—Open for burgundy and taupe, all weights. Bronson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Far. 6264.

VELOURS.—Lightweight Burgundy, taupe, and Pekin, all makes. Cohen & Klausner, Chel. 6815.

VELOURS, piece goods; open for lightweight velours, burgundy only. Leo F. Sturm, 43 West 35th St.

VELOURS, all shades, including Pekin, light, heavy weight; cash. Premier, 19 East 33d St.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight, taupe and Burgundy. Emanuel, 43 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

VELOURS, 11050, 13046, 544, 15002; also pom-pom, quantity. Merit, Farragut 9812.

VELOURS, American 11050 or similar. M. Feynman, 19 West 21st. Gramercy 5510.

VELOUR.—Taupe, burgundy, heavy weight. Call or phone Frank & Frank. Farr. 602.

VELOURS.—11050, and Raritan Kersey, all shades. H. Rudinsky, 159 West 25th St.

VELOURS, 11050, 15020, 13046, 13045, 544, 0859, all colors, for cash. Mad. Sq. 1540.

VELOURS.—By trade, Pekin taupe and Burgundy wanted. Chelsea 9955.

VELOUR, Shaw's 4800, green and navy, wanted. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d St.

VELOURS.—11050, 15020, 13046, 13045, 544, 13009; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELOURS.—Open for heavyweight velours, all colors. Farragut 5166.

VELOURS.—Burgundy and taupe, also all shades of pom pom. Farragut 4078.

VELOURS.—Burgundy, lightweight, for cash. Chelsea 1858.

WOOLENS.—Overcoatings, mixtures, plaids, velours, and checks wanted. Spring 6311.

WOOL MIXTURES and velour checks; any quantity for cash. Spring 4007.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLUMENTHAL.—3-inch stripe, moletax, No. 10—4730, $5; poplin, velveteen, all colors. Weinstein & Globus.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany; Steven's, Parker-Wilder 551, Deering, Milliken 800, all colors; also serges and velours. Farragut 2591.

BROADCLOTH. — Kersey, heavy coating velours, wool plushes; quilted sateen linings. Greeley 4378.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and Botany; also velours and silvertones; all colors. Madison Square 7427.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H.; two pieces of black and brown at $2.10 net cash. Madison Square 6995.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and F. & H., fifty pieces, all shades, to close out. Farragut 3924.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H. black, green, brown. Farragut 2477.

BURELLA for sale; Buckley & Cohen's style 700; one piece, shade 53 and 30; price $1.60 net. Farr. 2347.

BURELLAS.—0310, all shades; Whitman's 1210 cotton warp serge. Madison Square 2426.

COATS.—High-grade Flappers, 10 to 16 years; youngest, 5 to 9 years; Tots, 1 to 4 years; velours, broadcloth, velvets, plushes; immediate shipment. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

COATS.—Esquimette, peco 8250, sealette, plush coats, with muffloin, kit coney, raccoon, opossum, and other furs; will ship all you buy today. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COAT.—Don't fail to see my velour coat, all lined, at $12.50, deep fancy plush bottom, cape collar and cuffs. Harry Rubin, 12 West 21st St.

COATINGS and Suitings, American 0359, 11050, 09067, 0310; Tricotines Stevens 1040, 2795; also Oxfords and Vigoreaux. Gram. 2991-2.

COATS. — Immediate delivery, pompom, velours, in all desirable shades; also plushes. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Newest Fall and Winter models of high-grade materials, to close out for cash. Klein, 10 Union Square.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats on the rack for immediate delivery. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19-21 West 24th St.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth and velour coats very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth, immediate delivery; also jobs reasonable. Schoen Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS—Coats—Coats.—On the rack for immediate delivery. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS on the racks for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS.—Big bargain; 500 fur-trimmed coats, velours, broadcloth, &c., from $7.75 up. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th St.

COATINGS.—Heavy weight, old fashioned goods, only at a price. Call Frank & Frank, 141 W. 28th. Farr. 602.

COATS. — Jobber looking Spring lines infants', children's, juniors'; better grade. Gramercy 7194.

COATS:—Jobs or regular, up to $10; must be good value. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

COATS.—Open for large quantity of coats. 136 West 21st, fifth floor.

CORDUROY.—Will buy any quantity narrow wale, white corduroy, spot cash. Spring 3719.

DRESSES.—Tafetta and poplins; jobbers looking at Spring styles. 20 West 27th, fourth floor.

FURS.—Wanted, kit coney and Kolinsky collars and sets; spot cash. M. Weisberg & Son, 79 Division St.

FUR COLLARS.—Buy for cash, coneys, opossums, nutrias, and near-seals; large quantities. A. Adler & Sons, 22 West 32d.

FURS.—I will buy last year's stocks of furs for special sale; cash. Telephone at once Vanderbilt 4765.

JERSEYS, woolen, for cash; small or large quantities. H. Ragovin, 109 West 26th St.

KERSEYS and heavy velours in taupe and Burgundy; will pay cash and good prices. Orchard 4278.

KERSEYS and VELOURS, Burgundy. A. Levinsky, 27 West 24th St.

KERSEY.—American 15020, taupe and black. Farragut 2616.

LACE EDGING.—Buying for cash quantities narrow fish-eye lace edging; submit samples, price, and quantity. J 129 Times.

LADIES' SUITS wanted, large quantities; cash if necessary. Apply Room 410, Hotel Aberdeen, Monday, 4 to 6 P. M.

LADIES' SUITS.—Job wanted, any quantity. Phone O'Neill, 1400 Stuyvesant.

LININGS.—Cloak manufacturers, if you have an abundance of mercerized lining, plain and fancy prints, all colors, call on Kaufmann & Rosenberg, 45 West 25th.

NETS, cotton, quantity for jobber; quote hole count; price and cash terms. R 142 Times.

POM POM.—

CAMOUFLAGED EGGS AID BIRD HATCHING

Emu at Bronx Zoo Becomes Interested in Raising a Brood Through a Ruse.

NOW HAS FAMILY OF THREE

Coloring of Stones to Resemble Eggs Results in Recalcitrant Bird Producing a Brood.

After about half the employes in the Zoological Park in the Bronx had discussed the problem of how to make Pierre Emu assume the responsibilities of fatherhood it was Charles Snyder, keeper of the reptile house, who suggested that camouflage be employed. Snyder, a reader of war news, had already adopted the method in dealing with a batch of homesick snakes, and had brought content by painting the back of their corral to resemble a scene from their native habitat. The employment of camouflage in dealing with the emu family proved a success, and probably will result in greatly increasing the number of emus brought up in safety in the Bronx Park.

In the early part of 1916 Lee S. Crandall, Assistant Curator of Birds, succeeded in persuading Pierre Emu to take care of and raise one chick, but the young bird and the old one became so attached that in dig outlook as though the emu father would ever again take an interest in raising a family. In explaining the situation, Mr. Crandall said that the mother emu is a bird which absolutely refuses to do more than lay the eggs, trusting to the father bird to hatch and care for the brood.

The separation of the old emu and his chick was accomplished after much difficulty. When it was first tried the young one was placed in an adjacent corral separated from its devoted father by a wire mesh fence. Both birds spent their time trying to batter the fence down with their feet. For fear the young bird might be injured he was taken to the yak house. It was not until this was done that he became reconciled to the separation. Not so with the older bird. He continued to mope about the inclosure and took but slight notice of his mate. In time he ceased to mope, but still he would not be comforted until the young one was finally put back into the inclosure. By that time, however, the youngster had grown so that it was hard to tell him from one of the older pair.

A keeper one morning found an emu egg in a corner of the corral. The mother bird paid no attention to it. Pierre Emu regarded the delicately-tinted egg with curiosity, but beyond that did not appear interested. Another egg was found soon after, and Mr. Crandall knew that he was up against a real problem. He took some of the other park employes into his confidence, and in a short time the news spread to the reptile house.

Camouflage Is Needed.

"What you need is a little camouflage, Mr. Crandall," said Keeper Snyder.

"What do you mean?" inquired Mr. Crandall.

"Paint a stone to look like a real egg and then persuade Pierre Emu to sit upon it," said the keeper. "With the painted egg, patience and time can be employed, while the real eggs are saved for substitution later."

"The demonstration followed," said Mr. Crandall. "A stone egg painted the proper shade of green was substituted for the real eggs and placed on the floor of the indoor shelter. The bird showed deep interest in the substituted egg, and covered it carefully with straw and debris, which was rearranged daily. The indifference of callow youth was replaced by the solicitude of maturity. Our emu had become a professional father.

"The female was, if possible, even more irresponsible than ever. Her egg were deposited in every corner of the inclosure at intervals varying from four to seven days. Only the vigilance of the keeper prevented the loss of every one. As each egg was laid a stone or wood imitation was placed on the floor of the shelter. Here they were received, covered, and inspected in good faith by the male."

Up to this point the plan worked without a hitch. After six eggs had been collected it was noticed by the keepers that Pierre Emu was becoming moody. He began to spend much of his time regarding the camouflage eggs with an increasing interest. He made methodical rounds every day, rolling the stone eggs out of their covering of straw, inspecting them with care, and then rolling them back and covering them with the straw.

"That wise old bird never tumbled to the fact that he was inspecting stone eggs instead of the real thing," said Keeper Snyder yesterday. "I don't know who painted the eggs, but it was certainly an artistic job. They even fooled one of the keepers, but then he came over from the monkey house and did not know much about birds' eggs. The old bird got to sitting over them with such care that I was afraid the paint would rub off. I believe that, had this happened, the emu would have got wise to the fake and not only refused to set on them, but would have suffered a change in disposition, for emus are not noted for their good temper or their winning ways."

Needed a Good Nest.

As the emu continued to confine his efforts to the daily inspection of the eggs, it was determined that what he needed was a good nest.

"Two vestibules lead to the inner room occupied in Winter by the emus," said Mr. Crandall in explaining the last stages of the experiment. "We had wished the bird to make his nest in the smaller one, for its dimensions were more suitable for arranging the nest, but the vagaries of instinct again became evident—the bird refused to brood there.

"A nest of fresh, green sod, was arranged. In this we placed the five attractive dummy eggs. Though we had employed the art of camouflage to make the nest very homelike and as near the real thing as possible, the bird would not even consider it seriously as a hatching place. Sometimes the emu would come as far as the door, and from there he would peek through into the proposed nest, but he would not come through the door, though he could get a good view of the five eggs.

"Fearing that the fatherly impulse might pass, it was decided to humor the old bird and we moved the nest, scenery and all from the first vestibule into the one of his choice. It evidently was in accord with his notion, for he spent some time rearranging things to suit himself and then he settled down in comfort for his eight weeks vigil."

After Pierre Emu got nicely settled upon the stone eggs they were artfully extracted by a keeper and real eggs substituted. Three of the real eggs, Mr. Crandall said, had become frosted and they had to be removed. The experiment was declared a success, for one day a keeper discovered two beautifully striped chicks nestling under their father's wing. A third bird appeared, but had difficulty in extricating itself from the shell. It was saved by the efficiency of the keeper.

"The young birds," says the curator, "have grown beyond our expectations, and are much brighter and more active than the single one hatched two years ago. Perhaps this is not altogether surprising, for their father has now become a model foster mother."

Pierre Emu, leading his flock about the inclosure and searching out choice bits of food for them, is now one of the sights of the Zoo.

ROME HEARS RUMORS OF AN AUSTRIAN DRIVE

German Reinforcements Said to be Concentrating for a Bainsizza Offensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 21.—From the Italian front come vague but insistent rumors that the Austrians are planning an offensive. It is also affirmed that German troops are marching toward the Alps. The Austro-German concentration is said to be directed against the Bainsizza Plateau.

The Austrians seem possessed by a feverish activity, which is unusual in their Autumn movements. All their trenches are in a great ferment, which cannot be attributed merely to preparations for Winter, such as the building of huts for shelter.

Observers report the removal of troops from the Trentino and Carso fronts to the Bainsizza Plateau, as well as the arrival of fresh contingents from the Russian front, where evidently the Germans do not expect any serious offensive.

ROME, Oct. 21.—Italian and Austro-Hungarian forces were engaged in sharp actions yesterday on the Trentino battle front. The official statement issued by the Italian War Office says:

Notwithstanding adverse atmospheric conditions on the Trentino front yesterday, brisk engagements with rifle fire took place here and there. Northeast of Laghi Pisinar enemy parties were driven back and counterattacked by our patrols. In the Booche region in the Pellegrino Valley enemy parties came in contact with the garrisons of our advanced posts, but after a fierce struggle they were forced to withdraw to their positions.

On the Julian front the enemy artillery showed spasmodic activity. Our batteries replied with well-directed bursts of fire and effective concentration.

TO HELP RUMANIAN JEWS.

Conference Urges That Distribution Committee Be Formed.

At a conference of 200 delegates representing Rumanian Jewish organizations in the city and vicinity, a resolution was adopted yesterday urging the dispatch of a Jewish commission to Rumania to supervise the distribution of food in that country. The conference was held at the Broadway Central Hotel. The resolution, which is expected to have the indorsement of every American Jewish committee, will be submitted to the Joint Distribution Committee of which Felix M. Warburg is Chairman. Reports by men who have been in Rumania recently, and who were invited to address the meeting, were to the effect that there was much suffering among Jews there that could be avoided by proper distribution methods.

A resolution introduced by ex-Assemblyman Solomon Suffrin, pledging to the nation the loyalty of Rumanian Jewish citizens, and promising cooperation in the sale of Liberty bonds, was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

Cuba to Help Meet Sugar Shortage.

Personal action by President Menocal of Cuba to take drastic steps, if necessary, to relieve the American sugar shortage, if he found any hoarding of raw sugar supply on the island, was promised last night in a cablegram received by the Republic of Cuba News Bureau from the secretary to the President in Havana, Eusebio S. Azpiazu.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues., moderate to fr. s. w. winds.

Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy and warmer. Light variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Tues. m. n. w.; light n. winds.

Tenn.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. probably rain.

Ohio—Cloudy Mon. Tues. probably rain; light variable winds, becoming moderate s. e.

Ind.—Rain Mon. and probably Tues.; colder Tues.; s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain Mon. Tues. probably snow and colder; s. e. winds, increasing Mon.

Upper Mich.—Snow and colder Mon. Tues. snow.; s. e. to e. winds.

Okla.—Cloudy Mon., rain at night or Tues. and colder.

E. Tex.—Fair Mon., warmer in n. e. and s. w. Tues. cloudy, colder in the interior.

Ill.—Unsettled Mon. with rain in n. and cent.; warmer in s. e. Tues. rain or snow and colder.

Mo.—Cloudy Mon., probably followed by rain; much colder in w. at night. Tues. unsettled and much colder; probably snow flurries.

Wis.—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Mon.; colder at night. Tues. cloudy and considerably colder, probably snow flurries; winds becoming fresh n., w. by Tues.

Minn.—Snow and colder Mon.; cold wave in n. w.; much colder at night in e. and s. Tues. fair, colder in e.; fresh to strong n. w. winds.

Iowa.—Unsettled Mon., probably rain, turning to snow at night; colder in w., with much colder at night; cold wave in n. w. Tues. fair and colder. Winds becoming fresh n. w.

N. Dak.—Snow flurries and much colder Mon.; cold wave in e. and cent. Tues. fair; warmer in w.

S. Dak.—Snow flurries with a cold wave and fresh to strong n. w. winds Mon. Tues. fair, warmer in w.

Neb.—Unsettled and much colder Mon. and Mon. night, with a cold wave and probably light snow. Tues. fair, colder in e.; fresh n. winds Mon.

Kan.—Unsettled and colder Mon., cold wave at night in w. and cent., with fresh to strong n. winds. Tues. fair and much colder.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on June 5, 1917, The Hoboken Ferry Company and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company filed their petition praying limitation of their liability as Owner and Charterer respectively of the ferryboat "Scandinavia," for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about February 20, 1917, from a collision between the ferryboat "Scandinavia" and the steamship "Joaquin Mumbru," in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioners have stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said ferryboat "Scandinavia" and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $96,975, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, August 10, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

A. J. McMAHON, Proctor for Petitioners.

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H.B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

FINANCIERS HERALD NEW BUILDING ERA

Bright, Lindner, and Stabler Say Lending Institutions Now Recognize the Change.

BUILDING METALS DROP

Establishing Officially Fact That Basic Materials Cannot Go Down Instills Confidence.

Dominant building financiers who have been watching for the first actual signs of an improvement in real estate and building conditions publicly state their belief that the turn for the better has come in authorized interviews in The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

Louis V. Bright, President of the Lawyers Title and Trust Company, asked why he inserted display advertisements in the newspapers calling the attention of the public to the change for the better in basic conditions affecting real estate and building, said:

"Let's look about us. No. 42 Broadway has been turned over, the Stewart Building, one of the choicest bargains of the day, has been taken up by Mr. Munsey for improvement, and all over the city the big leaders in building investment are finding and taking up opportunities they have been waiting for since 1906. All that explains why permanent investors are picking up the bargains, releasing your responsible speculative builders to take care of this new demand for building of various kinds. All this convinces me that the outlook in October is brighter than it has been in some time."

Walker Lindner, solicitor for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, has been impressed with the trend of realty and construction for the better. He said his company is now giving consideration to meritorious propositions. He has been waiting for some assurance that building material market prices would find its level and now that that point has been officially cleared he looks forward to the future, not with the expectation of a boom in building construction, but with complete confidence that a start has been made in the direction of safe and sane construction.

Walter Stabler, Controller of the Metropolitan Life insurance Company, a dominant factor in the lending market as applied to building construction, thinks it will be a long time, possibly never, when there will be an indiscriminate building boom like that of recent memory. The lending companies have learned a lesson, he believes, adding:

"Real estate never before in my memory was so well rented as it is now. This includes all kinds of building operations. All lenders of money, however, are beginning to realize that the building of the future is going to be done on a very much more conservative basis. We never want to have a condition of over-production of rentable space like that which has existed in this city at times during the last five or ten years.

"In addition to all this the zoning act is already making for a condition of stability in realty values and basic building conditions that cannot be changed over night."

Coincident with the general return of confidence and assurance of better things for building construction there is reported in the current quotations this week lower prices on certain construction metals. Blue sheets have passed out of a price range into a flat quotation half a cent lower a pound than last week. The same is true of galvanized sheets. Lead has been changed from a range in price to a flat level. Instead of being quoted at 9 to 10 cents it is now quoted at 9¼ cents. Bar lead has been reduced from 11 and 12 cents to 10½ and 11 cents. Expected advances in the price of metal lath have not been reported and it is now practically assured that the change upward will not take place.

By way of confirmation of the official Marks Committee report on the condition of building materials, as reported in THE TIMES yesterday, one department in the building material market reports an increase this week. Figured, rolled, and wired glass has been advanced about 7.5 per cent. due to shortage in supply of natural gas, higher cost of fuel and labor and wood for shipping containers.

That the improvement in general building conditions is not visionary, but actual, the case of the Brooklyn building department fully confirms. Room illustrative of the trend for the better. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of last week the clerks were rushed with incoming plans for new building and alteration work as they have not been in four months. In the offices of many architects in Manhattan, work that has been abandoned or "indefinitely delayed" were revived and reported to the builders for new estimates.

Still another item, that of shortage of building labor, presented a clearer horizon because assurances were given that within a few weeks men who rallied to the nation's call for workers at Yaphank, Wrightstown, and other camps would begin to return to the city.

Exactly one month has elapsed since C. J. Curtin, President Elliott Smith, of the Building Material Exchange; Walter C. Shultz, of Hoboken; George A. Molitor and Allen E. Beals of the Dow Service Daily Building Reports conferred with Borough President, Marcus M. Marks on the subject of taking steps to remove the misconceptions with relation to the demand and expected drop in the cost of building materials. The selection by Mr. Marks of the biggest men in their line, contributing to real estate and building construction in this market, for his committee of investigation and the complete transition from depression and inaction to confidence and action has resulted in the decision to make of the general committee an organization of Realty and Construction Minute Men, subject to the call of the President, to take up and administer corrective measures whenever conditions menacing the real estate and building market of New York warrant the kind of work that has just been done.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR OWN HOME AND GARAGE

One family detached, 31x100, shingle and stucco, beautiful long bungalow roof. Enclosed porch 22 feet wide; steam heat, parquet floors in all rooms; finely decorated. Box stairs and woodwork all oak; laundry in cellar. Am selling these houses $1,000 below price. Look at them and you will see for yourself. Take Fulton St. "L" at Park Row to Rockaway Boulevard station. Walk south 3 blocks to Bell Place, and Van Wicklen Place. DENNIS J. COMISKEY, Owner and Builder.

ALL-YEAR-ROUND HOME Overlooking Long Island Sound.

6, 7, 8 and 11 rooms and bath, open fireplace, beam ceiling, hardwood trim, gas, water, electricity, sewers, steam heat, &c., enough ground for garden and garage; 3 minutes' walk to depot and ideal bathing, boating, and fishing; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; easy terms. Address S. A., 64 Times.

OVERLOOKING THE LAKE

Modern cottage of seven rooms and bath; full cellar, heat; good location; plenty of ground for vegetables and poultry; only 30 minutes out; can be bought for less than city rent; must have $200 cash, balance $18 per month. Great Bargain, Box 275 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN $12.50 PER LOT

22 lots, 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot; will sell for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing, and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B Estate, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living and dining room full width of house; open fireplace, up-to-date kitchen, large china dressers, new model gas range, with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures, hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000, $350 cash; balance very easy terms. B Bargain, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

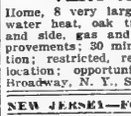
Stucco House—$20 Monthly

[illegible] new; 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat, fine plot, hedge, lawn flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once, sacrifice for $3,500, $250 cash needed; title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., room 434.

VERY ATTRACTIVE

Home, 8 very large rooms, tile bath, hot-water heat, oak trim, large porches front and side, gas and electricity, all city improvements; 30 minutes out, 5 minutes station; restricted, refined, beautiful, healthy location; opportunity, $7,500. Owner, 200 Broadway, N. Y., Suite 506.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Forced Out By the Trust.

The owner of this charming home has been ordered West by his employers, one of the largest trusts. The house has 8 large rooms and bath, exterior finish stucco, brown trim. Every modern convenience. Near schools, churches and stores. Best street in town. Plot 50x100, with garage.

$6,500—for Immediate Sale

On your own terms. Act immediately. Geo. B. Hitchcock, Inc. Bogota, N. J.

GRANTWOOD.

Owner will sacrifice new brick and shingle, 6 rooms, bath, and sleeping porch, hardwood trim, parquet floors, steam heat, wide veranda; large plot, beautifully decorated. BEIRNE & BOHM, Lawton Avenue, Grantwood.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT Furnished or Unfurnished 30 West 92nd Street

Doctor going abroad on military duty desires to rent his private house, fully furnished or unfurnished, or to sell it. Four-story house, all modern improvements, three bath rooms, five toilets, electric lighting, modern fixtures, parquette salon floors. Apply on premises or to Edwin S. Brickner, 129 East 69th Street; telephone 9217 Plaza.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SKYLIGHT STUDIO, $35.00. 36 East 23d St. Elevators. Steam Heat. Janitor. GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23d Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEARING COMPLETION

370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique. S. W. Corner of 97th Street. An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness. Featuring Elizabethan Architecture. Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms, Rentals $700 to $1,800. Special 3 room suites. Several charming suites with huge Studio Room, high studded ceiling, open fireplace. For booklet, floor plan, etc. See Renting Agent on premises, or FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP. 299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St. 'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

340 WEST 86th ST. 7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,000. 2 Rooms & Kitchenette $900 to $1,000 M. H. GAILLARD & CO., 2299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

30 W. 54th St. (Restricted Street)

TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6438.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS 222 West 59th St.

Apartments and studios (north light) to lease, furnished or unfurnished. J. E. BALL, MANAGER.

65 Central Park West.

A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,800. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

2 Rooms & Bath, Non-Housekeeping Cor. 64th St. and Madison Av. (726 Mad. Av.). Cor. 54th St. and Madison Av. (25 East 54th.). Cor. 48th St. and Madison Av. (25 East 48th.). $900 to $1,200. Apply on premises, or to HALSEY & FLINT, 7 East 42d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

830 Park Ave.

S. W. Corner 76th Street

8th Floor Duplex, 12 Rooms, 4 Baths

4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, and entirely separated from rest of apartment 3 servants' rooms with bath, to be sublet, unfurnished, for tenant now in Government service. Attractive proposition for immediate inquiry. For particulars apply to DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 Madison Ave. Phone Murray Hill 5000.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SACRIFICE! MUST SELL.

Riverdale: about 2 acres; 12-room house, 3 baths; garage; beautiful trees, shrubbery, lawn. Sidewalks, sewers, electric light; on main thoroughfare. Unusual combination of country home and city conveniences. Near Broadway Subway and N. Y. Central. Further particulars from Herman & Ernst, Attorneys, 170 Broadway

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

FARM BARGAIN

Within commuting distance, on Harlem R. R.; 200 acres, fine soil; ten-room house, with fireplaces; 2 barns, outbuildings; with lake; $75 per acre. No exchange. Phone 1516. Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. White Plains, N. Y.

$40 A MONTH

If taken Nov. 1st, attractive dwelling; real country location, yet all improvements and convenient to station. Don't delay. EDWARD M. WEST, INC., Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 413.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the JAMES McWILLIAMS TOWING LINE, owner of the steam tug John Garrett, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 23d day of November, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $10,050. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at Room 349 Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 3, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.

Dated August 22, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d St.

An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.

ALSO A THREE ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and large bathroom, with shower and needle bath; this apartment is handsomely furnished and leased at $150 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.

APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES. Telephone 7040—Columbus.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Lot 20x100, near entrance to Woodside Station; sacrificed; need cash. Address Opportunity, E 22 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small payment down, balance $5 monthly buys 2 lots, near city; ideal location for investment or home; no reasonable offer rejected; will build to plan. Address H. W., 48 Times.

Elmhurst, L. I.—Two lots for sale; sacrifice to quick purchaser. Room 307, 261 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE.—Located in the most beautiful suburb in the State; nothing like it for the price in any part of the country; house ready to occupy; seven wonderful rooms; parquet floors; living room 15x30, with large open fireplace; dining room 14x16; sleeping porch 10x15; bedroom 15x28; sleeping porch 10x15; magnificent bathroom; model kitchen, 10x12, with instantaneous automatic water heater; butler's pantry; large plot of land, 7,500 square feet; refined surroundings; restricted; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches; golf, tennis; 3 minutes from station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $3.30; price, $6,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone owner, MUNSON H. AYERS, 146 West 36th St.; Tel. Greeley 4535.

FARM & ESTATE CLEARING HOUSE. 141 Broadway, will mail details of best bargains at your price from $5,000 upwards.

Prominent manufacturer will rent or buy large modern factory near New York; preferably with 20-ton crane; letter only, "Factrom," 508 Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FARM & ESTATE CLEARING HOUSE, 141 Broadway, will mail details of best bargains at your price from $5,000 upwards.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn.

Bargain, $9,500.—Fine stone residence, excellent location; 700 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn; no flame or apartment houses on this block; 25 minutes to New York; suitable for large family wishing a fine home; price includes rugs, carpets, draperies and some furniture.

Queens.

Modern detached six and seven-room cottages; driveway; good neighborhood; one block south of Boyd Av. station, Fulton Elevated. Seely, 4063 Dalrymple Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

Bargain. — Fine residence; nine-room brick house; near Elmhurst "L"; cash necessary $2,500. Address Sacrifice, E 21 Times.

Westchester.

New seven-room detached house, $50; modern outside seven-room apartment; southern exposure, $40; convenient by train or subway. J. Romaine Brown, 498 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island.

Will sacrifice beautiful home; $500 down and $130 per month buys new hollow tile stuccoed, tile roof house, with garage for two cars; plot 140x105 ft.; the house contains on the ground floor a porch 28x12 ft., with tiled floor, vestibule, and large hall through the house, opening on a pergola, 30x13 ft.; living room 17.4x14.3 ft., with hy-tex brick fireplace; dining room 19.11x14.3 ft., with Colonial fireplace; large butler's pantry, kitchen with combination coal and gas range; tin closets and vestibule for refrigerator on rear porch; in cellar steam heater and toilet; on second floor, four bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with a shower over each tub and ample clothes closets; on the third floor, two maids' rooms, tiled bathroom and storeroom; hardwood parquet floors, side and base lights throughout; city water, gas, and electricity are installed; purchaser may select paper and electric fixtures; water privileges for bathing and yachting included; churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf courses, and tennis courts adjacent; 33 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Telephone, call, or write immediately. C. E. Tuxhi, 47 West 34th St., New York City. Tel. Greeley 563.

New House.—Will sacrifice high-class suburban home; $300 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large porch; hy-tex brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional bath room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone; 21 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 60 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. DE Lewis, Room 1126, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 563.

At Rockville Centre.—Beautiful country residence, on plot 150 by 175 ft.; 12 rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences; garage, chicken houses, garden, fruit trees; six minutes from station; five miles from Long Beach; bargain; terms to suit. J. J. Burgess, 72 Lenox Road, Rockville Centre, L. I.

Small country home of 6 rooms with improvements; fine garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; ideal location; near trolley, school, and stores; must sell quick to interested party on easy terms. Write to Nolan, 286 Times Downtown.

TWO JAMAICA BARGAINS.

9 rooms; all improvements; high-class neighborhood; near public and high school; taken under mortgage; easy terms. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

$950 for small old house with a large plot of ground, near town, trolley, and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs make this a fine year-round home. Write or call. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

TWO NEW JAMAICA HOUSES.

6 rooms; all improvements; 200 feet north Fulton St.; easy terms. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

BEAUTIFUL ELBERON.

New cottage; 7 rooms; all modern improvements; 3 lots; large shade trees; near depot; on wealthiest avenue on North Shore of New Jersey. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

One of the best houses ever built, located in one of the best towns anywhere—Plainfield; ask and you shall receive pa ticulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

Seventy-room apartment house in one of the camp towns of the Piedmont section of the South for sale on account of present owner's health. Y 220 Times Annex.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley, boating, bathing, and fishing; schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments, from quick interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small farm, with house, enough ground for chickens, vegetables, &c. few repairs needed on house; owner will sacrifice for $1,650 to a party wanting such a place on terms of $100 cash and balance in seven years. Write to Caspar, Box 288 Times Downtown.

$1,350 buys cozy home, with two acres of fine farm land; best for fruit, berries, and vegetables; some shade trees; in rapid growing section; easy terms to right party. Write to Small Farm, Box 249 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale in Ulster County, N. Y., near Ashokan reservoir; 85 acre farm, private lake and brook, 9-room homestead, and other buildings; all painted; excellent proposition for duck farm or country home; real bargain for party paying $2,000 cash. X 328 Times Annex.

Eighteen splendid productive acres, Niagara County; fairly good buildings; will pay for itself in couple years; price, $2,200 for quick sale. W. Mullett, Lockport, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

Small, attractively furnished house for rent, Winter; reasonable; will show Monday morning. 146 East 71st. Phone Plaza 5705.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Pennsylvania.

MT. POCONO, PENN. For Rent—Attractive furnished Winter homes, with improvements. E. E. Merwin, Mt. Pocono, Penn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Half high-class showroom in best uptown section; suitable for manufacturer of waists, underwear or similar lines; rent $40, including use of fixtures and desk. Room 1402, 4-2 4th Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Private family offer beautiful large front room; first-class board. Box 337, Times Square.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE. Every facility; rent $40.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

For rent, 14,000 feet of space in fireproof building near Flushing Av. freight terminal; will divide; labor centre. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

Loft building, four stories, with stores; 1st Av., in 20s; 15,000 square feet; suitable for factory, storage, and business; cheap rent. Address V 111 Times.

Front and rear parlors, large, light, steam heated; electric lights; excellent location. Apply "Engraver," 81 West 50th St.

Space in beautiful showroom, 34th and Broadway, shirtwaists, skirts, &c. J 48 Times.

Elegantly furnished offices, very desirable location, to sublet; attractive terms. Apply Superintendent, 210 5th Av.

Combined but detached office and manufacturing building near Astor Place; lot, 4,000 square feet. E 26 Times.

At 404 4th Av., (9th floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

58th St, 337 West.—Loft, 25x50; improvements; low rents; long lease. Owner on premises.

Part room, with or without stenographic and clerical facilities. M 209 Times Downtown.

Private office, deskroom, service; newly furnished. Room 308, 51 East 42d.

46TH ST., 53 WEST.—Entire floor; very light loft; reasonable rent.

Loft, 75x96, light on four sides. 401-405 East 91st. Inquire on premises.

Desirable parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist. 53 West 54th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Furnished office suite, three rooms or more; prepared purchase furnishings; in financial district. Write Pollok, 7 Wall St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

22D, 39 EAST.—Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath; piano; off 5th Av.; conveniences.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $50 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette; Victrola, library; see, appreciate; piano for sale; splendid condition. Jackson.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartments; 2-3 well-furnished large rooms and bath.

60TH ST., 26 EAST.—Large studios, 16x21, 19-foot ceiling; sleeping balcony; furnished complete; non-housekeeping; $1,200 per annum.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS. 130 W. 34th; 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $40-$45. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 61ST, or Janitor.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment for bachelor in private house; two rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

EXCLUSIVELY furnished apartments; personally investigated; ideal for bachelor; desirable location. Apply Lelands, One West 34th St., phone Greeley 1428.

Lady will share with young lady, comfortable house, bath, modern apartment; reasonable; references required. Lenox 5840.

MADISON AV., 1,427.—Large front room and kitchen, telephone and elevator; $10.

Furnished—West Side.

35TH, 42 WEST. (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 341, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50TH ST. 19 WEST.—Handsome suite; private bath; other single rooms; select parties only; lease if desired.

54TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water; electric light; telephone; breakfast if desired; also floor, with private bath, suitable for two or three gentlemen; reasonable.

56TH, 40 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, to lease; reasonable.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, handsomely furnished, for bachelors; prices reasonable.

57TH, 200 WEST, (new Rodin Studio Bldg.) $250-$300 monthly, according to length of lease; sublet, handsomely furnished four-room apartment, kitchen, refrigerator, two bedrooms, mahogany, twin beds, attractive living room, containing day bed, furnishings new throughout; seen, appointment

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th St.)—Large furnished room, bath adjoining; 14th floor, overlooking Hudson; one minute walk from subway; bus passes door; bachelor wishes to rent room to man in good standing and with references; $10 per week. Address X 367 Times Annex.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 783, (149th.)—Large, sunny front room. Apartment 4.

WAVERLY PLACE, 128.—Desirable room, private family; Washington Sq. Spring 497.

WEST END AV., 708, (95th.)—Three nicely furnished front rooms parlor, studio, bedroom; bath, telephone, piano, breakfast; in private family; reference. Riverside 9945. Basal, first floor, call top floor.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—Corner suite, two beautiful large rooms, newly decorated; also furnished rooms. Butlers.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior accommodations, with, without bath; refined gentlemen only; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large living and bedroom, residence, $11. Phone 2693 Riverside.

WILL RENT to refined gentlemen, two beautiful connecting bedrooms, private bath, telephone, electricity, large closet; one block from 72d subway; no other roomer; reference. H. B. 71 Times.

Bronx.

EAST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 52.—Two rooms and bath, in select part of Fordham, near Jerome Av. subway.

Brooklyn.

PARK PLACE, 223, SUBWAY.

Large square; southern exposure; hot water; all conveniences; also back parlor. Telephone.

Long Island.

ELMHURST, L. I.—Two rooms, strictly private family; all conveniences; high-class residential section; handy to all cars; 20 minutes to Grand Central by subway, 5c fare; references required. J. Jackson, 108 Maurice Av. Phone L. I. Newtown.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,044.—Small and large newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

FRENCH officer desires comfortable, large, furnished room, with private bath, electricity, between 5th and Madison, from 35th to 39th; give particulars, prices. D 391 Times Downtown.

Gentleman wants extremely clean room, upper west side, Dyckman Heights; light kitchen privilege; not over $5. R. S., 854 Broadway.

Gentleman desires comfortable, clean room in modern house, convenient to 9th Av. "L"; state terms; Christian. W 27 Times.

Wanted, furnished room; big room, electric light, between 72d and 80th Sts., west of Broadway. E 28 Times.

QUIET, neat, single room wanted, walking distance Times Square. E 29 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

86TH ST., 14 EAST.—Double rooms; private bath; home table; references.

88TH, 29 EAST.—Studios, large and small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

88D, 37 EAST, rooms, with board; references, table board.

84TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

81ST, 154 EAST.—Rooms, with all conveniences; table guests; phone, Clark.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere. Outside rooms; telephone, elevator, complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 213. (26th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

107TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

207TH, 247 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; kosher table; convenient "L" Morningside 4011.

23STH ST., (207 Lexington Av.).—Large second-story front room with board.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; good board.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.

Rooms, private bath; table boarders; references.

58D, 37 WEST.—Very attractive double, sunny room, single room, refined; references.

54TH, 14 WEST.

Large, small rooms, private baths; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.

Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 44 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, private baths, table and service none better.

58TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home; gentleman; continuous hot water; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths, parlor dining room.

70th, (near Riverside Drive.)—Large sunny front room, is being given up on account of leaving town unexpectedly; we wish to recommend both house and table; excellent service; best of food; $35 per week. Telephone 6751 Schuyler.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Large front room, facing Broadway, comfortably furnished; homelike; running water; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—American home; table personally supervised; accommodation for season guests.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-furnished double rooms, bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 212 WEST.—Large, sunny room for two men. Columbus 6396.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double front room, with board; southern exposure.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; exclusive location.

75D ST., 112 WEST.

Desirable rooms, subway, elevator; references.

76TH, 234 WEST, (The Hurlburt.)—Large sunny room, private bath; steam heat.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—One large single room; excellent table; fine location; subway convenient.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large or medium front sunny rooms; excellent table.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; double, single; steam heat; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor, large rooms, private bath; electricity; French cuisine; reference.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium sunny front rooms; all new; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 68 WEST.—Second floor front room; twin beds; good home table.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Large front rooms, well heated; connecting bath; excellent board; reference.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, suite; unexcelled table; references. Schuyler 7563.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms, conveniences, electricity; excellent board. Telephone Schuyler 5441.

91D, 7 WEST.—Private family, home cooking, breakfast and dinner, $12; gentlemen.

92D ST., 252 WEST.

Comfortable front room, private bath; references.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large, double room; private bath, electricity; smaller room; excellent table.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 52 rooms; 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings, 4-poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

94TH, 80 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

96TH, 65 WEST, (Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished large room, suitable for couple, two gentlemen.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.

Pleasant rooms with, without baths; excellent Jewish table; conveniences. Brody, Morningside 2123.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD, LODGING, OR BOARDERS?

The Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, now at 11 West 37th St., keeps a list of available rooms in investigated rooming and boarding houses and organized houses for girls. Office hours: Daily, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., Also 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, where one can feel right at home; excellent table; gentleman. Apt. 24.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown, N. Y. Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 21 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d St.)—Large front room; running water, electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

BOARDERS WANTED.

WEST END AV., 620.—Young girl students, attractive home with French and chaperonage.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath, board; also single Columbus 1747.

WEST END AV., 824, (86th.)—Rooms, suite, with private bath; excellent table; references.

Long Island.

BAYSIDE, L. I.—Private American family can accommodate two persons with room and board. Phone 2506 M Bayside.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOM and board, small family, Jewish; gentleman of 40; liberal compensation. P 278 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Long Island.

Large front room; suitable for two; excellent table board. Forest Hills 6770.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.

"20 Minutes from Broadway."

A parlor, bedroom, and private bath in a delightful family hotel, together with excellent meals for two persons, from $30 to $40 per week; situated in beautiful East Orange; 150 trains a day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for Booklet.
W. T. READE Resident Prop.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

1917 STUTZ TOURING.
1917 MARMON TOURING.
1917 H. A. L. TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1917 CHANDLER CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1917 MERCER RACEABOUT.
1917 DODGE TOURING.
1917 PAIGE FAIRFIELD BROUGHAM.
1917 OVERLAND SEDAN.
1917 OVERLAND Limousine Brougham.
STUDEBAKER 6 LIMOUSINE.
1917 STEARNS 6 SEDAN.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE ROADSTER.
1917 WILLYS-KNIGHT BOAT SPECIAL.
STEARNS 4-CYL. LANDAULET.
FIAT 6-CYL. LIMOUSINE.
MANY OTHERS.

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,627 BROADWAY,
AT 50TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "4."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ H. C. S., BABY SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON 4-PASSENGER SPEEDSTER.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1916 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1916 CADILLAC COUPE.
1916 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1916 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 OLDSMOBILE COUPE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,709 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

ATTRACTIVE CARS AT RIGHT PRICES.

1917 Overland Country Club.
1916 Overland Touring, model 75.
1916 Willys-Knight Touring.
Many Other Models and Other Makes.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
Willys-Overland, Broadway at 50th St.
"The Home of Used Car Bulletins."

A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
DE DION BOUTON, LATEST IMP.
BREWSTER COLLAPSIBLE BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1916 TOWN CAR.
RENAULT 1915 LOUCE LIMOUSINE.
PEUGEOT 1916 BREWSTER TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1917 "16-VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

AN OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; motor perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
SERIES "18" STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1917 MITCHELL TOWN CAR.
1917 CHALMERS TOWN CAR.
1917 PAIGE SEDAN.
1917 STUDEBAKER CABRIOLET.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
SERIES "18" STUDEBAKER, $575.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 WILLYS-KNIGHT COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1916 KISSEL KAR, Victoria Brougham.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone Circle 667-668.

BODY FOR LIMOUSINE.—Will fit a Stearns or any standard chassis. Elite, 136 West 52d St. Circle 6118.

BKLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.

1917 Overland Touring, Model 85-6.
1917 Overland Touring, Model 85-4B.
1916 Overland "All-Year Car," "83-B."

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED,
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bedford Av., corner Hancock St.

BUICK 1916 Little-Six Touring. Perfect.
BUICK 1916 Little-Six Roadster. Like new.
DODGE 1916 Touring. Condition guaranteed.
NATIONAL 1916 Twin-Six Tour. Reasonable.
HARLEM EXCHANGE, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

BUICK 5-passenger big four, fully equipped, extra shoes, bumper; fine condition; $450. Box 20, Station A, New York.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,708 Broadway

BUICK 1916 runabout; like new; reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC.—New 1918 7-passenger touring car, driven from factory to New York, by California tourists, who are returning to California by train; a real bargain; act quick. Party can be seen at Woodstock Hotel, Room 624, Wednesday morning, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET.
Newly painted; color, dark blue; cloth upholstering; many extras; condition guaranteed; must sacrifice. K. G. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC, landaulet automobile, 1915 model, in first-class condition, with practically new tires, price $1,500. R 17 Times.

CADILLAC (1917) Sedan convertible.
CADILLAC (1917) Touring; like new. F. TURNER, 20 Broad, Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC 1916 Limousine, standard equipment, cloth upholstered, looks like new; mechanically guaranteed; bargain. 587 Park Av.

CADILLAC, 1917, limousine, landaulet, sedan or touring, bargains. Cook-McConnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 8, 1916 model; 7-passenger; fully equipped; very little used; in splendid condition. Y 81 Times.

CADILLAC.—Must sell beautiful 14 Cadillac limousine. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS TOWN CAR, 1916.
Beautiful limousine; seats five inside; looks like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect, guaranteed. 150 West 58th St.

CHALMERS 1916 five passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915.—Slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHALMERS landaulet; first-class condition. Seen at 175 Linden Av., Brooklyn.

CHANDLER.—Latest model, 7-passenger touring, 4 weeks old, 6 new oversize Fisk tires, slip covers; bargain. Madison Square 2462.

CHANDLER, Model 17, 7-passenger touring, in good condition; must sell to close estate. Phone 5165 John. H. Beardsley, 31 Liberty.

CHANDLER, latest model, 7-passenger touring, 4 weeks old, 6 new oversize Fisk tires, slip covers; bargain. Mad. Sq. 2462.

CHEVROLET Baby Grand—1918, brand new; if you consider purchasing new car inspect this first; any demonstration; must sacrifice. 479 East 124th St., private residence.

Cosmopolitan { Practical, reliable, moderate, Auto School, { thorough instruction. Ladies 231 West 50th { and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1764

DAVIS 1916 Touring.—Brand-new shoes, slip covers, new paint, Continental motor; just overhauled; must sell immediately. 575 Riverside Drive, Morningside 2780. Apartment 34.

DODGE touring, 1916, excellent condition; many extras; will sacrifice; demonstration. Ebert, 401 Carlton Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 2506.

FORD coupelet; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

Gentleman's 1916 Coupe, suitable doctor, collector; cost $1,250; abundance extras; practically new; sacrifice to quick buyer for $100. Garage, 512 West 161st, near Broadway.

HUDSON super six touring; $500 if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

LIMOUSINE Bodies, new and used, limit; Rolls-Royce body. 20th Century, 1,700 B'way.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

LANCIA ROADSTER.
Most beautiful car in city; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed; will sacrifice for quick sale. 1,660 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE for sale; run 5,000 miles; guaranteed mechanically perfect; landaulet, touring body. Phone (in mornings) Riverside 2108.

LOCOMOBILE.—1916, 7-passenger model 35; like new; original paint; mechanically perfect; $2,200; private. Mont. 210 West 103d St.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
Gentlemen, will sacrifice at your own price; car has been used private two seasons; electric self-starter and lights. 150 West 55th St.

MARMON.—Touring car, model 48, 1915; car newly painted and thoroughly overhauled, in perfect condition; cost $5,500; will sell for $1,100 cash; for demonstration phone Owner, Col. 8028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 four passenger club roadster; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 five passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

MARMON Model 41 touring; like new; cost $3,200; take $1,900 cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MARMON, 1917, limousine, also Marmon touring car, bargains. Cook-McConnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 runabout, $400; had only four months city use. 2,331 Foster, Brooklyn; 4172 Kenmore.

MERCER.—Big bargain, touring, excellent condition; electric starter and lights; any demonstration; must sacrifice; $700. 402 East 149th, Bronx Shoe Store.

MITCHELL Sedan; a beautiful Winter car, little used; will sell for $700; cost $2,250; perfect condition. Phone Columbus 8028 for demonstration.

NATIONAL NEWPORT convertible sedan; excellent appearance; mechanically guaranteed; sacrifice, $1,600 cash; right car for particular party. X 325 Times Annex.

OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX ROADSTER CONTRACT; $ A CRIFICE TO QUICK PURCHASER. O 342 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OAKLAND, 1917, Model 34, small touring; 2,500 miles; recently overhauled. Gramercy 868

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four passenger club roadster; like new; run 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND. — Five-passenger, 1917, $400; last word in equipment; extra shoes, tubes, robes. 512 West 161st, near Broadway.

OVERLAND 1916 five passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 8325.

PACKARD 1914 48 h. p. seven passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

PACKARD 12-30 landaulette, fine condition. Bryant 6696. Schrader, 141 West 48d St.

PAIGE Touring.—Late model; excellent mechanical condition; good paint and shoes; starter and lights; quick bargain. Bryant 2311.

PEUGEOT 1913.—Excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PIERCE-ARROW 48 B-3 suburban limousine; royal blue; like new; 9,000 miles only; owner has several cars; no dealers. V 102 Times.

SEVERAL beautiful broughams and limousines; sacrificed if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P., Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $8,000; sold at great sacrifice. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,602 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. Tel. Circle 1060.

SIMPLEX.—Bosch starting and lighting system; perfect condition guaranteed; new tires. Burke's Garage, 35 Jumel Place, near 168th.

SIMPLEX, 38, shaft-drive, 7 passenger, Holbrook body; must sell. 1,930 Broadway.

STANDARD 1917.—Same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916.—Used as demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917—Light 4-cyl. 5-passenger touring, overhauled by Stearns mechanics; repainted Brewster, green and black, yellow wheels; sold with new-car guarantee; very desirable type; ready for immediate delivery; eliminate trouble, worry, and expense by purchasing from reputable concern. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th.

STEARNS 1917 limousine town car, perfect; new silk covers, extra tire; dandy; sale. Mrs. J. Cohn, 230 West 106th St.

STUTZ BEARCAT SPEEDSTER, 1915, sacrifice if sold immediately; would gladly demonstrate 100 miles. Garage, 512 West 161st St.

USED CARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT BARGAIN PRICES.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 West 55th St.
Three doors west of Broadway.
Time payments. Open evenings and Sundays.

VIM Delivery Car, 1916, for sale; excellent condition; any demonstration; must sacrifice. 152 Brown Place, East 134th, Bronx.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON, model 33, limousine; very fine condition throughout; this car has seen very little service; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

1916 REO LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful six-cylinder, seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect, guaranteed. Mrs. Hyman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

1916 STUTZ BULL DOG.
Beautiful 4-passenger, special bull dog type, like new; electric self starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTO DE LUXE at reasonable rate; Renault, Packard S. C. V. coupe landaulet, limousine. Columbus 2958.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

CADILLAC limousine and touring car for hire; new, latest model cars; competent liveried chauffeurs. W. E. Stimpson, Hudson Motor Car Co.'s Garage. Columbus 9380.

CADILLAC.—Smart-appearing 7-passenger limousine, week, month, season. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

CAN YOUNG MAN owning NEW TOURING CAR be of any service TO YOU? TELEPHONE 6501—MORNINGSIDE.

LANDAULET—Seven-passenger, attractive, hour, day, week, or month; reasonable. Schuyler 9220.

LOCOMOBILE, 7-passenger; lowest rates; special, Yaphank and return, $35. Melrose 8560.

PACKARD limousines, latest models, at lowest rates; special rate shopping or calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 96th.

PACKARD limousines, latest models at lowest rates; special rate shopping or calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 96th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD for hire for a few weeks while owner is away. Bodoff, 205 East 47th. Murray Hill 2805.

PACKARD.—Limousine, monthly preferred; owner drives. 205 West End Av. Columbus 4900.

PACKARD, limousine, nicely equipped, $75 weekly, $2.50 hourly, week days. Circle 4215.

PACKARD limousine landaulet, late model, like new, for rent by month. Bryant 6696. Schrader, 141 West 48d.

PACKARD—Landaulet for hire, hour, day, week, monthly preferred; reasonable. Schuyler 8828.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886

PACKARD.—Beautiful six and twin six; hour, weekly, monthly. Wilmarth, 8030 Columbus.

PIERCE ARROW closed cars, hire monthly or season. Fentle, 127 East 83d.

RENAULT.—For rent or sale, Renault town landaulet; painted, repaired. Plaza 9388. Barge.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Dead auto storage. Randall Building, 136 West 52d St. Fireproof, clean, dry, heated.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1908, Prospers on Merit."
Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Dept.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.
Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Situations Wanted—Male

25 cents per agate line

ACCOUNTANT. — Audits, financial statements, system installed, bookkeeping for firms whose help has gone to war, or who do not employ bookkeepers all the time. Auditor, Room 311, 51 East 42d St. Phone 1081 Murray Hill.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, office manager, executive ability, 15 years' experience with industrial and manufacturing institutions; best references. R 194 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 1227.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, 15 years experience with industrial and manufacturing institution, desires permanent position; best references. W 22 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; trial balances; $5 monthly upward; tax report free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 9255.

ACCOUNTANT, senior; experienced; best references; $30. F 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 30; capable executive; 12 years' experience, accountant and office manager; can take entire charge; willing to start at $30. A 29 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Age 26; 8 years' experience; capable taking full charge of office; excellent references. E. K., 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced controlling accounts, office management; $22. Roland, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; experienced; controlling accounts, trial balances; references; moderate salary. P 221 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 21; thoroughly experienced, efficient, reliable; capable assistant to executive. A 324 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER (22), controlling accounts, typewriting; high school graduate; salary $18. V 122 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) controlling accounts, trial balance; experienced. Write B. D., 14 Avenue A.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) 3 years' experience; $16. Margulies, 238 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, French, 46, married, 20 years' practical experience in repair shop as well as driving, six years in last position as chauffeur, strictly sober, honest, and willing, wishes position. George, 160 East 57th St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 8 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 12 years' experience, highly recommended young man 28, wishes position on good car; six years with private family; all repairs. V 92 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 35, 10 years private family service; three years shop; has driven all high-class cars; neat, obliging; highest reference. Thomas, 34 West 61st.

CHAUFFEUR, (33,) married; machinist; 11 years' experience; references; salary $30. Chester Rogers, 225 West 83d. Telephone Schuyler 3900.

CHAUFFEUR, 37, married; 18 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 56 West 93d. Riverside 10509.

CHAUFFEUR, machinist, Swede, 12 years' experience on high-class cars; all repairs; highest references. Person, 246 East 48th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, wishes position with private family; repair work; competent, reliable. Gerder, care Bartha, 945 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Eight years' experience; sober, careful, reliable. Havranek, 1,305 Avenue A.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; reliable, careful; city driver; many years' experience; references. W 26 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; Swede, wishes private position; city; references. Johnson, 773 Lexington Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR, married, employed at present, desires reliable position; finest references. S 184 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Four years' experience; good education; trial balance and controlling accounts; salary desired $16. X 400 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Five years' experience; conscientious, willing to work hard. P 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 21, desires position; four years' experience, reliable, neat. W 20 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—Norwegian, with best references, wishes position in private house; prefers chamber work, but will make herself generally useful if needed. Telephone Greeley 3439, Monday, 10 to 1.

COLLEGE graduate, at present teacher, New York City High School; specialist in French, English, and German, seeks position after Nov. 1, educational, business or secretaryship. P 226 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER wishes few more customers; expert designer of hats, gowns, dresses; also alterations. Phone Murray Hill 6452. Meline & Marie, 142 East 47th St.

GOVERNESS.—American; highest references. V., 162 East 87th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined English widow, 45; excellent cook; take full charge; no objections. Graf, 6 Brown Place, Maspeth, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged German, neat, good cook, seeks position, small family; best references. Fuch, 262 Wills Av., Bronx.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Take charge apt., cook; city; references. Ring Janitor, 19 W. 84th.

LADIES' MAID.—Italian, speaks French, English fluently, refined, charming personality; best references, just arrived from London, England, hair dresser and good needlework, accustomed to travel. Miss T. Gatti, 2,769 Briggs Av., Bronx.

LADY desires to find a situation for a lady's maid, a Scotch woman, whom she can recommend unqualifiedly. Call at 15 East 86th St., Monday or Tuesday, from 10 to 1 o'clock; telephone Lenox 2929.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Thoroughly experienced; neat appearance; salary $15. 28 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER DESIRES POSITION WITH LAW, STEAMSHIP, OR EXPORT FIRM; HIGHEST REFERENCES; SALARY $20. $22. 12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS F. B., 210 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced woman, capable as supervisor; $20; references. G. F., 1,364 Broadway.

SECRETARY in doctor's office; some knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. V 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer, Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $10 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary to professional man; high school graduate; 4½ years' experience; congenial personality; thoroughly experienced; A1 references; $18. Miss C. R., 411 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — Ten years with one financial institution; accustomed to work for executives and on own initiative. W 23 Times.

STENO., 4 years' experience, rapid worker, American; references; $15. P 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, knowledge of general office work, introducing people and selling ability. Miller, 506 West 171st St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, legal and engineering experience, files clerk, desires position. A 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school education; references, $12. A 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; bright, high school; $12; no agency. P 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER: YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE EMPLOYMENT EVENINGS. ADDRESS O 353 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, conscientious; 3 years' experience; $13 salary. K. L., 2,960 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; competency efficiency unquestionable; salary $15. Miss C., 826 Kelly St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, permanent position; willing to do clerical work. K. H., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience; efficient, rapid; $18. Cohen, 329 Williams Avenue, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—A1 high school graduate, 5 years' experience, $17. A 274 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD.—Competent; 8 years' experience; best references; $15. A 225 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, Boston graduate kindergartner, English, music, primary, desires position as governess with children aged 3 and over; references. Address Miss D. M. Mitchell, 198 Bailey St., Lawrence, Mass.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced servants, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5185. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange Agency, 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

BERTHA CARLSON Swedish Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway Riverside 9463.

COOKS, waitresses, houseworkers, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope's Agency, 482 Lenox Av, Harlem 5048.

DENTIST.—Graduate Tufts College; degree registered in New York; several years' experience; excellent references. Y 233 Times Annex.

EDUCATED Spanish young man (23) wants work in club or American family; can furnish references. E 30 Times.

FARMER, Gardener, and Superintendent, married, no family, Scotch, 27 years' experience in all the different branches pertaining to a gentleman's estate, including all pedigreed stock, poultry, &c.; a personal interview preferred. D. Fraser, 98 Chambers St., city.

GAS ENGINE.—Young man (28) wishes position as foreman, tester, head chauffeur, or other position; 12 years' experience in manufacturing, assembling, running, repairing gas engines. V 93 Times.

MAN, middle age, experience in running factory, also able to attend buying of materials, seeks position with good house; references. R 103 Times.

MAN, (35,) executive ability, desires position bookkeeper, cashier, buyer, salesman. P 205 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Young man (27) desires position as office executive; six years' sales department experience; knowledge of accounting; New York University commerce training. W 19 Times.

OFFICE MAN, all around, Nov. 1. Woodard, 622 West 137th, Apt. 11.

PROFESSIONAL MAN desires position, 9 to 3; experienced typist, stenographer, secretary, selling; married and exempted. R 58 Times.

SALESMAN.—27; twelve years' experience in dry goods line; take full charge of department; like to connect with big concern; at present employed. Address Box 16, 1,513 3d Av.

SALESMAN, seven years with one house, buying and selling woolens, desires position, preferably in textile line. R 75 Times.

SALESMAN.—Energetic, progressive, age 27, acquainted with automobile accessories; experienced. A 292 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with textile manufacturing concern five years, desires good connection. V 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, (20,) college man, desires position where merit will be recognized; salary $15. P 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for afternoon, Saturday, and evenings, attending college daytime. O 371 Times Downtown.

STEWARD, EX

SURE CITY WILL GIVE FULL LOAN QUOTA

Committee Expects $1,500,000,000 Will Be Taken When the Week Ends.

TAFT TO ADDRESS RALLY

Stock Exchange to Hold a Great Demonstration Today — Seligman Warns Against Business Letup.

The Liberty Loan Committee of New York announced last night that it felt confident that this district would reach its full quota of subscriptions by the time the books closed on Saturday. The New York District is expected to raise 30 per cent. of the total for the country, and on the basis of a minimum of $3,000,000,000 its allotment is $900,000,000; and figuring on the nation subscribing $5,000,000,000, New York's share is $1,500,000,000. Estimates of subscriptions reported up to the close of business Saturday, placed the total at $650,000,000. Today begins the last week's drive, and the expectation is that the $850,000,000 needed to fulfill the billion and a half quota will be obtained. A big rush of subscriptions is predicted for all of this week, and of course the last few days will see the heaviest outpouring.

In the first Liberty Loan campaign, the New York Federal Reserve District furnished more than 30 per cent. of the whole country's subscriptions, although it was asked to supply only 30 per cent. Official returns of the twelve districts show that New York has thus far contributed 45 per cent. of the total for the country. This indicates that New York is not only doing more than its share, but that, relatively speaking, it is far ahead of all the other districts. It should be noted that in the current campaign a great many corporations and individuals are filing their applications in outside districts, while in the first campaign their subscriptions came through New York banks.

Taft to Address Exchange's Rally.

A Liberty Loan rally will be held on the floor of the Stock Exchange at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. William Howard Taft will deliver an address. All of the leading bankers of the city have been invited, and the gathering will be representative of the tremendous men in finance. H. G. S. Noble, President of the Exchange, will preside, and all of the members have been requested to attend.

This Wall Street gathering in the interest of the loan is striking, in view of Wall Street's contribution to the war. Not only have all the banks, trust companies, and brokerage houses subscribed liberally to the Red Cross and to the Liberty bond issues, but scores of the best-paid men have given up their business duties to work for the Government without remuneration. A great many have enlisted, and those who have remained at home have been working industriously in the interest of the Liberty Loan. There is not a bank or an investment house whose officials and employes are not devoting practically all of their time to the Liberty Loan. After working all day downtown many of the best-known bankers spend their evenings in delivering speeches on the loan.

Jacob H. Schiff, in speaking of the Stock Exchange rally yesterday, said:

"This is only one of the many manifestations of the interest the members of the Stock Exchange have taken in the work of promoting the sale of the Liberty bonds. They have given unstintedly of their time and talents to the sale of the securities of the Government issued for the purpose of meeting the expenditures of the United States in this war for human freedom."

J. P. Morgan sent the following telegram to William H. Remick, Chairman of the Stock Exchange Liberty Loan Committee, which arranged today's meeting:

"Very glad to hear that mass meeting has been arranged in the Stock Exchange for Monday next, to be addressed by ex-President Taft. Am sure this will prove a fitting climax to the splendid work of your committee in arousing enthusiastic, patriotic interest in the success of the second Liberty Loan."

The Executive Committee of the Stock Exchange Liberty Loan Committee is composed of William H. Remick of Remick, Hodges & Co., Richard Sutro of Sutro Brothers & Co., Felix T. Rosen of Hayden, Stone & Co., Henry H. Mehrhane of Hallgarten & Co., James B. Mahon of Mahon & Co., and Walter L. Johnson of Shearson, Hammill & Co.

The Seventh Regiment Band will furnish music at the rally, and members of the Home Defense League will act as ushers. Soldiers from nearby forts will constitute an honor guard for ex-President Taft.

Wants Volunteer Loan Workers.

Allen B. Forbes, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Distribution Committee, suggested yesterday that every patriotic citizen should constitute himself a volunteer Liberty Loan worker.

"There is no reason why every citizen of this country," he said, "should not participate in the mighty volunteer effort being made to support the Government in the sale of the second Liberty Loan. Interest in the loan has been aroused. Every man or woman in whom an inshould constitute himself a special Liberty Loan Committee of One, having first subscribed personally to the utmost of his financial ability. Otherwise he is shifting his burden to some one else. Let him make it his personal business to persuade at least two of his acquaintances to do likewise. In this way it is possible for every citizen to perform a real patriotic service and start an endless chain which may easily prove an important factor in making the loan a success."

Warns Against Business Abatement.

That the activity of business must not be abated for an instant through the curtailment of credit facilities by the banks, and that consequently the banks must be relieved of the strain of taking a large portion of the Government loan, is the opinion of Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy at Columbia University.

"While no one doubts the ability of the country to raise its Second Liberty Loan," he said, "we must bend our energy toward insuring the flotation of the bonds in conformity with sound economic principles. Aside from the unfortunate political effect abroad which would follow the absorption of the loan by a small group of persons, there are other considerations which should constantly be kept in mind.

"The activity which characterizes our industries engaged in supplying the sinews of war must not be abated for an instant through the curtailment of credit facilities by the banks. To avoid such a situation the banking institutions of the country must be relieved of the strain of taking a large portion of the loan for their own account. Unquestionably this involves a difficult problem in distribution. The United States must in a few months successfully conduct the campaign of general bond education which has been going on among other nations for decades.

"The task is great, but the opportunity for achievement is unexcelled. The widespread diffusion of wealth and the high standard of living among our people constitute guarantees of ultimate success. The advantage of augmenting the number of Government bondholders cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It will add immeasurably to the strength of the country, and will break down the distinction between the bondholders and the people, which is so apt to cause grave misunderstandings. In these days when so many are eagerly seeking to perform a war service for the Government there is nothing they can do which will be of more value than winning supporters to the Liberty Loan."

Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company, issued a statement yesterday emphasizing the duty of all citizens to subscribe to the Liberty Loan. He said:

"We may take it for granted that the earlier subscriptions to the loan are the result of a very wide appreciation among discerning investors of the attractiveness of this Government's offering. Naturally, there would be some delay before the extreme cheapness of a bond of such high standing could be thoroughly demonstrated to the rank and file of the country. By this time, however, that feature should have become thoroughly subordinated to the question of the citizens' obligations in the extraordinary crisis now faced by the Government. Times like these test man and woman alike in the accomplishment of duty. With many of our most efficient young men willingly sacrificing business careers to take up arms in defense of the liberty handed down by our forefathers, we must make every effort that will aid them to shorten the struggle.

Urges Enlistment in Liberty Bond Army.

"How else can the average man help than by lending part of his savings—present and future—to the Government? It is because that help is so thoroughly needed, and will be so thoroughly appreciated, that the Government foresaw and prepared for a very wide distribution of the Liberty bonds. It now becomes the duty of every one to enlist in the great army that is pressing its dollars into service for the defense of our country."

Investment by Workers.

One of the first apparent results obtained by the national labor leaders who have appealed to trade unions to support the Liberty Loan was reported yesterday by the Secretary of the Asbestos Workers' Union, who said that nearly 1,000 workers and their helpers had agreed to invest all of their "overtime money" in Liberty bonds. It is estimated that this fund will aggregate more than $10,000.

The former Presidents of the Central Federated Union sent a letter yesterday to 10,000 of their fellow trade unionists urging them to subscribe to the Government loan.

"The time has arrived," says their letter, "when organized labor should render financial and moral support to our country for the successful prosecution of the war against despotism and autocracy. Remember that victory for our country and our allies will be a triumph for democracy, and consequently a victory for organized labor. Organized labor is called upon to help make the second Liberty Loan of 1917 a success. Will you stand behind our boys in the trenches and on the sea? The united power of organized labor and the American people behind our Government will be a force to convince the autocratic militaryGovernments of the enemy that a solidified American people is in this war to a finish. The united millions of Americans will hasten the day of peace and victory will be brought nearer. Will you and your membership help bring this glorious result about by purchasing United States Government Liberty bonds? They can be bought in any denomination from $50 up. They can be paid for on the installment plan on terms of $1 per week through any bank of your selection."

The letter was signed by V. T. Rybicki of the Machinists' Union, Albert Abrahams of the Pressmen's Union, and Albert Bloch of the Needle Trades Union.

State Banking Superintendent Skinner has adopted a suggestion advanced by Maurice Leon, and has sent a circular letter to all savings banks in the State recommending that they follow the French system of taking care of bonds purchased by their depositors. Mr. Leon, in urging the French system, said that it would go a long way in popularizing the Liberty Loan among the masses if the savings banks would agree to act as custodians of bonds belonging to their depositors and at the same time would agree to attend to the work of collecting the interest.

"One of the reasons tending to explain why the French masses so readily subscribe to the bonds of their Government," said Mr. Leon, "is the system prevailing in France with reference to the safe keeping of securities and the collection of coupons of small bondholders. French wage earners, small shopkeepers, and farmers leave their securities at the bank. These securities are entered upon their account, and the coupons collected from time to time and the proceeds of the same entered to their credit."

Mr. Leon suggested that the last two pages of each passbook be devoted to entries of deposits and withdrawals of Liberty bonds.

The Boy Scouts of America will today begin work for the second Liberty Loan. The organization numbers 267,256. Many of the Scouts already have assisted in the distribution of circulars and posters. It is the aim of the khaki-clad youngsters to bring in double the number of subscriptions they obtained in the first Liberty Loan campaign.

Hoboken bankers are planning to hold a bond ball on Wednesday, which has been designated by President Wilson as Liberty Loan Day. The great concourse of the Lackawanna Terminal has been engaged for the event. It is expected that at least 3,000 persons will take part. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise has promised to deliver a patriotic address.

The League of Catholic Women for Civic and Social Reform yesterday reported subscriptions of $50,000 for Liberty Loan bonds. At the headquarters of the league, 154 East Thirty-eighth Street, it was announced by Mrs. George A. Muir that 200 women had begun an active campaign in the parochial schools where they would reach approximately 45,000 children. The largest subscriptions in the first day's work were $20,000 by Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, and $25,000 by George A. Muir.

More than 1,000 Catholic women, headed by the Subway Band, will participate in the Liberty Loan pageant on Wednesday. They will march under a banner with their slogan, "For God, for Country and for Home."

Among the officers of the organization who are working in behalf of the Liberty Loan are Miss Teresa R. O'Donohue, President, and Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Miss Iselin, Mrs. Frances Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, and Mrs. Henry W. Taft.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.

Certificate No. B5630 for $10,000

Liberty 3½ per cent. Gold Bonds.

REWARD

If returned to

PEARL & CO.,

71 Broadway,

New York City.

LOST.—Friday evening, man's open-face gold watch, made by Pequegnot, with coat of arms engraved on back, thin gold chain attached with gold penknife bearing three initials. Liberal reward if returned to 707 Longacre Bldg. Ask for Mr. Sancher. Bryant 3000.

LOST, Wednesday, wallet containing notes and other papers. Broadway and 165th St., Tremont Av., 177th St., Bronx, or between 41st and 42d St. and Broadway; reward offered. Michael Goldman, New Haven, Conn., or care of the Hotel Wallick.

LOST.—Oct. 20, at 5 o'clock, between Boiasco Theatre and corner 44th St. and 6th Av., gray fox neckpiece, marked "Elinor Lambertson." Finder will please return to the Low School, Stamford, Conn., and receive reward.

LOST—Gentleman's ribbon fob gold locket containing small diamond, four photographs, between 110th and 112th Sts., St. Nicholas Av., Saturday, 6:30 P. M.; very liberal reward. 1,845 7th Av., Apartment 16.

LOST—Marquise ring, platinum top, 3 small diamonds, centre diamond in black onyx. Oct. 17, 34th St. entrance Saks or 34th St. crosstown car, 2 P. M.; reward. Phone 2006 Hammels.

LOST.—Corporal's warrant, issued to Jack Luther, Fort Schuyler; please return to A. Luther, 29 Liberty Street, City; phone John 1292; reward.

LOST.—Fitch fur scarf, Saturday, about 5 P. M., between 70th St. and Broadway to 72d St. and West End Av. Phone Rector 6675. Reward.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon large mink scarf; Riggs Restaurant, Macy's or Gimbel's; liberal reward. Mrs. Smeck, 150 West 85th Street.

LOST.—Lady's gray suede handbag on Fifth Avenue and 60th Street; containing key 1206; return to Netherland Hotel; reward.

LOST—Thursday, Oct. 18, between East 41st St. and Borough Hall, pendant, turquoise matrix setting; reward. V 90 Times.

LOST, Thursday, ring, platinum setting, 8 diamonds, wrapped in tissue paper; liberal reward; no questions asked. R 111 Times.

LOST.—Two-stone diamond ring; reward. Raphelson, 701 West 179th.

REWARD—Corona typewriter, in leather-carrying case, uptown, Broadway car, 4 P. M., Friday, 75th St. Smith, 233 West 75th St.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, OCT. 15, SMALL WHITE POODLE, FEMALE. ANSWERS TO "BABY." PLEASE BRING BACK MY PUPPY. MISS HARRISON, 256 WEST 97TH ST.

$50 REWARD.—Solitaire diamond ring, Saturday evening, Oct. 13, at London Casino, 2,675 3d Av., Bronx. Communicate with G. Siegel, 1,565 Fulton Av., Bronx.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST, brindle terrier, with white face, studded collar, Wednesday night; children's pet. [illegible] W. 136th [illegible] St., Brooklyn.

URGE SUPPORT OF LOAN BY GERMAN-AMERICANS

Hans Rieg Exhorts Hearers at Open-Air Meeting to Support the Country's Institutions.

Several hundred German-Americans who gathered yesterday at 116th Street and Morningside Drive applauded vigorously when a number of representative Americans of German birth or descent called for enthusiastic German-American support of the Liberty Loan.

Hans Rieg, head of the foreign-language bureau of the Liberty Loan organization in Washington, brought here by ex-Commissioner Joseph Hartigan, who organized the meeting, stirred great enthusiasm by his speech, in which he said:

"I love the German language, and German literature, the German scientists, the German customs and habits, but I would fight to the last against German military autocracy.

"You, or most of you, came to this country because there was something in of you remember the thrill which you had when you first caught sight of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. You were received in friendship by the people you found in this country. You forswore your allegiance to any other country. You have prospered here. Now it is your duty to support the institutions of this country, under which you have flourished and which you have learned to love. The burden is heavier upon those of German birth and immediate German descent than it is on others of the American population, because this country is at war with the land of their forefathers and their relatives, but the German-Americans have the sturdiness and the stamina to face this difficult situation and to give generously and freely of their wealth and of their blood.

"Our sons and brothers in thousands in the American Army are soon to give that which is dearest to men, their life's blood, in the battle of liberty, and what are we called upon to do? To give not of our blood but of our money! No, not even that. We are called upon only to lend our money to our country.

"This you must do. No German-American or any other man can afford to fail his country in this. Subscribe to the Liberty bonds. Do you wish to be branded as a slacker, as a shirker, as a seditious traitor? Do you wish your children to be known as the children of a slacker, a shirker, and a seditious traitor? If not, subscribe, and subscribe liberally, to the Liberty bonds. Do so at once."

Franz Sigel, son of the civil war General, presided at the meeting, and Carl L. Schurz, a son of the statesman and soldier, stood at the foot of his father's monument. Ludwig Nissen, one of the speakers, quoted from ex-President Eliot of Harvard to prove the great part the German-American had played in building up America. He sketched the careers of some of the great German-Americans, and told the part they and their race had played in the revolutionary and civil wars. Then, raising his voice, he said:

"Let us keep up the record. No element of the population has done more for this country in the past than the German-Americans, and none will do more today.

"Let us show that the United States is in this war with all its power and all its might. Nothing can have a greater effect than such a showing in producing a desire for peace among all the belligerents, including Germany.

"Let us work for a peace by negotiation. It is only by this that the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans now about to enter the war and millions more of Europeans, some our relatives, can be saved.

"The only hope for peace by negotiation is the overwhelming success of the Liberty Loan. In my opinion, every bond bought is a step toward peace. Show that the people of this country are behind the Government; that we are in deadly earnest; that we are in this war with all our power and riches, and we have struck the greatest blow toward bringing it to an end."

William Foster, President of the Liederkranz, pleaded for the greatest possible showing by German-Americans in the purchase of Liberty bonds. He said:

"Before the United States entered the war you had as good a right to be pro-German as 'Teddy' Roosevelt and Elihu Root had to be pro-British, but now that this country is in the war, German-Americans have but one thought and that is that America shall be completely victorious."

George Sylvester Viereck urged liberal subscribing for Liberty loans, pleaded for universal military service, and the greatest navy in the world for the United States, and asked for a cessation of the "press campaign" against loyal Americans of German origin.

MINISTERS PRESS BONDS.

Dr. Reisner Supplements Appeal by Indorsing Mayor Mitchel.

Ministers in most churches in this city called on their congregations yesterday to subscribe liberally for Liberty bonds. After his exhortation to lend to the Government, Dr. Christian F. Reisner of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, said there was more than a political issue in this campaign, because of the failure of candidates, except Mayor Mitchel, to declare themselves on the issue of patriotism. He said:

"Let every one stand out in the open these days. Either we are for the Government, not in mere words, but deeds, or we are against it.

"Mayor Mitchel is right. We cannot help but be suspicious of the other candidates when they do not declare themselves, but hope to carry the pro-German vote and so pass the question of loyalty with a shrug. The whole country knows where Mayor Mitchel stands, and they will count it a defeat for out-and-out Americanism if he is defeated."

Dr. M. Hyamson of the Orach Chaim Synagogue said in his sermon yesterday:

"We had hoped that the United States would have been saved from entanglement in the Old World war, but these hopes have not been fulfilled. America is in the war. Our duty, therefore, is clear. It is summed up in the one word—loyalty. We must be loyal to this dear land of liberty and opportunity, to this land which has proved a haven of refuge to us. We must be loyal, wholly and unreservedly, with our minds, our hearts, our souls."

The Rev. Dr. Allan MacRossie, pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, who recently returned from England, described in his sermon the great work in England of the Y. M. C. A., and asserted that the Church of England had failed to measure up to the crisis. He said:

"The church that does not know how to readjust itself to modern conditions had better go out of business. The Established Church has lost the greatest chance it ever had. The Y. M. C. A. is showing what religion really is. It has put in the heart's of the soldiers the fact that the dwelling place of God is in the heart. It teaches that everybody is a child of God and that all men are brothers. The workers do not carry a Bible in their hands and put a pious twang in their voices."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, who spoke last night at the Church of the Ascension, drew a lesson in favor of woman suffrage from the Cruger case, blaming the failure in that case to the one-sidedness of a police administration in which women had no part. All the police and other officials who worked on the case picked up the mistaken theory that a girl who disappeared must have encouraged advances, she said. A woman, Mrs. Grace Humiston, then started to work, she said, instinctively adopting the correct theory that a girl of good bringing-up would never voluntarily accept attentions from a chance acquaintance.

SKINNER HELPS LOAN.

Appeals to Savings Banks to Do Their Utmost for Its Success.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—Institutions under the supervision of the State Banking Department, with the aid of George I. Skinner, Superintendent of Banks, are co-operating to make a success of the second Liberty bond issue. Mr. Skinner has sent a letter to the officers of the savings banks throughout the State, pointing out that it is their patriotic duty, more than ever before, to assist in the sale of the new securities. His letter follows:

"The savings banks which did most for the sale of the first Liberty bonds issued by the National Government were the least inconvenienced by it. One of the savings banks which made a most generous subscription actually had to purchase additional bonds in order to meet its contracts, and, although it was paying dividends of only 3½ per cent., experienced no considerable loss in deposits.

"Among the legal questions that have arisen in connection with the sale of Liberty bonds by savings banks is one as to the right of a savings bank to keep the bonds purchased by its patrons for them, as most of them are not bond buyers, and have no facilities for caring for the bonds after they have been fully paid for. This department is not disposed to stand upon technicalities with regard to such matters, and believes it proper for savings banks to accommodate their patrons by retaining the bonds for them, subject to their order, as a necessary incident to the sale of bonds to individuals who are so situated."

LARDNER BENDS ONE OVER FOR THE LOAN

Tells How Busher Jack Invested $3,660 He Got for Not Pitching in the Big "Serious."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—In an effort to aid the second Liberty Loan campaign, Ring W. Lardner has written one of his characteristic "Jack" letters for publication through the Publicity Bureau of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department.

The letter, which was given out by the Treasury Department tonight, tells how Jack, the bush league baseball player made famous by Lardner, has received his money out of the world's series and found a place to put it. He has written his old friend "Al, down at Bedford, Ind.," all about it, as follows:

By RING W. LARDNER.

Chi., Oct. 18.

Friend Al:

Well, old pal, I guess you seen by this time what we done to the N. Y. city giants in the big serious, and McGraw got just what was coming to him, and I should think he ought to know better by this time then try and win a big serious with left hand pitchers that are just about as relible as a base ball reporter or something. I suppose you and the rest of the boys have been watching Wiz and Rowland and sich me in there, and I will tell you why Al. The 1st two games my arm was so sore I couldn't even raze it up to leather my face let alone shave and of course I couldn't pitch in that condition, and then we got down to N. Y. and I was flowed, they left me pitch one and he says, No we got them 2 games to 0 now and I want to show them up and win 4 strate without useing my best men.

But our club played like a high school those 2 games and Benton and Shun win the 2 games, the king left them stiffs, so then Rowland was afraid we was going to have to play all 7 games and the 7th game would decide the serious so he was saveing his ace for the 7th game and of coarse we didn't have to play it so I got no chance to work. That's how it was Al and I guess Herzog and Zimmerman and Kauff and them was tickled to death I wasn't in there though the rottenest pitcher in the world could make them look like a rummy because they strike at a ball if you throw it to 1st base. Well I Al would be home by this time only we lost a split up the middle yet but we aire going to do it today and tomorrow I am going to put my share where they can't nobody take it away from me but I can get it back whenever I want it and draw 4 per cent. int. all the while. At 1st I was going to invest in some kind of business to stay right here in old Chi but I spoke to Kid Gleason and he says, What and the hell do you know about business you big busher and the 1st thing you know you wont have enough money left to buy a hair cut for a billard ball. So I ast him where would he invest it if he was going to put it the same place I am going to put mine, in liberty bonds. So that is what I am going to do with the $3,600 I got comeing Al, and I will buy 3 $1,000 bonds and 6 $100 bonds and that will give me something on the side for a rainey day besides $144 dollars per annum int and a chance to help win. And besides Al I kind of feel like as if I ought to lone my money to the govt. on acct. of not being able to go over there and fight myself on acct. of haveing 2 dependibles, Florrie and the kid.

Then isn't nothing I would like better then get right in to the trenchs but as long as I can't do that I feel like it is up to me to leave them have some of my money especially when it aint really giveing it to them but just loneing it and they got to give me int and Kid Gleason is 1 of the smartest men I ever seen even if he does call me a busher but of coarse he is jokeing when he says that, but he wouldn't tell me to buy liberty bonds if they wasn't the right thing to buy.

If I was you Al and had a little dough saved up I would buy 1 or 2 for myself and of coarse I know you can't plunge into them like I but youre a sucker if you dont take advantage of this chance and be helping your country at 1 and the same time especially when you might of enlisted in the army and been over there yourself because Bertha could support herself makeing dresses or something and you got no kids tying you down like I and Florrie.

Think this over Al and tell the boys I will be home Saturday night and if they want to give me a little feed all O K but no speeches.

Your pal,
Jack.

NEW ENGLAND CHURCHES AID.

Bells and Sermons Remind Worshippers of Liberty Sunday.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Church bells in every part of New England pealed for ten minutes at 10 A. M. today calling on worshippers to remember that it was "Liberty Sunday" and that the last week of the campaign for subscriptions had begun.

In every church "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung, and the clergymen urged their congregations to buy bonds. Army and navy Chaplains also pleaded for their services for support of the bond issue.

PRIVATE BUYS 604 BONDS.

Lewis A. Ripley Sold His Seat on the Stock Exchange to Do It.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 21.—Private Lewis A. Ripley, 121st Aero Squadron at Kelley Field, purchased today from officers in charge of the campaign 604 Liberty bonds.

The officers expressed surprise at the size of the order and also the unusual number, so Ripley explained: "I have just sold my seat on the New York Stock Exchange for $30,200, and the bonds are the best investment I know."

Evaded Liberty Bond Question.

Scott Nearing, the Socialist, who was dropped from the University of Pennsylvania because of disapproval of his comments on a food question and from the University of Toledo because of his opposition to the war, spoke on "The Cost of Life" to an audience of about 1,500 last night at the Brooklyn Civic Forum in Public School 84, Brownsville. Questions were asked at the close of the speech and one man asked, "Would you advise me to buy Liberty Bonds?" The speaker laughed, and merely answered: "If I said no it would mean a term in prison."

Chicago District $225,000,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The total recorded subscriptions to the Liberty Loan are $179,438,000 for the Seventh Federal Reserve district, Secretary A. W. Bullard of the Executive Committee in charge of the "drive," announced tonight. This amount has been reported from approximately 5,500 banks, and he estimated the total, including amounts reported by County Chairmen, but not actually recorded, as $225,000,000.

FOOD BOARD FINDS FARMERS NEED AID

State Harvest Is Backward, Chiefly Because of Labor Shortage.

COAL SUPPLY IS LOW

Commission Will Confer with National Administrator and Provide Against Duplication of Effort.

The new State Food Commission announced yesterday that it has taken over the State Food Supply Department as authorized by the law just passed. The commission held its first meeting in Albany on Friday and perfected its organization. The first problem that it will attack is that of providing the farmers of the State with labor and of seeing that they get enough coal to keep their thrashers and other machinery going. The commission will go to Washington today to confer with Administrator Herbert C. Hoover. C. H. Betts, the secretary of the commission, said yesterday that the object of the Washington conference was to reach an understanding with the Federal authorities as to what work would be under the direction of the Federal Administration, and what would be taken up by the State authorities so that there would be no conflict of authority or duplication.

The commission has been gathering information relative to conditions in this State as they affect the farmers. Secretary Betts several days ago communicated with the managers of the Farm Bureaus in each county and many leading farmers in regard to labor conditions, coal and cars. The replies indicate that the farmers are facing serious difficulties. A summary of some of the replies made public by the commission follows: Broome County reports harvest backward because of labor shortage; Cayuga County, fifteen men needed at once, coal limited, cars short; Cortlund County, extra labor needed badly for three weeks, and unless supplied some crops cannot be harvested; Franklin County, serious car shortage on Grand Trunk and Fort Covington; Greene County, shortage of help, especially for apple picking, Livingston County, labor shortage, general shortage of coal; Madison County, labor badly needed to fill silos and dig potatoes; Onondaga County, scarcity of labor and cars; Ontario County, labor very scarce, coal obtainable only at a premium, hard to get at that; Orleans County, slight labor shortage, large coal and car shortage; Oswego County, labor scarce, need two twenty-five men for potato digging; Wayne County, labor needed, great shortage of coal; Yates County, labor situation most acute ever known, harvesting of all crops, grapes, apples, beans, potatoes, and cabbage seriously delayed by lack of help, situation very serious; Warren County, labor scarce, Campfire Girls harvesting.

This information will be placed before the Federal authorities. The commission believes that immediate relief for the farmers is the first important step in real food conservation. It is pointed out that the farmers have responded to the appeal from the National Government to increase crop acreage, but now they are handicapped by the inability to gather their products. So many farmers' sons and employes have been drafted that they think the Government should help to harvest the crops or thrash the grain.

The formal opening of the campaign in this city to enlist every housewife as an active aid to the National Food Administration will begin at 3 o'clock next Sunday afternoon, when the ceremony of signing the first pledge cards will take place on the forward deck of the land battleship Recruit in Union Square. Arthur Williams, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, will preside. A chorus of 200 school children, under the direction of James J. McCabe, District Superintendent of Schools, will sing "America" to music composed by Professor McCabe.

The first cards will be signed by soldiers' mothers, one selected from each borough. Mrs. Annie McNamara of Layton Avenue, New Brighton, will represent the Borough of Richmond. She is the janitress of Public School 14, New Brighton. She has three sons in service. Two of her sons are at Camp Upton and one is in the navy.

"I have given three sons to the country," said Mrs. McNamara yesterday. I have two boys in Camp Upton and another is in the navy. I did my best to bring them up right and make them strong men and good citizens. I thought after they had grown up I could take things a bit easy, but now the war has come and they are gone. I shall just go on working. But I am glad and proud to have given them to my country."

The names of the other mothers of soldiers will be made public later. They will meet at the Food Administration headquarters, 124 East Fifteenth Street, and be escorted by a committee to the Recruit.

FEW HOMES SAVING FOOD.

How to Make Citizens Help Win War Puzzles Administrators.

How to impress upon the citizen the vital importance of food conservation is perplexing the Food Administration both in this State and in Washington. In few homes has there been any food sacrifice, and the little that has been done was described by a woman at a recent food meeting in the City Hall when she said: "We are conserving food because at present prices we cannot do otherwise." John McE. Bowman of the National Food Administration said yesterday that 80 per cent. of the hotels were saving food with beefless Tuesdays and wheatless Wednesdays, but that the homes were not. Mr. Bowman gave it as his opinion that in not a single family in this city was there any serious attempt to help win the war by saving food.

Mr. Bowman has written the Hotel Association of the seriousness of the situation and the urgency of their living up to the orders of the National Food Administrator. If they do not, Mr. Bowman is of the opinion that all hotels will be put under Federal license.

New Yorkers will make every other day a meatless day if they follow the suggestion of Inspector Graef, a Health Department dietitian. The Inspector finds that the cheapest wholesome dietary for a family of five persons, man, wife, and three children, costs $9.67 a week in New York City, $9.25 in New Orleans, $9.14 in Boston, $9.12 in San Francisco, and $9.89 in Chicago. The average for twenty-four cities and towns is $9.43. He adds that menus provided at these figures are not especially tempting. A really palatable dietary will cost approximately 25 per cent. more. Comparison shows that meat and bread are disproportionately high in New York City and that the way to real economy lies in cutting down the consumption of meat.

TO MAKE CORN KING AGAIN.

Palatable Dishes Suggested to Overcome Present-Day Prejudices.

Important changes in the articles of one's daily diet come about very slowly, and it may take years and years of positive suggestion, accompanied by all manner of circumstances, to induce even a trial of a dish once disbarded as unpalatable. Witness the years—carefully coached and nurtured by ardent love, or dire necessity, or both—that pass before a young husband can be weaned from the memory of "mother's cooking," but that this memory can and for all time be supplanted is one of the certainties of life.

And now comes an effort to establish instanter the sometimes lowly-considered cereal corn to its rightful kingly place, backed by no less a sponsor than Food Administer Hoover and assistant director Dire Necessity. Chef Edouard Panchard of the McAlpin Hotel has contributed several corn dishes which are worthy of a trial in the Northern States, while they will even show new possibilities to the Southern housewife, where corn has always been a food staple. Some of the recipes are:

Cornmeal Souffle—In one pint of boiling milk scatter, while stirring, two ounces cornmeal and cook in a mild oven for twenty minutes. Cool this a little, then mix into 1¼ ounces of butter, 1½ ounces of grated cheese, the yolks of 2 eggs, and the whites of 3 eggs which have been beaten to a stiff froth. Put in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with grated cheese, and bake 15 minutes like ordinary souffle.

Chicken Hash with Polenta.—In a quart of boiling water containing half an ounce of salt immerse twelve ounces of cornmeal, stirring until thoroughly mixed, cook for twenty minutes. Add two ounces of butter and half an ounce grated cheese. Spread one-thin layer on the bottom of a buttered gratin dish, and on top a stuffing prepared as follows: Mix half a pound finely minced cooked chicken, three ounces chopped cooked spinach, salt, pepper, and mix with one raw egg. Cover with a layer of the cornmeal mush; sprinkle same with grated cheese and bake.

Cornmeal Grochi.—Scatter and stir twelve ounces white cornmeal into a quart of boiling milk. Season with salt, pepper, and nutmeg. Cook gentle for twenty minutes. Take it off fire; thicken with the yolks of two eggs; spread it over a moistened tray half an inch thick. When quite cold cut it out with two-inch round cutter, set in buttered shallow gratin dish, sprinkle with grated cheese and melted butter, and bake nicely brown.

RAILROADS MORE EFFICIENT.

War Board's Executive Reports Increase in Service.

Fairfax Harrison, Chairman of the Railroads' War Board, in a statement issued yesterday, said that in the six months since the creation of the board the railroads of the country had rendered about 15 per cent. more service than they did in the same period last year with practically the same plant. The feature of the present situation, according to Mr. Harrison, is the degree to which the railroads are co-operating whole-heartedly with one another and with the War Board in the effort to produce a maximum of transportation efficiency. As the demands upon the railroads incident to the war were apt to increase, he said, the need for the utmost co-operation on the part of all concerned would become increasingly greater.

"The railroads of the country report," Mr. Fairfax said, "that on Oct. 1 the excess of unfilled orders from shippers for freight cars, over and above the idle cars at different points, numbered 70,380. This is the figure which has been commonly, but inaccurately, referred to as car shortage. This compares with the excess of unfilled car requisitions amounting to 77,684 on July 1, 33,776 on Aug. 1, and 34,605 on Sept. 1. The actual number of unfilled car orders on Oct. 1 was almost identical with the number on Oct. 1 last year, the figures being 94,572 for Oct. 1, 1917, and 94,854 for Sept. 30, 1916.

"The difference in the excess of unfilled orders over the idle cars for the two years is accounted for by the fact that on Sept. 30, 1916, as many as 34,157 cars were idle, whereas on Oct. 1, 1917, only 24,192 were reported as idle, thus indicating a more efficient use of the available equipment on the part of the railroads."

ARMY NEEDS ROADBUILDERS

Special Corps Now Being Formed for Service in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The national army is greatly in need of road builders. They are wanted for a highway construction corps, now being formed for early service in France. Men of draft age are acceptable if not already called.

No pick-and-shovel men are needed. The heavy manual labor will be done by German prisoners and service battalions. Volunteers for the new battalions must be experienced in some line of road construction—men who understand road rollers, stone-crushing plants, &c., as well as blacksmiths, bridge workers, carpenters, quarrymen, &c.

This information was made public here today by Colonel E. N. Johnston, U. S. A., Corps of Engineers, 1,419 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to whom all applications should be made.

Colonel Johnston says the road builders will be a part of the Twenty-third Regiment of Engineers, and will number eventually 10,500 men.

PUTS FULL STEAM INTO LOAN DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

ers in the field, will continue unabated until Thursday night. The Scouts are reporting good progress.

"Recapitulation of sales made through different organizations of persons of foreign birth or extraction shows that great numbers of so-called German-American bodies, including many that supported the first loan, are striving hard to make the second loan a success.

"National organizations are issuing special appeals to their sub-lodges urging them to appoint special Liberty Loan committees to solicit their members on behalf of the loan. Responses are encouraging. Comparatively small bodies, composed chiefly of laboring men and small wage earners, with few dollars in their treasuries, have adopted resolutions to invest the largest part, if not all, of their funds in Liberty bonds. Other organizations with greater means are subscribing amounts ranging from $1,000 to $100,000.

"In several Federal Reserve districts where there is a predominance of German-Americans, central committees are conducting special campaigns. Special efforts are being put forth by many societies to thwart the pernicious and seditious attempts to interfere with the success of the loan.

"Approximately 250,000 clergymen today urged the purchase of Liberty bonds in sermons dealing especially with the loan and its purposes. 'The Star-Spangled Banner' also was sung in almost every church in the country."

Gompers Appeals to Labor.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has issued the following appeal for the support of the loan:

"The world is engaged in a life and death struggle to determine whether imperialism and autocracy or freedom and democracy shall prevail. The United States and her allies are contending for the latter. The man power and the wealth of our country are pledged to make that contention good. Many of our men are in France. Others are being prepared to go over there, offering the supreme sacrifice if necessary in defense of the great principles for which the democracies of the world are fighting.

"It behooves every man and every woman to furnish the means by which all the needs of our fighting forces shall be supplied and the only way that these needs can be met is by money. The Government of the United States has issued a new Liberty Loan bond. It is by all means the safest investment which can be made. The wealth and the honor of the Government of the people of the United States are behind it.

"In addition there is 4 per cent. interest on the investment. To buy a bond is not sacrificing or giving anything to the Government. It is simply loaning the money. I appeal to all my countrymen, particularly to the men of labor of America, to do all in their power to buy a Liberty bond and suggest that the purchase of the bond be made on Wednesday, Oct. 24."

APPEALS TO RUSSIANS TO SAVE RUMANIANS

French Diplomat Says King Ferdinand's Army Is in Great Danger of Famine.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Colonel de St. Aulaire, the French Minister to Rumania, has arrived in Odessa, according to an Odessa dispatch to Reuter's, Limited, which gives the following account of his address to the French colony there:

"Germany is convinced that King Ferdinand and the legally constituted Rumanian Government would oppose any proposal for a separate peace, and has attempted a desperate effort to expel the Rumanian army from Moldavia with the object of establishing at Bucharest a new Government which would agree to a separate peace. But the Rumanian army is vigorously resisting the attacks of the enemy, thus protecting Bessarabia, and, as a result, atrocities are being committed in Rumanian territory."

The Minister pointed out that the army and the civilian population of Moldavia were threatened and in

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow rain, colder; variable to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,822. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

CALDER, TRAVIS, AND KRACKE COME OUT FOR MITCHEL

Brooklyn "Big Three" Republicans Declare for Re-election of the Mayor.

TO PUSH CAMPAIGN THERE

Fusion Leaders Declare New Recruits Will Win Many Votes for Their Ticket.

INSURANCE MEN AT WORK

Lead in Great Business Movement to Continue the Present Administration in Office.

The Mitchel-Fusion campaign managers were greatly elated yesterday over the announcement from United States Senator William M. Calder, Eugene M. Travis, State Controller, and Frederick J. H. Kracke, City Commissioner of Plant and Structures, that they would support Mayor Mitchel for re-election. All three are from Brooklyn and have been "on the fence" since the Republican primary election was won by William M. Bennett. Their advocacy of the Mitchel cause is expected to have an important effect upon the fortunes of Mayor Mitchel in Brooklyn, where it is conceded he is weaker than in any of the other boroughs. Their announcement that they had definitely lined up behind the Mayor gave the Bennett camp a distinct shock.

The "Big Brooklyn Three," it was also announced, intend to take an active part in the campaign and speak at many Brooklyn meetings. Senator Calder is scheduled to take the stump immediately in behalf of the Mayor. All three declared that the question of loyalty to the Republican organization was not the point at issue, as the main fight was to keep the control of the city out of Tammany's clutches. State Controller Travis went further and declared that loyalty to the National Government was the main issue, and that he was an American citizen first and a Republican next.

"After mature consideration," said Senator Calder, "I am convinced that the Mayoralty contest lies between Mayor Mitchel and Judge Hylan. The supreme issue is whether Tammany shall seize the city government and destroy for at least four years all that has been won by fusion. I confidently expect to see Mayor Mitchel re-elected. I think it is the duty of Republicans to support him. I am for him because I am a Republican and also because I am a citizen of New York City and realize that he has given this city the best municipal government it ever had. It cannot be said too strongly that there is no question of party regularity involved. The Republican Party is committed as distinctly and unequivocally as a party can be to non-partisanship in city affairs.

Best Fitted for Fight.

"Here in Brooklyn our fight, as Republicans, has always been against Tammany Hall. We have consistently given our best to the end that Tammany might be overthrown. No other candidate in the field has the equipment, the experience, or the confidence of the community to the extent that they are combined in Mayor Mitchel, and in speaking for him I wish to speak also for Controller Prendergast, Mr. Adamson, Borough President Poutas, and Borough President Marks, who have combined to make the strongest team of municipal officials the city has ever seen."

Controller Travis said: "The paramount issue in this campaign is the preservation of good government in New York City. The three weeks' campaign has clearly demonstrated to me that the issue is Judge Hylan or Mayor Mitchel. I do not believe that any other candidate can be elected. I am an American citizen first and a Republican next, and the welfare of my home city compels me to act as above indicated. I shall vote for Mr. Mitchel."

This is Commissioner Kracke's statement: "Of course, the fact that I have not severed my connection with Mayor Mitchel's administration conveys the assurance that I am supporting him for re-election. However, apart from these obligations of loyalty, it is in accord with good citizenship to do the most effective thing to prevent the incoming of Tammany Hall with its accompanying waste, inefficiency, and special privileges. Clearly the most effective thing to do is to support Mr. Mitchel, who is the only candidate who can defeat Mr. Hylan."

The Pioneer Republican Club of the Bronx has declared for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel. At a meeting held Saturday night resolutions were passed indorsing his administration and pledging hearty and loyal support of the Fusion ticket. The resolutions state in part:

"Mayor Mitchel's courage, fearlessness, ability and uncompromising Americanism command our admiration and should commend him to all intelligent and patriotic Americans, regardless of the country of their birth or ancestry. We must guard against clothing with power those who are supported by dangerous un-American influences."

So that every branch of business, professional, and trade circles can be reached, the Fusion Campaign Committee has enlisted the services of representatives of every line of endeavor to interest members of their respective trades, and business in Mayor Mitchel's re-election. The Real Estate Committee is one of the first to get into the field,

Continued on Page 3.

Hillquit Alone of Candidates Won't Aid Liberty Loan

All the principal candidates for Mayor have subscribed to the Liberty Loan, it was learned yesterday, with the exception of Morris Hillquitt, the Socialist candidate. Mr. Hillquit stated flatly that he had not subscribed to either the first or the second loan and did not intend to. The best way to protect the soldiers, he said, was for the Government to "immediately initiate a move for peace."

"I am not going to do anything to advance the war," Mr. Hillquit declared. "I would subscribe with all my heart to any fund whose efforts are for the advancement of peace."

At the Democratic Fusion headquarters it was learned later that Judge Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, had subscribed $500 to the first loan, and $100 to the second loan. William M. Bennett, Republican candidate, said he had purchased several thousand dollars of the first loan issue, and that he had bought three Liberty bonds of the second issue, one for his son, and one for each of his two daughters.

Mayor Mitchel said he had subscribed $1,000 to the first issue, and up to date had subscribed $1,000 to the second issue.

"I have certainly subscribed up to the limit of my financial capacity. I am going to get some more if I have to jimmy my way in."

WISCONSIN TEST OF BIG WAR ISSUES

Election of Senator to Succeed Husting Is Expected to be a Historic Struggle.

LA FOLLETTEISM AT STAKE

Senator Likely to Have a Candidate Voicing Antagonism to War—Philipp as Contender.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—From the viewpoint of Washington politics, the special election to pick the successor to Senator Paul Husting of Wisconsin, shot and killed by accident yesterday by his brother while duck hunting, will test the strength of the La Follette anti-war propaganda in the State. Leaders of both parties here say the election will determine where Wisconsin stands so far as support of the nation's war policy is concerned, hence will have profound national importance. Senator Husting, a Democrat, was an ardent supporter of the Administration and a severe critic of La Follette's anti-war activities.

When the news of the death of Senator Husting was flashed to Washington late last night there was an impression that Governor Philipp of Wisconsin, a straight Republican and a foe of Senator La Follette, would have the right to appoint a successor to Senator Husting to serve until the next general election, in November, 1918. But reference to the Wisconsin law today showed that the successor appointed by the Governor might serve only to the time of a special election, which, under the Wisconsin statutes, is provided for if the death of a Senator or Representative occurs more than twenty days before the time of the next general election. This means that the Governor must call a special election to choose a Senator.

Political leaders here recognize that La Follette is a factor to be reckoned with. His hold upon the State in the past has been strong, and leaders in both parties admit that in the special election it will be a hard fight to obliterate the normally heavy La Follette majority.

A La Follette Candidate.

That La Follette will have a candidate of his own is a foregone conclusion, and it is believed the candidate will make the race on the La Follette anti-war platform. Senator Husting made too earnest a fight against pro-Germanism, or, as he himself put it, against anti-Americanism, to have the issue fade in the picking of his successor. What he fought for, they argue, will press itself into the campaign as the foremost issue, and they look forward to a battle at the polls with the line clear cut as between anti-war propaganda and loyal support of the Administration in the world conflict.

Before leaving Washington tonight for Wisconsin to attend the funeral of Senator Husting, Senator La Follette declined to declare his attitude in the forthcoming election. He asked to be excused, saying he could not talk on the matter at this time. He will return to Washington late in the week.

Politicians tonight said they believed they saw an opportunity for Governor Philipp to get into the race with more than fair prospects of winning the seat of Senator Husting. During the last month Governor Philipp has been going through Wisconsin making speeches for the Liberty Loan and bringing forward the issue of Americanism. From reports received in Washington his campaign has met with a warm response.

Until a month ago Governor Philipp kept himself aloof from nationalism in his conduct of his State office. He steered what might be characterized as a neutral course, avoiding all allusion in his public utterances to the Administration and its war policy. His recent attitude on the stump has been interpreted by Wisconsin leaders as an appeal to the American sentiment in his State and something entirely apart from politics.

Philipp Would Be Formidable.

No political leader in Washington would go as far as to prophesy that

Continued on Page 4.

Dan-der-ol. (Purl. Olive Oil, and Iron.) $1.25. Makes good flesh and rich red blood. Bower's, 130 Fulton St., N. Y. C., or your druggist.—Advt.

HAIG WITH ALLIES MAKES NEW GAINS ON YPRES FRONT

Anglo-French Forces Capture the Southern Defenses of Houthulst Forest.

ADVANCE 1,000 YARDS THERE

Assault Southeast of Poelcappelle Also Succeeds Beyond Expectations.

GERMAN CASUALTIES HEAVY

Defenders Are Able to Hold Back Assailants Only on the Ypres-Staden Railway.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Highly successful operations in the neighborhood of Poelcappelle, and, in conjunction with the French in the southern part of Houthulst Forest, north of Ypres, are reported in the communication from Field Marshal Haig tonight. All the objectives, including many strong points, were captured.

The British captured other valuable positions southeast of Poelcappelle beyond their objectives, and further north, co-operating with the French, captured the southern defenses of Houthulst Forest, besides a series of fortified farms.

The Allies are established firmly well beyond the southern boundary of the forest.

A Reuter dispatch from British Headquarters says that the advance toward the forest positions, which was made through a dense fog, was about 1,000 yards, and that there is a rumor that the Poelcappelle brewery, which has frequently changed hands, was captured by the British.

The Germans, by a strong counter-attack in the vicinity of the Ypres-Staden Railway, checked the British advance astride the railway, but elsewhere were unable to prevent progress. Heavy casualties were inflicted upon the enemy and 200 prisoners were captured.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

Early this morning we made local attacks on both sides of the Ypres-Staden railway. The progress of these operations is reported as satisfactory. French troops co-operated on our left.

French Consolidate Flanders Gains.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The French troops spent most of the day along the front to the left of the British in consolidating the ground which they gained in their early morning attack, when appreciable progress was made on a front of two-thirds of a mile.

On both the Aisne and Verdun fronts heavy artillery actions were in progress today.

The statement issued tonight by the War Office on the operations says:

In Belgium the enemy in the course of the day made feeble reaction with his artillery against our troops, who organized the ground conquered north of Veldhoek. Two field guns were included in the material captured in the attack this morning.

On the Aisne front the artillery action was violent in the section of Chevrigny ridge, Panthéon, and the region of Cerny. One of our patrols took ten prisoners, including an officer.

On the Verdun front there were spirited artillery actions in the Avocourt Wood and north of the Bois le Chaume.

The afternoon announcement reads:

In Belgium we attacked this morning at the left of the British Army on a front of one kilometer. Our troops attained all their objectives, making appreciable progress north of Veldhoek. A certain number of prisoners remained in our hands.

Reconnoitring parties penetrated the enemy lines at various points on the front, to the southeast of St. Quentin, near Mennejean Farm, at Panthéon and in the region of Tahure. We took ten prisoners.

Severe artillery fighting continued all along the Aisne front. German attacks between Rheims and Cerny and in the sector of Massiges were without result.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Drumfire Preceded Ypres Attack.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (via London).—Between Draeibank and Poelcappelle, on the Flanders front, French and British troops began attacks today, the War Office announces. The assaults were preceded by an intense artillery action on both sides.

Following is the German official report:

In Flanders yesterday the artillery duel again developed great intensity from Houthulst Wood to the Comines-Ypres Canal, and, increasing frequently to drumfire, continued violently until morning. According to reports at present at hand, Franco-British attacks have begun between Draeibank and Poelcappelle.

Front of the German Crown Prince—The artillery battle between the Allette region and Braye continued even during the night with the utmost employment of all fighting means and with only short intervals. In the middle sector of the Chemin des Dames the firing at times was very lively near Cerny.

In the Champagne and on the Meuse the fighting activity increased.

Lieut. Nowell, U. S. F. C., Killed.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Delhia Nowell of Hollidaysburg last night received a cablegram announcing the death of her son, Roger, a First Lieutenant in the British Royal Flying Corps, in an aerial duel on Oct. 15. Three British planes attacked a similar number of German machines over enemy territory. The combat was waged in a dense fog, and when the mist cleared away, Lieutenant Nowell and his machine were missing.

Continued on Page 2.

Chu Chin Chow repeats its London success at the Manhattan Opera House.—Advt.

French Cabinet Resigns, But Poincare Doesn't Accept

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The French Cabinet resigned today, says a Reuter dispatch from Paris.

President Poincaré refused to accept the resignations on the ground that the Chamber of Deputies on Friday had voted confidence in the Ministry.

All the Ministers then placed the question of their resignations in the hands of Premier Painlevé, who is considering the matter.

The Government was sustained in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday by a vote of 369 to 95 after a general discussion of the Cabinet's policy. Painlevé has been in office only since Sept 13.

HINTS OUR ARMY IS NEAR ACTION

Baker's Guarded Review Taken to Mean That Soldiers Soon Will Be in Trenches.

ALLIES TO CONTINUE DRIVE

Won't Go Into Winter Quarters This Year, Says Secretary—Reviews Push at Riga.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Secretary of War Baker issued a formal statement tonight which is interpreted in Washington as meaning that the bulk of the American expeditionary forces now in France will soon go into action in the trenches.

This is the construction placed upon significant phrases in his weekly review of the military operations in Europe, guarded in its utterances and carefully prepared after a consultation with General Staff officers, after a review of confidential information from military sources abroad.

In his review the Secretary of War emphasized the status of the Pershing expedition by giving it the most prominent position in his analysis of the military equation. He declares that "our men in France, after three months of intensive training, are in splendid physical condition and efficient fighting trim" and "now feel at home in the war zone."

The Secretary had no comment to make on the statement, but the interpretation placed upon his words, when carefully weighed here tonight, is that they mark the verge of the actual entrance of the American troops into the fighting line.

What gives further emphasis to this interpretation is the fact that in his statement Secretary Baker says "it is not anticipated that the Allies will go into Winter quarters this year," and that the "full importance of the battle in Flanders is beginning to be revealed."

The probabilities are that with the assignment of American soldiers to their places in the front an equivalent number of Entente forces will be released to reinforce the men employed in the steady driving home of the enlarging wedge in Flanders.

The Secretary's Statement.

Mr. Baker's statement follows:

"Our men in France, after three months' intensive training, are in splendid physical condition and efficient fighting trim. They have readily become acclimatized and now feel at home in the war zone. Our troops have met with the most warm-hearted and enthusiastic reception on the part of the armies and people of France. The health of our men overseas is reported as excellent.

"The week just closed has been one of relative quiet on all fronts.

"Bad weather already prevails along the western front. Wintry conditions will soon set in, and the terrain will become increasingly difficult for attacking troops. Nevertheless, the potency of allied material and men, the accumulation of the technical means of combat, and the preparations which have been going on for many months will make it possible for the British and French commanders to triumph over natural obstacles, and with few short intervals we may expect the offensive to press forward.

"It is not anticipated that the Allies will go into Winter quarters this year.

"The full importance of the battle in Flanders is beginning to be revealed.

In order to appreciate the real significance of this engagement and the effect it has had on the German army and the German people we must consider briefly the German attacks in the Riga sector, including the capture of Oesel, Dagö, and other minor islands of the Finnish gulf.

Germany Extending Line in the East.

"While no attempt should be made to belittle the importance of the positions gained by the enemy, we cannot fail to record that it is apparent that the Germans undertook this expedition with a view to bolstering up the morale of the country, more particularly in order to be able to meet the impending internal difficulties which threaten to culminate in a renewed Cabinet crisis in the near future.

"The German higher command has invariably picked out a weakened objective in order to be able to record a success, which should be of political rather than military value. The islands of the Finnish coast in the hands of the enemy in no way offset the recent allied victories in Flanders.

"Sound strategy demands that no such diversion of forces be undertaken at so crucial a moment.

"If the enemy had any confidence in being able to stem successfully the tide of the allied advance in the west he would throw every ounce of his strength into the balance in Flanders, and, if possible, by crushing the allied armies bring about peace with victory, which the German has often stated as his objective.

"Germany, by extending her lines in the east, has merely added to the length of her line of communications.

"Thus the events in Russia today should cause us to have increasing confidence in a final allied victory.

"Along the western front trench raids, as well as the usual artillery duels, are reported. Isolated country attacks were conducted by the enemy in such a manner as to indicate that no real success

Continued on Page 2.

Chu Chin Chow, curtain 8 sharp, Manhattan Opera House, West 34th St.—Advt.

LLOYD GEORGE CALLS AMERICANS BEST FIGHTERS

Hails Our "Volcanic Energy" as Turning Tide Heavily Against the Germans.

SEES NO PEACE PROSPECT

Warns Britons to Prepare for a Long War Against the Kaiser's Autocracy.

ALLIES' ACCORD COMPLETE

Bonar Law Says Britain Is Doing More Damage by Airships Than She Receives.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Premier Lloyd George and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Andrew Bonar Law, were the principal speakers at an imposing demonstration in Albert Hall this afternoon to inaugurate the Autumn campaign for national economy. The hall was crowded, while on the platform were many distinguished men, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, General Smuts, members of the Cabinet, and allied diplomats.

The Premier, who received a warm welcome, said that the enthusiasm gathering in the fourth year of the war was the best proof of the determination of the country to prosecute the war until victory was achieved. The cost of the war was gigantic. It was heavy today and would be heavy tomorrow.

He spoke in enthusiatic terms of the help of America, saying that Americans were a people of volcanic energy, the best fighting material in the world, and were full of ingenuity and resourcefulness.

One hundred and twenty thousand workers on war savings committees, a fine army, were doing splendid work, the Premier said, and he thanked them for their labors in connection with the last war loan, which had been most successful, and also in connection with the food economy campaign, which had resulted in a saving in food supplies of 5 to 7 per cent. That in itself, he remarked, meant a saving of hundreds of thousands of tons.

The valor of Great Britain would be enormously enhanced, the Premier asserted, by the quickening inspiration of a righteous war. Another solacing fact was that the gigantic debt would be a debt which Britons owed to themselves, as Great Britain was borrowing daily from her children.

Lasting Peace Not in Sight.

After drawing a comparison between the extravagances of war time and peace time and making a plea for economy, the Premier said:

"The way to shorten the war is to prepare as if the struggle were going to be a long one. I am not going to predict when the end of the war will come—no man in his senses would prolong it one hour if there were an opportunity for a real and lasting peace. But it must be a lasting peace. It must not be a peace which would be the prelude to a new and more devastating war.

"I have been scanning the horizon anxiously and cannot see any terms in sight which would lead to an enduring peace. I feel that the only terms which are possible now would be terms which would end in an armed truce—I will say an armed truce ending in an even more frightful struggle.

"This war is terrible beyond all others, but, terrible as it is in itself, it is still more terrible in the possibilities which it has revealed of new horrors on land and sea and in the air.

"I ask those who are pressing (should there be any) for a premature peace to reflect for a moment on what might happen if we made an unsatisfactory settlement—all the best scientific brains in the lands, stimulated by national rivalry, national hatred, national hopes, devoting their energies for ten, twenty, thirty years to magnifying destructive powers. We must settle this once for all.

Next War Might Be Worse.

"The power in the air is in its initial stages, the infernal weapons of the deep are hardly developed. All these elements, which have been used for the first time, if their use is repeated after thirty years of scientific work and application, would mean the death of civilization. We must end a conflict of this kind now, and brute force must be dethroned forever. That is why we are putting all our strength into getting the right issue in the conflict now.

"Germany, in my opinion, would only make peace now on terms enabling her to benefit by the war, into which she wantonly plunged the world. That would mean that Germany would profit by her own wicked venture, and it would be an encouragement for any buccaneering empire in the future to repeat the experiment.

"Napoleon's failure taught France a lesson she never forgot. A similar lesson must be burned into the hearts and memories of every Prussian before this war is done with.

"It is not a question of territorial readjustment or indemnities, but pre-eminently a question of the destruction of a false ideal which has intimidated and enslaved Europe, or would have done so had it been triumphant. It is an ideal in which force and brutality reign supreme as against the ideal of the world peopled by free democracies and united in an honorable league of peace. That is the ideal enshrined at Potsdam, where they have been plotting and scheming how to enslave their neighbors. That has been their dream and our nightmare. There will be no peace, no liberty, until

Continued on Page 3.

TO SEIZE GERMANY'S $200,000,000 HERE AND PUT IT INTO OUR LIBERTY LOAN; CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY ACTS

New York District Leads in Quota of Subscriptions Raised, According to Treasury's Official Returns

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—In connection with the announcement of the condition of Liberty Loan subscriptions today, the Treasury Department gave out a table of the official totals by reserve districts, these figures being admittedly far below the actual amounts known to be subscribed. The figures are:

District.	Official Return of Subscriptions.	Quota of the Maximum.	Per Cent. Obtained.
New York	$558,436,000	$1,500,000,000	.379
Boston	169,300,000	500,000,000	.338
Cleveland	160,250,000	500,000,000	.320
Minneapolis	50,500,000	175,000,000	.288
Richmond	53,672,000	200,000,000	.268
Chicago	161,839,000	700,000,000	.231
St. Louis	36,506,250	200,000,000	.183
San Francisco	6,442,650	350,000,000	.173
Dallas	13,041,000	125,000,000	.143
Atlanta	11,717,000	135,000,000	.094
Philadelphia	37,314,000	415,000,000	.090
Kansas City	15,887,000	200,000,000	.079
Totals	$1,338,904,900	$5,000,000,000	.268

BIG CAPRONI, WITH 9, MAKES AIR RECORD

Huge Italian Biplane Flies 330 Miles in 4 Hours and 25 Minutes.

GETS HERE FROM NORFOLK

Pomilio Scout, Piloted by Lieut. Baldioli, Covers Distance in 2 Hours and 55 Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 22.—The capabilities of Italian aircraft were demonstrated today by the arrival of two Italian machines at the field of the Mineola aviation school after non-stop flights from Langley Field, near Norfolk, Va. The first was a Pomilio biplane scout, piloted by Lieutenant Atilio Baldipli, which made the 330 miles in two hours and fifty-five minutes. The second, a big Caproni biplane, was piloted by Captain Antonio Silvio Resnati, and carried eight passengers. It took him four hours and twenty-five minutes to make the trip, but he established an American record for long-distance flight with such a load. Both machines are resting in the hangars at the Mineola field tonight, and will fly over New York on Wednesday in connection with the Liberty Loan parade.

Captain Resnati was accompanied on his trip by both American and Italian officers, and reports of the experiment will be made to both Governments. Lieutenant James Erickson of the United States Army took photographs all along the route. Lieutenant Baldioli started at 10:05, with Captain L. B. Lent, U. S. A., as a passenger.

Shortly before 4 o'clock students and instructors who were flying about the Mineola field saw an airplane coming up from the south. Its size and type were easily distinguished by the officers on the ground, and word spread that the Pomilio machine was coming. In a few minutes Lieutenant Baldioli had brought his machine down on the field, and was surrounded by an eager group of students who were surprised to find that he seemed to be no older than themselves. He is only 22 years old, and Captain Resnati, though a veteran of hard fighting along the Isonzo, is only 24. Baldioli's machine has a 350-horse power engine, and is equipped with a machine gun platform and places for six 65-pound bombs. He flew at a height of about 12,000 feet nearly all the way, and had no trouble, though he found the weather quite cold.

About 4:15 o'clock Lieut. Col. V. la S. Rockwell, Commandant of the school, sighted the Caproni coming down from the northwest. It was at first thought that she had flown up the Hudson and around to the north of the city, but Captain Resnati said later that he had come north from Jamaica Bay, and then had circled around to the field. Ten instruction machines were in the air when the Italians flew over the field, and the smaller planes circled about and gathered in from all sides in greeting as the big Caproni swept around the field, then turned, and volplaned down.

Colonel Rockwell was the first to shake hands with Resnati, and he was followed by other American aviation officers at the camp, and by General Emilio Guglielmotti, who is attached to the Italian aircraft mission here. The passengers were huddled together in the forward part of the machine, which was decorated with the Italian and American flags, and though crowded in closely were unable to converse during the trip on account of the roar of the motors. They carried on some small talk, however, by means of a pad of paper on which sentences were scribbled. Muffled in their heavy coats, the party did not feel the cold very much. They said the lowest temperature recorded was 34 degrees; but they had flown for the most part at an altitude of about 5,000 feet, rising to 11,500 when near Asbury Park and continuing at that height for some miles.

In the earlier part of the trip Resnati followed the coast line, but when he rose to a higher altitude at Asbury Park he cut out to sea a little and drove straight for Staten Island. Upon getting over the island he turned a little eastward again, crossed over Jamaica Bay, and then down to Mineola. The machine had a wing spread of 72 feet, and was equipped with three Isotta motors of 150 horse power each. The average speed, however, was only a little over 73 miles an hour, while Lieutenant Baldini made an average of 112, and at times as high as 140.

Resnati's passengers were Captain A. W. Hill, U. S. C.; Lieutenant M. W. Pollock, who represented Brig. Gen. George A. Squier, head of the Army Aviation Service; Captain Carlo Cappi of the Italian Aviation Commission, who sat at the alternative controls ready to take charge if Resnati wearied; Lieutenant A. Tantoni, Corporals J. V. Angelo and Giovanni Basso, Francisco Calletti, mechanician, and Lieutenant Erickson, the American photographer. All of them said that they felt in tiptop condition.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its Purity Has Made It Famous."—Advt.

SUGAR PROFITEERS FACE HOOVER CURB

Food Chief's Aid Figures That Price Here Should Not Exceed 9¼ Cents a Pound.

SALES METHODS ASSAILED

Dealers Refusing Sugar Except with Other Goods Condemned —Mitchell Sees Hoover.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Retailers in New York and other large cities who demanded exorbitant prices for sugar because of the temporary shortage or who refused to sell it unless customers make other purchases ranging from $1 to $2.50, were put in the "undesirable citizen" class today.

Many reports that such practices were being carried on, despite the appeals of Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, that all co-operate in a patriotic effort to serve the nation, were discussed today at a conference which was attended by Mr. Hoover, John Mitchell, and other members of the New York State Food Commission.

The official figures showing the price at which retailers obtained their sugar supply were made public in order that the consumers might know just how large a margin was being charged by the retailer. Here they are:

Price from refiner, $8.35 a hundredweight, or 8.35 cents a pound.

Price as delivered by wholesaler to the retailer under regulation of Food Administration, (average,) $8.60 a hundredweight, or 8.6 cents a pound.

An expert of the Food Administration asserted that the consumer in New York should not be asked to pay more than 9 cents a pound, or at the outside 9.25 cents.

It was pointed out that in many instances retailers obtained their supplies direct from such refiners as the American Sugar Refining Company and the Arbuckle Company, which meant that they paid 8.35 cents per pound.

Offenders' Supplies in Danger.

Large stores and small which refuse to sell sugar to customers unless they make purchases of other commodities aggregating $1 or more are in danger of having their supplies cut off by the Food Administration. As far as could be learned tonight, the Government has not the legal power to prosecute because of such dealings, but attention was called to the fact that the same situation had been faced in England and that the British Government did not hesitate to obtain an addition to the Defense of the Realm act which put this line of business under the ban.

The Food Administration, however, has full power to place under license and thus absolutely regulate all intermediate branches of the industry between producer and consumer, as well as retail concerns, doing a business of $100,000 a year or more in twenty food staples named recently by President Wilson. It is entirely possible to regulate sugar distribution, so that only retail firms which show the proper spirit of co-operation shall be considered, or at least to arrange priority of delivery so that firms which do not "play the game" are considered at the tail end of the list.

Large firms in New York and other cities may be asked to take the lead in displaying show window placards bearing the price at which they sell sugar. This step has been prompted by reports that salesmen in some instances had sold at varying prices.

It is believed that if the big stores will lead the way in this movement and join a campaign to sell only a limited quantity to each customer, much can be accomplished. Efforts will be made also to induce firms to try to avoid making sales to "repeaters" who are said to be making a tour of many stores and buying the small allotments prescribed by each.

Representatives of the Food Administration said today that the sugar shortage could be handled without creating a famine if retailers and consumers would co-operate. Beet sugar from the West, it was stated, would appear in the Eastern markets within a month or six weeks, and Cuban and other supplies by Dec. 15. There was no reason for hysteria, it was said, as under the most discouraging conditions American

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CAN BE OBTAINED EASILY

Many Offers Already Received by the Federal Official.

TO TAKE MATERIALS ALSO

Amounts of This German Property Here, Including Cotton, Will Reach a Vast Total.

SPURT IN SUBSCRIPTIONS

$2,500,000,000 Is Now the Unofficial Estimate of the Loan Offerings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Property and money amounting to $200,000,000, or more, belonging to German subjects or owed to them by corporations and individuals in the United States will be seized and used to buy Liberty bonds with which to finance the war against Germany. Already preparations are under way by A. Mitchell Palmer, Custodian of Enemy Property, to employ this money against Germany.

Mr. Palmer, who qualified today as custodian and opened offices at 120 F Street, will be the largest individual purchaser of Liberty bonds. All the money he obtains in his official capacity will go toward the purchase of the bonds.

Upon coming to Washington today to take up his important duties Mr. Palmer found hundreds of letters from corporations and others offering to turn over to him large amounts of money in the shape of dividends from German-owned corporations in the United States as well as amounts due in settlements of estates and bills owed German business houses by American houses.

Inasmuch as the moneys can be easily received and their status does not require any great amount of investigation by the Custodian they will be received without delay. Mr. Palmer will completely qualify tomorrow when he will file a bond as large as that required by the Government of the Secretary of the Treasury, $150,000.

Transcending in importance the collection of money is the confiscation by the custodian of metals and materials owned by German citizens here, among them cotton and other products that go into the making of war materials. These will exceed in value the amounts owed German citizens in cash. It is estimated unofficially that the value of cotton, copper, steel, and oil stored in the United States for German corporations will amount to $150,000,000, although no official tabulation has been made of them yet.

Palmer's First Step.

As soon as Mr. Palmer can organize a force he will begin seizing materials. The first step in this direction will be formal notice to all corporations to inform the custodian of the materials held by them, as well as money owed German citizens. Under the law sixty days is allowed for making the returns. Therefore probably three months will elapse before the vast stores of German supplies in the United States are confiscated and finally employed for uses by this Government.

It is expected that Mr. Palmer will soon confer with William J. Flynn, Chief of the Secret Service, and that the first confiscation of materials will be that of cotton, of which there are millions of bales in the United States paid for by German money.

Inasmuch as the custodian will not be able to collect within the next few days any large part of the millions owed German citizens, it is believed that several powerful banks will buy heavily of Liberty bonds, and that the custodian will purchase these from the banks from time to time as the money comes into his possession. It is not his intention to wait until all the money is received before employing it in this way.

The alien property custodian may, under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, invest all funds or money in Liberty bonds. The money collected by him will be held until the end of the war, and then dealt with as Congress directs. One of the novel and important features of this portion of the law is the requirement that all money and quick assets paid over to the Government shall be invested in United States bonds.

The President has directed that they shall be Liberty bonds. Such a course is in line with the modern and advanced policy of dealing with private property in time of war. By this means enemy property is temporarily conscripted by the Government to finance this war, and to be paid back to the enemy or otherwise disposed of at the end of the war, as Congress shall direct.

Marked Boom in Subscriptions.

Subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan today showed a marked increase, and unofficial estimates placed the total amount so far obtained at from $2,000,000,000 to $2,500,000,000. There are five more days of the campaign, and some officials expressed the belief that the maximum quota of $5,000,000,000 might be reached. It is conceded that the minimum quota will be passed.

There is no disposition in official circles to be over-optimistic, [illegible] tess in all of the twelve Federal D[illegible]

serve districts are being urged to put forward every effort. In the last days of the campaign to raise the first loan subscriptions were offered in great volume, and it is hoped that the American people will repeat this drive.

The largest subscriptions are expected on Wednesday, which has been set as Liberty Day by President Wilson. Most of the officials are confident that the $3,000,000,000 mark will then be passed. Preparations are being made to stage a national holiday. The Caproni airplane which flew from Newport News to Mineola today will drop "bombs" over New York City tomorrow urging the population to join in making Liberty Day a success.

Treasury Department Estimates.

The Treasury Department's statement of the situation follows:

"Marked increases in subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan, but not of sufficient volume to warrant confidence that the desired $5,000,000,000 maximum quota will be achieved, resulted today from initial efforts in the big final six-day drive.

"Indications from increases shown by the latest official report of sales and such scattering unofficial estimates of today's business as trickled into the Treasury Department are that the $2,000,000,000 mark has been well passed and that possibly $2,250,000,000 has been subscribed

"Optimism is being expressed by many that the Liberty Day and eleventh hour sales will carry the total across the maximum quota mark. It is considered unlikely by careful observers, however, that these two elements alone will result in the larger total. They may, it is conceded by some, give the subscriptions a big boost toward the $3,000,000,000 minimum quota, but nothing more roseate than that is predicted for them.

"New York reported tonight that its total unofficial sales were $715,000,000, and official sales up to the close of business tonight $576,171,950.

"Complaints against the backwardness of rural investors came again today from the Chicago and Atlanta districts, with the latter making the most disappointing reports on the situation. 'The Government for several years has been making special laws to help the farmers, and they have got to the point where they think the bankers and the other fellow should do it all,' Atlanta official reports complained. 'The farmers have the money this year, and they are the fellows that are doing nothing to help the Liberty bonds. It is a very serious situation.'

Bright Spots in Middle West.

"Some sections of Chicago's report on the Middle West were encouraging. Des Moines is within striking distance of its $7,700,000 quota; Detroit has attained its quota and is heading for $50,000,000; Central Indiana, which has been somewhat backward, has raised 50 per cent. of its allotment; the Chicago flying squadron has raised $26,000,000, equaling its total for the first loan campaign, and will try for $50,000,00. German-American and women's committees are doing good work. Most of the subscriptions still are small.

"Cleveland started in with a rush and rolled up several millions. Bombs were fired from the top of a high building whenever another million was attained. Lord Northcliffe spoke to a large crowd there tonight in behalf of the loan.

"Bad weather continues to retard progress in the Minneapolis district, but constant gains are reported. The district already has subscribed more than 60 per cent. of its minimum total, according to unofficial figures, and promises further good results.

"The two Saints, Louis and Paul, have on a Boy Scout contest as to which city's boys will raise the larger amount of subscriptions. The contest is the result of a challenge uttered by the Mayor of St. Paul to the St. Louis boys. The contest will close with the end of the Scout campaign on Thursday. Reports from New York tonight were that Scouts there had received applications for $800,000 worth of bonds.

"'Arizona has been aroused to renewed activity by the sinking of the Antilles, and we hope to oversubscribe our allotment in a sum sufficient to buy an Antilles II.,' Harry R. Tritle, Chairman of the Arizona Committee, wired today.

"One of the larger individual subscriptions reported today was for $75,000 from A. C. Gutzeit of Louisville, a native of Germany. Silverbow County, Mon., workers wired today that in five days they had oversubscribed their quota by $1,325,000 and still were going strong. Fond du Lac, Wis., merchants are accepting bonds in trade at 105. The Kansas City Committee declined to accept 3,000 automobiles offered for use in the Liberty Day parade. Everybody will walk."

British Bombard Ostend Docks.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—British forces carried out a bombardment of the naval works at Ostend yesterday, it was officially announced today. Photographs taken show the results of the bombardment to have been satisfactory.

HINTS OUR ARMY IS NEAR ACTION

Continued from Page 1.

was expected, but merely to serve to keep up the aggressive spirit of the troops.

"It is evident that the terrible punishment by allied artillery fire is beginning to have a very decided effect along the western front. Never before in any series of engagements have so many German divisions, after brief encounters, been withdrawn and replaced by fresh troops. Deserters from German ranks taken into the allied lines have become increasingly numerous.

Doubts Austrian Offensive Reports.

"Rumors of an impending Austrian offensive directed against Italy have been current during the last week. Reports of concentration of Austrian and German divisions to take part in this attack are noted.

"Any one familiar with the situation can at once determine that these rumors are exaggerated. Even should the season permit it, the concentration of the number of fresh enemy divisions, estimated as high as forty, could not, as a physical possibility, take place in the narrow Trentino valley, fed by a single railway system.

"However, it is possible that the Central Powers, fearing further Italian successes along the Isonzo front, have massed a considerable number of troops in an effort to check the Italian advance and, if possible, regain some of the terrain lost during recent engagements.

"An interesting summary of troop movements in the United States shows that since the present mobilization began 914,185 persons have been transported by the railroads for the War Department, of whom 358,815 were transported in standard, or tourist, sleepers, the remainder in ordinary day coaches. This vast movement has been conducted by the railroads of the country without a single serious accident, and the co-operation between the railroads and the department has been most cordial and effective."

LOST AND FOUND.
Advertisements of Lost and Found articles may be found on Page 12.—Adv.

RIGA EXPEDITION REACHES MAINLAND

German Forces Effect a Landing at Werder, East of Moon Island.

OPENS PETROGRAD ROUTE

Defending Troops Are Driven Back and Part of the Peninsula Is Occupied.

U-BOATS IN GULF OF FINLAND

More Than 20,000 Prisoners Taken in Conquest of Islands, Berlin Says.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22.—The Germans have landed troops on the Werder Peninsula, at the northern end of the Gulf of Riga, the War Office announced today. By thus obtaining another footing on the mainland of Russia, the way is open for an advance toward Hapsal, twenty-five miles north of Werder, from which a railroad runs to the fortified city of Reval, now in process of evacuation, 200 miles southwest of Petrograd.

The War Office statement says the Germans pressed back the Russian advanced posts and occupied the western part of the Werder Peninsula. Russian patrols watching the Gulf of Riga saw large German naval forces, and also transports.

German submarines have been observed in the Gulf of Finland.

The War Office statement says:

On the northern front the enemy, executing a manoeuvre, retired to his main positions which had been previously prepared in the regions of Skuli and Lemburg. Our vanguards pursued the retiring enemy. Elsewhere, save in the region of Deliatichi, where our artillery dispersed Germans attempting to fraternize, there were only fusillades and scouting.

Baltic Sea.—There were no naval engagements. German submarines have been observed at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. Our patrols watching in the Gulf of Riga have observed large enemy forces. Transports have also been seen.

On Sunday at 10 o'clock in the morning the Germans, after having bombarded from destroyers our detachments which defended the coast, began to land on Werder Peninsula, east of Moon Island. Simultaneously enemy barges with horses were observed at the entrance to Matzal Bay, eight miles north of Werder, proceeding to the coast. Two enemy infantry companies which landed on Werder Peninsula pressed back our advanced posts and occupied the western part of the peninsula.

A telegram received by the semi-official news agency says that Esthonians who have escaped from Oesel and Moon Islands, recently captured by the Germans, report that Russian prisoners are being loaded into boats by the Germans, who tell them: "We have nothing with which to feed you. Go away." As soon as the boats leave they are fired upon with machine guns.

Submarine Attacks German Fleet.

The Russian naval units which have succeeded in getting out of Moon Sound are protecting the northern entrance to the Sound, the Marine Department announces. In the operations in the Gulf of Riga a Russian submarine sank one German transport and is believed to have damaged, if not sunk, a German dreadnought, at which two torpedoes were fired.

The Marine Department's communication says:

Despite the difficult conditions and the energetic measures to prevent our sortie from Moon Sound, we succeeded, without loss and in perfect order, in evacuating not only the bulk of our military forces, but also the whole of the naval installation in Moon Sound, notably the transports and smaller craft.

We left the whole of the abandoned base and the adjoining region in a condition rendering it entirely unserviceable for military purposes. Our naval forces are protecting the north entrance of Moon Sound against fresh attacks.

During operations in the Gulf of Riga a British submarine attached to the Russian fleet met an enemy squadron consisting of four dreadnoughts of the Markgraf type, (vessels built in 1914 of 25,293 tons and carrying a complement of 1,150 men,) cruisers, and a large number of torpedo boats. It fired two torpedoes at the leading dreadnought, but being shelled by seaplanes and riddled with shot, was obliged to submerge without notable results. The detonation of a torpedo, however, was heard.

Proceeding some distance and then rising, clouds of smoke were seen through the periscope of the submarine. A large transport, escorted by torpedo boats, made for the submarine. The submarine returned to the attack and sank one of the transports with a torpedo.

Werder Peninsula is opposite Moon Island, which is separated from it by Moon Sound, three to five miles in width. The village of Werder, a telegraph station, is situated on the coast, and presumably is now in German hands. Berlin recently reported the silencing of the Werder batteries by German warships.

Germans Claim 2,000 Prisoners.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (via London.)—More than 1,200 prisoners, a number of guns, and large stores were captured on Dagö Island, the War Office announces. In nine days, the statement says, Oesel, Moon, and Dagö Islands, the key positions of the Eastern Baltic, have been acquired.

More than 20,000 prisoners and 100 guns were taken in the capture of the three islands.

The statement adds that "fresh proof is thus furnished of the striking force of our army and navy. Their co-operation here also can be called exemplary."

LONDON, Oct. 22.—All important munition works have been removed from Petrograd, according to a dispatch to The Times from the Russian capital. Zeppelins, it adds, are attacking towns some distance from the German fighting front.

SAILORS DROP POLITICS.

Baltic Fleet Now Reported Brave to the Point of Rashness.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Oct. 18, (via London, Oct. 22.—A representative of the Central Committee of the Baltic fleet, which spent the fortnight before the German attack in bickering with the Government, has just made to the committee a report on his visit to the fleet. He says the sailors have forgotten politics for the moment and are devoting all their energies to preparations for defense.

According to his statement the fleet, despite the numerical superiority of the enemy, has been displaying great heroism. The Russian ships had stood in the Irbe Channel and the appearance of the Germans off the north of Oesel Island was unexpected. The observer noted the bravery displayed in particular by the men of the destroyer Grom.

On Moon Island, which is connected with Oesel by a mole, there happened to be at the moment of the German attack only six sailors with a machine gun. The Germans made unsuccessful attempts to seize the mole. Finally forty Germans pushed their way through, but were annihilated by the six defenders.

The observer speaks of the unanimity of the fleet. All the sailors are eager for battle and sometimes it is necessary to restrain their impetuousity lest they should harm the fleet by rash action. The crews are eager to take the ships out and fight the enemy in the open sea.

Kronstadt is working hard dispatching men and ships.

This glowing account must be received with a certain degree of caution, but the German victory has assuredly had a bracing effect on the Baltic fleet.

HOT FIGHTING RESUMED IN MACEDONIAN HILLS

Berlin Announces Positions in the Skumbi Valley Won From the French.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (via London.)—The War Office statement today says:

Macedonia.—In the Skumbi Valley our troops and allies wrested some hill positions from the French in an attack and held the positions against strong counterattacks. Along the Monastir-Resna Road repeated enemy attacks failed. The firing duel here and in the broad sectors on both banks of the Vardar was intense.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—In operations on the Macedonian front yesterday the French troops captured fifty Austrians. The official report says:

Our artillery has continued to shell the enemy positions in the region of Doiran, the Vardar, and north of Monastir. At certain points our patrols entered the enemy trenches and brought back material. In the course of operations carried out northwest of Pogradets for the purpose of clearing the approaches to our new positions our troops captured fifty Austrian prisoners.

WARNING FROM DANIELS.

Congress of Surgeons Asked to Aid in Making a Cleaner Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—If any American citizen had fears that America's war preparation did not contemplate real action in France next Spring the light shed upon the grim game of hospital organization at today's sessions of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America was enough to convince him of his error.

One of the most striking features of the evening meeting in Orchestra Hall was a startling exposé by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, of the dangers of social diseases to the efficiency of the military organization. The Secretary appealed to the medical profession "to end the false double standard that decreases military effectiveness." The profession, he said, must share the blame for the "unpardonable prudery that endured a festering evil rather than have it exposed and eradicated."

"There is not an army in the field whose effectiveness is not reduced by reason of immoral disease," said Mr. Daniels. "The navy suffers likewise, and business halts because venereal diseases destroy the manhood of workmen and fighters. During the last statistical year men of the American Navy lost 141,378 days by sickness from a small group of absolutely preventable diseases —or, rather, diseases contracted by sin. This means that every day throughout the year there were 456 men disabled by this disgraceful malady. Add to that number those required to care for the disabled, and we have enough men on the non-effective list each day to man a modern battleship. And this does not count those who, though diseased, were not disabled, or the evil of the loathing danger of contagion to the clean members of the crew.

"The remedy? There is but one—continence. It must be preached in the home, in the school, in the marts of trade, in the pulpit and military camps, and among shipmates afloat. You, gentlemen, of the medical profession, deal with life and death. It is this power that America calls upon you to use. Tell our youths the truth. It is a duty laid upon you, not by the moral law alone, but by the law of self-preservation that operates in nations as well as individuals."

Discussing the measures taken for conserving human life on the battlefields, Surgeon General Gorgas said at the evening meeting:

"The life of every boy who falls upon the fields of France while fighting under the Stars and Stripes will be saved if medical science and human care can do it. Every known expedient is being provided to give our men the best care possible. Seven physicians and surgeons are being provided to every thousand men. The youngest and most virile of these men will go to France for field duty. There will be as well one bed to every five men listed for a part in the grand slam at Schrecklichkeit.

"Don't let any one tell you that the Medical Reserve is full. Continue to enlist men. We plan on having 22,000. We have 14,000 now. The difference we want and will get, just as we wanted and have got the pick of the medical profession to establish the foundation of our work in France."

Twenty-five hundred surgeons had registered up to noon; and most of these, with friends and relatives, were at the evening meeting.

CALLS AMERICANS BEST FIGHTERS

Continued from Page 1.

that shrine is shattered and its priesthood dispersed and discredited forever."

After a reference to the postponement of the hopes of a decision this year owing to the temporary collapse of Russia, the Premier continued:

"There was a moment when time was a doubtful and dangerous neutral, rather disposed to favor our foes. Two things have changed that. The first is the advent of America, whose resources and man-power are twice as considerable as Great Britain's. You have there the best fighting material in the world. We have good reason to know that. (laughter and cheers,)—ingenuity, resolution, and bravery. They are indeed a formidable people, and their mechanical resources are unequaled in the whole world. They are throwing the whole of their volcanic energy into preparing for the conflict. Time is on our side."

More than twice as many German submarines were lost in the first ten months of this year as in all of last year, the Premier asserted. The British tonnage lost monthly now is not much more than one-third of the total destroyed last April.

The Premier paid a high tribute to Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, and said:

"One of the reasons why we have succeeded beyond expectations in destroying so many German submarines and protecting our merchantmen is due to the insight, courage, and persistency of Sir Edward Carson. I fear he will not be popular at Potsdam."

Mr. Lloyd George said that "Bolshism" in all its shapes and forms should be looked out for.

"Beware of people who try to sow dissension, distrust, and suspicion," he said. "The enemy is trying to rattle our nerves. Keep steady and we will win."

The Premier said that Germany had laughed at the war declarations of China and Guatemala, but declarations such as this meant that most of the world's foods and raw materials were under the flags of Germany's enemies, which could reduce Germany to impotence and desolation.

"I feel," he added, "that these countries will use their resources to the utmost before they accept any terms but those making a renewal of this savagery impossible."

In conclusion the Premier said:

"The decisions of the coming allied conference will affect the whole course of the war and may determine its ultimate issue. We must be prepared to support and enforce those decisions with all our strength and power."

Chancellor Bonar Law, referring to aid raids, said it was impossible to prevent them, but Great Britain would make them as costly as possible. He added:

"Germany has carried out a kind of aerial warfare which is detestable. We would avoid it if we could, but the enemy is determined upon it. So be it. Our enemies will find that what they gave us will be returned to them in full measure, pressed down, and running over."

Mr. Bonar Law asserted that for many months the British air service has had priority over every other in military supply. During the last month at the front the British had dropped 8,000 bombs behind the German lines, and the Germans had dropped only about 1,000 behind the British lines.

"In one month," he said, "our airmen in Flanders did damage to the enemy far exceeding all the damage they have done to us in all their raids."

The Chancellor said the British armies were doing well. They were slowly but remorselessly going forward in Flanders, and the result was a mathematical certainty. The true battle front in the war, he added, was in the soul of the nation.

"I predict that you will be a very different people after this war," Bonar Law continued. "You are learning your lesson and standing your test."

Concluding, the Chancellor said:

"I can see no road to peace but in victory. It will come quickly when our enemies realize that the longer the war lasts the worse it will be for them."

WON'T ADD TO PEACE REPLY.

British Acknowledgment to Pope Stands, Says Balfour.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons today, A. J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said:

"There seems to be no reason at present for adding anything to the acknowledgment already sent by the British Government to the Pope's peace proposals."

AMERICANS INSPECT CAPTIVE ZEPPELIN

French Also Throng to See Great Airship Which Was Brought Down Intact.

GERMANS TRIED TO WRECK IT

Prevented at Pistol's Point—Victorious French Aviator Showed Great Pluck.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Oct. 22.—The crews of the super-Zeppelins L 49 and L 50 have been interrogated and their replies confirm the supposition that they made up part of a single expedition against England. These two airships each measured 644 feet in length and 215,765 cubic feet in volume.

The pirate fleet numbered twelve, which left their stations separately. The prisoners say that when they reached the English coast they were much bothered by anti-aircraft guns, and even more by searchlights. They quickly dropped nearly all their bombs, and then rose to a height of three miles where they were caught in a strong northwest wind.

From the beginning of their return they seem to have been lost. The cold was extreme, the alternators did not work, and the pilots could not take their bearings. The men were frostbitten, despite their warm clothing, and the motors froze at dawn. One of the Captains thought he was over Holland or Westphalia, and it was only shortly before the end that French soil was recognized.

By The Associated Press.

BOURBONNE - LES - BAINS, France, Sunday, Oct. 21, (via London, Oct. 22.)—The Zeppelin L-49, which came down at Bourbonne-Les-Bains was inspected today by The Associated Press correspondent, and was found intact, as were also the machinery and instruments. An opportunity was given to some American officers to inspect the craft with French flying men.

When the commander, who with the crew remained under guard of French soldiers today, saw that it was impossible to save his ship he destroyed the wireless apparatus and tried to destroy the airship by firing his pistol at it.

The whole body of the Zeppelin is painted black except the top, which is silvered. There is a small German cross on each side amidships. The German naval ensign was floated.

The German airmen seem surprised to see the Americans who had an opportunity to talk with some of them, and also with the Zeppelin commander, a slight blonde Lieutenant, speaking excellent English.

A young French aviator told how he flew in pursuit of the Zeppelin to such an altitude that his cheeks froze, and how he succeeded finally in forcing the craft down with his machine gun. When he saw that it was bound to land, he dived to the earth. Other French aviators landed near.

At the point of a pistol the Germans were prevented from damaging the craft and were made prisoners.

COMMONS HAS FLURRY OVER ZEPPELIN RAID

Bonar Law's Blunt Refusal to Reveal Defense Plans—Nips Project to Force Adjournment.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—An attempt to move the adjournment of the House of Commons tonight during a debate on Friday's air raid came to naught. Speeches were made by Sir Francis Lowe, John Dillon, and W. Joynson Hicks, in which complaint was offered of the impunity with which Zeppelins were able to penetrate Central England and get away unharmed, and assertion was made that only the fog prevented a serious disaster.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others depreciated the discussion. Bonar Law said he had no intention of giving any information as to the extent of the attacks on the Zeppelins. One thing Germany was anxious to know, he said, was what were the methods of defense against their attacks.

"If the Germans ever smiled at our way of conducting the war," said Bonar Law, "they would have a happy time over the British Parliament stopping its business to make this fuss over the greatest air defeat Germany ever suffered. It was not that the mist saved London, but that it saved the Zeppelins.

"Searchlights and guns would only have revealed London to the intruders. The same weather conditions which made it impossible to attack the Zeppelins properly was the real cause that they were lost and were brought down in France."

After this statement the motion for adjournment was withdrawn.

Previous to this flurry Sir George Cave, Home Secretary, said that the raid appeared to have been carried out by ten or more Zeppelins. Of these five failed to reach their objective, leaving the country without causing material damage. Of five which came near London four failed to penetrate the defenses. One drifted over London with her engines cut off, dropping three bombs.

British airplanes went up, but the atmospheric conditions were unfavorable for attack, and they were unable to bring the raiders into action.

The Secretary said the greatest credit was due to the French, but added that in justice to the British anti-aircraft service it should as remembered that when the Zeppelins were over France they were flying by daylight and at a lower altitude than that at which they kept while over England. The Government had already announced its intention of bombing German towns until an end was put to such cold-blooded attempts by the Germans on the civil population of this country. Two such attacks had already been made, and the House could rest assured that the process would be continued until this purpose was attained.

Sir George added that a naval inquiry would be held over the Germans' successful attack on a North Sea convoy wherein two British destroyers were sunk. He refused to entertain a suggestion that an inquiry be made outside of the Admiralty.

38,000,000 MEN NOW BEARING ARMS IN WAR

27,500,000 of This Number Are on the Side of the Allies, According to War Dept. Figures.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—At least 38,000,000 men are bearing arms in the war—27,500,000 on the side of the allies and 10,600,000 on the side of the Central Powers, according to latest War Department compilations from published reports in various countries. These figures do not include naval personnel strength, which would raise the total several millions.

Against Germany's 7,000,000, Austria's 3,000,000, Turkey's 300,000 and Bulgaria's 300,000 are arrayed the following armed forces: Russia, 9,000,000; France, 6,000,000; Great Britain, 5,000,000; Italy, 3,000,000; Japan, 1,400,000; United States, more than 1,000,000; China, 541,000; Rumania, 320,000; Serbia, 300,000; Belgium, 300,000; Greece, 300,000; Portugal, 200,000; Montenegro, 40,000; Siam, 36,000; Cuba, 11,000, and Liberia, 400.

Military experts do not regard these figures as entirely accurate but believe they represent in round numbers the comparative strengths of the contending armies as published recently. The War Department has many confidential reports on the forces of the Allies and considerable data concerning enemy armies, but this information is not made public for military reasons.

Germany and Austria have made every effort to conceal the precise numbers of their armies, but careful estimates of Allied military intelligence departments have placed the total at about 10,000,000, with Germany's force more than double Austria's.

PUSH CAMP LOAN CAMPAIGN.

Plattsburg Total to Date $950,800—Gov. Whitman to Speak Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The New York infantry students at the training camp went on the range again today, shooting at 100 yards, rapid fire, with silhouette target, each shot counting five or a miss. Good results were obtained.

Rumors that the camp would close early on account of cold weather instead of continuing to the end of November, as scheduled, were denied today by Commander Wolf.

The camp Liberty Loan campaign is being pushed. It is expected that by Wednesday evening nearly all the men will be subscribers. Governor Whitman is scheduled to speak at a big meeting Wednesday evening. Senator Calder will speak in the Liberty Loan campaign in the city Wednesday morning.

The total of the Liberty Loan subscription tonight is $950,800.

SUGAR PROFITEERS FACE HOOVER CURB

Continued from Page 1.

consumers would not be called on to reduce their consumption to anything like the ration which has been adopted in England, France or Italy.

New York Situation Discussed.

The entire food situation in New York State and New York City was taken up at the conference which Mr. Hoover and his aids held with the members of the New York State Food Commission. A statement was issued as follows:

"The conference considered at length ways and means by which New York State could do her full share toward increasing the nation's exports in foodstuffs to help win the war and at the same time protect our own working people who are now suffering from the high cost of the necessities of life.

"It is hoped that the work of these organizations may result in the near future in the standardizing of prices, eliminating speculation and hoarding, and in the case of the more vital commodities, especially milk and bread, actually reducing the price to the consumer.

"The conclusion was reached that by the elimination of some of the wasteful and uneconomical practices in the handling and distribution of milk a substantial saving to the consumer can be effected."

The conference resulted in an agreement for complete co-operation between the New York State Commission and the Food Administration. A careful investigation of all conditions involved in the food problem in New York State will be made, and further conferences will be held at frequent intervals.

There was no definite information given as to the immediate steps which would be taken to lower prices of milk, bread and other commodities, but it is understood that a campaign will be started at once to educate the public in economy methods such as the "pay and carry" system advocated by the Federal Food Administration and other means of reducing the overhead charges of retailers.

It is probable that the new standard loaf of bread to be prepared from a formula obtained by the Food Administration experts after exhaustive experiments will get a thorough trial under the direction of the New York Commission, and that such trials will be made the basis of an effort to obtain an actual decrease in bread prices. The manufacture of fancy loaves and rolls will be discouraged.

Coal Supply for Farm.

The conference discussed the problem of the farmer with respect to labor and coal. A discussion was also held with Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, in regard to the scarcity of coal for farm operations. He promised, it is said, to see as far as possible that the State Fuel Administrator took care of the farmers' wants.

Members of the New York State Commission at the conferences were: Mr. Mitchell, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, Albert Becker, counsel for the commission; Charles H. Betts, Secretary; Herschel Jones, Secretary to Mr. Mitchell, and Herbert Pratt.

CONFERENCE HERE TODAY.

Officials to Discuss Distribution and a Check on Profiteers.

Henry Moskowitz, Commissioner of Markets, announced yesterday that a conference on the sugar situation would be held at the office of the Refiners' Committee of the National Food Administration, 111 Wall Street, this morning at 10 o'clock. The Commissioner, members of the Food Administration, and representatives of the refiners, wholesalers and retailers will consider an equitable system of distribution and a plan to put some check on deliveries so that the extortioners can be deprived of their supplies. The meeting will also discuss what can be done to bring sugar from the West.

Commissioner Moskowitz, after conferences with retailers and wholesalers, said that the shortage would last about five or six weeks.

"Temporary relief is possible," he explained, "by obtaining through the aid of the Federal Food Administration some supply of sugar from the West. This the Refiners' Committee is attempting to do."

James H. Post, Chairman of the Refiners' Committee, and B. A. Oxnard, President of the Savannah Sugar Refinery, who is in New York, emphasized the need of economy in sugar. Owing to the impossibility of obtaining raw sugar, the Savannah refinery has been shut down temporarily. Mr. Oxnard said several refineries in the North had shut down and others no doubt would follow their example.

New York must cut its consumption of sugar from 1,000 barrels a day to 500, in the opinion of Mr. Post.

BRITISH AIR RAIDERS DOWN 19 GERMANS

They Also Wreck Enemy Aerodromes in Belgium and a Foundry Near Metz.

RAILWAY STATIONS BOMBED

Big Explosion Caused Near Saarbrucken—Two Airplanes Hit Before They Could Rise.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Six German airplanes were brought down yesterday by British naval airmen, says a statement from the Admiralty today.

An official report on army airplane operations on Saturday and Sunday says that British aviators carried out raids on German aerodromes in Belgium and on important objectives in German territory near Saarbrucken, northwest of Metz.

Nine German airplanes were shot down in these operations, and four others forced to descend out of control. The British lost three machines.

The text of the Admiralty statement follows:

At about noon yesterday raids were made by naval aircraft on the Vlissegehem and Houttave aerodromes. The bombs appeared to burst accurately. Both during the raids and on their return our bombing machines were attacked by enemy aircraft, two of which were shot down completely out of control. Our bombers returned safely.

During offensive and reconnoissance patrols five of our scouts engaged about twenty hostile scouts, two of the latter being destroyed and two driven down completely out of control. One of our pilots is missing.

Following is the text of the report on the army aviators' raids:

A further attack into Germany was carried out by our airplanes this afternoon. A foundry and railway junction ten miles northwest of Saarbrucken were bombed with over a ton of bombs. Bursts were seen on the foundry and the station, where a big explosion occurred. Many hostile scouts attacked the bombing squadron over the objectives, and four were driven down out of control. All our machines returned safely except one.

Saturday we carried out bombing operations vigorously. A total of 238 bombs were dropped on the enemy's aerodromes at Gotnrode and Roulers, on the Cortemarck Station and on hostile billets and hutments. One aerodrome at Roulers was bombed from a low height. One bomb was seen to hit and blow to pieces a German machine on the ground, while another fell through the centre of a hangar. The enemy's personnel and machines on the ground then were attacked with machine gun fire from our airplanes. During this bombing attack our scouts operating in the neighborhood brought down seven German machines, which crashed in full view of their aerodrome.

At night the enemy's aerodromes were again attacked. A ton of bombs was dropped on the Ingelmuster aerodrome and railway station and on the aerodrome at Courtrai. At one of these a direct hit was obtained upon a hostile machine endeavoring to leave the ground.

In the course of the day a total of nine German machines were downed, and four others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

French Down 20 in 12 Days.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The official report issued tonight contains the following record of French aviation operations:

"A German airplane was brought down today in an aerial engagement, and six others were forced to land in a damaged condition inside their own lines. In the period of Oct. 11-20 nineteen airplanes and three captive balloons belonging to the enemy were brought down by our pilots or by the fire of our special guns. In addition, twenty-eight machines were seriously damaged.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (via London.)—"Twelve enemy airplanes and one captive balloon were brought down yesterday," says the report from Army Headquarters.

DUTCH FIRED ON ZEPPELINS.

Raiders, Straggling on Return Trip, Violated Neutrality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Movements of Zeppelins observed from the Dutch coast during the early hours of yesterday supplemented evidence from France as to the complete breaking up of the squadron which raided England.

On their westward journey all the airships could be seen in organized formation. Eight passed in regular order escorted by seaplanes.

Very different was the return journey. From various places come reports of three Zeppelins, each on its own course but all hopelessly out of their bearings and apparently depending on guesswork to make their return to Germany. Two violated the neutrality of Holland and both were fired upon by the Dutch defenders.

TURKS FOR RAIDS ON BRITAIN.

Germany Sends Sultan's Aviators to Ostend to Reinforce Her Airmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Germany has sent about fifty Turkish and Bulgarian aviators to Ostend for active service in the German Aircraft Corps, according to advices which have reached Washington from Switzerland through a diplomatic channel. These flyers have had a course of training in flying schools in Germany.

As Ostend is to be their base of operations, it is expected that they will be utilized with the German forces in the Flanders campaign and in future air raids over England.

KAISER HAILS SUCCESS OF GERMAN WAR LOAN

Praises People for Their Sacrifice "to the Happy Advantage of Our Peace."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—Emperor William has sent to Count von Roedern, the German Finance Minister, a telegram of congratulation on the seventh war loan. It says:

"I am pleased highly at the splendid result of the subscriptions to the seventh war loan, and I express to all concerned hearty thanks and congratulations for the successful work. Full of vigor and with a fixed aim before the eyes of the world, the whole German people stands in the fourth year of the war at the side of its heroic sons in the field and behind the Imperial Government and the army command, ready for sacrifices of blood and treasure until the honor and freedom of the Fatherland is assured against the assault of its enemies in superior force.

"May God bless all for their fidelity and self-sacrifice to the happy advantage of our peace."

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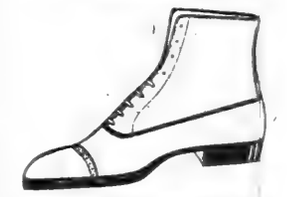

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MITCHEL WILL GIVE NO REST TO HYLAN

Promises to 'Pillory Him Day After Day' While Questions Are Unanswered.

SAYS 'CUNNING' WON'T AVAIL

Declares Steam Roller's Day in City Politics Has Passed—Submits Record to Independents.

Mayor Mitchel in a statement yesterday again called upon Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany Mayoralty candidate, to answer the questions the Mayor put to him concerning his past business and professional record. The Mayor said he had cited specific and definite instances "in which Judge Hylan has proved his unfitness for the office of Mayor," and that he would continue asking questions of Judge Hylan until the election.

"Let me say right now to Judge Hylan and to Mr. Murphy," said the Mayor, "that until Mr. Murphy's candidate comes out in the open like a man and submits himself to my questions and the questions of his audience I shall pillory him day after day as the sort of man his past actions and his present silence prove him to be." In his statement the Mayor said in part:

"Two weeks ago I challenged Judge Hylan to meet me in any place and in any manner he preferred, and to produce a single instance of personal or official wrongdoing in my administration. I offered to meet him in the Academy of Music or in Tammany Hall, before the press and the public, to discuss in fullest detail any and every act of my administration. Judge Hylan's refusal to accept this challenge or to answer my questions is conclusive proof that Mr. Murphy and Judge Hylan both know that there is not one single specific fact with which they can support their campaign of misrepresentation."

The Mayor reviewed some of the assertions regarding Judge Hylan he had made in previous statements, and, continuing, said:

"Efforts have been made, and no doubt will continue to be made, to divert me from calling attention to Judge Hylan's total unfitness to be Mayor of New York.

"Let me say right now to Judge Hylan and to Mr. Murphy that until Mr. Murphy's candidate comes out in the open like a man and submits himself to my questions and the questions of his audience I shall pillory him day after day as the sort of man his past actions and his present silence prove him to be."

Recalling some of the questions he had put to Judge Hylan and Mr. Murphy, the Mayor continued:

"No doubt Mr. Murphy and Judge Hylan believe themselves extremely cunning in refusing to come out in the open, where the public can secure an impartial view of the man whom Mr. Murphy wants to make Mayor, but unless I greatly mistake the temper of this community, their cunning will result in Judge Hylan's deserved defeat.

"The day of the steam roller has passed forever from New York City politics. No little group of professional politicians can control the actions of 6,000,000 people, and the great mass of honest and independent minded voters in this town are now silently weighing and judging the men who ask to be intrusted with the vast powers of government.

"They are not interested in Mr. Murphy's desire for power, except to frustrate it.

"They are not concerned with Hylan's cunning, except to make sure that this cunning shall not be exercised at the city's expense; and nothing that I can say concerning my administration will have weight with them, unless they are satisfied with the manner in which public affairs have been transacted in this city during the last four years.

"To that great body of independents I am perfectly willing to submit the record of my administration and abide by their judgment.

"If this were a community of slaves and illiterates," the Mayor said in conclusion, "the campaign of silence and election, of brute force and desperation which Judge Hylan and Mr. Murphy are waging might prove successful.

"If Mr. Murphy's orders were obeyed in every household, and if the voter could not learn of Judge Hylan's past, Mr. Murphy's figurehead might be the next Mayor. But the people of New York, who think and act for themselves, are too intelligent and too self-respecting to entrust their government to Judge Hylan.

"The men whom Mr. Murphy cannot control are too great in number to be beaten down by Mr. Murphy's steam roller."

NO TANGOIST, MAYOR SAYS.

Methodist Ministers Applaud Him—Tells of Excise Enforcement.

Speaking before the Association of Methodist Episcopal Ministers of New York at a meeting yesterday in the assembly room of the Methodist Book Concern, 150 Fifth Avenue, Mayor Mitchel told of the difficulties his administration had to overcome in order to enforce the excise law. Incidentally the Mayor assured the ministers that he had never danced the tango because he thought the steps too intricate to master at his time of life.

"I enjoy dancing because of the exercise it provides," said the Mayor, "but I must confess that the lure of the tango never attracted me. Mr. Hearst says I dance every night. Probably he thinks so because every time I do dance I find him among those present."

This refutation on the Mayor's part that he has spent much of his time at tango teas greatly pleased the ministers and there was prolonged applause. His refutation came after he had finished an adress in which he had outlined the good work accomplished by the administration and had invited questions. The first question had to do with his alleged tango record. Having acquitted himself on this score the Mayor was then asked to explain his presence at a dinner given by ex-Senator Reynolds which is said to have cost $150 a plate. The Mayor said he thought the question bordered on the frivolous, but he did not deny that he had been a guest at the dinner.

"I was invited by Senator Reynolds," he explained, "because he wished me to meet a number of mining men from the West. If the service cost $150 a plate, all I can say is that my host was robbed and that the dinner could have been duplicated anywhere at $15 a plate at the most. The expensive gift which you have heard was presented to Senator Reynolds consisted of a first-class suitcase containing some garments for the use of a gentleman about to retire for the night."

MITCHEL TO HILLQUIT'S AID.

Protests Against Socialist Candidate's Exclusion from Camp Upton.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter to Gen. Franklin Bell, Commander of Camp Upton at Yaphank, L. I., yesterday protesting against the exclusion of Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, from the privilege of addressing political meetings at the camp. He wrote:

"I am in receipt of a letter from James J. Bagley, Chairman of the Hillquit Non-Partisan League, protesting against the exclusion of Mr. Hillquit from the privilege accorded to all the other candidates of addressing political meetings at Camp Upton. Every one knows how completely I disagree with Mr. Hillquit and how utterly I abhor the un-American and unpatriotic doctrine that he preaches. It does seem to me, however, that it only fair that every candidate should be accorded the privilege extended to any.

"If Mr. Hillquit's doctrine is treasonable, it is violative of statute law, and he should be dealt with thereunder. If it is not treasonable, but is merely abhorrent to decent self-respecting and patriotic Americans, it surely will only have the effect of intensifying the fervor of the splendid young men who are gathered at Camp Upton as a part of the new national army."

MORGENTHAU FIGURES MAYOR A SURE WINNER

Estimates His Plurality at 40,000 —Politicians Recall Murphy's McCall Forecast.

Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, declared at Fusion headquarters at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday that Mayor Mitchel's re-election was a certainty. Mr. Morgenthau figured his plurality at about 40,000.

"Mayor Mitchel cannot be defeated," he declared. "I am not making this statement because it is my hope, but it is an absolute mathematical certainty. I was misquoted in the morning newspapers regarding what I said at Pacific Hall last night. I said the election was between Mitchel and Hylan, not between Hillquit and Hylan. Now to the figures. One-fifth of the population of the Greater City are Jews, but the vote cast by the Jews will be only one-sixth of that number. Say there will be 670,000 votes cast, or 112,000 Jewish votes. Of that number at least 50,000 will go to Hylan, Bennett, and Mitchel, leaving 62,000 for Hillquit. Of that 62,000, about 20,000 is the ordinary Jewish Socialist vote.

"Add to that number 25,000 strict pacifists who, no matter what argument will be brought forward during the next two weeks, will go to Hillquit. Then I give 18,000 to Hillquit from men whose motives cannot be explained. Then there are 15,000 more normal Socialist votes. This gives Hillquit a total of 120,000.

"Mr. Bennett no doubt will be fourth in the race. A vote for Bennett will not only be thrown away but will act as an aid to Hylan. I doubt that more than 50,000 will throw their votes away by voting for Bennett. The extreme Bennett figure is 80,000, but it is more likely to be 50,000.

"Now we will give Hylan the straight Tammany vote of 234,000 which McCall received four years ago. That is the strictly tiger organization, and I am very conservative when I say that at least 25,000 of these will go to Hillquit; certainly Hillquit is going to get at least a big part of his strength from Tammany, and this will leave 200,900 votes for Hylan. To be liberal, we will say that 20,000 discontented Mitchelites are going to vote for Hylan, which will give Hylan about 220,000. This leaves at least 250,000 votes for Mitchel.

"In my opinion, the moment the people feel confident that there is no chance for Hillquit, they also will refuse to throw away their votes, and will vote for Mitchel. Ninety-five per cent. of the independent people who are thinking of voting for Bennett and Hillquit think of Mitchel as their second choice.

"If we can organize our vigilance committee to show that the city can be saved from the onslaughts of the irresponsible, many people will consider it their duty to join. I am ready to take the chairmanship of such a committee, and I know many more business men who are ready to join. These men will willingly give eight or ten hours a day to guard the city and not let it be carried by the enemies of the Government."

Politicians who read yesterday morning the forecast furnished at headquarters of the Democratic Fusion Committee, giving the election to Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany's candidate, by a plurality of more than 175,000, recalled the estimate Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy gave on the eve of the defeat four years ago of another Tammany candidate, Judge Edward E. McCall.

It was "dough day" at the Wigwam when the district leaders went down to the Hall and left a sealed envelope containing an estimate of the vote in their districts on Mr. Murphy's desk and then came away carrying bundles of currency for their Election Day expenses. Mr. Murphy had received the envelopes and dismissed the leaders. Then he said to the reporters:

"My estimate is the same I made the other day. At that time I said we would win by 150,000. I see no reason to change the estimate now."

Then we can say that you predict that Mr. McCall will be elected by 150,000 and that the entire Tammany ticket will win?" was asked.

"Yes, you can say that and put my name to it," said Mr. Murphy, with a grin.

This was on the Saturday before election. The returns showed Mr. Mitchel the victor by 113,227.

Mayor Mitchel led yesterday in the first day of a straw ballot taken in Columbia University by the student daily newspaper, The Spectator. The vote was: Mitchel, 341; Hillquitt, 250; Bennett, 49, and Hylan, 47. The vote will be taken every day this week, and the final result will be announced on Saturday. Hillquit received most of his votes among the women of Barnard and Teachers Colleges and in the Columbia School of Journalism.

MAYOR DEFIES HYLAN TO CUT THE BUDGET

But He Warns Tammanys' Candidate That It Must Be Done Within Nine Days.

Speaking at four crowded, enthusiastic meetings in Brooklyn last night, Mayor Mitchel took up the twenty-nine-million-dollar increase in this year's budget over last year's. In doing so he challenged Judge Hylan to point to a single item which might be cut out.

"Judge Hylan and Mr. Murphy and Mr. Murphy's henchmen," said the Mayor, "no matter what statements I make, will go about repeating what is false in regard to the expenditures on this budget. Well, let them. Let Judge Hylan tell where it may be cut down. Let him make his announcement publicly and specifically within the next nine days, for then it will avail you somewhat. Otherwise the budget will be adopted."

The Mayor explained the general increase by the rising prices due to the war. He told of the saving in the Department of Water Supply, the Department of Bridges, and the Department of Docks. At the Prospect Hall meeting the Mayor laid the blame for the school riots and general disorder in the schools at the door of Tammany interference with pupils and teachers.

"Never have the schools," he said, "been dragged so deep in the mire of partisan politics as when those riots were organized."

BROOKLYN LEADERS OUT FOR MITCHEL

Continued from Page 1.

and has circulated an appeal among real estate men which reads in part:

"We, the undersigned real estate men, Democrats and Republicans, believing that New York City is the heart of America at war, and knowing that the present city administration is honest, efficient, and absolutely loyal to the United States, earnestly ask you to 'bury politics in patriotism' and vote Mayor Mitchel back to office."

Insurance Men for Mitchel.

The Insurance Committee has attracted representatives from the majority of insurance companies, among the members being Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; George T. Wilson, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Major A. White, President of the City of New York Life Insurance Company; Robert J. Rillas, President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and Walter Statler, controller of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. More than 100 members compose the Grocery and Food Specialties Committee, including representatives from the wholesale and retail branch of that line. The engineers and builders are also represented by a committee.

TAMMANY PLAN TO COST 2 BILLIONS

W. B. Ellison Estimates the Expenditure Necessary to Acquire Public Utilities.

NEARLY TWICE CITY'S DEBT

Says Damage Awards Would Raise the Cost of Many Properties Taken by Condemnation.

According to ex-Corporation Counsel William Bruce Ellison, it would cost the City of New York from $1,600,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 to acquire for municipal ownership and operation all the public utilities in the city—a project to which Tammany Hall stands committed through declarations in its platform and promises made on the stump by Judge John F. Hylan, its candidate for Mayor.

The Tammany platform declares: "Specifically we are in favor of public ownership and operation of all public utilities, including traction, gas, electric light and power, and the telephone." The speech read by Judge Hylan at all his meetings last night contained this flat declaration: "We must take over the great public utility properties of this city which the people support and which in the past have been a source of immense profit to a small group of individuals."

"In the light of such positive platform pledges and such unequivocal declarations by the candidate, it might be well to consider, in the first place, that the net bonded indebtedness of the City of New York on June 30 this year was $1,054,907,915.20," said Mr. Ellison last night.

Companies Which Would Be Taken.

Mr. Ellison classified the companies whose property and good-will the city would be compelled to take over in order to make good the promises in the Democratic platform and Judge Hylan's speeches as follows:

Gas corporations	17
Electric corporations	10
Electric subway companies	2
Gas and electric corporations	3
Water companies	4
Street railway companies	50
Electric supply and railway companies	1
Rapid Transit companies	5
Steam and electric railroads	21
Telephone company	1
Wire companies	16
Steam and refrigerating companies	7

It would cost the city, according to the estimate made by Mr. Ellison, at least $840,000,000 to acquire the physical property of the chief local utilities, alone, excluding companies which do a large business outside of the city. Here are his estimates:

Gas property	$150,000,000
Electric plants	110,000,000
Electric subways	30,000,000
Water works	6,500,000
Street railways	180,000,000
Elevated roads and subways, (company's investment only)	361,000,000
Steam and refrigerating plants	2,500,000

"The estimate for elevated roads and subways includes only the property actually belonging to the private companies and the investment which they are making in the elevated lines," said Mr. Ellison. "It does not include any of the property or the contributions by the city.

"An estimate of the cost of the property of the railroad, telephone, telegraph, and other wire companies which perform more than alocal business is much more uncertain. It is probable that the cost of their property within the City of New York, without any allowance for severance damages, would exceed $350,000,000.

"If these estimates are correct, the cost of acquiring the property of all public utilities in Greater New York would be at least $1,190,000,000—more than the present bonded debt of New York; if all were acquired the debt would be doubled. These estimates are based not upon war prices for materials and labor, but upon average prices prior to the war. If the appraisal were based upon present war prices, the cost of the physical property would doubtless exceed $1,250,000,000 for local utilities and $1,800,000,000 for all public utility properties within the city.

"These estimates are not based upon earning power of the property or upon the assumption that the city would be obliged to pay for franchises; they are merely appraisals of the physical property without regard to earnings or franchises.

Condemnation Would Increase Cost.

"Most of the franchises are perpetual, and, with few exceptions, the only way the city could acquire the properties would be by agreement or through condemnation proceedings. The city does not now have general power to condemn public utilities, but the Legislature could give it this power. It is doubtful, to say the least, whether the State would give the city power to acquire the terminals of transcontinental systems. However, assuming that the power were granted, the price paid by the city in condemnation proceedings would greatly exceed the cost of the physical property. This might not be true in every case, but in certain cases—especially where subways and elevated roads are concerned—the additional cost would be extremely large. Just what the total increase would be cannot be fixed with any degree of definiteness, but probably it would not be less than 30 per cent. This would increase the cost of local utilities to $1,100,000,000.

"In the case of railroads, telephones, and telegraph systems there would be severance damages to consider in addition to perpetual franchises. These would doubtless raise the cost of these properties to $500,000,000. Upon this basis, the total cost would be $1,600,000,000. Probably the total, with all considerations in mind, would run from $1,600,000,000 to $2,000,000,000."

RUSH GAINS 465 VOTES.

Recount of Nine Districts Completed in Contest with McAvoy.

The recount of the vote in the Democratic Judicial Primary between Judge John V. McAvoy and Thomas E. Rush was continued yesterday at the Board of Elections, and three Assembly districts were completed—the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth. They showed a net gain for Mr. Rush of 465 votes. In addition 726 votes, according to Mr. Rush, were credited illegally to Judge McAvoy.

"This completes," said Mr. Rush last night, "the examination in nine Assembly districts, the result of which shows that Judge McAvoy has already lost 1,914 votes, and that in addition thereto he was and still is illegally credited with 1,921 votes, including 985 ballots showing erasures and 929 protested ballots which should have been marked for identification. If this rate continues throughout the examination in the rest of the judicial district, the result will show that I am entitled to the certificate of nomination by a very substantial majority."

Herbert R. Limburg, counsel for Judge McAvoy, said: "The statements issued by Mr. Rush regarding the results of the examination are 'bunk,' pure and simple, and intended to mislead the public. Irregularities and frauds in the Democratic primaries did not occur in more than 1 per cent. of the districts at the most. Where they did occur it was frequently in the interest of Mr. Rush. The alleged gain of Mr. Rush's 1,000 votes in one Assembly district, which was headlined yesterday, is not claimed to be based on any inaccuracy or fraud, but is due to a mistake of tabulation by clerks in the office of the Board of Election."

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of Lost and Found articles may be found on Page 23.—Adv.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 317 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

EJECT HYLAN'S HECKLER.

Tammany Candidates Speak at Five Brooklyn Meetings.

Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, again shifted his political battle ground to Brooklyn last night, appearing before two large and three smaller gatherings. All but one of the halls in which he argued for his election and denounced the Mitchel administration were crowded to capacity.

The candidate took for his principal theme the four indictments returned by the New York County Grand Jury charging William H. Reynolds and others with conspiring to defraud the city.

While speaking in Arcadia Hall, 918 Halsey Street, Judge Hylan was interrupted by a well-dressed middle-aged man, who arose and asked: "Judge Hylan, may I ask you just one question?"

The candidate ignored the questioner, continuing to read his manuscript until a chorus of shouted demands that the man be put out drowned out his voice. A group of stalwart individuals closed about the interrupter and propelled him toward the door. Many persons had climbed on the chairs to see, and the Judge himself looked on, smiling broadly as the man disappeared beyond the doors.

Mr. Hylan called Mayor Mitchel "a petulant young man," whose "attempt to dishonor the flag" had met from the people "the scorn and disdain it deserved," and repeated much that he has said before about "the Rockefeller group and their allies, banded together to control the city."

The other meetings, at all of which he read the same speech, were in Eckford Hall, Collyer and Eckford Streets; Congress Hall, 2,692 Atlantic Avenue; Clark's Hall, Bedford and De Kalb Avenues, and Public School 84, Watkins Street and Glenmore Avenue.

SULZER CHALLENGES HYLAN

Says Murphy Will Rule if Tammany Candidate Wins.

In telling why he supported Mayor Mitchel in his campaign for re-election ex-Governor William Sulzer yesterday challenged John F. Hylan to tell the names of the men he had chosen, in case he was elected, as heads of city departments, and he asserted that he knew from his experience as Governor that Murphy would not tolerate an independent Administration. He said that the issue in the election was between Mitchel and Murphy, and that if Hylan were elected Murphy would rule the city. Mr. Sulzer spoke before an audience of 500 at the Harlem Fusion headquarters.

"Mr. Hylan, will you tell us, in the assumption that you are elected Mayor, what men you have chosen to be Police and Fire Commissioners and directors of the public school system?" asked Mr. Sulzer. "Stop reading canned speeches and tell us what kind of a Mayor you are going to be. If you are elected Mayor will you put Murphy out? If you will put Murphy out I'll vote for you. You know I cannot vote for Bennett because he was put up as a candidate only to aid Tammany.

"The issue in this campaign is between Mitchel and Murphy. If Mitchel is not elected Murphy will be the next Mayor. Murphy puts up candidates who are stalking horses. He tells the real Democrats, who have the interests of the party at stake, to vote for this dummy or that wax man. I stood for a great deal from Mr. Murphy. Never did a man strive harder to do his duty than I strove. When he asked me to do his bidding or go to destruction, I said 'No,' and I would not do his bidding."

Mr. Sulzer said he supported Mayor Mitchel because the Mitchel Administration had developed "the finest police system New York ever had," and he declared that the work of the Mayor in caring for the public health and welfare was enough to re-elect him.

HILLQUIT'S PEACE VIEWS.

Socialist Candidate Says Party's Victory Would Kill Autocracy.

Morris Hillquit spoke last night in Bryant Hall to about 1,000 persons. There was applause when he said that the Socialists wanted a city government for the people as well as for the ruling classes. The party, he said, was now the only one that upheld the pure traditions of democracy. The Socialists, he said, had not been permitted to speak to the men at Camp Upton, their meetings in the streets had been broken up and their press throttled.

"We want peace, and early peace," he said, "but let me repeat again what we cannot repeat too often: We do not stand for a separate peace, which would save our own skins and leave the unfortunate nations of Europe to their own destinies. We want a general, negotiated, and permanent peace, which would bring relief and blessing to the peoples of all countries involved in this insane and disastrous war.

"We do not wish for a 'German peace' or a 'Kaiser peace.' There is not a party or a class of people, including Colonel Roosevelt and his fellow-members on the 'Vigilance Corps' who are so unalterably and consistently opposed to the Kaiser, Prussian junkerdom, and militarism, and to Kaiserdom and Junkerdom and militarism in all lands as the Socialists are, and I emphatically assert that a Socialist victory in this election would be a mortal blow to autocracy in Germany and in all other countries."

BENNETT DEMANDS BACKING OF G. O. P.

Determines to Force the Issue with the New York County Republican Organization.

CALL ISSUED FOR LEADERS

Hint That a Request May Be Made for a Share of the Campaign Contributions.

William M. Bennett is determined to force the issue with the Republican organization of New York County, where he is a resident voter, asserting that, as the Republican nominee for Mayor, he is entitled to its whole-hearted support. Thus far Mr. Bennett has been shut out of nearly all the Republican district clubs in Manhattan, and his supporters have been compelled to conduct their fight for the Republican candidate in the open air.

A letter was sent yesterday to all the Republican district leaders in Manhattan by the Bennett Campaign Committee, asking them to meet at Bennett headquarters, in the Bartholdi Building, this afternoon for a showdown. Here is the letter:

Dear Sir—The Republican district leaders of New York County have been requested to meet at the Bennett campaign headquarters, 2 East Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, at 4 P. M. tomorrow.

As you are the leader in your district, I am earnestly inviting you to be present for the purpose of organizing a campaign in the interest of the regularly nominated Republican candidate—Senator William M. Bennett.

I trust that you will be present, and look forward to meeting every leader in New York County. Very truly yours,

FRANK D. WILSEY, Chairman.

The managers of Mr. Bennett's campaign are anxiously awaiting the response. At the Bennett Campaign Headquarters it was said last night that no replies had been received to the letter, but that it was assumed every Republican district leader in Mr. Bennett's home county would take enough interest in the Republican candidate to come.

The Bennett campaign managers say that they have many grievances against the Republican organization in New York County. One of these is that Mr. Bennett has not been invited to make the headquarters of the Republican County Committee his campaign headquarters, but has been put to the necessity of calling upon personal friends and supporters to defray the cost of establishing his present headquarters in the Bartholdi Building. It is likely that before the week is over he will make a formal demand on the Republican County Committee for the transferring his fighting base from the Bartholdi to the Tilden Building, where the County Committee has quarters.

It was intimated yesterday that—coupled with this demand—would be one for Mr. Bennett's share in the campaign contributions that are said to be flowing rather freely into the Republican coffers on the presumption that the money is to be spent for the campaign to re-elect Mayor Mitchel and the other candidates on the Fusion ticket. The fact is that the Bennett managers need funds badly with which to carry on the campaign.

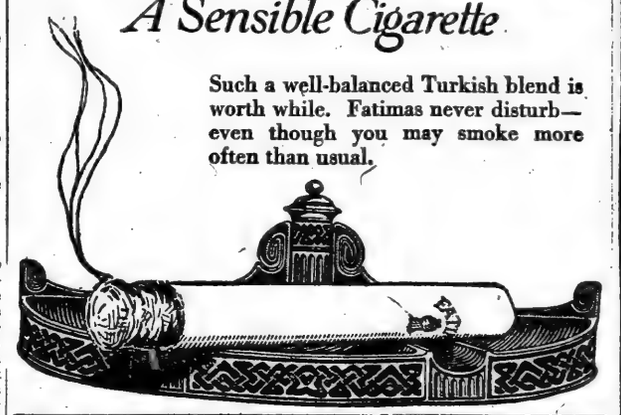
"We realize that Controller Prendergast and Robert Adamson, who is a candidate for President of the Aldermanic Board, both of whom fairly won their nomination in the Republican primaries, are entitled to their share of any campaign fund that is being collected by the Republican County Committee," said one of the Bennett campaign managers yesterday, "but the committee has no right to divert any of the money to the purposes of the Mitchel campaign. Whether the money is to be split three ways or four ways, Mr. Bennett is surely entitled to an equitable share of it, and we think he will insist upon his rights."

Mr. Bennett's threat of an open-air campaign in front of the Republican district clubs thus far has gained him an entry to only two of the Republican clubhouses in his own borough. One of these, however, is the home of the Federal Club, the Republican organization of the Sixth Assembly District, where Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, is leader. Mr. Bennett spoke there last night. He has received, in addition, an invitation to speak at the club in the Seventh Assembly District, where Deputy County Clerk Herman W. Beyer is the leader.

The Hillquit Nonpartisan Committee of One Thousand for the Children of New York City and their Schools, of which Professor J. McKeon Cattell is the head, has obtained an option on Madison Square Garden for the Saturday before election, and yesterday sent an invitation to all the Mayoralty candidates to attend the rally and speak.

Mr. Bennett announced in his speeches last night that he would preach the funeral sermon of the Union League Club at noon today in front of their clubhouse at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, thereby performing a service that he said should have been performed at the close of the civil war, when the Union League Club died.

The Republican candidate made speeches in Manhattan at the Federal Club in the Sixth Assembly District, at the Labor Lyceum, the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., and the National Hall at Driggs Avenue and Eckfort Street, Brooklyn.



FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Such a well-balanced Turkish blend is worth while. Fatimas never disturb—even though you may smoke more often than usual.

CASSIN, TORPEDOED, FOUGHT OFF U-BOAT

Veering Missile Hit American Destroyer After Commander Had Altered Course.

THEN SOUGHT FOE FOR HOUR

Officers and Seamen Commended by Admiral Sims for Coolness in the Emergency.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Coolness and quick manoeuvring by Commander Walter H. Vernou saved the American destroyer Cassin from possible destruction in an encounter with a German submarine in the war zone on Oct. 16, the Navy Department was advised today by Vice Admiral Sims in his full report of the fight. Meagre details of the incident were received last week, but the destroyer's name was withheld until today.

Before she had an opportunity to fire a shot, the destroyer was hit on the stern by a torpedo, which killed Gunner's Mate Osmond Kelly Ingram, slightly wounded five others of the crew, and put one engine out of commission.

The Cassin had been searching half an hour for a submarine first sighted five miles away when Commander Vernou suddenly saw a torpedo 400 yards distant, and making for the ship at great speed. He ordered full speed ahead and the wheel hard over. The patrol boat was just clear of the torpedo's path when the projectile broached on the surface, turned sharply, and hit its objective.

Admiral Sims reported that the behavior of the officers and the entire crew was admirable. He gave special credit to Commander Vernou. Many of the ship's enlisted personnel also were cited by the Admiral for coolness and qualities of leadership.

Text of Announcement.

The Navy Department's announcement was as follows:

"The destroyer recently mentioned in dispatches made public as being injured by a torpedo, was the U. S. S. Cassin, commanded by Commander W. N. Vernou; executive officer, Lieutenant J. W. MacLaran; junior officers, Lieutenant J. A. Saunders, Lieutenant L. R. Agrell, Lieutenant R. M. Parkinson, and Assistant Surgeon D. W. Queen.

"While this vessel was on her patrol station a submarine was sighted on the surface at about five miles distant. The Cassin immediately proceeded at full speed toward the submarine with her crew at their battle stations. She searched the area for about thirty minutes, zig-zagging back and forth, when the commanding officer, Commander Vernou, sighted a torpedo running at high speed near the surface about 400 yards away, headed to strike the Cassin amidship.

"Realizing the situation the commanding officer rang for emergency full speed ahead on both engines, put the rudder hard over, and was just clear of the torpedo's course when it broached on the surface, turned sharply toward the vessel, and struck the stern of the Cassin.

"Fortunately only one engine was disabled, thereby permitting the destroyer to remain under way, circling in search of the submarine. After about an hour the submarine exposed its conning tower long enough for the Cassin to fire four shots. Two of the shots fell so close to the submarine that it was forced to submerge immediately and was not seen again. The Cassin continued to search until dark when, having been joined by other British and American patrol vessels, she was taken safely into port.

"Vice Admiral Sims states that the behavior of the officers and the entire crew was admirable. There was no excitement on board; the men remaining quietly at their battle stations throughout the night except when called to other duties. He commends the British Navy for the prompt and efficient assistance rendered the Cassin.

"Admiral Sims gives special credit to Commander Vernou for his vigilance and prompt action, which probably saved the Cassin from total loss. He also commends Lieutenants MacLaran, Saunders, and Parkinson for their ingenuity in effecting temporary repairs, and for their coolness and efficient work.

"The following men were cited by Vice Admiral Sims for showing coolness and qualities of leadership:

HOFFMAN, GEORGE, quartermaster; father, Peter Hoffman, 541 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York.

WERCHBRODT, EDWARD HENRY, machinist's mate; wife, Netta Werchbrodt, 32 Church Street, Newport, R. I.

HEATH, WILLIAM AREY, blacksmith; wife, Phoebe P. Heath, Norfolk County, Va.

GORDON, JOHN, boilermaker; father, Joseph Gordon, 253 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PETERMAN, WALTER GEORGE, electrician; father, Frank Peterman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONNOLLY, JAMES THOMAS, yeoman; father, James T. Connolly, 815 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILLER, HANS OTTO LAWRENCE, seaman; father, Francis Julius Miller, 1,203 Conrad Street, Wilmington, Del.

DAVIS, JOHN LEO, seaman; mother, Elizabeth Dunne, 816 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans.

MARRAY, DENNIS, seaman; mother, Mary Marray, 2,437 Maclay Avenue, New York.

KLEIN, GEORGE FRANK, chief pharmacy mate; sister, Anna Taylor, 702 Potomac Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

SHUEY, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, yeoman; father, William H. Shuey, 816 Edgar Avenue, Effingham, Ill.

McCANN, JOHN ERWIN, chief water tender; mother, Mary McCann, Sanburn, N. Y.

MURPHY, WILLIAM JOSEPH, chief electrician; wife, Mrs. Mable Mary Murphy, 378 Thirty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROBBINS, WALTER, chief machinist's mate; father, John R. Robbins, Rocky Hill, Conn.

FISHER, FRANK RUELL, chief machinist's mate; mother, Bernice Fisher, Eagan, Texas.

STAWITZKI, JOHN FREDERICK, chief gunner's mate; father, Frank Stawitzki, 133 Reed Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

OEHL, ALFRED HENRY, boatswain's mate; father, Rudolph Oehl, 289 Barrow Street, Jersey City, N. J.

OWENS, RUFUS WALLACE, chief boatswain's mate; wife, Ellen Owens, 205 West Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

BRATTON, M. GANS, chief carpenter's mate; father, John C. Bratton, Banks, Ark.

LEONHARDT, E. F., gunner's mate; father, Martin Leonhardt, Ninety-second Street and Dahlgren Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELLER, R. C., chief quartermaster; wife, Sally Eller, 175 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM JOSEPH, coxswain; mother, Jessie M. Cunningham, 6,103 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

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hopes you won't buy Liberty Bonds.

That's just why you *will* buy them.

But hurry! There are only 4 days left before the 2nd Liberty Loan closes.

Ask my bank

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Turner Construction Company

An "Ace" In A Blue Flannel Suit At $25.00

OVER There, the aviator extraordinary is called an "ace" to distinguish him from the common pack of flyers. Here's an *"ace" value*; something extra-exceptional; an eye-opener in cloth-buying and top-standard tailoring at only $25.

It's a pure-wool *Blue Flannel Suit*, from Stein-Bloch, in my Patch-Pocket *Morley* Model; a rare shade of blue, turned out with every spruce style-quirk of premier custom handiwork.

Own A Liberty Loan Bond!
If you can't put on Blue or Khaki, you can at least put up the "Long Green."

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

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in five minutes take 6 Bell-ans in a cup of hot water. Druggists refund money if it fails to relieve severe attacks. 25c.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

Binder, strong cloth, to preserve The New York Times Sunday Pictorial Section, with the beautiful rotogravure illustrations, sent by mail for $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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The Vogue of

HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS

Is emphasized by this shop in its large collection of rare Hudson Bay Sable Pelts of exquisite quality and coloring. Perfectly matched and worked with a high degree of artistry and fur craftsmanship into Neckscarfs, Stoles, Pelerines and Capes of distinguished styles distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co. The prices range for a six-skin set (neckscarf and muff) to eighteen-skin stoles and capes from

165.00 to 650.00

Hudson Seal Coats
45-inch long full flare model. Made of select dyed muskrat pelts. *125.00*

Bordered Hudson Seal Coats
45-inch long model of dyed muskrat. Skunk border, collar and cuffs. *195.00*

Scotch Mole Coats
Full loose model of select pelts. Taupe fox collar and cuffs. *325.00*

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Full loose model of choice dyed muskrat. Contrasting fur collars and cuffs. *145.00*

Hudson Seal Model Coats
Twelve various styles, combined with fashionable contrasting furs. *245.00*

Baby Caracul Coats $350 to $750
Perfectly matched and marked pelts, 45-inch long models. Collar and cuffs of Sable, Skunk, Fox.

AQUASCUTUM OVERCOATS

Wild Cats for Wear!

It is not any one special feature makes the Aquascutum such a remarkable overcoat for Men.

It has all the features of overcoat perfection—warmth without weight, roominess with fit, and comfort with style.

The fabrics are Shetlands, Homespuns, Friezes, Tweeds and Irish Duffle Fleeces—that rough-and ready Celtic breed of woolens that hang around the doorway to November looking for Storms!

The models are on kindred lines—big, but not bulky—reveling in belts and pleats and mammoth pockets, and riding the figure easily and unafraid!

$26 to $60

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Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
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"Hook up" to Superior, the Active Man's Underwear that puts "pick up" in your stride.

Be fitted today—at a Superior Service Store.

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The Superior Underwear Co., Piqua, O.

Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

TAFT URGES WALL ST. TO SUPPORT WILSON

Tells Stock Exchange That Success of Loan Depends on Bankers Here.

CALL FOR PATRIOTIC DUTY

Ex-President Praises Passage of Draft Act and Asks Sympathy for German-Americans.

A tribute to the patriotism of Wall Street, a psychological diagnosis of the war, an appeal to stand benind the Administration, and a plea for greater consideration for the German-born loyal American were the striking features of ex-President Taft's address yesterday afternoon on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, where the leading bankers and brokers of the city had gathered for a Liberty Loan rally. The expansive floor was crowded to its capacity, as were also the galleries. Mr. Taft was loudly applauded as he entered with H. G S. Noble, President of the Exchange.

Mr. Taft said that the ultimate responsibility for the flotation of Government loans rested with the bankers of New York, who had been much abused, but whose patriotism was unequaled anywhere in the country. He warned the men of Wall Street not to measure their patriotism by the question whether it was approved by others, but to feel satisfied in knowing that they were rendering patriotic service. "It is a little bit like the old Puritan doctrine in reference to salvation," he said, "You have got to be damned before you are saved, and you gentlemen in Wall Street, whether you are willing or not, have been through that test."

Mr. Taft said he had a great sympathy for American citizens of German origin, and urged that they be treated more considerately.

"Of course," he said, "with the loud-mouthed, who do not know their allegiance and do not understand the value of American citizenship, I have no sympathy, and if they put their sentiments into overt acts I am in favor of visiting them with the heaviest punishment, but that is a small part of a very valuable body of citizens—men who came over here seeking liberty, who founded families and businesses that have added greatly to our civilization.

Says Issues Were Clouded.

"Then this war came on. The issues were clouded, Teuton against Slav, and his class of citizens naturally had a sympathy for the Fatherland and their brethren. They did not know the psychological conditions any more than we did until this war made them naked to the world, and the controversy that lasted for three years, of course, fixed their sympathies for the time being. And now we are in the war. They are loyal, but now it is a conflict, a feeling, and a hard change for them, and we ought to be considerate in knowing that they are loyal.

The speaker said that he expected that Germany would again resume her position as a peaceful member of society when militarism was stamped out.

Nation Forced into War.

"Why," Mr. Taft asked, "did Germany force this country into the war? It is because of this obsession that she had. In the first place she did not think the United States would fight; in the second place she had come to believe that we were a nation loving peace, who did not want to fight and had not prepared for a fight; and in the third place she did not think—at least her newspapers said that we were a tangoing nation and that we were too fat to get into the trenches. And so, at a time when the greatest war in history had been fought by these great nations and they had exhausted, or nearly exhausted their man power, their money, their blood, and their resources, Germany deliberately forced—because we were forced—into this war the nation that is now able and will furnish more money, more food, more car equipment, and more men than any nation in the world.

"Now the end of this war must be psychological. Here we have a people whose heroic loyalty to their Emperor and to the cause that they have mistakenly adopted, of course, call for the admiration of the world. A people obsessed, indoctrinated with a false philosophy. But they are not supermen. They are not above those rules that govern with all men, and what they need in order to produce the certain psychological change is a licking, a defeat.

"Now, my friends, that will come, and then there will be a wedge between the German people and the Kaiser, and the ruling Prussian military caste, and when that comes the end will come, and it will be the result of the psychological operation of facts on the German mind."

Mr. Taft praised Congress for the passage of the conscription act, and declared that it was based on correct principles. He urged everybody to support the President, saying:

"Congress has been exceedingly generous in the framing of her legislation. She has given everything that it was reasonable to expect the Government to contribute to us, so that we ought to be optimists and not pessimists. Of course, we can criticise, but this is not the time to criticiae. Now we have got to stand behind the pilot whom we have selected."

HOW TO CONVERT YOUR BONDS

Treasury Explains Exchange of 3 1-2 for 4 Per Cent. Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Subscribers to the first issue of the Liberty Loan who wish to have 4 per cent. instead of 3½ per cent. bonds are to be permitted to convert their holdings at any Federal Reserve Bank or at the Treasury Department simply by surrendering their bonds of the first issue and taking in lieu of them bonds of the second issue with the dates of issue, maturity and interest payment that appear on bonds of the first issue. The Treasury Department has just issued a circular, No. 93, which describes this process. A statement issued at the Treasury tonight explains the transaction as follows:

"Conversion of the 3½ per cent. bonds may be effected at any Federal Reserve Bank or at the Treasury Department by surrender of the 3½ per cent. bonds, together with a request for conversion, at any time after Nov. 8, 1917, (but not after May 15, 1918,) but no 4 per cent. bonds will be ready for delivery prior to Nov. 15, 1917. If conversions are effected at any time before Dec. 15, 1917, payments to the Government to adjust interest will not be required, but on and after that date such payments must be made. The machinery for the adjustment of interest has been worked out, so that such adjustments will be made with a minimum of inconvenience if conversions are effected as of Nov. 15, 1917, or as of Dec. 15, 1917.

"Holders of bonds or interim certificates of the first Liberty Loan who desire to effect conversions and who also desire prompt delivery of their 4 per cent. bonds should surrender their holdings for conversion on Nov. 8, 1917, or as soon thereafter as possible. Conversions of bonds so surrendered will be effected as of Nov. 15, 1917, and holders thereof will thereby obtain the full benefit of the higher rate of interest from the earliest possible date.

"Subscribers for bonds of the first Liberty Loan who, for any reason, have not yet received either definitive bonds or interim certificates, and who desire to convert, should so notify the bank or trust company, or other agency now holding such bonds or interim certificates. To take advantage of the conversion privilege it will not be necessary for holders of interim certificates to obtain the definitive 3½ per cent. bonds."

WISCONSIN TEST OF BIG WAR ISSUES

Continued from Page 1.

Governor Philipp would win, but all conceded that he would be a formidable candidate. When he ran for Governor last year it was known that he had Senatorial aspirations. The straight Republicans talked of having him fill out his term, run again for Governor, and, if elected, take up the fight in 1921 for Senator Husting's seat.

John T. McGovern, Progressive Republican, who was Governor of Wisconsin before Governor Philipp, is another conspicuous possibility. McGovern, who supported Roosevelt in 1912, ran against La Follette in the Republican primaries last year for the Senatorial nomination.

Edward Dithmer, Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin, is regarded here as another possibility. He is a Progressive Republican of the La Follette type. Malcolm B. Jeffreys, an anti-La Follette man, is still another conspicuous candidate. He ran against La Follette for Senator last year and was beaten in the primaries by 50,000 votes. Representative Irvine L. Lenroot, author of the high tax upon excess war profits in the War Revenue bill as originally adopted by the House, is considered a dark horse. He is a Progressive Republican.

Whoever the La Follette candidate may be, his platform, it is agreed, must be radical, embracing the anti-Administration policy that La Follette has pursued since America's entry into the war, including opposition to the selective draft. In a speech in the Senate some time ago Mr. La Follette proposed that if the selective draft were put to a vote of the people it would be rejected. That he will force this issue to the front in the coming campaign is regarded as probable. The Senator seems to have supreme confidence that the voters of Wisconsin will uphold him. He has urged in the Senate that Congress assert the aims of the United States in the war and no longer permit the President, as he put it, to determine the aims of America or to decide alone how long the country is to carry on hostilities.

Senator La Follette's candidate, furthermore, it is expected, will campaign for the highest tax possible upon the country's wealth. The Wisconsin Senator has announced that he will fight for this as long as he is in the Senate.

If the Wisconsin election takes on the aspect of a test between loyal support of the Administration and anti-War sentiment, the Administration, it is predicted, will send speakers to the State.

President Wilson's Tribute.

President Wilson today sent this telegram to the parents of Senator Husting:

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Husting, Mayville, Wis.:

Your son's death has come to me as a great personal grief. He was one of the most conscientious public servants I have ever known, and had entered upon a career of usefulness to his State and to the country which was of the highest promise. I grieve with you with all my heart.

WOODROW WILSON.

Capital flags were lowered to half-mast today in respect for Senator Husting, and arrangements were made for a committee of Senators to attend the funeral. Senator La Follette, his colleague, issued the following statement:

"The State of Wisconsin and the nation will be greatly shocked to learn of the tragic death of Senator Husting. In his brief service in the Senate he had impressed his colleagues and the country with his industry, his courage, and devotion to his convictions at any cost or sacrifice to himself. He was a serious student of public questions, a plain, direct, fearless public servant. My sense of personal loss is deep and abiding."

How Senator Husting Died.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—The body of Senator Husting was being prepared today for burial, which probably will be at Mayville, his home. Senator Husting and his brother were rowing in separate boats, the boat of the former being just ahead. The Senator saw a flock of ducks and called to his brother to shoot. Then he suddenly rose from a stooping position, evidently thinking the shot would pass over his head. His brother, aiming at the ducks, pulled the trigger. Senator Husting was in direct line with the shot, and the discharge entered his back at close range.

The vacancy in the Senate caused by Mr. Husting's death must be filled by a primary and special election. This is the unofficial opinion of Attorney General Owens.

Don't trust to luck. Serve
Club Cocktails
and trust exact blending of selected liquors to do your taste justice.

WANTS CITY TO BUY BONDS.

Prendergast Asks Mayor to Invest Million of Sinking Fund.

Controller Prendergast sent a letter to Mayor Mitchel yesterday advising that the City of New York invest $1,000,000 in Liberty Loan bonds.

"May I respectfully suggest," he wrote, "that you recommend to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund that the sum of $1,000,000 of sinking fund moneys be invested in Liberty Loan bonds? This will be a practical evidence of the interest of the people of the City of New York in aiding the National Government in the preservation of the nation's rights and future."

The Mayor said he was heartily in favor of the plan.

All Ready for Loan Parade.

Final plans for the Liberty Loan pageant and parade tomorrow afternoon were announced yesterday by Major Lorillard Spencer, Grand Marshal, at parade headquarters, 50 Madison Avenue. The parade will start south on Fifth Avenue from the Central Park Plaza at 11 A. M., disbanding at Washington Arch.

SKINNER'S BODY IN WRECK.

No One Saw Young American Airman Fall to His Death.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Samuel W. Skinner, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Skinner of Cincinnati, who recently enlisted in the French aviation corps, was killed instantaneously and accidentally last Tuesday morning while flying. The body will probably be buried at Senlis. Nobody saw the aviator fall. His body was found in the wreck of his machine.

William Wendell of the Guaranty Trust Company will take care of Skinner's effects.

LIBERTY Bonds and life insurance policies are the safest investments in the world. We will handle your subscription.

Mellor & Allen
149 Broadway, New York

Silver Pins

Of sterling silver—perfect imitations of platinum pins in design and workmanship—at a fraction of their cost.

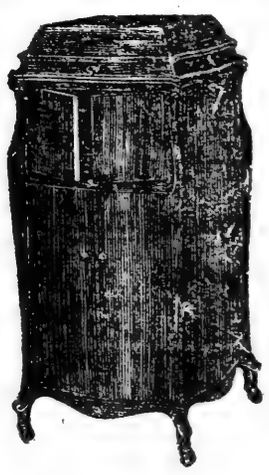
Bar Pins, $1.95, set with scintillating French rhinestones.

Filigree Pins, $3.95 to $13.95, set with French rhinestones and square-cut colored stones.

Main Floor.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Av.

TOY SALESMAN with executive ability, may obtain interest in new concern with unusual backing. A 411 Times Annex.



This Victor Victrola

Style XVII, $265.00

with $15.00 worth of records (your selection)

$15.00 down — $15.00 month

This is the highest type talking machine made, possessing all the distinctive features that go to make the Victrola the one standard Talking Machine of the world.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA."

Exact Reproductions of Authentic Paris Models side by side with the originals—

Five ENTIRE FLOORS aside from the TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENTS are devoted exclusively to these displays with a large AND competent staff of ARTISTS and ARTISANS organized to give PERFECT SERVICE in the selection of Fashions AND the development of INDIVIDUAL DESIGNS

Only 4 Days Left to Buy Your Liberty Bonds

Volunteer Workers of

Junior Auxiliary, New York Section, Council of Jewish Women,

Will Sell Liberty Bonds in This Store

Today, 2 to 5 P. M.

Paris Best & Co. London
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

"Every Hour On the Hour"

The Route of Refinements

"Strange—isn't it?"—said the Passenger. "There are some who judge a railroad in the same way they judge a cigar—by its bigness and blackness. But that isn't my taste!"

Thousands of "knowing" travelers who journey often between New York and Philadelphia, prefer the New Jersey Central—for the simple and sufficient reason that they recognize a real "difference" in equipment and atmosphere in service.

Yes—service *Plus*. Trains "Every Hour On The Hour"—a delightful river sail—a pleasant jaunt in the "open"—club cars on frequent trains—and dining facilities equal to the best hotels.

Two hours of ease and luxury and restfulness—accompanied always by a sense of extreme attentiveness, protectiveness and exclusiveness. The line of least disturbance!

No Tunnels

Fast trains leave "Every Hour on the Hour", Liberty Street, week days from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., also 10 P. M. and on Sundays, 8.15, 9.00, 10.30, 11.00 A. M. and hourly to 10.00 P. M. Midnight train daily, sleeper ready 10.00 P. M. Leave West 23rd Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.

New Jersey Central

"Your Watch Is Your Time Table"

Buy a Liberty Bond

Men's $10 Shoes $8.45

Tuesday and Wednesday

Dark mahogany color calfskin—hand lasted — thoroughly well made — all sizes and widths.

Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue at 45th St.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND TO-DAY BUY A LIBERTY BOND TO-DAY

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
Hand Woven Damask
Cloths and Napkins in all sizes
AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

MERCANTILE TRUST DEPOSIT COMPANY

Don't Keep Liberty Waiting

LIBERTY asks you to volunteer for her Second Loan. When she commands, it's a tax—when she asks you to subscribe, it's a privilege. She doesn't ask you to subscribe on October 27th. You are keeping her waiting already.

You are helping win the war—you carry shells, clothes, war weapons today when you subscribe. Now that they have fighting gear the English and the French lose less on attack than the Germans on defense. Think what that means—your sons, brothers, relatives, have more chance of safe return the minute you sign your application and make your first deposit.

Today is the biggest day in your life so far—no other compares with it in opportunity to serve your country. Don't keep Liberty waiting. You owe her all you have and most of what you expect.

MERCANTILE
Trust & Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

$715,000,000 TOTAL OF LOAN SALES HERE

Opening Day of Last Week of Campaign Adds $65,000,000 in This District.

BIG RUSH FOR SMALL BONDS

Standard Oil Co. of New York Takes $15,000,000 and John D. Rockefeller $5,000,000.

Although subscriptions to the Liberty Loan in this district came in yesterday in large volume, the net gain for the day was only $65,000,000, bringing the estimated total up to $715,000,000. Among the large applications announced was one for $15,000,000 by the Standard Oil Company of New York and one of $5,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller. It is understood that this is Mr. Rockefeller's initial subscription, and that he will enter several additional ones, just as he did in the first Liberty Loan campaign, when his reported subscriptions totaled $20,000,000.

The local Liberty Loan Committee is confident that the New York Federal Reserve District will furnish a billion and a half of subscriptions, or 50 per cent. of the $3,000,000,000 4 per cent. Government loan. To attain this goal it will be necessary to gather up applications amounting to $785,000,000 in the remaining four and a half days, the subscription books closing at noon Saturday. Some of the very large corporate, banking, and individual subscriptions have not yet been filed, and it is on these that the committee is figuring to swell the total for the district.

Official figures of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for actual applications entered upon the books now show a total of $576,171,950.

Additional Subscriptions Filed.

Among the subscriptions announced yesterday were the following:

Standard Oil Co. of New York	15,000,000
John D. Rockefeller	5,000,000
American Smelting and Refining Co., total subscription $5,900,000	3,500,000
Trust & Deposit Co. of Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y.	3,000,000
Atlantic National Bank (additional)	1,500,000
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	1,000,000
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, (additional)	1,000,000
Charles M. Schwab	1,000,000
Thomas F. Ryan	1,000,000
Bank of Montreal	1,000,000
C. D. Barney Co.	1,000,000
Receiver of Aetna Explosives Co.	1,000,000
Lawyers Title and Trust Co.	1,000,000
Federal Mining & Smelting Co.	750,000
White, Weld & Co.	750,000
Fulton Trust Co. of New York	525,000
F. W. Vanderbilt	500,000
Lehman Bros., thrpugh Corn Exchange Bank	500,000
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	500,000
Superior Steel Corporation	500,000
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co.	420,000
Lincoln Trust Co., (additional)	350,000
Barber & Co.	300,000
P. J. Goodhart & Co.	250,000
Underwood Typewriter Co.	250,000
Jonas & Naumburg, Inc.	250,000
W. C. Langley & Co.	250,000
Astel & Co., (through Bank of New York)	250,000
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	250,000
Duveen Brothers	250,000
Commercial Union Assur. Co., Ltd.	250,000
T. A. & T. H. Gillespie	250,000
Dunlevy Milbank	250,000
Jeremiah Milbank	250,000
General Chemical Co., (through Corn Exchange Bank)	250,000
Nipissing Mines Co.	250,000
W. J. Wollman Co.	250,000
American Hawaiian Steamship Co.	250,000
Atlantic Refining Co.	250,000
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdry. Co.	250,000
Raymond-Dahley Corporation	200,000
James Stewart & Co.	200,000
Cary Manufacturing Co.	200,000
Spencer, Kellogg & Sons	200,000
Funk & Wagnalls, (employes)	200,000
A. M. Kidder & Co.	200,000
Standard Milling Co.	104,650
E. P. Earle	100,000
E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., (additional)	100,000
Charles E. Kuh	100,000
Holt & Co.	100,000
Powers Son & Co.	100,000
George A. Zabriskie	100,000
Funch, Edye & Co.	100,000
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	100,000
T. L. Chadbourne, Jr.	100,000
Joseph J. Manning	100,000
American Malting Co.	100,000
Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd.	100,000
Union Assurance Society	100,000
Feuchtwanger Cahn Co.	100,000
Nassau Smelt. & Ref. Works, Ltd.	100,000
F. M. Lehman (through Corn Exchange Bank)	100,000
Sherman National Bank	100,000
Jesse Frank	100,000
R. J. Caldwell	100,000
George D. Emery Co.	100,000
Bonwit Teller & Co.	100,000
Barney Hess	100,000
Joseph Steele	100,000
S. Gruner & Co.	100,000
Hubbard Bros. & Co.	100,000
S. M. Lehman	100,000
S. M. Weld & Co.	100,000
Consolidated Indiana Coal Min. Co.	100,000
S. M. Rice	100,000
Edward B. Smith & Co.	100,000
William Guy Gilmore	100,000
Ritz-Carlton Hotel	100,000
Eppinger-Russell Co.	80,000
New York Cotton Exchange Clearing House Association	75,000
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. (through Corn Exchange Bank)	75,000
Rosenwasser Bros., Inc. (additional)	50,000
Scranton and Lehigh Coal Co.	50,000
Watkins Coal Co.	30,000
Merchants' Association	30,000
Nicholas Copper Co.	25,000
Manufacturers National Bank, Ilion, N. Y.	25,000
Benjamin Moritz	25,000
Bacon Coal Co.	22,000
Daniel G. Reid	20,000
Danham & Co.	20,000
Mercury Reinsurance Co.	20,000
Gleason, Son & Dalsell	10,000
Brooklyn Elevator and Milling Co.	10,000

Demand Greatly Exceeds Supply.

The demand for the new 4 per cent. Liberty Loan bonds of small denomination on the part of "cash purchasers" is so great that the New York Reserve Bank cannot get enough of them from Washington. These bonds are being sold for cash in department stores. Secretary of the Treasury, the following at the Federal Reserve Bank and the Sub-Treasury. The new bonds are being turned out as rapidly as possible and shipments are being made daily. To accommodate persons who cannot call at the banks during the regular office hours a large number of institutions in all five boroughs have agreed to keep open evenings until the close of the campaign.

Building and loan associations have arranged with a strong group of banks to carry several million dollars of Liberty bonds for one year, so that the various associations in New York State, and Northern New Jersey will be enabled to receive subscriptions for both members and nonmembers to any amount without impairing their borrowing capacity under the law.

The Federal Reserve Bank received yesterday from Oscar T. Crosby, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the following telegram explaining the new Revenue law as to investments in Liberty Loan bonds:

Following rulings promulgated by Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by Acting Secretary:

I. Under the income tax law as amended by the War Revenue act, interest paid within the year on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of Liberty fours may be deducted in computing net income subject to income surtaxes and excess profits taxes in case of corporations. This is, of course, subject to the limitations imposed by the income tax law on the amount of indebtedness interest on which may be deducted.

II. Investments in obligations of the United States, including Liberty bonds of both issues made by a corporation or partnership from capital surplus or undivided profits will be included in invested capital for the purpose of computing the deduction and rate of taxation under the excess profits tax law, but undivided profits earned during the taxable year cannot be included in invested capital.

In Clause I. the deduction does not apply to normal income tax schedules.

Bank of Montreal Takes Million.

The Bank of Montreal announced yesterday a million-dollar subscription to the Liberty Loan. A cable message to Alfred H. Benjamin, importer of wool and chilled and frozen meats, announced that his Argentine representatives, the Cia Sansinena de Carnes Congeladas, had subscribed to $50,000.

A subscription of $500,000 was received from the Episcopal Church Pension Fund. Directors of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum have voted $50,000 to be invested in Liberty bonds.

The Typographical Union No. 6, known as "Big Six," which bought $5,000 of the first Liberty Loan bonds, has just entered a subscription for $10,000 of the second war issue. Action was taken at its regular meeting on Sunday.

Women had a chance to sell Liberty bonds in the lower part of the city yesterday. It was woman's day, and Lillian Russell, speaking from the Sub-Treasury steps on Wall Street, is supposed to have made the largest sale. While she was speaking an automobile drove up, a well-dressed man alighted, walked up the steps, and shook Miss Russell's hand. "I have seen you on the stage many times and it cost me $2," he said. "Today seeing you will cost me $50,000. I am going to buy a bond for that amount immediately."

A. P. Moore of Pittsburgh, Miss Russell's husband, asked the stranger's name, but he refused to give it. Miss Sadie American, Miss Katherine Emmett, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Stage Woman's War Relief; Mrs. John T. Pratt, and Assistant United States Treasurer Martin Vogel, were other speakers. Two hundred children from Public School 31 sang.

Florence Nash, the actress, sold $8,000 of Liberty Loan bonds from the steps of the Public Library at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. Lady Aberdeen will sell Liberty Bonds at the Biltmore from 4 to 6 o'clock this afternoon; the wife of Gaetano Boccardi, the Italian Consul General, will be at the Liberty Loan booth at the Waldorf; Kate Douglas Wiggin, author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" and "Mother Carey's Chickens," will be at the Plaza from 4 to 6 o'clock; Gertrude Atherton, at Sherry's from 1 to 2:30 o'clock; Mary Stewart Cutting, at the Waldorf from 4 to 6 o'clock, and Juliet Wilbur Tompkins, at the McAlpin.

John McCormack a Salesman.

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, sold Liberty Bonds at James McCreery & Co.'s yesterday afternoon. The management was unable to announce the total last night, but it was said to reach many thousands of dollars. A big crowd was attracted to the store by the announcement that McCormack would autograph a record of one of his songs for each purchaser of a $100 bond or over, and that he would sing one of his favorite songs for each buyer of a $5,000 bond or over. The tenor opened the sale himself by taking a $50,000 bond. Thereafter he was kept busy supplying customers. He made a patriotic speech and sang a number of songs, among them "Mother Machree," "I Hear You Calling Me," and "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, in speaking of the loan yesterday, said that the duty of subscribing rested upon the poor man as well as upon the wealthy man.

"It is the subscriptions of the millions that will count," he declared. "They have just as much at stake and just as much interest in pushing this war to a speedy and victorious conclusion as the millionaires."

This is what "Big Bill Edwards" (William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second New York District) had to say about the loan:

Says Kaiser Would Take Our Money.

"If the Kaiser gets to New York and he will if you don't put up cash to stop him, he will take every cent every one of you have, and you won't get 4 per cent. interest on it, either. Every time you give Uncle Sam a dollar you take a part of Belgium away from the Germans.

"If you can't go to France, keep your money going there. Uncle Sam needs help right now. We are all here near the ocean in range of German battleships. You will get cannon balls if you don't put up dollars to stop them."

Rollin P. Grant, President of the Irving National Bank, in a statement issued yesterday, declared that Americans should buy Liberty bonds not only because they are a gilt-edged investment, but primarily because the purchase of each bond is a distinct service to the nation in the prosecution of a war in defense of American liberties and American territory.

The Boy Scouts of America started their house-to-house canvass yesterday, and it is expected that the 269,370 youngsters in various parts of the country will be instrumental in obtaining $50,000,000 of subscriptions. While the plans do not call for reports until this morning, informal data received last night indicated that $1,104,000 had been turned in by Scouts in ten cities.

Paul M. Warburg, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, visited the Liberty Loan headquarters yesterday and expressed confidence in the outcome of the campaign. "If the remarkable organization that you have developed here does not succeed in raising its quota of the loan," he said, "you can be perfectly sure that no organization could."

$100 FOR KAISER'S FUNERAL.

Woman Had Saved It for Her Own —Veteran Makes Nation Legatee.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—An elderly woman visited a Boston bank today and produced one hundred dollars in small bills, which she placed on the cashier's desk.

"I've been saving this for my funeral expenses," she said, "but I want to buy a bond to help along the Kaiser's funeral. The only thing I am sorry about is that I am afraid I cannot be present."

A civil war veteran, John W. Pike, went to the Liberty cottage on Boston Common today, and, after saying that he had taken $100 of the new loan, asked help in leaving all his property to the United States Government. He was taken before a lawyer, where he signed a will making the Government his legatee.

Oversubscribes Its Quota 11 Times.

FOUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 22.—The town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, has subscribed more than eleven times its Liberty bond quota. The town's allotment was $8,200, and the subscriptions to date total $93,470.

SELL BONDS FROM TRUCK.

Total of $61,000 Disposed Of in Times Square in Two Nights.

From a gayly decorated truck in Times Square, Captain Eugene J. Orsenigo, recruiting officer of the Seventy-first Regiment, and a committee of patriotic men, have sold $61,000 worth of Liberty bonds in two nights. The committee has had the use of the business office of THE TIMES in the Times Building in which to make out the blanks. Last night's sales totaled $20,000.

Captain Orsenigo has adopted an unusual sale plan. He began it on Saturday night by donating $5 to the cause. The bonds are sold on the weekly payment plan, and the Captain offered to pay the first week's installment for the first five who would buy the bonds. The plan met with instant success, and within a few minutes the Captain's $5 was gone. Then he called upon patriotic citizens to lend a dollar each to the United States. Many came forward, and each dollar was used to pay the first installment of an investor in the bonds.

Assisting Captain Orsenigo are Corporal Arthur Fields, who wrote the marching song, "It's a Long Way to Berlin"; Corporal Leon Flatow, who composed the music; Embury Palmer, Chairman of the Furniture Committee, and W. T. Wetmore, Treasurer of the Minute Men.

Yale's Loan Total $156,000.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 22.—The opening of the last week of the Liberty Loan drive at Yale resulted in the receipt of subscriptions for $22,000 at the Treasurer's office today. Today's additions make the total thus far taken at Yale $156,000, of which $100,000 represents the first investment of the university and the last amount taken by members of the Faculty, employes, and students.

Lowers Rents to Help Bond Sales.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 22.—The G. B. Markle Coal Company today announced a reduction of 50 per cent. in the rent of all company houses during the continuance of the war so that employes can buy Liberty bonds, and also to aid them in the present high cost of living. The company's output of anthracite shows a great increase even with a largely reduced force.

Liberty Day in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 22.—Governor Yager has issued a proclamation designating Oct. 24 as Liberty Day, which will be observed as a half-holiday. The proclamation urges every Porto Rican to purchase Liberty bonds. Public meetings will be held all over the island. Bond selling campaigns have been specially organized for Wednesday.

German-American Alliance Votes Aid

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22.—The Allegheny County branch of the German-American Alliance today authorized the appropriation of $1,000 for the purchase of Liberty bonds, and sent a letter to all societies in the branch urging them to make similar appropriations.

Nesbit to Direct War Insurance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Charles S. Nesbit, Superintendent of Insurance of the District of Columbia, has been designated by Secretary McAdoo as Commissioner of Insurance in the Government's War Risk Insurance Bureau. Mr. Nesbit will have charge of the soldiers and sailors' war insurance administration.

Seek Sugar Here for England.

Among the passengers arriving at an Atlantic port on an American steamship from England yesterday were Sir Joseph White Todd and John R. Drake, representatives of the British Food Commission, who will confer with Mr. Hoover and large sugar corporations to ascertain if Great Britain can depend on this country for sugar supplies.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of Lost and Found articles may be found on Page 23.—Adv.

"Tender and True."

Herself, Himself and Myself

By RUTH SAWYER

$1.35

Do you remember Ruth Sawyer's "Primrose Ring" and "Seven Miles to Arden" and how full they were of Irish tenderness and humor? Well, you will find that the author in this new book — of both America and Ireland—tells a story that is still closer to life and even more charming.

If a woman has charm you do not need to describe her features, and when a book has charm you do not need to tell the plot.

Get it at your bookseller's to-day

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817

Buy-Buy LIBERTY BONDS
or Bye-Bye LIBERTY
Bonds ready to take home—Only five days left.
Buy Bonds to-morrow from Franklin Simon & Co.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Reduced Prices To-Day

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

Plain tailored suits, to wear with one's own furs, or trimmed with Beaver, Nutria, Jap Kolinsky or Hudson Seal Fur.

45.00

Heretofore $59.50 to $79.50

ONLY one, two, three suits of a kind, and including this season's most attractive models.

THERE IS a choice of fashionable fabrics, including wool velour, silver tone velour, duvet de laine, diagonal vicuna or broadcloth.

Women's Suits *with* Long Lines

For full figures, 38 to 50 bust

34.50 to 195.00

PLAIN TAILORED or fur trimmed models, in the same exclusive styles as those created by the best Paris and American artists for slender women, and comprising a selection of the newest wool materials and colors.

Featuring Special for TO-DAY

Women's Long Line Velveteen Suits

For full figures, 38 to 50 bust

Without fur trimming, to wear with one's own furs.

59.50 and 69.50

STERLING SILVER,
UNUSUAL DESIGNS,
EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS

TRADE MARK (R) STERLING

REED & BARTON

ESTABLISHED 1824
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET
4 MAIDEN LANE

B. Altman & Co.

Liberty Bond Day
TO-MORROW

We MUST Win this War

Therefore

For the men at the front—
For the men who are going—
For the safety of the nation

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

(Bonds for sale on the First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

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Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Values Extraordinary In
Men's and Young Men's Suits
At $25.00

Faultless style, superior craftsmanship, and an invariable all-wool standard, are the distinguishing features of our magnificent stocks of Clothes for Men. In medium-weight fabrics, worn by many well-groomed men the year round, Lord & Taylor two, three and four-button sack suits are unsurpassed values, whatever your choice.

Swagger Lounge Suits
—made with the delightful informality of the best English models. In tweeds, homespuns, newest brown-green mixtures, and other fabrics and colorings.

Regulation Business Suits
—ample in drape and dignified in design. Finished and unfinished worsteds, Oxford greys, dressy pencil stripes, and many other weaves and patterns.

Double-Breasted Suits
—popular with men and young men for their metropolitan smartness. In staple blues and grays, and exclusive mixtures.

Semi-English Models.
—flexibly-tailored, with soft-roll—combining the best features of English and Fifth Avenue design—in many patterns and colorings.

A splendid line of Men's and Young Men's Topcoats and Overcoats, fur coats, sports clothes, and evening clothes.

Suits $20 to $50 — **Overcoats $20 to $75**

Store Open Until 6 o'Clock.
Fourth Floor.

Lane Bryant designs everything for the
Mother and Baby
The Expectant Mother can select in privacy and comfort, every article necessary for the coming baby at the "Loveliest Baby Shop" the most beautiful and complete in town.
MATERNITY APPAREL
For Every Occasion
The mother-to-be may always be smartly and becomingly dressed in clothes designed by Lane Bryant. Prices no higher than clothes for normal wear.
Dresses 7.95 to 135.00 Blouses 2.95 to 34.50
Coats 19.85 to 135.00 Skirts 3.95 to 25.00
Suits 22.95 to 94.75 Corsets 3.85 to 10.00
Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Hats That Look Good From Every Angle
From the front, back and either side, every one of these smart hats gives a correct, well dressed appearance to the man who wears it — and they cost less here than elsewhere.

Men's Soft Hats at $2.39
Cut edge, military models, hats with curl brims, and other shapes in olive brown, stone gray, olive green, and brown.
For Your Protection we offer the Sanitcap—to be worn when trying on a hat —so you may be sure you are first to wear the hat you buy.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Imported Motor Coats at $49.75
These coats are made of heavy wool fleece and are lined with camel's hair and wool lining—offering ample protection against the cold and wind. Cut with full skirts, have roll storm collars, bellows patch pockets and three-button belts. Colors are Cambridge and Oxford gray and brown.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Have You Bought A Bond? Only Four Days Left.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c
Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clock, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clock. All sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Leather Toilet Cases Are Convenient
They provide a simple method of purchasing toilet articles and a compact way of keeping them. Usually fitted with brush, comb, mirror, tooth brush holder, soap box, space for safety razor and the like. $3.74 to $25.75
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Men's Pajamas at $2.44

You need no oil heater with these, they are warm enough without it. Of soft, downy flannelette, that will wear and launder as well as woven madras. Striped patterns, trimmed with plain pearl buttons. Cut full and roomy, in all sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Use A Graflex —The Man's Camera
When you want to get a permanent record of something speedy you can be sure of good results if you are equipped with a Graflex Camera fitted with a Reflex Special Anastigmat Lens.
The prices range from $53.75 for the 2¼x3¼ size to $96.25 for the 3A Compact Graflex—in all cases from 20 to 25% less than you would be asked to pay for equipment of equal merit elsewhere.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.

A&F

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Only Four Days More to Buy Your LIBERTY BONDS.

"Parcels from Home"

Since the days of the Civil War, no Christmas has been so filled with sentiment.

The warmth of your heart-throbs for friends and relatives at the front, in our camps and on our war ships, should be reflected in the warmth and comfort of your gifts.

The soldier's and the sailor's needs are not ordinary.

They have received that particular, intimate attention by this organization which has given the Abercrombie & Fitch name a high place in the estimation of the military man.

We are ready with hundreds of gift suggestions—practical suggestions which the men themselves will approve.

Gifts should be selected without delay. The Postmaster General has ordered that all Christmas mail for fighting men abroad must start by November 15th. There will be great congestion in transportation on this side. Don't get caught in the Christmas blockade—make your selections now.

Abercrombie & Fitch Sheep-Lined Clothes

Nothing will be more acceptable, whether he is in the Army or Navy. Sleeveless vest, illustrated at top of advertisement, $6.00
Short Coats, $15.00
Vest with leather sleeves, $12.50
Ulsters, from $28.00

Army Sweaters. Flannel Pajamas. Woollen Underwear. Woollen Service Socks. Flannel Shirts. Regulation Service Gloves. Army Blankets.

Special Winter clothes for men in the Aviation, Submarine and Destroyer service.

Personal Accessories for Military Men

A. & F. Trench Cigarette case, shown above, $1.50
Khaki Tobacco and Pipe Pouch, 75c.
Waterproof Match Box, 50c.
Torpedo Flash Light, $1.00
Army Beacon Light, $1.75
Soldier's Companion Solid-Alcohol Stove, with fuel, 50c. to $1.25
Officer's Writing Portfolio, $3.50 to $12

Knife-Fork-and-Spoon Pocket Combination; Canteens, Flint-and-Steel Lighters, Cameras, Compasses, Goggles, Razors, Toilet Cases, Medicine Kits.

Military Wrist Watches

The most complete and best selected assortment in America—with unbreakable crystals and illuminated dials.
Prices, $18, $25 and up to $90.

Camp Moccasins

Offering welcome relief when boots are removed. Prices $2 up.
Complete selections of Army Shoes, Boots and Puttees.

Write at Once for New Military Christmas Booklet

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Ave. and 45th St.
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

FOUR ARE INDICTED FOR NEPONSIT SALE

Reynolds, Greve, Bailey, and O'Malley Charged with Conspiring to Defraud City.

WILL BE ARRAIGNED TODAY

New Indictment for Perjury Found Against Ex-Senator and One for Neglect Against O'Malley.

The Grand Jury investigation of the Rockaway land deals, in which the city was alleged to have been mulcted of a large sum of money, resulted yesterday in the return of indictments against ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; William M. Greve, Vice President of the Neponsit Realty Company, and Charles O'Malley, a real estate expert in the office of Controller Prendergast. All defendants were included in one indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the city. Another indictment charged neglect of duty against O'Malley, on the ground that he had failed to make a proper appraisal of the land in question before it was bought by the city. A third indictment, charging ex-Senator Reynolds with perjury, merely superseded the one found against him by the same Grand Jury last August.

All indictments grew out of the transactions which led to the city's purchase of Seaside Park from the Neponsit Realty Company in June, 1912, for the sum of $1,225,000. The city paid an average of $5,032 per acre for land which the Neponsit Realty Company had previously acquired for a price ranging from $200 to $3,000 an acre. The sale to the city was transacted during the administration of Mayor Gaynor, with a Tammany Corporation Counsel representing the city at the condemnation proceedings. Mayor Mitchel, at that time President of the Board of Aldermen, was Chairman of the committee which approved the final award.

According to the charges of William Bullock, Tammany's investigating agent, who caused the institution of the present inquiry, all four defendants named in the conspiracy indictment had brought about a condition which caused the city to pay about $500,000 more for the Seaside Park property than it was actually worth. The history of the transaction, so far as the defendants were concerned, dated back to 1908, when Miss Adelaide Roberts, alleged to be acting as a dummy for Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, secured an option on the Seaside Park property from the West Rockaway Land Company for $1,100,000. The property was then transferred to the Neponsit Realty Company. According to the Bullock charges, a secret agreement was made whereby ex-Senator Reynolds received a one-fifth interest in the Neponsit Realty Company, thus making him a substantial owner of the Seaside Park property.

At the condemnation proceedings in June, 1912, Reynolds appeared as an expert on behalf of the Neponsit Realty Company. He swore that he had no interest in the property and that in his estimation it was worth $8,000 an acre. Most of the city's experts appraised it at $2,500 to $3,000 an acre, while the average price awarded by the Condemnation Commission was $5,032 an acre. The appraisal, which more or less determined the final award, was that of Charles O'Malley of Controller Prendergast's office, who estimated the value of the land at $5,000 an acre.

According to the charges made before the Grand Jury, however, Mr. O'Malley based his estimate on information he received from William Greve of the Neponsit Realty Company, which was trying to make the sale to the city. It was also alleged that Mr. O'Malley, before making his report to the Controller, took no pains to confirm Mr. Greve's information, and inspected the property in question on only one occasion. Upon these allegations was founded the indictment which charges Mr. O'Malley with neglect of duty.

The perjury indictment against ex-Senator Reynolds was based on the sworn statement made by him at the time of the condemnation proceedings that he was no longer a shareholder in the Neponsit Realty Company. Mr. Reynolds, when summoned before Assistant District Attorney Black to explain his relations with the Neponsit Realty Company, insisted that what he said at the condemnation proceedings was true. He admitted that he had at one time held a one-fifth interest in the Neponsit Realty Company, but he said he had sold this interest to Frank Bailey for $43,000 before the condemnation proceedings took place. During the Grand Jury inquiry which followed Frank Bailey was called upon to produce the check. He did so, but the check was dated June 12, 1913, fully a year after the condemnation proceedings.

According to the indictment returned yesterday, all four men, Reynolds, Greve, Bailey, and O'Malley, are charged with conspiring to defraud the city by causing it to pay much more for the land than it was really worth. All the defendants were informed through their counsel to appear before Justice Goff in the Supreme Court today for arraignment. Clarke L. Jordan, counsel for Mr. Bailey, in speaking of the conspiracy indictment, said:

"It was totally unexpected to me. There certainly was no evidence to warrant such an indictment. Even if the facts warranted such an indictment I do not see how it could be found at this time, inasmuch as the prosecution for a misdemeanor is barred by the statute of limitation after two years had elapsed from the time that the alleged crime was committed. The last act of a series of acts which led to this indictment occurred four years ago when the money was paid. It was a gratuitous indictment found for apurpose which could not be to serve the public.

District Attorney Swann would not discuss the indictments, nor would any member of his staff.

MAYOR MITCHEL READY TO ACT

Will Set Aside Award When Fraud Evidence Is Shown.

When asked last night if he had any comment to make on the report of the indictment of ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, Frank Bailey, William M Greve, and Charles A. O'Malley, Mayor Mitchel said:

"If the men who have been indicted are guilty of the crime with which they are charged, I trust that they will be speedily tried and convicted. There is no crime on the calendar more heinous to me than the plundering of the public treasury or the betrayal of a public trust. Whoever attempts to corrupt the honesty of public officials or, being a public official, corrupts his office, is an enemy of the public, who should be mercilessly sought out and punished.

"I await the outcome of these indictments with the greatest interest. If the District Attorney is in possession of facts which prove fraud in the price paid for Rockaway Park, the minute he makes these facts public I shall take the necessary steps to set aside the award and secure proper redress.

"There is one aspect of this matter in which I take the most intense satisfaction. So much misinformation has been circulated concerning Rockaway Park that many people have been deluded into thinking that in some way I was concerned with the price paid for this land. To clear this matter up, I asked the District Attorney last month to permit me to appear before the Grand Jury to the great inconvenience of my office. For obvious reasons Mr. Swann, although he promised to do so, did not grant me this privilege. Despite the fact that a hostile District Attorney has preferred four indictments in connection with the matter in question, any one of which, should prove to the public that this is a matter with which I have not even the remotest connection.

"As I have repeatedly stated, the price paid by the city for land that it acquires is determined by a condemnation commission appointed by the Supreme Court. After the Board of Estimate decided to secure this ocean beach at Rockaway for a park and hospital site, the Supreme Court appointed Commissioners who fixed the price, and the Supreme Court approved the price fixed after its Commissioners had made an award. My responsibility for Rockaway Park ended when the Board of Estimate, over which Mayor Gaynor presided, yielded to popular demand for the acquisition of this property. After that had been done, the price was a matter for the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court alone.

"The political aspect of these indictments is at once obvious. District Attorney Swann has been in office nearly two years. For more than eight months Mr. Bullock, the Tammany press agent, has been stewing about Rockaway Park. It would have been easy to go into the entire matter long ago, but this, naturally, did not suit the purposes of Mr. Bullock, Mr. Swann, and Mr. Murphy."

LEAVE GRANTED TO O'MALLEY.

He Asks for It Without Pay Until His Case Is Determined.

Charles A. O'Malley, appraiser of real estate in the Department of Finance, wrote yesterday to Controller Prendergast asking to be allowed a leave of absence, without pay, until his case had been determined. In his letter he said:

"I learn today that I have been indicted for misdemeanor, upon the charge that I was a party to conspiracy, and for a further misdemeanor, upon the charge that I have been guilty of neglect of duty—both in connection with the Jacob Riis Park acquisition. As I am informed, no charges have been sustained in connection with the Dreamland or South Brooklyn Classification Yard acquisitions. Knowing that I am absolutely innocent of either charge, I have not the slightest fear of the ultimate outcome of a trial upon either or both indictments."

The Controller granted Mr. O'Malley's request and said: "I ask for him the suspension of public judgment until he has had opportunity to make proper defense under the usual forms of law. During the eight years of his service in this department Mr. O'Malley has had the confidence and respect of myself and associates, and he has our fullest sympathy in this exigency."

QUOTES HYLAN ODDS.

Wagers at 10 to 6 and 2 to 1 Reported in Brooklyn.

Fred H. Schumm, the Brooklyn betting commissioner, said last night that $15,000 was placed by him yesterday in wagers on the outcome of the Mayoralty contest at odds of 10 to 6 on Hylan. Wagers at even money, aggregating $6,000, were made that Hylan would carry the city by 40,000 or better.

Mr. Schumm said that he had $2,000, given him by Democrats, to wager at even money that Hylan, Craig, Smith, and Dowling, Tammany candidates, would all win, and $1,000 at even money that Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, would get more votes than William M. Bennett, the Republican nominee.

The odds have been 10 to 6 on Hylan for several days, but late last night bets of several hundred dollars each that Hylan would win were made at Schumm's place, in Fulton Street, opposite the Borough Hall, in Brooklyn, at odds of 2 to 1.

PREPARE TO GUARD BALLOTS

Association Takes Steps to Prevent Any Fraud on Election Day.

The Honest Ballot Association will exercise more vigilance at the polls on Election Day than it has at any previous election. Aroused by the alleged frauds in the primaries, where the association did not mount guard, it is planning to keep watchers—some of these paid—at the polling places from the time they are opened until the last ballot has been counted and tabulated. Meals are to be sent in to the men on guard.

According to a statement sent out yesterday, the association will have 1,600 men on hand for duty on Election Day to man 1,200 of the 2,090 polling places in the city and supervise the count at other places. The watchers, it was announced, are to be selected chiefly from thirty educational institutions in the city. The association explained that, being maintained wholly by voluntary contributions and lacking funds at the time, it had not been able to place watchers at the polls on primary day.

The Highest Class *Investment* in the World is a

Liberty Bond

Buy yours today.

The Highest Class *Talking Machine* in the World is the famous

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street
279 Broadway at Reade Street
50 Broadway (Standard Arcade)
Brooklyn: 1285 Fulton Street (Open Evenings)

For Out-Door Women
An *Army* Shoe

Moderate support for the arch and ankle, with plenty of toe room.

Graceful in line but built to meet hard service in the open-air activities of fall and winter.

We make it for walking, for skating, for wet weather and general out-door duty. Wherever a durable boot is required women will get extra good use from this model.

In shape a refinement of the regulation army last—straight inner line. Made from flexible tan calfskin leather. It has the thorough-going comfort that Coward Shoes are known for.

The Coward Shoe

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren St.)

Mail Orders Filled
Sold Nowhere Else

I'm sure
Resinol
will heal your skin

For years and years Resinol has been a favorite household remedy for the common skin-troubles. It usually stops the irritation at once and quickly heals the skin ailment. Doctors prescribe it very widely. It also makes an excellent dressing for burns, wounds, chafings, and sore, irritated places generally.

Resinol contains nothing that could injure the tenderest skin. It is even more effective if used with Resinol Soap. All druggists sell Resinol and Resinol Soap.

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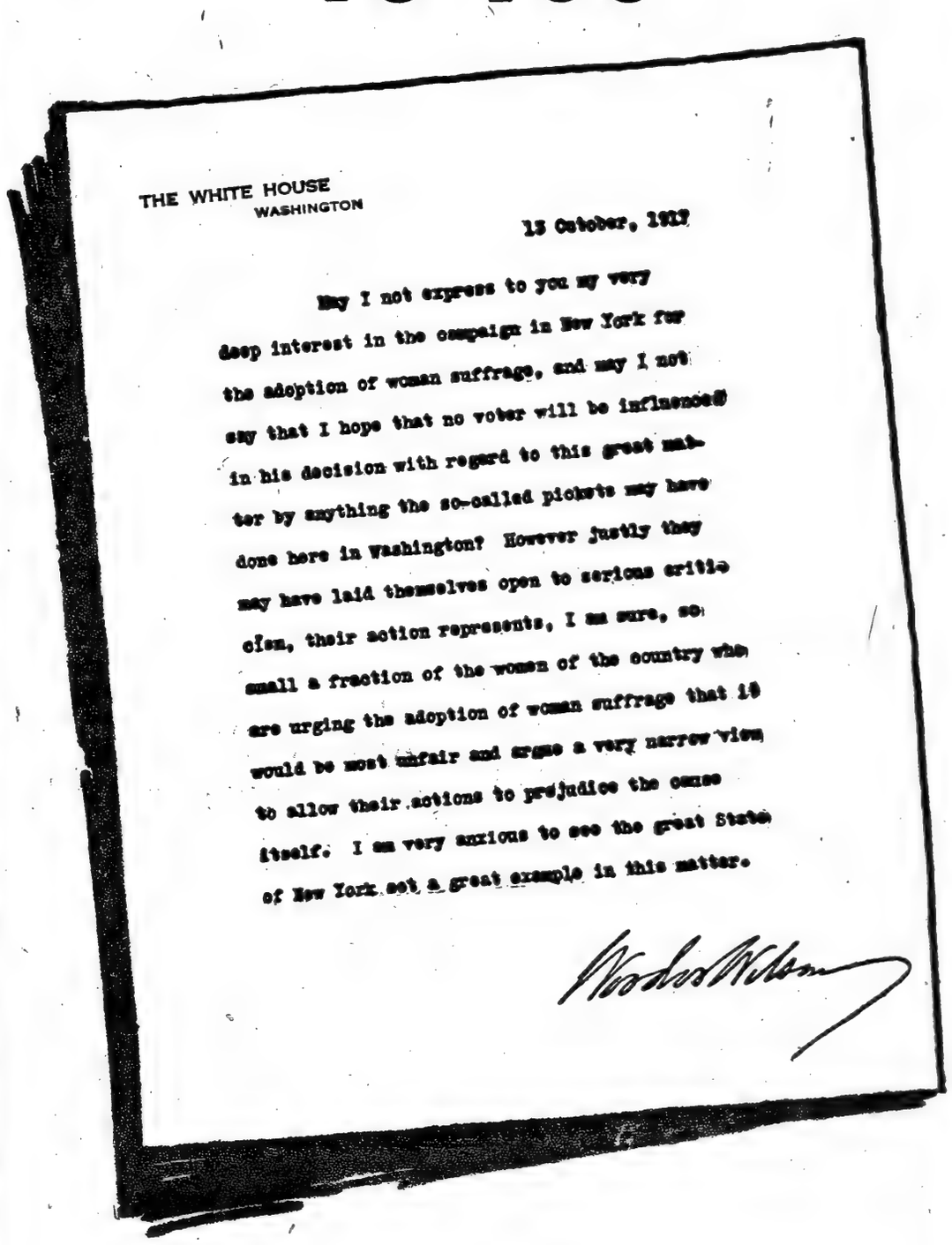
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO YOU



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

13 October, 1917

My I not express to you my very deep interest in the campaign in New York for the adoption of woman suffrage, and may I not say that I hope that no voter will be influenced in his decision with regard to this great matter by anything the so-called pickets may have done here in Washington? However justly they may have laid themselves open to serious criticism, their action represents, I am sure, so small a fraction of the women of the country who are urging the adoption of woman suffrage that it would be most unfair and argue a very narrow view to allow their actions to prejudice the cause itself. I am very anxious to see the great State of New York set a great example in this matter.

Woodrow Wilson

MEN of New York, you are as fair-minded as the President. You know that the 1,012,994 women of New York who ask the vote are women of every locality, of every representative type—your mothers, wives and daughters.

You know that two years ago the vote for Woman Suffrage in this State was the largest ever cast in favor of a constitutional amendment. You know that victory was all but won. You know that if one man out of nine has changed his mind and votes for it this year, Woman Suffrage will be a fact.

Since 1915 the war has shown what Woman's service to the State can mean. The Military Census counted women and men alike in estimating the resources of New York. Enlist the State's full strength by voting for

Woman Suffrage—Amendment No. 1
November 6th

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY, 303 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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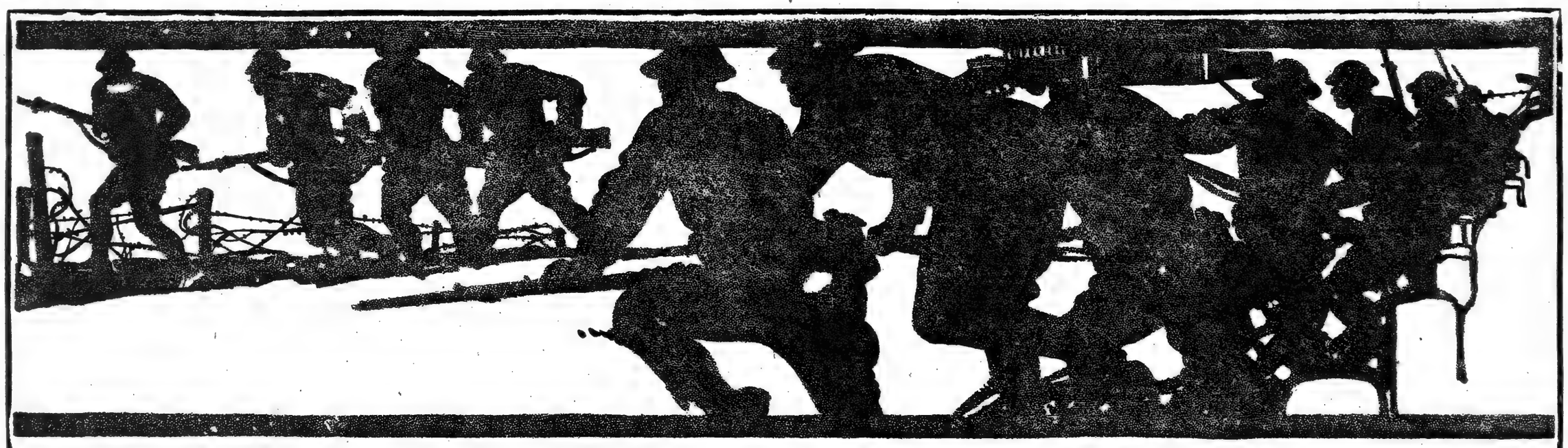

Borrow and Buy

Your Boy in France Does Not Offer a *Tenth* of His Life to His Country.

HE OFFERS HIS ALL. When he goes over the top of the trench, out into the hell-on-earth of No Man's Land, he offers the magnificent sacrifice of *everything* he has and *everything* he is. He does this that you, your wife and your children may live in security.

The need for argument on buying Government bonds has passed. There can be no argument when you are simply asked to lend your money on the best security in the world at four per cent. to *avert bloodshed and suffering.*

You have made up your minds
You are going to buy bonds.

BUT HOW MANY BONDS?

Your boy gives his ALL. Will you lend fifty dollars when you can lend five hundred? Will you lend five hundred when you can borrow enough to lend ten thousand?

Go to your bank to-day and put every dollar you can borrow, *at work saving that boy's life.*

DELAY COSTS LIVES---THE LIVES OF OUR OWN SONS

***THE UNDERSIGNED BANKS PLEDGE THEMSELVES** to make loans on the 4% Government Bonds at the same rate of interest paid to you by the Government. Such loans will not interfere with any borrower's regular line of credit. We urge every bank in the United States to do likewise.*

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
BANK OF AMERICA
BANK OF CUBA IN NEW YORK
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO.
BANK OF NEW YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSN.
BANK OF UNITED STATES
BANK OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
BANKERS TRUST CO.
BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK
BROADWAY CENTRAL BANK
BROADWAY TRUST CO.
BRONX NATIONAL BANK
BRYANT PARK BANK
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
CHASE NATIONAL BANK
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CHELSEA EXCHANGE BANK
CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
COAL & IRON NATIONAL BANK
COLONIAL BANK
COLUMBIA TRUST CO.
COMMERCIAL TRUST CO.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK
COSMOPOLITAN BANK
EMPIRE TRUST CO.
EQUITABLE TRUST CO.
FARMERS LOAN & TRUST CO.
FIDELITY TRUST CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
FULTON TRUST CO. OF N. Y.
GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK
GERMAN AMERICAN BANK
GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK
GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK
GREENWICH BANK
GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION
GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF N. Y.
HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
HUDSON TRUST CO.
IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK
INTERNATIONAL BANK
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
IRVING NATIONAL BANK
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK
LINCOLN TRUST CO.
MARKET & FULTON NATIONAL BANK
MECHANICS & METALS NATIONAL BANK
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
METROPOLITAN BANK
METROPOLITAN TRUST CO.
MUTUAL BANK
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN N. Y.
NATIONAL BUTCHERS & DROVERS BANK
NATIONAL CITY BANK
NATIONAL PARK BANK
NEMETH, JOHN, BANKER
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
NEW YORK TRUST CO.
PACIFIC BANK
PEOPLES BANK
PUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK
SCANDINAVIAN TRUST CO.
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
SHERMAN NATIONAL BANK
THE FIFTH AVE. BANK OF NEW YORK
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
TRANSATLANTIC TRUST CO.
TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK
UNION EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
U. S. MORTGAGE & TRUST CO.
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Borrow and Buy — Save and Pay

MILK AT 10 CENTS WITH FARMERS' AID

Up-State Association, Ready to Compete with Big Dealers, Will Cut Prices.

BUYS A DAIRY COMPANY

Prepared to Ship 200,000 Quarts a Day, Which Will Be Placed on Sale in Stores Tomorrow.

The Co-operative Producers Marketing Association, an organization of State farmers, which distributes its own milk, has completed negotiations for the purchase of the Modern Dairy Company, an organization which has distributing plants in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and will tomorrow enter into active competition with the big dealers in an endeavor to cut down the price of milk in New York City. The purchase of the company was announced yesterday by N. A. Van Son, General Manager of the association. He said that before the end of the week the farmers will be ready to ship into New York 200,000 quarts of milk a day, which they will sell to the stores at 9 cents a quart, making possible the retail price at 10 cents a quart for dipped milk sold in stores.

The decision to purchase the Modern Dairy plant was reached at a meeting of the producers, held in Utica last Saturday. The purchase will remove the difficulty the dairymen have had in getting sufficient cans for the shipment of milk in bulk. The purchase includes not only the distributing plants, but the auto trucks, cans, and other equipment and this, Mr. Van Son said, made it possible for the farmers to begin shipping milk here at once. The capacity of the new plant is 200,000 quarts a day, and the association, he said, now has enough creameries to supply this capacity. Later it is planned to add a bottling plant, but until this is done the milk will be sold only to stores or institutions using large quantities of milk in cans. A committee of farmers will inspect the new property today.

Mr. Van Son said that at the meeting in Utica the association was not only authorized to purchase the Modern Dairy, but any other dairy concern that was willing to sell. Purchase of another plant is said to be considered. The farmers aim to reduce not only the price of milk, but will sell buttermilk at 5 cents a quart and cream at 65 cents a quart. Buttermilk is now sold to the consumer at 10 cents, and cream at from 72 to 90 cents a quart. The Modern Dairy, Mr. Van Son said, now sells to 100 stores.

The co-operative association has 23 creameries or receiving stations from which to distribute its product. It has made an effort to purchase or lease the 100 creameries that the big distributers have closed down, alleging a surplus of milk, but has been unable to get any of them. "The dealers will not sell out," Mr. Van Son said.

The co-operative association is now putting into New York 60,000 quarts of milk daily from eight or nine creameries. This milk has been mostly distributed in the Bronx, where the groceries formed a combination in order to purchase from the dairymen direct and distribute themselves. The association is closely allied with the Dairymen's League, and R. D. Cooper is the President of both organizations. The Modern Dairy Company is incorporated in New York State, with a capital of $50,000. The officers are: John F. Doyle, President; William McKay, Secretary; N. A. Van Son, Treasurer.

The association announced that tomorrow the Reeves and Davies chain stores will begin selling dipped milk at 10 cents a quart, and on next Monday milk at that price will be sold in the Atlantic and Pacific stores.

Officials of the organization say that neither District Attorney Swann nor the Mayor's committee had anything to do with this plan for cheaper milk, and if credit is due it is to John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Food and Markets, who has worked so long to have the farmers enter the local market and distribute milk without the added middlemen costs.

Commissioner Dillon, in commenting on the purchase of the Modern Dairy, said:

"The farmers' price for this milk pasteurized on board of the cars in New York is 8½ cents per quart, or delivered to the stores at 9 cents per quart. These prices are based on the cost of the milk at the farm for October. The cost of pasteurizing and delivering milk will in this way be stabilized. During the months when the cost of producing milk is high, the price necessarily will be more, but after January the prices at the farm will decrease regularly, month by month, till June, and the consumers in the City of New York will get the benefit of these reductions for the first time in the history of the city. The Department of Foods and Markets has worked persistently for three years for the adoption of this plan to reduce the price of milk to city consumers. It is co-operating and will co-operate with the farmers in their efforts to deliver milk at less cost in the city."

A delegation of women from the east side went to the City Hall yesterday afternoon to protest against the present high price of milk and to ask Mayor Mitchel whether something could not be done to bring relief. The Mayor was not at his office, and the women were met by Paul Wilson, one of the Mayor's secretaries. Mr. Wilson explained that the city authorities were trying their utmost to reduce the price of milk. While the women were voicing their protest, Henry Moskowitz, Commissioner of Markets, arrived, and he explained what the city authorities were doing to aid the milk situation, and added that the city had asked the State Food Commission for power to buy, store, and sell foods.

"There will be riots if the price of milk is not lowered soon," said Mrs. Bella Neuman Ziebermann.

Dr. Moskowitz said that the question of rioting would be taken up with the Mayor at once and the milk question considered just as soon as the State Food Commission gave the Mayor the power to buy and sell foods.

The Mayor's Committee on Milk met in executive session yesterday to devise a plan to follow in its investigation as to whether the high price of milk is justified and whether the cost can be reduced. The committee will meet again on Friday morning, when the results of a complete investigation of reduced consumption of milk in 2,500 families will be presented, as well as the result of reduced milk consumption on infant and child welfare.

KING THANKS RED CROSS.

Lloyd George Also Expresses Gratitude for Aid.

The American Red Cross made public last night a cable message from Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, the Red Cross Commissioner in Europe, in which Major Murphy transmitted to the American Red Cross and the people of the United States the thanks of King George and Prime Minister Lloyd George for the gift of $1,000,000 made to the "Our Day" fund of the British society by the American organization. Included in Major Murphy's message was a signed statement from Lloyd George.

"Following our audience with the King yesterday," Major Murphy cabled, "at which the King so generously expressed his appreciation of our contribution to the British Red Cross, the Prime Minister invited Endicott, Wells, and myself to call on him this morning, and after an interview, in which he expressed the most cordial sentiments toward our country, he handed me the following signed statement:

I should like personally to express our profound appreciation of the action of the American Red Cross in contributing $1,000,000 to the funds of the British Red Cross. This is a gift characteristic of the generosity and friendly heart of the American people. This will bring relief to thousands of suffering men and women, and will be a further means of strengthening the real understanding between the United States and Great Britain, which the former's whole-hearted entrance into the war for liberty has created. I know that I am expressing the thought dominant in the minds of my fellow-countrymen when I say that they will always remember this gift with gratitude.

LLOYD GEORGE.

The Red Cross also announced last night the formation of a Red Cross Naval Auxiliary in this city, to provide comforts for the men of the navy.

T. Roosevelt, Jr., Compromises Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Philbin signed an order yesterday permitting Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., to compromise a $5,000 damage suit brought against him in behalf of Nicholas Fontana, a boy who was run over and his leg hurt by Mr. Roosevelt's auto on Aug. 27, 1916, at Sixtieth Street and Second Avenue, for $100. The boy will get $75, and $25 goes to his attorney.

DRAFT LAW VALID, U. S. COURT RULES

Opinion Upholds Conscription Act and Government's Power to Raise an Army.

TEST MADE BY AUSTRIAN

Injunction Charging Court Had Authority to Interfere in Board's Decision Dismissed.

The constitutionality of the selective draft law was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision handed down yesterday in the case of one John Angelus, an Austrian subject, who sought an injunction against Louis Aaronson, Edward Wagner, and John Sullivan, member of Local Draft Board 155, to restrain that board from holding him for the United States military service. The suit was instituted by Angelus to obtain a review in the courts of the action taken by the board under the provisions of the draft law. Angelus claimed that the law was unconstitutional, and that the courts possessed jurisdiction to enjoin the board from certifying him for service.

The injunction was originally sought in the District Court, and was dismissed by Judge Julius N. Mayer. It was then appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Mayer held that the courts should not interfere with the draft law, as "it is a military measure in time of war, and it would be most subversive of military control and the proper disposition of this extremely difficult problem if the courts should interfere in this situation."

The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals was read by Judge Rogers, Judges Ward and Hough, the other Judges of the court, concurring.

Judge Rogers began by stating that the Circuit Court of Appeals entertains no doubt as to the constitutionality of the selective draft law, and in support of this view cited from the decision of the late Supreme Court Justice Field, who in a decision handed down in 1871 upheld the Government's power to raise armies.

Judge Rogers then proceeded with the decision in the present case, the first to be considered by so high a court since the law was passed last Spring.

"This court," he said, "has no doubt as to the constitutionality of the act of Congress. The Constitution, Article I., Section 8, expressly provides that the Congress shall have power to raise and support armies, and to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the Government and regulation of land and naval forces.

"The purpose of the Conscription act is to raise an army, and the right to raise it does not involve the exercise of an implied power, but one expressly granted. How can the courts deny to Congress a right which the Constitution in plain and distinct terms confers upon it.

"The Constitution in conferring the power upon Congress has not prescribed the mode in which the power shall be exercised. The power is conferred fully, completely, and unconditionally. It is for Congress to determine the means by which the army be raised. It is left to its judgment whether it shall be raised by conscription. At the time the Constitution was adopted conscription was not an unknown mode of raising armies, but had been resorted to by Governments throughout the world. If it had been intended that Congress should not have the power to raise anything than a volunteer army, the grant of power would have been restricted and not unconditional.

"Conscription was resorted to by both sides during the civil war, and the validity of the draft laws was upheld by the courts in the North and South."

Holding that the decision of the local and district boards was final when rendered within the scope of their jurisdiction, and after a fair hearing and in good faith, and holding that the courts have no power to review the action of those boards when the proceedings have been held in accordance with law, the court decided that the bill should be dismissed.

If Angelus is an alien as he claims he is, entitled to exemption, Judge Rogers said, and in order to obtain his release he should have sought it by writ of habeas corpus, instead of by an equity injunction suit.

"But," added Judge Rogers, "whatever remedy the complainant may have or to have, there can be no doubt that he is not entitled to the relief he asks in his bill of complaint."

TWO GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY.

Professor's Son and Political Writer Sentenced to Prison.

Edward Ralph Cheyney, son of a professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and Lewis C. Fraina, a writer on political subjects, were sentenced to thirty days each in the Mercer County, N. J., Penitentiary by Judge Robert T. Ervin in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court yesterday for conspiracy to violate the selective draft law. They were arrested in a raid on a meeting in Labor Temple in East Fourteenth Street two weeks ago and were indicted under the espionage law. The jury in its verdict found them guilty only of the conspiracy charge. Judge Ervin said that in imposing sentences he gave consideration to the fact that they were only youths. Notice of an appeal was filed.

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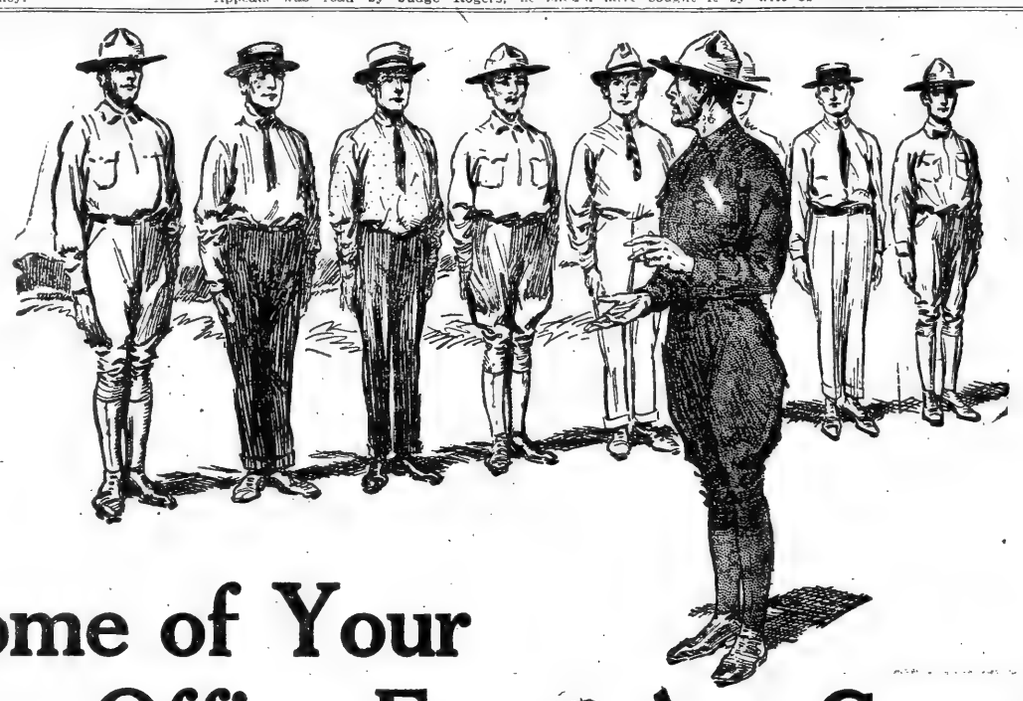

Some of Your Office Force Are Gone—

The battle of the day's work is getting mighty hard for those who are left. Business, however, must be attended to.

Fewer Men Must Write More Letters

The Dictaphone increases every man's capacity to write letters. He can dictate his own mail, and often another's, without staying after hours. Or he can dictate after hours if he needs to without inconveniencing any one else. Command us by phone and we'll show you how others in your own line of business are using The Dictaphone to write more letters.

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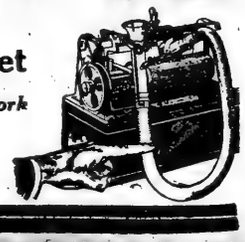

This Advertisement was Dictated to The Dictaphone

Wild Fowl Shooting.

Best on Atlantic Coast. Private club property. Some open dates owing to war draft of members. Reasonable charges.

GEO. W. WHITEHURST,
Back Bay, Virginia.

ARE YOU THE MAN?

I am willing to give interest in very profitable, established real estate business, to an active, well-connected man with $2,500. Exceptional opportunity made possible only by dissolved partnership. Strictest investigation invited. Business located in Long Island Section. Write me at Box A 491, Times Annex.

800 WORKMEN HOAXED.

Sent on Wild Goose Chase for Work After Paying Employment Fee.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Responding to an advertisement in newspapers of Newark, nearly 800 workmen arrived here today to find they were victims of a hoax or swindle. They were engaged to work for an airplane company at high pay.

The men came here in a special train from Newark after having paid a $3 fee each to an employment agency and their railroad fare. They were to be met here by a man who was to conduct them to their new place of employment, but he failed to appear. The airplane company named has no branch in this city.

Police Marshal Carter has telegraphed the Newark police to arrest the persons responsible.

Caroline Lazarri

Herself

at The Edison Shop

TODAY

"THE most divine contralto," is the way one music critic describes Mlle. Caroline Lazarri, of the Chicago Grand Opera Company. And today, in the Edison Shop, Mlle. Lazarri will appear *in person* and sing some of the songs that have made her famous.

Also Mlle. Lazarri will sing in direct comparison with Mr. Edison's recreation of her own voice.

MISS GRACE FREEMAN, the violinist, will assist Mlle. Lazarri and also play a violin solo.

The NEW EDISON

No Needles to Change
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As you listen to the full, round beauty of the singer's voice, and then to the same tones recreated by Mr. Edison's phonograph, you will wonder at the power of this man-made thing. This new invention of Mr. Edison's is a triumph indeed. Come to our concert this afternoon. Hear the singer herself—and then listen for the same virile beauty of living tone in the recreated music of Mr. Edison's new phonograph.

You are Invited to Celebrate "Edison Week"

This is Edison week. America is paying homage to the great inventor. In connection with the celebration The Edison Shop has engaged Mlle. Lazarri to give this special concert. You are invited.

There will be two concerts during the day; one at 2:30 and the other at 4. There will be no charge of any kind.

THE EDISON SHOP

(The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan, Prop's.)

473 Fifth Avenue Opposite Public Library

ANTILLES DEAD LIST CABLED BY PERSHING

General Gives Names of Sixty-seven, but No More Details of the Sinking.

MANY VICTIMS FOREIGNERS

Sixteen Soldiers Among the Missing —170 Men Were Rescued by the Naval Convoy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—General Pershing today cabled the War Department the complete casualty list in the destruction of the homeward-bound army transport Antilles by a German submarine last Wednesday. He gave no additional details of the disaster.

Sixty-seven men, including sixteen soldiers, went down with the ship, another is unaccounted for, and 170 were rescued by the naval convoy. Many of those killed were foreigners of the transport's engine and boiler room forces, and some of the missing soldiers also were of foreign birth.

The men lost by the army included two Sergeants of Infantry of German origin, a Corporal of Infantry of German origin, nine privates of infantry several of whom bear German names, and two privates of field artillery, both of whom have German names. No comment was obtainable from high officials as to why so large a percentage of the men lost by the army bearing German names were returned to this country from France by the commander of the expedition. Both of the Sergeants of infantry lost, in addition to being of German origin, have parents—one a father and the other a mother—now living in Germany.

There are many men of German origin in the army, some of whom have been serving a long time. By steady habits and thrifty qualities a number of these have gained advancement and become non-commissioned officers.

Following is the official list of dead:

ARMY.

CUMMINGS, H. H., casual civilian; emergency address unknown.
KLEBER, OTTO, sergeant, infantry; father, Paul Kleber, Woullische Strasse, 2,021, Berlin, Germany.
MILLER, OTTO, sergeant, infantry; mother, Mrs. Mary Miller, Nordenhem, Oldenberg, Germany.
SWARTZBERG, ABRAHAM, corporal, infantry; sister, Theresa Arico, 338 East Thirteenth St., New York.
COTTRELL, ROY, private, infantry; mother, Mrs. Alfred Cottrell, Clinton, Ind.
NELSON, LEE W., private, infantry; cousin, Max J. Nowaczyk, 41 Prescott Av., Grand Rapids, Mich.
EGERT, ERNEST, private, infantry; nearest friend, Miss Edna Barnett, 332 North Forty-fourth St., Chicago.
EBERHART, ANTON, private, infantry; cousin, Charles Ritt, Ferry Wharf, Newport, R. I.
BRIGHT, JOHN, private, infantry; nearest relative, Mike Bright, 1,241 Lake St., Milwaukee.
LOCK, JORGAN P., private, infantry; nearest friend, Floyd Pearmen, 422 West Eleventh St., Kansas City, Mo.
NORSELL, CARL G., private, infantry; father, Carl Norsell, Vesterbroghe 47, Copenhagen, Denmark.
HAMILTON, BURETT, private, infantry; father, J. R. Hamilton, Grape Vine, Tenn.
FAUST, WILLIAM L., private, field artillery; mother, Mrs. Sarah Faust, Stony Creek Mills, Penn.
ECHEL, EDWARD L., private, field artillery; address unknown.
McLAUGHLIN, CORNELIUS J., private, infantry; nearest friend, William Bradley, 8 Water St., Woburn, Mass.
BOBIN, NEPTOIN, private, transport worker; wife, Mrs. Annie Bobin, 715 Oglethorpe St., East Savannah, Ga.

NAVY.

ASHBURNE, C. L., electrician; no address.
WATSON, H. F., electrician; no address.
McKINNEY, J. C., seaman; no address.
HUNT, J. W., seaman; no address.
BRADBURY, MELVIN E., private, Medical Corps; mother, Mrs. Angel Bradbury, 1 Rochester St., Boston, Mass.
BOSWORTH, GUY R., private, Medical Corps; mother, Mrs. Sophie Bosworth, Ocean St., Milburn, N. J.

MEN OF ANTILLES CREW.

PEDERSEN, A., assistant carpenter; mother, Leonhard Pedersen, Farsun, Norway.
JENSEN, L. E. M., wheelman; address unknown.
ERICKSEN, E., seaman; sister, A. Nilsen, Lake Mylea, Iowa.
IGHOLM, P., seaman; mother, M. Igholm, Nosco, Denmark.
JOLY, E., seaman; mother, B. Joly, 1,910 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Canada.
PARKS, R., seaman; mother, Ella Parks, 314 Kearny St., San Francisco.
WALKER, E. A., third assistant engineer; wife, Mrs. E. A. Walker, 1,010 Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.
BOYLE, THOMAS, junior engineer; mother, E. Boyle, County Louth, Ireland.
O'ROURKE, J., junior engineer; sister, B. O'Rourke, 220 West 28th St., New York.
FINNEGAN, JAMES, water tender; father, J. Finnegan, Greenmore, County Louth, Ireland.
FEARON, O., oiler; wife, M. Fearon, 330 East 99th St., New York.
BOZA, M., fireman; mother, J. Boza, Velga, Spain.
GONZALES, FIDEL, fireman; brother, A. Gonzales, Santander, Spain.
LLARET, H. I., fireman; father, G. Llaret, Barcelona, Spain.
LEAL, ANTONIO, fireman; mother, A. Leal, Valparaiso, Chile.
STANLEY, GEORGE, chief butcher; wife, M. Stanley, 1,121 Eighth Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MAURIN, CASIANE, second butcher; mother, C. Maurin, 25 South St., New York.
BISHOFBERGER, E., second baker; brother, A. Bishofberger, Swiss Army.
TOUHEY, A., scullion, no address.
DEVINE, WALTER J. L.; brother, L. Devine, Camden, N. J.
HASKIE, GEORGE, waiter; aunt, Mary A. Grown, 317 St. Anne St., Baltimore, Md.
MICHIELE, F., waiter; sister, M. Michiele, 25 Fulton St., New York.
PIRIE, W.; wife, Mary Pirie, 315 East 86th St., New York.
DOUFORS, A., seaman; Krunsfluota, Finland.
SLATTERY, W., steward; address unknown.
BAYNE, D., assistant storekeeper; sister, Mary Broderick, 336 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
JASON, CHARLES, chief cook; wife, L. Jason, 46 Livingston Road, Portswood, England.
BELL, WILLIAM, second cook; sister, E. Gray, 5 Hood St., Secumb, England.
RIPA, V., third cook; brother, J. Ripa, Clarendon Hotel, New York.
TUNNIE, CHARLES, crew cook; mother, M. L. Schuelter, 9 Washington St., Oakland, Cal.

The following were firemen:

RODRIGUEZ, Z. C., Bilboa, Spain.
RODRIGUEZ, ANTONIO, Alvuero, Portugal.
REYES, A., Chile.
SANIS, F., Astoria, Spain.
SOLA, PEDRO, Parulo, Spain.
SUAREZ, CONSTANTINE, Corruna, Spain.
GONZALES, J., Corruna, Spain.
SOLAS, F., Lisbon, Portugal.
PARCERO, E., Corruna, Spain.
THOMAS, J., Mitili, Greece.
BONZA, F., Puentadum, Spain.
DIAZ, J., Puerta Arenas, Chile.
DIEGO, A., Santandas, Spain.
ECHEVERRIA, I., San Diego, Chile.
SILVAR, JOSE, Corruna, Spain.
Total casualties, 67.
Total survivors, 170.
Private Elzie S. Dobes, marine, not yet accounted for.
J. Alvarez of crew not yet accounted for. This is probably duplication of name Alves, a survivor.

KILLED ON THE ANTILLES.

Identity of Men Who Were Lost with the Transport.

George Stanley, chief butcher on the Antilles, made his home at 1,121 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, with his wife. When Mrs. Stanley received the official news of her husband's death yesterday she was prostrated, and her physician said last night that she was in a serious condition. Stanley had been a butcher at sea for seven years and formerly worked for the United Fruit Company. When the Antilles became an American transport he was assigned to her. He had been away from home exactly a month. His parents live in Milwaukee.

Abraham Schwartzberg joined the army nearly four years ago at the age of 20 years, and was the son of Herman and Celia Schwartzberg of 649 East Thirteenth Street. The father, who is 74 years old, suffered a stroke of apoplexy only a few days ago and is in a serious condition. Schwartzberg, who had served on the Mexican border, sailed for France a few months ago, and was promoted to Corporal later. About three weeks ago he sent his parents a gift of $100, which he had saved. Besides his mother and father, he leaves seven brothers and sisters.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 22.—J. L. Devine, a waiter, one of the Antilles victims, lived at 169 Villa Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., according to his brother, here. He was 47 years old and had been employed on transatlantic vessels since he was 14.

WARREN, Penn., Oct. 22.—H. H. Cummings, Jr., who went down on the Antilles, was a grandson of the late H. H. Cummings, former State Senator. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cummings, had one brother, Pierce, live in Philadelphia. Cummings, who was 19 years old, left for France in March to serve as a driver in the French Ambulance Corps, and a letter received from him last week said he had served out his enlistment and was bound for home.

Schooner's Survivors Return.

Captain John Griffin of the American schooner Annie F. Conlan, which was sunk in sight of the Scilly Islands by a German submarine on Oct. 3, arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port with eight of his crew. He said the Germans took a boatload of provisions off the schooner and then blew her up with bombs.

CONVOY BUTCHERY STIRS SCANDINAVIA

German Raiders Sank Ships, Then Fired on Lifeboats, Ignoring Signals.

DENOUNCED AS MURDERERS

Bergen Papers Demand Deportations —Lone British Destroyer Fought Cruisers.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 22.—The Norwegian newspapers bitterly denounce the "murderous attack" of the Germans in the convoy action last week in the North Sea. The newspapers in Bergen, where survivors of the attack were taken, demand the deportation from Norway of all Germans employed by the German General Purchasing Agency. These journals call the attention of the authorities to the danger to Norwegian trade from "this German gang, not only now, when many of them are common spies, but also in the future."

The Christiania newspaper Verdens Gang says the affair was characteristic German brutality and exceptional cowardice. The newspaper adds that the Germans, having put the British warships out of the game, acted against peaceful merchantmen as if they were the entire British Navy.

"It was the most dastardly deed any navy can boast of," says the Tidens Tegn. "It outrivals all other German crimes."

"Since the torpedoing of the first Norwegian vessel by a German U-boat no German deed amazes us," the Aftenposten says. "It is unjust to blame England for lax control. It is the first time the Germans succeeded in an attack on a convoy of this size. The British convoy system hitherto had enabled Norway to preserve shipping intercourse of the highest importance."

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 22.—Newspaper accounts of the attack by German raiders on convoys in the North Sea say that two German cruisers and three torpedo boats fired ruthlessly on the merchantmen, and subsequently on their lifeboats. They made no effort to spare the lives of the seamen.

The loss involved in the sinking of the two Swedish vessels amounts to 2,000,000 kroner.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The British destroyer Mary Rose fought single handed against German cruisers in the convoy action in the North Sea, according to a story ascribed to a British officer rescued off Bergen, which is transmitted by the Christiania correspondent of The Times. The other destroyer, which should have been present, never appeared, it is said, and it is thought likely that it was destroyed at the beginning of the action.

After fighting heroically half an hour, during which she was subjected to a terrific concentric fire; the Mary Rose sank. Ten members of the crew clung to buoys and were rescued.

The correspondent says that the reports of the butchery of the crews of the merchantmen pass description. Two women on one ship waved a piece of white cloth which was perfectly visible. They were silenced by a volley from the German cruisers.

The newspapers take divergent lines of criticism regarding the attack on the convoyed merchantmen. According to one view, the incident was one that no foresight or vigilance could avert, and, although regrettable in every way, cannot exercise any decisive effect.

On the other hand, some newspapers ask what has become of the vaunted British command of the North Sea. One newspaper comments:

"The occurrence is extremely disquieting. With the whole American Navy working in conjunction with ours and with our patrol relieved completely of the task of searching vessels coming from America, we ought to have an ample margin of security against such mischances."

FORD IN BEARD'S PLACE.

Columbia University Engages Princetonian for Political Lectures.

Henry Jones Ford, Professor of Politics in Princeton University, has been engaged by Columbia University to lecture on political science in place of Professor Charles A. Beard, who withdrew from the university on Oct. 9.

Professor Ford took up his work yesterday. Notices were posted on the bulletin boards in Barnard College, the School of Jornalism, the graduate schools, and all other departments where Professor Beard lectured, that Professor Ford would take up the work at the hours given in the schedules.

The new lecturer is not to become a regular member of the Columbia Faculties, but will be acting professor until a successor to Professor Beard is elected. He will continue his work at Columbia for the year, however, it was said.

Tired Mothers

If sleep does not refresh you, if you are pale and your appetite is poor, if you are always tired and frequently irritable—Pepto-Mangan will help you, provided your condition is not caused by a serious organic disease.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

The mental, moral and physical welfare of children, the guardianship of family funds, the straining to make ends meet, the big and little worries which come with the multitudinous responsibilities of housekeeping—all combine to make many women weak and nervous under the stress.

Loss of vitality is usually caused by the blood having become thin and sluggish. You cannot remain strong if the blood is too weak and watery to drive out poisons and carry nourishment throughout the system.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Pepto-Mangan is a true tonic because it strengthens the blood by putting goodly amounts of iron in it, to enrich it with thousands of new, healthy red blood cells.

A short course of pleasant tasting Pepto-Mangan is usually beneficial, because a plentiful supply of rich, red blood strong in iron, driving through the veins brings back health, vigor and appetite.

Pepto-Mangan cannot injure the teeth nor disturb the stomach.

Friendly Warning: The genuine Gude's Pepto-Mangan is sold in only one way, in the bottle and package as pictured in this advertisement; never in bulk. Refuse all substitutes—there are many. Read circulars around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
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Amberg Service seeks to prove its value by pointing out such leaks. It prevents the growth of poor co-ordination between your record keeping and the entire conduct of your business.

Ask us about your problems or write for literature.

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Welsbach Gas Mantles

Upright or Inverted

"REFLEX" BRAND, 18¢ - two for 35¢
"No. 4 WELSBACH," 13¢ - two for 25¢

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His Life and Fifty Dollars!

MAN, Woman, Child—don't you hear YOUR call to Duty?

"Our Boys" by the thousands are to give up their lives for you. And giving up their lives they also are giving up their dollars.

There will actually be one Liberty Bond sold in the army itself for every soldier in the service of Uncle Sam

His Life AND Fifty Dollars—that is the soldier's sacrifice.

And you who go about your daily work, comfortable, well fed, making money, SAFE—you actually hesitate merely to exchange *one kind* of Government money for *another kind* of the *same* Government's money.

You are hesitating not to give, not to sacrifice, but hesitating merely to LEND, with interest, to your country.

Oh, the shame of it! The stain upon the name of America, that every man, woman and child does not rush to do their duty—the shame that jewelry is not sold, that pleasures are not abandoned, that sacrifices are not made and every available dollar poured into the lap of Liberty.

You are called upon by your President to serve—not "over there" but here in safety—and this is your individual test of worthiness. And only you and your conscience will know if you have done your duty.

Every Man On His Honor

No one will question you whether you have given enough—whether you have bought Liberty Bonds to the point of *sacrifice*. But unless a sacrifice is made you ***have fallen short of YOUR Duty***. You must buy until it HURTS—if your conscience is to be satisfied.

Read this from Coningsby Dawson, a soldier at the front:

"Money, comfort, limousines and rag-time are not the requisites of *men* when heroes are dying.

"I hate the thought of Fifth Avenue with its pretty faces, its fashions, its smiling frivolity.

"America as a great nation will die, as all coward civilizations have died, unless she accepts the stigmata of *sacrifice* which a divine opportunity again offers her."

Ride in your automobiles, go to the theatres and ball games, you men and women—buy a thousand-dollar bond when you should buy ten, buy a hundred-dollar bond when you could buy a thousand—and then think, *if you can*, of the Scorn of our boys dying at the front.

Our soldiers are going through Hell to save YOU — and you do not deny yourself one of your pretty comforts to help support them.

Others will buy—yes, and buy enough, but that does not save YOU from personal dishonor. Because the man or woman or child who shirks his full duty, the man who can by any possible sacrifice buy one bond, and who avoids his duty, is a man of whom America will be ashamed.

A Bond Saves a Soldier

You who would stop this war quickly — buy bonds, bonds and more bonds.

You whose hearts are torn by the thoughts of the thousands of our American boys whose lives will be snuffed out—buy bonds.

Bonds will save hardships, save lives, and shorten the war, as no other human agency can.

Remember you are but changing your money into another kind of money—a kind of money that bears interest. A kind of money that is a first mortgage on *everything* in this country from the Woolworth Building and the Washington Monument down to your own kitchen stove.

Your money is as safe in the form of a bond as it is in gold — and you will have done your duty.

Buy a bond. Buy all the bonds that through sacrifice you can buy. Meet your President's appeal, your country's need, the dictates of your conscience.

At least take *part* of the soldier's sacrifice. He offers his life—and buys a bond.

And, today, can you with self-respect do less than buy one Liberty Bond?

This Space Donated by
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO., Seventh Avenue, 24th and 25th Streets, New York City

RATE INCREASE CASE REOPENED IN HASTE

Commission Invites Eastern Railroads to Prove Need of Additional Revenue.

HEARING SET FOR NOV. 5

Carriers Wanted to Wait 60 Days—Commission's Move Believed to Forecast Rate Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Interstate Commerce Commission tonight notified the Eastern railroads that the reopening of the 15 per cent. rate advance case should not be deferred, and on its own initiative set the first hearing for Nov. 5. Counsel for the Eastern carriers appeared before the commission last week and suggested that the hearing be held sixty days hence, which would give the railroads an opportunity to present a statement of their earnings for September and October, in which period to date, it was declared, the returns had fallen off greatly from those of preceding months.

Even before the commission made known its unexpected decision the impression among those familiar with the railroad situation was that an increase would be granted to the railroads as soon as possible in order to aid them in the war emergency. The action tonight of the commission in notifying the carriers that "if your suggestion is well grounded that further financial relief is needed by the carriers, it is obvious that such relief should be had promptly," is interpreted by railroad officials as forecasting a favorable decision.

Letter to the Carriers.

The position of the commission is fully indicated in this letter sent to George Stuart Patterson of counsel for the carriers:

Washington, Oct. 22, 1917.

Mr. George Stuart Patterson, Representing Eastern Railroads, Philadelphia, Penna.:

Sir: I am instructed by the commission to advise you that after conference the members of the commission at the session held on Oct. 19, 1917, in error in suggesting what is generally and for most practical purposes a continuance for at least sixty days of the Fifteen Per Cent. Case. The Fifteen Per Cent. Case is still open and before the commission. If your suggestion is well grounded that further financial relief is needed by the carriers, it is obvious that such relief should be had promptly in order that transportation demands in time of war may be fully met.

In its report of June 27 the commission referred at some length to war conditions. The commission reached the conclusion that only part of the requested increase should be then awarded, stating that the things which the carriers "believed would happen have not happened." But the commission added, Page 325: "None of us know what the future may develop. • • • If it shall develop that the fears which have prompted the carriers are realized or that their realization is imminent, we shall be ready to meet that situation by such modification or amplification of the conclusions and orders herein reached and entered as are shown to be justified."

The gist of your suggestion of Oct. 17 is that the situation above referred to has now arisen; it is suggested that operating revenues do not now adequately overcome mounting costs. If this be so, the commission's stated purpose of meeting that situation will not have been attained by adopting your suggestion of a hearing sixty or ninety days hence. The commission is emphatically of the opinion that the evidence necessary to establish the full truth should be presented, without delay, in order that the carriers may be maintained in a position to do their full war duty.

The record submitted in June indicated that the condition of the carriers in New England was less favorable than in any other section of the country. The commission is impressed with the desirability of being promptly advised as to their present situation, particularly as regards their ability to meet the increased cost of railway fuel.

Since the outbreak of the war carriers and shippers alike have with praiseworthy alacrity co-operated to improve the efficiency of our transportation system. The results have been marked; but there is room for still further elimination of waste and increase of efficiency. On the other hand there have been many misleading statements and publications with respect to the financial condition of the carriers, particularly in the Eastern District. The exact situation should, in our opinion, be at once disclosed before the commission and to the public.

The commission will, therefore, set down for further hearing the Fifteen Per Cent. Case, so far as carriers in the Eastern District are concerned, on Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, in Washington, D. C.

Other parties to this proceeding are being advised accordingly.

Yours truly,

GEORGE B. McGINTY, Secretary.

A member tonight said that the commission had followed the financial situation confronting the carriers with the greatest care since June 27, when an increase was granted on classified rates in official classification territory and on commodities such as coal, iron ore, and coke. These increases were equal to 15 per cent. in some instances, but in no way represented a horizontal increase of 15 per cent. While acceding partially to the demands of the carriers, the commission pointed out that future developments might justify modifications or further increases.

In appearing before the commission last week counsel for the carriers insisted that the time for further increases had come, due to the heavily increased operating expenses, and urged that the case be heard by the full commission within sixty days. Most of the issues involved were to be heard before examiners in Chicago and New York next week. These hearings will not now take place, as every issue will be covered before the full commission, which it is expected will give a prompt decision.

Counsel for the railroads say they will be unable to present adequately their financial condition, as definite returns for September and October, which they say are the worst months in the year for railroads, cannot be prepared in so short a time. As against this argument a member said the commission had closely followed the varying conditions among the railroads of the East, which are called upon to do the extraordinary work for the Government both as to the transportation of troops and supplies. While the financial figures cannot be fully obtained for September and October, yet sufficient data will be at hand to furnish a basis for a decision, in the opinion of one of the Commissioners.

Eastern Roads' Reverses.

Of all the railroads in the country the Eastern carriers, those in official territory, which embrace the country east of the Mississippi, and from the Great Lakes to the Potomac, have encountered the greatest falling off in their returns in the nine months of this year, compared with the preceding similar period.

In July of last year the net income per mile of the Eastern carriers was $741, representing the banner year in the railroad history of the country. For the last year the Eastern carriers have had greater expenses in operation than roads in other territories, with the result that their returns have not been so great. In July of this year, according to information obtained officially tonight, the net income per mile was $685.

While definite figures are not available, counsel for these carriers say that their profits have decreased steadily each month since July, and that September and October showed an extraordinary falling off in net profits, with the operating expenses steadily mounting.

It is regarded as probable that the Southern and Western carriers, particularly the latter, already showing reductions in net earnings, will join in the request for an advance.

British Bark Cupica Is Sunk.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—A cablegram to the owners today announced the sinking of the British auxiliary bark Cupica returning to the United States with china clay from Fowey, England. The crew was saved. The bark sailed from an Atlantic port July 31 with oil.

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BOGUS OFFICER CONFESSES.

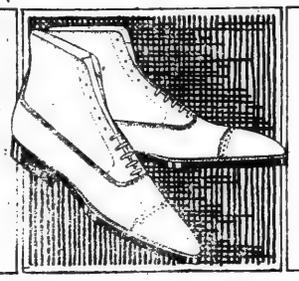
Nondescript Naval Uniform Betrayed Harry Oakley.

Charged with impersonating a naval officer and fraudulently collecting funds which he alleged were for the use of th American Rede Cross, Harry Oakley was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Michael F. McGoldrick, in Brooklyn, and held in $2,000 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury. The prisoner says he is a native of Canada and although his last occupation was that of pantryman on a British steamer, he alleges that he is a graduate of Cornell University and for a week before his arrest lived at the Hotel Imperial.

Oakley represented that he was attached to the medical service of the navy, and his "uniform" consisted of a cap with the word "Surgeon" on the peak and a pantryman's uniform, on the shoulders of which he attached gold bars such as are worn by naval officers. The prisoner was arrested Saturday morning at Robins' Dry Dock at Erie Basin, where his nondescript uniform attracted the attention of a naval officer.

In answer to questions by Assistant United States District Attorney Henry Ward Beer, Oakley admitted his guilt. He is now in Raymond Street Jail.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 20th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 15 10 cents per pound.—Advt.

$5  $4

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Leather is high.

We got the jump on the advance and can still offer the famous *Walk-Over Shoes for Five Dollars.* These shoes are in black and tan leathers, correct in style and of unsurpassed workmanship. The Walk-Over trade mark guarantees them.

Walk-Over SHOES

Another great economy shoe value (in men's shoes only) is a limited line of Walk-Overs priced four dollars.

This line is in *two lasts only,* black and tan leathers, and is a wonderful shoe for the money.

A great many people who know the Walk-Over quality are now making Economy their watchword as applied to their shoes.

Walk-Over shoes are fairly priced $5. to $12. There are no "stuck-on" prices in Walk-Over shoe stores.

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We know hundreds of poor little fellows—Toms, Dicks, Harrys of the tenement districts—who need the friendly, man-to-man help of you who read this appeal.

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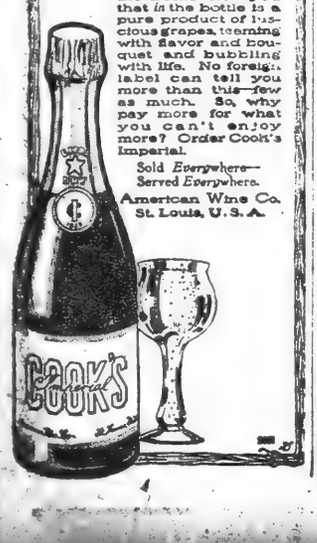

AVIATOR EXPLAINS WHY HE HAD POISON

Tells Military Court That Many Discouragements in Life Had Prompted Suicide.

FAILED IN FIRST ATTEMPT

Lost All He Had Saved and Sweetheart Also—No Evidence of Disloyalty.

A human interest story that seemed to impress greatly the military court was told on Governors Island yesterday when Samuel Oliver Livingood of the Army Aviation School at Princeton University was placed on trial to answer the charge of having deadly poisons in his possession while attending the aviation school. The evidence yesterday is said to have established beyond all doubt his innocence of any disloyal act or intention toward his country. When he was arrested three weeks ago it had been suspected that he was in a conspiracy to poison hundreds of his companions.

Lyttleton Fox, the New York lawyer, for whom Livingood worked at one time as a stenographer, testified that the young man was one of the most efficient office men he had ever known. Captain Robin Gilder of the Princeton Aviation School testified that a report had been circulated impugning the loyalty of Livingood, and that the search of his property revealed the poison in his trunks. He said the young man was a good student but morbid.

At the close of the trial Livingood told the story of his early struggles to get along, after he left his home near Zanesville, Ohio, when he was 16 years old.

"'By the closest economy,' he said, 'I managed to save enough money to pay my way through a business college, after which I went to Cleveland and entered the employ of the National Carbon Company as stenographer. In the late Summer of 1914 I came to New York and went to work for the law firm of which Mr. Fox is a member. When I was not at work in Mr. Fox's office I was studying up on scientific subjects, especially chemistry. I stood the Government civil service examination. After passing it in 1914 I was ordered to Panama and assigned to duty with the Canal authorities. I was not a social man, so to speak, but rather a student whose opportunities were limited. I met a girl in Panama who seemed to me to be the finest woman I had ever known, but she repulsed my advances. I asked her to marry me and she promptly turned me down.

"'The affair made me very morbid, and I despaired of ever accomplishing anything worth while. I decided to end my life, and from a druggist I procured a small bottle of chloral—the same half-filled bottle which was found in my trunk at Princeton. For several days I fought with myself. I wanted to be fair with myself, and suicide certainly seemed unfair. Finally one night I went to my room and swallowed half of the stuff. Why it did not kill me was due, I was told, to the fact that I took an overdose. When I recovered, my resignation from the Government was accepted.

"'I came back to the States. I had saved my money and decided to go to college and study for a chemical engineering degree. I went to the University of Michigan, and after paying my tuition and my laboratory fees I had enough left to support me while I was in the university, but two days after I started to work in the laboratory every cent in the world that I had saved up was stolen from my coat pocket.

"'Without any money it was, of course, impossible for me to continue my course, and so I went before the Faculty and explained the situation. They returned to me my tuition money, and so I went to Cleveland and once again entered the employ of th National Carbon Company. I had always wanted to be a chemical engineer. I had saved and saved and the reward seemed in sight and in then in a second the whole career faded out of my reach. I became very morose. Many of my boyhood friends had gone through college and were successful, while I, who had worked so hard, was still a drudge. Then it was that for a second time the idea of suicide entered my mind. I wrote to a firm in New York, and they sent me the cyanide of potassium that was found in my trunk at Princeton.

"'I felt utterly lost. I couldn't do anything, it seemed, like other people. I was not a fellow who had friends. I did not dance, play cards, drink, or smoke. But this time better sense prevailed and I did not try to end my life. Instead I came back to New York and substituted in Mr. Fox's office for the stenographers during their vacations. I used up my nights studying and when I had saved up some money I went to Pittsburgh and entered the Carnegie Institute to try for a second time to get my degree as a chemist.

"'Then came the war and I heard the Signal Corps needed field clerks and I obtained one of the positions and was ordered to duty at Fort Meyer, Va. I soon found that the soldiers looked upon a young man who sought service as a clerk as somewhat of a slacker and I decided to get into the real game and I filed my application for the flying service. I was accepted and was ordered to Princeton. How hard I studied and worked there my instructor will testify. But my ill luck followed me and the poison, which I had almost forgotten about, was found in my trunk and now I am on trial for having it in my possession. I had wanted to rid myself of it, but there was another problem. If I threw it away I was afraid some innocent person might get hold of it, or that it might get into dangerous hands and so I kept it always intending to rid myself of it the moment I could safely do so. I had even thought that if I ever got in to the field and was captured or brought down behind the German lines I might use it to end my life before the Germans had a chance to torture me.

"'Long ago I gave up all idea of ever committing suicide. It may be worthwhile to tell why. I was in Fort Green Park one afternoon when I saw a man shoot himself to death. I was in the crowd that surrounded his body afterward and I realized then how cowardly the act was. The sight of that falling man forever cured me of any desire to end my life.'"

The finding of the court will probably be made public in Washington the latter part of this week.

DELEHANTY FILES NEW SUIT.

Drops Action Against Judge McIntyre Because of Technicalities.

The quo warranto proceedings brought last Summer in behalf of James A. Delehanty by Attorney General Merton E. Lewis to test the right of General Sessions Judge John F. McIntyre to retain his place on the bench, were discontinued yesterday because of technical questions raised as to the validity of the proceedings. A new action was filed at once, and ex-Judge Delehanty filed a bond of $1,000 to cover the cost of the proceeding in case he loses.

Mr. Delehanty stated that he filed the new action to avoid the litigation over the technical questions raised, and said his friends believed he would gain about 2,000 votes when the courts pass on ballots discovered during the inspection preliminary to the quo warranto action. This would give him a plurality of 816.

Captain Tunney an Inspector Now.

Captain Thomas J. Tunney, in charge of the Bomb Squad since its inception three years ago, was yesterday promoted to the rank of Inspector by Police Commissioner Woods. He will remain in charge of the Bomb Squad for the period of the war at least. Captain Tunney was born in this city in 1873. He was appointed to the police force in 1897, and was made a Sergeant in 1905. In 1910 he was made Lieutenant, and in 1916 a Captain. His home is at 17 Fuller Place, Brooklyn.

ADMITS FOREIGN SHIPS TO COASTWISE TRADE

Board Seeks to Fill Gap Caused by Transatlantic Diversion of Tonnage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Shipping Board announced today that it had decided to permit the use of foreign tonnage in the coastwise trade with South America and other ports, a step authorized by an act passed by Congress and approved by President Wilson on Oct. 6. In this way it is believed that the gap left in American coastwise shipping by diverting cargo and passenger ships to the transatlantic trade will be filled.

It may be, if negotiations with Holland and other neutral countries of Europe are concluded successfully, that much of the tonnage for which the War Trade Board has refused clearance for European ports and which now is tied up in Atlantic seaports, will be sent into the South American trade.

It has been reported that several of the neutral nations, satisfied that the United States would not let its tonnage be used for carrying cargoes to Europe which might result, even in the most indirect manner, such as re-exportation of fats, in relieving conditions in Germany, were about ready to come to terms if the ships involved were kept out of the submarine zone. To this the War Trade Board may agree and substitute neutral tonnage in the coastwise and Pacific trade, to replace American and Allied tonnage withdrawn from the transatlantic channels.

It is also reported that a considerable amount of Canadian tonnage is prepared to go into the coastwise trade in order to co-operate with the United States in its plan.

Australia Needs Ships.

Australia has 215,000,000 bushels of wheat, and vast supplies of other foodstuffs and commodities available for the American market provided this country will furnish the necessary tonnage to move accumulated stocks. This was the message brought to New York yesterday by Philip B. Kennedy, United States Commercial Attaché at Melbourne, who is here on his way to London, where in December he will succeed Pierce Williams as American Commercial Attaché to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Kennedy is making his headquarters this week at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House.

FIND ITALY STRONG IN WAR.

Red Cross Commission Back After Study of Nation's Needs.

The American Red Cross Commission to Italy returned yesterday to an Atlantic port after spending two and a half months visiting the British and French fronts and five weeks in Italy, studying conditions there, with the idea of determining the manner in which the organization's activities could best give aid to that country. The members of the commission are George F. Baker, Jr., John R. Morron, Dr. Thomas W. Huntington, Dr. Victor G. Heiser, and Nicholas F. Brady. During the visit of the commission to Italy, Mr. Baker said, practically the entire territory from north to south, including Sicily, was visited, and the members studied conditions in Rome, Naples, Genoa, Milan, Florence, Venice, Bologna, Palermo, Brindisi, Taranto, and other cities.

In speaking on behalf of the members of the commission of the experiences and impressions of the visit to the war zone, Mr. Baker said:

"We cannot overstate our admiration and enthusiasm for the efficiency of the Italian Army on all its fronts. They have not only attained extraordinary military advantage over their enemies, but they have ably devoted their attention and efforts to the care and welfare of their army and their wounded.

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EMPLOYERS!

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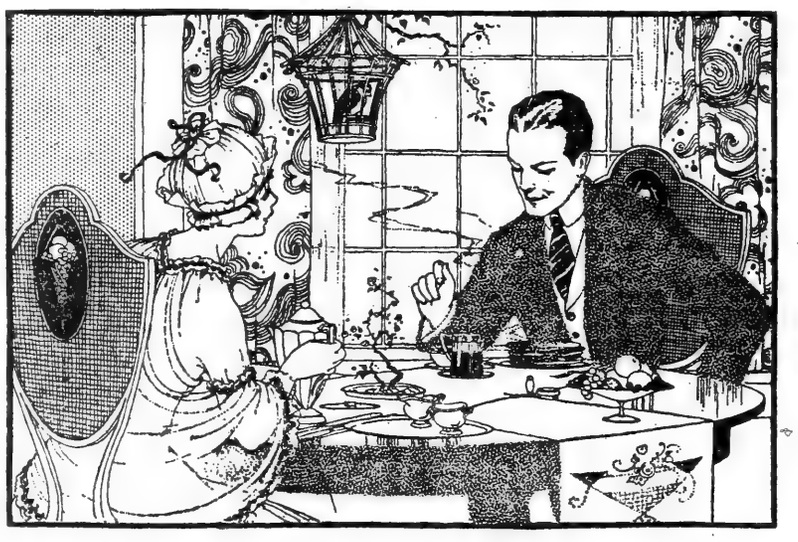

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America's favorite breakfast is delicious Aunt Jemima pancakes. They were served over sixty million times last year alone.

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When they taste them they will wonder how you learned the secret of the old-time cooks of the South, for only the Southern pancakes we have all heard praised can compare in flavor with the cakes you can make with Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour.

The individual flavor of Aunt Jemima pancakes which makes them seem to "melt in your mouth" is due to the special formula. It was worked out with one idea in mind—to make perfect pancakes.

Everything is mixed in the flour, even the sweet milk. All the ingredients have been accurately measured and scientifically blended. You need no eggs, no milk. Just add water, and your batter is ready to make delicious, always-good pancakes with the real Aunt Jemima flavor.

Tomorrow have these pancakes or the equally delicious Aunt Jemima buckwheat cakes. Hear your family call them the best cakes they ever ate. Aunt Jemima Mills Company, St. Joseph, Missouri.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1917.

THE SUPREME ISSUE.

Senator CALDER, a Republican of unimpeachable regularity, for whom the Republicans of this State cast 836,298 votes a year ago when he was the party candidate for the United States Senate, says that "the supreme issue "is whether Tammany shall seize the "City Government and destroy, for at "least four years, all that has been "won by Fusion." He will vote for Mayor MITCHEL, he confidently expects to see Mayor MITCHEL re-elected.

State Controller EUGENE M. TRAVIS, a faithful Republican, will vote for Mayor MITCHEL. In his judgment there is "only one choice for those "citizens to make who are opposed to "the reinstatement in this city of "Tammany Hall government, with all "its attendant evils." Mr. FREDERICK J. KRACKE, a Republican leader in Brooklyn and present City Commissioner of Plant and Structures, supports Mayor MITCHEL. "It is in accord with good citizenship," he says, "to "do the most effective thing to pre-"vent the incoming of Tammany Hall, "with its accompanying wastefulness, "inefficiency, and special privileges."

The re-election of Mayor MITCHEL is, indeed, the supreme issue. It is an issue of vital importance not only to good administration in the city, but to the good name and repute of the city. Is the electorate of New York City, then, so fickle and changeable that after giving Mr. MITCHEL, Fusion candidate for Mayor, 358,181 votes in 1913, it can now, four years later, face about and vote into that office JOHN F. HYLAN, a candidate destitute of any visible qualifications for the place, can vote into power MURPHY and HEARST, can throw the city, with all its wealth and all its great interests, greatest of all the welfare and happiness of the people, into the hands of Tammany?

Have the people of this city no steadiness, no consistent view of their own interest, that they are thought capable of such an amazing and causeless reversal of their decision of four years ago? In 1913 the voters rejected Justice MCCALL; will they now take up with Judge HYLAN? It is incomprehensible, unbelievable. EDWARD E. MCCALL was a massive and conspicuous figure compared with HYLAN. He had been eleven years on the Supreme Bench, and he was Chairman of the Public Service Commission. The people knew him, knew his views and capacities. They never heard of HYLAN until he was plucked out of his obscure surroundings for this nomination. What imp or gnome or devil of perversity and unreason would thus turn the voters of New York away from the course of safety and sober judgment into the path of recklessness and unimaginable folly?

There is no reason for the change, every reason against it. Even more urgently than was the case four years ago, the interest of the city demands the election of the Fusion Administration, an administration made up of men devoted wholly to the welfare of the city and its people, with no thought, no plans, no schemes for personal advantage or political profit. The enemies of the present administration, reckless, irresponsible, devoid of conscience, have made charges, but their falsehood is evident to every man of sufficient intelligence to weigh and examine them. It would be a dreadful indictment against the intelligence of the voters if they should be persuaded by misrepresentations to put Tammany into power. That in itself is a mighty issue of the campaign—are the voters of New York so gullible and easily misled that they will refuse now for any reason to continue in power the administration that has so splendidly vindicated the judgment they expressed four years ago when the men who have served the city so well were candidates before the people? Mr. ROOT has said that Mr. MITCHEL is the best Mayor New York has had in forty years, during which time he has attentively studied its public affairs. It passes understanding how any voter in the city not personally interested in the triumph of Tammany, with all its attendant corruptions, can withhold his vote from Mayor MITCHEL and the Fusion candidates.

THE LOAN'S LAST WEEK.

In less than a week the books will close on an oversubscription of the Liberty Loan. The way to make that sure is for all concerned to act as though there were some doubt of it. It is difficult to prove that doubt, because it implies a doubt both of the worth of the bonds and of the soul of the people. On the point of worth there never was such an accumulation of reason and authority. The man who doubts that the principal and interest will be paid exactly as promised is not fit to be outside an asylum for the feeble-minded. The man who suggests the doubt which he does not believe, for reasons which would not bear examination, ought to suffer punishment. The man who believes in the loan but who turns his back on it for other investments is a profiteer, and if there is a justifiable conspiracy it is one to make trouble for profiteers in war time.

Wall Street is disciplining its profiteers in a manner worth observation for the sake of imitation in the case of other profiteers. Wall Street's profiteers have seen their bargains turned into losses until the Liberty Loan seems like their best refuge against shrinkage of their principal and interest. Excess profits have been taken away from the industrial profiteers both by taxation and by price regulation. Thus far only wage-earners and farmers have not been reasoned with in that persuasive manner. They are the very ones whose interests lie in the success of the Liberty Loan, and in their liberal support of it.

The Treasury is not asking for funds to put away. The three billions asked for, and the six billions which will be taken, are the biggest wage fund ever assembled in the sight of workers in this country. It might almost be said that the worker who promises to put some part of his wages into the bonds thereby insures himself that he shall receive the wages for that purpose. As for the farmers, they never again will have such a chance to exchange dear crops for cheap bonds. It is as sure as anything human that their crops will sell for less hereafter, and that the bonds will sell for more. The farmer who should exchange his farm, at the price for land resulting from this year's crop prices, for Liberty bonds will make more on interest than he will by farming. When crops are cheaper, farms will be lower and Liberty bonds will be higher.

Let those who hesitate consider this point: The 4 per cent. bonds of the second Liberty Loan, in the judgment of experienced financiers, will go to a premium, giving the buyers not merely good interest but a profit besides. If they do not go to a premium, if because of the vicissitudes of war or Government finance they should fall below par, there is every probability that the next loan will bear a higher rate of interest, higher than 4 per cent., and these bonds would be exchangeable for bonds of that issue.

JUSTICE ORDWAY.

SAMUEL H. ORDWAY was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court last January to succeed Justice CARDOZO, made an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. A graduate of Brown University and the Harvard Law School, he has been a member of the New York bar for more than thirty years, engaged with distinction and success in the general practice of the law, and associated with colleagues of such professional eminence as ALBERT STICKNEY and EDWARD M. SHEPARD. His standing at the bar may be judged not only from the important cases in which he has been employed, but by the fact that in 1906 he was a Bar Association nominee for Supreme Court Justice, and his petition was signed by 2,400 lawyers.

A Cleveland Democrat, and later a Republican, in politics as in the other duties of a good citizen he has worked steadily for the right, as he saw it, and for the welfare of the city, the State, and the nation. His appointment as a special Assistant District Attorney by District Attorney PHILBIN in 1901 to investigate the scandals in the Fire Department, by Governor HIGGINS as a member of the State Tax Commission, by Governor HUGHES as a member of the Stock Exchange Commission, indicates both the range of his mind and the confidence in his clearness and impartiality of judgment.

Civil service reform has scarcely a more loyal or more effective friend; or one whose work has been more constant and fruitful in the last twenty years. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association since 1907, and efficiently active in that as in every other labor for good government, his appointment by Governor WHITMAN as Chairman of the State Civil Service Commission gave him the opportunity, with his associates, to enforce rigidly the civil service law. Some of the Republican office holders and office seekers raged. There as elsewhere Mr. ORDWAY was just, firm, impartial, subject to no exterior influence.

On the bench Justice ORDWAY has shown conspicuously the qualities appropriate to his office—strong and clear intellect, ample, thorough knowledge of the law, courtesy, dignity, absolute fairness, and integrity. He is a Justice of the best type, such as we do not too often get. He is eminently fit for the place. He has proved his eminent fitness. He should be elected.

"NOT SOCIALISTIC."

Congressman MEYER LONDON, Socialist, delivered a campaign speech Sunday night which did not in all respects please his audience. Some of them muttered, and one said that he "ought to be read out of the party like CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL." The Socialist candidate for Assembly in that district, who followed him, felt the hostility, and undertook to defend Mr. LONDON, which he did in these remarkable terms:

> Many of us disagree with Mr. LONDON, but he has a right to his personal opinion. He gave vent to certain sentiments that were not socialistic, but they were his, and I want to say that he has a perfect right to say what he likes, for no Socialist is controlled by the organization.

What were these "sentiments that were not socialistic," but for which Mr. CLAESSENS claimed the sanctuary of free speech? Mr. LONDON said that Belgium must be restored, that the Germans must quit France, that Socialists could not afford to be indifferent to the outcome of the war, that the war must go on until some basis is found "whereby a recurrence of the tragedy will be impossible." And for saying these things he is defended on the ground that he has a right to his opinion, even though it is "not socialistic."

Not socialistic! What is socialism, then? It is "not socialistic" to want Belgium restored; "not socialistic" to stand with the victim against the oppressor? What is there in the teachings of KARL MARX, or of any Socialist, that makes this "not socialistic"? The French and Belgian Socialists, then, are guilty of heresy, of holding doctrines that are "not socialistic." The Socialists of New York have set up a new kind of socialism, a new standard for Socialists who wish to be regular. Is it socialism at all? Or have they cut loose from the old moorings and adopted a new socialism which no great Socialist from MARX down would recognize? What is the difference between socialism and pro-Germanism, and what is the difference between pro-Germanism and support of a militarist autocracy? MEYER LONDON is a heretic not to socialism but to Kaiserism, but socialism today in New York means not socialism but Kaiserism, and, therefore, he is a heretic in truth.

FOR REGISTER OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

As Register of New York County JOHN J. HOPPER has but to make use of the talent for organization, the instinct for simplified and economical administration, the constructive talent, and the business sense that marked his career as an engineer and the builder of great public works. He has urged the consolidation of the county offices, the abolition of useless places. He has labored in season and out of season for the amendment of the law for the registration of real estate titles so that citizens of this State may have the same advantages that are enjoyed by fourteen other States under the Torrens system, for a genuine Torrens law, whereby the title of real estate will be officially guaranteed without the payment of new fees with every transfer.

Mr. HOPPER has managed his office admirably and in the public interest. He has introduced reforms. He has sought reforms that are in the public interest. He has been a highly capable Register and he should be kept in office.

A MODERN GLADIATOR.

With ROBERT FITZSIMMONS passed away a protagonist of an ancient profession which has always been more or less honored. He had the paralyzing blow of EPEIUS and the subtle skill in attack of ENTELLUS. Indeed, he resembled both. It will be remembered that when EPEIUS, builder of the wooden horse, knocked out EURYALUS at the games that were held to do honor to the shade of PATROCLUS, and battered EURYALUS lay prone and witless on the ground,

> Brave EPEIUS took him by the hand, and raised him up.

So in our day Mr. FITZSIMMONS had pity on the state of Mr. JOHN DEMPSEY in their no less classic encounter at New Orleans, praying his seconds to lead the spent hero of many unsullied triumphs from the ring. Mr. FITZSIMMONS was the modern ENTELLUS. DARES, the Trojan, defied all comers at the games in memory of ANCHISES. Mighty in stature and formidable in brawn was DARES. There was a fearful silence, and hearts sank low, until ENTELLUS, the Sicilian, cast his blood-stained cesti into the ring. He comes down to us as an aged, ill-favored, but sinewy man, apparently no match physically for champion DARES. It was a tremendous battle, and all seemed to be over for ENTELLUS when, "trying for a knockout," he missed his "lead" and fell heavily in the arena. But in the uproar old ENTELLUS scrambled to his feet, and, evading the rush of DARES, used both his cestus-clad hands with such punishing effect on the Trojan that AENEAS, to save that hero from a knockout, waved the aggressive ENTELLUS aside and put an end to an encounter so hopeless for DARES. A good deal more than 2,000 years later Mr. FITZSIMMONS at Carson City played the part of ENTELLUS and Mr. JAMES J. CORBETT that of DARES.

How Mr. FITZSIMMONS would have acquitted himself in the Greek and Trojan sports can be only conjecture. With bare hands he should have sent some of the heroes of antiquity to sleep, for they had no "straight left," and the forearm blow, the "jolt," which Mr. FITZSIMMONS brought to such perfection, was unknown to them. They swung and they hammered, and both HOMER and VIRGIL tell of the "falling blow." Thus EPEIUS full on the cheek of EURYALUS "let fall a staggering blow." The Greeks allowed no wrestling, no grappling; their rules for boxing resembled the conditions drawn up in 1867 by JOHN C. CHAMBERS, since known as the Marquis of Queensberry rules. As for the brutality inseparable from those old encounters with cesti, (from our point of view,) it was scarcely worse than what was seen on the Farnsborough turf when TOM SAYERS and JOHN C. HEENAN battled savagely for more than two hours with bare hands (pickled in the case of SAYERS) for the championship of the world.

Mr. FITZSIMMONS never went to Congress, as did Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, pride of the Bowery, in New York's unregenerate days. They were different types, but even Tammany Hall would hesitate now to give its countenance to a champion pugilist. The case of JOHN GULLY, a respected member of the House of Commons, is not in point, for when Mr. GULLY was in his prime as a hero of the prize ring, pugilism was held in such high esteem that Parliament would empty to see a bout for the championship. Mr. FITZSIMMONS was first and last a gladiator, and in our day, while we admire manly courage and put the skillful boxer on a pedestal, as of old, we do not glorify the gladiator and give him preferment. At the present time we think that the right place for the professional boxer is the firing line in France, and some of the guild, to their honor, are of the same opinion.

THE ENEMY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

To the accumulation of evidence that shortage of food in Germany and Austria will hasten the coming of peace have now been added the censored report of a debate in the Budget Committee of the Prussian Diet and our Food Administration's analysis of the weekly ration which the German people are allowed to have. This ration, for seven days, is four and one-half pounds of bread, half a peck of potatoes, a cupful of beans, peas, and oatmeal, half a pound of meat, twelve lumps of sugar, less than three ounces of butter, and an equal quantity of other fats. A standard ration, with which the Food Administration makes comparison, using chemical terms, has two and one-half times as much body-building protein, almost twice as much fat, and nearly two and one-half times the quantity of carbohydrates. And yet the standard selected is sufficient only for persons in sedentary occupations. Undoubtedly, as the Food Administration says, the German ration is much less than is required to maintain bodily health and vigor.

But it is all that conditions permit, and the Budget Committee's debate supports our recent prediction that it would be reduced. The allowance of bread can be continued only by use of substitutes, and the supply may be exhausted before the end of the crop year. The committee foresees that there must be even less than half a pound of meat and two and four-fifths ounces of butter.

The new crops of grain are very small, and Germany can no longer look to the neighboring neutrals for such quantities of food as have been coming from them in the last two years. Their crops also are deficient, and they are appealing for help to support their own people. Germany still tries to trade coal for food in Holland, and her need accounts for the recent refusal to assure safety for Dutch ships if they should attempt to bring coal from England. One cause of revolt in the navy was lack of sufficient food, and this has made strikes at the coal mines. Great unrest and food riots in the coming Winter may be expected. There are new reports which show shortage of the metals required for munitions, of rubber, and of cotton for explosives. Almost daily there is additional evidence to support and confirm our Government's determination so to control exports that neither food nor materials for war shall go to Germany from this continent, and to use its influence in legitimate ways to prevent transportation of them from countries south of us.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Some Nations Need No Credit.

Nothing could be more likely to interfere with the preparations, financial and other, of the United States for effective participation in the war than the spreading widely through our population of the opinion that Germany's strength is almost spent and that at almost any moment she may make an unconditional surrender. The assertions to this effect are in some cases sincere enough, being based on the transmutation of hope or desire into belief, which is a phenomenon familiar to all psychologists. In other, and probably more numerous, instances, this theory, when not a part of pacifist or pro-German propaganda, is explicable in the same way that MACAULAY explains the incompetence displayed by the younger PITT in conducting the war with France—it was due to his failure to understand that he was dealing with an enemy of a new kind.

The passage reads:

> He was obstinately blind to the plain fact that he was contending against a State that was also a sect, and that the new quarrel between England and France was of quite a different kind from the old quarrels about colonies in America and fortresses in the Netherlands. He had to combat frantic enthusiasm, boundless ambition, restless activity, the wildest and most audacious spirit of innovation, and he acted as if he had to deal with the harlots and fops of the old Court of Versailles, with Mme. DE POMPADOUR and the Abbe DE BERNIS. It was pitiable to hear him, year after year, proving to an admiring audience that the wicked republic was exhausted, that her credit was gone, and her assignats were not worth more than the paper of which they were made; as if credit was necessary to a Government of which the principle was rapine, as if ALISON could not turn Italy into a desert till he had negotiated a loan at 5 per cent., as if the exchange bills of ATTILA had been at par.

Our own Government has not made this mistake, and it neither cherishes nor expresses the illusion that the end of the war is so near that preparation for a long, hard fight is needless. It is in other circles that such false confidence exists, and its main support, always, is the same misinterpretation of Germany's economic condition that PITT then made of the French Republic's.

A Disastrous Ending of a Raid.

Before contrasting the success of the Zeppelins in getting safely away from England after their latest raid, in spite of all that the defenders of London could do, with the fact that the French aviators and artillerists were able to destroy or capture at least four of the big airships before they could reach German territory, all the circumstances must be considered. The first and most important reason why such a comparison is unfair lies in the fact that the British had to fight in darkness, while the French had the advantage of attacking in broad daylight. On the other hand, in the first case the raid was unexpected, while in the second the assailants had hours of warning and they had to deal with an enemy whose supply of ammunition had been exhausted.

To say this, however, is in no degree to depreciate the achievement of the French. The work that confronted them they did, and did more than well, and there is much interest as well as some importance in the fact that one of the Zeppelins—a Zeppelin of the latest type—they were able to take alive, as it were. It is, of course, the aim of the Germans, in case of compulsion to descend in hostile territory, promptly to burn their machine in order that the secrets of its construction and management may not be learned by their enemies. So quick and easy is the destruction by fire of the "balloon with a paddle" that, hitherto, when the destroying was not well begun before the airship reached the ground and completed by the crash with which it landed, this has always been done. But so prompt was the seizure of the Zeppelin driven to earth at Bourbonne-les-Bains that the torch could not be applied.

The French engineers, therefore, can study it at their leisure. That will be of some advantage to the Allies, but rather in the way of perfecting their defensive measures than in the way of copying what they see, for the Zeppelin, as an instrument of war, is of utility so narrowly limited that it appeals only to Germans, and even they have come to realize the superiority of the airplane for everything except the killing of noncombatants and the wrecking of private property. Perhaps the Germans themselves will not claim that their latest invasion of England was a profitable one.

Congenial Friends at Dinner.

That the German Emperor has no sense of humor has been proved by hundreds of his speeches and by as many of his acts. That what he said and did not infrequently has had its amusing element is due only to the fact that he habitually sees himself in a way quite different from the way in which he is seen by people who are not survivals of the feudal age, and who, therefore, cannot take seriously, as he does, the theory that he rules by divine right and that his responsibilities are only to the tribal divinity on whom alone he confesses dependence.

The oration delivered by the Kaiser at the stately dinner that terminated his visit to Constantinople illustrated anew and strikingly what may be called his anachronistic quality, but it showed so much more than a lack of the humorous sense that only the most determined of cynics will be able to laugh in this instance. It is not ludicrous—it causes the feeling of shame and humiliation that always comes over the observer of a shameful and humiliating act by a fellow-man—that this representative of a once-respected nation should have spoken with joy and pride of his alliance with the Sultan, and have boasted of it as a thing of the future as well as of the past and present.

Of the massacred Armenians whose heaped-up corpses are still unburied in the desert the Kaiser evidently had as little thought as he had of the world's judgment either of the Sultan's Government or of his own. There is something horrible and indecent, as well as something terrible, about such callousness as his, and about the complaisance with which he prophesied an interminable confederacy of Germany, Turkey, and Bulgaria against the rest of Europe. The anachronism ceases to be amusing.

Appealing to Russian Humor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The cartoon in today's Magazine Section, "Anything to help you?" is a most striking and brilliant illustration of the characteristic trait of Russia's disposition. It is worth while to recall the epochal Russian type so vividly depicted by one of her great novelists, Gontchareff, in his famous novel, "Oblomov." Send it to Russia. It speaks better than books. And the Russians are masters in seeing the tragedy of reality through the prism of humor. Recall their master humorists like Gogol and Tschedrin.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.
New York, Oct. 21, 1917.

THE FLOWER GIRLS.

("The Emperor's reception was imposing. Turkish girls offered flowers."—Cable dispatch.)

Poor Turkish girls who "offered flowers,"
What were *you* offered, otherwise?
A bowstring in no hidden guise—
Gehenna, not Mahomet's bowers?

Poor Turkish girls who "offered flowers,"
Your sisters—Belgian, French and Poles—
Sisters condemned to different rôles—
Would say, "Less hideous are ours!"

Poor girl who to the Kaiser cowers,
A happier fate had she who fell
A victim to the Hunnish Hell,
Than she who offers Wilhelm flowers!

DOROTHY LEONARD.

OPEN, THEN CLOSE DOOR TO LIQUORS

Treasury Officials Quickly Recall Order Permitting Importation of Certain Distilled Spirits

UP TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

Interpretation of Revenue Law by Solicitor Accepted by Department Now Is to be Reviewed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Instructions to all customs collectors to admit to entry distilled spirits produced abroad prior to Oct. 3, last, "either for beverage purposes or for other than beverages purposes," were made public and recalled within a few hours today by the Treasury Department.

The issuance of the instructions, which were sent out by Assistant Secretary Rowe last Saturday, was based upon an interpretation of the food and revenue laws given by Lawrence Becker, Solicitor for the Treasury Department, an official of the Department of Justice. Mr. Becker ruled that the revenue law approved Oct. 3 repealed provisions of the food control law which flatly prohibited the importation of distilled spirits. Now the question has been placed before the Attorney General for a decision, and in the meantime the food law prohibition remains in effect.

That section of the food law, passed Aug. 10, after prohibiting the manufacture of distilled beverages in this country, says: "Nor shall there be imported into the United States any distilled spirits." Section 301 of the revenue law, passed nearly two months later, provides:

> That no distilled spirits produced after the passage of this act shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country or from the West Indian Islands, recently acquired from Denmark, (unless produced from products the growth of such island, and not then into any State or Territory or district of the United States in which the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited) or from Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Becker held that the words, "produced after the passage of this act," in the revenue law, in effect, permitted the admission to entry of spirits distilled prior to the enactment of the law. In recalling the instructions high officials took the stand that the question was one of such magnitude that Attorney General Gregory should pass upon it.

The effect of the decision of the solicitor would be to make available for importation and consumption here the great store of whisky, cordials, liqueurs, and other distilled beverages produced abroad prior to the enactment of the revenue law. It also would permit importation of spirits distilled from Virgin Island products either before or after the revenue bill became law.

How far Mr. Becker's interpretation of the law became operative before the recall of instructions is unknown. The instructions were forty-eight hours old when recalled. The Collector at New York, for example, had all of today in which to permit the entry of distilled spirits into the country.

Such admission applied not only to importations arriving today but also to shipments reaching the United States at any time after the enactment of the food control law and seized by customs officials to await final disposition by the department.

"In view of the foregoing decision," the recalled instructions said, "that the prohibition on the importation of distilled spirits contained in Section 15 of the act approved Aug. 10, is repealed by Section 301 of the act of Oct. 3, distilled spirits imported prior to Oct. 4, 1917, and refused entry and seized by Collectors under the provisions of regulations issued by the Treasury Department Aug. 20, may be released and admitted to entry."

If acted upon today, the effect of these instructions would have been to admit into the country large stores of such importations.

T. N. T. AND NEW YORK GAS.

Needs of Government and City Provided For, Says Chairman Straus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article in today's TIMES, "T. N. T. for Our Army in France," there is a slight error in regard to the action of this commission which I desire to correct. You state: "The commission in the First District is now holding hearings to decide whether there shall be the change in the thermal standard desired," &c.

The commission upon its own resolution was holding a hearing to determine the advisability of changing the present candle power standard to the British thermal unit standard for the measurement of gas. The testimony adduced from the leading experts upon the subject had established the superiority of the British thermal unit standard, both scientifically and practically. While these hearings were in progress the commission received a direct appeal from General Crozier, Chief of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, setting forth the necessity that confronted the army in its need for toluol. Within twenty-four hours after a conference with General Crozier's representatives the Public Service Commission, on Oct. 13, entered the order which will give freedom to the gas companies to change their standard of measurement so as to make practical the extraction of toluol. In my opinion, which was concurred in by all my fellow-Commissioners, it is stated:

> A national emergency now confronts the commission, which makes it imperative that, in the exercise of powers conferred upon the commission, it take action more immediate than was originally contemplated to co-ordinate the industry of manufacturing and supplying gas in the City of New York to paramount national needs. Any delay in the action necessary to place the companies in a position to meet the requisition of the Government for a certain by-product of gas which can be recovered in sufficient quantity only if gas be manufactured under a thermal standard would jeopardize national interests. The Federal Government has made direct representations to the commission that it is urgently necessary that the operations of the principal gas plants in this city and elsewhere be made available for the production of an important ingredient essential to war operations. To accomplish this it becomes necessary for the period of war to permit the gas companies to exercise the option of furnishing gas on a thermal basis.

The gas department of the commission had made extensive tests, covering a period of eight months, to determine as nearly as it was practicable the scientifically ascertainable the thermal units of gas now furnished consumers under the present twenty-two candle power standard, as fixed by law. These tests and the testimony of experts led the commission to fix 650 thermal units as that equivalent. The order of the commission provided that if the thermal content of the gas is reduced below this equivalent by reason of the extraction of the by-product to meet the needs of the Government the price of the gas furnished to consumers shall be reduced by a discount in proportion to the decreased thermal content. In other words, the consumer will pay for the gas at the same rate that he does today if his gas should be reduced in quality, the price he pays will be correspondingly reduced.

There can be no loss to the company by reason of this reduction, as the representatives of General Crozier assured me that the Government is prepared to make good any loss to the company, should there be any, and to pay for the installation of the necessary plants.

The commission by its decision, promptly meeting the needs of the Government, has conserved the interests of the consumers as well as those of the gas companies, who are free to complete their arrangements with the Government in the supply of toluol.

OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Chairman Public Service Commission.
New York, Oct. 22, 1917.

MRS. WHITNEY WARREN PAYS

Miss Burden and Mrs. Dows Also Settle Government Suit.

Arrangements have been completed for the settlement of the civil suit brought by the Government against Mrs. Charlotte A. Warren, wife of Whitney Warren, the architect; Miss Evelyn Burden, sister of I. Townsend Burden, and Miss Burden's sister, Mrs. Gwendolyn Dows, for the collection of $11,008.32, the full "home value" of a quantity of wearing apparel brought into this country from France in November, 1915, and alleged to have been undervalued. It is charged that Mrs. Warren declared the value to be $1,500, but the Government experts alleged that the actual value was $7,636.05, which, with the duty of $3,972.27, made up the Government's claim.

Of the total amount, Mrs. Warren has already delivered a check for $5,582.14 and Miss Burden and Mrs. Dows, it was said, have agreed to pay $5,595.55 and $430.63, respectively. News of the payment followed the appearance before Judge Erwin, in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court yesterday morning, of counsel for Mrs. Warren, who asked that the trial of their client on an indictment charging her with undervaluing the property be adjourned until Nov. 8. This was granted.

When Judge Manton fined Miss Burden he told her that if she had gone to trial and insisted on her innocence he would have been obliged to send her to prison. Miss Burden's counsel, in seeking leniency, said that she was deeply penitent for the mistake she had made in representing that a cloak intended for her mother was of native origin. Mrs. Dows has never been implicated in the criminal proceedings.

CROWDS AT BRADY ART SALE

232 Articles in Late "Diamond Jim's" Home Bring $4,852.

Great crowds have been visiting the exhibition of the "costly furnishings and embellishments," as the catalogue says, of the residence of the late James Buchanan Brady, "Diamond Jim," whose sale opened today at the American Art Galleries, but the first numbers on the catalogue were not of sufficient personal interest to bring large prices. There were the Chinese and Japanese ivory carvings, small bronzes and porcelains. The returns for the 232 numbers of the sale were $4,852.

A pair of Japanese ivories brought the highest price of the day, two full ears of corn treated with great realism by Ryuyei, went to K. Ellis for $85. Three interesting examples of Japanese carving, signed Saneyoshi, small clam-shells, partially open, each showing within villages scenes with carved ivory figures in miniature, went to Frank Lambert for $70. Two ornaments, each in form of a Mosque porch, with a minaret and praying Mohammedan on a rug, equipped with electric light, went, one to O. Wilson for $80, and the other to G. Oppenheim for $77.

More carvings, porcelains, and paintings on porcelain will be sold today.

PROTEST ANTI-PICKET FLAG.

Woman's Party Members to Spurn Suffrage Parade Because of Banner.

Some members of the National Woman's Party, the membership of which includes women who have been on picket duty at the White House and were imprisoned, have protested against an anti-picket banner which is to be carried in the patriotic suffrage procession of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Party next Saturday. Fifteen or twenty young women members of the National Woman's Party, who were to parade, will decline to enter the procession, but instead will hold a protest meeting at Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's suffrage headquarters at 15 East Forty-first Street.

Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., who was one of the first pickets to be imprisoned in Washington, will head a group of Woman's Party members, who will sell The Suffragist on the street the day of the parade. The Suffragist is the organ of the National Party, and tells of the work of the pickets and their experiences in the workhouse at Occoquan. No demonstration will be made.

ALICE PAUL SENTENCED.

She and Caroline Spencer Get Seven Months for Suffrage Picketing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Alice Paul, Chairman of the Woman's Party, and Caroline Spencer of Colorado Springs, were sent to jail today to serve seven months for picketing the White House.

In police court a thirty-day sentence for Saturday's offense was added to the six-month sentence for a previous offense on Oct. 4.

ITALIAN CRISIS IMMINENT.

Hope Expressed That Sonnino May Aid Cabinet Reconstruction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 22.—The apparent improvement in the Parliamentary situation has turned out to be only momentary. The partisans of Giolitti, the democratic Left, Radicals, Nationalists, and Clericals have all decided to oppose the Ministry.

The principal argument of the supporters of the Government, among whom is Deputy Grippo, is that Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, having declared his loyalty to Premier Boselli, would not consent to remain in office under another chief. However, it is hoped that if there is an overwhelming demand for a reorganization of the Cabinet, and the new Ministers resent his co-operation, Sonnino will not refuse it.

From present indications, only an unforeseen shift of opinion can save the Boselli Ministry.

TO CONTEST PALMER'S WILL.

Engineer's Widow Objects to Fund Left to Miss Gilchrist.

The will of Cortlandt E. Palmer, a mining engineer who lived at 15 West Ninth Street, and died on Sept. 2 at his country home at Arlington, Vt., disposes of an estate of more than $150,000 in real and personal property. Mr. Palmer gave 40 per cent. of his residuary estate and an income of $100 a month for a year to his friend, Miss Hailey Phillips Gilchrist of Arlington, Vt., and also gave her his "body as soon as I shall be dead, to be disposed of as she may see fit."

The will left 40 per cent. of the residue in trust to the widow, Mrs. Katherine Van A. Palmer, who conducts a music studio at 137 East Nineteenth Street, and set aside an income of $150 a month for her. Mrs. Palmer announced yesterday that she would contest the will because she felt that to permit it to be probated would "legalize his manner of living with the woman who supplanted me in his affections." She said that she separated from her husband seven years ago because both were "temperamentally unsuited."

Upon the death of the widow and Miss Gilchrist the principal of the trust funds left to them will be divided between the decedent's grandchildren, Mrs. William C. Palmer of 1,101 McCullough Street, Baltimore, and his cousin, Kingsland Lee Hardenbrook of Providence.

Philip Boileau, Artist, Left $4,179.

The estate of Philip Boileau, artist and illustrator, who died on Jan. 18 last, was appraised yesterday at $4,179 gross and $3,132 net, all of which went to his wife, Emily G. Boileau, under a will made the day before his death. The chief asset was his home at Douglaston, L. I., appraised at $2,500. His personal effects, including all his paintings and sketches, were worth $1,429. The most valuable oil painting, "The Vampire," was appraised at $100, while thirty-eight pastels, sketches, and paintings were valued at only $5 each.

DENIES P. S. BOARD RULING IS COSTLY

Whitney Replies to Charge That Parsimony Balks Times Sq. Station Plans.

BLAMES THE CONTRACTOR

Merchants Had Asserted That Refusal to Allow $1,400 Item Would Cost the City $500,000.

Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney replied yesterday to the assertion in the annual report of E. W. Estes, Executive Secretary of the Broadway Association, that the Public Service Commission, by refusing to allow a legitimate charge of $1,400 to cover the increased cost of iron, had balked a plan to increase entrance and exit facilities in connection with the Times Square Station of the new Broadway subway line, which would have cost only $75,000 while the station was under construction, and will later have to be installed at a cost, under the new conditions, of about $500,000.

While this matter was handled at the time by Commissioner Hodge, who is now a Major in charge of the building of General Pershing's communications in France, Mr. Whitney said that he and the other Commissioners agreed with Commissioner Hodge's stand. He said that the advantages of the plan and the objections to it were about evenly balanced at the time when the contractor asked for an increase of $1,400 over the agreed price of $75,000, and that this demand turned the scale against the change. Mr. Whitney said that this plan, which provided for the building of a mezzanine, increasing the entrance and exit facilities of the new Broadway section of the Times Square Station, is not essential at present, and can easily be carried out at a moderate cost after war prices have subsided. He said:

> "Many persons and organizations interested in the Times Square section have desired more ambitious treatment for the Times Square Station than the commission felt could be afforded. The contractor, [the Holbrook, Cabot & Robbins Corporation,] apparently not making as much profit as he had hoped, not to say losing money, has been very fertile in suggestions of changes which might very possibly become the basis for claims for additional amounts. Among these proposals, one which apparently had his approval, called for very considerable changes that would have cost two or three million dollars. When the suggestion came, I think from the contractor, that the Times Square Station south of Forty-second Street should have a mezzanine the entire distance south of the station running from building line to building line, which would cost about $150,000 more.

Provided for Narrow Mezzanine.

> "The Public Service Commission approved of this to the extent of asking the Board of Estimate for an appropriation. Some question arose, however, as to the amount of money we had to spend for work not already provided for by the contract, and we then asked for $75,000 for the so-called narrow mezzanine, coming to the conclusion that the wide mezzanine could not be justified. The wide mezzanine would have involved making underground sidewalks, which would have allowed merchants and other property owners to build in exits and entrances to their places of business, or even to put in showcases. We felt that this would be purely for profit, but did not object to it provided that the property owners would bear a fair share of the cost. I understand that the property owners were canvassed on this subject, but none was willing to pay.
>
> "The plan for a narrow mezzanine costing $75,000 was adopted, but the contractor then wanted to make an estimate by an increase of $1,000 or more. Commissioner Hodge went over the matter carefully. He and the other Commissioners came to the conclusion, in view of the f

GARFIELD SHUTS OFF COAL FOR HOARDERS

Cleveland Firms with Huge Supply Stored Away Are Refused Further Shipments.

SEES PRICES COMING DOWN

Reduced 10 to 40 Cents a Ton Here, He Says—Western Miners Returning to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—With the crisis in the coal situation, caused by labor disputes and reduced production, apparently behind him, Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, considered drastic action today to restrict further shipments to hoarders and to curtail, and if necessary, eliminate delivery of large consignments to manufacturers of non-wartime commodities.

Dr. Garfield issued a statement today to the effect that reports just received by him indicated "in many sections a gratifying tendency downward in retail coal prices.

"In New York City," he said, "prices have recently been reduced by larger dealers from 10 to 40 cents a ton on various grades, and other dealers are meeting these new prices. In Harrisburg and Philadelphia retail coal prices have been reduced. In Alabama, at Birmingham, Huntsville, Selma, Talladega, and Sheffield prices have been reduced from 25 cents to $1.25 a ton."

To these quotations Dr. Garfield added the statement that labor conditions in all districts had improved to the point where there seemed no danger of further trouble, pending his announcement of his decision as to an increase in the schedule for bituminous coal at the mine which would make wage increases possible.

It was said at the Fuel Administration that further shipments had been cut off temporarily to from eight to ten firms which had more than 1,000,000 tons of soft coal hoarded in the Cleveland district, and that a complete survey of the Middle West, as well as other manufacturing sections, was being made to determine whether the policy should be extended.

"When this survey is completed," an official said, "we will have full information from at least 100,000 firms which will make it possible for us to know at a glance what they are manufacturing, how much coal they have on hand, the amount they use daily, and their contracts with mines or jobbers.

"Pending contracts will not be permitted to stand in the way either where firms which have surplus coal on hand and want more under their contracts or where these contracts affect non-essential industries which have no surplus. It would not exactly be a case of abrogating or even suspending the contracts, but simply of putting into effect the powers of the Fuel Administration under the Food Control bill for the benefit of the country. In a great national emergency there is no question of the propriety of using these powers."

It was pointed out here last night that despite these reported reductions the price of coal was still considerably higher than before the war.

Michael F. Burns, President of Burns Brothers, coal dealers, said that the price of coal varied so considerably that he could not say whether Mr. Garfield's estimate of the reductions in New York was correct.

HOW MEN IN DRAFT WILL BE CLASSIFIED

Divisions of New Regulations Are Made Known by the Provost Marshal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The five classifications into which men awaiting draft will be divided under the new regulations approved by President Wilson are as follows, and show every man registered to which class he belongs and in what order the different classifications will be called to service:

CLASS I.

1. Single men without dependent relatives.
2. Married man, (or widower,) with children, who habitually fails to support his family.
3. Married man dependent on wife for support.
4. Married man, (or widower,) with children, not usefully engaged; family supported by income independent of his labor.
5. Men not included in any other description in this or other classes.
6. Unskilled laborer.

CLASS II.

1. Married man or father of motherless children, usefully engaged, but family has sufficient income apart from his daily labor to afford reasonably adequate support during his absence.
2. Married man, no children; wife can support herself decently and without hardship.
3. Skilled industrial laborers engaged in necessary industrial enterprise.
4. Skilled farm laborers engaged in necessary agricultural enterprise.

CLASS III.

1. Man with foster children dependent on daily labor for support.
2. Man with aged, infirm, or invalid parents or grandparents dependent on daily labor for support.
3. Man with brothers or sisters incompetent to support themselves, dependent on daily labor for support.
4. County or municipal officer.
5. Firemen or policemen.
6. Necessary artificers or workmen in arsenals, armories, and navy yards.
7. Necessary Custom House clerks.
8. Persons necessary in transmission of mails.
9. Necessary employes in service of United States.
10. Highly specialized administrative experts.
11. Technical or mechanical experts in industrial enterprise.
12. Highly specialized agricultural expert in agricultural bureau of State or nation.
13. Assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.
14. Assistant or associate manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

CLASS IV.

1. Married man with wife (and) or children (or widower with children) dependent on daily labor for support and no other reasonably adequate support available.
2. Mariners in sea service of merchants or citizens in United States.
3. Heads of necessary industrial enterprises.
4. Heads of necessary agricultural enterprises.

CLASS V.

1. Officers of States or the United States.
2. Regularly or duly ordained ministers.
3. Students of divinity.
4. Persons in military or naval service.
5. Aliens.
6. Alien enemies.
7. Persons morally unfit.
8. Persons physically, permanently, or mentally unfit.
9. Licensed pilots.

FITZSIMMONSES IN CLASH.

Son Quarrels with Widow Over Disposal of Boxer's Body.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 22.—An argument over the disposal of the body of Robert Fitzsimmons, once champion heavyweight pugilist, was ended this afternoon by the refusal of Robert Fitzsimmons, Jr., to attend the funeral services planned by his stepmother. He had come to Chicago too late to see his father alive, and he insisted that the body be cremated because he said the pugilist "didn't believe in funerals."

Mrs. Fitzsimmons had bought a lot in a cemetery and planned the funeral services, and when she refused to alter the plans Robert, Jr., left for New York, saying that he would not stay for the funeral.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons gave the son all of the pugilist's trinkets and record books, and she told him that all of the diamonds and jewelry bought by the former champion had been pawned. She kept a book containing copies of the Fitzsimmons records and speeches inclosed in a case given to him by the late Richard Harding Davis, who had written this inscription on it: "To the Greatest Robert I Know."

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of Lost and Found articles may be found on Page 23.—Adv.

MISS JONES ENGAGED TO SAMUEL SLOAN, 2D

Bronxville Girl's Fiance Is in the Naval Militia Training School at Tarrytown.

Several interesting engagements have been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jones of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., tell of the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Alice Lane Jones, to Samuel Sloan, 2d, son of the late William S. Sloan and Mrs. Sloan of 125 East Seventy-second Street. Miss Jones made her début two seasons ago.

Mr. Sloan, who is a grandson of the late Samuel Sloan, is at the Naval Militia Training School at Tarrytown. He has one brother, Julian R. Sloan, and his sisters are Helen R., Margaret E., and Edith S. Sloan. No plans have been made for the wedding.

The engagement has been made known to their friends of Miss Isadora Bliss, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester William Bliss of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, formerly of Springfield, Mass., and Amory S. Carhart, the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart of Villa Blanca, Tuxedo Park, and New York. Miss Bliss is a member of the 1916-17 Sewing Circle and of the Vincent Club.

Mr. Carhart, who is a grandson of Mrs. Henry D. Brookman of New York, has one sister, Miss Marion R. Carhart. He is in the sophomore class at Harvard. No formal announcement will be made of the engagement as Mr. Carhart is in mourning for his mother, Mrs. Marion Brookman Carhart, who died on Oct. 2.

The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy Nicol, daughter of the Rev. W. H. Nicol, a Chaplain with the British artillery, now at the Italian front, and Mrs. Nicol of Gloucestershire, England, and Lieutenant Warren Bayley, son of Rear Admiral W. W. Bayley, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Bayley of Washington.

Miss Nicol is the granddaughter of Mrs. W. A. Copp of 2 East Forty-fifth Street, with whom she has made her home for the last three years. The wedding will take place on Saturday, Nov. 3, at noon, in the Chapel of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and will be quiet owing to mourning.

Miss Nicol will have no attendants. Judge Lewis F. Fawcett of Brooklyn will give her in marriage. There will be no reception, but a breakfast for the two families will follow at the Lorraine.

Mr. Bayley and his bride will reside at Annapolis, where he is an instructor, being a graduate of the class of 1914.

OPERA FOR WAR SUFFERERS.

"La Boheme" the First in Italian Series at Brooklyn Academy.

Consul General Poccardi, with General Tozzi of Italy's War Commission, and Borough President Pounds, had boxes at the Brooklyn Academy last night when a large audience cheered the patriotic "Marcia Reale" that opened a week of popular grand opera for the benefit of European war sufferers and of Italian benevolent institutions here.

Puccini's "La Bohème" began the series, with Adèle Lapchik, approved by the composer before now, in the conductor's chair; a quartet of Bohemians, including Vogliotti, Aineto, Martino, and Silva, with the accomplished Ananian as the Paris landlord, and in the women's rôles, Miss Saroya as Mimi and Miss Ingeiman as Musetta.

Tonight's opera will be "Lucia"; tomorrow, "Rigoletto"; Thursday, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," and Friday, "The Barber of Seville."

COLONEL WELCOMED HOME.

Oyster Bay Folk Amazed to Hear of Accident to His Eye.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 22.—Looking more youthful than he has in years, Colonel Roosevelt returned today from Jack Cooper's Health Farm at Stamford, fifteen pounds lighter than when he left here two weeks ago. His two grandchildren were present at the family dinner to celebrate his return.

Residents of Oyster Bay who have known Colonel Roosevelt for many years were amazed today to learn that he had lost the use of one eye years ago in a boxing match, a fact which has been unknown except to his family and a few of his intimates.

Colonel Roosevelt is to take an active speaking part in the Mitchel campaign, it was announced yesterday at the Mitchel-Fusion headquarters. He will make his first speech in the Mayor's behalf some night this week. Only one definite date has been arranged for the Colonel so far. That is to be at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on Thursday evening, Nov. 1.

MRS. THOMAS TO WED HERE.

Former Wife of Frank Gould to Marry Prince Viora of Albania.

Mrs. Helen Kelly Thomas and Prince Noureddin Viora of Albania, whose engagement was announced last Summer, are to be married in this city within a fortnight, according to Mrs. Thomas, who arrived here last week from Havana, accompanied by the Prince. They are now looking for an apartment and completing plans for the wedding.

The Prince is the son of his late Highness Ferid Viora Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey under Abdul Hamid, and his brother married the daughter of the former Khedive of Egypt.

The Prince and Mrs. Thomas, who was the former wife of Frank Gould and widow of Ralph H. Thomas, sailed from Spain on Oct. 1.

MISS COZZENS'S WEDDING.

Her Marriage to Joseph J. Bodell to be Held on Oct. 29.

The wedding of Miss Marie Christine Cozzens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley T. Cozzens of 410 Park Avenue, and Joseph James Bodell of Providence, R. I., will take place on Monday afternoon, Oct. 29, at 4 o'clock, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. John H. Jowett officiating.

Miss Cozzens will have Mrs George Bourne as her matron of honor and only attendant. Frederick Bodell will act as his brother's best man, and there will be ten ushers. The stepbrother of the bride-elect, Lieutenant George Sloane, who went to Spartanburg with Squadron A, will be one of the ushers.

It will be a quiet wedding, with a small reception afterward at the Park Avenue home of the bride's parents.

The engagement of the couple was announced late in September.

Zabriskie-Hyde Wedding Nov. 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Hyde, Jr., of 981 Park Avenue, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Frances Mary Hyde, to Charles Lemaire Zabriskie of the Naval Reserves, which is to take place on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 10, in St. Thomas's Church. A reception will follow at the bride's home.

Miss Hyde is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Underhill of South Orange, and a sister of Ensign Ralph W. Hyde, U. S. N. Mr. Zabriskie is a son of Mrs. Charles F. Zabriskie of 37 West Seventy-fifth Street.

Will Wed Lieut. Badger Tomorrow.

Miss Isabelle Edna Austen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Austen of the Hotel Majestic, will be married to Lieutenant Oscar C. Badger, U. S. N., son of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U. S. N., retired, tomorrow evening in the ballroom of the hotel. Lieutenant Badger is attached to the battleship Arizona.

A Son in Julian B. Beaty's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian B. Beaty are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their home, 680 West End Avenue. This is their second son, and will be named John Thurston Beaty.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $2 from J. Judell for a poor widow's three children, for which the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appealed.

WON'T LET PUPILS DOMINATE SCHOOLS

John A. Whalen of Board Says Neither Boys Nor Teachers Can Rule.

HEARS PUPILS' COMMITTEES

Students and Teachers Make Appeal for Modification of Present High School Rules.

John A. Whalen, Chairman of the Committee on High Schools, who heard protests against the lengthened high school day from committees representing 17,000 students and several hundred teachers of six high schools at the Board of Education rooms yesterday, declared that neither the high school boys nor the teachers "are going to run the schools." He asserted that rather than have the boys go out on strike, "make seditious speeches, and incite children to destroy property" he would close all the schools and turn the children out. The spokesmen for the students gave their personal promises that they would not go on strike but could not answer for their schools. Mr. Whalen dismissed them by directing them to aid in the sale of Liberty bonds.

The Committee on High Schools listened to the spokesmen from the students for two hours and then gave an hour and a half to the teachers. The students left the building preparing to follow the suggestion of Mr Whalen, that they hold mass meetings and explain the proceedings of yesterday's meeting to their fellows. They were also asked by the High Schools Committee to file briefs by next Monday, after which the committee would, it was promised, deliberate on the propositions submitted.

Impressed by Attitude of Students.

The protest meeting of the students was an unusual demonstration. Boys and girls representing students from Wadleigh High School, High School of Commerce, De Witt Clinton High School, Eastern District, Boys' High, and Bushwick High School followed each other in rapid succession and stated clearly and concisely, in language that for preciseness and fluency equaled that of their teachers, their reasons for opposing the lengthened schoolday.

The speakers for the students were Anna Lederer, Harry Paley, Irving Sherman, A. C. Glassgold, Joseph Shapiro, and Moses Feinstein. Besides Mr. Whalen, the representatives of the Board of Education present were John H. Tildsley, Associate City Superintendent in Charge of High Schools, and the following members of the Committee on High Schools: Arthur S. Somers, Professor Franklin Giddings, Miss Olivia H. Leventritt, John H. Harkness, John Martin, and John Crews.

On opening the meetings Chairman Whalen asked the students how many of them were on strike. No hands were raised. He then tried to learn whether the students received permission from their Principals to go to the Board of Aldermen last week to register complaint against the longer day. One of the students asserted that they had been forced to go to the Board of Aldermen because their protests had not been heeded by the educational authorities. Miss Lederer's explanation was that the move was the only one the older students felt they could take to avoid a strike.

Pupils Make Their Plea.

Miss Lederer explained that more than one hundred girls have left Wadleigh this term because of the longer schoolday. She said the additional time was a great strain on the girls; that it made them nervous, and that it also put a ban on all extra school activities, such as clubs, hockey matches, &c.

Glassgold explained that in Boys' High School the Principal had shortened the day for 90 per cent. of the boys, and that the longer school day affects only from 500 to 600 students.

"If the program were so arranged that every boy would leave school at 2:30, would that be satisfactory?" asked Mr. Whalen. The boy said it would.

"Then, if they came at 10 o'clock, that would be more satisfactory, would it not?" sarcastically asked the Commissioner.

"Not at all," replied the boy. "We want to come early if we do not have to remain late."

Mr. Whalen read a letter which said that the anti-Gary strike had been inspired by a high schol boy who addressed a meeting of parents in Public School 171 one night last week, the day preceding the riot against that school. The students present disclaimed any connection with the "hot-tempered boy."

"Then you repudiate him?" asked Mr. Whalen.

"Yes," the students answered.

Soon after Mr. Whalen made this declaration: "The high school boys of this city are not going to run the schools. Rather than have the boys go on strike, make seditious speeches, and incite children to destroy property, make declarations against the war, and say that the Board of Education withholds information from the people, we will close."

High School Teachers Heard.

The students were told they might file briefs by Monday and the committee would take the matter under advisement.

Of the high school teachers and principals all except two opposed the longer school day. Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson, Principal of the High School of Commerce, said that as an educational experiment the longer school day is succeeding, and pointed out that the plan has succeeded in Joliet, Kansas City, and other places.

Frederic C. Lewis of Boys' High School said that the lengthened school day is "the first step toward Garvizing the schools," and this assertion was vigorously combated by Mr. Whalen. Samuel Schmalhausen or De Witt Clinton declared that the teachers, because of the long day, are unable to pursue post graduate work. At a time when the teachers expect their salaries to be increased, he said, the hours are lengthened, thus reducing their earning capacity.

The anti-Gary riots spread yesterday to the east side and to the Brownsville district of Brooklyn. Five arrests were made in Brooklyn, where it was said 10,000 pupils failed to report, and demonstrations were made against seven schools in lower Manhattan. Several score children were taken to the Fifth Street Station, where they were questioned by Captain Sweeney and allowed to go. Windows were broken in several schools, but the police dispersed the crowds about the schools without any difficulty.

The situation in Brooklyn was more serious. About 10,000 children and parents paraded as a protest against the Gary system, the high cost of living, and other things. Stones were thrown at school buildings, but there was no great disorder, though five arrests were made.

BAN JOHNSON VOLUNTEERS.

Baseball President Offers to Serve the Government Without Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Ban Johnson, President of the American League, came to Washington today and went to the War Department, where he offered his services to the Government for the war in any capacity in which the Government cared to employ him.

Mr. Johnson is approaching sixty. He told the officials that he would resign as President of the American League and otherwise qualify for a position. He offered to serve without compensation. He was told that the offer would be taken under consideration.

Rare Books

LAST DAYS OF SALE
ending November 3rd

Now shipment received from Europe within the week adds to the unusual opportunity for collectors

Not yet catalogued

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave.

RESERVE OFFICERS DILIGENT IN FRANCE

Trench Digging Included in Their Hard Work to Master Practical War Training.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Oct. 22, (by The Associated Press.)—No more earnest young soldiers can be found in all the war zone than the graduates of the American training camps, who recently arrived on France in large numbers and have been distributed through the various military schools for intense instruction.

These reserve officers, First and Second Lieutenants, are working as hard as any private soldier who ever donned the American uniform. As a matter of fact they are actually going through drills and exercises in which they will be called on to train the men who will serve under them.

It is an inspiring sight to see them digging trenches, dressed in full equipment. First they study the ground, then outline a trench system, then dig it. When finally they take command, there is nothing they will ask their men to do that they have not themselves done. At home they learned the basic principles required in an officer. Here they are learning the practical application of the various theories of war studied beforehand.

The reserve officers work out of doors during most of the daylight hours, then attend lectures in the evening, at which they listen to actual stories of battle. Two of the lecturers are Americans who served in the British armies. These officers also lecture on life in the trenches, and, in their talk, take the reserve officers from distant bases by degrees right up to the front line, showing every phase of the work in between.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS F. DEVINE, contractor and builder, died yesterday at his home, 327 West Eighty-sixth Street, in his fifty-fifth year. He was the builder of a section of the subway near 145th Street, and several Brooklyn schools. In 1912 he was the Progressive candidate for the State Senate in the Fifteenth District. Mr. Devine was born in this city, and before becoming a contractor he was in the iron and metal trade for several years.

Miss MAGDALENA CAROLINA FREDERICKA AHLERS, assistant principal of Public School 23, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 1,111 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. Miss Ahlers was educated at the Girls' High School and the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers and had been a teacher in Brooklyn schools for the last twenty-four years.

HENRY H. REINECKE, an accountant and a memberof the Staten Island Lodge of Elks, died at his home, 716 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, in his fifty-second year.

GEORGE VINCENT KANE, 60 year old, a resident of Greenpoint for forty-five years, died at his home there on Sunday.

Mrs. MAY SPELLMAN BLABER, wife of Dr. Murtha P. Blaber, died on Saturday at her home, 225 Seventeenth Street, South Brooklyn.

WILLIS A. GRAFF, 42 years old, an electrician and a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 108, Jr. O. U. A. M., died on Sunday at his home, 142 Fourth Street, Union Course, L. I.

Mrs. MARIE L. ALFORD, wife of William M. Alford, head of the firm of W. M. Alford & Sons, silk dealers in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 563 Third Street, Brooklyn. She was 59 years old.

DARWIN G. JACKEL, a commercial artist of Woodhaven, L. I., died suddenly on Sunday while waiting for a train in the Woodhaven station of the Long Island Railroad.

Mrs. ADA MAY GREEN, wife of Charles H. Green, who was one of the Directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, is dead at her home, 123 Spring Street, Ridgewood, N. J.

WILLIAM P. S. MELVIN, a lawyer of 165 Broadway and once associated with the late President Chester A. Arthur in the practice of law, is dead at his home, 16 Baldwin Street, East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year. He studied law at Troy, N. Y., after graduation from St. John's College, Fordham, in this city, being admitted to the bar in 1865.

GILBERT MONAGHAN, one of the first members of St. John's Church of Orange, N. J., and father-in-law of the late Councilman Frank X. Unangst of Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 104 Parrow Street, Orange. He was a veteran of the civil war.

Mrs. CAROLINE G. PEREZ, mother of the Rev. William C. Perez, pastor of the Branchville Presbyterian Church, died at her home in Branchville, N. J., yesterday in her sixty-ninth year.

Former District Attorney A. VAN NEST POWELSON of Middletown, N. Y., died suddenly at his home there yesterday, aged 75 years.

Colonel CHARLES S. HEUBERER, a veteran of the civil war, died suddenly on Sunday at the Samaritan Hospital, Troy, N. Y. He was President of the association of the Sixth Regiment of New York Volunteers, known as "Billy Wilson's Volunteers." For many years he was a member of the New York Produce Exchange, the Union League, and Army and Navy Clubs.

THEODORE A. DAVIS, a veteran of the Mexican war, died at his home at Long Branch, N. J., yesterday, in his ninety-first year.

WALTER EDWARD SCOTT, 49 years old, who had been an employe of the R. G. Dun & Co. for many years and formerly a member of the Seventy-first Regiment and the Old Ninth Regiment, died suddenly on Sunday at the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn.

GEORGE D. PATTEN, for many years a stock broker in this city, died at his home at Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. He was a native of Philadelphia, and had lived in Plainfield for thirty-five years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GRAF.—Oct. 19, Jersey City, to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Graf, a daughter.

SCHLANSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. Schlansky announce the birth of a daughter Oct. 21, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn.

Engaged.

BAYLEY—NICOL.—Mrs. W. A. Copp announces the engagement of her granddaughter, Miss Dorothy Nicol, daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Nicol of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England, to Lieutenant Warren W. Bayley, son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. W. Bayley of Washington, the wedding will be quiet affair, as both families are in mourning.

Married.

BROWNING—MINER.—On Saturday, Oct. 20, at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., by the Rev. M. George Thompson, assisted by the Rev. R. Townsend Henshaw, Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Worthington Miner, to William C. Browning.

COHEN—HIRSCHBERG.—On Oct. 22, 1917, by the Hon. Leonard D. Snitkin, a Justice of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, Hon. Louis Cohen to Mrs. Amelia Salomon Hirschberg, daughter of the late Simon and Elizabeth Davis Salomon and widow of the late Rudolph Hirschberg.

THORP—EDWARDS.—On Oct. 20, at the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Penn., by the Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Bethlehem, assisted by the Rev. Wolcott Cutler, Rhoda Threlkeld, daughter of Dr. H. Threlkeld-Edwards, to Mr. Gerald Thorp, son of Mr. William Phillips Thorp, of East Orange, N. J.

Brooklyn.

KNOWLES — CLARK. — Oct. 20, Marion C. Clark to Benjamin H. Knowles, Jr.

Died.

ALFORD.—On Oct. 21, 1917, Marie L. Alford, beloved wife of William M. Alford. Services at her late residence, 563 3d St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1917, at 8:30 P. M.

BROOKS.—Charles, beloved husband of Wilhelmina Brooks, died in New York, Oct. 22, 1917. Funeral services will be held at the M. E. Church, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1917, at 2 P. M.

BYRNES.—Johanna, died at Monroe, N. Y., Oct. 21, beloved wife of the late John Byrnes. High mass will be celebrated at Sacred Heart Church at Monroe, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 24. Relatives will arrive at West 23d Street at 1:30 P. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

COOKE.—Oct. 22, Mary E., aged 78. Funeral services Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

COTHEAL.—In the City of New York, on Oct. 21, entered into life eternal, Sarah Frances, eldest daughter of the late Henry Lingen and Sarah Ellen Hoppock Cotheal, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral at the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Av. and 35th St., on Tuesday, afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DE NOYELLES.—On Oct. 22, 1917, Edward De Noyelles, husband of Estelle Smith De Noyelles. Funeral service at his late residence, 360 West 106th St., New York City, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1917, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

DEVINE.—Thomas F., beloved husband of Jenny F. Devine, nee Coppersmith, at his residence, 327 West 85th Street. Funeral Tuesday; requiem mass 10 A. M., Holy Trinity Church, West 82d Street.

FREIDIN.—Sidney J. Members of Columbian Lodge 454 F. & A. M. take notice that the funeral of a deceased brother will take place from his late residence, 203 West 113th Street, N. Y. C., at 12 noon, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

HOLDER.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Oct. 22, 1917, Susan E. McIlvain, widow of Dr. James P. Holder, in the 67th year of her age. Funeral services from the home of Mr. George M. Best, 972 Willett St., Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

KENDELL.—On Oct. 21, Harriet Amelia, widow of Edmond S. Kendell, in her 82d year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, Amsterdam Av. and 104th St., Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.

KIRBY.—At Rawling, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 22, 1917, Fannie Kirby, daughter of the late Clark and Charlotte Kirby. Funeral at Rawling Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.

McGOWAN.—Suddenly, on Oct. 20, Clarence J. McGowan, in his 50th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 72 Waterbury Av., Richmond Hill, Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.

NAUGHTON.—On Oct. 22, at his home, 324 Burns St., Forest Hills, Long Island, John C. J. Naughton, beloved son of James W. and Maria E. D. Naughton. Funeral from his home, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

NORRIS.—At Rockland, Me., Oct. 20, 1917, Henry Dole Norris, husband of Sarah Hewes Norris, in his 73d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 15 West 74th St., New York City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 23, at 11 o'clock.

OUTWATER.—At Passaic, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 21, 1917, Christiana Zabriskie, widow of Richard Outwater. Funeral services at the residence of her son, R. Irving Outwater, 103 Boulevard, Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.

PHILIP.—Randolph J., on Oct. 22, as result of an accident, in his 5th year. Funeral Wednesday morning, from his late home, at 10:30.

Died.

ROBINSON.—On Friday, Oct. 19, at Westport, Conn., after a short illness, Sarah Jane Robinson. Services from her late residence, 453 62d St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 23, 2:30 P. M.

ROSS.—Oct. 21, 1917, Richard Munro, of 611 West 136th Street, son of the late Hugh and Mary Ross. Interment at Fairview Cemetery, Staten Island, Wednesday morning. Funeral private.

RUHL.—Sunday, Oct. 21, 1917, Mary C. Ruhl. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her brother, Mr. H. Ruhl, 78 West 53d Street, Bayonne N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

STEINDLER.—On Monday, Oct. 22, Isaac S., beloved husband of Marie and devoted father of Harry and Emanuel M. Funeral from his late residence, 1,815 7th Av., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 10 A. M. Members of Joshua Lodge, No. 21, I. O. F. S.; Mount Sinai Lodge, No. 2, I. O. B. B., and Sluzewo Eleazar Lodge, No. 89, O. B. A., are invited to attend; also sisters of Ceres Fraternity and members of Ceres Sewing Circle.

STEINDLER.—Isaac S., Mount Sina Lodge, No. 11, I. O. B. B.: Brethren are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Isaac S. Steindler, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 24, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 1,851 Seventh Av.

MYRON SULZBERGER, President.
HUGO TAUSSIG, Secretary.

VOIGT.—Charles, at Paita, Peru, Oct. 19, 1917, in his 47th year. Further particulars at 158 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.

WALKER.—Monday, Oct. 22, 1917, Miss Minnie Lee Walker of Pensacola, Fla., at residence of her sister, Mrs. E. N. Brown, 924 West End Av., Manhattan, after a protracted illness. Funeral services 11 o'clock this morning.

WILLIAMS.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 21, 1917, Ellen A., wife of Frank E. Williams. Funeral services at her late residence, 9 Norwood Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 2 o'clock.

WILSON.—Rose, on Oct. 22, in her 62d year, beloved wife of George Wilson and dear mother of Louis, Mrs. Bessie Lubschez, Mrs. Ray Harris, Fred, and Dr. May Wilson. Funeral from Meyers's Funeral Parlors, 223 Lenox Av., near 122d St., on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 1:30 P. M.

BECKER.—Mary, 400 10th Av., Oct. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

BEHRENS.—John T., 2,440 Marion Av., Bronx, Oct. 21.

BRADLEY.—Margaret, 234 East 66th St., Oct. 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CULLEN.—Patrick J., 208 West 82d St., Oct. 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CURLEY.—Peter, 166 West 53d St., Oct. 20. Funeral today.

DEVERY.—Michael, Oct. 20. Funeral 119th St. and 1st Av. today, 2 P. M.

FLYNN.—Michael J., 120 East 130th St., Oct. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FREEMAN.—Collin H., 312 West 27th St., Oct. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KELLY.—Rose, 519 3d Av., Oct. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KLEIN.—John E., Oct. 20, aged 43. Funeral 626 10th Av., today.

KULL.—Gottlieb, 368 East 145th St., Oct. 19, aged 56.

LORENTI.—Helen R., Bellevue Hospital, Oct. 19. Funeral private.

McMAHON.—Richard, 233 East 45th St., Oct. 21. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'KEEFE.—Margaret, Tompkinsville, Oct. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

PRICE.—Catherine, 527 West 52d St., Oct. 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

RAESLER.—Elsie, 119 Greenwich Av., Oct. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCOTT.—Walter E., 360 West 184th St., Oct. 21. Funeral service today.

SENNE.—George F., 382 East 163d St., Oct. 19, aged 38.

SINNOTT.—William, 1,098 2d Av., Oct. 21, aged 69. Funeral today.

SWIFT.—Edward, 1,519 Commonwealth Av., Bronx, Oct. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WEIDLER.—Harry, St. Luke's Hospital, Oct. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WERTHEIMER.—Isaac, 1,480 Byron Av., Oct. 21, aged 57. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—Benjamin, 502 East 189th St., Oct. 21. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

Died.

Brooklyn.

BAKER.—George H., 1,055 Dean St., Oct. 21. Funeral private.

BARONI.—Alexander, 10 Herbert St., Oct. 22, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow.

BAUER.—Louis, 1,667 Metropolitan Av., Oct. 20, aged 18. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

COLBECK.—William, 130 23d St., Oct. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DWYER.—Margaret T., 389 Rutland Road, Oct. 20, aged 48.

FISCHER.—John, 181a 29th St., Oct. 21, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GILMARTIN.—Ann, 242 5th Av., Oct. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HAGAN.—Peter, 201 Reid Av., Oct. 21, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

JACKSON.—Catherine, 392 6th St., Oct. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KARCHER.—Wilhelmine, 55 South 3d St., Oct. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KITTERLE.—Mary, Home for the Aged, Oct. 20, aged 78. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KLEINLEIN.—Joseph, 25 Lawrence Av., Oct. 21, aged 63.

LENEHAN.—Catherine, 344 15th St., Oct. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

LORING.—Edward F., 139 Gates Av., Oct. 21, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LYONS.—Theresa, 1,058 East 14th St., Oct. 21, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MARX.—Adam, 632 Seneca Av., Oct. 21, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow.

NEUSCHAFER.—John, 272 Wyckoff Av., Oct. 21, aged 52.

NIXON.—Sarah G., 326 Monroe St., Oct. 21. Funeral service today.

NORDLIN.—Henry, 2,071 57th St., Oct. 20, aged 33. Funeral today.

O'BRIEN.—Mary F., 227 5th Av., Oct. 20, aged 3.

OPLER.—Sydney K., 330 East 5th St., Oct. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RYLAND.—Anna, 227 Walworth St., Oct. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SCHLOTZ.—Elizabeth, Oct. 20, aged 48. Funeral 2,001 Madison St. today, 2 P. M.

SCHWARZ.—Peter, 82 Suydam St., Oct. 20, aged 63. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SYLVESTER.—Hazel T., 1,007 Carroll St., Oct. 20. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

WOESSNER.—Agnes C., 27 East 5th St., Oct. 21, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ARM.—Gottlieb, 430 Kerrigan Av., West Hoboken, Oct. 19, aged 52.

CAHILL.—Maria, 60 Whitney St., Newark, Oct. 19.

COSGROVE.—George B., 391 Bergen Av., Jersey City, Oct. 20.

CUMMINGS.—Robert, 163 North 6th St., Newark, Oct. 19, aged 5.

DEVINE.—Harriet, St. Michael's Hospital, Oct. 19, aged 66.

DIGANARD.—Carrie L., 60 Bank St., Newark, Oct. 19.

GROGAN.—Ellen, 108 Ferry St., Hoboken, Oct. 19, aged 7.

GUNTHER.—Lorenz F., 418 Central Av., Jersey City, Oct. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

HEFFRON.—John J., 245 Walnut St., Newark, Oct. 19.

KANE.—Mary, 500 Grove St., Jersey City, Oct. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

KITCHENER.—Florence, 321 Jackson Av., Jersey City, Oct. 21, aged 32.

'CHU CHIN CHOW' SETS A NEW MARK

'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves' as Melodrama, Opera, and Spectacle.

OUT-BAKSTING LEON BAKST

Merely Popular Art, but at Its Very Best—An Able Cast.

CHU CHIN CHOW, a spectacle in three acts and thirteen scenes. Written by Oscar Asche; music by Frederick Norton. At the Manhattan Opera House.

Abu Hasan, (Chu Chin Chow)	Tyrone Power
Khasrymah	Albert Moore
Musab	Robert Lee Hill
Kasim Baba	ARert Howson
Absolom	Kate Condon
Abdullah	Francis J. Boyle
Marjanah	Tessa Kosta
Zahrat-Al-Kulub	Florence Reed
Ali Baba	Henry Dixey
Mahoubah	Lucy Beaumont
Nur-Al-Huda	George Rasely
Bostan	Matty Thomas
Mukhlis	Frank McCormack
Abdel-Dermaki	Ida Mulle
A Dancer	Katherine Galanta
The Woman in Green	Harda Daube
The Stranger	Gordon Staples
The Fortune Teller	Olive Prosser
The Son of the Bean Seller	George Bell
The Lady	Josephine Emory
The Husband	Robert Lee Hill
The Lover	Lester Sweyd
Baba Mustafa	Felice de Gregorio
Othah	Richie Ling

The Manhattan Opera House came into its own last night as the home of gorgeous popular melodrama and spectacle. Saving the reverence of Oscar Hammerstein, "Chu Chin Chow" is also opera. All the arts of the theatre, in short, have been robbed, as Ali Baba robbed the treasure cave of Abu Hasan, to furnish forth this feast for the eyes and the ears and the imaginations of the great public.

It was Oscar Asche who first saw the possibilities of Edward Knoblauch's "Kismet" after it had been kicked about the offices of countless managers in England and America for almost two years. And now he has "told" to us this "musical tale of the East." Like "Kismet," "Chu Chin Chow" comes to us after almost two years in London. But there is a difference. Knoblauch's play, though frankly melodrama, was a very deft, even imaginative rendering of the spirit of "The Arabian Nights." It had veracious local color, the true atmosphere of the fabled Orient, and a full measure of Oriental luxury and passion. The present play lacks these finer attributes, but by the same token it gets a new mark as spectacle and as entertainment for the million.

Though this tale was "told" by Mr. Asche, (after the recipe of Knoblauch,) it may be surmised that, at least in part the text was written by a more practiced hand. Prevailingly the dialogue is crude, though always popularly effective; but at times it breaks into lyric quips and sallies, with complicated rhymes and assonances, that reveal a humoresque talent of no mean order. The music, by Frederick Norton, is thoroughly in keeping. Original it is not—but it has a widely varied lilt, a salient touch in characterization, and unflagging vigor. Book and score go hand in hand, and both bespeak a guiding mind that knew very well what it was after and how to get it.

The fifteen scenes were painted by the Harkers of London, whose work has been appreciated here before, notably in the productions of Henry Irving. In themselves richly colored and imaginative, the vast dimensions of the Manhattan stage endow them with regions of atmospheric space and distance that make the effect literally stunning.

Kasim Baba's palace at Bagdad; the slave market at El Kabar; the Bagdad alleyway in which Ali Baba lives; the sombre interior of Hasan's cave, heaped with gold and fine silks and jewels; the bazaar, thronged with the motley population of the capital, and, finally, an orchard by moonlight, with the Forty Thieves ranged in their cruses—all are shown with kaleidoscopic variety and splendor. The senses are wooed, delighted, ravished, and astounded.

Perhaps the finest feature in so much gorgeous brilliance is in the costumes designed by Percy Anderson. None of the men of his craft has a finer or a richer sense of color, or a greater grace and suavity in line. And now he has undergone the inevitable influence of Leon Bakst and blossoms out in effects that are as bizarre as you will.

In one scene Ali Baba's wife goes to the costumer to spend the sudden wealth he has showered on her, and model gowns are deployed before her quite in the manner of shops during a thousand years since the prime of Bagdad. The bookshirt is there, with single, double, and multiple hoops that give somewhat the effect of a Chinese pagoda; there are headpieces like a chime of temple bells; there are bustles—not where bustles have since occurred, but at the knees; there are cloths of silver and gold; brocades, jewels, and all bedizenments. In a word, Leon Bakst is far out-Baksted.

Tyrone Power plays the title rôle, chief of the forty thieves; and, when opportunity affords in the simply told and briskly moving story, he endows it with no small terror, not only from his commanding physique and voice but from a really vigorous imagination. Henry Dixey is Ali Baba, skipping about the stage with his familiar grace and miming in a manner grotesquely humorous. The brace of lovely heroines are played (and sung most charmingly by Tessa Kosta and Florence Reed. As Ali's son, George Rasley sang a high tenor that was generally effective. The dancers were competent and many minor character parts were delightfully rendered. Everywhere there was evidence of a management that was as intelligent and tasteful as it was competent.

It cannot be said that, as a whole, the production has novelty or any rare distinction, but it has all the qualities to which the great public instinctively responds, and which may well reward the most fastidious. There is no doubt that the great London success will be repeated here—perhaps surpassed.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of "The Old Country" will take place at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Tuesday of next week, instead of Monday.

Two hundred employes of the Liberty Loan Committee were guests of Grace George at last night's performance of "Eve's Daughter," at the Playhouse.

The Brooklyn Institute Players will give their first performance of the season at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Nov. 2 and 3. They will present Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, "Dolly Reforming Herself."

Kate Douglas Wiggin, author of "Mother Carey's Chickens," made the Liberty Bond speech at the Cort Theatre last night.

TRAIN UPTON TROOPS FOR TRENCH WORK

Recruits Begin an Intensive Course of Four Months in Modern Warfare.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Oct. 22.—The War Department's sixteen weeks' course of intensive training in trench warfare, as arranged for all divisions of the national army, was begun by the New York City division today. From now until Washington's Birthday the soldiers at Camp Upton will have an eight-hour day of drills, lectures, and exercises leading up to a course of training behind the lines in France. Unnecessary military frills will be discarded, the object being to produce in as short a time as possible an efficient fighting unit well grounded in trench warfare.

To combat the German Army, where two years of training elapse before an infantryman is considered serviceable for war, this four months' intensive training for the national army must eliminate everything not deemed essential for trench warfare. The things held most essential for the success of the program are patriotism and team work, discipline, and physical development. Much of the discipline will be instilled through the medium of close order drill, for European observers report that the best marching regiments are also the best fighting regiments. Physical development is held absolutely essential for success with the bayonet.

A complete system of trenches, reproducing in the minutest detail a sector of the western front, will be constructed at each national army cantonment. The trenches will be situated so that artillery positions can be occupied, enabling the guns to fire service ammunition. In addition a system of enemy trenches must be built, which the men will attack, under a barrage of artillery fire. Owing to the high cost of materials needed for trench construction the trenches will not be over 800 yards in length. This system, however, will be large enough to be held by a battalion of 1,000 men, and, after completion of the trenches, they will be occupied continuously by the different infantry battalions in the division. Carrying out further war conditions, the trenches will be dug by the infantry under supervision of the engineer regiment.

As in France one private of the Engineers may have charge of fifteen or twenty infantrymen who will do the actual digging. War maps of the trench systems will be drawn and the scale will be made to conform with the measurements on French and British war maps.

Particular emphasis will be laid on work at night. This includes nocturnal occupation of trenches, trench raids, and night construction of trenches. The new recruits will be ready for bayonet exercises at the end of two weeks, and an average of four hours a week will be devoted to practice with this weapon for the remainder of the course. To give the men the necessary physical endurance for bayonet work, physical training will go hand in hand with bayonet practice. From four to six hours weekly the men will engage in setting-up exercise.

By the two weeks the specialists rendered necessary by the reorganization of the army for trench warfare will be chosen. Men who have shown particular skill as bombers, map sketchers, snipers, and automatic riflemen will be selected for five weeks' intensive instruction in their chosen branches. At least a quarter of the enlisted infantry personnel will be trained as hostile trench patrols.

LAUDER STIRS BIG AUDIENCE

Sings a War Song Among New Numbers on His Reappearance Here.

Harry Lauder resumed his conquering way last night at the Lexington Theatre, beginning a presumably farewell American tour which will carry him over most of the country. An audience which packed the auditorium to the walls vociferously applauded his songs and then cheered itself hoarse when Lauder paid tribute to the men in France and told something of his experiences on the other side. Seldom, in fact, has a New York audience been so aroused, and their enthusiasm was an eloquent tribute to the powers of Lauder, who moved them to alternate laughter and tears.

The Lauder songs, of course, are more than songs. They are character studies, and in their rendition last night Lauder proved once more that he is the best of all solo entertainers. The best of his new numbers was a swinging war song, "The Lads Who Fought and Won," and there also is an entertaining number called, "I'm Going to Marry Arry on the Fifth of Jan-uary." The only one of his old songs which he gave last night was "The Wee Hoose Among the Heather," rendered after loud and repeated demands from the audience. "It is nae more a song; it's a hymn," was Lauder's introductory phrase.

The finale of the evening's entertainment was a presentation of colors to the New York Scottish Regiment.

MUSIC NOTES.

Geraldine Farrar will sing as a volunteer for the Pension Fund of the Boston Symphony next Sunday in the band's home town, where she appears "for the first and only time this season," giving an air from "Tannhauser" and three of Wagner's orchestrated songs.

Marie Bailly, the new solo harpist of the Symphony Society, has arrived from France at an Atlantic port in time for rehearsals with the orchestra. Mme. Bailly was formerly a member of the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra.

Elizabeth Jones, contralto, will be soloist tonight with the New York Community Chorus in the Great Hall of City College. She will sing the aria "Adieu, de Forets," from Tschaikowsky's "Jeanne d'Arc." A soloist at next week's meeting will be the harpist, Carlos Salzedo.

Paintings

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Rifle	$19.50
Bayonet	2.15
Bayonet Scabbard	1.13
Cartridge Belt	4.00
One Hundred Cartridges	5.00
Steel Helmet	3.00
Gas Mask	12.00
Trench Tool	.50
TOTAL	$47.36

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See Official Exhibit in Our Show Window.

Sohmer & Co. *PIANO MAKERS*

Fifth Avenue at 32nd Street

THE EDITH RUBEL TRIO.

An Organization of Young Women Plays in Aeolian Hall.

The Edith Rubel Trio, an organization of young women that has already made a name for itself in New York, appeared last evening in Aeolian Hall. A change has been made in it whereby the pianist is now Miss. Katharine Swife, daughter of the late Samuel Swift, well known in New York in former years as a musical critic. The others are Edith Rubel, violin, and Marie Roemaet, 'cello, and all are very recent graduates of the Institute of Musical Art in this city.

The young women play with skill, intelligence, and musical feeling. There was an air of seriousness and genuine musicianship about their performance. It was excellent ensemble playing. Their program included Beethoven's introduction and variations on the theme "Ich bin der Schneider Kakadu," in which there is a comic spirit fitting the sentiment of the theme; a sonata for pianoforte and 'cello by Corelli; Swetana's trio in G minor, and a series of folk songs arranged by Hermann Sandby and Percy Grainger, with other arrangements of pieces by Debussy. The pianoforte playing of the new member, Miss Swift, was charming in its grace, its firm delicacy, its suppleness, and restraint.

SAM BERNARD AT PALACE.

A Patriotic Play, "The Bonfire of Old Empires," Also on the Bill.

Sam Bernard returned to the varieties at the Palace yesterday afternoon and will continue in that field until his services are required by Manager Hitchcock. Both his dialect and shoes, needless to add, are just as humorous as ever.

Also on the program is a patriotic number called "The Bonfire of Old Empires," the work of Marion Craig Wentworth, who wrote "War Brides." It is a piece cut to the familiar patriotic pattern, and is not at all likely to increase the author's reputation. John B. Hymer brings back his interesting sketch, "Tom Walker in Dixie," and the program also includes Marie Nordstrom and the energetic Nonette.

To Vote Monday at Spartanburg.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 22.—Charles W. Taft, representing Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State of New York, arrived at the camp today to arrange for the casting of the soldier vote. The entire division will vote next Monday, ten days before Election Day, and Mr. Taft came prepared to handle 40,000 ballots.

Sarah Bernhardt Is 73 Today.

Sarah Bernhardt is 73 years old today. She is at present making one of the most arduous tours of her career, and is spending her birthday anniversary in Davenport, Iowa. She is reported in excellent health.

Forbes-Robertson Returns.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the English actor-manager, who bade his farewell to the American public two years ago, arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port. He will appear in a film version of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow; All Seats 50c to $2. All That's Best in Musical Comedy! Klaw & Erlanger's Superb Production, The Riviera Girl. Music Kalman; Book & Lyrics, Bolton & Wodehouse. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings at 8:15. MATS. TOMORROW & SAT. 2:20. JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the new Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE. "A distinct hit."—Alan Dale. "Never failed to give fresh delight."—Times. "Succeeded gloriously."—Tribune. "Gales of laughter."—Journal. "The music and the fun kept pace with the ever-changing scenes."—Herald.

GEO. M. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:25. THE IRRESISTIBLE SCREAM Here Comes the Bride

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:25. GEORGE M. COHAN in his new play ARLISS 'HAMILTON' "FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI'."—Times

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY The Country Cousin with ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE" 24TH YEAR

The Land of Joy

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. 8:20. TONIGHT at 8:20. HENRY MILLER in Monckton Hoffe's Comedy "Anthony in Wonderland"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:25. Miss BILLIE BURKE in CLARE KUMMER'S NEW PLAY "The Rescuing Angel."

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat 2:30. "ROMANCE and ARABELLA" with LAURA HOPE CREWS.

FULTON West 46th St. Evs at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. The Claim A Robert Service Story Come to Life.

The Land of Joy

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:25. John BARRYMORE Constance COLLIER Lionel BARRYMORE in PETER IBBETSON LAST WEEK AT THE REPUBLIC MOVES TO 48TH ST. THEATRE NEXT MON.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents Tiger Rose

CENTURY THEATRE B'way, 62nd St. & Central Park West. Dillingham & Ziegfeld, Managers MISS 1917 SEAT SALE OPENS THURSDAY 9 A. M. FOR 8 WEEKS' SALE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Polly With a Past

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN | GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20

The Land of Joy

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. Herald—"Proved the biggest bit of entertainment yet seen at the Winter Garden." Annual Fall Production. DOING OUR BIT. Charles Darnton, Eve. World—"'Doing Our Bit' is the biggest hit in the history of this big house. Everything is so dazzling that it might easily blind an anchorite."

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HENRY BATAILLE'S LATEST PLAY THE TORCHES with LESTER LONERGAN

COMEDY, 41, nr. B'y. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. A. E. ANSON in "THE BARTON MYSTERY."

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. Grace George and her Playhouse Company in EVE'S DAUGHTER "Eve's Daughter' is likely to be an Adam's delight."—Herald.

48TH ST. Thea., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Last Week at This Theatre THE LAND OF THE FREE with FLORENCE NASH.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION. MAYTIME Music That Tingles—Scenes That Charm—Cast That Acts & Sings. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

CASINO 39th & Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:25. Arthur Hammerstein's Musical Farce Furs & Frills "A Real Casino Hit."—Eve. World.

39TH ST. THEA., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. Last Week Here. Next Week, Cort Theatre. "DE LUXE ANNIE" with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano. TUESDAY, OCT. 30. SEATS THURS. Faversham In a New Romance, "THE OLD COUNTRY."

Broadhurst 44th, W of B'way. Tel. 64 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today 2:20. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY. Mr. Faversham presents BERNARD SHAW'S Misalliance With Maclyn Arbuckle & Katharine Kaelred

PLYMOUTH 45th, W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE. Mr. William Gillette "A Successful Calamity." By Clare Kummer.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation LOMBARDI, Ltd. Seats 8 Weeks Ahead

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY LEAVE IT TO JANE "In all probability will equal the popularity record now being established by 'Oh, Boy.'"—Several kinds of a hit—a deserved success."—Eve. Mail. "'Leave It to Jane' is good entertainment—a decidedly clever cast—a jolly success. You will surely like it."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:25. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow, 2:30. The Very Idea!! Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT "Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Tom'w, 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. "OH, BOY" "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

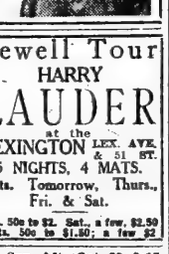
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT, 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday, 2:15. HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni. Testimonial Benefit to EDWARD E. RICE, Next Sun. Night. Seats Now.

CORT West 48th St. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:25. LAST 7 TIMES Kate Douglas Wiggin & Rachel Crothers' Comedy MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS with EDITH TALIAFERRO

STANDARD B'way & 90th. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY, 25c & 50c. JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME."

Loew's 7th Ave. at 124th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. THE 13th CHAIR With MARGARET WYCHERLY

CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT at 8:30. CAPT. A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE of King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in a Soldier's Story of the War. Illustrated with Colored Slides and Official British Motion Pictures entitled Fighting It Out. Brig. Gen. W. A. White Presiding. Benefit British-Am. War Relief Fund & Y. M. C. A. Tickets $2 to 50c. At all agencies, Br.-Am. War Relief, 5 E. 59th, and Box Office.



Mgt. J. B. Pond, Lyceum Bureau.

Farewell Tour HARRY LAUDER at the LEXINGTON LEX. AVE. & 51 ST. 5 NIGHTS, 4 MATS. Mats. Tomorrow, Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Evs. 50c to $2. Sat., a few, $2.50. Mats. 50c to $1.50; a few $2.

PRINCESS THEA., Sun. Aft., Oct. 28, 2:15. Second Piano Recital (Steinway) ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM. Seats 50c to $2. Mgt. Paul Sydow, 61 East 53d.

Yorkville THEA., 86 St., nr. Lex. Av. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. MIZI GIZI. ADOLF PHILIPP "NEW YORK" IN HIS LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY-DRAMA

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. Charlie Chaplin in "The Ad-Ventures." Willa Holt Wakefield Ryan-Richfield Co., and others. All Seats Reserved. 25, 35, 50

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Sam Bernard, "The Bonfire of Old Empires." John B. Hymer & Co., Brendel & Bert, Nonette and Marie Nordstrom. B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE Evelyn Nesbit, Cressy & Dayne, Duffy & Inglis, Florence Tempest, Creation, Bert. Emmet Kane, others. B'WAY & 96th St.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TONIGHT at 8:15, LUCIA, with Stella Nerelli, Giordano and Boullies. Conductor: Carlo Nicosia. TOMORROW, RIGOLETTO. Prices 50 cts. to $2. Benefit Italian War's Sufferers.

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Greatest Triumph Ever Achieved in the History of American Theatres

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Always 300 Seats in the Orchestra Evgs. at $1.50

FIRST BARGAIN MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2 BEST SEATS $1.00

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 27, at 2:30. American Debut JASCHA HEIFETZ RUSSIAN VIOLINIST. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall, Sat., Nov. 3, at 2:30. Mme. Schumann HEINK ONLY NEW YORK SONG RECITAL

AEOLIAN HALL, TOM'W AFT. AT 3. SONG RECITAL. REINALD WERRENRATH —CHICKERING PIANO USED—

FREDERICK GUNSTER AEOLIAN HALL Fri. Night at 8:20 TENOR SONG RECITAL

Carnegie Hall, Sunday, Nov. 4, at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL ZIMBALIST ONLY NEW YORK RECITAL.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r 100 MUSICIANS. FIRST CONCERTS: Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Oct. 25, Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Oct. 27. Soloist Harold BAUER. BEETHOVEN'S FIFTH SYMPHONY Bach, Rimsky-Korsakoff, R. Strauss.

Aeolian Hall, Next Sun Aft., Oct. 28. Soloist Percy GRAINGER. Handel, Mozart, Bantock, Rubinstein. Seats at Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg., also at Box Offices of Aeolian and Carnegie Halls.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. CARNEGIE HALL. Opening Concerts of the Season. Thurs. Evg., 8:30—Friday Aft., 2:30. HADLEY, DUBOIS, STRAUSS, DEBUSSY, WAGNER. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Strand Symphony Orchestra. ADRIANO ARIANI, Conductor. CONCERT TODAY 2:15. Bizet, Reiser, Schubert, and Verdi. Program. STRAND THEATRE BROADWAY AT 47th ST.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Oct. 26, at 3. ALAN TAFFS PIANIST and COMPOSER. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 27, at 3. The Brilliant French Soprano Mme. GABRIELLE GILLS. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Oct. 25, at 3. 'Cello Recital—MAURICE DAMBOIS. At the Piano—MARCEL CHARLIER. Chickering Piano. Mgt. DANIEL MAYER.

Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon at 3:30. SONG RECITAL. Gertrude Auld. Seats 50c to $2. Boxes $15. Mason & Hamlin Piano. Direction John W. Frothingham, Inc.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Evg., Oct. 29, at 8:15. Song Recital by ARTHUR Middleton. Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

COLUMBIA Twice Daily, 2:15-8:15. Pop. Prices. B'way & 47th. Edmond Hayes in SOME SHOW

MOTION PICTURES.

¶ As Caesar Left Rome You'll Quit Home TO SEE CLEOPATRA

William Fox Presents *Theda Bara* in CLEOPATRA

PASSIONS AND PAGEANTS OF EGYPT'S VAMPIRE QUEEN.

LYRIC THEATRE, 42D ST., W. OF B'WAY. ALL SEATS RESERVED. TWICE DAILY. 2.30 & 8.30. 25c. TO $1.00.

PARK THEATRE, COLUMBUS CIRCLE 59TH ST. Double Feature Week 10 Reels—1 Price ALICE BRADY MAID OF BELGIUM MADGE EVANS ADVENTURES OF CAROL World-Picture. Brady-Made. 12 to 11 P. M. 25 to 50 Cents.

STRAND THEATRE, B'way, 47th St. TODAY AND ALL WEEK "UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES IN FRANCE." JANE COWL in "SPREADING DAWN." STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. SOLOISTS—REVIEW.

MOUNT MORRIS THEATRE, 116th St. & 5th Ave. NOW PLAYING JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. The German Retreat (at the Battle) of Arras.

Matinee 10 cents. Evenings 10 & 15 cents. BROADWAY THEATRE at 41st St. Continuous—Noon to 11:30. 15-25-50. Ruth Clifford in "THE SAVAGE." | Charles Chaplin in "The Adventurer."

RIALTO B'way, 42d. 15-25-50c. DOROTHY DALTON in "The Price Mark." CHARLES CHAPLIN in incomparable Rialto Orchestra. Next Week..... GERALDINE FARRAR

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. CHARLIE CHAPLIN, "The Adventurer." Evart Overton, "Bottom of the Well."

81 W. 81st. Theatre, nr. B'way. Tel. Schuyler 8956. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "Man from Painted Post." & Greater Vaudeville. Mat. Today, 15, 25c. Eve., 25, 35, 50c.

SEATS ON SALE NOW. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE 39th Street and Broadway. Next Thursday and Friday Eves. OCT. 25—8:30—OCT. 26. Authorized by the American Red Cross. NATIONAL RED CROSS PAGEANT AND DRAMA. Repeating the Rosemary Triumph. THE GREATEST EVENT OF ITS KIND EVER STAGED. *A CONTRIBUTION BY THE AMERICAN STAGE TO THE RED CROSS*

Stage Direction E. H. SOTHERN, DANIEL FROHMAN, BEN ALI HAGGIN, THOMAS WOOD STEVENS.

These Artists Will Positively Appear

Ethel Barrymore	Lumsden Hare
Earle Brunswick	Edward Ireland
Adolph Bolm's Dancers	Michio Itow
David Bispham	Rita Jolivet
Roy Baker	Madge Kennedy
Inez Buck	John Kearney
Harry Bland	Ernest Lawford
Mrs. William Boyd	Marie Lawton
Ray Cox	Sheldon Lewis
Mrs. William Courtleigh	Eva La Gallienne
Irvin Cobb	Margaret Moreland
Wm. H. Crane	Major Wallace McCutcheon
Hazel Dawn	Frank Mills
Carl de Mel	William Marion
John Dunn	Florence Fleming
William Eckerson	Noyes Dancers
Maxine Elliott	Christine Norman
Millicent Evans	Robert O'Connor
Paul Friedenberg	James T. Powers
Maurice Freeman	George Palmer
Alice Fischer	Robert Russell
Kitty Gordon	Marjorie Rambeau
Elsie Ferguson	Paul Swan
Nat Goodwin	Vivienne Segal
Erneat Glendenning	Albert E. Sterner
Chrystal Herne	Frances Starr
Shelly Hull	E. H. Sothern
Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin	George Smithfield
Ben Ali Haggin	Alma Tell
Leonore Harris	Olive Tell
Walter Hampden	Ivy Troutman
Brian Hooker	William Webster
Virginia Hammond	George White
Wm. K. Harcourt	Frederick Warde
AND 400	Herb't Witherspoon
	Douglas J. Wood
	Helen Ware
	Tammany Young
	OTHERS.

TICKETS 50c. TO $5.00. At Opera House, Hotels and Agencies.

Aeolian Hall, To-Night at 8:15. SONG RECITAL CHRISTINE MILLER. Tickets 50c. to $2. Mgment. Haensel & Jones.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE 15TH STREET. Evgs., 8:15. & Sat. Mat. 'Das Dreimaederlhaus' Musical Comedy by Franz Schubert.

ICELAND ICE SKATING B'way at 52d St. Morn.—Aft.—Eve.

MOTION PICTURES.

"The convenience of Broadway, with the exclusiveness of Fifth Avenue." Hotel Patterson 58 West 47th Street. A few desirable suites of 2 to 4 rooms with bath, extremely well appointed, to rent for the season. A well equipped hotel. Restaurant a la carte.

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MURRAY'S 42d St., Just West of Broadway. Beautiful Roman Gardens. Exquisite music; revolving dance floor. Old Dominion Beefsteak Dinner, $1.50. Luncheon, 70c; Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50. Service a la Carte. PATRICK Y. KYNE, Manager.

SAVOY 455 COLUMBUS AVE. BOSTON, MASS. EUROPEAN PLAN. Savoy Co., Inc., Lessees. Single Rooms, $1 per day. Large rooms some with parlor, for 2 persons, $1 each person. First-class restaurant, moderate prices. Centrally located. Wm. O. Merin, Mgr. Tel. Back Bay 8045.

Cuchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HOTEL VAN CORTLANDT 142-146 West 49th St., near Broadway. —NEW YORK— Room with use of bath, $1.50 up. Room with bath, $2 and up. Excellent restaurant, reasonable prices. Good Music, Dancing, Cabaret.

Hampton Apartment Hotel 22 EAST 31ST ST. Apartments 2 and 3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, permanent or transient guests.

BEGINNING TONIGHT "New Reisenweber Revue" With Marion Weeks. A Most Marvellous Production. Scintillating with Unusual Melodies, Gorgeous Costumes and a Beauty Chorus. Presented in the Main Restaurant Nightly at 7:30 & 11. SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER. SERVED DAILY 5 TO 9 IN THE MAIN RESTAURANT. $1.50. AMPLE A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER. GENUINE OLD-FASHIONED BEEFSTEAK DINNER SERVED 6 TO 9, AT $1.50. With an Elaborate Entertainment.

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.50. MENU:—Canape Notre Dame; Grapefruit Cocktail or Bluepoints; Celery; Olives; Radishes; Consomme Andalouse or Philadelphia Pepper Pot; Baked Bluefish a la Italienne Pommes Rose; Spring Lamb Chops; Cardinalo or Roast Stuffed Goose, Apple Sauce; New Sucotash; Pineapple Pie; Fruit Salad; Peach Ice Cream; Coffee.

Afternoon Dances. Under Direction of BETTY SCOTT (Mrs. Earle Foxe) with the Oirginal Dixieland "Jazz" Band. Daily, 4 to 6 P. M.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle & 58th Street. Phone Columbus 9640.

HOTEL WALLICK. BROADWAY AND 43RD STREET. *Best Location and Values in New York.* Rooms $1.50 and Up. With Bath—$2.00 and Up.

EXCELLENT SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER, $1.50. MILK FED CHICKEN WITH WAFFLES, MAPLE SYRUP, CORN FRITTERS, SWEET POTATOES. "THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU" Jansen wants to see you. 30th STREET & BROADWAY. EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE FROM 5:30 TO 9 P. M. HIGH CLASS ENTERTAINMENT—DANCING

HOTEL Schuyler Arms. 305 West 98th, Near B'way. Two Minutes from Subway Express Station, One-half Block from 'Bus. Telephone Riverside 6100. Newly furnished suites of from 2 to 5 rooms and bath, with or without kitchens, from $60 to $150 monthly, depending upon the location and size of apartments. No leases required. Attractive restaurant. Table d'hote and a la carte. Best of food at one-half usual charge. Hotel service complete and equal to service of best hotels. Schuyler Arms is situated between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue, affording immediate access to Riverside and Central Parks.

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TRANSIENT RATES. For Either One or Two Persons. Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day. Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day. Special Rates, Week, Season or Year. RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Hotel THERESA. 7th Ave., 124th to 125th Sts. One block from "L" & Subway Sta. Surface cars and bus line to all points at door. A Refined Family and Transient Fireproof Hotel. ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS. ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES. Dining Room on twelfth floor. Overlooking the Palisades. Exc

YOUNG EXPERTS OF NEW YORK BEGIN PLAY FOR NET TITLES

JUNIORS AND BOYS SEEK NET LAURELS

Osgood Defeated as Metropolitan Championship Tourneys Start at Forest Hills.

TAYLOR HAS EASY DAY

Default Advances Him to Third Round—Richards Meets with Little Opposition.

With conditions fringing the borderland of Winter, play for the metropolitan junior and metropolitan boys' tennis championships began yesterday afternoon on the clay courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, but, despite the chill atmosphere, that made sweaters a luxury, and the high wind which played queer pranks with the well-intended shots, there was a goodly entry of embryo stars of the court in both events.

The play was of surprisingly high quality, and it was not unmixed with a startling upset in several instances. The second round of the junior tournament furnished the greatest surprise when Warren E. Osgood, one of the most versatile and finished of the younger players, was forced to bow in defeat before the cool strategy and brilliant play of Louis Davidson.

Osgood has been an important factor in many of the junior tournaments decided hereabouts, and while the Pleasantville boy was at his best, there was not quite the ability to cope with the game which Davidson evinced. The latter played the part of the proverbial dark horse, for few of the contestants were familiar with his game, and Osgood's victory was taken as a matter of fact. This conviction was in no wise lessened when Osgood come through the first set with flying colors, a 6–1 victory denoting his margin of success. It is an old saying among veterans of the court that it is bad policy to defeat a rival of anywhere near equal ability by such a one-sided score in the first set of a match, and how well the adage holds true is shown by the fact that the next two sets went to Davidson, in each instance with the score 8–6.

Osgood played well in his effort to overcome the sterling game which his unheralded opponent was demonstrating, but Davidson, matching speed with speed and strategy with equal craft, succeeded in forcing his way through to victory.

Many of the entrants in the junior event, evidently deciding that the conditions at Forest Hills would be more suited for tobogganing than tennis, stayed where the warm glow of a fire would shed its warmth over them. Every match of the first round went by the well-worn trail of default, and two matches of the second round passed into the records with the same distinguishing mark. Harold Taylor, the Providence tennis center champion, who is considered one of the strongest players in the tournament, after securing a first-round bye, advanced into the third round through the default of A. White.

Among the boys, one of the leading players, Cecil Donaldson, of the little fair-haired expert, had a merry battle before he worked his way through to the third round. J. G. Baum, heretofore little known in tennis tournaments, was the wily opponent who faced Donaldson, and he carried the first set to the 11–9 before admitting defeat. In the second set he was less formidable. Signs of fatigue were in evidence, and Donaldson romped away with a 6–1 victory for the match. Baum possessed a remarkable ability to make gets, and continually kept the ball shooting back over the net in the first set. Even Donaldson's perplexing shots, hard driven for placement points, were not formidable enough to consistently be of advantage. Donaldson maintained his game to better advantage, and his greater stamina earned the decision.

The work of Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion, was watched with interest. His opponent, E. S. Dawson, however, did not possess a game that would draw out Richards, and the latter won with ease at 6–1, 6–2.

The summaries:

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

SINGLES.—First Round—Louis Davidson won from K. Jones by default; Warren E. Osgood won from Fred Anderson, Jr., by default; G. H. Cooke won from S. Shapiro by default; L. A. Gibson won from A. Smith by default; H. Schwartz won from M. Mackoul by default; G. E. Emerson won by default; Nils Stern won from N. Jones by default; Gerald Donaldson won from W. Smith by default.

Second Round—A. W. Larson defeated G. W. Saunders, 6–4, 4–6, 6–1; J. Hanlon defeated P. L. Kynaston, 6–3, 7–5; Louis Davidson defeated Warren Osgood, 6–1, 8–6, 8–6; G. H. Cooke defeated L. A. Gibson, 6–2, 12–10; G. E. Emerson defeated R. Schwartz, 6–2, 6–2; N. Stern won from Gerald Donaldson by default; H. Henson defeated W. Cronin, 6–2, 6–1; Harold Taylor won from A. White by default.

Third Round—J. Hanlon defeated A. W. Larson, 6–1, 7–5.

BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP.

SINGLES.—First Round—H. Craig won from Frank Anderson by default; H. Mattocks defeated J. Pittman, 6–0, 6–4; F. Rodgers defeated J. Hunt, 6–4, 6–3, 6–4; M. Shapiro defeated Tonasculo, 6–1, 6–2.

Second Round—Cecil Donaldson defeated J. G. Baum, 11–9, 6–1; P. S. McHugh defeated H. Pickells, 6–2, 6–3; J. Schiesinger defeated T. Curtin, 6–1, 6–1; H. Mattocks defeated H. Craig, 6–4, 6–4; M. Shapiro defeated E. Rodgers, 6–3, 6–2; Vincent Richards defeated E. S. Dawson, 6–1, 6–2; R. M. Walsh defeated A. Orth, 6–2, 8–6; Abraham Bassford 3d defeated R. Henshaw, 6–0, 6–1.

COLUMBIA MAY LOSE MILLER

Star Drop Kicker Ordered to Report to Naval Reserve.

Howard Miller, one of the most expert drop kickers in the country and the outstanding star of the Columbia 'Varsity football team, may be lost to the eleven for the rest of the year. He enlisted in the Naval Reserve last Summer and was ordered yesterday to report to Newport. He left immediately, but hopes that he can be able to get a furlough for this Winter, as he was told that he would not be needed until Spring.

If Miller cannot play for Columbia the Blue and White will hardly be able to find a substitute. He is quarter back of the team, and besides being a ready field general, he makes his team a dangerous contender with his faultless drop kicking.

YALE TO PLAY FOOTBALL.

Informal Eleven to be Formed and Schedule Arranged.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2.—In response to a petition by upper classmen at Yale the university athletic authorities tonight granted permission for the formation of an informal 'Varsity football eleven. Previous plans allowed of only a freshman team made up of members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Candidates for the new 'Varsity eleven will assemble at the bowl tomorrow and the team will be started if candidates enough appear. It was announced that an effort to arrange a schedule would be made at once and the possibility of the Yale eleven meeting the informal Harvard 'Varsity was taken under consideration.

NAVAL BOY IN LONG RUN.

Californian Enters Metropolitan Novice Cross-Country Race.

Among the contestants in the novice cross-country run of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., which will be held over the Van Cortlandt Park hill and dale course next Sunday, will be Clarence Furqua, a former California boy, now stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. This will be Furqua's first participation in open A. A. U. competition, his previous efforts being confined to high school events in California.

Entries for the event close tomorrow and it is expected that nearly 200 local novice athletes will send in their names for the race. A meeting of the officials in charge of the race will be held Thursday at the offices of the Metropolitan Association, when the entries will be passed upon.

EVANS NOT TO PLAY HERE.

Champion Unable to Meet Kirkby in Golf Match.

Once more New York's golfers are doomed to disappointment, since Charles Evans, the national amateur and open champion, sent a telegram from Chicago last night that he would not be able to play in New York next Sunday, as has been advertised, and doubted much whether he could arrange an exhibition for the metropolitan district at any future date this season. This telegram was in response to one sent by John G. Anderson, who asked the national champion to come here to meet Oswald Kirkby, the metropolitan champion, in a thirty-six-hole encounter.

About ten days ago Evans wrote a letter to Anderson stating that he was to play against Francis Ouimet, the Boston expert, at Brae-Burn saturday, and that he would like to come to New York to play against Jerome D. Travers, New York's best amateur, on the following day. It seems that Travers could not accept the match, or, at any rate, Anderson wired to the champion suggesting that he meet Kirkby instead of Travers. Chick's answer, received last night, stated that he regretted very much that he would be unable to play in New York. He will be in Boston Saturday, and reports from Philadelphia have it that Evans is to play there either Monday or Tuesday.

For some time the champion has signified a desire once more to play against Travers. Evans has always found a match of unusual proportions ahead of him in his struggles against the former amateur and open title holder.

OUIMET GETS FURLOUGH.

Permitted to Take Part in Four-Ball Match Against Evans.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Charles W. (Chick) Evans, national amateur and open golf champion, and D. E. Sawyer of Chicago will meet Francis Ouimet, Western amateur champion, and Jesse Guilford, Massachusetts amateur champion, in a thirty-six-hole golf match at the Braeburn Country Club Oct. 27.

Ouimet, who is a private at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., received permission today to take part in this match, which will be for the benefit of the camp's athletic equipment fund.

NEW COLORS FOR FINN.

Kolehmainen Will Run for Finnish-American A. C.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the wonderful Finnish distance runner, upon application at the local headquarters of the Amateur Athletic Union, yesterday, was granted permission to change his registration from unattached to the Finnish-American Athletic Club. The first event in which he will represent the Finnish-American club will be the ten-mile national championship race, which will be held under the auspices of the Morningside Athletic Club on Nov. 3. In this event the veteran Finn will defend his laurels as champion against a representative field of distance runners.

The last competition in which Kolehmainen represented any of the local clubs was the national Amateur Athletic Union track and field championships held in Newark in 1916, on which occasion he ran under the emblem of the Irish-American Athletic Club. Since then he has seldom been seen in open competition, and when he did start, it was as an unattached athlete. In league sports, however, Kolehmainen has represented the Finnish-American Athletic Club.

MANY DOGS ARE ENTERED.

Hudson County Kennel Club to Hold Show on Thursday.

A record entry has been received for the second annual show of the Hudson County Kennel Club, which will be held at Union Hill, N. J., on Thursday, and it is expected that the event will attract a large audience of dog lovers in addition to the exhibitors.

A feature this year is the remarkable entry of Belgian sheepdogs. How rapidly the breed is gaining a foothold in this country is seen from this. There will be twelve specimens on exhibition, included, among which are Groen and Mouche, of the Englewood Police Department, and also King Cole, who is owned by Pt. Weatherby of England, and has the distinction of being the first American champion. This will be a record for the breed in America and the first time that the general public has an opportunity for comparison.

LEONARD BATTERS WAGOND.

Champion Completely Outclasses Philadelphian for Six Rounds.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 22.—Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, easily defeated Eddie Wagond of this city in a six-round bout here tonight. Wagond was completely outclassed, the champion landing blows apparently at will. Leonard weighed 134 and Wagond 136 pounds.

ARRANGES AMATEUR BOUTS.

Morningside A. C. to Hold Boxing Tourney at Manhattan Casino.

Officials of the Morningside A. C. last night announced that they had completed arrangements for an amateur boxing tournament, to be held at the Manhattan Casino on Nov. 27 and Nov. 30. The preliminary bouts are scheduled for Nov. 27 and the finals for Nov. 30.

Competition will be held in five classes, at 110, 120, 130, and 140 pounds and a special-weight class. This will be the first amateur boxing tournament open to the public that has been promoted in this city in many years. Heretofore these tournaments have been held by various local clubs exclusively for members. Regulation A. A. U. boxing prizes will be distributed among the successful boxers, and it is expected that a number of the leading amateurs will enter. The proceeds of the tournament will be used to pay for repairs at the Morningside A. C.

BILLIARD TITLE AT STAKE.

De Oro and Daly Play for Three-Cushion Championship Tonight.

Alfredo De Oro, holder of the world's three-cushion billiard championship, will defend his title against John Daly in a 150-point match which will begin tonight at Leonard Howison's Billiard Academy, Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, and continue tomorrow and Thursday nights. Both De Oro and Daly are veteran contenders for the three-cushion honors, and have met five times in play for the championship.

The keen rivalry between them augurs for a bristling match tonight. By many De Oro is considered the most scientific of the three-cushion contestants, and Daly is regarded as a dangerous foe. Both men have been practicing for this duty for several days, and the runs which have been established indicate that the contestants are prepared to exhibit the full prowess of their billiard technique.

Matty Makes $50,000 Bond Sale.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Among the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan here today was one of $50,000 through Christy Mathewson, manager of the Cincinnati National baseball club, by Max Fleischman, Cincinnati business man. Mathewson is devoting his entire time as a volunteer worker in obtaining subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. Heine Groh, another member of the Cincinnati Club, is also soliciting subscriptions and Hal Chase wired from Kansas City today that he would arrive in Cincinnati tomorrow and assist in the work.

WAR MAY CURTAIL BASEBALL SEASON

Club Owners Believe Fewer Games Are Certain in Races Next Year.

Baseball men already are wondering what the status of major league baseball will be next Summer if the war is not ended before that time. The outlook is dubious, although it is the sentiment of high officials at Washington that the continuance of the national game should be encouraged. It is almost certain that many of the minor leagues will not risk another season under war conditions. If the war is undecided next Summer, it is also certain that there will be some important changes, among which may be a shorter major league season and no world series.

Before it is time to think about baseball again another draft will have been put into operation, which is certain to draw more players from the game than the first draft. In the meantime many players also will enlist in the service and will not be available next Summer. With lists of casualties prominently before the public, the interest in the game is sure to suffer. Also, next Summer the taxes on baseball admissions will be in operation, and this will be another drawback to the game. Investment in Liberty bonds and the high cost of living will tend to make baseball fans more economical about their amusements, and the major league races will not attract the interest that they have in the past.

It would not be surprising if both major leagues, at the annual meetings next month, should decide on a 10-game schedule instead of the 154-game program. This would start the season later in April and bring the finish along toward the end of September. By this arrangement some of the club owners figure that they will be able to cut down running expenses considerably, as a month can be clipped off the players' contracts.

A change of this sort is sure to bring storms of protests from the players, but many of them will consider themselves lucky next Fall if they get at all. It is not likely that the two major leagues will do anything definite about next year's plans until next Spring, because much depends on the development of war.

The player limit also is sure to get another big cut, and if the major league clubs play next season it is likely that the roster will be limited to about eighteen players. Conditions will be such that the prosperous days of the ball players will have to be curbed until the war is over. The few players who have contracts for a term of years consider themselves fortunate, and next season there will be less of these than ever before.

There is sure to be some opposition from some of the club owners on the question of shortening the season. Schedules of 140 games have been tried by the National League in the past, but the 155-game program was found to be more profitable. When the National League was made up of twelve clubs the schedule included only 132 games. If the short war time schedule is adopted the season will begin about the last week in April and will be finished before the end of September. This will insure better conditions for a world series, if that event is played.

The leagues probably will wait until next Spring before they decide about another world series, because by that time the clubs may be so badly broken up through enlistments and the draft that the big classic will have to be laid on the shelf for a while. Economy will be the watchword in both club owner and fan, so the prosperity of the game is sure to be affected.

LIGHT WORK FOR FORDHAM.

Maroon Eleven to Start Secret Practice Today for Rutgers Game.

The Fordham squad had a light workout yesterday. Running down punts and a long signal drill formed the bulk of the field work. The usual blackboard talk on Saturday's game was held for the players before they went on the gridiron. Fumbling, a fault that has been palpable all season, was still present in the Holy Cross contest.

The players came through the game in fair shape. Colletti was not in uniform because of battered shins. Frisch only jogged around a while. The star back did not get into one scrimmage last week before the Holy Cross game, but was as fit as a fiddle. McGrath did not report for practice.

No special plays for the Rutgers game were tried, but offensive and defensive program has been mapped out for the week, and secret practice will be in order starting today. Only nineteen candidates were in uniform. Coach McCaffery has to face the same problem that has confronted every Fordham coach in late years—a lack of reserve material. With Rutgers, Georgetown, and Cornell, the three hardest games on the schedule coming in order, the Maroon coach will be hard put for substitutes if the regulars are injured.

RUTGERS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Coach Sanford Points Eleven for Game with Fordham Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 22.—The Rutgers football squad came out of the game with Lafayette on Saturday in excellent condition, and had a strenuous workout this afternoon on Nelson Field. The followers of the team are much elated over the victory on Saturday, as the game was the first played against the Easton College in twenty-three years. The men showed noticeable improvement over the form displayed against Syracuse, the line especially approaching the standard set by Rutgers' lines in former years. Coach Sanford will give considerable attention this week to still further strengthening the line's defense in preparation for the game with Fordham in New York on Saturday.

LEADING WALKERS IN RACE.

Plant to Make Final Appearance at Indoor Games.

Local athletic enthusiasts will get their last look at Willie Plant, the metropolitan district champion walker, in open competition at the military and athletic carnival to be held tomorrow night in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, in aid of the soldiers' tobacco fund. The Long Island A. C. pedestrian will start in the three-mile scratch walking race, which has been added to the already large program. On Nov. 1 Plant will go to an army training camp. This event promises to attract attention, for in addition to the last appearance of Plant it will find George Bonhag, the former New York A. C. distance runner, in another attempt to establish himself as a pedestrian. Bonhag's last appearance in a walking competition was at the military games of the New York A. C. recently when the former middle distance runner started in a five-mile event with Plant and Eddie Renz, the New York A. C. star walker. Bonhag retired from the race, however, after about two miles. Renz will also be a starter.

These games will usher in the local A. A. U. indoor season, and, judging from the events arranged, will set an excellent standard to be followed. All the different events have filled well, and despite the fact that the majority of the foremost athletes of the district have enlisted a successful meet is anticipated by the officials. The feature of the running races is looked for in the 600 yards special scratch run, in which the prize will be an Italian marble statue presented by the Millrose A. A. A representative entry will strive for the prize, in Mike Devaney, Millrose A. A., national half-mile champion; Eddie Frick, New York A. C., metropolitan half-mile champion; Sidney Leslie, military champion, and Jack R. Sellers, one of the foremost of the New York A. C.'s athletes.

TIGER CUBS ELECT CAPTAIN.

McCaull to Lead Team Against Yale and Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—John D. McCaull of Minneapolis has been chosen to lead the Princeton freshmen eleven this Fall. The new Tiger Captain comes from Lawrenceville, and, while he has had only two years of football experience, he is considered one of the strongest players on the Tiger cub team. His position is tackle.

After the strenuous time which the freshmen had Saturday against an eleven made up of upper classmen, Coach Fred Dawson did not choose to work them hard today. Dawson has commenced teaching the youngsters several new plays that will be used against the Exeter team when it comes here this Saturday. The Cubs do not expect to find an easy opponent in Exeter. The unexpected defeat suffered at the hands of the Mercersburg eleven has reduced to a minimum any overconfidence that was in evidence previously. The upper class eleven defeated the youngsters 21 to 0.

Hard work will be in order all this week, and, in fact, for the rest of the season, as the freshmen play Blair Hall, Harvard freshmen, and the Yale freshmen on the three Saturdays following the Exeter contest.

Because there is no 'Varsity football there is a great deal more interest focused on the freshmen than ever before. In spite of the setback received at the hands of Mercersburg, the Tigers believe they have a strong freshman team, and the contests with Harvard and Yale are anticipated with more than usual interest.

MAHAN ON MARINE ELEVEN.

Former Harvard Football Captain Leads Quaker Naval Team.

Eddie Mahan, the former Harvard football star, is the Captain of the Marine Corps eleven at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and he is trying to arrange a game with Harvard to be played at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 17 for the Red Cross. Harvard has the date under advisement, but has not given a definite answer.

The Marines have arranged a game with Pennsylvania which is to be played at Franklin Field on Dec. 8 for the Red Cross. Mahan has a fast eleven and it includes several players who were well known on the college gridirons a few seasons ago. In some recent games at the Philadelphia Navy Yard Mahan ran 100 yards, in full Marine equipment, a rifle in one hand and a dispatch in the other, in thirteen seconds.

Secretary John B. Foster of the New York Baseball Club yesterday stated that it is planned to play several big football games at the Polo Grounds this Fall, and New York will have a chance of seeing many of the elevens representing the various military camps.

CORNELL PROSPECTS DARK.

Coach Sharpe Predicts a Shakeup in Ithacan Lineup.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—If Cornell supporters expect first-class football this year they are going to be disappointed, according to Dr. Al Sharpe, head coach of the Cornell football team. When asked tonight what he thought of the prospects following the defeat by Colgate Saturday, he said:

"Cornell will have a hard time in all the games to come, but that will not cause Cornell to give up in despair. Some sort of a shakeup will be made in the near future to insure some speed in the back field and to gain strength in the forward line. The Cornell team with the loss of all last year's veterans now in service deserves credit in that no call was sent to any training camp to get football players, excused for work with the football team."

This afternoon a blackboard practice was held in Schoellkopf Hall, and tomorrow active outdoor work will again start for the Bucknell game of next Saturday. Carry's injury in Saturday's game was a sprained knee, which is expected to be all right for the next contest.

ARMY ELEVEN HAS REST.

Only Light Drill Held for Football Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 22.—There was only a brief session of football for the Army team this afternoon. Military drills precluded the possibility of anything but the lightest kind of training, and the coaches planned the workout principally with a view to relieving the stiff and bruised joints incidental to the Tufts game.

The men came through that encounter in good condition. McQuarrie is still on the ineligible list, due to studies. Vandegaff's injuries are improving sufficiently to permit of his doing some work this week. Vidal has not yet put in an appearance, and until the hazing investigation findings are known, the probability of his playing is all guesswork.

Bartlett and Monroe, by their consistent work against Virginia Military Institute and Tufts, have encouraged the coaches into believing that the situation behind the line is not so badly off even with McQuarrie and Vidal ineligible. Preparations for the Villa Nova game will begin tomorrow and efforts will be made to get some of the injured men back in shape.

ANOTHER RACE FOR RIVALS.

Hourless and Omar Khayyam May Meet Once More.

It appears now that the rivalry between Hourless and Omar Khayyam did not end for the season with the match race at Laurel last Thursday. There is no likelihood of another speciaal event, but both are engaged in two important stakes at the Pimlico meeting and the trainers of both horses are pointing them for these events which may enable Hourless to even up the score, or Omar Khayyam to redeem himself for his only defeat by Hourless.

The event in which they are most likely to come together again is the Pimlico Autumn Handicap, for three-year-olds, which will be run on Nov. 8, at a mile and a quarter, the distance of the recent match race. Richard Carman stated that the race on Thursday did not convince him that Hourless was a better horse than Omar Khayyam and that he was willing to pit his champion against the Belmont crack at the first opportunity. Fairbrath also is on record as stating that Hourless would start in both the Autumn Handicap and the Bowie Cup, if he stands up under training.

In the Bowie Cup the three-year-olds will be put to a more severe test than they have had so far, as it is open to three-year-olds and upward with the great handicap performer Old Rosebud among the eligibles. The distance, a mile and a half, may prove which is the better stayer of the pair. The Bowie Cup will be run Nov. 12, one day before the Pimlico meeting ends.

Ohio State Not Defeated.

In THE TIMES review of Saturday's football games it was erroneously stated that Ohio State, champions of the West last season, had been defeated by Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh. It was the Ohio University eleven which fell before Carnegie, Ohio, with Chick Harley as much of a gridiron wizard as last season, has an excellent chance of again taking the Western honors. Next Saturday Ohio State has an easy game with Denison at Columbus, and on the following Saturday will play Indiana.

Lightweight Bouts at Pioneer.

Lightweight boxers will compete in the two ten-round bouts which will be held this evening at the Pioneer Sporting Club. In the first bout Shamus O'Brien will oppose Andy Cortez of Brooklyn, and in the second event Paul Doyle, the east side boxer, and Chick Slimler of Scranton, Penn., will be the contestants.

BRINGHURST WINS DASH AT LAUREL

Outfoots Ed Cudihee and Takes Camp Meade Handicap with Plenty to Spare.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 22.—Paul Powers selected Bringhurst instead of Top O' Th' Morning to carry his colors in the Camp Meade Handicap at six furlongs, which was the feature of today's card. The choice was a wise one, for Top' O' Th' Morning has been in poor form recently, while Bringhurst has been winning or finishing near the front in all his races in Maryland.

Bringhurst was keyed up for a good race and even top weight of 120 pounds did not dull his speed. He went out with the light weighted Ed Cudihee to make the pace and when the latter was done with Buxton had no trouble in sending him to the front to win handily. Ed Cuddihee had all he could do to save the place from Startling.

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Straight Forward was in a soft spot in the Chesapeake Purse for three-year-olds. The distance of a mile just suited the son of Star Shoot, which ran the fastest mile of the meeting last Thursday. Johnny McTaggart just rated Straight Forward in the early stages, and he came away in the stretch to win by a good margin from R. O. Egan's Waukeag in 1:40 1-5.

A lot favorite was bowled over when D. Raymond's Garter failed in the steeplechase. Fennessey kept Garter in front for the greater part of the two miles, but in the last quarter of a mile J. M. Black's Carl, one of the outsiders, showed more speed and beat the public choice in the run in on the flat.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10.

Felicitation, J. W. Corrigan's br. f., 109 pounds, by Delhi-Felicity Murrat, $6.80, $5.70 and $3.80, (A. Shutinger).....1
Jim Hoey, G. W. Loft's b. c., 114, by Ballot-Busy Lady, $23 and $10.30, (M. Buxton).....2
Aztec, J. E. Widener's b. g., 117, by Garry Herrmann-Miss C., $6.80, third, (F. Keogh).3

Miss Filley, Irish Idol, Miss Peep, El Capitania, Bazaret, Beaupre, Dick Miller and Phalaris also ran. Partizan, Millrace and Cockie scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $800; about two miles. Time—4:52 2-5.

Carl, J. M. Black's b. g., 5 years, 139 pounds, by Commissioner-Dancing Breeze, $20.10, $6.30, and $4.30, (E. Landry).....1
Garter, D. Raymond's ch. g., 7, 139, by Golden Garter-Fair Empress, $3.20 and $2.50, (T. Fennessey).....2
Jimmy Boy, E. B. McCormick's br. c., 5, 141, by Goodrich-Judith Campbell, $6.20 third, (T. Howard).....3

March Court, Bamboo, Old Salt, Slumberer, and Fallinweather also ran. Galan and Kitty Quince scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.

Miss Bryn, J. K. L. Ross's b. f., 111 pounds, by Bryn Mawr-Miss Camden, $14.30, $5.80, and $4.40, (F. Keogh).....1
H. C. Basch, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 111, by Marta Santa-Caviet, $7.10 and $5.10, (W. O'Brien).....2
Moosehead, Calumet Stable's ch. c., 114, by Star Shoot-Miss Kearney $5.90, third, (M. Rowan).....3

Midnight Sun, Woodthrush, Poor Joe, Highest Appeal, Garonne, Wawbeck, Golden Glow, Judge Wright, and Uncle Sand also ran. Sixteen to One and Sweep Up 11, scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Camp Meade Liberty Bond Handicap; for all ages; $800 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

Brinchurst, T. Power's br. g., 6 years, 120 pounds, by Plaudit-Sweet Marjoram, $4.40, $3.90, and $2.80 (M. Buxton).....1
Ed. Cudihee, G. H. Browne's br. g., 4, 108, by Golf Ball-Purse Rose, $12.60 and $5.20 (F. Hayne).....2
Startling, R. F. Carman's b. c., 4, 119, by Marta Santa-Country Fraud, $3.40 third (J. Butwell).....3

Bally, Daddy's Choice, Water Lady, and Benevolent also ran. Tippity Witch, Top o' th' Morning, and Milkman scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Chesapeake Purse; for three-year-olds; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:40 1-5.

Straight Forward, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. c., 111 pounds, by Star Shoot-Frankness, $2.90, $2.50, and $2.10, (J. McTaggart).....1
Waukeag, R. O. Egan's br. c., 111, by Ogden-Lady Vincent, $4.50 and $2.70, (F. Robinson).....2
Diversion, J. W. Corrigan's br. f., 100, by Sweep-Dominoes, $2.40, third (A. Shutinger).....3

Lucius, The Belgian H., and Merchant also ran. Milkman and Tyrant scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 2-5.

Soldier, N. K. Gilpin's b. g., 7 years, 116 pounds, by The Picket-Performance, $7.30, $5.30, and $3.60, (G. Byrne).....1
Budweiser, G. H. Abbott's b. g., 116, by Buckmaster-Missouri H., $7.90 and $5.40, (L. Lyke).....2
Flora Finch, W. L. Mountain's ch. f., 3, 101, by Transvaal-Resignation, $9.40 third, (W. Collins).....3

Starlike, Balfron, Charmeuse, Mary Warren, Jessup, Jr., Highway, Mirza, Galway, Beau of Menlo, Golden, and Kathleen H. also ran. Joe Finn and Golden Bantam scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:08 1-5.

Copper King, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 4 years, 109 pounds, by Bowling Brook-Tarlton, $31.80, $10.70, and $4.40, (C. Mergler)..1
N. K. Beal, J. F. Cleaver's ch. c., 3, 103, by Glorifier-Puritan Girl, $19.90 and $7.70, (W. Collins).....2
Star Shoot-Frances Hindoo, $2.80 third, Sky Pilot, E. K. Bryson's ch. c., 4, 113, by (M. Rowan).....3

Charles Frances, Starter, Amphion, and Muckross also ran. Ed Bond, Felucca, Ask Ma, and Brother Jonathan scratched.

Weather, clear; track, good.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs; claiming. Starwort, 112 pounds; Elizabeth H., 109; Rockaway, 108; Tickelette, 105; *Runlad, (imp.,) 103; Sunny Hill, (imp.,) 110; Orchid King, 108; Poor Butterfly, 106; Scarf, 105; *Lady Small, 100; Gyp, (imp.,) 110; Sir Oracle, 108; Ideal, 105; *Rispondo, 106.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; four-year-olds and upward; claiming; about two miles. Rhomb, 144 pounds; Cynosure, 141; *Zellwood, 135; Highflyer, 144; March Court, 136; *Abdon, 136; New Haven, 144; Garter, 134; *Carl, 132.

THIRD RACE.—The Longfellow Liberty Bond Purse; two-year-olds; one mile. Drastic, 115 pounds; Cavan Boy, 105; Tippity Witchet, 115; Salvestra, 105; Wyoming, 111; First Troop, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Canvasback Selling Handicap; all ages; six furlongs. Langdon, 109 pounds; Icarus, 102; Barry Shannon, 100; Vermont, 110; King Baggot, 105; Manikin, 102; C. A. Comiskey, 98; Basil, 109; Burglar, 104; Silk Bird, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—The Camden Handicap; all ages; one mile. Chiclet, (imp.,) 124 pounds; Fenmouse, 112; Belloc, 106; Hauberk, 115; Ed Roche, 111; Celto, 112; Runes, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Sam Slick, 116 pounds; Paddy Dear, 108; Burlingame, 106; Sargon 2d, (imp.,) 102; Hickory Nut, 96; *Rose Finn, 91; Impression, 114; Minda, 107; Cousin Dan, 106; Loneland, 102; *Smithfield, 106; Lucky R., 113; Lynn, 107; Hidden Star, (imp.,) 104; Spectre, 99; *Disturber, 105.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and twenty yards. Libyan Sands, 115 pounds; Sevillian, 109; Kebo, 106; Brooklyn, 103; *Buzz Around, 104; *Beautiful Morn, 95; Eddie T., 112; Lohengrin, 106; King's Oak, 106; Battle Abbe, 103; *Montressor, 104; Traction, 109; Sea Beach, 106; Pierre-a-Feu, 134; Amalgamator, 100; *Lady Moll, 96.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.

PROGRAM FOR HUNT MEET.

Second Day's Card at Rose Tree Tomorrow Promises Good Sport.

An excellent program has been arranged for the second day of the Rose Tree Hunt meet, which will entertain Philadelphia racing and society people at Media tomorrow. The Aspiration Plate for two-year-olds at six furlongs is one of the features, and it will bring together many good juveniles. Captain E. B. Cassatt has Portia, Perigourdine, and Trite to choose from, while Walter M. Jeffords's Red Sox and the Glenn Riddle Farm's Reveler are other youngsters that have shown winning form.

M. L. Schwartz's Crest Hill, a winner on Saturday, will try to repeat against stiff opposition in the Equity Plate. A fine field is entered for the Rose Tree Plate, which will be run over the hunting course of three and a half miles. Other winners on Saturday which are booked to race tomorrow are Captain Cassatt's Cachet in the Blue Bell Plate and Mr. Schwartz's Archdale in the Inter-State Plate, both flat events.

"How much *per year* do my clothes cost?" is the question for the economical man to ask himself.

Cheap clothes are the most expensive and never more so than now. Therefore, pick out first a trustworthy dealer and then put it up to him to sell you clothes that will both last and keep their good looks.

We sometimes think that some of our clothes last too long—but that sort make us lasting friends and we expect to remain in business a long time.

Everything men and boys wear.

Army officers' uniforms.

"Westpointer" shoes. Officers' Stetson hats. Sam Browne belts. The Rogers Peet Camp Toilet Case.

"The man of thrift plans carefully, manages economically, spends wisely and saves consistently."

- He subscribes to the Liberty Loan.

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KEEPING THE SPORTSMAN WARM!

Sheepskin Vests—
$6.50 and $8.50

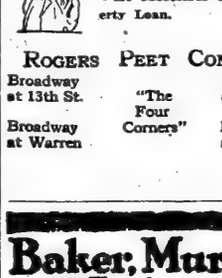
"Duxbak" Coats—
$6.50 and $12.00

Sheepskin Lined Coats—
$14.00, $20.00 and $22.50

Leather Jackets—
$25.00 and $35.00

"Patrick" Mackinaws—
$16.00

10-15-17 Warren St.



MORAINE 2½ in.
TYNDALE 2¼ in.
Two heights in new

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20 cents each
3 for 50 cents
have — exclusively —
Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

Kor-Ker AMERICA'S STANDARD TIRE TREATMENT
Seals Punctures

instantly and permanently without loss of air. We'll prove it by driving nails into our tires. KOR-KER ferrets out and stops slow leaks. Keeps tires properly inflated. Preserves tubes. Guaranteed. Write for information.

KOR-KER SALES CO., 461 8th Av., N.Y.

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Adv.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
150 acres of real country; 45 minutes from 42d St., 10 minutes from station; many rooms with private baths and sleeping porches; tennis. Rates $20 and up. Ideal for Fall and Winter. Write for booklet.

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Beechwood Summit, N. J.
Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I.
OPEN ALL YEAR.
Telephone—1054 Summit.

Ideal Home for Fall and Winter
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

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Now Open on American Plan
Best Rooms, Best Beds, Best Table
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LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
Write for Beautifully Illustrated Booklet
"Only 22 Miles from Camp Dix."

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Lakewood, N. J., "America's" winter resort. 28 miles from "Camp Dix". Address Town Clerk for free booklet and list of hotels.

PALMER Lakewood

Are You Holding Back YOUR Money?

The paper money of the United States is a promise to pay. It is the agreement of the United States to "pay to bearer" a certain sum.

Liberty Bonds are also a promise to pay.

The Bonds are as good as money, and pay you 4% interest.

Both the money and the Bonds are guaranteed by the richest nation in the world.

But suppose the Liberty Loan should be a failure—suppose we were to lose the war.

Would the money you hold back, the money you should put into Liberty Bonds but do not, be worth *then* what it is now?

Suppose we permit the Germans to win the war, and then, tremendously strengthened and enriched, they come over here and conquer us.

What would your money—the promise of the United States to pay—be worth in that case?

Nothing at all. It would be a mere memento of the past, like the currency of the Confederate States of America. And if we bought our freedom back, by indemnity, it would be at a price so colossal as to wipe out our savings and mortgage our earnings for two generations.

The Safest Place For ALL Your Money

The safest place for *all* your money is in Liberty Bonds, because the money raised by the Liberty Loan will win the war, and thus insure the preservation and solvency of our Government and the safety of all our possessions.

The Loan Closes Oct. 27

WHERE TO BUY BONDS

Don't forget that you can buy a U. S. Government 4% Liberty Bond at the United States Sub-Treasury, any bank, trust company, bond house or department store. Don't be afraid to go into any bank and ASK. They will tell you about several easy payment plans.

If you do not get service, notify

Rector 4901

Liberty Loan Committee

Second Federal Reserve District,

120 Broadway, New York

This space contributed by

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
A. H. Bickmore & Co.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Rise Is Halted as Short Covering Falls Off—A Professional Market.

With many stocks a good part of the gains scored last week was lost yesterday in a very irregular market, which opened strong and closed weak. An explanation for the halt in the rise which made such marked progress for several successive sessions that seemed to be widely accepted was that short covering, which had been carried on since the turn in the price movement, had been completed for the time being. It is a fact that at least one big operator who was a heavy seller of stocks on levels much higher than those prevailing today started in early last week and bought a large amount of stock to settle all of his commitments, but whether the short covering was general is doubtful. Mindful of the experience they had in the first Liberty Loan campaign, some traders have expected stocks to show strength only until the subscriptions are closed, after which they look for a resumption of liquidation. Perhaps the fact that the market did give way coincidentally with the ending of the first bond selling period is the best assurance that it will not act in a similar manner with the closing of the books for the current loan.

Yesterday's declines were sharply pronounced in the gas stocks. Brooklyn Union lost 2 points. Consolidated 5%, People's Gas 1½ and Laclede 15 points. The difficulties which manufacturers of illuminating gas are meeting are pretty much the same as those confronting steam railroads and traction companies; that is to say, they are being forced to pay much higher operating costs while prevented from increasing their selling prices. It may be necessary for more of the public utility companies to reduce or omit dividends as an offset to abnormal costs, which can only be relieved by the coming of peace.

Steel sold at 107¾, in the early part of the session, but yielded to 104¾ on heavy offerings of stock and closed off 1⅝ from Saturday's level. Utah Copper declined 2¼, Kennecott lost 1¼ and American Smelting 1⅝. New York Air Brake dropped 4 points and most of the active rails declined a point or more.

Not even the bear slump through which the market has been passing has served to increase materially public buying of securities. It may be that the educational campaign to encourage the purchase of Liberty bonds has done its work so well that investors have given no thought to bargains offered them in the stock market. If this is the case, then the closing of the loan books on Saturday with a large over-subscription may divert surplus funds once more into the stock market.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

But Business Is Quiet—Money Is in Fair Supply.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Money was in fair demand today and discounts were quiet. Applications for war bonds were in good volume.

The stock market was generally firm. Business was extremely quiet. Kaffirs, Australian mines, and oil shares were among the busiest sections, with hardening prices. Shipping shares attracted increasing attention. Gilt-edged securities were in just sufficient demand to maintain prices.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 50 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	3
Low	3	Renewals	3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	5¼@5¾%	Sixty days	5¼@5¾%
Ninety days	5¼@5½%	Ninety days	5%
Four months	5¼@5¾%	Four months	5¼@6
Five months	5¼@5¾%	Five months	5¼@6
Six months	5½@5¾%	Six months	5¼@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days: ..... 3¼@3⅜%
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days: ..... 3¼@3⅜%
Not eligible, 90 to 90 days: ..... 4@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days: 5¼
4 to 6 months: ..... 5¼@5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months: 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75½	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.79¼	5.79½	5.79¼	+.00¼
Cables	5.77½	5.77½	5.77½	+.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.40	13.35	13.40	—.35
Cables	13.65	13.60	13.65	—.35

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¾	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.79¼	5.77½
China—		
Hongkong	68.50	68.75
Peking	69.00	99.25
Shanghai	92.00	92.25
19.295 Greece	19.60	19.55
40.19 Holland	43.00	43.50
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.25
Calcutta	35.00	35.25
5.1826 Italy	7.80¾	7.79¾
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12¾	50.25
51.50 Russia	13.40	13.65
26.70 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	32.00	32.25
Copenhagen	37.50	37.75
Christiania	32.25	32.50
19.295 Spain	23.29	23.39
South America—		
32.41 Rio	25.38	25.48
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.38	43.98
5.1826 Switzerland	4.93	4.90

FREE BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 90 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $455,495,657; balance, $58,651,074; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $2,305,904; Federal Reserve credit balance, $49,801,240.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $5.625.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42¼d, off ¼d; in New York, 83c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 62½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$8,840,396	$85,749,171
Ord. inter. revenue	31,325,681	167,469,883
Income tax	5,344,695	25,008,132
Miscellaneous	7,863,146	38,245,550
Total receipts	$53,373,869	$286,502,437
Excess of ord disburse. over ord. receipts	258,337,856	859,939,114
Excess of total disburse over total receipts	23,085,905	698,256,062
Expenditures	311,711,214	$1,146,461,552

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
in, spot	$61.87½	61.87½	61.00	61.50
Speiter	8.15	8.25	8.15	8.25
Antimony	14.50	15.00	14.50	15.00
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*87.00	89.00	*87.00	88.00
L., No. 2X Fdry.	....	33.75	....	33.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	240	0	0	240	0	0
Tin, futures	248	0	0	247	0	0
Spelter	34	0	0	34	0	0
Lead	27	10	0	28	15	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 22, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	704,902	1,387,914	1,131,739
Year to date	152,087,831	161,010,082	137,494,578

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
9	10½	100	Advance Rumely	10	10	10	10	+ ⅝
..	..	200	Ajax Rubber	60	60	60	60	+5
3½	3¾	600	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3½	— ½
3	3¼	100	Alaska Juneau	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
21	22½	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	22½	22⅝	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
75	75½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	77½	75¾	75½	75½	+ ⅛
73¾	73¾	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	76	78¼	76	77	+1⅝
40¾	41⅛	5,000	Am. Can	42½	42⅞	40¾	40⅞	—1⅝
96	100	200	Am. Can pf	96¾	96¾	96½	96¾	+ ⅝
67½	68	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	69⅜	69⅜	67½	67½	—1½
29½	30	100	Am. Cotton Oil	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ½
12	12⅜	300	Am. H. & Leather	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
56	57	200	Am. International	57	57	57	57	—1½
23¼	24¼	2,400	Am. Linseed	24	24¾	24	24½	+ ⅜
61	62	2,400	Am. Linseed pf	60	62¾	60	62¼	..
59⅜	60⅜	4,300	Am. Locomotive	60½	61⅞	59½	60	+ ⅝
14	15½	200	Am. Malting	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	..
62¼	63¼	300	Am. Malting 1st pf	63¾	63¾	63	63	— ⅛
87	87⅝	5,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref	89	89	87	87	—1⅝
104	106	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104½	105	104½	105	+ ½
63	63½	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	63⅝	63⅝	63	63	— ⅛
106	107	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref	107	108	106	106	+ ⅝
59½	60	3,100	Am. Sumatra Tob	60¼	60¼	59¼	59½	+ ⅛
114¾	115¼	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	115	115	114¾	114¾	— ¾
182	186½	200	Am. Tobacco	185¼	185¼	184⅞	184⅞	—4½
43½	44	300	Am. Woolen	43⅝	43⅞	43¾	43⅝	+ ⅛
26	27	100	Am. Writing P. pf	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
14	15¼	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
46	47⅜	600	Am. Zinc, L. & S.pf	50	50	46⅞	47	—2½
63⅝	63⅞	11,950	Anaconda Copper	65	65	63¼	64	— ⅝
58½	59	200	Associated Oil	59	59	58⅜	58⅜	+ ⅜
94	94½	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	94¾	94¾	94¼	94½	— ⅛
90	90¼	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90½	..
104½	104⅝	8,400	At., Gulf & West I	105¾	107	103¾	104½	—1
61¾	62	43,800	Baldwin Loco	62¾	65¼	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
67	67½	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	58	67	57	57	—1
..	..	2	Bank of Commerce	163½	163½	163½	163½	..
94	96½	100	Barrett Co	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
83	88	500	Bethlehem Steel	88	88	86	86	—2
83	83½	68,500	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	86⅞	87¼	82¾	83¼	—2⅞
99½	99⅝	4,200	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	101¼	101½	99⅜	99⅜	— ¾
56	57	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	56¾	56¾	56¾	56⅜	— ¾
88	91	100	Bklyn Union Gas	89	89	89	89	—2
101¼	102¾	600	Burns Brothers	101	103	101	103	+2½
19	19¾	500	Butte & Superior	19⅝	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
14½	14⅞	400	California Petrol	15	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
62	69	100	Calumet & Arizona	67	67	67	67	— ⅝
149¾	150½	600	Canadian Pacific	151	151	150	150	— ⅝
76	76½	8,100	Central Leather Co	78¼	78½	75¼	76	—1⅝
102⅜	105	100	Central Leather pf	102	102	102	102	..
31¾	32	300	Cerro de Pasco	32¼	32¾	32	32	— ⅜
72	74	200	Chandler Motor	72	72	72	72	—1
50⅝	51	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	52¼	52⅜	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
8	11	100	Chicago & Alton	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
47	47¾	3,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	49	49	46⅝	47	—2¼
91	93½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	91½	91¼	91¼	91¼	—1
100	101	100	Chi. & Northwest	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼	—2¾
22½	23⅜	2,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	23	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅝
58	58½	700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 1 p. c. pf. t. c.	59	59¼	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅛
49⅜	50	300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
16	16½	1,000	Chile Copper	16½	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
43¼	43⅝	1,100	Chino Copper	44½	44½	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
61⅜	62	100	C., C. C. & St. L.pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	—2½
38¾	39¾	1,100	Colo. Fuel & Iron	40	40	38¾	39¼	—1¼
35	35½	700	Columbia Gas & El	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
32	35	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	—1⅝
85½	85¾	6,500	Consolidated Gas	91	91¾	85½	85½	—5⅞
95	98	100	Continental Can	97	97	97	97	+3
31	31⅜	37,200	Corn Products Ref	29¾	31⅝	29¾	31½	+1
91¾	92	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91¼	91¾	91¼	91½	+ ⅛
66⅝	67	21,500	Crucible Steel	69¼	69¾	66¾	66⅝	—2¼
32⅛	32⅜	15,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	30½	33½	30½	32½	+2½
81	81½	1,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	80½	81½	80½	81½	+1½
160	165	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	165	165	160	160	..
100	100½	800	Del. & Hudson	101	101	99¼	99¼	—2⅝
194	194½	100	Del., Lack. & West	194⅝	194⅝	194⅝	194⅝	— ½
6	9	1,000	Den. & Rio Grande	8½	8½	8	8	+1⅛
15	16	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	16	16½	16	16¼	+2⅝
82¼	83¾	17,900	Distillers' Secur	40	41¾	39¼	39¼	— ¾
7⅞	7⅞	1,100	Dome Mines	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
19¼	19½	2,900	Erie	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
27	28	100	Erie 1st pf	28½	28½	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
34	35	200	Gaston, W. & W	35	35	34	34	—1
133¾	138½	700	General Electric	133¾	139¾	133¼	138½	— ¼
95¼	96½	4,900	General Motors	97½	97¾	95	96	— ¾
78½	79	100	General Motors pf	79	79	79	79	+1
70	74	200	Granby Consol	72	72	70¼	70¼	—1¾
100	100¾	200	Great Northern pf	100½	100¼	100¼	100½	— ⅛
28¾	29¼	3,100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	29½	29¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅝
39	40	400	Greene-Cananea	39	39¾	39	39¾	+1¼
31½	32	100	Haskell & Barker	32	32	32	32	..
100	101½	100	Illinois Central	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
45	46	1,400	Inspiration Copper	47½	47½	45¾	45¾	—1¼
8	8¾	200	Interboro Consol	8	8	8	8	..
50	50½	500	Interboro Con. pf	50	50	50	50	— ⅝
12	12½	300	Int. Agricultural	12	12	12	12	..
38⅛	40	200	Int. Agricultural pf	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
105	112	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	110	110	100	110	..
26½	26⅞	16,300	Int. Mer. Marine	27⅝	28	26⅜	26½	— ⅜
88	88¼	29,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	89¾	90½	87¾	88½	—1
31	31½	2,500	Int. Nickel	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
24½	25¼	400	Int. Paper	27¾	27⅞	25	25	— ½
55¾	58	400	Int. Paper pf. sta	57½	58	57	57	..
18	18½	100	Kansas City South	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
44½	44⅝	700	Kelly Spring. Tire	44¼	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ⅞
33	33⅜	5,900	Kennecott Copper	34⅝	34⅝	33¾	33¾	—1½
81½	82¼	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	83¼	84	82	82	— ¾
80	82	100	Laclede Gas	80	80	80	80	—15
80	82	50	Do., odd lot	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
15½	16	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	15½	15½	15	15	—1
59½	60	100	Lehigh Valley	59¾	59¾	59⅜	59⅜	..
101½	103½	100	Liggett & Myers pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
103	111	100	Loril., P.,) Co. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+4½
118	119½	300	Loril., & Nash	118½	118½	118½	118½	— ½
102	105	100	Manhattan Elev	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¾
32	32½	100	Maxwell Motors	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
64½	66	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	65¼	65¼	65½	65½	+1⅝
87	88	10,000	Mexican Petroleum	87¼	89¼	86½	87½	+ ½
31	31½	1,600	Miami Copper	31⅞	31⅞	31	31	— ⅝
45⅜	46	4,200	Midvale Steel	47⅜	47⅝	45¼	45⅜	—1½
93	96	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	93	93	93	93	—2
27⅜	28	4,900	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	28¼	28⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
48¾	50	600	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	— ½
73	75	200	Montana Power	74¼	74¼	74	74	—1
30⅜	31	500	Nat. Acme	33¾	33¾	30¾	30¾	..
60	65	100	Nat. Lead & Smelt	62¾	62¾	62½	62½	—2¼
24½	25	1,800	Nat. Cond. & Cable	24⅝	25¼	24½	25	+ ⅛
43½	43¾	2,300	Nat. Enam. & St	45	45	43½	43⅝	— ¾
46	48	300	Nat. Lead	47	47	47	47	..
18	18¾	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
21½	23	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	22	22	22	22	..
110	119	200	N. Y. Air Brake	121	121	119	119	—4
72¾	73	2,300	N. Y. Central	73⅝	73⅞	72⅝	72⅝	—1¼
27	28	800	N. Y., O. & W	28	27	27	27	—1½
107⅛	107½	800	Norfolk & Western	107⅝	108	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
96¼	97⅜	200	Northern Pacific	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	— ½
79	82	200	Nova Scotia S. & C.	80	80	78¼	78¼	—2½
40¼	40½	12,100	Ohio Cities Gas	41½	41½	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
5	5½	100	Ontario Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
50¾	50¾	900	Penn. R. R.	50¾	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜	— ¼
39½	..	2,400	People's Gas, Chi	41	41	39	39	—1½
16½	17⅜	100	Pere Marquette	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
31	34	100	Philadelphia Co	31½	31½	31¼	31½	..
46	47½	100	Pitts. Coal	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+1¼
25½	26	1,600	Pitts. & West Va	26	26½	26	26	..
57½	59½	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	57¾	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
58	59	200	Pressed Steel Car	59½	59¾	58	58	..
..	116	100	Public Service N. J.	113	113	113	113	..
140	141	100	Pullman Co	140	140	140	140	— ½
42	43	400	Railway Steel Sp	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾	— ⅛
22¾	23	3,500	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
76	76½	6,800	Reading	77½	77½	75¾	76½	— ⅝
78⅝	80	11,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	81	81⅞	79¼	79⅝	—1½
98¾	99	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅝
65½	66¾	200	Royal Dutch r	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
17	17½	500	St. Louis-San Fran	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
8½	9½	900	Saxon Motor	10	10	9	9	—1
10¼	11	500	Seaboard Air Line	10¾	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅜
153½	153¾	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	155¾	155¾	155¾	155¾	+ ⅝
20	21	100	Shattuck-Arizona	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
35	35¼	500	Sinclair Oil & Ref	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
40	41	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	42	42	41	41	..
89	89½	900	Southern Pacific	90½	90¾	89½	89½	— ⅝
27¾	27⅞	4,100	Southern Railway	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
62	62½	900	Southern Ry. pf	62⅝	63	62½	62½	— ½
40	41	800	Studebaker Co	41	41	40	40	—2⅝
90	96	200	Studebaker Co. pf	90	90	90	90	..
37	37¼	2,400	Superior Steel	38¼	38⅝	37½	37½	— ¾
13¼	13½	100	Tenn. C. & C	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
147	149	2,300	Texas Co	150	151	147	147	—2
12½	16¾	100	Texas & Pacific	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾	..
18½	19	200	Third Avenue	19½	19½	19½	19½	..
55⅜	56	5,300	Tobacco Products	56½	57¼	55¾	55¾	— ½
90	98	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	—3
38	40½	100	Transue & Wms	39	39	39	39	—1
77	79½	100	Twin City R. T	79	79	79	79	+3
123¼	123⅝	2,700	Union Pacific	124¾	124½	123¼	123¼	— ⅝
75¼	76⅝	100	Union Pacific pf	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ⅛
94½	94¾	3,400	United Cigar Stores	96¾	96¾	94¼	94¼	—1⅝
69	70	100	United Drug	69	69	68	69	+1
121	124	500	United Fruit	123	123	122½	122½	—2½
7⅝	8	400	United Rys. Invest	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	18	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	18⅝	17¾	16½	17¾	+ ⅝
117½	118½	1,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	118¼	120¾	118	118	+ ½
58⅜	60	300	U. S. Rubber	58⅝	60½	59¾	60½	+ ⅞
51	52	400	U. S. Sm., R. & M	53½	53½	52	52	—1½
105½	106¾	192,400	U. S. Steel	107¼	107¾	104¾	105½	—1⅝
113	114	300	U. S. Steel pf	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	—1½
80⅝	81	20,800	Utah Copper	83⅝	84¼	80⅝	80⅝	—2¼
31	31¾	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	32	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	9	500	Wabash	9	9	8⅝	8⅞	..
43¾	44	500	Wabash pf. A	44	44	43¼	43¼	— ⅝
16	17	100	Western Maryland	16¼	16¼	16½	16½	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	200	Western Pacific	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
42⅜	43¼	4,600	Westingh. E. & M	43¾	44	43	43	— ¼
56	65	100	Westingh. 1st pf	63	63	63	63	—2
10⅜	10⅞	800	Wheeling & L. E	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	..
21	22	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	21⅜	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	..
57	57½	100	Wilson & Co	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
23	23¼	3,600	Willys-Overland	24	24	23	23⅛	— ⅛
39	40¼	300	Wisconsin Central	39¼	40½	39¼	40½	..
53	55	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	54	54	54	54	+1

SUPERIOR STEEL EARNINGS.

Gross Income for First Eight Months of 1917 $2,548,672.

The Superior Steel Corporation reported yesterday a gross income of $2,548,672 in the eight months ended Aug. 31. The net income after all deductions, including depreciation and ordinary taxes, amounted to $2,129,286. Of this $280,016 was used to pay preferred stock dividends, the balance being equal to 31 per cent. on the common stock. The management set aside $577,946 as a reserve to meet the excess profits tax, a total equivalent to nearly 10 per cent. on the junior stock issue.

The balance sheet showed cash on hand of $1,676,065, surplus amounting to $1,136,304, and total assets of $9,180,759. It was learned after a meeting of the Directors that the corporation had subscribed to $500,000 of the new Liberty bonds. The regular dividends of 2 per cent. for the quarter were declared on the two classes of preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to shareholders of record Oct. 15.

Unlisted Investments.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York. —Adv.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	83.73	83.15	83.19	— .66
25 industrials	78.77	76.86	76.87	—1.28
50 stocks	71.25	69.90	70.03	— .87

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| | High. | Low. | Last.

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THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Break Sharply on Optimism Over Crop, but Without Permanent Effect.

Cotton prices broke sharply yesterday morning, chiefly on a more optimistic feeling regarding the new crop, combined with an early shortage of buying orders, but no permanent effect was produced. All crop, spot and weather news during the day was of the unvarying bullish tendency that has prevailed for the last two weeks, and the close found the list very steady, ranging from 5 points lower to 6 points higher than Saturday's closing.

Reports were published before the opening that the Government was planning to seize cotton held in this country for German account amounting to a million bales. There had been a good deal of reactionary sentiment toward the close of last week, and nervousness seemed to be increased by this story, which suggested that a large amount of cotton previously held off the market might soon become available. Local dealers and statisticians, however, said they could not reconcile any such holdings as mentioned with the known available supply reflected in the reports of the Census Bureau and after the first rush of liquidation and the execution of over-Sunday selling orders the market soon turned firmer. The opening was steady at a decline of 5 to 30 points, and active months sold 55 to 75 points net lower shortly after the call, with December touching 26.65c. and March 26c. The rally later was encouraged by the detailed weather report and the Western belt forecast for still colder weather with snow in Northwest Texas. December sold up to 27.85c, and March to 26.70c. in the late trading or about 1 to 6 points net higher.

Some of the older men in the trade say they cannot recall any previous season when there had been such a long run of cold weather at this time of the year as the present, and also pointed out that never before have three short crops been produced in succession. According to the detailed weather reports, temperatures of 32 degrees or below occurred at all stations in the Oklahoma district over Sunday, and at numerous points in the Little Rock and Vicksburg district. Several stations reported freezing weather in Texas and Louisiana, while there were scattering points below freezing in parts of the Eastern belt. According to a Southwestern authority, the crop indication as of Oct. 9 pointed to a yield of only 11,186,000 bales excluding linters. Since then it is believed there has been a good deal of damage by the continued cold weather. There was Southern selling at the opening, but the trade interests were moderate buyers on the early decline. Exports for the day were 1,391 bales. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 43 points lower, most of the later markets being unchanged.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Sat.
Oct.	28.20	28.20	27.60	28.15@	..	28.15
Nov.	....	....	....	27.67@	....	27.69
Dec.	27.23	27.35	26.65	27.27@27.30		27.29
Jan.	26.80	26.95	26.18	26.89@26.95		26.96
Feb.	....	....	....	26.76@	....	26.81
March	26.50	26.70	26.00	26.68@26.70		26.69
April	26.42	26.42	26.42	26.58@	....	26.59
May	26.38	26.58	25.98	26.56@26.58		26.58
June	....	....	....	26.46@	....	26.50
July	26.28	26.40	25.90	26.40@26.48		26.50
Aug.	....	....	....	25.96@	....	25.90

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points lower at 28.45c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.35c; New Orleans, 27.50c; Savannah, 27½c; Augusta, 27.13c; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 27.15c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	36,630	38,490	62,509
Exports	1,391	3,719	45,847
Season's exports	1,173,850	1,024,745	1,460,917
Port stocks	782,049	677,943	1,137,930
Interior receipts	42,530	39,604	65,612
Interior shipments	20,880	24,903	55,054
N. Y. arrivals	2,434	9,770	3,315
N. Y. stocks	101,534	94,158	86,560

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in good demand at 18 points decline for middling to 20.42d and 2d lower for good middling at 21d. Sales, 4,000, including 3,000 American. Imports, 2,000, all American. Futures closed 14 to 20 points lower on old contracts, and 40 points lower on new.

TO JOIN RESERVE SYSTEM.

U. S. Mortgage and Trust and Bank of Manhattan Co. Apply.

Several more banking institutions with State charters decided yesterday to apply for membership in the Federal Reserve system. Directors of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company voted to take the step after considering the matter for several months. In announcing the decision John W. Platten, President, said the great task of providing credit for winning the war made it imperative that all bank resources be co-ordinated and unified.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company, the Brooklyn Trust Company, and the new Scandinavian Trust Company decided to make application for membership. Word was received here that the Baltimore Trust Company of Baltimore and the Philadelphia Trust Company of Philadelphia had taken similar action.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Sept. gross	$1,076,812	$932,625	$749,501
Net after tax.	328,820	315,702	298,688
9 mos.' gross.	8,025,717	7,631,511	.....
Net after tax.	2,232,720	2,603,210	.....

Public Utility.

FEDERAL LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY and subsidiaries—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
August gross..	230,227	203,228	26,999
Net after tax.	61,300	73,967	*12,667
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,637	23,671	*14,034
8 mos.' gross..	1,798,732	1,657,124	141,608
Net after tax.	550,421	540,269	10,152
Sur. aft. chgs.	158,386	151,011	7,251
12 mos.' gross	2,643,750	2,475,975	167,775
Net after tax.	874,402	830,303	44,099
Sur. aft. chgs.	162,931	129,108	33,523

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

JEWEL TEA COMPANY sales for the four weeks ended Oct. 6—

4 wks. to Oct. 6.	1,177,727	1,036,718	141,009
40 wks. to Oct. 6.	11,669,124	9,007,922	2,661,202

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.60	5.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.70	5.10
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.20	5.25
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.90	5.40
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.30	5.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.40	5.40
C., St. L. & N. O.	1911-'24	5	5.40	5.00
C. C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.10	5.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	7.00	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.75	5.25
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	7.00	6.00
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.35	5.00
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.50	5.00
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.40
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.40	5.40
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.10	5.30
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	6.00	5.30
Nort. & Western	1917-'24	4½	5.30	4.80
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	6.10	5.50
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.25	4.95
St. Louis, S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.10	5.20
Seabd. Air Line	1917-'29	5	6.20	5.50
So. Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.40	5.00
So. Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.10	5.30
Un. Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.10	5.70

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid	Asked.		Bid	Asked.
Am. Oil	16	18	Iron Bloss.	40	50
B. St. Gas.	7	9	Jerome V.	1⅛	1⅛
Bingham	10⅝	12	La Rose	42	43
Begole	50	75	Majestic	28	32
Bohemia	1⅛	1¼	Mx. Metals	31	34
Boston Ely.	65	75	Moj. Tung.	47	50
Bost. & M.	49	50	New Baltic.	1¼	1⅝
Butte & L.	12	15	Nev. Doug.	1⅛	1¼
Butte & D.	30	45	N. U. Bing.	..	50
Best. & Ar.	1⅝	2	Nixon	76	80
Calaveras	2½	3½	N. Cornelia.	15	15½
Crown Res.	18	25	Nat. L. & Z.	28	30
Con. Ariz.	1⅝	1⅞	Ohio Copper	85	95
Cortez	10	20	Oneco	40	70
Champ Cop.	4	6	Onondaga	20	30
Chief Con.	2¼	2½	Pioneer Con.	1½	1⅞
Cal. Corbin.	..	1	Ray Hercu.	3¼	3½
E. & B. H.	2¼	2⅝	Rhilis	2	4
Earl-Eagle.	15	18	S.W. Miami,		
Fortuna	5	7	full paid.	1	1½
Gold Lake.	2	4	S.W. Miami,		
Gila Con.	17	17⅜	part paid.	1	1¼
Houghton	70	90	Trump	1	1¼
Homa Oil	1⅛	1¼	U. V. Ext.	31½	33
Humboldt	80	85	Victoria Oil	2¼	2⅝
Iron Cap.	14	16	Yukon Gold	1⅝	2
Iron C. pf.	13¾	14			

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with the statement of last week:

	This week.	Increase.
Circulation	$5,495,000	$6,000
Loans, discounts and investment	456,701,000	6,895,000
Individual deposits, including United States	394,376,000	21,964,000
Due to banks	144,914,000	10,680,000
Time deposits	29,813,000	761,000
Exchange clearances	20,574,000	427,000
Due from banks	105,922,000	15,886,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve Bank	60,671,000	2,036,000
Cash excess and with Federal Reserve Bank	18,327,000	810,000

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat at Northwestern points were quite large, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting 855 cars, compared with 802 cars last year. Other points, however, were again light, and the total interior receipts aggregated 1,608,000 bushels, compared with 2,351,000 a year ago. The visible supply of domestic and foreign wheat in the United States increased 116,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase of 2,319,000 last year, and the total was 9,712,000, against 66,009,000 bushels a year ago.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.33, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market responded readily to an increased buying movement, and prices at the close were strong at the top, with net gains of 1¼ to 2⅜c. The advance seemed to be due more to technical conditions than to any change in the present or prospective supply and demand. The trade, however, is becoming rather skeptical about the prospect of any material accumulation of supplies during December, and the December premium over May widened out to 6⅝c. The visible supply in the United States increased 75,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 1,625,000 bushels, compared with 3,870,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.05½ and No. 3 mixed at $2.03½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
December	1.16⅞	1.14¼	1.16⅞	1.14¼		88⅞
January	1.11⅞	1.08⅝	1.11⅛	1.09⅛		89⅛
May	1.10⅝	1.08⅝	1.10⅛	1.09⅛		88⅛

OATS.

The oats market was firmer in sympathy with corn and on covering. Price changes, however, were narrow, and the close was only ⅝c to ⅞c above the final of Saturday. The visible supply showed an increase of 1,014,000 bushels, with a total of 16,204,000, compared with 43,180,000 a year ago. The local spot market was firm; standard quoted at 66⅝@67c; No. 2 white, 67c; No. 3 white, 66@66½c; No. 4 white, 65½@66c; fancy clipped white, 67⅛@68½c; ordinary clipped white, 66⅛@67½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
December	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	58¼		52⅝
May	60¼	59⅝	60⅛	59⅝		56⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was rather feverish, but at the close prices were strong, with an active demand from shorts, especially in the near positions. The hog market showed a steadier tone, and it was the general impression that the technical position had been strengthened by the recent heavy selling. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 23,000; estimated for Tuesday, 14,000. Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 3,500 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
Lard—						
November	23.75	23.50	23.70	23.50		15.80
January	21.65	21.10	21.65	21.00		15.47
Ribs—						
October	27.70	27.12	27.70	....		14.45
January	21.32	20.50	21.27	20.50		13.90
Pork—						
October	....	....	....	41.90		26.35
January	39.50	37.80	39.50	38.00		26.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the cottonseed oil market under the new rules which permit hedging in five months instead of three, showed little increase in activity, total sales amounting to only 4,000 barrels. Prices were a little higher early on the strength in hog products and on a bullish construction of the Census Bureau's report on the production of oil, which showed a sharp falling off from last year. Toward the close, however, prices again eased off and final quotations were net unchanged to 5 points lower, for the principal months. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	19.00	19.00
October	19.75	19.75	19.00@19.75	19.00
November	....	....	17.66@17.95	17.40
December	17.95	17.82	17.40@17.80	17.45
January	17.95	17.01	17.25@17.50	17.50
February	....	....	17.10@17.45	17.00
March	17.10	17.10	17.15@17.30	17.30
April	....	....	17.50	....
May	....	....	17.00	17.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet again yesterday. The firmer technical position resulting from recent liquidation caused slight early advances, but the improvement was lost, with the close showing a net decline of 1 to 3 points. The spot market was quiet at 8¼ for Rio 7s and 9½ for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	....	....	6.98@7.00	7.01
November	7.03	7.03	7.03@7.05	7.06
December	7.13	7.11	7.10@7.12	7.12
January	....	....	7.17@7.19	7.18
February	....	....	7.24@7.26	7.25
March	7.33	7.32	7.31@7.33	7.32
April	....	....	7.40@7.42	7.41
May	7.55	7.50	7.49@7.51	7.50
June	....	....	7.57@7.59	7.59
July	7.65	7.65	7.64@7.66	7.67
August	....	....	7.73@7.74	7.75
September	7.87	7.82	7.81@7.82	7.83

SUGAR.

With four New York refineries idle and the others taking only a very small business, the market is without special feature of any kind and the situation is becoming more strained, it being very difficult to buy sugar, particularly in the local market. The market for raw sugar continues inactive, refiners unable to pay better than 5⅞c, cost and freight, owing to Government regulations, and holders not being willing to part with their very small unsold balance of the crop in Cuba. Quotations are nominally unchanged as follows: Centrifugal, 6.96c; molasses, 6.02c, cost and freight, 5⅝c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,986 packages. The market took a sharp turn for the best, and at the higher rates quoted the feeling is firm. Jobbers were low in stock and are needing supplies for current use and there were some Government orders to fill. The higher grades of creamery showed most strength, but other qualities sympathized to some extent. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb, 44½@45c; extras, (92 score,) 43¾@44c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42½@43½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@42c; thirds, 39½@40½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45½@46c; extras, 44¼@45c; firsts, 43@44c; seconds, 41½@42½c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 44@44½c; extras, 43½@43¾c; firsts, 42@43c; seconds, 40½@41½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 43@43½c; good to prime, 41@42½c; common to fair, 38@40½c; renovated, extras, 42c; firsts, 40½@41c; lower grades, 38@40c; imitation creamery, firsts, 40@40½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 38½@39c; seconds, 38c; lower grades, 36½@37½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 37½@38c; No. 2, 37c; lower grades, 35@36½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 6,610 cases. High qualities of fresh gathered continue steady under light offerings. Medium and lower grades in liberal accumulation, dull and weak in competition with storage eggs. The latter are more urgently pressed for sale and tend in buyers' favor, with some further decline on most grades. Nearby white eggs in light supply; fancy qualities are taken promptly at firm prices. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 45@46c; extra firsts, 43@44½c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 37½@39c; thirds and poorer, 32@37c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 35½@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@35c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; under grades, 30@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 36@37c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 35@35½c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 33@34c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 30@32c; refrigerator, State whites, 41@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 66@68c; ordinary to good, 50@65c; gathered whites, poor to fine, 48@65c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 42@50c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 50@57c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@46c.

Unlisted Investments.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York. —Adv.

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Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Fla.—Fair Tues. Wed., cloudy.

Ala.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Miss.—Fair, much colder, Tues. Wed., fair.

Tenn.—Rain and colder Tues. Wed., fair.

Ky.—Clearing and colder Tues. Wed., fair.

Ohio—Rain and colder Tues. Wed., fair.

Ind.—Clearing and colder Tues. Wed., fair.

La.—Cloudy and colder Tues. Wed., fair and colder.

Ark.—Cloudy and colder Tues. Wed., fair.

Okla.—Cloudy and colder Tues. Wed., fair.

Texas—Fair and colder Tues. Wed., fair and cold.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Julia	.02
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.11	Mexican	.16
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.60
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.15
Caledonia	.07	Potosi	.06
Challenge Con.	.05	Savage	.03
Chollar	.04	Sierra Nevada	.15
Confidence	.06	Union Con.	.83
Con. Virginia	.11	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.64
Jacket	.03		

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Merger.	.04
Belmont	3.90	Great Bend	.08
Jim Butler	.77	Jumbo Extension	.16
McNamara	.24	Kewanaa	.07
Midway	.06	Silver Pick	.15
Mizpah	.06	Spearhead	.06
Monarch Pitts	.09	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.15	Consolidated	.09
North Star	.07	Morning Glory	.16
Rescue	.14	Red Top	.06
Tonopah Extension	1.95	Union Amalg.	.16
Tonopah Nevada	5.00	White Caps	1.17½
West End	.71	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.19	Nevada Hills	.12
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.20
Atlanta	.07	Rochester	.42
Booth	.03	Round Mountain	.24
Florence	.10	United Eastern	3.50
Goldfield Con.	.36		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5⅛	Granite	..	50
Dr. J'pot.	3	5	Isabella	7½	8¼
Elkton	4	5	McKinney	7	8
El Paso	15	25	Portland	122	125
Fanny R.	2	3	U. Gold M.	16	16½
Golden C.	184	184½	Vindicator	45	45
Gold Sov.	5⅝	6			

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El Paso	15	25	Portland	122	125
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Golden C.	184	184½	Vindicator	45	45
Gold Sov.	5⅝	6			

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—Thirty-nine new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $1,434,500 were chartered today. They include:

Knobles Market, Inc., Rochester, $50,000; J. Taylor, G. M. and M. E. Knobles of Rochester.

Eastern States Service Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; W. R. Lakin, W. K. Pugh, H. S. Latimer, 39 Cortlandt St.

Gus Urwitz Co., Manhattan, jobbing, and commission in dry goods and notions, $5,000; G. Urwitz, J. G. Barrow, B. Robbins, 299 Broadway.

The Tarnova Film Co., Manhattan, $100,000; M. Pechner, L. H. Thorn, N. C. Strong, 63 Park Row.

Burroughs-Baldwin Co., Manhattan, hardware, cutlery, silver, copper, and woodenware, $20,000; C. R. Fraser, W. C. Burroughs, D. W. Baldwin, 87 Warren St.

Atlantic Sea Food Co., Manhattan, $5,000; C. B. Kahn, T. Isola, A. Rozzo, 182 7th Av.

Elmira Coca Cola Bottling Works, Elmira, $25,000; S. L. Willard, E. T. and T. U. Grove, Elmira.

Natural Resource Corp., Niagara Falls, $50,000; G. W. Knox, W. S. Smith, I. Brannan, Niagara Falls.

Empire Electric Steel Corp., Manhattan, $500,000; E. H. Rapp, E. Pusinelli, G. R. Hamilton, 2 Rector St.

Pelican Motor Ship Co., Manhattan, $350,000; F. H. and M. and C. Zornow, 1,270 Broadway.

Berkshire Motor Car Co., Syracuse, $20,000; S. Silverman, D. and S. Grody, Syracuse.

Newman & Read Co. of the Bronx, Inc., bake bread and rolls, $10,000; M. Herman, S. and Y. Newman, 991 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Herman Springer, Inc., Brooklyn, wholesale fruits and produce, $8,000; H. and I. and A. Springer, 1,205 43d St., Brooklyn.

Cary Motors Corp., Buffalo, $10,000; S. L. Cary, H. A. Brundige, H. Kelley, Buffalo.

Atlantic Woolen Mills, Dryden, $50,000; S. and L. and S. Bernstein, 1,381 Clinton Av., Bronx.

The Canastota Dairy Men's Assn., Inc., Canastota, $20,000; E. M. Petrie, S. B. Taylor, F. M. Brill, Canastota.

L. Stampler, Inc., Manhattan, baking business, $25,000; S. Applegreen, L. and C. Stampler, 82 Rutgers Slip.

Banner Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. and M. Friedberg, I. Anekstein, 640 Riverside Drive.

Rainbow Contracting Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; G. H. Epstein, P. Holtzman, A. L. Kalman, 60 St. Mark's Place.

J. Alan Turner, Inc., Manhattan, realty, $3,000; H. H. Hochelmer, S. and J. A. Turner, 705 5th Av.

Silverstein Holding Corp., Manhattan, $150,000; I. D. Morrison, S. Levy, E. Fichandler, 320 Broadway.

Ponker Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Ponker, D. P. Felaman, O. Schellke, 1,447 75th St.

The Jewish Forum Publishing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. T. H. Hurwitz, I. L. Bril, J. Rosengarten, 64 West 113th St.

Camp Mercantile Co., Manhattan, make women's and children's wearing apparel and deal in food products and candy, $20,000; F. Marks, R. Markowitz, S. Meyers, 299 Broadway.

Chatham Milling Co., Chatham, $10,000; F. W. Titcomb, I. L. Pruyn, C. F. Shellard, Oneonta.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Greater New York Metal Bed Co., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $25,000.

E. H. Walsh, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Modern Dry Cleaning and Pressing Works, W. W. Fletcher Co., Ithaca, $5,000 to $25,000.

Dun Ink Works, Buffalo, $160,000 to $150,000.

AUTHORIZATION.

Russian-American Trade and Industry Development Corp., Del., $1,000. Representative, J. J. Matveenkoff, 29 Broadway.

REVOCATION AND WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORITY.

Philadelphia and South American Steamship Corp., Maine.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

Produce Reporter Co., Ill. New representative, S. E. Baker, 204 Franklin St.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The B. J. Johnson Soap Co., Wis., to the Palmolive Co.

Broadway Trust Co., Manhattan, to Irving Trust Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The H. B. Claflin Corp., Manhattan.

Ira A. McIntosh Co., Manhattan.

The Knobles-Spry Market and Poultry Co., Rochester.

Rubinoff Woolen Corp., Manhattan.

Benz Motor Co., Flushing.

Mill to Consumer Co., Manhattan.

Union Square Theatre Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 22.—Charters filed: Mulberry Silk Co., Paterson, to manufacture and deal in silks, &c., $25,000; Meyer Semoff, West Hoboken; Davis Weber and Samuel Tallman, both of New York.

Rutherford Manor Homes Co., Rutherford to deal in real estate, $2,000; Louis W. Meyer, Joseph D. Jennings, and Charles J. Sans, Rutherford.

Troy Silk Co., Paterson, to manufacture and deal in silk, $25,000; Samuel Schmer, Nathan Rosen, and Louis Semler of Paterson.

Inter-State Purchasing Co., Paterson, to deal in dry goods, &c., $25,000; M. L. Goldberg of the Bronx, N. Y., and Irving Lasky and Peter Cohen of Paterson.

Union Piece Dyeing Co., Paterson, to dye silk and other fabrics, $125,000; Mariano De Grado, Paola Ella, and Ferdinand Ella of Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Oct. 22.—Charters filed:

Miami Corp., to conduct a general investment business, $5,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, R. M. Glancy, Clement M. Enger of Wilmington, Del.

Uncle Sam Is Asking *YOU* for Money

You know why he wants it.

But do you know why his note is the best security in the world?

It is endorsed by a hundred million names; they are worth two hundred and fifty billion dollars.

Isn't that pretty good security for a three billion dollar loan?

You get Uncle Sam's Note of hand.

Buy Liberty Bonds—Uncle Sam's note of hand. It's the best of all business propositions.

Every dollar Uncle Sam receives he puts back into productive industry here in the United States. The money goes back to you in principal and interest.

Buy Liberty Bonds. They are your insurance for the future.

The last day is next Saturday, Oct. 27th.

Liberty Loan Committee

Second Federal Reserve District

120 Broadway, N. Y.

This space contributed by:

L. A. Norton.
Berdell Bros.
The Boughton Company, Incorporated.
Gwynne Bros.
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Wolff & Stanley.
H. F. McConnell & Co.
John Burnham & Co.
Salisbury & Van Der Kieft.
Frederic H. Hatch & Co.
Abraham & Co.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97¼	98½	4s, registered, 1925	105¾	106½
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98½	4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106½
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¼	2s, coupon, '38, reg	97¼	98½
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¼	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	98½
3s, registered, 1940	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	86
3s, coupon, 1940	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	87
4s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101¼	101½	101⅜
4½s June, 1965	101½	102	101⅝
4½s Mar., 1963	101½	102	101⅝
4½s Nov., 1967	101½	102	101⅞
4½s May, 1957	101½	102	101⅝
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅝	..	97⅜
4¼s April, 1966	97¾	98¼	97⅝
4¼s Mar., 1960-30	97⅜	98¼	98
4¼s Mar., 1964	97¾	98½	97⅝
4¼s Mar., 1963	97¾	98¼	97⅝
4¼s Sept., 1960	97¾	98½	97⅝
4s May, 1959	93¾	94¼	94
4s Nov., 1958	93¾	..	94
4s May, 1957	93¾	94¼	94
4s Nov., 1956	92¼	93½	92
4s Nov., 1955	92¼	93½	92
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99½
4s Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99¼

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1954	82	85½	83
3½s May, 1954	82	85	82½
3s Nov., 1955	81½	..	82

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1918-1923	4.40	4.20
4½s	1924-1931	4.45	4.30
4½s	1921-1923	4.40	4.20
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..
4½s	1915-1919	4.50	..
4s	1940-1953	4.50	4.35
4s	1930-1930	4.50	4.25
4s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25
3½s	1918-1921	4.40	4.10
3½s	1917-1918	4.40	4.10
3s	1940-1953	4.50	4.20
3s	1924-1930	4.50	4.20
3s	1918-1925	4.50	4.00

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
92 Am. Light & Traction	233	220	225	228

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	16	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	69
Am. Cities pf.	19	20½
Am. Gas & Electric	95	102
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	43	45
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	102
Am. Power & Light	55	58
Am. Power & Lt. pf.	77	80
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	66
Am. Water W. & El.	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. partic	11	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	60	64
Carolina Power & Lt.	32	35
Carolina P. & L. pf.	91	94
Colorado Power	21	24
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Commonwealth P. & L.	40	47
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	70	73
Conn. Power pf.	89	92
Consumers' Power pf.	90	95
Dayton Power & L. pf.	80	85
Duluth Edison	68	73
Eastern Texas Electric	55	59
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	80	85
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf.	91	95
Electric B. & S. pf.	90	93
Electric Properties	32	38
Empire Dist. El. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	9	10
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	40	45
Galv. Hous. El. pf.	89	93
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Int. Mt. Rv. L. & P. pf.	96	98
Interstate Electric	38	42
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98¼
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	73	76½
Carolina P. & L. 5s	92	96
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95¼	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	76	82
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963	96	98
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1950	100½	101½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	95
Eagle Ohio Gas 1st 5s	96	100
East. Tex. El. col. 5s	85	90
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84
Gt. West. Pow. ds, '25	94	98
Inter-Mt. Ry., L. & P. 6s	97	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	97	99
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	88	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	98
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	63½	70½
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s	92	96
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	83½
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	96½	98
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	90	93½
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	86
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '34	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	95	101
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96½
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1951	83	92
U. S. R. R.&M. 6s, '25	111	113
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	83	90
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½
Utah Securities 6s	89½	90¾
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	95	98
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91¼	93½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	94
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Alabama Co.	50	50	50
30 Do 2d pf.	61	60	61
50 Arun. S. & G.	32½	32¼	32¼
10 Balt. T. pf.	89½	89½	89½
265 Con. Power	107	105	105¾
5 Con. Coal	95	95	95
1,010 Cosden	8¾	8¼	8¼
10 Davison	30	29	30
3,005 Houston Oil	20	15¾	15½
100 Do pf.	59	58	59

Bonds.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000 Con. P. 4½s	85½	85½	85¼
1,000 Elkhorn 6s	97½	97½	97½
1,000 Ga. P. 1st 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000 G., C. & N. 5s	97½	97½	97½
1,000 Kirby L. 6s	46	46	46

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Am. Zinc	15½	15¼	15½
57 Do pf.	50	47¾	47½
15 Ahmeek	92	90	90
250 Auventure	1½	1½	1½
30 Alaska	3½	3½	3½
151 Allouez	59¼	55	55
35 Anaconda	64¾	64¼	64¼
80 Ariz. Com'l	9¾	9½	9½
200 Cal. & Ariz.	67	67	67
23 Cal. & Hecla	500	500	500
10 Chino	44½	44½	44½
733 Copper Range	51	49¾	49¾
425 Davis-Daly	4¼	4	4
575 East Butte	10¼	10¼	10¼
30 Franklin	4¾	4¾	4¾
160 Hancock	10	9	9¾
100 Indiana	1½	1½	1½
340 Mass Con.	7	6¾	6¾
150 Mohawk	72	70	70
200 New Arcadian	2	2	2
10 Nipissing	8	8	8

Railroads.

8 Bost. & Alb.	143	142	142
115 Boston Elev.	44¼	43	43
1 Bost. & Me.	22	22	22
15 Me. Central	91¾	91	91

Miscellaneous.

2 A.Ag.Ch.pf.	94	94	94
10 Amoskeag	64	64	64
100 Am. P. & L. 2d pf.	10	10	10
4 Am. Sug. pf.	116½	116¼	116¼
339 Am. Tel.	115½	115	115
18 Am. Woolpf.	94	93½	94
445 A.G.& W.I.	107	106½	104½
75 Do pf.	59	59	59
3 Edison Elec.	177	177	177
12 Gen. Elec.	139	139	139
35 Int. Cement	9	9	9
21 Mass. El. pf.	17	16¾	17
47 New Haven	21½	20	20½
4 Old Colony	98	98	99
10 West End pf.	51	51	51
10 Mass. Gas	89½	89½	89½
1 Do pf.	70	70	70
25 N. E. Tel.	106¾	105¾	105¾
30 No. Sco. St'l	82	80	80
40 Pac. Mills	131	130	131
12 Pullman	139½	139½	139½
205 Swift	140½	140	140
40 Torrington	50	50	50
10 Un. Drug pf.	75	75	75
86 Un. Fruit	125½	122	122
283 United Shoe	44	43¾	44
27 Do pf.	25¾	25½	25½
850 Ventura Oil	6¾	6¼	6¼

Bonds.

$1,000 Am. Tel. 4s	85	85	85
2,000 Do 5s	96½	96½	96½
5,000 A.G.&W.I. 5s	77	77	77
2,000 C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94½	94½	94½
$13,000 Mass. Gas 4½s	90½	90	90
1,000 West. El. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾
32,000 Liberty Loan 3½s	99.60	99.50	99.54

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
153 Am. Radiator	292	292	292
90 Am. S Building	39	38	39
100 Booth Fisheries	22	22	22
5 Do pf.	83	83	83
20 Canal & Dock	53½	53	53½
20 Ch. Pn. Tool	57	57	57
10 Ch. Rys. Sec.	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 Chi. T. & Tr.	100	100	100
310 Cudahy	118	117	117¾
565 Com. Edison	111	109⅞	110
5 Diam. Match	116	116	116
12 Lindsay Light	29¼	28¾	28¾
295 Nat. Carbon	60	58	59
90 Presto Lite	118	116	116½
510 People's Gas	40½	39	39½
25 Quaker Oats pf.	99¾	99	99
255 Sears-Roebuck	156	154¾	155
14 Stewart Warner	60¼	59	59
265 Swift & Co.	141	140	140
1.4 Union Carbide	148	145	145
25 Un. Paper Bd.	20	20	20
50 Wilson	58	58	58

Bonds.

$3,000 Chi. City & Conn. Ry. 5s	59	59	59
1,000 Co. City Ry. 1st 5s	92	91¾	91¾
1,000 Ch. Rys. 1st 5s	88	88	88
1,000 Ch. Rys. Ser. B 5s	58½	58½	58½
$3,000 Com. Edison 1st 5s	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
2,000 Met. El. Ry. 1st 4s	60	60	60
1,000 Swift 1st 5s	96¼	95½	95½
19,550 Liberty 3½s	99.70	99.56	99.70

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 Am. Stores	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Cambria Iron	65¾	65¾	65¾
10 Elec. Stor.	55¼	55	55¼
20 Gen. Asphalt	18	18	18
555 Lake S. Co.	14¾	13¾	13¾
166 Lehigh Nav.	69	69	69
2 Lehigh Val.	60	60	60
185 Pennsylvania	61	59¾	59¾
10 Penn. S. Mfg	92½	92½	92½
10 Phil. Co. pf.	36	36	36
200 Phil. Elec.	27¼	26¾	27
10 P. R. T.	27½	26¾	26¾
20 Phil. Trac.	72	72	72
600 Ten. Belm't.	4	4	4
100 Ton. Mining	5¾	5¼	5¼
161 U. G. Imp.	73	73	73
150 W. Cam.	..	..	..

Bonds.

$1,000 Am. G. & El. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾
3,000 Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s	74½	74½	74½
2,000 K. T. 1st 5s	93	93	93
20,000 Lib. L. 3½s	99.70	99.64	99.64
$2,000 Phil. El. 1st 5s	92	92	92
3,000 Phil. El. 1st 5s	98	97¾	98
5,000 Rdg. gen. 4s	89	89	89
1,000 Un. Ry. inv. 5s	66	66	66

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not listed elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
American Cigar	100	101	100
Do pf.	90	95	91
Conley Foil	200	225	190
J. S. Young	130	150	150
Do pf.	105	110	105

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
MacAndrews & F.	190	210	200
Do pf.	98	100	98
P. R.-Am. Tob.	180	200	190
Do scrip	120	130	115
R. J. Reynolds	560	580	565
Do pf.	104	107	107

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

In the early afternoon moderate selling appeared in the trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The selling was not aggressive, but buying power was absent. All through the list stocks sold off. The leaders in the downward movement were Steel common, Baldwin Locomotive, and Bethlehem Steel, Series B. The final tone of the entire list was weak. With the exception of the coppers and some of the rails the market opened strong and active. There was considerable accumulation of commission business over Sunday, and sentiment was inclined to be bullish. In most of the stocks prices sold at the highest figures since the turning point early last week.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
400 Am. Can	42¾	41¼	41¼
150 Am. C. & F.	69½	68¾	68¾
150 Am. H. & L.	12¾	12⅛	12⅛
520 Am. Loco	61⅝	59½	59½
530 Am. S. & R.	89	87	87
40 Am. Su. Tob.	59½	59¼	59¼
10 Am. Sugar	107⅝	106½	106⅝
1,540 Anac. Cop.	65	63½	63⅜
3,790 Bald. Loco.	65	61¼	62⅛
50 Balt. & Ohio	57½	57¼	57¼
3,700 Beth. St'l B.	87	82⅞	83⅜
670 Cent. Leather	73¾	70	70⅛
50 Chand. Mot.	68	68	68
50 Ches. & Ohio	51½	51⅛	51½
460 C.,M.& St.P.	49¼	47	47¼
300 C.,R.I.& P.	23⅛	22¾	22¾
130 Chino Copper	44¾	42¼	42¼
330 Col. F. & I.	40	38¾	38⅝
320 Con. Gas	87¾	85¾	85⅝
760 Corn Prod.	31¾	29⅝	31
1,950 Crucible St'l	69⅝	66¾	66⅞
750 CubaCaneSu.	33¾	29⅞	32½
1,950 Dist. Secur.	41⅝	39½	39¾
400 Erie	19⅞	19¼	19¼
510 Gen. Motors	97⅜	95½	96
150 Gt. Nor. Ore	29⅜	29	29
90 Inspir. Cop.	47¼	45⅞	45⅞
480 Int. Mer. M.	27⅞	26¼	26½
850 Do pf.	92	88	88
150 Int. Nickel	31¾	31½	31½
20 Int. Paper	25	25	25
720 Kenne. Cop.	35	33¼	33½
890 Mex. Petrol.	89	86⅞	86⅞
90 Miami Cop.	31⅞	31	31
320 Midvale Steel	40¾	45½	45½
610 Mo. Pacific	28¾	28½	28¼
790 N. Y. Cent.	74	73	73
40 N. Y., N. H. & H.	28¾	28¼	28¼
40 Ohio C. Gas	40½	40	40
170 Pennsylvania	50¾	50⅞	50⅞
80 People's Gas	40	40	40
50 Pres.St'l Car	59	59	59
270 Ray Copper	23½	23	23
930 Reading	77⅛	75¾	76½
640 Rep. I. & S.	81½	79⅜	79½
310 Sinclair Oil	36	35⅜	35⅝
440 So. Railway	28¾	27⅞	27⅞
590 Studebaker	41¾	40¾	40¾
70 Texas Co	150	149¾	149¾
40 Third Av.	19¾	19¼	19¾
260 Tob. Prod.	56¾	53¾	53¾
450 Union Pac.	124⅝	123⅝	12.⅝
140 Un. Cig. St.	96⅜	95	95
200 Un. Rys. Inv.	7¾	7⅜	7⅜
710 U. S. Ind. A.	120⅜	118	118
10 U. S. Rubber	60	60	60
26,100 U. S. Steel	107½	105	105¼
1,880 Utah Cop.	84	80⅝	81⅜
410 Willys-Over.	23⅜	23¼	23⅜

BOND.

$12,450 Lib'ty 3½s	99.72	99.70	99.72

MINING STOCKS.

500 Gold. Con.	.34	.34	.34
400 Jim Butler	.80	.80	.80
1,000 May Day	.05½	.05½	.05½
100 Montana	.18	.18	.18
500 North Star	.07¼	.07½	.07½
500 Nev. Pack.	.24	.24	.24
200 Portland	1.20	1.20	1.20
1,000 Silver Pick	.12	.12	.12
300 Ton. Ext.	2.07½	2.07½	2.07½
400 West End.	.71	.71	.71
300 Wh. Caps.	1.25	1.25	1.25

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,500 ‡Aetna Expl.	5¾	5⅛	5¼
100 ‡Air Reduc.	85	85	85
25 ‡CarbonSteel	77	77	77
300 ‡Car L. & P.	3	2⅞	3
425 Carwen Steel	10	9¾	10
325 ‡Cit.Ser.,old.	219¼	218½	219
500 ‡ Do pf.	78¼	78	78¼
400 Curtiss Aero.	33	32	33
100 Ev.-Hea.,Inc.	22½	22½	22½
250 Holly Sugar	49	47	49
100 Do pf.	99	99	99
1,100 Hupp M. C.	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
2,900 ‡Int.Iube Ch.	3⅞	3½	3⅝
200 Key. T. & R.	13	12¾	12¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

30 Standard Oil Co. of Cal.	242	233	233
200 Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	565	545	547
250 Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	259	246	248

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

5,100 ‡Allen Oil	⅝	½	⅝
2,200 ‡Bar. O. & G.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
300 ‡Beth.O. & G.	10¾	10¼	10¾
3,000 ††B.-Wyo. O.	36	35	35
2,000 ‡Cosden Oil	8½	8¼	8⅜
1,400 ††Crosby P., (a pros)	27	27	27
4,000 Cum. P. & R.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,000 ‡Elk B. Pet.	8¾	8½	6½
5,900 ‡E. O. & G., (a pros)	⅜	⅛	⅜
1,000 ‡Kentucky P.	8¾	8½	8¾
1,150 ‡Lost C. Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,000 ‡Mer. O. Cp.	35¾	33½	33¾
1,500 Met. Pet'm.	1	⅞	1

MINING STOCKS.

4,200 Acme C. H.	2½	1⅞	2
5,300 Al.-Brit.Col. Metals	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500 ††Alauna	8½	8	8½
3,500 Big L. Cop.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,800 ‡Bos. & Mon.	50	50	50
2,700 ‡Brad. C. M.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜
400 Butte C. & Z.			
700 Butte Det.	⅝	⅝	⅝
800 Butte-N. Y.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500 ††Caledonia	59	57	59
1,600 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
300 Canada Cop.	2	1½	2
2,000 †Cashboy	..	4½	4½
4,100 ‡Coco R. M.	6¼	5	6¼
1,500 Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
3,500 Con. Cop. M.	9	8¾	9
500 ‡Con.-H'st'd.	16	16	16
100 Cress. Con. G.	5½	5½	5½
10,000 ‡Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
300 First Nat. C.	2⅜	2½	2⅜
2,500 ††Fort. Con.	42	42	42
1,700 ‡Gold. Con.	34	33	34
200 ‡G.V.Ext.C.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
2,000 ‡Green M. M.	⅛	⅜	⅜
1,570 Hecla Min.	6¼	6	6¼
1,300 ††Jim Butler	80	73	78
20,000 ‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	1¼	1⅛	1¼
7,300 ‡Jer.-Pres.C.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,500 Jose.-Kenne., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500 ‡Jumbo Ext.	17	16	17
500 Kerr Lake	5	5	5
4,500 ‡Lake Tor.Bt.	4¼	4¼	4¼
800 ‡Man. Tran.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500 Marc. of Am.	3	3	3
100 N. A. P. & P.	2¾	2¾	2¾
400 ‡Prud. Pict.	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,000 Smith M. T.	1¾	1¼	1¾
1,500 Submar. Bt. v. t. cts.	16¾	16¼	16½
4,200 U. S. S'ship.	4	3¾	3¾
1,200 ‡Un. Motors	22	20¾	21
5,000 ‡Wright-Mar. Aero.	4½	3¾	4
Aircraft	8¾	8¼	8¾
4,200 U. S. S'ship.	4	3¾	3¾
1,200 ‡Un. Motors.	22	20¾	21
5,000 ‡Wright-Mar. Aero.	4½	3¾	4
Aircraft	8¾	8¼	8¾

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18½	19	18¾
Atlantic Refining	870	895	865
Borne-Scrymser	400	425	400
Buckeye Pipe Line	83	86	84
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	365	325
Colonial	60	70	60
Continental Oil	500	525	500
Crescent Pipe Line	36	38	35
Cumberland P. L.	135	145	135
Eureka Pipe Line	200	210	200
Galena Signal Oil	135	140	135
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	125	135	125
Illinois Pipe Line	200	210	200
Indiana Pipe Line	90	95	90
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¼	13⅝	13¾
National Transit	13	14	13
N. Y. Transit	195	205	195
Northern P. L.	98	102	98
Ohio Oil	325	330	323
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	37	42	38
Pierce Oil	10	10¼	10
Pierce Oil conv. 6s, 1924	76	79	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	460	480	465
Prairie Pipe Line	250	255	252
Solar Refining	290	300	290
Southern Pipe Line	190	200	190
South. Penn. Oil	275	285	285
S. W. Penn.	101	107	103
Stand. Oil of Cal.	230	235	235
Stand. Oil of Ind.	690	700	670
Stand. Oil of Kan.	490	510	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.	340	350	345
Stand. Oil of Neb.	475	500	475
Stand. Oil of N. J.	545	550	548
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	248	253	254
Stand. Oil of Ohio	450	460	450
Swan & Finch	95	105	95
Union Tank	90	93	90
Vacuum Oil	345	350	345
Washington Oil	30	35	30

BONDS.

$450,000 ‡Can. Gv. 5s	93⅞	93¾	93¾
6,000 ‡Rus. G. 6½s	72	71	71
$2,000 ‡So. Ry. 5% notes	98	98	98

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Sat'rday. Bid.	Sat'rday. Ask.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	3	6	3	6
Am. B. Mfg.	5	10	5	10
Do pf.	25	35	25	35
Am. Drug. S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Stores	..	33	..	33
Do 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Am. Tin & T.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Atlantic Steel	140	170	140	170
Am. Writ. P.	2¾	3	2¾	3
B'worth Jud.	45	60	45	60
Brit.-Am.Tob., Reg.	15½	16½	15½	16½
Do coupon.	15½	16½	15½	16½
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Chalm. Mot.	4	8	4	8
Do pf.	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron.	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Do pf.	5	6	5	6
Chev. Motor.	78	80	78	80
Cramp Ship.	80	90	80	90

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

15 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Phil Walcoff & Co., 632 Broadway. Spring 1382.

APPAREL, furs, jewelry; entire stocks; silks, woolens, furnishings. America's greatest buyers. "Aarons," 742 6th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 4765.

APPAREL.—Spot cash for better grade coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Sq. 7974.

APPAREL.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL, piece goods, anything; have $100,000 cash. Call Chelsea 9192. Remarkable, 452 West 146th.

BEAVER.—One-inch trimming, in chases or pieces, also raritan beaver, all colors 1273, open to buy quantity for cash. Phone Farragut 4626.

BLANKET goods, suitable for bathrobes. Gramercy 2872.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, taupe and burgundy wanted. Sol. Levine & Co., 12 West 45th St.

BROADCLOTH.—S. & H. Burgundy and taupe. Madison Square 2715.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for F. & H. or botany for cash. Farragut 9253.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. or botany taupe and Burgundy. Farragut 3673.

BUNTING WOOL.—Must be able to stand Government tests. Phone Madison Square 6000, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., if you have yellow, black, and green in stock.

BURELLA.—Fleitman 273, all colors. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 23d St.

CRIFTON VELVET.—Stirns 38-inch, black. Rashkind-Soloff, 1,150 Broadway. Madison Square 1504.

CHINCHILLA.—White; will buy Salt's or similar quality. Phone Spring 9360. Mr. Branch.

CHINCHILLA.—Raritan 1318, Shaw's 4800 velour, all colors. Farragut 616.

COATINGS.—$50,000 coatings wanted, spot cash; velours, kerseys, and other cloths at the right price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 28th. Telephone Farragut 4717.

COATS—Jobbers' line, jobs and regulars, ladies' and children's for cash. David Rothschild, 43 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 300.

COATS.—Jobber open to buy large quantities coats, fur trimmed. Call 3338 Madison Square.

COATS.—Jobs or regular, up to $10; must be good value. Plager, 46 West 27th.

COATING.—Heavy weight taupe and Pekin for cash. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 W. 34th.

COATS.—Open for large quantity of coats. 126 West 21st, fifth floor.

CORDUROY.—Will buy any quantity narrow wale white corduroy; spot cash. Spring 3719.

CREPE DE CHINE.—815 Eagle flesh and white, 96 cents yard; 7 per cent. cash. J 345 Times.

DRESSES.—Will look at taffeta and Georgette dresses. Peerless Dress & Skirt Co., 134 West 29th. Farr. 8740.

DRESSES.—Tafetta and poplins; jobbers looking at Spring styles. 50 West 27th, fourth floor.

FUR COLLARS.—Buy for cash, coneys, opossums, nutrias, and near-seals; large quantities. A. Adler & Sons, 22 West 22d.

FURS.—Open for raccoon and Australian opossum collars. Strauss & Deren, 127 West 29th. Farragut 10297.

FURS.—I will buy last year's stocks of furs for special sale; cash. Telephone at once Vanderbilt 4765.

FURS.—5,000 nutria and raccoon sets wanted; in any quantity. J. Heit & Sons, 90 Madison Av.

FUR.—Wanted, kit coney collars; will pay cash. Cooper & Grapes, 302 5th Av.

KERAMI.—Will buy for cash Sidney Blumenthal's Keramí; must be very cheap. Greeley 1932.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's. Piece Goods Exchange, 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 818.

KERAMI, Blumenthal's, cheap. Rashkind & Soloff, 1,150 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 1504.

KERSEYS and heavy velours in taupe and Burgundy; will pay cash and good prices. Orchard 4278.

KERSEYS.—Raritan beaver 1273, in all colors or any similar. Chelsea 6018.

LACE EDGING.—Buying for cash quantities narrow fish-eye lace edging; submit samples, price, and quantity. J 129 Times.

LININGS.—Cloak manufacturers, if you have an abundance of mercerized lining, plain and fancy prints, all colors, call on Kaufman & Rosenberg, 45 West 25th St.

NETS, cotton, quantity for jobber; quote hole count; price and cash terms. R 142 Times.

NOVELTY SILK.—Open for a large quantity of novelty soft sheer silk. Call with samples, Alphra Waist Co., 29 West 35th St.

PLUSHES.—Peerless T-10 Esquimette, Peco 40-40s, Lapinex, Peerless 1000. Chelsea 7200.

POMPOM.—American 0616, any quantity, all colors, for cash. Farragut 2616.

POM-POM.—American 0816-11, taupe; will pay spot cash. Chelsea 7834.

POM-POM.—American 0616, all colors, spot cash. Jacob Chapman & Bro., Mad. Sq. 2947.

POM-POM in all shades, cash. Hyman & Binder, 138 W. 25th. 555 Farr.

POM POM.—Burgundy or wine color wanted. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d St.

POMPOMS.—American; all shades; will pay cash. Jacob Masur, 131 West 55th.

POM POM.—American 0816; will buy; all colors. Jack Levy, 7 West 30th St.

POM-POM.—Taupe and brown. D. Lasker, 122 W. 26th St. Far. 8646.

POM POM.—American; all colors; will pay spot cash. Farragut 3885.

POPLIN AND SERGES.—250 pieces P P L, 99c, 104 Whitman; will buy for cash. Bartel & Ward, 246 West 23d St.

RARITAN, 1273; open for any quantity, all shades, for cash. Stuy. 8797.

READY-TO-WEAR wanted for big sale, special lots of every description; send details as to quantity and prices at once. W. B. Richards, Hotel Claridge.

SEAL.—Blumenthal's Hudson seal and 040/00 nutria. Rashkind & Solomon, 230 5th Av.

SERGES.—Open for U. S. 235, black and navy, for cash. Phone Farragut 4277.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, 338; will pay cash. Telephone Orchard 5014.

SILKS.—Mercerized, for rubberizing; large quantities wanted. Mr. Wadlan, Hotel Breslin.

SILVERSTONE.—Open for brown, plum, pekin, and burgundy, Holden Leonard's, or similar fabrics; cash. Chelsea 2870.

SKIRTS.—Looking at skirts, wash and serges, all week. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SWEATER COATS.—Jobs of all descriptions for cash. Call Mr. Goldstein, Farragut 4060.

TRIMMINGS.—Chase's brown tigar trimmings, at a price. Mad. Sq. 2715.

VELOURS.—11050-K544 and Botany broadcloth, all colors; Barendahl's brown and navy cheviot, also Salt's white chinchilla. Hausauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

VELOURS.—Will exchange taupe wool velour coating for burgundy or plum. Phone Spring 9630. Mr. Branch, Bellas Hess, 95 Madison.

VELOUR.—American, 0659, taupe, Burgundy, green, and navy; any quantity, for cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th. Farr. 3440.

VELOURS.—Burgundy and taupe, in green and navy, $2 up; heavyweight; cash. Fust Bros., 30 West 15th. Chelsea 9513.

VELOURS—No. 0659 or lightweight velours in taupe, burgundy, and Pekin. Stern, Miller Co., Madison Square 8972.

VELOURS.—U. S. 153 beet root, taupe, and reindeer; also American taupe, kersey. Farr. 2916.

VELOURS.—Heavyweights; taupe and burgundy. Emanuel, 48 West 27th St. Farragut 5154.

VELOURS.—Duvet de Laine and heavy velours wanted in all colors. Room 1210, 200 5th Av.

VELOURS.—Shaw's 4800, green and navy, wanted. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d St.

VELOURS, 11050, 11059, 11048, 11045, 544, 0659, all colors, for cash. Mad. Sq. 1540.

VELOUR.—Heavyweight burgundy and taupe and kitten's-ear cloth. Madison Square 2715.

VELOUR.—Taupe, burgundy, heavy weight. Call or phone Frank & Frank. Farr. 602.

VELOUR.—Will pay cash for navy lightweight velour. Cohen & Pinks, Chelsea 590.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for all shades 0659 American. Waxman. Chelsea 1979.

VELOURS.—Burgundy and taupe, American 0659, or other makes. Mad. Sq. 2715.

VELOURS.—Can use 100 pieces 11050, 544, 11052, 11048, Merit. Farragut 9612.

VESTCLOTH.—Buy trade, Pekin taupe and Burgundy wanted. Chelsea 9065.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOURS.—11060, 13046, 13045, 18009, 15020, 544; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR—0359 or Stevens, all colors. S. Satz & Sons, 1,182 Broadway.

VELOUR.—Heavy weight taupe. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 29th.

VELOURS. — Burgundy, light weight, for cash. Chelsea 1553.

VELOURS.—Open for heavyweight velours, all colors. Farragut 5168.

VELOURS.—Shaw's, 4800; all shades; for cash. Call Farragut 2340.

VELOUR, black, 0359 or similar. Madison Square 2960.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested in Lorraine's 3663, Pacific's C. S. and Melrose F. W. M., W. A. G. Stilwell, Rector 6114.

WOOLENS.—Overcoatings, mixtures, plaids, velours, and checks wanted. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St.

WOOLENS.—Overcoatings, mixtures, plaids, velours, and checks wanted. Spring 6311.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLUMENTHALS.—6-inch stripe, moistex, 10—3780, $5; poplin, velveteen, all colors. Feinstein & Globus.

BOLIVIA AND POM POM, all colors. Madison Square 1557.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany, $2.10 net; 0359 velour, green, and brown, $2 net; black pompom. Madison Square 7428.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, all shades; will sell immediately; quick action required; reasonable. Mr. Bobrick. Farr. 2368.

BURELLA.—American 09057; 4 pieces of burgundy at $1.40 net; also American 15020, two browns, at $2.17½ net. Mad. Sq. 5344.

BURELLAS.—0310, all shades; Whitman's 1210 cotton warp serge. Madison Square 2426.

BURELLA CLOTH.—Will sell 12 pieces Walworth's burella in best wool. Chelsea 6129.

CLOTH.—Loopines-Forstman and Huffman, 7497, all shades, $2.75 net. Mad. Sq. 8623.

COAT.—Don't fail to see my velour coat, all lined, at $12.50, deep fancy plush bottom, cape collar and cuffs. Harry Rubin, 12 West 21st St.

COATS, SUITS.—Forty broadcloth suits, assorted colors, including burgundy, taupe; will close at $15. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery pom pom, velours, broadcloths, all the latest shades; also plushes. Norwalk Bros., 105 Mad. Av.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth and velour coats very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth, immediate delivery; also jobs reasonable. Schoen Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Have for immediate delivery plush and pompom coats. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats on the racks for immediate delivery. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19-21 West 24th St.

COATS.—Wonderful values in broadcloth coats, fur trimmed. L. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS—Coats—Coats.—On the rack for immediate delivery. Joe Korostof 36 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS on the racks for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 143 West 28th St.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed coats, velours, broadcloth, &c., from $7.75 up. Rubin & Draff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—500 infants' coats, 2 to 6, to close out cheap. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 14th St.

COATS, fur trimmed for immediate delivery; $11 up. Deutsch-Rosenthal, 27 West 21th.

COATS.—Jobs children's plush and cloth coats, to close out. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATINGS.—Chase's keramí to close at a reasonable price. Gramercy 3488.

COATS. — Jobs children's plush and cloth coats; half price. Eschwartz, 31 West 15th.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best sellers for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 W. 32d.

COATS AND SUITS—Fur trimmed, closing out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

CORDUROYS.—Great bargains, white and colors, 28, 32, 36 inches. W 57 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE.—3-thread, 80 picks, heavy domestic georgettes, 56 inches, all colors; 62½, 8 off for cash; also evening shades taffeta and chiffon at a price. Madison Square 9452.

DRESSES.—Large variety of serge, taffeta, and Georgette dresses, seasonable merchandise to close out. The Peerless Dress and Skirt Co., 134 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—50 serge and silk of the better kind, to close out at a sacrifice price. Dorothy Costume & Dress Co., 159 W. 25th.

DRESSES.—Tailored serges, only 100, to close out; sizes and colors, new models. I. C. Cloak and Suit Co., 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—2,000, serges, satin, and velveteens, to close out. Congress Waist and Dress Co., 34 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Job 200 serges, 200 silks, also wool jersey, for immediate delivery. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Have 1,000 satin and serge dresses to close out; $5.75 up. E. M. Bee Emm, 101 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—800 latest models, velours, jerseys, velveteens, to close out very cheap. Zuck & Gordon, 150 West 22d.

DRESSES.—100 serge and satin, $13 to $20 each; close out, not less than $10 each. Phone Farragut 4097.

DRESSES.—Large quantity of silks and serges for immediate delivery. J. Holtsman, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, velvet, and jersey dresses, at low prices. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS.—Jobs to close out for immediate delivery. Jacob Heyman Co., 137 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—3,000 serge on racks to close out. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES—Serge, satin, and wool jersey, very reasonable. Smith Bros., 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses to close out. Spiesxelman Bros., 201 Greene St.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; closing entire stock; sacrifice. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Job of serges, velveta, and party dresses to close out. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Satin and serges, to close out. Bildmore Dress Co., 6 West 20th.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk, serge, velvets, at a price. Paragon, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serges, as job. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—200 French serge, latest styles, close out. Chusser, 46 W. 37th.

DRESSES.—French serge, to close out, at low price. Simon, 135 W. 27th.

FURS.—Prompt deliveries of natural raccoon colors for the cloak trade; better quality only. Negrin Bros., 104 West 30th St. Farragut 9475.

FURS.—Samples of misses' sets and fur hats to match; will close out at a sacrifice. 151 West 23d St. 4985 Chelsea.

FURS.—Can make good deliveries on Hudson seal and nutria collars. 151 West 23d St. Chelsea 7973.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Special lot, one and two inch coneys, foxes, skunk, at ⅓ off wholesale price. J 139 Times.

KERAMI. — Blumenthal's, $7.75 per yard. Liderman, Horwitz & Co., 45 West 27th St. Tel. Farragut 4250.

KERAMI—Blumenthal's mole, $8. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av. Madison Square 1504.

KERSEYS.—Metcalf's 9120, Fleitman's 675, all colors velour; A. G. Mayer's 3018 taupe, green. Madison Square 5441.

MOLE.—Crushed, 3 inches, eight strips, $4.25; Blumenthal's Keramí, $7.75. Tager, 34 West 21st.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

NECKWEAR.—25c, 50c, $1 neckwear to close out. Apply Lincoln Neckwear Co., 529 Broadway, Room 19. Spring 9174.

PIECE GOODS.—All colors of F. & H. 7835, 7497, 7207, American Woolen Co. 0310, 13052, 0355, Birch 62, Chelsea 5058.

PLUSH.—Stevens 1770 wool plush; Oxford, navy brown; 0001 Harella; all shades. J. L. Faunce 900 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PLUSHES.—Esquimettes, Peerless, Dobson's; also astrachans, mercerized plushes, very reasonable. Farragut 9811.

PLUSHES.—Keramí, moltex, chiffon velvet and velvetsens, at a price. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

PLUSHES.—Peerless, T-10, esquimette, Peco, 40-40s, Lapinex, Peerless 1000. Chelsea 7200.

PLUSHES.—50 pieces Sidney Blumenthal's plush, also 4040, for cash. 9406 Farragut.

PLUSHES. — Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Son, 50 Bond St.

PLUSHES.—Peco, Esquimette, guaranteed sealette. Dobson's plush. Mad. Sq. 3121.

POM POM.—Brown, green, pekin, taupe, plum. Jefferson Worsted Mills. Mad. Sq. 7569.

POMPOM and Bolivia, all shades, 62½ net. Farragut 9520.

RAINCOATS.—Large stock to close out; can save 50 per cent. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

RUBBERIZED NOVELTIES.—Every description, traveling first aid Fitall and Kumfort Kit, laundry bags, tennis racquet covers and dresses. National Novelty, 79 5th. Stuyvesant 2009.

SATIN.—15 pieces, 40 inches wide; black, navy, brown, and taupe; very reasonable. Telephone 6639 Madison Square.

SATIN, Skinner's, 22-inch, dark brown, 250 yards at 70 cents. Falk, 185 Madison Av.

SCARFS AND CAPES, made of plush and moleskin, fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 6301, black and navy, 6122 navy, taupe and tan; below mill price. Gram. 4787.

SERGES.—Julliard 54292 and 54289, all colors 7120, and Whitman 1210. Gramercy 3001.

SILKS.—All kinds; immediate delivery; exceptional values. M. Marks Co., successors to Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9680.

SKIRTS, $1.50.—Job, all wool poplins, serges, mixtures, $1.50. Chauser, 19 West 21st St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for expert, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

SUITS. — Keramí trimming, $10.90 and up. F. & H. broadcloth suits, all shades, for immediate delivery, $13.75 and up. Whitehorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—800 botany broadcloth suits, all shades, peau de cygne and interlined, to close out at a special price. A. Zimmerman, 58 East 11th St.

SUITS.—500 on the racks to sell at a price; broadcloths, velours, burella, poplin, and serge. Harry Rubin, 12 West 21st St.

SUITS.—100 at reduced prices; better grade, sizes, and colors, broadcloths. I. C. Cloak and Suit Co., 30 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Four dozen poplin suits, latest style, to close out at a special price. I. Katz, 41 West 21st St.

SUITS on rack for immediate delivery, $12.50; coats, $9.75. Plager, 46 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Fur trimmed, closing out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

SUITS AND COATS.—To close out at a price. Kessler & Gotthelf, 10 East 33d St.

SUITS.—Jobs to close out; latest style. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—100 poplin suits, to close out; very cheap. J. Lesser, 47 West 24th.

SUITS.—To close out 100 navy broadcloth. J. Bernstein, 63 West 26th.

SWEATERS.—Discontinued lines ladies', misses', boys', juvenile. Peerless, 1 East 28th.

TISSUE PAPER.—24-36, 480@95c a realm. L. Hyman & Son, 121 Spring St.

TRIMMING.—Chase's three-inch tiger strip for sale by L. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3334.

TUSSAHS.—Plain and flowered, in all colors, below market price. W 44 Times.

VELOURS.—Taupe, burgundy, pekin, reindeer. Jefferson Worsted Mills. Mad. Sq. 7539.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Suits; immediate delivery; 53 inches. Phone 3213 Madison Sq.

VELOUR—Taupe, lightweight, 2 pieces, $1.95. Call Frank & Frank, Phone Farr. 602.

VELOURS.—0359, 15020, 13000, Buckley & Cohen, Style 140. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS.—Burgundy and taupe, also all shades of pompom. Farragut 4078.

VELVETEENS.—All colors, prices, and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEEN.—36 inches wide, all colors, immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 96 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEENS.—Run of the mill, in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEEN, twill back, 24-27 inches wide. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

WAISTS.—Cotton; 100 dozen to sacrifice, $3.50 a dozen. Levitt, 42 East Broadway.

WAISTS.—New Spring styles, below mfg. cost; 7th floor. 134 Spring.

WAISTS.—Georgettes, low price to close out. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

WOOLENS. — Bahnsen 50103, 50155, 50160 Worumbo 991 and 997; F. & H. 7578; all shades. Telephone Madison Square 6205.

WOOL PLUSHES.—All colors. Frank & Frank, 141 West 29th. Farr. 602.

WOOL SERGE.—1,000 yards W. S. T., 54-inch, black, Burgundy, brown, crepe de chine; 1,000 yards dark shades; will sell at a price. Butterfly Dress Co., 142 West 24th St.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted who is thoroughly experienced in the buying and selling of woolens in the cloak and suit trade; salary and commission. Y 222 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5½@6 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...5½@6 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Children's Clothes Active.

The Fall season in children's clothes is reported by local manufacturers to be a large one. Though volume in some cases is not quite up to the mark reached last year, it has amounted to more in dollars and cents because of the high prices prevailing. The West and Middle West are reported to have been larger buyers than the East, though it is said that this district is constantly increasing its orders and at the close of the season will, in all probability, show a more favorable comparison with the rest of the country.

More Inquiries for Spring Silks.

Inquiries for Spring merchandise in the local silk market continue to pour in at an amazing rate. Allover patterned voiles and foulard designs on pongees are said to be extensively sought for the 1918 season. Silks in the gingham effects are also in demand, particularly in the metropolitan district. In colors there is, as yet, no evidence of the tendency toward darker shades for Spring, which has been so frequently predicted. Bright solids, brilliant color combinations, and allover printed designs in which light shades predominate are said to be as popular as they ever were.

Underwear Prices Advancing.

The underwear market is one of advancing prices. With cotton out of sight, and with the uncertainties of the wool yarn situation, quotations for Spring merchandise, it is said, must needs mount higher almost from day to day. And the fact that Government orders are sufficient in volume to keep the mills going for some time to come does not put them in a position where they care very much what buyers think about prices. Far-seeing merchants who are able to read the writing on the wall are reported to be sending in large duplicate orders for Spring so as not to be caught short of merchandise when the squeeze comes later on.

Adopts Standard Color Card.

Announcement is made by the Textile Color Card Association of the United States that the Converters' Association has formally adopted the Standard Color Card of America. As this card has already been adopted by the National Association of Converters of Cotton Fabrics, the action just taken points the way to a complete color co-operation between dyer and converter. "'Standard Colors' is an American idea," says the Textile Color Card Association in its announcement, "and already means much to the manufacturer, retailer, and consumer by preventing off shades which do not sell readily, and when sold prevent color harmony in women's dress. It is hoped that within a short time the entire cotton trade will follow the woolen, silk, millinery, and hosiery trades in using the same colors."

Burlaps Sell Better.

There was more snap to the burlap business in this market yesterday than on any other Monday for several weeks. Quite an active business was put through on lightweights, though most of it was done on afloat goods to arrive in the next sixty days. In some cases goods to arrive later than that were disposed of. Cables from Calcutta continue to report the exchange situation bad there, with prices free on board very high. Dundee reports high prices and a paucity of goods for export. Local quotations on standard 40-inch burlaps yesterday were: Ten and a half-ounce, 16½ cents; 10-ounce, 16¼ cents; 8-ounce, 12½ cents, and 7½-ounce, 12½ cents.

A New Millinery Service.

A big Chicago store is offering a new service to customers in its untrimmed hat section, according to reports received in local millinery circles. On every untrimmed hat various suitable trimmings are pinned, giving the customer a definite idea of how the hat will look when complete. After a selection is made the trimmings are sewed on free of charge. Every hat has a card pinned on it which shows the separate charges for the hat, as well as for the flowers, ribbons, feathers, or whatever else the trimming may consist of. This not only gives the customer an opportunity to decide upon the proper trimmings for her hat, but also gives her an idea of the cost of the finished article.

Retailers Are Too Suspicious.

More than one retailer in this country will be without sufficient holiday merchandise this year because of a suspicious nature. This nature manifests itself very frequently in opposing anything a manufacturer or wholesaler suggests, in the fear that the latter is going to put something over on them. An instance of this is the experience a local neckwear house is having with several of its accounts. Because of the certainty of freight congestion for some time to come, this house has written its customers asking permission to ship goods as they are ready, regardless of the specified time of delivery. It offered, in the letter, to date the invoices from the date of delivery set down in the order. The sole object in making this suggestion was to assure the retailers getting their goods on time, yet in several instances the firm making the request has been instructed to ship as originally directed.

Garments Matched with Interiors.

Something new in the way of women's garments is being offered here by a designer with a highly developed artistic sense. Not only is the idea back of them to supply simple and beautiful clothing for all times of the day, but to harmonize the garments with the interiors of various rooms. The new garments themselves consist of a combination of slips and over and undertunics. It is said of them that one slip, one undertunic and one overtunic gives the equivalent of four changes in dress. By adding more overtunics or undertunic, more than double these changes results. By adding another complete outfit, a choice of fourteen changes may be had. It is further said that the combinations obtained are suitable for all occasions, including street and evening wear. The idea has been patented.

Small Wares Selling Freely.

While one of the best known men in the local fancy goods and notions trade is authority for the statement that, from the standpoint of merchandise sold, this year is behind last, there is no question about 1917 being ahead so far as the dollars and cents total is concerned. With the bulk of the holiday business now on the books, the wholesalers are in a position to see pretty well just what the rest of the year holds for them in the way of sales. From all accounts the outlook is most optimistic, in spite of the fact, as one smilingly put it, "we are now selling goods for the Government." What he meant was that the Government tax on profits would easily account for the money made through the rest of the year. As for the merchandise being sold, knitting things and soldiers' comfort kits continue to top the list.

Gray Goods Sales Light.

The firmness with which most sellers of gray goods in this market are holding the goods they still have for shipment through the rest of this year kept trading light in this market yesterday. Important sales of printcloths and sheetings were lacking, though some good bids were in the market during the day. Notable among these were unsuccessful bids of 12 cents for 39-inch 68-72s, for which most sellers are now asking 12¼ cents for 1917 shipment. On the other hand, some nice business was done on 35, 39, and 42 inch sateens and twills for the clothing trade, as well as on wide plain goods for the same users. The activity of these cloths is largely due to the fact that they are still below comparative market levels. Spot printcloths closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	15c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-76s	14c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10½c
39-inch, 67-72s	12½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11c	27-inch, 64-80s	7½c

*Asked.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTION.

351,599 Tons on Hand at the Mills on Sept. 30.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Cottonseed during the two-month period ending Sept. 30 received at mills was 574,353 tons, crushed 256,681 tons, and on hand Sept. 30 351,599 tons, the Census Bureau today announced.

Crude oil produced was 75,108,913 pounds, and on hand 40,088,262. Refined oil produced was 39,000,761 pounds, and on hand 113,773,127. Cake and meal produced was 123,431 tons, and on hand 92,125.

Linters produced was 65,512 500-pound bales and on hand 128,595.

Oil imported was 1,770,865 pounds, and exported 8,007,414 pounds. Cake and meal exported was 2,819 tons, and linters 62,844 running bales.

United Cigar Drops Jersey Charter.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 22.—A certificate was filed with the Secretary of State here today, showing the dissolution of the United Cigar Stores Company with an authorized capital of $2,000,000, as a New Jersey firm. The concern is now incorporated in Delaware. The United Display Advertising Company and the United Chemists Company which were associated with it also filed certificates of dissolution here.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HENRY BRADY, SHERIFF'S AUCTIONEER, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 23rd, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at Rotunda County Court House, all the right, title and interest of the Big Three Amusement Corporation, a New York corporation, in and to a certain Bond in the sum of $5,000 made and executed on the 6th day of March, 1917, by the Braddon Amusement Corporation, a domestic corporation, to Max J. Kramer of the City of New York, together with a certain mortgage securing the said bond made and executed on said day by said Braddon Amusement Corporation to the said Max J. Kramer, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 8th day of March, 1917, in Liber 301 of Mortgages, page 491, which said bond and mortgage was thereafter duly assigned by said Max J. Kramer to Maurice L. Fleischman and William Fleischman by assignment bearing date the 30th day of July, 1917, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 8th day of March, 1917, in Liber of Mortgages, page 491, which said bond and mortgage was thereafter duly assigned by the said Maurice L. Fleischman and William Fleischman to the Big Three Amusement Corporation by assignment bearing date the 30th day of July, 1917, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 8th day of March, 1917, in Liber 301 of Mortgages, page 491, which the defendant in The Big Three Amusement Corporation had in and to said Bond and Mortgage on the 28th day of August, 1917, or at any time thereafter.

ALFRED E. SMITH, Sheriff.
JOHN C. HACKETT, Deputy Sheriff.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Silverman Bros.; Mr. Silverman, women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.

ATLANTA—J. Silvey & Co.; D. F. McDaniels, cloaks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.

ATLANTA — Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; B. Davison, general mdse.; 1,140 B'way; Woodward.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Mr. Waldo, ribbons, laces, embroideries, hosiery, underwear; 1,150 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—S. H. Ronecker, piece goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; Mrs. M. Katz, coats, children's hats; 404 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—J. Miller & Co.; J. Miller, coats, suits; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE — Feldman & Weinman; D. Feldman, clothing; Marlborough.

BALTIMORE—H. S. Rosenstock, human hair goods, toilet articles; Union Square.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants, 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; B. Rothschild, umbrella materials; 126 5th Av.; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, waists, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.; Gregorian.

BINGHAMTON—Long's; D. B. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Platts Carpet Co.; L. Platts, carpets; 1,161 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, coats, suits, millinery, dresses; 1,150 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; L. Saks, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

BONHAM, Texas—Spivy Dry Goods Co.; R. A. Spivy, dry goods; Imperial.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Lewis, millinery, basement buyers; Mr. Whipple, gen'l buyer; Mr. Schroeder, undermuslins; Mr. Rafield, children's, juniors', girls' coats, dresses; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Koenigthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Tripp, skirts; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—"Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mr. Nieland, upholstery goods; Miss Townes, bdkfs.; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss B. Armstrong, waists, sweaters, basement; J. O'Day, millinery, basement; E. A. Brown, auto livery; Miss M. Blackden, small wares, hair goods; E. H. Bell, upholstery goods; Miss M. A. Turner, ribbons; S. H. Emery, petticoats, cotton underwear; E. J. Fenelon, corset, silks; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists, sweaters; 432 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT—Smith, Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly; W. Bernhart, men's furn. goods; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Lansenhuber, jewelry, silverware; Miss L. Hess, misses' dresses, coats, suits, infants' wear; W. A. Brost, notions, toilet, leather goods, buttons, trimmings; F. G. Brost, lamps, fixtures; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO—B. Harris, clothing; Arlington.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Soloff Bros.; J. W. Soloff, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. Mandel, bdkfs.; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; S. Shane, coats, basement; A. Shane, bdkfs., ribbons; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—The Twelfth Street Store; S. Kirschbaum, jewelry, leather goods, umbrellas; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Ash, Madden & Rae Co.; M. P. Rae, skirts; 1,270 B'way.

CHICAGO—Ralfy, Chase & Co.; H. J. Friedman, millinery; Majestic.

CHICAGO—Rothschild Co.; Miss E. Thal, misses', children's coats; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; J. H. Rubel, shirts, sweaters; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; W. Williams, harness; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Davis Bros.; C. J. Davis, woolens; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; J. Tripp, ladies' neckwear; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—P. R. & S. Benelick; B. P. Benelick, millinery; B'way Central.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. C. Busse, white goods; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; C. W. Popper, jobs children's, ladies' coats; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—A. Harris, dresses, waists, skirts; 44 East 23d.

CINCINNATI—Original Sample Coat and Suit Co.; E. W. Wise, ready-to-wear; 27 W. 27th.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Mrs. A. M. Lawton, house dresses, petticoats, waists, sweaters; 37 W. 26th; Great Northern.

CLEVELAND—J. P. Kohn & Co.; J. P. Kohn, infants', children's cloak materials; Imperial.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, coats; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. Pfunkett, clothing, furnishing goods; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; G. A. Kline, trimmed hats; 37 West 32d; Breslin.

CLEVELAND — Baller Co.; Mr. Gerber, bdkfs.; Mr. Katzenstein, ladies' full fashioned sil

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—645—W. L. Bruce, as administrator, et al., pet., v. W. Tobin, petition for writ of certiorari to S. Dak. Supreme Court.—Denied.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

654—J. K. Greer, pet., v. the U. S.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

661—The Railroad Commission of California, plain., v. the A. T. & S. F. Ry Co.—Ordered on summary docket.

662—C. W. Stone, guardian, &c., plain., v. E. P. Stone, next friend of T. S. Stone—Ordered on summary docket.

The Attorney-General, by H. W. Perkins, Deputy U. S. Marshal, et al., &c.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Dec. 10 next.

575—The U. S., plain., v. E. Bathgate et al.; 576—Same, v. J. J. Durckhauser et al.; 577—Same, v. H. Coons et al.; 578—Same v. W. Farrell et al.; 579—Same, v. O. Klayer et al., and 580—Same, v. R. Tricho et al.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for argument on Jan. 7 next.

607—E. Skarderud, plain., v. the Tax Commission of North Dakota.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Jan. 7.

648—A. T. Cushing, executrix, &c., plain., v. J. H. Whaley et al.—Further consideration of the petition for writ of certiorari postponed to hearing on writ of error.

660—Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., petit., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for 7th Circuit granted.

646—The N. Y. Central R. R. Co., petit., v. S. Goldberg.—Petition for writ of certiorari to N. Y. Supreme Court granted.

647—The People of Porto Rico et al., plain., v. J. Muratti.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

657—P. Chelentis, petit., v. Luckenbach Steamship Co., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for 2d Circuit granted.

666—P. D. Camp et al., petit., v. M. V. Gross.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for 4th Circuit granted.

668—E. B. Dress, petit., v. S. J. Armstrong et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Iowa Supreme Court denied.

667—The Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co., owner, &c., petit., v. Conron Brothers Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for 2d Circuit denied.

669—E. L. Younge, petit., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for 4th Circuit denied.

643—Steamship Queensmore, Ltd., claimant, &c., petit., v. Hasbrouck, Vanderpool et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for 5th Circuit denied.

658—Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Co. of Texas, petit., v. C. A. Prunk.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Civil Appeals, 8th Judi. Dist. of Texas, denied.

657—Gulf, Col. & Santa Fe Railway Co. et al., petit., v. J. P. Nelson.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Texas Supreme Court denied.

662—Barber & Co., Inc., petit., v. Sulzberger & Sons Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

667—F. McDonald et al., petit., v. J. F. Ralston et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Okla. Supreme Court denied.

695—Iowa State Traveling Men's Ass'n. v. W. A. Moore.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

718—The City of New Orleans et al., petit., v. Penn. Bridge Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

691—R. Watson, master, &c., et al., petit., v. M. Krzeszewski, clerk, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for 4th Circuit denied.

707—Barnes-Ames Co., petit., v. W. & G. T. Jones Steamship Co., Ltd.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for 2d Circuit denied.

723—Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Co., petit., v. F. L. Johnson, administrator, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit denied.

586—The U. S. and T. Thomas v. Woo Jan.—Motion to advance submitted for U. S.

716—G. Orlov et al., petit., v. A. Aronson et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Mass. Superior Court submitted for petit. and for resp.

733—E. Getkin, petit., v. the Penn. R. R. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin Co. submitted for petit.

655—F. Deane, petit., v. Cal. Land Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petit. and for resp.

700—J. H. Sanborn, petit., v. the West. Md. Ry. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Md. Court of Appeals submitted for petit. and for resp. Leave granted to file necessary printed copies of record within ten days on motion of counsel for petit.

702—Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., plain., v. E. Dutton, as admx., &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for deft. in support of motion, with leave to counsel for plain. to file printed brief in opposition within 10 days.

676—Steamship Bowdoin Co., plain., v. Industrial Accident Commission of California et al.—Motion to reverse submitted for plaintiff.

[illegible] K. P. McNaughton, aplt., v. W. D. Stephens, Governor, &c., et al.; and 679—L. E. Nickell and R. J. Burke, aplts., v. W. D. Stephens, Governor, &c., et al.—Motions to advance submitted by Mr. Loving in behalf of counsel.

38—Original—The State of Ga., comp., v. the Trustees of the Cin. South. Ry. and the Cin., New Orleans & Tex. Pac. Ry. Co.—Leave granted to file replication herein on motion of counsel for complainant.

275—The Postal Tel.-Cable Co., plain., v. the City of Newport, Ky.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or transfer to the summary docket submitted for deft. in support of motion and for plain. in opposition thereto.

630—H. Miller and F. Miller, pets., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit submitted for petit. and for resp.

736—The Globe Steamship Co., claimant, &c., pet., v. H. Moss.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

131—The Stevirmac Oil & Gas Co., plain., v. C. Ditzman et al.—Submitted pursuant to the 20th Rule for plaintiff, and for defendants.

Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock.

Call for Nov. 5—Nos. 201, 284, 293, 348, 393, 407, 454, 252, (and 253,) 16, and 17.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 3, 13th Floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Bayley & Sons, Inc<Scandinavia B Co
Bond Art Glass Co
W A Rogers, Ltd<Rogers Silverware Bureau
Nat X-Ray Ref Co<Lynch Co.

Boston Rubber Wks
Cardinal Film Corp<Crystal Film Co.
C M Ettinger Co, Inc.
Tostevin & Cotti Mfg<Tostevin Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Lenox Hill Bldg., Inc<Re Independent Mach & Tool Co.
Hanrahan<Pac Trans. Co
Wojciechowski<Erie RR.
Delaney<G RR of NJ.
Elliott<Birdsall Corp
Cavalan<C RR of NJ.
Carney<Erie RR.

Van Dyke<NY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Barreiros<Tivives SS Corp.
McDonald<Rossiter Rty Co.
Cymerys<C RR of NJ.
Jonick<Lehigh Val RR.
Gulf Refg Co<Barnett.
Kelly<Penn RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 10 A. M.—Criminal.

US<Rice, (on trial.) At 10:30 A. M.
US<Newell.
Same<Ryan, (on trial.)
Same<Tinck et al, (2.)
Same<Schmidt.
Same<Kienzle.
Same<Williams.

Same<Swartzill & Tienan.
Same<Manto & Anneberg.
Same<Taylor.
Same<Hufcut.
Same<J. Fetzer.
Same<Mary Fetzer.

STATE.

Court of Appeals

Middlebrook<BeMfit.
People<Richardson.
The Spring Garden Ins Co<Logan et al.
Perippe<Manice et al.
Fen-Fold<Larkin.

Raymond Con Pile Co<Chatcher & Son.
Amming<Carvel et al.
Fanning et al<Belle Gerre et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Scott, Laughlin, Smith, Page, and Davis, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Imperator Realty Co.<Weber<N Y Edison
Stenzler<Standard Gas Light.
Re Foley.
People<Hughes.
People ex rel N Y Lodge, No 1, B P O E<Purdy.
Lowenfeld<U S Fidelity & Guar.

Noyes<First Natl Bank.
Dale<Mirror Films.
Rosenkranz<Eagle Sav & Loan Co.
Marshall<Cahn.
Dougherty<Loew's Theatrical Enterprises.
Slayback<Alexander.
People<Weinstein.
Stanton<Beam.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Stevenson<Stevenson.
Diange<Berwind-White Coal Mining.
Bean<Ali.
Bohner<Quinn.
Bonet<Oshrin.
Bigham<Bigham.
Re Quigley<Woods.
Re Whitehouse.
Berger<Gotham Nat Bank.
Hraba<Hraba.
Quimby<Quimby.
Stanton<Union Ry.
Tepedino<MacKenzie Co.)
Mirsky<Borden.
Bonaschi<Begni.
Blatt<Blatt.
Tamme<Lichtenheim.
Strang<Parker, Stearns & Sutton.
Ramsey<Bainbridge.
Same<Wright.
Frankel<Stern.
Zerafini<Lehigh Valley RR.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Tolbuss<Tolhurst.
Re Stephens.
Re Brooks.

Woodworth<Woodworth.
Lehn & Shafrin Inc<Shafrin.
Brod<Geo Murphy, Inc
Perkins-Goodwin Co<Amer Press Assn.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Fanning.
Salaf<Naughton.
Schwartz<Meyer.
Jamieson<Jamieson.
Eastman<Lotsch.
Dillon<N Y Edison.
Crustus<Kaiser.
Ryan<CNY.
Delany<N Y Edison.
Re Barry<Pakas.
Smith<Addoms.
Steel<Arizona Cross Bar Mining Co.
Steinhart<Steingart.
Re Trencher.
Rosenblatt<Flower Basket Shop, Inc.
Muller<Xlias.
Johnson<Winkelman.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Re Unionport Road.
Fanning<Fanning (3.)
Rogers<Treacy.
Westcott<Westcott.
Re Man Ry<Jackson.
Schwarzbach<Schwarzbach.
Birnbaum<Birnbaum.
Preferred causes:
Libman<Libman.
Brunk<Steinberg.
McCulloch<Kramer.
Tenement House Dept<319 W 17th St.
General calendar:
Getzer<Paddell.
Kidde<Dunham.
Saltzman<Elliman.
Berger<Alk.
Dubben<Dubben.
Vivaudou<Meyers.
Kirsch<Kirsch.
Sagarra<Sidenberg.

Gouert<Mechanics & Met Nat Bk.
Dannmann<N E Casualty Co.
Hubbard<Hubbard.
Kerwick<Bally.
Darconte<Darconte.
P G Tiling & Con Co<Buchalter.
Heilman<Gunther.
Goldberg<Schaft.
McCarthy<McCarthy.
Tramontano<Tramontano.
Morey<Ellerton.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Imm<Imm.
Alexander & Reid Co<Golod.
Horowitz<Horowitz.
Wollman & Co<Goodhart.
Males<Shafer.
Clear.

PART IV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Politziner<Reichelson.
Cumberland Glass Mfg Co<Krumenacher.

Henry Ellas Brew<Morris.
Clear.

PART IX.—Greenbaum, Inc.—Hill<Imperial Auto Tour, &c, Co.
Inc—Humphrey<Aldhouse.
Murray<NY Tel Co.
Killoran<Int R T Co.
Donohue<Brady-Murray Motor Corp.
O'Connell<NY Rys.
H Rukeyser<Natl Casket Co.
D Rekatowitz<same.
Salomon<Kalmus Bros Co, Inc.
Campbell<Burns Bros.
Lord & Taylor<Yale & Towne Mfg.
Eckel<Hart.
Lang<Belt Line Ry.
Caulfield<Smith.
Arena<Belendore.
C Bercow<Mansbach.
H Bercow<same.

Michael Bergman,
Bridget Smyth,
Louise O Merriam,
Honora Kingston,
Jennie Kaufman,
Heshka Revken,
Caroline C Gilbert,
Arpad H Heltai,
Charlotte Shanthal,
Kate Sixmith,
Margaret Hanley,
Mary E Armitage,
Isaac S Long,
Margaretha Visclier,
Clara M Knapp,
Marian D Walker,
Theresa Kraus,
Maurice Seligman,
Mathilda Seligman,
Mary E Lynch,
Jeannie H Heaton,
Paul A A Arnaud,
James Seligman,
Philip Smith,
Abraham Bernstein.
Estates of:
Jeanette C. Rogers,
Reuben E Crowdus,
Joseph S Taylor.
Wills for probate:
Ann Leonard,
Henry Immen,
Anna W Woodward,
John Horan,
Mary E Gilmore,
Eva Haberman,
Andre Jacobi.
Mary E Henderson.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Mandel<Rubin.
Bruccherc<Murphy Const Co.
Helfand<Shallta Bros.
Lawson<Dalley & Ivins.
Cravatta<Mastellone.
Conabeer<Turst.
Klein<Sercholtz.
Fulton & Elm Leasing Co<Augustine Stores.
Am Gas Governor Works<Hoelscher.
Pearsall<Nicholas.
Bobink<Larzer.
Johnston & Collins Co<Cohen.
Gimbel Bros<Levy.
Hochman<Lipshitz.
PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Calvet<Pain.
Costaldo<Burns Bros.
Ritt<Schwartz.
Kaufman<Kips Bay &c Co.
Green<Wilk.
Hank<Greenbaum.
Schmidt<Primler.
Parker<Foote.
Gerson<Standard Boarding & Livery.
Levine<Jones.
Senner & Kaplan Co<Mills.
Wesley<Menzer.
May<N Y Edison Co.
Madero Bros Inc Co<Mauell Chem Co.
Mundorff<N Y Rys.
Kowalsky<Dillon.
Kaufman<Helzel.
Montopoli<Leone, (2.)
D'Ambra<Milo.
Betron<Davis.
Orton<Elliott.
Willander<Gossler Bros.
Lieberman<N Y Rys.
Brandies<A Goodman & Son.
Kurz<N Y Rys.
Kramer<Langsdorf.
Krieger<Grindstein.
Lang<Irwin Rty Co.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Part II., for trial.
Langenthal<Oberman, D & H Shirt Co<Penn RR.

Kashowitz<Dayton T C Co (3.)
Reed<Witkin.
Schifano<Blumberg.
Mitchel<Lustgarten.
Berger<Realty Real Corp.
Hughes<Gaffney Exp.
Window<Century Amuse Co (2.)
Berman<Levy.
Di Costa<Carritti.
Hub Knitting Mills<Liberty Fountain Gold Pen Co.
Reichenthal<Moyses.
Schleichman<Alaska Chem Co.
Economu Ritsos Co<Rosalsky.
Schwartz<Bishop.
Wynkoop<Roskam-Scott Co.
Zachowitz<Vettel.
Sandler<Int R T.
Frankel<same.
Tekovitch<Burns Bros.
Harris<Rosenfield.
Mandel<Morgenstern.
Fenster<Goldberg's Sons.
Worshofsky<3d Av Ry.
Israel<Glass (2.)
ADDENDUM—Cases will be sent to Part II., for trial.
Bover Stroud Corp<Stroud.
Karon<NY Cent RR. Clear.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Tobey Furn Co<Allen.
Marcuson<Miller.
Cohen<Chesa. Inc<Smith U S Co.
Freed<Thalheim Co.
Kaufman<Levy.
Paul Rubenstein Co<Crotta.
Efferman<Emze Rty.
Millstein<De Jong.
M Block & Co<Schoenfeld.
Fellerman<Wechsler.
Liss<US Fld, &c. Co.
PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. R.—Clear.
PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Ellison<Gennie.
Simmons<Elena Rty.
Jos Hamilton Sons Co<Robinson.
Cozens<Cabinet Co<Wonder T M Co.
Getterman<B & O RR.
Torowsky<Lato Restaurant Corp.
Linderman<Liebler.
Favour<Nasrollah, (2.)
Same<Knowry.
Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Boger<Lams—Milton M. Sittenfield.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Reagan<Lennon—Alfred H. Townley.
N. Y. Public Library<Storm—Abraham Greenberg.
Matter of Whalen Eng. Co.—Vincent L. Leibell.
SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Welker<G. I. Bldg. Corp.—John H. Rogan.
SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Hecker<Brady—John Spalding.
Henshaw<Lipschitz—Powell Crichton.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Brigitte Moder<Chas. Moder—Geo. A. Bellotte.
SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Mary E. Pitts<Lillian Pitts—Frederick Rokkard, John M. Bowers<Everett Corner—William Peters, Guissie Pressin<Morris Lipschitz—Isidore R. Isaacs.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chamberlain Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

O'Donnell<NY Edison Co. (2.)
Brechter<R Hoe Co.
Cunningham<Smith.
Zarobetti<Stand Drug Label & Box Co.
Golio<Trattner.
McCormick<Direct Realty Co.

Re Hallock.
Re Mayhew.
Bier<Magenheim.
Creeden<Creeden.
University Soc<Magenheim.
Sudbrink<Baukal.
Telmer<Telmer.
Corn<Corn.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Libert<Libert.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.
De Sarle<Jacob Const Co.
Wallace<CNY.
Zircher<Webber.
Hillowitz<Braun.
Heiden<Union Ry. (2.)
Cahill<Gimbel Bros.
Rowley<Union Ry. (2.)
Cantons<same (2.)
Riggs<3d Av. R. R.
Schilling<Union Ry.
Pollack<R Carvel Co.
Bottari<Sabella.
Greenfield<So Blvd.
Turvak<Inter R T Co.
Eller<Union Ry.
Teli<Inter R T Co.
Janos<Pahler Ry Co. (2.)
Young<Slayton, (2.)
Bilsky<Board of Education City of N. Y.
Phillips<Romagnoli.
Highest number reached in regular order, 1121.

Einhorn<Simmons.
Williams<Inter R T.
Galvin<Leonard.
Butler<Inter R T Co.
Hoch<So Blvd RR.
Woodward<Mayer.
Sana<West Steet RR.
Haberman<Fine.
Zink<Scott, (2.)
McCormack<Inter R T Co. (2.)
Koetzinger<same.
Weisbart<Baum.
Gleiter<Klotsky.
Wishner<Bollenbock.
Slovak<Lemonade.
Strand<Tunick.
Tarlo<Highgrade Wine Co.
Forsythe<Wegmann.
Blakley<CNY.
Kitman<Gotlieb.
Neun<Hauptman.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—
Kaufman<Parody.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Blum<Carvel Co.
Diorio<Union Ry.
Mannion<NYC Inter.
Koben<Union Ry.
Matson<Inter R T Co.
McGuire<Steindler.
Desilvio<NYC Inter.
Beatus<same.

Nyman<Tip Top Dairy
Foth<Polsky.
Perunick<Cent Un Gas.
Mellman<Inter R T.
Rubin<same.
Backer<same.
Lemish<same.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Sands & ano<Bodine et al—Felix Muldoon.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Umbach<Umbach.
Highest number on the calendar is 536.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Van Siclan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Dexhimer<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Bracco<L I RR.
Fisher, an inf<B H R R Co.
Woodl<NY Rys Co.
O'Keefe<B H R R Co.
Hawse, as admx<Penn RR Co.
Iorio<same.
Sisson, as State Com of Excise<Altenkirch et al.

Andereya<O'Hare et al
Kruger<Bernstein.
Garofolo, an infant<B H RR.
Tallard<Maccarone.
Stemberg<Stemberg.
Clair<Int R T Co.
Trommer<Hipkins.
Hertzman<Vetter.
Schiavoni<L I RR.
Mullen & ano<Sparks

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Grady<Paul & ano.
Dougherty, an inf<Salt, as extx.
Allen<NY Con RR Co.
Gellman<Marks.
Stonish<Schmidt.
Naughton Const Co<Oscanyan.
Haines<Taft.
Sheputis, an inf<Hecht Box Co<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Uhrin, an infant<42d St, Man & St Nich Av Ry.
Dorrer<Rutherford Rubber Co.
Sutton<Klein.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1089.

Levenson<Howell.
Field & Goddard.
Mericco, an infant<Empire Bottling-Works, Inc.
Neuer<Makilla.
Brunsa<Witte.
O'Loughlin<Mackey et al.
Kammerrer<Burtis.
Aaronson<Rapid Transit Subway Con Co.
Leavy, an inf<Grellich Grunfelder<NY Rys.
Moore<B, Q C & S RR.
Marlorano, as admx<Wolf.
Holden, as admx<Pringle.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Strang, an inf<Lloyd.
Heins<B H RR.

Zemaitis<same.
Lewis<same.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CONTINENTAL PHOTO PLAY CORP. of 110 West Thirty-ninth Street and 309 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,525 and assets of $7,500, consisting of stock, $5,000, and accounts, $2,500. Of the liabilities $5,000 is for salaries of officials in professional services.

LEVINE & HEIN, INC., manufacturer of cloaks at 28-30 West Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Morris Israel, a petition in bankruptcy also was filed against the corporation by these persons: Henry Greenstein, $320; E. Waldman, $4, and M. H. Schwartz, $500.

MACARILL MODA FOUNTAIN COMPANY, 256 West Twenty-third Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation, by these creditors: Mohawk Motors Company, $750; Abraham Kramer, $17, and Benjamin Aaron, $48.

NEW YORK SHOE FINDING COMPANY, of 111 Duane Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by Arthur Reeman, $1,794; Frank TH Solan, $1,833, and Joseph Ingalls, $754. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $9,000.

OTTO BIEBER of OTTO BIEBER & CO., dealers in automobile supplies at 265 West Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, naming the firm declared bankrupt, showing liabilities of $2,980 and assets $1,200, consisting of stock, $900, and account, $300.

JOSEPH DORF.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition filed against Joseph Dorf, trading as the Jay Dorf Clothing Company at 155 East 123th Street, in a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

DEGENHART.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Charles J. Degenhart, restaurant and saloon, at 369 Greenwich Street, with creditors at 100 cents on the dollar, payable in notes at two, three, fifteen, eighteen, and twenty-four months, on claims that have been filed and allowed amounting to $15,000.

CONSOLIDATED MOTORS CORPORATION of 250 West Fifty-fourth Street.—Maurice P. Hatch has been appointed receiver by Judge Mayer. It was alleged that the company permitted the receiver of the Thomas Auto Truck Company to take over all the assets of the Consolidated Motors Corporation which rightly belonged to the company. Liabilities are $95,000.

WEINRIEB WAIST SHOP, at 104 Lenox Avenue.—Max Sheinart has been appointed receiver by Judge Mayer.

THE MAJESTIC TRUCK COMPANY of 250 West Fifty-fourth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $21,076 and assets of $12,878, consisting of stock $6,997, office furniture $907, patterns $1,114, materials held by others $270, accounts $569, and cash $318. Among the creditors are C. K. Thomas, $6,436 salary; W. S. Thomas, $1,360 salary; Herbert Diamant, $2,000; New York City, $1,010 personal tax, and Consolidated Motors Corporation, $650.

ADELINE P. KRAKAUER, delicatessen, 2,628 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,894 and assets of $746 in cash.

ELIAS G. ROSS, dealer in electrical supplies at 48 Warren Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $27,906 and assets of $13,960, consisting of stock, $8,000; fixtures, $1,000; accounts, $4,000); cash in bank, $710, and automobile, $250. The Mercer Trust Company of Trenton is a creditor for $6,000.

NATURAL TOY MANUFACTURING CO. of 422 East Fifty-third Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,253 and assets of $4,306, consisting of stock, $1,750; machinery, $1,250, and accounts, $1,306.

JACOB RESENBAUM, manufacturer of mirrors at 49 Great Jones Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $14,915 and no assets.

ALLEN & ALLEN, motion picture rights and photo studios, at 218 West Forty-second Street, has made an assignment to Albert F. Dreyer. Allen Lowe is President.

WEARWELL NECKWEAR CO.—Israel Schwartz, of the Wearwell Neckwear Co. firm, dealer in men's furnishings goods, at 66 Vesey Street, has made an assignment to Max E. Levine.

Judge Mayer yesterday granted discharges from bankruptcy to these bankrupts:

Durante Bros., Inc., lace importers, of 23 West Thirty-eighth Street, with liabilities of $96,187.

De Elbert A. Reynolds, Vice President State Line Telephone Co., of 136 Liberty Street, liabilities, $98,225.

Edelstein & Glasman, of 36 Eldridge Street, liabilities, $16,961.

Wm. H. Patterson, contractor, of Middletown.

Chas. A. Ketcham, stationer, of Middletown.

Chas. Steger, trading as Chas. Steger & Co., Hooks, 60 West Thirty-third Street.

Henry Gordon, as the Gordon Waist Co., 27 West Twenty-fourth Street.

FRANCES TOBIAS, of 2,024 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $941.48 and assets of $50.

SIEGFRIED WOLF, of 475 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Edward W. Engel, of 369 Saratoga Avenue.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

In amounts of $100 and over.

Alstadter, Dave, and Julius Berger—H. Mendrochowitz $164.48
Atkins, May P.—Acker, Merrali & Condit 137.53
Brady-Ottarah Const. Co., Inc.—U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. 1,010.64
Bernard-Granville Pub. Co.—W. J. Vandeveer 324.46
Burras, Arthur L. R.—M. L. Burras. 1,440.04
Bernstein, Philip—L. D. Powell & Co. 231.90
Byrne, Mary—J. Shenk 247.71
Bailey, Franklin S.—I. Kosminsky 143.60
Baldwin, Elsie F.—Marden, Orth & Hastings 7,016.00
Brady, Lawrence—H. K. Lamb 1,540.20
Butler Chemical Co.—West Va. & Pa. Coal Co. 399.10
C. & L. Cloak & Suit Co.—J. Harren 170.10
Chatrelli, Tony, and Edward Sarffilippo—T. F. Scully 645.41
Colucci, Cono and Madalina—G. Saggio 117.90
Crowley, Jerome—Clarence C. Perpali & Co. 642.20
Collins, Thomas A.—Pirke & Co. 572.42
City of N. Y.—D. Hochstadter et al. 196.51
Carpenter, Reese, and William Pyon—National Surety Co. 6,203.06
Cooper Electric Eng. Co.—Lighting Studio Co. 226.60
Cleland, James W. S.—F. D. Richard. 2,931.68
Disbrow, Robert N.—G. V. Twiss. 2,239.10
Doyle, John J.—H. Yost 100.30
De Bobula, Titus—William & Morford Co. 179.77
Faherty, Frank J.—M. O'Rourke 500.09
Gurn-Spring Co., Inc.—R. C. Maxwell Co. 818.75
Grunberg, Marie—J. F. Volck et al. 7,253.00
Gray, George F.—O. Horwits. 121.86
Graeber, Edw. N.—J. Mandel, possession of chattels and $84.72, or 1,084.72
Gutrie, George E.—A. R. Levine 330.41
Goldberg, Morris—I. Silverman et al. 170.41
George T. Moon Co.—Linen Thread Co. 719.39
Horowitz, Charles—12th St. Garage Co. 148.35
Ira L. Edwards Sales and Service Co.—M. Sevinsky et al. 510.65
Haber, Joseph—Orzag, costs 100.40
Havemeyer, Hector H.—Williams & Morford Co. 448.06
Hyman, Joseph A.—R. Magnus 1,690.19
Huesgen, Anthony—Drezwell Co. 127.05
Joseph A. Damsey & Ensign Improvement Co.—Pfotenhauer Nesbit Co. 412.18
Jehenny, Delia—N. Y. Railway, costs 110.45
Kathedhan Bronze Works—New Amsterdam Casualty Co. 1,082.48
J. H. Flick Const. Co., Joseph H. Flick, and Lawrence C. Manuell—Western Wheeled Scraper Co. $2,817.56
Kaufman, Jacob—C. Diamond 418.48
Kramer, Moe H.—H. Rothborth 184.03
Levine, David—K. I. Litwin 2,492.70
Levy, Philip—G. Lawyer 730.37
Levy, Jacob—W. J. Fleming 101.85
Lawen, Philip N.—Buffalo Engraving and Electrotyping Co. 152.63
McLoughlin, George A.—S. Dokson 274.88
Murphy, Edgar G.—Fisk Rubber Co. of New York 162.77
Maraco, Charles—G. Trucco 170.91
Mutual Cabinet Co.—R. A. Goroon& Co. 531.87
Marchisio, Ercole & Americo Marchisio—D. H. Barnett 2,852.30
Maresco, Charles—Trucco 170.91
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—L. L. Lecomte 558.91
Manhattan Civic Association—H. M. Cohen 106.65
Manufacturers League of America—F. P. Leventhal et al. 154.35
New Art Lithograph Co.—J. E. Linde Paper Co. 106.53
Now, Joseph—C. Dyas Standish 329.11
Oriental Dye Works—P. Kuznitsky 200.00
Pfeil, Rudolph—Girard Co. 170.91
Rau, Herbert E.—J. A. Anderson et al. 161.70
Robinson, George H.—W. D. Acker 22,946.01
Robinson, George H.—L. D. Volk 253.20
Same—Latimer, Inc. 366.10
Rosenthal, Joseph—Locker 116.35
Spadone, Lyons R.—G. H. Bayne 162.09
Silverson, Morris—H. Kaliski 349.93
Sciiessinger, Redbury Corp.—A. Schrader's Son, Inc. 210.51
Steel Erectors Rty.—F. P. Manges, Jr. 5,187.98
Third Ave. Ry. Co.—M. Barrett, costs 118.82
Vincent, Joseph A.—C. H. Kienle 633.47
Vino, Mary and Nicholas—M. Brachfeld 127.80
Wasserman, Sigmund, and Louis Stern—Cudahy Packing Co. 2,302.35
William Necker, Inc.—R. Stahl 1,659.50
Woram, Charles—G. L. Weems 412.90
Same 231.70
Ward, Frederick W.—M. V. N. Goetchius 837.09
Wisser, William—M. P. Murphy 255.55

In Bronx County.

Burzinsky, Nathan, and Max Zion—H. Brown 227.05
Bohlken, Mathilda—H. Kroker & Co. 6,449.86
Brander, Sam—National Cash Register Co. 72.60
Crowley, John H.—A. Verndram et al. 427.16
Crowley, John H., Kathryn A., and James R.—Same 438.07
Henry, Max and Joseph—J. Stein 691.85
Harley, James—H. S. Sisson, &c. 78.83
General Woodwork Co.—I. Rosenzweig 149.55
Glick, Israel, and Nathan Eckstein—I. Lipschitz 427.72
Kesner, Meyer and Ida—L. E. Kleban & Co. 76.64
Olsen, Emma—T. Carlson 469.59
Penfield & Co., William W.—Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co. 43.80
Rabinowitz Painting Co.—North American Wall Paper Co. 114.81
Siff, Lester—Empire Carting Co. 107.73
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. C.—E. Bennett 490.30

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Malone, Mary, and Solomon Bisgaier—People, &c., Oct. 13, 1917 ..... $300.00
Richards, Kitty, and Solomon Bisgaier—People, &c., Oct. 13, 1917 ..... 200.00
Temple, Charles R.—E. J. Grannis, July 1, 1916 ..... 2,285.25
Berger, Ignatz—Abrams Costume Co., July 2, 1913, vacated 116.00
Reinfrew Knitting Co., Inc.—F. W. Moore Co., Oct. 9, 1917, canceled 42,096.30
Voght, Preston A., and Newton Realty and Construction Co.—H. E. Jones, Aug. 29, 1917 ..... 794.55
Dannore Improvement Corp. and Morris Katz—R. & G. Lighting Fixture Co., Jan. 25, 1917 ..... 547.79
Katz, Morris; Chera Katz, and Danmore Improvement Corp.—Columbia Bank, Nov. 28, 1916 ..... 528.58
Jensen, Anton—A. Eastwood, Nov. 6, 1916 ..... 130.00
Donnelly, Michael—F. T. Harris, May 27, 1914 ..... 161.41
Lista, Cesar; Eugene Lorvelley, and Oswald A. Schlegel—Runge Synthetic Age Co., Inc., Dec. 22, 1916, canceled 599.00
Teiss, C. Victor—R. N. Diabrow, Oct. 19, 1917, vacated 289.10
Levy, George W.—E. G. Tuttle

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Owner going South.
Must sell within 30 days.
No reasonable offer refused.

Flatbush Residence.

Ocean Av., near Dorchester Road.

Frame detached, on plot 80x130; garage for 4 cars; excellent condition; every convenience; 12 rooms and 2 baths. Unusual opportunity to secure a big bargain. Can be seen by appointment only.

JOHN REIS CO.,
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Modern Factory for Sale

Two-story brick, 15,000 square feet. Open on all sides. Heat, electric power, etc. Atlantic Av., near Nostrand Av. Station, Brooklyn. Bargain.

J. P. FROELICH,
753 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.
Phone Bedford 5900.

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SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

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FARM BARGAIN

Within commuting distance, on Harlem R. R.; 200 acres, fine soil; ten-room house, with fireplaces; dairy barn, outbuildings; with lake; $75 per acre. No exchange.

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Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT

at Colonial Heights; large house with 8 rooms and bath; tastefully decorated; all improvements; plot 150x112. Liberal terms for quick sale. A Reiner, 154 Nassau St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW BUNGALOW.

YOUR WIFE can enjoy the country with you when keeping house in this conveniently arranged, attractive 5-room bungalow at Laurelton; price $4,900; every modern appointment; ample room for garage and garden; only 30 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn by electric trains, and plenty of them; close to station, churches, schools, stores, golf; environment for children unexcelled; a rare opportunity; buy this bungalow NOW on very easy terms. LAURELTON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Suite 510, 1 W 34th St., New York City. Phone Greeley 2741, or on the property, phone Springfield 1984-R.

A GARDEN FARM in New York City.

Price $4,900; beautiful "garden farm" at Laurelton; house just completed; 5 rooms and bath; fruit trees, vegetable garden; thirty minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; electric trains—plenty of them; close to station, churches, schools, golf, and stores; environment for children unexcelled.

Exceptional opportunity to purchase this "garden farm" on easy terms. If interested, inquire or call, LAURELTON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Suite 510, 1 West 34th St., New York City (phone Greeley 2741), or on the property (phone Springfield 1984-R).

FOR HOME OR INVESTMENT

$30 EACH HUNTINGTON LOTS $2 DOWN

FREE DEED, PERFECT TITLE

$1 MONTHLY

High and Dry Near Depot, Trolley, Stores, Harbor and Main Road in New York.

I.E. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av. B'klyn

WONDERFUL BARGAIN $12.50 PER LOT

22 lots, 45,000 square feet, at $12.60 per lot; will sell for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing, and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B Estate, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

North Shore, L. I.

Owner offers his artistic 11 room, 3 bath English house, 1 acre beautiful laid-out grounds, at less than cost price; 1 minute from station; 30 minutes from N. Y., electrical express service. Terms arranged. H. K., 73 Times.

VERY ATTRACTIVE

Home, 8 very large rooms, tile bath, hot-water heat, oak trim, large porches front and side, gas and electricity, all city improvements; 30 minutes out, 5 minutes station; restricted, refined beautiful, healthy location; opportunity, $7,500. Owner, 200 Broadway, N. Y., Suite 706.

Opportunity for Wide-Awake Man

at Yaphank, two miles from Camp Upton; out of town owner will sell good Farm, 50 acres, 10 room house, barns; big prices for all produce; camp to be permanent; fine opportunity, little money required. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d), N. Y.

SMALL POULTRY FARM

8 rooms; house needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour from city; sell to quick buyer for $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

COZY BUNGALOW

$7,000 square feet shaded property; worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,350; must have $200 cash, balance very easy terms. B Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$3,000, on Easy Terms

AND 1st Mortgage of $5,500
BUYS THIS NEW
DAINTY HOME

with Garage.

On Tree Covered Plot with 100 Feet Frontage. Near Express Station Lackawanna R. R.

Huge living room with large open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, 7 master's bed chambers, 2 baths, sleeping porch; walls panelled in hard woods; beamed ceilings; ready to move into. Grounds planted with shrubs and flowers.

For Information and photo
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From an actual photograph

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Price, $5,500. Cash Required, $500.

House has seven large, airy rooms, cozy fireinook, with open fireplace; tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, with beamed ceilings; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation; 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this house was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars.

F. W. Waggoner, Room 518, 47 W. 34th St.

30 Minutes From New York

By either train or trolley; highly restricted neighborhood; new modern house; seven large rooms, tiled bath, sleeping porch, steam heat, all improvements, beam ceilings, plate shelf, clothes chute, built-in ironing board, large butler's pantry, many large closets, polished parquet floors; up-to-date in every particular; built by day's work; high and healthy location; magnificent views; good transportation and schools; only $1,000 cash required, balance to suit; price $7,250 for quick sale; inspect again.

H. E. White, Room 518, 1,328 B'way, N. Y.

GRANTWOOD.

Owner will sacrifice new brick and shingle, 6 rooms, bath, and sleeping porch, hardwood trim, parquet floors, steam heat, wide verandas; large plot; beautifully decorated.

BEIRNE & BOHM,
Lawton Avenue,
Grantwood.

Montclair Colonial Residence.

8 rooms, 2 large baths, tiled kitchen, sun parlor, sleeping porch, every appointment. Fine lot. Near Lackawanna Terminal. Immediate possession. Price $11,500.

FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.,
At Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE—RARE VALUE, $16,000.

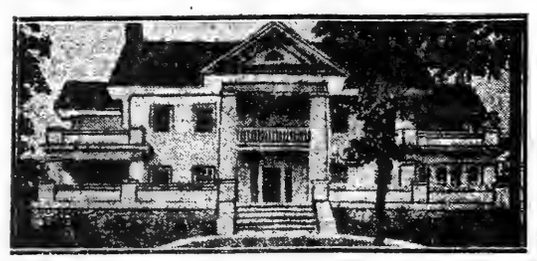
TERMS TO SUIT RESPONSIBLE PURCHASER.

A Beautiful Private Home—Extensive Grounds

EASY COMMUTATION TO NEW YORK.

A picturesque country year round home, high in the healthy hills, overlooking on large lake. House is modern, has every convenience, newly built, contains immense living room with open fireplace, sun room, dining room, solarium, butler's pantry and kitchen, seven master bed chambers, three baths; servants' quarters and bath, with separate stairway from kitchen. Pool and billiard room and sleeping porch. Splendid boating and bathing. Golf course, country club, churches, schools, &c., near by. Pure water from artesian wells.

GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. 6634 Audubon.



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For Storage
214 Fulton Street

6-STORY AND BASEMENT.
About 11,500 Square Feet.

Rent $1500 per annum

K. B. CONGER, 30 Church Street.

Passavant Building

440 4th Avenue.....S. W. Corner 30th St.
New 16-Story Building.....Strictly Fireproof

Entire 16th or SKYLIGHT FLOOR, $7000
OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS, $830 to $1950

UNOBSTRUCTED NORTH LIGHT. LOWEST INSURANCE RATE.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS. COMPLETE SUPERVISORY SERVICE.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Avenue
CORNER 45TH STREET. TELEPHONE BRYANT 1268.

1 West 67th St.

More for the tenant than anywhere else. The first building to combine privacy of home with convenience of hotel.

STUDIO Duplex Apartments, 2 to 6 rooms and bath, with large north lights for artists, and similar apartments facing south for non-professionals. Unfurnished only. Rents from $1,500 to $3,000.

Ball Room, Exhibition Room, Swimming Pool, Squash Courts and Roof Playground for children.

MEALS served from restaurant in apartments without charge for service. Raw materials converted into food by best chefs obtainable and brought to apartments by specially constructed electric dumbwaiters without charge for cooking. Refrigeration free.

The famous Gustave Becker, chief chef Hotel Blackstone, Chicago, conducts restaurants.

Apply on premises. Telephone Col. 4204.

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Send for details of the best bargain in Rockland County: 15 acres; $6,500.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

39 W. 32nd St. Store

FOR RENT.

Dimensions:
30 x 90 feet.

Desirable long lease.

Apply to
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Room 332, 30 Church St.,
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DESIRABLE LIGHT OFFICE

Approximately 2,000 Sq. Feet
FULTON BUILDING
S. W. Cor. Fulton & Nassau Sts.
William F. Fuerst, Inc.,
87 NASSAU ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

66 East 78th Street.

Private Dwelling For Rent.

17 Rooms—4 Baths—2 Lavatories

Completely renovated. Hot water and steam supplied from the adjoining building; new plumbing and electric fixtures; windows on 3 sides; exceptionally deep house; ready October 1st; will decorate to suit.

Rent $5,500. Apply to

Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
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"IDEAL HOMES"

$100 to $1,000 per month. Best Apartments in the choice locations of New York. None others listed. Save Time and Temper by coming to THE "IDEAL HOMES" CO., 600 Fifth Avenue, at 42nd St., Room 403. Tel. 3614 Murray Hill.

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A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,500. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 20th St.—Choice Apartments,

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Two Blocks East of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.

3-6-7 Elegant large rooms; exclusive residential section; near subway & "L". Rents

6 ROOMS
565 West 143th St.,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

REDUCED RENTS THE PLAZA

Eight-room elevator apartments; rents $60-$65 month; elegant order. 705 St. Nicholas Av., (Corner 150th.) Superintendent.

The Langham

73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.

Offers One Suite of 10 Rooms

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Suites of 7 to 9 Rooms

Rental, 1,400 to 2,000 per Annum

Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
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HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

135 West 79th St.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 Apt. 3 Rooms & Bath, Rental $1,260.

Prince's Court,
N. E. Cor. 164th St. & Broadway.
1 Apt. 7 Rooms & Bath,
Convenient to subway. Buses pass door.
Rental $960.

248 West 105th St.
Excellent Location.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $1,020 to $1,200.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Avenue.
Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

150 WEST 79 ST.

9 Rooms—3 Baths $2,800

EDGAR A. LEVY LEASING CO.
505 Fifth Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 6960

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Court.
231st St. Subway Station.
4 ROOMS.....$28-$32
AGENT ON PREMISES.

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141 East 44th Street
East of Lexington Avenue.

2 Rooms, Bath Kitchenette

Unfurnished, $60.00 to $75.00
Furnished, $70.00 to $85.00
Satisfactory Reference Indispensable.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
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119 West 40th St. Phone 6410 Bryant

815 PARK AVE.

S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
New Magnificent 14-Story Structure
EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF
6-7-8 ROOMS

3 BATHS. RENTS $2300 TO $3800
Also 1, 3 & 4 Rooms On Main Floor, $750 to $1,800.
Apartments can be seen evenings. on premises
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts., Phone Lenox 6989

830 Park Ave.

S. W. Corner 76th Street
8th Floor Duplex,
12 Rooms, 4 Baths

4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, and entirely separated from rest of apartment 3 servants' rooms with bath, to be sublet, unfurnished, for tenant now in Government service. Attractive proposition for immediate inquiry.
For particulars, apply to
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109-111 EAST 56TH ST.,

Near Park Av.

Select Studio Apartment, two rooms and bath extra large and light; $80; elevator, maid, and hall service. On premises or
HALL & BLOODGOOD
542 Fifth Av. Vanderbilt 1732.

2 Rooms & Bath, Non-Housekeeping
Cor. 84th St. and Madison Av. (726 Mad. Av.).
Cor. 84th St. and Madison Av. (25 East 84th.).
Cor. 83d St. and Madison Av. (25 East 83th.).
$300 to $1,500. Apply on premises, or to
HALSEY & FLINT, 7 East 42d St.

A——HOFFMAN ARMS

800 MADISON AVENUE, COR. 59TH ST.
6 to 10 Rooms, $75 Monthly Upward.
Accessible location; large rooms; near Park

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

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An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigerator, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be used as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.

ALSO A THREE ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and large bathroom, with shower and needle bath; this apartment is handsomely furnished and leased at $150 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640—Columbus.

HOTEL CALUMET

340 West 57th St.

Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

SUBLET FURNISHED

10th floor, 8 rooms, 3 exposures.

THE OSBORNE

205 WEST 57TH.
Telephone or call.

THE OSBORNE
205 West 57th Street
14 ROOMS—5 BATHS.
Beautifully furnished; all outside rooms.
ASHFORTH & CO., 501 FIFTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $650 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small payment down, balance $5 monthly buys 2 lots, near city; ideal location for investment or home; no reasonable offer rejected; will build to plan. Address H. W., 48 Times.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For sale or rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Elmhurst, L. I.—Two lots for sale; sacrifice to quick purchaser. Room 307, 261 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE.—Located in the most beautiful suburb in the State; nothing like it for the price in any part of the country; house ready to occupy; seven wonderful rooms; parquet floors; living room 15x30, with large open fireplace; dining room 14x16; dining porch 10x15; bedroom 15x28; sleeping porch 10x15; magnificent bathroom; model kitchen, 10x12, with instantaneous automatic water heater; butler's pantry; large plot of land, 7,500 square feet; refined surroundings; restricted; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches; golf, tennis; 3 minutes from station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price, $6,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone owner, MUNSON D. AYERS, 146 West 36th St.; Tel. Greeley 4535.

Illustrated Booklet on Request. Dalsell, Brown & Company.

PROSPECT HILL,
Summit, N. J.,
Villa Plots in a Natural Park.
Houses $20,000 to $35,000.

29 W. 34 St., OFFICES in Lackawanna Sta., New York. Summit, N. J.

Prominent manufacturer will rent or buy large modern factory near New York; preferably with 20-ton crane; letter only, "Factrom," 508 Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

FARM & ESTATE CLEARING HOUSE, 141 Broadway, will mail details of best bargains at your price from $5,000 upwards.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A dandy farm, about one hour by express from Grand Central; mile from station by trolley; 27 acres, lawn, meadows, woods, orchards; comfortable house, 2 baths; farm buildings. Howell C. Perrin, 7 East 42d St., New York City. Murray Hill 2422.

Real Estate Wanted.

Prominent manufacturer will rent or buy large modern factory near New York; preferably with 20-ton crane; letter only, "Factrom," 508 Ardway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Will lease first-class tenement property for colored people or manage and collect rents. S. Bright, 151 West 131st.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley, boating, bathing, and fishing, schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments, from quick interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small farm, with house, enough ground for chickens, vegetables, &c.; few repairs needed on house; owner will sacrifice for $1,450 to a party wanting such a place on terms of $100 cash and balance in seven years. Write to Caspar, Box 288 Times Downtown.

$1,350 buys cosy home, with two acres of fine farm land; best for fruit, berries, and vegetables; some shade trees; large town near lake; easy terms to right party. Write to Small Farm, Box 249 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale in Ulster County, N. Y., near Ashokan reservoir; 85 acre farm, private lake and brook, 9-room homestead, and other buildings; all painted; excellent proposition for duck farm or country home; real bargain for party paying $2,000 cash. X 328 Times Annex.

To close estate, farm about 12 acres, good 8-room stone house, furnished; barn, henhouse and abundance fruit trees; near Kingston, on main State road; appraised $8,000; sell for $3,750. Buchwalter, 28 Dey St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

East 22d St., just off Broadway, suite of two very large rooms; upper floor; both north and south light, (bath attached); suitable artist, architect, or similar occupant; would let rooms separately; reasonable rent. H. S., 231 Times.

Beautiful suite of offices, 4,800 square feet, in new building; heart of city, near 5th Av.; heat, light, janitor service; to lease all or part, for three years or less; great bargain. Address Immediate, W 61 Times.

For Rent.—Desk room in Room 416, 103 Park Av. Building; arrangements can be made for part time of stenographer; room can be inspected. Apply Artesian Well and Supply Co., Providence, R. I.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE. Every facility; rent $40.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

For rent, 13,000 feet of space in fireproof building near Flushing Av. freight terminal; will divide; labor centre. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

Light attractive office, suitably partitioned off, for silk trade in heart of silk district, at 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 7942.

Front and rear parlors, large, light, steam heated; electric lights; excellent location. Apply "Engraver," 81 West 50th St.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

For Rent.—Lofts with hand powered elevator for business or storage; reasonable rent. 220 Washington St., City.

Large Loft and Show Room,
155-157 EAST 42D ST.,
Second floor; extraordinary light; skylights.

At 404 4th Av., (9th floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Two office rooms to sublet, one on corner; good light and air; 8th floor Flatiron Bldg., apply Room 814.

Desk room, outside light, and desk; Broadway near Liberty; responsible. P 812 Times Downtown.

58th St. 337 West.—Loft, 22x30; improvements; low rents; long lease. Owner on premises.

For Rent.—Desk room, $15. Suite 3001, 59 Liberty St.

Private office, deskroom, service; newly furnished. Room 308, 51 East 42d.

46TH ST., 53 WEST.—Entire floor; very light loft; reasonable rent.

Loft, 75x96, light on four sides. 401-405 East 91st. Inquire on premises.

Desirable parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist. 53 West 54th St.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity to rent part office, 21 Park Row. Room 1800.

Lexington Av., 1,064. (Corner 75th St.)—Parlor floor and 5 rooms, bath.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Want small shop, 2,000 sq. ft. ground floor; structural work. A 857 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Will sacrifice my two mortgages, $2,500 each, for $2,100 each, (one or both,) on beautiful Thousand Islands residence appraised $15,000; need cash. Wall, 160 West 106th St.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn.

Bargain, $9,500.—Fine stone residence, excellent location; 700 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn; no frame or apartment houses on this block; 25 minutes to New York; suitable for large family wishing a fine home; price includes rugs, carpets, draperies and some furniture.

Queens.

Beautiful 6-room cottage near lake; fine shade trees; every modern improvement and convenience; all large, airy rooms; block from trolley; $22 monthly and small amount down. Photo and details, B. Lake Home, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Modern detached six and seven-room cottages; driveway; good neighborhood; one block south of Boyd Av. station, Fulton St. elevated. Seely, 4068 Dalrymple Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

Westchester.

New seven-room detached house, $50; modern outside seven-room apartment; southern exposure, $40; convenient by train or subway. J. Romaine Brown, 498 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island.

Will sacrifice beautiful home; $500 down and $130 per month buys new hollow tile, stuccoed, tile roof house, with garage for two cars; plot 140x106 ft.; the house contains on the ground floor a porch 28x12 ft., with tiled floor, vestibule, and large hall through the house, opening on a pergola 20x13 ft.; living room 27.4x14.8 ft., with hy-tex brick fireplace; dining room 19.11x14.3 ft., with Colonial fireplace; large butler's pantry, kitchen with combination coal and gas range; tin closets and vestibule for refrigerator or rear porch; in cellar steam heater and toilet; on second floor, four bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with a shower over each tub and ample clothes closets; on the third floor, two maids' rooms, tiled bathroom, and store room; hardwood parquet floors, side and base lights throughout; city water, gas, and electricity are installed; purchaser may select paper and electric fixtures; water privileges for bathing and yachting included; churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf courses, and tennis courts adjacent; 33 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Telephone, call, or write immediately. C. E. Tuxill, 47 West 34th St., New York City. Tel. Greeley 583.

New House.—Will sacrifice high-class suburban home; $300 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large porch; hy-tex brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone; 22 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 60 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. D. Lewis, Room 1126, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 583.

At Rockville Centre.—Beautiful country residence, on plot 150 by 175 ft.; 12 rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences; garage, chicken houses, garden, fruit trees; six minutes' walk from station; five miles from Long Beach; bargain; terms to suit. J. J. Burgess, 72 Lenox Road, Rockville Centre, L. I.

Widow wants to sell little country home with good 6-room house and nice garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; elegant location; near trolley and depot; will take $200 cash and easy monthly payments from reliable party. Mrs. B. Paton, 33 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Small country home of 6 rooms with improvements; fine garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; ideal location; near trolley, school, and stores; must sell quick to interested party on easy terms. Write to Nolan, 280 Times Downtown.

$950 for small old house with a large plot of ground, near town, trolley, and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs make this a fine year-round home. Write or call. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

DAINTY year round cottage, two years old, on plot 100x177 ft., shaded by fine old trees; plenty of flowers and shrubs; completely equipped; ready for occupancy now; seven handsome rooms, tiled bath, paneled living room 26 ft. long, with huge fireplace; situated high in the hills near pretty lake; only 43 minutes' distance by train; easy commutation; will sacrifice for $5,800 to desirable party; $4,000 on first mortgage; easy terms on $1,800 balance; in a refined, exclusive neighborhood; near country club, schools, churches and markets. INDIVIDUAL Box 536 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7-5c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE,
every improvement; open fireplace, tiled bath, hardwood floors, combination coal and gas range; plot 80x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $5,900; reasonable terms.
FRANK MILLER.
Telephone 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements fully paid, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath; plot 100x250; garage; fruit, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled moving; adjoining lot, 100x250, if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

One of the best houses ever built, located in one of the best towns anywhere—Plainfield; ask and you shall receive particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

A Snap.—Apartment buildings in best residential district in Twin Cities; one rents $21,720, nets $16,582, equity $80,000, mortgage $50,000, 5 years; also one rents $3,282, nets $7,366, equity $43,000, mortgage $25,000, 5 years. Allen Investment Co., 301 Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Seventy-room apartment house in one of the camp towns of the Piedmont section of the South for sale on account of present owner's health. Y 220 Times Annex.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED

Manhattan.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.
Eight rooms, two baths; modern improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Information Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d St. Columbus 1242.

Westchester.

Larchmont; 34 minutes from Grand Central; Winter months occupancy; furnished house, finely situated with Sound view, 7 rooms and bath, hot water heat, 2 open fireplaces; moderate rental. F. Hawley, 80 5th Av.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON LONG ISLAND. Eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished, near school and station, from November to April. Address Mrs. Urquhart, Lawrence, L. I.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

93D, 237 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT. CARETAKER.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

22D, 38 EAST.—Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath; piano; off 5th Av.; conveniences.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $10 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

40TH, 149 EAST.—Private four rooms, elevator apartment; attractively equipped. Apt. 3.

43D, 11 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, two large rooms, bath, electricity; convenient Grand Central.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette; Victrola, library; see, appreciate; piano for sale; splendid condition. Jackson.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartments; 2-3 well-furnished large rooms and bath.

60TH ST., 26 EAST.—Large studios, 10x21, 10-foot ceiling; sleeping balcony, furnished complete; non-housekeeping; $1,200 per annum.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, well furnished; $75. Apply Superintendent, Plaza 6150.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
130 W. 34th; 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $40-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or Janitor.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 54 East 8th St.

Attractive APARTMENTS, furnished. Murray Hill 4383. THE FALCO., 505 5th Av.

Below 86d St., east side, between Park and Lexington Avs., six sunny rooms and two baths, handsomely furnished, new up-to-date apartment; from Oct. 1 to May 1, $225 a month, or $1,800 a year. Owner, Telephone Lenox 2362.

EXCLUSIVELY furnished apartments; personally investigated; ideal for bachelor; desirable location. Apply Lelands, One West 34th St., phone Greeley 1428.

IRVING PLACE, 77, (Gramercy Park Section.)—Two rooms and bath; furnished in good taste; housekeeping, with service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St.

MADISON AV., 1,427.—Large front room and kitchen, telephone and elevator; $10.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

Lady will share with young lady, comfortable 3-room, bath, modern apartment; reasonable; references required. Lenox 5840.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN ALL MOST DESIRABLE LOCALITIES.
HERBERT GLUCK CO., INC., AGENTS,
402 MADISON AV. AT 47TH ST.

Furnished—West Side.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clientele; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

39TH ST., (Just Off 5th Av.)—Three rooms, beautifully furnished, every convenience, $90. Kahn & McCormick, Aeolian Building.

45TH, 341, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6355.

50TH ST., 46 WEST.—Finely furnished two-room and bath modern apartment; $100 month.

54TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water; electric light; telephone; breakfast if desired; also floor, with private bath, suitable for two or three gentlemen; references.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Big, sunny, attractive two rooms, bath, elevators, hall service. Hart.

56TH, 40 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, to lease; reasonable.

56TH, 14 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, handsomely furnished, for bachelors; prices reasonable.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New Rodin studio building; sublet handsomely furnished 4-room apartment, kitchen, refrigeration, two bedrooms; mahogany twin beds; attractive living room, containing day bed; furniture new throughout; $250-$300 monthly; according length lease; seen appointment only. Telephone mornings, Circle 1456.

67TH, 1 WEST (Duplex apartment 315)—Three rooms, kitchenette; supt. owner, Johnston-Wood, Hector, N. Y.

68TH ST., 1 WEST, Cor. Central Park West.—Seven rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished, well laid out, and well fitted up; two rooms face the Park; $2,000 per annum.

69TH, 245-245 West, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $17 to $25 weekly; $55 to $90 monthly; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

69TH, 69 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome rooms; housekeeping service; excellent location; refined house.

72D, 42 WEST.—The most delightfully furnished or unfurnished small apartments in New York; two rooms, with tiled bath; new building, seven windows in each suite; moderate prices; restaurant, with service in apartments; overlooking Central Park; convenient to subway express, bus, "L," and surface lines; $60-$100 monthly.

74TH, 25 WEST.—High-class unsurpassed, superbly furnished apartment; two-four rooms; service.

74TH, 103 WEST.—2 splendid suites, 2 baths, $70-$150; studio, $30, business.

77TH, 233 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 7 rooms, southern exposure; appreciated when seen; 3 to 6 months. Russell, Schuyler 9719.

86TH, 382 WEST.—Apartment of four exceptionally large and light rooms; southern exposure; beautifully furnished; $350. Apt. 6C.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Private house; large back parlor, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service, $50.

90'S, (West of Broadway.)—High-class seven outside rooms, two baths, $130. Particulars 745 West End Av., near 97th.

92D, 214 WEST.—Sunny apartment; 6 large rooms, facing Broadway; comfortably furnished.

94TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—5 rooms and bath; can be seen by appointment. Murray Hill 9379.

94TH ST., 313 WEST.—Five light rooms; newly furnished; $70; inspection evenings 7:30 to 9; reference. Mrs. E. M. Young.

98TH, 203 WEST.—3-room apartment; high class; southern and northern exposure; very desirable. Apt. 1B.

101ST, (near West End.)—Luxuriously furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths. Vanderbilt 1450.

112TH, 526 WEST.—Artistically furnished apartment; moderate rent. Appointment phone Chelsea 8542.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Five-room apartment, fourth floor, front; silver, linen, china; immediate possession. Telephone 3040 Morningside. Superintendent.

120TH ST., 359 WEST.—Beautiful three window room; newly furnished; twin beds; southern exposure; heat, phone, and bath; private house; also other rooms.

127TH, 601 WEST.—3 rooms and Kitchenette, elegantly furnished. Apt. 32.

128TH, 620 WEST.—Going South, will sublet beautiful furnished four-room apartment, grand piano, &c., couple only for six months or more; $35. Young, Apartment 4D, corner Riverside Drive, mornings.

137TH, 551 WEST.—Elevator, six sunny rooms, private home, season, longer. Superintendent.

A BEAUTIFULLY appointed 4-room apartment, new building, newly furnished; near 72d Street on West End Avenue; private phone, 3206 Columbus; long or short lease; no agents.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $90 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $1.50 each, optional. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73D St. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Handsomely furnished 7-room corner apartment; all on one part; large, outside, sunny rooms; electricity, phone. Dolars, 79 West 92d.

ALWYN COURT, 58TH-57TH AV.
Magnificent, spacious, 12 rooms, 5 baths; corner; overlooking park; artistically

Furnished Rooms

30 cents per agate line

West Side.

ED, 172 WEST.—One large and small room, newly decorated.

D, 189 WEST.—Nice large room with running water; southern exposure; electricity

74TH STREET, 161 WEST.
BACHELOR ROOMS; ALL THE CONVENIENCES OF A HOTEL WITH THE COMFORTS OF HOME; LARGE OR SMALL ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, VALET SERVICE, ETC.; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small and medium rooms, comfortably furnished, near bath; gentlemen only; private house; references required; Christian family.

74TH, 100 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished second floor front; hot water; telephone; reasonable.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Luxurious, completely furnished rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; unexcelled service.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Parlor floor, excellent for physician; large room, southern exposure; party, gentlemen; electricity.

75TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; private baths; electricity; kitchenette.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, continuous hot water, electricity, $6-$10.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms; private baths. Schuyler 7723.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, furnished room; all improvements; bachelor or couple.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; exclusive house; electricity; telephone; maid service. Col. 4557.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Comfortable large room, adjoining bath; continuous hot water, electricity; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Elegant furnished room; modern; elevator apartment, facing Park. Jones.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive front room, private bath; electricity; studio; single room; parlors.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Medium-sized room, with kitchenette; also small rooms.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms; connecting bath; single, en suite.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated; southern exposure; gentlemen or couple; references.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, handsome front room; lavatory; electricity, telephone; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, connecting, shower baths; small room; exclusive house.

79TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; southern exposure; running water; connecting bath.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, southern exposure; running water; connecting bath.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

81ST ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; convenient subway and L stations.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private baths. Rotatory; continuous hot water, kitchenette.

81ST, 153 WEST.—Immaculate and luxuriously furnished suite, one, two rooms, private bath; electricity; well heated. Schuyler 2082.

83D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home; large front room, dressing room; electricity; references.

83D, 113 WEST.—Large room for two; beautiful furniture; all conveniences. Mrs. Keiganen.

83D, 68 WEST.—Handsome parlor with grand piano; other rooms; board obtainable.

84TH, 48 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized room; southern exposure; all conveniences; references; electricity.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive large room, hot and cold water, electricity, phone.

85TH, 320 WEST.—Front and back parlor, beautifully furnished; with or without board; all conveniences; single and double rooms.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Newly decorated front room; running water; electricity; references. Schuyler 5174.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room; private bath; parquet floor; electricity; convenient.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; smaller, or entire apartment; elevator.

85TH ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive room with bath; fine private house; smaller room, $6.

85TH, 106 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, 2d floor; others medium, small; reasonable.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant sunny front room, gentleman or two, near Drive; references.

86TH, 2 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; bath; breakfast; unusually high-class house.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful, sunny front room, suitable two gentlemen; electricity.

86TH, 172 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, large, small; gentlemen preferred; electricity; subway, "L."

86TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, suitable for dentist; other rooms; southern exposure.

92D, 40 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; one flight; running water; telephone.

88D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, single, suite; also parlor; use piano; reasonable.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; also small room, running water; private.

94TH, 276 WEST, Near Broadway.—Newly furnished house; two rooms, bath; one room; suit; also dining room.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, separate or suites; also sunny large room; all accommodations; moderate; phone.

94TH, 104 WEST.—Desirable room, small private family; all improvements; moderate; reference. Levi.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Large and small rooms; shower, references. Apartment 41.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Elegant, large, strictly modern front rooms, southern exposure; business people.

96TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive sunny suite; bath; electricity; twin beds; other rooms.

96TH, 239 WEST.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath; modern home; $40-$65 monthly.

96D, 235 WEST.—Well-furnished; running water; modern. Apt. 2W. Riverside 3500.

96D, 2 WEST.—Corner room, facing park; $5; single room, $3.50. Phone Robinson.

96TH, 248, Corner Broadway.—Handsome front room; private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

96TH, 238 WEST.—Hand some room in private apartment; home comforts; all conveniences. Apt. 2.

96TH, 230 WEST, (Apt. 43.)—Large and small; also room with private bath; newly decorated and attractively furnished; nice, sunny, select apartment; home comforts.

96TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large front room, $5.50; gentleman; telephone. Rogers.

100TH ST., 201 WEST.—Outside room to let in private family; elevator. Apt. 14.

113TH, 505 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; warm, sunny; telephone; private entrance; $8. Wilford.

113TH, 318 WEST.—Nice rooms, heat, electricity, phone, table board if desired; gentleman.

116TH and Claremont Av., (near Columbia and Riverside.)—Sunny front room, unusual location. Telephone Morningside 6487.

122D, 520 WEST.—Two double, one single front; all conveniences; elegant. Donnelly.

123D, 340 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, sunny, connecting rooms; steam, electricity, shower.

123D, 528 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure, running water; private; reasonable. O'Meara.

124D ST., 547 WEST.—Desirable light room, top floor, elevator apartment; $4 weekly; small private family. Mrs. Brown.

125D, 128 WEST.—Well furnished room for gentleman; private house. Morningside 7971.

126TH, 491 WEST.—Delightful sunny front room, double; well kept; private residence.

130TH, 525 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, beautifully furnished, steam-heated rooms; running water; modern private house; $3 up. Audubon 9621.

130TH, 615 WEST.—Furnished room, every convenience, telephone, electricity, shower. Barrett.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Outside room; private bath; breakfast; $65 monthly. Ellsworth.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
303 West 57th St.

Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; now fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $8.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Homelike, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; references. Telephone Morningside 3303. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, (601 West 148th.)—Sunny, well-furnished room, 11x15, facing Broadway, high-class elevator apartment; reasonable. Apt. 5.

BROADWAY AND 84TH ST.—Corner rooms, private bath; seventh floor; gentlemen. Schuyler 5196.

COZY outside room, with lavatory, adjoining bath; elevator apartment, fronting Columbia; $6; refined business woman only; references. J 137 Times.

LADY living alone would rent room in high-class apartment, West 80s, to lady; all conveniences. R 42 Times.

PHONE RIVERSIDE 992.
Gentleman can have homelike, sunny, comfortable room, with private bathroom, in elegant, strictly private residence, occupied by owner. Riverside Drive, near 103d subway; references.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (between 79th and 80th Sts.)—For rent, beautiful large rooms, en suite or single; with private family. Phone Schuyler 6443.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Attractive sunny room, convenient to 96th St. subway; can be seen evenings after 8. Apt. 4G.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Very large room, private bath; $15; family board. Stanhope.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 783, (149th.)—Large, sunny front room. Apartment 4.

WEST END AV., 275.—Private family has two handsomely furnished rooms; gentlemen; select location.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large living and bedroom, residence, $11. Phone 6393 Riverside.

WILL RENT to refined gentlemen, two beautiful connecting bedrooms, private bath, telephone, electricity, large closet; one block from 72d subway; no other roomer; reference. H. B. 71 Times.

Bronx.

EAST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 52.—Two rooms and bath, in select part of Fordham, near Jerome Av. subway.

Long Island.

Elmhurst.—Rooms with kitchen privileges or part small cottage; improvements. Y 242 Times Annex.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,044.—Small and large newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; references.

WEST END AV., 791.—Two rooms, private bath, maid service; business couple; moderate.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—Corner suite, two beautiful large rooms, newly decorated; also furnished rooms. Butters.

Brooklyn.

187 BEAUTIFUL COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.—Heat, light, bath; one, two rooms, $25, $35; spacious parlors, studios for art, music, $40; basement, for physician, $25. Address owner.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

JEWISH GENTLEMAN wants room with cultured people, home atmosphere; board optional; below 87th; $5. L 374 Times Downtown.

Gentleman desires one or two nicely furnished rooms, bath, telephone; between 55th and 59th Sts., West, beginning Nov. 1; state rent. E 71 Times.

Unfurnished.

TWO or three rooms, bath, kitchen or kitchenette; no elevator; not above second floor; $40 per month; below 120th. 500 West 140th, Apt. 5F.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH ST., 14 EAST.—Double rooms; private bath; home table; references.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Studios, large and small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references, table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere. Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 213, (30th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large rooms with private bath.

ONE guest will be received; exclusive, private home; East 70s. J 32 Times.

West Side.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; good board.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Rooms, private bath; table boarders; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.
Large, small rooms; private baths; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.
Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 411 WEST. (The Downs.)—Established 1880; rooms large, small; board. Columbus 1271.

58TH, 44 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, private baths; table and service none better.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Large front room, facing Broadway, comfortably furnished; homelike; running water; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-furnished double rooms, bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double front room, with board; southern exposure.

73D ST., 112 WEST.
Desirable rooms, bath, elevator; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; exclusive location.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—One large single room; excellent table; fine location; subway convenient.

76TH, (on West End Av., 344.)—Select accommodations, attractive suite, bath, single room; running water, steam, electricity; excellent table.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; double, single; steam heat; excellent cuisine; references.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; electricity; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium sunny front rooms; all new; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Second floor front room; twin beds; good home table.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

83D, 25 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private bath, steam, electricity; home surroundings; excellent cuisine; couple gentlemen; references. 8227 Schuyler.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large front rooms, well heated; connecting bath; excellent board; reference.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; electricity; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, suite; unexcelled table; references. Schuyler 7563.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms, conveniences, electricity; excellent board. Telephone Schuyler 5441.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; unusually good table; refined surroundings.

92D, 7 WEST.—Private family, home cooking, breakfast and dinner, $12; gentlemen.

93D ST., 252 WEST.
Comfortable front room, private bath; references.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large, double room; private bath, electricity; smaller room; excellent table.

93D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful front room with private bath; southern exposure; steam, electricity.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 3 rooms; 10 on one floor; mahogany furnishings, 4-poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

96TH, 65 WEST, (Iterelle.)—Elegantly furnished large room, suitable for couple, two gentlemen.

100TH, 259 WEST.—Attractive, sunny suite; private home; good table; other rooms.

102D, 265 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two exceptional rooms; private bath; exclusive home; references.

110TH, 501 WEST.—Refined American Hebrew family, adults, will serve one or two gentlemen breakfast, dinner. Apt. 19.

114TH, 523 WEST.—Large, sunny double rooms; excellent table board; private house.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.
Pleasant rooms with, without baths; excellent Jewish table; conveniences. Brody.

125TH, 601 WEST.—Comfortable room for business man; next to shower bath; electric lights; phone; elevator; with breakfast or two meals; $7-$10 a week; small American family, one block from subway. Apt. 4.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A REFINED HOME, BOARD, LODGING OR ROOMS?

The Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, now at 11 West 17th St., keeps a list of available rooms in investigated rooming and boarding houses and organized homes for girls. Office hours: Daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; also 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 543.—Large, comfortable, steam-heated rooms; lavatory, with board; $12, $15; two persons, $20, $25. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown, N. Y.
Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service;
Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 830.—Young girl students, attractive home with French and chaperonage.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 501, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath, board; also single. Columbus 1747.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, suite, with private bath; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

QUIET couple will pay $100 monthly for large room, with or adjoining bath; breakfast and dinners, with refined family; private house or modern apartment, between 70th and 116th Sts., on west side; please send particulars. [illegible] Hudson, N. Y.

ROOM AND BOARD on west side; small room; $14; by gentleman, R 100 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Large front room; suitable for two; excellent table board. Forest Hills 6770.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms;
Thirty minutes from B'way.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $20 to $30.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $13 to $17.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath with table board for two, $31 to $39.
All rooms handsomely furnished; special reduction to permanent guests.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
A parlor, bedroom, and private bath in a delightful family hotel, together with excellent meals for two persons, from $30 to $60 per week; situated in beautiful East Orange; 150 trains a day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for Booklet.
W. T. READE Resident Prop.

Homelike boarding house situated on mountain top, with an easy reach for commuter; 10 minutes from D., L. & W. station; exceptionally fine cuisine; rooms nicely furnished and well heated, at nominal rate; references exchanged. "The Rambletwood," 2 Sunset Av., Montclair, N. J. Telephone Montclair 1561.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "4."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ, 16 VALVE SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ H. C. S., BABY SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON 4-PASSENGER SPEEDSTER.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH NEW MODEL RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 OLDSMOBILE COUPE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY ENGINE ACCEPTED AT 102.

A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
DE DION BOUTON, LATEST 1MP.
BREWSTER COLLAPSIBLE BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1916 TOWN CAR.
RENAULT 1915 LOCKE LIMOUSINE.
PEUGEOT 1916 LANDAULET TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1917 "16-VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

ATTRACTIVE CARS AT RIGHT PRICES.

1917 Willys-Knight Limousine.
1917 Willys-Knight "6" Roadster, Special.
1917 Overland 6 cyl. Sedan.
Many Other Models and Other Makes.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
Willys-Overland, Broadway at 50th St.
Write for Used Car Bulletin.

AN OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon. Tattersall & Kearney's Mart, 128-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car economically attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON EXPORT MODEL.
SERIES "M" STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1917 MITCHELL TOWN CAR.
1917 CHALMERS TOWN CAR.
1917 PAIGE SEDAN.
1917 STUDEBAKER CABRIOLET.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 WILLYS-KNIGHT COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6 CYLINDER.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
227 WEST 52ND ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone Circle 667-668.

BODY FOR LIMOUSINE.—Will fit a Stearns or any standard chassis. Elite, 136 West 52d St. Circle 615.

B'KLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.

1917 Overland Touring, Model 85-6.
1917 Overland Touring, Model 85-4B.
1916 Overland "All-Year Car," "83-B."

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bedford Av., corner Hancock St.

BUICK runabout, 1915 model, in excellent condition, with five good shoes; owner must sell immediately or put car in dead storage, as he has no opportunity for the use of the car at this season; price $500; an exceptional opportunity. X 355 Times Annex.

BUICK 1916 Little-Six Touring. Perfect.
BUICK 1916 Little-Six Roadster. Like new.
DODGE 1916 Touring. Condition guaranteed.
NATIONAL 1916 Twin-Six Tour. Reasonable.
HARLEM EXCHANGE, 2,001 Fth. Morn. 9307.

BUICK 5-passenger big four, fully equipped, extra shoes, bumper; fine condition; $450. Box 20, Station A, New York.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway

BUICK 1916 runabout; like new; reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC TOURING, 1917, Model 55, 8-cyl., 7 pass., completely overhauled, repainted Cadillac Blue; in exceptional condition. This car has special equipment as to tires, etc. Price right. Ask for Model T.
DETROIT-CAYUGA MOTOR CAR CO.,
538 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM; VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
One of the handsomest ever offered for sale; can be seen day, evening, or Sunday; inspection invited; demonstration any time. On exhibition at BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av. Brooklyn.

CADILLAC.—New 1918 7-passenger touring car, driven from factory to New York by California tourists, who are returning to California by train; a real bargain; act quick. Party can be seen at Woodstock Hotel, Room 624, Wednesday morning, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET.
Newly painted, dual cowl, dark blue cloth upholstery; many extras; condition guaranteed; must sacrifice. K. G. Darling, 411 West 155th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC (1917) Sedan Convertible.
CADILLAC (1917) Touring; like new.
W. Turner, 29 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC 1916 Limousine, standard equipment, cloth upholstered, looks like new; mechanically guaranteed; bargain. 587 Park Av.

CADILLAC, 1916, touring car, driven 5,000 miles; equal new; very cheap. Owner, 216 State St., Brooklyn. Main 1391.

CADILLAC.—Must sell beautiful 14 Cadillac limousine, 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS sedan, 7 passenger, extra Sumner top; almost new, mechanically perfect; extras. College Garage, 1,277 College Av., (169th St.)

CHALMERS TOWN CAR, 1916.
Beautiful limousine; seats five inside; looks like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect, guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915.—Slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 46.8.

CHANDLER 1918 four-passenger Chummy Roadster; brand-new; cannot take delivery; great saving from list. B. B., 177 Times.

CHANDLER, latest model, 7-passenger touring, 4 weeks old, 6 new oversize Fisk tires, slip covers; bargain. Madison Square 2462.

CHANDLER, Model 17, 7-passenger touring, in good condition; must sell to close estate. Phone 5165 John. H. Beardsley, 81 Liberty.

CHANDLER, latest model, 7-passenger touring, 4 weeks old, 6 new oversize Fisk tires, slip covers; bargain. Mad. Sq. 2462.

CHANDLER "Model 17," with Winter top. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

CHEVROLET Baby Grand—1918, brand new; if you consider purchasing new car inspect this first; any demonstration; must sacrifice. 470 East 134th St., private residence.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CHEVROLET Baby Grand, 1916, touring; self-starter, electric lights, many extras; will sacrifice at $475; no dealers. Fleming's car, 1,285 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

DAVIS 1916 Touring.—Brand-new shoes, slip covers, new paint, Continental motor; just overhauled, must sell immediately. 575 Riverside Drive. Morningside 2780, Apartment 34.

FORD coupelet; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

FORD coupelet; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON super six touring; $600 if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

KISSEL KAR '18 Coupe, 4-pass., used 800 mi.
Cadillac 8-cyl., convertible 7-pass. limousine.
Pierce-Arrow Little 6 landaulet; town car.
Cadillac 8-cyl., 7-pass. landau-limousine.
1912 Packard 90, 7-pass. limousine.
Cadillac 8-cyl., 5-pass. sedan.
Cadillac special speedster; attractive car.
Spot cash paid for high-grade used cars.
We also have closed Cadillac body.
Tel. 2887 Mkt. 668 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LANCIA CAR, 1912, SPRINGFIELD BODY, FIRST-CLASS CONDITION, FOR SALE CHEAP. MONARAN EXPRESS COMPANY, 216 WEST 18TH ST.

LANCIA ROADSTER.
Most beautiful car in city; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed, will sacrifice for quick sale. 1,066 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE for sale; run 5,000 miles; guaranteed mechanically perfect; landaulet, touring body. Phone (in mornings) Riverside 2108.

LOCOMOBILE.—1916, 7-passenger model 35; like new; original paint; mechanically perfect; $2,200; private. Mont. 210 West 103d St.

MARMON.—Touring car, model 48, 1915; car newly painted and thoroughly overhauled, in perfect condition; cost $5,500; will sell for $1,100 cash; for demonstration phone Owner, Col. 8026.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON, 1917, limousine, also Marmon touring car, bargains. Cook-McConnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON, Model 41, touring; like new; cost $3,250; take $1,000 cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 4-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MAXWELL 1917 runabout, $400; had only four months city use. 2,331 Foster, Brooklyn; 4172 Kenmore.

MERCER.—Big bargain, touring, excellent condition; electric starter and lights; any demonstration; must sacrifice; $100. 402 East 149th. Bronx Shoe Store.

MERCER 1917 Racebout; also Sport and Touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MITCHELL Sedan; a beautiful Winter car, little used; will sell for $700; cost $2,250; perfect condition. Phone Columbus 8028 for demonstration.

NATIONAL CLOVER-LEAF, A CHANDLER CHUMMY, Pierce, Packard, Simplex. Closed Bodies, Imp't, Rolls-Royce Body. 20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'way, cor. 54th.

NATIONAL NEWPORT convertible sedan; excellent appearance; mechanically guaranteed; sacrifice, $1,600 cash; right car for particular party. X 325 Times Annex.

OAKLAND, 1917, Model 34, small touring; 2,500 miles; recently overhauled. Gramercy 868

OLDSMOBILE 1917 4-pass. club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND 1916 five-passenger tour. car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND 1917 roadster, light four, Model 90; 2,000 miles. Cushman, 5193 Farragut.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 5322.

PACKARDS.
1915 "3-38" limousine.
1916 "1-35" twin-six limousine.
GEORGE LAMBERTI, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD Sixes, limousine, landaulets, for monthly hire; reasonable rates. Phone Morning. 3300.

PACKARD 1914-48 H. P. touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

PACKARD 12-30 landaulette, fine condition. Bryant 6090. Schrader, 141 West 43d St.

PAIGE Touring.—Late model; excellent mechanical condition; good paint and shoes; starter and lights; quick bargain. Bryant 2411.

PEUGEOT 1913.—Excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4618.

SEVERAL beautiful brougham and limousines; sacrificed if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P., Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $8,000; sold at great sacrifice, Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,662 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. Tel. Circle 1964.

SIMPLEX.—Bosch starting and lighting system; perfect condition guaranteed; new tires. Burke's Garage, 35 Jumel Place, near 168th.

SIMPLEX, 38; shaft-drive, 7-passenger; Holbrook body; must sell. 1,930 Broadway.

STANDARD 1917.—Same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4618.

STANDARD 1916.—Used as demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4618.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917—Light 4-cyl. 5-passenger touring, overhauled by Stearns mechanics; repainted Brewster, green and black, yellow wheels; sold with new-car guarantee; ideal family type. Ready for immediate delivery; eliminate trouble, worry, and expense by purchasing from reputable concern. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog; also 16-valve Speedster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

USED CARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT BARGAIN PRICES.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 West 55th St.
Three doors west of Broadway.
Time payments. Open evenings and Sundays.

VIM Delivery Car, 1916, for sale; excellent condition; any demonstration; must sacrifice. 150 Brook Place, East 134th, Bronx.

WINTON, model 22, limousine; very fine condition throughout; this car has seen very little service; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

1916 REO LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful six-cylinder, seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect, guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

1916 STUTZ BULL DOG.
Beautiful 4-passenger, special bull dog type, like new; electric self starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

Automobiles for Rent.

ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF YOUR OWN CAR WITHOUT THE WORRIES INCIDENTAL TO OWNING ONE.
We can furnish you monthly service for your exclusive use, a competent, trustworthy chauffeur, a Packard limousine with all the appointments and appearance of privately owned motor car. Try this service. Better and more satisfactory than the service you get from taxicabs, and costs you less.
NAUGHTON-MULGREW, 153 East 53d St.
Telephone Plaza 2100.

AUTO DE LUXE at reasonable rate; Renault, Packard S. G. V. coupe landaulet, limousine. Columbus 2958.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

CADILLAC.—Smart-appearing 7-passenger limousine, week, month, season. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

CAN YOUNG MAN owning NEW TOURING CAR be of any service TO YOU? TELEPHONE 6501—MORNINGSIDE.

CHALMERS.—Beautiful 1916 limousine, 7-passenger; hour, trip; monthly preferred; very reasonable; owner drives. Bradley, phone Riverside 3617.

LANDAULET—Seven-passenger, attractive, hour, day, week, or month; reasonable. Schuyler 8020.

PA-KARD limousines, latest models, at lowest rates; special rate shopping or calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 96th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-4330 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD.—Limousine, monthly preferred; owner drives. 205 West End Av. Columbus 4900.

PACKARD limousine landaulet, late model, like new, for rent by month. Bryant 6090. Schrader, 141 West 43d.

PACKARD.—Beautiful six and twin six; hour, weekly, monthly. Willmarth, 8030 Columbus.

RENAULT.—For rent or sale, Renault town landaulet; painted, repaired. Plaza 9388. Berge.

TRUCKS.—Three and five ton trucks to hire, day or week; long distance hauling a specialty. Standard Auto Truck Company, 214 West 50th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

WANTED, car, Bosch magneto, $400, $500; quick sale. Telephone 86 St. Nicholas.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tveit, 610 East 11th St. Lenox 7194.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1908. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE. U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 67th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Cosmopolitan Auto School, 231 West 50th St. Practical, reliable, moderate, thorough instruction. Ladies and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1754

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — 30, thoroughly efficient, capable of assuming full charge and handling detail intelligently; eight years' experience, cost, control, trial balances and analytical statements; reference; salary $22-$25. B 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, university graduate, absolutely capable, ten years' experience; trial balance, financial statements rendered; salary $18. A 239 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, correspondent, secretary, credit woman, executive ability and initiative, university training, salary $20. P 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Eight years' experience; good education; trial balance and controlling accounts; salary desired, $20. S. B. Jawitz, 964 Fox St., Bronx, City.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; general detailed office work; high school graduate; three years' experience; neat, accurate; salary $12. W 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; capable of taking full charge of office and handling correspondence; excellent references; salary, $16. A 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; efficient, reliable, conscientious; capable taking complete charge of office; excellent reference. E. R., 247 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience; capable of taking full charge; up-to-date methods; excellent references;

Help Wanted—Female

30 cents per agate line

GIRL.—Important export house wants bright girl with experience in export business; state salary wanted. P 200 Times Downtown.

GIRLS to fold and enclose circulars. Review of Reviews Company, 30 Irving Place.

GLASS WORKERS wanted. We require the services of several hand stem makers; those having had experience in manufacturing of street series stems in particular wanted. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

GLOVE SALESWOMEN,
R. H. MACY & CO.
require the services of thoroughly experienced saleswoman in their GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Office of Employment Manager any time during the day.

GOVERNESSES.
The Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Suite 607, has openings for German, French, English, or Swiss governesses. Phone Farragut 9777, or call. All services rendered free.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, family two adults, two children; plain cook, no laundry; room with bath, $30 to $40; A1 references. Call before 12 or after 6. Apt. 2 G, Riverside, cor. 110th.

LADY with advertising or selling experience preferred, capable of assisting in the management of an exclusive health institute; commission basis; no triflers wanted; highest references required. Address F. B., 65 Times.

MAID wanted for general housework, two adults, nurse for baby; $8 per week and laundry. Telephone Morningside 3677, or call 630 West 122d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESSES.
The Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Suite 607, has positions for German, English, French, or Swiss nursery governesses. Phone Farragut 9777, or call. All services rendered free.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady to do general office work; one familiar with filing systems and typewriting; high school graduate preferred. Apply 60 Park Av., Brooklyn.

PUBLISHER.—Large, well-known house has several vacancies, due to war conditions, in correspondence and exploiting departments; no canvassing; only detailed applications, giving age, education, experience, salary expected, considered. Box F 156 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 710, 108 West 34th.

ROHN & RIENZO
require
EXPERIENCED WAIST FINISHERS, SKIRT FINISHERS; ALSO LINING HANDS
74 EAST 55TH ST.

SALESLADY.—Smart looking young woman, high-class permanent position, $30-$60 week, salary, com. 1612 Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d.

SALESLADIES; $7 and upward, according to sales. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

SALESWOMEN.
R. H. MACY & CO.
have vacancies for SALESWOMEN in the various departments of the store.
Apply at Office of Employment Manager any time during the day.

SALESWOMAN.—A wholesale house, largest in its line in the world, desires experienced saleswoman to travel and stimulate sales at retail stores; traveling experience not necessary if capable salesperson; permanent position; salary and expenses. Address, giving in detail age, experience, and references; no attention given to applications without this information. Wholesale, 287 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN.
UPHOLSTERY SALESPEOPLE WANTED FOR SHADES AND UPHOLSTERY HARDWARE; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING THIS LINE. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.

SALESWOMEN.
UPHOLSTERY; SALES PEOPLE WANTED FOR LACE CURTAINS, YARD GOODS, FRINGES, &c.; liberal drawing account against commission on net sales.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.

SALESWOMAN to call on small retail stores in city and vicinity; dress trimming line; commission. J 141 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, as assistant to executive; must possess some executive ability and lots of initiative and common sense; must be able to type, paragraph, and punctuate correctly; must be over 20; this is an excellent opportunity to connect with a rather young but very fast growing advertising concern; state age, experience, initial salary desired; state nationality, age, etc. J 147 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS—STEADY POSITIONS. CALL AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY. FIVE-CENT CARE FROM ANY POINT OF NEW YORK. FIVE MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced young women; good opportunity; salary $12 weekly. The Metropolitan Printing Co., 256 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced or bright beginner; $5 $9; advancement. Room 723, 1,123 Broadway.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $3,300 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, over 25; a year's work in educational line; town near New York; salary commensurate with ability. Call Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young woman, experienced and reliable, to operate telephone switchboard; must have highest references. Address G. A., Box 78, Room 1201, 230 West 42d St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for busy board, experience necessary; must be over 25 years; salary $35 per month to start. D. C., Box 82 Times.

TYPISTS for envelope and circular addressing in office of large publishing house; must be bright, intelligent, and willing; experience not necessary but desirable; good hours and pleasant surroundings; salary, $30 to $40 per month to start. Address, with full details, P 301 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—One capable of transcribing from dictaphone preferred; steady position; salary to begin, $10. Apply Mr. Knight, 20th floor, 354 4th Av.

VISITING MAID, experienced; must have good references. Apply between 11 and 3 o'clock on Tuesday, at Room 63, Hotel Langdon, 50th and 5th Av.

WOMAN, bright, to sell corsets in department store; must have commanding appearance; state salary, experience, references. W 67 Times.

YOUNG GIRLS wanted to fill mail orders; experience not necessary; position permanent. Apply J. Lynn & Co., 48 Bond St., New York.

YOUNG LADY wanted by reliable textile house for general office work; write, stating age, experience, &c.; state nationality. M 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES over 20 years of age, clerical work; no experience necessary; salary $10 per week to start. P 295 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, under 25; exceptional opportunity; $18 start. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$20; bookkeepers, $25; typists, clerks; free registration. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

F. X. GOGGIN A. A., 200 Broadway. Register free; many superior office positions.

Employment Agencies.

CLERK FOR BANK—Experienced Ellis Adding and Typing Machine operator.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, $1,000 to $1,800 per annum.

Call 9 to 1,
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
Room 725, 30 CHURCH ST., New York City.

Kothe Employment Agency, 229 Lexington Av.—Selected domestic help supplied; positions secured free of charge; references investigated.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clerical, Switchboards.—Free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

TYPIST, speaking Spanish, $18; Typist, $15; Clerk, Ins. acctg., $15-$18; Stenos., $15. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists wanted. Quick Service Employment Agency, 1112 Times Building.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 40TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, to take off trial balance on Burroughs 17 bank, six total machines; must be quick and accurate and come well recommended, hours 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; start work at once. Apply Mr. Goldman, second floor, 229 West 43d St.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, wanted for partner; state age, qualifications, full particulars. F 288 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, about 19 years old, high school education, to solicit and receive advertisements over the telephone; must be bright, willing, and ambitious; excellent opportunity for one who wants to learn advertising business. Address, stating age, experience, salary expected, and telephone number. Y 208 Times Annex.

ARTISTS with illustrating or very high-class advertising experience. Phone for appointment, Bryant 8226.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER.—Must be conversant with automobiles; $25 per week salary. J 149 Times.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN for medium-priced, high-class car; must have experience and be able to furnish references; drawing account to right man; commission basis. Address H. T., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

BILL CLERK.—Must operate typewriter and be good mathematician; familiar with office routine; advancement for right young man; state salary wanted. E 69 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CLERK.—A New York financial institution desires the services of a married man, between 24 and 35, with banking experience, who has had training in accurate record making; education, neat handwriting and good personal appearance are essential; good salary offered. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected. E 39 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—FACTORY BOOKKEEPER TAKE CHARGE AND SYSTEMATIZE LEATHER LEGGING FACTORY; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. COLT CROMWELL CO., 149 WEST 36TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, must be thoroughly experienced; state age, experience and salary. J 133 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in garage; state age, experience, and salary. G. B., Box 560, Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—For manufacturing business, experienced, control system, financial statements, &c. J 134 Times.

BOY.—High school graduate, $8-$9 to start, steady position and excellent opportunity to advance along engineering line. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOYS, must be 16, bright, ambitious young men, to start in mail and messenger service, $7-$8 to start; steady positions, advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOY WANTED IN OFFICE OF LARGE CLOAK AND SUIT CONCERN; MUST BE NEAT AND OBLIGING; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; ONLY THOSE WITH BEST OF REFERENCES NEED APPLY. A. BELLER, 43 WEST 26TH ST., 9TH FLOOR.

BOY, 14-16 years of age, in office of large importing and manufacturing house, offering excellent chance for a bright future. Apply to T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York City.

BOY to start as general office assistant; good opportunity to advance for a willing and ambitious boy between the ages of 16 and 17; give details, state age, &c. M 231 Times Downtown.

BOY about 15 in advertising office of large publishing house; excellent opportunity for advancement; $7 start. McCall's Magazine, 276 West 37th.

BOY, office and errand boy; good chance for bright boy to advance to other positions; salary, $3 to start. Apply General Paper Goods Co., 253 36th St., Brooklyn.

BOY in law office; must be at least 16 years of age and reside with parents. Address in applicant's own handwriting, stating experience, if any. M 230 Times Downtown.

BOY by wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. P 298 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in real estate and insurance office; $7 to start. George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St.

BOY.—Bright office boy wanted in real estate office, liberal salary, good future. Porter & Co., 159 West 125th Street.

BOY wanted in law office; $7 week to start. Siegel, Corn & Siegel, 395 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BOY.—Law office; public school graduate; no experience necessary. M 236 Times Downtown.

BOY in manufacturer's office, one living in Brooklyn. P 292 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in downtown banking house. M 233 Times Downtown.

CHASERS for flat chasing on Sterling silver hollowware. Whiting Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

CHAUFFEURS, two, Stanley steamer, for Peru, South America; altitude 15,000 feet; salary $150 month; room furnished free; board costs about $25 month; 2-year contract; transportation paid both ways by the company; unmarried men preferred; only those need apply who can produce original letter of reference showing at least 2 years driving Stanley steamers on mountain roads. C. V. Brew, Room 4, 5th floor, 15 Broad St.

CHAUFFEUR who understands operation of Stearns car; must have city driving experience, good habits, mechanical knowledge, and capable of making repairs; also good references from former employers; year-round position for steady man; salary $25 per week. Address Y 235 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR with 8 years' experience, reliable references; salary $30 weekly, with free lodging, for Summit, N. J. Reply without full particulars and references left unanswered. P. O. Box 1496.

CLERK, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, for Catholic school; $14 week. J 57 Times.

COLLECTION MANAGER. Catholic, competent to take entire charge of collection department of a national subscription agency, with offices in principal cities of United States; experience necessary in handling small collection installment accounts and large staff of collectors; give past record, age, references, also salary desired; necessary to furnish surety bond. J 148 Times.

COLLECTOR, young man, for large furniture house; salary $12 weekly. Address, giving age and references, S., 3,013 3d Av.

COPPERSMITHS, 3, wanted at once. Apply Engineer, National Sugar Refining Co., foot of Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

DESIGNERS on medium-priced suits. Goldberg & Elson, 129 W. 22d St., 9th floor.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, first class, wanted in Elizabeth, N. J.; good pay and steady job for the right man; state experience and salary expected. P 215 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—SEVERAL A1 TOOL AND AUTOMATIC MACHINE DESIGNERS CALL AT ONCE. AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY, 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced structural and mechanical; acquainted shop practice; state age, experience, salary. A 350 Times Downtown.

DRY GOODS MAN wanted, thoroughly equipped, who is capable to merchandise a department store doing a business of a million dollars. Apply by letter to Lock Box 199, Madison Square Branch, New York City.

ENGINEER FOR NIGHT WORK, WITH NEW YORK CITY LICENSE; SOBER AND RELIABLE; 6 NIGHTS WEEK; MUST DO FIRING; $25; LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT NEAR CITY. R. W., 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ESTIMATOR and SALESMAN for old established concern, handling one building specialty, must be bright, energetic, with an acquaintance in the building trade; exceptional opportunity for right man; state salary wanted. E 38 Times.

GARAGE FOREMAN wanted, experienced, must know how to handle men and the proper care of automobiles; good wage to right man; must be sober and have good record; write giving age, nationality names of former employers and length of service with each. E 73 Times.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
for high-grade work on electrical or mechanical apparatus; only men accustomed to work with micrometer wanted; steady employment; 48 hours weekly; opportunities for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSMAN capable of producing high-class work on rotary press, man who understands factory production and efficiency, to take charge of pressroom and transfer department in medium-sized plant; state age, experience, and give full information in first letter. Y 239 Times Annex.

ELECTRICIAN.—Union man, familiar with D. C. motors and printing press controllers; steady position; only those who can maintain equipments need apply; state experience. F 290 Times Downtown.

LITHOGRAPHER who thoroughly understands Decalcomania transfer business; excellent opportunity. A 338 Times Downtown.

LOCK MAKER, experienced, wanted. 23 James St.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around man, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN to waterproof sidewalk joints, steady work, must be reliable, sober and steady. Apply American Bar Lock Co., Borden Av. and Hayward St., Long Island City.

MANAGER of ability in cloaks and suits; good opportunity to right man. Apply Post, 26 East 14th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Boy as general office assistant; good opportunity to advance for a willing and ambitious boy between the ages of 15 and 17; give details, state age, &c. M 232 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—For large house; closed Saturdays; work Sundays; state education and age. J 52 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Good opportunity to learn addressograph duplicating; salary $8. Apply Hawley, 80 5th Av.

PLAN CLERK wanted in builder's office; one familiar with distribution and record; reply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. E 56 Times.

PUBLISHER.—Large well-known house has several vacancies, due to war conditions, in correspondence and exploiting departments; no canvassing; only detailed applications, giving age, education, experience, salary expected, considered. F 156 Times.

RETAIL SALESMAN, 25 to 32 years of age; at least two years' experience; plenty of opportunity for right man. V 110 Times.

SALESMEN.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED VICTROLA SALESMEN.
Apply Superintendent's office, fifth floor.

SALESMEN.
UPHOLSTERY.—SALESPEOPLE WANTED FOR SHADES AND UPHOLSTERY HARDWARE; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING THIS LINE. Apply Superintendent's office, fifth floor.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.

SALESMEN.
UPHOLSTERY SALESMAN WANTED TO SELL SCREENS AND UTILITY CHESTS, CEDAR BOXES, &c. Apply Superintendent's office, fifth floor.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.

SALESMEN.
Two high-class men wanted by company doing over $18,000,000 annually; our men making from $250 to $1,500 monthly; increasing, permanent income; salary, commissions, or both. Apply Mr. Hume, 111 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—We are reorganizing our sales force to repair loss of men by enlistment, and have need at once for real salesmen; we want a few sober, earnest, and ambitious men immediately to cover New York and adjacent fields; we provide drawing account and transportation, and want men who will strive for manager positions. J 140 Times.

SALESMAN.—I have an opening for a salesman at once; I want a man who can show a good record, is of mature years, is of good health and appearance, and can sell a legitimate, honest product practically without competition; if you measure to our needs please call; commission and drawing account. L. A. Wright, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN.—WE WANT AN ENERGETIC AND EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FAMILIAR WITH STOCKS AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS. HIGHEST REFERENCES FOR INTEGRITY AND SALESMANSHIP ABSOLUTELY REQUIRED. SALARY OR COMMISSION. A 210 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—YOUNG, ENERGETIC AMERICAN, 30 TO 45, WITH TACT, ENERGY, AND PERSEVERANCE, TO TRAVEL WITH A MONEY-PRODUCING PROPOSITION; LIBERAL REMUNERATION, COMMISSION, AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. J 144 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—BRIGHT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE, AS SALESMAN IN HIGH-CLASS RETAIL STORE; SALARY TO START, $12; RAPID PROMOTION FOR A LIVE WIRE. J 142 TIMES.

SALESMEN wanted by large food products manufacturers; straight salary basis; experience desirable but not necessary. Apply by letter. Y 236 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—In exclusive retail picture and frame gallery; only experienced men apply; salary and commission. Braus, Inc., 358 5th Av.

SALESMEN wanted with following in automobile body plants; experienced men need only apply; salary and commission. 141 West 54th.

SALESMAN, GENERAL MAN WITH GOOD TRADE, TO HANDLE HIGH-CLASS LINE OF MISSES' SUITS; COMMISSION BASIS. J 84 TIMES.

SALESMAN, by a manufacturer, to carry side line bathing caps and shoes on commission; good opportunity. J 143 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, who can produce, to sell one of best automobiles on Broadway; salary or commission. V 134 Times.

SALESMAN, printing, with trade, also specialties without competition; salary and commission. 712 St. James Building, N. Y.

SHIPPING CLERK.—$10 to start; must be intelligent and have initiative; good opportunity for aggressive man in advance and take charge; references. Goodman & Son, 18 W. 4th St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Competent man wanted; one having had experience in packing glassware. M 210 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN.—Experienced outside; good opportunity for right man; commission. M 235 Times Downtown.

SILVERSMITHS for large work on sterling silver ware. Whiting Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER AND DRAFTSMAN wanted, competent, who has had outside experience with general contractor. Apply Ford Motor Company, Lincoln Highway, at Passaic River, Newark.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man to report for work about 4:30 or 5 o'clock and work evenings. Apply J 138 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—$15 per week to start; advancement. See Mr. Mahoney, Modern Lighting Co., 2,104 Broadway, at 73d St.

STOCK RUNNER.—New York Stock Exchange house desires the services of a young man, 17 to 20 years of age, as stock runner. P 225 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.
High-class stock salesmen to place preferred callable security in biggest proposition in years; our men making $5,000 to $15,000 per year; splendid opportunity for advancement; commission basis. Address for interview A 281 Times Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNERS wanted; first class on jigs, fixtures, and gauges; those having motor experience preferred; state experience and salary in first letter; information treated confidentially. L 393 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED TOOL DESIGERS
FOR TOOL WORK ON AERONAUTICAL ENGINES.
CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL VEHICLE CO., BORDEN AND STAR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

TOOLMAKERS AND GAUGEMAKERS,
TOOL DESIGNERS,
WANTED.
Give age, nationality and wages expected in FIRST letter, or call at
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
N. E. WESTINGHOUSE CO.,
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, MILLING MACHINE AND GRINDER OPERATORS, FIRST CLASS; EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK. WHEN REPLYING GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TOOLMAKERS.
48-hour week; time and a half for overtime. Call at S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Princes Bay, Staten Island.

TRIMMERS on emery belts. Whiting Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

TYPIST IN LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN; MUST BE SPEEDY OPERATOR ON UNDERWOOD OR REMINGTON MACHINE. M 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

UPHOLSTERY.—SALESMAN WANTED FOR UPHOLSTERED LIVING ROOM FURNITURE; MUST BE ABLE TO TAKE SPECIAL ORDERS AND KNOW UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY FABRICS; LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION ON NET SALES.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.

WANTED—By out-of-town club, man of business and executive ability, fully capable of managing thriving club of large membership. Must be a man of good address, possessing knowledge of accounting and competent to manage and direct details in efficient and businesslike manner. Give references, stage age, experience, salary expected and if employed at present. Do not reply unless thoroughly qualified. P 288 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Flat hammerer for work on German silver, hollow ware. F. H. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., Wallingford, Conn.

WANTED.—Physician who understands diseases of the eye and can refract. Address Burton Optical Co., Scranton, Pa.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, in office of wholesale hardware firm, to learn the hardware business, for which thorough training is necessary; high school graduate or attendant preferred; fixed line of promotion, starting on mailing desk at $8 per week, with advance in pay and position in three months and again in six months. Address P 317 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, a leader who can command and get things accomplished; must possess determination, and a good memory; exceptional opportunity for advancement, efficiency, and loyalty rewarded; give details as to age, nationality, previous experience, salary expected. Y 218 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 17-20, WHO DESIRES TO CONNECT HIMSELF WITH A PROGRESSIVE WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE IN STOCK DEPARTMENT; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT IN POSITION AND SALARY. Y 217 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN wanted who is competent to buy and merchandise piece goods department, including white goods and linens, notions, small wares, gloves, and hosiery for a Far Western store. Apply by letter to Lock Box 199, Madison Square Branch, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, for record work with railroad company; one who is accurate at figures and who is inclined toward technical work; must have first-class reference; state age and experience. 39 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, to operate multigraph machine and take charge of stockroom, office supplies; chance for enterprising worker to connect with good firm; in reply state creed, experience, and salary desired. F 14, 27 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years of age, for large fire insurance office; no experience necessary; salary, $8 week to start. In reply state age, education, and religion. P 310 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to start in executive office of steamship company; must be good penman and accurate at figures; salary commensurate with ability. Address B. Q., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN, good address, office and showroom assistant; must be obliging; advancement for right party; $16 to start. See Mr. Mahoney, Modern Lighting Co., 2,104 Broadway, at 73d St.

YOUNG MAN wanted, by textile house, to start at bottom; very good prospects for one who is aggressive; write, stating age, experience, &c.; state nationality. M 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with experience in real estate office; must reside with parents; state age; address by mail, "K," Room 32, 55 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN of about 18, insurance brokerage office; good education and appearance essential; previous business experience not necessary. P 226 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office of steel concern; excellent opportunity for promotion offered youth of intelligence; state age and salary to start. Steel, M 234 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in a shipping office; quick and correct at figures; salary $10 per week; state nationality and references. Ships, P 304 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in office of institution; excellent opportunity for a person of intelligence to secure advancement. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

YOUNG MAN, business manager musical comedy production; references and $250 cash security required. S. B., 175 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Typewriter and stenographer; Remington machine. J. K. Krieg Co., 79 Warren St., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN.—Filing clerk and other office duties. Address P. O. Box 244.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON, Prop.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Mgr.

MANY GOOD POSITIONS FOR ACCOUNTANTS, TRAFFIC MANAGERS, SALES MANAGERS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, AND TYPISTS.

CAN PLACE A NUMBER OF YOUNG, CLEAN-CUT CLERKS, WITH AND WITHOUT EXPERIENCE.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.—Must be thoroughly experienced in employment and welfare work; only the highest grade man considered; $5,000 per annum.

SALES MANAGER.—High-grade specialty sales manager, under 40 years of age, willing to travel and establish agencies; salary $5,000 per annum.

SALESMEN.—Well educated young men, to travel; large industry; excellent opportunity; $1,200 per annum.

Call 9 to 1,
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

GLASSWORKER.—An exceptional opportunity for an expert familiar with manufacture of incandescent lamps; with an Eastern corporation; this will be handled through an employment agency as a courtesy to the corporation and no fee of any kind will be charged. Apply to F. X. Goggin, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Largest independent oil corporation in world; good salary; advancement. Co-operative Agency, 25 Beaver St.

FRENCH TEACHER, male, resident, $60 month, school. Hopkins Agency, 507 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT, $30; Bookkeepers, $18-$25; Clerks, $10-$18; others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway; register free; office and technical positions.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.
Certificate No. B5690 for $10,000
Liberty 3½ per cent. Gold Bonds.
REWARD
If returned to
PEARL & CO.,
71 Broadway.
New York City.

LOST, Wednesday, wallet containing notes and other papers, Broadway and 165th St., Tremont Av., 177th St., Bronx, or between 41st and 43d St. and Broadway; reward offered. Michael Goldman, New Haven, Conn., or care of the Hotel Wallick.

LOST.—Oct. 20, roll of bills, between Flatbush Av. and East 12th St.; please return, my position depends upon same; liberal reward. W 62 Times.

LOST.—Leather wallet containing lumber business papers; valuable only to myself. Please return to Sohle, Room 304, Foster Building, 280 Madison Av. Mur. Hill 2395.

LOST.—Sunday evening, silver ring, marked "H. S. A." Communicate with Post Office Box 252, Springfield, Mass. Suitable reward given.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, large mink scarf, Riggs Restaurant, Macy's, or Gimbels'; liberal reward. Mrs. Smeck, 156 West 75th St.

LOST.—Lady's gray suede handbag on Fifth Avenue and 60th Street; containing key 1205; return to Netherland Hotel; reward.

LOST.—Silver blue enameled wrist watch on leather strap, between 190th and 105th Sts., Broadway; reward. 305 West 105th St.

LOST.—Between Forest Hills and Flushing, pointed fox neckpiece from auto. Kindly return 74 Ascan Av., Forest Hills.

LOST.—Round seal muff, about noon, Monday, 75th St., between Broadway and West End Av.; reward. 235 West 75th.

LOST, Thursday, ring, platinum setting, 8 diamonds, wrapped in tissue paper; liberal reward; no questions asked. R 111 Times.

LOST.—Monday noon, diamond brooch with green stone, between 34th and 64th Sts.; reward. Return Black, Starr & Frost.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, Camp Mills, between camp and Country Life Station; reward. Tel. Richmond Hill 2359.

LOST.—Sum of money, between 71st and 72d Sts., subway, 137th; liberal reward. Mulvaney, 609 West 137th St.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, 23 stones, platinum setting, Sunday morning; very liberal reward. J 135 Times.

LOST.—Platinum circle, with diamond; reward. H. F. Bachman & Co., 61 Broadway.

LOST.—Central Park, 5th Av., circular white jade pendant. Robertson, 35 West 58th.

LOST.—Sept. 20, shopping district, $20; liberal reward. Room 1304, 30 East 42d St.

$50 REWARD.—Solitaire diamond ring, Saturday evening, Oct. 13, at London Casino, 3,875 3d Av., Bronx. Communicate with G. Siegel, 3,565 Fulton Av., Bronx.

REWARD.—Friday, Oct. 19, on West 147th Street or vicinity, a small oval wrist watch with gold braid chain clasp; monogrammed C. G. T.; write Y 240 Times Annex.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Thursday, Oct. 18, brindle bulldog; white ear, breast, and legs; finder return and receive liberal reward. O'Mara, 2,297 Loring Place, Fordham 513.

LOST, brindle terrier, with white face, studded collar, Wednesday night; children's pet. H. R. W., 1,678 East 21st St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER, construction expr., Virginia, $29, transp. and board; Stenos & File clerks, Wash., $100; Secretary-Stenographers, (3,) $125; Stenographer, $25. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY to be trained as MECHANICAL dentists; big demand; big salaries; remarkably short and thorough course; no book study; simply laboratory training; attend any time of day or evening. Write us today for free Booklet 50, Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St. Finest in America. First licensed by Regents.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.
3 months' course. Easy payments.
MECHANICAL START ANY TIME.
DENTISTRY. DAY OR NIGHT.
No book study. Write for Book 19.
BODEE DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL,
NEW YORK, BROOKLYN,
15 W. 44th St. 15-17 Flatbush Av.

Earn $25 to $100 a week as Motion Picture, Studio, Commercial Photographer. Easy, fascinating profession. Three months' course covers all branches. Day or evening classes, easy terms. New studios. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 107, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Big pay-day coming; now forming; special rate to applicants before Nov. 1; best radio course in city. Write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

WHO wishes exchange stenography for Spanish lessons with refined party? R 131 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A $10,000 MANAGER WANTED to manage a branch office in New York for a firm doing business in a large way with motor truck and automobile dealers, industrial plants, lumber and coal yards, and general hauling business; backed by national advertising, financial responsibility, exclusive product, factory assistance; a permanent connection assured the man or selling organization big enough to manage the financing and sale of local distribution. Address Y 238 Times Annex.

For Sale—Woodworking plant, in continuous operation; thoroughly equipped three years ago Economical power and lighting plant. Steam-heated building and cheap rent. Well established and going business in a special line. A bargain. Must be sold. Artcraft Company, D. V. Wyckoff, Receiver, Washington, N. J.

Advertiser, with 20 years' experience in every branch of drafting, including patent office work and development of inventions, can fill responsible position or enter into partnership with somebody with capital interested in any branch of engineering. W 54 Times.

A first-class, all-year-round boarding house, catering to the best clientele of Westchester County; artistically furnished, on main motor road; house full; must sell at once; for particulars, apply to I. and A. G. Wright, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Completely equipped woodworking plant in New York City open for contracts on airplane parts, boxes, benches, stools, lamps, munition crates; in fact, anything in woodwork from A to Z. See or write Mr. G. U. Smith, 216 West 76th St.

A reliable man for insurance, real estate, bond, and security business; $3,000 cash required. Address Kirchner Hygeia Ice Co., 9th Av., near Pierce Av., Astoria.

Seventy-room apartment house in one of the camp towns of the Piedmont section of the South for sale on account of present owner's health. Y 219 Times Annex.

Hotel.—Summer resort wanted; will buy or lease; prefer Atlantic Coast; might consider mountains; quick action. Box F 289 Times Downtown.

Splendid Opportunity.—For sale, patent for hose; plant ready for manufacture, with dyes. E. Heynemann, 1,926 Broadway, N. Y.

Hotel.—Wanted, centrally located New York Hotel on long lease; must be reasonable. Write, Ebin, 2,026 7th Av., New York.

What have you for State agencies for Virginia? Must pay good commission agent and sub-agent. E 37 Times.

$5,000-$15,000 WANTED. EXPLOIT WONDERFUL INVENTION; AUTOMAT PRINCIPLE. R 109 TIMES.

Business Notices.

Patents bought, sold, promoted. Manhattan R. Co., 305-309 Broadway, Suite 806.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I hereby give notice that, inasmuch as my wife, Nettie E. Livermore, and I are now living separate and apart, and I have made suitable and adequate provision for her proper support and maintenance, I shall not be responsible for any debts incurred by her.
JESSE L. LIVERMORE.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

THOMAS A. EDISON

Builder of Civilization

This is Edison Week, The Week We Honor Him

By Edwin C. Barnes

WHEN there threatened to be more telegrams than wires to carry them, the need for a cheaper carrier of telegrams became an urgent necessity of commerce. Thomas A. Edison, super-American engineer, supplied that necessity with his mysterious quadruplex telegraphy, by which four messages are sent over one wire at the same time—two in each direction.

That was building civilization.

When Alexander Graham Bell found that his wonderful invention, the telephone, could carry the voice only a few miles, an improvement that would transmit the voice any distance became the imperative need of the world of commerce. Thomas A. Edison, super-American mechanician, supplied that need with his surprising carbon telephone transmitter.

That was building civilization.

When the world was small and houses few, people retired early and artificial light was not a great nocturnal need.

But when the world became large, and houses many, light loomed large as a crying necessity. And Thomas A. Edison, super-American scientist, supplied that necessity with his unparalleled incandescent lamp and lighting system.

That was building civilization.

When life was simple and there was little strain on man, diversion was not a national need.

But when society grew complex, man felt the strain, and relaxation in each home became a human necessity. Thomas A. Edison, super-American inventor, supplied that necessity with his astonishing discovery—the phonograph.

That was building civilization.

When life became still more intense, home entertainment failed to furnish sufficient diversion, and a theatre in each hamlet became the nation's need. Thomas A. Edison's super-American imagination supplied that need with his bewildering moving pictures.

That was building civilization.

When England and Germany, in 1914, placed an embargo on carbolic acid and threatened to paralyze American industry, Thomas A. Edison brought into being in four weeks a plant that could produce two thousand pounds of carbolic acid per day.

That was preserving civilization from the iron heel of autocracy.

When business was small and there were few letters to write, correspondence could be done by hand. But when big business came into being, and letters by the billion had to be written by busy executives, a swift, efficient, economical correspondence system became a burning business necessity. Thomas A. Edison, super-American business engineer, supplied that necessity with the unprecedented Edison Dictating Machine and Edison Dictation System.

Not all business men have yet come to realize that Mr. Edison's system of dictation is one of his greatest achievements.

Not all business men have come to understand that Mr. Edison's dictation system will not only reduce the cost of correspondence, but actually enable every dictator and stenographer to produce *BETTER LETTERS*.

But when the business world comes to a full realization of the Edison Dictating Machine and the Edison Dictation System, the business world will echo as above—

That was building civilization.

As Richard Wagner soothed the ear; as William Shakespeare amused the mind; as Michael Angelo pleased the eye, so Thomas A. Edison, super-American engineer, has built civilization.

This is Edison Week, the week we honor Thomas A. Edison. He is seventy years of age—still working eighteen hours per day and more—still sleeping six hours per night and less—working day and night to help America—to help America preserve civilization from the grinding greed of autocracy.

The Edison Dictating Machine

Edwin C. Barnes & Bros., Thomas A. Edison A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES 114 Liberty St., New York

Telephone Rector 3598

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, moderate southeast gales today; Thursday clearing, colder.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,823. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

HAILS LIBERTY DAY TO PUSH LOAN OVER THREE-BILLION LINE

Washington Confident That Minimum Quota Will Have Been Passed Tonight.

ESTIMATE NOW 2½ BILLION

McAdoo Issues Stirring Call, Declaring That Only a Militant America Can Win.

TOTAL HERE $815,000,000

With Day's Gain of $100,000,000, Local Committee Hopes to Raise Full Quota.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. — With the unofficial estimate of subscriptions placed at $2,500,000,000, and the official statement, based on the fullest returns from the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, placed at $1,501,392,150, the eve of Liberty Day finds the prospect strengthened that the minimum quota of the war loan will be entirely subscribed and probably oversubscribed tomorrow, and the chances distinctly possible that the maximum quota will be taken by Saturday.

Treasury officials expect that tomorrow will witness the completion of the minimum quota. If that result is attained, the three following days will count heavily toward the subscription of the maximum of $5,000,000,000. An element of uncertainty is complained of here in that the interior districts do not report fully, and some do not report at all, to their Federal Reserve Banks.

The official totals of the districts and their standing in relation to their quota of the $5,000,000,000 follow:

	Amount.	Per Cent.
New York	$[illegible]	40.6
Boston	154,[illegible]	30.8
Cleveland	182,750,200	36.5
Minneapolis	63,250,000	25.7
Richmond	83,[illegible]	37.0
Chicago	180,[illegible]	36.5
St. Louis	49,322,000	19.7
San Francisco	67,[illegible]	19.2
Philadelphia	44,0[illegible]	10.7
Kansas City	20,151,000	13.1
Dallas	16,[illegible]	12.9
Atlanta	12,062,100	9.5
Total	$1,501,392,150	

General average, 30 per cent.

The Big Test Today.

Business will be well-nigh at a standstill throughout the nation tomorrow, except for the sale of Liberty bonds. Designated a national holiday by President Wilson, the day has also been made a holiday by Governors of the various States. Business houses and schools will be closed, thousands of speakers will deliver addresses and hundreds of thousands of new workers will join for the day the army of 2,000,000 solicitors already in the field. These workers will carry the call of the nation with special emphasis to the farmer. The farmers have been invited by the hundred thousand to come to town and attend Liberty Loan rallies, and workers also are going into the country to solicit subscriptions.

"Particular efforts are to be put forward," says the Treasury Department's statement tonight, "to obtain further subscriptions from the farmers in the South and parts of the Middle West. As was the case a week ago, the rural communities in those sections are making the weakest showings of any in the country.

"Returns from all Federal Reserve districts show that at the beginning of business today subscriptions of $1,501,392,150 had been officially reported to them. This represents subscriptions upon which the first payment of 2 per cent. has been deposited in banks reporting to the Reserve Banks.

"Unofficial figures indicate that an estimate of $2,500,000,000 for all sales appears to be conservative. It is impossible to give unofficial estimates from all reserve districts. Many of them are experiencing difficulty in obtaining returns on account of storms, others over the country districts are not reporting. Some simply do not report.

"Briefly stated, then, the situation tonight is that the $3,000,000,000 minimum quota set for the loan at the outset of the campaign, on Oct. 1, will be passed tomorrow if Liberty Day subscriptions come up to conservative expectations. They may carry the total beyond that point. The maximum total of $5,000,000,000 is far distant, however. To attain it by the close of the sale Saturday will be a feat worthy of the best mettle.

"Reports of maximum quotas having been passed in various parts of the country began to arrive today. Des Moines is $700,000 over its maximum, Kansas City thinks it is well past its city quota; Omaha, long past its maximum, continues the drive; Cincinnati will exceed its quota by 30 per cent.; many Ohio counties, led by Miami and Morgan, are far past their quotas; Cleveland hopes for a maximum record, and Pittsburgh is past $50,000,000 and going up all the time.

"Boston reports that New England is moving along gradually. Chicago is turning in many small but few large subscriptions, and reports conditions in rural districts to be improving. Kansas City will turn out 40,000 marchers in its Liberty Day parade.

"New York wires that its sales will pass the billion-dollar mark tomorrow. Leading citizens of San Francisco will set an intensive campaign to achieve the city's maximum."

Further Appeal by McAdoo.

Secretary McAdoo tonight, from Memphis, where he spoke for the bond issue, authorized the following statement:

"From personal observations and talks in widely separated sections, I am sure that the Southwest, like other parts of America, is ablaze with patriotism.

Continued on Page 3.

Your family will be safe [illegible] Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. [illegible] world. Not a cure, but [illegible] sufferers.

Food Rioters in Austria Wreck Munition Factories

LONDON, Oct. 23. — The Austro-Swiss frontier has been closed owing to the serious internal situation in Austria, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berne today.

Several munition factories were wrecked in recent food riots in Vienna, Pressburg, Brünn, and Laibach, the rioters being mostly women, the dispatch states. The police, according to the report, fired on the crowds, killing and wounding many persons.

REPUBLICANS PLAN DRIVE FOR MAYOR

Join Fusion Forces in Final Campaign to Insure His Election.

SURE TAMMANY IS BEATEN

Swing to Mitchel Will Be Followed by Attacks on the Socialist Candidate.

The Mitchel-Fusion forces are so confident that they have Tammany Hall "on the run," that plans are being made to concentrate their final drive for the last week of the campaign on the Socialist Party. Reports received at the Fusion headquarters yesterday, according to the managers, show that not only has a swing set in from regular Democrats toward Mayor Mitchel, but that independent Democrats and Republicans are flocking to the Mayor in large numbers. Bennett Republicans, the managers also asserted, are leaving their candidate for Mitchel, as it is becoming increasingly evident that Bennett has no chance of winning.

Having gone on record as favoring the re-election of Mayor Mitchel and having adopted resolutions declaring that party regularity should not be considered in this election, the Republican Club is arranging to take a vigorous part in the final drive, and will make an especial appeal to Republicans to support Mayor Mitchel. The Campaign Committee, of which Henry W. Goddard is Chairman, announced yesterday that it would enter the political arena on Friday night, when the club has arranged to hold five meetings at Camp Upton, Yaphank. The club is to furnish the speakers and the Chairmen of the meetings. A large delegation of the most prominent speakers that can be spared from the city campaign that night will address the soldiers.

In addition, the Campaign Committee has arranged a series of meetings in all the boroughs. The club will hold a Republican rally at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn on Oct. 29, at which State Controller Eugene M. Travis will preside. This will be the Controller's first active participation in the campaign. United States Senator William M. Calder will be among the speakers, others being Mayor Mitchel, Job Hedges, ex-State Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, the Rev. Dwight Hillis, Controller Prendergast, Robert Adamson, and Borough President Pounds. On Friday, Nov. 2, the club will hold a big rally at Cooper Union and another meeting is being arranged for the Star Casino, Harlem. Meetings are also being planned for Queens and Richmond.

Wilcox Asks Questions.

William G. Wilcox, President of the Board of Education, put out yesterday what he called a few plain questions for Republicans. Among them are:

Has not the Republican Party for nearly twenty years been committed to Fusion in municipal elections as the only way to beat Tammany?

Has not the Republican Party benefited by Fusion by electing two Republican Mayors and a District Attorney who afterward became Governor, none of whom could have been elected without Fusion?

Did not the Fusion Committee, relying on this agreement, put Republican candidates on the Fusion ticket?

Was it not the German vote, opposed to Mitchel, which gave Bennett the Republican nomination at the primaries?

Is it not true that if Bennett could poll the entire Republican vote he could not be elected without Fusion?

Is it not true that with a divided Republican support, the only possible effect of Bennett's candidacy is to help Hylan?

Are the Bennett supporters ready to take the responsibility of turning the city over to Tammany?

Emory R. Buckner, manager of the Mitchel-Fusion campaign, said yesterday:

"I see by the papers that Mr. Murphy has sued The World for a libel. The late Timothy Sullivan had one political formula which, if he were alive today, would surely deter Mr. Murphy from such action. He once advised in a similar situation: 'never sue for libel; they might prove it on you.' Of course, Mr. Murphy will never bring his suit to trial. Moreover, if he starts suing people for libel, he will have to sue his twin, Hearst, because Hearst once said of him: 'Murphy is an evil a specimen of a criminal boss as we have had since the days of Tweed. Murphy grows rich and insolent on corrupt contracts.' Has Murphy changed? Was Hearst wrong? The World should insist that Hearst be brought into court as a co-defendant.

"Murphy and Hylan seem to be failing out. Murphy denies that he has put a muzzle on Hylan, locked it with a padlock and thrown away the key. This puts it squarely up to Hylan and shows

Continued on Page 4.

"LIBERTY DAY!"—To commemorate the [illegible] we will give free— See top of Page [illegible]

ENEMY PROPERTY TO BE SEIZED NOW PUT AT A BILLION

Great Stores of German-Owned Commodities and Accumulated Deposits Await Confiscation.

TENDERS ARE POURING IN

Large Sums Offered to Custodian Palmer in Letters from Debtors of Germans.

STOCK AND LAND AFFECTED

Stored Commodities Estimated at $800,000,000—All Available for Next Liberty Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—One billion dollars is unofficially estimated to represent the German-owned money or other property subject to confiscation by this Government under the Trading with the Enemy act. All available, officials point out, for investment in the next Liberty Loan.

Until A. Mitchell Palmer, as Custodian of Enemy Property, has received returns from corporations and individuals, it will be impossible to determine the total value of the assets he is required to take over. Letters received by him today, however, indicate that the war chest will be enormously swelled. Agents of the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and secret service operatives have been working on the problem for months, and their investigation has uncovered immense values in cotton, steel, oil, and other materials held in storage in this country by German firms.

One letter which came to Mr. Palmer today indicated the possibilities: An almost unknown firm informed the custodian that it owed $990,000 to a German concern which it desired to place in his custody at once. Reports from Pittsburgh were that Pittsburgh's assets, representing deposits in banks by German citizens; royalties due on German-owned patents of steel processes, and bills due to German companies, would exceed $1,000,000. In banks in New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and other cities it is estimated that hundreds of millions due to Germans are deposited.

Subscription to many million dollars of Liberty bonds will be one of the first official acts of Mr. Palmer as Custodian. The offers of German-owned assets received will be tabulated late this week and a Liberty Loan subscription made for a sum probably much in excess of the actual amount reported in anticipation of later reports.

Experts say the value of cotton and other commodities in storage in this country will exceed the original estimates, as most of the materials have advanced from 50 to 60 per cent. since they were invoiced, and may reach $800,000,000.

Investments by Germans.

Two of the favorite channels of German investment in the United States are railroad securities and Western land. More than 75 per cent. of the stock of a prosperous Western road was held by Germans in Germany at the outbreak of the war. Years ago, when the boom in Western farm lands was at its height, German capital was invested heavily in such property. It has been reported from time to time that the Kaiser himself held land, both in the United States and Canada, but Government agents who have been investigating Western titles have found no evidence of the Emperor's reported holdings.

Since the war started few remittances have been made to Germany. Dividends from investments held here have gone unpaid, and estates bequeathed to Germans in Germany have remained unsettled. Deposits in banks by agents of German firms have reached a large total. All such property is, of course, subject to confiscation and the proceeds will all go into United States Government bonds.

Under the direction of Assistant Attorney General Warren, Department of Justice agents and Secret Service men have honycombed New York searching for German-owned money and property there. The work is pretty well completed. Mr. Palmer, however, believes that when he calls upon all corporations, banks and individuals to inform him of assets which should be turned over to his custody millions of dollars not now in sight then will be uncovered.

As soon as Mr. Palmer can surround himself with a capable force his work of confiscation will begin. He is eager to obtain the services of trust company officials as well as accountants familiar with credits and warehouse procedures. In addition to the experts in his office here he will have representatives in all the large cities, and he will have the co-operation of the Department of Justice, the Secret Service and the Department of Commerce. Thus an army of men under his direction will search the country for German-owned assets.

Mr. Palmer said today that corporations or individuals having business transactions with allies of Germany would have as little interference from him as possible. He relies upon the loyalty of Americans to report to him promptly as required. If they do not do so they are liable to heavy penalties.

Those Affected by the Act.

The property subject to confiscation is that located in the United States and belonging to any person or corporation that is an enemy or ally of the enemy, except those licensed to do business in the United States. German subjects and the subjects of Germany's allies resident in the United States do not fall within the affected classes, although the President may issue a proclamation to confiscate their property if he deems it wise.

The act makes it the duty of every concern within the United States issu-

Continued on Page 8.

GREAT FIRE SALE OF PERSIAN RUGS. Entire stock must be sold regardless of cost. Majority not damaged by fire. 338 & 340 West 23d St.—Advt.

Captured Zep Up 8 Miles, the Highest Ever Reached

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23. — A staff correspondent of The Evening Ledger sent a dispatch today from American Field Headquarters in France describing the Zeppelin L-49, brought down near Bourbonne-les-Bains. He says it is 600 feet long, with a diameter of 90 feet, has an aluminium frame, with longitudinal and horizontal ribs, covered with stout interlaced cord, over which is the outside cover of linen, painted black. The shape is that of an exaggerated fat cigar. Two silk balloons fill the interior, holding the hydrogen gas, which gives the lifting power. Slatted runways, nine inches wide, with guide rails, extend the length of the airship, giving access to sleeping quarters, an electric kitchen, and the five great steel engines.

"The Zeppelin's instrument for calculating altitude," says the correspondent, "showed she had ascended a distance of 42,000 feet."

TWO ITALIANS FLY 150 MILES AN HOUR

Sia Scoutplane, in Trip from Norfolk, Beats Pomilio's Record on Monday.

WELCOME AT MINEOLA

Lieut. Ballerini Thrills Spectators by Hazardous Evolutions Just Before Landing.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 23.—A third Italian airplane, carrying a pilot and observer, reached the army aviation field here today after flying 350 miles from Langley Field, near Norfolk, Va., in three hours and ten minutes, a record surpassing that made by the Pomilio scoutplane yesterday when it flew 330 miles in two hours and fifty-five minutes. The average speed attained by the new arrival, a Sia scout, was more than 120 miles an hour, and at times the motors drove it at about 150 miles an hour, as compared to the highest speed of about 140 miles an hour reached by the Pomilio machine yesterday.

The Sia machine is larger than the Pomilio scout and is built in the Fiat factory at Turin, with motors of 300-hourse power. According to the Italian officers in command of the squadron of three planes, it is one of the most successful airplanes in use in the war. It is said that Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, who is one of the super-pilots of Italy, has driven the Sia plane in many of his exploits and values it as one of the speediest and safest airplanes in the Italian air corps.

When the Sia took to the skies at Langley Field at 9:30 this morning Lieutenant Ballerini, the pilot, found the weather for a swift flight so exceptional that he gave the machine all the power it could develop, and for the first half of the journey the plane swept up the coast at an average speed of about 130 miles an hour. For most of the journey she held her height of about 10,000 or 12,000 feet, until the pilot swerved so that he could almost "touch" Philadelphia.

Word that the speedy plane had left Langley Field was sent to the Mineola Field, and before 12 o'clock American aviation officers had gathered with Captain Resnati and the crew of the big Caproni biplane to watch for the little Sia. She came out of the South so rapidly that no one had time to say "Here she comes," and by the time signals were set so that the pilot could see where to land she was hovering overhead at about 2,000 feet, waiting to begin a spiral descent. The Sia landed at 12:40 o'clock.

As soon as the pilots had been greeted by the Italian officers of the other planes, Lieutenant Baldioli, who piloted the Pomilio from Norfolk, yesterday went into the air to fulfill a promise to Colonel Rockwell, in command of the American aviators in training here, to show the American students what a super-pilot was expected to know before he was able to clip the edges off the mountain peaks on the Italian front in observing the movements of Austrian troops. The American officers said that the field here had seen no such flying by any pilot before. Baldioli looped and dipped and put his plane through every manoeuvre and trick known to the exhibition fliers, and then ended by showing them the trick of "turn climbing," a spiral rarely attempted even by experienced aviators.

When he reached the field again Lieutenant Baldicli admitted he had been in more danger on this short flight than in many of his flights over the lines, because of the tricks he had attempted. The officers and students applauded him loudly when he dipped down as if firing a volley into the faces of a line of Austrians in the trenches and then soared away again.

All three Italian planes will bombard New York City tomorrow with warnings to buy Liberty bonds to build American fighting planes before enemy imitations of the Caproni drop real bombs into Broadway.

FRENCH CAPTURE 7,500 GERMANS BY AISNE STROKE

Smash Foe's Defenses on a Six-Mile Front, Piercing Them More Than Two Miles.

BOOTY INCLUDES 25 GUNS

Four Villages and Malmaison Fort, Northeast of Soissons, Carried by Dashing Attack.

GERMAN CASUALTIES HEAVY

Kaiser's Best Troops Scattered—British Hold Ypres Gains Except a Houthulst Wood Outpost.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—In one of the swiftest and most dashing blows of the war the French troops, attacking on a six-mile front, today smashed through the German lines north of the Aisne, about seven miles northeast of Soissons, to a depth of more than two miles at one point, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and captured more than 7,500 prisoners and twenty-five heavy guns and field guns.

Several important villages also fell into the hands of the French, according to the War Office announcement tonight.

Despite the rain and mist which shrouded the battlefield when the attack began at 5:15 A. M., the French infantry rushed forward with splendid enthusiasm in the face of crack German troops, supported by heavy artillery, and carried Malmaison Fort, on the centre of their offensive, and the villages of Allemant and Vaudesson on the left. They also seized positions dominating the village of Pargny-Filain. Later in the attack, routing German reserves, they pushed their victorious attack to Chavignon, the capture of which marks their furthest advance—about two and one-fifth miles.

From Allemant, on the left of the front over which the attack was made, to its eastern limits at Pargny-Filain, the distance is about four miles.

Massing of Guns Unprecedented.

The Associated Press correspondent with the French armies in France telegraphs:

"The French troops this morning fought one of the most cleverly conceived and most brilliantly executed actions of the war. More than 1,000 prisoners belonging to the famous Fifth Prussian Guards were taken, and the French still continue their victorious progress.

"The battle opened before dawn along a 9-kilometer front, from the northeast of Laffaux, about the neighborhood of Vauxaillon, to La Royère Farm. Amid inky darkness the French troops left their trenches, and, with a terrific barrage fire from the most powerful concentration of French guns ever gathered on such a short front preceding them, they made their way toward, into, and over the first German positions, sweeping all resistance aside.

"Altogether, six German infantry divisions were aligned, facing the French attacking forces, but none of them was able to withstand the onslaught. The advance continued like clockwork.

"The correspondent observed the battle from a point whence he could see the entire line, and was able to watch the precision with which the artillery prepared the ground for the advance of the infantry and the methodical manner of the infantry's progress."

Drive Germans from Quarries.

The night official report reads as follows:

North of the Aisne the attack which we launched this morning developed under extremely brilliant conditions. Despite mist and rain, our troops attacked with admirable enthusiasm formidable organizations of the enemy which were defended by the best troops of Germany, supported by heavy artillery.

In their first dash our soldiers captured the line indicated by the quarries of Fruty and Bohéry. A little later Malmaison Fort, in the centre, fell into our hands.

Pushing their advance still further,

Continued on Page 4.

Berlin Would Cede Schleswig Territory to Denmark and Get Our West Indies Money

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Details have reached London of a German plan to obtain ascendancy after the war in Denmark by ceding to Denmark a small strip of former Danish territory in North Schleswig in return for "a large sum of money" and, presumably also, certain economic and commercial concessions.

It is suggested by the Danish Liberal Hovedstaden that the sum of money involved is that which Denmark received from the United States in payment for the Danish West Indies, and that paper denounces the proposal.

The Hovedstaden is the only Danish newspaper reaching London which mentions the money paid by the United States for the West Indies in connection with the matter, but confirmation that a German proposition of some kind has been received is found in several journals. The first announcement was published in this form:

"From authoritative quarters in North Schleswig it can be stated that Germany is ready for a rectification of the Danish frontier by which Hadersley County is to be returned to Denmark."

This was followed later by a circular statement through the official correspondent, which confirms the announcement, and adds:

"The time for the cession is at the conclusion of peace, and Germany makes it a condition that Denmark pays a considerable sum of money for the district in question. The district to be ceded would not extend beyond the Danish-speaking areas of North Schleswig."

The Hovedstaden says editorially that any deal now would be unneutral, and adds:

"The cession of North Schleswig on German initiative just now, at the most critical period of the war, entails the greatest possible danger for the Danish people. A sum of money—(the West Indian millions!)—is mentioned. Germany probably wants not only that sum but something even more valuable, namely, our friendship and good-will, and for what?

"Well, now that South America has broken with Germany, the good-will of a neighbor like Denmark is of priceless value to Germany after the war. Denmark is, by reason of her geographical position, a natural sally port for the isolated German Empire. * * * We shall become economically a German dependency.

"Can we afford to link our fate with that of a country which, after the war, is ruined and looked upon by all the world with profound distrust?"

"Irish Sun-Ray Water Purest Water in the World."—Advt.

NEW SINN FEIN REBELLION NIPPED HERE; AGENT LEFT BY BERNSTORFF ARRESTED; LLOYD GEORGE TELLS COMMONS OF PLOT

Reichstag Majority Leaders Reach Agreement In Caucus to Demand Changes in the Ministry

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (via London.)—Leaders of the majority parties, the Centrists, Progressives, and Socialists, have held a conference in the Reichstag building to discuss the internal political situation. The National Liberals also sent delegates to this caucus, which unanimously decided that certain changes in the Government must take place.

The matter will remain in abeyance until the Kaiser makes a final decision. Whether von Capelle's resignation or others shall be accepted rests with him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 23.—While admitting the importance of the Würzburger Social Democratic Convention and that Scheidemann's definite program for the future must bring about some changes, the German conservative press attempts to minimize its effect.

The annexationist Cologne Volkszeitung, representing the Catholic Centre, refers scathingly to Scheidemann's program and his speeches, saying that the Centre, at any rate, definitely rejects the program for democratization and parliamentarization, which Scheidemann is trying to introduce with the aid of the Reichstag majority. The paper says the Centre opposes any constitutional change and wishes the Kaiser to retain his full power.

The Cologne Gazette speaks of Scheidemann's "ultimatum" in referring to his attack on the Chancellor.

The Vossische Zeitung says that all, even the highest in political authority, have been obliged to recognize that changes are necessary, and that the retirement of von Capelle will not clear the situation.

The Weser Zeitung, while recognizing a basis of practical politics in Scheidemann's program, says definitely that this program draws a sharp line between the Social Democrats and other parties. It hints at a new Reichstag and a new majority party bloc, led by the National Liberals, with the support of the Conservatives, and also hopes for the accession of the "patriotic party," which has energetically disavowed any connection with politics. This may be a new plan by which the Right hopes to save the situation, although even the annexationist Boersen Zeitung admits that Michaelis is impossible, and says the Reichstag factions ought to state their ideas as to the Kaiser, expressing the hope that in the selection of a new Chancellor not only the Crown Prince but also the party leaders will be consulted.

German Scheming With the Irish Now and Last February Revealed

Again Planned to Land Arms for Sinn Feiners—Premier Blasts "Independence" Hope—Irish Secretary Reports Rebels Actively Drilling in Island—Redmond Motion Defeated.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—In a speech in the House of Commons today Premier Lloyd George stated that the Government was aware that arrangements were again being made, partly by Count von Bernstorff to land arms in Ireland for the aid of the Sinn Fein malcontents.

The announcement of the Premier was made in connection with debate on the Irish situation, based upon a motion offered by John E. Redmond, deploring the present policy as to Ireland.

Just before the Premier spoke, John Dillon and Joseph Devlin had protested against his absence in such an important debate and insisted that he be sent for. After a short interval, Mr. Lloyd George, who had temporarily left the House, reappeared in dramatic fashion. Mr. Dillon asked for assurance that, if the convention reached an agreement, its decision would be carried into effect and not postponed until a subsequent Parliament.

The Premier said that the Government could not possibly forget what had happened only eighteen months ago. These speeches could not be treated as excited speeches, delivered by persons of no consequence, which would end in nothing.

"In order to save those poor people who honestly believed they were doing their best for their country from being persuaded by others," continued the Premier, "I thought it essential that the Government should take action, not provocative action, but firm action.

Three Points Made Clear.

"There are three things the Government ought to make clear in the interests of Ireland. First, incitement to rebellion cannot be permitted. The Germans nearly landed arms for that purpose eighteen months ago. We know that arrangements are being made for arms to be landed again and we know that it is partly done by von Bernstorff. Second, a thing no Government can permit is organization for rebellion."

After referring to the drilling and the marching going on in Ireland and the exhortations of De Valera, the Premier stated that what was going on in Ireland was a deliberate attempt to enroll and drill thousands of young men (who in England would have been compulsorily enlisted) in preparation for rebellion.

The third point was that there was a deal of talk in Ireland among the Sinn Fein leaders, which, said the Premier, did not mean home rule or self-government, but separation or secession. There was a demand for the sovereign independence of Ireland, and the Premier added:

"We had better say at once that under no conditions will Great Britain permit anything of that kind."

Referring to Mr. Dillon's request for assurances, the Premier reminded the House that the Government had promised, when the convention started, to use its utmost power to carry any agreement to legislative form.

Mr. Dillon interjected:

"I understand that the Premier pledges the Government, immediately after an agreement has been reached, to submit a bill to Parliamnt and pass it."

Mr. Lloyd George replied:

"Certainly, I have no hesitation in saying that so far as the Government are concerned they will use all their power to press the House to put into legislative form the conclusions reached by the convention."

Redmond Opens Discussion.

At the outset of the debate John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Party, offered a motion, which read:

This House deplores the policy which has been pursued by the Irish Executive Government and the Irish military authorities at a time when the highest interests of Ireland and the empire demand the creation of an atmosphere favorable to a successful result of the deliberations of the Irish convention.

John Redmond in moving his resolution said his only motive was to ward off, or at least to minimize, what he held to be a very grave menace to the Irish Convention. He would not have raised the debate, he added, if he had not been convinced that there was danger of the destruction of the conference if the policy pursued by the Irish authorities was continued.

It was widely said in Ireland, Mr. Redmond continued, that there were people of Great Britain and Ireland who would gladly see the convention destroyed, so that in the consequent anarchy and possible bloodshed the last hope of self-government for Ireland would disappear. The speaker acquitted the Ulster Unionist Party of any such "diabolical wickedness."

Mr. Redmond enumerated what he described as irritating actions of the Executive of Ireland. They had issued proclamations forbidding all kinds of harmless things, such as Swedish gymnastic exercises, and had arrested insignificant men on insignificant charges, making martyrs of them. He referred to the arrest of boy scouts for drilling.

The result of all this was that there was drilling and carrying arms out of sheer defiance, and under this treatment the Sinn Feiners were progressing. No attempt, said Mr. Redmond, had been made to seize Sinn Fein or Ulster arms, but every hall and private house in the country had been raided where national volunteer arms could be found.

Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, made the principal speech in reply to Redmond, inasmuch as the motion was directed against his office.

The Secretary did not complain of the motion or of Mr. Redmond's criticisms, but felt that all the action taken by the Administration in Ireland was justified. The Irish Convention, he held, was a working demonstration of the fact that, if given a fair chance, Irishmen could administer their own affairs.

Quotes Sinn Fein Threats.

He defended the Irish policy generally, and pointed to the unprecedented magnanimity with which the Sinn Feiners, who had been endeavoring to stir up a revolt, had been treated. Dealing with the seizures of arms and the death of Ashe and Irish Volunteers, he said that for a period running into months there had been steady organization in every parish in Ireland, and to considerable extent in the large towns, of the new force—the Irish Volunteer organization, a rebel force. These men had been told: "We have a considerable store of arms and shall have more before the fateful day arrives."

The new member from East Clare, Professor de Valera, was quoted by the Secretary as having said in a speech:

"We have arms and we shall use them when the time comes. We are ready and you will be more successful than you were the last time. If anybody offers us a helping hand from France, America, or Germany we shall take it."

The Secretary continued:

"The helping hand held out at the time of the Irish rebellion was Germany's. Last February, when it became necessary to depart from Ireland certain persons, it was because the helping hand was being held out again and the British Government knew it."

Mr. Duke said that there still were men who persevered in their determination to make a Government in Ireland impossible; they were determined to create terrorism in the country in order to attain that object, and they had the

Continued on Page 4.

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

WORK OF SECRET SERVICE

Date Set for Easter, Anniversary of 1916 Dublin Riots.

GEN. LIAM MELLOWES IN JAIL

Dr. Patrick McCarton Taken in Halifax on His Way to Ireland with False Passport.

IMPORTANT PAPERS SEIZED

Baron von Recklinghausen's Rooms Yield Evidence of Large Sums Sent to Europe.

A second Sinn Fein rebellion, planned for next Easter, the anniversary of the Dublin riots of 1916, has been frustrated through the activities of the United States Secret Service. German money was to have played a part in the 1916 outbreak, just as it did in that of 1916, and the preliminaries which were to lead up to the actual outbreak, were ready to be put into operation when the American Secret Service brought about the arrest of three men, two of them Sinn Feiners of note, and the other a German subject who, according to Secret Service data, was designated by Bernstorff to look after Germany's "interests in Ireland" after Bernstorff was ordered out of this country by President Wilson.

As a result of the arrests the United States Government is said to be in possession of the official Sinn Fein report on the 1916 Dublin riots, and other data which Chief Flynn admitted last night would prove of great value. He did not indicate the nature of this information.

The fact that another Sinn Fein outbreak had been arranged for and that several of the instigators were either on the way, or ready to start to Ireland, became known late yesterday afternoon when Secret Service agents, acting under the personal direction of William J. Flynn, chief of the service, brought "General" Liam Mellowes, one of the leaders of the 1916 outbreak, and a German who gave his name as Baron Max von Recklinghausen to the Federal Building, and had them listed as Federal prisoners. At the same time it was announced that Dr. Patrick McCarton, another of the Sinn Feiners who figured in the Dublin riots, had been taken into custody at Halifax, the Canadian officials acting on information telegraphed to them by Chief Flynn. Other arrests are to follow.

Others Implicated.

The only names made public last night in connection with the Sinn Fein plot, hatched in this country, are those contained in Chief Flynn's statement. Other persons are concerned, some of them American citizens of Irish origin and a few subjects of the Kaiser. Mellowes and McCarton are said to have enjoyed the close friendship of several well-known Irish-Americans, among them a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. Mellowes admitted that this Judge was one of his intimates. He and McCarton are known to have seen much of a number of men who have been mentioned in recent revelations made public by Secretary Lansing and other high Government officials.

Baron von Recklinghausen, a blonde-haired German who has spent a great part of his time, in recent years, in the United States, seemed indignant when taken to the Federal Building. The Secret Service agents say the Baron was often referred to by Sinn Feiners in New York as "the envoy" who was left behind by Bernstorff to represent Berlin in Sinn Fein conferences. Dr. McCarton was referred to by local Sinn Feiners as the "Ambassador of the Irish Republic to the United States." Mellowes was dubbed a "general."

Mellowes and von Recklinghausen were arrested on Monday night and McCarton was taken into custody at Halifax on the arrival there of a steamship on which he, under an assumed name and using a fraudulent seaman's passport, had shipped as a seaman. Mellowes also had a fraudulent seaman's passport under the assumed name of Donnelly. That passport is now in possession of Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox.

Chief Flynn's Statement.

In announcing the arrest of von Recklinghausen, General Menowes and Dr. McCarton, Chief Flynn last night said:

"General Liam Mellowes, one of the recognized heads of the Sinn Fein rebellion in Ireland on Easter Monday, 1916, was arrested last night by agents of the United States Secret Service.

"Mellowes prior to the Easter Monday rebellion spent three months in an English prison. He says he was charged with sedition. Upon leaving the prison he went directly from the jail to Galway, and shortly thereafter organized and headed, as General Liam Mellowes, a force of Irish volunteers numbering seven hundred-odd men against the British forces then in Ireland.

"After the defeat of the revolutionists Mellowes was forced to hide, and, finally, got to New York in December, 1916, on the steamship St. Paul, having shipped as a coal heaver.

"On Feb. 22 of this year New York newspapers printed a dispatch describing

the arrest of Mellowes in England. On the following day these newspapers carried statements of prominent Irishmen and Irish-Americans to the effect that Mellowes was then in New York. At that time he was already under the eye of the United States Secret Service, and subsequent developments and continuous surveillance revealed that he was associating with Dr. Patrick McCarton, known to his Sinn Fein associates in America as the 'First Ambassador to the United States of the Irish Republic.' Dr. McCarton arrived in the United States in the early part of 1917 being a fugitive from justice for his complicity in the Sinn Fein rebellion in Ireland.

"McCarton and Mellowes had frequent meetings, and it was evidently decided that they should attempt to get back to Ireland and, presumably, in so far as McCarton was concerned, to foment another Sinn Fein rebellion.

Arrested on American Information.

"McCarton, fulfilling his share of the plan, sailed on the Atlantic Transport liner Maumee on Oct. 17, shipping as a seaman in the crew under the name of 'Francis Coulin.' Upon his arrival in Halifax, the British authorities having been notified of his departure by the United States Secret service, he was apprehended. A United States Secret Service agent is now on the way to Halifax to aid the British Government in the prosecution of McCarton as a fugitive for his complicity in the Dublin riots, and for his activities in America since the early part of the present year.

"Mellowes was arrested at 10 o'clock Monday night, Oct. 22, in company with another man at Fifty-first Street and Second Avenue. Mellowes, upon his arrival at the office of the United States Secret Service, frankly admitted his identity in spite of the fact that he had already procured a seaman's passport under the name of 'Patrick Donnelly' and intended to sail for Ireland at his first opportunity.

"Papers found upon the person of Mellowes and in his room revealed the full history and details of the days preceding and succeeding the 1916 Easter Monday rebellion.

"The associate of Mellowes is one 'Baron' Dr. Max von Recklinghausen, a German subject, and an engineer of no little ability. Recklinghausen has been the intimate associate of Mellowes and McCarton and other Irish Sinn Feiners for some time, and is mentioned as an envoy left here by Count von Bernstorff upon the latter's departure for Europe. He maintained two residences, one on the west side and one on the east side, at Beekman Place, close by the Queensboro Bridge and commanding a clear view of Hell Gate and the East River.

"Recklinghausen was also associated with a group of Turks in one of the several houses occupied by the conspirators at Beekman Place. A short time ago an endeavor was made by Ahmed Shukri, Abdullah Hamdi, Nikolakai Aghnitus, and Djavad Eyaub to leave on a neutral vessel on a mission the nature of which finally prevented their sailing, when the real object of their departure was ascertained by the Secret Service.

"Recklinghausen stoutly denied any knowledge of or complicity in the activities charged against him, but papers found in his room and upon his person show definitely that large sums of money had gone forward to France for German purposes, and also that he was a heavy investor in German war bonds.

"Considerable literature and papers of interest to this Government were taken in the raid of the quarters of Mellowes and Recklinghausen, and it will be some time before all the ramifications of this plot can be thoroughly detailed and a chronological statement made.

"McCarton was interviewed some time in April of this year by E. J. Donleavy of The New York Evening Mail, in which interview he was quoted as boasting of his official capacity here in America in behalf of Sinn Fein and Clan-na-Gael activities in Ireland."

For the 1918 Easter Sports.

When questioned yesterday by an official of the Government Mellowes is reported to have said that he took an active part in the Dublin riots of 1916, and when asked why he was seeking to return to Ireland, replied that he was going back for the "Easter sports of 1918." How he managed to deceive the customs authorities and procure a seaman's passport under the name of Donnelly was not disclosed. In order to get that passport he swore that he was an American citizen and that he was born in New York in 1883. He was born in Ireland. McCarton is also said to have claimed American citizenship to get his passport under the name of Conlin.

A few weeks ago The New York Tribune printed interviews with Arthur Griffith and Eamoun de Valera, leaders of the Sinn Fein organization in Ireland. When asked if the Sinn Fein was in sympathy with the German cause Valera was quoted as replying:

"England is in occupation of our country. Until she removes her troops Ireland and England are in a state of war. While we are in a state of war England's enemies must be Ireland's friends."

When Griffith was asked the same question he replied:

"I am not pro-German. But Germany is the enemy of England and England is my enemy. You may draw your own conclusions."

That German agents have been busy in Ireland trying to bring about a second outbreak against England is common report, and more than once it has been said that German cargo submarines, of the Deutschland type, have landed machine guns and ammunitions in out of way Irish sea inlets. These reports, however, have not been officially verified, nor have they been denied.

Mellowes was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock late yesterday afternoon charged with conspiring to defraud the United States by obtaining a seaman's passport as an American citizen and under a false name. Baron von Recklinghausen was arraigned as an enemy alien. These charges, it was intimated, were made only for the purpose of holding the men pending further investigation by the Secret Service. Commissioner Hitchcock fixed bail in Mellowes's case at $7,500. Von Recklinghausen was taken to the enemy alien camp on Ellis Island.

Von Recklinghausen, it was said, had an office at 120 Broadway. He is an efficiency engineer and was for a number of years in the employ of the Westinghouse Company. He came to the United States in 1900.

TRY TO DISCREDIT PERSHING

German Papers Say His Men Treat the French with Brutality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Germans have apparently realized the futility of trying to minimize the American military effort. For home and neutral consumption they are now attempting to discredit it in a different fashion. The Matin's Zurich correspondent telegraphs that the Munich Neueste Nachrichten says that French agents are doing espionage work and endeavoring to foment a revolution in Switzerland, in order that "when the Americans, French and English begin their Spring offensive they may be able to take advantage of the disorder in Switzerland to invade that country."

Equally absurd is a similarly intentioned radio message recently sent by the Germans to the effect that the Americans have been so high-handed and brutal with French owners of property over which the proposed lines linking the American front with the seaports would pass that American engineers had been forced to have armed guardians to protect them, and that the inhabitants were on the verge of open revolt.

PERSHING'S RANK TO STAND.

Baker Objects to Creating Field Marshalship.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Commenting on suggestions that the rank of Field Marshal be created for General Pershing as commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces, Secretary Baker said today he was not disposed to propose the change. He indicated a feeling that the Government should preserve the traditions of the service which make the rank of General the highest.

If the expeditionary force eventually consists of several field armies, each probably will be commanded by a Lieutenant General. Secretary Baker said that the question of naming Lieutenant Generals was not now under consideration.

CRIPPLED 16 SHIPS, RUSSIANS REPORT

Six German Torpedo Boats Are Officially Announced as Sunk in Riga Region.

ARMY REPELS NEW LANDING

Invaders Are Beaten in Effort to Win a Second Foothold Near Werder.

GERMANS GIVE UP TRENCHES

Withdrawal Toward Skuli-Lemburg Line Is Suspected to be Ruse to Trap Russians.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.—It has been established that at least six German torpedo boats were sunk by the Russians in the recent fighting in and near the Gulf of Riga, the Admiralty announced today. The statement adds that two German dreadnoughts, one cruiser, twelve torpedo boats, and one transport were put out of action, but except as to the six ships definitely reported sunk their ultimate fate is unknown. The only Russian naval losses reported are the battleship Slava and a torpedo boat of the Grom type, previously announced.

A second attempt by the Germans to land on the Esthonian coast has failed, the War Office states, the Germans being repelled by Russian detachments defending the shore. The attempt was made eight miles north of Werder, east of Moon Sound, where German troops had previously landed and established themselves.

A semi-official communication published in the newspapers says that the landing of the Germans at Werder is regarded only as a military demonstration to cover up an enemy landing on the coast of the Gulf of Riga, probably between Pernau and Hainasch.

It is also said that the German retirement toward the Skuli-Lemberg line is a manoeuvre to draw the Russian troops nearer Riga, with the intention of attacking them from the rear. As the Germans retire Russian troops are occupying their trenches. Today's statement says that in addition to positions thus occupied the Russians took trenches north of Hinzenberg Manor after an engagement.

Announcement of German Losses.

The Admiralty, in its review of the recent sea fighting in the region of the Gulf of Riga, says that the Russian units fought excellently against the superior German forces. The statement reads:

During Oct. 21 important naval forces, together with transports, were sighted by our outposts in the Gulf of Riga. In Moon Sound the enemy seems to be clearing the water of obstructions which we laid down. There was no naval action during the day, but enemy submarines were discovered in the Gulf of Finland.

As the naval operations in the Baltic isles have now ended, it is possible to review them. The task of our fleet in this region was, with the organized position of Moon Sound as a base, to prevent enemy attempts to seize the Gulf of Riga and Moon Sound. So long as the German fleet only employed in such an operation elements of minor importance, as in 1915, namely, two dreadnoughts, our naval forces could cope with them.

In 1915, although our position in Moon Sound was not organized, incompletely, we repulsed successfully all attacks, and the enemy, during three days' possession of the Gulf of Riga, suffered losses so grave that he was obliged to depart. A similar attempt in 1916, with unimportant forces, failed completely.

In the recent operations the enemy employed the major part of his fleet, and his overwhelming superiority enabled him to carry out debarkation rapidly and successfully. Our fleet only was able to do its best to hinder these efforts and to inflict maximum losses. With this object, we delivered a series of attacks, using all the naval resources in our possession.

As a result of these operations the enemy lost through mines, submarine attacks, and artillery fire, two dreadnoughts, one cruiser, twelve torpedo-boats, one transport, and numerous minesweepers, all of which were put out of action. Their ultimate fate is unknown, except that we have established the acutal loss of six enemy torpedo boats, two of which were of the small type and were sunk by gunfire from our position on Moon Island. The other torpedo boats were sunk in combats or blown up by mines. The wreck of the torpedo boat T-69 is visible on a sand bank in Kassar Bay. Our coast batteries sank four enemy torpedo boats.

Our losses are the ship of the line Slava and a large torpedo boat destroyer of the Grom type. The efficiency of our ships has been maintained completely.

New Attempt to Land on Coast.

The War Office statement says:

Northern Front.—In the Riga region, in the sectors of Skuli, Friedrichshof, Manor, Allazhi Manor, and Lemburg Castle our detachments advanced and occupied first line trenches which the enemy had left. The trenches in the sector north of Hinzenberg Manor were taken after an engagement.

Baltic Sea.—No naval engagements have taken place. Enemy ships, seemingly two battleships, three cruisers and destroyers, were observed off Kuivast.

On Sunday enemy destroyers shelled the coasts in the sector of the village of Ueksull, about six miles north of Werder. Enemy attempts to land detachments near Moisekull Manor, eight miles north of Werder, did not succeed. Our detachments defending the coasts repelled them.

Germans Capture 365,000 Rubles.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (via London.)—Among the German captures of booty in the Riga Bay operations were three Government chests containing 365,000 rubles, says today's Army Headquarters statement reporting conditions on the eastern front.

The statement reads:

The total captures in the operations against the islands in Riga Bay are 20,130 prisoners and more than 100 guns, of which 47 were heavy ship guns; some revolver guns, 150 machine guns and mine-throwers, and more than 1,200 vehicles, 2,000 horses, 30 motor cars, 10 airplanes, 3 State chests with 365,000 rubles, and large stores of supplies and war materials.

KAISER PRAISES EXPEDITION.

Says Riga Operations Prove "Preparedness of My Navy."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.—After his return from Constantinople, Emperor William telegraphed to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, commander on the northern front in Russia, his own and the Fatherland's thanks for the successes achieved by his "well-tried troops" in capturing Oesel, Moon, and Dago Islands in co-operation with the navy.

"With swift blows, and excellently supported by artillery, pioneers, and bomb-throwers, the enemy's resistance was broken everywhere by your brave infantry and cyclists," the telegram says. "The rapid carrying out of the operations is due to their gallantry and dash."

The Emperor also sent congratulations to the Chief of the Admiralty Staff, describing the naval operations as "fresh proof of the preparedness of my navy."

GEN. BRUSILOFF CALMS FEARS.

Believes Petrograd Safe, but Admiral Is Less Hopeful.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Oct. 18, (via London, Oct. 23.)—General Brusiloff, in an article in the Moscow Utro Russie, says there are no adequate grounds for alarm about the safety of Petrograd this Autumn or Winter. He writes:

"The enemy has not and cannot have a large reserve, while the mud of Autumn and the frost of Winter hamper movements by roads and railways and the lack of food makes such an operation as the capture of Petrograd a very risky and hopeless enterprise, despite the decline in the efficiency of our army and navy. A landing force and an advance of the enemy on Petrograd through Finland must be considered, for technical reasons, a still more risky enterprise and highly improbable at the present moment."

Admiral Nemits, commander of the Black Sea Fleet, is more pessimistic. He says:

"I have not the slightest doubt that the seizure of Riga and Oesel are stages in a carefully calculated operation against Petrograd, the situation of which is now extremely grave. The only thing in our favor is the weakness of Germany. In the absence of serious impediments to the Germans' advance it is very likely that once in command of the Gulf of Riga they may land a force at Pernau or Hapsal, and, after taking Reval, may advance within a few days' march of Petrograd. This operation they could hardly carry out before Spring, but I am almost certain they will take Reval in the Winter."

BOMB THE ZEEBRUGGE MOLE

British Naval Aviators Score Hits on Two Small Vessels There.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Recent operations by British naval aircraft were reported in an official statement today as follows.

"On Sunday night naval aircraft dropped several bombs on the Melle Railway sidings near Ghent.

"Yesterday afternoon a bombing raid was attempted on the St. Denis Westrem airdrome, but owing to very thick clouds our machines dropped their bombs on the Zeebrugge Mole. Two small vessels alongside were hit, and the bombs burst close to a seaplane base and buildings on the mole. All of our machines returned safely."

GERMANY LOST HALF OF SUPER-ZEPPELINS

French Advise Washington of the Utter Failure of the Recent Raid.

FOLLOWED GERMAN THREAT

Teutons Vowed to Raze "Whole Rows" of Paris Buildings for Vengeance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Germany probably lost half of her effective fleet of super-Zeppelins as a result of Saturday's raid over England, according to official cablegrams received

All France is exultant over what despatches call the greatest defeat administered to an air fleet in the war. Gratification is the more intense because it is now known that the German raid was an attempt to carry out a threat of vengeance made four days before, when the German Government sent out a warning to France and England of punishment to follow what the Germans called inhuman attacks by British and French aviators on peaceful German towns. Reprisals were threatened in an official German communication, which in part read:

'For every brick which falls from peaceful German homes, whole rows of buildings will be overthrown in Paris."

French Report of Raid.

The official French report of the German raid reads as follows:

"The first Zeppelin brought down fell at St. Clement, on the border of the forest of Mondon, ten kilometers from Lunéville. It was seen at 6:20 A. M., journeying with two other Zeppelins. It was at once attacked by one of our army's defense sections. At first a series of shells were fired at the Zeppelin when it was at a distance of 4,000 meters. The Zeppelin promptly rose to a height of 5,500 meters.

"In a fresh attack by the aircraft guns the fourth shell struck the outside envelope and the Zeppelin caught fire. It remained a mass of metal and india rubber and broken propellers. Five dead bodies, horribly mutilated, were found near the Zeppelin. Others must be buried under the ruins, which are still smoking. There could not have been any bombs left in the Zeppelin, as no explosions were heard. The apparatus had four propellers.

"About 2:20 P. M., Zeppelin 40 was forced by our aviators to come to earth near Rourbonne les Bains. It is intact. The commanding officer and seventeen men of the crew are prisoners. [This is the airship referred to at length in today's cable dispatches.]

"A little later the third Zeppelin, the L-50, came down at Dammartin, near Montigny le Rol, and two officers and fourteen men of her crew were captured. Two of the crew were slightly wounded.

"The Zeppelin's crew detached a car which they entirely destroyed. The Zeppelin, without ballast, went off with four men. From the declaration of the prisoners this Zeppelin left Oldenberg for London Oct. 19, but was unable to reach the English capital.

Crews Tried to Escape.

"Two Zeppelins, entirely destroyed, were attacked by our avions and by our anti-aircraft guns and came down in the valley of the Saorine, alighting in the region of Sisterton. The crews, after having burned their Zeppelins, attempted to escape, but were taken prisoners.

"Two other machines were seen in the south. One landed at Larange, in the lower Alps. The other was seen by the aviation centre at Frejus, drifting toward the sea in a vertical position and disabled.

"Thus probably the Germans lost five of their Zeppelins, which were all of the new type, from 234 to 244 meters in length and carrying seven and nine engines with from 1,500 to 2,000 horse power."

Summing up the disaster, the report says that Gemany has probably constructed 100 Zeppelins, of which sixteen were destroyed before the war. The losses officially reported by the Allies were six in 1914, sixteen in 1915, twenty-five in 1916, and three in 1917. Thus a minimum of sixty-six Zeppelins have been destroyed, to which must be added half a dozen more lost by accident and in experimental trials.

Thirteen Airships in Raid.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Official examination of the crews of the Zeppelins captured in France on returning from the raid over England shows that the expedition consisted of thirteen airships which left singly from three depots on Friday night.

The raiders were hampered over England by the fire of anti-aircraft guns and searchlights, which caused them to drop almost all their bombs when sailing at a height of more than 16,000 feet. They were caught by a strong northeasterly wind, and when they attempted to return to their bases their speed was slackened by the persistent head-winds.

Friedrichshafen in Mourning.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Oct. 22.—Friedrichshafen is in mourning over the loss of at fewest four Zeppelins in the raid on England, according to advices received from Swiss towns on Lake Constance. Most of the crews of the destroyed Zeppelins lived in Friedrichshafen, where they received their training. The King of Württemberg has sent messages of condolence to families of the men lost in the raid.

The Swiss newspapers express the opinion that the disaster in France is a death blow to the Zeppelin type of aircraft.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The casualties in all districts from the Zeppelin raid of Friday were 34 killed and 56 injured, it is reported officially.

COMMENDS KERENSKY AT CLINICAL CONGRESS

Dr. Billings Brings Milukoff's Eulogy of Premier—Officer With 97 War Wounds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Democracy can depend on Kerensky, American physicians and surgeons at the Clinical Congress here were told today by Dr. Frank Billings, who headed the American Red Cross mission to free Russia. He said that politically and economically Russia was far from disorganization and could feed its people two years from the crops now on hand.

"Milukoff, the conservative, one of the ablest men in Russia," said Dr. Billings, "told me Kerensky was honest, adding: 'He would be willing to die tomorrow to make Russia a strong, democratic country.'"

Dr. Billings said, however, that a constitutional monarchy might yet prove the solution of the problem.

"Russia," he added in discussing the economic situation, "is making chemicals as efficiently as we, although not to such an extent. Her hospitals are admirably conducted. Uniforms and other army supplies are plentiful. There are certain surgical and medical supplies she requires of us, only a few. More men are not needed for the medical service."

That reclamation hospitals, established for war purposes, would be maintained even after the close of hostilities was predicted by Major E. G. Brackett, head of the reclamation work in the Surgeon General's office of the army. Contracts for the construction of such hospitals near New York, Boston, and Washington are soon to be let.

Baker on New England Tour.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Secretary Baker left tonight to inspect Camp Devens, the national army cantonment at Ayer, Mass., and the Harvard University training school. He expects to speak at several places before his return.

LOST AND FOUND.
Advertisements of Lost and Found articles may be found on Page 21.—Adv.

REPORT ALLIED TROOPS ARE SENT TO ITALY

British and French Soldiers on the Way, It Is Said, to Join Cadorna Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A semi-official dispatch received here today indicates that General Cadorna is making preparations on an extensive scale for an important military movement. There was no disclosure, for military reasons, of the objective, extent, or character of the movement or when the Italian offensive will be resumed.

Another interesting statement in the dispatch was that British and French soldiers, guns, and munitions were being sent by train to the Italian front. This was based on a statement printed in a Vienna newspaper, but there was nothing in the dispatch saying whether the Italian Government had confirmed the information. The fact that this information was in the dispatch and had passed the censor was considered significant.

The dispatch credited the war correspondent of The Tribuna with the statement that gossip of an Austrian offensive has proved to be unfounded. He stated that the Vienna Fremden-Blatt asserted that General Cadorna desired to start a new offensive against Austria last week, and as a consequence there was an extreme enlivenment of trench, mortar, and artillery firing from the Tolmino to the Southern Carso and over the entire area of the Bainsizza Plateau, which is still in progress. Although the firing was uninterrupted on the part of the Italians, it was declared not to be the prelude of a fresh attack.

BRITISH LOSSES 17,041.

3,550 Killed Last Week — 13,491 Wounded or Missing.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—British casualties reported for the week ended today total 17,041.

The losses were divided as follows:

Killed or Died of Wounds—Officers, 362; men, 3,188.

Wounded or Missing—Officers, 827; men, 12,504.

Casualties among British troops for the week just ended show somewhat of an increase over the previous week, when the total was 14,696. They are nearly identical, however, with the losses for the week ended Oct. 9, which totalled 17,505. In general, the October losses are running far lower than those of September, the last two weeks of that month having shown casualties of 23,035 and 27,164, respectively.

YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

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A Letter from the Mayor to the Citizens of New York

October 23, 1917.

To the voters of this City—

You are just as tired as I am of campaign abuse and of distorted argument.

In a simple direct way, I desire to present the facts and you can then judge for yourselves.

In this letter and in those that follow I shall present evidence to establish two things:

First, that Judge Hylan has shown his UNFITNESS TO BE YOUR MAYOR; and second, that this city, during the past four years, has been WELL-GOVERNED.

I have stated that Judge Hylan swore under oath to an affidavit that was false. Here are the facts upon which my statement is based:

Judge Hylan sued through a dummy and secured by default judgments against the Black Diamond Automobile Company. These judgments were assigned to a swindler named Goslin. In a suit between Goslin and a clerk in Judge Hylan's office, Judge Hylan made the affidavit to which I refer.

In a letter to the New York World published on Monday of last week, Judge Hylan said over his signature:

> "The only facts are that there was a Black Diamond Automobile Company;.....that it did owe money for legal services rendered by me; that I assigned my claim to another and *acted as attorney* for the assignee..... That one of the principal stockholders did endeavor to re-finance the company and at his request I secured an assignment in blank for him of the judgments mentioned."

In his affidavit which is still recorded in the Supreme Court, Judge Hylan swore

> "I was in no wise a party to the recovery of said judgments NOR IN ANY WAY CONCERNED THEREIN, nor with respect to any of the several assignments thereof or other proceedings connected therewith."

I submit to you that a comparison of Judge Hylan's letter and his affidavit establishes the fact that Judge Hylan DID swear falsely under oath.

John Purroy Mitchel

Paid for by Fusion Committee of 1917

Another letter will appear in the evening newspapers tomorrow

On the Eve of Battle

Our soldiers in France may soon go into battle.

Must we wait for the casualty lists before we rise to the full measure of our obligation?

A bond bought today will help save the lives of our soldiers and speed the ending of the war.

We must move as one people to our great common task. This is Liberty Loan Day. The business of today is to buy Liberty Bonds. Buy them to your limit.

For the convenience of bond buyers, our Fifth Avenue Office will remain open Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday until nine p. m. to receive subscriptions.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Office: Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.

Capital and Surplus - - -	**$50,000,000**
Resources more than - -	**$600,000,000**

$100,000,000 ADDED TO LOAN SALES HERE

Biggest Day in the Campaign Swells Total in District to $815,000,000.

$18,300,000 FOR U. S. STEEL

Corporation Leads with $43,300,000 —Mutual Life and Union Pacific Take $5,000,000 Each.

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan filed in this district yesterday aggregated a round $100,000,000, the highest figure of any day since the opening of the campaign, and brought the total up to $815,000,000. Only three and one-half days remain until the closing of the subscription books at noon Saturday, and in this short period applications to the amount of $685,000,000 will have to come in if the New York Federal Reserve District is to attain its goal of a billion and a half of subscriptions.

An optimistic spirit pervades the local Liberty Loan headquarters, and it is generally believed that New York will succeed in raising one-half of the country's $3,000,000,000 war loan, irrespective of what the rest of the nation will do. Today's observance of Liberty Loan Day, proclaimed by the President, is expected to give an impetus to the campaign, and it is confidently hoped that during the remainder of the week subscriptions, large and small, will pour in from all quarters.

The Federal Reserve Bank's official total of tabulated applications was $624,894,350 last night, and from today on it is likely that the official figures will move up closer to the estimate of subscriptions filed by reason of the fact that all the banks and trust companies have been urged not to delay the reporting of subscriptions placed with them by their customers.

The largest single subscription reported yesterday was one of $18,300,000 from the United States Steel Corporation, which, added to an earlier application for $25,000,000, gives the corporation a total of $43,300,000, and makes it the largest single subscriber. Several of the banks turned in substantial subscriptions representing accumulated subscriptions received from their clients; and the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Union Pacific Railroad Company filed additional subscriptions of $5,000,000 each. The Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company announced a subscription of $2,500,000, and twenty or more $1,000,000 applications were reported.

Leading Personal Subscriptions.

Among the personal subscriptions were $1,000,000 each from William Boyce Thompson, E. L. Doheny, and W. K. Vanderbilt; $500,000 by J. Stevens Ulman and Arthur Curtiss James; $250,000 by Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, James McLean, and Mrs. E. L. Doheny; $100,000 by M. Friedsam, E. T. Bedford, Frank W. Woolworth, John Muir, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and $50,000 by Alexander J. Hemphill, Henry H. Rogers, Paul D. Cravath, and Walter J. M. Donovan.

The public schools have made an excellent response to appeals for subscriptions. It was reported that at P. S. 165, at Broadway and 109th Street, $35,000 of bonds had been sold to the pupils.

The Treasury Department sent out yesterday a notice calling attention to the fact that subscriptions, accompanied by a 2 per cent. initial payment must be in the hands of the banks not later than Saturday.

The following message was received yesterday from Vice Admiral Sims:

> Vice Admiral Sims presents his compliments to the Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee with the assurance that the personnel of the naval force under his command in European waters would regard a prompt and generous reply by all citizens to our Government's request for the loan as an inspiring encouragement in the performance of their strenuous and dangerous duties in aiding in the protection of the commerce upon which the success of the allied cause depends.

Following is a list of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan announced yesterday:

U. S. Steel Corp. (additional)	$18,300,000
Equitable Trust Co. (additional)	13,500,000
American Exchange National Bank (additional)	5,000,000
Mutual Life Ins. Co. (additional)	5,000,000
National Park Bank (additional)	5,000,000
Union Pac. R. R. Co. (additional)	5,000,000
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co.	2,500,000
William Salomon & Co.	1,500,000
Corn Exch. Bank (additional)	1,500,000
Eagle Pencil Co.	1,150,000
American Surety Co.	1,000,000
William Boyce Thompson	1,000,000
E. L. Doheny	1,000,000
Interborough Cons. Corp.	1,000,000
National Lead Co.	1,000,000
Blair & Co.	1,000,000
Northern Finance Corp.	1,000,000
Rochester Sav. Bank (additional)	1,000,000
Pan-American Petroleum & Transportation Co.	1,000,000
American Manufacturing Co.	1,000,000
Citizens Nat. Bank (additional)	1,000,000
Bank for Savings in City of New York	1,000,000
Carl H. Pforsheimer & Co.	1,000,000
Jose Marimon	1,000,000
W. K. Vanderbilt	1,000,000
Hornblower & Weeks, (additional)	1,000,000
Martin-Rockwell Corp., (additional)	1,000,000
Delaware & Hudson Co.	1,000,000
First National Bank, (additional)	1,000,000
Tide Water Oil Co.	750,000
Kneeland, Nachod & Kuhne	750,000
Fifth Avenue Bank, (additional)	679,800
Mexican Petroleum Co.,(additional)	500,000
U. S. Rubber Co., (additional)	500,000
East River Savings Institution	500,000
Germania Fire Insurance Co. of New York, (additional)	500,000
New York Retail Grocers' Ass'n.	500,000
Banco Espanol de la Isla de Cuba, Havana, (through Columbia Trust Co.)	500,000
Corn Products Refining Co.	500,000
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.	500,000
Dixon Crucible Co. of New Jersey	500,000
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., (additional)	500,000
Mahoning Coal Co.	500,000
J. Stevens Ulman	500,000
Clinchfield Navigation Co., Inc.	500,000
Arthur Curtiss James	400,000
United Cigar Stores Co., (add'l)	400,000
B. V. D. Co.	350,000
James McCreery & Co., (additional)	350,000
H. F. Goldschmidt & Co.	300,000
Mutual Chemical Co.	300,000
Harlem Savings Bank	300,000
Pacific Bank of N. Y., (add'l)	300,000
El Potosi Mining Co.	300,000
Eastman, Dillon & Co.	300,000
Adams Express Co.	300,000
B. V. D. Co., (additional)	300,000
Nafra Co., Inc.	285,500
Remington Typewriter Co.	250,000
James McLean	250,000
J. H. Rossbach & Bros.	250,000
Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff	250,000
A. G. Hyde & Sons	250,000
Mrs. E. L. Doheny	250,000
Lieutenant E. L. Doheny, Jr.	250,000
Dawes Brothers, Inc.	250,000
Pyrene Manufacturing Co.	250,000
Seaboard National Bank, (add'l)	250,000
Cram & Forster	250,000
Brooklyn Edison Co.	250,000
Gorham Co. (additional)	200,000
Tiffany & Co. (additional)	200,000
Family of George Ehret	200,000
Van Antwerp, Bishop & Fish	200,000
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	200,000
Pr. William R Nicholas	200,000
C. C. Dula (additional)	200,000
Klaw & Erlanger	200,000
Taylor, Bates & Co.	200,000
Mass & Walstein & Co.	200,000
American Dyewoods Co.	200,000
W. & J. Sloane	200,000
Shults Bread Co.	200,000
Employes, Directors, and officers of W. & J. Sloane	200,000
Lehn & Fink	175,000
Crocker-Wheeler Co. of Ampere, N.J.	150,000
Arbuckle Brothers	150,000
Gaudig & Blum, Inc.	150,000
Philip Morris & Co., Ltd.	150,000
Metropolitan Tobacco Co.	150,000
William G. Pearce	150,000
The Seaboard Glass Co.	150,000
Greenwich Savings Bank	150,000
McConnell & Co. (additional)	140,000
North American Grain Co., Inc.	125,000
New York Engineering Co., Derry Ranch Gold Dredging Co.	125,000
American Lead Pencil Co.	125,000
Hermann & Co.	125,000
Butte Copper & Zinc Co.	125,000
Hartshorne & Picabia	125,000
Charles Kohlman & Co., Inc., (additional)	124,000
Schultz & Ruckgaber	107,000
Onomea Sugar Co.	105,000
Henry Zuckerman & Co.	100,000
Hanson & Orth	100,000
Cecil C. Blumenthal	100,000
Joseph M. Macdonough	100,000
Gorham Co.	100,000
E. T. Bedford	100,000
Drayton, Penington & Colket	100,000
Mann, Bill & Co.	100,000
L. Levy & Co.	100,000
Frank W. Woolworth	100,000
F. W. Woolworth Co.	100,000
John Muir	100,000
J. Rawlizer & Co.	100,000
Cullman Brothers	100,000
E. K. Whitney & Sons	100,000
Herbert C. Pell	100,000
Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, (additional)	100,000
B. Y. Frat & Co.	100,000
New Jersey Tobacco Company	100,000
"Cartier"	100,000
M. Friedsam	100,000
Securities Company	100,000
Miami Beautiful Company	100,000
Alberga Pump and Condenser Co.	100,000
Converse & Co.	100,000
Kelsey Textile Corporation	100,000
Ford Electric Company	100,000
W. Ellington, (additional)	100,000
Altman Foundation	100,000
C. C. Blumenthal	100,000
Campbell, Heath & Co.	100,000
Shonnard, Mills & Co.	100,000
Manning, Maxwell & Moore	100,000
James M. Bell	100,000
France & Canada S. S. Co.	100,000
W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	100,000
American Bank Note Co.	100,000
Bankers' Commercial Corp.	100,000
James McCreery & Co.	100,000
People's Bank of New York City	100,000
Burns Brothers	100,000
Butte & Ely Copper Co.	100,000
Cons. Copper Mines Co.	100,000
H. Duys & Co., Inc.	100,000
Kohler Industries (employes)	100,000
Norse Lloyd Insurance Co., Whist & Co., U. S. Mgrs.	100,000
Palmer & Co.	92,000
Eberhard Faber Pencil Co.	80,000
Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.	75,000
Eva M. Bennett	75,000
Lucius Wilmerding	60,000
Utility Mutual Ins. Co.	58,950
Block, Maloney & Co.	56,500
Henry H. Rogers	50,000
E. F. Searles	50,000
Albert Lorsch (additional)	50,000
Auto Strop Safety Razor Co.	50,000
Monroe, Paris & Co. (additional)	50,000
United States Finishing Co.	50,000
Walter J. M. Donovan	50,000
L. L. Winkelman & Co.	50,000
M. Cohen Bros.	50,000
Gottlieb Bros.	50,000
Carter & Co. (additional)	50,000
Sharp & McVickar	50,000
Klaw & Erlanger Construction Co.	50,000
Brainard Commission Co.	50,000
New York Telephone Co.	50,000
Pacific Fire Insurance Co.	50,000
Seligsberg & Co.	50,000
John Dunlop's Sons	50,000
De Laval Separator Co.	50,000
Bridgeport Trust Co.	50,000
L. & H. Kahn	50,000
Pope Trading Corp.	50,000
Directors of Hebrew Free Loan Society	50,000
Lewis Proctor & Co.	50,000
United Marine Contracting Corp.	50,000
Holbrook, Corey & Co.	50,000
Moyse & Holmes	50,000
Brown-Durell Co.	50,000
C. D. Halsey & Co.	50,000
Arthur Raymond	50,000
E. G. Broenniman	50,000
Aldred & Co.	50,000
Paul D. Cravath	50,000
American Merchant Marine Insurance	50,000
Commercial Union Fire Insurance Co. of New York	50,000
W. Ellington	50,000
Ellington-Schlid Co.	50,000
Schmidt & Deery	50,000
Henry Glass & Co.	50,000
L. M. Prince & Co.	50,000
Hornblower, Miller, Garrison & Potter	50,000
Alexander J. Hemphill	50,000
Porto Rico-American Tobacco Co.	50,000
L. L. Winkelman & Co.	50,000
Norse Lloyd Insurance Co., International Fire & Marine Agency Corporation	50,000
Edwin S. Hooley & Co.	50,000
Knickerbocker Insurance Co.	50,000
Mutual Life Insurance Co., (employes)	48,050
Peppejeo Sugar Co.	55,000
Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.	35,000
L. P. Cartier	35,000
Fern & Marshall	32,000
Adolph Gobel	30,000
American Institute of Accountants	30,000
Veryl Preston	30,000
New Planet Copper Mining Co.	30,000
Enlisted Men U. S. S. Ohio	29,000
Standard Street Castings	28,000
River Plate Commercial Co.	26,000
M. & C. Mayer	25,000
Celle Bernheimer	25,000
James T. Quackenbush	25,000
I. Arlowitsch & Co.	25,000
Eichberg & Co., (additional)	25,000
Dominick Haff, (additional)	25,000
J. H. Sulzbacher & Co., (additional)	25,000
N. Gelatso Co., (additional)	25,500
Goldsmith Brothers	25,000
Aachen & Munich Fire Ins. Co.	25,000
William Demuth & Co.	25,000
Union American Cigar Co.	25,000
Max L. Kaufman	25,000
Somerville Trust Co., Somerville, N. J.	25,000
Southern Oil & Transport Corp.	25,000
Office staff Metropolitan Tobacco Co.	25,000
John Conley	25,000
Teresa Conley	25,000
Goldman Brothers	20,000
Herman A. Robertson	20,000
Frank B. Hall & Co.	20,000
Dogert & Greenbank	20,000
Chamber of Commerce Charity Fund	50,000
Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls	20,000
Wheat Export Co.	18,050
A. G. Hyde & Sons (employes)	15,150
Philharmonic Society	10,000
Marco Carvalal	10,000
Auburn Savings Bank, Auburn, N.Y.	10,000
People's Bank, Johnstown, N. Y.	10,000
Troy Trust Co., Troy, N. Y.	10,000
Central National Bank, Freehold, N. J.	10,000

Subscriptions by Banks.

According to figures given out yesterday by the Liberty Loan Committee, twenty-four New York City banks and trust companies have to date turned in subscriptions, (for their own account and for customers,) amounting to $5,000,000 or more, and the total of these institutions exceeds $400,000,000. Following is the list:

Guaranty Trust Co.	$60,000,000
National Bank of Commerce	47,639,256
First National Bank	33,000,000
Bankers Trust Co.	34,644,650
National City Bank	34,174,930
Central Trust Co.	26,000,000
Corn Exchange Bank	21,737,100
Equitable Trust Co.	20,000,000
Hanover National Bank	17,646,250
Chase National Bank	17,644,550
Mechanics and Metals Nat. Bank	13,845,200
American Exchange Nat. Bank	13,691,500
National Park Bank	13,823,550
Farmers Loan and Trust Co.	12,824,600
Metropolitan Bank	10,990,000
Columbia Trust Co.	10,000,000
New York Trust Co.	8,091,400
Union Trust Co.	8,000,000
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.	7,326,650
Irving National Bank	6,314,600
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	6,113,350
Chatham and Phenix Nat. Bank	6,000,000
United States Trust Co.	5,578,850
Liberty National Bank	5,050,000

The trades committees announced yesterday that their overnight gain in subscriptions amounted to $20,000,000. The following honor roll of the first ten trades, with their totals, was given out:

Shipping trade	$15,784,000
Chemical and drugs	11,063,000
Hardware	7,019,000
Cotton goods	6,783,000
Cigars and tobacco	6,661,000
Machinery	5,956,000
Department stores	5,354,000
Silks and velvets	4,841,000
Stationery	2,592,000
New York Produce Exchange	2,554,000

The textile trades, under the leadership of the Silk Association, had a parade and Liberty Loan rally yesterday. About 6,500 workers were in line and marched to the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, where addresses were made by Job E. Hedges and Charles E. Mitchell. It was reported that $40,000 in subscriptions had been collected.

The noon meeting at the Sub-Treasury was addressed yesterday by General Emilio Guglielmotti of the Italian aircraft mission, Governor Benjamin Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank, and John F. Harris of Harris, Winthrop & Co.

PATRIOTIC CHINESE INVESTS

Buys Bonds, Although America Debars His Wife and Child.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Tie Sing, a Chinese born in Virginia City, Nev., fifty years ago, has invested all his savings in the second Liberty Loan. Tie Sing is a man without a country. He has been thoroughly American, but is unable to prove his American birth, because all those who knew him as a child in Virginia City have died or their whereabouts are unknown. When three years old he was taken into the family of Judge Hawley of Carson City. The situation is particularly distressing to Tie Sing, as he is unable to bring to this country from China his wife and 7-year-old daughter.

Several years ago Tie Sing went to visit the land of his ancestors, and there was married. When all Chinese were required to register in 1882 he could not produce any birth record, and was classified as a Chinese alien. He has been engaged for thirty years as a cook for surveying parties of the United States Geological Survey.

Anybody who has evidenec of Tie Sing's birth in Virginia City would help his wife and child to be reunited with him by sending the information to the Geological Survey in Washington.

Silent Pageant in Loan Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 23.—"The Pageant of Silence" was presented in Athens today in behalf of the Liberty Loan. Several thousand students massed in streets intersecting the centre of the city and through the streets marched 400 women who have relatives in the army or navy and who bore banners which urged the taking of the bonds. Not a word was said except at the close of the parade, when "America" was sung and a prayer was offered by a minister.

35,000 WILL PARADE TO AID LOAN TODAY

Men, Women, and Children from All Walks of Life to Observe "Liberty Day" Here.

BRITISH TANK IN THE LINE

Big Caproni Airplane Will Drop Paper Bombs on City—Large Sale of Bonds Expected.

By proclamation of the President of the United States today is Liberty Day, and it will be observed in this city, as elsewhere throughout the land, by parades and patriotic demonstrations calculated to give testimony to the fact that the people are ready and willing to support the Government by liberal subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. It is expected that the enthusiasm displayed will be translated into action by the accumulation of heavier subscriptions to the war loan than on any other day since the beginning of the campaign. The Weather Bureau predicts rain with moderate southeast gales for today.

The chief event will be a pageant parade, in which about 35,000 men and women will participate. It will start from the Plaza at Fifty-ninth Street at 11 o'clock, and will march down Fifth Avenue to the Washington Arch, where it will disband. It will be reviewed by Mayor Mitchel from the grandstand erected in Madison Square. In the procession there will be more than thirty floats symbolical of the war and America's efforts to push it to a successful conclusion.

The main attraction of the parade will be the British tank which arrived here yesterday with its crew, and which will move down the avenue. In the pageant will be shown the model of an up-to-date destroyer, the type of craft which has proved such a deadly foe of the submarine. Another float will carry an airplane.

The parade will be led by a squad of mounted police, and directly behind them will march the members of the Liberty Loan Committee, headed by Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, and Chairman of the committee. Then will follow the other Liberty Loan workers and representatives from the various civic and commercial organizations. Practically every trade and line of business will be represented.

Major Lorillard Spencer of the Fifteenth New York Infantry, Grand Marshal of the parade, said yesterday that the procession would be the highest exemplification of democracy.

"In it," he said, "bankers will march side by side with their clerks, the khaki of the army and the blue of the navy will mingle with the sombre garb of the church; veterans of our older wars will be seen with those recruited for the one in which we are now engaged, school children will march with university students, wage earners with capitalists, lawyers with their clients, doctors with nurses, milliners with coal dealers—an outpouring from every walk of life. Firemen, police, Red Cross, Boy Scouts, all in one great army, marching to show their high patriotism and to exhibit to the world some of the power that lies behind the men behind the guns."

A notable feature of the parade will be the unusually large number of bands, so many that when the parade is well straightened out on its line of march there will be an almost continuous stream of music, the drums and trumpets of the army and navy, the melody of fife and drum corps, and the skirl of bagpipes. Conspicuous among the bands will be that of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which will be brought here by Charles M. Schwab.

The big Caproni airplane, which broke all records on Monday in its flight from Newport News to New York, is scheduled to fly over the city while the parade is in progress today. With the Caproni machine will fly two smaller ones, all driven by Italian Army officers, and they will drop paper bombs from the Bronx to the Battery and from Staten Island to the Rockaways. The bombs will contain this message: "If you want to avoid being bombed by the German airmen, buy Liberty bonds." The Caproni airplane will carry eight passengers.

After the parade is over, Liberty Loan workers will make an intensive canvass for subscriptions to the loan. The Stock and Cotton Exchanges will close at noon, and many business concerns will observe today as a full or half holiday.

In the great hall of the College of the City of New York a patriotic meeting will be held at 10:15, the principal speaker being Abram I. Elkus, formerly American Ambassador to Turkey.

The renaming of the captured German submarine boat which arrived here last week will take place tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in Central Park, where it has been set up for exhibition purposes.

Tonight there will be a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, where moving pictures of the French, Italian, American and British Governments will be shown. The speakers will include Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Captain A. R. Dugmore of the British Army, and Captain A. F. Simmons, U. S. A., an arctic explorer, who was also an official observer in Europe at the opening of the war and who witnessed Germany mobilize her armies.

PRESIDENT AT A BONFIRE.

Mrs. McAdoo Presides at Bond Celebration Near Washington Monument

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—President and Mrs. Wilson attended the lighting of the first of hundreds of bonfires planned for tonight in every part of the country in celebration of the Liberty Loan by the Woman's Committee, of which Mrs. William G. McAdoo is Chairman.

The celebration began at 8 o'clock at the base of the Washington Monument, with the United States Marine Band in attendance. The affair was in charge of Colonel Robert W. Harper, who was Chairman of the committee for the inauguration of the President last March.

Mrs. McAdoo occupied a place on the grandstand erected for the evening and gave the signal for applying the torch, which was made of trench candles sent from Quebec and held in an antique candlestick once the property of Napoleon. The torch came as a gift from the Pattersons of Baltimore to President Jackson, and has since been regarded as the property of the White House.

The tower of carefully prepared wood fifty feet high contained shingles and faggots from many historic sites, including a faggot from President Wilson's birthplace at Staunton, Va.

The Marine Band played patriotic selections during the fire, which illuminated the park from the White House to the Potomac River.

Until 10 o'Clock

on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week our Uptown Office will remain open to the public for the accommodation of those who desire to subscribe to the Liberty Loan. The office is located at 716 Fifth Avenue, near 56th Street, and its organization will be prepared to assist subscribers in every way. One dollar per week will buy a Liberty Bond. Sign up before it is too late. Saturday is the last day.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
60 Wall Street 716 Fifth Avenue

Likens the Loan to a Spear That Will Defeat Kaiserism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Secretary Lane issued this appeal tonight in behalf of the Liberty Loan:

"Give to Woodrow Wilson, the President of this Republic, of your gold and of your silver, that he may fashion therefrom a spear with which to overthrow the champion of the divine right of kings to make war when they will, where they will, and how they will. For this is the day of trial in which all men shall prove themselves whether they be for government by the soldier or government by the will of the people.

"FRANKLIN K. LANE."

TO PUSH LOAN OVER THREE-BILLION LINE

Continued from Page 1.

This part of the United States, particularly resents the insult and perfidy of the German Kaiser when, although the United States was then at peace with Germany, the Kaiser secretly offered to turn Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico over to Mexico if that country would make war on the United States.

"The spirit in which the young men of the Southwest have responded to the selective draft law and in which the people generally now are subscribing to the Liberty Loan is inspiring and heartening. I have seen many of the soldiers in their camps and cantonments and have talked with farmers, bankers, cattlemen, professional men, and business men and patriotic women. All realize that the United States is engaged in a righteous war and are determined to uphold their Government in prosecuting it vigorously until a glorious victory is achieved.

"All that is needed now to make the Liberty Loan an overwhelming success is that the people generally in all parts of the nation realize the personal application of the loan appeal.

"There is still too much of a tendency to believe that the loan will be subscribed easily and without the assistance of the average man and woman. The Liberty Loan will succeed only if members of each family realize their direct responsibility and loan their money to their Government through the purchase of Liberty bonds, the safest investment in the world, the proceeds of which will be used to arm and equip our soldiers and sailors fighting for the free institution, the property and lives of those who must remain at home. By this means only can victory be won quickly and peace restored to agonized humanity. Let neither apathy nor indifference nor over-confidence lull us into a false security. That is the only way the Kaiser can defeat America, and conquer the world. Militant America can whip the Kaiser; the Kaiser can whip apathetic America."

With the co-operation of the oil operators effected, Secretary Lane has arranged for the investment in Liberty bonds of more than $800,000 deposited in escrow in national banks of Denver, Col., and Cheyenne and Casner, Wyoming. The money was deposited pursuant to Government contracts with operators in the Salt Creek and Grass Creek oil fields in Wyoming, whereby a proportion of the proceeds from sales of oil were impounded, pending a determination of the title to the lands involved.

Secretary Lane is now arranging with operators in the California oil fields similarly affected for the investment in Liberty bonds of more than $300,000 now on deposit under like contracts in national banks in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Bakersfield and Visalia, Cal.

Army subscriptions to the loan were estimated tonight at $45,000,000.

General Pershing has cabled:

"Report progress with Liberty bond sales, all officers, soldiers, clerks, interpreters, including some French women, temporary clerks at these headquarters, subscribing. All units making encouraging reports."

A new offering of Treasury certificates of indebtedness of indefinite amount, to be issued in anticipation of Liberty bond receipts, was announced tonight by the Treasury Department. The new issue is the first upon which no definite limit has been placed.

USE SAVINGS TO BUY BOND.

Inmates of Home of Daughters of Jacob Aid Liberty Loan.

From the savings made to ease their old age, the 200 inmates of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, 301 East Broadway, yesterday scraped together $100, which they turned over to Superintendent Albert Kruger with instructions to buy a Liberty bond in the name of the institution.

Nissen Rosenstein, said to be 109 years of age, and the oldest man in the State, gave $5; Ethel Polansky, who admits being 113 years old, contributed a dollar, and nearly all the others added a pittance, if only a dime. The aged Jews held a prayer meeting before the subscriptions were taken up, at which they interceded for the success of the American arms and the coming of an honorable peace.

LOST AND FOUND.
Advertisements of Lost and Found articles may be found on Page 23.—Adv.

Window Shades

When we bid on a specification basis, our shades cost less than other makes.
All types and sizes.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
(40th Street)
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

LIBERTY BONDS IN RAFFLES.

$10,000 in Bonds Disposed Of on Stock Exchange.

Brokers of the financial district enlivened an indifferent session of the stock market yesterday by many raffles of Liberty bonds, the chief purpose being to promote the distribution of the new loan. On the Stock Exchange 100 chances on $10,000 of bonds were sold at $100 each, and the process of selecting the winner attracted many members to the luncheon room after the market closed. When all except fourteen members had been eliminated H. K. Hudson bought from Alfred Eckstein half of his chance for $850, and as the number won they split the bonds evenly.

On the Cotton Exchange chances were also sold on $10,000 of bonds, but the operation was not completed during the day. Scattered raffles were reported during the day with prizes running from $50 to $5,000. A plan was discussed among Stock Exchange and Cotton Exchange members to undertake the raffling of $100,000 of Liberty bonds as a single prize, but it was decided that the time was too limited before the end of the campaign would arrive.

BOY SCOUTS RAISE $3,000,000.

Total of $50,000,000 for Drive Predicted at Headquarters.

Reports received yesterday at the headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America showed that in the first day of the campaign undertaken by the Scouts all over the country subscriptions for nearly $3,000,000 Liberty bonds had been obtained. This record far surpassed that of the first day of the Scout campaign for the first loan. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, predicted that by Thursday night, when the present campaign ends, more than $50,000,000 will have been raised.

The reports came from fifty-eight cities and towns. St. Louis led with $302,200. Pittsburgh was second with $184,650, and San Francisco third with $131,400. Subscriptions ranging from $51,000 to $100,000 were obtained in St. Paul, Chicago, and other leading cities of the Middle West and South.

LLOYD GEORGE TELLS COMMONS OF PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

pecuniary resources characteristic of the rebel organization before the rebellion and characteristic of the rebel organization of today. The Irish Administration was not more prodigal of expenses than those who were now pursuing their mischievous object.

Declaring that in various parts of Ireland men were being threatened by the rebel movement, both with regard to the present and the future, the Secretary continued:

"There is the greatest alarm that at this stage, when it was hoped the convention was about to devise a solution, that the Government of Ireland may become actually impossible. There exists two currents of feeling, one in favor of passivity in the face of action of the most illegal and dangerous kind, the other which believes that unless freedom from disturbance is maintained the convention must be defeated.

"The troubles arose in Ireland in recent weeks because the convention was doing well. The design of the Sinn Fein leaders requires the failure of the convention, and their present manoeuvres are directed particularly to the raising of a state of things, in which the convention would appear to be hopeless. The Government has to deal with that situation and will do its best to prevent criminal acts of that kind. No criticism should prevent any Government from using any means to prevent its citizens from being led to deeds of violence and criminal misconduct."

Here cries were raised: "Why don't you arrest de Valera?" and the Nationalist cry: "Why don't you arrest Carson?"

The Secretary continued after the interruptions:

"While we hope that the new Constitution is in the making and while the mass of Irishmen are satisfied they can keep the controversy within bounds, there will be no arrests. Nothing would be more helpful to the propaganda of secession than embarkation on a policy of arrests."

Ex-Premier Asquith followed, expressing the hope that all the speeches would be couched in the same temperate language, because it was impossible at the present moment to exaggerate the importance to both Ireland and Great Britain of doing nothing to prejudice the prospects of a real reconciliation in Ireland.

He believed that he was not taking too sanguine a view in hoping that within a few months the Government of the day would be able to present to Parliament a scheme for a Government of Ireland acquiesced in by a large majority of the Irish people.

Mr. Redmond's motion was defeated, 211 to 78.

NOTE

In this world it is neither easy to be Noted nor difficult to be Observed.

If a man does not shine by his talents he can at least shine by his tailor.

But it's got to be a tailor, not a machine—a man, not a mechanism—a hand, not a shuttle—an evolution of art—not a revolution of machinery!

Franklin Simon Suits and Overcoats are hand-tailored by artists who put heart and soul into every stitch and interpret the beauty of our designs as faithfully as an impresario interprets the shade and feeling of a musical composition.

Men's Ready for Service
Suits and Overcoats . $25 to $60
London Overcoats . . $26 to $60

Hand-Tailored at the price of those that are not

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Clothing Shop, 8 West 38th Street
Separate Shop on Street Level

BRITISH "TANK" ARRIVES.

War Monster Will Be Seen in Today's Liberty Loan Parade.

The British "tank" which is to be used in the Liberty Loan campaign and afterward to be exhibited in Hero Land at the Allied Bazaar next month at the Grand Central Palace, has arrived at an American port. The strange monster is about thirty feet long and weighs twenty-six tons without guns.

Captain Richard Haigh of the British Army "Tank" Corps, who was in charge of the eight men forming the crew of the "tank," said that it was a bit bumpy going over rough ground, trenches, craters, and ruined villages, but it was not half as bad as being seasick on the Atlantic Ocean.

The Captain has been "over the top" with a tank, has been wounded twice, and on one occasion when he was shot in the foot he lay fourteen hours in No Man's Land before he was picked up.

REASSURES SAVINGS BANKS.

Skinner Urges Liberal Purchases of Liberty Bonds.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The State Superintendent of Banks, George I. Skinner, has sent the following letter to the officers and trustees of the savings banks of the State of New York:

"It is, of course, desirable for the savings banks, wherever possible, to induce their depositors to borrow the funds necessary to pay for Liberty Loan bonds from their future savings rather than use their accumulated capital for this purpose, but if any savings bank should be inconvenienced by the demands of its depositors for funds for the purpose indicated, the banking law of this State authorizes such savings bank to borrow money and to hypothecate securities for the purpose of obtaining loans to meet such withdrawals. It is almost needless to say that the approval of the Superintendent of Banks will be given freely whenever application is made in accordance with the provisions of the statute."

HONORS FOR MISS WILSON.

President's Daughter to Receive a Loving Cup When She Sings in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President of the United States, will receive official civic recognition on the occasion of her visit to Montreal on Thursday to sing in aid of the Red Cross fund. A silver loving cup and a bouquet of flowers will be presented to her. Mayor Martin today ordered that the Stars and Stripes be flown from the City Hall in honor of Miss Wilson's coming.

Open To-night

To facilitate subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, our offices at the addresses below will be open to-night:

42d Street and Broadway
Madison Ave. & 42d Street
59th St. and Madison Ave.
125th St. and Lenox Ave.
105 West 82d Street
26 Court Street, Brooklyn

Subscriptions taken for the bank you designate. Or you may subscribe through us, either for cash or on the Partial Payment Plan.

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Step Into any drug store, get a 25c package of Bell-ans, take six tablets dissolved in very hot water and see how quickly your Indigestion will be relieved.

BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

DU PONT CO. INVESTS $45,000,000 IN BONDS

Liberty Loan Subscription Raises Total of the Corporation to Fifty Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 23.—The du Pont Company today subscribed $45,000,000 to the Liberty Loan. This brings its total subscription to $50,300,000, the company having subscribed as soon as the lists for the loan were opened.

In addition to this, individuals in the company have subscribed more than $1,000,000 for their personal accounts. This subscription will pass through the hands of the Wilmington Liberty Loan Committee.

Extra Dividends in Liberty Bonds.

Directors of the American Exchange National Bank declared yesterday an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable in new Liberty bonds, as well as the usual semi-annual distribution of 5 per cent. in cash. The dividends will be paid Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 23. A statement by the bank said the dividend in bonds was evidence of the institution's efforts to serve the Government in distributing the Liberty Loan.

PRICE NOTICE

White Rock Mineral Water

On November 1, 1917
our prices to the trade will advance:

$1.00	per case of	50	Bottles
2.00	" "	100	Half Bottles
.50

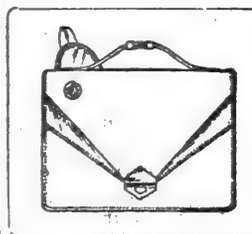
ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Liberty
Victory
Peace

These we shall have.

It is "so nominated in the Bond!"

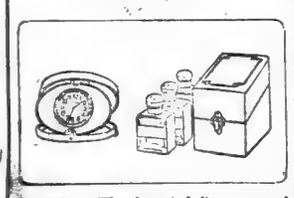
Sacrifice something and subscribe.



Ladies' Envelope Bag, black pinseal leather, moire silk lining, two framed pockets for bills and change, two extension pockets, mirror and hairpin holder, colored enamel and gilt clasp, top handle, outside pocket; 5¼ x 7¾ inches *$14.50*

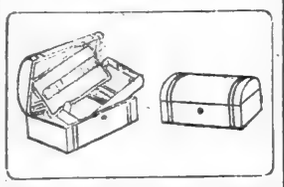
Colored pinseal leather..... *$16.00*

Gold plated Monograms, to order, from *$2.00*

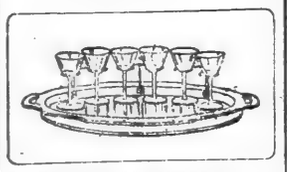


Traveling Watch (at left), case of glazed calfskin leather, silk lining, gold-tooling, complete with a 30-hour watch, case 5 x 3¾ inches (initials stamped without charge)..... *$12.00*

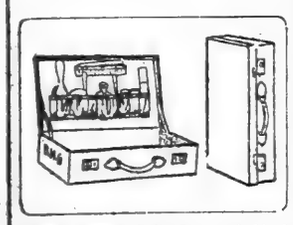
Bottle Set (at right), case of glazed calfskin, border design of gold-tooling, velvet lining, 4¾ inches high at back x 3¾ inches high at front, gilt catch; complete with three glass bottles (initials on case, 25c.)..... *$9.00*



Ladies' Jewel Box, glazed calfskin leather, gold-tooling, silk and velvet lining, removable tray with 2 divisions and ring groove, lock and key; 6¾ x 4½ x 3 inches (initials stamped on case without charge)..... *$12.50*



Cocktail Set, solid mahogany tray, glass bottom, handles at side, silver plated rack, complete with six crystal cocktail glasses; tray 23½ x 14½ inches *$18.50*



Ladies' fitted Suit Case, of black cobra hide, silk lining, 10 complete toilet fittings of white celluloid, two side pockets; sizes 20 and 22 inches (initials stamped on case without charge) ..... *$31-$32*

Military Pamphlet Upon Request

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York

404 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)

Boston 145 Tremont St. — London 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

REYNOLDS DENIES LAND DEAL CHARGES

Asserts Indictments Against Him Were Brought for Political Effect.

ACCUSES WILLIAM BULLOCK

Declares He Never Received a Dollar for His Interest in Dreamland or Marginal Road.

Ex-Senator William H. Reynolds last night sent the following statement to THE TIMES in reply to charges and criticisms connected with his indictment:

The New York American, commenting in an editorial this morning on my indictment, states that I will probably claim these indictments to have been obtained solely for political purposes. This is merely a lame attempt to defend, by way of anticipation, what The American and those associated with it know to be the truth with respect to the purpose for which these indictments have been found.

Both the perjury indictment and the conspiracy indictment show on their face that they have been found by the Grand Jury long after the time allowed by the statute of limitations for the finding of indictments. As the indictments are thus barred by law, the District Attorney can obviously have had no motive in procuring them except to further his own political ambitions and those of his party.

Calls It Political Capital.

The Grand Jury which indicted me did so without giving me a hearing; and it adjourned immediately after the indictment. Then a Special Grand Jury was called, and the District Attorney's office began a frantic effort to find a crime. Not only was great political capital made out of the original indictment for perjury which was found against me, but there also emanated daily from the District Attorney's office detailed statements of the happenings before the Grand Jury, and predictions of the heinous offenses that were about to be unearthed.

The District Attorney has reiterated for the newspapers from day to day that he would show that there was a slush fund which was used to corrupt public officials, and William Bullock, Swann's First Lieutenant in this investigation, in his original charges promised to testify that two public officials had admitted to him that they had been bribed. Yet this great investigation, heralded by the District Attorney with so many formidable statements of corruption, bribery, slush funds, land grabs, and municipal management, comes to an end after seventy days of investigation and an expenditure of huge sums of the city's and taxpayers' moneys, with the finding of a single indictment for conspiracy! Swann and his assistants know very well that the conspiracy indictment is not worth the paper it is written on, but they had to procure something as to the apparent result of the investigation, in order to justify themselves with the people for the time and money which they had wasted. Something had to be found which they could talk about in this campaign, for the furtherance of their political ambitions, and the time to bring this worthless indictment was properly fixed by them—two weeks before election.

Swann's chief lieutenant in this investigation has been William Bullock, the head of Tammany Hall's so-called Bureau of City Inquiry. Bullock's activities date back for over four years. In the last week of the Mitchel-McCall campaign four years ago they attempted also to make me the issue. Judge McCall, the Tammany candidate, used the same "land grabs," Seaside Park, Dreamland, and Marginal Railway, for political purposes in the same way that Tammany Hall is now attempting to use them. Yet the voters of this city rejected Judge McCall, who was undoubtedly far superior from every point of view to Judge Hylan, the present candidate for Mayor.

Knows Bullock's Movements.

I know Mr. Bullock's movements from the time that he made his first charges against me. I thought I had good reason to keep myself so advised and developments show that I had, for during this time Mr. Bullock went to the offices of The American and The Journal practically every day. And during this time also Mr. Bullock was lunching frequently with District Attorney Swann.

If there could be any doubt of the purely political purpose of the indictments found against me, that purpose was convincingly revealed by the inadvertent conduct of the Assistant District Attorneys and Mr. Bullock when I was summoned for examination to the District Attorney's office. Three days before the perjury indictment was found against me I appeared voluntarily at the District Attorney's office. I was not taken before the Grand Jury by Assistant District Attorneys Black and Kilroe, who were in charge of the proceedings, but I was taken by them before William Bullock! If there was no politics in my indictment why was I called before Mr. Bullock, the head of a financial Tammany aid society, instead of before the Grand Jury? Why was Mr. Bullock temporarily vested by the District Attorney with the functions and prerogatives of an Assistant District Attorney? At the outset of the examination I said to Messrs. Black and Kilroe that if the inquiry were to be an honest one and not for political purposes it should be postponed until after election. The reply came not from either of the Assistant District Attorneys, but from Mr. Bullock, who was assuming to conduct the proceedings. "I charge you with corrupting the Mayor and Controller of the City of New York, and I can prove it," I said. "Mr. Bullock, you have been promising to prove a lot of things to the public, and now you will get your opportunity here today—that is what you are here for." Mr. Bullock retorted, "I know what you have been doing, disrupting the Democratic party in Brooklyn.

Was I in an atmosphere of pure justice wholly without political taint? I said to Mr. Black: "And you say this is not a partisan inquiry? Is that another charge I have to answer today, District Attorney Black?"

Private Life Attacked, He says.

Another circumstance which characterizes unerringly the motives of the District Attorney's office is the fact that, not content with a mere investigation of the so-called "land deals," this District Attorney and his assistants, sworn to represent the people, have gone far afield in their anxiety to find something to besmirch me, and have attempted to attack my private life, even going so far as to importune witnesses brought to their office to testify on the land deals and to threaten them with arrest if they did not reveal some salacious material about me out of which the District Attorney could make capital in his campaign, either in the newspapers or upon the stump.

Tammany Hall and the District Attorney know the utter lack of foundation for the charges which have been made, but they hope that by the very finding of the indictments they will be able to persuade at least the unsuspecting few that there is some ground for the charges. But the charges will fail, just as the same charges in the McCall campaign failed, because—

1. I never had any interest in the Seaside Park land deal when it was purchased by the city.
2. I have not received a single dollar for my interest in Dreamland.
3. I have not received a single dollar for my interest in the Marginal Railway property.

I should be glad at any time to convey my interest in the Dreamland and Marginal Railway properties to any responsible person or corporation who will assume my obligations on them.

Unlike the District Attorney, I do not believe in trying cases in the public press, and I have made this statement only because he has ignored my letter of Oct. 20, challenging him to demonstrate any of his charges against me. That challenge is still open.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.

Democratic Union Out for Hylan.

The Committee of Fifty of the Democratic Union, which was organized in 1908 as an organization of Anti-Tammany Democrats, and which supported Mayor Mitchel in 1913, met at the Hotel Astor last night and unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the candidacy of Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany nominee. John Mitchell presided, and among those who made speeches attacking Mayor Mitchel were Ernest Harvier, Alexander F. Bacon, Cornelius J. Early, and Henry Nichols.

REPUBLICANS PLAN DRIVE FOR MAYOR

Continued from Page 1.

that he is afraid to answer questions when heckled, and is afraid to meet the Mayor face to face before the people. Hylan, however, will not talk. There is danger. Hylan knows if he begins to talk he will lose the election. Murphy knows it. Hearst knows it. Hylan's refusal to talk is beginning to be as bad as talking, and a persistent refusal will lose him the election anyhow."

Bronx Safe for Mitchel.

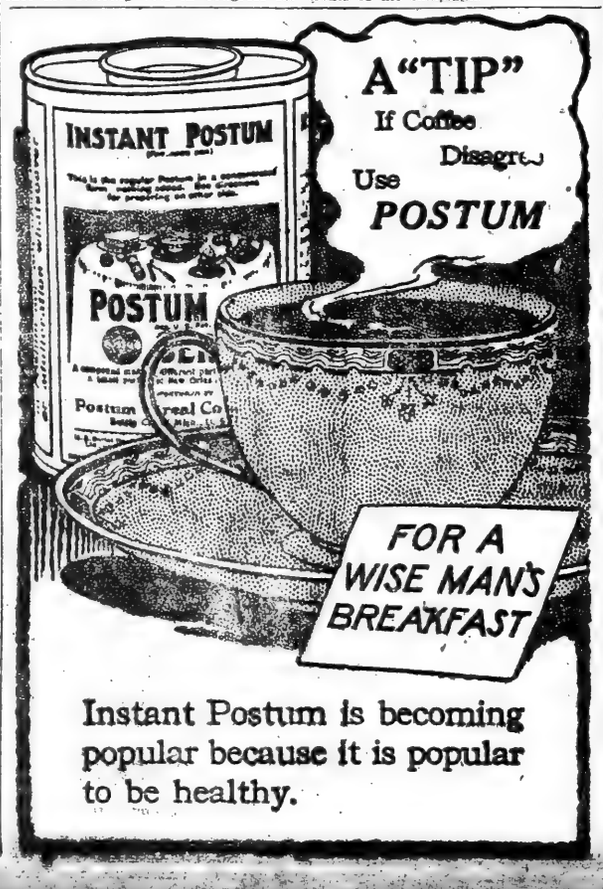
Mr. Buckner said he felt sure the Bronx was safe for Mitchel, although the Democrats were trying to raise a big issue on the Gary school system.

"To show to what lengths the Democrats are going," he said, "only last night, in speaking of the Gary school system, a street corner orator told his audience that the Gerry Society would have charge of the schools if Mayor Mitchel was re-elected. This same speaker also told his hearers that Mr. Mitchel cast the deciding vote in Congress for the conscription draft. Notwithstanding all this talk, the situation in the Bronx is improving every day for Mitchel."

Mr. Buckner denied that it was the intention of Mayor Mitchel to attend a meeting of the Teachers' Union in Washington Irving Hight School, on Saturday morning, although it had been stated by the union that the Mayor, William M. Bennett, and Morris Hillquit had accepted invitations to discuss the educational issues of the campaign.

"The Mayor," he said, "has stated that he will not meet inconsequentials in any debate. If Judge Hylan will be there, the Mayor will accept, but not otherwise. The invitation has not been accepted, as it contemplates candidates other than Judge Hylan."

Mayor Mitchel is scheduled to make six speeches in Brooklyn tonight. Three will be under the auspices of the City Democracy, at Stauch's, Coney Island, 8 o'clock; Public School 168, Benson Avenue and Bay Fifteenth Street, Bath Beach, 8:30, and Exempt Firemen's Hall, Bay Ridge Avenue, near Third Avenue, 8:55. The other meetings will be held at White Eagle Hall, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, 9:20; Public School 171, Ridgewood and Lincoln Avenues, 10 P. M., and Arcadia Hall, Halsey Street, near Broadway, 10:30 o'clock. Ex-Senator Thomas C. Whitlock, Chairman of the Brooklyn Executive Committee of the City Democracy, has invited Judge Hylan to meet Mayor Mitchel at any or all three of the City Democracy meetings for the purpose of discussing the issues of the campaign.



Instant Postum is becoming popular because it is popular to be healthy.

FRENCH CAPTURE 7,500 GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

our troops, after a desperate engagement, in which they gave proof of their irresistible snap, drove the enemy out of the quarries of Montparnasse, which had been partly crushed by our big shells.

On the left our progress was continued with the same success, the villages of Allemant and Vaudesson remaining in our power, while on the right our troops carried their line to the heights dominating Pargny-Filain.

Finally, in the centre, our troops drove fresh enemy reserves helter-skelter and captured, in a violent struggle, the village of Chavignon. At this point our advance reached a depth of three and a half kilometers, (about two and one-fifth miles.)

The enemy losses in the course of the day were large, in addition to those inflicted on him by our artillery preparation. The number of prisoners counted up to the present exceeds 7,500. In the enormous amount of material captured we have counted twenty-five heavy and field cannon.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, our aviators carried out with audacity the missions imposed upon them, their machines flying fifty meters avove the lines.

Berlin Reports "Strong Attacks."

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (via London.)—The artillery battle northeast of Soissons was resumed with great violence yesterday, reaching drumfire intensity after midnight. An artillery engagement began at daybreak this morning. This information is contained in an official communication from Army Headquarters, which says:

Army of the German Crown Prince: After slight firing activity, which was limited in the morning on account of fog and when only reconnoitring thrusts by the French were made, the artillery battle northeast of Soissons commenced again at midday with full force. In the evening the fighting in the region of the Ailette, under a brave expenditure of munitions of all calibres, reached formidable proportions. With the approach of darkness the enemy's firing diminished, but it increased from midnight onward to a continuous drumfire.

At daybreak an infantry battle began with strong French attacks.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse East Frisian companies and portions of a storming battalion, after excellent firing preparation, stormed Hill 320, southeast of Beaumont. More than 100 prisoners have been brought in.

The supplementary statement tonight says:

Northeast of Soissons, (Aisne front,) bitter fighting still goes on on the northern slopes of the Chemin des Dames and on both sides of the Laon Road.

The French have advanced there as far as Chavignon. South of Filain strong attacks failed.

BRITISH LOSE YPRES OUTPOST.

Forced from a Farm in Houthulst Forest, but Hold Gains Elsewhere.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Germans last night attacked one of the newly-captured British positions in Houthulst Forest, north of Ypres, and forced back the troops holding it, the War Office announces. Elsewhere the British gains of yesterday have been maintained.

The Associated Press correspondent at the British front in France and Belgium telegraphs:

"The new allied line established in yesterday's limited attack astride the Ypres-Staden railway was intact this morning, with the exception of the loss in the southern fringe of Houthulst Wood of one fortified farm, from which the British were forced to fall back last evening, when the Germans delivered a heavy local counterattack.

"Yesterday's operation may now be recorded as a success, and, while only limited objectives were sought, their attainment has greatly improved the allied position."

Field Marshal Haig's report from the Flanders front tonight says.

In addition to the hostile attack reported in this morning's communiqué, the enemy delivered two other counterattacks yesterday evening. In one case the enemy's troops attempted to advance along the line of the Westroosebeke-Poelcapelle Road, but when some 200 yards from our new positions they were engaged by our infantry with rifle and machine-gun fire and beaten off with loss. As the survivors endeavored to withdraw, they were caught by our artillery barrage and again suffered heavily.

The second attack was delivered immediately north of the Ypres-Staden railway in considerable strength. Here also the enemy's troops were met by rifle and machine gun fire and driven off.

Early this morning another hostile attack against our positions in the Houthulst Forest, northeast of Veluhoek, was completely repulsed, prisoners being left in our hands. A less powerful attack against one of the fortified farms captured by us yesterday southeast of Poelcapelle was equally unsuccessful.

During the day the artillery was active on both sides along the battle front in spite of the unfavorable weather.

Berlin Claims "Complete Success."

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (via London.)—The objectives of the French and British in yesterday's attack in Flanders, according to orders which were found, were points two and a half kilometers (about a mile and a half) behind the German first line, says today's official communication. The advance made in the region of Houthulst Wood was not more than 300 meters deep and 1,200 meters wide, according to the announcement, which characterizes the engagement as having been completely successful for the Germans.

The text of the afternoon communication says of the operations in Flanders:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—The fighting which developed yesterday morning in Flanders between Draibeek and Poelcapelle lasted toward evening. According to orders found, the objectives of the French and English attacks lay two and a half kilometers behind our front line.

The enemy, who at the beginning had penetrated deeply into our defense zone only at the southern edge of the Houthulst Wood, was repulsed by our counterattacks. Reinforcements brought up by the enemy were not able to extend the slight gain of ground, which, at the outside, was about 300 meters deep by 1,200 meters wide.

Near Poelcappelle, in fluctuating fighting, our foremost crater lines were maintained or regained, in spite of strong English attacks which were launched in the morning and again in the evening. At other points in the field of attack the enemy's assaults completely failed.

Deeply serried attacks were directed also against the sector of the front on both sides of Gheluvelt, where the effect of our defense broke the force of the English thrust, which nowhere reached our entanglements.

The French and English sustained heavy sanguinary losses under our concentrated fire. Prisoners also were left in our hands. In Flanders yesterday the engagements during the daytime were completely successful for us.

The supplementary report issued tonight by General Headquarters says:

In Houthulst Wood the enemy has been almost completely driven out of the positions he captured yesterday.

BAVARIANS DESERT UNDER BRITISH FIRE

One Division at Ypres Has Been Replaced by German Marines from Wilhelmshaven.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN BELGIUM, Oct. 23.—The fighting yesterday east of Poelcappelle and on the right of the French by Houthulst Forest and across the Ypres-Staden Railway showed a curious inequality in the strength and determination of the German defense. The French themselves had easy going, swinging up from the Jean Bart estaminet across some trench works and through a cluster of blockhouses. The German artillery fire was slight against them, so that their losses were very few—though they were held a while in the centre by machine-gun fire—and it seems likely that the French gas shells fired over the enemy's batteries before the attack had a paralyzing effect on some of the German gunners.

Whatever the cause, there was a strange absence of high explosives, and the line was not thickly held by the men of the Fortieth Division, who have lately come from Russia. One officer and a score of men were captured, and a number of dead lie about the blockhouses, killed by the French bombardment. The others fled into the forest. Behind them they left two field guns.

East of Poelcappelle and on the right of the British attack the German infantry was also weak in resistance, and the men of the Norfolk and Essex regiments who advanced hereabouts did not have much trouble with them at close quarters. What trouble there was came from the machine gun barrage further back, which whipped over the shell craters and whistled about the ears of the assaulting troops. The heavy gunning the British had put over this ground for more than a week, with special concentration on strong points like the ruined brewery outside the scrapheap village of Poelcapelle and other blocknouses, had made this area a most unhealthy neighborhood for German garrisons, and they had withdrawn some of their strength to safer lines, leaving small outposts.

A division of the Fifth Bavarian reserve had been living in those "pill boxes" and shell holes until two nights ago. Some of the Suffolk and Berkshire boys had taken prisoners among these Bavarians on the days and nights before the attacks, and these men made no disguise of disgust at their conditions of life. Like other Bavarians taken elsewhere, they complained that they were being made catspaws of the Prussians and put into the hottest parts of the line to save Prussian skins.

Some of the Bavarian battalions had an epidemic of desertion to the back areas in the spirit of "I want to go home." A fortnight ago there was the case of thirteen men who set off for home. A few of them actually reached Nuremberg, and others were arrested at Ghent.

One strange and gruesome sign of trouble behind the German firing line was found by one of the Camerontans the other day. It was a German officer, bound and shot.

Opposite Poelcappele the German command thought it well to pull out the men of the Fifth Bavarian Reserve and replace them two nights ago by marines of the Third Naval Division, who are stout fellows whatever their political opinions may be after the recent mutiny at Wilhelmshaven, from which some of them have come.

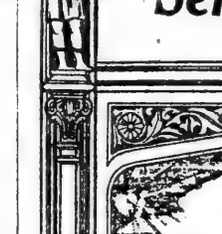
On the British left centre yesterday they fought hard and well, with a quick counterattack, but opposite Poelcappelle they did not resist in the same way and did not come back yesterday to the ground taken by the British.

On the whole the progress made yesterday was good, considering the state of ground, which still is the greatest trouble. It was a splendid feat of arms by those men of the old country regiments, who receive the honor they deserve by public mention.

The enemy's losses were heavy all last week, owing to the ceaseless fire of the British, and the dead that lie about the ground of this new advance to a thousand yards in depth show what his men have suffered. It is that constant drain of his man power which is the greatest anxiety of his high command, and to save that they build their "pill boxes" and defend their lines thinly with supporting troops in the rear.

They alter their methods of defence, as the British find their old ones out, and yet they can get no system by which they can avoid that toll of death and mutilation taken by the British guns. Only retreat can do that for them, and they will not retreat until they are driven from heights like Passchendaele and Westroosebeke beyond, because of the greater perils that would follow them in the plains. I think they must be hard pressed now to keep up their reserves of men, for I saw the boys who tried to hold Hill 70, and they would not have been there if stronger and bigger men had been available.

Two days ago there wandered into the British lines along the Menin road a queer, pitiful goblin. The creature was half-witted, dazed with terror, and unable to give any account of himself. He was no more than 4 feet high. If Germany has come down to that kind of recruit she is in a worse way than some of us think. It is difficult to know. Outwardly her lines are still strong and her men are fighting as they have always fought, with hard and stubborn courage, unless demoralized by the great storm of shellfire, which breaks their spirit.



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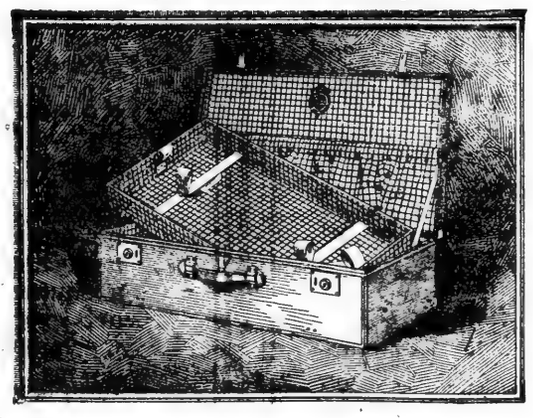

THIS Extra-size Suit Case is for those who, because of war-time railroad service congestion, are following the Continental custom of carrying large pieces of hand luggage.

It is of very fine, long-wearing, oak-tanned cow-hide, closely stitched with strong, pure, hand-waxed linen thread. The frame is of tough resilient basswood, grooved so that the front edge of cover cannot spring out or in, when closed.

The outside angles of case and frame are reinforced to add strength. The bottom corners have riveted corner rests. The hinges and locks are heavy, of solid brass, washered and riveted. The tray is framed with tough basswood. Considering its size and strength, the case is very light.

This case is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name.

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Makers of Fine Trunks and Hand Luggage Since 1839

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Beautiful Specimens fresh from our Trading Posts in the Hudson Bay District

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"Send Me Away With a Smile"

"Over There"

The soldiers of America go to war with a song upon their lips. Music is encouraged and officially directed in our camps here and abroad. The same spirit which brought forth "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America," and "The Battle Cry of Freedom," has burst out again.

Our boys can sing as they march up the gang-plank of the ships that are bound for France, because they feel there is a United people behind them, supporting them with every effort and every sacrifice that may be required.

Buy a Liberty Bond

Men may be leaving this week, next week, every little while. They will be singing. You can hearten their songs by buying a Liberty Bond. Shall our soldiers feel that they are leaving behind them a people that respond to the Government's Appeal for a loan?

You should buy a bond and another bond. You should buy it today. You should buy it with a song in your heart. If men can go to the trenches singing you surely can go to the bank and loan your country a few dollars.

If you have a bank account go to your bank. If you haven't, go to your employer.

BUY THAT BOND TODAY

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Messrs. CARTIER

take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment

653 Fifth Ave.
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Every Dollar Taken In To-Day At Bloomingdales' Will Be Invested in Liberty Bonds

By making liberal purchases you will be rendering a service to your Government, and save sufficiently to start you on the road toward owning a Liberty Bond. Be sure to come!

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By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Hair and its Preservation. 2nd edition. Illus.
Loss of Hair and the Quarts lamp treatment. Prof. Illus. (Author's translation.)
Baldness, its causes, prevention and treatment. Ready in October.
At All Book Stores.

6 P. M.
Advertisers and agents will facilitate insertion of advertisements in The New York Times by sending in copy by 6 o'clock daily to The Times Building, Times Square.—Advt.

BENNETT READS OBIT FOR UNION LEAGUE

Stands in Auto Before Club to Tell Merry Audience the Funeral Arrangements.

SETS NOV. 6 AS THE DATE

Speaks Sarcastically of Republican Organization's Support of Mayor Mitchel.

Standing in an automobile in the midst of a merry audience of several hundred, in front of the Union League Club, yesterday at noon, William M. Bennett, the Republican nominee for Mayor, read the obituary of the club and announced that the organization's funeral would be held on Nov. 6 next.

As Mr. Bennett read and the people laughed, a score of the elderly members of the club came to the Thirty-ninth Street windows and watched the proceeding curiously, but, as the windows were closed, they apparently did not hear anything that was said. The speaker, whose automobile and audience were on the south side of Thirty-ninth Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, had his back to the club most of the time, but frequently turned to point to the building.

"Gentlemen," he said, "we stand before a house containing what is known as the Union League Club of the City of New York, but which really is a vault containing the remains of a patriotic organization which died shortly after the termination of the civil war."

Mr. Bennett went on to say that the club had been organized in 1863 to support the principles of the Union, one of which was that "every man, white or black," was entitled to one vote, that must be counted in an election, the decision of the majority as registered in votes to be the decision of the nation.

"Recently," he continued, "the remains of this organization, forgetful of its past, has placed itself on record as in favor of the doctrine that a man is entitled to one vote only when the Inspectors of Election, armed with erasers, graciously condescend to allow his vote to be counted.

"Gentlemen, this club ceased to have life with the end of the civil war. No new thought has come from it since the end of the civil war. This house now stands before you as a mausoleum containing only the traditions of patriotic achievements and the ghosts of great men."

Lyons Campaigns with a "Tank."

John J. Lyons, Republican candidate for Sheriff of New York County, yesterday started out a huge war tank to campaign for him. The tank is 43 feet long by 12 feet high, and bears on its side the line, "He Did His Bit in '98," which refers to the Spanish-American war record of the candidate, when he was out with the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The activities of the tank are under the direction of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association, of which he is a member.

WOMEN CHEER THE MAYOR.

"Town Meeting" Hears Reference to More Pay for the Police.

A large audience at the "Women's Town Meeting" in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning applauded Mayor Mitchel, the chief speaker. Ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau presided and told the women they had a great part to play in the titanic struggle going on in the world, and that he hoped the women would soon have an actual share in the government here.

"It would be a great misfortune to have the city turned over to Tammany Hall," he said. "The upheaval in Europe is caused by bad Government. Here we have a wonderful Government and it is due to the big men in it. New York is the foremost municipal fortress in the world. If we turn it over to Tammany Hall it will fall."

Mayor Mitchel told of the work done in the Departments of Charities and Correction, and of the Widows' Pensions, said that the high cost of living was a national problem, but the city had done the best it could to aid in cutting it down. He asked if any reduction could be made in salaries in the present times, and speaking of the increase of those of the police, he got great applause when he said: "There was never a time when the people grudged the police money less than they do under the leadership of Arthur Woods."

He gave Hylan the remaining eight days before the budget goes into effect to suggest reductions compatible with good service. He denounced Hylan, Murphy, and Hearst, the latter worst of all, and he said the municipality under him had stood for American preparedness and co-operation with the Government.

ELECTION BETTING ON CURB.

$10,000 Wagered on Hylan at Two and a Half to One.

Election betting in the financial district yesterday consisted of wagers totaling $10,000 on Hylan against $4,000 on Mitchel. The betting was handled by Percy Guard, the Curb broker. The odds of 2½ to 1, with Mitchel on the short end, represented a slight shift over night in favor of the Tammany candidate. Guard reported that about as much more Hylan money was available as was wagered, but could not be put up, as Mitchel supporters were asking 1 to 3.

So far the Curb betting ring has had little to do, because four Mayoralty candidates are unsettling the calculations of the chance takers.

Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn betting commissioner, said yesterday that betting on the Mayoralty race continued at the same odds as on Monday, with Hylan the favorite. The largest wager placed at Schumm's yesterday was $4,000 on Hylan again $2,400 on Mitchell. Several freak bets were recorded. One bet of $3,000 even money was made that Hylan, Craig, Smith, and Dowling would all be winners. An even-money bet was made that Hillquit would run ahead of Rennett. One man bet $100 against $500 that Mayor Mitchel would run last. Another bet of $100 to $500 was made that Hylan would carry every county.

MAYOR CALLS HALT ON PEACE HECKLERS

Hillquit Crowd Subdued When Mitchel Quotes Words of Wounded Soldier.

DEFENDS NEW CITY BUDGET

Says Hylan Should Appear Before Board of Estimate and Suggest Changes He Desires.

Mayor Mitchel encountered a group of noisy Hillquit men in the Lenox Theatre last night and silenced them when they interrupted his speech. A man who gave his name as L. Miller was speaking when the Mayor came in, pleading for loyalty to America, and the gallery crowd was giving him a bad time of it.

Mr. Mitchel glanced angrily at the disorderly ones during his speech and finally said:

"My friends, you may be pacifists—you are no greater pacifist than I. I heard a British soldier, wounded twenty times, who had left his blood and part of his body on the battlefields of France, say to an audience in Madison Square that he had listened to the professional pacifist and he wondered what the pacifist would answer to his question when he said to him that he would like to know what he had ever done for peace that he should prate about it. For peace? Of course we are all for peace, but we are not for an enemy peace. We are not for a peace that only means the postponement of the day when democracy must stand up and defend itself against the aggression of autocracy or suffer its extinction in this world."

For some seconds after he had finished and a thunder of applause had died away, the Mayor stood looking at the group, his eyes flashing, his whole pose a challenge to them to answer back. But no word came.

Of Judge Hylan, his Tammany opponent, Mayor Mitchel in several of his speeches asked pointed questions about the city budget, the increase in which the Tammany candidate has criticised. Over and over he wanted to know where and when and how Mr. Hylan would reduce the budget, and over and over he asked that if the Judge had any constructive suggestion to make, he give it to the Board of Estimate before the budget is finally acted upon eight days hence.

Mr. Mitchel spoke in the Republican Club of the First and Second Assembly Districts at 32 Macdougal Street, where he pleaded for patriotism before party loyalty; at Broadway Tabernacle, Central Opera House, and Park View Palace.

LOST AND FOUND.
Advertisements of Lost and Found articles may be found on Page 23.—Adv.

STAATS-ZEITUNG FOR HYLAN

Urges German-Americans to Vote for Him, Not Hillquit.

Under the heading "Vote for Judge Hylan," the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung said editorially yesterday morning:

"The Mayoralty campaign is developing more and more in a direction showing that either the Democratic candidate, Judge Hylan, will carry off the victory, or Mayor Mitchel will receive a second term. The success of the Republican candidate, Bennett, is, and was from the beginning, impossible. The Fusion people hope that the loss of the Republican votes that may be cast for Bennett will be more than offset by the Democratic votes that will be taken from Hylan and given to Hillquit. They figure that under such conditions Mitchel would be elected. There is only too much probability in this calculation.

"A vote for Hillquit will be considered by thousands as a protest against the Fusion candidate. In reality such is not the case. A vote for Hillquit is really a vote for the Fusion candidate, because it will be taken from the Democratic candidate, Hylan, who, under normal conditions, has the best prospect for election. He who wants a change in the city administration ought to vote for Judge Hylan, so that he will receive an overwhelming number of votes."

RANSOM FOR LOWER PRICES.

Promises, if Elected, to Curb Extortion in Food and Fuel.

William L. Ransom, Republican and Fusion candidate for District Attorney, announced last night that he would devote his energies if elected to the immediate relief of the food and fuel situation. To this end, he said, he would establish on Jan. 1 two new bureaus in the District Attorney's office, one to be known as the Bureau of Food and the other to be known as the Bureau of Fuel. Each department, he said, "will proceed to protect the consumer against extortion or profiteering on the part of the distributors.

"My platform," said Mr. Ransom, "is a complete reorganization of the District Attorney's office to meet, not only conditions and crimes as they have been in years gone by, but as they are today. An adequate supply of food and fuel at reasonable prices is now the paramount concern of this city. The office will not merely be used to prosecute persons but also to defend the public purse and health."

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Due Jan. 1st, 1932
at 95
Netting 5½%
These Bonds are the direct obligation of the Company, with a Capital and Surplus of $2,500,000 and are further secured by deposit with the Trustee of first mortgages on improved real estate in American cities equal in amount to the face value of the Bonds.
Listed on New York Stock Exchange.
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LIBERTY DAY!
To commemorate the Day, and inspire to prompt action, we will give free a "Liberty Fruit Tree" to everyone who orders anything, large or small, from us today—trees, shrubs, flowers, for immediate or future planting. No cash required with order. Come out and visit us today, or phone or write your order—and enjoy the sweet fruits of "Liberty" for years to come.
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BUY A LIBERTY BOND TO-DAY
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GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
Imported Automobile Robes
Attractively Monogrammed
AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Fifth Floor Broadway Front
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Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.
Fifth Floor Broadway Front

Clothes that give the Most in Style, Tailoring and Fabric at an Easy-to-Reach Price

Men's and Young Men's
SUITS
$16.50

Tailored of all wool cassimeres, cheviots, unfinished worsteds, blue serge and fancy mixed worsteds in every popular style from the extreme to the conservative. There are

English Soft Roll Sacks, Belted Models, Double Breasted Coats and more conservative styles

All new stock—not a single garment left over from last season—but all priced much lower than you would pay elsewhere for clothes of equal quality.

Other Suits up to $39.75

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Shaving Cream
As refreshing as a brisk massage and antiseptic. Lathers freely in hot, cold, hard or soft water.
Large Tube, 17c
Macy's—Drug Department Main Floor, Rear.

Swagger Sticks, 49c to $4.96
Growing in popularity every day. Our collection includes sticks with caps of enamel, bakelite, sterling with emblems, solid gold—various materials in various sizes. Some with leather loops, some leather covered.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Men's Underwear for Fall Wear
Medium weight Balbriggan undergarments for men who discard lightweight goods in early Fall. Shirts with long sleeves, drawers ankle length with double reinforced seats and suspender straps. Per garment, 59c.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Wool Socks, 47c
Seamless, medium weight, natural color with gray merino heels and toes. Reinforced heels, soles and toes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Silk Lined Gloves for Men, $1.94

For those who want good appearance and warm hands. Milanese Silk Lined Suede Gloves with Paris point backs, one clasp fasteners. Half pique sewn in desirable shades of gray or tan.
Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway, 35th St.

A Kit of Camp Necessities, $2.84
A rubberized Khaki Cloth Kit, fitted with Barber's Comb, Hair Brush, Tooth Brush, with aluminum case, Shaving Soap Stick, Shaving Brush, Safety Razor, with six extra blades, Tooth Paste, Soap Box, with cake of soap, Metal Trench Mirror.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

October 24, 1917
July 4 1776

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Help swell the pile of gold that will preserve for us and spread throughout the world the liberty our forefathers fought for. Make the last week of the Liberty Loan Campaign one the enemies of Democracy won't forget.
BUY A BOND TODAY
Representatives of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee will take your subscription in the Liberty Loan Booth on the Main Floor.
If you want the actual bonds, a limited quantity is ready for immediate delivery at the Depositors' Account Dep't., Main Floor, Balcony.
Three Days Left!

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KIRSCHBAUM SUITS
OF ALL WOOL - - $20.

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The Phila. Record says: "Mr. Lewis has epitomized here the love of the ages; the steady glow of perfect union between man and woman, which nothing can sunder or disrupt, the shining glory of the love that was born in early youth and maintained its sway against the wrench of time and the blight of misfortune."

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College Women and The Liberty Loan Parade.

All college women are earnestly requested to take part in this patriotic Parade. Section assembles at Women's University Club, 264 E. 52d St., at 1 o'clock Wednesday.

MITCHEL CALLS FOR ONE HYLAN THOUGHT

Defies Any One to Name Single Valuable Contribution by Judge.

CONTINUES FIRE AT RECORD

What Do Tammany Voters Think, Mayor Asks, of a Candidate They Cannot Respect?

Mayor Mitchel in continuing his attacks upon Judge John F. Hylan said yesterday in a statement that he defied any person in the city, not excepting Charles F. Murphy, to "name one serious or valuable thought which Judge Hylan has contributed to the present discussion on public questions." The Mayor continued to go into his opponent's record, and declared that the independent voters of the city are determined that they "shall not apologize to the nation for their Mayor during the next four years as the people of Chicago are now apologizing for Mayor Thompson." The Mayor said:

"The marvelous incapacity of Judge Hylan for the office which he seeks is daily becoming a greater wonder. Starting from zero, Judge Hylan has steadily descended in public esteem. Where two months ago there was no reason why Judge Hylan should be Mayor, there is now a multitude of sound reasons why he should be kept out of City Hall. Every time Judge Hylan has opened his mouth he has made himself and his masters ridiculous.

"I wonder what the rank and file of Tammany think of their candidate. I wonder how they relish the idea of being lashed into line behind a man whom they cannot respect. There are many two-fisted fighters in Tammany. I wonder what they think as they are asked to follow a candidate whose method of fighting is to take to his heels.

"Even in Tammany itself the tide of indignation must be rising against Hearst and Hylan. Even there, there must be thousands of men who think more of their nation's emblem than they do of the emblem of their party. They may be willing to disregard the work that has been done for this city during the past four years. They may think more of patronage than they do of clean streets, more of jobs than they do of an effective police force. But when it comes to an issue where the lives of their sons and the honor of their country are concerned, party loyalty must give way to loyalty to the nation.

"As for the great silent mass of independent voters who hold the balance of power in this city, there can be no doubt of their hostility to Judge Hylan and to all that Hylan stands for. They are not interested in patronage or jobs, but they are interested in the welfare and the prestige of New York City.

"For four years they have had a police force which has been used to protect the public rather than to enrich the politicians. They have had a Fire Department which has cut millions of dollars from the fire losses, and which has done away with the fire traps that formerly endangered the city's wage earners.

"They have had a Charities Department which abolished conditions which permit vermin-laden children, and has given to helpless wards of this great city the sympathetic and intelligent care which helplessness demands. They will not exchange the government they have had during the past four years to elect a man who is in disrepute even with his own party."

RUSH RECOUNT COMPLETED

But Void and Protested Ballots Await Action by Court.

The recount of the ballots cast in the Democratic primary in the contest for the Supreme Court Justice nomination between Thomas E. Rush and John V. McAvoy was completed yesterday by the Board of Elections. The recount, however, did not include the void and protested ballots and no definite figures of the result were given out. Mr. Rush announced that he is now engaged in collecting evidence to present to the Court for an order to have these ballots recounted. Herbert R. Limburg, counsel for Judge McAvoy, said:

"The re-examination of the ballots not only failed to furnish any evidence to substantiate Mr. Rush's cry of fraud, but demonstrated that the Democratic primaries had been conducted in an honest and impartial manner. In more than 75 per cent. of the districts the re-examination does not show the change of a single vote. In less than 1 per cent. of all of the districts is there any evidence of possible fraud or irregularity; and in at least half of these cases the irregularities and fraud, if any, were in the interest of Mr. Rush, not of Judge McAvoy."

Joseph Barberich, Sander Paaren, Charles Schwarz, and Norman W. Schell, inspectors for the Thirteenth Election District of the First Assembly District in Long Island City, who were arrested on a charge of making false returns in the Democratic primary for Borough President of Queens were indicted on that charge by the Queens County Grand Jury yesterday. The men are now out on bail of $1,000. They will be arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Kelly at Long Island City this morning.

CORRIGAN TELLS OF PLOT.

Says Attempt Will Be Made to Steal Election for Swann.

Speaking at a meeting at the Corrigan Bowery headquarters, 271 Bowery, last night, Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, independent candidate for District Attorney said:

"We have Boss Murphy and his puppet District Attorney, Swann, on the run. Swann is the most discredited candidate in the entire city. His attempts to conduct a campaign in his own defense have aroused only ridicule; he has not been able to meet effectively a single one of the charges which I brought against him; he stands before the voters a confessed failure, and worse than that, for he has shamefully abused the power of his office to help his master, Murphy.

"I have information that the corrupt forces supporting him in this campaign are planning to steal the election for him. They know, now, that Swann cannot win honestly, that a big majority of the votes in this county will be cast on Election Day for me by voters who have no use for the boss and his machine or for his puppet District Attorney. But they have a plan by which they hope to count Swann in by fraud. I know all about it and I serve warning now on the men behind the scheme that somebody will go to jail if they dare to put it into effect."

NO GAG ON HYLAN, MURPHY DECLARES

Says Candidate Is Free to Debate with Mitchel if He So Chooses.

ALARMED BY SOCIALISTS

Justice Aaron Levy Warns Members of Tammany to Watch Out.

If Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany's candidate for Mayor, wears a gag it is not by virtue of any decree issued by Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, according to a statement by Mr. Murphy. He said yesterday that, as far as Tammany was concerned, Judge Hylan could do all the talking he wanted to.

There is no doubt that Judge Hylan is mute and invisible to reporters representing newspapers which at the Hylan headquarters have been catalogued as "unfriendly." Within that category—possibly by the decree of Judge Hylan himself, possibly through the mistaken zeal of those who mount guard at the door leading to his inner sanctum at the Hylan headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street—are placed all the daily newspapers with the exception of the Hearst publications and those printed in the German language.

In the annals of municipal campaigns in this city the nearest and most recent parallel to the extraordinary isolation of Judge Hylan was furnished by Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, who was Tammany's candidate for Mayor when Tammany made its last successful venture at electing a straight goods Tammany man Mayor of New York City. Judge Van Wyck never made a speech and he gave but one interview. But it was well understood at the time that the Tammany standard bearer of that remote day had his orders direct from Richard Croker, the then Tammany leader, to "sit tight and say nothing."

A TIMES reporter assigned to cover Hylan headquarters had the exceptional good fortune of being in the immediate presence of Judge Hylan once early in the campaign. An attempt at interviewing, however, failed. Questions put to Judge Hylan were invariably answered by Joseph Yeska, Chairman of the Business Men's League, one of the organizations that appeared in the early days of the campaign as a sponsor for Judge Hylan's Mayoralty boom. The Judge merely sat silent, smiled benignantly, and twirled his thumbs, even when Mr. Yeska, in answer to a question put to the Judge whether he would have his campaign conducted under Tammany auspices, came back with the jocular remark that the league considered that "it owned the Judge, body and soul."

Reporters who, exasperated at Judge Hylan's silence, carried their tale of woe to the Tammany chieftain found him at Tammany Hall, hiding any worries behind a smiling face and an air of supreme assurance.

"Mayor Mitchel insists that the reason Judge Hylan does not answer questions or receive reporters, and declines to discuss the issues of the campaign with him, is because he has orders from Tammany Hall not to," Mr. Murphy was told.

"Why, that's ridiculous," was Mr. Murphy's reply.

"Then Judge Hylan is free to answer questions and to meet Mayor Mitchel in debate, and discuss the issues of the campaign?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"Of course he is," was the reply. "He is the candidate and that is a question for candidates to determine."

Then Mr. Murphy was asked if he had read the statement of Henry Morgenthau, declaring that Mayor Mitchel would win by about 40,000 plurality and predicting Judge Hylan's defeat certain. Mr. Murphy was told that the Morgenthau statement was backed by figures.

"Mr. Morgenthau has big figures on his brain," said the Tammany boss, "possibly because he was one of the men who started out recently to raise a one-million-dollar campaign fund to elect Mitchel. I understand they raised $300,000 at a luncheon downtown one day last week and that the rest has been raised since. I would like to know how they are going to spend all that money."

"Have you read the letters of State Controller Travis, Commissioner Kracke, and United States Senator Calder indorsing Mayor Mitchel?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"No, I haven't read them," Mr. Murphy replied.

"Anything about the Socialist wave?"

"Nothing," was the reply. "I haven't received any reports from the district leaders and don't know what they are doing to check it."

A man in Mr. Murphy's confidence said last night that the Socialist situation had caused Mr. Murphy more worry a week ago than it is doing just now. It is known that for many days Tammany district leaders and men devoted to the Tammany cause whose influence extends to strata which are not reached by the ordinary district leaders have been busily at work combating the dangers of Socialist ascendency which Mr. Murphy emphasized in an interview some days ago.

"Vote for Hylan, if you want to save the city from the Socialists," is the warning sounded to voters by Mr. Murphy's lieutenants of high and low degree.

The latest alarmist statement came from Presiding Justice Aaron J. Levy of the Municipal Court, who is a member of Tammany's inner circle. It was a warning that unless the voters watched out the Socialists would gain control of the Board of Estimate. Judge Levy painted in startling colors the peril threatening from a rising wave of socialism.

MURPHY SUES FOR $500,000.

Charges Evening World with Libeling Him in Editorial.

Charles F. Murphy, Tammany Hall leader, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Press Publishing Company to recover $500,000 for libel because of an editorial in the Evening World on Oct. 22 last. The editorial contained quotations from alleged remarks by William S. Devery concerning the Tammany boss, delivered in the ex-chief's best style.

A summons in the action was filed in the County Clerk's office after it had been served on J. Angus Shaw, Treasurer of the Press Publishing Company, but the complaint has not been drawn. William M. K. Olcott of Olcott, Bonynge, McManus & Ernst, counsel for Mr. Murphy, made this statement:

"We have commenced suit for Charles F. Murphy against the Press Publishing Company for a series of libels uttered by it in last night's leading editorial of the Evening World. We are told by our client that there is no truth in any of these derogatory statements, and such investigation of the facts as we have thus far been able to make entirely bears out Mr. Murphy's assertions and convinces us that the allegations are wholly untrue and libelous."

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¶ A smart coat for any outdoor purpose. Made in single-breasted model lined with soft Wool Fleece. 34 inches long.

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¶ Two coats in one. Double-breasted model, one side in Corduroy and the other of Leather. Pockets that button on either side. 34 inches long.

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¶ Ideal for the huntsman, golf, and all outdoor sports. Made of knit fabrics or Zibeline Cloth in Tan or Grey, lined with soft, pliable leather. Also obtainable in English Black and White checks.

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¶ A coat no wind can pierce. Made in double-breasted model, with one side of Leather and the other of fine quality Gabardine. 48 inches long.

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HYLAN THREATENS MAYOR MITCHEL

Investigation of Land Deals Not Completed, Tammany's Candidate Says.

NOT POLITICS, HE INSISTS

Indictments Only Found, He Declares, After an Investigation Ordered by Gov. Whitman.

Thinly veiled threats of legal action against Mayor Mitchel in connection with the land deals that caused the indictment of ex-Senator W. H. Reynolds, were the feature of the speech read last night by Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, at four meetings on the upper east side. Judge Hylan had good audiences at the Hungarian Home in East Sixty-second Street, where he spoke before the Non-partisan Americans' Hylan League; at Yorkville Casino, Eighty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, and at the New Star Casino, Lexington Avenue and 107th Street. At Sulzer's Harlem River Park, 127th Street and Second Avenue, where the last meeting was held in a hall ordinarily filled at a Tammany meeting, half of the seats were empty when Judge Hylan spoke. The four audiences were friendly, but did not seem to warm up to the Tammany candidate.

Judge Hylan started off by making defense against Mayor Mitchel's assertion that the indictments found against Reynolds, Bailey, Greve, and O'Malley were political. In part the speech read:

"The people of the City of New York are in a humiliating position today. They find the Mayor of their city, despite his feeble denials, unmistakably tarred with the conspiracy to raid the public treasury, for which four of his most intimate friends and the financial backers of his last campaign—and I have no doubt his present one—have been indicted. These indictments were not political, unless you want to charge that twenty-three hard-headed business men, as many Republicans as Democrats, who sat seventy days and took 1,000 pages of typewritten testimony, are to be charged with playing politics.

"If Mayor Mitchel charges politics let him make his charge against the Governor of this State, who convened an extraordinary criminal term of the Supreme Court, with a Special Grand Jury, to dig into these scandals. These facts were laid before the Governor in February, 1917, and in that very month Mr. Mitchel publicly declared that he had investigated the charges himself, and had found that his friend Reynolds had no connection with the Rockaway deal. On that occasion Mr. Mitchel said: 'It was suggested that Senator Reynolds had some interest in the Neponsit Realty Company. I ran that down. It was suggested he had some interest in land at Rockaway Point. I ran that down. It is false, and a continuance of that kind of suggestion in the press is grossly unfair to me, because it is known he is a friend of mine, as he is.'

"Yes, Mr. Reynolds and the men indicted with him for this vile conspiracy to rob the public Treasury are friends of Mr. Mitchel. They are his closest and most intimate friends. Further, Mr. Mitchel by his official acts, which are matters of record, made possible the success of that conspiracy. Whether he did it with guilty knowledge is a matter for the future consideration of the Grand Jury, which has not yet completed its labors.

"Mr. Mitchel was Chairman of the Special Committee of the Board of Estimate which reported in favor of the purchase of this land at Rockaway Point. The Grand Jury now charges that these four men were in a conspiracy to defraud the city out of $300,000 in that very sale which the Mayor in person negotiated with Reynolds, and which was recommended by the committee of which Mayor Mitchel was Chairman. Controller Prendergast was a member of that committee and voted with Mr. Mitchel to approve the purchase.

"It was following that action by Mr. Mitchel in favor of the Reynolds-Greve-Bailey real estate ring that Reynolds made his enormous contributions to the political campaign fund of Mayor Mitchel. The extent of those contributions has not yet been revealed, though it is known Mr. Reynolds spent in the neighborhood of $30,000, and that one of his close friends contributed $18,500 more.

"Mr. Mitchel pretends to find satisfaction in the fact that he has not been indicted along with his friends. The Grand Jury has not completed its work. Let this young man remember that. Let him prepare to reconcile his conflicting defenses and to present them at a time when he cannot talk about politics. Let him then be prepared to explain why he permitted Reynolds's dummy to purchase land at 65 cents a square foot at a time when the city itself could have purchased it at the same price. Let him prepare to explain why that same land was taken by the city for use of the marginal railroad at $1.30 a square foot. That transaction netted Mr. Reynolds and his associates a profit of $532,614. What were Mr. Prendergast and his 'expert,' O'Malley, doing when Reynolds and his crew were making this raid on the public treasury?

"The Grand Jury should go on with its labors, and undoubtedly it will, after election. I hope that it will get to the bottom of this whole nasty mess. I hope that it will take up the marginal railroad deal through which Reynolds was able to make an enormous profit out of the city because of advance information he alone seems to have had that the city was to take the Erie basin property for the purposes of that railroad, a scheme which has since been abandoned.

"If Mr. Mitchel wants to discuss this land deal from a political viewpoint, let him explain how Sam Koenig, the Republican boss, when a State Land Commissioner, struck out a clause in the grant from the State which would have permitted the city to recapture forty-seven acres of this land at $200 an acre, the price finally paid to the State by Reynolds and his associates. That same land was sold to the city at $5,032 an acre. This is the same Sam Koenig who is head of the political machine which perpetrated the frauds on behalf of Mayor Mitchel in the recent primary elections.

"Now, if Mr. Mitchel talks politics, let him explain a political appointment he made. I refer to his elevation to the Bench of Clarence Edwards, one of the Commissioners who gave Reynolds and his associates the 2,400 per cent. profit in the Rockaway deal. This is the same Edwards who treated the former clients of Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, and the present clients of his brother, Tony A. Hardy, with such unjustifiable leniency when they were caught red-handed selling spoiled meat to the poor.

"Conspiracies to raid the public treasury, vile as they are, are not the most vile attack which has been made upon the welfare of the people of this city by the Mitchel-Prendergast administration and its backers. Mr. Mitchel's surrender of our public schools to the Rockefeller Foundation strikes home to every one of us here tonight. At the dictation of the Rockefeller agents they have established the iniquitous Gary system. You, fathers and mothers, know what that means. It needed no political campaign to arouse the parents of this city to the menace of that detested Rockefeller propaganda."

Judge Hylan also dropped in and spoke at the dinner of the Taxpayers' Association, held at the Hotel Astor. Charles L. Craig and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, Tammany candidates for Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen, also spoke at the meetings and the dinner.

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Misses' Town and Country Coats—in rough Tweeds, Homespuns, Velours and Llama Cloth. $28 to 95.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats—in Velours, Bolivia Cloth and Tweeds. $45 to $75.

Misses' Trench Coats—of regulation Army cloth. $55.

Misses' Tailored Dresses—in Poiret Twills, closely woven wool Jersey Cloth, English Navy Serge and imported wool plaids. $28 to $75.

New De Pinna models in Fur Trimmed Suits. $58 to $82.

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Saks Suits for Men at $23 to $43

¶ Woolens are scarce, and are likely to be more so, but the present selections at Saks' do not show it. This applies equally well to our $23 assortments as it does to those at $43. It has been no easy matter to assemble such a variety of woolens, the colorings and patterns of which are as tasteful as they are original, but we believe the *difficut* thing is the *logical* thing for us to accomplish.

Saks Suits for Fall and Winter are superior to any other ready for service garments because we have set our tailoring standards so high.

¶ We are now showing at every price from $23 to $43, single and double-breasted models with every style pocket and a grace of line no artist's pen could truly reflect, in a variety of woolens and patterns that take in everything from the staple Blues and Blacks to the choicest productions weavers have created for Fall.

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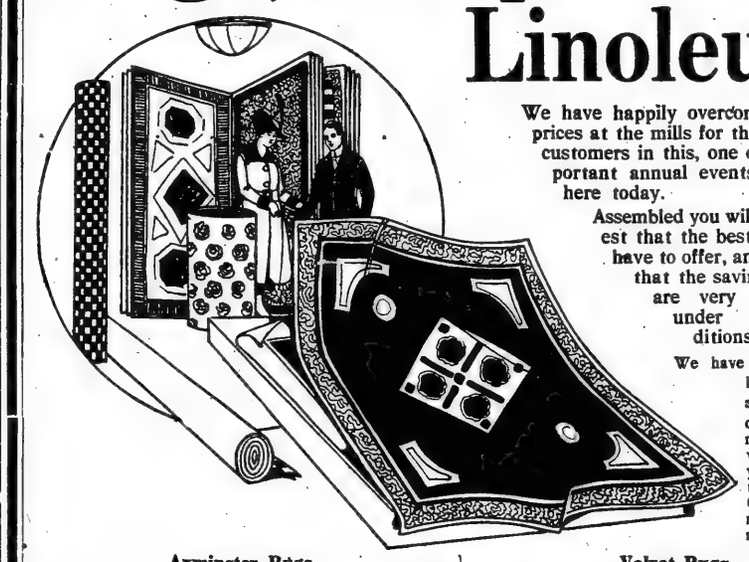

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9x12	39.50	32.50
9x12	29.50	24.50
8.3x10.6	42.50	34.50
8.3x10.6	36.50	29.50
8.3x10.6	27.50	22.50

Velvet Rugs

Size	Regularly	Sale Price
9x12	$44.50	$37.50
9x12	39.50	32.50
9x12	26.50	19.50
8.3x10.6	42.50	34.50
8.3x10.6	36.50	29.50

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Size	Regularly	Sale Price
9x12	$24.50	$21.50
9x12	22.50	19.50
9x12	17.50	14.50
9x12	12.50	9.75
8.3x10.6	22.50	19.50

Size	Regularly	Sale Price
8.3x10.6	$19.50	$17.50
7.6x9	19.50	16.75
7.6x9	17.50	14.50
6x9	15.75	13.75
6x9	14.50	11.75

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Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 2½ Office on the Fifth Floor. We give 2½ Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double 2½ Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single 2½ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day

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The workmanship in these garments is exceptionally good, and in every aspect they measure up to a high standard.

Norfolk and Semi-Norfolk Suits of gray whipcord . . . . . $28.00 & 35.00

Overcoats of Oxford frieze, double-breasted with convertible collar; a warm stylish coat, at . . . . . $28.00 & 35.00

Overcoats of Oxford broadcloth with natural muskrat lining and Persian lamb collar; made to button up at neck in Russian style, at $65.00

For the Cause of Liberty—Buy Liberty Bonds

(Bond Booth, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

S/S ROCHAMBEAU
(Compagnie Generale Transatlantique)

has brought us a collection of gloves that would tax a poet's powers of description for they were made in France with all the felicitous refinement and charm of novelty thereby implied.

Advanced designs with not a trite pattern among them—embroidery effects of marvelous delicacy—and colors in lavish range to complete the most elusive or simple color scheme.

For the Horse Show, the Opera and the beautiful toilette anywhere.

Only 9 Saturdays before Christmas

* * *

The heirs said—"His judgment was good and he loved his country"—for he bought
LIBERTY BONDS
Have You Bought Yours?

Centemeri Gloves

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

90% for LIBERTY BONDS and 10% for You!

LIBERTY DAY finds Ovington's Liberty Sale in full swing—with four days more to go. On October 27th, we shall turn over our entire cash receipts from the last two weeks to the Liberty Loan. In the meantime, we are stimulating cash sales by offering you a 10% cash discount. Four more Liberty Days at Ovington's. Come today.

China, Glassware — Unusual Gifts
Sheffield — Frames
Lamps, Mirrors — Enamelware
Clocks and Furniture — Pictures
Favors and Prizes.

OVINGTON'S
312-314 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

LET

PERFECT FITTING **MUNSING WEAR** UNION SUITS

COVER YOU WITH SATISFACTION

When you buy Munsingwear, the fine appearance and soft texture of the fabrics please you. Months of service prove that

The Satisfaction Lasts

ENEMY PROPERTY PUT AT BILLION

Continued from Page 1.

ing shares of stock to report to the Enemy Property Custodian within sixty days the names of such of its officers, Directors, and stockholders as are known to be ,or reasonably believed to be, enemies or allies of enemies, and the amount of stock or shares owned by each.

A severe penalty is imposed for the failure of any person holding any property for an enemy, or ally of enemy, to report to the Custodian within thirty days. It is also required that any person in the United States indebted in any way to an enemy, or ally of enemy, must make a similar report. The Custodian may require a transfer to himself of any property held for or on behalf of an enemy or ally of enemy.

German Holdings of Cotton.

Although the physical task of taking over property owned by Germans here will not be started for several days, it was learned yesterday that the agents of the Government were well along in the work of tabulating the articles to be seized. Chief William J. Flynn of the Secret Service returned to the city from Washington yesterday, but beyond sending out word that no seizures would be made yesterday had no statement to make.

Among cotton brokers and members of the Cotton Exchange the report that the Government was to take over 1,000,000 bales of German-owned cotton was received with incredulity. Attention was called to the fact that up to last Friday night there were 83,016 bales of cotton in storage in New York, 725,199 in all of the ports of the United States, and 614,841 bales in interior towns—a total of 1,340,040 bales. That Germany owned 1,000,000 of these bales was not believed by the trade. Nor was it considered reasonable that Germany had been paying the high storage prices required for 1,000,000 bales of cotton since the war started. Germany bought considerable cotton at the beginning of the war, but most of this has since been sold.

HUNGER TYPHUS CLOSES SCHOOLS OF COLOGNE

Tens of Thousands of Cases in Germany—Same Malady Spreads in Vienna.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.—It is learned here that the schools of Cologne have been closed on account of the increase of what is called hunger typhus, a type of disease of which the bad quality of food, especially bread, has produced within recent months tens of thousands of cases all over Germany.

Vienna also reports an increased number of cases of this malady.

Official notices published in the German papers show that the "domestic front" is sustaining a greater pressure from food scarcity. The price of bread has been increased everywhere. It is officially admitted that there is practically no fish obtainable throughout the country nor are there even the faintest hopes that the state of affairs will be remedied in the future.

Fruit is extremely scarce, and sugar has gone up 50 per cent. in price. The milk supply, together with that of butter, is also very deficient.

A traveler from Switzerland who stopped one day at Frankfort on his way here, says that at the largest hotel in that city he could get no coffee, tea, sugar, milk, or butter for breakfast.

HEARS OF GERMAN DISORDER

Washington Also Gets Report That Airmen Killed 800 at Essen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—What is credited with being an accurate picture of conditions in Germany, reaching Washington today in an official cabled report, depicts the situation as one of marked political and economic distress. It represents the Socialists as being active and threatening to quit German factories if the war goes into the Winter, and asserts that there have been risings in different sections of Germany, including disorders in Berlin, in which soldiers took part.

"Germany's population wants peace," says a paraphrase of the report, "and the people declare it will be concluded in November. German workmen, stirred to a high pitch of discontent by the Socialists, boldly state that they will leave the factories necessary for the conduct of the war if hostilities continue during the Winter.

"The Franco-English aerial bombardments of German cities and towns are increasing the dissatisfaction of the masses with the war. At Essen, bombs dropped from airplanes did enormous damage, some striking a circus in the course of a performance for soldiers, at which 800 soldiers were killed.

"German civilian life presents a terrible picture. Children are obliged to go to bed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and to rise not before 10 o'clock because of the knowledge that, being awake, they would feel the need of eating, and there is an insufficient quantity of food for them."

MICHAELIS BACK IN BERLIN.

Kuehlmann Goes to Budapest and Vienna for Conferences.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 21, (via London, Oct. 23.)—Chancellor Michaelis has returned from Courland to Berlin. Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann has gone to Budapest for a conference with Dr. Weckerle, the Hungarian Premier.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.—Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister, according to a dispatch from Vienna, arrived there yesterday, and had two long conferences with Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

REYNOLDS GIVES BAIL.

Two Other Defendants in Neponsit Case Also Plead Not Guilty.

Ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, William M. Greve, President of the Neponsit Realty Company; Frank V. Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and Charles O'Malley, a realty expert in Controller Prendergast's office, were arraigned before Justice Goff in the Supreme Court yesterday on the indictments returned by the Grand Jury in connection with the sale of Seaside Park property to the city in 1912. All of the defendants pleaded not guilty, and requested an extension of time until Oct. 31, in which to file any necessary motions. Bailey, Greve, and O'Malley were released, in $5,000 bail each. Ex-Senator Reynolds's bail was continued at $10,000, which was the sum fixed by the court when he was indicted in August on the charge of perjury.

The text of the conspiracy indictment, which was made public for the first time yesterday, charged that the defendants conspired "unlawfully and feloniously to cheat and defraud the City of New York out of its money and property to the amount of $300,000 and upward, the exact amount being unknown."

Buy a Liberty Bond and Do Your Duty to Your Country and Yourself.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Buy a Liberty Bond and Do Your Duty to Your Country and Yourself.

Will show today

Many New Models in Wonderful Fur Trimmed Coats—Some with deep collar and cuffs—some with panels of fur running almost from head to foot—of soft rich cashmere velour—silk and wool duvetyn—silk and wool velour de laine—lamb's wool coatings—platinum coatings and other rich fabrics—beautifully lined and warmly interlined—the furs used being Beaver—Nutria—Seal—Black Lynx—Natural Lynx—Broadtail—Caracul in black and the new shades of Taupe and Grey—Sitka Fox, Black Fox, Taupe Fox, Skunk—Japanese Sable—Natural and Dyed Skunk, Raccoon and other Fashionable Furs—at $75—$95—$125 to $500.

Truly the most representative collection of High-class coats in America

Bustanoby's

50th & Broadway—adjoining Winter Garden

"Where the Smart Set Dances and Dines"

TEA DANSANTS 3 TO 6 P. M.

Dinner de Luxe 6:30 TO 9 P. M.

After Theatre Souper

Midst a "Distinctive Parisian Atmosphere"

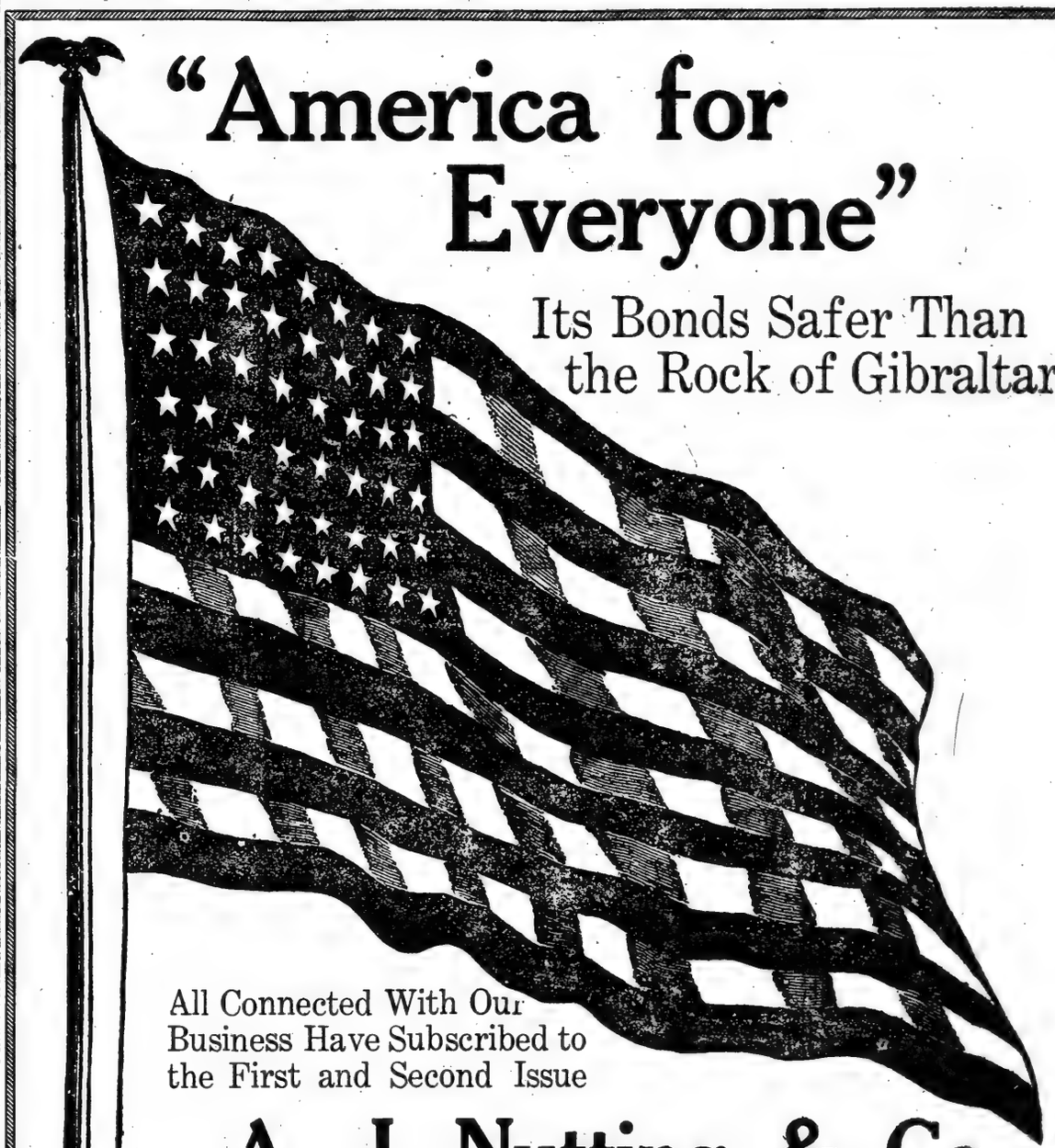
The Famous BUSTANOBY a la Carte Cuisine.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DANCE MUSIC IN THE WORLD BY ERDODY'S FAMOUS ORCHESTRAS

FOR RESERVATIONS—TEL. 857—2330 CIRCLE.

"America for Everyone"

Its Bonds Safer Than the Rock of Gibraltar



All Connected With Our Business Have Subscribed to the First and Second Issue

A. J. Nutting & Co.

CLOTHIERS

Fulton and Smith Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Plain Duty of Every American

YOUR Duty, as an American citizen, is plain, definite and imperative. Your sons and your neighbors' sons are going abroad to fight for their country, their flag, their homes—and for YOU.

They cannot fight without food, shoes, clothes, bread and bullets.

The Government looks to you for the money to buy these things. Your Duty is to lend—not give this money.

It is more than Duty—more than patriotism—it is a privilege to buy Liberty Bonds.

The money you pay for them will help win the war—help keep our soldiers fed, clothed, armed and protected—help keep your country safe for Democracy.

The United States Government guarantees to pay your money back. It pays you interest on your money, semi-annually.

You can buy Liberty Bonds at any bank. You can buy them on the partial payment plan if you wish.

WHERE TO BUY BONDS

Don't forget that you can buy a U. S. Government 4% Liberty Bond at any bank, trust company, bond house or department store. Don't be afraid to go into any bank and ASK. They will tell you about several easy payment plans.

If you do not get service notify Rector 4901.

BUY ALL YOU CAN

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

SECOND FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

The United States Government 4% Bonds of the Second Liberty Loan, in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, can now be purchased for cash and immediate delivery made at the United States Sub-Treasury, Wall Street, New York.

Not more than a total of $1,000 of these bonds for immediate delivery will be sold to any one person.

This space contributed by Kidder, Peabody & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

$2 a Week Buys You a Liberty Bond

Every American Who Refuses to Save $2 Per Week to Buy a Liberty Bond Should Hang His Head In Shame

ONLY 3 DAYS MORE

How to Buy on the Installment Plan

GO to any bank, savings bank or trust company today. Give your name and address and $2, and say you wish to purchase a $50 Liberty Bond.

Continue to deposit $2 every week for twenty-four weeks. When you have reached $50, the bank will hand you a United States Liberty Bond Certificate for $50.

No Interest or Commissions charged

Banks charge no interest or commission for buying you a Liberty Bond on the installment plan.

Employers will Buy Liberty Bonds For You

Your employer will be glad to purchase your Liberty Bond for you, deducting $2 a week from your pay until the bond is paid for. Ask him.

The Government Wants You to Buy on the Installment Plan

Both the government and the banks are anxious that you buy your Liberty Bonds on installments and not with cash drawn out of your bank deposits or from the sale of stocks and bonds.

Because the money now deposited in financial institutions or invested in stocks and bonds is being used in trade and industry. If withdrawn and turned over to the government for War, a large percentage of the business of the country would be compelled to curtail; men would be thrown out of employment and there would be hard times.

But if we cut down enough of our unnecessary expenses to save $2 per week, and buy a Liberty Bond with that saving, we work no harm to industry and we help the government in its task of destroying the world's great enemy of Freedom.

∞ ∞ ∞

What a Liberty Bond is

A LIBERTY Bond is the promise of the United States Government to pay you $50—or whatever amount you buy—at the end of twenty-five years, with interest.

During the life of the present issue of Liberty Bonds, the Government guarantees to pay you 4% interest per year—half on May 15th and half on November 15th of each year.

Coupon Bonds and Registered Bonds

Liberty bonds are issued in two ways—Coupon and Registered.

Coupon Liberty Bonds are made payable to bearer. Each bond bears coupons payable May 15th and November 15th, stating the amount of interest due thereon at 4%. You cut off these coupons as they become due and deposit or cash them at the bank, just as you would a check.

Registered Bonds are similar to Coupon Bonds except that they bear no coupons. Instead, the Treasury Department registers your name on the face of these certificates, and every May 15th and November 15th mails you a check direct, in payment of the interest.

Registered Bonds are a safeguard against loss. Their ownership cannot be transferred to anyone else without your written authority. If lost, a new certificate can be obtained through application to the Secretary of the Treasury.

∞ ∞ ∞

Probably Worth More After the War

LIBERTY Bonds will become the *premier investment security* of the world. When the war is over and business is again normal, the interest rate on new Government bonds will probably be lower than the interest on these Liberty Bonds—just as it was before the war. That will mean that Liberty Bonds will be much sought, and probably will sell at a good premium.

Always Saleable

If for any reason you wish to sell your Liberty Bond you can do so at any time through any bank at the market price.

You Can Borrow on Liberty Bonds

Most banks will at any time be ready to loan you $90 on every $100 you own in Liberty Bonds.

Exchangeable For Later Bonds or Higher Interest

Should it become necessary later on for the government to issue more bonds at a higher rate of interest, you can exchange these 4% bonds for new ones, turning them in at par plus the interest that has accrued.

Tax-Free Up to $5000

Your Liberty Bonds up to $5000 are exempt from any taxation except the United States inheritance tax.

∞ ∞ ∞

Why Liberty Bonds Are Safe as Gold

THE first two Liberty Loans approximate six billion dollars. The revenue from the new war tax—which is practically a tax on *luxuries* alone—will yield two billion, seven hundred million per year.

If the government were to adopt the war tax which England now has in operation, and extend our tax to the necessities of life, the Treasury Department could raise easily six billion dollars per year, sufficient funds to pay off the entire principal of the first two Liberty Loans in *one year*.

The wealth of this country available for redemption of Liberty Bonds is almost inconceivable.

Liberty Bonds are a "first lien" on everything of value in this vast country—even our homes.

∞ ∞ ∞

Why Every American MUST Save

THERE is in this country only a certain supply of coal, wood, iron, food, clothes, etc. Our normal demand consumes nearly all of that supply.

Now comes War, with a new, gigantic, *extra* demand. Our supply cannot meet both our regular demand and the war demand in full. Therefore, one or both these demands must be cut down.

The government cannot cut down, because it must have supply in lavish abundance in order to win the war. Obviously, *we*, the people, must cut our demand till we leave sufficient for the government.

If we do not cut our demand, the strenuous buying of both people and government will bid up prices on our insufficient supply to heights of hardship. And we the people will be *forced* to cut down our wants, because we cannot afford to pay the exorbitant prices.

When you save $2 per week to buy a Liberty Bond, you are really saving $2 worth of something which you have stopped using. That $2 worth of something can be used by the government.

∞ ∞ ∞

Why EVERY American Should Save $2 per Week for a Liberty Bond

1. It will furnish money to the government out of your earnings and not out of money you have already saved, or loaned to commerce.

2. By saving $2 worth of something every week, you will be helping create a supply for the government. This supply will keep you from paying exorbitant prices.

3. You will actually make money out of these bonds as a pure business transaction.

4. You will be loaning $2 a week to help save the lives of our boys at the front—certainly not a hardship.

5. You will be helping to save yourself, your wife, your children, from the brutal slavery of an arrogant autocracy.

∞ ∞ ∞

Every American who refuses to save $2 a week to buy a Liberty Bond should hang his head in shame.

Go to a bank this morning. Deposit your $2.

Only three days more.

This advertisement contributed by the

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY

Makers of BEECH-NUT PEANUT BUTTER, the economical, war-time food—not a luxury—and JAFFER, the rational, economical meal-time drink. Two food products which will help America conserve her food supply.

Strobridge & Frohock, New York

WHY LIBERTY BONDS

We are all anxious for the war to end, if it ends right.

Unlimited money for our government will help us to end the war with the least cost in human life.

By subscribing liberally to the Liberty Loan you will make dollars take the place of deaths.

We shall be glad to help you or to lend you money at 4% for this purpose.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Red Pepper's Patients He is a country doctor, the creation of Mrs. Grace S. Richmond's pen. Hundreds of thousands of readers know, love, and enjoy him. This new book is better than the book that made him famous. It is wholesome and the love story is so full of good human nature that you feel cleaner, better and happier after reading it.

Doubleday, Page & Company

Bruises and Sprains

Have Sloan's Liniment handy for bruises and sprains and all pains and aches. Quick relief follows its prompt application. No need to rub. It quickly penetrates to the trouble and drives out the pain. Cleaner than mussy plasters or ointments. Sloan's Liniment does not stain the skin nor clog the pores. For rheumatic aches, neuralgia, stiff muscles, lame back, lumbago, gout, strains, and sprains, it gives ready relief.

Generous sized bottles at all druggists, 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

PAINLEVE REPLACES RIBOT BY BARTHOU

Premier Makes No Change in His Associates Except That of Foreign Affairs.

CABINET WISHED TO RETIRE

But President Poincare Held That Chamber's Vote of Confidence Barred Such Action.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—President Poincaré today signed decrees naming J. Louis Barthou as Minister of Foreign Affairs, replacing Alexandre Ribot, it is officially announced. Mr. Barthou has been a Minister of State and a member of the War Council. All the other portfolios in the Painlevé Cabinet remain unchanged.

After leaving the Elysée Palace, where President Poincaré signed the decrees, Premier Painlevé visited M. Ribot. It is understood among members of the Parliament that M. Ribot will take an early opportunity to explain to the Senate his reason for leaving the Foreign Ministry.

The decision to resign which the Cabinet reached yesterday was taken at a meeting held at a late hour. Premier Painlevé proceeded to the Elysée Palace to inform President Poincaré of the decision, while his colleagues awaited his return.

On the President's refusal to accept the resignations the Ministers resumed their deliberations, finally placing their portfolios in the hands of the Premier to dispose of as he might find necessary. It was long past midnight when the meeting broke up.

The last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies did not tend to solidify the position of the Cabinet, principally because of the fact that M. Ribot was regarded with hostility by several sections of the house, and the Government felt that notwithstanding the great services M. Ribot had rendered he ought not to remain in the Foreign Office, several of the Ministers believing that his departure was all that was needed to save the Cabinet before the Chamber. Premier Painlevé, it is understood, then approached M. Barthou and asked him to take the Foreign portfolio. M. Ribot, however, considered that Friday's vote in the Chamber made it the duty of each member of the Cabinet to remain at his post, and accordingly refused to resign.

It was in these circumstances that Premier Painlevé began the consultations he has held within the last few days with a number of political leaders, including M. Barthou, M. Viviani, Albert Thomas, the former Socialist member of the War Council; M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, and others, finally summoning a meeting of the Cabinet late last night which decided on the resignation of the Ministry.

President Poincaré's original refusal to accept the resignations was based on the ground that, inasmuch as the Chamber of Deputies had voted confidence in the Cabinet after a debate on the general policy of the Government, the customary indications were lacking as to the sentiment of the Chamber, which according to tradition and usage would justify him in asking another statesman to form a Ministry. After this the Ministers, including M. Ribot, decided to give the Premier a free hand.

Safe Conduct to German Envoy.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Great Britain has granted a safe conduct to the German representative in Uruguay to embark on a Netherlands vessel for Germany.

Uruguay severed diplomatic relations with Germany on Oct. 7 when passports were sent to Baron von Nordenflycht, the German Minister at Montevideo.

ITALIANS IN CADORE REPULSE AN ATTACK

Defeat a Strong Force of Austrians and Germans at Monte Piana.

ROME, Oct. 23.—Italian troops yesterday repulsed a strong attack by Austrian and German forces in the Cadore region at Monte Piana, clinching the enemy defeat this morning by clearing a section of the trenches which had been temporarily relinquished, the War Office announced today.

The artillery activity on the Julian front was intense, and there was notable aerial activity during the prevalence of favorable conditions.

The text of the statement reads:

Yesterday our positions on Monte Piana, in the Cadore, were strongly attacked by Austro-German forces. After heavy fighting the enemy was driven back with severe loss. This morning our storming parties recaptured a portion of our intrenchments which he had temporarily occupied.

On the remainder of the front there were lively local engagements. In the Cordevole Valley and at the head of the Padola Valley we repulsed enemy detachments.

On the Julian front the artillery action continued intense the whole day. The weather conditions were favorable to aerial activity. Two enemy machines were brought down by one of our aviators. One of these machines, a German, fell within our lines near Gargaro, the other in front of our positions north of Podlaka.

ADVERTISEMENT.

New Car Buyers ATTENTION

I can save you from $100 to $800 and will allow you more for your used car than anyone else in the business. Several high grade four, six and eight cylinder makes to select from. Answer at once, stating just what style car and make you are interested in. If you have a car to trade, state make, model and year. This is one of the greatest offers ever made to the public. Get busy while it lasts. F. M., 122 Times.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Inspector of Supplies and Repairs

Salary $1,800 to $2,400

Candidates not less than 21 years of age, who have had practical experience in the purchase, storage inspection, or other handling of supplies required in the city service; or experience in building construction work and repairs; or related experience tending to qualify them for duties of the position.

Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; duties, 6.

Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Nov. 2 at 4 P. M.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE CITY RECORD, OR APPLY TO

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK; DESTROYER ALSO LOST

Torpedo Hits the Orama—Smaller Craft Goes Down in Collision—23 Saved.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The British merchant cruiser Orama has been torpedoed and sunk, it is announced officially. A British destroyer has been sunk in a collision.

Two officers and twenty-one men were saved from the destroyer. No lives were lost on the Orama. The announcement follows:

"One of His Majesty's destroyers has been sunk as a result of a collision. Two officers and twenty-one men were saved.

"His Majesty's armed mercantile cruiser Orama, Commander W. Moorsom in command, was torpedoed and sunk on Friday. There were no casualties."

The Orama, 12,927 tons gross and 551 feet long, was built in Glasgow in 1911. Before being taken over by the British Admiralty she was operated by the Orient Steam Navigation Company of Glasgow. She was one of the small British squadron which in March of 1915, off the Chilean island of Juan Fernandez, sank the German cruiser Dresden, which escaped at the time the other vessels of the German Pacific squadron were destroyed by the British in the battle off the Falkland Islands three months previously.

BROOKLYN AVIATOR KILLED.

Hanford, Flying for French Army, Meets Death in Landing.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Robert Hanford of Brooklyn, N. Y., an American aviator with the French Army, was killed while landing at an aviation school on Oct. 15, according to news received here today.

Hanford was a Georgetown University student.

Grand Military Liberty Loan Rally

CARNEGIE HALL

8 O'CLOCK TO-NIGHT

AFTER THE BIG PAGEANT

Speakers:

REAR ADMIRAL BRADLEY A. FISKE, U. S. N., Retired, inventor of the Torpedo Plane

CAPTAIN A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE, British Army

CAPTAIN A. P. SIMMONS, U. S. Military Observer in Europe during the mobilization of the German Forces and through the early part of the war

And others who will bring messages from the war zone

Theatrical Stars will entertain.

French, Italian, American and British Official War Films, showing scenes from "over there."

Music by the Battleship Recruit Band and the Twenty-second Regiment Band.

ADMISSION FREE

Willys Knight

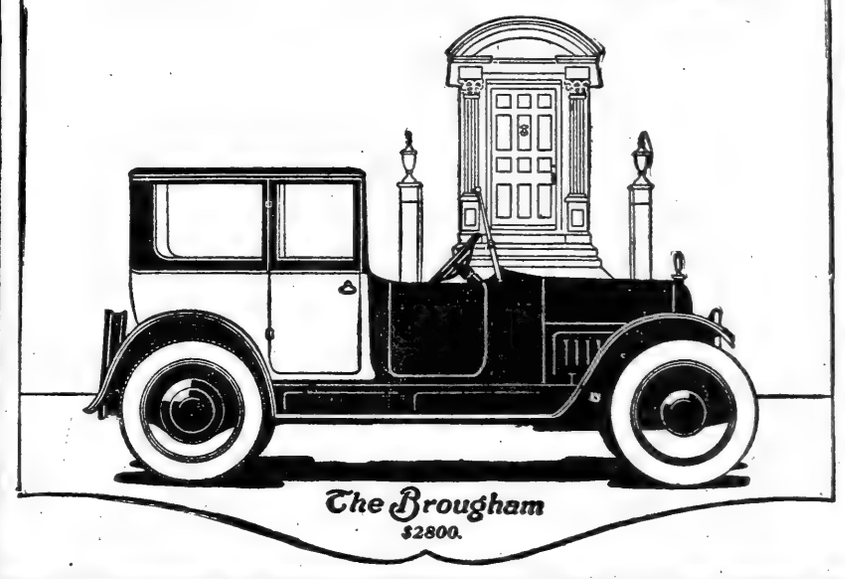
Practical and Permanent

THE Willys-Knight Brougham offers the double advantage of an ultra-smart body mounted on a chassis par excellence mechanically. No chauffeur-driven car you might buy will prove a more practical purchase or a more permanent investment.

The fact that the Willys-Knight Brougham Bodies are custom-built not only enables us to offer you a car of remarkable individuality, but one which can be relied upon for long and satisfactory service. You will look a long time and pay a lot more before you will find a town car which can match it either in appearance or performance.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.
Broadway at 50th Street
Telephone, Circle 1300

BROOKLYN	BRONX	YONKERS	NEWARK
Cor. Fulton St. & Bedford Ave.	149th St. & Courtlandt Ave.	57 South Broadway	35-37 Halsey St.
Tel. Bedford 8800	*Tel. Melrose 150*	*Tel. Yonkers 5587*	*Tel. Mulberry 2646*



The Brougham
$2800.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

ACID TESTS OF A SAFE INVESTMENT

THE United States Government 4 per cent bonds of the Second Liberty Loan of 1917 stand on their merits as an investment. Entirely apart from reasons of patriotism they should be bought for purely business reasons.

Judge them by these acid tests:

1. **Are these bonds safe?** Absolutely. Behind these bonds are credit and good faith of the United States, all the taxing power of the Government, and the vast wealth and resources of the nation.

2. **Is the yield attractive?** Yes—4% net. This is more than the highest grade municipals yielded two years ago.

3. **Is there a ready market?** The 4% Liberty Bonds will undoubtedly enjoy a wider and more active market than any other security.

4. **Can the bonds be used as collateral?** Yes, anywhere, at any time, immediately.

5. **Are the bonds stable in value?** This is assured by the privilege of conversion into the next war bond issue bearing a possible higher rate.

6. **Is there a reasonable probability of appreciation in value?** The Government bonds in the Mexican, Civil and Spanish wars all went to a premium when peace was restored.

7. **Are the denominations convenient?** These bonds are in the standard $1,000 denomination and in various amounts as low as $50.

8. **Are the bonds based on a fundamental necessity?** Yes—the first and most elemental necessity, that of self-protection—the protection of our nation and all we hold dear against a foreign foe.

Go to your bank today and place your surplus funds in the best investment on the market—U. S. Government Liberty Loan Bonds!

WHERE TO BUY BONDS

Don't forget that you can buy a U. S. Government 4% Liberty Bond at any bank, trust company, bond house or department store. Don't be afraid to go into any bank and ASK. They will tell you about several easy payment plans. If you do not get service, notify

Rector 4901.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway, New York

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

The United States Government 4% Bonds of the Second Liberty Loan, in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, can now be purchased for cash and immediate delivery made at the United States Sub-Treasury, Wall Street, New York.

Not more than a total of $1,000 of these bonds for immediate delivery will be sold to any one person.

This Space Contributed by William Salomon & Co.

SCHOOL STRIKE FAILS TO WIN LABOR'S AID

Ten Union Leaders Sign Statement That Gary System Is Not Harmful.

HALT CALLED ON DISORDER

1,000 Parents and Children Summoned to Attendance Bureau and Many Are Sent to Court.

After about 1,000 parents and children appeared before John W. Davis, head of the Bureau of Attendance of the Public School System, yesterday, it was announced that the backbone of the anti-Gary strike in the elementary schools had been practically broken. The trouble in the high schools, however, still remains unsettled. The students of the high schools stand on their objection that the longer school day deprives them of the opportunity of working their way through school and cuts them off from all social activities.

In Brownsville, where strikes occurred among the younger school children on Monday, forty-five truant officers rounded up 600 children, who were taken to Public School 155, Herkimer Street and Eastern Parkway, where Superintendent Charles Gartland of the Bureau of Attendance succeeded in convincing the children that they had better return to school. Twenty children refused to heed Mr. Gartland's advice and were taken to the Children's Court. George Berger, 14, of 570 Bristol Street, said to be President of the Junior Socialist League of Public School 165, arraigned before Judge Wilkin of the Children's Court for taking part in the strike, was remanded to the care of the Children's Society until next Wednesday.

Ten leaders of labor unions, two of whom were opposed to the Gary system, after paying a visit yesterday to Public School 45, Hoffman and 169th Streets, Bronx, concurred in the sentiment that the Gary system is not opposed to the best interests of organized labor.

The indorsement of the labor men follows:

After a visit today to Gary School No. 45 in the Bronx, we are firmly convinced that the Gary system is not opposed to the best interests of organized labor. There is nothing to indicate that the system is designed to "make workingmen out of the school children," as has been repeatedly charged. Neither can we detect "Rockefellerism" or the Steel Trust, either in the work-study-play principles of the system or in the actual operation of this typical Gary school.

The children seemed to be happy and interested in their studies, including the "three Rs." In fact, the interest shown in the academic work was one of the surprises of our visit, as we had been told that the Gary system neglected the fundamentals. It is not true. The teachers, too, were a revelation, and expressed to us their enthusiasm for their work under the new system.

We found that not only is as much time as formerly given to the academic studies, but the features of supervised play and manual training, interspersed through the more tiring study periods add diversity and keep the children fresh and interested all the time. We are glad to give our hearty indorsement to the Gary system.

The following men comprised the party:

Timothy Healy, President of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; Henry W. Blumberg, General Organizer, United Brotherhood of Carpenters; John Kelly, Per Diem Men's Association, Civil Employes; Robert M. Campbell, Typographical Union, No. 6; Thomas Service, International Steam Engineers, Local 56; William Muller, Chauffeurs' Union, No. 816; Frank D. Koerkle, Steamfitters' Union, Local 638; Benjamin E. Moore, Housesmiths' Union, Local No. 52; Thomas Barry, International Longshoremen's Union, Local 968, and John E. Kennedy, Firemen's Union, Local 56.

De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, was the only high school in the city where disorders occurred yesterday among the students because of their protests against the lengthened school day. At the noon hour 500 students went on strike. The boys were dispersed by reserves under Captain Underhill of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, but reformed ranks and marched to the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-sixth Street. They were unable to obtain any recruits to their ranks, and some of the boys left for Wadleigh High School, 115th Street and Seventh Avenue, unaware that earlier in the day there had been a mass-meeting of the students in the assembly, at which Anna Lederer, delegate of the school to the meeting on Monday, made a report. The 3,000 girls voted not to strike.

Ohio to Vote on Suffrage.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 23.—The people of Ohio will vote on a referendum on the Presidential suffrage question at the coming November elections, according to a decision handed down by the State Supreme Court today. The suit, brought by Ohio suffragists, to have the proposed referendum annulled, was dismissed.

LOST AND FOUND.
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IT is not what others will think of you—it is what you will think of yourself in after years. Failure to do your duty as a citizen now will harm you in your own estimation more than you realize. It is a matter of being square with yourself.

Subscribe **TODAY** to as much of the **LIBERTY LOAN** as you can possibly afford, then, that duty done,

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YOUNG TENNIS EXPERTS ADVANCE IN PLAY FOR METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

ONE MORE NET STAR UPSET BY DAVIDSON

Cooke Disposed Of by Youngster in Metropolitan Junior Title Tournament.

BOYS VICTORS AT DOUBLES

Richards and Bassford Defeat Older Opponents — Semi-Final Rounds On Today.

Louis Davidson continued to be the figure of chief interest in the metropolitan junior tennis championship at the West Side Tennis Club yesterday. This youthful but proficient wielder of the racquet reached the semi-final round of the event when he vanquished G. H. Cooke in straight sets and by the one-sided score of 6—0, 6—2. The other three in the semi-final round are Harold Taylor, the Providence tennis centre champion; G. B. Emerson, Jr., and Walter Hanlon. The latter reached the advanced bracket as a result of Monday's play. Emerson earned an easy victory over Nils Stern at 6—0, 6—0, and Taylor was not pressed to defeat H. Henson at 6—3, 6—3.

The play of both Davidson and Taylor stood out in the third round. Davidson possesses a well-rounded game that tries the skill of any of the contestants in his class. He plays his ground strokes with confidence, speed and precision, and volleys and smashes with such telling effect that the point is usually quickly finished off once he gets to the barrier. In the second round of the junior doubles championship he was paired with P. L. Kynaston, and although this pair met with defeat at the hands of Vincent Richards and Abraham Bassford 3d, at 6—3, 6—2, the effectiveness of Davidson's game was manifest in many rallies. Kynaston, however, could not measure up to the standard of his partner.

The victory of Richards and Bassford in the doubles was highly creditable, for they were competing out of their class. Owing to the small entry for doubles it was impossible to hold both a boys' and a junior championship event, and the boys had to take their chances in one tournament against the juniors. Richards and Bassford come under the classification of boys while Davidson and Kynaston are full-fledged juniors in earning the victory Richards and Bassford played well together, Richards having at his command the skill which made him the national boys' champion. Every effort on his part was ably seconded by Bassford, who possesses a stinging forehand drive.

There was keener competition in the third round of the boys' singles championship than in the junior event. The four who advanced to semi-final round brackets were Cecil Donaldson, H. Maddocks, Vincent Richards, and R. M. Walsh. Donaldson had an easy victory at 6—0, 6—1 over P. S. McHugh. Maddocks was the hardest pressed of the four, three sets being necessary before he triumphed over E. Schlesinger at 8—6, 2—6, 6—2. The brilliancy of Richards's play made M. Shapiro a victim at 6—2, 6—2, even though the latter put forth a good game. Walsh was forced to his best game to defeat Bassford, who carried the opening set to 8—6 before admitting defeat. In the last set Walsh was the winner at 6—3.

The semi-final round in both the junior and boys' singles tournaments will be played this afternoon, as will the semi-final round of the junior doubles. Two teams went into the semi-final round of the doubles through defaults, Walsh and Dawson and Sanbourn and Dederer. Another semi-final round bracket was filled by Richards and Bassford when they defeated Davidson and Kynaston. The fourth bracket still remains vacant.

The summaries:

JUNIOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

Third Round—Louis Davidson defeated G. H. Cooke, 6—0, 6—2; G. B. Emerson, Jr., defeated Nils Stern, 6—0, 6—0; Harold Taylor defeated H. Henson, 6—3, 6—3.

BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

Third Round—Cecil Donaldson defeated P. S. McHugh, 6—0, 6—1; Harold Maddocks defeated E. Schlesinger, 8—6, 2—6, 6—4; Vincent Richards defeated M. Shapiro, 6—2, 6—2; R. M. Walsh defeated Abraham Bassford, 3d, 8—6, 6—3.

JUNIOR DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Round—Sanborn and Dederer defeated Higgins and Rubsamen, 6—1, 6—4.

Second Round—Richards and Bassford defeated Kynaston and Davidson, 6—3, 6—2; Walsh and Dawson won from Tonascuile and Henahaw, by default; Sanborn and Dederer won from C. Donaldson and F. Anderson, by default.

ATHLETES IN LOAN PARADE.

All Clubs to Have Members in Line Today.

All metropolitan clubs members of the Amateur Athletic Union were notified yesterday by President Frederick W. Rubien to have members assemble at Park Avenue and Forty-sixth Street at 3 o'clock this afternoon for participation in the Liberty Loan parade, which will be the local feature of the half-holiday proclaimed by President Wilson. The clubs number about 120 and if the representatives of the organizations obey the summons, several thousand young athletes should be added to the parade. The clubs will carry their banners and many will be accompanied by their bands.

That local athletes are doing their "bit" for the loan in answer to requests by A. A. U. officials is evidenced in the fact that several organizations have purchased bonds. The Morningside A. C. has bought two bonds of the new issue and the club officials are considering spending $1,000, which has been collected to defray the expenses of alterations to the clubhouse. The fund was originally collected for the use of the club in its building scheme, but this has been abandoned since the beginning of the war, and it is not likely that the work will begin until after the war.

AMATEURS IN FAST BOUTS.

Four Knockouts in Boxing Tournament at Crescent A. C.

Four of the nine bouts decided last night in the preliminary competition of the amateur boxing tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn ended in knockouts. The card for four classes was small, but the exhibitions were interesting. Archie Walker, metropolitan and New York State champion, in the 115-pound class; E. Feinman, unattached, in the 125-pound class, and J. Gold, Union Settlement A. C., and L. Munash, Recreation Centre No. 19, were the boxers who won their way to the semi-final round. The longest bout of the evening came in the 110-pound division when F. Eisenstadt, unattached, and A. Millstein, University Settlement A. C., went four rounds before the judges decided upon the latter as the victor.

Other winners were: 125-pound class—C. Jackman, Twenty-sixth Ward, Y. M. C. A.; 135-pound class—A. Aldren, Norwegian-American A. C.; 115-pound class—M. Schwartz, University Settlement A. C.; 108-pound class—J. Burns, Harrison A. C., Newark, N. J.

MRS. ARNOLD GOLF VICTOR.

Leads Women in One-Day Tourney at Westfield.

With a gross score of an even 100 strokes, Mrs. D. C. Arnold of Westfield won the women's one-day golf tournament held at Westfield yesterday. Her handicap of 7 gave her the net prize of the day with 93, and her gross of 100 added a point to her total on the season's cup. Mrs. T. H. Thomas of Hackensack was second with 164, 7—97. Third came Mrs. MacDonald of Trenton with 106, 9—97. Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse of Ardsley with 112, 15—97, and Mrs. Bancroft of Ardsley with 113, 15—98. Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Raritan Valley won the driving competition with three efforts, which totaled 494 yards.

EIGHT IN ROW FOR COLT.

Tippity Witchet Adds Another Victory to String.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 23.—The Brighton Stable's Tippity Witchet gained a distinctive place in thoroughbred racing today, when he won the Longfellow Purse for two-year-olds at a mile. This constituted the eighth straight victory for the son of Broomstick within seven weeks, as his long string of successes started at the Fall meeting at Belmont Park. There were some good juveniles engaged against Tippity Witchet today, but little Rowan, who has ridden him in all his races, never was in trouble, and at the finish had a comfortable margin over H. C. Hallenbeck's Salvestra. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Wyoming, was third, and August Belmont's Drastic was among the also rans.

J. C. Talbott's Icarus was another repeater today. He started in the Canvas Back Handicap, which was the stake feature, and carried an added value of $1,500. Frank Robinson had the mount on Icarus, and he was the favorite in the multifield. Icarus outclassed the field opposed to him, and at the end won with little difficulty from E. K. Bryson's Vermont.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse, $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 2-5.

Poor Butterfly, Nassau Stable's ch. f., 105 pounds, by Celt-Alarine, $4.10, $2.20, and $3.40, (T. Farrington).....1

Ideal, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 105, by The Turk-Horizon, $4.80 and $3.70, (M. Rowan) 2

Response, T. M. O'Brien's ch. f., 108, by Martin Santa-Goodness, $3.80 third, (L. Rose).....3

Gyp, Ticolette, Elizabeth H., Sunny Hill, Sir Grace, Starwort, Scarf, Lady Small, Orchid King, Rockaway, and Emma I also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $700; about two miles. Time—3:41.

New Haven, W. Smith's b. g., 8 years, 144 pounds, by Pilgrage-Ethel Thomas, $6.10, $3.10, and $3.10, (H. Crawford).....1

Knomb, W. Stockton's ch. g., 7, 144, by Fatherless-Diamontina, $4.60 and $2.80, (J. Smith).....2

March Court, J. M. Zimmer's ch. g., 6, 148, by Oxford-Moon-daisy, $4.10, third, (S. Stevenson).....3

High Flyer, Cynosure, Zellwood, and Abdon also ran. Carter and Carl scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Longfellow Liberty Bond Purse, for two-year-olds, purse $700; one mile. Time—1:40.

Tippity Witchet, Brighton Stable's b. g., 115 pounds, by broomstick-Lady Fevoles, $3.00, $2.70, and $2.30, (M. Rowan).....1

Salvestra, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. f., 105, by Watervale-Nikita, $5.00 and $2.70, (M. Buxton).....2

Wyoming, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 111, by Bryn Mawr-Star of the West, $3.90 third, (J. McTaggart).....3

Drastic and First Troop also ran. Cavan Boy scratched.

CROMWELL RACE.—Canvas Back Handicap; for all ages; selling; $1,500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Icarus, J. C. Talbott's ch. g., 3 years, 116 pounds, by Hamburg-First Flight, $4.90, $3.00, and $3.00, (F. Robinson).....1

Vermont, E. K. Bryson's b. g., 4, 110, by Broomstick-Yankee Girl, $5.10 and $3.80, (A. Shuttinger).....2

Silk Bird, A. Bulcroft's b. g., 4, 102, by Gingau-Silk Hose, $4.80 third, (L. Lyke).....3

King Lagos, Guitar, Langdon, A. Comiskey, Basil, and Kama also ran. Barry Shannon and Manokin scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Camden Handicap; for all ages; $4,000 added; one mile. Time—1:39.

Haubert, J. F. Sweeney's b. g., 5 years, 115 pounds, by Martinet-Druid, $20.20, $7.20, and $2.90, (J. Butwell).....1

Ed Roche, Brighton Stable's b. c., 3, 111, by Ten Commoner-Nakuia, $3.80, and $2.40, (M. Rowan).....2

Chiclet, J. E. Widener's b. h., 5, 124, by Spearmint-Nature, $2.20 third, (F. Keogh).3

Fennouse and Belloc also ran. Celto and Rimes scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

Paddy Dear, W. C. Clancy's ch. g., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Celt-Wyola, $7.10, $5.10, and $5.10, (M. Buxton).....1

Lucky R., E. Hankins's b. f., 4, 113, by Fox-Margaret Kent, $6.20 and $3.90, (W. Obert).....2

Sam Slick, J. F. Sweeney's ch. g., 5, 116, by Rock Sand-Artful, $3, third, (J. Butwell).....3

Impression, Hidden Star, Disturber, Burlingame, Minola, Cousin Dan, Smithfield, Lynn, Sargon II., Hickorynut, and Rose Finn also ran. Loneland and Spectre scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:42 1-5.

Amalgamator, W. Viau's b. c., 3 years, 100 pounds, by Duke of Ormonde-Compensate, $7.10, $4.20, and $3.70, (M. Buxton).....1

Sea Beach, J. E. Griffith's b. g., 4, 106, by Marte Santa-Sea Spray, $6.60 and $4.70, (W. Doyle).....2

Pierre-a-Feu, W. P. Austin's br. c., 3, 103, by Rock Sand-Trigger, $2.50 third, (W. Collins).....3

Kebo, Brooklyn, Buzz Around, Eddie T., Lohengrin, Kings Oak, Battle Abbey, Monsoor, Traction, and Lady Moll also ran. Libyan Sands, Sevillian, and Beautiful Morn scratched.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; six furlongs. Bill McCloy, 114 pounds; Jim Hoey, 114; Bandana III., (imp.,) 111; Expression, 111, Lady Gertrude, (imp.,) 111; Seafarer, (imp.,) 114; Whippoorwill, 114; Bathilde, 111; Arizona, 111; Lindsey, 111; Man o' the Hour, (imp.,) 114; Grayson, 114; Treque, (imp.,) 111; Calais, 111.

SECOND RACE.—The Heller Skelter Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Welsh King, 147 pounds; (Captain Parr, 132; Gold Bond, 130; Ben Wyvis, (imp.,) 146; Reddest, 135; Russian Pinion, 130; †Royal Spinner, (imp.,) 139; King Simon, 135. †Ral Parr entry.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Pharaoh, 108 pounds; Ischgabibble, 108; Burbank, 107; Resistible, 107; *Blue Fox, 97; †Early Sight, 108; Birdman, 108; Anxiety, 108; King Bagot, 107; Souvenir, 105; *Brookfield, 106; Refugee, 108; Master Karma, 107; Blue Bannock, 107; Owaga, 102; *Rey Ennis, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—The Elliott City Handicap; $1,500 added; for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Westy Hogan, 128 pounds; Wistful, 114; Bella Desmond, (imp.,) 108; Highland Lad, 105; †Sunbonnet, (imp.,) 113; Julialeon, 114; Mida, 107; Manister, Toi, (imp.,) 102; †Walnut Hall, 113; Naturalist, (imp.,) 110; Ticket, 107; Waukeag, 100. †McComber entry.

FIFTH RACE.—The Queen Anne Liberty Bond Purse; fillies and mares, all ages; one mile. Bella Desmond, (imp.,) 110 pounds; Capra, 104; Crepuscule, 98; Celto, 108; Venetia, 104; Royal Ensign, 90; Dorcas, 108; Kohinoor, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Dancer, 115 pounds; Perpetual, 115; Richard Langdon, 112; Petlar, (imp.,) 109; Billy Oliver, 100; Hastens, 103; Fonctionnaire, (imp.,) 109; Egmont, 109; G. M. Miller, 112; Dartworth, 112; Galaway, 108; Hands Off, 112; *Joe Finn, 101; Tactless, 106; Brother Jonathan, 99; Hesse, 94.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Libyan Sands, 113 pounds; Gillies, 108; †Waterwitch, 103; N. K. Beal, 102; Graphic, 97; *May W. 92; †Monomoy, 110; Air Man, 108; Judge Wingfield, 105; Brother Jonathan, 100; *Klits, 98; †Ask Ma, 101; †Ellison, 106; Baby Lynch, 103; Lansden, 100; Thornbloom, (imp.,) 96. †William Cahill entry. †J. K. L. Ross entry.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.

HAUGHTON HELPS HARVARD.

Head Coach Inspects Work of Informal Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—Percy Haughton, head coach of the Harvard 'Varsity football team since 1908, made his first appearance on Soldiers' Field this afternoon and followed the play of the 'Varsity against the freshmen. From time to time he made a suggestion or two, but he did little coaching. He promised to come often, particularly as it is possible a match may be arranged between the Harvard Informals and a similar Yale team.

Most of the regulars rested, as they will have a long practice session against the Boston College team at Newton tomorrow. The substitutes did well, scoring against the freshmen five times. Hoffman, the substitute quarter, did some brilliant open-field running and handling of forward passes.

There is to be some hard work in preparation for Saturday's game against the soldier team at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. Haughton is supposed to coach the soldiers, but he has not seen them yet.

This afternoon Henry H. Faxson of Quincy, Mass., was elected Captain of the freshmen eleven. He played on the rush line at Milton Academy three years and was Captain two years ago.

Soccer at City College.

The College of the City of New York freshmen will meet the soccer team of the High School of Commerce in the City College Stadium today at 3:45. The 'Varsity soccer team clashes with the Overseas Wanderers, Saturday; the Catholic Club of West Harlem, Nov. 3, and the Yonkers Rovers on Election Day.

FOUR WOMEN RATED LEADERS AT GOLF

Mrs. Feitner, Mrs. Gavin, Miss Bishop, and Miss Hollins Top Local Players.

Probably the most comprehensive handicap list ever compiled for any golf association in this country was made public last night by the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association's Handicap Committee, comprised of Mrs. M. H. Frayne of Dunwoodie, Mrs. F. E. Donohoe of Montclair, Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse of Ardsley, and Miss Genevieve F. Wood of Englewood. After an all Summer's vigilance, in which the play of almost every local feminine exponent of the sport was inspected, the committee listed 1,000 names and rated this host of performers from scratch to twenty-five strokes, inclusive.

Although many of the women were surprised that the handicap list should be announced at the fag end of the season, it was explained by the committee that the list was meant for next year. The committee determined to announce the ratings now so that any arrangements for the early tournaments next Spring could be made without worry as to the proper handicaps.

Because she played no golf this year Mrs. Quentin F. Feitner, formerly Miss Lillian Hyde, lost her position at the head of the list and is now forced to share the honor rank with three other feminine experts. Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Baltusrol, who won the metropolitan championship and has played superb golf most of the year, is rated at scratch along with Mrs. Feitner, Miss Georgiana Bishop, and Miss Marion Hollins. Miss Hollins won the qualifying medal in the women's metropolitan championship, but was defeated in the first round by Mrs. Gavin. Miss Bishop only played in one competition during the year, and that was the mixed foursome held in conjunction with the Professional Golfers' Association display at Englewood, and she, paired with Jack Hobens of Englewood, won that event.

By reaching the final round in the metropolitan championship Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of Forest Hill was advanced to a rating at Handicap 1, as was Mrs. G. M. Heckscher of Piping Rock, who also has played exceptionally well throughout the season. There are four players in this group, the others being Mrs. J. C. Stockton, who last year won the season's one-day point trophy, and Mrs. N. P. Rogers of Baltusrol.

Probably the biggest advance of the season was made by Miss Beatrice Lounsberry, the Bedford Golf and Tennis Club girl, who is on the list at Handicap 2. Miss Lounsberry twice has had the best gross score in one-day tournaments, and she made a most creditable showing in the metropolitan championship. With her at 2 are Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss of Piping Rock, a semi-finalist at the last national championship at Belmont Spring; Mrs. W. J. Faith of Scarsdale, and Mrs. S. A. Herzog of Fairview, a consistent winner in the one-day tournaments. Those rated in the leading classes follow:

SCRATCH.

Mrs. Q. F. Feitner, South Shore; Mrs. W. J. Gavin, Baltusrol; Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook; Miss Georgianna Bishop, Brooklawn.

HANDICAP ONE.

Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Baltusrol; Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Raritan Valley; Mrs. T. Hucknall, Forest Hill; Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock.

HANDICAP TWO.

Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Piping Rock; Mrs. W. J. Faith, Scarsdale; Miss Beatrice Lounsberry, Bedford; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview.

HANDICAP THREE.

Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, Baltusrol; Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie; Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, and Mrs. L. Wimpfheimer.

HANDICAP FOUR.

Mrs. A. G. Cahn, Century; Mrs. J. B. A. Fosburgh, Ardsley; Miss L. Loiseaux, Plainfield.

HANDICAP FIVE.

Mrs. H. Blumenthal, Fairview; Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie; Mrs. J. F. Davis, Piping Rock; Mrs. D. G. Geddes, Nassau; Mrs. C. Greenhall, Bollywood; Mrs. Isaac Harter, Richmond County; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood; Mrs. H. Finckel, Glen Ridge; Mrs. Percy Ingalls, Essex County; Mrs. Florian Krug, Wykagyl; Mrs. G. P.-Kuhler, Plainfield; Mrs. John Lapham, Apawamis; Mrs. A. J. Morgan, Apawamis; Mrs. W. F. Morgan, Baltusrol; Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Piping Rock; Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck; Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, Knollwood; Mrs. L. F. F. Wanner, Essex County; Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau; Mrs. F. B. Bryan, Cranford.

HANDICAP SIX.

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HANDICAP SEVEN.

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HANDICAP EIGHT.

Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich, Piping Rock; Mrs. H. J. Bartholomae, Ardsley; Mrs. Bragg, Spring Lake; Mrs. Philip Boyer, Piping Rock; Mrs. Harold L. Doyle, Wykagyl; Miss Hardin, Baltusrol; Miss Marie Hardison, Baltusrol; Miss Margaret Johnstone, Glen Ridge; Miss Violet Miller, Baltusrol; Miss J. Michlen, Greenwich; Miss Sofie Mott, Piping Rock; Miss Carolyn Putnam, Shinnecock Hills; Mrs. Clarkson Runyon, Flushing; Mrs. Elmer Rodrig, Ridgewood; Mrs. W. L. Seaman, Richmond County; Mrs. M. M. Singer, Montclair; Mrs. Thomas Stephens, Cranford; Mrs. C. L. Tiffany, Nassau; Miss Maud K. Wetmore, Baltusrol; Miss Mary Wright, Montclair; Mrs. H. R. Van Vleck, Montclair.

GOLF FAVORITES TRIUMPH.

Philadelphia Women Experts Victors in Memorial Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—There were no upsets in the first round of match play in the women's golf tournament for the Belle Steelman Bumm Memorial Trophy at the Whitemarsh Country Club today. Mrs. G. H. Stetson of Huntingdon Valley, the medal winner, defeated Miss E. C. Earnshaw of Riverton by 5 and 4. Mrs. G. S. Munson of Merion triumphed over Mrs. F. J. Doyle of North Hills by 5 and 4. Miss Mildred Caverly of Philadelphia Cricket proved the winner over Mrs. G. G. Green, Jr., of Woodbury, by 8 and 7.

Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of Huntingdon Valley defeated Mrs. J. W. Turnbull of Whitemarsh 7 and 6. Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Merion won from Miss Edith Larsell, Old York Road, by 3 and 2, and Miss Eleanor T. Chandler of Huntingdon Valley defeated Mrs. Milton Herold of Philmont by 4 and 3.

TIGERS TO PLAY FOOTBALL.

Princeton 'Varsity to Meet Camp Dix Eleven Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 23.—Hopes for some sort of an informal football team at Princeton were partially realized this afternoon when it was announced that a Tiger eleven will be organized to play a team composed of former gridiron stars who are now with the national army at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J. The game is to be played in the Princeton Stadium this coming Saturday, and the Tigers are now busy attempting to piece out a team under the direction of "Speedy" Rush, the head coach, who has been here this Fall assisting in the coaching of the freshman team.

It is not known whether the decision of the Board of Athletic Control to give permission for this contest is an indication that the Tigers will play other games. The invitation from the Camp Dix team was received several days ago, and Tiger football men immediately asked permission to arrange the contest. It is said that the conviction that athletics in the army camps should be encouraged was one of the factors in influencing the Faculty committee to give permission for the game.

Princeton football men are anxious that other contests be arranged if it is possible. The team that will play against the soldiers will probably be one of the most unusual ever put out by Princeton. There is only one member of last year's 'Varsity team in college and about six members of last year's squad. Members of the team will be recruited from the men who have been participating in the interclass games and in addition, several alumni have expressed a desire to engage in the contest. "Heff" Herring of The Princeton Alumni Weekly, who was field coach of the Princeton team at one time under the old advisory committee system of coaching, may return to his old position at guard.

RUTGERS TEAM IMPROVES.

Forwards Rapidly Advancing in Football Ability.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 23.—With every man in good condition Rutgers is pointing for its two hard games with Fordham and West Virginia. All who witnessed the decisive beating that was handed out to Lafayette were more than pleased with the work of the line which piled up the opposing backs every time they resorted to straight football. It was a different team than that which succumbed to the Syracuse attack a week ago.

The first part of yesterday's workout was devoted to straight offense. The 'Varsity had little trouble in carrying the ball through the scrub line. The back field is developing splendid driving power. The team will be put through more hard scrimmage today.

BROWN IN HARD PRACTICE.

Providence Eleven Has Hopes of Beating Colgate Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 23.—Brown's 'Varsity and second elevens held a tough scrimmage today at Andrews Field in the first real workout in "Colgate Week," as this week has been dubbed by the Brown coaches. Pollard, playing with the seconds, was once more the star of the afternoon, scoring once on the 'Varsity and making the 'Varsity scores hard-fought propositions. A goal from the field by Gordon, a safety following a blocked punt, and a touchdown by Huggins from a long forward pass gave a total of 11 points to the 'Varsity, while Pollard's lone touchdown had to suffice for the second string men.

Of the regular 'Varsity backfield, Brooks, Shaw, and Albright, the best plungers and carriers of the ball on the team, were missing from the lineup. Brooks will be able to play against Colgate, however, while the other two are out for a couple of weeks. In spite of this serious handicap the Brunonian coaches are hoping for a victory on Saturday and working hard to get it.

Colgate will go into Saturday's contest the favorite among most football enthusiasts. Weeks is the only regular man of last year's Brown team who returned to the fold this Fall. He, together with Bowman, sub-centre, and Brooks, sub to Pollard last Fall, are the trio around which Coach Robison has set to work to build a team.

Cornell Loses Graduate Manager.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—George Ervin Kent, graduate manager of the Cornell University Athletic Association, has resigned to go into business. He entered Cornell from Dayton, Ohio.

FAINT RESPONSE TO FOOTBALL AT YALE

Only Seventeen Candidates for 'Varsity Team Report to Dr. Brides.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 23.—Yale's first attempt to form a 'Varsity football squad this season was made today at Yale Field, and was regarded a failure, as only seventeen candidates reported. The lack of material, both in numbers and quality, led Dr. Arthur Brides, acting head coach, to express the sentiment that it is doubtful whether it is desirable to arrange even informal games with other universities or with military camp elevens. The question has gone to a committee consisting of the Faculty and undergraduates, student council to decide. Today's squad included only three former members of the 'Varsity squad, Hammill, tackle; Sidenburg, guard, and Stewart, half back.

They were sent against the freshmen for a fifteen-minute scrimmage, and the 1921 players out-generaled them at all points, scoring two touchdowns and holding the so-called 'Varsity helpless at ground-gaining attempts. Former Captain Brink Thorne, '96, was present at the practice. Challenges have been received from the camps at Westfield and Ayer, Mass., and from Newport and Plattsburg and from several universities. None will be accepted till it is certain that the plan can result in turning out better material.

A canvass of the 'Varsity players today showed that they were skeptical of the success of the plan under present conditions. The freshmen have arranged a game with the Pennsylvania freshmen for next Saturday.

SEEKS TO REPLACE MILLER.

Coach Metcalf Tries Out Men to be Columbia's General.

With the chance for the return of Howard Miller reduced to almost nothing, Coach T. Nelson Metcalf spent yesterday afternoon in an attempt to find some one to fill the star quarter back's position. Besides being a crack drop kicker Miller was a shifty runner and a heady field general. At present three men—Rosen, Canapary, and Lester—are being considered for the 'Varsity quarter back berth. Lester plays on the second eleven, Canapary has been a regular half back, and Rosen has been playing guard, to which post he was shifted from full back.

In preparation for Saturday's game with Williams the 'Varsity practiced against Manual High School eleven for a half hour. Campbell at tackle displayed the best form, going through the schoolboy line and getting the man with the ball repeatedly. After this scrimmage the 'Varsity spent twenty minutes in a sharp signal drill up and down the field. Many new plays were tried out and the former formations improved on the basis of experience in the Union game.

NEW ELEVEN AT CORNELL.

Many Changes Made in Endeavor to Get Better Results.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—In an effort to develop a team that will inject into its playing the dash that has been lacking this year Coach Sharp put into effect today a sweeping reorganization of the Cornell 'Varsity. The centre trio was displaced, a change was made at right end and full back, and it also became known that the coaches are relying mostly on Nethercott to play quarter back. Carey, the original choice, is suffering from a bad charley horse which is feared will bother him for some time.

In the shift today Huntington was replaced at left guard by Harris, who had been worked at right end; Swanson, right guard, gave way to Strauss, a freshman lineman of last year, who has been used at full back on the second team; Reuther was replaced at centre by Trowbridge, a sub lineman of last year's eleven; Colvin remained at left end, and Ackerknecht and Herrman at tackle. Behind the line the only change was at full back, where C. Miner was moved up from the second team and given Pendleton's place. Hoffman remains at right half and Vanhorn at left.

DE ORO LEADS DALY IN BILLIARD MATCH

Champion Shows Wonderful Execution in Three-Cushion Title Play.

Alfredo De Oro, holder of the world's three cushion billiard championship, defeated John Daly, challenger for the title, in the first fifty point block of their 150-point match, at Leonard Howison's academy, last night, by a score of 50 to 43. All of the skill which has made De Oro a commanding figure in the realm of three cushion billiards was at his call last night, and while Daly's play sparkled at times it was not well enough sustained to hold the Cuban at bay.

The titleholder played the ivories with a confident, sure touch and fine discrimination as to the possibilities of the angles. He was deliberate in his work, never hurrying even when he seemed to have the balls in command for a sizable run.

The challenger started the match as if he would run away from the champion without much difficulty. After eight innings he was leading at 9 to 2 and De Oro was in the position of having to play an uphill match. It was not until twenty-six innings had passed that De Oro succeeded in overcoming the advantage of Daly and bringing the score to a tie. From then on the complexion of things changed.

De Oro twice pulled slightly away from his rival, only to be overtaken each time, and then finally he began to gather a lead which would give him victory in the opening clash.

It was no easy task, however. Daly, without playing deliberate safety, had the knack of leaving the balls in a position from which it was difficult to count, and De Oro frequently found his turn at the table offering only the faintest possibility of a carrom. Both men played brilliantly at times.

Daly, for instance, twice ran off clusters of six, and they were the product of sterling play and careful calculation. Only once did De Oro attain the mark of six, but in that one instance he showed the science of three cushions as few can demonstrate it.

Every carrom might well have been termed a trick shot. They were the kind that may be diagrammed only to have some one looking on ask, "But how do you make the shot?" Seldom is such a cluster of points on such difficult shots seen in a three-cushion match, and the big gallery loudly applauded the Cuban as he completed his run.

One of the prettiest shots made by De Oro was a doubling of the side rail from a difficult position that seemed almost to forbid a tally.

The second block of fifty points will be played tonight.

Leonard Wins Again.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, had an easy victory over Young Erne of Buffalo in their six-round bout tonight. Erne was on the defensive during the entire bout, with Leonard pressing him hard, but unable to score a knockout. Leonard weighed 134 pounds, Erne 135.

TESTS BRICKLEY'S PLAYS.

Coach Wall of N. Y. U. Tries Out Boston College Formations.

Coach Wall of New York University returned yesterday from Boston, where he watched the practice of the Boston College team. Wall formerly played on the team there, and on Monday learned some of the formations which Brickley is teaching that team with a view of adopting some of the formations for his charges here.

Yesterday Coach Wall introduced several of these plays at the Violet's practice. After pointing out the mistakes of the Wesleyan game, he put the players through a light scrimmage. Brin was brought back from centre to the backfield. The little lineman's aggressiveness showed to advantage yesterday, and though green at the position, he made several substantial gains through the freshman line. Baker, a member of last year's basket ball and baseball teams, was out yesterday and was given a trial in the backfield. Goff, who heretofore has been playing guard, was shifted to centre. Buckley, who has played a consistent game at halfback, was hurt in the Wesleyan game. His injury has since developed into a bad kidney bruise, and he is out of the game for the balance of the season.

STEVENS TACKLES DUMMY.

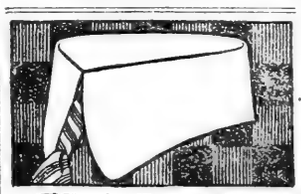
Players Put Through Hard Tackling Drill by Coach McGalls.

Saturday's game with the aviators showed that Stevens has a well-balanced team. Bloss and Goodale showed promise in circling the ends and running through the broken fields. Of the linemen, Moeller and Flockhart, both veterans, stand out prominently.

Coach McGall's efforts in coaching the men to break up open plays, including the forward pass, showed good results.

The tackling of the Stevens players was high during Saturday's game, and the coach worked his men at the dummy for a long drill yesterday.

LOST AND FOUND.
Advertisements of Lost and Found articles may be found on Page 23.—Adv.



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HENRY MILLER IN MOVIE LAND

"Anthony in Wonderland" Is an English Burlesque of Los Angeles Drama.

HERO OF RED GULCH DIVE

An Intricate and Complicated Phantasy with Several Laughable Moments.

ANTHONY IN WONDERLAND, a comedy in three acts and five scenes, by Monckton Hoffe. At the Criterion Theatre.

Butler to Mr. Clatterby.....Alfred Heiton
Herbert Clatterby, K. C.....George Riddell
Sybil Clatterby.....Margueri e St. John
Dorothy Hornby.....Hilda Dorrington
The Rev. Julian Hornby.....John L. Shine
Mortimer John.....Joseph Kilgour
Anthony Silvertree.....Henry Miller
Marini.....Gordon Morris
Maid to the Clatterbys.....Marie de Lachau
The Sheriff.....E. L. Duane
Klippy, the Crook.....Will H. Gregory
Black Deerskip.....Harry McKee
Jem, the Barkeep.....Clay Clement
Sure Shot Sam.....Claude Daniels
Ali Aloney.....Florence Shirley

Anthony is an English bachelor, rather full of figure and advanced toward middle life, who would come into a bequest of some seven hundred thousand pounds if he could only find a girl he was willing to marry. He admires Botticelli ladies, and has a passion for Mona Lisa. In the field of history his orders are of a versatility that ranges from Joan of Arc to Lady Hamilton. He has even a taste for the heroines of the movies. But the young ladies whom he meets in the cold world of reality fail to evoke a flutter. In a word, he is an idealist. So how is his family of sisters and brothers-in-law to bring him down to the world of palpitant femininity and even more palpitant pounds, shillings, and pence?

An American promoter finds the way. Mona Lisas and Lady Hamiltons being out of the question, he falls back on the movies. Having staged in London, England, a film about a sweet lassie named Ali Aloney of Red Gulch, Cal., he takes Anthony and his interested relatives to see it. Unlike a well-known saint of his name, Anthony falls for the lady. Thenceforward the way is clear.

The promoter drugs Anthony and takes him to that glade in Dorking where the movie company and properties are still extant. There one fine day comes to, as he thinks, in a dope dream. The movie actors, who are also, unaccountably, first-class dukes at authorship, improvise for his benefit a thrilling episode of love and revenge, in which his passion for Ali Aloney deepens to a point at which, failing, as he thinks, in a dope dream, he takes poison for her sake, and, as he transpires, fails for quite the opposite reason. Anthony wakes up in Grosvenor Square, haunted by the question of his dream, to find that Ali Aloney is a real person. The end is a triumphant walkover, alike for cupid and cupidity.

There were moments in this very unusual and rather baffling play that were really fresh and laughable. In the brief scene of the film performance, Anthony and his relatives occupied a stage box and played the show. It was a really spirited burlesque upon the California school of our national drama, and not the less amusing because the Western dialect was so unmistakably and so unconsciously, of Montague Square and Dorking.

Even the audience came in for a stroke or two. Looking down on that group, half composed of weary first-nighters and half of vigorously enthusiastic friends of the cast, Mr. Miller remarked: "Rather a mixed pair of people in this house." A sister-in-law put in with perfunctory brotherliness: "Poor things, they have to work so hard all day." Alas, the work comes later, for it is no easy task to describe and criticize this play, or to condition-ess friends of the cast, that they should like it.

The scene in which Anthony was the hero of Red Gulch Dive had also its humors, but they were more largely mingled with ineptitude. The way those movie actors improvised dialogue was most mysterious. That Anthony should fall in love with Ali Aloney was credible, for she was very prettily played by Florence Shirley. But what she found to dote on in Anthony and his movie début was not as clear. He was witty and laughable enough; but that scene of Los Angeles melodrama à l'Anglaise was scarcely the stuff of which fancy is bred.

In a neat curtain speech Mr. Miller said that for his part he liked the play. Of the audience the only thing certain is that it liked the movie scene and Mr. Miller's comments on it.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Maurice and Florence Walton, who recently returned from France, will return to the vaudeville stage at the Palace next week.

The Washington Square Players will begin their second season at the Comedy a week from tonight. Among those who will be seen in the first bill are Helen Westley, Florence Enright, Arthur E. Hohl, and Robert Strange.

"The Melting of Molly," which was performed on the road last season, is now in rehearsal, preparatory to a New York hearing. Alma Tell will be seen in the leading role.

A new Liberty Loan march, written by Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, will be played by the Hippodrome orchestra this afternoon.

CAMP UPTON RECRUIT WEARS THREE MEDALS

Serbian Soldier Won Decorations at Home, in Austria, and in Turkey.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., Oct. 23.—Captain Hervey B. Perrin, of the Headquarters Company, 304th Field Artillery, has discovered two of his recruits who have received decorations for bravery while serving with European armies. Mention has already been made of Harry Booton, of Captain Perrin's company, who received the Distinguished Conduct Medal from King George for gallantry while serving with the British Royal Flying Corps.

Officers of the Headquarters Company were able to confirm today the amazing exploits of Milan Stefanovitch, formerly a Lieutenant in the Serbian Army, but now acting First Sergeant of the 304th Field Artillery's Headquarters Company, who arrived at Camp Upton wearing three medals, one Serbian, one Austrian, and one Turkish, and whose body is marked with three scars from bayonet wounds.

Stefanovitch comes from a family long active in Serbian affairs. His uncle, Dragomir Stefanovitch, is Serbian Minister to France. Another uncle, General Stefanovitch, was on the staff of King Alexander and Queen Draga. The night in 1902 when the King and Queen were assassinated General Stefanovitch was killed by members of the regicide party. Stefanovitch, who is 30 years old, was graduated from the Royal Serbian Military Academy at Belgrade. At the outbreak of the last Balkan war he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the First Regiment, Serbian Heavy Field Artillery. For bravery at the battle of Chotonje, King Peter decorated him with a gold medal, and at the end of the war he was decorated for duty as a spy with the Serbian Secret Police and sent to Turkey.

One day Stefanovitch was standing at the edge of the Golden Horn in Constantinople when a gilded barge was manned by a stalwart crew and two woman passengers fell overboard. Stefanovitch rescued the two passengers, who turned out to be relatives of the Sultan. For this act the Sultan awarded a medal to Stefanovitch, the spy. Later Stefanovitch was sent for spy duty in Austria and he enlisted in the Austrian Navy. Following an accident in the boiler-room of the Austrian warship on which he was serving, Stefanovitch rescued three men from the steam. For this act, the Austrian Admiralty awarded a medal to him.

At the outbreak of the present war, Stefanovitch was recalled to his regiment and was slightly wounded fighting the Austrians. It was after this that he made his way to America.

KING VISITS OFFICERS' CLUB.

Queen Accompanies Him to Americans' Quarters in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.—The King and Queen this afternoon visited the American Officers' Club, which opens tomorrow. They were received by Henry Brittain, Secretary of the Pilgrims, under whose auspices the club will be run; Ambassador Page, Vice Admiral Sims, and General Bartlett.

The royal standard was hoisted on the club by American signalmen as the guests arrived, the King in morning dress and the Queen in a purple costume with skunk collarette and muff, and a purple hat with a white plume. The King and Queen went through all rooms and expressed admiration for the comfort and completeness of the arrangements.

In the newspaper room Admiral Sims showed the Queen a picture supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and explained how the American public thus was kept fully posted on the progress of the war. The Queen was much interested and called the attention of Lady Katherine Cook, her lady in waiting, to the supplement. She said she had seen THE NEW YORK TIMES before and knew the excellence of its pictorial work.

In the billiard room the attention of the King was attracted to a small American table with the balls arranged for pool. Ambassador Page explained the game.

After signing the first page of the visitors' register and submitting to a flashlight photograph with Rear Admiral Sims and Mr. Brittain, the King and Queen congratulated the Pilgrims on the hospitality which they were offering the United States officers, and departed.

LONG DRILL AT WADSWORTH

Whole Division Is Put Through a Four-Hour Test of Endurance.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 23.—The first general divisional drill of the Twenty-seventh was held this morning, when every unit went through four hours of intensive training. In order to accommodate the 40,000 shoulders every available space was turned into a drill ground.

With an elaborate program set for tomorrow's celebration of the Liberty Loan Day, Major Olmsted announced the camp's total to date as $1,374,650. The former Third, now the 108th, continues to lead with $181,900 as the highest sum contributed by a single unit.

TWO SINGERS HEARD.

Mme. Auld, Soprano, and Miss Miller, Contralto, in Aeolian Hall.

Mme. Gertrude Auld, who has given song recitals before in New York, gave one yesterday in Aeolian Hall, devoted to French songs and Russian songs in French translations, with a group of folksongs of French and other origin. Mme. Auld's sympathy with French songs was evident; yet it did not appear that she was especially qualified to sing them by natural endowment or acquired skill. Their fitting expression often needed something more than she brought to them: a greater elegance, vivacity and charm, or else a deeper note of feeling. Mme. Auld's voice, when it is produced and heard to its best advantage, is of fine and appealing quality; but too often its beauty is marred by faulty production or incorrect placing. It becomes unsteady or its quality is injured or its intonation is affected. In the brief flirod passages, including a trill, of Decreux's "Le Oiseau Bleu" she showed an adequate technique. But her singing was filled with a marked sincerity, self-confidence, and the repose which comes therefrom.

In the evening Miss Christine Miller, much and properly admired as a "mezzo-contralto" singer, gave a recital in the same hall. As happened earlier in the day, the program was made up wholly of songs in English and French. There was a set of "Five English Songs in the Olden Style" by Alfred G. Walthall—but singers who wish to sing English songs in the olden style would do much better to use some of the very beautiful real ones, even though not composed for and dedicated to them; a set of three Persian love songs by Louis Victor Saar, once of New York; three French songs by Félix Fourdrain, somewhat more ambitious than successful as realistic depictions of French scenes; and songs by American composers—Burleigh, Lester, Foote, Fisher, Homer, and Speaks. Miss Miller's rich and powerful voice is beautifully managed, with fine technical skill; it is spontaneously and easily produced, and it is put at the service of a fine taste, a penetrating feeling for the poetical, the fervent, the dramatic, the pathetic. There is a wide range of expression in her singing, and she got the most out of a program not uniformly of the highest musical value.

Plot Against President Denied.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 23.—Information disclosed by Government agents concerning isolated arrests at different points recently for the writing of threatening letters to President Wilson gave rise today to a widely circulated story of a conspiracy against the President. It was officially stated that there was no warrant for such a report.

MUSIC NOTES.

Reinald Werrenrath will make a speech for the Liberty Loan in the course of his Aeolian Hall recital this afternoon, when Braddish Johnson Carroll, Jr., of Low, Dixon & Co. will be present to sell the bonds.

Victor Biart will give his first lecture at the Hotel Plaza today under the auspices of the Philharmonic Society, discussing the program of music to be played at the opening Philharmonic concerts this week.

Mischa Elman, violinist, with Giuseppe De Luca, Marie Rappold, and Pasquale Amato of the Metropolitan Opera will sell Liberty bonds at the United States booth at Lord & Taylor's this afternoon.

Both the New York Symphony and the Philharmonic Society start the season at Carnegie Hall tomorrow, in the afternoon and evening respectively, while Maurice Dambois and Dai Buell have concerts in Aeolian Hall.

H. P. Davison announces the National Red Cross has arranged repetitions of the Rosemary pageant at the Metropolitan tomorrow and Friday, "not only for the money, but for the patriotic influence of the spectacle at this time."

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SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.
WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
Herald—"Proved the biggest bit of entertainment yet seen at the Winter Garden."
Doing Our Bit
Charles Darnton, Eve. World—"'Doing Our Bit' is the biggest hit in the history of this big house. Everything is so dazzling that it might easily blind an anchorite."
BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Begin'g TONIGHT at 8:15. HENRY B. HARRIS'S LATEST PLAY THE TORCHES with LESTER LONERGAN
COMEDY, 41 St. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Tom'w & Sat. A. E. ANSON in "THE BARTON MYSTERY."
PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
Grace George and her Playhouse Company in EVE'S DAUGHTER
"'Eve's Daughter' is likely to be an Adam's delight."—Herald.
48TH ST. Thea., nr B'way. Evs. 8:20. Last Week at This Theatre THE LAND OF THE FREE with FLORENCE NASH. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. PETER IBBETSON—NEXT MONDAY.
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings & Matinee Today & Sat. 2. LEE & J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION.
MAYTIME Music That Tingles—Scenes That Charm—Cast That Acts & Sings. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.
CASINO 39th & Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:25. Arthur Hammerstein's Musical Farce
Furs & Frills
"A Real Casino Hit."—Eve. World.
39TH ST. THEA., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Last Week Here. Next Week, Cort Theatre. "DE LUXE ANNIE" with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano. TUESDAY, OCT. 30. SEATS TOMOR'W.
Faversham
In a New Romance, "THE OLD COUNTRY."
Broadhurst 44, W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Tel. 64 Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:20. Bryant
BERNARD SHAW'S SUCCESS
Mr. Faversham presents the comedy hit
Misalliance
With Maclyn Arbuckle & Katharine Kaelred
PLYMOUTH 45th, W. of B'way. Bryant 40 Evs. 8:20. Mts. Today & Sat. ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE.
Mr. William Gillette
"A Successful Calamity," By Clare Kummer.
CORT West 48th St. Evgs. 8:25. LAST 6 Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:25. TIMES
Kate Douglas Wiggin & Rachel Crothers' Comedy
MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS with EDITH TALIAFERRO
Loew's 7th Ave. at 124th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 25c & 50c. THE 13th CHAIR With MARGARET WYCHERLY
BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:25. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:25.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER
ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today, 2:30.
The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT
"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.
Maxine Elliott's $1.50 Mat. Today, 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH
PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
Oh, Boy
"Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT, 8:15 Matinees Today and Saturday, 2:15.
HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.
Rice Testimonial, Sunday, Oct. 28
Celebrating his 40th year in management. W. H. Crane, Henry E. Dixey, Nat Goodwin, Walter Jones, Raymond Hitchcock, Alexander Clark, Fred Hallen, Leon Errol, Gustave Kerker, Fred Solomons, W. W. Black, Frank Moulan, Ned Nye, Knox Wilson, F. D. Begley, W. J. Sloan, James Lee, Harry Hermsen, Sidney De Gray, Lillian Russell, Fay Templeton, Pauline Hall, Amelia Somerville, Marie Nordstrom, Mollie Fuller, Kathryn Powell, Tom Soloman, Georgia Caine, Josie Hall, Phoebe Coyne, Blanche Deyo, Alice the Wonder, Episodes from Rice's Evangeline, "1492," Girl from Paris, Dixey in Adonis, Nat Goodwin as the Lone Fisherman, Richard Harlow as Queen Isabella, Rice's new playlet, "The Music Master's Dream." Army of volunteers in addition to the above.
SALE OF SEATS NOW IN PROGRESS.
MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, Ltd. Seats 8 Weeks Ahead
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE
"In all probability will equal the popularity record now being established by 'Oh, Boy.'—Several kinds of a hit—a deserved success."—Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail.
"'Leave It to Jane' is good entertainment—a decidedly clever cast—a jolly success. You will surely like it."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
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Opening Concerts of the Season To-morrow (Thurs.) Evg. at 8:30 and Friday Aft. at 2:30.
HADLEY, DUBOIS, STRAUSS, DEBUSSY, WAGNER.
Tickets 50c to $2. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.
AEOLIAN HALL, TO-M'W EVE., OCT. 25. PIANO RECITAL. Mason-Hamlin Piano Used.
DAI BUELL
At 8:15. Mgt. Winton & Livingston, Inc.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Evg., Oct. 29, at 8:15. Song Recital. ARTHUR
Middleton
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.
AMERICAN TENOR Assisted by Lucile Orrell, 'Cellist.
DOSTAL CARNEGIE HALL, Oct. 28, at 8:15. Steinway Piano. Seats 50c. to $2.
Loew's American Roof 43d St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15 Charlie Chaplin in "The Ad-Al Seats venturer." Willa Holt Wakefield Re-erved Ryan-Richfield Co., and others. 25, 35, 50
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Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 27, at 2:30. American Debut JASCHA
HEIFETZ
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Bizet, Reiser, Schubert, and Verdi Program.
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Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Oct. 26, at 3. ALAN TAFFS PIANIST and COMPOSER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 27, at 3. The Brilliant French Soprano Mme. GABRIELLE GILLS
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3:30. George Harris, Jr. Song Recital. Tickets 50c to $2 at Box Office. Dir. John W. Frothingham, Inc. (Steinway.)
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ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
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KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:25.
GEORGE ARLISS in his new play 'HAMILTON'
"FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
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The Country Cousin
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
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CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. First Matinee Today, 2:20.
HENRY MILLER in Monckton Hoffe's Comedy, "Anthony in Wonderland"
HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:25.
Miss BILLIE BURKE in CLARE KUMMER'S NEW PLAY "The Rescuing Angel."
HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
"ROMANCE and ARABELLA" with LAURA HOPE CREWS.
FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
The Claim
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:25.
John BARRYMORE Constance COLLIER Lionel BARRYMORE in PETER IBBETSON
LAST WEEK AT THE REPUBLIC MOVES TO 48TH ST. THEATRE NEXT MON.
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats TODAY & Sat.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL
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Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20
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BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT at 8:15, RIGOLETTO, with Grace Hoffmann, Berenice Marchand, Voglietti, Bouilliez, and Martino. Conductor: Alberto Bimboni. TOMORROW: Double Bill—CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1917.

FOR OR AGAINST WISCONSIN.

The unfortunate death of Wisconsin's patriotic Senator, PAUL O. HUSTING, gives that State not only an opportunity but a mandate to disprove the slanders of her defamers or prove the worst that has been said about her. Whether HUSTING or LA FOLLETTE represented Wisconsin is a question violently disputed, which is now to be answered once for all. Certainly both of them did not represent her. Wisconsin is either American or pro-German. Either she is with the country or not. According to HUSTING, she is. According to LA FOLLETTE, she is not. Now she is to speak herself, and settle the question once for all, so that there shall never be any doubt about it again.

Let there be an end before there is a beginning of any talk to the effect that LA FOLLETTE is now on trial. He is, but Wisconsin is on trial, and Wisconsin is so much greater than LA FOLLETTE that his fate becomes a matter of insignificance compared with hers. When the question was whether he should be dismissed from the Senate, the country was interested in LA FOLLETTE'S fate. A far greater question has arisen through HUSTING'S death, the question whether Wisconsin is in step with the music of the Union. Beside that question the fortunes of LA FOLLETTE are not worth a moment's consideration.

All over the Union men have been saying what they hoped, that Wisconsin is true to the flag, that LA FOLLETTE misrepresented her, that if she could speak she would prove herself the loyal State she has always been. And now she can speak. More, she must speak. No one any longer can speak for her, no La Follette and no Husting. It is for her to say whether she has been defamed by her accusers and misrepresented by LA FOLLETTE. Everything that stands in the way of the clarity of the issue should be swept away. LA FOLLETTE'S candidate for HUSTING'S place, whoever he may be, should be opposed by an out-and-out American, not by one who has a foot in both camps. The issue cannot be avoided or obscured, but it should be made as plain and unmistakable as possible. When the voters decide who shall be HUSTING'S successor, they will be deciding that in form only; they will actually be deciding something far more important. It makes little difference who fills that place, compared to the momentous question how Wisconsin's sister States shall regard her, with shame or pride, the question whether she has chosen her country's side or the enemy's; and that is the tremendous question which those voters will decide.

MR. BENNETT'S SERMONS.

Mr. BENNETT has "delivered the funeral sermon" of the Union League Club, somewhat peremptorily and prematurely condemned to death by him for the crime of supporting Mr. MITCHEL. He must have a fat batch of other funeral sermons to preach over the highly living. He must decently inter with lugubrious speech the Republican Club and the Young Republican Club, the Executive Committee of the Bronx Republican County Committee, the Republican County Committee of Manhattan, most of the Republican district leaders of Manhattan, whom he is now vainly seeking to bulldoze, and of the Bronx. He must go over to Brooklyn and scatter the flowers of his obituary eloquence over Senator CALDER and Controller TRAVIS and Commissioner KRACKE.

He must preach the political funeral sermons of the most distinguished chiefs of the Republican Party—Governor WHITMAN, Mr. ROOT, Mr. TAFT, Mr. ROOSEVELT. And, beyond these special services, he must commemorate in a general service the great mass of the Republican Party, which has no love for suicide, and which, in Mr. HUGHES'S words, "will commit suicide if it puts on the look the onus of turning New York over to HYLAN, HEARST, and Tammany Hall." "A Republican is faithless to the highest standard of his party," says Mr. HUGHES, "if he would make his party the tail of the Tammany kite." That is what Mr. BENNETT is trying to make it. In the interest of the Republican Party as well as of the city, Republicans will refuse to follow him to inglorious defeat. To Mr. BENNETT in his present funereal mood, natural enough in view of the way things are going against him, may be commended the saying of Lord CHESTERFIELD: "SANDWICH and I have been dead for a year, but nobody has found it out." In the case of Mr. BENNETT everybody has found it out except the person principally concerned.

WALL STREET'S WORK FOR THE LOAN.

Ex-President TAFT spoke for the Liberty Loan at a meeting held on the floor of the Stock Exchange on Monday. Mr. TAFT reminded the bankers of New York "who have been much abused, but whose patriotism was unequaled anywhere in the country," that the ultimate responsibility for the success of the loan rested with them. The bankers of New York, as a part of the financial community known as Wall Street, have had to bear their share of abuse. The Stock Exchange has never been spared, it has been a favorite target for the shafts of the populist, of the demagogue, and the unclassified legions who delight to assail the "money power."

Yet Mr. TAFT is right. Wall Street and the bankers are the guarantors that the Liberty Loan shall not fail. The Stock Exchange has even been accused of organizing a raid to obstruct the loan. Yet the members of the Stock Exchange have worked like beavers, neglecting their own business, to promote the sale of the Liberty bonds. Like the bankers, they have been unsparing in their efforts to stimulate subscriptions, as widely distributed as possible.

New York subscriptions to the loan are approaching the $1,000,000,000 mark, they will reach the full allotment of the $1,500,000,000 or will pass it. For contrast, take the Federal Reserve district of Dallas, Texas, and that of Atlanta, Ga. The report of the Treasury Department published yesterday morning showed that Dallas has subscribed $13,041,000, being .143 per cent. of its allotment of $125,000,000. Atlanta has subscribed $11,717,000, .094 per cent. of its allotment of $135,000,000. In a widely published advertisement of the industries of Georgia, it was stated the other day that the "farmers of Georgia have more money than they know what to do with." What are the farmers of Georgia doing with their money? Evidently they are not subscribing to the Liberty Loan. There is yet time. Neither Georgia, nor Texas, nor any of the districts where subscriptions lag can have any doubt of the merit of the Liberty Loan as an investment, nor can they be indifferent to the purposes of the loan.

Money subscribed for these bonds provides comforts for our soldiers, saves their lives, shortens the war. If the planters and farmers of the country have been a little slow to respond to the appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, it must be because they have desired to defer their subscriptions until the last moment. They have the money to subscribe, there can be no doubt about that, nor can any doubt be cast upon their patriotism and willingness to help the Government to equip our soldiers, to provide the ammunition that they must have, to convince Germany that we are in earnest and sooner bring her to terms. But the time is short. The cities are doing their share, they will take care of their allotments, it remains for the farmers to show that they are not lacking in the spirit that has prompted the Stock Exchange, Wall Street, and the bankers of New York to put forth such prodigious efforts.

NO QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Over the platform at meetings where Judge HYLAN goes through his phonographic performance every night in a cold perspiration there should be posted in letters of living light, that is to say in electric bulbs, the announcement: "No Questions Answered Here." It would be a comfort to the candidate and give him an assurance which he cannot derive from his cause. As it is now, a hearer who wants to know where the Judge stands and attempts to put a question to him is hurled into outer darkness before he finishes with the rising inflection. Only an armored football guard could resolve himself into an interrogation at one of these Tammany meetings with any hope of passing through the ordeal unscathed.

The citizen who, at Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn, anticipated the first parrot note of the man who would be Mayor for MURPHY was guilty only of saying, while the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" still lingered in the hall, "Let me ask a question, please!" But without protest from Judge HYLAN the sacker after information was roughly handled by the Tammany strong-armed men and tossed into the street. If he had been suspected of picking pockets, his treatment could not have been worse, and yet all he wanted to do was to extract an idea from the intellect of MURPHY'S selection for Mayor.

What a different reception the questioner has at one of Mayor MITCHEL'S meetings! He is welcome to interrogate the Fusion candidate about every act of his administration, so long as information is wanted. Mr. MITCHEL has nothing to conceal and nothing to extenuate. He has repeatedly offered to answer questions put to him at his meetings, and he has proved his sincerity again and again. But JOHN PURROY MITCHEL is a free man and his record will bear the closest scrutiny—his personal as well as his official record. He is not only the best Mayor New York has had in fifty years but our greatest authority on municipal government, with a remarkable gift for exposition.

How can any citizen with an unclouded mind hear Mayor MITCHEL give an account of his stewardship in a meeting with the Fusion atmosphere, which is essentially democratic, and then attend one of Judge HYLAN'S strong-armed "rallies," where no man may ask a question of the masked candidate, without realizing the grotesqueness of hesitating to vote for the present Mayor of New York?

ALWAYS THE SAME.

Two women on one ship waved a piece of white cloth which was perfectly visible. They were silenced by a volley from the German cruisers.

This is perhaps the most "glorious" episode of the great German "victory" in the North Sea over two British destroyers and their helpless convoy of merchantmen.

When the British warships were destroyed, the chivalrous commanders of the German cruisers proceeded to sink unarmed merchant ships and to butcher seamen and women. All this is nothing new. It is but another stanza in the German epic. Yet even the good Germans of Sweden are put out. What did they expect? It is the generous German way. The two women fluttering those white cloths must have been especially attractive to the German gunners. A small harvest compared with the rich harvest of the Lusitania, but still worth reaping. "We Germans" are as terrible as we can be. Thus do we impress our enemies with our "will to victory."

Why fill the world with intriguers and spies and workers for a German peace when every week or day adds to the record of German inhumanity, cruelty, contempt for international law? Why, if the spirit of their foes ever flagged, German deeds would quicken it into ever-fiercer flame.

HIS CHANCE.

There will be public hearings today and Thursday on the city budget for 1918. Everybody who believes that the expenditures provided for by that budget are excessive should go to those hearings, and show, if he can, what items should be pared or cut off. Especially is it the duty of a citizen who aspires to be Mayor to prove, by chapter and verse, his intelligent zeal for economy with efficiency. Judge HYLAN'S prompters have given him much romantic stuff to read about the extravagance of the Fusion administration. If any knowledge of the City Government may rightly be imputed to Judge HYLAN, today and tomorrow are the chosen time to exhibit it.

Here is his chance to do a service to the city by saving its money. Moreover, he can display, to the satisfaction and surprise of most of his fellow-citizens, the financial genius that doubtless was but sprouting when he gave up to an automobile company talents reserved for the higher duties of statesmanship. Here is his chance to confront and expose Fusion "extravagance." Won't he please appear at the hearings?

"BORROW AND BUY."

One of the most effective of the Liberty Loan advertisements is the one counseling those wanting to help beat Kaiserism to "borrow and buy" Liberty bonds. In that manner $10, or even $5, will give the Government the use of $100, and so in like proportion for larger sums. But that can be done in the main only in banks belonging to the Federal Reserve system. Other banking institutions cannot loan so liberally because they cannot rediscount their assets. They are under the same disability regarding all their activities in banking functions. To that extent their abstention from the system lessens their public usefulness, and reduces their profits. Accordingly, it is good news both for the loan and for the future of the Federal Reserve system that its membership is constantly growing upon the lesson taught by the loan.

Four leading local trust companies announced their entrance into the Federal system yesterday, and there was similar news from other cities. The trust companies of New York State have aggregate resources of nearly three billions, and it is a pity that some considerable companies still do not see their way to join, through the idea that the restrictions of the system lessen their usefulness. One such restriction, in the opinion of some, is that which forbids individuals associated with the companies in any capacity to derive any benefit from some of the most useful functions of the companies. Of course the companies would not abstain from membership in order to make profits for individuals. Neither is it to be expected that individuals would make business for the companies without compensation. The restriction is for the protection of the companies, not for the prevention of the business where it is good business. When the individuals act as reorganizers, or trustees, of syndicate members, or in countless other capacities not open to criticism, it is for the benefit of both the individuals and the companies that the individuals should receive the "usual" or "reasonable" fees, salaries, commissions, and so on, as is authorized by Section 22. The prohibition is of the secret, unusual, extravagant fees which ought to be prohibited. Too large profits are dangerous for the companies and demoralizing to the individuals, through the tendency to cloud judgments.

However, there are plenty of banks where those who wish to "borrow and buy" are welcome. There is not the least prospect that the resources of the Federal system will not be equal to this or any future demand. The credit facilities of the Federal system are practically unlimited, but the impulse must be given in the first place from the source which will receive the benefit of the expenditures the bank credits make possible. The five or six billions, more or less, which will be subscribed before the week ends will be spent among the people, and should be subscribed by the people. The Government has no funds of its own. Banking funds are needed for banking purposes. What is required to start the payments is the diversion to war purposes of what can be spared from the superfluities of incomes of persons or corporations. The billions will go back into the pockets from which they come in the aggregate of cases, although not always in individual cases. But nobody can lose anything by the loan.

The only loser is the Kaiser. The cable brought yesterday his congratulations over the "splendid success" of his loan for the support of submarines and other unlawful and inhuman methods of war for the rescue of the feudal idea of government from perishing in its last ditch. His loan is subscribed in stage money which nobody will accept outside of Germany without insulting discount. Our loan will be subscribed in gold, and in a total worthy of our first ten million of soldiers, of whom a considerable part already is "over there."

THE UNIVERSAL THOUGHT.

It was a coincidence—but it was nothing more—that on the day Mr. LLOYD GEORGE declared in Albert Hall that there would be no lasting peace for the civilized world until a false ideal was banished from the German mind by the drastic experience of a defeat in the field, ex-President TAFT, speaking at a Liberty Loan mass meeting in this city, should say almost precisely the same thing. "Brute force must be dethroned forever," said Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, and he added: "Germany, in my opinion, would only make peace now on terms enabling her to benefit by the war into which she wantonly plunged the world." It was Mr. TAFT'S view that "the end of the war must be psychological":

> The German people are obsessed and indoctrinated with false philosophy. But they are not supermen, nor above those rules which govern all men, and what they need in order to produce the psychological change is a licking, a beating.

Is not this the universal thought of the allied peoples who have seen the Germans make war like savages and reason like madmen?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Profits in Time of Scarcity.

Of information like that in regard to the price of sugar, given out after the conference between Mr. HOOVER and the members of the State Food Commission, too much could not be placed in the possession of the public. It is well for the consumer to know exactly what the producer gets from the wholesaler, and what the latter charges the retailer, for any article of merchandise, for from these facts the ultimate buyer can learn whether or not he is the victim of extortion, and, if so, by whom the extortion is practiced.

In this instance and at the present time, it seems that the wholesaler pays the refiner 8.33 cents a pound for sugar, while cost to the retailer—unless he deals directly with the refiner, as some of them do—averages 8.6 a pound. But for some days past the public has been paying anywhere from 11 to 15 cents, and to get sugar even at those prices he has often been obliged to make other purchases, presumably still more profitable to the shopkeeper.

The excuse for this sudden and large elevation of price at the last stage of the sugar's journey is that thus, in a time of scarcity, demand is decreased. In ordinary circumstances, the excuse is also a reason, and unquestionably a desirable result can thus be produced. Always, however, this plan, though its adoption is the natural consequence of competitive bidding among eager buyers, is viewed so much askance that merchants who do not follow it are prompt to advertise their refusal to make abnormal profits, and of course its inevitable effect is to put the whole of an inadequate supply in the hands of the rich and selfish few.

When a war is in progress, and the distribution of a necessity of life is involved, while the method can still be defended on the ground that "business is business," it invites and receives general reprehension. But there would be no real advantage, in such cases, if the stock on hand were at once all bought up at low prices. The distribution might be a little more equitable, but consumption would be fast, and reduction of consumption is the really important object to be sought. To attain it, the consumers must realise the need and must unite in economical use until the time of scarcity is past. Hoarding is as bad as speculating, and the householder who now hides away sugar for future use is quite as unsocial as is the dealer who utilizes his opportunity to make excessive profits.

These Are the Best of Reprisals.

There is more than excuse for wondering—even though the wonder be not quite sincere—why the people of England are demanding any better or different reprisals for German air raids than those described by the Chancellor, BONAR LAW, as already made by the British aviators and still vigorously continuing. He said that in the last month over 8,000 tons of high explosives had been dropped far behind the German lines, while in that time only about 1,000 tons had fallen in England from the German airships and airplanes. The results, he admitted, had been different, for in the one case the objects of attack had been distinctly military, and in the other only a pretense of such a limitation had been made, and the victims were practically all noncombatants, including many women and children.

As revenge, this makes a poor showing, and something of an argument might be made as to its inadequacy as preventive of the repetition of intolerable atrocities. For the records of history, however, the contrast will be one satisfactory to future generations of Englishmen, and as much of a humiliation to Germans in the better days to come as it ought to be to those whose responsibility for these outrages is direct.

That the Germans are inviting raids on their own unfortified cities, and that they would have no right to complain, no matter how many were killed—that is indisputable. But surely it is just as well, if it can be avoided by the exercise of self-restraint on the part of the British, that the Germans should not have a chance to say, "The worst that can be charged against us is that we did such things a little sooner than our enemies did them." That, of course, is a poor defense, for there is an enormous difference between striking a first blow and striking back. Sometimes striking back is necessary, as the only effective form of self-defense. Then it is certainly legitimate. But that the German air raids can be stopped only by reprisals in kind is not yet proved beyond legitimate doubt, and while it is easy, and perhaps too easy, for observers at a safe distance to counsel magnanimity, the impulse to do so is a strong one—still too strong to be resisted.

America Easily Astonished.

There is an element of the pathetic in the fact that the flights of the two Italian airplanes from Norfolk to Mineola should seem, in this country, such wonderful achievements. They were good flights, of course, and only a few years ago they would have earned all the tributes of astonishment and wonder that anybody in the world could give them. Today, however, such aerial journeys as these, while they would be called excellent aviation, would attract no wide or excited attention anywhere in Europe.

It is only here, where the possibility of aerial navigation with machines other than balloons was first revealed to mankind, that such flights could pass as establishing records in duration, speed, or amount of weight carried. And the Italians did not have to bring over either their fastest or their strongest airplanes to show us something new in flying. Yet it was from the WRIGHTS, Americans of the Americans, that the Italians and all the other Europeans learned that an effort to emulate the birds did not necessarily convict the man who made it of being a dreamer of dreams and more than half mad.

That we have been left so far behind in the race we started ourselves is humiliating—almost as humiliating as is the fact that as yet it doesn't look at all likely that we shall soon catch up with the leaders.

An Armenian Buys Bonds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In appreciation of what the American people have done to aid the Armenian sufferers I am buying today Liberty bonds for $2,500. In helping this great democracy I am helping the just cause of my country.

Let all the Armenians do the same.

AN ARMENIAN READER OF THE TIMES.
New York, Oct. 22, 1917.

THE OUTLAW.

O Germany, whose sceptre is the sword,
The Prussian eagle is a bird of prey!
Oh, why should you beneath its black wing slay
To make it fat? The Hohenzollern scored
With talons red all your brave-bosomed States;
Have you now learned to love all Heaven hates?

Did Frederick's brigandage enrich your hand?
Did iron-worded Bismarck speak for you?
From your own heart is crushed the bloody dew
That nourishes the Kaiser's Fatherland!
Oh, it is very shame of shame to be
In arms for chains—and foeman of the free!

Lo, Heaven is deaf with cannon—Love's eyes filled
With blinding blood-mist! In her flame-wheeled car
Unsceptred Science, bound the slave of War,
Destroys in frenzy and forgets to build!
The fruit of centuries blasted by her breath,
The franchise of the world is sold to Death!

What gain? What honor? Is it really so
That battle bugles lead the feet that climb?
Do men rise Godward when their steps keep time
To roll of earthquake rhythms that overthrow,
While thundering funeral anthems of an age,
The Christ-built dream that pays the soul its wage?

No! Gold of broken sceptres hilts the sword
That kills the Kings; the jewels burn the crown;
By their own weight of wrong thrones crumble down!
Calm as dawn's birth, new cycles rise, where roared
In vain war's flaming horror. Would you bind
The dead Past, rotting, on the living mind?

The old gods from the dust laugh you to scorn;
Egypt's grim ghost from cold Osirian glooms,
And Rome and Greece from shade of moldering tombs,
Mock at your pride. O Force, though oft reborn,
Self-slain must die, destroying all it built;
Oh, fallen are you, who share the ancient guilt!

How fallen! For your nation is outlawed,
For love to Mammon you have sacrificed
As when his people broke the heart of Christ
And dashed the Son's blood in the face of God!
And they who smite you, making war on War,
Are God's allies and soldiers of the Star!

STOKELY S. FISHER.
New York, Oct. 22, 1917.

BRADY ART BRINGS $17,252.

A Painting on Porcelain, "The Wave and the Rock," Sold for $400.

There have been no bigger crowds in the many exhibitions and sales of famous paintings and porcelains which have passed through the hands of the American Art Association than those which daily visit the "Diamond Jim" Brady collection at the American Art Galleries. Among those who were present at the sale yesterday, some of them buyers, were Irving Berlin, Ina Claire, H. J. Heints, Herbert Dupuy, Mrs. Peter W. Rouss, the Countess di Valmond, and Mr. and Mrs. Emil Winters. The returns for the day were $12,399, making a total to date of $17,252.

A. E. Thomson paid the highest price of the day, $400, for a painting on porcelain, "The Wave and the Rock," a grotto at the edge of the sea, with two nude figures and two white sea gulls. Another painting on porcelain, "Young Love's Dream," a peasant girl and her lover, who plays the violin to her near a mountain ruin, went to Mrs. E. F. Hart for $206. Of the collection of twenty-five portraits of famous living actresses, painted in miniature by Samuel G. Hooper, in gilt frames and leather cases, that of the Dolly Sisters, brought one of the higher prices, going to Seaman, agent, for $95. To the same buyer went a generously proportioned nude young woman with classical features, holding her drapery with one arm above her head, a European ivory carving, for $250. A pair of European gilt bronze and ivory figures, semi-nude dancing girls, went to Seaman for $170, and a Japanese ivory carving, "Farmer Carrying Faggots and Child," for $130. Four miniature paintings, allegorical figures of the four seasons, nude figures draped in gauze and flowers, went to a buyer named Franklin for $150; Rudert, agent, paid $200 for two Limoges pâte-sur-pâte plaques, "Spirits of the Waters and Lilies," young women in gauzy draperies, and $200 for another pair of similar plaques, "Music" and "The Dance." "The King of France on His Throne," European gilt and ivory, went to Rudert for $165.

Three paintings on porcelain, German, went to Irving Berlin for $180; the Countess di Valmond paid $150 for "The Seated Nun," European bronze and ivory figure: "Carmencita Dancing with Castenets," by Agnes Colombier, France, and "Young Woman Kneeling, with Dish of Fruit," by R. Boeltzig, German, figures in gilt bronze and ivory, went to Mrs. P. W. Rouss for $100.

Small ornaments, toilet articles, a number of pieces of jewelry, more miniatures on ivory, and Japanese ivory carvings go today.

VICTORY A LABOR PROBLEM.

The Shift to Government Work Made Possible by Liberty Loan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We were forced into the war to protect American lives and commerce and to preserve the world from domination by the unprincipled and treacherous military autocracy of Germany. If the power of France, Great Britain and Russia should be broken and Germany remain undefeated in the present war, no nation would be safe from future aggression by Germany and we should be compelled to maintain a great standing army and a vast navy to preserve our country and the rest of the American continent from German domination. The United States no longer could remain a peaceful nation and our national prosperity would be undermined.

To succeed in the war our Government must withdraw from ordinary production a vast number of workers to fill the ranks of the army and navy, to produce necessary war materials and supplies of all kinds and to construct shipping necessary for their transportation. Besides, we must continue the production and transportation of the enormous quantities of supplies needed by our allies in the war. As there was no surplus of unemployed labor when we entered into the war, it is obvious that the necessary requirements of our Government and of our allies can be met only by diminishing the amount of labor applied to other purposes.

The fundamental problem that confronts us is not a problem of money expenditures and money savings—it is a labor problem. We must diminish the use of labor to serve our comforts and pleasure and to produce unnecessary things so that this labor may be available to meet the war requirements of our Government and of our allies as well as to produce the food and clothing and other things necessary to the subsistence and welfare of all the people. Retrenchment, economy and saving are the most effective means of diminishing the production of unnecessary things and the wasteful or unnecessary employment of the inadequate supply of labor. The labor thus saved can effectually be shifted to the service of the Government by investing our money savings in Liberty Loan bonds.

The Government can and will withdraw from ordinary production all the men needed to fill the ranks of the army and navy and to produce the necessary war materials and supplies and shipping. Unless we voluntarily diminish the employment of labor for unnecessary purposes, the inevitable result must be a shortage of labor for the production of necessary things and a great increase of the wages of labor and of the prices of commodities produced by labor. The resulting competition for labor with the consequent increase of wages and of prices will heavily increase the cost of carrying on the war and the taxes required to meet this cost. The increased cost of living will deprive laborers of the benefit of their increased wages. The inadequacy of the supply of labor and the increase of wages and of the prices of manufactured commodities will deprive farmers of the benefit of the high prices which they may obtain for their crops. A large part of the want and suffering due to inadequate production and high prices will fall upon all those tradesmen, clerks, professional men and others who cannot increase their incomes or wages and upon the poor and helpless.

The most pressing need of the hour, therefore, is to check all wasteful or unnecessary use of labor and, so far as possible, to increase the aggregate supply of labor. To this end an aggressive popular campaign should be begun to attain the following ends: (1) To diminish the employment of labor in producing luxuries and in providing comforts and pleasure, whenever this labor can be shifted to the production of necessary things; but nothing would be gained by throwing out of employment labor that cannot be shifted to more useful production; (2) to stop all unnecessary public and private construction and improvements; (3) to diminish waste and unnecessary consumption of food and other products of labor; and (4) to increase the aggregate supply of labor by putting an end to strikes and idleness among laborers, by increasing the efficiency and productivity of labor and by employing women workers wherever practicable.

Some of these ends may be attained by compulsory legislation, but, at the present time, the most practicable way of effecting the desired results is through a campaign of voluntary cooperation of patriotic citizens and moral pressure upon those who are unwilling to sacrifice their personal interests for the good of the country. Unless we take action promptly, the burden of the necessary readjustment and retrenchment will fall in large measure upon those least able to bear it.

VICTOR MORAWETZ.
New York, Oct. 22, 1917.

LIBERTY DAY

By W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

This is Liberty Day in the United States, made so by proclamation of the President and the Governors of the forty-eight States of the American Union. Would that it were Liberty Day for all the peoples of the world! Let us make it an ominous day for the German Kaiser. Let us make it the beginning of the end of military despotism and inhuman warfare.

A few days ago one of the Kaiser's undersea assassins destroyed the American transport Antilles, killing sixty-seven of America's gallant sons. The Kaiser must answer for this crime. He must be made to feel the prick of American bayonets. Let us remember the Antilles. Let us never stop or falter until this infamous apostle of brutalized warfare, the Kaiser, is brought to justice.

To the families of the soldiers and sailors who were killed on the Antilles this war was made personal. Its horror was brought home to them with a terrible shock. Those brave men had no chance to defend themselves, to fight for their country and their lives, but they died like heroes. The people at home can fight, however, both for themselves and for their country, without going to the front. This war must become a personal thing to each man, woman, and child of the civilian population, just as it is a personal thing to our soldiers and sailors and their families. It must grip us by the heartstrings. It must be our first thought every hour. Today let every American realize that this is a personal war between every American and the German Kaiser. The Kaiser has brought it to every American home, whether it be the home of a German-American citizen or any other American citizen. The Kaiser does not spare German-Americans; he fights all Americans, and all Americans must fight him.

Today the American public is on trial. The eyes of the world are upon her—the eyes of the oppressed peoples of the earth with hope and expectancy, the eyes of the military autocracy of Germany with outward contempt but inward fear.

Our first duty is not only to subscribe, but to oversubscribe, the second Liberty Loan. If we fail, it will be a victory for the Kaiser. There is no reason why we should fail, because we are the richest people in the world. Our prosperity has been unexampled, and we are able to provide our Government with all the money and resources required to win this war.

To accomplish this great task all must pull together. Bankers alone cannot finance the Government; men alone cannot do it; women alone cannot do it; the rich alone cannot do it; the poor alone cannot do it; the men of moderate means alone cannot do it, but all, uniting and cooperating patriotically and enthusiastically, can do it. In a democracy no one class should be permitted to save or to own the nation. All the people should save and own the nation. If each does his part, if every one is animated by superlative love of country and resolute purpose, we can finance every requirement of the Government and win this mighty war quickly and save thousands of precious American lives and a vast amount of American treasure.

The war can only be won quickly if every Liberty Loan is promptly subscribed. The least we can do for our gallant sons, the only chance we can give them to return with their lives, is to provide them with the best gun that American ingenuity can devise and money buy. A gun that will shoot faster and further than any gun yet made, with a bayonet forged by American skill and long enough to reach to Berlin. Every fifty dollar bond purchased by a patriotic American will provide some noble American boy with this kind of a gun and bayonet.

It is our soldiers, our sailors, and our guns that are going to win the victory, vindicate America's rights at home and upon the high seas, and make the world safe for democracy.

The least service of patriotism that any man or woman who stays at home can perform is to lend their money to his or her own Government on impregnable security at 4 per cent. interest.

They risk nothing, while the soldier risks all.

I have visited some of the great camps in the West, where thousands of splendid American young men are training for the army. They are setting an example which the civilian population would do well to emulate. Our brave soldiers are not only giving up their families, all their material interests, and putting their lives in the balance, but they are actually subscribing from their meagre pay to buy the bonds of their own Government in a larger amount per capita than the civilian population. All honor to our brave and gallant men! May those who stay at home not fail to do their duty to these valiant sons of America.

The failure of one Liberty Loan would destroy the Government's credit, undermine confidence, imperil prosperity, and disgrace us in the eyes of the world. The patriotic people of the forty-eight States of the Union must make such a disaster impossible.

When the sun sets on the evening of Liberty Day, ten million Americans should have registered their subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan.

SAYS WHITNEY ERRS IN SUBWAY DISPUTE

E. W. Estes Insists P. S. Board's Ruling Will Cost City $500,000.

QUOTES FROM THE RECORDS

Denies Contractor Sought to Make Extra Profit on Times Square Station.

E. W. Estes, Executive Secretary of the Broadway Association, renewed his assertion yesterday that the Public Service Commission had refused to correct gross errors in the design of the Times Square express station of the new Broadway subway when the correction could have been made at a cost of $75,000, with the result that after great inconvenience to the public the correction would have to be made later at a cost which would be about $500,000.

Mr. Estes disputed the statement Commissioner Whitney gave on Monday, that the saving of time and money were the main considerations which led the Public Service Commission to reject the change in plan, involving the building of a mezzanine platform for $75,000, which would have greatly increased entrance and exit facilities and would have prevented such congestion in the new Times Square express station as now exists at the Grand Central Terminal. He also denied the assertion of Mr. Whitney that the contractor tried to extort an extra $1,400 from the commission after agreeing on a price, and insisted that the Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission agreed to the price, including the $1,400, but that the commission then struck the $1,400 out of the agreement. Mr. Estes said:

"I have noticed the interview which THE TIMES had with Commissioner Whitney of the Public Service Commission regarding the statement made in my annual report to the Broadway Association to the effect that a needed improvement in the Times Square station of the Broadway line had failed because of a dispute involving $1,400 between the commission and the contractor. I do not desire to enter into any controversy with him over the matter and would have nothing more to say about it were it not for the fact that the Commissioner does not seem to be familiar with some of the records, which he will find on file in the office of the commission, and because he seems to advance the argument that the improvement failed because of the need for the funds in question to be used elsewhere. This is the first time that the latter suggestion has been made.

"I might also question whether anything should have been allowed to stand in the way of giving adequate facilities to a station situated as the Times Square Station is in what is practically the most congested spot on the earth's surface.

"The Commissioner states that the various improvements suggested by the Broadway Association had their foundation in the desire of the contractor to obtain additional work, but that is not true. It is true that when I became Secretary of the Broadway Association I went to the engineer of the contractor in question and told him that I believed he was closer to his job than any one else, and that I had no doubt that he could see opportunities for improvement and that if he could and would bring them to my attention and the Broadway Association considered that they were wise we would take them up.

"Upon having this conversation with Mr. Clark, the engineer of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, he showed me a sketch which he had prepared, he stated, nearly a year before but which no one had seen excepting one gentleman, a friend of his. This sketch showed a concourse connecting the mezzanine of the Fortieth-to-Forty-second Street Station. It was a narrow concourse and did not extend from curb line to curb line, and at no time did Mr. Clark suggest a broad concourse. I showed that sketch to George McAneny and requested his opinion of the desirability of the suggestion. He not only approved it but he also made several other suggestions relative to additional facilities immediately north of Forty-second Street and the possibility of moving through trains from the upper level side across Forty-second Street, something that was not contemplated by the commission and is not now, and which cannot be run with the facilities as they are now being constructed.

"When this plan of a concourse was brought to the attention of certain engineers of the Public Service Commission, one of them suggested the wide concourse to extend from building line to building line, permitting merchants to have access to it. Relative to this latter feature, I brought it to the attention of the property owners, and the idea was favorably received by a large percentage of them, but when the attorneys for the Public Service Commission presented the contracts which they would have had to sign, it developed that they had no rights that were at all permanent, and yet they were expected to contribute $60,000 to the construction of said wide concourse. This effectually killed that suggestion."

Mr. Estes then discusses technically the steps necessary to construct the concourse. Continuing, he says:

"The Commissioner clearly states that the contractor, after agreeing to certain prices, 'welched' on his terms, but he is mistaken, and the correspondence on file with the commission will show it. This impression of his rose out of the fact that on or about March 20, when the contractor was first requested to estimate on the cost of the construction, he submitted a price for cast iron columns, but stated that the price must be accepted by a certain date. Two months after said date expired, the Chief Engineer of the commission again took up the question of prices, and, iron having advanced materially in the meantime, the contractor was forced to get new bids and necessarily to make a new rate. The original bid was submitted on or about March 20. Upon May 5, the Chief Engineer of the commission wrote the contractor regarding prices for building the narrow concourse, and asking if prices already agreed upon for the large one would stand.

"A reply was sent him the same day, stating that the original option held by the contractor had expired and that the lowest price then quoted was $30 per ton more. A day or two later he was orally informed that his new prices were satisfactory and contracts would be drawn up accordingly. Upon May 23 the contracts were delivered to him. Upon examining them, it was discovered that the prices named therein did not agree with those agreed upon with the engineer of the commission, but were for the old rate. The contracts were thereupon returned for correction, and a representative of the contractor promptly called upon the Commissioner having the matter in charge, only to be told that the contractor must accept the terms as written in the contract. The contractor thereupon, on May 28, withdrew his proposal and proceeded to finish the station according to plans originally made."

FIX SUGAR PRICES AND DISTRIBUTION

Conferees Here Agree to Pro Rata Sales on Basis of a Six-Month Record.

10 OR 11 CTS. TO CONSUMER

Regular Customers to Get 2 to 5 Pounds at a Purchase—Extortion Penalty.

Conferees representing all branches of the sugar industry, the Federal Food Administration, the municipal authorities, and the retail grocers, met at the office of the American Refiners' Committee of the National Food Administration, 111 Wall Street, yesterday, and worked out a plan for the equitable distribution of present sugar stocks and the sale to the consumers. Henry Moskowitz, Commissioner of Markets, presided.

James H. Post, Chairman of the committee, explained that the supply of sugar on hand was only half of the normal and that not only must the consumers economize, but it was up to the retailers by the supervision of their sales to see that the users did save.

The subcommittee which worked out the plan was composed of Mr. Post of the National Sugar Refining Company; H. Y. Crossmore, the American Sugar Refining Company; Sylvester Stix of Seaman Brothers, wholesalers; Andrew Davey, representing the chain stores; Charles H. Haslop, President of the Retail Grocers Association; Joseph Socolof, representing the small wholesalers; L. P. Hansen of Park & Tilford, representing the large retailers, and Aaron Goldberg, editor of Grocers Guide, representing the Federation of Hebrew Retail Grocers Association.

Fair Price 10 to 11 Cents.

Based upon the Federal Food Administration's price of $8.35 a hundred weight from refiners and $8.60 a hundredweight from wholesalers for bulk granulated sugar, the committee fixed 10 to 11 cents a pound as a fair price from retailer to consumer. The basis of distribution, according to Commissioner Moskowitz, is as follows:

"The sales to each customer will be ascertained for the first six months of the year and his average monthly purchases computed. This figure will be used as the basis for distributing the sugar that the refiners will furnish to the New York territory.

"The refiners will continue their efforts to secure some of the beet sugar and Louisiana sugar that is at present available for the country for the Eastern market, to relieve the situation.

"The wholesalers agree to pro rate their distribution on the same basis as the refiners.

"The retailers agree to sell not more than two, three and one-half, or five pounds at any one time to their regular trade, this quantity to last those customers from ten days to two weeks, according to the size of the family."

Plans to Enforce Regulations.

These are the methods of enforcement:

"The refiners, the wholesale grocers, and the retail grocers pledge themselves to co-operate through their respective associations and any agencies at their command in the enforcement of this agreement.

"The retailers will report any wholesalers to the Municipal Food Administration if they discover that they have been charged in excess of the agreed price.

"The consumers are asked to report to the Municipal Food Administration any retailers who sell sugar in excess of the agreed price. The first instance these retailers will be reported to the wholesalers and to refiners if they are customers of the refiners.

"The refiners pledge themselves to refuse to sell to any wholesalers who are taking advantage of the emergency by selling in excess of the agreed price.

"The wholesalers and refiners pledge themselves to refuse to sell to any retailers who are taking advantage of this emergency by selling in excess of the agreed price."

Commissioner Moskowitz, in speaking of the importance of consumer co-operating with the committee, said it was evident that some consumers were hoarding sugar unnecessarily. They should be made to restrict their purchases to what the family absolutely required. The woman who had already acquired a small supply of sugar should realize that she had a responsibility to the country to use what she had as sparingly as possible so that she would not have to go again into the market. Unless this were adopted, the Commissioner said, other persons would have to go without sugar.

"Restaurateurs, hotels managers, and club stewards should devise economical methods of distributing sugar among their patrons, which should eliminate waste and extravagance in its use," the report said. "The practice of placing a bowl of sugar on the table in a restaurant or lunch for the purpose of unrestricted use should be abolished.

"When a retailer is trying faithfully to apportion his sugar by restricting the sale of it in small quantities the consumers should co-operate with him by giving him their support.

"The sugar stringency represents the local manifestation of a world condition due to the war. The consuming public should remember that by exercising economy they are aiding our Government in successfully prosecuting the war. The serious stringency is temporary. Relief is forthcoming in the United States through the supply of

"1. United States beet and Hawaiian cane sugars,

"2. Louisiana cane sugar,

"3. Porto Rican and Cuban cane sugars."

Mr. Post said the situation could be easily handled if the public would content itself with less sugar. He pointed out that beet sugar would soon begin to move, and that by the end of the month the refineries would be working.

BUFFALO HAS SUGAR THRILL.

Report of Great Store "Hidden" There Is Discredited.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Reports reached Washington today that a great quantity of hoarded sugar had been discovered in a warehouse in Buffalo. Although no official statement about the discovery could be obtained, it was gathered here that the sugar was in transit and that there was nothing irregular in its being stored there or in the proposed distribution of the supply.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—A Federal secret service agent has discovered in the Keystone Warehouse here a store of sugar which he estimates at 150 carloads, approximately 10,000,000 pounds.

R. M. Richardson, General Superintendent of the warehouse, said today that the sugar had been shipped from New York, and was under consignment to the "Hyers Condensed Milk Company," of which he had never heard.

"All my negotiations concerning the sugar were had with Clarence W. Doty, Assistant Secretary of the Nestle's Food Company, of 233 Broadway, New York," he declared.

Mr. Robinson said a report of an attempt to hide the sugar behind other goods was "nonsense."

Clarence W. Doty, Assistant Secretary of the Nestle's Food Company, last night denied that the company had 10,000,000 pounds of sugar stored in Buffalo. Asked whether the company had made large shipments of sugar to Buffalo, he said:

"I will not discuss that. But it may be said that we have no such quantity as 150 carloads of sugar, or sixty carloads, at the Keystone Warehouse in Buffalo."

CUBA BANS SUGAR STRIKES.

All Persons Instigating Them to be Expelled from Island.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—President Menocal today issued a proclamation that all persons instigating strikes in the sugar industry would be expelled as pernicious foreigners.

As a result of an investigation of alleged hoarding of sugar by Cuban planters, the President's Secretary announces that of a total of 50,000 tons on the island, 31,000 belong to Americans, and are subject to American laws, 3,000 to Spaniards, and only 1,000 to Cubans. The Secretary believes that 5,000 tons of the remainder also belong to Americans.

CLUB PLAN PROPOSED TO CUT LIVING COST

New Organization Formed to Buy Food in Car Lots and Distribute It Direct to Grocers.

At a meeting yesterday attended by John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Food and Markets, and representatives of five labor organizations, a conference to reduce the cost of food was organized. The purpose of the conference will be to endeavor to cut the cost of living by developing the club plan of purchasing from the producers direct. It is the intention to buy food in carload lots and distribute it to the groceries and other agencies direct, without recourse to the so-called middleman. It is estimated that 500,000 wage earners and 300,000 families will benefit from the plan.

Attending the conference, besides Mr. Dillon, were Carl Beck, representing the Labor Forum; I. A. Hillsdorf of the Central Federated Union; Max Pines, representing the United Hebrew Trades; James P. Boyle, Vice President of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and Ann Morgan, Maud Schwartz, and Frances Beck of the Women's Trade Union League.

The conference approved the action of the milk producers in making possible the sale of dipped milk at 10 cents a quart, and members of the organizations represented will be urged to support the farmers by buying their milk from the stores where it is sold at this price. It was asserted that the average daily milk consumption of the 300,000 families is two quarts a day, and it was estimated that 10-cent milk would mean a saving of more than $6,000,000 a year.

Commissioner Dillon said a plan was also approved for a large terminal market to be operated under State control. "We are not seeking to use other than legitimate trade sources of distribution," he said. "But we do seek a more economical distribution of food. The organizations represented will do their part in bringing about better conditions. We will co-operate with State, city, and national food agencies. The question is, are we going to get cheaper food or not? I will go far with those who are interested in the food problem, but if these hope to hold to the old system then I will fight. What is wanted now is action and not unending investigations."

The conference will open headquarters at 32 Union Square.

ADMINISTRATION GIVES CHICAGO FOOD PRICES

Federal Supervision Begins With Quotations Which Will Be Published Daily.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Government supervision of food prices went into effect in Chicago today when the first of the daily prices which Harvey A. Wheeler, Food Administrator for Illinois, considers fair were formally announced. Prices as they change will be published daily and, from time to time, as the price committees can agree on prices, other staple articles will be added to the list.

The prices the retailer should pay the wholesaler also will be published so that the consumer may know what the committee considers a fair profit for the retailer. The prices given out today include flour, sugar, and potatoes.

The prices fixed today as fair averages are about what are being asked by representative grocers in Chicago. The prices fixed for flour in quarter-barrel sacks is from $2.95 to $3.18 for which retailers recently have been asking $3.15. On eighth-barrel sacks the price was fixed at $1.40 to $1.60, as against $1.59 asked by the retailer. Five-pound sacks were listed at 36 to 37 cents and retailers were quoting it at 35 cents.

Potatoes jumped in price over night and were quoted by the Food Administrator at 43 to 46 cents a peck, while the grocers were selling them at 40 to 43 cents.

Sugar prices were fixed at 7½ to 8½ cents a pound, while dealers were asking 8½ and 10 cents. The scarcity of sugar, however, has compelled retailers to pay fancy premiums to get enough to supply their trade. Sales in nearly all cases today were limited to two pounds to a customer when other goods were purchased.

Reports from railroad officials promise some relief from the present shortage of sugar. It was reported that a shipment of 300 cars of beet sugar was on its way from the West. This shipment is said to be practically the first of the new Fall crop and is expected to be followed quickly by others.

Mr. Wheeler pointed out that not all retail grocers had agreed to abide by these prices. The remedy suggested was for consumers to refuse to buy from all grocers who charged higher prices.

AMHO
Underwear
For Men

THE full measure of its value can be apparent only after long wear. It is made possible by methods not duplicated in any other underwear plant, such as, for instance, sorting the wool by hand before it goes to the machines, and drying it slowly in live air.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

"NO BETTER IN THE WORLD" AMHO AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.

American Hosiery Co., New Britain, Conn. Makers of the Genuine Health Jacket

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

It's the

LAPEL FRONT

That gives DASHWOOD

THAT 'SWAGGER' EFFECT

A 2 for 35c COLLAR

E&W

EARL & WILSON

3 BUILDINGS BURNED ON RANDALL'S ISLAND

Fire Starting in Laundry of House of Refuge for Boys Causes $100,000 Loss.

INMATES FIGHT FLAMES

Winter Clothing for Occupants of Institution, Valued at $20,000, Also Destroyed.

Three buildings of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, a State reformatory for boys, were destroyed by fire last night, causing a loss of $100,000. A fire department of about 100 boys in the institution tried to fight the fire with a small engine and strings of small hose, but it spread so rapidly that E. C. Barber, Suprintendent of the institution, had to send a call for city apparatus. Two fireboats were sent to the island and Fire Chief Kenlon sent out two alarms for apparatus, and finally transported five engine companies to the island on tugs. This apparatus had difficulty in fighting the fire, but managed to put it out, but not until a laundry, a dry room, and a three-story brick school building had been destroyed.

When the fire was discovered in the dry room of the laundry by Fred G. Helbing, parole officer of the institution, Superintendent Barber ordered the 700 boys to leave their dormitories and study halls and stand at a safe distance while the older boys in the institution's fire department got out the fire engine and hose. The blaze spread rapidly from the dry room to a two-story laundry building, about 150 feet long and 30 feet wide, and then to a runway to the primary school, one of about thirteen three-story brick buildings in the school and dormitory system.

The fire had burned out an end of the brick school building when the engine companies arrived from Harlem, but the lines of hose were strung so quickly that the flames were checked before they could reach one of the dormitories only a few feet from the end of the school building. The laundry and the dry room were completely destroyed, however, and firemen said the damage to the school building was so great a new building would have to be erected. About $20,000 worth of new Winter clothing ready for issuance to the inmates was destroyed in the laundry.

Several hundred occupants in the Children's Hospital and schools, city institutions on the north end of the island, became frightened when they saw the flames, but nurses and teachers quieted them quickly and there was no confusion.

The destroyed buildings were on the southwest tip of the island and the fire was seen from Harlem and Washington Heights. Officials of the N. Y., New Haven & Hartford Railroad sent anxious inquiries to the Fire Department asking whether their new connecting link bridge across Hell Gate was endangered by the fire.

PADEREWSKI TO HELP HOUSE GATHER DATA

Gives Up Concert Engagements to Prepare Peace Conference Information on Poland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—That Ignace Paderewski, pianist and leader of the Polish national movement in the United States, would assist Colonel E. M. House in gathering data for use of peace commissioners at the end of the war became known today when Colonel House paid another visit to the White House. Mr. Paderewski has established headquarters in Washington. He has canceled most of his concert engagements and will devote his time to collecting and arranging the mass of details concerning Polish politics, business and nationalist ideals, on which a peace conference would need to be informed before agreeing on Poland's future status.

In the near future Balkan representatives in Washington will endeavor to bring to the attention of Colonel House the wisdom of sending one or more special agents to the Balkan States to make a close personal study of the Balkan question with a view to the acquisition of information for guidance of the United States at the peace conference.

There is a restlessness in the Serbian press, according to dispatches received here today, which is believed to have been caused by vague rumors regarding a possible separate peace between Bulgaria and the Allies.

BERNHARDT IS 73 YEARS OLD

Pays Glowing Tribute to American Women on Her Birthday.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Oct. 23.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was 73 years old today. France's woman of the hour, saddened but brave in the face of her country's trials, expressed her profound admiration for America.

"It is the American women who move me to such depths of gratitude as much as the men," she said. "I am surprised at the spirit everywhere. America will win the war for France."

Mme. Bernhardt is in excellent health.

Marie Doro at the Plymouth Nov. 5.

The next attraction at the Plymouth Theatre, it is announced, will be Marie Doro in "Barbara," scheduled to follow "A Successful Calamity" on the night of Monday, Nov. 5. "Barbara" is a romantic fantasy by Florence Lincoln, a Radcliffe graduate, who won the Craig Prize in 1911 with a play called "The End of the Bridge." Miss Doro, who has not been seen on the legitimate stage for three years, will be under the management of Arthur Hopkins.

Ask Aid for Victim of Accident.

The Charity Organization Society of 105 East Twenty-second Street has sent out an appeal for contributions to a fund of $125 to aid the family of a pushcart man in Mulberry Street, who has been ill for several months with tuberculosis of the bones. The father of the family had his leg amputated and during his illness the mother has been unable to support the family. The fund is to be used in aiding them through the Winter.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of Lost and Found articles may be found on Page 23.—Adv.

JAMES P. WARBURG TO WED A PIANIST

Son of Federal Reserve Head, a Naval Aviator, Engaged to Miss Katharine F. Swift.

Mrs. Samuel Swift of 309 West 101st Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Katharine Faulkner Swift, to James Paul Warburg, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Warburg of Washington, D. C.

Miss Swift is the daughter of the late Samuel Swift, a noted musical and art critic, who died in July, 1914. She has inherited her musical taste and talents from her father, and appeared as the pianist at the recital given on Monday evening by the Edith Rubel Trio at Aeolian Hall, an organization of young women that has made a name for itself in New York, and was very favorably mentioned.

Miss Swift was graduated last year from the Institute of Musical Art with high honors. Her mother was formerly Miss Ellen Mary Faulkner of Leicestershire, England. Her father was for many years with The Evening Mail as musical and art critic. He was one of the founders of the New Music Society of America.

Mr. Warburg is a graduate of Harvard, class of '16, finishing in three years with honors, at the age of nineteen. He belongs to the Harvard Club of New York. Last June he joined the naval reserve, and is now with the marine aviation corps at Norfolk, Va.

His father is Governor of the Federal Reserve, being appointed to the board by President Wilson. Prior to this he was a member of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Director of many banks and industrial corporations. Last June the degree of Doctor of Commercial Science was conferred upon him by the New York University in recognition of his services to the United States Government in connection with finance. He is a brother of Felix M. Warburg, the banker, of this city.

No date has been set for the wedding.

BRITISH BEGIN INQUIRY INTO CONVOY SINKING

Sir Eric Geddes Questioned In Commons—Scandinavia May Protest to Berlin.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, made his first appearance in the House of Commons this afternoon as representative of the Admiralty to reply to further questions regarding the destruction last week of the convoy of neutral merchantmen and their two destroyer escorts, an inquiry into which already has already been started.

This inquiry, Sir Eric said, would deal with the general question of convoys, which was being reviewed in consequence of the occurrence referred to. He added that it must be realized that occasional isolated raids by surface craft were incidents of war which could not always be prevented.

A joint Scandinavian protest, it is expected, will be lodged against the German sinking of the neutral steamers under convoy in the North Sea Wednesday, according to a dispatch to The Morning Post from Stockholm.

PLAN BIRDLESS HAT SHOW.

Natural History Club to Give Prizes at Benefit for Red Cross.

A birdless hat show for the benefit of the Bronx County Chapter of the Red Cross will be given under the auspices of the Natural History Club, at the Bronx Church House, 171st Street and Fulton Avenue, Bronx, on Nov. 9 and 10.

This is the first exhibition of its kind ever given here, and prizes will be awarded to the best featherless hats made by professional and amateur milliners. The object of the contest is to demonstrate the practicability of making women's hats attractive without the use of birds or feathers, which involves the destruction of bird life.

Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. William T. Hornaday, Mrs. William W. Niles, and Mrs. F. F. Thompson are among the patronesses.

Mr. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, is to give an address both evenings on the proper and improper use of feathers.

MISS HELEN CRAWFORD WEDS.

The Bride of the Rev. Lewis Bliss Whittemore in Christ Church.

Miss Helen Marie Crawford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford of 125 Riverside Drive, was married yesterday afternoon to the Rev. Lewis Bliss Whittemore, son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Whittemore of Hartford, Conn., at Christ Church. The Rev. Edwin J. Van Etten officiated.

Miss Virginia F. Crawford was her sister's maid of honor, and Dr. E. Reed Whittemore of New Haven was best man. The ushers were H. Nicholas Edwards, Charles A. Roberts, Edward Barber, and the Rev. Perry Austin.

Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore will reside in Pittsburgh, where Mr. Whittemore is to be assistant minister at Calvary Church.

SHONTS WEDDING DELAYED.

Illness of Mrs. T. P. Shonts Causes Postponement of Daughter's Nuptial

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts, the wedding of her daughter, Miss Marguerite Shonts, to Rutherfurd Bingham of the United States Diplomatic Service will not take place for some time yet.

According to a report published yesterday, the wedding was fixed for Nov. 7 in St. Thomas's Church.

It was learned last evening at the home of Miss Shonts, 399 Park Avenue, that all plans for the marriage, which was to have been celebrated early in November, no date having been fixed, have been abandoned until Mrs. Shonts recovers.

The engagement was announced about a fortnight ago. Mr. Bingham is a son of General and Mrs. Theodore A. Bingham.

Miss Rose to Wed Captain Lovett.

Mr. and Mrs. Oswald John Cammann Rose of Geneva, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Christina Livingston Rose, to Captain Norman Francis Lovett, son of Antoine de B. Lovett and a grandson of the late William H. Bogart of Aurora, N. Y. Captain Lovett is now stationed at Camp Devens, Mass. No date has been set for the wedding.

A Son to Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at their home, 135 East Nineteenth Street. Mrs. Thomas was formerly Miss Clara Fargo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo of New York and Tuxedo Park. Mr. Thomas is a brother of the late Ralph H. Thomas, whose widow is shortly to wed Prince Vlora of Albania.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen C. Baldwin of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Faith Baldwin, to Francis Dayton Canfield 3d, son of Mrs. Francis D. Canfield, Jr., of Yonkers.

Mrs. E Franklin Wardwell of Stamford, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Embury Wardwell, to Charles Arthur Betts, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Betts, also of Stamford.

Mr. and Mrs. William I. Overstreet of 251 West Eighty-first Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Overstreet, to Dr. Jesse Kersey Patrick of West Chester, Penn.

MARKS GREETS DENTISTS.

National Association Buys $20,000 Worth of Liberty Bonds.

The twenty-first annual session of the National Dental Association opened yesterday morning at the Hotel Astor, for the first convention of the association in this city. Following an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Ernest N. Stires, Borough President Marcus M. Marks welcomed the delegates, congratulating them on having established their profession on an equal plane with that of medicine and surgery. Dr. Henry W. Morgan of Nashville, Tenn., responded, and Dr. Lafayette L. Barber of Toledo, Ohio, President of the association, then delivered his address. Dr. E. C. Rose, now, associate of the Mayo Brothers at Rochester, Minn., delivered the annual oration.

J. Howard Ardrey, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce, appealed for subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan, and Dr. Barber announced that the Board of Trustees of the association had voted to subscribe $20,000 for bonds. The relation of dentistry to the war and what the dentist has done and can do in the service to the nation will play a conspicuous part in the proceedings of the convention, which will last through next Friday. The Preparedness League of American Dentists, through which most of the patriotic service of the dentists has been contributed, met yesterday afternoon at the Astor and will hold another session this afternoon.

FATALLY HURT BY TAXICAB.

Mrs. Julius Seymour Dies of Injuries Suffered When Struck.

Mrs. Jeannie F. Seymour, wife of Julius Seymour, an attorney of 233 Broadway, died last night in Roosevelt Hospital as the result of injuries she suffered when she was struck by a taxicab at Central Park West and Seventy-fourth Street on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Seymour, whose home was at the Belnord, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, was crossing the street to board an Eighth Avenue car when a taxicab, driven by Louis Houlne of 301 East Seventeenth Street, knocked her down.

Before her marriage Mrs. Seymour was Miss Jeannie F. Billings, the daughter of James M. Billings of this city. She was the Secretary of the Martha Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and was prominent in the activities of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. Besides her husband she is survived by her daughter, Mrs. J. Bryant Leake of Rye, N. Y.

John C. Sullivan, Engineer.

John C. Sullivan, engineer and contractor and formerly Assistant Superintendent of the O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company, died yesterday at his home, 465 Central Park West, in his fifty-first year. Mr. O'Rourke was a native of Holyoke, Mass., and came to this city fifteen years ago. As Assistant Superintendent of the O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company he had charge of the construction of one of the North River tunnels of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Later he built one of the sections of the Ashokan Dam. At the time of his death he had the contract from the City of New York to build a sewer in West Forty-sixth Street from Seventh Avenue to the Hudson River.

Eugene A. Eberle.

Eugene A. Eberle, an actor who had played in many leading productions during the sixty years of his career, died yesterday at Chatham, N. Y., in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Eberle was carried on the stage at Bangor, Me., when he was four months old, and almost twenty years later made his début in the same city, playing Paris in "Romeo and Juliet." He subsequently supported Charlotte Cushman in Shakespearean rôles. Later he joined Joseph Jefferson, playing Tackleton in "The Cricket on the Hearth." He played four seasons with Otis Skinner and two with Annie Russell. He was last seen as Senator Roberts in the original "Lion and the Mouse" company at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Eberle married Mrs. G. F. Tyrrell, an actress, fifty years ago.

W. C. Parker Dies on 90th Birthday.

William C. Parker, who was connected with the lighterage firm of Shortland Brothers for sixty years, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, James Jay Brady, 790 Riverside Drive, on his ninetieth birthday. Mr. Parker was born in this city at Fulton and Gold Streets. He had been a trustee of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, for twenty-five years, and was one of the oldest members of the Mechanics and Traders' Association and the Royal Arcanum. He retired from business twelve years ago.

Robert Warden Paterson.

Robert Warden Paterson, formerly a member of the exporting and importing firm of Paterson, Dowling & Co., died yesterday at his home, 55 East Fifty-eighth Street, after a short illness. Mr. Paterson had retired from business, but was a Director of the Manhattan Bank. He was a member of the Metropolitan Golf Association, the Automobile Club of America, the Downtown Association, the Jekyl Island Club, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD J. KENNEY died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 542 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. Mr. Kenney was formerly active in political organizations in Brooklyn and for years had been a salesman for the Metropolitan Tobacco Company. He left two daughters and four sons.

CHARLES A. WAGNER, for thirty years a member of the Telegraph Bureau of the New York Police Department, died at his home, 35 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. Mr. Wagner was 67 years old and had circled the globe as a sailor in the United States Navy.

Mrs. WILHELMINA KARCHER, one of the oldest members of St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the widow of Louis Karcher, died on Sunday at her home, 55 South Third Street, Brooklyn, aged 84 years. She had been a resident of the Eastern District for sixty-three years.

GEORGE HALE BAKER, 29 years old, employed in the purchasing and shipping department of the British Consul's office in Manhattan and formerly for many years a clerk in the Chatham National Bank, died on Sunday at his home, 1,005 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

THOMAS F. GROGAN, a retired member of the New York Police Department, died on Monday at his home, 39 Academy Street, Long Island City. He had been a policeman for twenty-one years, and retired in July as the result of an accident.

WILLIAM A. HOUGHTON, 66 years old, formerly a professor at Bowdoin College, died on Monday night at the home of his son, William Houghton, in North Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Houghton was born at Hilliston, Mass., and was graduated from Yale in 1873.

PATRICK McELHINNEY, contractor and builder and one of the first members of St. John's Church of Orange, died on Monday at his home, 104 Mercer Street, Jersey City, in his seventy-sixth year.

Dr. WILLIAM F. GUTHERSON, a member of the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N. J., is dead at his home, 684 East Eighteenth Street, Paterson, from pneumonia. Dr. Gutherson was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city.

CLARENCE McGOWAN, Assistant Secretary of the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn and formerly the manager of the Wallabout branch of that institution, died on Saturday night at College Point, L. I., as the result of an automobile accident. He was in his fiftieth year. He was a Mason and a member of the Kew Gardens Country Club.

Mrs. SARAH GRACE NIXON, widow of Robert Nixon, an artist, died on Sunday at her home, 226 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

EDWARD DE NOYELLES, one of the oldest wholesale poultry dealers and commission merchants in Washington Market, in this city, died on Monday at his home, 300 West 106th Street, in his sixty-first year.

ISAAC S. STEINDLER, a real estate broker, until he retired from business recently, died on Monday at his home, 1,815 Seventh Avenue. He was born in Austria sixty-five years ago. Mr. Steindler was a member of the Free Sons of Israel.

JOHN C. J. NAUGHTON, an automobile machinist, and son of James W. Naughton, a State Health Inspector, is dead at his home, 324 Burns Street, Forest Hills, L. I.

CHARLES VOIGHT, representative of an automobile concern in South America, died on last Friday at Paita, Peru, according to word received yesterday.

Mrs. JANE A. CAMPBELL, mother of May Irwin, the actress, died yesterday in her apartment in the Endicott Hotel. She was 86 years old. She was the widow of Robert Campbell, who was in the express business.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KAUFMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice B. Kaufman announce the birth of a son on Oct. 19, "Private Pavilion," Lying-In-Hospital.

Engaged.

WARD—HARRISON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Gould Harrison of 7 Vincent Place, Montclair, announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Gould Harrison, to Harcourt S. Ward of Newark.

Married.

BRAUNSTEIN—GROSS.—Saturday, Oct. 20, at the bride's residence, 578 East 170th St., Elvira, daughter of Mrs. Johanna Gross, to Louis Braunstein.

HOGERTY—HANNIGAN.—At Saint Joseph's Church, Paterson, N. J., Tuesday morning, Oct. 23, Edward J. Hogerty and Alice Kathleen Hannigan, by Rev. Anthony H. Stein.

NASH—NOBLE.—Mrs. Charles A. Noble of Hewlett, L. I., announces the marriage of her daughter, Marian, on Oct. 8, to the Rev. Norman B. Nash of Cambridge, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

RIVKIN—LUXENBURG.—Oct. 21, Sylvia Luxenburg to J. Rivkin.

Died.

BACHIMONT.—Stephen, on Oct. 22. Funeral from George Kelly's Undertaking Parlors, 337 Columbus Av., Oct. 24, at 1 P. M.

BAERE.—On Oct. 23, Julius Baere, beloved husband of Hannah, (nee Rosenberg.) Funeral at convenience of family from his late residence, 1 West 102d St.

BEAM.—Gertrude G., (nee Macpherson,) beloved wife of Milton Calvin Beam and daughter of Carolyn and the late Frank R. Macpherson. Funeral from the residence of her mother, 50 Grant Av., Lynbrook, N. Y., at 9:45 Thursday morning; thence to St. Raymond's Roman Catholic Church.

BROOKS.—Charles, beloved husband of Wilhelmina Brooks, died in New York, Oct. 22, 1917. Funeral services will be held at the M. E. Church, 1st Mamaroneck, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1917, at 2 P. M.

BYRNE.—On Oct. 23, 1917, Frank Byrne, son of the late Peter Byrne, of Jersey City. Funeral from the home of his sister, Mrs. James E. Sullivan, 15 Claremont Av., New York, Friday, Oct. 26, to Corpus Christi Church, West 121st St., near Broadway. Requiem mass at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

CAMPBELL.—Mrs. Frances Sophia Campbell, widow of William P. Campbell, Esq., Oct. 22, 1917. Funeral private. Please omit flowers. New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Cedar Rapids papers please copy.

CARMER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1917, at his residence, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Charles R. Carmer, in his 80th year. Services at the Church of the Ascension Thursday at 2 P. M. Interment at Scarsdale, N. Y.

DE NOYELLES.—On Oct. 22, 1917, Edward De Noyelles, husband of Estelle Smith De Noyelles. Funeral service at his late residence, 300 West 106th St., New York City, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1917, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

DUREN.—At Denville, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1917, George Van Craft Duren, husband of Mary E. Duren, in his 73d year. Funeral services will be held at the home of his son, Harry I. Duren, 566 Mount Prospect Av., Newark, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

FRANKLIN.—George Henry, on Oct. 23, husband of Amelia D. and son of the late George N. and Lucretia Durbrow Franklin. Services at his residence, 329 Amsterdam Av., near 75th St., on Thursday at 4 P. M.

FRIED. — On Tuesday, Oct. 23, Henrietta Fried, daughter of the late Sophia Fleishman, in her 49th year. Funeral private.

GREENBERG.—On Tuesday, Oct. 23, Ralph L., beloved son of Annie R. and brother of Leah P., in his 32d year. Funeral from his late residence, 62 Mountain Av., Caldwell, N. J., 11 o'clock Thursday morning. Strictly private. Interment Mt. Neboh Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAGER.—At Princeton, N. J., on the 22d inst., Caroline Hager. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. B. Schureman, 77 Olden Lane, Princeton, on Friday, Oct. 26, at 11:30 A. M. Interment in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

HOLDER.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Oct. 22, 1917, Susan B. McIlvain, widow of Doctor James F. Holder, in the 67th year of her age. Funeral services from the home of Mr. George M. Best, 922 Willett St., Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

HOLTON.—On Oct. 22, 1917, Mary D., wife of John Newton Holton, after a short illness. Services from the residence of Mr. R. M. Holton, 86 Midland Av., Montclair, N. J., Oct. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

HORWITZ.—Fannie, beloved wife of Jacob Horwitz, Monday morning, at 740 Riverside Drive. Funeral at Washington Cemetery.

HOUGHTON.—Suddenly, on Oct. 22, at the home of his son, Plainfield, N. J., William Addison, husband of Charlotte Morris Houghton, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral private.

IRWIN.—On Oct. 23, 1917, at Hotel Endicott, Jane Campbell Irwin. Funeral services Frank E. Campbell Burial Parlors.

JACOBSON.—Charles, beloved husband of Jennie, father of Celia Michaelis, Oct. 23. Funeral services Thursday, Oct. 25, 3 o'clock, Mount Hope Cemetery. Family, friends, and members of Veritas Lodge No. 707, and A. M., New York Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F.; Pinta Lodge No. 331, K. of P.; Isacher Lodge No. 7, I. O. F. S. of L., asked to attend.

KENNEY.—Edward J., Sr., formerly of the 12th Ward, New York. Funeral from his late residence, 542 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 25, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Victory Throop Av., where a mass will be said. Interment Calvary.

McDONALD.—Rose, on Oct. 23, aged 90 years, at her residence, 2,413 Walton Av., Bronx, widow of the late Daniel McDonald and beloved mother of Daniel J. McDonald. Notice of funeral later.

MYERSON.—Oct. 23, Isaac A., beloved husband of Anna. Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 24, 11 A. M., from his late residence, 1,035 Kelly St.

OUTWATER.—At Passaic, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 21, 1917, Christiana Zabriskie, widow of Richard Outwater. Funeral services at the residence of her son, R. Irving Outwater, 263 Boulevard, Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.

PARKER.—Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1917, William C. Parker, on his ninetieth birthday. Funeral services from residence of his son-in-law, James Jay Brady, 790 Riverside Drive, Thursday, Oct. 25, at 2 o'clock.

PATERSON.—On Oct. 23, at 55 East 58th St., Robert Warden Paterson, beloved husband of Marie Louise Paterson (nee Palyn.) Funeral at the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 57th St., on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Sag Harbor, L. I.

RELYEA.—John, on Oct. 23, beloved husband of Susan Relyea and father of Frank, Albert, Edward, Mabel, and Helen. Funeral services at his late residence, 659 Rugby Road, Flatbush, Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

RIGGS.—At his residence, 796 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, after a short illness, Lewis Atwood Riggs, aged 46 years, son of Mrs. Mary E. Riggs and the late Heman E. Riggs. Funeral at his home, Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Interment Friday, at Warwick, N. Y.

SERVICES.—"THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.)—Irwin, Jane, (Campbell.) Lying in state.

SEYMOUR.—Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 22, Jeannie F. Seymour, beloved wife of Julius H. Seymour. Funeral services at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, 24th St. and Madison Av., on Friday, Oct. 26, at 10 A. M. Interment at Springfield, Mass. Springfield papers please copy.

STEINDLER.—On Monday, Oct. 22, Isaac S., beloved husband of Marie and devoted father of Harry and Emanuel M. Funeral from his late residence, 1,815 7th Av., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 10 A. M. Members of Joshua Lodge, No. 21, I. O. F. S.; Mount Sinai Lodge, No. 2, I. O. B. B.; Sluzewo Eleazar Lodge, No. 90, O. B. A., and Trustees of Temple A. C. S. H. are invited to attend; also sisters of Ceres Frauen Verein and members of Ceres Sewing Circle.

STEINDLER.—Isaac S., Mount Sinai Lodge, No. 2, I. O. B. B.: Brethren are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Isaac S. Steindler, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 24,

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Price Movements Irregular, with Marine Preferred Leading in Strength.

Interest in stock transactions yesterday centred largely upon United States Steel and the Marine issues—in Steel because of the quarterly dividend meeting to be held next Tuesday, and in Marine because of a revival of the familiar story that the company is preparing to pay off a part of the 83 per cent. accumulation in back dividends. Steel sold up to 106 and back to 104⅞, closing at 105. The expectation in the Street is that the corporation will not reduce its rate at this meeting, especially as it has set aside enough of its earnings to cover its estimated payment under the excess profits tax. The striking changes which have taken place in the steel industry since the last dividend meeting, including Government price fixing, increase in wages and the new war taxes, have whetted the Street's curiosity as to the attitude which the directors will take at the forthcoming meeting.

International Mercantile Marine preferred rose yesterday on active dealings to 91¾, and closed at 90½, with a net advance of 2⅜ for the session. The stock sold down to 75½ only last week, and the back payments of dividends have been featured so strongly in previous market movements that traders accepted it rather skeptically, despite the admission of interests close to the company that the matter had been informally discussed. The liquidation of gas stocks culminated in a break in Consolidated to 83, but from that low level the stock rallied quickly to 86, at which figure it closed with a net advance of ½ point for the day. Peoples Gas dropped to 97, off 2 points, while Ohio Cities lost 7⅛.

The action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in practically insisting upon the submission of the railroads' case for higher rates on Nov. 5, when the executives had suggested a delay of two months, supported a growing belief that the Commission is thoroughly awake to the serious situation which has developed through the inability of the roads, or many of them, to provide additional facilities or even to properly care for existing plants. In responsible quarters it is felt that the Commission will grant substantial relief, but the market did not reflect this expectation in the action of rails most actively dealt in yesterday. Reading closed off 1½, New York Central was unchanged, and Union Pacific declined 2¾ to 120¾. The weakness in the last named issue was explained on the grounds of the unsatisfactory earnings statement for September. Although gross revenue in that month increased by $878,000, net earnings decreased $801,000. The operating expenses for the month were heavier by $1,266,000, or more than 23 per cent. The carriers are running out of material bought on a contract basis years ago, when much lower prices prevailed, and from now on their maintenance accounts are likely to show higher costs without indicating any improvement in the standard of upkeep.

The attention of Wall Street today will be concentrated upon the drive for delayed subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, and it is expected that the country's total will be pushed over the $3,000,000,000 limit before nightfall. If that is accomplished the remaining three days of the campaign should bring the total applications well above $4,000,000,000, if not up to the $5,000,000,000 mark, which is being aimed at. The New York Stock Exchange and other trading markets will be closed at noon to allow brokers and their employes to take part in the Liberty Loan parade.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Sustained Demand for High-Yielding Investment Stocks.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Money was in fair demand and supply today. Discounts were quiet. National war bond sales last week totaled £18,000,000.

The stock market was quietly steady with a sustained demand for high yielding investment stocks and a good absorption. Oil and shipping shares were the principal features. Argentine rails benefited from the resumption of traffic. Home rails eased on lack of support. Russians made no recovery.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 4 Last 4
Low ..... 3½ Renewals 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....5 @5¼ | Sixty days ....5¼@5⅝
Ninety days...5¼@5½ | Ninety days....5½@5¾
Four months...5¼@5½ | Four months....5¼@5⅝
Five months ...5¼@5½ | Five months....5⅝@6
Six months....5¼@5½ | Six months....5⅝@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 3½@3¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 3½@3⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days..... 5¼
4 to 6 months..... 5¼@5⅝
4 to 6 months..... Other Names. 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.7515	$4.7515	$4.7515	—.003⅜
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.78¾	5.78¾	5.78¾	+ .00⅜
Cables	5.77	5.77	5.77	+ .00⅜
Rubles—				
Demand	13.50	13.22	13.50	+ .10
Cables	13.75	13.47	13.75	+ .10

Closing Exchanges.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8605	London	$4.7515	$4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.78¾	5.77
	China—		
	Hongkong	63.50	63.75
	Peking	99.00	99.25
	Shanghai	92.00	92.25
19.295	Greece	19.50	19.55
40.19	Holland	43.00	43.25
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.25
	Calcutta	35.00	35.25
5.1826	Italy	7.85	7.84
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.25	51.37½
	Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50	Russia	13.50	13.75
26.70	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	38.25	38.50
	Copenhagen	32.00	32.25
	Christiania	32.25	32.50
19.295	Spain	23.28	23.28
	South America—		
32.41	Rio	25.44	25.56
43.44	Buenos Aires	43.94	44.07
5.1826	Switzerland	4.57	4.55

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¼	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $657,413,020; balance, $50,628,001; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $498,506; Federal Reserve credit balance, $33,399,871.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $6.875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 41¾d, off ¼d; in New York, 82½c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 62¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts....	$9,392,063	$54,300,832
Ord. int. revenue...	22,928,785	109,012,736
Income tax.....	5,410,532	26,161,380
Miscellaneous	8,063,848	38,415,749
Total receipts.....	$45,794,722	$228,890,390
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	$82,125,708	$83,747,681
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	541,762	1,226,273	1,156,882
Year to date.....	152,629,593	162,236,355	138,651,458

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22	23	100	Advance Rumely pf..	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	23½	— ⅝
..	..	100	Ajax Rubber.....	60	60	60	60	..
3½	3⅝	300	Alaska Gold Mines...	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3	3⅛	400	Alaska Juneau.....	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
22¼	22½	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	22½	22¾	22	22½	...
75	75½	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf..	74½	75½	74½	75½	..
76¼	76¾	300	Am. Bet Sugar.....	77	77	76½	76¼	— ⅝
41	41⅝	2,000	Am. Can.....	41¼	42	40⅝	41¼	+ ½
67	67½	500	Am. Car & Fdry.....	67½	68	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅛
29	30	100	Am. Cotton Oil.....	29⅞	29¾	29¼	29½	— ⅛
12¾	13	2,500	Am. H. & Leather....	12	12⅞	11¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
53	53½	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf..	52	53½	52	53	+ ½
57½	58	1,100	Am. International....	57	58⅝	57	57½	+ ½
24⅝	24½	4,200	Am. Linseed.....	24⅜	24¾	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
61	62	100	Am. Linseed pf.....	62	62	62	62	— ¼
59	60	2,000	Am. Locomotive.....	60¼	60¼	59	59	— 1
86¾	87	2,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	88	88¼	86½	87¼	+ ⅛
104	105	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf..	108¾	104	103¾	104	— 1
104	105	300	Am. Sugar Ref.....	105¾	105¾	104¾	104¾	— 1⅜
104	106	50	Do., odd lot.....	106	106	106	106	...
59¾	60	2,700	Am. Sumatra Tob....	59¾	60¾	59½	59¾	+ ⅜
114	114¾	320	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	113¾	114¾	113¾	114¼	— ⅛
182	184	100	Am. Tobacco.....	184	184	184	184	— ⅛
98	100	100	Am. Tob. pf. new....	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ 1½
44¼	44⅞	1,000	Am. Woolen.....	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44½	+ ⅜
14½	16	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S....	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅝
46	49	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S.pf..	46½	46½	47⅝	45	—2
63⅜	63½	8,400	Anaconda Copper....	63⅜	64	62⅝	63½	— ½
56½	59	100	Associated Oil.....	57	57	57	57	— 1½
93⅜	94	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F..	94	94	93⅜	93⅝	— ⅝
90½	91½	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf..	91	91	91	91	+ ½
11	11	100	At., Birm. & At.....	10	10	10	10	— 1
102½	105	100	Atlantic Coast Line..	103	103	103	103	..
105	105⅞	2,800	At., Gulf & West I...	105	106	103⅞	105⅞	+ ⅞
58½	60	100	At., Gulf & W. I.pf..	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
61¼	61⅝	15,700	Baldwin Loco.....	62½	63⅜	61½	61¼	— ¼
57	57¼	900	Baltimore & Ohio....	58	58½	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
92½	95½	100	Barrett Co.....	94	94	94	94	— ½
87	90	200	Bethlehem Steel.....	84⅞	85	84⅞	85	— 1
84½	84⅝	63,700	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c..	83½	84⅝	82¾	84¼	+ 1½
99¾	100	2,300	Beth. S. pf.aub.r.f.a..	99¾	100	99½	100	+ ⅝
53½	54	4,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran....	56½	56½	52¾	53½	— 3¾
72	88	50	Buf., Roch. & Pitts..	72	72	72	72	..
101	101¼	100	Burns Brothers.....	102	102	102	192	— 1
19	19⅜	900	Butte & Superior....	19¼	19⅜	19	19⅛	..
14	14⅜	200	California Petrol....	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅝
149¼	149¾	1,400	Canadian Pacific....	149¾	150	149	149	— 1
74⅞	75	3,700	Central Leather Co..	76	76¾	73⅝	75	— 1
101	102¼	200	Central Leather pf...	102	102	102	102	...
31⅞	32	100	Cerro de Pasco.....	32	32	32	32	..
71	72	400	Chandler Motor.....	72	72	71	71	— 1
50⅝	51¼	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio..	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
23¼	24	300	Chi. Great West. pf..	23¾	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅜
46⅜	46⅞	3,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P...	47¾	48	46⅜	46⅜	— ½
90¼	91½	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	92	92	90¾	91	— ½
100	104	400	Chi. & Northwest'n..	100¼	100¼	100	100	— ¼
22¼	22⅝	900	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c..	22¾	22⅞	22½	22½	...
57¼	58	500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c...	58¼	58¼	57½	58	— ⅜
49¼	50	100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c...	50	50	50	50	...
15¾	16	700	Chile Copper.....	16	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
43½	44	800	Chino Copper.....	44¼	44¼	43½	44	+ ⅛
38	39	300	Col. Fuel & Iron....	38¾	38½	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
23¼	25	100	Col. & Southern.....	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
34	35	1,400	Columbia Gas & El..	35	35	33⅞	33⅞	— 1¼
85⅞	86¼	6,300	Consolidated Gas....	85½	86	85	86	+ ½
102	..	100	Consol. Gas, Balt....	102	102	102	102	...
30½	30⅝	28,300	Corn Products Ref...	31¼	31⅜	30¾	30½	— ⅜
90¾	91½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf...	91¼	91½	91⅜	91⅜	— ⅛
66¾	67	10,900	Crucible Steel.....	67¼	68	66	66¾	— ¼
31¼	31½	6,000	Cuba Cane Sugar....	32¾	32¾	31	31⅛	— 1⅝
30¾	31¼	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	31	31	31	31	— ½
150	170	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	160	160	160	160	..
99½	100	200	Del. & Hudson.....	100	100	100	100	+ ½
39¾	40	14,500	Distillers' Secur....	39¾	40⅝	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	200	Dome Mines.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
25¾	26	100	Elk Horn Coal.....	25	25	25	25	+1
19	19¼	5,500	Erie	19¼	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	— ⅛
27½	27⅞	100	Erie 1st pf.....	27¾	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
38	39	100	Federal M. & S. pf...	39	39	39	39	..
136	137⅝	700	General Electric....	138	138	136¼	136½	—2
94⅝	95	2,300	General Motors.....	95	95⅝	94½	95¼	— ⅞
77⅞	78	100	General Motors pf...	78	78	78	78	—1
40½	43	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co..	42⅞	43	42⅞	43	+ ⅜
99½	100⅜	1,800	Great Northern pf...	100	100¼	99	100	+ ½
28¾	28⅞	500	Gt. Nrth. Ore Ctfs. p..	28⅞	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
93	96	200	Gulf States Steel....	95	96	93½	93⅝	+2⅝
31	31¾	100	Haskell & Barker....	31½	31¾	31½	31½	— ½
100¾	101¼	100	Illinois Central.....	100¾	100¾	100¾	100⅞	+ ⅛
44⅜	45	2,800	Inspiration Copper...	45⅜	45½	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	7¾	2,600	Int. Agricul. Corp....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
46¼	46¾	6,600	Interboro Con. pf....	50	50	46	46¼	—3½
105	107	100	Int. Harvester, N.J..	106¾	106¼	106¼	105½	+2⅝
26¾	27¼	10,300	Int. Mer. Marine....	27½	27⅞	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
90⅜	90¾	50,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf..	88½	91¾	88½	90½	+2¾
31	31½	1,200	Int. Nickel.....	31½	31½	30¾	31	— ⅛
24⅜	25	100	Int. Paper.....	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
17¼	18	100	Kansas City South...	18	18	18	18	..
44	45½	200	Kelly Spring Tire...	44	44	44	44	— ½
33	33½	2,000	Kennecott Copper....	33¾	33¾	32⅜	33	— ⅞
80	81	200	Lackawanna Steel....	81	81¼	81	81¼	— ½
18	25	100	Lake Erie & W. pf...	23	23	23	23	..
58	59	100	Lehigh Valley.....	59¼	59¼	59½	59½	— ⅝
103¼	104¼	300	Liggett & Myers pf..	103⅞	103¼	103½	103¼	— ⅞
103½	104½	40	Do., odd lot.....	103½	103½	103½	103½	..
118¼	119½	100	Louis. & Nash.....	118½	118½	118½	118½	..
31¾	32	100	Maxwell Motors	32	32	32	32	— ⅝
64½	65¼	300	Max. Motors 1st pf..	64⅝	64⅝	64½	64½	— ⅝
86¼	86⅝	4,500	Mexican Petroleum..	87½	88½	86½	86½	—1
31¼	31⅜	800	Miami Copper	31½	31⅞	31	31	..
45¼	46	1,000	Midvale Steel	46	46½	45¼	45⅜	— ⅜
27¾	27⅞	1,100	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs..	28	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
48¾	50	100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs..	49	49	49	49	+ ¼
30½	30⅞	500	Nat. Acme.....	31	31	30½	30½	— 1
102	105	200	Nat. Cloak & S. pf...	102	102	102	102	— 1
23¾	24½	1,000	Nat. Cond. & Cable..	24	25	23⅞	23⅞	—1½
43	43½	1,500	Nat. Enam. & St....	43½	43⅞	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
100	106	100	Nat. Lead pf.....	100¾	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
18	18¾	900	Nevada Con. Cop....	18	18¾	18	18¾	+ ⅛
72⅝	73	4,700	N. Y. Central.....	73¼	74	72½	72⅝	..
27¾	28¼	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H....	29	29	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
20¼	21½	100	N. Y. Ont. & West..	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
106	107	700	Norfolk & Western..	107½	107½	106¾	107	+ ⅛
49	50	100	North American.....	49½	49½	49½	49¼	— ¼
95½	96¾	1,500	Northern Pacific	96¼	96¼	95¾	95⅞	— ¼
79	80	100	Nova Scotia S. & C..	78	78	78	78	— ⅛
39¼	40	4,000	Ohio Cities Gas.....	40¾	40⅞	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅞
20	24	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel....	21	21	21	21	+1
50⅝	51	1,500	Penn. R. R.....	50⅝	51	50⅜	51	+ ⅛
37½	38½	1,500	People's Gas, Chi....	39	39	37	37	—2
16	17⅜	100	Pere Marquette.....	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ½
31	34	100	Philadelphia Co.....	31	31	31	31	— ½
45½	46	300	Pittsburgh Coal	46	46¾	46	46½	—2¼
57½	58½	200	Pressed Steel Car....	58⅜	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
133	139½	200	Pullman Co.....	139	139½	138	139½	— ⅛
41	43	300	Railway Steel Sp....	42⅜	42⅝	42¼	42¼	..
22½	23	1,800	Ray Con. Copper....	23	23	22½	22½	+ ¼
74¼	74⅝	9,300	Reading x d.....	76	76¼	74¼	74⅛	—1⅛
39½	39⅝	100	Reading 1st pf. x is.	39½	39⅝	39½	39½	..
37	37	400	Reading 2d pf.....	37	37	37	37	..
36¾	37½	400	Rep. Iron & Steel....	79¾	80½	79	79⅝	..
79¼	79¾	5,000	Rep. Iron & S. pf...	98½	98½	98¼	98¾	— ⅜
98¼	98½	200	Royal Dutch t r.....	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	..
66¼	66¾	400	Royal Dutch t r.....	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	..
16½	17	400	St. Louis-San Fran..	17½	17½	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
24	27	200	St. L.-San Fran. pf..	24	25	24	25	—5
7	9	100	Saxon Motor	8	8	8	8	—1
10½	10¾	100	Seaboard Air Line...	10½	10½	10½	10¾	— ⅛
34½	35¾	1,300	Sinclair Oil	35	35½	34½	35½	— ⅛
40	41	500	Sloss-S. Steel & I....	40¾	40¾	40	40¾	— ⅛
88	89½	1,500	Southern Pacific	89	90	88¾	89	— ⅛
..	..	108	Southern Pac. t r....	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	—2
27½	27⅞	1,900	Southern Railway....	27¾	27⅞	27½	27½	— ¼
62	63	500	Southern Ry. pf.....	62⅞	62⅞	62¼	62¾	— ¼
38¾	40	700	Studebaker Co.....	39¾	40	39¼	40	..
36½	37	200	Superior Steel	37	37	37	37	— ½
13¾	14	300	Tenn. C. & C.....	13¾	14	13¾	14	+ ⅝
144¼	146	1,800	Texas Co.....	147¾	147¾	144½	144½	—2½
17½	18	1,400	Third Avenue	18⅝	18⅞	17¾	17⅝	—1¼
54¾	56	2,400	Tobacco Products....	56¼	56¾	54¾	55¾	+ ⅛
93	95¾	800	Tobacco Prod. pf....	95	95	95	95	+4½
120¾	120¾	13,000	Union Pacific	123⅜	123⅞	120½	120½	—2⅜
75	77½	100	Union Pacific pf.....	75½	75¾	75½	75½	— ⅛
94¼	95¾	500	United Cigar Stores..	94¼	94½	93⅞	94¾	+ ⅛
66	70	700	United Drug.....	69	69	67	67	—2
70	80	100	United Drug 2d pf....	78	78	78	78	+3
121	123½	200	United Fruit	123	123	123	123	+ ½
..	..	100	United Rys. Invest..	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
16½	18	100	United Rys. Inv. pf..	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
13	13¼	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F....	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
117¼	118½	100	U. S. Indus. Alco....	118¾	118¾	118¼	118½	+ ⅛
101	101⅜	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	+ ⅛
50¾	52¾	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M....	51½	51¾	51½	51½	+ ⅛
105	105⅞	142,000	U. S. Steel.....	105¾	106	104⅝	105	— ⅛
113	114½	400	U. S. Steel pf.....	113⅞	114	113⅞	114	— ⅛
78¾	79¾	17,200	Utah Copper	81	81½	79	79½	—1¼
57	60	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C..	58½	58⅝	58½	58½	+3½
8¾	9	300	Wabash	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
43¼	43½	300	Wabash pf. A.....	43⅞	43⅞	43½	43½	+ ¼
22	22½	300	Wabash pf. B.....	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¾
14½	15	100	Western Pacific	15	15	15	15	..
87½	88	100	Western Union Tel..	88⅜	88⅜	88¼	88¼	— ⅜
41⅜	42¼	2,500	Westingh. E. & M....	42¾	42¾	41¾	42⅛	— ⅛
10¾	10⅞	300	Wheeling & L. E....	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
56	57	600	Wilson & Co.....	57	57	57	56½	—1⅜
22⅞	23¼	3,020	Willys-Overland	23¼	23½	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
119	120¼	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co..	119½	119½	119½	119½	+ ¾

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug., 1919	95	95½	95	6.10
Argen.Cy.dis.6	Dec. 15,'17	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	7.80
Argen. Gov...	May 15,'20	92	95	95	5.25
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	92½	100	100	5.00
City of Mont.5	May, 1918	90	99¼	99¼	5.80
City of Que.5	Apr., 1920	95	96	96	6.00
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1919	93⅝	93⅞	93⅝	5.50
Fr'ch Gov.con.5¾	Apr., 1919	96	96¼	96	8.05
Gov. of N. F..5	July, 1919	94	97	97	6.60
Norweg. Gov..6	Feb., 1923	103	106	106	4.75
Prov. of Que.	Apr., 1920	104	106	106	..
Russian Gov..6½	July, 1919	70	73	..	..
Russian Gov..5½	Dec., 1921	60	63	..	..
Do rubles ..5½	Feb.14,'26	139	142	..	..
Swiss Gov.....5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99½	99½	6.00
Swiss Gov.....5	Mar., 1920	99¼	100¼	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	100	3.00
Am. P. & L..6	Aug., 1921	96½	98¼	95	6.50
Am. T. & T. .4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	99⅞	99⅞	4.90
Am. Thread..4	Jan., 1919	96½	97	96	6.50
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P....6	July, 1919	97½	99½	99½	8.23

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THE COTTON MARKET

Lively Flurry in October Only Feature in Otherwise Quiet Day.

Aside from a lively flurry in October cotton, caused by the urgent need of supplies to cover themselves withal by a group of traders who had gone heavily short on the spot month, the local cotton market was rather quiet yesterday. December and January contracts, however, showed the influence of the excited bidding for October deliveries, and the general list ultimately closed steady at a net advance of from 16 to 93 points.

The market opened steady, 16 to 28 points up, with a rather unfavorable weather map, and rather more of an overnight accumulation of buying orders in evidence than usual. Liverpool, however, came on the market with considerable sales, and there was considerable realizing during the early trading. A number of traders seemed anxious to even up long contracts, partly, perhaps, for today's half holiday and partly to avoid trouble on tomorrow's census report on ginning.

At this point the market had sagged off about 3 or 4 points below Monday's close, losing all the earlier strength. Then Southern spot advices began to come in, showing a much smaller supply available than the shorts had apparently calculated. Their nervousness became evident, and a concerted volley of orders sent them stampeding to cover, and sent October cotton soaring 100 points in a brief interval.

The weather map showed continued cold weather in the South, but the freezing temperatures reported were in sections previously visited by killing frosts. Local map readers apprehended that the cold wave would extend further East, and the official forecast was for colder weather in Eastern belt sections, with heavy frosts in parts of Alabama and Mississippi. The failure of these features to bring in a broader demand was a factor on the early setback, but Southern spot advices suggested that reduced crop figures have strengthened the views of holders. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 38 points higher with a moderate volume of business. Exports for the day were 31,364 bales, including more than 25,000 bales from New York.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
Oct.	28.30	29.21	28.27	29.10@ ..	28.15
Nov.	....	....	....	28.14@ ..	27.67
Dec.	27.40	27.73	27.30	27.64@27.67	27.27
Jan.	27.00	27.28	26.85	27.22@27.25	26.89
Feb.	....	....	....	27.10@ ..	26.76
March	26.75	27.00	26.63	26.94@26.96	26.68
April	....	....	....	26.90@ ..	26.56
May	26.68	26.90	26.54	26.84@26.86	26.56
June	....	....	....	26.94@ ..	26.48
July	26.50	26.77	26.50	26.66@26.68	26.48
Aug.	....	....	....	26.12@ ..	25.96

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 105 points higher at 29.50c; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston 27.60c; New Orleans 27.50c; Savannah, 27½c; Augusta, 27.50c; Memphis 28.50; Houston 27.50.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Tuesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	46,143	59,235	70,972
Exports	31,364	34,218	58,149
Season's exports	1,205,014	1,068,963	1,513,996
Port stocks	791,541	701,959	1,142,886
N. Y. arrivals	4,428	15,160	10,875
N. Y. stocks	78,288	79,256	78,288

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet unchanged at 21d for good middling and 10 points higher for middling at 20.50d. Sales 3,000 bales, American 2,000 bales. Imports 27,000, all American. Futures closed steady at 16 to 28 points net higher on new and 40 higher on old crop.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	17	19	Iron Blos	60	65
B S Gas	7	9	Jerome V	1¼	1¼
Bing Min	10⅝	12	La Rose	42	46
Bolsole	50	75	Majestic	28	32
Bohemia	1¼	1⅝	Mex Mets	31	34
Bos Ely	65	75	Mol Tung	47	50
Bos & M	29	30	N Baltic	1⅛	1⅜
Butte & L	13	16	New Doug	1⅛	1⅜
Butte & D	30	45	N U Bing	..	50
Bos & Ariz	1⅝	2	Nixon	76	80
Calaveras	2½	3⅛	N Cornelia	15	16½
Crown Res	18	25	Nat Z & L	28	30
Con Ariz	1⅝	1⅞	Ohio Cop	90	1⅛
Cortez	10	20	Oneco	40	70
Champ Cop	4	6	Onondaga	20	30
Chief Con	2⅛	3⅛	Plen'r Con	1⅛	1⅞
Cal Corbin	..	1	Ray Herc	3⅛	3⅛
E & B B	2⅛	2⅝	Rilla	2	4
Earl Eagle	15	18	S W Miami,		
Fortuna	5	7	full paid	1	1⅛
Gold Lake	2	4	S W Miami,		
Gila Cop S	17	17⅜	part paid	2	2⅛
Houghton	70	90	Truro	1	1¼
Homa Oil	1⅛	1⅛	Un V Ext	31½	32½
Humboldt	80	85	Victoria Oil	2	2¼
Iron Cap	14½	16	Yuk Gold	1⅝	2

NEW RECORD OF IMPORTS.

Receipts of Raw Materials Passed Billion-Dollar Mark in 1917.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Imports of raw materials into the United States passed the billion-dollar mark for the first time in the fiscal year 1917. Figures made public by the Department of Commerce today showed the exact total to have been $1,109,655,040, an increase of $160,829,540 over the previous year, and of $476,789,180 in 1914, the last normal year before the war.

The principal imports of raw materials in 1917 were: Hides, 700,207,479 pounds, valued at $216,363,609; rubber, 333,373,711 pounds, valued at $139,328,674; raw silk, 33,868,885 pounds, valued at $156,085,849; wool, 372,372,218 pounds, valued at $131,137,170; raw cotton, 147,061,635 pounds, valued at $40,429,526; copper ore, 613,593 tons, valued at $32,576,082; fibres, 408,618 tons, valued at $57,709,758, and flaxseed, 12,393,988 bushels, valued at $25,149,669.

Important increases are recorded for furskins, gums, mineral oils, uncut diamonds, manganese, nickel, and zinc ores, and dyewoods.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

UNION PACIFIC for September—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Av. mileage	7,963	7,930	7,904
Total op. rev.	$11,863,258	$10984591	$9,152,464
Total op. exp.	6,697,020	5,430,471	4,806,064
Operating inc.	4,277,550	5,078,570	3,928,276
Nine months:			
Total op. rev.	92,589,605	81,703,373	63,377,609
Total op. exp.	55,690,710	45,747,878	38,115,166
Operating inc.	30,326,303	31,581,938	21,191,943

Public Utilities.

CONSUMERS POWER CO., a subsidiary of Commonwealth Power, Railway and Light Co.—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Sept. gross	$491,698	$383,138	*$108,560
Net earnings	218,575	212,372	*6,203
Sur. aft. chgs.	115,082	115,786	704
Bal. aft. pf. div	65,082	†	†
9 mos. gross	4,141,415	3,372,684	*768,731
Net earnings	2,068,423	2,089,647	21,224
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,112,027	1,189,336	77,309
Bal. aft. pf. div	992,027	†	†
12 mos. gross	5,515,933	4,521,616	*994,317
Net aft. taxes	2,830,446	2,830,890	444
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,552,734	1,609,595	56,861
Bal. aft. pf. div	1,009,359	1,166,345	156,986

*Increase. †Not given.

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS—			
Sept. gross	723,434	696,540	*26,894
Net aft. tax. & dep.	222,366	233,416	11,050
Sur. aft. chgs.	102,134	119,917	17,783
9 mos. gross	6,434,832	6,217,278	*217,554
Net aft. tax. & dep.	1,783,284	2,003,547	220,263
Sur. aft. chgs.	709,417	974,009	265,192

*Increase.

WESTERN POWER CORPORATION, all subsidiaries, intercompany items eliminated—

Sept. gross	325,313	306,053	*19,260
Net aft. taxes	212,774	194,176	*18,598
Total income	211,729	223,972	12,242
Sur. aft. chgs.	72,007	83,157	11,149
†Bal. aft. div.	59,507	70,657	11,149
9 mos. gross	2,939,784	2,731,908	*207,877
Net aft. taxes	1,886,222	1,749,192	*117,029
Total income	1,892,501	2,042,437	159,936
Sur. aft. chgs.	621,908	799,875	177,966
†Bal. aft. div.	509,408	687,375	177,966
12 mos. gross	3,951,323	3,641,366	*309,956
Net aft. taxes	2,521,893	2,335,981	*185,912
Total income	2,582,888	2,681,544	98,776
Sur. aft. chgs.	900,062	1,091,038	190,976
†Bal. aft. div.	750,062	941,038	190,976

*Increase. †Accrued dividends on California Electric Generating Co. preferred stock.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO. for the three months ended Sept. 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
*Net earnings	$489,262	$376,087	$592,732
Bond int.	60,140	65,340	71,740
Sinking fund	105,235	100,035	93,635
Surplus	323,887	140,712	427,357

*Net after charging replacements, renewals, and interest on loans.

AMERICAN MALTING CO. for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31—

Gross income	980,767	673,633	306,959
Interest, &c.	64,299	265,173	295,986
Depreciation	256,850	.....	.....
Net earnings	659,618	408,460	10,973
Miscel. chgs.	.....	500	11,009
Preferred divs.	324,044	326,348	179,056
Sur. for year	345,574	81,612	179,092
Prev. surplus	2,046,599	1,964,988	2,144,080
P. and L. sur.	2,392,173	2,046,600	1,964,988

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Am. Exch. Nat. Bk.	5	SA	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Do	*1	Ex	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Hood Rubber pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 27
Riverside W. Oil	1½	Q	Nov. 26	Oct. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 5	Oct. 31

*Payable in Liberty bonds.

NEW EXCHANGE GOVERNORS.

Oliver C. Billings, John G. Bates, and J. Prentice Kellogg Chosen.

Three vacancies among the Governors of the Stock Exchange caused by the war were filled yesterday by the election of Oliver C. Billings, John G. Bates, and J. Prentice Kellogg to succeed W. C. Van Antwerp, F. B. Keech, and A. L. Lindley. Mr. Van Antwerp is an ensign in the navy, Mr. Keech has been made a Major, and Mr. Lindley a Captain in the army.

The Governors added these securities to the trading list: $7,900,000 preferred and $7,600,000 common stock of the American Shipbuilding Company, $39,550,600 additional stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $22,733,000 purchase money and improvement mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Bethlehem Steel Company, $70,200 additional common stock of Burns Brothers, and $150,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Lexington & Eastern Railway Company.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Camden, N. J., has decided to join the Federal Reserve system.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana has been called for Nov. 21 next to vote on an increase in the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

L. I. Thomas has been elected a Director of the Standard Oil Company of New York, succeeding the late W. E. Bemis.

Cambridge, Mass., has sold temporary loan of $500,000, maturing Nov. 26, 1917, to the Harvard Trust Company, Cambridge, at 4.59 per cent. discount.

At the annual meeting of the United Railways Investment Company the retiring Directors were re-elected.

The Louisville Railway Company has filed amended articles of incorporation here increasing its preferred stock from $2,500,000 to $3,500,000, and its common stock from $5,500,000 to $8,500,000. This is in preparation for the dissolution of the Louisville Traction Company of New Jersey and the exchange of its stock for that of the new company.

J. A. Cassy, new Superintendent of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, and J. F. Stanton, Assistant Superintendent, will be the guests of their associates at a complimentary dinner tomorrow evening.

Webb & Co. announce that George D. Mildrum has joined the firm to specialize in inactive securities.

James E. Coakley has prepared a review of the Southern Railway system, to be distributed by Heminway & Guibert.

Poole, Henry & Co. are issuing an analysis of the Mexican Petroleum Company.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Justice	.03
Alta	.02	Mexican	.18
Andes	.11	Occidental	.60
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.16
Bullion	.02	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.10	Potosi	.05
Challenge Con	.05	Savage	.03
Chollar	.06	Sierra Nevada	.14
Confidence	.05	Union Con	.30
Con. Imperial	.11	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.05	Mexican dollars	.64
Jacket	.05		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.95	Goldfield Merger	.04
Jim Butler	.75	Great Bend	.08
McNamara	.23	Jumbo Exten	.17
Midway	.10	Kewanas	.03
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.14
Monarch Pitts	.09	Spearhead	.06
Montana	.15	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.07	Consolidated	.19
Rescue	.14	Morning Glory	.16
Tonopah Exten	2.00	Red Top	.05
Tonopah Nev	5.37½	Union Amalg	.16
West End	.71	White Caps	1.10
West Tonopah	.19	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.12
Atlanta	.08	Packard	.29
Booth	.03	[illegible]ster	.42
Florence	.14	Round Mountain	.23
Goldfield Con	.40	[illegible]ued Eastern	3.85

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5	5½	Gold Sov	2¾	3
Dr. J'pot	3	4	Isabella	7½	8½
Elkton	3¼	4	McKinney	7	9
El Paso	15	20	Portland	117	126
Fanny R.	2	2½	U. Gold M.	12	16¼
Golden C.	184½	185½	Vindicator	43½	46

Unlisted Investments.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York. —Adv.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—Twenty-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $831,200, were chartered today. They include:

The Godfrey & Sloane Co., Olean, deal in merchandise, fruits, and grains, forresters, $5,000; F. N. and A. C. Godfrey, J. Sloane, Olean.

Braford Products Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; W. Baruch, L. P. and D. G. Byk, 1,087 Union St.

Briedman Bros. Shoe Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. N. and R. and H. Friedman, 20 Bay 23d St., Brooklyn.

Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Manhattan, make drugs, chemicals, and dyestuffs, $200,000; C. Pickhardt, A. and F. Kuttroff, 128 Duane St.

Mark M. Dintenfass Productions, Manhattan, motion pictures, $25,000; E. H. Gregory, F. Rosenthal, M. Jones, 771 Forest Av., Bronx.

Fearey & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $50,000; P. Fearey, H. W. Fleer, R. H. Howard, 31 Nassau St.

Froman & Hacker Manhattan, printing and lithographing, $10,000; B. Hacker, S. and B. Froman, 312 East 204th St.

Wool Novelty Co., Manhattan, $25,000; D. Reiner, H. Linden, A. Rottenberg, 1,078 Union St., Brooklyn.

United States Manufacturers' Agents Co., Manhattan, $5,000; W. A. and E. Ellis, M. Sarben, 1 Hudson St.

Triangle Sheet Metal Works, Manhattan, $5,000; J. Streimer, H. Neubauer, H. Lieberthal, 601 West 172d St.

Pasco Corp., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; J. and C. and H. Wendt, 470 East Tremont Av., Bronx.

Maynard & Woodward, Inc., Utica, deal in cotton and other goods, $300,000; J. F. Maynard, Jr., C. Woodward, F. A. Harrington, Utica.

International Auto Slip Cover Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. J. Calise, J. P. Ford, Jr., J. Fine, 61 Chambers St.

Neyasbee Co., Manhattan, make shipping accessories, $20,000; L. A. D. and J. A. Percival, G. P. Van Wye, 253 Broadway.

The Vivian Hat Co., Manhattan, $6,000; A. Broner, S. and M. Greenberg, 743 East 180th St., Bronx.

Indian Head Auto Truck Service, Manhattan, $30,000; P. J. Fox, G. and B. Murcney, 464 West 44th St.

Wrightstown Improvement Co., Manhattan, $20,000; R. Markowitz, F. Marks, S. Myers, 299 Broadway.

Clifton Towing Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. J. Stanton, F. Ferguson, J. Vanderlinden, 320 West 18th St.

Aeroplane Lumber Co., Buffalo, $10,000; W. Ross, H. T. Turner, F. T. Sullivan, Buffalo.

Owen & Hill, Inc., Manhattan, general export and import commission merchants, $50,000; L. Hil, C. A. Owen, E. H. Murphy, 66 Liberty St.

Spadone Machine Co., Manhattan, $20,000; W. A. and A. A. and H. Spadone, 120 Duane St.

Capital increases: Wireless Improvement Co., Manhattan, from $5,000 to $150,000; Thonet-Wanner Co., Manhattan, stated capital to $65,000.

Change of name: Beaney-McMahon, Inc., Manhattan, to William Beaney, Inc.

Dissolutions: Wilbraham Hotel Co., Manhattan; the Palestine Drug Co., Manhattan; J. Z. Braveman & Co., Rochester.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Oct. 23.—Charters filed:

American Canadian Resources Co., $2,000,000; W. F. O'Keefe, G. G. Steiger, M. G. Ehrman, of Wilmington, Del.

Riedgett Oil Corp., $5,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner, of Wilmington, Del.

Art Silk Co. of America, $2,500,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, of Wilmington.

Nail Toggle Co., to make machines for assembling toggles and devices for supporting hides, &c., $1,000,000; T. Vandorn, M. Rubinger, E. S. Merrill, all of New York.

Detroit Carter & Mfg. Co., $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner, Wilmington, Del.

Rubber Insulated Metals Corp., $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner, of Wilmington, Del.

American Aircraft Co., $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

The North Atlantic Shipping Corp., $100,000; P. E. Britsch, Brooklyn; C. A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; A. R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.

Chocolate Achor Co., $25,000; M. M. Sevah, Jr., New York; A. E. Sams, Winston, N. C.; A. E. Fleer, Frank Fleer, P. Fleer, E. Fleer, all of Philadelphia.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 23.—Charters filed:

Penwell Mills, Inc., Lebanon Township; Hunterdon County, deal in grain, &c., $2,000; B. M. Schwartz and M. A. Bollman of New York, and M. J. King of Englewood.

Potters Equipment Co., Trenton, to sell kilns and machines, $10,000; Rudolph Gaertner New York; Marc Solon and Francis C. Lowthorp of Trenton.

Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Newark, to sell sanitary goods and reconvert fibre waste, $10,000; Charles Schneller, A. M. Schneller, and Fred Vonosten, all of East Orange.

Melrose Silk Co., Paterson, to manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and other textiles, $10,000; William Bowman, Alexander Cassidy, and Frank Fraser, all of Paterson.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The most important development in the wheat position was an announcement that the Wheat Corporation has made arrangements with the Canadian Government by which large quantities of Canadian wheat will be imported into the United States to relieve the shortage of wheat and flour in the Eastern sections. As the importation of this wheat will relieve the necessity of drawing from the Northwest, the rule which recently went into effect curtailing the output at Northwestern mills was rescinded, and it was the prevailing opinion that the situation will be very materially relieved.

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $1.90, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn trade was very much upset yesterday by reports from Chicago that there is every probability of trading in the December position being restricted or suspended altogether. The Chicago Board of Trade is expected to take definite action on the matter, and it was announced by the President of the Chicago Board that the Directors had determined to adhere to their policy of conforming to the wishes of President Wilson and the Food Administration, and will take any action necessary to fully support the authorities in Washington. Plans for the control of trading in corn were considered by the Board on Monday afternoon, and, while no definite action was taken then, it was the consensus of opinion that restrictions will be put into effect in the very near future. In view of this expectation, there was active unduing of spreads between December and May, and the December position lost 1⅜c, while May remained practically unchanged. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.07 and No. 2 mixed at $2.06, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	$1.17¼	$1.15	$1.15¾@$1.16⅛	.90	
January	1.14½	1.11	1.12¾@1.11¾	.90⅛	
May	1.12	1.09⅛	1.10¼@1.10¾	..	

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were narrow, the close being ⅛@¼c net lower. The undertone was easy in sympathy with corn, but there was comparatively little pressure from the country, and receipts were again moderate. There was a fair export inquiry, but total sales were comparatively small, aggregating about 200,000 bushels. The local cash market was quiet, standard quoted at 66¼@67c; No. 2 white, 67c; No. 3 white, 66@66½c; No. 4 white, 65¼@66c; fancy clipped white, 67¼@68¼c; ordinary clipped white, 65½@67½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	58¾	58¾	58¾	59¾	54½
May	60¾	59¾	60	60¼	57¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was again weak under renewed selling, prompted by a further decline of 15c to 20c in the price of live hogs. The action of corn and fears of Government control had considerable to do with the selling pressure, and it was said that the cash demand was less active. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 21,000; estimated for Wednesday, 28,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 3,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
November	23.37	23.05	23.27	23.70	.....
January	21.80	21.17	21.27	21.65	.....
Ribs—					
October	27.70	27.70	27.70	27.70	14.52
January	21.30	20.82	20.95	21.27	14.30
Pork—					
January	39.50	38.10	38.30	39.50	27.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was comparatively little feature in the market for cottonseed oil, trading being restricted to hedging operations in the near positions. Prices early were somewhat irregular, but the close was steady to firm, ranging from 3 to 20 points net higher. Total sales were 6,500 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	@	19.00
October	19.75	19.75	19.00@19.75	15.00
November	17.85	17.70	17.80@17.90	17.65
December	17.68	17.46	17.66@17.62	17.40
January	17.30	17.15	17.28@17.30	17.25
February	..	..	17.18@17.35	17.10
March	..	..	17.11@17.18	17.15
April	..	..	17.20	..
May	..	..	18.00	25.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market continued quiet yesterday, with very little change in prices. The opening was 1 point lower under scattering liquidation, but offerings were absorbed by buying, which seemed to come partly from trade interests, and the close was net unchanged to 3 points higher. The local spot market was dull, with Rio grades lower on the basis of 8c for Rio 7s, while Santos was unchanged at 9½c for 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	7.00@7.02	6.88
November	7.06	7.06	7.04@7.05	7.03
December	7.10	7.10	7.11@7.12	7.10
January	..	..	7.18@7.19	7.17
February	..	..	7.24@7.25	7.24
March	7.30	7.30	7.31@7.32	7.31
April	..	..	7.40@7.41	7.40
May	..	..	7.50@7.51	7.49
June	..	..	7.58@7.59	7.57
July	7.67	7.67	7.67@7.68	7.66
August	..	..	7.75@7.76	7.73
September	7.82	7.82	7.83@7.84	7.81

SUGAR.

The raw sugar situation was without any change, but it was believed that the National Commission was taking over small lots of raw sugar at 6.90c, duty paid basis, for distribution among local refiners. Refined sugar continued in good demand, but all refiners were reported to be practically withdrawn owing to lack of raw material. The American and Howell's are the only two taking business, and they are filling old business in a very limited way. It is believed that the Government is trying to relieve the situation in the East by rushing domestic beets here from the West, but shipments are uncertain, and it is not thought that this sugar can become available here for several weeks to come. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.90c; molasses, 6.02c, cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,447 packages. Pretty good buying interest, and market gained another ¼c on most grades of fresh creamery, and the feeling was quite firm at the advanced figures quoted. Receipts are lighter, and most buyers were needing goods for current use. Held creamery also a little firmer. Renovated steady. Ladles and packing stock moving slowly, and prices pretty well sustained. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 44½@45¼c; extras, 92 score, 44@44½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 42½@43½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 41@42c; thirds, 40@40½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46@46½c; extras, 45@45½c; firsts, 43¼@44½c; seconds, 42@43c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 44@44½c; extras, 43½@44c; firsts, 42½@43½c; seconds, 41@42c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 43½c; good to prime, 41½@43c; common to fair, 38@41c; renovated, extras, 42c; firsts, 40½@41c; lower grades, 38@40c; imitation creamery, firsts, 40@40½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 38½@39c; seconds, 38c; lower grades, 36½@37½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 37½@38c; No. 2, 37c; lower grades, 34@36½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 13,438 cases. The market is quiet and generally weak and in buyers' favor. New-laid qualities are scarce and are becoming scarcer. The few lots of fresh gathered stock that contain a good to large proportion of loses high-grade, full-bodied eggs are meeting a fair demand at sustained prices, but the accumulations of more seriously mixed and lower qualities are dragging heavily and favor the buyer under pressure to sell, demand being affected at the decline in refrigerators. Dirties and checks are also lower under the competition of better eggs of other kinds. Storage eggs are unsettled and irregular. There is pressure to sell in some quarters and lower prices are being accepted. Nearby white eggs are scarce, and fancy new-laid qualities still favor the seller, with some further advance in prices obtainable. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 45@46c; extra firsts, 43@44½c; firsts, 39@42c; seconds, 37@38½c; thirds and poorer, 30@36c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 34½@35c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@34c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice dry, 32@33c; undergrades, 30@31c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 35½@36c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 34@35c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 32½@33½c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 30@32c; refrigerator, State whites, 41@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 68@70c; ordinary to good, 50@66c; gathered whites, poor to fine, 45@66c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 42@50c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 42@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby browns, fine to fancy, gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@50c; Western gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby browns, ordinary to good, 40@42c; gathered browns, poor to fine, 38@40c; dirties, 30@36c; checks, 28@30c.

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Announcement

Beginning to-day our branch office formerly at 42d Street and Broadway will be located at Madison Avenue and 42d Street.

The telephone numbers have been changed to Murray Hill 4082 and 4083.

The office at 42d Street and Broadway, however, will be open Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week to receive subscriptions to the Liberty Loan.

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RAILWAY INCOME DROPPED IN AUGUST

Net $8,000,000 Less Than a Year Ago, Despite $38,000,000 Increase in Gross Revenue.

MOUNTING COSTS TO BLAME

Figures Railroads Will Use in Asking Higher Rates Made Public by Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Figures showing the expenses and receipts of the railroads of the country for August last, with those for eight months of 1917, issued today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, present general decreases in net income. The drop for the Eastern roads is marked. On these figures and those to be presented for later months, railroad lawyers say, they will base their argument for increased rates at the 15 per cent. hearing on Nov. 5.

The returns, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission, give the financial information on 230,812 miles of railroad. August railway net revenues were less by approximately $8,000,000 than in August, 1916. This reduction was shown in the face of an increase of approximately $38,000,000 in gross revenues. The figures cover all roads in the country.

Eastern roads, the compilation shows, fell approximately $3,600,000 below net income of a year ago; Western roads had a decrease of approximately $2,300,000, and Southern roads a decrease of about $100,000.

Comparisons for August.

Gross revenues for all roads, the compilation shows, were $365,055,298, as compared with $326,950,719 a year ago, an increase of approximately 13 per cent. Operating expenses, however, rose from $203,307,968 to $246,128,383, an increase of more than 20 per cent., leaving net revenues of $118,926,915, about $4,700,000 less than a year ago.

Operating income, representing net revenues after the deduction of taxes and uncollectible items, for last August totaled $101,984,981, as compared with $109,189,515. These figures show that the railroads of the country, at this rate, which is regarded as a fair average for the year, will have an aggregate net income of approximately $1,200,000,000 in 1917.

Gross revenues of Eastern roads increased about $19,000,000 while expenses increased about $22,000,000. Operating income of Eastern roads last August was $44,148,593.

Operating revenues and expenses, including heavier taxes, of Southern roads, increased approximately $9,000,000 in each instance, leaving operating income of $13,119,281, or approximately the same as last year.

Western roads showed an increase in gross revenues of less than $11,000,000, the smallest percentage of any group. Gross revenues for these roads were $145,515,596. Operating expenses increased $13,638,000, leaving, after the deduction of taxes, net operating income of $44,626,107, as compared with $48,926,675 in August, 1916.

Eastern Roads' Finances.

Returns from the Eastern roads for the eight months of 1917, compared with the same months in 1916, follow:

	1917.	1916.
Average number of miles operated..	59,198	59,189
Ry. oper. revs.	$1,179,770,720	$1,073,559,284
Ry. oper. expenses	875,484,472	726,947,390
Net ry. rev. from operation	304,286,248	346,611,895
Ry. oper. income.	256,212,320	304,730,764
Revenues per mile	19,929	18,138
Expenses per mile	14,788	12,282
Net rev. per mile	5,140	5,856
Income per mile..	4,328	5,148

The Eastern roads, operating 59,007 miles, had an income per mile of $748 in August last, which was a loss of $58 per mile from the previous August. The income of the Southern roads per mile in August last was $307, a loss of $3 from the previous August. The Western roads had an income per mile of $346 in August last and $381 in the same month of last year.

In the eight months ended in August the income per mile of the railroads of the country was $2,811, compared with $2,944 in the eight like months of last year. The income per mile of the Eastern roads in this period of this year was $4,328, while it was $5,148 in this period in 1916. The Southern roads had an income of $2,406 in the eight months of this year, and $2,330 in the same months last year. The Western roads had an income per mile in the eight months of this year of $2,248 and $2,731 in the same months of last year.

Approve Jersey Railroad Merger.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23.—The State Board of Public Utility Commissioners has approved an agreement of merger and consolidation between the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the following connecting railroads, which are all a part of the Central's system, but which have been operating under separate corporate names: Buena Vista Railroad Company, Carteret & Sewaren Railroad Company, Carteret Extension Railroad Company, Cumberland & Maurice River Railroad Company, Cumberland & Maurice River Extension Railroad Company, Elizabeth Extension Railroad Company, Freehold & Atlantic Highlands Railroad Company, Lafayette Railroad Company, Manufacturers' Extension Railroad Company, Middle Brook Railroad Company, New Jersey Terminal Company, New Jersey Southern Railroad Company, Navesink Railroad Company, Passaic River Extension Railroad Company, Raritan North Shore Railroad Company, Sound Shore Railroad Company, Toms River Railroad Company, Toms River & Barnegat Railroad Company, Vineland Railroad Company, Vineland Railway Company, West Side Connecting Railroad Company, and the West End Railroad Company.

UNITED MOTORS EARNINGS.

Gross Sales for Year $34,820,526, and Net Income $7,621,743.

The United Motors Corporation in the year ended June 30 earned a net income of $7,621,743, the amount left from gross sales of $34,820,526 after expenses had been met. The final surplus available for dividends was $7,304,222, equal to slightly more than $6.50 a share of outstanding stock. The company comprises a number of concerns manufacturing automobile accessories and munition parts.

The annual report, to be issued soon, shows assets amounting to $56,339,609, of which the value of good-will and patents accounts for $21,538,513. The inventory at the end of the year totaled $14,387,735, compared with $8,717,300 a year before. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President, says in his statement to shareholders that the year's earnings were absorbed in the company's working capital.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair in w., rain in e., and colder Wed. Thurs. fair.

S. C. and Ga.—Fair and colder Wed. Thurs. fair.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio—Fair in s., snow flurries and colder in n. Wed. Thurs. cloudy and warmer.

Ind.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Mich.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs. rain and warmer.

La.—Fair and warmer Wed. and Thurs.

Ark. and Texas—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. fair.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Wed., fair and colder Thurs.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Wed.; unsettled and warmer Thurs.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Wed.; rain Thurs.

Wis.—Cloudy and warmer Wed.; rain or snow Thurs.

Minn.—Unsettled Wed.; cloudy Thurs.

Iowa—Cloudy and warmer Wed.; cloudy Thurs.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Neb.—Cloudy and warmer Wed.; fair Thurs.

Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

SPECULATORS IN TRAP, PAY HIGH COTTON PRICE

Caught Heavily Short, They Bid October Up Nearly $5 a Bale —Record Since Civil War.

A considerable party of speculators on the local cotton market, having gone heavily short of October cotton, were caught yesterday and in the ensuing squeeze were compelled to bid the price up on this contract, now the spot month, nearly $5 a bale before getting out of the trap. The resulting price of 29.21 is by far the highest price of the season, and the highest at which cotton has sold since civil war times.

The operation furnished for a time as much excitement as has been seen on the local cotton market in some months, and thoroughly enlivened what otherwise might have been a rather dull and inactive day. It was not until they offered approximately $7.50 a bale more than the then price for December contracts that the unlucky ones were able to get hold of a supply sufficient to cover themselves. They had not, however, apparently entirely succeeded in escaping when the session closed, for although the price sagged off somewhat toward the close, spirited bidding was still going on at 29.10, when the gong rang.

Promotions in Central Trust Co.

The Central Trust Company yesterday announced the promotion of C. R. Berrien and F. J. Leary to be Vice Presidents of the company. Mr. Leary will have his desk at the main office, and Mr. Berrien, who was formerly financial editor of The New York Sun, will have charge of the Forty-second Street branch.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930.....	97	98
2s, coupon, 1930.....	97	98
3s, registered, 1918.....	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918.....	99	100
3s, registered, 1946.....	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946.....	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947.....	85	90
4s, registered, 1925.....104⅝		105⅜
4s, coupon, 1925.....104⅜		105⅜
2s, coupon, '38, reg.....	96	98
s, Panama, '36, coupon.	98	98
½s, Panama, '61, reg....	84	88
s, Panama, '61, coupon.	84	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967....101⅜	101⅝	101⅛
4½s June, 1965....101⅜	101⅝	101½
4½s Mar., 1963....101½	101⅝	101½
4½s Nov., 1957....101½	101⅞	101½
4½s May, 1957....101½	102	101⅞
4½s Nov., 1917.... 97⅞		97⅞
4¼s April, 1968.... 97⅝	98⅛	97⅞
4¼s Mar., 1962.... 97⅞	98⅛	97⅞
4¼s Mar., 1960-30. 97⅞	98⅛	98
4¼s Mar., 1964.... 97⅝	98⅛	97⅞
4¼s Mar., 1962.... 97⅞	98⅛	97⅞
4¼s Sept., 1960.... 97⅝	98⅛	97⅞
4s May, 1959.... 93¼	94	93⅞
4s Nov., 1958.... 93½	94⅛	93⅞
4s May, 1957.... 93½	94⅛	94
4s Nov., 1956.... 92¾	93½	92
4s Nov., 1955.... 92¼	93½	92
4s Nov 1936.... 94	96	94
4s May, 1919.... 99½	..	99⅜
4s Nov., 1918.... 99½	..	99⅜

Yesterday. Bid. / Yesterday. Ask. / Monday. Bid.

3½s Nov., 1954....	82	85½	83
3½s May, 1954....	82	85	82½
3⅜s Nov., 1955....	81½	..	82

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.20	4.23
4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.35
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
4s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s 1919-1923	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s 1928-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
3s 1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
50	Am. Light & Traction.....	220	216	216	220
40	Pacific Gas & Electric.....	38½	38½	38¼	38¾

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power 1s	16	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	69
Am. Cities pf.	19	20½
Am. Gas & Electric....	98	102
Am. Gas & Elec. pf....	43	45
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	99	102
Am. Power & Light....	55	58
Am. Power & Lt. pf....	77	80
Am. Public Utilities...	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf..	62	66
Am. Water W. & El...	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. partic	11	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	60	65
Carolina Power & Lt...	32	35
Carolina P. & L. pf...	51	54
Colorado Power.....	21	24
Colorado Power pf....	95	100
Commonwealth P. & L.	40	42
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	70	73
Conn. Power pf.....	89	92
Consumers' Power pf...	90	95
Dayton Power & L. pf.	80	85
Du.uth Edison.....	68	75
Eastern Texas Electric	53	59
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	90	95
El Paso Electric.....	100	104
El Paso Electric pf....	91	95
Electric B. & S. pf....	..	95
Electric Properties....	32	38
Empire Dist. El. inf...	84	89
Federal Light & Trac..	9	10
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	40	45
Galv. Hous. El. pf....	..	69
Gas & Elec. Securities.	230	240
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf....	94	100
Int. Mt. Ry., L. & P.pf.	96	98
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Electric pf...	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49

	Bid.	Asked.
Miss. River Power.....	10	12½
Miss. River Power pf...	34	38
Northern Ohio Electric.	27	32
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	73
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	14
Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf..	56	58
Northern States Power.	71	74
Northern States P. pf..	92	94
Northern Texas Electric	53	57
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	74	79
Ozark Power & Water..	35	45
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	85½	86
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf...	96	98
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P..	10	18
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf.	51½	58½
Republic Ry. & Light..	25	27
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	61	65
Southern Cal. Edison..	84	87
South. Cal. Edison pf..	98	100
Standard Gas & Elec...	9	12
Standard Gas & El. pf.	29	31
Tampa Electric	..	110
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow..	3	4
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	20	24
Texas Power & Lt. pf..	97	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf...	84	87
United Gas & E. 1st pf.	50	60
United Gas improve...	86	89½
United Light & Rys....	37	39
United Lt. & Rys. pf..	65	67
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	81½	84
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	30	65
West. Penn. P. pf.....	104	106
Western Power.....	11	13
Western Power pf.....	48	50
Wisconsin Edison	38	43
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20..	97		98½
Am. W. W. & E. col.5s	69	71	69
Appa. Power 5s, 1932..	78	82	80
Carolina P. & L. 5s...	99	92	96
Central P. & L. 1st 6s.	95½	98	98
Central Ill. Light 5s..	93	95	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.....	99	101	101
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s,'27	76	82	82
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944....	97	100	100
Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963...	90	95	95
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937.	93	99	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.....	90	98	98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.100½			101⅛
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922..	92½	96	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	90	95	95
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s.	96	100	100
East. Tex. El. col. 5s..	85	90	90
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s.	99	100	100
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	81	84	84
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	94	98	98
Inter-Mt. Ry., L. & P.6s	97	100	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	91	96	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36..	85	91	91
L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s,'41	83	95	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1946...	97½	99	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	99
Nor. Ohio Trac. & Light 5s, 1954.....	82	85½	83
Ohio Power 5s, 1930...	85	90	90
Pacific Gas & Elec. 6s, 1942.....	98	99	99
Pacific Light & Power 5s, 1942.....	90	95	95
Pacific Power & Light 5s, 1942.....	90	95	95
Penn. Water & Power 5s, 1940.....	90	95	95
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	90	101	101
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96½	96½
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s,'45	94	96	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939...	93	95	95
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953.....	83	92	92
U. S. R. R.&M. 6s,'25.111			113
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932.....	83	90	90
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926.....	97	99	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43.	95	98½	98½
Utah Securities 6s.....	89½	90¼	90¼
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	95	98	98
Western Power 1st 5s...	96	98	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	93½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46..	90	94	94
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924...	91	96	96

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12	Atlantic Pet.	5¼	4	4
186	Con. Power. 1st pf.	106	104	104
25	Con. Coal..	95	95	95
10	Citizens Nat.	43	43	43
336	Cosden	8¾	8¼	8½
290	Do pf	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
25	Davison Ch.	30	30	30
1	Allouez	55	55	55
80	Anaconda	64½	63¼	63¾
150	Cal. & Aris.	66⅝	66	66
9	Cal. & H....	490	455	485
85	Cop. Range..	49¾	48¾	49½
170	Davis-Daly ..	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	East Butte..	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
10	Granby	70⅝	70¼	70⅝
20	Hancock	10	9¾	9¾
41	Isle Royale..	27	27	27
80	Lake	7⅛	6¾	6½
100	La Salle.....	8	8	8
5	Mass Con.....	7	7	7
40	Mohawk	71	69¾	70

Railroads.

9	Boston & A.	142	142
145	Bostorf Elev.	42	40
10	B. & Me. pf.	29	29
150	Mass. El. pf.	17	17

Miscellaneous.

61	Amoskeag ..	64	64
100	Am. P. Svc.	1¼	1¼
6	Am. Sugar..	106	106
6	Do pf.....	112	110½
413	Am. Tel.....	114¾	114
5	Am. Wool. pf	94	94
450	A.-G. & W.I.	106	104
20	Mass. Gas..	94½	94
1	N. E. C. ...	89	89
13	N. E. Tel...	105	105
20	N. S. Steel..	78¾	78
22	Edison Elec.	170	169

Bonds.

$1,000	A. A. Ch. 5s.	94	94
2,000	Am. Tel. 5s.	96¾	96½
3,000	Mass. G. 4½s	90	90

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Ship	89½	89½	89½
80	Booth Fish..	22	22	22
23	Do pf	84	84	84
25	Chi. City & Conn.Ry.pf.	18	18	18
110	Chi. Pn. Tool	56½	56	56½
105	C. Rys..Ser.2	10½	10	10
1,771	Com. Edison.	110	106	107
100	Dia. Match..	112	112	112
30	E. Jones&Co.	30	30	30
135	Hart. S.& M.	65	64	64
34	Do pf	110	110	110
130	Lindsay Lt..	28	27½	28

Bonds.

$5,000	Com.Ed.1st5s	96¼	96⅛
2,000	S.Elev.4½s.	83½	83½
10,000	Swift 1st 5s.	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ins.Co.N.A.,	25	25	25
25	El.Stor.Bat.'	53	53	53
150	L. Sup. Cor.	14	13¾	14
185	Lehigh Nav.	69	69	69
15	Lehigh Val.	59¾	59¾	59¾
514	Penn. R. R.	51	50¾	51
4	Pa.Salt Mfg.	92¾	92¾	92½

Bonds.

$1,000	Key. Tel. 1st 5s	93	93
3,000	L.N.con.4½s	96¾	96¾
75,000	Liberty 3½s.	99.78	99.82
1,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	89	89

456	Phila. Elec..	27½	26¾
715	Phil.R.T.t.c.	26½	25¾
283	Ton. Belm..	4¼	4
170	Ton. Mining	5¾	5¼
45	Union Trac.	41¾	41¾
1,122	Un. Gas Im.	74¾	74
160	W.Cramp&S.	78	78

Bonds.

$1,000	Stand. G. & Elec. 6s...	99	99
1,000	Spanish-Am. Iron 6s....	100¼	100¼
6,000	United Rys. gold 4s....	73	73

$1,000	Wilson 1st 6s	98¾	98¾
8,300	Lib. 3½s	99.70	99.56

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Aetna pf.....	39	45	35
American Brass...	230	250	245
Atlas Powder.....	135	139	157
Bliss	400	450	375
Babcock & Wilcox.	115	117	110
Do pf.....	75	83	73
Canadian Explo...	450	500	450
Do pf.....	104	110	104
Can. Found's F....	150	170	155
Colt's Arms.....	75	80	83
Du Pont	277	283	278
Do pf.....	258	262	260
Do pf.....	111	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond..	129	137	130
Scovill Mfg.....	530	540	575
Winchester Arms..	700	..	750

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

In the last hour on the Consolidated Stock Exchange prices showed a tendency to rally with the exception of the leading rails and several of the specialties. The weakest of the shares at the closing was Union Pacific, which was offered freely and declined 3¾ points with the final transaction at the day's low. Steel common moved within a very narrow range, little more than a point separating the day's high and low, with the close unchanged from Monday's last transaction.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Jun..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
120	Ails-Chalm..	22¾	22¼	22¾
450	Am. Can....	42	40¾	41⅝
100	Am. C. & F.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
10	Am. H. & L.	12½	12½	12½
30	Am. Linseed	24½	24⅜	24½
100	Am. Loco...	59½	59¼	59¼
440	Am. S. & R.	88⅜	86⅝	87⅛
350	Am.Su.Tob..	60⅜	59½	59⅝
150	Am. Woolen.	45	44¼	45
2,590	Anac. Cop...	64½	62⅝	63½
50	Balt. & Ohio	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
1,250	Bald. Loco..	63¼	61¼	61¾
50	Bait. & Ohio	57½	57½	57½
6,780	Beth. St'l B.	84¾	82⅝	84½
950	B'klyn R. T.	53⅞	52½	53⅜
20	Can. Pacific.	140¼	140¼	140¼
570	Cent.Leather	76½	74½	75¼
90	Ches. & Ohio	51¾	51¾	51¾
550	C.,M.& St.P.	48	46¾	46⅞
70	C.,R.I.& P...	22¾	22¼	22¼
50	Chino Cop..	43½	43½	43½
980	Con. Gas....	86	82⅞	86
630	Corn Prod...	31¼	30⅜	30¼
1,980	Crucible St'l	67⅜	66¼	66¾
320	CubaCaneSu.	32⅜	31¼	31½
880	Dist. Secur..	40¼	39¼	39¼
590	Erie	19⅞	19¼	19¼
260	Gen. Motors.	95⅛	94¾	94⅞
20	Gt. Nor. pf.	100	100	100
40	Gt. Nor. Ore	29½	28⅝	28⅝
240	Inspir. Cop..	45	45	45
350	Int. Mer. M.	28¾	26¾	27
1,820	Do pf.....	91½	88⅝	90¼
20	Int. Paper..	24½	24½	24½
40	Interb. Con.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
220	Kenne. Cop.	33¼	32⅝	33
550	Mex. Petrol.	88½	86⅞	87⅜
70	Miami Cop..	31⅝	30⅞	31¼
40	Midvale Steel	46½	46¼	46¼
130	Mo. Pacific.	28¾	28	28
50	Nat. E. & S.	43¾	43½	43½
100	N. Y. Cent..	73½	72¾	72¾
	20 N. Y., N. H. & H.....	28¾	28½	28¾
100	Nor. Pacific.	96¼	96	96¼
90	Ohio C. Gas	40	39¾	40
10	People's Gas	37½	37½	37½
670	Reading	76⅜	74½	74⅝
340	Rep. I. & S.	80⅜	79¾	79¾
90	Sinclair Oil.	34½	34¼	34⅜
10	So. Pacific..	89⅜	89¾	89¾
100	So. Railway.	27½	27½	27½
50	Studebaker..	40	40	40
60	Third Av....	17¾	17¾	17¾
1,340	Union Pac..	124⅛	120¾	120⅝
50	Un. Cig. St.	94½	94¼	94½
140	U. S. Ind. A.	118¼	118	118
31,150	U. S. Steel..	105⅞	104¾	105¾
1,950	Utah Cop....	81¼	79¼	79¾
90	Wab. pf. A.	44	44	44
50	Westing. El.	42¾	42¾	42¾

BOND.

$12,350	Lib'ty 3½s.	99.80	99.70

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta ..	.06	.06
450	Gold. Con.	.36	.35
1,000	Isabella ..	.08½	.08½
600	McNamara .	.24	.24
500	Midway	.12	.12
400	Portland...	1.29	1.29
1,100	Silver Pick..	.14	.14
200	Ton. Ext...	2.00	2.00
200	Union Con..	.76	.76

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	†Aetna Exp..	5¼	5	5¼
100	†Air Red'n..	84	84	84
100	†Car L. & P.	2¾	2¾	2¾
225	Carwen S'l..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
800	†Chsl. Mot's.	5	5	5
200	†Do new pf	10	10	10
750	Chev. Motor.	79	75	76
610	†Cities S. C., (old)	221	219	219¼
500	†Do. pf....	78¼	77¾	78¼
200	Curtiss Aero.	34	32	32
100	Ev. H., Inc..	22½	22¼	22¼
3,400	†Int. L. Ch..	3⅞	3½	3⅝
600

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

5 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL, furs, jewelry; entire stocks; silks, woolens, furnishings. America's greatest buyers, "Aarons," 742 6th Av. Tel. Van-derbilt 4788.

APPAREL.—Spot cash for better grade coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway, Madison Sq. 7074.

APPAREL.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL, piece goods, anything; have $100,000. Call Chelsea 9192. Remarkable, 62 West 14th.

APPAREL.—Ladies', children's; highest cash prices paid for jobs. Gruber, Canal 8670.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for Burgundy and taupe. Isadore Feldman, 54 East 13th.

BROADCLOTH.—E. H.; will exchange brown for navy, black. Haft, 104 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH wanted in beetroot and taupe. Phone Narragansett 13.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—Short ends, one-half yards and up, in black, brown, taupe, purple, navy, Burgundy; any quantity. Strouse & Pottar, 78 5th Av. Chelsea 2378.

CHIFFON VELVET.—All shades; spot cash. Chelsea 9837.

CHINCHILLA.—White; will buy Salt's or similar quality. Phone Spring 9650. Mr. Branch.

CHINCHILLA.—Raritan, fancy white, cash. Chelsea 9867.

CHINCHILLA.—Chase, 1¼-inch strip. Tel. Farragut 2980.

COATS AND SUITS.—Open to buy, spot cash, jobs coats and suits; quantity no object. Gold Mad. Sq. M. Shapiro, Resident Buyer, 1,170 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobbers' line jobs and regulars, ladies' and children's, for cash. David Rothchild, 43 Leonard St. Franklin 300.

COATS.—Jobbers open to buy large quantity fur-trimmed velour coats for cash. Call with samples, 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber open to buy 500 cloth coats, fur-trimmed, for cash. First floor, 15 West 38th.

COATS.—We are open to buy a quantity of velour coats. Eleventh floor, 164 West 25th.

COATS.—Jobs or regular, up to $10; must be good value. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking for Spring coats. Room 608, 303 5th Av.

COATINGS.—Open for Wilson & Lawrence 580-581, tan mixtures. Gramercy 6518.

DRESSES.—Will look at taffeta and Georgette dresses. Peerless Dress & Skirt Co., 134 West 29th. Farragut 3740.

DRESSES.—Taffetta and poplins; jobbers looking at Spring styles. 20 West 27th, fourth floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

FUR COLLARS.—Buy for cash, coneys, opossums, nutrias, and near-seals; large quantities. A. Adler & Sons, 22 West 32d.

FURS.—Open for raccoon and Australian opossum collars. Straus & Deren, 127 West 25th St. Farragut 9297.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Will pay cash for all kinds. 1,269 Broadway, Room 721.

FURS.—I will buy last year's stocks of furs for special sale; cash. Telephone at once Vanderbilt 4765.

FURS.—5,000 nutria and raccoon sets wanted; in any quantity. J. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Av.

FURS.—Kit coney collars; any amount. Birnbaum, 43 West 24th St., top floor.

FURS.—Open for jobs of all kinds for cash. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's Piece Goods Exchange, 31 East 31st St. Mad. Sq. 818.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's; cheap. L & B. Sapiro Cloak Co. Chelsea 9840.

KERSEYS and heavy velours in taupe and Burgundy; will pay cash and good prices. Orchard 4278.

KERSEYS.—15020 or other makes, taupe, burgundy, colors; also velours. 4277 Farr.

KERSEYS.—Raritan beaver, 1273, in all colors, or any similar. Chelsea 6018.

KERSEY, American's 13045, also Juilliard's 110. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

LININGS.—Cloak manufacturers, if you have an abundance of mercerized lining, plain and fancy prints, all colors, call on Kaufman & Rosenberg, 45 West 25th St.

MATELASSE.—Chase's, Dobson's, or H. & H. matelasse; open for quantity. Greeley 2046.

MIXTURES.—Green or gray with green; also green cheviots; any quantity for cash. H. Baldenberg & Co., 30 West 28th. Farragut 9636.

OXFORD CHEVIOT, Mackay 1598, Line 2. Goldwater, 36 West 26th.

PLUSH.—Open for black seal plush in seconds, or large remnants. Turchin Bros., 11 West Houston St., city.

PLUSH.—Dobson's wool, green and brown, at $1.25 net. Rosedale Woolen Co.

POM POM, in taupe and other colors, for net cash. Cohen & Edelman, Madison Square 9177.

POM POM in all shades, cash. Hyman & Binder, 138 West 25th St. Far. 555.

POM POM.—American, all colors; will pay spot cash. Farragut 3885.

POM-POMS.—American, all shades; will pay cash. Jacob Masur, 131 West 35th.

POMPOM.—American 0816, any quantity, all colors, for cash. Farragut 2616.

POM-POM.—Taupe and brown. D. Lesker, 122 West 26th St. Far. 3646.

POM-POMS.—All colors, wanted for cash. Chelsea 5617.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—Botany 11433, Whitman 104, Garfield 519, Juilliard 54289, Amoskeag 7120, 9958; state best price for quantity; cash. Madison Square 7557.

SERGES—Whitman's 106, 9, D2; American, quantities, velours, heavyweight, brown, green, black. Mad. Sq. 1265.

SERGE.—We are open for 54-inch French Burgundy serge. Broder & Co., 48 West 20th St.

SHEETINGS.—Woven stripes, 52-inch, 54-inch, 36-inch goods; interested in large quantities. Refer reply H. W., care of The A. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

SILK.—Open for 1,000 pieces Jap silk, all weights, at a price, spot cash. Feinberg Bros., 22 West 15th.

SILVERSTONE.—Open for brown, plum, pekin, and burgundy. Holden Leonard's, or similar fabrics; cash. Chelsea 2570.

SKIRTS.—Looking at skirts, wash and serges, all week. Levig, 149 West 36th.

SUITINGS.—Silvertone, all colors, any quantity, at a price. Kleinfield & Reimer, 7 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Jobber buyer, regular and jobs ladies' suits. 467 Broadway, Room 211.

VELOURS.—Will exchange taupe wool velour coating for burgundy or plum. Phone Spring 9680. Mr. Branch, Bellas Hess, 95 5th Av.

VELOURS.—Can use large quantity heavyweight velours and kerseys. Weinreb & Horowitz, 1,140 Broadway.

VELOUR.—American, 0859, taupe, Burgundy, plum, and navy; any quantity for cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th St. Far. 3440.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS.—Burgundy and taupe wanted for cash; heavyweight. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 28th.

VELOURS.—U. S. 153 beetroot, taupe, and reindeer; also American taupe and black kersey. Farr. 2616.

VELOURS.—Duvet de Laine and heavy velours wanted in all colors. Room 1210, 200 5th Av.

VELOURS.—Open for all shades at $1.50. H. Markowitz & Sons, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 6890.

VELOURS.—Heavyweights; taupe and burgundy. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St. Farragut 5154.

VELOURS.—Keeley & Watson 809 for cash. Place Goods Exchange, 31 East 31st. Mad. Sq. 818.

VELOURS.—13044, 13045, 13009, 15020, 544, 11050; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS.—Open for heavy or light weight Burgundy and taupe. Chelsea 3060.

VELOURS.—Burgundy and taupe, also all shades of pompom. Farragut 4078.

VELOURS.—11050, 13046, 15020, 544, all colors; will pay cash. Farr. 2366.

VELOURS.—701 G. S. K., navy, green, brown, gray. Madison Square 271.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight, brown, green, and navy, for cash. Chelsea 1858.

VELOUR.—Open for Green 11050 or 544 for cash. Chelsea 4670.

VELOURS.—Open for heavyweight velours, all colors. Farragut 5166.

VELOUR.—Lightweight, all shades. Farragut 5166.

VENETIAN LININGS.—Open for 500 pieces 36-inch Memphis finish for cash. H. Rosenberg & Son, 231 Broadway.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELVETEEN.—Open for 29-inch velvetean, straight or frill back; also Pacific cotton, French serge. Farragut 4963.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested in Lorraine's 3965, Pacific's C. S., Melrose F. W. M. N. half wool batiste. A. G. Stilwell, Rector 6114.

WOOLENS.—Overcoatings, mixtures, plaids, velours, and checks wanted. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St.

WOOLENS.—Botany 315, broadcloth, all shades; Gilbert's kersey 33880, black. Call Greeley 6650.

WOOLENS.—Overcoatings, mixtures, plaids, velours, and checks wanted. Spring 6311.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLUMENTHALS.—3-inch strips, moleten, 10—3780, $5; poplin, velvetean, all colors. Feinstein & Globus.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. Columbia, 22 black, 11 navy, 1 rose taupe, 1 mole, 4 Cuban, 1 Madura, 1 Havana, 3 balsam, 1 hemlock, 2 beet root, 2 mahogany; must be sold in one lot at $2.15 net. Phone 3441 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, 5 black, 4 navy, 2 green, 2 pekin; F. & H. 7575, 4 green, 4 brown, 4 beetroot, 2 taupe. Murray Hill 2442.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany navy, green; also velours, reindeer, brown, green, and Duvet Delaine, green, brown, beetroot. M. S. 4440.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315; will sell or exchange, black, navy, green, and Pekin or other shades. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, all shades; will sell immediately; quick action required; reasonable. Mr. Bobrick. Farr. 2369.

BROADCLOTH.—Metcalf 101, all colors, 58-inch, $1.92½. Piece Goods Exchange, 31 East 31st. Mad. Sq. 818.

BROADCLOTH.—4 pieces F. & H. brown, $2.05 net; also 7578, all colors, at opening price. Farragut 4868.

BROADCLOTH—F. & H. and Botany, all colors; silvertones, also Riedel velours. Madison Square 7427.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, all colors, $2.10 net. I. Tager & Son, 34 West 21st.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., brown, green, or black. Farragut 2477.

BURELLA CLOTH.—Will sell 12 pieces Walworth's burella in best root. Chelsea 6129.

BURRELLA—American 0810, taupe and reindeer; Buckley & Cohen 700, navy. Chelsea 590.

BURELLA.—American 09057, navy, black, and plum. Murray Hill 4374.

BURRELLA'S heavy coatings, cheap for cash. Farr. 3064.

COATS, SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, pompoms, latest models; best shades; good value; immediate delivery; orders filled in 48 hours. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21. Chelsea 3789.

COATS.—Every cloak buyer who will show us that he has $5,000 Liberty Bonds purchased and paid for will receive a $50 Liberty Bond from us, for today only. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COAT.—Don't fail to see my velour coat, all lined, at $12.50, deep fancy plush bottom, cape collar and cuffs. Harry Rubin, 12 West 21st St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; pom-pom, velours, broadcloths; all the leading colors; also plushes. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Silks, mercerised and cotton plushes, broadcloth and velour coats very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth, immediate delivery; also jobs reasonable. Schoen Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Have for immediate delivery plush and pompom coats. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats on the racks for immediate delivery. I. Zellkow & Sons, 19-21 West 24th St.

COATS.—Salts, plush, kit coney color, cuffs, and bottom with 100 tails; today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 26th.

COATS.—Wonderful values in broadcloth coats, fur trimmed. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS—Coats—Coats.—On the rack for immediate delivery. Joe Korostof 36 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS on the racks for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed coats, velours, broadcloth, &c., from $7.75 up. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—All-lined cheviot coats, $10; other wool velour coats from $10.75 up. Rubin & Ulius, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—500 infants' coats, 2 to 6, to close out cheap. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St.

COATS, fur trimmed for immediate delivery; $11 up. Deutsch-Rosenthal, 27 West 24th.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS. — Guaranteed seal plush, $11.50, $13.75, $14.50, $15.25, in hand. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Velours, kerseys' kit coney collars, half lined, in stock. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Infants', children's cloth, plush coats; will ship today. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best sellers for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 W. 32d.

COATS AND SUITS—Fur trimmed, closing out. Elsenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATINGS.—Lymansville 306-2, all colors; also 080610 Am. green poplin. Farr. 588.

COATS.—120 pom-pom coats for immediate delivery. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS—Ladies' and misses', to close out. Stock Cloak Co., 40 West 18th.

COATS. — Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. R. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

COVERTS.—Pacific CCZ, 54 inches, 15 pieces of tan, $1.10. Gramercy, 4475.

CREPE DE CHINE.—From 300 to 400 pieces, white and flesh Eagle 384 at $1.10 a yard, 7% cash. Feinberg Bros., 22 West 15th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—815 Eagle flesh and white, 95 cents yard; 7 per cent. cash. J 145 Times.

DRESSES.—Large variety of dresses, seasonable merchandise, to close out. Peerless Dress & Waist Co., 134 West 29th St. Farr. 3740.

DRESSES.—2,000, serges, satin, and velveteens, to close out. Congress Waist and Dress Co., 34 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Job 200 serges, 200 silks, also wool jersey, for immediate delivery. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—500 latest models, velours, jerseys, velveteens, to close out very cheap. Zuck & Gordon, 150 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Tailored serges, only 100, to close out; sizes and colors; new models. I. C. Cloak and Suit Co., 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serges, $3.75; velvets, $5.50; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, velvet, and jersey dresses, at low prices. Vassaf Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS.—Jobs to close out for immediate delivery. Jacob Heyman Co., 137 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffets, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—3,000 serge on racks to close out. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; immediate delivery. Gleckner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES—Serge, satin, and wool jersey, very reasonable. Smith Bros., 190 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; closing entire stock; sacrifice. Nivel, 151 West 39th.

DRESSES.—Job of serges, velvets, and party dresses to close out. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serges, as job. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—200 French serge, latest styles, close out. Chauser, 45 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—French serge, to close out, at low price. Simon, 135 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Silk dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Jawitz, 130 West 32d.

FLOOR SHOWCASES cheap; we need room. Guthman-Solomons, 100 West 21st.

FURS.—Can make great deliveries on Hudson seal, Dutch rabbit, 1X Wool Pet St. Chelsea 2978.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

FURS.—Prompt deliveries of natural raccoon colors for the cloak trade; better quality only. Negrin Bros., 164 West 25th St. Farragut 9473.

KERAMI. — Blumenthal's, $7.75 per yard. Liderman, Horwitz & Co., 45 West 27th St. Tel. Farragut 4250.

KERAMI—Blumenthal's mole, $8. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av. Madison Square 1504.

LOOPINES.—Forstman and Huffman 7487 cloth, all shades, $2.75 net. Mad. Sq. 3623.

NECKWEAR—Maribow; close out at 33 1-3 off. Telephone Chelsea 4176.

NEEDLES.—200,000 English sewing needles; assorted sizes; also bargains in hosiery. Rector 6,584.

PANNETTE.—Chase's black, $1.35; Matalam, $1.60; yarn dye satin. Farragut 3678.

PIECE GOODS.—All colors of F. & H. 7835, 7487, 7307, American Woolen Co. 0310, 13052, 0355, Birch 62. Chelsea 5058.

PLUSH.—Stevens 1770 wool plush; Oxford, navy brown; 0091 Burella; all shades. J. L. Faunce, 900 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PLUSHES.—Kerami, moltex, chiffon velvet and velveteens, at a price. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

PLUSHES.—Peco, esquimette, guaranteed; sealette; Dobson's plush. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSHES.—50 pieces Sidney Blumenthal's plush, also 4040, for cash. 9406 Farragut.

PLUSHES. — Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Son, 50 Bond St.

POMPOM and Bolivia, all shades, $3½ net. Farragut 9520.

RUBBERIZED NOVELTIES.—Every description, travelling first aid Pitall and Kumfort Kit, laundry bags, tennis racquet covers and presses. National Novelty, 79 5th. Stuyvesant 2009.

SCARFS AND CAPES, made of plush and moleskin, fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SERGES.—Juilliard 54292 and 54289, all colors, 7120 and Whitman 1210. Gramery 3001.

SERGES.—20 pieces Juilliard's 54289 navy for sale. Phone Madison Square 925.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 7614, 783, and 793; 200 pieces; very reasonable. Gramercy 1657.

SERGES—7120, navy, 25 pieces 0936 American. Levensohn & Satz, Mad. Sq. 1265.

SILKS.—All kinds; immediate delivery; exceptional values. M. Marks Co., successors to Marks Sconer, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9390.

SKIRTS.—1,000 to close out, serges and michels and poplins. 48 Delancey St. Orchard 2355.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplin and serges to close out. Rich, Hochberg, 21 West 19th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

SOL SATIN, 54-inch, 50 pieces, 90c per yard. Piece Goods Exchange, 31 East 31st. Mad. Sq. 818.

SUITS. — Kerami trimming, $10.90 and up. F. & H. broadcloth suits, all shades, for immediate delivery, $13.75 and up. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—800 botany broadcloth suits, all shades, peau de cygne and interlined, to close out at a special price. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th St.

SUITS.—Forty broadcloth suits, assorted colors, including Burgundy, taupe; will close at $15. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th St.

SUITS.—500 on the racks to sell at a price; broadcloths, velours, burella, poplin, and serge. Harry Rubin, 12 West 21st St.

SUITS.—100 at reduced prices; better grades, sizes, and colors; broadcloths. I. C. Cloak and Suit Co., 30 West 32d St.

SUITS on rack for immediate delivery, $12.50; coats, $9.75. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS—Fur trimmed, closing out. Elsenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

SUITS AND COATS.—To close out at a price. Kessler & Gotthelf, 10 East 33d St.

SUITS.—100 poplin suits to close out, very cheap. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Jobs to close out; latest style. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—Job to close out. 51 West 13th St., first floor.

SWEATERS.—Men's, women's; large stock; immediate delivery; prices low. Milbury, 543 Broadway.

SWEATERS.—Discontinued lines ladies', misses', boys', juvenile. Peerless, 1 East 28th.

TRIMMING.—Chase's three-inch tiger strip for sale by I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3334.

VELOUR DU NORD. — Sidney Blumenthal, style 246 V, at $2.75 net. Phone 3441 Madison Square.

VELOURS.—Max Reidel's, style 5250, black, navy, taupe, castor, and taupe, at 92 net. Phone 3441 Madison Square.

VELOUR.—Lightweight brown, olive, black, $1.80 net; all or part. Call on Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Salts; immediate delivery; 33 inches. Phone 8313 Madison Sq.

VELOURS—0359, 13009, Buckley & Cohen, 140 Madison Square 3121.

VENETIANS.—Marquise de Luxe, 54-inch, S. Glastone & Son, 230 Greene St.

VELVETEENS.—All colors, prices, and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEEN.—36 inches wide, all colors, immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN.—Twill and straight back, Worreil dye, all colors, to close out, cheap. Mr. Bobrick, Far. 2369.

VELVETEENS.—Run of the mill, in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS.—27 inches twill back, all colors, $1.12½; broadcloth, $2.05. Gramercy 845.

VELVETEENS.—Imported and domestic, all colors and qualities; sell cheap. Gromm, 146.

VELVETEEN, twill back, 24-27 inches wide. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

WAISTS.—New Spring styles, below mfg. cost; 7th floor; 134 Spring.

WAISTS.—Georgettes, low prices to close out. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

WOOLENS. — Bahnsen 50103, 50155, 50169; Worumbo 991 and 997; F. & H. 7578; all shades. Telephone Madison Square 6205.

Help Wanted.

REPLY if you are a leading concern in ladies' neckwear or kindred line and want a capable representative medium cities in Penn., W. Va., Maryland. W 92 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced popular lines silk, serge dresses, for city, jobbing, department store trade; commission. Room 1202, 450 4th Av.

Situations Wanted.

TRIMMING SALESMAN, acquainted with cloak trade, desires reliable connection. O 288 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5½@6% per cent. for the best names Monday...5½@6

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Hosiery Trade in Abeyance.

In the local hosiery market it is said that activity is conspicuous by its absence. Though there is reported no lack of demand for merchandise, mills do not seem to look with favor on future commitments. They are still way behind on Fall deliveries, and the cotton and yarn situation is such as not to admit of any extensive price fixing for the future. Labor conditions, and the needle scarcity are other thorns in the sides of mill managers, and the future continues to be more or less of an unknown quantity.

Knitted Scarfs and Caps Selling.

Knitted scarfs with caps to match are ore of the leading features of the season so far in sport clothes for women, according to reports from the local trade. Attractive sets made up in Scotch plaid color effects are said to be very much in favor. Some in alternating candy stripes of blue and white and other harmonising colors are selling well. Slip-over middy type wool sweaters, in colors matching or contrasting with the scarf and cap sets, with large angora collars and cuffs and pearled at the waist, are also in demand.

Cap Sales Large This Season.

One result of the higher prices asked for men's hats this season has been to increase the sale of caps materially. Youths are said to be the chief buyers of them in the metropolitan district, but outside of this city the older men appear to be taking them as well. A feature is the demand for the better goods, one house reporting the sale of 2,000 caps here than it formerly sold in the $3-cost grade. This is attributed to the fact that, compared with current hat prices an expensive cap still looks cheap to the buyer. One novelty seen here is a belted trench effect to go with the trench overcoat, the belt running across the top of the cap. It is made with a square visor, both in army and fancy cloths, and retails at $1 to $2. It may also be used for automobile wear.

Crude Rubber Prices Still Drop.

Despite a little more activity in the local crude rubber market in the last week, prices continue to drop slowly. Fair buying was done by some manufacturers, but measured with the amount of rubber that would be changing hands at this time of a normal year, the quantity disposed of was small. The spot Brazilians were quoted this way here yesterday: Up-river fine, 65½ cents; up-river coarse, 41½ cents, and upper Caucho ball, 33 cents. These were the figures asked for the leading plantation rubbers: First latex, 62½ cents; smoked sheets, 61 cents.

Embossed Silk Jersey Popular.

Embossed silk jersey in suits and frocks is reported by local manufacturers to be one of the leading fabrics of the season. In fact, it is said all jersey weaves, in wool as well as in silk, lightweight as well as heavy, have gained wide acceptance because of their superior wearing qualities and their neat, smart appearance. It is pointed out that they lend themselves particularly well to the straight, narrow silhouette that is becoming so much in vogue this year, and that their clinging elasticity gives an attractive suggestion of figure outline. The leading colors are said to be beige, browns, fawns, and the darker shades of blue. Beaver is the favored fur for trimmings on garments of this fabric in most cases.

Anthracite Buyers Anxious.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the wide publicity given to "coal famine" stories during the last week has intensified the alarm among anthracite users who have no stocks on hand, and the return of cooler weather has also played a part in stirring up the public. The resultant increased demand has come at a time when it seems as if shipments are on an even lighter scale than earlier in the season. The long delay in revising the official price list of soft coal, so that operators could raise wages, has resulted in a further loss of labor at the mines. Workers who remained have been restless and little inclined to work steadily.

Very Fine Waists Also Sought.

Several of the local waist manufacturers report that, while there unquestionably is the greatest demand for popular priced waists, there is also an active market for the very expensive creations. "Those manufacturers who run principally to waists which retail for $12 and $15," said one authority in the trade, "probably are not doing a big business. But the market for garments from $20 up and from $5 or $6 down was never better. I should say this would indicate that the people who have got money are making money and spending it, and that business women are making money and spending it, but that the moderately well to do people are either putting on the brakes or buying Liberty bonds to their capacity."

Wholesalers Cannot Bank Them.

Due to the present high prices, retailers are importuning wholesalers for an extension of their credit limits, says the October bulletin of the New York Credit Men's Association. In part, it goes on: "The local banker is the logical source of financial assistance. The retailer cannot expect that the wholesaler, either from choice or necessity, will give longer credit or a greater limit, for the latter also must obtain funds and employ his full credit in obtaining accommodations required to maintain his normal volume of trade. It is natural for the volume demand for goods to lessen with the advance in prices, but recent experience has shown that trade volume has decreased less than 25 per cent. in staples, while prices have advanced 100 per cent. and over. The difference must be supplied by an increase in liquid capital."

Plainer Scarfs for Spring.

The continuance of the demand for vividly colored scarfs has not deterred a prominent maker of these goods from predicting "quieter" colorings for next Spring. "There are several reasons why bright ties will be less in demand this Spring than for a long time," he said yesterday. "One is that by that time our men will be actively engaged in fighting, and the temper and tastes of the public will change as the casualty lists come out. Another reason is that by Spring a second draft of young men will probably have been called to the colors, depleting by the number taken the prospective buyers of the so-called 'snappy' goods. The older men who remain, while they doubtless will buy just as expensive ties as they ever did before, are generally not the type who go in for high colors."

Gray Goods Prices Stiffen.

The sharp rise in cotton yesterday stung gray goods buyers in this market into further action, in spite of the unwillingness of many of them to trade at current prices. Among the sales reported during the day were 38½-inch 64-60s at 10⅝ cents for November-December shipment, with most mills now holding for 10⅝ cents. Bids of 7⅝ cents for narrow goods of this construction, for nearby delivery, were refused in certain quarters, but are reported to have been taken in others. Some narrow Southern 64-60s have been withdrawn for the time being. Business was reported on 39-inch 68-72s at 12¼ cents for nearby delivery, with December-January sales of 38½-inch 60-48s made at 9¼ cents. For 39-inch 56-44s some houses are asking 8⅝ cents for any shipment this side of February. Among the sheetings sold were four-yard 56-60s, which, for nearby shipment, brought 13¾ cents. Print-cloth prices averaged this way at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s	15c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*10⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	14c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*10½c
39-inch, 67-72s	12½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11c	27-inch, 64-60s	7⅛c

*Asked.

CIVIC SHOW OPENS TONIGHT.

Models of New York Will Be Exhibited at City College.

The municipal exhibit of the College of the City of New York opens tonight with introductory exercises in the Great Hall of the institution. New York City's only civic exhibit will be placed in the Lincoln Corridor of the college and will be open to the public for three weeks.

The models, pictures, and charts which were displayed at the Panama-Pacific Exposition have been brought up to date through the co-operation of the heads of the various city departments and form the nucleus of the display. It is hoped that the models will be installed in the Commerce Building of the college as a permanent civic and commercial museum.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CANDEE BOEHM CORP., dealers in antiques at 17 East Forty-eighth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by H. & J. J. Lesser, attorneys for Charles S. Rich, a creditor for $500. Henry Lesser said that the liabilities were $15,000 and assets $5,000.

SEDENIE HAT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Selma Cohen and Irene Rosengard, doing business as the Sedenie Hat Company, manufacturer of misses' and children's hats at 147 West Thirty-sixth Street, by these creditors: Max Feist, $307; L. & L. Bandeau Company, $253, and Leo K. Mayer, $9. Judge Mayer appointed Simon Herschenstein receiver. Liabilities are $19,000 and assets $4,000.

JAMES E. GATCHELL of 379 Pearl Street and 1012 Dover Street.—A petition in bankruptcy against him has been filed by Matthew J. Dunlap, who has been duly appointed receiver.

VENUS SKIRT SHOP.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Golub and Benjamin Epstein, doing business as the Venus Skirt Shop, at 331 Grand Street, by these creditors: Jack Klein, $500; R. Liebeman, $71, and Max Rubinstein, $409. Judge Mayer appointed W. H. Olmsted receiver. Liabilities are over $15,000 and assets $6,000. They started in business at 391 Grand Street, 101 Delancey Street, and on Grand Street, near Eldridge.

LOUIS BROWNSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Brownstein, trading as the Besbee Men's Shop, men's furnishing goods, at 703 Eighth Avenue, by these creditors: W. O. Horn & Brother, $85; Robert Reis & Co., $341, and Oppenheimer & Levirson, $160. A second petition was also filed against him by these creditors: Eagle Hosiery and Glove Company, $116; Willard B. Stevens, $801, and Arthur Colby, Jr., $47. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $2,000.

ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, peddler, of 254 West 112th Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Joseph Brill, $343; Angrist & Arkin, $158, and I. Mirsky & Son, $75.

FELIX RESNICK, formerly a druggist, of 514 West 134th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,663 and no assets. He made an assignment on April 20, 1914, and the assets realized $1,202.

HENRY MARQUET, druggist at 142 Bleecker Street, has made an assignment to Caesar Perilli. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him by these creditors: Humbert Fugazy, $375; Dr. John W. Perilli, $175, and Anthony J. Montverde, $350. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

OTTO RIEBEL & BROTHER, dealers in auto supplies at 265 West Twenty-third Street.—Herman Stiefel has been appointed receiver by Judge Mayer.

MORRIS J. GINSBURG, a member of the firm doing business as the Broadway Dress Company at 107 Bleecker Street, has made an assignment to Simon S. Hamburger.

D. DELMAR DOUGLAS, a soldier at Camp Mills, L. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,488 and no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Allen, Franklin W.—Tobey Furniture Co. $574.45
Barnes, Patrick J.—N. Y. Edison Co. 113.72
Berkowits, Joseph, and Solomon Landmann—State Bank 1,438.17
Bannon, John—G. A. Hull 2,299.66
Baker, John G.—American Molasses Co. of N. Y. 177.52
Ballstine Fibre Products Co.—South Brooklyn Paper and Rag Co. 1,586.71
Blessing, Annette, and Daniel Steele, Jr. 239.41
Bernstein, Jacob—Kemp 1,231.04
Candee-Boehm Pumaro 225.05
Cohen, Carol—Butler Bros. 342.40
Cornell, William C.—C. Froehlich 1,416.49
Crommelin, Edward—L. J. Delaney 1,119.88
Consant, Eugene W.—Charles F. Mattlage & Sons 770.65
Cox, William F.—E. W. Shaw 5,281.00
Cohen, Louis—M. Stern et al 2,223.04
Donnelly, William F.—London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 277.18
De Mattels, Alfred—Francis H. Leggett & Co. 154.39
Engelman, Jacob—F. I. Haber et al. 890.20
Daly, Patrick J.—P. Conroy 535.52
Empire Cook Laundry Co.—Rogers Peet Co. 1,416.49
Fitzpatrick, Paul—K. S. Thornton 107.01
Fedar, Morris H.—Columbia Bank 580.00
Furst, Charles S.—Am. Surety Co. of N. Y. 6,408.92
Field, Sam E.—W. H. Risner et al. 100.76
Firtenberg, Jacob — Rathbun Grant Printing Co. 2,945.71
Gress, William—V. Peck et al. 135.75
Goldreyer, Tully—L. Greenberg 236.25
Gach, Abraham—N. Trank 238.06
Goodwin, Eben—B. L. Andrews 245.78
Greenberg, Jacob, and Abraham Banger —J. Guttentag 183.87
Gordon, Peter J. and Thomas D. Malcolm—I. Landsman 196.74
Glatzer, Gus—Beiber Trunk and Bag Co. 168.85
Great Eastern Gasoline and Oil Corporation—G. Cerulna 6,123.05
Hempstead Terrace Corporation—C. Oleson 681.88
Held, David M.—P. Rappaport 104.75
Haims, Louis—Francis H. Leggett & Co. 195.18
Homco Const. Co., Isidore Goransky, Inc., and Julius Gomansky—S. Milder 229.85
Homco Const. Co., Isidore Goranisky, Inc., and Julius Wainstein—Same 118.20
Henriques, Alexander—E. De Wolf et al. 328.06
Hipp, Georg—A. Kronberg 120.41
Isadore Gomansky, Inc.—S. Milder 165.90
Jacobs, Morris—A. Paladino et al. 163.21
Koss, Harry, and National Surety Co.—People, &c. 200.00
Katz, Morris—Rubel Bros. 122.45
Israelowitz, Adolpe—J. Daniell, Jr. 255.90
Lorenson, Emil—Republic Rubber Co. of New York 171.96
Lebenson, Jacob—J. F. Taylor et al. 101.60
Lawrence, Joseph I.—Gimbel Bros., New York 575.07
Matiasen, Osmond E.—Garrison Tobacco Co. 141.25
Manhe

ENDS COPPER STRIKE ON NEW PRINCIPLES

President's Commission Sets Precedent in the Arizona Labor Dispute.

PROVIDES FOR MEDIATION

Re-employment and Workers' Committee Agreed On—Great War Supply Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The big copper strike in the Globe-Miami district of Arizona, which has resulted in a loss of more than 60,000,000 pounds of copper since it began on July 2, has been settled, according to a telegram from the Labor Commission which President Wilson sent to Arizona on account of the Governments' need for copper for use in the manufacture of munitions.

The commission is headed by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, and its other members were Colonel J. L. Spangler of Pennsylvania, Verner Z. Reed of Colorado, John H. Walker of Illinois, and E. P. March of Washington. Felix Frankfurter of New York is acting as Secretary.

News of the settlement was sent to the President today in a telegram from the commission, which read, in part:

"The strike in the Globe-Miami copper district of Arizona is settled. The President's Mediation Commission has succeeded in working out a plan of adjustment which has been accepted by the managers of the Old Dominion, Miami, Inspiration, and the International Smelter, the controlling mines; President Moyer of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Works, and the local unions which are out on strike.

"This means the early resumption of copper production at its full capacity by the single most important copper centre in Arizona, if not in the United States. The normal monthly output of the Globe-Miami district is about 21,000,000 pounds of copper, requiring a working force of over 5,000 men.

"The President's Mediation Commission proceeded in its labors upon the following principles:

"The country must have the maximum uninterrupted output of copper during the period of the war. No grievances on the part of the workers, whether well founded or imaginary, must be allowed to result in stoppage of production. Practicable machinery must be devised for the adjustment of grievances. To carry these principles into execution the plan of settlement reached by the President's Commission embodies the following chief features:

"First, the establishment of a workers' committee for each mine, wholly independent of any influence, direct or indirect, to be exercised by the company. This committee is to be composed exclusively of men working at each mine with the right, however, of union members to have a union representative in the presentation of grievances.

"Second, the employment of those now on strike, except those guilty of seditious utterances against the United States or those who have membership in an organization that does not recognize the obligation of contract. In providing for the re-employment an important principle is introduced in that the district is treated as an individual unit, instead of the individual mine. Re-employment is to be secured through a central employment committee for the district. This provision is made because the labor shortage of the district, as well as the growing labor shortage throughout the country, requires the full utilization of all available man power and the regulated employment of the men on strike.

"Third, the impartial and effective working of the scheme is assured through the appointment of a United States arbitrator, acceptable to both sides, who is to determine all disputed questions of fact. The machinery thus provided is in substitution for strikes and lockouts during the period of the war."

The President's commission is proceeding to settle the difficulties in the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf district.

TO KEEP OUR ARMY HAPPY.

Camp Recreation Service Plans Big Drive for Funds Next Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A nation-wide drive for funds to carry on the War Camp Community Recreation Service will be made the week of Nov. 4 to 10. This was decided in a resolution adopted today at a national conference held here with representatives present from all parts of the country.

Secretary Baker, the principal speaker of the meeting, praising the war camp community work, declared that the soldiers must be adequately armed and clothed, but that he wanted them to have also "that invisible armor, that moral and intellectual armor, that new soldier state of mind for their protection overseas."

"Two things this work is going to do," said Mr. Baker. "It will bring our soldiers back to us better citizens; and it will awaken in American cities a sense of responsibility and an opportunity that will go a long way toward solving the old, vexed problem of how best to make cities safe for the youth of our land."

John N. Willys of Toledo, national Chairman of the committee charged with the task of raising the fund of "three dollars for each soldier and sailor" needed for war camp community work, presided at the conference and at the session of the National Committee held on Monday evening for the campaign. Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities, told of the entire work being done for the betterment of the soldiers, and defined the relation between that being done outside the camps and the War Camp Community Recreation Service with that being done inside the camps by other agencies.

Major General George Barnett, head of the United States Marine Corps, declared that he was in full sympathy with the work and that he knew the value of it. "To have an efficient army," said General Barnett, "you must have a happy army. A discontented army is an inefficient one, no matter whether that discontent is due to poor food, clothing, or other causes."

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Leaves daily, except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tel. 1067—Spring.

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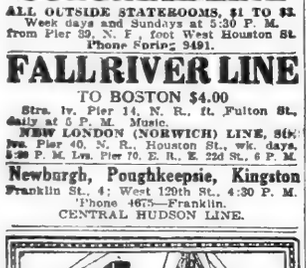
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE, $3.50
Stm. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., wk. days, 5:30 P. M. Lve. Pier 70, E. R., E. 22d St., 6 P. M.
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston
Franklin St., 4; West 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Phone 4675—Franklin.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.



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Managing Agents, 29 Broadway.
FRANK TOURIST CO., Passenger Agts., 366 Broadway. Phone Franklin 4530.

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Beautiful Fall Season. State Roads. Hunting. Golf and all attractions.
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NEW JERSEY.

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ATLANTIC CITY
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ALWAYS OPEN

WILL SEIZE COAL IN ANY FUEL CRISIS

Garfield to Requisition 10 Per Cent. of Output Whenever Consumers Need It.

NOTIFIES ALL PRODUCERS

Administrator Tells Operators at Fittsburgh They Must Unite Behind the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Word has gone out to coal operators throughout the country from the Fuel Administration that the Government, in any coal crisis that may develop during the war, intends to requisition one-tenth of the coal supply at the mine, for use of the consumer.

This decision on the part of the Fuel Administration was reached within the last few days. It means that enough coal will be commandeered by the Government in emergency to supply any locality that falls short of its actual demand.

The Government will take over the 10 per cent. of the production of any mine, bituminous or anthracite, whenever a contingency arises that cannot be met in the ordinary way. If a locality finds itself without coal and its dealers are unable to provide it, the Fuel Administration will step in and see that the coal is delivered.

Not only will the Fuel Administration see that an ample supply is given to localities that need it, but the price to be paid for the coal will be that fixed by the Government itself. The Fuel Administration recently fixed a price of $2 a ton at the mine for bituminous coal and approximately $4 a ton for anthracite, arranging a schedule of prices for the jobber and the retailer so as to allow a reasonable profit.

The decision of the Fuel Administration to commandeer 10 per cent. of the coal product in emergency, it was explained tonight, does not in any sense cast a reflection upon the coal operators. The Government felt impelled to do it so as to provide the way for an ample supply of coal to consumers as against prior contracts that, in many instances, were found to militate against delivery to the householder.

The Government felt obliged to step in between the coal operators and long-standing contracts that were calculated to deprive the ordinary consumer of his coal. In various localities this situation has developed during the last few months and with the Winter coming on the Fuel Administration felt that a drastic step was necessary, if a grave coal shortage to the consumer was to be avoided.

In its operation, the Fuel Administration's action simply means taking over enough coal from every mine within a given radius to supply the demands of an exhausted market. The Government's decree will be supreme. Its own price to producers will prevail in purchasing the coal and it will sell at the schedule recently fixed.

As explained tonight, any coal shortage that may occur, whether in New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, or elsewhere, may be speedily relieved by order of the Fuel Administration to ship coal to any centre it demands.

The weekly output of bituminous coal during October was approximately 11,000,000 tons and the anthracite output considerably less. The Government would be able, under the decision of the Fuel Administration, to commandeer at least 1,200,000 tons of bituminous coal during the Winter season and at least half that amount of anthracite each week. This influx of coal to the consumer, above the ordinary output, it is calculated, will be sufficient to save any emergency.

To facilitate the movement of coal through Hampton Roads for Government and New England accounts, officials of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and Virginia Railroads agreed with the Fuel Administration today to furnish bunker coal to transient steamers in midstream. This will make available increased pier space for coal cargo carriers.

GARFIELD CALLS FOR UNITY.

Tells Coal Men to Lay Aside Differences and Get Together.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23.—Harry A. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, addressing coal producers from every field in the country here today, pleaded for leaders of the industry to lay aside all differences and get behind President Wilson in the fight against Germany. Mr. Garfield conferred with Joseph F. Guffey, National Petroleum Administrator; W. K. Field, President of the National Coal Association, and David W. Kuhn, Pittsburgh fuel dictator, before addressing the operators.

"There are three aspects of the coal industry and of the situation, each related to the other," said Mr. Garfield. "They are coal, the people and the war. To put it in another way, they are the relation of the coal industry to the war, and the attitude of those engaged in the coal industry to the people and the war.

"If you are thinking of your own interests as operators you are thinking of the return that will come to you from the industry. But in the face of civilization you cannot consider the question of profits in your industry without considering the effect on the people and the effect on the war.

"Those who control great profits are employing people who would share those profits. Those who labor in the mines think of their own interests. Their leaders are endeavoring to enlighten these wage earners of their moral responsibility in this emergency.

"As a generation of men we have been trained in the rights of peace, and resent any suggestion that the Government can reach out and take hold of our interests. We are now a people at war. Is it any more violent that the Government should reach out and take our sons from our homes and place them in grave danger and even demand sacrifice of life in maintenance of a principle our President has laid down? The Government has that right. As a people in time of peace we uphold the principles of our Government, and we must do the same thing in time of war. This is the time for action, and all the people of the United States must help.

"So long as President Wilson gives power to the Fuel Administrator I shall proceed to gather information throughout the country and distribute it to those interested in the industry. I propose to produce fuel for the home and factory in greater quantity than ever.

"I want you to set aside your competitive differences, make monetary sacrifices and stand behind the President in this time of emergency."

LOCAL COAL STOCK GAINING.

But Economy Is Still Necessary to Keep the City Supplied.

While the amount of coal coming into New York is still of such small volume as to make economy a matter of necessity, the increase, if maintained, it is said, promises the necessary supply to the householder. One large dealer said yesterday that while the movement was freer, it meant little to the local trade because much of the coal was being taken by the Government to supply the military camps and for use in Government plants.

Another dealer said that no one here knew the exact amount of coal that was in the market. Burns Brothers, one of the largest retail firms in the city, quoted these prices yesterday: Egg, $8.25; stove, $8.50, and nut, $8.50. According to the scale of another large distributer, it would appear that prices have not gone down, but were holding at last month's figures. In September this firm sold stove and nut coal at $8.50 a ton, and this is the present price. The drop has been on pea coal, which last month sold at $7.25, as against $7 this month. As showing the advance in price the figures of this firm for October, 1916, were: Stove, $7.50; nut, $7.50, and pea, $5.50.

These prices were quoted by a Brooklyn dealer: Stove, $8.65 and $8.75; nut, $8.50 to $8.75; egg, $8.45 and $8.50; pea, $7.25 to $7.75; broken or mixed, $8.25 to $8.50.

PAPER MILLS INCREASE NEWSPRINT OUTPUT

Trade Commission Reports Net Gain of More Than 10,000 Tons in Nine Months.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—In an official review of the newsprint paper market for the month of September, issued today by the Federal Trade Commission, an increased production of print paper is reported for fifty-six mills during the last two weeks of that month. These mills were operated by thirty-six companies. The review follows:

"The reports indicate that shipments increased more rapidly than production. The total stocks reported by these thirty-six companies on Sept. 30, 1917, amounted to about 50,000 tons. This figure does not include the stocks of two companies not reporting and probably some stocks held at delivery points.

"The total production of the companies reporting for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1917, as compared with the corresponding period of last year was: Nine months 1917, 950,847 tons; nine months 1916, 923,197 tons.

"Seventeen companies show an increased production this year over last year and nineteen companies show a decrease due in some cases to increased production of other grades. One or two additional companies not reported have gone off of newsprint entirely this year, but the figures show a net gain for the whole United States of more than 10,000 tons.

"Imports of newsprint paper for the first eight months of 1917, which were almost exclusively Canada, show a gain over the corresponding figures for the preceding year, while exports show a decline. The import figures are: Eight months 1917, 358,169 tons; eight months 1916, 318,091 tons.

"The export figures are: Eight months, 1917, 4,456 tons; eight months, 1916, 53,302 tons.

"Exports to the United Kingdom in particular fell off from 3,150 tons for the first eight months of 1916 to 734 tons for the corresponding period of this year. Exports to Mexico, on the other hand, increased from 1,531 tons to 4,934 tons."

Regarding newsprint prices the commission says:

"Available information indicates that most of the contract tonnage of roll news is being delivered at prices from $3 to $3.25 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill. Reports from the thirty-six companies showed on old contracts at less than $2, mill deliveries, and others were reported at $4 or more.

"The thirty-six companies reported only nine new contracts for roll newsprint, aggregating 3,475 tons. The prices ranged from $2.50, f. o. b. mill, to $3.60, the average being $3.13.

"The condition of the newsprint market is best shown by the fact that the current prices of both roll and sheet news were not far from the prevailing contract prices. Roll news in car lots was quoted at from $3.25 to $3.80 by a number of mills, and sheet news in car lots sold as low as $3.25 less 3 per cent."

As to pulp prices, the report says:

"During the month of September sulphite pulp was shipped on contract at prices ranging from $36.50 per ton, f. o. b. mill, low, to $95.27 per ton, f. o. b. mill, high. The current prices reported were $44.25, f. o. b. mill, low, and $100 per ton, f. o. b. mill, high.

"Ground wood was shipped in contract during the month at $24.38 per ton, low, f. o. b. mill, to $50 per ton, high, while current prices ranged from $38 per ton low to $50 per ton high.

The figures on stocks and production given above cover not only standard newsprint, but also similar grades, such as special news, novel news, hanging, poster, lining, tablet, &c."

Won't Change Bloch to Blake.

Supreme Court Justice Whitaker denied yesterday an application by Oscar William Bloch for permission to change his name to Blake, because his German name hampered him in his business on account of prejudice in the United States and Canada against Germans, he said. Justice Whitaker said: "While perhaps people may be prejudiced against the Germans, the court does not and cannot recognize any distinction between loyal citizens whether native or naturalized." To grant this application, the court held, would be giving judicial recognition and sanction to such distinction and alleged prejudices.

Lawyer Maas a Naval Aid in Paris.

Charles O. Maas, a well-known attorney and Republican politician, has been appointed Naval Attaché at Paris and left to take up his duties there on Sept. 17. This became known yesterday when the attorneys in a suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Grace Allen Peabody against George Peabody asked Supreme Court Justice Whitaker to appoint a referee to hear the suit in place of Mr. Maas. The court named Charles P. Rogers.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

No day calendars.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 10 A. M.—Criminal.
US‹Ryan, (on trial.) At 10:30 A. M.:
US‹Miller.
Same‹Weinegel.
Same‹Taylor.
Same‹Froelich.
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M.—Motions.
L. V. Transp Co‹Baron Jedburgh.
Cappiello‹Rosabell.
Corrugated Fibre Co‹Paper Work Mach Co & ano.
Same‹Adelizzio.
Same‹Maher.
Same‹O'Connor, (2.)
Same‹Ryan.
Same‹Gawszak.
Same‹O'Connor (bond)
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M.—Motions.
Jorgenson‹Ali Steve.
Consol Un Ass Co‹Pinilos, I y Ca et al.
R D & H L Fuller‹Thaw.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

People, aplt., v. Gaab, respt; People, aplt., v. Wallace; People, aplt., v. Wetzel, respt.—Motion for a reargument denied.

People, aplt., v. F. Stevens Co., respt.—Motion for a reargument denied.

Re Rouss, as attorney.—Motion for a reargument denied. Motion to amend remittur granted, to the extent of inserting the following upon the argument of this cause in the Court of Appeals apl't's. counsel presented the point that the decision of the Appellate Div. involved a denial of apl't's rights under sub-division 1, of the 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Dwyer, respt., v. N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry. Co., aplt.—Motion for leave to appeal denied, $10 cost and necessary printing disbursements.

Mesier, as admrx., &c., respt. v. Classer, aplt.—Motion for leave to appeal denied, $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Re application Adelstan for an order, &c., to appeal from decision of Appellate Division dismissing apl. and $10 costs of motion.

Murphy, as admrx., &c., aplt., v. Mackey, et al., respt; impld with Obernelman, aplt.—Motion to add to calendar and set down for argument denied.

Re the Northern Bank of New York in liquidation.—Matter application by Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Re claim Gifford, &c., for legal services.—Motion to dismiss appeals granted and appeal dismissed, with costs in each appeal and $10 costs of motion.

Hammill, respt., v. Order United Commercial Travelers of America, aplt.; Callahan respts., v. Same, as exrx, &c., aplt.—Motions for leave to appeal granted.

People, ex rel. Riordan, aplt., v. Feldman et al., Municipal Civil Service Comn. of Buffalo, respts.

Re application Greenhut & Co., private bankers, &c., aplt., State Supt. Banks., respt.; People ex rel. Tyng, aplt., v. Prendergast, Cont. City New York, et al., respt.; Wood, &c., respts, v. Tupper Lake Chemical Co. and ano. ins. carrier, aplts.; R. Bronson, exrx, &c., for appointment appraisers to appraise value of stock, &c., aplt., Geneva Telephone Co., respt.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Lawson, respt., v. Carroll, aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

Co. of Erie, respt., v. Town of Tonawanda, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Re settlement accounts, &c., Bewsher, Trustee, &c., Watson, Sr., decd., Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, aplt., Watson, Inc., &c., et al., respt.—Order affirmed, without costs.

People, aplt., v. Pecararo, respt.; People, respts., v. Bellaro, aplt.—Judgments affirmed.

Lord, et al., co-partners, &c., aplts., v. City of New York, respt.; Gallagher, respt., v. Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York, aplt —Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Reusens, respt., v. Gerard, et al., impld with others, respts.—Order affirmed, with costs and question certified answered as follows:

Second question in the negative, so far as concerns the cause of action to recover damages on account of stock purchased with plaintiff's money, and in affirmative, so far as concerns cause of action based on subscription agreement. Third question in the affirmative. First question not answered.

County of Erie, apl.—respt., v. Friendenberg, Friedenberg, et al., apl.-respts.—Order modified by remitting the proceedings to the special term to determine whether costs be awarded the owner and if so to include the same therein, and as so modified said order is affirmed, with costs to defendant Friedenberg.

People, ex rel., Van Tine, apl.t., v. Purdy, et al., tax comrs, &c., respts.—Order reversed and application granted, with costs in all courts.

Re claim Doso, v. Mochle Lithographic Co., emp., et al.; ins carrier, respts.; State Industrial comsn, aplt.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and determination of the State Industrial Commn affirmed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Division.

Barber, respt., v. Smeallie, et al., apits.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Court of Appeals

Raymond Con Pile Co ‹Thatcher & Son.
Amann‹Carvel et al.
Fanning‹Belle Terre et al.
Hess‹Intl Ry Co.
Essex Co Nat Bank‹4th Nat Bk CNY.
Levy‹Louvre Rly Co.
Kinsala‹Shubert et al
Rock Isl Butter Co‹Rowland.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Scott, Laughlin, Smith, Page, and Davis, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Slayback‹Alexander.
People‹Weinstein.
Ins Co of State of Pa ‹E Jer RR & T Co.
Manaad Com Co‹Brown Glass Co.
Rossi‹Salomon.
Dunne‹B. Q Co, &c., RR.
Fay‹Yonk Pub Co.
Collins‹Koch & Co.
Wire Mfg, &c, Co‹Am Spirits Mfg Co.
Randolph‹Johnson.
Richter‹Greendale.
Hemsley & Co‹Duncan Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions.

No day calendar. Motions noticed for today will be called Friday, Oct. 26.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., and VI.—No day calendars.

PARTS V., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERM—Parts II. to XVIII., inclusive, no day calendars.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Margaret McIntyre, Robert Carmack, Julius Meckel, Henry Hildburg, Elizabeth Van Bell, Conrad Schaefer.

Wm S Brolly, David C Lind, John McGovern, Mora Riordan, James F Milliken.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

No day calendar. Motions noticed for today will be called Friday, Oct. 26.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I. to VIII., inclusive, no day calendars.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J. Van Cleve ‹Van Cleve—Louis F Doyle, Duffy‹Lynch —George F Harriman. Wadler‹Powers—Frank H Ryan.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Columbia Trust Co‹Hamilton Holding Co—John J Halpin. Coleman‹Bldg & Eng Co—Charles M Russel. Eastman‹Lotsch—James A Lynch. Mutual Life Ins .Co‹Fanning—Abraham Harris.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J. Bowery Sav Bank‹Joseph Gans—John J Boylan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—.....—.....—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:
Estate of Joseph Katz
Louisa Larsch or Le Arschinque.
Wills for probate:
Mary Bride.
Rebecca K Edwards,
Katharine Witt,
John H Dierks,
Mary Hinterhoff,
David Wolf Rosenfeld.
Amelia B Montrose,
Graham McAdam,
Henry F Wocke.
Accountings:
Estate of Carrie Plattner,
August Barthold,
Margaret D Hall,
Edward C Brennan,
Bridget B Coyle.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Christle‹Callahan et al.—Jacob Dunmark. City of New York‹MacLean and another—Abraham M. Schwartz. Neukirch‹Elm Holding Co., Inc.—Julius D. Tobias. Sudbrink‹Baukal—Arthur N. Giegerich. Moller‹Dettinger Construction Co.—James O'Malley.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Rover‹Walker.
Raynor‹Wilkinson.
Berkowitz‹Sperling.
Colletti‹Nelson.
Fitzgerald‹N Y Dock.
Jamberg‹Fed Sß Corp
Greenfield‹Lichtenstein.
Re Haerle, Jr, (Moskowitz.)
Shea‹The Tribune Assn.
Gad‹Gad.
Edw Thompson Co‹Petser.
Re Haerle, Jr, (Moskowitz.)
Hansen‹Norwegian News Co.
Barnes‹Cole.
Cocchio‹Rapid Advertising M Co.
Bucholtz‹Wall & Hanover St Realty.
Williams‹L I RR.
Orchard‹Siegel.
Segal‹Zimmerman.
Vitale‹G Schirmer, Inc.
E G Gross‹Bannister.
C Gross‹same.
Golmb‹Blumberg.
Fordham‹Wasser.
PART II.—Faber, J.—Undefended divorces.
Kinsman,
Scott,
Bricson,
Damato,
Sprugs,
Christmann,
Rankin.
Hanlon‹same.
Kent‹Fraser.
Teubler‹Teubler.
Lancaster-Irvine Rlty Co‹NY Munic Ry.
Dirzis‹Gribar.
Re North 12th St.
Miller‹Schwartz.
Burke‹Cohen.
Gudis‹Rexton Rlty.
Raynor‹Wilkinson.
The Thrift‹Bube.
Re Cunningham.
Re Rockaway Turnpike. (Hook Creek.)
Ruben‹Ruben.
Springfield Nat Bank ‹Breitung.
Gavin‹Gavin.
Wetmore‹Smith.
New Age Const Co‹Herring & Co.
Castellano‹Kriegel.
People ex rel Birnbaum, (Insp Elec.)
Rose‹Siegel.
Re Marshall, (L'Hommedieu.)
Gad‹Gad.
Bell Plumb Supply Co ‹Gerard.
Hirsch‹Conine.
Re London, (London.)
Ex parte business at Speer,
Jones,
Demalo,
Slade,
Nalen,
Sokoloff,
Hart,
Kirsch.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.—No day calendar. Cases on trial. Any case marked off during this term may be restored for any day during the remaining days of the term, for trial, if counsel so desire.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Priscilla Smith.
Alberto Palmenteri.
Administration of:
Adolph Ohlbaum.
Accounting of:
Margaret Farrell,
Mary Tuttle,
J Frank Dunham,
Alphonse Rouyon,
Elizabeth Kurth,
Frederick Raber,
Mary B Couch,
Katherine Berghauser,
George Weisman,
George M Bander,
Estates of:
Joseph Ellery,
Lemaster Infants,
Rosenbrock Infants,
Christian Gatjen,
Edward Coogan.
Guardianship of:
Becker Davis.
Contested calendar:
Henry Eppig,
Charles Hunter,
Carl Ehrler.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Gorodetsky‹Duffy.
Moyer‹Schleicher.
Jackson‹McGuire.
Petitte‹NY C RR.
Pirch‹West E RR.
Peppler‹NYCRR.
Fowler‹Chic Farmers Ins Co.
Fisce‹NY, NH & H RR.
Flannery‹NY Ry Co.
Farley‹Yonk RR, (2.)
Scott‹De Vinne (2.)
Malcolm‹Kelly.
Maxson‹Sardeen.
Gardner‹Retagne Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Stoppoloni‹White Plains Modern Laundry, Inc.
Zimmerman‹Union Ry
Gregoni‹Phila & Rdg Coal and Iron Co.
Tschantre‹West E RR
Paolillo‹Union Ry.
Monahan‹NY C RR.
McKenna‹same.
Vogue‹City of Yonkers
Buchanan‹Dickson & Turnbull.
Garlisch‹N Y C RR.
Washburne‹White.
Rakity‹Un Ry Co.
Fardette‹NY & S Ry.
Garrity‹Varuna Inv.
Pschulis‹P&RC&L.

Highest number reached on call, 530.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M.

O'Neill‹Penn RR.
The Sisson Holding Corp‹Malcolm.
Downer‹Downer.

Highest number reached on call, 484.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

A deal on the river front of the old Greenwich section which will lead to an early improvement of a vacant plot was closed yesterday in the purchase by Stephen Ransom of the property at 408, 409, and 410 West Street, southeast corner of Charles Lane. It has a frontage of about 63 feet on West Street, 64 on Charles Lane, with a southerly line of 80.10. The purchase was made from the McEvoy & Koester Construction Company. The buyer is a manufacturer of plumbers' supplies at 451 West Street. The property was held at $45,000. Title was recorded yesterday.

Crist & Herrick were the brokers in the transaction.

Fifty-eighth Street Sale Near Madison Avenue.

In the Madison Avenue section near Fifty-ninth Street, the five-story apartment house with stores at 34 and 36 East Fifty-eighth Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Madison Avenue, was purchased for investment by W. Forbes Morgan, a banker from the Royton Realty Company, Harold C. Mathews, President. The building covers a plot, 40 by 50. The seller erected the present building about two years ago. The holding price was $100,000.

The Ruland and Whiting Company were the brokers in the sale.

Private Dwelling Sale.

Mrs. David Ballou of Easton, Penn., has purchased from Dr. Samuel Gant the house occupied by her son, Dr. Harold H. Mitchell, 126 East Seventy-sixth Street. Mrs. Gerrit Smith in conjunction with M. D. Randall negotiated the sale.

Tenement Sales.

The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company has sold to a client of David Wetzler 1,840 Madison Avenue, a five-story flat with two stores, on a lot 25 by 100, situated on the west side of Madison Avenue, between 119th and 120th Streets. E. Stern was associated as broker in the sale.

Marston & Co. have sold for the Field estate to a client 257 to 263 Elizabeth Street, a five-story tenement, on plot 75 by 100, and for the same estate to Harry Aronson, Inc. 630 East Eleventh Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 94.

Recent Buyers.

George W. Levett is the buyer of the building 489 to 491 Broome Street.

Robert Benson is the buyer of the apartment house 1,392 Franklin Avenue. The Willoughby Garage Corporation is the buyer of ten tenement houses 236 to 255 West Nineteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. A two-story garage is to be erected on the site.

Bronx Sales.

Erwin Faeber purchased from C. M. Johnson a dwelling on the west side of Bathgate Avenue, 243.9 feet south of 169th Street. The structure occupies a plot 23 by 100.

Harry Postal and others sold to Anna M. Antonreith of Tarrytown, N. Y., 1,672 Bathgate Avenue, a three-story dwelling on a lot 16.3 by 100, on the southeast corner of 173d Street.

The Nason Realty Company, Max N. Natanson, President, sold the five-story new-law apartment house, 75 by 100, at 2,140 Daly Avenue. The property was held at $85,000

A Few Lofts to Let in
The New Millinery Centre
at
63 WEST 36th ST.
From February 1st, 1918. Size 50x100. Thoroughly fireproof. 100% sprinkler equipment. Three elevators. Light on four sides. Perfect service. Rent $3,250 per annum per loft. Apply on premises, to your own broker, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND ST.

FOR A RENTING MAN
who has had experience with office buildings, there is a position open with more than ordinary possibilities in one of the downtown real estate offices. Address P 313 Times Downtown.

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Expiring Mortgages
It is necessary for some mortgage lenders to call for all or part of their loans as they become due.
Our long experience and wide financial acquaintance enable us to serve owners in this event. Why not let us negotiate for you on this important matter?
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—5TH AVENUE—
We Specialize in
Buildings—Stores—Floors
—57TH STREET—
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FOR LEASE OR SALE
191-193 Canal St.
31-33-35 East 4th St.
86-88 Clinton St.
88-92 Clinton St., in conjunction with 97-99-101-103 Attorney St.
Estate of Martin Grossman, Jr.
P. O. Box 252, White Plains, N. Y., or through any broker.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
WILL EXCHANGE
High-class modern suburban home, nearby town; best street; 5 minutes' walk express station; 12 rooms, 2 baths; 2-car garage; well shaded ½ acre plot, for private dwelling, 70th to 90th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Ave. S. S. Walstrum, 120 B'way.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Mapleton Park
Brooklyn's New Home Centre
Sea Beach Subway
SEND FOR PHOTO OF
PRETTY BRICK HOUSE
READY TO OCCUPY.
Alco Building Company
221 Broadway Barclay 4585
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
CALIF. SEMI-BUNGALOW
Built for all year home; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage; 4,000 square feet; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer; privilege of restricted bathing beach, yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $300 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

ALL YEAR SEMI-BUNGALOW NEAR THE SOUND
Seven rooms, bath, hardwood trim, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, double floors, hot water heat, gas, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; easy terms; good title. E. B. Meech, Boulevard, Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, L. I. 'Phone Flushing 1788.

OVERLOOKING THE LAKE
Modern cottage of seven rooms and bath; full cellar, heat; good location; plenty of ground for vegetables and poultry; only 30 minutes out; can be bought for less than city rent; must have $200 cash, balance $18 per month. Great Bargain, Box 275 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
PELHAM MANOR
Apartments
3 ROOMS, 3 Baths, Housekeeping, $1,000
1 or More Rooms, Non-Housekeeping, $420 up
Sleeping Porch, Restaurant, Extensive Grounds, Fine Old Trees, Country Life, City Conveniences. Near water and golf. A. W. COLE, owner, 114 5th Av., N. Y. 735—Chelsea, N. Y., or 1991 & 1853M—Pelham.

Wykagyl Adjoining Country Club. 35 Minutes from Grand Central.
Five minutes motor from station to most attractive spot in the hills of Westchester County, and only five minutes' walk to golf links. Building plots in wide variety, each with its individual adaptability to a type of house; among its winding drives, small lakes, brooks, knolls and valleys you may find just the setting for the house you want to build. Write for booklet, map and prices. WYKAGYL Office, North & Paine Aves., New Rochelle.

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INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
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Attractive stucco dwelling, 11 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; garage; tennis court, lake, garden, shade, fruit trees; three acres. Bargain at $32,000.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
31 East 42d St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
"TOP OF THE WORLD."
120 acres, 38 miles from Grand Central. $12,500. Great bargain. Other lands near-by three times the price.
EDWARD M. WEST, Inc.,
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.
Phone 413.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
SEMI-BUNGALOW
just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living and dining room full width of house; open fireplace, up-to-date kitchen, large china dressers, new model gas range, with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures, hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000, $350 cash; balance very easy terms. B Bargain, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

North Shore, L. I.
Owner offers his artistic 11 room, 3 bath English house, 1 acre beautiful laid-out grounds, at less than cost price; 1 minute from station; 30 minutes from N. Y., electrical express service. Terms arranged. H. K., 78 Times.

Stucco House—$20 Monthly
Buys it; everything new; 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat, fine plot, hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once, sacrifice for $3,500, $250 cash needed; title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

COZY BUNGALOW
87,000 square feet shaded property; worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,350; must have $200 cash, balance very easy terms. B Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
$3,000, on Easy Terms
AND 1st Mortgage of $5,500
BUYS THIS NEW
DAINTY HOME
with Garage.
On Tree Covered Plot with 100 Foot Frontage, Near Express Station Lackawanna R. R.
Huge living room with large open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, 7 master's bed chambers, 2 baths, sleeping porch; walls panelled in hard woods; beamed ceilings; ready to move into. Grounds planted with shrubs and flowers.
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Owner will sacrifice new brick and shingle, 6 rooms, bath, and sleeping porch, hardwood trim, parquet floors, steam heat, wide verandas; large plot; beautifully decorated. BERNE & BOHM, Lawton Avenue, Grantwood.

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Commuter's Farm
Send for details of the best bargain in Rockland County: 15 acres; $6,500.
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FOR RENT
One of the most attractive corner houses on the east side, in the Carnegie Hill section, beautifully furnished, for the season, to unexceptionable tenant only.
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39 W. 32nd St. Store
FOR RENT.
Dimensions:
30 x 90 feet.
Desirable long lease.
Apply to
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RENT OR LEASE—75x100
LOFT with unlimited power, excellent loading and transit facilities.
RENT $200 PER MONTH
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1 ST LOFT, 277 5TH AVE
Modern Fireproof, Estelle Bldg., Opposite Holland House at 20th St.
Apply premises to R. S. KAMIN or
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MANHATTAN—West Side.
BONNY CASTLE,
601 West 191st St.
AT ST. NICHOLAS AV. SUBWAY STATION.
4 and 5 Rooms,
$40 TO $50.

AN IDEAL BLENDING OF CITY AND COUNTRY LIFE.

"The Terrace"
S. W. Corner South Broadway and Valentine Lane, So. Yonkers

"The Valberk-Leighton"
Corner Valentine Lane, Berkeley and Leighton Aves., So. Yonkers

Modern high-class elevator Apartment Houses; large, airy, outside rooms with sleeping balcony; equal in finish to any New York City apartment; in exclusive Van Cortlandt Terrace, the best section of South Yonkers, surrounded by one-family dwellings.

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Perfectly arranged doctor's apartment, 8 rooms and 2 baths, $1200; Private entrance on Broadway. Take Broadway subway to Van Cortlandt Park, then Yonkers car to Valentine Lane; cars every 2 minutes; all night service. 40 minutes from 42d St.

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offers the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention. The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.
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72d St.—Broadway—73d St., Facing Sherman Square.
EXPRESS SUBWAY STATION AT 72D ST.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space. There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and Service Elevator.
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370 Central Park West
The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness. Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms.
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 3 room suites.
Several charming suites with huge Studio Room, high wooded ceiling, open fireplace. *For booklet, floor plan, etc. See Resting Agent on premises, or*
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400 WEST 118TH STREET
Near Columbia University.
Newly decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed. Immediate possession. All night elevator service.
OPPOSITE MORNINGSIDE PARK.
7 ROOMS Bath 2 Toilets $960
5 Rooms, Bath, $720.
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10 Rooms ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
3 Baths
495 West End Ave.
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TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6438.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

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Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment.
Near Subway. For lease from Oct. 1st.
8 rooms, $1,400 to $1,500.
9 rooms, $1,600 to $2,000.
With two or three baths. Apply to
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340 WEST 86th ST.
7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,000.
2 Rooms & Kitchenette
$900 to $1,000
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
2299 Broadway. Phone Schuyler 2279.

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West End Ave. & 76th St.
CORNER APARTMENTS
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
UNDER PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF OWNER, LIVING ON PREMISES.

124 West 72nd St.,
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4 Rooms and Bath.
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At 87th St.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Extra Maids' Rooms.
Rent $2,100 & Up

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
50 WEST 40TH ST.
Very Desirable North Light Studio Apart's
7 ROOMS & BATH, also 2 ROOMS.
Superintendent on premises.

65 Central Park West.
A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,500. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

265 West 81st St.,
NEAR WEST END AV.
9 Rooms.
RENT $1,500.
MANHATTAN—East Side.
17 Rooms
5 Baths
14th Floor
903 Park Ave.
Particulars CLARK REALTY CO.,
30 East 42d St.,
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.
815 PARK AVE.
S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
New Magnificent 14-Story Structure
EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF
6-7-8 ROOMS
3 BATHS. RENTS $2300 TO $3800
Also 1, 3 & 4 Rooms On Main Floor, $750 to $1,800.
Apartments can be seen evenings. on premises
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts., Phone Lenox 6330

SWANNANOA,
105 EAST 15TH ST.
NEAR UNION SQUARE.
6 AND 7 ROOMS, $65-$100.
ALL EXPOSED, ELEVATOR, &C.

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"IDEAL HOMES"
$100 to $1,000 Per Month.
Best furnished apartments in the choice locations of New York. None others listed. Save time and temper by coming to THE "IDEAL HOMES" CO., 500 Fifth Ave., at 42d St., Room 408. Tel. 3614 Murray Hill.

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205 West 57th Street
14 ROOMS—5 BATHS.
Beautifully furnished; all outside rooms.
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REAL ESTATE.
Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small payment down, balance $5 monthly buys 2 lots, near city; ideal location for investment or home; no reasonable offer rejected; will build to plan. Address H. W., 48 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For sale or rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Long Island.

TWO JAMAICA BARGAINS.
9 rooms; all improvements; high-class neighborhood; near public and high school; taken under mortgage; easy terms. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

TWO NEW JAMAICA HOUSES,
6 rooms; all improvements; 200 feet north Fulton St.; easy terms. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE.—Located in the most beautiful suburb in the State; nothing like it for the price in any part of the country; house ready to occupy; seven wonderful rooms; parquet floors; living room 15x30, with large open fireplace; dining room 14x16; dining porch 10x15; bedroom 15x28; sleeping porch 10x15; magnificent bathroom; model kitchen, 10x12, with instantaneous automatic water heater; butler's pantry; large plot of land, 7,500 square feet; refined surroundings; restricted; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches; golf, tennis; 3 minutes from station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price, $6,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone owner, MUNSON D. AYERS, 146 West 36th St.; Tel. Greeley 4535.

BEAUTIFUL ELBERON.
New cottage, 7 rooms; all modern improvements; 3 lots; large shade trees; near depot; on wealthiest avenue on North Shore of New Jersey. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

Prominent manufacturer will rent or buy large modern factory near New York; preferably with 20-ton crane; letter only. "Factrom," 506 Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, or would exchange for seaside property, a plantation and hunting place of 131 acres in North Carolina; fine spring water. Apply Mrs. H. L. Brewster, 1,103 East Av., Rochester, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Responsible concern is desirous of getting in touch with a builder who is willing to put up a building 80,000 square feet on plot 100x100, location west side preferred, below 14th St., for use as garage and stable; long lease. J 159 Times.

Will lease first-class tenement property for colored people or manage and collect rents. S. Bright, 151 West 131st.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want free and clear farm, suburban or city residence; may consider city lots; in exchange for 6-story elevator apartment subject to small first mtge.; equity $50,000. I. W. WOOD, Room 757, 42 West 34th St.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED
Manhattan.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
most complete and unique modern, fireproof English basement dwelling, 56 West 55th St. Terms exceptional, owing to lateness of season.
WM. B. MAY & CO., 717 5TH AV., Near 58th St. Phone Plaza 270.

Hight class five-story American basement, electric elevator; large rooms, beautifully furnished; sun parlor and squash courts on roof; by year or season; 81st, near 5th. Owner, 6055 Plaza.

$3,000.
To let, handsomely furnished, newly decorated American basement, five-story house in 94th St., near Drive; great bargain. Apply Pease & Elliman, 72d St.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.
Eight rooms, two baths; modern improvements; 48 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Information Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d St. Columbus 1342.

12-room furnished house for rent; $160 per month. 40 East 66th St.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY—Beautifully furnished 8-room house; excellent location. J 93 Times.

Westchester.

Larchmont; 34 minutes from Grand Central; Winter months occupancy; furnished house, finely situated with Sound view, 7 rooms and bath, hot water, heat, 2 open fireplaces, moderate rental. F. Hawley, 30 5th Av.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED
Manhattan.

Private house on corner opposite park, on Washington Heights, beautifully decorated, 9 rooms and bath, for rent, furnished or unfurnished. Phone A. Walsh, 84 West 51st. Phone Circle 1196.

73d St., East, (Park Av.)—Beautiful house; every modern convenience; tastefully decorated; extra large rooms; unusual opportunity. Particulars, Glaenzer, 254 West 84th. 2989 Schuyler.

Queens.

LORMAWOOD, QUEENS.
Six rooms, $4,000; seven rooms, $5,500; all improvements; beautiful wooded section. Call or phone O'Brien, 6629J Hollis.

Brooklyn.

Bargain, $9,500.—Fine stone residents, excellent location; 700 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn; no frame or apartment houses on this block; 25 minutes to New York; suitable for large family wishing a fine home; price includes rugs, carpets, draperies and some furniture.

Westchester.

New seven-room detached house, $50; modern outside seven-room apartment; southern exposure; $40; convenient by train or trolley. J. Romaine Brown, 498 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island.

At Rockville Centre.—Beautiful country residence, on plot 150 by 175 ft.; 12 rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences; garage, chicken houses, garden, fruit trees; six minutes' walk from station; five miles from Long Beach; bargain; terms to suit. J. J. Burgess, 72 Lenox Road, Rockville Centre, L. I.

At Rockville Centre.—Beautiful country residence, on plot 150 by 175 feet; 12 rooms, 2 baths; all modern conveniences; garage, chicken houses; garden, fruit trees; 6 minutes' walk from station; 5 miles from Long Beach; bargain; terms to suit. J. J. Burgess, 72 Lenox Road, Rockville Centre, L. I.

Small country home of 6 rooms with improvements; fine garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; ideal location; near trolley, school, and stores; must sell quick to interested party on easy terms. Write to Nolan, 286 Times Downtown.

$950 for small old house with a large plot of ground, near town, trolleys and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs make this a fine year-round home. Write or call B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

DAINTY year round cottage, two years old, on plot 100x177 ft., shaded by fine old trees; plenty of flowers and shrubs; completely equipped; ready for occupancy now; seven handsome rooms, tiled bath, paneled living room 26 ft. long, with huge fireplace; situated high in the hills near pretty lake; only 49 minutes' distance by train; easy commutation; will sacrifice for $5,800 to desirable party; $4,000 on first mortgage; easy terms on $1,800 balance; in a refined, exclusive neighborhood; near country club, schools, churches and markets. INDIVIDUAL Box 536 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE,
every improvement; open fireplace, tiled bath, hardwood floors, combination coal and gas range; plot 80x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $5,800; reasonable terms.
FRANK MILLER.
Telephone 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath; plot, 100x250; garage; fruit, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled moving; adjoining lot, 100x250, if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

Exceptional value, new six-room house, on acre plot; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; $5,200. Write for particulars to Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., (adjoining Ridgewood.)

One of the best houses ever built, located in one of the best towns anywhere—Plainfield; ask and you shall receive particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

Seventy-room apartment house in one of the camp towns of the Piedmont section of the South for sale on account of present owner's health. Y 220 Times Annex.

FARMS.
Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley, boating, bathing, and fishing, schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments, from quick interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small farm, with house, enough ground for chickens, vegetables, &c.; few repairs needed on house; owner will sacrifice for $1,450 to a party wanting such a place on terms of $100 cash and balance in seven years. Write to Caspar, Box 298 Times Downtown.

$1,350 buys cozy home, with two acres of fine farm land; best for fruit, berries, and vegetables; some shade trees; in large town, near lake; easy terms to right party. Write to Small Farm, Box 249 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale in Ulster County, N. Y., near Ashokan reservoir; 85 acre farm, private lake and brook; 9 room homestead, and other buildings; all painted; excellent proposition for duck farm or country home; real bargain for party paying $2,000 cash. X 326 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A little farm on hilltop; great view; commuting zone; 2 acres; 7 rooms, bath; steam; barn, chicken house, fruit, garden; clean-cut; attractive; $5,500; opportunity. S. S. Walstrum, Gordon & Forman, 120 Broadway, New York, and Ridgewood, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
FACTORY FOR SALE.

Excellent opportunity to purchase a modern, up-to-the-minute concrete and steel fireproof factory, containing approximately 200,000 square feet, with plenty of land for expansion purposes. Equipped with complete power plant and sprinkler system. Also private switch and railroad siding on one of the main trunk lines, affording splendid shipping facilities.
Located in a large manufacturing city in New York State. Splendid labor market and ideal living conditions. M 216 Times Downtown.

7 EAST 54TH STREET.
25-foot, 4-story and basement house, with 3-story extension, elevator, steam heat, electric light; in the exclusive retail section. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

7TH LOFT,
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.,
Through to 24th St.
Modern fireproof building; two-passenger and two freight elevators; no manufacturing. Firm L. J. CARPENTER 25 Liberty St.

488-85 BROADWAY.
Through to 56 and 58 Mercer St.; lofts, size 52x200; all improvements, together with sprinkler system.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER 25 Liberty St.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.
Every facility; rent $40.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 307.

For rent, 13,000 feet of space in fireproof building near Flushing Av. freight terminal; will divide; labor centre. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

32,000 SQ. FT. GROUND FLOOR
to lease for mfg. purposes in Manhattan; engine, boiler, generator, compressor, 25-ton crane complete. W 114 Times.

Loft building, four stories, with stores; 1st Av., in 20s; 15,000 square feet; suitable for factory, storage, and business; cheap rent. Address V 111 Times.

TWO LIGHT, ATTRACTIVE, CONVENIENT office rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 17th floor, 303 Fifth Av. Inspection day or night. Thayer Publishing Co.

First-floor loft, about 20x50, with good lights and 4 living rooms and bath for rent. 113 West 51st St.

Light attractive office, suitably partitioned off, for silk trade in heart of silk district, at 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 7942.

Front and rear parlors, large, light, steam heated; electric lights; excellent location. Apply "Engraver," 31 West 50th St.

14th WEST 24TH ST.—Showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

At 404 4th Av., (9th floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Loft—Light and airy, size 20 by 95; 3 years' lease; rental $1,500. Inquire C. W. Barnett, 109 West 47th St.

5th St, 337 West.—Loft, 25x50; improvements; low rents; long lease. Owner on premises.

Fifth Avenue office, 17x34, to rent. Room 1007, 366 Fifth Av.

For Rent.—Desk room, $15. Suite 3001, 25 Liberty St.

Private office, deskroom, service; newly furnished. Room 308, 51 East 42d.

46TH ST.: 53 WEST.—Entire floor; very light loft; reasonable rent.

Loft, 75x96, light on four sides. 401-405 East 91st. Inquire on premises.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity to rent part office, 21 Park Row, Room 1909.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk room with telephone, stenographer; in Wall Street, rising up Nassau Street.

Apartments to Let
40 cents per agate line

Furnished—East Side.

22D, 39 EAST.—Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath; piano; off 5th Av.; conveniences.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $10 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

40TH, 149 EAST.—Private four-room elevator apartment; attractively equipped. Apt. 3.

43D, 11 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, two large rooms, bath, electricity; convenient Grand Central.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartments; 2-3 well furnished large rooms and bath.

58TH ST., 5 EAST.—Furnished suite of five rooms, 3 bathrooms, spacious closets, with complete hotel service; light on four sides of suite; exceptionally fine. Inquire at office of Hotel Savoy, 5th Av., corner 59th St.; rent $5,200 to $6,000; also suite of 3 rooms, 2 bathrooms, $4,000; light on four sides; no buildings adjoining; brokers note.

60TH ST., 26 EAST.—Large studios, 16x21, 19-foot ceiling; sleeping balcony; furnished complete; non-housekeeping; $1,200 per annum.

60TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, well furnished; $15. Apply Superintendent, Plaza 8150.

63D, 69 EAST.—Seven rooms, well furnished, all conveniences, two blocks Fifth Av., three new subways; $65. Cunningham, Lenox 9380.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
120 W. 34th; 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $40-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or Janitor.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIMAS CO.,
4530 Murray Hill. 307 5th Av.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Sanson, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 94 East 32d St.

EXCLUSIVELY furnished apartments; personally investigated; ideal for bachelor; desirable location. Apply Lelands, One West 34th St., phone Greeley 1428.

IRVING PLACE, 77, (Gramercy Park Section.)—Two rooms and bath, furnished in good taste; nonhousekeeping, with service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St.

MADISON AV., (62d St.)—Bachelor two rooms and bath; full service; high class. Phone 6956 Plaza.

PARTY OWNING fine furniture will furnish 5 or 6 room apartment in choice neighborhood. Box J 75 Times.

PLAZA SECTION.—Six rooms, 3 baths; charmingly furnished; details. Columbus 3974.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN ALL MOST DESIRABLE LOCALITIES. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., AGENTS, 462 MADISON AV. AT 47TH ST.

Furnished—West Side.

22D ST., 222 WEST, CHELSEA HOTEL.—Stockholder's apartment, No. 86, exquisitely furnished, for rent by the year; four rooms, bath, closets, and small kitchen. Apply for terms to Marsh & Wever, 42 Broadway; present tenant will show.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

39TH ST., (Just Off 5th Av.)—Three rooms, beautifully furnished, every convenience, $80. Kahn & McCormick, Aeolian Building.

45TH, 341, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Finely furnished two-room and bath modern apartment; $100 month.

51ST ST., 34 WEST.—Newly and beautifully furnished, light, 2d floor apartment; living room, bed room, kitchenette, and bath; seen by appointment, 10 to 2 daily; rent, $175; offer considered for long lease. Apply Apartment 6.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Big, sunny, attractive two rooms, bath, elevators, hall service. Hart.

56TH, 49 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, to lease; reasonable.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

58TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, handsomely furnished, for bachelors; prices reasonable.

56TH, 7TH AV., ALWYN COURT.
Magnificent, spacious 12 rooms, 5 baths; corner; luxuriously furnished. Railing, 4253 Columbus.

64TH, 11 WEST, (Central Park West.)—Attractive six rooms, bath, scrupulously clean; rent $70 or sell furniture $375. Gilman.

67TH, 1 WEST (Duplex apartment 315)—Three rooms, kitchenette; supt. owner, Johnston-Wood, Hector, N. Y.

69TH, 69 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome rooms; housekeeping service; excellent location; refined house.

72D SUBWAY.—5 rooms, 2 bedroms, new building, charmingly furnished. Columbus 3974.

77TH, 223 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 7 rooms, southern exposure; appreciated when seen; 3 to 6 months. Russell, Schuyler 9719.

80TH, WEST END.—8 rooms, 3 baths, exquisitely furnished. Details, Columbus 3974.

98TH, 302 WEST.—Apartment of four exceptionally large and light rooms; southern exposure; beautifully furnished; $350. Apt. 6C.

57TH, 207 WEST.—Private house; large back parlor, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $50.

90TH, (West of Broadway.)—High-class seven rooms, two baths, $150. For particulars, 746 West End Av., near 97th.

91ST, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished two large rooms, parlor floor, bath, electricity, $90.

94TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—5 rooms and bath; can be seen by appointment. Murray Hill 5370.

98TH ST., 315 WEST.—For rent, beautifully and completely furnished apartment in high-class apartment house; convenient to bus lines and subway express station; seven light rooms, two baths, grand piano; good library; beauty view of river; linens and silver.

98TH, 203 WEST.—3-room apartment; high-class; southern and northern exposure; very desirable. Apt. 1B.

101ST, (near West End.)—Luxuriously furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths. Vanderbilt 1450.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment, 3 rooms. Apt. 31. Morningside 2896.

116TH, RIVERSIDE.—5 rooms, new building, handsomely furnished. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, all front, south, opposite Columbia. Hildreth.

120TH ST., 359 WEST.—Beautiful three window room; newly furnished; twin beds; southern exposure; heat, phone, and bath; private house; also other rooms.

127TH, 609 WEST, (Between Broadway and Riverside.)—Attractively furnished 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; high-class elevator house; $75; Whitestone; half block subway; references. Smith.

127TH, 601 WEST.—3 rooms and kitchenette, elegantly furnished. Apt. 52.

129TH, 60 WEST, (Apt. 3F.)—To sublet, desirable six-room elevator apartment; all conveniences; $50 per month. Sidney Diamant.

135TH, 686 WEST.—Apartment, cozy, light, 5 rooms; reference required. Apt. 6.

157TH, 551 WEST.—Elevator, six sunny rooms, private home, season, longer. Superintendent.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Pres

AN UNUSUALLY CHARMING SUITE.
11 rooms and 3 baths, $400 a month. Caen Stone Mantels. Living room 18x30; dining room wainscoted to beamed ceiling; 4 master's chambers with painted panelled walls. 350 West 85th St.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Handsomely furnished 7-room corner apartment; all or any part; large, outside, sunny rooms; electricity, phone. Dolars, 70 West 93d.

APARTMENTS BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED.
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
Attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway express station.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 96th St. Near Broadway.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Exclusive Renting. 176 West 72d. Col. 848.

ALL APART

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

HD, 41 EAST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished; all conveniences. Gramercy 4198.

ED ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

8TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $4 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

1ST, 114 EAST; 30th, 39 East.—All attractively furnished; private bath, electricity.

ED, 16 EAST.—All comforts, refined home, accompletely furnished, cheerful room; bath; references.

TH, 133 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Exclusive house; large, medium rooms; running water; shining bath; breakfast if desired; reasonable.

1ST, 27 EAST.—Established dressmaker has room suitable for corsetiere; reference required.

6TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished apartment and rooms; hot water and telephone.

ING LACE, 14.—Front rooms; boxspring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

EXINGTON AV., 1,044.—Small and large newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; references.

MADISON AV., 220 (38th).—Musical studios; suitable for teaching; rented by the day or hour.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive room and bath; can be used for music studio.

West Side.

8TH, 41 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bath; open grate fire; telephone; references.

TH, 115 WEST.—Attractive room, for business woman, in new elevator apartment. Hungerford.

0TH, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, overlooking park; bachelors, references; high-class house.

0TH, 70 WEST.—Newly furnished large second-story room; bath connecting; electricity; references.

8TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; steam heat; references required.

1ST, 341 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; telephone; $4; business woman.

Eane.

2ND, 52 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, also skylight room; all conveniences; reference.

6TH, 207 WEST.—Handsome suite for two; twin beds; piano; gentlemen; all conveniences.

8TH, 55 WEST.—Large rooms; running water, steam heat, electricity.

130 WEST 57TH ST.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, BEDROOM AND BATH; GENTLEMAN. HENRIETTA HAYES. CIRCLE 990.

57TH ST., 957, (Near Columbus Circle.)—Two most desirable front rooms; business people. Circle 419.

7TH, 322 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity; investment; business couple; gentlemen; references, Thompson.

8TH, 128 West.—Comfortable room; gentleman; modern conveniences; private home; references.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

9TH, 39 WEST.—For rent, furnished or unfurnished, single room, studio building, twelfth floor, sunny.

6TH, 61 WEST.—Large rear parlor; private bath, kitchenette; smaller room; maid service.

0TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny front room, beautiful apartment; exclusive neighborhood; $8.50. Rouzo.

0TH, 15 WEST.—Excellent rooms, private bath; telephone; park studio room to rent; moderate; convenient to bus, cars, subway. Phone Columbus 2721.

8TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, connecting, $6-$7; suites; gentlemen, business couples.

0TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate.

1ST, 504 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; southern exposure; excellent house; gentleman only; breakfast; references.

1ST, 45 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; piano, electricity, and running water; desirable location.

8TH, 307 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house, for gentlemen; electricity; breakfast; references.

2D, 251 WEST.—High-class Winter reservations; handsomely furnished double rooms; private baths.

2D, (Central Park West.)—Two medium rooms; heat; electricity; references. Col. 1342.

3D, 302 WEST.—Large front room and bath; comfortable and quiet.

2D.—Attractive large, small rooms; gentlemen; private house; conveniences. B. H., 900 Times.

2D, 158 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room, suitable two; electricity, telephone; references.

3D, 173 WEST.—One large and small room, newly decorated.

2D, 124 WEST.—Comfortable room; shower, electricity; references.

3D, 130 WEST.—Nice large room with running water; southern exposure; electricity.

11TH STREET, 161 WEST.
BACHELOR ROOMS; ALL THE CONVENIENCES OF A HOTEL WITH THE COMFORTS OF HOME; LARGE OR SMALL ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, VALET SERVICE, &C.; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

4TH, 33 WEST.—SPACIOUS SUITE, TWO ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, IN STEAM-HEATED, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED HOME; BREAKFAST. $175 MONTHLY.

4TH, 105 WEST.—Small and medium rooms, comfortably furnished, rear bath; gentleman only; private house; references required; Christian family.

4TH, 111 WEST.—Parlor floor, excellent for physician; large room, southern exposure; party, gentlemen; electricity.

8TH, 104 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished second floor front; hot water, telephone; reasonable.

8TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; private baths; electricity; kitchenette.

0TH, 14 WEST.—Elegant front rooms; twin beds, lavatory, electricity; well heated; refined.

3RD, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms; private baths. Schuyler 7333.

7TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

4TH, 244 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished large rooms; newly renovated house, electricity; running water, telephone, maid service. Col. 4387.

8TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, furnished room; all improvements; bachelor or couple.

6TH, 171 WEST.—Comfortable large room, adjoining bath; continuous hot water, electricity; references.

8TH, 150 WEST.—Room, private bath; parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

7TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive front room, individual bath; electricity; studio; single room; parlors.

7TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms; connecting bath; single, en suite.

8TH, 107 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated; southern exposure; gentleman or couple; reference.

8TH, 122 WEST.—Large, handsome front room; lavatory; electricity, telephone; reference.

8TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, connecting, shower baths; small room; exclusive house.

7TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; southern exposure; running water; connecting bath.

6TH, 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, southern exposure; running water; connecting bath.

8TH, 216 WEST.—Double, single, sunny rooms; large alcove room; baths; electricity; steam.

7TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

1ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private baths, lavatory; continuous hot water, kitchenette.

1ST, 153 WEST.—Immaculate and luxuriously furnished suite, one, two rooms, private bath; electricity; well heated. Schuyler 2962.

2D, 955 WEST.—University professor's home; large front room, dressing room; electricity; references.

2D, 113 WEST.—Large room for two; beautiful furniture; all conveniences. Mrs. Reinanen.

2D, 5 WEST.—Light, quiet rooms for gentlemen; elevator apartment; steam heat, electricity.

2D, 68 WEST.—Handsome parlor with grand piano; other rooms; board obtainable.

3D, 51 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large and small rooms; telephone.

4TH, 48 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized room; southern exposure; all conveniences; references; electricity.

4TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive large room, hot and cold water, electricity, phone.

4TH, 329 WEST.—Front and back parlor, beautifully furnished; with or without board; all conveniences; single and double rooms.

4TH, 30 WEST.—Newly decorated front room; running water; electricity; references. Schuyler 5174.

4TH, 113 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room; private bath; parquet floor; electricity; convenient.

8TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; all conveniences; also medium size room.

7TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive room with bath; fine private house; smaller room, $6.

8TH, 238 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; bath adjacent; electricity; unique house adjoining Riverside.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

8TH, 23 WEST.—Two adjoining, small rooms, adjoining bath; breakfast; high-class house; gentlemen.

7TH, 45 WEST.—High-class 3-room suite; private bath; beautifully furnished; also front parlor, good for studio, dental parlor; convenient locality; improvements. Barros.

7TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful, sunny front room, suitable two gentlemen; electricity.

8TH, 235 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings, near Riverside; southern exposure, front; rooms, $5 to $15; 50th subway.

8TH, 172 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, large, small; gentlemen preferred; electricity; subway." L."

9TH, 330 WEST.—Exclusive house; 1, 2 rooms, suite, private bath; other rooms.

2D, 135 WEST.—Large, outside room; running water, telephone, electricity, bath; $8-$10; private family.

3D, 255 WEST.—Desirable steam-heated rooms; private house; continuous hot water.

4TH, 104 WEST.—Desirable room, small private family; all improvements; moderate; reference. Levi.

8TH, 29 WEST.—Elegant, large, strictly modern front rooms, southern exposure; business people.

7TH, 231 WEST.—Exceptionally large front suite; piano, kitchenette; independent entrance; conveniences. Rosenau.

7TH, (762 West End Av.)—High-class furnished rooms; two baths; also large room with kitchenette; $50-$65.

7TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, sunny room; bath, telephone; gentleman; $6.00.

8TH, 254 WEST.—Gentlemen looking for refined home; large room or suite, with, without private bath. Apartment 7.

0TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive sunny suite; bath, electricity; twin beds; other rooms.

01ST, 5 WEST.—Parlor, adjoining room; piano; also single rooms; gentlemen; reasonable. Bancel.

0TH, 239 WEST.—Suite, 1, 2 rooms, bath; modern home; $40-$65 monthly.

0TH, 2 WEST.—Corner room, facing park; $25; single room, $5.50. Phone Robinson.

0TH, 240 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable room, suitable gentleman, business couple; adjoining bath; elevator apartment; near 103d subway. Copeland.

0TH, 230 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Large and small; also room with private bath; newly decorated and attractively furnished; nice, sunny, select apartment; home comforts.

0TH ST., 304 WEST, Adjoining Broadway.—Beautiful suite, two desirable rooms, private bath, furnished or unfurnished; modern; everything new.

0TH, 34 WEST.—Pleasant room, overlooking Hudson; seventh floor.

1TH, 507 WEST.—Nice large back parlor; running water; elevator. Apt. 43.

0TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large front room, $5.50; gentleman; telephone. Rogers.

2TH, 305 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; warm, sunny; telephone; private entrance; $8. Wilford.

8TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Two sunny rooms; comfortable, homelike. Apartment 42.

3TH, 538 WEST.—Attractive front room; bay window; American family; refined. Apartment 51.

8TH, 218 WEST.—Nice rooms, heat, electricity, phone, table board if desired; gentlemen.

2ST, 537 WEST, (Broadway.)—South corner rooms; attractive outlook and furnishings. 61.

2ST, 537 WEST.—Sunny corner suite, large sitting room and bedroom, 9 large windows; opposite Columbia University. Apt. 51.

40TH, 477 WEST.—Large room; elevator, electricity, telephone; Southern family. Apartment 71.

42D, 504 WEST.—Large front room; two gentleman; conveniences; smaller room. Berry.

6ST, 570 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, running water; refined home conveniences; reasonable.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

AS PAYING GUEST in private family; beautiful corner room in high-class West End Av. apartment, connecting bath; overlooking Hudson River. Phone morning, before 11, 5625 Riverside.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (93d.)—Front suite, comfortably furnished; sunny; shower bath. Apartment 11.

BROADWAY, (601 West 148th.)—Sunny, well-furnished room, 11x15, facing Broadway, high-class elevator apartment; reasonable. Apt. 5.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (Near 96th.)—Pleasant room, facing park, private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (between 79th and 80th Sts.)—For rent, beautiful large rooms, en suite or single; with private family. Phone Schuyler 6443.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Very large room; private bath; $15; family board. Stanhope.

WEST END AV., 533, (86th St.)—Attractive large room, with private bath, electricity; subway. "L"; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Floor; private residence; private bath; steam, phone. 5893 River.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th St.)—Superior bachelor accommodations, exclusive residence; breakfast. (Riverside 3050.)

WEST END AV., 451.—Very comfortable room; private family. Post, 3780 Schuyler.

Bronx.

EAST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 52.—Two rooms and bath, in select part of Fordham, near Jerome Av. subway.

New Jersey.

GENTLEMAN seeking private home will be received as paying guest in family of two; exclusive location in Montclair, N. J.; references exchanged. W 88 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN desires furnished room private, refined family, with or without board; references exchanged; kindly state terms. E 96 Times.

LARGE ROOM wanted, private bath, by young business man, below 72d St., west side preferred. W 111 Times.

FURNISHED ROOM wanted by writer in Washington Square or Gramercy Park neighborhood. W 91 Times.

Unfurnished.

TWO or three rooms, bath, kitchen or kitchenette; no elevator; not above second floor; $40 per month; below 120th. 500 West 140th, Apt. 3F.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

1917 STUTZ TOURING.
1917 MARMON TOURING.
1917 HUDSON TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
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1917 MERCER RACEABOUT.
1917 DODGE TOURING.
1917 PAIGE FAIRFIELD BROUGHAM.
1917 OVERLAND SEDAN.
1917 OVERLAND Limousine Brougham.
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FIAT 6-CYL. LIMOUSINE.
MANY OTHERS.

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,627 BROADWAY,
AT 50TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "4."
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SCHOONMAKER & JACOBY, 1,799 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
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BREWSTER COLLAPSIBLE BROUGHAM.
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ATTRACTIVE CARS AT RIGHT PRICES.

1917 Overland Country Club.
1917 Whlys Knight "8" Roadster, special.
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Many Other Models and Other Makes.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
Willys-Overland, Broadway, at 50th St.
Write for Used Car Bulletin.

AN OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 6 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 159 West 65th.

Automobile Exchange.

40 cents per agate line

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
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1917 MITCHELL TOWN CAR.
1917 CHALMERS TOWN CAR.
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1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
227 WEST 58TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone Circle 667-668.

BEAUTIFUL MARMON TOURING CAR.
Will guarantee to be in perfect condition; new paint, excellent shoes; mileage 15,000; cost $6,500, will sacrifice for $1,000 cash. Phone owner for demonstration. 8026 Columbus.

BODY FOR LIMOUSINE.—Will fit a Stearns or any standard chassis. Elite, 136 West 52d St. Circle 6118.

B'KLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.
1917 Overland Touring, Model 73-B.
1917 Overland Touring, Model 85-4E.
1916 Willys Knight "4" Touring.
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bedford Av., corner Hancock St.

BUICK 1916 Little-Six Touring. Perfect.
BUICK 1916 Little-Six Roadster, like new.
DODGE 1916 Touring. Condition guaranteed.
NATIONAL 1916 Twin-Six Tour. Reasonable.
HARLEM EXCHANGE, 2,061 7th. Mora. 9367

BUICK 1917 RUNABOUT.
Like new; fully equipped; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway

BUICK 1916 runabout; like new; reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC TOURING, 1917, Model 55, 8-cyl., 7 pass.; completely overhauled, repainted Cadillac Blue; in exceptional condition. This car has special equipment as to tires, etc. Price right. Ask for Model 57.
DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM; VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
One of the handsomest ever offered for sale; can be seen any evening or Sunday; inspection invited; demonstration any time; on exhibition at BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.

CADILLAC.—New 1918 7-passenger touring car, driven from factory to New York by California tourists, who are returning to California by train; a real bargain; act quick. Party can be seen at Woodstock Hotel, Room 624, Wednesday morning, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING CAR.
LOOKS LIKE NEW.
PRICE RIGHT.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1915 LANDAULET.
Like new; real opportunity; will sell for $850 cash; no dealers. Apply Gem Garage, 134 West 56th St.

CADILLAC (1917) TOURING, LIKE NEW.
PACKARD (1917) touring, Fleetwood body.
F. TURNER, 20 Broad. Phone 4478 Rector.

CADILLAC, 1917, limousine, landaulet, sedan, or touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; almost new; must sacrifice. Auto Electric, 245 West 55th St.

CADILLAC.—Must sell beautiful 14 Cadillac limousine. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS TOWN CAR, 1916.
Beautiful limousine; seats five inside; looks like new; electric self-starer, lights; condition perfect. guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915.—Slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHANDLER 1918 four-passenger Chummy Roadster; brand-new; cannot take delivery; great saving from list. B. B., 177 Times.

CHANDLER, Model 17, 7-passenger touring, in good condition; must sell to close estate. Phone 5165 John. H. Beardsley, 31 Liberty.

CHANDLER, latest model, 7-passenger touring, 4 weeks old, 6 new oversize Fisk tires, slip covers; bargain. Mad. Sq. 2462.

CHANDLER 1918 four-passenger Chummy Roadster; brand new; cannot take delivery; great saving from list. B. B., 177 Times.

CHANDLER, chummy roadster, early 1917 model, fine condition, extras; real bargain. Marshall, telephone Flatbush 6700.

DAVIS 1918 Touring.—Brand-new shoes, slip covers, new paint, Continental motor; just overhauled, must sell immediately. 575 Riverside Drive. Morningside 2780, Apartment 34.

DODGE 1916 RUNABOUT.
LITTLE USED; CHEAP.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
THE BRIGHTON,
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.

FORD coupelet; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON CABRIOLET, 1916, FINE CONDITION; DESIRABLE TYPE; PRICE REASONABLE. W 78 TIMES.

HUDSON super six touring; $800 if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, TOURING.
Seven-passenger, 2 spares, perfect condition; reasonable offer considered. A 374 Times Downtown.

KISSEL 6-42 Sedan, Springfield body; Westinghouse shock absorbers, wire wheels, slip covers; mechanical condition excellent; run very little. Winton Co., Broadway & 70th St.

LANCIA ROADSTER.
Most beautiful car in city; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed; will sacrifice for quick sale. 1,686 Broadway.

LANCIA touring 1914-'15 H. P.; electric light, starter; mechanically perfect; price very reasonable. Duford Garage, 127 East 83d.

LEXINGTON 1918 Demonstrator; guaranteed same as new car; perfect in every way; cost new $1,395; will sell quick at right figure. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

LOCAL 1917 38 H. P. touring for sale; run 10,000 miles. Call Circle 215.

MARMON 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Perfect mechanical condition; equipped, wire wheels; must sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Tel. Columbus 5052.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON, 1917, limousine, also Marmon touring car, bargains. Cook-McConnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 4-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON, Model 41, touring; like new; cost $3,250; take $1,000 cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MAXWELL roadster, 1917 model; special folding rear seat; painted battleship gray; A No. 1 condition; run only 1,000 miles; can be seen at any time at B. B. Garage, 244 West 69th St.; private owner buying higher powered car. Address Box J 164 Times.

MAXWELL 1917 runabout, $400; had only four months city use. 2,331 Foster, Brooklyn; 4172 Kenmere.

MERCER.—Rare bargain, light touring; excellent condition; electric starter, lights; any demonstration; must sacrifice; $700. 402 East 149th, Bronx Shoe Store.

MERCER raceabout; electric lights; overhauled, painted; very fast; $600. Powell, Madison Square 2324.

MERCER 1917 Racebout; also Sport and Touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MITCHELL.—Must sacrifice 1917 Mitchell, account of being drafted. Telephone Intervale 2065.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 4-pass. club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND 1916 five-passenger tour. car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND, five-passenger, 1917, $400; last word in equipment; extra shoes, tubes, robes. 512 West 161st, near Broadway.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 3322.

PACKARD 1917, 2-25, 4-passenger Clover Leaf roadster, painted battleship gray, with natural wood finished trimmings and wheels; slip covers, mirrors; spe. spotlight, bumper, 2 brand new tires as extras; in perfect condition throughout. Price reasonable.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF B'KLYN,
(Used Car Dept.,)
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn,
near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD TWIN SIX limousine; landaulet, also touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, berline, like new, $1,200; no dealers. Shaffer, 319 East 15th St. Stuyvesant 3027.

PACKARD 1914-48 H. P. touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

PACKARD 12-30 landaulette, fine condition. Bryant 6000. Schrader, 141 West 48d St.

PAIGE Touring.—Late model; excellent mechanical condition; goodpaint and shoes; starter and lights; great bargain. Bryant 8811.

PATHFINDER 1918 Touring Roadster, never used; $500 off; drafted. 5 D, Hotel Clendening.

PEERLESS 1915 "Light 4" Touring; perfect mechanical condition; bargain at $450; cost new $2,000. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

PEUGEOT 1913.—Excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

REO 7-PASSENGER ROADSTER,
WITHOUT A BLEMISH.
PRICE RIGHT.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SEVERAL beautiful broughams and limousines; sacrifice if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P., Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $8,000; sold at great sacrifice. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,962 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. Tel. Circle 1964.

SIMPLEX, 38; shaft-drive, 7-passenger; Holbrook body; must sell. 1,930 Broadway.

STANDARD 1917.—Same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916.—Used as demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917—Light 4-cyl. 5-passenger touring, overhauled by Stearns mechanics; repainted Brewster, green and black, yellow wheels; sold with new-car guarantee; very desirable type, ready for immediate delivery; eliminate trouble, worry, and expense by purchasing from reputable concern. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th.

STUDEBAKER, SERIES 18, RUNABOUT, NEW JULY 18TH.
NOT A SCRATCH OR BLEMISH.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ Bearcat Speedster, 1915; sacrifice if sold immediately; would gladly demonstrate 100 miles. Garage, 512 West 161st St.

USED CARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT BARGAIN PRICES.
LOBELL-AUBURN, 239 West 55th St.
Three doors west of Broadway.
Time payments. Open evenings and Sundays.

VELIE ROADSTER, two-passenger; starter and lights; brand new shoes; silent motor; looks fine; $450. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

WHITE (1916) TOURING.
Four-passenger, fully equipped; perfect condition; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

WINTON LITTLE SIX, CABRIOLET.
USED 1,100 MILES.
"NEW."
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

WINTON, model 83 limousine; very fine condition throughout; this car has seen very little service; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

1918 REO LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful six-cylinder, seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect, guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

1916 STUTZ BULL DOG.
Beautiful 4-passenger, special bull dog type, like new; electric self starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

Automobiles for Rent.

ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF YOUR OWN CAR WITHOUT THE WORRIES INCIDENTAL TO OWNING ONE.
We can furnish you monthly service for your exclusive use, a competent, trustworthy chauffeur, a Packard limousine with all the appointments and appearance of privately owned motor car. Try this service. Better and more satisfactory than the service you get from your own car, and costs you less.
NAUGHTON-MULGREW, 153 East 53d St.
Telephone Plaza 2100.

AUTO DE LUXE at reasonable rate; Renault, Packard 8, G. V. coupe landaulet, limousine. Columbus 2958.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Police, liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

CAN YOUNG MAN owning NEW TOURING CAR be of any service TO YOU? TELEPHONE 6501—MORNINGSIDE.

CHALMERS.—Beautiful 1916 limousine, 7-passenger; 1 hour, trip; monthly preferred; very reasonable; owner drives. Bradley, phone Riverside 3617.

LANDAULET.—Seven-passenger, attractive, hour, day, week, or month; reasonable. Schuyler 9020.

PACKARD limousined, latest models, at lowest rates; special rate shopping or calling weekly, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 96th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 3818 Riverside.

PACKARD Limousine; latest model; shopping, $2.50 hour; monthly reasonable. Tel. 1,585 Plaza.

PACKARD limousine, latest model; shopping, $2.50 hour; monthly reasonable. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD limousines for hire, 6-cylinder large and twin cars; low monthly rates. 2700 Bryant.

PACKARD 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD for hire for a few weeks while owner is away. Bodoff, 205 East 47th. Murray Hill 2805.

PACKARD.—Limousine, monthly preferred; owner drives. 205 West End Av. Columbus 4900.

PACKARD limousine landaulet, late model, like new, for rent by month. Bryant 6000. Schrader, 141 West 43d.

PACKARD limousine, latest model; shopping, $2.50 hour; monthly reasonable. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD, limousine, nicely equipped, $75 weekly, $2.50 hourly, week days. Circle 4215.

PACKARD.—Beautiful six and twin six; hour, weekly, monthly. Wilmarth, 3030 Columbus.

TRUCKS.—Three and five ton trucks to hire, day or week; long distance hauling a specialty. Schuyler Auto Truck Company, 214 West 30th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED — An up-to-date brougham or limousine; must be practically new and in perfect condition; will pay from $1,200 to $2,500 cash at once. 1,930 Broadway.

WANTED, car, Bosch magneto, $400, $500; quick sale. Telephone 86 St. Nicholas.

FORD Sedan wanted; state best price, year, and mileage. Buyer, 138 Times.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 226 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway." Prosperity on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Cosmopolitan Auto School, 231 West 50th Practical, reliable, moderate, thorough instruction. Ladies and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1754

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, competent; 6 years' experience one firm; references. B., 2,891 Broadway.

ASSISTANT BUYER ladies' apparel; exquisite taste; good judgment. K., 2,891 Broadway.

BILL CLERK-TYPIST.—Thoroughly experienced; office detail, knowledge stenography; $16. F 356 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER, 24, intelligent, thoroughly efficient, full charge, willing, careful worker, 4½ years' experience, wholesale, retail importers, modern systems, trial balances, wishes connect high-class firm; $20-$22. P 399 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, correspondent, secretary, credit woman, executive ability and initative; university training; salary $20. W 101 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Willing worker; good penmnas; accurate at figures. Nettie Kirschner, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 3994.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert double entry; capable taking full charge; 6½ years' experience. W 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, 10 years' experience; full charge; A1 reference; $20. S. E., 44 Rush St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, competent, experienced; salary $16. B. Schiff, 232 East 110th St.

BOOKKEEPER, conversant with trial balances, controlling systems, pay rolls. Box 10, 861 Whitlock.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Many years' experience; fully capable; office manager. Y 288 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; salary $12. Sara Rosenfeld, 103 East 106th St.

COMPANION, &c.—American, Protestant, position as companion, housekeeper; small salary accepted. W 87 Times.

COOK and WAITRESS wish position together; good references. Apply 9 to 12 A. M., no cards answered, care Maloney, 409-11 East 138th St.

COOK.—Position wanted; American, competent; references; city, country. L., 643 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER, (French.)—Make smart gowns, hats, by day; alterations. Milline, 142 East 47th. Tel. Murray Hill 6452.

DRESSMAKER, first class; city or country; references. 239 East 53d. A. O'Reilly.

GOVERNESS takes full charge, teaches English and German; physical care and culture; suburban preferred; good references. W 71 Times.

GOVERNESS, visiting; desires morning engagement; German, French, English, music. 118 East 78th St.

HOUSEWORK, part time, or day; reference; reliable. Adkins, 43 West 66th St.

INFANT'S NURSE, thoroughly experienced, wishes position; best references. F. K., 217 East 62d St.

NURSE for infant or young child; good references. J 165 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Three years' experience; good penman; accurate figurer; $10. W 95 Times.

OFFICE CLERK, assistant bookkeeper; high school graduate; $12. P 346 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS for private family; good knowledge of ladies' tailoring and alterations. Mrs. O'Connor, 500 West 165th.

SECRETARY.—Young woman; Christian; expert stenographer; thoroughly experienced commercial, legal, technical lines; possesses initiative, intelligence, education, retinement; good appearance; references; $22-$25. A 362 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—French, English, German stenographer, long experience, high references, wants secretarial position. Address M. N., 621 Madison Av.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, Correspondent.—Expert, thoroughly experienced export, machinery; requests interview. P 356 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Half day's work; stenography

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG GIRLS wanted to fill mail orders; experience not necessary; position permanent. Apply J. Lynn & Co., 48 Bond St., New York.

YOUNG WOMAN
for
FURNITURE OFFICE,

One who is thoroughly familiar with keeping a furniture stock book; liberal salary; only those thoroughly experienced need apply. Superintendent's Office, 5th floor, James McCreery & Co., 36th St. entrance.

Employment Agencies.

COMPTOMETER, $15; cashier, 25 years, $15; typist on stencils and mimeograph, $10. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 203 Broadway, N. Y.; Coultaus & Masterson, Props.

COOKS, chambermaids, waitresses, housework ers, call at once at the Agricultural Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Suite 607. Phone Farragut 9777. All services rendered free.

HIGH-CLASS POSITIONS.—We have more $18 and $20 positions than we can fill. Clerks, $15-$10. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St. Free registration.

STENOGRAPHERS, American, beginners and experienced; high class applicants for excellent positions. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4240.

Kothe Employment Agency, 229 Lexington Av.—Selected domestic help supplied; positions secured free of charge; references investigated.

STENOGRAPHER.—Settlement work; $15. Other opportunities. Free registration. Fulton Agency, 5 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, switchboard operators; excellent positions; registration free. Mutual, 41 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists wanted. Quick Service Employment Agency, 1112 Times Building.

F. X. GOGGIN Agency, 200 Broadway; register free; many superior office positions.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 90 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2281.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
Secretarial, shorthand, typewriter, bookkeeping, &c. This kind of instruction means you can save time and money. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialist; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wainwright Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Alfred C. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance. Reference required.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Require experienced Porters, having had previous carpet and rug experience. Apply to Manager Carpet Department, third floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANTS.
Senior cost accountants, capable of conducting investigations, installing systems, and ascertaining costs; state fully experience, education, age, nationality, &c.; all information will be held strictly confidential; no references investigated until after interview; no attention paid to applicants unless full details are given; where possible give phone. Communicate by letter only to Lybrand Ross Bros. & Montgomery, 55 Liberty St., New York.

ACCOUNTANT AND MANAGER (draft exempt) to take entire charge of books of young and successful corporation manufacturing and jobbing chemicals; one who has had long experience as office manager and whose executive ability is beyond question; advancement will be rapid for the right man. W 106 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, to take off trial balance on Burroughs 17 bank, six total machines; must be quick and accurate and come well recommended, hours 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; start work at once. Apply Mr. Goldman, second floor, 229 West 43d St.

ACCOUNTANTS (juniors) by C. P. A. firm of high standing; unusually desirable opportunity for young men with some experience and records of natural ability; give full particulars; salaries, $20-$35. P 341 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted, experienced juniors and senior, by New York firm of certified public accountants; give all details as to qualifications and requirements in first letter. M 239 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Seniors wanted for local staff; state references and salary desired. A 376 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for semi-monthly publication; hustling young man; must be tactful, energetic, and forceful; commission only; excellent opportunity for right man. Apply after 10 A. M., Room 3, 1,604 Broadway.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted, young man, state experience and salary expected, in own handwriting. P 334 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in large hotel; one not afraid of long hours and hard work. W 108 Times.

AUTHORIZERS.

LORD & TAYLOR REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED AUTHORIZERS ACCUSTOMED TO DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT WORK.

CALL BETWEEN 9 & 11 A. M.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
7TH FLOOR.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN for medium-priced, high-class car; must have experience and be able to furnish references; drawing account to right man; commission basis. Address H. T., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

BILL CLERK, experienced wholesale groceries. Apply, by letter only, Reiter, 118 State St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced man required, (ineligible for draft,) to take charge of set of books; one accustomed to an importing business and who has had experience in handling British merchandise accounts; apply by letter, giving full particulars of experience, age, salary required. Walpole Bros., Fifteen Spectrolite, 373 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER; thoroughly experienced with accounts of large manufacturing corporation; Christian firm; familiar with cost accounting and capable of controlling entire set of accounts; man about 30; salary $25. Address C. E., 211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Preferably experienced in hotel work; opportunity for advancement; state age, salary, and previous employment. W 109 Times.

BOYS WANTED, ABOUT 16 YEARS, TO LEARN TRADE IN JEWELRY FACTORY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. JOSEPH L. HERZOG, 46 ROSE ST., CORNER DUANE ST., MANHATTAN.

BOY, 14-16 years of age, in office of large importing and manufacturing house, offering excellent chance for a bright future. Apply to T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York City.

BOY by wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. P 298 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of a large insurance company, good chance for advancement; salary to start $7. Address Boy, P. O. Box 1,426, N. Y. City.

BOY for office work, 16 or over; salary about $35 a month to start; apply by letter, giving age and references. J 158 Times.

BOY—Attend office and learn business; one with some knack for drawing; $5 week to start. P 329 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in law office; must be neat; advancement for competent boy. Frueauff, Beekman & Sloan, 60 Wall St.

BOY in manufacturer's office, one living in Brooklyn. P 292 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in downtown banking house. M 244 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16 years of age, required in the analytical department of a manufacturing drug house; steady position and a good opportunity for a bright boy to advance himself in this capacity. Apply Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, 340 Hudson St.

BOY—High school graduate, $8-$9 to start, steady position and excellent opportunity to advance along engineering line. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOYS, must be 16, bright, ambitious young men, to start in mail and messenger service, $7-$8 to start; steady positions, advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOY, RESIDING WITH PARENTS, WHO WISHES POSITION IN STOCK DEPARTMENT OF A WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE WITH LETTERS OF AMBITION. Y 216 TIMES ANNEX.

BOY wanted in Wall St. law office; preferably one who expects to study law later on; apply in own handwriting, with full particulars as to education and reference; good opportunity for bright boy. Y 250 Times Annex.

CHASERS for flat chasing on Sterling silver hollowware. Whiting Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR who understands operation of Stearns car; must have city driving experience, good habits, mechanical knowledge, and capable of making repairs; also good references from former employers; year-round position for steady employ; salary $25 per week. Address Y 235 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR with 8 years' experience, reliable references; salary $30 weekly, with free lodging, for Summit, N. J. Reply without full particulars and references left unanswered. P. O. Box 1498.

CARPENTERS (two) wanted and two carpenter helpers. Apply Timekeeper, Chevrolet Motor Co., 57th St. and 11th Av.

CHEMIST FOR OUT-OF-TOWN FACTORY; KNOWLEDGE OF CHLORINE AND ALKALI TESTS NECESSARY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE, ENERGETIC MAN; GIVE DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTATIONS. A 384 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHEMIST WANTED.—A recent graduate preferred, (1916-1917,) for a night position in ink factory; good opportunity; state full details in reply to P. O. Box 2158, N. Y.

CHEMIST, familiar with manufacturing phosphorus trichloride, &c. V 178 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT, good personality, athletic, Saturday or evenings; give full particulars and minimum salary expected. Immediate, 618 Carlton Road, Westfield, N. J.

CREDIT MAN wanted; must be able to handle claims, credits, and collections of accounts for automobile accessories manufacturer in Long Island City; state age, experience, and salary desired. Y 245 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—Male designers, draftsmen, tracers, and apprentices for engine drafting dept. of large corporation. Apply, stating fully experience, nationality, and salary desired, A 378 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—SEVERAL A1 TOOL AND AUTOMATIC MACHINE DESIGNERS. CALL AT ONCE. AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY, 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

DRUG SALESMEN wanted, either full time with drawing account or side line and commission. New York City and all over the United States; only salesmen with A1 references considered. Write or call any day, French Medicinal Co., 10 East 38th St., New York.

ELECTRICIAN.—Union man, familiar with D. C. motors and printing press controllers; steady position; only those who can maintain equipments need apply; state experience. F 290 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED steamship and foreign exchange man; one who can build up independently the Russian foreign exchange and money order business will be accepted on commission and salary basis; must be perfect in the language and have good references; state all particulars. M 242 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A YOUNG MAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY, WHO HAS HAD THOROUGH TRAINING IN OPERATING CHAIN STORES IN GROCERY AND FRUIT LINE. A 377 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FIREMAN for two boilers; experienced; best salary paid for services. Apply 631 West 57th St., White Co. Service Station.

GLASSBLOWER. — Up-to-date, well-established factory situated near New York City requires immediately the services of several first-class glassblowers, experienced in making chemical apparatus; very attractive proposition for high-grade workers. Y 248 Times Annex.

HOTEL CLERK wanted with experience in the South for a high-class hotel in this city; salary, $100 per month, with meals, room, and private bath. R. R., 233 Times Downtown.

INK GRINDING FOREMAN.—Experienced man wanted to work with a night shift; one who is able to match colors. American Bank Note Co., Garrison Av. and Tiffany St., Bronx, N. Y.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
for high-grade work on electrical or mechanical apparatus; only men accustomed to work with micrometer wanted; steady employment; 48 hours weekly; opportunities for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSMAN capable of producing high-class work on rotary press, man who understands factory production and efficiency, to take charge of pressroom and transfer department in medium-sized plant; state age, experience, and give full information in first letter. Y 239 Times Annex.

MACHINISTS.—Experienced, all-around men; must be good lathe, shaper, milling, and boring hands, capable of making all necessary repairs to large reciprocating steam engines, pumps, and other equipment. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

MAN, experienced, to maintain sewing machines; good, steady position for good mechanic. Address, stating experience and wages expected, Munning-Loeb Co., Matawan, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 18, wanted by large corporation; good hours, surroundings, and advancement. Address J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, about 18 years of age, as office assistant; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 159 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Salary $6 week to start. Apply Mills & Gibb Corporation, curtain department, seventh floor, 4th Av. and 22d St., city.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, reliable boy wanted in publication office; answer in own handwriting age, experience, and references; advancement in prospect. Room 713, 1,480 B'way.

OFFICE CLERK, (21;) must be of good appearance, accurate at figures, good penman, and come well recommended. Manhattan Shirt Co., 244 Madison Av.

ORDER CLERK, with estimating, advertising agency, publishing or printing knowledge with large publishing house; chance for promotion; $25. Room 512, Flatiron Building, call Thursday, 9:30 A. M.

PUBLISHER.—Large well-known house has several vacancies, due to war conditions, in correspondence and exploiting departments; no canvassing; only detailed applications, giving age, education, experience, salary expected, considered. F 156 Times.

REAL ESTATE CONCERN requires young man in renting department in 5th Av. office; experience unnecessary. B B., 442 Columbus Av.

SALESMAN to introduce profitable side line record specialty to grocers; commission. Call Lesweth Mfg. Co., 1,233 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—Several sincere, aggressive men on rapid selling proposition; commission basis until worth is proven. Mr. Weiss, care Soapine Co., 154 West 14th.

SALESMEN wanted by large food products manufacturers; straight salary basis; experience desirable but not necessary. Apply by letter Y 280 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, now traveling, calling on department, novelty stores, rail army and navy supplies; side line; fast sellers; good commission. Strong Razor Co., 135 Lafayette.

SALESMAN for office trade, department stores, sell cotton petticoats, bloomers on commission basis. Gem Petticoat, 134 West 26th St.

SALESMAN, by a manufacturer, to carry side line bathing caps and shoes on commission; good opportunity. J 143 Times.

SALESMAN, good, 21 to 30, neat appearance; salary and commission; call 1-3. Room 507, 1,478 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent, high-grade salesman who is capable of selling a nationally advertised but highly competitive product to retail grocery trade; only those who have proved selling ability and have made good in former sales positions in connection with the retail grocery trade will be considered; necessary to live away from New York; salary $100 per month, commission, and expenses; good opportunity for advancement to higher position. IMPORTANT: Mention age and full particulars regarding previous employments, including length of time with each firm. Confidential, P 352 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN TO COVER MIDDLE WEST AND SOUTHERN TERRITORY WITH ATTRACTIVE AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIALTY LINE; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO EARNING AT LEAST $5,000 A YEAR; AMERICAN, BETWEEN 30 AND 45; COMMISSION BASIS, WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT; AN UNEXCELLED OPPORTUNITY FOR A REAL PRODUCER. J 156 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—We are reorganizing our sales force to repair loss of men by enlistment, and have need at once for real salesmen; we want a few sober, earnest, and ambitious men immediately to cover New York and adjacent fields; we provide drawing account and transportation, and want men who will strive for manager positions. J 140 Times.

SALESMAN.—I have an opening for a salesman at once; I want a man who can show a good record, is of mature years, is of good health and appearance, and can sell a legitimate, honest product practically without competition; if you measure to our needs please call; commission and drawing account. L. A. Wright, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—A real opportunity for real salesmen with ambition, who have or can earn $5,000 or more yearly; on commission; age 30 to 50; advancement rapid and sure for those who can qualify. Address, with full particulars, A 36 Times.

SALESMEN.—Having decided to discontinue making custom shirts, we are making up our new Fall shirtings into stock shirts for delivery after Oct. 30; shall close them out direct to the wearers at a quick action price; liberal commission. S. L. 150 Times.

SALESMAN.—To sell trading and blueprint papers; salary or commission. Room 612, 50 Court St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN with following in automobile body building and painting plant; salary and commission. 141 West 54th St.

SHOE SALESMAN.—Experienced outside; good opportunity for right man; commission. M 235 Times Downtown.

SIGN PAINTER.—Must be A1 man; good worker, on banners and mats; state salary and experience. Address Theatre, Y 259 Times Annex.

SILK SALESMAN.—Established Japanese house requires first-class city salesman, experienced in habutaes pongee silks, and satins essential; right position for right man; salary or commission. Apply, full particulars, to Habuta, M 225 Times Downtown.

SILVERSMITHS for large work on sterling silver wares. Whiting Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER.
UNUSUALLY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN TO DEVELOP IN SALES DEPARTMENT OF LARGE CONCERN; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE OF TURNING OUT HIGH-CLASS WORK; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. A 306 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—High school or college education; must have good experience. Apply office manager National Aniline and Chemical Co., W. Becker's Works, East 83d St. and Ditmas Av., Brooklyn; take Church Av. car to Ralph, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER for office of aeroplane manufacturer; moderate salary to start; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. P. O. Box 50, Grand Central Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER AND DRAFTSMAN wanted, competent, who has had outside experience with general contractor. Apply Ford Motor Company, Lincoln Highway, at Passaic River, Newark.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; $15 per week to start; reply by postcard only, stating age. J 155 Times.

STOCK RUNNER.—New York Stock Exchange house desires the services of a young man, 17 to 20 years of age, as stock runner. P 235 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for file works; an opportunity for advancement. E 74 Times.

TELEPHONE SOLICITORS, selling experience preferred, but not necessary. Apply to Mr. Du Nars, Academy of Music Building, Brooklyn.

TIMEKEEPER wanted for marine painters; outside work; state age and salary expected. M 241 Times Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED TOOL DESIGERS

FOR TOOL WORK ON AERONAUTICAL ENGINES.

CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL VEHICLE CO., BORDEN AND STAR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

TOOLMAKERS AND GAUGEMAKERS,
TOOL DESIGNERS,
WANTED.

Give age, nationality and wages expected in FIRST letter,
or call at
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
N. E. WESTINGHOUSE CO.,
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOLMAKERS.
49-hour week; time and a half for overtime. Call at S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Princes Bay, Staten Island.

TRIMMERS on emery belts. Whiting Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

TYPIST.—Young man; Monarch operator; excellent opportunity in hospital office. Call Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th.

WANTED.—Flat hammerer for work on German silver hollow ware. R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., Wallingford, Conn.

WANTED.—Physician who understands diseases of the eye and can refract. Address Burton Optical Co., Scranton, Pa.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, ambitious, 18-23 years, wanted by large national manufacturer and distributor of well-known grocery products; position at start will require selling the consumer in connection with extensive educational campaign; must be single, willing to travel, reliable, and determined to become a successful salesman; salary $25 per week and traveling expenses for the man who can qualify; this is a real selling opportunity, full of possibilities for promotion. Apply after 2 Wednesday, Room 431, 44 Whitehall St.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, to operate multigraph machine and take charge of stockroom, office supplies; chance for enterprising worker to connect with good firm; in reply state creed, experience, and salary desired. P. N., 27 Times.

YOUNG MEN, bright, intelligent, pleasing personality, hotel clerks preferred, to act as assistant managers in New York theatres; opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $25 a week. J 163 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years of age, for large fire insurance office; no experience necessary; salary $8 week to start. In reply state age, education, and religion, P 310 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in a large real estate office; thoroughly competent; familiar with repairs and building supervision. P 328 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 16-17 years old, in importing house, to begin at the bottom; good chance. Address P 338 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for factory clerical work; good opening for an aggressive fellow. Karpen & Bro., 37th St., Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted for stock room handling music rolls. Q. R. S. Music Roll Co., 311 West 42d St.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years or older, for work in insurance office; salary, $7 per week. Apply Room 1350, 100 William St.

YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST SHIPPING CLERK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; $11. M 245 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MEN, assistant shipping clerks; $10-$12. M 243 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

CLERKS, Government dock, $1,000; stenographer, $25. Pan American Agency, 59 Pearl St.

F. K. GOGGIN Agency, 200 Broadway; register free; office and technical positions.

Help Wanted—Male

30 cents per agate line

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Certificates of stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, upon which transfer has been stopped, as follows:
D-122704, for 10 shares in the name of Oelsner Steinthal & Co.
D-95302, for 10 shares in the name of William Asch & Co.
D-119528, D-119529, D-119530, for 10 shares each in the name of The Guardian Investment Trust Co., Ltd.
D-112766, for 10 shares in the name of Miriam Lyons.
D-121947, D-121948, D-121949, D-121950, for 10 shares each in the name of Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd.
All persons are warned against negotiating same. If found, kindly notify Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., 2 Wall Street, New York City.

LOST—Monday, 7:30 P. M., on 88th St., near Broadway, platinum diamond wrist watch, platinum ring, 8 diamonds, 1 sapphire; platinum oval ring, 9 diamonds; platinum ring, 2 large, 6 small diamonds; platinum guard ring, 22 diamonds; platinum brooch, 44 diamonds; liberal reward. G. H. Goodheart, 512 5th Av.

LOST—Between 11 P. M. Saturday and 2 A. M. Sunday, Oct. 20-21, watch fob, four gold coins, linked with nugget, (Heirloom,) between Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and subway, Atlantic Av. terminal, Brooklyn. Finder will be rewarded. Telephone Rector 2248.

LOST—Friday evening, man's open-face gold watch, Pequignot make, coat-of-arms on back; thin gold chain attached, with gold penknife bearing three initials. Liberal reward if returned to Mr. Sancher, 707 Longacre Bldg. Bryant 3000.

LOST—Tuesday morning, between 27th St., near 4th Av., Manhattan, and Sands St. or Lower Brooklyn, a Liberty bond; liberal reward. Address Commanding Officer, U. S. S. Babette, Fifth Naval District, Norfolk, Va.

LOST—Gentleman's ribbon fob gold locket containing small diamond, four photographs, between 110th and 112th Sts., St. Nicholas Av., Saturday, 6:50 P. M.; very liberal reward. 1,845 7th Av., Apartment 16.

LOST—Diamond ring, 3 stones, gypsy setting, near Lyceum Theatre, West 45th St., evening of Oct. 22. Reward of $50 if returned to desk at Hotel Albemarle, 54th St. and Broadway.

LOST.—A gray silk bag, containing money, in or near Rialto or between 44th and 42d, West, Monday night; liberal reward if returned; no questions. O. D. D., 15 East 96th.

LOST.—Monday, Oct. 22, on 10th Av. car, black handbag, containing commutation ticket to Far Rockaway, fountain pen, &c. Will finder kindly phone 8130 Schuyler?

LOST.—On Saturday evening, in 5th Av. and Riverside Drive bus, brown leather case, containing scissors; reward. Mrs. C. E. Lewis, 300 West 109th St.

LOST.—Oct. 20, roll of bills, between Flatbush Av. and East 12th St.; please return, my position depends upon same; liberal reward. W 62 Times.

LOST.—Sunday evening, silver ring, marked "H. S. A." Communicate with Post Office Box 252, Springfield, Mass. Suitable reward given.

LOST.—Open-work medallion pin, diamond in centre, between Riverside Theatre and 11th St.; reward. Apt. 1W, 823 W. End Av.

LOST.—3-stone diamond bar pin, (gold,) at Gimbels' store, fitting room, Tuesday afternoon; reward. Phone Audubon 767.

REWARD for mink cape, lost in Loew's Theatre Sunday night; no questions asked. Starkman, 1,206 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

LOST.—Monday noon, diamond brooch with green stone, between 34th and 6th Sts.; reward. Return Black, Starr & Frost.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, Camp Mills, between camp and Country Life Station; reward. Tel. Richmond Hill 2359.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, 23 stones, platinum setting, Sunday morning; very liberal reward. J 135 Times.

LOST.—Pocketbook, containing valuable papers, 5th Av. bus; reward. K. Bernstein, 658 West 162d.

LOST.—Silver watch, initials "P. F.," leather wrist band; $5 reward. 119 East 40th.

LOST.—Bunch of keys. Finder please return to Broadway Garage, 84th and B'way.

LOST.—Opera glasses, monogramed "E. B."; reward. Bock, 476 West 141st St.

$500.00 REWARD.—Return sapphire ring, platinum setting, set with small diamonds; lost Oct. 20, Dreicer & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St., New York City.

Found.

FOUND.—Commutation ticket (L. I. R. R.) to Hempstead. Inquire Y 248 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON, Prop.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Mgr.

ACCOUNTANT, EXPERIENCED IN GENERAL CONTRACTING, $1,500; BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED IN INSURANCE, $1,200-$1,300; BOOKKEEPER, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, MIDDLE AGE, $1,200; BOOKKEEPER, TRANSLATE SPANISH, $1,300; EXPORT INVOICE CLERKS, (2,) $1,200; EXPORT MANAGER, EXPERIENCED FAR EAST, $1,500; RECEIVING AND SHIPPING CLERK, $1,300; STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, $1,200; SPANISH STENOGRAPHER, $1,300; STENOGRAPHER FOR JERSEY CITY, $1,200.

CAN PLACE A NUMBER OF YOUNG, CLEAN-CUT CLERKS, WITH AND WITHOUT EXPERIENCE.

HIGH-GRADE, clean-cut American young men, 18-30 years, (draft exempt,) for permanent openings as follows:
1 STENOGRAPHER (Spanish unnecessary) for South America, (mountain camp, 15,000 feet altitudes,) $1,800 and lodging.
1 SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, (for Lima, S. A.,) $2,100.
1 STENOGRAPHER, New York, (knowledge of Spanish,) $20.
1 STENOGRAPHER, New York, (legal or technical experience,) $20-$25.
1 STATISTICIAN, (actuary department life insurance company,) $1,400-$1,500.
1 SHIPPING CLERK, (tooled steel experience,) $900.
1 BOOKKEEPER, $1,300.
LING CLERK, $10-$12.
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, (no experience,) $40 month.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty St.

HIGH-CLASS POSITIONS.—Accountants, senior and junior, $1,800-$2,400; machinery salesmen, $1,200-$1,800; asst. sales mgr., $1,500; traffic clerk, $1,500; stenographers, $25-$30; Spanish stenos, $25-$30; paying teller, $1,200; bkpr., $22; bank and gen'l clerks, $20-$30; reinsurance clerk, $15-$20; draftsman, $1,200-$1,500; credit clerks, $25. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St. Free registration.

GLASS WORKER.—An exceptional opportunity for an expert, familiar with manufacture of incandescent lamps, with an Eastern corporation; this will be handled through an employment agency as a courtesy to the corporation and no fee of any kind will be charged. Apply F. X. Goggin, 200 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, $20; Spanish-English stenographer, export department, $25-$30; stock clerks, $18; Remington-Kahl, $18; secretary, stenographer, $15-$20; entry clerks, $12-$16; cost clerk, $18. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 203 Broadway; Coultaus & Masterson, Props.

BOOKKEEPERS, $20-$25; typists, $8-$15; investigator, $15. Efficient Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d, Miss Budenbender, Prop.

$40 WEEKLY.
Cook for country inn in Indiana; German couple preferred. Call, 10-1, Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Suite 607. Farragut 9777.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Correspondent in English and German. Call or write at once to Agricultural-Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Suite 607. Phone Farragut 9777.

Instruction.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Store.—Will sublet entirely; good fixtures and location; Washington Heights; reasonable; suitable for waists, dresses, furs. W 110 Times.

Excellent opportunity to get into A1 cash business; $3,500 required. Y 248 Times Annex.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The following army orders were issued today by the War Department:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Lewis, 1st Lt. S. J., hon. discharged.
Richards, 1st Lt. H. Y., to Camp Lewis.
Finney, 1st Lt. G. A., to Ft. Riley as asst. roentgenologist.
Sanborn, Capt. F. R., to Camp Upton in venereal sec., Base Hosp.
Williams, Capt. K. E., to Camp Funston, with div. of otolaryngology.
Williamson, Capt. W. T., will report to Cmdg. Off. of Base Hosp., Camp Lee.
Peacock, 1st Lt. A. H., will report to Cmdg. Off. of Base Hosp. at Camp Lewis.
Stocker, 1st Lt. A., will report to Cmdg. Off. of Base Hosp. at Camp Jackson.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
Shaw, Maj. N. I. K.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Rudasill, C. L.	Stern, H. S.
Etedem, D. C. L.	Vernon, W. C.
Wrenn, F. R.	Weeks, W. N.

Tinker, Maj. M. B., to Camp Funston, in charge of sub-section of brain surgery.
Gage, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Devens, in charge of sub-section of brain surgery.
Erway, Capt. G. H., to Camp Hancock, to examine command for tuberculosis.
Byrns, 1st Lt. R. E., to Camp Hancock, to examine command for tuberculosis.
Allen, 1st Lt. J. B., to Camp Bowie, to examine command for tuberculosis.
Hayden, Capt. J. C., and Teachenor, 1st Lt. F. R., to Neurological School, Univ. of Penn., for training, then to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.
Robertson, 1st Lt. G. A., to Ft. Riley.
Richardson, 1st Lt. J. B., Jr., to Camp Taylor.
Rogers, 1st Lt. G. W., will report to officer in charge, Av.Sec., Sig.C., at Birmingham, for duty as member of examining board.
Robert, Capt. D. N., to Camp Kearny.
Jones, 1st Lt. J. R., to N. Y. for inst.
Jerauld, Maj. F. N. C., will report to Cmdg. Off. of camp at Ft. Niagara.
Stack, 1st Lt. J. J., previous orders amended to read for duty as asst. to Chief of Med. Service.
Whitbeck, 1st Lt. B. H., to Camp Upton, re orthopedic work.
Meyers, 1st Lt. M. M., to home.
Buchanan, 1st Lt. E. P., to Pittsburgh for inst.
Zimmerman, 1st Lt. R., to Boston for inst. McLean, Capt. J. D., to Chicago, to confer with State Committees of the Council of National Defense, Med. Sec., then to station in this city.
Hollis, 1st Lt. J. B., to Phila. for inst.
Jones, 1st Lt. A. R., previous orders amended to read Jones, 1st Lt. A. B.
John, 1st Lt. H. R., previous orders amended to direct him to proceed to Ft. Riley for inst.
Goehring, 1st Lt. C., to Ft. Benj. Harrison, in bacteriological laboratory.
Kohlman, 1st Lt. H. S., to Ft. Riley, in bacteriological laboratory.
Grayson, 1st Lt. W. F., to Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Following to Camp Wheeler for temp. duty:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hagler, E. C.	Sharp, C. K.
Hathcock, T. A.	Shaw, P. H
Hislop, J. J.	

Gold, 1st Lt. T. B., to Camp Sevier.
Gould, 1st Lt. J. A., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for study in his specialty.
Wainwright, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Greene, as Chief of Surg. Ser.
Levy, 1st Lt. L., to Seattle, in connection with standardization of examinations physical examining unit, Av. Sec., Sig C.
Bergener, Capt. G. J., will report to Cmdg. Off. of Base Hosp., Camp Greene, for temp. duty.
Boyer, 1st Lt. A. L., previous orders revoked.
Flether, Capt. H., and Wilcox, 1st Lt. E. A., to Phila. for inst.
Allen, Capt. F. E., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.
Blair, Maj. V. P., to St. Louis, School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, as instructor.
Clark, Capt. H. C., will report to Surg. Gen. of army for inst.
Lewis, 1st Lt. S. J., to home.
Payen, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Lee for temp. duty.
Smith, 1st Lt. F. E., assigned to permanent duty at Base Hosp., Ft. Oglethorpe.
Tassman, 1st Lt. I. S., previous orders revoked.
Turner, Maj. J. W., to Camp Hancock to examine command for tuberculosis.
Hirschberg, 1st Lt. S. B., to Camp Funston to examine command for tuberculosis.
Haefele, 1st Lt. G. L., to Ft. Benj. Harrison for inst.
Hench, Capt. J. M., to New York for inst.
Mahoney, 1st Lt. A. W., to N. Y. for inst.
Reltzfeld, 1st Lt. I., to N. Y. for inst.
French, 1st Lt. E. H., to Camp Hancock, to examination in his specialty.
Colie, Capt. E. M., previous orders revoked.
Mecca, 1st Lt. G. J.; McNelle, 1st Lt. H. J., and Norstedt, 1st Lt. G. L., to Camp Upton for temp. duty.
Sherman, 1st Lt. W. E., to Camp Jackson for temp. duty.
Wakefield, 1st Lt. J. D., to Camp Sherman for temp. duty.
Mudge, Capt. M. F., to Camp Dix for temp. duty.
Appleberry, 1st Lt. R., to Camp Doniphan for temp. duty.
Foley, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Lee for temp. duty.
Smith, 1st Lt. J., Jr., to Camp Upton for temp. duty.
Hughes, 1st Lt. J. C., to Camp Upton.
Poole, 1st Lt. C. H., to Pittsburgh for inst.
Levey, 1st Lt. S. A., to Pittsburgh for inst.
Allen, 1st Lt. J. H.; Battey, 1st Lt. H. I., and Lee, 1st Lt. Q. B., to N. Y. for orthopedic work.
Dingman, 1st Lt. J. McL., to N. Y. for orthopedic

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Thing You Want to Know *Most* About a Magazine

A Message to the Man Who Advertises

IT used to be simply *circulation*. You wanted to know how many copies of a magazine were sold each month. Then you wanted to know what per cent were paid subscriptions—what per cent newsstand sales.

This information used to be hard to get—satisfactorily.

Today there are several ways to check up this data.

There is no longer any difficulty obtaining accurate figures.

But the real information about a magazine which has seemed almost impossible to secure with accuracy is—the *quality* of its circulation.

∞ ∞ ∞

As far as you, the advertiser, are concerned, *numbers as people* do not carry final conviction.

Your need is to know the flesh and blood and brain back of those figures.

Because, to buy space intelligently, you must know whether or not you are talking to the *logical market for your goods.*

You must know whether the readers of a magazine in question can be interested in what you are selling. Have they the inclination and ability to buy your goods, once you've roused their interest?

How can you *know?*

∞ ∞ ∞

Hearst's is the first magazine to evolve a practical way to show its readers to its advertisers *in person.*

By following this plan, you do not have to guess—you do not have to take anyone's "say-so". You see for yourself—you make your own conclusions.

THE HEARST'S MAGAZINE CIRCULATION TEST

You select any city in America.

To any five newsstands in that city we send five carefully trained investigators, men skilled in getting accurate information quickly.

You send a representative of your company—at our expense—with each of our investigators.

Every purchaser of Hearst's Magazine at the stands is asked searching, tactful questions. Why he buys Hearst's; who sees it when he has finished; etc.

Your representative takes down the answers. He "sizes up" every Hearst purchaser. He judges the readers' intelligence to grasp your selling talk; alertness to translate conviction into action; capacity to pay for what you have to sell.

By the sum total of the testimony thus obtained you can judge *accurately* the quality of Hearst's circulation.

∞ ∞ ∞

Can you, as an advertiser, afford to ignore a test that will make the returns from your advertising more certain than they have ever been before? Then wire us that you're willing to make this circulation test at once.

We pay all the expenses.

Hearst's MAGAZINE

600,000 QUALITY READERS

119 WEST 40th STREET. NEW YORK

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Thursday and Friday, continued cold; strong northwest winds
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,824. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

3-BILLION MARK REACHED BY LOAN, OFFICIALS THINK

Meagre Returns Reaching Washington Indicate That Minimum Is Subscribed.

STORM DELAYS REPORTS

But All the Advices Show Large Subscriptions Everywhere on Liberty Day.

CHEERING NEWS IN SOUTH

Dallas and Atlanta Districts Roll Up Big Figures—Ohio to the Fore.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Liberty Loan mark tonight is believed to be surely at the $3,000,000,000 minimum quota set by Secretary McAdoo. The highest unofficial total at the Treasury Department is $2,715,000,000, which would call for $285,000,000 more, but this is regarded as certainly in sight. If the result is no better than the minimum quota the loan is a full success, because this was all that was asked at the outset of the campaign. The maximum quota of $5,000,000,000 was named tentatively to take care of an oversubscription.

This bulletin was given out at 9 o'clock tonight by the Treasury Department:

"Indications are that Liberty Day subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan brought the total for the $5,000,000,000 drive close to $3,000,000,000, but there is no official assurance that this mark was passed."

The official figures for subscriptions reported to Federal Reserve Banks, up to the beginning of business today, show a total of $1,731,088,000. These figures also furnish foundation for the hope that $3,000,000,000 had been subscribed up to the close of business tonight. They show a gain of $300,000,000 over the previous day's report, indicating a decidedly healthy growth in sales.

The latest official and unofficial figures at hand follow:

	Official.	Unofficial.
Boston	$220,700,000	$290,000,000
New York	437,711,000	975,000,000
Philadelphia	54,900,000	250,000,000
Cleveland	19,700,000	250,000,000
Richmond	73,543,000	113,000,000
Atlanta	14,410,400	35,000,000
Chicago	204,805,900	390,000,000
St. Louis	53,417,000	115,000,000
Minneapolis	71,250,000	90,000,000
Kansas City	29,713,000	90,000,000
Dallas	19,202,950	50,000,000
San Francisco	73,247,300	125,000,000
Tot l	$1,731,088,000	$2,715,000,000

Storms Delay Reports.

Storms in various parts of the country, which crippled telegraphic communication, greatly delayed reports tonight, and it was thought unlikely that anything like a correct estimate on the day's business could be given before tomorrow. Fairly complete reports on transactions up to the afternoon, however, indicated sales of $2,715,000,000.

The two brightest spots in the day's campaigning were the Dallas and Atlanta districts. Messages from Atlanta said that Secretary McAdoo aroused enthusiasm there, and the banks were swamped with subscriptions. The Dallas district began early today. Galveston, in that district, went past its minimum.

Secretary McAdoo today received a subscription for $100,000 from Ernest Woodruff, President of the Trust Company of Georgia, of Atlanta, accompanied by the following letter:

"As an admirer of the noble work accomplished in the placing of the original Liberty Loan by your charming wife and the enormous value of such example to the women of America, I desire to inclose herewith my subscription for $100,000 of the new Liberty Loan, which would ordinarily have gone through the channel of the Trust Company of which I am an officer. The display of patriotism manifested by the women of our country has found full flower in the splendid work which Mrs. McAdoo has done and deserves full acknowledgement by all of us."

Heavy rain and snow storms in the East and Northeast greatly interfered with campaigning, particularly in New York and New England. Many big outdoor demonstrations were canceled because of the weather, and solicitors worked in overshoes and raincoats.

Great Drive in Ohio.

It was a big day in the Cleveland district. Hundreds of persons were turned away from the meeting addressed tonight by James W. Gerard. Several overflow meetings were held. The Cleveland city total now is estimated at $60,000,000. Downstate Ohio farmers were attacked by motor squads of solicitors. Reports from Cincinnati and Pittsburgh were very encouraging. Toledo had a parade ten miles long. Youngstown took almost $3,000,000 in subscriptions.

Afternoon reports showed Chicago had subscribed almost $100,000,000. Michigan gave $76,000,000; Illinois, outside of Chicago, $25,000,000; Iowa, $47,000,000; Wisconsin, $40,000,000, and Indiana, $36,000,000.

"Best figures obtainable show St. Louis district will subscribe its minimum total by Saturday," a message from St. Louis said. The district's minimum quota is $120,000,000. Thousands of persons marched in the Liberty Day parade.

Among the Pacific Coast figures received tonight were: San Francisco, $60,000,000; Los Angeles, city and county, $15,000,000; San Diego, $3,000,000; Washington, $18,000,000; Oregon, $10,000,000; Nevada and Arizona, $3,000,000 each.

Minneapolis was the centre of a hard drive today. Workers are determined to make up for their late start.

Kansas City reported in few words,

Continued on Page 3.

Clark Says Banking Ring Seeks to Burke Liberty Loan

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 24.—A "ring" of New York financiers is hampering the Government in its Liberty Loan campaign, endeavoring to make it a partial failure so that the next loan will bear a higher rate of interest, Speaker Champ Clark said here today in an interview before a Liberty Day speech. He went on:

"These men are the spiritual descendants of the ring that operated in just such an emergency during the civil war, and by their methods forced the price of war bonds to 40 and 50 and one day to 39. It is the duty of every citizen to make this loan a success in spite of these New York traitors. I positively refuse to divulge the source from which I obtained the information upon which I make this accusation."

LOAN SALES HERE NEARLY A BILLION

Applications for $120,000,000 Pour In, Bringing Total to $935,000,000.

EFFORTS TO BE REDOUBLED

Committee Determined to Raise Maximum Quota—Big Parade Will Be Held Today.

With the realization that only three more days remain for the filing of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, and quickened by the observance of "Liberty Day," applications poured in yesterday in the New York district in larger volume and amount than on any previous day of the campaign. The gain for the day was $120,000,000, which brought the total up to $935,000,000. The increase in actual subscriptions officially reported to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was approximately $200,000,000, last night's final figures of the bank being $823,578,950. This substantial gain indicates not only that subscriptions are coming in rapidly, but that the 11,275 banks in this district are making their reports more promptly. To attain its quota of $1,500,000,000, or one-half of the nation's $3,000,000,000 war loan, this district must obtain $565,000,000 of subscriptions today, tomorrow, and Saturday. To reach the required total the daily average must be $188,000,000, or just about double the average for the first three days of this, the final week of the drive.

The Liberty Loan Committee is confident that the New York district will succeed in accomplishing what it set out to do, and all the committee members are working with redoubled energy, knowing that there can be no letup until the books are closed.

Plans for Parade Rearranged.

On account of the heavy downpour yesterday, most of the outdoor exercises planned for Liberty Loan Day in New York had to be postponed. The big parade arranged for yesterday will be held this afternoon, the plans having been rearranged so as to include the exercises in connection with the renaming of the captured German submarine in Central Park.

Subscriptions announced yesterday were particularly interesting, in that they represented a considerable number of "additional" applications filed by corporations and individuals. Thus it was reported that John D. Rockefeller had entered a second $5,000,000 subscription, and that the Western Union Telegraph Company had applied for $2,500,000 more, while the International Mercantile Marine Company had added $1,000,000 to its earlier subscription. Frank A. Vanderlip filed a subscription for $1,000,000—the amount he subscribed to the first Liberty Loan. Frank J. Godsel also took $1,000,000, while Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith subscribed to $200,000, James B. Regan to $100,000, and Gates W. McGarrah to $50,000.

Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank received yesterday the following cable dispatch from Marshal Joffre of France:

Just after inspecting American troops I find your message. The second Liberty Loan will have, I trust, wonderful success as financial effort must assist military effort. Once again the United States of America will show its power in subscribing the money necessary to give the men at the front every means of hastening victory.

List of Yesterday's Subscriptions.

Following subscriptions were announced yesterday:

First Nat. Bank of N. Y. (add.)	$10,000,000
Irving National Bank, (additional)	10,000,000
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., (add.)	8,000,000
John D. Rockefeller, (additional)	5,000,000
New York Trust Co., (additional)	5,000,000
Chatham & Phenix Nat. Bk., (add.)	4,000,000
West. Un. Tel. Co., (additional)	2,500,000
Colgate & Co.	2,500,000
Kennecott Copper Corporation	2,500,000
Liberty National Bank, (additional new account)	2,000,000
Seovill Manufacturing Co.	1,500,000
Endicott-Johnson Co., (additional)	1,500,000
Frank J. Godsel	1,000,000
Pacific Bank, (additional)	1,000,000
Frank A. Vanderlip	1,000,000
Chelsea Exchange Bank	1,000,000
Hercules Powder Co., (through Liberty National Bank)	1,000,000
Am. Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., (through Liberty National Bank)	1,000,000
Int. Mer. Marine Co., (additional)	1,000,000
Fifth Avenue Coach Co.	1,000,000
U. S. Trust Co., (additional)	1,000,000
Seaman's Bank for Savings, (add.)	1,000,000
Harvey Fisk & Sons	1,000,000
A. Iselin & Co.	1,000,000
Christopher Hannewig, Inc.	1,000,000
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	1,000,000
S. Altman & Co.'s employes	1,000,000
Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn, (additional)	800,000
Cuban-American Sugar Company, (additional)	750,000
Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, (additional)	700,000
New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Co.	700,000
Citizens' National Bank, (additional)	628,630
Remick, Hodges & Co.	600,000
Kissel, Kinnicut & Co.	500,000
Edgar Park, Lawrenceville, N. J.	500,000
State Bank of New York, (additional)	500,000
P. Lorillard Company, (additional)	500,000
F. B. Keech & Co., (additional)	500,000
J. G. White & Co. employes and associate companies	455,000
W. H. Lasley & Co. and mills	400,000
H. Content & Co.	400,000

Continued on Page 4.

HOOVER ARRANGES A SUGAR CONTRACT FOR 100,000 TONS

Great Supply of Raw Product from Louisiana Is Engaged for $13,000,000.

SHIPPING BEGINS NEXT WEEK

Relief of New York Is Part of Deal Made Between the Producers and Refiners.

8.6 CENTS WHOLESALE PRICE

Retailers Who Charge Exorbitant Rates Will Plead in Vain for Further Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Food Administration has arranged to obtain 200,000,000 pounds of raw sugar from Louisiana producers to end the shortage in New York and other large Eastern cities, and shipments will be started early next week.

Every effort will be made by Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, to have the new sugar supply distributed at a low cost to the consumer, and it was announced officially that retailers who were charging exorbitant prices would plead for further supplies in vain. The Food Administration has sent out instructions to cut them off arbitrarily.

It was further stated that the Louisiana sugar, under the agreement reached, would be supplied to the retailers at not more than 8.6 cents a pound. Consumers will be able, therefore, to determine whether the retailers are overcharging them. Full publicity will be given to all of the transactions in which the Food Administration engages, and the public is asked to co-operate in punishing avaricious retailers.

"It is felt that the Louisiana supply will prove sufficient to end an acute shortage at this time and make it possible for the consumers to demand a fair price from the retailers.

Deal Involves $13,000,000.

An official announcement from the Food Administration tonight read:

"As a result of a two-day conference at the United States Food Administration between representatives of the Louisiana sugar producers, headed by the Hon. John M. Parker, Federal Food Administrator for Louisiana; George M. Rolph of the sugar division of the Food Administration, and Earl D. Babst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, a contract has been settled between the Louisiana producers and the American Sugar Refining Company for the sale of 200,000,000 pounds of Louisiana sugar involving $13,000,000.

"Shipping has been engaged, through the efforts of the transportation division of the Food Administration, for the transport of one-half of this sugar to the Philadelphia, Boston, and New York fineries. The first cargoes should leave Louisiana next week for New York.

"The Louisiana producers expressed their satisfaction at the terms settled upon. The prices will enable the refiners to sell sugar at a steadily reducing price, starting from 8.35 cents per pound, Eastern seaboard, and reducing to 7.25 cents about the end of the year.

"The retail price of sugar is giving the Food Administration much concern. The prices from the manufacturers are fixed and the wholesalers will come under license on Nov. 1. Refiners and distributers of sugar are being given instructions not to supply retailers who are charging exorbitant prices.

"Organization is being perfected by which the wholesale price of sugar in each city will be furnished the Federal Food Administrators in the various States, and they will be asked to communicate to the public these sugar prices, and to report to Washington any exorbitant prices by retailers.

"With the refiners' price of sugar at 8.35 cents, the wholesalers' price of standard bulk sugar will be about 8.60 cents in the Northeast, decreasing, as stated above, toward the end of the year."

Confectioners to Economize.

A telegram was received today from the Food Administrator for Oregon stating that the manufacturing confectioners of that State had pledged themselves to reduce the consumption of sugar during the present period of temporary shortage, and similar assurances are expected from other parts of the country.

A report from New York shows that out of 225 members of the Society of Restaurateurs, 224 have adopted a "meatless Tuesday" and a "wheatless Wednesday." It was also reported that beginning last Wednesday no wheat was used in any French pastries and pies served at the Biltmore, Manhattan, Ansonia and other New York hotels. Rye, rice, chestnut and potato flours were substituted.

When tea or coffee is served in the rooms in some of the New York City hotels three pieces of sugar are served to one person and five pieces to two persons. All icing on pastry has been eliminated.

One New York City hotel supply company reports that since meatless Tuesday has been established its tonnage has dropped 12,000 to 14,000 pounds, as compared with the average Tuesday of August.

The Department of Agriculture will try to instruct women in the cities in promoting food production, food conservation and household thrift. Congress made an appropriation at the last session for women city agents of the department, who are to carry on the work of conservation. Heretofore the agents of the department have practically concentrated their work on farmers' wives.

The country's principal manufacturers of corn products conferred with officials of the Food Administration today regarding the use of corn starch, corn syrup, and corn oil as wartime substitutes for wheat, sugar and fats. The huge corn crop this year, it was pointed out, would make it possible to provide cheap substitutes for many staples that must be conserved. A special committee was appointed to co-ordinate the work of the industry with that of the Food Administration.

Railroads "Doing Their Bit."

"The railroads are doing their bit to relieve the sugar shortage," declared

Continued on Page 4.

Navy Takes Over All the Army's Transports and Will Man Them With Fighting Crews

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Bluejackets will man and naval officers will command army transports hereafter. Officials believe this will insure more efficient operation of the ships, particularly in the war zone, where the strain on a crew is greatest, and so lessen the risk of destruction by submarines.

The decision to have the navy operate the transports, announced today, is believed to have been hastened by the sinking of the transport Antilles, which was manned by civilians. The highly trained and disciplined naval officers are regarded as far more effective than a constantly changing civilian personnel. This is regarded as particularly true of the fireroom force, upon which a ship's speed largely depends.

The manning of the transports will make necessary a larger increase in the naval personnel, and the General Board is understood to have recommended that Congress be asked in December to authorize an additional 80,000 men, 30,000 for the permanent naval forces and 50,000 for the period of the war.

With the transports turned over to the navy, it was decided to have the Shipping Board operate all cargo vessels, including those carrying supplies for the armed forces abroad. Thus was settled a question between the Navy and the Shipping Board which began with the decision to build and commandeer merchant ships.

In anticipation of today's agreement, the navy has been training men especially for the transport service, and a large force is understood to be available now. Others will be trained as rapidly as possible, so that not only all existing transports can be manned but also the new ones now building. These latter have been especially designed and will be much faster than the standard cargo vessels. They are built for a speed of at least 18 knots.

The high speed will furnish one protection against submarines, but still another will be supplied in the ships themselves. They will be so constructed as to be safe against one torpedo, and it is believed that two probably would not sink them.

The manning of the transports by bluejackets will release many men for the cargo vessels operated by the Shipping Board. The crews for these ships present an even greater problem than does the personnel for the navy ships, but the Shipping Board is training large forces at several schools along the coast and expects to be able to properly man the cargo carriers as fast as they are built.

WILL DIVERT COAL TO NEEDY STATES

Ohio and Michigan to Get Entire Output of Their Districts Next Monday.

TON LOTS TO COLD HOMES

Experiment by Fuel Administration—Coal Exports to Canada Cut by Allotment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The entire output of coal in the Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and Michigan districts next Monday will be requisitioned by the United States Government and distributed for domestic consumption in sections of Ohio and Michigan, where there has been a severe shortage. Large deliveries will not be permitted and retailers will be requested to put in orders only for amounts actually necessary. They must promise, also, before receiving any part of the requisitioned coal, to deliver it in one-ton consignments to families which have no coal.

The Lever food control law gives the Fuel Administrator absolute powers by the exercise of which he may take over output, or even the mines, if a crisis is faced. The step which Dr. Garfield contemplates next Monday will be in the nature of an experiment. If it proves successful the same program will be applied to other districts, such as New York, if a coal famine is threatened.

All of the coal in the Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and Michigan fields on Monday will be distributed among domestic consumers, regardless of contracts which may have been entered into for delivery to other points. These contracts will be filled later, when the acute condition is ended. Operators also will be directed to supply retailers whether customers in the past or not, and retailers must sell only to persons who have no stock of coal on hand.

Will Mobilize Coal Cars.

Dr. Garfield said he would assure all localities that they would receive coal to meet their needs, and that each section would be considered in the light of the special circumstances affecting it. He said the entire car supply available would be employed to move the coal to the Ohio and Michigan consumers on the day set aside.

Homer Johnson, the Ohio Fuel Administrator, sent telegrams tonight to local committees in his State instructing them to have the retail dealers put in their orders at once to their usual source of supply or to the nearest coal field. They must order only what they can deliver rapidly in one-ton loads. The operators also were informed of the Government's intention to take over their output for one day and they were asked to facilitate deliveries.

Mr. Johnson met Dr. Garfield at the recent conference of operators in Pittsburgh and proposed the plan. Dr. Garfield, who already had decided to requisition 10 per cent. of the coal output of the country, agreed.

Under a definite allotment of American coal for trade, announced tonight by the Fuel Administration, about 2,000,000 tons of bituminous or anthracite will be permitted to move across the Canadian border during the next two months. The allotments, which will materially reduce the volume of exports, were arranged in consultation with the Canadian authorities and after a review of statistics showing the Dominion's fuel consumption during the last year and the future needs of its industries and domestic consumers.

It was announced that Administrator Garfield had insisted that Canada be treated as well as the Union in the matter of coal, but no better, and that the Canadian Government recognized that the United States was warranted in taking the present steps to protect the interests of its consumers.

INDEPENDENTS JOIN SWING TO MITCHEL

Mayor's Campaign Managers Announce Gain of Many New Recruits.

'SILENT' VOTERS AT WORK

Personal Campaign Committee Forming Nonpartisan Groups in Every Part of the City.

The independent and the so-called "silent" voters have joined the Republicans in the swing to Mayor Mitchel, according to the Mitchel-Fusion campaign managers. At the headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel it was stated yesterday that the independents are organizing in every borough and that they are doing some of the most effective work of the campaign. The parent organization of the independents is the Mitchel League and they have already formed the Mitchel Personal Campaign Committee, which held its first meeting at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday and announced that they are forming small non-partisan groups in every election district to find out the preferences of each man in the district and to talk to as many men as possible personally.

"The new thing in the swing to Mitchel is the coming of the independents," said Emory R. Buckner, general campaign manager. "Outside the drive in the Republican organization, which is beginning to loom large for Mitchel, the silent vote of the city is aroused in every direction. The first sign of the interest of the independents in the campaign was the large registration. These independents are no longer satisfied with a mere drift to Mitchel but are organizing to see to it that the silent vote speaks out on Nov. 6.

"The Mitchel League of New York is an organization chiefly of business and professional men which is adding subcommittees literally by the half dozen. Some of the committees already organized are insurance men, physicians and surgeons, electrical workers, jewelers, food products, building trades, banks and trust companies, architects, lawyers, music publishers, retail dry goods, underwear and hosiery, window cleaners, wholesale clothiers, accountants, West Side Trades Committee, woolen and silk trades, Washington Heights Committee, and the Allied Theatrical Arts. These committees are card indexing thousands of men in their particular field and sending out circulars, holding meetings, and doing personal work. Twenty thousand cards of Mitchel men have been indexed so far by the league."

William Fellowes Morgan is President of the league, Joseph Buhler is Executive Secretary and Edwin C. Vogel and Henry L. Wolff, Vice Presidents. Officers of the City Democracy, which was organized by independent Democrats to end Charles F. Murphy's rule in Tammany Hall, were elated yesterday over the fact that Mr. Murphy, for the first time in the campaign, had recognized the new organization by attacking it. When Murphy began to talk, they said, it meant that he was worried. Murphy had said that Henry Morgenthau had raised $1,000,000 to aid the City Democracy campaign. Mr. Morgenthau, Emory R. Buckner and William Hamlin Childs of the Mitchel-Fusion Committee all denied that they knew anything about such a fund.

"In this campaign," said Mr. Morgenthau, "I have had absolutely nothing to do with raising any money for the Mitchel Fusion Committee. As Chairman of the Robert Adamson Committee I have had to raise a small sum, but outside of that my whole attention has been to secure a large vote for Mayor Mitchel. I am not at any meeting where money for the Mitchel Fusion Committee or the City Democracy was discussed, but I am encouraged as to the correctness of my calculation of the plurality for Mitchel, when Murphy, instead of giving a direct answer, resorts to such an evasive statement."

William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee, declared he knew nothing about the raising of any money.

"It's all imagination," he declared. "I know nothing about it. We would be glad to have such an amount."

Sam Lewisohn, Treasurer of the committee, likewise declared that he knew nothing about the meeting referred to by Mr. Murphy.

25 British Ships Were Sunk Last Week; Jellicoe Says "War Is All But Won"

LONDON, Oct. 24.—An increase in the loss of British merchantmen through mines or submarines is noted in the Admiralty report for the current week. Seventeen vessels of over 1,600 tons and eight under 1,600 tons were sunk.

The Admiralty statement follows:

Arrivals, 2,648; sailings, 2,689; British merchantmen over 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, 17; under 1,600 tons, 8; British fishermen sunk, none; British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including one previously, seven.

In the previous week twelve British merchant vessels over 1,600 tons, six under that tonnage, and one fishing vessel were sunk.

ROME, Oct. 24.—Italian shipping losses at the hands of submarines during the week ended Oct. 20 were three steamers of more than 1,600 tons and one steamer, under 1,600 tons. One steamer was attacked but escaped.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, speaking at Sheffield today, said:

"The war is all but won. We have only to set our teeth and the war will be won."

Referring to the submarine warfare, he said that the figures of September were good, but the figures for October would not be so good.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at Portsmouth, said the war had entered the phase where the question with Great Britain was "whether we are going to prove superior in striking power to the Germans and our other enemies." He added that Great Britain could not, and would not, make any peace without the concurrence and consent of her dominions. Neither would Great Britain enter into peace negotiations behind the backs of her allies.

70 HEAVY GUNS TAKEN BY FRENCH IN AISNE SWEEP

Eight Thousand Prisoners Already Counted, and War Booty Is in Huge Amount.

GERMANS PLAN RETREAT?

Villages in the Laon District Being Razed and Trees Ruined, Paris Hears.

TANKS AIDED IN VICTORY

Pershing Was In the Midst of Battle and His Coolness Makes Frenchmen Talk.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The sweeping character of the French victory yesterday north of the Aisne is made more plain with every dispatch, official and unofficial, that reaches here.

Tonight's bulletin from the War Office announces that the count of German prisoners taken now exceeds 8,000. The captured heavy guns are more than 70, while 30 mine throwers and 80 machine guns are among the booty.

Unofficial reports suggest that the Germans may be preparing for a wide retreat. It is said that French aviators report that trees have been cut down and villages demolished in the Laon district, just as they were in the Somme area before Hindenburg's "strategic retirement."

An Associated Press correspondent with the French armies telegraphs:

"Several squadrons of tanks participated in the battle and aided the advancing infantry. It was by means of these most modern war implements that the Filain Farm was captured.

"The battlefield bears no resemblance to battlefields anywhere else. The ground all around is broken with steep hills rising from deep valleys. The crest on which the fight occurred was vital for the Germans, and they held to it tenaciously."

"Most of the prisoners taken were caught in quarries. One group, composed of 400 men, was led out to surrender by a German soldier, who spoke French and assured his comrades that they need not fear bad treatment from their captors, despite the assertions currently made to them by their officers that the French massacred prisoners. Another batch of prisoners fell into the hands of the French just as they alighted from motor trucks, in which they had been hurried to the battlefield as reinforcements.

"The losses of the Germans were extremely heavy, as was testified to by the heaps of dead found beneath the ruins of quarries, which crumbled under the French bombardment. The French casualties were rather below normal.

"Comparative quiet has now succeeded yesterday's battle. The Germans, astonished by the rapidity and extent of the French success, seemed momentarily stunned, but it is probable that they are engaged in moving their artillery to the rear.

Airmen Helped in Advance.

"The French aviation service is greatly praised for its work. During the attack it rendered immense service for the French commander, working under the most unfavorable conditions for flying, namely, mists, heavy clouds, and strong winds. The airmen flew over the infantry when they were making the attack, and when they saw the German infantry assembling for a counterattack they advanced toward the enemy at an altitude of less than 100 yards, showered machine-gun bullets upon him, and brought about a dispersal of the assemblage.

"Several French machines flew over the Loan railroad station and attacked arriving troop trains. Some of the machines accompanying the infantry columns kept so low that they were obliged to shorten the antennae of their wireless apparatus. All the airplanes participating in the battle were riddled with bullets. One of them fell blazing among the French troops. The pilot was uninjured and ran to the nearest battalion.

"From prisoners captured before the battle it was learned that the German Crown Prince had ordered a concentration in front of the lines, which were to be held at all costs. The commanders of the advanced positions had received warnings not to cede a foot of ground, as French progress meant the enfilading of the German lines all along the Ailette Valley.

The bulletin of the French War Office tonight says:

North of the Aisne the German artillery was particularly active in the sector of La Royère-les-Bovettes and in the region of Fort de Malmaison, on our new front, which extends from Mont des Singes, (Monkey Hill,) which we have occupied in its entirety, to Chavignon. The enemy attempted no infantry action.

Patrols sent out by us in the region of Chavignon and Vaudesson have brought back a great number of prisoners.

It is confirmed that tanks (chars d'assaut) played an important rôle in yesterday's attack.

The number of prisoners taken since yesterday exceeds 8,000. Of the material left in our hands, which we will not be able to inventory before several days, it has been possible up to the present to count only seventy cannon, thirty minnenwerfer and eighty machine guns.

In Champagne, in the region of the Monts, we successfully carried out two surprise attacks, the first northeast of Prunay, the second at Mont Haut, and brought back about fifteen prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse there were spirited artillery actions in the region of Samogneux, Vacherauville, Chaume Wood, and west of Douaumont.

The day bulletin reads:

The night was generally calm on the

Continued on Page 2.

TRY TALLEGRAYO CIGAR.
VERY MILD.
Park & Tilford.—Advt.

Germans Shorten Riga Line, Giving Up Advanced Posts

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (via London.)—On a wide front between the Gulf of Riga and the Dvina the German troops have been withdrawn without interruption from the enemy, Army Headquarters announced today. The official statement says:

"Between the gulf of Riga and the Dvina Sunday night we withdrew on a wide front, without interruption by the enemy, our far-advanced protecting troops before the main position, who in successful engagements have prevented the Russians since the beginning of September from overlooking our formations."

MICHAELIS READY TO QUIT OFFICE

Places His Portfolio in Kaiser's Hands as Ruler Returns to Berlin.

HELFFERICH'S POWERS CUT

Leaders Combine to Back von Buelow for Chancellor, but Socialists Oppose.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Dr. Georg Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, has placed his portfolio in the hands of Emperor William, according to an Amsterdam dispatch given out by the Wireless Press.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.—A Berlin official telegram says an imperial decree has been issued, transferring social, economic, and political tasks from the Ministry of the Interior to the new Imperial Department of Economics.

Vice Chancellor Helfferich is relieved of the administration of the Ministry of the Interior. Under Secretary of the Interior and Under Secretary of State Wallraf has been appointed Minister of the Interior. Under Secretary of State Rudolph Schwander has been appointed Secretary of State for the Imperial Department of Economics.

Kaiser Ready to Deal With Crisis.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 24.—Emperor William returned to Berlin last night prepared to begin dealing immediately with the political crisis, particularly as it affects the Imperial Chancellorship. Rudolf von Valentini, chief of the Emperor's civil Cabinet, made a report to the Emperor on the train on the various developments of the internal political situation during the Emperor's absence in the Balkans.

Valentini is known as the carrier of the "bowstring" on account of the part he plays in the political demise of the highest Imperial and Prussian civil officials. He acts as the Emperor's eyes and ears in ascertaining public and political opinion regarding ministers and ministerial candidates.

Responsibility is accredited popularly to Valentini for the discovery and selection of Dr. Michaelis when it was decided to drop Prince von Bülow as a candidate owing to the Socialists' announcement that they would make open war on the Government if the Prince were reinstated as Chancellor. It is said that Michaelis was not even considered as a candidate three hours before his appointment was made.

Prince von Bülow again is being advocated strongly for the Chancellorship by the Conservatives and by Herr Erzberger of the Centrist Party and Herr Stresemann of the National Liberal Party. Erzberger and Stresemann do not have the entire strength of their parties behind them. Socialists, through the party news service, announce that if the Emperor asks the opinion of the Reichstag parties they will not hesitate to tell him their unfavorable opinion of von Bülow as a candidate for the Chancellorship.

Fail to Unite on a Candidate.

The leaders of the Reichstag parties, with the exception of the Conservatives and the Extreme Socialists, who began a series of confidential conferences on the Chancellorship crisis in Berlin yesterday, seem, as far as indications in the newspaper reports give any clue, to be attempting to unite on the line of advice to be given to Emperor William should he decide to consult them regarding a change of Chancellors.

Apparently the conferees have established no particular unity of purpose and the number of candidates mentioned for the post does not seem to have decreased. The Centrist and National Liberal members differ sharply from the Socialists and a section of the Radicals regarding the propriety of infringing in any way upon the throne's prerogative in the selection of the Chancellor.

Prince von Bülow continues to receive hard knocks from the press of the Left parties, which have raked up the inconsistency of Erzberger in supporting a candidate whom he did the utmost to oust from office before. The similar inconsistency of the Conservative defense of the "divine right" theory is pointed to in their attempt to force upon the Emperor the appointment of a man toward whom he still bears a grudge because of his belief that Prince von Bülow in a telegraphed interview on the crisis showed a lack of gratitude.

Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann is the candidate most prominently mentioned against Prince von Bülow, but it seems not impossible that a dark horse will again be selected.

TO PROPOSE NAMES TO KAISER.

But Reichstag Chiefs Profess No Desire to Restrict Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Oct. 23, (via London, Oct. 24.)—There have been endless caucuses of leaders of all the Reichstag parties, at which the internal political situation has been discussed; but it is not likely that a decision will be forthcoming before next week.

The four majority parties, Progressives, Liberals, Centrists, and Socialists, have decided to make no attempt at diminishing the prerogative of the Crown in naming the Chancellor and other members of the Cabinet, but will take steps to propose to the Kaiser a personage or personages for the Cabinet whose political tendency and character would serve as a guarantee that a majority of the Reichstag would be enabled to co-operate with them in order to create more stable conditions and not drift into the way of politicians who never tire of changes in the Government. All the party leaders, not excepting the regular Socialists, made it quite clear that they did not wish to see the Crown's rights limited in any way.

There was some talk today that Chancellor Michaelis might remain after all. It was said that the majority parties, although preferring a different solution, would accept him if the Cabinet were reconstructed so as to promise harmonious co-operation with the Reichstag.

Dyspepsia, (Part. Olive Oil, and Hypophosphites.)—Blood-maker, Flesh-builder, and nerve tonic. Doctor's, 328 Fulton St., N. Y. C., or your druggist.—Advt.

GERMANS BREAK INTO ITALIAN LINES, TAKE THOUSANDS

Berlin Announcement of Attack Tells of Success at Three Points.

ON BAINSIZZA PLATEAU

At Tolmino and Flitsch Also the First Line Trenches Are Captured.

ROME IS CALMLY CONFIDENT

Heavy Firing Began Sunday, but Ceased—German Guns in Action.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (via London.)—An Austro-German offensive has been instituted on the Italian front, Army Headquarters announced today. German and Austrian infantry this morning captured the foremost Italian positions near Flitsch and Tolmino and in the northern portion of the Bainsizza Plateau.

The official statement of the War Office includes this reference to the Italian front:

The fighting activity has been perceptibly revived in the Tyrolean, Carnia, and Isonzo regions. German artillery took part in the artillery battle, and German and Austro-Hungarian infantrymen this morning captured the foremost Italian positions near Flitsch and Tolmino and in the northern portion of the Bainsizza Plateau.

Tonight's official bulletin adds these details:

On the Italian front the combined attacking operations are taking their intended course.

Up to the present some thousands of prisoners have been reported.

ROME, Oct. 24.—That the Austrians have concentrated strong forces on the Italian front for offensive purposes was announced by army headquarters today. A large proportion of these troops are Germans and the war material employed is likewise largely of German origin.

The War Office announcement reads:

The enemy has concentrated strong forces on our front for offensive purposes. A large proportion of these troops and material are German. However, the blow of the enemy will find us steady and prepared.

During the night the increased intensity of the artillery fire on various portions of the Julian front and a heavy bombardment, mostly with special gas shells, between Rombon and the northern portions of the Bainsizza Plateau, marked the beginning of an attack. Owing to the bad weather, however, the hostile fire decreased toward dawn, together with violent bursts of fire from our batteries.

It was announced from Zurich on Oct. 2 that forty divisions of German troops, amounting to at least 520,000 men, had been released from the Russian front, probably for action against the Italians. It was expected that the Teuton drive, when it came, would be launched from the Trentino, to the east of the Lago di Garda, into the region of Veneto, or west of it into Lombardy, aimed in either case, as was the Austrian offensive of June, 1916, at the Brescia-Verona-Vicenza-Venice railway system, which largely supplies the Italian armies on the Isonzo. Since then, however, some of the tactical importance of such a drive has been lost through the opening up of the lower Isonzo to supplies via the Adriatic.

The present concentration of Teuton troops is believed to be due to the visit of Emperor Charles to the front in August, followed by a council of war at Laibach Sept. 7.

The attacks upon the Italian outposts of Flitsch on the right bank of the Isonzo, thirteen miles northwest of Tolmino, which the Italians are investing, are of tactical rather than strategic importance.

Neither Plezzo, near Flitsch, nor Tolmino is thought important as strategical defenses by the Italian General Staff, since too many mountains, easily defended, cover their paths into Italy. Only the new Italian positions on the Bainsizza might be threatened from the north. An attack here in force against General Cappello's left flank might force him back over the plateau westward.

BEGAN SHELLING SUNDAY.

Teuton Activity Under Close Observance by the Italians.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Monday, Oct. 22, (via London, Oct. 23.)—It is possibly significant that the General Staff has not yet issued any such summary of the August and September operations as that which followed the May and June offensive. It suggests what the conditions are along the front and also that Italy does not regard the year's work as yet finished.

At any rate, the enemy appears to think the fag end of the year is still gravid with serious possibilities. The lines he holds are those to which the Italians drove him. They are not in general contour and quality a disadvantageous front for him, since at most parts of it the Italians are still fighting uphill. But he has learned that favor of the ground is never a deciding factor against the Italian Army, and has brought hither what appears to be almost the whole of his forces from the eastern front.

It is freely said that the main active

front alone is now opposed by about 300 Austrian battalions with corresponding artillery, and it is known that General Lukas, commanding the Austrian forces, on and about Bainsizza, has increased his command to 250 battalions or about twenty divisions.

Everything is here. The last judgment will hardly see a greater confusion of tongues and races. Russian prisoners by the thousands are working in the rear of the armies, or nearer the front there are labor battalions of Bosnian Mohammedans, the clowns of Europe, who come to the rear as grinning prisoners willing to curry favor with any one. There is also a thin trickle into our Italian lines of Russian prisoners, who escape during the disorder of the attacks and avail themselves of the Italian arrangements for receiving deserters.

Every story they tell seems to indicate that Austria stands in dire straits for food. They were fed twice daily, mostly on polenta of maize with occasional rations of coal-black bread, which has a strange putrid taste. Nevertheless, in their concentration camp the elderly soldiers who guard them have the same rations, and the camps are besieged by old men, women, and children who try to beg bread from the prisoners.

The presence of newly arrived artillery on the front is obvious from the curiously sudden and apparently objectless bombardments which break out from time to time. Yesterday and last night the positions just north of the Carso were frantically shelled.

Austria is in love with a gun which is about the calibre of the Italian 9.2. Great steel packets of high explosive came screaming over as copious as the tropical rain. It had all the marks of a bombardment prefacing an infantry attack. Was it the so long awaited Austrian counteroffensive that was to succeed and confirm the offensive of printers' ink in the Austrian papers? At dawn the cannonade died down and stammered to silence, and there happened nothing, absolutely nothing.

HANS BERG ESCAPES FROM GEORGIA CAMP

Tunnels His Way Out of Fort McPherson with Nine Others of Raiders' Crews.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24.—Lieutenant Hans Berg, who brought the British liner Appam to Hampton Roads as a prize, after her capture off the Azores, by the German raider Moewe nearly two years ago, was one of the ten prisoners who escaped last night from the Alien Enemy Detention Camp at Fort McPherson. The other nine were members of the crews of the Appam and the famous commerce destroyer Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

Search for the prisoners turned tonight to Atlanta, where the military authorities believed they were hiding. Bloodhounds today trailed the men from the mouth of a tunnel, extending from their sleeping quarters to a point outside the prison fence, to a small stream a mile from the fort. There the trail was lost, and it was believed the fugitives had waded in the water to throw the dogs off the scent. Their socks were found on the bank.

The tunnel through which the Germans escaped was about 100 feet long, and officers at the fort said they evidently had been working on it ever since their transfer here two weeks ago from Fort Oglethorpe.

The escape of the prisoners was discovered this morning at roll call. Search of their quarters revealed that they must have worn their uniforms when they left.

Two other officers besides Berg escaped, it was announced tonight. They were Arnold Henkel, 35, and Alfred Loeschner; the other seven, all seamen, were Paul Falz, 22; Maximilian Mensinger, 22; Paul Eisner, 22; Johann Adelhardt, 24; Granz Beer, 22; Paul Sabel, 26, and Carl Schultze, 23.

Department of Justice agents tonight announced a reward of $50 each for the capture of the Germans.

274 GERMAN AIRPLANES DESTROYED IN MONTH

Brought Down in Aerial Battles by British—135 Tons of Explosives Dropped on Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In the course of his weekly talk with The Associated Press today Major Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, discussed the work of British airplanes on the west front. He said:

"During September our bombing machines made 226 raids, dropping on the Germans 1,884 bombs, representing 135 tons of explosives. In the same period the Germans dropped almost exactly 1,000 bombs on the British. Now, bombing is only a part of our air operations. By far the most important work of the airmen is the direction of the artillery.

"During September we made 7,964 'shoots' at enemy batteries under aerial observations, and silenced them in 1,813 instances. During the same period the Germans only succeeded in ranging on 743 of our guns.

"During September we engaged and brought down 274 enemy planes, and this figure errs on the side of conservatism, for our headquarters never allows airmen credit for a victory unless the fall of an enemy is corroborated from either an observer on the ground or another airman in the vicinity."

LEADERS ON BOTH SIDES HAIL AMERICA'S POWER

Will Supplant England, Says Hertling—Will Finish the War, Says Cambon.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.—Count von Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, speaking in the Chamber at Munich, said that, after Germany's existence, the safety of her frontiers and her free and peaceful development were guaranteed, "We are ready for peace." He added:

"If the Entente won with American help, America would step into England's place. America against Europe—this is gradually becoming the character of the war through the Entente's fault."

PARIS, Oct. 24.—"Make it very clear to the American public" said Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, today to The Associated Press, "how highly public opinion in France appreciates all that the United States has accomplished, and how grateful it is for it.

"It is the general conviction that it is the United States which will have the honor to finish the war and place its foot on the monster's head," M. Cambon continued. "The energy of the American policy, as evidenced by the embargo measures, meets with the entire approval of the French Government. Everybody realizes that it is an effective and complete blockade; that is the sole means to prevent a continuation of the provisioning of Germany, while at the same time it strikes at the morale of the country, which daily becomes more depressed.

"Proofs of depression are visible in demands for changes in the Government personnel and in rumors of a Ministerial crisis."

SEES NO PEACE PROSPECT.

Minister Stovall Says German Realization of Failure Is Slow.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—No immediate prospect of peace, despite Germany's gradual weakening of morale in the civilian population and the army, is seen by Pleasant A. Stovall, Minister to Switzerland, who called on President Wilson today on his first return from his post in four years.

"The German people," said Mr. Stovall, "are slowly realizing that the war is a total failure. As this spirit grows it will cause some sort of a revolution, but I do not think any one can forecast what form this will take. Food and other economic conditions in Germany are very bad and growing worse."

Scene of Teuton Drive Against Italians.

The arrows indicate the positions captured by the Austro-Germans near Flitsch, Tolmino, and in the northern part of the Bainsizza plateau.

KERENSKY APPEALS FOR FIGHTING ARMY

Passionately Pleads with the Preliminary Parliament to Aid in Restoring Morale.

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE NAMED

Will Begin Propaganda at the Front and Elsewhere to Combat Anarchy.

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, Oct. 23, (via London, Oct. 24.)—In an emotional address to the Preliminary Parliament today, Premier Kerensky appealed to the delegates to endeavor to arouse in the people the same sense of individual responsibility at the front and in the rear which carried the Russians to victory for a time in the post-revolutionary offensive early in July. The Premier deplored the present demoralization of the army.

"If only we could rekindle the enthusiasm of those July days in the heart of each man," he said, "we should have peace by Christmas, an honorable peace for free Russia, with the war fought to an honorable end."

The Premier talked for an hour, running the gamut of emotion from despair to hope. He was applauded on all sides.

Failed to Resist at Oesel.

"We are not fighting for political ends, but for the very existence of Russia," he declared. "The army in the trenches seems to have lost the sense of duty and honor, although at some places it is filled with a new spirit. The batteries on Oesel Island gave up without a struggle, while the little Dago Island forces fought bravely."

M. Kerensky defended the Government against charges made by M. Markoff, Radical, who blamed officers for the demoralization of the army and hinted at monarchical plots. He said the Korniloff revolt was not monarchical, but a mere attempt at a dictatorship, as also was the Bolsheviki revolt of July.

"Peace has been postponed by the disintegration of the army by forces which are continuing the work of the old régime," he said.

Premier Kerensky said that when the enemy broke the Russian front in Galicia excesses were witnessed at Kalusz and Tarnopol which recalled the pogroms at Kishineff and the times of the Government of the Romanoffs, and for that reason the present Government, at the demand of the General Staff, Military Commissioners and Regimental Committees, restored the death penalty. The Premier added that excesses continued in South Russia, but that he believed the regular organization and co-ordination of the General Staff, the Military Commissioners and the Regimental Committees could create an army the martial and combative spirit of which would stop the enemy's offensive.

In a discussion of the army situation before the Parliament, Minister of War Verkhovski said the Government would introduce a bill providing for the establishment of qualified regimental disciplinary tribunals which would apply a system of penalties under which entire regiments, if convicted of lack of discipline, would have their leave stopped and their rations considerably reduced. He also said the front was not being helped by the rear and that no army could fight when it was hungry and cold.

"It seems to be possible to end anarchy only by German bayonets," he declared.

The Minister urged that the army be reorganized and that severe punishments be authorized.

General Alexieff, former Chief of Staff, advocated the reinstatement of 10,000 army officers who have been expelled, saying they were needed greatly and had been dismissed on unproved charges. These men, he asserted, should have a new chance.

Admiral Verdervski, Minister of Marine, asked for the restoration of discipline in the navy.

Selects Council of Defense.

The Parliament selected a Council of Defense, consisting of thirty-eight members representing all parties. The Council will sit continuously and will attempt to carry out the Government's program of propaganda to improve the morale at the front and in the rear.

Premier Kerensky did not mention the proposed evacuation of Petrograd, for discussion of which a secret session was requested, but refused.

The newspapers state that Premier Kerensky probably will relinquish the post of Commander in Chief of the Russian armies to General Boukhonin at the end of the week.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs points out that the instructions given by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates to M. Skobeleff, their delegate to the interallied conference at Paris, have no compulsory character. These instructions embody the peace conditions laid down by this group. All the members of the delegation, added the Minister, will be representative of the Government and they must consequently support a program drawn up on a common basis. The composition of the delegation has not yet been determined.

PETROGRAD COUNCIL DEMANDS EARLY PEACE

Accused of Planning Civil War in an Effort to Get the Supreme Power.

The Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates on Monday adopted a resolution proposed by Leon Trotzky, President of its Executive Committee and a leading Maximalist, declaring the salvation of the country lies in the conclusion of peace as quickly as possible.

The resolution accuses Premier Kerensky of a desire to deliver Petrograd into the hands of the Germans and their "imperialist allies," and also of openly favoring the German Emperor. It demands that all power shall pass into the hands of the Councils of Soldiers and Workmen and instructs the Executive Committee to propose an armistice to all the nations. As long as peace is not concluded, continues the resolution, the committee must defend Petrograd and restore the army to the status of a combative force.

In consequence of this resolution the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has decided to form a revolutionary general staff for the defense of Petrograd.

In an address to the council, Trotzky explained why the Bolsheviki bolted the first meeting of the Russian Democratic Congress, saying that body had not been representative of the people and was not trusted by the soldiers and workmen.

"With the formation of the Preliminary Parliament," he said, "the independence of the ruling power was confirmed officially. Russia is a republic, but its autocrat is Kerensky."

He urged the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils to be ready to fight for the handing over of the power to them, saying they would be able to save the country and make peace.

Delegate Lieber, the spokesman of the Minimalists, expressed surprise at Trotzky's attitude, inasmuch as the bolting of the congress had the approval only of a small majority of the Bolsheviki.

M. Axsenieff said that the walkout was only a demonstration which could have no effort on the work of the Congress, since in the eyes of all Russia the body continues to be the same authoritative organization. The Bolsheviki, he said, had lost for themselves the right of further participation in it.

The evening newspapers which publish the program for the meeting of the Central Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates on Nov. 2 are filled with rumors of a Bolsheviki demonstration and an attempt to seize the Government on that date. The program for the discussions of the council embraces five topics: The revolutionary democracy and its power, the conditions of peace, the constituent assembly, demobilization of the army and the fight against anarchy and pogroms.

The Vechernee Vremya says:

"The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates frankly admit that they are planning civil war."

Gas Attack on Rumanian Front.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—A hostile gas attack on the Rumanian front is reported in today's War Office statement. The attack was made in the Onechti sector, south of Grozechti. No statement of the result is made.

SLEW THEIR OFFICER OPPOSING SURRENDER

Fourteen German Soldiers Bound Their Superior and Shot Him Before Giving Up Redoubt.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 24.—The report that British troops had found a German officer who had been executed by his own soldiers, the body having the hands bound behind the back, has been confirmed. The incident occurred at a redoubt south of Poelcapelle during the recent fighting. There were fourteen German soldiers and a young officer holding this place. When the British troops stormed this redoubt the German soldiers surrendered, and the British found the dead officer, with five bullet wounds in his body. The reason for his execution was that the men desired to surrender and he refused to give up his stronghold without a struggle.

This affair is another link tending to substantiate statements made by prisoners that the German officers commanding certain bodies of troops along the Flanders front are losing control over the men. There is no doubt that there has been a very considerable deterioration in the morale of many of the German troops in this region. But the German fighting machine is recognized as still being a powerful one.

One noncommissioned officer belonging to the Tenth Bavarian Division, who was captured about the middle of October, asserted, as had other prisoners before, that the officers were losing their grip on the men. He said that desertions in the rear areas were very frequent, and cited the case of thirteen men of his own company, who had deserted a fortnight before, declaring that they were going home. Some of them were arrested on the way, but others actually reached their homes. Four of these men were brought back to their company as prisoners, but the officer did not know whether any of them had been punished. He added that this was not an exceptional case.

An equally interesting statement was made by a captured officer of the Guard Reserve Division, who had joined his regiment in the middle of October. He declared that the morale in Germany was very bad, and that the civilians were raising an outcry as to why the war was being prolonged. Throughout the country, he said, there was talk of an end to the Hohenzollerns and the establishment of a republic. The morale in his own division he characterized as bad, although formerly it had been good.

This officer further said that the authorities had already called up the 1920 class in Brunswick. Germany was suffering from a serious shortage of horses, and there was a great scarcity of canvas, as a result of which the manufacture of tents had virtually ceased, huts being erected instead.

Another officer prisoner had charge of the guard in a war prisoner camp. There were British, French, and Russian prisoners there. The food was no good, he said, and a number of deaths had occurred from "hunger and typhus."

70 HEAVY GUNS TAKEN BY FRENCH

Continued from Page 1.

whole front of the attack north of the Aisne.

The enemy limited himself to bombarding our new line, especially in the region of Vaudesson, and attempted no infantry reaction. Our troops are organizing the conquered ground. The number of prisoners actually counted has reached 8,000, among whom are 160 officers, belonging to eight different divisions, including two of the Guard. The staffs of three regiments, among them three Colonels, were taken prisoners.

It is confirmed that two enemy divisions which had been held in reserve behind the front were engaged on Oct. 23 and were put to a very severe test.

East and west of Cerny the artillery fighting was rather lively during the night. French reconnoitring parties penetrated the German trenches at several points and brought back prisoners and two machine guns.

In Champagne we made two successful attacks, one in the region of the Butte de Tahure, the other west of Auberive.

On the right bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) yesterday evening and last night were marked by heavy artillery actions. The enemy delivered a violent attack on our positions north of Hill 344. After a severe combat we repulsed the enemy, who was able to maintain himself in a position on our advanced line. A vigorous counterattack by our troops expelled him, and our line was re-established entirely. Another German attack, on the Crete des Caurieres cost our assailants appreciable losses, without any result.

The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

Berlin Admits Loss of Ground.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (via London.)—In their attack on the Aisne front yesterday, the French at first pressed forward quickly, but later their thrust was arrested by the German reserves, says today's official bulletin.

The French troops, adds the statement, drove forward to the villages of Allemant and Chavignon, and the positions lying between these points became untenable. In the withdrawal, the German advanced batteries had to be blown up and left to the French.

The bulletin reads:

Front of the German Crown Prince—The French yesterday began in two sections a big attack at the Chemin des Dames, from the Allette region, north of Vauxaillon, to the plateau north of Praissy. The fighting which developed in the morning south of the Oise-Aisne Canal led to a heavy fluctuating struggle between the Allette and the Ostel heights. The enemy, storming in the morning against our line, which had been destroyed by six days of most violent firing, encountered strong resistance and did not advance in consequence of heavy losses.

Only in a later thrust, from the west of Allemant and from the south of Chavignon, by fresh French forces, after renewed artillery preparations and supported by numerous armored cars, did they succeed in breaking into our positions and pressing forward to those villages. Thereby the positions lying between became untenable. The withdrawal of our troops from the stubbornly held lines on the front of the advance, the batteries had to be blown up and left to the enemy.

The French quickly pressed forward, but by the intervention of our reserves the enemy thrust was arrested south of Pinon, near Audeasan and at Chavignon, where a spirited engagement took place, further progress was denied to the enemy.

An attack, begun simultaneously by several French divisions on the plateau on both sides of La Royère Farm, south of Filain, failed, in spite of repeated assaults, with heaviest losses. In the evening, after drumfire lasting several hours, the enemy advanced to attack between Braye and Ailles. Under our defensive fire and in desperate hand to hand fighting at places the thrust of the French completely collapsed on this front.

Local engagements were continued until far in the night, but up to the present the battle has not been resumed. Our troops fought heroically.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse, southwest of Beaumont, there was trench fighting throughout the day.

The supplementary official statement issued this evening says:

At the Chemin des Dames only slight enemy artillery activity prevailed; the French have not continued their attack.

FRENCH BROKE PIVOT OF HINDENBURG LINE

Last German Strongholds on the Chemin des Dames Fell Before Assault.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Tuesday, Oct. 23, (via London, Oct. 24.)—In the teeth of unfavorable weather and other serious natural obstacles, and the resistance of large bodies of picked German troops, the French have today won a most notable victory, driving the enemy back on a six-mile front at the west end of the Chemin des Dames, capturing his last two strongholds on this ridge and taking thousands of prisoners.

The attack, which began nearly an hour before dawn, took three main lines. Striking out from both sides of the mill of Laffaux toward Allemant village, the French had to deal with the Fourteenth Division—Westphalian troops—who suffered heavily in last year's fighting before Verdun. The largest proportion of prisoners was captured in this sector, where the turning point of the Hindenburg defense system has been smashed in and Allemant occupied.

The centre of the assault lay northward from the Mennejean farm across the Laon high road. This sector was defended by the Twenty-second Guard Division. The most important of all was the sector on the French right, extending from La Royère farm to Malmaison Fort, the capture of which was the great event of a brilliant day. It was defended by the Fifth Guard Division, the fort itself being held by elements of the Grenadier Guards.

On the left flank of the attack the enemy had in line the Thirty-seventh Division and on the right the Forty-seventh Reserve, so that this front of exceptional strength was defended by six divisions.

The position in this part of the Aisne heights had remained since the successful French offensive of April and May one of a dreadfully unstable equilibrium. The German command had lost much, but not everything, and for several months had used lavishly its human material in the hope of tightening its hold upon what remained to it of this important barrier—the southern corner of the Hindenburg line. Mennejean, La Royère, and Pantheon farms, among other points, became positions of vital significance.

The French held their own and the French command throughout the late Summer was steadily preparing one of those powerful and wonderfully organized efforts which give the cleanest success at the lowest cost. Passing up and down the Aisne this Autumn we have seen railways multiplied and new camps springing up in field and forests. All these preparations could not escape the eyes of the Boche.

Surprise, indeed, is an element more and more difficult to gain in modern operations, especially when, as in this case, rain and fog compelled the postponement of the critical hour. The enemy knew the death challenge was being uttered once more, and had plenty of time to bring up reinforcements and otherwise to make ready.

On both sides the character of the battle was governed by the peculiarities of the ground. In the first place, the front here constitutes an angle. The French had, therefore, the advantage of converging lines of fire and assault. On the left, where the front yesterday ran straight from Hill 157, near Vauxaillon, east of the crossroads called after the mill of Laffaux, to the Mennejean farm, just above Sancy Village, they had to attack eastward and northeastward. On the centre and right, where the front ran irregularly eastward to La Royère Farm on the edge of a ridge south of Filaen Village, their direction was due north.

This centre and right, which were the most important parts of the battlefield, faced the only two broad stretches of the summit of the Aisne hills still held by the Germans. At the centre they had the greater part of a plateau extending from the Fruty and Mennejean Farms by a crossroads called the Guardian Angel to Malmaison Hill. On the right the French had most of the highest ground behind them, but in front lay the small plateau crowned by the old fort of Malmaison, a formidable position to carry.

The fort was declassed long before the war, but it has been of immense use to the enemy as an observatory. Against such an attack as today's its glacis had been cleared, its shell reconstructed and furnished with machine-gun posts, and connected with a labyrinth of caves and tunnels running back to the northern edges of the plateau and so to the German rear.

This underground system of defenses illustrates a characteristic of the field, which distinguishes this from other offensives. The hills are honeycombed with limestone caves, grottoes and tunnels. Nature began the work and engineers have extended it.

The fight was bound to be, therefore, to an abnormal degree, an artillery battle. To attempt to rush an intricate fortress like the Malmaison plateau before at least such works as had been detected by air scouts had been destroyed would have been to doom many gallant men to death. The spur of the plateau west of that on which the farm stands was known to be traversed by a tunnel called after the neighboring farm Mont Parnasse. The tunnel was large enough to shelter a whole brigade.

On our side there were also tunnels and caves in which reserves awaited the moment of action.

Even on the two broad plateaus, but especially elsewhere, the enemy had very little high ground behind him and beyond the ridge his line ran down into the flat and marshy Ailette valley. The new German tactics of holding the front lines lightly could not be practiced, therefore it was necessary to concentrate men in the foremost positions.

For all these reasons a stern and obstinate struggle was to be expected, and a force of artillery equal to if not greater than any hitherto engaged in an offensive was brought into play. Among the batteries the 400 and 380 millimeter and other heavy guns and mortars were particularly numerous and busy. Notwithstanding the wicked weather the airmen did wonders in directing the artillery fire.

EXPECT GERMAN RETREAT.

Felling Trees and Razing Villages in Laon District.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—It would be hard to exaggerate the enthusiasm aroused throughout the length and breadth of France by yesterday's achievement of the French Army on the Aisne front, falling on the anniversary of the recapture of Fort de Douaumont by General Pétain.

The blow apparently fell with all the force of a surprise, for it is understood that the German General Staff held the opinion that after his incomplete success in the Spring offensive the French leader would not find it advisable to resume offensive operations before the end of the year, and this opinion was shared by a great many Frenchmen.

The military correspondents emphasize the great importance of the capture of Fort de Malmaison, the key to the whole ridge extending to Craonne. The French from their new positions are able to enfilade the German positions not only along the Chemin-des-Dames line, but at Anizy-le-Château, and to direct their fire along the valley of Laon.

According to Marcel Hutin of the Echo de Paris, yesterday's victory brings out five points: First, that the enemy nowhere on the western front has been able to take the initiative since February, 1916; second, the enemy continues in a state of inferiority; third, he has been obliged repeatedly to withdraw his lines between St. Quentin and the Ailette; fourth, he has been beaten in Flanders and obliged to give ground; fifth, he will be forced to resign himself to another "strategic" movement rearward if he wishes to escape disaster.

M. Hutin, in this connection, says that French aviators have reported seeing in the Laon region trees sawed through and villages demolished. The writer concludes that he is convinced the victory just gained is only a prelude to decisive actions which will be carried out with the clock-like regularity characteristic of General Pétain's methods.

BLASTED OUT HIDDEN FOE.

New French Mortars Reached the Caverns That Concealed Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The victorious advance of the French troops on the left of the Chemin Des Dames yesterday is the first decided continuation of the offensive on the Aisne front, begun on April 16, and abandoned a few days later.

The plateau of Malmaison which the French conquered in less than six hours' fighting is a position of enormous importance, the occupation of which by the Germans prevented the French from taking advantage of successes on the lower Chemin des Dames Plateau to the eastward. Once masters of the Malmaison Plateau, which is the key of the ridge between the Aisne and Ailette valleys, the French have not only an unrivalled observation point over the Laon plain before them but also have really "turned" the Celmin des Dames Ridge on the northern slopes, of which the Germans have hitherto held fast. It was through fear of a further French bound, such as has just been made, that the Germans prolonged their attacks in this section throughout the Summer, the expenditure of blood and shells being hardly inferior to the effort against Verdun.

The Matin's military critic says:

"Our victory definitely ruins the German hope of holding on to the Chemin des Dames. The positions which stopped our pursuit after the Marne in September, 1914, and limited our progress in April—these are now in our possession. It is impossible to overestimate the value of this local success in awaiting the hour of decisive victory."

From personal experience and observation I can bear witness to the difficulty of the French task on the Malmaison Plateau. The whole stretch of ground is corrugated with a series of narrow valleys the precipitous sides of which are well nigh impassable even for infantry. The ground is honeycombed with huge quarries and tunnels, in the recessed shelter of which hid the German reserves, squads of bombers and flame throwers, and nests of mitrailleuser. But the French bombardment was not to be denied. For days a terrific volume of fire, exceeding, say the eye witnesses, even that of Flanders in intensity, had been poured on the Germans's positions. New mortars of exceptional power had blasted even the deepest German defenses with their torpedoes.

The rapidity and extent of the success and the large number of prisoners prive the irresistible character of the French preparation. The German underground refuges have been their prisonhouse or tomb as was the famous tunnel on Le Mort Homme.

What the immediate future may bring here or in Flanders, I cannot say, but it is with full knowledge that I declare that the French and British have this year in default of a decisive victory, at least done their utmost to make the way smooth for the final smash, accompanied, then, by their American allies, in 1918.

BRITISH BEAT OFF GERMANS.

Attacks on New Line Northeast of Ypres Are Repulsed.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—New attacks by Germans on the allied lines northeast of Ypres have been repulsed, says the official report of the War Office today. The bulletin reads:

Yesterday evening the enemy again attacked our positions in Houthulst Forest. An attempt made against the point of junction of the British and French armies was completely repulsed.

Since our attacks on the morning of Oct. 22 the enemy has delivered seven counterattacks against our new line without achieving material results at any point.

A successful raid was carried out by Gloucester troops last night southeast of Gavrelle. A number of the enemy were killed, several of his dugouts were blown up, and a few prisoners and machine guns were brought back by us.

The report from Field Marshal Haig in Flanders tonight reads:

We captured a few prisoners during the night in the course of patrol encounters southwest of Havrincourt.

On the battle front the hostile artillery was active this afternoon against our positions in Houthulst Forest. Our artillery carried out counterbattery work and a destructive bombardment at different points.

In the Nieuport sector a large explosion was caused behind the enemy's lines by our artillery fire.

The weather was stormy.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (via London.)—Today's official report says:

In Flanders our troops by a counterattack almost completely ejected the enemy from the occupied section of our defense zone on the southern edge of Houthoist Wood. Prisoners remained in our hands.

There was fighting in the district from Draeibank to Zandvoorde, and firing again considerably increased in the afternoon. There were no new attacks.

OBJECTS WON, SAYS MAURICE.

French Attack Called Best Answer to German Disparagement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Major Gen. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, said this afternoon in discussing the French victory on the Aisne front that practically all the objectives had been attained. It was the fourth French attack this year.

"The German press," says General Maurice, "has been trying to sow discord between the French and British by saying that the French were worn out. The French attack is the best answer to this.

"True, the British share of the fighting is bigger now for obvious reasons. We started with a small professional army, of which only a skeleton is left. Then we were two years building a new army. During that time the brunt was on the French, but now the British can take the brunt."

PERSHING IN MIDST OF AISNE BATTLE

Penetrates Through Shellfire to Second German Trench Line—His Coolness Interests French.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Oct. 24.—General Pershing accompanied the French General Franchet d'Esperey yesterday as far as the second German line in the French attack on the Aisne front. With General d'Esperey he first observed the attack from a favorable post some distance in the rear of the French front line. Then General Pershing suggested going into the French trenches. This they did. General Pershing was not satisfied and went on through the shellfire into the first line of the captured German trenches and then into the second line. General Pershing's imperturbable attitude during this time is the talk of the French Army.

The American General afterward went with General d'Esperey to General Petain's headquarters and was present when General d'Esperey gave the Commander in Chief a detailed report of the successful attack.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Tuesday, Oct. 23.—Several American Intelligence Officers watched the successful attack made by French troops yesterday on the front northeast of Soissons. The Americans saw crowds of German prisoners passing to the rear.

SINKS NORWEGIAN STEAMER

U-Boat Destroys the Leander—Relief Vessel Sunk.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 24.—The Norwegian steamer Leander has been sunk by a German submarine, according to an announcement made today by the Norwegian Foreign Office. One man on board was killed.

The Norwegian steamer Ramfos is stranded on the Norwegian coast. The steamer is a total wreck. She had a cargo of 6,000 tons of corn for the Belgian Relief Commission.

The Leander was a vessel of 2,968 tons. The Ramfos registered 3,726 tons.

WILL DEFEAT GERMANY, IS PERSHING'S MESSAGE

Bishop Wilson Delivers It at a Liberty Loan Rally in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York, who returned from France this week, delivered a message today at a Liberty Loan rally from General Pershing, whom he quoted as follows:

"It is a heresy too long left in mind that Germany is invincible, Germany will be conquered."

Bishop Wilson declared that Americans in France had made a splendid impression.

"Imagine their optimism," he said, "if we turn in $6,000,000,000 instead of $3,000,000,000 for the loan. The United States is beginning to mean something to the Kaiser, and with wholehearted support of the loan will soon have him tottering."

Secretary of Commerce Redfield said that Germany's hopes of sea domination must be smashed.

"We are awake to the menace," he said, "and our answer in the form of the Liberty Loan must be such as to show Germany America stands squarely across her path."

$30,000,000 Lent to England.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—An additional loan of $30,000,000 to Great Britain was granted today by the Government. This makes the total loaned the Allies $2,806,300,000.

Your Duty

Look for the Bayer Cross when you buy Aspirin.

It is on every tablet and every package of the genuine.

"The Bayer Cross—" *"Your Guarantee of Purity"*

TABLETS in pocket boxes of 12 Bottles of 24 and 100
CAPSULES in sealed packages of 12 and 24

The trade mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

This Is the Time to Get Acquainted WITH Evans

Old Musty Ale
XXX Cream Ale
Burton Ale
India Pale Ale
Brown Stout

On Draught at better places

A Brew to Suit Every Taste

MEN'S BOOTS

Originality

In dark tan or black Russia calfskin.

Price, $12.00

J. J. SLATER
Established 1859.
415 Fifth Avenue
New York

To End the War

The people of the United States by winning this war can end it. The first step toward victory is to make the Liberty Loan a success.

The more fervently we desire peace—a righteous peace that will endure, a peace that will safeguard the rights of all—the greater should be our response to the loan.

Let no man underrate his own importance in this great cause. Every subscription, no matter how small, will help prove to the world that we are a united people and are in this war to end it by winning it.

You can buy 4% Liberty Bonds in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. You can pay for them on the Government's installment plan, which requires only a 2% initial payment; or, you can buy your bonds outright, in any amount up to $1,000, and take them with you. Many savings institutions, firms, and employers are offering the bonds on a weekly or monthly plan of payment. Everything has been done to make purchasing the bonds easy and convenient.

We shall be glad to accept subscriptions for any amount for future delivery, or to make immediate delivery of bonds in amounts from $50 to $1,000 to any one purchaser, upon payment in full.

For the convenience of bond buyers, our Fifth Avenue Office will remain open Thursday and Friday evenings until nine o'clock to receive subscriptions.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Office: Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.

Capital and Surplus - -	$50,000,000
Resources more than -	$600,000,000

Open To-night

To facilitate subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, our offices at the addresses below will be open to-night:

42d Street and Broadway
Madison Ave. & 42d Street
59th St. and Madison Ave.
125th St. and Lenox Ave.
105 West 82d Street
26 Court Street, Brooklyn

Subscriptions taken for the bank you designate. Or you may subscribe through us, either for cash or on the Partial Payment Plan.

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

RAIN FAILS TO HALT LIBERTY DAY FERVOR

Outdoor Exercises Postponed, but City Breaks All Records in Sale of Bonds.

TO HOLD BIG PARADE TODAY

Plans Rearranged to Combine March with Exercises in Connection with Renaming U-Boat.

New York is to have two Liberty Days, just as last Winter it had two New Year celebrations. For the terrific downpour of yesterday morning, while it caused the postponement of the big parade and many of the outdoor meetings that were to have stimulated the campaign to fill up the second Liberty Loan, did not put a stop to the vigorous efforts of salesmen all over the city to sell more and more bonds as the end of the campaign draws nearer. Nor was it possible to countermand the arrangements already made for the early closing of the public schools, the various Exchanges, and most of the stores which were to end their day at noon in order to leave the afternoon free for pushing the sale of war bonds. And despite the handicaps the efforts of salesmen yesterday added, according to unofficial estimates, $120,000,000 to New York's total subscriptions to the loan.

But today will also be a Liberty Day. The big parade along the avenue featured by floats of every kind, by the presence of hundreds of American sailors, all of whom have invested their savings to back the offer of their lives by the contribution from the British Government of a tank, as well as a captured submarine installed in the Park, will be held today. Instead of going down Fifth Avenue, as originally planned, it will start at Washington Square at 2 P. M. and go up to Fifty-seventh Street, then to Broadway, and then to Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street, where in the sheep meadows of the Park the German UC-5 will be renamed U-Buy-A-Bond. Tickets for the reviewing stand at Madison Square are still good.

Some of the outdoor meetings which had to be called off yesterday will be held today, and all the thousands of professional and volunteer bond salesmen who are giving their efforts to insure the success of the loan will put in as hard a day as is humanly possible to try to boost today's subscriptions far above yesterday's mark.

Hartigan to Act as Marshal.

At that, yesterday's mark was far from disappointing considering the character of the day. When Liberty Loan officials first awoke and discovered rain pouring in such torrents that a parade would have been only a form of torture for paraders and spectators they were filled with gloom. Conferences were hurriedly called, and it was announced at once that the procession would be postponed a day. This postponement, incidentally, caused the loss of Major Lorillard Spencer of the Fifteenth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., as Marshal, whose leave of absence given for the event expired yesterday. He had to report for duty last night, and turned over his office to Joseph Hartigan, former Commissioner of Weights and Measures, Assistant Director of Publicity for the Liberty Loan Committee.

But eventually the rain showed signs of slackening. By noon, though it was still coming down, it was possible to hold the regular midday loan rally in front of the Sub-Treasury, and workers for the loan took heart. And indeed by 2 o'clock the downpour was over, and the Weather Bureau predicts for today's parade a day that will be fair and only cold enough to make the marchers step out sharply.

Even during the morning heavy sales of bonds had been reported by the rain-coated, umbrella-bearing salesmen and saleswomen who were at work all over town. Indoor celebrations were held in many banks, and Secretary McAdoo's Liberty Day speech was read; employes of the Exchanges and of business houses which closed at noon spent the afternoon in pushing sales; judges, clerks, attendants, and counsellors from the courts, which had closed in honor of the day, aided members of the patriotic organizations, including descendants of the heroes of Colonial wars, the Revolution, the war of 1812 and both sides in the civil war, who worked their hardest to increase the sales. And side by side with these Americans of the old stock worked Americans whose citizenship is still young, but who have learned to appreciate their adopted country.

Exercises at Sub-Treasury.

At the rally in front of the Sub-Treasury addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. William Wilkinson and Martin Vogel, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The Bethlehem Steel Company's band furnished music.

At the City College Ambassador Abram I. Elkus called for support of the Government, and at New York University Deans Archibald L. Bouton of the College and Charles H. Snow of the Engineering School led the students on a campaign for subscriptions. About $15,000 was raised on University Heights.

The open-air meeting which was to have been held in Fourteenth Street, in front of Tammany Hall, will take place this afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock.

The rearrangement of plans for the parade took the form which was finally announced because of the desire to combine the event with the renaming of the captured submarine, which had already been scheduled for 4 o'clock. The organizations taking part in the parade will form in the streets about Washington Square and will start under the arch at 2 o'clock. The head of the procession is expected to pass the reviewing stand at Madison Square, where Mayor Mitchel and 1,000 others will review it, about 2:30 o'clock. At this point Benjamin Strong, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who will be among the foremost in the parade, will drop out and proceed by automobile to the Pennsylvania Station, where they will meet Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels at 2:50 o'clock. The rest of the Liberty Loan Committee will fall out of the procession at the Plaza and will act as a guard of honor to the Secretary.

At the park there will be an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, and Mrs. Guy Emerson will break a bottle of American champagne over the bow of the boat, renaming her U-Buy-a-Bond. Bond.

The British tank, which is to take part in the parade, was primed with 100 gallons of gasoline yesterday and made her first journey in America—from a spot on the pier at the North River and Fifty-sixth Street to a sheltered position under a shed. It will enter the parade at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Tomorrow at noon a twenty-four-hour rally will begin in Times Square, which will end at the moment which has been set for the closing of the campaign. The British tank will spend several hours in service as a speaker's platform. Jerome Myers, in charge of the speakers, has announced that several theatrical performers will sing patriotic songs during the rally.

Denunciations of German barbarism and calls for money to help the soldiers and sailors, who are keeping the Germans off the rest of the world were heard last night at a Liberty Loan rally at Carnegie Hall. Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, in calling for support of the army and navy, denounced the Germans as the authors of the pacifist doctrines, spread through all other countries, that armies and navies are a menace to peace.

"Our army and navy are now fighting your war," Rear Admiral Fiske said. "They are risking everything that men can risk, and daring everything that men can dare; and some of them will suffer everything that men can suffer. Surely it is only right that the men and women who stay at home shall supply the money needed in order that their sacrifices and sufferings shall not be endured in vain."

Captain Radclyffe Dugmore of the British Army said that every day that war was prolonged meant 3,000 more British casualties and as many French.

Allen B. Forbes presided, Captain A. F. Simmons, U. S. A., told of personal observations of the mobilization of the German army, and L. P. McKinney made the appeal for subscriptions from the audience. Motion pictures of the Italian front were shown.

The first public statement made by Thomas A. Edison since he went to work on secret naval inventions four months ago was read at the exercises at Feddie Memorial Church, Newark, as the feature of the Liberty Day Campaign in that city, which raised $4,000,000 more toward the loan. Mr. Edison's message, as read by William Maxwell, Vice President of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., was as follows:

"One hundred and forty-one years ago our forefathers fought for less than we are fighting for today. We have made heroes of the men who fought to make this country free, and we have branded as cowards or traitors the men who refused to fight. Posterity will pass a similar judgment on us. The men and women who do not do their duty now are creating a heritage of shame for their children and their children's children. Germany's place in the sun means nothing short of a world-wide domination. Every Liberty bond you buy this week is a message from you to the Kaiser that his ambition to conquer the world cannot be realized."

PLATTSBURG CAMP TAKES $1,750,000

More Than $800,000 Added to Loan Subscriptions at Big Meeting Last Night.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 24.—At a Liberty Loan mass meeting held in the gymnasium at the officers' training camp here tonight, at which Colonel Paul A. Wolf, Commandant, presided, and the speakers were Governor Whitman and Senator Calder, candidates for commissions, officers and enlisted men of the camp subscribed $810,000, bringing the total subscription of the camp up to $1,750,000.

When permission was granted to the men in training camps to purchase bonds a mark of $547,000 was set for the Plattsburg camp. This mark was reached and at the beginning of the meeting tonight the total subscription had reached $940,000. The mark was boosted once more, this time to $1,200,000, and it was only a few minutes until the mark went up to $1,500,000.

In the bidding for subscriptions company representatives came through with batches of thousands of dollars at a time. The Fourteenth Company, New York, half of Captain H. S. Pritchett's famous Bolo Battalion here, made an additional subscription of $402,000. Prior to this the Fourteenth had subscribed more than $150,000. As the mark was raised the Fourteenth found additional subscribers, and pushed up its total to $351,000, leading all the other companies. The Fifteenth Company, the other half of the Bolo Battalion, was second.

All returns have not been counted up yet, but it is thought that every man in camp has subscribed. The band, composed of twenty-nine enlisted men, contributed $2,600. The mess employes came through with $3,300.

Colonel Wolf, in opening the meeting, said:

"Realizing that the men here have given up their homes and occupations to prepare here to fight for democracy across the sea, one might ask: 'Is it not enough to make such sacrifice?' It might seem so, but such is not the case. The Government has called for a Second Liberty Loan, and, contrary to expectations, only about 40 per cent. has been subscribed. President Wilson, our Commander in Chief, has called on the army and navy to respond. He has sent out the S O S to us, and it will not be unheeded. It is a splendid chance for the camp to show the dormant civilian what to do."

Governor Whitman said he, too thought it was "nervy" to ask men who had by their very presence here expressed a willingness to give their lives if necessary to also give up their means.

"But," he added, "I am confident that Plattsburg will set a record for subscription that will stand as an example to the whole nation."

NEW ENGLAND'S TOTAL GROWS

Committee Still Hopeful of Reaching $500,000,000 Maximum.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Disregarding adverse weather conditions, Liberty Loan workers went to their task with renewed activity today with the result that subscriptions poured into the New England headquarters in a great volume.

Several large subscriptions and many smaller ones received after the daily announcement, which showed the total for the district to be $237,875,000, brought the minimum figure of $300,000,000 almost within sight and made the committee more hopeful of reaching the half billion maximum before the close of the campaign.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company increased its subscription by $500,000, making its total $1,500,000. The City of Lowell reported total subscriptions of $4,759,650, which is $250,000 over its minimum allotment.

Subscriptions for the loan carried Rhode Island's total over its minimum allotment of $28,271,000.

Reported subscriptions of $3,423,750 were turned in and the committee later reported that another million had been received too late to be included in the tabulated list. The total subscriptions to date are $28,321,650.

The committee expects that by Saturday noon the State will exceed its allotment by at least $10,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA NEAR QUOTA.

Within $9,000,000 of Minimum Mark—Liberty Bell Parade Off.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Workers for the Liberty Loan rolled up total sales today of $16,000,000 and brought the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District within $9,000,000 of its minimum quota of $250,000,000.

The Liberty Loan Committee, in estimating total sales to date at $241,000,000, confidently predicted that not only would the minimum allotment be attained, but that the maximum of $415,000,000 would be nearly if not fully reached.

Among the larger subscriptions today were the Baldwin Locomotive Works, $2,000,000; employes of the Bethlehem Steel Company, $3,100,000; Corn Exchange National Bank, $1,300,000; E. W. Clark & Co., $1,000,000; Lukens Steel Company, $1,000,000, (additional); Hercules Powder Company, $1,750,000, and soldiers at Fort Dupont, $40,000. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company also decided to purchase $3,000,000 of the bonds.

FEDERAL RESERVE'S FIGURES

Oversubscriptions Reported in Some New York District Towns.

The Bond Issue Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York made public yesterday a set of figures giving the allotments and totals for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan received from various communities in this district up to the close of business last night. The following is a summary, the figures for New York City being given separately:

	Quota.	Subscriptions to Date.
Manhattan	$1,012,813,500	$625,763,350
Brooklyn	54,148,500	23,784,550
Bronx	2,511,000	425,400
Richmond & Queens	6,388,500	1,700,300
	$1,075,861,500	$651,633,600
Balance of N. Y. State	271,036,500	109,214,600
12 North'n Counties of N. J.	139,702,500	56,698,050
Fairfield Co., Conn.	13,399,500	5,982,700
Total for N. Y. District	$1,500,000,000	$823,578,950

The Reserve Bank receives daily reports from 1,275 banks located in the 550 cities and towns embraced in this district. Some of the towns show remarkably good records, having greatly exceeded their allotments, while others have been apparently lax in turning in subscriptions. Lawrence, L. I., for instance, reports $802,550, or more than three times its quota of $175,000. Canajoharie, N. Y., has collected subscriptions totaling $460,000, compared with an allotment of $376,500.

WILSON'S PURCHASE $15,000

President Also Bought $10,000 of the First Liberty Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—When leaders of the District of Columbia Liberty Loan campaign went to call on President Wilson today, presumably to get his subscription to the loan, they found that he had subscribed for $15,000 worth of bonds through a local bank, paying $13,500 immediately and agreeing to pay the balance before Nov. 14.

The President bought $10,000 worth of the first issue direct from the Treasury.

Camp Upton Subscribes $1,252,000.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Oct. 24.—The total amount subscribed for the Second Liberty Loan by the soldiers of the New York City Division is $1,252,000. These were the figures this noon, but the Camp Liberty Loan Committee is confident that by the end of the campaign the division will have subscribed over $1,500,000. This will mean that a bond has been taken for every one of the 30,000 men now at Camp Upton. Only a few large subscriptions have been reported, the majority of the bonds having been bid for by small subscribers.

Your first package will show you the common sense of choosing Fatima—a balanced Turkish blend that never disturbs or irritates.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

3-BILLION MARK REACHED BY LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

but it is known that that district had some enthusiastic meetings, and that subscriptions were large. Forty thousand persons planned to march in Kansas City.

Hawaii also celebrated the day. A message from Governor Pinkham to Secretary McAdoo said that the islands did not know their total, but were going ahead to roll up the largest possible quota. More than $3,000,000 has been raised there already.

News that two Catholic Slovak unions have subscribed $175,000 to Second Liberty Loan bonds was received today at the Treasury. Ten days ago the Men's Union subscribed $50,000, and later raised the amount to $75,000. Now from Wilkes-Barre, Penn., comes the report that the First Catholic Slovak Ladies' Union has subscribed $100,000.

ARMY TOTAL NEAR $50,000,000.

Fighting Force Expected to Double the Amount by Close of Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Nearly $50,000,000 had been subscribed by all branches of the army, here and abroad, to the second Liberty Loan up to Oct. 22. The total is more than $47,000,000, and it is estimated that the fighting force will take more than double that amount before the subscription closes. Troops in the Hawaiian department subscribed $892,450 and those in the Panama Canal department $976,400. The troops in the Philippines took $350,550 in bonds.

Officers, civilian employes, and enlisted men on duty in the office of headquarters, Southeastern Department, Charleston, S. C., have a total per capita subscription, including both first and second Liberty Loans, of over $121.

The School and Bakery Company at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., with a strength of 242 men, has a per capita subscription of $108.45.

The Sixty-fourth Infantry at Fort Bliss, Texas, is carrying $164,800 of the second Liberty Loan and $37,450 of the first Liberty Loan, making a grand total of $222,250.

Bakery Company 45, Quartermaster Corps, national army, at Governors Island, with a strength of one officer and 103 men, has a total subscription of $13,000, one per capita subscription of $125. The non-subscribers of this company, as in many others, are comprised of men who have dependents who need all their monthly pay that can be spared.

The returns from camps are:

NATIONAL ARMY CAMPS.

Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.	$1,408,900
Grant, Rockford Ill.	1,405,400
Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.	1,302,550
Upton, Yaphank, L. I.	1,190,500
Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.	1,159,900
Lee, Petersburg, Va.	1,134,300
Travis, Fort Sam Houston	1,082,100
Meade, Admiral, Md.	1,063,150
Taylor, Louisville, Ky.	1,048,800
Devens, Ayer, Mass.	977,500
Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.	941,400
Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.	912,200
Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	879,200
Lewis, American Lake, Wash.	644,650
Jackson, Columbia, S. C.	460,800
Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	338,800

NATIONAL GUARD CAMPS.

Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.	$1,388,800
Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.	1,325,500
Cody, Deming, N. M.	1,313,450
Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.	1,253,200
Sevier, Greenville, S. C.	1,235,800
Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas.	1,102,450
Greene, Charlotte, N. C.	1,101,200
MacArthur, Waco, Texas.	889,550
McClellan, Anniston, Ala.	813,450
Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.	661,500
Hancock, Augusta, Ga.	658,800
Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.	611,950
Logan, Houston, Texas.	606,850
Beauregard, Alexandria, La.	526,500
Wheeler, Macon, Ga.	471,850

General Pershing has cabled that the Liberty Loan sales among the troops in France are progressing rapidly and that all officers, soldiers, clerks, and interpreters at his headquarters are subscribing. He reports that certain organizations, which cannot be specified, have already subscribed more than $1,500,000 and that in some of the organizations every man has subscribed. Secretary Baker has cabled his congratulations to the organizations mentioned by General Pershing.

Captain Eberle, Commandant of the Naval Academy, reported today that 1,442 midshipmen had subscribed for $107,350 worth of Liberty bonds.

Yale Subscriptions Rise to $325,000.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 24.—Liberty Day was marked at Yale by an increase in the total subscriptions for Liberty bonds to $325,000. The university raised its own subscription to $250,000, and the remaining $75,000 was taken by members of the university community, including 153 of the Faculty, 242 students, and 109 employes. It is believed that subscriptions at Yale will reach $350,000 before the week ends.

Princeton Students Take $300,000.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Announcement at a students' meeting tonight that Princeton University had today subscribed to $100,000 worth of Liberty bonds, resulted in a flood of subscriptions from the students. Nearly $300,000 was applied for.

POLITICAL.

"He Stands on His Record"

VOTE FOR

Our Former Postmaster

EDWARD M. MORGAN

for

COUNTY CLERK

Fusion, Republican and City Democracy Candidate

237

The *Gift* that goes with the Liberty Loan

When you buy a Liberty Bond—*even a fifty-dollar one*—you are of course helping Uncle Sam. You are doing a fine, real service to your country. You are lending your dollars at interest to your Government.

You are not making a gift. The gift is being made to you.

It is the gift of thrift.

Perhaps you have planned "some day" to start putting money aside for a rainy day. Somehow or other you haven't gotten around to it. Could there be a better time to start saving than in buying a Liberty Bond *today* on the installment plan? A dollar a week will, at the end of a year, put in your hands a Liberty Bond bearing 4% interest.

Here, truly, is a genuine opportunity to better yourself. Long before the year is up you will have acquired the priceless habit of saving. You will have made yourself the *"gift of thrift."*

Best of all, you will find it surprisingly easy to make a start.

Simply go to any bank whether they know you or not. Tell them you want to buy a Liberty Bond and pay for it in installments. Nothing could be safer.

Think this over. Think of those "rainy days" ahead. Start your little nest egg today. The time is short. The opportunity offers a personal gain to you.

Doesn't this strike you as good business and good patriotism too?

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway

IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.

IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

ENGLISH SCARFS

$1.00 and $1.50

An assortment of patterns that are always in demand but hard to find. Unusual colorings always in good taste.

Uniforms and Many Useful Gifts for the Soldier.

A Bond in Time or On Time Saves—Democracy

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

A SPECIAL MEN'S OVERCOAT

Hand-Tailored at the price of those that are not

$35

MADE OF IMPORTED HAND-FRAME WOOLENS

A half-belted model, with inverted pleats, and a graceful contraction of the waist line.

Knee length, buttons through breezily, and achieves its fit and style without effort, which is art.

Made of imported soft finish fuzzy-wuzzy fabrics, in prosperous browns, rich greens, and academic Oxfords.

Hand-tailored till the difference between it and a Fifth Avenue custom coat narrows down to a vulgar discussion of dollars!

A fine custom tailor would charge $100 for it!

Men's Ready for Service

Suits and Overcoats . . $25 to $60

London Overcoats . . . $26 to $60

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

Men's Clothing Shop, 8 West 38th Street

Separate Shop on Street Level

Undersuits With The Sleek Fit Of Outer Suits

AN all-complete collection of Men's Underwear from the premier mills of America. An exceptional service to customers, with *Correct Fit* as its guiding rule.

Natural Merino, medium weight; two heaping values at $1.50 and $2 the garment. *It fits!*

Unshrinkable Wool (Natural Color and Scratchless) of extra-superior quality at $3 and $3.50 the garment. *It fits!*

Union Suits (my hobby and specialty) at $2, $3, $3.50 and up to $15 the suit. *It fits!*

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Relieve Indigestion

in five minutes take 6 Bell-ans in a cup of hot water. Druggists refund money if it fails to relieve severe attacks. 25c.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Young Men's Suits, $20, $22.50, $25

COMBINING the young man's point of view and the father's point of view.

* *

These suits, prepared expressly for the young man, represent the utmost the market affords—without compromising either quality or style.

The fabrics are not only the best available at the price, but they give the young man the well-groomed appearance which is one of his important essentials.

The styling is of the fine character found in our super-quality $52.50 suits.

Your Conscience Will Trouble You If You Don't Subscribe to the Liberty Loan

Fall and Winter hats in young men's blocks—in entire consonance with the clothes.

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 158 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

THE GORHAM COMPANY

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ESTABLISHED 1847
PARIS · 13 Rue de la Paix
LONDON 175 New Bond St.

Messrs. CARTIER

take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment

653 Fifth Ave
at 52nd St

Q. "What is the soundest institution in the world?"
A. "The United States Government."
Q. "What is that institution asking you to do?"
A. "To lend it some of my money."
Q. "What for?"
A. "To buy food, shelter, clothing, guns and bullets."
Q. "What for?"
A. "To beat Germany."
Q. "What will it give you for your money?"
A. "Its promise to pay it back."
Q. "Is that all?"
A. "It will also pay me $4.00 a year for every $100 I lend."
Q. "Do you think its promise is good?"
A. "The Government is the soundest institution in the world."

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Fifth Avenue Bus

Military requirements are rigid;—faithful service the key note.

That is why Fownes Cape gloves are being worn by officers of the Allied Armies and Navies. Genuine Cape skin resists hard wear; it is smart, manly, comfortable.

Fownes Capes are washable,—a worth-while quality everywhere—Army, Navy or Civil life. If it's a

FOWNES

that's all you need to know about a GLOVE.

JACK TAR
MADE WITH ROLLING POINTS AND THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE
20c EACH 3 FOR 50c
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

LOAN SALES HERE NEARLY A BILLION

Continued from Page 1.

Fifth Avenue Bank, (additional)	398,900
Moore & Schley, (additional)	350,000
Barnhard-Scholle Co., (additional)	300,000
Lincoln Trust Co., (additional)	300,000
Tennessee Rubber Co.	300,000
Berton, Griscom & Co.	300,000
Hillside Coal & Iron Co.	300,000
Muller, Schall & Co.	285,000
Federal Export Corporation	250,000
Cosmopolitan Shipping Co.	250,000
Union Sulphur Co.	250,000
Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co.	250,000
F. V. Storis	250,000
John F. Alvord	250,000
New York Transportation Co.	250,000
Kelly Springfield Tire Co.	250,000
Halle & Stieglitz, (additional)	250,000
Union Sulphur Co., (additional)	250,000
Hotel Biltmore	250,000
Hotel Plaza	250,000
Catlin & Co.	250,000
J. Spencer Turner Co.	250,000
H. B. Claflin Corp. (additional)	250,000
William Iselin & Co. (additional)	250,000
E. F. Albee	225,000
Mohawk Mining Co.	206,000
Lucey Manufacturing Co.	200,000
Wessel, Duval & Co. (Valparaiso office)	200,000
Sumatra Tobacco Importing Corp.	200,000
Sorrells & Co.	200,000
Derring Milliken & Co. (additional)	200,000
Childs Company	200,000
Tiffany & Co. (additional)	200,000
Dickerson, Van Dusen & Co.	200,000
Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith	200,000
American Snuff Company	200,000
Bank of Long Island (Far Rockaway Branch)	200,000
Officials of P. Lorillard Company	195,000
Jerome J. Dannig & Co.	150,000
Chapal Freres & Cie.	150,000
Josephthal & Co	150,000
Taylor, Smith & Hard (additional)	150,000
Tallor & Robinson	150,000
American Cyanamid Company	150,000
John Boyle & Co, Inc.	120,000
Vickers & Phelps Company	120,000
Struthers & Hiscoe, N. Y.	113,000
Keane, Taylor & Co.	102,000
R. J. Caldwell Company	101,000
Jacob Sperber	100,000
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.	100,000
Bamberger Brothers	100,000
Allan A. Ryan & Co.	100,000
Bacon & Co.	100,000
Price, Waterhouse & Co.	100,000
Brooks Brothers	100,000
James B. Regan	100,000
American Pyrophor Company	100,000
Richard Whitney & Co.	100,000
Joseph Ullmann	100,000
Andrews Company, Inc.	100,000
Standard Aero Corporation	100,000
T. E. Sicher & Co.	100,000
M. Martin & Co.	100,000
N. Y. Fur Auction Sales Corp.	100,000
A. Horskovitz & Son	100,000
Mayor Griffin of Hoboken, (on behalf of city)	100,000
T. L. Manson, (additional)	100,000
Allan A. Ryan & Co.	100,000
Edwin H. Muir	100,000
George A. Muir	100,000
J. H. Rossbach & Bros., (addit'l)	100,000
General Baking Company	100,000
Moore, Leonard & Lynch	100,000
Carlisle, Mellick & Co.	100,000
Rudolph Guenther	100,000
Norden & Co.	100,000
Hentz & Co.	100,000
F. B. Jennings	100,000
Nitrate Agencies Company	100,000
Glenn H. Curtiss	100,000
Westfield Manufacturing Company	100,000
John G. Watson, Jr.	100,000
Holmes, Bulkley & Wardrop	100,000
Tucker, Anthony & Co.	100,000
S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.	100,000
C. A. Starbuck	100,000
Roswell Eldridge	100,000
Harris, Winthrop & Co.	100,000
McClave & Co.	97,350
Caledonian Insurance Co.	75,000
Employes of Otis Elevator Co. and Elevator Manufacturers' Ass'n.	75,000
Oceanic Investment Co.	75,000
Joseph Steiner & Bros.	75,000
Wolf Co.	70,000
A. S. Iserson	65,000
A. Hollander & Son	65,000
Searle, Daily & Co.	58,500
Moore & Perry	65,000
Alfred L. Simon & Co.	60,000
Ernst S. Calbro	60,000
Turner, Halsey & Co.	60,000
M. P. Moseley	60,000
Estate of John H. Shults	60,000
H. K. McCann Co.	60,000
Max Hermann & Co.	58,000
Wheelock & Lovejoy Co.	56,300
Theodor Thorer Co.	55,000
Eltingon, Schild & Co., (additional)	51,000
Smiley Steel Co.	50,000
Patterson Bros.	50,000
American Metal Market	50,000
Holmes Electric Protective Co.	50,000
Chrome Steel Co.	50,000
G. B. de Chadenedes & Co.	50,000
Anderson Bruns & Co.	50,000
M. Schinasi	50,000
D. Rosenberg & Co.	50,000
A. Gussow & Co.	50,000
D. A. Schulte, Inc.	50,000
Starlight Bros., Inc.	50,000
A. H. Vogel & Co.	50,000
Revillon Freres	50,000
A. & J. Engel, Inc.	50,000
Becker Bros. & Co.	50,000
Albert Ashforth	50,000
George L. Duval	50,000
E. Rosenwald & Brother	50,000
William G. L. Betsch	50,000
Sol Friedman & Co. (additional)	50,000
Charles Harris	50,000
Lee Deutsch & Co.	50,000
Winslow S. Pierce	50,000
H. L. Batterman	50,000
Finch & Tarbell	50,000
Hollister, Lyon & Walton	50,000
Wright, Slade & Harnickell	50,000
Wailuku Sugar Co.	50,000
Maurice Bamberger	50,000
Henry H. Rogen	50,000
U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Co.	50,000
J. A. Hartcorn	50,000
Gates W. McGarrah	50
Judkins & McCormick Co.	50,000
James G. Johnson & Co.	50,000
A. D. Juilliard & Co., (additional)	49,000
Charles T. Wilson Co.	40,000
Grace A. Moseley	40,000
L. & M. Kahn & Co.	35,000
A. & H. Veith	30,000
Isler & Guyo	30,000
E. J. Knowlton	30,000
Gwynne Brothers	30,000
Wessel, Duval & Co., N. Y. office staff	28,400
Henry R. Myers	25,000
Wm. C. Sheldon & Co.	25,000
John N. Stearns & Co.	25,000
George Legg & Son	25,000
Marks Arnheim employes	25,000
H. Distillator	25,000
Veit, Son & Co.	25,000
A. Kilpatrin & Co.	25,000
William Herbert & Co.	25,000
Spencer B. Koch & Co.	25,000
York Securities Co.	25,000
Robert Jaffree	25,000
P. W. Alexander &	25,000
Steinlitz & Treiber	25,000
Joseph Wild & Co.	25,000
First Nat. Bk, Middletown, N. Y.	25,000
T. Sivewright Catto	20,000
Frederic H. Hatch & Co.	20,000
Imperial Granum Co.	10,000
American Linoleum Mfg. Co.	10,000

Produce Exchange Takes $1,785,000.

Following a speech by Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co., members of the New York Produce Exchange subscribed yesterday $1,785,000 to the Liberty Loan, bringing the total near the $5,000,000 mark they had set for themselves. About 150 members of the exchange attended the meeting, and of this number eighty-seven bought bonds. Many of these were additional pledges, practically every member of the exchange having already subscribed.

Doubling their best previous gain, the Rainbow Division of the Liberty Loan, representing 120 industries in the city, reported yesterday an increase of $44,000,000. This brought the total up to $168,000,000. Leaders of the various trades are confident that the $520,000,000 allotment will be fulfilled.

Liberty Loan Committees of the State and City Woman Suffrage Parties announce sales to date of the second Liberty Loan bond issue of $6,572,500. This exceeds by $2,000,000 the record of the Suffrage Party in the campaign for the first issue. One thousand women of the party will march today in the Liberty Loan parade. Three thousand girls of the Julia Richman High School have sold $133,000 worth of Liberty bonds.

Every bank and trust company in this city which is a member of the Federal Reserve system received from the Liberty Loan Committee a memorandum suggesting that its State bank correspondents be again reminded of the rediscount facilities in connection with the flotation of the Liberty Loan.

Arion Society Takes $5,000.

The Arion Society of New York City voted last night to buy $5,000 of Liberty bonds, to be sold among its members. The motion authorizing the purchase was made by Dr. Louis Haupt, formerly School Commissioner, and it was supported by Dr. Gustav Scholer, a Major in the United States Army Medical Reserve.

The following thirty-four banks have announced that they will keep open evenings to accommodate those who find it inconvenient to file their Liberty Loan subscriptions during regular banking hours:

Chelsea Exchange Bank, Mutual Bank, West Side Bank, New Netherland Bank of New York, Bronx Borough Bank, State Bank, Pacific Bank, Mechanics' and Metals National Bank, Dollar Savings Bank, New York County National Bank, Public Bank of New York City, Chatham and Phenix National Bank, Nassau National Bank, Gotham National Bank of New York, South Brooklyn Savings Institution, People's Bank, Harriman National Bank, Brooklyn Savings Bank, Broadway Trust Company, Equitable Trust Company of New York, Metropolitan Trust Company, Bankers Trust Company, Central Trust Company of New York.

Franklin Trust Company, U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company, Empire Trust Company, Hudson Trust Company, Lincoln Trust Company, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Columbia Trust Company, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Union Trust Company of New York, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn.

GET MILLION IN 20 MINUTES.

Mayor and Charles E. Mitchell Spur Loan Sales.

A million dollars was pledged to the Liberty Loan, with Mayor Mitchel acting as salesman, at a luncheon given yesterday by the Fifth Avenue Association at the Biltmore Hotel. The subscriptions, nearly all of which came from men and firms which had already contributed extensively to the first and second loans, were raised in twenty minutes after speeches by Mayor Mitchel, Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, and others.

The guest of honor at the luncheon was Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the Cuban Minister to the United States, who caught the enthusiasm of the gathering and himself subscribed for $5,000 worth of the bonds. He was joined by Colonel Cosme de la Torriente of the Cuban Army, who subscribed $1,000. Both made addresses, as did also Sir George H. Reid, former Premier of Australia.

Mayor Mitchel was the first speaker, and, after extending a welcome to the Cuban Minister and his countrymen, who were present, he spoke in behalf of the Liberty Loan, emphasizing the fact that many people were putting everything they had into bonds. Then he read a letter which had been received by John McE. Bowman, President of the Biltmore Company, from Nick Sackaris, a Greek, of 226 West Thirty-seventh Street, formerly in Mr. Bowman's employ, and now in military service guarding public property up-State. Sackaris had resisted the efforts of his wife and three children to obtain his discharge on the ground of dependents, and he now sent Mr. Bowman a check for $1,000 for the purchase of Liberty bonds.

Mr. Mitchell said that the success of the loan was hanging in the balance, and that the campaign to reach men of moderate means who could put from $1,000 to $100,000 into bonds had failed "to an extent."

COLONEL AIDS LOAN DRIVE.

Speaks at Oyster Bay, Which Has Subscribed $400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 24.—Rain did not damp the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan at this place today, and did not deter Colonel Theodore Roosevelt from addressing more than a thousand persons. All told about $400,000 has been obtained and the committee expects that by Saturday noon this township will have raised about double that amount.

"Do it now, and do it well," was the theme of Colonel Roosevelt's address. "A man who will not do his duty is not entitled to vote or to have anything to say about the destiny of this country. All should do their bit in subscribing to this loan and it should be widespread. Wall Street has been criticised many times. They call them bondholders. If the people of this country don't accept these bonds, Wall Street will. Let us people get them first and if the people don't, I hope the people will have the decency not to shout about Wall Street in the future.

"I envy the man who has been chosen to go to the front. We are now facing the greatest crisis the world has ever seen. There never was a war of such importance, as it affects many nations and much territory. Uncle Sam has been patient. I never would have been so patient. No man should wave a flag or speak unless he can back it all up by deeds. I want our people to shoot the way they shout. So let us all do something, and we might as well do it now and the thing to do is to buy Liberty bonds."

'MR. X' A HILLQUIT CONVERT.

Mystery Will Be Solved When He Speaks at "Experience" Dinner.

"Mr. X., a Democrat of national prominence," is announced as the principal speaker at an "experience" dinner to be given at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant on Monday night to afford Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives who have turned Socialists an opportunity to tell of their conversion to Morris Hillquit. The dinner will be under the auspices of the Collegiate League for Hillquit.

"Who 'Mr. X' is has been kept a dark secret by the league, but Professor Evans Clark, Chairman, promises that his face will be familiar to every one when he rises to speak on Monday night," said the publicity purveyor for the league in an announcement sent out last night. Of "prominent" Republicans only one is named, Gilbert Roe, a New York lawyer. Of "prominent" Progressives there is scheduled only J. A. H. Hopkins, who is a former Progressive State Chairman of New Jersey.

It was announced last night that Morris Hillquit would address members of the Faculty and student body at Columbia in Earl Hall at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. This speech will be under the auspices of the Collegiate League, too. Tonight Mr. Hillquit will speak to an Irish audience at Terrace Garden. According to announcement, Padraic Colum, an Irish writer, and Nora Connolly, daughter of James Connolly, who was executed for his part in the Dublin revolt a year ago, will occupy seats on the platform. The meeting will be held under the auspices of various Irish organizations, for the first time inviting a Socialist candidate to address them. The Socialists are organizing a corps of 6,000 watchers for election day and have established a watchers' school at People's House, 7 East Fifteenth Street.

"The extensive frauds in the Republican primaries have taught us a lesson," said Usher Solomon, manager of the Hillquit campaign. "We are making every effort to prevent attempts that may be made to steal the election. Both the Tammany and Fusion leaders are in desperation over the big swing to Hillquit."

Quality—Service—Price
DALE

BUY Direct from FACTORY AND SAVE MONEY

Display Extraordinary
Come—Look!
109 West 13th St. New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

Keep cool! a bottle of

Club Cocktails

on the ice makes temper proof against temperature.

SUPRE-MACY
REG. U.S. PAT.

Shoes For MEN

Novel Styles at $8.89

A bit out of the ordinary, yet within the limits of good taste, are these shoes in neat combination leathers. Some with gunmetal vamps and tan calf tops, others with dark tan vamps and light tan tops.

Made exclusively for us with blind eyelets, Goodyear welted soles and medium toes. Elsewhere such shoes would cost much more.

Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square New York

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce for Today, Friday and Saturday, a

Sale of Men's Soft Hats at $1.95

¶ On receipt of a shipment of soft hats a few days ago we found that they had not been made or trimmed according to our original instructions. Sooner than have these hats returned at his expense the manufacturer allowed us a liberal concession in price, so that we are now able to offer them at this extraordinary price of $1.95. They are in the season's best colors and would be absolutely impossible to duplicate at this low figure. All sizes.

Also—Black and Brown Derbies Special at $1.95

¶ Derbies are scarce even at $3. These are the product of America's best known hatter, who has classed them "seconds" because they are a little light in the brim or crown.

Benjamin Franklin says: "Look before or you'll find yourself behind."

ACT NOW

If you have not already subscribed to the Second Liberty Loan, do so *at once.* The books close at noon on Saturday, October 27th.

To give everyone an opportunity to subscribe, the offices of the Franklin Trust Company will remain *open evenings* until 9 o'clock.

Franklin Trust Company

Established 1888
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Athena Underwear
For Women and Children

You'll find when you put on a suit of Athena underwear that it fits you perfectly without being stretched at any point, and with no wrinkling or bagginess anywhere.

All Athena garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back. Cut low in front. Straps cannot slip down. Patent pocket-like seat stays closed and is always comfortable.

Athena underwear is tailored to conform to the lines of your figure. There is not too much fabric at the waist, nor too little at the bust or hips. This is true of no other underwear that has ever been made.

Choose a suit of Athena underwear of your correct size, and you'll find that it fits you snugly and comfortably all over, affording free action of the arms and body.

Athena Underwear is the only underwear that is cut to correspond with the outline of the human figure.

PRICES

Vests and Tights..... Reg. Sizes 65c to $1.85
Extra Sizes, 75c to $2

Union Suits..... Reg. Sizes $1.25 to $3.75
Extra Sizes, $1.50 to $4.25

For Boys and Girls

Separate Garments.....50c to $1.50
Union Suits.....95c to $2.65

Marshall Field & Company, makers—
Saks & Company, sole New York distributors

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Offer Remarkable Values in a

Sale of Men's Bannister Shoes at $8.45

¶ These are shoes from our regular stock, made in Newark, N. J., by James A. Bannister & Co. The same models, by the same maker, are now being widely advertised around town as special at $9.50. They *are* splendid value at $9.50, but at the remarkable price of $8.45 they can only be had at Saks.

¶ Made of selected Black Calfskin, Russia Calfskin, Vici Kid and Patent Leather. All sizes.

The heirs said—"His judgment was good and he loved his country"—for he bought

LIBERTY BONDS
Have You Bought Yours?

P. Centemeri & Co. HAVE

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

The Tailored Suit—essential to every woman's wardrobe, particularly at this time when there is so much being done by the women of our country—

Nothing quite helps one get about so freely as the slip-on suit—well tailored on the new and smartly cut lines, with a charming blouse to match—or to harmonize in color.

ALSO

Wonderful suits trimmed with rich furs—of luxurious cloths in beautiful shades—a perfect blending of color, fabric and fur at $500, $450, $395, $325, $275, $195, and down to **$75 & $65 for very splendid suits of excellent material and finish,** and at $50 there are smart suits cut along uncommon lines, tailored, and trimmed according to the usual Gidding Standard.

Health Starts With The Feet

BUILD upward in building a healthy body. Start with the feet. When they are shod sensibly a score of possible ills are warded off. The proper functions of arches of ankles, of back and head depend on the shoes you wear.

DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOES have added much to the well-being of a nation. There are men and women everywhere who enjoy better, more dependable health through the steady wearing of them.

Most Styles $7 to $9

SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
For Men Made by J. P. SMITH SHOE CO.
For Women Made by JOHN EBERTS SHOE CO.

McGIBBON & CO.

This delightfully comfortable Sofa with its generous size Cushions of either Down or Floss would be a pleasing addition to the Living Room or Library.

MODERATELY PRICED COLONIAL SOLID MAHOGANY
Bed Room Rockers, Arm Chairs and Benches with Rush Bottom Seats strongly made and well finished.

BE AMERICAN—BUY LIBERTY BONDS
Subscriptions received free of charge

37th St. West, Near Fifth Ave.

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Go On Bond for Liberty!

The day after to-morrow will soon be the day before yesterday.

Subscribe to-day!

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York *London* *Boston*

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.

ROOSEVELT ENTERS MITCHEL CAMPAIGN

Colonel Starts Speaking for Mayor at Sulzer Casino on Oct. 29.

TORCHLIGHT PARADE, TOO

60,000 Men Will Be in Fusion Procession Before Rally at Madison Square Garden Nov. 1.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will make five speeches for Mayor Mitchel during the campaign, devoting three nights for that purpose. On Oct. 29, he will speak at Sulzer Casino and at the Palace Casino, 14 East 135th Street. On Nov. 1 he will speak at the big rally in Madison Square Garden and then go to Ridgewood, in Queens, for his second speech that night. The fifth engagement has not yet been settled.

Arrangements were also completed yesterday for the appearance of Charles Edward Russell, leader of the American Socialists, who have repudiated their party on account of its un-American attitude, and Mayor Mitchel on the same platform. The meeting will be held Friday night in the New Star Casino at Lexington Avenue and 107th Street. Louis Miller, who has been exposing the pro-Teutonism of some of the Yiddish press, is also to speak, and Joseph Barondess is to preside.

Plans were completed yesterday for a great torchlight parade in connection with the Madison Square Garden rally on Nov. 1. Karl Behr, who has been appointed Grand Marshal, has formulated plans which call for six parades, as the procession will move in six columns and meet in Madison Square. Reports received indicate that more than 60,000 men will be in line. Fifty-seven trades and professions will be represented, as well as every Republican club and district organization in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Mayor Mitchel is scheduled to speak at five meetings today. In Battery Park at 12:40 o'clock he will accept a flag presented to him by New York boat owners. At 4 o'clock he will speak on the Liberty Loan before the Real Estate Board in Vesey Street. His night meetings are at Firemen's Hall, Jerome and Woodhaven Avenues, Jamaica, at 8:30 o'clock; Columbia Hall, Fulton Street, Richmond Hill, 9:10 o'clock, and Fleet Street Church, 362 Bridge Street, near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, 10:10 o'clock. George W. Wickersham will speak at a meeting of the Commercial Travelers' and Business Men's Mitchel League, 557 Broadway, at noon today.

CALLS BENNETT A HEROINE.

Hillquit Says He's Villain, Mitchel Hero, and Hylan a "Movie."

Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, addressing an audience gathered last night at the North Star Opera House, Fifth Avenue and 105th Street, to listen to a concert given by the Socialist local of the district, said that he was only a number on the program and not a speaker talking to members of a political party.

"No matter how enjoyable your show has been, it is nothing compared to our show," continued Hillquit. "We have a good show and a large company. In fact, the cast is too large. We have a hero. If you don't believe it look at the posters depicting him slaying the tiger. Then we have the heroine, Bennett, whose innocence has been offended because he was deprived of his votes in the primaries. There is a movie number, too. In the cast is Judge Hylan, who posed in the moving pictures together with the cloak manufacturers, your bosses. Hylan prefers the movies to speaking parts. I suppose that I am the villain. If you don't believe it read the editorials in the newspapers. Our show has been running two weeks, and will continue for two weeks longer."

Hillquit was pelted with a bouquet of roses when he appeared on the platform of Yorkville Casino, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, and addressed a gathering of 2,000 men and women. He announced that both Tammany and the Fusionists were apprehensive of the Socialist strength, and were beginning to take energetic means to combat it. The Fusion managers, announced, he said, that Elihu Root, Colonel Roosevelt, Jacob Schiff, and Henry Morgenthau would stump "the better portions of the city to lend the lustre of respectability to the Fusion campaign, while, on the other hand, the entire Spartan band of former Socialist intellectuals, the much-heralded Socialist leaders without a following, including Charles Edward Russell, J. G. Phelps Stokes, and other luminaries would invade the working class sections with the gospel of radicalism, revolution, and war."

The Socialist Party, he said, is the only one that has had the courage to proclaim its opposition to war and its longing for peace among nations. A big Socialist vote in the present campaign, the candidate asserted, would reach every part of this country, penetrate to the trenches, hearten true Democrats in all countries, and not only show the Russian "comrades" the sympathy and support of this country, but would hearten the peoples of Austria and Hungary to overthrow the rulers who led them to war. He predicted a speedy revolution against the Hohenzollerns in Germany.

POINTS TO WHITMAN.

Corrigan Says Governor Wants Control of Prosecutor's Office.

Speaking at the Harlem Casino, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, last night, Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, independent candidate for District Attorney, said:

"There are still charges pending against Swann before Governor Whitman, and the Governor is determined to have control of the District Attorney's office at all hazards. He needs it in his business. He has got to have it to get himself re-elected and start on that journey to the White House he sees himself taking in 1920. I will leave it to you, knowing the Governor and his ambition, and knowing the fact that these other charges are pending against Swann, whether he is not determined to wait until after election, and if by any chance Swann should be re-elected, whether he will remove him then on these new charges—more serious even than the old ones—and put his own man in that office. If Ransom wins, Whitman will be spared the trouble; but if Swann wins Whitman can get the office anyway."

Magistrate Corrigan then made a bitter attack against Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling in connecion with the alleged statement of a woman witness in proceedings against a doctor in the Summer of 1916.

Referring to William L. Ransom, Fusion candidate for District Attorney, Magistrate Corrigan in closing said:

"If that man was serious—if, as he says, his chief object is to keep Swann out of the District Attorney's office, he would do what Flammer did under similar conditions in the Jerome case—he knows he can't beat Swann—he would retire and advocate my election."

Mr Ransom will be the principal speaker at the Fusion mass meeting to be held in Cooper Union tonight. Other speakers will be Louis Marshall, Henry A. Wise, Walter S. Chandler, and Martin W. Littleton.

BENNETT LOSES THE 11TH.

Brooklyn Republican Organization Defeats Resolution of Indorsement.

Followers of William M. Bennett, the Republican nominee for Mayor, have been defeated in their effort to swing the Republican organization of the Eleventh Assembly District in Brooklyn into line for their candidate. Alfred E. Vass, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee, is leader of the Eleventh Assembly District.

The vote stood 37 to 21 against indorsing the candidacy of Mr. Bennett at a meeting held yesterday. Vass, who has been regarded as a Bennett man, allowed his name to be passed on the roll call, but after it was certain that in doing so he would not be instrumental in bringing about a victory for Bennett, he cast his vote against tabling the Bennett resolution.

Organization Republicans in Kings who have been friendly to the candidacy of the Republican nominee admit that there has been a sagging in his strength and that Mayor Mitchel will get a larger proportion of the Republican vote in Brooklyn than the result of the primaries at first indicated.

PRECIOUS STONES
GOLD *and* PLATINUM
JEWELRY

REED & BARTON

ESTABLISHED 1824
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Clothes That Overshadow Others at the Price

Shop around a bit and look over garments offered in other good stores. Then look over these. You'll agree they can't be equalled in tailoring, style or fabric elsewhere at the price.

Men's Suits At $24.75

such as we are showing this Fall are tailored of all-wool fabrics in ultra extreme, ultra conservative and in-between styles. If wearing quality were the only good point they would be a good investment at this price.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Have You Bought a Bond? Only Two Days More

Caps for Men, 94c and $1.44

All sizes and styles, well tailored of good quality cheviot, homespun, serge and novelty weaves in appropriate Fall colorings.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Autumn Cravats, 94c to $3.89

No matter how "individual" your ideas on the subject of neckwear may be, you will find in this assortment of cravats many that will please you. The silks in most cases are imported, in two tone dark shaded effects, smart Persians, swivel figured weaves and undertone striped patterns. All well made in open end shapes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

READY— Bonds of the First Liberty Loan

The Federal Reserve Bank has delivered our allotment of Bonds of the First Issue. All who paid for their bonds here may have the definitive bonds now upon tendering the receipt and upon satisfactory proof of the identity of the holder of the receipt.

Those who made application but paid no money at the time of their subscriptions may have their bonds now by paying the price of the bonds plus accrued interest to date.

The withdrawals of the amount of the bonds and accrued interest have been made from the accounts of our D. A. customers who authorized us to do so, and their bonds are awaiting them.

The Liberty Bonds of the first issue may be claimed at the Transfer Desk on the first floor in the rear of the Main Stairway.

"A Masterpiece of Realism"

The Rise of David Levinsky

By ABRAHAM CAHAN

$1.60

You who have already read this extraordinary imaginary autobiography of a Russian immigrant will not be astonished at the high praise that comes to it. Listen to the Boston Transcript: "A masterpiece of autobiographical fiction," and the N. Y. Tribune: "A masterpiece of imaginative realism. . . . It is scarcely to be surpassed and not often rivaled in the whole range of literature." The N. Y. Call says it is "an X-ray of a human soul."

Get it at your booksellers' today

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Fast Daily Trains

—through from Chicago to California, provided with modern travel conveniences, leave Chicago every evening—

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AIR BOOKS

By Richard W. Muller, M. D.

Hair and its Preservation. 2nd edition. Illus.

Loss of Hair and the Quartz lamp treatment. Prof. Illus. (Author's translation.)

Baldness, its causes, prevention and treatment. Ready in October.

At All Book Stores.

Today, Thursday only, a most

Remarkable Offering of

Women's Smart Winter Suits, Special at $27.50

A wonderfully inclusive collection of this season's most successful models, with short, medium, or three-quarter coats and the most charming of skirts.

They are all high priced suits, grouped into one special lot because the sizes are not quite complete, and marked at this special price for prompt disposal. These are the materials:

Chiffon Broadcloth, Velour, Gabardine, Twilled Velour, Oxfords, Mixtures and Wool Jersey

trimmed with Nutria, or Velvet. All colors and sizes 34 to 44. *Fourth Floor.*

A Most Remarkable Offering of

Women's Colored Kidskin Boots Very Special at $7.25

The illustration shows just one of the beautiful models offered at this price. All are cut along very slender lines, fitting snugly over instep, adding charm to the most perfect shaped foot. The colors:

Seal Brown, Beaver Brown, Slate Grey

Each pair has been finished with that care and skill embodied in only the finest of footwear, and nowhere can they be duplicated at anything near this price. Made with Cuban heel and welted soles, and are obtainable in sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D.

An Extraordinary Offering of

Misses' Winter Suits at $20

Suits usually offered at higher cost

Trim looking suits, as youthful and graceful as one would wish. Plain tailored, Belted or Button-trimmed, each reflecting a quality of tailoring seldom seen in suits at a popular price. Fashioned of Burella, Gabardine, and Heather Velour in

Taupe, Java, Beetroot, Navy Blue and Brown. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Warm Coats for Misses, $22.50

A most unusual assortment of Winter coats in models decidedly individual—pleated, belted and trench models, with many novel collar features.

Tailored in Mannish Mixtures, Wool Velour, Cheviots, and Heather Wool Jersey. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Chic Dresses for Misses at $22.50

Dainty pleated, straight line, slightly draped and modified bustle dresses, made of Serge, in combination with Georgette Crepe or Satin, and of Velveteen or Satin, trimmed with braid, buttons or embroidery. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

There are only three more days left for you to subscribe to the

Second Liberty Loan

LATER on it will be a great comfort to realize that you came to your country's assistance when your help was needed badly. But for you *not* to subscribe may mean embarrassment in the future when your children ask, "Daddy, what did you do to help win the great war?" To say I loaned my money to the Government, but could do no more, will be much better than not being able to reply in a manner commendable to a *man.*

4% interest semi-annually is what the Government offers plus a first mortgage on the entire resources of the country. Could your money *ever* be used to better advantage?

Subscribe for your Liberty Bonds at Saks' *Today*

We shall hold today a very important

Sale of Women's Dresses

In Serge and Satin—

Very Special at $13.75 and $18.50

$18.50 *$13.75* *$18.50*

One model at $13.75 is in new straight-line effect, plaited from yoke to hem, showing soft high collar. A second model at this price is trimmed with flat Hercules braid. Fashioned of All-Wool Serge and lined to waist. Obtainable in Navy Blue and Black, and in sizes 34 to 42.

Those at $18.50 are in the modish bustle effect (as illustrated), also in very smart side-draped silhouette, trimmed with Embroidery. Colors: Navy Blue, Beige, and Black.

Act quickly, for the values are most unusual.

You Must Conserve Food

Do not waste anything. Sugar, Beef and Wheat are badly needed by our Allies. The less you consume, the more we can send to our soldiers in Europe.

An Important offering of

La Vida Corsets at $3.50

Very attractive medium and low bust models, made of white broche, tastefully trimmed. These are values of far more than usual importance.

Also—Brassieres and Bandeaux

for women and misses, in Pussy Willow, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, all-over Embroidery, or Long Cloth, specially priced

at 39c, 50c, 79c and $1

Accessories for the Hair Most Remarkably Priced

We are now reassembling our stock of fine hair goods and have decided to close out the following at the special prices:

Good quality Wavy Switches	$4.50
Wavy Transformations	$5.00
Grey Switches, 22 inches long	$5.50
Hair Nets of human hair	$1.00 doz.

The Saks Coat Dept. features today

Smart Winter Coats for Women

At Prices Unusually Modest

$29.50 *$25.00*

At $29.50—New Wool Velour Coats with large collar and cuffs of Skunk-Opossum (as illustrated). Half lined with Peau de Cygne and interlined. There are also many other beautiful models, trimmed with the newest Furs, Plush or self-materials. All colors and sizes 34 to 48.

At $25—An exclusive Coat of Wool Velour with new adjustable collar, deep cuffs, and border of Plush. Its full belt and smart lines are typical of the military note now so prominent in the best of coats. Also, many other models, belted and semi-belted, trimmed with Coney. All colors and sizes 34 to 46. *(One model illustrated.)*

At $19.50—A collection of Smart Coats in Cheviots, Wool Velour, Eponge, and Waterproof mixtures, trimmed with Coney, Plush or self fabric, and half or fully lined with Satin. All colors, and sizes 34 to 48.

At $35—Exclusive models in street coats, unusual in line and most skilfully tailored. The materials include Cashmere Burella, Wool Velour, Kerseys, and mixtures, trimmed with "Seal," Nutria, Natural Raccoon, or Muskrat. Handsomely lined with Silk and warmly interlined.

At $39.50—Coats of the highest order in line and fabric, mostly skilful reproductions of those models highly favored this season in leading Paris shops. Fashioned of Burella, Cut-Bolivia, Arcadian Lamb, Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Kersey and Overplaids, lavishly trimmed with the most fashionable Furs. One model has large collar, cuffs, and border of Kit Coney. Sizes 34 to 56, with a good assortment in large sizes. *Fourth Floor.*

For wear with the new Waists

Stunning Skirts of Corduroy Special at $4.50

A new and very pleasing model with patch pockets and detachable belt, suitable for sports and general wear. To be had in Taupe, Navy Blue, Green, Brown, or Khaki. Waistbands to 36 inches. *Fourth Floor.*

Of unusual interest on the Sixth Floor

Fashionable Wolf Scarfs at $19.50

Wolf Scarfs are to be seen on fashionably dressed women everywhere. Their popularity is almost without precedent. These beautiful scarfs at $19.50 are in Battleship Grey, and in Taupe color, the most wanted shades.

Skunk Muffs, Special at $22.50

In round or Pillow effect, made of fine skins.

Modish Hudson Seal Muffs at $12.50

Canteen or round-shaped muffs, made of selected skins.

Crepe de Chine Blouses of Unusual Charm

Attractively priced today, Thursday

At $3.95—A new and charming double-breasted model with the much desired hand-worked buttonholes and large, ball-shaped Pearl buttons. *Illustrated.* Obtainable in Flesh, Pink or White.

At $3—One of this season's best blouses in stunning model with pretty collar banded with Filet Lace, and embellishment of Lace Medallions. Another model at $3 has deep slashed pointed collar, finished with tiny Pearl buttons. To be had in Flesh color or White.

At $1.65—Fashionable Tub Silk Blouses in White. Finished with frill, edged with Val. lace. Wonderful values. *Third Floor.*

The Remedy for FRICTION

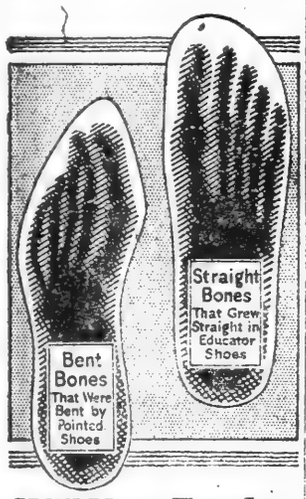
There is only one way to eliminate Friction—use the kind of lubrication that offers 100% service and satisfaction.

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

do what ordinary oils and greases cannot do—prevent wear and tear. Dixon's for more power—longer life for your car.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, New Jersey
Established 1827



Will Your Feet Let You "Do Your Bit?"

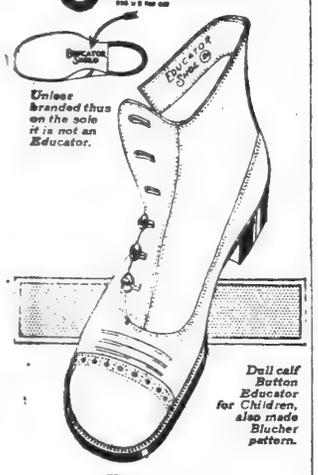
NOT if you persist in wearing pointed, "fashionable" shoes! Because these bone-benders and foot-twisters cause corns, bunions, flat feet, ingrown nails. They cause rejections by army surgeons. They cause impairment of efficiency in every walk of life.

Stop wearing bone-bending, health-destroying shoes. Get the *Educator health-habit.* Educators are designed by scientists whose doctrine is "Let the feet grow as they should." Educators are

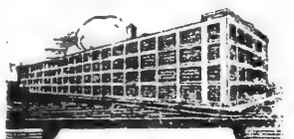
Made for
MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

SHOES aren't Educators unless they're stamped EDUCATOR on the sole. There can be no guarantee stronger than this trademark, for it absolutely guarantees the whole shoe—every part—the shape—the material—the workmanship. Made by Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston, Mass.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE



Buy a Liberty Bond!



FORTY DAYS
FROM FOUNDATION TO ROOF
at COLT'S ARMS

This record, made on the second of four contracts, can be repeated for any other manufacturer in need of a good permanent concrete building for early occupation

Built by
ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.
BOSTON

JUDGE HYLAN TELLS OF HIS OWN FITNESS

Describes the Ideal Mayor and Cites the History of His "Uphill Battle."

ASSAILS MITCHEL'S RECORD

Tammany Prepares for a Ratification Meeting at Which the Leading Candidates Will Speak.

Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany's candidate for Mayor, will make his first and only appearance at Tammany Hall during the campaign at an old-fashioned "ratification" meeting tomorrow night, at which all the leading candidates on the Tammany ticket will speak. Word has gone out to all the Tammany district leaders for drafts of men from the district clubs to fill the hall.

Senator Robert F. Wagner will preside as Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee. Leader Charles F. Murphy will have his first opportunity to hear his candidate read a speech, for he will occupy a seat on the platform. The speakers will be Judge Hylan, Charles L. Craig, candidate for Controller; Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, candidate for President of the Aldermanic Board; District Attorney Edward Swann, who is a candidate for re-election; Frank L. Dowling, candidate for Borough President of Manhattan; David H. Knott, candidate for Sheriff; County Clerk William F. Schneider, candidate for his present office, and James A. Donegan, candidate for Register.

Judge Hylan read a speech last night at a meeting in Corrigan Hall, 157th Street and Broadway, and at three meetings in the Bronx. The Bronx meetings were at Public School 11, Ogden Avenue and 169th Street; Muller's Casino, 154th Street and Third Avenue, and McKinley Square Casino, 169th Street and Boston Road.

In the speech Judge Hylan's own record was contrasted with that of Mayor Mitchel during the four years he has been Mayor. The various real estate deals in which the city has engaged with ex-Senator William H. Reynolds and his associates, now indicted; the establishment of a garbage plant on Staten Island and award of a $10,000,000 contract to William M. Greve, the introduction of the Gary system in the schools, the Riverside Park negotiations, and the expenditures in connection with the Court House plan which since has been abandoned were discussed by Judge Hylan.

"Do you wonder, with this record before you," asked Judge Hylan, "that the special interests which are exploiting the people of this city, and they alone, are proclaiming the fitness of Mayor Mitchel for office? Their conception of fitness is not mine.

"The Mayor of this city should be constantly on the alert, fighting to protect the people against the very interests Mayor Mitchel has been fighting for. My idea of a Mayor of this great city is a man who knows the needs of the people and is in full and hearty sympathy with them. He must be honest, he must be vigilant, he must be intelligent, he must be capable; he must be free from entangling alliance with the despoilers and exploiters of the public. He must stand firmly against the importunities of the enemies of the people, it matters not who they are.

"Of my honesty, my intelligence, my capability, let my life and record speak. Of that record I have right to feel proud. My life has been a constant fight. I have fought an uphill battle. It has been the fight that countless other poor boys have made in America.

"I began my fight in the ranks of the manual toilers. For years I remained in these ranks, toiling at night, going to school by day, fitting myself for my professional career.

"From the moment I was admitted to the bar, twenty years ago, I began that fight for good government in which I still am and always shall be engaged. I have lived in the Borough of Brooklyn for twenty-nine years. They know me over there and have given proof of their confidence and trust. I served the people of Brooklyn for eight years as City Magistrate. I was then appointed Judge of the County Court and later elected to that office by a large majority of the voters of that borough.

"Mr. Mitchel has spent his four years in the Mayor's office as the willing agent of the exploiters of this city. Mr. Mitchel knows that I have been in a continuous battle against these public despoilers he has befriended. When Mr. Mitchel appeared in the legislative chambers at Albany fighting to take from the police of this city the right of appeal to the courts against arbitrary dismissals, I stood on the other side of the chamber battling against him in the interest of justice and fair play.

"When Mr. Mitchel, before his surrender to Wall Street, stood before the Public Service Commission, fighting against the dual subway contract, I stood with him in that battle for the people. When he surrendered to special privilege, I declined to join him in his betrayal of the people. I stood with Mr. Craig, our candidate for Controller, fighting in the Board of Estimate and before the Governor of this State against Mr. Mitchel's attempt to surrender the waterfront of Manhattan and Riverside Park to the New York Central."

Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, speaking at the meeting in the McKinley Square Casino, also paid attention to land deals of the Mitchel administration and as a proof of unsound financing asserted that day laborers' wages in some instances were being paid out of the proceeds of corporate stock.

"The Mayor a few nights ago," he said "took issue with a statement I made about corporate stock issued for dock repairs. Several years ago the Republican candidate for Mayor, as a member of the Legislature, caused a sensation in Albany when he said that horse collars, ash cans, and horse blankets were being bought for the Street Cleaning Department out of the proceeds of long-term bonds. That was regarded as reckless financing. What would you say if I were to tell you that the salaries of dock builders, laborers, watchmen, and boatmen in the Dock Department are being paid today out of the proceeds of corporate stock? If there is any doubt read The City Record of Jan. 9. My opponent, answering this criticism, has said that 'it was done twenty years ago,' proving my claim that this administration, asking credit for modern methods of financing the city's affairs, is following the practice of twenty years ago."

PICTURES CABINET SHOULD HYLAN WIN

Mitchel Suggests Some Appointments, Nominating C. E. Turner for City Chamberlain.

PICKS PLACE FOR O'LEARY

Viereck, He Declares, Might Be Health Commissioner "Because of His Knowledge of Picric Acid."

Unable to obtain any answers to the questions he has addressed to Judge John F. Hylan, his Tammany opponent, Mayor Mitchel yesterday made some suggestions of his own regarding appointments Mr. Hylan might make if he were elected. The Mayor's statement in part was as follows:

"Thus far Judge Hylan has not been permitted to discuss the changes he proposes to make in the various city departments should he be elected Mayor. The only inkling of what he proposes to do, should Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy be successful, is his statement that if elected he will remove a man who has been dead for two years, will remove other men who left the city service years ago, and will abolish the committees which are composed of members of the Board of Estimate.

"Since we have no information from Judge Hylan to assist us in determining what will happen to the city departments should Judge Hylan become Mayor, we can depend only on what we know of Judge Hylan's past and present actions and associations.

"If elected, who will be Judge Hylan's Police Commissioner? Will it be Edgar A. Whitney, who has placed Judge Hylan under obligations by coming forward with an affidavit in Judge Hylan's defense? Whitney stands out in the present campaign as a man who knows what a Murphy police force ought to be. He is the man who confessed to Justice Jerome that he was a go-between for Wardman Glennon of the Devery police force, and notified Glennon whenever the Parkhurst Society intended to raid a gambling joint or a disorderly house which was under the protection of the police.

"Who will be Judge Hylan's City Chamberlain? Will it be Charles E. Turner, who has made the other affidavit in Judge Hylan's behalf in reply to The World's exposures? Mr. Turner has enjoyed Judge Hylan's confidence. He shared Judge Hylan's office at 1,028 Gates Avenue. He was Vice President of the Black Diamond Automobile Company when Judge Hylan was a Director. He has admitted that he took $200 from Jailbird Goslin to escape from the jurisdiction after Goslin had used him as a dummy in one of Goslin's nefarious schemes.

"Who will be Judge Hylan's Corporation Counsel? Will it be Jeremiah O'Leary, upon whom Judge Hylan is now relying to deliver to him all the disloyal vote that O'Leary controls? Mr. O'Leary is certainly in the graces of Judge Hylan's master, Mr. Hearst, because Mr. Hearst was interested enough in O'Leary and in O'Leary's friends to protest against the seizure of von Igel's papers, which disclosed O'Leary's connection with German plots. Furthermore, Jeremiah O'Leary's relative is now helping to conduct Judge Hylan's campaign."

After inquiring whether Mr. Murphy would be Dock Commissioner if Hylan was elected, the Mayor continued:

"One thing is certain. Should Judge Hylan be elected there will be a battle royal over the division of the spoils. If Mr. Murphy comes out on top, Mr. Murphy's favorite leaders will receive consideration after Judge Hylan has discharged his personal obligations.

"Should Mr. Hearst prove the stronger, the Tammany leaders will be passed over for the leaders of the Hearst-German propaganda in this city.

"George Sylvester Viereck, the editor of Fatherland, may be appointed Health Commissioner for his knowledge of picric acid, to which the von Igel papers testified."

Earlier in the day the Mayor commented upon the statement of Charles F. Murphy that he had not forbidden Judge Hylan to speak.

"Mr. Murphy has announced," said the Mayor, "that he will permit Judge Hylan to talk to the public. This is a distinct forward step, and if Mr. Hearst will be equally magnanimous the public may shortly learn the answers to the questions which have remained unanswered by Judge Hylan for nearly three weeks."

ELECTION BETTING LIGHT.

Only $15,000 So Far Put Up, One Commissioner Says.

Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn betting commissioner, said last night that the betting on the outcome of the election had been the lightest in years. Thus far only $15,000 had been put up through him. Yesterday Schumm placed one bet of $2,000 even that Hylan would have a plurality of 50,000 in the city. Another wager was one of $1,000 even that Hillquit would run ahead of Bennett. Schumm still has $5,000 to bet on Hylan winning. He said that he had made offers of 10 to 6 on Hylan, with no takers, yesterday.

Morris Hillquit yesterday polled 150 votes to 100 for Mayor Mitchel in the straw vote being taken in Columbia University by the student newspaper, The Spectator, but in the total ballot for three days Mitchel leads with 637 votes to 471 for Hillquit. Hylan polled 16 votes yesterday, making his total 101, and Bennett received 9, making his total 61.

Merchants Fail to Invite Hillquit.

Although the Broadway Merchants' Club, which is composed of leading business men of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, has invited Mayor Mitchel, Judge Hylan, and ex-Senator Bennett to be its guests at luncheons it has extended no invitation to Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor. Members of the club said yesterday that it was not likely that Mr. Hillquit would be invited, as there was a feeling that he should not be asked to address the club because of his "un-American ideas." Judge Hylan is to be the guest of the club today and Mr. Bennett tomorrow.

To *Business Men:*

THE remarkable response to our announcement that—

"EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF MOTOR CARRIAGE BUSINESS DONE THIS WEEK WILL GO INTO LIBERTY BONDS"

is an indication of how effectually business institutions can co-operate with our Government during this crisis.

WHY would it not be a wise move to make this policy a general one during the remaining days of the Liberty Loan Campaign?

THE success of our plan is not caused by a good advertisement (if it was good). And not because so many of the public are deciding that they want an automobile right at this time. Next week or next month would do just as well.

BUT because they can give that much more support to our Government in the distribution of Liberty Bonds, many of our present patrons and many others who have already decided that their next car shall be a Packard, are anticipating their automobile wants by placing their orders with us during this week.

THE response *is* wonderful and inspiring.

AND the opportunity the plan affords the individual members of our sales organization, to serve their country while serving Packard, is reflected by the enthusiasm and success of their every effort.

Packard Motor Car Company of New York

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

20th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

A Sale of Blouses

Offers Phenomenal Values

$5.00 for Blouses Actually Worth Up to $9.00

$5.00 for Blouses Actually Worth Up to $9.00

500 Specially Purchased Blouses

In smartest of models, all new, fresh, dainty. Developed in the finest quality Georgette Crepes and portraying the latest Parisian style notes.

In Suit Shades

Costume Blouses; box pleated, tailored and satin trimmed; soutache braided in very effective designs; introducing smart color combinations in silk embroidery. Shades of Burgundy, navy, taupe, bisque, grey.

In Light Shades

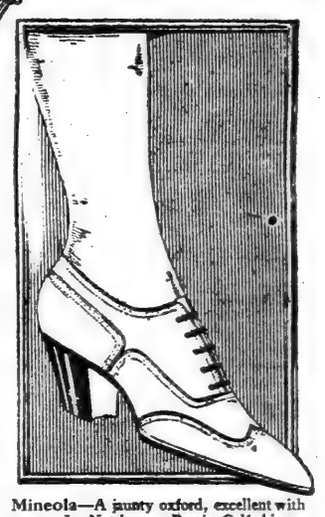
Dainty Blouses; several copies of French models; combined with wash satin in tailored, vestee and jabot effects. Others elaborately bead embroidered. In flesh and white. Simple and dressy models.

A Complete Range of Sizes

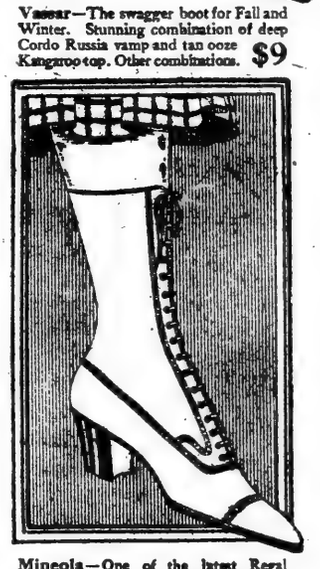
A Blouse Occasion of Unprecedented Importance

Third Floor.

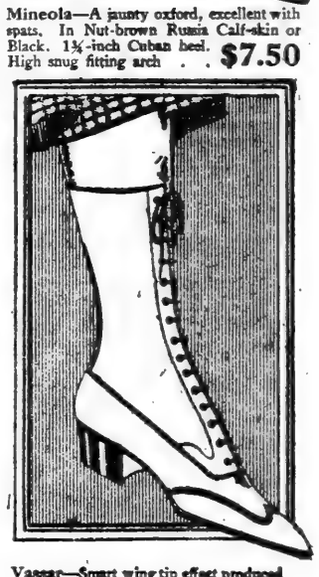
Vassar—The swagger boot for Fall and Winter. Stunning combination of deep Cordo Russia vamp and tan ooze Kangaroo top. Other combinations. $9



Mineola—A jaunty oxford, excellent with spats. In Nut-brown Russia Calf-skin or Black. 1¾-inch Cuban heel. High snug fitting arch . . . $7.50



Mineola—One of the latest Regal models. In glovey tan Russia Calf-skin; also in stunning Two-Tone effects. Extremely smart. 8¼-in top. $8



Vassar—Smart wing tip effect produced by clever perforations. Black King Calf vamp with grey buck top. Cuban heel 1¾-inches high $7

For Your "Shoe Money"

LEATHER—STYLE—WORKMANSHIP. There is only one *best* in these things. Our buyers search the world for the best leathers—carloads come to us daily. Our styles *lead* American fashions each season in successful competition with the highest-priced shoes made. And in the great Regal factories are the finest of trained American artisans—we have no faith in average shoe workmen. Though you pay more you cannot buy more than in Regal Shoes. Regals for Women, $5 to $14.

REGAL SHOES

FIND YOUR REGAL STORE

NEW YORK

*Nassau and Ann Streets
175 Broadway
*Broadway at Duane Street
*Broadway at Spring Street
Broadway at 10th Street
Broadway at 27th Street
Broadway at 37th Street
St. Nicholas Ave. at 181st Street
14th Street at 3rd Avenue
6th Avenue at 21st Street
40 West 34th Street
125th Street at 7th Avenue
2929 Third Avenue
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BROOKLYN

4 Flatbush Avenue
1049 Broadway
1375 Broadway
*357 Fulton Street
301 Broadway
446 Fifth Avenue

NEWARK, N.J.
825 Broad Street

JERSEY CITY
183 Newark Ave.

(*Men's Shoes Only)

HOOVER ARRANGES BIG SUGAR CONTRACT

Continued from Page 1.

Fairfax Harrison, Chairman of the Railroads' War Board, in discussing the demand for cars to move sugar.

"Telegrams just received from the Sunset Central, the Texas & Pacific, and other railroads in the sugar cane belt state that a sufficient number of empty cars are available throughout Louisiana and other cane-growing territory to handle the entire cane crop," says the statement.

"Hundreds of cars have also been moved into the Northwest to protect the sugar beet crop, which is already moving. An adequate supply of cars is also on hand to move the Northwest potato crop.

"In Texas the railroads are bending every energy to protect the cattlemen from loss of live stock because of drought. Thousands of heads of cattle were moved from Eastern Texas last week into more fertile pasturage, and hundreds of stocks cars are now being rushed into the southwestern part of the State to make possible a similar movement of cattle there.

"In its efforts to get empty freight cars into the districts where they are most needed the Railroads' War Board, acting through the Commission on Car Service, has moved 15,830 empty cars from one railroad to another, irrespective of ownership, since the first of May. The orders for these cars since Sept. 1 number 8,905."

FOOD PRICES INCREASE 47%.

Federal Bureau Computes the Rise Since War Began.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Food prices as a whole have advanced 47 per cent. over the year before the war. Latest compilation of prices, announced today by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows principal articles of food as a whole 6 per cent. higher on Aug. 15, 1914, just after the war began than they were on that date in 1913. There was a drop of 6 per cent. in 1915, but in 1916 prices advanced 14 per cent., and in 1917 they have jumped 31 per cent. From July to August this year there was a 2 per cent. increase in the combined price of the principal articles of food.

Flour prices in August were two and one-quarter times what they were in August, 1913. The increase was 130 per cent. Cornmeal advanced almost as much with an increase of 120 per cent. Potatoes advanced 87 per cent.; sugar 77 per cent.; lard 72 per cent., and pork chops 58 per cent.

In the year ended Aug. 15, onions was the only article to decrease in price. Cornmeal doubled in price; flour advanced 70 per cent., beans 59 per cent., and other articles to a lesser degree.

CONFER ON SUGAR TODAY.

International Committee Will Meet Refiners in New York.

The International Sugar Refiners' Committee of the United States will meet today at the office of the Sugar Refiners' Committee of the Federal Food Administration, 111 Wall Street, to confer with local refiners over the sugar shortage. B. A. Rolfe, Chairman of the committee, who has been south in an endeavor to get the Louisiana planters to increase their output, is expected to reach New York this morning. Sir Joseph White Todd and John E. Drake of the British Food Commission probably will attend the meeting, as will James M. Post of the National Refining Company, and Vice President Babits of the Arbuckle Company.

The committee will consider the local situation, and discuss active measures to insure keeping down of the retail price. The working agreement adopted at the conference on Tuesday was in operation yesterday. It had apparently little effect on the prices prevailing. While there is no doubt that many grocers are making an honest endeavor to hold down prices to the agreed 11 cents a pound, many are frankly charging what the market will stand.

A number of complaints of extortionate prices were reported to the committee yesterday. One case was that of a grocer who was said to have ten full barrels of granulated sugar in his cellar and who was crying "No sugar," while he dealt out small lots at 10 cents a pound. His case will be investigated. One Brooklyn grocer, whose store is near the Kings Highway in Flatbush, was reported to be selling sugar at two pounds for 25 cents.

Two plans are under consideration for dealing with the situation. One is to have the jobbers refuse further supplies to offenders, and the other is to publish the names and addresses of those who violate the agreement. The committee feels the latter method will be effective.

Commissioner of Markets Moskowitz sent a letter to Arthur Williams, the newly appointed Federal Food Administrator in this city, in which he asked Mr. Williams to get behind the co-operative plan for relieving the sugar situation here. He said that the Police Department was to help in the distribution to the retail trade of placards stating the price at which sugar is to be sold. The placard reads in part:

SUGAR PRICES.

The refiners' price in accordance with the agreement with the United States Food Administration is, to be, $8.35 per hundred basis for bulk granulated.

The wholesalers' price is $8.60 per hundred pounds for bulk granulated in the original packages to the retail trade.

The retailers' price for granulated sugar is 10 and 11 cents per pound, not to exceed 11 cents per pound to the consumer.

This store is part of the Municipal Food Administration and voluntary trade co-operative agreement and will sell sugar at the agreed price and not more than a small quantity at a time to its regular customers.

We appeal to housewives to co-operate by not hoarding or wasting sugar. Housewives should reduce their normal use of sugar to one-half, at least until the new crop arrives.

Violators of this voluntary co-operative agreement will be dealt with by the trade and by the Commissioner of Public Markets.

The retailers are to be asked to post these placards in their windows.

CANADIAN WHEAT COMING.

Hoover's Board Buys Large Quantities to Begin Moving at Once.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Under an arrangement between the United States Food Administration and the Canadian Food Controller large supplies of Canadian wheat are to begin moving at once by way of the Great Lakes to the Eastern American flour mills so they may resume full capacity operations. The wheat will be purchased through the Canadian Government at the same price as that fixed for the American 1917 crop. Its coming will relieve pressure upon the American Northwestern supply.

Chicago Retailers Balk.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—In substance today's reply of Chicago grocers to the price list announced yesterday by Harry A. Wheeler, Illinois Food Administrator, was that they could not meet it. The list covered sugar, flour and potatoes. The grocers said they would like to put his prices into effect if Mr. Wheeler could tell them where to get flour and sugar at the prices he announced they should pay the wholesaler.

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE CITY CHOSEN

Hoover Notifies Arthur Williams, Edison Company Official, of His Appointment.

Arthur Williams, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Edison Company, was appointed Federal Food Administrator for New York City yesterday. He will work in close co-operation with the various committees and commissions and the Federal agent for the State in the solving of the food problems of this city. Mr. Williams up to the present has been Chairman of the United States Food Administration campaign to enlist all women here as aids to the Food Administrator. This campaign will begin next Saturday with a formal ceremony on the land battleship Recruit in Union Square.

The announcement of the appointment was made in this telegram from Mr. Hoover:

"The President has approved your appointment as Federal Food Administrator for New York City. I am greatly pleased that we are to have your invaluable service."

Mr. Williams was in conference with Mr. Hoover in Washington Monday. The Food Administration believes that the problem in New York is one of the most serious in the country, and that an object lesson for all other regions can be established by the careful handling of the local situation. In this connection the most determined effort will be made to keep down retail prices in New York and thus set a pace for the nation. Widespread publicity will be given in the city and throughout the State concerning wholesale prices and profits which are considered legitimate on the part of the retailer.

"I consider it a great privilege to be associated with Mr. Hoover in the nation-wide movement to conserve our resources," said Mr. Williams. "I have assured him that the people of New York will leave nothing undone that will tend to strengthen his right arm and will assist in every way the work of the National Food Administration. Mr. Hoover during our conference emphasized the power of the public press in the matter of price regulation and the prevention of speculation and the hoarding of foods. He expressed his appreciation of what has been done."

The State Food Commission, of which John Mitchell is the head, has returned from a conference with Mr. Hoover. In the general plan for decreasing the cost of living and of conserving food supplies in this State, campaigns will be carried on to cut down deliveries and credit business so as to decrease the retail overhead expenses. Retailers in every part of the State will be asked to co-operate with the various agencies, Federal, State and municipal, and offer suggestions for the general good. A particularly hard drive is to be made to decrease the prices of milk and bread.

Mr. Williams is known here and abroad. He has been decorated by France as an officer of L'Instruction Républiqué and by the King of Spain, who made him a Knight of St. Isabel. During the Spanish-American war he served as an officer in charge of mine laying in New York Harbor. He is 45 years of age, a native of Norfolk, Va., unmarried, and a man of independent means.

MAYOR LOOKS FOR HYLAN.

Goes to Mass Meeting in Vain Hope of Meeting His Opponent.

In spite of his physician's orders that he refrain from speechmaking on the penalty of total loss of voice for the rest of the campaign, Mayor Mitchel last night made the longest speaking tour since he began his fight for re-election. He addressed six meetings, beginning at Stauch's Casino in Coney Island and ending at the Arcadia Hall, in Williamsburg. At Stauch's Casino the Mayor said:

"You live here where Dreamland Park was established," he said, "and you know whether or not it is a benefit to your city." He continued to remind his hearers of how, in 1910, when Acting Mayor, he had "cleaned up" Coney Island, and he described the efficient work of the Police Department in other sections of the city under the Fusion administration.

The Mayor went to a Brooklyn mass meeting of more than 2,000 men yesterday afternoon in the expressed hope of meeting his Tammany opponent, Judge Hylan, in an open debate. The Judge had been invited to be present, but he failed to respond to repeated calls. The meeting was held in the big garage of the Robert Gair Company, on the corner of Adams and Front Streets. When the Mayor saw that the Tammany candidate was not in the hall, he said:

"I have come here today in response to the invitation that was issued both to me and to Judge Hylan to discuss the issues of this campaign. I had hoped that in view of the fact that his political boss and master has removed the gag that he has successfully kept upon his lips during the last three weeks of the campaign, and has given his august permission to his candidate to really talk to audiences in the City of New York, that Judge Hylan might have found courage enough and sufficient conviction in his own position to be willing to come here to face you men and discuss with me the issues of the campaign, but I do not see that he has yet mustered up either sufficient moral courage, or conviction in this own position."

The Mayor pictured Charles F. Murphy in the words of his ally, Hearst, saying:

"What Murphy is, what Murphy was, what Murphy will be, whenever he has control of public affairs, you have heard more forcibly than I can tell you from his present partner, Mr. Hearst. In 1905 Hearst said of Murphy that he ought to be wearing prison stripes in jail. In 1911 Hearst said of Murphy that he and his favorite leaders were a little band of plunderers who sold the public privileges of the people of New York to whomsoever in the name of pirate money was prepared to buy. In 1913 Hearst said of Murphy, that if he got his office boy into the City Hall it would be to prostrate your services and to exploit your treasury. Well, my friends, Murphy is the same today as he was when Hearst said that, but today they have formed a partnership."

JUDGE DENOUNCES HILLQUIT

Bronx Jurist Denounces Socialists' Refusal to Buy Liberty Bonds.

A denunciation of Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, for his refusal to buy Liberty bonds because he said he did not believe in the aims of the war was delivered by County Judge Louis D. Gibbs of the Bronx, before an audience of 1,500 persons at a Liberty bond meeting in the Morris High School, 168th Street and Boston Road, last night. Judge Gibbs said:

"I am sorry to say that men are openly preaching sedition in the streets of this city, and particularly in the streets of the Bronx. The Socialist candidate for Mayor has said he would not subscribe to the Liberty Loan because he did not wish to aid the army. I say that men who are able to buy bonds and do not subscribe to the Liberty Loan are unfit to live under the American flag and American free institutions. And yet Hillquit dares to ask for the suffrage of American citizens.

"Things have come to a pretty pass when we hear our President described by soapbox orators as Kaiser Wilson, and it is because we permit such disgraceful things that we are compelled to tell of the advantages of Liberty bonds as an investment. If we did not allow such speeches the Liberty Loan would have been oversubscribed on the day the issue was made public."

'WHEATLESS WEDNESDAY.'

New York Hotels Serve Corn and Rye Breads and Patrons Enjoy Them

New York hotels observed wheatless Wednesday yesterday, and wheat bread and foods made from white flour were banished from the menus. Some hotels even omitted soups and gravies that required flour to thicken. As a general rule the patrons entered willingly into the spirit of the day and accepted corn and rye bread. At breakfast there was a run on corn flakes and oatmeal. The Hotel Association reported that 224 of 225 members had observed the no-wheat rule.

Old-fashioned johnny cake, prepared according to a secret recipe by Steward Harry Bigg, was the wheatless feature at the Park Avenue hotel. It was served first at breakfast, and was such a success that it was kept on the menu all day.

Rye and corn were featured at the McAlpin, Claridge, and the Biltmore. Rye flour was used in pastries. Besides banishing wheat flour the chef at the Waldorf-Astoria used hominy for thickening, and camouflaged the pastry with rye flour.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"To Clean Out and Reorganize the District Attorney's Office"

Mass Meeting for

WM. L. RANSOM

Fusion-Republican-City Democracy Candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Tonight, 8 o'clock, Cooper Union

SPEAKERS:

Hon. Louis Marshall, *Chairman* — Hon. Martin W. Littleton
Hon. Henry A. Wise — Hon. Walter M. Chandler
Hon. Wm. L. Ransom

NO TICKETS REQUIRED

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59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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The Test of Value

is service. We retain the management of properties because our service proves valuable to the owner.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1866
46 Cedar Street
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Safe Milk for Infants and Invalids
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking.
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

BUY - USE - ENJOY
Welsbach
GAS MANTLES
Upright or Inverted
Best for LIGHT-STRENGTH-ECONOMY
"REFLEX" BRAND
18¢ - two for 35¢
"No 4 WELSBACH"
13¢ - two for 25¢

MORAINE 2½ in.
TYNDALE 2¼ in.
Two heights in new
Ide
COLLARS
20 cents each
3 for 50 cents
have — exclusively —
Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

Kor-Ker AMERICA'S STANDARD TIRE TREATMENT
Not a Tire Filler
but a powder mixed with water that lies at bottom of inner tube. Does not interfere with valve-stem. Occupies hardly 6% of space. Doesn't affect resiliency whatever. Seals Punctures instantly. Information
KOR-KER SALES CO., 461 8th Av., N.Y.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.
Pierce-Arrow Limousine, Used, 48 H. P. (Series Four)
Private party will pay cash for bargain. Car must be in A1 condition. State cost, all particulars, and where located. Address "Manhattan," 470 Times.

'LIBERTY BOND
This week's best value.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.
STORE HOURS: 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. EVERY DAY.

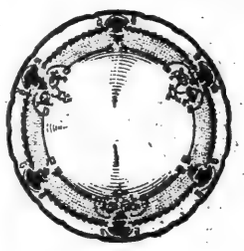
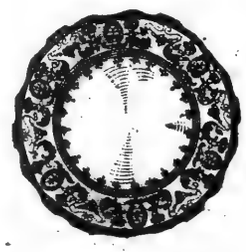
LIBERTY BOND
Booth—Main Floor.

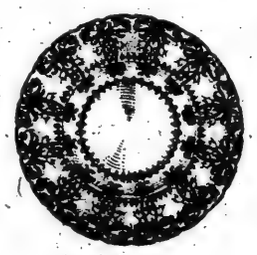
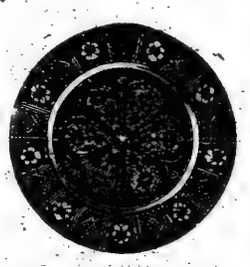
By special warrant, purveyors to His Majesty King George V.

The China of Royalty in a Sale!

1,500 Sample Pieces Royal Crown Derby China at 1-3 to 2-3 Less

The Last of the BAWO & DOTTER Stock Held Up by Court Order Since May, 1915, Now Goes On Sale

ROYAL CROWN DERBY TRADE MARK

GIMBELS naturally secured this final lot because of our phenomenal success in the May, 1915, Bawo & Dotter Sale.

No other collection like this exists in America today.

Fifteen hundred pieces, hardly two alike, with all the characteristic richness of Crown Derby colorings.

Service plates, cups and saucers, teapots, tete-a-tete and dejeuner sets, vases, bowls, plaques, etc.

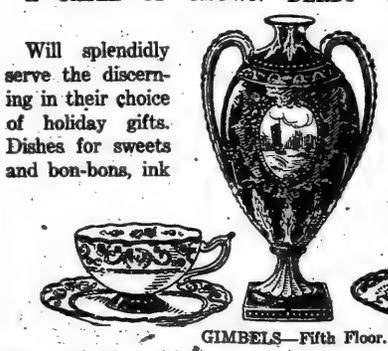
Every piece is worthy to be an heirloom, to treasure for lifetime after lifetime.

Each piece is at least one-third under present values, some two-thirds.

Service Plates, but one or two of a kind, $1 to $17.50 each
Dessert Plates, samples, $1 to $10 each
If bought today would retail from $35 to $600 Doz.
Cups and Saucers, $1 to $7.50 each
Coffee Sets, $35 to $47.50
Trophy Cups, $15 each
Vases, a small but superb collection, in rich cobalts, as well as the most exquisite and dainty colorings. That they are painted by Crown Derby Artists assures their beauty. Now marked $7.50 to $57.50

A TABLE OF CROWN DERBY "KNICK-KNACKS"

Will splendidly serve the discerning in their choice of holiday gifts. Dishes for sweets and bon-bons, ink pots, compotes, jugs, fish and game plates, all reduced for this occasion.



GIMBELS—Fifth Floor.

DE PINNA

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

Boys from 3 to 9 are quite as enthusiastic about things military as are the rest of us. They play soldier games and are proud when their big brothers and uncles in their smart Army Overcoats are home on furlough.

That is the reason why we are selling so many Trench Coats for boys of these years. They are just as real Trench Coats as those being worn today on the Flanders front. They are exact copies of a model that came to us from a London military tailor, reproduced in Regulation Army Cloth or in the fine grades of imported mixtures.

Every boy looks well and is proud of himself in a De Pinna Trench Coat.

Trench Coats for boys—of regulation Army cloth. Sizes 4 to 8 years, $22.50; 9 to 17 years, $32.50. English Mixtures, 9 to 17 years, $30 to $35.

Boys' Fur Trimmed Overcoats—of imported Shetlands. Sizes 2½ to 8 years, $30.

Hats and caps to match coats made on order.

Boys' Norfolk Suits—Exclusive De Pinna models, with and without pleats or belts, made up in a variety of patterns, mixtures, navy serges and imported worsteds. $12.50 to $24.50.

Very complete assortment of Underwear, Shirts, Hosiery and English Neckwear for boys of all ages.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND TODAY

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Victrola Specials

Two New Models

Style X^A.

Outfit X^A, $90.00
Victrola X $85.00
Records of Your Own Choice $5.00
$90.00

Outfit XI^A, $115.00
Victrola $110.00
Records of Your Own Choice $5.00
$115.00

Style XI^A.

Either of the above outfits may be purchased for

$5.00 down and $5.00 a month

Seventh Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

ANTI-GARY STRIKERS MAY BE EXPELLED

Board Decides on Summary Action for Absentees More Than 16 Years Old.

WILLCOX BLAMES POLITICS

Says Propaganda Was Started Suddenly at Election Time to Discredit Administration.

The strikes of public school pupils were the subject of animated discussion at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday. President Willcox said that the recent disturbances in elementary schools had been the natural outcome of a systematic campaign of misrepresentation and appeals to class prejudice and suspicions regarding the Gary schools.

Gary, or duplicate, schools, Mr. Willcox declared, had been operating in New York for three years with apparent satisfaction to the great majority of parents and pupils affected, but within the last year evidence had been accumulating indicating a systematic propaganda directed against the "Gary" plan, but in reality against the present Board of Education and the present city administration.

Anti-Gary associations, he added, with interlocking officers and Directors, had been organized and meetings had been held in various parts of the city at which statements had been made about the schools, which had not only been untrue but had also been of such a character as to mislead and to inflame the more ignorant members of the community.

After the Board had appointed a Committee on Publicity to explain the Gary schools, he declared, the Parents' School Betterment League had issued a warning to all parents' associations that the holding of such meetings was likely to cause grave trouble and perhaps riot and disorders.

"The prophecies of this league," he said, "were fulfilled remarkably soon. It should be noted that the disorder did not affect the Gary schools alone. Those schools were most seriously concerned where the children came from Jewish families, and a number of schools, not operating on the duplicate plan, were scenes of disturbances during the last week. It is not too early to state the opinion that these riots were instigated by outside influences."

John Whalen, Chairman of the High School Committee, told of the hearing granted by it to the pupils of the high schools. He said that briefs would be filed by the pupils with the committee on next Monday. He had informed the boys and girls that the Board of Education was always willing to listen to just grievances, but that it did not intend to let the pupils dictate its policies.

Walter H. Gilpatric offered a resolution that public school children, who absent themselves from school for an organized movement against the school, its administration, and its policies, shall, if 16 years of age or over, be suspended or expelled at the discretion of the Superintendent of Schools, and, if under 16, shall be regarded as guilty of truancy, and proceeded against under the compulsory education law. The resolution was adopted.

John Martin reported progress from the Committee on the Gary System. He read a statement of the general features of the Gary plan, and moved that the Board adopt them. This was carried with seven dissenting votes.

There were no strikes in the elementary schools yesterday, nor were there any disturbances in the high schools. Several hundred students were missing from their classrooms at De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and more than 200 of them appeared before John W. Davis, Director of the Bureau of Attendance, and explained to him the reasons for their absence.

Most of the absentees asserted that they had not intended to strike, but had joined with their comrades on being urged. All but two promised to return to school, and these two will have to explain to Magistrate Appleton tomorrow in the Municipal Building their objections to attending high school.

Director Davis received yesterday from one of the boy strikers a mimeographed copy of a letter signed by Professor J. McKeen Cattell, recently dismissed from Columbia University. With the letter was a blank membership application in the "Hillquit Nonpartisan Committee of 1,000 for the Children of New York and Their Schools."

Mrs. George W. Bacon, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Gary Schools of the Women's City Club, will show motion pictures of the Gary schools tomorrow night at the Park Avenue Hotel. Mrs. Bacon said yesterday that Japan has the Gary schools, England is sending a commission here to investigate the plan, and cities other than New York have adopted it.

Thomas W. Churchill issued a statement last night charging Mayor Mitchel and the Board with having thwarted efforts he (Mr. Churchill) began six weeks ago to have the public correctly informed about the Gary school experiment. He said official steps had been taken to make it easier to distort the facts than to tell the truth, and that President Willcox of the Board delayed two weeks appointing a committee to make the real situation public, and then appointed a partisan committee to conduct a political propaganda. Mr. Churchill characterized as "grossly false" Mr. Mitchel's assertion that 700,000 children in 1913 had no place to play in the street, declaring that records of the Board for 1914 showed a total attendance at athletic fields of 528,000 and the operation of athletic centres in twenty-one schools.

SEEK MORE SINN FEINERS.

Secret Service Compiling Seized Documents of Irish Rebellion.

Another Sinn Feiner, who escaped from Ireland to this country after the Dublin uprising of Easter, 1916, is being sought by the Secret Service. He participated in the Sinn Fein conferences in New York at which the proposed 1916 Irish uprising was plotted and is said to have been here only a few days ago. Like Dr. McCarten and "General" Mellowes, who are under arrest, this man tried to get back to Ireland under an assumed name and a fraudulent American seaman's passport.

Secret Service agents were busy yesterday on documents found in the apartments of Mellowes, Baron von Recklinghausen, who, it is said, was commissioned by Bernstorff to represent Berlin in the Sinn Fein plots, and another man, who is under arrest, but whose name is withheld. The Secret Service report is expected to reveal the complete official record of Sinn Fein activities for three years.

A number of Irish-Americans, who have gained publicity through pro-German and anti-English activities, conferred with the plotters several times in the last few weeks, and Mellowes and McCarton, who is under arrest at Halifax, have admitted intimacy with these agitators.

Baron von Recklinghausen, who is in the enemy alien prison camp on Ellis Island, was examined at length by Federal agents yesterday, but he is said to have divulged little. Recklinghausen has for years enjoyed a reputation as an efficiency engineer, and is said to have never permitted an opportunity to pass to assert his friendship for the United States.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 24.—Canadian authorities refused today to say what disposition would be made of Dr. Patrick McCarten, held as a fugitive from justice for complicity in the Dublin riots and Sinn Fein activities in the United States.

LIBERTY DAY IN CAMP.

Troops at Spartanburg Celebrate—Milton Francis Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 24.—With $1,462,950 already invested in Liberty bonds, the soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Division today celebrated Liberty Loan day with a big athletic meet which attracted thousands from the surrounding countryside. About 15,000 soldiers took part in the various events and the program was arranged so that regiment was pitted against regiment, each unit entering a football team, a baseball nine, and quotas in each event.

A feature of the celebration was a band concert given by five bands directed by Bandmaster Matt of the One Hundred and Seventh Infantry. While Milton Francis, formerly of Squadron A but now in the One Hundred and Fifth Machine Gun Battalion, was participating in the bridle and saddle race he was thrown and severely injured. At the base hospital it was said that Francis had sustained a fractured leg and internal injuries. He was formerly a jockey.

TORPEDO PASSED UNDER.

American Steamship Escaped Damage by Being High Out of Water.

How an American steamship escaped being sunk by a torpedo in the Mediterranean through being high out of the water was related yesterday by the officers when the vessel reached an Atlantic port. When the steamship was two days out from an Italian port, the officers said, and was nearing the Straits of Gibraltar, a torpedo was discovered heading for the ship. All aboard braced themselves for the shock of the explosion. The torpedo reached the steamship about 40 feet from the bow, but nothing happened. A moment later the lookout in the crow's nest shouted: "There she goes, away to the starboard."

The torpedo had passed under the keel.

FOUNDED 1856

EMBARGOS, conservation and wool shortage are vital topics of the day. Some necessities are about exhausted, others are weakening—the prices of all-wool fabrics are soaring higher daily. A word to the wise—we have an ample supply of Autumn clothes for men and boys in dependable all-wool, reasonably priced.

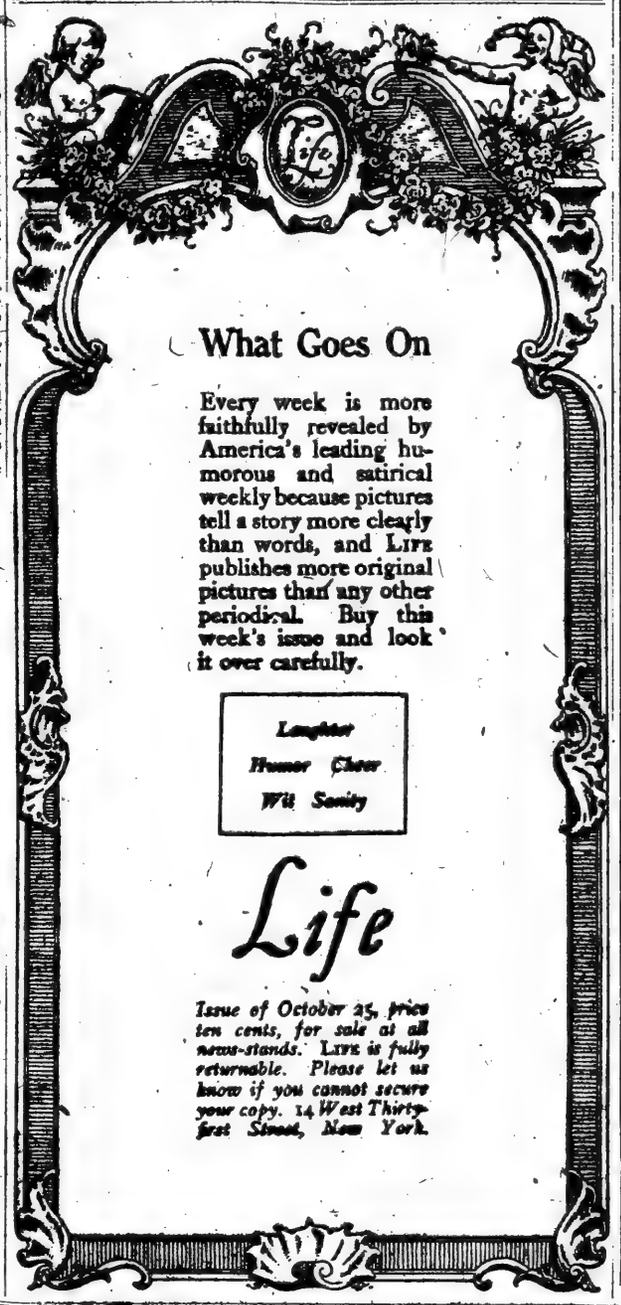
Save and buy *"Liberty Bonds."* Buy *"Liberty Bonds"* and save lives. Two and a half days more—make them count for yourself and your Government. Aside from personal profit, it's an errand of mercy; the more you buy, the quicker we shall go forward to force a lasting peace, thus saving numberless thousands of human lives. Bond booth—Main floor.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER
FREE SONS OF ISRAEL
WILL MARCH IN THE
LIBERTY LOAN PARADE
TODAY, OCTOBER 25TH,
LED BY HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM BAND
AND CORPS OF 100 PIECES.

Members Assemble at 2:30 P. M., Oct. 25, 10th St., East of 5th Ave.

SOLON J. LIEBESKIND, U. S. GRAND MASTER. HON. S. STRASBOURGER, HON. SEC'Y. EMIL TAUSIG, GRAND MARSHAL.



Watch for the Patriotic Girls

Who Will Make an Automobile Raid This Morning Boosting the LIBERTY LOAN and Indulging in a Ticket Sale Extraordinary for the

U. S. Army & Navy Bazaar

Grand Central Palace, Oct. 27-Nov. 3

Auspices of
Army & Navy Field Comfort Committee

These attractive young women, duly authorized, wearing sashes imprinted with the name of the Bazaar, will sell fifty-cent tickets at half price — TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH!

Everyone can afford these tickets! Every four tickets sold mean another comfort kit for some boy at the Front.

We need more cars for this advance sale. If you can send us your car this morning, send it to the starting point, the Motor Club, 222 West 59th Street, Gainsborough Building, at 10 A. M.

The proceeds of this Bazaar, in which the principal American War Relief organizations are participating, will go for War Relief work among our soldiers and sailors at the front, and their families at home. The Army and Navy Field Comfort Committee will send to our Boys thousands of comfort packages containing tobacco, cigarettes, pipes, toothbrush, tooth paste, shaving cream, chocolate, etc. All money received is, and will be, in the custody of Edward S. Moore, of Guaranty Trust Co., Treasurer of the Committee.

This U. S. Army and Navy Bazaar will be one of the biggest events of the year. Entertainment of many sorts, with the foremost theatrical and operatic stars, will be provided.

And don't forget we need donations of cash and merchandise!

Executive Headquarters, 12 East 46th Street.

Do Your Bit for Your Own Boys and Do It Now!

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

THE LESSON OF THE SUBMARINE

THE submarine now on public view in Central Park was formerly the UC-5 of the German Navy. It was captured by the British in April, 1916.

The submarine is an American invention, intended for the purposes of legitimate warfare.

The Germans have seen fit to use it for the purposes of piracy, the destruction of neutral ships, the slaughter of non-combatants who are powerless to protect themselves, the ruthless murder of women and children.

America has gone to war against the nation which has persisted, against all remonstrances, in employing the submarine for such illegitimate, inhuman uses.

Our soldiers and sailors are going across the sea to make an end of the use of the submarine as a weapon of piracy and wholesale murder; to avenge American men, women and children who were sunk without warning and without mercy; to make sure that our beloved America is not invaded and devastated—our men enslaved and our women outraged; to save civilization and establish liberty throughout the world.

The word which the UC-5 brings to you is this: Stand behind your Government in its hour of stress. Back up your soldiers with your money. Buy Liberty Bonds so that they may not fight at a disadvantage and shed their blood in vain. They will win this war for humanity, home and flag if you help—they cannot win unless you help.

The UC-5 has been re-christened "U-Buy-a-Bond." How many bonds can you buy?

Go to your bank today and place your surplus funds in the best investment on the market—U. S. Government Liberty Loan Bonds!

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

The United States Government 4% Bonds of the Second Liberty Loan, in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, can now be purchased for cash and immediate delivery made at the United States Sub-Treasury, Wall Street, New York.

Not more than a total of $1,000 of these bonds for immediate delivery will be sold to any one person.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway, New York

WHERE TO BUY BONDS

Don't forget that you can buy a U. S. Government 4% Liberty Bond at any bank, trust company, bond house or department store. Don't be afraid to go into any bank and ASK. They will tell you about several easy payment plans.

If you do not get service, notify Harlem 4981.

Actual Bonds are for sale at the Submarine, in Central Park West, at 66th St.

This Space Contributed by Henry L. Doherty & Co.

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Borrow and Buy—Save and Pay

Your Mind Is Made Up
Before Saturday Noon You Must **ACT**

LET us sum up. The United States is at war. Americans make war with all they have—every man and every dollar.

The man power of America is enlisted. The Government now asks for money to make these men effective—to help them to victory and a safe home-coming.

Bonds save lives. We do not argue, therefore, as to whether we should take bonds. The only possible question is: ***How many bonds?***

The answer must be: ***As many as each man or woman can possibly subscribe for.***

DELAY COSTS LIVES---THE LIVES OF OUR OWN SONS

THE UNDERSIGNED BANKS PLEDGE THEMSELVES to make loans on the 4% Government Bonds at the same rate of interest paid to you by the Government. Such loans will not interfere with any borrower's regular line of credit. We urge every bank in the United States to do likewise.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
BANK OF AMERICA
BANK OF CUBA IN NEW YORK
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO.
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LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
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MARKET & FULTON NATIONAL BANK
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MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
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METROPOLITAN TRUST CO.
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NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN N. Y.
NATIONAL BUTCHERS & DROVERS BANK
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TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
TRANSATLANTIC TRUST CO.
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UNION EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
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UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

CAMP TENTS FALL AS GALE HITS CITY

Quarters of Soldiers and Hospital Units at Mineola Blown Down in Storm.

COSTLY YACHTS WRECKED

Wind Dislodges Bricks, Causing Minor Injuries to Many—Outside Wire Service Impaired.

Sweeping down the Atlantic Coast at a velocity ranging from 40 to 75 miles an hour, a northwest wind, accompanied by rain, caused many accidents in the city early yesterday. Dislodged bricks and falling flower pots injured many walking in the streets.

At Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., between forty and fifty tents were blown down while their soldier occupants were asleep. Most of the overturned tents belonged to officers, their square shapes catching and holding the wind. The Y. W. C. A. tent also collapsed. Fifteen tents of the hospital unit were blown down, and the occupants were removed to the wooden hospital nearby. The Y. M. C. A. tent at Camp Merritt, at Dumont, N. J., was also blown over.

Yacht clubs along the Sound suffered severely. The damage to private craft which were blown ashore Tuesday night at the North Beach Yacht Club in Flushing Bay was estimated by Commodore Henry Dorfkirch at more than $50,000.

Although in New York City the wind only reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour for a few minutes during the entire day, it caused many minor accidents in the streets. While Mrs. Lena Shapiro of 84 Monroe Street was passing 255 Broome Street shortly after midnight a large flowerpot came hurtling down upon her from an upper story window sill. It struck her on the shoulder and knocked her to the pavement. She was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, but later was able to go home.

During one of the few sixty-mile gusts at noon Edward Burnell, 75 years old, of 2,520 Creston Avenue, the Bronx, attempted to cross the street at the Concourse and Fordham Road. The wind lifted him from his feet and threw him upon the pavement, spraining his left hip. He was taken to Fordham Hospital.

While Joseph Sabia of Saw Mill Road, Yonkers was passing 2,335 Broadway on his way to work several bricks were blown down upon him from a half-completed building. His scalp was cut.

When Charles Clinton, an oil producer with offices at 48 Park Place, was descending the elevated railway steps at Park Place and Church Street yesterday morning he slipped on the rain-soaked stairway and his scalp was cut.

Blinded by the wind-swept rain, many automobilists and pedestrians failed to see each other, and accidents to the latter resulted. Charles Schlegel of 526 West Twenty-ninth Street, a driver for the McDermott Natural Milk Company, was crawling out from under his vehicle after having repaired it when he was struck by the automobile of B. S. Mendelson of 438 East Twenty-third Street. His head was cut open.

When Patrolman Joiner of the Morrisania Police Station went on duty in front of Public School 35, at Morris Avenue and 163d Street, he noticed that the flagpole on the roof of the schoolhouse was swaying violently in the stiff wind. With the Principal and janitor of the school, he took the children from the classrooms to the top floor. Soon after the pole snapped off and fell to the street.

Telephone and telegraph officials said that, although the storm had caused no damage to their wires in the city, because they are underground, considerable damage had been done to wires outside the city. Communication with a number of other cities was temporarily cut off during the day, but in every case the trouble was rectified as quickly as possible. All the important outside circuits were kept clear.

The overhead feed wires of the Union Railway, at 149th Street and Third Avenue, were blown down during the day, and traffic was held up at that point for twenty minutes.

The wind varied in velocity from twenty to sixty miles an hour in this city, according to Weather Bureau figures. At Sandy Hook it reached sixty-four miles an hour, and at Long Branch seventy-five miles an hour. Today will be fair and cold, with moderate west winds. The temperature may fall as low as freezing. The mercury fell to 28 degrees at Atlanta yesterday, the Bureau report shows. This is the coldest ever recorded in that city in October.

City Island was in darkness last night when the electric light wires along the Bay Street automobile road were blown down. In the highest tide that was ever recorded on the island thirty motor boats and many schooners and yawls were washed ashore. At Jane's boathouse in Westchester fifteen launches were carried in on the mud flats. On Pelham Parkway the wind blew down many trees across the road.

At Classon Point dwellers upon twelve moored motor boats woke up yesterday morning to find that the tide had risen so high overnight that instead of being able to walk ashore along the mud flats, they were separated from the land by a quarter of mile of water. Boatmen brought them ashore.

At Rye Beach, near Port Chester, it was estimated that about $10,000 damage to boats and houses resulted from the storm.

Several hundred feet of railroad track of the Jersey Southern Railway was washed away near Sea Bright, N. J. The gale broke the wires of an electric company at Longport, near Atlantic City, and several Summer residences were destroyed, with an estimated loss of about $25,000.

PAINLEVE'S CHANGES FAIL TO WIN APPROVAL

Dropping of Foreign Minister Ribot Criticised — Premier Abandoned Original Plan.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The press receives with anything but enthusiasm the effort of Premier Painlevé to escape from his difficulties by the change in the foreign portfolio. It is not expected that the present Cabinet will remain in power for any great length of time, and on the part of many it is not wished for.

The Socialists and Radicals have decided to continue to support the Ministry, but the Unified Socialists, who also held a meeting, were noncommittal. The Premier apparently does not intend to appoint another Minister of State in place of J. Louis Barthou, who yesterday was appointed Foreign Minister, so that the Ministry will be reduced from 19 to 18 members. This has aroused some comment, for it is known that the Premier's first intention was a drastic readjustment with an increase in the number of Ministers. Several of the new members were to have been Socialists. It was only when he was dissuaded from such action by various leaders whom he consulted and by the refusal of Rene Viviani and Albert Thomas to join the Cabinet that he decided to confine himself to replacing M. Ribot in the Foreign Office.

The choice of M. Barthou is welcomed unreservedly only by the most moderate commentators. The Gaulois recalls that it was M. Barthou's energy and sagacity which forced Parliament to pass the three-year military service bill in 1913, which is the reason why his appointment is displeasing to the radicals. Another ground for complaint is the treatment of M. Ribot.

"Premier Painlevé has shown initiative and courage which leave us all the more free to point out to him that the manner in which M. Ribot has been thrown overboard is a manoeuvre which puts the whole Cabinet in an equivocal position," says the Figaro. "Public opinion does not grasp the meaning of this action, and will seek to find what lies behind it. If no explanaton is found one which is more serious will be imagined."

Deputy Victor Augagneur announces that he will interpellate the Government in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow as to the reasons which led Premier Painlevé to part with M. Ribot.

The Painlevé Ministry resigned Monday, but at the request of President Poincaré decided to remain in office, with the exception of Foreign Minister Ribot. The foreign portfolio was taken by J. Louis Barthou, Minister of State and member of the War Council.

ARMY SEEKS 20,000 AIRMEN.

Rate of Enlistment Slow Because of Exacting Requirements.

Efforts are being made at the headquarters of the Eastern Department to speed up the rate of enlistments in the aviation service. Twenty thousand men are needed to man the great air fleet which the War Department intends to send to Europe, and only one-tenth of that number has been recruited thus far. Although the flying corps attracts many applicants before the examining board each day, the physical and mental requirements are exacting and fully 50 per cent. of the applications received are rejected.

An official in charge of recruiting for the aviation section denied yesterday that candidates were subjected to any nerve-wracking tests as had been frequently reported. He said the examination was a scientific one, calculated solely to ascertain the applicant's physical condition and his powers of endurance. Absolutely perfect eyesight was required. In all other respects, however, the examination was one which any man in excellent physical condition could pass, provided he met the requirements as to height and weight.

Candidates for commissions as flying officers in the aviation section must be at least 19 years old and preferably not more than 30, although in exceptional cases older men of pronounced athletic attainments who have spent most of their lives out of doors, in the saddle, ranching, &c., may be accepted if they can satisfy the Examining Board of their physical fitness. Candidates for commissions must have college training or its equivalent. Applicants will not be recommended who are not in every way qualified and fitted to become officers of the United States Army.

All candidates are enlisted in the Signal Corps or the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps. This service will actually hold them for the period of training which covers the course at the schools of military aeronautics (ground schools) and at the aviation or flying school up to the time when, having passed the tests for a reserve military aviator or junior military aviator as required by the Chief Signal Officer, they are commissioned. If they fail they will be discharged from the Signal Corps and revert to their former status. Failure to qualify for a commission will not exempt from the draft law.

Would Draft Aliens in Connecticut.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Governor Holcombe of Connecticut protested to President Wilson today that since about 60,000 of the 160,000 draft registrants in his State are aliens and not subject to army service, the burden on the American population is excessive. He urged a reduction of quotas or the drafting of aliens. The President promised to discuss the situation with Secretary Baker.

Will Use Liberty Motors Only.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Liberty airplane motor has met every requirement in actual trials, and while various foreign-made motors have been offered to the Government, there is no present intention of using any other than the Liberty motors for American production. This statement was made today at the Navy Department in answer to reports that a foreign motor had been offered which navy officials considered better and implying that some friction had developed between the navy and the Aircraft Production Board.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Blood Poverty

Thin, sluggish blood saps the energy, weakens the general health, stunts the ambition, and brings on anemia, a disease the gravity of which is not properly realized outside the medical profession.

Rich, red blood keeps you well and vigorous, it gives you the courage to try and the strength to achieve. Some of the indications of an anemic condition are paleness, listlessness, indifferent appetite, unrefreshing sleep, and a general run-down feeling. If these symptoms are not accompanied by fever, you are not seriously ill, but you do need a good tonic to prevent becoming so.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Study this picture so you will know how real Pepto-Mangan looks.

is a true tonic. It restores physical power by creating thousands of new, rich, red blood cells, and by putting goodly amounts of iron in the blood. Blood that is strong in iron and rich in red cells drives out poisons and waste matter. It brings color to the cheeks, sparkle to the eye, and renewed vigor to every part of the body.

Start a course of Pepto-Mangan today; its good results will be soon noticed unless you have a serious organic disease. Pepto-Mangan does not look nor taste like medicine. It cannot disturb the most delicate stomach or injure the teeth.

Friendly Warning: As there are many imitations, insist upon the genuine—Gude's *Pepto-Mangan*, never sold in bulk; found only in bottles and packages as pictured here. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by M. J. Breitenbach Co., Manufacturing Chemists, New York

ADVERTISEMENT.

—bonds or bondage

It hasn't been brought home to the American people yet, but the alternatives stated in the heading of this advertisement are really what we are up against as a nation.

If we don't win the war against Germany we and our children will be under Prussian domination. That seems unthinkable. Help make it impossible by supporting our Army and Navy to the limit. Subscribe all you can to-day to make the Second Liberty Loan a success. $3,000,000,000 must be raised this month. Invest in a Liberty Bond through your bank or broker to-day.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway New York

This Space Contributed by
Carlisle Mellick & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

After the actual value has been determined the operator stamps W. L. Douglas name and the retail price on the bottom of all shoes, which protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes.

CAUTION—Be sure the price stamped on the bottom has not been erased or raised.

Copyright, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

W.L.DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 $8.00

You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of every pair of shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoe makers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

BOYS SHOES
Best in the World
$3.00 & $2.50

For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

BEWARE OF FRAUD
None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2102 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 149th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
703-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*359 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

*Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

Soldiers Win Battles

Wealth Wins Wars

IT has been said that while battles may be won by bullets and bayonets, wars never are. Money wins wars. The United States is the richest of all nations. It should therefore be mathematically certain that we will win this war if our citizens are willing to save and buy Liberty Bonds for the benefit of their Government. Can we permit our soldiers or sailors to be sacrificed needlessly when we can protect their lives, win battles and shorten the war if we buy Liberty Bonds now? Liberty Bonds are the safest of all bonds, are assured of the most stable market, have a maximum loan value.

WHERE TO BUY BONDS

Don't forget that you can buy a U. S. Government 4% Liberty Bond at any bank, trust company, bond house or department store. Don't be afraid to go into any bank and ASK. They will tell you about several easy payment plans. If you do not get service, notify

Rector 4901.

Buy Liberty Bonds for the sake of your country and to strengthen your own financial position.

Liberty Loan Committe
Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway New York

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

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Not more than a total of $1,000 of these bonds for immediate delivery will be sold to any one person.

This space contributed by Brown Brothers & Company

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What Is the Price of Your Patriotism?

The Germans who thought that France was decadent—that England would not fight—are fond of saying that American patriotism is a dollar patriotism.

In one sense our patriotism is of the dollar variety. It has already manifested itself in billions of dollars, and it is going to show itself in billions of dollars more and in as many billions as may be needed.

The typical American attitude on this war is that we are in it and we are going to win it and we do not care how much it costs.

Isn't that pretty much the way you feel about it?

Every dollar that you can put in is going to increase your pride in yourself and your country. Every bond that you can buy is going to give your eyes that same glow of exultation that you see in the eyes of the men who are going to fight.

You men and women who are not going to the front must stay at home and perform a high duty. It is the duty of earning and giving the money which will provide the fighting men with what they need, provide it amply and provide it quickly.

Buy as many of the bonds of the Second Liberty Loan as you think you can pay for.

When you do this you perform a triple service for your country. First, you lend your country the money that it needs.

Second, you divert this money from the useless expenditure which you are urged to avoid.

Third, you make a safe, sound and profitable investment and add your quota to the general thrift of the American Nation.

The fact that you have already bought a bond is all the more reason why you should buy another. The soldier who engages in one successful battle does not expect to cease fighting because of that fact. No more should you who have bought one bond feel that you have accomplished your full duty.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

Inserted by the Wholesale Drug Trade and Manufacturers of Medicinal Chemicals

DE ORO DRAWS FURTHER AWAY FROM DALY IN THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD MATCH FOR TITLE

DE ORO INCREASES HIS LEAD WITH CUE

Defeats Daly in Second Block of Three-Cushion Billiard Title Play, 50 to 40.

FORTUNE FAVORS CUBAN

Fortune Roll to His Advantage During Greater Part of Match—Total for Two Nights Is 100 to 83.

In the play for the three-cushion billiard championship at Leonard Hewison's Academy last night Alfredo De Oro, the title holder, further increased his lead over the challenger, John Daly, so that the score for the two nights' play now stands at 100 to 83. The first 50-point block of the 150-point match went to the Cuban, with the score 50 to 43, and last night De Oro asserted his superiority by 50 to 40.

The score of last night's match, however, hardly gives an accurate estimate of conditions. De Oro at one time, and that not far from the close of the contest, appeared to be making a runaway match of the event. He led at 42 to 25, and it seemed that only a few more innings would be necessary to afford such a commanding advantage over Daly that the final 50-point match tonight would be nothing more than a mere formality. In danger of an overwhelming defeat, Daly improved and for a time he threatened to overhaul his rival. There is no doubt but that good fortune was with De Oro in the early innings; in fact, for three-quarters of the match he was benefited by favorable rolling of the ivories. Then suddenly, when he was near the end, conditions changed, and Daly, a veteran campaigner, clicked off the points with such regularity that De Oro's advantage dwindled to the danger point.

De Oro seemed unable to pass the mark of 43. Inning after inning went by and still he clung to that total, while Daly was amassing points rapidly. For seven consecutive innings the Cuban never made a point, while his opponent without long runs steadily increased his total. From the fifty-eighth to the seventieth inning Daly made 13 points, and the score than stood 43 to 37 in favor of De Oro. Daly, however, could not hold his opponent helpless indefinitely by leaving difficult shots, and De Oro finally broke the spell of the nurses and came through to victory with a cluster of prettily executed carroms.

When it is said that fortune was with De Oro there is not meant that he played a lucky game. The Cuban showed a mastery that was convincing of his right to be a leader among three-cushion billiardists. On the other hand, Daly assuredly did play in hard luck. Where De Oro would make a shot by the proverbial hair, Daly would miss by the same measure of distance, and the misses were disconcerting. In the early game he showed by his nervousness the effect of the unfortunate shots that appeared to be going true and then veered off when the carrom was about to be completed.

It is true that part of Daly's ineffectiveness was caused by the safety play of his opponent. De Oro did not play deliberately for safety times without number, but many times he could not have made the leaves more difficult had his attention been more directly centred on safety than on the point. The Cuban always appeared to be playing with the three objects in mind, the point, safety, and position for himself should he complete the carrom. So well did he attain his object that Daly's game was completely broken up.

METZGER GIVES NEW PLAYS.

W. and J. Coach Also Drills Backs in Forming Interference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Oct. 24.—Snow and rain and a slushy field stopped all football practice at Washington and Jefferson today, the field drill being supplanted by a long blackboard session tonight, in which special attention was given to instruction to the backs in forming interference, the lack of skill in which was Washington and Jefferson's weakest feature against Penn State. Coach Metzger also gave the men some new plays and formations on the board and will work these out in field practice later.

It was announced tonight that left tackle Henry will not play against Geneva on Saturday, it having developed that he cracked a rib last Saturday. Wimberly, left guard, and Brown, right tackle, will also be kept out of this game on account of injuries and saved for the Pitt clash on Nov. 10.

Bowdoin Harriers Lead in Mud.

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 24.—Bowdoin College runners defeated the New Hampshire College team in the cross-country event here today, 23 to 34. The time over the rain-soaked course of 4½ miles was 26:40 4-5.

FRICK FIRST IN SPECIAL.

Local Half-Mile Champion Opens Indoor Season by Beating Good Field.

Running one of the best races of his career, Eddie Frick, the fleet-footed half-mile champion of the metropolitan district, last night carried the Winged Foot emblem of the New York A. C. home in front in the 660-yard special scratch race, the feature of the opening indoor games of the season, held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, last night. The veteran clearly showed his superiority over a field of some of the best middle-distance runners in this district, among them being Mike Devaney of the Millrose A. A., holder of the national half-mile title.

Eddie Renz, New York A. C., fifteen-mile national walking champion, and Willie Plant, Long Island A. C., local champion, set out to erase the record for the three-quarter-mile walk, but failed. They covered the distance in 4:58 4-5, with Renz leading by fifteen yards. The record is 4:40½.

A military air was lent the games, which were to secure funds for the soldiers' tobacco fund, with drills and an exhibition of bayonet fighting by the lads in khaki, and these were intermingled with athletic competitions for the enlisted men. The military feature was the hand-grenade-throwing contest, which resulted in a victory for Sergeant J. T. Haley of Fort Slocum, with 33 points.

The summaries:

A. A. U. EVENTS.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by P. K. Walters, Paulist A. C., (scratch;) E. M. Foley, Mohawk A. C., (4 yards,) second; W. J. Meetech, Stevens Tech, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by George F. Buttners, Jersey Harriers A. A., (25 yards;) T. F. Lockhart, St. John's Club, (50 yards,) second; E. J. Donoher, Presentation Club, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:18 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. L. Donoher, Presentation Club, (12 yards;) V. J. Casey, New York A. C., (5 yards,) second; M. Voelke, Morningside A. C., (6 yards,) third. Time—0:33 3-5.

660-Yard Run, Special Scratch Race.—Won by Eddie Frick, New York A. C.; Sid Leslie, Fifth Company, Thirteenth C. A. C., second; Jack Sellers, New York A. C., third; Mike Devaney, Millrose A. A., fourth. Time—1:25 4-5.

Three-quarter-mile Walk, (Invitation.)—Won by Eddie Renz, New York A. C.; William Plant, Long Island A. C., second. Time—4:58 4-5.

Three-mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Anthony Atlari, Unione Sportiva Italiana, (100 yards;) Private L. Gaffney, Thirteenth C. A. C., Fort Hamilton, (80 yards,) second; Private V. Stein, Thirteenth C. A. C., Fort Hamilton, (140 yards,) third. Time—3 4-5.

One Mile Run, (Handicap.)—Won by Garland S. Courage, unattached, (40 yards); Sidney Jackson, St. Christopher Club, (65 yards,) second; A. H. Wilson, New Rochelle H. S., (100 yards,) third. Time—4:29 1-5.

MILITARY EVENTS.

Rescue Race, Distance 100 Yards.—Won by Sergeant Fenton and Private Piggot, First Company, Fort Wadsworth; Sergeant Faber and Private Watterson, First Company, Fort Wadsworth, second; Private J. Curran, Twenty-first Company, and Private John Haley, Fourth Company, Fort Slocum, third. Time—0:22 2-5.

Hand-Grenade Throwing Contest. — Won by Sergeant J. T. Haley, Fort Slocum, with 33 points; Sergeant Traver, Fort Hamilton, 32 points, second; Private Flynn, Fort Slocum, 3 points, third.

Inter-company Relay Race; Distance One-half Mile.—Won by Third Company, (Goldborg, Hutchinson, Carter and Leslie;) Fourth Company, (McNair, Kruse, Harris, and Rigers,) second. Time—1:55 2-5.

ONLY 15 TIGERS REPORT.

Coach Rush Finds Few Candidates for Informal Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Unless there is a considerable increase in the number of candidates for the Princeton informal eleven there will not be much chance that an attempt will be made to arrange contests with Harvard or Yale this Fall. Coach Rush held his first practice this afternoon in anticipation of the game with the team of former college stars from Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., which is to be played on Saturday, and there were about fifteen candidates out. Rush put them through a brief drill in which several plays which will be used on Saturday were developed and then began to lay plans to turn out a larger squad for tomorrow.

A canvass will be made of the campus this evening in order to get more men to report. The players who have a desire to play a schedule this Fall know that unless more men report there will not be much chance of there being any more contests. It is generally regarded as likely that the Faculty Committee on Outdoor Sports will give its consent to other games if there is sufficient interest.

Archibald to Ride in Austria.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The American jockey, Archibald, has been released from his employment in Baron Oppenheim's stables and will now ride the horses of Prince Hohenlohe Oehringen in Austria, where a license has been secured for him.

PLAN FOR ELEVEN AT YALE DROPPED

Lack of Material Given as Reason for Abandoning Informal Football Team Project.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 24.—After the attempts of two days to establish a football squad at Yale, it has been decided to abandon the plan for the present. The fact that less than twenty candidates reported yesterday for the first practice under the proposed régime led to a general attempt today to secure more material.

Practically none was found, and Professor Robert Corwin said tonight that for the present hope for arranging games must be abandoned. Yale has received challenges from the camps at Westfield, Ayer, and Plattsburg, as well as from several universities, although something of a very informal nature may be scheduled before the season closes. An upper class squad will be kept in training to afford the freshman eleven practice, but the 1921 class players are so much a stronger combination that the upper classmen are not a satisfactory team of opponents.

Professor Corwin said tonight: "There is no wish of the college to have football given up, and no question of the spirit of the college behind the eleven, but there is too little material to attempt to form an eleven under present conditions. The university has been canvassed and a great dearth of players has been disclosed."

Today's decision was reached after a meeting of the student council, the Faculty, and the football association representatives. The freshman squad will continue its schedule and will probably remain the only Yale eleven in the field this Fall.

SCRIMMAGE AT FORDHAM.

Soggy Field No Obstacle to Preparations for Rutgers Game.

The Fordham eleven had a hard workout for the Rutgers game yesterday, when the 'Varsity and scrub teams engaged in a forty-minute tussle. The field was in a soggy condition, but as it was the first scrimmage of the week the players needed the work to fit them for Saturday's clash. To test the plays that have been gone through the last two days in the signal drills, the regulars were put on the offensive throughout the scrimmage. Although the scrub team fought hard, the 'Varsity succeeded in getting a pair of touchdowns, Brennan and Erwig carrying the ball over the line on straight plays. Yesterday's drill was not secret.

A long signal drill preceded the scrimmage. Part of this workout took on the form of a dummy scrimmage, when the players carried the plays against a set of forwards without any tackling being attempted. Christianson, regular left tackle, was still unable to get into a uniform, although Trainer Webber expects he will be able to play against Rutgers. Frisch, the star back, was put into yesterday's scrimmage, and showed that he is in good condition. Golden had a long trial at centre yesterday, and may supplant Crowley on Saturday.

Fordham is looking forward to a hard game with Rutgers, and Coach McCaffery is bending every effort to strengthen the weak spots of the Maroon team. The Bronxmen are not well fortified with substitutes, as there were only enough men on the field yesterday to make two elevens. Muldoon and Abbott played well for the scrubs.

COMISKEY THANKS McGRAW.

Expresses Appreciation of Congratulations from Giants' Manager.

After the world's series, Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants sent Owner Charles A. Comiskey of the White Sox a telegram of congratulation. The Old Roman sent back to the Giants' manager the following letter yesterday:

"I was inexpressibly delighted to receive your splendid telegram of congratulations, and it made me feel happy and proud, indeed, to know of your sincere feeling toward me.

"This world's series was, without question, the greatest of them all. Had the White Sox been vanquished, I know of no one to whom we would have bowed down in defeat rather than to John McGraw of the New York Giants."

N. Y. U. REHEARSES PLAYS.

Coach Wall Drills Football Squad in New Formations.

The perfection of open work plays and drill on a few new formations formed the major part of the practice for the New York University football team yesterday. Coach Wall had the team go through all the plays which he intends using against the heavy Union team on Saturday. Emphasis was placed on forward pass and kick formations.

In the scrimmage the 'Varsity was drilled in protecting the kicker of a punt in order to avoid the repetition of an incident like that of last Saturday, when a blocked kick resulted in a defeat for the Violet. In the scrimmage Coach Wall paid much attention to Baker, a new half back, whom he is developing. Although green, Baker yesterday displayed speed and drive. The new plays tried out yesterday were the ones Coach Wall brought back from Boston after watching Brickley's system at Boston College. By means of them the regulars managed to do some effective ground gaining against the freshmen.

Yesterday's squad was not as large as on previous days because a good many of the squad were out selling Liberty bonds. Billo, who played a creditable game at guard in the R. P. I. game and was hurt shortly after, was out for the first time yesterday, but his pulled tendon kept him out of the scrimmage. Fiedelbaum, who played part of Saturday's game at half back, received an injury which has since developed into a pulled tendon, and he is expected to be out of the lineup for several weeks.

COLUMBIA LOSES MILLER.

Quarter Back Wires That War Duties Will Prevent Return.

Coach Metcalf received a telegram yesterday from Howard Miller at New port, stating that he saw no possibility of his return to Columbia this Fall, owing to his war duties. Miller was the best quarter back that the Blue and White has had and a remarkable drop-kicker. In the game with Union last Saturday he scored on two attempts, one from the thirty-six-yard line and the other from the forty-yard mark.

Rosen has been shifted to quarter and Healy to centre, with Galvan at guard. This lineup was used for a part of the two-hour drill in the Columbia University gymnasium. Later Dal Cochran was changed to half back, Healy went in at full, and Sam Weinstein took Cochran's position on the right wing. Metcalf showed the scrub team how to run several of the Williams formations and then sent them against the 'Varsity in dummy scrimmage to give the latter practice in solving the New Englanders' trick plays. In addition, the 'Varsity tried out some of their new "psychological" formations and succeeded in gaining several theoretical touchdowns. This afternoon Boys' High Stadium will send an eleven to South Field to give the freshmen their last scrimmage before the game with Hotchkiss, which is scheduled for Saturday at Lakeville, Conn. The yearling team did not report yesterday.

RUTGERS LINE IS STRONG.

Defense Developed in Preparation for Game with Fordham.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 24.—Coach Sanford put the Rutgers squad through another long, hard drill today in preparation for Saturday's game with Fordham. The 'Varsity was on the defensive most of the time, and the result was very satisfactory. The line is developing a truly Sanford type of defense, that which beats up stream. Emphasis was also laid on the defense against forward passes, and the fast back field proved very able to cope with this style of attack. Neuschaffer, who has been shifted to left tackle, is showing strong defensive play.

It is very difficult these days to get sufficient time for practice, as the men do not get out of their classrooms until 4:30 and practice continues long after dark. The work of the rest of the week will be light, so that all the men will be in the best of shape on Saturday.

NATURALIST FIRST ON MUDDY TRACK

Rain Causes Many Withdrawals from Elliott City Handicap at Laurel.

LAUREL, Oct. 24.—A heavy rainstorm played havoc with the racetrack today and caused most of the crack thoroughbreds to be withdrawn from the Elliott City Handicap, which was the feature of the card. Westy Hogan was asked to concede big handicaps over the mile and a sixteenth, but the spectators were deprived of the opportunity to see whether he could carry his speed that far. The champion three-year-old filly, Sunbonnet, Ticket, and other high-class horses were scratched, leaving only five to go to the post.

J. E. Widener's imported gelding Naturalist was at home in sloppy going, and taking the track early, cut out a pace that it was difficult for James Butler's Wistful, the other choice, to follow. Highland Lad kept close up with Naturalist in the early stages of the race, but when fairly in the stretch Keogh showed that Naturalist had something in reserve and came away to win handily. Wistful came with a great rush in the last quarter of a mile, but failed to get on terms with Highland Lad, which took the place by a narrow margin.

The Helter Skelter Steeplechase, for which $1,500 was added, was the only event that did not suffer materially from scratches, only Captain Parr being withdrawn. J. K. L. Ross's Welsh King, which won his last race, was the favorite, but Ben Wyvis, which made a track record at Aqueduct, also was well supported.

The heavy going dulled the speed of all the jumpers, but Ben Wyvis and Welsh King were in the front division most of the way. D. Raymond's Reddest was rated well behind the pace for the greater part of the two miles, and making his run on the back stretch came away to beat Ben Wyvis, while King Simon took third money from Welsh King.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:17 3-5.
Lindsey, J. K. L. Ross's b. f., 115 pounds, by Dalhousie-Tooley, $7.70, $3.30, and $2.50, (R. Troxler).....1
Seafarer, J. E. Widener's ch. g., 114, by Rabelais-Ocean Bound, $4.30 and $2.80, (F. Keogh).....2
Jim Hoey, G. W. Loft's b. c., 114, by Ballot-Busy Lady, $2.70 third, (M. Buxton)..3
Bill McCloy, Bandana III., Lady Gertrude, Bathilde, Arizona, Torgus, and Calais also ran. Expression, Whippoorwill, Grayson, and Man o' th' Hour scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Helter Skelter Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; $1,500 added; about two miles. Time—4:05.
Reddest, D. Raymond's b. g., 135 pounds, by Red Fox II.-Destitute, $12.40, $5.80, and $3.20, (B. Haynes).....1
Ben Wyvis, Mrs. G. H. Stetson's br. g., 7, 146, by Symington-Magnitude, $4.60 and $2.70, (D. Byers).....2
King Simon, A. J. Davis's ch. g., 5, 135, by Sea King-Ethelina II., $3.30, third, (E. Wolke).....3
Welsh King, Gold Bond, Russian Pinion, and Royal Spinner also ran. Captain Parr scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:16 2-5.
Master Karma, R. Headley's br. g., 3 years, 107 pounds, by Burgomaster-Lady Karma, $33.50, $12.90 and $8.30. (E. Taplin).....1
Souvenir, J. A. Gibson's ch. f., 4, 105, by Dick Welles-Miss Alert, $5.30 and $3.90, (A. Sterling).....2
Early Sight, W. A. Carter's b. g., 4, 108, by Peep o' Day-Miss Marconi, $7.40 third, (G. Walls).....3
Pharaoh, Ishgabibble, Burbank, Restitible, Blue Fox, Bird Man, Anxiety, King Bagpot, Refugee, Blue Banneck and Owaga also ran. Brookfield and Rey Ennis scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Elliott City Handicap; for three-year-olds; $1,500 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50 2-5.
Naturalist, J. E. Widener's b. g., 110 pounds, by Rabelais-Nature, $4.70, $3.30, and $2.40, (F. Keogh).....1
Highland Lad, W. A. Burtschells br. c., 105, by Dick Welles-Bessie Spahr, $4.20 and $2.50, (M. Rowan).....2
Wistful, James Butler's ch. f., 114, by Star Shoot-Wilful, $3.40 third, (L. Lyke).....3
Bella Desmond and Mida also ran. Westy Hogan, Sunbonnet, Walnut Hall, Julialeon, Manister Tol, Ticket, and Waukeag scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Queen Anne Liberty Bond Purse, for mares and fillies, all ages, purse $700; one mile. Time—1:43 4-5.
Celts, J. S. Tyree's blk. m., 5 years, 108 pounds, by Celt-Toots, $7.50, $3, and $2.30, (M. Buxton).....1
Dorcas, Cleveland Stable's b. f., 4, 108, by Ildrum-Dawte, $4.40 and $2.90, (F. Robinson).....2
Koh-I-Noor, S. L. Parsons's blk. f., 3, 98, by Dr. Leggo-Priceless Jewel, $2.70, third, (M. Rowan).....3
Crepuscule and Royal Ensign also ran. Bella Desmond, Capra, and Venetia scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:54.
Dartworth, C. N. Freaman's ch. g., 9 years, 112 pounds, by Stalwart-Domino Noire, $12.60, $4.90, and $3.40, (F. Robinson).....1
Brother Jonathan, S. Lewis's br. c., 3, 98, by Yankee-Sister Stella, $3.70 and $3.40, (M. Rowan).....2
Egmont, F. A. Gallor's br. g., 5, 109, by Plaudit-Nettie Dutchman, $5.20 third, (E. Haynes).....3
Billy Oliver, Hastens, Fonctionnaire, G. M. Miller, Hands Off, and Tactless also ran. Hesse, Perpetual, Joe Finn, Dancer, Richard Langdon, Petlar, and Galaway scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48.
Graphic, B. Williams's b. f., 3 years, 99 pounds, by Glorio-Picturesque, $9, $5.50, and $4.50, (G. Walls).....1
May W., S. Louis's br. f., 92, by Ben Trorato-Belle of Mayfield, $16.70 and $9.70, (R. Troxe).....2
N. K. Beal, J. F. Cleaver's ch. c., 83, 102, by Glorifier-Puritan Girl, $6.10, third, (W. Collins).....3
Monomoy, Klita, Ellison, and Baby Lynch also ran. Gillies, Air Man, Judge Wingfield, Brother Jonathan, Langden, Thorn Bloom, Libyan Sands, Water Witch, and Ask Ma scratched.

Weather cloudy; track sloppy.

MRS. BARLOW WINS EASILY.

Philadelphian Shows Best Form on Whitemarsh Valley Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—A gale of wind, and a downpour of rain did not deter the contestants from playing their matches in the second round of the Belle Steelman Bumm Memorial Cup golf tourney at the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club today.

As was expected Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Miss Mildred Caverly, Mrs. Caleb Fox, who won by default from Mrs. Burton Price, and Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow survived the round. With the exception of the match between Mrs. Barlow and Miss Elenor T. Chandler, the play was much closer than in the first round for Mrs. Stetson defeated Mrs. G. S. Munson, 4 up and 3 to play, and Miss Caverly defeated Mrs. A. K. Bilstein, 3 up and 2 to play.

Mrs. Barlow got back to her true form in her match with Miss Chandler and won by the very wide margin of 8 up and 6 to play. As she played the first nine holes in 43 strokes, despite the gale, her easy victory is not at all surprising.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. George W. Avery, 111 pounds; Green Grass, 104; *Wood Violet, 102; *Tumble In, 100; Gardner, 109; Flame, 102; *H. C. Rauch, 102; Uncle Sam, 106; *Malvolie, 111; *Hope, 100.

†Joon O. Talbott entry.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; claiming; about two miles. New Haven, 141 pounds; Horsa, 140; Cynosure, 138; San Jon, 131; *Melos, 132; Racebrook, 141; Rhomb, 138; Lady Edwina, (imp.,) 137; Garter, 131; Otto Floto, 141; March Court, 138; Kitty Quince, 132; *Abdon, 136.

THIRD RACE.—The Hanover Liberty Bond Purse; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Matinee Idol, 115 pounds; Jule, 109; †Rahu, 106; Recount, 106; Adeline Patricia, 104; Kate Glenn, 101, Kashmir, 109; †High Pass, 106; So Long Letty, 101.

†James W. Corrigan entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dixie Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward, mile and a quarter; $1,500 added. Hendrie, 116 pounds; Daddy's Choice, 103; Mida, 107; King Neptune, 100; Ticket, 107; Shooting Star, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—The Everglades Purse; for all ages; one mile. Deckmate, 116 pounds; Gloomy Gus, 104; Kohinoor, 96; Waukeag, 104; Emden, 104; Recount, 84; Celto, 104; Kentucky Boy, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; mile and a sixteenth. Obolus, 108 pounds; †Budweiser, 101; *Sky Pilot, 112; *Buzz Around, 93; †No Manager, 107; Montrose, 104; Stoneega, 101; *Loreland, 103; †Baby Sister, 102; Maxim's Choice, 101; Minda, 98; *Brickley, 100.

†Mrs. G. H. Abbot entry.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; mile and a sixteenth. Royal Interest, 108 pounds; Charles Francis, 104; Mr. Mack, 101; *Greetings, 96; Phil Unger, 106; Petlar, (imp.,) 101; Ed Bond, 101; *Disturber, 96; Blue Thistle, 101; Tom Caro, 101; *Esterpa, 90; *Bulgar, 96.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.

AMERICAN LEAGUE TO CUT SCHEDULE

Ban Johnson Announces Number of Games Will Be Reduced from 154 to 140.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—President Ban Johnson of the American League announced here today that the 1918 schedule would be cut from 154 to 140 games.

He said the season would begin about April 27 or May 1, and end the middle of September.

"I have always thought that 154 games were too many," said Mr. Johnson. "Each year I have contended that 140 games was the ideal schedule, but as the sentiment among the club owners did not seem to favor my idea, I never pressed the point. The shortening of next season is in no wise a war move, although I think the war provides a very good reason for inaugurating the plan.

"The details will be worked out at the annual meeting in Chicago. I do not think the shortening of the schedule will entail a reduction of the player limit.

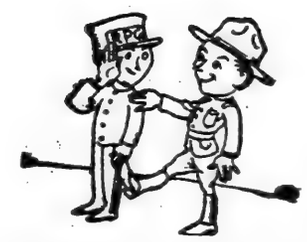
"The new schedule will enable the teams to get a later start to training camps and this also will be a big factor, as it frequently has been too cold in the South to do much training when the teams arrived in February."

August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission and President of the Cincinnati Nationals, in a letter to a St. Louis newspaper, said he favored a 140-game schedule.

President Johnson denied that he had signed Miller Huggins, Manager of the St. Louis Nationals to manage an American League team next year.

Clermont Card Postponed.

The scheduled ten-round bout between Mike McTigue, the Irish middleweight, and Jeff Smith of Bayonne, N. J., which was to have been the feature of the card at the weekly boxing show of the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn this evening, has been postponed for a week to allow the boxers more time to train for the contest. The Clermont S. C.'s next show will be held on Saturday night.



Eighty men from our organization have gone out to serve Uncle Sam.

Of course, it isn't for everybody to shoulder a gun, but we all can shoulder a bit of the Liberty Loan.

The public reads only of the big subscribers.

The small subscriber who is all important these days is not mentioned.

In addition to the Company's subscription of $100,000.00 the following members of our force are doing their bit to the extent of $60,000.00 more.

J. Anderson, R. Allen, L. Apat, C. Alexander, O. Anderson, J. Abbushl, G. Anger, S. Amtimo, S. Abbruzzuse, A. Ackerson, A. Boos, Jr., A. Burgess, Elizabeth Beisler, Marceline Berger, J. P. Brundage, W. Baker, G. A. Barry, C. C. Behne, J. P. Birmingham, R. C. Boehm, K. D. Brooks, H. C. Burrows, S. M. Brittingham, E. Bayss, M. J. Barton, J. Brunt, G. Butler, C. M. Bennett, W. Bain, W. M. Bullwinkle, J. M. Biers, J. E. Buchwalter, L. Busch, V. J. Bosworth, T. F. Burke, H. W. Bohne, J. Bain, J. Boag, E. Braun, A. Braun, J. Behrens, W. Bleckman, T. Burns, H. Bohne, A. Buckley, R. Bronnekamp, C. Bird, W. F. Bell, L. Benfatti, E. Barron, E. G. Barton, V. Balboa, C. Biancoftene, P. J. Becker, I. Barnett, J. Berry, W. Berg, F. H. Beers, B. W. Barnwell, Clotilda O. Bombara, R. J. Brooks, E. Burns, W. Brown, G. L. Busch, Jr., J. D. Casey, T. J. Casey, J. M. Closs, J. Curry, A. Cavallo, J. F. Cahill, R. Carney, P. N. Crandall, R. Carpenter, G. H. Coffin, H. Chaundat, W. E. Crawford, S. H. Chandler, W. K. Carroll, R. M. Campbell, F. Costello, J. A. Camp, C. R. Choate, J. H. Connell, T. Cokinides, J. J. Clark, C. Chuber, J. Chochal, J. F. Cahill, Jr., P. Carpou, G. Carbas, N. Corteux, C. R. Choate, G. Callahan, F. Chuber, W. Cronan, W. Call, G. Coghlan, F. Coghlan, J. Cleary, P. Cinojoio, L. J. Cavanagh, R. Ciardutto, N. Colomese, T. Colleary, J. R. Cummings, M. B. Doremus, C. J. Dunn, L. E. Dehm, F. A. Dawson, G. Deyell, Anna M. Dooley, R. F. Doyle, J. Duane, J. Doherty, J. Delahunt, J. Drury, M. Dugan, T. Drain, F. Deardon, J. E. Donovan, A. A. Daly, J. Davidson, R. E. Dooley, A. L. Denton, J. W. Duryea, J. L. Daly, T. Dagger, T. Delmour, R. J. Donahue, J. H. De Ratt, G. Edgar, E. L. Eckert, W. Elfe, A. Elias, G. Estella, J. Elias, Sr., J. Elias, Jr., H. Fieder, C. E. Frost, H. Fersch, R. M. Ferns, G. Fischer, A. Fuller, T. Fitzsimmons, J. A. Flynn, R. Ford, W. Furlong, F. Fritz, H. Fahrenholz, P. Frey, J. Furguson, C. Fermier, P. Feeley, R. Fleiss, J. A. Fersch, N. J. Farell, W. J. Frorath, F. Farrell, J. Fox, P. Fuggetta, Ruth Friedman, Martha B. Firth, R. B. Gall, C. P. Goetz, R. E. Green, J. Gottlieb, H. Guy, G. W. Glock, A. Grebel, G. Geeler, O. Gewehr, C. Goebel, J. Galbraith, L. Grass, C. George, H. Grady, Sr., H. Grady, Jr., F. Garrison, T. C. Giddings, J. J. Gartland, A. Goluskin, J. J. Ganssy, H. H. Gelberg, J. E. Gillow, J. N. Gelb, G. H. Gains, D. F. Geyer, T. Gunn, H. Garoufalides, I. Groesman, Marie A. Hausmann, Mrs. H. Haight, J. D. Helme, Anna Hojer, T. N. Hyer, E. M. Harris, F. E. Hill, J. A. Heckle, H. P. Heydt, H. H. Hick, M. M. Haas, J. Howell, A. Havelka, L. A. Harris, F. Hagedorn, J. Hayes, J. Hynes, R. Hendrie, Anna Howard, D. F. Hurley, C. L. Hale, J. Hausner, A. Wewelka, R. C. Hersh, A. H. Howell, May Hamilton, C. W. Halsey, J. Haupt, W. C. Hodgson, H. J. Jarvis, W. H. Jewett, A. Jacobs, A. Johnson, W. H. Jackson, W. Janov, F. W. Joy, H. Jarrean, J. Jones, J. Korrell, Margaret J. King, C. Krausher, H. Kavanaugh, S. Kaplin, H. C. Kennedy, O. Klanke, J. Knox, Mrs. H. L. Kelly, J. Kolyer, Jr., D. Kennedy, E. Kenney, L. Kniffin, J. Kluge, J. Kite, J. F. Kavanagh, E. Knothe, T. Kelly, J. Klecko, K. I. Knudsen, H. Kehl, A. Kolocotronis, Olive M. Leete, R. P. Lewis, D. R. Lacey, T. F. Leahy, A. P. Lenz, C. F. Lindan, E. S. Lane, L. Lubliner, Amy Lawrence, J. Lambe, J. Leonard, J. Lynch, T. Lorenzen, H. Lass, E. Largo, M. B. Leinwander, C. R. Lawson, K. Lothkowski, J. H. Lempp, P. Luchetti, J. Lunda, M. E. Lobdell, C. J. Lewis, Edna Michael, J. B. Markey, J. A. MacIntyre, L. McGibbon, Edna Murphy, W. A. Marler, G. Miller, J. McFarland, J. A. Madden, D. J. McCarthy, W. McGrath, A. E. Magill, T. H. Moore, T. MacDonald, J. F. McManus, F. E. McNeill, A. Mitchell, M. J. Mulqueen, W. McNiven, R. Mott, J. Martinke, G. A. Middlemas, Mary G. Morrissey, J. Mahoney, G. Motzkus, L. McNell, P. McKenna, I. Martin, L. Muenkel, T. Moorehead, C. Monckton, B. Morton, R. P. Morrisey, A. MacCarroll, J. Muolo, P. Maltinsky, Mrs. K. McGarrell, G. A. Mastronardi, T. MacDonald, C. McBennett, W. N. Munro, Jr., R. L. Mahoney, E. Miller, Eleanor McNamara, S. McGuckin, H. C. Meyer, H. Milligan, Maude Morris, C. A. Millington, W. P. Mundell, C. Nahles, Helen Nolan, H. Nash, J. C. Newman, A. Nouza, G. H. Neideck, F. C. Osterhout, T. O'Malley, J. J. O'Reilley, H. Orths, H. E. Orr, C. O. Ostwater, A. W. Payne, E. G. Palmer, H. Peterkin, L. E. Plank, C. Pracht, J. H. Payne, R. Patterson, G. Pitney, M. J. Pope, F. Picarelli, C. Peters, M. Plastino, R. C. Phelan, Marie Pingel, A. Perrella, J. Pfeiffer, D. H. Phelan, J. Quaid, G. F. Parker, G. Piel, H. Porter, H. Riedemann, L. Riedemann, O. B. Rollmann, Louise F. Roth, F. H. Reed, T. P. Ready, F. Riedemann, W. J. Rhodehouse, G. K. Russell, W. Rall, H. Reis, M. Ryan, J. Ryan, G. Reinmuth, E. Rubin, Augusta A. Reid, C. Reinmuth, D. Rambaud, P. Rambaud, P. J. Rush, S. Steinberg, J. O. Sullivan, J. J. Sullivan, H. Saltenberger, R. Shepard, J. F. Smith, H. D. 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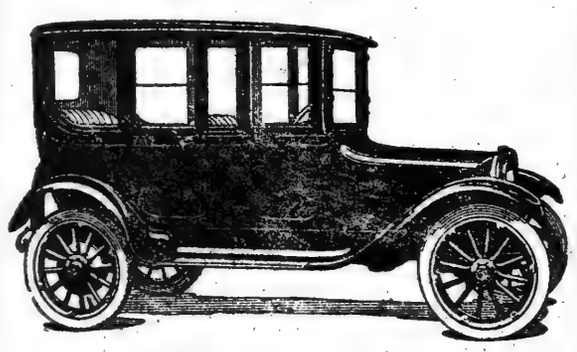

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'THE TORCHES' WITH LESTER LONERGAN

The Conflict Between Ideal Truth and the Human Morality of Every Day.

FRENCH DRAMA ONCE MORE

A Capable Cast and Production Fail to Make an Intricate Thought Quite Clear.

THE TORCHES, a drama in three acts, by Henry Bataille. Adapted from the French by Charlton Andrews. At the Bijou Theatre.

Professor Laurent Bouguet...Lester Lonergan
Mme. Bouguet.....Amy Ricard
Dr. Paul Bondel.....John Sainpolis
M. Hernert.....John S. O'Brien
Dr. Pravielle.....Harry Hadfield
Dr. Meilnoff.....Jules Epailly
Dr. Joubert.....Hudson Liston
M. Hervex.....Harry Hugueney
M. Horschfield.....Richard Dooner
M. Pellissier.....Richard Carlyle
The Directress.....Eugenie Dubois
Hedwige Voroditch.....Sara Biala
Marcelle Bouguet.....Gladys Wynne

Because Henry Bataille's hero failed to tell a simple and rather unpleasant truth at the Bijou last night there followed three acts of the most painful misunderstanding which ended in his death. If only to avoid a like fatality, it is best to begin this report by admitting that the definite and absolute meaning of "The Torches" eluded the reporter.

"Les Flambeaux" are the stars; and they typify the ideal truth which is the high goal of science, the truth which shall make humanity free. Professor Bouguet's life has been devoted to it, until he has largely lost the sense of nearer and more human values in living. Though happily married to the partner in his researches, a sort of Mme. Curie, and loyally devoted to her, he has been caught in the meshes of a young woman's passion; and in the interest, as he thinks, of the higher truth and the more enduring happiness of all concerned, he lies about the affair to his wife and to their nearest professional associate, who marries the girl.

There were times when the play seemed to be saying that there are also stars in the human heart, and that all the achievements of science can teach us nothing better than to be true to them. But there were other times, and especially at the end, when the meaning appears to be that our nearer human instincts are the blind and passionate heritage from a brutal past. Both theses are tenable, if one adapts his dramatic facts to the purpose. It is scarcely credible that a French dramatist could lack clarity of thought or precision in expression. Those who failed to grasp a definite message are in the painful quandary of having to confess their own stupidity or to suspect the translator, Charlton Andrews, of suppressing essential parts of the dialogue.

The piece is a characteristic product of the ante-bellum French drama. In its portrayal of character it is at once subtle and salient, and it deploys intimate and nicely shaded phases of emotion with admirable skill. Except in the matter noted, it is clear and orderly in development, rising to highly dramatic crises of passion. If it seems unduly argumentative and self-analytical, that is perhaps as much due to a difference in French character as to a fault in French dramaturgy. To those who understood what it was really driving at, it must have seemed a typical example of the drama of ideas at its best.

The task of interpreting Parisian character does not rest lightly on the shoulders of English-speaking actors; but the cast was, on the whole, capable—far more so than one has had reason to expect. Mr. Lonergan has dignity and authority, and ably sustained the central character. As his wife Amy Ricard was intelligent and fine. Sara Biala played the younger woman of intense emotions with admirable vigor and fire.

There was not an amusing line or character in the play, and it is difficult to imagine that it will greatly appeal to local playgoers, except possibly as an occasion for the rare sport of hunting the idea.

'Broken Threads' at Fulton Monday.

"Broken Threads," a drama by Ernest Wilkes, will begin an engagement at the Fulton Theatre next Monday night. Cyril Keightley and Phoebe Hunt will head the cast, and the company also includes Robert Cummings, William Roselle, Guy Hitner, Harry Redding, Paul Stanton, William Pringle, and Florence Carpenter. The piece has been staged by Holbrook Blinn.

A LIBERTY BOND RECITAL.

Reinald Werrenrath Interrupts His Program to Make Large Sales.

Reinald Werrenrath turned his Liberty Day song recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon into a Liberty Bond selling bee, and with success as distinguished as his singing, which is saying much. The concert was about half over, when Mr. Werrenrath announced that two men from the Sub-Treasury were present to sell bonds and take subscriptions. A table was put out on the platform, which was decorated with Liberty Bond posters, and the audience was invited to step up and buy. It did so in large numbers, and at the end of about half an hour's intermission, Mr. Werrenrath announced that the people who came to hear a song recital without expectation of investing money had taken $20,650 of bonds.

Mr. Werrenrath's program had only songs in Italian, French, and English, but there was no lack of variety. Mr. Werrenrath's singing in itself affords an abundant variety, in his intelligent and musical interpolation of all the nuances of expression the music contained. His voice was at its richest and fullest, his style at its most finished. There were three fine old Italian songs by Sarri, Bononcini, (father of Handel's opponent,) and Legrenzi, to which he added Giordani's "Caro mio ben," and sung with an admirable realization of their true style. Of his French songs, Duparc's vehement and passionately accented "Manoir de Rosamonde," a delightful "Chanson" by Georges Taconet, a patriotic French air from Paladilhe's "Patrie," were notable.

Four songs by Gustave Ferrari, who was Mme. Guilbert's accompanist last season, and who is now conductor of "Chu Chin Chow," were much admired. Of these "Le Miroir," a wholly charming representation of mood and "A Home" were repeated, and then Mr. Werrenrath, with a word of explanation, sang a popular patriotic ballad by the same composer, who used snatches of American patriotic airs in the accompaniment. Some of Bainbridge Crist's "Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes," had quaint and humorous touches. There were other songs in English, including a setting by Bryceson Treharne of Christine Rossetti's noble "Song of France."

PATRIOT PAGEANT TONIGHT.

500 Players to Aid Red Cross at Metropolitan Opera House.

"The Drawing of the Sword," the patriotic pageant which recently was performed at Rosemary Open-Air Theatre, Huntington, L. I., and in Carnegie Hall, will be repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House tonight and tomorrow night. Practically the same cast as that which originally acted the pageant will again be seen, and the proceeds, as on the previous occasions, will be given to the Red Cross. The committee of patrons is headed by Mrs. Robert Bacon, and a long list of prominent persons have taken boxes for tonight's performance.

About 500 actors and actresses will participate in the pageant, among them Elsie Ferguson, E. H. Sothern, Maxine Elliott, Nat Goodwin, Edna Wallace Hopper, Frances Starr, Annette Kellermann, Hazel Dawn, Helen Ware, and Madge Kennedy.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening of "Miss 1917" at the Century, originally scheduled for next Monday night, is now announced for Monday, Nov. 5. It is also announced that the war tax on the 50-cent seats will be paid by the management. The sale of seats opens this morning.

Marie Doro will come to the Plymouth Theatre on Nov. 5 in "Barbara," a romantic fantasy by Florence Lincoln. It will be Miss Doro's first appearance on the legitimate stage in three years. She will be under the management of Arthur Hopkins.

George V. Hobart's farce, "What's Your Husband Doing?" will have its first performance next Monday night in Hartford.

The premiere of "The Land of Joy," coming to the Park Theatre, is now definitely announced for next Wednesday.

A new comedy by Harry James Smith, as yet unnamed, will soon be put into rehearsal by Cohan & Harris with Mary Ryan in the leading role. Others in the company will be Curtis Cooksey, Grace Carlisle, Edward Snader, Marie Haynes, James Gillen, Thomas Gillen, and Katherine Quinn.

Leo Ditrichstein's New York season, scheduled to begin next month, will be opened with "The King," and not as originally planned "The Judge of Zalamea." Mr. Ditrichstein is at present rehearsing "The King" in Chicago, where he is appearing in "The Judge of Zalamea."

"We Should Worry," a musical comedy made from "A Texas Steer," will have its first performance in Atlantic City tonight.

De Wolf Hopper will be Master of Ceremony at next Sunday night's performance for The Sun Tobacco Fund at the Hippodrome.

Marjorie Benton Cooke's novel, "Cinderella Jane," is being dramatized by Fred V. Green, Jr., and will be produced in the Spring.

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CAPT. M. H. SCHIFF MISSING.

Nephew of Jacob H. Schiff Severely Wounded Fighting with British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—So far there is no clue to Captain Mortimer H. Schiff of the British Army, who has been reported missing after being severely wounded in France.

Captain Schiff is a nephew of Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York. Captain Schiff's father died in England about twenty-five years ago.

Another nephew of Mr. Schiff, Otto Schiff, of Bourke, Schiff & Co., Stock Exchange brokers in London, who, although a German by birth and 42 years old, volunteered in the British Army, is at the front in France, while his brother, Ernest Schiff, a member of the same firm, who is not strong physically, represents the British Government in the management of the Poland Street British War Refuge.

Want Roosevelt to Aid Recruiting.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—A request that Colonel Roosevelt be authorized to recruit to war strength the skeletonized division of New England National Guardsmen, in camp at Westfield, will be laid before the War Department tomorrow by the Governors of other New England States.

27 CONVICTED AS PLOTTERS.

German Socialists Found Guilty by Jury in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 24.—Twenty-seven German Socialists of Hutchinson County, S. D., were found guilty on three counts of an indictment charging attempts to interfere with the operation of the selective draft in the Federal Court here tonight.

The jury returned the verdict after more than three hours' deliberation.

Managers to Dine with Actors.

The recent adoption of the new theatrical contract, the terms of which were agreed upon by the United Managers' Protective Association and the Actors' Equity Association, will be celebrated by a dinner at the Hotel Astor on Sunday night, Nov. 25. Practically all of the prominent managers and actors are expected to attend.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Herald—"Proved the biggest bit of entertainment yet seen at the Winter Garden."
Doing Our Bit
Charles Darnton, Eve. World—"'Doing Our Bit' is the biggest hit in the history of this big house. Everything is so dazzling that it might easily blind an anchorite."
Sunday Night Concert
BIGGEST BILL IN NEW YORK.

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
HENRY BATAILLE'S LATEST PLAY
THE TORCHES with LESTER LONERGAN

COMEDY, 41 St. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Today & Sat.
A. E. ANSON in "THE BARTON MYSTERY."

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Grace George
and her Playhouse Company in
EVE'S DAUGHTER
"'Eve's Daughter' is likely to be an Adam's Delight."—Herald.

48TH ST. Thea., n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Last Week at This Theatre. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20.
THE LAND OF THE FREE with FLORENCE NASH.
PETER IBBETSON—NEXT MONDAY.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way, Evenings & Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODERN MUSICAL PRODUCTION.
MAYTIME Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100% Stage Talent.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

CASINO 39th & Broadway. Evgs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
Arthur Hammerstein's Musical Farce
Furs & Frills
"A Real Casino Hit."—Eve. World.

39TH ST. THEA., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Last Week Here. Next Week, Cort Theatre.
"DE LUXE ANNIE" with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.
TUESDAY, OCT. 30. SEATS TODAY.
Faversham
in a New Romance, "THE OLD COUNTRY."

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 64.
Mr. Faversham presents Bernard Shaw's
Misalliance
"Maclyn Arbuckle's performance of the Elder Tarleton is generally regarded as one of the best pieces of acting of the still young season."—N. Y. Times.

PLYMOUTH 45th, W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE.
Mr. William Gillette
"A Successful Calamity."
By Clare Kummer.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, Ltd. seats 8 Weeks Ahead.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE
"In all probability will equal the popularity record now being established by 'Oh, Boy.'—Several kinds of a hit—a deserved success."—Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail.
"'Leave it to Jane' is good entertainment—a decidedly clever cast—a jolly success. You will surely like it."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT
"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Oh, Boy "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT, 8:15
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.
HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.
Rice Testimonial, Sunday, Oct. 28
Celebrating his 40th year in management.
W. H. Crane, Henry E. Dixey, Nat Goodwin, Walter Jones, Raymond Hitchcock, Alexander Clark, Fred Hallen, Leon Errol, Gustav Kerker, Fred Solomons, W. W. Black, Frank Moulan, Ned Nye, Knox Wilson, F. D. Begley, W. J. Sloan, James Lee, Harry Hermsen, Sidney De Gray, Lillian Russell, Fay Templeton, Pauline Hall, Amelia Somerville, Marie Nordstrom, Mollie Fuller, Kathryn Powell, Toots Solomon, Georgia Caine, Josie Hall, Phoebe Coyne, Blanche Deyo, Alice the Wonder, Episodes from Rice's Evangeline, "1492," Girl from Paris, Dixey in Adonis, Nat Goodwin as the Lone Fisherman, Richard Harlow as Queen Isabella, Rice's new playlet, "The Music Master's Dream," and an army of volunteers in addition to the above.
SALE OF SEATS NOW IN PROGRESS.

CORT West 48th St. Evgs. 8:25. Last Matinee Sat. 2:25. LAST 4 TIMES
MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS with EDITH TALIAFERRO
Next Week—"DE LUXE ANNIE."

Loew's 7th Ave. at 124 St. Evs. 25c to $1. THE 13TH CHAIR
Mat. Today, 25 & 50c. Next Week—Wilton Lackaye, "The Inner Man."

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. JANE COWL in "Lilac Time."
Mat. Today 25c to 50c
Next Week—"Chin-Chin."

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HARRY LAUDER
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3 NIGHTS, 3 MATS. MATS. TODAY
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All That's Best in Musical Comedy: Klaw & Erlanger's Superb Production.
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Music, Kalman; Book & Lyrics, Bolton & Wodehouse
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ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE Broadway-40th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
"A DISTINCT HIT."—Alan Dale.
JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the New Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE

GEO. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:25.
THE IRRESISTIBLE SCREAM
Here Comes the Bride

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:25.
GEORGE ARLISS in his new play HAMILTON
"FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN DISRAELI."—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
The Country Cousin
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

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Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE" 24 YEAR

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed.
Sun: "'Anthony in Wonderland' provided very fresh and appealing fun."
Henry Miller
in Monckton Hoffl's Comedy, "Anthony in Wonderland"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:25.
Miss BILLIE BURKE
in CLARE KUMMER'S NEW PLAY "The Rescuing Angel."

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
"ROMANCE and ARABELLA"
with LAURA HOPE CREWS.

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinee Saturday 2:20.
The Claim A Robert Service Story Come to Life.
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John BARRYMORE Constance COLLIER Lionel BARRYMORE
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Beginning MON. EVE., OCT. 29th AT 8:30
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A NEW PLAY BY MICHAEL MORTON.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Sat. & Wed.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

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THEATRE, B'WAY, 62d ST.
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CHARLES DILLINGHAM and FLORENZ ZIEGFELD PRODUCTION OF
"MISS 1917"
OPENS NOV. 5
608 Dress Circle Seats, $2.00
824 Balcony " $1.00
527 2nd Balcony " 50c

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—THEATRE—
OPENING NEXT WED., OCT. 31.
THE LAND OF JOY
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
Polly With a Past

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN
GLOBE B'way at 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Sam Bernard, "The Bonfire of Old Empires." John B. Hymer & Co. B'WAY & 47 ST. Brendel & Bert, Nonette and Maria Nordstrom. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.

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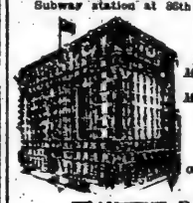

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1917.

THE PARALLEL.

RICHARD CROKER nominated ROBERT A. VAN WYCK for Mayor of New York in 1897, very much as CHARLES F. MURPHY has nominated Judge HYLAN this year. The Tammany organization had no more interest in VAN WYCK than it now has in HYLAN. SETH LOW was nominated by the Citizens Union that year and would have been elected but for the course taken by the Republicans in nominating ex-Secretary TRACY. VAN WYCK got 233,977 votes, LOW 151,540, TRACY 101,863, and HENRY GEORGE 21,603.

Before the Mazet Committee, appointed to investigate the corruptions of the Van Wyck administration, Mr. CROKER admitted that all the important city officials appointed by Mayor VAN WYCK were selected by him or his associates. Every member of the Tammany Executive Committee either held office or had an opportunity to make money through city contracts. Work costing the city more than $700,000 was given to these contractors without competitive bidding. In one year of the Van Wyck administration the payrolls in the important departments increased $1,500,000 and more than 1,000 new jobs were created.

The Ice Trust scandal was one of the incidents of the Van Wyck administration. It was shown that there was an agreement or conspiracy between the Ice Trust and the Dock Department to establish a monopoly of the business of supplying ice to the people of the city. By shutting out competition the Ice Trust was able to extort from its customers a very high price for ice. Mayor VAN WYCK testified before Judge GAYNOR that he had acquired 5,000 shares of the Ice Trust's stock, worth about $500,000, and he declared that he paid $57,000 in cash for these shares, but failed to produce proof of any such payment. Then there was the Ramapo water scandal. Our political District Attorney is making a great demonstration about the Rockaway Park land purchase, but the Ramapo Company sought to tap the City Treasury for $5,000,000 a year, although it was in no position to supply the volume of water for which it was ready to make a contract.

"I am working for my pocket all the time," said Mr. CROKER upon that occasion. The art of working for the Tammany pocket all the time has not been forgotten, the election of Judge HYLAN will create the long-coveted opportunity to practice that art. The city will groan and rage under scandals more flagrant and corruptions more rank than those of the Van Wyck administration.

The responsibility? It can be placed in advance, it will be concurrently placed and it will stick. The responsibility for giving CHARLES F. MURPHY the power to name the chief appointive officers of the City Government, of handing over to Tammany Hall the spending of $240,000,000 a year of the people's money, will rest upon the shoulders of WILLIAM M. BENNETT and the misguided Republicans who vote for him on the delusive theory of party regularity. Governor WHITMAN, Senator CALDER, Controller TRAVIS, and Commissioner KRACKE are as good exponents of party regularity as any Republican could ask for, and they are all supporting Mayor MITCHEL. They are going to vote for him.

PATENTS OWNED BY GERMANS.

At its recent semi-annual convention the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers by resolution earnestly urged our Government to take over, so long as the war shall continue, the dyestuff patents held here by German subjects. Such action was taken in England some time ago. The proposed confiscation would not involve injustice. Patented processes would be used by our manufacturers under leases, providing for such control and accounting as, in the words of the resolution, "will assure fair compensation to the present owners at the close of the war." Our Government is now about to take great sums due here to creditors and investors in Germany, with stores of cotton and metals bought by Germans before we entered the war. The value of what will be seized exceeds $200,000,000. Liberty bonds are to be bought with the money, and the other property will be sold or used under Government supervision. After the coming of peace Congress will say how the accounting shall be made. The owners will not be robbed, but this money and the products must now be used in war service. German patents should be added.

In the last three years a great dyestuffs industry has been created here, and its products take the place of those formerly imported from Germany. Of many dyes, the necessary kinds, we are making enough to satisfy the demand, and of some there is a surplus to be sold abroad. American chemists solved a very difficult problem. There are colors, however, for the production of which the German patented processes or formulas are required, and if what is covered by all the patents is made available, aid will be given to those who are now working without the use of them. The new industry will be permanent and successful if the patented field shall remain closed, but it should be opened, with proper safeguards, for the benefit of manufacturers and the American people. German owners, foreseeing just compensation for the use of property now idle, may not object to what is called confiscation, because that is a convenient term. Their disapproval, however, should have no weight with our Government. Manufacturers here should be permitted to use the patented processes.

LIBERTY LOAN LESSONS.

When the books close on the oversubscription of the Liberty Loan, Americans will have the smallest debt and highest credit of all peoples in their class. This is so markedly true that the effort which has been needed for the placing of so small a loan, speaking comparatively, has been imputed as a reproach to us. That is unjust for reasons which ought to be borne in mind by those who are interpreting our patriotism and our views on the war by our reception of a Government loan. Americans are the world's best earners. They are better savers than they are usually credited with being, but they are about the worst investors. They have been accustomed to waste many millions every year in wildcat adventures, partly because their temperament likes big risks and big profits, and partly because they never have had access to such first-class investments as other nations offer to their citizens. If a nation does not issue Government loans, its citizens can hardly be blamed for not taking them, or for being unacquainted with their superiority to other investments.

Among nations, the United States is distinguished by being the only one which has largely reduced its debt, and which issued its loans in forms not available for general investment. Our loans have been made specially attractive for banks as the basis of currency, and the banks have outbid the people for Government bonds. Our investors in bonds generally are numbered only by thousands, and in Government bonds by hundreds only, outside of the banks. Foreign nations start with millions of educated investors in Government issues, and with a greater volume of accumulated investment funds. Their national debts were known to be national blessings when they yielded less than 3 per cent. At 5 per cent. and more they seem to be an impossibly beautiful dream. To this was added the attraction of being weapons against enemies.

Less than a half year has sufficed to teach us to take two Liberty Loans, and future loans of the same sort will benefit by the instruction which is occasion of wonder for its success. We still have to expect and to take during the current financial year as many more bonds as those in the first two loans, unless Germany sooner collapses. It is unlikely, but it ought to appeal to those investors who like a long chance. If Germany should succumb, nothing is surer than that the flow of bonds would cease, while the demand for investment would increase. Under such conditions it is sure that the present loans would command a premium in short order. On the other hand, if more loans should be necessary, they would offer greater inducements to the investor. That is the invariable course in all countries. The present issues, therefore, offer the alternative either of a premium because there would be no more bonds or of a higher interest rate by exchange into later issues. Liberty Loan conversion signifies no sacrifice of security; it means a higher yield. Otherwise there is almost the assurance of a premium on the issue price equal to the aggregate returns from several years' interest.

Meanwhile there is hardly any use for money which the bonds will not serve as well as money. A clearer case of having your cake and eating it could hardly be made out. Americans are learning that what they are doing for the Government they are doing for themselves. They both fill their pockets and glow with conscious virtue by one and the same process. When the education sinks down into the generality of us there will be subscriptions dwarfing the oversubscription now closing. We hardly know we are at war yet. Before we are done the Kaiser will know how truly the country's wealth and manhood are behind the President's pledge to maintain the right, and Congress's declaration of war. The meaning of the loan is that Americans are not capable of being taught to be a subject race.

LABOR APPROVES THE GARY SYSTEM.

Political campaigning in this city never reached a lower depth, never resorted to baser or more dangerous and detestable methods than when the opponents of the Mitchel administration instigated rioting among the school children against the Gary system. The daily work in many schools was interrupted, discipline was destroyed, and immeasurable harm was done to the children themselves by persuasions to disorder and violence. And now, truth overtaking error with much more than her proverbial promptness, the instigators and abettors of the school riots are robbed of the fruits of their lawless labors, and the wind is completely taken out of the sails of those who opposed the Gary system by the report of some of the best known leaders of organized labor heartily indorsing the system.

TIMOTHY HEALY, HENRY W. BLUMBERG, JOHN KELLY, ROBERT M. CAMPBELL, THOMAS SERVICE, BENJAMIN E. MOORE, THOMAS BARRY, and JOHN E. KENNEDY are known to the workingmen of New York; they are the heads of some of the chief labor organizations of the city. Labor has confidence in their judgment and in what they say. These leaders of labor unions, of whom two were originally opposed to the Gary system, visited on Tuesday one of the schools where that system is practiced, and made their report on their observation of its working. This is what they say:

> After a visit today to Gary School 45 in the Bronx we are fully convinced that the Gary system is not opposed to the best interests of organized labor. There is nothing to indicate that the system is designed to "make workingmen out of the school children," as has been repeatedly charged. Neither can we detect "Rockefellerism" or the Steel Trust, either in the work-study-play principles of the system or in the actual operation of this typical Gary school. * * * The teachers, too, were a revelation, and expressed to us their enthusiasm for their work under the new system. We found that not only is as much time as formerly given to the academic studies, but the features of supervised play and manual training, interspersed through the more tiring study periods, add diversity and keep the children fresh and interested all the time. We are glad to give our hearty indorsement to the Gary system.

A great part of the whole case against the Gary system was the pretense that it was prejudicial to the interests of labor. The Tammany men and the Socialists who stirred up the riots professed to be deeply solicitous not only for the welfare of the children but for the interests of the workingmen. Now come these responsible spokesmen for labor with this declaration: "We are glad to give our hearty indorsement to the Gary system." That report ought to put a stop to the attempts to poison infant minds with the belief that methods of school management and instruction devised for their benefit, and demonstrably beneficial to them, were really forced upon the schools by evil-minded and designing persons of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Steel Trust. It ought, furthermore, to inspire the victims of this deception who happen to be voters to cast their ballot on Election Day for continuance in power of the Mitchel administration.

SINN FEIN REBELS.

The Irish Convention, representing all Irish interests and shades of opinion that desire a possible settlement of the age-long Irish question, was an object of hate to the revolutionists, the extremists, the men who dream of an independent Ireland, even by the aid of Germany, that unselfish, inveterate lover of freedom and small nationalities. The Easter attempt at revolution in 1916 was to have been repeated next Spring. German money, the co-operator or instigator of VON BERNSTORFF'S agent in the United States, the zeal of the few wrong-headed Americans of Irish descent who are willing to nurse their ancient grudges to the edge of treason, Irish rebels imported and Irish rebels domestic, forged passports—it is an old tale if the Turks with whom VON BERNSTORFF'S agent seems to have been associated be not a novel decorative touch. Germany and Turkey as the sponsors of Irish "freedom"! That is a sufficient criticism of this modern and cruel scheme to bring about riot, arson, and murder in Ireland again, to frustrate all hope of conciliation and practicable self-government.

"While we are in a state of war," Professor DE VALERA, perhaps the most conspicuous of the Sinn Fein leaders, says frankly—and the fact that he was elected to Parliament by the Sinn Feiners of East Clare makes his position more ominous—"England's enemies must be Ireland's friends." "Germany is the enemy of England, and England is my enemy," says ARTHUR GRIFFITHS, another illustrious Sinn Feiner. As the friends of Germany and the enemies of England, the Sinn Fein in Ireland and its abettors in the United States are necessarily the enemies of the United States. They are doing all in their power to beat the United States, whose cause cannot be separated from any of her associates in the war. The United States Secret Service has done another fine piece of work in discovering the proposed rebellion and its instigators here. The gravity of the crime calls for severe punishment. The Sinn Fein is seeking and helping to make war on the United States. The persons, some of them high placed in this country, who have had any sort of hand in this sinister business need to walk warily. America has an immediate interest in it.

While Ireland was unusually prosperous, largely on account of British legislation for her benefit; while the democracy of England and Scotland was eager to put away forever the secular Irish troubles and agreement among Irishmen of good-will was being sought, while the future polity of Ireland was discussed, while, in short, the settlement of the Irish question was left to Irish hands, men who mistake 1918 for 1798 have been working to prevent a peaceful solution, to blow hot the coals of insurrection, to become the dupes of the oppressor of Posen and Alsace-Lorraine, to revive civil war, to stab in the back the heroic Irish soldiers fighting against the common foe of liberty and democracy.

We know what answer CASEMENT got from the 2,500 Irish soldiers in Lemburg camp whom he tried to seduce into treason. He could win over but thirty, weaklings all, the number of the silver pieces in the fee of JUDAS. He was hooted out of camp. It is incredible that a brave and generous race is not misrepresented and belied by these dabblers in rebellion, these tools of Germany. Mr. JOHN QUINN, an eminent lawyer of this city who has studied profoundly Irish history, economy, literature, the Irish people in Ireland, said last Spring that "home rule in a generous measure would satisfy Irishmen generally in Ireland as well as in this country"; that "a country should not be judged by the doings of a comparatively few extremists or irreconcilables," and that "the great majority of Irish-Americans and of Americans of Irish descent have no interest in the talk about an independent Irish republic, but believe that Ireland's best interests lie in her remaining a part, and, may I add, always a prominent part, of the British Empire."

A glance at the map is enough to show that Great Britain can never consent, unless she becomes impotent and ruined, to an independent Ireland. "Under no conditions," said Mr. LLOYD GEORGE in Parliament, "will Great Britain permit anything" in the nature of the absolute separation and recession that the Sinn Feiners seek. It is impossible, and everybody knows it but the Sinn Fein.

THE NEW GERMAN INVASION OF RUSSIA.

The German operations among the large islands that lie between the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland have already resulted in the capture of 20,000 of the enemy, many guns and much equipment, but the check of the German naval forces by the inferior Russian fleet introduced a factor into the campaign that may seriously interfere with and perhaps thwart the German strategy. The escape of a squadron of Russian warships from Moon Sound was unexpected, and the losses sustained by the German investing fleet in an engagement that followed were of so severe a character as to indicate that the Russian fleet had been reinforced by a flotilla of British submarines. At any rate, it would be rash to make the calculation that the Germans are going to have their own way at sea in the movement against Petrograd.

It is significant that the sounds between Denmark and Sweden are being patrolled or guarded in great strength by German submarines and destroyers. This seems to portend naval operations on a large scale by German warships in the Gulf of Finland. An attack on Reval is expected by the Russians. Indeed, Admiral NEMITS fears that Reval may be taken this Winter. As a base for an advance by land forces on Petrograd it would seem to be indispensable to the Germans. It may be assumed that their fleet in the Baltic is strong in dreadnoughts and minor units, all that can be spared from Kiel. The situation calls for an attempt by Great Britain and her allies in northern waters to co-operate with the Russian Navy by forcing a passage into the Baltic from the west. That attempt may be made, and evidently the German Admiralty has made elaborate preparations for a naval battle. The enemy must be kept out of the Baltic if the German fleet is to force its way into the Gulf of Finland. In any event, the time for the stroke is brief, and the stars in their courses may be found fighting for the reconstructed and reinvigorated Russian Navy.

General BRUSILOFF and Admiral NEMITS agree that Petrograd is the real German objective. The Admiral thinks the situation is grave, and he foresees an advance on Petrograd in the Spring, after preliminary land and sea successes during the Autumn and Winter. General BRUSILOFF does not believe that the enemy will accomplish much so late in the year, and he is probably right. Cold weather will be due in Northern Russia by the middle of November, and but a little later the Gulf of Finland will be full of ice, the rivers will be frozen and the whole country snowbound. It is doubtful if the Germans can employ a large force in land operations on the road to Petrograd. The tremendous drives of PETAIN and HAIG on the western front are making such inroads upon the German reserves and the strategic situation is becoming so critical that a new invasion of Russia on the threshold of Winter is a diversion that cannot be gayly entered on.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Decision Open to Criticism.

It is a generally admitted rule of law that any man can decide for himself by what name he shall be known, and that if he does not like the one given to him by his parents he can change it to suit his own taste. The second privilege, however, is limited by the condition that the change of name shall not be for an evil or deceptive purpose, and in deciding what purposes would be of either nature the court before which the man who wants to change his name usually finds it expedient to go is permitted to exercise a large discretion. Because of this the decisions rendered vary widely, some Judges accepting as adequate reasons that others condemn.

And just because the exercise of the judicial power to grant or to refuse to recognize and record a change of name is thus discretionary, and not a matter of law, the action taken is more open to criticism than are ordinary decisions of courts, and they are open to criticism of another sort. Hence is it not improper to express astonishment at, and even to disagree with, Justice WHITAKER of the Supreme Court, who has just refused to give his assent to the desire of one WILLIAM BLOCH hereafter to be known as William Blake. The would-be Blake said that "Bloch," being German, was in these days a source of annoyance, inconvenience, and business loss to him. That this was true the Justice did not deny; instead, he held that it ought not to be true—that to admit there was anything wrong about a German name was to impugn the standing of many good and loyal American citizens, both native and foreign-born. Therefore he would not sanction the change.

In so deciding, the Justice was well within his rights, and his argument is not without force, as anybody must see who reads the roster at any of our training camps or the listed names of the men who died when the Antilles was torpedoed. Still, the fact remains that a German name, here and now, does have its disadvantages, and there is no obvious reason why a man who wants to escape those disadvantages for himself and his children should not be allowed to do so to whatever extent the adoption of a name of another origin makes possible. The reflection on those who retain their Teutonic patronymics is too small to measure.

It Ought to be the Last.

Now that fairly full details of what happened to the Zeppelins taking part in the latest raid on London are available, there can be no doubt that the expedition was a most disastrous one from the German point of view, and there is more than excuse for agreeing with the Swiss paper that says that even German faith in airships of this sort cannot survive a blow so severe.

If the Zeppelins in previous forays had ever accomplished anything of definite military value—if, besides keeping a few aviators and guns at home in England and away from the western front, they had done more than increase the world's anger at and detestation of Germany—then even a calamity of this magnitude could have been endured with stoicism by a brave and determined people such as the Germans unquestionably are. But the debit balance against the big dirigibles is so large that any increase of it could not be confronted with composure by anybody with common sense.

And that further additions to that balance are inevitable if more Zeppelins are built and sent out is made so nearly certain by recent experiences that the day of machines at once so huge, so clumsy, and so fragile ought to be over. If that is true, it is well for England and France, and even better, perhaps, for Germany.

DESTROYING U-BOAT BASES.

Airplanes Can Do It if the Fleets Cannot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 21 publishes a letter from Charles H. Grasty, dated London, Sept. 17, in which he quotes at length from "A Navy Man," and it states the opinion of this navy man to the effect that it is impossible to attack successfully the German U-boat bases.

The "Navy Man's" opinion is evidently very carefully rendered, and part of it is expressed in fifteen numbered paragraphs. The first two read as follows:

> (1) In order to dig the rats out, or stop up the hole in the wasp's nest, the German bases of their fleet and submarines must be taken by attack from the sea.
>
> (2) This can be done only by reducing by bombardment the fortification protecting the bases.

All the rest of the letter is of the same tenor. It has evidently been very carefully thought out, and for this reason the omission of one fact is very surprising. This fact is that there is such a thing as aeronautics.

The whole letter and the included statement of the "Navy Man" ignore absolutely the fact which Admiral Fiske has pointed out a great many times during the last year—the fact that mines and submarines and heavy fortifications, sufficient as they are to keep off naval craft, cannot keep off aircraft, and that it is now within the power of aeronautics to make aerial attacks on all the submarine bases, including Kiel and Wilhelmshaven.

It is only 375 miles from England to Kiel, and 400 miles from territory now possessed by the French to the same place. The distances to Wilhelmshaven are still less. These distances were prohibitive two years ago, especially to airplanes carrying heavy bombs or torpedoes, but they are not prohibitive now. The Germans are continually making raids from Belgium to London, a distance one-third as great; on Sept. 24 Captain Laureati flew direct from Turin to London, a distance of 658 miles, at an average speed of 89 miles per hour; and a squadron of Caproni machines lately made a continuous flight of 875 miles without stopping.

It is my opinion, and I think it is the opinion of most men familiar with aeronautics, that it is thoroughly possible for the United States to construct a large fleet of powerful airplanes, which can go to Europe next summer and do exactly what Mr. Grasty says the fleets can't do.

ALAN R. HAWLEY,
President, Aero Club of America.
New York, Oct. 22, 1917.

TO HELP INTERPRET NEW WAR TAXATION

Excess Profits Advisory Board to be Appointed Under Internal Revenue Bureau.

ROPER SWAMPED WITH WORK

Advisory Board of Legal Review Also to be Created to Assist the Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The complications involved in the execution of the new war tax law have thrust many serious problems on the Internal Revenue Bureau, and tonight it was announced that an Excess Profits Advisory Board would be appointed to assist the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in construing and applying the excess profits provision of the act. The bureau has been engaged day and night since the passage of the act on Oct. 3 in digesting and analyzing the forms of taxation contained in the measure, and has announced rulings in the most obvious applications of the law. Only four rulings have been made.

It has been the purpose of Commissioner Roper to prepare what has been termed a primer of war taxes which would make clear to all persons, firms, and corporations liable to taxation the precise application of the law. This work, however, has proceeded slowly, and hardly a beginning has been made upon it. The new board is to aid the Commissioner's office in this work and assume the burden of construing and ruling on the great number of questions that must arise in collecting the taxes embraced in the new act. The appointment of the new board will be accompanied by other new steps in organization of the bureau in reference to the Tax act.

The personnel of the board will be announced in a few days, and the bureau announced tonight, will be composed of prominent men of high character and standing who have had wide experience in business, in economics, or in matters of taxation. In this manner, expert assistance, business training, and the taxpayers' point of view will be brought to the Treasury Department in an advisory way to serve both the Government and the taxpayer.

An Advisory Board of Legal Review also will be created, to be composed of prominent attorneys of large experience, to advise the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the many problems of law connected with the administration of the war revenue act.

One of the most important tasks in connection with the administration of the new law is to acquaint the public with all the new taxes and how and when to pay them. This will make a campaign of education necessary. A division of work in the bureau under a Supervisor of Business Co-operation will be created for this purpose. This official will keep in close touch with the public and business, and diffuse information through all possible channels to the taxpayer. It is contemplated to organize for this purpose voluntary State and local committees. These State, city, town, and precinct committees will have no administrative function, but will provide a channel for conveying tax and revenue information to every community, and will furnish helpful advice to the department regarding the application of the law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is communicating with associations in every line of business and industry in the country, inviting suggestions with regard to the interpretation, application, or administration of the excess profits provisions of the law. These suggestions will be carefully considered and analyzed by the Excess Profits Advisory Board.

BRADY GUITAR WATCH, $200.

Mrs. H. S. Harkness Buys Three Timepieces for $640—Total, $28,870

Irving Berlin, H. J. Heintz, Morris Rose, Fred Hausmann, Samuel H. Harris, Burton Holmes, Ina Claire, and Mrs. P. W. Rouss were among those attending the "Diamond Jim" Brady sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. Ina Claire bought an onyx ash receiver, a jar of yellow and red-brown onyx with flat lip, set with scarab carvings for $12.50; a carved ivory figure, a young lady admiring a flower, for $75, and paid $145 for three figures, Japanese girls in gold lacquer, the heads and hands of ivory.

To Mr. Harris went a number of personal objects, a watchstand in silver gilt and green enamel; a cigarette case in black onyx, silver mounted; a gold-filled pendant photograph case for two miniatures, and a glass pendant photograph case with birds laid on in natural feathers. These were knocked down to him for $102. To the same buyer went a marble and gilt ash receiver for $35; a silver gilt statuette of a man heavily studded with jewels, the body formed of a large mother of pearl shell and a pair of shell statuettes, grotesque figures of fishermen formed of sea shells, for, respectively, $75 and $70.

The Long Sang Ti Company paid the highest price of the day, $270, for a carved ivory in the form of a rabbit supporting a large crystal ball. Three beautiful little watches were bought by Mrs. H. S. Harkness for a total of $640. The first was in the form of a guitar, swinging from a chain, instrument and chain studded thickly with jewels. This was by Breguet, Paris, and was 4¾ inches long. It sold for $200 and so did a French enamel chatelaine watch studded with seed pearls and with miniatures of amorini. For an antique French, open-face gold repeating watch, with three figures under glass which strike bells, by Breguet, Mrs. Harkness paid $240.

A black lacquer music box with an ornamental metal medallion in the top which allow a bird of gay plumage to appear and sing a gay little song, went to R. M. Polock for $190. A silver-gilt rooster with enameled plumage, set with jewels, mounted on a pale amethyst base, went to A. Rudert, agent, for $125.

The total for the day was $11,615, making a grand total to date of $28,870. Ivory carvings, gilt bronze statuettes, miscellaneous cabinet ornaments, and art objects will be sold today.

Switzerland to Coin Bronze.

BERNE, Oct. 24.—The Swiss Federal Council has decided to issue 2,000,000 ten-centime pieces and 3,000,000 five-centime pieces in bronze owing to the shortage in nickel and copper. The coins will be withdrawn from circulation as soon as the present shortage of small money is relieved.

A RED CROSS PANOPLY.

A set complete of thick, gray wool
I've knit for some mother's son,
Weaving a wish, as my needles clicked,
In the stitches, every one.

"Helmet," I whispered, "do your best
To keep the north winds out,
Fit snug and warm this soldier's head—
Put Winter's frost to rout!

"Wristlets, comfort his aching hands,
So chapped with the cold and red!
Steady his fingers to aim and fire
For our country's cause!" I said.

"Sweater and muffler," ran my prayer,
"Chief of all is your part—
Cling close as the arms of her he loves,
Round his brave and lonely heart!"

And sweater, helmet, wristlets, and scarf,
(Or so it seemed to me,)
To keep their special soldier warm,
Have promised faithfully!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

FLEET READY FOR WINTER.

American Destroyers and Men in Europe Get Extra Equipment.

BASE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Oct. 8, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—All American destroyers and men are now prepared for the Winter. The issue of Winter clothing to the men has taken place, and the fast little ships have been thoroughly overhauled and have had several "gadgets" added to their equipment, such as gun shields for the men operating the guns, nonbreakable glass windows for the bridges, more crows' nests, and extra life rafts.

Thanks to the busy women at home who knit, many of the men have been provided with excellent sweaters, jerseys, and socks. Now, however, an entirely new issue of extra heavy garments, designed by the British from their long experience on torpedo boats in the terrible weather off this coast, has been made. Here are some of the things, which, when donned, will make the men look more like arctic explorers than bluejackets:

Helmets, made of wool and covering all but the eyes, nose and mouth; light coat sweaters, jerseys, and cardigan jackets, knitted mittens and gloves, extra thick, when coarse underclothing, lightweight woolen socks and knee-length knitted stockings, besides heavy thick woolen socks for boots, leather sea boots, windproof khaki-colored trousers, great-coats lined with lamb's wool, and knitted mufflers.

Over this clothing officers and men will continue to wear their kapok lifejackets made in vest form. These vests, in addition to their lifesaving properties, are very warm. Pillows and mattresses on board their ships are made of the same material. The men also had oilskins when they came over.

The men face the coming hardships cheerfully. All they ask is that the folks back home do not forget them while they are facing the perils of fighting the submarine under the vastly new conditions of Winter. Few of them have cruised in the calm lakes that are peculiar to this coast where sleet squalls are hourly affairs.

As to whether the Winter aids or hinders the U-boats is a matter of divided opinion among those in the British service. It is said that a comparison of the figures will show that there is not a great deal of difference in shipping losses between the Summer and Winter seasons. The long Summer days which permit the U-boats to work long hours also help the destroyers in detecting them. The dark, stormy days of Winter which enable the submarine to make undetected to Paris early in 1914. In February, 1917, he was sentenced to two months in prison for violation of the French recruiting law.

WAR BOARD IN CANADA.

Railways Organize for Greater Co-operation During the War.

MONTREAL, Oct. 24.—To secure greater co-operation during the war, an association has been formed by the railways of Canada, at the suggestion of the Government, corresponding to the Railways War Board of the United States, it was announced here today. The purpose is both to bring about closer co-operation between the railroads and the public.

The new board will be known as the Canadian Railway Association for National Defense and will formulate a policy of operation for all railways, for the co-ordinating of industrial activities toward the prosecution of the war, and for rendering the most efficient possible service to the national cause.

Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific; Howard G. Kelley of the Grand Trunk, and Sir William Mackenzie of the Canadian Northern, and Alfred H. Smith of the New York Central, for the American railroads operating in Canada, have formed themselves an Executive Committee. This committee has appointed an Administrative Board with U. E. Gillen of the Grand Trunk as Chairman.

AMERICAN AID TO RUMANIA.

Plea for More Red Cross Relief to be Laid Before Davison.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.—Colonel Henry W. Anderson, Chairman of the American Red Cross mission to Rumania, has decided to remain in Jassy through the Winter to aid the activities of the medical unit and to direct the relief work.

Some of the members of the mission have arrived in Petrograd on their way home. They include Dr. F. W. Peabody and Messrs. Glasgow, Flexner, Wells, Ledochowski, Bryan, and Conners. Messrs. Perkins, Mills, Ernest, and Topping remain in Jassy with Chairman Anderson. Mr. Williams has been sent to Archangel to supervise the forwarding of supplies.

Vice Chairman Glasgow, who will lay detailed plans for Rumanian relief before President Davison of the Red Cross, says that conditions among the civilian population are bad and that there is urgent need of food, clothing, and medicine. The Red Cross Hospital unit already has handled scores of cases.

AMUNDSEN REBUKES BERLIN

Returns German Decorations as Protest Against Convoy Sinking.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Captain Roald Amundsen, the noted Norwegian explorer, went to the German Legation at Christiania on Tuesday, says Reuter's Christiania correspondent, and returned to the German Minister his German decorations as a "personal protest against the German murder of peaceful Norwegian sailors on Oct. 17 in the North Sea."

New Loan Planned in France.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance, at a Cabinet meeting last night at which President Poincaré was present, outlined a bill for a new loan. The Cabinet authorized the immediate introduction of the bill in the Chamber of Deputies.

FEAR HEALTH BOARD WAR ON CHEAP MILK

Commissioner Emerson Reported as Opposed to Its Sale Unless Bottled.

DILLON PREPARED TO ACT

He Declares That Authorities Can See That It Is Properly Handled in the Stores.

The men who have been interested in having milk sold direct from the producers to the consumers in this city were much interested yesterday in a report of a meeting of the Women's City Club, held on Tuesday in the Park Avenue Hotel, at which Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health; Dr. Josephine Baker of the Bureau of Child Hygiene, and J. J. Larson of the New York Milk Committee, are said to have decried the selling of loose or dipped milk in this city. The experts of the Health Department have not looked with favor on the selling of loose milk, and Dr. Emerson said that it would be unfortunate if a large percentage of the city's milk supply were sold unbottled. Some of those interested regard this as evidence that the Health Department may attempt to restrict the sale of loose milk to the poor at a cheaper price than is now made by the big dealers.

At the meeting, which has attracted much attention, Dr. Baker is quoted as having said that an increase in diorrhaeal diseases is usually attributed to poor housing, the weather or poor food. In a recent case of increased infant mortality Dr. Baker is said to have said that investigation showed this to be in the outlying districts and not in the crowded sections of the East Side or in Brooklyn. This, she said, eliminated the poor housing. There have been no remarkable changes in temperature, and so the weather cause was eliminated, and as bad food is largely milk, she believed the cause to be insufficient quantity and inferior quality of milk.

A man interested in the milk situation took exception to Dr. Baker. He said that a Health Department investigation had shown that recently some mothers had been going to bakeries and restaurants and buying a grade of milk intended for cooking and not for drinking. This, he thought, might have been a contributing cause for infant mortality and should have been stated at the meeting.

While Commissioner Emerson has always held that mothers should buy for their children the best grade of milk obtainable, he has expressed himself in favor of the plan of bringing cheap milk to the city, and the officials of the Co-operative Producers' Marketing Association of the farmers' organization which recently purchased the Modern Dairy in this city, have said that he had not sought to interfere with their plan. Still the impression has gained ground that the department is not going to encourage loose milk selling. Later, the farmers say, they intend to sell bottled milk here.

"So far as I have heard there has been no complaint against milk in the last three years," said Commissioner Dillon, "and now all at once we hear of the danger of loose milk and the increase in infant mortality. All milk is properly under the supervision of the Board of Health, and it is up to the Board of Health to see that it is properly handled in the stores. While it is probable there will be carelessness, this is equally true of the big dealers as well as the small ones. Occasionally milk has been sent out in dirty bottles that have not been sterilized or washed. I have seen a roach in bottled milk and a whole sheet of flies colored paper. I know of pasteurization plants used by the big dealers that were objected to in the neighborhood and I have known of milk to come into the city that was not pasteurized at all. I have evidence to show that it was a common practice to bring the oversupply of milk back to a central place and to dump it all together and to rinse out some of the bottles, refill them, and sell the composite as grade milk. I want to say that if any attempt is made to interfere with our plan of bringing milk into the city and selling it under the system that had been in use for years, I will use every influence to protect the farmers and protect the consumer in getting cheap milk.

"I do not hesitate to say that the regulations of the Health Department as to milk, meats, fruits, and other foods, have been such as to favor the big operators to the detriment of the shippers and to the expense of the consumers. Three years ago it used to be that the small dealers had a room under the supervision of the Health Department in which they bottled milk and sold it to their customers. That was abolished and the department made it a rule that milk should be bottled at the place where it was pasteurized. This threw it in the hands of the big dealers. I know the system of grading milk is a farce. In many places in the country three grades of milk are all poured into one pot and they come out several varieties. Just think, Grade A, Grade B, select, and branded milk all coming out of the same can."

It was said last evening at Dr. Emerson's home that he was out of town and Dr. Baker said she had nothing to add regarding the Park Avenue Hotel meeting. Henry Moskowitz, the new Commissioner of Markets, said that the meeting had been one of great interest to him but he did not care to discuss the milk situation at this time.

POLES CHEER FOR WILSON.

Centenary of Kosciusko's Death Is Honored in Moscow.

MOSCOW, Oct. 24.—Representatives of forty Polish organizations took part today in a celebration here of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Kosciusko, the Polish patriot. The delegates represented Poles of Russia, America, France, England, Japan, Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania, as well as Lithuanians, Czechs, Slovaks, and Ukrainians.

The celebration assumed a Polish-American character. The American Ambassador, David R. Francis, was Honorary President, although he was unable to be present. Maddin Summers, American Consul General at Moscow, took part in the ceremonies. The statue of Kosciusko was surrounded by American flags.

A dispatch from Petrograd was read announcing that M. Terestchenko, Foreign Minister, and the Ambassadors of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy assembled in honor of Kosciusko's memory, had made a declaration in favor of the reunion and independence of Poland as a condition of peace. (M. Terestchenko announced on Oct. 10 that it was the conviction of the Entente that any peace should recognize the independence of an indivisible Poland.) Eight thousand Poles cheered President Wilson for his pronouncement in favor of the rights of nations.

MRS. NICOLL TELLS OF RAIDS

New York Woman Under Fire of Airplanes in London.

Mrs. Delancey Nicoll of New York, who is still confined to her London home, suffering from the effects of an automobile accident two years ago, writes to

MRS. J. B. EUSTIS WEDS A MARQUIS

Becomes a Catholic to Marry Head of Junior Branch of de Polignac Family.

CEREMONY IN CATHEDRAL

Bridegroom, a Former Aviator, Is One of the Best Known Sportsmen in France.

The wedding of Marquis de Polignac, son of the late Marquis Guy de Polignac of France and Mrs. Nina Floyd Crosby Eustis, widow of James B. Eustis, who died two years ago, a son of a former Ambassador to France, was solemnized at noon yesterday in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mgr. Lavelle officiated, assisted by the Rev. Thomas B. Dunning. The chapel was decorated with Autumn leaves and chrysanthemums.

Mrs. Eustis, in a costume of French blue velvet, topped by a hat to match, and carrying a prayer-book, was escorted by Thomas Hitchcock to the altar.

Andrew Tardieu, head of the French High Commission, of which the bridegroom is a member, was the best man. The two ushers were Alphonse de Navarro and Clarence H. Mackay.

The bridegroom's witness was Lieutenant the Marquis de Crèqui Montfort de Courtivron, a member of the French Military Commission, who married the bridegroom's cousin, the Princess Agnes de Polignac.

During the ceremony Joseph Bonnet, French organist, who has been traveling in this country, played his composition, "Ave Marie," and Jacques Thibaud rendered a violin solo. There was no reception other than an informal one held in the chapel, and the Marquis and his bride left shortly afterward for Washington, D. C., where he has taken a house.

The Marquis is head of the junior branch of the family in France and is a Roman Catholic. His bride embraced the religion a short time ago. She has a son by her first husband, whom she married in 1904 in Colorado Springs.

The Marquis de Polignac, who fought at Verdun and afterward joined the aviation corps of the French Army, came to this country in the Spring of 1916 as the representative of the French Government at the Allied Bazaar, held in the Grand Central Palace. He returned to France that Spring, but came back later with M. Tardieu. He is one of the best known sportsmen of his native country, and founded at Rheims in 1912 Le College d'Athletes, it being the first large educational institution in France to specialize in manly sports.

His first visit to this country was some thirteen years ago. The source of much of the de Polignac fortune is their champagne works at Rheims.

BRIDES OF WAR WEDDINGS.

Misses Mulhall, Tilford, and Dunning Wedded to Men in Service.

Three war weddings have been announced.

Paul Strong Achilles, son of Mrs. G. S. Achilles of Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., and Miss Edith Frances Mulhall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pope Mulhall of this city, were married on Tuesday afternoon, at the home of the bride's parents, 616 West 116th Street. The Rev. Walter D. Buchanan, assisted by the bridegroom's brother, the Rev. E. Lawrence Achilles, officiated.

The bride is a graduate of Barnard, class of '14, and Mr. Achilles was graduated from Yale in 1913. He is a Lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps at Camp Upton.

William J. Connors, Jr., son of William J. Connors of Buffalo and a member of the naval aero training station at Mastick, L. I., was married to Miss Corinne Tilford, daughter of George Tilford of Park & Tilford, on Tuesday afternoon in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mgr. Lavelle officiating. Mr. Connors is to report in two weeks at the naval training school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Miss Ruth Dunning, daughter of Clarence Dunning, and Hamilton H. Salmon, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon of Brooklyn, were married yesterday at the home of the bride in Glen Cove, L. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Townley of Brooklyn.

The bridegroom and best man, Lieutenant William Willets, were in uniform, both being members of the Aviation Corps. Several of the war aviators from Mineola were among the guests.

Mr. Salmon is a prominent whip of Brooklyn and the bride's father is a golfer of note

Miss Bernays Weds J. Arthur Leve.

The wedding of Miss Martha Bernays, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ely Bernays, of 301 West 106th Street, to J. Arthur Leve of this city, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Jacob Tarlau performed the ceremony. Mrs. Murray C. Bernays, a recent bride, was her sister's matron of honor. There were no other attendants. Mr. Leve is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Leve of this city, and is a graduate of the City College and the Columbia Law School.

Only One New Assembly Dance.

The New Assembly Dances, which were run under the management of Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips of 40 West Forty-seventh Street, will be discontinued this year on account of the war, with the exception of one dance, to be held early in December at Delmonico's. This will be for charity, and of a patriotic nature.

Important Exhibition of
GUARINO'S MONOPRINTS
Now on View
Closes October 27
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BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL
Try It and Be Convinced.

MASSES SEEKS MAIL RIGHTS.

Barred Socialist Magazine Promises Not to Oppose War Activities.

Max Eastman, editor of the Socialist magazine, The Masses, recently barred from the mails, has applied to the Postmaster General for the restoration of second class privileges, adding that the editors will be "perfectly willing to abide by the regulations recently laid down by Postmaster General Burleson in a letter to President Wilson." A new issue of the magazine is sent with the application, and a statement given out by Mr. Eastman says publication will be continued until the courts decide whether exclusion from the mails bars distributing agencies from handling it.

Eastman's letter to the Postmaster General promises that he will refrain from publishing any matter detrimental to the interests of the United States in its prosecution of the war, but says the magazine will reserve the right of criticism as far as it does not give aid to the enemy, and that it will discuss the demand for peace with freedom of seas, peoples and markets, world union, and disarmament.

ALICE PAUL TO FIGHT ON.

Will Demand That She Be Treated as a "Political Prisoner."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Militants of the Woman's Party sprang another coup today when they announced that Alice Paul, their national Chairman, who is under seven months' sentence here for picketing the White House, would demand to be treated as a "political prisoner." Their announcement contained the significant addition that "what measures she will take to secure such treatment are not known."

Dr. Caroline Spencer of Colorado, who went to jail with Miss Paul for the seven months' term, paid her fine today and got out. Headquarters announced that Dr. Spencer had abandoned the jail sentence so as to be free to carry the militants' story to the country.

Dr. S. Brady Weds Mrs. London.

The marriage of Dr. Stanley Brady of 175 West Seventy-second Street, and Mrs. Lillian London, a daughter of Mrs. Myles Vincent Sullivan of 315 West Ninety-fourth Street, was solemnized at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, West Seventy-first Street, by the Rev. Stuart Chambers. The bride was attended by Miss Annette Freud, and Dr. Brady's brother, Edward L. Brady, was his best man. There were no ushers, and none except the immediate families were present. Dr. Brady is an attending physician at the Willard Parker and New York Foundling Hospitals, and is director of the Children's Division of the Harlem Hospital.

Miss Fitch to Wed Capt. C. R. Jones

Major and Mrs. William Edward Fitch, formerly of 355 West 145th Street and now at Fort Schuyler, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Fitch, to Captain Clifford Randall Jones of the Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army, stationed at Fort Terry.

Miss Fitch made her début two years ago at the wedding of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Pittman Perry.

Captain Jones is the son of Mrs. James B. Jones of Portland, Me., and the late Mr. Jones, and was graduated from West Point, class of '15.

The wedding will probably take place in December.

Miss Ficker Bride of Albert L. Reid.

The marriage of Albert Louis Reid and Miss Adrienne Marie Ficker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand J. Ficker of 609 West 114th Street, took place yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Holy Trinity, West Eighty-second Street. Miss Ficker, in white satin and duchesse lace and a velvet court train, was attended by Mrs. Edward J. Flanagan as matron of honor, in blue satin and georgette crêpe, and the Misses Margaret Wand, Gertrude Blake, and Marie Reid as her bridesmaids, in pink satin and crêpe. A reception at the Belleclaire followed the ceremony.

Ball-Upson.

Miss Kathryn Imogene Upson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Halsey Upson of 455 Fort Washington Avenue, was married yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock, to David S. Ball, son of David C. Ball of this city, in St. Saviour Chapel, Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The Rev. E. Briggs Nash officiated. Montgomery Campbell was best man. The ushers were Lieutenant Clarence L. Upson and Harrison M. Upson, brothers of the bride, who were on leave of absence from Spartanburg.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mrs. Edmund Leamy of Larchmont Manor, widow of Edmund Leamy, member of the English Parliament, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Kathleen Leamy, to William F. McGregor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. McGregor of Glenwood, N. Y.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter C. Wood of New Canaan, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Wood, to Raymond Long Thomsen, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Thomsen of Paterson, N. J. Miss Wood was graduated from Smith College last June. Mr. Thomsen is a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology, class of '11.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Chase of this city have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Richardson Chase, to Lieutenant Richard E. Weeks, son of Mrs. Mary De Forrest Weeks and the late Right Rev. William Farrar Weeks, Bishop Coadjutor of Vermont. Lieutenant Weeks is a graduate of Williams College, and is now stationed at Camp Upton.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. O'Keefe of Brooklyn have announced the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Helen Madeline O'Keefe, to Stanley Hilton Doggett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Doggett of East Orange, N. J. Mr. Doggett holds the interscholastic championship in the mile run. His fiancée is a member of the class of '18 at Adelphi College.

CARROLL BECKWITH, NOTED PAINTER, DIES

Artist Famous for His Portraits and Genre Pictures Stricken After Return from Ride.

COLLAPSES IN HOTEL LOBBY

He Had Won Awards in Paris Salon and at Exposition Universelle.

James Carroll Beckwith, the American portrait painter, died suddenly early last night in his apartment at the Hotel Schuyler, 59 West Forty-fifth Street, of heart disease, in his sixty-sixth year. About 3 o'clock he complained of feeling ill and went for a taxicab drive through Central Park with Mrs. Beckwith and on his return to the hotel at 5 o'clock he collapsed in the lobby and died shortly afterward. One of his best known portraits is that of Theodore Roosevelt.

J. Carroll Beckwith was born in Hannibal, Mo., Sept. 23, 1852. He studied painting in Chicago, where his father was a merchant; then in Paris from 1873 to 1878 under Carolus Duran and Yvon, and, in the studio of Carolus Duran was a fellow student of John S. Sargent with whom he later lived in Italy. Samuel Isham, in his "History of American Painting," speaks of Beckwith as having kept the quality of the handling taught by Carolus Duran better than any other pupil of that master, enabling him to say "easily and rather sumptuously, with heavy impasto, rich shadows and broad, strong handling."

Most of his work was in portraiture and genre, and his studies of historic monuments such as the fountains and statues at Versailles show his firm technical control and his accuracy of draftsmanship. He was one of the group of men chosen to decorate the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building at the Columbian Exposition. He received awards at the Paris Salon and at the Exposition Universelle in 1889 and 1900, and was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Mr. Beckwith was particularly happy in his paintings of historic monuments, such as the fountains and old buildings at Versailles, in reconstructed their original importance and richness in presenting them, and managed to convey the sense of their ancient splendors without sacrificing their actual aspect of semi-dilapidation. In the case of the simple structures of the Little Trianon and its attendant playhouses he permitted them their true simplicity and refreshingly ignored the picturesqueness of their present estate. He was sensitive to the spirit of the past, and in his copies of portraits by Largillière and Nattier he often suggested a keener life than is found in the original paintings.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. BELLA WEIDNER, a member of an old New York family and active in philanthropic work in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 926 Bevoe Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Weidner was born in that house forty-seven years ago and was the wife of Frank Weidner.

JOHN J. REARDON, 55 years old, a builder, died on Tuesday at his home, 21 Amity Street, Flushing, leaving two sons and two daughters.

Miss RUTH TUTHILL, a well-known resident of Riverhead, L. I., and a daughter of the late James H. Tuthill, who was Surrogate of Suffolk County for twelve years, died on Tuesday at the age of 66 years. Miss Tuthill for many years had been Corresponding Secretary of the Suffolk County Historical Society, a Trustee of the village library, and was active in the missionary work of the Riverhead Congregational Church.

JOSEPH BEYERS, 77 years old, formerly in the trucking business in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 293 Taaffe Place, Brooklyn.

JACK DEUTSCHER, 20 years old, died in the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday as a result of blood poisoning after an operation. His sister, Marie Deutscher, a violinist, gave a quart of blood for transfusion on Tuesday in an attempt to save his life. He lived at 256 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, and was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

FRANK BYRNE, newspaper man, and for nine years publisher of The Actor, Illustrated, in London, England, died on Tuesday of apoplexy in the Knickerbocker Hospital, in his forty-sixth year. Since 1906 he had been with The Jersey Journal, Bayonne Times, and Bayonne Review.

LEWIS ATWOOD RIGGS, 46 years old, for several years with the linen department of James McCreery & Co. of New York, died on Tuesday at his home, 736 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, of pneumonia.

LEVI J. RICHARDSON, a civil war veteran and member of the Secret Service in Washington at the time of President Lincoln's assassination, died yesterday at his home in Waterbury, Conn.

HENRY L. ROSS, Vice President of the upholstery fabrics firm of F. Schumacker & Co., 5 West Thirty-seventh Street, where he had been for thirty years, died on Tuesday at his home, 33 King Avenue, Weehawken, in his fifty-sixth year.

ORMAN J. SANDS, for many years Superintendent of the Wanamaker restaurants, died on Tuesday following an operation at his home, 550 West 163th Street, in his thirty-fifth year.

ROBERT DOUGLAS MILLER, Assistant Secretary of the Public Service Corporation of Newark, N. J., died on Tuesday at his home, 515 Morris Avenue, Elizabeth, in his seventieth year.

JAMES J. KENNEVANE, for nearly twenty years with the Public Service Electric Company in Orange, died on Tuesday at his home, 200 Cleveland Street, in that city.

Mrs. PAULINA G. REILLA, aged 98 years, died last night at her residence, 560 South Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon. She was a daughter of John Martin Reder of New York City and a descendant of Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, and by marriage she was related to three New York Mayors, Havemeyer, Gunther, and Harper.

EVERETT SELDEN GEER, one of the foremost directory publishers of the country, died in Hartford, Conn., last night. He had printed the Hartford Directory for thirty years. His collection of the directories of several hundreds of places is said to be the most complete single collection in the United States.

REV. WM. H. MURPHY DEAD.

Rector of SS. Peter and Paul Church for Twenty Years.

The Rev. William H. Murphy, LL. D., for the last twenty years rector of SS. Peter and Paul Church, at 159th Street, the Bronx, died yesterday afternoon in his sixty-third year. He was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., and was graduated from Fordham University in 1879. Before going to the Church of SS. Peter and Paul he was for several years Professor of Dogma and Philosophy at Troy Seminary, Troy, N. Y.

He left a brother, the Rev. Thomas Murphy, rector of the Church of the Resurrection, in West 151st Street, and a sister.

Admiral Sir Frederick T. Hamilton.

Admiral Sir Frederick Tower Hamilton of the Royal Navy is dead at his home in Rosyth, England, in his sixty-first year. He entered the navy in 1869 and served in the Zulu war and the Egyptian campaigns, and was Second Lord of the Admiralty from 1914 to 1916, when he was appointed Commander in Chief at Rosyth, in succession to Admiral Sir Robert Lowry.

George B. Duren.

George B. Duren of George B. Duren & Sons, selling agents of 57 Leonard Street, died on Tuesday of pneumonia on his farm at Denville, N. J., in his seventy-third year. He was a veteran of the civil war and started in the dry goods business in New York in 1866, and had been connected with the American dress goods trade for fifty-one years. He was a member of the Arkwright Club and Rockaway River Golf Club.

Engaged.

SILVERSTEIN—MANTEL.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Mantel of Summit, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter Anna to Jacob Silverstein of New York City.

WEEKS—CHASE.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Chase of this city and Essex-on-Lake Champlain have announced the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Richardson, to Lieutenant Richard E. Weeks, U. S. A., Lieutenant Weeks is the son of Mrs. Mary De Forrest Weeks and the late Right Rev. William Farrar Weeks, Bishop Coadjutor of Vermont. He is a graduate of Williams College and Plattsburg Training Camp. He is at present stationed at Camp Upton.

Married.

ACHILLES — MULHALL. — Edith Frances Mulhall to Paul Strong Achilles, at 616 West 116th St., by the Rev. Dr. W. D. Buchanan, Oct. 23, 1917.

BOICE—CURRIER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, at Boulé Brook, N. J., Anna Madeleine, daughter of Mrs. William W. Currier, to William Lane Boice, Jr., of New Brunswick, N. J.

BRADY—LONDON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, by the Rev. B. Stuart Chambers, Mrs. Lillian London, daughter of Mrs. Myles Vincent Sullivan, to Dr. Stanley Brady, both of this city.

COHEN—HIRSCHBERG.—On Oct. 22, 1917, by the Hon. Leonard D. Snitkin, a Justice of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, Louis Cohen to Miss Amelia Salomon Hirschberg, daughter of the late Simon and Elizabeth Davis Salomon and widow of the late Rudolph Hirschberg.

ELIAS—EDELMAN.—Mr. Simon Edelman of 227 Audubon Av., New York City announces the marriage of his daughter, Belle Viola, to Mr. Louis J. Elias of New York on Oct. 24, 1917, by Rev. Dr. Edward Lieseman.

ELTING—RAWLE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, at the Church of the Redeemer at Bryn Mawr, by the Rev. George C. Carter, Dr. Arthur W. Elting, Major, M. R. C., to Harriet Corning Rawle, daughter of the late Erastus Corning of Albany, N. Y.

LOVELL—ROBERTS.—On Oct. 22, by Rev. Dr. Barlow, Gladys Roberts, 749 Union St., Brooklyn, to Lieutenant William Lovell, U. S. S. Powhatan.

WAITE—ROSS.—At St. James's Church, Upper Montclair, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 24, Florence Elizabeth Blackwood Ross to Lieutenant Frank Ravenswood Waite, Jr., D. R. C. Ottawa (Canada) papers please copy.

DAVID LYDIG DEAD.

Prominent New Yorker Dies at His Country Home, Thistledown, Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 24.—David Lydig of 83 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York, died at his country place, Thistledown, in Lenox last night. Mr. Lydig was a member of the Union and Racquet and Tennis Clubs of New York, Lenox Club, and President of the Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club of Lenox.

He was born in New York and was graduated from Columbia University in 1861. He is survived by his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Hannah M. Tompkins of New York.

The Rev. James A. Worden.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Rev. Dr. James A. Worden, for thirty-eight years a member of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, died today. He was said to be the originator of Children's Day and Rally Day in the Presbyterian Church. He was 76 years old and was born in Xenia, Ohio.

Fitzsimmons Buried.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Robert Fitzsimmons, who died at a hospital here last Monday, after a week's illness of lobar pneumonia, was buried today at Graceland Cemetery. Funeral services for the former champion heavyweight pugilist were held in the Moody Tabernacle, conducted the Rev. Paul Rader, himself an athlete in his college days on the Pacific Coast.

Married.

BERGIN—TURNER.—Oct. 21, Mabel J. Turner to Charles J. Bergin.

Died.

BAERE.—On Oct. 23, Julius Baere, beloved husband of Hannah, (nee Rosenberg.) Funeral at convenience of family from his late residence, 1 West 102d St.

BEAM.—Gertrude G. (nee Macpherson,) beloved wife of Milton Calvin Beam and daughter of Carolyn and the late Frank L. Macpherson. Funeral from the residence of her mother, 50 Grant Av., Lynbrook, N. Y., at 9:45 Thursday morning; thence to St. Raymond's Roman Catholic Church.

BECKWITH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, Carroll Beckwith. Notice of funeral later.

BLISS.—Suddenly, at Madison, N. J., Oct. 24, 1917, Emma Simpson, wife of Hiram A. Bliss. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BYRNE.—On Oct. 23, 1917, Frank Byrne, son of the late Peter Byrne, of Jersey City. Funeral from the home of his sister, Mrs. James E. Sullivan, 15 Clarenont Av., New York, Friday, Oct. 26, to Corpus Christi Church, West 121st St. near Broadway. Requiem mass at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

CAMPBELL.—Mrs. Frances Sophia Campbell, widow of William P. Campbell, Esq., Oct. 23, 1917. Funeral private. Please omit flowers. New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Cedar Rapids papers please copy.

CLARK.—At her residence, 16 Dudley Place, Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1917, Virginia Clark, widow of John H. Clark, in her 81st year. Funeral services at St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, Saturday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

COHEN.—Jacob H., in his 83d year, beloved father of Rae, Schwarzbaum, Ramah Rappeport, Louis J., Oscar, and Michael. Funeral from late residence, 120 East 105th St., Thursday, Oct. 25, 1:30 P. M. General Washington Lodge, O. B. A., and Court Edelwise, Foresters of America, please note.

DEVLIN.—On Oct. 24, at his residence, 27 West 11th St., in his 89th year, John, (Pa.) beloved husband of the late Mary and father of John F., Martha, Peter, Minnie, and the late Charles H. and Margaret Devlin. Requiem mass at St. Bernard's Church, West 14th St., Saturday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

Died.

DUREN.—At Denville, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1917, George Van Craft Duren, husband of Mary E. Duren, in his 73d year. Funeral services will be held at the home of his son, Harry L. Duren, 566 Mount Prospect Av., Newark, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

FINNERTY.—Oct. 24, 1917, Mary A., beloved wife of Joseph E. Finnerty of Maxwell Av., Bayside, L. I. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRANKLIN.—George Henry, on Oct. 23, husband of Amelia D. and son of the late George H. and Lucretia Durbrow Franklin. Services at his residence, 329 Amsterdam Av., near 75th St., on Thursday at 4 P. M.

FRIED. — On Tuesday, Oct. 23, Henrietta Fried, daughter of the late Sophia Fleishman, in her 49th year. Funeral private.

GREENBERG.—On Tuesday, Oct. 23, Ralph L., beloved son of Annie R. and brother of Leah P., in his 32d year. Funeral from his late residence, 82 Mountain Av., Caldwell, N. J., 11 o'clock Thursday morning. Strictly private. Interment Mt. Neboh Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAGER.—At Princeton, N. J., on the 23d inst., Caroline Hager. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. B. Schureman, 77 Olden Lane, Princeton, on Friday, Oct. 26, at 11:30 A. M. Interment in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

HARDY.—Captain M. T. Hardy, at his residence, 82 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Funeral services at 3 P. M. on Thursday. Interment in Brockport, N. Y.

HARRIS.—Eva, (nee Heitzwasser,) beloved wife of Hyman and mother of Ester Leberman and Emma Salomon, residence 228 Audubon Av. Funeral notice later.

HOUGHTON.—On Oct. 22, at the home of his son, Plainfield, N. J., William Addison, husband of Charlotte Morris Houghton, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral private.

HOUTMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, Nathan Houtman beloved husband of Sarah, (nee Roth,) devoted father of Miles, Aaron, Sol, Joe, Tillie Hetherington, and Ida Kupfer. Funeral private.

HUGHES.—Suddenly, on Oct. 24, Alfred S. Hughes, 18 years old, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hughes of 40 Britton Av., Elmhurst, L. I. Services at the residence Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

KAHN.—Henrietta, in her 44th year, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, beloved wife of Eugene Kahn and devoted mother of Isidore E., Jesse, and Lawrence Kahn, beloved sister of Louis and Jacob Adler, Mrs. Lazard Kahn, Mrs. Abraham Strauss, Mrs. Julius Stengel, Mrs. Sidney H. Strauss, and Mrs. Louis Raisler. Funeral from her late residence, 310 Convent Av., Thursday, Oct. 25, 11 A. M. Interment at Union Field Cemetery. Relatives, friends, and members of Yorkville Motherhood Aid Society, Societe Israelite Francaise, Fortuna Lodge, Sophia Unterstputzung Verein, National Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 209, are invited to attend.

KELLEHER.—Suddenly, Donald Joseph, son of the late John D. and Nora Collins Kelleher, in the 33d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 622 West 136th St., 10 A. M. Cork (Ireland) papers please copy.

McCABE.—Ellen, widow of late Peter McCabe, at her home, 82 Maple Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y. Funeral from Church of Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, Friday, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege. Kindly omit flowers.

McCLELLAND.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, Calvin McClelland, husband of Mary L. McClelland. Notice of funeral later.

McDONALD.—Rose, on Oct. 23, aged 90 years, at her residence, 2,413 Walton Av., Bronx, widow of the late Daniel McDonald and beloved mother of Daniel J. McDonald. Requiem mass at 10 A. M. Friday, Oct. 26, at Church of St. Nicholas of Colintine, Andrews Av., near Fordham Road, Bronx.

MILLER.—Oct. 23, 1917, Mary Miller, (nee Anders), wife of Frank Miller, aged 27 years. Funeral from late home, Henry St., Linden, N. J., Friday, Oct. 26, at 9:30 A. M. High mass of requiem at St. Elizabeth's Church. Interment in Linden.

MURPHY.—On Oct. 24, at the rectory, 833 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, N. Y., the Rev. William H. Murphy, LL. D., pastor of St. Peter and St. Paul's. Funeral notice hereafter. Tarrytown papers please copy.

OPDYKE.—Stacy B. Opdyke, Jr., in Philadelphia, Penn., on Oct. 24, 1917, in the 37th year of his age. Services and interment private.

PARKER.—Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1917, William C. Parker, on his ninetieth birthday. Funeral services from residence of his son-in-law, James Jay Brady, 790 Riverside Drive, Thursday, Oct. 25, at 2 o'clock.

Died.

PAYNTER.—On Oct. 24, Elizabeth Hamilton, widow of James Paynter. Funeral services from her late residence, 1,494 East 17th St., Flatbush, Friday, at 8 P. M.

PATERSON.—On Oct. 23, at 55 East 58th St., Robert Warden Paterson, beloved husband of Marie Louise Paterson (nee Fahys.) Funeral at the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 57th St., on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Sag Harbor, L. I.

PHILLIPS.—Miss Jennie Phillips, daughter of Frances and the late Joseph Phillips, Wednesday. Funeral from residence, 221 West 120th St., Friday, 10:30 A. M.

ROSE.—Oct. 22, 1917, Henry L., beloved husband of Dora Rose, in his 56th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 35 King Av., Weehawken, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 25, at 8 P. M.

SAMMIS.—At Huntington, L. I., on Oct. 24, Alice Hewett Sammis, widow of late Warren G. Sammis. Funeral services will be held from her late residence Friday, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M. Interment Huntington Rural Cemetery.

SHAW.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1917, at his residence, 24 East 68th St, Thorne Shaw. Funeral private.

SERVICES—"THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Irwin, Jane, (Campbell,) lying in state. Welch, Marjorie, time later. Woehr, Baby, Friday, 11 A. M.

SEYMOUR.—Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 22, Jeannie F. Seymour, beloved wife of Julius H. Seymour. Funeral services at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, 24th St. and Madison Av., on Friday, Oct. 26, at 10 A. M. Interment at Springfield, Mass. Springfield papers please copy.

SEYMOUR.—The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., announces with deep regret the death of Mrs. Julius Hubbell Seymour, one of its beloved officers, on Oct. 22. Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Regent. Miss Arda B. St. Clair Rorison, Recording Secretary.

SPARKMAN. — Entered into life eternal on Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1917, Charles Place Sparkman, son of the late James D. and Mary H. Sparkman and husband of Helen E. Sparkman, (nee Mason.) in the 67th year of his age. Relatives and friends and members of the Masonic fraternity are invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, Broadway and 18th St., Paterson, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 26, 1917, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

TIETJEN.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 24, Christian P. Tietjen, aged 70 years. Funeral services at his late residence, Columbus and Lenox Avs., Mount Vernon, Saturday at 2 o'clock. Auto will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot, New Haven Road, 1:05. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

TISHMAN.—Oct. 24, aged 64 years, beloved husband of Hannah and devoted father of Joseph, Sophia, Lillian, Maud Salke, and Etta May Gumbinner. Funeral from residence, 301 St. Nicholas Av., Friday, Oct. 26, 10 A. M.

TUTHILL.—On Oct. 24, Esther Emma. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Friday evening, 7:30 o'clock. Interment private.

WOODS.—Pauline Horton, beloved wife of William M. Wood, passed away Wednesday morning at her home, 111 Claremont Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. General services will be held at her residence at 4 P. M. on Friday, the 26th inst. New Haven trains leaving Grand Central at 3:27 P. M. will be met at Columbus Av. station. Interment private.

BIANCO.—Maria G., 447 East 116th St., Oct. 22, aged 56. Funeral today.

CONSTANT.—Engelbert, 158 West 80th St., Oct. 22, aged 48.

DONOVAN.—John A., 245 East 58th St., Oct. 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KARRAIS.—Anton, 110 3d Av., Oct. 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LYNCH.—Thomas P., 420 West 47th St., Oct. 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MARTY.—Marie, 1,122 Fox St., Bronx, Oct. 23. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

MALLOY.—Michael J., Oct. 22. Funeral 361 West 17th St., today, 10 A. M.

POTTINGER.—George, Oct. 22. Funeral 116 West 124th St., Oct. 22.

Died.

SWANSON.—Birker A., 212 West 43d St., Oct. 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VOOS.—Adolph, 369 2d Av., Oct. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BOWERS.—Thomas B., 1,450 Grand Av., Oct. 23. Funeral service tomorrow.

CLEARY.—James W., 85 Hall St., Oct. 22, aged 26. Funeral Oct. 27, 2:30 P. M.

CORNELL.—Jennie E., 360 Bridge St., Oct. 22.

CULLEN.—Gerald, Metropolitan Hospital, Oct. 23, aged 58. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DOWNEY.—Elizabeth M., 1,191 Fulton St., Oct. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LRURY.—John, 1,044 Lorimer St., Oct. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DRENN.—Robert E., 2,122 Jamaica Av., Oct. 21, aged 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ELDARD.—James E., 170 Willoughby Av., Oct. 23. Funeral service today, 8 P. M.

FERSTLER.—Charles J., 269 Central Av., Oct. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

GOETTKER.—Minnie, 260 Eldert St., Oct. 22. Cemetery.

KIRCHNER.—Gruda, 226 Calyer St., Oct. 22, aged 60. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KRETCHMAN.—Robert, 50 Van Dyke St., Oct. 23, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LAWLER.—James J., 84 Cumberland St., Oct. 23, aged 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McDERMOTT.—Sadie, 96 Taaffe Place, Oct. 22. Funeral today.

MORRIS.—Mary A. R., 139 Van Dyke St., Oct. 23, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MORRISON. — Margaret, 985 Hancock St., Oct. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

NOLDEN.—William, 101 Atlantic Av., Oct. 23, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NORTON.—Peter J., 100 India St., Oct. 22, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

POWERS. — Michael, 2,920 West 31st St., Oct. 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

REDDEN.—Mary A., 268 93d St., Oct. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SCHOLL.—Adelaide, 227 Palmetto St., Oct. 23, aged 11. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

SWEENEY.—Ann, 62 Monitor St., Oct. 22. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

WEIDNER.—Bella, 305 Bevoe St., Oct. 23, aged 47. Funeral today.

WILLE.—Jacob, 97 Bedford Av., Oct. 22, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WILSON.—James H., St. Mary's Hospital, Oct. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

HETTESY.—Michael, Newark, Oct. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LITTELL.—Charles F., 67 Nichols St., Newark, Oct. 22.

MACK.—Mary, 549 Henderson St., Jersey City, Oct. 24.

PEYMAN.—August, 77 Nelson Av., Jersey City, Oct. 22, aged 38. Funeral today.

REIBER.—Emma J., 88 Ridge St., Newark, Oct. 22. Funeral tomorrow.

SULLIVAN.—Mortimer, 135 Hancock St., Jersey City, Oct. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—John T. C., 24 Earl St., Newark, Oct. 22, aged 77.

Long Island.

DEAN.—Gertrude G., Lynbrook, Oct. 23. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

McCHESNEY.—George W., Baldwin, Oct. 23, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow.

STANTON.—Mary M., 407 Academy St., Long Island City, Oct. 23. Funeral tomorrow.

YEARRON.—Thomas A., Long Island City, Oct. 22.

In Memoriam.

ROSENBERG.—In loving memory of Charles M. Rosenberg, died Oct. 25, 1916.
Wife, Sons, Daughters.

STARR.—In loving memory of our devoted mother, Josephine, and dear mother of the late Elias, who passed away Oct. 25, 1893.

Buy Buy Liberty Bonds And Bye-Bye The Kaiser Only Two Days Left

Bonds Buy Bullets So Buy Your Bullet Buyers Now— Only Two More Days

OVERCOATS

Thousands Upon Thousands

Your Act Now Insures the Freedom of the Nation

The United States Government desires to take out the greatest insurance policy in the history of the world.

The purpose of this insurance is to safeguard our country from invasion by a rapacious and merciless enemy, mad with the lust of conquest and destruction.

You are asked to loan the Government every dollar you can spare to help secure this insurance.

Protect Your Home, Your Family, Your Freedom, and Your Life.

You should be willing and eager to do this because the country's insurance is *your* insurance—it protects your home, your family, your freedom, and your life.

The Government must have at least $3,000,000,000 before October 27th. This is an enormous sum of money. The time is short. The need is great. Do your share quickly. Buy all the Liberty Bonds you possibly can.

These bonds are the safest investment in the world. They pay 4% interest.

The Loan Closes Next Saturday, Oct. 27

Where to Buy Bonds

Don't forget that you can buy a U. S. Government 4% Liberty Bond at the Sub-Treasury, any bank, trust company, bond house or department store. Don't be afraid to go into any bank and ASK. They will tell you about several easy payment plans.

If you do not get service, notify

Rector 4901

Liberty Loan Committee

Second Federal Reserve District

120 Broadway, N. Y.

This space contributed by:

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co., Inc.
The National City Co.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Rails Decline in Irregular Market, with Recoveries Near the Close of Half Session.

The highly irregular course of stock prices yesterday reflected some of the handicaps under which business was conducted resultant from the storm. Wire connections with distant cities were broken in numerous cases, and the market was deprived of much of the participation from outside sources which has been reported of late as a material factor in daily dealings. Beside this, the minds of brokers, bankers and bond dealers were centred on the special effort to be made in distributing the Liberty Loan in response to President Wilson's proclamation, and stocks suffered from lack of attention in the two hours while business was carried on.

Starting fairly firm, quotations developed considerable weakness under the leadership of Union Pacific and later turned about for a fair recovery near the close. Selling pressure in the railroad issues was more noticeable than among the industrials, for in addition to the gross decline of 2¾ points in Union Pacific losses of more than a point were recorded by Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chesapeake & Ohio, Reading and Southern Pacific. Presumably the official returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission which showed that the country's carriers had suffered a decrease in net earnings of $8,000,000 in August, while gross income showed an expansion of $36,000,000 over the same month last year had a part in forming bearish sentiment toward the railroad shares.

The Street realized, however, that in this bad exhibit lay a crumb of comfort. With the application for increased railroad tariffs to be renewed in a few days the tale of continued depression of profits supplies material for an effective appeal by the carriers. This is looking ahead. As a temporary influence, the August earnings report was of value yesterday to the bears, and, at the same time, possibly, holders of stocks bought at higher levels were moved to let go at a sacrifice. In the last quarter hour of trading the whole list displayed considerable resiliency, with the railroads leading, although their improved tone was not enough to offset the earlier recessions.

In the cotton market active bidding carried spot quotations to 29.90 cents a pound and the prices for future contracts denoted further progress forward. The foreign exchange market was marked by another decline in rubles, with business in exchange sluggish as a whole.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

British Section Is Strong, but Foreigners Are Irregular.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Money and discount rates quiet. Revenue returns shows that $63,000,000 in Treasury notes were sold last week, while $53,000,000 matured.

The stock market was quiet, with Britishers showing firmness, but the foreign section showed some irregularity and Scandinavian issues reacted. Mexican and Brazilian shares hardened. Rubber and shipping shares continue their activity while oil stocks declined on profit-taking.

The American section was dull.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per centrentes 62 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 4 Last 3½
Low ..... 3½ Renewals 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL... ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....5 @5¼ Sixty days....5¼@5¾
Ninety days...5¼@5¾ Ninety days...5¼@5¾
Four months...5 @5¼ Four months...5¼@5¾
Five months...5¼@5½ Five months...5¼@6
Six months....5½@5¾ Six months....5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3½
Non-member banks and private bills eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....5¼
4 to 6 months.....5½@5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.75 15/16	$4.75 15/16	$4.75 15/16	..
Cables	4.76 1/16	4.76 1/16	4.76 1/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.77%	5.77%	5.77%	+ .01%
Cables	5.76	5.76	5.76	+ .01
Rubles—				
Demand	13.50	13.50	13.50	..
Cables	13.75	13.75	13.75	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7515	$4.76 1/16
5.1828	Paris	5.77¾	5.76
	China—		
	Hongkong	63.50	63.75
	Peking	99.00	99.25
	Shanghai	92.00	92.25
19.295	Greece	19.50	19.55
40.19	Holland	42.75	43.00
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.25
	Calcutta	35.00	35.25
5.1828	Italy	7.85	7.84
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.25	51.37½
	Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
99.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50	Russia	13.50	13.75
26.70	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	38.25	38.50
	Copenhagen	32.25	32.50
	Christiania	32.12½	32.45
19.295	Spain	23.28	23.28
	South America—		
22.41	Rio	25.44	25.54
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.94	44.07
5.1828	Switzerland	4.54	4.52

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $582,523,860; balance, $43,152,314; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $23,879,524; Federal Reserve debit balance, $2,168,421.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $6.875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 41⅛d, unchanged, in New York, 82½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 62½c.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Lizgett & Myers	2 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Nat. Transit	.50c —	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Pr. Steel Car	$1.75 Q	Dec. 5	Nov. 14
De pf.	$1.75 Q	Nov. 26	Nov. 5

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	61.50	...	61.37½	61.87½
Spelter	8.00	8.25	8.15	8.25
Antimony	14.50	14.75	14.50	14.75
Quicksilver	$100.00	...	$100.00	...
Aluminium	37.00	38.00	37.00	38.00
Iron No.2 Xfdy	...	33.75	...	33.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Tuesday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	110	0 0	110	0 0
Copper, futures	110	0 0	110	0 0
Tin, spot	247	15 0	248	5 0
Tin, futures	247	5 0	247	5 0
Spelter	54	0 0	54	0 0
Lead	25	10 0	25	15 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	232,235	1,233,055	1,112,336
Year to date	152,861,828	163,469,410	139,763,794

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
58½	61½	100	Ajax Rubber	60	60	60	60	...
ex 3	3½	100	Alaska Juneau	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
22	22½	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	22½	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
78¾	85	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	+1¼
41¼	41½	1,900	Am. Can	41¾	41½	40¾	41½	+ ¼
66½	67	100	Am. Car & Fdry	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
24	24½	500	Am. Linseed	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
58	59	400	Am. Locomotive	58¾	59	58¾	59	...
97	99	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+1⅞
62	63	200	Am. Malting 1st pf	62½	62¾	62	62	— 1
86⅝	86¾	1,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	86	86¼	85¾	86¼	— ¼
103½	105½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104	104	104	104	...
90	101	100	Am. Snuff pf. new	98	98	98	98	...
103⅝	106	900	Am. Sugar Ref	104	105⅞	103½	105⅞	+1½
59¼	59¾	800	Am. Sumatra Tob	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼	— ⅞
80	85	100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	85	85	85	85	+3
114	114½	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	114	114	114	114	— ¼
44¼	44½	300	Am. Woolen	44¼	44¼	44½	44¼	...
14	15	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14	14	14	14	— ⅝
45	46	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	45	45	45	45	...
63¾	63¾	2,200	Anaconda Copper	63	63¾	62¾	63¼	— ¼
56	60	100	Associated Oil	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ⅞
93¼	94	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	95¾	93½	93	93¼	— ½
90	92	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	91	91	91	91	...
101¾	102¼	100	Atlantic Coast Line	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¾	— ⅜
107	107¼	7,700	At., Gulf & West I	105¾	107¼	105	107	+1¼
60¾	61¾	5,400	Baldwin Loco	62	62	60	60¾	— ¼
56¾	57	400	Baltimore & Ohio	58¾	57	56¾	57	— ¼
1⅛	1¼	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
83¼	83¾	25,400	Beth. Steel "B"	84¾	84¾	82¾	83¼	— 1
93¼	94	700	Beth. Steel pf. Class A pf	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¾	— ½
52¼	53½	1,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	54½	54½	52½	52½	— 1
19¼	19½	100	Butte & Superior	19½	19¾	19¼	19¼	...
38	39¼	100	California Pet. pf	38¾	38¾	38½	38¾	— 1
148	149½	2,500	Canadian Pacific	149¼	149¼	147¾	149¼	+ ⅛
74¾	75	500	Central Leather Co	74½	75	74¼	75	...
31½	32	300	Cerro de Pasco	31¾	32	31¾	32	...
49¾	50¼	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	50¾	50½	49¾	49½	— 1⅜
23	23¼	100	Chi. Great West. pf	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
46	46⅝	4,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	47	47	45¾	46⅝	— ⅛
89¼	91	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	90	90	90	90	— 1
90⅞	100½	300	Chi. & Northwest'n	100	100	100	100	...
21¾	22	1,400	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	22¼	22¼	21¼	21¾	— ¾
57¼	58¼	600	Chi., Rock Island & P. 1 p. c. pf. t. c.	58	58½	57½	57½	— ½
49	50¾	300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¾
16	16½	3,225	Chile Copper	16	16¼	16	16⅜	+ ¼
43¼	43½	200	Chino Copper	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅝
34	34¼	100	Columbia Gas & El	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
87¼	88	1,100	Consolidated Gas	86	87½	85¾	87½	+1½
90	95	300	Continental Can	95¼	95¼	94¾	94¾	— 2¼
30¼	30½	2,800	Corn Products Ref	30¼	30½	29¾	29¾	— ⅝
65¾	66	5,400	Crucible Steel	66½	66¾	65½	66	— ⅜
30¼	31	1,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	31	31	30¼	30⅝	— ¼
99	100	300	Del. & Hudson	100	100	100	100	...
15	15¼	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	15	15	15	15	— 1¼
39¼	39¾	3,300	Distillers' Secur	39	39¾	39	39¾	— ¼
18¾	19¼	1,000	Erie	19	19	18¾	19	— ⅛
27	27½	100	Erie 1st pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
34	39	100	Federal M. & S. pf	33	88	88	88	— 1
34½	35	100	Gaston, W. & W	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
136	137	100	General Electric	137¼	127¼	137¼	137¼	+ ⅝
94½	95	1,500	General Motors	95	95	94¾	95	+ ⅞
40	42	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	40	40	40	40	— 2
99¼	100	800	Great Northern pf	99	99¼	98¾	98¾	— ¾
28	38¼	100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	28¾	28½	28½	28½	+ ¾
31½	32	100	Haskell & Barker	32	32	32	32	+ ½
101	102	300	Illinois Central	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ½
44¾	45	800	Inspiration Copper	44¾	45	44¾	45	+ ⅝
7⅛	7⅜	600	Interboro Consol	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	...
45¼	46	2,300	Interboro Con. pf	46	46¾	44½	46	— ½
37	38¼	100	Int. Agricultural pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	—1½
62	62	100	Int. Harvester Co. p.	63	63	63	63	—2½
27¾	27¾	9,300	Int. Mer. Marine	27½	28	26¾	27½	+ ⅝
82¾	83	30,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	81	83	80½	82½	+2½
30¾	30¾	500	Int. Nickel	30½	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
56¾	57	100	Int. Paper pf. stamped	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ½
59½	61	100	Int. Salt	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
35	40	100	Jewel Tea	40	40	40	40	+ ⅝
44	45½	200	Kelly Spring. Tire	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅝
33	33½	900	Kennecott Copper	33	33¾	32¾	33⅝	+ ⅛
80	81¾	100	Lackawanna Steel	80	80	80	80	—1½
58	59	900	Lehigh Valley	58	58	58	58	—1½
102½	103¾	100	Liggett & Myers pf	103	103	103	103	— ¾
117½	118	500	Louis. & Nash	118½	118½	117½	118	— ½
103	105	50	Manhattan Elev	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	...
31¾	32¼	100	Maxwell Motors	32	32	32	32	...
64½	65¼	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	65	65	64¾	64¾	+ ¼
86¼	86¾	400	Mexican Petroleum	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¾	+ ¼
30¾	31½	900	Miami Copper	31¼	30⅝	31	31	...
45¾	46¼	900	Midvale Steel	45¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	+ ⅛
27½	27¾	1,600	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	27½	27½	27	27¼	— ⅝
47	49	200	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	48	48	48	48	—1
30	30½	300	Nat. Acme	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	...
97	98	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¼
23½	24	200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅝
101	105	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	102	102	102	102	...
43½	44¼	800	Nat. Enam. & St	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	...
47	48	100	Nat. Lead	47	47	47	47	...
18	18¾	400	Nevada Con. Cop	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
72¾	73	1,800	N. Y. Central	72¾	72¾	72¼	72¾	...
27½	28	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	28½	28¼	27½	28	+ ¼
105½	107	100	Norfolk & Western	106	106	106	106	—1
95	95¼	1,900	Northern Pacific	95	95¼	94¾	95¼	— ⅜
39	40	600	Ohio Cities Gas	39¼	40	39	40	+ ⅛
4¾	5¼	200	Ontario Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
90	91	100	Pan-Am. F. & T. pf	91	91	91	91	—2
50⅜	50⅞	1,500	Penn. R. R	51	51¼	50⅜	50⅞	— ⅛
38¾	39	200	People's Gas, Chi	38	38¾	38	38½	+1½
	40	100	Pere Marquette pf	39½	39½	39¼	39½	+1½
82	84	100	Pitts. Coal pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ¼
24¾	25	200	Pitts. & West Va	25¼	25¼	25	25	—1
55½	57½	400	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	57¾	57¾	56¾	56¾	— ⅝
112	113¾	100	Public Service N. J.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	— 1¼
138	140	100	Pullman Co	138½	138½	138½	138½	—1¼
41½	42¼	200	Railway Steel Sp	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ¾
22½	22¾	600	Ray Con. Copper	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾	— ⅛
73½	73¾	7,500	Reading	74	74	72¾	73¾	—1
36½	37½	100	Reading 2d pf	37	37	37	37	...
79¾	80	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
20	21½	200	Seab. Air Line pf	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ¾
153	156	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	154¾	154¾	154¾	154¾	—1
19½	20¾	100	Shattuck-Arizona	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
34¼	34¾	1,700	Sinclair	35	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
37	40	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
88	89	1,200	Southern Pacific	89	89	87¾	88	—1
27¾	27¾	400	Southern Railway	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	...
61¾	63	200	Southern Ry. pf	62	62	62	62	— ¼
39½	40	500	Studebaker Co	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
13¾	14	100	Tenn. C. & C	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
143¼	144½	500	Texas Co	144½	144½	144	144	+ ½
13	13	100	Texas & Pacific	13	13	13	13	+ ¼
17⅞	19	1,200	Third Avenue	17⅞	19	17¾	19	+1¼
55	55½	400	Tobacco Products	55	55	55	55	— ⅝
39	40	100	Transue & Wms	39	39	39	39	...
79	79¼	100	Twin City R. T	79½	79½	79¼	79¼	+ ⅛
118¾	118¾	14,500	Union Pacific	120¾	120¾	117¾	118¾	—1¾
75	77	200	Union Pacific pf	77	77	77	77	+1½
94	94¼	100	United Cigar Stores	94	94	94	94	— ⅜
123	125¼	900	United Fruit	123	124	123	124	+1
7	7½	200	United Rys. Invest	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	—1¼
16	17	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¼	— ¾
117	118	500	U. S. Indus. Alco	118	118	117½	117½	—1
104¾	104¾	39,000	U. S. Steel	105	105¾	104¼	104¾	— ½
79½	80	4,800	Utah Copper	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼	+ ⅜
42¾	43	300	Wabash pf. A	42¾	43	42¾	43	— ⅛
15¾	16½	300	Western Maryland	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
41¼	41½	1,800	Westingh. E. & M	41	41½	40¾	40¾	—1⅜
56	57	300	Wilson & Co	56½	56½	56	56	— ½
22	22¼	2,300	Willys-Overland x d	22½	22½	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜

STEEL TRADE STAYS QUIET.

Makers and Buyers Move Slowly, Although Pig Iron Sales Grow.

While sales of pig iron have expanded this week to a point which taxes the facilities of some furnaces, reports in the steel trade indicate that steel makers and buyers are moving slowly. No additional steel prices have been named, and it is expected that the process of price adjustments will ultimately be carried through by agreements among producers and consumers, without direct Government rulings.

The War Industries Board has had as a primary object the securing of maximum production of ships and shells," says The Iron Age, "and the magnitude of the task and the size of the organization it is building may well militate against too rapidly instituting sweeping edicts over materials of less importance for the work of the war. How thoroughly it will be possible without authoritative announcement or the exactions of priority orders to secure immediately the 'one price for all' policy is an unanswered question.

"On top of this is the canvassing now going on among consumers by the Federal Trade Commission to ascertain opinions as to abrogation of contracts. Concern is shown among students of trade over the apparent effort to secure a contract nullification or adjustment feature in the proposed Pomerene price-fixing bill, with all that it might mean in unstabilizing business remote from basic material production.

"When all is summed up, the general consumer is still in the dark. With the increasing drafts of labor, the minimum immigration, the overloaded transportation and terminal facilities, the fuel scarcity, not to mention the checks likely in Winter, production of iron and steel for this year, even considering increased capacity of plants can hardly exceed that of last year. One authoritative estimate is that next year's total output will not be over 85 per cent. of last year's."

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$5,541,071	$56,449,846
Ord. int. revenue	33,351,690	171,475,648
Income tax	5,482,475	25,235,922
Miscellaneous	8,419,338	38,801,742
Total receipts	$38,794,582	$291,923,159
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	289,306,523	590,928,283
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	84,323,008	749,463,100
Expenditures	$368,101,100	1,183,851,448

Losing Railroad to Suspend.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Announcement was made at Hornell today that the New York & Pennsylvania Railroad would suspend all operations on Dec. 1. The line is sixty miles long, running from Canisteo, N. Y., to Ceres, Penn., and serves a number of thriving villages which now will have no railroad communication. The road has been operating at a loss for the last two years and in recent months has been especially handicapped by lack of men and coal.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.03
Alta	.03	Mexican	.16
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.60
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.16
Caledonia	.04	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.06	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.16	Savage	.03
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Virginia	.11	Union Con	.09
Hale & Norcross	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.03	Mexican dollars	.64

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.90	Goldfield Con	.38
Jim Butler	.76	Goldfield Merger	.04
McNamara	.22	Great Bend	.08
Midway	.10	Jumbo Ext	.19
Mizpah	.06	Kewanas	.08
Montana Tonopah	.09	Silver Pick	.15
North Star	.07	Spearhead	.08
Rescue	.14	MANHATTAN.	
Tonopah Ext	1.07¼	Consolidated	.18
Tonopah Nevada	3.37½	Morning Glory	.16
West End	.70	Red Top	.06
West Tonopah	.18	Union Amal	.16
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	1.10
Atlanta	.08	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.03	Packard	.20
Florence	.12	Rochester	.43
		Round Mountain	3.00
		United Eastern	3.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Creson	5½	5¾	Granite	50	60
Dr. Jackpot	3	5	Isabella	8	8¼
Elkton	3	4	McKinney	7	8
El Paso	15	16	Portland	118	130
Fanny B.	3	3	U. Gold M.	16	17
Gold Cycle	150	184	Vindicator	43	45
Gold Sov	2½	3			

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	18	20	Iron Blos	60	65
B S Gas	7	9	Jerome V	1¼	1¼
Bing Min	10¾	12	La Rose	42	46
Begole	50	75	Majestic	28	32
Bohemia	1¼	1¾	Mex Mets	31	34
Boston Ely	65	75	Mol Tung	47	50
Bos & Mon	39	50	N Baltic	1¼	1¾
Butte & L	13	16	New Doug	1¼	1½
Butte & D	30	45	N U Bing	...	50
Bos & Ariz	1¾	2	Nixon	78	80
Calaveras	2¾	3¼	N Cornelia	15	15¼
Crown Res	18	25	Nat Z & L	28	30
Con Ariz	1¾	1⅞	Ohio Cop	85	100
Cortez	10	20	Oneco	40	70
Champ Cop	4	6	Onondaga	20	30
Chief Cons	2¼	2¾	Pion'r Con	1¼	1⅞
Cal Corbin	1	2	Ray Herc	3¼	3½
E & B B	2¾	2⅞	Rilla	2	4
Earl Eagle	15	18	S W Miami	...	1
Fortuna	5	7	full paid	1	1½
Gold Lake	2	4	S W Miami		
Gila C Sul	17	17¾	part paid	½	1¼
Houghton	70	90	Truro	1	1¼
Hanna Oil	1¼	1¾	Un Y Ext	31	33
Humboldt	20	25	Victoria Oil	2¼	2¾
Iron Cap	14½	15	Tex. Gold	1¾	2

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	62.74	62.20	62.46	— .45
25 industrials	76.61	75.92	76.43	— .05
50 stocks	69.67	69.05	69.44	— .24

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Oct. 24	69.67	69.06	69.44	— .24
Oct. 23	69.81	69.20	69.68	— .87
Oct. 20	71.13	70.02	70.90	+1.02
Oct. 19	70.10	69.41	69.68	— .44
Oct. 18	69.57	67.90	69.44	+1.39
Oct. 17	69.16	67.23	68.05	— .79

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Oct.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
1917	74.80	Oct. 1	68.92	Oct. 16	69.44
1916	80.11	Oct. 27	91.44	Oct. 9	91.00
1913	94.13	Oct. 23	82.03	Oct. 6	92.92
1914	Exchange closed				
1913	70.79	Oct. 2	69.20	Oct. 17	67.73
1912	85.76	Oct. 4	81.47	Oct. 30	82.30
1911	75.33	Oct. 16	72.01	Oct. 4	73.80

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Sept.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	68.92	Oct. 16	69.44
†1916	93.63	Oct. 24	80.91	Sep. 22	97.33

Full Years.

1916	101.53	Nov. 29	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22

Do You Want the German Army Here?

If you want to help keep the war on the other side and end it there by the overthrow of Prussianism; if you would protect your wife and daughters from the fate that befell the women of Lille; if you want to render it impossible for the Huns who slew Edith Cavell ever to set foot in America, BACK UP OUR ARMY AND NAVY to the limit!

You may not realize it now, but it is a fact that will surely be brought home to you that supporting our Government to the uttermost of our individual and collective ability is our only insurance against the loss of all that we possess as a nation and as individuals.

Literally, our all is at stake in this war for the successful prosecution of which hundreds of thousands of our finest young men are offering their lives on the altar of patriotism.

War plans, inventions, training, equipment, actual fighting—all of these go for naught unless there is MONEY to make them effective.

You may not be able to plan, invent or fight, but you can help finance this righteous war by subscribing to the second Liberty Loan.

You will want to help by subscribing to this patriotic investment, and the banks of New York City want to help you by taking care of all the details of your subscription to a Liberty Bond, without cost to you.

Stop in at your bank the first thing this morning and place your order for at least one Liberty Bond at once.

Bonds are better than Bondage.

The Loan closes next Saturday, Oct. 27th

WHERE TO BUY BONDS

Don't forget that you can buy a U. S. Government 4% Liberty Bond at the United States Sub-Treasury, any bank, trust company, bond house or department store. Don't be afraid to go into any bank and ASK. They will tell you about several easy payment plans.

If you do not get service, notify

Rector 4901

Liberty Loan Committee

Second Federal Reserve District

120 Broadway, New York

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NEW HAVEN VOTES ADDITIONAL STOCK

Issue of $45,000,000 7% Preferred to Retire Notes Authorized at Annual Meeting.

MANAGEMENT IN CONTROL

Amster and Other Stockholders Enliven Gathering Until Steam Roller Flattens Out Criticism.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 24.—A real, representative, regular stockholders' meeting came to an end shortly after 6 o'clock tonight, when the management of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, after six hours' heckling by disgruntled shareholders, put the steam roller gently in motion by casting a block of 1,169,277 shares of stock represented by proxies in favor of all of the resolutions advocated by the management, resolutions objected to by most of the shareholders in attendance. Proxies for all but about 400,000 shares had been lodged with the management, but they were not used to shut off debate until it came time for the Directors to return to New York.

The meeting ended, as had been planned, in the re-election of the old board of fifteen Directors and the approval of the proposed creation and issuance of $45,000,000 of new 7 per cent. preferred stock, with the proceeds of which, if sold, it is proposed to retire a like amount of one-year 6 per cent. notes maturing May 1, next. A resolution sponsored by Nathan L. Amster, who made his début in New Haven affairs with this meeting, calling for the appointment of a new committee of seven to apply the pulmotor to New Haven's credit, disappeared when the steam roller got under way.

A heavy rain storm failed to keep the regulars away from the public hall hired for the heckling. Before noon most of the several hundred seats were occupied and stragglers backed up against the friendly radiators to exchange reminiscences of the days when New Haven stock, quoted yesterday at 28, sold at $200 a share.

E. J. Pearson, President of the New Haven, looked far from cheerful as he saw the old time haters file in. Harry Leigh set off the first rocket when he asked that President Hadley of Yale open the meeting with prayer. The chair ruled that an appeal to divine guidance would be out of order.

"I don't know anything or anybody needing help from above as badly as this company," replied Mr. Leigh.

Mr. Pearson told how well the road had been doing in the face of great difficulties. Christopher Nixon, representing S. S. Myers, opened with a broadside against the management for its failure to supply more information. He charged that the assets, as carried in the balance sheet, were grossly overrated. Mr. Buckland replied that a true valuation would raise the total much more than it would reduce certain items.

At 1:45 a motion to recess for lunch was jammed through after John Muir and A. Maxcy Hilliers, as tellers, had reported a tie vote. The chair broke the tie by deciding in favor of lunch. Most of the stockholders produced sandwiches and stayed by the ship, and the meeting was soon resumed.

Mr. Amster seized the floor at the afternoon meeting to speak in favor of his plan for an advisory committee of seven, three to be appointed by the Governors of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts; two by the Directors, and two by the shareholders, to work out measures of relief. He served notice that if such a committee were not created he would enter the field for proxies to defeat the management at the next annual meeting.

Clarence H. Venner spoke against the Amster plan, which, he said, would be an insult to the Interstate Commerce Commission and several Governors.

The special meeting to authorize the new stock issue followed without intermission. It was featured mainly by a fervid appeal from Alfred Berrenson, who saw in the plan an attempt to take the property from the stockholders in order to turn it over to bankers.

Howard Elliott, ex-Chairman of the Board, took the platform to render an account of his stewardship. He described the improvement in the company's affairs in four years, and pleaded for continued faith in the management. He earnestly objected to the Amster resolution.

After Mr. Amster and others had argued that a receivership might not prove an unmixed evil, a row threatened to break up the meeting when the Chairman tried to shut off Mr. Berrenson. In the midst of cries for a vote the proxies were cast for the management's resolutions and the meeting was declared adjourned. With the aid of ballots of some of those present the new issue was authorized by a vote of 1,202,832 for and 16,565 against.

WANTS TO CUT THE BUDGET.

E. P. Doyle Suggests Changes He Says Will Save $9,405,649 to City.

Edward F. Doyle, Chairman of the Budget Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York, appeared before the Board of Estimate, sitting as the Main Budget Committee, in the City Hall yesterday and declared that $9,405,649 could be saved in the budget for 1918 by the abolition and curtailment of several city departments and bureaus, at least during the period of the war. The first city bureau which Mr. Doyle thought should be eliminated is the Board of Inebriety, which costs the city $44,405 to maintain, he said. He also suggested the abolishment of the Tenement Houses Department, with a maintenance cost of $600,000 a year, and of the Board of City Record, at $500,000 a year. He said the work of the Fire Prevention Bureau could be curtailed with a saving of $200,000.

Regarding "libraries and recreations," Mr. Doyle thought that another $1,000,000 could be saved. Comparing the cost of maintenance of the Law Department next year with 1914, Mr. Doyle thought that $500,000 could be cut from the department's estimate.

"We should conserve all expenditures in the conduct of the city Government at least for the period of the war," Mr. Doyle said, "because it will cost the State of New York approximately $100,000,000 for the maintenance of the State Militia and other expenditures incidental to the war. That means that the city will have to pay 70 per cent of this sum."

City Exhibit Placed on View Here.

The $96,000 city exhibit which was shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco was formally put on display last night in the College of the City of New York. Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis delivered an address at the ceremonies connected with the opening of the exhibit. The display will remain in the City College for some time and will eventually be sent to the City Museum in the old building of the college at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The exhibit consists of charts, models, and pictures of the work of the various city departments. It received a number of medals and diplomas at the exposition.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 6/4ths	5.50	5.60
Buff., R. & P.	1918-'27	4½	5.00	5.10
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½	7.00	6.00
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.20	6.30
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.90	6.40
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'21	4½	5.50	5.60
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'34	4½@5	6.40	6.40
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.30	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'28	5	6.10	6.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'28	5	7.00	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.85	5.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@6	6.00	5.10
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	7.00	6.00
Ill. Central	1917-'27	4½@5	5.30	5.10
Louisv. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.25	5.00
Mich. Central	1917-'22	5	5.25	5.00
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	1917-'28	5	6.50	6.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.40	5.40
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'20	4½@5	6.30	5.30
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.25
Nort. & Western	1917-'24	4½	5.50	4.90
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	6.10	5.40
Penn. Gen. Ref.	1917-'23	4 4¼½	5.25	4.90
St. Louis & W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.20
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	5.20	5.50
So. Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.30	5.00
So. Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.00	5.20
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.10	5.70

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

Albany, Oct. 24.—Thirty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,160,000, were chartered today. They include:

S. & S. Beef and Provision Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; M. Fs. Schneer, J. A. Freedman, H. E. Rosenberg, 788 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Gaiety Garage, Brooklyn, $5,000; N. Abramowits, S. Perlmutter, S. S. Rubenstein, 108 Delamson St.

Silfenbern Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000; A. Berneson, L. and J. Silfen, 252 Dumont Av., Brooklyn.

The Liverpool Hardware Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. J. Saperstone, H. M. Levie, S. Rubin, 5 Beekman St.

Brander, Bergstrom & Co., Manhattan, general export and import commission merchants, $40,000; E. H. Murphy, F. G. Brander, J. H. Jowett, 11 Broadway.

Savvy Panama Hat Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Ohlbaum, R. B. Martin, F. W. Gregory, 880 St. Nicholas Av.

Russian Pacific Co., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, and general mercantile business, $500,000; L. A. Crosby, R. B. Crispell, S. M. Stevens, Jr., 627 West 115th St.

Color Service Corp., Inc., Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, $50,000; H. L. Schaefer, G. Gibbon, J. T. Fenlon, 55 Liberty St.

Aero Photography Co., Manhattan, cameras and photographic supplies for use on airplanes, $25,000; R. R. Appleby, R. J. Pomeroy, W. P. Hammond, 52 Broadway.

Charles W. Schreiber, Inc., Queens, general real estate, mortgage loan, and insurance business, $6,000; C. W. and M. T. Schreiber, E. E. Hillebrand, 1,182 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

Henry Chaney Hammer Corp., Little Falls, $100,000; J. V. Hemstreet, K. E. Morgan, D. J. Williams, Little Falls.

Magnus Konow Co., Manhattan, make merchandise of which metal or timber forms a part, $20,000; A. Aarnheim, H. W. Myrin, M. Konow, 44 Whitehall St.

Elizabethtown and Adirondacks Railroad Co., Elizabethtown, $150,000; M. N. McClellan, E. C. Crosby, H. S. Homer, 115 Broadway.

J. H. F. Magna, Inc., Manhattan, make tin, glassware, and food products, $25,000; W. J. Behrens, J. H. F. and M. Magna, 382 Wadsworth Av.

James W. Elliott, Inc., Manhattan, printing and publishing, $150,000; C. E. Chidsey, W. Gettinger, J. W. Elliott, 294 West 92d St.

C. Arezzo & Co., Bronx, dairy products, $75,000; C. Arezzo, E. S. and E. H. Napolis, 391 East 149th St.

Gutman, Hirsch & Wertheim, Inc., Manhattan, make ladies' silk and leather bags and belts, $25,000; S. M. Gutman, L. Hirsch, L. Wertheim, 801 West 149th St.

Fresno Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; E. P. Tanzer, C. F. Weil, J. L. Friedmann, 362 Riverside Drive.

Ocadun Printing Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; C. A. Mesel, A. E. Turner, C. Hunter, 2,903 Newkirk Av., Brooklyn.

The Chris Spence Co., Manhattan, shipbuilding, $10,000; W. S. Dorethy, C. Spence, C. W. Jesler, 257 West St.

Reward Realty Co., Forest Hills, $10,000; E. E. Reed, W. J. O'Neill, E. F. Adams, 42 Broadway.

Slade Producing Corp., Manhattan, $12,000; S. Hein, E. B. Slade, C. Miller, Mount Vernon.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The Waring Hat Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $1,500,000.

Averill Mfg. Corp. of New York, Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000.

The Riviera Brass and Bronze Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Pall Mall Embroidery Works, Manhattan, $5,000 to $20,000.

George R. Mond & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Kolb & Teich Co., Inc., Lit., fur and women's wearing apparel, $50,000; representative, L. B. Forscher, 35 West 31st St.

The Swymington-Anderson Co., Inc., Md., make ordnance, 10,000 shares, no par value; representative, J. F. Schurch, Rochester, N. Y.

Allanwilde Transport Corp., Del., $1,000; representative, L. Dean, 50 Broad St.

Mattawan Brick Co., New Jersey, $25,000; representative, C. R. Robinson, 17 Battery Place.

Dwasco Mfg. Co., Canandaigua.

Taxicab Assn., Inc., Manhattan.

C. N. Volckmann & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 24.—Charters filed:

Edel Laboratories, Inc., Newark, $50,000; Albert E. Edel, Arlington, and E. H. Schwartz and M. E. Crawley, Newark.

Schoellner & Horbach Mfg. Co., Newark, to manufacture and deal in chemicals, &c., $125,000; Karl A. Horbach, John Schoellner, Joseph Prowley, all of Newark.

Lout Mfg. Co., Hoboken, silk, wool, &c., $2,000; Berthod Bennett, Herman G. Kopald, Newark; Charles Levy, New York.

C. S. Davisson Handkerchief Co., East Orange, $30,000; C. S. Davisson, Charles H. Lawson, Brooklyn; Albert Palmer, Madison.

Harbor Strike Mediators Selected.

Announcement was made from Washington yesterday that the following had been named as the Government's committee for the arbitration of labor disputes between tug boat owners and their employes: Captain W. B. Baker, Assistant to the General Superintendent of Army Transport Service at Hoboken, to represent the Shipping Board; Ethelbert Stewart, Chief Statistician of the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington, to represent the Department of Labor, and George R. Putnam to represent the Department of Commerce.

COTTON SOARS AGAIN

New High Records for the Season Made in All Months Except March.

Although the local cotton market put up the shutters at noon yesterday to help out the Liberty Loan, the short session proved amply long for the remaining short interest, who were forced to pay as high as 29.50 cents a pound for October cotton, and 28 cents for December contracts. The entire list moved forward on renewed buying and continued unfavorable spot news from the South, and new high records for the season were made at the top in all months up to March. October closed at 29 cents flat, 10 points off Tuesday's closing, but the general closing was barely steady from unchanged to 30 points higher. The local quotation for spot cotton was 29.90, within 10 points of the 30-cent level, but there were no sales at this figure. Today is the last day for trading in October contracts.

The news feature was the weather in the Eastern Belt. Owing to the coast storm, wire service with the South was delayed, and weather reports were slow in coming in. Those received, however, were sufficient to show that the cold wave had reached the Eastern Belt with very low temperatures at several points this morning. According to private advices the temperature had dropped to 28 degrees at Atlanta, the lowest on record for October in that section. These advices prepared the trade to see very unfavorable conditions noted in the detailed reports when they became available, and buying was also stimulated by the bullish character of Southern spot advices.

The market opened unchanged to 9 points lower under overnight selling orders. There was buying by Liverpool and trade interests which quickly absorbed these offerings, and the demand became more active and general as prices worked higher. This included buying by brokers with Wall Street connections who were supposed to be covering cotton recently sold for a reaction. After selling 20 to 40 points net higher on the general list, prices reacted moderately under realizing. A few private wires were received from the Southwest reporting a good spot demand at a very high basis, and one of the features on the advance here was the continued absence of Southern selling. This may have been partly due to poor wire service. The outlook was for fair and warmer weather in the Southwest, but the appearance of another high barometer on the North Pacific Coast similar to those which had preceded recent cold waves, attracted some attention. Both the New York and New Orleans markets closed at noon, and the Census report on ginning to Oct. 18 will be issued at the opening this morning.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	29.50	29.00	29.00	29.10
November	....	....	28.50	28.14
December	28.00	27.60	27.90@27.95	27.64
January	27.45	27.14	27.29@27.32	27.22
February	....	....	27.15	27.10
March	27.14	26.85	27.01@27.02	26.94
April	....	....	26.90	26.90
May	27.06	26.75	26.90@26.93	26.84
June	....	....	26.76	26.84
July	26.90	26.58	26.76@26.78	26.66
August	....	....	26.26	26.12

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 40 points higher at 29.00c for middling upland. Sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.75c; New Orleans, 27.75c; Savannah, 28⅞c; Houston, 27.70c.

Liverpool Cables: Spot cotton quiet and 10 points higher for good middling at 21.10d and unchanged for middling at 20.52d. Sales, 3,000; American, 2,000. Imports, 55,000; American, 35,000. Futures closed barely steady at a net advance of 4 to 8 points on new contracts and 20 higher on old.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat trade apparently believes that the problem of distributing wheat in the East has been solved by the arrangements made to import a large amount of Canadian wheat for milling purposes in the East. Some think that this may prove an object lesson to any American farmers who have been disposed to hold their crop and, moreover, it is an established fact that a considerable quantity of Australian wheat is being imported on the Pacific Coast. Receipts at Western points have increased about 200,000 bushels this week and the larger flour output as indicated by Western authorities shows that the production of flour is far in excess of a year ago.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.90 cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CORN.

The Chicago Board of Trade has adopted new restrictive regulations regarding trading in corn. Hereafter no new buying will be allowed in November and December contracts and purchases of these months will be limited to the closing out of old contracts. Selling, however, will not be restricted except that operations will not be allowed above the fixed maximum price of $1.23. Trading in positions from January to May inclusive will be allowed, but at the present time no operations will be permitted in the later months. The first influence of this ruling was bullish, as it brought about quite active covering resulting in a net advance for the day of 1⅜ to 1½c. The action of the Chicago board was in accordance with the wishes of the Food Administration and was another illustration of the Government's determination to minimize speculative operations. In the local cash market prices were strong with No. 2 yellow quoted at $2.10½ and No. 2 mixed at $2.08½ cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	116¾	114¾	116¾	115½	57¾
January	114	112	113⅝	112¾	60½
May	111⅝	109¾	111⅜	110¼	60⅝

OATS.

There was comparatively little individual feature to the oats market, although prices were firmer, in sympathy with corn, closing with net gains of ¼ to ⅝c. Receipts at primary points showed a moderate increase, but there was nothing to indicate any increased pressure from the country. The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted at 66¾ to 67c; No. 2 white, 67c; No. 3 white, 66 to 66½c; No. 4 white, 65½ to 66c; heavy clipped white, 67¼ to 68¼c; ordinary clipped white, 66¾ to 67⅛c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	60¾	59¾	60¾	59¾	54
May	60⅝	59⅜	60⅜	60	57½

PROVISIONS.

A firmer tone developed in the market for hog products and priced experienced a fairly good rally, with shorts the principal buyers. Hogs were higher, although it was said that packers were showing some hesitation about following the advance. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 80,000, and estimated for Thursday, 20,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
November	24.00	23.70	23.80	23.77	14.90
January	21.65	21.35	21.60	21.37	15.80
Ribs—					
October	27.70	27.70	27.70	27.70	14.60
January	21.25	21.00	21.17	20.95	14.20
Pork—					
October	....	....	42.00	....	24.40
January	32.90	32.45	32.70	32.50	21.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading operations in the cottonseed oil market were confined to October, December, and January. The demand, however, was a little more aggressive, with shorts inclined to even up contracts, and consequently prices were firmer. The October position was decidedly bullish and prices were at the previous high record of 19.75. Total sales for the day were 8,700 bbls. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	19.75	19.75	19.00@19.75	19.00
November	....	....	17.80@18.00	17.80
December	17.75	17.75	17.60@17.65	17.60
January	17.45	17.35	17.45@17.60	17.25
February	....	....	17.20@17.50	17.15
March	....	....	17.25@17.50	17.11
April	....	....	17.50@	....
May	....	....	17.00@	16.00

COFFEE.

There was no fresh feature in the coffee situation yesterday. With the local spot market was quiet at 8c for Rio 7s and 9½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	....	....	7.05@7.10	7.00
November	....	....	7.05@7.10	7.04
December	....	....	7.15@7.18	7.11
January	....	....	7.25@7.25	7.19
February	....	....	7.25@7.35	7.25
March	....	....	7.35@7.40	7.31
April	....	....	7.45@7.48	7.40
May	7.55	7.55	7.55@7.58	7.50
June	....	....	7.63@7.68	7.58
July	7.71	7.71	7.71@7.74	7.67
August	....	....	7.78@7.83	7.75
September	7.87	7.87	7.87@7.90	7.82

SUGAR.

There has been little to report in the way of fresh developments in raw sugar. It was said that about 2,500 tons of Philippine centrifugals had recently been taken up by the commission at 6.90c, the sugar arriving from San Francisco. Locally the market remained unchanged. Refiners remain idle, while the two doing business were taking only a few orders from buyers in distress and bare of stocks. Spot quotations remain unchanged on basis of last sales as follows: Centrifugal, 6.90c; molasses, 6.62c; cost and freight, 6⅝c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 6,418 packages. Demand quite brisk again today. An advance of ½ to ¼ on nearly all grades of creamery. The finer qualities showing most improvement. The present supply was scarcely equal to the needs of the trade and buyers had to bid to a point that would loosen some of the stock that was carried down at the higher cost. More doing in storage creamery, the feeling in firm. Ladles weak and selling stock about ½c lower. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 45@46c; extras, (92 score,) 44@45c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43@44½c; seconds, (86 to 87 score,) 41½@42½c; thirds, 40@41c; creamery, packing stock, higher than extras, 44@47c; extras, 45@46c; firsts, 44@45c; seconds, 42½@43½c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 44½@45c; extras, 44@44½c; firsts, 43@43½c; seconds, 41½@42c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, specially selected, per lb., 44@45c; common to fair, 38@41c; renovated, extras, 42@43½c; firsts, 40½@41½c; lower grades, 36@40c; imitation creamery, firsts, 39½@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36@38½c; seconds, 37@37½c; low grades, 35@36c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 37@37½c; No. 2, 35½c; lower grades, 35@36c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 13,004 cases. New laid qualities are becoming scarcer and any lots showing a good large proportion of such are meeting a fair demand at firm prices. Mixed and irregular qualities of fresh gathered are still in liberal accumulation and move slowly at a wide range of prices and with certainty to sell lower. Rather more demand for storage eggs and the market is steadier, but without much change in the line of values. Nearby whites scarce and fancy qualities very firm; hardly enough such to supply the small needs of fastidious buyers. Under grades irregular. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 45@46c; extra firsts, 43@44½c; firsts, 39@42c; seconds, 37@38c; thirds and poorer, 30@36c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 34½@35c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@34c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 32@36c; under grades, 30@31c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 32½@33c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 31½@32c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 30@30½c; lower grades, 29@29½c; refrigerator, nearby white, 41@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 48@70c; ordinary to good, 50@56c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 43@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, mixed colors, fancy to choice, 48@50c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby brown, 50@57c; gathered brown and mixed closing at noon for the half holiday, and with the official cables reporting no change of consequence in Brazil, business was generally quiet. The tone, however, was steady on covering, chiefly in the late months, with May selling at 7.55c and September at 7.87c. The opening was unchanged to 3 points higher, and the close showed a net advance of 1 to 5 points. While the coffee market is being very closely watched by speculative and investment interests, prevailing conditions seem to discourage immediate business. The price is relatively very low, and the expectation of much higher values on any definite prospects for a reopening of the European outlet is more or less general. At the same time the cost of carrying coffee is kept in mind, while the size of the present crop suggests a great accumulation in Brazil should the war continue. The local spot market was quiet at 8c for Rio 7s and 9½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	....	....	7.05@7.10	7.00
November	....	....	7.05@7.10	7.04
December	....	....	7.15@7.18	7.11
January	....	....	7.25@7.25	7.19
February	....	....	7.25@7.35	7.25
March	....	....	7.35@7.40	7.31
April	....	....	7.45@7.48	7.40
May	7.55	7.55	7.55@7.58	7.50
June	....	....	7.63@7.68	7.58
July	7.71	7.71	7.71@7.74	7.67
August	....	....	7.78@7.83	7.75
September	7.87	7.87	7.87@7.90	7.82

LOAN TO GREECE DELAYED.

Inter-Allied Committee Will Decide on Need of American Help.

ATHENS, Sept. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The proposed American loan to Greece is understood to be in abeyance, pending the organization of an inter-allied Advisory Committee on Finance.

This committee, it is understood here, will have headquarters at London or Paris, at which representatives of the Entente countries will confer. It will examine all questions of loans and advances to the various countries, and advise upon their relative importance and priority as a means of forwarding the war purposes of the allied nations.

Meantime France has guaranteed to Greece 50,000,000 francs, and England another 60,000,000 francs, in such a way that it is the basis for the issue of 100,000,000 francs of Greek currency. While this temporarily meets the needs of the Government, the American advance is still considered necessary in order to carry out the plans of the new régime and to make Greece effective as a military factor in the Entente calculations.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair and cold Thurs.; fair Fri.

Fla.—Fair and cool Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; rain Fri.

Ky. and Tenn.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; rain Fri.

Ohio—Fair Thurs.; rain Fri.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; rain Fri.

Mich.—Fair Thurs.; rain Fri.

Ark.—Thurs. fair and warmer. Fri. fair and colder.

Okla.—Thurs. fair and warmer. Fri. cloudy and colder.

Texas—Thurs. fair and warmer. Fri. fair and colder.

La.—Thurs. fair and warmer. Fri. fair and colder.

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DIVIDENDS.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.
N. Y. City, October 24th, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Standard Milling Company have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. (8%) on the Common Stock of the Company out of the surplus and net profits of the Company for the fiscal year ending August 31st, 1917, payable one-half in cash and the other one-half in Common Stock at par, in equal quarterly installments (of cash and Common Stock) as follows:

(a) On November 30th, 1917, One Per Cent. (1%) in cash and One Per Cent. (1%) in Common Stock at par, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on November 19th, 1917;

(b) On February 28th, 1918, One Per Cent. (1%) in cash and One Per Cent. (1%) in Common Stock at par, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on February 19th, 1918;

(c) On May 31st, 1918, One Per Cent. (1%) in cash and One Per Cent. (1%) in Common Stock at par, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on May 21st, 1918;

(d) On August 31st, 1918, One Per Cent. (1%) in cash and One Per Cent. (1%) in Common Stock at par, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on August 21st, 1918. JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 203.

A quarterly dividend of two dollars per shares will be paid November 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business October 31st, 1917.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, Oct. 24, 1917.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Serial 6% Gold Bonds of THE INDIAN REFINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company, as Successor Trustee under a Mortgage dated March 27, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive until twelve o'clock noon November 5th, 1917, sealed proposals for the sale to it on November 12, 1917, of bonds secured by said Mortgage, sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of $71,221.73 in the Sinking Fund Account, at a price not exceeding one hundred and two per centum (102%) of the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in Article V of said mortgage.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated, at New York, this 15th day of October, 1917. By H. F. Wilson, Jr., Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY, INC., will be held on the 2nd day of November, 1917, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of G. A. McLaughlin, 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting on

Is Uncle Sam Going to Make Good?

You know that Prussianism is on the anvil, and that no arm can stay a single blow of the hammer till the sword has been beaten into a ploughshare.

You know that Uncle Sam's lot is cast in with the nations who are pounding, pounding, pounding, till the last mighty blow ends the task.

The sooner Germany knows that the United States is IN THIS WAR TO WIN IT, no matter what the cost, the sooner peace will be in sight.

You Will Furnish the Answer

Germany knows that more than a million Americans are under arms. Germany knows that the first Liberty Loan was splendidly over-subscribed. Now let her see Uncle Sam's second Liberty Loan over-subscribed even more heavily.

You can help. Will you?

Any bank will take your subscription for United States Government Bonds of the Second Liberty Loan in denominations of $50 and up.

They bear interest at the rate of 4%—payable semi-annually.

The Loan Closes Next Saturday, October 27th.

WHERE TO BUY BONDS

Don't forget that you can buy a U. S. Government 4% Liberty Bond at the United States Sub-Treasury, any bank, trust company, bond house or department store. Don't be afraid to go into any bank and ASK. They will tell you about several easy payment plans.

If you do not get service, notify

Rector 4901

Liberty Loan Committee

Second Federal Reserve District

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OFF FOR HAWAIIAN JUNKET.

Members of Congress to Speak on Way to San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Members of Congress who are assembling at St. Louis today for a journey to Hawaii will participate in a series of patriotic meetings in the West before sailing. The party will not only urge subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, but speeches will be delivered explaining America's war puposes, and the causes that led to the entrance of the United States into the European conflict.

Patriotic rallies will be staged at St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco. Mayor Ralph of San Francisco has telegraphed to the party that "the largest mass meeting ever held in SanFrancisco" is promised the night of Oct. 31. At Salt Lake City the Governor of Utah will preside at the patriotic meeting, and at Denver, St. Louis, and Kansas City the Chamber of Commerce of each city is co-operating with State officials.

The Congressional party will visit Hawaii to study general conditions there and gain knowledge of its legislative needs. The party will comprise:

Senators King of Utah, Myers of Montana, Poindexter of Washington, Ashhurst of Arizona, Harding of Ohio; Smith of Arizona.

Representatives Bland, Indiana; Carter, Massachusetts; Reavis, Nebraska; Lazaro, Louisiana; Gallagher, Illinois; Treadway, Massachusetts; Garner, Texas; G. W. Fairchild, New York; Knutson, Minnesota; McClintock, Oklahoma; Welty and Gordon, Ohio; Nicholl, South Carolina; Greene, Vermont; Mudd, Maryland; Lundeen, Minnesota; Buchanan, Texas; Bofers, West Virginia; Ragsdale, South Carolina; Platt, New York; Temple, Pennsylvania; Copley, Illinois; Ellsworth, Minnesota; Cooper, West Virginia; Wilson, Louisiana; McLaughlin, Michigan; Hensley, Missouri; Olney, Massachusetts, and Gandy, South Dakota.

Suffragists to See President.

A delegation of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party left here last night for Washington where they will tell the President of the work the women are doing in various war activities. The party, which was headed by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, included Mrs. Charles Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mrs. Henry White Cannon, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Everett Colby, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College, Mrs. Learned Hand, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Herbert Pratt, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Alexander Trowbridge, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip.

POSTAGE UP NEXT WEEK.

Letters 3 Cents and Postcards 2 Cents Beginning Nov. 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — Increased postage rates on letters and postal cards will go into effect on Nov. 2. The rate on letters, except drop letters, will be three cents for each ounce, instead of two cents as now. Drop letter postage will be two cents. Souveni rpostal cards will require a two-cent stamp. The present Government postal card bearing a one-cent stamp must have a one-cent stamp added.

According to an announcement of the Postmaster General today, all letters which do not bear the three-cent stamp will be returned to the writer for an additional cent in case the sender's name is known. If the sender's name is unknown the letter will be dispatched to its destination and the addressee must pay the deficient postage.

Three-cent stamps have been sent to nearly all the post offices in the country. But where these cannot be obtained the patron is advised to make sure that a first-class letter has three cents in stamps on it beginning with Nov. 2.

SEES MENACE IN TRACKS.

Service Board Gets Policeman's Help in Central Park West.

Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Bureau of Public Improvement, testified before the Public Service Commission yesterday that he considerer the street railways tracks in Central Park West a menace to public safety. The absence of a roadway for vehicles on the east side of the street, he said, was responsible for the congestion of traffic which made the street dangerous to persons on foot.

If the commission finds that the present location of the tracks constitute a menace the Board of Estimate may direct the New York Railways Company to relocate them. In previous hearings representatives of the company have denied that the present location of the tracks close to the east curb created a menace. Yesterday the company introduced as evidence statistics to show that the thoroughfare is no more dangerous than other similar streets, and that the number of accidents was no greater.

Chairman Straus of the commission announced that he and Commissioners Whitney and Harvey had made a personal survey of the street and that the consensus of opinion was that the condition might be greatly improved. At this time, however, the Commissioner refrained from indicating what its decision would be.

"I am not unfamiliar with the situation," Mr. Straus said, "because I am obliged to make use of Central Park West in reaching my office, and when on foot I invariably place myself under the protecting wing of a traffic policeman."

The hearing will be cointinued this morning.

SUPPORT DR. CONDON'S ALIBI

Witnesses Found No Evidences of Piper's Body in Cellar.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 24.—Five persons were called to the witness stand today in the attempt to prove an alibi for Dr. William F. Condon, an officer in the United States Medical Reserve Corps, who is on trial for the murder of John V. Piper, a Rutgers College student who tended the furnace in the Condon home. Piper disappeared in February and his body was found five weeks later in a field near here, with evidences that some person had attempted to destroy the body with lime.

After Dr. Elliott Alexander had said evidences showed that a human body had been transported in the Condon automobile, Dr. John W. Gray, a surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital in Newark, told of several experiments with the bodies of guinea pigs. He said that the body of Piper could not have remained for four months in the cellar of Condon's house without giving evidence of its presence. Joseph Barlow, a druggist of Highland Park; Francis Hayes, an inspector of water meters; Bertha Anderson, a washwoman; Policeman John A. O'Hara, and others testified that they had been in the Condon cellar several times in the months following the murder and had noticed no evidences that a body was concealed there. Mrs. Ethel Hurley and other patients of Dr. Condon testified they had seen Dr. Condon about the time it is alleged the murder was committed.

British Sailors Entertain Tonight.

Sailors from the British warships in the harbor will give an entertainment tonight at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, which occupies Brander Matthews's old home at Ninety-third Street and West End Avenue. The string band of a British cruiser will play. All sailors and soldiers are invited. The club is under the direction of Mrs. Charles A. Childs, for the National Special Aid Society.

Glenrock Oil Co.

The New Leader in the Wyoming Oil Fields

The company has just brought in a good well in the **Pilot Butte** field, in the first sand in Section 28. The well was drilled by the **Midwest Refining Co.**, who will continue to drill to second sand for larger production.

Circular on Request.

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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105¾
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105¾
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
2s, registered, 1930	97	98
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101⅝	101¾	101¾
4½s June, 1965	101⅜	101¾	101¾
4½s Mar., 1963	101¼	101½	101½
4½s Nov., 1957	101½	101¾	101¾
4½s May, 1967	101½	102	101¾
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅞	..	97⅞
4½s April, 1966	97¼	97½	97¼
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97⅝	98⅛	98
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝
4½s Mar., 1962	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝
4s May, 1959	93½	94	93⅝
4s Nov., 1958	93½	94½	93⅝
4s May, 1957	93½	..	93⅝
4s Nov., 1956	92¾	93½	92
4s Nov., 1955	92¾	93½	92
4s Nov., 1936	96	96	94
4s May, 1919	98½	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99¼

Yester-day. Bid. | Yester-day. Ask. | Tues-day. Bid.

2½s Nov., 1954	82	85½	83
2½s May, 1954	82	85	82½
2½s Nov., 1955	81½	..	22

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1922	4.40	4.20	4.23
4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.35
April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
4½s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
4½s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4½s 1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	†Aetna Exp.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,200	B.-Am. Tob. Co. coupon	17½	17	17⅛
225	Carwen S'l	10	9⅞	10
208	†Cities S. C. (old)	220	218½	218⅜
100	†Do pf	78¼	78¼	78¼
110	Curtiss Aero	32	32	32

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

200	Anglo-American Oil	18¼	18⅛	18⅛

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

500	†Bar. O. & G	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
350	†Beth. Oil & Gas	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,000	†B.-Wyo. O.	35	35	35
500	†Cosden Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼
900	†Crosby P. (a pros)	23	23	23
2,400	Cum. P. & R	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,400	†Elk B. Pet.	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
500	†E. O. & G., (a pros)	1	1	1
400	†Federal Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	†Friar Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	†Glenrock O.	16	16	16
100	†Int. G. Creek O. & R.	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
100	†Int. Pet'm.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1,500	†K. U. C. O.	1⅛	1	
1,500	Ken's Oil, (a pros)	..	..	..
300	†Mer. O. Cp.	32½	32	32½

MINING STOCKS.

1,700	Acme C. H.	2¼	1⅞	2
1,300	Al.-Brit.-Col. Metals	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	†Athanta	9	9	9
500	Big L. Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	†Bos. & Mon.	51	51	51
4,000	†Brad. C. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	†Brant M.	58	58	58
2,500	†Caledonia	58	58	59
1,000	†Cal. & Jer.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Canada	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	†Coco R. M.	5½	5	5
400	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1¼	1⅜
4,200	†Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	†Fort. Con.	42	42	42
1,000	†Gold. Con.	39	39	39
100	†G. V. Ext. C.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	†Green M. M.	½	⅜	½
675	Hecla Min.	6	5⅞	5⅞
1,000	†Inter. Min.	10	10	10
1,000	†Jer. Verde. (a pros.)	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	†Jer.-Pr. Cp.	2	1⅞	2
500	Jose.-Kenne., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	†Jumbo Ext.	18	17	18
500	Louis. Cons.	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,300	†Magnate C.	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	†McK.-Dar.	60	60	60
1,500	†Monster Ch.	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500	†Month. Lode	35	34	34
500	†Nan. Hanks	..	..	..
500	†N. H. Mon.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	†Nat. Leas.	8	6	8
6,000	†Nat. Z. & L.	40	36	38
100	Nip. Mines	8¼	8¼	8¼
500	Sil. Kg. Con. of Utah	..	..	..
400	Std. Sil.-Ld	3¾	3½	3¾
100	Stewart	¼	¼	¼
100	†Ton. Belm't	4	4	4
1,500	†Troy-Ariz.	16	15	16
3,500	†Utah N. M.	1	1	1
2,100	†Yer. Mt. C.	16	15½	16

BONDS.

$12,000	†Can. Gov. 5s	96⅞	93⅜	93⅜
2,000	Gen. Elec. 6s, notes	101¼	101¼	101¼
$5,000	Russ. Gov. new	64½	..	63

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	3	6	3
Air Reduction	80	85	80
Am. B. Mfg.	5	10	5
Do pf	25	35	25
Am. Drug. S.	10	15	10
Am. Stores	27	33	27
Do 1st pf	96	98	96
Am. Tin & T.	⅜	⅝	⅜
Atlantic Steel	140	170	140
Am. Writ. P.	2¾	3	2¾
B'worth Jud.	45	60	45
Brit.-Am. Tob., Reg.	15½	16½	15½
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛
Carbon Steel	75	80	75
Car L. & P.	2¾	3	2¾
Chalmers Mot.	4	8	4
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..
Charcoal Iron.	6¾	7½	6¾
Do pf	5	6	5
Chevrolet Mot.	78	78	76
Cramp Ship.	80	90	80
Curtiss A. pf.	68	75	68
Eastern Steel.	122	127	122
E. Heaney	22½	22¾	22¾
Fall Motors	7	9	7
Fed. D. & C.	5	10	5
Free. Texas	42¾	43¾	43½
Grant M. C.	⅛	5½	4¼
Hall Sig. pf.	10	18	10
Havana Tob.	⅜	1½	⅜
Do pf	4	5	4
Holly Sugar	45	50	45
Do pf	98	101	98
Hendee Mfg.	16	25	16
Hupp Mot. Car	3	3¼	3
Int. Rubber	10	12	10
Int. M. 2d pf.	15	20	15
Int. Lake Cha.	3½	3¾	3½
Kath. B. pf.	⅞	2	⅞
K. T. & R. pf	14	15	14
Kresge	83	87	83
Lake Tor. Boat	4¼	4¾	4¼
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf	6	8	6
Lima Loco	55	57	55
L. Val. C. S.	64	70	64
Lukens Steel	37	44	37
Luk. S. 1st pf.	100½	102	100½
Manhat. Tran.	⅜	..	⅜
Marlin Arms	95	100	95
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	30
N. Y. & P. T.	2¾	3	2¾
N. Y. Transp.	13¼	13½	15
N.Y.Shipbldg.	30	35	30
Peer. T. & M.	10	13	10
Poca.-L. Coal	4	4¼	4
Poole Engine	80	90	80
Pyrene Mfg.	8¾	10	8¾
Redden M. T.	13	14	12
Rep. Truck	50	54	50
Do pf	90	95	90
Smith (A. O.)	90	..	90
Do pf	89	90	89
St.L.R.M.&P.	30	35	30
St. Jos. Lead	17	17¼	17
Stand. Motors	8	9	8
Triangle Film	⅞	1	⅞
Todd Shipyds	78	80	78
Un. E. Asre	4¼	4¼	4¼

INDUSTRIALS.—*Continued.*	Yesterday. Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
U. S. L. & H. Unit. Zinc Sm.	1¼	1½	1¼
World Film	⅛	⅜	⅛
Wrt.-Mar. pf.	42	50	42
Zinc Concen.	1	2	1
OIL STOCKS.			
Allen Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛
Am. Oil. N.E.	43	44	43
Cosden Oil pf.	3¾	4¼	3¾
Cou. Mex. Oil	35	40	35
Houston Oil	18⅛	19¼	18⅛
Ky. Petroleum	8½	8¾	8½
Lost City Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛
Midwest pf	1⅛	1½	1⅛
Midwest Ref.	137	140	137
N.Y.& Tex. Oil	1	1¼	1
Okla. Oil	7	8	7
Do pf	32	35	32
Pan. Am. Pet.	45	50	45
Penn.-Wyo.	8¼	8¾	8¼
Penn. Gasoline	⅜	⅝	⅜
People's Oil	¾	1	¾
Pierce Oil	10	10½	10
Salt Cr. Oil Ref.	9¼	9¾	9¼
Savoy Oil	⅞	1	⅞
United Pet.	35	45	35
Vac. O. & G.	⅞	⅞	⅞
Wyom'g Oil.	46	50	46
MINING STOCKS.			
Alaska Std.	24	27	24
Ariz.-Cornelia	1⅜	1½	1⅜
Big Jim	⅛	⅜	⅛
Bingham M.	11	12	11
Booth	2	5	2
Bullard's Pk.	⅛	⅜	⅛
Butte C. & Z.	8¼	8½	8¼
Butte-N. Y.	⅛	1	⅛
Butte Detroit	⅞	⅞	⅞
Cashboy	4½	5½	4½
Cerro Gordo	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
Con. Copper	8¾	8¾	8¾
Creseon Gold	5¼	5¾	5¼
First Nat. C.	2¼	2¾	2¾
Goldf'd Merg.	4	5	3
Jim Butler	78	80	78
Kerr Lake	4¾	5	4¾
Magma Cop.	42	45	42
Marsh Mining	7	9	7
Mason Valley	4¾	5	4¾
Nicking Min.	⅛	⅜	⅛
North Butte D	13	13	13
Rich. M. & M.	56	58	56
Roch. Mines	40	44	41
Silver Pick	11¼	12¾	11¼
Sil. Hg. Con.	3¾	3¾	3¾
St. Nich. Zinc	7	9	9
Success Min.	13	15	14
Superior Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅜	⅛
United Eastern	3¾	3¾	3¾
United Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜
Utica Mines	16	17	16
Wilbert Min.	22	25	22
Unity Gold	2¾	3¼	2¾
U. S. Tungsten	20	22	20
WhiteCapsEx	18	20	18
BONDS.			
Pierce O.6s	74	75	78
N. Y. Cent. 5s	96¼	96½	96¼

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
Astna pf	38	45	35
American Brass	230	250	245
Atlas Powder	155	159	157
Do pf	97	99	98
Babcock & Wilcox	115	117	110
Bliss	400	450	375
Do pf	75	82	73
Canadian Explo	500	530	550
Do pf	104	110	104
Can. Found's F	150	170	155
Colt's Arms	75	80	83
Du Pont	255	260	275
Hercules	256	262	265
Do pf	111	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	129	137	120
Scovill Mfg	530	540	575
Winchester Arms	700	..	750

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
American Cigar	98	102	100
Do pf	80	95	91
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	105	110	105
MacAndrews & F.	190	210	209
Do pf	98	100	98
P. R.-Am. Tob	180	200	190
Do scrip	120	130	115
R. J. Reynolds	500	550	525
Do pf	105	108	104

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	16	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	69
Am. Cities pf	19	20½
Am. Gas & Electric	95	102
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	43	45
Am. Light & Traction	218	220
Am. Light & Trac. pf	99	102
Am. Power & Light	55	58
Am. Power & Lt. pf	77	80
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	62	66
Am. Water W. & El.	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. partic	11	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	60	65
Carolina Power & Lt	32	35
Carolina P. & L. pf	91	94
Colorado Power	21	24
Colorado Power pf	95	100
Commonwealth P. & L.	40	42
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	70	73
Conn. Power	90	92
Conn. Power pf	90	95
Consumers' Power pf	90	95
Dayton Power & L. pf	80	85
Du-uth Edison	68	75
Eastern Texas Electric	45	50
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	80	85
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf	91	95
Electric B. & S. pf	..	95
Electric Properties	52	55
Empire Dist. El. of	84	88
Federal Light & Trac.	9	10
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	40	45
Galv. Hous. El. pf	..	60
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100
Int. Mt. Ry. L. & P. pf	96	98
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Electric pf	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	10	12½
Miss. River Power pf	34	38
Northern Ohio Electric	27	32
Northern Ohio Elec. pf	70	73
No th. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	14
Nor. Ont. Lt. & Pow. pf	50	53
Northern States Power	71	74
Northern States P. pf	92	94
Northern Texas Electric	53	57
Northern Tex. Elec. pf	74	79
Ozark Power & Water	43	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	38¼	38⅝
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	85	86
Pine Bluff T. p. c. pf	96	98
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	16	18
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf	54½	58½
Republic Ry. & Light	25	27
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	63	65
Southern Cal. Edison	84	87
South. Cal. Edison pf	96	100
Standard Gas & Elec	7	8
Standard Gas & El. pf	29	31
Tampa Electric	..	110
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	3	4
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf	20	24
Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf	84	87
United Gas & E. 1st pf	50	60
United Gas Improve	80	85
United Light & Rys	30	35
United Lt. & Rys. pf	65	67
Wash. L. W. L. & P. pf	81½	84
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf	95	98
West. Penn. P. pf	100	106
Western Power	11	13
Western Power pf	45	50
Wisconsin Edison	38	43
Yadkin River P. 7% pf	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98¼	100
Am. W. W. & El. col. 5s	69	71	70½
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	80
Carolina P. & L. 5s	90	92	96
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95½	98	93½
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	96
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	98
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	76	82	80
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	97
Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963	90	96	101
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	96½
Cum. Ce. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	98	96
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	96
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	96	91
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	95	92
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	96	100	113
East. Tex. Tl. col. 5s	85	90	
Empire G. & E. Fuel 6s	90	100	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98	
Irter-Mt. Ry., L. & P. 6s	97	100	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	88	95	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	
Middle West U. 6s, '25	96	99	
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	89½	100	
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 6s	68½	70½	
Miss. R. G. & E. 5s, '22	88	90	
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	83½	
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	96½	98	
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	90	93½	
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	88	
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102	
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95	
P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '34	95	100	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96¾	
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95	
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1951	91	92	
U. S. R. R.&M. 6s, '25	111	113	
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	83	90	
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99	
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½	
Utah Securities 6s	89½	90¾	
Wash. L. W. L. & P. 6s	96	98	
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98	
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	94	
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Citizens Nat.	43	43	43
2	Con. Power	105	105	105
850	Cosden	8¼	8¼	8¼

Bonds.

$1,400	City 4s, '61	95½	95	95
5,000	Con. Power 6s notes	97¾	97¾	97¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
106	Am. Radia't.	238	222	222
260	Booth	22	21½	22
25	C. C. & C. pf	18	18	18
150	Cudahy	118	118	118
146	Com. Edison	107	106	106½
145	Hart. S. & M. pf	110	110	110
20	Lindsay	28½	28½	28½

Bonds.

$7,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	S. S. E. 4

Auctions.

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Only 2½ Days Remain
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Sale To-day, 2 P. M.,
Also To-Morrow & Saturday,
at the Galleries of
FIFTH AVENUE 333-341 Fourth Ave.
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HANDSOME
Home Furnishings
received from the residence of
the late
Francis C. Van Dyk,
357 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.,
to be sold by direction of the
Executors
and consisting in part of
Modern Furniture in Teakwood, Mahogany and Walnut; Marbles, European and Porcelains, carved Ivories, Oil Paintings, Water Colors, Engravings, Books, Moquette and Wilton Carpets and other objects of household adornment and utility.
Also property received from numerous individuals, consisting of a large assortment of Furniture, including Steinway & Sons and Peck & Son Baby Grand Pianos, Marble Bust, representing Penelope; English Hall Clock, Cut Glass, Chinese Porcelains, Draperies, Oriental Carpets and Rugs and many other objects.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct'r.

JOS. SHONGOOD'S SONS
JULIUS SHONGOOD, Auctioneer
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High Grade Furs
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In the matter of HENRY NOE CO., Bankrupt.
By order of the Court the time for the submission of competitive sealed bids for the lease, fixtures, stock in trade and good-will of the restaurant conducted by the bankrupt at 105 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, has been adjourned to Monday, October 29, 1917, at 4 P. M., at or before which time any and all bids accompanied by a certified check for ten per cent. of the amount thereof must be delivered to the undersigned receiver, at his office, No. 55 William Street, in the Boro of Manhattan.
Dated New York, October 24th, 1917.
LEON LAUTERBACH, Receiver.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NORMAN SACHS and ANNA C. DONEGAN, individually and as copartners, trading as SACHS & DONEGAN, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer of the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 135 West 125th Street, display salesroom, Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of dresses, piece goods, trimmings, linings, machinery, power cable, safe, fixtures, etc.
MAX E. SACHS, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 280 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED J. ELLISH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1917, by order of the Courts at 10:30 A. M., at 38 West 32nd St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Furs, Skins, Scarfs, Trimmings, Dies, Sewing Machines, Safe, Typewriter, Desk, Fixtures, &c.
MARCUS HELFAND, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 280 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 25147.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ERICH LOHSEN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on October 19th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on November 7th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25148.—In Bankruptcy.—THEODORE P. COOPER, Bankrupt.
Theodore P. Cooper was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 19th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 7th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25012.—In Bankruptcy.—NATIONAL TOY MFG. CO., INC., Bankrupt.
National Toy Mfg. Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 25th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 7th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25144.—In Bankruptcy.—MORES JUPITER, Bankrupt.
Mores Jupiter was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 18, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 23 Nassau Street, City of New York, on November 7, 1917, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23784.—Notice is given that MAX E. ROSEN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 26, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to shew cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

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APPAREL.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTHS, velours, kerseys; close out ends; ¾ of yd. to 3 yds. Irving Finkelstein, 22 West 32d St.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for F. & H. botany, Burgundy broadcloths and velours; also all colors coating velour. 4340 Farragut.

CHEVIOTS or solid color materials; 5,000 pieces; spot cash. Irving Finkelstein, 22 West 32d St.

CHEVIOTS—¾ and 6-4, all colors; also burgundy lightweight velours. Ritter Bros., Greeley 4378.

CHEVIOT or melton, ¾ navy; want quantity; cash. Kleinberger Bros., Greeley 4289.

CHINCHILLA.—White only; open for quantity; spot cash. Spring 6882.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Open for plush and cloth coats, cloaks and suits, clearing line. S. L. Marcus, for the International Jobbers, Ltd., Halifax, Nova Scotia, will be at 310 Broadway, care of True-Fit Waterproof Co.

COATS.—Spot cash for any quantity of ladies' and misses' coats. Weisrib & Son, 11 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobber looking for Spring coats. Room 605, 303 5th Av.

COATS—At once; will buy a lot of fine coats for special sale; cash. W 128 Times.

COATINGS.—Will buy Shaw's 4800, all colors, for cash. Chelsea 6943.

CORDUROY.—Wide wale, blue, brown, and green; Flagler's and McKenny's cheviots, any quantity, for cash. Shapire & Sons, 54 West 21st St.

COTTON GOODS manufacturer wants to buy close-out of satins. Telephone Farragut 8702.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Three or four pieces 3-thread, gold. S. Rodman & Son, 119 Prince St.

DUVET DE LAINE.—All colors; will exchange plum, Pekin, or navy pom pom for taupe. Madison Square 6590.

FURS.—I will buy last year's stocks of furs for special sale; cash. Telephone at once Vanderbilt 4705.

FURS.—5,000 nutria and raccoon sets wanted; in any quantity. J. Bieff & Sons, 99 Madison Av.

KERSEY, black, all wool, heavy weight, for cash. Gramercy 8247.

KERSEY.—Amer. black and taupe. Farragut 2616.

KERSEY, American's 12045, also Julliard's 110. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

PIECE GOODS.—Surplus stocks disposed of; send samples; no commissions; service $6 a year in advance. Piece Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Sq. 3636.

POM POM.—Taupe and mouse pom pom, American; will pay cash. Call Gramercy 6254, Mr. Theilheimer.

POM POM.—Will pay $3.10 for brown, green, navy, reindeer, taupe, pekin, burgundy. Jefferson Worsted Mills, Madison Sq. 7549.

POM POM.—American, any color, for cash. Farr. 2616.

POM POM, American, all colors; will pay spot cash. Farragut 3855.

SILK AND COTTON GOODS wanted in quantities; plain and figured; also figured silks; cheap. Call Chelsea 3650.

SILVERTONE BROWN and Burgundy, Holden, Leonards, or similar fabrics, for cash. Chelsea 2570.

SILVERTONE.—Bochman's 17215, open for quantity, all shades. Murray Hill 8374.

SKIRTS.—Looking at skirts, wash and serges, all week. Levin, 249 West 36th.

VELOURS.—We are open for light and heavy weight velours and kersey in Burgundy, plum, navy, and taupe; also all shades of F. & H. or botany broadcloth. Joseph Durst, 1,331 Broadway.

VELOURS.—American velours; all shades; Rotany or F. & H. broadcloth; all shades; also ¾ melton. Fit-Best Cloak Co., 151 West 25th St.

VELOURS.—Can use large quantity heavy-weight velours and kerseys. Weinreb & Horowitz, 1,140 Broadway.

VELOURS.—Open for large quantities of velours in taupe, plum, Burgundy, blue, brown, and green. Chelsea 5867.

VELOUR.—Open to buy lightweight velour, taupe and Burgendy; also broadcloth, taupe and burgundy. Far. 2247.

VELOURS.—13009, 15020, 13648, 13045, 544, 0359, 11050; also pom poms; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS.—Americans, shades plum, Burgundy, and taupe. Franklin 7473.

VELOURS.—11050, 13046, 15020, 544, all colors; will pay cash. Farr. 2466.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for plum, navy, American 0359, Waxman, Chelsea 1979.

VELOURS.—Holmes 45, Wilson 618, Newhouse 2800. Farragut 610.

VELOURS.—20 pieces; all shades; spot cash. Irving Finkelstein, 22 West 32d.

VELOURS.—Open for heavy or lightweight, burgundy and taupe. Chelsea 3060.

VELOURS.—Open for heavy weight velours and pom poms; all colors. Farragut 5196.

VELOURS.—Open for 544 or 11050; also light weight, all shades. Chelsea 9065.

VELOURS.—Heavy weight brown, green and navy, for cash. Chelsea 1358.

VELOURS.—Will buy all heavyweight velours and kerseys. Chelsea 9948.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Wanted quantity at a price. Einhorn, 112 Madison Av.

VENETIAN LININGS.—Open for 500 pieces 32-inch Marquise finish for cash. H. Rosenberg & Son, 621 Broadway.

WOOLENS.—Expert house interested in Lorraine's 5865, Pacific's C. S., Melrose 97, W. M. N. half wool batiste, A. G. Stilwell, Rector 6114.

WOOLENS.—Open to buy any quantity 6-4 and 3-4 heavy woolens, 22 ounce, up, for cash. S. O., 162 Times.

WOOLENS.—Open for broadcloth, all shades. Farr. 8586.

WOOL PLUSH.—American 11681. Phone or call, Frank & Frank, Farr. 662.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLANKET CLOTH.—Cotton flannels good for sport coats or star sets, to close out. Telephone 1807 Williamsburg. Rubber Garment Specialty Co.

BLUMENTHALS.—3-inch stripe, moleten, 10—3730, $5; poplin, velveteen, all colors. Feinstein & Globus.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, navy, green; also velours, reindeer, brown, green, and Duvet Delaine, green, brown, beetroot. Madison Square 4440.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and Botany, all colors, also Silvertone velours and Riedel velours. Madison Square 7427.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315; will sell or exchange black, navy, green and Pekin or other shades. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, all shades; will sell immediately; quick action required; reasonable. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

BURELLA.—American 0610 and 09007, all colors, at a price; American mixture coating 15023, all colors, opening price. Madison Square 6580.

BURELLA.—Opening price, American 6310, taupe and reindeer; Buckley & Caben 780, navy. Chelsea 560.

COATS, SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, pompoms, latest models; best shades; good value; immediate delivery; orders filled in 48 hours. Shapiro & Davis, 123 West 21. Chelsea 8789.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, karseys and Silvertip Bolivia, $13.50 to $35. Hirshfield, 142 West 29th St.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush coats, fur trimmed, $11.60, $13.75, $15.35, &c., on hand for today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Of every description, all materials and colors, including the newest chicken styles; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Velour and kersey, fur trimmed and plain; on the racks. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 29th St.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth and velour coats very reasonable. 1181 Sixth Av., 45 East 11th.

COATS.—Friesian, cloth, immediate delivery; also jobs reasonable. Doheen Weissman, 34 West 24th.

COATS.—Sieve for immediate delivery plush and pompom coats. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats on the racks for immediate delivery. I. Zeilkow & Sons, 19-21 West 24th St.

COATS.—Wonderful values in broadcloth coats, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. I. Newick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—All-lined cheviot coats, $10; other wool velour coats from $10.75 up. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—Coats.—Coats.—On the rack for immediate delivery. Joe Karoster., 39 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS on the racks for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS.—For jobbers only; see our all lined coats, coney collars, $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 38 East 9th.

COATS.—Jobs children's plush and cloth coats, to close out. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; pom pom, velours, all leading colors; also plushes. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, velours, kerseys, pom poms, $10-$35. Wm. J. Hussey Co., 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Junior velour for immediate delivery, $6.90 up. L. Weksler, 170 5th Av.

COATS.—Ladies' fur trimmed; immediate delivery, $10.90 up. L. Weksler, 170 5th Av.

COATS.—Jobs children's plush and cloth coats; half price. Sconwartz, 61 West 15th.

COATS.—Infants' and children's cloth and plush coats, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 38 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS—Fur trimmed, closing out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 24th.

COATS.—130 pom-pom coats for immediate delivery. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses', to close out. Mack Cloak Co., 49 West 18th.

COATS.—Scouts, chicken coats, immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 36th St.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 90 Bleecker St., Spring 0387.

CORDUROY.—Juilliard's 9000 black, 36-inch. Madison Square 1541.

COUNTERS.—Let of good serviceable counters for shoe rooms or factory. Mayer Bros. & Danda, 142 Grand St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—White and flesh; 30 pieces at 90 cents; 2½ cash from mill. Cooperman & Leibowitz, 446 9th Av.

DRESSES.—Job 200 serges, 200 silks, also wool jersey, for immediate delivery. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, velvet, and jersey dresses, at low prices. Vassar Dress Co., 104 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Fan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES—Serge, satin, and wool jersey, very reasonable. Smith Bros., 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; closing entire stock; sacrifice. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk, to close out at low prices. Louis Schwartz, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $13.75 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serges, as job. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—French serge, to close out, at low price. Simon, 135 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Silk dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Jawitz, 130 West 32d.

FURS.—Former buyer for America's greatest fur establishment can aid you in procuring finest merchandise at lowest prices. I know of one exceptionally good buy—wonderful opportunity. W 129 Times.

FUR KITT.—Brown and black, Coney colors, delivered within 48 hours. J. Kaplan, 53 West 28th.

FUR.—Can make good deliveries on Hudson seal and nutria collars. 151 West 23d St. Chelsea 7975.

FUR TRIMMINGS to clear out. J. Kaplan, 53 West 28th.

FURS.—Prompt deliveries of natural raccoon colors for the cloak trade; better quality only. Negrin Bros., 104 West 25th St. Farragut 3473.

KARAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal's genuine karami at a price. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 38 West 21st. Chelsea 9784.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's mole, cheap. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av. Madison Square 1504.

KERAMI, original Blumenthal's, $7.50 net; 10 days. Chelsea 9048.

KERSEY.—Buckley-Coben's 140 green, or will exchange for colors. Farragut 2338.

LOOPINES.—Forstman and Huffman 7487 cloth, all shades, $3.75 net. Mad. Sq. 3623.

NEEDLES.—200,000 English sewing needles; assorted sizes; also bargains in hosiery. Rector 6534.

OPPOSSUM—50 doz. 1-inch; will sell at price. Farr. 554.

POPLINS.Saxonia plum, taupe, brown, green. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—40-inch, good quality, navy, plum, taupe, bottle, black, to close out; also changeable taffeta. Mad. Sq. 7595.

PLUSH.—Stevens 1770 wool plush; Oxford, navy brown; 0091 Bivella; all shades. J. L. Faunce, 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PLUSHES—Peca, esquimette, guaranteed sealette, Dobsen's plush, salts, velours, du Nord. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSHES.—Kerami, moltex, chiffon velvet and velveteens, at a price. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

PLUSHES.—50 pieces Sidney Blumenthal's plush, also 4040, for cash. 9406 Farragut.

PLUSHES. — Original 46-49; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Son, 50 Bond St.

POM POM.—5 Burgundy, 5 reindeer, 1 taupe. Stone, 94 Hester St.

RAINCOATS.—Large stock to close out; can save 50 per cent. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

ROMPERS AND CREEPERS.—Fall and Winter styles; immediate deliveries to close out. F. & S. Mfg. Co., 45 Lispenard St.

RUBBERIZED NOVELTIES, every description, traveling, first aid, Pitall and Kumfort kits, laundry bags, tennis racquet covers and presses. National Novelty, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2009.

SATEENS AND SERGES to close out at a price; mostly large sizes; something new all the time. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th. Farr. 3395.

SATIN.—6ol, 54-inch, 50 pieces, 90 cents per yard. Piece Goods Exchange, 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 818.

SCARFS AND CAPES, made of plush and moleskin, fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SERGE.—45 pieces, 36-inch, solid navy, cotton warp serge, 42½ cents net. Farragut 9010.

SHIRT and WAIST Manufacturers.—Silk shirtings, 32 and 36 inches, satin striped, tub silks, crepes, fancies; large lots; will be sold considerably below market. Phone Madison Square 1942.

SILKS.—All kinds; immediate delivery; exceptional values. M. Marks Co., successors to Marks Sconner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SKIRTS.—1,000 to close out, serges and michels and poplins. 48 Delancey St. Orchard 2358.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Empire Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway, Greeley 2482.

SUITS. — Kerami trimming, $10.90 and up, F. & H. broadcloth suits, all shades, for immediate delivery, $13.75 and up. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—300 botany broadcloth suits, all shades, peau de cygne and interlined, to close out at a special price. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th St.

SUITS.—100 suits of the better kind to close out, $12.50 to $20. Isidore Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av.

SUITS.—Broadcloth, higher price, including taupe, Burgundy, $13. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th.

SUITS AND COATS—Fur trimmed, closing out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

SUITS AND COATS.—To close out at a price. Kessler & Gotthelf, 10 East 33d St.

SUITS.—Job to close out. 51 West 13th St., first floor.

SWEATERS.—Discontinued lines ladies', misses', boys', juvenile. Peerless, 1 East 28th.

VELVETEENS.—All colors, prices, and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEEN.—36 inches wide, all colors, immediate delivery, B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 8387.

VELVETEEN.—Twill and straight back, Worrell dye, all colors, to close out, cheap. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

VELVETEEN.—Twill back, imported, 27-inch, all colors, $1.35. Lewenstein & Co., 35 West 25th.

VELVETEENS.—Imported and domestic, all colors and qualities; sell cheap. Gramercy 146.

VELVETEEN, twill back, 24-27 inches wide. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELVETEENS.—Run of the mill, in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9709.

VELOURS.—American 8344, brown and green, $3.17½ net; broadcloth, Forstmann & Huffmann, green and brown, $2.65 net. Chelsea 2762.

VELOUR.—Lightweight brown, olive, black, $1.80 net; all or part. Call on Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

VELOURS, 11050, 15020, 13046, 13045, 544, 0359, all colors, for cash. Mad. Sq. 1360.

WAISTS.—Georgettes, low price to close out. 15 West 29th, 6th floor.

WOOLENS.—Bahnsen 50103, 50155, 50166; Wormser 297 and 327; F. & H. 7573; all shades. Telephone Madison Square 6295.

WOOLENS.—Botany 315, broadcloth; all shades; Gilbert's kersey 33360, black. Call Greeley 6630.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted who is thoroughly experienced in the buying and selling of woolens to the cloak and suit trade; salary and commission. Y 232 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted.

REPLY if you are a leading concern in ladies' neckwear or kindred line and want a capable representative medium cities in Penn., W. Va., Maryland. W 92 Times.

TRIMMING SALESMAN, acquainted with cloak trade, desires reliable connection. O 226 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 5½@6% per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...5½@6%
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Some Really Novel Hosiery.

Some of the most novel silk hose for women that has been seen in this city for years, if not ever, was put on view for the first time yesterday in a show window of a Fifth Avenue shop. Notable among them were military caps effects, the caps being so attached to the stockings that the bottom of a skirt would just clear the top of the caps. The caps, of which several were shown, were trimmed with tiny brass buttons, and the collars of them were piped in contrasting colors. A feature of them was the peculiar stitching that produced the outstanding effect in the shoulders of the caps. The caps are shown in red, blue, orange, khaki, &c., and are attached to stockings of contrasting colors. They are so arranged that they may be changed from one pair to another at will. They are the products of a well-known New England mill.

Drug Dealers Are Uncertain.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the continued uncertainty of transportation facilities and the scarcity of many products has led to conservation on the part of both buyers and sellers. Price changes this week have principally affected refined coumarin, caffeine alkaloid in second hands, dragon's blood, oil of cloves, oil of wormwood, and quinine. Acetphenetidin, silver label gelatin, soluble saccharin, and storax declined. Dealers in narcotics are confronted with record prices and no relief is in sight. The demand is much greater than the supply.

Some Credit Levels High.

Not long ago a local credit man called attention to the fact that some of the stores which cater to wealthy clientele were being hampered in their efforts to do business by the backwardness of some of their larger customers in paying their accounts. It was said at the time that it was not a rare thing for some of these individual accounts to run as high as $20,000 to $25,000. According to another credit authority who has "been on the inside" for several years, accounts for such amounts look comparatively small. He told of an instance in which a certain store carried a well-known American on its books for $250,000 at one time, and also of another case in which the account had to be given to an agent for collection, where the credit was $175,000.

Now Comes the Bustle Hat.

Another innovation in the millinery world is the revival of the "bustle hat," a modification of the old-style Watteau headgear of the period of 1865-1875. The new model comes flat to the head in front, has a low crown, and turns up very high in the back. Those shown here are made of velvet, combined with satin antique; also of velvet with metallic brocaded satin crowns. The trimmings consist of puffings of ribbons or velvet, coque feathers, ostrich or flowers. While it is shown as a Fall item, the indications are that the new hat will be featured in various wholesale lines for Spring.

Retailers Worried About Stocks.

While clothing manufacturers have become more or less reconciled to the modified styles for men's clothes prescribed by the Commercial Economy Board, it is said that many retailers are worried over the moving of merchandise they now have, either ordered, or on hand. Though fancy cuffs, plaits, belts, and other useless adornments are not to be taboo this season, it seems that discussion of the plans for abolishing them next year has militated against their sale this Fall. A number of retailers, to move stocks more readily, are taking off some of these features before they show the garments at all, while others "show" them as they have been made up, but express the willingness to take off the removable adornments if the purchaser so desires. However, all these features are not removable, and what the outcome will be can only be guessed.

Chiffon Velvet Waist Arrives.

One of the distinctly new features of the Fall season in waists is said to be the growing popularity of chiffon velvet as a waist fabric. It is used in various ways in different waists. The most popular treatment of this new fabric in this respect is said to be found in waists where it is used for the body of the garment with sleeves of georgette in contrasting colors. There are other popular models in which georgette or crepe de chine is used for the body of the waist covered with large panels of chiffon velvet. In this latter treatment, the sleeves are frequently of chiffon velvet.

Tea Frocks Gain Favor.

Though some dressmakers in the local trade report a continuing normal demand for strictly formal evening gowns, there are many others who say they are experiencing a decided shift to the more intimate "house gown," or tea frock. Many of these house gowns," however, are as handsome and costly as the more conventional evening gowns, though a little less formal. Net and chiffon are the materials most used, it is said. There are some fur and bead trimmed frocks of this type, though by far most are untrimmed, the color effects being relied on for decoration. Long flowing linen, elbow length sleeves and various modifications of the décolleté are said to be most popular.

Silks at Retail Moving Well.

Silks of all grades at the present prices are reported to be in good demand by a number of the local department stores. Taffetas and satins, it is said, are the most popular weaves. Business in these fabrics is reported to be heavier than usual at this time of the year, and there is every indication that it will continue so through the holiday season. Checks, plaids and stripes, mostly in bright colors, are reported as the favored colors. In solids, the more subdued shades are said to be in the lead.

Gray Goods Sales Were Small.

The second Liberty Loan occupied first place in the minds of the cotton goods trade here yesterday, with the result that the amount of business done in gray goods was small. The continued strength of cotton, the firmness with which goods are held by sellers, and the fact that buyers appear to be pretty well caught up on their immediate needs were other factors in the limited amount of cloths disposed of. Some business was reported on heavy drills, but other coarse-yarn fabrics received little attention from all accounts. About the only print cloth business of consequence concerned 39½-inch 68-72s, which sold for nearby delivery at 12¼ cents. Prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	15c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-76s	14c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10½c
39-inch, 67-72s	12¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	7⅝c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CANDEE-BOEHM CORPORATION, dealers in antiques at 17 East Forty-eighth Street.—Aaron W. Levy has been appointed receiver by Judge Mayer. Liabilities are $12,000.

LOUIS BROWNSTEIN.—Willard B. Stevens has been appointed by Judge Mayer receiver for Louis Brownstein, doing business as the Bamboo Man's Shop, men's furnishing goods, at 703 Eighth Avenue.

FALM-McJUNKIN, INC., manufacturers of telegraph and electrical instruments, at 50 East Forty-first Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $43,238 and nominal assets of $74,054, consisting of machinery, office fixtures, and patterns, $15,243; accounts, $20,705; unfilled orders, $38,094, and cash in bank, $2. Among the creditors are the Tungsten Works, $6,910, and Commercial Research Company, $2,747.

LEO KORNREICH, dealer in dry goods at 206 Avenue B, has made an assignment to Harry Kornreich.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—J. P. Lynch & Son, coal dealers of Albany, filed partnership and individual petitions in bankruptcy in the Federal Court today, with combined liabilities of $40,307 and assets of $38,650.

Special to The New York Times.

MANATEE, Fla., Oct. 24.—M. Alderman, cashier of the Bradentown Bank and Trust Company, has been named receiver of the Manatee Banking Company by State Controller Ernest Ames, following an examination of the books conducted yesterday. The capital stock is $35,000 paid in, and deposits aggregate $50,000. "Too much paper" is ascribed as the reason for the failure.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Adam, Robert T.—Joseph Shongood's Sons	$1,524.32
Abrams, Michael—Diamond Neckwear Co.	274.11
Am. Nat. Bank—J. M. Conklin, costs	194.06
Adler, Sidney L.—M. G. Brendahl	357.91
Bernstein, Samuel, and Deuy Realty Co. —Graff Furnace Co.	1,073.45
Baker, Benj. and Gershon—S. Horowitz	358.12
Boorstein, Abraham—Metropolitan Cred. It Co.	120.56
Collins, James F.—McMullan, Snare & Triest, Inc., costs	109.86
Crossmann, Ludwig—A. Chaloff et al.	222.47
D. A. Calhoun & Co.—W. Vedas et al.	138.41
De Rost, Frank—Carneval California Produce and Commission Co.	138.40
Engel, Rubin—M. Berman et al.	361.74
Fahnestock, Annie P.—F. H. Townsend,	120.25
Fishel, Henry S.—"Chemberlayne"	626.20
Same—Chesterfield Furniture Co.	288.95
Gilbert, Frederick M.—American Tract Society	209.80
Goldberg, Anna, and Hyman Cohen—People, &c.	300.00
Goldberg, Abraham—City of N. Y., costs	108.85
Goldberg, Abraham, gdn.—City of N. Y., costs	120.25
Hartigan, Joseph—N. T. M. Grane	542.94
Int. Rapid Transit Co.—E. H. Becker	1,612.84
Jaroslawsky Trucking Co.—W. Hoerter	1,965.43
Lenard, Andrew, and Clement Thirsky—S. Salma	835.06
Mannenglesett, Alphonse E.—G. R. Watton	368.66
Leupper, Joseph—H. S. Morris et al.	123.15
Loeb, William—C. H. Bennett et al.	2,009.61
Lehman, Daniel—M. L. Feinstein	337.04
Lawrence, Chas. H.—S. Schwartz	198.30
Mercantile Stores Corp.—M. Abrams	120.10
McCahill Soda Fountain Co.—Tossini & Tossini	317.93
Mairano, Stefano—D. Coulter et al.	940.20
McDermott, John—Patent Scaffolding Co., costs	119.19
Malkoon, Tony—S. Leitman & Sons	148.53
Pino, Jacob, gdn.—A. Levy, Inc., costs	118.10
O'Rourke, Timothy—Empire State Liquor Co.	191.20
P. F. Kenny Co.—I. Rauch	134.51
Premier Const. Co. and Albert Jaret—P. J. Morris	215.76
Reilly, William—C. Altieri	123.81
Richardson, Wm. M.—Rooney, Wm. R. Lipscomb, and Gerald Griffin—Morris Plan Co. of Albany	126.39
Siff, Lester—Empire Carting Co.	107.72
Seidl, Frank H., and Paul Faulhaber—People, &c.	500.00
Schwartz, Louis, and Nathan Vludinger —Same	100.00
Schlesinger-Redburn Corp.—Automobile Trade Directory, Inc.	798.20
San Jacinto Hotel, Inc.—S. B. Balcom	238.54
Same—M. S. Douglass	313.21
Silverman, Julius—E. W. Ludington	239.46
Schuster, Harry, and Lena Speesman, ex'r—V. G. Mackay-Smith et al., trustees	1,461.95
Same—Same	1,433.86
Taub, Allen D.—Franklin Feed Stores	862.23
Ten Sixty-seven Fifth Avenue Co.—Strauss & Hemle, Inc.	814.54
Victor Carpet Co.—B. M. Friend et al.	241.75
Tallanoff, Morris and Jacob—L. Mischnev et al.	1,574.89
271 Halsey Street, Inc.—F. S. Fligg	8,977.54
Westermayer, Arthur J., and Charles H. Parkhurst—Hudson Trust Co.	639.10
Wilkes Canal Co.—Mine and Smelter Supply Co.	427.11
Wertheim, Herman—Verdon & Co.	1,030.91
Weinfeld, Samuel—Jedico Brothers	112.14
Weisberg, Jacob, and Lena Goldberg—People, &c.	300.00
Ziering, David—L. W. Greenberg et al.	882.91

In Bronx County.

Bickhardt, Andrew, and Thomas W. Jerald—A. Pilotti	$132.40
Cabaret, Edmond J.—D. Granese	1,135.05
Fischer, Gustave—H. Benowitz	142.41
Jackson, Harry C.—Columbia Trust Co.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means terms or adjourned cases.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 3, 2nd Floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Bayley & Douglas, Inc‹Astbrand Art Glass.
W. A. Rogers, Ltd‹Rogers Silverware Metals.
Nat X-Ray Ref‹G C Lynch Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 1, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
New Eng SS Co‹Tugs NY Cont 19 & 21.
Brooks‹Schooner Fannie Palmer.
Dwyer‹Tug Westchester.
Ackerman Lige Co‹Tug Britannia.
NY & Cuba Mail SS Co‹Akerlund.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 557, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Hanrahan‹Pac Trans.
Elliot‹P Birdsall Corp
Barreiros‹Tivives SS Corp.
Cynamon‹C RR of NJ.
Monk‹Lehigh Val RR.
Gulf Ref Co‹Barnett.
Kelly‹Penn RR.
Crystal‹same.
Hill‹Geiger-Jones Co.
Baker‹Penn RR.
Dodd, L. & W RR. (2.)
Same‹Four Packages Cut Diamonds.
Same‹One Package Cut Diamonds.
Same‹Geidstein.
Brown‹Penn RR.
U S‹100 Bellycut Fish
Carroll‹US & Australasia SS.
Williams Line‹Newtown Creek Tow Co.
Union Ferry Co‹CNY.
Daly‹NY Dock Co.
Union Ferry Co‹Tug NY Cent 17.
Moran Tow & T Co‹Tug Perth Amboy.
Potter Tramp Co‹Tug Baker Bros.
US‹One Blue Taffeta Evening Coat.
Seiden‹CNY.
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins Co‹Anderson.
Continental Ins Co‹same.
Germania Life Ins Co‹same.
Erie RR‹same.
Wright‹Clyde SS Co.
Delaney‹Penn RR.
Scully‹Gen Cotton Sec
Proctor‹NY C RR.
Guss‹same.
Tracy‹Standard Oil.
G S Alexander & Co‹Western Gas Con Co.
Miller‹Lowe.
US Merc Marine Co‹New Eng Nav Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Criminal at 10:30 A. M.
Un-Rikes, Un trial.)
Same‹Stica.
Same‹Munch & Garello.
Same‹Rosenberg.
Same‹Bosworth & Lipman.
Same‹Mates & Lipman
Same‹Solomon & Lipman.
Same‹Canavan & Layendecker.
Same‹McDonough & Loyendecker.
Common law at 10:30 A. M.
O'Connor‹Coastwise Dredging Co.
Same‹Cullen & Leyendecker.
Same‹Phillips & Tworger.
Same‹Hamann & Tworger.
Same‹Lewis & Tworger.
Same‹McLoughlin & Tworger.
Same‹Ellison & Stanley.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Levy‹Louvre Const
Klaslis‹Louvre Rlty.
Rock Isl Butter‹Rowland.
Thompson‹Jackson Steinway Co.
Klein‹Prud Ins Co.
Whipple‹same.
H G Vogel Co‹Backer Const Co.
Candee‹Penn R R Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Scott, Laughlin, Smith, Page, and Davis, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.
Lowenfeld‹US Fid, &c.
Hayes‹C H Weiling Co
Clark‹Bowery Bk.
Levine‹McCausland.
Scott‹Tufts.
Godley‹Crandall & Godley Co.
Gordon‹Automobile Club.
Cohen‹Rothschild.
Galloway‹Orvis.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions.
Re Carr.
Re Shalleck.
People ex rel O'Connell & Boyle (2.)
Re Hochstadter (Whalen.)
Koenig‹Paulson.
Lowenfeld‹Sullivan.
Kuhn‹F. J. McMahon & Co.
Re State Industrial Com‹Johansen.
Gen Rubber‹US Fid & Guaranty Co.
Dubner‹Michelman.
Kings County Lighting‹Woodbury.
Dispatch Film‹Courtlandt Theatre Co.
Du Mahant‹Du Mahant.
Rothstein‹Slevin.
Fletcher‹Gouveneur Mfg. Co.
Rifkin‹Novelty Mfg.
Joy‹Anderson Galleries, Inc.
Sharlish‹Jacobs.
Lederer‹Ande Rlty Co
Samet‹Oshrin.
Kottler‹Onyx Blouse.
Hershkovitz‹Thompson.
Anscrge‹Rosenberg Neugass Co.
Jezek‹Firuski.
Re Place, (Townsend Av.)
Trowbridge‹McCarthy.
Coulson‹Butler.
Burhans‹Bishop.
Goyett‹Hart.
Schieffer‹Smallwood.
Damiano‹Damiano.
Morris‹Int R T.
Litwin‹Litwin.
Brand‹Brand.
Steenlief‹Palmer Herring Motor Co.
Nawaon‹Hogxson Bros
Re Thalman‹Oelrichs.
Reinach‹Buhler.
Sheingold‹Haber.
Linenberger‹Weghmann
Murray‹Del Drago (2.)
Gen'l Platers Supply‹Phillipp Bros, Inc.
Dugar‹Braverman.
Papperny‹Germad Rlty
Hatton‹Hatton.
Rabinowitz‹Rabinowitz.
Union Fruit Co‹Levy.
McEvey‹Landes.
Re CNY (W 244th St)
Re same.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk‹Pepe.
Levy‹Amer Shoe Mach & Tool Co.
Strauss‹Strauss.
Burke‹Well.
Friedman‹same.
Kast‹Kern (2.)
Wertheimer‹Wertheimer.
Re Purch‹Donovan.
Tuttle‹Mayer, (2.)
Lacks‹Johnson.
Poltner‹Harte.
Farmers' Loan & Tr‹Demarest.
Weisner‹M & L Hess, Inc.
Jarvis‹Hutcheson.
Brock‹Poor.
McIntyre‹McIntyre.
Cloak Operators Union Local No 1‹Bk of US
Van Alen‹Walkoff.
Fogel‹Well.
Munis‹same.
Marcus‹Morton. (4.)
Murphy‹Wm. Becker Anline & Chemical.
Re Ballantine.
Farley‹Shubert.
Breitman‹Breitman.
Jaffery‹Cooke.
Levy‹Levy.
Salomon‹Salomen.
Davis‹Morris & Wilmarth.
Palmer‹Indian Splint, Inc.
Dumiahant‹Silberberg.
Kornblum‹Kornblum.
Rheiner‹Knipscher.
D A Saunder Sons Co‹Logie.
Bernstein‹Krohnberg.
Re Boyd.
Johnston‹Johnston.
Re Carr.
Applebaum‹Reardon.
Carpenter‹Skilicin Asphalt Pav Co.
Collins‹Wright.
Farragher‹Parsons.
Stern‹Tozzi.
Storey‹W J Taylor Co
Speed‹Roth.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Re Manhattan Ry‹Scheinman.
Weeks‹L'Ecluse.
Netherland‹Dunn.
Brown‹Doherty.
Dale‹Dale.
Edelstein‹Wilner.
Abramowitz‹Abramowitz.
Re Man Ry‹Levy.
Klein‹Norworth.
Herman‹Herman.
Vaughan‹Vaughan.
Weiland‹Weiland.
Wilson‹CNY Tel Co.
Rosenthal‹Rosenthal.
D Antolini & Co‹Harper.
Riley‹Billig.
Mason‹Mason.
Sawin‹Sawin.
Edelstein‹Wilner.
Schwarzbach‹Schwarzbach.
Weksmiller‹Weksmiller.
Marquardt‹Wilkinson Shoe & Co.
Preferred causes:
Kimball‹Kimball.
Brunk‹Steinberg.
Mutual L I Co‹Geiger
Electric Cosmopolitan Bank.
Kleinecker‹Kleinecker.
Rosen‹Goodstein.
Preston‹Murray.
Kiddie‹Dunham.
Berger‹Alk.
Dubben‹Dubben.
Vivaudou‹Meyers.
Kirsch‹Kirsch.
Gouert‹Mechanics & Met Nat Bk.
Hubbard‹Hubbard.
Kerwick‹Kelly.
P G Tiling & Con Co‹Buchalter.
McCarthy‹McCarthy.
Tramontano‹Tramontano.
Schmidt‹Schmidt.
Imm‹Imm.
Wollman & Co‹Goodhart.
Bordenstein‹Oppenheim.
Kassel‹Rubin.
Sawilson‹Sawilson.
Scheuer‹New Haven Hotel Co.
Weierbe‹Weierbe.
Weill Co‹Craveling.
Freedman‹Freedman.
Pulitzer‹Pulitzer.
Koch‹Koch.
Southwick‹Southwick.
Palliace‹Palliace.
Potterton Bros‹Radford.
Zaban‹Zaban.
Gifford‹Murphy.
Kaidy‹Jabbour.
Chapin & O'Donnell‹Leonard.
P G Tiling & Con Co‹Leslie.
Bernstein‹Krohnberg.
Merriman‹CNY.
Walker‹J Matthett Co
Hughes‹ChaWrfet.

PART IV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dier‹N Am Prod Co.
Politziner‹Reichelson.
Henry Elias Brew‹Morris.
Fruit Auction Co‹Mercandante.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Jacobson‹Smith.
Inq—Bauman‹Somerville Rty Co.
Inq—Tobias‹same.
Inq—Krakower‹same.
Inq—Jacobson‹same.
Inq—Rozoff‹Rosenberg
Inq—O'Kane‹Rathbone.
Inq—Geyes‹Byrne.
Killoran‹Int R T. Co
H Rukatowitz‹Nadi Casket Co.
D Rukatowitz‹same.
Salomon‹Kalmus Broc Co, Inc.
Lang‹Belt Line Ry.
Lazarus‹Dwyer.
Stone‹Messemer.
Marcus‹Cent Trust Co of N Y.
Margolis‹Int R T.
Moffa‹NY & Q Co RR
Molinari‹Cashopheco Transporters, Inc.
Crosby‹Shenk.
Elson‹Rosenthal.
Rosenberg‹B H RR.
Clark‹CNY.
Cohen‹same.
Thomas‹Dieterle.
Beisenfeld‹Kemp.
Asmuts‹Wildhart Rty
Plehnik‹La Tosca Knitting Co.
S Visotzik‹Runkel Bros.
A Visotzik‹same.
Cohen‹Nauss Bros Co.
Landsman‹Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Gorman‹Leppok Rty.
Jones‹Int R T C.
Bruno‹Lifriert.
Butler‹Wishnofsky.
Barth‹Koenig.
Cannon‹NY Rys.
Steinberger‹same.
Alexis‹Monahan Exp.
Di Rocco‹Canepa.
Keenan‹Baiardi.
Swift & Co‹3d Av RR (2.)
C Pimpis‹I R T.
V Pisapia‹same.
Raschke‹NY Rys.
Klein‹S Herold, Inc.
Gallagher‹CNY.
Carter‹same.
Barney‹same.
Gunner‹Westcott Exp.
Diamond‹Douglas Shoe Co.
Falcone‹S I & M Ry.
Groesinger‹Kramer.
Connors‹Taylor.
Johnson‹Fayrault.
Slaman‹NY Con Ry.
Silverstein‹Hoch.
Levis‹NY Dispos Corp
Kepidpsky‹Atl Amus.
Muller‹Samot Taxi Co
Beamish‹Ehret.
Farley‹Whitecheck.
Koehler‹Bernagozzi.
Broaman‹Waller.
Jashnoff‹Radin.
Burbel‹42d St. &c. Ry
Barina‹Fitzhenry.
J Glass‹C I & B Ry.
D Glass‹same.
Hetter‹NY Rys.
Abramowitz‹Rty R E.
Angel‹Trowbridge.
O'Brien‹Eagle Pencil.
Gross‹Coffin.
Gedwad‹Uris Iron W.
Suzonski‹Beeves & Son.
Clark‹De Witt. (2.)
Zaretsky‹NY Rys.
Vlaud‹Lee.
Sullivan‹Richmond Light & RR.
Paulson‹Beaver.
Jos Koehler, Inc‹Terry & Tench Co.
Vison‹Clute Rty.
Schelp‹Royal Card, &c., Co.
Triest‹So Pac Co.
Badesch‹Quantz.
J Behrman‹Koch.
M Behrman‹same.
Reinecke‹McNeilly.
Lovitch‹Horgan.
Lanehan‹Int R T.
Lauderman‹Cong Hunga, &c.
O'Kane‹Postal Transfer.
Ehrich‹Guar Tr Co.
Cohen‹Rinehart.
Newman‹Krinsky.
Cook‹Bklyn Packard Auto.
Becker‹Linch.
J Baiter‹Gunnison.
N Baiter‹same.
Taylor‹5th Av Coach.
Shapiro‹Diamond.
Staszko‹Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.
Crupor‹Burns Bros (2)
Dougherty‹Bernard.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
John. on‹McGoldrick.
Eisenberg‹Lustgarten.
Phillips‹Meader.
People‹Tarry Store.
Same‹Every Color, &c Co.
Same‹Crawford.
Israel‹Ritz Rent Co.
Townsend‹Samuels.
Buchane‹Gallagher.
Stringer‹Lambert.
Sabine‹Morosco.
Wing‹Spilsbury.
Nat Surety Co‹Nat City Bank of Bklyn.
Auerbach‹Man Wrecking, &c, Co.
Simson‹1002 Atty St.
Brady Oltarah Co‹CNY.
Garzilla‹Bonchet.
Slason‹1022 Atty St.
Same‹Lohden.
Cragin‹Berkley.
Monroe‹Dimon.
Hommick‹Wmsbg Stm Laundry.
Bayley‹Moerbach Sales Co.
Rudman‹The Farish.
Franklin‹Hoadley.
Merchants Fire Assn Corp‹Gen Fire Extinguisher.
Sayre‹Equipment Cor
Int Arms & F Co‹Md Casualty Co.
Bolton‹Shaughnessy Const.
Skoog‹Wilbert Garrison Co.
Rimer Film Laboratories‹Mittenthal Film Co.
Re Cutler.
Pharr Cont Co‹Can Pacific Ry.
Freund‹London Feather Nov.
Hyman‹Radi.
Thompson‹Fairbanks.
Lavsant‹Refrando.
Singer‹Taylor-Friedman Co.
Dolge‹Shongood.
Re Sea on.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.
Myron H Phelps,
Margaret McIntyre,
Max F Wenninger,
Robert Cormack,
John Bremner,
Bridget Begley,
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate Mary M Johnston.
Matilda Fredenburg,
Fritz Sorenson,
William Bloch,
James M Leopold,
Alice M Bijur.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Culver‹Tate Elec Waterproofing.
Schlanger‹Amer Vienna Hall B Co.
Jenkins‹Levy.
Kaufer‹Kelley.
Rotker‹Foster.
Rosen‹Adline Rty Co.
Muir‹Aisen.
Friedman‹Katz.
Weinberg‹Perstein.
Oliver Typewriter Co‹Wholesale Type Co.
Hoole & Gesswein‹Met Elec Mfg Co.
Brett‹Lith Co‹Robinson.
Stern Bros‹Potter.
Urban‹Gedney.
Lowenstein‹Orr.
Harris‹Miner.
Pittsburg‹Chase.
Ginbel Bros‹O'Neill.
Lord & Taylor‹Mann.
Bleyfeder‹Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.
Pierce‹Gerken.
Rosen‹Durst.
Eberle‹Gray.
Schenbrunn‹De Prado Penn & Dal Oil Co‹Kumberger Co.
Craig‹Karp.
Risenzon‹Levy.
Bergman‹Caplan.

Mandelbaum‹Hershkowitz.
Cooper‹Mandelbaum.
Benson‹Clark.
Polack Tyre & Rub‹Brady-Oltarah Con(2)
E I du Pont de Nemours‹Star Mica M.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Krautwald‹Pugh.
Kramer‹Langsdorf.
Schifano‹Blumberg.
Window‹Century Amuse Corp, (2.)
Economu Ritsos Co‹Rosalsky.
Kaufman‹Kips Bay &c Co.
Green‹Wilk.
Hank‹Miller.
Parker‹Poole.
Jenner & Kaplan Co‹Mills.
Madero Bros Co‹Marsh Clean Co.
Montopoli‹Leone, (2.)
Betron‹Davis.
Lieberman‹N Y Rys.
Berger‹Realty Real Corp.
Schwartz‹Bishop.
Sandler‹Int R T.
Frankel‹same.
Iskovich‹Morris Bros.
Scandel‹Morgenstern.
Fenster‹Goldberg's Sons.
Worshofsky‹3d Av Ry.
Metz‹Bendien's C M.
Geller‹same.
Steinberg‹A. Russekow, Inc.
Weintraub‹N Y Rys.
R. Seaquer Co‹Giant Silk Mfg Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part I., for trial.
Miller‹Federal Underwear Co.
Wolf‹Kent Paper Co.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Moore‹B. Q C & S RR
Marlowe, an inf‹Wolf.
Holden, as admx‹Pringle.
Varin, an inf‹Wender
Taylor‹Manning.
Brinsky‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Astoria Veneer M & D‹Marden, C. H.
Dillon, as admr‹I R T
Rudin‹Cohen.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2015.
This includes all issues noticed for the October, 1917, term.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Offerman‹Emsie Rty.
Freed‹Thalheim Co.
Jos. Frankel's Sons Co‹Robinson.
Gutterman‹B & O RR
Terowsky‹Lato Restaurant Corp.
Linderman‹Liebler.
Lampert‹Kluck Towel Supply Co.
Crompton Bldg Corp‹Dean.
Davidow‹Perlman. (3)

PART IV.—Pinello, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Lederer‹Goodman Piano Co.
Wilder‹Dodd.
Gordon‹N Y Mineral Flooring Co.
F. Gens & Co‹Tomberg.
Jakob‹Werba.
King‹Hollander.
Clow‹F F Kenny Co.
Davidow‹Perlman.
Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—In re Duffy—Alfred Hayes. Kennard‹Lese—Lawrence S. Greenbaum. Stern‹Zimmerman—Emanuel B. Cohen. N Y. State Sunday School Assn.‹Wolfish—Chas. E. Lydecker.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Fred'k P. Foster‹Geo. L. Germann—Clement F. Burnap.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.
Re Dyre Av.
Levien‹Barber.
Crosby‹Mulbrook.
Peo ex rel Michaels‹NY Co Pen.
Holfberg‹Holfberg.
Re 163d St.
Thelbaut‹Potter.
Re Fisher.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Kossoy‹Kossdy.
Mintz‹Mintz.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.
De Sarle‹Jacob Const Co.
Zircher‹Webber.
Heiden‹Union Ry. (2.)
Cahill‹Gimbel Bros.
Rowley‹Union Ry (2.)
Cantons‹same (2.)
Biggs‹3d Av. R. R.
Schilling‹Union Ry.
Bottai‹Sabella.
Greenfield‹So Blvd.
Turvak‹Inter R T Co.
Eller‹Union Ry.
Jarios‹Pahler Rty Co. (2.)
Young‹Slayton, (2.)
Blisky‹Board of Education City of N. Y.
Highest number reached in regular order, 1123.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
Lavine‹Wilstein.
Murphy‹Potter.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Truehart‹Zahn(2.)
Deer‹Appell.
Stein‹same (2.)
Bergstrom‹Rodgers & Hagerty.
Islib‹NY Edison Co.
Schlimeyer‹Burns Bros
Kasofsky‹Av Amuse.
Blum‹Carvel Co.
Klem Coal Co‹Di Menna.
J.
Mannion‹NYC Inter.
Matson‹Inter R T Co.
McGuire‹Steindler.
DeSilvio‹NYC Inter.
Nyman‹Tip Top Dairy
Parnick‹Ceht Un Gas.
Backer‹Int R T.
Lemish‹same.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
Re Burden.
Re Becker.
Re Richards, &c.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Amer Stove‹Williams.
Weller‹Weller.
Tescano‹Boulton.
CNY‹McLaughlin.
Same‹Corda.
Donigan & Nielson‹Lamsden Co.
Weber‹New 14th St Photo Play Co.
Antonetta Zaola‹Boyd H Wood Co.
Antonio Zaola‹same.
Rosenwasser Bros‹Pepper.
Eastn Dist S Bank‹Magnolia Rty Co.
Siegel‹Berlin.
Coryea‹Frenzler Con.
McCormick‹Uhler.
Wood‹Mark & Mohl.
Silver‹Empire S & F.
Fay‹Fay.
Robertsack‹Wysiecki.
Avazian‹Jacobvitz.
R D Goldman‹Schnur.
M Goldman‹same.
Wengrover‹Lemaske.
Hill‹Hill.

PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Domanski‹Earl Sav & Loan Co.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 274.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., J.; Garretson, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.
Timony‹Union Ry.
Goldstein‹Levinson & ano.
Kaipe‹Hutchins.
Blake‹Dailey.
Franco‹N Y. Rys.
Fullington‹Meyer et al.
Portner‹Harf & De Bard.
Troy‹Nassau RR.
Cohen‹Meyer.
Molinaro‹G I & B RR
Cook‹B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Bershadsky‹Nas RR.
Rabel‹B H RR.
Peters‹Anchor Laundry Co.
Tavegen‹C I & B RR.
Cohen‹Phillipe & ano.
Shyphoon‹B H RR.
Kornfeld‹Shera.
Kennedy‹N Y Cent RR
Mehotaglio‹New Taxicab and Auto Co.
Quigley‹Stewart.
Nustrel‹Rosenblath & another.
Kuhling‹Fusco & ano.
Ringelmann‹Daniels.
Unden‹B H RR.
Pecha‹Meyer.
Doherty‹Clyde SS Co.
Taylor‹Welsh.
Henson‹Dederer.
Abrens‹Edison El Ill.
Tullis‹Franklin.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2758.

Bayreuther‹C I & B RR.
Spagnola‹Brower.
Rabinowitz‹Ferret.
Strauss‹Fine.
Larty‹Mangin.
Thuilen‹Hall Switch & Signal Co.
Dimelio‹Le Berthon.
Wolfson‹Nas RR.
Cravis‹Eisler.
Levy‹Nas RR.
Hilsey‹Int R T.
Jilrey‹Nes RR.
Otten‹C I & B RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Herman Kornabrens,
Patrick McKenna,
Sarah E Testre,
Priscilla Smith.
Administration of:
Sylvester Barrett.
Accounting of:
Jane B Pittman,
Margaret Brancolione,
James McCormack,
Michael Coffey,
James Douglas,
Bernard J McCleary,
James Rodwell,
Eliza Kenny,
Franchina Buckley,
Lake D Tooker,
Charles Wennell,
Amalia Kroner,
Mary Rinklin.
Estates of:
Irene Orth,
Thomas McCullough,
Charles Raiden,
Louis Vanalta,
Fusified infants,
Edward Shea,
Joseph Debayse,
Harold Flad,
Leonard G. Foster,
Edna Ziegler,
James McGowan,
John Gibbons.
Centennial calendar:
Mary Rinklin.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 113, n w corner 30th St, 24.8 x95, Oct. 24, William H. Richter to Josephine A. Curtis, due Nov. 1, 1922; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$55,000
2d Av, e s, 97 ft n of 5th St, 24.3x100, Oct. 22; Bernard Barth to Rose Schneder, 232 South 9th St., Brooklyn, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,000
BEEKMAN ST, 36, 37, 23.9 ft w of Gold St, 23.9x109.7 to n s of Ann St, (89,) x23.2x109.9, Oct. 24; Euphemia Whittridge and another to Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, 113 Fulton St, 3 years; attorneys, Stitt & Phillips, 113 Fulton St.....$30,000
FOR 8TH ST, 78, e s, 176 ft s of Grand St, 25x100, Oct. 18; Clinfor Realty Co. to Selma Wronker, 310 West 83d St, 3 years, 6 p. c., equal liens, within mtg $40,000; attorney, Lawrence J. Gerben, 256 B'way.$12,000
SAME PROPERTY, Oct. 18; same to D. M. Levy Estate, 256 Broadway, 3 years, 6 p. c., equal lien, with $12,000; attorney same.$8,000
167TH ST, 230, s s, 25x48.8, Oct. 24; Julius Friedman to Stephen B. Jackson, 154 West 121st St, due as per bond, prior mtg $10,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000
56TH ST, 12 West, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5, Oct. 24; Julius Friedman to Adrian H. Jackson, 420 Riverside Drive, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$10,000
SAME PROPERTY, Oct. 24, same to Edith Jackson, 63 East 92d St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $10,000; attorney same.....$1,750
91ST ST, s s, 395 ft w of Columbus Av, 24.6x100.8, Oct. 23; Merwyn Realty to Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S., due Nov. 1, 1920; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000
103RD ST, 239 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, Oct. 23; Merwyn Realty to Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, 94 Livingston St., Brooklyn, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Wood, C. & S., 63 Wall St..$5,000
124TH ST, 352 East, s s, 136.6 ft w of 1st Av, 14x100, 11; Harry Whelan to Jane A. McKittrick, 2,350 Davidson Av., Bronx, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,000
155TH ST, 453 West, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11, Oct. 23; Anthony Esser to Annie F. Fischer, 314 East 86th St., due Jan. 1, 1921; attorney, H. H. Holbert, 1,511 3d Av.....$7,000

Bronx.

LOTS 72 and 73, map of Pugsley estate; Anna Gitzinger to Frank Gass, 2,246 Powell Av, Sept. 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1,100
LOTS 77 to 80, map of 93 lots in South Mount Vernon; Carmelo Lo Curto to Giuseppe Marino, 2121 East 172d St, prior mtg $4,250, Oct. 15, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. Lo Curto, 241 East 108th St.$1,075
LOTS 45 and 46, Block 46, map of Section 1, Morris Park; Johanne Schumann to Frank Pochobradsky, 653 East 161st St, Oct. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000
WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 12th St, 50x95; 481 East 174th Street Corporation to Herman Stark, 297 East 10th St, prior mtg $45,000, Oct. 23, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Friedman, 309 Broadway.....$7,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 132, north store and basement; Meyer Vesell to Simon Chazanow and another, 580 Fox St, Bronx, 5½ years from Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, Solon B. Lilianstern, 115 Broadway.....$900
SEAMAN AV, 9 to 15, two buildings, all; Allied Holding Corporation to Fawsmere Leasing Co., 26 Cortlandt St, 3 years from July 1, 1917; address 543 West 162d St.....$10,000
20TH ST, 148 and 150 West, all, tenant to alter into garage at cost of $12,000; Henry White to John T. McGee, 2,025 Grand Concourse, Bronx, 10 3-12 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Edw. F. Rilley, 5 Beekman St.....$5,000
1013T ST., 331 to 341 East, all; Nebo Realty Co. to Fawsmere Leasing Co., 543 West 162d St, 4 years 11½ months from Aug. 15, 1917.....$9,600

Bronx.

STRIP at n w corner, 1,065 and 1,067 Prospect Av, runs e 5x s 5x w 6x n 5; Anchonian Realty Co., Inc., to Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Bronx, N. Y., 10 years; attorney, John Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St.....$1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 75; Western Cabinet Co., Inc., against Marguerite Maidhof, owner; Solomon Hechter, contractor.....$850
222D ST, 332 West; Hoerner & Co. against Anna Wood, owner; M. L. Sire, contractor.....$195
56TH ST, 327 West; Louis Asch against Henry W. Harris, owner; C. M. Pope, agent, contractor.....$33

Bronx.

RAILROAD PROPERTY, tracks, &c., belonging to N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. at 149th St, near Spencer Place; James McAvoy against N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. owner; Fredburn Const. Co., contractor.....$12,496

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 511; Aloysius Hanger et al against Pauline B. Schein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. H. Holbert.
MADISON AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 117th St, 2x90; Frederic de P. Foster et al. against George L. Germann et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. F. de Rham.
MADISON AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, 25x100; Daniel K. De Balzden et al., trustee, against Ida Steinman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. de P. Foster.
PARK AV, 625; Theodore H. Schumann against Henry G. Merkel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. H. Holbert.
MADISON ST, 111; Sheldon Leavitt et al. against Sam Fischer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe.

Bronx.

LOT 17, Block 2,988, Section 11, tax map; American Tax Lien Co., Inc., against Rosa Larsen et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. Miller.
LOT 18, Block 2,914, Section 11, tax map; American Tax Lien Co., Inc., against Harrisetta Holding Co. et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. Miller.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Dike, J.
Inq—Francelino‹Pfeiffer.
Larkin‹Nassau El RR
McCabe‹Bklyn H RR & ano.
Keller‹Slocum.
Rosenzweig‹Levy Bros Rty Co.
Gottfried‹Eagle Imprvt
Wilkens‹Puteransky.
Revins‹Gillen.
Talarsky‹Emkan Rty.
Fass‹Nass El RR.
Mundy‹Levy Bros Rty
Johansen‹Mindermann
Quinn‹Lankhardt.
Lagano‹Nass El RR.
Ratigan‹Knight.
Winter‹Zimmerman.
Ackerman‹Crenshaw.
Leyson‹B, Q Co & S RR.
Stanis‹Sieber.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Woodil‹N Y Rys Co.
O'Keefe‹B H R R Co.
Hawse, as admx‹Penn RR Co.
Lorio‹same.
Sisson, as State Com of Excise‹Altenkirch et al.
Kruger‹Bernstein.
Garofolo, an infant‹B H RR.
Stamberg‹Stamberg.
Clair‹Int R T Co.
Inc—Sertzman‹Vetter
Schiavani‹L I RR.
Grady‹Paul & ano.
Dougherty, an inf‹Salt, as extx.
Allen‹NY Con RR Co.
Storch‹Schmidt.
Naughton Const Co‹Oscanyan.
Sheputis, an inf‹Hecht Berg‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Uhrin, an infant‹42d St, Man & St Nich Av Ry.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Dorner‹Rutherford Rubber Co.
Maricco, an infant‹Empire Bottling Works, Inc.
Nesone‹Malia.
Brunza‹Witte.
O'Loughlin‹Mackey et al.
Reinmerrer‹Burtis.
Aarons‹Rapid Transit Subway Con Co.
Levy, an inf‹Grellich
Grunfelder‹CNY Rys.
Holden, as admx‹Pringle.
Varin, an inf‹Wender
Taylor‹Manning.
Brinsky‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Astoria Veneer M & D‹Marden, C. H.
Dillon, as admr‹I R T
Rudin‹Cohen.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2015.
This includes all issues noticed for the October, 1917, term.

Bergen Rty Corp‹Jamaica Water Supply
Flynn‹R T Sub Con.
Frockla‹NY & Q Co Ry.
Martins, Inf‹Sullivan.
Gibbis‹NY, Q Co Ry.
McDonald‹B H RR.
Rice‹M & Q Trac.
Conlins‹CNY.
Rozan‹Halpern.
Thoma‹Pharaales & ano.
Gomez‹same.
Collins‹B & W Cab.
Cataletto‹NY & Q Co Ry.
Lindeman‹Iserson.
Kirschbaum‹Frecker.
Glasco‹CNY Rys.
Martin‹Cody.
Quinn‹NY Rys.
Rosenbaum‹Cap Sec.
Nerscher‹Clev Motor Cycle Man Co.
O'Connell‹Crew-L Co.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Heins‹B H RR.
Zemaitis‹same.
Lewis‹same.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II

The Langham

73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.

Offers One Suite of 10 Rooms

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Suites of 7 to 9 Rooms

Rental, 1,400 to 2,000 per Annum

Representative on Premises, or

L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents

72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750.

1 West 67th St.

More for the tenant than anywhere else. The first building to combine privacy of home with convenience of hotel.

STUDIO Duplex Apartments, 2 to 6 rooms and bath, with large north lights for artists, and similar apartments facing south for non-professionals. Unfurnished only. Rents from $1,500 to $3,000.

Ball Room, Exhibition Room, Swimming Pool, Squash Courts and Roof Playground for children.

MEALS served from restaurant in apartments without charge for service. Raw materials converted into food by best chefs obtainable and brought to apartments by specially constructed electric dumbwaiters without charge for cooking. Refrigeration free.

The famous Gustave Becker, chief chef Hotel Blackstone, Chicago, conducts restaurants.

Apply on premises. Telephone Col. 4204.

182 West 58th Street

A Corner Residential Building

Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible to the Business and Amusement Centres

ONE SUITE OF 10 ROOMS AND 5 BATHS, $5,000

Also Suite of 14 Rooms and 5 Baths, $8,000

Unusually Large Entertaining Space—Appointments and Service Unexcelled

Specially arranged four-room Doctor's Suite, with private entrance, $2,000 per annum.

Inspection Invited. Resident Manager. Phone Columbus—4253.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

135 West 79th St.

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.

1 Apt. 3 Rooms & Bath, Rental $1,260.

Prince's Court,

N. E. Cor. 164th St. & Broadway.

1 Apt. 7 Rooms & Bath,

Convenient to subway. Buses pass door.

Rental $960.

248 West 105th St.

Excellent Location.

7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $1,020 to $1,200.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,

299 Madison Avenue.

Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

150 WEST 79 ST.

9 Rooms—3 Baths $2,800

EDGAR A. LEVY LEASING CO.

505 Fifth Avenue

Phone Murray Hill 6960

340 WEST 86th ST.

7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,000.

2 Rooms & Kitchenette

$300 to $1,000

M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,

2299 Broadway. Phone Schuyler 3979.

SMALL APARTMENTS.

2 Rooms and Bath—$55-$65.

52 West 37th Street.

2-3 Rooms & Bath—$55-$80. Elevator, Telephone, Maid and Meal Service. 645-647 Madison Ave.

MARSTON & CO.,

540 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 548.

7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangements of rooms; abundance of closet room; elevator, all night service; 1st floor corner apartment, suitable for doctor or dentist.

805 St Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)

W. D. MORGAN, Agent. 3573 B'way (147th St.)

The Raymore,

1 West 68th St., Cor. Central Park W.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,300 to $2,200

Apply Superintendent on premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

Hamilton Terrace—144 St.

Two Blocks East of Amsterdam Av.

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

3-6-7 Elegant large rooms; exclusive residential section; near subway & "L." Reasonable Rents

BONNY CASTLE,

601 West 191st St.

AT ST. NICHOLAS AV. SUBWAY STATION.

4 and 5 Rooms,

$40 TO $50.

65 Central Park West.

A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,800. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

2,644 Albany Court.

231st St. Subway Station.

4 ROOMS.....$28-$32

AGENT ON PREMISES.

6 ROOMS

585 West 148th St.,

Corner Broadway.

All outside rooms, facing south.

View of river.

W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,312 B'way. (147th.)

REDUCED RENTS

THE PLAZA

Eight-room elevator apartments; rents $60-$65 month; elegant order. 795 St. Nicholas Av., (Corner 150th.) Superintendent.

6 and 7 Room Apartments

209 DYCKMAN ST.

Near Broadway and Subway.

Rents $35 to $42.

Superintendent. Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEARING COMPLETION

370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.

S. W. Corner of 97th Street.

An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.

Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.

Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms,

Rentals $700 to $1,800.

Special 3 room suites.

Several charming suites with huge Studio Room, high vaulted ceiling, open fireplace

For booklet, floor plan, etc., See Renting Agent on premises, or

FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.

299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.

'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

A few desirable apartments of

4 ROOMS AND BATH

still for rent in the new

COLONIAL PARKWAY APTS.,

409 Edgecombe Ave., near 155th St.

Rents $810 and $840.

Also one 6 room apartment, 3 baths,

$1,500.

Extra maid's rooms if desired.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

162 W. 72d St. Columbus 7240.

30 W. 54th St.

(Restricted Street)

TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6438.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE WOOLSEY

141 East 44th Street

East of Lexington Avenue.

2 Rooms, Bath Kitchenette

Unfurnished, $60.00 to $75.00

Furnished, $70.00 to $85.00

Satisfactory Reference Indispensable.

Apply to Superintendent on premises, or

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Phone 6410 Bryant

815 PARK AVE.

S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.

New Magnificent 14-Story Structure

EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF

6-7-8 ROOMS

3 BATHS. RENTS $2300 TO $3800

Also 1, 3 & 4 Rooms On Main Floor, $750 to $1,800.

Apartments can be seen evenings. or promises

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts. Phone Lenox 6020

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.,

Near Park Av.

Select Studio Apartment, two rooms and bath extra large and light; $30; elevator, maid, and hall service. On premises or

HALL & BLOODGOOD

542 Fifth Av. Vanderbilt 1732.

A——HOFFMAN ARMS

640 MADISON AVENUE, COR. 59TH ST.

6 to 10 Rooms, $75 Monthly Upward.

Accessible location; large rooms; near Park

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HOTEL CALUMET

340 West 57th St.

Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

THE OSBORNE

205 West 57th Street

14 ROOMS—5 BATHS.

Beautifully furnished; all outside rooms.

ASHFORTH & CO., 501 FIFTH AVE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Queens.

Beautiful 6-room cottage near lake; fine shade trees; every modern improvement and convenience; all large, airy rooms; block from trolley; $22 monthly and small amount down. Photo and details, B. Lake Home, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester.

New seven-room detached house, $50; modern outside seven-room apartment; southern exposure, $40; convenient by train or subway. J. Romaine Brown, 498 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island.

At Rockville Centre.—Beautiful country residence, on plot 150 by 175 feet; 12 rooms, 2 baths; all modern conveniences; garage, chicken houses; garden, fruit trees; 8 minutes' walk from station; 5 miles from Long Beach; bargain; terms to suit. J. J. Burgess, 72 Lenox Road, Rockville Centre, L. I.

Small country home of 6 rooms with improvements; fine garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; ideal location; near trolley, school, and stores; must sell quick to interested party on easy terms. Write to Nolan, 286 Times Downtown.

$950 for small old house with a large plot of ground, near town, trolley, and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs make this a fine year-round home. Write or call. B. Stone, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR RENT, FURNISHED, until May 1, seven-room house; two baths. Box 174, Great Neck Station, N. Y.

New Jersey.

DAINTY year round cottage, two years old, on plot 100x177 ft., shaded by fine old trees; plenty of flowers and shrubs; completely equipped; ready for occupancy now; seven handsome rooms, tiled bath, paneled living room 26 ft. long, with huge fireplace; situated high in the hills near pretty lake; only 40 minutes' distance by train; easy commutation; will sacrifice for $5,800 to desirable party; $4,000 on first mortgage; easy terms on $1,800 balance; in a refined, exclusive neighborhood; near country club, schools, churches and markets. INDIVIDUAL Box 536 Times Downtown.

Owing to my family moving to California, I desire to sell or rent my home at Summit, N. J., 2-story house, 8 bedrooms, drawing room, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, maids' dining room, &c.; steam heat; large porches; large yard; shade trees; garage for two cars; every city convenience and comfort; first-class order; price, $30,000; rent, furnished, $225 per month. Thomas M. Slater, 15 William St., New York. Telephone Broad 3971.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 8 rooms, 1 hour from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 8 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE,

every improvement; open fireplace, tiled bath, hardwood floors, combination coal and gas range; plot 80x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $5,800; reasonable terms.

Telephone 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

Widow wants to sell little country home with good 6-room house and nice garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; elegant location; near trolley and depot; will take $200 cash and easy monthly payments from reliable party. Mrs. B. Paton, 33 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Long Island City.—For sale, two-story building and real estate, corner Jackson, Vernon Av. and 3d St., to close estate. Mrs. Richard A. Peck, 383 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath; plot 100x250; garage; fruit, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled moving; adjoining lot, 100x250, if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

One of the best houses ever built, located in one of the best towns anywhere—Plainfield; ask and you shall receive particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

Seventy-room apartment house in one of the camp towns of the Piedmont section of the South for sale on account of present owner's health. Y 220 Times Annex.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.

Eight rooms, two baths; modern improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Information Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d St. Columbus 1242.

12-room furnished house for rent; $160 per month. 46 East 66th St.

Westchester.

Larchmont; 34 minutes from Grand Central; Winter months occupancy; furnished house, finely situated with Sound view, 7 rooms and bath, hot water, heat, 2 open fireplaces; moderate rental. F. Hawley, 80 5th Av.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT. CARETAKER.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each: this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Lot 20x100, near entrance to Woodside Station; sacrificed; need cash. Address Opportunity, E 22 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE.—Located in the most beautiful suburb in the State; nothing like it for the price in any part of the country; house ready to occupy; seven wonderful rooms; parquet floors; living room 15x30, with large open fireplace; dining room 14x16; dining porch 10x15; bedroom 15x28; sleeping porch 10x15; magnificent bathroom; model kitchen, 10x12, with instantaneous automatic water heater; butler's pantry; large plot of land, 7,500 square feet; refined surroundings; restricted; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches; golf, tennis; 3 minutes from station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price, $6,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone owner, MUNSON D. AYERS, 146 West 36th St.; Tel. Greeley 4535.

Real Estate Wanted.

Prominent manufacturer will rent or buy large modern factory near New York; preferably with 20-ton crane; letter only, "Factrom," 508 Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Will lease first-class tenement property for colored people or manage and collect rents. S. Bright, 131 West 131st.

Glit-edged private party, financially responsible, thoroughly reliable, wishes to lease tenement and apartment houses. E 99 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want free and clear farm, suburban or city residence; may consider city lots; in exchange for 3-story garage and storage plant in magnificent location; equity, $9,000. L. W. WOOD, Room 710, 37 West 34th St.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley, boating, bathing, and fishing, schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments, from quick interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small farm, with house, enough ground for chickens, vegetables, &c.; few repairs needed on house; owner will sacrifice for $1,450 to a party wanting such a place on terms of $100 cash and balance in seven years. Write to Caspar, Box 283 Times Downtown.

$1,350 buys cozy home, with two acres of fine farm land; best for fruit, berries, and vegetables; some shade trees; in large town, near lake; easy terms to right party. Write to Small Farm, Box 249 Times Downtown.

Desirable corner, 10 acres, equipped poultry farm; 2 acres fruit trees; new house, 6 rooms and bath; outbuildings; excellent soil; reasonable. E. Nischwitz, Box 84 Nesconset, Long Island.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A little farm on hilltop; great view; commuting zone; 2 acres; 7 rooms, bath; steam; barn, chicken house, fruit, garden; clean-cut; attractive; $5,500; opportunity. S. S. Walstrum, Gordon & Forman, 120 Broadway, New York, and Ridgewood, N. J.

Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway, will mail details of best bargains at your price from $5,000 upward.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MARKET CORNER.

Second Av., 1,715, corner 89th St., desirable store; has 3 large show windows, butcher's icebox and wall fixtures; good stand; reasonable rent. Inquire premises.

For Rent.—Desk room in Room 416, 103 Park Av. Building; arrangements can be made for part time of stenographer; room can be inspected. Apply Artesian Well and Supply Co., Providence, R. I.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE. Every facility; rent $40.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 300 Broadway, Room 807.

For rent, 13,000 feet of space in fireproof building near Flushing Av. freight terminal; will divide; labor conditions H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

TWO LIGHT, ATTRACTIVE, CONVENIENT office rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 17th floor, 303 Fifth Av. Inspection day or night. Thayer Publishing Co.

First-floor loft, about 20x50, with good lights and 4 living rooms and bath for rent. 113 West 51st St.

Light attractive office, suitably partitioned off, for silk trade in heart of silk district, at 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 7942.

Front and rear parlors, large, light, steam heated; electric lights; excellent location. Apply "Engraver," 81 West 59th St.

At 404 4th Av., (9th floor,) corner 29th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

For Rent.—Lofts with hand powered elevator for business or storage; reasonable rent. 220 Washington St., City.

Large Loft and Show Room, 155-157 EAST 42D ST.,

Second floor; extraordinary light; skylights.

Loft—Light and airy, size 20 by 95; 3 years' lease; rental $1,500. Inquire C. W. Barnett, 109 West 47th St.

58th St, 337 West.—Loft, 25x50; improvements; low rents; long lease. Owner on premises.

40TH ST., 110 WEST.—Very light room, 22x28, in modern fireproof building. R 171 Times.

Desk room with telephone, stenographer; in Wall Street. Ring up Hanover 1889.

Exceptionally desirable small office to sublet. Apply to Allen Jeffery, Aeolian Hall.

Lexington Av., 1,054, (Corner 75th St.)—Parlor store and 5 rooms, bath.

Fifth Avenue office, 17x34, to rent. Room 1007, 489 Fifth Av.

For Rent.—Desk room, $15. Suite 3001, 55 Liberty St.

Private office, deskroom, service; newly furnished. Room 308, 51 East 42d.

46TH ST., 53 WEST.—Entire floor; very light loft; reasonable rent.

Loft, 75x98, light on four sides. 401-405 East 91st. Inquire on premises.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Office space wanted downtown financial district, priv. office or desk room. Address Financial Adv. Specialties, 216, 20 Broad St. Telephone Rector 9830 for appointment.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

22D, 39 EAST.—Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath; piano; off 5th Av.; conveniences.

50TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

40TH, 149 EAST.—Private four-room elevator apartment; attractively squished. Apt. 8.

43D, 11 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, two large rooms, bath, electricity; convenient Grand Central.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette; Victrola, library, piano; see and appreciate splendid condition. Jackson.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartments; 2-3 well furnished large rooms and bath.

09TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, well furnished; $75. Apply Superintendent, Plaza 6150.

93D, 69 EAST.—Seven rooms, well furnished, all conveniences, two blocks Fifth Av., three new subways; $65. Cunningham, Lenox 9380.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,

130 W. 54th; 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $40-$45. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or Janitor.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.

EVERETT M. SELKAS CO.,

4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Attractive APARTMENTS, furnished. Murray Hill 4383. THE FALCO., 505 5th Av.

BEAUTIFUL furnished apartment consisting of entire third floor of private residence; two enormous rooms, large kitchen and bath, unusual closet space, parquet floors, steam heat, &c.; will rent unfurnished if desired. Apply 45 East 60th.

EXCLUSIVELY furnished apartments; personally investigated; ideal for bachelor; desirable location. Apply Lelands, One West 34th St., phone Greeley 1428.

MADISON AV., (66th St.)—Bachelor two rooms and bath; full service; high class. Phone 6958 Plaza.

PARK AV., 829.—Seven rooms, two baths; living room 36 feet; east, north, southern exposure; exceptionally furnished; rare antiques, rugs, hangings; $400 month. Hallam.

PARTY OWNING fine furniture will furnish 5 or 6 room apartment in choice neighborhood. Box J 75 Times.

PLAZA SECTION.—Six rooms, 3 baths; charmingly furnished; details. Columbus 2974.

Furnished—West Side.

26TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

26 WEST 57TH ST.

16 WEST 51ST ST.

2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity, telephone; $50-$60 monthly.

39TH ST., (Just Off 5th Av.)—Three rooms, beautifully furnished, every convenience, $80. Kahn & McCormick, Aeolian Building.

45TH, 341 (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Big, sunny, attractive two rooms, bath, elevators, hall service. Hart.

56TH, 40 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, to lease; reasonable.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, handsomely furnished, for bachelors; prices reasonable.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

58TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large living room, 2 bedrooms, small kitchenette, to sublet; 8th floor; southern exposure; maid service; shown by appointment; $125 a month. A. Parker-Smith.

58TH, 7TH AV., ALWYN COURT.

Magnificent, spacious 12 rooms, 5 baths; corner; luxuriously furnished. Ralling, 4323 Columbus.

61ST, 19 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Exceptional 3-room, bath apartment; artistic furnishings; 9th floor; fine view. Lawton.

65TH ST., 1 WEST, Cor. Central Park West.—Seven rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished, will sub-let, and well fitted up; two rooms face the Park; $2,000 per annum.

66TH, 66 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome rooms, bath, kitchenette; excellent location; refined home.

71ST, 235 WEST.—Beautifully furnished four rooms, bath, apartment, 8th floor. Lawton.

72D SUBWAY.—3 rooms, 2 bedroms, new building, charmingly furnished. Columbus 2974.

73D, 271 WEST.—Two rooms and kitchen; electricity; references; subway express.

74TH, 103 WEST.—2 splendid suites, 2 baths, $70-$250; studio, $50, business.

80S, WEST END.—8 rooms, 3 baths, exquisitely furnished. Details, Columbus 2974.

84TH, 255 WEST, (Alameda.)—Apartment to rent, 10th floor; 5 rooms, 3 baths; 2 master bedrooms. Apply Superintendent.

90TH, (west of Broadway.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, $150; also 4 rooms, bath, $90; immediate possession; references. Furnace, 1 West End Av., near 90th.

Unfurnished—West Side.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished two large rooms, parlor floor, bath, electricity, $90.

94TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—5 rooms and bath; can be seen by appointment, Murray Hill 9379.

96TH ST., 315 WEST.—For rent, beautifully and completely furnished apartment in high-class apartment house; convenient to bus lines and subway express station; seven light rooms, two baths; grand piano; good library; balcony view of river; linens and silver.

98TH, 203 WEST.—3-room apartment, high-class; southern and northern exposure; very desirable. Apt. 1B.

101ST, (near West End.)—Luxuriously furnished 3 rooms, 3 baths. Vanderbilt 3500.

112TH, 526 WEST.—Artistically furnished apartment; moderate rent; appointment. Phone Chelsea 3542.

113TH ST., 610 WEST, (Apt. 18.)—Attractively furnished five-room front elevator apartment; river view.

118TH, RIVERSIDE.—5 rooms, new building, handsomely furnished. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed two-room apartment; sunny; kitchen privileges; elevator. Reynolds.

127TH, 601 WEST.—3 rooms and kitchenette, elegantly furnished. Apt. 52.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished three rooms and kitchenette, $70. Apt. 52.

145TH, (584 St. Nicholas Av.)—Completely furnished apartment, 6 rooms, bath, my private home; $100. Apt. 2, south.

157TH, 551 WEST.—Elevator, six sunny rooms, private home, seasen, langer. Superintendent.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $3 weekly. (optional.)

HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 78D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Belisle, Pres.

AN UNUSUALLY CHARMING SUITE.

11 rooms and 3 baths, $400 a month. Caen Stone Mantels. Living room 18x30; dining room wainscoted to beamed ceiling; 4 master's chambers with painted panelled walls. 350 West 85th St.

APARTMENTS BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED.

2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.

Attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway express station.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,

305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 886.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.

E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Exclusive Renting. 176 West 72d. Col. 848.

ALL APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Col. 5565.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.

THE WYLIE, 225, 227, 229 West 68th St., near Broadway. Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, $45 and up; three rooms, bath and kitchenette, $60 and up; phone; elevator service; maid service; location exceptionally clean; apartments of no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express station; three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park, and Drive; references absolutely essential.

BEAUTIFUL apartments, furnished with extraordinary care and taste; refined surroundings; high-class elevator apartment house; 2, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. Inquire office, 517 West 113th St.; telephone 8240 Morning.

BROADWAY, 2,731, (Near 103d Subway.)—Six pleasant, well furnished, newly decorated, private suites; private bath; night elevator; thoroughly respectable; no infants or dogs; $37.50.

BROADWAY, (91st.)—Perfectly appointed four-room home; elevator apartment; Orientals, Victrola, new, $200; handsome period furniture. Riverside 11.

BROADWAY, (91st St.)—Especially desirable, 4 rooms, tastily furnished; piano, linen, silver, &c.; new building. Riverside 2493, Apartment 51.

CONVENT AV., 270, Opposite City College, Apt. 10D.—Newly furnished elevator apartment of 4 sunny rooms, top floor; china, cut glass, linen, piano player; rent reasonable.

FOUR rooms and bath on 72d St., near Broadway; handsomely furnished new building, front apartment, ready for immediate occupancy; six months or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS, consult Katharine Martin, 240 West 78th St. Schuyler 8522.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS

Choice localities; long, short leases.

Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENT to sulet, season or longer. Call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

HIGH-CLASS elevator apts., 6-8 rooms, 2 baths; rent reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

MAGNIFICENT front room, Riverside Drive, 116th St.; $50 monthly. Phone P. M. 1249 Riverside. Banks.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished 10 rooms, 3 baths; superb view; piano, Victrola, linens, silver; immediate possession; sublet. Phone 6570 Morningside. Apartment 102.

RIVERSIDE, 250.—Six beautiful, large rooms, overlooking Hudson and Drive; southern exposure; grand piano; $200. Riverside 2493, Apartment 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440.—Attractively furnished four rooms; ideal; $115 monthly. Apartment 104.

ST. JAMES COURT, (214 West 92d, Overlooking Broadway.)—Homelike apartment; 6 spacious, all-light rooms, comfortably furnished. Headrick.

SUNNY apartment, period furnishings, kitchenette, bath, or unfurnished. Phone 7970 Madison Square.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. Wickliffe Gray, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

255 WEST END AV.—72D ST.

3 rooms, kitchen; 12th floor; magnificent view; handsomely furnished; restaurant; maid service; new building. Casper.

WEST END AV., 862.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, with bath; floor through; private house; $100 monthly.

WEST END AV., 410.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment, 7th floor; $250 month.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH ST., 142 EAST, (Royal Crown.)—Elegant apartments, 2 to 5 rooms, bath; rents $30 to $60; every improvement, elevators; (decorate apartments suit tenants.)

30TH, (at Fifth Av.)—Two beautiful rooms. Kahn & McCormick, Aeolian Building.

120 EAST 31ST ST.

Corner, six rooms and bath; all outside.

Unfurnished—West Side.

44 WEST 10TH ST.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.

New 9-story apartment; one 6-room apartment available, $2,100; open fireplace, 2 baths; s. e. exposure; separate maids' rooms. Apply on premises.

207H, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block, "The Chimes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam; $40 for people of refinement; no small children.

25TH ST. 234 WEST.—Elevator, telephone, hall service day and night; 2 to 6-rooms, bath; $40 to $60; every modern improvement. Inquire Superintendent.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Modern, light; tiled baths; electric light; gas logs; telephones; kitchenette; service if desired; $65 to $75.

56TH, 59 WEST.—Apartment of four rooms, bath, and kitchenette; owner in private house; rent $70.

58TH, 121 WEST.—Two splendid large, light rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat, hardwood floor, &c.; rent $70. Apply H. B. Riecke, 1,737 Broadway.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite, all improvements; owner's direct supervision; maid service; breakfast if desired.

77TH ST., 44 WEST.

(adjoining Central and Manhattan Square Park.)—Eight rooms, three baths, $3,000; eleventh floor; living room, 18x28; bedrooms all face south; modern fireproof building. Superintendent on premises.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; one flight up; with electric light, $65.

118TH ST., 517 WEST.—High-class elevator apartments, 5, 6 rooms; owner's management. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

124TH ST., 527-539 WEST. (Near B'way and Columbia College.) exceptionally fine apartments, 4-5 rooms; well-kept house; bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $38 month up.

141ST, 601 WEST.—Elevator, 6-7 large rooms, conveniences; Subway, $65-$75.

BEAUTIFUL 9-room, 2 baths apartment (unfurnished, furnished) to sublet on Claremont Av., between Riverside and Broadway, near 116th St. For information call Morningside 9631.

BROADWAY, 2,647, (100th St.)—The Sinlaugh, well-kept elevator apartment house, under owner's personal supervision; 7 beautiful, large, well-arranged rooms; all improvements; moderate rent.

BROADWAY, 2,123.—TWO AND THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH, MAID SERVICE; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

EIGHT-ROOM CORNER APARTMENT, EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, AT 93D ST., SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE.

THE TURIN.

RENT $2,100.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway. TELEPHONE 7475 CORTLANDT.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$65.

274-276 West 19th St., 3 and 6 all light rooms. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or Supt.

HAVEN AV., 946, (181st St.)—Beautiful large rooms, five; three all modern improvements; newly done; moderate rent; close subway.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FRENCH LADY, highest references, wishes 1 or 2 rooms and bath; cheerful surroundings; reasonable terms; Washington Square or Old Chelsea districts. M. O., 1,364 Broadway.

THREE MASTER BEDROOMS, living room, dining room, kitchen, maid's room; must be fully furnished; twin beds desired. Phone Milton, Riverside 7680, Thursday sure.

IMMEDIATELY, to May 1, nicely furnished 2 or 3 room and bath apartment; Gramercy Park neighborhood preferred. E 403 Times Annex.

WANTED.—Furnished front apartment, west side, 70th to 110th Sts.; 6 rooms and bath; rental not over $125 per month. Address "Full Particulars," 94 Times.

RESPONSIBLE clients wanting high-class furnished apartments; immediate and future rentals. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

WANTED.—Furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; 6 months; below 90s, west side; $400 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1453.

WANTED—Four or five room furnished apartment; exceptional care and reference; $100; state particulars. W 142 Times.

APARTMENT wanted, furnished, November to April, below 110th St., west side; not over $100. Box 111 Sound Beach, Conn.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT. Large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 886.

SIX rooms by suburbanite for Winter months; adults; good care. F. Hawley, 80 Fifth Av.

I can rent your apartment furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED. Exclusive Renting, 176 W. 72d. Col. 848.

Small, nicely furnished elevator apartment, between 94th-90th. Stackhouse, 45 W. 34th.

Unfurnished.

TWO or three rooms, bath, kitchen or kitchenette; no elevator if not above second floor; $40 per month; below 120th. 500 West 140th, Apt. 5F.

HAVE large demand from desirable clients. List yours with Remco, B'way and 98th.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH ST., 14 EAST.—Double rooms; private bath; home table; references.

48TH, 29 EAST.—Studios, large and small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references, table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

FINE ROOM, handsomely furnished, with every convenience; board; elevator. J. Lloyd Tines.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 50th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere. Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large rooms with private bath

West Side.

57TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; steam; private baths; unexcelled board.

22D, 327 WEST, (The Elm.) Telephone Chelsea 2554.—Extra large front room with board; one flight, southern exposure, bath second floor; unexcelled, quiet residential neighborhood; references.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; good board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Rooms with board; table guests; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.

Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

66TH, 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; first-class French cuisine; conveniences.

67TH, 111 WEST, (The Downs.)—Established 1880; rooms large, small; board. Columbus 1271.

67TH, 351 WEST.—First class, large, small, private; bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

68TH, 44 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, private baths; table and

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

1917 UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "4."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
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1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH; NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 OLDSMOBILE COUPE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 100.

AN OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 8 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 750 West 55th.

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DE DION BOUTON, LATEST IMPORT.
BELWSTER, COLLAPSIBLE BROUGHAM.
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HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
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ATTRACTIVE CARS AT RIGHT PRICES.
1917 Overland Country Club.
1917 Willys-Knight "8" Roadster, Special.
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Many Other Models and Other Makes.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
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Write for Used Car Bulletin.

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1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
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1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
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1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 58TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone Circle 667-668.

BEAUTIFUL MARMON TOURING CAR.
Will guarantee to be in perfect condition; new paint, excellent shoes; mileage 15,000; cost $5,500, will sacrifice for $1,000 cash. Phone owner for demonstration. 3026 Columbus.

B'KLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.
1917 Overland Touring, Model 85-44.
1917 Overland All-Year Car, "82."
1916 Willys-Knight Limousine; wire wheels.

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bed Ford Runabouts.
1,224 Bed Ford Runabouts.
BUICK 1916 Little-Six Touring. Perfect.
BUICK 1916 Little-Six Roadster. Like new.
DODGE 1916 Touring. Condition guaranteed.
NATIONAL 1916 Twin-Six Tour. Reasonable.
HARLEM EXCHANGE, 2,061 7th. Morn. 8367

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Like new; fully equipped; bargain. E. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5062.

BUICK 1917 Roadster; excellent shoes; extras; in perfect mechanical condition. Bryant 2411.

BUICK, 1917, touring; excellent shoes, extras; in perfect mechanical condition. Bryant 2411.

BUICKS, 1917-1918.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flask, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM;
VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
One of the handsomest ever offered for sale; can be seen day, evening or Sunday; inspection invited; demonstration any time. On exhibition at BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic AV., Brooklyn.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING CAR.
LOOKS LIKE NEW.
PRICE RIGHT.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1915 LANDAULET.
Newly painted, fully equipped, overhauled; looks like new; guaranteed; must be seen to be appreciated; must be sold. E. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5062.

CADILLAC 1914 LANDAULET.
Take new; real opportunity; will sell for $650 cash; no dealers. Apply Gem Garage, 134 West 56th St.

CADILLAC limousine car for sale, 1912 model; will sacrifice. May be seen at 78 W. J. O'Donohoe's Paint Shop, 224 West 57th St.

CADILLAC (1917) touring, like new.
PACKARD (1917) touring, Fleetwood body.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; almost new; must sacrifice. Auto Electric, 245 West 56th St.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915.—Slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHANDLER 1918 four-passenger Chummy Roadster; brand-new; cannot take delivery; great saving to him. B. 3, 17 Times.

CHANDLER, Model 17, 7-passenger touring in good condition; must sell to close estate. Phone 5165 John. H. Beardsley, 31 Liberty.

CHANDLER, latest model, 7-passenger touring, 4 weeks old, 6 new oversize Flak tires, slip covers; bargain. Mad. Sq. 2462.

DAVIS 1916 Touring.—Brand-new shoes, slip covers, new paint, Continental motor; just overhauled; must sell immediately. 576 Riverside Drive, Morningside 2780. Apartment 34.

DODGE 1916 RUNABOUT.
LITTLE USED; CHEAP.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
THE BRIGHTON,
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.

GUARANTEED
EXCHANGE.
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1917—6-38 LIMOUSINE, 7-pass. Guaranteed.
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OTHER MAKES.
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EXCHANGE CAR DEPARTMENT,
61ST STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.
COLUMBUS—7750.

HAVE CHUMMY ROADSTER, well-known make; cost $1,400; owe $850, payable $100 monthly; will sell car to any one assuming these notes; no dealers. J 168 Times.

HUDSON CABRIOLET, 1916, FINE CONDITION; VERY DESIRABLE TYPE; PRICE REASONABLE. W 78 TIMES.

HUPMOBILE, 5-passenger touring, 1916 model, mechanically perfect. Can be seen at W. J. O'Donohoe's Paint Shop, 224 West 57th.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, TOURING.
Seven-passenger, 2 spares, perfect condition; reasonable offer considered. A 274 Times Downtown.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, touring, very good condition; gladly demonstrate; $650. Tel. Greenpoint 1220.

KISSEL KAR '18 Coupe, 4-pass., used 800 mi. Cadillac 8-cyl., convertible 7-pass. limousine. Pierce-Arrow Little 6 landaulet; town car. Cadillac 8-cyl., 7-pass. landau-limousine. 2013 Packard 30, 7-pass. limousine. Cadillac 8-cyl., 5-pass. sedan. Cadillac special speedster; attractive car. Spot cash paid for high-grade used cars. We are have closed Cadillac body. Tel. 2267 Mkt. 583 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LANCIA CAR, 1912, SPRINGFIELD BODY; FIRST-CLASS CONDITION. FOR SALE CHEAP. MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY, 319 WEST 18TH ST.

LANCIA ROADSTER.
Most beautiful car in city; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed; will sacrifice for quick sale. 1,966 Broadway.

LEXINGTON 1918 Demonstrator; guaranteed same as new car; perfect in every way; cost new $1,395; will sell quick at right figure. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

LOCAL 1917 35 H. P. touring for sale; run 10,000 miles. Call Circle 215.

MARMON 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Perfect condition; fully equipped, wire wheels; must sacrifice. E. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Tel. Columbus 5062.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON, 1917, limousine, also Marmon Imperial sedan; bargains. Cook-McConnell, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 4-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MAXWELL 1917 runabout, $400; had only four months city use. 2,331 Foster, Brooklyn, 4122 Kensington.

MOTOR CAR—One 1917 limousine; one 1917 touring; must be sold; Columbus Automobile Exchange, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

MERCER.—Rare bargain, light touring; excellent condition; electric starter, lights; any demonstration; must sacrifice; $700. Best Shoe Company, 466 East 149th, Bronx. Melrose 3674.

MERCER raceabout; electric lights; overhauled, painted; very fast; $600. Powell, Madison Square 3238.

MERCER 1917 Raceboat; also Sport and Touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

NATIONAL NEWPORT six, 1916 model, for sale; convertible sedan body; mileage 9500; beautiful appearance; perfect mechanical condition guaranteed; must dispose of at once; $1,600. Address Y 208 Times Annex.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 4-pass. club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND 1918 five-passenger tour. car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND 1917 roadster, light four, Model 90; 2,000 miles. Cushman, 5193 Farragut.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 5322.

PACKARDS.
1915 3-38 limousine.
1916 "1-35" twin-six limousine.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD, berline, like new, $1,200; no dealers. Shaffer, 319 East 13th St. Stuyvesant 3027.

PACKARD, limousine body, almost new, whipcord lining; No. 138 type. W. J. O'Donohoe, 224 West 57th St.

PACKARD 1914-48 H. P. touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

PACKARD 12-80 landaulette, fine condition. Bryant 6696. Schrader, 141 West 43d St.

PAIGE Touring.—Late model; excellent mechanical condition; good paint and shoes; starter and lights; quick bargain. Bryant 2411.

PIERCE-ARROW, 38-C-3, vestibule brougham, equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers; in excellent condition; run less than 15,000 miles; will be painted to purchaser's specifications; price $2,000. S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PATHFINDER 1918 Touring Roadster, never used; $500 off; drafted. 5 D, Hotel Clendaning.

PEERLESS 1915 "Light 4" Touring; perfect mechanical condition; bargain at $450; cost new $2,000. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

PEERLESS 1917 Limousine; like new.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

PEUGEOT 1913.—Excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, limousine; also touring car; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

RED 2-PASSENGER ROADSTER,
WITHOUT A BLEMISH.
PRICE RIGHT.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SAXON SIX, 1917, five-passenger touring car, in perfect condition; is still covered by factory guarantee; run only 1,300 miles; a bargain. Lowa, 206 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P.; Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $8,000; sold at great sacrifice. Hyde Auto Exchange, 1,962 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. Tel. Circle 1964.

SIMPLEX "38" HOLBROOK LANDAULET.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

STANDARD 1917.—Same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916.—Used as demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917—Light 4-cyl. 5-passenger touring, overhauled by Stearns mechanics; repainted; new sweater, green and black; yellow wheels; sold with new-car guarantee; very desirable type, ready for immediate delivery; eliminate trouble, worry, and expense by purchasing from reputable concern. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917, eight-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car; in A1 condition; run less than 4,000 miles; full equipment, including wire wheels, with practically new tires; price $1,000. S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

STUDEBAKER, SERIES 18, RUNABOUT, NEW JULY 18TH.
NOT A SCRATCH OR BLEMISH.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
Beautiful brougham Landaulet; like new; seats five inside; cost $2,650; big reduction for quick cash. 305 West 79th.

STUTZ, 1917, bulldog; also 16-valve speedster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

USED CARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT BARGAIN PRICES.
LORELAND MOTOR CO., 239 West 55th St.
Three doors west of Broadway.
Time payments. Open evenings and Sundays.

VELIE ROADSTER, two-passenger; starter and lights; brand new shoes; silent motor; looks fine; $450. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WHITE (1916) TOURING.
Four-passenger, fully equipped; perfect condition; bargain. E. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5062.

WINTON LITTLE SIX CABRIOLET.
USED 1,100 MILES.
"NEW."
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

WINTON, model 33, limousine; very fine condition throughout; like car has seen very little service; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

1916 RECO LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful limousine; seats 7 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect, guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 8374 Riverside.

1916 STUTZ BULL DOG.
Beautiful 4-passenger; special bull dog type, like new; electric self starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

Automobiles for Rent.

A beautiful pair bear robes, perfect condition; also coats; any cash offer. Private Stable, 148 East 39th St.

ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF YOUR OWN CAR WITHOUT THE WORRIES INCIDENTAL TO OWNING ONE.
We can furnish you monthly service for your exclusive use, a competent, trustworthy chauffeur, a Packard limousine with all the appointments and appearance of privately owned motor car. Try this service. Better and more satisfactory than the service you get from your own car, and costs you less.
NAUGHTON-MULGREW, 153 East 53d St.
Telephone Plaza 2100.

AUTO DE LUXE at reasonable rate; Renault, Packard 8, G. V. coupe landaulet, limousine. Columbus 2958.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Pelits, liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

CHALMERS.—Beautiful 1916 limousine, 7-passenger; hour, trip; monthly preferred; very reasonable; owner drives. Bradley, phone Riverside 3817.

PACKARD limousines, latest models, at lowest rates; four years' experience; calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 96th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5518 Riverside.

PACKARD limousine, latest model; shopping, $2.50 hour; monthly reasonable. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD limousines for hire, 6-cylinder large and town cars; low monthly rates. 2760 Bryant.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 36th St. Madison Square 3896.

PACKARD for hire for a few weeks while owner is away. Bodoff, 205 East 47th. Murray Hill 2806.

PACKARD limousine landaulet, late model, like new, for rent by month. Bryant 6696. Schrader, 141 West 43d.

PACKARD.—Beautiful six and twin six; hour, weekly, monthly. Wilmarth, 8050 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine for rent, monthly; just out paint shop; must see to appreciate. 2,204 Broadway. Phone Schuyler 4468.

THOMAS FLIER, 6 cylinder, large limousine, hour, day, week or month. Oshko, Telephone 2893 Madison Square. Owner chauffeur.

TRUCKS.—Three and five ton trucks to hire, day or week; long distance hauling a specialty. Standard Auto Truck Company, 214 West 30th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—An up-to-date brougham or limousine; must be practically new and in perfect condition; will pay from $1,200 to $2,300 cash at once. Ask for Mr. Wilson, 1,939 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4574.

WANTED, car, Bosch magneto, $400, $300; quick sale. Telephone 86 St. Nicholas.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobile Supplies.

FIRESTONE TIRE, 32x4½, brand new, non-skid, original wrapper, $65. B 102 Times.

FISHER-ARROW headlight; will rent in or near Garden vicinity. F. G. Timm Bronze Co., 548 West 29th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7184.

STORAGE DEAD, $5 monthly; fire-proof building; responsible automobile company. E 101 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."
Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass I. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.
ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write 235 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.
Cosmopolitan Auto School, 221 West 59th. Practical, reliable, moderate, thorough instruction. Ladies and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1754

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ARTIST.—Commercial, pen and ink; good letterer. N 234 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK, typist; accurate at figures; seven years' experience; $16. P 356 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent; high school graduate; four years' experience; thoroughly competent, double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; highest credentials; $17. H 137 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, trial balances; financial statements; references. P 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, three years' experience, attending Columbia, desires part time position. A 304 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of stenography, 3½ years' experience, willing, conscientious worker. A 388 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Many years' experience; fully capable; office manager. Y 253 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Unquestionably efficient both branches; opens, closes books. B. S., 162 Times.

CHAMBERMAID wishes position; also sewing; sleep out. Care Seeman, 319 E. 88th.

COMPANION.—Immediate position with lady living at hotel or apartment; competent seamstress; refined, educated American woman; 32; no objection to traveling. Write Mrs. B., care of H. H., 116 Riverside Drive.

CORRESPONDENT, Stenographer, Assistant to Executive.—Experienced; conscientious; excellent references. B. M., 1,384 B'way.

DOCTOR'S SECRETARY.—Entire charge office; experienced; tactful. Mrs. Brown, 238 West 106th.

DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER, (French.) —Make smart gowns, hats, by day; alterations. Milline, 142 East 47th. Tel. Murray Hill 6452.

FILE CLERK, typist; high school graduate; 2½ years' filing experience. A 385 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Parisienne, college graduate, visiting governess, French, German, English. Write Pianist, 2,730 Broadway.

HAIRDRESSER.—Experienced, respectable young lady is open for engagement with first-class house; no trifling. J. F., 1,775 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American woman wishes position housekeeper, business people or widower's family; prefers home to high wages. Write particulars, L. I. M., 35 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Working housekeeper; American Protestant; experienced; small family, widower or bachelor; country or suburbs preferred; best references. W 225 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored woman wants position; good references. 243 West 63d St., care Richards.

DAY'S WORK.—Colored woman wants day's work; references. Johnson, 43 West 98th.

MAID.—Lady wishes to place a very competent English Protestant lady's maid who has been three years in her position and can be most highly recommended. Apply at 230 Madison Av. between 1 and 3.

MAID.—Visiting useful maid or waiting few hours daily; young; married; fine references. Casey, 176 East 81st. Lenox 9641.

MAID.—Position wanted as visiting maid; good seamstress. Write E. B., care Fisher, 730 East 182d St., Bronx.

NURSE-COMPANION.—Refined young European undergraduate nurse and masseuse; part time preferred. Cultured, A 396 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS for private family; good knowledge of ladies' tailoring and alterations. Miss O'Connor, 500 West 165th.

SECRETARY, stenographer; excellent opportunity to secure refined, well-educated young woman possessing pleasing personality, initiative, and executive ability; understands typewriting, stenography; can handle correspondence with or without dictation; accustomed to responsibility and taking general charge of office; salary $20. W 136 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Long experience in responsible position; initiative; good mathematician; fair knowledge French; reliable; highest credentials. P 335 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, college graduate, permanent, temporary, or part time. A 396 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Refined young lady, good education and ability; salary paid. $25. Miss H. A., 108 West 95th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Exceptionally wide-awake; high school graduate; 4 years' mechanical experience; accurate, rapid transcription; good grammarian, mathematician; age 22; excellent references; $15. A 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, equipped by broad, practical training and personality to fill exacting position any line; expert stenographer; capable and well informed; $22-$25. A 387 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; refined American; capable of taking full charge of correspondence; seven years' experience; salary $18; excellent references. J 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Secretarial training; clean-cut, neat, personality; good conversationalist; 6 years' brokerage, mining, railroad experience; conversant office details; reliable, painstaking, conscientious; $20. O 373 Times downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, clean-cut; 3 years' real estate insurance experience, academic education, knowledge bookkeeping, operate switchboard; good speller; excellent credentials; $12. P 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 24, Christian, good personality, thoroughly experienced, businesslike, familiar office details; absolutely reliable. A 389 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar office details; several years' experience. Atwood, 163 West 70th. Schuyler 5475.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly efficient, reliable; seven years' experience; highest credentials; $18. B 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, rapid, neat, accurate; high school education; $15. Miss B., 220 West 42d St., Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, reliable; several years' experience; salary $20. Box 29, 1,515 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; high school graduate; four years' experience; $16. X. Y., 780 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, long experience banking, brokerage, desires permanent position. H., 34 West 94th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, neat, experienced, American young woman seeks employment; $18. A 381 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; three years' practical experience; high school education; $12. A 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $15. P 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, neat appearance, experienced; downtown position preferred; $15. F 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, quick and accurate; one year experience; $10. A. B., 1,011 Union Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Competent; 8 years' experience; best references; $12. B 207 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Children's entertainments; literature and poetry; classes for adults; American lady; university degree; three years in France. W 89 Times.

TEACHER.—Young visiting teacher coaches English branches, French; references. Phillips, 248 West 105th.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

TEACHER of commercial course; experienced; mornings; liberal salary. A. R., Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, typist, dictaphone operator; Christian; six years' experience; attractive personality; excellent credentials; $15. O 383 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS, experienced, desires position in first-class restaurant. A. E., 113 West 92d.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced servants, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 8163. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 60th.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Select colored housework, cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, other help; investigated references. Telephone Col. 8129 Augusta Agency, 383 W. 53d.

BERTHA CARLSON Swedish Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway Riverside 9403.

CARIDA AGENCY, 1,457 Broadway. Competent stenographers, secretaries, office assistants. Phone 1058 Bryant.

COLORED HELP.—City, country, references. Hope Agency, 53 Lenox Av. Harlem 3048.

Situations Wanted—Male

25 cents per agate line

ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE, AUDITOR, COST SPECIALIST.
University graduate, certified public accountant, N. Y. State, at present chief cost accountant for large corporation, where he has built up a modern cost department, desires to make a change; salary $4,000; highest credentials. Address W 130 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE,
(32,) law degree; valuable training and experience; thoroughly familiar with income tax laws and rulings; now employed; desires connection with large corporation or firm; excellent references. W 126 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, possessing tact and initiative, capable executive, experienced systematizer and credit manager, desires to make a change. R 98 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematises books; charges moderate; personal service. W. E. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; trial balances; $5 monthly upward; tax report free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements; firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 62 Broadway, Room 852. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, New York University student, experienced bookkeeper, desires position with C. P. A. firm. M. Morris, 542 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems; arrangements firms without bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly. 247 5th Av., Room 703. Telephone Vanderbilt 5318.

ACCOUNTANT.—Permanent position as accountant, manager, cost accountant; ages 34; 10 years' experience. Webster, 1,974 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

AD. WRITER, several years' experience, original samples, wants opportunity with agency or as advertising manager's assistant; salary $25 to start. E 78 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE,
especially trained along sales cost and creative work; technical education; age 25; married. A. B., 48 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, 28, thoroughly conversant in modern methods of accounting; experienced office manager; also chain store experience; at present employed; excellent references. Address Auditor, W 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Correspondent, 26 years of age, high school graduate, college education; 2½ years' experience; $21. A 366 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Employed for last ten years by prominent concern; wants a change; three weeks' notice; salary, $35. Lor, 370 West 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge accounting, stenography, Spanish; college student; experienced; highest credentials; hours 1 to 5. Leon Frank, 792 East 175th St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER. — Elderly man; assistant buyer and stock ledger; steady, sober; $16-$18 week. W. Graham, 5,873 Park Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 24, thoroughly experienced, executive ability, desires responsible position. A 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, correspondent; experience; modern methods; highly recommended. E 103 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Accounting experience; modern methods; full charge; Christian; married. L. R., Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, with accounting experience, desires position with manufacturing concern. P 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; open immediate engagement; $22; temporary work accepted, $4 day. Morningside 8854.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 19; double entry, trial balance; best reference as to character and ability. W 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Familiar cashier's department; N. Y. Stock Exchange firm; thoroughly experienced. A 370 Times Downtown.

BUYER, 2e; general dry goods; correspondent, executive. David Gross, 27 Morningside Av.

CARETAKER.—Gentlemen with country estates, take notice! All around mechanic will take care of and redecorate your home this Winter; references. Y 274 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.
Gentleman laying up car would like to place his chauffeur, who has been in my employ for over a year, with any one needing the service of an honest, sober, polite, and thoroughly experienced chauffeur. Call South 4163.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,347 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, desires position; country preferred, or city; 7 years with last employer; sober, conscientious; can furnish excellent references; not afraid of work. Audubon 207. 234 West 137th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, married and exempt from war, would like position in private family; good mechanic, careful driver; best of references. Alfred Pitman, 149 East 45th St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 28, wishes position with private family or commercial; 10 years' experience; best reference. F. W. Birkholz, 1,028 Simpson St., Bronx, New York.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes private position; at present employed on 8 Cadillac; 5½ years' shop experience; best references. A. Sautter, 108 Morningside Av.

CHAUFFEUR (30), master mechanic, experienced on the best cars; thoroughly reliable man; 4 years last position; references; $30. E 59 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (33,) married, machinist, 11 years' experience private families; reference, Chester Rogers, 225 West 23d St. Telephone Col. 3900.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; 4 years' experience; Packard, Reo, &c.; mechanical ability; keep down expenses; $25 weekly. Phone employer, Beekman 3748, 165 Fulton St., Room 111.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman recommends exceptional chauffeur; highest references; 10 years' recommendations. W 139 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 29, mechanic, wishes position; private or commercial experience. S. Pulente, 66 Woodbull St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 24; American; exempt; expert mechanic; $30 weekly. Conroy, 79 West 104th. Telephone Riverside 6827.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; good machinist; married; experienced. Charles Butticher, 331 East 89th.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 10 years' experience 2 places; country preferred. H., care of Brady, 2,361 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; reliable, careful; city driver; many years' experience; references. W 28 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position private family; neat, reliable man. Call Academy 1500. Write C. G., 300 West 109th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC—Single; excellent reference; $25 weekly; permanent only. W 124 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Downtown broker wishes to place chauffeur; mechanic; 30 years old. B. 60 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, wishes private position, city; references. Johnson, 778 Lexington Av., city.

CHEMIST, assistant, with technical training, desires position. Louis Bernabo, 853 2d Av.

CORRESPONDENT, Assistant Bookkeeper, Secretary.—Intelligent, expert stenographer, typewriter; high school graduate; four years' experience; $16. X. Y., 780 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, long experience banking, brokerage, desires permanent position. H., 34 West 94th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, neat, experienced, American young woman seeks employment; $18. A 381 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; three years' practical experience; high school education; $12. A 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $15. P 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, neat appearance, experienced; downtown position preferred; $15. F 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, quick and accurate; one year experience; $10. A. B., 1,011 Union Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Competent; 8 years' experience; best references; $12. B 207 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Children's entertainments; literature and poetry; classes for adults; American lady; university degree; three years in France. W 89 Times.

TEACHER.—Young visiting teacher coaches English branches, French; references. Phillips, 248 West 105th.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

TEACHER of commercial course; experienced; mornings; liberal salary. A. R., Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, typist, dictaphone operator; Christian; six years' experience; attractive personality; excellent credentials; $15. O 383 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS, experienced, desires position in first-class restaurant. A. E., 113 West 92d.

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CARIDA AGENCY, 1,457 Broadway. Competent stenographers, secretaries, office assistants. Phone 1058 Bryant.

COLORED HELP.—City, country, references. Hope Agency, 53 Lenox Av. Harlem 3048.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, 14 years' business experience, highly recommended, organizer, systematizer; possess vision, tact, health; capacity for hard work; understanding accounting, advertising, credits, collections, general office routine; successful directing large forces; some concern looking for immediate results can employ me profitably. W 141 Times.

PRODUCE BUYER, twelve years' experience; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of buying; conscientious worker. Box W 121 Times.

REPLY if you are a leading concern in ladies' neckwear or kindred line and want a capable representative medium cities in Penn., W. Va., Maryland. W 92 Times.

SALESMAN.—Capable, good hustler, energetic; married; references exchanged; $2,400 or don't answer. P 343 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL MANAGER, (32,) thoroughly experienced; American; extensive business training; correspondent, stenographer, executive; unquestionable credentials; salary secondary. W 127 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—SPECIALTY SALESMAN TO CARRY SPECIAL LINE ON LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS, WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT; WAR CONDITIONS HAVE MADE OUR PRODUCT AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY TO THE FURNITURE, DEPARTMENT, AND GENERAL STORE TRADE; AMERICAN, BETWEEN 25 AND 45 YEARS; THIS IS A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A REAL SALESMAN. J 173 TIMES.

SILVERSMITHS for large work on sterling silver ware. Whiting Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER AND DRAFTSMAN wanted, competent, who has had outside experience with general contractor. Apply Ford Motor Company, Lincoln Highway, at Passaic River, Newark.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for mercantile house work, Sunday instead Saturday; give full qualifications, salary desired, &c. J 179 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, for publishing house; advancement; state schooling, salary; $10 per week. J 172 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; must be willing to make himself generally useful; bring references. Yokel, 406 West 45th.

STENOGRAPHER.—$15 per week to start. Modern Lighting Co., 2,104 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—State age and salary to start. J 178 Times.

STOCK CLERK for wholesale glove house wanted; a chance of a lifetime; young man who wishes to advance himself and who has had experience in wholesale glove house, and who is thinking the position he now holds will not bring advancement; we offer this exceptional opportunity; state where employed, age, and salary now getting; communications strictly confidential. J 183 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for handkerchief factory; must be thorough handkerchief man. Address or apply Long Handkerchief Co., Inc., 78 Worth St., New York City.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for file works; an opportunity for advancement. E 74 Times.

TIMEKEEPER wanted for marine painters; outside work; state age and salary expected. M 241 Times Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED TOOL DESIGERS

FOR TOOL WORK ON AERONAUTICAL ENGINES.

CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,

GENERAL VEHICLE CO., BORDEN AND STAR AVS.,

LONG ISLAND CITY.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOLMAKERS.

48-hour week; time and a half for overtime. Call at S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Princes Bay, Staten Island.

TRIMMERS on emery belts. Whiting Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, in office of wholesale hardware firm, to learn the hardware business, for which thorough training is necessary; high school graduate or attendant preferred; fixed line of proposition, starting on mailing desk at $5 per week, with advance in pay and position in three months and again in six months. Address J 317 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, stenographic experience, wanted in sales department large manufacturing concern located 35 miles from New York; good chance for advancement right party. Write, stating experience and salary wanted, references, C. W. S., Box A, Somerville, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, not over 20; must have experience in operating Montague mailing machine and multigraph, act as general mail clerk, take charge of stationery storeroom; salary $80-$65 monthly. M 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, to operate multigraph machine and take charge of stock; general office supplies; chance for enterprising worker to connect with good firm; in reply state exact experience, and salary desired. K N., 37 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years of age, in prominent fire insurance office; no experience necessary; salary $5 per week to start; mention age, religion, and education. J 365 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16-17 years old, wholesale paper house; good chance for advancement; must have references. B 204 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in a large real estate office; thoroughly competent; familiar with repairs and building supervision. P 326 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN over 18 to assist in handkerchief stock; advancement. Apply Tobler Bros. & Co., 387 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, for shipping department in export house; must be a hustler. M 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for stock room handling music rolls. G. C. B. Music Roll Co., 211 West 42d St.

YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST SHIPPING CLERK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; $11. M 305 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN; clerical work; experience unnecessary; state age, religion, qualifications, and salary. Box 229 153 East 125th.

Employment Agencies.

IMPORT CLERK, experience in hide importing preferred, familiar with Custom House work; $1,300 per annum.

STATISTICAL CLERKS (6); good computers; knowledge of electrical terms preferable; $75 to $80 per month.

SALESMEN.—Young married men; American or English high school graduates; excellent opportunities with large industry; $1,200 per annum.

Call 9 to 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

70 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

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YOUNG MAN, stenographic experience, wanted in sales department large manufacturing concern located 35 miles from New York; good chance for advancement right party. Write, stating experience and salary wanted, references, C. W. S., Box A, Somerville, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, not over 20; must have experience in operating Montague mailing machine and multigraph, act as general mail clerk, take charge of stationery storeroom; salary $80-$65 monthly. M 246 Times Downtown.

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Call 9 to 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

70 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

ACCOUNTANTS, $1,500 up; bookkeepers, $20 up; secretaries (3), clean cut Americans, $1,500 year-$1,500 year; typists, various salaries; clerks, young men and boys; good salaries and advancement. Business Service Bureau, 809 Broadway.

MAN, exprd. purchasing construction materials, Virginia, $130, trnspt. & board; Corporation Accountant, knowing foreign exchange, $1,800-$2,100; R. R. Rate Clerk, exprd., $1,600; typist, tabulating, $65. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS!!!

Twenty-five (25) young men beginners and advanced, $12-$20; clean-cut Americans. The Willis Hawley Exchange, 50 Court St., Brooklyn.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS.—Bookkeepers, accountants, clerks, (ledger stock), stenographers. Michill Agency, Flatiron Building.

LEDGER CLERK, $18; bookkeepers, $75, $60; Holleren operator. Walter Agency, 32 Liberty.

STATISTICIAN, candy business, $18; typist, $12; junior clerk, $8. No registration fee. Diehl Agency, 30 West 34.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.

C. P. Hasson, Prop. J. J. McLaughlin, Mgr.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY

to be trained as MECHANICAL dentists; big demand; big salaries after short, practical, thorough course; no book study; simply laboratory training; attend any time of day or evening. Write us today for free Booklet 50 describing Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St., next to Academy of Music. First lesson free.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.

3 months' course. Easy payments.

MECHANICAL START ANY TIME.

DENTISTRY. DAY OR NIGHT.

Write for Book 19.

MODEL DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL,

NEW YORK. BROOKLYN.

25 W. 44th St. 15-17 Flatbush Av.

Earn $25 to $100 a week in Motion Picture Studio. Commercial Photographer. Easy, fascinating profession. Three months' course at all branches. Day or evening classes. Special terms. New studios. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, Dept. 2d West 38th St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitors' pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For Sale.—Complete big saw mill equipment with locomotives, cars, and eleven miles railroad; must sell as whole; big bargain. Joseph R. Dunn, Jacksonville, Fla.

Twenty-room apartment house in one of the camp towns of the Piedmont section of the South for sale on account of present owner's health. P 219 Times Annex.

Additional opening for a first-class outside agent to purchase interest in a prosperous existing business. P 356 Times Downtown.

Splendid Opportunity.—For sale, patent for home; dump ready for manufacture, with or without equipment, 1,128 Broadway, N. Y.

I have received no less than $6,000 a year for the last five years selling grocery specialty, but on account present conditions must change. What have you to offer to one of this calibre, of strict integrity and sobriety? The house must be very reputable; grocery line not essential; state particulars in full, for confidence in both employer and the merchandise is the prerequisite to the better clientele; would like manufacturer's agency; can establish branch, or will take charge of salesmen; have been with but two concerns in 18 years. J 184 Times.

WILL YOU INVEST $50 NOW

and for each fifty $10 per month for a few months for big income? Don't answer unless you mean business. A 864 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Shipyard, equipped; operating with Government contracts; room and equipment ample for construction twelve vessels; every condition and surrounding is perfect. Joseph R. Dunn, Jacksonville, Fla.

Store.—Will sublet entirely; good fixtures and location; Washington Heights; reasonable; suitable for waists, dresses, furs. W 110 Times.

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A large doll manufacturing concern covering the United States with six men is open for a hundred side line. Address S. M., 220 Times Downtown.

Wanted—A return load on my 3-ton truck to Philadelphia, Friday or Saturday. Address Y 278 Times Annex.

Business Notices.

Patents bought, sold, promoted. Manhattan R. Co., 305-309 Broadway, Suite 806.

FOR SALE.

Single and double flat-top desks, nearly new. No dealers. Murray Hill 7349. Room 1004, 516 5th Av.

Exquisite Indo-Persian rug, 12x16; will sacrifice at $2,000. Address E 401 Times Annex.

Typewriters.

BRAND NEW, LATEST MODEL OLIVER 9 $49.

Fully guaranteed, standard keyboard; exactly the same machine used by largest industries, direct from factory; former price $100. Before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt or rental machine investigate latest Oliver plan to save $61; easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway, Worth 1180-1-2-3-4.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

Nonvisible, 4 months, $5. Visible, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 309 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. 6234 Si. 2d fl. 149 W. 42d St., nr. Times Sq. FRANKLIN 5408

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THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, appraised; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 BROADWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

VIEW THE LIBERTY BOND PARADE from 374 5th Av., northwest corner 37th St.; finest view in city; reserved seats. Palace Madison Square 4700.

Transfers and Appointments in Public School Teaching Staff

The following transfers and appointments were made by the Board of Education yesterday:

TRANSFERS.

Manhattan.

SCHEDULE B3.

Name.	School.	To School.
Cullen, Irene M.	43	9
Spaulding, Myrtle	104	62
Levisohn, Bertha	151	77

SCHEDULE VII.

Flaum, Harry	97	20
Down, Fred J. A.	39	83
Perlman, Lena	43	114
Mandelstam, Abraham	30	186

SCHEDULE B2.

Heyman, Elsie	30	21
Clarke, Catharine G.	168	90
Jandan, Ruth A.	110	150
Bauer, Marie L.	17	159
Batt, Estelle G.	5	159
Moses, Nettawin	168	171

UNGRADED—SCHEDULE B2 PLUS $100.

Bergin, Elizabeth A.	33	51
Moran, Kathleen	30	131

SCHEDULE VI.

Schoenbrun, Maurice	21	64
Bellow, Maurice	86	169

SCHEDULE B1.

Denchfield, Louie C.	39	5
Regan, Margaret J.	84	7
Dallin, Helen	39	10P
Zimmerman, Cora M.	97	16
Barry, Susan A.	73	18
Storfer, Rose F.	34	25
Dudaan, Elizabeth	119	27
Donlon, Gabriel	37	30
Isman, Estelle M.	37	30
Callagy, Anna F.	37	30
Williams, Ceridwen	171	30
McDonald, Anna L.	37	30
Veis, Bertha	102	35
Schreiber, Frances M.	64	37
Lipka, Jeanette	113	45
Mitchell, Sarah B.	39	48
Allan, Annie	34	54
Ravens, Elsie H.	58	54
Muller, Alma T.	73	56
Buehler, Carrie	20	63
Kenney, Kathryn N.	45	72
Grace, Ella G.	37	77
Costello, Laura E.	103	82
Harmon, Carolyn M.	30	85
Looser, Alva M. N.	41	85
Siegel, Mildred G.	155	86
Lesser, Elizabeth	20	85
Daly, Grace E.	31	85
Monaghan, Katharine A.	35	90
Nash, Frances	34	90
Archer, Margaret E.	104	90
Enste, Ruth	110	90
Maloney, Esther H.	17	90
Schaap, Sophie	35	91
Larmour, Margaret E.	35	91
Gumpert, Pauline	35	91
Butler, Mary C.	35	93
Hopkins, May	39	93
Glennon, Helen R.	103	94
Weisberg, Bessie	20	103
Grendon, Mary L.	107	107
Weiss, Rose	71	131
Feehan, Anna	37	151
Gordon, Frances A.	5	157
Benton, Cora Anna, as teacher of Grades 1A-4B	93	166
Lynd, Mary	11	168
Fromer, Gertrude	39	169
Meyer, Grace D.	39	169
Winslow, Isabella F., as teacher of an anemic class	50	177
Kelly, Helen Agnes	73	180

KINDERGARTEN—SCHEDULE B1.

Hanford, Jane, as teacher of an anemic class	22	14
McNulty, Dorothea N.	19	15
Lyons, Louise	91	54
Cook, Marjorie F.	15	94
Delaney, Marie E.	33	165

The Bronx.

SCHEDULE B3.

De Ligarde, Frances F.	69	13
Frey, Catharine D., as teacher in charge	23	19

SCHEDULE VII.

Strumwasser, Saul	97	40

SCHEDULE B2.

Axtell, Florence J.	156	34

SCHEDULE VI.

Peyser, Julius	115	2
Noethen, Joseph C.	83	28

SCHEDULE B1.

Roche, Anna	72	2
Epstein, Grace G.	64	4
Gordin, Rema B.	10	8
Sukovice, Emily	24	10
Wechsler, Laura A.	73	16
Guttchen, Miriam R.	73	20
Guterman, Rose	39	25
Nathan, Irene	39	33
Craig, Charlotte S.	34	32
Hartung, Lucy	39	33
Goold, Esther	15	37
Bell, Mary F. G.	107	37
Helm, Hilda H.	13	37
Clarke, Florence R.	30	39
Rabinoff, Eva	25	39
Blumenthal, Frances	86	39
O'Connor, Harriet	4	39
Lippe, Rae	9	45
Greiss, Ella	45	47
Bickman, Pauline	4	47
Dunns, Agnes H.	29	48
Tooey, Anna L.	29	48
Buchanan, Jamesena	7	49
Fitzpatrick, Frances	27	50
Houghton, Edith G.	45	50
Poirier, Aline E.	25	50
Baxter, Rosella B.	14	52
Goldberg, Sarah A.	83	54
Shields, Maud L.	83	54

KINDERGARTEN—SCHEDULE B1.

Clark, Emma B.	3	23
Sullivan, Gertrude	35	33
Robinson, Edith T.	35	52

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Brooklyn.

SCHEDULE B3.

Kane, Elsie R.	154	6
Dolen, Anna V.	158	13
Moore, Mary V., teacher in charge	76	69
Borchers, Jeannette	141	79
Pearse, Ethel	13	179

SCHEDULE VII.

Cardozo, Louis L.	58	2
Rubel, Jacob A.	156	23
Elbert, William, Jr.	130	77
Teale, Edward L.	130	77
Lewis, Frederic T.	78	95
Israel, Lewis I.	122	156
Sanders, Edward	173	165

SCHEDULE B2.

Wilde, Elizabeth O.	44	3
Nagle, Regina A. H.	15	16
Moke, Henrietta	166	97
Carolan, Bendicta M.	109	130
Duane, Ella R.	23	132
Medhurst, Mary	23	132
Keenan, Mary I.	23	132
Greene, Martha L.	23	132
Tunstill, Anna T.	23	132
Duffy, Mary T.	23	132
Carpentar, Eliza B.	23	132
Poapst, Lydia A	154	166
Powlesland, Ina B.	20	173
Glazeroff, Sarah	4	173
Delaney, Mary J.	89	173

SCHEDULE B1.

Musgrave, Alyce	82	2
Rollhauss, J. Dorothy	157	3
Kupiecki, Wilhelmina	155	3
Staples, Florence P.	23	3
Dowling, Veronica R.	67	9
Van Santen, Mildred	67	9
McHugh, Elizabeth	71	16
Desh, Vivien L.	149	28
Auber, Emily C.	37	33
Flynn, Lillian F.	143	34
Fitzpatrick, M. A.	6	35
Shapiro Rebecca	8	39
Opitz, Louise E.	10	39
Cintrin, Sadie	10	39
Speakmaster, H.	11	39
Dooley, F. V.	12	39
McCormick, Marie	13	39
Tully, Kathleen A.	30	39
Sieber, C. M.	23	39
Goldman Bertha	20	39
Stein, Lillian S.	29	39
Blum, Clara	20	39
Grosobel, Sarah J.	20	39
Cohen, Elsie	10	39
Loop, Florence	21	39
Muller, Ethel	23	39
Gross, Sarah	28	39
Cisin, F. V.	25	39
O'Connor, M. T.	24	39
Chalmers, A. E.	29	39
Sennett, Emma	29	39
Mahoney, Marg't.	29	39
Kleid, Sarah A.	30	39
Mahletadt, S.	21	39

KINDERGARTEN—SCHEDULE B1.

Farley, F. A.	3	39
Freidrich, S. E.	65	39

WOMEN.

Murphy, L. H.	1	39
Sandgrowitz, S.	2	39
Mulligan, A. M.	2	39
Ebbesen, V. R.	2	39
Joffe, E. H.	4	39
Hamer, Sarah	4	39
Altman, Es.	5	39
Jackson, Esther	7	39
Howly, Margaret M.	7	39
Bierman, Sarah	8	39
Dillon, Olive	9	39
Ebling, A.	9	39
Parmet, Miriam	10	39
O'Connell, M. L.	11	39
Horowitz, J. H.	11	39
Cuccia, C.	11	39
Bishop, Jamie M.	12	39
Slater, Bertha	13	39
Conovitz, Kate	13	39
Cohen, Rose	13	39
Lewkowitz, Selma	14	39
Loewenstein, Vi. S.	14	39
Kearns, F. A.	15	39
Lockwood, C. H.	15	39
Gorden, Barbara	15	39
Weingarten, Anna	15	39
McDermott, K.	15	39
McAuliffe, A. M.	15	39
Reichbard, R. D.	16	39
Becker, Janet O.	16	39
Niederman, J.	16	39
Macaluso, M. L.	16	39
Noll, Anna	16	39
Defacis, May R.	17	39
Friedman, Rose T.	17	39
Cohen, Jenna G.	17	39
Diamond, Leah	17	39
Wolfcheck, R. W.	17	39
Fowler, Edith M.	18	39
Brown, Margaret C.	18	39
Wohlers, M.	18	39
Magnus, Beatrice	18	39
Hirschhorn, Anna	18	39
Follitzer, H. L.	19	39
Dickinson, F.	19	39
Schwartz, Nettie	19	39
Baris, Louise	19	39
Casey, Anna B.	19	39
Rafsteldt, E. A.	19	39
Goldberg, Eva	19	39
Frisch, Ruby	19	39
Wubbenhorst, E.	19	39
Phillips, E.	19	39
Hanover, Pauline	19	39
Joachem, Amelia	19	39
Mahony, M. R.	19	39
Sternberg, P.	19	39
Katzenberg, M.	19	39
Simon, Ida	19	39
Silbert, Frances	19	39
Sabator, Mario M.	19	39
Lantry, Mary U.	19	39
Glennon, E. P. M.	19	39
McCaffery, B. V.	19	39
Calman, Eva	19	39
Nickerson, L. M.	19	39
Kahan, Anna H.	19	39
Greenfield, K. F.	19	39
D.	19	39
Leibowitch, F. N.	19	39
Hendrick, F. C.	19	39
Langner, Louise C.	19	39
Brown, Edith L.	19	39
Rostetter, Phyllis	19	39
Green, Bella	19	39
Lowenthal, C.	19	39
Fox, Anna M.	19	39
Marcus, Cecilia	19	39
Gansert, C. M.	19	39
Graf, Lillian H.	19	39
Harvey, Mary E.	19	39
Eisenstadt, H.	19	39
Davies, Naomi E.	19	39
Joffe, Marion G.	19	39
Siebel, Ruth	19	39
McNally, Anna M.	19	39
Gallagher, S. J.	19	39
Levy, Rose A.	19	39
McKeon, M. F.	19	39
Levene, F. L.	19	39
O'Reilly, A. H.	19	39
McCoy, M. A.	19	39
Curry, May	19	39
Reisach, M.	19	39
Saffian, S. R.	19	39
Wahl, H. M. H.	19	39
Fitzgerald, M. V.	19	39
Brodofsky, Rae	19	39
Graven, A. L. B.	19	39
Hackes, G. L.	19	39
Mayer, Amorita	19	39
Gurnee, E. L.	19	39
Gordon, Frances A.	19	39
Gleckman, Esther	154	6
Wimpress, E. M.	184	13
Kirk, C. P.	184	13
Mackin, J. L.	186	89

KINDERGARTEN—SCHEDULE B1.

Robinson, Sadie	3	152
Eldredge, J. F.	2	179
Werner, G. T.	13	179
Couch G. M.	13	179
Ferdon, E. C.	34	179
Hayden, P. E.	35	179

The Bronx.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

Kaplan, Benjamin D.	3	27
Kaplan, B. D.	3	29
Konowitz, I. M.	10	42

WOMEN.

Kretz, Della Mae	1	32
Stapleton, F. L.	1	32
Wagner Rose	2	32
Kemmy, K. M.	3	32
Tucker, M. M. V.	3	32
Rudolph, Mary C.	3	32
Hammer, E. R.	3	32
Phillips, Edna	4	32
Schmidt, Elsie	5	32
Helle, Susanne	5	32
Haas, M.	6	32
Dyer, Alice L.	6	32
Fitzpatrick, M. A.	6	32
Shapiro Rebecca	8	32
Opitz, Louise E.	10	32
Cintrin, Sadie	10	32
Speakmaster, H.	11	32
Dooley, F. V.	12	32
McCormick, Marie	13	32
Tully, Kathleen A.	30	32
Sieber, C. M.	23	32
Goldman Bertha	20	32
Stein, Lillian S.	29	32
Blum, Clara	20	32
Grosobel, Sarah J.	20	32
Cohen, Elsie	10	32
Loop, Florence	21	32
Muller, Ethel	23	32
Gross, Sarah	28	32
Cisin, F. V.	25	32
O'Connor, M. T.	24	32
Chalmers, A. E.	29	32
Sennett, Emma	29	32
Mahoney, Marg't.	29	32
Kleid, Sarah A.	30	32
Mahletadt, S.	21	32

KINDERGARTEN—SCHEDULE B1.

Farley, F. A.	3	32
Freidrich, S. E.	65	32

WOMEN.

Murphy, L. H.	1	32
Sandgrowitz, S.	2	32
Mulligan, A. M.	2	32
Ebbesen, V. R.	2	32
Joffe, E. H.	4	32
Hamer, Sarah	4	32
Altman, Es.	5	32
Jackson, Esther	7	32
Howly, Margaret M.	7	32
Bierman, Sarah	8	32
Dillon, Olive	9	32
Ebling, A.	9	32
Parmet, Miriam	10	32
O'Connell, M. L.	11	32
Horowitz, J. H.	11	32
Cuccia, C.	11	32
Bishop, Jamie M.	12	32
Slater, Bertha	13	32
Conovitz, Kate	13	32
Cohen, Rose	13	32
Lewkowitz, Selma	14	32
Loewenstein, Vi. S.	14	32
Kearns, F. A.	15	32
Lockwood, C. H.	15	32
Gorden, Barbara	15	32
Weingarten, Anna	15	32
McDermott, K.	15	32
McAuliffe, A. M.	15	32
Reichbard, R. D.	16	32
Becker, Janet O.	16	32
Niederman, J.	16	32
Macaluso, M. L.	16	32
Noll, Anna	16	32
Defacis, May R.	17	32
Friedman, Rose T.	17	32
Cohen, Jenna G.	17	32
Diamond, Leah	17	32
Wolfcheck, R. W.	17	32
Fowler, Edith M.	18	32
Brown, Margaret C.	18	32
Wohlers, M.	18	32
Magnus, Beatrice	18	32
Hirschhorn, Anna	18	32
Follitzer, H. L.	19	32
Dickinson, F.	19	32
Schwartz, Nettie	19	32
Baris, Louise	19	32
Casey, Anna B.	19	32
Rafsteldt, E. A.	19	32
Goldberg, Eva	19	32
Frisch, Ruby	19	32
Wubbenhorst, E.	19	32
Phillips, E.	19	32
Hanover, Pauline	19	32
Joachem, Amelia	19	32
Mahony, M. R.	19	32
Sternberg, P.	19	32
Katzenberg, M.	19	32
Simon, Ida	19	32
Silbert, Frances	19	32
Sabator, Mario M.	19	32
Lantry, Mary U.	19	32
Glennon, E. P. M.	19

TIMES SQ. MAY BE TORN UP ALL WINTER

Subway Contractors Give Little Hope of Repair Before Christmas Shopping Season.

NO ASPHALT TILL SPRING

Service Board Prohibits Refilling in Freezing Weather—Strike Causes Delay.

Inquiry by property owners along Broadway and Seventh Avenue in the Times Square region yesterday brought statements from both the Public Service Commission and the contractor for new subway work that these thoroughfares were likely to remain in their present condition for some time, though every effort is promised to make them comfortably passable before the Christmas shopping season. It developed that permanent asphalt roadways, where reconstruction has not been begun, cannot be hoped for until next Spring, because the commission does not allow contractors to make subsurface restoration in freezing weather.

It was learned that the immediate cause of delay in relieving conditions about Times Square was a strike of concrete form builders, who have been out for several days. George Hallett Black, engineer in charge of the work for the United Realty and Improvement Company, when asked what the prospects were for hastening the work if the labor troubles should be settled immediately, said:

"Work on the east side of the Broadway block between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, which we have open, is halted by this strike. The substructure there is finished and we are putting back the paving. Under favorable conditions we should finish that block by the middle of November.

"The work in the block between Forty-first and Forty-second Street should proceed more rapidly now, as the Public Service Commission has given us permission to open that block before the one just below is finished. Heretofore they have not allowed us to open more than one block at a time. I expect to have the understructure there finished in two weeks, and I shall follow up with the surface work as rapidly as possible. I hope to finish it by the first of next year."

"Is there any hope of getting those two blocks into shape for the Christmas shopping crowds?" Mr. Clark was asked.

"Well, I expect to be ready by the first of the year," he repeated, "but I am trying hard to do it sooner and hope that I may succeed. That part of our contract south of Fortieth Street is finished, except for the permanent paving, which cannot be done until Spring. From Forty-third to Forty-fourth Street the paving has been restored nearly the whole length of the block. Within a month we shall have the steel structure completed from the south side of Forty-third Street so we can finish the restoration. From Forty-fourth Street north to Forty-fifth there will be no street opening before Spring. Between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets the restoration on the east side will be completed at once. Between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh it has been done on the west side, and we expect soon to start refilling on the east side.

"Between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets we will do nothing this Winter. In the next block north the restoration is nearly completed."

About the permission Mr. Clark said he had received to open the block between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, Travis H. Whitney, who is supervising the work about Times Square, said:

"Broadway is in pretty bad condition. Mr. Clark has succeeded in making himself at once the engineer of the contractors and the adviser of the property owners. I thought the property owners were satisfied to have the streets torn up, for he has convinced them their station ought to be changed, and that means more delay.

"As an example of the way the engineer of the contractor avails himself of property owners and others, the Broadway situation, south of Forty-second Street, is very much in point. The commission on Oct. 9 received a letter from Mr. Estes, Secretary of the Broadway Association, saying he had conferred with the contractor, and asking that the contractor be allowed to open the two blocks from Fortieth to Forty-second Street.

"The Chief Engineer told the Commission that the contractor's expectations as to the work might not materialize, in which circumstances he could very properly say that he had worked under the Commission's order, thereby escaping responsibility. Accordingly, Mr. Estes was informed that no application had been received from the contractor to open these two blocks and that the Commission would take no action until he did make such application. So far, the contractor has been wise enough not to make such an application. Accordingly, the only request on file is from Mr. Estes."

Reverting to the immediate improvement of the Forty-second Street Station of the B. R. T. subway, with long mezzanine platforms, Mr. Whitney said:

"Personally, I am convinced that the only safe course is to insist that the contractor complete his work in exact accordance with the plans upon which he bid, and that if improvements are necessary they be made under prepared plans upon which all contractors may bid, with the possible result that the work will be done cheaper than if it is now given to the present contractor as an extra."

Mr. Estes again took issue with Mr. Whitney, declaring such procedure would mean opening up all the work after it had been finished, with consequent great increase in cost, much delay, and new street blockades. He insisted that the saving due to waiting until war prices had abated, as Mr. Whitney proposed, would not compensate for the cost of doing the work anew.

NEW FOREIGN LETTER RATES

Countries Listed Where Postage Will Be 3 Cents an Ounce.

Postmaster Patten announced yesterday that letters addressed for delivery in the following named foreign countries will on and after Nov. 2 be subject to the rate of 3 cents an ounce instead of 2 cents: Bahamas, including Fortune Island and Inagua, Canada, Cuba, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dominican Republic, Dutch West Indies, including Aruba-Bonaire, Curacoa, Saba, St. Eustatius, and the Dutch part of St. Martin; England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Panama, and Shanghai City, China.

The postage rate on letters for foreign countries other than those named above remains as at present, 5 cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof, and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

Postal cards and post cards, private mailing cards, for all foreign countries will be subject to 2-cent postage unless they fulfill the conditions for prints, in which case they will be mailable for 1 cent each. Cards which bear no more writing or typewriting than is authorized upon printed matter will be subject to the 1-cent rate as prints.

TAX FOR CHANGING MIND.

Federal Regulation Imposes Fee for Exchanging Train Reservations.

Guests at hotels will be taxed for changing their minds beginning Nov. 1, according to a new regulation issued by the Government. On trains leaving before noon Pullman reservations will be held only until 3 P. M. of the day previous to departure; on trains departing between noon and 5 P. M. reservations will be held until 9 A. M. of the same day, and for trains departing between 5 P. M. and midnight reservations will be held until noon of the same day. A Government tax of 10 per cent. will be charged for the exchange or redemption of all Pullman space, and a Government tax of 8 per cent. will be charged for the exchange or redemption of all railroad transportation.

Miss Flagler Left $1,844,057.

The estate of Miss Ann Caroline Flagler, a sister of the late Henry M. Flagler, was appraised yesterday at $1,844,057. She gave $1,000 to her maid, Mary Garden, and the rest to her nephew, Harry Harkness Flagler. The bulk of the estate consisted of securities worth $1,813,841, of which more than $1,700,000 was in Standard Oil stocks. The estate will pay a Federal inheritance tax of $88,163.

FOUR TO GET BULK OF FLAGLER FORTUNE

Brother and Two Sisters of Mrs. Bingham Receive Residuary of $70,000,000 Estate.

WILL FILED IN THIS CITY

Public Bequests Include $75,000 a Year to University of North Carolina—$5,000,000 for Husband.

The will of Mrs. Lily Flagler Bingham, widow of Henry M. Flagler and at the time of her death on July 27 at Jefferson City, Ky., the wife of Robert W. Bingham of Louisville, was filed in the Surrogate's Office here yesterday. It disclosed many bequests not made known at the time the will was offered for probate at Palm Beach, Fla., and at Louisville.

Under the will Mrs. Bingham's niece, Mrs. Louise Wise Lewis, who was said to be the chief legatee under the will disposing of about $70,000,000, receives only an income of $200,000 a year until she is 40 years old, and then gets $5,000,000 outright. She also receives all of Mrs. Bingham's realty except that disposed of in trust provisions under the will of Henry M. Flagler, but her share is far exceeded by that left to Mrs. Bingham's brother, William R. Kenan, and sisters, Mrs. Jessie Kenan Wise and Sarah Graham Kenan, who get the residuary estate, including Mrs. Bingham's Standard Oil stocks.

The Louisville Trust Company is seeking ancillary letters of administration here which will permit it to take possession of property in this State declared to be worth $1,500,000. The Fidelity and Columbia Trust Company did not join in the application, and citations were issued to that company. That Mrs. Bingham owned Standard Oil stocks worth $16,094,350 at current quotations is shown by the list of holdings appended to the will.

The will also shows that a bequest made by Mrs. Bingham to the University of North Carolina is not $75,000, but $75,000 a year, to establish professorships. Other public bequests are $10,000 each to the Flagler Hospital, St. Augustine, Fla., and the Memorial Presbyterian Church at St. Augustine, and $10,000 to the Presbyterian Church at Miami, Fla. Mrs. Bingham left to her "pastor and friend," Rev. Dr. George Morgan Ward, $25,000, and an equal amount to William H. Beardsley of New York, President of the Florida East Coast Railway.

The managers of the hotels left to Mrs. Bingham by her husband, including the Ponce de Leon, Alcazar, Ormond Beach, Royal Poinciana, in Florida, and the Colonial Hotel at Nassau, Bahamas, each receives $10,000.

Mrs. Bingham made her will Sept. 23, 1916, before her marriage to Robert W. Bingham, so she attached to the will a document dated Dec. 8 last, stating that she was about to marry Robert Worth Bingham, and had been informed that because of that fact it was necessary for her to redeclare her intentions. She made the codicil leaving $5,000,000 to Mr. Bingham on June 19 last, five weeks before her death.

Suits to Measure $30.

There are two good reasons why you should have your clothes made here. One is that it is the most economical place to buy. The other—that no matter where you go you cannot secure better style, service or a more varied selection of materials.

Our $30 assortment of materials contains nearly every weave and pattern that mills are making and every yard is strictly all-wool. Samples and style suggestions on request.

Overcoats at $30, also
To Measure Only

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
39 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Help to end the war quickly. Every man who refuses to buy a Liberty Bond is handicapping the effort of American soldiers—making it just so much harder for them. Buy a Liberty Bond.

Liberty Loan Subscriptions Accepted at Both Our Stores.

BUY that Liberty Bond! Freedom shrieked as Belgium fell, and sobbed as France bled. Already, it is smiling behind the curtain of its tears. America is the Beacon of Civilization, foully defiled by the Hordes of Gehenna.

Buy that Liberty Bond! Do your bit now, or do your bitter regretting by-and-by. The only language understood by the Hun is the roar of a gun. Buy that Liberty Bond!

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
10 Years On This Corner

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Young men like it

It's a double breasted sport suit

No wonder it's a favorite. There are lively touches in every line. You see them from the notch of the lapel to the cuff of the trousers. Besides smart style, you get all-wool fabrics and unequaled value.

Belt all-around models

You'll see several variations of these belt all-around models at the store where our clothes are sold. Our label is your guarantee.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

Young men like the double-breasted models and so do many older men; we have them, backed by the Hart Schaffner & Marx guarantee

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West, 125th
Third Ave., cor. 125d
Open Evenings

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Brown suitcase, marked "A. G." from automobile last evening, 11 o'clock, at 61st St. and Lexington Av.; photograph and personal papers valuable to owner for sentimental reasons, &c.; suitable reward and no questions asked. Room 1004, 25 Broad St., New York.

LOST—Between 11 P. M. Saturday and 2 A. M. Sunday, Oct. 20-21, watch fob, four gold coins, linked with gold nugget, (heirloom,) between Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and subway, Atlantic Av. terminal, Brooklyn. Finder will be rewarded. Telephone Rector 2248.

LOST—Friday evening, man's open-face gold watch, Pequignot make, coat-of-arms on back; thin gold chain attached, with gold penknife bearing three initials. Liberal reward if returned to Mr. Sancher, 707 Longacre Bldg. Bryant 3000.

LOST.—If finder will return typewritten manuscript entitled "The Threshold," by Marjorie Benton Cooke, to Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, a suitable reward will be paid.

LOST—About 9 P. M. Oct. 24, between Lexington and Madison Avs., 79th and 80th Sts., diamond pin; liberal reward. Notify Apt. 4-A, 156 East 79th.

LOST.—Oct. 19, at Sherry's, sapphire and diamond ring. Liberal reward if returned to Black, Starr & Frost.

LOST.—A black ribbon fob bearing 3 gold letters, B. B. P. Phone Corthandt 2978. Reward.

REWARD for mink cape, lost in Loew's Theatre Sunday night; no questions asked. Starkman, 1,208 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

LOST.—Monday noon, diamond brooch with green stone, between 34th and 64th Sts.; reward. Return Black, Starr & Frost.

LOST—Silver blue enameled wrist watch on leather strap, between 100th and 105th Sts., Broadway; reward. 305 West 105th St.

LOST—Between Forest Hills and Flushing, painted fox neckpiece, from auto. Kindly return 74 Ascan Av., Forest Hills.

LOST—Three-stone diamond barpin (gold) at Gimbels' Store fitting room Tuesday afternoon; reward. Phone Audubon 767.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, 23 stones, platinum setting, Sunday morning; very liberal reward. J 135 Times.

LOST.—Bunch of keys. Finder please return to Broadway Garage, 84th and B'way.

LOST.—Gentleman's seal ring; blue stone, crest, engraved; reward. 220 11th Av.

$500.00 REWARD.—Return sapphire ring, platinum setting, set with small diamonds; lost Oct. 20. Dreicer & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St., New York City.

$10 REWARD for fur muff left in No. 5 5th Av. bus, Oct. 23. Call Columbus 7747.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LIBERAL REWARD for wire-haired fox terrier, dark head, 14 o'clock Tuesday night, in vicinity 5th Av. and Forties. 650 West 178th St.

She mixed everything so carefully, just as the cook book said, and yet they were such horrid cakes!

Then she learned how other women do it. She just added water to Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour. Such fluffy, delicious cakes—he said he could eat two dozen!

Don't experiment — start his day right

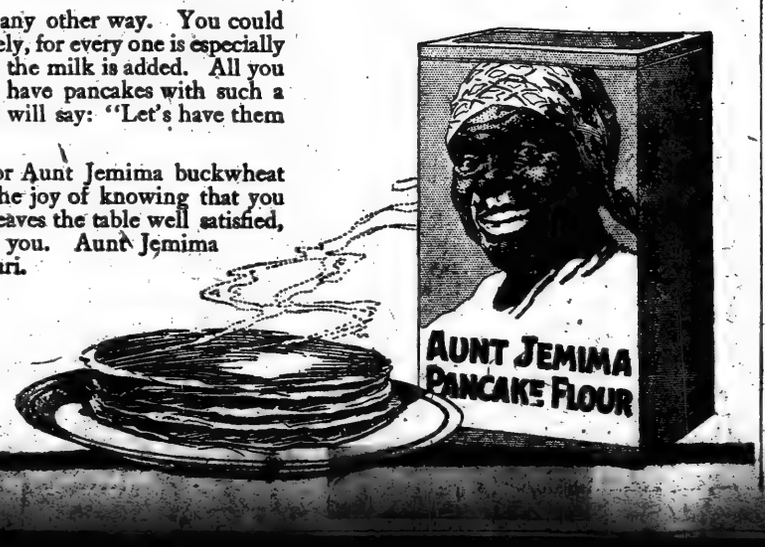
To your husband, breakfast is really the most important meal of the day.

Don't experiment, don't risk failures that disappoint him—you can so easily give him the breakfast that other men love—that will be his favorite breakfast, too. Surprise him tomorrow morning with a plate of steaming Aunt Jemima pancakes—the pancakes that, last year, made over 60 million breakfasts successful.

Watch him smile as he cuts the tender golden-brown cakes. Hear how he praises your cooking when he tastes the flavor that makes Aunt Jemima pancakes so universally preferred.

You could not get this flavor in any other way. You could not buy the same ingredients separately, for every one is especially selected, especially prepared. Even the milk is added. All you have to do is to add water and you have pancakes with such a wonderful flavor that your husband will say: "Let's have them every morning!"

Serve Aunt Jemima pancakes or Aunt Jemima buckwheat cakes tomorrow morning. Have the joy of knowing that you have started his day right, that he leaves the table well satisfied, well pleased with the world—and you. Aunt Jemima Mills Company, St. Joseph, Missouri.



"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, rain tomorrow; moderate west winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,825. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

PETAIN SWEEPS FORWARD ON THE AISNE; NOW HAS 12,000 PRISONERS AND 120 GUNS; BERLIN REPORTS 10,000 ITALIANS TAKEN

FRENCH CARRY TWO VILLAGES

Pinon, With the Adjoining Forest, and Pargny-Filain Conquered.

LAON IN SIGHT OF VICTORS

Only Eight Miles from German Key Position, with Lines Carried to Aisne Canal.

GERMAN MORALE IMPAIRED

More Than 200 of the Prisoners Are Officers—Contradictory Orders Issued.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The French forces on the Aisne today continued their successful advance, capturing the villages of Pinon and Pargny-Filain, as well as 2,000 additional prisoners. Since the beginning of the present operations, says the announcement made tonight by the War Office, more than 12,000 Germans have been captured, as well as 120 big guns and many guns of smaller calibre.

The Associated Press correspondent with the French forces telegraphs:

"The French victory of Tuesday northeast of Soissons is still being extended. Monkey Mountain, [Mont des Singes,] east of Vauxaillon Village, and the greater part of the Forest of Pinon have been occupied. The French now have Laon in sight, eight miles away, and face the Aisne Canal.

"Contradictory orders taken from prisoners show certain demoralization in the German command, and the question is asked whether another retreat is intended."

Germans Abandon More Cannon.

The text of the statement issued tonight reads:

Our troops carried out this morning a general advance beyond the positions reached last evening, extending to the Oise-Aisne Canal. The village and forest of Pinon are in our hands, as well as the village of Pargny-Filain. South of Filain, where our patrols penetrated, we occupied the farms of St. Martin and La Chapelle Ste. Berthe.

The enemy under our pressure was compelled to abandon important material, including a score of cannon, of which several were howitzers of 150 centimeters calibre. The total number of cannon captured by us since Oct. 23 is about 120, to which may be added several hundred minenwerfer [trench mortars] and machine guns.

In the course of the day we took more than 2,000 prisoners. The number of prisoners taken since the opening of the operation exceeds 12,000, of whom more than 200 are officers.

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans followed up their bombardment, indicated this morning, of our positions in the Chaume Wood with an attack which our fire arrested.

The text of the afternoon announcement follows:

North of the Aisne the situation in the sector between Braye-en-Laonnois and Chavignon was not changed during the night. On the front between Mont des Singes and Chavignon our troops made further progress and reached Rohay Farm. The number of prisoners taken up to last night in this region exceeds 500.

There were vigorous artillery engagements in the region of Cerny-en-Laonnois, especially in the sector of Vauxmairons. We dispersed German patrols which attempted to approach our lines east of Cerny. An attack on the Sapigneul bridgehead, which the enemy made after a violent bombardment, was repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse there was heavy artillery fighting in the sector of Chaume Wood. In the region of Eparges we carried out a detailed operation which enabled us to bring back prisoners.

German aviators threw down two bombs on Nancy. There were no victims.

In the course of the night of Oct. 24 twenty-five German airplanes were brought down by our pilots or fell disabled in the enemy lines.

Berlin Admits New Retirement.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via London.)—Referring to the fighting on the Western front, the statement from general headquarters issued this evening says:

In Flanders there were strong artillery duels, particularly East of Ypres. At Pinon and Chavignon, during the night, and in the Ailette region during the morning we withdrew our advanced troops behind the Oise-Aisne canal, giving way to French pressure.

The day report on the German operations on the Aisne front said:

At the Oise-Aisne Canal the day passed with slight enemy artillery activity. Shortly before dark the artillery duel suddenly swelled again. At several points French reconnoitring troops pressed forward, but were everywhere repulsed. The night firing was lively.

Between the Aisne and the Meuse

Continued on Page 3.

Bronx's "Brut-Cuvee" Champagne will establish new mark in American wines. 123 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Phone 3001 Cort.—Advt.

New Withdrawal of the German Lines in France Is Suggested in Reports That Reach Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25.—The Germans, under pressure of the French victory on the Aisne, may endeavor to effect a general retirement to a new Hindenburg line well in the rear of their present positions. Various hints from German sources of late have indicated that the German experts, recognizing the menace, particularly to the exposed salient south-southwest of Laon, were preparing a new fortified line somewhere between Laon and their former front, to which they expected to effect an orderly retirement, akin to their Spring withdrawal, as soon as the menace became pressing.

The French attack seems to have anticipated this strategy, and the German withdrawal, if made now under the hammering of a victorious opponent, is likely to be quite a different operation from that planned.

GERMANS RETREAT 15 MILES ON RIGA

Within 12 Miles of Their Main Position and Still Falling Back Fast.

CIVILIANS QUIT KRONSTADT

Teuton Forces Fail in New Attempts to Land on the Werder Peninsula.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25.—The Russian war office statement today says that the Germans who have left their advanced positions on the northern front have retired about fifteen miles in the Riga region, near the Pskoff highroad and in the sector of the Little Jaegel River.

It is thought in well informed military circles that the object of the German withdrawal toward the Dvina is so to consolidate the defense of Riga as to make its recapture impossible. The enemy is shortening his Baltic front by about thirty miles, rendering useless positions of the Russian Army on which much work had been expended and necessitating the establishment of other positions closer to the enemy's new line.

Announcement is also made that the evacuation of Kronstadt by the civil population has begun. This great fortress, the most important Russian naval base, is presumably being prepared for the defense of Petrograd. The civilian population is moving from Petrograd, from which the government will soon be transferred to Moscow.

German Attempt to Land Fails.

German attempts to make another landing on the Werder Peninsula, in the region of Tomba, were frustrated yesterday by Russian artillery fire, the War Office announced today.

A dispatch from Helsingfors says there has been no naval action in the Baltic or in the Gulf of Finland during the last two days. The Russian fleet is guarding vigilantly the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

It is not believed that Helsingfors is menaced by the German successes in the Gulf of Riga. No measures of evacuation have been taken there except that the families of officials have been advised to leave owing to the scarcity of provisions.

The War Office statement reads:

Northern front.—The enemy left his advanced positions and retired about fifteen miles in the Riga region, near the Pskoff highroad and in the sector of the Little Jaegel River. On Tuesday the enemy was reported on the line of Rodenpois-Turkaln, on the Little Jaegel River.

Our vanguards have lost touch with the retiring Germans. Our scouting detachments advanced to the Melrini farm on the Little Jaegel without encountering the enemy. In their retreat the Germans destroyed all buildings and roads and blew up the bridges. New German attempts to fraternize have been observed in some sectors in the Dvinsk region.

Baltic Sea.—Enemy attempts to land a small detachment in the region of Tomba, eight miles south of Werder, were repelled by the fire of our coast-guard detachments.

Beaten General a Suicide.

How the Germans were aided in the capture of Oesel and Moon Islands by sympathizers is told by M. Vishnevsky, a Commissioner sent to observe conditions there, who escaped in an open boat after the occupation. He describes the heroic efforts made by the officers to rally their men, and asserts that several of them, including General Martinoff, commander of the garrison, committed suicide when the troops surrendered.

That the Germans had knowledge of conditions on the islands is indicated by the fact that when Aviator Safonov brought down a German hydroaeroplane the dead occupant was found to have complete plans not only of existing but of proposed fortifications. On the plans places were marked for bombing.

General Martinoff's scouts frequently observed lanterns flashing from the shore, and upon investigation found a deserted cabin with a ladder leading to the roof. Squares of canvas found lying on the ground were removed, but later were replaced by a mysterious hand.

Tried Ruse to Stem Surrender.

In an effort to stem the surrender of large bodies of troops, Vishnevsky and others pretended to be sending signals to Russian ships bringing help. Instructions were issued by "soldiers' committees, he says, that those wishing to surrender should gather under white flags. Commander Shisko of the Naval Battalion of Death, it is related, handed his sword to a soldier saying:

"I never will return home. Those who can may save themselves or die as I."

He then shot himself.

The Germans allowed two hours in which to surrender. The majority of the garrisons gave up their arms within that time.

Retirement to the Rodenpois-Turkaln line indicates an extensive retreat by the Germans, who are now back nearly to the Dvina River. Rodenpois is on the Great Jaegel River, about twelve miles north of the Dvina. Turkain is on the Little Jaegel, seven miles from the Dvina.

TEUTONS EXTEND GAINS ON ISONZO

Berlin Reports Further Successes and More Booty Near Flitsch and Tolmino.

ITALIAN STAFFS TAKEN

Rome Admits Withdrawal Near Tolmino, but Claims Repulse of Other Attacks.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via London.)—More than 10,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material have been captured by the Austro-German forces attacking the Italians on the Isonzo front, according to an announcement from Army Headquarters. Among the prisoners are whole divisional and brigade staffs.

In the first rush of the attacking forces, strong Italian positions barring the way to the valleys of the Flitsch basin and Tolmino were overrun. Steep mountain slopes were scaled, and an Italian point of support which crowned the heights was stormed.

The Italians defended their positions desperately, and hard fighting was necessary to break their resistance at many points.

The battle is still in progress, the Austro-Germans having extended their gains of yesterday.

The official communication read:

In military comradeship the German and Austro-Hungarian troops yesterday attacked side by side in battle against their former allies. Advancing to the assault on a front of over thirty kilometers, [about nineteen miles,] after short but intense artillery preparation, our tried divisions broke through the Italian Isonzo front in the Flitsch basin and at Tolmino.

Strong enemy positions barring the valleys were overrun in the first thrust, notwithstanding stubborn defense. Our troops scaled steep mountain slopes and stormed an enemy point of support which crowned the heights. Rain rendered difficult an advance in the rugged mountain land, but its effects everywhere were overcome.

Desperate resistance by the Italians had to be broken down many times in fierce hand-to-hand engagements. The fighting is proceeding.

Up to this evening more than 10,000 prisoners, including divisional and brigade staffs, and rich booty in guns and war material had been announced.

Tonight's supplementary report from headquarters says:

On the Austro-Italian front an extension of our breach through the enemy's lines near Flitsch and Tolmino brought us further successes. The number of prisoners and the amount of booty are increasing.

Rome Admits Losses On the Isonzo.

ROME, Oct. 25.—The Austro-Germans yesterday morning broke through the advanced lines of the Italians on the Isonzo front, says today's official statement, forcing General Cadorna's troops across the Isonzo River in the neighborhood of the Santa Maria and Santa Lucia bridgeheads. A thick mist rendered the Italian barrage ineffective in opposing the advance.

Following is the official statement:

Yesterday morning, after an interval of a few hours, the enemy resumed the violent bombardment all along the front, with a specially destructive fire on that portion between the southern slopes of Monte Rombon and the northern edge of the Bainsizza Plateau, where afterward a strong infantry attack was launched.

The Narrows of Saga resisted the hostile blow; but further south, favored by a thick mist which rendered useless our barrage fire, the enemy succeeded in breaking through our advanced lines on the left bank of the Isonzo.

Taking advantage of his bridgehead of Santa Maria and Santa Lucia, he then brought the battle on to the slopes of the right bank of the river.

At the same time, powerful attacks were made to the west of Volnik, on the Bainsizza Plateau, and on the western slopes of Monte San Gabriele, but they were kept in check by our troops, which in the course of successful counterattacks captured a few hundred prisoners.

On the Carso, a violent enemy bombardment was effectively countered by our batteries.

The Austro-German offensive is apparently being developed west of the Isonzo River in the Tolmino area. Santa Lucia is on the west bank, three miles below Tolmino, which is east of the river.

GERALDINE FARRAR in "The Woman God Forgot." RIALTO next week (com. Sun.)—Advt.

Brazil Is on Verge of Declaring War; Germany Has Forced It, Says President

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 25.—Parliament will vote tomorrow on the question of authorizing the Government to declare that a state of war exists between Germany and Brazil and also on all necessary legislation for the carrying on of war.

Dr. Wenceslao Braz, President of the republic, today sent a message to Congress stating that it was impossible to avoid noting already the state of war Germany had imposed on Brazil.

The President's message announced the torpedoing of the ship Macau in the Bay of Biscay. It said that this was the fourth Brazilian ship sunk, and that the circumstances were aggravated by the arrest of the commander of the vessel.

"It is impossible to have any doubts regarding the situation, or to escape from the state of war which Germany forces upon us," the message continued. "If the Congress agrees to such action the Government will seize the German warship in the port of Bahia and arrest the crews of German merchantmen, which we will then utilize.

"The time seems to be at hand to give legal status to the defensive position forced upon us by events, to strengthen the national defense and to shape our external policy in accord with the aggressions threatening Brazil."

The majority leader of the Chamber discussed the relations between Brazil and Germany, and counseled the Chamber to approve the Presidential message.

Brazil revoked her decree of neutrality in the war between the Entente and Germany in June. Trouble between Brazil and Germany reached a climax in April, when the Brazilian steamer Parana was torpedoed. The German Minister received his passports and anti-German riots broke out in several cities. A large number of German ships in Brazilian ports were seized.

PRESIDENT PUTS SUFFRAGE TO FORE

Time for States to Act on What Is Now a Fundamental Question.

PRAISES WOMEN'S SERVICE

And Wishes Godspeed to New York Delegation of Women Asking Support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—President Wilson today made a notable speech in favor of woman suffrage, giving it full indorsement as an issue in every State. He redefined his position on this subject in a stronger manner than on other occasions, replying to the request of representatives of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party for support in the campaign there for an amendment of the Constitution to give the ballot to women. He asserted that this war was forcing fundamental questions to the front for solution and classed woman suffrage as one of the fundamentals.

More than fifty officers and workers for suffrage in New York State journeyed to Washington in special cars and were received by the President in the White House at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, briefly presented the purpose of their visit. In reply, the President said, speaking with great solemnity, which deeply impressed those who heard him:

"Mrs. Whitehouse and ladies:

"It is with great pleasure that I receive you. I esteem it a privilege to do so. I know the difficulties which you have been laboring under in New York State, so clearly set forth by Mrs. Whitehouse, but in my judgment those difficulties cannot be used as an excuse by the leaders of any party or by the voters of any party for neglecting the question which you are pressing upon them. Because, after all, the whole world now is witnessing a struggle between two ideals of government. It is a struggle which goes deeper and touches more of the foundations of the organized life of men than any struggle that has ever taken place before, and no settlement of the questions that lie on the surface can satisfy a situation which requires that the questions which lie underneath and at the foundation should also be settled and settled right. I am free to say that I think the question of woman suffrage is one of those questions which lie at the foundation.

"The world has witnessed a slow political reconstruction, and men have generally been obliged to be satisfied with the slowness of the process. In a sense it is wholesome that it should be slow because then it is solid and sure. But I believe that this war is going so to quicken the convictions and the consciousness of mankind with regard to political questions that the speed of reconstruction will be greatly increased. And I believe that just because we are quickened by the questions of this war we ought to be quickened to give this question of woman suffrage our immediate consideration.

Time for States to Act.

"As one of the spokesmen of a great party, I would be doing nothing less than obeying the mandates of that party if I gave my hearty support to the question of woman suffrage which you represent, but I do not want to speak merely as one of the spokesmen of a party. I want to speak for myself, and say that it seems to me that this is the time for the States of this Union to take this action. I perhaps may be touched a little too much by the traditions of our politics, traditions which lay such questions almost entirely upon the States, but I want to see communities declare themselves quickened at this time and show the consequence of the quickening.

"I think the whole country has appreciated the way in which the women have risen to this great occasion. They not only have done what they have been asked to do, and done it with admirable efficiency, but they have shown a power to organize for doing things of their own initiative, which is quite a different thing, and a very much more difficult thing, and I think the whole country has admired the spirit and the capacity and the vision of the women of the United States.

"It is almost absurd to say that the country depends upon the women for a large part of the inspiration of its life. That is too obvious to say; but it is now depending upon the women also for suggestions of service, which have been rendered in abundance and with the distinction of originality. I, therefore, am very glad to add my voice to those which are urging the people of the great State of New York to set a great example by voting for woman suffrage. It would be a pleasure if I might utter that advice in these presences. Inasmuch as I am bound too close to my duties here to make that possible, I am glad to have the privilege to ask you to convey that message to them.

"It seems to me that this is a time of privilege. All our principles, all our hearts, all our purposes, are being searched; searched not only by our own consciences but searched by the world, and it is time for the people of the States of this country to show the world in what practical sense they have learned the lessons of democracy—that they are fighting for democracy because they believe it, and that there is

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The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

DEFIES HYLAN TO LESSEN BUDGET

Mayor Dares Candidate to Make Some Specific Suggestions at Public Hearing.

READY TO BEARD TAMMANY

Mitchel Expresses His Willingness to Answer Questions 'Upon That Hostile Platform.'

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter yesterday to Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, inviting him to appear at the next public hearing of the Board of Estimate Budget Committee and tell just how he would reduce the budget items for next year. The Mayor said that, as Chairman of the board, which has charge of the budget, it was his desire to have it reduced as much as possible without doing injury to the public welfare, and that as Mr. Hylan has criticised the budget and promised to make vast savings, it was his duty as a public citizen to appear at the hearings and make his suggestions.

In a statement the Mayor also offered to meet Judge Hylan tonight at Tammany Hall at the Tammany ratification meeting and "answer upon that hostile platform any question that he or any other man may care to address to me." The Mayor said that he had offered to meet his opponent at any place he named and before any audience he preferred, to discuss in public anything in his record to which Judge Hylan objects, but that the latter up to the present time had preferred to "continue his campaign of generalities rather than to bring out the truth upon a public platform."

In his letter to Judge Hylan the Mayor said, after inviting Judge Hylan to make specific suggestions of budget decreases at the public hearings:

"In view of your published criticism, I wish particularly to have you appear and state whether or not you would make reductions in certain appropriations chiefly responsible for the increase in the budget.

Questions for Hylan.

"Would you reduce the $1,553,250 included for child welfare to keep fatherless children at home with their mothers?

"Would you reduce the $6,510,510 included to make payments to charitable institutions to care for orphan children and other helpless wards of the city?

"Would you reduce the appropriations of more than $6,000,000 included to increase the compensation of the underpaid laborers, street cleaners, clerks, policemen, firemen, and other city employes, so that they may be able to support themselves and their families under the present extraordinary conditions brought on by the war?

"Would you reduce the appropriation of more than $11,700,000 included for the Departments of Health, Charities, Corrections, and Bellevue and allied hospitals to provide food, nursing and medical care for the sick, and humane treatment for the inmates of city institutions?

"Would you reduce or eliminate the entirely new appropriation of $2,674,000 to provide funds for the retirement of teachers in our public schools who have devoted their lives to the education of the children of the city?

"Would you reduce the appropriation of more than $45,500,000 for the Department of Education?

"Can you suggest some way in which we can reduce the mandatory State tax item of $8,463,756?

"Can you tell the board how it can reduce the debt service item of more than $75,000,000 without repudiating its just obligations to the holders of city bonds?

"In your speech on Tuesday night you directed particular attention to the statement that $3,000,000 was added to the proposed budget at 'the eleventh hour.'

"This added appropriation contained $1,540,000 additional for increases to laborers, $673,000 for increases to policemen, and firemen not included in appropriations already in the budget, and other amounts for other necessary purposes.

"May I ask you to state whether or not you would reduce or eliminate the $1,540,000 additional for increases to laborers, or the additional appropriations for firemen and policemen?

"I assure you the board will be glad to receive any specific suggestions you may wish to make."

In his statement the Mayor defended the city's share in the purchase of Dreamland and Rockaway Parks. He said:

"Judge Hylan and that small part of the press which is endeavoring to turn this city government over to Hearst and Murphy have adopted the plan of making general and unproved charges against me as their best means of defense against the facts which I have proved against Judge Hylan.

"In order to clear the air of these generalities, I offered to meet Judge Hylan at any place he named and before any audience he preferred, to discuss in public anything in my record to which Judge Hylan or his backers take exception. That offer has been open for Judge Hylan's acceptance every moment of the last ten days, but Judge Hylan has preferred to continue his campaign of generalities rather than to bring out the truth upon a public platform.

"My offer is still open, and if Judge Hylan is willing to bring out the facts, I will meet him tomorrow night at his own meeting in Tammany Hall and answer upon that hostile platform any question that he or any other man may care to address to me."

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LIBERTY LOAN PASSES 3½ BILLION MARK; VICTORY IS IN SIGHT, M'ADOO ASSERTS; TOTAL IN THIS DISTRICT $1,075,000,000

Progress of the Liberty Loan Campaign As Shown by Federal Reserve Districts

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Official returns from the Federal Reserve Banks tonight, bringing all reports down to the close of business last night, show a total of $2,025,543,300. The unofficial total is $3,180,000,000. The official and unofficial figures by districts are as follows:

District.	Official.	Unofficial.
Boston	$237,900,000	$300,000,000
New York	895,606,000	1,075,000,000
Philadelphia	63,190,000	280,000,000
Cleveland	234,170,000	300,000,000
Richmond	88,754,000	130,000,000
Atlanta	16,618,000	60,000,000
Chicago	230,416,000	425,000,000
St. Louis	65,550,000	135,000,000
Minneapolis	80,250,000	100,000,000
Kansas City	35,024,800	120,000,000
Dallas	24,818,000	65,000,000
San Francisco	73,247,300	190,000,000
Total	$2,025,543,300	$3,180,000,000

CALL ON CLARK TO NAME 'BANKING RING'

Financiers Want Inquiry Into Speaker's Charge of Loan Conspiracy.

MAY PROTEST TO PRESIDENT

Benjamin Strong Wires Clark for Verification of His Sweeping Accusation.

Those New York bankers and business men who have contributed their time and money to the first and second Liberty Loans without stint want Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, to give to the public or to the Federal authorities all of the information he has about the "ring of financiers" who, according to the Speaker's reported statement in Oklahoma City yesterday, are attempting to make the Second Liberty Loan a partial failure so that the rate of interest on the next loan will be raised above 4 per cent.

The position taken was that it was Mr. Clark's patriotic duty to give the authorities and bankers here an opportunity to expose the alleged "ring" or to prove that it did not exist. It was universally asserted that the Speaker of the House of Representatives should not make such a general statement as that attributed to him and then attempt to let the matter rest with the result of persuading many uninformed and careless minds throughout the country that there was a "ring" of traitorous financiers in New York who were permitted to conspire against the Government with impunity.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District, which includes New York, took the first step in an effort to get to the bottom of the Speaker's charge by asking him in a telegram whether he was correctly quoted "either literally or in substance." If the Speaker reaffirms the statement reported from Oklahoma City, action looking to a thorough investigation will follow immediately. Whether the local Federal authorities will take any action as a result of the Speaker's charge could not be learned yesterday.

Protest to the President.

In any event, unless it is established that the Speaker did not make the statements for which he was quoted, New York bankers will send to President Wilson a protest against Mr. Clark's sweeping, but not specific, accusations. The protest, however, will not be intended as a defense. Local bankers, in general, took the position that the Speaker's accusation was so obviously absurd as to require no defense from them. The record of the Second Federal Reserve District in subscribing about $1,200,000,000 to the first Liberty Loan with 3½ per cent interest and already more than $1,000,000,000 to the second loan with 4 per cent. interest, was pointed to as sufficient refutation of what the Speaker was reported to have said. The fact that at least 75 per cent. of each of these subscriptions came from the City of New York was pointed out. The evidence that bankers and financiers of New York had responded enthusiastically to both the first and second calls for service and money was considered convincing against any such general and anonymous charge as that repeated, according to report, by Speaker Clark.

The Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District yesterday issued the following statement:

"The Liberty Loan Committee of New York is unwilling to credit the report in the morning papers in which the Speaker of the House, Champ Clark, a responsible officer of the Government, was quoted as stating in Oklahoma City that the New York financiers are traitors. Telegrams have accordingly been sent him, addressed to Washington, Oklahoma City, and his home, Bowling Green, Mo., as follows:

Hon. Champ Clark, Oklahoma City, Okla.

THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning reports that in an interview at Oklahoma City yesterday you stated that a ring of New York financiers is hampering the Government in its Liberty Loan campaign, endeavoring to make it a partial failure so that the next loan will bear a higher rate of interest. You are further quoted as stating, "These men are the spiritual descendants of the ring that operated in just such an emergency during the civil war, and by their methods forced the price of war bonds to 40 and 50, and one day to 39. It is the duty of every citizen to make this loan a success in spite of these

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$140,000,000 ADDED TO LOAN SALE HERE

All Previous Records for Day Broken as Campaign Nears Climax.

EXPECT MAXIMUM QUOTA

City Bank Takes $33,000,000 Additional, Making Total Subscription $85,000,000.

The campaign for Liberty Loan subscriptions which has been slowly but surely gaining in momentum this week broke all previous records yesterday, when applications amounting to $140,000,000 were reported. This brought the total for the New York Federal Reserve District up to $1,075,000,000, or only $425,000,000 short of the billion and a half aimed for, and which it is now practically assured will be obtained before the banks close tomorrow night. Yesterday's picturesque parade and pageant greatly stimulated enthusiasm for America's $3,000,000,000 war loan, and it is expected that today and tomorrow the banks will be overwhelmed by the rush of subscriptions from persons whose interest in the country's financial needs has just been aroused, and from those who habitually defer doing what they want to do until the very last minute.

For the convenience of the public all banks in this district have been requested to keep open tonight and tomorrow night. Reports from local and out-of-town banks received yesterday indicated that many institutions had decided not to fix any hour for closing, but to remain open as late as necessary—until everybody in line has been attended to. According to a ruling made by the Secretary of the Treasury, all subscriptions to the loan must be filed with banks and trust companies by tomorrow night, but these institutions have until next Thursday to transmit the applications to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, accompanied by initial payments of at least 2 per cent. Bankers were confident last night that this district would be successful in reaching the $1,500,000,000 mark which they have set for themselves. Today's returns will probably be between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000, and tomorrow's approximately as large.

Last night's official Reserve Bank total was $941,145,400.

Yesterday's Big Subscriptions.

Among the big subscriptions reported yesterday were: $33,000,000 by the National City Bank, for itself and clients; $10,000,000 by the First National Bank, $4,268,300 by the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, $2,000,000 by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company, and $1,000,000 each by George F. Baker and Daniel G. Reid. Charles H. Sabin filed an application for $150,000, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin for $100,000, Judge Julius M. Mayer and John B. Stanchfield for $50,000 each, and James A. Farrell for $25,000.

The first dealings in the new 4 per cent. Liberty Loan bonds occurred on the Curb yesterday, when sales of $100,000 were reported at par. The market was the outgrowth of the appearance in the street of small denomination bonds bought over the counter for cash, and in order to limit transactions to sales for cash of bonds actually in the possession of the seller the Curb Association quickly made a special ruling for trading in the new Government 4s. The ruling provided that there should be dealings only in bonds which could be delivered in the usual way on the day following the transaction. This prevented short sales of the sort which sent the Liberty 3½ per cent. bonds below par on June 15—the day they were admitted to trading on the Stock Exchange.

List of New Applications.

Following are the subscriptions announced yesterday:

National City Bank, (additional, for itself and clients)	$33,000,000
First National Bank of New York, (additional)	10,000,000
Employes of Penn. R. R. system	5,000,000
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., (through First National Bank)	4,268,300
Monroe County Savings Bank, Rochester, N. Y., (through First National Bank)	3,000,000
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.	2,500,000
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., (additional)	2,000,000
Broadway Trust Co., (additional)	2,000,000
Greenwich Bank of the City of	

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"LOOK AROUND—there's still time before Hallowe'en—" See top of Page 10.—Advt.

5 BILLION NATION'S GOAL

New York, Chicago, Boston and Other Districts Pass Minimum Quotas.

'NATION ROUSED'—McADOO

Back from Tour of 42 States, He Declares That Every Willing Dollar Is In.

TELLS OF ARMY'S FERVOR

Reports from South, West, and Middle West Bring Cheer to the Campaigners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Liberty Loan totals flashed past the $3,000,000,000 mark today and headed for the $5,000,000,000 maximum, with every indication that by continuation of the relentless campaign the latter figure would be realized when the books close Saturday.

Although unofficial estimates from the twelve Federal Reserve districts do not total the figure, officials tonight expressed the conviction that subscriptions were past the $3,500,000,000 mark.

"Victory for the second Liberty Loan is in sight," Secretary McAdoo announced tonight upon his return home from a transcontinental tour in behalf of the loan; "but it has not yet been achieved."

Compiled from estimates submitted by local committees and Federal Reserve Bank headquarters, the total unofficial estimate of subscriptions, as announced tonight by the Treasury, was $3,180,000,000. This sum is regarded by many officials as ultra-conservative.

Official reports of subscriptions turned into the Federal Reserve Banks increased approximately $400,000,000 over night and totalled, with San Francisco's work of yesterday unrecorded, $2,025,543,300.

"The returns which make this total of estimated subscriptions are unofficial and may be increased," says the Treasury Department's statement, "but the most diligent labor between now and Saturday night, the close of the drive, is necessary and is being urged upon all Liberty Loan committees throughout the country that a great over-subscription may be reported."

$5,000,000,000 the Goal Now.

Districts estimated to have passed their minimum totals are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. Atlanta, Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Dallas all are believed to be near their minimum.

In every district efforts are being made to reach the high mark. Every committee understands that the loan already is a success by the $3,000,000,000 mark having been passed, but they desire to make it the biggest kind of a success by going still higher.

The erroneous impression prevails in many sections that no oversubscription will be accepted. Subscriptions for 50 per cent. of the amount subscribed above $3,000,000,000 will be accepted, Secretary McAdoo has announced. Hence, if $5,000,000,000 were subscribed, $4,000,000,000 worth of bonds would be issued and the work of soliciting an additional $1,000,000,000 during the next loan campaign would be saved.

The New York committee was made happy today when that district's total cleared the $1,000,000,000 mark by $75,000,000. There is every reason to believe, reports from there said tonight, that the district will achieve its maximum mark of 1,500,000,000.

The results in the Atlanta and Dallas districts today gave great encouragement. The spurt started in both of them yesterday. Liberty Day continues. Both declared tonight that they surely would reach their minimum quotas. Were it not for drought in Texas, Dallas insisted, it would reach the maximum figure.

Reports from San Francisco districts were very encouraging. The same enthusiasm that prevailed there when Secretary McAdoo made his speech tour down the coast continued. California is contributing heavily in every section, particularly San Francisco, and Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah are finishing strong. San Francisco, filled with vim, is keeping its banks open evenings to take subscriptions. Washington says it "certainly will augment totals daily." San Diego has over-subscribed its allotment. Oregon, $2,000,000 short of its minimum allotment, says it will easily make the low mark. Arizona has its minimum allotment and still is campaigning.

Nevada has more than $2,000,000 subscribed. Idaho is 50 per cent. ahead of its minimum quota.

Big Sales in East.

Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston and Richmond districts are having consistent sales. All are shooting at the maximum mark. In Boston today eighty out of eighty-five Chinese asked to subscribe did so. The other three showed first Liberty Loan bonds and declared they would buy more if they were able.

Chicago, far in excess of its total for the first loan campaign, is determinedly striving for the maximum mark. Banks there will remain open Saturday night, and savings banks are putting on extra help to handle loan business.

"Quiet optimism prevails, but everybody realizes tremendous efforts must

be made if we are to attain maximum goal," a message from there said.

Lord Northcliffe was one of Chicago's Liberty Day subscribers. He took $10,000 worth.

In Minneapolis the committee still is striving to arrive at the Liberty Day total. The result was large, but thus far only estimates are being made on it. The City of Minneapolis alone has subscribed more than $25,000,000.

"We are going straight toward our maximum goal of $200,000,000," St. Louis declared after passing its minimum mark. Women and Boy Scouts are doing wonderful work there, as they are in many other cities.

Kansas City had little to report. Enormous sales were made in all the States in this district Liberty Day, however, and, like others, they have not been compiled.

"Every Willing Dollar Is."

On his return to the capital tonight, Secretary McAdoo said. "Every willing dollar has come forward; now we want the reluctant dollars. They must come forward and surrender before Oct. 27."

Secretary McAdoo said that everywhere he went in the forty-two States that he visited he was received with attentive and, for the most part, enthusiastic gatherings of the people. He spoke in several army camps and said he enjoyed the reception the boys gave him more, perhaps, than any other. The men were always abounding in enthusiasm and showed a lively interest in the loan, subscribing generously from their limited pay and saying they wanted to get at the real business of fighting.

"So far as America is concerned the second great battle in our war with the Kaiser is represented by the second Liberty Loan," said Mr. McAdoo. "This battle will end within two days. Will it be a victory for freedom and democracy, or will it be a victory for the Kaiser and autocracy? It is for the American people to answer.

"For twenty-five days the patriotic army of Liberty Loan workers and loyal citizens of this great Republic have been vigorously bombarding the strongholds of the American dollar. Every willing dollar has come forward and joined the ranks of the patriots. Let every reluctant dollar come forward and surrender before Oct. 27.

"Now is the time to go over the top. If there are any trenches in America manned by the forces of indifference, greed, or treason, they are backed by the Kaiser and his hosts of autocracy and militarism. We must smash those trenches in this Liberty Loan campaign and destroy all that is within them so that there may be no obstacle in the way of greater victories for succeeding Liberty Loans.

"America has it within her power to win a swift and enduring victory, a victory which will open the way for the resistless sweep of America's armies and navies and restore the rule of justice and liberty throughout the world. America, awake and militant can win this war; apathetic America will be defeated by the Kaiser.

Nation's Soul in the War.

"I have visited forty-two of the forty-eight States of the Union in the First and Second Liberty Loan campaigns. I have addressed many thousands of America's citizens in every section of the country, and among them approximately 200,000 of our valiant soldiers now training for active service.

"There is no question that the heart and soul of America are in this war. Patriotism is regnant everywhere. I was told that the people were indifferent and lukewarm in some places, but I found that it was only necessary to explain to them the causes of the war and the necessity for the measures taken to obtain their wholehearted support.

"The spirit of our soldiers is wonderful. They are eager to get upon the battle fronts, eager for the opportunity to vindicate the rights and ideals of America. They are willing not only to give their lives, if need be, but they are lending their money to the limit of their ability on the bonds of their Government. They have subscribed out of their meagre pay more per capita to the second Liberty Loan than the civil population. They now wait expectantly to see whether the civilian population is going to back them up with the needed equipment, arms and ammunition, which, combined with their valor, will make victory against Kaiserism and militarism certain. The results of the next two days of the Liberty Loan campaign will give them their answer.

"Victory for the second Liberty Loan is in sight, but it has not yet been achieved. Subscriptions can no longer be put off until tomorrow. During the two remaining days every Liberty Loan Committee, every patriotic man, woman, and child, in fact, every citizen of America must join in a smashing drive to achieve the goal.

Picture of Days to Come.

"I saw a full-page Liberty Loan advertisement in a Nashville paper the other day. It was striking and significant. It depicted a scene a few years after the close of this war. A man was sitting with bowed head. His little child, upon his knee, was asking him:

"'Father, didn't you even buy a Liberty bond to help our brave soldiers during our great war with the Kaiser?'

"The man could not answer the question. He could not look his child in the face. That least service of patriotism he had not performed. He had not enough red blood in him to lend even a few of his dollars, gotten out of the prosperity and security created by the valor of our soldiers, to enable his Government to support its gallant sons upon the battlefield.

"In the days to come after this horrible war is over and you are asked by your children if you bought a Liberty bond will you be unable to answer, or, if you answer, will you have to confess that you did not do even that much for the gallant American soldiers and sailors who fought and died that your life, liberty, and prosperity might be saved? I hope that when the children of America put that question to their fathers in the future no man will be unable to look them in the face and say that he lent some of his money to help save America and make the world safe for democracy."

It developed tonight that the full total of the country's subscriptions might not become known definitely before Nov. 1, the date designated by the Treasury as the final limit for banks to have all subscriptions in the hands of the Federal Reserve Banks.

Five hundred National Army men from Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., passed through Washington tonight on a special train, bound for their homes in Pennsylvania, seeking subscriptions to the loan. Three hundred others left the camp at the same time to scatter to their homes in Virginia and West Virginia on the same mission.

The young soldiers are all volunteers in their task and are paying their own expenses for a drive among the home folks during the last two days of the campaign. Most of them are privates. They are burning with enthusiasm and expect to go back with hundreds of thousands in subscriptions.

BOSTON PASSES MAXIMUM.

Indications Are That Whole of New England District Will Reach It.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Reports received today too late for the daily official tabulation made it certain that the Boston Federal Reserve District had gone beyond its minimum allotment of $300,000,000 in the Liberty Loan campaign, and gave officials grounds for renewed hope of reaching the half-billion dollar maximum by Saturday.

Official figures, which included only subscriptions up to Wednesday night, placed the total at $290,690,000. Members of the committee expressed the opinion that tomorrow's report would show that the district already had passed the total amount subscribed in the first loan, when New Englanders bought $330,585,000 worth of bonds. The number of individual subscribers for the second issue also is expected to pass that of the first, in which 970,000 had a part. Returns indicate that not fewer than 800,000 persons thus far have taken bonds of the second issue. This city also made a record today by exceeding its maximum of $112,000,000. It lacked only $13,000,000 of the maximum when the official figures were given out and according to unofficial reports this amount, which is considerably less than the recent daily average, will be shown to have been more than taken up today.

Several Massachusetts municipalities are now over their maximum, including Worcester, Norwood, and Pittsfield, while Adams, Fall River, Fitchburg, Greenfield, Needham, Newburyport, North Adams, Uxbridge, and Woburn have all left the minimum mark behind.

20,000 MARCHERS IN LOAN PAGEANT

Mighty Engines of War Bring Cheers from Throngs Who See Fifth Ave. Parade.

ACCLAIM THE BRITISH TANK

Italians from the Air Conduct Sentimental Bombardment—Banners Tell of Work Done.

The postponed Liberty Day parade, which flowed up Fifth Avenue all afternoon yesterday, succeeded in presenting to the people of New York not only a multitude of inspiring examples and exhortations for the purchase of Liberty bonds, but also a reasonably complete exhibit of the materials of modern war.

A British tank, Italian airplanes, American armored motor cars, ambulances, ice plants for field hospitals, transport wagons, and a score of floats illustrating industrial activities essential to the success of armies, reinforced the direct appeal of several thousand soldiers and sailors, every one an owner of a Liberty bond, who marched in the procession. And the parade ended in the sheep meadow in Central Park, where Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels took formal possession of a German submarine mine layer captured by the British Navy and turned over to America to boost the Liberty Loan campaign.

The 20,000 or more persons who marched in the parade ranged in age from 5 years to nearly 70, and all of the adults owned bonds. Banners carried in the parade presented mottoes stimulating the contributions of the onlookers.

The first of these, and one of the most vigorously cheered, was carried by sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. "We are going across and coming across," it said. "And you are going to come!" An ambulance, camouflaged with green and brown paint and a wreath of boughs, bore the sign, "If this ambulance could talk, it would sell a million bonds." The Women's Naval Service League had a banner, "Bonds or bondage." The Stationers' and Printers' float said, "Brunettes and blondes buy Liberty bonds." And in the building trades employers' division every trade had a motto suited to its own business and telling what Liberty bonds would do. Some of them were:

Marble men, "Build a monument to democracy"; electrical contractors, "Put out the light in Germany"; hoisting division, "Put the boys over the top"; carpenters, "Drive a nail in the Kaiser's coffin"; parquet flooring, "Floor the enemy"; painters and decorators, "Put the finishing touches on Germany"; lighting fixtures, "Keep freedom's lights burning"; composition roofers, "Give the Kaiser a coat of tar"; master steamfitters, "Make it hot for Germany."

British Tank the Favorite.

All of this stirred plentiful enthusiasm in the crowds which thronged the sidewalks from Washington Arch to the Plaza, who collected in thousands around the reviewing stand in Madison Square and gathered in dense masses around the captured submarine in the park. And the biggest favorite of the whole parade was the British tank Britannia, which had caterpillared down from the foot of West Fifty-sixth Street to Madison Square in the morning and joined the parade at that point.

The big land battleship swung into line as the last of the sailors passed up the avenue and followed with the parade up to the Sheep Meadow in Central Park. With half a dozen machine guns protruding from its armored sides and a thread of gasoline smoke following it up the avenue, it was cheered all the way. Just behind it were the armored motor cars of the First Armored Motor Battery, N. G., N. Y., made for service in open country, but very menacing, nevertheless.

Italy, too, contributed her share to the spectacle. The big Caproni biplane and the little Pomillo scout, which flew up from Norfolk early in the week, soared over the city dropping paper bombs inscribed with the warning: "A Liberty bond in your home will keep German bombs out of your home." The Caproni twice flew the length of Fifth Avenue, not more than 600 feet above the ground, dropping cardboard leaflets on the very heads of the marchers. On its return trip it made a half circle around the top of the Metropolitan Tower. General Emilio Guglielmotti, Italian Military Attaché, and an American army photographer were among the passengers in this machine, piloted by Lieutenant Resnati. Major Butts, U. S. A., was a passenger with Lieutenant Baldioli in the scout. After amusing the parade crowds the machines circled over the financial district and then visited the skies above Bellevue Hospital before returning to Mineola.

Thirty-seven Bands in Line.

Thirty-seven bands furnished music in the parade, and nearly every one of them gave most of its attention to "Over There" and "Where Do We Go From Here?" The first of these, at the very head of the procession, was the hundred-piece organization from the Bethlehem Steel Works conducted by Andrew M. Weingartner. Others which received especially enthusiastic welcomes from the crowds were the musicians from the land battleship Recruit in Union Square, the Second Avenue Railway Band, in bright blue; a killed band of pipers, leading the Rotary Club, every one of them wearing the Liberty Bond button; the Letter Carriers' Band, the Subway Band, in white; the Metropolitan Life Band, in blue and gold, heading thousands of employes of that organization, and the Police Band, the only representatives of the department save for the mounted men at the head and tail and a dozen chosen bearers of a float who could be spared for a parade which called out 1,200 of their number, under Inspector Dillon, to guard the line of march.

Most of the business organization had flags dotted over with stars for their employes who had gone to war, but these drew less applause than the flags borne by women or elderly men that called out the young men gone from the home. A woman in the Stage Woman's War Relief unit had three stars on her flag, and one in the League of Catholic Women had four.

The parade started on the stroke of 2 from Washington Square, around which the floats and marching bodies had assembled. At its head walked the Grand Marshal, Major Lorillard Spencer, followed by Joseph Hartigan, his assistant.

Next came the Liberty Loan Committee, walking in double rank, with Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, and J. P. Morgan among them. They were followed by the staff of the Liberty Loan Committee offices, including 250 girls in white aprons, with the name of the organization printed in red on banners which they carried.

Then came the Bethlehem Band, and after it Brig. Gen. Ell D. Hoyle, Commander of the Department of the East, and detachments of regular infantry, some wearing gloves and deep blue jackets knitted by women working for the comfort organizations.

Behind the soldiers was Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, followed by 1,500 sailors from the navy yard and battleships now near this port. The sailors from each ship carried a banner telling how much they had contributed to the Liberty Loan, and a battleship which has won many efficiency pennants had that fact prominently displayed.

Major Spencer, Mr. Strong, General Hoyle, and Admirals Gleaves and Usher fell out as they reached the reviewing stand around the Worth Monument at Madison Square and joined the official group, which included General Daniel Appleton, Rear Admiral Johns, and Dr. William T. Manning.

Mayor Detained at Flag Raising.

Mayor Mitchel was to have reviewed the procession, but he was detained at a flag raising at the Battery until almost 4 o'clock, at which time he was expected at the renaming of the submarine in Central Park. In the middle of the parade Judge Hylan, Charles L. Craig, and Alfred E. Smith, Democratic nominees, marched abreast, and Judge Hylan took off his hat as he passed the stand and looked toward it inquiringly.

The British tank was followed by the American armored cars. Then came a series of floats depicting the support given by industry to the armed forces. One float had imitation containers of high explosives with a papier-mache nitrator, used in making some of them. The Erie Railroad sent a wooden locomotive whose bell clanged merrily. The coal trade float showed half a dozen miners at work. The ice trade displayed an ice plant on wheels for a field hospital. The Marine Equipment Company had a lifeboat manned with sailors; on the General Vehicle Company's float an airplane propeller revolved slowly, the Brewers' Board of Trade had a big wooden howitzer, which an artillerist periodically loaded and unloaded, and the Aero Club displayed, behind a representation of the Treasury Building, a fleet of airplanes painted against a cloudy sky with the legend: "Keep the eyes of the army open. On to Berlin."

The New York Japanese Association contributed a float of brilliant colors, whose principal detail was a rising sun with red rays tipped with gold. The National Surgical Dressings Committee presented a float laden with nurses in white costumes, relieved only by a band of pale blue on their white woolen scarfs.

The German language newspapers sent a float in honor of Carl Schurz, Baron de Kalb, Herkimer, and other illustrious Americans of German birth with the motto: "These men pledged their lives to liberty and democracy. We, too, pledge our all."

There was much applause for the trim khaki uniforms and smart military bearing of the National League for Women's Service. The Seventh Regiment band led a delegation of the Woman's Suffrage Party, and these were followed by the Three Arts Club, the Women's University Club, the Daughters of America in uniform of blue or of khaki with bright red scarfs, and other women's organizations.

Nearly every organization in the parade had a sign showing how much it had contributed to the purchase of bonds, but perhaps most applause was won by the banner declaring that "Men Learning English in Evening School 25 Bought $16,000."

Still Marching at Dark.

It was nearly 5:30 when the last of the procession passed Madison Square, and darkness had already fallen. But the head of the procession, long before that had reached the Sheep Meadows, where the captured German submarine UC-5 stood ready to be turned over to the United States and renamed U-Buy-a-Bond. By the time Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Mayor Mitchel, and the rest of the party arrived at 4 o'clock thousands were packed about the submarine, and batteries of massed bands led the crowd in "The Star-Spangled Banner" as Mrs. Guy Emerson broke a bottle of American champagne over the bow of the boat and renamed her, Rita Joliet, the actress, slowly lowered the German naval ensign which floated from the little mast of the submarine and raised the Stars and Stripes while Mrs. George H. Whigham hauled the Union Jack to a place beside it. The crowd cheered wildly at this, and again when a sailor sat down before the conning tower and painted out the German name.

This, however, was only a preliminary to the formal exercises, which opened with an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's, who asked for complete victory for the sake of liberty and humanity, and for the coming of a righteous and lasting peace.

Benjamin Strong, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, told the audience that they had Mayor Mitchel with them, but not his voice. The Mayor, however, was able to make the audience understand when he asked for a subscription of five billions "in order that Germany may know that the people of this country, despite the individual voice that criminal may be raised here and there are unitedly behind the Government."

After the speeches the guests explored the interior of the submarine while her wireless communicated with naval stations about the city. Then six vans began to open to the public and well into the evening thousands were still waiting to enter.

Liberty Bell in Philadelphia Parade.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The Liberty Bell, mounted on a truck, was the feature of the Liberty Loan parade here today.

FLIERS MAKE QUICK RETURN.

Baldioli Goes from Governors Island to Mineola in Ten Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 25.—The great passenger carrying Caproni biplane, piloted by Captain Antonio Resnati, accompanied by the Sia scout, which spent the afternoon flying over New York in aid of the Liberty Loan, arrived safely at the flying field here at 5:30 this evening.

The Pomilio machine, piloted by Lieutenant Baldioli, which had Major J. W. Butt, U. S. A., for a passenger, landed at Governors Island at 5:04, but took to the air later and covered the distance of twenty-three miles to the aviation field here in ten minutes. Major Butt took the time with a stop watch.

UPTON'S TOTAL $1,425,000.

Camp Expected to Pass a Million and a Half Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., Oct. 25.—With $1,425,000 in subscriptions for the second Liberty Loan received today, the million and a half mark is expected to be passed tomorrow, as some regiments are holding out their subscriptions until the last few hours of the campaign. There has been particularly keen competition between infantry regiments whose enlisted strengths are nearly equal. Yesterday the Three Hundred and Eighth Infantry had subscribed $184,000, but today brought its figures up to $208,800. Subscriptions in other infantry regiments, reported today, are: Three Hundred and Fifth Infantry, $177,000; Three Hundred and Sixth Infantry, $184,000; Three Hundred and Seventh Infantry, $101,900. The leading artillery regiment today was the Three Hundred and Sixth Heavy Field Artillery, with $102,700 subscribed.

$2,000,000 SOLD IN MANILA.

American and Filipino Women Helped Bond Sales on Liberty Day.

MANILLA, Wednesday, Oct. 24.—A military parade was held in Manila today, and bond booths, in which American and Filipino women worked side by side, achieved great success. Total subscriptions are now $2,000,000 and will probably reach $2,500,000. Soldiers and officers in the Philippines and in China have subscribed $625,000.

Panama's President Buys Bonds.

PANAMA, Oct. 25.—Dr. Ramon Valdez, President of Panama, and members of his Cabinet have subscribed liberally to the American Liberty Loan.

Porto Rico Subscribes $1,000,000.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 25.—Liberty Loan subscriptions in Porto Rico today reached $1,000,000.

Electric Workers Take $1,400,000.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The 20,000 workmen of the General Electric Company have subscribed $1,400,000 to the Liberty Loan.

Mayor Thompson Subscribes $5,000

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Mayor William H. Thompson, it was announced today, has subscribed for $5,000 in Liberty bonds.

CALL ON CLARK TO NAME 'BANKING RING'

Continued from Page 1.

New York traitors. I positively refuse to divulge the source from which I obtained the information upon which I make this accusation." Please telegraph advising me whether you are correctly quoted as above, either literally or in substance.

BENJAMIN STRONG,
Chairman Liberty Loan Committee, Second Federal Reserve District, New York City.

Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, which subscribed to a larger amount of the first Liberty Loan than any other institution in the country, said:

Calls for Statement from McAdoo.

"If the Speaker of the House was correctly reported in today's TIMES, a statement in relation thereto by the Secretary of the Treasury, who knows all the facts, would seem to be called for."

Mr. Hine's two sons are engaged in the war—one is in France and the other in military service in this country.

"If Mr. Clark made any such statement, which I find it difficult to believe," said J. Pierpont Morgan, "I think its valuelessness is shown by the fact that this district stands first, both in amount and percentage of its allotment in subscriptions."

"The statement attributed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives is so false and mischievous," said Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company, "that I will not believe until compelled that he made it. But if he did make it, he should certainly be compelled to name the men he accuses."

"My only comment is, that the facts speak for themselves," said L. G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, after calling attention to the published figures of subscriptions of the big New York banking houses.

Lewis L. Clark, President of the American Exchange National, immediately after reading the published report of Speaker Clark's remarks, called a meeting of the bank's officers and drew up the following statement:

"We protest the statement credited to the Hon. Champ Clark, as published today. Bankers in New York and elsewhere are giving whole-hearted support to the Liberty Loan. Such statements as credited to him are not only unfair but militate against the maximum success of the Liberty Loan issue."

Mr. Clark plans to obtain the signatures of as many New York bank Presidents as possible to this statement and send it in the form of a telegram to President Wilson.

All Know What New York Has Done.

"The statement seems incomprehensible," said E. H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, "if Mr. Clark was in his sober senses. Every one in New York knows that banks, bankers, and financiers generally have been giving themselves up completely to the endeavor to make the second Liberty Loan a great success, and in the face of tremendous obstacles have not counted any personal sacrifice too great to advance the campaign, to stimulate interest, and to make provisions by which even the poorest could subscribe."

Francis G. Caffey, the United States District Attorney in New York, declined to make any statement concerning Speaker Clark's charge. In reply to each of the following questions he said that he had nothing to say:

"Have you taken any action as a result of Speaker Clark's reported charge that a ring of financiers or bankers had conspired to make a partial failure of the Liberty Loan?"

"Does not the Speaker's statement, as reported, imply the existence here of a criminal conspiracy against the Government's prosecution of the war?"

"While your office must ignore many sensational accusations made by more or less irresponsible and unknown persons, does not the fact that the Speaker of the House of Representatives and one of the most prominent public men in the country has accused an unidentified 'ring of conspirators' of attempting to hamper the United States Government in its prosecution of the war justify you in seeking further information from Mr. Clark, at least the name of the unidentified informant to whom he referred?"

"Have you addressed any communication to Speaker Clark or do you intend to do so?"

"Have you made any effort to ascertain whether the Speaker was correctly quoted in the published account of his statement?"

"Will you refer the matter to the Federal Grand Jury?"

"Have you asked the Secret Service to investigate Speaker Clark's statement or have you learned whether it is making an investigation?"

"Should the statement attributed to Speaker Clark be officially ignored by your office?"

"If the statement is true should not the guilty persons be exposed and brought to justice, and if it is not true should not this fact be established so that the country may be reassured about the universal loyalty of New York's financiers and bankers?"

FACTS DON'T BACK CLARK.

Officials Say Loan Figures Here Refute Speaker's Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Officials connected with the Liberty Loan sale were surprised by the startling statement which Speaker Clark is reported to have made in Oklahoma City, to the effect that a "ring" of New York financiers is hampering the Government in the negotiating of the present Liberty Loan. The statement reputed to him is not justified by the facts, they said, as New York financiers are doing their very best to make the loan a success.

One of the officials said that if Speaker Clark had any such evidence it should be presented to the Department of Justice and the "ring" should be proceeded against on treason charges. No one in Washington accepted the statement seriously, as Mr. Clark made a similar one on the floor some months ago during the debate on the bill authorizing this loan. He then said that Wall Street financiers would not do their best to make the loan a success and that it would not be raised. He explained then that these financiers wanted a higher rate of interest and would use their utmost to discourage buying of the present loan.

Attorney General Gregory was not here tonight. One of his assistants to whose attention Mr. Clark's conspiracy charges was called said:

"I do not believe that we will ask Mr. Clark to present to us his evidence. As an officer of the Government and a responsible member of Congress it is his duty to lay it before the Department of Justice. He can be assured that there would be brought action and prosecution."

WHAT CHAMP CLARK SAID.

"A Ring of New York Men" Had Hoped to Hamper the Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 25.—What Speaker Champ Clark said in an interview here yesterday was:

"A ring of New York men, spiritual descendants of the same men who in civil war times worked against Government bonds, running the price down to 50 and 40, and on one day to 39, have hoped that by their influence they would be able to hamper the success of the second Liberty Loan."

The reporter wanted to know what men were included in the "ring" of which Mr. Clark spoke, but obtained no reply.

At the Chamber of Commerce dinner Mr. Clark said:

"Gamblers are trying to hurt the second Liberty Loan campaign, hoping it will be a failure in order that they may obtain a higher rate of interest. I serve notice on these men, however, that they will be unsuccessful, for if the bonds at 4 per cent. are not sold Congress will, in December, carry on the war by direct taxation."

Subscribes After Arrest.

MANILLA, Iowa, Oct. 25.—John Brus, a resident of Aspinwall, who was arrested yesterday because of his refusal to permit the use of an assembly hall, owned by him, for a Liberty Loan campaign, pleaded with German friends today to buy Liberty bonds, and bought $500 worth himself.

The Stars and Stripes are floating over homes and business houses in Aspinwall today for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

WILSON MAY RESTRICT OUTPUT OF LUXURIES

Considers Limiting Manufacture of Articles Not Essential to the War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Restriction of production of commodities not essential to the war is under serious consideration by President Wilson, and action may be taken soon. Although there has been no intimation of the exact nature of any steps contemplated by the President, two courses have been generally discussed.

Under one the War Industries Board would enter into voluntary agreements with specific manufacturers of non-essentials to reduce their output gradually. Under the other, the President would issue a general request to manufacturers, and rely on their patriotism to follow the suggestion.

The power behind both plans would be the Government's authority to hold up coal shipments to recalcitrant producers and to control transportation through the priority director of the War Industries Board.

Agitation for some measures to stop the use of many kinds of materials required for war purposes in production of luxuries or other articles not contributing to war needs has been strong among many Government officials. The problem involves many difficulties, particularly in determining just what commodities are to be considered non-essential.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

For Your Subscription

Our Main Office at 140 Broadway will remain open until 6 p. m. Friday and Saturday, and our Fifth Avenue Office, until 9 p. m. on Friday and until 7 p. m. on Saturday, to receive Liberty Loan subscriptions.

You can buy 4% Liberty Bonds in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. You can pay for them on the Government's installment plan, which requires only a 2% initial payment; or you can buy your bonds outright, in any amount up to $1,000, and take them with you. Many savings institutions, firms, and employers are offering the bonds on a weekly or monthly plan of payment. Everything has been done to make purchasing the bonds easy and convenient.

We shall be glad to accept subscriptions for any amount for future delivery, or to make immediate delivery of bonds in amounts from $50 to $1,000 to any one purchaser, upon payment in full.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Office: Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.

Capital and Surplus - - -	**$50,000,000**
Resources more than - -	**$600,000,000**

Dreamland—one of the Great Playgrounds of the City

Photo © Underwood & Underwood

About Dreamland and Rockaway

WHEN Hylan talks about "the useless purchase of Dreamland," he shows he doesn't know how much fun the public have down there.

On hot summer days they come by hundreds of thousands—the sand is thick with them—mothers and children—hosts of little boys and girls wading and swimming in the surf.

The Park Department provides special tents for mothers and babies and thousands use them.

Out at Rockaway is another beach, only it is ten times as big. It is a vast unspoiled tract—the last such area that was left near New York.

Already great numbers of children are being treated and cured of bone tuberculosis out there in the fresh, invigorating sea air.

When the Flatbush Avenue extension is completed across Barren Island, these great Rockaway Beaches will become **the playground of the millions.**

During the hot days last summer thousands of mothers and children practically covered the sands of Dreamland and Rockaway in an effort to get away from the stifling heat of the big city.

These two parks promise to be not only the most popular, but the most valuable shore parks that New York City has ever owned.

Hylan calls that a waste of money!

Here are the facts about both matters.

Dreamland came on the market after it was swept bare by fire in 1911. That made it a good time to buy—no buildings to pay for and tear down.

Alderman Dowling, now Tammany's candidate for Boro-President, got the Tammany Board of Aldermen to recommend the purchase.

The Fusion majority in the Board of Estimate agreed and ordered Mayor Gaynor's Corporation Counsel to get the property by condemnation.

The condemnation price set by the court was too high. **Mitchel contested it through the higher courts successfully and had the award thrown out.** A hearing is now going on. Not one cent has yet been paid for Dreamland.

By contesting the award, Mitchel will probably save the city half a million dollars when the city finally acquires the property.

As to Rockaway, that again is a case where Mitchel and Prendergast had nothing to do with the cost except to **protect the city** by getting an advance option.

The purchase was first authorized when McClellan was Mayor and the Tammany Board of Estimate was unanimous for it.

The condemnation was in the hands of Gaynor's Corporation Counsel and the courts, and the matter was all settled and complete before **Mitchel became Mayor.**

Mitchel has challenged Hylan to debate this or any other question before the public. Has Hylan accepted? No.

He's afraid, because he knows he's not telling the truth.

Do you want a man like Hylan for Mayor? If not, vote and work for Mitchel and Fusion.

The "Bull's Eye" is the Fusion emblem. Be sure to vote alongside it.

Fusion Committee of 1917
W. H. Childs Chairman Executive Committee.

Keep Mitchel on the job!

The "Bull's Eye" is the Fusion emblem. Be sure to vote alongside it.

TANKS A BIG FACTOR IN AISNE VICTORY

Several Joined to Reduce a Fortified Farm That Had Held Out Against Infantry.

MORE MOBILE THAN BRITISH

French Use a Smaller Type, Carrying One Field Piece and Two Machine Guns.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE AISNE, Wednesday, Oct. 24, (delayed.)—Yesterday's victory developed considerably in the course of the afternoon and evening. It had been a thick, black night for the end of the preparation. Hour after hour, while dim files of heavily laden poilus passed up to the inferno of the front trenches, I watched the hell fires bursting, splashing and fluttering over the hills, overwhelmed by the horror of it all. As the luminous haze heralding daybreak appeared, colored signals began to call out the needs of the firing lines, and then, from the sudden outburst of barrages, we knew that the men were over the parapets.

Up to this time the German artillery fire had been very light; you might have supposed that, being none too well supplied with ammunition, the enemy was economizing for the moment of most urgency. That was not the reason, or, at least, not the chief one. The trick of withholding fire has increasing importance in battle, and is practiced all the more by the enemy just because of the superiority of French artillery work. If the German batteries had been kept busy during the night they would have inflicted certain losses upon the French; but their emplacements would have been spotted almost immediately, would have been treated with gas and explosive shells and largely destroyed. As it was, these came into action later in the day.

On the French side a much larger and more effective use was made of this expedient, so that when the troops of assault got beyond the protective range of the batteries first employed, there was a new line of guns, much further forward, which had hitherto been silent, but was now ready to cover them with a curtain of fire.

Preparation Well Executed.

It immediately appeared that the destruction of the German defenses had been accomplished with as much success as could be hoped for in so difficult a country. By 7:30 A. M. we learned by carrier pigeon and other means that the Chasseurs de la Motte, on the French left near Allemant, had been carried, and that at the centre Malmaison Fort was taken. At 8:45 Allemant village had been occupied, the prisoners numbered a thousand, and the French assault troops were advancing across the central plateau toward Vauclesson and Mont Parnasse Quarry. At 10:30 the news was that they were at the north of Hill 173, the further spur of Malmaison Plateau, and in a quarry 220 yards west of the fort. By 2:45 P. M. the villages of Chavignon and Vaudesson, with several neighboring quarries lying on the northern edge of the Aisne hills, had been occupied. Chavignon was the furthest point contemplated in the plan and represented an advance of one and one-half miles made in the face of the best remaining troops of the German Empire.

Up to the early forenoon of yesterday the weather remained misty but dry. For the next three hours heavy rain fell, and then there was an interval of bright sunshine.

It was in a heavy downpour that I watched a column of nearly a thousand prisoners going down to the first quiet resting place they had seen for long and bitter days. Many were youngsters, but were on the whole a fit-looking lot. Some were visibly happy to be out of the hurly-burly.

On the right the offensive encountered the greatest difficulties from the outset. In spite of the very heavy preparation, many fortified posts had not been destroyed, and beyond the Panthéon, Boyettes and Royal farms, although these lie on the northern edge of the Chemin des Dames crest, the enemy put up a most obstinate resistance. It was perhaps because of the closeness of the lines in this sector and the fall of ground, making it difficult to use the heavy artillery barrages which elsewhere proved so valuable, that the least progress was made here.

Tanks Did Good Service.

The French tanks were engaged, and did good service. Like the British, they work on caterpillar wheels, but are smaller and have somewhat greater manoeuvring power than the early British models. Each carries a field gun, in addition to several machine guns, and experience has led not only to improvements of structure and armament, but to a clearer idea of the most advantageous method of using such war cars. On the right a ruined farm on the way to Filain held up the attack, and it was mainly due to several tanks that it was captured.

All the caves and tunnels in the two plateaus that have been won were found to have been more or less smashed in by the French big guns. The Mont Parnasse quarry had galleries two-thirds of a mile long and 300 yards wide in places. They might have held a whole division, and if they had done so the roll of prisoners would have been still larger; it already exceeds 8,000.

In one quarry a large group of Germans were sheltering, and when the French came up they did not wish to emerge, their officers having told them that the French massacred their prisoners. There happened to be among them a native of Malmedy, on the Rhenish-Prussian frontier, who spoke French with a Belgian accent. After a parley he came out at the head of 400 graycoats, who were sent off to the rear.

Among the prisoners are the Colonels and staffs of three regiments. Two of these belonged to the Thirteenth Division. It appears that in addition to the six divisions it had in line the German command sent up, in the course of the day, two new divisions to compensate for its very heavy losses.

The French front now runs from Hill 187, near Vauxaillon, eastward around the Vaudesson and Malmaison plateaus and joins the old front to the north of Chevrigny Hill. The tactical importance of the victory for the future lies in the fact that the French now possess constant views over and command with their guns not only the remaining German posts on the western part of the Chemin des Dames and the Ailette Valley, but also toward the northeast into the Gap of Laon and toward the northwest in the neighborhood of Anizy-le-Château and the southern part of the forest of Coucy.

Today is the anniversary of the recapture of Douaumont. General Maistre, who was in command of yesterday's operations, and his lieutenants and men may well be satisfied with the way they celebrated the day.

PERSHING PRAISES GUNNERS.

Enthusiastic Over Their Work in the French Aisne Victory.

By The Associated Press.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Oct. 25.—General Pershing, who was present at the French offensive on the River Aisne with the French commanding General today, expressed enthusiasm over the thorough military preparation and brilliant execution of the French attack.

The American commander was specially interested in the advance of the French infantry, and, besides going forward to the second German line with the French commander, he remained some time with the French engineers. These men are working close behind the infantry, arranging positions and rebuilding roads.

General Pershing was particularly impressed by the zeal of the engineers in doing hard manual labor and by their indifference to enemy shells. As they worked their own artillery and machine guns kept up a terrific fire over their heads.

BAR TOWARD LAON REMOVED.

Germans' Massive Malmaison Defenses Showed Position's Importance

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The importance of the French victory on the Aisne, as giving General Pétain's troops the key to the ridge which commands the approach to Laon, is emphasized in a statement from the French War Office, cabled today to Washington.

"The raised plateau which was dominated by the imposing mass of the mound of the ruined fort of Malmaison," says the French statement, "which formed the key to this mountainous ridge, stretches between the valley of the Aisne and the valley of the Ailette and gives a superb outlook over the western part of the Chemin des Dames and the opposite slope north of the plateau, whose hollows and dugouts had during the month of April stopped the progress of the French toward Laon.

"The Germans, who understood the necessity for holding these positions, for a long time thought that they were going to be attacked and had made on their own side most thorough preparations for resistance. On the top of Malmaison they had constructed a formidable organization, surrounding it with counterscarps of masonry, digging tunnels of communication with other organizations and rendering it, as it seemed to them, impregnable.

"Everywhere in the vicinity of the Chemin des Dames they had erected formidable fortifications. The centre of these positions was burrowed with trenches and holes which continued along the opposite slopes north of the plateau, which were covered with a network of barbed wire. On all sides were defensive works of great solidarity, held by crack troops and pierced for machine guns. The most important position, though not the only one, was that which had been constructed on the farm of La Royerre. In addition the Germans had installed in front of the French lines a considerable number of batteries of all calibers and hastily massed their best troops.

"In spite of all the means of defense accumulated in the Aisne sector by the German command, in spite of very unfavorable weather, the French troops attained all their objectives, harvesting a rich booty of prisoners and guns."

PETAIN PUSHES ON; TAKES MANY BIG GUNS

Continued from Page 1.

there were many patrol engagements, which resulted in an increase in the local firing.

German Newspapers Uneasy.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25.—German newspapers are uneasy over the French advance northeast of Soissons. Those at Cologne say it is impossible to minimize the importance of the enemy's blow.

The Frankfurter Zeitung characterizes the battle as "painful" for Germany, but not desperate, and believes France's aim is the capture of Laon.

CHECK GERMANS NEAR YPRES.

British Report the Repulse of an Attack South of Houthulst.

LONDON Oct. 25.—Field Marshal Haig's official report of the operations in Flanders and Northern France, received today, says that a strong German counterattack south of Houthulst forest was repulsed last night and that British troops made successful raids yesterday afternoon and evening against enemy positions southeast of Arras.

The text of the statement follows:

Following on the activity of his artillery already reported, the enemy delivered another strong counterattack yesterday evening south of Houthulst forest. His troops were again completely repulsed.

Successful raids were made yesterday afternoon and early in the night by Gloucester, Worcester, and Berkshire troops against the enemy's positions between Roeux and Oppy. Many Germans were killed and enemy dugouts destroyed. We captured a machine gun.

The report received from British headquarters tonight reads:

A raid attempted by the enemy last night east of Loos was met with rifle and machine gun fire and failed to reach our wire. Early this morning two hostile raiding parties attacked our line north of La Bassée Canal. One party was repulsed by our fire before reaching our trenches; the other succeeded in entering our trenches, but was driven out. One of our men is missing.

We captured a few prisoners during the night in patrol encounters east of Poelcappelle. Our artillery has been active during the day on the battle-front.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via London.)—Army Headquarters reports an increase yesterday in the British artillery activity, on the Flanders front, increasing to drumfire intensity last evening from Houthulst Wood to Passchendaele.

The text of the report follows:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In Flanders a stronger fire was directed throughout the day on the fighting zone between the coast and Blankaart Lake. From there to the Lys the enemy in some sectors directed waves of fire, which increased toward evening to a most violent drumfire, from Houthulst Wood to Passchendaele. No large attacks ensued.

In Artois and near St. Quentin there were forefield engagements favorable to us.

NEW BRITISH RAID ON SAARBRUCKEN

Air Bombs Destroy a German Train and Cause Factory Explosions.

31-2 TONS FOR ONE PLANT

"Considerable Damage" Inflicted on the Burbach Works, Which Received Them.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—An official statement on aerial operations, issued tonight, says:

"Last night factories and railway communications in the vicinity of Saarbrucken were attacked by our airplane squadrons with excellent results. Over three and one-half tons of explosives were dropped on the Burbach works, just west of Saarbrucken, by naval machines. The damage caused was considerable. Many fires were observed.

"Three thousand three hundred and thirty-five pounds of explosives were dropped on railway stations, junctions, and goods sidings in and around Saarbrucken by another squadron. Many direct hits were obtained, resulting in numerous explosions. One train proceeding to Saarbrucken received a direct hit from a big bomb and was destroyed. A total of five tons of explosives was dropped by us.

"The enemy's anti-aircraft defenses were strong. At first the weather conditions were good, but later became very bad, with rain, low clouds, and a strong wind, rendering the return of our machines most difficult.

"On Wednesday there was a slight improvement in the weather on the British front, though drifting clouds and a very strong west wind made observation and fighting over the enemy's lines difficult. One hundred and fifty-four bombs were dropped during the day on the enemy's billets; twelve heavy bombs on an airdrome near Courtral, and seventy-one others on German troops in trenches and in the open.

"At times the fighting was severe. Four hostile machines were downed by our airplanes, one was shot down by our infantry, and three other machines were brought down out of control. Six of our machines are missing."

STANDS BY EASTERN ALLIES.

No Peace at Russia's and Rumania's Expense, Says Cecil.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, gave a categorical denial to rumors circulated by Germany that the western powers were contemplating a separate peace at the expense of Russia and Rumania.

"The Government," he said, "is determined to abide by our Russian ally and assist her in consolidating her newfound liberty. The Government also realizes the great debt owing to the Rumanian Government and Army, and the Rumanian people can rest assured that this country will not desert them in the present crisis."

To Discuss Romanoff Banishment.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25.—The Russian preliminary Parliament, according to the newspapers, will soon discuss the fate of the Romanoff family, now imprisoned near Tcbolsk, in Siberia. Particular attention will be paid to the question of the eventual banishment of the former Emperor and his immediate relatives.

$140,000,000 ADDED TO LOAN SALE HERE

Continued from Page 1.

New York	1,500,000
Bank of Long Island, (additional)	1,000,000
W. R. Grace & Co., (additional)	1,000,000
Garland Steamship Co	1,000,000
George F. Baker	1,000,000
Daniel G. Reid	1,000,000
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., (additional)	1,000,000
Atlas Portland Cement Co., (through First National Bank)	1,000,000
Calumet & Arizona Mining Co	1,000,000
Rochester Savings Bank, (additional)	1,000,000
Fahnestock & Co	1,000,000
Harry P. Whitney	1,000,000
Sutro Bros. & Co., (themselves and others)	1,000,000
Barber & Co., (additional)	1,000,000
Kings County Trust Co., (additional)	749,000
Franklin Trust Co. of Brooklyn	738,750
Home Life Insurance Co. of N. Y., (home office took $500,000)	700,000
Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., (additional)	585,000
Mergenthaler Linotype Co	500,000
New York Quebracho Extract Co	500,000
Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp	500,000
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co	500,000
Goldschmidt Detinning Co., Goldschmidt Thermit Co., (jointly)	500,000
Kountze Bros., (additional)	500,000
American Printing Co., Fall River Iron Works Co., (combined)	500,000
Todd Shipyards and subsidiary companies	500,000
Superior Steel Corporation	500,000
Cone Export and Commission Co., (additional)	500,000
George F. Baker, Jr	500,000
American Hawaiian Steamship Co., (additional)	500,000
E. W. Bliss Co., (additional)	500,000
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co	500,000
Lee, Higginson	500,000
Adolph Lewisohn & Son, (additional)	400,000
Frank W. Woolworth, (additional)	400,000
First National Bank of Tenafly, N. J.	385,000
National Insurance Co. of Copenhagen	325,000
Mackay Companies, (additional)	300,000
John R. Mever Co	300,000
MacAndrews & Forbes Co	300,000
Union Hispano-Americana de Seguros, Havana	300,000
Italian Savings Bank	300,000
Employes of John Wanamaker, (New York store)	275,000
Pressed Steel Car Co., (additional)	250,000
A. Schrader's Sons, Inc., employes	250,000
Otis Elevator Co	250,000
Diamond Match Co	250,000
Globe Indemnity Co	250,000
Indian Refining Co	250,000
International Paper Co	250,000
Yukon Gold Co	250,000
H. E. Verran	250,000
C. J. Lawrence & Sons	213,300
Fifth Avenue Bank, (additional)	210,300
Minerals Separation North American Corporation, (additional)	200,000
London Assurance Corporation	200,000
Continental Iron Works, Brooklyn	200,000
Cassella Color Co	200,000
West Indian Sugar Finance Corp.	200,000
McAndrews & Forbes, (additional)	200,000
Charles L. Duvale	200,000
Trustees of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Bodies of N. Y. City	200,000
Famous Players Lasky Corporation	200,000
Spencer Trask & Co., (additional)	200,000
Weyman-Bruton Co., (additional)	180,000
Emanuel Parker & Co	165,350
International Banking Corporation, (additional)	155,000
Employes of National Cloak and Suit Company	150,000
Nathan Manufacturing Company	150,000
Charles H. Sabin	150,000
Studebaker Corporation	150,000
Sheldon, Morgan & Co	150,000
Trippe & Co	150,000
M. C. Bouvier & Co	150,000
Westchester Fire Insurance Co	150,000
Jamaica Saving Bank	150,000
Sheldon, Morgan & Co	150,000
Dominick Brothers & Co	146,700
Block, Maloney & Co	140,000
Benjamin & Boysen, (additional)	123,000
North American Grain Co., (add.)	125,000
Sun Insurance Office of London	120,000
Devos Snuff Co	120,000
N. Colats & Co. of Havana, (add.)	120,000
Ward Baking Co	110,000
Black Cat Textile Co	110,000
Tate & Hays	105,150
Schafer Brothers	100,000
Logan & Bryan	100,000
Andre de Coppet	100,000
Bank of Genesee, Batavia, N. Y.	100,000
Enoch Morgan's Sons Co	100,000
Bloomingdale Bros., (additional)	100,000
Hard & Rand	100,000
J. P. Stevens Co	100,000
Watts, Stebbins & Co., (additional)	100,000
J. H. Dunham & Co	100,000
Sheffield Iron Corp	100,000
City of New York Insurance Co	100,000
Ervin & Co., (additional)	100,000
Maiden Lane Savings Bank	100,000
R. J. Kimball & Co	100,000
U. S. Marine Co	100,000
Magin, A. Messer & Co	100,000
Cooney, Eckstein & Co., Inc	100,000
Robert H. Burrows	100,000
N. Y. & Phila. Coal & Coke Co	100,000
Nicholas F. Young	100,000
Manufacturers' Paper Co	100,000
Hathaway, Smith, Folds & Co., (additional)	100,000
Marine Ins. Co., Ltd., of London	100,000
N. P. Sloan	100,000
American and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., (additional)	100,000
People's Bank, N. Y. City, (add'l)	100,000
Harrolds Motor Car Co	100,000
John Muir, (additional)	100,000
Cooney, Eckstein & Co	100,000
George I. Jackson	100,000
Alliance Assurance Co	100,000
Pacific Coast Borax Co	100,000
Morton-Mienhard Co	100,000
Employes American Woolen Co. of New York	100,000
G. J. Morrow, (additional)	100,000
W. R. Kemp, (additional)	100,000
Kuh & Valk, (additional)	100,000
Ford, Bacon & Davis	100,000
Gabriel Salant	100,000
Phelps Brothers Co	100,000
McClure, Jones & Reed	100,000
Julius Kayser & Co	100,000
George H. McFadden Brothers	100,000
Povenir Sugar Co	100,000
New Jersey Worsted Spinning Co.	100,000
Mrs. Charles H. Sabin	100,000
Hicks-Arnold-Weatherbee	100,000
E. H. Clark	100,000
Lawrence Turnure & Co., (add'l)	100,000
Meeker & Co	$0,000
Butterick Co. (employes)	80,000
Gabriel Salant, (additional)	80,000
N. Erlanger, Blumgart & Co	75,000
Scandinavian Reinsurance Co	75,000
J. L. Newborg & Co	66,900
James F. Mowry	60,000
United States Alloys Corporation	60,000
Kean, Taylor & Co. (additional)	58,250
Arthur Wilzin	57,000
Pouch & Co	54,050
Honomu Sugar Co	52,500
Weiler Library Commission, Mohawk, N. Y.	51,000
Wright & Graham	50,450
Second Russian Insurance Co. (additional)	50,000
Leopold Frederick	50,000
Samstag & Hilder Bros	50,000
Goodrich, Lockhart & Co	50,000
McCrory Stores Corporation	50,000
J. E. Dockendorff	50,000
Automatic Sprinkler Co	50,000
Neptune Meter Co., Brooklyn	50,000
Henry Prentiss & Co. (third subscription)	50,000
Crocker Bros	50,000
Estate of Sidney Shepard	50,000
Park & Tilford	50,000
Schmoll, Fils & Co. (additional)	50,000
Bacon & Co	50,000
Pope Trading Corporation (additional)	50,000
Astoria Silk Works	50,000
Geo. A. Zabriskie (additional)	50,000
E. N. Timmons (additional)	50,000
Phoenix Investing Co., Inc	50,000
Julius M. Mayer	50,000
International Pulp Co	50,000
Denzer & Nathan	50,000
John B. Stanchfield	50,000
Robert Sterling Clark	50,000
Passaic Cotton Mills	50,000
Sydney Ross & Co., (additional)	50,000
Packard Collegiate Institute, B'klyn	50,000
G. Sidenberg & Co., (additional)	50,000
Pacific Development Corporation	50,000
Joan Christiano da Silva	50,000
John Simmons Co	50,000
Commercial Investment Trust, (add.)	50,000
Phoenix Sand-Gravel Co	50,000
Employes of the Ritz-Carlton	50,000
Herzfeld & Stern, (additional)	45,250
American Law Book Co	40,000
L. Alavoine & Co	40,000
Ajax Forge Co	40,000
General Hide and Skin Co	40,000
Miller & Wright Paper Co. and employes	40,000
Ecuadorian Corporation, Ltd	40,000
Whyte's, Inc	40,000
Barnard School for Girls	40,000
Gray & Wilmerding	40,000
Norwegian Assurance Co	40,000
Norwegian Assurance Union	40,000
Sample & Co	35,000
Borden's Condensed Milk Co	35,000
Wilson M. Powell	34,500
Parker, Wilder & Co	33,450
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., (additional for employes)	33,000
York Manufacturing Co	30,000
Panama Railroad Co	30,000
C. D. Berdan & Sons' employes	30,000
Sutro & Kimbley	30,000
J. P. Bonkardt & Co., (additional)	29,300
Lloyd W. Seaman	28,000
Pasner & Co	25,950
Ismailia Temple	25,000
S. M. Dubois & Co	25,000
A. Hicks Lawrence	25,000
Henry J. Schnitzer State Bank	25,000
Cullman Bros., (additional)	25,000
Norton Lilly & Co	25,000
Thomas Cuneo	25,000
Fox River Butter Co	25,000
Hartshorne & Battelle	25,000
Eva M. B. Lane	25,000
Thomas S. Fuller	25,000
New Brunswick Fire Insurance Co	25,000
George W. Hill	25,000
E. R. and Alice S. Cobb	25,000
P. H. Gorman & Co., Inc	25,000
William H. Evans	25,000
Nicholas Cuneo	25,000
Zaldo & Co., Havana, Cuba	25,000
J. C. Wellwood	25,000
Westboro Weaving Co	25,000
Heinsheimer Brothers	25,000
Intertype Corporation, Brooklyn	25,000
Joe S. Bach & Co	25,000
William R. Craig	25,000
Charles W. Baker	25,000
William Hamlin Childs	25,000
James W. Lane, (additional)	25,000
Dilleizian Brothers	24,000
Emanuel Congregation of New York	20,000
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd., Dublin, Ireland	20,000
Norman A. Robertson	20,000
American Museum of Natural History	20,000
France, Leayeraft & Co	20,000
R. C. Leffingwell	20,000
Chapman, Carman & Co	20,000
George D. Crofts	20,000
Joseph H. Morrell	20,000
Frank Hedley	20,000
Greenlie, Wyatt & Co	18,000
Julian T. Davies	17,000
Lemon Importing Co	10,000
Garvin Machine Co	10,000
Royal Piece Dyeing Co	10,000
George W. Doubleday	10,000
Ansbacher Insecticide Co., Inc	10,000
F. W. Thirtle	10,000
Henry O. Havemeyer	10,000
John McCormack	10,000
National Bank of Commerce	55,000,000
Bankers Trust Company	43,000,000
Chase National Bank	28,000,000
Central Trust Company	26,000,000
Corn Exchange Bank	24,000,000
Hanover National Bank	22,000,000
Farmers Loan and Trust Company	22,000,000
Mechanics and Metals National Bank	20,000,000
Equitable Trust Company	20,000,000
American Exchange National Bank	18,000,000
New York Trust Company	18,000,000
Irving National Bank	16,000,000
National Park Bank	15,000,000
Liberty National Bank	13,000,000
Metropolitan Bank	12,000,000
Union Trust Company	11,000,000
United States Mortgage and Trust Company	11,000,000
Chatham and Phenix National Bank	10,000,000
Columbia Trust Company	10,000,000

National City Bank in Lead.

Following is a list of the New York City bank and trust companies which have turned in subscriptions aggregating $10,000,000 and over, stated in round numbers:

National City Bank	$35,000,000
First National Bank	65,000,000
Guaranty Trust Company	60,000,000

The trades committees reported yesterday a gain of $45,000,000, making a total of $213,000,000. The committees representing the 120 trades have set $520,000,000 as their goal, and they are just as confident as ever that they will succeed in raising that amount before the banks close tomorrow night. Thus far the hardware, metals, and allied trades lead all the rest with a total of more than $25,000,000. The shipping, import, and export trades have supplied about $22,000,000, and the chemical and drug trades somewhat over $21,000,000.

The hotels of this city have already subscribed to more than $2,000,000, many of them having greatly increased their earlier applications. The Plaza Hotel has advanced its subscription to $250,000, and the same amount has been applied for jointly by the Biltmore, Manhattan, and Ansonia hotels, and by the McAlpin and Claridge hotels jointly. The Belmont and Murray Hill have taken $150,000, and the Waldorf, Ritz-Carlton, and the Marseilles have each subscribed to $100,000.

The Faculty and students of New York University, it was announced last night, had subscribed to $126,150 in a three days' drive.

Otto H. Kahn Issues Appeal.

At the request of the Liberty Loan Committee, Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, has prepared the following statement:

A solemn call has gone out to all Americans to buy Liberty bonds. To respond to the utmost of his ability is the privilege and duty of every American. It is doubly the duty of those who have come here from foreign lands, whom America has generously welcomed, and to whom it has given freedom and opportunities such as never were there before. Now is our chance to demonstrate by acts our loyalty, our gratitude, and our genuine Americanism. Let Americans of foreign extraction put forth their efforts to the very limit, so that they may be on the roll of honor of those who have best served their country in the hour of its need.

In addition to the duty of all Americans, it is their self-interest to subscribe to Liberty bonds to their utmost capacity. A triumphant success of the Liberty Loan has the value of a great victory in battle. It will tend to shorten the war and thus reduce the sacrifice of life and treasure. It will bring nearer the day when our soldiers and sailors will return to us after the victorious accomplishment of their task. It will hearten and spur on the nations who are fighting with us. It will deepen the sense of impending doom which has begun to descend upon our enemies and cause their people to press more insistently for an ending of the appalling conflict, the inevitable outcome of which must appear to them more than ever manifest the mere impressive is the demonstration of America's gigantic financial strength.

In addition to all other considerations it is plainly a dictate of wisdom to buy Liberty bonds, because there is no other means by which a man can so well protect and preserve his possessions against the vicissitudes of war times than by investing in Liberty bonds. Those who have put their money into the last issue of Liberty bonds are now a great deal better off than if they had put it in any other security, because Liberty bonds are now salable practically at the same price they paid for them, while substantially all other securities have undergone considerable depreciation.

The Committee on Railroads conducting the national campaign for the sale of Liberty bonds announced last night that reports from forty-two roads showed a total of $12,624,000 of subscriptions from employes.

Invest Choate Legacy in Bonds.

The students of the Fordham Law School subscribed yesterday to $15,500, and the Joseph Rodman Drake School at Hunt's Point, the Bronx, announced subscriptions to the amount of $50,000.

The Legal Aid Society has invested a $10,000 legacy left by Joseph H. Choate in Liberty bonds. The students of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America have subscribed to $1,900. Attachés of the Department of Justice in the Borough of Manhattan have pledged to take $10,000. Liberty Loan subscriptions amounting to $145,000 had been obtained up to yesterday morning by the pupils of Public School 165, at 234 West 109th Street.

Supreme Court Justice Ordway signed an order directing that $4,550 attached by the Sheriff in a suit for $38,000 brought by Stein, Hirsh & Co. against Geisel & Co. be invested in Liberty bonds.

The League for Catholic Women which commenced work under the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee a week ago Thursday, reports subscriptions amounting to $110,000. Of these $25,000 was subscribed by R. A. Touoon, $10,000 by Gladys Biefendorf, $25,000 by John Melody, $20,000 by Burrall Hoffman, and $25,000 by A. Muir.

Calub Bragg, the aviator, and Philip Boyer of the Liberty Loan Committee will fly to Albany today to drop Liberty Loan paper bombs on that city, Troy and Schenectady. They will leave Port Washington at 9 A. M., and will fly over the up-State cities at a height of 3,000 feet. After a stop at Troy for fuel they will return and will speak at the twenty-four rally in Times Square beginning at noon today.

Reports received yesterday at the headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America showed that the boys had obtained subscriptions for $21,230,000 Liberty bonds, with only 10 per cent. of the cities and towns heard from. Chief Scout Executive James E. West predicted that fully $100,000,000 would be raised by Saturday night the country over, compared with about $23,000,000 in the first Liberty Loan campaign.

The largest local subscription secured by a scout yesterday was of $50,000 from Harry N. Hempstead, President of the New York Baseball Club, who was writing an application to the Treasury Department for bonds when the scout appeared at his office. The application was torn up and the scout received a check for the full amount.

Between the acts at last night's performance at the Playhouse, William A. Brady offered to double the total of subscriptions of Liberty bonds which the audience might make up to $100,000. Sixty subscriptions were received at once for a total of $28,000, and Mr. Brady announced that he would subscribe $57,200 to the new war loan.

An anonymous volunteer who said that he came from Kentucky sold $7,000 worth of bonds in a few minutes yesterday afternoon at the Liberty Bond Booth in James McCreery & Co.'s by agreeing to invest $500 for every $500 worth of bonds that he sold. Others who did a big business in bonds at this booth were Mr. and Mrs. Tyrone Power and Richie Ling. Haskell Coffin, the artist, who will give away hand proofs of some of his magazine cover drawings with the first fourteen sales that he makes at McCreery's today. Others on duty there will be Lynn Bogue Hunt, Francis Wilson, Arline Chase, and Hazel Dawn. Guy Empey, author of "Over the Top," will sell bonds there again tomorrow morning between 10:30 and 12 o'clock.

Forgets Troubles to Plead for Bonds.

Albert Pass of the Forty-eighth Highlanders of Toronto, who went in his kilts to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon to report that he had been beaten and robbed, got sidetracked from his complaint into the story of his war experiences and then grew so eloquent in favor of the Liberty bonds that detectives and officials subscribed for $1,600 on the spot, leaving their contributions with Lieutenant Joseph Donovan. Pass said that three men, one in uniform, had attacked and beaten him in the Exchange Place station of the Hudson Tubes, robbing him of $20.

Money Talks
in times of peace.
Money Fights
in times of war.

Subscribe at once—tomorrow is the last day for the 2nd Liberty Loan.

Ask any bank

"Turner for Concrete"
Turner Construction Company

Open To-night

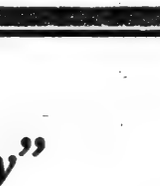
To facilitate subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, our offices at the addresses below will be open to-night:

42d Street and Broadway
Madison Ave. & 42d Street
59th St. and Madison Ave.
125th St. and Lenox Ave.
105 West 82d Street
26 Court Street, Brooklyn

You may subscribe through us, either for cash or on the Partial Payment Plan.

Own A Liberty Loan Bond
Your country asks it—your conscience commands it.

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.



Winter Heliographs This Warning: OVERCOATS!

EVERY authenticated type of Overcoat is here, from the sprucest, sleekest, shapeliest Evening Greatcoat of richest texture to the shaggiest, fleeciest, burliest "Bear" for warmth. The autograph of *Stein-Bloch* on every one.

London - Style Walking Coats; Firing-Line Trench Coats; Raglan-Shoulder Coats; Belt - and - Yoke Coats; Box - Back Coats; Flaring - Skirted Coats—**$25, $30, $35** and up to **$65.**

Own A Liberty Loan Bond
Your country asks it—your conscience commands it.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

"bogey"

Plodding along the links on a hot Saturday afternoon, you revile Colonel Bogey as a heartless taskmaster. But the Colonel has his good side. When you are doing well he tells you.

It may have occurred to many that a Colonel Bogey would be good *in business.* With more certainty as to what "costs" ought to be, possibly there would be more afternoons off for golf.

SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, maintains what should be named a Bogey Department. It is, however, known as the Bureau of Business Standards. Its sole work is to find out the usual, common and normal cost of doing business in important lines of trade. Its findings enable an owner to put his finger on any department that is too expensively run.

The standards established by the Bureau are published in elaborate Reports and are constantly used to verify the accuracy of articles in SYSTEM

Advertising in SYSTEM is advertising in a publication relied on by its readers

"He Stands on His Record"
VOTE FOR
Our Former Postmaster
EDWARD M. MORGAN
for
COUNTY CLERK
Fusion, Republican and City Democracy Candidate

Franklin Simon & Co.
Design Their Own
BANISTER SHOES
for-MEN

$9.50

WE insist upon designing our own Banisters because we ourselves have definite ideas on the subject.

The three models illustrated above are our three basic lasts for this season, though, of course, they are shown in other variations as to tips and uppers.

In Black, Mahogany and Tan, Russia Calf, Ko-Ko Calf and Patent Leather

Our Banister Shoes bear the "Banister" name and trade mark stamped on every pair.

Men's Shoe Shop—2 West 38th Street
Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Window Shades

When we bid on a specification basis, our shades cost less than other makes.
All types and sizes.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
(40th Street)
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Step Into any drug store, get a 25c package of Bell-ans, take six tablets dissolved in very hot water and see how quickly your Indigestion will be relieved.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
BUY
LIBERTY
BONDS
THE GORHAM COMPANY
© 1917

HALF SUGAR SUPPLY FOR CONFECTIONERS

Food Administration Modifies Order Which Cut Off All Sales to Them.

SUGAR RELIEF PREDICTED

Conditions Here Near Normal 15 Days Hence, Says Rolph—Louisiana Growers Get 6.35c. a Pound.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Confectioners and manufacturers of syrup, gum, and ice cream were partially relieved today from the drastic sugar embargo against them, the Food Administration modifying its order of a few days ago directing that no sales be made to these interests until Cuban supplies were available. The Food Administration now has instructed refiners and distributers to deliver to them sugar in such quantities as, when added to their stock on hand, will amount to 50 per cent. of their normal requirements.

The modification was announced in the following telegram sent to all refiners and distributers.

Owing to great distress to employes, confectioners and manufacturers of gum, cordials, syrups, and ice cream the Food Administration herewith modifies former instructions as follows:

First, every confectioner and manufacturer who wishes to buy sugar should disclose to you his stocks of sugar on hand and agree to reduce voluntarily his use of sugar by 50 per cent. until Jan. 1, his combined purchases and stocks not to exceed this requirement.

Second, in order to obtain 50 per cent. of his requirements now and hereafter he must not buy or attempt to buy Louisiana clarified, plantation white, or open kettle sugars at more than 7.25, less 2 per cent., Louisiana points.

Third, before selling, obtain his assurance on these points, and request your jobbing trade to do likewise.

The Food Administration expects prompt relief from the Eastern sugar shortage to follow the agreement reached for the sale of 200,000,000 pounds of Louisiana cane sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company. Representatives of the growers who made the agreement today wrote to each planter in Louisiana inviting him to participate in the sale.

It was disclosed that the exact price fixed was 6.35 cents a pound. 100,000,000 pounds to be delivered at New Orleans and the growers to pay 25 cents per hundred toward transporting the other 100,000,000 pounds to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

George M. Rolph, Chairman of the International Sugar Refiners' Committee of the Federal Food Administration, who had a hand in arranging the recent purchase of 100,000 tons of Louisiana sugar, said yesterday that within fifteen days sugar conditions here would be very near normal, a result in part of the movement of American beet sugar.

Mr. Rolph made this statement following a meeting of the committee at 111 Wall Street. In the same building met also the International Sugar Committee, preliminary to organization. All five members were present—Sir Joseph White Todd and John Ramsay Drake, of the British Food Commission, representing the Allies; Chairman Rolph, Earl D. Babst, of the American Sugar Refining Company, and William A. Jamison, of Arbuckle Brothers. The committee is to organize tomorrow.

Mr. Rolph said the first shipment of the 100,000 tons of Louisiana sugar would start from New Orleans in the first week in November and should reach New York by Nov. 9, and the consumer by Nov. 14, at latest.

LLOYD GEORGE LOSES VOTE.

Commons Poll Gives Technical Defeat to Government.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Premier Lloyd George's Government suffered its first defeat in the House of Commons tonight. In the Government bill to promote the production of petroleum in the United Kingdom provision was made for a payment of a royalty of ninepence a ton. An amendment, striking this provision out, was carried, 44 to 33. The defeat of the Government is regarded as purely mechanical and will not affect the Government's tenure of office.

Announcement of the vote was greeted with loud cries of "Resign!" from a small section.

Herbert Samuel, former Home Secretary, who supported the amendment, said that the Government should not regard the result as in any sense tantamount to a vote of want of confidence. The House, he said, should always feel free to vote as it pleased on minor points.

'WE SHALL BE 2,000,000,' GENERAL TOLD GERMAN

American Officer Made Quick Response to Captive's Talk About 20,000 Men.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—German wounded, questioned by the Temps correspondent, have shown the usual ignorance of American intervention. The correspondent heard one of the Germans lying in a hospital say to an American General:

"Intervention by your twenty thousand men won't disturb us."

The General replied:

"Excuse me, we shall be two millions, I assure you."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The presence of American troops in France caused great astonishment to the crews of the Zeppelins L-49 and L-50, brought down by the French Saturday, while returning from a raid on England.

Dispatches to the State Department said that the prisoners stated that not one of them knew of the landing of any American expeditionary forces.

KHAKI AS A YELLOW PERIL.

W. C. T. U. President Warns Girls to Beware of Uniform's Fascination.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—A statement by Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, President of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that the khaki uniform constitutes a new yellow peril in the land for the fascination it exerts on young and unpoised girls was read into the official minutes of the State convention of the organization today.

The statement had aroused protests from mothers who had boys in the army, and in order that there might be no misunderstanding, the convention voted to have Mrs. Stevenson put her remarks in writing.

ESTABLISHED 1847
PARIS: 13 Rue de la Paix
LONDON: 175 New Bond St.

Messrs. CARTIER

take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment

653 Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.

"Paris in New York"
Café des Beaux-Arts
80 W. 40th St.
Supper Dances
With AYDA & SENOR ARBOZ.

OUR SOLDIERS BUYING BONDS. New York Guardsmen of the Twenty-seventh Division, in training at Spartanburg, lined up to purchase Liberty Bonds, pictured in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

Only two days left—Buy Liberty Bonds NOW

The man who pays $23 or $25 for his Suit at Saks

gets a good deal more than those prices usually afford

¶ Our suits at these popular figures have nothing in common with other popular priced clothes, except price.

¶ *Our models* are original, created in our own tailoring shops and sold to you *direct*, minus middlemen's profits. By every basis of comparison they are better than any other suits at these popular prices.

¶ *The woolens* in which they are tailored are of a character possible only in suits that come to you first hand, and the patterns include:

Fancy Mixed Cheviots that are a lesson in color harmony; Blues, Greys, Blacks, and a magnificent showing in the Brownish effects now so popular

¶ From fabrics to buttons Saks suits at $23 and $25 are in a class by themselves, having style that is tailored and not ironed in, and an ease and elegance of line that would never reveal their original cost wherever they may be assembled. Take a look—there's none better!

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

B. Altman & Co.

The New Assortments of Men's Silk Neckwear

are representative of all that is new and fashionable in Autumn and Winter Scarfs for the man of discriminating taste.

The beautiful silks of which they are composed were woven in Europe especially for B. Altman & Co.; and despite the vast difficulties attending all transatlantic importations in these times, there is nothing wanting in either the number or variety of designs from which one may choose. The Scarfs, which are made in workrooms in the establishment, are in stock at prices ranging from

$1.50 to $4.00 each

MEN'S GRENADINE SILK REEFERS

for evening and dress wear, are among the smart novelties just received from Europe. They are shown in a number of attractive black-and-white effects and are priced at $10.00 each.

(These Reefers offer a practical suggestion for acceptable holiday gifts)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

To Help in the Final Pull:

Every dollar's worth of printing business placed with us today and tomorrow, will go into LIBERTY BONDS; in addition to the subscriptions of our executives and employes.

'Better have HALLENBECK *print it"*

WHC 1856

Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co.
Printers and Binders
80 LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK

Laying our case

before the Court of Public Opinion

THE general public interest is being threatened by a serious strike which now confronts the printing industry in New York City. Whether or not the strike is inaugurated depends on the vote of the individual feeders who will meet tonight in their local union.

Both the Feeders' Union (Franklin No. 23) and the Pressmen's Union (Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51) have presented demands for wage increases which, if obtained, can only result in widespread bankruptcy and universal disruption in the local printing trades.

Men agreed not to ask increase

Feeders are now receiving from $18.00 to $23.00 per week. Their demand is for a flat increase of $4.00 per week throughout the entire scale of wages. *This demand is made in face of the fact that they are bound to the present scale by a contract which does not expire until October 1st, 1919.*

The pressmen also are bound to their present wage-scale by a contract which does not expire until October 1st, 1919. Under this contract they are paid various scales ranging from $20.00 per week for job pressmen to $35.00 and more per week for various classes of flat-bed and web presses; the contract also provides a flat increase of $1.00 per week on all flat-bed scales on December 1, 1917. *Evidently ignoring this contract the Pressmen's Union officials now demand an immediate raise of 10 per cent. flat on all scales up to $33.00.*

Nobody, however, appreciates better than the employing printers the circumstances which have given rise to these demands. We are not attempting to close our eyes to the unusual conditions which make money worth so much less than it was worth a few years ago. We have every intention of doing what we *can* do to alleviate the hardships encountered by our feeders and pressmen in meeting the increased cost of living; but there is an absolute limit to what is physically possible for us to do in this respect; and that limit is below the demands of the unions.

We are trying to demonstrate that this is so by taking our employees individually into our confidence and laying the facts before them; and because the public at large is hardly less concerned in this matter than our employees and ourselves, we want the public also to know these facts.

Printing business run on small margin

In the first place, the printing trade has been, for time out of mind, one of those few businesses that are run on an extremely small margin of profit. Printers are so many and competition so keen that nearly every printer finds himself accepting jobs now and then for less than the actual cost of production; there is so little margin of profit to work on that without an elaborate and accurate system of cost-keeping, modern printers cannot hope to survive.

Even this margin, however, has had to be pared on account of conditions arising from the war. Buyers of printing would be surprised if they knew how much of the enormous increase in the cost of paper, inks and other raw materials is being borne by the printers; they would be amazed if they knew how many printing orders are now being accepted, not to make profits, *but to keep presses running, to furnish regular employment and steady pay to our men, and to meet the unavoidable overhead costs.*

Employing printers offer relief

Notwithstanding these conditions we are not insensible of our responsibility toward our men, nor are we unmoved by the urgency of their present needs. We have accordingly decided to pay a war relief for the duration of the war to members of Franklin Union No. 23, and Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 51, working for the agreed scale of less than $23.00 per week. We have planned to begin paying this relief on November 1st of this year.

The relief will vary in amount from 50 cents per week to men earning $22.50 per week up to $2.00 per week to men earning $18.00 per week. We regret that we cannot do more, but the fact is that more cannot be done with safety to ourselves or to our employees.

Less printing means unemployment

For if we did grant the present demands in full, there can be no doubt that many printing houses would be forced absolutely to shut up shop.

The increased cost of production could not be passed on entirely to the buyers of printing. They would not stand for it, for the simple reason that a great deal of printing is not actually worth more to the buyers than the prices they are now paying. Buyers, especially of printed advertising (who are one of the mainstays of the printing trades), will naturally refuse to invest in advertising material that costs more to print than results will warrant. Countless printing orders that can still be secured at present trade prices will never see the light of day if prices are forced to the limit by the unions. *Less work can only mean widespread unemployment.*

The result will be the same if the printer attempts to carry part of the increased cost on his own shoulders instead of passing it on entirely to his customers. To shave still finer the margin of profit on which printers are now working would be to invite bankruptcy in most cases, and to make the rewards not worth the risk for the few houses that could avoid utter financial ruin.

We trust that we have already made these matters clear to our men, and that when they assemble to-night to vote on the question of striking or not, they will not forget that less pay than they would like to have—less than we would like to see them have—is better than no work.

Let the public judge

If, however, they cannot see how their own interests are bound up inextricably in this crisis with the interests of their employers,—if, in spite of all the facts, they insist on striking for the full demands proposed by the leaders of their unions, thereby violating their solemn agreement and contracts, we can only invite the public at large to investigate the actual conditions in the printing business, and hope that an aroused public opinion will not be without its effect in staving off the disaster that threatens one of the industries most essential to modern civilization.

Association of Employing Printers of the City of New York

American Colortype Company
Art Color Printing Company
Bay Ridge Ptg. & Pub. Company
I. H. Blanchard Company
Brooklyn Daily Eagle Job Press
Thos. B. Brooks
Carey Printing Company
P. F. Collier & Son, Inc.
Wm. Darling Press
A. T. De La Mare
The De Vinne Press
Evening Post Job Ptg. Office
Federal Printing Company
Fox Printing House
Chas. Francis Press
Wm. Green, Inc.
Guide Ptg. & Pub. Company
Harper & Brothers
Wm. G. Hewitt Press
The Kalkhoff Company
J. J. Little & Ives Company
McCall Company
Frank Meany Ptg. Company
Moore Press
C. J. O'Brien
Periodical Press
Quadri Color Company
Read Printing Co.
A. E. Richardson
Rider Press
Rogers & Company
Schlueter Printing Company
Stirling Press
Stillman Appellate Ptg. Co.
Robert L. Stillson
Street & Smith
U. S. Printing & Litho. Co.
Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Co.
Zeese-Wilkinson Company

WIN WAR WITH HOGS, SO HOOVER SEES IT

More Fats Essential to Maintain Allies' Constancy, Food Administrator Asserts.

MUST SUPPLY WHEAT ALSO

Burden to be Shared by United States and Canada — Problem Reduces to One of Ships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Food Administrator Hoover said tonight that the fight against the submarine would be won if the United States and Canada could feed the Allies from this continent.

Ships, wheat, and hogs were the great needs emphasized by Mr. Hoover. He said deepest concern had been caused by the fact that in spite of high prices this country's pork consumption had increased during the war until production had been outstripped, a situation that must be changed.

"If we discontinue exports," Mr. Hoover added, "we shall move the German line from France to the Atlantic seaboard. Pork products have an influence in this present world situation wider than one would ordinarily attribute to them. The human body must have a certain amount of fats, we must increase production of hogs if we are to answer the world's craving.

"The production of fats is today a critical necessity for the preservation of these people, [the Allies,] and the maintenance of their constancy in the war. Every pound of fat is as sure a service as every bullet, and every hog is of greater value to the winning of this war than a shell."

Our Allies' Wheat Requirements.

As to wheat, the Administrator said the Allies' deficiency of production was 196,000,000 bushels, with imports of 577,700,000 bushels required to maintain normal consumption. He estimated the aggregate American, Canadian, Australian, Indian, and Argentine export surplus at 770,000,000 bushels, but pointed out that lack of shipping made it necessary for this country and Canada to bear the burden of meeting the Allies' deficit.

"The problem," he said, "is thus simply one of ships. If we can so produce economies and stimulate production in the United States and Canada as will enable us to feed the Allies absolutely from this continent and thus enable them to live without sending a ship further afield than our Atlantic seaboard, we can resist the submarine indefinitely."

Placing the United States wheat export surplus from this year's crop at 80,000,000 bushels and Canada's at 150,000,000 bushels, Mr. Hoover urged domestic economies to increase this country's surplus to 170,000,000 bushels.

"This we could do," he said, "if our people would eat one pound less of wheat flour a week and one pound of corn meal instead. The farmer who works overtime and the consumer who economizes are fighting the submarine with a positive and sure weapon."

If peace should come, Mr. Hoover continued, large numbers of ships would be released and European wheat production increased. If climatic conditions next year are right, he estimated a wheat crop in this country of 1,000,000,000 bushels. For this the food control law guarantees a minimum price of $2 a bushel.

"If the war continues this wheat will be vitally necessary," Mr. Hoover said, "but if the war should come to an end there will be no foreign market for at least 400,000,000 bushels. The Government must then take over the wheat and probably find a market for it at a very great loss. We should anticipate that the Government may lose from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 on this wheat guaranty if peace arrives before the 1918 harvest is marketed."

A Keep-a-Pig Movement.

Turning to the meat situation, the Administrator said pork products were more vitally needed by the Allies than beef, and, therefore, it would be to the vital advantage of every farmer to raise hogs, adding:

"We need a keep-a-pig movement in this country."

By preventing undue increases in forage prices, Mr. Hoover promised that the food administration would cooperate in measures to stimulate livestock production. He said further production of sheep, both for meat and particularly for wool, extensively used in uniforms, was needed.

"Our American farmers," he added, "would be wise to realize that for a considerable period after the war there will be a very poor export market for American bread grains, whereas there will be a wide demand for animal products."

TO LIST FOOD PRICES FOR HOUSEWIVES HERE

Williams Tells of Plan to Prevent Profiteering—Predicts Meatless and Wheatless Days.

Arthur Williams, newly appointed Food Administrator for New York City, explained something of the Government food conservation program at a lunch given by him to newspaper representatives yesterday in the New York Edison Building, 124 East Fifteenth Street. While Mr. Williams made a short speech, the discussion was, for the most part, entirely informal and took the shape of questions and answers flashed back and forth across the table.

Mr. Williams emphasized the need of food conservation, and added that during next week, when the campaign is on to enlist the housewives as aids to Mr. Hoover, it is the intention of those in charge of that campaign to carry the message of food conservation to the cooks in the kitchens. It is the belief of Mr. Williams that we are soon to see two meatless and two wheatless days each week.

"We have got to play the game fairly," said Mr. Williams, "and to do that the co-operation of all will be necessary. The women on the east side should know that the women on the west side are doing their share in saving the food supply of the nation. Just so must the women on the west side feel that those on the other side of he city are sharing in the responsibility and sacrifice that will be entailed."

Federal prices will be made up each day, and the newspapers are to be asked to print them. The Administration is just now working out fair prices on twenty-one basic articles of food. Already the prices of wheat and sugar have been adjusted, and the next staple that will be taken under consideration, Mr. Williams said, will be corn.

Mr. Williams dwelt upon the importance of wheat saving, the responsibility of which he said, was largely on the shoulders of the consumers. Saving should not be forced upon the people, but should be a voluntary sacrifice for patriotism and the common good of the nation. As an example of what saving can accomplish he said that the Waldorf Astoria saved 2,000 pounds of meat by having a beefless day.

Mr. Williams will outline his plan for handling New York's food supply, at a meeting to be held by the Babies Welfare Association in the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street, on Tuesday at 4 P. M.

Mr. Williams was in conference yesterday with Henry Moskowitz, Commissioner of Markets, where he heard some of the views of the men in the retail business here.

CAN MILK NOT FOR BABIES.

Dr. Emerson Opposes Sale of Cheaper Product for Infants' Food.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, said yesterday that no attempt would be made by his department to restrict unnecessarily the sale of loose milk at 10 cents a quart. Replying to the charge of John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Food and Markets that the regulations of the Health Department were always, when directed toward the supervision of meats, milk, and other foods, in the interest of the big dealers and against the small ones, he said that he did not want to enter into a controversy with Mr. Dillon.

"If Commissioner Dillon will supply me with specific instances where, as he says, insanitary conditions exist, or where various grades of milk have been mixed and sold as Grade A milk, I shall be glad to prosecute the offenders," said the Health Commissioner. "I have repeatedly asked him to turn over to this department any such information which reaches him, but without response."

Dr. Emerson said he was not opposed to the sale of loose milk under good conditions, but that he was opposed to feeding such milk to babies, as it was everywhere recognized that the large decrease in infant mortality in this city in recent years was due, to a great extent, to the recognition by mothers that Grade A bottled milk is the only safe milk for infants.

Dr. Emerson added that the dangers from loose milk were far less important in the cases of adults than with children.

Commissioner Emerson expressed the opinion that the price of milk would decrease, but even at the present high price, he explained, milk was still the cheapest and best protein food, especially for children.

CITY POTATOES TODAY.

Three Cents a Pound Is Price Fixed for Consumers.

The first consignment of potatoes ordered by the New York City Food Aid Committee will be put on sale today, Henry Moskowitz, Commissioner of Markets, announced yesterday. They will be released to the retail trade with the understanding that they are to be sold for not more than 3 cents a pound. The potatoes will be sold to retailers here for $1.30 a bushel. The retailer is obliged to post a sign offering the potatoes at not more than 3 cents a pound.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

ARE FEATURING

Glorious Wraps—of brocades—Lyons velvet and chiffon velvet trimmed with rich furs.

Beautiful metallic brocades standing out on jewelled backgrounds of chiffon velvet in shades of Sapphire—Jade—Emerald—Ruby—Amethyst and other jewel tones—with lustrous linings of silk or chiffon velvet that harmonize, and rich and rare furs, such as Chinchilla—Russian and Hudson Bay Sable—Ermine—Kolinsky—Japanese Sable and other fashionable pelts at $175—$195—$250—$375—$450—$575—$675—$750—$950 and upwards to $6500 for Glorious Wraps of Ermine, or $20,000 and $25,000 for magnificent Chinchilla and Sable Wraps.

EMPHASIZING SPECIAL CHIFFON VELVET & SATIN WRAPS, FUR-TRIMMED, AT $95—$125 AND $145

The largest and most beautiful collection shown by any house in America and representing the famous couturiers of Paris and our own artists.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

WEARABLES—Smart—Specially Marked For FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Economy Hints A-Plenty

About These Specials In MISSES' FROCKS

All are marked at Week End Special Prices. That means that for these two days, Friday and Saturday, special prices are placed on attractive frocks—especially suitable for the miss. Often some of our newest designs—just in from the manufacturer—are included in these groups.

For various reasons—and not a single frock is admitted without a special style reason—you are certain of finding the newest wearables at prices very much less than those elswhere.

Special **26.75** Values $29.50 to $33.75.

NEWEST FROCKS
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
Serge, Poiret Twill, Broadcloth. Colors—Navy, tan, plum, beetroot and Cuban brown.
Models—Draped or coat styles, semi-Empire or normal waistlines, convertible high or low collars—some button trimmed.
Last word in smartness.

Special **14.50**

SERGE FROCKS
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
Colors—Navy, brown, Burgundy, green and brown. Some frocks with soft side drapery—other pleated models silk braid trimmed—one-piece models—embroidered in self color—many new high collar dresses—unusual values all.

Special **10.00** Our Reg. $13.94.

SERGE FROCKS
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
Of excellent quality serge in navy, brown, green and black—two models—a one-piece pleated front yoke dress and a belted model trimmed with gray on collar—cuffs and smart pockets.
Rarely do you find dresses of this quality marked at $10.00.
MISSES' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

Comfortable Robes That Are Pretty, Too

Japanese Crepe Kimonos
Special 1.60
Pink, blue, old rose and lavender cotton crepes, embroidered in white or colors—belted models. With Japanese or plain sleeves.

Cashmere Gloves For Women

Fleece-lined—in black only—our reg. .58—
Special.... .45

BLOUSES With A New Way About Them

Almost adorable group of charmingly different models—many of Georgette, in white, flesh or suit shades, including taupe, blue and concord. Some are hand-embroidered in self or contrasting colors—others show touches of dainty lace. One particularly fascinating blouse of all white boasts crossbands, collar vest dris of satin.

Several tailored as well as models of crepe de chine and satin, simply hemstitched and tucked, with shawl or sailor collars, are included at this very special price—our reg. $4.94 blouses—
Special, 3.92

Week End Events in MILLINERY
Continuation of Clearance Sale

About the 7.50 Hats Marked 5.24

These hats are precisely the designs suitable for wear with the elaborate broadcloth, velvet or velour suit which one wears just now—and this group includes all the newest suit colors. Cut ostrich feathers are used so effectively on these turbans and smart sailors.

The $3.95 and $5.00 hats are..... 2.77
The $2.95 hats are..... 1.94
Rarely does an opportunity to buy really smart hats at such little prices come, especially at this time in the season.

Untrimmed Hats

Our regular $6.50 hats are..... 4.75
Of Lyons silk velvet—hand blocked—black and colors.
Our regular $2.87..... 1.95
Silk velvet—black and colors.
Our regular $1.87..... 1.27
A great variety of shapes—black and colors.
Clever women achieve very smart hats by selecting the shape most becoming and obtaining exactly the desired effect with feather bands or wings.
MILLINERY DEPT.—THIRD FLOOR.
Trimmed Free if Materials Are Purchased Here.

Remarkable Special in Street Suits

Our reg. $24.50—Special..... 17.00

A most unusual special in suits for this price—and this price is for Friday and Saturday only.

Our price, $24.50, is less than suits of this quality are marked elsewhere—no other store has offered anything to equal our quality—at the amazing price of 17.00.

In Oxford Cloth—a strictly tailored braid bound suit—with convertible collar.

In Burella—in navy, taupe, green, brown and black—a belted model—featuring semi-high waistline—with peplum of coat box-pleated.

In Serge—navy and black—mannishly tailored models. Sizes for misses.

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Smart Overcoats For Town and Country Wear

They originated in London and possess a decidedly English snap. They are light enough for walking—warm enough for motoring—and are priced much less here than elsewhere.

Imported Coats at $34.75

Designed along military lines, with a military collar. Double breasted, slanting, slash pockets. Worn with or without a loose belt, though much smarter with it. Well tailored, of genuine Scotch Tweeds in gray, green and heather mixtures, finished inside with silk yoke and sleeve linings.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Bonds Buy Liberty Buy Yours Today

Help to swing the Liberty Loan over the five billion dollar mark—for nothing can be more disastrous to our enemies—so helpful to our fighting boys.

Representatives of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee will take your sunscription in the Liberty Loan Booth on the Main Floor.

If you want the actual bonds, a limited quantity is ready for immediate delivery.

One Day Left!

Men's Silk Hose at $1.39

Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels, and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black, and white. They fit comfortably and wear well.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Worsted Underwear for Men

These garments are of medium weight worsted, in natural color. Shirts have long sleeves. The drawers are ankle length, $1.49 a garment.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

What Will You Send To Him Over There?

Santa Claus will start for the front November 15. Between now and then you can select here many things he can use. For instance sweaters, knitted helmets, wristlets, leather coats, raincoats, comfort kits, etc.—all at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Those Who Commute

may leave their orders for merchandise at Macy's Order Booths, Grand Central or Hudson Terminal, when they leave the trains, and they will find everything ready for them when they start on the trip back home in the late afternoon.

The Last Opportunity

Buy-Buy LIBERTY BONDS or Bye-Bye LIBERTY

Bonds ready to take home—Buy Bonds from Franklin Simon & Co.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Special Values TO-DAY

Misses', Juniors' and Girls'

SUITS, COATS and DRESSES

Every Model Described Is New, and at a Special Price

Misses' Winter Suits

With or without fur trimming.

Special **39.50**

Twelve new models of silvertone velour, wool velour, broadcloth, duvet de laine, Oxford suiting or velveteen in favored colors; plain tailored or with Beaver, Nutria, Hudson Seal or gray Squirrel. 14 to 20 years.

Misses' Winter Coats

With or without fur trimming.

Special **39.50**

Twenty-four new models of "Pom Pom" Bolivia, Silvertone, wool velour, diagonal velour or broadcloth, in every fashionable color; plain tailored or trimmed with high class furs; silk lined. 14 to 20 years.

Misses' Silver Velour Dresses

Tailored model, braid trimmed.

Special **20.00**

Buttoned front belted model of silvertone velour, in olive drab or gray; belt and pointed inserts in waist and skirt accentuated by silk braid; surplice collar, white broadcloth overcollar. 14 to 20 years.

Misses' Velveteen Gowns

Bustle Gown, emb'd in braid design.

Special **29.50**

Of taupe, brown, purple or black *velveteen;* pointed basque bodice and sash ends embroidered in self color silk, braid design; draped bustle skirt, soft roll collar of white satin tapering to waistline at side. 14 to 20 years.

GIRLS' and JUNIORS' APPAREL

Girls' Winter Coats

With or without fur trimming.

Dressy Coats of "Pom Pom" Bolivia or broadcloth, in rookie, green, brown, garnet, jade or navy; double breasted model, collar and cuffs of self material, also belted model trimmed with nutria fur. 6 to 16 years.

Special **19.75**

Juniors' Wool Velour Coats

With large collar of real beaver fur.

Belted model, in beaver, brown, navy or green wool velour; convertible collar of real beaver fur, gauntlet cuffs of self material, tailored slashed pockets; the coat silk lined and warmly interlined. 15 to 17 years.

Special **45.00**

Girls' Afternoon Dresses

Of silk combined with serge.

Striped silk dress in green and blue colorings; emb'd waist, pointed pockets, wide cuffs and border on skirt of navy serge bound with black silk braid; collar of silk, overcollar of white organdie. 12 to 16 years.

Special **16.75**

Girls' Serge Dresses

Of navy blue or plaid serge.

Empire, waistline or Russian belted models, silk braid trimmed or piped in contrasting color broadcloth; collar of serge material, white pique, emb'd organdie or broadcloth, novel shaped pockets. 6 to 16 years.

Special **9.75**

WHEATLESS MEALS!
DON'T BOTHER ME- says Bobby
JUST TRY POST TOASTIES
BEST CORN FLAKES EVER!

Retailers' 35c Quality
COFFEE
Direct from Wholesaler
Fresh Off the Roaster
5 Pounds for $1.25
BEAN OR GROUND
Delivered Free
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Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back
GILLIES COFFEE CO.
233 to 239 Washington St., New York
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PRESSURE ON SPACE

Owing to the great demand for advertising space in The New York Times, it has frequently been necessary to omit advertisements. Today 34 columns are omitted. This demand forces discrimination in assigning space, i. e., preference will be given to advertisements having news value and to those for which copy, including matrices, cuts or drawings, for the daily edition are delivered before 6 P. M. on the day previous to publication; and to those for the Sunday edition of The Times for which finally approved copy is delivered before Friday night.

AMERICAN STEAMER FIGHTS WITH U-BOAT

Luckenbach Craft, After Four Hours' Battle, Is Saved by Arrival of American Destroyer

494 SHOTS EXCHANGED

Reaches French Port in Damaged Condition — Two Naval Gunners and Several of Crew Wounded.

A FRENCH SEAPORT, Wednesday, Oct. 24.—Escaping from a German submarine, after a bitter fight lasting nearly four hours and with seven of her crew wounded, two of them seriously, an American steamer arrived here this morning from an American port. An American destroyer which came up suddenly saved the ship from being sent to the bottom.

A few hours after the vessel had entered the danger zone a lookout sighted a submarine on the port bow, but before he had time to report its presence the U-boat fired a shot which missed the stern of the ship by a few yards. The Captain immediately sent out a wireless call for assistance, as the position of the submarine was such that escape was nearly impossible.

The gun crews of the submarine and the steamer then began to exchange shots. The chief gunner of the steamer opened fire at a range of 9,000 yards, but all the shots fell short. The submarine kept manoeuvring to keep out of range of the steamer's guns, at the same time maintaining a running fire in an effort to disable them. The merchant ship, after altering her course, started at full speed in an attempt to escape.

The stubbornness of the battle is indicated by the fact that the submarine fired 234 shots at the steamer, which responded with more than 260 shots.

After the fight had continued for about two hours and several shots had struck the ship, wounding four men, one shell hit the vessel and exploded in the engine room, putting the engines out of commission and rendering the ship helpless. The U-boat came nearer, continuing to rain shells upon the disabled craft.

The sea was running high at the time and there seemed little hope of saving the ship, when a low streak of black smoke was sighted on the horizon. It later proved to be an American destroyer coming at full speed, running right into the sea and at times nearly disappearing from view.

The destroyer had heard the calls for aid and traveled at a speed of as high as thirty knots to come to the steamer's assistance. The destroyer immediately made for the submarine, which dived and disappeared beneath the surface. The American warship circled about the spot, dropping a few depth charges, but no more signs of the U-boat were seen.

While coming to the steamer's assistance, the destroyer kept sending assuring messages, such as "Hold on!" "Stick, we are coming!"

The steamer's wireless apparatus, however, had been disabled soon after the fight began, and the messages never were received, so that the arrival of the American destroyer was quite unexpected. The submarine apparently was aware of the destroyer's presence, because she submerged before the destroyer could get within range.

A doctor and two assistants boarded the merchantman and attended to the wounded. The engineers had great difficulty in repairing the steamer's engine, and during the night the destroyer and the merchantman lost each other, but finally the steamer made port in safety.

The wounded were transferred to a hospital in this city. Two of them belong to the gun crew and five to the ship's crew.

The steamer was not hit below the waterline, but her cargo caught fire during the engagement. The amount of damage has not been ascertained.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—An announcement by the Navy Department late today revealed that the ship which fought the battle with the submarine was one of the American Luckenbach steamers, and that the fight occurred on Oct. 19. According to the navy's advices nine men were wounded, seven members of the vessel's crew and two sailors of the armed guard. Following is the department's statement:

"The Navy Department is informed that the American steamship — Luckenbach was engaged by an enemy submarine on Oct. 19. The engagement lasted from 7:35 A. M. until 11:40 A. M., and was broken off by the arrival of an American patrol vessel. The Luckenbach was hit several times, but no serious damage was done to the ship. Seven of the crew of the Luckenbach and two members of the armed guard were wounded."

WILL SEND ITALY 25 STEEL SHIPS

Federal Board Allots 100,000 Tons to Supply Pressing Needs of Our Ally.

SOME FROM GREAT LAKES

Britain Had to Recall Vessels—Three Shifts a Day in American Shipyards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Government, through the United States Shipping Board, is to turn over within the next few weeks 100,000 tons of shipping to Italy to relieve its economic situation, which, through lack of ships, is reported serious. This will involve supplying about twenty-five steel ships.

To carry out the arrangement the Government will requisition, among others, some of the Great Lakes steamers. It is in position now to turn over half a dozen big ships, and the others will be supplied, it is expected, within a month.

Italy has borrowed ships from Great Britain, using some of them to transport wheat from India. Britain's own demands, owing to the U-boat activities, have been such that she had been obliged to recall some of the vessels loaned to her ally. This deficiency the United States will make up and, in addition, furnish more tonnage.

With the 100,000 of tonnage to be given by the United States it is said Italy will have ample shipping for all her requirements. The loan of ships will be made for the period of the war.

The Government only a few days ago announced that it was to supply at once twenty ships to France. This involves about 400,000 of tonnage. Part of it has already been supplied.

The Shipping Board finds itself confronted with the necessity of working its shipbuilding yards in continuous shifts, three a day, if it is to turn out the tonnage required for the United States and its allies. Approximately 200,000 men are at work in the Government and private shipyards, but this number, if the Government is to build ships for the increasing demand, must be increased to 500,000 men. Scarcity of workmen threatens to handicap the program of the Shipping Board.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board has conferred with Administration heads with a view to supplying the deficiency in workmen and expects that the problem will be satisfactorily solved. If the Shipping Board's plan works out the shipyards will be able to turn out 5,000,000 of tonnage by the end of 1918. Of this aggregate it is expected 1,000,000 tons will be put on the ways by next March.

The problem of getting workmen for the yards is the only stumblingblock in working out the Government's gigantic scheme. It was pointed out today that skilled workers in shipbuilding are quickly developed from raw material and that the problem ought to be worked out without extreme difficulty.

SINN FEIN CONFERENCE CALLS FOR A REPUBLIC

Gathering at Dublin Adopts a Provisional Constitution, Aiming at Island's Independence.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The Sinn Fein conference opened today under the Presidency of Arthur Griffith, founder of the organization. There were 700 delegates present, including many young priests.

The secretary reported that more than 1,000 clubs had been organized, with a membership of 250,000.

The conference adopted unanimously a provisional Constitution for the government of Ireland which was submitted for its consideration. This aims at obtaining international recognition of Ireland as an independent Republic, after which the Irish are to establish their own Government, which shall deny the right of Great Britain or any other foreign Government to legislate for Ireland and by any and every means to prevent England holding Ireland in subjection. It would provide also for convocation if a Constitutional Assembly, chosen by Irish constituencies as the supreme national authority.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The seriousness of the situation in Ireland is insisted upon by a correspondent of The Daily Mail, who has been following Sinn Fein doings in Ireland for several weeks. He says the whole of West Ireland is on the verge of armed rebellion, and continues:

"The young priests in Professor De Valera's train have suddenly awakened to the danger of the spark they helped to kindle and are now trying to quench it, but I fear it has gone too far."

PLOTTERS HERE LONG KNOWN.

McArton and Mellawes Both Active in Irish Rising.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—Dr. Patrick McArton, the Sinn Fein leader just arrested in Halifax in connection with the new plot to land arms in Ireland, was dispensary medical officer at Carrickmore, County Tyrone, for several years before the Easter rising. He had been identified with the Sinn Fein Volunteers from their inception. It appears from his own statements, made subsequently, that he lent his motor car for gunrunning when Ulster Carsonite Volunteers imported arms and ammunition into Ulster.

After the Easter rising he disappeared for several months. He returned to Carrickmore about the end of the year, and in February last was arrested and deported to England with numbers of others. Early in May he, with some of the others deported, left England and traveled to South Longford, where they took an active part in the election campaign on behalf of Joseph McGinness. Nothing further was known of his movements until it was announced that he had arrived in America, which he succeeded in reaching by working his passage as an ordinary seaman.

CORK, Oct. 25.—Dr. Mellawes, just arrested in New York, escaped from Cork immediately after the Easter uprising on a forged seaman's ticket. The authorities were offering a large reward for his capture, and the Sinn Feiners put out a report that he got away in a German submarine, but it is now stated that he made his way to an English port on a cross-Channel passenger vessel. He acted the drunken seaman to perfection and in this way eluded the vigilance of the authorities.

He was deported about six months before April, 1916, to England, where he was expected to report himself daily to the police station. He reported himself only once and then returned to Ireland and trained rebels in the west, whom he led at the Easter rising in Galway.

MATERNITY

THE MOTHER'S STORE

Lane Bryant

is a name every mother knows. It is famous for apparel for expectant mothers, and for wonderful baby clothes.

Maternity Apparel

at prices no higher than clothes for normal wear.

Dresses, 7.95 to 134.75 | Coats, 19.85 to 125.00
Suits, 22.85 to 94.75 | Skirts, 3.50 to 19.50

Corsets and Underwear

"Loveliest Baby Shop"

Where the expectant mother can select in privacy and comfort. Infants' layettes, separate garments, accessories and nursery furniture. "First Layettes," 5.50 to 250.00

Lane Bryant

21-23 WEST 38TH STREET.

LIBERTY BONDS

THESE BONDS ARE THE SAFEST INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD. THE GREATEST AND RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STANDS BEHIND THEM AND GUARANTEES THEIR PAYMENT. YOU WILL NOT ONLY GET YOUR MONEY BACK, BUT WILL BE PAID 4% FOR THE USE OF IT BUY YOUR BOND TO-DAY

Space Contributed By THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF N. Y.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
120 Broadway, N. Y. C.

By

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

There's a real fit—in the approved styles of the season—waiting for you in Kuppenheimer clothes at the stores of Brill Brothers, the exclusive Kuppenheimer dealers in New York and Brooklyn.

With our special sizes, our stouts and half-stouts, our Foreward model for the man who carries head and shoulders forward—"hard to fit" is taken out of the clothes vocabulary.

In spite of conditions, Kuppenheimer standards in fabrics and workmanship have been maintained. It's a season to tie to Kuppenheimer values—and they are making the busy Brill Stores busier than ever. Suits, $22.50 to $45. Overcoats, $22.50 to $65.

Brill Brothers

Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers in New York and Brooklyn

44 East 14th St. | Broadway at 49th St. | 47 Cortlandt St. | 2 Flatbush Avenue
279 Broadway | 1456 B'way at 42d St. | 125th St. at 3d Ave. | Brooklyn

Come in, or write for new Kuppenheimer Style Book

Gasoline and Tires— and The Franklin Car

SPEAKING of Heavy Operating Cost, in a daily paper, Mr. Eugene M. Travis the State Controller of New York says: "Next to the tires is the cost of gasoline and lubricating oils, which are among the heaviest in the motorists' expenditures."

Every motorist has experienced the truth of this statement.

And "the finer the car—the heavier the expense," has always been the impression of the average motorist.

To a great extent this has been true—with a *single exception.*

The Franklin—truly a *fine* car—yet *the most economical and efficient fine car in America.*

Automobiles Consume Too Much Gasoline

It has been shown by analysis that automobiles use about half of all the gasoline produced in United States.

This analysis, it is acknowledged, throws light upon an enormous annual waste. This is best proved by the fact that if all automobiles were as efficient as the Franklin, *the Nation's gasoline consumption would be cut 40 per cent.*

There is much talk these days about saving gasoline. And it is daily drawing towards the necessity that the terrific consumption be curtailed in some manner.

The owner of the average heavy car is fully aware of the maximum mileage his car gets out of a gallon of gasoline. The only way he can cut down on the use of fuel is *to use his car less.* That's not very satisfactory.

But it's the only solution.

In the case of a Franklin owner—he is already down on a *thrift basis.*

He has always been.

His car recorded economy before there was a call to National Thrift.

A timely demonstration of the general efficiency of the Franklin Car, under standard Test Rules, was held July 13th, 1917 throughout the United States. 179 Franklin Stock Cars averaged the remarkable distance of 40.3 miles to a single gallon of gasoline each. Under such a test a car shows *what it's made of.* If it is efficient—an *economical* car—the *gasoline tank* tells the story in *miles per gallon.*

The *Tire Question* is another problem for the average motorist. But one which presents no concern to the Franklin owner.

Recently 444 Franklin owners personally reported their tire mileage to the Franklin Company. These reports came in from every section of the country—with an average of 10,233 *miles per set*—and in many cases individual averages reached 12,000 to 15,000 per set.

This record was established by both *Open* and *Enclosed* Franklins.

The Franklin car, naturally, is equipped with good tires. But other makes of cars use the same tires. So the question gets back to the car itself.

Franklin Construction the Basis of Franklin Efficiency

Examine the Franklin. See how Efficiency and Economy goes hand in hand with:

Scientific Lightweight.

Direct Air Cooling (the elimination of 177 water cooling parts and freezing and all cooling troubles).

Touring Car	2280 lbs.	$2050.00
Cabriolet	2485 lbs.	2850.00
Town Car	2610 lbs.	3200.00
Runabout	2160 lbs.	2000.00
Sedan	2610 lbs.	2950.00
Limousine	2620 lbs.	3200.00
Four-Pass. Roadster	2280 lbs.	2050.00
Brougham	2575 lbs.	2900.00

All Prices F. O. B. Syracuse

Franklin Resiliency and Flexibility.

When you look for *Efficiency* and *Economy* look for it *in the construction of the car.*

You can find it in the Franklin—a most interesting discovery to the owner of the average heavy car.

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.

GLENN A. TISDALE, *President*

1830 Broadway, at 60th St., N. Y. City
Telephone, Columbus—7556

1176 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Telephone, 4087—Decatur

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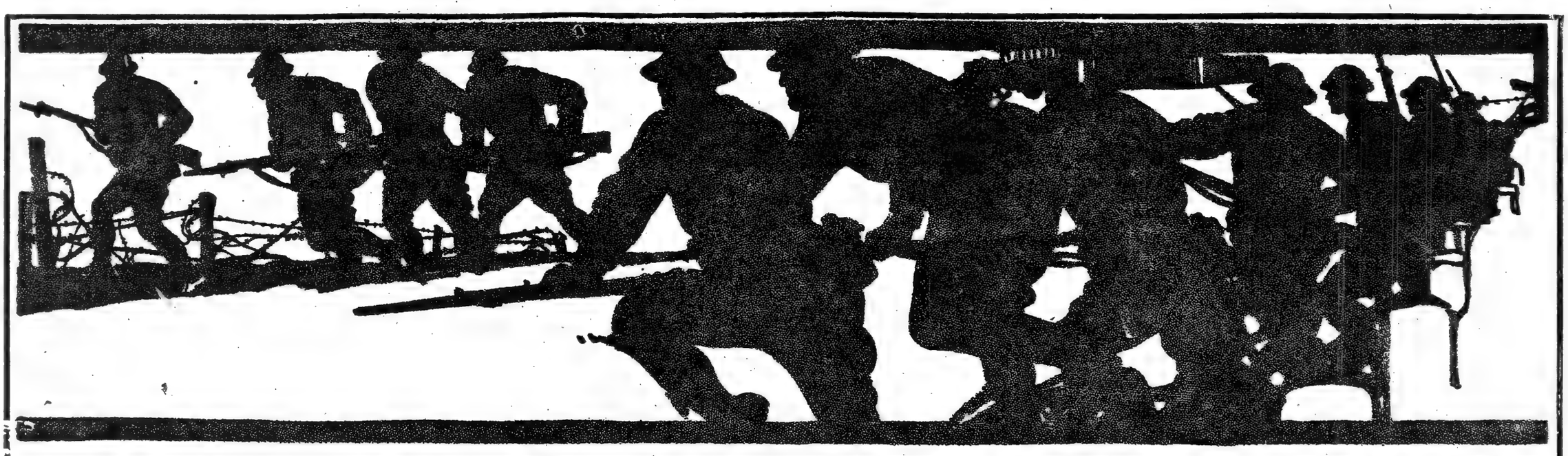

Borrow and Buy—Save and Pay

Your Mind Is Made Up
Before Saturday Noon You Must **ACT**

LET us sum up. The United States is at war. Americans make war with all they have—every man and every dollar.

The man power of America is enlisted. The Government now asks for money to make these men effective—to help them to victory and a safe home-coming.

Bonds save lives. We do not argue, therefore, as to whether we should take bonds. The only possible question is: ***How many bonds?***

The answer must be: ***As many as each man or woman can possibly subscribe for.***

DELAY COSTS LIVES---THE LIVES OF OUR OWN SONS

THE UNDERSIGNED BANKS PLEDGE THEMSELVES to make loans on the 4% Government Bonds at the same rate of interest paid to you by the Government. Such loans will not interfere with any borrower's regular line of credit. We urge every bank in the United States to do likewise.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
BANK OF AMERICA
BANK OF CUBA IN NEW YORK
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO.
BANK OF NEW YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSN.
BANK OF UNITED STATES
BANK OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
BANKERS TRUST CO.
BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK
BROADWAY CENTRAL BANK
BROADWAY TRUST CO.
BRONX NATIONAL BANK
BRYANT PARK BANK
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
CHASE NATIONAL BANK
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CHELSEA EXCHANGE BANK
CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
COAL & IRON NATIONAL BANK
COLONIAL BANK
COLUMBIA TRUST CO.
COMMERCIAL TRUST CO.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK
COSMOPOLITAN BANK
EMPIRE TRUST CO.
EQUITABLE TRUST CO.
FARMERS LOAN & TRUST CO.
FIDELITY TRUST CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
FULTON TRUST CO. OF N. Y.
GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK
GERMAN AMERICAN BANK
GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK
GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK
GREENWICH BANK
GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION
GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF N. Y.
HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
HUDSON TRUST CO.
IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK
INTERNATIONAL BANK
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
IRVING NATIONAL BANK
JOHN NEMETH STATE BANK
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK
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MARKET & FULTON NATIONAL BANK
MECHANICS & METALS NATIONAL BANK
MERCANTILE TRUST & DEPOSIT CO.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
METROPOLITAN BANK
METROPOLITAN TRUST CO.
MUTUAL BANK
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN N. Y.
NATIONAL BUTCHERS & DROVERS BANK
NATIONAL CITY BANK
NATIONAL PARK BANK
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
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SHERMAN NATIONAL BANK
THE FIFTH AVE. BANK OF NEW YORK
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
TRANSATLANTIC TRUST CO.
TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK
UNION EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO.
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

GEN. BELL TELLS WHY HE BARRED HILLQUIT

Socialists Refused to Agree That Candidate Would Not Denounce the War.

CITES THE REGULATIONS

Declares In Letter to Mayor He Will Not Modify Action He Has Taken.

In a letter to Mayor Mitchel, made public yesterday, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., Commander of Camp Upton, explained in detail his reasons for refusing permission to Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, to address the soldiers in camp. The Mayor had written to Major Gen. Bell requesting that he extend to Mr. Hillquit the same privilege as had been given the other Mayoralty candidates. Major Gen. Bell explained that Mr. Hillquit was barred not because he was a Socialist, but because his representatives refused to promise to comply with the regulations.

Major Gen. Bell explained that on Oct. 8 he gave to the press a set of regulations drawn up in seven paragraphs under which privileges in holding public meetings within the Yaphank cantonment were to be permitted. Some of these were:

Advocates of the election of particular candidates or of the passage of particular measures must limit their discussions to actual candidacies or measures.

The above privileges will not be extended to persons, however well meaning, who desire to enter into general or speculative discussions of abstract political questions.

No permits will be granted to political parties whose platforms include doctrines * * * subversive of military discipline.

On Oct. 17, General Bell said, two representatives of the Socialist Party Campaign Committee called upon him to get permission to make arrangements for Mr. Hillquit to address the soldiers. One of them, he said told him that Mr. Hillquit would confine himself to the issues of the campaign and would not discuss matters involving "opposition to war." He said he suggested that the request be put in writing.

"When the letter was finished and handed to me," said Major Gen. Bell, "I noticed that this assurance had not been incorporated therein and I remarked upon it, whereupon it was stated, in substance, that after consultation with the other member of the committee he or they had concluded that the request that their candidate be permitted 'to address the electors at Camp Upton on the issues of this municipal campaign' covered it all and that it was not necessary to say anything else.

"I then exhibited a printed copy of the 'Municipal Platform' of the Socialist Party and got it identified as correct by the committee. It contained an indorsement of 'the stand taken by the Socialist Party of the United States in opposition to war' and a pledge of 'hearty support' in its efforts 'to procure the repeal of the conscription law.'"

After considering the request, Major Gen. Bell said he wrote to the committee refusing the request. He said he had earnestly endeavored to treat all candidates alike, but he will not extend privileges prohibited by the rules. He added:

"I have never expressed or intimated to any one that I considered Mr. Hillquit's doctrine 'treasonable' or 'unpatriotic.' In fact, I have expressed no opinion whatever on that subject. I do not consider it appropriate that I should unnecessarily permit myself to discuss such abstract political questions. The real question to which my official duty required me to address myself was whether I could rely upon Mr. Hillquit to comply in his personal addresses with the spirit of the regulations above quoted. After my interview with the committee representing him I concluded I could not. Then my duty became plain."

The Major would not comment upon the letter.

Makes Loan an Issue.

The War Committee of the Lawyers' Club last night adopted resolutions demanding "the strongest opposition" to any candidate for Mayor who refused to support the Liberty Loan. Of the candidates, Mayor Mitchel has subscribed $2,000, Judge Hylan $500, William M. Bennett "several thousand," and Morris Hillquit has refused to subscribe anything.

BENNETT WANTS AID OF PARTY MACHINE

Candidate Writes to Chairman Koenig, Making a Formal Demand for Use of Headquarters.

TELLS OF HIS CONFIDENCE

Makes a Speech in Wall Street District Assailing Bankers as "Recipients of Great Charity."

In speeches delivered in Brooklyn last night William M. Bennett, the Republican nominee for Mayor, announced that he had made a formal demand on Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the New York County Republican Committee for use of the headquarters and all the machinery of the Republican county organization in Manhattan and that he intended to make a similar demand today on Chairman John J. Knewits of the Bronx County Republican Committee. He said that he was sure of carrying Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. It was said last night that Chairman Koenig was not at all unlikely to heed the demand of the Republican nominee.

Mr. Bennett's letter to Chairman Koenig is as follows:

Hon. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman New York County Republican Committee, 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

My Dear Mr. Chairman: At the recent Republican primary I was nominated as the Republican candidate for Mayor of the City of New York.

As a result of a careful canvass in Brooklyn, I have absolute confidence that I shall carry Kings County by at least 25,000 votes. Careful canvasses also convince me that I shall also carry Queens and Richmond.

I feel that I should not permit Manhattan to be lost to me by neglect.

Governor Whitman, in his statement contained in the newspapers of Oct. 15, stated that I am "entitled legally and morally to the Republican name, Republican emblem, and the use of the Republican machinery."

I shall be at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City, tomorrow (Friday) afternoon at 5 o'clock, in order that the machinery of the local organization may be put back of my candidacy.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM M. BENNETT.

Mr. Bennett went into the Wall Street district yesterday morning and spoke from an automobile in front of the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. to a big crowd. Mr. Bennett took the bankers and financial men who are supporting Mayor Mitchel to task as lacking in civic pride.

"There is one class of the recipients of great charity from the city that the Mayor is not anxious to exhibit to the public view," said Mr. Bennett. "That is the bankers of the city.

"The inauguration of the movement for reforms in the city's financial methods should have come from the bankers. Instead of taking an interest, however, in seeing that the affairs of the city were properly administered, the bankers of the city have been eager to have new bond issues floated in order that they may get their commission on the sales. They have been eager to keep the city in a condition where it has to borrow money in anticipation of taxes, in order that they—the bankers—may realize the interest on the loans. In the last ten years the city has paid $36,470,837 in interest on temporary loans, made by bankers in anticipation of the collection of taxes."

MAYOR URGES WAR UNITY.

Says Divisions in America Can Only Prolong the Conflict.

Speaking at one meeting in Brooklyn and two in Queens last night, Mayor Mitchel emphasized the issue of loyalty, which he said was not of his making, but which he couldn't dodge if he would. The Brooklyn meeting was at Fleet Street Church, 362 Bridge Street, near Myrtle Avenue, and the congregation was made up of negro citizens. The Mayor led up to the loyalty issue by asserting that the election of Judge Hylan, his Tammany opponent, would be a victory for the seditious and it would give the appearance that the city favored sedition.

At the two Queens meetings, one at Columbia Hall, Ozone Park, and the other at Firemen's Hall, Jamaica, the Mayor was enthusiastically received, and both halls were crowded. Several thousand workmen gathered at noon yesterday in the large garage of the Robert Gair Company at Front and Adams Streets, Brooklyn, hoping to hear Mayor Mitchel and Judge Hylan discuss the issues of the campaign. The Mayor appeared as he did on the previous day, and was heartily cheered. Judge Hylan was absent. While he was speaking Mayor Mitchel was interrupted with cries of "Where's Hylan?" "Why isn't Hylan here?" and "Is Hylan afraid to meet you?"

"The man who is not brave enough to come here to meet you face to face, eye to eye, and answer questions has not much title to the office of Mayor of the City of New York," the Mayor said, while the crowd roared its applause. "Judge Hylan does not dare to come here—and most of you I have no doubt are members of his party—and discuss questions as he would if he were honest and fearless."

GRANTS MOOSE PETITION.

Court Forbids Printing of New York County Nominations.

The application of John J. O'Connell for an order directing that the New York County ticket purporting to have been placed in the field by petition under the Bull Moose emblem "be not printed" on the ballots for use on Election Day was granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Donnelly. Ex-Postmaster Edward Morgan, who was named thereon as candidate for County Clerk, told the court that he had not consented to the use of his name. Mr. O'Connell said that his name had been used without his consent as one of a committee to represent the nominators.

As to the city ticket of the "Progressive Party," headed by Judge Hylan, Brooklyn nominators said that the party had been active enough to keep things going in that borough, and the court allowed the petition to stand.

Wants Labor Party Off Ballot.

Saul E. Rogers, an attorney who said he represented Mayor Mitchel, obtained an order from Supreme Court Justice Hendrick in Part II., Special Term, yesterday to show cause why the city ticket of the Social Labor Party should not be thrown out. Rogers said that 3,380 signatures to the petition to nominate Edmund Seidel for Mayor had been gone over and that 444 were signatures of men who had not registered, while thirty-seven signers had "repeated," or signed more than once. Justice Donnelly reserved decision after listening to arguments of counsel.

Mitchel Leads at Columbia.

The daily straw vote being taken among the students at Columbia University resulted yesterday as follows: Mitchel, 131; Hillquit, 91; Hylan, 30; Bennett, 5. The poll to date is as follows: Mitchel, 768; Hillquit, 562; Hylan, 131; Bennett, 66.

BETTING CONTINUES LIGHT.

Wagers of About $8,000, with Hylan the Favorite, Reported.

Curb bets of about $8,000 on the Mayoralty election were reported yesterday at the odds which have prevailed with fair steadiness for the last ten days at 2½ and 2¼ to 1 with Hylan the favorite to defeat Mayor Mitchel. Brokers commented on the little interest taken in betting in this campaign. Other odds quoted, but with little money showing, were 3 to 5 that Mitchel runs ahead of Hillquit, and of 1 to 5 that Hillquit is elected. The bettors have paid scant attention so far to the candidates for lesser offices.

An even money wager of $300 that Hillquit would carry the Bronx was placed yesterday with Fred Schumm, Brooklyn betting commissioner. Edgar F. Lee, a stock broker, placed a bet of $2,000 against $1,000 put up by George Spawn, another broker, that Hylan would get more votes than Mitchel. An even-money bet of $1,000 was placed with Schumm that Hylan would win by at least 50,000 plurality.

Betting in Brooklyn was light yesterday, Mitchel men demanding two to one and Hylan men holding out for odds of 10 to 6. There was little Mitchel money in sight, but some small bets were placed at the shorter odds.

Indict Republican Leader.

John D. Gunther, President of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club, in Brooklyn, formerly an Alderman, and now assistant clerk in the Sixth District Municipal Court, was indicted yesterday on charges of fraud in the recent Mitchel-Bennett primary contest. Gunther was arraigned before Judge Lewis L. Fawcett, pleaded not guilty, and was held in $2,500 bail.

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The Speakers Will Include the Following Democratic Candidates:

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Hon. Charles L. Craig
Hon. Alfred E. Smith
Hon. Edward Swann
Hon. Frank L. Dowling
Hon. David H. Knott
Hon. William F. Schneider
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Liberty Bonds are engraved certificates bearing the guarantee of the Government and People of the United States to repay in gold the full amount loaned, with 4% interest every year.

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Because we are at war. Because we must have dollars as well as men in the fight for freedom. Because every Bond you buy helps to win the war. Because they are the safest investment in the world today.

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For each $50 subscribed pay:
$1 down
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If you wish, you can buy Liberty Bonds on still easier terms, only $1 down and $1 a week for each $50 Bond at many Banks, Trust Companies, Investment Houses, Stores, etc.

You don't need a bank account to buy a Liberty Bond.

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At any Bank, Trust Company, Investment Banker or Department Store.

Every dollar you pay goes to the Government. No commissions are charged to you or paid to any one.

WHEN Shall I Buy Them?

Buy them NOW. The Loan closes tomorrow, when your opportunity ends.

Our soldiers and sailors will GIVE their lives. You are asked only to LEND your money. If YOU can't fight, your money can. A bond may save a life. A bond will help to end the war.

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Second Federal Reserve District 120 Broadway, New York

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You Must Decide Today

Will You Buy Liberty Bonds for America, or Will You Keep Your Money for Germany?

THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN CLOSES AT NOON TOMORROW

You have but a few hours to decide a question which you cannot evade ---a question you *must* answer in one way or another,

Are You For America, or Are You Against America?

You cannot answer this question by words. You must answer it by your acts. The time for talk has passed.

SO far as this country is concerned, Germany has made no attempt to conceal her plans.

The Kaiser told Ambassador Gerard, many months ago, that "America had better look out"; that he "would stand no nonsense from America."

The hope of Germany, to-day, is that she may achieve such a victory as will enable her to recoup her depleted treasury by a huge money indemnity, and secure the vast stores of food and supplies of which she stands in such desperate need.

With one exception, the countries with which Germany is at war are straining every nerve to meet their own necessities and feed their own people.

That exception is the United States. Here, and here alone, is to be found the inexhaustible treasure-house of money and material wealth upon which Germany must levy if her victory is to be actual and complete.

Germany will exert to the last ounce the tremendous power of which she is still capable; she will gladly make any imaginable sacrifice, if she can thereby visit upon America the fate under which unhappy Belgium now lies prostrate and despoiled.

Our danger is not theoretical. It is real. It is not a distant possibility. It is imminent.

Our men and money must win the war in Europe NOW.

Our men are on the way. Our money must follow promptly. To withhold the money is to tie the arms of the soldier. To delay is to tempt fate—a fate so terrible that it is unthinkable.

We all know that, if the Loan is to be a success, every one of us must bear his share; that its failure would mean dismay and discouragement for our soldiers, and new hope and courage for our enemy.

To-day is the day when you must make your personal decision ---the Loan closes at noon to-morrow.

Will you buy Liberty Bonds for the United States, or will you keep your money for Germany?

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 BROADWAY NEW YORK

This space donated to Liberty Loan Committee by the United States Steel Corporation.

Did You Subscribe To The First Liberty Loan?

If so, you may say you "have done your full duty."

When you put money in the bank, do you say you have done your full duty to yourself and your family? Or do you save up more money, and put that in the bank too?

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Are you sure? Have you sincerely tried to devise some way to save at least a dollar or two more a week? You could do it if you had to—won't you do it for your country?

Remember that while you are helping your country you are saving for yourself. Some time in the future you may need the money a great deal more than you do now. Your savings are safe in Liberty Bonds. They pay 4% interest, and any postoffice will cash your coupons.

Every dollar helps the loan. Every dollar is needed. Buy at least one more bond. A dollar a week will do it.

Liberty Loan Committee
Second Federal Reserve District
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I. SIEGEL

HYLAN ACCUSES A TAX OFFICIAL

Charges $6,519,276 Assessment of Consolidated Gas Co. Was Cut to $2,661,500.

SAYS BOOKS WERE 'FIXED'

Tells Real Estate Men That Favors to Rockefeller Interests Have Raised the Tax Rate.

Speaking at the dinner of the Real Estate Men's League at the Biltmore last night, Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, announced that he had filed with District Attorney Swann yesterday charges of "irregularities" against an official in the Tax Department in assessing the property of the Mutual Gas Lighting Company, a subsidiary of the Consolidated Gas Company.

"So that there may be no obstruction of justice, I shall not mention in this disclosure to you tonight the official whom I have named in the information sent to the District Attorney," said Judge Hylan.

Mr. Hylan told the real estate men that the official he had in mind, with the sworn statement of the company that buildings and equipment on which it was to be assessed were valued at $6,519,276, had fixed the valuations on the books of the Tax Department at $2,661,500. The Tammany candidate said it had been a practice in the department this year to withhold from the deputies who generally handled such matters the sworn reports of the Consolidated Gas Company as to the value of its property, and that it was only through sheer accident that the blank containing the statement of the Mutual Gas Lighting Company had gone into the regular office channels.

"So you will see the gas company saves taxes on $4,000,000, and other property owners and rent payers must bear the burden," the speaker continued. "I do not know what happened to the 'Form S' reports of other subsidiaries of the Consolidated Gas Company, but I do know that the total valuation of the property of the Consolidated, including equipment, according to their own figures, is $33,460,376. I do know that the assessed valuation of that same property, as fixed by the Mitchel Tax Commission of 1917, is only $23,456,000. I do know that the gas company through the favoritism of Mayor Mitchel's appointees has been relieved from taxation on $10,000,000 of its property, and you and I and the other property owners of this city have to make up for it.

"The records of the State Tax Commission for the first six months of this year show that of 2,039 parcels sold, the average rate of assessment was 111 per cent. of the selling price. The official records also show that the Consolidated Gas Company property was assessed at less than 70 per cent. of the value sworn to by its own officials.

"Can you now understand why the Rockefeller interests that control the Consolidated Gas Company are fighting so desperately to re-elect Mr. Mitchel, whom they also control?"

Earlier in his speech Judge Hylan recited figures to show that assessments on property belonging to ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, William M. Greve, and Frank Bailey, indicted in connection with the Rockaway Park land deal, had been reduced repeatedly by the municipal Tax Commissioners under Mayor Mitchel, and that upon one occasion some property they had purchased from the State and were preparing to sell to the city had been assessed at ten times what they paid for it, at their own request, just before the land was disposed of to the city.

Judge Hylan said that the tax budget had been increased by $29,000,000 this year and that E. P. Goodrich, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, had declared that "we must frankly face the increase."

"I have had some investigations made and have found that the increases in the assessed valuation of real estate are not applied to all property owners. For example, Reynolds, Greve, and Bailey, the indicted favorites of the Mayor, have had assessments decreased on three parcels of their property from $920,000 to $508,550. Specifically these decreases are as follows:

"On the Brighton Beach property, $280,500; on the Plum Beach property, $81,200; on the Tebo Basin on Gowanus Canal, $49,750.

"The Tebo Basin property is a striking example of the favoritism shown to Reynolds, Greve, and Bailey. There are two parcels of that property. In 1914 one was assessed at $250,000 and reduced to $236,000. In 1916 another reduction was made to $180,850. The second parcel was reduced in 1916 from $26,300 to $19,700. On Aug. 30 Reynolds, Bailey, and Greve sold these two parcels, and mortgages were recorded on them to the amount of $300,000, which is $100,000 more than the assessed valuation. Of course, the real value of the property was necessarily in excess of the mortgage. While Reynolds, Bailey, and Greve were favored by these reductions in assessed valuation, owners of abutting property met with silent scorn when they appealed for relief.

"But the assessed valuation of the property of Reynolds, Greve, and Bailey is not always reduced. Sometimes it benefits their pocketbooks to have it raised, and they always find officials ready to oblige.

"When this indicted trio, operating under the alias of the Neponsit Realty Company, were buying the forty-seven acres from the State, the assessed valuation of the adjoining property owned by the company was decreased; when the company was selling to the city the assessed valuation on this same land was increased—the increase on the books of the Tax Department being from $390 to $3,900 an acre. The purpose of the 1,000 per cent. increase was to bolster up the price the city would have to pay."

One of the features of the dinner was the brisk bidding for Liberty bonds. Several large purchases were made by Tammany leaders, and after the dinner, it was asserted that in the neighborhood of $350,000 worth of bonds had been taken.

Judge Hylan wound up by pleading for the re-election of District Attorney Swann. He also read a speech at a luncheon of the Broadway Merchants' Club, at Broadway and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday.

HILLQUIT SAYS HYLAN SIDESTEPS THE WAR

Demands That Tammany Candidate Come Out and Show His Colors.

DECLARES MAYOR IS CANDID

Asserts Wigwam Workers Tell Pacifists That the Judge Is Against War.

While Judge Hylan is saying nothing about his views on the war, Tammany workers are quietly approaching pacifists and pro-Germans with assurances that Judge Hylan is against the war, it was charged last night by Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, in his speech to a crowd of 1,200 at Terrace Garden, where a meeting was held under the auspices of the Irish Progressive League.

The Socialist candidate praised Mayor Mitchel for his explicitness in taking his stand on the war, and addressed a series of questions to Judge Hylan, in the hope of inducing the Tammany candidate to say whether he is for the war. Hillquit was received with great enthusiasm, but the cheering for him did not equal in volume or in length the booing and hissing for Mayor Mitchel. Judge Hylan was languidly hissed on several occasions. Mr. Hillquit said:

"It is to the credit of Mayor Mitchel that he has made his stand on this vital issue perfectly clear and definite. Mr. Mitchel is an ardent advocate of continuing this war until the Central Powers are crushed and until the Allies are in a position to impose upon their enemies a 'victor's terms of peace.'

"And now how does the Democratic Party, how does Judge Hylan, stand on this most vital question? The voters of New York are entitled to know it, they are entitled to a clear statement without evasion or equivocation from the mouth of a man who appeals to their support and suffrage. Heretofore Judge Hylan has attempted to satisfy the electorate of the city with the expression of vague and meaningless patriotic sentiments, while, as I know personally, his lieutenants and Tammany ward heelers have been assiduously spreading the impression among certain classes of voters, particularly the workers, that their candidate is opposed to war and to the war policies of the National Government. I ask Judge Hylan to answer categorically and definitely:

"'Does he share Mayor Mitchel's war views, or is he opposed to them?

"'Does he favor the continuance of the war until there is a complete and decisive victory of the allied arms, or does he advocate an immediate, negotiated peace without conquests or punishments?'

"I sincerely hope that Judge Hylan will answer these questions. If he will not, the Socialists will see to it that the people of this city force him to answer or they will take judgment by default against him. This is no time for side-stepping and equivocation. Out with your colors, Judge Hylan!

"The voter knows who he is voting for if he votes for Mayor Mitchel. He is voting for militarism, for snobbishness, and for predatory interests. If he votes for Hylan, he is casting a vague, colorless, evasive, needless, and cowardly vote. If he votes for Hillquit, he votes for liberty, for justice and for peace."

ON THE NEWSSTANDS TODAY

You will buy more Liberty Bonds after you read HENRY VAN DYKE'S November SCRIBNER'S

STAND FAST, YE FREE! in the

Read what he has to say of the German Secret Service
Read his scathing arraignment of the "Junkers"
Learn how the Germans are treated in French hospitals
Read of the bungling of the German Foreign Office
The absolute terror which little Holland must endure
Go to the French battle front and see the soldiers "iced in"
Read of his interviews with German officials
Find out what they asked him to do
Visit England with him

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Two Spoonfuls of Sugar a Day Saved by Every American Will Keep France Going

France, one of the Allies, is in dire need of sugar.

So limited is her available supply of this indispensable energy-food that the daily allowance for each person barely covers a silver dollar.

War has seriously interfered with the world's sugar production. Until the new cane crop in Cuba and other tropical countries comes into the market, the supply in the United States will be enough for our needs only by rigid economy.

Everyone must do his and her part to save sugar. Use it sparingly and do not waste it. If every American saved but two spoonfuls of sugar a day, this would be enough to give France the sugar her people need.

This Company has no surplus sugar to sell. This advertisement is simply an appeal to the public to use sugar sparingly until a new supply can be obtained.

The purpose here is to give the facts, so that the people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States may understand the exact situation and cooperate effectively with our Government in its present efforts.

Do not pay an increased retail price.

American Sugar Refining Company
"Sweeten it with Domino"
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Buy A Bond and Save A Soldier

THE money you pay for your Liberty Bond goes to buy food, clothing, arms and ammunition for our Soldiers.

It will help shorten the war. It may save a precious life.

You want to see the brave lads who are now going abroad come home in safety, and victorious.

The Government looks to **You** to help feed, clothe, arm and protect them.

Stand by your Government. Back up the boys who fight for it. Buy all the Liberty Bonds you can.

You can buy them at any bank, on partial payments if you wish.

WHERE TO BUY BONDS
Don't forget that you can buy a U. S. Government 4% Liberty Bond at any bank, trust company, bond house or department store. Don't be afraid to go into any bank and ASK. They will tell you about several easy payment plans.
If you do not get service, notify
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BUY ALL YOU CAN TODAY

Remember—Subscription closes tomorrow at noon.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
SECOND FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
The United States Government 4% Bonds of the Second Liberty Loan, in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, can now be purchased for cash and immediate delivery made at the United States Sub-Treasury, Wall Street, New York.
Not more than a total of $1,000 of these bonds for immediate delivery will be sold to any one person.

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Suppose YOU Were Going Over the Top

Out into night, into the roar of shell fire, through the barbed wire and the mud, into the enemy trenches---**would you stop to count the cost?**

No, you would go without question because it was your duty. You would not stop to ask about the safety of the undertaking. You would not stop to argue as to the amount of glory you might earn. You would not suggest that some one else be sent in your place.

You would just go, head down through hell on earth because your country asked it.

But you are not going over the top. You are at home with your friends and your family. You are called upon by your Government simply to lend money to back up the soldiers who will go into the trenches for you in France. Your dollars will save their lives.

You will not even stop to consider that Liberty Bonds are the safest investment in the world.

You will not question the interest rate of four per cent.

You will not let others come forward with their money while yours lies idle.

You will act because it is your plain duty (your plain duty at a profit to yourself), because human lives are at stake, because lending money to the Government here today will save human agony on the fields of France, tomorrow.

You will go to your bank and put every dollar you have saved and every dollar you can borrow at work---at work saving lives and bringing those sons and husbands and brothers home, alive, victorious. Delay costs blood. THE BLOOD OF OUR SONS.

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—until WE end this War

THREE years ago last August a war was declared and entered upon in Europe. Few of us looked on it as **our** war, nor as a war that might ever, in any spiritual or material way, affect us.

Most of us bought several newspapers a day, and there was news to read. The "scrap of paper"—the marvelous fighting spirit of little Belgium—the irresistible rush and drive of Germany's mighty war machine—artillery thundering at the gates of Paris. It was all vastly interesting.

"In three months"—some said—"the war will end."

* * * * * * *

France bled, with a smile on the lips of her men, and the light of martyrdom in the eyes of her women.

England called to her colonies, and, in Canada, in Australia, in India, men looked for the last time on their children, and answered her call.

"Six months more"—some said—"and the war will end."

* * * * * * *

To-day the war endures, and it is **our** war. Make no mistake about that. It will not end until **we** end it.

The ill effects of war touch each home in our country; they affect every man and woman and child within the boundaries of the United States. The conditions under which our lives, and our children's lives, are lived, will not again be sweet and clean, constructive and helpful, until we end this war.

Steamships loaded with food sail from our harbors toward starving Belgium. They are sunk as they sail.

Not one ship can sail a safe sea—until we end this war.

Housewives try to stretch their dollars to cover the strange and difficult costs of the necessities of life.

No one can know what his money will buy—until we end this war.

Our young men leave their schools and their plows and their desks, and march away to the beat of drums.

No man's son may live the life that has been lovingly planned for him —until we end this war.

The Red Cross holds out one hand to us, while with the other it soothes the agonies of those who die across the sea.
The awful need for our aid will increase—until we end this war.

* * * * * * *

The reason why **we** must end this war is because we are the only people who **can** end it.

Because this is so, all other nations are watching us; some with longing, some with hatred, some with skepticism, some with confidence. They watch, while the test of our integrity, as a Nation, is being applied.

What lies before us is a United-States-of-America kind of a job. It must be ended in the United-States-of-America way; — Ended! **Finished!!—DONE!!!**—with no **waste** of time, or money, or blood. It cannot be ended in that way without **the immediate aid of every citizen of this country.**

Your Government is working, as no other Government has ever worked, to end this war. It asks **you** to help it **now** by investing in some money in Liberty Bonds.

That money will be used, promptly and wisely—towards ending this war in the shortest possible time. It will bring you interest of 4 per cent., and every dollar will be returned to you.

* * * * * * *

If you wait for your neighbor to act, you delay the completion of the work.

If you say, "I don't see how I can invest in Liberty Bonds" you have no right to look unflinchingly into the eyes of your neighbor who has found a way to do so.

If the fact that you already own a Liberty Bond leads you to the false thought that you need not buy more, you have no right to say, "Good-bye, Good Luck, and God Bless you" to one of those boys who marches away towards France.

If you subscribe for a Liberty Bond **to-day,** you will find a way to pay for it, and you can sleep soundly to-night, because you will have helped to bring the end of this world war a little bit nearer.

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TWO ORCHESTRAS OPEN THEIR SEASON

Symphony Society and Philharmonic Greeted by Big Audiences in Carnegie Hall.

DAMROSCH SPEAKS OF WAR

Bach and Beethoven, He Says, Must Not Be Regarded as Prussians, but as Creative Artists.

The two chief orchestras of New York, the Philharmonic Society and the Symphony Society, (they are mentioned here in alphabetical order,) began their season yesterday, both in Carnegie Hall. The audiences at both concerts were large, both conductors were received with enthusiasm when they appeared, and both began the program with "The Star-Spangled Banner." The concert of the Symphony Society, which took place in the afternoon, was the first of its additional series of concerts which are to be given there, the regular series being continued in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Damrosch made a speech before beginning his program concerning the playing of German music in this country. While we are at war with Germany, and we must strike as hard and as quickly as possible till victory is assured, the civilization of our country, he said, must not halt, and the needs of religion and of art must be met to the full. Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms are not to be looked on as Prussians, but as great creative artists contributing to the development of the world; they no longer belong to the country in which they were born, but are part of the artistic life of the civilized world. He hoped that his listeners agreed with him and that the coming concerts would be a refuge from war and a solace for its wounds.

Mr. Stransky said nothing; but his program, containing one American, two French, and two German compositions, implied similar views.

"Anthony in Wonderland" to Close.

"Anthony in Wonderland" at the Criterion Theatre, will be withdrawn after tomorrow night's performance, and "The Love Drive," a comedy by Sydney Rosenfeld, will have its first performance at that house next Tuesday. The new piece, which was originally known as "Under Pressure," will have Fred Niblo, Violet Heming, and Hilda Spong at the head of the cast.

Check Up All Exemptions.

The papers in more than 300 military exemption cases handled by New York boards were called for by the Department of Justice yesterday. It is understood that reports have been received indicating irregularities in many instances, not due to lack of vigilance but to clever deception practiced by men seeking to escape service.

It was also said that the papers of all men who have been exempted, several hundred thousand, will be checked up.

CONSTANTINE HAD FEARS.

Ex-King of Greece Quoted as Preferring Suicide to Fighting Kaiser.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens says that in a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the proposal to send the members of the late Gounaris Cabinet before the High Court on charges of not meeting their ministerial responsibilities, Premier Venizelos told of a conversation he had with former King Constantine. Replying to a suggestion that Greece join the Entente, the former King was quoted by M. Venizelos as having said:

"How can I present myself before the Emperor (meaning the German Emperor) if I go against him?"

M. Repoulies, Minister of the Interior, quoted Constantine as having said to him:

"I would prefer to commit suicide rather than go against Germany."

The Minister said that upon the King's attention being drawn to Greece's treaty obligations, Constantine replied:

"For me this does not matter."

Copeau's Actors Freed from War.

Word was received here yesterday by the directors of the Theatre du Vieux Colombier that all of the actors engaged by Jacques Copeau abroad have been released from the trenches, and that Mr. Copeau and a company of thirty are now on their way here. The release of the men from service is said to be unprecedented in war time.

Call Fails to File a Brief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Emphatic denial is made today by the Post Office Department that decision in the case of The New York Call is withheld until after the Mayoralty election. Decision has been delayed because of the failure of The Call to present a brief.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A. E. Anson, at present starring in "The Barton Mystery," which will close tomorrow night, will be Laurette Taylor's leading man in "The Wooing of Eve," her next offering at the Liberty. The final performance of "Out There" will be given on Nov. 6 and "The Wooing of Eve" will have its premiere on the night of Friday, Nov. 9.

"Good Morning, Rosamond," a play recently produced in stock by Jessie Bonstelle in Buffalo and Detroit, will soon be seen in the East. Annie Hughes will be in the cast.

Howard Kyle and Otto Kruger have been added to those who will appear at the children's matinees at the Cohan & Harris during Christmas and New Year's weeks.

A benefit performance will be given at the Astor Theatre Sunday night, the proceeds to be devoted to the dependent families of employes of the Borough President's office who are in service. Vaudeville and pictures will make up the program.

"The Star Gazer," a musical piece by Franz Lehar, Cosmo Hamilton, and Matthew C. Woodward, will begin an engagement at the Majestic Theatre, Boston, on Nov. 5, on Charles Thomas and Beth Lydy head the cast.

"Service," by Henri Lavedan, and "A Night at an Inn," Dunsany's one-act play, will soon be produced out of town as a double bill. Harrison Grey Fiske and Madison Corey are making the production.

Edward Childs Carpenter's new play, "The Three Bears," will be produced in Detroit next week by the Frohman company, and Ann Murdock will be seen in the leading role.

Walker Whiteside will make his first appearance in "Mr. Jubilee Drax" next Monday at Stamford. The play will be brought to New York in a few weeks.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, President of the Junior Patriots of America, has arranged for a benefit performance at the Hippodrome on the night of Sunday, Nov. 11, the proceeds to be devoted to the families of those who lost their lives on the Antilles.

"We Should Worry," a musical comedy by A. Baldwin Sloane and Henry Blossom, had its first performance last night at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City.

RED CROSS PAGEANT FILLS METROPOLITAN

Secretary Daniels Sees Spectacle Acted by Stars—Forbes-Robertson Appeals for Loan.

The National Red Cross Pageant, recently given at the Rosemary Open-Air Theatre at Huntington, L. I., was successfully repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last night in the presence of an audience which filled the house. Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Usher witnessed the pageant from a box, and the list of other boxholders, patrons, and patronesses included many people of prominence. The performance was participated in by about 500 players, including more than a score of the best known actors and actresses on the American and English stages.

The advantages of the Metropolitan stage and scenery rendered the episodes which made up the first part of the program even more impressive dramatically than upon the occasion of their presentation outdoors, and "The Drawing of the Sword," much of which called for speaking, also was more effective. Prior to the second part an appeal for Liberty Loan subscriptions was made by Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson.

Among those who took part in the performance were E. H. Sothern, Ethel Barrymore, David Bispham, Frances Starr, Maxine Elliott, Elsie Ferguson, William H. Crane, James T. Powers, Edna Wallace Hopper, Irvin S. Cobb, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Kitty Gordon, Annette Kellermann, Olive Tell, Shelley Hull, Walter Hampden, and Marjorie Rambeau. Miss Rambeau also appeared as usual at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

The performance will be repeated tonight with the same cast.

THE MOST WONDERFUL LAVISH FASCINATING COLOSSAL GORGEOUS PRODUCTION IN HISTORY OF AMERICAN STAGE.
CHU CHIN CHOW MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
NOW IN ITS 2ND YEAR IN LONDON.
WED. MAT. at 2 | EVES. at 8. 25c to $2
25c to $1.00 | (Except Sat. Night)

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S — Sam Bernard, "The Bonfire of Old Empires," John B. Hymer & Co., Brendel & Bert, Nonette and Marie Nordstrom.
B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.

RIVERSIDE B. F. KEITH'S — Evelyn Nesbit, Cressy & Dayne, Duffy & Inglis, Florence Tempest, Robt. Emmet Keane and others.
B'WAY & 96th St.

Loew's American Roof — Every Eve. at 8:15 — WILLA HOLT WAKEFIELD, Dyer & Ferkoff, Bertha Creighton & Co., & 6 others | All Seats Reserved | 25, 35, 50
COLUMBIA Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices — Edmond Hayes in SOME SHOW
B'way & 47th. Co.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
Brooklyn Acad. of Music, Tonight at 8:15, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, with Giuseppe Campanari, Stella Nerelli, Vogliotti and Martino. Conductor, Alberto Bimboni.
To-Morrow: Matinee, double bill, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI; evening, RIGOLETTO.
Prices: 50 cts. to $3. Benefit Italian War's Sufferers.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evgs. at 8.
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
Herald—"Proved the biggest bit of entertainment yet seen at the Winter Garden."
Doing Our Bit
Charles Darnton, Eve. World—"'Doing Our Bit' is the biggest hit in the history of this big house. Everything is so dazzling that it might easily blind an anchorite."
Sunday Night Concert
BIGGEST BILL IN NEW YORK.

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Tel. 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
New York Aflame with the Fires from Henri Bataille's Greatest Play
THE TORCHES
With LESTER LONERGAN
A great play. Most powerful drama seen here in many years. Finest drama which has come out of Paris since "The Thief."
—Louis de Foe, World.
A sex thriller with a vengeance. As dramatic as anything Bataille has written.
—Alan Dale, American.
"The Torches" shine. Received with enthusiasm. Whole representation admirable.
—Laurence Reamer, Sun.

COMEDY, 41st St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Tomor'w.
A. E. ANSON in "THE BARTON MYSTERY."

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.
Grace George
and her Playhouse Company in
EVE'S DAUGHTER
"'Eve's Daughter' is likely to be an Adam's Delight."—Herald.

48TH ST. Thea., n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20.
Last Week at This Theatre — THE LAND OF THE FREE with FLORENCE NASH.
PETER IBBETSON—NEXT MONDAY.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION.
MAYTIME Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100%. Stage Talent.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

CASINO 39th & Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:25.
Arthur Hammerstein's Musical Farce
Furs & Frills
"A Real Casino Hit."—Eve. World.

39TH ST. THEA., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:20.
Last Week Here. Next Week, Cort Theatre.
"DE LUXE ANNIE" with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.
TUESDAY, OCT. 30. SEATS NOW.
Faversham
in a New Play, "THE OLD COUNTRY."

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 64.
Mr. Faversham presents Bernard Shaw's
Misalliance
with Maclyn Arbuckle and Katharine Kaelred.

PLYMOUTH 45th, W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE.
Mr. William Gillette
"A Successful Calamity."
By Clare Kummer.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, Ltd. Seats 8 Weeks Ahead

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE
"In all probability will equal the popularity record now being established by 'Oh, Boy.'—several kinds of a hit—a deserved success."
—Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail.
"'Leave It to Jane' a good entertainment—a decidedly clever cast—a jolly success. You will surely like it."
—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:25.
GUY BATES POST IN MASQUERADER

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX — Richard BENNETT
"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.
Oh, Boy "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT, 8:15. Matinees TOMORROW & WEDNESDAY, 2:15.
HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT—Seats Now.
E. E. RICE TESTIMONIAL
Great Array of Stars and Feature Acts.

CORT West 48th St. Evgs. 8:25. LAST 4 TIMES. Last Matinee Tomor'w, 2:25.
MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS with EDITH TALIAFERRO
Next Week—"DE LUXE ANNIE."

Loew's 7th Ave. at 124 St. Evs. 25c to $1. THE 13TH CHAIR
Mat. Sat., 25 to 75c. Next Week—Wilton Lackaye, "The Inner Man."

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat., 25c to 75c.
JANE COWL in "Lilac Time."
Next Week—"Chin-Chin."

"Cheer Up" Seats Six Weeks Ahead, Incl. Elec. Day. 7 Box Offices.
Mat. Today. Best Seats $1.00 Evs. at 8:15.
At the HIPPODROME

CARNEGIE HALL Tomor'w Aft. at 2:30
AMERICAN DEBUT JASCHA
Heifetz
Russian Violinist. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau (Steinway Piano)

Carnegie Hall, Sat., Nov. 3, at 2:30.
Mme. Schumann HEINK ONLY NEW YORK SONG RECITAL

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Nov. 4, at 3.
VIOLIN RECITAL
ZIMBALIST
ONLY NEW YORK RECITAL.

FREDERICK GUNSTER AEOLIAN HALL TONIGHT 8:20 TENOR SONG RECITAL
Aeolian Hall Tomorrow Eve. at 8:15
CELLO RECITAL
VERA POPPE SEATS ON SALE

Metropolitan Opera House.—Two dress circle seats, season or alternate, for sale. W 185 Times.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
All That's Best in Musical Comedy
Klaw & Erlanger's Superb Production.
The Riviera Girl
Music, Kalmar; Book & Lyrics, Bolton & Wodehouse
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE Broadway-40th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
"A DISTINCT HIT."—Alan Dale.
JULIA SANDERSON | JOSEPH CAWTHORN | In the New Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE

GEO. M. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:25.
THE IRRESISTIBLE SCREAM
Here Comes the Bride

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:25.
GEORGE M. COHAN in his new play
ARLISS 'HAMILTON'
"FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
The Country Cousin
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE" 24TH YEAR

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tomorrow 2:20.
LAST TIMES
Henry Miller
in Monckton Hoffi's Comedy, "Anthony in Wonderland"

CRITERION B'WAY 44TH ST. SPECIAL TUESDAY EVE., OCT. 30
—FIRST TIME—
KLAW & ERLANGER present
The New Comedy by Sydney Rosenfeld,
The Love Drive
With Fred Niblo, Violet Heming, Hilda Spong, Albert Gran and others.
First Matinee Wed., Oct. 31.
SEATS ON SALE NOW.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
Miss BILLIE BURKE
in CLARE KUMMER'S NEW PLAY
"The Rescuing Angel."

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
"ROMANCE AND ARABELLA"
With LAURA HOPE CREWS

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:20.
THE CLAIM A Robert Service Story Come to Life.
MONDAY, OCT. 29. SEATS NOW.
"BROKEN THREADS"

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:25.
John BARRYMORE, Constance COLLIER, Lionel BARRYMORE
in PETER IBBETSON
LAST WEEK AT THE REPUBLIC
MOVES TO 48TH ST. THEATRE NEXT MON.

REPUBLIC THEATRE, West 42d Street. SEAT SALE NOW.
Beginning MON. EVE., OCT. 29th AT 8:30
A. H. WOODS Presents
On With the Dance
A NEW PLAY BY MICHAEL MORTON.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

CENTURY NOV. 5th SEATS NOW
62 St. & Central Park West.
Miss 1917

PARK SEAT SALE NOW
—THEATRE—
OPENING NEXT WED., OCT. 31.
THE LAND OF JOY
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
Polly With a Past

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN | GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Oct. 28, at 3.
Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. Now at Box Office.
Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

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Reserved Seats All Parts.
JACOBS THEA. TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38 St. 4188-6442 Greeley.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET
Evgs., 8:15. & Sat. Mat.
'Das Dreimaederlhaus'
Musical Comedy by Franz Schubert.

ICELAND ICE SKATING
B'way at 52d St. Morn.—Aft.—Eve.

TONIGHT AT 8:30
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
39th Street and Broadway.
Authorized by the American Red Cross.
NATIONAL RED CROSS PAGEANT AND DRAMA
Tickets 50c, $1.00 $3.00 & $5.00
General Admission $1.00
Repeating the Rosemary Triumph
THE GREATEST EVENT OF ITS KIND EVER STAGED.
A CONTRIBUTION BY THE AMERICAN STAGE TO THE RED CROSS
Stage Direction E. H. SOTHERN, DANIEL FROHMAN, BEN ALI HAGGIN, THOMAS WOOD STEVENS.
These Artists Will Positively Appear
Ethel Barrymore, Earle Brunswick, Adolph Bolm's Dancers, David Bispham, Roy Baker, Harry Bland, Mrs. William Boyd, W. Lawson Butt, Inez Buck, Ray Cox, Mrs. William Courtleigh, Irvin Cobb, Wm. H. Crane, Hazel Dawn, William Eckerson, Maxine Elliott, Millicent Evans, Maurice Freeman, Alice Fischer, Elsie Ferguson, Delphine Fielding, Ernest Glendenning, Grace Gerrish, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Ben Ali Haggin, Chrystal Herne, Shelly Hull, Leonore Harris, Walter Hampden, Edna Wallace Hopper, Brian Hooker, Virginia Hammond, Wm. K. Harcourt, Lumsden Hare, Ola Humphreys, Edward Ireland, Michio Itow, Rita Jolivet, Mme. Julio Jolrin, Annette Kellermann, Madge Kennedy, John Kearney, Ernest Lawford, Eva Le Gallienne, Mary Lawton, Margaret Moreland, Major Wallace McCutcheon, Frank Mills, William Marion, Florence Fleming Noyes, Dancers, Christine Norman, Robert O'Connor, James T. Powers, George Palmer, William Pfarr, Robert Russell, Marjorie Rambeau, Paul Swan, Albert E. Sterner, Frances Starr, E. H. Sothern, George F. Smithfield, Alma Tell, Olive Tell, Ivy Troutman, William Webster, George White, Frederick Warde, Herb't Witherspoon, Douglas J. Wood, Helen Ware, Tammany Young
AND 400 OTHERS.
SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON WILL SPEAK ON THE LIBERTY LOAN.

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DUO-ART RECITAL
AT AEOLIAN HALL
(DUO-ART SALON, 4th FLOOR)
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25th
3 o'clock
The assisting artiste will be Herma Menth, Pianist.
The program will contain Duo-Art numbers by Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Percy Grainger, Rudolph Ganz, Felix Arndt, and others.
Admission Without Charge
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WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
Carnegie Hall Tom'w (Sat.) Eve. 8:15
100 MUSICIANS.
Soloist Harold BAUER
BEETHOVEN'S FIFTH SYMPHONY
Bach, Rimsky-Korsakoff, R. Strauss.
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Handel, Mozart, Bantock, Rubinstein.
Seats at Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg., also at Box Offices of Aeolian and Carnegie Halls

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JOSEF STRANSKY.....CONDUCTOR
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HADLEY, DUBOIS, STRAUSS, DEBUSSY, WAGNER.
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
ALAN TAFFS PIANIST and COMPOSER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 27, at 3.
The Brilliant French Soprano Mme. GABRIELLE GILLS
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
Carnegie Hall, Thur. Evg., Nov. 1, at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL—ALICE GENTLE
Tickets 50 cts to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3:30.
George Harris, Jr.
Song Recital. Tickets 50c to $2 at Box Office. Dir. John W. Frothingham, Inc. (Steinway.)

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WILLIAM FOX Presents
Theda Bara in CLEOPATRA
Passions and Pageants of Egypt's Vampire Queen.
The Greatest Screen Siren of Today
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The Greatest Queen Siren of Yesterday
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way THEATRE
All Seats Reserved, 25c-$1.00
Twice Daily. 2:30, 8:30.

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DOUBLE FEATURE BILL
ALICE BRADY
MAID OF BELGIUM
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ADVENTURES OF CAROL
WORLD-PICTURES. BRADY-MADE.
12 to 11 P. M. 25 to 50 Cents.

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Continuous—Noon to 11:30. 15-25-50.
Ruth Clifford in "THE SAVAGE." | Charles Chaplin in "The Adventurer."
Next Week.....MAE MURRAY

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DOROTHY DALTON in "The Price Mark." CHARLES CHAPLIN. Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.
10-25-50c
Next Week.....GERALDINE FARRAR

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JACK and the BEANSTALK
THE GERMAN RETREAT
(At the Battle of Arras)
Matinee, 10 Cents. Evenings, 10 & 15 cents.

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81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "Mix Up" from Painted Post," & Greater VAUDEVILLE.
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ICE SKATING NOW 3 SESSIONS DAILY at N. Y.'s favorite Winter Resort, 69 W. 66th.
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LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Ave. TODAY TOM'W
LAST 4 TIMES
HARRY LAUDER
Yorkville THEA., 86 St., nr. Lex. Av. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
ADOLF PHILIPP "NEW YORK"
IN HIS LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY-DRAMA

Labored Evenings
such as so frequently and naturally occur are never met with at Shanley's—the atmosphere of the place is altogether too entertaining for this to happen.
The cabaret of twenty acts is largely responsible—evenings from seven to one.
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MILK FED CHICKEN WITH WAFFLES, MAPLE SYRUP, CORN FRITTERS SWEET POTATOES
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HOMELIKE, beautiful, accessible, modern. All rooms large outside windows, unobstructed view. Superior cuisine INCLUDED in the following rates: Cozy rooms with use of bath, $13 weekly up; with running water, $15 weekly and up; with private bath, $19 weekly and up; large parlor, bedroom and bath, $25 weekly and up. Extra person, including meals, $8 weekly. European plan, very desirable rooms, $1 per day up. Immediate forcasting ties will insure choice.
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Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views. Three exposures in each suite. Rates, $75 monthly and up per suite of two rooms and bath; also weekly, $18 per suite and up. Restaurant a la carte. Breakfast and dinner $9 weekly (both optional). Home comforts with every city advantage.
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Block from subway express & elevated sts.
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Room with use of bath, $1.50 up
Room with bath, $2 and up.
Excellent restaurant, reasonable prices. Good Music, Dancing, Cabaret.

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Two Minutes from Subway Express Station, One-half Block from Park. Telephone Riverside 6100.
Newly furnished suites of from 2 to 5 rooms and bath, with or without kitchens, from $60 to $150 monthly, depending upon the location and size of apartments. No leases required.
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Hotel service created and equal to service of best hotels.
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Entire building now being renovated and refurnished.
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Apartments and Rooms with Bath.
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UNSURPASSED LOCATION OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Convenient to "L" and subway stations; quiet and homelike Suites and Rooms with bath, unfurnished or furnished, by the year or transiently; restaurant a la carte; also club breakfasts, table d'hote luncheon, dinner; inspection of model sanitary kitchen is cordially invited.

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Two days more—and the period during which you can subscribe is over. Keep that SAFE AND SURE 4 PER CENT in your mind. Your Government needs the money to protect you, your homes and your loved ones. Liberty Bonds are just about THE BEST INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD TODAY. GET YOUR SHARE.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
All Charge Purchases Made During the Remainder of This Month Will Be Entered on Bills Rendered December 1st.
This is the time and the place to buy
Floor Coverings
The choicest that America's looms afford in
Axminster, Velvet and Tapestry Brussels Rugs, Velvet and Tapestry Carpets and Printed Linoleums. Also Linoleum Remnants.
A sale not to be disregarded in light spirit, for yesterday's selling demonstrated that this event at Greenhut's is attracting marked attention from all who seek high class floor coverings for the minimum expenditure.
Number yourself among the fortunate visitors to "The Big Store" if you are interested.

Axminster Rugs
Size. Regularly. Sale Price.
9x12 $44.50 $37.50
9x12 39.50 32.50
9x12 29.50 24.50
8.3x10.6 42.50 34.50
8.3x10.6 36.50 29.50
8.3x10.6 27.50 22.50

Tapestry Brussels Rugs
Size. Regularly. Sale Price.
9x12 $24.50 $21.50
9x12 22.50 19.50
9x12 17.50 14.50
9x12 12.50 9.75
8.3x10.6 22.50 19.50
8.3x10.6 19.50 17.50
7.6x9 19.50 16.75
7.6x9 17.50 14.50
6x9 15.75 13.75
6x9 14.50 11.75

Velvet Rugs
Size. Regularly. Sale Price.
9x12 $44.50 $37.50
9x12 39.50 32.50
9x12 26.50 19.50
8.3x10.6 42.50 34.50
8.3x10.6 36.50 29.50

Carpets
By the Yard—At Big Reductions in Price.
$1.39 Velvet Carpets—sale, yard $1.19
59c & 69c Tapestry Carpets—yd. 49c and 59c

Axminster Rugs
Size. Regularly. Sale Price.
Special lot of mill sample rugs, slightly imperfect in weave, which will not affect the wear. Regularly $44.50, sale price $32.50

Printed Linoleum
Choice selection, excellent values,
Regularly 89c, sale, sq. yd. 69c
Regularly 59c, sale, sq. yd. 44c
Regularly 44c, sale, sq. yd. 36c

Remnants of Linoleums
Inlaid Remnants—sq. yd 34c
Printed Remnants—sq. yd 29c

Sale of 65c Nickel-Plated Bathroom Fixtures Your Choice Today, at 49c
All of these fixtures are nickel-plated on brass—easy to keep clean—a quality that will not rust.
The list for your choice includes:
COMBINATION TUMBLER AND SOAP HOLDERS.

COMBINATION TUMBLER

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1917.

SPEAKER CLARK'S ACCUSATION.

It is the duty of the Federal District Attorney in New York to cause Speaker CHAMP CLARK to appear before him and present the evidence upon which he bases his charge that "a ring of New York financiers is "hampering the Government in its "Liberty Loan campaign, endeavoring "to make it a partial failure so that "the next Liberty Loan will bear a "higher rate of interest." This evidence should be in the hands of the District Attorney in order that he may secure the indictment and conviction of any New York financiers or other persons who may be endeavoring to hamper the Government in its efforts to secure subscriptions for the bonds of the Liberty Loan.

Mr. CLARK made this very serious charge in an interview given just before he made a Liberty Day speech at Oklahoma City. He said further:

> These men are the spiritual descendants of the ring that operated in just such an emergency during the civil war, and by their methods forced the price of war bonds to 40 and 50 and one day to 39. It is the duty of every citizen to make this loan a success in spite of these New York traitors. I positively refuse to divulge the source from which I obtained the information upon which I make this accusation.

Mr. CLARK was not speaking under Congressional privilege. Congress is not in session. He spoke as a private individual and under the same responsibility that rests upon any other individual for the truth of his words. If they are true, then there are men in this city who are guilty of a crime against the Federal Government, a crime punishable under its laws. It makes no difference that Mr. CLARK refused to divulge the source of his "information," the District Attorney can find means to put him upon his proofs. If he has no proofs, if the charge is untrue, in uttering this calumny he has committed an offense also punishable under the laws, since the very accusation obviously tends to discourage and deter intending subscribers to the Loan.

As we here in New York have watched the progress of the Liberty Loan campaign, the bankers and financiers of the city appear to have been unsparing in their efforts for promoting its success; they have offered every possible inducement to subscribers, the facilities of the banks have been marshaled in the service of the Loan, and by exhortation, appeal, example, sacrifice, and extraordinary labors, the bankers and financiers have sought to swell the daily volume of subscriptions. If there are any among them known to Speaker CLARK to have been engaged in efforts to hamper the Government, they ought to be brought to book. Speaker CLARK should be forced either to prove the truth of his words or retract them.

IF SOLDIERS CAN BUY BONDS, WHY NOT YOU?

It is an inspiring example that our soldiers in France and the army camps at home set the laggards who have not bought Liberty bonds yet. When the sun went down on Liberty Day the total of subscriptions by the boys in khaki amounted to nearly $30,000,000. General PERSHING reports that in some commands every man has come forward with his contribution for the purchase of shell and cartridges to be used in the war to save democracy.

What a grand record that is, too, from the officers' training camps, and from the camps of the National Guard and the National Army! Plattsburg planned to make the amount $547,000, a thousand dollars for every yard of the battle sight fire when the boys "go over the top." That was the Plattsburg way, and what a glorious enthusiasm to serve in the cause of human liberty it signified! But instead of raising the total in view, Plattsburg subscribed $1,750,000. The same spirit prevailed at all the camps, north, south, east, and west. It makes one's blood tingle to go through the list and see how nobly the Guard and the Draft responded. Camp after camp, all bearing the names of our military heroes, bought Liberty bonds of a value between one and two millions of dollars, putting, one regrets to say, many of our small cities and towns to the blush.

But there is still time to emulate the example of these soldiers who, in addition to risking their lives for America, are ready to give their pay to help provide the sinews of war.

A GOVERNMENT OF CRIME.

Those citizens who do not like this or that little thing about the Mitchel administration must remember that they are not only voting to put somebody out of office. They are also voting to put somebody in. They will not be voting even to put the absurd HYLAN in. They will be voting to put in the leaders of an organization which, when it was in before, was in business partnership with professional criminals and ruled New York in combination with them. They will be voting for a return to the government of criminals and their accomplices who reduced this city to the condition discovered by the Lexow Committee. In GUSTAVUS MYERS's "History of Tammany Hall" the discoveries made by that committee are summarized, and we quote a part of the summary:

> The average cost of obtaining an appointment as policeman was $300. The police functionaries recouped themselves in various ways. * * * One woman who kept a number of houses of ill-repute testified that she had paid continuously for protection an aggregate of $30,000 or more. The system reached such a perfection in detail that a ratable charge was placed upon each house according to the number of inmates, the protection prices ranging from $25 to $50 monthly. Women of the streets paid patrolmen for permission to solicit; and divided proceeds.
>
> Visitors were robbed systematically, and the plunder was divided with the police. More than 600 policy shops paid at the monthly rate of $15, while poolrooms paid $300 a month. It was noted by the committee, as a remarkable fact, that when public agitation grew very strong, a private citizen, RICHARD CROKER, secured the closing of these places practically in a single day. Every form of gambling had to pay high prices for immunity.
>
> Green goods swindlers were required to make monthly payments, to subdivide the city into districts, and, additionally, in case the victim "squealed," to give one-half of the plunder to either ward or Headquarters detectives. Saloons paid $20 monthly, according "to the established custom." The police also acted in collusion with thieves and dishonest pawnbrokers. Almost every branch of trade and commerce was forced to make monthly payments, and from every possible source tribute was wrung. The committee incorporated in its testimony the estimate of Foreman TABOR of the Grand Jury that the annual income derived from blackmailing and different sources of extortion was $7,000,000.

A vote against MITCHEL is a vote for this. It is what Tammany is fighting for.

THE TWO ATTACKS.

The German offensive in Austria is doubtless partly military and partly political. The French offensive in France is entirely military. The Germans, who have constantly based their hopes on the demoralization of first one and then another of their enemies, have now turned their eyes to Italy. They believe that sedition and social discontent there can be worked up into a condition which will take the Government's eyes off the front; they couple Italy and Russia together as countries which they hope to destroy by backfire. It is not so long since they were talking hopefully about the United States, where a German-American revolution was sure to start whenever we declared war, to say nothing of a Mexican uprising against us on the south and a Japanese invasion on the west. But repeated disillusionments do not break the German hope; they only turn it to some new quarter, and just now it is Italy.

As long as Italy continued to win victories the backfire would not start. Germany evidently argues that a defeat will start it, and undertakes to provide the defeat. Without this political reason, there is a sufficient military reason, but that reason has never availed before to send a German army to Austria, in spite of Austria's cries for help. The two things work in together now.

But General PETAIN's advance is purely military. The present fighting on the west front consists of little bounds forward. The objective is always close at hand, usually in plain sight of a man without field glasses. When General HAIG monotonously reports, "All our objectives were attained," he is speaking of a point close at hand, within easy walking distance. This has been the mode of campaigning all through the Summer and Autumn. It is not so glorious in sound as it would be to sweep irresistibly through the German lines for miles and capture a city, but attempts to do that sort of thing used to fail, and this succeeds. The Germans never push the French and British out of the positions so won, and the Allies move imperturbably forward to another. The intervals between the advances are getting shorter and shorter. Each little forward leap, short as is the distance covered, is accompanied with great German losses and consequent shaking of German morale; though it is not often that they yield such large results in that respect as this latest advance of PETAIN's.

Trench warfare, as it was known a year ago, has disappeared, and the fighting now is virtually open. The end of each battle is known in advance by Germans as well as Allies; each side knows when the barrage begins that at the end of the day another little bound will have been made by the French or British, "all their objectives" again attained, and the Germans will be further back than at dawn, even though it be only a few hundred yards, their pillboxes and shell craters taken after a preordained failure to do more than delay the enemy, and Germany poorer by many lives. The inevitability of this results from the mode of fighting. In short-distance advances like this the Allies are irresistible; and the knowledge that each day's fighting must infallibly produce the same result as that of the other days is enough to take the heart out of any German soldier.

THE LIBERTY LOAN PARADE.

The Liberty Loan parade, prevented by the malice of the weather Wednesday, was a triumphant march yesterday, along miles of stirred and patriotic citizens. Almost every business and professional and civic activity, every race of this city of nations, was represented in that procession of liberty. The shipping, hospital and surgical floats, soldiers and sailors, the British tank, machine guns scowling from its monstrous armored sides, the airplanes hovering overhead, were concrete arguments, striking to every eye, for the loan. They brought the war nearer. They visualized it. Especially the tank, waddling along like some dread gigantic scientific thunderlizard, roused the cheers of the multitudes. And the neck-stretching, boyish ardor of everybody to gaze at the airplanes emphasized the too long American neglect of an American invention, still a wonder among us.

There is a sort of communicative zeal in such a procession. The music, the marchers, the concentration of great crowds on a single patriotic purpose, produce an effect that burns into the mind and memory. It was a noble spectacle, and it came on a day when the response of the whole United States to the support of liberty was coming in mighty and ever-mightier volume.

PORTRAITS OF JUDGE HYLAN.

Judge HYLAN's portrait has been painted for him by his sponsors. He was allowed to add but one, a characteristic if borrowed, touch, a warning against "the Rockefeller press." "Of my honesty, my intelligence, my "capability, let my life and record "speak." So the official painters. Judge HYLAN in his earlier period composed a canvas which has the merit of truth to the subject. The public is familiar with that likeness, that true effigy. He has been concerned with men of known dishonesty. He has been involved in transactions that were not characterised by a high ethical or professional standard. He is at least a bad judge of the honesty of others, a fatal deficiency in a man who aspires to make appointments to office.

Of his intelligence the portrait in his earlier manner gives an unflattering picture. The Magistrate who testified before a State Commission that whisky is made of vegetable and mineral substances, who insisted that whisky ought to have been mentioned by name in the excise law, who required policemen to take the stand as experts to pronounce on distilled and rectified spirits, was either grossly unintelligent or eager to evade the enforcement of the law, or both.

Of his intelligence and capability the portrait which he has painted of himself since he became a candidate for Mayor speaks only too amply. He cannot be trusted by his managers to say more than a word for himself. He repeats mechanically the now stale falsehoods and calumnies dictated to him. He shows no knowledge of city affairs in any department. From the beginning of his campaign he has done nothing but retail at second hand exploded inventions and preposterous fables. Even Tammany accepts him with the enthusiasm of a sick man when a dose of bitter medicine is gulped down.

"Twenty years ago," the Tammany artists make him say, "I began that "fight for good government in which "I am still and always shall be en- "gaged." That is a delicious piece of irony. One can hardly resist the impression that Mr. MURPHY's artists are "having fun with" both him and his candidate.

Judge HYLAN's candidacy is an insult to the public intelligence.

USING ENEMY PROPERTY IN THE WAR.

The process provided in the Trading with the Enemy act for taking over "all money and property in the United "States belonging to an enemy or ally "of enemy" and administering it for war purposes will be understood by intelligent Germans resident in this country, but from the German propaganda more or less misrepresentation may be expected. Property in the name of, or belonging to, private individuals, firms, and companies will not be confiscated outright. International law does not sanction that, and the United States is not a pirate nation. After the war, the right of ownership will be recognized, and there will be restoration of the property taken.

It may calm excited persons who come under the head of "enemy or ally of enemy" (they may be resident in this country) to know that up to the beginning of the great war there had been no case of confiscation of private property in any conflict that occurred in the nineteenth century, and until the Germans threw international law to the winds in their war with civilization. At the same time, private enemy property may be used by a belligerent in the prosecution of a war, the matter being regulated by the municipal law. With the declaration of war, commercial intercourse is interdicted. That is a fundamental principle. Legislation is, however, necessary to define what is "trading with the enemy" and to prescribe penalties. The act which became a law on Oct. 6, 1917, was an unusual piece of legislation in that the nature, conditions, and unprecedented character of the war with Germany made imperative not only absolute prevention of trading with the enemy by very precise definitions, but the acquisition of all private enemy property to be used to carry on the struggle. Every dollar counts appreciably in this greatest of all wars.

German citizens abroad and those resident here who may be proclaimed allies of the enemy under the terms of the act own property of an immense value in the United States: commodities, funds, securities, debts, patent rights, and so on. All of this is now to be turned over to the Alien Property Custodian, A. MITCHELL PALMER, by trustees as well as by others. Included are royalties on "German-owned" patents. The money or property so acquired may be invested in Government bonds. There are many "German-owned" patents which will be of great service in the prosecution of the war. After its conclusion the enemy proprietors will be compensated in all cases where the property was in good faith of private ownership and not of military character.

All business by "enemy or ally of enemy" in this country is not prohibited. For instance, enemy insurance companies may continue to do business if licensed by the President; and in certain circumstances, as when patents are believed to be infringed, the "enemy or ally of enemy" may sue in our courts.

In fact, the rights and interests of enemy owners of property are well safeguarded. When peace returns, there must be an accounting, under the direction of Congress, and in certain case by order of the President or through court of equity process. What a factor in the winning of the war this sequestration will be, may be judged from the estimate that property of a value of a billion dollars is to come into the possession of the United States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Collecting from the Wrong End.

On Nov. 2—a week from today—when the increase of letter postage goss into effect, and for some time thereafter, it is certain that great numbers of people will either be ignorant of the change or forget it. The result will be the mailing of many thousands of letters stamped at the old rate, and, whether this is done for one or the other reason, a lot of trouble and inconvenience, in and out of the Post Offices, is going to follow.

That, of course, is no argument, or at least not a sufficient argument, against the raising of needed revenue in this particular way. It is, indeed, a very good way, for the distribution of the imposed burden is about as wide and about as nearly equitable as is possible in the case of any tax. One notices, however, that the department authorities have decided to deal with the mass of underpaid mail after a fashion that at least seems to be not the best they could have devised.

For they say that, whenever they can, they are going to send these inadequately prepaid letters back to the senders, and only when that cannot be done are they going to deliver a letter to the person addressed and collect the extra penny from him. No explanation or defense of this procedure is given, and yet it is fairly evident that it will cause a wholly unnecessary delay in the delivery of the letters at their destination, besides imposing on the Post Office Department the doing of much unnecessary work. A simpler and apparently more sensible plan would be to send all such letters as addressed, and to have recourse to the writers of them in the second, instead of the first, instance. Sometimes the writer couldn't be found, presumably, but that would occur no oftener than at the other end of the transaction, and surely the receiver of a letter would pay the extra cent more cheerfully than would the sender of it, particularly as a delay of several days or a week would probably make it expedient for him to write another and somewhat different communication.

It is, indeed, the sender's fault that his letter is not fully prepaid, but his sufficient punishment will come in the shape of his correspondent's resentment at what, to him, will look more or less like an attempt to evade the new tax.

Likely to End The Trouble.

As a means of terminating at once the basely instigated and encouraged riots of public school pupils in this city, the plan adopted by the Board of Education has the merit of promising to be effective. It is to expel or suspend the pupils over 16 years of age who participate in these absurd protests against the absurdly misrepresented and calumniated duplicate system, while the younger children will be subjected to a stern enforcement of the penalties of the truancy law.

That will put the responsibility for the continuance of the disturbances, as distinguished from their origin, exactly where it belongs, and that is on the parents. They, or most of them, can make their offspring behave if they choose, and failure on their part to do it will result in serious trouble for both the parents and the children. Among the other consequences there will be one, as regards the older pupils, that has been falsely said to be imposed by the Gary plan—it will in effect condemn those expelled to lifelong manual labor by depriving them of the higher forms of education.

It is a pity that the expedient devised by the board does not reach offenders who deserve punishment more than do either the parents or the children. Far heavier guilt lies on the carefully hidden inspirers of the riots, not all of whom belong to the much-denounced class of professional politicians.

OPPOSE BARNARD'S LINCOLN

Representative Americans Declare It Unfit for Paris or London.

Thirty-three leaders in architecture, painting, literature, the professions, and business have signed a protest against the erection of replicas of George Grey Barnard's statue of Lincoln in London and Paris. The new protest against the statue will appear in the next issue of The Art World, which has contained many articles in criticism of the statue. It characterizes the statue as a false, inadequate, and unworthy representation, and continues:

> The idea of the sculptor would seem to be that the greatness of Lincoln is to be measured by the incongruities suggested between what he accomplished and what this statue represents him to have been. Even if the physical facts about Lincoln were here truthfully given (as the testimony of contemporaries proves that they are not) it is not these facts, but Lincoln's greatness of soul upon which permanent attention should be centred—not upon his falsely assumed uncouthness and slovenliness, but upon his nobility, his wisdom, his intellectual power, his steadfastness, his brooding love of country, and his tender heart. Of these, unfortunately, Mr. Barnard's statue has no hint.

The protestants say that no such gift should be made without the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts, and also challenge the submission of the statue to the judgment of various art societies and clubs. The signers of the protest are:

John W. Adams,
Paul W. Bartlett,
Reginald Birch,
Arnold W. Brunner,
Clarence C. Buel,
Howard R. Butler,
Timothy Cole,
Kenyon Cox,
Henry G. Dearth,
Charles De Kay,
John Henning Fry,
Cass Gilbert,
Childe Hassam,
Richard H. Hunt,
Elwood Hendrick,
Robert U. Johnson,
Charles R. Lamb,
Henry Cabot Lodge,
William R. Meade,
Walter B. Perry,
Francis Rogers,
F. W. Ruckstuhl,
William Sartain,
Robert W. Sewell,
Edward Simmons,
William T. Smedley,
Albert Sterner,
George H. Story,
William R. Thayer,
Augustus Thomas,
T. De Thulstrup,
W. B. Van Ingen,
J. Alden Weir.

BRADY ART UP TO $46,142.

French Statuette of a Bacchante Brings Highest Price, $530.

There was standing room only again at the fourth afternoon of the Diamond Jim Brady sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday. Ex-Governor Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Winter of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Joseph T. Johns of Fairfield, Arthur Hoe, the Countess de Valmond, and Mrs. P. W. Rouss were among those present. Returns for the day were $17,272, a grand total of $46,142.

A French gilt-bronze statuette of a Bacchante, signed J. L. Gérôme, a standing nude female figure, with a tiny amorino climbing a tall pole which she holds, brought the highest price of the day, going to Rudert, agent, for $530. Two paintings on ivory, "Bataille de Friedland—1807" and "Retraite de Moscou—1814;" both signed Michat, in ormolu Empire frames, went to the same buyer for $350. A Japanese decorated ivory tusk vase went to Mrs. A. M. Lamport for $300. For a couple of elaborately carved ivory tusk vases, in relief and undercutting, H. J. Foster paid respectively $205 and $185. A Japanese ivory statuette, the figure of Kwannon, richly bejeweled, carrying a rosary and a luxuriant floral spray, intricately carved, signed Meido, went to H. S. Rubens for $280.

One of the interesting pieces of the collection, which went to G. C. Canfield for $525, was a French carved ivory statuette of Chryeis, the heroine of Pierre Louys's novel, as Aphrodite, standing nude on the summit of the Pharos at Alexandria. An ivory relief carving, the "Bull Fight," went to Clapp & Graham for $390.

QUEEN HAILS OUR AID.

Strength and Hope of Rumania Renewed, Says Queen Marie.

JASSY, Rumania, via Petrograd, Tuesday, Oct. 23, (via London, Oct. 25.)—Rumania will fight to the bitter end until the struggle for the freedom of the world and the restoration of the rights of small nations is achieved, Queen Marie told The Associated Press today. America's entry into the war and the aid given Rumania have renewed the strength and hope of the country.

"Never will we lay down our arms until the cause to which we have consecrated our lives is vindicated," said the Queen, her voice full of determination and emotion.

America's aid, Queen Marie said, came at the crucial hour when the need was greatest.

"Our hearts warmed with gratitude," she said, "and our hopes were reinspired by this evidence of America's generosity. Now I, The Associated Press, to convey my most sincere thanks to the entire American nation for the noble way in which it has come to our assistance in the hour of suffering. I am aware that millions of your people, even the most humble, made this aid possible by contributions. Therefore, I hope my voice, conveying my heartfelt gratitude, will reach every corner of the States, penetrate even the smallest home, and be heard at the humblest table around the poorest hearth.

"The mothers, children, and soldiers of Rumania bless America's great name. Each sufferer well knows that Rumania's ally overseas has come to the rescue in the time of trouble, and as their Queen I voice their gratitude to America, which is the whole-hearted expression of the eight millions of my people."

The Queen paid tribute to Charles J. Vopicka, the American Minister to Rumania, whose "efforts in the States toward securing aid for our stricken country will long be remembered."

MINERS' PRESIDENT RESIGNS

John P. White Becomes Adviser to Fuel Administrator Garfield.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 25.—John P. White resigned today as President of the United Mine Workers of America, and will leave Sunday for Washington, to assume his duties as adviser to Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, dealing with labor problems. In his letter of resignation Mr. White said:

> The wage agreement reached in Washington recently is subject to the Federal Government's revision of the coal prices at the mines. I am hopeful that the Government will act favorably and that its decision will become effective Nov. 1. When this is done, it will be only a matter of form to apply corresponding increases in the anthracite fields and the outlying bituminous districts of the country."

Naval Auxiliary to Handle Comforts.

Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Chairman of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League, at 509 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday that hereafter all gifts of knitted garments for the sailors of the United States Navy would be sent through the New York Naval Auxiliary of the Red Cross. Since the difficulty between Secretary of the Navy Daniels and the Navy League, organizations affiliated with the latter body have been compelled to send their gifts through other channels, and for several weeks the finished garments sent to the Comforts Committee in this city have been forwarded in the name of Mrs. Satterlee.

WAR'S LESSON.

Beneath the crushing, brutal blow
Thine iron hand has dealt,
The fires of every nation glow:
The hearts of nations melt.

Before the furnace of thy breath
Eternal ardors rise,
And where thine hand has wielded death
Are melded loyalties.

Calm ages turned mankind apart,
Peace sowed its tares of hate;
Now, at thy word, the harvests start
That crown the ultimate.

Mankind beholds the waste of days,
The futile, empty years,
When chains of greed dragged separate ways
To end in pain and tears.

Beneath the vengeful overthrow
Of human plot and plan,
Humanity has come to know
True brotherhood of man.

LURANA SHELDON.

TEUTONS REOPEN PEACE DISCUSSION

Welcome the Opportunity Given by Russian Council of Workmen and Soldiers.

NEW OFFER IS ADVOCATED

Vossische Zeitung Sees a Chance for Continental Union Against America and Britain.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25.—The Austro-German press has eagerly seized the occasion of the statement regarding a basis of peace announced by the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to reopen the discussion of peace, which had been declared closed after the reply to the Pope. In this the papers follow the example of their respective Governments, which Reventlow sarcastically said "rival Patti in the number of their absolutely last farewells" to peace proposals and which "miss no opportunity to attempt to open pourparlers in the hope of getting out of the war."

The pro-peace press welcomes the statement. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and the Fremdenblatt, though criticising it because of the indefinite character of the demands, characterize it as a plain, straightforward statement of definite peace proposals.

Vorwärts says that the points in the Russian statement which are mentioned in the semi-official replies as unacceptable, are presumably the demands for plebiscites respecting Alsace-Lorraine and the Italian enclaves, Austria willingly ignoring the fact that the announced German program for "securities" as to Belgium is incompatible with the demand of the Workmen's and Soldiers' group for full Belgian restoration.

The Vossische Zeitung demands that Germany declare its definite solidarity with the Russian program and offer Russia definitely peace without detachments of territory, leaving the determination of the fate of Poland, the Baltic provinces, and other like territory to the Russian Republic in order to help the Russians force an acceptance of a peace conference upon the Allies and pave the way to a continental alignment against Great Britain and America, which is the aspiration of the Vossische's school of political thought.

One writer says that the all-important thing for Germany is to get the representatives of the various belligerents around a council table and the rest will take care of itself.

BUELOW'S CLASHES RECALLED.

Socialist Papers Emphasize His Former Relations with Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 25.—The Social Democratic majority organ, International Correspondenz, discussing the question of Chancellorship candidates, says that, as in the July crisis, the Pan German Conservatives are again trying to reinstate von Bülow, and appear to have forgotten the incident of the Kaiser's interview in the London Daily Telegraph when von Bülow left the Kaiser in the lurch.

The paper says that some of the Centrists favor von Bülow, but that they seem to have forgotten the Bülow-Dernberg strife in 1907. The irony of this, it continues, is that these parties are the same old "black-blue bloc," which, in July, 1909, unseated von Bülow. The paper predicts that von Bülow would certainly follow von Bethmann's policy, even if he be a finer diplomat.

Vorwärts says it is a matter of indifference to the Conservatives that von Bülow is personally antagonistic to the Kaiser.

Although no definite resolution has been taken at secret discussions of party leaders in caucus, all the majority parties, from the Social Democrats to the National Liberals, are agreed that the Chancellor must go. The Frankfurter Zeitung remarks that the factions still disagree as to who the strong man should be.

At these discussions von Payer's absence is considered significant, and it is possible he is unwilling to identify himself with the majority. It is even suggested that he may be offered the Chancellorship. A prince of the ruling house is also suggested as Chancellor.

The Morgen Post says that the civil cabinet has had discussions with the majority leaders, and that a speedy settlement may be expected. It adds that the Kaiser's decision to split the Ministry of the Interior so that Helfferich retains the Vice Chancellorship would look as if the Chancellor also stays.

The Tageblatt says today that decisions in the crisis may be expected shortly, and that Michaelis is optimistic, but that the majority is of another opinion. Vorwärts thinks the crisis may last until December, when the Reichstag reassembles.

KAISER UPHOLDS MICHAELIS

Does Not Consider the Chancellor's Resignation Necessary.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25. — Dispatches from Berlin say that the German Emperor does not consider the resignation of Dr. Michaelis as Chancellor necessary and that it is therefore probable that Michaelis will remain in power.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 24, (via London, Oct. 25.)—Prince von Bülow, former Chancellor, is still stopping at the Adlon. Yesterday he had repeated conferences with leaders of various parties in the Reichstag.

Herr von Hintze, German Minister at Christiania, has just arrived in Berlin. He is a special favorite of the Kaiser, who has great confidence in his diplomatic abilities.

DESPAIRS OF WINNING JAPAN

Vain to Expect Her to Fight America, Says German Expert.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25.—Captain von Salzmann, military critic and Far Eastern expert of the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, warns his readers that they no longer have the right to count upon a future war between Japan and the United States, which has become a fixed idea with the average German and a definite element in the Government's political calculations.

This element, the Captain writes, must be eliminated for a long time, at least, and Germany instead must count upon Japan entering the Paris economic agreement and participating in an anti-German post-bellum business war.

INVITES SULTAN TO BERLIN.

Turkish Ruler Is Expected to Break Tradition of His House.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 24, (via London, Oct. 25.)—The Kaiser, before leaving Constantinople, invited the Sultan to visit Berlin. If he comes, as is expected, it will be one of the few times a Sultan has left his own dominions since the great Turkish wars of conquest ceased and the Turkish monarchs made Constantinople their headquarters. This tradition has been so strictly observed that Sultans within the last few centuries have not even traveled in their own empire, but have spent their days in tranquillity and splendor at their residences on the Bosporus. A great sensation was caused, therefore, when in 1867 Sultan Abdul Aziz visited the Paris World's Exhibition. In his company was the twelve-year-old boy who later ascended the throne as Sultan Abdul Hamid, the brother and predecessor of the present Turkish monarch.

The present Sultan, while deeply religious, has very modern ideas, and it is expected would enjoy a visit to Berlin very much.

DERNBURG ASKS QUESTIONS.

Adopting Asquith Role, He Inquires About Allies' Intentions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 25.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Colonial Secretary, has made another speech on political questions, saying that what England can do Germany also can do.

"As to Asquith's questions about Belgium," he said, "Germany can also put a few questions, such as, "What do you think about the return of the German colonies, the full independence of Belgium, the French-Russian agreement, the freedom of Mesopotamia and Arabia, and the right of selection of nations? If Alsace-Lorraine is to be given back to France, what is the limit as to readjustment of former national frontiers?"

PREPARE FOR HARDSHIPS.

Germans Will Have to Wear Wooden Shoes and Eat Plenty of Turnips.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25. — Some of the prospects which the German people are called upon to face the coming Winter are officially announced in today's German newspapers as follows:

There is only enough shoe leather for the use of miners, fishermen, canal workers, and a few allied trades. The manufacture of leather will soon be suspended, and the rest of the population will have to get along with wooden soles and cloth uppers.

There is a big shortage in vegetables and no hope of any material improvement in the fresh vegetable supply. The turnip must again be one of the mainstays of German diet this Winter, although to a less degree than last year.

The fuel problem has not been solved, despite all the efforts, and the city populations may expect to notice the results of this fact keenly from time to time. The Coal Commissioner prophesies that the pinch will be felt here and there within the next few days.

The Railway Administration of Saxony announces that railway travel will not be allowed without special permission. Soldiers in the home camps are limited in their week-end furloughs, and Saturday and Sunday trips of mothers and sweethearts to see the boys in camp are stopped in order to cut down railway travel. The Prussian railways probably will follow suit.

Finally, after the fashion plates for Winter are out, the Government has decreed that women's skirts must be made with a reduced amount of material, which will necessitate their being made both shorter and tighter.

TURNS IRONY ON VAN AALST.

Imaginary Reply from Wilson Printed by Amsterdam Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 25.—In "An Amsterdammer's Diary," a column devoted to humor, the Amsterdam Telegraaf publishes a letter purporting to be President Wilson's answer to the open letter addressed to him recently by President Van Aalst of the Netherlands Overseas Trust. The letter of Van Aalst has been republished by every newspaper in Holland, and various Chambers of Commerce have expressed their approval of it.

The Telegraaf's imaginary letter begins in English:

"Old man, take your hands out of your pockets and put your coat on. As President of the United States, I am accustomed to talk freely in my shirt-sleeves, but I can't permit this from strangers."

The letter says that Wilson has much sympathy with the Netherlands, as his grandmother was Dutch. It continues:

"Why, old chap, has America gone to war? To make Europe an American colony and spend some of our war earnings. * * * We wage war for freedom and democracy. I hear you laugh. Our pockets are bulging with money and the war may last twenty-five years.

"Your Government has done nothing but talk of your independence and neutrality, though it has never been neutral through fear of complications. Are you independent? My dear boy, no question of it."

The letter says that America does not intend to leave Holland in its little snug corner with its war earnings, and goes on:

"Ask your dear friend Kroeller [considered the most pro-German of Dutch statesmen] when he will write an open letter to the Kaiser. Shake hands, old duffer. Yours, &c., Wilson."

The letter is intended to hit the pro-German party in Holland, against which the Telegraaf has been carrying on a vigorous campaign.

CONGRESSMEN IN LONDON.

Confer with Ambassador Page—Will Address British Workers.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Twelve American Congressmen who are making an unofficial tour of the war area conferred this morning with Ambassador Page for more than an hour. The Ambassador then invited the Congressmen to luncheon at his house. Later the visitors separated into small parties for sightseeing trips, and tonight they visited the American Officers' Club and American hospitals in London.

Tomorrow will be devoted to visits to various Red Cross hospitals, after which the Congressmen will go to the industrial centres and make speeches to workers in the munitions and shipyard districts, explaining to them the preparations that are being made in the United States for carrying on the war.

NAVAL CHIEFS CONFER.

Admiral Browning Discusses Problems with Benson and Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. — Admiral Browning of the British Navy, who is attached to the British permanent war mission here, was in conference late this afternoon, at the Navy Department, with Admiral Benson, chief of operations of the navy, and with Franklin D. Roosevelt, the acting Secretary of the Navy.

No announcement followed the conference and no disclosures were made, but it gave rise to the belief that American naval officials, on the basis of reports made by Admiral Mayo, who recently returned from England, where he studied the naval situation, have entered upon the collaboration of Anglo-American plans for naval operations this Winter and next Spring.

The British Admiralty and the Navy Department are co-operating closely in the work of keeping all the Entente nations supplied with basic and manufactured war materials through the control, distribution and protection of merchant marine tonnage.

SEEK 300,000 SHIPBUILDERS.

Board Would Put Three Shifts a Day on Government Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Estimating that there are now approximately 200,000 employes in the yards engaged on Government work, the Shipping Board holds that 300,000 more are needed to insure that between five and six millions of additional tonnage are off the ways by the end of 1918. It hopes to fill that deficiency by holding out inducements that will attract to the yards labor that ordinarily would not drift to them.

German Naval Officer Interned.

Jacob von Horn, who was one of the officers on the German cruiser Geier, which steamed into Honolulu Harbor before the United States entered the war to escape from British and Japanese warships, was picked up here last night and taken to Ellis Island for internment. It is not known how he reached this city, but is supposed to have come to the United States before this country declared war against Germany.

ARREST 2 IN PARIS AS AIDS OF GERMANY

Pierre Lenoir and William Desouches Are Accused of Handling Millions.

MONEY FROM SWITZERLAND

Lenoir Was in Censor's Department —Relations with German Spy Chief Seen.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The arrest yesterday of Pierre Lenoir and William Desouches charged with trading with the enemy has again brought scandal to the fore in the French newspapers.

L'Action Francaise, the newspaper of Leon Daudet, who recently obtained much prominence because of charges made in connection with the Bolo Pacha case, asserts that the case of Lenoir and Desouches is more important than that of Bolo Pacha. The newspaper connects the men with Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen, chief of the German espionage system in Switzerland.

The arrest of Lenoir and Desouches, says the Matin, was due to a statement made by Lenoir's former chauffeur, a man named Achilles Henri Debruyn, who asserted that one day, in the middle of July, 1915, Lenoir and Desouches received two small trunks carefully sealed. Immediately afterward Debruyn drove Lenoir to the house of a friend, Mme. D'Arlyx, to whom Lenoir made a present of 500,000 francs. The next day and on following days, according to the statement of the chauffeur, Lenoir sent Debruyn out to change a number of one thousand franc notes.

These statements, says the Matin, were verified by the police, and it was further found that Desouches had deposited several million francs in the Champs Elysées branch of a big bank, whereupon the arrest of Lenoir and Desouches was ordered by the public prosecutor.

According to other newspapers, the money received by the men amounted to 10,000,000 francs, and that it came from Switzerland in such a manner that the customs authorities could not examine it. It was in old, well-thumbed French notes. Nine million francs, it is asserted, were used to buy the Journal from its original proprietor, Henri Letellier, and 1,000,000 francs were kept by Lenoir as his commission.

The newspapers also say that Lenoir held a position in the Censor's Department dealing with foreign telegrams, which enabled him to communicate with Switzerland without restriction, and

NOT TO SEIZE FUNDS OF ALIEN RESIDENTS

Property of Germans Living in the United States Is Safe, Palmer Explains.

LIGHT ON ENEMY TRADE ACT

Washington Elucidates Terms of the Law to Allay Confusion in Business Circles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—So much confusion has arisen among business men as to the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act that an official interpretation of the law, bearing directly upon the issuing of licenses, was promulgated by the Bureau of Enemy Trade today for the guidance of business.

In this connection it was explained by A. Mitchell Palmer, Enemy Property Custodian, that the act did not in any way deal with enemy aliens in the United States.

Reports from Pittsburgh today informed Mr. Palmer that many foreigners in the mills of that city, fearing that the Government would confiscate their savings, had been drawing them from the banks. The act does not authorize him to seize the property or money of enemy aliens resident in the United States, Mr. Palmer emphasized that point, hoping to prevent possible runs on small banks, issuing this statement:

"Some misapprehension seems to exist relative to the status under the Trading with the Enemy Act of citizens or subjects of Germany and its allies resident within this country. Such persons are not included within the term 'enemy or ally of enemy' as employed in the act. The moneys on deposit in banks in the country belonging to such persons are not liable to seizure by the Government, and will not, therefore, be taken into the possession of the Alien Property Custodian."

The Act Explained.

In explanation of the decision of the law dealing with licenses for those who wish to engage in business with the enemy, the statement of the Bureau of Trade reads:

"First—A 'trading with the enemy license' is required when any person in the United States desires to 'trade' directly or indirectly with, to, or from, or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any other person with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such other person is an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' or is conducting or taking part in such trade directly or indirectly, for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy.'

"Second—The act defines 'enemy' and 'ally of enemy' as one person, no matter of what nationality, who resides within the territory of the German Empire or its allies or that occupied by their military forces. Even a citizen of the United States who has elected to remain within such territory is an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' within the provisions of the act. Further, any person residing outside of the United States, of whatever nationality and wherever he resides, who is doing business within such territory is within the statutory definition of 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy.' So, also, is any corporation created by Germany or any of its allies. So, also, is any corporation created by any other nation than the United States in which is doing business within the territory of Germany or its allies or in territory occupied by the military and naval forces thereof.

"Further, for the purposes of the act, the Government of any nation with which the United States is at war, the government of any ally of such nation, any sub-division of any such Government, and any officer, agent, or agency of such Government is an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' and the act makes no restriction as to where the officer, agent or agency may be located.

President May Extend Scope.

"The President, if he shall find the safety of the United States; or the successful prosecution of the war shall require, may, by proclamation, include within the term 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' such other individuals or body or class of individuals, other than citizens of the United States, as may be natives, citizens or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war, or of any ally of such nation, wherever resident or wherever doing business. The President has not issued any such proclamation.

"The words 'to trade' as used in the act, are defined to mean: (a) To pay, satisfy, compromise, or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation. (b) To draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment, or indorse any negotiable instrument or chose in action. (c) To enter into, carry on, complete, or perform any contract, agreement, or obligation. (d) Buy or sell, loan or extend credit, trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, transfer, assign, or otherwise dispose of or receive any form of property. (e) To have any form of business of commercial communication or intercourse with.

"Third—If an application for a trading with the enemy license is made, one of the following application forms should be used:

"1. If it is desired to export an article, the exportation of which has been restricted, and the exportation in the particular case also involves trading with a person who there is reasonable cause to believe is an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' or is acting in such transaction on behalf or for the benefit of an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' application for license to 'trade with the enemy' by exportation should be made on application form A6.

"2. If the export of the article has not been restricted, but the exportation involves such 'trading with the enemy,' application for license to 'trade with the enemy' by exportation should be made on application form ET2.

"3. If it is desired to import merchandise, the importation of which is not restricted under Secton 11 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, and the importation involves trading with a person who there is reasonable cause to believe is an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' or is acting in the transaction on behalf of or for the benefit of an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' an applicaiton for a license should be made on application form ET3.

"4. If it is desired to engage in any form of financial transaction involving trade with a person who there is reasonable cause to believe is an 'enemy' or is acting in the transaction on behalf of or for the benefit of an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' application should be made on application form ET4.

"5. An application for a general license to trade with a person who there is reasonable cause to believe is an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' or acting in the transaction on behalf of or for the benefit of an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' should be made on application form ET-4.

"Such a general license, if granted, will cover the series of transactions described in the application.

"6. If it is desired to obtain leave not merely to export or import goods in transactions which involve trading with the 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' but at the same time to secure permission for a particular method of making or receiving payments for the same, it will be necessary for the applicant to make use of and to forward, physically attached to each other, an application on form A-6, or ET-2, or ET-3, as the case may be, and an application on form ET-1.

Thirty Days' Grace.

"Four—Any 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' who is doing business within the United States, through branch houses or otherwise, may continue to do business within the United States for thirty days after Oct. 6, 1917. If such 'enemy' or 'ally or enemy' desires to further continue to do business in the United States, it must prior to the expiration of such thirty days, make application for license so to continue, and during pendency of that application it may continue to do business. During this time all persons in the United States may deal with such 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' in the United States without applying for license. If no license is granted it becomes unlawful for the 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' to continue to do business and for any person in the United States to have any commercial relations with him or with any person acting on his behalf or for his benefit without a license.

"5. Citizens or subjects of enemy or ally of enemy nations resident in the United States are not 'enemies' or 'allies of enemies' merely by reason of their citizenship, and all persons in the United States may continue their commercial relations with such subjects of Germany and its allies without applying for or securing licenses, unless there are other facts than citizenship present which bring them within the definition of 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' set forth above, or unless the President should exercise the power granted in the statute to extend the definition of 'enemy' and 'ally of enemy' by proclamation to include such persons.

"This is also true of 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' subjects resident outside the United States, who are not resident in the territory of the enemy or ally of enemy nations or doing business within such territory. The act, however, makes it unlawful not only to trade with a person with reasonable cause to believe that he is an 'enemy,' or 'ally of enemy,' but equally with any person with reasonable cause to believe that such person is conducting or taking part in such trading, directly or indirectly, for or on behalf of an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' and it is immaterial whether the citizenship, nationality, or residence of such person may be."

LOYAL PRESS SAFE, BURLESON ASSERTS

Postmaster General Says Only Those Who Print Sedition or Treason Need Fear.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The scope of the Espionage and Trading with the Enemy acts, in so far as they affect the Postal Service, and how they are to be enforced against disloyal publications are explained at length in a letter to publishers made public today by Postmaster General Burleson.

The laws were made necessary, Mr. Burleson said, by a nation-wide propaganda, intended in every possible way to interfere with the successful prosecution of the war. He added that no publisher who was at heart loyal to his country should have any apprehension of embarrassment or inconvenience from their administration.

"No one connected with the Government," said the letter, "from the President down, seeks by reason of these laws to avoid criticism, or even attack, but no publication containing matter which falls within the prohibition of the law will be permitted to circulate."

As interpreted by the Post Office Department, the acts make it unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association to mail, or to transport, or carry, or otherwise publish or distribute during the war any printed or other matter:

1. Advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States.

2. Conveying false reports or false statements intended to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies.

3. Intended to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States.

4. Intended to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States to the injury of the services of the United States.

5. The circulation or publication of which involves the violation of any of the numerous other criminal provisions of the Espionage act, but which are not of special interest to publishers.

6. Printed in a foreign language containing any news item, editorial, or other printed matter respecting the Government of the United States, or of any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, international relations, the State or conduct of war, or any matter relating thereto, unless the publisher or distributer thereof, on or before offering the same for mailing, or in any manner distributing it to the public, has filed with the Postmaster at the place of publication a true, complete translation of the article.

7. Referred to in the preceding paragraph for which publishers have received a permit to circulate, free of restrictions named therein, but which does not bear at the head thereof in the English language the fact that such a permit has been granted.

630 More Army Recruits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The regular army has obtained 234,485 recruits since April 1, or 50,576 men more than were needed to bring the army to regular war strength. The enlistments in the Eastern States on Wednesday and since April 1 follow:

	Obtained Since Oct. 24.	April 1.		Obtained Since Oct. 24.	April 1.
*Connecticut	5	2,777	N. Hamp...	0	749
*Delaware...	1	561	*N. Jersey..	9	7,035
Dist. of Col..	2	650	*New York..	63	26,051
Maine	11	1,205	*Penn.	59	27,050
Maryland	10	2,494	*Rhode Isl..	0	1,237
*Mass.	35	11,543	Vermont ...	2	166

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 152,898.

Total obtained throughout the country Oct. 24, 630.

Total obtained throughout the country since April 1, 234,484.

Escaped Germans Still at Large.

ATLANTA, Oct. 25.—Department of Justice agents tonight had been unable to find any trace of Lieutenant Hans Berg and nine other prisoners who escaped from the detention camp at Fort McPherson Tuesday night.

AMHO Underwear

For Men

SHIRTS, drawers and union suits made under a hand-work system for the type of men who prefer custom outer apparel.

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LAST DAYS OF SALE ending November 3rd

New shipment received from Europe within the week adds to the unusual opportunity for collectors

Not yet catalogued

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MISS ELSIE SALTUS WEDS J. T. MUNDS

Ceremony in St. Thomas's Church Followed by a Large Reception at Sherry's.

MISS WOOLLEY A BRIDE

Daughter of Mrs. Cornell F. Woolley Marries John H. Acheson in Chapel of St. George's.

The wedding of J. Theus Munds of this city, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Dickson Munds of Wilmington, N. C., and Miss Elsie Welsh Saltus, niece of Miss Josephine Chandler Smith of this city, was celebrated at 4:30 yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, assisted by the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Church. The decorations were shaded pale pink dahlias combined with Autumn leaves that inclosed the chancel, and ropes of smilax instead of ribbons were used along the nave aisle.

The bride, who walked to the altar with her cousin, Russell Perkins, wore a gown of point lace over satin, the lace flounces being bordered with pearls to match the pearls falling over her coiffure from her rose point-bordered tulle veil. The court train, which fell from the shoulders, was chiffon lined and trimmed with orange blossoms. She wore a rope of Oriental pearls and a diamond corsage ornament, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried orange blossoms and white orchids combined and pale pink roses.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Rosalie G. Bloodgood, Elizabeth Van Antwerp Manning, Genevieve Clendenin, Alice R. Lawrence, Ruth R. Marden, Florence E. Gilbert, Grace Sands Montgomery, and Sarah Schuyler Butler. Their chiffon frocks ran the gamut of shades in pale rose and orchid blue over flesh-colored satin, and the draperies were edged with silver. Their brown velvet hats were faced with pink and trimmed with orchid and blue ostrich tips and pink ostrich flues to match bordered the apron drapery of their gowns. Blue lotus, yellow orchids, purple pansies, and flame rosebuds with maidenhair fern made up their bouquets.

Mr. Munds's best man was Lyman B. Kendall, and the ushers were Henry Coster Steers, H. Pendleton Rogers, Maury H. B. Paul, Louis de l'Aigle Munds, Henry Rogers Benjamin, Donald W. Lamb, C. R. Coster Steers, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Karrick M. Castle, and the Vicomte Fal de Saint Phalle. One of the ushers in the army khaki and another in the blue uniform of the navy broke the usual monotony of the ushers' dress.

The ceremony was followed by a large reception at Sherry's, the tapestry suite and banqueting room being used. After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Munds will live at 470 Park Avenue.

Acheson-Woolley.

The wedding of Cornelia D. Woolley, daughter of Mrs. Cornell Farwell Woolley of 830 Park Avenue, to John Huyler Acheson was celebrated at noon yesterday in the Centennial Chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. The Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, the rector of St. George's, performed the ceremony.

Miss Marguerite St. George Smith was the maid of honor and only attendant. Howard Acheson acted as best man, and the ushers were W. Acheson Smith, William Picken, Jr., C. Fay Mackey, and Edson P. Pfohl. Following the ceremony a small reception was held at the home of the bride's mother. The couple left later for a short honeymoon trip, as Mr. Acheson expects to be detailed for Government service soon.

Miss Flora Franklin Weds.

Miss Flora Franklin, daughter of Morris Franklin, and Charles Benjamin Warner were married at 6 o'clock last evening in the south ballroom of the Hotel Ansonia, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Rudolph Wilson.

Bride of Emerson Bigelow.

The marriage of Miss Marian Thatcher Feustman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leoen P. Feustman, and Emerson Bigelow of the Naval Reserve, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bigelow of Norfolk, Conn., took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 111 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Florence Weinberg, Artist, to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Akiba Weinberg of 47 East Seventy-fifth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Weinberg, to Willis Gates Barnet of New York and Albany. Miss Weinberg is a member of the Art Students' League and the Society of Independent Artists, and has been a frequent exhibitor at art exhibitions held in this city. Mr. Barnet belongs to Adelphi and Albany Clubs. The wedding is to take place in January.

Miss La Farge to Wed W. H. Osborn

Mr. and Mrs. C. Grant La Farge of 124 East Twenty-second Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret La Farge, to William H. Osborn, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn of 40 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Soldier Carries 18 Pounds of Metal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A table showing that more than eighteen pounds of metal enters into the composition of articles required for the equipment of each infantryman has been prepared by the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department. The metal equipment carried by each infantry soldier weighs 294.65 ounces, and an additional weight of 114.7 ounces is added by equipment of cotton, wool, leather, and wood.

The Ordnance Bureau, therefore, supplies each soldier with approximately twenty-five pounds of equipment, this being exclusive of that supplied by the Quartermaster Corps.

'Get-Rich-Quick' Woman Sentenced.

Mrs. Ida Levine of 95 East 116th Street, who is said to have promised 50 per cent. profit to women investors in her get-rick-quick schemes, was sentenced to six months and not more than three years by Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday. It was alleged by the prosecution that Mrs. Levine had obtained $50,000 from Jewish women of small means. Mrs. Levine worked on the credulity of the women by telling them that she had the confidence of the wives of wealthy men, who in order to get money to invest in Wall Street sold their jewelry to her

Asks President to Check Suffragists.

Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman of the Association Opposed to Political Suffrage for Women, has written a letter to President Wilson, complaining that Mrs. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, members of the Women's Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense, are taking part in the campaign for women's suffrage in this State. Mr. Wheeler urges that no executive order be made by the President warning those engaged in public service to keep out of politics.

B. F. Goodrich Co. to Issue Notes.

The B. F. Goodrich Company, manufacturer of rubber goods, has decided to issue soon $15,000,000 6 per cent. notes in order to consolidate the floating debt. The bonds will be retired in blocks every three months, with the entire amount falling due within two years, and they will be available to banks for rediscounting at the Federal Reserve Bank. The notes will be taken by the Central Trust Company, the Chase Securities Corporation, Goldman, Sachs & Co., and Lehman Bros.

SCHOOLING FOR DRAFT MEN.

Those Subject to Second Call May Prepare for the Signal Corps.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Men subject to the second call to the national army are to have an opportunity to study for work in the Army Signal Corps. The new Federal Board for Vocational Education announced today that, in co-operation with the War Department, it had planned to use every school in the country that could be equipped for this work and any selected men who so desired would be assigned to schools in their towns or districts.

Radio and telegraphing will be taught in night courses. A call has been sent to all citizens properly qualified to serve as teachers and it is hoped to have the schools in operation in the near future. The first call is for the training of 150,000 operators.

Officials of the Vocational Board intimated that the mobilization of the schools for the training of men in this class of work was only the first step in a nation-wide scheme of vocational training designed to meet the urgent war needs of both the army and of industry.

Draft Foes Plead Guilty.

ARDMORE, Okla., Oct. 25.—Pleas of guilty were entered in the Federal Court today by sixty-three defendants accused of draft resistance. The cases against twenty others were dismissed. Sentence will be passed tomorrow on those who pleaded guilty.

Lieutenant James B. Griswold.

Lieutenant James Brown Griswold, U. S. M. R. C., who was a physician of Morristown, N. J., before the war, died from pneumonia at his home there while on sick leave from Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., where he was stationed. He was 47 years old and chief sanitary officer of the camp. Lieutenant Griswold was born at Lyme, Conn., a member of a distinguished Connecticut family, two of his ancestors having been Governors of that State. A brother, who was a Major in the army, was killed in the Philippines and another brother is a Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery. Lieutenant Griswold volunteered the day after war was declared and was commissioned May 21. He was a member of the staffs of the Morristown Hospital of Morristown, N. J., and Bellevue Hospital here.

Christian F. Tietjen.

Christian F. Tietjen, formerly President of the West Side Bank, Vice President of the North River Bank and the New York County Savings Bank, died on Wednesday at his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y., after a year's illness. Mr. Tietjen was in his seventy-first year. In his early life he was a member of the firm of Tietjen & Mitchel, and later organized the Central Land Company.

In 1893 he became President of the West Side Bank, and served in this capacity until the Spring of 1916. He was interested in many charities, including that of Harry McAuley Mission in Water Street. Mr. Tietjen was an elder of the Fourth Presbyterian Church and the Park Presbyterian Church in this city and one of the members of the old "Amen Corner Club." He was also a member of the New York Produce Exchange.

Dr. Charles Wells, Oriental Scholar.

Dr. Charles Wells, the Oriental scholar, died at his home at Brighton, England, on Oct. 4, at the age of 79 years, according to news received in this city yesterday. He succeeded Sir James Redhouse as Oriental translator of the British Foreign Office, a post which he filled for twenty-five years. He had been a special correspondent in the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864 and had held the Chair of English at the Imperial Naval College, Constantinople, from 1870 to 1874. Dr. Wells's publications include an essay on political economy in Turkish, and several tales from Eastern sources. He was also the author of a grammar of the Turkish language.

T. Calvin McClelland.

T. Calvin McClelland, a Brooklyn lawyer and at one time a prominent Presbyterian minister in that borough, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Wednesday. Funeral services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow morning. Mr. McClelland was 48 years old and up to the time of his retirement six years ago had been preaching for many years. For a number of years he was the minister of the Memorial Presbyterian Church and the Bethany Reformed Church in Brooklyn. When Mr. McClelland quit the pulpit he took up the practice of law in Brooklyn with an office on Court Street. His home was in Newark, where he was head of the Newark Law School.

Sir W. J. Herschel Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Sir William James Herschel, discoverer and developer of a system of identification by means of finger prints, died yesterday.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. VIRGINIA BURRELL WESTERVELT, widow of Captain John H. Westervelt, who was prominent in Republican politics in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,059 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. THOMAS BEEKMAN BOWERS, a Brooklyn dentist, died from heart disease on Wednesday, at his home, 450 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 40 years. He was a member of Sterling Lodge, No. 817, F. and A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 138, R. A. M., and Bedford Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.

EDWARD J. KENNY, 70 years old, for many years in the tobacco business, died from heart disease on Tuesday, at his home, 542 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

HENRY BEER, a retired shoe dealer and father of Assistant U. S. District Attorney Henry Ward Beer, died at his home, 315 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was 68 years old and was born in England. Six sons and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. IDA J. DOWNING, wife of George S. Downing, cashier of the Bank of Long Island, died in Albuquerque, N. M., on Monday and the funeral services will be held at the home of Mrs. Charles Downing, in Jamaica, L. I., this evening. She was 33 years old.

CHARLES P. SPARKMAN, a native of Brooklyn and for many years a prominent silk manufacturer at Paterson, N. J., died there on Tuesday at the age of 65 years. He was a graduate of Columbia University.

JAMES E. ELDRED, 73 years old, a civil war veteran, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 170 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ALICE SAMMIS, an old resident of Huntington, L. I., and the widow of Warren G. Sammis, died at her home there on Wednesday, aged 81 years.

Mrs. EMMA SIMPSON BLISS, wife of Hiram A. Bliss, General Manager of the Gorham Manufacturing Company of New York, died on Wednesday at her home in Madison, N. J. Mrs. Bliss was active in the work of the Red Cross.

Judge AUGUSTIN SIMMONS, a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden of Mayflower fame, and formerly Governor of the Maine Society of Mayflower Descendants, died on Wednesday at North Anson, Me., at the age of 68. He was Judge of Probate for Somerset County from 1905 to 1912, and for five years was the editor of the Fairfield Journal.

RALPH L. GREENBERG, a member of the brokerage firm of H. E. Einstein & Co., 25 Broad Street, died on Tuesday at his home, 92 Mountain Avenue, Caldwell, N. J. He was born at Lewiston, Me., thirty-one years ago.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Chief Accountant of the Treasury Department in Washington from 1861 to 1873, died on Wednesday at Bristol, R. I., at the age of 90 years. He was born in London.

JOHN G. WALLENMIER, JR., State Treasurer from 1904 to 1906, died yesterday at his home at North Tonawanda. He was 56 years old and a native of Buffalo. Death was due to a heart attack.

JOSEPH WALTERS, a foreman in the Highways Department, died yesterday at the Flushing Hospital from blood poisoning.

WILLIAM J. HOSKIN, who had been connected with leading dry goods concerns in this city since the days of the A. T. Stewart Company, by whom he was first employed, died on Thursday at Roosevelt Hospital. He was 64 years old.

EDWARD A. DAY of Morristown, N. J., one of the best known members of the New Jersey bar, died suddenly in his office in the Prudential Building at Newark yesterday afternoon. He was in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Day had practiced law in Newark for forty years. He had been associated with his brother, William T. Day, for thirty-five years.

Mrs. MARY McLOUGHLIN, 80 years old, wife of Captain James McLoughlin, the owner of several coastwise schooners, was found dead in her home, 209 West Sixty-ninth Street, last night, having been accidentally asphyxiated by gas. She was the mother of the Rev. Thomas J. McLoughlin of St. Augustin's Roman Catholic Church and of Sister Mary Thomas, connected with the Presentation Convent of St. Michael's Church.

LOCAL RED CROSS GROWS.

30,000 New Members Added in Year and $25,000,000 Spent.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross was held in the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday. Robert W. de Forest, who was reelected Chairman, pointed out in his address that the chapter was making its chief contributions to the national organization. "For chapter purposes only a small percentage is being used," he said, "and we may announce that to date about $25,000,000 has been subscribed to the War Fund in this city."

Charles H. Stout, Secretary, in his report stated that the membership of the chapter has increased from 40,775 in October of last year to 70,000 at the present time. The chapter's receipts from membership dues have totaled in the last year $155,540. The branches and auxiliaries of the chapter have manufactured about 2,500,000 surgical dressings, hospital garments, and other articles for the armies of the Allies.

William B. Plunkett.

ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 25.—A telegram announcing the death in Pittsburgh, Penn., of William B. Plunkett, Treasurer of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company, who was returning from an inspection of cotton plantations in Mississippi, was received at his home here today. He was also manager of the Greylock Mills at North Adams, and was interested in other business and financial institutions.

Mr. Plunkett was born at Adams, the son of the late General William C. P. Plunkett. He was a Trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company and the Berkshire Insurance Company. He had been a member of the Governor's Council of Massachusetts in 1897 and a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1892 and 1900.

The Rev. Dr. D. D. Thomas.

TORONTO, Oct. 25.—The Rev. Dr. D. D. Thomas, twice President of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, died today at Grimsby, Ont., in his seventy-sixth year. From 1882 to 1903 he was pastor of the Jarvis Street Baptist Church, the largest of that denomination in Canada. Dr. Thomas was born in Wales and removed to Pennsylvania at the age of 25. He was for eleven years pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church in Philadelphia.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ROTHMAN.—Oct. 25, Philanthropic Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Rothman, a son.

Engaged.

KEARSH—ASTON.—Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Aston of 501 Hancock St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Glady Helen, to Mr. Henry D. Kearsh of Springfield Gardens, L. I.

Married.

GOULD—UPHAM.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, at St. Mark's Church, 10th St. and 2d Av., by the Rev. W. N. Guthrie, Frances Upham to Charles Gould.

MEYER—ANDERSON.—On Oct. 24, Katharine Bonbright Anderson, daughter of Mrs. John B. Anderson of Latrobe, Penn., to Robert Bensen Meyer, Ensign, U. S. N. R.

SALMON—DUNNING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1917, at the residence of her brother, Clifford A. Dunning, in Glen Cove, L. I., Ruth E. Dunning, daughter of Clarence S. Dunning, to Lieutenant Hamilton H. Salmon, jr.

WAITE—ROSS.—At St. James's Church, Upper Montclair, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 24, Florence Elizabeth Blackwood Ross to Lieutenant Frank Ravenswood Waite, Jr., D. R. C. Ottawa, Canada, papers please copy.

Jersey City.

PYLE—HEALY.—Oct. 24, Elizabeth C. Healy to Dr. Louis A. Pyle.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—At Chatham, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 23, Edward L. Ackerman, aged 28 years. Funeral from 78 North Broadway, Yonkers, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BAGNALL.—Emma L., at Pittsburgh, Penn., Oct. 24, in her eighty-second year. (Formerly of Jersey City.) Notice of funeral services later.

BECKWITH.—Suddenly, on Oct. 24, 1917, J. Carroll Beckwith, N. A. Funeral service in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av., near 53d St., on Sunday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock.

BECKWITH.—The Board of Trustees of the New York School of Applied Design for Women announce with deep regret the death of Mr. J. Carroll Beckwith, one of the founders of the school in 1892, and a member of the board for many years. I. W. Drummond, Vice President. Amy Wells, Secretary.

BLISS.—Suddenly, at Madison, N. J., Oct. 24, 1917, Emma Simpson, beloved wife of Hiram A. Bliss. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 325 Woodland Road, Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 27, at 2:45 P. M., on arrival of Lackawanna Railroad train leaving Hoboken at 1:39 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BOURNE.—Edward A., on Oct. 25. Funeral from his late residence, Westervelt and Taft Avs., New Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Peter's Church at 10 A. M. Interment in St. Peter's Cemetery.

BUXBAUM.—Sol, in his 31st year, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Buxbaum and dear brother of Joe, Gus, Mrs. B Hofeld, and Mrs. A. G. Kahn. Funeral notice later.

CASSARD.—Suddenly, on Oct. 25, Noelie Herrmann, beloved wife of Jules Cussard. Funeral New Orleans, La., Sunday, 2 o'clock.

CHRISTIE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1917, at her late residence, 588 Fifth Av., Brooklyn, Caroline A. Christie, widow of the late John Francis Christie. Funeral private.

CLARK.—At her residence, 16 Dudley Place, Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1917, Virginia Clark, widow of John H. Clark, in her 81st year. Funeral services at St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, Saturday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

COHEN.—Jacob H., in his 83d year, beloved father of Rae Schwarzbaum, Bessie Michael, Remah Rappeport, Louis J. Michael and Oscar.

CRANE.—Joseph Halsey, of Dayton, Ohio, at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, at 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Oct. 25, aged 62 years, husband of Julia Patterson Crane, and father of Joseph G. Crane and Jefferson P. Crane. Interment Saturday, 2:30 P. M., Dayton, Ohio.

DAY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 25, 1917, Edward A. Day, husband of Elizabeth H. Day of Morristown, N. J. Services will be held at St. Peter's Church on Monday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

DEVLIN.—On Oct. 24, at his residence, 27 West 11th St., in his 89th year, John, (Pa.,) beloved husband of the late Mary and father of John F., Martha, Peter, Minnie, and the late Charles H. and Margaret Devlin. Requiem mass at St. Bernard's Church, West 14th St., Saturday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

EARLEY.—John. Funeral from John J. Fox's Funeral Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., Friday, 2 P. M.

FABER-VON PERSEVAL.—In Bavaria, Louise Faber Von Perseval, daughter of Jennie and the late Eberhard Faber, aged 51 years.

FINNERTY.—On Oct. 24, 1917, Mary A., beloved wife of Joseph E. Finnerty. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral from her late home, Maxwell Av., Bayside, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 27, 1917, at 9 A. M. Thence to Sacred Heart Church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

"Prices Less Than Elsewhere"

Surgical Footwear

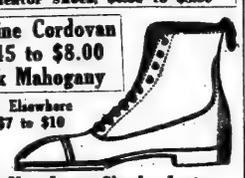
Corrects and prevents foot troubles

Socket-Fit Arch Shoes, $6.50

Educator Shoes, $6.50 to $8.00

Genuine Cordovan $5.45 to $8.00 Dark Mahogany

Sold Elsewhere at $7 to $10



On New Long, Slender Lasts.

Dark Mahogany Shoes, $4.35 pair

Bought in 1916—Worth Now, $6

Died.

ROGERS.—On Oct. 23, 1917, at her residence, 47 Bayview Av., South Norwalk, Conn., Madeline S. Rogers, age 80 years. Services at her late home, Friday, at 11:30 A. M., and at grave Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, Friday, at 2 P. M. Automobiles will meet the train at South Norwalk which leaves Grand Central Station at 10:03 A. M.

SAMMIS.—At Huntington, L. I., on Oct. 24, Alice Hewett Sammis, widow of late Warren G. Sammis. Funeral services will be held from her late residence Friday, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M. Interment Huntington Rural Cemetery.

SCHAEFER.—on Oct. 24, Michael Schaefer, in his 63d year, beloved husband of Pauline Schaefer. Funeral service at his late residence, 1,556 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 27, at 2 P. M.

SCHOONMAKER.—Oct. 25, Thomas C., beloved husband of Maud Schoonmaker. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday, 1:30. Members Pryamid Lodge No. 490, F. and A. M., invited.

SERVICES.—THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Tuthill.—Esther Emma. Friday, 7:30 P. M. Welch.—Marjorie. Time later. Woehr.—Baby Woehr. Friday, 11 A. M. Menjou.—Albert. Time later. Hoehn.—William J. Saturday, 8 P. M.

SEYMOUR.—Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 22, Jeannie F. Seymour, beloved wife of Julius H. Seymour. Funeral services at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, 24th St. and Madison Av., on Friday, Oct. 26, at 10 A. M. Interment at Springfield, Mass. Springfield papers please copy.

SEYMOUR.—The Washington Headquarters Association, A. E. F., announces with sorrow the tragic death on Oct. 22, of Mrs. Julius H. Seymour, one of its highly esteemed directors. Mrs. George Wilson Smith, President.

SHAW.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1917, at his residence, 24 East 68th St, Thoms Shaw. Funeral private.

STERN.—William E., on Thursday, Oct. 25, brother of Susan Asch, Henrietta Harlem, Amelia and Samuel E. A. Stern.

STERNBERGER.—On Oct. 25, 1917, at the Brunswick Home, Amityville, L. I., Louis Sternberger, son of the late Moses and Hannah Sternberger, and brother of Isaac and Henry Sternberger, age 67. Funeral private.

TAULMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 25, 1917, William W., beloved husband of Mary Taulman, (nee Mulhall,) relatives and friends, also Erie Lodge, No. 545, B. of L. Engineers and Firemen, and Cincinnati Society of the State of New York, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 12 Bidwell Av., Jersey City, on Saturday, Oct. 27, at 9 A. M. Interment Tappan, N. Y.

TISEMAN.—Oct. 24, aged 64 years, Max, beloved husband of Hannah and devoted father of Joseph, Sophia, Lillian, Mamie Salke, and Etta May Gumbinner. Funeral from residence, 301 St. Nicholas Av., Friday, Oct. 26, 10 A. M.

WOODS.—Pauline Horton, beloved wife of William M. Wood, passed away Wednesday morning at her home, 111 Claremont Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at her residence at 4 P. M., on Friday, the 26th inst. New Haven trains leaving Grand Central at 3:27 P. M. will be met at Columbus Av. station. Interment private.

CARROLL.—John M., 545 East 144th St., Oct. 24. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

COFFEY.—Michael, 171 East 90th St., Oct. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

COLCART.—Ann E., 156 Pier St., City Island, Oct. 23. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DOYLE.—Nora, 402 East 79th St., Oct. 25.

GURSKA.—Ulrika, 438 Central Park West, Oct. 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HANNON.—William J., 2,082 La Fontaine Av., Oct. 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HARGROVE.—Mary, 114 East 83d St., Oct. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KILEY.—Thomas P., 239 East 176th St., Oct. 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KING.—Emma, 473 West 145th St.,

MILLER HUGGINS TO DIRECT DESTINIES OF YANKEES IN PLACE OF BILL DONOVAN

HUGGINS SIGNED AS MANAGER OF YANKS

Former St. Louis Leader to Succeed Donovan as Pilot of Local Team.

VETERAN OF BIG LEAGUES

Ninth Man to Handle Destinies of New York American League Club.

Miller J. Huggins, who for the past five years has managed the St. Louis Cardinals, yesterday was signed as manager of the Yankees to succeed Bill Donovan, who has piloted the New York club for the past three seasons. Huggins's appointment did not come as a surprise, as his name has been associated with the position since he had several conferences last Summer with Jacob Ruppert, President of the Yankees, and Ban Johnson, President of the American League. Huggins's contract is for two years.

The New Yankee leader is considered one of the smartest managers in the game and was able to lift the Cardinals from their lowly position to a place in the sunny first division. Huggins knows the game thoroughly and was rated one of the brainiest second basemen of baseball when he played with Cincinnati and St. Louis. He said yesterday, after signing his contract, that his playing days were over, as his throwing arm has not been right for the past few seasons.

Huggins is the ninth in the long list of Yankee managers. First there was Clark Griffith, and in succession came Norman Elberfeld, George Stallings, Hal Chase, Harry Wolverton, Frank Chance, Roger Peckinpaugh, and Bill Donovan. Elberfeld and Peckinpaugh were only managers pro tem and filled in a few weeks when other managers were dropped.

Huggins will bring to New York with him his scout, Tom Connery, who has uncovered several stars in the past few seasons, including Roger Hornsby, Horstman, and Goodwin, the last two being young pitchers of great promise.

Donovan's Plans Unsettled.

Huggins will also retain Bob Gilkes and Joe Kelley as scouts, and President Ruppert stated, when announcing Huggins's appointment, that the Yankees would make every effort next season to give New York an American League pennant winner. Colonel Ruppert asserted that it was with regret that he was forced to part with Wild Bill Donovan, for he holds a high personal regard for the retiring manager. He stated that Donovan had been handicapped through injured players and has encountered hard luck at many times. Donovan's plans are unsettled. Before coming to the Yankees he managed the Providence club of the International League and won a pennant in his first year there.

Huggins for years was the smallest player in the major leagues. He was a great base runner. In 1911 he stole 37 bases and in 1912, 35 bases. In 1912 he finished the season with a batting average of .304. Huggins was born in Cincinnati in 1880 and began his baseball career in 1898 with a semi-professional club in Wapakoneta, Ohio. In 1899, he played with the Mansfield Ohio, club of the Interstate League and in the following year played on the Fleischmanns Catskill semi-professional club. Up to this stage of his career Huggins was a shortstop, but when he signed with the St. Paul Club of the Western League, in 1901, he played second base, and was in that position thereafter during his baseball career.

Huggins was signed by Cincinnati in 1904, and played second base for the Reds until 1909, when he went to St. Louis in a trade for Beebe and Stork. Huggins played there during 1910, 1911 and 1912, when he succeeded Roger Bresnahan as manager of the Cardinals. Huggins has shown himself to be an aggressive, capable manager in St. Louis, and President Tener of the National League said yesterday that he regretted his departure from the league and wished him all success in his new position.

May Remold Yankees.

Huggins's wide knowledge of the managerial end of the game and his skill at developing young players should be a big factor in steering the Yankees to success next season. Huggins is a successful disciplinarian and has the faculty of getting the best work out of his players. He has a strong personality, and there is no reason to believe that he will not be an excellent choice as the leader of the Yankees.

Huggins stated yesterday after signing his contract at the Yankee offices that he would move to this city in a few weeks and begin work on the club's Spring training plans. The club will train again at Macon, Ga. The new manager is enthusiastic about his new place, and although he knows little about the Yankee players he believes that he will have a good club to start work with when the players report in Georgia next March.

Huggins has a fairly good record in the interclub series in St. Louis. In the Spring series, while he was in that city, the Cardinals defeated the Browns in every one except that of 1913, which resulted in a tie. In the post season series, the Cardinals have won two and lost two of the series.

EMERICK LEADS GOLFERS.

Has Best Net and Best Gross Scores in Yale Club Tourneys.

S. P. Emerick, one of the leading golfers of the Hudson River Country Club, led a field of almost fifty Yale Club enthusiasts in the annual golf tournament of that organization held at the Siwanoy Golf Club yesterday. Emerick accounted for the prizes offered by turning in the best gross and best net for thirty-six holes and the best net for the morning round. He began the double journey with an 81, 4—77, and came back in the afternoon with 89, 4—85, which gave him 170, 8—162 for the day. C. S. Hart refused to see all the prizes go to the Hudson River expert, and did well enough in the afternoon to win the net for that eighteen holes with 96, 12—84.

The second low gross for the thirty-six holes was made by W. M. Sherrill, who had 180, 22—168, which also gave him second net laurels. Others who scored well in the double round were H. B. Miller with 190, 18—172; Dixon Boardman with 198, 22—176; C. V. Benton with 182, 6—176; George S. Chappelle with 220, 44—176, and J. P. Adrian with 204, 26—178.

RISLEY HAS BEST CARD.

Strong Wind Causes High Score in Atlantic City Tourney.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 25.—Nearly a hundred golfers appeared on the links of the Country Club of Atlantic City today in the annual Fall invitation tournament, and Maurice Risley of the home club was the only one able to return a card under 80. Risley, with a 78, led the next man, H. Davidson Herron of Princeton, by five strokes. A strong wind blew over the course, and the high scores are directly traceable to this.

Qualifying among the leaders was L. A. Spindler, the Fox Hills champion, who returned a score of 85, after going out in 39. Several others from the Metropolitan district got in the first division, the limit score being 91, which both R. C. Maxwell and Chester Maxwell of Trenton made. Pierre Proal, an erstwhile Harvard golfer, now playing from Deal, missed the first flight by a stroke.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—Leo Johnson vs. Jimmy Paul; Kid Norfolk vs. Jack Espin; Willie Jackson vs. Tommy Toohey. Three ten-round bouts.

New Polo A. A.—Ray Rivers vs. Jimmy Kane. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Young Sterling Nelson vs. Panama Joe Gans. Ten rounds.

REACH FINALS ON COURT.

Junior and Boys' Metropolitan Titles at Stake Today.

Play in both the junior and boys' metropolitan tennis championships at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills advanced to the final round in singles yesterday. In the junior event the two who came through were Walter Hanlon and the Yonkers expert, Harold Taylor. Hanlon had rather an easy time of it in defeating Louis Davidson with the score 6—1, 6—1. Taylor, however, was hard pressed before earning the decision over G. B. Emerson, Jr., three spirited sets, all of which were carried to deuce, being necessary to determine the victor. Taylor won at 8—10, 7—5, 10—8.

In the metropolitan boys' championship those who came through to the final round were Cecil Donaldson, the youthful Brooklyn expert, and Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion. In neither case were the victors hard pressed. Donaldson had a particularly easy time in defeating Harold Maddocks by the score of 6—1, 6—0. Richards earned his victory over R. M. Walsh, and while the latter was able to take three games in the opening set he never seriously threatened his rival. In the last set Richards was working smoothly and Walsh could interpose only feeble opposition to the superlative game which was at the command of the national titleholder.

The doubles tournament, which is a combination of both junior and boys' teams sailing under the title of metropolitan doubles championship, has been held up somewhat. Only one match was played yesterday, this advancing Abraham Basford, Sd., and Vincent Richards, a team from the boys' division, to the final round. They triumphed over R. M. Walsh and E. S. Dawson in a brilliantly played contest at 6—3, 6—4. In the lower half a second round match is still to be played. Richards and Basford played a doubles game in which the individual efforts were well co-ordinated. Both impressed the attack at the barrier in each set of the match against Walsh and Dawson, and the accurate picking of the openings, and the hard playing through when they were discovered, was an attack that proved far too strong for the rival pair.

The real surprise in the junior singles was the vanquishing of Louis Davidson, who was heralded as the dark horse of the tournament and promised to live up to the glowing predictions which were made. Walter Hanlon, however, with a well balanced game that kept Davidson away from the barrier, where he has shown pronounced ability in previous matches, was able to record an astonishingly one-sided victory.

BROWN HAS A HARD DRILL.

Strenuous Afternoon's Work Puts Finishing Touches for Colgate.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25.—The Brown football squad had a hard afternoon's practice at Andrew's Field today in preparation for the Colgate battle Saturday afternoon. Two touchdowns in the formal scrimmage were scored by the 'Varsity over the scrubs, while many more touchdowns were pushed over by the determined first-string backs later in the informal scrimmage.

Injuries to Shaw and Albright were not allowed to shadow this last real workout before the game with the Hamiltonians. With the regular line, and Brooks in the backfield, the Brown eleven looked better than at any time since the Boston College victory.

Coach Robinson is careful to prevent injuries or any chance of them, and when Brooks, Weeks, Nichols, and Grabb, half back, end, tackle, and guard respectively, developed limps they were sent to the showers for treatment by Trainer Huggins.

FORDHAM LOSES DEMPSEY.

Full Back Enlists in Army and Leaves Maroon Team.

Andy Dempsey, the Fordham full back, joined the Quartermaster's Department of the army yesterday and severed his connection with the Maroon team. The Newark boy decided to enlist two weeks ago, when it leaked out that he was going to enter the Naval Reserve.

Although Fordham lost Dempsey the Maroon gained an experienced player in Walter Crovat, the former Hamilton Institute star, and last year a freshman at Colgate. Coach McCaffery shifted Brennan from quarter to full back and tried out Crovat at quarter. It is more than likely that the newcomer will start in tomorrow's game against Rutgers.

Fordham had its final hard workout for the Rutgers clash. Coach McCaffery ordered a long signal and defensive drill and a short scrimmage. The regulars had a long spell at breaking up forward passes hurled by the scrubs.

The Maroon back field for the Rutgers game will likely be the same as faced the scrub yesterday, with Crovat at quarter, Erwig and Frisch as half backs, and Brennan as full back. Colletti is sure to break in at some stage of the game.

MRS. BARLOW GOLF VICTOR.

Defeats Mrs. Fox 1 Up in Memorial Cup Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—In the semi-final rounds of the Belle Steelman Bumm Memorial Cup golf tournament Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Merion defeated Mrs. Caleb Fox, Philadelphia, district champion, 1 up, and Mrs. G. Henry Stetson, Huntingdon Valley, defeated Miss Mildred Caverly of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 3 and 2.

The match between Mrs. Barlow and Mrs. Fox was exciting. Mrs. Fox was nervous, for at times she played well and at others poorly. Her putting was weak. At the first hole she missed a putt for a win in 4, and on the second hole she over approached, and had to be content with a half in 5.

Mrs. Stetson played steady golf against Miss Caverly and deserved her victory. She was square at the turn, and put the result beyond doubt by winning the next four holes.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Kate Glenn, 117 pounds; *Cockle, 100; Will Soon, 111; Humma, (imp.,) 114; *Simon Pure, (imp.,) 106; Flapper, 111; Phalaris, (imp.,) 117; *Shasta, (imp.,) 109; Frank Keogh, 111; Miss Peep, 104; Miss Filley, 108; Tolerance, 111; *Kokohi, 108; Candidate II., (imp.,) 111.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. Producer, (imp.,) 109 pounds; Flame, 100; Highest Appeal, 106; *Wood Violet, 100; *Sixteen to One, 110; Moosehead, 109; *Hope, 100; All Bright, 103; Svengali, 108; *Killarney, 100; Sunny Hill, (imp.,) 105; Wood Thrush, 109; *Malvolio, 110; Tread Lightly II., (imp.,) 106.

THIRD RACE.—The Liberty Bond purse; for three-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Top o' the Morning, 124 pounds; Rae B., 105; King Worth, 118; *Back Bay, 109; Torchbearer, (imp.,) 109; *Varda S., 104; Gloaming, 112; *Alex Geis, 105; Ocean Prince, 111; Incog, 104; Howard Webber, 108; Short Ballot, 108; *Buss Around, 100; Lohengrin, 108; Vermont, 114; *Peep Sight, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Merchant, 104 pounds; *Starter, 97; *Falucca, 101; N. K. Beal, 103; Kebo, 108; *Silver Sandals, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Maidens; all ages; one mile and twenty yards. Valais, (imp.,) 114 pounds; Bar of Phoenix, 109; Whippoorwill, 92; Mesmer, 109; Trocadero, 109; Green Grass, 92; Trentino, 109; Hickorynut, 108; Puts and Calls, 114; Rose Finn, 106; †Thornbloom, (imp.,) 109; Tenous Bon, (imp.,) 92; Jany, 109; Jim Hoey, 92; †Sorceret II., (imp.,) 109; Frank Keogh, 92; Conduit, (imp.,) 106. †Braeside stable entry.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; one mile and twenty yards. Bolder, 114 pounds; *Beautiful Morn, 96; *Montressor, 106; Loneland, 103; Cardome, 106; Yodeling, 109; *Blue Fox, 95; *Disturber, 104; Battle Abbey, 106; Hastens, 106; Tactless, 106; *Ella Ryan, 100.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; one mile and twenty yards. Dr. Charcot, 100 pounds; Flora Finch, 100; Handful, 109; Billy Oliver, 109; *Early Sight, 104; Incredible, 109; *Greatness, 101; Fleetwood, 106; Rhinelander, 109; [illegible], 106; Thistle, 106; *Bonny Boy, 97; [illegible]. *Silverdale entry. †Hialeah entry.

DE ORO SUCCESSFUL IN DEFENDING TITLE

Defeats Daly by 150 to 129 in Match for Three-Cushion Billiard Honors.

Alfredo De Oro defeated John Daly, challenger for the world's three-cushion billiard championship, at Leonard Howison's academy, last night, when he won the final block of the match by a score of 50 to 46, which, added to the totals of the previous nights' play, gave him a total of 150 to 129 for the entire match.

The first night the Cuban won at 50 to 43 and the second night the score was in his favor by 50 to 40. The contest last night was the closest, therefore, that the two contestants have waged, and one of the spectators was unwilling to concede that De Oro was the better player. As soon as the match was finished he offered to wager $1,000 that Daly could defeat De Oro. The Cuban turned quickly and asked if that was said seriously. On receiving an affirmative reply De Oro offered to cover the money and play the contest immediately.

Daly was agreeable to the proposition, and for a few minutes it seemed that a second contest would be played between the two men. Leonard Howison, the proprietor of the academy, however, refused to allow the use of the championship table. A special match at a future time was then proposed, and this may be arranged.

De Oro last night played with the consummate skill which he has shown all through the match. His shots were many times sparkling revelations of the possibilities of three-cushion play, which drew repeated applause from the big gathering of spectators. Starting with a lead of 17 points as a result of the two previous nights' play, De Oro was in a position to look with confidence on the situation.

Daly, on the other hand, could not have been other than nervous in facing such a heavy handicap., To his credit, however, it may be said that Daly played better than he has at any time before in this match. He found the balls rolling more kindly for him, and profited by the conditions to count with more certainty. But if Daly was playing better De Oro was also showing rare form, and at the outset he pulled away from Daly by a considerable margin. The Cuban in two innings, the fourteenth and fifteenth, gathered in runs of six and five respectively, and these added to his total gave him an advantage on the night's play of exactly 11 points. Not only did Daly cut this lead down, but there were times when he was himself holding the whip hand on the evening's contest, but he never drew away far enough to seriously threaten De Oro's match lead amassed in the two previous nights' play.

In the forty-ninth inning Daly's play was extremely faulty just when he should have been most careful, for he was at that period cutting down De Oro's lead. After counting one carrom, Daly played safe, but it was that only in name, for in actual fact it turned out to be a set-up from which De Oro ran two. There was never a wide margin between the men in last night's contest.

De Oro held the lead at the start, only to relinquish it to Daly in the middle game, when the men went along on almost even terms and were frequently tied. It was a run of five in the seventy-fourth inning which put the score 49 to 46 in favor of De Oro. The winning point of the match followed two innings later.

Championship Hockey in Doubt.

Nothing definite toward promoting or discontinuing championship hockey at the local rinks was decided upon last night at the special meeting of the Amateur Hockey League at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, although the general feeling of the officials present at the meeting was that there would be no titular hockey this season.

Walker Wins in Crescent Ring.

Archie Walker, Irish-American A. C., 108 pound New York State and metropolitan district champion, last night won first prize in the 115 pound class of the Crescent Athletic Club's amateur boxing tournament, making his second successful appearance in a local tournament within the week. F. Zellner, Trinity Club, was his opponent in the final bout.

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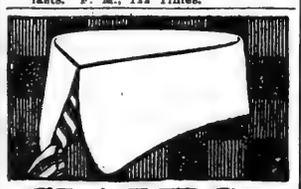

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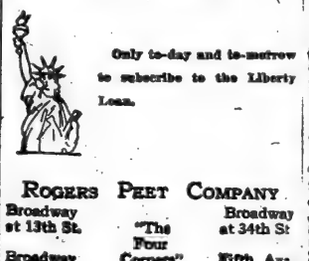

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"My best winter overcoat is a Rogers Peet, bought probably six years ago.

"My dress suit is a Rogers Peet.

"My Prince Albert suit, 'still going strong,' I bought in January, 1907. Trousers begin to fray a little round the shoe tops. I made a mistake in not having two pairs.

"Last week I was down at my country place. The suit I wore there was a Rogers Peet (two pairs of trousers)."

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HOMEBREDS CARRY DAY AT DOG SHOW

Take Honors from Imported Canines at Hudson County K. C.'s Exhibit.

The second annual show of the Hudson County Kennel Club, held at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., yesterday, blossomed into an exhibition of national importance, dogs being benched from many parts of the country, some coming from as far West as Chicago.

How the breeding industry has progressed here was illustrated by the many victories of homebreds over imported cracks. Among the German sheepdogs, Airedales, fox terriers and Sealyhams the chief awards were gained by dogs bred in this country, and in every class the winners showed quality that compares with the best imported brand.

One of the finest animals in the show was the German sheepdog, Harris II. of Elmview, which completed his championship record by taking first in winners, dogs. This splendid specimen is full of substance and bone, has a beautiful coat, and shows the intelligence so characteristic of the breed. He has made a meteoric dash for his championship, as he was kept under cover until the Amber show, and winning there, has been undefeated since, so that he has gained his championship in twnty-eight days.

F. C. Hood of Brookline, Mass., sent a fine Airedale into the ring in the homebred Boxwood Benbow, which, in the winner's division, gained the award over A. S. Mitchell's Crompton Oorang II. The chief award for the opposite sex went further afield, being properly accorded to Briergate Beauty, shown by the Briergate Kennels of Deerfield, Ill.

Harvy S. Ladew almost swept the board with his wire-haired fox terriers. In the winners, dogs, he won with Boxhill's Briar Boy over Alf Delmont's Fireaway, and in the females his Miss Collarnut of Paignton took the blue from George J. Willock's Solway Mistress.

One of the surprises was the failure of the Yankibourne Kennels' entries to please Mrs. Clinton Irwin Martin, who judged the dainty Pekingese. The Yankibourne Kennels is owned by Elbridge Gerry Snow, who has spend perhaps more money than any other fancier on this breed. He exhibited the noted winners Chun Chang of Alderbourne and Tim Kee Kung of Alderbourne, but though each won in his class, they were overlooked when the winners came together, the award going to Mrs. Ben Richert's Sytherland Avenue Sung Li, with Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Wang Tai in reserve. The summaries:

AIREDALES.

Winners, Dogs.—Frederic C. Hood's Boxwood Benbow, first; A. S. Mitchell's Crompton Oorang II., reserve.
Winners, Bitches.—Briergate Kennels' Briergate Brightbeauty, first; Frederic C. Hood's Boxwood Clissold Countess, reserve.

BULLDOGS.

Winners, Dogs.—J. E. Horrax's Mike O'Flannighan, first; Mrs. B. F. Parsons, Jr.'s Live Wire, reserve.
Winners, Bitches.—J. E. Horrax's Coveses Lass, first; Thomas J. Parvin's Verity Verax, reserve.

CHOW CHOWS.

Winners, Dogs.—Mrs. John Z. Adams's Lord Cholmondeley III., first; Mrs. M. A. Partridge's Kung Kusang, reserve.
Winners, Bitches.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Downs's Yum See, first; John Richardson's Empress of China, reserve.

COLLIES.

Winners, Dogs.—P. Tully's Sarsfield Sunlight, first; Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Playboy, reserve.
Winners, Bitches.—Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Prima Donna, first; P. Tully's Sarsfield Susanna, reserve.

GERMAN SHEEPDOGS.

Winners, Dogs.—John Gans, Jr.'s, Harras II. of Elmview, first; John Gans, Jr.'s, Komet von Hoheluft, reserve.
Winners, Bitches.—John Gans, Jr.'s, Adelheid von Hoheluft, first; Blue Blood Kennels' Clotilda V. Grosha, reserve.

FOX TERRIERS.

Wirehaired, Winners, Dogs—Harvey S. Ladew's Boxhill's Briar Boy, first; Alf Delmont's Fireaway, reserve.
Winners, Bitches—Harvey S. Ladew's Miss Collarnut of Paignton, first; George J. Willock's Solway Mistress, reserve.

IRISH TERRIERS.

Winners, Dogs.—Holmehill Kennels' ch. Wrose Badger, first; William Keogh's Ingleside Merlin Monthall, reserve.
Winners, Bitches—Fort Orange Kennels' Leeds Irish Rose, first; Holmehill Kennels' Judith, reserve.

PEKINGESE.

Winners, Dogs—Mrs. Ben Richert's Sutherland Avenue Sung Li, first; Mrs. Thomas Hastings's ch. Bagatelle Wang Tai, reserve.
Winners, Bitches—Mrs. A. McClure Halley's ch. Quena of Llenrud, first; Arden Kennels' Ping Pong of Arden, reserve.

POMERANIANS.

Winners, Dogs—Mrs. E. Argus's Chocolate Cnoto, first; Francis J. Tully's Prince Francis, reserve.
Winners, Bitches—Miss Hyden's ch. Afon Pumpkin, first; Francis J. Tully's Fairy Queen, reserve.

SEALYHAM TERRIERS.

Winners, Dogs—J. A. Burden's Woodside Pep, first; Walescott Kennels' Walescot Tinker, reserve.
Winners, Bitches—E. Lawrence's Braefield Bountiful, first; Fred Harries's Saving Daylight, reserve.

THORP OUTWITS COLUMBIA.

Coach Makes Big Gains, Using Williams's Plays.

Tom Thorp, Coach Metcalf's assistant, starred in yesterday's scrimmage against the Columbia 'Varsity. Thorp as quarterback on the scrub eleven guided his men through several of the Williams formation. Carrying the ball he made a touchdown after he had covered fifty yards on twelve successive plays. The 'Varsity scrimmaged first with the team from Boys' High and later with the second and third elevens.

In the practice against the high school boys Houlahan and Canapary showed up well. Houlahan made one run of forty yards. Charley Shaw, the speediest of Columbia's fast backfield, reported but did not take part in the scrimmages.

Angus McCabe, who played at quarter for the Blue and White last year, has been declared ineligible on account of heart trouble, and Metcalf has appointed him coach of the freshman eleven. He will be in charge of the yearling team that travels to Lakeville tomorrow to play the Hotchkiss eleven.

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Newark, N. J.—795 Broad St.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.
La Veck<NYC No. 25, Bel
Donovan<Tug Hudson, Re
Barnes<Martin, Gerard<Std Oil Co, Smith Norem<Burd, Cook<Flagg, Rathbone<Thaw, Wootton<Jorgenson, Re Annex Homes, Re N Y Public Stores, Grasell<Aetna, Buyan<L V RR, Martin<Imbrie, Donovan<Erie, Fredericks<I M M Co, Am Tobacco Co<SS Rosalia, Schmadeke<Tug Victoria, Maxwell<SS Lighter Hunter, Bears<Beers.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Hanrahan<Pac Trans, Elliot<P Birdsall Corp, Barreiros<Tivives SS Corp, Cymru<C RR of NJ, Monk<Lehigh Val RR, Hill<Gelger-Jones Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity and Admiralty.
Woodruf<NY Law Co, Brooks<Schooner Fannie Palmer, Dwyer<Tug Westchester, Ackerman Ligo Co<Tug Britannia, Scranton<Lehigh C Co<Tug W. Tracy, Int Nickel Co<B'klyn & Man Ferry Co, Crane<Tug John Rugge, Overseas Shipping Co<Lee's Lighter, Townsend Iron Works<Lighter Rudolph, Union Ferry Co<CNY.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Common law calendar at 10:30 A. M.
O'Connor<Coastwise Dredg Co (on trial.)
At 10 A. M.—US<Rice (on trial.)
Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.
US<Tamborino, Same<Stetzer, Same<J Fetzer, Same<M Fetzer, Same<Benedetto, Same<Lewis.
At 11:30 A. M.—US<Kryan.
At 2 P. M.—US<Rosenberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Discharges:
Samuel Seiff, Patrick J McFeely, Max Singer and Mollie Singer, Thomas Callahan, Selah L Sammis, Katherine Smith, Edgar R Gillavan, Martin Rathjen, Morris Book, Harry S Koch, Sidney M Brussel.
Motions:
Triangle Motor Sales Co. (2.), Culver Bldg Corp, H & P Caminez, Inc, Paul Albert, Irvan J Barrian, Emil M Karmel, Bay Dredg & Cont Co, Charles Dinkle, Inc, Charles Herman, Fred Richardson, Joseph Farber and Augusta Farber, Fred W Schwartje, Rocco Scocco.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Delaware Prod Ins Co. Whipple<same.
H G Vogel Co<Backer Const Co, Candee<Penn R R Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Scott, Laughlin, Smith, Page, and Davis, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.
US Trust<Peters, Tichenor<Ramsey, Holm<Vaudeville Collection Agency, Ransom<Degnon Con, Malerba<Friars Minor O S F, &c, Doris<McMullen, S and Priest, Fox Con Co<Dailey's Towing Line.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions.
Re US Fid & G Co, Landau<Landau, Elder Dempster & Co<Mulliez, 42d & Man Rys<US Wood Preserving Co, Stamatopulo<Gerhard & Co, Inc, Re McShane, Gershel<Hickson, Inc, Apel<Chatham and Phenix Nat Bank, Dedlow<Denton, Kamber<Stumpf, Von Maltzahn<Burlan, Re Flick & M Con Co, Re same, Goldstein<Goldstein, McKenzie<Lane, Amer Wet Wash Ldry Co<Richter, Columbia Carr Co<Hygrade Corr Paper Pr, Neusel<Neusel, Badgeley<Dewitt, R & L Co<Nat Surety, Warner-Quinlan Asph Co<Amer Asph Co, Meyer<Kings Farm Rity Co, Siff<Healy, Feinberg<Sherman Av Con Co, Re Henkel, Parnum<Bengel Trad, Fast<Fast, Lawyers Mtg Co<Schlesinger, Sloan<Moore, Maimonides Benev Soc<Chrysler Realty Co, Spragle<Sprague, Same<same, Johnson<Frank, Landy<Silverman, King<Decker Bldg Co, Amsterdam & B Hand<Marquette, Barnhelm<Muetzler, Sloan<Carpenter, Scanlan<Myers, Mannerino<Mannerino, Quimby<Quimby, Platt<Platt, Kennedy<Kennedy.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Lanaud<Lanaud, Godfree<Godfree, Undefended divorces:
Salb<Seib, Acerbo<Acerbo, Hoffman<Hoffman, Hawkins<Hawkins, McSpedon<McSpedon, Mansfield<Mansfield, Green<Green, Duryea<Duryea, Beidel<Beidel, Brazeau<Brazeau, Calvert<Calvert, Herman<Sherman, Jacobs<Jacobs, Metz<Metz, O'Kelly<O'Kelly, Steinmiller<Steinmiller, Nagle<Nagle, General calendar, Paetsold<Paetsold, Riddle<Dunham, Berger<Alk, Dubben<Dubben, Vivandou<Meyers.

PART IV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Henry Elias Brower<Morris, Liberman<Mayer.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bee—Jacobson<Smith, Rosenberg<B H RR, Clark<CNY, Thomas<Dieterle, Thimmefeld<Schroeder, S Vlsotzik<Runkel Bros, A Vlsotzik<same, Cohen<Young Bros Co, Jones Int R T C, Butler<Wishnofsky, Cannon<NY Rys, Steinberger<same, Alexis<Manhasset Exp, Di Rocco<Canepa, C Pisapia<I R T, V Pisapia<same, Raschke<NY Rys, Klein<S Hardware Co, Inc, Gallagher<CNY, Carter<same, Barley<same, Gunner<Westcott Exp, Diamond<Douglas Shoe Co, Falcone<S I & M Ry, Grossinger<Kramer, Connors<Taylor, Johnson<Farrault, Haman<NY Con Ry, Lewis<NY Dispos Cor, Kolopsaky<All Amus Co, Miller<Bamby Taxi Co, Beamish<Ehret, Farley<Wiltscheck, Koehler<Bernagozzi, Rosman<Waller, Jashanoff<Radin, Berbel<424 St, &c, Ry, Barina<Fitzhenry, J Glass<C I & B Ry, D Glass<same, Hatier<NY Rys, Abramowitz<City R E, O'Brien<Eagle Pencil, Gross<Coffin, Swesky<NY Rys, Joe Kochler, Inc<Perry & Teach Co, Rosen<Union Ry, Manfredi<Cava, Sulok<Peter Doelger Brewing Co, Goltzman<55th Av Coach Co, Rappaport<Nat Casket, Behan<Barrett, Collarets<Schidlovsky, Roth<Int R T, S Blick<Curtis, R Blick<same, C Ulery<Empire Carrying Corp, U Ulery<same, S Newberg<CNY, L Newberg<same, Stephany<Am Thermos Bottle Co, Asch<same, Richardson<Cushman, Peters<NY Rys, Kiernan<Belt Line Ry, Malevanchik<NY Rys, Masi<Nat Towel Supply Co, Quinn<NY Rys, Cohen<same, Foster<NY Sight Seeing Co, Inc, PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. West<Beardsley, Mortland Chem Co<Stein, Marshall<Pribil, Arkenburgh<Milroy, Wm Morris & Co, Inc<Providence Washington Ins Co, Usdansky<Lane, Davis<Isman, Sass<Pearlman Co, Inc, Henkel, Jr<Rudolphy, Leary<East River Nat'l Bank, Economu Bros Co, Inc<Nat Steamship Nav Co, Bassoe<Blum, Robertson & Co, Inc<Cent Cuba Sug Co, Fine & ano<Longchester Realty Co, Gen'l Plasters' Sup Co Inc<Mendelson, Pechinsky<Cook's Linoleum Co, Goldfarb<Eidlitz, Herff<Manchester Garage Co, Bartolicius<Jackson, Rodstein<I R T, Perlman<Donohue, Schlanger<Berkowitz, Gallin<Allemania F L, Fowler<Am Carbide, La Vin<Copley-Plaza Oper Co, Col-Knick Trust Co<Barnaley, Dore<Legry, O'Beirne<Bullis, M. Samuels & Son<Hudson & Man RR, Paul Gerli<Mendelson, Branower<Waldes, Scherff<Konigswald, Scherff-Harris & Co, TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar will be placed on the calendars for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Elson<Rosenthal.

PART VIII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

PART X.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Brown, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
La Roy<Pennington,

PART XVIII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Ca e on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:
Cornelius O'Leary, Pauline A. Boettcher, John Fox, Thomas McCombs, Sarah Werth, Sofi Taub, Otto Christian, Pasquale Terrace, Annie Lee, Edward Selacio, John V. Dahigren, Abraham Grey, Peter Schaefer, Elliott L. Smith, Herman Greenberg, Charles B. Austin, Julia E. Ashmore, Thomas Kelly, Frank M. Evans, Edward Steindler, Fitzgibbon Infants, Catherine Murtha, &c, Albert J Calais, Emma J. Fairfax, &c, Wheaton Bradish.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
J. Bouton & Co<Scheuer & Co, Menzies<Tasker-Halsted Rity Co, R Saenger Co<Glant Silk Mfrs, Wircinska<N Y Consol RR, Mandle<Samstag & Hilder Brothers, Freilich<Rome Hosiery, Brewer & Co<Seaman, Lowerre & Co, Stevens<same, Imex Corp<Crouch Co, Ross<N Y & NJ Real Est Co, Ferber<Schwartz, Feinold<Santor Const, Frankenberg<Gibralter, Ellentuch<Goodman, Goodman<Michalover, Schneider<Goldberg, Rawner<Klinkowstein, Zlatnick<J. Butler, Inc, Winkler<Firm Rity Co, Moore<Dreyer, Fulton & Elm Leasing Co<Augustine Stores, Lo Forte<Klein, Cumming<Kelly, Miller<McAfee.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Krautwald<Pugh, Economu Ritsos Co<Rosalky, Cohn<Wilensky, Di Gaetano<N Y Rys, Parker<Foote, Madero Cons Co<Marell Chem Co, Schwartz<Bishop, Weintraub<N Y Rys, Dubin<Piscisky, Baltas<Standard Gas Light Co, Schoenland<N Y Rys, Rosenberg<same, McArdle<Postall, Lobitch<Horgan, Kelly<NY Con RR, Mason<Weir, Schechter<N Y C RR, Lang<Irwin Rity Co, Wynkoop<Rosk-S Co, Laidhold<Morse, Zimke<Isman, Feiselman<Bently & Twohig Silk Co, Brown<Mergenthaler, Feuster<Mozar, Weiss<Bundler, Same<N Y, SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part 11., for trial.
Wolf<Kent Paper Co, Sumner<Castle Co, Case on.
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Conners<McDonald, Clow<Kenny Co, Weiss<Cohen-Chelsea<Smith U S Co, Max Block & Co<Schonfeld, Lies<US Fid, &c, Co, Favour<Nassallott (2.) Same<Khoury.

PART IV.—Finellta, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J. Herman<Bernstein—Richard D. Weeks, Bronx Sec. Co.<McGrath—Arthur N. Giegerich.
SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.<Lichtenstein—Winter Russell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J. Daniel De Belxedon<Ida Steinman—John F. Bottomly. Bankers Trust Co<C. Blake Olcutt—Clement F. Bunap. Excelsior Savings Bank<Louis Ablansmtze—H. Warren Hubbard.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DECISIONS.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.
In re application of Charles B. Barfield for an order directing the Board of Elections of the City of N. Y. and the Commissioners thereof to receive and file the certificates of nomination, &c., member of Assembly, 23d A. D.—Order reversed. Opinion per curiam.
In re application of Ferdinand M. Becker, &c., County Clerk, County of Queens.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs. Opinion per curiam.
In re application of Samuel J. Burden for an order directing the Board of Elections, &c., to receive and file a certain certificate of nomination of Alexander Dujat, &c., County Clerk, County of Queens.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs.
In re application of Charles J. Moore, &c., Alderman of the C. N. Y. 58th District.—Order reversed. Opinion per curiam.
In re application of Edward A. Richards and Charles S. Forbell, &c. In re application of Harrison C. Glore, &c.—Order affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam.
In re application of Frank S. Senior and Ernest C. Wagner for an order directing the Board of Elections to receive and file a certain certificate of nomination, &c., Coroner of Borough of Brooklyn, &c.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Donovan<CNY, Seelenfreund<Seelenfreund.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
NY Tel Co<Chabot, Stollberg<Stollberg, Sub RR, Compton<Schwartz, Re Bowen, Glickman<Glickman, Rumph<Lott, Baker<Farm & Home Corp, Weathered<Weatherell, London<Fring, Brozck<Stuyvesant Hgts Motor Car Co, Imperial Art Allen, Casarlande<Paline, Schmitt<Ottl, Russo<Wagner, PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Cropsey, J. Eckelman<Weiner. Highest number reached on the regular call, 274.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.—Timony<Union Ry, Trinpi<Hutchins, Troy<Nassau RR, Molinaro<C I & B RR, Cook<B H RR, Hussey<Int R T, Otten<C I & B RR, Bershadsky<Nas RR, Peters<Anchor Laundry Co, Tavener<C I & B RR. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Hohorst<Nassau RR, Doyle<S RR, Rodgers<Nevin, Quattrocchi<Looser & Co, Coctelto<C I & B RR, Heaney<B H RR, Cook<Salvation Army, Miles<L I RR, Steckler<So Bklyn RR, Reil<NY Cons RR, Hannagan<NY Con RR & ano, Colombo<B H RR, Izzo<Story, Coyne<Kennedy, Massa<Geaneas, Parker<Haug, Baronas<B H RR, Ward<Horton I C Co, Lumdin<B H RR, Bikkel<Nassau RR, De Somma<same, Ryerson<B H RR, Spector<same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2791.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Dike, J.
Doyle<Saggiome, Hopkins Sec Co<190th St Holding Co, Simonelli<Di Domenico, Klein Material Co<Harris, Payne Estate<Higgins, Coney Island Const & Supply Co<Boniello Construction Co, Naughton<Kirby.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SCHULMAN & SHERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Schulman and David I. Sherman, comprising the firms of Schulman & Sherman, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 35 West Thirty-fifth Street, by these creditors: John M. Nelson, $500; Max G. Cohen, $397, and Rose Israel, $7. Liabilities are stated to be $25,000; assets, $10,000.

A. WETZLICH & CO.—Manufacturers of waists at 113 West Twenty-seventh Street. Judge Mayer has appointed Henry M. Eyring receiver in equity in proceedings begun in Newark. Mr. Eyring also was appointed receiver in Newark. The partners are Arpael and Celia Wellish. The assets consist of stock, $5,000; accounts, $7,000, and fixtures, $1,000. They also own real estate at 164-166 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Second Avenue, corner Sixty-fifth Street, the value of which is not estimated.

MAX SOLOMON.—Doing business as Sol's Shirt Shop at 583 West Two Hundred and Seventh Street, has made an assignment to Nathan M. Abrahanson. A petition in bankruptcy will be filed against him.

DAVID LENTIN.—Builder and dealer in real estate at 180 Edgecomb Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,143, and no assets. Among the creditors are the estate of Samuel Willstein, $2,354, and Marcus E. Cummings, $1,000.

J. ELWOOD WINGATE.—A clerk at 141 East Twenty-sixth Street, formerly an advertising writer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,007, and assets of $1,389.

THOMAS P. MULRYAN, a liquor dealer, of 388 Manhattan Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,092 and no assets. The largest creditors are the Lyon Brewery, $1,500, and Henry Wellbroch & Co., $1,650.

JESSE M. BIOW, a clerk, of 1,841 Mohegan Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,888 and no assets.

ISAAC GOLDBERG, clothing cleaner and dyer, of 366 Lyman Place, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,839 and no assets.

PHILLIP SETTEL.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Phillip Settel, doing business as the Settel Mfg. Co., waists and dresses, at 22 East Twenty-first Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, half cash and half notes.

JACOB SIMON, trading as Jacob Simon & Sons, clothing manufacturers, at 682 Broadway, has filed schedules, showing liabilities of $22,770 and assets of $18,943, consisting of stock, $10,379; fixtures, $4,500; patterns, $2,000, and accounts, $1,594.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—Lorenzo R. Haworth, a Hamilton County farmer, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal District Court here, listing his liabilities at $4,790 and assets at $1,405.

Ignatz Banicki, a former saloon keeper at South Bend, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,026 and assets of $850.

Joseph J. Kiser of South Bend, druggist, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,685 and assets of $2,029.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor, amounts $100 and over.

In New York County.

Alter, Harris—S. Kalowsky et al.....$345.36
Arias, Nicholas E.—Empresa Columbiana, De Navegacion, Inc.....253.45
Almberg, Sophie—C. S. Pinkney et al..104.20
Berg, Harry—M. Markowitz.....121.63
Blanchard, James J.—Allene Const. Co.135.46
Bigesler, Sol or Solomon (Manhattan Paper Box Co.)—Wisser Box Board Co.254.89
Bennett, Wm. S.—Farmers National Bank.....1,021.61
Butts, Stephen H.—U. S. Rubber Co..334.20
Bertol, Margaret and Benjamin Green—People, &c.....300.00
Beck Mfg. Co.—B. E. Wertheimer....241.41
Cunningham, Peter T.—610 Riverside Drive Co.....136.21
Commercial Trust Co. of New York—A. W. Church, costs.....632.37
Consolidated Motors Corp.—A. H. Diamond.....1,048.91
Dentsch, Esther—S. Davis, costs.....109.15
Davidson, Robert S.—R. E. J. Corcoran.210.13
Du Jardin, Henri—E. V. Harman.....2,947.71
Erricson, Paul S.—H. W. Smith.....2,056.57
Edelman, Benj.—M. Lambert.....255.20
Follis, Clarence G—Delmonicos.....180.08
Ferster, Chas. W.—Sheppard Knapp Son Co.....104.75
Fein, Louis—D. Pronp.....117.91
General Woodwork Co.—L. Rosenweig et al.....149.55
Fox, Hyman—G. Ginsberg, costs.....133.58
Garner, Wm. F., Jr.—A. Herbst.....245.20
Gutzle, Georgs E., and Henry Hof—Tins & Abtz.....456.20
Goldstein, Samuel—J. Solomon.....142.81
Gambut, Paul—M. Godefroy e tal.....276.37
Hooker, James F.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.....106.91
Hutchings, Wm. R.—McClure & Co..1,636.60
Hacher, Max, and Robert Scobel—People, &c.....2,000.00
Ihrisky, Clement, and Andrew Lenart—S. Salma.....835.03
Interborough Twenty-third Street Ferry Co.—M. Novack.....1,337.55
John, George C.—J. L. Fiernan.....257.20
Kannengieser, Albert E.—F. C. Duffin.346.80
Ketchledge, George W.—J. R. Williston et al.....219.56
Lemon, Thomas K.—G. J. Schmats et al.....2,362.17
Leichtman, Lillie—A. Dressel.....121.40
Longworth, James, trusted—W. Hughes, costs.....124.15
Levy, Arnold—E. Kaufmann.....571.22
M. F. O'Neill, Inc.; Wm. A. O'Neill, and Ellen V. O'Neill—Westchester Avenue Bank.....1,573.03
Mahon, Marion F.—William J. Horn.113.76
Manson, Harry and David—M. Arnstein.....116.08
Morris, Moses—City of N. Y., costs....109.49
Mahoney, Clarence—Du Pont Fabrikoid Co.....146.01
Maultin, Blanche, and Benj. Green—People, &c.....300.00
Moshkowitz, Morris L.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....1,282.74
Normandie Park Co.—C. Solomon.....843.55
Same—Same.....1,649.62
Prince, Irving H.—N. Y. Transp. Co...112.24
Pallen, Charles McD.—J. A. Dean.....251.40
Palazzo, Carmine—People, &c.....200.00
Pulver, Benj.—H. Adelsberg.....1,033.10
Platt, Chester C., Jr.—D. Stone.....179.18
Reichard, Mollie and Herman—C. Ray.....12,196.90
Robinson, George H.—W. R. Byrne..16,018.50
Stringer, G. Franklin—National Surety Co.....2,849.26
Scerari, Gerolomeo—People, &c.....200.00
Servin, Elizabeth—Stern Bros.....386.78
Stapleton, Michael H.—R. Williams, Inc.....488.42
Simson, Herman—H. Frey.....580.25
Southard, Wm. J. and John H.—C. P. Liegett.....156.84
Syanite Trap Rock Co.—P. H. Rubbard.....8,632.97
Tagg, Louis—B. Kimler.....121.68
Tolenzio, Domenick—People, &c.....200.00
Telfair, Harry—Philadelphia Rits-Carlton Co.....488.42
Volpe, Frank—People, &c.....207.50
Theiss, Adolphus—L. Marks et al.....138.52
Weithas, Richard L.—M. H. Grossman et al.....191.33
Welkowitz, Rosie—A. Waldinger et al.....112.22
Welkowitz, William—A. Waldinger et al.....112.22
Woodrow, Samuel—J. S. Fenrick.....158.50
Wiggins, George A., Jr., by gdn.—E. Ress.....2,187.14
Williams, Edgara B.—L. H. Williams, costs.....114.67

In Bronx County.

Fitzgerald, William F.—P. Zogarroli..$80.72
Grande, Giacomo, as admr.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co.....109.20
Haskin, John B.—T. B. Starr, Inc....452.48
Keil, Francis X.—Drew Seminary for Young Women.....190.70
Klukoff, Sam—J. D. Hand.....124.90
Lungman, Morris—Swift & Co.....127.51
Loeb, William—C. H. Bennett.....2,009.61
O'Neill, William and Ella V.—G. Hoffmann.....795.92
Phillips, Samuel W.—J. Ras et al.....283.99
Rowan, Joseph W.—S. Weiser.....82.22
Schussler, Marie A.—H. Myer & Co...161.90
Sommerville, John A.—A. M. Pragnell.261.72
27 Halsey Street Co., Inc.—F. B. Williamsna, Michael J.—S. Weiser.....64.47
White Coal Co.—P. B. Mann.....450.72
Zimmer, Isidore—L. E. Fisher et al..2,288.10
Zioli, Joseph—H. Leppik.....170.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Rutherford, Francis M.—L. Scholsen et al, Mar. 9, 1903.....$348.79
Rose, Anna, and Nunziato Murello—People, &c., Oct. 2, 1917.....500.00
Sommers, John H. and John H. Sommers Co.—General Trading Co., July 16, 1917.....632.37
Quick, Henry C.—H. S. Sisson, Oct. 2, 1917.....300.00
Bruce, Elwin D., and Charles L'Hommodieu—Pierce Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp., Apr. 24, 1917.....234.03
Agress, Joseph, and Hyman Chaimowitz—Electretone Auto Music Co., Sept. 27 1917, (vacated).....783.70
Morse, Max—A. S. Landhold, Oct. 18, 1917, (vacated).....852.27
Mitchell, Edmund H.—Hay Walker Brick Co., Sept. 13, 1917.....272.96
McEvoy & Koster Construction Co., Inc. —Cramer Meyer Co., Dec. 8, 1916...249.24
Same—T. R. Thorn & Co., Apr. 8, 1916..345.67

In Bronx County.

Cemerma Co.—H. W. Bell Co., Sept. 6, 1917, (vacated).....$194.54
John H. Symmers Co., and John H. Symmers—General Brew. Co., Aug. 1, 1917.....622.36

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL, furs, jewelry; entire stocks; silks, woolens, furnishings, America's greatest buyers. "Aarons," 742 6th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 4765.

APPAREL.—Spot cash for better grade coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Sq. 7974.

APPAREL.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BEAVER.—Raritan 1273, taupe and Burgundy, or good substitute. Mad. Sq. 2036.

BOLIVIA, F. & H., all colors; will buy remnants from 2 yards up, mostly pekin. Farragut 4868.

BROADCLOTHS, velours, kerseys; close out ends; ¾ of yd. to 3 yds. Irving Finkelstein, 22 West 32d St.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. or Botany taupe and black. Mad. Sq. 9388.

BROADCLOTH.—Old rose broadcloth. A. D. Katcher, 9 West 24th St.

CHEVIOTS, ¾ and 6-14, all colors; also burgundy lightweight velours. Ritter Bros., 4376 Greeley.

CHEVIOTS cr solic color materials; 5,000 pieces; spot cash. Irving Finkelstein, 22 West 32d St.

CHEVIOT.—American 0361 or similar; any quantity; must be reasonable. Farragut 9811.

CHINCHILLAS, 30 inches wide, in white; will pay spot cash. Phone Gramercy 5573.

CLOTH.—W. & L. 618, burgundy and taupe; Beacon B. C., any mill; Beacon bolivia. Shaw 2000 or Beacon pompom; burgundy heavyweight velour. Goldwater Co., 36 West 25th St.

COATS.—Open for large quantity ladies' and misses' coats; spot cash. First floor, 6 and 8 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobber open for quantity fur trimmed cloth coats for spot cash. 12 East 33d St., 4th floor.

COATS—At once; will buy a lot of fine coats for special sale; cash. W 128 Times.

COATINGS.—Will buy Shaw's 4800, all colors, for cash. Chelsea 9948.

CLOAKINGS of any description for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 50 West 19th St.

CREPE DE CHINE, flesh, 72 Peck Ownly, no other; cash. Paradise, 24 West 30th.

DRESSES, Coats, and Waists.—Mr. Marchand of Montreal, Canada, is interested in jobs; will look at samples up to 11 A. M. Room 1611, 116 West 32d St.

DRESS CONTRACTORS.—Jobber looking at dresses for Spring. Call all week, Paris Dress Co., 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted; bring Spring samples only. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

FURS.—5,000 nutria and raccoon sets wanted in any quantity. J. Helt & Sons, 99 Madison Av.

FURS.—I will buy last year's stocks of furs for special sale; cash. Telephone at once Vanderbilt 4765.

KHAKI.—Interested in cotton khaki, in twills and ducks; can use large quantity; provided price is right. Refer reply H. W., care of The G. M. E., 11 West 18th St.

KERSEY, American's 13045, also Juilliard's 110. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

PIECE GOODS.—Surplus stocks disposed of; send samples; no commissions; service $6 a year in advance. Piece Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Sq. 5636.

POIRET TWILL GABARDINES, open for quantity at price for cash. Room 1123, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3042.

POM POM.—Will pay $3.10 for brown, green, navy, reindeer, taupe, pekin, burgundy. Jefferson Worsted Mills, Madison Square 7559.

POM POM.—American 0816, Burgundy plum and reindeer, spot cash. Jacob Chapman & Bro., Mad. Sq. 2947.

POM POMS wanted, all colors; spot cash. D. Bussel & Co., 40 West 22d.

POM POM, American, all colors; will pay spot cash. Farragut 3885.

POM POM.—Taupe and brown; will pay cash. B. Lasker, 152 West 26th.

POM POM.—Taupe; will pay cash or exchange for burgundy. Chelsea 7834.

SERGES.—Storm serges in Burgundy and green, will pay spot cash. David Marks & Bros., 16 East 17th.

SERGES.—Open for quantity of men's wear sergcs. Chelsea 9867.

SERGE.—Whitman's 1210, all shades. Farragut 3990.

SILVERTONE BROWN and Burgundy, Holden, Leonards, or similar fabrics, for cash. Chelsea 2570.

SKIRTS.—Looking at skirts, wash and serges, all week. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Contractors wanted; bring Spring samples only. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

VELOURS.—Buy any quantity 11050, 13046, 544, 15020, Kelly Rafter 119, Stoney Starkey 1700; also exchange green for brown, navy. Phone J. Schlesinger, Chelsea 3060.

VELOUR, open for coaling velour in burgundy, either wool or cotton warp. Merit Co., Farragut 9811.

VELOURS.—13009, 15020, 11050, 13046, 13045, 0359, 544; also pom poms; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR.—Stevens velour check 2795, all colors. J. J. Ludwig & Co., Telephone 9850 Farragut.

VELOUR 0359, rose-taupe. Pomer Marchance, 31 West 31st St. Madison Square 478.

VELOURS.—20 pieces; all shades; spot cash. Irving Finkelstein, 22 West 32d.

VELOURS.—Open for 544 or 11050; also light weight, all shades. Chelsea 9955.

VELOURS.—Open for heavyweight velours and pom pom, all colors. Farragut 5166.

VELOURS.—Will buy all heavyweight velours and kerseys. Chelsea 9948.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight brown, green, and navy for cash. Chel. 1858.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Wanted, quantity at a price. Enhorn, 112 Madison Av.

VELOURS — Heavyweight burgundy and taupe; will pay cash. Tuesley 5653.

VELOURS.—Open for taupe and reindeer velour. Madison Square 9415.

VENETIAN LININGS.—Open for 500 pieces 32-inch Marquise finish for cash. H. Rosenberg & Son, 621 Broadway.

VELVETEEN.—29-in.; 36-in. velveteen twill, straight back navy, green, and wine; also Pacific cotton French serge. Farragut 4963.

WHIPCORD.—Will buy all colors. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 28th St.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested in Lorraine's 3665, Pacific's C. S., Melrose F. W. M. N. half wool batiste. A. G. Stilwell, Rector 6114.

WOOLENS.—Bahnsen 50103, 50155, 50169; Worumbo 991 and 997; F. & H. 7578; all shades. Telephone Madison Square 6205.

WOOLENS.—Open for broadcloth, all shades. Farragut 9856.

WOOL KHAKI, Government standard, for uniforms and overcoats; interested in large quantity. Refer reply H. W., care of The G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

WOOL PLUSH.—American 11081. Phone or call. Frank & Frank, Farr. 602.

WOOL VELOURS.—Open to buy gray and beetroot; also American 033-21. Farragut 5286.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLUMENTHALS.—2-inch strips, moletea, 10—8780, $5; poplin, velveteen, all colors. Feinstein & Globus.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, navy, green; also velours, reindeer, brown, green, and Duvet Delaine, green, brown, beetroot. Mad. Sq. 4440.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and Botany; all colors; $2.10 net; also American Kersey 15020. Farr. 2257.

BROADCLOTH for sale; F. & H. brown, green, plum, navy, and black, at $2.10 net. Greeley 4386.

BROADCLOTH.—Clark and Dana 5430 black, $2 net. Farragut 4868.

BURELLA.—American 09057 at $1.25 net and 0310 at $1.35 net, all shades. Tel. Madison Square 7960. Solomon & Marx, 31 East 36th.

BURELLA.—American 09057, navy, black, and plum. Murray Hill 4374.

CHRISTMAS CLOTH in stock; taupe, Pekin, and gray. Hyman, Cohen & Sons, 38 West 21st. Chelsea 9869.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush coats, fur trimmed, $11.90, $13.75, $15.25, &c., on hand for today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 29th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, kerseys and Silvertip Bolivia, $13.50 to $35. Hirshfield, 142 West 29th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth and velour coats very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; pom pom, velours; all latest colors; also plushes. Norwalk Bros., 106 Madison Av.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth, immediate delivery; also jobs reasonable. Schoen Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Have for immediate delivery plush and pompom coats. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th.

COATS.—For jobbers only; see our all lined coats, coney collars, $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 52 East 9th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats

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BOSTON CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Maine Preferred and Canadian Pacific Outstanding Features in a Weak List.

After a display of strength in the forenoon the stock market gave way suddenly and a number of issues closed the day off from 1 to 5 points. The list closed with price changes irregular, but nearly all of them were on the losing side. Some of the rail issues were conspicuous in the decline despite the hope held out by the Interstate Commerce Commission for early action in the direction of higher rates.

An interesting development in the trading was a sharp break in both the Marine issues upon the publication of what purported to be a digest of a plan under advisement for paying off the company's accumulation of back dividends, amounting to 88 per cent. According to this story, the company may pay 15 per cent. of the $88 in cash, 35 per cent. in 6 per cent. notes, and 50 per cent. in common stock. When traders reduced the marketable value of the proposed notes and common stock to dollars they began to sell both the Marine issues. At the close the preferred was off 3¼ points at 89¾, and the common off 1⅝ at 26½. The plan reported to be favored has not received serious consideration by the management, according to one of the Directors. The board yesterday named a committee of three to suggest action looking towards the payment or reduction of the accumulated back dividends, and it is expected that some action to this end will be decided upon at an early date.

A report that a considerable amount of stocks held in German names had been thrown on the market as a result of the appointment of an administrator to take charge of German funds in this country was accepted in some quarters as a satisfactory explanation of the renewed weakness in the market. The report may have been due in part to the pronounced slump in Canadian Pacific, one of the issues which featured the selling for German account prior to the beginning of the war. Canadian Pacific closed yesterday at 144, off 5¼ points. Delaware & Hudson lost 2 points, Pullman Palace Car 8 1-3, Texas Company 2¾, St. Paul 1⅝, and International Harvester 3. New Haven responded to the vote of the stockholders to place $45,000,000 of new preferred stock ahead of the common by selling off 2¼.

The excellent prospect for a very large oversubscription to the Liberty Loan did not succeed in dispelling a fresh outbreak of pessimism over the future course of security prices in a market where more or less uncertain dividend yields must compete with the certain 4 per cent. paid by the new Government bonds. It will take some time yet for the market to readjust itself to the conditions under which business is now being conducted.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Irregularity in Foreign Issues is Notable Again.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—While the tone of the stock market was generally firm today there was some irregularity in foreign issues, which were affected by exchange fluctuations. The chief business was in speculative shares like Kaffirs, oils and rubbers at improving prices. There were also large investment purchases of war stocks. Argentine rails were weak on the passing of the Central Argentine interim dividend.

Money was in better demand for repayment to the Bank of England. Discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 4 Last 3½
Low ..... 3½ Renewals 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....5 @5¼ Sixty days....5¼@5⅜
Ninety days....5¼@5⅜ Ninety days....5⅜@5½
Four months...5¼@5⅜ Four months....5⅜@5½
Five months...5⅜@5⅝ Five months....5½@5⅝
Six months ...5¾@5¾ Six months ....5½@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3½@3⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3½@3⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@3⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....5¼
4 to 6 months.....5¼@5⅝
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅜	+.0003⅜
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	...
France—				
Demand	5.77½	5.77½	5.77½	+ .00¼
Cables	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	+ .00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	13.47	13.44	13.44	— .06
Cables	13.72	13.69	13.69	— .06

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Demand	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75⅜	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.77½	5.75¾
China—		
Hongkong	71.00	71.25
Peking	105.00	105.25
Shanghai	98.00	98.25
19.295 Greece	19.50	19.55
40.19 Holland	42.25	42.00
22.44 India—		
Bombay	36.00	36.25
Calcutta	36.00	36.25
5.1826 Italy	7.81¾	7.80¾
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.62½
Yokohama	51.50	51.62½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50 Russia	13.44	13.69
26.70 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	38.00	38.25
Copenhagen	32.37½	32.62½
Christiania	32.25	32.50
19.296 Spain	23.28	23.38
South America—		
32.41 Rio	25.57	25.67
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.21	44.31
5.1826 Switzerland	4.34	4.32

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70⅝	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $520,834,440; balances, $39,612,064; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $28,899,277; Federal Reserve credit balance, $3,171,438.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $8.125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 47½d, unchanged, in New York, 82½c, unchanged, Mexican dollars, 62½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$9,859,448	$56,788,213
Ord. internal revenue	36,203,415	172,287,367
Income tax	5,502,679	25,256,127
Miscellaneous	8,518,704	38,901,108
Total receipts	$60,084,237	$293,212,815
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	296,884,183	898,505,942
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	99,360,133	764,830,29[illegible]
Expenditures	356,948,421	1,191,718,758

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£467,000
Circulation decreased	29,000
Bullion decreased	496,270
Other securities decreased	9,724,000
Other deposits decreased	7,825,000
Public deposits decreased	2,577,000
Notes reserve decreased	401,000
Government securities decreased	266,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.70 per cent.; last week it was 18.79 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	564,620	1,258,590	1,323,477
Year to date	153,426,448	164,728,000	141,087,271

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
9	10	50	Advance Rumely	10	10	10	10	...
3½	3¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	3¾	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
2¾	2⅞	1,300	Alaska Juneau	2¾	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
20½	21¼	400	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	21¼	21¼	20⅝	21¼	— ⅛
75⅝	76	200	Am. Beet Sugar	76¼	76¼	76	76	— ¼
41⅝	42	10,300	American Can	41⅝	43¼	41⅝	42	+ ½
66	67	1,000	Am. Car & F'dry	68	68	66	66	—1
29	30	200	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30	29½	29¾	+ ⅝
11¼	12	200	Am. Hide & Leath.	12⅝	12⅝	11½	11⅝	—1⅝
56⅛	57⅛	300	Am. International	59	59	56⅝	56½	—1
23⅝	24	500	American Linseed	24½	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
61	61⅛	300	Am. Linseed pf	61⅛	62	61⅛	62	...
58	59	800	Am. Locomotive	59	59½	58¾	58¾	— ¾
62	63½	100	Am. Malting 1st pf	6[illegible]	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
84½	85	3,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	86¾	87¼	84⅝	84⅝	—1⅝
93	97	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	96	96	96	96	+3½
62	62¾	200	Am. Steel F'dries	62⅞	62⅞	62½	62½	— ½
104½	105	900	Am. Sugar Refined	105	105	104	104	—1½
58	59	4,100	Am. Sum. T. ex. d	59	59⅝	58¼	58½	+ ⅛
113⅞	114½	1,200	Am. Tel. & Teleg	114½	114½	114	114¼	+ ½
44½	45	500	American Woolen	44½	44¾	44¼	44⅝	+ ½
92½	96	100	Am. Woolen pf	93	93	93	98	— ½
12½	14	600	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14	14	13¾	14	...
46¼	48½	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	46	46	46	46	+1
62½	62¾	3,100	Amonda Corporation	63	63⅞	62½	62½	— ⅜
92¾	92⅞	1,100	At., Top. & S. F	93	93	92¾	92½	— ¾
101	105	300	Atl. Coast Line	102	102	101½	101½	—1½
103¾	104½	21,100	Atl., Gulf & W. I	108	109	106⅝	104	—3
69¼	69⅜	5,200	Baldwin Locomot'e	61½	62⅜	59⅝	60¼	— ½
56¾	56⅞	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	56⅜	57	56¼	56⅝	— ⅜
84	87	200	Bethlehem Steel	84½	84½	84½	84⅝	— ⅞
83½	83⅞	52,700	Beth. St. Cl. B. t. c.	83⅜	85¾	83⅜	85½	+ ⅝
99½	100	2,100	Beth.St.pf.mb.t.c.f.p	100	100¾	99½	99½	+ ⅝
53⅛	55	200	B'klyn Rap. Transit	52½	52½	52½	52½	...
85	95	100	B'klyn Union Gas	90	90	90	90	+1
102	102⅜	1,300	Burns Brothers	102	103	102	103	+1
19	19⅜	400	Butte & Superior	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
37⅞	38	300	Cal. Packing	38	38	38	38	+1
37½	39¾	100	Cal. Petroleum pf	38	38	38	38	— ½
143⅞	144¼	26,500	Canadian Pacific	149¼	149¼	143⅝	144	—5¼
29	32	100	Central Foundry	30	30	30	30	...
73⅜	74	7,400	Central Leather	77½	77	73½	74	...
100½	101	100	Cent. Leather pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	—1⅝
31½	32	300	Cerro de Pasco	32	32	32	32	...
71	72	200	Chandler Motor	71½	71½	71	71	...
50¼	50⅝	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	50¼	50¼	49½	49½	— ⅝
22½	23	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅜
44⅞	45¼	8,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45⅞	46¾	44⅝	45	—1⅝
87⅞	88¼	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	89	90	88½	88½	—1½
99	100	1,200	Chi., Northwestern	100	100	99½	99¼	—1¼
21¼	21⅝	1,600	Chi., R. I. & P. t.c.	21⅜	21⅞	21⅛	21½	— ¼
56¼	57¼	1,000	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	57	57½	57	57	— ½
42⅝	43	1,000	Chino Copper	43¼	43¼	42⅞	43	— ¼
22	25	100	Colo. Southern	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	...
34¼	34½	300	Colum. Gas & Elec.	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
87½	88	1,600	Consolidated Gas	87	91	87	88	+ ½
104	106	100	Consol. Gas, Balt.	103½	103½	103½	103½	+1½
30¼	30½	7,200	Corn Prod. Ref.	30⅝	31⅝	30¼	30¾	— ⅛
90¾	91½	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	91½	91⅞	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
65¾	66	9,100	Crucible Steel	66	67½	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅜
30¼	30⅝	2,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	31	31	30½	30½	— ⅛
97¾	99⅜	3,100	Delaware & Hud.	99½	100	97⅝	98	—2
192	193	100	Del., Lack. & West.	193	193	193	193	—1⅝
39½	39½	7,700	Distillers Securities	39⅝	40⅝	39	39¼	— ¼
8	8½	100	Dome Mines	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
18⅜	18⅝	900	Erie	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
26⅞	27	100	Erie 1st pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	—1¼
35	36	600	Gaston, Wms. & W.	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	35½	+ ⅝
136	138	400	General Electric	137	137	136	133½	— ⅝
94⅜	94⅞	2,100	General Motors	95½	96	94¼	94½	— ⅛
40¾	42	500	Goodrich, (B. F.)	40¼	40¼	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
100	101	300	Goodrich pf.	100¾	100¾	100	100	— ⅛
99	99¼	1,700	Gt. Northern pf.	99	99¼	98	99	— ⅛
27⅜	28	1,900	Gt.Nor. Cfs.for O.P.	29	29	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅝
31⅜	32½	400	Haskell & Barker	31⅜	32	31½	32	...
100½	102½	100	Illinois Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅝
44⅞	45	1,300	Inspiration Copper	44⅞	45½	44½	44½	— ⅛
7⅛	7½	1,000	Inter. Consolidated	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
46¾	46⅞	300	Inter. Cons. pf	46¾	46⅞	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
105	106	100	Inter. Harv., N. J.	105	105	105	103	—1½
59	60¼	600	Inter. Harv. Corp.	61⅛	61⅛	59⅝	60	—3
26⅜	26½	18,800	Inter. Mer. Marine	28½	28⅝	26⅝	26½	—1⅝
89½	89¾	71,100	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	93½	94⅝	89⅜	89⅝	—3½
31	31½	1,300	Inter. Nickel	31⅛	31⅝	30⅞	31	+ ⅜
22½	24	300	Inter. Paper	23	23	22½	22½	—2½
56½	57	200	Int. Paper pf. sta	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ⅝
44	46¼	200	Kelly Springf. Tire	44	44½	44	44¾	— ⅛
33	33¼	3,100	Kennecott Copper	33¼	33½	33	33	— ⅜
80	81	300	Lackawanna Steel	81⅛	81¼	81	81	+1
80	85	100	Laclede Gas	80¼	80¼	80¼	80½	+ ⅛
57½	58⅝	300	Liggett & Myers pf	58⅜	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
103	104½	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	103	103	103	103	...
102¼	105	100	Lorll., (P.) Co. pf	105	105	105	105	—1½
118	119¾	400	Louis. & Nash.	118	119	118	119	+1
100	106	200	Manhat. Elevated	103⅞	103⅞	103½	103½	— ¾
100	103	25	Manhat. El. odd lot	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	...
100½	105	400	May Dept. Stores pf	101	101	101	101	— ½
85¾	90½	1,800	Mexican Petroleum	87¾	87¾	86	86	— ⅝
31½	31⅝	1,400	Miami Copper	3[illegible]	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅛
45¼	45⅝	1,300	Midvale Steel	45½	48⅜	45¼	45¼	— ½
4⅝	5	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
27	27½	1,200	Mo. Pacific	27	27½	27	27	— ⅛
47	49	100	Mo. Pacific pf	49	49	49	49	+1
105	110	100	Montana Power pf	107	107	107	107	—1
100	104	500	Nat. C. & Suit pf	101	101	100½	100½	—1½
22¾	23	1,700	Nat. Con. & Cable	23½	23⅝	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
43	44	2,200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	43⅜	44½	43	43	— ⅛
45½	47¾	200	National Lead	46	46	46	46	—1
18¼	18⅝	1,000	Nev. Con. Copper	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18¼	— ¼
71½	71¼	4,800	New York Central	72½	72¾	70¾	71¼	—1⅝
25½	26	7,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	27⅜	27⅝	24⅞	25⅜	—2¼
20¼	21	400	N. Y., O. & West	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
106¾	107	900	Norfolk & Western	106¾	106¾	105¾	106¼	+ ¼
80	85	200	Norf. & West. pf	82	82	82	82	+2
95	95½	2,300	Northern Pacific	95	95½	94½	95	— ½
42¾	43	1,500	Ohio Cities Gas	43	44¼	43	43	— ¼
40	42	400	Ontario Mining	4⅜	4¾	4¼	4½	— ¼
24	25	400	Pacific Mail	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	...
50¼	50⅝	4,600	Penn. Railroad	50⅝	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	— ¼
39	39½	400	People's Gas, Chi	40	40	39½	39½	+1
17	17⅜	600	Pere Marquette	17	17	16½	17	+ ½
24	25	400	Pitts. & W. Va	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
55	58	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	56	58	56	56	— ½
...	...	200	Pond C. C. & C.	18	18	18	18	— ¾
56½	59	300	Pressed Steel Car	57	57½	56	56	—1⅞
135½	138	800	Pullman Company	138	138	135	135	—3¼
41¾	42½	200	R'way Stl. Spring	41⅜	42½	41⅜	42½	+1
22⅜	23	600	R'way Con. Copper	22⅜	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
73	72⅞	6,900	Reading	73½	74	72½	72⅜	— ⅛
79¼	79½	3,400	Repub. I. & S.	79⅞	80⅞	79⅝	79⅜	— ½
98½	98½	100	Repub. I. & S. pf	98½	98½	98¼	98½	+ ⅛
66	66⅝	200	Royal Dutch, t. r.	66¼	66½	66¼	66½	— ⅛
...	...	300	Son Motor	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
10	10⅛	100	Seaboard Air Line	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	20½	100	Seaboard A. L. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
152¾	152¾	425	Sears, R'buck & Co.	153¼	153¼	153	153	—1⅝
20	20½	100	Shat-Arizona	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	...
33	33⅝	600	Sinclair O. & Ref.	34¼	34¼	33¼	33⅝	—1
87	87½	2,900	Southern Pacific	88	88⅝	87½	87½	— ¼
27⅛	27⅜	1,420	South. Railway	27½	27½	27⅜	27¼	— ¼
63	64	400	South. Railway pf	62	63	62	62	...
39½	40	1,800	Studebaker Co	40⅛	41¼	39½	39½	...
37	37	600	Superior Steel	37	37½	37	37	...
13½	13⅝	200	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
145	146	1,000	Texas Co	145	146	142¼	142¼	—2⅝
55½	56½	2,800	Tobacco Products	55½	56½	54½	54½	— ½
94	94	200	Underwood Type	94	94	94	94	...
117½	117⅝	25,800	Union Pacific	118½	119¼	116⅞	117⅝	—1¼
75	77	300	Union Pacific pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	—1⅜
39½	40½	100	United Alloy Steel	40	40	40	40	—1½
94	95	5,700	United Cig. Stores	93½	96⅜	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
120	123⅜	300	United Fruit	123⅜	123¾	123⅜	123½	+ ⅛
7	7⅜	200	United Rys. Invest	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
16	17	100	Unit. Rys. Inv. pf	16¼	16¼	16½	16¼	— ⅛
117	117¾	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ¾
94	99	100	U. S. Ind. Al. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	...
58½	59	300	U. S. Rubber	59	59	59	59	—1½
102	102	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	101½	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅝
50	52⅜	200	U. S. M., Ref. & M.	51½	51½	51½	51½	...
114¼	114¾	144,100	U. S. Steel	105	106¾	104½	104½	— ⅛
113⅝	114	700	U. S. Steel pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅜	113⅜	— ⅛
80	80¼	10,600	Utah Copper	80⅜	80¾	79½	80⅜	+ ⅛
38	41	300	Va-Car. Chemical	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	— ½
100	106	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	104	104	104	104	+6
9	9¼	1,000	Wabash	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
42¾	43	300	Wabash pf	42¾	42¾	42½	42⅝	— ⅜
16	16	500	Western Maryland	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
41½	41¾	1,800	W'house E. & M.	41½	42¼	41½	41⅜	+ ⅛
38	41	300	White Motors	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	— ½
56	57	200	Wilson & Co	56	56	56	56	...
22¼	22¾	2,300	Willys-Overland	22¼	22¾	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅜
39¾	41	200	Wisconsin Central	40	40	40	40	— ½
115	119	100	W'worth (F.W.) Co	117	117	117	117	—2½

RATE HEARINGS ON NOV. 5.

Eastern Roads' Case to be Disposed Of Before Year Ends.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Informal hearings upon the railroads' application to increase transcontinental rates and to adjust rates to intermediate points will be held by Attorney Examiner Thurtell of the Interstate Commerce Commission beginning Nov. 5, in New York. Other hearings announced today are Nov. 12 at Chicago and Nov. 21 at Portland, Ore.

The hearings will be held, the commission announced, "in order that the commission may determine whether or not the rates proposed are in compliance with the order of the commission dated June 30 last and to receive evidence upon the reasonableness and propriety of the increased rates proposed."

Numerous protests have been filed with the commission by Pacific Coast civic and commercial organizations and others, and the hearings will be held largely with a view to enabling the protestants to state their attitude in detail.

Application of the Eastern railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission for financial relief, it was stated authoritatively today, will be disposed of before the first of the year. First hearings have been set by the commission for Nov. 5.

More Banks to Join Reserve System.

The German-American Bank voted yesterday to apply for admission to the Federal Reserve system, and the City Bank of Syracuse filed its application for membership in the system. The Metropolitan Trust Company has been admitted as a Federal Reserve member.

Interborough's Net Income Drops.

The monthly report of earnings of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for September shows gross operating revenues of $3,073,471, an increase over the previous year of $66,363, of which upward of $36,000 represented increase in passenger revenue. Operating expenses, however, showed an increase of $244,178, so that the net monthly income of the company fell off by $164,374 to $455,297.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.50	5.00
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.75	5.30
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.25	5.30
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.95	5.55
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.30	5.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.30
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.50	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.10	5.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	7.00	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.80	5.20
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.15
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	7.00	6.00
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Louisv. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.25	5.00
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.40	5.00
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	8.00	5.80
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.85
N. Y., C. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.85	5.25
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	5.30	4.80
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	6.20	5.40
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.30	4.80
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.30
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	6.20	5.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.50	5.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.00	5.30
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.25	5.75

FINANCIAL NOTES.

W. M. Van Deusen, formerly cashier of the National Newark Banking Company, of Newark, N. J., has been appointed Assistant Manager of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas. He was President of the New Jersey Bankers' Association a few years ago.

The Bankers Trust Company will pay at par and accrued interest the Ontario Power Company's five-year secured gold notes, which mature Nov. 1.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	62.60	61.77	62.02	— .44
25 industrials	77.32	75.74	75.95	— .48
50 stocks	69.96	68.75	68.98	— .46

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Oct. 25	69.96	68.75	68.98	— .46
Oct. 24	69.67	69.06	69.44	— .24
Oct. 23	70.41	69.62	69.68	— .66
Oct. 22	71.25	69.90	70.03	— .67
Oct. 20	71.13	70.02	70.90	+1.02
Oct. 19	70.49	69.61	69.88	— .44
Oct. 18	69.57	67.90	69.44	+1.89

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THE COTTON MARKET

General List Sells Off 27 to 45 Points on Government Ginning Report.

With October contracts off the books, and with a Government ginning report somewhat larger than had been expected, the local cotton market yesterday experienced a somewhat half-hearted reaction from the high prices of the earlier part of the week. Realising prevailed on a rather feeble market. December contracts, now the future leader, sagged off to 27.60c, climbed back up to 28.12c, broke back to 27.50c, and closed at 27.63c, with the general list selling off from 27 to 45 points net.

The market opened at an advance of 4 points to a decline of 2 points, and sold about 25 to 32 points net lower, during the early trading. It seemed that a good many Southern selling orders had accumulated over the half-holiday, and recent local buyers appeared to be disappointed by the showing of the census report. But while the ginning of 5,571,624 bales to Oct. 15 may have been slightly larger than indicated by recent private returns, it caused no material change in crop estimates, and trade interests were good buyers on the early break. This steadied the market, and rallies followed on the continued bad weather. December was relatively firm, selling up to 28.12c, a new high record for the season, and 22 points net higher, while later months showed net advances of 3 to 8 points. Demand tapered off on this advance, which met increased offerings, with the late break extending to 26.79c for January, or about 40 to 50 points net lower on active months. Closing prices showed moderate rallies on covering.

It was pointed out around the ring that ginning to Oct. 18 for the last ten or twelve years had averaged about 50 per cent. of the crop, on which basis the figures published this morning would seem about in line with crop estimates of 11,000,000 bales, excluding linters. During a number of seasons the ginning to Oct. 18 has fallen short of 50 per cent., and the present crop is a late one, but the bullish view is that development has been cut short by the cold weather of the last two or three weeks. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were 35 points lower, to 25 points higher. Exports for the day were 15,994 bales.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
Oct.	27.15	29.20	29.00	28.13	29.00
Nov.	.....	.....	.....	28.13	28.50
Dec.	28.00	28.12	27.50	27.63@27.66	27.90
Jan.	27.85	27.85	26.79	26.94@26.97	27.29
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	26.80	27.15
March	26.98	27.05	26.42	26.57@26.60	27.01
April	.....	.....	.....	26.47	26.90
May	26.85	26.93	26.33	26.45@26.48	26.90
June	.....	.....	.....	26.47@26.50	26.76
July	26.71	26.74	26.29	26.33@26.35	26.71
Aug.	26.00	26.00	26.00	25.90	26.26

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 85 points lower at 29.05c for middling upland. Sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows Galveston, 27.50c; New Orleans, 27.75c; Savannah, 28c; Augusta, 28c; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 27.35c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thurs-day.	Last Year.	Last Year.
Port receipts	34,410	31,040	59,434
Exports	15,994	17,072	29,790
Season's exports	1,221,008	1,114,835	1,675,715
Port stocks	857,506	706,479	1,186,052
Int. receipts	66,000	35,275	66,081
Int. shipments	29,117	28,034	48,764
N. Y. arrivals	2,412	7,316	8,059
N. Y. stocks	90,895	81,501	93,634

Liverpool Cables: Spot cotton in more demand at 10 points advance for middling to 20.62d, and 2 points higher for good middling at 21.12d. Sales, 5,000; American, 2,000. Receipts, 14,000; American, 7,000. Futures closed steady, new contracts 13 to 21 points higher and old 10 points lower.

Central Leather Earnings Decline.

The Central Leather Company reported yesterday total earnings of $3,462,105 in the quarter ended Sept. 30, a decline of $1,196,285 from the amount for the same period last year. The report covered earnings left after excess profits and other taxes had been deducted. Excess profits taxes did not figure in 1916. The net income of $1,913,984 was $1,233,651 below the record a year before. In the nine months ended Sept. 30 gross earnings were $17,508,350, against $13,221,222, and the net of $12,766,372 was about $3,900,000 greater than in the corresponding period of 1916.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Sept. gross	$14,021,779	$12,768,581	$10,795,294
Net aft. tax	3,903,459	4,783,895	3,639,361
9 mos. gr	120,909,740	104,495,158	88,883,547
Net aft. tax	37,525,444	35,095,710	26,903,962

Public Utilities.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN R. R.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
August gross	$56,717	$46,303	$10,414
Net after tax	25,534	21,478	4,056
Sur. aft. chgs.	13,960	10,010	3,949
8 mos. gross	356,811	307,898	48,915
Net after tax	139,528	137,054	2,474
Sur. aft. chs.	45,946	45,956	*9

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.—

Sept. gross	1,985,724	1,434,201	261,523
Net earnings	728,632	708,559	19,073
Sur. after tax and chgs.	195,177	213,849	*18,672
Bal. af. pf.div.	105,412	125,964	*20,552
9 mos. gross	14,141,271	12,260,252	2,880,989
Net earnings	6,313,030	6,295,429	17,601
Sur. after tax and chgs.	1,578,971	1,855,391	*276,420
Bal. af. pf.div.	771,266	1,102,356	*331,106
12 mos. gross	18,845,586	16,340,522	2,503,073
Net earnings	8,605,588	8,507,831	97,707
Sur. after tax and chgs.	2,375,323	2,631,788	*256,437
Bal. af. pf.div.	1,301,473	1,638,725	*337,252

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYS.—

TEM—			
August gross	180,006	167,567	12,439
Net aft. taxes	65,575	77,768	*12,193
Sur. aft. chgs.	30,400	41,313	*10,913
8 mos. gross	1,455,161	1,054,483	110,678
Net aft. taxes	579,429	390,956	188,473
Sur. aft. chgs.	103,087	99,534	3,553

NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO. and CANADIAN NIAGARA POWER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross revenue	845,196	774,313	70,857
Net after tax	529,494	561,158	*31,658
Total income	573,594	600,002	*26,468
Sur. aft. chgs.	324,306	351,127	*26,818

VITALIS PLUGS & CAPS, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Transp. rev	24,512,788	20,327,220	4,205,578
Total oper. rev	25,724,721	21,262,243	4,462,480
Oper. income	3,043,394	2,385,496	657,898
Total net income	4,289,739	3,453,801	835,938

First six months of 1917:

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Transp. rev	13,312,418	10,929,395	2,383,023
Total oper. rev	13,984,072	11,480,497	2,493,575
Oper. income	1,467,047	1,261,488	*$204,439
Total net inc	924,405	1,850,823	*928,418

*Decrease.

WEST PENN RAILWAYS CO. and subsidiaries for September—

Sales, incl. misc. rev.	672,490	545,124	127,376
Net aft. tax	275,883	245,312	30,571
Sur. aft. chgs.	119,213	72,260	46,952
9 mos. gross	5,968,526	4,881,573	1,081,953
Net aft. tax	2,504,692	2,397,756	106,936
Sur. aft. chgs.	838,096	671,205	165,490

WEST PENN POWER CO. and subsidiaries for September—

Sales, incl. misc. rev.	388,947	265,825	73,122
Net aft. tax	104,413	83,353	*4,940
Sur. aft. chgs.	85,072	71,012	*15,840
Bal. aft. pf. div.	39,030	59,345	*26,315
9 mos. gross	2,861,500	2,137,046	724,454
Net aft. tax	930,968	670,780	*19,782
Sur. aft. chgs.	590,651	329,173	*38,522
Bal. aft. pf. div.	481,136	547,508	*66,376

*Decrease.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS COS. for September: Combined net earnings available for dividends of subsidiary companies, $450,737, an increase of $187,823, or 71.94 per cent., compared with corresponding month a year ago.

Miscellaneous.

CENTRAL LEATHER CO. for quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total earn	*$3,462,105	$4,658,390	$3,039,116
Net income	1,910,945	3,147,585	1,754,693
Total income	1,913,984	3,147,585	1,754,693
Sur. aft. div.	40,972	2,564,668	1,171,961

*Total earnings of all properties, after deducting operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) and reserves for taxes.

From Jan. 1, to Sept. 30—

†Total earn	$17,508,350	$13,221,232	$7,904,606
Net income	12,766,372	8,865,760	3,946,986
Total income	12,769,411	8,865,760	3,946,986
Sur. aft. div.	7,944,336	7,117,504	2,138,470

†Total earnings of all properties after deducting operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) and reserves for taxes.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1917, reports net profits amounting to $919,404. Unfilled orders on hand Sept. 30 totaled $17,304,423.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

5,571,624 Bales Were Produced Up to Oct. 18.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18 amounted to 5,571,624 bales, counting round as half bales, the Census Bureau today announced. Round bales included numbered 110,632 and Sea Island was 43,601 bales. Last year to Oct. 18, ginnings amounted to 7,303,183 bales, including 136,880 round bales and 65,040 bales of Sea Island.

Ginning by States this year follows:

Alabama, 224,196; Arizona, 1,291; Arkansas, 346,406; California, 6,119; Florida, 27,502; Georgia, 1,043,966; Louisiana, 346,349; Mississippi, 375,076; Missouri, 10,608; North Carolina, 151,858; Oklahoma, 341,776; South Carolina, 580,381; Tennessee, 41,072; Texas, 2, 072,467; Virginia, 1,369, and all other States, 1,157.

Ginnings of Sea Island by States:

Florida, 20,351; Georgia, 22,304, and South Carolina, 976.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Butler Bros.	2½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 2
Consolidated Gas	1¼	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 9
Diamond Match	2	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Greene-Cananea	$2	Q	Nov. 26	Nov. 9
Lah. Coal & Nav.	2	Q	Nov. 30	Oct. 31
Nort. & Western	1¾	Q	Dec. 19	Nov. 30
Pennsylvania R.R.	1½	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 1
Solvay Process	2	Q	.....	.....
Do	1	Ex	.....	.....
Standard Milling	1	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 19
Do	1	Stock	Nov. 30	Nov. 19
Do pf	1¼	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 19
Stand. Oil of Ind.	3	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 5
Do	3	Ex	Nov. 30	Nov. 5
Stand. Sanit. Mfg.	1½	Q	Nov. 8	Oct. 31
Do	1	Ex	Nov. 8	Oct. 31
Do pf	1¾	Q	Nov. 8	Oct. 31
Wash.-Va. Ry. pf.	2½	S.A.	Nov. 1	Oct. 24

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quotad on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Tin, spot	61.87½	.....	61.50	.....
Spelter	8.25	8.30	8.00	8.25
Antimony	14.50	14.75	14.50	14.75
Quicksilver	$100.00	.....	$100.00	.....
Aluminium	*37.00	38.00	*37.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2 Valley	33.50	.....	.....	33.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	247	10	0	247	15	0
Tin, futures	247	10	0	247	5	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.03
Alta	.02	Mexican	.14
Andes	.11	Occidental	.60
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.10
Bullion	.02	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.07	Potosi	.05
Challenge Con	.03	Savage	.03
Chollar	.06	Sierra Nevada	.13
Confidence	.06	Union Con	.81
Con. Virginia	.11	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.64
Jacket	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.90	Goldfield Cons	.47
Jim Butler	.75	Goldfield Merger	.04
McNamara	.21	Frac. Extend	.08
Midway	.10	Jumbo Extension	.21
Mispah	.06	Kawanas	.00
Monarch Pitts	.09	Last Chance	.15
Montana	.15	Spearhead	.06
North Star	.06	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.14	Consolidated	.18
Tonopah Extension	2.00	Morning Glory	.15
Tonopah Mining	5.37½	Red Top	.06
West End	.70	Union Almalgamated	.16
West Tonopah	.18	White Caps	1.05
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.09	Packard	.20
Booth	.04	Rochester	.42
Florence	.14	Round Mountain	.20
		United Eastern	3.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	5½	Granite	50	
Dr. J'pot	3	4	Isabella	8	9
Elkton	3½	4	McKinney	7	8
El Paso	15	20	Portland	115	130
Fanny R	3		U. S. Gold M.	16	18
Golden C.	185	187	Vindicator	36	45
Gold Sov.	2¾	2¾			

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Mills are apparently getting more wheat to grind and are consequently in a better position to offer flour. The importations of Canadian wheat are expected to be quite liberal, and, as the movement at Western points is increasing somewhat, the situation at large in regard to the distribution of wheat is more favorable. Advices from the Winter wheat belt continue to show a very favorable outlook, with only a few exceptions, and the wheat will go into the Winter under unusually promising conditions.

RYE.—Market easy; No. 2 Western, $1.88, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CORN.

The corn trade as a whole believes that the recent action on the part of the Chicago Board of Trade, placing further restrictions on operations in November and December contracts, was in a way an admission of a very strong technical position and also pretty strong evidence that leading authorities are not inclined to anticipate any great accumulation of corn during the present calender year. At any rate, there was a sharp covering movement in yesterday's market and prices advanced sharply, closing with net gains of 2¼@3¼c. The December position in Chicago sold at $1.20, touching this level for the first time since Oct. 8. In the local cash market old No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.11 and No. 2 mixed at $2.09, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.20	1.16¾	1.19¾	1.16¾	87¼
January	1.17¼	1.13¾	1.16¾	1.13¾	80¼
May	1.14	1.11¾	1.13¾	1.11¾	89¼

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, but prices were steadier in sympathy with corn, closing ⅝c to ⅞c net higher. Country offers were said to be moderate, and the cash demand was fair, with recent sales of about a million bushels to the Government. Exporters were fair buyers, and sales were estimated at 400,000 bushels. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 67@67½c; No. 2 white, 67½c; No. 3 white, 66¾@67c; No. 4 white, 66@66½c; fancy clipped white, 68@68½c; ordinary clipped white, 67@68c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	59⅝	58½	59¼	58⅞	53⅜
May	60¾	60¼	60⅝	60¼	59¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firmer, with less disposition to sell and a fair outside demand. The buying was stimulated by the firmer tone to the hog market, and also by the sharp upturn in corn. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000; estimated for Friday, 13,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 3,200 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
November	24.05	23.95	24.05	23.82	15.57
January	21.72	21.62	21.70	21.60	15.57
Ribs—					
October	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.70	14.40
January	21.37	21.17	21.37	21.17	13.85
Pork—					
October	.....	.....	42.00	42.00	26.00
January	39.45	38.90	39.45	38.70	25.92

COTTONSEED OIL.

Traders in the cottonseed oil market were more disposed to even-up contracts and consequently the volume of business was somewhat larger than of late, total sales aggregating 16,800 barrels. Price changes were somewhat feverish early, but on the whole the undertone was firmer owing to the advance in lard and in corn and final quotations were 5 points net lower to 35 points higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	19.00	.....
October	19.75	19.75	19.60@19.99	19.60
November	18.00	17.94	17.80@18.00	17.85
December	17.70	17.65	17.60@17.65	17.60
January	17.55	17.40	17.50@17.60	17.44
February	17.50	17.50	17.45@17.55	17.20
March	17.30	17.30	17.45@17.65	17.28
April	.....	.....	17.80	.....
May	.....	.....	16.00	17.00

COFFEE.

Early advances in the coffee market were attributed to reports of a firmer ocean freight situation and scarcity of tonnage. Later the market turned easier under a renewal of scattering liquidation or a little trade selling in the late months, with the close 2 points lower to 1 point higher. September eased off from 7.95c to 7.90c and closed at 7.85c bid. The local spot market was quiet at 8c for No. 7s and 9¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	.....	.....	7.04@7.06	7.05
November	7.06	7.05	7.04@7.06	7.05
December	7.16	7.15	7.13@7.14	7.15
January	.....	.....	7.23@7.24	7.22
February	.....	.....	7.28@7.30	7.29
March	7.40	7.35	7.34@7.36	7.35
April	.....	.....	7.44@7.45	7.45
May	7.63	7.54	7.54@7.55	7.55
June	.....	.....	7.62@7.64	7.63
July	7.75	7.73	7.70@7.72	7.71
August	.....	.....	7.78@7.79	7.79
September	7.95	7.90	7.85@7.87	7.87

SUGAR.

Sales have been concluded recently of Philippine sugar, afloat by steamer and in transit from San Francisco by rail, aggregating about 10,000 tons, due to arrive the first week in November, at 6.90c, basis 96 degree and 5.75c basis 89 degree, delivered at the refinery. Holders of Cuban sugars were not disposed to meet the refiners' maximum price of 5¼c cost and freight basis, consequently no fresh business was done. It was reported that Louisiana planters had agreed to supply the Food Administration with about 100,000 tons of raw sugar. A heavy demand cantinues for refined sugar, but practically no orders are being accepted by local refiners. Spot raw sugars were quoted as follows: Centrifugal, 6.90c; molasses, 6.02c; cost and freight, 5¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,197 packages. There is a shortage of high grades of fresh creamery and prices were further advanced, with a firm feeling at the close. Medium qualities, however, are in ample supply and do not show much improvement. A little more doing in held creamery and feeling firm. Renovated quiet. Ladles selling very slowly and prices weaker. Packing stock also easier. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 45½@46¼c; extras, (92 score,) 45@45½c; firsts, (84 to 91 score,) 43@44½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41¼@42½c; thirds, 40@41c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46¼@47½c; extras, 46@46½c; firsts, 44@45¼c; seconds, 42½@43¾c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 44¼@45c; extras, 44@44½c; firsts, 43@43¾c; seconds, 41@42½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 44@44½c; good to prime, 41½@43¼c; common to fair, 38@41c; renovated, extras, 42@42½c; first, 40½@41¼c; lower grades, 38@40c; imitation creamery, firsts, 39@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37¼@38½c; seconds, 37c; lower grades, 36@36½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36½@37c; No. 2, 35c; lower grades, 33@35½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 9,676 cases. The scarcity of new laid qualities is increasing and the market for high grade fresh gathered, showing a good to large proportion of such, is tending slightly in sellers' favor. Medium and lower grades still quiet and freely offered at irregular prices and there have been some clearing sales of undergrade accumulation at very low figures. Storage eggs have had rather a better demand and the tone of the market is steadier. Nearby white eggs continue in light supply and fancy new laid qualities are so scarce that receivers can obtain extreme prices for them. Mixed and lower qualities still very irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 46@46c; extra firsts, 44@44½c; firsts, 39@42c; seconds, 37@38½c; thirds and poorer, 36@36c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 34@34½c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@33½c; fresh gathered, checks, good to choice, dry, 32@33c; undergrades, 30@31c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 36½@36c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 35c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 33@34c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 30@32½c; refrigerator nearby whites, 41@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 48@52c; ordinary to good, 50@53c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 48@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 42@50c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@52c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 39@47c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@46c.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Report, Oct. 20, 1917.

Cash action.	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds
Outstanding Oct. 13	$13,967,000.00	$84,491,000.00	$6,704,400.00
Net increase	10,600,000.00	.....	.....
Outstanding Oct. 20	$23,967,000.00	$84,491,000.00	$6,704,400.00
Cash balance	12,667,478.66		
Net obligation	$11,299,521.34		

URGES PUBLIC TO AID ROADS IN RATE FIGHT

President Day of Equitable Life Sees Danger in Present Situation.

$2,500,000,000 INVESTED

Capital Behind Railroads Represents the Savings of About 40,000,000 Persons.

Describing the railroads as the basic line of communication of this country with its battlefront and as the security behind nearly $2,500,000,000 of the savings of about 40,000,000 persons in this country, President William A. Day of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in a statement yesterday, urged all Americans to take an interest in the application of the railroads for a 15 per cent. increase in freight rates.

Mr. Day says that no panicky action by security holders is called for, but that it would be folly to speak softly of the danger to the railroads or to minimize it for any reason. Describing the gigantic task of the railroads in the last three years, in the face of soaring costs of labor and materials, Mr. Day points out that, while the railroads have failed to secure an advance in rates to meet the situation, the shipper get war prices. While the carrier gets peace prices and in many cases a reduction in peace profits, he says, the following commodities have since 1914 increased in the following percentages, according to the present Government-fixed prices: Pig iron, 143; wheat, 175 cotton, 108, and copper, 77. Mr. Day continues:

"The published reports show that for the first six months of this year the net earnings of all railroads were 19 million dollars less than for the same period last year. The net income of the Eastern roads, (which have the greatest traffic burdens,) for the same period has declined 40 million dollars. Two of the largest Eastern systems—the Pennsylvania and the New York Central —show a decline in the net earnings for the first eight months of this year of nearly 35 million dollars.

"The market value of the stock of nineteen of the largest roads of the country has depreciated nearly one billion dollars since 1916. The market value of even our high grade railroad bonds has also very greatly declined as a result of the conditions described and owing to the fact that Governments' war bonds—foreign and domestic—have now blanketed the railroad bond market.

"If it is a wise policy as a war measure for our Government to set advanced prices of 100 per cent. for staple commodities and to give financial aid to contractors whose services aid in prosecuting the war, if it is right for the Government to loan money to Russia, Belgium, Serbia, and other unfortunate nations to bring early victory in the war, surely it cannot be wrong for the Government to give prompt and effective relief in the form of rate advances to the railroads which are operating in its own basic line of communication to the battlefront. Without such support the physical and financial situation of our railroads must inevitably grow worse.

"Every citizen who is anxious for early victory in the war, and especially every saving bank depositor, and life insurance policyholder and others whose savings are directly or indirectly invested in railroad securities, should take an active and intelligent part in solving this problem. The welfare of the nation and justice to the vast number of owners and creditors of the roads demand that there shall be no further temporizing with this question."

WELLS FARGO HAS BIG YEAR.

Gross Earnings Reach $50,387,016, a Gain of $8,553,099.

Wells Fargo & Co. report gross earnings from the express business amounting to $50,387,016 in the year ended Dec. 30, a gain of $8,553,099 over the preceding fiscal period. The net operating revenue was $3,122,967, a gain of $702,395, and income from investments totaled $1,168,772, an increase of $133,542. Both sources of revenue taken together made a return equal to $17.89 a share of stock, compared with $14.40 the year before.

The annual statement issued yesterday said that as the fiscal year had been changed to end with the calendar year instead of June 30, the first six months of 1917 would be reported upon and the figures showed operating revenue amounting to $13,312,418 after the railroads had been paid for transportation charges. This was $2,383,023 more than in the same period of 1916. A heavy increase in operating expenses caused a decline of $796,658 in net income from express operations, with a total of $496,441. The profit from all sources amounted to $924,405, less than half as much as in the half year in 1916.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Thirty-five new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $799,950 were chartered today. They include:

The Failing-Eastabrooks Co., Albany, chemists, $5,000; E. H. Vandura, F. D. Eastabrooks, J. P. Failing, Albany.

Home Equipment Co., Buffalo, $5,000; R. M. Templeton, F. J. Turnbull, J. F. Harter, Buffalo.

Ontario Glove Co., Oswego, $10,000; C. B. Mercer, E. B. Mott, C. A. Tanner, Oswego.

Van Dyke Black and White Taxicab Corp., Buffalo, $25,000; G. E. and F. A. and M. L. Van Dyke, Buffalo.

Silk Investing and Trading Co., Manhattan, $36,250; P. D. Salatavala, M. E. Bradley, C. W. Millard, 25 Broad St.

D'Angelo Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, jobbing business in textiles and supplies, $10,000; A. H. Arnstein, C. D'Angelo, D. P. Stahel, 854 4th Av.

Eidlinger & Breiterman, Inc., Manhattan, make suits, coats, and general ladies' wearing apparel, $15,000; H. Eidlinger, E. H. Breiterman, A. Beck, 261 Broadway.

Joseph & Dettie, Inc., Manhattan, make ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; G. and J. Strugatz, D. Rudnick, 75 St. Mark's Place.

Cloth-Folding Machine Corp., Brooklyn, make airplanes, motors, and engines, $10,000; A. L. Pastre, D. Rifkin, W. I. Rigney, 208 Greenwood Av., Brooklyn.

Doane-Evetts, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, embroideries, and ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; E. H. Smith, W. M. Rexer, F. J. Sullivan, 119 B'way.

The Marks-Young Co., Manhattan, tailoring and make women's and children's wearing apparel, $10,000; N. and I. and A. Marks, 207 West 117th St.

Blancke Twist, Drill and Tool Co., Manhattan, $500,000; L. C. Blancke, C. Ter Meer, A. J. Talley, 6 Mount Morris Park West.

Iron Trading Corp., Manhattan, realty, $100,000; H. Diamond, D. Shack, M. Mandelbaum, 14 West 117th St.

National Army-Naval Press, Inc., Manhattan, deal in books and novelties, $10,000; I. and S. Loevin, W. Cary, New Rochelle.

Herbatol Products Co., Manhattan, drugs and medicines, $5,000; J. Bauer, B. Kornau, E. Stern, 24 West 30th St.

Public Service Power Co., $250,000; C. H. Stanton, J. F. Horry, W. M. Card, 32 B'way.

Syracuse Service Co., Syracuse, window cleaning business, $10,000; S. J. Schwanz, L. F. Costello, M. C. O'Boyle, Syracuse.

The Brand Tea and Coffee Co., Bronx, $10,000; J. and M. Brand and F. Brand, 454, Bronx Av.

Gerdes Garage Co., Bronx, $5,000; H. Katt, H. B. and F. Gerdes, 317 East Fordham Road.

Martin S. Bernet, Inc., Brooklyn, import and export goods, $100,000; R. Soffer, C. and L. J. Hollander, 277 Broadway.

Estates Club Realty Corp., Queens, 10,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $50,000. I. Armel, M. Daly, M. K. Barbridge, 2,498 Grand Concourse.

Blue Ribbon Auto Supply Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. J. Schwarzler, A. J. and H. J. Semke, 1,692 Boston Road.

Finch,

MANY NEW RULINGS ON WAR TAX LAW

All Liquors Not Withdrawn from Bond Prior to Oct. 4 Must Pay the Full Tax.

FLOOR IMPOSTS DEFINED

Race Track Subscriptions Taxable Regardless of Attendance at Meet—Exemptions of Minors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Important rulings on the application of the new war tax law were announced today by the Commissioner General of Internal Revenue.

The most important, possibly, is that which rules that the date of withdrawal of spirits from bond controls as to tax liability, and that all stocks not withdrawn prior to Oct. 4 must pay the full tax. Several decisions are made construing floor taxes, about which great confusion exists. It is held that where manufacturers shipped goods to wholesalers or retailers retaining any form of title, such goods are subject to the manufacturer's tax and not to floor tax.

Returns of sales must be made regularly in such cases. All goods sold and shipped prior to Oct. 4 are the property of the consignee and liable to the tax. Alcohol, used as an ingredient in proprietary medicines, is subject to the floor tax unless it was in process of manufacture and had been made unfit for beverage purposes on or before the passage of the act.

It is held that the exemption from income tax on account if minor children holds good in both taxes, that of the act of Sept. 8, 1916, and that of Oct. 3, 1917.

Racetrack association taxes apply whether the subscriber attends a meet or not. Excise taxes apply to goods sold for export notwithstanding the constitutional prohibition of export taxes. Discounts on goods are allowed on computing returns for taxation purposes. Goods sold subject to approval are withheld from returns until the completion of the sale.

The texts of the decisions follow:

Admissions and Dues.

"The tax imposed by Section 700 attached upon subscriptions to racing associations regardless of whether or not the subscriber attends any of the meets. The association itself may pay the tax due for persons admitted free. The provision of the section which allows 'bona fide employees' to be admitted tax free applies only to actual employes of the association and not to employes of the owners of racing horses, &c.

"2. The word 'proceeds' as used in Section 700 means 'gross' receipts, less payments of proper expenses, or, in other words, 'net proceeds.' If the net proceeds 'inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational or charitable institutions, societies, or organizations,' no tax is collectible on the admissions.

Distilled Spirits Tax.

"The date of withdrawal by distillers controls and since the spirits were not withdrawn prior to the inception of the new legislation they can not now lawfully be withdrawn until the full tax under the law is paid.

Exemptions for Children.

"An additional exemption of $200 provided for by the act for each child applies to the normal tax of 2 per cent. imposed by the act of Sept. 8, 1916, and to the additional normal tax of 2 per cent. imposed by the act of Oct. 3, 1917.

Floor Tax.

"1. Alcohol held on Oct. 3, 1917, by manufacturers of proprietary medicines for use in manufacture as an ingredient in the manufacture of medicines is subject to the floor tax, unless on the day the act took effect it was in process of manufacture and had been rendered unfit for beverage purposes.

"2. Where a corporation operates one or more retail stores and under the same name, but separately as far as bookkeeping and stock taking are concerned, the corporation's inventory return of stock on hand should include only that in the wholesale department. Where the bookkeeping and stock keeping of the wholesale and retail departments of establishments are kept separate, they will be regarded as if they were separate and distinct departments, and the retail stock will not be subject to the floor tax.

"3. Goods shipped and invoiced prior to Oct. 4 are the property of the consignee, and if shipped to a wholesaler are subject to the floor tax. If, however, title is reserved in the manufacturer he is subject to the manufacturer's tax, and the wholesaler is relieved from the floor tax. The time when title passes depends upon the intention of the parties. In the absence of an intention to the contrary, title is assumed to pass from the seller to the buyer upon the delivery of the goods to the carrier.

"4. Where a manufacturer consigns his entire product to a retailer, retaining ownership in the same until disposed of by the retailer, the manufacturer is required to make return, under oath, of all goods sold to the retailer from and after Oct. 4, and to enable him to do so he must secure monthly returns from the retailer of the goods sold.

"The war revenue taxes on distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines, removed from the place of production or storage in bond take effect 'on and after the passage of this act.' This means on and after the morning of Oct. 4, 1917.

"Sales, excise taxes on—Sections 600, 901 and 602.

"1. Are goods manufactured in the United States and sold to persons in foreign countries subject to the tax?

"There is no exemption in favor of goods which are to be exported. The United States Supreme Court in numerous cases has held that such a tax does not constitute a tax on exports, or on articles exported, within the meaning of the Constitution. 'A general tax, laid on all property alike and not levied on goods in course of exportation, nor because of their intended exportation is not within the constitutional prohibition.'

"2. In computing the price at which goods are sold may the usual trade discounts be deducted from the price therefor for the purpose of ascertaining the tax?

"The amount of tax is determined by the price at which the goods are actually sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer. Hence discounts would be deducted from the list price.

"3. Are net or gross sales to be reported? That is, may there be deducted from the sales of each month merchandise which has been sold in a previous month and which is returned during the month in which the report is made?

"The merchandise becomes taxable when the manufacturer parts with his title in it, and all taxable goods actually sold should be reported. However, goods which are delivered to the buyer subject to his approval or to other conditions, and the property rights in them is reserved to the seller, are not to be reported until the completion of the sale.

"4. In the case of parts of golf clubs sold to golf professionals in the rough, that is, iron heads, wooden heads, leather straps for handles and shafts, and these separate parts are assembled by the professional and the completed club sold by him, who is the manufacturer of the golf club and when is this tax payable?

"'Iron heads, wooden heads,' &c., are not golf clubs, neither are they parts of games within the meaning of the statute. The one who produces the finished product is the manufacturer and is charged with the tax.

"5. A manufacturing company disposes of a portion of its output through a selling corporation of which it owns all the capital stock. Is the transfer by the parent company to the subsidiary a sale within the meaning of the act subjecting the parent company to the tax?

"The transfer from the manufacturing corporation to the selling corporation is a sale provided the price at which the article is sold or charged to the distributing corporation is no less than is charged to the independent outside distributors under similar conditions. The selling corporation is liable to the floor tax on all articles subject to tax which have been charged and delivered to it prior to Oct. 4, 1917, and thereafter the manufacturing company should pay tax upon delivery of all articles to the selling corporation as upon sales, the price fixed in no case to be less than the price at which the taxable article is sold to independent distributors under similar conditions.

"Sections 400, 401, and 404 take effect on the thirtieth day after Oct. 3, viz: Nov. 2, 1917.

Foreign Corporation Tax.

"Paying agents of interest on bonds of domestic corporations owned by foreign corporations not engaged in business in the United States, and having no office or place of business therein, are required to deduct and withhold the tax of 6 per cent. on and after Oct. 4, 1917."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾	2s, coupon, 1930	87	88
4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105¾	3s, registered, 1918	99	100
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	98	3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	90	93	3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88	3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88	3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
2s, registered, 1930	97	98			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-Wed's day. Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Yester-Wed's day. Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101¾	101⅞	3½s Nov., 1954	82	85½	83
4½s June, 1965	101⅜	101¾	3½s May, 1954	82	83	82½
4½s Mar., 1963	101¾	101¾	3½s Nov., 1955	81½	..	82
4½s Nov., 1957	101⅜	101⅞	4½s			
4½s May, 1957	101⅜	101⅞	4½s			
4½s April, 1966	97¾	98¼	97⅞			
4½s Mar., 1960-00	97⅝	98¼	98			
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅝	98¼	97⅞			
4½s Mar., 1962	97⅝	98¼	97⅞			
4½s Sept., 1963	97⅝	98¼	98⅛			
4s May, 1959	93½	94	93⅞			
4s Nov., 1958	93¼	94½	93⅞			
4s May, 1957	93½	..	93⅝			
4s Nov., 1956	92¾	93¼	92			
4s Nov., 1955	92¾	93¾	92			
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94			
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99⅝			
4s Nov., 1918	99⅛	..	99¼			

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.20	4.20
4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.35
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4s 1940-1965	4.50	4.35	4.50
4s 1930-1933	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s 1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
3s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
3s 1926-1936	4.50	4.20	4.50
3s 1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power 16	17	
Adiron. Elec. Power pf. 65	68	
Am. Cities pf	20½	21
Am. Gas & Electric	95	102
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	43	45
Am. Light & Traction	210	220
Am. Light & Trac. pf	99	102
Am. Power & Light	55	57
Am. Power & Lt. pf	77	80
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	62	66
Am. Water W. & E.	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. partic	11	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	60	65
Carolina Power & Lt	32	35
Carolina P. & L. pf	26	30
Colorado Power	21	24
Colorado Power pf	85	100
Commonwealth P. & L.	40	42
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	70	73
Conn. Power pf	96	100
Consumers' Power pf	90	95
Dayton Power & Lt. pf	80	85
Duluth Edison	68	75
Eastern Texas Electric	54	59
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	85	90
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf	91	93
Electric B. & S. pf	92	95
Electric Properties	52	58
Empire Dist. El. pf	84	90
Federal Light & Trac.	9	10
Federal Light & Tr. pf	40	45
Galv. Hous. El. pf	68	73
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	95	98
Int. Mt. Ry. L. & P. pf	96	98
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Electric pf	90	95
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98¾
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82
Carolina P. & L. 5s	90	92
Central P. & L. 1st 6s, '31	90	95½
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	76	82
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963	90	95
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¼	101¼
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	95
Ft. W. & Den. Cities 1st 5s	90	100
East. Tex. El. col. 5s	85	90
Empire Gas & Fuel Co. 8s	99	100
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '2?	94	98
Inter-Mt. Ry. L. & P. 6s	97	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	88	95
Mtch. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99
Milwaukee Gas 4s, 1927	94	96
Miss. River Power 1st 5s	68½	70¼
Miss. R. Pow. 5s, '51, '54	94	98
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	86	90
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51, '54	94	98
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	90	95½
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	96½	98
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	90	91½
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	88
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100¼	102
Omaha & Co. Bluffs 5s	90	95
P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '34	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '18	96	96½
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '44	93	95
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1951	83	92
U. S. R. R.&M. 6s, '25	111	113
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	83	90
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Utah Securities 6s	..	73½
Wash. L. W. & P. 5s	93	96
Western Power 1st 5s	98	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	94
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000 Atlantic Pet.	6	6	6
431 Con. Power	106	103	106
15 Con. Coal	95	95	95
605 Cosden	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 Do pf	4	4	4

Bonds.

$3,000 Con.P.Sa.nts.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅛
1,000 Con. Gas 4½s	88	88	88
1,000 Elkhorn 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99¾
1,000 G.Pac.1st 6s	101¼	101¼	101⅜
2,000 Ga.,C.& N.5s	97½	97½	97½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
885 Am. Zinc	14	13¾	13¾
800 Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Ariz. Com'l.	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Ahmeek	90	90	90
550 Butte & Sal.	50c	50c	50c
10 Calu. & Hecla	470	470	470
80 Centennial	14½	14	14½
320 Cop. Range	50	49	49
848 East Butte	10¼	10	10
375 Franklin	5½	5	5½
10 Hancock	9¾	9¾	9¾
105 Kerr Lake	5	4⅞	4⅞
250 Lake	6½	6	6½
50 La Salle	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50 Mass Con	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Mohawk	71	71	71

Railroads.

47 Bos. Elev	42	41	42
1 Bos. & Lowell	93	93	93
14 Bos. & Me	22½	22	22
15 Chi. J.& S.Y.	150	150	150

Miscellaneous.

2 Am. A.Ch.pf.	95	95	95
18 Amok'g pf.	84	84	84
20 Am. Sugar	105	104½	104½
35 Do pf	112	111½	112
365 Am. Tel	114½	114	114½
52 Am. Wool. pf.	94	93¼	93¼
832 A., G.& W.I.	105	104¼	104¼
20 Am. Con. Loan	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Edison	169½	169½	169½
10 Int. P. Cem't	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 Gen. Elec	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞
106 Mass. Gas	84	84	84

Bonds.

$1,000 Am.T.& T.4s	84½	84½	84½
1,000 A.,G.&W.I.5s	76½	76½	76½
2,000 C., B. & Q.4s	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
90 Booth	22	22	22
25 Do pf	83	83	83
100 Chi. Pn. Tool	55	55	55
50 C. Rys.,Ser.2	10	10	10
5 Chi. T. & T.	138	138	138
110 Cudahy	118	118	118
480 Com. Edison	106¼	106	106
100 Dia. Match.	112	112	112
25 Hart, S.& M.	64	64	64
10 Hartman	49	49	49
308 Nat. Carbon	56⅞	55¾	56⅞

Bonds.

$3,000 Com. Edison 1st 5s	95⅞	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am. Gas	99½	99⅞	99½
60 Elec. Stor.	53	52	52
25 Gen.Asph.pf.	58	58	58
50 Ins. N. A.	25¼	25	25
385 L. Sup. Cor.	14	13⅞	13⅞
630 Lehigh Nav.	67½	65	67
1 Lehigh Val.	58¼	58¼	58¼
765 Pennsylvania	51	50¾	50¾
167 Phila. Elec.	27	27	27
410 Phil.R.T.t.c.	26¾	26¼	26½

Bonds.

$3,000 Beth.St.6s	119	119	119
8,000 Eq.Il.G.6s	103¼	103¼	103¼
25,000 Fstatelty.4s	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
3,000 L.S.con.4½s	96¾	96¾	96¾
100,000 Liberty 3½s	99.90	99.50	99.90
5,000 U.N.J.Coal 5s	101	101	101
15,000 P.Co.4½s,cf.	92	92	92

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

After an irregular movement Consolidated Stock Exchange issues closed heavy and generally at net losses. The first part of the session was at moderately higher levels than the preceding finals, the leaders being the steels and the marines. The railroads showed some strength at the beginning, but were the first to soften. The weakness in the market appeared around midday. Union Pacific led the declines in the rails with a 2 point drop to 116¾. The Atchison report for September, and the quarterly statement of the Central Leather Company were regarded adversely.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400 Am. Can.	45⅞	44⅞	44⅞
50 Am. C. & F.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
40 Am. H. & L.	12½	12⅜	12½
10 Am. Linseed	24	24	24
150 Am. Loco.	39⅛	38½	39⅛
150 Am. Sm. & R.	95	94½	95
100 Am. Su. Tob.	59⅝	59	59½
990 Anac. Cop.	63⅜	62⅝	62⅝
130 A.,G.& W.I.	105¾	104¾	104¾
920 Bald. Loco.	62½	59¾	60½
10 Bald. & Ohio	57¾	57¾	57¾
2,500 Beth. St'l B.	85⅞	83⅞	83⅞
20 Do pf. cfts.	100¾	100¾	100¾
50 Brklyn R. T.	52½	52¼	52½
700 Can. Pacific	143	143¼	144¼
740 Cent. Leather	73¾	72¾	73¾
30 Ches. & Ohio	50½	49⅝	49⅝
800 C.,M.& St.P.	46½	44¾	45
50 Chino Copper	43¾	43¾	43¾
220 Con. Gas	89½	87½	87½
400 Corn Prod.	31¼	30¾	30¾
1,730 Crucible St'l	67½	65¾	65¾
30 CubaCaneSu.	31	31	31
10 Del. & Hud.	99½	99½	99½
790 Dist. Secur.	40⅝	38⅝	38⅝
100 Erie	18¾	18¾	18¾
390 Gen. Motors	96	94½	95¾
90 Goodrich Co.	40	40	40
10 Gt. Nor. pf.	99½	99¼	99¼
10 Gt. Nor. Ore	29¾	28	28
400 Int. Mer. M.	29⅜	26¾	27½
3,970 Do pf.	94½	90	90¾
180 Int. Nickel	31⅝	31	31
160 Kenne. Cop.	33¾	33½	33½
40 Lack. Steel	80⅞	80⅝	80½
4,000 ‡Aetna Expl.	5¼	5¼	5¼
350 ‡ Do pf	41½	40½	40½
50 ‡Air Reduc.	83	83	83
300 Carwen Steel	10	9⅞	10
400 Chev. Mot.	77	76	77
150 ‡Cit.Serv.oil	219½	219½	219¼
100 ‡ Do pf	78	78	78
600 Ev.-Hea. Inc.	22½	22¼	22½
2,100 ‡Int. Lube Ch.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
620 Lake Tor. Bt.	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 Lake Torpedo 1st pf	101½	101½	101½
450 ‡Prud. Pict.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,200 Angl-Am.Oil	18¾	18¼	18¼
10 St.O.of N.Y.	249	249	249

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,900 ‡Acme Oil	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,500 ‡Atlas Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
700 ‡Barn.O.& G.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
650 ‡Beth.O.& G.	10½	10½	10½
1,500 ‡‡Bos. Wyo.	36	34	35
1,500 ‡Cosden Oil	8¼	8	8¼
3,500 ‡Cumb.P. & R.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400 ‡Elk B. Pet.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,800 ‡Elk.O.& G. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
400 ‡‡Federal Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3½
200 ‡Glenrock Oil	16	16	16
300 ‡Hum.G.C.O. & R.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
2,000 ‡Inter. Pet.	12⅞	12¾	12¾
1,800 ‡K.U.Con.Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11,800 Kenova Oil (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,150 ‡Lost C. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200 ‡Merritt Oil	33	32	32
1,000 Met. Petrol.	⅛	⅛	⅛

MINING STOCKS.

1,100 Alaska - Brit. Col.	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,700 ††Atlanta	8½	8	8½
4,500 Big Ledge	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 ††Booth	5	5	5
3,800 †Bos. & Mon.	55	51	54
14,000 ‡‡Butte&Sup.	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛
2,300 ‡‡BrantMine	57	55	55
200 ButteCop.&Z. v. t. cfts.	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
1,800 Butte Det.	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,500 ‡‡Caledonia	55	52	54½
4,600 ‡Calu. & Jer.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,400 ‡Coco River	5½	5	5½
400 Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800 Con. Copper	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2,000 ‡Emma Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,200 ‡‡Fortu. Con.	42	40	42
400 Glia Copper	17⅜	17¼	17¼
5,700 ‡Goldf'd Con.	49	39	47
5,000 ‡Goldf'd Mer.	4	4	4
500 ‡GoldfieldCo.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000 ‡GreenMonat.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,750 Hecla Mining	6	5⅛	5⅝
1,000 ‡Int. Mines	10	10	10
500 ‡Iron Blos	¾	¾	¾
11,200 ‡Jim Butler	78	77	78
10,000 ‡Jer. Verde. (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,400 ‡Jer.-Pres't	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛

BONDS.

$350,000 ‡Canadian Govt. 5s	94½	93⅞	94
10,000 ‡Gen. Elec. 6s notes	101⅛	101	101⅛
160,000 ‡Lib. 4s reg., '42	100	100	100

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Ask.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	3	6	3	6
Am. E. Mfg.	5	10	5	10
Do pf.	25	35	25	35
Am. Drug. S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Stores	27	33	27	33
Do 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Am. Tin & G.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Atlantic Steel.	140	170	140	170
Am. Writ. P.	2¼	3	2¼	3
B'worth Jud.	45	60	45	60
Brit.-Am.Tob., Reg.	15½	16¾	15¼	16¼
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅝	⅞	⅝
Carbon Steel	75	80	75	80
Chalmers Mot.	4	8	4	8
Chal. Mot. pf.	50	..	50	..
Charcoal Iron.	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Do pf.	5	6	5	6
Cramp Ship.	80	90	90	90
Curtiss A. pf.	68	75	68	75
Eastern Steel.	122	127	122	127
Fall Motors.	7	9	7	9
Fed. D. C.	15	18	10	18
Free. Texas.	42¾	43¾	42¾	43¾
Grant M. C.	4⅝	5½	4½	5½
Hall Sig. pf.	10	18	10	18
Havana Tob.	⅝	1⅜	⅝	1⅜
Do pf.	4	6	4	5
Holly Sugar	45	50	45	50
Do pf.	98	101	98	101
Hendee Mfg.	16	25	16	25
Hupp Mot.Car	3	3¼	3	3¼
Int. Rubber	10	12	10	12
Int. M. 2d pf.	13	20	15	20
Kath. B. pf.	⅝	2	⅝	2
K. T. & R. pf	14	15	14	15
Kresge	53	87	53	87
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf	6	8	6	8
Lima Loco.	55	57	55	57
L. Val. C. S.	64	70	64	70
Lukens Steel	37	44	37	44
Manhat. Trans.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Marc. of Am.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Marlin Arms	95	100	95	100
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	30	45
N. A. P. & P.	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
N. Y. Transp.	13¼	15	13¼	15
N.Y.Shipbldg.	35	50	30	35
Peer. T. & M.	10	13	10	13
Poca.-L. Coal	4	4¼	4	4¼
Poole Engine.	60	80	60	80
Pyrene Mfg.	5⅝	10	8¾	10
Redden M. T.	13	14	12	14
Rep. Truck	48	52	50	54
Do pf	90	95	90	95
Smith (A. O.)	30	..	30	30
Do pf	89	90	89	90
St.L.,R.M.&P.	30	35	30	35
Stand. Motors	8	9	8	9
Triangle Film	⅝	1	⅝	1
Todd Shipyds.	78	80	78	80
Un. E. Aero.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
U. S. Aero.	4	4¼	4	4¼
U. S. L. & H.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Unit. Zinc Sm.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Wrt.-Mar. pf.	42	50	42	50
Zinc Concen.	1	2	1	2

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil pf.	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Cou. Mex. Oil	35	40	35	40
Crosby Pet.	23	24	23	24
Esmeralda	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Friar Oil	¾	1	¾	1
Houston Oil.	18¼	19½	18¼	19½
Ky. Petroleum	8¼	8¾	8½	8¾
Midwest pf	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
N.Y.& Tex.Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Okla. Oil pf.	30	34	32	35
Pan. Am. Pet.	45	50	45	50
Penn.-Wyo.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Penn.Gasoline	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
People's Oil.	¾	1	¾	1
Pierce Oil	10	10½	10	10½
R. C. & G.	70	73	70	73
Sap. Oil Ref.	9¾	10½	9¾	9¾
Savoy Oil	7	9	7	9
United Pet.	35	45	35	45
Vac. O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Wyom'g Oil.	46	50	46	50
West. St. Pet.	⅜	⅜	⅜	½

MINING STOCKS.

Acme C. H.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Alaska Std.	24	27	24	27
Ariz.-Cornelia	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Big Jim	½	⅝	½	⅝
Bingham M.	11	12	11	12
Bullard's Pk.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Butte-N. Y.	¾	1	¾	1
Canada Cop.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅛
Cashboy	4½	5½	4½	5½
Cerro Gordo	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

REAL ESTATE FIELD

An important west side residence deal near Riverside Drive was closed yesterday in the purchase by a client of Pease & Elliman for occupancy of the four-story dwelling at 334 West Seventy-second Street, between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue. The house covers a plot 20 by 100. It was sold for Lillie V. Kohn, who has occupied the residence since its erection in 1890 by C. W. Luyster, one of the largest private house builders in that period. It is near the Chatsworth apartment house.

District Attorney Swann's New Home

Horace S. Ely & Co. were the brokers in the recent purchase by District Attorney Swann of the three-story dwelling at 12 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 94.9, between Fifth Avenue and University Place. It was purchased from the Norlin Realty Company. District Attorney Swann recently sold his former residence at 39 West Eleventh Street.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have sold for the Lawyers Mortgage Company 238 East Thirty-fourth Street, a four-story house on lot 18.3 by 98.9, between Second and Third Avenues.

Caroline Baumert sold the dwelling, 17 by 99.11, at 249 West 138th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, to a Mr. Donaldson.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for the New York House and School of Industry the house at 352 East 124th Street, between First and Second Avenues.

University Club Gets One-Inch Sliver

The University Club has taken title from William M. Allen Starr of a sliver of land 1 inch wide by 100.5, on the north side of Fifty-fourth Street, 174.11 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The small slip adjoins the lot at 3 West Fifty-fourth Street purchased a short time ago to enlarge the clubhouse on the northwest corner of that street and Fifth Avenue, and it has been acquired to round out the legal ownership of what was a twenty-five-foot lot.

Tenement Sales.

Margaret Hellmana sold to Lena Vogelaf 530 East Eighteenth Street, a six-story tenement on a plot 43.9 by 62.

Lawrence Cioffi purchased for a client the frame building, 30.6 by 94, at 529 Pleasant Avenue, near 118th Street, together with an interior parcel. Title to the property is in the name of Mary C. Wood.

Bronx Sales.

Julius Muller sold to the Stanza Realty Company 573 Union Avenue, a four-story tenement on a lot 21 by 80.

The Frisby Realty Company sold the two houses on the west side of Washington Avenue, 573.4 feet north of Frisby Avenue, 51.6 by 97.6 by irregular, to Adolph S. Hummel and John R. Egner, respectively.

The A. Kane Company resold to M. McCoy 1,034 and 1,036 Summit Avenue, a three-story dwelling on a plot 50 by 100 located near 165th Street. The sellers acquired the property last week in a trade.

The Church of St. Anthony of Padua, at the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and 158th Street, has purchased an interior lot at the rear of its property from the Anthenian Realty Company, and leased from the same company a strip measuring five by six feet for ten years, to preserve the light of the church.

Brooklyn.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to a client a two-and-one-half story stucco dwelling at 1,131 Seventy-fifth Street.

The Alco Building Company, associated with the Realty Trust, sold the one-family semi-detached brick houses at 2,064 Sixty-fifth Street to Dr. Alexander Stein, and 2,066 Sixty-fifth Street to Dr. B. Statman, in the Mapleton Park district.

Queens Borough Sales.

J. McMahon purchased from the Kew Gardens Corporation the dwelling and plot, 100 by 100 feet, on the southwest corner of Queens Boulevard and Agate Street, Kew Gardens.

W. H. Hitchcock sold to M. Neusch the dwelling and plot, 40 by 100 feet, on the northeast corner of Pitkin Place and Grant Avenue, Richmond Hill.

Milnor L. Pratt sold for Wemyss G. Mowat, to an out of town client, the four-story brick apartment dwelling 146 First Avenue, Long Island City, for investment

Long Island Sale.

Daniel M. Gerard has sold the property of H. J. Waters, consisting of sixteen acres, with buildings, on the Hauppage Road, leading to Lake Ronkonkoma, to George Clark of New York City.

$30,000 Sale at Mountain Lakes, N. J.

William Berliner of Manhattan has purchased, for $30,000, a residence at Mountain Lakes, N. J. The property is located on Town Hill Road, overlooking the lakes.

New Jersey.

The Ideal Studios on Hudson Heights, N. J., have been sold by William Burnsted to Herbert Breuer for a price reported at $25,000. The property includes studio buildings and two and one half acres of land.

Westchester County.

Kenneth Ives & Co. sold for John L. Thurston of the Hildreth Varnish Company his country place at Tarrytown-on-Hudson to Paul C. Debry. The property contains about eight acres, residence and outbuildings, situated on White Plains Road near Broadway, and was held at $50,000.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a plot of two acres on Reimer Road, in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, to J. Alexander Dingwall, Jr. of New York City. The purchaser will erect a residence for his own occupancy.

Banking Lease on Madison Avenue.

It was reported that a large Madison Avenue lease has been practically closed by a banking firm, which has taken on a long term the store floor, basement, and first loft in the new sixteen-story office building recently completed by August Heckscher on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, formerly the site of the Theodore Havemeyer home. It is said that the aggregate lease will represent about $500,000.

Commercial Leases.

Heil & Stern leased for Voas & Stern in the building 71 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifteenth Street, the eighth and ninth floors, comprising 25,000 feet of space, to S. Golde & Sons, clothing manufacturers. The lease is for a long term of years at a total rental of $75,000.

McDowell & McMahon leased to Lucy Mendelsohn for a term of years the corner store in the southwest corner of 174th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

James A. Dowd leased for George E. Colaman the building 102 West Fifty-second Street to the Elite Headwaiters' Association of America, Inc.

Garage Property in Demand.

A. A. Hageman leased the building 156-158 East 108th Street for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $76,000 to Max Waldman, who will alter the premises into a garage at a cost of $25,000.

Samuel H. Martin sublet for Frank E. Campbell the entire three-story and basement garage at 213 West Sixty-ninth Street to H. F. Farrell.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Front St, 37 and 39, s w cor Coenties Slip, 40x80, two four-story buildings, with stores; Louw and others, executors, against Kings Farm Realty Co. et al.; Man & M., attorneys; due, $27,568.85; taxes, &c., $1,584.44; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

AT 3,308 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, 562, n e corner of 150th St, 42.5 x70.3, two four-story flats; J. A. Kirk against J. B. Andrews and another, trustees, et al; Edmund Bettiner, attorney; partition; to Giacomo Richie for $24,850.

By James J. Donovan.

Park Av, s w corner of 130th St, 134.9x96.5x irregular, vacant; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. against J. V. Miller et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $8,387.49; taxes, &c., $450.70; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

1434 St., 85 to 91 West, for a one-story garage, 100x80.11; Non-Column Garage Co., 1 Spruce St., N. J., owner; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect; cost, $20,000.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—I WILL SELL at public auction, on Thursday, November 1, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, Boat Sails Driver, her tackle, &c., on board said Boat Sails Driver, at Miller Shipyard & Repair Co., foot of Fordham Street, City Island New York, where she can now be seen and inspected.

Dated New York, October 22, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY.
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

197th St., s w corner Webster Ave., for a one-story brick store, 100x50; 197th Street Corporation, Albert D. Fraigs, 556 Melrose Ave., President; Irving Margon, 370 East 149th St., architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Congress St., 3 and 5, to a five-story warehouse; Shuttleworth-Keiller Co., 474 West Broadway, owner; W. A. Ward, architect; cost, $5,000.

76th St., 208 West, to a two-story garage, A. G. Biglow, premises, owner; M. J. Harrison, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 94.10 ft s of 204th St, 67.6x—, foreclosure June 18, 1917; Philip J. McCook, referee, to Romney Realty Co., 681 5th Av., Oct. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,100

SAME PROPERTY; Frances A. L. Haven to same, a. t. q. c., Oct. 1; attorney, same..$1

GREENWICH ST, s w corner Hubert St, 50x79.9; Frederick L. Wertz to Chas. Geyer, 138 1st Av., mtg. $90,446.50, all liens, Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HENRY ST, 302, s s, 191.3 ft e of Scammel St, 24x90.2, foreclosure Oct. 18, 1917; Chas. B. Bretsfelder, referee, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Oct. 24; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St. $14,000

HOUSTON ST, n s, 142.9 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x81,11x16.11x80; Aaron Mendel to Fannie Barsis, 166 East Houston St, all liens, Oct. 25; attorneys, Frank & Wolfsohn, 299 Broadway $1

PLATT ST, 21, e s, 21.2 ft s of Gold St, 22.4x78.11x24.6x76.4; Walter Trimble and another to Wood Warehouse, Inc., on premises, all liens, Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

McCOMBS PL, w s, 28.3 ft s of 153d St, 56.9 x88.6x56x113.8; John V. Cockroft to Mary Schwartz, 1,792 Amsterdam Av, quitclaim, Oct. 17; attorneys, Meehan & Harlam, 115 Broadway $1

3D AV, 1,874, w s, 75.11 ft n of 103d St, 25x100; Leon Sable Realty Co., to Regal Building Co., 51 Chambers St, all liens, Oct. 24; attorney, Louis A. Sable, 51 Chambers St. $1

11TH ST, s s, 169.10 ft w of University Place, 25x94.6; Norlin Realty Corp. to Edw Swann, 22 East 11th St; mtg $20,000, all liens, Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

18TH ST, 423 EAST, n s, 200 ft w of Av A, 25x92; Lena A. Kruklin to Margaret A. Jackson, 446 Madison Av, mtg $13,000, Oct. 24, all liens; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St. $100

18TH ST, 530 EAST, s s, 183 ft w of Avenue B, 43.9x92; Margaret Heilmann to Lena Vogeler, 154 Grand Av, Rosella Park, N. J., mtg $33,000, Oct. 1; attorney, Aug. Knatz, 56 Pine St. $100

43D ST, n s, 380 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Edward P. Lyon et al. to Margaret H. Scott, Elmsford, N. Y., mtg $3,000, all liens, Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

48TH ST, 317 West, n s, 206 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.5; Frank Williams and another, trustees; to Louis Tanewitz, 794 8th Av, ½ part, &c. t., b. and s.; attorney, A. Weld, 256 Broadway $1

86TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of Avenue A, 20x60; Annie S. Oakley, et al, exrs., &c., to Frank W. Hughes, Newbern, N. C., two-thirds part and Edw. S. Hughes, Abilene, Texas, one-third part, July 31; attorneys, Robinson B., G. & B., 111 Broadway.....$1

101ST ST, 120 WEST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; The Murray Estate to Graham Beach Realty Co., 93 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, mtg $16,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

102D ST, 72 WEST, s s, 160 ft e of Columbus Av, 30x100.11; same to same, mtg $20,000, Oct. 24; attorney, same.....$1

102D ST, 123-25 EAST, s s, 277½ ft e of Park Av, 50x100.11, foreclosure Oct. 4, 1917; Henry W. Showers, referee, to Emily da S. Clinton, Tuxedo Park, N. J., Oct. 11; attorneys, Lockwood & L., 120 Broadway $35,000

102D ST, n s, 241.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.4; The Murray Estate, Inc., to Graham Beach Realty Co., 93 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, Oct. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

104TH ST, 74 EAST, s s, 119 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11; Brooklyn Trust Co. to C. A. Brubaker, Inc., 152 Amsterdam Av, mtg $6,000, b. and s., Oct. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

114TH ST, 1,2-6 East, s s, 136 ft w of 3d Av, 100.11x80x irregular; Sophie Newhouse to Villa Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, mtg $95,500; attorneys, J. & E. Marx, 35 Nassau St. $100

116TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11; Gavins Scotti to Francesca Scotti, 400 East 116th St, mtg $4,000, Oct. $100

143D ST, 212-214 WEST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; 148th St., n s, 236 ft e of 8th Av, 39x99.11; Leon Sable Realty Co., to Regal Building Co., 51 Chambers St., Oct. 24; attorney, Louis A. Sable, 51 Chambers St. $1

Bronx.

GRAND AV, 2,521, w s, 50x106 to Croton Aqueduct Av; Junius J. Pittman to Joseph J. McGuire, 522 West 52d St, mtg $7,000, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HULL AV, n e s, 282.4 ft s of 238th St, 25x100; John Salaman to Caroline Schroeder, 3,239 Hull Av, mtg $4,000, Oct. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

OVERING AV, w s, 636.4 ft n of Frisby Av, 25x86x—x25.7x91.11; Frisby Realty Co. to John R. Egner, Jr., 352 East 87th St, mtg $4,500, Oct. 24; attorney, George McCaughan 41 Park Row $10

OVERING AV, w s, 873.4 ft n of Frisby Av, 25x91.11x25.7x97.8; Frisby Realty Co. to Adolph S. Hummel, 3,388 Broadway, mtg $4,500, Oct. 24; attorney, George McCaughan 41 Park Row $10

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 161st St, running 239.10x w 101x s 13.10x e 1x s 129.2x w 20x s 98.1x e 120; Harry L. Morris, trustee to Henry Acker, 2,472 Grand Av, Aug. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

TINTON AV, 959, w s, 24.4x125; Curt Otto to Catherine W. Moessner, 610 City Island Av, mtg $5,000, Oct. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

UNION AV, 573, w s, 21x80; Julius Miller to Stanza Realty Co., Inc., 368 East 149th St, mtg $6,000, Sept. 28, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WILKINS AV, 1,410, w s, 40.8x130.7x40x139.11; Bernhard Mayer to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, Sept. 28; attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kahn to Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, Sept. 28; same attorneys $100

KELLY ST, e s, 68.11 ft s of Intervale Av, 38x100; also Kelly St, e s, 106.11 ft s of Intervale Av, 38x100; Emil Hubschman to Max Hochstun, 90 Morningside Drive, Oct. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

169TH ST, 916 East, s w s, runs s w 42x s e 30x s 13.11x s e 10.11x n 20.7x e 0.1x n e 61.4x n w 60; Daniel L. Korn to Morris Levy, 304 West 35th St, Omaha, Neb., Oct. 4; attorney, A. T. Schorp, 170 Broadway..$1

133D ST, 749 East, n s, 16.8x100; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Pasqualina R. Apicella, 499 East 150th St, Oct. 23, mtg $4,000; attorney, H. P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Stanza Realty Co., Inc., to John F. Pendergast, 583 East 134th St, Oct. 23; attorney, same.....$100

SOUTH OAK DRIVE, 781; Dennis L. Quinn, his wife, 781 South Oak Drive, Oct. 23; attorney, F. S. Quinn, 781 South Oak Drive.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN ST, 59, s s, 23.9 ft w of Gold St, 23.9x109.7 to n s Ann St (99) x23.2x 103.8, Oct. 24; Euphemia Whittredge and another to Sarah D. Hazen, 42 East 75th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $30,000; attorneys, William H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row $4,000

DIVISION ST, 17 and 17½, s s, 191.9 ft e of Catharine St, 25x—x25.1x70.4, Oct. 25; Henry Phillips to Samuel Kaufman, 131 West 118th St, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorney, H. A. Gorden, 42 Broadway $5,000

PLATT ST, 21, e s, 21.2 ft s of Gold St, 22.4 x78.11x24.5x76.4, Oct. 23; Wood Warehouse, Inc., to Walter Trimble and another, 125 East 50th St, due Oct. 25, 1922, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $20,000

7TH AV, w s, 40.5 ft s of 52d St; 60x166.3 to e s Broadway; x60x160, Oct. 22; George R. Fearing to Hy. A. C. Taylor, East Road, South Portsmouth, R. I., 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St...$200,000

7TH ST, 328 West, s s, 75x½ block, Oct. 25; Anna Auger to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond $6,500

7TH ST, 34 West, s s, 470 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9, prior mtg $58,000; also property in St. Albans Heights, Borough of Queens, Oct. 23; Altman Estates, Inc., to Emma E. Altman, 350 West 55th St, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hays, H. & Wolf, 115 Broadway $10,000

10TH ST, 74 East, s s, 119 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11, Oct. 25; Brooklyn Trust Co., 177 Montague St, Brooklyn, due Oct. 1, 1920; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$6,000

120TH ST, s s, 177.7 ft e of 2d Av, 16.5x 100.11, Oct. 25; Nellie Heaphy to Louis T. Lehmeyer, 306 East 55th St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Marshall S. Marden, 37 Liberty St. $5,000

127TH ST, 244 West, s s, 412.6 ft e of 8th Av, 12.6x90.11, Oct. 25; Charity M. Kobbe to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$7,000

167TH ST, s s 214.3 ft w of Broadway, 113.8 x99.11, Oct. 25, Enrico Cambianca to George S. Milazzo, 645 Market St, Newark, N. J., instillments $500 month, 6 p. c. prior mtg., $160,000; attorney, Grover M. Moscowitz, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$10,000

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 746, e s, 20x80; Max Strumpf to Charles D. Ogden and another, executors, 799 East 161st St, Oct. 23, 4 years; attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway $2,000

PROSPECT AV, n w corner 161st St, runs n 2.9.1x w 101x s 13.10x e 1x s 129.2x w 15x s 98x e 115; Henry Acker to Albany Savings Bank, 20 North Pearl St, Albany, N. Y., Oct. 25, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100,000

TINTON AV, 959, w s, 24.4x125; Cath. W. Moessner to Curt Otto, 3,480 Cannon Place, prior mtg $5,000, Oct. 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

133D ST, 749 East, n s, 16.8x100; Pasqualina R. Apicella to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, Oct. 23, 3 years; attorney, H. P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St..$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

READE ST, 80, first floor, basement, and sub-basement; Adolph G. Austin et al., by Lewis B. Austin, attorney and as trustee, to Cleveland Twist Drill Co., an Ohio corporation, 5 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, E. Howard Foster, 38 Park Row..$3,000

3D AV, 1,061-9, 2 stores, two and three and basement; Havre Holding Co. to Gus D. Strayer, on premises, from Nov. 15, 1917, to Sept. 30, 1926; attorney, Max Franklin, 299 Broadway.....$1,200 and $1,500

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 2,843, store, &c.; William Kaufmann Construction Co. to Frank Wallach, 918 Sutter Av, Brooklyn, 3 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Sam J. Kohlenberg, 642 Cleveland St, Brooklyn.....$1,020 and $1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

9TH ST, 12 West; John A. Clirehugh against Jean McL. Johansen, owner, renewal.. $7,816.25

14TH ST, 409 and 411 West; Charles Glasser against James S. Herrman, owner; Frank Pearson, contractor.....$85

50TH ST, 12 West; F. M. Gabler, Inc., against Columbia College, owner; A. G. Imhof, contractor.....$177.25

57TH ST, 156 and 158 East; Frank Pearson against Edward C. Burns, owner; Thomas J. Bracy, contractor.....$973

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BAYARD ST, 68; Drier Iron Works, Inc., against Jacob Rosenberg et al., Sept. 13, 1917 .....$850

LEXINGTON AV, 1,837; Thomas J. Furey against William H. Burland et al., Sept. 19, 1917 .....$52.50

SAME PROPERTY; same against William H. Burland et al., Sept. 19, 1917.....$138.50

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 80 ft s of 134th St, 39.10x 100; Milton M. Silverman et al. against Estelle Potter et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. S. Cahn.

ESSEX ST, 43 to 47; Alfred F. Hess et al. against Ella M. Goebel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 118th St, 90x40; German Savings Bank in the City of N. Y. against Cozy Home Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Auerbach.

3D AV, 440; Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York against Louisa H. Clausenitzer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

22D ST, 332 West; Rebecca E. Hersey against Anna Wood et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Gould & Wilkie.

109TH ST, n s, 279.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 28.2x irregular; Bankers Trust Co. trustee, against C. Blake Orcutt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, White & Case.

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, s e corner of 192d St, 88.3x 751.2; also Grand Boulevard and Concourse, w s, 306.3 ft s of Fordham Road, 185.6x 203.1; Bowery Savings Bank against John B. Haskins Estate, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

LOTS 266, 267, 268, 269, and 270, map of 20 lots owned by Hunts Point Estate; Fo. to L. Haviland against Freda Heidelburger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

ROGERS PLACE, s e s, 672.3 ft n e of Westchester Av, 30x74.7 x A. Starr Best et al., as trustees, against Joseph M. Markham et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, held at the Court House thereof, in the Federal Building, the 25th day of October, 1917. Present: Hon. Julius M. Mayer, District Judge.—In the matter of HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Bankrupt.

Upon the annexed affidavit of Frederick Fenster, verified the 24th day of October, 1917, and on motion of WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for the petitioning creditor herein, it is hereby

ORDERED, that Hugh J. Campbell, the above-named alleged bankrupt, appear before this court at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the Southern District of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1917, to answer to a petition filed by Samuel C. Van Dusen and Richard H. Lippencott, composing the firm of Dickerson, Van Dusen & Co., praying that said Hugh J. Campbell be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt, and it is further

ORDERED, that this order be published in the New York Times once each week for two consecutive weeks, and the date of the last publication to be at least ten days prior to the return day herein fixed.

J. M. MAYER, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 25134.—In Bankruptcy.—CONTINENTAL PHOTO-PLAY CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Continental Photo-Play Corporation are hereby given notice that on October 22, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City, November 8, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, October 25, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 25145.—In Bankruptcy.—AUGUST SCHRODER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said August Schroder are hereby given notice that on October 19, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City, November 8, 1917, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, October 25, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 25153.—In Bankruptcy.—CHAS. G. ROBIN, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Chas G. Robin, Inc., are hereby given notice that on October 18th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, November 7th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,626.

Notice is given that SAMUEL GINSBURG, trading as GINSBURG UNDERGARMENT CO., bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 25,151.—In Bankruptcy. —EDMUND GROSSMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Edmund Grossman are hereby given notice that on October 20th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, November 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,412.

Notice is given that BOLIVAR S. ROMERO, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 26th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROTHENBERG BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Oct. 26, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 9 West 113th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, bottled goods, scales, counters, fixtures, etc.

WILLIAM SOLOMON, Receiver.
BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CANDEE-BORHM CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 17 East 49th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of antique ornaments and furniture, all of high-grade quality, fixtures, &c.

AARON WILLIAM LEVY, Receiver.
H. & J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

—5TH AVENUE—
We Specialize in
Buildings—Stores—Floors
—57TH STREET—
GEO. R. READ & CO.
3 East 35th St. 30 Nassau St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.
Five story, wide, triple apartment, Bronx, near subway station; rental $4,900; price $38,500; free and clear; easy terms.
BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 EAST 42D ST.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park
Brooklyn's New Home Centre
Sea Beach Subway
SEND FOR PHOTO OF
PRETTY BRICK HOUSE
READY TO OCCUPY.
Alco Building Company
217 Broadway Barclay 4585
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALIF. SEMI-BUNGALOW
Built for all year home; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage; 4,000 square feet; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewers; privilege of restricted bathing beach, yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 50 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND
NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Beautifully located in the heart of the Chester Hill section, Mount Vernon. A corner property 150x125, with abundance of shade and fruit trees, a stable and excellent house of ten rooms. Price $22,000.
Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sts. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FARM BARGAIN
Within commuting distance, on Harlem R. R.; 200 acres, fine soil; ten-room house, with fireplaces; dairy barn, outbuildings; with lake; $75 per acre. No exchange.
Phone 1516.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. White Plains, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

North Shore, L. I.
Owner offers his artistic 11 room, 3 bath English house, 1 acre beautiful laid-out grounds, at less than cost price; 1 minute from station; 30 minutes from N. Y., electrical express service. Terms arranged. H. K., 73 Times.

ALL YEAR SEMI-BUNGALOW NEAR THE SOUND
Seven rooms, bath, hardwood trim, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, double floors, hot water heat, gas, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; easy terms; good title. B. Meech, Boulevard, Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, L. I. Phone Flushing 1786.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

125 EAST 70TH ST.
For rent, furnished, for Winter, 12 rooms, 3 baths; $500 per month.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Vanderbilt 1732.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GRANTWOOD.
Owner will sacrifice new brick and shingle, 8 rooms, bath, and sleeping porch, hardwood trim, parquet floors, steam heat, wide veranda; large plot; beautifully decorated.
BEIRNE & BOHM,
Lawton Avenue,
Grantwood.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Alabama Plantation For Sale
As business interests require my constant attention in New York, I offer for quick sale a valuable plantation in Dallas County, Alabama, 1,680 acres, more or less, has splendid reputation for producing cotton and corn. On improved and pike road; fine neighborhood and well tenanted. Has four or five hundred heavy bearing 18-year-old healthy pecan trees. Has several hundred acres hardwood, is well watered and drains well. Would make one of the finest stock and grain farms in the South. Will be sold at half its value. A bargain for some one down South.
(Mrs.) DARRINGTON SEMPLE,
341 Central Park West,
New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

RENT OR LEASE—75x100
LOFT with unlimited power, excellent loading and transit facilities.
RENT $200 PER MONTH
M. R. FLOORING CO.,
139th St. & Rider Av. Tel. 6300 Melrose

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

MARBLE HILL
HIGH CLASS COUNTRIFIED APARTMENTS
MARBLE HILL, on the 225th St. Subway
4 ROOMS, $50—6 ROOMS, $75
Block from N. Y. Central, B'way Sub. & cars; cor. sp't; day and night elevator service. Phone, steam; supt. on premises.

30 W. 54th St.
(Restricted Street)
TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6435.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,000.
2 Rooms & Kitchenette,
$900 TO $1,000.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
2,290 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler—8979.

124 West 72nd St.,
Bet. Broadway & Columbus Ave.
4 Rooms and Bath.
G. B. BEAUMONT CO., Owners,
Apply on premises, or office, 286 Fifth Ave.

BONNY CASTLE,
801 West 191st St.
AT ST. NICHOLAS AV. SUBWAY STATION.
4 and 5 Rooms,
$40 TO $50.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
80 WEST 40th St.
Very Desirable North Light Studio Apart's
7 ROOMS & BATH, also 2 ROOMS.
Superintendent, on premises.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month. Including maid's services. Superintendent on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 540.

65 Central Park West.
A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,800. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

—5TH AVENUE—
We Specialize in
Buildings—Stores—Floors
—57TH STREET—
GEO. R. READ & CO.
3 East 35th St. 30 Nassau St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.
Five story, wide, triple apartment, Bronx, near subway station; rental $4,900; price $38,500; free and clear; easy terms.
BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 EAST 42D ST.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park
Brooklyn's New Home Centre
Sea Beach Subway
SEND FOR PHOTO OF
PRETTY BRICK HOUSE
READY TO OCCUPY.
Alco Building Company
217 Broadway Barclay 4585
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALIF. SEMI

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

86TH, 510 WEST.—5 large, airy rooms, neatly furnished; possession immediate. Apply between 6 and 7 P. M., or by telephone, 880 Morningside, Apt. 57.

87TH, 601 WEST.—3 rooms and kitchenette, elegantly furnished. Apt. 52.

87TH, 601 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished three rooms and kitchenette, $70. Apt. 52.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished.
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
Attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway express station.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
344 West 96th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 2154 West 72d. Col. 536.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED.
Exclusive Renting. 176 West 72d. Col. 848.

ALL APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Townsend Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Col. 5565.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $75 monthly and up; weekly up; breakfast and dinner $9 weekly. (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 124 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

AN UNUSUALLY CHARMING SUITE,
all rooms and 3 baths, $400 a month. Caen Stone Mantels. Living room 16x30; dining room wainscoted to beamed ceiling; 4 master's chambers with painted panelled walls. 250 West 85th St.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55 $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BROADWAY, (91st.)—Perfectly appointed four-room home; elevator apartment; Orientals, Victrola, new, $200; handsome period furniture. Riverside 11.

FOUR rooms and bath on 72d St., near Broadway; handsomely furnished new building, front apartment, ready for immediate occupancy; six months or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

BROADWAY, (91st St.)—Especially desirable 4 rooms, tastefully furnished; piano, linen, silver; new building; $175 month; special yearly rental.

BRIGHT ROOMS with bath, $4.50 a month. Caen Stone Mantels. Living room 16x30; dining room wainscoted to beamed ceiling; 4 master's chambers with painted panelled walls. 250 West 85th St.

CHARMING APARTMENTS; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55 $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

DELIGHTFUL APARTMENT, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $2,100. Apply Janitor, 1 West 72d St.

DESIRABLE

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERICAL WORK in the office of large publishing house; surroundings most congenial; hours 9 to 5; until noon on Saturdays; 16 to 18 years; beginners considered. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and education. W 184 Times.

COMPANION for backward girl; young woman with some experience; near New York; references required. Telephone Cortlandt 126.

CUSTOMERS' LEDGER CLERKS.—Two lady clerks for checking and locating errors in trial balances of customers' and creditors' ledgers; must be specially proficient, and salary will be commensurate; location Downtown New York. X 392 Times Annex.

DESIGNER for silk and serge street dresses; must be thoroughly experienced and come highly recommended; salary no object to right party. J 177 Times.

EXPERIENCED folder and enclosor wanted; Protestant organization; hours 9-3; salary $8. K 4 Times.

GIRLS

WANTED BY THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. AT THEIR BRONX PLANT, HARRISON AV. AND TIFFANY ST., BRONX.

GIRL wanted, general housework, willing, clean, one who appreciates good home, two in family; $30. Call 9-11 Saturday morning. Mrs. J. A. Rupprecht, 342 West 85th St., City.

GIRL for office; American; good typewriter; stenography not necessary; light duties; 9 to 5:30; advancement. "High School." Times Harlem.

GIRL for general housework; plain cooking; good salary. Phone Richmond Hill 4144. W. A. Wright, New Gardens, L. I.

HOUSEKEEPER, competent; also children's nurse for small family in suburbs; good wages; two congenial persons preferred. Telephone Plaza 1495.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl who desires pleasant surroundings; small family; apartment; no laundry; $25 monthly; reference required. Donohue, 400 West 160th St., Phone Audubon 9772.

LADY, (25-35) having abundant suit of naturally curly or waving hair, waist length, blond or brunette, attractive personality, can obtain lucrative employment demonstrating Wavo Co. by giving full particulars, including phone number, when addressing. E 405 Times.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

OFFICE and clerical work; large mail order house requires a number of young ladies, 15 to 30 years of age; steady position; excellent opportunity for advancement; public, parochial or high school graduates preferred. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. elevated.

OPERATOR ON HEMSTITCHING MACHINE; EXPERIENCED. ROHN & BIENZO, 74 EAST 35TH ST.

PANTRYWOMEN.—Glass and silver pantry. Apply Steward, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th.

PUBLISHER.—Large, well-known house has several vacancies, due to war conditions, in correspondence and exploiting departments; no canvassing; only detailed applications, giving age, education, experience, salary expected, considered. Box F 156 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 710, 108 West 34th.

SALESLADY, American, desired in office of large manufacturing concern handling small parts, needles, &c.; references required; salary, $8 to start. P 392 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY.—Smart looking young woman, high-class permanent position, $30-$50 week; salary, com. 1612 Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d.

SALESLADIES. — $2 day, extra Saturdays. Call today. Weisbecker, 286-270 W. 125th.

SALESWOMEN—TWENTY CULTURED MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD SOME CONTACT WITH THE PURCHASE OR SALE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE ART OBJECTS, ANTIQUES, RARE CHINA, LAMPS, BRONZES, ETC., TO ACT AS SALESWOMEN IN ONE OF THE LARGEST SALES EVENTS EVER STAGED IN NEW YORK. LIBERAL COMMISSION AND SALARIES TO THOSE WHO CAN QUALIFY. APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING EXPERIENCE, ETC. K 2 TIMES.

SALESWOMEN WANTED.

Twenty cultured men and women who have had some contact with the purchase or sale of Chinese and Japanese art objects, antiques, rare china, lamps, bronzes, &c., to act as salesmen in one of the largest sales events ever staged in New York. Liberal commissions and salaries to those who can qualify. Apply by letter, giving experience, &c.

K 1 TIMES.

SALESWOMAN, one who is willing, and capable of calling on high-class business men on a high-class proposition can make most desirable connection with a $12,000,000 corporation. Ask for, or write Mr. Mead, 6th floor, 84 William St., New York.

STENOGRAPHERS.
GIMBEL BROTHERS
NEW YORK
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
STENOGRAPHERS
OF MORE THAN TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD SALARIES.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

STENOGRAPHERS.
Large wholesale house requires the services of several girls for the following positions:
Stenographers.
Typists.
Bookkeepers.
Clerks.
Sellers.
Good positions; stage age, experience, and salary expected. J 198 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Good opportunity in downtown city office for attractive, ambitious girl; must have high school education and good appearance; willing to pay good salary with sure advancement to right girl. Apply in own handwriting, giving experience and salary. Y 276 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, American, high school graduate, touch operator, preferably with some experience; salary $12 to begin, with chances for advancement; in reply state religion, schooling, experience, and references. Address "Refinement Essential," Y 281 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted at $1,000 per year; applicants are asked to state in their own handwriting their education, experience, and church connection; must have completed high school, or, preferably have had college education. J 193 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted for public accountant's office; thorough knowledge and experience in report work and tabulating essential. Reply, stating age, salary, and giving references, P 395 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, competent, of long experience, wanted for important work to last about one year. Address A. M. Z., care City Club, giving particulars, self and occupation.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in busy Wall Street law office; must be thoroughly experienced; give full particulars. A 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position; motor truck sales agency; state age, experience, and salary expected; references. R. G., 126 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, neat, accurate, high school graduate; salary $12. J 181 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, bright and experienced. Room 65, 125 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER in factory office; state experience and salary desired. W 166 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college graduate, women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,000 per year. N. McReynolds, 1482 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPIST.—Large mail order house requires a number of typists; steady; opportunity for advancement; excellent chance for beginners. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. elevated.

TYPIST, $12 start, Remington billing machine; experience. Weisbecker, 286-270 W. 125th.

YOUNG LADY, American, as typist and office assistant in counting house of large manufacturing concern; references required; salary, $8 to start. P 394 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRLS wanted to fill mail orders; experience not necessary; position permanent. Apply J. Lynn & Co., 46 Bond St., New York.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER.—Prefer one with banking experience for position in Panama, $125 per month.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several permanent positions in various lines, $15 per week.

CALL 9 TO 1,

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

The Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Suite 807, has highly paid positions for general housework, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, couples, &c. Apply 10 to 1, or phone Farragut 9777.

STENOGRAPHERS, American, beginners and experienced; high class applicants for excellent positions. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

STENOG'S, $12-$15; Ellis posting operators, $15-$17. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 203 B'way. Coultaus & Masterson, Props.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists wanted. Quick Service Employment Agency, 1112 Times Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $16; Bookkeepers, $20; numerous desirable positions. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18, $16, $12; several beginners; ledger clerks. Jupp Agency, 67 Nassau.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION. Secretarial, shorthand, typewriter, bookkeeping, &c. This kind of instruction means you can save time and money. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains executive secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance. References required.

ADVANCE YOURSELF IN BUSINESS. Large corporations need trained women; send for details of 18-session evening course in accounting; ask for booklet 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y. C.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 38 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—One capable of organizing and taking charge of large bookkeeping department and handling vast volume of detail work; must possess initiative, tact, and managerial ability. Address, stating experience, references, age, salary expected, Y 282 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Capable junior, experienced and reliable; high-class references required; excellent opportunity. Woodville, P 398 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT LEDGER CLERK wanted in large publishing house; many opportunities for advancement assured a competent young man. B 283 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT ESTIMATOR in large New York printing establishment; state age, experience, nationality, salary expected. J 171 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Young man; must be quick and accurate; stage age and salary expected. M 259 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and office man, in town 30 miles from New York, to keep full set of books and attend to general office work; only experienced man with highest references need apply, stating qualifications and salary expected. J 196 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, American-born, not subject to draft; first-class position for the right man; a knowledge of Italian essential; must be willing to travel if necessary. Write, giving age, references, experience, and full particulars. W 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Large wholesale house wants ledger clerk; must be competent, quick, and thoroughly reliable; permanent position; salary, $18 to start. B 82, 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Elderly man; assistant buyer and stock ledger; steady, sober; $16-$18 week. W. Graham, 3,878 Park Av.

BOOKKEEPER, as ledger clerk mercantile house; state age, references, experience; salary start $12. Silks, Box 35 Times.

BOYS.—Must be 16, bright, ambitious young men, to start on mail and messenger service; $7-$8 to start; steady positions, advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOY—High school graduate, $8-$9 to start, steady position and excellent opportunity to advance in messenger service. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOY.—An opportunity is afforded a bright boy, preferably with high school education, living at home with parents, to enter employ of large fire insurance company, where application and ability receive recognition. Address P. O. Box 2129.

BOY, RESIDING WITH PARENTS, WHO WISHES POSITION IN STOCK DEPARTMENT OF A WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE WITH LOTS OF AMBITION. Y 216 TIMES ANNEX.

BOY wanted in Wall St. law office; preferably one who expects to study law later on; apply in own handwriting, with full particulars as to education and reference; good opportunity for bright boy. Y 250 Times Annex.

BOYS WANTED.—Good opportunity for advancement for conscientious, quick, intelligent boys, who desire to grow up in well known business. Apply by letter to Mr. Hanfell, Knox Hat Co., 501 Grand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOY.—Insurance broker's office; good opportunity to learn the business; must be neat, accurate, reliable and well recommended; $7 to start. Call between 11 and 1. Rooms 705-707, 66 Beaver St., New York City.

BOY, 14-16 years of age, in office of large importing and manufacturing house, offering excellent chance for a bright future. Apply to T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York City.

BOY by wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. P 298 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of a large insurance company, good chance for advancement; salary to start $7. Address Boy, P. O. Box 1,425, N. Y. City.

BOY wanted in insurance office; excellent opportunities for advancement. Apply, stating age, nationality, and salary desired. A 401 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of large wholesale house; must be bright, neat, and reliable; good training for the right boy; salary, $6. O. B., 117 Times.

BOYS.—Several boys wanted who desire an opportunity for promotion to the drafting or other departments. Apply Room 1112, 37 Wall St.

BOY wanted by a publishing house; experience not necessary; good opportunity for advancement. Address B 235 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in busy law office; state age, salary desired, and references. P 388 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in resident buyer's office to make himself generally useful; good chance for advancement. Ben. F. Levis, 72 Madison Av.

BOY wanted, office work, steady position. Room 45, 149 Church St., New York.

BOY wanted; references required; $7. P 363 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to work in stock by cotton converter. Y 265 Times Annex.

BOY for real estate office; salary, $6. Address "J. K.," 123 Times.

BUYER of general machinery and supplies for export; must be exempt from draft; state fully qualifications and salary expected; all replies treated confidentially. M. 249 Times Downtown.

CARPET LAYER; one thoroughly familiar with measuring and cutting and taking care of stock; steady position. George Pennell & Co., 2,831 3d Av.

CHEMIST. — Wan ed, experienced metallurgical chemist; must have technical education, as well as several years' modern and practical training; desirable that applicant be familiar with electro-plating and material relating to the electro-plating industry; state experience, salary desired, and references. P. O. Box 1,027, Rochester, N. Y.

Help Wanted—Male

30 cents per agate line

CHEMIST FOR OUT-OF-TOWN FACTORY; KNOWLEDGE OF CHLORINE AND ALKALI TESTS NECESSARY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE, ENERGETIC MAN; GIVE DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTATIONS. A 384 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLOTHING SALESMAN

to manage credit clothing store of a corporation operating 100 branch stores; excellent prospects for a hustler with executive ability. Apply Adelberg & Berman, Inc., 119 West 24th St.

COLLECTION MANAGER.

A very unusual opportunity is offered a man of good education and address with experience in the control and management of a department for collections; tact and ability to dictate good letters and plenty of energy essential, as results only will be considered in remuneration; good salary and permanent position assured. Apply, in strict confidence, Collections, E 106 Times.

CONTRACTORS, with new Spring style in misses' and women's dresses, ready to place orders. Address R. S., 218 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—SEVERAL A1 TOOL AND AUTOMATIC MACHINE DESIGNERS CALL AT ONCE. AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY, 5,529 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMEN, detailers, tracers, layout men, experienced on automobiles; give experience, reference and salary. Y 279 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN. — Experienced mechanical draftsmen. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN.

Designers and tracers wanted at once for electrical drafting on Government work; good wages paid, with traveling expenses allowed to Washington. Apply immediately by letter or telegram, fully stating qualifications. Stone & Webster, 920 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

ELEVATOR BOY, GOOD REFERENCES. E. HARTWIG, 11 WEST 46TH ST.

ENGINEER—ADVERTISING.

A graduate engineer—aged 25 to 32—with a thorough knowledge of mechanics and copyright experience. Will have excellent opportunity to develop along advertising lines. State experience, send photograph, and give status regards to draft.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO., P. O. Box 476, Newark, N. J.

ENTRY CLERK wanted in insurance office; must be good penman, quick, and accurate. Address P 389 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MANAGER, fully experienced Central and South American trade, knowing Spanish; good and satisfactory references; full remuneration to competent man. Beers Agency, Flatiron Building.

FIREMAN for two boilers; experienced; best salary paid for services. Apply 631 West 57th St., White Co. Service Station.

FOREMEN.

WANTED. — MACHINE SHOP FOREMEN. WE HAVE OPEN POSITIONS AS FOREMEN IN OUR MILLING MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND DRILL PRESS DEPARTMENT.

WE REQUIRE EXECUTIVES ACCUSTOMED TO RAPID PRODUCTION OF INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS WORKING TO LIMITS SPECIFIED ON BLUEPRINTS. ALL WORK IS COMPARATIVELY SMALL, NO SINGLE PIECE EXCEEDING FIVE POUNDS.

NONE BUT ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY. IN ANSWERING, STATE AGE, COMPLETE RECORD OF EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED AND CLASS OF WORK YOU HAVE HAD CHARGE OF. LOCATION METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. ADDRESS REPLY, Y 292 TIMES ANNEX.

FORD MOTOR CAN.—Apply at 8 o'clock Friday morning. Union Truck Co., 250 West 54th St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED

SILVERWARE POLISHER FOR THEIR JEWELRY WORKROOM.

PERMANENT POSITION & GOOD SALARY.

Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GLASSBLOWER. — Up-to-date, well-established factory situated near New York City requires immediately the services of several first-class glassblowers, experienced in making chemical apparatus; very attractive proposition for high-grade workers. Y 248 Times Annex.

GLASSBLOWERS wanted for weighing bottles; piece work or wages; steady position for steady men; apply immediately. Lenz Apparatus Co., 9 E. 16th St.

GLOVE MAN FOR ORDER DEPARTMENT. OPPORTUNITY EXTRAORDINARY.

Young man who is capable of running glove order department in wholesale house; one who has had previous experience in taking care of large volume of orders and the filling of same; this is a man's job; no amateurs need apply; opportunity extraordinary; good salary to right party; state reference, where employed, age, and salary expected in first letter; all communications will be held confidential. J 189 Times.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS for high-grade work on electrical or mechanical apparatus; only men accustomed to work with micrometer wanted; steady employment; 48 hours weekly; opportunities for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

JAPANESE COUPLE wanted for small country place in New Jersey; man as cook, wife as chambermaid and waitress; all-year-round place; good references required. Call at 60 Front St., Manhattan, between 10 and 12 A. M., or 3 and 4 P. M.

MAN, experienced, to maintain sewing machines; good, steady position for good mechanic. Address, stating experience and wages expected, Munning-Loeb Co., Matawan, N. J.

MANAGER wanted, Middle West; a big-calibre man, capable of managing a retail store carrying men's and women's clothing exclusively on the credit system; annual sales, $150,000; must possess persistent salesmanship and good judgment in extending credit; good opportunity for right party; bond required. Y 280 Times Annex.

MILLWRIGHTS,

ERECTION MECHANICS,

AND HELPERS ON CONSTRUCTION WORK, INSTALLATION OF SHOP EQUIPMENT, 9 HOURS DAY; TIME AND ONE-HALF PAID OVER 8 HOURS AND FOR SUNDAY WORK. APPLY

BABCOCK & WILCOX CO., 4TH ST. GATE, BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, American, as office assistant, able to operate typewriter; one with some experience in typing legal forms or billing; knowledge of bookkeeping; references required; salary, $12 to start. P 388 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS in national bank; must be neat, intelligent, and willing. Write, stating age, experience, references and salary desired. B 229 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright American, in export house, excellent chance for advancement; state age, religion, qualifications, salary. M 256 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for downtown law office, American. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected. M 254 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Salary $6 week to start. Apply Mills & Gibb Corporation, curtain department, seventh floor, 4th Av. and 22d St., city.

OFFICE BOY wanted, experienced in filing. Apply 43 Water St.

PORTER WANTED, GOOD REFERENCES. E. HARTWIG, 11 WEST 46TH ST.

PRODUCTION ENGINEER.—Technical graduate, with industrial and managerial experience; must possess executive ability, tact, and aggressiveness; state age, experience, and salary last earned. M 262 Times Downtown.

PUBLISHER.—Large well-known house has several vacancies, due to war conditions, in correspondence and exploiting departments; no canvassing; only detailed applications, giving age, education, experience, salary expected; considered. F 158 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.—The Osborne Company of Newark, N. J., requires the permanent services of a capable salesman of good character, and more than 25 years old.

We do not require men to do missionary work. Our product has been advertised and sold in every section of the country for more than a quarter of a century, and we have an established reputation for leadership.

We do not want temporary men. A large percentage of our men have been with us from 5 to 25 years, and have found this a pleasant and profitable business.

If you are in a position to travel on a commission basis with traveling expenses advanced, call at our general offices for an interview between 3 and 5 P. M. tomorrow, Saturday, Oct. 27. Take Hudson Tubes to Park Place, Newark, and enter a trolley marked "Broad," a jitney "North Newark," to Halleck St.

THE OSBORNE CO., 759-771 Summer Av., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Twenty cultured men and women who have had some contact with the purchase or sale of Chinese and Japanese art objects, antiques, rare china, lamps, bronzes, &c., to act as salesmen in one of the largest sales events ever staged in New York. Liberal commissions and salaries to those who can qualify. Apply by letter, giving experience, &c.

K 1 TIMES.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A LARGE MANUFACTURER OF EXCLUSIVELY LADIES' COATS, MEDIUM TO HIGH GRADE, WISHES TO ENGAGE EXPERIENCED TRAVELING SALESMEN FOR NEW YORK STATE, AND ALSO FOR ILLINOIS AND WEST. COMMISSION BASIS. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS. APPLY W 90 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Owing to enlistment, we have vacancies in selling force for both Greater New York and outside territory to be filled quickly; if you are salesman in any line, of good address, at least 25 years of age, and can prove your ability, you can make permanent connection with our organization; must be sober; transportation and drawing account. Box W 120 Times.

SALESMAN.—EXPERIENCED TRAVELING SALESMAN, AMERICAN, FOR LINE OF STAPLE MERCHANDISE; ON COMMISSION BASIS; AGE BETWEEN 27 AND 40; EARNING CAPACITY COMMENSURATE WITH YOUR OWN EFFORTS; LIBERAL FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE WITH ACCEPTED APPLICANTS. J 199 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, neat appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability; advancement assured good man. Mr. L. A. Wright, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—A real opportunity for real salesmen with ambition, who have or can earn $5,000 or more yearly on commission; age 30 to 50; advancement rapid and sure for those who can qualify. Address, with full particulars, A 36 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to call on New York export buyers of iron and steel products; one with good connections and experience in steel business preferred; salary and commission. Address, stating age and experience, B 232 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Broker in cotton goods wants experienced cotton salesman; one with proper capabilities will be paid liberal salary or commission or both. Write, stating qualifications, M 255 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with following only, by new established paper tube and can concern, in New York; exceptional opportunity for the right party; salary and commission. Address A 232 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Ford agency; several men, Greater New York; pleasure car and truck department; strictly commission. 232 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN wanted by Jewish house, who are thoroughly experienced in selling to ladies' tailors; salary and commission. Y 287 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted on dresses for all territories; also city and office trade; commission basis. Williamsburg 3712.

SALESMAN.—Good education, fine appearance, good worker; no visitors; commission. See Mr. Shapiro, 507 5th Av., Room 707.

SALESMAN, experienced, dressmakers' supply house; drawing account and commission. Y 267 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Clothing; experienced; steady position. Lambert, 124 Nassau St.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — First-class; traveling; exempt from draft. M 258 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN PACKING BRADS AND FANCY GOODS; PERMANENT POSITION. FLORY, 31 E. 17TH.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of bookkeeping if possible, for Spartanburg Camp Y. M. C. A.; state age, experience, and good salary. Apply Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Employment Dept., (Agency,) 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wide-awake young man in export paper house; good education and appreciation and knowledge of Spanish preferred. M 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, able to take dictation accurately and having knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply between 11 and 12, Room 1123, 31 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, for publishing house; advancement; state schooling, salary. J 173 Times.

STOCK CLERK in wholesale glove house wanted; a chance of a lifetime; young man who wishes to advance himself and who has had experience in wholesale glove house, and who is thinking the position he now holds will not bring advancement; we offer this exceptional opportunity; state where employed, age, and salary now getting; communications strictly confidential. J 188 Times.

SUB-FOREMEN for construction work. Washington Pipe & Foundry Co., 3,904 Woolworth Bldg.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for handkerchief factory; must be thorough handkerchief man. Address or apply Long Handkerchief Co., Inc., 78 Worth St., New York City.

TEACHER.—Experienced teacher of commercial course; mornings; liberal salary. A. R., Times Harlem.

TIMEKEEPER wanted for marine painters; outside work; state age and salary expected. M 241 Times Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED TOOL DESIGNER

FOR TOOL WORK ON AERONAUTICAL ENGINES.

CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, NATIONALITY,

EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,

GENERAL VEHICLE CO.,

BORDEN & STAR AVS., L. I. CITY.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOL DESIGNERS on jigs, fixtures and gauges, those having motor experience preferred; state experience and salary in first letter; information treated confidentially; highest pay to right party. Box J 191 Times.

TOOLMAKERS.

40-hour week; time and a half for overtime. Call at S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Princes Bay, Staten Island.

TYPIST.—Young man to operate Royal; speed necessary; advancement. See Mr. Mahoney, 2,104 B'way, at 73d St.

YOUNG MAN wanted for stock room handling music rolls. Q. R. S. Music Roll Co., 511 West 42d St.

YOUNG MAN for light work from 11 to 6 and 9 to 11 P. M.; bring references. Copic Service Co., 178 Fulton St.

YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST SHIPPING CLERK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; $11. M 246 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18; mechanically inclined; good opportunity. Call Room 634, 143 Liberty St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN.—Downtown investment house can use young man desiring to learn the banking business; must be public school graduate, come from good family, and be in earnest. Write fully as to age, education, business experience, if any, and salary expected. Unusual opportunity. M 261 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, to operate multigraph machine and take charge of stockroom, office supplies; chance for enterprising worker to connect with good firm; in reply state creed, experience, and salary desired. F. N., 27 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years of age, in prominent fire insurance office; no experience necessary; salary $8 per week to start; mention age, religion, and education. P 365 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25 to 30, in factory; must be good penman and handy around machinery. Address, stating age, nationality, references, and salary expected, Advancement. 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in office wholesale dry goods house; must be able to take shorthand dictation; state age, references, and salary expected. B 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in export house, about 16 yrs., grammar school graduate, good handwriting necessary; $8. Room 813, 60 Wall St.

YOUNG MAN, 16-17 years old, wholesale paper house; good chance for advancement; must have references. B 204 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20 years old, who can operate typewriter; good chance for advancement; must have references. B 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, for shipping department in export house; must be a hustler. M 248 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY. C. P. HASSON, Prop. J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Mgr.

MANY GOOD POSITIONS FOR ACCOUNTANTS, TRAFFIC MANAGERS, SALES MANAGERS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, AND TYPISTS.

CAN PLACE A NUMBER OF YOUNG, CLEAN-CUT CLERKS, WITH AND WITHOUT EXPERIENCE.

BOOKKEEPER. — HIGH-GRADE AMERICAN UNDER THIRTY, BUT EXEMPT; SOME THEORY OF ACCOUNTING; WONDERFUL FUTURE IN THIS PARTICULAR POSITION; START $1,300 PER ANNUM.

CALL 9 TO 1,

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BOOKKEEPER.—Hoboken, $20; city, $20; entry clerk, experienced, notions, $15; payroll clerks, Jersey, $16; stenographers, $16-$18; manufacturing chemist, Brooklyn, $16; strong boys, Brooklyn, $11. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 203 Broadway. Coultaus & Masterson, Props.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Big pay—90-day course now forming; special rate to applicants before Nov. 1; best radio course in city. Write or call today for booklet, Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES

Three months' course. Students on probation. 38 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to secure in Buffalo, N. Y., high-class factory property, suitable for woodworking, machine shop, or most any kind of manufacturing; 52,000 square feet floor space; 1¼ acres of land; located 20 minutes from the centre of the city on the New York Central Railroad; this property must be sold to settle an estate. For full particulars address Trustee, care of Wegman, 71 Austin St., Newark, N. J.

I want to meet a man who has $2,500 to $5,000 cash. If his personality and ability warrant it, inside of an hour he is connected with me and on the road to a definite and permanent success. W 180 Times.

Mason, over draft age, understanding carpenter work, wanted by corporation, operating in Westchester County; salary $30; must invest $2,000. Address Homes, 514 World Building.

Seventy-room apartment house in one of the camp towns of the Piedmont section of the South for sale on account of present owner's health. Y 219 Times Annex.

Business man of executive ability wishes to give up his business which war interferes with; will consider any proposition where brains and integrity are appreciated. Address Leather, P 354 Times Downtown.

16 years established cloak and suit store on Division St. for sale, also lease; good opportunity for experienced man. Inquire Room 82, 206 Broadway, City.

Shipbuilding company desires co-operation of contractor who has men available for construction work under supervision of naval engineers. W 200 Times.

A large doll manufacturing concern covering the United States with six men is open for a kindred side line. Address S. M., 250 Times Downtown.

Splendid Opportunity.—For sale, patent for hose; clamp, ready for manufacture, with dyes. E. Heynemann, 1,926 Broadway, N. Y.

Stock salesman wanted to dispose of treasury stock of New York corporation on strictly commission basis. W 182 Times.

Splendid Opportunity.—For sale, patent for hose; clamp, ready for manufacture, with dies. E. Heynemann, 1,926 Broadway, N. Y.

Promoter, successful, wanted to finance highest class commercial proposition conceivable. W 181 Times.

Excellent opportunity to get into A1 cash business; $2,500 required. Y 252 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES

LOWEST PRICES, SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.

C. A. SNYDER, AGENT.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., 1,170 BROADWAY. PHONE MADISON SQUARE 6410.

EMPTY TEA CHESTS FOR SALE; CAPACITY FIVE CUBIC FEET; SUITABLE FOR PACKING CHINA, GLASS, LEATHER FINDINGS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE. APPLY 483 GREENWICH ST.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES. New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

Single flat top, also bookkeeper's desk; nearly new; oak office chairs; no dealers. Murray Hill 7249, Room 1004, 516 Fifth Ave.

Exquisite Indo-Persian rug, 12x15; will sacrifice at $2,000. Address E 401 Times Annex.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. 4 months, $5; non-visibles. 8 months, $7; visibles. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold appraised; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 BROADWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Healthy men in good position subject to next draft please answer. E 402 Times Annex.

FRANK.—Publication unavoidably delayed. All well. Write soon. Will.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Schmalhorst, 1st Lt. D. E., to Montgomery, Ala., auxiliary remount depot No. 312.

Austin, 1st Lt. A. M., to home.

Barrett, 1st Lt. T. McS., previous orders amended; to Camp Pike, in base hosp. in his specialty.

Lewin, 1st Lt. P., to Camp Grant, in base hosp.

Hobart, 1st Lt. M. H., and Yoho, 1st Lt. C. E., to N.Y. for inst.

Jenkins, 1st Lt. H. L. D., hon. discharged.

Levine, 1st Lt. S. C., to Camp Dix.

Roberts, 1st Lt. J. W., to St. Louis school of plastic and oral surgery, Wash. Univ., for inst.

Rich, Capt. E. A., to Camp Lewis.

Garrett, 1st Lt. D. L., to Philadelphia for inst.

Boals, 1st Lt. J. O., to home.

Milliken, 1st Lt. J. S., to Camp Jackson, temp. duty.

Swantusch, 1st Lt. O. H., to home.

Greene, 1st Lt. E. H., relieved from active duty.

Lehman, 1st Lt. P., to Ft. Omaha, U. S. Army Balloon School, with Av.Sec., Sig.C.

Howell, 1st Lt. R. L., to Boston for inst.

Simpson, 1st Lt. S. C., to Boston for inst.

Kellock, Capt. C. W, to Av.Sec., Sig.C.; to Phila. temp., then to Charleston, S. C., in charge of physical examining unit, Av. Sec., Sig.C.

BROADWAY SUBWAY MAY BE DELAYED

President Williams Sees No Chance of Traffic Relief in the Holiday Shopping Season.

WHITNEY IS MORE HOPEFUL

Bases Optimism on Possible Speeding Up of Equipment—Opposes Change in Time Square Plans.

There is no possibility that the traffic congestion in the subways during the coming holiday shopping season will be relieved by the operation of the new Broadway subway, according to Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which will operate the line.

Colonel Williams said yesterday that the earliest day on which the subway could be in operation was, in his opinion, Jan. 15, and that conditions existed which might delay operation until considerably later. Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney said yesterday that there was still hope that this important line of the new subways would be running in time to help carry passenger traffic when it is at its maximum, just before Christmas. In discussing the situation Colonel Williams said:

"We will be ready to run the new Broadway subway by Jan. 15, provided that no delay is occasioned by two contingencies which are outside of our control. In the first place, we will require between two and three months to equip the subways, after the contractors have completed their construction. That means that the subways would be turned over to us about Nov. 1. If we are to have them ready for operation by Jan. 15. If the contractors are not through until later, so much time will be lost in operating the subways.

"The other possible source of delay is in connection with the supply of power. At the request of the Public Service Commission, we are to operate on power supplied by the new power house of the Interborough, which is being constructed in Nineteenth Street. This is not completed yet, and I have not been informed how soon it will be ready."

Commissioner Whitney said yesterday that there were possibilities of further delay, but also strong reason to hope that shoppers could use the new Broadway subways by Christmas.

"It is possible that the Interborough will not have its power house ready by Jan. 15," he said, "but I do not think there is much reason to anticipate delay on this account. I believe that it will take less than two or three months to make the subways ready for operation, if the equipment is speeded up."

Commissioner Whitney asserted that the new Forty-second Street station of the Broadway subway would have sufficient facilities to take care of the crowd when completed, and charged that civic organizations were being used by contractors in the effort to have changes in construction made which would benefit the contractor more than any one else.

RED CROSS TO GET SUNDAY SCHOOL AID

Co-operation with American Society Will Be Like That of Public School Children.

At the second day's session of the American Executive Committee of the World Sunday School Association, held yesterday at the offices of the association in the Metropolitan Tower, it was decided that Sunday schools henceforth will give the American Red Cross Society the same co-operation which the public schools are now giving. It is hoped by the association that a fund of $1,000,000 will be raised before Christmas in the Sunday schools of America to help the suffering children of Armenia and Syria.

H. J. Heinz of Pittsburgh, who presided at the meeting, announced that the American Red Cross in Washington would in a few weeks establish a special Sunday school department, and that this department would reach many millions of Sunday school children through the following religious bodies: The Sunday School Council of the Evangelical Church of North America in Philadelphia, the International Sunday School Association of Chicago and the World's Sunday School Association. Sunday school pupils thus reached, he said, would collect money to relieve war suffering and assist the Red Cross in other ways as the public school children now do.

"The Sunday school is the greatest living force for righteousness in the world today," said H. J. Heinz. "Our organization represents 35,000,000 Sunday school children. The Sunday school is the greatest single factor in the world in the building of character; and character will be the greatest need at the close of the present war."

The association's committee on Moslem work decided to invest $5,000 of its $12,000 fund in Liberty Loan bonds. It was also decided to appoint a special World's Sunday School Commission composed of twenty-five American leaders, to consider how the Sunday schools of America can best serve the world in the present war crisis.

The Sunday school work which the British Sunday School Association has had to give up in China will be taken up and developed by the American branch at a cost of $15,000 a year.

The association has already sent 1,300,000 New Testaments to soldiers on the fighting line, it was announced. One of these Testaments, it was said, recently saved a French soldier's life when the Testament, which was in his breast pocket, stopped a bullet.

The meeting was attended by Sunday school leaders from all part of the United States, representing 350,000 schools. Telegrams of greeting were sent by John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, E. K. Warren of Three Oaks, Mich., and W. N. Hartshorn of Boston.

'Spy' Scare at Fusion Headquarters.

The Mitchel-Fusion campaign headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel had a "spy" scare yesterday. For some time papers and documents have been missing from the desks of the managers, and detectives were hired to investigate. Yesterday a man was wandering about the rooms, and when questioned said he was employed there. When arrested he had a package under his arm which the detectives opened and found to contain a brick. The prisoner, who gave his name as Peter D. Lyons of 162 West 116th Street, said he found the brick on the street and intended taking it to his home to sharpen knives. When arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in the Yorkville Court he was held in $1,000 bail for examination today.

Queens to Buy Coal in a Pool.

Borough President Connolly has organized a coal committee, through which he plans to obtain 100,000 tons of coal for sale to the people of Queens at cost price. The Long Island Railroad has offered to haul this shipment, and several prominent business men have volunteered to underwrite the transaction just as soon as the coal is available. At the present time not a ton of coal is for sale in the entire borough. This committee will work in conjunction with George J. Ryan, Coal Administrator of Queens, who will open his office in the Plaza Court Building, at Long Island City, today.

Hope to Avert Bakers' Strike.

Henry Moskowitz, Commissioner of Public Markets, has written a letter, at the request of Mayor Mitchel, to the Secretaries of the Master Bakers' Association and the Bakers' Union of Brooklyn, where there is a threatened strike of the bakers, inviting the heads of the organizations to meet the Mayor at the City Hall today to consider the situation, in the hope of adjusting the difficulties. "Even a temporary paralysis in the baking of bread, which may deprive consumers of so essential a commodity, is a matter of grave public concern," says the letter.

Expect Orlando to be Italy's Premier

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Political circles in Italy, says the Petit Parisien's Rome correspondent, are now convinced that Professor Vittorio E. Orlando, Minister of the Interior, will soon be called upon to form a national Ministry.

New Militia Company in Queens.

Charles M. Steinert, who organized a class of men rejected by the army surgeons with the idea of fitting them for military service, has now been authorized to organize a militia company in Long Island City to be part of the Fourteenth Infantry.

SWIFT PUNISHMENT ENDS SCHOOL STRIKE

Seven De Witt Clinton Boys Are Suspended and Their Companions Lose Courage.

POLICE STOP DISTURBERS

Pupils' "Disciplinary Squad," Composed of Athletes, Rout Rioters.

Several hours after an official investigation into the causes that led to the strike of boys in the De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, was inaugurated yesterday by Acting City Superintendent of Schools Gustave Straubenmuller, seven students were suspended for indefinite periods. The suspension of the students reached the ears of their comrades who had gone out on strike, and quite a number of the boys later signified their intention of returning quietly to school this morning. The swift punishment of the students found guilty of leaving school without reason followed the passage of a resolution by the Board of Education authorizing the Superintendent of Schools to suspend or dismiss from school those students over 16 years old found to be guilty of causing disturbances. The guilty ones under 16 will be dealth with by the truant officers.

Dr. Straubenmuller visited the De Witt Clinton School yesterday, and in the office of the Principal, Dr. Francis J. Paul, questioned fourteen students of those who went on strike. Half of them were promptly suspended, and Dr. Straubenmuller was unable to say last night how long the suspensions would last.

Dr. John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent in Charge of High Schools, formerly Principal of De Witt Clinton, who is thoroughly familiar with conditions in the school, will examine students tomorrow in an endeavor to place the responsibility for the recent disturbances when several hundred boys went on strike in protest against the lengthened school day in spite of the fact that their leaders promised the Board of Education last Monday that they would take no action until some arrangement was made by the Committee on High Schools.

A disturbance in which 500 De Witt Clinton boys engaged occurred in the vicinity of the school yesterday. Fifty patrolmen under Captain Kelly of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and a large force of truant officers were at the school building when several hundred strikers approached, yelling and hooting in an attempt to urge their comrades to leave. The policemen and truant officers dispersed the mob, but the students ran down to Columbus Circle and, exhorted by their leaders, began the march back to the school. This time a small group of husky athletes from the school, known as "The Dotey Disciplinary Squad," taking their name from Dr. Aaron Dotey, a teacher in the school, sailed into the larger crowd and by the latest "flying wedge tactics," separated the mob into smaller units which were easily dispersed.

Magistrate Esterbrook, in the Domestic Relations Court, Brooklyn, yesterday fined two parents of strikers against the Gary system in the elementary schools $5 each. They were Abraham Goldstein, 344 Christopher Avenue, and Abraham Delinstein, 425 New Jersey Avenue. He warned youthful strikers that a repetition of the disturbances would land them in the Truant School.

John Spargo, a leading Socialist who left the party because of its attitude on the war, made a statement yesterday through the Committee on Public Education in favor of the Gary system. He said it was the most notable advance that public education has made in the last generation.

Boat Owners Give Flag for Battery.

The New York Boatowners' Association, which gave to the city a topmast for the flagpole on the Battery near the sea wall two months ago, gave the city a flag yesterday to fly from it. Mayor Mitchel received the flag and made a brief speech of thanks.

France Gets Another $20,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Another loan of $20,000,000 was made to France today, bringing the total credits extended by the United States to allied nations to $2,828,400,000.

PRESIDENT PUTS SUFFRAGE TO FORE

Continued from Page 1.

no application of democracy which they do not believe in.

"I feel, therefore, that I am standing upon the firmest foundations of the age in bidding godspeed to the cause which you represent and in expressing the ardent hope that the people of New York may realize the great occasion which faces them on Election Day and may respond to it in noble fashion."

Mrs. Whitehouse in her address to the President said in part:

"May we not take this occasion to tell you that our organization has pledged its support to you in this war against Germany, and that all its resources are at the disposal of our country whatever way they may be of use. And, furthermore, may we not express to you our personal appreciation of all you are doing for the cause of world democracy, which is being fought out on the European battlefields.

"We realize the enormous responsibilities which rest upon you at the present time, and we are certain that you would not allow yourself to be distracted from the consideration of our grave national and international war problems, except for a measure which you recognize as of pressing importance—such as the question of woman suffrage.

"While the war has brought suffrage to the women of Canada and Russia, the assurance of it to the women of Great Britain, and the promise of it to the women of France, here in America it is used by our opponents as a reason for still longer withholding suffrage from us. While the change of sentiment in favor of woman suffrage in our State is very marked, the issue even now, less than two weeks before election, is overshadowed by the public interest in the multitudinous details of our entering the war. In consequence many men who are heartily in favor of woman suffrage do not yet realize that they are to have an opportunity to vote upon it on Election Day.

"Mr. President, we have come to you as the leader of our country's struggle for democracy, as the leader of this Government founded on the principles of democracy, on principles which do not fulfill their meaning so long as women are excluded from the franchise. We have come to you to ask you to send to the voters of New York State a message so urgent and so clear that they, on Election Day, cannot fail as patriotic men to place the women of their State on an equal footing with the women of the allied countries, and thus to advance the cause of democracy at home, as they are ready to fight for it abroad."

In the party were Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Dr. Josephine Baker, Mrs. Henry Bruère, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. William Delano, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, Mrs. Abraham Flexner, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, Mrs. Walter Lewisohn, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. Laurence Oppenheim, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Mrs. Frederick Peterson, Mrs. William A. Prendergast, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. E. R. Strange, Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, Mrs. Alexander Trowbridge, Mrs. Carr V. Van Anda, Mrs. William H. Wadhams, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Miss Rose O'Neill, Mrs. Frederick Trevor Hill of New York City, and the following from other sections of the State:

Mrs. Dexter P. Rimsey, Buffalo; Mrs. F. H. Bethel, Scarsdale; Mrs. William Belknap, Oscawana; Mrs. Frederick Edey, Bellport; Mrs. E. J. Tone, Buffalo; Miss Lillian Huffcut, Binghamton; Mrs. William Pitkin, Rochester, Miss Leila Stott, Albany; Mrs. Mary Hyde Andrews, Syracuse; Miss Lucy Watson, Utica; Mrs. George Bacon, St. James, and Mrs. Luther Mott, Oswego.

The delegation returned to New York tonight confident that an unqualified President's enthusiastic indorsement would have its effect at the election Nov. 6.

Special significance was seen by many of the delegation in the fact that the President's advocacy of suffrage had not been affected by the tactics of militant suffragists of the woman's party.

ONE FRENCH SHIP SUNK.

Last Week's Victim of U-Boats Was Under 1,600 Tons.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Only one French vessel was sunk by a submarine or mine during the week ended Oct. 21. The vessel lost measured under 1,600 tons.

Four vessels were attacked unsuccessfully by submarines.

NATION TO BUY BIG SITE.

Newark Land Will Be Utilized for $7,500,000 Storage Buildings.

Expressing the belief that it would be unwise for the Government to erect buildings at a cost of $7,500,000 on leased land at Port Newark Terminal, Francis L. Stuart of the Council of National Defense and Major Evan Shelby, legal representative of the Quartermaster Corps, informed officials of Newark yesterday of a desire to purchase the land. When members of the Board of Street and Water Commission showed hesitancy about selling the property Major Shelby informed them it was a question of either selling or having condemnation proceedings instituted. The Commissioners then decided to accept the Government's offer, and a price will be fixed at a conference to be held Saturday. The buildings are to be used as storage houses for goods to be shipped abroad.

Special—
Pure Silk Sox
39c
Friday and Saturday Only

This may be the last time we can make you such an offer for a long, long while.

It will pay you to go out of your way to take advantage of this opportunity.

Colors—Black, White and Grey.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

BUY A LIBERTY BOND
HURRY—HURRY—HURRY

Try A 50 Cent Box O' Ten

IN-B-TWEENS

TO-DAY

For Sale Everywhere

TAPS
Relieves
Auto-Intoxication
ALL DRUGSTORES — 10c

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Between 11 P. M. Saturday and 2 A. M. Sunday, Oct. 20-21, watch fob, four gold coins, linked with gold nugget, (heirloom.) between Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and subway, Atlantic Av. terminal, Brooklyn. Finder will be rewarded. Telephone Rector 2248.

LOST—Friday evening, man's open-face gold watch, Pequignot make, coat-of-arms on back; thin gold chain attached, with gold pocketknife bearing three initials. Liberal reward if returned to Mr. Sanchez, 707 Longacre Bldg. Bryant 3000.

LOST.—Small gold watch with double cover, monogram "M. D. P." Wednesday, Oct. 24, on 35th St., between Madison and 6th Av. Finder please return to Room 756, 1,328 Broadway, and receive liberal reward.

LOST.—Between 116th St. Broadway subway station and Times Square, or between Times Square and Maxine Elliott's Theatre, fur scarf, Fischer. Finder kindly return to Mrs. Melnick, 420 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Between Kingsbridge Road and Times Square, lady's old-fashioned Waltham watch, closed case, black, white ribbon; engraved "May, from Father"; reward. J 192 Times.

LOST.—Small brown-green leather purse containing family keepsakes, valuable for associations alone; liberal reward if returned; no questions asked. Address W 157 Times.

LOST—Fox fur neck piece, Wednesday, between 2 and 2:30, Gimbel Brothers', 32d St. and 6th Av. Reward if returned to Gimbel Brothers' Lost and Found Department.

LOST.—On Saturday evening, in 5th Av. and Riverside Drive bus, brown leather case, containing scissors; reward. Mrs. C. E. Lewis, 360 West 109th St.

LOST.—$100 reward, no questions asked for the return 2 diamond rings, 1 small ring, missed Oct. 18 from 202 West 106th St. W. Van. Cortland 4042.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Hamilton make, monogrammed "M. I. C.," between 124 West 82d and Park, Monday night. Return 147 East 127th.

LOST—Silver blue enameled wrist watch on leather strap, between 100th and 105th Sts., Broadway; reward. 305 West 105th St.

LOST—Between Forest Hills and Flushing, painted fox neckpiece, from auto. Kindly return 74 Ascan Av., Forest Hills.

LOST—Lava cameo pin, Tuesday, between 153d, 42d St., 6th Av. "L" and Stern Bros. Liberal reward. J 200 Times.

LOST—Three-stone diamond barpin (gold) at Gimbels' Store fitting room Tuesday afternoon; reward. Phone Audubon 767.

LOST.—Wednesday, violet diamond brooch, Broadway, Amsterdam, 104th, 107th; reward. Crowan, 243 West 107th.

LOST—Large amethyst brooch, on Madison Av. car, Thursday afternoon; reward on return. V. Sutton, 54 East 78th.

LOST.—Oct. 19, at Sherry's, sapphire and diamond ring. $10 reward if returned to Black, Starr & Frost.

LOST.—Horn-rimmed spectacles in black case, Riverside Drive, 84th-90th St. Finder communicate 30 Clarkson St.

LOST.—Skunk fur cape, near 316 West 95th; liberal reward; no questions asked. Goddard, 316 West 96th St.

LOST.—Piece of fox fur on 5th Av. bus, Thursday afternoon; reward. J. L. Selfridge, 316 West 94th.

LOST.—Sable neckpiece, in taxi, Tuesday evening; $50 reward. J. Abbot, 215 West 88th.

LOST—At B. Altman's, Oct. 24, Hudson sable scarf. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Gotham.

LOST—Bar pin, square amethyst; turmeline setting; liberal reward. Desk, Hotel Plaza.

LOST—Black enameled pansy brooch. Reward. 41 West 83d, Apartment 8-A.

LOST.—Bunch of keys. Finder please return to Broadway Garage, 84th and B'way.

LOST.—Gentleman's seal ring; blue stone, crest, engraved; reward. 220 11th Av.

REWARD for mink cape, lost in Loew's Theatre Sunday night; no questions asked. Starkman, 1,208 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

$500.00 REWARD.—Return sapphire ring, platinum setting, set with small diamonds; lost Oct. 20. Dreicer & Co., 5th Av. and 40th St., New York City.

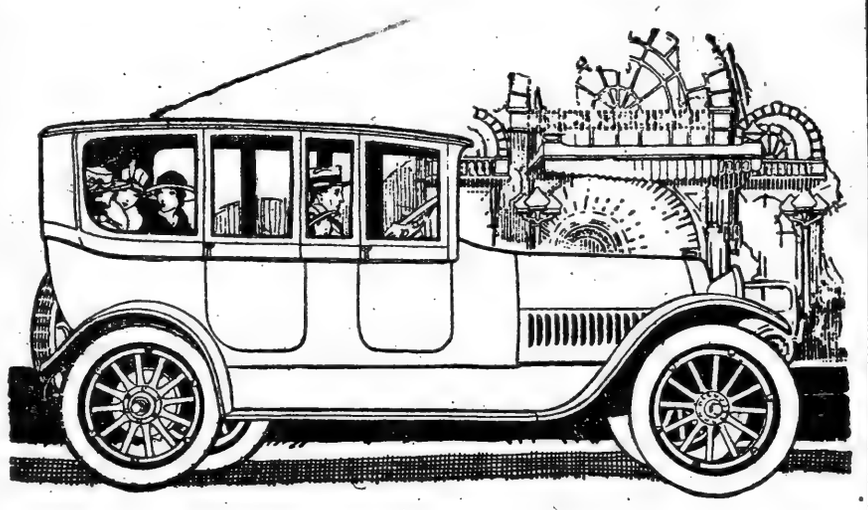
$10 REWARD for fur muff left in No. 5 5th Av. bus, Oct. 23. Call Columbus 7747.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.

WHITE SPITZ DOG FROM 163 EAST 70TH ST., BETWEEN 7 AND 9 A. M., OCT. 25; DOG RESEMBLES LARGE WHITE FOX; IS VERY GENTLE; ANSWERS TO NAME OF MITZI. $10 REWARD.

LOST.—46th St., near 8th Av., a little Pomeranian dog, orange; female; name Mascotte; good reward. Imbert, 230 West 46th St.



Walking in winter weather isn't half as pleasant as riding in this handsome Studebaker Toursedan! It is a closed car of genuine comfort, style and convenience—and at a *price* surprisingly low for a closed car.

Immediate delivery, too.

This is the car for winter driving—a closed car that shuts the winter outside and keeps the comfort inside—a fine closed car for a woman's driving—stylish—light in weight—economical. And most convenient!

The plate glass panels can be easily removed when the mercury goes up, and the car can be converted into an open touring car.

The interior is handsomely trimmed in gray whipcord and buffed leather, with the refinement and comfort found only in closed cars

There is room—there is good looks—there is convenience—there is style—but most of all, there is comfort. Why not have the comforts of the closed car for winter driving—when you can get it at such a low price?

The Studebaker Corporation of America
New York Showrooms, 56th and Broadway.
Brooklyn Branch, 1291 Bedford Ave. Bronx Branch, 361 East 149th St.
New York Telephone, Circle—1400. Brooklyn Telephone, Decatur—1484.
Bronx Telephone, Melrose—4195.

If You Can't Go Across "Come Across."

Uncle Sam Asks It; Buy Liberty Bonds.

This Is Overcoat Time

Here, especially, it is Overcoat Time. Thousands of Overcoats have been brought together in a "Fine Overcoat" Exhibit—to make Overcoat Time the time for more men than ever to come to us for Overcoats—particularly *YOU.*

The best way to see the pains we've taken to have ready the Overcoat you want is to visit some one of our stores—preferably to-day.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats

The picture we'd like to paint of it is best shown in the rich original all-wool fabrics, tailored to fit. Here in infinite variety. We invite your early selection.

It's time. Cold weather isn't original to this mid-autumn. It's as usual as our Overcoat Values are Unusual *now,* when most things—from milk to motors—are going up.

Prices begin at $20. No end of Overcoats at $25, $28 and $30. From $35 to $85 for the world's finest products. $50 to $75 for fine fur-trimmed coats.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Not Only New, but—Fashionably Different

DASHWOOD

THE COLLAR WITH THE

LAPEL FRONT

2 for 35c

E&W

EARL & WILSON

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, probably rain late today; Sunday fair; south to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,826. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

TUMULTY COMES HERE TO STUDY CITY CAMPAIGN

Washington Believes Visit Forecasts Declaration by President Favorable to Mitchel.

MAYOR'S FRIENDS URGENT

Deluge the White House with Appeals for Support of the Fusion Candidate.

HILLQUIT MAY BE A FACTOR

Hint That Power of Administration May Be Exerted to Forestall a Heavy Socialist Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Although there has been an unofficial announcement that the Administration will do nothing to aid in the campaign of Mayor Mitchel, such strong pressure is now being exerted upon the President by his friends and advisers that the announced plans may be changed within a few days. That the Administration is hopeful of the success of Mitchel, but for political reasons hesitates to advocate his re-election, is known. Some of the President's friends believe that he might properly say something about Mr. Mitchel's upstanding Americanism, and even go further and advocate his election, as have Taft, Roosevelt, and Hughes.

Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, who is as familiar with New York politics as any member of the Administration, will go to New York tomorrow. This proposed visit was interpreted by observers here to mean that the President was considering a declaration which might be favorable to Mitchel. Mr. Tumulty will spend several days in New York. His errand, it is said, is to study the situation very carefully and to acquaint the President with all that he learns.

Bombardment of Telegrams.

The White House has been deluged with telegrams and letters from supporters of Mayor Mitchel as well as adherents of Judge Hylan. Mayor Mitchel's friends assert that as he is making his campaign on the issue of Americanism and fighting a battle against machine politics, he is entitled to the support of President Wilson. They have urged that the President should write a strong letter to some friend of Mayor Mitchel which can be used in the closing days of the campaign.

The Administration has followed a strictly neutral attitude in the New York campaign. The requests from Mayor Mitchel's friends that the Administration be represented in the campaign next week by some members of the Cabinet have not been seriously considered. It can be said, however, that one member of the Administration from New York is insisting upon being allowed to go there to speak for the Mayor.

Great interest is felt here as to the vote Morris Hillquit will obtain. He is making his campaign almost solely upon his opposition to the war. There is a well-defined fear in Washington that the Socialist vote will be dangerously large.

Mr. Tumulty, today denied that he would be a candidate for United States Senator in New Jersey. It has been reported that Senator Hughes, a close friend of Mr. Tumulty, will not seek re-election on account of ill health.

Managers of the Fusion Committee declined last night to discuss the probability that the National Administration would take a hand in the Mayoralty campaign. It was said that the President had been watching the progress of the campaign closely.

"It has been our understanding," said a member of the Fusion Committee last night, "that the President has hesitated to indorse Mayor Mitchel because of the effect it might have upon the national Administration's war policies should the Mayor be defeated. On the other hand, a heavy vote for Hillquit, running on a pacifist platform, would have a national significance, and in the face of this, the President may see his way clear to do all in his power to elect Mitchel.

"The attitude of Dudley Field Malone in coming out for Hillquit may incline the President to take some action, inasmuch as it is well known here and abroad that Mr. Malone was formerly a member of the national Administration."

Fusion leaders said that there was no doubt that a declaration on the President's part in favor of Mayor Mitchel would have an important effect upon the campaign.

APPROVES POLISH LEGION.

Secretary Baker Sanctions Paderewski's Plan to Raise Troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Approval has been given by the War Department to Ignace Paderewski's project of raising a Polish Legion in this country for service in Europe. In announcing this today Secretary Baker explained that the force would "not be articulated directly with the American army," but he refused to give any further information, saying the plan was wholly that of its originators.

It is against the policy of the department to admit such special organizations to the ranks of the American army. Aid in the way of equipment and training, however, probably will be given to the Poles.

It is not known here whether it is proposed to use the legion in France or on the Eastern front.

MANY SUNDAY SERVICE 11 A. M.—Dancing, Plaza, Fifty-ninth St. and Fifth Ave.—Adv.

Berlin Makes Deal with Dutch for Food in Exchange for Steel

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the semi-official German Government organ, says that an agreement has been concluded between Holland and Germany which will extend over six months, by which Holland will get German and Belgian coal, iron, and steel, covering Holland's main requirements, while Germany will obtain Dutch foodstuffs, chiefly cheese and butter.

The newspaper adds that a group of German banks will arrange an exchange of credits for the purpose of adequately covering the payment of balances.

MUNITIONS CHIEF MAY JOIN CABINET

Frank A. Scott Resigns as Head of Industries Board, Making Change Possible.

RADICAL MOVE SUGGESTED

Baker and Civilian Aids Favor Special Department to Handle Great Supply Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Frank A. Scott of Cleveland, Chairman of the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense, tendered his resignation today on account of ill-health. Outside of the loss of Mr. Scott's services his resignation has an important bearing on the conduct of the war as it has served to bring to a head the matter of reorganization of the munitions administration.

Mr Scott laid down his important duties reluctantly and is going away for a rest. Pending the appointment of a successor, Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Railroads Priority Board, will administer the office.

A general expectation exists in well-informed circles here that in consequence of the situation affecting the manufacture and shipment of munitions a Department of Munitions will be created at the instance of President Wilson, with a Secretary having a seat in the Cabinet. All the civilians who have been helping the Government to bring about intensive production of munitions have urged the President to create a Department of Munitions, and it is understood that Secretary Baker favors this. One opinion is that the President may organize a department without delay and ask Congress when it reassembles in December to give legal authority for the organization, with broad powers to handle the munitions supply.

The War Industries Board, of which Mr. Scott was head, is an unofficial body and supposed to work under the direction of the Council of National Defense. As a matter of fact, it is the all-powerful section of the council and does practically all the administrative work with which the council is intrusted. As it has no statutory standing it must depend on the Secretaries of War and the Navy to carry out its advice. But it has had the full confidence of the Secretaries, and has been doing important work in furnishing war supplies, particularly in speeding up the manufacture of munitions and other articles necessary to the success of the American and allied armies in the field.

More Authority Needed.

The War Industries Board has, nevertheless, been uneasy under its lack of authority to meet directly the pressing needs of the nation. While it has been carrying out to the fullest degree possible the discretion vested in it by officials to encourage production of munitions, it has been hampered by lack of legal ability to obtain unlimited production of war supplies.

It is asserted that establishment of new munitions plants and the extension of present plants have been impossible to the degree desired by the board, because it was unable to guarantee to munitions manufacturers that the Government would take care of their output.

In one case a big munitions concern was ready to build a large extension to its plant, but it felt hesitation in embarking on the expensive enterprise unless the Government would provide the land or give some guarantee that the cost of this land would not be a total loss to the concern with the ending of the war. The War Industries Board was unable to give the guarantee because Congressional authority would be essential to its consent, and as a result the project fell to the ground.

The feeling is that with the creation of a Department of Munitions by statutory authority much of the present embarrassment will be eliminated. The head of the department would be able to act without being hampered by the necessity of making all his actions a referendum. Whether the Ordnance Department of the army, which has come in for criticism, would be placed under the new department is a matter to be settled later, but the probability is that it would retain its position as a branch of the military establishment. This would leave to the Department of Munitions the production of munitions and their shipment, while the Ordnance Department would attend to ordnance supplies in the field.

Bernard N. Baruch of New York, now head of the Government Purchasing Board, is mentioned for Secretary of Munitions, but no decision has been reached in the matter. President Wilson is said to have refrained from expressing any opinion as to the necessity of creating a Department of Munitions, but opinion is strong that he will be impressed by the recommendation of leading civilian workers and the conviction of Secretary Baker that such a department is a necessity.

Chairman Scott's Resignation.

Secretary Baker, as Chairman of the Council of National Defense, made public the correspondence relating to the resig-

Continued on Page 10.

HOTEL ANSONIA, B'way and 73d St.—Dancing every evening 10:30 to 1 A. M. Saturday afternoons in the Fountain Room.—Adv.

30,000 ITALIANS TAKEN IN RETREAT; CABINET RESIGNS

Austro-German Troops Cross Isonzo at Two Points—Fighting on Italian Soil.

VICTORS CAPTURE 300 GUNS

Booty Increases as the Invaders Advance—700 Officers Among Prisoners.

ROME ADMITS WITHDRAWAL

Evacuation of Bainsizza Plateau Is Provided For, Says Official Statement.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (via London.)—The Austro-Germans in their offensive on the Isonzo front have captured more than 30,000 Italians, the War Office announced today. More than 300 guns also were taken.

The statement says that the northern wing of the Second Italian army has been defeated and is retiring. German divisions are advancing beyond Karfreit and Ronzina, on the Isonzo River.

At many places the Germans are now fighting on Italian territory.

The Germans passed beyond their objectives, and threw the Italians from strong rear hill positions.

It is stated that the Italians have begun to evacuate the Bainsizza Plateau.

A supplementary report issued tonight tells of steady Austro-German progress and an increasing number of prisoners.

The afternoon communication reads:

Profiting by the success of our breaking through the line near Flitsch and Tolmino, our divisions are advancing beyond Karfreit [Caporetto] and Ronzina.

The troops on the northern wing of the Second Italian Army, excepting those taken prisoner, have been defeated and are retiring. Pressing forward irresistibly, the German and Austro-Hungarian regiments, endeavoring to outrival each other, have pressed beyond their objectives and thrown out the enemy from strong rear hill positions which he sought to hold.

Under our pressure the Italians also have begun to evacuate the Bainsizza [Heiligen Geist] Plateau.

We are already fighting at many places on Italian territory. The number of prisoners taken has increased to more than 30,000, of whom 700 are officers. The booty amounts to more than 300 guns, including many heavy ones.

Yesterday the clear Autumn weather favored the fighting operations.

The night report follows:

On the Italian front our corps are rapidly fighting their way forward. The number of prisoners and the amount of booty captured are increasing from hour to hour.

ROME, Oct. 26.—Under the Austro-German pressure on the Isonzo front, the Italians have withdrawn their lines to the border in one sector and are preparing for the evacuation of the Bainsizza Plateau, the War Office announced today.

The text of the statement reads:

The hostile offensive against our left wing on the Julian front continued Wednesday night and yesterday, conducted by powerful forces.

From Montemaggiore to the west of Auzza we have withdrawn on our boundary line, in consequence of which we had to provide for the evacuation of the Bainsizza Plateau.

East of Gorizia and on the Carso the situation is unchanged.

Ten enemy airplanes were brought down or forced to land by our aviators yesterday.

Reports Monte Nero Line Abandoned.

A Rome dispatch printed in Il Progresso Italo-Americano this morning states that the Italian troops between Plezzo and Tolmino "on a front of thirty-two kilometers and to a depth of twenty-four" have been beaten back between Monte Rombon and the Isonzo as far as Auzza. The dispatch continues:

"This has made necessary the evacuation of the Monte Nero and Caporetto districts.

"Our new line gives from Monte Maggiore, (height 1,615 meters on the old boundary of the Province of Udine.) as far as Auzza on the left bank of the Isonzo.

"Preparations are being made—possibly have already been carried out—to evacuate the Bainsizza Plateau."

ATTACKED IN THICK MIST.

Weather Aided the Onslaught Which the Italians Expected.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY ON THE UPPER ISONZO, Thursday, Oct. 25.—Now it is clear at last that the Italians are confronting the long-threatened Austro-German offensive, which testifies to the enemy's recognition of the importance and peril of Italy's war.

Two days ago there were guesses regarding the number of German forces which had been imported to put heart into the Austrian armies. Today the Italians are not guessing. They only know that many divisions of tough and seasoned Germans are battering themselves against the front-line troops.

This attack lacks every element of surprise. The Italians knew that the

Continued on Page 4.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Has a cure and guests are cheerful.—Adv.

British Drop Tons of Bombs in Towns of Rhenish Prussia

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Six tons of bombs were dropped by British aviators on the Burbach works west of Saarbrucken, Rhenish Prussia, Wednesday night, says a British official aviation communication issued tonight.

The communication adds that four hostile airdromes also were attacked, forty-five heavy bombs having been dropped, and that direct hits were obtained on a group of hangars.

BRAZIL PROCLAIMS WAR ON GERMANY

President Braz Announces Declaration After Almost Unanimous Vote in Congress.

ORDERS GUNBOAT SEIZED

Destroyers Will Take the Eber at Bahia—Rio Janeiro Acclaims Decisive Steps.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 26.—President Braz sanctioned today the proclamatnon of a state of war with Germany following an almost unanimous vote of Congress in favor of a declaration that war existed.

The vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the declaration was 149 to 1. In the Senate there was no dissenting vote.

The tribunes of the Chamber of Deputies were filled to their capacity. After a debate on the opportuneness of proclaiming martial law, the President of the Diplomatic Commission spoke in favor of a law worded as follows:

"A state of war between Brazil and Germany is hereby acknowledged and proclaimed. The President of the republic is authorized to adopt the measures enunciated in his message of Oct. 25 and to take all steps tending to insure national defense and public security."

The virtually unanimous vote for war was received with general acclamation.

According to the newspapers, torpedo-boat destroyers have received orders to proceed to Bahia and take possession of the German gunboat Eber, which has been lying there for some time.

The Eber is a vessel of 948 tons. She is 203 feet long and has a complement of 125 men.

HONOR AMERICAN OFFICERS.

Uruguayan Officials Give Dinner for Caperton and Others.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 26.—A dinner in honor of Admiral Caperton and other American naval officers was given last night by Dr. Baltasar Brun, the Foreign Minister. It was attended by President Viera and many Ministers, members of Parliament, and diplomats.

Dr. Brun in an address greeted Admiral Caperton as "our fellow-citizen in United America." He said Uruguay had not been able to remain indifferent at a time when the United States and the Entente nations were fighting for the highest principles against a system of injustice and oppression. Uruguay had taken its place in this league of honor, said the Minister, and welcomed the Americans because they represented a force for liberty and justice.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Oct. 26.—The opening today of an art exposition here for the benefit of Belgian and French relief funds was made the occasion of a great pro-Ally demonstration. In his opening speech the President of the exposition declared Paraguay's prayers were for a speedy and victorious peace for the Allies.

HAIG AND PETAIN WIN MORE GROUND IN YPRES DRIVE

Attack on Wide Front, Carrying Positions Toward Passchendaele.

FRENCH TAKE DRAEIBANK

Storm Papagoed Wood and Several Fortified Farms South of Houthulst Forest.

BELLEVUE IN BRITISH HANDS

Spur Near Passchendaele and Other German Strong Points Captured —800 German Prisoners.

2,000 German Soldiers Mutiny When Ordered to Belgian Front

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Two thousand infantrymen at Cologne mutinied when ordered to the Flanders front last week and destroyed their rifles and equipment, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to The Daily Express.

A General who tried to calm them was stoned.

The mutineers were arrested and twenty-six of the ringleaders were court-martialed.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Operations with limited objectives were undertaken by the British and French armies north, northeast, and east of Ypres early this morning, and, notwithstanding great difficulties caused by weather and bad ground, considerable progress was made and valuable positions were taken on the greater part of the front attacked, says the British official communication issued tonight.

The advance began in a heavy rain, the British troops trudging behind the heaviest barrage which has yet been employed on this front.

More than 800 prisoners were captured in the course of the day's operations.

Among the positions taken by the British are Bellevue Spur and Wolf Copse, west of Passchendaele, and Polderhoek Chateau, north of Gheluvelt.

The French, at the British left, carried the village of Draelbank, Papagoed Wood, and a number of fortified farms. The advancing troops dashed through two streams in water up to their shoulders.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France and Belgium says the sum total of today's results in the attack in the Ypres sector is a series of important tactical gains.

"It is only because we know we should have done much more had the heavens favored the operations," the correspondent adds, "that one cannot regard the collective achievement with complete satisfaction.

Bavarians Reproach Prussians.

"The Bavarians appear to be bearing the brunt of the Flanders fighting and are openly complaining that the Prussians are sacrificing them.

"The German barrage today was erratic, the shells flinging up columns of spray from patches of water. As a result, the British casualties were very light.

"Most of the prisoners taken were poor and shuddering. The more intelligent of them were of the unanimous opinion that Germany has only a chance for a tolerable peace, but they feel that the Winter will tell a terrible tale in the Fatherland. They said they had been told that England was in as bad a plight as Germany in the matter of

Continued on Page 3.

Postal Service Has a $9,000,000 Surplus, Despite Alleged Loss on Second-Class Mail

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Post Office Department today turned into the Treasury a surplus of $9,000,000, declared to be the largest in its history, and which, according to those who opposed the increased postal rates imposed in the Revenue bill, is a direct refutation of the contention that there was a deficit in the system, due mainly to second-class matter which was carried at a loss of $89,000,000 a year.

The great surplus earned by the department shows that there was no great need for increased rates on all kinds of matter. In other words, the increased rates made in the last bill were merely for taxation purposes, and had no bearing upon the condition of the Post Office Department, which was not intended to be a money-making part of the Government.

If the same ratio of business is maintained in the next fiscal year it is estimated that with the increased rates on all kinds of mail the surplus will not be less than $75,000,000. The experts for the Government, in making up the Revenue bill, estimated that the increases would bring in $60,000,000.

The rate on second-class matter, which during the present fiscal year was 1 cent a pound, was more than doubled in the Revenue bill, the rates being increased to 1¼ cents a pound for news and literary matter, and the advertising matter carrying rates starting with 1¼ cents and going as high as 8 cents, according to the zone.

The zones are the same as those of the parcel post zone system. First-class matter is increased 50 per cent., by the revenue bill, the rate of 2 cents an ounce being increased to 3 cents. Drop letters herafter must carry a 2-cent stamp, and postal cards will be 2 cents.

The report of the Post Office Department showing this extraordinary surplus will undoubtedly be used by Senator Penrose as a strong argument for a revision of the Revenue bill dealing with postal rates. After the bill had been enacted Senator Penrose declared that the increase in the postal rates was unjustified, and that he would move to have it amended in the coming session.

Mr. Penrose said that he would present a bill to the Senate next session to modify not only the rates on first-class but second-class matter. He believes that there should be a slight increase on second-class matter, but only after a careful inquiry, and after it has been accurately ascertained what it costs to carry second-class matter. The figures, always referred to by the Post Office Department, namely, that it costs the Government $80,000,000 a year to transport newspapers and periodicals, are not accurate, Senator Penrose has always contended.

The report presented today will probably supply the next Congress with the most convincing argument against the rates imposed in the last revenue bill, and a complete reorganization of the Post Office Department may result from the disclosures which were a surprise to Congressmen.

The official statement issued by the Post Office Department today says:

"This is a surplus over and above all the expense of the department and goes into the general funds of the Government to be used for general Government purposes. Only twelve times before in the history of the Post Office Department has there been a surplus turned over to the United States Treasury. The first was in 1837, after which there were no more until 1848, when during four years the surplus amounted to from $131,000 to $296,000. For ten years following that there was a deficiency, and in 1865 a surplus of $900,000. In 1882 and 1883 there was a surplus of $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, respectively. In 1911 there was a surplus of $200,000. In 1913 there was a surplus paid into the general fund of the Treasury of $300,000, and in 1914 a surplus of $8,000,000. The surplus in 1916 was $5,000,000.

"The actual auditing account for the year ended June 30, 1917, gives a surplus of $9,838,211.90, of which $9,000,000 was today turned into the Treasury and the balance held in reserve to meet such outstanding obligations as may have to be provided for by the Post Office Department."

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN in "The Home: Its Work and Influence."—READING Mass. Wed. Oct. 31, 8 P.M.

Continued on Page 3.

LIBERTY LOAN SALES NEAR 4 BILLION WITH GREAT DRIVE ENDING TONIGHT; NEW YORK'S TOTAL NOW $1,275,000,000

Official and Estimated Liberty Loan Totals With Maximum Quotas of Reserve Districts

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The official returns in the Liberty Loan campaign at the close of business tonight, together with the unofficial estimates and the quotas of each district, based on a $5,000,000,000 maximum, are as follows:

District.	Official.	Unofficial.	Quotas.
Boston	$290,700,000	$375,000,000	$500,000,000
New York	1,065,805,000	1,275,000,000	1,500,000,000
Philadelphia	89,880,000	325,000,000	415,000,000
Cleveland	234,170,000	325,000,000	500,000,000
Richmond	101,324,000	160,000,000	200,000,000
Atlanta	22,437,000	80,000,000	135,000,000
Chicago	230,416,000	450,000,000	700,000,000
St. Louis	77,638,000	150,000,000	200,000,000
Minneapolis	92,850,000	110,000,000	175,000,000
Kansas City	41,320,000	120,000,000	200,000,000
Dallas	30,410,000	65,000,000	125,000,000
San Francisco	83,120,000	200,000,000	350,000,000
Total	$2,360,070,000	$3,635,000,000	$5,000,000,000

CLARK WITHDRAWS LOAN 'RING' CHARGE

Refused to Retract It at First, but Three Hours Later He Backs Down.

DRASTIC ACTION DISCUSSED

Federal Reserve Board Had Planned to Take Up Speaker's Accusation.

McAdoo Praises Loyalty of New York's Bankers

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Secretary McAdoo issued this statement tonight:

"I am glad that Speaker Clark has withdrawn his statement that New York bankers were attempting to make the Second Liberty Loan a failure. Somebody must have misinformed the Speaker. I am glad to say that the New York bankers have worked with great loyalty and vigor to make the loan a success. This is equally true of the bankers throughout the country, and it is equally true of patriotic citizens and organizations throughout the country. I have, in fact, never in my life seen a more spontaneous and patriotic spirit than I found everywhere on my recent trip."

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, backed down yesterday from his charge that New York bankers had conspired to hamper the Liberty Loan in order that they might force the Government to pay a higher rate of interest when it attempted the next war issue. Just why Mr. Clark changed his mind remained last night a matter of conjecture that gained added interest from the fact that his radical reversal of his own words came just three hours and six minutes after he had declared, in St. Louis, that he "had nothing to retract."

At 12:28 o'clock yesterday afternoon The Associated Press sent out the following news dispatch:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, said today that his statement at Oklahoma City that New York financiers were thwarting the sale of Liberty bonds was quoted substantially correctly. He said he had nothing to retract, and that the fact that when he made the statement only 35 per cent. of the maximum quota had been subscribed in the New York district showed that some one was "pulling against the collar."

Three hours and six minutes later, or at 3:34 P. M., came this Associated Press message:

"Withdraw My Criticism."

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, today withdrew his charge that a "ring of New York financiers" had been hampering the sale of the bonds of the second Liberty Loan in order to force a higher rate of interest on the next issue of bonds.

"When I made that statement," said the Speaker, "the papers were full of stories telling of the fact that the sale of Liberty bonds was lagging all over the country. When the first Liberty bonds were issued some fellows in New York tried to beat the price down below par. In view of that fact, I said a ring of New York men were hampering the sale of the second loan bonds.

"However, in view of what New York has done in the sale of the bonds in the last three days, I withdraw my criticism."

The Speaker said his charge as quoted in the newspapers was substantially correct. He was not sure whether he said "a ring of New York men" or "a ring of New York financiers" were hampering the sale of bonds.

Mr. Clark said he had not received the telegram reported to have been sent by Chairman Strong of the Federal Reserve Board of New York, asking if he had been correctly quoted, which was a forerunner of a demand that he prove the charge.

Among New York financiers generally, and particularly among that large group influential in pushing the loan, there

Continued on Page 3.

DAY'S LOAN SALES 200 MILLION HERE

Subscriptions Roll In Faster Than Bankers Can Tabulate Figures.

BUYERS NUMBER 1,750,000

Central Trust Co. Heads Day's List with $10,750,000—Standard Oil Takes $7,500,000.

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan rolled in yesterday in such large volume and amount that it was practically impossible for the banks, trust companies and other agencies to tabulate their figures, but it was conservatively estimated that the day's "drive" had produced at least $300,000,000 of subscriptions, thus advancing the total for the New York Federal Reserve District up to $1,275,000,000. The campaign was continued throughout the evening—speaking, canvassing, and actual sales being conducted in all parts of the city—and it will not close until midnight today. This district needs only $225,000,000 more to complete its maximum quota of $1,500,000,000, or one-half of the $3,000,000,000 war loan, and there appears to be not the slightest doubt that not only will New York complete its allotment, but exceed it.

Official figures of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York crossed the billion-dollar mark yesterday, and at the close of business it was announced that a tabulation of regularly transmitted applications totaled $1,065,405,000. Officers of the bank and members of the Liberty Loan Committee were reluctant to make any guesses or estimates of the total of subscriptions in hand and not yet forwarded to the bank. They said that this morning's mail would no doubt bring an unusually large amount, as indicated by the telephone and telegraph reports received yesterday from various parts of the district.

Estimate Believed Conservative.

It is interesting to note that for the last three days—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—the official bank figures show a gain of $440,000,000, while the increase in the published estimates amounts to $400,000,000—a fact which snuggests that the estimated total of $1,275,000,000 is not unduly high, and in all probability quite accurately represents the subscription status.

The Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee estimated the number of subscribers in this district at 1,750,000.

Practically all the banks in the district kept open last night and will remain open this evening until a late hour, thus affording opportunities for the filing of subscriptions by persons who have either not had time or else and failed to put their intentions into action.

Besides the large applications filed yesterday by the big banks and trust companies there were reported a $5,000,000 additional application by the Pennsylvania Railroad, a subscription of $5,000,000 by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and a number of $2,000,000 and $1,000,000 subscriptions from large industrial corporations. Among the personal applications were $5,000,000 by William Rockefeller, $1,000,000 by Payne Whitney, $500,000 by Morton F. Plant, $200,000 by V. Everit Macy, $150,000 by Max D. Steuer, $100,000 by Percy A. Rockefeller, $100,000 by Francis Lynde Stetson, $75,000 by James Burchell, $35,000 by E. P. Currier, and $25,000 by Elihu Root.

Official Report for District.

The following table gives the subscriptions officially reported to the Federal Reserve Bank, arranged to show the amounts contributed by each of the five boroughs of New York City and by the various other subdivisions of the district, the allotments of each being also given:

N. Y. City.	Allotment.	Subscriptions Received by F. R. Bank to Date.
Manhattan	$1,012,813,500	$789,512,300
Brooklyn	54,148,500	29,015,750
Bronx	2,511,000	657,900
Queens	6,487,000	2,226,350
Richmond	901,500	453,250
Total, N. Y. City	$1,076,861,500	$821,922,450
Remainder of New York State	271,036,500	155,360,450
12 northern counties of N. J.	139,702,500	79,505,150
Fairfield Co., Ct.	13,399,500	9,016,950
Total for district	$1,500,000,000	$1,065,805,000

Among the subscriptions reported yesterday were the following:

Central Trust Co., additional	$10,750,000
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	7,500,000

Continued on Page 3.

STILL EXPECT FIVE BILLION

Forces Everywhere Work With Energy to Push Loan to Maximum.

GOOD PROSPECT OF SUCCESS

Ten of the Federal Reserve Districts Almost Certain to Go Beyond Maximum.

FARMERS BUYING HEAVILY

Reports from Every Section of the Country Show Big Totals Rolling Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—With a gap of $1,365,000,000 between the unofficial estimate at the close of business yesterday—all reports being twenty-four hours late—and the maximum mark of $5,000,000,000, toward which every energy at the command of the Government is driving, the country enters on the work of the last day of the Liberty Loan drive with a strong prospect of complete success.

The gap between the maximum and the total subscriptions as shown by official reports from the twelve Federal Reserve Banks is $2,630,930,000. The reported total of subscriptions is $2,369,070,000. The unofficial returns, which at best are estimates, many committees not having reported at all, and the returns from Chicago, Cleveland, and San Francisco being left out, show a total of $3,635,000,000.

The day's gain shown by both the official and unofficial figures is remarkable and reassuring.

When the last subscriber has bought tomorrow night, the sale will end. From one end of the nation to the other, banks and other subscription agencies will remain open to accommodate late buyers. None will be turned away up to midnight.

"One more day remains," Secretary McAdoo announced tonight. "Let every patriot of America who has not subscribed place his name today upon the roll of honor of the nation as a subscriber to the Second Liberty Loan. The man who is able to subscribe and doesn't, will, or ought to, be a conscience stricken citizen on Sunday morning."

Every available dollar is needed, officials asserted, to bring the total up to $5,000,000,000. Every agency throughout the country is working with redoubled energy for the last billion on the last day.

In an effort to make every one understand that future subscriptions will not be made uselessly, despite the fact that the minimum mark has been passed, workers all over the country are being advised tonight that 50 per cent. of all oversubscriptions will be accepted.

Passing Maximum Quotas.

Save for Dallas and San Francisco, all districts are believed tonight to have passed their minimum quotas, and it seems certain that several will go well beyond their maximums. New York is almost certain to do so. Boston, Cleveland, and Philadelphia probably will, and there is hope for others. Some of them must if the $5,000,000,000 mark is to be attained, for a few districts, including Dallas, Kansas City, Atlanta, and St. Louis, probably cannot reach the high quota, though they are working hard.

New York, Boston, and Cleveland districts went forward with wonderful strides today. Every hour brought telegrams indicating great increases. One of the most encouraging features of their gains was that many individual subscriptions were instrumental in bringing up their totals. Particularly in these three districts and Chicago, the partial payment plan inaugurated by banks in boosting subscriptions rapidly. Many who bought both in the first Liberty Loan sale and early in this one are coming back for further purchases.

Farmers are taking many bonds, notably in the Cleveland, St. Louis, Dallas, Atlanta, and Minneapolis districts. In Warren County, Ohio, a farmers' exchange has been opened, where bonds will be traded for wagons, horses, automobiles, oats, or anything else a farmer brings in. Saturday being the farmers' "town night" in Texas, orders have been issued to all workers in the Dallas district that, under no circumstances, must they retire before midnight tomorrow.

Eighty counties in the Cleveland district have passed their quotas, some more than trebling them. Lake County, with a quota of $235,000, has almost $1,000,000. Pittsburgh promises to show more than $125,000,000, thus outdoing its old rival, Cleveland.

"Work of raising maximum quota is squarely up to farmers," St. Louis telegraphed. "Cities throughout district have responded promptly. City of St. Louis will raise its maximum of $200,000,000."

Chicago Backward.

Chicago reports that the entire district is active, but disappointment is felt over the failure of the City of Chicago to respond. The district's subscribers total 500,000, mostly men of small means, and now the "big fellows" are being solicited.

"It is evident," Minneapolis tel-

graphed, "that the total number of individual subscriptions is going to be exceedingly large and far beyond our expectations. Send more buttons."

Milwaukee subscribed its full quota of $25,000,000 tonight and is swiftly heading for $30,000,000. August H. Vogel, Chairman of the County Committee, reported to Secretary McAdoo.

W. Elmo Massengale reported from Atlanta that his district was waking up. Birmingham and Nashville, he says, will subscribe $5,000,000 each, and Atlanta $10,000,000.

"You can sleep soundly tonight on West Virginia," Governor W. A. Mac-corkle telegraphed from Charleston. From all over the Richmond district came similar reports. An especially hard drive was made in Washington, where solicitors threw away a dollar bill with every $50 bond.

"Down with the Kaiser," a Person County, North Carolina, message said in reporting that that community had topped its high mark.

Secretary McAdoo today notified the District of Columbia Liberty Loan Committee that he could not consent to the celebration of "McAdoo Day" tomorrow in Washington, as proposed in this morning's newspapers. The Secretary said:

"I have consented to speak briefly at a final rally in behalf of the Liberty Loan in Washington on Saturday afternoon, but think it highly improper that this meeting be in any sense a testimonial to myself. This is no time to exploit personalities. It is a time to serve country alone and to think of country alone."

TO ROUSE ALL NEUTRALS IF OUR LOAN FAILS

Germans Have Wide Publicity Project Ready for Launching, Says John Barrett.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—A charge that agencies directing German propaganda in the eight neutral countries of Latin America were prepared to spend $1,000,000 or more next week if the Liberty Loan here failed to pass the maximum figure was made by John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, at a mass meeting at the Cort Theatre today.

He declared that his information was positive and that the countries which the German propagandists hoped to influence were Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Salvador, and Mexico. He said that the information had just reached him by long-distance telephone from the Pan American Union in Washington.

In his speech Mr. Barrett said:

"Of the twenty Latin American republics twelve have broken off relations with Germany or taken a strong position back of and alongside of the United States. These include Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay. These countries represent almost two-thirds of the area of Latin America and 60 per cent. of its population.

"Of the remaining eight, public sentiment in all is overwhelmingly pro-ally, but the governments have not yet seen fit to break relations with Germany, although it is doubtful if they can much longer stem the tide of growing public opinion. This group includes Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Salvador, and Mexico.

"A feature of the situation, which should be known throughout all the United States today and help to bring in subscriptions for the Liberty Loan, is that we have positive information that the agencies directing German propaganda in the eight neutral countries of Latin America are preparing to spend $1,000,000 or more, beginning Monday, for publishing the newspapers, which will sell their space, announcing that the United States, having failed to oversubscribe the maximum of the Liberty Loan, is weakening in its support of the war; that, therefore, Germany is sure ultimately to win, and that all neutral countries should not break off relations with her.

"While we believe that the great majority of the papers of Latin America will refuse to sell their space for such methods, the most effective way to prevent such harmful propaganda is to greatly oversubscribe the loan.

"Again, through the same sources from which we have learned of this movement in Latin America, we have positive information that all the newspapers in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and all the pro-German newspapers in the neutral countries of Europe have received instructions to publish prominently, if the United States falls short on this loan, this fact as evidence that the popular sentiment of the United States is against the war, that the people and the armies of the Central Allies must therefore remain firm in their determination to win victory.

"It is the belief in responsible circles that if this report goes throughout the peoples and the armies of the Central Allies it may add a big spur to the length of the war. Every one, therefore, who wishes to see the war end in the comparatively near future should subscribe his last available dollar to prevent that announcement among our enemies which may prolong the struggle indefinitely."

FARMERS IN LOAN RUSH.

Western Banks Too Busy Issuing Bonds to Compile Figures.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Farmers provided the feature of the drive today for the Liberty Loan in the Seventh Federal Reserve District, according to reports reaching headquarters here. County Chairmen telegraphed that the banks were too busy issuing bonds to compile figures of the amounts sold.

The Loan Committee announced tonight that the Seventh District was still $25,000,000 from its maximum quota of $700,000,000, but that it was a day behind in tabulating figures.

PHILADELPHIA NEARS QUOTA.

Loan Workers Predict Half Billion Will Be Subscribed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—With estimated subscriptions in the Philadelphia district, standing at $425,000,000 tonight and more than 4,000 subscriptions received today, not yet tabulated, members of the Liberty Loan Committee expressed confidence that the district's maximum quota of $515,000,000 would be reached in the final drive tomorrow. Many of the workers predicted that the half billion mark would be reached.

The committee was swamped with subscriptions today, and clerks worked far into the night tabulating the thousands turned in. The larger subscribers included the Pennsylvania Railroad, $5,000,000, (additional) Montgomery & Co., $5,000,000; Brown Brothers, $4,000,000; Real Estate Trust Company, $2,000,000.

TO TRADE IN BONDS MONDAY

Stock Exchange Will Limit Transactions to Cash Dealings.

Trading in the new United States Government 4 per cent. Liberty Loan bonds will begin on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday, but transactions will be limited to cash dealings in actual bonds. The Exchange will not authorise trading in contracts on a "when issued" basis until the Liberty Loan Committee requests it to do so, according to a statement made last night to THE TIMES by H. G. S. Noble, President of the Exchange.

To prevent premature dealings, George W. Ely, Secretary of the Exchange, sent out a letter yesterday to the members asking them not to take part in any dealings in the bonds on a "when issued" basis until such time as the same is authorized by the Exchange. This communication is interpreted as indicating the Exchange's disapproval of such transactions, even outside of the walls of the Exchange.

The first Liberty Loan 3½ per cent. bonds were listed on the Exchange at Friday noon, June 15, the moment the subscription books closed. In the trading that day $201,000 were sold slightly below par and drew much unfavorable attention to the initial transactions. It was at the suggestion of the Federal Reserve Bank and the Liberty Loan Committee that trading was begun at that early date. When the first Liberty Loan was issued, interim certificates and actual bonds were not available for some months, but in this campaign a large amount of definitive bonds have already been issued.

On the Curb yesterday, $1,000 of the [illegible] were traded in, but the curb

A CYCLONE FINISH FOR LOAN CAMPAIGN

All Bond-Selling Agencies Will Be Open as Long as a Buyer Is to be Found.

GERMAN-AMERICAN MEETING

Twenty-four Hours of Oratory in Times Square—Fleets of Motor Truck Booths in Service.

New York is going today into a Garrison finish of the Liberty Loan campaign, which has already broken all records for enthusiasm and vigor.

Many banks, trust companies, investment houses, and bond booths will remain open tonight as long as there is any demand for bonds, and for the benefit of persons who want to buy after regular hours and cannot find them the Liberty Loan Committee will have its offices open till midnight to give information. If you don't know where to buy a bond tonight call Rector 4901 and find out.

Even with the Liberty Loan holiday and the spectacular parade behind them a few hundred who are pushing the sale of bonds were occupied yesterday with activities that did not lack spectacular features. The British tank and the Italian airplanes which held the attention of hundreds of thousands on Thursday were followed yesterday by American aviators who flew up the river, dropping loan literature, and by an improvised dummy tank from Montclair. Rallies were held in various parts of the city, and men who had already subscribed, apparently up to the limit of their abilities, caught the enthusiasm, obtained with new purchasers, and mortgaged the margin of their saving capacity to buy still more.

Even the formal ending of the campaign today will not end the efforts to pile up subscriptions. There will be a mass meeting of German-Americans in front of the Carl Schurz Monument, 116th Street and Morningside Drive, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, with Carl Schurz, Jr., presiding, and prominent men of German ancestry as speakers. Members of the German societies of the city are expected to attend in large numbers. In sending out the notices of this event Carl Wilhelm, Secretary of the German Organizations Committee of the Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee, said:

Proclaims German-American Loyalty.

"The men of German blood have been tested in the crucible of American wars, and they have been found to be as true as steel in loyalty as well as in their willingness to make sacrifices for the United States.

"The object of this meeting, therefore, is not to obtain proof of the patriotism of German-Americans, but to aid in the success of the Liberty Loan. All citizens of the United States are vitally interested in the success of this loan. A big failure would be an injury to the people of the United States because it would indicate to the rest of the world that the people of this country are divided in their support of the war."

The workers who have participated in the loan campaign, and the men of them be at work hours after hours, too. And the banks, many of which kept open till late Thursday night and last night, will in nearly all cases abandon the Saturday half holiday, at least in the bond departments, to give opportunity for the purchase of bonds to persons whose occupations keep them busy in business hours.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crosby telegraphed yesterday to Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, instructing him that no subscriptions should be received by incorporated banks or trust companies after the close of business today, but adding that the time of closing could be left to the discretion of the institutions, and that State laws as to banking hours were not applicable in this instance. The banks, responding to the invitation, are expected to remain open at least till nightfall and possibly later.

State Superintendent of Banks George I. Skinner sent the following message to State banks, savings banks, and trust companies:

"In order to insure the success of the Liberty Loan, the Liberty Loan Committee of New York desires every banking institution in the State to keep open evenings for the balance of this week for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. I trust that this request will be complied with by the State institutions wherever conditions permit and the slightest advantage can be gained by so doing."

Several hundred members of the Young Men's Democratic League, carrying red flares and a service flag emblazoned with stars for the 312 members of the club in military or naval service, paraded Broadway and Fifth Avenue from Thirty-second Street to Tammany Hall last night and heard an address by Benjamin Strong, Chairman of the local Liberty Loan Committee.

Subscription Gospel on Wings.

The gospel of subscriptions was carried up the river yesterday by Caleb Bragg, the aviator, and Philip Boyer of the Liberty Loan speakers' bureau, who flew from Port Washington to Troy in two hours. On the way they dropped letters from Mr. Strong to the Chairmen of committees in Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Schenectady, Coxsackie, Hudson, Coeymans, Catskill, and Albany, and delivered a final message in person to the head of the Troy committee. These letters all conveyed to the local Chairman Mr. Strong's congratulations on the energetic campaign that had been waged in the river counties. Thousands of circulars and appeals for subscriptions were also dropped by the fliers. They returned in three hours and reported to Jerome Myers, head of the speakers at the twenty-four-hour rally in Times Square.

This meeting started at noon yesterday and will go in full blast till noon today. Although the dimming of the town's night pleasures has reduced the early morning crowds to a small fraction of their numbers in more joyous days, speakers will declaim all night long to the revelers emerging from clubs and the late wayfarers going home by the subway. A motor bus decorated with posters and a sham tank from Montclair furnished speakers' platforms, and in rotation a score and more of orators took up the appeal to the public to buy more bonds.

This Montclair tank appeared in lower Broadway yesterday morning decorated with French and American flags and surmounted by a real machine gun, whose occasional sputtering fire of blank cartridges drew great crowds. In its previous incarnation it was a motor bus, but Boy Scouts of Montclair took hold of it, rebuilt it, and covered it over with rubber cloth until it was a passable imitation of the deadly machine which Britain sent to Thursday's Liberty Loan parade. It was very successful in promoting interest in the Montclair campaign, and yesterday a complement of fifteen Boy Scouts from that city and as many from New York drove it up and down the streets of the metropolis to stir enthusiasm here.

Motor Truck Bond Booths.

This, however, was not the only commercial motor vehicle which was at work. To relieve the long lines of last minute subscribers who, according to experience, are apt to congest the neighborhood around bank windows at the close of the campaign, a fleet of fifty motor truck bond booths was organized and sent out yesterday evening from the headquarters of the committee. They will be in service again today, and will be ready to go to the aid of any bank which finds customers becoming too numerous to handle. Each booth had a representative of the Treasury Department, a speaker, and a staff of clerks, and was prepared to sell bonds over the counter, so that purchasers could feel the paper crackle as soon as they had passed over their money. The motto of "Buy a Bond and Take It Home with You" was found to have a big stumulus for small investors who were able to pay cash for what they bought.

So great, indeed, was the demand for small bonds, paid for cash down, that the Federal Reserve Bank yesterday afternoon found its supply exhausted. Of the $50 fours 200,814 had been sold up to that time, but another shipment of 75,000 is expected from Washington in time to go on sale early this morning.

Another motor campaign was that conducted by Robert M. Nugent of 115 Broadway, who spent the midnight and early morning hours every night this week selling bonds in hotels, restaurants, cafés, and among pedestrians wandering about the Times Square region after these institutions had closed. He ended his work yesterday morning in the garage of a large taxicab company, where he took forty-four subscriptions from the chauffeurs.

Thousands of people yesterday visited the captured submarine U-Buy-A-Bond in the Sheep Meadow in Central Park and more than $50,000 worth of bonds were sold by the workers on duty there. The auctioning of souvenirs from the submarine for the benefit of the Red Cross has been postponed till the Allied Bazaar in the Grand Central Palace next month.

The City College basketball team will play a team composed of former stars from various colleges in the gymnasium at 8:30 tonight, and the entire gate receipts will be turned into bonds.

BOSTON TOTAL UP $15,000,000.

More Factory Employes Buy Bonds Through Employers.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—A partial report by the Liberty Loan Campaign Committee, issued tonight, listed nearly $15,000,000 subscriptions in this city alone for today. Figures given out at the close of the morning tabulation had shown a total of $23,069,000.

The American Woolen Company today purchased a $5,000,000 block of bonds; the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Company took $1,500,000, and subscriptions of $1,000,000 each were received from the Fourth Atlantic National Bank, Brown Brothers & Co., and Hornblower & Weeks, in addition to a number of others ranging from $100,000 up. One of the largest of these was $500,000 from the American Hardware Company of New Britain, Conn.

Today's report showed an increasing number of manufacturing concerns financing purchases by their employes. In Springfield every one of the 400 employes of the Swift & Co. branch has purchased a bond, as have all of the 400 persons on the payroll of Sperry & Barnes of New Haven. White, Peyer & Dexter Company of Worcester, with nearly 400 employes, reported that 95 per cent. had subscribed.

Greeks of this city have subscribed for $100,000 worth of bonds, according to a report by the Greek Consul, D. T. Timayenis.

Included in the day's official report of the total subscriptions in New England cities were the following:

Vermont—Burlington, $904,000; Montpelier, $652,000; Rutland, $825,000; St. Johnsbury, $354,000.

Connecticut—Hartford, $17,561,000; Meriden, $546,000; New Britain, $2,143,000; New Haven, $9,921,000; New London, $1,201,000; Norwich, $1,255,000; Waterbury, $5,070,000.

Massachusetts—Boston, $113,409,000; Lawrence, $3,420,000; Lowell, $4,473,000; New Bedford, $4,484,000; Springfield, $7,963,000; Worcester, $18,338,000.

800 Bond Buyers in Tuxedo Village.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Tuxedo village has well over 800 subscribers to the Liberty loan out of a population of 2,500. The laboring class, as well as the wealthy, have subscribed liberally.

DAY'S LOAN SALES 200 MILLION HERE

Continued from Page 1.

Corn Exchange Bank, (additional)	5,000,000
Columbia Trust Co., (additional)	5,000,000
Hayden, Stone & Co. for themselves and companies, (additional)	5,000,000
New York Trust Co., (additional)	5,000,000
Chatnam & Phenix Bank, (additional)	5,000,000
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crosby telegraphed yesterday to Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, instructing him that no subscriptions should be received by incorporated banks or trust companies after the close of business today, but adding that the time of closing could be left to the discretion of the institutions, and that State laws as to banking hours were not applicable in this instance. The banks, responding to the invitation, are expected to remain open at least till nightfall and possibly later.	
Pennsylvania Railroad, (additional)	5,000,000
National Park Bank, (additional)	5,000,000
National City Bank, (additional)	4,000,000
Union Trust Co., (additional)	3,000,000
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., (additional)	2,500,000
Importers and Traders National Bank, (own account)	2,000,000
William Rockefeller	2,000,000
Packard Motor Car Co., (branches and employes)	2,000,000
Westinghouse Electric Co., (employes)	2,000,000
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.	2,500,000
General Electric Co.	1,500,000
Luckenbach Steamship Co.	1,500,000
Harris Forbes & Co., (additional)	1,500,000
Peoples' Trust Co., Brooklyn, (additional)	1,285,350
Brooklyn Trust Co., (additional)	1,200,000
Hornblower & Weeks, (additional)	1,000,000
American Express Co., (additional)	1,000,000
Payne Whitney	1,000,000
Lee Higginson & Co., (additional)	1,000,000
Packard Motor Car Co., (for itself)	1,000,000
Sinclair Oil and Refining Corp.	1,000,000
Haskell & Barker Car Co.	1,000,000
Bank of Manhattan Co., (additional)	1,000,000
Morristown Trust Co. of Morristown	1,000,000
Union Trust Co. of N. Y., (add.)	1,000,000
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	1,000,000
Endicott, Johnson & Co., Endicott, N. Y., (additional)	900,000
Citizens National Bank, (add.)	816,550
Market and Fulton National Bank, (additional)	700,000
New York Telephone Co., (for employes)	700,000
Fifth Avenue Bank, (additional)	621,000
Morton F. Plant	600,000
American Thread Co.	537,000
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. of Liverpool, Eng.	500,000
American Locomotive Co.	500,000
Maitland, Coppell & Co., (add.)	500,000
Clark, Dodge & Co.	500,000
Estate of Seymour H. Knox	500,000
Long Island Railroad Co.	500,000
Henry Clews & Co.	500,000
Hormel Guero Central Corporation	500,000
Miller & Co.	500,000
Greenwich Savings Bank, (add.)	500,000
Chemical National Bank, (add.)	450,000
A. Schrader's Sons, Inc., (employes)	365,000
Morton L. and C. M. Schwartz	350,000
Fleischmann Distillery Co.	300,000
Battery Park National Bank, (add.)	300,000
American Hide and Leather Co.	300,000
Schmidt & Gaflatin	283,000
Hobart & Gray, Paterson, N. J.	255,000
Bank of United States	250,000
Thompson, Starrett & Co.	250,000
Seasongood, Haas & McDonald	250,000
Carnegie Corporation	250,000
Estate of Henry Carr	250,000
Middleton S. Burrill	
German-American Bank, Buffalo, (additional)	250,000
Internat. Nickel Co., (employes)	250,000
Globe Indemnity Co., (additional)	250,000
Ballin, Ree & Hagan, (additional)	200,000
S. Kruse & Bros., Inc.	200,000
Josephthal & Co.	
Schenectady Savings Bank (for itself and its depositors)	200,000
V. Everit Macy	200,000
Thomas H. Wheeler	200,000
Miller & Co.	
Nassau Smelting and Refining Works, Ltd., (additional)	200,000
E. W. Bliss Co., (employes)	200,000
William Zoeller, Jr.	200,000
E. F. Hutton & Co.	200,000
American Snuff Co., (additional)	200,000
Diamond Match Co.	175,000
H. P. Goldschmidt & Co., (additional)	175,000
Niagara Falls Milling Co.	156,350
Doubleday, Page & Co., (employes)	155,000
Mrs. Louise Jennings	150,000
Max D. Steuer	150,000
School children of Far Rockaway	
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. for employes	129,450
Linde Air Products Co.	125,000
Williams, Nichols & Moran	125,000
Bayer Co.	125,000
W. E. Hutton & Co.	125,000
Charles F. Hubbs & Co.	114,000
J. K. Rice, Jr., & Co., (additional)	110,000
C. Kenyon Co., (employes)	105,000
Cook & Bernheimer	104,500
Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Co. of Chansha, China	100,000
Hambleton & Co.	100,000
F. H. Clergue, Montreal, Canada	100,000
Coggeshall & Hicks	100,000
J. J. Dannig	100,000
Martin Beck	100,000
S. H. Krees & Co.	100,000
C. Z. Arnikow-Rionda Co.	100,000
R. C. Mesgarge & Co.	100,000
West Boylston Mfg. Co.	100,000
Conley Foil Co.	100,000
Percy A. Rockefeller	100,000
Stephen M. Williams	100,000
Charles A. Frank & Co.	100,000
Ohio Copper Company	100,000
Bellas, Hess & Co.	100,000
Vinton Colliery Company	100,000
C. S. Lloyds	100,000
Bodische Company	100,000
J. Robinson-Duff & Co.	100,000
Abbott Johnson, (additional)	100,000
New Jersey Title Co., (additional)	100,000
N. Y., Ont. & W. R. R. officers and employes	100,000
Lone Star Shipbuilding Co.	$100,000
Interstate Iron & Steel Co.	100,000
Lewisohn Brothers	100,000
United Publishers Corporation	100,000
Callaway, Fish & Co., (additional)	100,000
Mabel M. Preston	100,000
Francis R. Hitchcock	100,000
H. M. Crane	100,000
Francis Lynde Stetson	100,000
Palace Theatre	100,000
Edith S. Vanderbilt	100,000
F. D. Lackey & Co.	100,000
Peleris, Buhler & Co.	100,000
Terminal Warehouse Co., (additional)	100,000
Croker Brothers	100,000
Callaway, Fish & Co.	100,000
Campe Corporation, (additional)	100,000
Sperry Gyroscope Co.	100,000
Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.	100,000
American Trading Co., (additional)	100,000
Washburn Crosby Co., (Buffalo branch)	90,000
A. C. Probst & Co.	80,000
Howard Lumber Co.	80,000
Israel W. Schenker	80,000
Noel, Bermen & Langley	75,000
Urban Milling Co., (officers)	75,000
C. B. Cox & Co., (additional)	75,000
James Burchell	75,000
New York Real Estate Association	70,000
Mrs. Luther Kountze	70,000
Winter, Son & Co.	70,000
Judah, Fox & Israel Stettinius	70,000
Public School 73, Brooklyn	70,000
Union Tank Line, (employes)	69,150
Central Real Estate Association	68,000
Royal Bank of Canada	61,250
Levi Simson & Co.	60,000
Aeolian Co., (employes)	60,000
Seligman & Meyer	60,000
Pelgram & Meyer	60,000
Michel Wineburgh	55,000
Charles T. Wilson & Co., (additional)	52,550
Eliot Spaulding, Endicott, N. Y.	50,000
Manufacturers Liability Insurance Co., Baltimore, Md.	50,000
Adam & Anderson Co., (employes)	50,000
Household Outfitting Co.	50,000
Victor & Co.	50,000
J. W. Cromwell & Co.	50,000
Charles A. Finnegan	50,000
J. N. Matthews Co.	50,000
Arsley Wilcox	50,000
Globe Elevator	50,000
George La Monte & Son	50,000
Buffalo Car Wheel Co.	50,000
John Monks & Son	50,000
J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.	50,000
F. E. Chapal Fixtures & Co.	50,000
R. C. Williams & Co.	50,000
Moyses & Dreyfus	50,000
Gilman, Collamore & Co.	50,000
Crawford Livingston	50,000
Goodyear Rubber Co.	50,000
Willich & Co.	50,000
Harold S. Vanderbilt	50,000
Associated Press	50,000
Charles M. Swift	50,000
Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Co.	50,000
Nuyens & Co., Inc.	50,000
Am. Italian Commercial Corp.	50,000
American Gas and Electric Co.	50,000
Harry E. Child	50,000
Factory Products Export Manufacturers' Agents Corporation	50,000
C. M. Woolley	50,000
Louis N. Kramer	50,000
Gen. Storage and Warehouse Co.	50,000
Stern Brothers	50,000
Surrey Investors, Inc.	50,000
North River Savings Institution	50,000
James G. Johnson & Co.	50,000
Lord & Taylor	50,000
S. De Jouge, Paris, France	50,000
Stallforth & Co., Inc.	50,000
Henry Block	50,000
J. C. Benedict & Co.	50,000
Chisholm & Chapman	50,000
Oscar Dressler	50,000
Hess & Hess	50,000
Chester B. Lord, Endicott, N. Y.	50,000
George W. Johnson, Endicott, N. Y.	50,000
Bloomingdale Bros., (additional)	50,000
Acceptance Corporation	50,000
Norwegian Globe Insurance Co.	50,000
Obermeyer & Liebmann, Brooklyn	50,000
Dorr Co.	50,000
Greenhut & Co., Inc.	50,000
Commercial Security Co.	50,000
Armour & Co., (employes)	50,000
Audit Co. of New York	50,000
International Elevating Co.	50,000
G. Gaudig & Blum, Inc., (additional)	44,500
Taller & Robinson, (additional)	41,000
Mrs. Anna C. Ewing	40,000
M. S. Kahn & Co.	40,000
E. T. Trotter & Co.	40,000
Gonzales, Stafford & Whitehead	40,000
F. S. Moseley & Co.	36,000
General Chemical Co., (employes)	35,700
Manhattan Real Estate Association	35,000
Jennie Currier	35,000
E. P. Currier	35,000
Heidelberg & Wolf Co., (employes)	31,000
Beatrice Wyeth Bull	30,000
Grand Lake Co.	30,000
Arthur Lipper & Co.	30,000
Merchants' Real Estate Association	27,000
Henry T. Sloane	25,500
American Gem & Pearl Co., (additional)	25,000
Gutta Percha Rubber Mfg. Co.	25,000
Styles & Cash	25,000
MacGovern & Co.	25,000
Robert S. Donaldson	25,000
J. H. Williams Co.	25,000
North Atlantic Insurance Co.	25,000
Albert Tag	25,000
A. A. Levi	25,000
Hendricks Brothers	25,000
Chas. H. Tenney & Co.	25,000
Karl Jungbluth	25,000
Elihu Root	25,000
K. J. Ross	25,000
Davis & Catteral	25,000
Walter Brooks	25,000
Mrs. Ludwig Ellinger	25,000
New York College of Dentistry	25,000
North American Inter Insurers	25,000
James H. Ottley	25,000
John R. Paxton	25,000
Posta' Life Insurance Co.	25,000
Mrs. Gertrude Robinson	25,000
Mrs. Charles H. Senff	25,000
Spencer B. Eddy & Co.	25,000
Thomas S. Fuller, (additional)	25,000
Charles Kaiser	25,000
F. Kleinberger Galleries	25,000
Jacques P. Rosenburg	25,000
R. Lawrence Smith	25,000
S. H. Kress	25,000
Arnold & Zeiss	25,000
Stern & Stern, (additional)	25,000
William Trevor	25,000
Michael Rose	25,000
M. O. Terry	25,000
Rabinowitz & Kinsberg	25,000
A. B. Leach & Co.	25,000
Mecka & Co.	25,000
D. Schnakenberg	25,000
New York Rubber Co.	25,000
Lewek & Friedman	25,000
E. W. Hendricks	25,000
Universal Tobacco Machine Co.	25,000
L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co. (employes)	14,250
Engel & Kraus	12,000
H. P. Armstrong & Co.	10,500
Max Fraendorf	10,000
Louis A. Boettiger	10,000
Rosenthal & Grotta	10,000
Springs & Co.	10,000
Kasem Co., Inc.	10,000
Reeve Schley	10,000
F. E. Johnson	10,000
Mrs. C. A. Whelan	10,000

Trades Subscribe $260,000,000.

Craig Colgate of the Advisory Trades Committee announced yesterday that the 120 trades committees had obtained subscriptions totaling $260,000,000 and that they would surely reach $300,000,000, the minimum allotment, if not the full $520,000,000. Yesterday's gain was $67,000,000, and today's applications will be still larger, he said.

The distribution of subscriptions of concerns which have their principal offices in New York City, but branches or factories in other cities, has caused much discussion in view of the fact that no fixed practice has been followed in regard to their distribution. To clarify the situation, Arthur M. Anderson, Executive Secretary of the Liberty Loan Committee, sent a letter yesterday to the Chairmen of the various sub-committees reading, in part, as follows:

"Employes' subscriptions in offices or factories located outside of New York should, whenever possible, be filed with the local committee to be handled by the local bank, the subscription of the firm to be filed in New York if the firm's banking facilities are located here, or divided between New York and the other localities on a percentage basis, if the firm's banking facilities are furnished by other cities. If the above suggestions are followed we believe that no injustice will be done either in New York or to the other districts in which firms or their factories are located."

The roll of honor of cities and towns in the New York Federal Reserve district which have exceeded their quotas was expanded yesterday by the addition of the following:

Bronxville, N. Y.	Cornwallville, N. Y.
Bliss, N. Y.	Elizabeth, N. J.
Conewango Valley, N. Y.	Gowanda, N. Y.
Croghan, N. Y.	Greenville, N. Y.
Johnson City, N. Y.	Hope, N. J.
Montom Falls, N. Y.	Islip, N. Y.
Kingston, N. Y.	Little Falls, N. Y.
Mechanicsville, N. Y.	Kerhonkson, N. J.
Millbrook, N. Y.	Bridgehampton, N. Y.
Newburg, N. Y.	Glen Ridge, N. J.
Walden, N. Y.	Locke, N. Y.
Wallkill, N. Y.	Lowville, N. Y.
East Orange, N. J.	New York Mills, N. Y.
Montclair, N. J.	Odessa, N. Y.
Danbury, Conn.	Olcott, N. Y.
Larchmont, N. Y.	Smithtown, N. Y.
Ridgefield, Conn.	Utica, N. Y.
Southport, Conn.	Garfield, N. J.
Tarrytown, N. Y.	Essex, N. Y.
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	Springfield Centre, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.	Lake Placid, N. Y.
Auburn, N. Y.	Piercefield, N. Y.
Bayside, N. Y.	Waterville, N. Y.
Cohoes, N. Y.	Salamanca, N. Y.

Word was received from Buffalo that subscriptions in that city had passed $42,000,000. Potter, Choate & Prentice were advised by W. H. Putnam & Co. that Hartford, Conn., had exceeded its $18,067,000 allotment by more than $5,000,000 and that it was still "going strong."

Lieutenant Charles E. Merrill of the Stock Exchange firm of Merrill, Lynch & Co., has raised $4,316,700 among the boys at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

John F. O'Brien, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee at Plattsburg, notified loan headquarters that subscriptions at the camp totaled more than $1,000,000.

The labor unions in the State of New York have sent in subscriptions to the amount of $600,000, according to figures given out last night. The International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers has been very active in the campaign and Local Union No. 184 has invested its surplus funds in the bonds.

Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, the Chairman, at the meeting of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, yesterday morning congratulated the heads of various organizations and the women of New York in general for the work they had done in making a total of $11,000,000 subscriptions to date. "For every bond sold by your committee," she said, "there have probably been ten bonds subscribed elsewhere as a result of the educational work at the booths, the literature distributed, &c." Mrs. Barnes gave a special vote of thanks to the workers at the woman's headquarters, Miss Virginia Furman, the Treasurer; Mrs. James F. Curtis, acting as Miss Furman's assistant, as well as Captain of the Poster Committee; Miss Louise Dixon, manager of the sixty booths of the city; Miss Eleanor Kerr, Miss Bartlett and Mrs. Oscar Stevens, Chairman of the Theatre Committee, who engaged the girls to take subscriptions in the theatres.

Former Ambassador James W. Gerard and the group of Italian aviators who flew over the city during the Liberty Loan parade were among the added attractions at the Palace Theatre last night when the regular performance was interrupted for the sale of Liberty bonds. Mr. Gerard made a patriotic speech, the aviators bowed and greeted the audience, and the gathering sang patriotic songs. Forty thousand dollars worth of bonds were sold, each investor putting up a cash deposit to guarantee his purchase.

Theatre Audience Takes $59,600.

A large and fashionable audience at the Manhattan Opera House, where "Chu Chin Chow" is playing, demonstrated its patriotism last night by responding with applause and cheers to speeches full of Americanism made by James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany, and Burr McIntosh, the lecturer. And at the proper moment it backed up its vocal patriotism by subscribing to $59,600 worth of Liberty bonds, in the interest of which Messrs. Gerard and McIntosh were present. In introducing Mr. Gerard Mr. McIntosh said New York had stood long enough for Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, and men like him, who boasted they would not buy Liberty bonds.

Mr. Gerard rehearsed some of his diplomatic experiences in Germany and dwelt on the horrors of the war and the importance of America putting every ounce of financial and industrial strength behind its man power in order that the slaughter might be ended. He told that once in conversation, Kaiser Wilhelm thrust his face within three inches of his (Gerard's) and asserted threateningly that once the war was over he would turn his attention to America and German interests there.

GERARD STIRS BROKERS TO MORE BOND BUYING

Flays Speaker Clark's Statement and Succeeds in Raising $968,150.

After a speech by James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, in which he warned Americans of their danger if Germany wins the war, and also controverted Champ Clark's reported declaration as to the loyalty of certain New York bankers, members of the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon raised $968,150 for the Liberty Loan in less than half a hour. The Exchange had previously raised subscriptions of somewhat more than $4,500,000, so that their total is already nearly half a million over the figure of $5,000,000 which had been set.

R. A. Clayerooke, President of the Exchange, was in charge of the ceremonies, and Charles W. McCutcheon was the principal exhorter to liberal subscriptions. The contributions began with a large number of $50 each and then rose to several subscriptions of $100,000.

Mr. Gerard was escorted to a platform on the Exchange floor by the Exchange unit of the Home Defense League and was introduced by Mr. McCutcheon.

"We have got to raise the Liberty Loan now," said Mr. Gerard, "or it will mean the resignation of our country from the war. A certain gentleman stated yesterday that the bankers of this city are traitors—that they are hindering the loan and are doing everything in their power so that a higher rate of interest may be commanded for the next issue of bonds.

"This is not so. The figures show that it is not so, and it is a shame to brand the heads of trust companies and large financial institutions of this metropolis as unloyal.

"Now is the time for every one to declare himself as an American or a traitor. The vast majority of citizens of German descent have stood nobly by the country up to the present time. It is true that there are a few traitors here, and the only way to deal with them is to tie them up and send them back to the Kaiser. Give these people the rags and wooden shoes they came over here in to make a living and offer to send them back to the Fatherland and see what they will say.

"If a certain Western Senator had made in Berlin the remarks that he has made in America he would not only be digging a trench by now, but filling one.

"I do not believe that Germany is starved out. I do not believe that there will be a German revolution—at least not till after the war

DISCIPLINE FAILED GERMANS ON AISNE

One Commander Had Orders to Retire and to Hold Out at Any Cost.

CLOUDS HAMPERED AIRMEN

Inability to Take Artillery Observations Slowed Up the French Advance.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE AISNE, Thursday, Oct. 25, (Delayed.)—A remarkable expansion of the French victory took place last night and this morning. The statement that Monkey Mountain, a promontory east of Vauxaillon, where fierce fighting took place some weeks ago, the village and the greater part of the forest of Pinon and various points north of Chavignon have been occupied does not express all—perhaps not the chief significance of the new advance.

There is evidence of a certain amount of demoralization in the German lines. This must not be exaggerated, but it cannot be ignored. Acts indicating failure of discipline, strange in an army whose rigid obedience has been not the least of the wonders of the war, have already been reported. Now, after the terrible blow received on Tuesday, it is the minor commands that seem to be in disorder. Papers taken on prisoners show the most contradictory instructions. For instance, a battalion commander who was captured at Pinon with 600 of his men had been ordered both to retire and to hold his position at any cost.

Signs of Impending German Retreat.

For some days the French aviators have reported the cutting down in and beyond the Ailette Valley of fruit trees and the demolition of farms—measures that recall the German retreat from the Somme last April. Whether or not any special meaning attaches to these acts, it is clear from their failure to attempt any considerable counterattack and from their continued retreat that the boches have been done up very badly in this region, and that the French are making steady and careful, but unrelenting progress. The canal which now is immediately before them does not in itself constitute an obstacle, for its bed is dry; but there is a good deal of marshy ground in the Ailette Valley.

On this side Laon is in full view at a distance of only eight miles. One of the most important questions that now arise is whether the enemy intends to attempt to hold out along the remainder of the Chemin des Dames, making there a new angle of the old Hindenburg defense system.

Certainly that much-advertised line has lost the prodigious aspect with which its authors managed for a time to invest it.

On the right two quarries that have been centres of obstinate resistance just north of Bovettes Farm have been reduced, and the village of Pargny-Filain has been taken. At the centre the Tower of Pinon, a hill a quarter of a mile beyond the village of the same name, is occupied. Here the depth of the advance since Tuesday morning is three miles.

Prisoners are continually coming down from the front. After their two days of triumphant effort the French soldiers are in splendid spirits.

Owing to the mist and low-lying clouds, squally winds and heavy rainfalls, the air service has been handily handicapped throughout the battle. Inability to take constant photographs of the progress of the artillery preparation creates one of the most serious difficulties under which a command can labor. Are such-and-such quarries, ruined farm buildings, trenches or wire fields sufficiently broken? A thousand arrangements are affected if the operation has to be postponed. The weather may get worse instead of better; the enemy may gain an opportunity of attacking with a view to upsetting the offensive.

This happened on Tuesday. A German attack upon the French right had actually been planned for 5:30 A. M. Happily the French had planned their infantry advance for 5:15, so that they preserved the advantage of initiative and of the first barrage. It is the readiness and strong concentration of the enemy at this point, however, that explains the slowness of the advance on the French right. Once fixed, the hour of the assault must not be changed without the gravest reason; yet a few defense works undestroyed may compromise the whole action, and will certainly make it more costly in precious lives.

Officers Praise French Troops.

At army corps or divisional headquarters I have watched the staff grappling with this anxious problem. It is the human cost of the margin of error that weighs upon them. They know their men now by a thousand trials, and it was one of the greatest chiefs whom I heard in the midst of Tuesday's battle cry, "Do not speak of us! Do not make us speak of the men! They are men to whom one might go on one's knees!"

"The men" means the gunners, who for a fortnight have known no proper rest in labor the heavy strain of which must never impair its meticulous accuracy.

"Give us ten times as much artillery," said another chief, "and we can attack tomorrow on ten times as long a front."

"The men" includes the aviators, who, despite Tuesday's fog and wind, accompanied the assault sometimes only thirty yards above the lines, so that they had to pull in their wireless streamers and let fly with their machine guns at any enemy group they came across. But, above all, it means the indistinguished infantry that had borne the diabolical bombardment and still had the nerve to march through the barrages to meet and beat the grenadiers of the Prussian Guard and other regiments reputed invincible.

ANOTHER HINT AT RETREAT.

German Military Critic Says Even Loss of Laon Would Not Be Fatal.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26.—The possibility of a further German retreat on the Aisne front is mentioned by Lieut. Gen. von Ardenne, military expert of the Tageblatt of Berlin, in discussing the French victory there.

He says that the attack of the French undoubtedly will be repeated, and that although their chances of ultimate success are slight it is well to remember that the German plan of defense does not forbid voluntary abandonment, under proper circumstances, of territory not essential to the great tactical plan, so that losses may be reduced.

"Even the loss of Laon—although this is in nowise impending—would not alter the strategic situation of the Germans," he writes. He draws attention to the fact that Laon is still about seven miles and a half from the battle front and is protected by new field fortifications which the French will find it difficult to overcome.

VICTORY IMPRESSES SIBERT.

Saw Offensive at Soissons and Says French Losses Were Very Small.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Thursday, Oct. 25. (By the Associated Press.)—Major Gen. Sibert, returning from around Soissons, where he witnessed part of the French offensive on the Aisne front, said that the French losses had been extremely small because of the effectiveness of the artillery preparation.

He and the other American officers were enthusiastic over the importance of the French victory, especially as to the amount of material and number of prisoners taken.

The American officers were impressed greatly with the preponderance of the French artillery over the German.

FRENCH EXTEND GAINS ON THE AISNE FRONT

Village of Filain Is Taken—The Captured Guns Now Number 160.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—French troops today continued their drive against the German Aisne positions, making important gains on the right of their attacking front. They captured the village of Filain, (not to be confused with that of Pargny-Filain, previously taken,) and extended their lines north of Chevregny Ridge.

The number of German guns taken since Oct. 23 in the fighting on this front is now 160, many of them heavy pieces.

In the Champagne enemy surprise attacks broke down, and the French succeeded in entering the German lines at one point and bringing back prisoners.

The official report issued tonight says:

To the north of the Aisne our troops, continuing their successful drive to the right of the attacking front, threw back the enemy in the region to the north of La Chapelle Ste. Berthe as far as the reservoir. The village of Filain is in our hands. Further to the east, we reached the brink of the plateau to the north of Chevregny Ridge.

On the rest of the front the situation remained unchanged.

The number of guns captured by us since the 23d inst. and counted up to the present is 160, among which were several mortars of 210-millimeter calibre and many heavy guns.

In the Champagne the enemy, after a spirited bombardment of our trenches at Maisons de Champagne, attempted two surprise attacks, which broke down under our fire.

On our part we succeeded in entering the German lines in the sector of Mont Carnillet and brought back ten prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) the artillery fighting continued the whole day between Samogneux and Bezonvaux. The fire was particularly violent on the front of Boisle Chaume. An enemy attempt against our small posts to the north of Bezonvaux failed.

At the Ban de Sapt there were some patrol encounters.

Berlin Admits Loss of Artillery.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (via London.)—The German troops on the Aisne front were unable to save guns and war material in Pinon Wood in the face of the French attack of yesterday, says the War Office report of this afternoon, and withdrew behind the Oise-Aisne Canal, near Chavignon and southeast of that town. The French attempted to cross the canal lowlands but, according to the announcement, were thrown back everywhere.

The text of the statement follows:

Army of the German Crown Prince—After strong artillery preparation the French advanced yesterday from the northern slope of the Chemin des Dames into the Ailette region. Their attack was met at the southern edge of the Pinon wood by our advance troops brought up the previous night, which, after a short engagement were withdrawn to the northern bank of the Oise Canal. We therefore were not successful in saving in the wood of Pinon, which was shot to pieces, fixed guns and material which had been established in the days preceding the fighting.

At other points on the battlefield, after having been successful in warding off the enemy thrusts, our lines were withdrawn, in accordance with our plans, behind the canal near and southeast of Chavignon. The enemy sought many times later to cross the canal lowlands, but he was everywhere thrown back by our battle troops.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse our brave Saxon battalions with flame-projectors stormed French positions in the Chaume wood on a width of more than 1,200 meters, overcame the garrison and brought back prisoners. Several counterattacks by the enemy to recapture his trenches collapsed with heavy losses.

With the other armies there were storms. There were numerous engagements by reconnoitring detachments.

GERMAN GUNS OUTCLASSED.

Only One in Four of French Aisne Casualties Due to Shell Fire.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Oct. 26.—The French line now runs along the southern side of the Aisne-Oise Canal without a break from westward of Vauxaillon to Pargny-Filain, while the town of Filain has been completely dominated.

The German artillery, which showed activity last evening, was quieter today because the French batteries had mastered it. The French superiority in this arm is demonstrated by the proportion of shell wounds to bullet wounds among the French wounded. In this battle only three men were wounded by shell splinters to one by bullets, as compared with the ratio of 19 to 1 in the battles around Verdun.

The French guns are now able to enfilade the German positions in three directions, namely, toward Brancour, northwestward of Anizy-le-Chateau, and along the valley to Laon and through the Ailette valley, menacing the German lines on the Chemin des Dames ridge. The canal, on the borders of which the French advance rested, is dry, but forms a natural line of defense.

Prisoners taken from the Empress Elizabeth Guard Regiment said that they had been without food three days, and that all their officers had retired and left them without commanders to continue the fighting.

Seven German divisions altogether were engaged in the opening day's battle, and when the German commanders saw utter defeat staring them in the face they ordered up, helter-skelter, other divisions from long distances. One of these was recently brought from Galicia and reached the battlefield in battalion driblets, many of which immediately were caught by the French fire or were captured, and the others merely added to the disorganization among the retiring German troops.

JAPANESE REVIVE DEMANDS ON CHINA

Attempt to Force 'Group V.' Concessions—Reinsch Asserts American Claims.

PEKING, Oct. 26.—The Japanese are exerting every effort, officially and unofficially, to close the Chinese arms monopoly contract, carrying control of the Nanking iron deposits and the employment of Japanese military advisers and a director of the new arsenal at Nanking. It is asserted by the Japanese that they are extending credit, and not making a loan, and consequently that they are not violating the six powers' exclusive rights to make political loans.

This view is not shared by the French and the English and a large section of the Chinese press, as well as diplomatic circles, which unite in denouncing the deal as a revival of the most objectionable features in Japan's demands presented to China in May, 1915, known as "Group V." The principal provisions of those demands, which were twenty-one in number, concerned the appointment of Japanese military and political advisers for China and Japanese supervision over the manufacture or purchase by China of munitions of war.

Minister Reinsch has advised the Foreign Office that China has invariably taken the position that it would hold the remainder of the iron deposits for national use whenever Americans have sought development rights, and that consequently the United States now would insist that American interests be given consideration in the Chinese iron industry. The ministers of several other countries have taken the same position.

HAIG AND PETAIN WIN MORE GROUND

Continued from Page 1.

food, but that they did not believe it. All the men agreed that the invincible German military machine slowly was being pulverized."

Two Separate British Attacks.

The Associated Press correspondent at the British front in Belgium telegraphs:

"Field Marshal Haig's forces this morning made two separate attacks on the German positions north and east of Ypres. The first was from a point near Saint Janshoek westward through the southern fringe of the Houthulst Forest to the region of Nieuwemolen. The other assault was on both sides of the Ypres-Menin Highway along the Gheluvelt Ridge in the direction of the town of that name.

"The British troops, as well as the French, who also attacked on the left, made excellent headway, pushing forward on a wide front.

"Bellevue Spur, west of Passchendaele, which the British entered one hour after the attack began, had been a nest of machine guns from which the Germans in recent battles had swept the country to the westward. At 7:15 o'clock the Germans concentrated a heavy artillery fire on Bellevue, but the British still were battling forward among the concrete defenses.

"Wolf Copse, near Bellevue, which recently was the scene of sanguinary fighting, was passed at an early hour by the onrushing British forces.

"Polderhoek Chateau, north of Gheluvelt, was reached by the British in a little more than an hour and a half. It was a hard nut to crack, but prisoners were hauled out and sent down the Menin road.

"This was shortly after 8 o'clock, and the captives numbered sixty. Enemy guns, stationed on the high ground southeast of Gheluvelt, which constituted one of the main defenses of the Gheluvelt position, were comparatively quiet in the early hours, probably due to the heavy and effective bombardment conducted against them by the British artillery last night. Many explosions were seen in the vicinity of these enemy batteries in the darkness.

"The attack began in a cold rain that had been falling for several hours. It has become almost trite to say that the greatest barrage yet seen was employed, but once more this was the case. The depth of the barrage fire was considerably increased, and the British troops went forward behind a terrific hail of shells. The preliminary bombardment for these attacks had been proceeding for days with the greatest intensity, and the expenditure of ammunition was enormous.

"The Germans had been expecting an attack. In fact, they thought it was being made Monday, and marched up troops to the support. Later, they withdrew them and thus these troops underwent three hours' marching each way through the deep mud."

French Capture Draeibank.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The village of Draeibank, Papagoed Wood, and a number of fortified farms were captured by the French in an attack launched this morning on the Flanders front, the War Office reports. More than 200 prisoners were taken.

The official afternoon statement reads:

In Belgium we attacked at 6 o'clock this morning the German positions between Dreigrachten and Draeibank. Our troops crossed the St. Jansbeck and the Coverbeck, with the water up to their shoulders, and made important progress in spite of the difficulty of the ground. The village of Draeibank, Papagoed Wood, and numerous farms organized as points of support fell into our hands. We took hundreds of prisoners.

Tonight's report from the War Office says:

In Belgium the enemy refrained from any attempt against our new positions. The number of prisoners that we captured during this morning's operations exceeds 200.

Berlin Reports "Sanguinary" Failure.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (via London.)—This evening's report from the War Office says that the French and British today suffered a bloody repulse in a great battle on the Flanders front.

Following is the text dealing with this phase of the German military operations:

Today's combats in Flanders developed into a great battle. Strong French and English attacks from Bixschoote to the Ypres-Roulers Railway and on both sides of the Menin-Ypres road broke down with sanguinary losses in our defensive zone, in spite of the enemy's repeated assaults.

ALLIES ADVANCED IN SEA OF SLIME

British and French Rushed the Blockhouses, Disregarding the German Barrage.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN BELGIUM, Oct. 26.—Once again Haig's troops—chiefly English and some Canadians—have attacked in rain and mud and mist. It is the worst of all combinations for attack; and during the last three months they have known that combination of hostile forces not once, but many times, when a victory more complete than the fortune of war has given them yet—though they have had victories of real greatness—hung upon the moisture in the clouds and the difference between sunshine and storm.

Today they seem to have taken Polderhoek Château and many prisoners from the 400 men of the four German companies that were its garrison, holding high ruins which looked down into the swamps through which the British made their way. They have fought their way to the vicinity of Gheluvelt. To the north the Candians have taken many "pillboxes" and an uncounted number of prisoners—not easily; not without tragic difficulties to overcome in the valleys of those miserable streams which have been split into swamps, and up the slopes of Passchendaele spurs such as Bellevue, with its concrete houses which guard the way to the crest.

Northward still, beyond Poelcappelle, where the Broenbeek and the Watervlietbeek intermingle their filthy waters below two spurs which are thrust out from the main ridge like the horns of a bull, south of Houthulst Forest, the English battalions have attacked the enemy in his stone forts, through his machine-gun barrages, and driven back some of the garrisons and struggled forward, up slopes of mud in a desperate endeavor.

On the British left this morning the French made an advance where all advance seemed fantastic except for amphibious animals, through swamps thigh-deep for tall men. This was west of the place falsely named Draeibank and surrounded by deeper floods which would have made the most stalwart pollus sink up to their necks, and, with their packs on, drown. It was no good going into that, though on the right edge of the deep waters some French companies waded through and took a blockhouse with a batch of prisoners and machine guns.

West of Draeibank there were several blockhouses, but their concrete walls had been smashed under the French bombardments, and those Germans who had not been killed fled behind the shelter of the waters. Their barrage of gunfire fell heavily soon after the attack was begun by the French, but for the most part into the floods, which the pollus did not try to cross, so that they jeered at these waterspouts ahead of them.

The British troops had a longer and worse way to go. For them it has been a day of hard fighting in most miserable conditions. Their glory is that they have done these things I have named on such a day. The marvel is that they were able to make any kind of attack over such ground as this. In those miles of slime there has been since 6 o'clock this morning enough human heroism, suffering, and sacrifice to fill an epic poem, and the eyes of the world with tears. It is wonderful what these men will do; but in telling their tale they smile a little grimly in remembrance, or say simply: "It was hell."

HEROIC FIGHT BY SLAVA AGAINST HEAVY ODDS

Torn by Concentrated Fire—German Troops From Riga Shifted to Western Front.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Oct. 21, (via London, Oct. 26.)—Detailed accounts are now at hand of the last days of the battleship Slava and the fighting on Moon Island.

Members of the Slava's crew state that on Oct. 17 it was reported from Werder that the enemy fleet was approaching the southern entrance of Moon Sound. The Russian squadron was in fighting order, and at once raised anchor and steamed out to the mine fields. At a range of 112 cable lengths the Russian ships opened fire.

The German dreadnoughts, under cover of a smoke curtain, rapidly advanced, and a fierce battle began. The Russians hit the bow of the leading German dreadnought, while the Grashdanin and the Bakyan were struck by the Germans, but not seriously damaged. Ultimately, the enemy fire was concentrated on the Slava, which, having received several fourteen-inch shells in her starboard bow, began to heel over.

In addition to the continual fire from the enemy ships, the Slava was attacked by five seaplanes. The officers and crew worked with perfect harmony and magnificent energy. Finally the ship was righted, but in view of the great superiority of the enemy orders were given to retire, and the squadron slowly steamed northward, with the Slava in the rear, exposed to the full force of the enemy's fire.

Water gradually filled her hold, and she slowly sank. Destroyers came up and took off the surviving officers and men, and the Slava, whose name means glory, went to the bottom with her heroic dead. The sailors had fought marvelously.

Some volunteers from the Slava landed on Oesel Island to defend it, and for hours held the mole between Oesel and Moon Islands. Infantry, however, betrayed them. The sailors begged the soldiers to do their duty. "It doesn't matter when you die, comrades," they said. "It's a shame to give the island to the enemy." The soldiers refused to listen, and hurried across to Moon Island.

The sailors say that if the soldiers of the garrison had not been so sowardly the Germans could never have landed troops on the island. To prove this, they point out that the Slava sailors, with a volunteer detachment from Revel, in all 600 men, fought 6,000 Germans, and drove them back fourteen miles.

The seamen were greatly incensed at the brutal treatment of wounded sailors and prisoners by the Germans. When the volunteer battalion drove back the Germans on Oesel Island they found one sailor lying with his eyes gouged out and four other seamen mangled.

It has long been a puzzle to students of German naval strategy that the enemy has neglected his opportunities in the Baltic. The naval force he has now brought to bear is probably five times superior to that of the Russians, and its application at any earlier stage of the war might have yielded important results. It is asserted that the third, fourth, and fifth squadrons of the German high seas fleet are now in the Baltic with ten or twelve light cruisers, and from sixty to eighty destroyers, besides smaller craft. So far the Rusians have opposed to this only Admiral Bayhireff's little squadron of comparatively old ships. The defense of the North Sea seems to have been left mainly to the new German submarine fleet.

The Germans may now secure command of the Baltic, destroy the work of Peter the Great, and thus have a further weighty argument at the peace conference, but the further development of their success depends on a proper combination of land and sea forces. There is no evidence that they have a large land force at their disposal. It is true that in twelve transports they brought up the forty-second division to capture Oesel Island, but at the same time they transferred at least three divisions from Riga to the western front.

REJECTS INVITATION OF RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS

American Federation of Labor Considers Proposed Conference Harmful.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has declined to participate in an international conference of workmen and socialists of all countries suggested by the Executive Committee of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, declaring that to hold such conference at this time would be untimely, inappropriate, and conducive to no good results.

The following statement was made public at the Federation's headquraters:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, having before it a report made by President Gompers of a conference with Jacob Eaum, who claims to be a courier intrusted with a message from the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, Department of International eRlations of Russia, Vice President Perham and Secretary Morrison having also reported having a conference with Mr. Baum upon the same subject of his message, and the message being a request for the American Federation of Labor to call or to participate in an international conference of workmen and Socialists of all countries, having given the subject matter full consideration, declare as follows:

"That we regard it as untimely and inappropriate, conducive to no good results, but on the contrary harmful, to hold an international conference at this time or in the near future with the representatives of all countries, including enemy countries, and we are constrained therefore to decline at this time either to participate in or to call such a conference.

"We take occasion again to send fraternal greetings to the people and the Republic of Russia, and our earnest wishes for the success and permanency of Russia's democracy, and that we all make energetic efforts in our common cause for freedom, justice, and democracy in all of the nations of the world."

VALLEY IN CAUCASUS TAKEN.

Russians Report Driving Turkish Forces from Moerivan.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26.—The War Office statement issued today indicates renewed activity in the Caucasus. The statement reads:

On the Caucasus front in the Panjwin region and in the sectors of Unkri and Karamerivan, our reconnoitering parties, after having ejected the Turks from the valley of Moerivan, advanced to the southeastern bank of Lake Zeribar.

POLITICAL.

"He Stands on His Record"

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FEAR FOR PETROGRAD IS NOW RELIEVED

German Withdrawal Before Riga Leads the Cabinet to Delay Evacuation.

SPIRIT OF ARMY REVIVES

Retreat of Invaders Passes Riga-Orel Railway—Russians Repulse Werder Move.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26.—In connection with the official reports that the Germans are withdrawing fifteen miles to new lines on the Riga front, General Tcheremissoff, commander of the armies on the northern front, has reported to the Government that the position of the Russian forces is improving. He said they had managed to prevent a further advance and had secured the safety of all ways of entrance to Petrograd. The armies apparently had "awakened to consiousness," he added.

As a result of the German withdrawal, which seems to be for the purpose of straightening the line for the Winter permanency, it is understood that the Provisional Government has changed its view that the capital should be removed to Moscow immediately and that it will now proceed very slowly with the removal program.

The Russian troops on the northern end of the front, following the Germans in their withdrawal, have advanced as far as the Riga-Orel Railway without discovering the enemy, the War Office reports.

Russian forces on the Werder coast of Esthonia yesterday repulsed a German detachment, the War Office also announced. Part of the German naval squadron, including some dreadnoughts, is anchored in Kuivast Bay, on the eastern side of Moon Island, in the Gulf of Riga.

The War Office statement reads:

On the northern front, in the Skull sector, there have been fusillades between advanced detachments. On the Allazhi Manor sector there have been engagements between scouting parties. On the Sigund Manor sector our reconnoitring parties encountered enemy vanguards, and in the direction of Meewaden Castle our detachments advanced to the Riga-Orel Railway line without discovering the enemy.

On the remainder of this front there have been fusillades. These fusillades reached a degree of intensity in the Illoukst sector.

On the Baltic Sea front part of the enemy squadron, including dreadnoughts, is at anchor in Kuivast Bay.

On the Werder sector our coast guards repelled an enemy party. On the other sectors of the coast there have been no change in the situation.

The Russian soldiers on the southern front are petitioning their councils against the plan for a meeting of the Central Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Petrograd on Nov. 2. They say that the meeting of the Constituent Assembly should be awaited.

Leon Trotzky, President of the Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, speaking at a meeting of the Council of the Northern Petrograd district of that body, said the organization had contented itself hitherto with a defensive attitude against the Provisional Government, but that it now must take the offensive. He accused the Government of planning to leave Petrograd at a moment of peril.

"The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates will not leave," he concluded. "They will fight, if necessary to the very death, in Petrograd, the heart of the revolution."

DECEPTION SPREAD IN RUSSIA.

Dr. Billings Reports on the Misrepresentation of America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Former residents of the United States are in the employ of Germany, fomenting trouble in Russia and scattering false information about American relations with that country. This, in substance, was the report brought here today by Dr. Frank Billings, a Chicago surgeon, who was a member of the American Red Cross Special Commission to Russia.

Doctor Billings conferred with President Wilson today and gave him a comprehensive statement of the serious situation existing there. While he would not disclose the burden of the conference with the President, he gave his personal observations, stressing the misinformation prevailing in Russia and the activities of German spies.

"Russia is absolutely without any American news that is worth while," he said. "Most of what the Russians hear about the United States in the war comes to them through pro-German propaganda, and is to the effect that this country is fighting for pecuniary gain; that the United States is a vassal of England, and that England wants to rule the world. They have not heard a word of President Wilson's reasons why we are in this war.

"However, America is looked to by the Russians as their best friend. The further cementing of friendly relations will aid Russia in its war operations.

"With each succeeding Cabinet of the Provisional Government since the first, there has been an improvement in the character of the men and the present Cabinet is the strongest of the six which have been formed. It is the opinion of the most conservative and best men of Russia that the Russian Army will be reorganized and will be an effective fighting force within a few months, not later than the Spring of 1918.

"The agents of Germany, the Anarchists in Russia, many of them former residents in America, but who returned to Russia after the revolution, the Bolsheviki and the other extreme Socialists, are the disturbing elements. Many of these people are pacifists. The great mass of the Russian people want peace, but not at the price of liberty; and their almost universal sentiment is to fight Germany until she is defeated."

British Take Four Bulgarian Towns.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A British official communication dated Saloniki and dealing with the operations in Macedonia says:

Yesterday our cavalry and infantry captured the villages of Salmah, Klispeki, Adu, and Kakaraska, (all on the northeastern shore of Lake Tahinos.) After completing our task we returned to our lines with 100 prisoners and one machine gun, leaving behind sixty dead Bulgarians.

CANADIAN WAR MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE

Shell-Loading Factory at Vaudreuil Blows Up, Causing Damage Estimated at $1,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 26.—The shell loading mill of the Canadian Explosives, Limited, plant at Vaudreuil was entirely destroyed, together with thousands of shells and a large quantity of explosives by a fire this morning. All of the 1,500 employes who were in the building at the time escaped. Only two were slightly injured. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000.

The factory was on Isle Perrot, which is just across the river from Vaudreuil. It was deep in the woods, and isolated from all other buildings of the plant. Here shrapnel shells were filled with bullets and their bursting charges of powder.

The first explosion wrecked part of the plant and set fire to the rest of the building, but it gave the alarm and caused a hasty evacuation of the building. Thousands of loaded shells and quantities of explosives were stored in and around the building, and, as the fire spread, the explosions roared continuously. Five miles away it sounded like heavy gunfire, and lasted for an hour and a half without interruption.

The exploding shrapnel shattered the woods for hundreds of yards, and shrapnel bullets splashed the waters of the river half a mile away. All trains on the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk were held up for nearly two hours.

The explosion was caused by an electric spark from a switch on the wall flying back into some powder used for filling shells, and this caused one of the shells to explode. Its detonation set off others in quick succession.

A switch crew of the C. P. R. ran their train close to the blazing storehouses, coupled on to a train loaded with completed shells, and pulled them out to safety. They also removed twenty cars of miscellaneous material and brought back empty cars for loading material in. Their action was highly commended by the manager of the plant and the general manager of the railroad.

JEWS MOBBED IN RUSSIA.

Ten Killed and Twenty Wounded in Two Outbreaks.

The following dispatch was received by the Jewish Daily Forward yesterday from its Petrograd correspondent:

"Eight Jews have been killed and twenty wounded in an anti-Jewish outbreak at Pereyaslavl, in the Province of Poltava, and two Jews have been killed in a similar outbreak in Roslavl, Province of Smolensk. The Central Committee of the All Russian Councils desires to organize immediately anti-Pogrom Committees throughout the provinces in order to combat and suppress the counter revolutionary and anti-Semitic agitation.

"The Minister of Education intends to open immediately 5,000 primary schools for adults and 30,000 public libararies."

HYLAN ODDS OFF A BIT.

Wagers Made on the Curb at Two to One Against Mitchel.

Betting on the Curb yesterday showed a tendency in the odds on the Mayoralty contest to swing slightly more toward Mitchel than before. Percy Guard reported a wager of $4,000 on Hylan against $2,000 on Mitchel, the odds of 2 to 1 comparing with 2¼ and 2½ to 1 the day before. Mitchel backers appeared to have considerable money to put up, but in most cases they sought more favorable terms than those recorded for the $4,000 bet, so little business was done, even in small lots, by the Curb intermediaries. Interest in the candidates for other offices found slight reflection in Broad Street.

Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn betting commissioner, said last evening that while political betting was light, there were more inquiries regarding odds from supporters of Mayor Mitchel than on previous days. Mr. Schumm said he had $6,000 which supporters of Judge Hylan offered at 2 to 1. Mitchel bettors, however, wanted 2¼ to 1. One wager made during the day was $5,000 to $2,000 that Judge Hylan would be elected. Other bets placed were $500 to $400 that Hillquit beats Bennett, $1,000 to $700 that Mitchel beats Hillquit, and $500 at even money that the Democratic candidates for Mayor and the county offices of Kings and New York Counties would be elected.

Once More

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ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS OFFICE

Beaten on Vote of Confidence Thursday, the Boselli Ministry Retires.

POLICY TO BE CONTINUED

Sonnino, Foreign Minister, Who Made Stirring Appeal to Deputies, Will Stay.

ROME, Oct. 26.—The resignation of the Cabinet was announced today by Premier Boselli.

This action was the direct result of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday when a vote of confidence in the Government failed, 314 to 96.

An interesting feature of the defeat of the Ministry was the applause with which the Chamber received the speeches of Premier Boselli, Foreign Minister Sonnino, and Minister of the Interior Orlando in explaining the policy of the Cabinet.

Its defeat in the vote of confidence was a surprise, and it leaves the King without definite indication as to the political tendency of the Chamber. It is taken as settled that he will call on Minister Orlando to form a new Cabinet. The Chamber has shown itself particularly favorable toward the Minister of the Interior.

The general opinion in Parliamentary quarters is that only a few members of the retiring Cabinet will be asked to join the new one. Former Premier Bosalli, it is understood, will take advantage of his release from the Ministry to return to the battle front. The opinion of the newspapers is that the war policies of the oncoming Ministry will be unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—No change in Italy's foreign policy or weakening of her aggressive prosecution of the war is expected here as a result of the fall of the Bosselli Cabinet.

According to advices received here, the fall of the Cabinet was due solely to dissatisfaction over the food administration.

An official dispatch from Rome today to the Italian Embassy gives a summary of an important speech made yesterday by Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister, before the vote of confidence failed. Sonnino aroused great enthusiasm by his words and is expected to retain his post. The dispatch reads:

"Baron Sonnino, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Italy, begins his exposition of the foreign policy of the Government by answering Hon. Nitti on the subject of the naming of the High Commissioner in the United States and explaining the motives which prompted the Government to give this charge to the Royal Italian Ambassador. After having explained the reasons which directed the Government in refusing the passports to the Socialist delegates to the Stockholm conference, Baron Sonnino says that the country entered the war by the will of the people, who are cheerfully and courageously bearing the burdens of the war, which they wanted and for which they are ready to stand any sacrifices.

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs speaks then of the inter-allied conferences in July and August at Paris and London, and says that the union among all the Allies was there demonstrated once more. The internal difficulties of Russia, in the opinion of Baron Sonnino, will not affect the international situation, because Russia will certainly come out victorious from the present situation and because Russian democracy, to which all the Allies are giving their sincere support, will triumph. One of the results of the democratization of Russia will be the complete independence of Poland, which all of the Allies want and fight for.

"Speaking of Greece, Baron Sonnino says that this nation, under the leadership of Venizelos, has succeeded in clearing one of the most obscure points of the international situation, and the Greek army and navy stand ready today to take their place by the side of the Allies.

"The recent exchange of visits between Poincaré and the King of Italy has strengthened in both Latin countries complete confidence that they will co-operate together for their mutual interests and for the good of humanity. The traditional friendship of the two nations will certainly bring about the triumph of the Latin genius. The visit of the King of Italy to the King of Belgium has been another witness of the feelings of the Italian people toward the heroic people who have stood the severest trial of the war.

Critical of Papal Note.

"The Italian Minister speaks then of the Papal note and says that so far as the Pontiff expresses the opinion that peace must be maintained and means devised whereby no nation can break the peace of the world, his appeal finds complete echo in all the civilized world, but when one reads the Papal note carefully one finds that it lacks precision just as much as the notes of our enemies.

"One needs only to read the latest speeches of the German and Austrian Ministers to realize that it is absolutely impossible to enter into any negotiations with the Central Powers, who have carefully avoided to express any clear basis for an understanding, and have avoided to engage their word on any point whatsoever. If they have failed to do this, it is because they count on a weakening of the spirit of the Allies and think that if they can only induce them to enter into discussion they can count on the desire of the world for peace.

"They think thus that with so-called concessions both to Italy and France they can create dissatisfaction among the Allies and create some vague illusions in the allied countries. The allied Governments, however, are quite aware of the moves of the Central Empires, and of the necessity of maintaining the warlike spirit of their respective nations to the utmost.

"One must consider that the beginning of real negotiations among the belligerents will have a far greater importance than the single exposition of conditions of peace made by any one particular ally. The allied Governments have always declared to be disposed to discuss any serious proposition of their enemies, but this cannot be done until the enemy gives guarantees that the principles for which the Allies are all fighting will be safeguarded. No peace negotiation is possible without this preliminary understanding. All those who are moved by humanitarian sentiments in wishing the end of the conflict should always look for the opportune moment to suggest the beginning of negotiations among the belligerents because any untimely intromission will only serve to strengthen in them the decision to carry on their plans and possibly also to enlarge them.

Difficulties in Disarmament.

"All of the Allies theoretically approve of the Papal plan to disarm and to arbitrate, as is proved by their answers to the first message to President Wilson. The difficulty is to find a practical means to enforce these principles so as to substitute for the brutal strength the strength of the moral duty.

"As to the abolition of compulsory military service, as suggested by the note of Cardinal Gasparri to the British Government, it does not seem to be of so easy application, especially in view of the fact that the military service would be confined to volunteers serving for mercenary reasons with dangerous effects on the internal situation for the different countries. However, whatever means may be found for this and for the enforcement of the two first paragraphs of the Papal note, it is certain that it must be based on the strict observance of international law and of the signed treaties. How much we can rely upon these is proved by the case of Belgium.

"Speaking of the freedom of the seas, Baron Sonnino says that nobody thinks of discussing it in time of peace; but in time of war it is difficult to have it observed. The Central Empires theoretically declare that they accept this principle, but practically everybody knows how they have observed it; the case of the Argentine ship sunk in spite of the solemn word of the German Minister and the instructions given to the submarine commanders to sink Argentine ships without leaving traces are plain evidences of the way Germany and Austria are disposed to respect the principle of the freedom of the seas.

The Question of Indemnities.

"The Minister speaks then of that part of the Papal note concerning the condonations of indemnities and says that when one invokes the triumph of moral principles it is at least necessary that one make a distinction between war indemnities and the payment for damages which are the inevitable results of war. And even on this point must be taken into account the fact that there are inevitable damages and damages purposely inflicted against all rules and conventions of international law and of The Hague Conference. One cannot, therefore, speak of reciprocal condonations of indemnities.

"As to restitution of territories actually occupied, the Papal note only mentions the evacuation of Belgium on the part of Germany and the complete restoration of Belgian independence. In this the Papal note is decidedly pro-German, inasmuch as it admits that there was an excuse for Germany to invade Belgium, the independence and neutrality of which Germany herself had solemnly pledged to respect and defend. It would thus be accepted as a principle that all pledges can be violated when convenient. This would mean a return to a savage interpretation of international law. The necessity of the moment could be considered a sufficient excuse for any act of violence.

"To consider the case of Belgium violated and invaded on the same basis as a justified warlike enterprise would amount to the same as to solemnly proclaim the right of brute force against all the principles of international law. In the case of Belgium the exchange of Belgian independence for the cession of other territory occupied by the belligerents in legitimate warfare would be distortion of truth and right and also of the public morality. Right, truth, and morality are all on the side of Belgium and against Germany.

"Speaking of other problems touched in the Papal note in regard to the restitution of contested territories, Baron Sonnino says that this is the most important of all the points of the Papal note in spite of the fact that the Pope does not suggest any practical basis on which negotiations may be started. What the Central Empires think of this suggestion, says Baron Sonnino, is proved by the speeches of the German and Austrian Ministers in relation to the question of Alsace-Lorraine and the unredeemed lands of Italy. We want, says Baron Sonnino, a peace which will truly be lasting and complete in full accord with our allies; we are ready to discuss any serious proposition from whatever part it might come without fear, but revenge and without any intention of sustaining materialistic and imperialistic views, but there are points on which we cannot accept a transaction.

"We have made enormous sacrifices to obtain freedom for our brothers and safety for our independence; we do not want the dissolution of any nation, neither do we want to intervene in internal affairs of our enemies, but we want that peace be founded on equity and on the respect of the reasonable aspirations of all nations, which must be assured against any attempt of aggression, and violence. Peace must be guaranteed by international good faith and must be agreeable to the principles of justice, liberty, and human dignity. In the Papal note we do not find any sufficient indications of the fundamental principles which might guarantee the just and lasting peace we all invoke.

"The allied nations took up arms for a high ideal, for the restoration of international justice which had been violated; for the right of the nations which had been barbarously trodden upon. At the same time, they are fighting for revindications not based upon imperialistic ideas, (as our enemies are trying to make people believe,) but in order to bring about readjustment of the international status based on international justice. The aggression of which Belgium, France, and Russia were victims with Serbia in 1914 has no equal in the history of the world. Now France fights for the liberty of the world and for the freedom of the provinces stolen from her in 1871.

"Italy fights for the freedom of the world and for the completion of her national independence within the boundaries assigned to her by nature and to assure for herself in the Adriatic such conditions as are necessary for her existence and for her legitimate safety. The question of the Adriatic constitutes for Italy one of the essential points of the war. And in this aspiration Italy has the complete support of all her allies. There is nothing imperialistic in our revindications. We want to correct the artificial and intolerable situation in the Adriatic, and while we are carrying on a war for the revindication of our national aspirations we are inspired by the most respectful and conciliatory spirit toward the necessities of the Slavic nations, with whom we want to cooperate in every possible and friendly way."

HAD HELD OFFICE 16 MONTHS.

The Boselli Government had held its mandate from June 18, 1916, after the Salandra Government was defeated, following the losses sustained by Italians in the Austrian drive from the Trentino into the region of Veneto.

The present Teuton advance probably brought to a climax criticisms of Signor Boselli and his colleagues, which had been going on since Spring. Several forces have combined to produce an opposition which, divided against itself, gave every opportunity to the pacifists under the direction of Signor Giolitti and led in the Chamber by Enrico Ferri to air their views.

The principal bone of contention has been the portfolio of the Interior, although only indirectly the holder of it, was Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, a Sicilian lawyer, who was Minister of Education in the second Giolitti Ministry of 1903-1906. The Ministry of the Interior controls sixty-nine Prefects, or territorial Governors, and through them practically rules the country.

Last Summer criticisms of the laxity of many Prefects were made in the Chamber—they had allowed pacific and socialistic propaganda liberties in their territories. In early September Signor Orlando dismissed some and appointed others. Then from the extreme Left came complaints of their severity.

Since the Boselli Ministry was formed there have been several changes in it. On one occasion the King saved it by declaring that he did not care what they did as long as they left him Sonnino and General Cadorna, who alone, he said, were indispensable to Italy.

30,000 ITALIANS TAKEN IN RETREAT

Continued from Page 1.

attack was coming. Since the situation for the enemy was mainly conditioned by the fact that he has suffered serious losses of ground during the Italian offensive of August and September, his present attack is designed primarily to recover that ground.

What he wants plainly is the great ridge, extending from Tolmino to near Caperetto, whence all the westward roads follow the river courses to Cividale and thence into the wealth and ripeness of Italy. Cividale is the key to Udine; Udine is the key to Italy.

It is almost a platitude of war that every sufficiently organized offensive can gain a certain amount of ground. The momentum of the Austrian attack has carried them through here and there to the Italian front line trenches, where they established lodgment.

They had weather for an ally. Not rain alone blurred the glasses of the artillery observers, but a mist filled the valleys of this mountainous front that looked for all the world like a flood of milk as white and as dense.

On Wednesday morning, after the furious shelling with every kind of canned hell that can be sent up in a shell, from tear gas to corroding acids, that infantry, which the Italians have never failed to beat, showed itself in masses.

The heart of the attack was along the Isonzo south of Plezzo to near St. Lucia. Three points in this sector were especially hard pressed.

At St. Lucia and St. Maria the Austrians already possessed the bridgeheads and came over in force, wearing like camouflage the cloak of invisibility conferred by the mist. Only aviators who have fought the enemy in a cloud can conceive of that weirdness and blindness of battle when the attackers groped through the shifting white fog toward the Italian lines, when the machine gunners blazed at the infinite, and when the massed batteries loosed their shells into a void.

At these two points the Austrians got over the river in force and are now digging in fiercely on the right bank of the river.

The third point was on another bend of the Isonzo, where the newborn river is still little more than a mountain torrent. Here the mean Slav village of Saga lies a little distance from the right bank and westward a road is penned between the cliff like flanks of mountains.

It is beyond the known world, even of this war, which embraces so strange a scope of geography—a dark stone-built village, overshadowed by barren crags, with an icy, turquoise blue river at its threshold, gray mountains at its back, and a road like a roofless tunnel, ceiling over the ankles of the hills. As the sole link with the outer world, here lived a community of those strange Slav exiles, who affront the ears of Italy with their strange cacaphonous speech, and here, while the mist drifted along the cañon of the road like the trailing robes of slow ghosts, the great Austro-German attack was smashed, beaten in and thrown back.

Machine guns ventriloquized through the fog and the Germans or Austrians, or whoever they were, died in a horror of white darkness.

Twenty Miles of Gunfire.

By The Associated Press.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Wednesday, Oct. 24.—Under the escort of an officer from headquarters, the correspondent was given an opportunity today to seek Gorizia under a rain of shells from nearby Austrian batteries, and to look out from a castle dominating the city on the vast scene of military operations, of which Gorizia is the strategic centre. The visit was made just as the Austrians and Germans were beginning their heavy offensive.

A heavy artillery bombardment had initiated the movement, with the Italian batteries responding, along a front of twenty miles running across the Bainsizza Plateau toward Tolmino. As the correspondent passed along the road from headquarters, shells were falling freely three miles outside Gorizia.

It was to protect Trieste and force back the Italians to the old line of the Isonzo River that the enemy forces were tripled, picked Brandenburgers, Saxons, Bavarians, and others were added to the Austrian forces, and the opening stages of the offensive were developed today.

Going to the top of the castle dominating the city, the correspondent had a splendid view of the vast field of the present operations. Immediately in front was Monte San Michele, held by the Italians, and to the left was Monte San Gabriele, where the Italians are on one side, with the Austrians still clinging to the top on the other side.

ITALIAN FLANK WAS EXPOSED.

Cappello's Occupation of Bainsizza Had Been Criticised as Rash.

When General Cappello, with the Second Italian Army, made his drive over the Bainsizza Plateau in August the movement was criticised, as it left the Italian flanks unprotected, while on the centre were the Austrians on the eastern ridge, which has a drop of 1,000 feet into the Chiapanano Valley. On the north the Austrians still held the slopes of the Idria Mountains, and on the south from Monte San Gabriele and San Daniele to the heights of Ternova. An attack either north or south, if sustained, it was said, would force the Second Army to evacuate the pleateau. The Germans have attacked from the north—from the slopes of the Idria Mountains.

Their success in the Tolmino region, ten miles to the northeast, where the Italians have withdrawn from Montemaggiore to Auzza to the boundary line, according to a Rome dispatch, over a front of about six miles, is probably due to the fact that in this sector the Italians had never crossed the Isonzo, being prevented by the bridgehead on the right bank of Monte Santa Maria and Santa Lucia, just south of Tolmino, behind the eastern shelter of which it was comparatively easy for the Germans to cross from the left bank to the right and force the Italians down the further slopes.

Here the boundary forms a sharp angle, which is Montemaggiore, corresponding to the outer angle of the Isonzo. That beyond the vertex of the river angle is Tolmino, which is only two miles east of the vertex of the boundary angle. Within the latter the Germans may well, according to the Berlin dispatch, be fighting on Italian territory, or this declaration may refer to the third point of contact, twelve and a half miles to the northwest in the Plezzo or Flitsch region, for at Cargnala, three miles northwest of Plezzo, the battlefront is superimposed upon the border for a considerable distance.

A penetration from Tolmino westward, however, if carried as far as Montemaggiore, would enable the Teutons to flank the twelve and a half-mile front between Plezzo and Tolmino, which lies across the lower slopes of Monte Nero, in the form of a string to the bow of the Isonzo, bent westward. If, however, as the Germans say, they have advanced beyond Caporetto, it means that the string has snapped, for Caporetto is on the right bank of the Isonzo, half way by river between Tolmino and Plezzo. It is an important place whence three highways radiate—north to Plezzo, southwest over the boundary, five miles away, and southeast to Tolmino.

WANTS ALL OUR GREAT MEN.

Prof. Sumichrast Would Put Statues of Many Americans in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—"We must have a statue of Lincoln in London," said Professor Sumichrast of Harvard in an address of the American Luncheon Club today.

The professor went on to say that he would have a statue of every famous American erected in London, so that the Englishman as he walked through the streets would learn to know the features of Franklin, Washington, Lincoln, and many others who have stood up for liberty in the past.

To Ask $2,000,000,000 British Credit

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The supplementary estimate for a vote of credit for £400,000,000, which is to be moved in the House of Commons next Tuesday, by Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was issued today. This will bring the total loans for the year to £1,000,000,000 and the total since the beginning of the war to £5,692,000,000.

Don't let prejudice interfere with your pleasure. One sip from a well-iced bottle of

Club Cocktails

will show you that progress has bottled a perfect cocktail (in ten varieties) for your benefit.

Sergeant Major Bramhall
of the Canadian "Princess Pats."

Mrs. Atherton

Leo Carillo
Star in "Lombardi, Ltd."

To-Day—the Last Day

Liberty Bonds

Will Be Sold

Until the Store Closes at 6 P. M.

Among the Celebrated People who will Sell Bonds are:

Mr. Leo Carillo—11.30 A. M.
Starring in "Lombardi, Limited" at the Morosco Theatre.

Sergeant **Major Bramhall—at 12.15 and 3 P. M.**
One of the fifteen survivors of the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, a regiment which went to France 1,100 strong in 1914.

Mrs. Atherton—at 2.15 P. M.—the Famous Authoress
and several others

An autograph of any of these distinguished people goes with every bond.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Ladies' Wrist Watch

$150.

Exquisitely Designed, Containing 32 Fine White Brilliant Cut Diamonds. Set in Platinum with a 15 Jewelled Dependable Adjusted Movement.

WILLIAM REIMAN
328 Fifth Avenue,
Between 32d and 33d Streets.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED IN PAYMENT.

REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT WITHOUT SELF DENIAL

Don't eat less, but select the proper food; that's the secret of growing thin. Follow Vance Thompson's famous Mandan Means contained in this

EAT and GROW THIN
Calendar - 1918

and you can reduce 25 pounds in 3 months. Thousands can vouch for the efficacy of this method. An appropriate Christmas gift. At all bookstores. Price net, $1.00.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Avenue

THE COMING DEMOCRACY
By HERMANN FERNAU
Author of "Because I am a German"
A Book of Supreme Importance.
$2.00 net. Postage extra. At all bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Av., N. Y.

All the world's great books convenient for a soldier's pack found in
EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY
For sale everywhere. Price only 50c.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Av., N. Y.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Fur-collar Overcoats

at $55.00

constitute an introductory and very special offering on the Sixth Floor for to-day (Saturday)

These are extremely smart Winter Overcoats, having all the luxurious appearance of a fur-lined coat without its cumbersomeness. They are made of soft-surface coatings in heather mixtures and dark Oxford, finished with a collar of fine-quality beaver, and are part lined with silk. There are two styles from which to select, one a single-breasted form-fitting model, the other double-breasted with box back. Excellently tailored, these coats represent unusual value for the price.

An Important Sale of Men's Shoes

in a variety of desirable lace styles, is now being held on the Sixth Floor,

comprising

Brown Cordovan Shoes . per pair $7.65
Black or Tan Calfskin Shoes, per pair 6.85

Also

Black or Tan Calfskin and Black Kidskin Shoes; arch-support models (sizes incomplete) . . . . . per pair $5.75

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

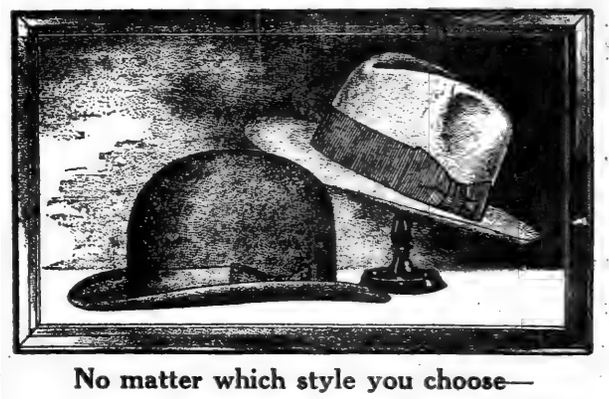
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Follow, With An Atlas— the Boys Over There

In a short time our boys will be engaged in actual fighting. Their movements, as related in the news from day to day, will be more clear to you if you trace them on a correct, authoritative map. The following atlases provide such means:

Modern Atlas of the World,	98c
Imperial Atlas of the World,	$1.34
Universal Atlas of the World,	$6.74
Geographical Manual and New Atlas,	$4.04
Handy Atlas of the World,	44c
Concise Atlas and Gazeteer,	32c
Comprehensive Atlas of the World,	$2.34

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.



No matter which style you choose—
"Young's Hats are as good as they look."

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Offer Remarkable Values in

Men's Fine Shirts at $2

¶ A new shipment of unusually fine shirts that have all the character and quality in make and material expected in the best of made-to-measure garments. The patterns and colorings throughout the entire assortment surpass in beauty anything we have offered this season.

Imported End-and-End Cloths in Soft Colorings; Madras in Striped Effects and Silk Figures; Jap. Crepes in original color schemes; Russian Cords, and a host of other weaves are represented.

¶ Soft cuff models with plain or pleated fronts, stiff cuff models, and others with soft cuffs and collar attached, all of a quality to be seen only at Saks at $2.

Men's Silk Shirts Reduced to $2.95 and $3.95

¶ Formerly $3.95, $4.15, $4.95, and $6.15. Mostly shirts that are a trifle soiled from handling, but a trip to the laundry will make any of them as spic and span as ever.

Men's Silk Cravats, at 75c

¶ Large open-end scarfs in a collection of silks it has taken months to assemble, the patterns of which are in almost every Autumn shade and coloring. Satin Brocades, Printed Warps, Basket Weaves that will not fray, Repps and Mogadors are included, of a quality most unusual at 75c.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Without the Ballot

Even now a comparatively *small* but *abundantly financed* organization of

Politically Ambitious Women

controls

Numerous and Leading Politicians of ALL Parties
even to the extent of inducing them

To Treat *with Contempt* the Expressed

Will of the People

as in this very election the suffrage issue is again forced upon the State by our **Women-Ruled Legislators,** despite its defeat only two years ago by over

194,000 Majority.

With the Ballot
Through Women-Ruled Politicians and Women Congressmen

These Women

Would Control the Government.

Men, use your vote. Women, use your influence to

Prevent This Calamity.

If ever on earth government was distinctively a man's job —it is RIGHT NOW.

Vote NO

On Woman Suffrage November 6th.

Man-Suffrage Association.
E. C. VAN DERLIP, Secretary.

Splendid Values Today, Saturday, in

Misses' Smart Winter Suits at $27

Their grace of contour and beautiful tailoring are so much above the average that you must *see* them to appreciate the importance of this offering. The materials comprise

Chiffon Broadcloth, Velour Burella, Oxford Cloth, and Gabardine

Obtainable in sizes 14 to 18 years. One *illustrated.*

Street and Dress Coats for Misses at $29.50

Models both *new* and individual, featuring large button-to-neck collars of Kit Coney, Nutria, Plush or Self fabric. Tailored in Wool Velour, Mannish Mixtures, Chiffon Broadcloth, and Plush fabric, Obtainable in Taupe, Pekin Blue, Japan Blue, Green, Beetroot, Navy Blue, Black. To be had in sizes 14 to 18 years. One model *illustrated.*

Chic Dresses for Misses Special at $11.75

A varied collection of charming frocks from our regular stock, offered special at $11.75 because the assortments are incomplete. Only one or two of a kind, developed in Chiffon Taffeta and Crepe Meteor. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

For the Intermediate Girl

Fur-Trimmed Winter Coats at $18.50

One model *illustrated.* Fashioned of Wool Velour, Chiffon Broadcloth, or Cheviot with large collar of Moufflin, Plush or "Kerami." Colors: Brown, Green, Beetroot, Taupe, and Navy Blue. Sizes 10 to 16 years.

Practical Dresses for Girls at $5.95

In delightful Russian model with Patent Leather belt and Silk collar. Made of good quality Navy Blue or Black Serge. Sizes 6 to 14 years. *Second Floor.*

A handsome gift for the man in uniform

Sterling Silver Waltham Wrist Watches at $17.00

Always at hand, a wrist watch is a real "chum" for those in the service. This is a reliable 7-jewel Waltham watch in square model with radium dial, mounted on khaki or leather strap. *Main Floor.*

We shall hold on the Fourth Floor Today

An important special sale of

225 Women's Dresses at $18.50

All made to sell at much higher cost

Fashionable frocks in the season's best models sacrificed to us at a very attractive figure because the color or size assortments are not quite complete. We have added to the assortment many models from our regular stock that were selling at $25 to $29.50, and a few that were marked $35. Represented are:

Cleverly Tailored Serge Dresses embroidered or strictly man-tailored, and smart Wool Velour frocks with side-drapery or bustle back.

Afternoon Frocks of Charmeuse or Satin in the very modish straight-line silhouette, displaying tastefully embroidered collars and cuffs.

In some cases there is only one of a kind, but all sizes from 34 to 44 are included in the whole assortment. The values are so remarkable that

None will be sent C. O. D., on approval or exchanged.

An Extraordinary Offering of

Women's Very Modish Velveteen Skirts

Special at $7.50

$7.50

Skirts that equal in every particular those now being offered around town at much higher cost. Two distinct models to select from, showing new pockets, fashioned of exceptionally good quality Velveteen. Obtainable in Taupe, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Plum or Black. Waistbands to 36 inches.

—*On the Fourth Floor.*

$7.50

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today—On the Fourth Floor

An important special sale of

Fashionable Winter Coats for Women

in regular and extra sizes, fashioned of the most wanted materials in all modish colorings.

Coats of Waterproof Tweeds in several very attractive models. Yoke and sleeves lined with Satin. Obtainable in Grey, Green, or Tan..... **$16.50**

Smart Coats in stunning belted models, fashioned of Wool Velour, Cheviot or Eponge. Half or fully lined and warmly interlined. Trimmed with Plush, Self-Fabric, or Coney. Sizes 34 to 48..... **$19.50**

Coats for Street Wear in Smart Mixtures and Overplaids. Splendidly tailored and finished. Half lined with Satin..... **$25**

Coats of Wool Velour or Kersey, in several very attractive models, displaying large collars of Coney. Half or fully lined, and interlined..... **$25**

Coats of Salt's Arcadian Lamb with large collars of Coney or Skunk-Opossum. Also, Modish Coats of Salt's Esquimette Plush with self collar. Beautifully lined throughout with Satin. Sizes 34 to 46..... **$29.50**

Coats in Swagger Models for Street and general wear, beautifully tailored in Wool Velour, Kersey and Fancy Mixtures, trimmed with Natural Skunk-Raccoon, Skunk-Opossum, Coney, Muskrat, or Self fabric..... **$29.50**

Coats of Salt's Sealette Plush in an exclusive and very charming model, showing large collar of Skunk-Opossum. Lined throughout with Skinner's Satin..... **$39.50**

Arcadian Lamb Coats in two exquisite models. One with large collar of Skunk-Opossum, and the other with collar, cuffs and border of Coney. Lined throughout with Skinner's Satin..... **$39.50**

Fashionable Wool Velour Coats and coats of Lustrous Broadcloth, luxuriously trimmed with Skunk-Opossum, Skunk-Raccoon, Natural Raccoon, Nutria, Coney, Muskrat, or self fabric..... **$39.50**

Rubberized Raincoats in new belted model, with convertible collar. Made of Cantonette or Mercerized Poplin, and guaranteed waterproof. Obtainable in Tan, Black and Navy Blue. Sizes 34 to 46..... **$5**

High Grade Furs in Individual Models

will be featured on the Sixth Floor today, priced very reasonably for garments of this superlative character.

Extra choice Black Fox Animal Scarfs	$37.50
Black Fox Muffs to match	$40.00
Beautiful Fox Sets in Taupe or Kamchatka	$60.00
Hudson Seal Stoles—two yards long	$35.00
Hudson Seal Muffs to match	$12.50
Beaver Scarfs in shoulder effect	$22.50
Beaver Muffs of selected skins to match	$22.50
Modish Skunk Scarfs	$60.00
Skunk Muffs of Lustrous Skins	$37.50
Handsome Black Lynx Scarfs	$30.00
Muffs of Black Lynx to match	$25.00

Saturday—In Our Highly Specialized Boys' Dept.

Boys' Suits with Extra "Knickers" at $11

Unusually well tailored suits that have been made for service, reflecting in their individuality of line a quality of tailoring most uncommon in suits so modestly priced. In Fancy Mixtures that will stand plenty of wear. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Fur Collar Overcoats, $12

In new and very snappy models, tailored in Blue, Green, or Brown Overcoatings, trimmed with collar of Nutria or "Seal." Sizes 5 to 10 years. *Illustrated.*

Boys' Junior Overcoats at $8

Military, Trench, and Storm models, with pockets and belts made of plain color overcoatings and hard-wearing Fancy Mixtures. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

Winter Overcoats for Boys at $13.50

In an exclusive Military model, trim of line, and tailored as only the very finest garments come. Made of Fancy Overcoatings that are as individual as the model itself. Sizes 10 to 18 years.

Every Boy Will Want One of These Mackinaws, at $6

For skating, and all outdoor wear, the mackinaw is the ideal garment for active boys. These are in new model with large storm collar, deep pockets and belt, fastened with trench buckle. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

In an Important Offering Saturday—on the Fourth Floor

500 Women's Winter Suits

$34.50

Most Remarkably Priced

At $24.50

New straight-line and belted models with medium or three-quarter length coats, showing collars of Fur or Velvet, and exhibiting many novel features in pockets and trimmings. Tailored in the choicest of materials, including: Chiffon Broadcloth, Plain and Twilled Velour, Poiret Twill, Men's Wear Serge, English Mixtures, Burella, and Wool Jersey. Sizes 34 to 44.

At $34.50

Three stunning models in Twillback Velveteen, and twenty distinct models in Velour, Chiffon Broadcloth, Silvertone Jersey, Oxfords, Tweeds, Suede Cloth, and Burella. Smart short ripple, straight line, and belted coats are represented, featuring many exclusive style innovations in pockets and collars. Sizes 34 to 44.

Winter Suits for Stout Figures at $34.50 to $85

Delightful plain tailored and fur-trimmed suits, cut along youthful lines and tailored in the choicest materials shown for winter, are represented in our assortments for the woman of extra size. Nowhere can there be seen a better selection of suits in sizes 40½ to 52½.

Tailored Hats for Girls at $2.75

For Saturday only. Charming hats of blocked Velvet or Plush, trimmed with Satin or Grosgrain ribbon. These are values that we cannot hope to duplicate. *Second Floor.*

Today—Extraordinary Sale of

500 Crepe de Chine Blouses

$3.95

The best values in fashionable blouses seen anywhere this season, comprising an important special purchase of very fine blouses from a leading manufacturer. All are in Georgette Crepe, beautifully trimmed with hand-embroidery, Filet Lace, Beading, or Silk Floss. Make your selections early, while the assortments are good.

Men's Winter Blanket Robes Saturday at $4.95

Made of excellent quality soft-finished Blanket, edged with Silk cord, in convertible collar coat model. Remarkable values.

We shall present today in a special offering of 1,000

$5.85 Wonder Hats

the most exquisite creations it has been our pleasure to present. Hats of Panne and Lyons Velvet combined with Silver and Gold Brocade—the very newest and smartest millinery seen on the avenue—are well represented, together with the newest Chin Chin Sailors, close-fitting styles, Turbans and Continentals, large and small Black hats for dress wear, and many others in the fashionable Winter colorings, trimmed with ostrich Novelties, furs, flowers, or ornaments.

Illustration "A" *shows a modish Velvet Hat with Brocade facing and fur trimming.*

Illustration "B" *is a Hat of Lyons Velvet, trimmed with Beaver Cloth.*

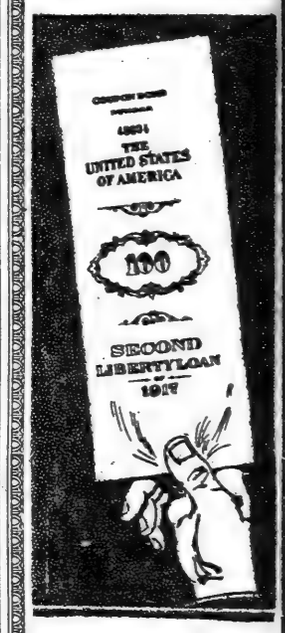
As their name would indicate, Saks $5.85 Wonder Hats are wonderful in style, make, finish and value. *Third Floor.*

Macy's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



BUY ONE OF THESE TODAY

Buy more if you can—borrow to buy if you must—but buy. Do your share to make this last day a big day with an oversubscription that will send the cry of liberty and democracy for all peoples, throughout the world. Remember bonds back up brave boys with bullets, bread and blankets.

Representatives of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee will take your subscription in the Liberty Loan Booth on the Main Floor.

If you want the actual bonds, a limited quantity is ready for immediate delivery.

Today Is the Last Day!

Domet Flannel Sleeping Garments for Men, $1.89

Be prepared for cooler weather—buy now. Heavy, strong and warm pajamas, cut full and roomy. Tan, blue or pink stripes on white grounds. Others at $2.44.

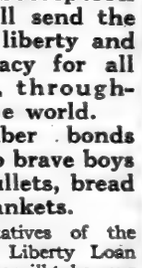
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Warm Gloves For Cold Weather

Men's Tan Cape Pull-on Gloves, with straps and gussets at the wrists. Lined with angora fleece, prixseam sewn, gusseted fingers. Double draw backs with two rows of stitching around. $2.44.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th St.

Men's Shoes, Special at $3.89



These shoes, in both black and tan, were taken from our regular stock and reduced because the size ranges were incomplete. Made of dependable materials in several attractive styles. Only 250 pairs in all.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony 35th St., Rear.

How to Reach the Men's Departments

Coming in at the Broadway and 35th St. entrance, you will find all the men's departments right at hand. On the Main Floor: Men's Furnishings, Umbrellas, Hats, Hosiery, Underwear, Books and Stationery. On the Fifth Floor, quickly reached by elevator: Clothing, Sporting Goods, Motor Goods, Cameras and Cigars.

MICHAELIS FIGHT CARRIED TO KAISER

Reichstag Chiefs Notify Potsdam That Chancellor Can Be Retained No Longer.

RULER UNWILLING TO YIELD

Court Officials Believe That an Agreement Can Be Reached Without Shift in Cabinet.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26.—The majority leaders in the Reichstag today made a formal declaration to Rudolph von Valentini, chief of the Emperor's Civil Cabinet, (often called "the carrier of the bowstring" from his part in the political death of officials,) to the effect that Dr. Michaelis could no longer carry on the Chancellorship.

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says the entourage of Emperor William is of the belief that an agreement can be reached by the political parties, the Imperial Chancellor and the Secretaries of State which will render it possible for all of the leading officials to retain office. The newspaper adds that the members of the Emperor's party are supporting the retention of Dr. Karl Helfferich, Vice Chancellor, in office.

Expect to Propose New Candidates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 25, (via London, Oct. 26.)—The Berliner Tageblatt states that the crisis has reached a new stage, but the Pan German Deutsche Tageszeitung and Deutsche Zeitung announce with rejoicing that the crisis is over, and that Michaelis is to remain as Chancellor.

Leaders of all parties in the bloc, says the Tageblatt, remained loyal to the majority and expressed their opinions openly both to the Chancellor and at Potsdam.

It is learned from an authoritative source here in close touch with German political circles that the two candidates whom the majority will probably propose to the Kaiser are Dr. Solf, Colonial Secretary, and Prince Max of Baden. The Prince is opposed to annexation and favorable to the democratic program. Owing to his good connections with the Prussian nobility and in the Prussian Landtag, he is considered a good man to break the opposition to universal suffrage in Prussia.

The majority consider von Kühlmann unsuitable as Chancellor, and the Conservatives call him an upstart and pro-English.

Even the hostile press now admits that complete agreement exists among the majority arties, consisting of Social Democrats, Progressives, National Liberals, and Centrists, on the main issues, which are a change in the chancellorship, a valid parliamentary system, universal suffrage in Prussia, and nonannexation, except for the National Liberals, who are still definitely opposed to declaring against annexations.

The Centrist press has repeatedly stated that vital matters should be left in the Kaiser's hands, but this is owing to old religious tradition.

There has already been an energetic attempt on the part of the Government to form a new majority with the National Liberals as leaders, the Progressives, Centrists, and possibly some support from the Conservatives, thus excluding the Social Democrats. This attempt is now considered a failure, but should it succeed later the Social Democrats and minority Socialists would probably form a strong fighting opposition.

At the time of the interpellation in the Reichstag on the question of the so-called Patriotic Party and Government support of that organization, the Reichstag majority promised Michaelis at a meeting of the Main Committee, Oct. 3, that they would vote the Vice Chancellorship credit if the Government refused to allow the Patriotic Party to circulate its propaganda in the army and navy. The majority feels bound by this promise, but owing to subsequent events, the announcement of the naval mutiny and the attack on the majority Socialists, the majority Socialists no longer feel bound, and would refuse to vote a credit if obliged to form an opposition.

Vorwarts says that if a new bloc is formed to exclude the Socialist Democrats the latter would be freed from the difficult position in which they now are. The paper says that the party is striving for a parliamentary system and suffrage reform and not for partisan ends, but if the new majority is formed the Social Democrats would increase tremendously. In political circles it is considered that the present crisis is a test of the power of the majority and military parties, and that if Helfferich remains it will be adefeat for the majority. The Kaiser's reception of the Chancelor yesterday is considered significant. The crisis may end, however, like others, without material result.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26.—The leaders of the majority parties in the Reichstag, according to certain advices, have received rebuffs from Emperor William to representations in regard to action on various proposals. One of these suggestions was that the President of the Reichstag be requested to convoke the Ways and Means Committee for parliamentary consideration of the political situtions.

Solution of the crisis may come from an outside source. It was announced yesterday that Count Lerchenfeld, Bavaria's plenipotentiary in the Bundesrat, had held a long conference with the Emperor. It is no secret in Berlin political circles that the Bavarian Government considers it impossible to permit continuance of the latent crisis until the meeting of the Reichstag in December, with the probability of a stormy session and the destruction of internal unity. Bavaria believes that the retirement of the Chancellor is indispensable.

The convention of Austrian Socialists now in session has adopted a resolution providing that under no circumstances shall members of the party enter the Government. Another resolution demands that Austria be converted into a federated State of free and independent nationalties, each regulating its own affairs, agreements on matters of common interest to be reached through a federal council.

DEMANDS EASTERN ADRIATIC

Austrian Navy League Also Calls for Annexing Belgrade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Information has reached Washington through diplomatic channels that the Austrian Navy League has adopted resolutions setting forth its views regarding peace terms and taking the position that above all things peace must provide Austria with the possibility of developing the Adriatic and the Danube and of obtaining political and commercial freedom and unhindered contact with the Near and Far East.

Reciting these Austrian aims the dispatch received here today says:

"Avlona must not remain in Italy's hands. If Albania and Montenegro are to continue to exist as States, Austria must be guaranteed the necessary influence from Spizza to Avlona, and the right to have military stations at the most important points, viz.: Antivari, Dulcigno, San Giovanni, Durazzo, and the north of the Bojana. Albania and Montenegro can only be permitted to continue to exist as States on condition that they enter into close economic and military ties with the monarchy.

"Lovcen must forever remain Austrian. Trieste and the hinterland connected with it must be rendered secure from all danger. The Danube at Belgrade must become altogether an Austro-Hungarian possession. Thence it follows that the entire right bank of the Save with Belgrade must be assigned to Austria, as well as the entire right bank of the Danube as far as Smederevo.

"If Serbia is to continue to remain a State, she must not be allowed to own more than a small stretch of the Danube near Smederevo. Neither Serbia's nor Rumania's frontier can be allowed to touch upon the Iron Gate. If Serbia and Rumania are to continue to exist as States it can only be upon condition that they receive rulers who will not be hostile to Austro-Hungarian interests, and that they will be prepared to conclude military and economic treaties of long duration with Austria."

GERMANS BOASTFUL ABOUT RECENT RAIDS

Ask Where British Navy Was When Riga, Shetlands, and Dunkirk Attacks Were Made.

HELD BACK, PERSIUS THINKS

Says the Admiralty Is Overcautious —Hears Hints of a General Allied Sea Offensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Thursday, Oct. 25, (via London, Oct. 26.)—When the German fleet took the Gulf of Riga, and at the same time two German cruisers destroyed a convoy at the Shetland Islands, while Dunkirk was attacked by German torpedo boats, there was hardly one German paper that did not ask "Where was the British Navy?" This question, Berlin has heard since, was echoed by the English, and, in fact, by the press of the whole world with more or less astonishment or indignation, as the case might be.

In today's Tageblatt, Captain Persius, after describing the great chances to assert itself which the English Navy missed, seeks to explain the reasons which may have actuated the First Lord of the Admiralty in remaining so strangely passive. He writes:

"No commander of any fleet who does not at least try to get his opponent can expect to retain confidence. Such a commander cannot expect any success by his passive attitude when opposed to a sea power like Germany. In seeking for the reasons of the British inactivity, one should not blame the British naval officers and crews for a lack of courage, efficiency, and spirit of sacrifice, because there is sufficient evidence to prove the contrary.

Puts Responsibility on Admiralty.

"If the British Navy has failed it is in all probability the fault of the Admiralty. The reasons for this reservation and preservation of men and material are not easily discoverable from this side. Perhaps a fear of the great responsibility caused the Admiralty to hesitate to risk an operation the success of which was doubtful. The First Lord of the Admiralty wants a majority of the chances of success on his side, and in the present case he may have considered that the forces at his disposal for the operation in question were not equal to the German naval forces and the German coast defenses.

"It is also possible, as has often been hinted, that diplomatic pressure restrains the activity of the navy. However that be, there is no doubt that all recent First Lords of the Admiralty have observed an attitude which does not honor the traditions of Great Britain's navy.

"Will the British Navy exchange its attitude of reserve? Of course, after the events of Riga, the Shetland Islands, and Dunkirk the English press will clamor again for an energetic offensive, but we doubt that anything will come of it, though some papers hint at a general offensive in which the English, as well as the American, French, and Japanese fleets will participate.

Naval Offensive As Last Resort.

"Well, perhaps the English Admiralty considers an offensive against the German shores, even with the help of the American and other fleets, yet there is a possibility that the British Navy, after the mortifying events in the Gulf of Riga, and under the pressure of our U-boat war, may proceed to a general offensive.

"We are mainly interested in the question whether such a general offensive might be carried out with decisive success. I decline to prophesy, but to judge from the conduct of the British offensive at the Dardanelles, one would say that an attack on the much stronger fortifications of Heligoland Bay would seem to have few chances of success.

"Besides, before any coast defenses can be attacked, the German Navy must be destroyed. We may, therefore, well conclude that a general offensive by the navies of England, America, and France will only be undertaken as a last resort."

HILLQUIT ATTACKS GEN. BELL

Says Order Excluding Him from Camp Upton Is Unfair to Men.

Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, has written a letter to Major Gen. Bell, at Camp Upton, protesting against the decree excluding Socialists from conducting a campaign among the men at the camp as "grossly unfair." The Hillquit letter was written as a result of a communication recently sent to Mayor Mitchel by General Bell refusing to rescind, at the Mayor's request, an order under which Mr. Hillquit was barred from campaigning among the soldiers.

Mr. Hillquit said he had no fault to find with General Bell's order prohibiting discussion that would be subversive of military discipline, and adds that he had no intention of carrying his discussion beyond political and economic issues directly involved in the municipal campaign.

"You are giving a distinctly partisan political advantage to some candidates whom you have chosen to single out for your approval," Mr. Hillquit's letter says, "and you are putting at a practical disadvantage a candidate who has been unfortunate enough to incur your personal displeasure. The stand taken by you is besides grossly unfair to the soldiers at camp. In voting on candidates for public office the men at Camp Upton will not perform a military duty but exercise a civil right. They will vote, not as soldiers, but as citizens. As such they are entitled to all the facilities afforded to their civilian fellow-citizens for acquiring first-hand knowledge of the programs, issues, and aims of all contending political parties and of the views and personalities of the candidates."

NEW ATTACK ON HILLQUIT.

Dyche Presents Another Set of Questions to Socialist Candidate.

John A. Dyche, former Secretary of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, sent a letter yesterday to Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, in which he said:

"The people of New York are still waiting to know if you did not receive $40,000 for the defense of the arrested labor leaders, and whether or not you received at least $100,000 as fees as a representative of the International Union within the last two years. If you did not receive this sum, how much did you receice?

"The people of New York are still waiting to hear whether or not you were ashamed to permit your son to receive his education in the schools in which the children of the poor are educated.

"The people of New York are still waiting to know why an investment in Burns coal stock is better than an investment in Liberty bonds.

"Tell us, Mr. Hillquit, you, who have always stood as the exponent of free speech, is it or is it not true that, with your knowledge, an organized campaign is now being conducted by the Socialists to break up all political meetings of the opposition.

"Is it or is it not true that, with your knowledge and consent, there are being floated in every political meeting a set of men who are sent for the purpose of interrupting, jeering, hissing, and preventing the speaker from presenting the side which is against you? Have you done anything to stop this disgraceful and flagrant violation of the principle for which you claim to stand?"

New Gold Strike in Alaska.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 26.—News of a new placer gold strike, about twenty-five miles from the head of Goodnews Bay in Western Alaska, was brought to Seattle today. A stampede of mining men from Bethel and the entire Kuskokwim River country was reported in progress.

AVIATORS CAPTURED ZEPPELIN IN MIDAIR

American Officer in French Battery Tells How Airship, Trapped, Flew White Flag.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Joseph Whitney Ganson, an American officer in a French battery at the front, gives the following account of the bringing down of a Zeppelin in the recent German raid by members of the famous Crocodile Escadrille.

"At 6:15 in the morning," he says, "the commander, Lieutenant Lefevre, received a telephone message that Zeppelins were at a certain spot. In fifteen minutes he had pilots on high to see what could be done, as the fog was several hundred feet high and very thick. The telephone message was confirmed and at 6:30 the remainder of the escadrille mounted above the fog, where the airplanes formed in patrol. They rose very high, shaping their course by the compass, as the earth was hidden.

"The airship was first seen at a distance of twenty miles. The altitude was more than 5,000 meters, and the air was bitterly cold. Lefevre started so quickly that he lost his fur cap and suffered considerably from frostbite. All the five airplanes attacked the Zeppelin before it saw them. Its first manoeuvre was to descend sharply and then rise, hoping thus to escape, as Zeppelins rise and sink more rapidly than airplanes, although their speed is nearly fifty miles an hour slower than that of the newest planes. The escadrille fired several rounds into the top of the Zeppelin, which made it more difficult to manoeuvre.

"When the Germans saw luminous balls whizzing past they knew they were lost, and hung out a white flag at a height of a thousand meters. At first our men were careful how they approached, because they had been informed that the latest Zeppelins were bristling with guns. But the surrender was genuine, and in response to their signals the huge craft made a landing in trees.

"The airplanes circled for five minutes above their victim as the Germans took that time to climb down, and it was well to make sure that the monster would not blow up. In fact, the Germans tried to set the Zeppelin afire, but were stopped by a French peasant with a gun.

"Some Americans came over from their camp to see the Zeppelin, and set the example to crowds of peasants of securing souvenirs. The German Captain presented himself to Lefevre, saying:

"'You are the winner, but I should prefer to have been destroyed with my airship rather than be taken prisoner and live.'

"Lefevre spoke to him in English and to the German Lieutenant in German. The latter said he was glad to be alive. Lefevre got the German's mascot, in the shape of a huge Teddy bear. The Germans wore fine fur-lined coats, but nevertheless one man's hands were frozen black and had to be amputated. Their thermometer at the highest altitude they reached registered thirty-six degrees below zero. The crocodiles chased the Germans for more than two hours, and did not know whether they were in France or over German territory, owing to the fog. They had just enough gasoline to finish the fight."

MALONE FOR HILLQUIT.

Ex-Collector Indorses Socialist Candidate and His Program for the City.

Dudley Field Malone, who recently resigned as Collector of the Port of New York, yesterday came out for Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor. In a letter to Mr. Hillquit, Mr. Malone gave his indorsement to the entire Socialist program, including municipal ownership and operation of all public utilities.

It is generally assumed among politicians that ex-Collector Malone is the mysterious "Mr. X., a Democrat of national importance," who has been announced as the star speaker at an "experience" dinner to be given at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant on Monday night, under the auspices of the Collegiate League for Hillquit to afford an opportunity to former Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives to tell about their conversion to Socialism in the present campaign. At the headquarters of the league, 2 West Thirteenth Street, no person in authority would admit that this surmise was true, or that the identity of "Mr. X." was no longer a mystery.

MUST MAIL PRESENTS EARLY

Only Parcels Reaching Hoboken Before Dec. 4 Will Be Sent to France.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The War Department made public today rules governing the handling by mail and express of Christmas presents for members of the American expeditionary forces in France. An officer of the army will be stationed at Hoboken, N. J., as forwarding agent, and will arrange for the delivery of the packages, in co-operation with the Postmaster and express company officials in New York City.

The rules provide that all parcel post packages must be under seven pounds and be inclosed in wooden boxes; that express packages, also boxed, do not exceed twenty pounds in weight, and that the covering of such boxes be fitted to facilitate inspection. Food products must be in cans or glass jars.

Mail and express packages should be addressed as now prescribed by postal regulations, and plainly marked "Christmas Box." They should be sent to "Pier One, Hoboken, N. J."

Every package before shipment will be searched for explosives or other dangerous matter. The regulations require that the contents of each box be clearly stated on the outside.

The War Department order provides that no Christmas boxes will be forwarded which reach Hoboken after midnight, Dec. 4. The name and address of the sender must be stated on the outside of each box.

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The Adirondacks—By T. Morris Longstreth,....at	$2.50
Books and Persons—By Arnold Bennett,....."	$2.00

WAR BOOKS.

Land of Deepening Shadows—By D. T. Curtin, at	$1.50
A Student in Arms—By Donald Hankey,....."	$1.50
Militarism—Liebknecht's Suppressed Book,....."	$1.00

BOOKS OF FICTION.

The Dwelling Place of Light—Winston Churchill,	$1.60
The Tortoise—By E. F. Benson,....at	$1.50
In Happy Valley—By John Fox, Jr.,....."	$1.35
Long Live the King—By Mary Roberts Rinehart "	$1.50

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Heroes of To-day—By Mary R. Parkman,....at	$1.35
Hitting the Line—By R. H. Barbour,....."	$1.35
Mother Mary—By L. T. Meade,....."	$1.35
A Maid of Old Manhattan—By E. B. Knipe,..."	$1.25

FOR SMALL CHILDREN.

The Lost Princess of Oz,....at	$1.00
Boys and Girls at Home (for 1917),....."	$1.50
The Water Babies (a new volume in the Stories All Children Love,)....at	$1.22

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ASKS WHY HEARST IS URGING HYLAN

Mitchel Declares Partnership Mystery Must Be Cleared Up.

SAYS PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW

Mayor Recalls Attacks on Murphy —Demands Answer "in the Name of the Loyal People."

Mayor Mitchel in a statement yesterday said he was anxious to know the real reason behind William R. Hearst's "desperate effort to make Judge Hylan Mayor of New York." The Mayor asserted that in 1915, when Judge Hylan was a candidate for County Judge in Brooklyn, and when no municipal issues were at stake, Mr. Hearst supported him even more vigorously than he supported Edward T. O'Loughlin, who then headed the Hearst forces in Brooklyn. "What has Judge Hylan ever done to earn the gratitude and the support of Mr. Hearst and the Hearst press?" asked the Mayor.

The Mayor said that the public knew that Mr. Hylan was selected for Mayor by Mr. Hearst before he was considered by Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and that after petitions nominating Mr. Hearst for Mayor had been filed he withdrew and made Judge Hylan his proxy. The public also knew, he said, that after Judge Hylan was indorsed by Tammany Mr. Hearst sent him a long personal telegram of congratulation and assured him of his entire support.

"Whatever the reason may be for the partnership between Mr. Hearst and Judge Hylan," said the Mayor, "that reason was just as powerful two years ago as it is in the present campaign."

"The Hearst-Hylan partnership," the Mayor continued, "is a mystery which must be cleared up before Election Day. Whatever the reason may be behind this partnership, the public is entitled to know it.

"For a generation Mr. Hearst has been vitriolic in his denunciation of Tammany Hall and of Charles F. Murphy. He has pictured the leader of Tammany Hall in prison stripes and he has described the leaders of Tammany Hall as 'a brutal lot of private speculators and public plunderers.' He has been relentlessly opposed to Tammany and everything connected with Tammany, except on those rare occasions when he could advance his personal interests by an alliance with Tammany Hall.

"What personal interest of Mr. Hearst is he now advancing by his present advocacy of Murphy and of Murphy's campaign?

"What personal interest in Judge Hylan has caused him to lay aside his most cherished hatred in order to place Judge Hylan in the Mayor's chair?

"It has been stated, and Judge Hylan has not denied, that Judge Hylan shares Mr. Hearst's views in regard to the war in which this country is now engaged. Since the very outbreak of the war Hearst and his papers have labored in the German cause.

"When German submarines murdered Americans on the high seas a defense of the German submarine policy appeared in the Hearst press.

"When Germany ravaged peaceful Belgium the Hearst papers saw in this only a necessary act of war.

"When Germany flouted the warnings of President Wilson, that American rights must not be violated, the Hearst press joined with the press of Berlin in sneering at the President's words.

"When Germany forced the issue and it became necessary either to protect our flag or stain our honor, Mr. Hearst worked night and day for an ignoble surrender to Germany.

"In his speech last night the Socialist candidate for Mayor declared that he had good reason to know that Judge Hylan's lieutenants had been 'spreading the impression among the voters,' particularly the workers, that their candidate is opposed to war and the war policies of the National Government.

"Judge Hylan has never denied Senator Ottinger's declaration that in conversation with him Judge Hylan stated that he expected to be elected Mayor because of his opposition to the selective draft.

"In the name of the loyal people of this city I call upon either Mr. Hearst or Judge Hylan to answer this one question:

"What is the reason behind Mr. Hearst's desperate effort to make Judge Hylan Mayor of New York?"

CALLS KAISER ISSUE OF CITY CAMPAIGN

C. E. Russell Declares That a Hylan Victory Would Be a Repudiation of Administration.

DISASTROUS TO RUSSIA

Mitchel's Defeat, He Asserts, Would Give Impetus to Separate Peace Movement There.

Charles Edward Russell, the writer and Socialist, who returned here yesterday from Holland, Mich., to speak for Mayor Mitchel, said in an interview at the Hotel Broztell that the issue of the election was not Tammany, but whether the City of New York was going to stand for Americanism and everything that went with it or vote for the Kaiser.

"The people of New York," Mr. Russell said, "have not reflected much over the effect the New York election will have on the war. The Germans forced the war issue by capturing the Republican primaries and by nominating Bennett; Mitchel has been attacked because of his pro-Americanism; Tammany Hall is notoriously lukewarm in its Americanism, if it has any, and the result of the election of Hylan would be to proclaim to the world that New York City, the metropolis of the United States, repudiates the Administration and the war and sympathizes with Germany.

"The result of such news, coming at this time, would be particularly disastrous in Russia, where immediately after the Russian so-called peace terms have been put forward, the defeat of the American candidate would be interpreted as a declaration in favor of an immediate and separate peace. It would give an immense impetus to the separate peace movement in Russia and might possibly cause it to be successful. The defeat of Mayor Mitchel would give encouragement and strength to the Leninists and stimulate an unprecedented activity on the part of the German agents who abound in every part of Russia.

"It would confirm the assertion of those agents that the people of the United States are not in sympathy with the Administration and do not support the war. It would be a crushing defeat to all hopes that Russia will regain her feet and again take part in the war. Nothing more serious has threatened Russia since the revolution.

"It is perfectly plain to every observer that all punch in the anti-Mitchel movement is furnished by pro-Teuton and pacifist influences. There is no ground upon which Mayor Mitchel's administration can be attacked. One good term deserves another. It has certainly been the best administration New York has known in the memory of any one now alive.

"Mr. Mitchel incurred the violent hatred of the pro-Teuton element by the strong stand he took in support of the Administration.

"Four years ago I was a candidate against Mr. Mitchel. This year I am glad to support him. I regard every vote against him as a vote for the Kaiser. The people of New York must realize, in the few days before the election, that they have to decide whether the Germans or the American people are to control the metropolis of the United States, if not of the entire world, today.

"In the face of this great issue all small considerations must be swept aside. I feel sure that when the American people in this city take hold of this idea Mayor Mitchel will be re-elected with an overwhelming plurality on Nov. 6 to the office he has filled so ably for the last four years."

After delivering addresses in Brooklyn and points in Queens, Mr. Russell will start tonight on a Western tour for the Government, which commences at Indianapolis.

APPLY LIBERTY LOAN TEST.

Lawyers Opposed to All Candidates Who Do Not Support It.

At a meeting yesterday of the War Committee of the Lawyers' Club, a committee composed of William Allen Butler, President of the club; Charles A. Lydecker, and Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the War Committee, was appointed to draft a resolution to be sent to the headquarters of each candidate for Mayor. The resolution reads in part:

"Any candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of New York and every other candidate for public office

"Any candidate for the office of Bond Loan should meet the strongest opposition from the voters of the city, as antagonism to this loan is evidence of an unpatriotic spirit."

HYLAN RAN AWAY, HE SAYS.

Buckner Declares Judge Would Not Face Questions on Taxation.

Emory R. Buckner, Chairman of the Mitchel-Fusion Campaign Committee, made the charge yesterday that Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, deliberately broke an engagement to speak sooner than answer some questions concerning taxation, the city budget, and finances.

"I see," said Mr. Buckner, "that Judge Hylan is still running away from people who want to question him. Last night he was scheduled to speak before the Harlem Property Owners' Association. Circular letters were sent to all the members, asking them to be present and make the meeting a success. Yesterday a member of the association, who believes Hylan incompetent to be Mayor, telephoned to Grover A. Whelan, Hylan's campaign manager, and said he had reliable information that two members of the association who knew the subject thoroughly were going to ask the Judge questions concerning taxation and other city matters, and that if Judge Hylan was not prepared to answer the questions he had better be kept away.

"Mr. Whalen thanked his informant, and said he would see to it that Judge Hylan did not appear. When the time came Bird S. Coler appeared and apologized for Mr. Hylan's absence, saying the latter had so many engagements he could not attend; this in face of the fact that the only speaking engagement Judge Hylan had last night was at the Real Estate Men's dinner at the Biltmore. The man who wanted to ask the questions put the first one to Coler, but, without answering it, the latter asked that all the questions be mailed to him, and that he would answer them later. The questions were mailed to Mr. Coler today."

New Union League for Brooklyn.

Supreme Court Justice Faber yesterday approved articles of incorporation for a new Union League Club of Brooklyn, which will be housed for the time being in the home of the Midwood Club, in Kenmore Place. F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, will probably be elected President. The old Union League Club of Brooklyn split over the Roosevelt-Taft issue in 1912, and some time later disbanded. Its clubhouse was bought by the Unity Club.

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MAYOR WINS IRISH WITH FIGHTING TALK

Attacks Hylan, Hearst, O'Leary, and Bruckner as Enemies of the Country.

INTERRUPTER DEFEATED

"No Personalities," He Shouted, and Then Mr. Mitchel Gave Him a Lot.

Mayor Mitchel was the storm centre of several hundred Irishmen last night when he addressed the members of the Irish-American Mitchel Union at Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue near Forty-second Street, and denounced Hearst, Cohalan, Jeremiah O'Leary, and Congressman Henry Bruckner of the Bronx as disloyal Americans. There were hisses for the names mentioned when suddenly a man in the rear of the hall jumped to his feet and shouted, "No personalities."

In an instant the audience was in an uproar. A small group sided with the interrupter, but most of those present were for Mitchel and attempted to shout down the smaller faction. The Mayor raised his hand, his fist clinched above his head, and above the noise and confusion his voice rang out:

"Yes," was the word that penetrated the shouting of the audience. The Mayor's teeth clicked as he pronounced the word again. "Yes, personalities."

"That's right. Go ahead. You're the fighting Mayor," shouted several voices.

"I am here to fight the issue out," declared the Mayor, and the hubbub subsided. "I want to say that the issue of this campaign is typified by our most insidious enemy, Hearst, by Cohalan, by O'Leary, whose vote President Wilson said he did not wish to have because he was a disloyal American, and down the line through Bruckner of the Bronx, who voted for the infamous McLemore resolution, which would have warned our citizens off the high seas."

Before the meeting was over the Mayor had won the enthusiastic support of the Irishmen who had asked him to speak to them particularly of two things, the acts of his administration toward those of their faith and the alleged attack of the administration against persons of Irish blood for lack of patriotism. At the close of the meeting a long resolution was passed by unanimous vote pledging the organization's support to the Mayor. The Mayor was followed with close attention, and was frequently interrupted by laudatory ejaculations, but only once by a hostile remark. That was when he mentioned the "disloyal Americans."

Takes Up Charities Question.

In taking up the attack made on the administration that it had baited Catholics, the Mayor went into detail in explaining the charities investigation in 1915. He showed how badly treated the children were in many institutions, private and public, and declared that any one in the audience would have discharged his duty in the same way had he been in the same position. His description of the treatment of feebleminded boys on Randall's Island under the former régime brought cries of "Shame!" from men and women in the room. The Mayor described his removal of the Superintendent of the institution, and said he had no apologies to make for it.

"These conditions were prevalent in Protestant and in Catholic institutions," he continued. "To the credit of the Jews it must be said that not a Jewish institution sank to the level of any of the others. If it were the last act of my public life and I knew it I would do it over again, for the sake of the 22,000 children who are wards of this city and who deserve to be treated as human beings."

Three cheers for John Mitchel of '48," yelled a man near the front row. The Mayor went on to speak of the patriotism of men of Irish blood.

"With all the affection I bear Ireland, knowing the liberty that ought to be hers, the great measure of self-government that she deserves, we as citizens of the United States know that our first duty is to this nation and to the Stars and Stripes. No one can say that men of Irish blood and lineage have not stood behind the country at every crisis. Irishmen have rendered patriotic service in every one of our wars. But just as there are in the body of citizens of German birth some disloyal ones who disgrace the majority, so we must admit with shame that there are Irishmen who do not do credit to the men of their blood and lineage in the United States. Let it be understood that this small element does not speak for you or me, for the great majority of the Irish of this country today are loyal and true."

"That's where we stand, Jack," a voice cried.

All the elements of sedition, the Mayor said, are grouped behind Hylan. He decried the fact that some do not see loyalty as an issue in this campaign. He pointed out that the thing that can protract the war is an impression to go forth to Germany that the people of this country are divided on the war issue. His reference to Hearst as the "chief seditionist" was greeted with hisses. Continuing, the Mayor said that the Germans know quite well that there is a division in the ranks of the citizens of New York. They know, he asserted, that the municipal election is the only popular election this year, and he declared that in Germany the verdict of the election is being awaited just as eagerly as it is here.

What Hylan Victory Means.

A victory for Hylan would mean prolongation of the war, he added, and a second war draft, with many more thousands of American lives sacrificed on the western front in France. Without naming Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, Mayor Mitchel referred to him by saying:

"The man, whether he be an obscure private citizen, or whether he be the exponent of a doctrine and a cult, or whether he be a candidate offering himself for the suffrage of his fellow-citizens, who refuses at a time like this when the country is at war and the nation is appealing for the support of all the citizens to subscribe to the extent of his own personal ability to this offering of bonds, is not worthy of the name of an American citizen.

"They say there is no loyalty issue in this campaign. Well, when one candidate declares that he would not invest a dollar in a Liberty bond to support the nation through the war, and another candidate makes his appeal consciously and directly to every element of sedition and disloyalty in the citizenship, I submit that there is an issue of loyalty and of Americanism that neither the people of this city can avoid nor will the people of the whole country overlook."

The Mayor addressed six meetings—the Federation of Churches at Carnegie Hall, the Irish-American Mitchel Union at Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and meetings at Audubon Hall, Broadway and 166th Street; Gotham Theatre, 165 East 125th Street; Lexington Hall, 109 East 116th Street, and Mount Morris Theatre, Fifth Avenue and 116th Street.

Mayor Mitchel was warmly received last night at the Clergy and Laity Fusion meeting held at Carnegie Hall. The Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Chaplain of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Artillery, and President of the New York Federation of Churches under whose auspices the meeting was held, presided. The Vice Presidents of the meeting included 300 of the leading Protestant ministers of Greater New York.

The Mayor made a brief speech in which he told of the possible dangers to good municipal government should the Tammany ticket be elected Nov. 6. The other speakers were Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the Rev. William T. Manning, the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, and the Rev. S. Edward Young. All the speakers agreed that the defeat of Mayor Mitchel at the polls would strike a blow at the movement for municipal reform in every city in the country.

A resolution was unanimously adopted which set forth that: "We, as ministers and members of various creeds in Greater New York, call upon the religious and moral public to put aside all minor considerations, in view of the crucial issue of the pending municipal election, namely, the threatened return of Tammany Hall to power, attended by all the corruption which decades of experience reveal as inseparable from its rule."

WOMAN JOINS THE NAVY.

Hunter College Graduate Enlists for Wireless Work.

Miss Abby Putnam Morrison now writes after her name First Class Electrician, Radio Bureau of Navigation, U. S. N. Miss Morrison is a graduate of the woman's wireless class of Hunter College, founded and directed by Mrs. Herbert Sumner Owen. She enlisted last Wednesday and made her first public appearance with her new honors at the U-Buy-A-Bond boat in Central Park yesterday afternoon and sent some wireless messages urging the people to buy bonds. Miss Morrison is to march in the suffrage parade today in the wireless division, headed by Mrs. Owen, in which there will be forty wireless students of Hunter College.

Chaloner's Virginia Home Attached.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 26.—John Armstrong Chaloner's home, "Merrie Mills," in Albemarle County, was levied on today to satisfy judgments aggregating $11,000 obtained by lawyers who represented him in his vain effort to obtain possession of his New York property.

Mrs. Pulitzer's Suit Dismissed.

Supreme Court Justice Delehanty dismissed yesterday the separation suit of Mrs. Lillian W. Pulitzer against Walter Pulitzer, son of Albert Pulitzer. Mrs. Pulitzer accused her husband of cruelty and said he beat her pet bulldog. He alleged that she abandoned him a year ago. She did not appear when the case was called, and on that ground it was dismissed.

ASSAILS MITCHEL AT TAMMANY RALLY

Untermyer Makes a Bitter Attack, Calling Mayor a "Billboard Patriot."

CRITICISES LAND DEALS

Hylan Attacks Hughes as the "Paid Defender of the New York Central Graft."

Samuel Untermyer, who presided last night at the ratification meeting at Tammany Hall, which was addressed by all the principal Tammany candidates, made a bitter attack on Mayor Mitchel before 2,500 cheering Tammany braves.

As a lawyer, he said, he had made a careful and painstaking study of the land deals with the city in which ex-Senator Reynolds and some of his associates were interested, and they were as bad, he said, as any of the frauds committed against the city since Tweed's time. He asserted that the Mayor had a "yellow streak," questioned the genuineness of his patriotism, and taunted him for not being in the trenches.

"If he is so hot a patriot, as he pretends to be," he asked, "why did he not resign from office and go to the trenches as many another man did? Why did he not go instead of seeking re-election? There is plenty of room for him.

"And let me ask you not to forget to watch him after he has been defeated for Mayor. See if he enlists. Watch and see if he goes to the front. It will be an interesting experiment.

"As a 'billboard' patriot, he is the success of the decade. To see him bravely masquerading in the uniform of our brave soldiers at the front, defending the honor of his country, with gun in hand and bludgeon uplifted, shouting loudly 'I am a patriot,' and that any one who fails to support him is a traitor, scouting for votes on the fighting line securely at home, is a sight worth going miles to see."

Discusses the Land Deals.

After charging that the Mitchel Administration had been the most extravagant and inefficient in the last forty years, the speaker began a discussion of the land deals, which he said he had examined with particular care. He continued:

"From that examination I want to say that there has been nothing more scandalous in our city's history since, before, and after the days of Tweed than the deals in which Reynolds, Bailey, Greve, et al. were concerned during the Mitchel administration, and that we have hardly begun to scratch the surface."

Included in a long series of questions which Mr. Untermyer had prepared for the Mayor were the following:

"How does it happen that in all these land deals your friends always turn up providentially somewhere? Don't you think these coincidences just a trifle too numerous for ordinary credulity?

"Assuming that it was a good thing to buy these lands for millions and spend further millions in their development, with the broad ocean at hand, at a time when the city had not money to buy schools, how does it happen that just ten days before the city took its option, Reynolds et al. had the intuition to take from the owners an option on the same land at 65 cents per foot, for which the city ten days later took the option from them at $1.30 per foot?

Mr. Untermyer asserted that Mayor Mitchel owed his political rise to two persons—President Wilson, who appointed him Collector of the Port and made him politically prominent, and W. R. Hearst. He charged that Mayor Mitchel ha dtreated both men with ingratitude, insisting that the Mayor had failed to support the President in 1916. Referring to Mr. Hearst, he continued:

"When Mr. Mitchel was straining every effort in his very laudable ambition for the Mayoralty, they were not only political friends, but they and their families were socially intimate—Mr. Mitchel fairly haunted their premises. If Mr. Hearst is the terrible man he is depicted to be, Mr. Mitchel has been keeping very bad company."

One other question, which the speaker prepared in his manuscript, but for some reason did not read, was this:

"Are you willing to disclose tomorrow, for publication, the names and amounts of your campaign contributions provided Judge Hylan does likewise, so that the financial backers of the respective candidates may be made known to the voters before they cast their votes?"

Hylan Criticises Hughes.

Judge Hylan, who got a big reception, made his principal attack on Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, and ex-Justice Hughes. Judge Hylan had this to say about ex-Justice Hughes:

"It is not Governor Hughes or Justice Hughes who will appeal to you. It is the paid attorney of the indicted William H. Reynolds; it is the paid defender of the New York Central graft; it is the paid advocate of the oppressors of the people. Can this Hughes who now condones the debauchery of the direct primary be the same Hughes who advocated the enactment of that principle into law?"

Judge Hylan asserted that the Mitchel administration was not in favor of the Gary system for the good of the school children, but in order to spare millions of dollars needed for schools that it might be squandered in land deals.

Sheriff Alfred E. Smith and other speakers said that New York editors would not be in favor of the Mitchel Administration if they read the news columns of their own papers. To refute the Fusion claim that the police administration had been a success, the Sheriff read a number of clippings from newspapers now supporting Mayor Mitchel, in which the complaints of merchants and burglary insurance companies to the effect that there had been a great increase in burglaries in 1917 were recited. Referring to the Fusion billposters, "Where are the gunmen?" Sheriff Smith said:

"Go to Philadelphia, where eight New York gunmen imported into that city are under indictment and where eight more are likely to be indicted, and you will get your answer to that question."

District Attorney Swann, who also spoke, charged that efforts to deal with the "Milk Trust" had been blocked by the Mitchel administration. Charles L. Craig, the Tammany candidate for Controller, asserted that $10,000,000 had been "siphoned" from the city treasury by an illegal method devised by Controller Prendergast for selling city notes in London and Paris, and that an attempt to give the New York Central the equivalent of $15,000,000 had been made in the original contract which would have permitted the railroad to do an electric light and power business without cost.

Frank L. Dowling, running for Borough President, kept the hall laughing by an attack on the city's efficiency experts.

ASKS HYLAN'S STAND ON WAR

Hillquit Says Issue of Campaign Rests on Question of Peace.

Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, told a large and enthusiastic crowd assembled at the Broadway Lyceum in Flushing last night the whole issue in the mayoralty campaign had become the question of war and peace. He did not mention municipal issues during his entire address, but devoted it to outlining his position on the war and demanding that Judge Hylan should tell where he stands.

"Everybody knows where Mayor Mitchel and I stand on the war," he said. "We are running on well defined platforms. But where does Judge Hylan stand? He is indulging in political camouflage. Let him come out and say what he thinks about the war, and until he does this let every man who stands for an early peace determine to vote for me.

"Again, will Judge Hylan as Mayor continue Mayor Mitchel's policy of backing up the police in clubbing people who gather on street corners to hold orderly meetings? You know where Mayor Mitchel stands on this issue, too; but Judge Hylan is cowardly if he expects anybody to vote for him until he says whether he will permit free public expression on the peace question."

Mr. Hillquit said that William M. Bennett was only in the way and would merely furnish a little trouble to the election inspectors in couuting a few scattering votes on election night.

Mr. Hillquit was the principal speaker at a protest meeting in Cooper Union last night at which radical labor and Socialist organizations applauded denunciations of the conviction of four of the men concerned in the dynamite outrage during the preparedness parade in San Francisco. The Socialist candidate for Mayor said capital and big business had conspired to frame up Tom Mooney, one of those convicted, and that the case was "another Dreyfus affair." Mr. Hillquit was heartily applauded when, after saying he was not an anarchist, he warned capital to beware of revolution in America.

The Masses to Appear Next Week.

The Masses, the Socialist magazine recently barred from the mails, will appear on the news stands in this city next week as usual, according to Merrill Rogers, its managing editor, yesterday. The magazine will not be circulated out of town. Morris Hillquit and S. John Block, counsel for The Call, forwarded to the Postmaster General at Washington yesterday the answer to the charges against that periodical. According to Charles W. Ervin, managing editor of the Call, the newspaper will continue to be issued and circulated as usual until further action by the department.

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Full Dress and Tuxedo Coat and Trouser Suits

All Sizes for Your Choice,

Very Special Today at $15

Suits and Overcoats at $20 and $25

At these two prices we challenge comparison with what is offered anywhere else in town. Judged by any standard these are mighty big values.

THE SUITS are single or double breasted; belted or Trench styles. Those who prefer plainer and more conservative models can have them.

THE OVERCOATS are chiefly in blacks and Oxfords; lined throughout with satin. Others are in Mixtures, Fancy Overcoatings, Trench Models, single or double breasted shape-fitting.

Men's and Youth's Suits and Overcoats At $30, $35 and $40

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"Kingly" Trousers At $3.35 and $5

An immense variety of fabrics suitable for business and dress wear. Striped Worsteds, Cassimeres, Blue Serges and Black Thibets. Sizes 28 to 60 waist measure.

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Popular styles and materials in sizes up to 40 chest measure only. If you wear up to that size there's a bargain in store for you. Only 150 suits to sell at the price named.

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No man need look further than GIMBELS for his winter suits and overcoats.

We've never shown quite such a complete stock. Overcoats double-breasted and form-fitting or semi-military trench models, belted all around, or single-breasted conservative coats—nearly all of them full silk lined, some quarter-lined with silk. The much wanted Chesterfields in plenty here.

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Chesterfield or semi-ulster or form-fitting models in oxford grays, brown or gray mixtures—quarter-lined with satin or fully lined with serge—ALL sizes for men of every type. $18.50 the coat, but only on Saturday.

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Author of "THE AUDACIOUS WAR"

In 1914 Mr. Barron went to Europe soon after the breaking out of the War to find its causes and probable duration. His book, "The Audacious War," was the first to clearly set forth the Hohenzollern ambitions and the world peace that must ultimately result from their defeat.

When the Allies' fuel oil base in Mexico seemed endangered Mr. Barron went to Tampico to investigate the oil situation. He found a larger problem, and devoted himself to a study of the question of what would redeem Mexico. The result is his book, "The Mexican Problem."

Don't miss the strong poem, the clear foreword and the illuminating introduction of Dr. Talcott Williams. From these you will learn history and the causes of all wars as you never found them set forth elsewhere.

Edwin Markham, the poet, writes the author as follows:

"I have read with interest your volume, 'The Mexican Problem.' It gives a large view of the struggles, the needs and the possibilities of this sister-land. It is an immense cosmic enterprise—this amalgamating into one nation a people of so many races and tongues, a people that has never got into step with modern progress, a people with no security of life, labor or liberty. You have thrown light upon some of the dark problems to be worked out by destiny; and you have given an exhilarating vision of what Mexico could be, if—rightly ordered, protected and educated—she took her true place in the sun.

"I agree with you that her salvation must be thru the redemption of 'the man with the hoe' and in the practice of the brotherhood of man. You will agree with me, I know, that life is now left too much to the direction of chance and chaos. Out of the earth comes all our sustenance, and each one should have access to the bounty of this our common heritage. Be the medium the gold, the wheat, the oil, still they are in the ground and labor must turn the product into human use. And when men finally organize a providence in human industry as they have in war, we will discover the Golden Rule as the working principle of life, and God will then have a working-form on earth.

"You have done a distinguished piece of work in giving us this view of Mexico 'close up.' I wish with you that these United States might be to Mexico as France once was to us: an arm to lean upon and a heart to trust. Our brotherlove, better than our bayonets, can help to guide Mexico toward the march of civilization.

"Again my thanks for your writings.

—"EDWIN MARKHAM."

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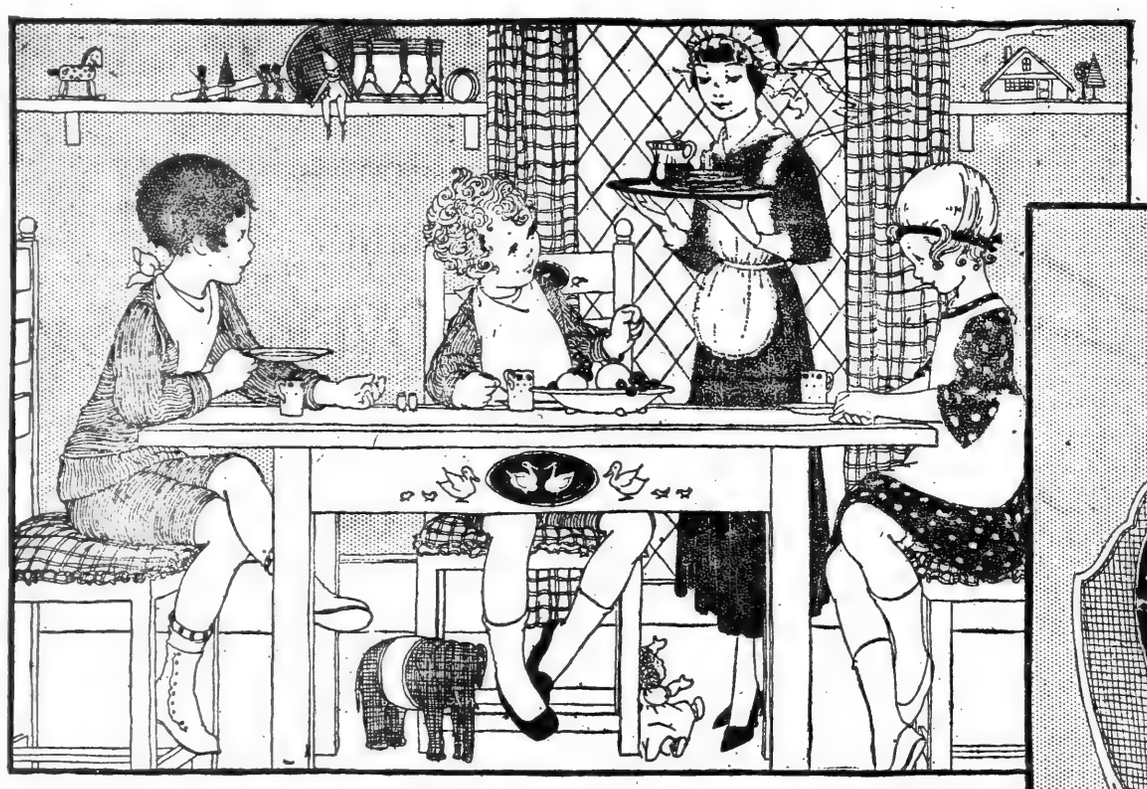

The breakfast that makes them cry "more-more-more"

The mother of these children knows how they love their Aunt Jemima breakfasts! They fairly gobble up these steaming, fragrant pancakes! She says, "Give them all they want." She knows how wholesome and nourishing they are. Your children will love Aunt Jemima pancakes, too. You don't have to coax them to "eat a good breakfast" when you give them an Aunt Jemima breakfast.

Serve them once—and he will ask for them often

This wife, like thousands of other wise women, knows that the width of her husband's morning smile corresponds with the goodness of the breakfast she gives him. She knows, too, that a man is like a child when it comes to Aunt Jemima pancakes—he can eat them by the dozen, can even forget his coffee for them. Give your husband Aunt Jemima pancakes often. See how quickly he, too, makes them his favorite breakfast.

Why women served it for more than 60 million breakfasts last year

ONE woman says: "It is my husband's favorite breakfast." Others say: "My children like it best." "It makes breakfast so quick, so easy to prepare." "Always comes out the same, always a success." "It is so economical."

These are some of the reasons other women give for preferring Aunt Jemima pancakes to other breakfasts.

These are some of the reasons why last year alone, other women served 60 million breakfasts of Aunt Jemima pancakes!

You can take advantage of the experience of all these other women. Serve Aunt Jemima pancakes tomorrow. Know for yourself why every year more and more women are serving Aunt Jemima breakfasts.

See how your family loves to eat these pancakes—how they enjoy the flavor which makes Aunt Jemima pancakes famous. When they taste them they will wonder how you learned the secret of the old-time cooks of the South, for only the Southern pancakes we have all heard praised can compare in flavor with the cakes you can make with Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour.

Why they have that real "down South" flavor

This flavor is due to a special formula which was worked out with one idea in mind.

Every effort was devoted to making flour that would give you pancakes more delicious than any you ever tasted.

You could not get this flavor in any other way—you could not buy the same ingredients separately, for every one is especially selected and even the grain is especially ground.

Everything is mixed in it—baking powder, seasoning, even the moisture is evaporated from sweet milk so that it too can be ready mixed right in the flour for you.

With Aunt Jemima you have only to add cold water and you have the rich, full-flavored cakes your family enjoys.

Contrast this Aunt Jemima way of making pancakes with the old-fashioned, tedious way, when you have to get together the ingredients and measure and mix. Think how much easier and quicker it is.

More than delicious—economical too

Then contrast the economy of an Aunt Jemima breakfast with any you could give your family. Think of the price of eggs, the price of meat, then realize that with Aunt Jemima pancakes you can give your family their favorite breakfast for less than three cents apiece!

Serve Aunt Jemima pancakes once, and like thousands of other women, you will notice how quickly an Aunt Jemima breakfast becomes the favorite, the one your family asks for most often.

You can laugh at the high cost of breakfasts

To make a dollar do the work of two—that is the reason this thrifty little woman started serving Aunt Jemima pancakes. She knows that they make an economical breakfast—a breakfast costing less than three cents for each member of the family, while either meat or eggs would cost three times as much. She knows the sweet milk in powdered form is already mixed in this flour—that with Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour she is saved its cost; that this flour is so rich she need not add an egg! All she has to add is cold water, and she can serve the most satisfying, most delicious breakfast she could give her family at any price.

Get Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour today. If you like Buckwheat cakes, your grocer can also supply you with Aunt Jemima Buckwheat Flour. Have your pancakes so delicious even the old-time cooks of the South might envy you your success!

Ready as soon as the coffee is

This woman gets breakfast for her family in short order. After she washes little Peter's face and buttons up small Jeanie's frock, she has but a few minutes to prepare breakfast. Yet for her hungry brood, and for a still hungrier husband, she gets a tiptop breakfast. She gives them Aunt Jemima pancakes. In a jiffy the batter is ready for the hot griddle. Then, by the time her coffee is made, the delicious, steaming Aunt Jemima pancakes are done. How your family would love them, too!

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Says the Justice, O'Leary, and Devoy Conferred with Him After We Got Into War.

TELLS OF MEETING PLACES

"General" Mellowes, In Tombs, Reveals Activities Here of Irish Leaders.

"General" Liam Mellowes, the Sinn Fein leader arrested here a few days ago and who is in the Tombs in default of $7,500 bail, has made some important admissions to the Government regarding his own activities as well as those of other Sinn Fein leaders and sympathizers in the United States. Mellowes has stated that he and his associates have conferred at different times since the beginning of this year with many well-known Irish Americans, among those named by him being Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, John Devoy, editor of the Gaelic American, which is the American organ of the Sinn Feiners, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary, the President of the pro-German American Truth Society.

Mellowes says that he met these men several times, and names as among the meeting places the Murray Hill Hotel and Maennerchor Hall, in East Fifty-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue. Mellowes says he met Cohalan at "meetings" probably six times. He did not say how many times he met Devoy, but said that he met "Jerry," referring to O'Leary, at least three times, once in the Murray Hill Hotel at a meeting which was also attended by Justice Cohalan and Devoy.

Dr. Patrick McCarton, under arrest in Halifax, attended most, if not all, of these meetings, according to Mellowes. The affair held in Maennerchor Hall, Mellowes says, was a dinner, and it was at that dinner that the Sinn Fein fugitives met O'Leary for the first time.

About that time O'Leary was one of the leaders of the countrywide movement to prevent the United States from going to war on the side of the Allies. Maennerchor Hall was at that time a favorite meeting place for German societies and other organizations of German sympathies.

Whether Mellowes gave an ydetails regarding Sinn Fein discussions at these meetings was not disclosed yesterday by THE TIMES' informant. When asked if the situation in Ireland had been referred to by Mellowes as among the subjects of the conference this informant, who spoke with authority, said that he could not answer that question at the present time.

"Did these meetings continue after the United States entered the war," was asked.

"Mellowes says that they discussed the Bernstorff revelations, which were made public on Sept. 22 last, at one of them, so you can draw your own conclusions," was the answer.

In this week's issue of The Gaelic American, Devoy, in a bitter editorial, in which he denounces the United States Secret Service for its activities in frustrating the Sinn Fein conspiracy in this country, says that "no Irishman in New York knows or has ever heard of Baron von Recklinghausen," and adds further on that "Judge Cohalan never met him (Recklinghausen) in his whole life, and has no knowledge of him." Mellowes, according to Devoy, is known in Sinn Fein circles as "Commandant" and not as "General." Mellowes, Justice Cohalan refused to see reporters yesterday.

On Sept. 22 last the Committee on Public Information in Washington gave out the text of a message which, it is stated, was forwarded to Berlin by Bernstorff at the request of Justice Cohalan. This message, the authorship of which was subsequently repudiated by Cohalan, read:

New York, April 17, 1916.

Judge Cohalan requests the transmission of the following remarks:

The revolution in Ireland can only be successful if supported from Germany; otherwise England will be able to suppress it, even though it be only after hard struggle. Therefore, help is necessary. This should consist, primarily, of aerial attacks in England and a diversion of the fleet simultaneously with Irish revolution. Then, if possible, a landing of troops, arms, and ammunition in Ireland, and possibly some officers from Zeppelins. This would enable the Irish ports to be closed against England and the establishment of stations for submarines on the Irish coast and the cutting off of the supply of food for England. The services of the revolution may therefore decide the war.

He asks that a telegram to this effect be sent to Berlin.

The text of the above message was found in the own Igel papers which were seized when the office of Wolf von Igel, the successor of von Papen, was raided by Secret Service agents in 1916. In denying the authorship of the message Justice Cohalan made a rather indefinite charge that it had been forged under "British influences" in order to injure him.

Jeremiah O'Leary, who is named by Mellowes as one of the New York Irishmen who participated in the Murray Hill Hotel and other meetings, was not at his office yesterday afternoon. Devoy refuses to talk except through the columns of The Gaelic American.

Mellowes languishes in the Tombs, apparently deserted by his Sinn Fein friends. So far as is known no effort has been made to provide the $7,500 bail for him.

Mellowes is now held on the charge of having obtained by fraud an American seaman's passport, with the aid of which he expected to get back to Ireland as a member of the crew of a British or American steamer.

DE VALERA SINN FEIN CHIEF.

Provisional Constitution Aiming at an Irish Republic Is Adopted.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—At today's session of the Sinn Fein Conference, Professor Edward de Valera, member of Parliament for East Clare, who was referred to in the House of Commons recently as having been inciting rebellion in Ireland, was elected President of the conference after Count Plunkett and Arthur Griffith, who were also nominated, had withdrawn. In announcing that Professor de Valera had been elected unanimously, Mr. Griffith said the Sinn Feiners now had at their head a statesman as well as a soldier.

Professor De Valera, in a speech, urged the Sinn Feiners to capture the County Councils in the next elections in order to have the full machinery of government in their hands. The convention agreed to carry out the plan.

It was decided that the number of delegates to the National Convention from clubs shall be in the ratio of one delegate for each fifty members, but no club is to have more than five delegates.

Dissension showed itself in the conference before the first session ended. Shortly after midnight Countess Markievicz denounced Professor John MacNeill, President of the Sinn Fein Volunteers, saying he had changed his mind many times, and that it would not be safe for Sinn Feiners to trust their lives to such a man.

Mrs. Clark, widow of Thomas J. Clark, who was put to death last year for his part in the attempt to set up an Irish republic, supported Countess Markievicz, and an uproar followed. The Chairman supported Professor MacNeill's candidacy for election to the Executive Committee, and after a time the dispute was dropped. The committee will consist of 154 members.

The conference promised that the Provisional Government of Ireland should be established without delay. It adopted a Provisional Constitution aimed at securing the international recognition of Ireland as an independent republic and providing for the convocation of a Constitutional Assembly.

Resolutions were passed demanding "restitution and reparation from England," and urging Irish trade unions to sever relations with English unions. The conference decided that the members of the organization should be trained in the use of arms, although this will not be compulsory.

Some of the speeches were delivered in Gaelic.

BENNETT AND KOENIG TALK ABOUT FRAUDS

Candidate Calls on Chairman, but Fails to Demand Surrender of Party Machinery.

HAD SENT FORMAL WARNING

"Effort to Get a Newspaper Headline and Put Me Into a Hole," Koenig Comments.

William M. Bennett, Republican nominee for Mayor, marched into the headquarters of the New York County Republican Committee, in the Tilden Building, shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and then marched out again, without making any formal demand of County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig for the surrender to him of the county headquarters and the machinery of the Republican organization.

In a letter of which Mr. Bennett sent three copies yesterday to Mr. Koenig at his headquarters, at his business address, and at his home, Mr. Bennett had notified him that he would make such a demand, and Mr. Koenig was waiting for him at the appointed hour with a witness present. Mr. Bennett was accompanied by his campaign manager, R. K. Weller.

"Mr. Bennett made absolutely no demand on me for a transfer of the party headquarters and its machinery," said Chairman Koenig after his interview with Mr. Bennett. "He asked me if I had taken steps for the removal of the Election Inspectors who were involved in the primary frauds. I told him that some had already been removed by me, that the cases of others were being investigated, and that I would see that no Election Inspector who had been in any way connected with the alleged wrongdoing on primary day would serve on election day."

Mr. Koenig said he had offered Mr. Bennett a watcher's certificate for each of the 781 election districts in Manhattan, but that his offer had not been accepted. He said he had also offered Mr. Bennett challenges to be used on election day as a protection against illegal voting, and that that offer had been declined.

"Mr. Bennett said he had proof of wrongdoing against a number of Election Inspectors," said Mr. Koenig. "I called upon him to produce his proof and I would investigate every case and act if the evidence was sustained. But that did not suit Mr. Bennett. It is my opinion that he came here to get into a newspaper headline and to put me into a hole if he could."

It was learned that Mr. Bennett asked Chairman Koenig what disposition had been made of campaign contributions sent to the committee. Mr. Koenig told the candidate that he had sent out an appeal two days ago, and hoped that the response would be generous enough to enable him to pay the current expenses of county headquarters.

Mr. Bennett after he had finished with Mr. Koenig was invited to talk to reporters who were waiting, but declined, and was ushered out at his own request by way of a private exit from Mr. Koenig's room.

Earlier Mr. Bennett had addressed an open air audience on the abandoned County Court House site. At this meeting Mr. Bennett said he would accept the challenge of Mayor Mitchel to appear before the Board of Estimate today and give Mayor Mitchel points on how to reduce the budget.

HYLAN'S TAX CHARGES REFUTED BY RECORDS

Consolidated Gas Assessment Raised $5,000,000—Brooklyn Reductions Explained.

Charges of "irregularities" made against an official of the Tax Department by Judge Hylan, who asserted in a speech at a meeting of the Real Estate Men's League at the Biltmore on Thursday, that the assessed value of the buildings and equipment of the Mutual Gas Lighting Company, a subsidiary of the Consolidated Gas Company, had been reduced from $6,519,276 to $2,661,500, and that the general property assessment of the corporation had been reduced $10,000,000, were challenged yesterday by Lawson Purdy, head of the Tax Department. Mr. Purdy, who has been in his present place since the administration of Mayor McClellan, having been reappointed by Mayors Gaynor and Mitchel, said the assessment of the Consolidated property had been increased by $5,000,000 this year.

"Judge Hylan is correct as to the facts, but he has made a mistake in using the facts without consideration of their application and relation to the whole subject of assessment valuation," said Mr. Purdy. "The property of the Consolidated Gas Company and its subsidiary corporations was assessed in 1914 at $34,158,800 and in 1917 $39,225,800, an increase of more than $5,000,000.

"The reports of the Consolidated Gas Company are not made in accordance with the directions of the State Board and appear to be made with a view to maintaining the rate to be charged for gas. Three parcels of the Mutual Company were increased from $3,220,000 to $3,620,000.

"Judge Hylan refers to property in Brooklyn owned by the Realty Associates. Much of that property has been acquired by foreclosure and for many years the company has asked that assessments be reduced to the sums paid for the properties. There has been some litigation. It was assessed, in 1915, at $2,086,800. The petition alleged overvaluation of $456,100. The proceedings were settled with a concession of $51,000.

"The corporation known as Brighton-by-the-Sea litigated the assessment for 1915, amounting to $1,286,270, and alleged overvaluation to $436,270. This was settled with a reduction of $400,000. The principal item was the Brighton Beach race track, which has ceased to be used as such. A railroad was being built on an elevated structure shutting off the major part of the property from the ocean. The land was about ten feet below grade. Litigation was compromised by a reduction on the land to $668,000. Since then the land has been in part graded, and in 1917 the assessment was increased to $1,017,200."

An official of the Mutual Gas Light Company made this answer to the further assertion of Judge Hylan that the sworn reports of the Consolidated Gas Company has been withheld from the deputies of the Tax Department:

"There is no relationship between the sworn statement of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company, filed with the State Tax Commission respecting the value of its buildings and equipment, and the assessment placed upon the company's real estate by the local Board of Taxes and Assessments. The company has now pending in the Supreme Court a writ of certiorari, obtained to review the assessments put upon this company's property."

District Attorney Swann admitted that charges of "irregularities" against a tax official had been filed at his office by Judge Hylan, but he declined to say what his probable action would be.

Six German Camp Fugitives Taken.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—Six of the ten German prisoners who escaped from the alien enemy detention camp at Fort McPherson Tuesday night, were captured today by agents of the Department of Justice. Five were taken at Surrency, Ga., and the sixth, Johann Adelhardt, a non-commissioned officer, was arrested here.

The missing include Lieutenant Hans Berg, who brought the prize ship Appam to Hampton Roads after her capture by the Möwe.

MUNITIONS CHIEF MAY JOIN CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

nation of Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott's letter to Secretary Baker read:

Oct. 25, 1917.

Dear Mr. Chairman: With the deepest regret and only because I am experiencing a recurrence of a serious physical difficulty from which I suffered in 1912 I submit my resignation from the chairmanship of the War Industries Board.

To you and your associates on the Council of National Defense I wish to convey my sincere appreciation of the opportunity to serve our country which you allowed me and to assure you of my gratitude for the encouragement and assistance which have been extended to me in the work.

May I ask that my resignation be accepted as early as may be, and that, on account of my physical need, I be allowed to retire at once from the work of the board?

Respectfully,
F. A. SCOTT, Chairman,
War Industries Board.

In reply Mr. Baker wrote to Mr. Scott:

Oct. 26, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Scott: On behalf of my associates and myself, I accept with the deepest regret the resignation which you have just tendered me as Chairman of the War Industries Board. We are willing to take this action only because we realize the need you have for rest after the devoted labor which you have performed in the interest of the Government.

I have no doubt that some appropriate minute of recognition of your services will be entered upon the record of the Council of National Defense, but, in anticipation of formal action, I beg leave to assure you that we deeply appreciate the self-sacrifice as well as the value of the service you have rendered, and count it a most fortunate thing for the Government that it was able to have your knowledge, zeal, and splendid spirit as a part of the organization with which it faced the early and difficult tasks of industrial organization for the war.

With the earnest hope that your recovery will be immediate, I am gratefully and cordially yours, NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Representative's Son Registers.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 26.—Byron Nelson, son of Representative Nelson, voluntarily returning from Canada, today registered under the draft law at once and then, appearing in the Federal Court, entered a plea of not guilty for alleged violation of that law. He asked for an early trial and gave bonds for his appearance in court.

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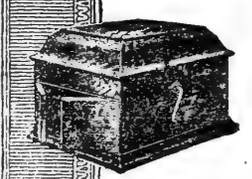
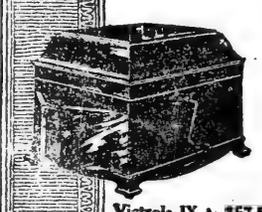

Victrola VIII-A, $45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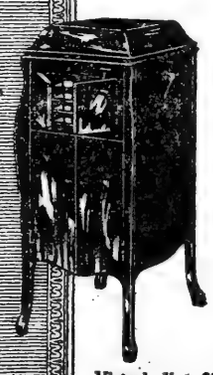
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Go to any Victor dealer's and he will gladly demonstrate them and play any music you wish to hear. Go today—the Christmas demand for the Victrola is already on, and these new models will this year create a larger demand than ever.

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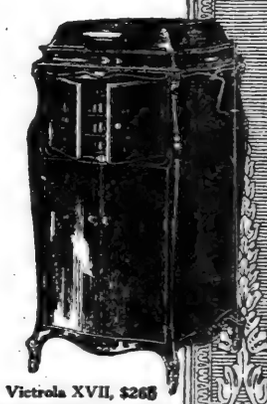
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The nation has part in a world war—the most bloody, the most brutal, the most harrowing of all time.

A great army has been raised by us.

Greater armies will be raised by us.

Millions of young men in our land have stepped forward or will step forward ready to give their lives that the world may be free.

They are willing to bear wounds and mutilations even worse than death that government of the people shall prevail.

These young men ungrudgingly offer their best—their all.

Older men would be glad to stand with them in training camp and in trench or go with them in the fierce dash "over the top," but it is wise provision that at the battle front mature youth, fiery, virile, enduring youth, shall face the foe.

Heroes all! There is, there can be, no just look back at the past of any man who goes forth ready to die like this for the right. By this act he is translated into the man all men have loved to honor since liberty was held precious.

It is right that these men should be held as brothers. It is right that the food they eat and the clothes they wear and the care they get should be the best a grateful people can give.

While they are offering their all for the common good and the common safety there is work just as vital for the others to do. But it is work without danger, work without sacrifice, work that at its most exacting is trivial and insignificant when compared to their part.

The spearhead is helpless without its shaft. These brave men must eat and be clad and have weapons and munitions, and be carried across countries and across seas, and cared for in distress and be given fitting burial in death.

It is for us who are older or younger or not chosen to see that no man of them all because of our carelessness or indifference suffers for one moment for the lack of anything we could have helped to supply; neither they nor one of those war-worn people, our allies, who have stood a living wall, cemented by treasure and glorified by liberty-love to protect us while protecting mankind.

What the noble, self-denying women of the land are doing is beyond praise. Mother love, sister love, and that other greater and tenderer love inspiring them as only woman can be inspired.

But more is needed.

Money must still be poured out as never before in the history of the world.

In equity, in justice, the same long arm of the Government that reaches to every hamlet and selects lives to be a possible sacrifice for the public weal, should reach to the money hoards and take of the heaped-up wealth of the land.

Why seize manhood and beg for gold?

Why take the wealth makers of the country and plead for the wealth they helped to make?

Why demand life as a right and ask for money as a favor?

A bulwark of lives on the one hand, put in place and held in place by the stern hand of the law. On the other hand, a trivial part of the property protected by that bulwark solicited as a concession—not as a gift, not as an empty loan, but with liberal interest and with the nation pledged to return every cent. of the principal!

The people are the nation. Their productive power and what they have accumulated are the wealth of the nation. The vital force, the creative force, is the people themselves. If all they have created and accumulated were lost it could be replaced, but all the money from Tubal Cain to now could not replace the men!

And yet we pick men for war as we pick blackberries, by grabbing them: and we try to get the sinews of war by specious words and ingenious arguments aimed at the holders of this incidental wealth.

The proposition as a whole is a business absurdity.

The soldier takes his life in his hand and risks it on the breaking of a hair.

The man who takes of his money in his hand and puts it in a Liberty Bond risks nothing.

He makes the safest investment the world affords, and the most profitable of its kind.

He does so near to nothing when measured by what the soldier does that there is no basis for comparison.

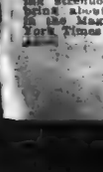
If every rifle shot meant a dollar absolutely lost to an investor there still should be such a voluntary mobilizing of money in a time like this as would fully finance America and her allies.

There would be if the real significance of the great struggle were clearly understood—and if the voice of fruitless treason were smothered.

In this great adventure, with nothing risked but men, with nothing lost but lives, what paltry creatures are those of means, safe behind the khaki lines, who fail to lend of their substance to make those risks smaller and those deaths fewer!

BUY A LIBERTY BOND.

W. M. GILLAM.



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(Killed in action Oct. 26, 1916)

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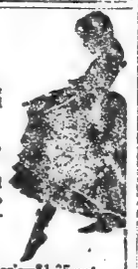

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AMERICA MUST HURRY.

President Lyman P. Powell of Hobart College contributes an article on the necessity for the United States making strenuous efforts immediately to bring about the defeat of Germany, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Adv.

NAVY'S DEATH ROLL IN WAR NOW 28 MEN

Department Publishes First Complete List of Casualties Since War Began.

FIVE SAILORS CAPTURED

Lieut. Thomas of the Vacuum the First Officer Killed, and John Epolucci First Seaman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Since the outbreak of the war with Germany the navy has lost twenty-eight men in active service against the enemy, and five have been captured. Lieutenant Clarence C. Thomas of the naval armed guard on the steamship Vacuum was not only the first officer of the navy to lose his life but the first officer in any branch of the American military or naval service to be killed. The other twenty-seven were mainly members of the armed guards placed on vessels, although a few were in the Naval Aviation Service, and one was killed in action while serving on an American destroyer.

John I. Eopolucci, a boatswain's mate, who was a member of the armed guard on the steamship Aztec, which was sunk on April 1, was the first member of the army or navy to lose his life in the war zone.

The captured men constituted the armed guard on the steamer Campana, which was sunk by a German submarine. One enlisted man was lost when the Aztec was sunk, an officer and four men were lost when the Vacuum was torpedoed, eight men were lost when the Motono was sunk, one was killed when the Platuria was sunk, two naval airmen were accidentally killed while flying in France, one was killed in action on an American destroyer, four were lost when the Antilles was sunk, and one when the Lewis Luckenbach was torpedoed.

The Bureau of Navigation has made a compilation of all the names of those in the naval service lost in service, and the list is declared to be complete in every respect.

The bureau's memorandum follows:

Steamship Aztec, (Naval Losses—1.)

First United States merchant vessel carrying a naval armed guard to be sunk.

Sunk April 1, 1917, by a mine or torpedo, (presumably the former.) Lieutenant William F. Gresham commanded guard. Rough sea, gale of wind; dark night; intense cold; unable to see any submarine. One ship's boat lost. After some hours in heavy sea, boat under charge of Lieutenant Gresham was sighted by French patrol vessel and all of armed guard except and part of merchant crew saved. John I. Eopolucci, boatswain's mate, second class, lost his life while assisting another boat in getting clear of the ship's side. Neither this man nor those attempting to launch boat were saved. Eopolucci first member of either the army or navy of the United States to lose his life in naval operations in the danger zone.

Eopolucci, John I., boatswain's mate, first class. Enlisted at Rosebank, N. Y., 5-7-15. Prior naval service, eight years; place of birth, Washington, D. C. Next of kin, mother, Annie M. Eopolucci, 649 I street, S. E., Washington, D. C. Reported message by the United States Consul in Brest, France. Declared officially dead April 1, 1917. First enlisted man in the United States Navy to lose his life in the present operations in European waters. Body never found.

Steamship Vacuum, (Naval Losses—5.)

Sunk by German submarine, morning April 28, 1917. Lieutenant C. C. Thomas commanded armed guard. Immediately following explosion, Lieutenant Thomas and after gun's crew manned gun. Two minutes after explosion stern of Vacuum plunged, throwing Thomas and his crew into water. Very rough sea, intense cold. Thomas and his crew were rescued by ship's boat under charge of the master. The second lifeboat nearby took four men from first boat to equalize the load. First and second boats each contained eighteen men. Third lifeboat, partly swamped, disappeared from view, contained eight men. At noon, after capsizing and being righted, first and second boats in company sailing to eastward. During afternoon first boat capsized twice, losing four men. Shortly thereafter, first and second boats separated, leaving fourteen men in first boat, including Lieutenant Thomas. On same afternoon, btwen 4:30 and 6:30 eleven of these fourteen died and bodies swept overboard, among them Thomas and several of his men. At noon of the next day third lifeboat (contining eight men) fell in with first boat, and rescued the three survivors. This made but three survivors of eighteen originally in first boat. Lieutenant Thomas, first officer of the navy (and the first of any United States service) to lose his life in operations against the enemy, since the declaration of war against Germany.

Lieutenant Clarence C. Thomas, born Grass Valley, Cal., Dec. 26, 1888. Appointed midshipman to Naval Academy from California 1904. Graduated 1908. Died April 28, 1917, at sea from cold and exposure as a result of the destruction by a German submarine of the steamship Vacuum, on which vessel he was serving in charge of a naval armed guard. Next of kin, wife, Mrs. C. C. Thomas, Prince George Street, Annapolis, Md.

Donald, Alexander, seaman second class. Enlisted at New York 7-21-13. Prior naval service none; place of birth, Fall River, Mass. Next of kin, brother, Hugh Donald; 109 Buena Vista Street, Corona, L. I., N. Y. Body never recovered.

Fischer, Charles J., coxswain. Enlisted at Philadelphia, Penn. Next of kin, father, Roman F. Fischer, 2,247 West Somerset Street, Philadelphia, Penn. Body never recovered.

Luckan, Charles F., seaman. Enlisted at Baltimore, Md., 8-19-14. Prior naval service, none. Place of birth, Baltimore, Md. Next of kin, mother, Marie C. Luckan, 124 South Madeira Street, Baltimore, Md. Body never recovered.

Lo Ree, Frank Hazelton, seaman. Enlisted at Philadelphia, Penn., May 17, 1915. Prior naval service, none. Place of birth Burlington, N. J. Next of kin, mother, Mary C. F. Lo Ree, 1,618 Cayuga Sgreet, Philadelphia, Penn. Died in the Hebrides, May 2, 1917, following extreme exposure in open boat after destruction of steamship Vacuum by German submarine.

Steamship Motano, (Naval Losses—8.)

The Motano was sunk evening July 31, 1917, by German submarine. Torpedo struck ship abaft engine room and blew up entire stern. Ship sank in less than one minute. Not possible to launch any of ship's boats, and nearly all on deck were swept overboard by sea. Naval gun's crew were at guns when blown up. Only survivors were those who were picked up by a destroyer. The after gun and two of the naval gun's crew were blown overboard by the explosion. Those who manned the forward gun remained at their stations searching for the submarine until the very last moment. They had no time even to put on their life jackets but leaped into the sea shortly before the ship plunged. Eight of the naval gun's crew were killed or drowned. Their bodies have never been recovered.

Horwig, Sidney, seaman, second class. Enlisted at New York, 10-3-16; prior naval service, none; place of birth, New York; date of birth, 7-22-98; next of kin, father, George J. Horwig, 647 Fox Street, New York. Body never recovered.

Lawrence, Andrew, seaman, second class. Enlisted at Scranton, Penn., 4-12-17; prior naval service, none; place of birth, Forty Fort, Penn.; date of birth, 3-8-97; next of kin, mother, Bertha Lawrence, 25 Hughes Street, Kingston Station, Maltby, Penn. Body never recovered.

Parmore, Don Walton, seaman, enlisted at New York, 7-10-16. Prior naval service, none; place of birth, Milano, Texas; date of birth 10 [illegible] next of kin, sister, Pearle Parmore, 219 West Eighty-first Street, New York. Body never recovered.

Carlin, Joseph Frank, coxswain. Enlisted at Pittsburgh, Penn., 10-31-13; prior naval service, none; place of birth, Pittsburgh, Penn.; date of birth, 10-3-96; next of kin, mother, Mrs. Ellis Carlin, 445 Pear Street, Pittsburgh, Penn. Body never recovered.

Sokel, James Anthony, seaman, second class. Enlisted at Chicago, Ill., 4-3-17; prior naval service, none; place of birth, Chicago, Penn.; date of birth, 9-28-93; next of kin, father, Simon Sokel, Chatswood, Ill. Body never recovered.

Whelan, William, seaman, second class. Enlisted at Detroit, Mich., 3-30-17; prior naval service none; place of birth, New York; date of birth, 6-10-81; next of kin, Rudolph M. Framer, Orangeburg, N. Y. Body never recovered.

Torjusen, Cornelius Oliver, seaman, second class. Enlisted at Kansas City, Mo., 4-2-17; date of birth, 12-25-93; next of kin, father, G. B. Torjusen, Pascagouia, Miss. Place of birth, Pascagouia, Miss. Steamship Motano sunk July 31, 1917. Body never recovered.

Vogel, A. Henry, seaman, second class. Enlisted at Baltimore, Md., 3-30-17; prior naval service, none; place of birth, Baltimore, Md. Date of birth 12-10-99; next of kin, brother, Paul, St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore, Md. Steamship Motano, sunk July 31, 1917. Body never recovered.

Steamship Platuria, (Naval Loss—1.)

The steamship Platuria was sunk by a German submarine on Sept. 15, 1917. The details are not at hand. One member of the naval armed guard lost his life.

Wagstaff, seaman, second class. Enlisted at Norfolk, Va., 11-18-16; prior naval service, none; place of birth, Skipwith, Va. date of birth, 7-27-98; next of kin, uncle, H. F. Jones, Port Norfolk, Va.

Steamship Cacique.

Woodworth, Edward, seaman, second class. Enlisted at Indianapolis, Ind., 2-27-17; prior naval service, none; place of birth, Fort Wayne, Ind. Date of birth, 10-28-98; next of kin, guardian, Ida M. Overmyer, Allen County Orphans' Home, Fort Wayne, Ind. Drowned accidentally from the Cacique July 25, 1917, Russia.

Steamship Chincha.

Squibb, James Lee, seaman, second class. Enlisted at Oklahoma City, Okla., 3-27-17; prior naval service, nope; place of birth, Bois Darc, Mo. Date of birth, July 24, 1892; next of kin, mother, Mrs. Mary Nora Squibb, 613 Monroe Street, Springfield, Mo. Lost on the Chincha. Washed from vessel Aug. 14, 1917.

U. S. S. Destroyers, in Europe.

Bush, James Henry, fireman third class. Enlisted at Boston, Mass., March 24, 1917; prior naval service, none; place of birth, Brockton, Mass. Date of birth, 11-11-89. Next of kin, mother, Anna Bush, 30 Snow Street, Brockton, Mass. Drowned accidentally. Body recovered 8-14-17.

Killed in action on a United States destroyer Oct. 16, 1917: Ingram, Osmund Kelly, gunner's mate, enlisted at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6, 1913. Previous naval service, four years and eight months. Place of birth, Oneanta, Ala.; date of birth, Aug. 3, 1887; next of kin, mother, Bettie Ingram, 110 Second Street, Pratt City, Ala.

Antilles, (Naval Losses—4.)

The United States Army transport Antilles was sunk by a German submarine Oct. 17, 1917. The following were lost:

Hunt, John Walter, seaman, enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 18, 1916. Prior naval service, none; place of birth, Roseland, Iowa; date of birth, July 30, 1896; next of kin, father, Isaac Hunt, Mountain Grove, Mo., R. D. No. 2, Box 44.

McKinney, J. C., seaman; next of kin, father, A. L. McKinney, 138 Pennington Street, Newark, N. J.

Watson, F. F., electrician; next of kin, mother, Mrs. W. L. Seger, Rutland, Mass.

Ausburn, G. S., electrician; next of kin, brother, R. Ausburn, 2,800 Louisiana Avenue, New Orleans, La.

S. S. Lewis Luckenbach, (Naval Loss—1.)

The S. S. Lewis Luckenbach was sunk by a German submarine Oct. 11, 1917.

McNeil, John Edward, seaman; enlisted at Providence, R. I., April 30, 1917. Prior naval service, none; place of birth, North Attleboro, Mass.; date of birth, March 30, 1898; next of kin, father, James McNeil, 132 South Street, Plainville, Mass.

Naval Aeronautic Forces in France.

The first forces of the United States to land in France for service against the enemy were the United States Naval Aeronautic detachments, which arrived in France, having been transported on naval vessels. These naval aviators—officers and men—landed in France during the first week in June, three weeks before the first army transport, under naval convoy, arrived on the other side to land the first of the army forces.

The bodies of four of the men of this first expedition are buried in France. Two of the four were killed in accidents in the air. These men were as follows:

Manley, George Herbert, landsman; enlisted at Baltimore, Md.; 3-27-'17; prior naval service, none; place of birth, Summit, N. J.; date of birth, 1-1-'96; next of kin, father, Herbert N. Manley, Maplewood, N. J. Killed as result of an accident; buried in France.

Reinhardt, Louis, seaman. Enlisted at Norfolk, Va., 3-31-16. Prior naval service five months; place of birth, New York, N. Y.; date of birth, 11-5-97; next of kin, mother, Agnes Reinhardt, 324 East Sixty-sixth Street, New York; buried in France.

Halstead, Harold Norman, landsman. Enlisted at Montgomery, Ala., March 21, 1917; prior naval service, none; place of birth, Elizabeth, N. J.; date of birth, 3-22-03; next of kin, father, Francis A. Halstead, 118 Bortime Street, Somerville, N. J. He died on July 31, 1917, at 6 P. M. and was buried in France.

Barrett, Thomas Winch, landsman. Enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, 4-6-17. Prior naval service, none; place of birth, Cleveland, Ohio; date of birth, 2-2-96; next of kin, father, D. S. Barrett, Mentor, Ohio. Killed in France, 6-28-17; nose dive of flying machine. First aviator of any American force killed in service in France.

Prisoners in Germany.

The following men, who were in the naval armed guard on the steamship Campana, were taken prisoners after a long engagement with a German submarine. They were captured after all their ammunition had been expended, and the ship was sunk. They are now somewhere in Germany:

Delaney, James, chief gunner's mate. Enlisted at Newport, R. I., May 27, 1915; twelve years' previous naval service. Born Jan. 8, 1885, at Charlestown, Mass.; next of kin, wife, Elinor Delaney, 12 Cleveland Street., Malden, Mass.

Jacob, Fred Stephen, seaman. Enlisted at Pittsburgh, Penn., where he was born, Aug. 31, 1894; next of kin, father, August Jacob, 90 Eureka Street, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Kline, Charles L., gunner's mate. Enlisted at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4, 1915; born Reading, Penn., Nov. 29, 1891; next of kin, father, H. C. Kline, 240 W. Buttonwood Street, Reading, Penn.

Miller, William Albert, seaman. Enlisted at Chicago, March 1, 1917; place of birth, S. Chicago, May 1, 1896; next of kin, mother, Elizabeth Grebeck, 8,845 Burley Avenue, Chicago.

Roop, Ray, boatswain's mate. Enlisted at Norfolk, Oct. 13, 1915; previous naval experience three years; born La Grange, Ind., Feb. 24, 1892; next of kin, mother, Elizabeth Garn, 415 Poplar Street, Boyne City, Mich.

CARDINAL ENJOINS PRAYER.

Urges All Catholics to Observe Day Set Apart by the President.

Cardinal Farley has sent a letter to the clergy of the New York Diocese urging all Catholics to observe tomorrow as the day set apart by the President for prayers for the success and welfare of the nation. It is also the wish of Cardinal Farley that "the clergy of this diocese, not only on next Sunday, but every morning at the altar will make a special memento for the welfare of our beloved country." The letter closes:

"A high task, indeed, confronts his Excellency. As Chief Executive of the nation, the Commander in Chief of its army and navy, on him devolves the duty of directing the battle for his promised land of freedom. Conscious that ours is no unlawful aggression and firmly convinced of the justice and necessity of the struggle we pledge him our most cordial co-operation. Our men of fighting age, the youth of our love and pride, have gone forth joyfully at his call. We have dedicated our means to the same holy and patriotic purpose, and we are ready for any service or sacrifice which the fortunes of war may demand of us."

Found Son About to be Executed.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 26.—James Conway of Blackwood had been searching for his son for more than a year but could not find him. He read a couple of days ago that a Thomas Conway had been sentenced to death for murder. Following an impulse he went to the jail today and was overcome to find that the doomed man was his son.

METHODIST BISHOPS LAUD OUR WAR AIMS

Express Hope That German People Will Realize America Is Only Fighting Autocracy.

UPHOLD HEAVY TAXATION

J. H. Smythe, Jr., Asks Board for Greater Liberality on Amusement Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Board of Bishops, in an address to the 6,000,000 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church issued today, justified the entry of the United States into the war and conveyed a plea for America to stand united for its successful prosecution. The Bishops upheld the heavy tax levy and favored even heavier taxation on business to meet the war drains. The address said in part:

"We rejoice in the manifest determination of the country to keep the struggle up to the high plane of idealism with which we entered the war. The presentation of the rights of small nations, the exaltation of human rights above all other rights whatsoever—these aims are being clearly fixed in the minds of our people every day.

"It gives us the greatest satisfaction to note the moral seriousness which we find everywhere in the attitude of men toward the great contest. We pray God that these sentiments may continue and deepen, and that no taint of imperialistic ambition, nor of glory in war for war's sake, nor of indifference to human interest may soil the spirit of our nation.

"We urge a heavier taxation, if need be, of the profits of business, so that coming generations may not be handicapped under a too heavy burden of war debt. We urge such care in the raising of funds that original concessions to laboring classes shall not be impaired and accumulations for educational and philanthropic purposes shall not be impaired.

"We call especially for a stern outlawry of all forms of vice which sap the strength of our soldiers, and of the manufacture and use of strong drink which saps the strength of the nation at home. The economic strain which awaits us all at the close of the war, as well as the conservation of humanity for which we are fighting the war, both alike demand the perpetual prohibition of the saloon.

"We desire to express our most earnest hope that the appeal of the President to the people of the German Empire may find ultimate response. We find it hard to believe that the crimes of official Germany during the past three years really represent the spirit of the people, with large sections of whom our Church has been working for the advancement of the kingdom of God for half a century. We would urge with all our power upon the German people that while America is fighting against a system which she cannot in the light of facts regard as other than evil, sh is striving to keep free from hatred of the German people. We welcome the statement of President Wilson that we are not warring for the dismemberment of Germany or for an economic boycott after the war."

The Board of Bishops this afternoon clothed its war council, of which Bishop Joseph F. Berry of Philadelphia is Chairman, with full authority of the Church in a campaign for the promotion of religious and recreation work in the camps of soldiers in the United States and abroad. This committee has at its present command $250,000, and additional sums sought are assured upon request.

The board today deferred action on the proposed general budget of $80,000,000 for a great program of work to cover five years until a special meeting in February.

J. Henry Smythe, Jr., of New York, son of a Methodist minister, has addressed an open letter to each member of the board with a plea for greater liberality on the amusement questions. He attacks the paragraph in the discipline which reads:

"Improper amusements and excessive indulgence in innocent amusements are serious barriers to the beginning of the religious life and fruitful causes of such spiritual decline. Some amusements in common use are positively demoralizing and furnish the first easy steps to total loss of character." Smythe contends that this keeps young people out. He writes that the Church is shackled by its strictness, and is here to seek the adoption of a resolution for the General Conference in 1920.

Bishop Earle Cranston of Washington, in an interview this afternoon upon the subject of indulgence in amusement by members of the Methodist Church, declared that the attitude of the Board of Bishops for more than sixteen years has been favorable to leaving the question for individual decision of members of the Church. In this respect the Board of Bishops has taken what might be regarded as a much more liberal view toward amusements than the General Conference, which has failed to concur in its proposals.

CONDON TRIAL NEARS END.

Physician Accused of Murder Denies Having Body in Home.

Special to The New York Times.

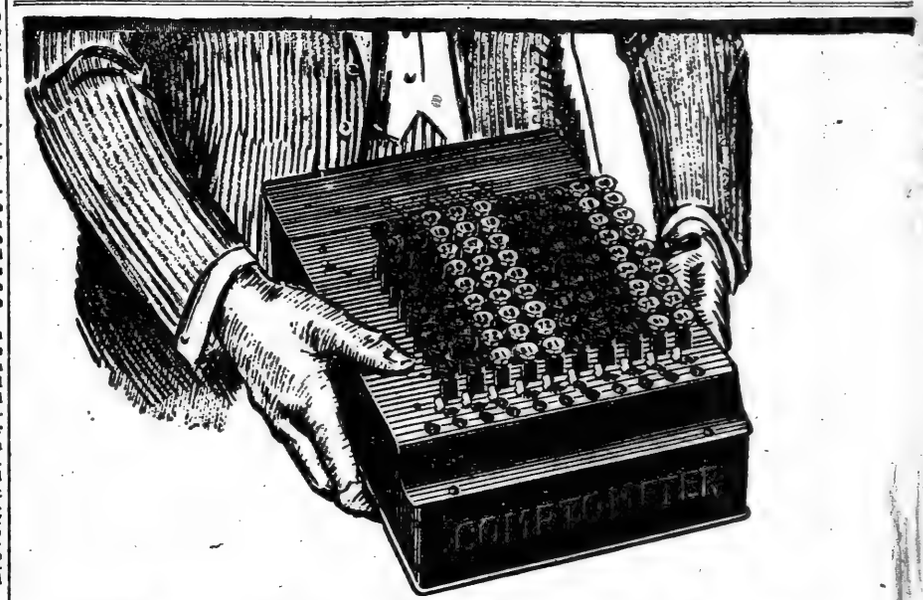
NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 26.—The taking of testimony in the trial of Dr. William J. Condon of this city, charged with the murder of John V. Piper, a graduate student at Rutgers College, was finished this afternoon, and the summing up will begin tomorrow morning.

A skeleton and other bones were put in evidence today, but the physician accounted for these by saying that they had been in use since student days. An emphatic denial that he had seen John V. Piper on the night of Feb. 17, when Piper disappeared from his home in this city, and when the State charges he was shot by Dr. Condon, was made on the witness stand before Judge Bergen today by Dr. Condon. Dr. Condon also denied that there had been at any time a body in his house on Livingston Avenue, and that he had taken Piper's body to the spot on the Spotswood Road where it was found on June 16, but he admitted that he had taken a trip on that road on June 15 to go to Freehold. He said that he had nothing in his automobile at the time.

Mrs. Condon on the witness stand corroborated her husband.

Thompson Named Inspector General.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—The appointment of William L. Thompson of Troy as Inspector General of the State with the rank of Major was announced tonight by Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill. Major Thompson served on Governor Odell's staff, and in 1898 was assigned to General Roe's staff. Other appointees, announced, who will serve as aids on General Sherrill's staff, are Major Howard K. Brown of Syracuse, Major William C. Barry of Rochester, commanding officer of Squadron B, New York Cavalry, and Lieutenant Malcolm D. Sloane of New York City.



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If you have been sick and you are not "coming back" fast enough, and you are pale, anemic, easily fatigued and need building up, try

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

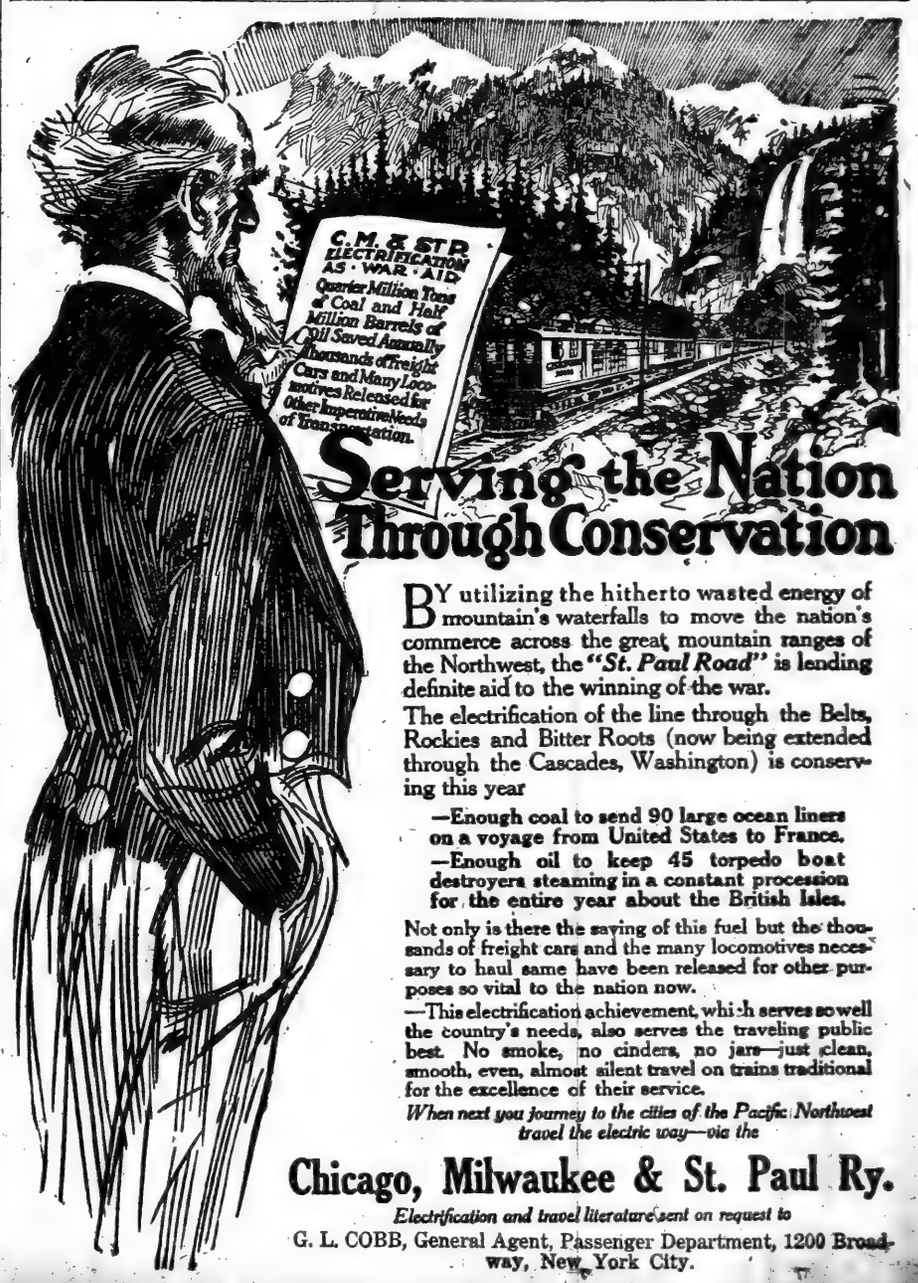
A run-down, anemic condition is frequently due to the blood having become thin, watery and sluggish. *Pepto-Mangan* is a desirable tonic because it builds as well as tones. It puts digestible iron in the blood and further enriches it by making millions of new, vigorous, red blood cells. The rejuvenated iron-blood courses through the body, scouring out poisons and carrying health and vigor to brain, stomach, lungs, and all parts of the body. It is difficult for the vitality to remain below par when the blood bounds with health. *Pepto-Mangan* will not bother the stomach and its taste is exceedingly pleasant.

Friendly Warning

Resist any attempt at substitution. *Gude's* is the only genuine *Pepto-Mangan*. It is sold only in original bottles as pictured here, and is never sold in bulk.

Study this picture so you will know how the genuine Pepto-Mangan looks

Pepto-Mangan is made only by M. J. BREITENBACH COMPANY, Manufacturing Chemists, New York



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RETAILERS OF SUGAR AGREE TO CUT PRICE

9 1-2 and 10 Cents a Pound Fixed at Conference with Williams and Other Officials.

TO APPORTION RAW SUPPLY

Refiners' Committee Draws Up Distribution Plan — Local Campaign to Open Tomorrow.

Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for the New York district, started his price-fixing campaign last night by obtaining an agreement of the retail grocers to sell loose granulated sugar beginning next Tuesday at not more than 9½ cents a pound, and granulated sugar in packages for 10 cents. Under the terms of this agreement, the prevailing price of sugar, from 10 to 11 cents, will be reduced, with no possibility of any further rise, unless warranted by market conditions, in which case the Federal, State, and municipal food authorities will determine the necessity of an increase.

The adjustment of retail sugar prices was accomplished at a three-hour conference in the office of John Mitchell, Chairman of the State Food Commission, 230 Fifth Avenue. Among those present besides Mr. Williams and Mr. Mitchell were Commissioner of Markets Henry Moskowitz, Aaron Goldberg of the Federation of Hebrew Retail Grocers' Association, L. P. Hansen of Park & Tilford, and Charles H. Haslop, President of the Retail Grocers' Association.

Mr. Williams at the opening of the conference declared that the Government was desirous of limiting the profit on the sale of sugar to half a cent a pound. Some objection was raised, it being asserted that it cost the retailers 12 per cent. of the selling price to furnish the sugar. Following a long discussion on the cost of the sugar to the retailer, Mr. Williams still insisted that the gross profits should not exceed nine-tenths of a cent on the pound, which would allow four-tenths of a cent for cost and leave half a cent net profit. He emphasized the national necessity of such an adjustment in wartime and the retailers agreed.

Proceedings of Conferees.

After the conference, the following statement was issued:

"On account of the news received from Washington that new supplies of sugar will shortly become available and lower prices will prevail in this market, a decision was arrived at at the conference of chain stores and retail grocers, together with Food Administrator Williams, John Mitchell, President of the State Food Commission, and Henry Moskowitz, Commissioner of Public Markets, to make an adjustment of the price in sugar, beginnig next Tuesday, to not more than 9½ cents for loose granulated, and 10 cents a pound for package granulated, both prices on a cash and carrying basis. If credit and delivery is allowed the dealers can charge an additional price.

"It is expected that the price of sugar will shortly drop and the consumers are urged not to purchase any more than is absolutely necessary for immediate needs. The revised price agreed upon will result in less than ½ cent profit to the retail dealers, who have come to the voluntary agreement that the former practice of selling sugar on a different basis from other commodities for advertising purposes should be continued. It has agreed also that Dr. Moskowitz shall prepare a statement setting forth the prices agreed upon, which will be posted in every store represented at this conference.

"The policy announced by the Federal, State, and municipal food administrators was to make changes as market conditions warrant. The Federal, State, and city food authorities are highly pleased by the patriotic spirit of the retailers and the evident desire on their part not to take advantage of the war situation to exploit the public on prices."

The American Refiners Committee, at 111 Wall Street, also reached an agreement yesterday as to the basis of apportionment for all the raw sugar which is to be put upon the market, including whatever amount is now in stock. This agreement involves an equitable apportionment among the refineries of the United States, the basis to be determined in every case by the visible supply and the capacity of the refinery. The exact terms in figures were not made public, as the committee decided to submit them first to the International Committee for approval. At the headquarters of the Sugar Refining Committee it was stated that the approval would be forthcoming at once.

Raw Sugar for Refineries.

The terms of this agreement will affect the 100,000 tons of sugar engaged by the American Sugar Refining Company from the Louisiana planters on Wednesday. Half of this supply will come to North Atlantic ports for distribution. The apportionment means that some refineries which have been forced to shut down will be able to resume business on a modest but secure basis.

George M. Roiph, Chief of the Sugar Division of the United States Food Administration, stated yesterday that there was no foundation for the report that the new Cuban sugar crop would relieve the scarcity here within a week. The Cuban crop, according to Mr. Roiph, is not yet harvested, and will not be available before Jan. 1 under the most favorable conditions. As for the Louisiana product, he said, not a pound of it would reach the New York market before Nov. 15. He also said the Western sugar product was in an unsettled state and could not be counted upon for immediate relief, owing to uncertain transportation conditions and the lack of supplies in other civic centres of the country.

The formal opening of the Food Administration campaign under the direction of Mr. Williams will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock on board the Recruit at Union Square. F. A. Wilson Laurenson will preside and the speakers are to include Mayor Mitchel, Mr. Williams, and Assistant United States Treasurer Martin Vogel. A feature of the ceremonies will be the signing of the first food pledge cards by five soldier mothers—Mrs. James Trainor of Manhattan, Mrs. Anna Meany of the Bronx, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Rendich of Brooklyn, Mrs. Mary Foley of Queens, and Mrs. Anna McNamara of Richmond. Each of these five mothers has one or more sons in some branch of the service.

Mr. Williams was in conference yesterday with a staff of seventy assistants and completed the preparations for the house to house canvas, which 15,000 women volunteers will begin on Monday to sign up every housewife and handler of food in the great domestic army of the United States Food Administration. The following notice was issued to housewives with reference to these canvassers yesterday:

"Housewives: Even if you do not like the idea, or see nothing practical in it, please avoid anything that would tend to discourage the young women who have no other object than doing that which their country has asked them to do. Try to keep in mind that these women have to run up and down millions of stairs every day. The work is arduous and the toiler who toils without compensation for her country at least deserves from you the kind of a reception you would like to have your daughter receive from American mothers were she making the house to house canvas.

"Let us all sign these pledge cards with as heartiness becoming an American and so assist Mr. Hoover win the heroic work he is undertaking to conserve the food for our own army, those of our allies, and for their suffering population. The serious problems that confront us at home, we may rest assured, will be attended to by our Government. Let us have faith in this Government and the flag that protects us."

In return for her signature to a pledge card every housewife will receive an official membership card in three colors of the United States Food Administration, also another card entitled "The War Creed of the Kitchen." The membership card is to be hung upon the window. The other card will bear the compliments of the Government to new members. Those who cannot conserve will be asked to sign the pledge card in any case, as an indication of their willingness to do the best they can.

REFUSE TO SELL THEIR SUGAR.

Grace & Co. Want Higher Price for 10,000,000 lbs. Stored in Yonkers.

W. R. Grace & Co., owners of 10,000,000 pounds of sugar in storage at the Federal Sugar Refinery at Yonkers, have refused to sell the product at the price fixed by the Food Commission. The company is willing, it was said at the refinery tonight, to sell the sugar for exactly what it paid for it, $8.70 a hundredweight. The Government insists that the sugar be sold at the rate it has fixed for jobbers and retailers, $8.35 a hundred.

The sugar represents the last work of the big refinery before it was put out of commission by the cessation of shipments of the raw product from Cuba. It was sold to the Grace company two months ago. Simultaneously the Government declared an embargo and a great number of neutral shipments became inactive, and the Grace company could not obtain ships to move the sugar abroad.

The Federal Refinery has been besieged by New York jobbers who have been referred to the Grace company. The situation has been taken to Washington.

BUTTER CHEAPER IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The consumer began to realize the benefits of Government supervision of food sales today when the butter price was slashed 3 to 6 cents by the local Food Price Committee. This was done in the face of predictions by retail grocers that best grades of butter would sell at 55 to 58 cents a pound next week.

The Food Committee, after conferring with a committee from the Chicago Butter and Egg Board, decided that 44 to 49½ cents a pound was a fair price for creamery extras in bulk and 45 to 50½ cents for butter in cartons. Retailers have been asking 50 to 55 cents a pound.

The Butter and Egg Board committee agreed that a fair profit for the grocer would be 2 cents a pound over the jobber's price on bulk butter and 3½ cents for cartons.

The Price Committee also cut the cost of corn meal ½ to ½ cent a pound, with promises of a greater cut.

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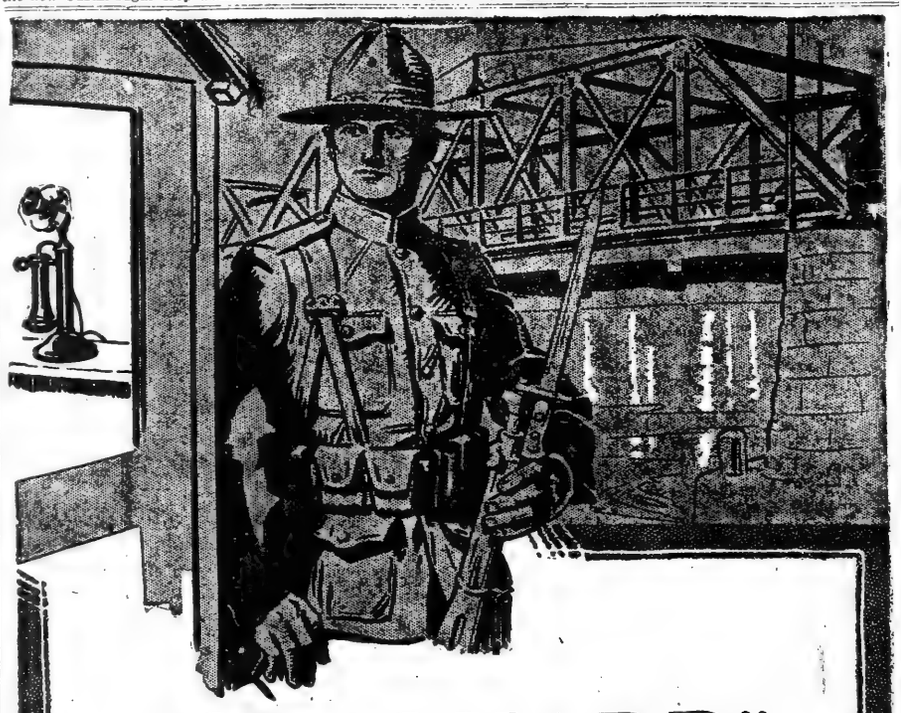

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LAYS INFANT DEATHS TO HIGH MILK COST

Dr. Josephine Baker of Child Hygiene Department Before Mayor's Committee.

INCREASE IN MORTALITY

Survey of Many Families in City Shows Big Decrease in Amount of Milk Consumed.

Dr. Josephine Baker, Director of the Department of Child Hygiene, testifying at the hearing of the Mayor's Milk Committee in the Board of Health Building, declared yesterday that the high price of milk was one of the "most vital factors" in the increased infant mortality of the last three months. She contended that the alarming increase in children's diseases could be traced directly in many cases to the fact that mothers were compelled to buy a cheaper grade of milk than that which they were formerly accustomed to feed to their children.

Citing statistics, Dr. Baker stated that the infant mortality up to July 28 of the present year was about the same as that of the corresponding period of 1916. But from July 29 to the present day, she asserted, there were 279 more infant deaths than in the same period of last year. Infant mortality, she stated, was due to three general causes, heat, poor housing, and poor nutrition. Inasmuch as the first two conditions had not altered materially this year from last year, she argued that the poor nutrition was probably the most certain cause of the increased infant mortality.

Milk depots, she pointed out, which charged nine cents a quart for milk last year, now charge 12 cents a quart, or two cents less than the price charged for Grade A milk in other places. Nevertheless, the price was excessive, as shown by the decreased consumption of milk in many quarters. Many depots, she said, had to shut down because of the increased cost.

Asked whether there was any real danger in feeding babies on milk supplied from cans rather than from bottles, Mrs. Baker replied that for babies less than 1 year old only bottled milk should be used. For children above that age, she said, there would be no real danger in loose milk, provided it was sold under proper supervision and sanitation.

Considerable testimony was offered at yesterday's hearing to show that the increased cost of milk had brought about a considerable decrease in its consumption. D. Fox, sales manager of the Borden Farm Products Company, testified that the average decrease in sales for the Borden firm from September, 1916, to the present time amounted to about 31 per cent. In some district, such as the Brownsville section in Brooklyn, the decrease amounted to 50 per cent.

Miss Lucy K. Gillet, Inspector for the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, testified to a survey which was made of thousands of families, in reference to the amount of milk consumed under the increasing cost of the product. In 2,200 families investigated, it was found that 1,231 families had substituted tea and coffee for milk and that in these families there were 2,148 children under six years of age, who needed milk for nourishment.

It was found that these families in 1916, paying 10 cents a quart, had consumed 4,197 quarts of milk, whereas this year, with milk at 14 cents a quart, the same number of families had consumed only 1,604 quarts. Of the families investigated, 219 cut their milk supply 25 per cent., and 969 families had reduced their supply from 25 to 50 per cent.; 169 from 50 to 75 per cent.; three families from 75 to 100 per cent. About 120 families cut fresh milk out entirely and resorted to condensed milk.

Dr. L. Emmett Holt, Professor of Children's Diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, testified that a child under one year of age should drink at least one quart of milk a day and that a child between one and two years should drink 1½ pints a day. Even at the prevailing high price he said, milk still remained the most economical food for infants as well as adults. This testimony was confirmed by Professor H. C. Sherman of Columbia.

BAKERS HEED MAYOR AND WILL NOT STRIKE

They Agree to Arbitration of Their Grievances When Their Patriotism Is Appealed to.

Mayor Mitchel succeeded in averting the threatened strike of bakers in this city by calling into conference yesterday representatives of the Bakers' and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local 163, and the Master Bakers' Unions. After hearing both sides, the Mayor suggested that the workers and master bakers try to adjust their difficulties in the individual shops. Appealing to their patriotism, he declared that the time was one when public interest demanded a peaceful adjustment of difficulties. In addressing the workers and the master bakers, he said:

"I learn that a strike was threatened in the bakeshops of the Williamsburg district yesterday. Any dislocation in the distribution of bread to the people is a matter of serious public concern, and as Mayor of the city I am interested in its prevention. I am also interested in securing an adjustment of the difficulties. It has always been my policy to try to avert a strike if I can, for I know that strikes should only be used as a last resort; and if the workers and manufacturers can agree it is always both in their interest and in the interest of the public that this should be done."

If they could not agree, the Mayor said, he would be very glad to take up the matter by arbitration. Both the representatives of the union and the workers and the master bakers promised the Mayor that they would resort neither to strikes nor to lockouts, but would try to adjust their differences, as he suggested, in the individual shops. Pending mediation and arbitration the master bakers and the workers declared they would not stop baking bread.

SELL POTATOES AT 3 CENTS.

Moskowitz to Distribute City Supply to Retailers.

Commissioner of Markets Henry Moskowitz announced yesterday that the retail grocers of the city were co-operating with the New York City Food Aid Committee in reducing the price of potatoes to the consumer by agreeing to sell the supply that the committee has obtained for distribution. The Thomas Roulston Company of Brooklyn has arranged to place these potatoes on sale in all their stores today. Other chain stores, such as the L. Oppenheim stores and the Andrew Davey stores, have also agreed to handle several carloads.

Commissioner Moskowitz said he was eager to get the co-operation of the small retail grocer in the congested section of the city, so that more poor people could take advantage of the reduced prices in potatoes. The potatoes can be obtained from the representatives of the New York City Food Aid Committee at the Erie Railroad freight yards, Twenty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue, Manhattan.

"We hope," said Commissioner Moskowitz, "that the distribution of these potatoes at the price will have the salutary effect of reducing the price of potatoes generally for the consumer. We have arranged to put these potatoes out through retail dealers because in that way it is believed that the greatest good will come to the consuming public. These potatoes are being sold to retailers for $1.50 a bushel at the cars in the railroad yards. The retailers must agree to sell them to the public at not more than 3 cents a pound."

SHOT IN THEATRE ROW.

Man Who Attacks Playhouse Manager Sent to Bellvue.

James McGibbon, who gave his address as 357 West Forty-fifth Street, while sitting in an automobile, owned by A. H. Heckscher, whose wife the police say is a sister of John L. De Saulles, killed by his wife at Mineola, was shot in the right arm last night, by a man who said he was Dr. Narburn Jenkins of 27 West Thirty-seventh Street. The shooting occurred near the Plymouth Theatre, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues in Forty-fifth Street. The police sent Dr. Jenkins to the Psychopathic Ward in Bellvue Hospital.

Dr. Jenkins, according to the police, followed an auto to the Plymouth Theatre, from which two men alighted and entered the theatre. Dr. Jenkins bought a ticket and followed them into the house. During the first act he paced up and down in the back of the theatre. This irritated many in the audience, and Manager Brock Pemberton was notified. He asked Jenkins, "Can I do anything for you?" and Jenkins struck him in the face.

Pemberton asked a man named Cohen to come out and speak with Jenkins. Cohen approached Jenkins and inquired if he could help him, and Jenkins replied: I want to find Jack Norworth. Cohen led Jenkins to the street. He says Jenkins cried: "I think I will shoot you," and pulled a revolver from his pocket.

Cohen ran west on Forty-fifth Street toward Eighth Avenue. Jenkins fired several shots, and the third struck McGibbon.

Detective Trojan and Patrolman Ferguson of the West Forty-seventh Street Station caught Jenkins and took him to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

CROWN PRINCE IS ANXIOUS

Warns Young Men Against Forces Endeavoring to Destroy Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 26.—The German Crown Prince, addressing an assembly of young men in the Rhine Province, said:

"A few kilometers from here your brothers are fighting for the existence of the German Empire. Your duty is to be worthy of them. There are forces at work endeavoring to destroy the German Empire and the monarchy and to sow dissatisfaction among the people, because they know that Germany is otherwise unconquerable. It is your duty to prevent this, and we count on you."

The Crown Prince, as heir to the throne, is thought to be anxious about the reports of democratic changes impending and the threats of the Socialists.

NAMES NEW AIR BOARD.

Army and Navy Members of Reorganized Body Are Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Naval and military members of the Aircraft Board, about to be reorganized under a law giving it legal status, were announced today by Secretaries Daniels and Baker. President Wilson is to name a civilian Chairman and two other civilian members.

All of the service representatives appointed today except Lieut. Commander Arthur K. Atkins of the navy are members of the present board. They are: Navy—Rear Admiral Taylor and Captain H. E. Irwin. Army—Major Gen. George O. Squier, Colonel E. A. Deeds and Colonel R. L. Montgomery.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulers, Colonel Raynal C. Bolling and Colonel S. D. Waldon will be dropped, but will continue their services in connection with airplane production.

FELLOWSHIP SESSION ENDS CLINIC CONGRESS

American College of Surgeons to Work for Standardization of Hospitals.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—With a final pledge of fealty to the Allies to "give support to whatever cause the German Army may oppose," and "to render the tribute of duty done wherever the call may come on the far-flung battle line," the Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons closed tonight with a meeting of the college's fellowship.

Honorary fellowships, in addition to the 313 regular fellowships conferred during the year, were awarded to Surgeons General enlisted of the Navy and Blue of the Public Health Service; Colonel T. H. Goodwin, British Attaché of Surgeon General Gorgas's office; Colonel C. U. Dercle, social French representative, and Sir Berkeley Moynihan, British representative to the Congress.

When Colonel Dercle was introduced as one "who, graduated on the field of battle, bears decorations of scores of wounds from the missiles of the enemy, and whose thesis has been written in his own blood," the surgeons rose to their feet with the playing of "The Marseillaise."

For the first time since the congress had been in session Dr. Franklin H. Martin, its founder, was present. He had to fight against the weakness following an attack of pneumonia to make himself heard in an appeal for enlistment in the medical service.

Sir Berkeley Moynihan in his fellowship address responded to the President of the fellowship, Major George Crile. He reviewed the history of the German educational system, which he said was a history of learning manufactured to order by the military powers for a people unable to originate thought in any large sense.

Hospital standardization, both military and civil, is to be the objective of the congress for the coming year, according to plans made known at the closing sessions.

"It has been the most satisfactory and the most important conference of its kind ever held," said Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., the new President of the Congress.

The Board of Regents of the American College for the coming year was chosen as follows:

Dr. Robert E. McKechnie, Vancouver, B. C.; Dr. William D. Haggard, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. George E. Brewer, New York; Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chicago; Surgeon General William C. Gorgas.

Regarding the aim of the new consolidation of the American College with the Clinical Congress, an official statement says:

"Except in the case of an occasional surgeon advanced in years, admission to the college is by examination. During the year about one-half of those who tried the examination passed. There are at present about 4,500 applications for fellowship in the college.

"The work of the college for the coming year will be centred upon hospital standardization. With the good-will and co-operation of the American Hospital Association and of the Catholic Hospital Association, the college will, after a thorough investigation, publish a list of hospitals which meet a minimum standard of efficiency. In other words, the college will indicate those hospitals which provide competent and safe care of patients. Among the things to be insisted upon is that physicians and surgeons who divide fees shall not be permitted to practice in any hospital which is approved."

$15,000,000,000 MORE IN THE BRITISH DEBT

Committee Reports Each Six Months of War Will Cost the Nation a Billion Pounds.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on National Expenditures, issued today, says that, excluding £1,321,000,000 owed by Great Britain's allies and dominions, the national debt up to Sept. 30 had been added to by approximately £3,000,000,000.

The accretion to the debt, the report says, tends to become more rapid, and, very roughly speaking, each six months of the war will necessitate a gross addition of £1,000,000,000, or, excluding loans, a net addition of £750,000,000.

With interest at 5 per cent. and 1 per cent. for the sinking fund, the gross addition to the debt charge consequent upon each six months of the war, on the present scale of expenditure, would be about £60,000,000, and, deducting payments due by the dominions and the Allies, £45,000,000.

Despite the entry of the United States into the war, the report continues, the advances to the Allies show no tendency to diminish. Of the recent votes of credit about 56 per cent. was spent by the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions.

The committee recommends that the War Office consider carefully the cost of any proposal, and draws attention to a report that immense accumulations of used shell cases have been brought into a British port, but that no adequate arrangement had been made for their use again.

Two Interned on Ellis Island.

Henry Munster, 32 years old, a cook, who lived on a boat at the foot of Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, and Henry Horst, 24 years of age, of 341 Forty-eighth Street, a longshoreman, who were among five Germans seized by the police in the vicinity of the Morse shipyard on the South Brooklyn waterfront on Oct. 19, were yesterday interned at Ellis Island upon the order of Attorney General Gregory. Neither man had a permit to be in the waterfront zone. Three other Germans who were taken into custody at the same time were released because they had permits, which they claimed they did not know had been revoked by United States Marshal James M. Power.

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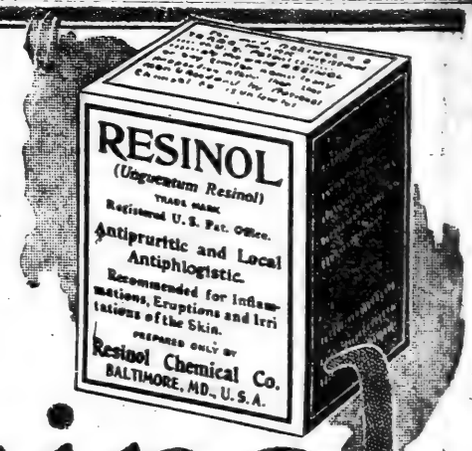

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Second Federal Reserve District

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America Locks World's Pantry Against the Kaiser

The newspaper press of America, as shown in the very comprehensive article which occupies the leading place in the issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 27th, is generally concerned with the thought that the absolute embargo now jointly decreed by England and the United States against Germany's neutral neighbors is, in the words of the New York *Sun*, "the deadliest of all weapons for the destruction of Germany," and one which she fears, according to *The Tribune*, New York, "even more than the drum-fire of the battlefield." The war is now "blockade against blockade," declared Deputy Lemery, of the French Parliament, a few days ago, and at the recent Allied conference in London, it was stated that the new blockade formula, if strictly applied, "will make it impossible for Germany to continue the struggle."

For a full account of the probable effect of the Allies' embargo action upon Germany, do not miss reading "The Digest" this week. Among other topics that will engage your interest in this number, are:

Germany's New Thrust at Russia

The Meaning of the German Seizure of the Entrance to the Gulf of Riga

The Menace of War-Time Strikes
Refuting the Charge That England Is Not Doing Her Share
Dying Servia
How the Insects Know Each Other
The Hottest Heat
Drum-Fire—What It Is
Poets In Their Glory, Dead
The Future of German Singers
A New "Comedy Gift"
German Guilt For Armenian Blood
Wrong Kind of Camp-Preaching
The Week's News of Finance
Zoning Germany Out of It If the World
The Teuton Effort to Split the Allies
The German People Are Behind Their Ruler
Austria's Swiss Intrigues
Are Standardized Airplanes an Error?
That "Poisoned Court-plaster"
Pussy-Cat's Pedigree
Denatured Hail-Storms in France
How England Is Treated in Our School-Books
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Many Interesting Illustrations, Including Cartoons

"Digest" Readers Don't Have to *Guess* the Facts—They *Know* Them

When you discuss politics, or the war, or literature, or art, or science, are you able to do so intelligently and broad-mindedly? Do you think for yourself on all these questions or are you simply an echo of your pet editor, a pale reflection of the opinions advanced in the columns of your favorite newspaper? If you are not already an independent thinker, weighing facts for yourself and drawing impartial deductions from them, it is high time that you become one. No periodical will help you to this so well as THE LITERARY DIGEST. This greatest of modern news-magazines gives you, in their own words, the views of all the principal publications, at home and abroad, thus setting before you the great issues of the day from every angle of view and in the most readable form. It makes no attempt to influence your judgment. It simply offers you an impartial record. The rest is up to you.

October 27th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

COLLEGE FOOTBALL PROGRAM OFFERS CLASHES BETWEEN STRONG TEAMS TODAY

IMPORTANT GAMES ON GRIDIRON TODAY

Interest Centres in Clashes Between Brown and Colgate and Penn and Pitt.

THREE LOCAL ENCOUNTERS

Columbia Will Test Williams and Fordham Will Face Rutgers —N. Y. U. vs. Union.

The interest in today's football schedule centres in two important games which should abound in action and thrills. These are the Colgate-Brown game at Providence and the Pittsburgh-Pennsylvania contest in Philadelphia. There are also several other gridiron matches which will furnish plenty of excitement for football fans, New York City having its share of attractions in the Columbia-William, Fordham-Rutgers, and the New York University-Union games.

Pittsburgh, which was rated as the best of the Eastern elevens last Fall, has an eleven this season which seems to be on a par with Coach Glenn Warner's great scoring machine of last year. Pittsburgh has not been so hard hit by the war as some of the other college teams, and it may have an easy time disposing of the Pennsylvania team, which, on account of enlistments, is not as strong as last season. This game is the only one which the Pahthers play as far east as Franklin Field, and is sure to attract football enthusiasts. Last season Pitt beat the Quakers easily by a score of 20 to 0, and, judging from Penn's showing thus far this season, today's score is likely to be even larger.

Coach Folwell has had a hard task on his hands with several green players this season. The early season reverse at the hands of the powerful Georgia Tech eleven was a big setback for the Quakers, but the eleven has shown marked improvement since that contest. There is unusual interest in the game this afternoon, because it will bring together two great full backs in Berry of Penn and McLaren of the Panthers. McLaren is playing a better game than he did last season, and many of the Panther players are built around him.

Brown Seeks Revenge.

The game at Providence between Brown and Colgate will attract enthusiasts from all part of New England, and although both teams have been deprived of some of their best players through the war, neither college is by any means represented by a weak eleven. Colgate and Brown clashed last season on Thanksgiving Day in a battle which was a bitter blow of disappointment to the Providence collegians.

Brown, which was running first for the Eastern championship, after defeating Yale and Harvard, was ready to be proclaimed the champion team, when Colgate came along and buried the Bruins under a 28 to 0 defeat. This blow still rankles in the minds of the Brown players, and they hope to give a better account of themselves against Colgate today. Colgate still has its veteran backfield men in Hubbell, Spencer and Gillo, and they compose a trio which will strike terror into the hearts of any opponents. Brown has been playing in streaks of good and bad luck this season, and their victory over Brickley's Dartmouth eleven showed that Coach Robinson has an eleven with plenty of aggressiveness.

The visit of the Williams' team to Columbia is of unusual interest because of the victory over Cornell a few weeks ago. Columbia played a 0 to 0 tie with Williams last season, but expects a heavy task in today's game. Columbia suffered a heavy blow in losing quarter back Miller. Rutgers, coached by George Foster Sanford, will have its hands full with Fordham, because the Maroon this season is sure to make a strong impression among the Eastern elevens.

Easy Day for Army and Navy.

The Army will clash today with Villanova at West Point, but a victory for the soldiers should not be a difficult task. Next week the Army will take on Notre Dame, which should be a harder problem. The Navy today will play Haverford, and Dobie's eleven should have little trouble with the Quakers of the main line. Although Tufts has not been up to the expected standard, the eleven will be a much improved organization when it plays Syracuse today.

Dartmouth should have an easy time with New Hampshire State, while Cornell will have a less formidable opponent than in the last few weeks in Bucknell. The Penn State-West Virginia game at State College will furnish much action for the followers of these elevens, and the Wesleyan-Amherst game is a big event for both contestants. Interest among the Maine institutions of learning centres in the Bates-Bowdoin game at Lewiston.

In the South, Georgia Tech plays Mercer and Vanderbilt plays Howard. The West will furnish many stirring contests. Michigan clashes with Nebraska, Chicago with Northwestern, and Ohio State encounters Denison.

Down at Princeton the Tiger freshmen will get a chance to show their worth against Exeter, the team which last week was trounced by the Yale youngsters, 20 to 0. On the same gridiron the Princeton informal 'Varsity eleven will clash with an eleven of former college stars from Camp Dix. West, the star Colgate kicker last year, is on this eleven, and also Anderson, the Colgate quarter back, who was widely picked for All-America honors last Fall. The Harvard informal eleven will go up to Ayer, Mass., to play the Camp Devens team, which has been coached by Percy Haughton.

TEST FOR FORDHAM TODAY.

Rutgers to Invade Maroon Territory for Football Game.

The mettle of the Fordham eleven will be thoroughly tried this afternoon when Foster Sanford's mighty Rutgers team is met on Fordham Field. On account of its more formidable record and natural power, the Jersey team is the logical favorite over the Maroon. Both elevens are adept at intricate formations and some spectacular playing should be exhibited during the afternoon.

Both elevens have been pointed for the game and have shown rapid improvement in the last two weeks. Sanford, whose coaching specialty is line work, has developed a strong set of forwards since the Syracuse game. With Robeson and Sutton on the flanks, and a fast set of backs the visitors are banking on effectually squelching the Maroon passing game.

Coach McCaffery has drilled his players in breaking up the Sanford formations and has evolved a varied attack. Yesterday, the Bronxmen had a light workout in defensive tactics and signal practice. The largest crowd that has seen a Maroon eleven in action since the Georgetown game of last season is expected. The game will start at 2:30 P. M. The teams will line up as follows:

Fordham.	Position.	Rutgers.
Fitzpatrick	L. E.	Robeson
Gullck	L. T.	Feltner
Hendricks	L. G.	Neuschafer
Crowley	C.	Gray
Fogarty	R. G.	Rollins
McGrath	R. T.	Randall
Dumoe	R. E.	Sutton
Crovat	Q. B.	Baker
Erwig	L. H. B.	Kelly
Frisch	R. H. B.	Lawes
Sheenan	F. B.	Whitehill

Referee—Mr. Fiirrier, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Loebema, Wisconsin. Linesman—Mr. Green, Syracuse. Time of periods—Twelve, ten, twelve, and ten minutes each.

Lewis to Lead Harvard Harriers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—Burnham Lewis of Philadelphia, a member of the Sophomore class, today was elected Captain of the Harvard Informal 'Varsity cross-country team.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY.

EAST AND SOUTH.

Army vs. Villanova at West Point.
Navy vs. Haverford at Annapolis.
Colgate vs. Brown at Providence.
Pittsburgh vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
Columbia vs. Williams at South Field.
New York University vs. Union at Ohio Field.
Fordham vs. Rutgers at Fordham Field.
Penn State vs. West Virginia Wesleyan at State College.
Syracuse vs. Tufts at Syracuse.
Cornell vs. Bucknell at Ithaca.
Dartmouth vs. New Hampshire State College at Hanover.
Lafayette vs. Muhlenberg at Easton.
Lehigh vs. Lebanon Valley at South Bethlehem.
Wesleyan vs. Amherst at Middletown.
Johns Hopkins vs. Carlisle at Baltimore.
Rhode Island State vs. Holy Cross at Worcester.
Bates vs. Bowdoin at Lewiston, Me.
Carnegie Institute vs. Allegheny at Pittsburgh.
Catholic University vs. Roanoke at Washington.
Connecticut Aggies vs. Norwich at Storrs.
Delaware vs. Dickinson at Newark, Del.
Geneva vs. Washington and Jefferson at Beaver Falls.
Georgia Tech vs. Mercer at Atlanta.
Georgetown vs. Virginia Poly at Washington.
Hamilton vs. University of Rochester at Clinton.
Hobart vs. N. Y. State Teachers at Albany.
Maryland State vs. Wake Forest at College Park.
Mount St. Mary's vs. Susquehanna at Emmitsburg.
Ursinus vs. Albright at Collegeville.
Vermont vs. Clarkson at Burlington.
Pennsylvania Military College vs. Gallaudet at Chester, Penn.
Richmond vs. Randolph-Macon at Richmond.
Buffalo vs. St. Bonaventure's at Buffalo.
St. Lawrence vs. Rensselaer Poly at Troy.
Springfield vs. Worcester Tech at Springfield.
Stevens vs. Middlebury at Hoboken.
Swarthmore vs. Franklin and Marshall at Swarthmore.
Alabama vs. Mississippi at Tuscaloosa.
Florida vs. Tulane at Gainesville.
Maine vs. Colby at Orono.
North Carolina vs. University of Georgia at Athens.
University of South vs. Kentucky at Sewanee.
University of Tennessee vs. Chattanooga at Knoxville.
University of Texas vs. Rice Institute at Austin.
University of Virginia vs. Emory and Henry at Charlottesville.
Vanderbilt vs. Howard at Nashville.
Washington and Lee vs. North Carolina State at Lexington.
Western Maryland vs. St. John's at Westminster.
West Virginia University vs. Gettysburg at Morgantown.
Harvard Freshmen vs. Worcester Academy at Cambridge.
Phillips Exeter vs. Princeton Freshmen at Princeton.
Yale Freshmen vs. Pennsylvania Freshmen at New Haven.
Harvard Informal vs. Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass.
Princeton Informal vs. 307th Field Artillery, Camp Dix, at Princeton.
Yale Informal vs. Loomis School at Windsor.

WEST.

University of Chicago vs. Northwestern at Chicago.
Illinois vs. Purdue at Urbana.
Ohio State vs. Denison at Columbus.
Wisconsin vs. University of Iowa at Madison.
Ohio University vs. University of Cincinnati at Cincinnati.
University of Michigan vs. University of Nebraska at Ann Arbor.
Michigan Aggies vs. University of Detroit at East Lansing.
St. Louis vs. De Pauw at St. Louis.
University of Notre Dame vs. University of South Dakota at North Dakota.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Morris H. S. vs. Flushing H. S. at Flushing, L. I.
De Witt Clinton H. S. vs. New Utrecht H. S. at Ulmer Park, L. I.
Poly Prep vs. Boys' H. S. at Commercial Field, Brooklyn.
Erasmus Hall H. S. vs. Commercial H. S. at Commercial Field, Brooklyn.
Manual Training H. S. vs. Pawling School at Pawling, N. Y.
St. Paul's School vs. Morristown H. S. at Garden City, L. I.
High School of Commerce vs. New York University Freshmen at Ohio Field.
Stuyvesant H. S. vs. Clason Point Military Academy at Clason Point.
Rockville Centre H. S. vs. Adelphi H. S. at Adelphi Field, Brooklyn.
St. John's Prep vs. New York Military Academy at Cornwall, N. Y.

ROSEN IN MILLER'S PLACE.

Versatile Player to be at Quarter Back for Columbia.

Columbia faces the strong Williams team this afternoon at 2 o'clock on South Field. Handicapped by the absence of Howard Miller's accurate drop kicking, the Blue and White will rely upon line bucks and the forward passes to gain ground and upon Houlahan's punting to keep Williams from her goal line.

In preparation for the game Coach Metcalf spent two hours yesterday drilling the team on signals. Rosen, at Miller's position at quarter, has been improving daily, and injected a good deal of ginger into the 'varsity.

Ten Wilkinson, the old Harvard star, has been watching the Columbia eleven's practice several times this week, and said yesterday, "Columbia's back field is the best I have ever seen here. With a fair amount of support from the linemen, the backs should score on the Williams eleven." The lineup of the Morningside Heights eleven will be: Left end, Kennedy; left tackle, Campbell; left guard, Kindleberger; centre, Galvan; right guard, Healey or Darmstadtter; right tackle, Farer or Farrell; right end, Cochran; quarter, Rosen; left half, Shaw; right half, Canapary; full back, Houlahan.

N. Y. U. REHEARSES SIGNALS.

Drill in Formations Closes Preparations for Union.

The New York University football team finished its grooming for the Union game today with a long and strenuous signal drill on Ohio Field yesterday. The regulars, with Egan at quarter back, were run up and down the field all afternoon rehearsing all plays including the new open-work formations, introduced into the Violet system this week by Coach Wall. Egan also practiced punting, drop-kicking, and placement kicking.

Although several of the 'Varsity men are still hampered by injuries the New York team feels confident it can beat the up-State team. The local lineup for the kickoff today will be slightly different from that which faced Wesleyan last week and will be as follows: Finley, left end; Fernadez, left tackle; Sulzer, left guard; Brin, centre; Goldberg, right guard; Sokolower, right tackle; Gardiner, right end; Egan, quarter back; Christopher, left half back; Gilloon, right half back; Ebenfeld, full back.

The freshman team will meet the High School of Commerce eleven in a preliminary game. The 1921 outfit which lost its first game last week has had a hard week at drill and shows more finished team work than heretofore.

RUTGERS READY FOR FRAY.

Eleven Will Enter Game with Fordham Today in Fine Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Rutgers football team will enter the Fordham game in excellent condition. Feitner, who has been out for the last two weeks, will be at his old position at right tackle. Neuschafer will be shifted to guard and is expected to bolster up the centre of the line considerably. Practice this week has been devoted mostly to defensive work, and George Foster Sanford now believes that the Rutgers line, which withstood the pounding of the Lafayette backfield, will be able to turn away the best that Fordham can offer.

With Robeson and Sutton on ends, the flanks are also well taken care of. Tom Gargan, the freshman star, will start at half back for Rutgers against the team on which his two brothers were former stars. Whitehill, Kelly, and Baker will complete one of the best balanced backfields Rutgers has had in years.

YALE NOT TO PLAY 'INFORMAL' GAMES

Dr. Brides Officially States There Will Be No Contests with Harvard or Princeton.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—Dr. A. E. Brides, coach of the Yale Freshman eleven, in a formal statement to The Yale Daily News, published today, denied that there were any prospects of an informal football team or games with Harvard and Princeton. Dr. Brides's statement follows:

"Having read many unofficial articles in both the New Haven and out-of-town newspapers as regards the athletic situation at Yale, and knowing the real situation as I do, I wish to take this opportunity through The News to present and rectify the football aspect as we are now facing it here.

"First, there will be no games, informal or otherwise, between Harvard-Yale or Princeton-Yale this year.

"Second, we are devoting three hours a week to football, and playing a game on Saturdays. This time is used jointly for the upper classmen and freshman members of the R. O. T. C. There is one coach, one trainer, no rubbers, and no visiting coaches. If outside coaches return, they will do it from a purely patriotic spirit, and not to help win football games.

"Our policy is recreation and exercise for the many, not football for a few. We are now engaged in the world's greatest war, a war which calls upon every young man between the ages of 21 and 31 to do his part, and it would not be consistent with the ideals of the Government, President Hadley, the Yale Corporation, Board of Control, Football Committee, and last, but not least, Captain Overton, who has been detailed here by the Government with his most able staff of French and Canadian officers, were we to try to carry on football in any other spirit than one of building up our men mentally and physically, so that when they are called upon, they can give their best to help win this war.

"Last year we had a squad of about 150 men on the university and freshman fields. This year, when a call was issued to look into the advisability of forming an informal eleven, only twelve men from that squad reported. Why? The answer is simple. The rest of these men are now in actual service. Now, if this be true, and facts do not lie, would it be in keeping with the spirit of the time, and of these men gone forward, to devote the same time to training a few candidates for a football eleven as we have in previous years, and to jeopardize the chances of these men to become trained and efficient officers? My answer is no.

"Would it be in keeping with the time and the ideals of Yale to have a squad of coaches, a training table, secret practice, &c., and make football pre-eminent? Again I say no.

"We must stick to our first position from which we have not wavered and have recreation for the many by intramural, interbattery, and interclass series.

"We must look this great war square in the face, do our utmost to co-operate with Captain Overton, make possible these interclass, intramural, interbattery series, strive to be good leaders, good disciplinarians, quick and alert men, physically able to cope with any hardships during the time we are allotted, always with the one great aim in view, namely, the winning of the war. It is a patriotic duty. We are playing the game and playing it straight."

BROWN SET FOR COLGATE.

Brunonians Determined for Clash on Andrews Field Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—Brown is all set for Colgate, and this afternoon the two unbeaten elevens clash on Andrews Field, the haunt of the Brunonian team. Odds favor Colgate to win, but the old-time spirit of Brown is regarded as likely to upset all predictions and bring a victory to the Providence players. The boys from Hamilton arrived near Providence today, and will have had more than a day in which to rest and get into shape. This procedure proved highly successful for the Maroon last Thanksgiving, and they are hoping for a repetition tomorrow afternoon.

Injuries have been the bugbear of the Brown coaching staff for three weeks, ever since the Holy Cross game cost the Brown team five 'Varsity men for the time being. Today the team as a whole is in fair physical condition, but lacks enough backs for use in case of injury. Shaw and Albright are missed more and more every day, and on the eve of the Colgate contest, there remain only four men of strictly 'Varsity material to use for offensive work. Coulter at quarter, Armstrong at full, and Gordon and Brooks as half backs are the quartet that must play the whole game or greatly diminish the Brown team's chances of victory.

In the line Coach Robinson has his regular men, with one or two good substitutes. It is the line which is expected to stop the heavy Colgate attack, but if weakness develops in this branch of the game it is expected to spell defeat. Williams and Weeks will assume the flank berths, Sinclair and Nichols the tackles, Bowman and Grabb the guards, and Hoving the pivot position. Weeks is the only member of last year's eleven in the forward line, while Brooks carries off these honors in the backfield.

STEVENS HAS FINAL DRILL.

Hoboken Eleven Prepared for Game with Middlebury Today.

Stevens's football team has had its final drill for the Middlebury game today. Stevens will bid for victory by open plays, rather than any line plunging against the heavy opponents.

During the last practice the 'Varsity played against three scrub teams and only once was the 'Varsity line broken through. On that occasion the runner was tackled so hard he fumbled the ball.

Considerable time was spent in trying to get the men to tackle low. Backfield men also ran back punts, the object being to give the other backs a chance to improve the interference, which has been poor. Swenson, a freshman, is now playing permanently at right end.

WESLEYAN IS HARD HIT.

Two 'Varsity Players Absent from Lineup for Amherst Game.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 26.—Rivals on the gridiron of long standing will meet on Pratt Field in Amherst tomorrow when Wesleyan and Amherst line up against each other. Wesleyan will play the game without its captain and left end, Wooley, who has typhoid fever. Austin and Newhall will be used in this position. In 1910 these two colleges resumed athletic relations after a break of ten years. Since then they have met six times on the gridiron and Amherst has been victorious three times, Wesleyan twice, and one game was a scoreless tie.

Coach Juviler announced the Wesleyan lineup as follows: Austin, left end; E. E. Dixon, left tackle; Sutter, left guard; Peck, centre; Seeley, right guard; Anderson, right tackle; Bower, right end; Hahn, quarter back; Markthaler, left half back; Berlew, right half back; K. V. Dixon, full back.

Columbia Freshmen to Play.

Coach Angus McCabe will lead his Columbia freshman team against the husky Hotchkiss eleven at Lakeville this afternoon. In spite of the greenness of both teams, the game should be interesting. The lineup, as given by Coach McCabe, is: Left end, Johnson; left tackle, Relyea; left guard, Weiss; centre, Kienzinger; right guard, Backrack; right tackle, Curnow; right end, Eccles; quarter back, Stewart; left half, Lasky; right half, Mills; full back, De Fronzo.

NEW TEAM AT CORNELL.

Coach Sharpe to Start Changed Eleven Against Bucknell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—When Cornell meets Bucknell in football tomorrow afternoon, half of the aggregation will be new men on the first team since the Colgate game of last week. Sharpe has decided to start an improvised back field and line in the endeavor to strike a combination that will bring back to Cornell some of her lost gridiron prestige.

Carry, quarter back, and Pendleton, full back, probably will not start the game, and may not play at all. Nethercott will be at quarter, Hoffmann at full back, and Van Horn at half, with Miner, who was a regular the first of the year, going in at the other half to fill out. In the line Van Orman will be at Colvin and Eisenbrandt at ends, the latter playing his first 'Varsity game. Harriss, who played left end against Colgate, has been shifted to guard in Huntington's place, and Strauss will play the other guard, formerly held by Swanson. Hartmen and Wipperman will be at tackles, the latter in Ackerknecht's position. Reuther will be centre.

HARVARD LINEUP CHOSEN.

Final Practice Held for Informal Football Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—Coach Wingate Rollins of the Harvard 'Varsity put his team through its paces this afternoon in preparation for tomorrow's game with the Depot Brigade eleven at Camp Devens. New plays for use near the goal line were developed, and Harvard's weaknesses against forward passes were corrected.

The team will line up as against the Maine Field Artillery last week with the exception that Flynn possibly may play the greater part of the game at left tackle instead of Rudman, who has been out of the lineup all week with a bad shoulder. Rudman was in the signal drill today. The team will line up as follows: Whitney, left end; Rudman, left tackle; Thorndyke, left guard; Fish, back, centre; Beach, right guard; Woods, right tackle; Steele, right end; Coolidge, quarter back; Works, left half back; Horween, right half back; Blanchard, full back.

SCHOLASTIC GAMES TODAY.

Host of Young Athletes to Compete for Titles.

Embryo athletes to the number of about 1,800 will strive for the track and field championships of the local elementary schools in the final games of the Public Schools Athletic League to be held today at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. These competitions will mark the closing events in a series of 176 outdoor track and field meets which have been conducted throughout the Spring and Summer months. The program shows a series of sixteen events divided into four weight classes, as follows: Eighty-five, 100, 115, and unlimited weight class. The advance demand for tickets insures a capacity crowd of relatives and admirers of the young athletes. The games will be started promptly at 2 o'clock.

NORFOLK VICTOR IN BOUT.

Espin Disqualified for Holding in Fight with Negro.

Kid Norfolk, a negro heavyweight of Baltimore, making his first appearance in a local ring at the Harlem Sporting Club last night, earned a decisive but hardly a convincing victory over Jack Espin, a little known heavyweight from St. Paul. Referee McPartland sent Espin to his corner in the seventh session because of the St. Paul boxer's penchant for holding and refusing to box.

Norfolk, coming to this city with an enviable record, including a referee's decision over Billy Miske, was a disappointment. While he had the heft and appearance that go with a worthy boxer, he failed to box up to this standard. He clearly outclassed Espin, but the latter showed little sign of fighting after the third session, when he was stung several times with Norfolk's heavy blows to the face and body. In the fifth and sixth rounds Norfolk's blows to the body made Espin hold, and that is all Espin did until the referee stopped the bout in the seventh.

One of the gamest exhibitions that has been seen in a local ring in many months was furnished by Tommy Touhey, the red-haired Paterson (N. J.) lightweight, in the ten-round contest which preceded this event. Touhey and Willie Jackson, a Bronx lightweight, were the principals, and although he was battered from post to post practically throughout the ten rounds, and was on the verge of a knockout on several occasions, Touhey doggedly stuck to his task and fought back gamely to the final bell.

In the ninth and tenth sessions Touhey held Jackson even, giving as good as he took in frequent exchanges and never breaking ground. Jackson piled up a commanding lead earlier in the bout, however, and won hands down. In the second round Jackson had Touhey almost out and again in the fourth and fifth round the Paterson boxer was in distress. He recuperated quickly, however, in each instance. Touhey several times went to the floor of the ring, but these fall downs were more because he was off balance than anything else.

In the opening ten-round bout Leo Johnson, a local colored lightweight, clearly outpointed Jimmy Paul of the east side.

Leonard to Box at Harlem S. C.

The next bout in which Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, will appear in this city will be held at the Harlem Sporting Club Nov. 2. On that date Leonard will meet Frankie Callahan, the sturdy Brooklyn lightweight. The boxers have agreed upon 133 pounds one hour before the bout as the weight. Forfeits of $200 have been posted by the managers of both boxers to insure their appearance.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Pal Moore vs. Joe Lynch. Ten rounds.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Soldier Bartfield vs. Italian Joe Gans. Ten rounds.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Mike O'Dowd vs. Jerry Cole; Fred Dyer vs. Young Battling Nelson. Both ten-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Willie Kohler vs. Walter Brooks. Ten rounds.

Columbia Harriers at Work.

Coach Johnny Hayes sent his Columbia cross-country squad over the six-mile Van Cortlandt course yesterday to prepare them for three dual meets preliminary to the Intercollegiates. Columbia will meet both Pennsylvania and C. C. N. Y. over the local course, and the meet with Princeton is still pending. Coach Hayes has picked a tentative team, including Captain Al Huelsenbeck, Larson, Turner, Knox, Owens, Moss, Ward, Benedict, and Cuffey.

Yale Freshmen to Play Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—Although the proposed 'Varsity football games with outside colleges have been abandoned, Yale will have its Fall track meet. Tomorrow the freshman eleven will meet the Pennsylvania Freshmen at Philadelphia and an informal eleven will go to the Loomis School, Windsor, for a game.

FOOTBALL — Columbia vs. Williams, South Field, Broadway & 116th Street. Game starts 2 P. M. Today.—Advt.

WALLS RIDES TRIO OF LAUREL VICTORS

Young Jockey Accounts for Two Feature Events and Maiden Race.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 26.—Jockey George Walls, who has been steadily improving in his riding since the meeting opened here, had a fine opportunity today to step into the limelight, as there was no stake event on the card and most of the good horses were kept in the barns for tomorrow's more important races. Little Walls availed himself of this chance to distinguish himself by piloting three winners, two of these at odds that were remunerative to the backers.

Walls began by rousing the latent energies of the Nassau Stable's Kokohi in the first race for maiden two-year-olds. In all her previous races this Celt filly has been beaten away off, but Walls got her away winging and kept her in front until the finish. Simon Pure and Miss Filley, two other outsiders, were in the places. The winner paid $45.90 for $2.

In the Liberty Bond Purse at six furlongs, run as the third race, Walls brought home another long shot when he landed B. J. Thuring's Peep Sight in front of King Worth. He completed his trio of victories on the Braeside Stable's Thorn Bloom in the fifth race for maidens. In his last four starts Thorn Bloom has finished second each time, but under the hustling ride of young Walls he managed to withstand the rush of Trentino, ridden by L. Lyke.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; claiming; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:12.

Kokohi, Nassau Stable's ch. f., 103 pounds, by Celt-Sanci, $45.90, $15, and $5.80. (G. Walls) 1

Simon Pure, G. H. Browne's b. f., 106, by Simon Square-Catherine B., $19.10 and $12.90. (J. Wessler) 2

Miss Filley, Robert L. Gerry's ch. f., 108, by Superman-Allie Darden, $10.50, third. (F. Louden) 3

Tolerance, Candidate IL, Frank Keogh, Miss Peep, Shasta, Will Soon, Cockie, Hummm, and Flapper also ran. Kate Glenn and Philaris scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds selling, purse $800; six furlongs. Time—1:16 3-5.

Malvollo, B. Williams's ch. c., 110 pounds, by Superman-Basia, $7.10, $4.90, and $3.90. (R. Troise) 1

Wood Violet, S. L. Parsons's ch. f., 100, by Trap Rock-Woodvine, $4.50 and $3.80. (M. Rowan) 2

Highest Appeal, J. W. Corrigan's b. f., 105, by Ultimus-Chancery, $10.10 third. (A. Shuttinger) 3

Svengali, Moosehead, Producer, Sixteen to One, Hope, Sunny Hill, Tread Lightly II., All Bright, Flame, and Killarney also ran. Woodbrush scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Liberty Bond Purse; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $800; six furlongs. Time—1:15 2-5.

Peep Sight, B. J. Thuring's b. c., 4 years, 105 pounds, by Peep o' Day-My Gype, $20.40, $7.70, and $3.80. (G. Walls) 1

King Worth, F. D. Weir's br. g., 6, 118, by Kenilworth-Mitten, $5.60 and $3.20. (C. Peak) 2

Vermont, E. K. Bryson's br. g., 4, 114, by Broomstick-Yankee Girl, $2.50 third. (A. Shuttinger) 3

Back Bay, Short Ballot, Buck Around, Lobengrin, and Rae B. also ran. Top O' The Morning, Ocean Prince, Gloaming, Alex Getz, Tinner, Torchbearer, and Varda B. scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling, purse $800; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:47.

Starter, E. Herz's ch. c., 97 pounds, by Salvation-Alondra, $14.80, $5.90, and $3.80. (R. Troise) 1

Feluoca, H. W. Warner's ch. f., 101, by Trap Rock-Fixgig, $4.40 and $2.90. (M. Rowan) 2

Kebo, W. Cahill's b. g., 103, by Ogden-Cremorne, $3.10 third. (W. Obert) 3

Silver Sandals N. K. Beal, and Merchant also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; maidens; purse $800; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:47.

Thorn Bloom, Braeside Stable's br. c., 3 years, 100 pounds, by Flint Rock-White Thorn, $5.70, $4.80, and $3.30. (G. Walls)..1

Trentino, J. K. L. Ross's ch. g., 3, 109, by Star Shoot-May Florence, $21.30 and $12.30. (L. Lyke) 2

Jim Hoey, G. W. Loft's b. c., 2, 92, by Ballot-Busty Lady, $5.70 third. (B. Koppelman) 3

Green Grass, Bar of Phoenix, Sorcerer II., Conduit, Whippoorwill, Trocadero, Hickorynut, Puts and Calls, and Rose Finn also ran. Jaxary, Valais, Mesmer, Frank Keogh, and Tenons Bons scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $800; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:45 2-5.

Yodelling, H. J. Morris's ch. g., 6 years, 109 pounds, by Roehampton-Yodler, $6.50, $3.90, and $2.90. (E. Ambrose) 1

Blue Abbey, Kentucky Belle's b. f., 3, 103, by Hastings-Busy Lass, $3.80 and $3.10. (A. Collins) 2

Blue Fox, Mirasol Stable's b. f., 3, 95, by Waterboy-Russian Sable, $3.40, third. (F. Troiee) 3

Hastena, Tactless, Ella Ryan, Beautiful Morn, Loveland, and Cardome also ran. Soldier, Montrosor, and Orchestrated scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $800; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:46 3-5.

Flora Finch, W. L. Maupen's ch. f., 100, by Transvaal-Resignation, $34.50, $11, and $5.40. (W. Collins) 1

Greetings, F. J. Coleman's ch. c., 4, 101, by Glorifier-Glad Tidings, $5.90 and $3.90. (R. Troise) 2

Early Light, W. A. Carter's b. g., 4, 104, by Peep o' Day-Miss Marconi, $3.50, third. (G. Walls) 3

Napoleon, Humiliation, Tinkle Bell, Burlingame, Ishgabibble, and Rockport also ran. Doctor Charcot, Billy Oliver, Handfull, and Felicidad scratched.

Weather clear; track heavy.

ROSE TREE MEET TODAY.

Program of Hunt Events to be Conducted Rain or Shine.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Rose Tree Hunt Committee, which postponed Tuesday's card at Media, that today's program would be held, rain or shine. Good sport is indicated in the entries.

The steeplechase and cross country races are especially well filled with such horses as Welsh Strawbridge's River Breeze, Charles Leedom's Gigantol, Schwartz's Crest Hill, Widener's Pussy Willow, Lieutenant Toland's Sam Ball, and the Glen Riddle Farm's cracks Brazenose, Aldershot, and Glen Riddle. In the flat events there are also some very speedy horses, including Schwartz's Archdale, Major Cassatt's Cachet and Trito, Leiper's Bruin Bello, Pinkerton's Jacklet, the West Hill Stable's Mr. Specs, Mrs. Stetson's imported horse Spearsan, and others.

RECORD HORSE SHOW ENTRY

Total for National Exhibit at Madison Square Garden is 1,540.

The work of tabulating the entries for the National Horse Show, which opens on Monday, Nov. 12, at Madison Square Garden, has been completed. The sixty-five classes to be judged will have a total of 1,540 entries, which establishes a new record, both in the number of classes and the number of nominations. Announcement that the gross receipts, without any deductions for expenses, are to be given to the American Red Cross, has stimulated the owners of show horse to make this entry, which is in the nature of a surprise because several long established Summer shows were delared off on account of the war, while most of the others failed to attract the usual number of horses this year.

All the riding and driving classes have increased entries; the hunter classes have attracted the pick of the show ring jumpers of this country and Canada; the military classes have regained foreign officers as competitors with the United States army men, and the new classes for women, notably for hunt club teams and tandems driven by women have filled beyond all expectations.

JOCKEY CLUB LIFTS BAN.

Permits Disqualified Two-Year-Olds to Race from Thanksgiving Day.

The Jockey Club has decided to lift the ban on two-year-olds that violated the rule by racing at New Orleans last Winter. Under the rule any two-year-old that raced before April 1, 1917, was barred from competition until they become three-year-olds, which will be on Jan. 1.

Joseph A. Murphy, who is in charge of the New Orleans meeting, made an application to The Jockey Club to modify the order, and has received official sanction for the disqualified horses to resume their racing careers on Thanksgiving Day instead of Jan. 1. There are many good youngsters among those which were barred after the New Orleans meeting ended. One of these is Henry R., which won five straight races at New Orleans. Other good ones are Reilloc, Ornery, and Copy Cat, owned by William B. Bernhardt, and all of these will return to racing at New Orleans.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; mile and a furlong. Amphion, 108 pounds; Dartworth, 107; Baby Sister, 104; Captania, 103; Hesse, 97; Lan, 107; Sam Slick, 107; Lobengrin, 103; Sargon II., (imp.,) 102; *May W., 94; Ed Bond, 107; Malheur, 106; Petiar, (imp.,) 103; Brother Jonathan, 102; *Muckross, (imp.,) 92.

SECOND RACE.—The Chevy Chase Steeplechase; handicap; $1,500 added; for four-year-olds and upward; about two and one-half miles. †Welsh King, 147 pounds; ‡Captain Parr, 137; The Carmet, 132; ‡Early Light, 135; The Spook, (imp.,) 145; Ojala, 132; ‡Shannon River, 146; Northwood, 104. ‡J. K. C. Ross entry. ‡Ral Parr entry.

THIRD RACE.—The Yankee Doodle Purse, for all ages; six furlongs. Westy Hogan, 128 pounds; Bringhurst, 112; Woodstone, 104; Manokin, 104; Diversion, 97; Startling, 116; Ed Cudihee, 103; Woodward, 104; Woodtrap, 106; Leochares, 100; Tippy Witchet, 104; Heather Moon, (imp.,) 106; Cadillac, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Potomac Handicap; $2,000 added; mile; for two-year-olds. Jack Hare, Jr., 132 pounds; Lanius, (imp.,) 120; Payment, 106; Recount, 102; †Kashmir, 121; Frankie, 117; Rabu, 106; †Silvestra, 110; Matinee Idol, 106; Cavan Boy, 104. †H. C. Hallenbach entry.

FIFTH RACE.—The Laurel Park Liberty Bond Handicap; $1,500 added; for all ages; mile and sixteenth. †Spur, 133 pounds; Crimper, (imp.,) 122; Ticket, 115; Ed Roche, 100; Barry Shannon, 98; †Wistful, 112; Hendrie, 121; Straight Forward, 112; Fenmouse, 103; Westy Hogan, 126; Hauberk, 116; Juliaspoint, 110; Holiday, 102. †James Butler entry.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; mile and a furlong. Obolus, 112 pounds; Alston, 107; Budweiser, 103; *G. M. Miller, 102; *Disturber, 98; Brickley, 111; Joe Finn, 103; Napoleon, 102; *Enterpe, 100; *Cousin Dan, 92; Harry Lauder, 107; The Busybody, 103; Spectre, 101; *Mr. Mack, 98; *Ella Ryan, 98.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; mile and twenty yards. †Ellison, 112 pounds; Holiday, 108; Judge Wingfield, 102; *Graphic, 94; †Waterwitch, 105; Shooting Star, 108; †Amalgamator, 102; Dan, 100; Gillies, 103; Lucius, 97. †William Capbell entry.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.

HERRON OVERCOMES RISLEY ON LINKS

Princeton Golfer Advances to Semi-Finals in Atlantic City Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26.—Displaying skill with every club in his bag from the driver to the putter, S. Davidson Herron, the Princeton golfer, proved too much for Maurice Risley, the local favorite in the second round of the invitation tournament at the Country Club of Atlantic City today. Herron was only one up at the turn, but he increased his pace thereafter, making the next six holes in one under 4s.

In the morning Herron won from W. C. Churchill of Overbrook, and as a result he will meet W. E. Shackelford, a local golfer, in the lower half of the semi-finals tomorrow. The other survivors were T. B. Wooton of the home club, and M. H. Jones of Frankford. Woo

CAUTIONS AMERICA ABOUT AIR PROGRAM

Major Gen. Henderson Explains the Dangers of Overdoing Standardization.

NEW ENGINE 'LOOKS GOOD'

British Official Thinks Casualties in Training Here Will Be "Fairly Severe."

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Major Gen. Sir David Henderson, who is retiring as head of the British Air Board to undertake an important "special duty," in an interview today with The Associated Press praised the American air plans, but warned against the danger of overdoing standardization in aircraft. He expressed the belief that the American public should be prepared for "fairly severe" losses in air training.

"I shall not say much to you about the plans of the British air service for the immediate future," Sir David said. "That would be giving information that the enemy is very anxious to obtain. The Germans are acutely alarmed over the preparations that the Entente Allies are making for the air war next year.

"The British flying corps is from seventy to a hundred times larger today than at the start of the war, and we have made this tremendous augmentation at the same time that we have been carrying on a war that involved heavy losses and continual replacements from the very first day.

"We all have been tremendously impressed with the plans of the United States for the air service. I think you will be extraordinarily successful. But I am very anxious that what you are making for yourselves next year shall not react to the detriment or delay of what we ordered in the United States long since and need for immediate use. There are certain airplane materials for which we are absolutely dependent upon the United States, such as spruce.

Supplies From America.

"We have been getting a fairly regular supply of training machines from the United States. It is very necessary that we should continue to get these machines for training our pilots, and any check in the supply would seriously hamper our production of pilots for the Spring offensive.

"Sometimes, I get a little nervous about these matters, but I have every confidence that the men in charge on your side will consider all angles of the question and act to the best interest of the whole alliance.

"I have seen only the plans of the new American airplane engine, but it looks extraordinarily good. It may have small 'teething troubles,' but I think you may rest assured you have a sound power plant basis.

"As to the production of a standard type airplane, there still is some difference of opinion. Certainly there is great danger in overstandardization. If you want the best type you must be continually improving and changing. The question the air commander must ask is how long he can afford to go on with a particular type of machine, and whether it is likely soon to be superseded by a better type developed either by ourselves or the enemy.

"The Germans have been fairly successful with a policy that involves the standardization of engines and frequent changes in planes. The Germans had a certain advantage over the British at the start because they already had two good types of water-cooled engines. We started with French engines, but now have our own, and they are admittedly far superior to anything the Germans ever produced. In airplane design we always have been better than the enemy, but in the early days of the war we were at a disadvantage because our planes were under-engined."

Casualties in Training.

Asked whether it were true that the British casualties in air training had increased considerably in recent months, Sir David said:

"The total number of our training casualties increased heavily, but that was mainly because so many more men were training. It must be admitted, however, that the actual percentage of casualties in training also increased slightly owing to the fact that our training has shown so much more comprehensive.

"Looping-the-loop has come to be almost a kindergarten exercise in air training, and the man training to be a fighting pilot must practice the side-slip, the tail-slide, the nose-dive, and other aeronautics of a most complicated character until he is able to do almost anything with his machine.

"Your casualties in the United States are likely to be fairly severe because you have not called instructors in sufficient numbers. We sent back to you a number of good men, especially some very valuable Americans who had been in the British Flying Corps, but it was impossible to spare the large numbers which are desirable for the big plans which you have under way.

"Actual field experience is most valuable training for the airman," Sir David concluded. "No bravery or native skill can compensate for a lack of experience and training in actual war. The best airmen in the British Army, speaking generally, are those who have been at it the longest. For instance, one of our squadrons contains 18 men, who have downed 240 enemy machines in six months, and won a victory over that superb German airman, the late Lieutenant Voss. The leaders of that squadron are men who have had long experience at the game. They are just as daring as anybody, but they have learned by that very experience how best to protect themselves while inflicting the greatest damage on the enemy."

Liberty Motor Tests Succeed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—All tests of the Liberty motor for the Government's airplanes had been satisfactory, the Council of National Defense announced today. Deliveries to the various assembling factory plants will begin about Dec. 1. Housing problems for the labor necessary for those engaged in airplane construction are serious and the council is arranging to build additional quarters.

SUNDAY INFLUENCE FELT.

Speakers Tell How His Evangelical Work Is Being Kept Up.

How the evangelical work started by the Billy Sunday campaign last Spring is being continued and developed in this city was described by several speakers last night at the season's first Methodist Social Union rally at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Eighty-sixth Street. William H. Van Benschoten, President of the union, presided, and the Rev. Samuel W. Graflin, who has had charge of the continuance of the evangelical work in shops throughout the city, paid an unqualified tribute to the influence which Sunday left behind.

"Since Billy Sunday came to New York last Spring, you can talk to any man in the city about Jesus Christ—in the shops, in the streets, anywhere—and get courteous and thoughtful hearing," Mr. Graflin said. "When a friend of mine recently questioned this I stopped the first man we met in the street—a car conductor—and proceeded to talk Christianity to him. Although he swore loudly at my first words, it only took a minute and a half to convert him."

Frank C. Goodwin, a gambler and drinker for twenty years, who was converted at a Billy Sunday meeting last Spring, told the audience that he was a living proof that a Billy Sunday conversion was permanent. Bishop Charles B. Mitchell of Chicago said that the postponement of Billy Sunday's prospective coming to that city was doing harm indirectly to evangelical work in that city at the present time.

FREDERICK GUNSTER SINGS.

Tenor Appears in Aeolian Hall; Also Alan Taffs, Pianist.

Frederick Gunster gave a recital of tenor songs in Aeolian Hall last evening, accompanied at the piano by Harry M. Gilbert, whose air, "Where'er Thou Art," he used as encore to his American pieces. The audience would also have had him repeat "Magnolia Bloom," by Cadman, a name to be known at the opera shortly. There were others by Ross, Sharp, Bartholomew, Blair, and Seiler.

Mr. Gunster has a light but manly voice, unforced and often of appealing quality. His command of languages he obtained abroad, first at Naples, and more briefly Munich and London, as well as here at home with Mr. Bispham. He showed intelligent discrimination of style in classics of Gluck, Purcell, Schubert, and Mendelssohn, and some modern Frenchmen.

Alan Taffs, an English pianist and composer, who has spent the last year in America, appeared yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall in a recital of music including a dozen of his own works, unassuming in themselves, and presented without challenging comparisons in the matter of execution.

Red Cross Pageant Netted $25,000.

The second and final performance of the Red Cross Pageant at the Metropolitan Opera House was given last night, and announcement was made that $25,000 had been realized by the two performances. Forbes-Robertson again spoke for the Liberty Loan, and subscriptions of several thousand dollars resulted. An address was also made by Daniel Frohman.

MUSIC NOTES.

Jascha Heifetz, a Russian violinist, and one of the few with a European reputation arriving this year, makes his debut in Carnegie Hall this afternoon.

The Symphony Society at Carnegie Hall this evening will repeat its opening program of last Thursday, including works of Beethoven, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Bach, and Strauss, the last two with Harold Bauer.

A week of Italian opera for war charities will end at the Brooklyn Academy tonight, when "La Boheme" instead of "Rigoletto" is to be repeated, by popular request, with Monday's cast, led by Agide Jacchia.

The Philharmonic Orchestra, Brooklyn Community Chorus, and Marcia Van Dresser, soprano soloist, give a concert tonight in the 23d Regiment Armory, for the benefit of families of Brooklyn men in the war.

Hugo Riesenfeld and the Rialto Orchestra will give their first concert for children at the Rialto Theatre this morning, with explanations of the musical program by Sigmund Spaeth.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Kitty Darlin'," in which Alice Nielsen will return to the light opera stage, will begin an engagement at the Casino Theatre on the night of Tuesday, Nov. 6. The piece is an adaptation of "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," with book and lyrics by Otto Hauerbach and music by Rudolph Friml.

Eighty members of the crew of a French battleship now in port attended the performance at the Hippodrome last night as the guests of Otto H. Kahn.

John Blair has been engaged by Harrison Grey Fiske and Madison Corey for the cast of "Service," the Henri Lavedan play, and will play the part created in Paris by Lucien Guitry.

A professional matinee of "Romance and Arabella" will be given at the Harris next Tuesday.

The cast of "Good Morning, Rosamond," which the Shuberts and Jessie Bonstelle will soon offer in New York, includes Lowell Sherman, Lily Cahill, Annie Hughes, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, and Pauline Whitson. The piece is a comedy by Constance Lindsey Skinner.

James L. Crane, last seen here in "The Pawn," has been engaged for a role in "The Melting of Molly."

Rollo Peters has joined the Washington Square Players as head of their scenic department, and has designed the sets for the opening program. He is being assisted by Adams T. Rice, formerly head of the scenic department of the Municipal Theatre at Northampton, Mass.

"Cheer Up" "BRING THE KIDDIES—HEAR 'EM LAUGH." At the HIPPODROME MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. Evgs. at 8:15

ICE SKATING NOW 3 SESSIONS DAILY at N. Y.'s favorite Winter Resort, 69 W. 66th. ST. NICHOLAS RINK ADMISSION 50c Sunday A.M. $1

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15 WILLA HOLT WAKEFIELD, All Seats Dyer & Parloff, Bertha Reserved Creighton & Co. & 6 others 25, 35, 50

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S Jean Bernard, "The Bonfire of Old Empires." B'WAY & 47 ST. John R. Hymer & Co., Brendel & Bert, Nonette Daily Mats. 25c-$1 and Marie Nordstrom.

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New York Aflame with the Fires from Henri Bataille's Greatest Play
THE TORCHES
With LESTER LONERGAN
A great play. Most powerful drama seen here in many years. Finest drama which has come out of Paris since "The Thief."
—*Louis de Foe, World.*

COMEDY, 41st St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Today. A. E. ANSON in "THE BARTON MYSTERY."

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
Grace George and her Playhouse Company in EVE'S DAUGHTER
"'Eve's Daughter' is likely to be an Adam's delight."—*Herald.*

48TH ST. Thea., n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:20. Last Week at This Theatre THE LAND OF THE FREE with FLORENCE NASH. PETER IBBETSON—NEXT MONDAY.

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39TH ST. THEA., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. Last Week Here. Next Week, Cort Theatre. "DE LUXE ANNIE" with Jane Gray and Vincent Serrano. TUESDAY, OCT. 30. SEATS NOW.
Faversham in a New Play, "THE OLD COUNTRY."

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 64. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. Mr. Faversham presents Bernard Shaw's
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with Madyn Arbuckle and Katharine Kaelred.

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"'Leave it to Jane' is good entertainment—a decidedly clever cast—a jolly success. You will surely like it."—*Charles Darnton, Eve. World.*

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"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

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Aeolian Hall, Mon. Evg., Oct. 29, at 8:15. Song Recital. ARTHUR Middleton. Tickets at Box Office Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. The Brilliant French Soprano Mme. GABRIELLE GILLS. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, To-morrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3. Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. At Box Office. Kreisler. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

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SPECIAL DESPATCH.

Berlin, Oct. 25, by Wireless (delayed).—Wide dissension and a stormy session in the Reichstag occurred today when the conservative element who opposed Von Hindenburg's plan demanded by German Army Grand Headquarters for a transatlantic air raid on the U. S. Army & Navy Bazaar at Grand Central Palace, New York, U. S. A., were overruled. Possibly the Bazaar will be bombed. Conservatives and Centrist Party maintained that such a raid would be of no strategic or military value. Junkers and their militaristic followers declared that to prevent comfort packages from reaching American soldiers would tend to decrease their efficiency and that a Zeppo raid is most imperative. They affirm that any extreme must be resorted to in an effort to hamper funds being raised for comfort packages for "Sammies."

NOTE:—Regarding above, advices from Washington state that ample precautions will be taken to combat and prevent any such air raids, and that Army and Navy fliers will guard the public.

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Bach, Rimsky-Korsakoff, R. Strauss.
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Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 1.
Soloist Percy GRAINGER
Handel, Mozart, Bantock, Rubinstein.
Seats at Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg., also at Box Offices of Aeolian and Carnegie Halls.

Yorkville THEA., 86 St., nr. 1st. Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today 2:15. GIZI GIZI. ADOLF PHILIPP "NEW YORK" IN HIS LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY-DRAMA

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AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15. CELLO RECITAL. VERA POPPE SEATS ON SALE
Carnegie Hall, Thur. Eve., Nov. 1, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL—ALICE
GENTLE
Tickets 50 cts to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.
PRINCESS THEA., Tomorrow Aft. 3:15. Second Piano Recital (Steinway) ARTHUR
FRIEDHEIM
Seats 50c to $2. Mgt. Paul Sydow, 61 East 53d.
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GEO. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25 M. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:25. THE IRRESISTIBLE SCREAM
Here Comes the Bride

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:25. GEORGE ARLISS in his new play 'HAMILTON' "FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
The Country Cousin
with ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE" 2d YEAR

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. TODAY 2:20. LAST 2 TIMES
Henry Miller
in Monckton Hoffl's Comedy, "Anthony in Wonderland"

CRITERION B'WAY, 44TH ST. SPECIAL TUESDAY EVE., OCT. 30 —FIRST TIME— KLAW & ERLANGER present The New Comedy by Sydney Rosenfeld,
The Love Drive
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First Matinee Wed., Oct. 31.
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Miss BILLIE BURKE
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HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Today & Wed. 2:20
"ROMANCE AND ARABELLA"
With LAURA HOPE CREWS

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinee TODAY, 2:20.
THE CLAIM A Robert Service Story Come to Life.
TUESDAY, OCT. 30, SEATS NOW
"BROKEN THREADS"

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25 Matinee TODAY, 2:25. John BARRYMORE Constance COLLIER Lionel BARRYMORE IN PETER IBBETSON
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REPUBLIC THEATRE, West 42d Street. Beginning MON. EVE., OCT. 29th AT 8:20. SEAT SALE NOW. A. H. WOODS Presents
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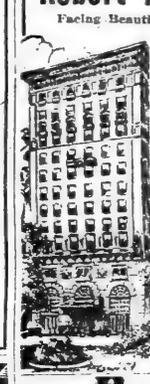
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1917.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

Mr. WILSON'S magnanimity toward the suffrage Extreme Left has not decreased, has rather deepened, the impression of disgust with which the public in general regards the proceedings of those wrong-headed and unrepentant agitators. The greater the regard for the President, the sharper the disapproval of the insulters of his dignity in a time of national peril. The reflux of this feeling goes out, unjustly but naturally, even to the sane and thoughtful advocates of suffrage, represented with so much charm and distinction by the New York delegation at the White House Thursday. Unless we are mightily mistaken, there is a sort of popular impatience with woman suffrage at this time. It is not the present fault of its defenders that it comes up now in this State in the regular course of constitutional amendments, but it looks small, superfluous, a waste of time and energy, when the war demands the most effective use of both, and the minds of men and women are bent on infinitely more momentous issues.

"I think the whole country has appreciated the way in which the women have arisen to this great occasion" of war work, says Mr. WILSON. Yes, but why in New York, when all women have done well for the State and country, shall we reward a fraction of the women of the State by punishing the majority of the women of the State? This, irrespective of the question whether the privilege of voting should be given as a reward, irrespective of the essential question, sufficiently discussed and clearly answered by the voters in 1915, whether woman suffrage is for the general good of the State? If we choose to look at the matter simply from the point of view of feminine opinion, is not the anti-suffrage majority better entitled to be saved from the ballot than the suffrage minority to get the ballot?

Without depreciating the notable services of the suffragists, it is still necessary to insist on the distorted sense of values, the division of duties where there is one cardinal duty, that seems to exist among them. The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage resolved that "the facilities of this organization be dedicated to the service of 'America first.'" Contrast with this Miss RANKIN'S statement that woman suffrage is "the greatest question before the American people," or Mrs. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW'S illuminating hortation to the campaign conference of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party last August:

> You have been splendidly organized, and through that organization have been able to do unparalleled work for the nation. But now, for the next two months, let me tell you that nothing you can possibly do for the Government will be equal in value to the work you do to carry this State for equal suffrage next November.

We can't look into the minds of most of the suffragists, following with generous devotion their leaders. We are justified in judging their sobriety of judgment, the fitness of the mass for political life, from the utterances of these leaders. "A woman in Congress," said Miss RANKIN after her election, "will be like a suffrage banner on parade." What does the country read on that suffrage banner? "I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war." Even the most honored and venerated of the suffrage advocates, Dr. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, showed that curious feminist want of intellectual and emotional equilibrium when she said a few years ago that "SUSAN B. ANTHONY would have made a better Executive than ABRAHAM LINCOLN." One of the women who, she said, "might occupy the Presidential chair with greater success than any of the Republicans, Democrats, or Whigs" that have occupied it, was Miss JANE ADDAMS, now a pillar of the American Union Against Militarism (conscription) and similar patriotic movements. Indeed, the activities of the suffragists in the Anti-Enlistment Leagues, the pacifist sodalities, the Socialist Campaign Committees, are notorious. "We fight for suffrage," writes that egregious patriot, Mr. MAX EASTMAN.

The vote in Maine showed the sentiment of the East, echoing that of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. It is usually the case that the second suffrage defeat in a State is worse than the first. The public has little interest in votes for women this year. Even the voice of Mr. WILSON, universal as is his popularity, founded on the deep basis of respect and confidence, will fall on deaf ears. The only chance that the amendment has lies in this want of interest. The enthusiasts will all vote Yes. The opponents must take the trouble to vote No. It is an ill time for political experiment and useless expense. However, The Evening Post already trots out the "sinister forces," which is equivalent to a confession or strong fear of disaster to the Cause.

THE LAST MINUTE.

The Liberty Loan must be raised. Germany is going to be beaten. She knows that. No one doubts it who understands the situation. But:

1. The military line is bent back, not broken.

2. German economic resources are not exhausted.

3. While we are busy raising our second Liberty Loan, Germany has just raised her seventh, amounting to $3,300,000,000.

4. Revolutions are psychological. They never come before military and economic defeat. The Hohenzollerns know how to play the game. They will not be beaten to a conclusive peace until military and economic resources are exhausted and psychological demoralization has begun.

5. The Government must be supported in getting troops across as soon as possible to help in breaking through the lines.

If you cannot go yourself, a bond will help to send a man. Buy one this morning!

BACK TO VAN WYCK.

If Mr. HYLAN is elected, New York will not go back to the days of Mayor GAYNOR or of Mayor MCCLELLAN. It will go back to the days of Mayor VAN WYCK. A large part of the electorate does not remember those days. A man of 30 today was only 14 when VAN WYCK went out of office; a man of 21 was only 5 then. A generation has grown up to which "Tammany rule" is a vague phrase, and the thing itself a matter of history or tradition, like the battle of Manila.

Mayor VAN WYCK was Mayor in name only; he was a member of the gang designated to hold the office of Mayor and do the will of a criminal organization for certain financial rewards. Under him the town was under the thumb of men who conducted brothels, gambling places, and much more criminal enterprises. The private citizen had no chance against "pull," and the pull was in the hands of the worst elements of the community. The rights of the poor and rich alike were for sale, and the scoundrels who held the city at their mercy made their pile now by cornering ice in Summer at the expense of the poor, now by holding up the rich for money as the price of conducting or increasing a business enterprise, now at the expense of the whole community impartially, as in the case of the Ramapo grab.

It is sixteen years since New York was in the hands of the criminal class. Mayor MCCLELLAN, though elected by Tammany, tried to give the city as good government as he could; so Tammany broke with him. It then nominated Mr. GAYNOR, not a Tammany man, believing that he was a respectable figurehead under whose cloak it could grab the Board of Estimate. The Fusionists, however, elected the Board of Estimate, and GAYNOR proved to be no figurehead, but his own man. In the following election the Fusionists gained control of the whole City Government from Mayor down. New York has had, under Low, good government; under MCCLELLAN, as good government as a Mayor elected by Tammany and at odds with Tammany could give; under GAYNOR and the Fusion Board of Estimate, better government; under MITCHEL and the Fusion Board of Estimate, the best government it ever had.

To voters who have forgotten or never knew the days of VAN WYCK there can be no full understanding of what it is they are dooming the city to if they elect HYLAN. HYLAN is neither a McClellan nor a Gaynor. He was picked exactly as VAN WYCK was picked, because it was believed he would be a serviceable tool to the organization. He has demonstrated that the faith in him was not misplaced. Tammany has been out of power for eight years, partly out of power for sixteen; it is wild with hunger. Its victory will install it and its appetite in unrestricted control of this rich city, which will be turned over to it for the satisfaction of its merely animal desires for four years. The unspeakable tyranny of the Van Wyck régime—for what tyranny can be worse than the tyranny of the lawless, the government of greed armed with a "pull"?—will be restored. Any man who votes for HYLAN is doing his part to visit this indescribable curse upon the city, to place the honest citizen at the capricious mercy of the Van Wyck tyranny again.

POLITICAL SPEECHES AT ARMY CAMPS.

As most of the soldiers in training camps are voters, there is no reason why they should not be allowed to listen to speeches by candidates for office and party orators, provided the speaking does not interfere with the work of the camp, and, what is more important, provided that "doctrines subversive of military discipline," to quote from General BELL'S regulations, are not advocated.

The description calls for no explanation. A case in point was the refusal of the commander at Camp Upton to issue a permit to Mr. HILLQUIT, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, because his managers failed to give an assurance that he would not talk about the plank in his party platform which indorsed "the stand taken by the Socialist Party of the United States "in opposition to war" and included a pledge of "hearty support" to efforts to "procure the repeal of the conscription law." As commander of a camp where soldiers of the national army were being trained to fight the battles of their country, General BELL would have deserved reprimand by the War Department if he had issued a permit to Mr. HILLQUIT, whose intention it appeared to be to preach socialistic doctrines in conflict with the prosecution of the war. On that point General BELL could have no doubt, in view of Mr. HILLQUIT'S course in the campaign and the declination of his representatives to give the assurance asked for.

At Camp Sherman, near Chillicothe, Mr. BRYAN was not allowed to make a political speech within the bounds of the camp. General GLENN was sustained by the Secretary of War. Mr. BRYAN had his say in Chillicothe, two miles from the camp, and in his audience were many soldiers on leave. In Mr. BRYAN'S case there was no question of his discussing anything subversive of discipline or tending to inculcate disloyalty to the Government. His subjects were prohibition and woman suffrage.

General GLENN contended that a national army camp was no place for political exhortation. It was a soldier's view, and GLENN is a disciplinarian as well as a model instructor. A middle ground is perhaps more tenable. In the training camps our young men are busily preparing for war. They are drilling, digging trenches, attending lectures on tactics and strategy, and listening to accounts of experience at the front. They will soon be in the field themselves, and GOD help them if they are not efficient and ready. Their training comes first, not part of the time, but all the time. If political speaking inside the camp reservation interferes with the daily schedule and is a distraction, it would be folly to permit candidates and politicians to invade the camp. The young soldiers have plenty of leave, and there could be no objection to their going to political meetings in the vicinity of the camp, but remote enough from its activities. Seditious and unpatriotic talk should, of course, not be permitted even there.

The voter should be guarded in his rights, whether he wears a uniform or not; but too much politics has been the bane of more than one army camp in the past, while in the camps of one of our allies in this war there is a tragic spectacle of the mischief that demagogues have wrought.

WHY GERMANY ATTACKS.

October, when the fighting usually begins to slow down before the advance of Winter, sees nearly all the fronts burst simultaneously into flame, sees the widest ring of fire of the year. What was sporadic in Flanders throughout most of 1917 becomes constant; in France the greatest advance of 1917 begins, and at the same time the Germans carry on their campaign in Russia and make their desperate assault in Austria. This has been a year of disjointed fighting, and now as it is closing the fighting suddenly links up and blazes forth on a scale unprecedented since the Russian revolution threw the war into chaos. Only in Macedonia and Mesopotamia is there no great onslaught.

It is evident that the French and British mean to keep on fighting in the Winter this time. This advance of PETAIN'S is the fiercest attack yet made, and does not rest with the attainment of the usual short-distance objective. The German line is shaking, and there is no chance to stiffen it in the west. There is no salvation there. The only hope is to beat down or frighten off one of the allies of France and Britain; if that could be done, then the massing of all the German forces on the west might avail to bring to a halt this otherwise irresistible advance.

To this end all Germany's real efforts have been directed for months. Her peace lures have none of them been intended to bring about a peace of compromise, only to create a backfire in enemy countries by increasing the number of the weak-kneed and disaffected. The peace manoeuvres were every one of them military moves, and the Lenines and Hillquits in the different countries were the military, not the civic, hope of Germany.

And now the time has come when, according to Germany's belief, she has created enough of a backfire in two of the allied countries to warrant an attack. So she attacks, almost simultaneously, Russia and Italy. Italy is short of food; her present need, and a crying one, is for no less than 3,000,000 tons of wheat, and she is short of coal. She has just begun in earnest to ration her people. Germany has worked up these various elements of discontent until now she feels that a single defeat of the Italian arms would bring the smolder to a flame. She attacks accordingly, and immediately the Boselli Ministry falls.

Russia she also attacks, having carefully calculated the time when her inroads on the pacifist sentiment there would be great enough to assure her of assistance from within. The fleet, perhaps pacifist but not yet corrupted into treason, fights well; the army does what Germany expected of it. It is a shocking story of pacifism and socialism run mad, run into the betrayal of brave comrades into the enemy's hands. It was on such things that Germany counted when she made her long parade of pretended peace offers, and in Russia she counted accurately. Here in the United States, in England, and in France she counted without the host. And Italy? There is every reason to believe that the host was missing there, too, and that the count is wrong; but it was on the belief that the reckoning was correct that Germany made her attack on the Isonzo.

THE LIBERTY LOAN ACHIEVEMENT.

It will take a day or two after the books are closed to tell just how much the Liberty Loan exceeds or falls below five billions. With no intent to belittle that sum, it should be said that the securing of it is rather a feat of education and organization than of finance. Five billions would be a larger sum for any of the belligerents than for us. Germany should not be allowed to suppose that five billions, more or less, is any fit measure of our wealth, our patriotism, or our hatred for ruthless warfare against democracy. Fifty dollars apiece for each of our hundred millions is easy to spare, particularly when it is not parted with in any final sense. Yesterday we all had it, almost in our pockets. Today the Treasury has it, or the promise of it. In a few weeks it will all be returned to us in payment for goods or services. We then shall have, in addition to the return of the money thus paid out, the Government's promise to pay it again, with four dollars added annually to each hundred so long as the interest runs and until the principal is paid.

Germany knows that this process of gathering in and paying out can be continued for years, and for more years by us than by any other nation. The yearly cost of the war to us is about 4 per cent. of our wealth and about 27 per cent. of our income. It is about 11 per cent. of Germany's wealth and about 89 per cent. of Germany's income. The comparison might be carried out for each of the Allies with similar discouragement for Germany in the game of beggaring your neighbor. The only remaining question is whether we and our allies are deficient to Germany in morale. Are we so poor-spirited that we will shrink from saving democracy by consideration of expense? That is the notion which will be given to Germany if we make too much of the subscription or oversubscription of the Liberty Loan. That is the reason why it is necessary to explain to those who are reporting to Germany that the loan of five billions, more or less, is merely one in a series until Kaiserism is smashed. Our first two loans are mere warming-up trials. The more we spend, the more we shall be prepared to spend.

It is shocking to think that one hundred billion dollars of money has gone with only progress to show for it, the overthrow of Kaiserism being still to come. But there is another hundred billion where the first came from. If the full second hundred billion were all to be supplied by us, it would not be nearly half of our wealth. Is there one American who would not jump at the chance to give half his property to keep the enemy from repeating in America what he did in Belgium? Germany thought to win the war by inspiring horror and hatred. That is in fact the reason why Germany cannot win. The demonstration that the world cannot live with Germans of the sort of which the Kaiser is proud makes it sure that Germans of that sort must be either reformed or suppressed. Five billions for missionary work among them is a mere beginning. Let the good work go on.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Everybody Should Have "Days."

Just how much the establishment of wheatless and beefless days by hotels and restaurants, even if they all do it, is going to count in reducing the country's total consumption of those articles of food it would be difficult or impossible to compute with any close approach to accuracy. In not a few and in not inconsiderable communities, a great majority of the people rarely, if ever, eat at public tables; in the cities almost everybody does so with something like frequency, and great numbers seek no other source of sustenance. But whatever the amount that can thus be saved, it is absolutely, if not relatively, large and quite enough to make an easily measurable showing as a contribution to the needs of our hungry allies, and therefore it is of importance.

Perhaps the real benefit of what the hotels and restaurants are doing lies in the example it gives to the private householder in the conduct of his own table. It shows him not only that the plan is of possible execution, but that it involves neither hardship nor inconvenience. In no instance, so far as reported, have the patrons of the public tables made protest or complaint about these occasional exclusions of wheat and beef from the bill of fare, and in some instances they have cheerfully consented to go without meat entirely for one day in the week.

For even such excellent foods as these there are substitutes more than tolerable—that are agreeable, for brief periods—and no harm to health is done by the temporary deprivation. If every family in the United States were to heed the lesson taught by these hotels and restaurants, the effect would be enormous in the way of increasing the amount of staple foodstuffs available for export to countries where they are so much needed. It would be easy to go further—to enlarge the number of "days" until there was one each week for all of the foods really essential to solving the dietary problems of our allies.

That would be a simplification of our fare, not a diminution of its nutritive efficiency, and while there is such a thing—in spite of what is said by various cranks and faddists—as making food too simple for the satisfactory maintenance of life, there is no present or expected chance that we shall or should so restrict our consumption as to have any ill results.

A Psychologist Gets After Billy Sunday.

To apply, in considering a man like the Rev. BILLY SUNDAY, the analytical methods of an exact science is perhaps unusual enough to be called cruel, but the thing is done by Dr. JOSEPH COLLINS in an article contributed to the November Harper's, and while the result is not likely to please either the eminent revivalist or the more fervent of his admirers, they will not find easy the task of proving it inaccurate. Dr. COLLINS does not write unsympathetically either of Mr. SUNDAY or his work, nor does he deny, even by implication, that the effect of the work is commendable. He does, however, arrive at the conclusion that "the most striking features of Mr. SUNDAY'S make-up, intellectually and spiritually, spell what is technically called infantilism."

Readers of the more modern treatises on psychology know that what Dr. COLLINS means by the word "infantilism" is that the subject of his investigation is an example of arrested development, or—what is much the same thing—that the subject's original capacity for mental growth was such that the limit of its possibilities was reached sooner than is the case with the normal men of these times. To demonstrate his contention, the doctor notes that Mr. SUNDAY resembles children in his habit of boasting about himself while disparaging others, in the ease with which his attention can be distracted from whatever he may be doing, in his curious mingling of timidity in the presence of the unknown with his tendency to roar like a lion when he finds that nobody is going to be critical or cruel to him.

It is childlike, too, in Dr. COLLINS'S opinion, that Mr. SUNDAY bears false witness, though without malice or forethought; that he speaks as with authority about things of which he has no real knowledge, and that he is endlessly credulous when he wants to believe and entirely indifferent to facts that make against his own assumptions. This is hardly the beginning of the long list of "infantilisms" recorded in the article, and the picture as drawn is instantly recognizable. So, also, is the picture drawn of Mr. SUNDAY'S congregations and of the assistants to whom he owes so much of his efficiency as a revivalist.

The article ends with a demand for a definite, statistical report on the amount, quality, and duration of the "good" which Mr. SUNDAY is credited with doing.

Betting on Election as Usual.

Enough betting on the results of the election is in progress to raise all or most of the questions which this practice has brought up for consideration in the years when the gamblers, either more enthusiastic or less haunted by dubiety, played for much larger stakes than they are now willing to risk. The first of these questions is whether the bets are made only to win money or only to influence voters of the sort inclined to see in the odds offered and accepted a trustworthy indication of how the election is going.

That there are such people seems to be true, though how their faith survives the many and severe blows their theory has received is something of a mystery. At any rate, it is a fact that politicians of the kind called practical not infrequently have used campaign funds for this purpose, and thought it—at least until after election—well invested. At present the size of the bets suggests that nobody as yet dares to bring much of such pressure to bear on the electorate.

A second question relates to the penalties with which the law so sternly menaces everybody who bets on election. Not only are they all punishable as common gamblers but they risk disfranchisement. That is, they do in theory. In reality, it is evident that they risk nothing at all, for not only are they never punished but no attempt to punish them is ever made, though to bring to bar a few hundred, or a few thousand, whose guilt could be proved would be the easiest of tasks for any District Attorney who chose to interest himself in these misdemeanants.

Yet the law on the subject has the warm approval of all good citizens—again, in theory. In reality, they don't seem to mind at all, or, if any do, they keep strangely still about it.

PIERROT GOES TO WAR.

In the sheltered garden, pale beneath the moon,
(Drenched with swaying fragrance, redolent with June!)
There, among the shadows, some one lingers yet—
Pierrot, the lover, parts from Pierrette.

Bugles, bugles, bugles, blaring down the wind,
Sound the flaming challenge—*Leave your dreams behind!*
Come away from shadows, turn your back on June—
Pierrot, go forward to face the golden noon!

In the muddy trenches, black and torn and still,
(How the charge swept over, to break against the hill!)
Huddled in the shadows, boyish figures lie—
They whom Death, saluting, called upon to die.

Bugles, ghostly bugles, whispering down the wind—
Dreams too soon are over, gardens left behind.
Only shadows linger, for love does not forget—
Pierrot goes forward—but what of Pierrette?

GABRIELLE ELLIOT.

ART NOTES.

Prizes for Textile Designs—Etchings and Monotypes.

The result of the textile design contest instituted by Women's Wear is now on view at the galleries of the Art Alliance of America, and from the point of view of those interested in industrial design in this country is the most promising exhibition that has been shown for a long time. The designs not only are remarkably free from hackneyed ideas and slovenly execution, but they show a gayety of spirit and freedom of handling that come invariably from pleasure in the work and familiarity with its technical requirements.

It is very significant that a number of the prize designs are among the simplest in the exhibition, calling for the least expense and labor on the part of the manufacturer. The refinement and richness of the effect are due entirely to a liberal expenditure of thought and aesthetic feeling on the part of the designer. Marguerite Zorach's most interesting designs, for example, are in two colors, blue and white and black and white; the dainty ingenuities of Martha Ryther are in combinations of black and white and red and white; the compact little designs of Helen C. Read are equally simple; but the admirable spacing and the sprightly, interesting character of the patterns give the work freshness and force and yield ample delight.

It also is significant that many of the designs show the good effect of museum inspiration. There is almost nothing of the copyright's dullness in the exhibition, but the artists obviously have fed their talent upon the good work of their forerunners without forgetting to consult nature as well. Marie Carr, winner of the first prize, states that her prize-winning design was inspired by an exhibition in the Mexican Hall of the American Museum of Natural History, and emphasizes the indebtedness of the modern designer to museum collections. One little girl of 14, who is among the prize winners, is a pupil in a Paterson school, under the direction of Miss Henderson, and the judges affirm that the prize was given not only because it was the best of the group sent by that especial school, but because, in their sober judgment, it was considered worthy of a prize in competition with the more mature artists. The following is the list of prize winners: The first prize of $250 went to Marie Carr, the second prize of $125 to Alice Hurd, the third of $100 to Marguerite Zorach, eleven prizes of $25 each went to Dolly Drews, Konrad Cramer, Martha Ryther, Hazel Slaughter, Bessie Heathcote, Julius G. Sommer, William Zorach, Marguerite Zorach, Nell Witters, Ilonka Karasz and A. J. Heinke. Four additional prizes of $50 each were given by Marshall Field to Hazel Ransom, Zida Guiterman (of Cooper Union Art School), Fannie Baumgarten and Roslyn Brawer (both of Washington Irving High School) for designs especially adapted to cretonnes.

Etchings and Monotypes.

At the Knoedler Galleries is an exhibition of etchings, drypoints and aquatints by William P. Robins, who is less concerned to prove the originality of his point of view than to test the resources of his medium. Obviously Rembrant has been his guide and friend, and the plates that are most in the manner of the great Dutchman are perhaps the most successful of the group. There are others, however, in which the artist shows his ability to use a well developed technique upon material suggesting no other vision than his own. His "Interior of a Barn" is a complicated subject in drypoint, thoroughly understood and treated with breadth and simplicity. "A Dutch Cow" is another drypoint in which light and shade and modeling are charmingly rendered with light spontaneity of touch. The plates with trees in the leading rôle are especially rewarding. Mr. Robins having interrogated tree life until he is able to make each of his tree portraits both typical and individual, which is the very essence of good portraiture.

In the upper galleries is a collection of oil paintings and monotypes by Eugene Higgins. The former are the type of work to which the artist has accustomed us, admirable stage pictures for the kind of drama that depends more upon effective silhouette than upon interior structure. Mr. Higgins has a knack with abstract line so far as making it express a certain kind of emotion. The down-and-out mood of the physically tired, the old, the stupid, the hungry, he conveys by his slow drooping curves with quite remarkable monotony of success, almost to the point of suggesting a formula. He likes the color of the Italian masters, and combines his drooping forms with blues and browns and greens so rich that the observer who looks too long begins to wonder if a Hooverized palette would not be a benefit to art. In fact, the pictures all have a certain aspect of flesh unsupported by muscular tissue. They are clever substitutes for the compact wisdom of the masters, and some of them are delightful in design. It is not to their advantage to see them in numbers.

BENNETT'S BEST SERVICE.

It Would Be to Withdraw at Once from the Mayoralty Race.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although a private in the Republican ranks for over thirty-five years, I feel that insubordination is called for, as this is no time for partisan politics.

It is a time for a combination of the following elements: High character, great attainments, proved fearlessness, general efficiency, and ardent patriotism.

To such a combination as this even the Sherman law would take off its hat, as I do to it, in the person of John Purroy Mitchel. Under him I have felt myself to be "a citizen of no mean city," and I do not care to lose this stimulating feeling.

Indeed, I cannot understand why even a Democrat dares take the risk involved in changing our tried and proved Mayor and his great Commissioners, such as Arthur Woods, for men wholly unlikely to cope with the serious problems of the time as our Mayor and his aids have done with such superb success.

If Mr. Bennett really wishes to serve the city, apparently he has his greatest opportunity now—to withdraw before it is too late. Is it possible he prefers to face the overwhelming responsibility that would be his if the "dark forces" should be victors on Nov. 6?

FREDERICK A. STOKES.

New York, Oct. 22, 1917.

Keep Tammany Out of the Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A vote for Hylan is a vote for seven Tammany heelers to compose the Board of Education after Jan. 1, when the new law goes into effect and puts out of office the forty-six gentlemen now on the present board. Mayor Mitchel should be re-elected, so that he may appoint the new board. Education should not be trusted to Tammany.

J. HOWARD COWPERTHWAIT.

New York, Oct. 22, 1917.

HOLLAND'S POSITION.

Relations with the United States and Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Sunday TIMES of Oct. 21 I note the plea of Mynheer Van Aalst, head of the Holland Overseas Trust, that we ought to let the detained Dutch ships return home with their cargoes of grain because in the days of the American Revolution the Dutch loaned the United States money. John Adams, who negotiated that loan, lets us know the depth of that obligation.

"I can represent my situation in this affair of a loan," he wrote, "by no other figure than that of a man in the midst of the ocean negotiating for his life among a school of sharks." (Wharton, Dep. Corres. V., 420.)

The Dutch people, whose courage was once the admiration of the world, has sunk very low, indeed, in these days, when it allows its citizens to be murdered by the score without any worthy protest, but threatens to die as a rose in aromatic pain when we stop the stream of gold which Germany has been pouring over it. The time has come in this struggle for the world's liberty when those who will not fight for its preservation must be considered as its enemies. C. H. VAN TYNE.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 22, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Hollander who was exposing in Monday's issue of THE TIMES his grievances against England and this country should be reminded, I believe, that the Allies are really fighting for Holland and its independence. Just imagine what would have happened to Holland if Germany had won the war! Remember, in this connection, the utterances of German statesmen and the expression of their greed for the Dutch harbors; did not Dernburg, while in this country, repeatedly claim Germany's right to the possession of "the mouth of the Rhine," which cannot mean anything but the Dutch harbor of Rotterdam?

Every true Hollander, loving his country better than Germany and Holland's independence better than the German yoke, should consequently be grateful to the Allies and bear silently, and even cheerfully, the relatively insignificant inconveniences which the war has brought to some of his countrymen.

JULES DUESBERG.

Baltimore, Oct. 24, 1917.

Austro-Bulgarian Quarrels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"When thieves fall out, honest men come into their own." Saturday's papers carried a Copenhagen dispatch, dated Oct. 19, which may indicate the beginning of the end, for it reports a significant, and in some respects amusing, disturbance of Austro-Bulgarian relations. The Bulgarians have started a propaganda in the allied countries to defend their pretensions to Dobrudja and Macedonia, "the suggestion even being openly made * * * that Serbia should be compensated with Austrian territory from Bosnia and Herzegovina." This is the retort courteous to remarks "in certain German and Austrian newspapers, in which the Serbian claims to parts of Macedonia were defended!" In other words, Austria and Bulgaria have become so suspicious of each other—and doubtless even more of their German master—that each is seeking to escape from the fray with a whole hide by selling out the other. If in 1913-14 Austria had been willing to accept the Serbian claims to Macedonia, there need have been no war; or if, in the Summer of 1915, Bulgaria, instead of attacking Serbia, had come to her assistance and helped repel the Austro-German invasion, she would probably have had much of Macedonia for a reward, and the war might possibly have been over. At this rift between the satellites of Germany should widen much more, the Balkan situation, at present rather gloomy, may yet react to the advantage of the Allies, who can afford to "wait and see."

BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT.

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Oct. 22, 1917.

Men Servants in War Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a pity that the newspapers do not dwell more constantly upon the view so ably set forth in your columns today by Victor Morawetz. It is a matter of life and death that we should immediately enter upon a course of the strictest economy, and especially in the matter of labor, and there is no point at which it is more important to begin than that of men servants. One has an actual feeling of malaise at seeing husky human beings who ought to be engaged in munition works opening doors and handing cups of tea, and performing other services that can perfectly well be done by women. A crying need of the present state of civilization is that the rate of wages of women should be raised, and to this end it is essential that demands for their services should be created by leaving open to them every possible source of employment. In times of peace it may be a harmless vanity to surround yourself with ornamental men servants, but in time of war their place should be instantly taken by more modest employes.

CHRISTINE LADD-FRANKLIN.

New York, Oct. 24, 1917.

A Vanished German Fairy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What has become of Herr Thumping Indemnities?

At one time, and not so very long ago, Thumping Indemnities was the most talked of personage in Germany—a sort of pet and Court favorite, the Junker's joy and the hope and promised savior of the greatly bedeviled common people. When they grew restless, sullen, or resentful all the Kaiser had to do was to trot out Thumping and cause him to circulate a bit among the rabble. He was the real German Fairy that even the wizard Kultur must needs bow down before him when inside trouble was brewing in Germany.

So we want to know the truth. What has happened to Thumping Indemnities?

R. P. CUNNINGHAM.

Darlington, Ind., Oct. 20, 1917.

Fixing Germany's Guilt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Never have I read a more masterly presentation of a case or cause than that of David Jayne Hill in his article in today's TIMES Magazine Section. Nothing could be more convincing. It is a masterpiece, and should be immediately printed in every language spoken or read by those interested in the present war. Being presented in such a fine, condensed manner, no frills or bombast, it can be read by those who run, the busy or otherwise, and with proper underscoring of telling phrases would be one of the most destructive bombs to throw into the trenches of the Germans and Austrians.

No jury, however prejudiced, could bring in any other verdict than guilty.

Open the eyes of the German people.

P. S. COOK.

New Rochelle, Oct. 21, 1917.

The Poor Golfer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the editorial article in THE TIMES entitled "The Poor Golfer," I want to thank you for "them kind words!" The "pro" has had it all his own way so far. The man who cannot make 18 holes in less than 100—who could not if his life depended on it—is gradually being pushed into the 110 class on fairly easy courses, and is not welcomed on the "sporty" courses by the super-golfers. They are impatient if held up, and many of them are not slow to voice their impatience. They "go through" with an air that says "Why are these dubs allowed on this course?"

But then I have always contended that the game is run entirely in the interest of the "pro" and of the manufacturers of golf balls. Some day when we get to Heaven we may find a golf course laid out on which we can make less than 100 and not lose a single ball!

E. F. TISDOTT.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1917.

MERCHANT SERVICE MEN.

Their Good Work Recalled as They Are Superseded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One way to help build an adequate merchant marine is for its personnel to be able to feel that related services show a proper pride in it. The terms in which announcement is made in all the papers this morning of a decision to man transports hereafter with naval officers and crews instead of merchant service men constitute an insult to the American merchant marine, all the more serious because it is unwitting, simply self-assuming, and unaware of its breaches of fact and taste. There need be no quarrel with the decision itself, and Kilkenny-minded persons can leave it to the army and navy to settle the exact relationships aboard these army transports. But to accompany the announcement of the change with a comment that the naval forces are far more effective for this purpose than a merchant service personnel is altogether another matter.

The officers, petty officers, and most of the men in the merchant service who have been on these transports have had three years' experience carrying American ships through the war zone. Naval officers and gun crews who have been aboard with them since our entrance into the war have conspicuously profited in these six months by the practical tutelage and initiated discipline they needed and received from the men of the merchant service. This is true of both the Annapolis men and the Naval Reserve men of more limited training. None of them had been in the war-zone service, and naturally were not equipped for its steady requirements and its emergencies as the merchant service men were. The reference to the sinking of the Antilles "manned by civilians" in many of the papers is equally unfortunate. The Antilles was under naval convoy at the time and had a naval armed guard and a naval officer in supreme command. It seems hard to depreciate especially the firemen, as the announcement does, following in the main, I take it, some statement sent over from Washington. They were among our first American dead under conditions of naval convoy. The adequacy of convoy arrangements has already been questioned in England following the disaster to the Swedish ships and it may have to be raised here.

Naval men are doing admirably in new conditions, both the regulars and the reserve, but an independent armed merchant ship of good speed under an experienced ship's company of the merchant service has its steady advocates over any convoy scheme whatever, and some of the convoy experiences, both of merchant ships and of transports, and in both the English and American services, encourage the idea.

WILKIE NELSON COLLINS.

U. S. M. S. New York, Oct. 25, 1917.

Not Our Great President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Barnard's statue of Lincoln, seen from photographs, shows a singular image which from an art viewpoint appears to be impossible of classification. In its execution it is neither academic nor of anatomical treatment, showing a human being, who, if alive, could move; and about the whole there is an absence of naturalness, the other essentials involved, and it stands for an enduring effigy in bronze, approaching the unique for its trifling ugliness and want of dignity. Its weak, meaningless face is possibly its most objectionable feature, but in no sense does it represent our truly great President. It has been condemned by experts, by others, and most of all by the pathetic appeal against it by his son. The presenting of it to a friendly nation, to be displayed in the most conspicuous position of its capital, is an offense against good taste and of questionable value when considered in connection with social intercourse between nations.

President Lincoln was our most distinctive, completely original and interesting personality, and notwithstanding the circumstances of his birth, he was born a gentleman in the better sense of that much abused and misplaced signification, and he could never have been aught else. He came into existence adorned by all the essentials of the better manhood firmly implanted, absence of selfishness, free from the empty vanities, undeviating consideration for the rights of others, a heart filled with kindness for every living creature, an ever-flowing fountain of human sympathy for the unfortunate, a great store of intelligence, a rare sense of humor, an emotional power of noble speech, and, over and above all, he was supreme in the fidelity which he brought to the discharge of every obligation imposed. It was the combination of these qualities which enabled him to hold the even course he did through the four years of our national trial and his unprecedented anxieties.

It can be said of him that from the first of the momentous upheaval he was the light that showed the way, the leader over an unknown path beset by unexpected dangers, often through a wilderness of doubt, anguish and despondency, until the end, when light out of darkness broke in upon a united country. His work was finished when an assassin's hand that slew him introduced him to the whole world that he might be known, to be loved, and to live in the hearts of all humanity.

Does the Barnard statue in any respect represent this truly great man?

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

New York, Oct. 24, 1917.

Morris Plan Loans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much travel has prevented my seeing until now a recent report in your columns on the case of Stein vs. Morris, (91 Southeastern Reporter, 177.) The defendant, (the writer of this letter,) is described, in the opinion, as "one of the originators of

WOMEN IN INDIANA LOSE RIGHT TO VOTE

State Supreme Court Decides Legislature Exceeded Authority in Passing Law.

BARRED BY CONSTITUTION

Some Other States, Having Taken Like Action on Suffrage, May Be Affected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—The Indiana woman's suffrage law was held to be unconstitutional by the Indiana Supreme Court today. As a result, thousands of women who expected to vote at the municipal elections to be held next month will not be permitted to do so.

Justice Harvey dissented from the decision of the other three Justices of the court. Justice Spencer wrote the decision, it being concurred in by Justices Meyers and Lairy.

The Supreme Court held that under the present Indiana Constitution, which defines voters as "male citizens," the Legislature did not have the authority to confer the right of franchise on women.

In its decision, the court said the right of suffrage was not a natural or inherent right, but purely a political privilege, and was a matter for the people to decide, in their capacity as creators of the Constitution or organic law. Discussing the argument of the lawyers for the women that the Legislature could give women the privilege of voting regardless of the provision of the Constitution that electors must be "male" citizens 21 years old or more, the court said if the contention was correct the Legislature could pass a law permitting persons less than 21 years old to vote.

The suit was filed several months ago in a Marion County court by W. W. Knight, a local business man. The lower court held the law to be unconstitutional, and issued an injunction against the election officials of Indianapolis, forbidding them to permit women to vote.

In commenting on the decision of the Indiana Supreme Court holding that the Indiana Suffrage Law was unconstitutional Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said yesterday:

"What was done in Indiana was a decision made by the Supreme Court that the Legislature had not the authority to grant the women the right to the municipal franchise. Indiana has a constitution which it is practically impossible to amend, and when the Legislature cannot enfranchise the women and the people cannot, no matter how much they may wish to do so, the only way in which they can obtain the franchise is by the Federal amendment."

WON'T AFFECT ILLINOIS STATUS

State Supreme Court Has Already Decided in Favor of Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The Supreme Court of Illinois has already handed down a decision declaring the act of the Legislature, granting women suffrage to be constitutional. Consequently, the Indiana decision could not affect woman's suffrage in Illinois.

The State Constitution now provides that "Citizens, male and female, (restricted,) of the United States shall have the right to vote."

A RHODE ISLAND PARALLEL.

Similar Grant Made by Legislature There This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—Rhode Island's Constitution specifies "every male citizen" in defining the qualification of electors, and consequently any action by the Legislature would under the Indiana ruling be unconstitutional.

The Legislature this year passed a suffrage resolution, giving women in Rhode Island the right to vote for Presidential Electors. The measure was signed by Governor Beeckman, and women of the State expected to take advantage of the franchise at the next Presidential election. The ruling of the Indiana Supreme Court raises an interesting question in Rhode Island, and it seems likely that the antis in the State will take advantage of the decision to carry the matter to the courts.

Vote Only in Arkansas Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 26.—The Indiana decision could not affect the Arkansas law, which merely gives women the right to vote in primaries, not in elections.

WOMEN THANK WILSON.

Club Federation Convention Marked by Patriotism.

President Wilson was thanked for his stand on woman suffrage by the forty-fourth convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor yesterday in a resolution adopted with only a few "Nos" from anti-suffragists. The convention opened with the revelle sounded by Sergeant Major Edouadina L. Lavoie of the American Woman's League for Self-Defense, a patriotic chorus was sung with the entrance of the colors with a color guard, and the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 100, gave the salute to the flag. There was patriotic music at the beginning and end of the session.

Judge William H. Wadhams made a suffrage speech in which he denounced the "antediluvian anti." Mrs. William Force Scott, who followed, said she was one of the "antediluvian antis," and added: "In every State where women have been enfranchised it has been put through by political trickery." This produced tumult, hisses coming from all sides and loud cries of "No! No!"

Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, who is soon to go abroad for war work in France, was introduced as the official war representative of the New York City Federation in that country. A gold medal was on view which the federation is to present to Lady Ralph Paget for her work in the hospitals of France.

SUFFRAGISTS PARADE TODAY

Antis Warn Merchants Against Decorating Windows.

Rain or shin, the woman suffrage parade will march up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street today, leaving Washington Square at 2 P. M. There will be ten divisions, every union band in the city, and a Scottish band in kilts. Slogans from the President's speech, made to the women members of the party in Washington, will be a feature of the parade. The signatures of more than 1,000,000 women of the State who want to vote will be carried in a special division.

Women in all professions and industries, relatives of soldiers, women in patriotic work, and tax-paying women will be represented and there will be a division of men. An Information Bureau of the parade is to be opened at 12:30 P. M. today at the Pulitzer Fountain at Fifty-ninth Street, where all suffragists desiring to march who have not been placed may call for instruction. The Mayor's Committee on Women on National Defense asks all marching nurses to meet at East Eleventh Street today at 1:45 wearing dark tailored suits and dark hats.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has sent a letter to proprietors of shops in Fifth Avenue, warning them that if they decorate for the parade, they will be pleasing a minority of their customers at the expense of the majority.

Members of the Fifth Avenue Association, including B. Altman & Co., Lord & Taylor, James McCutcheon & Co., and G. P. Putnam's Sons, sent word to Mrs. William Hays, Chairman of the Parade Committee, that they would decorate their stores this afternoon with suffrage colors. It could not be learned last night what others intended to do.

TELLS HOW HIS BLOW BLINDED ROOSEVELT

Colonel Moore Is Sure He Did It, But Never Before Knew the Damage That Was Done.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP MEADE, Md.—Oct. 26.—Colonel Dan T. Moore of the 310th Field Artillery Regiment, Seventy-ninth Division, National Army, admits he struck the blow that destroyed the sight of Colonel Roosevelt's eye.

"I knew ever since the Colonel told about his bad eye that I would be smoked out eventually," he said today. "I am sorry I struck the blow, I'm sorry the Colonel told about it, and I'm sorry my identity has been so quickly uncovered. I give you my word. I never knew I had blinded the Colonel in one eye until I read his statement in the papers. I instantly knew, however, that I was the man referred to, because there was no other answering the description he gave who could have done it. I have written the Colonel a letter in a few days, expressing my regret at the serious results of the blow.

"I was a military aide at the White House in 1905. Another was Granville Fortescue, who later was a war correspondent in Europe, and now is a Major in the National Army, stationed at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. Still another was Phil Sheridan, son of the hero of Winchester.

"But the boxers of that time in the White House gym were the President, Kermit Roosevelt, and myself. The President went further afield for his opponents in other sports, but when he wanted to don the boxing gloves he chose Kermit or myself. Fortescue may have opposed him occasionally, but I doubt it, and I don't think Sheridan ever boxed with the President at all. That puts it squarely up to me.

"Tell about the blow that blinded the President? I might as well try to tell about the shell that killed any particular soldier in this war. When you put on gloves with President Roosevelt, it was a case of fight all the way, and no man in the ring with him had a chance to crack a particular set of blows. A good, fast referee might have known, but nobody else. The Colonel wanted plenty of action, and he usually got it. He had no use for a quitter or one who gave ground, and nobody but a man who was willing to fight all the time and all the way had a show with him. That's my only excuse for the fact that I seriously injured him. There was no chance to be careful of the blows. He simply wouldn't have stood for it."

Naval Commission for N. L. Edgar.

Newbold Leroy Edgar, a member of the New York Bar and resident of Tuxedo, has received a commission in the Navy Department, Bureau of Naval Intelligence. He is a great-grandson of Daniel Webster and the son of Mrs. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. His brother, Webster Edgar, is in command of the naval forces in New London, and his nephew, Lieutenant Campbell Edgar, is on an American destroyer in European waters. Newbold Edgar has made a special study of navigation for twenty years, and the Navy Department has called this special knowledge into requisition.

REDUCED REGIMENTS TO FORM A RESERVE

Secretary Baker Assures New Englanders They Will Have Their Chance at the Front.

EXPLAINS TO GOVERNORS

Suggestion That Roosevelt Recruit a Division Is Not Mentioned at the Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—All officers and men remaining in National Guard regiments which have been heavily drawn upon to fill up other organizations will have their chance at the front. The War Department intends to use all these skeletonized units to form a reserve in France from which General Pershing may draw to keep his fighting forces always at full strength.

Secretary Baker gave this assurance today to the New England Governors who called on him in the interest of the depleted regiments. The Governors who visited the Secretary of War were McCall of Massachusetts, Milliken of Maine, Granam of Vermont, Keyes of New Hampshire, and Holcomb, of Connecticut. General Bliss, the Chief of the Army General Staff, was present at the conference.

Part of the mission of some of the Governors was understood to be to ascertain from the Secretary of War whether Theodore Roosevelt could be assigned to recruit the skeletonized National Guard units to war strength. There has been considerable agitation among New England National Guard officers in this direction. They felt that through Colonel Roosevelt the disintegrated New England military units would be augmented to the point where they would be organized into a new division which would be certain of service in France.

But the hopes of the New England Guard officers to have Colonel Roosevelt lead them on the battlefields of Europe are not to be realized. The explanation of the War Department plans satisfied those of the Governors who were interested in the Roosevelt suggestion, and it was said afterward that his name was not mentioned at the conference.

Most of the New England State troops were organized into a division at full war strength, and the necessity of drawing on some regiments to increase the ranks of others caused a very general disorganization of the National Guard. For example, only about 400 men are left of what was the Fifth Massachusetts, one of the oldest militia regiments in the country. The Sixth Massachusetts, which was attacked in the streets of Baltimore in 1861, is another famous regiment of which only a remnant remains.

The Governors' protest, sent to Secretary Baker and General Bliss that instead of blotting out the identity of the remaining New England troops, by scattering them among other commands or disbanding them, their ranks be filled by men taken from the draft selectives at Camp Devens. When this was not accepted the Governors asked that they could not fill the depleted ranks of the guard regiments by voluntary enlistments.

Secreary Baker and General Bliss explained that it was intended to organize the remaining skeleton units into corps troops, that is, troops which would first finish training to fill the gaps caused by casualties among the New England forces in France. All the additional officers will be retained if efficient, and will be sent to France as vacancies occur in the New England National Guard division organized for the fighting line.

How the gaps caused by sending men to Europe from the corps troops would be filled was not fully explained, but it was made clear that additional men would be provided, and the impression was given that these would be obtained from drafted units. The whole scheme of the War Department, it was pointed out, was not to depend upon voluntary enlistments, but on the draft, and furthermore, to give an opportunity for service to all national guardsmen who would retain their identity in this country and be sent abroad as fast as necessary to fill gaps in the ranks of guard organizations from the same volunteers.

The remnants of National Guard regiments in whose behalf the Governors saw the Secretary of War are the First Maine Heavy Artillery, the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, the First New Hampshire Infantry, the First Vermont Infantry, the First Separate Company of Massachusetts colored troops, the First Separate Company of Massachusetts colored medical troops, Company A, Connecticut Signal Corps, and Company Five, New Hampshire Signal Corps at Westfield, Mass., the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry at Framington, Mass., and the First Connecticut Infantry, at New Haven.

COLONEL IS 59 TODAY.

Rough Riders Suggest Division Command as Birthday Present.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Oct. 26.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will celebrate his fifty-ninth birthday tomorrow. He is to remain at his home with Mrs. Roosevelt. His four boys are on the European battlefields and his two daughters are absent. Congratulatory letters and telegrams from all parts of the country were received today. Many of them were from his old "Rough Riders," and several hoped that the Colonel would receive as a birthday present the news of his appointment to lead an American division to France.

Colonel Roosevelt tonight refused to comment on the published report that it was Colonel D. T. Moore of the 310th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Meade, Md., whose blow in a boxing bout blinded his left eye.

"There is to be nothing more to say about that matter," the Colonel said.

ARRESTED ON MAIL CHARGE.

Tire Stock Improperly Sold, Charge Made by Post Office Inspectors.

Charges of using the mails to defraud were made yesterday by Post Office Inspectors McQuillan and Mayhew against Milton Bejach, President of the Alliance Tire and Rubber Company; Warren C. Daniel of the promotion brokerage concern of Warren C. Daniel, Inc., of 220 West Forty-second Street, and Raymond N. Bond and H. P. Dowst, associates of Daniel. All the men were arrested and locked up except Bejach, who is said to be in Pittsburgh.

It is charged that the Alliance Tire and Rubber Company grew into a $2,500,000 concern in the Summer of 1916 out of the Alliance Rubber Company, with a capital of only $58,000. It is alleged that the Daniel concern distributed literature, saying the company's plant at Alliance, Ohio, was working twenty-two hours a day, so as to catch up with others, and that the company has an annual output of $75,000,000.

Investigators reported that only two men were working in the plant at Alliance, and that every statement made in the literature was false. It was said that upward of $180,000 worth of stock had been sold. Daniel, it was reported, had received $800,000 of the preferred stock, which he was offering at $3 a share, and that he had received as a bonus $475,000 of the common and preferred stock.

ENSIGN MEYER MARRIED.

Yale Oarsman Wed to Miss Anderson by Justice of the Peace.

Ensign Robert B. Meyer, U. S. N., a brother of Cord Meyer of Great Neck, L. I., and Miss Catharine B. Anderson of Pittsburgh, were married on Thursday by William Timmons, Justice of the Peace at Greenwich, Conn. The marriage took place early in the morning, arrangements being made over the telephone. The couple motored to Greenwich accompanied by several friends, from Great Neck, and returned afterward to New York.

Ensign Meyer is a member of the class of 1917 at Yale, where he was Captain of the 'Varsity crew which beat Harvard two years ago.

MISS WHITE'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Plans for Her Marriage to Dr. E. W. Ill of Medical Reserve Corps.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Eleanor Frances White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner White of Nutley, N. J., and Dr. Edmund Waldemar Ill, which is to take place on Nov. 3 in Grace Church at Nutley, with the reception at the Nutley Field Club.

Miss Theone Brauer is to be maid of honor, and the Misses Helen Ill, Elinor Payson, Rosamund Runyon, Edith Cumming, Polly Souther, and Margaret Geer, are to be the bridesmaids.

Dr. Clark H. Ill is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be, Dr. Duncan McN. Fuller, Dr. Richmond E. Ware, J. K. Weldig, Herbert M. Ill, and George C. Hoyt.

Dr. Ill is a Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps and is at Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indiana.

Lieut. Barbour Weds Miss Berger.

Alexander Lambert Barbour, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Ransom Barbour, and a Lieutenant in Company B, 308th Infantry, stationed at Yaphank, L. I., and Miss Charlotte Alice Berger, a daughter of Mrs. Lucius Montrose Cuthbert of Denver, Col., were married yesterday in St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, by the Rev. Karl Reiland, the Rector. The bridegroom was attended by Captain Arthur Gaylord of his regiment as best man, and the ushers were Edward W. Freeman and Henry A. Colgate. The bride was unattended, and none except relatives were present, as the wedding was a hurried one. A reception was held at the home of the bridegroom's parents, 12 West Tenth Street. Mr. Barbour was at the Plattsburg Camp.

Underhill-Olyphant Engagement.

Frederic Edgar Underhill of 170 West Seventy-sixth Street announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Helen Oakley Underhill, to Master Signal Electrician Donald Olyphant, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant of 70 West Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Olyphant has received a commission in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, prior to which he completed his course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Olyphant's father is President of the Sons of the Revolution. No date has been set for the wedding.

Engaged to Capt. Alfred Renshaw.

The engagement of Miss Jeannette Emmet Whitlock, daughter of Mrs. Whitlock and the late Bache McEvers Whitlock of 24 Gramercy Park, to Captain Alfred Renshaw of the Three Hundred and Second Engineers, has been announced. Mr. Renshaw is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Renshaw of New Haven, Conn., and is now stationed at Camp Upton. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Miss Carolyn S. Burdett Engaged.

Frank W. Burdett of Brookline, Mass., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Carolyn Starr Burdett, to Raymond S. B. Perry of Peekskill, N. Y. Miss Burdett is a graduate of Vassar, class of '14, and Mr. Perry was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1915.

William Hubbard White.

William Hubbard White, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his home at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. White was descended from the Hewlett ramify of Long Island and the Harrison and White families of Westchester County. He commenced business in this city as a member of the firm of Jones, Underhill & Scudder, but after the civil war went to San Francisco, where he founded the firm of Allyne & White. His firm did a large business in oil, and in 1883 Mr. White returned to this city, making his home on the family estate at Cold Spring Harbor. He was one of the original Trustees of the Burke Convalescent Home Fund in this city, and was interested in many charities. He was unmarried.

Frank W. Richardson.

Frank W. Richardson, Traffic Manager of the Federal Sugar Refining Company since its organization, died on Thursday at his home, 2,030 Broadway, in his sixty-second year. Mr. Richardson was born in England and came to this country at the age of 21. At the age of 26 years he became an agent for the New York Central Lines in the freight department, and when the Federal Sugar Refining Company was organized fifteen years ago he was appointed Traffic Manager. Mr. Richardson was a member of the Traffic Club of this city and other organizations. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

1517 1917

Jubilee Services To-Morrow 3 P.M.

N. Y. Hippodrome, 43d-44th Sts., 6th Ave.

Broadhurst Theatre, 44th St., west of Broadway.

St. Luke's Church, 42d St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves.

ALL ARE WELCOME.

Under the auspices of the Churches of the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference in New York and Vicinity.

FRANK CRANE, EARLY CARTOONIST, IS DEAD

One of the First Art Editors of a Daily Newspaper Dies in His 61st Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Frank Crane, illustrator and cartoonist, and one of the first art editors of a daily newspaper in this country, died today at his home, 348 Ninth Street, New Rochelle, in his sixty-first year.

Mr. Crane was a native of Rahway, N. J., a descendant of an English Baronet, Sir Peter Crane. His ancestors founded the town of Crane's Ford, now Cranford, N. J. He was a cousin of Stephen Crane, the author.

After graduation from the New York Academy of Design Mr. Crane became a cartoonist on The New York World and later art editor of The World. In the days before photography played a part in the makeup of a newspaper. He then was art editor of The Philadelphia Press, having as members of his staff Everett Shinn, John Sloan, William J. Glackens, James Preston, F. R. Gruger, and others, since grown to fame. Returning to this city, he made cartoons for The New York Tribune, became Sunday art editor of The New York Herald, and was for a time connected with the art departments of THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Boston Herald. He created the comic series "Willie Westinghouse Smith," "Uncle Dick's Contraptions," and "Muggsy," and was the author of stories for boys.

Mr. Crane had been ill since last January. He is survived by his wife and a son.

JULIAN L. WELLS DEAD.

Engineer a Victim of Appendicitis in Santo Domingo Forest.

Julian L. Wells, brother of Miss Sabina Wells, of 45 West Forty-seventh Street, died on Thursday in Santo Domingo, according to a cable message received by his sister yesterday. Mr. Wells was a native of Charleston, S. C., and was graduated from the University of Virginia. As an engineer he went to Mexico, where he engaged in mining at the Batopilas mines, later becoming identified with the Mexican Light and Power Company. When the Mexican border trouble caused the sending of United States troops to the border in 1916 Mr. Wells returned to this country to join the Charleston Light Dragoons of the South Carolina National Guard as a Second Lieutenant.

Later he was employed by the Government as a civil engineer in the Hawaiian Islands. Returning he prospected in California, Oregon, and Washington, and went to Santo Domingo to develop a forest of tropical wood to be shipped to this country. His employes were natives. According to the brief message from the United States consul in Santo Domingo, Mr. Wells died some distance from the City of Santo Domingo from appendicitis.

Albert Menjou.

Albert Menjou, who formerly directed the Hotel Richelieu in Chicago, and the Hotels Bismarck and Berghoff in Pittsburgh, Penn., before coming to this city to establish the Restaurant Maison Menjou, at Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street, which he ran until his recent retirement, died yesterday at the French Hospital. Mr. Menjou was born in France, and came to this country forty-five years ago. He was the founder and formerly an officer of the International Stewards' Association. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Lieutenant Adolph Menjou, U. S. A., and Henry A. Menjou, who is in Northern China for the Standard Oil Company.

Judge Philip T. Van Zile.

DETROIT, Oct. 26.—Judge Philip T. Van Zile of Detroit died today at his home of anaemia. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1844. In 1878 Judge Van Zile was appointed United States District Attorney for Utah and was prominent in the prosecution of Mormon cases. He had been Dean of Detroit College of Law since 1891.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELLEN FRANCES MAHONEY, the oldest resident in Oyster Bay, died at the home of her daughter in that village at the age of 100 years and 47 days. Her father, Patrick White, lived to be 104 years old and all of her sisters passed 90 years of age.

HENRY CLAY ROCKEFELLER, Vice President of the Rockefeller Family Association of America, which is composed of about 175 members, died at his home, 567 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Rockefeller was born in Germantown, Pa., seventy-one years ago and was a descendant of Henry Clay and a distant relative of John D. Rockefeller. He has been a resident of Brooklyn for thirty-five years and during that time was chief engineer of the ferry Company, of which he was one of the oldest employes.

CHARLES E. FINK, 65 years old, a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Americus Lodge, No. 535, F. and A. M., the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, and an Odd Fellow, died at his home in Rockville Centre, L. I., on Wednesday. He was a merchant tailor in Manhattan.

EMIL JOSEPH WACHTER, for many years in the hardware business in Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 112 Chauncey Street, aged 46 years.

MICHAEL SCHAEFER, formerly active in Democratic politics in Brooklyn and for many years an inspector in the License Bureau, died at his home, 1,356 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MARTIN, 46 years old, a Brooklyn undertaker and a member of Bedford Council, Knights of Columbus, and the Washington Democratic Club, died on Thursday at his home, 560 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CATHERINE REARDON POMEROY, 93 years old, widow of Armstrong Pomeroy, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, 4,803 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

HENRY L. BROTHERS, for many years in the painting business in Flushing, L. I., and a member of Pacific Lodge, No. 543, I. O. O. F., died in the Roosevelt Hospital on Thursday after an operation.

ISAAC C. SEARS "TICENOR, a retired Police Lieutenant, died on Wednesday at his home, 247 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year.

HENRY BEER, a retired shoe manufacturer and father of Henry Ward Beer, Assistant United States Attorney, died on Wednesday at his home, 345 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn.

JAMES D. McENTEE, a plumbing contractor, died yesterday at his home, 475 West 150th Street, in his fifty-sixth year. He was a member of the Elks.

JOSEPH H. CRANE, brother-in-law of John H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Company and himself connected with the company since its beginning, died on Thursday at St. Luke's Hospital, in his sixty-second year. At one time Mr. Crane was sales manager of the company.

Mrs. EMMA COLLIER GRANT, 90 years old, widow of Charles H. Grant of Summit, N. J., died at her home there yesterday. Mrs. Grant had been an active member of the societies of the Presbyterian Church, and at one time was head of the Women's Auxiliary of the Summit Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. MARGARET WILLIS, widow of Alexander Willis and prominent in the work of Holy Trinity Church, West Orange, N. J., died at her home in West Orange yesterday.

Mrs. KITTIE VREELAND, wife of George V. C. Vreeland, an official of the Edison Storage Battery Company, died yesterday at her home, 43 Grove Place, East Orange, N. J. She was a member of the Hawthorne Avenue Baptist Church.

EDWARD WEINGARTNER, President of the Arrow Bolt Company and for thirty years a manufacturer of bolts and hardware accessories, died yesterday at his home, 35 West Eighty-first Street, in his sixty-third year.

THOMAS SCHOONMAKER, an undertaker, formerly employed by the Stephen Merritt Company and later by the Frank E. Campbell Funeral Church Company, died on Thursday at his home in this city. He was 60 years old.

The Rev. J. V. SIMMONS, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Binghamton, N. Y., and founder of the parish of St. Paul in that city, died at his home in Binghamton yesterday. He was ordained to the priesthood in the old Troy Seminary in 1886.

WILLIAM WALLACE TAULMAN, a hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati and a retired member of the Jersey City Police Department, died yesterday at his home, 12 Bidwell Avenue, Jersey City, in his fifty-ninth year. Before joining the Jersey City police Mr. Taulman had been a railroad engineer.

The First Entirely True Book

Yet Written About the World War

As Terribly True as Vereschagin's Paintings

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By Henri Barbusse — Fifth American Edition in Press.

Translated from the French (Le Feu) by Fitzwater Wray

The leader of a squad in the French Army tells the story of its daily life with all the details that English and American writers suppress or gloss over.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES. | RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Free Synagogue

CARNEGIE HALL

Sunday Morning, October 28th, at 10:45

DR. WISE

Will Speak on

"Duty of the Citizen on Election Day"

All Are Welcome

BRIG.-GEN. JOHN E. RUTHERFORD, MEMBER NEW YORK CITY BAR.

THE MESSAGE OF THE MINUTE! THE MAN OF THE HOUR!!

Ten Million Soldiers have been killed during the present war. Probably many of them never claimed to be Christians. Has the future destiny of each been eternally fixed? What is that destiny? Your loved ones are now going to the trenches and you ought to know the answer to this question, which will be clearly and satisfactorily given in the FREE LECTURE

By Hon. J. F. RUTHERFORD, at

New York Temple

W. 63D ST., NEAR BROADWAY

SUNDAY

3 P. M. OCT. 28

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE,

197 East Broadway.

The Educational Chamber Music Society will give the second concert of the season Sunday Evening, October 28, at 8:15. The Russian Program will be given with works by Glasounow, Tschaikowsky and Alexander Krein.

Instrumentalists—Fred Nadkin, J. Gordon, Leo Levy, Jacob and Modest Altschuler, and A. Cantlin.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. H. T. SEYMOUR DEAD.

Field Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Succumbs from a Fall in France.

The Rev. H. T. Seymour, Rector of Christ Church, Piermont, N. Y., who sailed for France as Field Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. a month ago, died somewhere in France on Wednesday, as the result of a fall, according to a brief cable message received yesterday by Bishop David H. Greer of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York. Bishop Greer said last night that Mr. Seymour had been so anxious to go to France that he had not waited for his name to be reached on the list for appointment as a Chaplain, but enrolled for Y. M. C. A. work.

Mr. Seymour was born in East Orange, N. J., forty-eight years ago, the son of Samuel R. and Julia M. Seymour. He was educated at Holy Cross College and the General Theological Seminary. He was for several years Archdeacon of the Diocese of Kennebec, Me., under Bishop Robert Codman, before being appointed Rector at Piermont seven years ago. Mr. Seymour was unmarried, and is survived by two sisters and a brother. He was a member of Sigma Chi Fraternity, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

MILLNER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Millner, 220 Bradhurst Av., a daughter, Ione Elizabeth, on Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Married.

BARBOUR—BERGER.—In the Chapel of St. George's Church on Oct. 26, 1917, by the Rev. Karl Reiland, LL. D., Charlotte Alice Berger, daughter of Mrs. Lucius Montrose Cuthbert of Denver, Col., to Lieutenant Alexander Lambert Barbour, O. R. C., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. William Ransom Barbour.

BIGELOW—PEUSTMAN.—On Oct. 25, at 111 West 86th St., Marian Thatcher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Phillip Feustman, to Emerson Bigelow, U. S. N. F.

DORAN—GEIB.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, at Holy Trinity Church, Louisa Geib, daughter of Mrs. J. C. Geib of 320 West 86th St., to Captain John F. Doran.

COHEN—HIRSCHBERG.—Oct. 22, Amelia S. Hirschberg to Louis Cohen.

Died.

BAGNALL.—Emma L., at Pittsburgh, Penn., Oct. 24, in her 82d year. Services at the residence of her son, E. A. J. Bagnall, 230 Harrison Av., Jersey City, Saturday, 8 P. M.

BECKWITH.—Suddenly, on Oct. 24, 1917, J. Carroll Beckwith, N. A. Funeral service in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av., near 53d St., on Sunday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock.

BIGGS.—Oct. 26, Stella Webb, wife of Edward M. Biggs. Services at her residence, 300 West 107th St., Sunday, Oct. 28, at 4:30 o'clock. Interment Monday at Chittenango, Madison County, N. Y.

BLISS.—Suddenly, at Madison, N. J., Oct. 24, 1917, Emma Simpson, beloved wife of Hiram A. Bliss. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 325 Woodland Road, Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 27, at 2:30 P. M., on arrival of Lackawanna Railroad train leaving Hoboken at 1:39 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BOEM.—Suddenly, on Oct. 25, Isaac, beloved husband of Annie Boehm, in his 72d year. Funeral from his late residence, 265 Central Park West, on Sunday morning, the 28th, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BUXBAUM.—Sol, in his 81st year; beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Buxbaum and dear brother of Joe, Gus, Mrs. B. Hofeld, and Mrs. A. G. Kahn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Mount Nebo Temple, 564 West 150th St., Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

CARROLL.—At Ste. Agathe des Monts, Pro. Que., Oct. 23, Esther Donelly, widow of the Hon. M. Carroll of New York and mother of Mrs. Charles G. Clouston and Miss Madeleine Carroll.

COHEN. — Josephine, (nee Herrmann,) beloved wife of Moses B. and mother of Helen, suddenly. Funeral from her late residence, 1,190 Madison Av., Sunday, 2 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CRANE.—At his home, 348 9th St., New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1917, Frank Crane, aged 60 years. Funeral service at the Davis Chapel, 58 Rose St., New Rochelle, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

DAY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 25, 1917, Edward A. Day, husband of Elizabeth H. Day of Morristown, N. J. Services will be held at St. Peter's Church on Monday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

DOONER.—On Oct. 26, 1917, John A. Dooner, beloved father of Mrs. John Connell, John A. Dooner, Jr., Mrs. Florence O'Brien, and Fra. J. Dooner. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1,603 Voorhies Av., Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn; thence to St. Mark's Church, Shore Road, where a high requiem mass will be held for the repose of his soul on Monday, Oct. 29, 1917, at 10 A. M.

ELLIS.—Marjorie Joan Ellis, beloved wife of William H. Ellis. Funeral notice later.

FITZGERALD.—On Oct. 24, 1917, William J., beloved husband of Mabel McGarrett and son of Joseph S. Fitzgerald, and member of 1st N. Y. Field Artillery. Funeral at residence, 311 East 86th St., Saturday, Oct. 27, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, East 90th St.

FITZSIMMONS.—Bob. Memorial service Sunday, 3 o'clock, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell's,) Broadway-66th St.

GATCHELL.—Oct. 25, 1917, James E., son of Hannah and the late Joseph E. Gatchell, age 42 years. Services at the residence of his mother, 243 West 21st St., Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock.

GRANT.—Oct. 26, at Summit, N. J., Emma Collier, aged 90 years, widow of Charles Henry of Philadelphia. Funeral services will be held at her late home, Summit, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 28, at 3:30 P. M., on arrival of the 2:15 train from Hoboken. Interment Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, at 3 P. M., Monday, Oct. 29. Kindly omit flowers.

GREER.—On Oct. 25, William A. Greer, Jr., son of William A. and Mary Greer, in his 17th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRISWOLD.—Lieutenant James Brown Griswold, U. S. M. R. C., husband of Mary Stokes, at Morristown, N. J., Oct. 25. Service at the house on Friday at 4 o'clock. Burial at Lyme, Conn.

HENDRICKS.—Sophia Phillips. On Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1917, at her residence, 3,131 Broadway, beloved mother of Montague and Louise. Funeral at convenience of family.

JENNINGS.—On Friday, Oct. 26, 1917, Joseph Henry, beloved husband of Carrie M. Jennings of 757 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

JEWETT.—Major R. Dickinson Jewett passed away quietly Oct. 26 at his residence, Upper Nyack, N. Y. Washington papers please copy.

KENNELLY.—On Oct. 25, Honora, widow of Daniel Kennelly and beloved and devoted mother of Mary, Helen, Hannah, and Martin Kennelly. Funeral Monday, Oct. 29, at 8:30 A. M., from her late residence, 603 West 138th St. Requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

LETERMEN.—Henrietta, (nee Strauss,) beloved wife of Philip and mother of Mrs. Samuel Stone and Harold S. Letermen. Funeral at Alexandria, Va., Sunday morning, Oct. 28, 1917, at 10 o'clock. Alexandria, (Va.,) Charlottesville, (Va.,) Baltimore, and Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

LYDIG.—At his residence at Lenox, Mass., on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 24, David Lydig, son of the late Philip Meseir and Catherine Meseir Lydig. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Lenox, on Saturday morning, Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

McCLELLAND.—T. Calvin. On Wednesday, Oct. 24, husband of Mary L. McClelland, son of late William and Elizabeth McClelland. Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry St., near Park Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M.

McENTEE.—On Oct. 26, James D. McEntee, beloved husband of Mary E. McEntee. Services Sunday morning at 11 o'clock at his late residence, 473 West 150th St.

Mc

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wide Discrepancies in Day's Price Changes — Marine Rallies Quickly at Close.

Again the stock market moved in a highly irregular manner yesterday, showing gains in the morning with a period of market weakness afterward, which, in turn, was succeeded in the last few minutes of trading by a vigorous rally in a number of prominent issues. The late recovery was featured by the quick upturn in International Mercantile Marine issues, in which a strong pool is popularly supposed to be operating. In the space of a quarter of an hour Marine preferred moved up 3¼ points without interruption, closing at 93⅞, with a net gain for the day of 4⅛. The comon advanced 1⅛. Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies acted sympathetically, dropping from 105½ to 101½, but closing at 103½, with a net loss of half a point. Most of the price changes were small, but sellers picked out a few issues, which gave ground without much difficulty. American Telephone and Telegraph lost 1¼, General Electric, 3½; International Nickel, 1¼; National Biscuit, 4¼; United Fruit, 3½; Industrial Alcohol, 2½, and Western Union, 2¼. On the other side of the list were Woolworth, with a gain of 3 points; New Haven, which advanced 2¼, and Peoples Gas, up 1½.

The market has acted so uncertainly that the public as a whole is still unwilling to take chances in it, and professional dealings have furnished the bulk of the trading. A great deal of interest has been shown in the course of prices with the successful closing of the loan campaign. It will be recalled that when the first loan closed stocks held up well until the over-subscription was announced, and then gave way suddenly. Many traders are of the opinion that conditions are now different with the success of the loan assured beyond question, and they seem to think that the liquidation took place earlier in the campaign. The Street is still endeavoring to arrive at an understanding of the effect which the excess profits tax will have on different classes of securities. In some quarters it is believed that those companies controlling their supply of raw materials will be able to continue to report enlarged earnings, but that the railroads and other public utilities must receive higher rates to hold their net earnings.

The indignation with which Wall Street received Champ Clark's idiotic statement was heightened yesterday by his reiteration of the charge he made in Oklahoma. In view of the fact that bankers and brokerage houses have given up nearly all of their regular business in order to place their entire facilities at the service of the Government in both loan campaigns, such an allegation would carry no weight had it not been made by a man of national prominence and high in the councils of the Administration. While bankers are loath to enter into a personal controversy with the Speaker, they are determined that he shall bring forth proof or make public retraction of his libel.

With the closing of the books for the new 4s near at hand the Governors of the Stock Exchange have taken steps to prevent a repetition of the unfortunate episode when the 3½s were sold below par the minute the first campaign closed. The 3½s have been growing in favor and sold yesterday in large blocks at 99.90 to 99.94.

LITTLE TRADING IN LONDON.

War Loan Is Well Supported, but Features Are Absent.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The stock market showed little change today in the absence of prominent controlling factors, though allied stocks, including Russians, were a shade firmer on the war news.

The war loan was well supported, and business broadened in rubber, iron, and steel shares, Otis Steel being a prominent leader. Argentine rails continued flat and American securities were dull.

Money was in fair supply and discount rates were quiet. Neutral exchange rates were weak.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 75 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 4 Last 4
Low ..... 3½ Renewals 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....5¼@5¾	Sixty days.....5¼@5¾
Ninety days.....5¼@5¾	Ninety days...5¾@6
Four months... 5¾	Four months...5¾@6
Five months... 5¾	Five months...5¾@6
Six months 5¾	Six months.....5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4⅛@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 90 days..... 5¼
4 to 6 months..... 5¼@5⅝

Other Names.

4 to 6 months..... 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.75¼	5.75⅛	5.75¼	+ .02
Cables	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.73¾	+ .02
Rubles—				
Demand	13.60	13.50	13.60	+ .16
Cables	13.85	13.81	13.85	+ .16

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Demand or Checks.	Yesterday's Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75⅝	$4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.75½	5.73⅝
China—		
Hongkong	71.00	71.25
Peking	105.00	105.25
Shanghai	98.00	98.25
19.295 Greece	19.50	19.35
40.19 Holland	43.00	43.50
32.44 India—		
Bombay	36.00	36.25
Calcutta	36.00	36.25
5.1826 Italy	7.81¾	7.51
49.24 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.62½
Yokohama	51.50	51.62½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.50
51.50 Russia	13.50	13.35
26.70 Sweden—		
Stockholm	38.50	39.00
Copenhagen	23.50	32.75
Christiana	32.37½	32.62½
19.295 Spain	23.40	23.50
South America—		
52.41 Rio	55.64	55.74
42.34 Buenos Aires	44.31	44.31
5.1826 Switzerland	4.52	4.58

CABLES ON LONDON.

Bankers'—		Commer'l bl.—	
30 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.70⅞	$4.70⅛	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $562,164,014; balance, $83,972,820; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $384,894; Federal Reserve credit balance, $78,206,676.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.37504⅜.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42½d, up ⅜d; in New York, 83¾c, up ¾c; Mexican dollars, 63c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$10,830,038	$57,793,703
Ord. internal revenue	38,873,201	171,763,156
Income tax	5,585,878	55,319,825
Miscellaneous	8,733,823	30,121,227
Total receipts	$63,873,923	$297,002,508
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	321,052,986	922,674,725
Excess of total rects. over total disburse.	41,147,145	321,023,010
Expenditures	384,926,891	1,219,677,228

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$5,690,500	$6,803,000	$5,002,000
Year to date	823,686,950	918,466,050	706,843,700

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21¼	22	100	Advance Rumely pf..	22	22	22	22	−1⅛
37	38	300	Alaska Gold Mines..	38	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	+ ¼
38½	38⅝	1,300	Alaska Juneau.....	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
20½	21¼	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	21¼	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
75	77	300	Am. Beet Sugar.....	75¾	76	75¾	76	..
41¾	42	5,800	Am. Can.....	42⅝	42⅝	41¼	41⅝	− ⅛
65¾	66⅝	1,300	Am. Car & Fdry.....	66½	67	66	66	..
57	59	600	Am. International....	59	59	56	57	+ ½
23½	24	1,200	Am. Linseed.....	24	24¼	23¾	24	+ ¼
60	60½	300	Am. Linseed pf.....	60	60¾	60	60	−2
58½	59	800	Am. Locomotive.....	58½	59	58	58	− ¼
98	100	200	Am. Locomotive pf....	99¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	− ⅛
61¼	63¼	200	Am. Malting 1st pf..	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	− ⅞
90	..	100	Am. Shipbuilding....	90	90	90	90	..
85	85½	3,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	84⅝	85¼	84	85¼	+ ⅜
94	98	700	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A..	96	96	95⅞	95⅞	− ⅛
61	63	100	Am. Steel Fdries....	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	−1⅛
105	105¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref.....	105	105	103½	103½	− ½
58¾	58⅞	1,100	Am. Sumatra Tob....	58½	59	58½	58⅞	+ ⅜
113½	114	3,700	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	114	114	112½	113	−9¼
44¼	44½	700	Am. Woolen.....	44¾	45	44¼	44¼	− ½
13½	14¼	900	Am. Zinc, L. & S....	13⅝	14	13½	14	..
63½	63¾	5,500	Anaconda Copper....	62½	63½	62	63	+ ½
92¾	93¾	500	Atch., Top. & S. F..	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¼	− ¼
92½	92⅝	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf..	90½	90¾	90½	90½	− ½
103	103¾	10,700	At., Gulf & West I..	104⅜	105½	100½	103½	− ½
60	60⅜	9,800	Baldwin Loco.....	60¼	60¾	58⅞	60	− ¼
56¾	57¼	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio....	56½	57¼	56¼	57¼	+ ⅝
..	..	100	Bank of Commerce..	162½	162½	162½	162½	..
..	..	8	Do. odd lot.....	163½	163½	163½	163½	..
100	103	100	Barrett Co. pf.....	103	103	103	103	+1
1	1⅛	200	Batopilas Mining....	1	1	1	1	..
84¼	84⅝	26,200	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c..	83¾	84¾	83¼	84½	+ ⅞
97⅞	100	900	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.p..	99⅞	100	99½	99¾	+ ⅞
53	53½	800	Brklyn Rapid Tran....	53½	53½	53	53	+ ⅜
7½	7⅝	500	Brns. Ter. & Ry.S..	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
103½	104	1,000	Burns Brothers.....	103	104	103	104	+1
19¾	20	400	Bute & Superior.....	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	+ ½
37⅞	38½	200	California Packing...	38	38	38	38	..
13	14	100	California Petrol....	14	14	14	14	..
65	70	100	Calumet & Arizona..	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	− ¼
144	144¼	24,400	Canadian Pacific....	143¾	144¼	142	144¼	+ ¼
73¼	73½	6,900	Central Leather Co..	73¼	73½	72¾	73¼	+ ⅛
100½	102½	200	Central Leather pf...	101	101	100½	100½	− ⅜
31½	32	400	Cerro de Pasco.....	32	32	31¾	31⅞	− ⅛
71	72	900	Chandler Motor.....	71½	71¾	71	71	..
50¾	51	700	Chesapeake & Ohio..	50¾	50¼	50	50	+ ½
7¾	8½	300	Chi. Great Western..	8	8	8	8	− ⅛
43⅝	45⅞	2,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P...	44¾	45⅞	44⅝	45⅞	+ ⅞
88	90	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	88	88	88	88	− ¼
90	100	600	Chi. & Northwest'n..	100	100	99¼	99¼	+ ½
21	21½	1,800	Chi., R. I. & P. t.c..	21¼	21⅝	20⅞	21	− ½
55⅞	56	900	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c..	56⅝	56⅝	55¾	55¾	−1¼
48¾	49¼	100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c..	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	− ½
15¾	16¼	600	Chile Copper.....	16	16	16	16	− ⅛
42⅞	43⅞	600	Chino Copper.....	43	43⅝	42¾	43⅝	+ ⅝
37½	37⅞	200	Col. Fuel & Iron....	38⅞	38⅝	38	38	− ¼
23½	24	100	Col. & Southern.....	23½	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
33¼	34	400	Columbia Gas & El..	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
85	89½	2,900	Consolidated Gas....	88⅛	89⅜	87⅝	87⅝	− ¾
30¼	30½	7,200	Corn Products Ref...	30½	30⅝	29⅝	30¼	..
90½	91½	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf...	91¼	91½	91¼	91¼	..
66	66¾	13,800	Crucible Steel.....	65½	66⅛	64¼	66	+ ⅛
31	31¼	2,400	Cuba Cane Sugar....	30½	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
81½	83	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	81¾	81¾	81	81	..
98¼	100	700	Delaware & Hud.....	97¼	98⅝	97½	98¼	+ ⅛
37¾	38	10,600	Distillers' Secur.....	38⅛	38¼	37	37⅜	−1⅝
7¾	8¼	1,300	Dome Mines.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
18½	18¾	600	Erie	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	..
27	28½	500	Erie 1st pf.....	26½	26½	26½	26½	..
..	..	100	Fisher Body pf.....	81	81	81	81	−4½
34⅜	35	100	Gaston, W. & W.....	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	− ⅛
132½	133½	8,600	General Electric.....	136½	136⅝	131½	133	−3½
93	93¼	8,000	General Motors.....	95¼	95¼	91¼	93¼	−1
40	40½	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co..	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅝
99¾	103	400	Goodrich pf.....	99½	100	99½	100	..
99	99⅜	800	Great Northern pf....	99	99⅜	98⅜	99¼	+ ⅛
27¾	28	1,100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p..	27¾	28¼	27⅜	28	+ ⅛
39½	39¾	100	Greene-Cananea	39½	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
93	99	100	Gulf States Steel.....	94	94	94	94	+ ⅞
31	31½	300	Haskell & Barker....	31½	31½	31⅜	31⅜	− ⅞
45	45⅜	2,100	Inspiration Copper....	44⅞	45¼	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
7½	7¾	500	Interboro Consol.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
46¾	47	100	Interboro Con. pf....	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
103	105	700	Int. Harvester. N.J.	105	105	103½	103½	−1½
27⅜	28	11,900	Int. Mer. Marine....	28¼	28	26½	28	+1½
93⅞	94	45,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf..	90½	94½	90½	93⅞	+4
29½	29⅝	8,600	Int. Nickel.....	30½	30½	28⅝	29⅝	−1¼
55	56	800	Int. Paper pf. sta....	55½	56	55½	56	− ½
44¼	45	100	Kelly Spring Tire....	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅝	1,800	Kennecott Copper....	33	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ¼
79¼	79¾	700	Lackawanna Steel...	81	81	80	80	−1
37¼	38½	300	Lehigh Valley.....	38	38	38	38	+ ¼
118¾	119	400	Louis. & Nash.....	119	119	118	118	−1
64	66	100	Max. Motors 1st pf..	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	− ½
50	52½	100	May Dept. Stores....	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
85½	86¼	2,300	Mexican Petroleum..	85½	86¼	85½	86	..
31	31½	300	Miami Copper	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ¼
45⅞	45½	1,000	Midvale Steel	45¼	45½	44⅞	45½	+ ¼
27	27½	1,700	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs...	27	27¼	27	27	..
30¼	30½	100	Nat. Acme.....	30½	30½	30½	30½	..
92	97	800	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	97	97	93	93	−4¼
23½	23⅝	1,800	Nat. Cond. & Cable..	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+1
..	..	100	Nat. E. & S. cash....	43	43	43	43	..
40¼	40½	1,200	Nat. En. & St. x d..	40⅝	40¾	40¼	40½	− ½
45½	48	50	Nat. Lead	45½	45½	45½	45½	..
18¾	18⅞	100	Nevada Con. Cop.....	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
71¼	72	1,400	N. Y. Central Cop....	71¼	71⅜	70⅜	71½	+ ⅜
26⅜	27½	2,000	N. Y., N. H. & H....	25½	27½	25½	27	+1¼
20¼	21	200	N. Y., Ont. & West..	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
21	21½	100	Norfolk Southern	21	21	21	21	− ⅛
106¼	107	200	Norfolk & Western..	106⅜	106⅞	106¼	106¼	..
94	94½	1,850	Northern Pacific	94⅞	95¼	93⅜	94¼	− ⅜
38⅝	39	3,600	Ohio Cities Gas.....	39½	39¾	38¼	38⅝	− ⅜
4¼	4½	400	Ontario Mining	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	..
50	50¾	10,310	Penn. R. R.....	50¼	50¼	49⅞	50	− ⅝
40½	41	400	People's Gas, Chi....	39⅝	41	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
16½	17⅛	100	Pere Marquette	17	17	17	17	..
46¾	47	500	Pitts. Coal	46	47	46	46¾	− ¼
51½	52½	200	Pitts. Coal pf.....	51½	51½	51½	51½	−1¼
24½	24⅞	200	Pitts. & West Va....	24½	25	24½	25	− ⅝
55	56	428	Pitts. & W. Va. pf...	55¾	55½	55⅜	55½	− ½
55½	56¼	300	Pressed Steel Car....	56	56	56	56	..
134	135	1,900	Pullman Co.....	135	135¼	132½	134	−1
41½	42½	100	Railway Steel Sp....	42	42	42	42	− ½
22⅜	22⅞	800	Ray Con. Copper....	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
73⅝	73⅞	5,600	Reading	72¾	73⅞	71⅞	73½	+ ⅝
79⅜	79⅝	800	Rep. Iron & Steel....	79¾	80	79½	79⅝	+ ¼
98½	98½	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf....	98½	98½	98½	98½	..
65½	66½	600	Royal Dutch t r.....	66¼	66¾	66	66	..
17¼	17⅜	900	St. L.-San Fran.....	16⅞	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
27	29	100	St. L.-San F. pf.....	27	27	27	27	+2
7	8	200	Saxon Motor	7¼	7¼	7	7	− ⅜
10	10½	200	Seaboard Air Line....	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
20¼	21	100	Seab. Air Line pf....	20½	20½	20½	20½	..
152	154	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co...	152	152	151⅞	151⅞	−1⅛
20	21	100	Shattuck-Arizona	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
33¾	34½	5,075	Sinclair Oil	34	34½	34	34½	+ ½
39	41	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I....	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅝
87¼	87½	3,300	Southern Pacific....	87⅝	87½	87	87⅜	..
27¾	27⅞	700	Southern Railway....	27	27⅞	27	27⅞	− ⅛
62¼	62½	600	Southern Ry. pf.....	62¼	62¼	61⅞	61⅞	− ⅛
38¾	39	2,700	Studebaker Co.....	39½	39¼	38¼	38⅝	− ⅝
8¾	9	200	Tenn. C. & C.....	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	− ¼
42½	43	700	Texas Co.....	142	143	141	143	+ ⅝
22¾	23⅜	300	Texas Pacific L. T...	131	131	131	131	−36½
88	88	800	Tobacco Products....	55½	55½	54½	55	+ ½
41¾	42	3,200	Union Pacific	117½	119¾	117¼	119¾	+1¾
10⅝	11⅛	100	Union Pacific pf.....	75¼	75¼	75	75¼	− ⅛
38⅜	39¾	300	United Alloy Steel...	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	− ⅛
92¼	92⅝	1,000	Un. Cigar St. x d....	92½	93	92	92⅝	+ ⅛
120	123	100	United Fruit	120	120	120	120	−3½
15½	16½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf..	16	16	16	16	− ⅛
13	13⅞	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F....	13½	13½	13½	13½	..
115½	116¾	1,400	U. S. Indus. Alco....	117½	117½	115	115⅝	−2½
58	60	1,300	U. S. Rubber.....	58½	58½	57⅝	57⅞	−2⅛
104¾	104⅞	118,300	U. S. Steel.....	104⅝	105½	103⅞	104⅞	+ ⅝
113¾	114	1,200	U. S. Steel pf.....	113⅝	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	..
81	81¼	12,400	Utah Copper	80	81¾	79¾	81	+ ⅝
15¾	16½	100	Utah Securities	16	16	16	16	+ ⅝
30	31	100	Va.-Car. Chemical...	30½	30½	30½	30½	− ⅞
8¾	9	200	Wabash	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	− ¼
42½	43	700	Wabash pf. A.....	42½	42½	42¼	42⅜	− ¼
22¾	23⅜	300	Wabash pf. B.....	22	22½	22	22⅛	− ⅛
86	88	800	Western Union Tel..	88	88	86½	86½	−2¼
41¾	42	3,200	Westingh. E. & M...	41¾	42½	41¼	42¼	+ ½
10⅝	11⅛	100	Wheeling & L. E....	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ¼
38⅜	39¾	300	White Motors	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	− ⅜
55	56	700	Wilson & Co.....	56	58	54¾	56¼	..
22¼	22¾	2,300	Willys-Overland	21⅞	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ⅜
118	120	200	Woolw., (F.W.) Co...	117	120	117	120	+3

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld
Am. For Sec.5	Aug., 1919	94⅜	95¼	..	
Argen.Gv.dis.6	Dec. 15,'17	98⅜	98⅝	7.50	
Argen. Gov..	May 15,'20	91	92	8.25	
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	92½	100	5.00	
City of Mont.5	May, 1918	99	99½	5.30	
City of Que..5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.75	
Dom. of Can.6	Aug., 1919	94	94⅛	..	
Fr.Gv.con.c.5½	Apr., 1919	96	96¼	8.05	
Gov. of N. F.5	July, 1919	95	97	6.00	
Norweg. Gov..6	Feb., 1923	105	106	4.75	
Prov. of Que..	Apr., 1920	104	106	..	
Russian Gov..6½	July, 1919	70	72	..	
Russian Gov..5½	Dec., 1921	60	62	..	
Do rubles....5½	Feb.14,'26	140	142	..	
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99½	6.00	
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90	

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100¼	3.00	
Am. F. & L..6	Aug., 1921	98½	98⅝	6.30	
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	99⅜	99⅝	4.90	
Am. Thread..4	Jan., 1919	93¾	97	6.50	
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P...6	July, 1919	97½	99½	6.25	
B. & O. L. R.5	July, 1918	99⅜	99⅝	..	
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1919	97½	97½	..	
Beth. S. Corp.5	Feb.15,'19	97⅜	98	6.40	
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918	96	96⅜	9.10	
C., B. & Q...4	July, 1921	93¼	94	5.35	
C. & W. Ind..6	Sep., 1919	94½	99	7.05	
Canada Nor..6	Sep. 2,'18	99⅜	99¾	6.35	
Can. Pac. R..6	Mar. 2,'24	99¾	100	6.00	
Cub.-Am. Sug.6	Apr. 1918	100	100¼	5.00	
Curt. A. & M.6	Serial	..	94	98	..
Del. & Hud..5	Aug., 1920	97¼	98	5.75	
East. P. & L.5	Mar. 1,'18	98¼	99¼	7.60	
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1919	95	96	7.85	
Fed. Sug. R..5	Jan., 1920	96	98	5.85	
Gen. Elec. Co.6	July, 1920	101	101¼	5.35	
Gen. Rubber..6	Dec., 1918	97	98	8.70	
G. T. of Can..5	Aug., 1918	97	99	5.80	
Gt. A. & P....6	June, 1921	98¾	100	6.00	
Gt. Nor. Ry..5	Sep., 1920	98½	98⅝	5.65	
Hocking Val..6	Nov., 1918	99⅝	99¾	6.75	
Int. Harvest..	Feb.15,'18	99¼	100¼	4.40	
Kan. C. Ry...5½	July, 1918	96	98	8.15	
K.C. Ter. Ry.4½	Nov.15,'18	97¼	98¾	5.30	
K.C. Ter. Ry.4½	July 19,'21	95	98	5.00	
Mich. C. R.R.5	May, 1918	99	99¾	6.05	
Louis.G. & E.6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00	
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1919	90	93	11.00	
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	101	101½	3.65	
N. Y. C. R.R.4½	May, 1918	99	99½	5.35	
N.Y.,N.H.&H..5	Apr.15,'18	97	100	..	
No. States P.6	Apr., 1926	93½	94½	6.85	
Penn. Co.....4½	June15,'21	94½	97⅜	5.20	
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1919	97½	99	5.75	
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.5	Feb. 1,'19	85	88	..	
Southern Ry..5	Mar. 2,'19	97½	98	6.55	
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	99½	99¾	5.45	
Utah Sec. Cor.6	Sep. 15,'22	89	90½	8.25	
Wabash R.R..4	May, 1920	90	95	5.80	
Wm. R. Arm..5	May, 1918	97	98	7.05	
W. V. T. & E.6	May, 1919	97½	98¼	6.75	
W. S. G. & E.6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25	
Wm. E. Ry..6	Jan. 15,'18	99¼	100	6.

STEEL MEN PLEDGE ALL TO AID NATION

Patriotism Overshadows All Else at American Iron and Steel Convention.

LAUD WORK DONE IN CAPITAL

Gary Says Manufacturers Have Been Treated Fairly in Fixing Prices—Speakers Assail Clark.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—Patriotism overshadowed all else at the opening session of the convention of the American Iron and Steel Institute here today. Following the lead of the President of the institute, Elbert H. Gary, in pledging himself to do his utmost in the service of his country, the 500 delegates attending the convention also went on record to do their utmost.

Mr. Gary devoted much of his address to a discussion of the progress made by the great "war machine" at Washington. In regard to the fixing of steel prices, he said that while numerous manufacturers had been disappointed by the Government quotations, it must be remembered that the country's business now is to win the war. If the prices made it appear as though certain companies would profit much more than others under the Government prices, said Judge Gary, the excess profits tax law would work to level things in the end.

"Members of the committees on steel recognize with appreciation," he said, "the comprehensive vand efficient work that has been and is being done at Washington. There has been created a vast business organization, with scores of departments, and a large number of sub-departments which are carrying on the greatest of business undertakings, and notwithstanding the unfavorable criticism which has been made, much, if not most of which, is wholly unjustified, it should, in truth, be said this colossal combination of diversified, ramified, and intricate business activities is being, has almost been, whipped into a smooth running machine.

He added that, while mistakes had been made and steps retraced, the great varieties of business enterprises necessary to run the war had been co-ordinated and the whole structure brought near to perfection.

Judge Gary said the steel manufacturers occupied a position of the highest importance in the war. "Our country and its allies," he continued, "are in need of every pound of steel which can be produced in this country and which can be used for war purposes. To insure this supply every furnace and mill having relation to the subject must, without interruption, produce to the fullest capacity and be subject to the control of the Government through its lawfully constituted agencies. No excuse for neglect, delay, or interruption will or can be accepted by the Government. Up to the present time we have no reason to complain of the attitude and action of the Government.

"To win the war our Government must have steel and more steel. There is no room for disloyalty in America. I am sure all the members of the American Iron and Steel Institute are whole-heartedly loyal, and I want to ask those who are willing now to pledge themselves to do their utmost for the service of their country to rise from their seats."

Unanimously and with a fervor of patriotic enthusiasm the 500 delegates jumped to their feet. In another moment the great assembly room, filled to overflowing with leading steel men from all parts of the world, echoed the strains of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Mr. Gary then continued: "When certain newspapers in New York, inspired by money that comes from malicious sources, characterize leading business men as financial derelicts, when they criticise the actions of patriotic financiers, is it to be wondered that some people get a false impression? If Champ Clark were to go to the offices and homes of the big bankers in New York, if he saw what they and their wives and sons and daughters are doing for the support of their Government in this time of war, his opinion would be different. But I believe Champ Clark is a real patriot."

"Speaker Champ Clark's criticism that the business men are not doing their duty in regard to the Liberty Loan is an absolute libel on the business men of the country," declared Joseph G. Butler, Vice President of the Brier Hill Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio, oldest delegate to the steel convention.

An address that called for prolonged cheers was made by Robert Hobson of Canada, who said in part:

"We used to call the Americans our cousins, but we have a dearer name now—they are our brothers—our brothers in arms. We have admired the splendid energy in which the United States has been preparing for the war. You are not really in it yet. When those horrible casualty lists come, then you will realize more deeply the meaning of this war. In my own town I meet person after person who has lost son, husband, brother, father. This makes one really realize, but we are truly grateful for the assistance of the United States to the Allies."

James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, made the declaration that the United States Shipbuilding Commission should build 6,000,000 tonnage instead of only 3,000,000, in the next eighteen months. "The requirements of shipbuilding alone will tax the steel industry to its capacity, and economics should play a leading part in this," he said.

Hudson Tunnels Increase Income.

A report of earnings of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company for the month of September shows an increase of the gross revenue of $32,231 over September, 1916, to a total for the month of $508,219, and an increase of the net income, over and above all fixed charges, of $6,105. The percentage of expenses to revenue, however, climbed from 42.52 per cent. to 43.08 per cent. During the month 5,720,758 passengers were carried in the tubes.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	18	21	Iron Blos.	60	75
B S Gas	7	9	Jerome V.	1⅛	1¼
Bing Min.	10⅝	10⅝	La Rose	42	46
Begole	50	75	Majestic	36	37
Bohemia	90	100	Mex Mets.	33	36
Bos & Ely	60	75	Moj Tung.	41	44
Bos & Mon	50	55	N Y Baltic	1	1⅛
Butte & L	12	14	Nev Douglas	1¼	1½
Butte & D.	30	45	N U Bing.	3¼	50
Bos & Ariz	1⅝	2	Nixon	77	80
Calaveras	2½	3⅛	N Cornelia	15	15½
Crown Res	24	25	Nat Lead	53	54
Con Ariz.	1⅝	1⅞	Ohio Cop	95	100
Cortez	10	15	Oneco	40	50
Champ Cop	4	5	Onondaga	20	30
Chief Cons	2	2⅛	Pion'r Con	1⅛	1⅜
Cal Corbin	1	Ray Hero	3¼	3½	
E & B B	2⅛	2⅜	Rilla	2	4
Earl Eagle	15	20	S W Miami,		
Fortuna	5	6	full paid	1	1½
Gold Lake	4	6	S W Miami,		
Gila Cop S.	17	17⅜	part paid	1	1⅛
Houghton	70	100	Truro	1	1¼
Homa Oil	1⅛	1⅛	Un V Exct.	33	34
Humboldt	60	75	Victoria Oil	2¼	2¾
Iron Cap	14½	17	Yuk Gold	1⅞	2

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked
Tin, spot	62.50	63.50	61.87½	....
Lead	5.65	6.00	....	....
Spelter	....	8.00	....	8.25
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*35.00	37.00	*37.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	....	33.75	....	33.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. L. T.	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	247	10	0	247	10	0
Tin, futures	247	10	0	247	10	0
Spelter	54	10	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	0	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Julia	.02
Alta	.02	Justice	.04
Andes	.11	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.60
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.12
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.05	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.04	Savage	.03
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Virginia	.03	Union Con	.03
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah	.01
Jacket	.03	Mexican Dollars	.64

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.90	Goldfield Cons	.44
Jim Butler	.76	Goldfield Merger	.05
MacNamara	.22	Great Bend	.08
Midway	.10	Jumbo Ext	.20
Misgah	.02	Kewanaa	.08
Monarch Pitts	.08	Silver Pick	.14
Montana	.15	Spearhead	.06
North Star	.06	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.14	Cons.	.19
Tonopah Ext	.03	Morning Glory	.14
Tonopah Nev	5.37½	Red Top	.05
West Tonopah	.18	Union Amal	.14
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	1.02½
Atlanta	.09	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.05	Packard	.20
Florence	.14	Round Mountain	.24
Fraction	.03	Un. Eastern	3.65

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Cresson	5½	5⅝	Granite	55
Dr. J'pot	8	9	Isabella	8
Elkton	6	7	McKinney	8
El Paso	15	25	Portland	128
Fanny R	1	3	U. Gold M.	16
Golden C.	183½	186½	Vindicator	25
Gold Sov	2¾	3		

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The movement of wheat at primary points was again slightly larger, and during the past week there has been a slow but steady gain in the movement. For the past four days receipts have increased 367,000 bushels at primary points, and the prospective large importations of Canadian wheat have materially relieved the situation. Aside from complaints of a lack of moisture in the Southwest, where seeding operations have been delayed, reports on the outlook for the new crop were very favorable, and in portions of Kansas the growth has been so important that it is being grazed.

RYE.—Market barely steady: No. 2 Western, $1.87 cost, insurance and freight New York.

CORN.

The corn market was easier, closing with net losses of ⅞ to ⅞c. Fluctuations were feverish at times, and early the market made many high records for this movement, with active covering. There was a good deal of wadoing of spreads between the different months, and the market has not yet fully adjusted itself to the new restrictions. The foreign markets were somewhat easier, and shipments have been resumed from Argentina, clearances for the week amounting to 2,880,000 bushels, against nil last week and 3,851,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.18 and No. 2 mixed at $2.16 cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.21	1.18⅝	1.19	1.19⅝	.89¼
Jan.	1.18⅛	1.15⅞	1.16⅛	1.16⅜	.91
May	1.14⅞	1.12⅝	1.13⅛	1.13⅞	.90⅝

OATS.

The oats market felt the influence of the decline in corn, and prices were easier, closing with net losses of ½c to ⅝c. Longs were inclined to real out in the bulge, although the undertone was steady at times, and recent evidence of a good cash demand served to check selling. The receipts, however, were large and there was some disposition to anticipate a more active movement from the farms. The local cash market was easy: standard quoted at 66½@67c; No. 2 white, 67@67½c; No. 3 white, 66@66½c; No. 4 white, 65½@66c; fancy clipped white, 67½@68½c; ordinary clipped white, 66½@67½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	50⅝	53⅝	58⅞	59¼	55
May	61	60	60¾	60⅝	58⅝

PROVISIONS.

Trading in the market for hog products was not particularly active, but prices were firmer, closing at about the best. Offers were small and sentiment was influenced by the firmness in corn, and also by evidences of resistance to further pressure in the hog market. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Saturday, 10,000; Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 3,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
November	24.75	24.30	24.72	24.05	16.35
January	22.80	21.72	22.25	21.70	16.25
Pork—					
October	27.70	27.70	27.70	27.50	14.50
January	22.17	21.52	22.10	21.87	14.12
Ribs—					
October	....	....	41.75	42.00	26.70
January	40.97	39.60	40.87	39.45	26.57

COTTONSEED OIL.

A very firm undertone developed in the market for cottonseed oil, and prices at the close were strong, with net gains of 30 to 40 points. Shorts were also nervous and inclined to cover, and during the course of evening up contracts the buying was more aggressive than the selling. Sales for the day were 11,400 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Spot	....	....	19.99@	19.00
October	19.99	19.75	19.90	19.00
November	18.25	18.25	18.15@18.50	17.80
December	18.20	17.90	18.05@18.20	17.80
January	18.00	17.70	18.00@18.05	17.50
February	17.90	17.90	17.90@18.05	17.45
March	17.70	17.65	17.85@18.05	17.45
May	....	....	17.00@	16.00

COFFEE.

In addition to a firmer technical position for the recent liquidation, the somewhat smaller tone of the coffee market for the past few days has been attributable to scarcity of ocean freight room and a consequent falling off of offers in the cost and freight market. Trading was quiet again yesterday, with fluctuations irregular. The opening was unchanged to two points higher, with active months selling one to six points above Thursday's closing figures during the early trading on covering. Later offers were slight reactions under renewed realizing or trade selling, accompanied by rumors that Brazil had sold Rio 7s in the cost and freight market at 17.50. London credits. Futures closed quiet, net four points lower to one point higher. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 8c for Rio 7s and 9½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	....	....	7.04@7.06	7.04
November	7.05	7.05	7.04@7.06	7.04
December	7.12	7.12	7.12@7.14	7.13
January	....	....	7.19@7.21	7.23
February	....	....	7.26@7.27	7.28
March	7.40	7.37	7.34@7.36	7.34
April	....	....	7.44@7.45	7.44
May	7.55	7.55	7.54@7.55	7.54
June	....	....	7.62@7.63	7.62
July	7.72	7.70	7.70@7.72	7.70
August	....	....	7.78@7.80	7.78
September	7.87	7.84	7.86@7.87	7.85

SUGAR.

There were no new developments in raw sugar and prices were nominally unchanged on the basis of 6.90c duty paid. It is not confirmed that any final agreement has been arrived at as to a maximum price for the new crop Cubas, but the International Committee expects that prices for all refined sugars will gradually go to the 7.25c level, less 2 per cent. for cash, and that the price of raws will be adjusted accordingly, or about 4.50c, free on board Cuba, (4.90c, cost and freight,) will be the maximum. The refined market is practically bare of stocks, with no immediate relief in sight, as it is not expected Louisiana sugars can get here before the early part of November. Refining rates are nominally as follows: Centrifugal, 5.90c; molasses, 6.62c; cost and freight, 5¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 6,312 packages. Market fairly firm on high grades of fresh creamery, but general trading is quiet and business in ordinary qualities is rather in excess of the demand. The values for both firsts and seconds are about as previously given. Storage creamery quiet. Ladles exceedingly scarce and in buyers' favor. Packing stock dragging. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb, 45½@46¼c; extras, (92 score,) 45¼c; firsts, (86 to 91 score,) 43@44¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41¼@42¼c; thirds, 40@41c; factory, unchanged and higher than extras, 40¼@47¼c; extras, 46@46½c; firsts, 44@45¼c; seconds, 42½@43½c; creamery, held, higher grades than extras, 44½@45c; extra, 44@44½c; firsts, 43@43¾c; seconds, 41@42¼c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 44@44½c; good to prime, 41½@43¼c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 42@42¼c; firsts, 40¼@41¼c; lower grades, 37@39c; imitation creamery, firsts, 39@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, fine; lower grades, 35½@36½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36½@37c; No. 2, 36c; lower grades, 34@35½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 11,000 cases. Newlaid eggs continue scarce and the market for stock showing a good to large proportion of such is firm and in sellers' favor. Medium and lower grades are comparatively plentiful and freely offered at irregular prices. Storage eggs are meeting a fair demand and sales reported show little change in the range of values. Some holders are refusing to accept present quotations, but no very important business no higher figures can be obtained. Nearby white eggs continue in small supply. Fancy qualities very scarce and firm at extreme prices; undergrades irregular. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 43@46c; extra firsts, 44@45c; firsts, 40@43c; seconds, 37@39c; thirds and poorer, 30@38c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 34@34½c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@33½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 32@33c; undergrades, 30@31c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy storage and insurance paid, 35½@36c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 34@35c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 33½@34½c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 30@33c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 41@45c; State Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 68@72c; ordinary to good, 62@66c; gathered whites, ordinary to good, 50@60c; State Pennsylvania and nearby whites, pullets, 45@52c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45@55c; State Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 50@58c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@46c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Again Languid, with Little Breadth and Considerable Fluctuation.

The local cotton market continued languid yesterday, apparently still recuperating after the spasm which accompanied the closing out of October business in the early part of the week. The market yesterday had little breadth, but fluctuated irregularly on small encouragement. The near months showed some rather factitious strength on buying by spot house brokers, who resorted to this means of transferring their short hedges. Most of the other business done was on similar readjustments, and the general tendency was to take a breath and see how the crop comes out. December contracts sold down to 27.45c, but despite some other fluctuations finally closed at 27.66c, a gain of 3 net points. The other months sold off from 1 to 29 points. The close was steady.

The weather in the South was unsettled, rains being reported in several districts with prospects for more rain and lower temperatures. The tendency to scale down estimates of the yield appears to have been checked for the time being, however, and as frosts have now been reported from the greater part of the belt, the chances of another cold wave do not inspire much fresh interest. For the moment the trade is more interested in its study of spot market conditions and probable distribution. At the opening yesterday there appeared to be more Southern selling orders around the ring than for some time past. First prices were barely steady at an advance of 14 points to a decline of 3 points, and active months sold 18 to 28 points net lower toward the middle of the morning.

Offerings then tapered off and the market turned firmer on the strength of the near positions. The rally carried December 30 and January about 5 points above Thursday's closing figures, but owing to selling by near-month buyers late deliveries did not fully recover their early losses. Last prices were some 16 to 23 points above the lowest. There seemed to be an impression in some quarters around the ring that the South was offering spots more freely, although on a well-sustained basis. Exports yesterday were 23,495 bales, making 1,269,561 so far this season, against 1,587,639 bales last year. Southern spot markets as officially reported were 15 points higher to 25 points lower; generally unchanged.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday.
Nov.	....	....	....	28.02@28.10	28.13
Dec.	27.70	27.93	27.45	27.66@27.70	27.63
Jan.	27.10	27.13	26.70	26.93@26.96	26.94
Feb.	....	....	....	26.78	26.80
Mar.	26.70	26.70	26.29	26.53@26.55	26.57
April	....	....	....	26.35	26.47
May	26.50	26.50	26.17	26.33@26.35	26.45
June	....	....	....	26.18	26.47
July	26.26	26.26	26.04	26.16@26.17	26.33
Aug.	26.00	26.00	25.80	25.86	25.90

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and ten points lower at 28.85; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.65c; New Orleans, 27.75c; Savannah, 27⅞c; Augusta, 28c; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 27.35c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Friday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	46,818	47,902	41,662
Exports	23,495	11,141	11,924
Exports for season	1,269,561	1,157,526	1,587,639
Port stocks	358,897	726,199	1,192,871
Interior receipts	37,393	37,559	53,106
Interior shipm'ts	26,520	30,029	46,821
N. Y. arrivals	12,120	4,514	5,486
New York stocks	98,557	83,916	94,658

The week-end statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Into sight for the week 476,251 bales, against 590,085 last year; for the season 3,094,-531, against 4,319,445 last year; spinners' takings for the week 291,990, against 337,108 last year, and for the season 2,275,006, against 2,881,376 last year; visible supply all kinds, 3,239,341, against 4,546,706 last year; visible supply American 2,339,341, against 3,673,703 last year; increase in general visible 185,291, against 314,937 last year; increase American 184,291, against 202,087 last year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; good middling, 10 lower at 21d; middling 20 lower at 20.42d. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000. Imports, 12,000; American, 6,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Fla., and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ala., Miss., Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Rain Sat. Sun. fair.

Ind. and L. Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

La. and Ark.—Rain Sat. Fair and colder Sun.

Okla. and Texas—Fair and colder Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Rain or snow Sat. Fair Sun.

Mo.—Rain or snow Sat. Fair Sun.

Wis.—Snow Sat. Fair Sun.

Minn.—Cloudy and colder Sat. Fair, with snow, Sun.

N. Dak.—Snow flurries Sat. Fair Sun.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat. Cloudy and warmer Sun.

Neb.—Fair Sat. Cloudy and warmer Sun.

Kan.—Cloudy and colder Sat. Fair Sun.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, registered, 1918	99	100	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	98	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98	98
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
			2s, registered, 1930	97	98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Ask.
4½s July, 1967	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s June, 1965	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4½s Mar., 1963	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4½s Mar., 1957	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4½s May, 1957	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4½s April, 1966	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4½s Mar., 1962	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4½s Sept., 1963	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4s May, 1959	93½	94	93⅞	94
4s Nov., 1958	93½	94½	93⅞	94
4s May, 1957	93½	....	93⅞	94
4s Nov., 1956	92¾	93½	92	93
4s Nov., 1955	92¼	93	92	93
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94	95
4s May, 1919	99⅛	..	99⅜	99⅝
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99¼	....

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1923	4.40	4.20	4.23
4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.80	4.40
4½s 1931-1933	4.40	4.20	4.35
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.60	..	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
4½s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s 1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
70	Am. Light & Traction	212	208	210	211
50	Pacific Gas & Electric	38½	38½	38¾	38¾

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	16	17	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	69	Miss. River Power	10	12½
Am. Cities pf.	18	20½	Miss. River Power pf.	34	37
Am. Gas & Electric	95	100	Northern Ohio Electric	27	32
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	43	45	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	73
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	102	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	14
Am. Power & Light	55	56	Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf.	56	58
Am. Power & Lt. pf.	78	80	Northern States Power	70	73
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Northern States Power pf.	91	93
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	66	Northern Texas Electric	50	55
Am. Water W. & El.	4½	6	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	77
Am. W. W. & E. partic	11	15	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	60	65	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	91	93
Carolina Power & Lt.	92	93	Pacific Power & Lt.	96	98
Carolina P. & L. pf.	91	94	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	16	18
Cities Service	210	212	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf.	54½	58½
Cities Service pf.	78	78½	Republic Ry. & Light	25	27
Colorado Power	24	26	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	63	65
Colorado Power pf.	96	100	Southern Calif. Edison	84	87
Commonwealth P. & L.	40	42	South. Cal. Edison pf.	96	100
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	70	73	Standard Gas & Elec.	6	8
Conn. Power pf.	89	92	Standard Gas & El. pf.	29	30
Consumers' Power pf.	95	98	Tampa Electric		110
Dayton Power & L. pf.	80	85	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	3	4
Duluth Edison	68	75	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	20	24
Eastern Texas Electric	54	59	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	80	85	Tri-City R. & L. pf.	87	90
El Paso Electric	100	104	United Gas & E. 1st pf.	50	60
El Paso Electric pf.	91	95	United Gas Improve.	80	89½
Electric B. & S. pf.	92	95	United Light & Rys.	30	35
Electric Properties	52	58	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	65	66
Empire Dist. El. pf.	84	89	Wash. Ry. L. & P. pf.	81½	84
Federal Light & Trac.	9	20	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	40	45	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	30	65
Galv. Hous. El. pf.	....	....	West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	310	Western Power	11	13
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100	Western Power pf.	45	50
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100	Wisconsin Edison	38	43
Int. Mt. Ry. L. & P. pf.	96	98	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100
Interstate Electric	36	42			
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95			

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98¼	100
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71	70½
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	90
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	96
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95½	98	96
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	96
Cincinnati Gas & Elec.	95	97½	98
Co. 1st 5s, 1956	95	76	102
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	72	76	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	101
Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963	90	95	101
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	98½
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	98	96
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	100
Dallas Pow. & Lt. 5s	92½	96	98
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	95	96
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	100
East. Tex. Elt. col. 5s	85	90	90
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100	100
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	84
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98	98
Irter-Mt. Ry., L. & P. 6s	97	100	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91	90
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	88	95	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1945	97½	99	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	96
Nat. Power & Light 6s, '19	98	99	99
Nebraska Power 5s, 1932	95	98	98
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	90	93¼	93
Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	88	88
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	96	96
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '34	95	100	101
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	101
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	98½	98
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	98	98	95
Twin States Gas & El.	....	....	83
U. S. R. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	113	113
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	....	....	80
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½	98
Utah. Securities 6s	....	89	90¼
Wash. L. W. L. & P. 6s	96	98	98
Western Power 1st 5s	98	98	98
West. N. Y. G. & E. 1st 5s	91¼	93½	93½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '48	90	94	94
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96	96

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
181	Con. Power	106	105½	105½	7	Nat. B. of Bal.	150	150	150
135	Cosden	8⅛	8	8	15	Pa. Wat. Pow.	69	69	69
100	Do pf	4	4	4	360	Robin. O. & G.	6⅜	6¼	6¼
223	Houston Oil	19½	18⅜	19½	90	United Ry	25½	25½	25½
37	M. & M. Bk.	28½	28½	28½	11	Western Bk.	33¼	33¼	33¼
110	Mt. Vernon	14	14	14					

Bonds.

$2,000	Atl. Con. St. Ry. 5s	....	....	....	$29,000	Con. P. Gas 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1,000	B. L. 1st 5s	100	100	100	1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2,000	Con. T. (N. J.) 5s	97	97	97	1,000	Elkhorn 5s	99½	99½

COAL MEN TO FACE CRIMINAL ACTIONS

Federal Attorneys in Various Districts Seek Evidence of Excessive Prices.

GARFIELD PLANS REVISION

Reports to the President Recommendations for Changed Quotations at the Mines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A general investigation into the retail and wholesale prices of coal throughout the country appeared to be in prospect tonight.

In a minor way investigation of prices which consumers assert they have been compelled to pay already has been started by the Department of Justice in various regions of the East and Middle West, both as to anthracite and bituminous coal.

Instructions have been sent to United States Attorneys conducting these local investigations to summon witnesses, determine the truth of the charges, and, where justified, to bring promptly proceedings under the criminal law against those believed to be guilty. The result of the inquiries has not been reported to the department.

These instructions were based on complaints received by the department here to the effect that the margin of profit allowed dealers by the Government had been exceeded. Measured by the great volume of complaints which have been received by the Fuel Administration, the instances under investigation by the Department of Justice are comparatively inconsequential. Hundreds of letters and telegrams from every part of the country, it is understood, have been sent to the Fuel Administration.

Complaints to Be Acted On.

Disposition of these complaints is one of the subjects which are now pressing the Fuel Administration, it is understood, and action concerning them probably will be taken within a few days. Indications are that the bulk of the complaints, on which criminal proceedings might be brought—if the truth of the charges can be established—will be turned over to the Department of Justice, as the prosecuting arm of the Government, with the suggestion that violators of the law be prosecuted promptly.

Heavy penalties are provided for violation of the law under which the President fixed the price to be charged for coal and the margins allowed jobbers and dealers. The law reads:

Whoever shall, with knowledge that the prices of any such commodity have been fixed as herein provided, ask, demand, or receive a higher price, or whoever shall, with knowledge that the regulations have been prescribed as herein provided, violate or refuse to conform to any of the same shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

Each independent transaction shall constitute a separate offense.

Coupled with the complaints charging that higher prices than those authorized have been demanded and obtained are numerous protests from persons and firms alleging that they have been unable to buy coal at any price. With these, it is thought, the Government has little power to deal, except in cases where the coal operators themselves refused to sell coal which had not been contracted for previously. Most of the latter complaints, it is understood, come from purchasers for household consumption, who have been hard hit by the scarcity of coal in various localities.

Plan for Price Revision.

Recommendations as to revision of coal prices at the mines, on the prospect of which the agreement for wage increases was reached here recently between operators and miners of the central competitive field, were submitted to President Wilson today by Fuel Administrator Garfield. They were not made public, and Dr. Garfield declined to discuss them pending the President's consideration.

It is declared, however, that the President tomorrow will authorize an increase of from 10 to 50 cents a ton in soft coal prices, due to the increased wages the operators were forced to grant the miners after he had fixed $2.20 a ton as the price of soft coal in the Pennsylvania and central districts. The operators in conferences here with Mr. Garfield insisted that there should be an increase of 75 cents to $1 a ton, irrespective of the new wage scale.

A. S. Learoyd of New York City, general freight agent of the Lackawanna Railroad, today was appointed on the staff of the Fuel Administration, to take charge of the distribution of anthracite coal.

Mr. Learoyd will serve under L. A. Snead, head of the Division of Fuel Supplies. C. N. Snider of New York City was named to be head of its transportation department. He comes from the New York Central Railroad, where he has been Coal Traffic Manager.

Federal Fuel Administrators for about fifteen States, some of them accompanied by their State advisory committees, conferred here today with Dr. Garfield. Problems of arranging a sufficient coal supply in the various States and providing for its equitable distribution among communities most in need were taken up. The discussion included retail prices, State organization, transportation and car supply.

Judge Robert S. Lovett, in his capacity as Administrative Officer in the provisions of the Priority Shipments act, today issued an order suspending the priority order for the shipment of bituminous coal to lake points for twenty-four hours beginning Sunday midnight. The new order will permit many communities in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky to receive shipments and will relieve the coal famine.

President Wilson, in a letter to Dr. Garfield today, thanked State Fuel Administrators for their unselfish devotion to the national cause. The letter was read by Dr. Garfield at a conference of State Administrators appointed since Oct. 2.

RESTORE EXPORT BUSINESS.

Our Allies Discontinue Grain-Buying Agency Here.

The following statement was issued last night by Arthur Williams, the Federal Food Administrator for New York City:

"The importance of serving their steamers with grain exactly as needed in conjunction with their military allotments has in the past year resulted in the creation by the Allies of a grain-forwarding organization which threatened to put out of business entirely the American grain-exporting houses at the Atlantic seaboard and at the Gulf.

"With the advent of the Food Administration and its control of the grain movement, the necessity for the allied organization has somewhat relaxed, and the Food Administration, desiring to maintain every facility of American grain business, has arranged with the Allies after a number of conferences that their methods of buying shall be restored to the old plan in effect before the transport needs became so urgent.

Commencing at once, therefore, the allied agency, namely the Wheat Export Company, Inc., will discontinue buying grain in the West and forwarding to their own ships and will again use the established American export houses.

"The new plan starts with the most cordial co-operation on both sides and should facilitate the marketing of the crops of Canada grain. The forwarding organization built up by the Allies for the tracking of cars will be used under the new plan, the wheat operation being in the hands of the Food Administration Grain Corporation at all times."

GEROME GROUP FOR $1,600.

The Top Price of "Diamond Jim" Brady Sale—Total to Date, $64,889.

"Fortune Crowning the Winning Horse," by Gérôme, a gilt bronze group, 23 inches high by 38 in length, brought the high price of the "Diamond Jim" Brady sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Bernet, agent, for $1,600. A carved marble seat with red velour cushion went to the same buyer for $1,050.

An equestrian figure of Napoleon, green patina with marble base, went to E. Arcularius for $280; Samuel G. Allen paid $310 for a bronze statuette, "Prométhée," fitted for electric lights; $250 for a Russian bronze group, "The Standard Bearer," and $360 for a pair of parian marble and gilt bronze statuettes, "Arab at Prayer," and "Arab Soldier." Three plated metal statuettes, pointer, setter, and Russian wolfhound, in lifelike poses, went to M. Lissberger for $300.

The returns for the day were $18,746, making a total to date of $64,889. A few etchings and engravings, Oriental and fur rugs, draperies, clocks, and fire sets, with modern furniture, including that of the Brady billiard and sport room, with paintings of famous race horses, will be sold today.

JARMULOWSKYS INDICTED.

Private Bankers Alleged to Have Taken Deposits When Insolvent.

Harry and Louis Jarmulowsky, who managed a private bank at 54 Canal Street, were indicted yesterday by the Additional Grand Jury, on charges that deposits were accepted when they knew their business was insolvent. Judge Mulqueen, in Part I., General Sessions, issued bench warrants for their arrest.

It was said that when the Superintendent of Banks took possession of the Jarmulowsky bank on May 11 the liabilities were $2,216,305, of which $1,400,000 were deposits. The amount of the assets was not stated. Harry and Louis Jarmulowsky took over the affairs of the bank after the failure of Meyer Jarmulowsky in 1914. Meyer Jarmulowsky was indicted, but a settlement was reached whereby his successors agreed to be responsible for 50 per cent. of the claims of the depositors at the end of a year.

Herbert C. Smyth, attorney for the Jarmulowskys, notified Judge Mulqueen that his clients would surrender this morning.

Wants to See White Rats' Books.

A hearing in an action brought by Goldie Pemberton against the White Rats Actors Union of America to show cause why the books of the union should not be examined was begun yesterday. Lewis Schuldenfrel is the referee appointed by Supreme Court Justice Erlanger, and the hearings are held in his office, at 154 Nassau Street. Officers of the union said the books were not taken to the hearing, but were sent to Waterbury, Conn., because it was feared that vaudeville managers might be able to compile a "black list" if they knew the membership. It was testified that a realty company had been organized to build a clubhouse, and it was one of the allegations that the funds of this branch had been misapplied. Hearings will be resumed on Nov. 2.

Winged Device for Our Airmen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Insignia to be worn by American army and navy aviators and airplane observers have been approved by the War and Navy Departments. Military aviators who are in the highest grade for air pilots in the army will wear a silver device embroidered on a blue field, showing a double-winged shield with a five-pointed star above. Junior aviators will wear the same shield without the star, and observers a shield with a single extended wing. The device for the navy aviators will be crossed foul anchors with the "U. S." monogram superimposed in the centre, placed between two extended wings.

The New York Times IN Camp or Abroad

The New York Times can be sent to the boys in camp or in France or to sailors on any United States warship at the following rates: Daily and Sunday, $10.00 for one year, $5.50 for six months, $1.00 for one month; daily, without Sunday, $8.00 for one year, $4.25 for six months, 75c for one month; Sunday, $3.00 for one year, $1.75 for six months, 30c for one month.

With remittance give name of soldier, number of regiment and number of company. If The Times is to be mailed to sailor, his name and that of ship must be given.

CALLS SHIPBUILDERS TO URGE SPEEDING UP

Capps Summons Conference as Government Program Is 20 Ships Behind Schedule.

LABOR SHORTAGE IS ACUTE

Three Hundred Thousand Men Needed at Once, So Labor Leaders Will Meet Employers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—With a view to speeding up the Government's steel shipbuilding program, now admittedly about twenty ships behind schedule, Rear Admiral Capps, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, called upon every steel shipbuilder on the Atlantic coast tonight to meet in Washington on Monday with representatives of the Fleet Corporation, the Department of Labor, the American Federation of Labor and the Navy Department.

The principal question to be discussed is that of labor and an effort will be made to evolve some plan to attract men to the shipyards, which need about 300,000 more workmen. Chairman Hurley said today every angle of the trade would be discussed and that the conference would have a very important bearing on the progress of the work to be done for the Government.

Discussing the reorganization of the administrative personnel of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Chairman Hurley said Rear Admiral Capps had been "doing a man's job in protecting the Government's interests," in addition to handling a vast amount of business detail which was to be turned over to assistants to be chosen from the engineering and business fields. This will enable the Admiral to concentrate his time and efforts on the building program.

NEW WEST SIDE INQUIRY.

Governor Names Commission to Report to Next Legislature.

Governor Whitman announced yesterday the names of a commission which is to make an investigation into the west side improvement situation and report to the next Legislature. The members are William H. Van Benschoten, Chairman; Ralph S. Rounds, Charles A. Beard, Henry L. Stoddard, and Cyrus C. Miller.

Under the law a joint committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate have control of the matter. If an agreement is not reached with the New York Central Railroad Company by Dec. 1 the entire matter passes into the control of the Public Service Commission. A tentative plan upon which a contract satisfactory to the joint committee might be made has been suggested by the commission and rejected by the railroad. The next thing to be done under the law is for the commission to hold public hearings at which all may appear and state their views.

Commissioner Hervey, Chairman of the joint committee, in a recent letter to the Governor, said that everything had been done except to hold the hearings. He suggested that an investigation by a special committee of the progress which has so far been made would be welcomed by the joint committee.

Mr. Rounds said last night that a law was enacted by the Legislature last Spring giving the Governor power to name such a commission if he deemed it wise to do so. The suggestion of Mr. Hervey, he thought, created a reason for the appointment.

U-BOAT LET STEAMER GO.

Made No Attempt to Hold Up Italian Vessel Loaded with Passengers.

Emilio Bracchi of 29 Broadway, an importer, who returned yesterday to an Atlantic port from Italy on an Italian steamship, said that while passing Cape Palos, on the Spanish coast, a big submarine was sighted on the port bow about half a mile away.

"At that time," the importer continued, "there was a Spanish warship on the port quarter three-quarters of a mile off. There was a rough sea running and we could see that the submarine had two periscopes, and occasionally we sighted the conning tower, as the craft wallowed in the trough of the sea.

"The gun crew on our ship was ready to fire but nothing happened. The U-boat disappeared without attempting to fire a torpedo, and the 500 passengers on the liner went below to breakfast feeling easier in their minds after they knew that the danger had passed."

The officers confirmed the statement made by Mr. Bracchi.

Ten hours later the Italian steamship went into the port of Valencia, Spain, and loaded 4,000 tons of onions, which, the Captain said yesterday, is the largest cargo of its kind ever landed here.

While the ship was in Valencia the passengers were informed that the submarine they had seen had sunk nine steamships on the previous day.

HELD IN FRENCH SPY CASE.

Lenoir Says Swiss Merchants Gave Him Mysterious Fortune.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Explanations of his financial transactions by Pierre Lenoir, who, with William Desouches, was arrested on Wednesday charged with trading with the enemy, failed to convince M. Drioux, the examining Magistrate, last night. He committed the two men after a lengthy questioning and a consultation with the Procurator-General.

The charges involve the handling of 10,000,000 francs received from Switzerland, which is asserted in newspaper statements of the case to have been used in large part in purchasig Le Journal from its original proprietor, Henry Letellier, before an interest in the newspaper was acquired by Bolo Pacha.

Before the examining Magistrate Lenoir said he had been furnished with the 10,000,000 francs by the Schoeller Company, wool merchants of Zurich, who desired to control a big French newspaper in order to safeguard Swiss economic interests in France and prepare for a trade campaign after the war. Inquiry showed, according to developments at the inquiry, that the firm's resources were hardly such as to make such a great expenditure on its part probable.

M. Drioux alluded to the development that 5,500,000 francs refunded to Lenoir with Bolo Pacha's money was not returned to the Schoeller firm, but was invested by Lenoir's guardian in his name in French rentes.

TRINIDAD EXPELS CASTRO.

Ex-Dictator Protests, but Prepares to Obey Notice to Go.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Oct. 26.—Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, has been requested by the Government to leave Trinidad. The General declared his residence here had no political significance and protested against being compelled to sail at this season of the year, but is preparing to depart. He attributes his expulsion to American intervention.

General Castro has been travelling from one land to another for years, finding many ports closed against him. Recent accounts of his travels said he was accompanied by American Secret Service agents. Last month the former dictator of Venezuela, after a short stay in New York, sailed for Trinidad.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL, furs, jewelry; entire stocks; silks, woolens, furnishings. America's greatest buyers. "Aarons," 742 6th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 4765.

BEAVER.—Raritan 1273, taupe and Burgundy, or good substitute. Mad. Sq. 2036.

BROADCLOTHS, velours, kerseys; close out ends; ¾ of yd. to 3 yds. Irving Finkelstein, 22 West 32d St.

BROADCLOTH.—Open to buy taupe and Burgundy broadcloths. Hershfield, Farragut 9889.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for taupe in botany and F. H. Telephone 9030 Farragut.

CHEVIOTS.—3-4, 6-4, all colors; also Burgundy and taupe light weight velours; quantity; cash. Hutner Bros. Greeley 4376.

CHEVIOTS or solid color materials; 5,000 pieces; spot cash. Irving Finkelstein, 22 West 32d St.

CHINCHILLAS, 30 inches wide, in white; will pay spot cash. Phone Gramercy 5573.

CLOAKS.—Open for all kinds of fur trimmings for cloaks. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St.

COATINGS.—Over 22-oz., cheap for cash. H., H. & S., 39 West 21st St.

COATING.—Wilson & Lawrence, 390-581 tan mixture. Gramercy 8518.

CORDUROYS.—Quantity white and colors, narrow and wide wale. S 7 Times.

FURS.—5,000 nutria and raccoon sets wanted in any quantity. J. Heit & Sons, 90 Madison Av.

POM POM, all colors, any quantity; will pay cash. Farragut 2616.

SERGES.—French serges for cash. Franco-American Dress Co., 56 W. 22d.

SERGE.—For cash, American 0036, 0851; Dunmore, 235 U. S. Chelsea 8296.

SILVERTONES.—Bochman's 17215, navy 750, brown 1189. Murray Hill 8371.

VELOUR.—American 0859, plum, Burgundy, and taupe; 5 pieces each for cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th St. Farragut 3440.

VELOUR.—Open for coating velour in burgundy, either all wool or cotton warp. J. Schlesinger, Chelsea 3005.

VELOUR.—Open for coating velour in burgundy, either all wool or cotton warp. J. Schlesinger, Chelsea 3005.

VELOUR COATINGS, Tricotines, Gabardines. Tel. Mad. Sq. 5013. Room 1101, 404 4th Av.

VELOURS.—Light weight plum velour, any mill for cash. Kirshman Bros., 36 West 25th.

VELOURS.—Will buy all shades, in all-wool and cotton warp. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

VELOUR.—Stevens or 0359 taupe and reindeer. S. Satz & Sons, 1,182 Broadway.

VELOURS.—20 pieces; all shades; spot cash, Irving Finkelstein, 22 West 32d.

VELOURS — Heavyweight burgundy and taupe; will pay cash. Greeley 5658.

VELOURS, 11050, 15020, 13046, 13045, 544, 0359, all colors, for cash. Mad. Sq. 1540.

VELOURS.—Open for taupe and reindeer velour. Madison Square 9415.

VELOURS.—Open for 544 or 11050; also light weight; all shades. Ches. 9955.

VELOUR.—Open for heavy weight velour of all kinds. Telephone Farr. 3452.

VELOURS in all colors wanted. A. Leff, 127 West 25th.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested in Lorraine's 3636, Pacific's C. S., Melrose F. W. M. N. half wool ballate. A. G. Stilwell, Rector 6114.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Last call at these astounding prices; guaranteed seal plush coats, fur-trimmed, at $11.50, $13.75, $14.50, $15.25, for today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, velours, kerseys, and other cloth coats, fur-trimmed and plain, $7.50; up on the racks. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; pom pom, velours, broadcloth, also plushes. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—Have for immediate delivery plush and pompom coats. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th.

COATS—Coats—Coats.—On the rack for immediate delivery. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS—Ladies' and misses', to close out. Stock Cloak Co., 40 West 18th.

COATS.—Infants' and children's coats to be closed out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St., Spring 3287.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Jobs serges and satin; sacrifice price. A. Abeles, 1,161 Broadway.

FUR trimmings, mouseion sets, raccoon sets, dog collars, &c.; will sell cheap. Greeley 4378.

PLUSHES. — American velours, broadcloth, and Amoskeag serges; cheap. S. W. Steel, 2 West 14th.

PLUSHES.—Peco equinette, guaranteed sealette, Dobson's plush. Mad. Sq. 3121.

SHIRT and WAIST Manufacturers.—Silk shirtings, 32 and 36 inches, satin striped, tub silks, crepes, fancies; large lots; will be sold considerably below market. Phone Madison Square 7942.

SILKS.—Have 15 pieces of light blue cotton-back satin; will sell cheap. 3867 Madison Square.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2882.

VELOUR.—Garfield 5038, 4 pieces, green, 4 pieces brown, 2 pieces Burgundy, 1 piece plum; F. & H. velour 7625, in all shades. Greeley 5170.

VELOURS—0359 Burg. and Pekin silvertones, and F. & H. and Botany broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 7427.

VELOURS, 13009, 11050, 15020, 13046, 13045, 544; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS, 0359 botany and F. & H.; all colors. Madison Square 3121.

VELVETEENS.—All colors, prices, and widths; immediate delivery. Baltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEEN.—36 inches wide, all colors, immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St., Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN.—Twill back, imported, 27-inch; all colors; $1.35. Lowenstein & Co., 85 West 35th.

VELVETEENS, plushes, silk and cotton poplin; kerami. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

WAISTS.—Georgettes, low price to close out. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

WOOL SHODDY.—800 pounds; $2; immediate delivery. Lewis Epstein, 51 Chambers St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5¼@5¾% per cent. for the best names
Thursday 5¼@5¾% " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Satin Evening Gowns Favored.

In those dressmaking establishments where it is said there is continuing normal demand for evening gowns of the strictly formal type, satins are reported to be the most favored fabrics of the season up to now. Velvets, both brocaded and plain, are a close second. Though jet black gowns in both materials are perhaps a little more in demand than last year, many bright colors in a wide variety of shades are sought, such, for instance, as robin's egg blue, Chinese red, and lavender. Net drapings are quite extensively used, and here and there may be found a hobble skirt model.

Many Bids for Surplus Cloths.

Bids have come in very satisfactory to the Clearing House for Surplus Woolens, according to Harry Sterne, its executive head. "The response to the first bulletin sent out by the Clearing House," said he, "has been very gratifying, and there is every indication that the purpose for which the Clearing House was established will be accomplished. While I am not at liberty to divulge the prices or the quantities sought in the bids, I can say that they compare very favorably in most cases with the ideas of sellers. The bids are being arranged and listed, and will be ready to send out, as previously announced, by Oct. 26."

Fancy Underwear Sought.

There has been an unusually heavy turnover in the local department stores of fancy underwear for women. It is said that already many of them are placing very substantial duplicate orders. Satin and georgette are reported to be among the leading fabrics in the better grade garments, and crepe de chine is also said to be well taken, particularly in flesh color and in white. A noticeably better grade of merchandise all along the line is in demand, according to report, and the season holds every prospect of being a prosperous one.

Are Taking Their Furs Quickly.

There are few better indications of the prosperous condition of the fur trade this season and the scarcity of almost all kinds of skins than the way buyers at the recent Fall auction sale in this city are taking their purchases from the warehouses of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation. The sale ended only a week ago, yet upward of 50 per cent. of the furs sold have already been turned over to the purchasers. The chances are now that "prompt day"—Oct. 31—will see the warehouse of the corporation holding fewer furs without shipping orders than has been the case following any previous sale. The manufacturers are anxious to get their furs dressed, dyed, and in work as quickly as possible, and many of the dealers who have resold their purchases since the end of the sale want to make prompt deliveries to the new buyers.

Uniform Terms for Millinery.

At the convention of the National Millinery Association, held yesterday in the Hotel Martinique, terms of 6-10-60 were unanimously adopted. It was pointed out at the convention that distributers have been purchasing merchandise mostly on a 6 per cent. basis, and in an effort to minimize losses it was felt necessary that uniform terms be adopted. This, however, is not looked upon by the trade as a radical change, and it is not anticipated that there will be any concerted opposition to it by distributers. In its announcement issued to the press, the association says: "The action of the convention on the question of terms was particularly gratifying because of the completeness of the representation of the Eastern markets, and because of the fact that after due deliberation the resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote."

Her Idea of It.

A man who has had considerable experience in "bringing home the bacon" on the slow accounts of retail stores related the following yesterday: "There is a certain family in this city, one of the oldest, in which all of the members are notoriously 'slow pay.' A dressmaker who had served one of the feminine members of this family and who had waited for a year and a half had not yet got her money, began to dun the customer. This brought the latter into the shop in a rage. 'How dare you send a —— dunning letters'? she demanded. 'I want you to understand that we are one of the first families of New York, and that there are many stores here that consider it an honor and a privilege just to be allowed to sell things to us.' Unfortunately for the customer, the dressmaker could not see it that way."

Complain of Short Shipments.

Not a little complaint has been heard lately in the cotton goods trade regarding the delivery of short pieces by certain mills, the average piece in these cases running from two to three yards short. While it is known that certain mills have been found to be quite consistent shippers of short goods, those in the know prefer keeping their information for the merchants that are most directly interested in it. It is as good as admitted, however, that certain Southern mills are the offenders. While there are manufacturing kinks that might account for isolated shortages of this kind, it was pointed out yesterday that most short pieces appear when the market is high and when the goods in question have been bought on contract at lower prices. The same thing is said to have happened in the high-price era of 1907, when in some cases bales of goods were found as much as 33 1-3 per cent. short.

When Cotton Really Was High.

Some of the younger generation of business men who have to do with the buying and selling of cotton goods have been heard recently to express this opinion that cotton, as to present prices, is not far below the records set in the civil war days. Just how wrong they are is shown by a table that has been compiled by Fred S. Lincoln, who has been selling cotton goods of one kind or another upward of forty years. The quotations are on middling uplands cotton, per pound, and show this way:

	1863	1864	1865
January	47c	87c	$1.20
April	74c	78c	43c
July	93c	$1.59	43c
October	81c	1.29	45c
Gold, premium	$1.43	2.48	

Allowing for the gold premium, the highest quotation, that of $1.62 a pound for July cotton in 1864, equals about 62 cents a pound on a par basis.

Gray Goods Sales Pretty Fair.

Some pretty fair business was done in the local gray goods market yesterday at prices which in some cases showed advances over recent levels. For instance, spot business in Southern 38½-inch 64-60s was reported at 10⅞ cents. December sales of these goods were put through at 10¾ cents, while in narrow goods of the same construction sports brought 7⅞ cents. Strangely enough, the latter figure is exactly the same as that quoted for the wide 64-60s at this time last year. Business was done on 38½-inch 64-56s at 10¾ cents for shipment through the rest of 1916 to 1913, and at 10⅝ cents for delivery through the first quarter of next. The same was true of 39-inch 68-72s at 12¾ cents and 12 cents, respectively. Further December business in 38½-inch 60-48s was reported at 9¼ cents. In the sheetings, November-December shipments of 48-square four-yard goods were sold at 12¾ cents, though some sellers were asking 13. Spot printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	15c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	14c	38½-inch, 65-56s	10½c
39-inch, 67-72s	12¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	7⅞c

BLAMES JERSEY FOR ODORS.

Wallstein Exonerates Garbage Plant at Staten Island.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein sent a report to Mayor Mitchel yesterday regarding complaints of Staten Island citizens about offensive odors. The Commissioner stated that the odors were not ascribable to the garbage disposal plant on Lake Island, but came from manufacturing plants in New Jersey. Otto H. Klein, director of the city's standard testing laboratory, made the investigation.

The report stated that more than 2,000 cubic feet of chemical gases were discharged every second out of a single smelter stack in one of the New Jersey plants, and that the stack gave off 53.5 pounds of sulphur and 2.3 pounds of arsenic every minute. The report says:

"The new garbage plant which has recently been erected on Lake Island is built on entirely different lines from the old Barren Island plant, installing an improved sanitary and modern system of utilizing garbage by the so-called Cobwell process.

"There are only two plants in the United States using the Cobwell process, that is, in the cities of New Bedford, Mass., and Los Angeles, Cal., and the New York plant being the latest, every effort was made to make it perfect both in design and manipulation. The Lake Island plant was built to take care of garbage from the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, and at the present time is not in full operation. With 50 per cent. of the entire digestors working no appreciable obnoxious odor is apparent in the digestor house, where the main process is carried on."

Turns Out 72 Locomotives in Week.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Under the pressure of Government business in turning out locomotives for use in France, the Baldwin Locomotive Works has established a record in output which far exceeds anything ever attempted in the history of the company. Last week the Baldwin works turned out seventy-two locomotives. The company is employing 20,000 men.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The account of the Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company of Atlanta, Ga., is now being handled in this market by Baer & Lilienthal, commission merchants and resident buyers, 1,150 Broadway.

The National Canners' Association is calling the attention of its members to the fact that any of them who pack annually more than 5,000 cases of peas, dried beans, corn, tomatoes, salmon, or sardines, must procure a license in order to do business after Nov. 1.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Fewer Marked Changes the Past Week Than for Some Time.

There were few outstanding features to the week's changes in commodities prices, as reflected by Dun's list of wholesale quotations. Fewer changes were shown than for some time. The total was only 61, of which 38 were advances, compared with 79 revisions, including 44 advances, last week.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., ch., 100 lbs.	$15 90	$15.90	$10.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.08	.08¼	.09⅜
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.09½	.09½	.10⅜
Sand, br. sheetings, yd.	.17	.16	.11½
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.10¾	.10¾	.08
Butter, cmy., extra, lb.	.45	.45½	.35½
Cheese, f.c., fr., spec., lb.	.23½	.24½	.21
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.39	.40	.34
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.16½	.16	.07
Peaches, Cal., peel., lb.	.12	.10¾	.07
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.13½	.13¾	.10¾
Raisins, lb.	.08	.08	
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	10.85	10.85	9.40
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.25	2.25	1.88
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush.	2.11	2.02	1.11
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.66¾	.66	.57½
Hay, pr. timothy, 100 lbs.	1.30	1.30	1.00
Hides, Chi. pk., No. 1, lb.	.34½	.34	.29
Hides, Chi. cowe, nat., lb.	.32½	.32½	.28
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.46	.46	.45
Leather, union backs, lb.	.65	.65	.75
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton	34.75	34.75	21.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	47.50	47.50	50.00
Copper, elec., N.Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.28½
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.07
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.61¾	.61¾	.42
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl.	.13	.13	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.35	6.75	6.60
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	14.85	16.00	9.85
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.75	9.10	7.00
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	24.20	23.87	15.90
Short ribs, loose 100 lbs.	27.37	27.00	14.26
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	46.00	46.00	28.00
Rice, Kiey head, lb.	.08¾	.08¾	.05
Rubber, Up-Riv. Para, lb.	.63½	.63½	.74
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	8.35	8.35	7.60
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.26	.26	.16¾
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.24	.24	.20
Potatoes, bbl.	6.00	6.00	4.50
Wool, av. 100, Phil., lb.	75.3	75.3	37.9

Thirteen of the twenty-two changes shown in foodstuffs for the week were advances. There was no revision of flour prices here. At Chicago mess pork did not change, but advances were shown by live beef, prime lard, and short ribs. The declines fell to live hogs and live sheep. In this city bacon was lower.

The feature of the week's fluctuations in vegetables was the decline in potatoes. All of the other changes, which included cabbage, turnips, and beans, were upward. The fresh fruits showed little change either way, but in the dried ones there was evidence of increasing price strength.

The situation in the dairy products was more mixed than for some time. While the best grade of butter was quoted higher, the medium and cheaper grades went down. The best cheese also was easier in price. Fancy nearby eggs made a sharp gain during the week, but the best Westerns were "off." At the present level fancy eggs are 10 cents a dozen higher than at this time in 1916.

Coffee was again quoted lower on No. 7 Rio, but No. 4 Santos did not change. The only change listed in the spices was a rise in Zanzibar cloves. Despite all that was said and done about the sugar scarcity the wholesale price of fine granulated remained the same.

Price revisions in the metal list were conspicuous chiefly by their absence. None of the crude or semi-finished articles showed change. In the minor metals the only rise was in tin, while the declines were contributed by antimony, spelter and lead. The leather list remained steady at the recent advance, but in hides there were signs of further price strength. No declines were recorded, and five of the ten listed varieties went up. Hops continued their downward trend.

In the naval stores a rise in turpentine numerically offset a drop in kiln-burned tar. The combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils were not prolific of changes. There were only ten, and seven of these were advances. About the only feature was the rise in soda bencrate, which, in spite of the advance, is quoted $5.50 a pound lower than at this time a year ago.

Corn, oats and rye supplied the week's advances in the grain markets, with malt and malting barley on the other side of the sheet. French ochre paint was higher, but the drop in lead was apparently responsible for the four declines that were shown in paints of which lead is an ingredient.

The interest in the woolen and silk ends of the textile trade was not heightened to any extent by price advances this week, nor were burlaps so bullish in tone as they have been. Both lights and heavies were firmly held by sellers, however, and the activity in the former in some instances brought higher prices. In the cottons, several varieties of unfinished printcloths and sheetings went up under the stimulus of higher cotton.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE HUDFORD COMPANY OF NEW YORK, sellers of automobile trucks at 1,700 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $29,755 and assets of $19,905, consisting of stock, $8,145; accounts, $5,084, of which $4,370 is due from the United States Government, and a claim for breach of contract, $3,366. Among the creditors are Arthur Goodspeed of Mountain Lakes, N. J., $15,362; H. H. Babcock, $4,164, and Hudford Sales Corporation, $4,125.

HENRY G. MERKEL, dealer in meats and provisions at 629 Park Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy against him has been filed by these creditors: John Semler, $3,376; T. S. Williamson & Co., $102, and Charles Geiss, $300. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $5,000. Judge Mayer appointed Irving L. Ernst receiver.

KATIE RUBIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Katie Rubin, doing business as the Exclusive Millinery and Dress Shop at 2,011 Seventh Avenue, by these creditors: B. Nadel, $295; M. Pragstein, $135, and Jones, Bloken, & Co. She also made an assignment to Morris H. Schwartz.

McMANUS & ROBERTSON, hotel keepers of Pauling, N. Y.—A petition in bankruptcy against them has been filed by these creditors: Austin, Nichols & Co., $452; Gotham Hotel Supply Company, $133, and Rose W. Wier & Co., $39. It was alleged that they had made a preferential payment of $2,500 to their landlord.

JOSEPH C. WESTENHOEFER, plumber of Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,228 and assets of $8,531, consisting of two houses at Montour Falls, N. Y., $6,000; notes, $230; accounts, $3,192, and cash in bank, $9.

GRAPE OLA CORPORATION.—At a meeting of creditors held yesterday at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, at 233 Broadway, Marcus Helfand was elected a trustee in order to qualify at $500.

NEW YORK PUBLIC STORES CORPORATION.—Marcus Helfand, receiver, obtained an order from Judge Mayer to have the property in the three stores at Rutherford, N. J., New Rochelle, N. Y., and in the Bronx be turned over to him. The value of the property is estimated at $8,000.

SCHULMAN & SHERMAN, manufacturers of cloaks at 1 West Thirty-fifth Street.—Daniel Greenwald has been appointed receiver by Judge Mayer.

LILLIAN P. HEATON LONG, dealer in gowns at 734 Fifth Avenue.—Harry L. Guggenheim has been appointed receiver by Judge Mayer.

GROPPER KNITTING MILLS.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Harry Gropper, doing business as the

FIND 6 INDICTMENTS AGAINST LEHIGH R. R.

Company's Agent and Charles Schaefer & Son Included in Conspiracy Charges.

QUESTION OF HAY DELIVERY

Willful Failure to Observe Tariffs Alleged as Well as Discrimination Under Embargo.

Six indictments were found yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury, charging the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Fred B. Singer, the company's Eastern Freight Agent, and both members of the hay and grain concern of Charles Schaefer & Son, of violations of the Interstate Commerce law. The indictments cover accusations of conspiracy, of concessions, and discriminations on shipments of hay, and of willful failure to observe the tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The period in which the alleged violations occurred extend from Dec. 21, 1915, to October, 1917. Throughout this time, it is charged in the fifty-six specific counts on which the indictments are based, the railroad company grossly favored Schaefer & Son to the exclusion of other shippers. During the greater part of this period the railroads were acutely congested for freight which could not reach the big centres, it was said, and yesterday prices of all necessaries soared, and much fear filled the minds of those whose business depended upon coal and other necessary supplies.

Yet Schaefer & Son, it is charged, had constantly an ample supply of hay and were able to conduct their business on profitable lines. It was alleged that hay, considered as freight, never paid the public carriers very well, and that it was the custom to give other kinds of freight the preference. Just why Schaefer & Son were favored by the railroad was not made clear, but it was suggested by Julian Hartridge, the Federal prosecutor who had charge of the matter, that every phase of the situation might be explained at the trial of the defendants.

Late in the day the individual defendants were arraigned before Judge Ervin. Mr. Hartridge asked that high bail be fixed, because the offenses charged continued over so long a period. Counsel for the accused said that the acts complained of were of technical character and that only the legality of the embargo was involved. The embargo, he said, had never been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court. Bail was fixed at $5,000 in each case.

The maximum penalty for each of the offenses against a corporation is a fine of $10,000 for each offense and the same fine and two years imprisonment against personal defendants.

CARNEGIE HEROES CHOSEN.

Medals or Money Awards for Fifty-four Acts of Bravery.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 26.—Fifty-four acts of heroism were recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at its meeting here today.

In eight cases silver medals were awarded; in forty-six cases bronze medals. Twelve of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of eight of these pensions aggregating $5,460 a year were granted; to the dependents of two of the others who lost their lives $2,200 was granted, to be applied as the commission may sanction. One of the heroes got disablement benefits in the sum of $375.

In addition to these money grants, in eight cases $12,000 was appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved; and in twenty-six cases awards aggregating $21,000 were voted for other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the awards have been approved by the commission.

Among the recipients of bronze medals were:

John C. Reall, 219 Forsyth Street, New York, saved Irene J. and Josephine Shields from drowning at New York, Sept. 5, 1915.

James S. Menteth, Canandaigua, N. Y., saved Edith H., Eleanor, and Emmett S. Gleason from drowning at Cheshire, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1915.

Charles H. Kelsey, Falls Village, Conn., rescued Arthur J. Kelly from a fatal fall at Falls Village, Conn., April 26, 1915.

Bernard Rubin, 117 West 116th Street, New York, and Rachel Weiser from drowning at Belmar, N. J., Aug. 19, 1916.

Robert F. Conley, 985 Grand Street, Bridgeport, Conn., attempted to save George E. Potter, schoolboy, from drowning at Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 16, 1915.

Edna M. Sexton, 76 Rose Street, Bridgeport, Conn., saved Alice M. Lappen from drowning at Milford, Conn., July 30, 1915.

W. Roy Maynard, Sterling Station, N. Y., saved Byron L. Wells from drowning at Minetto, N. Y., June 7, 1915.

Raymond A. Geer, 45 East Fassett Street, Wellsville, N. Y., saved Loretta P. Herr from being killed by a train at Corning, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1914.

James Smith, Rear 821 Nineteenth Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y., saved Frederick J. J. Winker from suffocation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1914.

Allen L. Derby, 231 North Chelsea Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., rescued David W. Kears from a runaway, Atlantic City, N. J., March 25, 1916.

Carl Baer, 1,240 Lexington Avenue, New York, helped to save Alexander Gorski from drowning at Clinton, Mass., Feb. 13, 1915.

Charles M. Hamilton, 1,254 Chestnut Street, Clinton, Mass., helped to save Alexander Gorski and attempted to save Carl Baer from drowning at Clinton, Mass., Feb. 13, 1915.

Antonio Varacalli, deceased, Rumsey Street, Seneca Falls, N. Y., died attempting to save Ruth E. Dunham from drowning at Seneca Falls, N. Y., April 12, 1917. Medal to his father.

Charles A. Mellen, deceased, 55 Curtiss Street, New Britain, Conn., died attempting to save Giles R. and Lois M. Eldredge from drowning at Short Beach, Conn., Aug. 13, 1916. Medal and award to widow and daughter.

Silver medals were awarded in part as follows:

Frederick J. Folsom, 528 Mundy Street, Watertown, N. Y., attempted to save Fred R. Crown from drowning at Long Beach, Cal., June 23, 1912.

John C. Zuflucht, deceased, 4,535 Forest Avenue, South Norwood, N. J., died attempting to save Susanna A. Miller from being killed by a train at Elizabeth, N. J., June 12, 1916. Medal and award to widow.

No Free Liquor for Policemen.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The time-honored custom of giving free beer and whisky to policemen has been abandoned by breweries and saloons of Chicago, it was announced today by the Liquor Dealers' Association. Beginning Nov. 1, the policeman on the beat must pay for his drinks the same as other customers.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—I WILL SELL at public auction, on Thursday, November 1st, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, Boat Spile Driver, her tackle, &c., on board said Boat Spile Driver, at Miller Shipyard & Repair Co., foot of Fordham Street, City Island, New York, where she can now be seen and inspected.

Dated New York, October 22, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 1, for the County of Philadelphia.—March Term, 1917.—No. 234.—In Divorce.—IDA A. WHITE v. EDGAR R. WHITE, also known as GEORGE THOMAS RHODES.

To Edgar R. White, also known as George Thomas Rhodes, late of No. 251 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Respondent:

You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court in the above case, in which your wife, Ida A. White, has brought suit against you for absolute divorce on the ground of desertion and adultery, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony in said case at my office, No. 464 Weightman Bldg., 1,324 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1917, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where you may attend with witnesses if you so desire.

BERTRAM G. FRAZIER, Master.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF NORFOLK AND NEW BRUNSWICK HOSIERY COMPANY, which was advertised for Oct. 30th, 1917, has been postponed to a date which will be hereafter advertised. For particulars address EDMUND WRIGHT, 38 East 29th St., New York City, EDWARD E. GROSSCUP, Trustee, N. J., Receiver.

W. T. GRIDLEY DISBARRED.

Solicited Heirs of Property Now Owned by Trinity Church.

Willis T. Gridley, a lawyer who has been practicing here since 1893, was disbarred yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for unprofessional conduct in soliciting business from the heirs of Anneke Jans Bogardus by sending out circulars representing that they had a chance to recover millions of dollars worth of land held by Trinity Church because the church's title to the Anneke Jans Bogardus land was defective.

The Appellate Division found that Gridley drew up contracts with the so-called heirs by which he was to get $300,000 and they were to receive "not more than $300,000." The Court decided that the lawyer's conduct merited disbarment because he knew that suits involving the land in question had already been decided in which the Trinity title was held to be incontrovertible.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. Criminal Calendar.

Usc, Judith, alias J. Johnson.	Same*J. Williams.
Same*D. Langer.	Same*J. Karacak.
Same*D. Jacobs.	Same*F. Froehlich.
Same*G. Davis.	Same*P. Stica.
Same*A. Prurende.	Same*P. De Nato.
Same*H. Kleenzle.	Same*W. V. Ryan.
	Same*M. Noon.

STATE.
Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

Inza K. Meisel, suing, &c., respt., v. Central Trust Co. of New York, appt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, demurrer sustained, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

John Farrell, respt., v. William H. Archbald, appt.—Order severed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to serve amended complaint on payment of said costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Margaret Schmidt, an infant, &c., respt., v. City of New York et al., impleaded, &c., appts.—Judgment and orders reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Leonard Schmidt, respt., v. the Same, appts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Harry Ertischek, respt., v. New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. of Manchester, appt.—Determination reversed, with costs, and judgment of Municipal Court affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Joseph Leifer, appt., v. Meyer H. Schinman, respt.—Determination reversed, with costs, and judgment of City Court affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Lucy D. Sheafe, decd.—Decree and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George Ohl & Co., respt., v. Standard Steel Sections, Inc., appt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, and cause transferred to jury calendar for trial. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

William H. Darrow appl., v. Howard Humiston, appt., impld., with Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Giuseppa Pardi, as admx., &c., appl., v. James C. Fargo, as President, &c., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

John C. Thorn, respt., v. G. Harry O'Shea, appt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Fred Dommermuth, respt., v. Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., appts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, on the ground that the verdict is against the weight of evidence. (Dowling and Page, JJ., dissenting and voting for affirmance.) Order filed.

Bernard C. Wolper, appt., v. Abram Davis et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph H. Hunsberger et al., respts., v. Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, appt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Lawrence Atterbury.—Order of Aug. 10, 1917, reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, to be paid by petitioner personally. Appeals from orders of June 14 and Aug. 6, 1917, dismissed without costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

John G. Berner, respt., v. The Collier Co., appt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, to be paid by petitioner personally. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Knapp & French, Inc.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements against the appellant personally. No opinion. Order filed.

New York Title and Mortgage Co., respt., v. Title Guarantee and Trust Co., impld., &c., appt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Huyler's, a corporation.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The same.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Elizabeth Dunn, appl., v. Lawrence Dunn, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to extent stated in order. No opinion. Order filed.

Esther Rodvion, individ. and as admx., &c., respt., v. Iaser Einhorn, appl.—Order modified by limiting the examination to matters material and necessary to establish plaintiff's cause of action for cancellation and annulment of the agreements and to an accounting and, as so modified, affirmed. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Robert C. Fraser, appl., v. Lillian P. Fraser, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Matter of Henry Murphy, appl., v. Wm. A. Prendergast, as Controller, et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The Robert Dollar Co., appl., v. Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Ltd., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel the Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co., appl., v. the Public Service Commission, &c., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel the Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., appl., v. the same, respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel the Nassau Electric R. R. Co., appl., v. the same, respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel the Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., appl., v. the same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles Cohen, respt., v. Charles Carbone, Jr., appt.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry H. Hughes, respt., v. State & City Realty Co., impld., &c., appt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Richard B. Mayer, appl., v. Antonio P. Voisiawsky, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs; the time for the examination to proceed to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Ralph R. Watney et al., appls., v. Henry P. Bope et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

James J. E. Burke, respt., v. Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R. Co., appt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Harriet E. Erlanger, respt., v. Arthur G. Erlanger, appt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

George Slutsk, an infant, &c., respt., v. McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc., appt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Elsie Newstate, appl., v. David Beck, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and the motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charlotte L. Mackenzie et al., applts., v. Coal & Iron Nat. Bank, impld., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel Lynn, respt., v. Saul Blickman, appl.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

MacArthur Bros. Co. et al., respts., v. the City of N. Y., appt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Rolla L. Bigelow et al., respts., v. Samuel Caplan, appl.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Thomas Stokes, decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Helen B. Stevens, appl., v. Belmont Tiffany, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

James H. Brand, appl., v. Frances H. Brand, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, on the ground that this case is not distinguishable from the case made on the former appeal in which this Court reversed a similar order. Order filed.

William A. Hillman, appl., v. Carleton Hudson, otherwise known, &c., respt.—Same v. Medora T. Hudson.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Harriet E. Erlanger, respt., v. Arthur G. Erlanger, appl.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Sidney Ash, respt., v. United Toilet Goods Co., appl.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; the date on which the inspection shall be had to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Lillian Maury, respt., v. Victor V. LeBeau Maury, appl.—Order modified, as stated in order, and as so modified affirmed without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Potter Printing Press Co., applts., v. Kellogg Newspaper Corp. Blake Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Max Schiadowski v. Julius Oppenheimer.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Francis Speir et al. v. Frederic A. Tanner. —Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Oklahoma Exploration Oil & Gas Corp. v. George P. Spittall, impld., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Emma F. Sully v. Tiffany & Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. Wilson Bryant et al. v. Century Bank of the City, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Frederick S. Holmes v. Roy C. Megargel et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William Delve v. Joseph M. Devere.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Order filed.

Mauro Pizzutiello v. Thomas Mulligan et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

The People v. Thomas McIntyre and John Sayres.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

The People v. Vito Randazzo.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

Matter of Turbo-Electric Construction Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. Pitman Co. v. Preferred Accident Ins. Co. of N. Y.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

International Paper Co. v. N. Y. Central R. R. Co.—Application granted, upon plaintiff's filing stipulation required by order. Order signed.

Mathias Lazareff v. Charles D. Norton Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Henry E. Dixey v. Punch and Judy Theatre Co., Inc.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Alex Miletisch v. Aluminum Co. of America.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

William E. Ficken et al. v. F. William Stocker, Inc.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

MacArthur Brothers Co. et al. v. City of N. Y.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Matter of Edmund D. Teller, decd.—Motion for reargument denied. Motion to go to Court of Appeals granted upon entry of order upon the decision of June 8, 1917. Settle order on notice.

William Thornton et al., as Trustees, &c., v. Netherlands American Steam Navigation Co., (Holland-America Line.)—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

George Raftery v. Olaf J. Olsen.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William H. Granbery v. George C. Taylor, as President, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Cons. Y. R. Catlin, decd.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Joseph Bailey, as Master, &c., v. George Montgomery et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Johnson Silverstein v. Standard Acc. Ins. Co. of Detroit.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Charles F. Fowles, decd.—This application should be made to the Court of Appeals.

William A. Ulman v. Carleton Hudson; same v. Medora T. Hudson.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Elizabeth Brown v. Jane A. Hennessey et al.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Matter of Willoughby B. Dobbs, an attorney.—See memorandum.

Jesse W. Reno v. Frederick Bull et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Motion for stay granted. Settle order on notice.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM. Part II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM. Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Farmers' L & T Co<Demarest—Wm T Clare. Maimonides Bene Socy<Cryl Holding Co—Geoffrey Konta. Lincoln Trust Co<Halpin—Phoenix Ingraham. Gen'l Theological Seminary of P E Church<Brimberg—Joseph F Mulqueen, Jr. Kennys<Romano—Elek J Ludvigh. Dumahaut<Silberberg — Timothy Daly. Trowbridge<Bell—Theodore M Riehl. Friend<Welkowitz—Joseph P. Morrissey. Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<Pepe—Henry W Unger.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J. Smith< Smith—Samuel Seabury.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Annie E McGuinis<Edward H Breiteman — Henry Brady.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J. Guaranty Trust Co<Reginald Ronalds — James A Foley.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—City Real Estate Co.<McKenna (5)—William Bondy. Grasmuk<Pearns—D. Robert Kaplan. Mansfield<Messinger—Samuel F. Reynolds.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

J. E. Donovan, appl., v. C. N. Y., respt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

A. Christiensen, respt., v. Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co., appl.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs.

A. Horohoe, applt., v. G. Hogan et al., respt., and J. P. Judge, deft.—Order affirmed, without costs.

SPECIAL TERM, PART I. (Motions.) Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—London<Fring Padula<Brooklyn Ice Palace, Inc.

George W. Reno v. Frederick Bull et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Willoughby B. Dobbs, an attorney.—See memorandum.

Jesse W. Reno v. Frederick Bull et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Motion for stay granted. Settle order on notice.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM. Part II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM. Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Farmers' L & T Co<Demarest—Wm T Clare. Maimonides Bene Socy<Cryl Holding Co—Geoffrey Konta. Lincoln Trust Co<Halpin—Phoenix Ingraham. Gen'l Theological Seminary of P E Church<Brimberg—Joseph F Mulqueen, Jr. Kennys<Romano—Elek J Ludvigh. Dumahaut<Silberberg — Timothy Daly. Trowbridge<Bell—Theodore M Riehl. Friend<Welkowitz—Joseph P. Morrissey. Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<Pepe—Henry W Unger.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J. Smith< Smith—Samuel Seabury.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Annie E McGuinis<Edward H Breiteman — Henry Brady.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J. Guaranty Trust Co<Reginald Ronalds — James A Foley.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—City Real Estate Co.<McKenna (5)—William Bondy. Grasmuk<Pearns—D. Robert Kaplan. Mansfield<Messinger—Samuel F. Reynolds.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

J. E. Donovan, appl., v. C. N. Y., respt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

A. Christiensen, respt., v. Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co., appl.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs.

A. Horohoe, applt., v. G. Hogan et al., respt., and J. P. Judge, deft.—Order affirmed, without costs.

SPECIAL TERM, PART I. (Motions.) Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—London<Fring Padula<Brooklyn Ice Palace, Inc.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.
Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 190.1 ft s of Astor Place, and Lafayette St, w s, 310.5 ft s of Astor Place; A. H. Jeter & Co., Inc., against John Wanamaker et al. Oct. 17, 1917.....$2,688

57TH AVV, 661; Raisler Heating Co. against Pittsburgh Building Co. et al. June 16, 1917.....$566

SAME PROPERTY; Klee Thomson Co. against Henry Phipps Co., Inc., et al. May 7, 1917.....$431

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Ex-Register Max S. Grifenhagen of New York made a large investment purchase in the residential section just above Times Square yesterday by acquiring the nine-story apartment house known as Times Court at 241 to 249 West Fifty-first Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue. The property covers a plot 82.6 by 100.5 and is assessed at $300,000. Mr. Grifenhagen purchased it from the 254 West Fifty-first Street Company, representing the Chatham and Phoenix Bank and the Harriman National Bank, which took it over at foreclosure sale recently in an action against the Janpole & Werner Holding Company. It was bid in for $50,000 over a prior mortgage of $275,000 held by the Excelsior Savings Bank. The action was to recover judgments aggregating over $67,000. The building contains seventy apartments.

A little to the west of the above deal at 421 to 427 West Fifty-third Street the four six-story tenement houses were purchased by Isidor H. Kempner, President of the New Amsterdam Realty Company, from Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, who recently acquired them in a trade for Washington Heights property. The four houses have a combined frontage of 100 feet and a irregular depth averaging about 145 feet. They are between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. The holding price was about $200,000. The new owner will remodel them.

Private Dwelling Buyers.

Smith & Mitchell sold for Catherine Baumert to George Donalson the private dwelling 249 West 136th Street, on a lot 17.6 by 99.11.

Samuel P. Hinckley bought from the Tarolinta Land Improvement Company 168 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.5.

Banking Company to Move Uptown.

The Guaranty Securities Corporation is the lessee of the store floor, basement, and first loft in the new building erected by August Heckscher on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The company is a clearing house for the financing of automobile accounts, and is now in the Equitable Building. The lease of the new premises has been taken for ten years at an aggregate rental of about $350,000, beginning Jan. 1 next. Heckscher & De Saulles were the brokers and the lessees were represented by J. Frank.

Bronx Sales.

The owners of the Webster Theatre have purchased five lots adjoining the theatre on the east side of Webster Avenue, 150 feet south of 167th Street, extending through to Brook Avenue, on which an addition to the building will be erected with a seating capacity of 2,200 people.

The single family dwelling at 309 East 180th Street, 16.8 by 100, between Valentine and Tiebout Avenues, has been sold by Kurz & Uren for the 173d Street Realty Company.

John O'Leary purchased from T. H. Kelley the private house at 2,218 University Avenue.

Hotel Montague in Trade.

The Hotel Montague, a seven-story structure, occupying a plot 75 by 100 on Montague Street, directly opposite the Hotel Bossert, in the Brooklyn Heights section, has been sold by the M.-E. S. Corporation, Robert E. Simon, President, to an investor.

In part payment the buyer gave a residence on the northwest corner of Euclid and Middlesex Avenues, Westfield, N. J., on a plot 200 by 300; also a 110-acre stock farm at the corner of New Market and New Brunswick Boulevards, near Dunellen, N. J. Walter J. Smith was the broker.

Brooklyn.

The Crescent Hill Improvement Company sold the private residence, 101 Eighty-first Street, Bay Ridge, on a plot 80 by 109.4, to William Wright for occupancy and also the private residence 101 Eighty-second Street, on a plot 50 by 109.4, to Ffolette C. Denning for occupancy.

I. Salzberg sold for J. Norton to Dr. B. Block, the one-family cottage, on a plot 80 by 100, on the southwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Thirteenth Avenue, known as 5,204 Thirteenth Avenue; also for J. Connelly to the Armor Construction Company, a plot 40 by 100, on the south side of Forty-seventh Street, 240 feet west of Fifteenth Avenue.

The Artee Realty Corporation, associated with the Realty Trust, has sold the brick apartment house at 1,261 Thirty-ninth Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Avenues, in the Martense district, to David Green.

Buys 408 Lots at Elmhurst.

The Julius Strauss Realty Corporation has sold its holdings of 408 lots in the Nassau Heights section of Elmhurst to the South Elmhurst Land and Building Corporation for about $50,000.

Shinnecock Casino at Good Ground Sold.

The famous Shinnecock Casino property at Good Ground, L. I., consisting of forty-four acres, with a large frontage on Shinnecock Bay, has been sold by the T. B. Ackerson Company. The buildings consist of the Casino, a log cabin, and various outbuildings. It is in one of the choice residence sections of Long Island.

Negotiations are pending for the resale of the property to developers.

$30,000 Sale at Pelham Heights.

P. William B. Walker of the Standard Oil Company purchased from Mrs. Josephine Cooney her colonial residence at the corner of Loring Avenue and Second Street, Pelham Heights, Westchester County. The property was held at $30,000. Fish & Marvin negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot on Highland Avenue, in the Philipse Manor section of Tarrytown, N. Y., to J. L. Penney of New York City.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for the Hudson P. Rose Company two lots on Stanley Avenue, near Mount Hope Station, Hudson Heights, Westchester County.

Commercial Leases.

Barnett & Co. leased for the Schulte Realty Company the store 56 East 125th Street to the Crown Barbers' Supply Company.

Ames & Co. leased a store at 124 West Twenty-ninth Street to H. Stein; also a store at 126 West Twenty-ninth Street to T. Moidifinger.

Samuel H. Martin has leased the store at 150 Columbus Avenue to James Proes.

J. K. Moors leased the building at 322 West Fifty-eighth Street to E. A. Weeks for a term of years.

Roy Scherick has leased for Morris A. Forgotson part of the store at 1,432 Broadway, southeast corner of Fortieth Street, to Albert Bernard for a millinery shop.

$180,000 Bronx Loan at 4½ Per Cent.

Samuel Kronsky has secured from an up-State institution a loan of $180,000 for Henry Acker on the one-story taxpayer occupying the northwest corner of 161st Street and Prospect Avenue. The loan is for five years at 4½ per cent.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

81st St, 513 East, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2, five-story tenement; Fannie Falk and another against Fannie Green et al.; K. R. Wallach, attorney; due, $16,-768.88; taxes, &c., $1,240.34; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By Samuel Marx.

25th St, 411 West, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 27.6x98.9; four-story front and rear tenements; Elizabeth Herb against J. E. McMahon et al.; Deyo & H., attorneys; due, $16,126.52; taxes, &c., $674.65.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Whitlock Av, 941, n w corner of Barretto St, 34x100, five-story flat; Anna O'Toole against Tully Construction Co. and another; Hoadly, L. & J., attorneys; due, $10,382.35; taxes, &c., $545; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

Union Av, 694, e s, 27.4 ft s of 155th St, 18.9x95, two-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against H. J. Begley et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $6,137.42; taxes, &c., $313.94; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Pilot St, s s, 310 ft e of City Island Av, for a one-story galvanized iron shop, 86x28; Robert Jacobs, on premises, owner; Herman Fougner, 110 West 40th St., architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

52d St, 3 East, to a three-story dwelling; E. G. Bulkley, premises, owner; F. M. Zimmerman, 40 West 33d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

48th St, 4 East, to a four-story dwelling; R. W. Goelet, 580 5th Av, owner; H. H. & N. F. Vought, Grand Central Terminal, architects; cost, $8,000.

20th St, 244 to 250 West, to a one and six story storage house; M. Groh's Sons, Inc., premises, owner; Friedman, Robertson & Keeler, 90 West St, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e w corner of 109th St, 200 West, 100.11x100; Annie Marder to Jessye D. Lubetkin, 730 Riverside Drive, ¼ part, mtg $210,000, Oct. 31, 1913; attorney, M. Goldberg, 730 Riverside Drive.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jessye D. Lubetkin to Ettie Goldberg, 730 Riverside Drive, ¼ part, all liens, Oct. 31, 1913; attorney, same. $100

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 130 ft n of Rivington St, 30x100; Simon Engel, executor, to Pauline, Rosalie, and Robert N. Engel, 148 West 92d St, ¼ part, each in parties second part to have ¼ interest, mtg $13,000, all liens, Sept. 29; attorney, M. Britevitz, 277 Broadway.....$1

AVENUE A, 1,363, n w corner of 72d St, (437 and 439 East), 23.8x81; Eugene L. Richards, as receiver in bankruptcy of Harry and Louis Jammulowsky, individually, and firm of S. Jarmulowsky's Bank, bankrupts, to Barnet Bulhak, 310 East 82d St, mtg $20,000, dated 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

SAME PROPERTY; Harry and Louis Jarmulowsky to same, quitclaim, Oct. 23; attorney, same.....$1

CAROLINE ST, s, 59.6 ft n of Duane St, 28.5x80, foreclosure Oct. 11; Jno. A. Carney, referee, to Catherine V. Walsh, 451 West 24th St, subject to taxes and assessments, Oct. 11; attorney, Henry T. Randall, 149 Broadway.....$9,100

CHERRY ST, 318, n s, 71.11 ft e of Clinton St, 21.1x00.5; Flatiumouth Realty Co. to Mary Almassy, 242 3d Av, mtg 34,000, Oct. 25; attorney, Albert Gross, 132 Nassau St.....$100

COENTIES SLIP, 19, s w corner of Front St, 23-39, 82x45, foreclosure Oct. 25, 1917; Francis W. Pollock, referee, to Julia A. Julia V., and Charles E. Loew, New Suffolk, L. I., executors, &c., Oct. 25; attorneys, Man & M, 56 Wall St.....$20,000

FORSYTH ST, 200, e s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25x100, foreclosure, Oct. 16, 1917; Abner Greenberg, referee, to F. William and Josephine T. Heide, 68 West 94th St, as tenants by entirety, mtg $18,500, Oct. 25; attorneys, Amend & A, 115 Nassau St.$2,500

LEXINGTON AV, 415, n e corner of 43d St, 22.4x90;

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
APARTMENT
With Every Modern Improvement

Including Refrigeration, Linens, Silver, Glassware, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.

12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms

667 MADISON AVE.

Inquire Superintendent or your own broker.
Telephone Plaza—3524.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At Nos.

119 & 121 E. 59th St.

large, light stores, recently altered building, suitable for ladies' tailor, furrier, etc. Rent $75.00. Apply to

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. & 3rd Ave.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park

Brooklyn's New Home Centre
Sea Beach Subway
SEND FOR PHOTO OF
PRETTY BRICK HOUSE
READY TO OCCUPY.
Alco Building Company
917 Broadway Barclay 4585
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

Beautiful corner plot, Shore Road, Bay Ridge. Ideal spot for gentleman's residence, about 7½ lots. Must be sold at great sacrifice. Quick action desired.
BULKLEY & HORTON CO.
7508 THIRD AV. 846 NOSTRAND AV. 414 MYRTLE AV.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR OWN HOME AND GARAGE

One family detached, 31x100, shingle and stucco, beautiful long bungalow roof. Enclosed porch 22 feet wide; steam heat, parquet floors in all rooms; finely decorated. Box stairs and woodwork all oak; laundry in cellar. Am selling these houses $1,000 below price. Look at them and you will see for yourself. Take Fulton St. "L" at Park Row to Rockaway Boulevard station. Walk south 3 blocks to Bell Place and Van Wicklen Place. DENNIS J. COMISKEY, Owner and Builder.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

Beautifully located in the heart of the Chester Hill section, Mount Vernon. A corner property 150x125, with abundance of shade and fruit trees, a stable and excellent house of ten rooms. Price $22,000.
Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Larchmont 5 minutes' walk to station; 6 rooms, enclosed sleeping porch, open fireplace; nearly new. Price $5,750. Also 8-room house with 2 baths; $7,500.
H. M. OLCOTT, 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Mur. Hill 2326.

FARM BARGAIN

Within commuting distance, on Harlem R. R.; 300 acres, fine soil; ten-room house, with fireplaces; dairy barn, outbuildings; with lake; $75 per acre. No exchange. Phone 1516,
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. White Plains, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

North Shore, L. I.

Owner offers his artistic 11 room, 3 bath English house, 1 acre beautiful laid-out grounds, at less than cost price; 1 minute from station; 30 minutes from N. Y., electrical express service. Terms arranged. H. K., 73 Times.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

Farm and Country Home.

Includes 10-room homestead, barn, granary, wagon, chicken and icehouse, all freshly painted; 80 acres of hilly, fertile land with small private lake and brook. No stock or implements. Rare opportunity; $2,000 cash. Address Y 260 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BUILDING TO LEASE
630-632 HUDSON STREET,
between Jane and Horatio Sts., near Gansevoort Market; four-story-and-basement building, 88x45; suitable for wholesale grocery or liquor business.
Apply HUGH KING, 15 William St.

133 WEST 72D STREET,
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.
One large double suite.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED

370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.
Featuring Ehrenbrahm Architecture.

Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms,
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 4 room suites facing front.
For booklet, floor plan, etc.
See Renting Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
209 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

SWANNANOA,
105 EAST 15TH ST.
NEAR UNION SQUARE.
5 and 7 ROOMS. $65-$100.
ALL EXPOSED, ELEVATOR, &C.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

MARBLE HILL
HIGH CLASS COUNTRIFIED APARTMENTS
MARBLE HILL AVE. cor. 225th St.
4 ROOMS, $50—6 ROOMS, $75
Block from N. Y. Central B'way Sub. & cars; cor. apt.; day and night elevator service. Phone, steam; supt. on premises.

SUBLET FURNISHED
10th floor, 8 rooms, 3 exposures.
THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH.
Telephone or call.

THE OSBORNE
205 West 57th St.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET; 8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $300.00; RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ONLY. INQUIRE APARTMENT 1A.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MARKET CORNER.
Second Av., 1,715, corner 89th St., desirable store; has 9 large show windows, butcher's icebox and wall fixtures; good stand; reasonable rent. Inquire premises.

For Rent.—Desk room in Room 416, 103 Park Av. Building; arrangements can be made for part time of stenographer; room can be inspected. Apply Artesian Well and Supply Co., Providence, R. I.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE. Every facility; rent $40.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

9 and 11 EAST 16TH STREET.
Store, basement, and two lofts, 50x100, separately or together. Inquire of superintendent on premises or your own broker.

For rent, 13,000 feet of space in fireproof building near Flushing Av. freight terminal; will divide; labor centre. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

New Haven, Conn.—Warehouse building and store, containing 25,000 square feet; fully equipped for business. The Elmer E. Smith Co., 839 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

At 404 4th Av., (9th Floor.) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

PARLOR FLOOR.—Suitable studio, dentist or physician. 219 East 39th St., Phone Vanderbilt 3494.

First-floor loft, about 20x50, with good lights and 4 living rooms and bath for rent. 113 West 51st St.

Front and rear parlors, large, light, steam heated; electric lights; excellent location. Apply "Engraver," 81 West 50th St.

58th St, 337 West.—Loft, 25x50; improvements; low rents; long lease. Owner on premises.

Exceptionally desirable small office to sublet. Apply to Allen Jeffery, Aeolian Hall.

Fifth Avenue office, 17x34, to rent. Room 1007, 366 Fifth Av.

LOFT.—77 by 44, at 630 First Av.; elevator, steam heat. Phone 3015 Morningside.

Private office, deskroom, service; newly furnished. Room 908, 51 East 42d.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley, boating, bathing, and fishing, schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments, from quick interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small farm, with house, enough ground for chickens, vegetables, &c.; few repairs needed on house; owner will sacrifice for $1,450 to a party wanting such a place on terms of $100 cash and balance in seven years. Write to Caspar, Box 288 Times Downtown.

$1,350 buys cozy home, with two acres of fine farm land; best for fruit, berries, and vegetables; some shade trees; in large town, near lake; easy terms to right party. Write to Small Farm, Box 249 Times Downtown.

Desirable corner, 10 acres, equipped poultry farm; 2 acres fruit trees; new house, 6 rooms and bath; outbuildings; excellent soil; reasonable. E. Nischwitz, Box 84 Nesconset, Long Island.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A little farm on hilltop; great view; commuting zone; 2 acres; 7 rooms, bath; steam; barn, chicken house, fruit, garden; clean-cut; attractive; $5,500; opportunity. S. S. Walstrum, Gordon & Forman, 120 Broadway, New York, and Ridgewood, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

71ST, WEST, (near Riverside.)—Small house, completely furnished; immediate occupancy; coal; great bargain, $250. References required. Particulars, Glaenzer, 254 West 84th St., Phone 2863 Sayler.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.
Eight rooms, two baths; modern improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Information Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d St. Columbus 1242.

12-room furnished house for rent; $160 per month. 36 East 66th St.

Long Island.

Suburban house for rent, Caldwell, N. J.; 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; sleeping porch, sun porch; rent to responsible party, $35 furnished, $25 unfurnished. Address Ruehl, 24 Overlook Road, Caldwell, N. J.

Connecticut.

Sublet attractive, well-furnished house; seven bedrooms, three baths; grounds; references. Telephone Greenwich 638. Address 17 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

147H, 322 WEST.—A rare opportunity; furnished room house now decorating; steam heated; containing 22 rooms; will be finished to suit tenant; can be seen any time.

92D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT. CARETAKER.

Westchester.

For rent, cottage, 9 and bath; all modern improvements; $45; 20 miles out; select neighborhood. 89 Barry Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Long Island.

At Flushing, 12 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, stucco house, 10 rooms and 2 baths, 17 Chestnut St., $900 a year, with garage, $1,000 a year. Open for inspection. F. Zittel & Son, 2,211 Broadway, City.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Long Island house wanted, to purchase, north shore, half-hour out, eight rooms, garage; state terms. E 129 Times.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester.

New seven-room detached house, $50; modern outside seven-room apartment; southern exposure, $40; convenient by train or subway. J. Romaide Brown, 498 South Broadway, Yonkers.

$7,000 buys a beautiful cottage, 20 miles out, all modern improvements, $500 down, balance to suit, large plot. Y 289 Times Annex.

Long Island.

Small country home of 6 rooms with improvements; fine garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; ideal location; near trolley, school, and stores; must sell quick to interested party on easy terms. Write to Nolan, 286 Times Downtown.

$950 for small old house with a large plot of ground, near town, trolley, and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs make this a fine year-round home. Write or call. B. Store, 107 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Forest Hills Gardens.—New Colonial brick house, nine rooms, four baths, $1,200 year. 152 Slocum Crescent, near station.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

One of the best houses ever built, located in one of the best towns anywhere—Plainfield; ask and you shall receive particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

For Sale.—One of the most desirable nine-room houses in the finest block of the hill section; must be sold; price and terms to suit. Write Ellsworth Shafto, Passaic.

Miscellaneous.

Seventy-room apartment house in one of the camp towns of the Piedmont section of the South for sale on account of present owner's health. Y 229 Times Annex.

To rent, furnished seven-room house, attractively furnished, until April 1; near station. Tel. 304 Kingsbridge.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE.—Located in the most beautiful suburb in the State; nothing like it for the price in any part of the country; house ready to occupy; seven wonderful rooms; parquet floors; living room 15x30, with large open fireplace; dining room 14x16; dining porch 10x15; bedroom 15x28; sleeping porch 10x15; magnificent bathroom; model kitchen, 10x12, with instantaneous automatic water heater; butler's pantry; large plot of land, 7,500 square feet; refined surroundings; restricted; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches; golf, tennis; 3 minutes from station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price, $6,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone owner, MUNSON D. AYERS, 146 West 36th St.; Tel. Greeley 4535.

AT SACRIFICE.
For immediate sale, high-class home, six exceptionally large rooms; beautifully decorated; every convenience; few minutes station; convenient commutation. Owner, 65 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want Timber Land.—Will give equity in an A1 residence renting at $50 a month. Address 89 Barry Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Gilt-edged private party, financially responsible, thoroughly reliable, wishes to lease tenement and apartment houses. E 99 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

43D, 11 EAST.—Bachelor apartment; two large rooms, bath, electricity; convenient Grand Central.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette; Victrola, library, piano; see and appreciate splendid condition. Jackson.

67TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartments; 2-3 well furnished large rooms and bath.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 607 5th Av.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. Choice localities; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

EXCLUSIVELY furnished apartments; personally investigated; ideal for bachelor; desirable location. Apply Lelands, One West 34th St., phone Greeley 1428.

FURNISHED apartment, parlor, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, and bath; 4 doors from 5th Av. and Art Museum; $150 monthly. Telephone Lenox 713.

PARK AV., 829.—Seven rooms, two baths; living room 36 feet; east, north, southern exposure; exceptionally furnished; rare antiques, rugs, hangings; $400 month. Hallam.

PARK AV., 515.—Handsomely furnished 10-room, corner apt.; 5th floor; 6 months or longer lease; can be seen between 11 and 4 o'clock.

PLAZA SECTION.—7 rooms, 3 baths, charmingly furnished. Particulars Columbus 3974.

Furnished—West Side.

107H, 44 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, with or without extra room for maid. Apply superintendent.

28 WEST 37TH ST.
16 WEST 51ST ST.

2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity, telephone; $50-$60 monthly.

45TH, 341, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

48TH STREET, 49 WEST.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette;

beautifully furnished. Phone Bryant 9779.

50TH, 4 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment; all conveniences. Dwyer.

51ST, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, completely furnished, piano, electric light and gas; references. See housekeeper.

54TH ST., 29 WEST. (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsomely furnished apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath and 3 rooms with 2 baths, sunny rooms; steam heat.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Big, sunny, attractive two rooms, bath, elevators, hall service. Hart.

55TH, 39 WEST.—Non-housekeeping, artistically furnished apartment; excellent cuisine.

56TH, 40 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, to lease; reasonable.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, handsomely furnished, for bachelors; prices reasonable.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 200 WEST.—2-room housekeeping apartment, handsomely furnished, $250 monthly; call Saturday, Sunday, 2-4. Telephone Circle 1456.

58TH, 7TH AV., ALWYN COURT.—Magnificent, spacious 12 rooms, 5 baths; corner; luxuriously furnished. Railing, 4253 Columbus.

67TH, 33 WEST.—Duplex of 6 rooms and large north light studio for month or longer. Call before noon or after 6 P. M., Columbus 3992. Mann.

85TH, 349 WEST.—High class; 8 spacious rooms; solid mahogany; southern exposure. Superintendent.

86TH, 200 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED NEW 5-ROOM FRONT APARTMENT; SACRIFICE, $150. TEL. SCHUYLER 5200.

90TH, 49 WEST.—One or two or three elegant rooms; also parlor suite for doctor; service and breakfast optional.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished two large rooms, parlor floor, bath, electricity, $90.

94TH ST., 250 WEST, corner, (96th express.)—Eight outside rooms; modern, elevator; west exposure; splendid outlook, handsome furnishings; $225 month; six months, longer. Edelson.

98TH, 203 WEST.—3-room apartment; high-class; southern and northern exposure; very desirable. Apt. 1D.

101ST, 205 WEST.—THE JOSEPH HOTEL, 3 doors from B'way. Phone 9575 River. High-class, nicely, completely furnished 6, 7 large, sunny rooms and bath; $125 and $150; electricity and maid service included. All-night telephone, elevator.

113TH ST., 610 WEST, (Apt. 1S.)—Attractively furnished five-room front elevator apartment; river view.

118TH, (between B'way and Riverside.)—Attractively furnished 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchenette apartment; sweet, clean, linen, silver, choice mahogany furniture. Morningside 3385. Apt. 93-A.

116TH, (Riverside.)—5 rooms, new building, handsomely furnished; particulars, Columbus 3974.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two-room front elevator apartment; bath, kitchenette; fully furnished; near Columbia; southern exposure. 10 E. Wallace.

122D, 308 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath, elevator. Apt. 4C. Call after 12.

124TH, 510 WEST.—3 large, airy rooms, neatly furnished; possession immediate. Apply between 6 and 7 P. M., or by telephone, 880 Morningside, Apt. 5T.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished three rooms and kitchenette, $70. Apt. 52.

138TH, 636 WEST.—Five-room, cozy, light apartment; references required. Apt. 6.

173D ST., 555 WEST.—Cosy apartment, three large rooms and bath; high-class elevator house; $60 monthly. Apartment 55.

191ST, 573 WEST.—Newly furnished modern 4-room apartment; opposite subway entrance; $30; adults; owner going South for Winter. Foley, telephone St. Nicholas 9606.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished.
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
Attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway express station.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS.
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Exclusive Renting. 176 West 72d. Col. 848.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $75 monthly and up; $18 weekly up; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

AN UNUSUALLY CHARMING SUITE.
11 rooms and 3 baths, $400 a month. Caen Stone Mantels. Living room 18x30; dining room wainscoted to beamed ceiling; 4 master's chambers with painted panelled walls. 350 West 85th St.

FOUR rooms and bath on 72d St., near Broadway; handsomely furnished new building, front apartment, ready for immediate occupancy; six months or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

BEAUTIFUL apartments, furnished with extraordinary care and taste; refined surroundings; high-class elevator apartment house; 2, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. Inquire office, 517 West 113th St.; telephone 8240 Morning.

Beautifully furnished floor, private house, West Nineties, near park; large sitting room, front large bedroom, back, twin beds, bath, electricity; suitable couple or two gentlemen; $85 month. Phone Riverside 5413.

BROADWAY, (91st St.)—Especially desirable 4 rooms, tastefully furnished; piano, linen, silver; new building; $175 month, special yearly rental.

EXCLUSIVE neighborhood, East Seventies. Just off Fifth Av.; bedroom, bath, drawing room, adjoining floor, for couple, $50 a week; breakfast if desired. Y 249 Times Annex.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENT to sulet, season or longer. Call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

NEAR WASHINGTON SQ.—Three rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Seen Saturday, Sunday. Stuyvesant 1237.

RIVERSIDE, 250.—Six beautiful, large rooms, overlooking Hudson and Drive; southern exposure; grand piano; $200. Riverside 2493, Apartment 5I.

ST. JAMES COURT, (214 West 92d, Overlooking Broadway.)—Homelike apartment; 6 spacious, all-light rooms, comfortably furnished. Headrick.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 120, (CORNER 84TH ST.)—ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENT, EIGHT ROOMS, FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY. C. E. BURCH.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. Wickliffe Gray, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 762, (97th.)—Garage room; running water; private bath; also large room and kitchenette. Riverside 458.

WEST END AV., 782.—Beautifully furnished five-room, two-bathroom apartment; grand piano, linen, silver. Apt. 8B.

WEST END AV., 410.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment. 7th floor; $250 month.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.) Sublet two rooms, bath, three minutes Brooklyn Bridge, five Borough Hall subway; every convenience; maid service; $40 monthly; suitable one, two.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH ST., 142 EAST, (Royal Crown.)—Elegant apartments, 2 to 5 rooms, bath; rents $30 to $60; every improvement, elevators; (decorate apartments suit tenants.)

Unfurnished—West Side.

44 WEST 10TH ST.
WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
New 9-story apartment; one 6-room apartment available, $2,100; open fireplace, 2 baths; a. e. exposure; separate maids' rooms. Apply on premises.

25TH ST, 254 WEST.—Elevator, telephone, hall service day and night; 2 to 6 rooms, bath; $40 to $60; every modern improvement. Inquire Superintendent.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Modern, light; tiled baths; electric light; gas logs; telephones; kitchenette; service if desired; $65 to $75.

54TH ST., 53 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist.

56TH, 59 WEST.—Apartment of four rooms, bath, and kitchenette in private house; rent $70.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite, all improvements; owner's direct supervision; maid service; breakfast if desired.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; one flight up; with electric light, $65.

90TH, 49 WEST.—One or two or three elegant rooms, also parlor suite for doctor; service and breakfast optional.

96TH, 167 WEST.—Single apartment; owner just vacating; seven large rooms; ample closets; all improvements; good, convenient neighborhood.

98TH, 220 WEST, ("The Borchardt.")—To sublet, unfurnished apartment; all modern improvements; eight rooms, two baths. (Apt. 8E.) Apply Apt. 12D, 215 West 98th.

141ST, 601 WEST.—Elevator, 6-7 large rooms, conveniences; Subway, $65-$75.

A corner apartment of six exceptionally large rooms, bath; rent $1,200. 200 West 86th St., Apartment 44.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 244, (near 65th St.)—Attractive small apartment.

JEWISH FAMILY, private house, would let floor, around West End Av. and 100th St. Inquire 226 West 105th.

MANHATTAN AV., 272, (Cor. 111th.)—Beautiful elevator apartment, facing Morningside Park; day and night service; three exceptionally large, beautifully decorated rooms; also six rooms; convenient to all cars and elevated express trains; rent from $45-$65. Agent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131.—Sublet, handsome nine-room apartment; Dorchester. H. F. Avery.

SUBLEASE 5 rooms, two baths; overlooking Hudson; $80. Manager, 644 Riverside Drive.

WADSWORTH AV., 86-88, corner 177th St., 5 and 6 rooms; all conveniences; $29 to $40; Broadway subway, 181st St.; lowest rent Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, near.—3 rooms, kitchen; see Saturday afternoon and Sunday. Stuyvesant 1237.

723 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
Corner 146th St.
4 and 6 rooms; high-class elevator apt. house; all night service; rent $42.50-$62.50. Apply Supt. or E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St.

Bronx.

SHAKESPEARE AV., 1,221.—2-family house, 6 rooms; improvements; subway Jerome-167th.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED apartments wanted, leases from Dec. 1 to April 1; 8 to 10 rooms; must be either on Central Park West, between 65th St.-85th St., or on crosstown street near Central Park West; will pay substantial rental for suitable apartments. Address C. W., 220 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Furnished front apartment, west side, 70th to 110th Sts.; 6 rooms and bath; rental not over $115 per month. Address "Full Particulars," 94 Times.

RESPONSIBLE clients, wanting high-class furnished apartments; immediate and future rentals. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

I can rent your apartments furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

TWO or three rooms, bath, kitchen or kitchenette; if no elevator, not above second floor; $40 per month; below 120th. 500 West 140th, Apt. 5F.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 7 EAST.—Elegant front parlor; private bath; also back parlor studio, furnished or unfurnished.

22D, 41 EAST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished; all conveniences. Gramercy 1138.

60TH, 165 EAST.—Large parlor for business or private use; telephone, piano; references.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; hot water and telephone; desirable accommodations.

76TH, 42 EAST.—Comfortable, clean, sunny room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents per agate line

East Side.

20TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; 'phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $48 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $13 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; boxspring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Musical studios, suitable for teaching; rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive room and bath; can be used for music studio.

West Side.

13TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive studio, bath; old-fashioned fireplace, window boxes; central; $40; references exchanged. Mygatt, Phone Farragut 5204.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

67TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, overlooking park; bachelors, references; high-class house.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, running water, private baths, electricity, telephone; reference.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; steam heat; references required.

51ST, 215 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Three rooms, suitable for two or three business men; separate entrances; references. Apt. 9.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; clean and quiet; every convenience; good service.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Large, bright rooms, furnished or unfurnished; running water, electric lights, telephone; men preferred; reasonable; references.

55TH, corner Broadway, ("The Sonoma.")—Handsomely furnished suite, two large rooms and private bath; kitchenette privileges. Prudhomme.

56TH, 338 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, excellent service and furnishings; also two small rooms. Bingham.

56TH, 207 WEST.—Handsome suite for two; twin beds; piano; gentlemen; all conveniences.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room, electric light, steam heat, reasonable; gentlemen.

57TH, 446 WEST.—Parlor, connecting bedroom, neatly furnished; all conveniences; reasonable; one or two gentlemen; private family. Black.

130 WEST 57TH ST.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, BEDROOM AND BATH; GENTLEMAN. HENRIETTA HAYES. CIRCLE 990.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large single rooms, elevator, electric light; central location; all conveniences.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Single front room; next Y. M. C. A. Thompson.

58TH, 128 West.—Comfortable room; gentleman; modern conveniences; private home; references.

69TH, WEST, (near Park.)—Young lady students or professional woman appreciating home refinements; beautifully furnished room, private bath; board optional; references. Y 255 Times Annex.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large rear parlor, private bath, kitchenette; smaller room; maid service.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny front room, beautiful apartment; exclusive neighborhood; $6.50. Rouza.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Excellent rooms, private bath; telephone; park studio room to rent; moderate; convenient to bus, cars, subway. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, suite or single; kitchen privileges. Joel.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, connecting, $6-$7; suites; gentlemen, business couples.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Small, clean room; running water; electric light; gentlemen; reference.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Medium and small room; very refined residence; telephone; electricity.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; southern exposure; exclusive house; gentleman only; breakfast; references.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Cozy front room; private French family; $10 weekly.

71ST, 135 WEST.
ATTRACTIVE, SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED ROOMS; ELECTRICITY, STEAM, WATER; OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single room, bath adjacent; steam, electricity; unusual house.

72D, 302 WEST.—Large front room and bath; comfortable and quiet.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large front room or floor, private bath; electricity.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large, small rooms, electricity, subway, "L"; references. Telephone Columbus 4135.

73D, 158 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms, suitable two; electricity, telephone; references.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished room; running water, southern exposure, electricity.

73D, 271 WEST.—Small room with bath adjoining; subway express; references.

74D, 101 WEST.—Large room; running water; suitable two; $8; refinement. Bruns.

73D, 255 WEST.—Attractive, well heated room, private bath; also small; subway.

74TH STREET, 161 WEST.
BACHELOR ROOMS; ALL THE CONVENIENCES OF A HOTEL WITH THE COMFORTS OF HOME; LARGE OR SMALL ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, VALET SERVICE, &C.; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Gentlemen can obtain rooms, with refined surroundings, in private house.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Parlor floor, excellent for physician; large room, southern exposure; party, gentlemen; electricity.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms; private baths; reasonable; near subway.

75TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; private baths; electricity; "L"; chenette.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, all improvements; private house; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room and bedroom; running water; select residence; $9.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished large rooms; newly renovated house, electricity; running water, telephone, maid service. Col. 4587.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

77TH, 814 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium and single rooms; electric light.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house; two large rooms; connecting bath; single, en suite.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive front room, individual bath; electricity; studio; single room; parlors.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, sunny large, small rooms; convenient baths; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, handsome front room and lavatory; electricity, telephone; reference.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; southern exposure; running water; heat; reference.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure, 2 windows; lavatory, bath; steam, electricity.

79TH St., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; southern exposure; running water; connecting bath.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, southern exposure; running water; connecting bath.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; all conveniences; exclusive rooms.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; all conveniences; exclusive rooms.

79TH, 172 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; no other roomers; elevator; references. Taylor, Schuyler 7280.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—One large room, private bath; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive, sunny rooms; steam heat, electricity; $8.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Large, attractive, well furnished front room, private bath; convenient "L."

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; breakfast optional; references.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms, large, medium, single; electricity; $4.50 up.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, connecting bath; electricity; board if desired; reasonable.

82D, 68 WEST.—Handsome parlor with grand piano; other rooms; board obtainable.

82D, 113 WEST.—Large room for 2, beautiful furniture; all conveniences. Mrs. Keinanen.

82D, 51 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large and small rooms; telephone.

82D, 152 WEST.—One, two, or three rooms and kitchen, private bath.

83D ST., 309 WEST.—Beautiful front or back parlor; all conveniences.

87TH, 30 WEST.—Newly decorated front room; running water; electricity; references. Schuyler 5174.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; all conveniences; also maidman also room.

West Side.

85TH, 129 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished, large and small; parquet floors, electricity, telephone.

85TH ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive room with bath; fine private house; smaller room, $6.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room, private house; gentleman only.

87TH, 45 WEST.—High-class 3-room suite, private bath; also parlor; good for studio, dentist; single and double rooms; improvements; beautifully furnished. Barros.

88TH, 172 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, large, small; gentlemen preferred; electricity; subway, "L."

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; unusual rooms for light housekeeping. Riverside 7792.

88TH, 135 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; southern exposure; other rooms; reference.

89TH, 330

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

WHITE ROADSTER, two-passenger; starter and lights; brand new shoes; silent motor; looks fine; $450. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

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Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
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Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WHITE (1916) TOURING.
Four-passenger, fully equipped; perfect condition; bargain. K. C. Daring, 411 West 59th St. Tel. Columbus 5062.

WINTON, model 33, limousine; very fine condition throughout; this car has seen very little service; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

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NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED
1917 STUTZ TOURING.
1917 MARMON TOURING.
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1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
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1917 DODGE TOURING.
1917 PAIGE FAIRFIELD BROUGHAM.
1917 OVERLAND SEDAN.
1917 OVERLAND Limousine Brougham.
1917 STUDEBAKER, 6 LIMOUSINE.
1917 STEARNS 8 SEDAN.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE ROADSTER.
1917 WILLYS-KNIGHT BOAT SPECIAL.
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FIAT 6-CYL. LIMOUSINE.
MANY OTHERS.

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,627 BROADWAY,
AT 50TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "4."
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1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
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1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH; NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
STUTZ H. C. S., BABY SPEEDSTER.
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OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

AN OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 750 West 55th.

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DE LUXE MOTOR BOUTON, LATEST IMPORT.
BREWSTER COLLAPSIBLE BROUGHAM.
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RENAULT 1915 LOCKE LIMOUSINE.
STUTZ 1917 "16-VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 TOWN CAR, wire wheels.
HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
BUICK 1917 ROADSTER.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th

ATTRACTIVE CARS AT RIGHT PRICES.
1917 Overland Country Club.
1917 Willys-Knight "8" Roadster, Special.
1917 Overland 6-cyl. Sedan.
Many Other Models and Other Makes.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
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Write for Used Car Bulletin.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
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1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
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SUPERIOR LIMOUSINE REBUILT.
1917 CHALMERS TOWN CAR.
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CADILLAC COUPE.
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1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 STUDEBAKER 6-CYLINDER.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, $400.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
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NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
227 WEST 57TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone Circle 6067-6068.

BROOKLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.
1917 Overland Touring, Model 75-B.
1917 Overland Country Club.
1916 Willys-Knight Limousine; wire wheels.

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bedford Av., corner Hancock St.

USED CARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT BARGAIN PRICES.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 West 55th St.
Three doors west of Broadway.
Time payments. Open evenings and Sundays.

WINTER top; fit seven-passenger Packard; like new; reasonable. 154 West 124th St.

1916 REO LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful six-cylinder, seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect, guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6371 Riverside.

1918 STUTZ BULL DOG.
Beautiful 6-passenger special bull dog type, like new; electric self starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

Automobiles for Rent.

ABATING THE PRICES OF AUTO HIRE BY MONTHLY RATES.
You will be surprised at the ease and worry we save you, the highest class Packard limousines at your disposal continually; private equipments, courteous chauffeurs; prices less, service better than to own a car.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.,
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ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF YOUR OWN CAR WITHOUT THE WORRIES INCIDENTAL TO OWNING ONE.
We can furnish you monthly service for your exclusive use, a thoroughly trustworthy chauffeur, a Packard limousine with all the appointments and appearance of privately owned motor car. Try this service. Better and more economical than a car. Call, write or 'phone for your own car, and costs you less.
NAUGHTON-McGREW, 133 East 53d St.
Telephone Plaza 2100.

Attractive rental service. Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Police, Register and Fire Dept. Permits. 2540 Broadway.

CADILLAC Limousine; exceptionally handsome car; month, season; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

CAN YOUNG MAN, owning NEW TOURING CAR be of any service TO YOU? TELEPHONE 6501 MORNINGSIDE.

LOCOMOBILE seven-passenger limousine, $3-84 hour; special flat rate. Melrose 8500.

PACKARD limousines, latest models, at low-cost rates; special rate shopping or calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 208 West 96th.

PACKARD limousine, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or preferably by month. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phones Riverside 6246-6246.

PACKARDS, limousines, landaulets, for hire by hour, day, or week; theatre parties especially. Veith & Fisher, 110 West End Av. Telephone 6301 Columbus.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 6314 Riverside.

PACKARDS, sixes, limousines, landaulets, for monthly hire; reasonable rates. Phone Morningside 3300.

PACKARD 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousines; trip, hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Columbus 8635.

PACKARD limousines for hire, 6-cylinder large and town cars; low monthly rates. 3760 Bryant.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 686.

PACKARD limousine, beautiful, owner drives. Dubois, 205 West End Av., Columbus 4000.

PIERCE-ARROW landaulet; will rent to select parties monthly. F. C., Times Harlem.

PIERCE-ARROW landaulet; will rent to select parties monthly. F. C., Times Harlem.

THOMAS FLYER.—6-cylinder, large limousine; hour, day, week, or month. Oshko, telephone 2983 Madison Square; owner chauffeur.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 5322.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

STORAGE DEAD, $3 monthly; fire-proof building; responsible automobile company. B 101 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 1916 W. 57th St. Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty and Success." 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the world. RIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 9697. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

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Metropolitan Auto School. Practical, reliable, moderate, thorough instruction. Ladies and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1750 1947 Broadway, cor. 66th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and correspondent; experienced keeping large number accounts; trial balance; $20. Sloss, Madison Square 2078.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, capable of taking full charge of office and handling correspondence; excellent references; salary, $16. A 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—STENOGRAPHER. — SIX YEARS' THOROUGH EXPERIENCE. E 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' cloak, suits experience; well recommended. Platt, Madison Square 4912.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 21, experienced; reference. E. Wolf, 3,671 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and Stenographer; good education, rapid, accurate; four years' experience; reference former employer; salary, $12. P 401 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER, (French.)—Make smart gowns, hats, by day; alterations. Millne, 142 East 47th. Tel. Murray Hill 6462.

GRADUATE VISITING TUTOR, English branches, Latin, mathematics, French, music. Phone 3639 Bryant.

HIGHLY educated and cultured Scotch lady desires position as companion, housekeeper, or governess; references; would travel if necessary. J. J. Clarke, 84 William St., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Working housekeeper, middle-aged, to take charge of physician's or other apartment; competent, intelligent; excellent references. Address Box 210, 2,730 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, Scandinavian, wishes position in private family in city or country; best references. S 22 Times.

MANAGER. — University trained woman; business tact, ability to manage employment, welfare work in larger manufacturing concern. A. C., Times Harlem.

MATRON.—College graduate, experienced in care of children, would like position as matron of child-caring institution or convalescent home. Y 303 Times Annex.

NURSE-COMPANION.—Refined young European undergraduate nurse and masseuse; part time preferred. Cultured, A 396 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Clerical worker, courteous, willing; $10. Henrietta New, Madison Square 1148.

PRACTICAL NURSE, Canadian, intelligent, refined, care convalescent or doctor's office. S 5 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, 11 years' experience, collegian, desires temporary position. R 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, fine calibre worker; high school graduate; accustomed to secretarial duties; $18. F. B., 893 Irvine St., Bronx, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, (18,) capable, one and a half years' experience; $10. Cecilia Elkins, 347 Beekman Av., Bronx, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—10 years' experience, wishes employment few hours per day. E. M., 2,960 3d Av.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope's Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, (cost,) thoroughly experienced, factory methods, installation cost systems, desires position with manufacturing or accounting concern; now executive large staff; salary $2,800. A 35 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 1502. Telephone Hanover 7227.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; trial balances; $5 monthly upward; tax report free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, (40,) taking full charge, wants better opportunity. Fischer, Vine St., Jamaica, L. I.

ACETYLENE WELDER, mechanic, good organizer; best references of ability; salary wanted at the least $40 per week. E 151 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN
Wants position in progressive agency handling national, big-space accounts; producer of strong layouts, copy, ideas, experienced in trade magazine, trade paper, and direct advertising; six years' agency experience in Chicago, Milwaukee, New York; samples; references; age 32; married; available immediately. R. B. Gardner, 715 West 170th St., New York City.

ASSISTANT DEPARTMENT MANAGER '24, desires more responsible position; has ability to succeed in any line. B 230 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or ledger clerk, exempt, quick, accurate; salary moderate W 197 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office man, (33,) seeks position owing to liquidation; 15 years with present employer; good correspondent, payrolls, salesman experience; best references. E 160 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT, (25,) CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS. UNIVERSITY STUDENT, $20. ROSENBLATT, 2,048 WASHINGTON AV.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 26, thoroughly experienced, executive ability, desires responsible position. A "45 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, practical, experienced, age 35, desires to join with firm of accountants. Groll, 548 West 40th St. Phone 1528 Tryant.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) 3 years' experience; start $16. Margulies, 238 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER, valet, Japanese, small family, bachelor apartment. Arthur, 624 Lexington. Plaza 6665.

CHAUFFEUR; we have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4057.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, mechanic, (37,) married, wishes steady position with party who desires high grade man; highest credentials last 11 years; salary $30. E 12 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Nine years' experience; single; age 27; any make cars; experienced on Packards, twin-six Pierce; long private reference. Address 643 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class all-around mechanic, thorough, experienced, wants steady position; best of references. Auto Electric Service Co., 245 West 55th St. Circle 1233.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 11 years' experience, wishes position, city or country; best references. Henry, 138 Amsterdam Av. Columbus 5415.

CHAUFFEUR.—An employer discontinuing automobile wishes to place industrious, reliable chauffeur; absolutely honest. B 226 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR-VALET, experienced; Hudson-Chandler-Studebaker; best references; go anywhere. E 151 Times.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; careful driver; fine references. B 249 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, 15 years' experience; best references; city or country. 1,946 Amsterdam Av. Audubon 6484.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; four years' experience; all repairs; exempt from draft. Egan, 44 West 64th St.

CHAUFFEUR, understanding all cars, desires reliable position; finest references. Address W 171 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position, private or commercial; reliable. 255 West 134th St., Patterson.

CHEMIST.—Health Dept. chemist desires evening employment where chemical knowledge is essential; would be glad to take up chemical problems. R 204 Times Downtown.

COACHMAN, MARRIED.
A lady wants to place a coachman whom she can highly recommend in every way; he can also drive a car. Address Arthur Nobbs, care Miss C. Crafts, Ridgefield, Conn.

COLUMBIA STUDENT, (21,) seeks any position, day or evening; knowledge of Russian. F 296 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young man wishes position; best reference. Y 298 Times Annex.

COOK.—Japanese; excellent, economical; best references. Baker, 624 Lexington Av., Plaza 0255.

EXECUTIVE desires change in position; has had public accounting and public utility experience; married, 28 years of age. Y 299 Times Annex.

FRENCH BUTLER, 30, wishes position small family; experienced; strictly temperate; $60. F. C., 1,364 Broadway.

INSTRUCTOR, experienced in college and preparatory school teaching, has lived in Paris, will give lessons in French and Spanish or tutor; military drill; would travel; excellent references of character and ability furnished. Y 301 Times Annex.

MARRIED MAN, 33, with first-class references, desires position with a reliable concern; a good hustler, with selling and store-keeping experience. S 8 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Accountant; familiar cost, general accounting, credits and collections; capable taking charge of large staff. W 170 Times.

SALESMAN with big following would like to represent reliable manufacturer toys or novelties; can give highest references. E 141 Times.

SALESMAN, good, would like to affiliate with a reliable concern in the notion, toy, or novelty line; references the best. E 142 Times.

SALESMAN, 28, ENERGETIC, ADAPTABLE; STUDENT EFFICIENCY. E 162 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, experienced, American, desires position, advancement; good references. W 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Can any progressive firm use the adaptabilities of young man, 21, well educated, possessing initiative, tact, ambition, who has had four years' clerical and salesmanship experience? R. F., 835 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) well educated, experienced, wishes permanent position. E 127 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) wishes clerical employment; college educated, speaks and writes Spanish, English, Italian; can use typewriter; initial salary no objection. R 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 2 years' business experience, exporting knowledge, speaking English, French, German, Italian and Spanish; strong commercial foundation. R 221 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position with advancement; three years' business experience; best references. Goldner, 879 Elsmere Place.

YOUNG MAN desires position with advancement; stock, clerical, selling experience. R 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires position with mercantile firm; experienced stock clerk. E 79 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position, chance advancement. Write G. M., 14 Avenue A.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEURS. — Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America can furnish upon short notice expert chauffeurs. Call A. Schusted, 245 West 55th St. Tel. 2495 Circle.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.—EXPERIENCED; SALARY $7 PER WEEK. APPLY TO MISS H. SCHWARTZ, 76 5TH AV. 5TH FLOOR.

BOOKKEEPER, with dry goods store or newspaper experience; must be capable of trial balances and able to accept position at once. Address, stating age, salary expected, references, and telephone number. Y 297 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in advertising agency; must be able to use typewriter; salary $13 or $14; good chance for advancement. Apply, 1 P. M., Hoyt's Service, 116 West 32d.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; must be proficient; no beginner need apply; steady position; state salary and experience. W 194 Times.

CHAMBERMAIDS wanted at the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, N. J.; wages $20 to $24 per month.

CORRESPONDENT wanted, competent, Spanish and French, must be native of Spanish-speaking country. Apply for particulars to Ernst Zobel Co., 38 Water St., N. Y. C.

CUSTOMERS' LEDGER CLERKS.—Two lady clerks for checking and locating errors in trial balances of customers' and creditors' ledgers; must be specially proficient, and salary will be commensurate; location Downtown New York. X 392 Times Annex.

GIRLS WANTED.
Exceptional opportunity in labeling and other departments; experience not necessary, but preferred; good working conditions; minimum wage $8 for beginners, but experience paid accordingly; advancement as to ability; steady work. E. R. Squibb & Sons, employment office, 23 Vine St., one block from Fulton, Hicks, and Doughty Sts., Brooklyn. Office open 8 A. M.

GIRLS
WANTED BY THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. AT THEIR BRONX PLANT, GARRISON AV. AND TIFFANY ST., BRONX.

GIRL for general housework; plain cooking; good salary. Phone Richmond Hill 4144. W. A. Wright, Kew Gardens, L. I.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK.—Small family; no children; good home for right person. Marsh, 400 West 118th. Phone Morningside 4789.

NIGHT CLEANERS; four; $33 per month. Apply to Housekeeper, 109 West 56th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, French or English, for one schoolboy of 7; good sewer. Call between 9 and 11 Saturday, Apartment 7D, 2 West 86th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; good opportunity for bright girl. Saturday between 1 and 2, Duane Renting Co., 309 Broadway.

OFFICE and clerical work; large mail order house requires a number of young ladies, 15 to 20 years of age; steady position; excellent opportunity for advancement; public, personal or high school graduates preferred. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. elevated.

PANTRYWOMEN.—Glass and silver pantry. Apply Steward, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th.

PUBLISHER.—Large, well-known house has several vacancies, due to war conditions, in correspondence and exploiting departments; no canvassing; only detailed applications, giving age, education, experience, salary expected, considered. P 156 Times.

SALESLADY, American, desired in office of large manufacturing concern handling small parts, needles, &c.; references required; salary, $8 to start. P 392 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY.—Smart looking young woman, high-class permanent position, $20-$25 week; salary, com. 1612 Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER. — Good opportunity in downtown city office for attractive, ambitious girl; must have high school education and good appearance; will pay good salary with sure advancement to right girl. Apply in own handwriting, giving experience and salary. Y 276 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted at $1,000 per year; applicants are asked to state in their own handwriting their education, experience, and church connection; must have completed high school, or, preferably have had college education. J 193 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young lady familiar with Remington machine; little experience necessary; call for interview, Mr. Liggett Co., H. C. Thompson, 340 West 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, understanding Oliver or Underwood machine; at least 3 years' experience; state full particulars as to references, and salary expected. M 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; must have three years' experience; splendid position; $13 to start; state nearest telephone. R 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in busy Wall Street law office; must be thoroughly experienced; give full particulars. A 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in executive Christian office; must be neat, capable, with at least 3 years' experience; salary $15. E 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, bright and experienced. Room 65, 125 East 23d St.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 947 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPIST.—Large mail order house requires a number of typists; steady; opportunity for advancement; excellent chance for beginners. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. elevated.

TYPIST, $12 start; rapid advancement; Remington billing machine experience. Call Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th St.

WAITRESS and Chambermaid for pleasant home in Westchester County, about one hour from city; two in family; position easy. Call Monday, at 112 West 81st, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WOMEN, married, with dry goods store shopping experience; 5 hours daily; give particulars. D. S., 174 Times.

YOUNG LADY, American, as typist and office assistant in counting house of large manufacturing concern; references required; salary, $8 to start. P 394 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

ADVANCE YOURSELF IN BUSINESS.
Large corporations need trained women; send for details of 16-session evening course in accounting; ask for booklet 19.
Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y. C.

FILING AND CORRESPONDENCE COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.
Senior cost accountants, capable of conducting investigations, installing systems, and ascertaining costs; state fully experience, education, age, nationality, &c.; all information will be held strictly confidential; no references investigated until after interview; no attention paid to applicants unless full details are given; where possible give phone. Communicate by letter only to Lybrand Ross Bros. & Montgomery, 55 Liberty St., New York.

ACCOUNTANTS, competent seniors; give experience, salary, phone connection. S 23 Times.

ASSISTANT ESTIMATOR in large New York printing establishment; state age, experience, nationality, salary expected. J 171 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Young man; must be quick and accurate; stage age and salary expected. M 259 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man as assistant to bookkeeper in advertising agency; must be able to use typewriter; salary $12 or $14; good chance for advancement. Apply, 1 P. M., Hoyt's Service, 116 West 32d.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, alert, qualified; manufactory, New Brunswick; state age, religion, salary, references. W 199 Times.

BOY, 16 or over, as office boy in large company that promotes capable boys; reply in own handwriting. Y 302 Times Annex.

BOY for office of large corporation, must be neat and good penman; apply by letter, stating salary wanted. K 11 Times.

BOY—High school graduate, 18-19 to start, steady position and excellent opportunity to advance along engineering line. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOY, RESIDING WITH PARENTS, WHO WISHES POSITION IN STOCK DEPARTMENT OF A WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE WITH LOTS OF AMBITION. Y 216 TIMES ANNEX.

BOY wanted for active real estate corporation; splendid opportunity to learn the business with a foremost concern; apply by letter and give full references, age, nationality, church and school attended; state salary expected. B 244 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED.—Good opportunity for advancement for conscientious, quick, intelligent boys, who desire to grow up in well known business. Apply by letter to Mr. Hanfell, Knox Hat Co., 601 Grand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOY, 14-16 years of age, in office of large importing and manufacturing house, offering excellent chance for a bright future. Apply to T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York City.

BOY wanted by corporation; must be neat in appearance, a good penman, and reside with parents. Address in own handwriting stating age and giving reference. B 250 Times Downtown.

BOY by wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. P 206 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in insurance office; excellent opportunities for advancement. Apply, stating age, nationality, and salary desired, A 401 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted for permanent employment in downtown bank. Address in own handwriting, with particulars and references, P. O. Box 46.

BOYS.—Several boys wanted who desire an opportunity for promotion to the drafting or other departments. Apply Room 1112, 37 Wall St.

BOY wanted for general office work; good chance for bright, neat boy. Apply Hay Foundry and Iron Works, 15 East 26th St.

BOY OR YOUNG MAN wanted in builder's office; state age, experience, and salary expected. E 411 Times Annex.

BOY, bright, 16, to start as office boy in large corporation; salary $7 per week. B 208 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in busy law office; state age, salary desired, and references. P 388 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Make himself useful architect's office and answer telephone. Write C. W., 1,364 Broadway.

BOY wanted to work in stock by cotton converter. Y 265 Times Annex.

BOY in jewelry house, to make himself useful. V 73 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, bright boy for general office work. B 256 Times Downtown.

BOY, over 16, living in Brooklyn, to learn good trade. B 250 Times Downtown.

BUYER of general machinery and supplies for export; must be exempt from draft; state fully qualifications and salary expected; all replies treated confidentially. M 249 Times Downtown.

CARPET LAYER; one thoroughly familiar with measuring and cutting and taking care of stock; steady position. George Fennell & Co., 2,931 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR for Packard touring six landaulet; only one who is thoroughly experienced and first-class driver, sober, respectful, and knows New York City and Long Island thoroughly; reply, stating references, which will be investigated; wages, $25 per week. Y 307 Times Annex.

CHEMIST.—Wanted, experienced metallurgical chemist; must have technical education, as well as several years' modern and practical training; desirable that applicant be familiar with electro-plating and material relating to the electro-plating industry; state experience, salary desired, and references. P. O. Box 1,027, Rochester, N. Y.

CLERK.—Young man, as order clerk, one with knowledge of machinery preferred, permanent position, state experience and salary expected. M 266 Times Downtown.

DIRECTOR of playgrounds and physical training in large institution school; some experience necessary. Apply personally at 2 West 125th St. between 4 and 5 P. M.

DRAFTSMEN, detailers, tracers, layout men, experienced on automobiles; give experience, reference and salary. Y 279 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN. — Experienced mechanical draftsmen. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN.
Designers and tracers wanted at once for electrical drafting on Government work; good wages paid, with traveling expenses allowed to Washington. Apply immediately by letter or telegram, fully stating qualifications. Stone & Webster, 920 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

ELECTRICIAN.—Man familiar with taking care of motors; also to act as helper to engineer. Dominick & Haff, 548 West 23d.

ENTRY CLERK wanted in insurance office; must be good penman, quick, and accurate. Address F 880 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATORS and quantity takers, capable, building construction work within 100 miles of New York City. Apply to Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., 19 West 44th St.

FOREMEN.
WANTED, — MACHINE SHOP FOREMEN. WE HAVE OPEN POSITIONS AS FOREMEN IN OUR MILLING MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND DRILL PRESS DEPARTMENT.
WE REQUIRE EXECUTIVES ACCUSTOMED TO RAPID PRODUCTION OF INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS WORKING TO LIMITS SPECIFIED ON BLUEPRINTS. ALL WORK IS COMPARATIVELY SMALL, NO SINGLE PIECE EXCEEDING FIVE POUNDS.
NONE BUT ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY. IN ANSWERING, STATE AGE, COMPLETE RECORD OF EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED AND CLASS OF WORK YOU HAVE HAD CHARGE OF. LOCATION METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. ADDRESS REPLY, Y 292 TIMES ANNEX.

GLASSBLOWER. — Up-to-date, well-established factory situated near New York City requires immediately the services of several first-class glassblowers, experienced in making chemical apparatus; very attractive proposition for high-grade workers. Y 246 Times Annex.

HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN
for Pennsylvania territory; preferably experienced in selling bonds, stock, correspondence or extension courses; commission; territory worth from $4,000 to $7,000 annually. Call today between 9 and 1 o'clock, 503 Woolworth Bldg.

HOUSEMEN.—Two; $50 per month. Apply to housekeeper, 109 West 56th St.

HOUSE MAN, colored, some experience private housework. Call 12 East 73d St.

MEN well experienced in steel business wanted at once for selling to foreign countries by correspondence and willing to represent large steel exporters abroad; state previous experience and qualifications, also salary required; excellent opportunity for progressive men. M 265 Times Downtown.

MILLWRIGHTS,
ERECTION MECHANICS,
AND HELPERS ON CONSTRUCTION WORK, INSTALLATION OF SHOP EQUIPMENT, 8 HOURS DAY; TIME AND ONE-HALF PAID OVER 8 HOURS AND FOR SUNDAY WORK. APPLY
BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
47TH ST. GATE,
BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY.

MOLD LOFTSMEN and templet makers for ship corporation; state experience and salary desired. B 272 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, American, as office assistant, able to operate typewriter; one with some experience in typing legal forms or billing; knowledge of bookkeeping; references required; salary, $12 to start. P 393 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright American, in export house, excellent chance for advancement; state age, religion, qualifications, salary. M 256 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, experienced in filing. Apply 43 Water St.

PLAN EXAMINER.
SALARY $1200 TO $1,800.
Candidates must be at least 21 years of age, and have had one year's experience as a draftsman or equivalent work involving knowledge of plan reading; subjects and weights: Experience, 3; duties, 7. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Oct. 30, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

PUBLISHER.—Large, well-known house has several vacancies, due to war conditions, in correspondence and exploiting departments; no canvassing; only detailed applications, giving age, education, experience, salary expected, considered. F 156 Times.

RECEIVING CLERK.—In wholesale poultry house, must be good penman, active worker, not afraid of early hours. Call 409 West 14th St.

RUNNING MAN wanted by large downtown firm, with experience in mid-town district preferred; salary $15; opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, and references. Broker, P. O. Box 107, Times Square.

SALESMAN TO COVER MIDDLE WEST AND SOUTHERN TERRITORY WITH ATTRACTIVE AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIALTY LINE; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO EARN AT LEAST $5,000 A YEAR; AMERICAN, BETWEEN 25 AND 45; COMMISSION BASIS, WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT; AN UNEXCELLED OPPORTUNITY FOR A REAL PRODUCER. K 19 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Owing to enlistment, we have vacancies in selling force for both Greater New York and outside territory to be filled quickly; if you are salesman in any line, of good address, at least 25 years of age, and can prove your ability, you can make permanent connection with our organization; must be sober; transportation and drawing account. Box W 120 Times.

SALESMEN.—A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have AI salesmen for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, neat appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability; advancement assured good man. Mr. L. A. Wright, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—Large coffee company needs energetic men, aged 30 to 40, familiar selling families, to call on regular customers and solicit leads for new accounts; $18 start; bright prospects for advancement in salary and position. Schorn & Brower, 548 West 48th St.

SALESMAN, with following only, by new established paper tube and can concern, in New York; exceptional opportunity for the right party; salary and commission. Address A 232 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—FOR HIGH-GRADE PUTTEES, MUST BE ACQUAINTED WITH TRADE, GREATER NEW YORK; COMMISSION BASIS. COLT, CROMWELL CO., 149 W. 36TH ST.

SALESMEN wanted by a woolen house, who are thoroughly experienced in selling to ladies' tailors; salary and commission. Y 287 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; big money; commission or salary if qualified. Call, 11 to 4, Mr. Summerville, 132 Nassau, Room 305.

SALESMEN wanted on dresses for all territories; also city and office trade; commission basis. Williamsburg 3712.

SALESMAN wanted to sell on commission; age 30 to 40. Address, by letter only, Chemo Co., 39 Union Square.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman to sell embroidery to dress trade; salary and commission. Unique Novelty Works, 30 East 23d.

SALESMAN.—Clothing; experienced; steady position. Lambert, 124 Nassau St.

SALES CORRESPONDENT.
EXPERIENCED SALES CORRESPONDENT; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; IMMEDIATE APPLICATIONS DESIRED. K 21 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN PACKING BRASS AND FANCY GOODS; PERMANENT POSITION. FLORY, 31 E. 17TH.

STENOGRAPHER.—$15 to start. M. L. Co., 2,104 Broadway, at 73d St.

STOCK S

SCHOOL STRIKERS ALL BACK AT WORK

President Willcox Announces That the High School Situation Is Normal Again.

BOYS' ARGUMENT DENIED

Any Who Desire Short Day to Make Employment Possible May Rearrange Hours.

President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education announced last night that the high school strike has ended, and that the situation was again normal. John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent in charge of high schools, continued his examination of boys at De Witt Clinton School, and suspended three and paroled seventeen others in care of Dr. A. I. Dotey, a teacher. One boy was suspended for the rest of the term and the other two for a week. Two parents of striking boys were fined $1 each by Magistrate Appleton yesterday. They were Jacob Fidalowitz, father of Abraham Fidalowitz, of 111 Seventh Street, and Minnie Kamen, mother of Daniel Kamen, of 35 Second Street. Both boys attend De Witt Clinton High School.

In his statement Mr. Willcox said that an investigation of the causes underlying the recent disturbances is being made by Acting City Superintendent of Schools Gustave Straubenmuller. The argument advanced by some high school boys that the longer school day prevents them from obtaining afternoon employment, thus compelling them to leave school entirely, was answered by Mr. Willcox thus:

"As a matter of fact the longer school day means no such thing. Any boy or girl who makes application to his Principal can either be transferred to a straight, double-session school, where his entire afternoon will be free or can have his program so arranged that he can leave school before 2:30. This is a matter of administration wholly within the power of the Principal to adjust. If, for any reason, a satisfactory adjustment is not made by the Principal, Dr. Tildsley, the Superintendent in charge of high schools, should be informed. Dr. Tildsley states emphatically that arrangements can be made in all cases so that children desiring employment may leave school early enough in the afternoon to keen such engagement, and that over 200 pupils in the De Witt Clinton High School have special programs arranged for this purpose."

The Board of Education made public last night a circular sent to high school Principals and teachers explaining in detail the reasons for lengthening the high school day. The primary motive, Dr. Tildsley wrote, is purely educational, and the economic and administrative motive is only secondary.

C. F. U. AGAINST GARY PLAN.

Labor Union Men Condemn Mayor and Controller.

More than one hundred delegates of the Central Federated Union met last night at the semi-monthly meeting in the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, with many prominent labor men of the State present. A resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the Gary system. The resolution read:

"The Central Federated Union goes on record in opposition to the Gary plan and its extension as applied in New York City, and condemns the support given to it by the Mayor and the Controller."

In many speeches before the adoption of the resolution the action of the People's Institute and some labor men were condemned for indorsing the Gary system in the name of organized labor.

CAPT. SULLIVAN TRIED BY A MILITARY COURT

Witnesses Testify to the Beating of Private Gottschalk at Camp Wadsworth.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 26.—Captain Howard E. Sullivan, Battery D, Second Field Artillery, accused of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in that he is said to have overseed the beating administered to Private Otto Gottschalk on Oct. 13, was put on trial before a general court at Camp Wadsworth today. After the court had sat from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and heard six witnesses, some of whom had displayed marked reluctance to testify, the trial was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Under the Presidency of Colonel Charles I. Debevoise, the Court was composed of Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, Lieut. Col. Morris N. Liebmann and Majors Jesse L. Button, Walter De Lemeter, R. S. Hildreth, Thomas M. Sherman, Otto I. Chorman, Arthur Howe, Charles Tobin, Mortimer D. Brynant and Walter Bell. The Judge Advocate was Captain D. J. Cadotte, and he was aided by Lieutenant Charles P. Loeser. Lieut. Col. John B. Tuck and Captain Spencer appeared for Sullivan.

The first witness, Second Lieutenant George E. Fahys of D Battery, narrated the incidents leading up to Captain Sullivan's discovery that Gottschalk had violated a camp regulation. He testified that the Captain had called the men of the battery together for a conference on what should be done to Gottschalk, but was quite positive that Sullivan had advised against any violence. Sergeant Tyler Wilson gave evidence that aided the defense.

Corporal Stanley Seymour said the men volunteered a number of suggestions, among them that Gottschalk be ducked. This, he testified, met with Captain Sullivan's approval and, the witness said, the Captain declared, "If I were you, I would go further; I would beat him to a pulp."

Gottschalk went over the history of his complaint, from beating to being forced to drink dirty water, but added that he had not heard Captain Sullivan actually order that he be beaten. He swore that Corporals Joseph E. Murphy and John E. Hopkins had done the beating.

Corporal Murphy said that he had seen Corporal Hopkins beat Gottschalk, and he said he was sure Captain Sullivan knew what was being done.

Corporal Hopkins, who declined to answer questions until the section of military law dealing with recalcitrants was read to him, testified that, while he did not know whether Sullivan was in seeing distance during the hazing, he, Hopkins, was certain the Captain did not object to anything that was done.

Corporal Rodin, possibly Captain Sullivan, and about thirty enlisted men who were in what one witness called "the mob," will be called tomorrow.

Private William J. Flannigan, Headquarters Company, 102d Engineers, who was injured late last night, died today in a Spartanburg Hospital. He was riding back to camp when his horse, frightened by the headlights of a motor, threw him under the machine. His widowed mother did not get here from New York before her son's death.

Though the day opened the ten-day period during which soldiers will cast their votes, it was said at headquarters that the New York Guardsmen probably would not vote for three or four days. Much electioneering is being done. Fred M. Waterbury, formerly a Lieutenant Colonel of the State troops, is working in the interests of Mayor Mitchel, while the Murphy representative is William A. Cokeley, a Bronx leader.

A telegram received here tonight announced that Governor Whitman, Mrs. Whitman, and four members of his staff would visit Spartanburg next Thursday. He will be met here by Governor Manning of South Carolina.

The Liberty Loan campaign at the camp ended today with the total sales $1,844,400. The officers and men of the Twenty-seventh Division averaged $63 each.

Tea Rooms.

SEVEN CANDLES,
13 West 46th Street,
in the ART GALLERY
formerly occupied by BRAUN & CO.
Opening postponed. Date announced later.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Separate Room for Gentlemen.

At the Sign of **THE GREEN TEAPOT**
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c.; Dinner, $1.00.
Afternoon Tea, with Waffles, 45c.
Saturday night Special—
Roast Turkey and Waffles.
THE BEST BY PROOF.

BRITTANY TEA ROOM, 694 Madison Av., cor. 62d St.
Luncheon, 60c; Afternoon Tea, 35c; Dinner, $1.00.
Orders taken for cakes, rolls, muffins, salad dressing, etc.
Telephone 1074 Plaza.
OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 12 TO 2 P. M.

Old Chelsea 131 West 16th St. Open Sundays.
A la carte lunch for business people.
Table d'hote dinner, 50c, 90c. Old-time cooking. Rooms, floors, furnished or unfurnished. Service.

THE OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesdays.

Dine at **Old Gramercy Park** Open Sunday
Tea 20 Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 38TH ST. (Opp. Lyric & Aylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c.
Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 5 to 7:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. also 8, Except Sundays.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Luncheon 40c.
Southern chicken dinner, Wed. & Sat. nights, 75c
"WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."
Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at 21 W. 47th St. Sunday dinner.
Home-made South Shortbread and Scones.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 30 West 59th St. Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, 75c a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE ELM TREE 52-54 John St. (Financial District.)
Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

STUDENTS INN, 326 West 58th St., West of 8th Ave.
Luncheon, 35c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 56th St. Opposite Altman's
Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner.

THE MARYLAND 112 West 75d St. just off Columbus Av.
Breakfast, 40c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave.
Luncheon, 25-40c; Afternoon Tea. Dinner, 85c.

Heatherden Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street, Adjoining Tiffany's.
LUNCHEON; AFTERNOON TEA; DINNER.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 164th St. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.
11. "Luther Leading to Freedom."
8. "CHOOSING A KING."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. REV. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D., of Norfolk, Virginia.
11 A. M.—" The Mount of Glory."
8 P. M.—" The Blessed Shadow."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"Prayer and the War." 8—"The Most Important Question in the World."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH, 327 W. 23d. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.
10:45—" The Call of the City." Special Service; 7:45—" The Common Man"; Baptism Administered

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 75th St.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"THE GREAT PARTNERSHIP." (BAPTISM, MORNING SERVICE.)
8 P. M.—" HAS THIS WAR PROVED CHRISTIANITY OR CIVILIZATION A FAILURE?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South.
Rev. A. RAY PETTY, } Ministers.
Rev. F. W. LAWSON, }
Mr. Petty preaches at 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, preaches Sunday next at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, led by Dr. Eaton, 30 East 31st St.
Women's Bible Class 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Av., Between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN LANDALL.
10 A. M.—" ARTHUR C. McGIFFERT, Ph. D.
11 A. M.—" AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY."
8 P. M.—" THE COMING "—recent novel by J. C. SNAITH.

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 14th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—" Does Prayer Do Any Good? "
8 P. M.—" Roots That Reach."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 175th St. and Fort Washington Av.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway, near 76th St.
Rev. Charles P. Fagnani preaches at 11.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor, preaches 11 & S. S. 10 A. M. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker, Rev. John Murray, Pastor. Subject, "THE PRESIDENT'S PRAYER."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

11 A. M.—DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION; WHAT IT MEANS FOR US TODAY." Meetings open to the public.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 215 West 57th St.
Rev. JOSEPH KEMP, pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway at 120th Street.
A Public Service in Commemoration of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION will be held in the Chapel, Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 4 o'clock. Addresses by Prof. William W. Rockwell, "Luther and the Catholic Church"; Prof. Foakes Jackson, "Luther and Henry VIII.," and Prof. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, "Luther and the Unfinished Reformation."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Ave., between 120th and 122d Streets, at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor Hugh Black, D. D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45.
DR. WISE: "THE DUTY OF THE CITIZEN ON ELECTION DAY."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d, Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor. Reformation anniversary. Services 11 A. M.

1517—GRAND REFORMATION RALLY—1917
8 P. M., ST. PAUL'S, 147 West 123d St., and HOLY TRINITY, 65th and Central Pk. West.
Speakers { Rev. EDWIN HEYL DELK, D. D., Rev. CHARLES M. JACOBS, D. D.
These ministers speak at both churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, LL. D.
8 P. M.—Rev. Leland P. Cary.
6-8 P. M.—Social Tea, Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Spkr. Soldiers, Sailors, and Strangers Invited.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14 St. Rev. J. W. Chassey, Minister.
11 A. M.—" Penny Wise and Pound Foolish."
8 P. M.—" Business and Christianity."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
151st Anniversary Celebration—6 Days.
Sunday, 9:30 A. M.—Love Feast; 10:45 A. M., Sermon, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., Chaplain U. S. Senate. 3 P. M. Addresses: Bishop William A. Quayle, U. S. Senator William M. Calder, and Dr. Prettyman. 6:45 P. M. Social Service, James S. Coward. 8 P. M. Sermon, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., Topic, "Making Democracy Fit for the World." Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday at 1 P. M. Bishop William A. Quayle, Thursday and Friday at 1 P. M. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 126th Street. Rev. C. C. MARSHALL, Pastor.
Mr. J. Fletcher Shera, Master of the Choirs.
11 A. M., Sermon by the Pastor—" Is the World Growing Worse? " Two Big Vested Choirs; Frank Sabbatino, harpist; Franz Kaltenborn String Quartet.
8 P. M., PATRIOTIC RALLY—Hon. Alton B. Parker will speak; Unveiling of Honor Roll. National Anthems of Our Allies by augmented choirs and the N. Y. City Brass Choir.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Bishop William A. Quayle, D. D.
8 P. M.—Rev. Lewis E. Christian.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS METHODIST CHURCH, 153d St. and Amsterdam Av.—8 P. M., BISHOP W. A. QUAYLE.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—RR. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs,
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School 10 A. M., Service 11 A. M.
The Pastor will preach. Subject, "What Is the Highest Service We Can Render to Christ Our Lord Today?"

NEW THOUGHT.

ADVANCE SCIENCE.
God blesses you!
Sunday mornings, 11:15, with CHARLES CHARTERS,
" THE WAY THAT PROSPERS."
New York Genealogical Hall, 226 W. 58th.

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, The Business Church of New York City, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West. THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, Speaker. Silent meeting, 10:45. Regular Service, 11:15. Subject, " WHAT IS SILENT DEMAND? "
Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8:15. Mrs. Briggs, Leader.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d St.
Sunday, 4 P. M., Mrs. M. C. Stolber.
Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Mr. Michael Whitty.
Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Laura G. Cahnon.
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Miss Mary Allen.
Thursday, 3 P. M., Healing Service, Miss Edith Marvin.
Friday, 8:15 P. M., Mr. Eugene Del Mar.
Daily, noon, Mrs. Jane Louise Underwood.
Daily, P. M., Silence for the Soldiers.
Sat. Eve., Musicale, Mr. & Mrs. Roger de Bruyn.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE.
Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "The Purple Thread."
Personal help and interviews Saturdays, Mondays, and Tuesdays, 9 to 1, at her residence, The Biltmore.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.; higher thought teaching; collection.

NEW THOUGHT.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. Free Lecture at Cort Theatre, 48th St., East of Broadway, by MRS. BEHREND, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Doors Open at 3:30.
Subject, "THE MAGIC NAME."
Free classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway, Apartment 1110.
All Instruction by Mrs. Behrend. Teachers' Class will begin Nov. 12th.

SOCIETY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE THOUGHT 220 Madison Av., Monday Evening, 8:15. ADDRESS BY HAROLD C. ANDERSON. "A Satisfying Philosophy of Life." Come and bring your friends. Music.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. Mrs. Van Marter, 11. Subject, "THE DIVINE PATTERN." Metropolitan Opera Quartette will sing. 8 P. M., Mrs. Behrend, speaker. Subject: "INSTANTANEOUS HEALING."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 154th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
Preaching 11 A. M. by the PASTOR.
4:30 P. M., Rev. Hugh Black, D. D.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach in morning and Dr. Palmer in the afternoon.
Offering for New York Bible Society.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 11 A. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT GEORGE, 564 West 185th Street.
LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A.,
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St.
11, Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D.
8, REV. IRVING BERG, D.D.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St.
Dr. MACKAY preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th to 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D.,
11 A. M.—" Remaking the World."
8 P. M.—Festival Cantata, " The City of God."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street.
11.—The Pastor, Rev. D. RUSSELL, D. D.
8.—Rev. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, M. A.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: } William Pierson Merrill, } Frank Latimer Janeway.
Services in recognition of the President's request for
A NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER.
Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.
"The Marred Girdle."
Another Stirring War Sermon, By DR. WORK.
Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue, Ninety-first Street, Sunday Evening, 8 o'clock.
LUTHER CELEBRATION, 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.
Ministers: } George Alexander, 11 A. M. } Thomas Guthrie Speers, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. cor. 105th St.
A. E. Kelgwin, D. D., preaches 11 and 8.
11—" When Warring Nations Pray to the Same God."
8—" Why the Present Mayor Should Be Re-elected."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion, 8 A. M. 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rector). 11 A. M. Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M
STRANGERS WELCOME.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M., (the Rector.)

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 & 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion (Spanish.)
11 A. M.—Special Service of Prayer for the Nation and the Victory of Its Cause, (Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Robbins.)
4 P. M.—Special Service in Commemoration of the Reformation, (Preacher, Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks.)
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Saturday.)
All Saints' Day, November 1st—7:30 A. M.; 11 A. M., (Choral); 5: P. M., (Choral.)

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St., Rev. Milo Hudson Gates, D. D., Vicar.—Services: Sunday, 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11 A. M.; 4 P. M.; Vespers, 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St., (W. 208th.) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 9:45, Sunday School.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. S. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector, 400th Anniversary of the Reformation. Low Masses, 7:30; 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4. ALL SAINTS' DAY, Thurs., Nov. 1. Low Masses, 7, 7:30, 9:30. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers, 3. Vespers of the dead, 8; ALL SOULS' DAY, Fri., Nov. 2.—Requiem Masses, 7, 7:30, 9:30. Solemn Requiem Mass and Sermon (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.) 10:45.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th Street.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M., Dr. Grant, " Does Darwinism Justify Germanic Ambitions and Methods? " 8 P. M. Public Forum, " Should New York Have GARY SCHOOLS? "—Mrs. Alice Barrows Fernandez, Mr. Angelo Patri, Mrs. A. E. B. Ritter, speakers.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, EAST 28TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D.D., Rector.
7:30-10 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer. Sermon by Rev. George William Douglas, D. D.
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
Prelude, "Andante".....Fliege
Organ, "Meditation".....Sturgis
Soprano Solo, "These Are They"....Gaul
Quartette, "Hymnus".....Gottheix
Anthem, "Hail Gladdening Light"....Martin
Postlude, "Invocation".....Grimm
Address by Rector.
8 P. M., EVENSONG.
Sermon by Rev. John Acworth.
11 A. M. AND 4 P. M.
'CELLO, HARP, VIOLIN.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST. Fifth Av., above 45th St.
Rev. Herbert Shipman, S. D., Rector, 11 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, Morning Prayer. Sermon by CHAPLAIN HERBERT SHIPMAN, on leave of absence from Spartanburg, S. C.
8 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. E. Matthews, Assistant Minister.
ALL SAINTS' DAY, NOV. 1ST.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.
Preacher, CHAPLAIN HERBERT SHIPMAN.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
3 P. M.—Children's Service.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer and sermon by Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, D. D. 4—Evening Prayer. Address by Dr. Bridges.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 A. M.
10: 30—SERMON AND BABIE'S MASS.
4 o'clock—Procession and Choral Evensong.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. 8, 11, (The Rector.) 8, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.) A Lecture on Martin Luther will be delivered on Thursday at 8:15 P. M. in the Parish House, 333 West 56th St., by the Rev. Dr. Jefferson, Pastor of Broadway Tabernacle.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 41 Est. 27e. Services divins le dimanche matin a 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and Tenth Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector, 8; 11 (The Rector); 8 (The Rector).

ST. ANDREW'S, (HARLEM.) Fifth Avenue and 127th Street.
Dr. VAN DE WATER, Rector, preaches 11 A. M., on " PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION." Mr. Goldsworthy's organ recital at Vespers, 4 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector
Services Sunday, Oct. 28:
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Commemoration of the 400th Anniversary of the Reformation.
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address. Preacher, Rev. Percy Gorton.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Rev. G. A. Carstensen, D. D.) Wartime Intercessions daily except Saturday at 12 o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. ASHTON OLDHAM, Rector. Services 8, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE. 10th St., west of 2d Av.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11 A. M.—First Sermon in Series on Immortality and the Soul's Praise. Subject: Tilling the Earth Outside Eden.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 69th St., near Broadway.—Services, 8, 11 A. M., 4 P. M. Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, D. D., Rector.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 A. M. Morning Service and Sermon (Rector) 4 P. M. Evensong and Address, (Rector.)

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., Near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 3:15 P. M., Children's Service; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer, Thursday, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion and War Intercession.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services:
7, 8, and 9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. (Installation of Honor Roll.)
3:30 P. M.—Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M.—Service and Sermon.
Week-day Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short Service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 & 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent and 149th St., nr. Amsterdam Av. PAUL S. LEINBACH, D. D., 11 A. M.—8 P. M.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Address by Mrs. Walter C. Roe. 8 P. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—" Love Your Enemies."
8 P. M.—" The Square Deal."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—" The Wonderful Things That Are Happening."
8 P. M.—" Trying to Fight on Both Sides," Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.
11 A. M.—Subject—" What the Reformation Did for Us."
4:30 P. M.—Special Music. Matthews' Sacred Cantata, " The City of God." (Composed for the Quadricentennial of the Protestant Reformation.)

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING HUSTED BERG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: " Martin Luther, the Man and His Message."
Rev. Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., at 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brklyn.
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av. Sundays at 8:00 P. M. Sharp. ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS MAN, MEDIUM AND MARTYR. By Dr. B. F. Austin of Los Angeles, Cal.

THEOSOPHY.

Theosophical Headquarters, 2,228 Broadway, New York Lodge, 79th St. Lectures and classes by Miss Isabel Holbrook, (National Lecturer,) Sunday evening, 8:15, subject, " A Master-key to the Scriptures." Also Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 8:15 P. M.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 3 P. M. Admission free. Public Cordially Invited.
Theosophical Headquarters, Central Lodge, (formerly 2,228 Broadway,) now permanently located Hotel Marie Antoinette, 67th and Broadway. Thursday, Nov. 1st, 8:15 P. M., Lecture by Maurice Hotchner, Subject: " WORLD CHANGES."
THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St. —Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15, " Reincarnation," Eduard Herrmann.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN.) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street.
" THE SOUL OF AMERICA ON TRIAL," General Topic of Three Sermons by the Minister, Rev. Dr. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN. Special Topic of Third Sermon, " OUR COUNTRY'S HOPE—FULFILLED, OR FRUSTRATED." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., Luther Quadricentennial Service. MR. HOLMES, on " THE WORLD'S DEBT TO MARTIN LUTHER." 8:15 P. M., ABRAHAM CAHAN, on " THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler Sunday; Monday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,827. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1917.—106 PAGES, In Nine Parts, Including Picture and Magazine Sections in Rotogravure. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York / Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS IN TRENCHES; ITALIANS LOSE OVER 60,000 MEN, 500 GUNS; FRENCH AND BRITISH BEGIN COUNTERDRIVE

FRENCH HAIL PERSHING MEN

Kiss and Hug Them and Shake Their Hands at the First Line.

DRAMATIC ENTRY BY NIGHT

Amid Wind and Rain, Our Men Tramp Like Machine Through a Wrecked Village.

EXCHANGE SHOTS WITH FOE

Gunners Save First Shell Case for President—In Final Stage of Training.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 27.—American troops are in the first line trenches on the French front. The artillery fired the first shot of the war at 6 o'clock on the morning of a recent day at a German working party. There has been intermittent artillery fighting since.

The helmeted infantry marched in, without the knowledge of the enemy, on the same night, through rain and mud. The French soldiers in the trenches welcomed them enthusiastically.

The nearest enemy trench is several hundred yards away. The sector is one of the quietest on the front. It has not been taken over, being under the control of troops under the direction of the French.

First Shell Case for Wilson.

The Americans have shelled German gun positions and troops, the enemy sending back shell for shell. The first shell case will be sent to President Wilson. It is now in the possession of General Sibert. The shot was fired by a red-haired gunner as his comrades in the ranks and the assembled officers cheered. Later a luncheon in the field was attended by the American and French artillerists in celebration of the first American contact with the enemy.

The gun used in firing the first shot was one of the famous French 75s. On the second day the French shelled a German battery position, which was located by sound, and the enemy replied vigorously, projectiles falling close to the Americans, who joined in the artillery duel.

All the troops will be relieved after a certain period by others. Thus the American expeditionary forces are getting the benefit of actual war conditions.

March in Driving Rain.

Standing in a little, almost deserted shell-wrecked village, well within hostile gun range and a few kilometers from the trenches, The Associated Press correspondent watched the troops marching up in a driving rain over roads covered with sticky mud. The artillery had been firing all day, and as a result the impression was given that there was considerably more activity on this front than there had been for some time.

It was soon after lulls in the firing and in the dark that the first machine guns, hauled by Missouri mules, the drivers swathed in ponchos and with shrapnel helmets over their eyes, came up on the road beside a dark canal. There was a long line of these, and then came some infantry rolling kitchens, giving off a savory odor of warm food.

All passed in silence. The last gun carried had sprawled on it the form of a soldier who had been taken ill and who was being held on by two of his walking comrades.

Troops Marching in the Dark.

Through another street paved with cobbles and its sides lined with gaunt skeletons of shell-wrecked houses came the sound of the tread of many hobnailed boots, and in the darkness the dim forms of men could be seen marching.

The cautious flash of an electric pocket lamp disclosed that they were American infantry, packs on their backs, rifles slung on their shoulders, rain glistening on their helmets and coats, the wind whipping the bottoms of their coats around legs which were moving with machine-like precision.

The Americans swung down the street apparently as proud as though on dress parade, notwithstanding they had marched miles from the billets where they had been since coming by motor trucks and railway from the instruction centres. As the ranks passed every now and then a soldier could be heard whistling softly to himself, his nearby comrades listening silently to sentimental and popular pieces.

Finally from the rear came the whistled strain of a tune which all knew, and from many places in the ranks whistles and voices joined in. The tune was "Tipperary." It lasted briefly, as an officer, turning, ordered: "Stop that noise."

As the Germans were near by, much depended on approaching the zone quietly. The troops turned a corner and disappeared down an ink-black screened road. As a Major standing there listened he looked continuously at an illuminated watch dial. He said:

"The men from the other direction should now be entering the trenches. I have been standing here waiting to hear if the Germans discover the movement." He paused, listened, and then continued: "There is no firing yet, although I expect it, for no doubt we are in for a

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

First Official Statement of Our Headquarters In France, Announcing Men Are in Trenches

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 27.—Following is the first official statement issued from the American headquarters in France:

In continuation of their training as a nucleus for instruction later, a contingent of some battalions of our first contingents, in association with veteran French battalions, are in the first line trenches of a quiet sector on the French front. They are supported by some batteries of our artillery, in association with veteran French batteries.

The sector remains normal. Our men have adapted themselves to actual trench conditions in the most satisfactory manner.

Germans Smash Into Italy; New Allied Gains on West Front

Mackensen Captures Two Isonzo Heights and Continues His Drive in the Direction of Cividale.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (via London.)—Considerably more than 60,000 Italians have been captured by the Austro-German forces in their offensive on the Italian front, according to today's Army Headquarters announcements. The number of guns taken now exceeds 500.

Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary is commanding the attacking Austro-German army, which is pressing toward the Italian plain through the spurs of the Julian Alps.

The mountain ridge of Stol has been captured from the Italians, as has also the summit of Mount Matajur; the second Italian army has been defeated, and the Isonzo front of the Italians is imperiled as far as Wippach, (Vippacco.)

On the Carso front the Italians are maintaining their positions.

The text of the afternoon communication follows:

The operation prepared under the personal supreme leadership of his Apostolic Majesty King Charles of Austria, King of Hungary, against the main force of the Italian Army, developing with the collaboration of the incomparable thrusting power of the German troops which are advancing shoulder to shoulder with their brave brothers in arms to battle on the Isonzo, has achieved great successes. The Second Italian Army is defeated.

Favored by good weather, German and Austro-Hungarian divisions, breaking the resistance of the enemy many times, pressed forward irresistibly over heights and through the valleys. The steep mountain ridge of Stol was captured by the Royal and Imperial Twenty-second Rifle Division. The strongly fortified summit of Monte Matajur, 1,641 meters high, fell Thursday morning, twenty-three hours after the beginning of our attack at Tolmino.

Thanks are due to the outstanding activity of Lieutenant Schnieber, who with four companies of the Fifty-third Upper Silesian Infantry Regiment stormed strong Italian points of support. The achievements in battle and marching of all our troops, which are pressing toward the Italian plain through the spurs of the Julian Alps, are above all praise.

The number of prisoners has increased to 60,000, and the captured guns to 450. Inestimable quantities of war materials are yet to be salved from the captured Italian positions. Twenty-six airplanes have been brought down in the last two days.

The Italian front is shaking as far as Wippach.

On the Carso Pleateau the enemy is holding his positions.

The supplementary statement issued from General Headquarters this evening says:

On the Italian front good progress was made today. The number of prisoners taken—previously reported as 60,000—has been increased by a few more thousands. The number of captured guns has increased to over 500.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The forces engaged in the attack on the Italian Army consist of 350 Austrian battalions, reinforced by ten German divisions, according to the Petit Parisien's correspondent at the Italian front. Both Emperor Charles and General von Ludendorff, the German First Quartermaster General, are said to be present supervising the operations.

[With Austrian battalions at a strength of 1,200 men each and German divisions of 13,000, the Austro-German forces would numebr 550,000.]

Enemy Pushing Toward the Plains.

ROME, Oct. 27.—Having crossed the Italian boundary line between Monte Canin (northeast of Plezzo) and the head of the Judrio Valley, (southwest of Tolmino,) the enemy is attempting to reach an opening on the plains, says today's official communication.

The Austro-German forces are also making strong attacks on the Carso front, where they have been repulsed by the Italians.

The text of the statement follows:

After having crossed our boundary line between Monte Canin and the head of the Judrio Valley, the enemy is attempting to reach an opening on the plains.

On the Carso the hostile effort is increasing. Strong offensive thrusts by the enemy were repulsed by our troops.

Mackensen Leads German Troops.

By The Associated Press.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Friday, Oct. 26, (Delayed.)—Practically the entire Aus-

Continued on Page 3.

French Break Into Foe's Flanders Lines, and British Gain—New Advance on the Aisne.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Another powerful drive was made by the French troops today on the Flanders front, resulting in the capture of four villages and a great number of fortified farms. The advance was made on a two and a half mile front and the German lines were penetrated to a depth of a mile and a quarter.

Another advance was made on the Aisne front also, which ended in the capture of Froidmont farm.

The night report of the War Office reads:

In Belgium our attack, begun at 5:15 in the morning, developed during the course of the day with full success on both sides of the road between Ypres and Dixmude.

Our troops captured all the German positions on a front of four kilometers (two and a half miles) and a mean depth of two kilometers, despite stubborn resistance on the part of the enemy, who suffered very heavy losses.

On the right we reached the western outskirts of Houthoist forest and captured the villages of Verbrandesmis, Aschhoop, Merckem, and Kippe, as well as a great number of strongly fortified farms. We took about a hundred prisoners

On the Aisne front there was feeble activity on the part of the enemy artillery. We made new progress before the Chevrigny spur, and further east occupied the Froidmont Farm.

There was spirited artillery fighting during the day in the region of the Monts and on the right bank of the Meuse.

The day report says:

In Belgium our troops, continuing the action between Dreigrachten and Draelbank, captured new German trenches north of the objectives reached yesterday.

The offensive continues under satisfactory conditions, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground. Prisoners have been taken.

On the Aisne front the night was calm, being marked only by intermittent artillery actions, especially in the region west of Ailles.

On the right bank of the Meuse enemy attacks against one of our trenches north of Chaume Wood and in the Forest of Apremont were broken up by our fire. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The Associated Press correspondent with the British armies in France and Belgium sends this account of the day's success of the French:

"The French army in Flanders today continued the advance begun yesterday southwest of Houthoist Wood, and this afternoon was still hammering away northward to the west of the forest, after having reached such important places as Merchem, Kippe, and Aschoop. In fact, the latest reports from French Headquarters indicated that the poilus had fought their way through these three villages and had also left beind them Verbrandesmis and Kloostermolen.

"Today's drive appears to have been another brilliant success. The attack was renewed at dawn after heavy preparation by the French guns. The poilus were faved with the problem of an advance through deep morasses in this low-lying section bordering on the Jansbeek River and its branches, but they surged forward with the same indomitable courage that yesterday took some of the men across the marshland, in which they waded to their necks in water.

"Within the territory lay not only heavily defended hamlets, but innumerable concrete blockhouses, each of which was bristling with machine guns. Just northwest of Houthulst Forest was a great concentration of German guns, and these were turning an intense fire on Merckem and Kippe."

An Associated Press dispatch from the British armies in France and Belgium says:

"Fighting west of Passchendaele was still in progress today, and the Canadians operating in this sector were improving the positions which they wrested from the Germans in the early part of the battle. The British have outposts at points on the crest of Passchendaele Ridge less than 1,000 yards from the town of Passchendaele. This represents an extreme advance of about 1,200 yards from the line they held yesterday morning."

British Also Make Progress.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Haig's official report records the continued success of the French troops and indicates that while on the British front there was great artillery activity, there was no infantry

Continued on Page 8.

HOTEL SEVILLE—Fifth Avenue & 29th Street, Cor. Madison Avenue. Well arranged suites—all rooms fully furnished—yearly and season leases. Rational Restaurant. Fuchs & Cornett, Mgrs.—Adv.

Chancellor Michaelis Has Resigned His Post According to Announcement in Berlin Papers

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 28.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that the Berlin evening papers report that Imperial Chancellor Michaelis has resigned.

A London despatch dated Wednesday, said that Dr. Michaelis had placed his portfolio as Chancellor in the hands of Emperor William. The source of this information was given as an Amsterdam dispatch by the Wireless Press.

Another Amsterdam dispatch on the following date said that the Kaiser did not regard the resignation of Dr. Michaelis as necessary and that he probably would remain in power.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27.—The secret of Emperor William's unwillingness to remove Dr. Michaelis at present despite the Chancellor's admitted loss of control of the political situation has been, according to the Lokal-Anzeiger, that the Emperor is saving his best political star for all-important service at the conclusion of peace and thereafter, and is reluctant to exhaust his stamina by putting him in now.

Rudolf von Valentini, the Emperor's personal representative, says the Lokal-Anzeiger, mentioned in conferences with the Reichstag leaders the names of persons whose qualifications for the Chancellorship he recognized, but who he believed should be reserved for the peace table.

The majority parties in the Reichstag are inclined to hold that the emergency probably never will be greater than now and the Emperor, perhaps, is disposed to reconsider his decision. Von Valentini on Thursday summoned Karl Trimborn, a Centrist leader, to a further conference on the situation.

The Reichstag leaders have taken the week-end recess and have gone home to consult their constituents.

WILL REDUCE WAR PROFITS ON FOOD

Hoover Starts Campaign Nov. 1 with Limited List, Including Certain Meats and Fats.

AFFECTS WHOLESALE PRICES

Retailers Are to be Controlled Through Licenses—Flour Under Restriction Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—After months of preparation Food Administrator Hoover proposes to initiate on Nov. 1 a campaign to reduce the war profits on commodities deemed vitally necessary to the public. This was announced today in a formal statement as follows:

That the wholesaler's profit in war times, at least on non-perishable foods, should be governed by the price he actually pays for the goods he sells, and not by prevailing market conditions, is the principle established by the Food Administration in special regulations which will be put in effect Nov. 1 with respect to a large number of commodities.

The rule is one of a large number which are now being completed for the guidance of the food dealers who will next week be placed under license by the Food Administration. It provides that no dealer in certain specified commodities shall sell "at more than a reasonable advance over the actual purchase price of the particular goods sold, without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of such sale."

The commodities covered by the rule include beef, pork and mutton, syrups and molasses, cleaned rice and rice flour, oleomargarine, lard and lard substitutes, oleo oil, cooking fats, condensed milk, and various canned goods and dried fruits.

Wholesale dealers in refined sugar are required by a similar rule to sell "at an advance over the refiners' list price at which he purchased such sugar not greater than the normal margin charged by wholesale dealers in refined sugar in the same locality or such margin as may hereafter be established by the Food Administration."

With regard to perishable foods, the Food Administration announced today that it will make a prompt and full examination of any localities in which rises in price occur, and will deal individually by administrative orders with dealers charging excessive prices.

A general rule covering all licensed foods provides that they shall not be handled anywhere in the United States on an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair commission, profit or storage charge."

Regular and special reports will be called for by the Food Administration from each licensee.

That no business man will be expected to forego his normal reasonable profits is emphasized by the Food Administration. The object is to prevent the acquisition of speculative profits realized from a rising market.

Control of Other Commodities.

Shortly after the staples enumerated by the Administrator are placed under strict control these commodities will be added: Wheat flour and rye flour, barley and barley flour, oats and oatmeal, dried beans, pea seed and dried peas, cottonseed, cottonseed oil, peanut oil and peanut meal; milk, butter and cheese; poultry and eggs, fresh and frozen fish, fresh fruits and vegetables.

While it is true that the food control law does not permit the Administrator to fix prices that may be charged by any retailer, it is provided that every retail establishment doing a business in excess of $100,000 a year must have a Federal license issued by the Adminis-

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20,000 MARCH IN SUFFRAGE LINE

President's Indorsement on Banners Carried in Fifth Avenue Parade.

500 MEN IN THE RANKS

Women of All Ages Join in the Demonstration, Many Carrying Service Flags.

More than 1,000,000 women in New York State are asking for the vote, and more than 20,000 of them—according to police and suffragist estimates—marched in Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon to present their demand. Thousands of persons packed the sidewalks on both sides of the avenue from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street to cheer the marchers. The war provided the big, new features of this year's suffrage parade. The patriotism of women, their sacrifices and contributions since America went to war, and the argument that a country fighting for democracy should establish democracy at home by giving the vote to women were emphasized in every way.

A long column of women carrying service flags of one, two, three, or four stars, indicating that the sons, husbands, and brothers of the women who marched were in their country's service, stirred the people to greatest applause, and following it a long line of women who had given of their time and talents to the country as nurses, Red Cross workers, Liberty Loan campaigners, food growers and savers, recruiting speakers, and census takers was received with enthusiastic greeting. A banner stating that the Woman Suffrage Party had subscribed $7,053,400 to the second Liberty Loan was evidence of one of the patriotic contributions of women.

Quote Wilson's Words.

The appeal for woman suffrage on the ground that a country fighting for democracy should give women the vote was joined with the argument that America's democratic Allies favored the cause.

'Our sons are fighting for democracy. In the name of democracy give us the vote," and "Our Allies, England, France and Russia, are for Woman Suffrage. Wake Up, America!" were the words on two of the banners.

President Wilson's recent indirsement of woman suffrage in New York State was employed to full effect. Near the front of the parade, on a banner that stretched almost across the street, was: "President Wilson says: 'This is the time to support woman suffrage.'" And on another was: 'President Wilson says: 'We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts, for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Government.'"

Other banners quoted Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, General Pershing and Herbert Hoover as in favor of woman suffrage.

To emphasize their loyalty to the nation at war, the suffragists carried banners repudiating the Washington pickets. "We are opposed to the picketing of the White House. We stand by our country and our President," and "The Woman Suffrage Party does not picket at the White House," were the words on two of the banners. This stand on the part of the New York suffragists was cheered by most of the onlookers. The approach of either banner was the signal for handclapping all along the line, which was more noticeable uptown than around Fourteenth Street, where the Socialists and radicals were grouped.

Only occasionally did the repudiation of the pickets seem to excite any one in the crowds to remonstrance. One such occasion was when one of the anti-picketing banners passed one reviewing stand at Forty-first Street. A woman directly across the street from the stand cried out: "You ought to be

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Helen Cudahy, Daughter of the Packer, Ends Her Life on Voyage to France

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Miss Helen Cudahy, daughter of Patrick Cudahy, the Milwaukee meat packer, committed suicide in mid-ocean on Oct. 19, according to the army edition of The Chicago Tribune. Fear of submarines is believed to have been the motive for her act, the newspaper says. According to this account, Miss Cudahy, who was coming to France to do war work, appeared cheerful in the early days of the voyage, but when the submarine zone was approached and a convoy met the steamer she remained in her cabin. A friend who went to her cabin on the night of Oct. 19 found the room empty, the porthole open, and this hurriedly written note:

"It is all for the best. Keep as much as possible from father and mother. Notify my brother Michael."

Search of the boat failed to reveal any further evidences of her disappearance, or any person who witnessed the tragedy. Miss Cudahy's body has not been recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27.—"I cannot believe that it was a case of suicide, if my daughter is really dead," said Patrick Cudahy tonight. "She was always a happy girl, and she could not possibly have taken her own life deliberately. I have absolutely no confirmation of the newspaper reports, no cablegram having come to me."

Two sons of Mr. Cudahy are in the Government service, Michael F. and John, Second Lieutenants in the army at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., Michael being in charge of the Food Department in the Quartermaster's Corps.

Miss Cudahy took a course in nursing at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston several years ago, but because of ill-health was unable to continue her work, leaving the hospital after a year and a half. On returning to Milwaukee she became interested in the Children's Free Hospital.

It was her plan to begin a three-year course in a children's hospital in Chicago this Fall, but instead she volunteered for service abroad, and sailed with a classmate Oct. 14, intending to drive a motor car under the direction of Miss Edith May, a former Boston resident, who for some years before the war conducted a girl's school in Paris.

"Drink Sea-Bay Water Found Purest Water in the World."—Adv.

LOAN TOTAL PROBABLY OVER 5 BILLIONS; "OVERWHELMING SUCCESS," SAYS M'ADOO; NEW YORK DISTRICT TAKES $1,650,000,000

Kaiser's Challenge Answered, Says McAdoo, In Splendid Oversubscription of Loan

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Secretary McAdoo authorized the following statement tonight with regard to the Liberty Loan:

"It is a great honor to be able to announce to the American people that the second Liberty Loan is an overwhelming success.

"It has been greatly oversubscribed. The extent of the splendid oversubscription of the $3,000,000,000 issue cannot be definitely stated now, because full reports have not yet been received and banks all over the country are holding open into the night to accommodate subscribers. It will be several days before final figures can be given.

"The patriotic people of America, men and women alike, have responded generously and nobly to the call of their Government to support and sustain the gallant soldiers and sailors of the Republic. The challenge of the German Kaiser has been answered by the free people of America in unmistakable terms."

Unofficial Estimates by Districts, Compiled Before Sales Closed

The totals of Liberty Loan subscriptions in the twelve Federal Reserve districts, as contained in estimates reaching Washington up to 6 o'clock tonight, were as follows:

District.	Unofficial Estimate.	Quota.
Boston	$500,000,000	$500,000,000
New York	1,650,000,000	1,500,000,000
Philadelphia	425,000,000	415,000,000
Cleveland	450,000,000	500,000,000
Richmond	180,000,000	200,000,000
Atlanta	100,000,000	135,000,000
Chicago	550,000,000	700,000,000
St. Louis	200,000,000	200,000,000
Minneapolis	130,000,000	175,000,000
Kansas City	160,000,000	200,000,000
Dallas	85,000,000	125,000,000
San Francisco	275,000,000	350,000,000
Total	$4,700,000,000	$5,000,000,000

New York Exceeds Maximum Quota by 150 Millions; 2,500,000 Buyers

Loan Campaign Comes to Successful Close Here with Sales for Last Day of $375,000,000—Guaranty Trust Company Takes $42,000,000 Additional.

The four weeks' campaign for subscriptions to America's second war loan came to a successful conclusion at midnight last night, when it was estimated that the applications filed in the New York Federal Reserve District had reached the enormous total of $1,650,000,000. This is $750,000,000 in excess of the $900,000,000 allotment of the three-billion-dollar Liberty Loan which the Secretary of the Treasury made for this district, and it is $150,000,000 more than the billion and a half mark the New York Liberty Loan Committee set as its goal. In other words, subscriptions in this district amount to 55 per cent. of the nation's loan, and 33 per cent. of the five-billion maximum figure.

The rush of subscriptions yesterday was so great that the banks were under great strain to attend to all details and consequently they were unable to make prompt returns to the Federal Reserve Bank. All over the city banks kept open until a late hour, many of them shutting down only after midnight, and at various crowded street corners stood automobile trucks, from which bond salesmen received subscriptions and sold the new 4 per cent. Liberty bonds for cash. Clerks at the Federal Reserve Bank worked all night to tabulate the returns which poured in from all quarters, and they will be at their desks this morning. The latest figures of the bank showed a total of $1,300,281,700, a gain of $235,000,000 since the close of business Friday. The estimated figure for subscriptions, namely $1,650,000,000, represents an increase of $375,000,000 for the final day, which, of course, was the banner day of the campaign.

The returns show that New York City alone furnished subscriptions in excess of $1,000,000,000, or one-fifth of the country's total.

Results Better Than in First Loan.

The Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee estimated the number of subscribers in this district at about 2,500,000, or double the number of subscribers to the first Liberty Loan of last June. The subscription total of $1,650,000,000 compares with $1,187,000,000 for the first loan; but this increase of $463,000,000 does not adequately indicate the remarkably better showing made by this district for the reason that while in the first loan campaign a great many out-of-town corporations filed their subscriptions with New York City banks, this time they distributed their applications among institutions situated in other Federal Reserve districts, and in some instances only a very small part of substantial subscriptions passed through the New York City banks.

Members of the Liberty Loan Committee were greatly pleased with the results of the campaign, one in which they had entered in a patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit. They congratulated themselves and paid tribute to the splendid response made by the American people to the call for money which is needed in prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion. So enthusiastic were the bankers that they expressed confidence in the ability of this country to float war loan after war loan; and many made the point that the subscription record furnished practical evidence of the fact that the people were unmistakably behind the Government.

Statement by Governor Strong.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of this district, issued the following statement last night:

The maximum quota for this district will be subscribed. The official figures tonight, with several hours remaining before the close of business (midnight,) are one billion three hundred million. Information received by wire indicates that the majority of towns will reach their maximum quotas. The Treasury Department has ruled that final figures need not be in the hands of the Federal Reserve Bank for five days after the close of the loan. For this reason we shall not have full returns until the middle of next week.

The results of this loan indicate that the American people are united in their determination to win this war. There has been a progressive response to the loans offered by the Government which is most encouraging. In the first loan the Government asked for $2,000,000,000. More than $3,000,000,000 were subscribed. In this loan the Government has asked for $3,000,000,000, with the privilege of taking half of any oversubscription. The $3,000,000,000 is definitely assured, and the Treasury Department has already announced that more than $4,000,000,000 are in sight. How much higher this great flood of subscriptions will mount cannot be determined officially at this moment. It may be stated officially, however, that the loan is a great success.

With regard to New York, it should be pointed out that our quota, as determined by the Treasury Department, on the basis of a total of $3,000,000,000 was $900,000,000. Our maximum quota was $1,500,000,000. This district has consistently taken the lead in the percentage both of its maximum and its minimum subscription, subscribed from day to day, and it is now indicated that when the final figures are made up New York will justify its position as the financial centre of the world by the largest subscriptions both in proportion to total resources and in proportion to population of any district in the United States.

Praises People's Patriotism.

In regard to the campaign, there is nothing to be said except in praise of the tremendous enthusiasm and the patriotic and efficient work of all the people of the district. The Treasury Department has put the official responsibility for raising our quota of the loan upon the Liberty Loan Committee appointed by the Federal Reserve Bank. Those bankers have devoted themselves day and night to their work, in many cases to the detriment of their business, and in some cases to the detriment of their health. However, if they have succeeded in their task, they have done so only because they have received the unqualified support of men in every line of business. The Trades Committees have been a prime factor in the broad distribution of the loan. Much could be said about the splendid work done by these committees, numbering more than 200. A particular word of appreciation is due to the Woman's Committee and the tireless and efficient work of 150,000 volunteers who have co-operated in a most complete manner with the men.

One of the most gratifying results of the loan is the great number of small investors now indicated by the preliminary returns. It seems probable at this time that we have added, in this district alone, to the great democratic army of bondholders approximately 2,500,000. Too much importance cannot be attached to the moral support which this great number of men, women, and children can bring to bear in support of our arms in the field. In many significant ways it

Continued on Page 2.

HOTEL ANSONIA, B'way, 73d to 74th. St. Furnished and unfurnished housekeeping apartments, also furnished 2 and 3 room suites. Beauty and restful location.—Adv.

LATE DRIVE SWAMPS BANKS

Reserve Districts Unable to Compile Totals in Last Day's Rush.

WORK FAR INTO THE NIGHT

Thousands, Unable to Reach Banks, Telegraph Subscriptions to Washington.

CHICAGO CLAIMS 700 MILLION

Many States in Middle West Exceed Maximum—Philadelphia After $415,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The second issue of the Liberty Loan is a huge success. It has been taken even to the maximum figure of $5,000,000,000. That was indicated early this evening by preliminary reports received at the Treasury Department from every Federal Reserve Bank.

There was everywhere a rush to subscribe on the last day, and the banks in every part of the country were deluged with applications. In all parts of the country persons who were afraid they could not get their applications in at the local banks because of the crowds telegraphed them to the Treasury Department here, giving references that made their subscriptions acceptable.

The best estimate received here tonight of the total subscriptions was $4,700,000,000. While it is a foregone conclusion that the remaining $300,000,000 already had been subscribed, it was the confident expectation at the Treasury Department that with 3,000 solicitors at work until midnight, not only this amount, but many millions more would be subscribed. There can be no doubt from all advices received here that the second issue of the loan will be heavily oversubscribed, as was the first issue.

Banks Swamped Everywhere.

From every district came the report that it was almost impossible to estimate totals as subscriptions were pouring in so rapidly it was with the greatest difficulty that they were even being recorded. New sales were being reported by telephone, telegraph, and messenger, telegrams coming from cities all the way across the continent. No accurate accounting of all sales can be had before next Wednesday.

Boston was one of the first districts to throw up its hands, with eager purchasers crowding every bank and buying booth in the district. Soon after 2 o'clock this afternoon a teletgram announced that it would be utterly impossible to provide more estimates before Monday. Late tonight, however, a message came saying that the workers were piling up new millions and that enthusiasm was unbounded.

With its maximum mark safely passed at sundown reports received here said the New York district went forging ahead bent on running up a total of hundreds of millions more. An enormous volume of business was being conducted tonight.

Cleveland furnished one of the eleventh-hour surprises. From official figures, made public early in the day, it was evident that many sections had been slow in reporting, and that the real strength of the district was just beginning to show. County after county and many cities reported vast increases over their maximum quotas, greatly swelling the district total, which bids fair to go high over its maximum quota.

Lexington, Ky., went well over its maximum quota, and in a telegram to the Treasury said:

"Now come on, some of you rich Northerners, and do as well proportionately."

From almost every part of this district—from Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and other large centres—came similar reports.

Chicago Moving Up.

Chicago, somewhat disappointed at its slow start toward its maximum allotment of $700,000,000, buckled down hard today to come as near that mark as possible. Workers had not entirely lost hope tonight of taking rank with other leaders, but the task appeared to be difficult. Every late bulletin, however, showed a growing increase.

St. Louis reported that all except two banks in the city proper had taken their maximum quotas, and that the sale was being generously supported by wage earners and other persons of small means. German-Americans were buying particularly well.

'We are swamped with wires and long distance messages," Atlanta telegraphed. "Have got banks to remain open until 9 o'clock tonight. Are having banks go around with last-call signs, and sounding motor horns at the entrance of all big buildings. Work most intense."

The result of the work showed in late returns, some of the more optimistic observers thinking possibly the district would reach its maximum quota of $135,000,000. The minimum, $90,000,000, was passed this afternoon.

Only one report came from Minneapolis, where, with a delayed start, workers achieved wonderful results. It was impossible, because of the great amount of territory the district covers, to keep closely advised on sales totals.

SUNDAY SERVICE, 11 A. M., Criterion Theatre, B'way at 44th St.—Adv.

the message said, but they were known to be growing.

Both the Kansas City and Dallas districts continued to thrive. They had little to report except figures, but they were encouraging.

From various parts of the South came the most encouraging reports about subscriptions among colored people. They were subscribing, it was declared, to the full measure of their ability.

Scattering reports showed that the State of Washington would over-subscribe its minimum. Powers, Oregon, trebled its maximum quota. St. Clair, Penn., subscribed $201,350, or more than twice its quota. Pasadena, Cal., and St. Joseph, Mo., exceeded their maximum allotments.

$75,000,000 From Army.

Indications tonight were that soldiers had subscribed $75,000,000 and sailors $6,000,000. Navy subscriptions totaling $3,954,900 already have been reported with many ships still to be heard from. The amounts in detail follow:

Navy Yards—Norfolks, Va., $156,400; Washington, $378,100; Boston, $289,650; Portsmouth, $238,400; Charleston, $93,500; Philadelphia, $96,000; New York, $818,000; Mare Island, $371,800; Puget Sound, $141,050.

Naval stations—San Francisco, $80,450; New Orleans, $54,850; Pensacola, $65,750; Key West, $8,450; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $26,200; Newport, $38,000.

Navy districts—Boston, $253,900; Newport, $92,300; New York, $216,400; Philadelphia, $18,000; Norfolk, $70,000; Puget Sound, $23,450.

By ships—Virginia, $1,850; Wisconsin, $5,450; Neptune, $14,000; Albatross, $2,600; Yorktown, $12,000; Ohio, $30,000; Bridgeport, $9,300; New Jersey, $36,800; Patuxent, $400; Annapolis, $5,200; Prairie, $6,700; Michigan, $2,700; Kansas, $7,800; Fishhawk, $1,800; Pueblo, $50,000; Rhode Island, $5,900; Minnesota, $750; Missouri, $13,550.

Recruiting stations—Portland, Me., $550; Denever, Col., $2,450; Dunwoody Institute, $85,000; Henlopen Section, $2,200; Canal Zone defense force, $15,900; Naval Academy, Annapolis, $107,350; recruiting station, Philadelphia, $8,950; Navy Department, $203,050.

RICHMOND OVER $150,000,000.

State of Virginia Exceeds Maximum —Maryland Gives $40,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Oct. 27.—With practically every banking institute in the Fifth Federal Reserve District remaining open late tonight to receive last-moment subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, the total subscriptions early tonight reported to the Reserve institution aggregated $140,000,000, or $20,000,000 above the minimum apportionment, and conservative estimates placed the total subscription in excess of $150,000,000. The district is expected to exceed its minimum allotment by between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000, according to the Liberty Loan Committee.

Every State in the district, which embraces Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, will exceed its minimum apportionment. Reports to the Reserve Bank late tonight indicated a mass of subscriptions at the last moment, and it was impossible to obtain any adequate estimate of the district's probable total. Virginia, with a minimum allotment of $27,000,000, will exceed its maximum of $45,000,000, the sum being reached late tonight. Maryland has subscribed $40,000,000 and other States in proportion.

Richmond, which was the first city to pass its maximum apportionment one week before the close of the campaign, more than doubled its minimum apportionment of $8,500,000. Its total tonight is approximately $20,000,000, and there are many small subscriptions to be tabulated.

NEW ENGLAND ABOVE MAXIMUM

Boston Alone Oversubscribes Its Maximum Quota by 20%.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—New England has oversubscribed its maximum quota of $300,000,000 Liberty bonds, according to indications tonight. The Federal Reserve Bank reported subscriptions of $386,347,000 tabulated up to midnight last night. Ten per cent. of the thousand-odd banks in the district had not reported then. Their figures were expected to make the subscriptions of the final day at least $150,000,000. The figures for the last twenty-four hours reported were $49,270,000.

The City of Boston had exceeded its maximum quota of $112,500,000 by 20 per cent. at midnight last night. It was believed tonight that the city had subscribed at least double its allotment.

HIGH MARK FOR CLEVELAND.

Estimates Place Total at $400,000,000 for Fourth Reserve District.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27.—Cleveland and the Fourth Federal Reserve District will reach their maximum goals in the Liberty Loan campaign, according to conservative estimates.

At 8 o'clock this afternoon the Cleveland total had already reached $73,000,000, and is certain to go beyond $80,000,000, the maximum goal.

The Fourth District's subscriptions are estimated to total $350,000,000 with $400,000,000, the maximum goal, in sight.

PHILADELPHIA $375,000,000.

Needs $40,000,000 for Maximum Quota Drive on at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The estimated total of the Philadelphia district in the Liberty Loan drive is $375,000,000, with strenuous efforts being made tonight for $40,000,000 additional to reach the maximum quota.

ST. LOUIS $180,000,000.

Liberty Loan Subscriptions in the City Total $75,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—Returns at 5 o'clock show approximately $180,000,000 in Liberty bonds sold in the Eighth Federal Reserve District. The City of St. Louis alone took $75,000,000 worth.

CHICAGO CLAIMS MAXIMUM.

Seventh Reserve District at Least Close to $700,000,000 Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Chicago is believed to have oversold its maximum quota of the Liberty Loan, and the Seventh Federal Reserve District has come close to the high mark, if not actually passing it. This was indicated at an early hour tonight with reports from all sections—both the city proper and the outside territory—far from complete.

The final day brought great crowds to the banks to subscribe, and the institutions were fairly swamped.

In the last hours of the campaign the country districts came forward patriotically, but early returns indicated that in many sections they were not up to maximum quotas. Final figures may change this situation, however.

Early in the evening the campaign committee rested on $150,000,000, as the Cook County figure. This is known to be considerably under the real total. The Flying Squadron's report alone indicated over $56,000,000. The gloom of the managers was occasioned by the failure of a number of big corporation subscribers upon which they had relied to come forward. The county's minimum quota was $108,570,000 and the maximum $180,000,000.

At 6 o'clock the committee gave $512,000,000 as the total reported for the district. The maximum quota was $700,000,000.

Telegraphic reports from all sections, however, told of the campaign closing in a tremendous outburst of patriotism—of every locality pulling with all its might. Many banks had not reported in several days, asserting they were "too busy."

Wisconsin oversubscribed its quota. That is known. Michigan, which was expected to raise $124,250,000 as a maximum, had $110,000,000 on its books at 6 o'clock, or approximately 13.5 per cent. of the banking resources of the lower peninsula territory.

Indiana was well over its minimum, based on $3,000,000,000, and the State Chairman made optimistic reports.

Iowa reported good progress in most sections, especially along the rivers, but in the German farming territories there was hesitation. The State was credited with $71,000,000 at 6 o'clock, and will exceed that sum.

Down-State Illinois did not come up to all that had been expected, but late reports were cheering. While the down-State counties were credited with $62,000,000 at 6 o'clock, final figures will be much better, all reports indicated.

ATLANTA TOTAL $100,000,000.

City Believed to be Near Its Maximum of $10,000,000—Returns Slow

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 27.—Telegrams from all parts of the Atlanta Reserve district indicated at 6 o'clock tonight that the minimum of $80,000,000 for the Liberty Loan has been passed and that the total subscriptions had reached $100,000,000. Atlanta's local subscription had easily passed the minimum of $7,500,000 and was on its way toward the $10,000,000 maximum. The managers, however, cannot give definite figures, as reports have not been received from hundreds of points.

BIG RUSH ON PACIFIC COAST.

California Subscribes $175,000,000 —Arizona Goes Over Maximum.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Reports of smashing last-hour success in the Liberty Loan campaign throughout the Twelfth Reserve District reached headquarters tonight.

Every State in the district exceeded its minimum quota, and at least one, Arizona, passed its maximum of $5,290,000 by subscribing $7,400,000. Utah reported $5,000,000 in sight, with the expectation of reaching its $7,000,000 maximum. California subscribed $75,000,000.

San Fransisco reported sales of $89,453,750, Los Angeles $35,000,000, Seattle $14,000,000, and Portland, Ore., more than $20,000,000.

MINNEAPOLIS IN DOUBT.

Estimates Put District Total at $115,000,000—North Dakota Strong

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 27.—The Ninth Federal Reserve District had oversubscribed its minimum quota by $7,000,000 tonight, according to a conservative estimate made by Arthur B. Rogers, Chairman of the committee in charge of the Liberty Loan.

The late rush of small subscribers will increase the amount by $3,000,000, it is estimated. The district's minimum quota was $105,000,000. Tonight it was said that $112,000,000 had been subscribed. A total of $115,000,000 will be reached, it is estimated.

Every State in the district exceeded its minimum quota. North Dakota, which fell far below in the First Liberty Loan had taken $9,500,000 in bonds tonight. Its quota was $6,000,000. Montana, with an allotment of $15,000,000, had pledged more than $18,000,000.

Minneapolis, asked to take $16,000,000, subscribed for more than $24,000,000. St. Paul and Duluth both made heavy over-subscriptions. Throughout Minnesota the subscriptions are running far ahead of the minimum allotment.

UP-STATE CITIES PASS QUOTAS.

All Report Heavy Oversubscription to Second Liberty Loan.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Poughkeepsie banks were deluged with eleventh-hour subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan today, bringing the city's total to more than $4,157,000. The quota is $3,462,000.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Troy was asked to raise $7,231,500 for the second Liberty Loan. It has passed the seven and a half million mark and is working for $8,000,000.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Banks here are swamped with applicants for Liberty bonds and will remain open till midnight. Every town in the county has oversubscribed its allotment and it is expected that the oversubscription in Oneida County will be at least $2,000,000.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Liberty Loan subscriptions received up to noon today in Ogdensburg totaled $925,000. This amount will be increased before night. The city's quota was $826,800.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Watertown exceeded its Liberty Loan quota by more than three-quarters of a million dollars, raising a total of $3,940,600.

ILION, N. Y., Oct. 27.—With a $230,000 subscription to the second Liberty Loan from the Remington Arms Company this morning, Ilion overstepped its allotment of $642,000 by about $50,000. Bankers state the total to approximate $700,000.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Tuxedo, with 2,500 population, furnishes 902 subscribers and $700,000 and is still going strong.

Loan in Porto Rico Nearly $2,000,000.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 27.—With banks throughout the island remaining open this afternoon, which usually is a holiday, to accept subscriptions, the indications are that the Liberty Loan here will reach $2,000,000. Students in the officers' training camp have subscribed $20,000.

Kaiser's Ex-Coachman Buys a Bond

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 27.—Christ Stamm, a mine worker here, who in his youth was a coachman for Kaiser William, and later was in the crew of the flagship of Prince Henry of Prussia, today bought a Liberty bond. Stamm is a naturalized American citizen and says that everything must be done to win the war against Germany.

Dallas Estimate is $80,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 27.—Liberty Loan subscriptions in the Dallas Federal Reserve district are estimated at approximately $80,000,000.

NEW YORK EXCEEDS MAXIMUM QUOTA

Continued from Page 1.

may be said that a new era in our national life has been instituted by the wide distribution among all our people of a long-time and absolutely safe investment. The Liberty Loan Committee desires officially to express its deep appreciation of the wonderfully efficient service rendered by a great number of individuals.

In many cases this service has involved considerable real sacrifice. All the requests of the committee have been met more than half way. There has been a universal realization of the fact that the Liberty Loan campaign was war work of the most important kind, and that a successful conclusion of the campaign would bring victory nearer. The committee hopes that all those who have been called upon for service in this campaign will feel that they are enlisted in the war service of the Government, and will hold themselves ready for similar service in connection with the next loan.

The official bank figures for subscriptions are necessarily below the estimates of the probable total, for the reason that applications filed yesterday will not in many cases be reported to the Federal Reserve Bank until Monday, and in some cases much later. The 1,475 banks and trust companies making returns have until Thursday to forward their final reports.

Estimates made by various bankers varied. Some of them were reluctant to hazard a guess, but others expressed the belief that the final returns would show a total as high as $1,700,000,000. The general disposition was to regard the figure $1,650,000,000 as conservative. Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company and a member of the Executive Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, thought that this district's subscriptions would aggregate about $1,625,000,000.

"If the news of the American troops being on the firing line in France and in action there had been announced two days ago a wave of patriotism would have swept the nation during the closing days of the campaign to such an extent that a billion dollars more would have been subscribed throughout the country," declared Mr. Mitchell. "That news would in itself be the greatest argument in selling the Liberty Loan bonds. In fact, it would be the only argument necessary in going before the people in asking them to do their share in making the loan a tremendous success. The second Liberty Loan has been a remarkable success, but I firmly believe that it would be so far greater triumph if the people had known a few days ago that our boys were in action on the French front and actually engaged in waging our war for democracy."

The following is a summary of subscriptions tabulated by the Federal Reserve Bank up to a late hour last night, according to the several subdivisions of this district:

	Quota.	Subscriptions Received by Bank.
New York City.		
Manhattan	$1,012,813,500	$979,962,300
Brooklyn	54,148,500	36,643,400
Bronx	2,511,000	895,000
Queens	5,487,000	2,775,850
Richmond	901,500	514,250
Total for N.Y.C.	$1,075,861,500	$1,020,784,800
Bal. of N. Y. State	271,036,500	179,296,150
12 northern counties of N. Jersey	139,702,500	89,591,550
Fairfield Co., Conn.	13,399,500	10,609,400
Total for district.	$1,500,000,000	$1,300,281,700

Yesterday's Subscriptions.

The largest subscription reported yesterday was that of the Guaranty Trust Company for $42,000,000, bringing its total up to $103,000,000, the highest of any one institution in this district or in the country. This total represents investments for its own account and applications filed by its customers. In the first Liberty Loan campaign the First National Bank turned in the largest amount of subscriptions, its total being $110,000,000, but in this campaign it has not come up to its former record for the reason that a great many railroad and industrial corporations filed their applications in other districts.

Following are among the larger subscriptions announced yesterday:

Guaranty Trust Co., (additional)	$42,000,000
First National Bank, (additional)	13,000,000
Mechanics and Metals National Bank, (additional)	9,000,000
New York Life Insurance Co., (additional)	5,000,000
Northern Pacific Ry. (additional)	5,000,000
Union Trust Co., (additional)	5,000,000
Chase National Bank	5,000,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co., (additional	3,000,000
Fidelity Trust Co., (additional)	3,000,000
United States Rubber Co.	2,500,000
Harriman National Bank	2,200,000
State Bank of New York	2,000,000
Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co., (additional)	2,000,000
United States Trust Co., (additional)	2,000,000
Anaconda Copper Mining Co., (additional)	2,000,000
Citizens National Bank	1,300,000
Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co., (employes)	1,200,000
Dominick & Dominick	1,070,000
J. S. Bache & Co.	1,000,000
Church & Dwight Co.	1,000,000
New York Trust Co., (additional)	1,000,000
Alexander Smith Carpet Co.	1,000,000
Christoffer Hannevig, (additional)	1,000,000
Victor Talking Machine Co.	1,000,000
Ohio Oil Co.	1,000,000
Rome Trust Co., Rome, N. Y., (additional)	1,000,000
Seaboard National Bank	985,000
Chemical National Bank	920,000
Atwood Machine Co.	850,000
Lackawanna Steel Co., (additional)	750,000
Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	750,000
Gotham National Bank	700,000
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.	600,000
C. B. & O., Employes	552,000
Utah Copper Co., (additional)	500,000
Submarine Boat Corporation	500,000
Niagara Falls Power Co.	500,000
East River National Bank, (own account and customers')	500,000
Chubb & Son	500,000
United States Rubber Co., for employes	500,000
Greenwich Bank, (additional)	500,000
Fifth Avenue Bank, (own account)	500,000
Kountze Brothers, (additional)	500,000
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, (additional)	500,000
Barron G. Collier	500,000
Central Leather Company	500,000
Benny Pomroy & Co.	460,000
Market and Fulton National Bank (additional)	453,000
Vicose Company	400,000
Universal Transportation Co.	350,000
Western Electric Co., (additional)	350,000
Markwell & Wertheimer	310,000
Importers and Traders Nat. Bank	300,000
John H. Meyer & Co., Inc.	300,000
Middletown Savings Bank, Middletown, N. Y.	300,000
Federal Insurance Co.	300,000
St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Co.	300,000
Clifton Trust Co. of Clifton, N. J.	251,800
Victor Talking Machine Co., for employes	250,000
Williams & Peters	250,000
Central Foundry Co.	250,000
Remington Arms - Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	250,000
First National Bank, Paterson, N. J., (additional)	250,000
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.	250,000
William Boyce Thompson, (additional)	250,000
Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co.	250,000
Union Dime Savings Bank, (additional)	250,000
Hobart & Gray	250,000
Jacob Gerhard Lang	250,000
E. Heller & Co.	250,000
A. Iselin & Co., (additional)	250,000
John Hays Hammond, (additional)	210,000
Department of Finance, Porto Rico	203,450
Iroquois Natural Gas Co.	200,000
National Electric Co. of Niagara Falls	200,000
American Can Co. employes, (additional)	200,000
The Fleischmann Co.	200,000
Deering Harvester Co., (additional)	200,000
Bernhard Scholle & Co., (additional)	200,000
Gartner, Curran & Bullitt, Inc.	200,000
Queens County Trust Co., Jamaica.	200,000
First National Bank, Jamaica, N. Y.	200,000
Chas. A. Stoneham & Co., (additional)	200,000
Hamilton Trust Co. of Paterson, N. J.	200,000
Hanover Insurance Co.	200,000
Dollar Savings Bank, (Bronx)	200,000
Motor Union Insurance Co.	200,000
Hanover Insurance Co.	200,000
Fidelity and Casualty Co., (additional)	200,000
L. F. Dommerich & Co.	164,100
A. M. Kidder & Co., (additional)	150,000
Nathan Manufacturing Company.	150,000
Chubb & Son, (for partners and staff)	150,000
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. employes, (additional)	150,000
James Butler	150,000
Italian Savings Bank, (additional).	150,000
Dickerson, Van Dusen & Co.	150,000
Ehret family, (additional)	150,000
Belding Brothers & Co., (additional)	150,000
Silk Travelers' Association	138,400
Public Service Com., 1st District, for employes	125,000
J. L. Taylor & Co.	125,000
New York Engineer Co.	125,000
Captain F. W. Hyoales	120,000
Arnold Print Works	105,000
Champlain Silk Mills	105,000
Part of subscription of enlisted men, battleship Texas	103,000
George W. Perkins	100,000
R. S. Kuh & Valk, (additional)	100,000
Pan American Debenture Corp.	100,000
Edwin O. Holter	100,000
American Steel Export Co.	100,000
Jas. B. Colgate & Co., (additional).	100,000
Holt & Co.	100,000
Susquehanna Silk Mills (additional)	100,000
F. B. Childs & Co.	100,000
Adolph Zukor	100,000
Cheney Bros. (additional)	100,000
Silk Finishing Co. of America	100,000
Royal Weaving Co.	100,000
Fleitmann & Co.	100,000
Leon Hirsch	100,000
A. B. Leach & Co.	100,000
Lord & Taylor	100,000
Charles Sargent, Jr.	100,000
W. L. Benedict	100,000
Eastman, Dillon & Co. (additional)	100,000
Hebrew Society of Albany, N. Y.	100,000
E. H. Clarke	100,000
Cohen, Goldman & Co.	100,000
G. B. Manufacturing Co.	100,000
Buffalo and Susquehanna Coal Co.	100,000
Globe and Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.	100,000
Henry R. Carse	100,000
Otis Elevator Co., (additional)	100,000
American Piano Company	100,000
Seaboard Transportation Co.	100,000
Chino Copper Co., (additional)	100,000
International Alcohol Corporation	100,000
People's Bank of New York, (additional)	100,000
G. Seidsnberg & Co.	100,000
Ford, Bacon & Davis, (additional).	100,000
Consolidated Arizona Smelting Co.	100,000
Marine Insurance Company	100,000
Teole, Henry & Co.	100,000
Excise Reinsuring Companies	100,000
London Assurance Company	100,000
Sea Insurance Company	100,000
Alliance Insurance Company	100,000
Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co., for employes	100,000
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company of New York.	100,000
Weinstein Brothers, (additional)	100,000
Handy Harman	100,000
Middleton S. Burrill, (additional)	100,000
Aeolian Company	100,000
Pure Oil Company	100,000
D. W. Whitmore	100,000
Scandinavian-American Assurance Corporation, Ltd	100,000
John L. Vance, Jr.	100,000
C. B. Rush & Co.	100,000
International Shipping Corporation.	100,000
Ambrose Monell	100,000
Stursberg W. Schell & Co.	100,000
The Vicose Co. for Employes	100,000
L. S. Wolf	100,000
William Ryle & Co.	85,700
Julius Kayser Co. for employes.	78,500
American Silk Spinning Co.	75,000
Sumnerr Savings Bank, Brooklyn.	75,000
R. & H. Simon Co.	75,000
Nonotuck Silk Co.	75,000
E. F. Albee, (additional)	75,000
Hammond-Knowlton Co.	70,000
Alexander Hamilton Institute	70,000
Officials of the P. Lorillard Co., (additional)	70,000
Juckins McCormick	65,000
H. A. Caesar for employes	60,000
Charles A. Wimpfheimer	60,000
First National Bank, Middletown, N. Y.	60,000
Vulcan Steel Products Co., including employes	60,000
Sargent & Co.	60,000
Kahn & Feldman	60,000
Air Reduction Co.	60,000
Utilities Mutual Insurance Co.	56,950
Robert Grant	55,000
Joseph Dunn	54,550
H. B. Rubin	50,000
E. M. Fuller & Co.	50,000
Wilson & Co.	50,000
American Manganese Co.	50,000
Strauss Bros. & Co., (additional).	50,000
Afkin & Morine Co.	50,000
New York Athletic Club	50,000
N. B. Cook Oil Co.	50,000
Olin J. Stephens, Inc.	50,000
Julius Nelson	50,000
Ritter Brothers	50,000
Natural Products Refining Co.	50,000
Stark Motor Car Co., (additional)	50,000
Frank Brothers	50,000
Magor Car Co.	50,000
Prichut & Co., (additional)	50,000
Newark factory sites	50,000
J. D. Gallagher	50,000
Lax & Burgheimer	50,000
Rossie Velvet Co.	50,000
Strauss Brothers & Co.	50,000
Z & S Middy Blouse Co.	50,000
Bank of Flatbush, Brooklyn, (additional)	50,000
Timmer & Dunkak	50,000
James A. Blair, (additional)	50,000
Employes Clough-Bourne Corp.	50,000
Cohen, Goldman & Co. for employes	50,000
Marks Arnheim & Co., Inc.	50,000
Walter C. Graves (through Corn Exchange Bank)	50,000
Ladd & Wood (additional)	50,000
Logan & Bryan	50,000
Royal Weaving Co. for employes.	50,000
S. Middy Blouse Co.	50,000
Klingenstein Bros. Co.	50,000
Brainard & Armstrong	50,000
Cohen & Lang	50,000
Astoria Silk Works	50,000
H. A. Caesar & Co.	50,000
Hard & Co.	50,000
A. Wimpfheimer & Bro. (additional)	50,000
A. P. Villa & Bro.	50,000
Schlegel Manufacturing Co.	50,000
H. Rosenwasser	50,000
Markt & Hammacher (additional)	50,000
Central Stamping Co.	50,000
Henri Picard	45,000
Employes of Graupner, Love & Lamprecht	45,000
Charles L. Bernheimer	41,400
A. S. Rosenthal & Co.	40,000
Fried, Mendelson & Co.	40,000
Frank & Dugan	40,000
Robert B. Van Cortlandt	40,000
Eggleston Bros. & Co.	40,000
Henry W. Taft	40,000
L. B. Price Mercantile Co.	40,000
Concrete Steel Co.	40,000
Mechanics and Metals National Bank, for employes	35,000
Employes Goldschmidt Permit Co. and Goldschmidt Detinning Co.	35,000
Ralph Bros.	35,000
Trust Co. of Cuba	34,650
W. G. Cornell Co., (additional)	33,100
L. & E. Stirn, for employes	32,500
Employes Metropolitan Tobacco Co., (additional)	32,500
Wade & Butcher	32,000
Wolworth Sales Corp.	30,000
Pearson, Peppard & Co.	30,000
Eureka Silk Mfg. Co.	30,000
Huyler's	30,000
Duplan Silk Corp.	30,000
Reilling & Schoen, Inc.	30,000
Inside Electrical Workers of Greater New York	30,000
Edward M. Raphel & Co., Inc.	30,000
Cyclops Steel Co., Inc.	30,000
John Robertson & Co., Brooklyn	30,000
Charles Droste	30,000
Thirty-eight employes of N. Y. C. executive office	29,300
Doehler Diecasting Co. for employes	27,000
Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.	26,000
Atlantic Savings and Loan Association	26,000
Henry L. Eckstein	26,000
Holly Realty Co.	25,750
Wm. Fellowes Morgan, (additional)	25,000
Baker Castor Oil Co.	25,000
Kops Brothers	25,000
Columbia Mills, Inc.	25,000
Biddle Purchasing Co.	25,000
Superior Garment Co.	25,000
Morris Hermann	25,000
Jacques P. Rosenberg, (additional).	25,000
E. L. Young Co.	25,000
William E. Bruyn	25,000
M. Stupp	25,000
Charles P. Brittin, (additional)	25,000
John S. James	25,000
Lilienthal Brothers	25,000
Famous Players-Lasky Co., for employes	25,000
Trustees Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund	25,000
W. C. Cornell Co.	25,000
Employes of E. M. Schwars & Co.	25,000
M. Ascher	25,000
Miesch Manufacturing Co.	25,000
Menke, Kaufmann & Co.	25,000
Ludwig, Littauer & Co.	25,000
Holzman Silk Manufacturing Co.	25,000
Berrizzi Brothers	25,000
John N. Stearns & Co.	25,000
Mr. Salvage	25,000
Thomas Tiedeman & Brothers	25,000
Heinsheimer Brothers	25,000
International Tailoring Co.	25,000
Morris Asinof	25,000
Gilbert, Stiner & Brother	25,000
George H. Doren	25,000
John Weber, Inc.	25,000
Rogers & Haggerty	25,000
M. Muelstein Co.	25,000
S. Wertheim	25,000
George B. Gibbons & Co.	25,000
Henry D. McCord & Son, Inc.	25,000
Jacques Rosenberg, (additional).	25,000
Killian & Clark for employes	22,000
Flint-Horner Co.	21,000
St. Bartholomew's Parish	20,000
Major Henry C. Wilson	20,000
Bresnahan	20,000
Major Henry C. Wilson	20,000
Elbridge L. Adams	20,000
Susquehanna Silk Mills for employes	20,000
J. R. Simon & Co.	20,000
A. H. Price Co.	20,000
John M. Schlesinger	20,000
Martin L. Conn & Co.	20,000
William F. Pitcairn	20,000
L. B. Rothstein	20,000
Finley J. Shepard	20,000
William M. Crane Co.	19,000
Crane Bros., Inc., for employes	19,000
H. A. Gutenburg	18,700
L. F. Dommerich & Co. for employes	17,000
Employes of Metropolitan Museum of Art	17,000
Holland Manufacturing Co.	16,000
Portland Silk Co.	16,000
Staten Island Shipbuilding Co.	16,000
Rogers & Thompson	15,000
National Ribbon Co.	15,000
Employes of New Jersey Tobacco Co	15,000
Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution, (additional)	15,000
J. Schetz & Co.	15,000
Charles A. Smillie	15,000
Pass Kremer Hat Band Co.	15,000
Simon Stern & Co.	15,000
J. P. Currier	15,000
A. H. Price Co., (for employes)	15,000
C. Harvey Ladew	15,000
Trustees St. Patrick's Cathedral	15,000
Keller Mechanical Engraving Co., Brooklyn	15,000
J. C. Fisher	15,000
Schumann, Guilgman & Co.	15,000
National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, at Denver	12,800
Jules Star	12,000
Max Gutschneider	12,000
Republic Can and Metal Co.	12,000
Gay & Gosgel	11,950
Harrolds Motor Car Co., (for employes)	10,550
J. G. Hillard (additional)	10,000
Columbia and Overseas	10,000
Independent Order Brith Abraham	10,000
David Harper	10,000
P. H. Gill and Sons, Brooklyn	10,000
Dexter Folder Co. (additional)	10,000
R. C. Ramadell (additional)	10,000
E. M. Schwartz & Co.	10,000
Reba V. H. Cohen	10,000
Julius Marquesee	10,000
Meyer & Mendelsohn	10,000
T. S. Conditioning and Testing Co.	10,000
J. J. Preis & Co.	10,000
A. J. Ahlstrom	10,000
B. Fechter	10,000
Jewish Agric. and Indus. Aid Soc.	10,000
Joseph L. Cruz	10,000
Zimmern & Levi	10,000

GUARANTY TRUST HEADS LIST.

Reports Loan Applications of $105,000,000—City Bank Second.

The Bond Issue Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York prepared yesterday a record of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan that have been turned in by the various banks and trust companies in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. The figures include applications made by the banks for their own account and for the account of customers. Inasmuch as the institutions have until Thursday to make their final reports, the totals given in the table are subject to revision.

Following is a list of nineteen banks and trust companies which have forwarded applications amounting to $15,000,000 and over:

Guaranty Trust Co.	$105,000,000
National City Bank	90,391,600
First National Bank	78,000,000
National Bank of Commerce	50,073,050
Bankers Trust Co.	49,715,700
Chase National Bank	46,358,800
Mechanics and Metals Nat. Bank	38,500,000
Corn Exchange Bank	28,698,450
Central Trust Co.	27,500,000
Hanover National Bank	26,416,350
Equitable Trust Co.	25,299,200
Farmers Loan & Trust Co.	23,975,700
American Exchange Nat. Bank	22,782,250
National Park Bank	22,593,100
New York Trust Co.	21,122,700
Union Trust Co.	20,000,000
Irving National Bank	16,314,600
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.	15,204,600
Columbia Trust Co.	15,000,000

The totals for the other banks are given below. It should be noted that two institutions—the Fifth Avenue Bank and the People's Bank—have not been filing their subscriptions directly, but through affiliated institutions, and consequently the Federal Reserve Bank has no record of the amount of subscriptions supplied by them. The list follows:

MANHATTAN.

Atlantic National Bank	$1,552,000
Bank of America	6,679,000
Bank of Cuba	180,050
Bank of Europe	243,300
Bank of the Manhattan Company	11,500,000
Bank of Metropolis	2,241,050
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	9,287,100
Bank of United States	250,000
Bank of Washington Heights	274,800
Battery Park National Bank	2,112,100
Bowery Bank	111,250
Broadway Central Bank	75,000
Bryant Park Bank	397,250
Chatham and Phenix Nat'l Bank	10,000,000
Chelsea Exchange Bank	1,110,000
Chemical National Bank	1,972,300
Citizens National Bank	9,409,800
Coal and Iron National Bank	2,525,700
Colonial Bank	822,200
Columbia Bank	1,347,000
East River National Bank	449,000
Fifth Avenue Bank, (filed through another bank.)	
Fifth National Bank	800,000
Garfield National Bank	2,695,250
German-American Bank	1,097,050
German Exchange bank	467,150
Germania Bank	535,550
Gotham National Bank	481,450
W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank	2,933,350
Greenwich Bank	1,736,350
Harriman National Bank	2,216,700
Importers and Traders National Bank	7,694,900
International Bank	1,008,050
Liberty National Bank	12,000,000
Lincoln National Bank	1,916,700
Market and Fulton National Bank	2,548,050
Merchants National Bank	2,315,150
Metropolitan Bank	12,465,150
Mutual Bank	1,884,700
National Butchers and Drovers' Bank	327,300
The John Nemeth Bank	15,800
New Netherland Bank	431,950
N. Y. County National Bank	971,250
N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank	4,163,050
Pacific Bank	2,500,000
People's Bank, (filed through another bank)	
The Public National Bank	1,000,000
Seaboard National Bank	5,501,800
Second National Bank	3,312,850
Sherman National Bank	200,000
State Bank	2,000,000
Union Exchange National Bank	2,100

CASH SALE OF BONDS BIG AID IN CAMPAIGN

Marked Increase in Number of Small Subscriptions Largely Due to This.

$50,000,000 OVER COUNTER

Corn Exchange Bank Reports 45,000 Sales and Other Institutions Numerous Transactions.

Two of the most remarkable features of the Liberty Loan campaign in New York, just closed, were the great increase in the number of small individual subscriptions, and the consequent great increase in the number of small bondholders, and the manner in which the mere fact of having the bonds ready for immediate delivery helped in bringing this about. On this point the testimony of the big New York banks, which sold the bulk of the subscriptions in this district, is practically unanimous.

The Liberty Loan Committee estimates that about 2,500,000 persons in the Second Federal Reserve District subscribed to the bonds, and examination of the returns of individual banks indicate very strongly that a very large proportion of this number represents $50 and $100 bonds sold over the counter, cash down. The immense increase in the number of subscribers was due, in very large part, to the ability of the subscribers to walk into a bank, pay down their money, and walk out with bonds in their pockets.

Thus the Guaranty Trust Company estimated, late yesterday afternoon, that they had booked upward of 7,000 individual subscriptions from their downtown office alone, and that about one-half of these, or possibly as many as 4,000, represented cash sales over the counter. The total amount of these cash sales they estimated at about $4,000,000, indicating that the average individual purchase was not much more than $100. On the first Liberty Loan the Guaranty Trust booked approximately 2,800 individual subscriptions, so the "new business" on the second was nearly three times that on the first.

Figures Only Approximate.

The Corn Exchange Bank, through its forty branches throughout the city, booked by far the largest number of individual subscriptions, running up to approximately 45,000, (all figures given are necessarily only approximate, as the banks were so rushed yesterday with the last day's business that they could not begin systematic tabulations until late at night.) These 45,000 individual subscriptions amounted to about $35,000,000, the Corn Exchange's quota of the $1,500,000,000 assigned to the New York district having been $27,000,000. On the first loan this bank brought in about 33,000 individual subscribers, so its "new business" amounted to about 12,000. The bank's officials were unable to say what proportion of these 45,000 subscriptions were small amounts cash down, but admitted that such subscriptions made up a very large part of the total.

The American Exchange National Bank made one of the most consistent drives for new subscribers to small amounts. In the last week of the loan Vice President Moseley had two small wooden booths built on the sidewalk in front of the bank building, keeping clerks and salesmen on duty there soliciting and booking subscriptions from the passersby from early morning until late at night, and in the closing hours of the campaign yesterday he himself stood outside the booths "barking" for Liberty Loan subscriptions, until his voice gave out.

The result was that last night the American Exchange National estimated that it had sold upward of 15,000 individual lots of Liberty bonds, of which probably 5,000 represented sales of $50 bonds for a dollar down and a dollar a week. On the first loan this bank had only about 1,500 individual subscriptions, and hence its work on the second loan represented a tenfold increase in the number of Government bondholders it brought in.

All Banks Tell Same Story.

Similar reports were brought in from nearly all the big downtown financial institutions. The Irving National Bank had counted 5,476 individual loan subscribers on its books up to Saturday, and estimated that yesterday's final rush added at least another thousand to this total. Fully half of these subscriptions were cash-over-the-counter transactions in comparatively small amounts. On the first loan the Irving National had from about 1,700 to 1,800 individual subscriptions. Many other banks did not keep records of their individual transactions, but only of the lump amounts of sales, but the men handling the bonds invariably reported not only an increase in the volume of subscriptions, but an even greater increase in the number of subscribers.

The Hanover National sold $300,000 of the bonds in small denominations up to Saturday noon to persons who came in from the street with cash in their pockets. It was said at the bank yesterday that most of the buyers were not customers and, presumably, had no reason for buying there, except that the signs outside drew them in.

"We have seen distinct evidences of the result of the advertising of the first Liberty Loan and the personal work done by salesmen then," said J. Y. G. Walker, Vice President of the Union Trust Company, "and it has been evident also that buyers who hesitated about subscribing on the basis of future payments had no difficulty in making up their minds when they found they could pay down their money and take the bond away with them. The enthusiasm for the loan among the buyers of bonds who came to the Union Trust Company was far greater than it appeared to be for the first issue. The education which the public received through the tremendous efforts made last May and June to spread the gospel of Government bond buying has had great results. The campaign for the second loan had an excellent foundation upon which to build its work."

Savings Banks Kept Busy.

The Bank of New York sold about $160,000 of bonds of small denomination up to yesterday noon, and was prepared to sell them for cash, as well as to take subscriptions as long as there were buyers in sight. Inquiry among the savings banks showed that a far greater participation by depositors occurred than when the 3½ per cent. loan was put out. In case of these institutions, too, the evidence showed that buying had been greatly facilitated by the presence of bonds which could be taken away. The Seamen's Bank for Savings, as an example, sold more than $100,000 worth of small bonds for cash, besides taking subscriptions in large volumes from depositors.

The savings banks, like the other banks and banking firms, experienced a rush of buyers and subscribers in the closing days of the campaign. As far as could be discovered withdrawals from savings accounts for the purpose of paying for bonds were not extensive, although greater than for the first war loan. Savings bank men look for further withdrawals after Jan. 1, subsequent to the crediting of the half-year's interest on pass books, but not to an extent which might be disturbing to the institutions.

One of the most direct possible examples of the beneficial effect of the readiness of the Treasury Department to make immediate delivery of the bonds was the success of the Sub-Treasury staff itself in selling over the counter. For sentimental reasons a large number of people apparently preferred to buy their Liberty bonds direct from the Government. On the first loan their desires could not be realized because the bonds were not ready for delivery. But in the campaign just finished the Sub-Treasury sold upward of $750,000 in bonds of small denomination directly over the counter. The total of individual sales it recorded runs up between 7,000 and 8,000; in other words, the average of cash purchases amounted almost exactly to $100.

The Liberty Loan Committee late yesterday estimated that $50,000,000 in cash purchases had been made in the New York district alone.

HONOR ROLL FOR DISTRICT.

List of Cities and Towns Which Exceed Maximum Quota.

The Liberty Loan Committee made public last night a revised "honor roll" of cities and towns in the New York Federal Reserve district which, according to the latest returns, had exceeded their quotas based on an allotment of $1,500,000,000 for the district. The list follows:

Town.	Quota.	Subscription.
Bliss, N. Y.	$6,000	$8,800
Conewango Valley, N.Y.	6,000	6,150
Elba, N. Y.	7,500	11,000
Forestville, N. Y.	6,000	8,100
Westfield, N. Y.	231,000	294,750
Williamsville, N. Y.	7,500	48,700
Cohocton, N. Y.	64,500	71,200
Fairport, N. Y.	30,000	67,850
Phelps, N. Y.	91,500	92,650
Red Creek, N. Y.	7,500	17,250
Aurora, N. Y.	63,000	105,000
Brasher Falls, N. Y.	6,000	8,800
Canenovia, N. Y.	106,500	224,750
Croghan, N. Y.	6,000	9,650
Lowville, N. Y.	292,500	477,150
Onondaga Valley, N.Y.	9,000	11,450
Oriskany, N. Y.	79,500	122,450
Johnson City, N. Y.	321,000	610,000
Montona Falls, N. Y.	52,500	82,800
South Otselic, N. Y.	30,000	36,400
Spencer, N. Y.	28,500	28,500
Pearson, N. Y.	169,500	231,950
Cambridge, N. Y.	158,000	249,000
Canajoharie, N. Y.	376,500	491,000
Carmel, N. Y.	58,500	70,850
Gold Spring, N. Y.	60,000	152,650
Coxsackie, N. Y.	102,000	148,250
Goshen, N. Y.	241,500	282,000
Greenwich, N. Y.	216,000	293,700
Kerhoonkson, N. Y.	6,000	34,000
Kinderhook, N. Y.	120,000	142,550
Kingston, N. Y.	1,189,500	1,357,550
Mechanicsville, N. Y.	441,000	504,850
Millbrook, N. Y.	142,500	194,350
Monroe, N. Y.	145,500	225,550
Newburg, N. Y.	2,431,500	2,538,900
Rhinebeck, N. Y.	121,000	200,500
Walden, N. Y.	88,500	116,550
Wallkill, N. Y.	24,000	43,850
Warwick, N. Y.	166,500	183,900
Watervliet, N. Y.	79,500	118,800
Babylon, N. Y.	145,500	168,100
Bridgehampton, N. Y.	24,000	64,250
East Islip, N. Y.	22,500	45,100
Gt. Neck Station, N.Y.	42,000	86,900
Islip, N. Y.	64,500	190,200
Lawrence, N. Y.	175,500	849,650
Mattituck, N. Y.	57,000	78,550
Roslyn, N. Y.	195,500	307,150
Smithtown Branch, N.Y.	91,500	233,900
Southold, N. Y.	63,000	74,350
Westbury, N. Y.	105,000	216,100
Bernardsville, N. J.	196,500	516,300
Clifton, N. J.	75,000	162,150
Closter, N. J.	150,000	214,900
East Orange, N. J.	1,491,000	2,299,250
Englewood, N. J.	916,500	1,525,450
Glen Ridge, N. J.	162,000	494,000
Lodi, N. J.	105,000	130,000
Montclair, N. J.	1,987,500	3,020,600
Nutley, N. J.	250,500	497,550
Pompton Lakes, N. J.	75,000	255,500
Ridgewood, N. J.	306,000	565,250
Rockaway, N. J.	135,000	183,500
Sea Bright, N. J.	51,000	54,550
Tenafly, N. J.	168,000	202,600
Verona, N. J.	231,000	349,350
Southport, Conn.	66,000	169,150
Sparkill, N. Y.	7,500	29,600
Stamford, Conn.	1,701,000	2,407,700
Suffern, N. Y.	190,500	326,050
Tarrytown, N. Y.	265,500	573,800
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	90,000	93,250
Orchard Park, N. Y.	21,000	22,600
Clifton Springs, N. Y.	57,000	78,400
Hammondsport, N. Y.	163,500	171,850
Rushville, N. Y.	51,000	52,600
Waterloo, N. Y.	133,500	217,000
Antwerp, N. Y.	70,500	101,000
Camden, N. Y.	90,000	97,650
Little Falls, N. Y.	1,074,000	1,167,900
Marathon, N. Y.	60,000	63,250
West Winfield, N. Y.	76,500	85,300
America, N. Y.	76,500	88,000
Central Valley, N. Y.	43,500	51,600
Cohoes, N. Y.	976,500	1,125,050
Highland, N. Y.	24,000	28,450
Lake Placid, N. Y.	114,000	143,850
Millerton, N. Y.	88,500	111,150
Philmont, N. Y.	64,500	69,800
Ravena, N. Y.	39,000	46,200
Reconderoga, N. Y.	174,000	174,000
Wappingers Falls, N.Y.	60,000	75,100
Bay Shore, N. Y.	172,500	183,900
Glencove, N. Y.	738,500	1,132,050
Great Neck, N. Y.	223,000	245,350
West Hampton Beach, N. Y.	55,000	71,850
Pleasantville, N. Y.	225,000	228,750
Fairfield, N. J.	189,000	230,850
Hich Bridge, N. J.	75,000	86,250
Metuchen, N. J.	90,000	117,000
Millburn, N. J.	186,000	219,400
Milltown, N. J.	18,000	33,650
Newark, N. J.	31,005,000	32,747,800
Orange, N. J.	1,207,500	1,304,950
Rahway, N. J.	388,000	406,750
Ramsey, N. J.	144,000	154,000
Spring Lake, N. J.	129,000	132,200
Shelton, Conn.	165,000	170,100

Irvington, N. Y., the home of Secretary McAdoo, subscribed $820,000 to the Liberty Loan, nearly ten times its allotment, which was $87,000. This is a record for Westchester County. A committee of women, headed by Mrs. Kenyon S. Conger, collected more than $400,000.

LA FOLLETTE COUNTY LOYAL

Senator's Birthplace Doubles Its Quota of Liberty Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 27. — Dane County, the birthplace of Senator Robert M. La Follette and his present home, Madison, the capital of the State, this afternoon had oversubscribed its maximum quota of Liberty Bonds by nearly 100 per cent. The total amount of bonds sold was approximately $4,500,000 and the rush to buy was so heavy the banks kept open into the night.

At 3 o'clock the official tabulation showed that one person out of every six of the entire population of 80,000 had subscribed, and they were still coming. The number excelled 15,500 and promised to reach 15,000. So far as known, according to W. L. Ross, State Chairman, Senator La Follette has not bought a bond. The repudiation of the Senator by his home folks can be measured not only by the grand total rolled up, but also by the fact that he flooded the county with his franked anti-war speeches.

ACTRESSES SELL MANY BONDS.

Dispose of $330,000 Worth on Friday with Help of Sailors.

The Stage Women's War Relief believes it holds the record among women's organizations for the biggest single day's sales of Liberty Loan bonds during last week's drive. The high-water mark was reached on Friday at the booth at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, when a galaxy of theatrical and moving picture stars disposed of bonds worth $330,000. Among those speaking at the booth were Theda Bara, Katharine Emmett, Jean Patrquin, and Maximilian Forster.

The speakers became so hoarse that they enlisted the aid of a Scotch piper to call attention to their campaign for bondholders. The shrill notes of the bagpipes soon drew an even larger crowd than the oratory of the women. A party of sailors from a French warship, attracted to the scene, proved a valuable acquisition in stimulating buying.

The sailors became so interested that they finally offered their cap bands for presentation to the largest purchasers of bonds. When the bands were exhausted, the men o' war visitors gallantly tendered their caps as souvenirs. With this added stimulus, several large sales were effected in short order.

LOAN DRIVE GOES ON UP TO MIDNIGHT

Advent of Sunday Alone Stops the Filing of Subscriptions in the City.

RALLY IN WALL STREET

Crowds Cheer Loudly When Told the New York District Has Reached Its Full Quota.

Wall Street closed the campaign for the Liberty Loan yesterday with an enthusiastic noon rally at the Sub-Treasury, where members of the Liberty Loan Committee announced that the New York district had reached its full quota of $1,500,000,000 and that the American troops were in the front line trenches in France. The crowd of 5,000 at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets cheered loudly.

There were plenty of opportunities in New York last night, clear up to midnight, for last-minute patriots to get aboard the Liberty Loan band wagon, and many of them were tumultuously availed of. In many cases the expression "band wagon" was literally correct, for the Liberty Loan Committee had no less than fifty auto trucks, in many instances accompanied by bands or field music, touring the city from early morning until late at night. These trucks each carried authorized employes of the Sub-Treasury, supplied with $50 and $100 bonds for sale, either cash down for immediate delivery, or purchasable on the instalment plan.

As the day drew to a close, despite the rain which fell in the early evening hours, the rush appeared to increase. The thirty-six hour continuous meeting in Times Square, which began at noon on Friday, appeared at its height when the crowds came out of the theaters at eleven last night, and there seemed good reason for the boast that if subscription-time had not expired, thousands of dollars' worth of bonds could have been added to the total sales.

The main office of the Liberty Loan Committee remained open until midnight, and for activity, enthusiasm, and multiplicity of bulletins resembled the headquarters of a national political party on election night. Some of the big financiers who have snouldered the heavy work of the loan campaign in this district amused themselves between bulletins by rattling off small bonds in the intervals of studying bulletins and receiving reports from the flying squadrons in the streets.

About fifty banks, also, remained open for subscriptions until midnight, and their clerical staffs were largely engaged until well into this morning tabulating the final rush of subscriptions, which was particularly strong in the uptown banks or branches. Thus the Harriman National, which was one of the late ones, reported early this morning that its total of subscriptions in the final rush amounted to nearly $3,000,000.

About 90 per cent. of the bonds sold after 6 in the evening, all those on the firing line ingroe, were $50 and $100 denominations, and most of them were bought on the instalment plan. The Dollar Savings Bank at 148th Street and Willis Avenue, the Bronx, reported that its late subscribers in the early evening were averaging one a minute. Practically all were foreigners, and the largest single subscription was only $400. The Astor Trust Company handled 300 people an hour up to 8 P. M., and took in money at the rate of $20,000 an hour. Several other banks did nearly as well.

Sergeant Harry W. Miller of the United States Marines, started out on a Liberty Loan campaign at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon and reported back to the marine recruiting headquarters, in East Twenty-fourth Street, at 5:30 P. M. yesterday. For twenty-four hours he worked without a letup, and when he turned in his sales to the Liberty Loan Committee his sales totaled $182,000. The largest single bond he sold was for $15,000.

The majority of the bonds were of $50 and $100 denominations. When Sergeant Miller reported back to his station he was completely fagged out, and was taken to his quarters by two of his brother marines. The Sergeant is a veteran of the corps, who withdrew from the service several years ago, but reentered it as soon as war was declared.

$264,025,000 NOTES SOLD.

Offer of Government Certificates to Remain Open Several Days.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The second day's response of banks and other subscription agencies to the Treasury's offering of short time certificates of indebtedness of an indefinite amount was announced today to be $99,228,000. This brings the total for the two days up to $264,025,000.

The offering is still open and probably will be for several days. Today's subscriptions to the issue bring the total of outstanding certificates of indebtedness up to $1,399,222,000.

Buy Bonds for Soldiers' Families.

HONOLULU, Oct. 27.—The enlisted men at Schofield barracks here today subscribed $550 for the purchase of eleven Liberty bonds for the families of eleven soldiers lost when the American transport Antilles was torpedoed. The sum was cabled to the Adjutant General at Washington

$750,000 Sold in Powder Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 27.—Ten thousand du Pont employes at the Carney's Point powder works, in a campaign of thirty-six hours ended at noon today, took $750,000 worth of the Liberty Loan bonds. When the lists closed today subscriptions were still coming in.

Newport $500,000 Over Its Quota.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 27.—Newport exceeded its Liberty Loan quota by about $500,000. The Naval Reserve force subscribed $200,000, the Newport section subscribed about $50,000.

Denver Subscribes $13,200,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 27.—Denver has subscribed $13,200,000 to the Liberty Loan. This exceeds the maximum quota for the city.

Filipinos Subscribe $2,800,000.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—The total subscriptions to the Liberty Loan in the Philippines is $2,800,000. All the members of the Legislature subscribed.

SUBSCRIBE $1,892,650 AT CAMP WADSWORTH

Up-State New York Regiments Lead City Organizations in Liberty Bond Buying.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 27.—Lieut. Col. Franklin W. Ward, chief of staff, announced at Camp Wadsworth tonight that the Twenty-seventh Division's total investment in the second Liberty Loan is $1,892,650. The per capital subscription averaged almost $65.

A table showing the subscriptions by the various organizations disclosed that the up-State regiments made much better showings than the New York City units, the former Second and Third Regiments taking nearly $400,000, while the old Seventh and Fourteenth, leading the city regiments, were about $100,000 behind.

The New York City soldiers explained their relatively poor showing by saying that most of the men had "gone the limit" in the first Liberty Loan. The table follows:

Organization.	Subscription.	Per Capita.
Division Headquarters	$17,350	$113
104th M. G. Battalion	63,100	87
102d Signal Battalion	22,800	80
102d Engineers, (old 22d)	87,500	57
53d Infantry Brigade Hdqts.	38,000	2,111
105th Infantry, (old 2d)	187,500	52
106th Infantry, (old 23d)	112,600	31
105th M. G. Battalion	No report	..
54th Infantry Brigade Hdqts.	900	47
107th Infantry, (old 7th)	144,900	39
108th Infantry, (old 3d)	198,800	54
108th M. G. Battalion	31,500	66
102d F. A. Bridge Hdqts.	8,300	121
104th F. A., (old 1st)	86,150	61
105th F. A., (old 2d)	88,250	64
106th F. A., (old 3d)	70,700	43
102d Trench Mortar Battery	No report	..
102d Hdqts. & Military Police	20,200	59
102d Ammunition Train	53,900	60
102d Supply Train	21,250	45
102d Engineer Train	1,350	16
102d Sanitary Train Hdqts.	700	39
103d Ambulance Company	4,850	36
105th Ambulance Company	20,350	128
107th Ambulance Company	8,250	45
108th Ambulance Company	10,250	67
105th F. H. Company	4,250	52
106th F. H. Company	10,550	123
107th F. H. Company	7,400	91
108th F. H. Company	6,050	75
101st Field Bakery	4,000	38
2d Infantry Brigade Hdqts.	6,850	41
1st Infantry	81,850	*
12th Infantry	48,000	128
14th Infantry	163,050	*
71st Infantry	12,750	63
7th Infantry	106,800	*
10th Infantry	39,600	50
15th Infantry	44,750	33
47th Infantry	16,450	27
Construction Q. M.	450	64
Ordnance Depot	600	46
Camp Q. M.	4,650	12
Q. M. C.	2,350	214
Base Hospital	41,600	229

In those organizations the bulk of subscriptions was made prior to reorganization and transfer of personnel to other commands.

PLATTSBURG'S DRIVE ENDS.

Training Camp Subscribes $1,750,000 for Liberty Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The Executive Committee of the Liberty Loan campaign here closed the campaign this morning with the figures standing at $1,750,000. When the campaign was started here the committee set $547,000 as the sum the camp should raise, and so quickly was $950,000 raised that it was decided to make the goal $1,250,000. Governor Whitman was asked to visit the camp last Wednesday night, and as a result of his appeal the subscriptions crawled up to $1,750,000.

The great success of the camp campaign is directly due to the untiring efforts of James Imbrie of the banking firm of William Morris Imbrie & Co., who is Chairman of the Camp Liberty Loan Committee.

The two infantry regiments and the field artillery training regiment were assembled in brigade formation on the parade grounds this morning to witness the presentation of prizes won in the military tournament two weeks ago today. Colonel Wolf, commandant, presented to the Fifteenth New York Company, which won the regimental trophy, a $1,000 silver loving cup 30 inches high, given by the reserve officers now stationed at this camp, and the individual prizes were presented by Major J. E. Baer, Camp Adjutant. The New Yorkers receiving individual prizes were:

Andrew B. Kelley, 60 Jane Street, Eleventh Company, first in the 100, 220, and 440 yard dashes.

Charles H. Reimerth, Brooklyn, Sixteenth Company, third in 100-yard dash.

Joseph T. Higgins, Woolworth Building, first in 880-yard run.

Joseph A. Francis, Dobbs Ferry, Twelfth Company, first in pole vault.

Tracy E. Turhill, Cold Springs Harbor, New York, Sixteenth Company, second in pole vault.

Nathan Maiefski, Brooklyn, Twelfth Company, third in running high jump.

Captain Alvin Untermyer, F. A., U. S. R., second in class for officers' mounts.

Jacob J. Bullusky, Fort Slocum, New York, Thirteenth Company, second in military pentathlon.

Ludlow E. Bretts, Dobbs Ferry, Fifteenth Company, third in military pentathlon.

John T. Higgins, Woolworth Building, first in mile run.

CHARGES MENACE TO DUTCH

Assertion That Ludwig Wants Mouth of Rhine Seized Is Denied.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27.—King Ludwig of Bavaria and Chancellor Michaelis were denounced as the two great obstacles to peace by Deputy Simon, a Socialist, in the Bavarian Diet on Thursday.

The King, he said, had demanded that Germany control the mouth of the Rhine, a question in which neutral territory was affected. The Imperial Chancellor, he charged, had discredited the Reichstag's peace resolution by his recent utterances.

Premier von Hertling protested against the statement that the King of Bavaria wished to seize the present mouth of the Rhine, which was Dutch territory. The King advocated, he said, an artificial outlet for Rhine traffic by means of a canal under German control.

MORE TAXES FOR GERMANY.

Part of War Loan Interest Has Been Paid from Principal.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27.—The German Government is considering the introduction of new taxation measures at the December session of the Reichstag.

Additional revenue is necessary to meet interest on the seventh and preceding war loans, part of which has been paid from the proceeds of the loan themselves.

GERMANS EXPOSE NEW PEACE HUMBUG

Republicans Working from Switzerland Show People They Are Being Tricked.

JUNKERS BLAME THE ALLIES

Seek to Instill New War Spirit in Starving Proletariat by Fear of Total Destruction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—An article entitled "Peace? A New Humbug," written by a German and circulated in Germany by German Republicans working from Switzerland for the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns and the establishment of a republic, was made public here today by the Committee on Public Information, with an English translation. The writer attacks the Junkers and Pan Germanists for instigating the war, and declares that the war lords, having worn out their tales of victories won, now have turned to the farce of peace to instill patience into a starving and war-weary people.

The farce, he says, is presented in accordance with the rules of dramatic art, on this program:

"Act 1—The Central Powers make peace proposals based upon and unacceptable by reason of territorial enlargement, annexation, both open and disguised, a colossal strengthening of Germany as a military power.

"Act 2—The Allies, who will fight to secure a true and lasting peace based on mutual understanding and putting and end to military States, reject these peace proposals—exactly as the German Government foresees.

"Act III. and Curtain—The German people is informed through the belligerent (Field-Gray) press that the wicked enemy will have absolutely nothing to do with peace, and that they insist upon the complete annihilation of the German people: that therefore naught is left but to endure through everything to starve to the end, to shed their blood to the last drop—until Junker and captain of industry have attained the object of their war, which is the robbery of other peoples, the enlargement of their power both abroad and at home."

No Sympathy from Neutrals.

"Did they intend this step to produce any impression upon the neutrals?" the writer asks. "That may scarcely be. By the invasion of Belgium, by the reckless drowning of thousands of the women and children of neutral peoples in the sinking of the Lusitania, Germany has torn out by the roots the sympathy of every thinking neutral; that sympathy cannot be recovered by any such pathetic peace suggestion as this. And then does any one in the upper circles in Germany imagine that the neutrals, especially in Switzerland and the Netherlands, are unaware of the true economic situation, or rather let us say the economic distress of Germany, that they do not know, despite all its victories 'east and west,' that Germany has not the slightest chance of imposing upon the world a 'German' peace such as is the dream of the chimney-pot and cabbage lords of Prussia?

"What is the object aimed at in this whole thrashing out of peace phrases? It is not intended to produce any impression either upon the enemy or upon the neutrals—no, it is intended to humbug the German people.

"That this is its only purpose appears in this fact, that German proposals of peace, before they were communicated to the allied powers, before they were communicated to the neutral powers, were first submitted to the German Army, to the German Navy—that is to say, to the German people. Then first they came to the instigators of the whole project.

"Stop and think! The German people, the great mass of the German proletariat, with the exception of the officers and gentlemen, of the war contractors and the war profiteers, the German people starves and famishes. Day by day the necessities of life cost more; day by day they become scantier; privation is harder to bear day by day.

The Pan-German Dream.

"The neutral press has naturally seen through the object of the whole project. The Berner Tagwacht of Dec. 13 very correctly writes:

The move was at the same time a necessity arising out of internal politics for the continuance of the war on the side of the Central Powers. Their people are weary of war; every one is crying for peace. Then what better means could be found for the reawakening of the war spirit than for the Governments to set before their people their readiness to announce peace negotiations with the firm conviction that it could not come to pass at the present time.

"And this very Government, which under pressure of these Junkers and Pan Germanists has unchained wholesale murder, expresses now its readiness to negotiate for peace. What this peace is to be may readily be discerned from the bulky articles on the purpose of the war of the Scharfmachers and Reventlows. While some seek through a more or less veiled annexation to add the Poles, the Lithuanians, and the Serbs to the Central Powers, the others have selected at the beer table as their specialty the "linking up" in the west, and for these Belgium is to be a German land or at least a vassal State out and out dependent upon Germany. Others again claim Calais and the north coast of France, (in order to be able to get at England in the next war.) The iron barons are united in the demand that the iron mines of Briey shall be annexed—in plain language, stolen. Only recently the Munich Neuesten Nachrichten—and there is good authority to ascribe to it a connection with the Foreign Office—in the same terms demanded of the French that they relinquish their claims to Briey for the purpose, stated openly and in cold blood, of getting new ore from the soil of France for a new raid of brigandage against France.

"The Allies must keep on with the war, for they will not submit to the yoke of a brutal Junker caste, of a fanatical military horde devoid of righteousness and human feeling. The war makers will use this farce of peace to fan the 'righteous wrath' of the German people against other peoples; they wish to exploit for their own purposes of war the war-weariness of the German people and its longing for peace. But what shall happen when the people, always tricked, see through the purpose of the ruling power? The 'righteous wrath' might then direct itself against the very ones who have misused its most sacred feelings and played battledore and shuttlecock with its sufferings."

GERMANS SINK GUNBOAT IN HARBOR OF BAHIA

Set Fire to the Eber After Brazil Orders Destroyers to Take Possession of Her.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 27.—Germans today set on fire and sank the German gunboat Eber, a vessel of 984 tons, which had been lying at the port of Bahia. This was in anticipation of the seizure of the gunboat by the Brazilian authorities, torpedo boat destroyers having received orders yesterday to proceed to Bahia to take possession of the Eber.

The Brazilian Government has decided to take various precautions in connection with the war situation.

It contemplates measures to prevent espionage, to provide for the internment of German crews, the organization of a committee of national protection, and the suppression of newspapers printed in the German language.

Other measures will concern the exportation of precious metals and the inauguration of a general censorship of newspapers.

The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies and Senate on Friday declared a state of war between Germany and Brazil, and President Braz sanctioned the proclamation of a state of war with Germany. The gunboat Eber, which was 203 feet long, had a complement of 125 men.

The vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the declaration of war was 149 to 1. In the Senate there was no dissenting vote. The President of the Diplomatic Commission spoke in favor of a law worded as follows:

"A state of war between Brazil and Germany is hereby acknowledged and proclaimed. The President of the republic is authorized to adopt the measures enunciated in his message of Oct. 25 and to take all steps tending to insure national defense and public security."

CHARGE TERRORISM HERE.

Germans Assail President Wilson—Mayor Thompson Defended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 27.—A Protestant minister, Mr. Nack, speaking before a committee of the Reichstag recently, said that the statement that an ocean of feeling separated the German-Americans in America from their Fatherland was untrue. Before war was declared, he said, they retained their German sympathy; but America was despotically ruled by industrial kings and Anglo-Americans.

"If Wilson, in spite of this, can hypnotize Americans with his catchwords 'Prussian militarism' and 'Junkerdom,'" said Mr. Nack, "it is due to the Americans' fanatical belief that he is the world's democratic prophet."

It was better, Mr. Nack said, that Germany should reckon America as an enemy at the peace negotiations. He added:

"Peace is not the end nor the curtain to the drama, but an armored knight who opens the door to Germany's glowing future."

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt says it is perhaps wrong to call President Wilson a hypocrite, in that he has striven for democracy in America, but that his talk about the status quo ante is ridiculous. The paper asserts that everything that is said or written in America about the reason for the war is only a mantle to hide the real cause. "America," it adds, "wishes to save her war credit and secretly arm against Japan and, who knows, perhaps soon against England. America has only reckoned with money in judging the outcome of the war, not with men's souls or human force."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung asserts that, while America says she is fighting for democracy, democracy and freedom do not exist in America, and that at present the system of spying and control of public opinion under the direction of Cleveland Moffett is unbelievable. It adds that voluntary spies endeavor to penetrate and push themselves everywhere, even listening to conversations in the streets, and any one speaking against sending troops to Europe or maligning Wilson or the Allies, who are not even officially America's allies," is rushed off to a police station.

The paper also takes up the defense of Mayor Thompson of Chicago, saying that he did nothing more than permit a peace meeting.

FORBID HARDEN TO LECTURE

German Authorities Put a New Curb on Outspoken Editor.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27.—The Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin says that Maximilian Harden, whose radical utterances have caused on several occasions the suspension of his newspaper, the Zukunft, has been forbidden to deliver lectures.

REJECT "VEILED" CONQUEST.

Austrian Socialists Want Poland and Serbia Wholly Free.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27.—Austrian Socialists at their recent convention in Vienna demanded that the Government proclaim the principle of no annexations and no indemnities, both positively and negatively. They also called on the Government to disavow any desire to maintain Poland and Serbia in any kind of military or economic dependence and to secure Germany's adhesion to the same program.

This is the first party in the Central Empires to reject formally the idea of veiled annexation. Many German Socialists accept Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's plan of an autonomous Poland within the Teutonic sphere of influence, and a large proportion of the adherents to the Reichstag peace resolution believe that the exercise of a certain degree of German control in Belgium is compatible with the dogma of no annexations.

PRAY TODAY FOR MEN IN WAR

Special Services in Accordance with President's Proclamation.

In accordance with the President's proclamation setting today as a period of prayer for the success of American arms in the war against Germany, churches here and in all cities throughout the nation will have special prayers for the welfare and success of the defenders of the country and the armies and navies of the Allies.

It was pointed out by clergymen yesterday that the day would have an added seriousness and solemnity because of the official announcement yesterday that American troops for the first time had gone into the first line trenches.

In his proclamation President Wilson exhorted citizens of all faiths to pray for the success of the nation's arms, and mention of the intention of churches of all faiths to observe the day was made in many of the church notices printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. There will also be special services for the families and relatives of men serving the country.

Cardinal Farley sent a letter to all the parishes in the Catholic Diocese of New York, requesting that the day of prayer be observed.

DANISH SHIP LOSSES LARGE.

46 Steamers and 28 Sailing Vessels Sunk in 1916, Mostly by U-Boats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27. — According to statistics published by the Ministry of Commerce, the Danish merchant fleet during 1916 lost forty-six steamers, of which thirty-eight were destroyed through war accidents, and twenty-eight sailing vessels under 300 tons were lost, of which 15 were lost through war accidents. German U-boats destroyed twenty-seven steamers and Austrian submarines four steamers.

In 1915 the losses were only twelve steamers, representing a value of six million crowns, ($1,608,000).

ONE ZEPPELIN LOST AT SEA.

Destroyed in Mediterranean, While Four Were Downed in France.

TOULON, Oct. 27.—In addition to the four Zeppelins known to have been lost by the Germans in French territory last Saturday, another has now been reported destroyed by falling into the Mediterranean last Saturday night.

Two French naval aviators made this report today. The Zeppelin sank forty miles south of the Hyeres Islands.

CHILEANS BACK BRAZIL.

Mercurio Says Triumph of World Justice Is Cause of South America.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 27.—The Mercurio, speaking of Brazil's proclamation of a state of war with Germany, says that public opinion in Chile supports Brazil and desires the triumph of international justice, which should be the cause of all South America.

MEDAL TO ORVILLE WRIGHT.

Airplane Inventor Decorated at Dayton by Lord Northcliffe.

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 27. — Orville Wright, who, with his brother, invented the airplane, was honored today by Lord Northcliffe, head of the British War Mission to the United States, who decorated him with the Albert Medal.

The medal was presented by the Royal Society of Arts of England, which awards a medal each year to some one prominent in the arts and sciences. Lord Northcliffe, a director in the society, was designated to make the presentation.

You really

FUSION CENTRES FIGHT ON HILLQUIT

Mayor's Campaign Managers Are Convinced Hylan Is Losing Ground.

SEE A MITCHEL VICTORY

Say Reports from Brooklyn Show That Republicans Are Going Over to Mayor.

CIVIC WORKERS FOR HIM

United League Passes Strong Resolution for Present Administration—Fusion Attracting Loyal Elements.

For the final week of the campaign the Mitchel-Fusion forces are to concentrate their efforts on Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor. The Fusion leaders are convinced that Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany candidate, is losing strength rapidly and that the main opposition to combat at this stage of the campaign is socialism. Reports from Fusion investigators from every borough indicate that, with the waning Tammany strength, the Socialist gain is rapidly on the increase and that the only candidate that the Mayor need feel alarm about is Mr. Hillquit. With this idea in mind, the issue of patriotism will be brought well to the front during the closing days of the contest.

Emory R. Buckner, Chairman of the Mitchel-Fusion Campaign Committee, said yesterday that the friends of the Mayor were well pleased with the outlook and that the Mayor's election now was assured.

"All the Fusion meetings are large and enthusiastic," said Mr. Buckner. "Friday night there were seventy Fusion meetings all over the city besides 100 automobile outdoor meetings, and all attracted large crowds. Mayor Mitchel spoke at six meetings, all of which were packed to the doors. The drive is on, and Mitchel is gaining every day. His election is now assured because Hylan is losing steadily and Hillquit is gaining rapidly, and the issue between Mitchel and Hillquit is clear cut on loyalty as well as socialism."

The Mitchel leaders figure that more than 60 per cent. of the Socialist vote will be drawn from Tammany, and that the so-called German vote which had gone to Hylan early in the campaign was now steadily going to Hillquit.

The Fusion leaders are not optimistic that President Wilson will take a hand in the local situation. They admit that the only thing that might induce him to urge the Mayor's re-election is the rapid growth of the Hillquit vote. Word was received from Washington yesterday that Secretary Tumulty had cancelled his plans for a trip to New York because of reports that he would act as President Wilson's scout on the local situation.

The Fusionists are greatly elated over reports received from Brooklyn, where it was thought that Mr. Mitchel would be a hopeless third, because it is the home of Judge Hylan and because the Republican defection to Bennett is strongest there. The reports show, on the contrary, that the Mayor is gaining strength in the borough daily and that the Republicans are alive to the fact that Hylan's election will mean that the Tammany tiger will cross the bridge. In the Bronx, where the opposition to the Gary school system is strongest, the reports show that a strong tide has set in in the Mayor's favor. Thomas W. Whittle, the nominal Republican leader of the Bronx, told the Fusion Committee that the opposition to the Gary plan was rapidly fading out, despite the attempts of the Tammany men to keep it alive.

A poll taken yesterday by the Public Welfare Committee of 50 East Forty-second Street among the settlement workers throughout the city showed an overwhelming plurality for Mitchel. The result was: Mitchel, 199; Hillquit, 19; Hylan, 13, and Bennett, 4.

The United Civic League at a meeting Friday night declared for Mitchel and adopted resolutions that "It is incumbent upon the voters of New York to keep at the head of their city administration one known to be true to Americanism, a strong, fearless, loyal, experienced, efficient man. We therefore indorse John Purroy Mitchel to succeed himself as Mayor of New York City, believing his election will secure for us the protection and safety a great city like ours demands."

The Mayor received yesterday a letter from Roscoe Conkling Bruce, a negro educator, who is Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools in the District of Columbia, commending the Mayor for introducing the Gary school system in New York.

Mayor Mitchel and Henry Morgenthau were guests yesterday at a dinner given by the Mitchel League of the Bronx at the McKinley Square Casino. There were about 200 present, and Robert E. Simon acted as toastmaster. The Mayor defended the Gary school system and declared that some of the schoolteachers were opposed to it because it required a longer working day for them than at present.

"When it is considered," he said, "that the teachers have two months' vacation, salary increases that are protected by law, as well as a pension system which amounts to $2,700,000 in next year's budget, it would seem to me that your public servants are rendering a very poor return if they are allowed to continue to provide a campaign of misrepresentation because they have more work to do." Regarding the issue of patriotism, the Mayor said:

"There is not a single disloyal element in the Fusion campaign. I do not say that every one in Tammany Hall is disloyal to this country, but I want to say that many who are loyal will be deluded by the Tammany candidate, by Cobalan, and Bruckner in the Bronx."

Others who spoke were Mr. Morgenthau, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Tenement House Commissioner John J. Murphy, and Louis W. Stotesbury.

Mayor Mitchel is scheduled to make but one speech tonight, at the Criterion Theatre, Forty-fourth Street and Broadway, where he is to address a meeting under the auspices of the Allied Theatrical Arts. Augustus Thomas will preside, and other speakers will be Commissioner Adamson, Controller Prendergast, William L. Ransom, Dr. Frank Crane, James K. Hackett, and William Courtleigh.

Tomorrow night the Mayor is scheduled to speak at nine meetings—at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, where Colonel Roosevelt will also speak; at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn; at Cooper Union, Manahattan; at Leslie Hall, Eighty-third Street and Broadway; Empire Hall, 116th Street, near Eighth Avenue; Blaney's Hall, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; Harlem River Park Casino, where Colonel Roosevelt will also speak; Manhattan Casino, Eighth Avenue and 155th Street, and Palace Casino, 14 East 145th Street. Colonel Roosevelt will also speak at this meeting.

GARY PLAN FIGHT GOES ON.

Friends and Foes of Work-Study-Play Present Their Views.

Friends and foes of the Gary school system continued yesterday to issue attacks upon defenses of the work-study-play plan of education in the public schools which has developed into a live issue of the Mayoralty campaign.

Herbert A. Knox, lawyer and member of the School Board, wrote to Henry Seide of 441 Willis Avenue of his desire to become a member of the Parents' School League in Support of the Work-Study-Play Schools, and expressed his satisfaction that ignorance of the true purpose and operation of the Gary idea was growing less.

As to charges of "Rockefellerism" in the schools, he said:

"Indeed, if the capitalistic interests had any desire to secure control of our school system the Gary plan would assuredly not be the instrument they would choose to accomplish their purpose. I can hardly conceive of any system more democratic or giving more freedom and initiative to the pupils. The very basis of the Gary system is the development of the individual child. In fact, one objection made by intelligent critics is that it allows, if anything, too much individual freedom and demands too little personal discipline."

James F. McGrath, Executive Secretary of the Parents' School Betterment League, replied at length to charges he said were attributed to President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education to the effect that a warning of possible disorder sent out by the league might have been responsible for some of the school strikes and disorders. "I believe," his letter ran, "that a gentleman in your position making such statements when they are known by parents of our school children to be utterly false, places himself in the unenviable position of being charged with a direct and malicious falsification and sets a very poor example for both children and parents."

Mr. McGrath called attention to the fact that his warning circular concluded with the advice to parents that it "was their duty to do all in their power to prevent such disorder."

YELLOW STREAK IS IN HYLAN, SAYS MITCHEL

Declares He Lacks Courage to Defy Any Sinister Influence That Offers Support.

ASKS THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE

Repeats Demand That Candidate Tell Why Hearst Is Backing Him for Mayor.

Mayor Mitchel continued his attack upon his Tammany opponent, Judge John F. Hylan, yesterday, demanding in a statement that Mr. Hylan declare why William R. Hearst was supporting him now and why he had supported him two years ago, when Mr. Hylan was a candidate for County Judge in Brooklyn. The Mayor referred to the fact that he had asked for a chance to meet his opponent on the platform in Tammany Hall at the ratification meeting Friday night and that the only response he had received was the declaration of Samuel Untermyer, the Chairman, that he had a "yellow streak." The Mayor said:

"It is not for me to discuss my personal qualifications. Whether or not I have a 'yellow streak' is a matter for the public to decide. But if Mr. Untermyer or Judge Hylan is interested in the question of 'yellow streaks,' let me offer them a few pungent facts.

"Since the very beginning of this campaign, Judge Hylan has dodged every issue that I presented. When he was asked to take a stand for or against Mr. Hearst, he carefully omitted any reference to Mr. Hearst from his readings, and refused to see reporters for the daily press. Even when his own personal honor was impugned by the exposures of his past, he did not have the courage to discuss these exposures, but took refuge in silence and hired a lawyer to defend him as best he could.

"After Judge Hylan had promised to attend a meeting of a Property Owners Association, and after he had publicly assailed the present budget, he refused, at the last minute to go to the meeting because he learned that some member of the association intended to ask him some simple questions on that budget.

Fails to Disavow Hearst.

"In all the history of American politics I know no clearer example of a 'yellow streak' than Judge Hylan has presented in his dealings with Mr. Hearst and with disloyalty. Although I have called upon him to disavow Mr. Hearst, and although the public press has repeatedly questioned the loyalty of various groups which are supporting Judge Hylan, he has refused to stand up and state his position because he feared to lose the votes of the disloyal.

"By his political cowardice he has put himself in the position of loving personal advancement more than he loves his country.

"There is not a single disloyal or sinister influence to which Mr. Hearst's candidate has not surrendered in return for votes.

"For the sake of Mr. Hearst's yellow press, he has tacitly admitted his subjection to Mr. Hearst.

"For the sake of the weaklings who are afraid to defend their threatened country, he has whispered in secret that he is opposed to the selective draft.

"For the sake of the pacifist newspaper in which Mr. Untermyer is interested, he has permitted Mr. Untermyer to notify him of his nomination and to preside at the ratification meeting last night in Tammany Hall.

"For the sake of its support, he has silently subscribed to the doctrine, expressed in Mr. Untermyer's Warheit, three months after this nation had entered the war, that:

"'Legally, our Government obtained a permit to compel the American youths to become soldiers. But at the present occasion, the question is if the Government has a moral and political right to send soldiers to France without asking them whether they want to go or not.'

"For the sake of the support of such men as Daniel Cohalan, John Devoy, and Jeremiah O'Leary, Judge Hylan has refused to denounce their doctrines and has made O'Leary's relative his campaign manager.

"Yesterday I called upon Judge Hylan to answer the most burning and the most pertinent question in this campaign. I warned the loyal Americans in Tammany Hall to wring from Judge Hylan's unwilling lips the answer to that question before they permitted Tammany to ratify his candidacy. I warned them for the sake of their own honor and their own patriotism to learn the answer while there was yet time.

"What is the reason behind Mr. Hearst's desperate effort to make Judge Hylan Mayor of New York? That is the question. What is the reason that Mr. Hearst supported Judge Hylan two years ago and is supporting him now?

"The public knows Mr. Hearst's record. It knows he supports no candidate from whom he does not expect something in return. It knows that Mr. Hearst supported Judge Hylan in 1915 and has had no reason since to repent his action. It knows that after supporting me for Mayor four years ago Mr. Hearst turned upon me when he discovered that he could not control me. He has not turned upon Judge Hylan.

Calls Hearst Germany's Friend.

"Mr. Hearst stands today as the head and front of the forces which sought first to make the United States the servile tool of Germany, and when that failed and this country declared war on German ruthlessness, worked to weaken the nation's efforts and to emasculate its army and navy.

"Not in this country alone, but in Germany as well, Mr. Hearst is regarded as the friend of Germany. Between now and election every real American should memorize these words, published in Germany in the Dec. 7, 1914, issue of Vossische Zeitung:

"'We must regard it as an especially happy achievement of Count Bernstorff that he succeeded during the visit of Mr. Hearst, the American newspaper king, in capturing this sovereign and over 600 newspapers for the German cause. * * * The American has become the greatest champion of the German cause in America, and, owing to its great circulation and influence, it has counteracted the influence of other New York newspapers.'

"What is the reason behind Mr. Hearst's desperate effort to make Judge Hylan Mayor of New York? Why has the man whom Germany regards as her greatest champion selected John F. Hylan for Mayor?"

Judge Hartman in Active Campaign.

One of the hardest fought minor campaigns that is going on in the city is that being waged by Judge Gustave Hartman for re-election to the Municipal Court in the Second Municipal District, Manhattan. Judge Hartman is running on the Fusion-Republican ticket. His opponents are Jacob Panken, Socialist, and Abraham Goodman, the Tammany candidate. At the last election Judge Hartman defeated his Tammany and Socialist opponents by almost 5,000 votes, and his friends say that if it were not for the Socialist activities based upon the war situation this year he would have an easy victory.

Liberty Loan Thanks

WE wish to acknowledge the Liberty Loan subscriptions placed through us by our patrons and employees, and to express our appreciation of their generosity in enabling us to roll up one of the most magnificent totals submitted by the merchants of this city.

THE GOVERNMENT THANKS YOU
LIBERTY THANKS YOU
WE THANK YOU

Franklin Simon & Co.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE—37TH AND 38TH STREETS, NEW YORK

The Fashions featured hardly begin to convey the wonder of our full selections!

This Woman's Suit
Of Silvertone or Wool Velour
In the new shades, lavishly trimmed with Nutria fur
75.00

WOMEN'S COAT SHOP

A Woman's Nutria Trimmed Coat
of Silvertone Wool Velour
EMPHASIZING the modish straight lines and fitted sleeves, with large collar and deep cuffs of a finer nutria than is customary in a $48 coat. All the new colors.—Silk lined, warmly interlined. 48.00

A Woman's Crystal Cloth Coat
in Fashionable Shades
A NEW yoke front model, with draped and pointed self collar banded with taupe wolf fur, inset sleeves, and wide flat panel producing Basque effect front. A coat of singular beauty and charm. 69.50

A Woman's Coat in which Hudson Seal plays a leading part
A STRAIGHT-LINE model, of Valeria cloth in the new dull shades; with high chin collar and odd shaped pockets of Hudson seal, and double bands of Hudson seal on belt and cuffs. 85.00

A Semi-Dressy Coat
of Wool Duvetyn, for Women
A FULL drape coat, in the distinctive shades of wool duvetyn, with beautiful stole collar and cuffs of Hudson seal, and girdle of self material terminating in fur pom-poms—one of the most attractive coats of the season. 98.50

WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP

An Exquisite Woman's Gown
for Matinee or Evening
AN artistic combination of crepe chiffon and self color chiffon velvet in the new shades. Collarless neck, flowing sleeves, gold lace vestee, and five velvet bordered panels. 45.00

A Woman's Tailored Gown
of Colored Striped Black Velvet
A TAILORED straight-line model for wear with own furs, made of black silk velvet with colored stripes, and broadcloth collar and inserts at waist to match stripes. 69.50

A Woman's Afternoon Gown
that is a charming model
OF crepe chiffon, in the newest afternoon shades with rows of self color chiffon velvet woven into the chiffon as a trimming. 79.50

A Woman's Dinner Gown
with Bugle Beads and Embroidery
A GORGEOUS straight-line dinner gown. The waist and long front and back panels are of Georgette crepe, with Sphinx bugle beads and gold embroidery, and beaded self girdle. 98.50

WOMEN'S NEGLIGEE SHOP

"Lady Teazle" House Gowns
12.75 to 59.50
for Boudoir, Breakfast or Tea
CHARMING, practical, unconventional, typically Parisian. Entirely hand-made, V-neck, bodice belt, and falling gracefully about the figure; of crepe meteor, chiffon velvet, silk chiffon, crepe de chine, or brocaded cotton crepe. Plain or contrasting colors.

WOMEN'S SHOE SHOP

Women's Low-Heel Shoes
Unusual at 9.00
MADE on new mannish lasts, with welted soles, and military, Cuban, or low leather heels. In deep mahogany or black Russia calf, or combined with buckskin tops.

MISSES' SHOPS

Misses' Silvertone Suits
Copied from "Bernard" of Paris
49.50
A DOUBLE-BREASTED panel-front coat effect, with tight fitting shoulders and sleeves, in-set pockets, and box pleated at back below bow sash belt, straight line skirt. The new shades, including Pekin Blue. 14 to 20 years.

A Distinctive Misses' Coat
Of "Pom-Pom" Cloth with Raccoon Collar
39.50
A FULL belted model, with large flap pockets, big novelty buttons and large Raccoon fur collar of a quality usually reserved for coats at higher prices. Shown in the new colors, silk lined and interlined. 14 to 20 years.

Misses' Afternoon Gowns
Of Georgette Crepe
29.50
DAINTY afternoon gowns of Georgette crepe, in Copenhagen, rose, pearl gray, beige or navy. One model has waist and draped skirt trimmed with self color soutache braid, and another is daintily beaded. 14 to 20 years

WOMEN'S WAIST SHOP

Washable Satin Waists
at 5.75 to 11.50
Exceptional Values
TWELVE new tailored styles, featuring shawl, roll, square, high-neck or Tuxedo collars, and French, fitted, or turn over cuffs. Many of them strictly tailored, with tucked bosom or narrow self flutings. Made of high lustre satin, guaranteed washable, in ivory or pure white.

Introducing the
New Bustle Hat for Women
OF panne or silk velvet, rolled up brim at back, draped in self material or trimmed with fur, fruit, ribbon or flowers.
10.75 to 14.75

A Novelty in
Women's White Kid Gloves
Trimmed in contrasting colors
A WHITE French Kid glove of unusual quality, Vandyke points at wrist and fourchettes in black or colors.
Special 3.50

WOMEN TELL WHY THEY AID MITCHEL

Committees in Every Assembly District Working for the Fusion Nominees.

CARRY CAMPAIGN TO HOMES

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman Points to Protection He Has Given Working Men and Women.

Prominent women of the city are taking more interest in the Mayoralty campaign than ever before, according to the Women's Campaign Committee for Mayor Mitchel, which has headquarters at 110 West Fortieth Street. Squads of women in the various Assembly Districts have organized meetings in school houses and in co-operation with the Fusion Committee and the Public Welfare Committee and in other ways have carried the campaign into every neighborhood. Various members of the committee have set forth their reasons for supporting Mayor Mitchel as follows:

Mrs. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN, Chairman of the Campaign Committee—Mr. Mitchel is my candidate because he measures up to the two most important questions of our national life today—straight, square Americanism, and the protection of our working men and women. All my time for the last few years has gone into these two battles, first on the Industrial Commission and then in the work the Federal Government is now doing to maintain industrial standards during wartime.

Mrs. WILLIAM P. EARLE, Jr., Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred for Non-Partisan City Government—No other Mayor in the history of the city has ever succeeded so well in serving the interests of the rank and file of its citizens as has Mayor Mitchel.

Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT—I want to see Mr. Mitchel re-elected in the interests of the plain, simple human decency in public life. City government is the place where American democracy has most conspicuously failed. City after city, on Eastern seaboard or Western Coast, or on the plains between, have borne dreary witness to the everlasting readiness of the bosses to take advantage of the indifference of citizens as a cover for corrupt schemes of their own.

Miss ELISABETH MARBURY—In this present campaign I consider that Mayor Mitchel's patriotism and efficiency are the two matters that we should conscientiously consider, but before all else at this crisis I hold that we must support that man who stands first, foremost, and always for unadulterated, unqualified, and, if needs be, fanatical patriotism. Each day's disclosures of the spying and the treachery in our midst should determine us first and foremost to take no chances now as to the man who is to govern our city.

Mrs. ROBERT ADAMSON—Preference for plain, decent, old-fashioned honesty in city government is one reason why I wish to see Mayor Mitchel re-elected. He has given a clean, honest city administration, free from the old-time political graft which used to make New York a byword among misgoverned cities.

Mrs. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES—Mayor Mitchel has demonstrated that New York can have a clean, strong, patriotic administration. He has so raised the standard of city government that we are today justly proud. Not only is he the candidate of civic honesty, but the fearless champion of Americanism. New York especially needs such a Mayor.

Mrs. JOSEPH SWANN—One of the reasons why I am most strongly for Mr. Mitchel is his support of the Gary system in New York City. The Gary system for the first time in the history of the city offers to all children an opportunity for the self-development of each child.

Miss LILLIAN D. WALD—I have no hesitation in stating that in my judgment—and my judgment is based upon twenty-five years of intimate knowledge of the city's social needs—taken as a whole, the city's interests have never been so well administered, and those departments that touch the dependents, the little children, and the unfortunates have been conducted with methods not only efficient, but essentially humane.

Mrs. ANNIE NATHAN MEYER—It seems inconceivable that at a time like this, when democracy is on trial, when its effectiveness against the most brutal form of oligarchy is being tested, that there can be any question of putting a Tammany administration in the place of the best Mayor New York has ever had.

Miss MAUDE WETMORE—Mayor Mitchel's re-election, because of war times, is of national importance. For four years New York City has had a clean, impartial government, a fearless executive, who, regardless of personal advantages has, unhesitatingly, gone about the city's business.

Dr. KATHARINE B. DAVIS—In addition to all the other significant reasons for the re-election of John Purroy Mitchel, and the imperative necessity for re-electing him, I should like to add one more. If I may be allowed to strike a personal note, I should like to say that I believe the fact that he had the nerve to appoint a woman to an official position, showing thus his belief that women had an interest and a right to a part in our city administration is one reason why the women of the city should support him.

Miss IDA M. TARBELL—Mayor Mitchel has given New York the sanest, cleanest and most broad-minded administration in my time. Every man who has proved himself should be kept in place in these days.

BROWNE DEFENDS MAYOR.

Realty Expert, Formerly an Opponent, Is for Fusion Candidates.

One of the peculiarities of the present campaign is the fact that Stewart Browne, the real estate expert, who has been a bitter opponent of the Mitchel administration, is now defending the Mayor and Controller Prendergast in the attacks being made upon them because of the Rockaway Park and Dreamland purchases. In a statement issued yesterday Mr. Browne said:

"For deliberate and barefaced lying against Mitchel and Prendergast in this municipal campaign commend me to the Reynolds land deals. The proposition to buy Rockaway Park and Dreamland came from a Tammany Board of Aldermen; the first actively supported by the Hearst newspapers, and both by civic associations throughout the city. Now the present Board of Estimate, and especially Mitchel and Prendergast, are not only blamed for these purchases, but their political opponents insinuate, they haven't the honesty and courage to directly charge, that because Mitchel knew Reynolds there must be something crooked, although Mitchel never knew Reynolds until long afterward. These same men will tell you to a dollar how much profit Reynolds made out of each of the three deals, although the city to this day has never paid one cent on any one but Rockaway Park.

"During the last four years I have bitterly opposed many things that the Mayor and Controller have advocated, but I have always been satisfied that every member of the Board of Estimate without exception was absolutely honest in all their dealings and votes. It is a disgrace to this community that Swann and Hylan should be permitted to run amuck and indirectly suggest that any member of the Board of Estimate had any corrupt dealings with Reynolds."

SOLDIERS CAST VOTE IN MAYORALTY RACE

Old Sixty-ninth Regiment Participates in the Election Held at Camp Mills.

HYLAN SAID TO BE LEADING

Senator Foley Says Troops Experienced No Difficulty in Using the Paster Ballot.

Voting in the Mayoralty election took place yesterday afternoon when the men of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth United States Infantry, made up of the old "Fighting Sixty-ninth" of the National Guard went to the polls at Camp Mills, Mineola. The polls were open from 1 o'clock until 4 o'clock. At 5:30 the ballots were sealed up and forwarded to the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, who will announce the result in December.

The vote was cast under the supervision of the military authorities at Camp Mills, with Lieutenant William P. Kavanagh, who performed similar service on the Mexican border in the Presidential election last year, acting as superviser. John J. Curran acted as Inspector for the Secretary of State.

According to reports from well-informed quarters last night, Judge Hylan and Mayor Mitchel divided the bulk of the vote at the camp, with Judge Hylan running far ahead of his fusion opponent. It was said that William M. Bennett, the Republican nominee, and Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, polled less than a score of votes between them. A paster ballot was used.

Senator James A. Foley, who is in charge of the campaign among the soldiers for the Democratic Fusion Committee, was at Camp Mills while the voting was in progress. Upon his return to the city last night he said that the voting had progressed smoothly and that the soldiers had found no difficulty in using the ballot provided for through an act passed by the Legislature this year.

"The fatal mistake of the Mitchel campaign managers in making patriotism the issue was revealed by the vote cast by real soldiers," said Senator Foley. "Our estimate of the 1,800 votes cast is: Hylan, 1,500; Bennett, 200; Mitchel, 100.

"During the three hours the election was in progress speeches were made by the soldiers at various points in the company streets, civilians being excluded. On every hand Mayor Mitchel's attempt to cover the real estate scandals of his administration with the American flag was vigorously denounced.

"The real soldiers of the 'Fighting Sixty-ninth' denounced Mayor Mitchel's appearance in uniform on billboards, and he was characterized by one speaker as the 'counterfeit cadet.' Mayor Mitchel had no defenders in the 'Fighting Sixty-ninth' as presented in the regimental election, nor did he have sufficient strength in the regiment even to provide watchers.

"The sentiment expressed in this first soldier election shows the way in which the real fighting men regard the 'Fighting Mayor.' It is a complete repudiation of his claim to a monopoly of patriotism. It shows that his pretended patriotism has not obscured the voters' minds to the real issues, and that the scandals of his administration and the primary frauds cannot be concealed."

It was said last night that the voting at Camp Upton, Yaphank, where approximately 16,000 drafted men voting in New York are registered, will not be held until Friday or Saturday. Under the law governing the taking of the soldiers' vote it can be polled any time after Oct. 26.

Though Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, has been unable to obtain a permit to speak at Camp Upton, the Socialist campaign managers claim that he will get a big vote there.

"During the last few days," a statement issued yesterday by the Hillquit Campaign Committee read, "relatives of several hundred drafted men have come to our headquarters with contributions and assurances of support. These visitors have brought word that Mr. Hillquit's stand for an early peace was making a favorable impression."

What purported to be a straw vote taken at Camp Upton was made public last night by the Hillquit campaign managers. It stood: Hillquit, 61; Mitchel, 52; Hylan, 49; Bennett, 4.

N. Y. U. NOT FOR HILLQUIT.

No Sympathy for Supporter of Prussianism, Says Prof. Fisher.

The Faculty of New York University does not favor Morris Hillquit for Mayor, according to Professor Willard C. Fisher. Professor Fisher received a letter recently from Evans Clarke, Chairman of the Collegiate League for Hillquit, in which he suggested that as Professor Fisher was in sympathy with the aims of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, he took it for granted that he was in favor of Mr. Hillquit's election, and asked for the names of the Faculty members who were going to vote for Hillquit. In reply Professor Fisher wrote:

"I hasten to inform you that you are quite unjustified in your inference that I might favor Mr. Hillquit in the present campaign. From sympathy with the declared purpose of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society—the study of the Socialist movement—to support for Mr. Hillquit in his support of Prussian militarism and autocracy is a very far cry, indeed. Moreover, I trust that there are no members of the Faculty of New York University of whom it could be said truthfully that they are going to vote for Mr. Hillquit."

Doyen to Command a Brigade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Brig. Gen. Charles A. Doyen is to take command of a brigade of marines in France. He is now with General Pershing's forces. The regiment of marines which General Doyen took to France is to be commanded by Colonel W. C. Neville, who has been detached from command of the United States Marine Guard at Peking and ordered to France, by way of the United States.

HYLAN MAKES ISSUE OF RICHMOND GARBAGE

Promises to Attack Disposal Plant Contract, if Elected, and to Cut Ferry Fares.

Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany nominee for Mayor, told two Richmond audiences last night that he would have the appointment of the next Corporation Counsel and that the first work he would set him to do would be to attack the validity of the contract under which garbage from the other boroughs is sent for final disposal to a newly erected plant on Staten Island.

Garbage is the real issue in the Borough of Richmond. When the Mitchel administration proceeded to have the disposal plant, which is thoroughly modern and as unobjectionable as an establishment of that character can possibly be, located there a protest went up from residents of Staten Island. For a time a revolt was threatened and a strong guard had to be maintained while the plant was being erected.

"In the light of past performances," said Judge Hylan, "it would not be surprising to see the Mitchel-Prendergast administration, if returned to power, propose to change the name of this island from Staten Island to Barren Island. They have already given you the smell, and they may as well give you the name.

"I know that question uppermost in your minds tonight is what I will do with that garbage plant which the Mitchel-Prendergast administration has already saddled upon you in order to give a $10,000,000 profit to William M. Greve and his associates, now under indictment for the Rockaway land steal.

"I have met every issue of this campaign squarely. I have given a bill of particulars in every exposure I have made of the corruption and wrongdoing of the present city administration. I promise you now that the first act of the Corporation Counsel I shall appoint on Jan. 1, 1918, will be to attack the validity of that iniquitous garbage contract which was executed in defiance of court order.

"I want to say to you further that there is ample law in this State to protect the health of its citizens. And the health of the people of Staten Island will be given prior consideration to the profits of Reynolds, Greve, and Bailey.

"The next Health Commissioner of this city will deal with this garbage situation with an iron hand. I have no hesitancy in saying tonight that I will be in a position to appoint these two officials and carry out this pledge to you after the first of January. In the three weeks of this campaign, I have been in every borough of this city. I have found that the people of every borough are up in arms against the treatment that they have received at the hands of Mitchel and Prendergast, just as the people of this borough are up in arms. The people of the City of New York are determined that the rule of offocials who are the pliant tools of Rockefeller and the special interests must end. The government must be returned to the people."

Judge Hylan also promised the Staten Islanders that there would be a reduction in ferry rates to Staten Island after Jan. 1 if he was elected Mayor and that there would be a general jacking up of the transit companies serving the people of Richmond, pending the inauguration of municipal ownership of public utilities.

"The Democratic candidates are pledged to inaugurate a policy of municipal ownership and operation," said the Tammany nominee. "The whole aim of such a policy is to provide better and cheaper service for the people and to check the exploitation of the public by special interests.

"If in addition to your ferry your local transit lines were municipally owned there would be no question of adequate service for the people of Staten Island. The question as to whether the city-owned ferry, the privately owned lines on the island returned dividends would not enter into the discussion. They would all be links in one great connecting system, and the great system would bear the burden of the temporary losses of weaker lines during the period of development. The whole system would be immensely profitable, and the profits would all go to the people instead of to a favored few, as at present."

Judge Hylan's two Richmond meetings were held at Viehmeister's Hall, at Stapleton, and at Port Richmond. Good-sized, friendly audiences confronted the Tammany candidate at both meetings. Charles L. Craig, candidate for Controller, and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, addressed the same audiences.

WALLING ASSAILS HILLQUIT.

Socialist Calls Candidate "Traitor to All Oppressed Races."

William English Walling, who has been the representative of the American Socialists for years in their international meetings, issued a statement yesterday in which he accused Morris Hillquit of being "a traitor to all oppressed races." He said, in part:

"Morris Hillquit is a traitor to internationalism. Hillquit has committed treason against the working people of the world. Hillquit is a traitor to the oppressed races

"The German Socialists were the first Socialists in all the world to vote money for militarism, (in 1913, before the war.) The German Socialists were the first Socialists to vote in favor of the present war. And now Hillquit proposes to hand over the working classes of the world to the German Socialists, aided by their agents in the small neutral countries terrorized by Germany, and their dupes in Russia.

"Kerensky calls for a strong Russian army to fight for the peace desired by the peoples of the democratic nations, Russia, France, Great Britain, Australia, Canada, and America. Hillquit and Lenine, the Russian anarchist, stand for immediate peace without fighting. This is what the Kaiser desires.

"Hillquit pretends he is not pro-German. Germany is pro-Hillquit; all parties in Germany, from Scheidemann to the Kaiser and Hindenburg have shown by their newspapers that they want Hillquit to get a big vote.

"The labor unions of France, England, and America know that this war must continue until German defeat, if democracy and unionism are not to be destroyed. They are the backbone of the labor international. He who is traitor to the working class of the democratic nations is traitor to the working class of the world."

Do Your Duty Over Here for Our Boys "Over There"

ATTEND THE ARMY AND NAVY BAZAAR

Grand Central Palace, October 27th to Nov. 3rd

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

BATIK—*Originals*

Negligees	*79.00 89.00 to 195.00*
Night Gowns	*49.00 to 95.00*

NO TWO ALIKE

These garments have been treated by those artists who introduced the art to America—artists who execute commissions exclusively for Bonwit Teller & Co. The designs are the result of their past Summer's work while developing new conceptions in their Mountain and Wood Nature Studies.

Women's Tailored Shirts

2.90 to 11.50

Exclusive mannish modes in dimity, crepe de chine, luxor satin and men's wear silk shirtings.

SPORT'S APPAREL

Golf Suits	*29.50 to 75.00*
Velvet Coat & Plaid Skirt Suits	*75.00 to 145.00*
Corduroy Sport Suits	*85.00 to 125.00*
Velvet & Corduroy Jackets	*35.00 to 55.00*
Leather Suits	*42.50 to 125.00*
Leather Jackets	*16.50 to 55.00*
Leather Waistcoats	*10.50 to 18.50*
Leather Motor Coats	*45.00 to 185.00*
Jersey Sport Frocks	*24.50 to 110.00*
Jersey Golf Coats	*19.50 to 49.50*

Models that are typed true to the functions for which they are intended, fashioned with the positive frankness and freedom that is definitive. Wool, velvet, corduroy and leather garments are especially featured.

Particular Attention Is Directed to

The Illustrated Fashions in To-day's Rotogravure Section of

WOMEN'S BOOTS FOR DRESS AND SPORT WEAR AND SLIPPERS

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Marquise de Sevigné Perfumes and Toilet Preparations are subtle tokens of distinction. Their delicacy and refinement have established them with the most fastidious women of Paris and New York.

Originations in Neckwear, Paris Beaded Bags, Necklets, Handkerchiefs, Veilings, Hosiery and many dainty accessories in the way of articles for the Boudoir Table.

SPECIALLY PREPARED VALUES FOR MONDAY

Women's Apparel of Fashion

Advance Announcement!

Extraordinary Sale of

WOMEN'S FINE COATS

To Be Held TUESDAY, Oct. 30th

Complete details will be in Monday evening newspapers

SPECIALLY PREPARED VALUES FOR MONDAY

Fur Coats Misses' Apparel

Women's Tailored Suits 38.00

STRICTLY TAILORED OR FUR TRIMMED

Developed in wool velour, silvertone velour, tricotine, gabardine and broadcloth. Attractive models, with or without belts, smart collar effects and skirts. In the favored winter colorings.

Women's Cloth & Velvet Suits 55.00

PLAIN TAILORED OR FUR TRIMMED

A collection of suits assembled from the regular stock of higher price models where size and color ranges are incomplete. In silvertone velour, velveteen, Rayonnier cloth, wool velour and tricotine.

Women's Costume Suits 95.00

ASSEMBLED FROM HIGHER PRICED GROUPS

Featured are the season's most exclusive models in silk duvetyn, fine wool velour, cachmir velour and velveteen, handsomely trimmed with the fashionable furs. Short or medium length coats in belted, bustle, surplice and flare types.

Women's Serge Frocks

SMART WALKING TYPES

25.00 35.00 49.50

Surplice styles, belted effects with long roll white satin collars, panel frocks done in gold thread embroidery, round neck basque models, straightline silhouettes with braided bottoms.

Women's Afternoon Frocks 50.00

A COLLECTION OF ODD MODELS

One frock of a kind remaining from the early season collections in chiffon velvet, Georgette and satin, beaded Georgette and satin.

Women's Evening Gowns 85.00

CHARMING AND DISTINCTIVE STYLES

Simple types expressed in terms of refined fashion in satin, poulte de soie and satin combined with net. Draped skirts and bugle bead trimmed bodices are featured.

Women's Evening Wraps

95.00

CHIFFON VELVET—FUR TRIMMED

Graceful, enveloping wraps of chiffon velvet, in beautiful shadings of sapphire, American Beauty, black, orchid and dove-gray.

Women's Kid Gloves

Short kid gloves in white, ivory and tan—overseam, pique and P. X. M. sewn. Also washable white chamois gloves.

1.50

"Bontell" Silk Hose

Medium weight, in pure silk. Black, white and leading shades for street and evening wear. Re-enforced mercerized lisle garter tops and soles.

1.25

Three Pairs, 3.65

Silk Nightgowns

Of crepe de chine, elaborately trimmed with cream Mechlin lace and ribbons.

4.95

Satin Bodices

Lacey models in three designs, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and Swiss embroidery medallions.

1.95

Satin Petticoats

High lustre satin, with deep two section thread lace flounce over plaited chiffon.

4.95

Satin Corsets

Girdle top corsets, long hips, lightly boned. In pink, white and blue satin.

7.50

Brassieres

Of pink crepe de chine and imitation filet lace. Fastening in back.

2.50

Glove Silk Vests

Regulation shoulder or bodice styles with satin ribbon straps in white or pink.

1.75

Bordered Hudson Seal Coats 165.00

SIX-INCH BORDER, COLLAR AND CUFFS OF SKUNK

Handsome, 45-inch long, full loose box model. Perfectly matched dyed muskrat pelts.

Scotch Mole Coats 350.00

TAUPE FOX COLLAR AND CUFFS

Exquisite quality pelts, perfectly matched and blended in a 45-inch long, attractive flare coat.

Hudson Seal Coats 125.00

45-inch long, full loose model made from perfectly matched, selected dyed muskrat pelts.

Beaver Collars.....22.50	*Beaver Muffs.....16.50*
Skunk Collars.....22.50	*Skunk Muffs.....22.50*
Hudson Seal Collars.14.50	*Hudson Seal Muffs.14.50*

Misses' Tailored Suits 28.00

TAILORED AND "LOUNGE" MODELS

Strictly mannish and lounge types, made of whipcords, burella, wool jersey and wool velour. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits 39.50

TYPICALLY YOUTHFUL STYLES

Dressy modes, featuring chic, unusual style treatments in velour, duvet de laine and burella. Seal fur accentuations. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Tailored Suits 49.50

PLAIN TAILORED AND FUR TRIMMED

A collection of very smart and unusual suit modes that express the truly youthful note in fashions. Tailored and handsomely fur trimmed styles in wool velour and silvertone velour. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Tailored Frocks 20.00

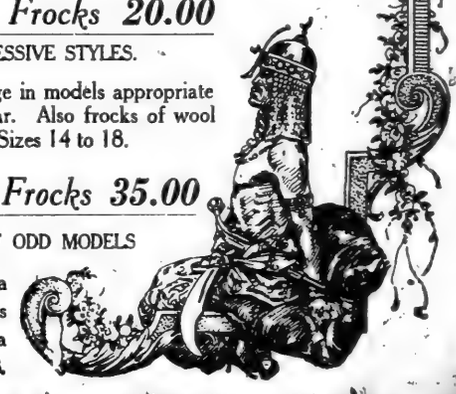
IN SIMPLE, EXPRESSIVE STYLES.

Included are frocks of serge in models appropriate for school and college wear. Also frocks of wool jersey and satin. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Evening Frocks 35.00

A COLLECTION OF ODD MODELS

Two or three frocks of a kind daintily styled in gros de Londres, chiffon, taffeta and net. Sizes 14 to 18.



MAYOR DENOUNCES ACTS OF SWANN

Charges District Attorney with Failing to Prosecute Tammany Men.

GIVES SPECIFIC INSTANCES

Says False Statements Were Made by Swann Concerning European Trip He Did Not Take.

Before a crowd that filled Bryant Hall at Forty-first Street and Sixth Avenue to overflowing last night Mayor Mitchel was applauded when he said that it was not necessary to go back into the past to the days of Murphy in the Dock Department, the days of Devery and of Tammany control to find an illustration of what Murphy Government means to New York. His illustration was the District Attorney's office under Swann, and in a scathing indictment of Swann and his staff he gave names and dates alleging to show that prosecution had been withheld in the case of men of the Tammany stripe of politics.

"We have an example of maladministration," he said, "in the degraded office of the District Attorney of New York County. The District Attorney, by his own confession, called men to his office, not under Grand Jury subpoena, but under the District Attorney's subpoena, and examined them in a private room, and then put out an absolutely lying statement not based upon any testimony given to him.

"I challenge him to produce testimony to support his lying statement that I made a trip to Europe in company with Senator Reynolds or met him on the Continent for some jollification party. When I told the District Attorney the fact was that I had not been on the same side of the Atlantic with Senator Reynolds or with any one of the persons named in his statement, he did not even come back in support of his original statement, but contented himself with the statement that he had not said I crossed on the same ship with him."

Then the Mayor charged the District Attorney with failure to prosecute men who were friends of Mr. Swann and Mr. Murphy.

"Here is the evidence," he continued. "There was an inspector, or rather a clerk, in the License Department named William A. Smith. The facts disclosed, on investigation—the Commissioner of Accounts put people of his own into the office to get this evidence, knowing that a general grafting was going on—that Smith received on Feb. 5, 1916, $3 from William H. Boyle, an employe of the Commissioner of Accounts, who was planted in that office. Boyle told him he had collected $10 from a newsstand operator named Frankie and was giving Smith $3 as his share. Boyle had told Smith that Frankie had difficulty in obtaining a license and if Smith could help him get it there would be $50 dollars in it for them. Smith said he would speak to Inspector Tracy, who had charge of applications for newsstand licenses. Smith spoke to Tracy, told Boyle that Tracy said he would take care of the stand, and that he had told Tracy that Boyle had a contract to get a license for a newsstand and that the applicant would pay $50. The license was for an elevated stairway newsstand at the northeast corner of 117th Street and Third Avenue.

"The same man, Boyle, paid Smith $20 on Jan. 19 and $5 on Jan. 29. The money was paid to Smith for his agreement to have stand licenses issued quickly, in connection with which Smith was told that Smith, Boyle, and another clerk were to receive $30 per license, which was to be divided among them. Now, I need not go on reading you further details of that case. This man took graft, this man violated the criminal law. This man was apprehended by the inspector of the Commissioner of Accounts. Mr. Smith is a member of Tammany Hall, of the Nineteenth District, of which Mr. Hines is leader. This case was submitted to District Attorney Swann by the Commissioner of Accounts on March 22, 1916. One year later, as no action had been taken by the District Attorney, the Commissioner of Accounts instituted proceedings against Smith on a warrant issued by the Chief City Magistrate. Profiting by the District Attorney's delay, Smith, in the meantime, apparently fled the jurisdiction and could not be located to serve the warrant.

"There was a clerk named Charles M. Strauss in the office of the Commissioner of Licenses. The charges against him were accepting illegal fees and attempting to commit grand larceny. The facts are that Strauss received five dollars on Jan. 4, 1916, from W. H. Boyle which Boyle had collected from Isidore Reif, who paid this money in consideration of Strauss having issued a dump license to Reif without requiring him to await his turn. On Jan. 5th, 1916, instead of mailing post cards addressed to applicants for licenses notifying them that their licenses were ready, Strauss gave the cards to Boyle. Boyle told him to see how much money he could collect from the applicants in consideration of having their licenses issued. On Jan. 6th, 1916, Strauss received $3 from Boyle. He was told it was collected from applicants whose cards Strauss had previously given to Boyle.

"Strauss then gave Boyle additional cards and told him to collect money from those persons. On Jan. 8th, 1916, Strauss received $1.75 from Boyle and was told it was one-half of what Boyle had collected. On Dec. 31st, 1915, Strauss directed Boyle to obtain money from applicants waiting in line to receive licenses, and in consideration of licenses being issued to the applicants who paid without requiring them to wait their turn in line, Boyle collected one dollar each from two applicants and gave it to Strauss. Licenses were issued to applicants immediately. The applicants were Peter Bosso of 28 Henry Street and Samuel Goldman of 106 East Fourteenth Street.

"On Dec. 24, 1915, Strauss requested Boyle to procure a good pickpocket to pick the pockets of license applicants waiting in line at the License Department. That is the fact. He was then to divide the proceeds with Strauss, and Boyle, accordingly, on Jan. 6, 1916, introduced Police Officer Papelo to Strauss as the pickpocket. On Jan. 11, 1916, Papelo went to the office of the License Department by arrangement with Strauss, and while pretending to be a pickpocket, Strauss told Papelo if he saw any one around he should stand in line as if he was an applicant, and ask Strauss for a license. Next day Strauss asked Papelo what success he had and Papelo said he got $37.

"Jan. 12, 1916, Officer Papelo, according to the prearranged plan, pretended to be an applicant, and carried on a prearranged conversation with Strauss with reference to a hoisting license. The same day Boyle asked Strauss why Papelo had not divided the money, and instructed him to make a demand on Papelo to divide the money. On Jan. 14, 1916, Papelo told Strauss he had obtained $67 by picking pockets at the office of the Department of Licenses, and gave Strauss $30 as the latter's share.

"My friends, this gentleman, Mr. Strauss, was a member of the Cherokee Club, the district organization of Tammany Hall of which William Shannon was leader. Mr. Shannon's son, it appears, was an intimate friend of Strauss, and Assistant District Attorney Dooling, Mr. Murphy's personal representative for the prostitution of the District Attorney's office, is also a member of that organization.

"Strauss's case was submitted to the District Attorney by the Commissioner of Accounts on March 22, 1916. No action was taken by the District Attorney until March of the following year. In the meantime the Kings County District Attorney, to whom a similar case against Inspector Russell had been submitted by the Commissioner of Accounts on the same day, March 22, 1916, had him indicted in Kings County and convicted. The New York District Attorney thereupon submitted Strauss's case to the Grand Jury, and obtained an indictment on March 19, 1917.

"This case has not been brought to trial up to date. The District Attorney's representative argued with the Commissioner of Accounts that Strauss was not guilty of picking pockets. Thereupon the Commissioner of Accounts obtained a warrant from the Chief City Magistrate upon this charge, and prosecuted Strauss before the Chief City Magistrate. In this, as in the Magistrate's hearings in the other license cases, the Commissioner of Accounts received no assistance from the District Attorney, but on the contrary the District Attorney's representative hindered the prosecution and actually submitted a brief to the Chief City Magistrate on the question whether the facts shown against Strauss constituted the crime of an attempt to commit grand larceny.

"While this brief pretended to take no position, but merely to assist the court, it in fact argued strongly for the defendant's position that no crime had been made out. It misstated the facts in a manner tending to aid Strauss, and quoted at length from a dissenting opinion in the case of the People against Sullivan, without disclosing the fact that it was a dissenting opinion. The Chief Magistrate upheld the Commissioner of Accounts and held Strauss for the Grand Jury on the pickpocket charge, upon which charge Strauss was indicted in June, 1917."

BENNETT INVADES THE BUDGET HEARING

G. O. P. Candidate Takes Up Mayor's Challenge Ignored by Hylan.

HOT DEBATE WITH MITCHEL

Locks Horns with Controller Also Over Salary Paid to William Wirt, the Gary Expert.

Taking the place of Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, who had been invited to appear before the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate and tell how he would reduce the items for 1918, William M. Bennett, Republican Mayoralty candidate, appeared before the board yesterday and had a lively colloquy with Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast. He was hissed by spectators before he ended his argument. Immediately after the roll call Mr. Bennett asked to be heard out of the regular order, and when he obtained permission said:

"Mr. Mayor, I have seen in the newspapers a statement to the effect that a challenge has been made to Judge Hylan to come before this committee and point out just where even one item of $10,000 could be cut from the budget without impairing public service—"

"Who made such a challenge?" interrupted the Mayor.

"The newspapers say that you issued it," replied Mr. Bennett, "but, of course, I realize that some newspapers cannot be depended upon."

"I agree with you in that statement," replied the Mayor. "Some newspapers cannot be depended upon. The fact of the matter is that you have been misinformed. I have issued no challenge to Judge Hylan. I simply invited him to attend this budget hearing and show us where we could save all the money he has been declaring he could save for the city. I am hopeful that much more than $10,000 will be cut from the budget before we have finished our work."

Mr. Bennett then proceeded to follow the general substance of a typewritten statement which he had prepared in advance, his principal argument being based on an item of $10,000 for the employment of William Wirt as educational consultant.

"I take it," continued Mr. Bennett, "that this is William Wirt of Gary, Ind., who has been employed by the city for the last three years for ten weeks in each year at $1,000 a week to help introduce the Gary system. The mention of Mr. Wirt's name in connection with the appropriation presupposes that he must be retained should there be a change of administration."

"There you are again in error," interrupted the Mayor. "The item presupposes nothing of the sort. A new administration can do as it pleases."

Mr. Bennett then diverted slightly from his main argument, and said the city already had spent money recklessly in buying the new court site, property for the marginal terminal railway in Brooklyn, the municipal building in the same borough, and other properties which were lying idle by reason of lack of funds to improve them.

"I must insist that Mr. Bennett confine his remarks to the budget," interrupted the Mayor, "no outside matters should be brought into this hearing."

"Is this your ruling?" asked Mr. Bennett, ironically.

"Yes, this is my ruling," replied the Mayor, "as Chairman of this committee. If I am in error the members of the committee present will advise me."

"Oh, you will seek their advice?" said Bennett.

"I don't require it up to the present," said the Mayor. "As you have been bringing outside matters into this hearing—"

"I have been interrupted here as others have been interrupted during the last three years," Bennett retorted. "How much time will you allow me, and I will say what I have to say and stop."

The Mayor assured Mr. Bennett that he would be allowed any reasonable period. Mr. Bennett then returned to his attack on the Wirt item in the budget.

"The city has other experts fully as competent as Mr. Wirt," continued Mr. Bennett. "Money is being spent on this experiment into the so-called Gary plan, and the time has come to stop spending money on it until it has been fully tried in one school. I am informed that it costs the city from $30,000 to $40,000 a year to furnish Mr. Wirt with information as to our public school system. In view of the apparent failure of the system it should be abandoned and no future attempt should be made to extend it."

Before Mr. Bennett could proceed further Controller Prendergast interrupted to say:

"Will Mr. Bennett tell us who the employes are who get this $30,000 for assisting Mr. Wirt?"

"Do you deny the truth of the statement?" asked Mr. Bennett. "Do you question it?"

"I am not questioning anything," came back Prendergast. "I am asking you to name the employes who get this $30,000 you speak of—"

"And I am asking you," retorted Bennett, "if my statement is not based on fact—"

"I give you my solemn promise," replied the Controller, "that I will answer your question when you have answered mine."

"That's a bargain," said Bennett, with a smile. "I will answer your question when you have answered mine."

The two had it back and forth several times, but hisses from the spectators brought the colloquy to a sudden halt. As Mr. Bennett turned from the railing to resume his seat, he addressed the Controller:

"Are these hisses intended for you or me? Are the hissers taxpayers or Columbia students?"

Mr. Bennett said later that he had intended taking up other items incorporated in his prepared statement.

MORE BETTING ON MITCHEL.

The Odds on Hylan Drop to Two to One on Small Wagers.

While election betting generally in Brooklyn continued light yesterday, there was a noticeable increase in the activities of the Mitchel backers. On Friday Mitchel bettors asked odds of 2½ to 1 against Hylan. Yesterday they were willing to accept 2 to 1, but only comparatively small bets at these odds were reported. Fred Schumm, the betting commissioner, said last night that there had been a largely increased number of inquiries from Mitchel backers during the day.

Mr. Schumm placed one bet of $1,200 to $1,000 that Mitchel would finish either first or second in the race; another of $1,000 to $100 that Hillquit would not win; one of $500 to $300 that Mitchel would beat Hillquit; one of $500 even that Hylan would have a plurality of 25,000 in Kings County; one of $500 even that Hylan would carry New York County by 30,000; one of $300 to $500 that Hylan would carry all the five counties of the city, and one of $1,000 even that Hylan and his associates on the Democratic ticket would all be elected.

FIFTH IN MAYORALTY RACE.

Single Tax Candidate Attacks Hillquit at Teachers' Union.

Like a bolt from a clear sky there sprang into the arena of municipal politics yesterday a fifth candidate for Mayor. The newcomer is George Wallace, who lives at Freeport, L. I., is in business at Rockville Centre, but comes to New York for politics. Mr. Wallace is a lawyer, and is running for Mayor on a Single Tax ticket. He made his initial bow to the electorate at a meeting held under the auspices of the Teachers' Union at the Washington Irving High School yesterday morning. The meeting was called to afford the Mayoralty candidates an opportunity to express their views on educational questions which have arisen during the campaign.

Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, and William M. Bennett, the Republican nominee, had accepted, but Mr. Bennett did not appear. Mayor Mitchel and Judge Hylan failed to respond. The Single Tax standard bearer came uninvited. Mr. Wallace began by raining oratorical blows on Morris Hillquit, who, he said, had been graduated from the same law school with him. The Socialist candidate, who got a five-minute ovation when he appeared, sat on the platform and took it with a smile.

"There was a textbook in Chicago," said Mr. Wallace, "that had nice things about the Kaiser. The Board of Education caused the pages that contained these to be torn out. You have textbooks in your schools today which have many nice things about one man whose labor and whose money did a great deal to make America what it is today—the man who made it possible for the colonies to become a nation—George Washington. If my friend Hillquit is elected Mayor—basing my conclusion on the views he has expressed—he would be compelled to tear out those pages containing nice things about George Washington, because George Washington believed in war in the defense of liberty.

"These same books have a great deal to say about the most lovable man that ever sat in the White House—Abraham Lincoln. If Hillquit becomes Mayor he must cut that out, too, for Lincoln went to war to preserve the Union."

Mr. Hillquit when his turn came denied that Socialists had had anything to do with the Gary strikes, but said he thought the system imposed too great a task on the teachers and made nervous wrecks of them. He was asked by a person in the audience what he would do if elected Mayor, in case a third and fourth Liberty Loan were called for. Mr. Hillquit said he would have nothing to do with it, for it would be none of his concern as Mayor to meddle.

"I will stand by the principles I have promulgated," said the Socialist candidate. "I will not play the hypocrite. I would use every means at my disposal to stop the war. I am utterly opposed to its continuance and to anything that would further that end."

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements for Lost and Found articles may be found on the first page of Section Three.—Advt.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

Direct Attention to

Cloth of Silver Slippers

Strictly hand made evening slippers of superior quality cloth of silver, Louis XVI heels.

Priced at

7.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

Will Place on Sale Monday

800 Women's

Broad Wale Velvet Corduroy House Robes

Silk Lined Throughout

New Raglan sleeve model of broad wale velvet corduroy with large sailor collar, pockets and girdle in rose, copenhagen, light blue, lavender or wistaria.

Special **5.90**

All Sales Final. No C. O. D.'s No Exchanges No Credits

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CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York

Sale of Women's High Shoes

$6.35

FORMERLY SOLD TO $12.50

Low Heel Models with Welt Soles

Included are mahogany Russia calf shoes. Gun metal calf shoes, with wing tips. Black kid vamps, with tops of white kid. Havana brown kid. Slate gray kid. Brown kid vamps, white kid tops. Dark "Cocoa" calf vamps, bisque suede tops. Mahogany Russia calf vamps, white buck tops. Gun metal calf vamps, with dark gray buck tops. All have welt soles.

Wood and Leather Louis XVI. Heels, Welt and Turn Soles

Mahogany Russia calf shoes, with wing tips. Havana brown kid. Slate gray kid. All suede shoes in pearl gray, fawn and brown. Patent leather vamps, pearl gray suede, black and white kid tops. Havana brown kid vamps, brown suede tops. Black kid vamps, dark gray buck tops. Black kid vamps, white kid tops. Patent leather vamp, pearl gray cloth top. Dull kid vamp, taupe gray cloth top. Black kid and mahogany Russia calf vamps, with fawn cloth tops. Black kid vamp, with black cloth top. All black kid.

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589 Fifth Ave., at 48th St.

WILL OFFER

MONDAY Oct. 29 and TUESDAY Oct. 30

100 HATS

Taken from regular stock

Suitable for immediate wear

18.00 and 20.00

Originally $25.00 to $35.00

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We will accept in payment of your bill or for merchandise purchased here *Liberty Bonds at Par*

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OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Exceptional Sale Monday

Women's Distinctive Coats

An interesting collection of smart tailored and fur collar coats; suitable for every figure, developed in the most fashionable materials and colors; many are silk lined throughout.

For This Sale Offering Unusual Values

28.00

Women's Coats of silvertone or velour cloth in semi-fitted straight line and high waisted effects; some plain tailored or with fur collars; full lined. *Special* **35.00**

Women's Fur Collar or Plain Tailored Coats of velour, burella or broadcloth, belted and straight line effects; full silk lined. *Special* **45.00**

Important Sale Monday

Tailored and Fur Trimmed Suits

An unusual assortment of Women's and Misses' tailored, demi-tailored and fur-trimmed Suits of Velour cloth, broadcloth, Oxfords and Trico Burella, in black, navy blue and new Autumn colors. Superior make and linings.

Offering Extraordinary Value at

28.00

New Model Velveteen Suits

Exclusive and exceptional plain tailored and fur-trimmed models for Women and Misses' featuring straight lines, ripple backs and tight sleeves, in the wanted colors.

48.00 55.00 68.00

Will Close Out Monday

175 Misses' Dresses

From the Regular Stock—All This Season's Models.

Attractive Afternoon and Street Dresses of satin, charmeuse and combinations of Georgette and satin. Included are beaded, braided and emb'd models.

Regular Values 25.00 and 29.75

Reduced to **15.00**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street, New York

Another Special Sale Monday

Women's Fashionable Fur Coats

Perfectly matched skins, distinctive models and expert workmanship.

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full flare model, deep collar and cuffs, 42 inches long. *Sale Price* **95.00**

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full loose box model, deep collar and cuffs, 45 inches long. *Sale Price* **135.00**

Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), fashionable model, 45 inches long, deep collar, large cuffs and six inch border of *Natural Skunk*. *Sale Price* **185.00**

Women's Natural Muskrat Coats, 45 inches long, deep collar, large cuffs, pockets and belt of Hudson Seal or Seal Nutria. *Sale Price* **75.00**

Women's Natural Nutria Coats, box model, 45 inches long, Hudson Seal or self collar and cuffs. *Sale Price* **110.00**

Women's Leopard Coats, 50 inches long, large shawl collar and deep cuffs of Natural Beaver. *Sale Price* **125.00**

ITALY LOSES MORE THAN 60 000 MEN

Continued from Page 1.

Brian Army, reinforced by heavy German contingents conducted by the redoubtable Field Marshal von Mackensen, is now facing the Italian Army in the greatest offensive since the beginning of the war, with the evident purpose of invading the Friuli district, which is in Udine, the easternmost province of the "Region" of Veneto.

The main lines of the enemy's powerful thrust have now been clearly marked, and, while military reasons prevent the giving of complete details, yet the essential features of the huge operation can be outlined. This may be done the more readily since the correspondent traveled today for forty miles along the battle-front, with the terrific roar of the bombardment showing the great range of the movement.

It is now clear that the Austrians and Germans sought to make the best use of a surprise attack at the least expected and least fortified point on the north of the Julian front. To understand the field of the present operations it should be likened to a huge letter "T." From the left arm of the "T" to its foot is about twenty-two miles. All attention must now be riveted on this left arm, for there is where von Mackensen and his Austro-German troops have attempted to deliver their big blow. The arm extends seven miles westward from Tolmino, at the central point of the "T." Tolmino and the nearby villages of Santa Lucia and Santa Maria have now become the chief centre of interest, as this was the point chosen for the surprise attack.

The lower stroke of the "T" is thirty miles long, from Monfalcone to the sea, with Gorizia half way down. This gave two main fighting lines, the northern running horizontal, where the greatest blow was struck, and the southern running perpendicular, where a fierce bombardment seeks to prevent the Italians from moving reinforcements to the threatened region in the north.

The Julian Alps run back of the northern line, and the Carso Alps back of the southern line to the sea. The distances stated are in a direct line. The mountains give an irregular formation, greatly extending the opposing fronts.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's object evidently was to recross the Isonzo, whence the Italians had driven the Austrians back several miles into Austrian territory. He screened the movement by making feints toward the south and also west of Tolmino, but his main army struck straight for the Isonzo, at Santa Lucia and Santa Maria.

The Italian forces were comparatively weak at these outmost limits of their lines, and the advancing waves succeeded in crossing the Isonzo with comparatively little serious obstruction. Here, however, they found themselves faced by a low range of mountains in which the passes were strongly held by the Italian Army, now heavily reinforced from the centre and the south.

Cividale Mackensen's Objective.

The whole operation now pivots on the possibility of von Mackensen driving his Austro-German force through these passes, where the city of Cividale is the first important place leading to the rich and level plain. All the indications at present are that the Italians are masters of the passes and can hold von Mackensen against a further advance, although the tremendous force he has massed might permit a further scattered incursion.

The correspondent went over a long stretch of the front today in company with headquarters officers. It was the last visit permitted, as the General Staff later announced that the dangers had become such that no one would be allowed to approach the fighting line. This fortunate visit at the last moment gave opportunity for a comprehensive view of a long sweep of the fighting front along the southerly Carso life. Everywhere there was evidence of complete preparedness in the midst of the terrific bombardment which the enemy lines were carrying on, with a continuous answering fire from the Italian batteries. At one point could be observed a long train of guns drawn by a tractor starting for the north.

All the commanders had been on duty throughout last night, as the fierceness of the enemy bombardment threatened another advance at some points along the south front. One commander said, however, that the sudden attack was clearly a ruse to prevent reinforcements from going north.

Bombardment Works Havoc.

Much havoc had been wrought by this fruitless bombardment. One shell struck a building occupied by a local command, sending up a volcano of departmental reports, but not killing any one. A commander of British batteries showed a large projectile, and smilingly said, "That is what they are planting in my garden."

Further along two Austrian airplanes flew low overhead amid storms of shots which burst like cotton balls across the sky. They were untouched and sailed off proudly, but their pride was brief. An Italian officer told the sequel a half hour later.

"We saw them coming," he said, "and our batteries opened. A shell struck one machine amidships. The whole structure seemed paralyzed. Then the wooden framework burst into flames. We could see the pilot vainly trying to disengage himself. He made a plunge from the wreck and shot down inside our lines, while flaming tatters of the machine trailed after him, like the smoking remnant of a discharged rocket."

Everywhere along the roads there was a complete readiness to move batteries and men should the occasion require it. The men were in a cheerful, confident mood and eager to reach the scene of the chief engagement. Everything gave evidence of the splendid organization and vast resources the army possesses to meet ordinary shocks.

The tremendous concentration the Austrians and Germans have now made for this supreme attack is pointed to as clearly showing the decisive advantage the allied artillery could render at this critical juncture. The coming War Council at Paris, it is considered, will have a momentous decision to make in weighing the offensive and defensive possibilities of the Italian front, in addition to massing men on the western front.

Tonight there is confidence that von Mackensen's drive is held, but nobody underestimates the gravity of the situation and the need that the Allies should be alive to it.

Foe Carries "Peace" Banners.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Friday, Oct. 26, (delayed.)—Late reports from the front show that the enemy is combining cunning with power, as his masses are advancing with huge banners bearing the word "Peace." This is an evident appeal to the Italian soldiers, although it is accompanied by the roar of artillery and by bayonets beneath the banners.

Air raids are now going on almost continually, night and day, favored by clear weather and a splendid moon. Cities and towns near the front have the streets cleared many times daily. Business has been virtually suspended. Stores are closed and thoroughfares deserted.

"Certainly Grave," Says Rome.

ROME, Friday, Oct. 26, (Delayed.)—A semi-official statement issued tonight says the struggle on the Isonzo front is more than bitter, and that its alternatives are undecided. The situation created by the power of the enemy, says the announcement, is "certainly grave."

The statement says that Army Headquarters has taken necessary measures, and that if the troops remember that on ten different occasions they defeated the enemy on his formidable Carso positions, he is unlikely to tread the national soil long. The thanks of the country are due to the Fifth Bersaglieri Brigade, which in the last few days has held the Globocak position at the Auzza Gorge and is defending it by indefatigable and magnificent counterattacks, during which prisoners have been taken.

Continuing, the semi-official announcement says:

"The enemy's ardor continues very strong all along the Monte Maggiore-Auzza line.

"At the head of Natisone Valley and at the head of its confluence enemy regiments are headed toward Cividale to the south of the communications with the Central Isonzo.

"In the presence of this threat it has been necessary to anticipate the situation created in the sector which we conquered in August and to ameliorate the conditions on the Bainsizza Plateau, which represents the whole of the Italian lines before Tolmino barring access to the Natisone Basin.

"The few roads, almost all constructed or repaired recently by much intense labor, lead from the Isonzo to the plateau and were intended to serve the vast region far distant from the base of Italian operations in that zone at Cividale and separated from it by numerous obstacles.

Had to "Rectify the Front."

"It was necessary to rectify the front, which was not all equally good from a tactical point of view, as it was attained in the August offensive by a shortening of the lines of communication.

"Thus it is that the falling back of the Italian troops on the rear line was decided upon. It is impossible to give all the particulars."

GUNS ITALY'S GREAT LACK.

Italian Authority in Washington Puts Responsibility on the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Rombon, Monte Nero, and Plezzo have been abandoned by the Italians, and a further retirement of the Italian troops in contact with the Austro-German forces, possessed of greatly superior artillery, is a possibility, an Italian military authority stated today. He said:

"Evidently the lack of heavy artillery of the Italians and the use the Germans have made of the vast numerical superiority of guns in their hands and of the gases which have obliged the Italian soldiers even to remove their masks, has succeeded in forcing the abandonment on the part of the Italians of points of support on the Rombon, Monte Nero, and Plezzo. These places have been given up by the Italians.

"As a consequence of this withdrawal the Italians will have to fall back on a new line, which extends from northwest of Canale to Monte Maggiore. This new line is partly on Italian territory.

"It is too early to say whether a further retirement will be necessary unless the Italians are lacking ammunition and guns altogether. Italy at the present moment is bearing the brunt of the whole available German forces, with practically all the heavy artillery, in which Italy is altogether lacking, that the Germans have been able to withdraw from the eastern front. The Germans felt that at the present moment no danger existed on the Russian front, so they withdrew all their available forces and are using them against Italy.

"The Germans believe that if they can force the Italians back on Cividale and further the Italians will have to rectify their lines on the Gorizia sector, which might entail a withdrawal from the Carso, and even the abandonment of the positions the Italians conquered in their offensives of last May, June, July, and August. This possibility is entirely dependent upon the material and guns the Italians have at their disposal.

"This is a war of heavy artillery, and Italy does not possess it.

"Last year Italy had the same experience as the present on the Trentino front. Austro-German troops reached Arsiero and Asiago, and it seemed as if they would be able to break through and reach Vicenza. The result, on the contrary, was that the Austro-Germans were pushed back with enormous losses, so much so that now the Austro-Germans find it more convenient to start their new offensive on another sector of the Italo-Austrian front.

"If guns and material at the disposal of the Italians are at all commensurate with the task the Italians have to perform, it may be expected that around Cividale there will be a repetition of last year's experience.

"While the situation is certainly serious, Italy has not lost, and she can be counted upon to put up a serious fight. But for the unbelievers up to the present moment it must be evident now that Italy was fighting Germany as much as Austria, and that when Italy was asking for materials, materials, materials, and for guns, she was not bluffing. The affirmation that Italy could carry on a successful offensive was always accompanied by the statement that this would only be possible if there was to be a constant flow of guns and ammunition to the Italian front. Unfortunately, these supplies were not forthcoming, and the Germans knew it."

Italian authorities denied the German claim that 500 heavy Italian guns had been captured, saying that Italy did not possess so many at the front, and the German assertion that 60,000 Italian troops had been taken prisoner was declared to be false, although there was lacking any official intelligence from Rome concerning the Italian losses.

It was stated that Italy today was in the position she occupied in May, 1915. The loss of her gains in this year's offensive, and the necessity of fighting on the defensive, were attributed entirely to a shortage of materials—principally heavy guns and ammunition, for which Italy had been pleading with the Allies for several months. The allotment of twenty-five ships to Italy by the United States a few days ago was expected to bear results in immediately strengthening Italy's defense, although the materials they carried would not be immediately available.

"The fact," said a military critic today, "that Italy's armies crumpled up the Austrians' defense, smashed some of their principal positions and swept forward like an avalanche revealed what Italy could do with the proper equipment. But it was natural that such a gigantic effort, sustained for four months, would consume vast quantities of materials, and the impossibility of replenishing these is responsible for the events on the Italian front today."

PUTS GRAVE PROBLEM BEFORE ITALY'S ALLIES

British Discuss Means to Afford Relief—'Can Haig Smash Foes' Line?' Is Asked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 28.—The German advance upon Italy through the Julian Alps has forced upon the British Government the necessity of a decision of a decision upon points which for some time have been a matter of highly serious controversy.

The contingency of a heavy onslaught upon Italy, with the expectation of political as well as military results of the highest importance had been reckoned upon by the British War Cabinet with the result that a considerable force of artillery was dispatched to Cadorna. Llyod George, during his visit to Italy, did not definitely commit himself, but as The Sunday Times says, he left the impression with his Italian allies that they might count on the fullest support from Great Britain should the need arise.

The Manchester Guardian yesterday asked:

"What is the right answer to the present invasion of Italy?" The best would be the answer given to the Austrian offensive against Italy in 1916, namely, a Russian offensive in Galicia, but this is too much to hope for, with Russia in her present state of disorganization.

"A second alternative would be a successful continuance of the British and French offensive in the west. Its results will be decisive to relieve the pressure on Italy short of a German debacle in Flanders, followed by the evacuation of the coast of Flanders. A third alternative is direct assistance to Italy.

"The heads of a discussion that must be settled one way or the other unless we are to risk having an Autumn like that of 1915 are these:

"First—Can we afford to take the risk of Italy's suffering like Serbia and Rumania? The answer clearly is, 'No.'

"Second—Can General Haig guarantee on the west such victories as will save Italy from this menace?

"Third—If nothing else but intervention in Italy will help, how soon can it be made effectual?"

The Sunday Times says today:

"What action the War Cabinet will now take it would be indiscreet to discuss, but it is obvious that we cannot allow Italy to share the fate of Rumania."

DEFEAT DISQUIETS LONDON.

Press Recognizes Grave Possibilities of the Austro-German Drive.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Austro-German blow on the Isonzo is featured by the morning newspapers, which comment rather anxiously. News dispatches disclose that Field Marshal von Mackensen is in command of the enemy forces. A British correspondent on the Italian front, in a telegram under Wednesday's date, says:

"This is going to be one of those terrible crises when each side stakes all upon the throw and when thousands of men are strained to the limit of exhaustion for a decision whose effects will reach far beyond the battlefield and modify the whole course of the war. Italy is about to meet single-handed almost the entire Austrian army and to bear alone the burdens she hitherto has shared with the Russians. It is known that at least ten German divisions are waiting behind the enemy front and that the number of newly-arrived Austrian divisions is even greater."

Subsequent dispatches confirming the violence of von Mackensen's onslaught, taken with the Italian and German official statements, cause commentators here to treat the situation very seriously. The Times sees the news from all other theatres eclipsed and reads grave warnings in the dispatches from the Italian front.

"The immediate military possibilities of the Austro-German offensive," it says, "are of a character which the Allies must instantly take into account . . . An extensive invasion of Italy at this juncture would affect the whole allied cause. In that spirit measures must be taken should the necessity arise."

The Morning Post says that the situation is evidently critical, and that the British nation must realise that fresh efforts and fresh sacrifices are necessary.

The Daily News thinks that all the gains made in Italy's Summer campaign are in peril and fears that it is an evil omen that the period of military tension coincides with the political crisis in Italy.

On the other hand, The Times thinks that the menace of invasion has strengthened the parties in Italy, who criticised the Boselli Government for lack of vigor in conducting the war, and that the Austro-German onslaught will have an effect in Italy contrary to that looked for by the enemy.

Confidence also is expressed here in General Cadorna and in the Italian Army, while it is hoped that General Pétain's successes on the Aisne and the pressure in Flanders will balance matters.

"The Germans must still be strong," says The Post, 'if they can deliver a great assault on the Isonzo and at the same time rest secure in Flanders."

The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Diplomatically, Germany's action against Italy is another far-reaching blunder. It has brought about harmony between Italy's military and civil spirit as nothing else could have done, making Austria and Germany equally Italy's enemies. The effect commercially will be to exclude Germany from contact with Italian trade for years and strengthen the persistent bid of the Japanese and the other allied nations for Italian markets after the war."

King of Italy Returns to Rome.

ROME, Oct. 27.—King Victor Emmanuel arrived in Rome this morning for consultations regarding the Cabinet crisis.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements for Lost and Found articles may be found on the first page of Section Three.—Advt.

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Mole Coat, long crush collar of mole, 42" long, $425.00

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Coatee of mole, can be worn as a cape, $135.00

Collarette of mole with blended sable collar and ball fringe trimming, $185.00

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Mole scarf, small effect, with ermine buttons, $25.00

Scarf in mole, larger than above, also with ermine buttons, $37.50

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Mole Muffs, round and canteen shaped, 25.00 to $45.00

Second floor

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Afternoon Evening Street

GEORGETTE CREPE AFTERNOON OR RESTAURANT FROCKS, liked for their smartness, also because they take no space and are none the worse for being packed. Many of them trimmed with beads, after the fashion of the moment, are here from $35 to $125.

IN DANCING DRESSES there is more variety than ever before; suit your fancy with one of taffeta, a satin one, or one of georgette if you prefer! It makes no difference, one is as correct as another. Dresses you will like are as low in price as $29.50, others to $150.

PRACTICAL DAYTIME DRESSES, useful for purposes where a strictly tailored dress is wanted, equally "*au fait*" should one find herself wearing it at dinner. Some of serge, others of tricotine or Poiret twill trimmed with braid. According to material and quality, they are priced beginning at $18.50 and extending to $79.50.

Second Floor

A New Afternoon Dress

In a Sale, $35.00

Lanvin inspired this little satin dress, for women and misses, draped, of course, fashioned with the newest interpretation of the bustle back. Not a bit of its youthful spirit is taken away by the trimming of jet, rather an air of "*chic*" and a certain charm of newness is added.

Second Floor

Monday, A Sale!

Fur Trimmed Winter Coats

$40.00

Second Floor

A choice of 5 of the newest Winter styles for Women and Misses

Large Cape collars of Nutria
Swagger collars of deep Raccoon
Dressy Seal Muskrat collars

Pom Pom Cloth Velour Broadcloth Silvertone Duvet de Laine

Smart models beautifully made, interlined and lined with fine quality standard silks.

All good colors and black in a satisfying variety of suitable styles for young women and elderly matrons.

We selected the materials and had these coats made in exclusive models which we believe our patrons will appreciate.

Each coat is underpriced more than one-third from prices which we would have had to ask a month ago.

Some of the Correct Winter Styles Being Shown for

Girls' and Misses' Wear

An Army Service Coat For Misses

This is a coat that college girls have been waiting for. Built upon almost identically the same lines as the men's service coat. It is of olive drab rainproof armi cloth, all encircling belt of the same material, gun metal buckle, double breasted with two rows of buttons, large collar with storm straps. Not a bit of trimming, practical in the extreme, for those who are going into service or for college or school girls who desire the smartest things in top coats. Misses' sizes. Priced $25.00

A Luxurious Fillette Coat

You must know what Padigona material is to appreciate the luxury of this coat. It is a soft wool nap material which reminds one of velvet and of soft suede at the same time. It is luxurious to the touch, beautiful in appearance, soft and warm.

This coat is made in a fillette model with skirt fulled on to the waist at the sides, and front plain, back with belt. A large collar of beaver fur adds to its drassiness. A good choice of the season's colors. Sizes 13 to 16 yrs. $59.00

A Misses' Suit For All Purposes

The handsome beaver collar gives a distinction to this suit and makes it appropriate for any occasion where a suit can be used.

Wool velour of a fine soft quality, just a little different from a Broadcloth, is the material. Black and the season's smart colors. $49.50

A Misses' Velveteen Suit

Perfectly plain of line, belted, coat pockets with straight flap, give an air of custom tailoring. It has an attractive sailor collar of skunk dyed raccoon. $39.50

A Well Tailored Simple Serge Dress

This is desirable for wear in schools where careful regulations as to dress prevail. It is of serge with surplice front, finished with large buttons, with smart buttonholes of the same light colored wool Jersey as the collar and cuffs are made of. The skirt is draped with tunic effect, which makes it specially desirable for slight figures. $22.50

(*Third Floor*)

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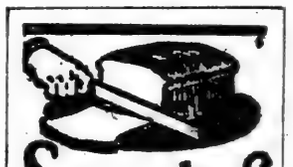


Save a loaf a week help win the war

FRENCH DEVELOP A DECISIVE BLOW

Germans' Retreat in the West to Line of the Meuse Is Already Forecast.

NO HINDENBURG LINE BEHIND

Paris Views Teuton Drive on Italy as Attempt to Bolster Up Austria.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The war checker board is now showing greater rapidity of moves than at any other time in the present year. The battlefields are lighting up in every part, and as our own War Secretary said in his last pronounciamento, it seems there will be no bad weather truce this year.

A double attack is in progress on the French front, which is the first time such a movement has happened since the offensive of April. An attack that started with a limited objective now seems likely to spread far and wide, and Germany may pay dearly for her ambitions against Russia and her aid to Austria against the Italians.

Undoubtedly the most important move has been that by the French in the Ailette Valley. There is now no question that Germany has suffered a greater blow in that quarter than was indicated in the official communiqués. As every one knows, it is nearly always possible for any army to make heavy concentration at any particular point that will result in limited gains and a respectable number of prisoners, but this business in the Ailette shows more. From personal knowledge of that country and reliable inside reports received in the last few hours, it appears that the Germans are making a definite movement to the rear that they simply cannot explain for the public's benefit, as they did the retreat of last March to the Hindenburg lines.

Line of the Meuse Next.

I looked down into the Ailette Valley last July, when I was the first correspondent to cross the Chemin des Dames. I have carefully studied all the staff maps of that locality, but I know from many other sources that there is no new Hindenburg line for them to fall back upon. Of course, the Germans have many strong positions all the way back to their own country, but their next line of resistance for their entire army after the line of the Aisne is the line of the River Meuse. They have informed the world of this fact themselves by their desperate attacks all Summer long to retake the Chemin des Dames. And now that they are definitely pushed far down the slopes of that bloody ridge into the Ailette, their positions all along that front have become untenable.

The place where the French struck a few days ago was the hardest place of all, as is usually the case when the French strike, and resulted in the capture of the only positions on the entire lines as far east as Verdun, where the French positions have been endangered by German superiority in posts of observation. Despite the unfavorable season of the year, Paris is now beginning to ask whether here at last there is not a victory that may have an immediate tomorrow. From the late reports already referred to it is known that the Germans are actually making this rear movement which is so definite in places that French patrols have not been in contact. In their former and deliberate retreat to the Hindenburg line the Germans had practically no losses. This time the mere total of 11,000 prisoners is the best evidence that they have been badly beaten.

Importance of the Victory.

Tactically speaking, the importance of the victory is threefold. First, it renders the German hold on further slopes of the Chemin des Dames Ridge impossible; second, it permits the outflanking of the formidable massif of Saint Gobain, to the northwest, which is the bulwark of the whole German line and covers Laon and La Fère. This massif of Saint Gobain is a big flat plateau, heavily wooded, that the Germans chose for their pivot on the retreat to the Hindenburg line after they were forced back from Soissons last March. That they never intended to have it even threatened is a certainty. If it fails or is "turned," as is now strongly within the bounds of probability, then the days of German invasion of France are numbered.

The next important move is the great combined counterdemonstration of Austria and Germany against Italy. Here the argument arises as to whether this is a military or a political affair, with the probabilities in favor of the latter. Last August Austria was helpless before Italy, and she would now be still more helpless except for the continued Russian fiasco, which has released many divisions of Austrians from that front.

But it is logical reasoning that Germany would not halt her less difficult task just under way against Petrograd were it not for the fact that Austria has been very wabbly on the question of peace, so that she needs German troops and German Generals on the Italian front. The latest indications are that the Italians are holding hard on the Bainsizza Plateau and in front of St. Gabriele, but have given ground to the north of Tolmino. I recently went along that particular bit of front, and I am optimistic that even though the Austrians make some progress they will not get very far, simply because of the enormous difficulties of the ground. It is a succession of small mountains, rising sheer from the Isonzo and averaging 2,000 to 4,000 feet, every one of which has been magnificently prepared for just this enemy effort.

FRENCH GAINS ON AISNE ARE 25 SQUARE MILES

Set a Record in Trench Warfare for Success of a Single Operation.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE AISNE, Friday, Oct. 26, (Delayed.)—The new front beyond the Aisne hills lay last night as follows: From west to east from Vauxaillon by north of Monkey Mountain along the railway to a point near Ailzy-le-Château, where it crosses the canal; then along the northern border of the forest of Pinon, which was wholly in French hands, except that today one farm was still occupied by the enemy—probably only a rearguard; southeastward along the canal to a point half way between Pargny Filain and the canal reservoir.

French patrols had entered Filain village, and between it and the old front at Les Bovettes two large farms had been captured.

The area of ground recovered since Tuesday morning amounts to about twenty-five square miles. I do not recall any precedent since the full development of trench warfare for an advance of four miles in depth in a single operation.

A chasseur battalion which captured a coal quarry was rewarded with a battery of four-inch guns, several trench mortars, and a German telephone installation, which was at once turned to good use. Numbers of soldiers of the Elisabeth Regiment who were made prisoners near Filain say that they had received no food for three days, that all their officers had abandoned the regiment to its fate, and that the men [illegible] was made pris-

oner says that in his battalion orders had been received to leave the defense of the position to the machine-gun and trench-mortar sections, who must be told to hold out to the last.

Captured Guns Turned on the Foe.

At one point the French were able to turn a number of enemy machine guns upon their late owners, a good supply of ammunition having been left with them.

One battery was found in Pinon Forest with the breech-blocks of the guns removed. Evidently the teams were so pressed in their flight that they could not attempt to get the pieces across the dry bed of the canal.

Most of the prisoners were taken in clearing out the many quarries and caves of the district. In most cases it was found that the front entrances had been blocked, and the roofs to some extent broken in by the French artillery preparation. In the rapid rush the French soldiers had then seized the other exits, and one or two fire or gas shells soon induced the garrisons to surrender.

The tanks did excellent service. Some of them reached very advanced points, and they were useful in getting around to the rear of the caverns and compelling the occupants to surrender. Two cars advanced right up to a German battery, of which half the crew held up their hands, and the other half ran away under machine gun fire.

A group of Germans are still hiding in the caves and shelters of the conquered region, so that the roll of prisoners is not yet complete. I just passed a long column, 10 or 15 per cent. of which seemed to consist of mere boys, wretchedly pinched and depressed. The defeat has been an exceedingly severe one, and the confusion which had developed yesterday when the French began to press on toward the canal was considerable.

The French command is well satisfied to consolidate its victory, which has been more rapid, more complete, and, in expenditure of life, more economical than could have been expected. The new front is a foul wilderness of lunar craters, with a natural dike around it in the shape of the canal, and behind it a series of dominating heights, which, even if no greater advance be made, will give the French a heavy balance of advantage.

Toward the northwest, beyond Anizy-le-Chateau, northward toward Laon and eastward along the Ailette Valley, they will watch and harry all the German communications. Existence in these valleys will be a perpetual torment, and from Courtecon to Corbeny the maintenance of the German trenches on the edge of the Chemin des Dames will be most difficult, if not impossible.

Prussian Guard Badly Smashed.

No close comparison of losses can be made, but those of the enemy must have been very great in addition to the seven divisions in the line on Tuesday. Parts of four or five others, including one brought over hastily from Galicia, were sent forward to fill the gaps. One division, the Thirteenth, was completely broken, and others very seriously dislocated. The Prussian Guard has so suffered that with the recruits now available it cannot recover its reputation in the course of the present war.

The artillery has been so punished that the French have for the time nothing to fear from it. The French counterbattery work is, indeed, one of the most admirable and important features of this battle.

The hospital service has been much improved since Spring, and the removal of and operations upon the wounded have been conducted with praiseworthy speed.

DENIES BRITISH WON MUCH.

Von Arnim Says Possession of Heights Has No Decisive Value.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27.—No decisive advantage has been gained by the British by their attacks in Flanders, says General Sixt von Arnim, a German commander, in an interview in the Korrespondenz Norden.

"The British occupy the southern part of the heights which encircle Ypres," says the General, "while we are in possession of the northern heights, which obstruct the enemy's view of Bruges. Why should the mere possession of the heights be of any decisive value? These heights are a long way from the acknowledged goal of the British, namely, Ostend, Ghent, and Zeebrugge. Without possession of these, the battles in Flanders remain bloody defeats for the British, despite their partial successes.

"Owing to the tenacious bravery of the British, they have pressed us back further in the Ypres bend. They have driven a wedge into the centre of that bend, but that is all. There is no danger in this, because as long as the enemy continues his pressure at this point he is exposed to our flanking fire and to the danger of being threatened from all sides and in the rear."

2 NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK.

Nine Lost on One and Seven Injured on the Other.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27.—The Norwegian Foreign Office reports that the Norwegian steamer Staro of 1,805 tons has been sunk by a German submarine near the Spanish coast. Seven men of the Staro's crew were injured and twenty-one rescued.

It was also announced that the Norwegian steamer Stend has been sunk with the loss of nine men. Eleven of her crew were rescued.

FRENCH AND BRITISH IN COUNTERDRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

action. The number of German prisoners captured since yesterday morning exceeds 1,100, including 300 taken by the French.

The day report recorded progress in the district west of Paschendaele.

The night bulletin reads:

The operations of the French north of St. Jansbeek continued with success this morning. The French troops, advancing on both sides of the Bixschoote-Dixmude Road in spite of difficulties from floods and the heavy ground, captured the villages of Aschhoop, Kippe, and Merckem with many farms and other strong points. A number of prisoners was taken.

On the British battle front there was great activity by both artilleries, but no infantry action. The number of German prisoners captured since the commencement of operations yesterday morning exceeds 1,100, which includes 300 taken by the French. A hostile raid was repulsed early this morning west of Lens.

The day statement is as follows:

Two heavy counterattacks by the Germans yesterday afternoon against positions captured by us in the morning west and south of Passchendaele were successfully repulsed by the Canadians, who took prisoners. In the night the ground gained was consolidated by us without interference from the enemy.

West of Passchendaele we made further progress, in the course of which we captured eighteen machine guns.

Dominating Position Held.

An Associated Press dispatch from the British front in Belgium today says:

"The Canadians this morning were digging themselves in across the neck of the Bellevue spur, west of Passchendaele, having maintained themselves on this newly acquired height in the face of another fierce German counterattack last night.

"This was the most important news from the front of yesterday's offensive, for by obtaining a footing on this spur the British gained a dominating and vital position to which the Germans had clung tenaciously.

"The capture of this territory was one of the most brilliant strokes in recent days and involved some of the bitterest fighting seen along the Flanders front. The Canadians had scarcely reached the crest of the spur yesterday morning, after battling across the marshy ground in the face of a terrific hail of machine gun fire, when the Germans counterattacked in force along the crest of the spur from the east.

"A sanguinary struggle followed at close quarters, and the men from overseas were compelled to give ground a little. They fought their way back, however, and regained their former vantage ground.

"Last night the enemy again rushed forward en masse in an attempt to dislodge the British. Heavy fighting ensued, and the Germans were gradually forced to withdraw, leaving the Canadians in possession. During the night the latter readjusted their line across the neck of the spur and consolidated the positions.

"Just to the left of this point the enemy also delivered a heavy counter assault last night, and this was repulsed with considerable losses to him. He retired, leaving a number of prisoners in the hands of the British.

"Along the front northwest of Paschendaele, toward Houthulst Wood, there was no change in the situation during the night. The Germans shelled the line heavily all night, but no infantry counterattack of importance was reported.

"Polderhoek Chateau, north of Gheluvelt, was in the hands of the enemy this morning, but hard fighting was continuing about this heavily fortified position. In yesterday's battle English County troops made a gallant assault on the concrete defenses which formed an almost solid line about the chateau and reduced many of them with hand bombs and rifles. The attacking troops even entered the chateau itself and captured a number of prisoners."

Berlin Reports Decided Successes.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (via London.)—French troops which attacked in Flanders yesterday reached Bultehoek, but were thrown back, the War Office reports. Attacking British forces in this sector, it adds, had to be content with a few crater lines in front of their positions. The British were thrown back behind their old line in the Gheluvelt region, it is stated. The bulletin reads:

Western Front: Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—On the battlefield in Middle Flanders the French and British again brought up strong forces throughout yesterday to seek a decision in the battle. Success was ours. The enemy divisions suffered sanguinary losses, without result in our defense.

Increased artillery fire was directed on the fighting district before the enemy advanced to the attack; behind the advancing rolling fire his storming troops were launched forward.

North of Bixschoote the French reached as far as Bultehoek; from there they were thrown back into crater land by our counterthrust.

Between the Klercken-Poelcapelle Road and the Roulers-Ypres Railway the British, pressed forward in repeated assaults. After fluctuating fighting, which was especially bitter west of Paschendaele, the enemy had to content himself with a few crater lines on the front of his position of departure.

In addition to the main attack several British divisions were launched against our front from Becelaere to south of Gheluvelt. At the outset they broke into Poezelhoek Park and into Gheluvelt. But by our powerful counterattack the enemy was soon thrown back beyond the old line. Local engagements lasted into the night, the intense firing diminishing only temporarily.

Troops from all parts of the empire took a glorious part in bringing about the issue, which, on the day's fighting, was favorable for us.

The night report reads:

In Flanders there was violent artillery activity. At the southwestern border of Houthoist Wood local infantry engagements took place.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—On a few sectors on the Oise-Aisne Canal the artillery duel assumed greater intensity toward evening. The enemy infantry in vain endeavored to gain a foothold at many points on the northern bank of the canal.

In Champagne and on the Meuse the artillery activity, in conjunction with patrol engagements increased.

CONCRETE WALLS FAIL TO HOLD BACK BRITISH

Haig's Men Drove German Machine Gunners From "Pill Boxes" East of Ypres.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS ON THE BELGIAN FRONT, Friday, Oct. 26, (Delayed.)—In their attack today the British went marching up or driving up in the rain. Far behind the Ypres front the roads were filled with dense, surging traffic. The rain washed their faces and beat a tattoo on their steel helmets. On the tops of London buses—the old black busses which once went pouring up Piccadilly before they came out to these dirty roads—all the steel helmets were tilted sideways as the wind struck aslant the muddy brown men with upturned collars on their way up to the fighting line.

Last night was fine. The sky cleared and the stars were very bright. Away above the trees there was the flash of gunfire—red, spreading lights, and sudden quick stabs of fire. The guns were getting busy again.

About midnight there was a change. Great clouds gathered across the moon; it began to rain gustily, and then settled down to a steady, slogging downpour. The British luck with the weather went out with the stars, and this morning, when the British went away, the ground was more hideous than it had ever been this year—and that would seem wild exaggeration to the men who tried to get through Inverness Copse and Glencorse Wood in the wet days of August. They went into swamps everywhere; into the zone of shell craters, newly brimmed with water, and along tracks without "duckboards," where men went ankle deep, if not knee deep or up to the waist, in water.

The enemy was expecting them; there seems no doubt of that. An hour or so before the attack he began to barrage the ground in some parts, and in the blockhouses the German machine gunners got ready to sweep the advancing battalions.

British Barrage Started at 6.

The British barrage thundered out a little before 6 o'clock from all the guns which had got to their places after a great struggle in the mud.

On the right the ground about Polderhoek Château was flooded down in the hollow below that ruin, which is perched on a rise. The British were not far away from it—only a hundred yards—but it was a difficult place to attack. The enemy had built concrete defenses inside and blockhouses on either side of it and in the wood behind; but the British went very gallantly through the morass in spite of the machine-gun fire that swept over them and, worked on either side of the château, closing round the blockhouses, while from the centre they made a direct attack on the ruins of the building.

British Airmen Co-operate.

In spite of the foul weather, with a high wind blowing and a thick wet mist, the British airmen went out all along the line and flew very low. One of them reported quite early that the attacking forces were all round the château hauling out the Germans, while bombing fights were in progress on either side of it. Later messages confirmed this. Sixty prisoners were seen coming back down the Menin Road.

A wounded German officer said that the garrison of the château consisted of 400 men of four companies. It seemed as if they must all have been taken or killed, for later the fact was established that all the blockhouses and the château had been cleared, and that the British were fighting beyond Polderhoek Château.

Further south there was fighting around Gheluvelt, and an observer reported that he had seen Germans running out of that château and down the high road east of it. But it seems there were a number of dugouts in Gheluvelt Wood, where the garrisons held out after the advance attack had passed, and this was a great menace to the British, so that they may have had to withdraw in order to avoid that trap, or to keep in touch with the troops on their right, who were held up at a couple of redoubts in the morning.

Meanwhile the fiercest battle is being fought near the centre of the attack up the slopes of Bellevue, below Goudberg, where the enemy had long and elaborate defenses of concrete, and to the right and left of that, from Vienna House, below Crest Farm on the right, to the ground on the left beyond Wolf Copse.

It was from the direction of Peter Pan House and Wolf Copse that the British succeeded in getting a grasp of the Bellevue slopes, attacking a row of concrete huts in a sunken road, which was strongly held by German machine gunners. The enemy counterattacked strongly and sharply down the northern end of the spur and from the direction of Passchendaele, and drove the British for a time further down the slopes, though only for a time.

The issue of the day in that part of the field is not quite clear, and it is difficult to get any exact news.

Further to the left there was heavy fighting around the "pill boxes." Two of them—Moray House and Varlet House—yielded a score or more of prisoners each, but the ground all about the left of the British attack, by Broenbeek and Watervlietbeek, was one great, deep marsh, through which the men had the utmost difficulty in struggling.

German Prisoners in Despair.

The German wounded are in terrible condition, covered with mud and blood, and shaking with ague. They are full of despair, and their officers say that Germany is holding out only in the hope of a U-boat victory. The German people, they say, will suffer badly this Winter from lack of food.

The British wounded are men who seem to have come out of watery graves. They are plastered from head to foot with whitish slime. In the field dressing stations they are as patient as ever, after all these battles, and if in some places they had ill-luck they blame the weather for it. No words are too bad for that, but in spite of it they did wonders today. Canadian troops took an honorable part in the battle.

HAIG'S AVIATORS TURN MACHINE GUNS ON FOES

Two of Them Fly Down a Village Street at House-top Level.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The official statement on aviation activities issued tonight by the War Office says:

"On Friday rain fell most of the day; but in spite of this our airplanes went out and performed valuable work in locating our attacking infantry and reporting suitable targets to our artillery. Our airplanes, flying at a low altitude, fired 10,000 rounds from their machine guns on hostile troops that were endeavoring to repair wire entanglements, on the enemy's horse and mechanical transports on the roads, and on enemy infantry on the march and in shell holes.

"Two of our machines flew down the main street of a town at the level of the housetops, firing at bodies of hostile troops.

"Some air fighting took place at a low altitude in which three German machines were downed and one driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing."

The Admiralty announces that yesterday afternoon bombing raids were carried out by naval aircraft on the Varssenaere airdrome and the Thourout Railway junction, in Belgium. Bad weather conditions rendered observation difficult. All the machines returned safely.

"I LOVE YOU," SAID JOFFRE.

Part of His Brief Reply to New Orleans Man at Paris Dinner.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The dinner given the Louisiana delegates to the New Orleans bi-centenary celebration last night was distinguished by the presence of Marshal Joffre, it being the first time the Marshal had ever appeared at any similar event in Paris. The dinner was in charge of the France-America Committee.

The presence of Field Marshal Joffre was due, Emile Hovelaoque explained later, to his inability to visit New Orleans during his recent tour of the United States. Marshal Joffre did not overcome his usual reserve to the extent of making a speech, but after Andre Lafargue of New Orleans, proposed his health, the Marshal leaned over the table toward Lafargue and said a few words of which the only phrase to reach the next table was:

"You love us. I reply, I also love you."

AIR RAID ON DUNKIRK.

German Bombs Find Thirty Victims Among Civilian Population.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The War Office today announced the bombarument of Dunkirk on Thursday evening by German aviators.

"There were thirty victims" says the report, "among the civilian population."

Twenty bombs of large calibre were thrown down.

YALE MEN WIN WAR CROSSES

Decorated for Transporting Wounded Men Under Fire.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—War crosses have been awarded to Paul H. Ballou and Benjamin V. Harrison, Jr., for transporting wounded men under violent bombardment. Both are Yale men.

Mr. Harrison is from Montclair, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements for Lost and Found articles may be found on the first page of Section Three.—Advt.

PERSHING'S MEN IN THE TRENCHES

Continued from Page 1.

'straff' if the 'boche' knows we are going in."

No "straff" developed, although the Germans put over a few customary shells—hitting nothing.

French Greeting Enthusiastic.

The troops entered the trenches safely, unit by unit, passing quickly to the places assigned them. Quietness was essential, but the French welcome none the less was heard and it was enthusiastic.

Every American was shaken by the hand, some were hugged, and even kissed on both cheeks, in the French custom. Some of the French troops were those who helped to train the Americans.

The trenches were found to be muddy, but, nevertheless, in a condition of excellent construction. Greetings being over, the Americans settled down, and at daylight, under low-hung, dripping clouds, they got their first view of the German lines, stretching away in the rolling terrain.

It has rained daily since, and the troops now are covered with mud. Officers say they are certain the Germans know the Americans are opposite them, but there has been no special activity.

One American battery observed and scattered a marching enemy group with shellfire.

Desultory and intermittent shelling characteristic of the sector continued during the night and today on the front where the Americans are intrenched.

The Germans sent over projectiles every now and then, the American and French batteries firing back shot for shot.

It is still raining and the scene of the operations is a sea of mud.

The infantry in the first line is fast learning trench life details. There has been no infantry firing of any consequence.

Final Course in Instruction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Announcement from General Pershing's headquarters that American troops were in the front line trenches in France marks the beginning of the culminating phase of the training of the American war army.

Neither Secretary Baker nor any War Department officials would comment on the news from abroad. It was plainly indicated, however, that the movement was regarded simply as the final course in instruction and not the real initiation of participation by the United States troops in the war.

The fact that a quiet sector of the French line has been selected for this final training work is evidence that the actual American front will be located elsewhere.

It has been the custom of the British Army to harden its new units gradually to the shock of shellfire before making them responsible for the holding of any part of the front. The section in which the American infantry and artillery are at work is a finishing school for the military education of the men, and particularly gunners, and when a sufficiently seasoned force has been developed the Americans will take over a part of the front.

The silence of Secretary Baker indicated that no official report of the occupation of the trenches had been received. General Pershing is the judge of all matters pertaining to the training of his force, and he probably did not inform the department of his plans in advance, as every effort was made to prevent the enemy from learning what was afoot.

It is certain, however, that the department was fully prepared for the news. Secretary Baker's latest review of the situation this week indicated that American troops in France were nearing the end of their training behind the lines. Events prove that they have progressed so rapidly in the art of modern trench warfare that their commanders and French instructors believed them ready for the final lesson.

Casualties to be Expected.

Casualties among the American forces are to be expected. Reports from the front already show intermittent artillery firing, and a well-aimed shell may claim American victims at any moment. There is nothing to indicate that an offensive operation by the Americans and the French associates is to be expected, outside of possible trench raiding. The sector where the front line training school has been established is described as one of the quietest on the front, and if this condition continues it will tend to minimize losses.

The report from the front indicates that all American forces will do trench duty in reliefs as the final rounds of their preparation. The sole business of relieving and supplying the front lines can be carried on under actual war conditions and under fire. It appears to be a military final rehearsal for the grim days of conflict to come, and such fighting as may occur probably will serve only to give the men zest for the greater adventure.

In time a complete section of the front will be Americanized in every detail. How wide this front will be, where it will be, and similar questions are matters about which no speculation is permitted. Today's announcement brings appreciably closer, however, the day when the actual fighting front of the American army in France will be established and when American energy will be engaged directly in the task of crushing German military power.

SEES NEW HOPE FOR RUSSIA.

Petrograd Paper Welcomes Americans in France as Ally.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.—The newspaper Novoe Vremya, commenting on the presence of American soldiers in France, says:

"The Russian army, three-quarters of which has been put out of action by agents of the German Government, now is replaced by a new ally. We thus are given a new time limit in which to treat the anarchistic leprosy from which we are suffering."

GEN. SCOTT IN FRANCE; GOES TO THE FRONT

Studying Operations and Will Supervise Instruction of National Army on His Return.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, has arrived in France and gone to the front.

After his retirement last month as Chief of Staff Major Gen. Scott was made chief instruction officer of the new national army. He went to France to study operations on the western front, and on his return will supervise the intensive training of the national army in trench warfare.

If you were a Cowpuncher

—doing your twelve hours in the saddle daily

— constipation and yourself would be strangers. Most of us, however, need the eliminative aid of a prompt and efficient laxative like

PLUTO

America's Physic

An unequalled laxative, and a genuine curative agent for stomach, kidney and liver troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders. Look for the Pluto devil on the bottle. Sold at your druggist's.

Your Physician Prescribes It (29)

The Antique Furniture Exchange

Formerly of 1 East 40th St., N. Y.

NOW LOCATED AT NEW WAREROOMS

6 East 33d St., N. Y.

Antique & Period Furniture

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

F. T. Canary.

Undergarments

To appreciate their daintiness and newness—see them. They are so irresistibly priced!

Silk Lingerie

Of flesh color Crepe de Chine—washable.

Envelope Chemises — 4 styles at $2.

Petticoats—the deep flounce inset with Filet effect lace, $3.50.

French Lingerie

Of batiste, daintily hand-embroidered.

Envelope Chemises—$2.98 up to $7.50.

Night Gowns—$2.49, $3.49, $3.98 to $14.98.

Chemises — $1.49, $1.98 up to $5.49.

Fine Silk Hosiery

Our own superior "Courtly" at $1.75 in all the new shades. Also black with white, white with black or self clockings at $1.98. Made with double soles and heels—excellent wearing.

59th to 60th St. BloomingdaleS' Lex. to 3d Ave.

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

SPECIAL SALE

Scheduled for Monday

AN OPPORTUNE PURCHASE

139 Navy Serge Dresses

A collection of dresses expressing richness in every detail and which must be seen to fully appreciate their great value.

29.50

The Dresses were made to sell from $45.00 to $60.00

COATS

For Street and Evening Wear

A collection that expresses exclusiveness and smartness in fashion and fabric. Our showing this season will be found to be one of the largest in the city, and priced most reasonable.

Prices Range from 25.00 to 250.00

"Fifth Avenue's Popular Priced Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

at 36th Street 394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

Inaugurate Tomorrow an Important

SALE OF COATS

A large and superb variety of the latest fashions for women and misses at specially attractive prices

39.75

Pom-Pom Coats

Smart, sweeping model, with large collar, cuffs and border of kit coney.

19.75 Value 25.00

Velour Coats

Straightline belted model, lined and interlined throughout; large cape collar of kit coney. Taupe, beetroot, plum, green, brown and burgundy.

22.50 Value 32.50

Pom-Pom Coats

Special model without fur; all fashionable colors; lined with peau de cygne.

29.75 Value 39.75

Wool Velour Coats

In a swagger semi-fitted model with large collar of Hudson Seal; all the newest colors; lined with peau de cygne. 35.00 Value 45.00

Velour de Laine Coats

With extra deep collar, cuffs, and flaring 12-inch border of fur, lined with peau de cygne and interlined. 39.75 Value 49.50

Suede Velour Coats

A stunning style with beautiful collar and cuffs of raccoon or Hudson Seal, lined with peau de cygne; interlined. 49.50 Value 65.00

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Avenue

RUMANIA IN WANT; COLLAPSE FEARED

Food and Clothing Must Be Supplied if She Is to Retain Military Value.

25,000 ORPHANS SUFFERING

No Meat and Less Than a Pound of Bread Issued Daily—Live Stock May Be Killed.

JASSY, Rumania, Oct. 19, (via Petrograd, Oct. 27.)—Rumania is in danger of starvation and destitution unless urgent steps are taken to relieve the food and clothing situation. Investigation by The Associated Press correspondent indicates that help must come soon if the country is to retain its strategical importance in the war. The Rumanian army has been fighting with admirable courage and spirit, although its supplies of provisions and wearing apparel have been on a limited scale.

The death rate among Rumanian children, due to malnutrition, is appallingly large because of the serious shortage in wheat, rice, meat, and other vital articles of food. Meat is no longer issued to the civilian population, and the bread ration is limited to less than a pound a day for each person. Among the peasantry, which comprises some 80 per cent. of the population, the suffering is particularly acute. Their already slender allowance of cornmeal, which forms almost their sole subsistence, has been reduced, and they are now without the simple ration of cheese, which formerly was a valuable adjunct in balancing the meagre diet.

Clothing and Medicine Lacking.

The supply of dairy products is negligible. The Government has sufficient corn to feed the peasants until February, but there are virtually no shoes, clothing or blankets to be had. The hospitals are without food suitable to the sick, and there is a serious lack of essential drugs, medicines and instruments. In some cases the patients are so poorly nourished that they cannot withstand the simplest operations.

In the villages it is estimated there are more than 25,000 orphans without adequate food or clothing. Queen Marie is actively interesting herself in their welfare. There is dire need of shoes, stockings, and warm clothing of various kinds. Common burlap is wrapped about the feet and there are other crude improvisations to replace shoes, as it is impossible to get the leather for the moccasins worn by the peasants. The Government also is finding it difficult to supply the army with footwear. The correspondent had an offer of $40 for the shoes he was wearing. Rumania is looking hopefully to America to supply her needs.

The Government is confronted with the problem of feeding during the current agricultural year a population of nearly 5,000,000 with resources of 100,000 tons of wheat and fewer than 250,000 head of cattle. The normal requirement is 600,000 tons of wheat. The authorities are hopeful that Russia may be induced to give Rumania the entire wheat product of Bessarabia. It is understood here that pressure to this end is being exereted by the allied Governments. The consignment of this wheat to Rumania is considered the only way of saving the country from economic disaster.

Live Stock Needs Fodder.

Tens of thousands of horses and cattle must die this winter for lack of fodder, since the supply was exhausted two months ago. When it is remembered that the army is largely dependent upon oxen for its transport it may be seen how critical is the situation. It is estimated that if the whole number of cattle was slaughtered hardly enough meat for six months would be supplied.

Typhoid, dysentery and jaundice are prevalent, and the Government fears the recurrence of the typhus epidemic. The American Red Cross Commission is lending effective aid in providing medical facilities. In a short time it will have two hospitals ready with a combined capacity of 2,000 beds.

The transport of supplies through Russia at this time presents difficulties, but confidence is felt that as soon as the railroad commission completes the reorganization of the railway lines the situation will improve materially.

ITALIAN WAR FUND $103,444.

Poets' Committee Asks Continued Contributions for Ambulances.

Robert Underwood Johnson, Chairman of the Poets' Committee which is raising funds for ambulances in Italy, which it is buying by cable and preparing for delivery to the Italian Government, announces that the cash receipts up to noon yesterday are $91,444.98. Adding to this $12,000 assured from six special subscriptions of $2,000 now under way, the grand total is $103,444.98. During the week $2,100 was received from the citizens and school children of Indiana (through The Indianapolis Star) for a car in honor of James Whitcomb Riley; from subscribers to The Chicago Tribune for a car in honor of Eugene Field, $2,000; from Home Defense Companies of the Tenth Precinct Police Department, New York City, $1,000. H. J. Burgess, Elizabeth D. Houghton, and "G. D. T." each sent $100, and William Reynolds $50. Other contributions total $1,310.

In view of the critical situation on the Italian front the Poets' Committee earnestly requests continued contributions to this fund, particularly of $2,000, the cost of an ambulance and its upkeep for one year. Nelson Gay of Rome, who distributed the Red Cross fund for the Messina sufferers, is now in Milan as the representative of the Poets' Committee, rushing the work on these cars for delivery to the Italian Government. Contributions last week were as follows:

Contributions reported to Saturday Oct. 20	$85,184.98
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crosby	20.00
Charles L. Freer	25.00
Silas Liebman	1.00
Mrs. Georgie Boynton Child	1.00
Miss Virginia Watson	1.00
Clarence Gilbert Hoag	10.00
William G. Sheppard	10.00
Mrs. J. Milton Goetchus	25.00
Mrs. Henry T. Maury	5.00
Harriet Jago	10.00
Citizens and school children of Indiana (through The Indianapolis Star) in honor of James Whitcomb Riley	2,100.00
Rena Cary Sheffield	1.00
Sara Teasdale Filsinger (for the Poetry Society Fund)	15.00
William Reynolds Brown	50.00
Lt. J. Burchess	100.00
Edward J. Wheeler (for the Poetry Society Fund)	10.00
Henry Sternberger	5.00
William A. Pomeroy (for the Poetry Society Fund)	5.00
M. M. Holly	1.00
Grace M. Remick	2.00
Mary Institute, Washington University, St. Louis	1.00
Miss Julie M. Lippman	20.00
Boylston Adams Beal	5.00
Mrs. Grace Mitchell	5.00
Mrs. Theodosia Garrison Families (third contribution)	20.00
Cincinnati contributions (through Mrs. Alice Williams Brotherton).	54.00
Rockwood Lumber and Fuel Co., Rockwood, Ill.	10.00
Subscribers of The Chicago Tribune in honor of Eugene Field	2,000.00
Mahlon Leonard Fisher	3.00
Virginia W. Cloud and R. M. Cloud	1.00
Miss Cornelia Throop Geer	1.00
"G. D. T."	100.00
Elizabeth G. Houghton	100.00
Dr. William A. Nielson	5.00
Scanlon Lockwood	10.00
Mrs. Inez Rice-Keller	10.00
Dr. N. Mariani	5.00
Henry Eternberger	5.00
Home Defense League Companies, Tenth Precinct, Police Department, City of New York	1,500.00
Mrs. Frederick Nathan (in memory of Emma Lazarus)	5.00
William J. Heidig	10.00
Total	$91,444.98

Checks for the Poets' Ambulance Fund should be drawn to the order of George A. Plimpton, Treasurer, and sent to R. W. Johnson, Room 611, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TO EXCHANGE STEEL FOR JAPANESE SHIPS

Announcement of an Agreement Is Expected Soon From the State Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Japan and the United States seem to be on the point of an agreement by which Japanese merchant vessels will be exchanged for American steel, which Japan needs as badly as this Government needs tonnage. While no official confirmation of the report is obtainable the hope was expressed at the State Department that an announcement would be possible soon. At the Japanese Embassy it was said that the negotiations were progressing satisfactorily.

Information received indicates that the difficulty in concluding the prospective arrangement is due to the failure to agree on the basis of exchange. The Japanese position is that steel must be furnished by the United States to replenish the tonnage transferred to this country, and the prospect is that the settlement will be on this principle rather than upon the sale or release of Japanese ships to the United States for money payments.

In an authoritative quarter it was said that, lacking the basis of exchange, details had not been agreed upon. This Government, it was explained, wants as much tonnage as can be obtained, while Japan holds that the amount of tonnage to be transferred must be determined by the amount of steel that the United States is willing to sell to Japan.

The most liberal estimates of the amount of tonnage Japan can lease to the United States do not exceed 500,000 tons. The ships will be manned by naval crews and will be devoted entirely to war service. The question of ultimate ownership of the vessels after the war has not been decided.

The negotiations are being conducted by Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Sato, but experts representing the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, and the Japanese Embassy also are taking part. A report that the conversations covered also the question of the patrol by Japanese warships of the Pacific was emphatically denied.

DENIAL BY CAPT. SULLIVAN.

Six Witnesses Aid Accused Officer at Court-Martial.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 27.—Captain Howard E. Sullivan, commanding Battery D, 105th Field Artillery, today denied before a court-martial that he directed a public whipping administered to Private Otto Gottschalk of his battery. The Captain admitted having ordered that a bath be given the private.

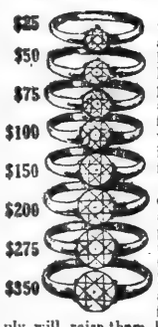
The testimony of six additional witnesses today was regarded as strengthening the accused officer's defense. All six coincided in stating their "belief" that he was not present during the ill-treatment given Otto Gottschalk.

Major H. S. Corbett, surgeon of the Second Field Artillery, said that his examination of the private had failed to disclose any marks of a serious beating. It is likely that Monday's session will terminate with a verdict by the court.

With 3,600 men the former Seventh held its first parade this afternoon under the reorganized strength. With Colonel Willard C. Fiske leading, the regiment passed in review before Brig. Gen. Phillips and staff. The parade demonstrated that the assimilation of 1,000 men from the First Infantry has been practically completed, and it was difficult to pick out the strangers in the ranks.

The work of preparing voting machinery for the soldiers continued today. The men will vote in companies and the balloting will be secret. In sealed envelopes placed in steel boxes the votes will be sent to Albany, where they will be sorted and the ballots sent to the soldier voters' home election districts. They will be opened there and counted in with the resident vote on election night.

LAMBERTS
Give Facts On
DIAMONDS



What you want to know, and what you have a right to know about any piece of jewelry at Lamberts before you buy it, we have pleasure in telling you fully and clearly.

Diamonds for example. They are higher-priced than they used to be and the tugging of a huge demand against a pitifully small supply will raise them higher yet, 30 or 50 per cent. higher maybe.

We are talking now of *fine diamonds, pure in color and correctly cut.* We are not concerned with any other kind and we do not suppose that you are.

We are in the corporal's guard of America's retail jewelers who *import diamonds direct.* So no middleman is the better off when we sell a diamond and our *customer saves money every time.* Cash payment to cutters abroad, low rent at home are the other sources of saving, on

Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings

as on diamond cluster rings, lavalieres, brooches, fancy rings for men, scarf pins, and other diamond jewelry.

A military watch for that boy in France or in an American camp should be purchased early so as to reach him by Christmas. Have you seen the Khaki watch, with Waltham movement, in sterling silver case, $20.00? Radium dial tells time in the dark, glass fortified against breaking. Also a large assortment of military rings, emblem rings.

If you ask our opinion, we do not believe the woman lives who could not be pleased with one of the gift watches in our great assortment.

All the styles of Seamless Solid Gold Wedding Rings allowed by custom here and we guarantee every one. Wedding Rings as stanch and beautiful as trained hands and special machinery can make them.

LAMBERT BROTHERS
Diamonds—Jewelry—Watches
Third Avenue, Corner 58th St.
Store Open Daily Until 6; Saturday Nights Until 8.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West Forty-third Street

STRIKING VALUES IN NEW SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE

Specially Planned for Monday's Selling

Notable Values in Women's Blouses

ON THE SECOND FLOOR:

Washable Satin Blouses,
Smart high neck models; well tailored; regularly sold at $6.90,
Special $5.50

Georgette Blouses
Superior quality, high or low neck, soft roll or new round neck effects; hand embroidered or lace trimmed,
$6.90 to 8.90

French Blouses
In a variation of charming effects,
Formerly $13.50 *to* 18.50
at $8.90 to 12.50

Women's Glace Kid Gloves—Underpriced

ON THE MAIN FLOOR

One-clasp Pique and P. X. M. styles; Two-clasp overseam, imported; in white and tan,
Regularly $1.75,
at $1.25 pr.

Rich Furs and Fur Garments

Distinctive styles at prices that are uniformly low.

THERE ARE COATS OF

Natural Muskrat	$95.00 to $325.00
Nutria,	$95.00 to $295.00
Persian Lamb,	225.00 to $550.00
Caracul,	425.00 to $725.00
Mink,	425.00 to 1950.00

Especially featured are

Hudson Seal Coats
42 inches long, belted model, with full flare skirt and patch pockets; deep skunk collar and cuffs,
$145.00

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat)

Muffs	$9.75 and 14.50
Tie Scarfs	12.50

Early Winter Fashions for Women

NOW ASSEMBLED ON THE THIRD FLOOR, FOR BOTH FORMAL AND INFORMAL OCCASIONS, INCLUDE

Plain Tailored or Richly Fur-trimmed Suits. Gowns for Reception, Opera and Dinner Wear. Frocks for Street, Afternoon and Theatre. Costumes for Skating and Outdoor Sports.

The undermentioned values are exceptional:

Women's Suits	*Women's Dresses*
Of velour, duvet de laine, silvertone, broadcloth and velveteen,	Of serge, jersey, velveteen, satin, crepe de Chine and chiffon velvet,
$27.50, 39.50 & 49.50	$24.50, 35.00 & 45.00

Women's Modish Coats—*Special*

For Street, Motor and Dress Wear

Presenting a number of new styles in belted and semi-fitted models, of Bolivia, Pom Pom, Silvertone and Wool Velour; many handsomely trimmed with large fur collar and cuffs,

Unusually good values, at

$34.50 $45.00 $73.00

Day Coats and Evening Wraps, $24.75 to 425.00

A Sale of Surpassing Interest
200 Misses' Autumn Suits

Gathered from regular stock and repriced

at $47.50

Smart youthful models, presenting the new length coats, some trimmed with fur. The materials are Silvertone, Velvet, Wool Velour and Broadcloth.

Women's Night Gowns and Envelope Chemises of Fine Nainsook

Unusually low priced—Second Floor,

at 95c, $1.35, 1.50 and 1.85 each

Also Specially Planned Values in

Crepe de Chine Gowns,	Crepe de Chine Chemises,
Tailored or lace trimmed, in pink,	Attractive envelope models, in pink,
at $3.90	at $2.85

Washable Satin Underbodices at 88c
Embroidered and lace trimmed, in pink and white.

Dress Velveteen, Plain & Novelty Silks

A SALE—SECOND FLOOR

Dress Velveteen
44 ins.; Imported; in new Fall street colors and black; regularly $4.95,
at $3.95 yd.

Crepe de Chine and Satin Crepe Meteor
40 ins.; in street and evening colors, white and black; regularly $2.00,
at $1.65 yd.

Fancy Dress Silks
36 and 40 ins.; comprising stripes, figures, plaids and pompadour effects; suitable for Dresses, Waists and Linings; regularly up to $4.00,
$1.95 and 2.95 yd.

All Wool Serge and Poplins

40 to 46 inches wide, fine and medium twills, in the new Fall colors and black,

Will be offered on the Main Floor, Center Tables

At the uncommonly low price of
$1.28 yd.

Women's New Attractive Petticoats

For evening and street wear, at decided savings, on the Second Floor.

Evening Petticoats
Exquisite models of crepe de Chine or satin, some with elaborate flounces; others in plain effects,
Exceptional values
at $4.50 and 4.95

Street Petticoats
Of HEAVY SATIN; plain and ruffle effects; rich seasonable colorings,
Very special value
at $4.95

Home Furnishers Will Find These Items of Timely Interest:

Persian, Chinese and American RUGS

Large reductions make these high grade floor coverings doubly attractive.

Persian Rugs	Chinese Carpets
From 9½x10⅓ft., at $138.00	From 7¾x9¾ft., at $148.00
To 14½x26⅓ft., at $685.00	To 13x15½ft., at $575.00
Regularly $165.00 to 925.00	Regularly $175.00 to 685.00

American Wilton Rugs	Inlaid Linoleum
From 6x9ft., at $28.50	In wood and tile effects; regularly $1.15 to $1.95 per square yard,
To 9x12ft., at $46.75	at 95c to $1.55
Regularly $34.50 to 55.00	

Also a large assortment of Novelties in Plain and Figured Rugs and Carpets, many of which have been specially priced

Superior Quality Household LINENS

At Emphatic Reductions, notwithstanding the present scarcity of good linens.

Table Cloths at $2.95, 3.75, 4.95 and 6.50 each
Handsome floral and conventional designs.
Napkins to match, dozen $3.95, 5.95, 7.25

Irish Linen Sheets, hemstitched,.....pair $7.40, 11.50, 15.00.
Irish Linen Pillow Cases,.....pair $2.25, 2.75, 2.95

HUCK TOWELS	BEDSPREADS
Hemmed, dz., $1.75, 2.50, 2.75	Crochet, at $1.50, 1.95, 2.25
Hemst'd, " $2.50, 3.75, 4.75	Satin Finish, $2.95, 3.75, 4.75

Turkish Bath Towels, very absorbent, doz., $2.95, 3.75, 4.90

GERMANS BOMBARD COAST NEAR RIGA

Large Fleet Shells Positions Skirting the Western Edge of the Gulf.

PLAN ATTACK ON FINLAND

Kaiser's Troops Continue Retreat Toward Riga—Petrograd Prepares for Defense.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.—The large German fleet in the Gulf of Riga has bombarded positions on the western coast of the gulf, the War Office announced today. The Island of Kuno and the town of Salismunde, in the Ainashi sector, have been shelled, but no new landing of troops has been attempted.

On the German front north and northwest of Riga the withdrawal of troops toward the main positions continues. Russian forces have followed the Germans as far as the Annehof sector without getting in touch with them.

Preparations are being made in Helsingfors for the evacuation of that city, according to a telegram received here. A report from Stockholm to the Novoe Vremya says that in view of their easy advance in Russian territory, the Germans are preparing for a descent on Finland and, profiting by their propaganda, expect to be able with small forces to capture the Russian troops without resistance and to cut the railway at Tornea, (at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia,) severing communication between Russia and Sweden.

Dreadnoughts Join in Bombardment.

The War Office statement issued today says:

Northern Front — Yesterday at 9 o'clock in the morning, opposite Ainashi, we observed an enemy squadron consisting of ten cruisers and destroyers. At 10 A. M. the squadron began to bombard the Ainashi sector, continuing until noon. Afterward the enemy steamed away in a southwestern direction.

Off Salismunde, at 10:20 A. M., two enemy cruisers accompanying transports and small craft appeared. At 10:30 A. M. we further observed one dreadnought and ten destroyers. At 10:50 A. M. the enemy squadron, from a distance of eight miles, began to shell Salismunde and continued firing until noon. Subsequently, part of the ships made for the north, but opposite Salismunde and about seven miles distant two cruisers and a destroyer remained until evening.

Further information from the northern front shows that in the Gulf of Finland there has been no fighting activity.

An enemy naval detachment consisting of dreadnoughts, one cruiser, eight destroyers, and two transports, left Thursday from Kuivast Bay and approached at sunset the island of Kuno and bombarded the southern coast.

It was observed that the Germans attempted to construct barbed wire entanglements on the eastern coast of Werder Peninsula. Our fire dispersed the troops thus engaged. On the rest of this front no fighting occurred.

In the Riga region scouting parties have been active. One of our patrols advanced to Annehof without encountering the enemy. On the rest of this front only fusillades occurred.

Not to Abandon Petrograd.

Premier Kerensky, speaking today in the preliminary Parliament, said that the Government never had debated the possibility of surrendering Petrograd to the enemy, as alleged by some newspapers. On the contrary, the defense of the capital to the uttermost had been the constant preoccupation of the Government, which, as a result of its deliberations, decided not to leave Petrograd until the highest interests of the State demanded such a course.

The Premier added that the present strategic situation was such that there was no necessity for the preliminary Parliament to discuss the question as a matter of urgency. If the evacuation of Petrograd were decided on, it would not be due to military events, but to the difficulties of obtaining supplies of food and fuel. All measures taken had for their object the strengthening of the city's defense.

The Council of Peasants' Deputies adopted a resolution, with only three dissenting votes, disapproving the proposed workmen's and soldiers' congress, to be held Nov. 2, as such an undertaking on the eve of the Constituent Assembly might provoke a civil war.

Will Change Skobeleff Program.

The Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has decided on a complete revision of its instructions to M. Skobeleff, former Minister of Labor, its delegate to the Paris conference. It has been found, according to the semi-official news agency announcement of this decision, that the previous instructions to the delegate were unsatisfactory.

The instructions in question have caused much discussion, covering as they did virtually the entire ground of the peace questions, and being so favorably interpreted in Germany that newspapers there have been urging new peace proposals to Russia with these terms as a basis for discussion. One of the clauses in the instructions favored neutralization of the Suez and Panama Canals, and another advocated the restitution to Germany of all her colonies.

RUSSIAN GENERALS SAY ARMY DISCORD GROWS

Brusiloff and Russky Tell of Increasing Animosity Between Soldiers and Officers.

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.—General Alexis Brusiloff, former Commander in Chief of the Russian Armies, and General Nicholas Russky, member of the Supreme Military Council, speaking before a conference of political leaders, described the disorganization in the army and the deep and constantly increasing animosity between the soldiers and the officers. More than ten thousand officers had been retired and condemned to an ignoble existance behind the front.

So long as military committees existed in their present form, the Generals said, re-establishment of discipline in the army was improbable.

RUSSIAN ROADS PARALYZED.

Handled Less Traffic in Summer Than They Did Last Winter.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Oct. 26.—M. Andsberg, of the Ministry of Ways and Communications, discussing the condition of the Russian railroads, says that the total shipments during July, August and September were less than during last January and February, when the roads were blocked with snow. "Even in the Summer months the condition of the rolling stock was not improved," says M. Andsberg. "We are facing the Winter with one-fourth of the engines out of order, whereas last year only 16 per cent. of them were not usable. Though the number of repair shops has increased their productivity has decreased 34 per cent.

"In August American locomotives began arriving at Vladivostok, but these served to improve the railroad situation only in small degree, and the number of active engines has been decreasing monthly."

Many trains are idle for the lack of locomotives, while anarchic conditions on the railroads have reached such a stage that the executive heads are resigning, and on some of the roads virtually the entire staffs have drawn out. On the Riasan-Ural road the conductors, he said, had arbitrarily introduced a twenty-four hour rest period after each run, and the trains were delayed for the

15,178 MEN APPLY FOR WAR INSURANCE

Most of $121,424,000 Written Is for Men of Rainbow Division —Dependency Rules Modified.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—War insurance applications numbering 15,178, representing a total of $121,424,000, have been received by the Treasury Department from sailors and soldiers. This sum represents only a small fraction of the total expected within the next ten days.

Virtually all applications announced today came from soldiers of the "Rainbow Division" at Camp Mills, New York. They were the first to receive application blanks.

"The figures indicate," it was announced, "that the majority of the men will take out insurance for $10,000 apiece, the maximum amount. Applications from the other divisions of the army are expected to arrive here shortly."

The part of the Army and Navy Insurance act compelling enlisted men to devote a certain proportion of their pay to their families or other dependents has led to a material modification of Secretary Baker's orders regarding the discharge of such enlisted men from the camps.

Having been presented with indisputable evidence that local boards, particularly in Northern States, did not interpret the dependency regulations as liberally as was the intention of his office, General Crowder recently ordered all cases where men could show bonafide dependents to be reopened, and, when the facts were proved, orders for the return to their homes of such recruits were issued.

GERMANS PERSECUTE JEWS.

Subject Them to Cruelty and Indignities in Russian Villages.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Jewish Chronicle publishes the following from its Petrograd correspondent:

"The lawlessness and capricious behavior of the Germans in invaded provinces of Russia are causing serious hardships to our co-religionists, in addition to economic trouble. The commandant of a village ordered the Jews to remove from three streets because he had to pass through those streets on the way to his office, and objected to meeting so many Jews. Even the officer who was instructed to execute the order was too kindhearted to turn our people into the fields, and there were no other houses available for them. He therefore ejected only part of the Jewish tenants, but the others had to abstain from showing themselves in the streets as far as they could. In another village the German commandant compelled the Jews to close their shops for three days for disobeying a stupid restriction.

"Jews are sent to prison for failing to subscribe to the State Loan, and are fined or arrested for forgetting to bow to German officers or for not getting out of their way on the pavements. In some places our co-religionists may not walk on the pavement when they see a German officer on it. In addition, Jews and Jewesses are abducted, not only for forced State labor, but often also have to assist officers in hunting or in other pleasures and games."

GERMANS STIR UP DUTCH AGAINST US

Take Advantage of Inadequate Reports of Our Attitude Reaching Holland.

SOME MAKE PEOPLE ANGRY

German Press Talks of "America's Thumbscrew" and "Wilson's Despotism" Toward Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 27.—The German press untiringly endeavors to incite neutrals, and especially Holland, against the United States. This country is unfortunately full of distorted reports, coming mostly by a roundabout way, about the measures the United States is taking or is about to take against Holland. These are often vague and inaccurate but with enough plausibility to cause bitter feeling against Americans here and hostile press comment.

The German press welcomes and exaggerates these reports, which it publishes as actual facts, together with editorials headed "The Neutrals' Worst Enemy," "America's Thumbscrew," "Wilson's Despotism," until the American Government and President Wilson appear as monstrosities of despotism.

Even the Dutch press has lately awakened to the fact that these reports have been painted in glaring colors, but no authentic information is available to them on the subject.

Indignation has been roused in Holland by a report that an American paper, The Financial Commercial World, in announcing the arrival of the Dutch commission in America, "found a way of exerting its influence by writing of the members of the commission in German as Herr von Volenhoven and Herr von Eelde." One paper remarks that this is a symptom of how the American press stimulates American feeling against Holland.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, under the headline "Holland under American Pressure," asserts that America's war preparations continue in both military and economic directions and that furthermore America is pressing the neutrals into military service and putting on the economic thumbscrew. That paper argues that this is a sign that President Wilson thinks that America's strength is alone not enough to overcome neutrals and further that Wilson's bean geste about freedom and independence of small countries is nothing more than phrases. It insists that neutrals will certainly not give up efforts to obtain food supplies from America and that Holland especially does not appear willing to bow down before Wilson without a fight.

The Fremdenblatt argues that Holland's geographical position does not force her to be entirely dependent on Wilson's whims and that Van Aalst's open letter to President Wilson (cabled by THE TIMES correspondent) could not have been pleasant reading for the President. The paper publishes the full text of Van Aalst's letter to the President.

Commenting on the United States War Trade Board's permission to the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam to sail, the semi-official Nieuwe Courant remarks that Wilson's Government has apparently not entirely forgotten what it preached to belligerents with regard to neutrals when America was still neutral. That paper suggests that there is a possibility that even after the poisoning of American opinion by Lord Northcliffe the Dutch Commission made some headway, although the British censor did not allow news to pass.

The paper continues by saying that the British jingoes are anxious to present matters as if America had pursued the policy which they themselves advocated.

Commenting on the American Ambassador's statement in London regarding the attitude of Washington, the Nieuwe Courant says it is clear that America's export embargo is intended as a punishment for neutrality and for not giving up trade with neutrals as America orders and because not sufficient data are available in Washington as to Holland's consumption and production.

"In other words" it goes on, "America will deliver food supplies if we deliver ourselves up economically, bound hand and foot, to the Allies, and particularly to America."

Lack Direct News of Us.

The same paper remarks tonight that it is remarkable that no news agency has supplied Holland with what the American press says about European events since America became a belligerent. It adds:

"No single important statement and no single fact has reached us in the last few months for us to judge American opinion. Does the news agency think that it no longer has any propaganda value now that America has given up her neutrality? Or are the censors at work?"

It is evident that the Dutch are extremely interested to learn what is happening in America and what American opinion is. The Telegraf tonight publishes a long two-column letter from a Dutchman in New York, beginning:

"America will never be beaten; we do not fight the German nation, but the Kaiser, and we will get him."

Practically no American papers are now arriving in Holland, and THE TIMES now is unobtainable.

NEW RED CROSS DIRECTOR.

Louis J. Horowitz to Have Charge of Foreign Relief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Red Cross War Council announced today that Louis J. Horowitz, President of the Thompson Starrett Company of New York, had been appointed Director of Foreign Relief of the American Red Cross.

Mr. Horowitz will serve without compensation. He will be the connecting link between the American Red Cross commissions abroad and the organization in the United States.

Gift of $320,000 for War Libraries.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—A gift of $320,000 toward the work of providing camp libraries for America's soldiers and sailors was announced today by the American Library Association. The money will be devoted to the construction of library buildings in the thirty-two national camps.

FRENCH RADICALS ASK SOCIETY OF NATIONS

Demand World Federation Armed With Power to Enforce Decrees Against Aggression.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The National Convention of Radicals and Radical Socialists closed today with the adoption of resolutions saluting the arrival of American regiments that "responded to President Wilson's appeal," and favoring the formation of a society of nations.

The convention proclaimed that "a treaty of peace that closes the war must establish a society of nations into which may enter all those capable of contracting valid agreements, even those with a minimum of democratic institutions. The engagements shall respect and make respected the equal rights of little and great nations.

"That a world federation of the peoples may establish and maintain peace in the world if it is armed with the three powers, legislative, judicial, and executive, which will permit it to substitute finally the force of right for the right of force.

"To require of all contracting nations submission to the laws and decisions of the international public authority and to institute finally, by grace of the force of all placed at the service of each, penalties sufficiently drastic to prevent or repress all violations of the international constitution or any aggression from outside its domain."

BOYS TO RAISE $1,000,000.

Y. M. C. A. Begins New Campaign for War Fund.

The National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association announced yesterday that it has authorized the mobilization of 100,000 American boys in the Eastern Department, each of whom will be expected to earn $10 toward a $1,000,000 fund which is to be a part of the greater $25,000,000 fund which will be used to make more bearable the lot of American and allied soldiers.

It is announced that more than 43,000 boys have been enrolled in the Eastern Department, of whom 16,600 are New Yorkers and 15,600 Pennsylvanians. In the other departments of the country more than 100,000 boys are enrolled.

Concerning the campaign in the Eastern Department, the War Work Council issues a statement by Frank Ritchie, head of the Boys' Division of the Eastern Department.

"We are not going to limit this to Y. M. C. A. boys," said Mr. Ritchie, "but will allow the boys to bring in their chums to do their 'war bit' in this way.

"Few boys today have a chance to take part in the great struggle. They have no opportunity to undergo any of the hardships of the battle for democracy, for the boys we are dealing with are all under the draft age. We are offering them a chance to sacrifice for their country their representatives in the field, by buckling down to some kind of a job long enough to earn the $10.

"The boys have been doing a little war work along these lines.

"To let all boys know our plan, it will be presented not only in our boys' branches, but in department stores, high schools, and other places where there are boys in large numbers. Speakers will present the tremendous challenge to the American nation in the world struggle and how boys can help and really do big things in the aggregate."

Lane Bryant

SLENDER WOMEN

Extraordinary Reductions

SUITS and COATS

Sizes 34 to 42 bust measure

At Lane Bryant

We are inaugurating this extraordinary sale in order to demonstrate that Lane Bryant is not only supreme in providing for the stout woman, but that the slender woman can also be fitted here with exclusive styles at very moderate prices.

Our sizes are different from the ordinary in that they are scientifically proportioned, and therefore we can fit the tall and the short figure practically without alteration.

SUITS	Broadcloth, Velour, Burella, Tricotine, Oxford. Some fur trimmed. Were $39.	29.75
SUITS	Broadcloth Velour, Gabardine. Fur trimmed. Were $49.....	37.50
SUITS	Wool Velours, Broadcloth, Burella. Trimmed with fur. Were $60.....	44.85
COATS	Wool Velour and Tweed Mixtures. Were $39.....	27.85
COATS	Excellent quality Wool Velour, trimmed with Coney fur. Value 50.00..	39.75

It is well to remember that our regular prices are always lower than elsewhere, because we manufacture as well as design.

21-23 West 38th Street

Lane Bryant

STOUT WOMEN

Will find at all times ready to wear as large a selection of specially designed

CORSETS AND UNDERWEAR

At Lane Bryant

as offered elsewhere to slender women.

The entire mezzanine is devoted to negligees, undergarments and corsets, assuring to our patrons the desired privacy.

Corsets

Lane Bryant corsets for stout figures are designed to reduce the figure and give graceful lines, ease and comfort to wearer. There is a model suited to every size and type—long or short waisted, small or large hips—always in stock. Sizes 26 to 42 waist.

Price 3.95 to 12.50.

Brassieres

Lane Bryant brassieres for stout figures are just as expertly designed and are cut especially full through the chest and across the back, and are constructed to give the necessary support. They are made for long and short waisted figures. Sizes 36 to 56 bust.

Price .85 to 8.50.

Fittings by expert corsetieres included.

Underwear and Negligees

Nightgowns	1.15 to 12.95	Teagowns	12.50 to 54.75
Camisoles	.65 to 3.95	Negligees	1.95 to 18.95
Combinations	2.25 to 7.50	Petticoats	1.45 to 24.95
Hosiery	.39 to 1.95	Union Suits	1.00 to 3.95

21-23 West 38th Street

MATERNITY SUITS
AT REDUCED PRICES

Lane Bryant

Maternity Suits do not differ in any way from the smart, trig costume that you would select for the normal figure. Adjust automatically to fit when the figure is again normal, are not an additional expense.

27.75 Suits, in all Wool Cheviot. Collar is laid with silk velvet.

19.85

42.50 Suits, Vigereaux, Oxford, Burella, Broadcloth, interlined.

29.75

59.75 Suits, Velvateens, Velours, Broadcloth. Trimmed with fur.

39.85

"Loveliest Baby Shop"

Infants' layettes, separate garments, accessories and nursery furniture.

Phone Greeley 6416 Lane Bryant 21 & 23 W. 38th St.

Lane Bryant

is the largest maker and retailer in the world of maternity apparel, and

Lane Bryant
MATERNITY CORSET

is built for the true maternity figure, with full knowledge of its requirements.

Retains Stylish Figure
Preserves Health
Relieves Fatigue

supports abdomen and vital organs; preventing injury.

Phone 6416 Greeley Lane Bryant 21 W. 38th St., N. Y.

Great Savings For Monday and Tuesday

Coats, Suits, Dresses, Waists, Skirts

TO FIT WOMEN of ALL SIZES

The SLENDER and STOUT

Sizes 36 to 56 Bust,

at Lane Bryant's

LOWER STORE

Lane Bryant "Lower Store"

has been established to sell the surplus stock of our Mail Order Department and to dispose of merchandise made up from short ends in our various factories, at reduced prices, hence

The "Lower Store" Offers at All Times GENUINE BARGAINS for the slim woman as well as the stout woman, as the sizes run from 36 to 56 bust.

The "Lower Store" Insures Real Economy

because we do our own manufacturing; we have eliminated charge accounts and approvals, and our rental is the lowest—being on a side street and on a basement floor.

$25	DRESSES	16.85
	Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Silk Faille, Serge, Wool Voile. 36 to 56 bust.	
$30	SUITS	24.85
	All Wool Poplin, silk lined and interlined.	
$25	SUITS	19.85
	Semi-fitted models of All-Wool Serge, Collar overlaid in black velvet. 36 to 56 bust.	
$22	COATS	14.95
	Cheviot, Thibet Cloth, Checked Velour and Mixtures. Very desirable models.	
$6	WAISTS	3.95
	Heavy quality Crepe de Chine and Striped Habutai Silk. 36 to 56 bust.	
$8	SKIRTS	5.95
	Serge, Wool Poplin and Basket Weave. 26 to 45 Waistband.	

All-Wool Serge, silk lined and interlined. Size 36 to 50 bust. 19.85

USE MAIN ENTRANCE.

BE SURE TO ASK FOR THE "LOWER STORE"

21-23 W. 38th St. Lane Bryant 21-23 W. 38th St.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Made Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Will Appear on Bills Rendered December 1st

Fine Chinese Rugs

At Unmatchably Low Prices

Another large shipment of high grade Chinese Rugs has just come to hand and will be placed on sale tomorrow and balance of the week. Large room sizes, scatter sizes and an excellent assortment of the popular 9x12 feet rugs.

Size 2x4 feet	$19.50 to $34.50	Size 8x10 feet	$195.00 to $325.00
Size 4x6 feet	$59.50 to $95.00	Size 9x12 feet	$225.00 to $450.00
Size 4x7 feet	$69.50 to $125.00	Size 10x14 feet	$375.00 to $575.00
Size 5x7 feet	$89.50 to $145.00	Size 12x15 feet	$495.00 to $725.00
Size 6x9 feet	$95.00 to $225.00	Size 12x18 feet	$650.00 to $925.00

Axminster Rugs
(American made)

Made of select quality wool, forming an extra heavy high pile fabric —newest designs and colorings in Chinese and Persian effects.

2.3 x 5.0 $4.00	6.0 x 9.0 $24.50
3.0 x 6.0 $6.50	8.3 x 10.6 $36.50
4.6 x 7.6 $16.50	9.0 x 12.0 $39.50

Worsted Wilton Rugs

Full standard quality and guaranteed for wear; select Persian designs and colors. Size 9x12 feet.

$49.50

Standard Price $63.50

Larger and smaller sizes, including Hall Runners 9, 12 and 15 feet long at proportionate reductions.

Broad Loom Chenille Carpetings

For immediate delivery—9, 12, 15 and 20 feet wide; all the most wanted solid colorings.... per square yard $9.75 to $30.00

Fifth Floor.

Extraordinary Values in

Household Linens

For the Closing Days of the October Sales

Fine Damask Table Cloths

Size	Usually	Sale Price
2x2 yards	$6.00	$3.95
2x2½ yards	$7.50	$4.95
2x3 yards	$9.00	$5.95

Napkins to Match

Usually $6.75..... a dozen $4.95

1000 Odd Table Cloths

$3.65 to $29.25

Usually $5.50 to $35.25

500 Dozen Odd Napkins

$3.75 to $7.50

Usually $5.00 to $9.00 a doz.

2000 Dozen Towels

$2.50 to $6.00

Usually $3.00 to $7.75 a doz.

Pure Linen Sheets

Single Size—were $11.50 pair.. $9.50

Double Size—were $14.50 pair, $11.50

Pure Linen Pillow Cases

Usually $2.75..... a pair $1.95

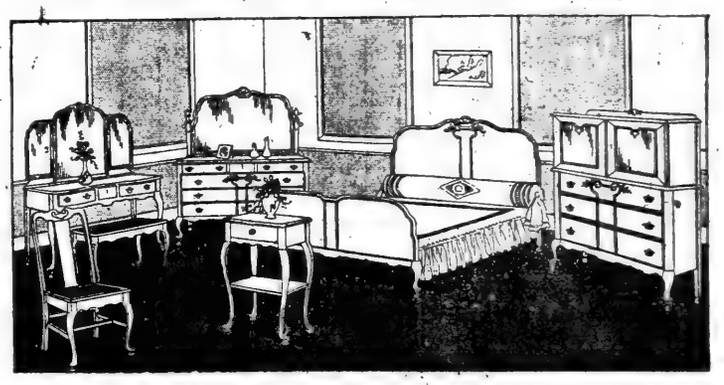
Second Floor.

Clearance Sale—

Last Three Days

High-Grade Furniture

At Reductions of from 25 to 50%



Queen Anne Bedroom Suite

In Burl Walnut, which is very attractive and beautiful. Four pieces: 48 inch Dresser, 38 inch Men's Chest, 45 inch Dressing Table, Full Size Bed. $215.00

Same Suite with Twin Bedsteads, $265.00

Bedroom Furniture at ½ Price

Including Suites and Many Separate Pieces.

$25.00 Night Stand, Walnut $12.50	$65.00 Bedstead, Mahogany $32.50	$135.00 Chifforobe, Walnut $67.50
$30.00 Toilet Table, Mahogany $15.00	$100.00 Chiffonier, Walnut $50.00	$175.00 Chifforobe, Ivory, Decorated $87.50
$30.00 Bedstead, Ivory $15.00	$100.00 Bedsteads, Mahogany $50.00	$175.00 Vanity Case, Walnut $87.50
$40.00 Writing Table, Ivory $20.00	$110.00 Bedsteads, Walnut and Mahogany $55.00	Special Bedroom Suite, Mahogany, 4 pieces $145.00
$60.00 Writing Table—Desk, Ivory $30.00	$110.00 Chiffoniers, Walnut $55.00	$575.00 Bedroom Suite, 4 pieces, grey enamel $287.50
$60.00 Writing Table, Ivory $30.00	$110.00 Toilet Tables, Walnut $55.00	$721.00 Bedroom Suite, Decorated, 10 pieces $375.00
$60.00 Toilet Table, Mahogany $30.00	$130.00 Toilet Tables, Ivory $65.00	$1650.00 Bedroom Suite, Ivory enamel, 10 pcs. $595.00
$65.00 Chiffonier, Mahogany $32.50	$135.00 Chifforobe, Mahogany $67.50	

Sixth Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Made Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Will Appear on Bills Rendered December 1st

Service Flags

The new flag that shows a blue star for each member of the family in the service of the country. All wool bunting (guaranteed).

2x3	2½x4	3x5	4x6	5x8
$1.75	$2.25	$3.25	$4.50	$6.75

Fourth Floor.

Save Food

1. **Wheat—Use more corn.**
2. **Meat—Use more fish and beans.**
3. **Fats—Use just enough.**
4. **Sugar—Use Syrup.**

And serve the cause of Freedom.

150 Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

Values up to $65.00.....**$39.50**

A collection of the very newest and most wanted styles, assembled especially for this event. Offered at a price that emphasizes this as the strongest value giving occasion presented this season.

High-grade Suits of Velour Cloth—Broadcloth—Silvertone

Many models trimmed with Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) or with other fashionable furs. Also Tailored Suits—without fur and of the mannish type, so modish.

250 Tailored Suits

A Group of Exceptional Values

$25.00, $29.50, $35.00, $50.00 to $75.00

A representative showing of smart models, fur trimmed or strictly tailored,—Suits of Velour Cloth, Burella Velours, Oxfords, Broadcloth, Silvertone and Velveteen, in every wanted color.

High Grade Tailleurs

$85.00, $100.00, $110.00 up to $225.00

Suits of most distinctive types in Bolivia, Silvertone, Evora, Velour Cloths, Velveteens and Velvets, luxuriously trimmed with taupe Wolf, Kolinsky, Beaver, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Skunk and other fine furs. Many elaborate models.

Third Floor.

A Most Remarkable *Sale of Blouses*

Eighteen Models—Specially Purchased
Values up to $20.00—At

$7.95

250 Georgette Crepe Blouses

creations of a leading designer, whose models rival those of Paris in their exquisite touches of hand work, their unusual color combinations; new low collar, jabot and high military collar effects.

Costume Blouses

in the new Suit shades, bead and bugle embroidered, silk embroidered, and with contrasting collars, vestees, cuffs.

Dainty Blouses

in flesh or white, elaborate with real Filet, Irish crochet, Cluny laces; with embroidery, in beads or silk. Georgette Crepes are of the finest qualities; finishing details faultless.

Third Floor.

100 Women's Fur-Collared Coats

Remarkable Values - - **$39.50**

At this price, one the best Coat values offered here or elsewhere so far this season.

"Pom-Pom" Cloth in the fashionable taupe shade, brown or green, with deep shawl collar of French Seal (dyed coney) or Marmot. A new semi-fitted belted model on straight lines, with deep cuffs and pockets; half lined with satin.

Fur Collared Coats, $25.00 and $29.50

Deep collars of Raccoon fur add to the style and comfort of these practical models in Velour Coatings and Two-tone Mixtures.

200 Winter Coats

A Collection of Handsome Models

$45.00, $50.00, $60.00, $65.00 and $75.00

Street and Afternoon Coats, many strikingly effective models—in Bolivia, Velour Cloth, Velour de Laine, the majority with handsome fur collars.

Afternoon and Evening Coats

$85.00 to $300.00

A display of the season's most luxurious garments in the richest of fabrics, Bolivia, Llama Cloth, Suede Cloth, Chiffon Velvets, Gorgeous Brocades; models of extreme elegance trimmed with taupe Wolf, Ermine, Beaver, Kolinsky, Chinchilla Squirrel and other fashionable pelts.

Third Floor.

An Important Sale

Women's Dresses

Exceptionally Smart New Models At the Very Special Price

$29.50

A collection of Street and Afternoon Dresses, portraying the latest developments of the Mode.

Tailored Serges and Broadcloths. Velveteen Street Dresses. Crepe de Chine Dresses,

all in the most fashionable Autumn and Winter colorings.

A Group of Dresses

Copies of Much Higher Priced Models Featured for This Occasion

$39.50

Especially Featured Are the Most Fashionable of Velveteen Afternoon Dresses with Georgette Crepe Bodices Bead Embroidered.

Satins and Georgette Crepe Afternoon Dresses in most effective models. Tailored Serge Dresses and combination of Satin and Serge.

A Dress Buying Occasion of Unusual Interest.

Third Floor.

Smart Gloves

Of Washable Cape Leathers

Special for Monday Only

$1.75

Actually Worth
$2.00 and $2.50 a pair

Walking Gloves in the colors and styles that are most in demand with devotees of Fashion. One clasp Gloves, Prix seam sewn, guaranteed washable.

Correct Shades of London Tan, and Ivory

Mannish Gloves with spear backs, others with most effective two tone embroideries. In all sizes.

An Exceptional Sale.

Ground Floor.

Knitting Yarns

Khaki—Grey—Blue

An Unlimited Supply

of several of the Best Knitting Yarns

Hanks - - $1.00

Balls - - - - 50c

Knitting Needles, Crochet Hooks, Instruction Books, and a practical teacher at your service without charge.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Fourth Floor.

A Sale of Fancy Silks

Formerly $2.50 to $3.50 in our regular stock.

Reduced for Monday

To $1.25 Yard

A special collection of Fancy Silks on light and dark grounds; also Fancy Chiffons.

Georgette Crepes in the most desirable light and dark shades, also black; Special, yard, **$1.25**

Satin Princess full 35 inches wide; large range of all the wanted shades; Special, yard, **$1.25**

1500 Yards Chiffons at ½ Price

50 of the best Street Shades. Regular price $1.00 a yard. } **50c**

Ground Floor.

Magnificent Values in

Women's Fine Boots

Lord & Taylor Standard Qualities

Women's Novelty Boots

Usually $9.00 to $11.00

$7.85

Fawn or Grey Kid with cloth tops. All Tan Calfskin. Fawn Suede Vamps, with Fawn Cloth Tops.

1500 Pairs ***Women's High-cut Black Boots***

Usually $6 and $7

$4.65

Second Floor.

Women's Walking Boots

Usually $12.00

$10.50

Brown Kidskin Vamps, with fawn cloth tops. Military Heels.

Dress Goods

Two Specials for Monday

Navy Blue Storm Serges

800 yards of an excellent quality will be placed on sale tomorrow, at, yard,

98c

Fine Dress Velour

54 inches wide; all the wanted Fall shades; unusual value, at, yard,

$3.95

"Velutina"

so popular for Autumn dresses, is being shown at prices ranging from $2.00 upward.

Second Floor.

Corsets

At Much Below Standard Prices

$6.50 Lord & Taylor Corset,

$3.95

Pink Broche in a well boned model; low bust, medium length. Sizes 20 to 28.

$3.00 Lord & Taylor Corset,

$1.95

Silk Dotted Batiste, low bust, medium length model. Sizes 20 to 28.

Brassieres—Leading Makes

50c, 75c, 98c

Models worth up to $2.00, many desirable styles, lace and embroidery trimmed.

Second Floor.

For Monday Only

Infants' Coats

Usually $11.95—**$9.50**

Coats of the new "Pom-Pom" fabric, and Imported Corduroys; attractive little models, in the choicest of colors; warmly lined. Sizes to and including 6 years.

Other Coats $4.95 to $35.00

Little Children's Hats—in tailored shapes, some fur trimmed; values up to $6.95.

95c, $2.95, $4.95

Fourth Floor.

House Dresses

A Sample Line
At Manufacturer's Prices

98c to $1.95

Actually worth $1.50 to $3.00

A special purchase of 150 neat and practical Dresses in plain and striped percales, chambray and ginghams, all have low collars and ¾ sleeves, many prettily trimmed with embroidery.

Size 36 Only

Second Floor.

Fur-trimmed Hats

That Forecast Winter's Millinery Fashions

$10.00 to $18.00

Copies and adaptations of smart Paris models, which but a fortnight ago had their premier showing abroad. Conspicuously clever small shapes in Lyons Velvets.

Tall Crowned Walking Hats, with bands of silver ribbon and moline fur.

Tricornes with saucy fur bows or pompons of nutria or moline.

Military Turbans with fur bands and ornaments and bright touches of silver.

New Hats of Imported Napped Plush

Extremely new shapes, daring in their originality of design and in the softest, richest black. Model Hats, with a touch of jet, feathers or wings to enhance their effectiveness. Also beaver Hats with patent leather crowns.

Hats in the New Taupe Shades

of Lyons Velvets and Panne, with metallic flowers, touches of fur, fancy feathers.....**$8.00 to $10.00**

Fourth Floor.

Knit Underwear

For Women and Misses

At Very Special Prices

Cotton Union Suits
Medium weight; band top. Usually $1.50.
95c

Silk Top Union Suits
Lisle body, reinforced. Usually $1.75.
$1.25

Cotton Union Suits
Medium and heavy weight; regular sizes. Usually $1.75.
$1.25

Cotton and Wool Union Suits
Medium weight. Usually $2.95.
$2.50

Silk and Wool Union Suits
Knee or ankle length styles. Usually $3.50.
$2.95

Cotton Vests
Of medium weight; band top; regular and extra sizes. Usually 75c.
50c

Glove Silk Underwear

Vests
Tailored band tops. Usually $1.85. **$1.55**

Bloomers
Usually $2.50. **$1.95**

Union Suits
Tailored band tops. Usually $3.95. **$2.95**

Second Floor.

Boys' Furnishings

Extraordinary Values Especially Arranged for This Week's Selling

Boys' $1.25 Shirts **85c**

Made of Madras and fine mercerized materials; all sizes.

Boys' $1.00 Blouses.....**65c**

Fancy Striped Madras and Percale, also in plain effects.

Boys' $3.75 Robes.....**$2.95**

Blanket Robes in blue, brown, green and maroon; all sizes.

Boys' $5.00 Sweaters **$3.85**

All wool; navy, maroon and Oxford; with collar.

Boys' $1.00 Scarfs **65c**

Four-in-Hands in a large assortment of colors and stripes.

Boys' 50c Scarfs **25c**

A large variety of patterns and colorings.

Ground Floor.

Furs of Fashion

In Models Supremely Smart

To the Capelet, most picturesque of the season's Fur novelties, the Mode gives first place, and to meet the demand for these amazingly effective little Capes, Lord & Taylor feature them in many ultra and exclusive styles.

At Special Introductory Prices

Beaver Capelets — a new deep model fastened with huge buttons **$37.50**
Muff to match.....**$27.50**

Hudson Seal Capelets (dyed muskrat)—a draped shoulder Cape model with rolling storm collar,**$49.50**
Muff to match.....**$16.50**
Black Lynx Scarfs.....**$24.50**
Muff to match.....**$24.50**
Skunk Animal Scarfs.....**$29.50**
Muff to match.....**$26.50**

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat)

$135.00 to $525.00

A splendid collection of these luxurious garments made of selected, perfectly matched pelts, and with self or contrasting collars.

Third Floor.

HUGE TONNAGE NEEDS OF OUR ARMY ABROAD

Over 200 Ships Will Be Required Constantly to Supply American Force of 1,000,000 Men.

GREAT AREA FOR SEA BASE

Landen Talks of Our Embargo Activity, New German Leaders, and Our Recruits.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The American army in France will need some transporting. Here are figures that are at least approximately correct.

It is estimated that 100 pounds of freight per man per day must be unloaded at the port of debarkation. Therefore, when at the end of two years, we have, say, one million men in France, we must unload daily 100,000,000 pounds of freight, or 50,000 tons.

Three thousand tons can be unloaded daily from a good-sized ship; hence 17 ships at the wharves, each of them unloading 3,000 tons, will fill the requirements. In the United States 17 ships must be loading 50,000 tons a day. This makes a total of 34 ships at the docks. Taking as a basis a 6,000 ton (dead weight) ship, we see that 17 ships must leave New York every two days and 17 ships leave some French port every two days in transit with army freight. Assuming ten days as the time of passage, there would be 170 ships (6,000 tons) en route to and from the United States, which, added to the 34 at the docks, will make a total of 204 ships, assuming no loss or delay.

To indicate the quantities of certain articles required, fuel for cooking for six months, on a basis of half a cord per day per hundred men, would amount to 13,500 cords. Owing to scarcity of fuel part of this may have to be brought to France.

With 1,000,000 men, there will be approximately 200,000 animals. At 14 pounds of hay a day, there would be required for six months over 456,000,000 pounds of hay, which must be imported, and also 360,000,000 pounds of oats. Rations will require 815,000,000 pounds. Ammunition will run into billions of pounds.

This freight calculation does not consider what would be required in building or rebuilding railroads or cantonments. The space required for storehousing at the base would be about as follows: Rations, &c., 250 acres; fuel, 150 acres; forage, 450 acres; remount depots, 250 acres; cantonments for casuals, &c., 800 acres; sick and wounded, 1,000 acres; engineer, ordnance, and Signal Corps, 1,500 acres. Allowing for roads, office buildings, barracks, &c., the total would be about 5,000 acres.

Always there is considerable confusion about shipping figures. There is no one on this side of the Atlantic, so far as I am able to find out, who can tell precisely the difference between a gross and a net ton. As a matter of fact, net tonnage is not a fixed term. In referring to submarine sinkings, gross tons are always used, together with the English reckoning of 2,240 pounds to the ton. In a general way cargo carrying space is figured in cubic feet and then divided by 100 to get gross tonnage. Displacement is quite another matter. That kind of tonnage means the weight of the ship itself, as I understand it, although the word suggests the weight of the water displaced by the ship. Those who follow the submarine news should bear in mind that tonnage given is gross and that weight of cargo is not included.

London Centre for Americans.

Grosvenor Gardens is becoming a great American headquarters in London. The chancery of the American Embassy is at No. 4, the Military Attaché and staff at No. 6, while at the southeastern corner, at No. 30, are the offices of Admiral Sims and staff.

The chancery has been recently refitted and refurnished and presents a proper appearance, in pleasant contrast with the dingy quarters that Ambassador Page found when he came to the Court of St. James's. The Ambassador is an experienced organizer and he has gathered a fine staff around him at the chancery.

Admiral Sims has had his headquarters fixed up with the good taste and neatness characteristic of the navy.

I recently met Lord Beaverbrook, a young Canadian, who has had a meteoric career, in England. He was a kind of cement king on the other side and when success over there cast its rainbow hues, he came to England. He had made a fortune and politics attracted him. He tackled a Liberal constituency and won it as a Unionist, was made a knight, then a baronet. With each step up he advanced his aspirations a peg or two. He was up to his eyes in the political crisis which made Lloyd George Prime Minister, but his particular interest was the advancement of Bonar Law to the leadership of the House. He and Mr. Law were born in the same town in New Brunswick and both were sons of Presbyterian preachers. They are close friends and political allies. After the new Government got firm in power, the then Sir Max Aitken received a peerage and there was an outcry among the old-line nobles that shook the realm.

Beaverbrook is just 38 and a typical successful American business man. He was the Canadian eyewitness who furnished the press an account of the stand made by Canadian troops at Hill 60, Ypres, when poison gas was first used by the Germans. Lord Beaverbrook is one of the small number of men with energy enough to overcome the resistance of an old civilization.

Lord Beaverbrook, who is now chiefly a banker, is associated in journalism with Ralph D. Blumenfeld, chief proprietor and editor of The Daily Express, the Conservative half-penny paper. It has a daily circulation of more than 600,000 and, even with white paper at more than nine cents a pound, makes money on its circulation by keeping down to four pages.

Mr. Blumenfeld has the reputation of being the best news man in London. When we met and began to compare notes we found that we had begun newspaper work in the same town in the same year—Kansas City, in 1883. He was a reporter on The Kansas City Star and I was a reporter on The Kansas City Times, on the other side of Sixth street. Now both papers are under the same ownership and management.

Mr. Blumenfeld is a native of Wisconsin. He acquired control of The Express only a few years ago and his success under the war conditions has put him among the leaders in English journalism.

In the general criticism of mobocracy in Russia I have heard just a little justification for the mutiny among the soldiers. It is said that the treatment of them by their officers had been really intolerable, and that with the coming of the new régime it is not surprising that there should be a good deal of vindictiveness in the ranks.

Praise of McCormick's Work.

There has been some gratified comment over here on the work being done by Vance McCormick and the Administrative Board of Exports Council.

The strongest measures resorted to in Washington to drive home every economic advantage has won golden approval on this side of the Atlantic.

An officer in France received a letter from an American woman with a son of military age and containing this sentence:

"My husband and I have made up our minds that it is better to die for an ideal and live forever than to live for pelf and die forever."

The saying was passed around among the staff and was commented on as putting the whole matter in the fewest possible words.

A story comes to me which you may have received in detail to the effect that our recruits in France are sometimes training even too earnestly. In a sham fight the combatants took the matter so dead seriously that a number of soldiers suffered severe injury. All are now back in the game.

An English Army surgeon, whose house I visited, had a souvenir that made a little appeal for enemies that seem to be habitually cruel. It was a message dropped by a German pilot. First were given a list of English aviators captured by the Germans, together with information about those who were wounded. At the bottom was a list of missing German aviators, and it was begged that a message be dropped by the English within the German lines giving information.

Gossip About German Leaders.

There is much talk in London about Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister. When he was in London his intimacies were among those of radical leanings, and he is either touched with democracy or a grand hypocrite, according to the testimony of those who knew him.

Another interesting bit of gossip is that Dr. Michaelis, the German Premier, is a strict church member and an energetic Y. M. C. A. man. He is well known personally to American Y. M. C. A. workers who were located in Berlin before we declared war.

It has worked out in this war that the offensive is less costly than the defensive—a big bull point for the English in Flanders. The Germans have been trying to turn the condition round the other way. The "pill boxes" looked good for a while, and these inventions were discussed here in awed whispers. Now a way has been found to set at naught these concrete forts built in the mud and indestructible except by direct hit.

I have been hearing for weeks that the British offensive was held up by the "pill boxes," and it will be most interesting to see what progress is made from now on, and whether the fundamental principle of The Hague program—"the taking of ground which the enemy cannot hold against our artillery"—can be successfully maintained.

FURS

of Superior Quality
Distinctive in Style

Coats in All the Fashionable Furs

Capes, Muffs and Neckpieces in a large variety of attractive models.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

391 Fifth Avenue — — — New York

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
between 49th and 50th Sts

IMPORTERS CREATORS

PARIS MODELS
ORIGINAL CREATIONS

SUITS COATS
EVENING GOWNS
SUMPTUOUS WRAPS
GRACEFUL FUR COATS

Models for immediate selection or copied promptly

The Conservation of Food is a paramount duty at this time

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

The Winter Importations of Paris Coats and Wraps in Silks and Velvets

including some of the latest creations of Paquin, Premet, Lanvin, Bernard, Jenny, Cheruit, Martial Armand, Robert, Callot and Chanel are now being offered at

$95.00, 165.00, 190.00, 225.00, 275.00

these prices being much below the actual cost to import.

(Third Floor)

Women's Serge Dresses

in black and navy blue

at . $19.50, $22.50 & $25.00

and

Wool Jersey Dresses

in beetroot, taupe and brown

at $32.50

are on sale in the Department for Women's Ready-to-wear Dresses, on the Third Floor.

An Unusual Sale of Women's Balta Hand-made Pumps

FOR AFTERNOON AND EVENING

will take place to-morrow (Monday) in the Department on the Second Floor.

These Pumps were constructed on one of the most popular of the lasts originated exclusively by B. Altman & Co. They are made of patent leather and of light-weight black gunmetal calfskin, and represent very exceptional value at

$5.75 per pair

having been in regular stock until now at a much higher price.

Semi-made Serge Dresses

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

are specially featured on the Sixth Floor.

Two models are shown, both cut in one-piece style, from fine-twill navy blue serge, and requiring but little time and labor to complete. In one, the skirt is box-plaited in front and finished in a panel at the back; in the other, it is box-plaited front and back. In both, the bodice, cuffs and sash-ends are hand-embroidered in silk combined with metal, a collar of white poplin completing the ensemble.

The price of either model is $12.50

Women's sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.
Misses' sizes: 16 and 18 years.

Sweater Novelties

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

are constantly being received, many from the American sources of supply, but not a few from abroad. The colors and color combinations are most attractive, and there are many new and interesting style features. Slip-over Sweaters, with and without sleeves, are popular for wearing under the coat on cool days, as well as for sports purposes; and there is an almost endless variety from which to choose. Camel's-hair Sweaters trimmed with vicuna of contrasting color are an attractive novelty, and are very effective when worn with the smart cap and scarf to match.

(Third Floor)

Women's Woven Underwear

in the weaves and weights that will be needed for cooler weather, is ready for immediate selection.

Among the most wanted styles the following are in the regular stock at the prices quoted:

Imported Swiss Ribbed Underwear

VESTS

Cotton or lisle thread .	60c., upward
Wool-and-cotton mixture,	$1.50, upward
Silk-and-wool mixture,	2.50, upward

COMBINATIONS
(low neck, sleeveless, knee-length)

Cotton	$1.75, upward
Wool-and-cotton mixture,	3.90, upward
Silk-and-wool mixture,	5.50, upward

(Second Floor)

250 Misses' Silk Dresses

in several smart models and colors suitable for afternoon and general wear, will be placed on sale to-morrow at the reduced prices of

$22.00 & $28.00

representing very exceptional values.

(Second Floor)

An Important One-week Sale of French Filet Lace Window Panels Curtains and Bedspreads

(all hand-made, and of this year's importation) will begin to-morrow (Monday) in the Department on the Fourth Floor.

The unusualness of the great collection to be offered in this Sale cannot fail to attract the attention of the discriminating purchaser, every unit composing it having been selected with infinite care. Interior decorators will also find it of timely interest, in view of the present and ever-increasing scarcity of decorative laces of artistic merit, coupled with the fact that the values offered are far in excess of the prices quoted.

Included are

Hand-made Filet Lace Window Panels
each $9.00, 11.50, 14.00, 16.00
upward to $175.00

Hand-made Filet Lace Window Curtains
per pair $22.50, 24.00, 27.50, 33.00
upward to $250.00

Hand-made Filet Lace Bedspreads
each $22.50, 24.00, 27.50, 33.00
upward to $675.00

In the regular stock of the Lace Draperies Department are Imported Hand-made Filet Lace Pieces of rare beauty, the prices of which are scaled as follows:

Window panels . .	up to $500.00 each
Curtains . .	up to $950.00 per pair
Bedspreads . .	up to $1,400.00 each

Another Extraordinary Offering of Curtain Materials

will provide a special-interest event for Monday in the Upholstery Department, on the Fourth Floor. It will comprise

Fine-quality Scrims and Grenadines
(several thousand yards) in a variety of wanted designs
28c. per yard

Also Plain and Bordered Scrims
22c. per yard

A Clearance Sale of Crepe de Chine Underwear

(American-made)

will consist of a number of styles about to be discontinued. These have been taken from the regular stock, where they were marked at much higher prices, and will be available for selection on Monday and Tuesday at the new quotations.

Nightrobes . .	$3.85, 5.50 & 6.75
*Envelope Chemises,	1.85, 2.90 & 3.50
Knickers	1.90 & 2.50
Bodices	90c., 1.45 & 1.85

(Second Floor)

THE SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS NOW BEING HELD

will be continued until and including Wednesday, October 31st.

RESERVE OPEN CARS FOR WAR SHIPMENTS

Their Use in Transporting Non-Essentials Forbidden by Priority Board.

RESTRICTS ROADBUILDING

And Construction of Amusement Places—First Step to Halt Non-Essential Enterprises.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Robert S. Lovett, administrative officer under the Priority Shipment act, issued an order today restricting open-top cars for the transportation of necessary commodities, such as coal, coke, &c. The order, after citing the law, reads:

"Whereas, It has been made to appear, and the President, through the undersigned, finds, that open-top cars (other than flat cars and cars assigned to work service) suitable for the transportation of coal, coke, ore, limestone, sugar beets, sugar cane, sorghum cane, and raw materials for use in the metal, sugar, and fertilizer industries, and other commodities necessary to the national defense and security, are being utilized in the transportation of the less essential commodities and articles hereinafter specified to such an extent as materially to interfere with the transportation of the aforesaid commodities required in the conduct of industries necessary in the prosecution of the present war, and that it is necessary for the national defense and security that priority should be accorded coal, coke, ore, limestone, sugar beets, sugar cane, sorghum cane, and raw materials for use in the metal, sugar, and fertilizer industries and other commodities required in the national defense and security, in the use of such cars over the commodities and articles hereinafter mentioned;

"Now, therefore, by reason of the premises the undersigned, in the name of the President, orders and directs that on and after the first day of November, 1917, and until further order of the undersigned, all common carriers by railroad in the United States in the distribution of open-top cars, other than flat cars, and in the transportation of freight in such cars, shall deny the use of open-top freight cars other than flat cars to shipments of the following commodities and articles, except in shipments for the United States Government, viz.:

"1. Materials and supplies, other than coal, for the construction, maintenance, or repair of public or private highways, roadways, streets, or sidewalks.

"2. Materials and supplies, other than coal, for the construction, maintenance, or repair of theatres or other buildings or structures to be used for amusement purposes.

"3. Materials and supplies, other than coal, for the manufacture of pleasure vehicles, or furniture or musical instruments.

"4. Passenger vehicles, furniture, and musical instruments, which articles the undersigned finds are not essential to the national defense security."

The above action was interpreted by some of the officials here as the first step to restrict enterprises not essential to the conduct of the war.

The most drastic effect of the order probably will be to stop many public road and street building enterprises, for which crushed stone, cement, and asphalt have been transported largely in open cars. Automobile manufacturers also will feel the effect of the Government action to some extent, since open-top cars have been used for carrying metal products. Furniture and musical instrument production need not be restricted greatly, it is believed, as most materials for their manufacture ordinarily are transported in closed cars. The scarcity of box cars within the last two years, however, has led to increasing use of open-top cars for many materials.

The instructions issued today constituted "Priority Order No. 2." The first order under the priority law directed railroads to give preference for shipment of bituminous coal from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois fields to the Lakes for trans-shipment to the Northwest. A modification of the first order will suspend its operation for twenty-four hours, beginning tomorrow night, to allow diversion of coal to localities in and near the coal fields suffering from fuel shortages.

Many officials believe that today's order is only the first of a number of similar orders contemplated to curtail nonessential production for the war. President Wilson gave his approval of the plan after he had received reports that manufacturers holding Government war contracts found it increasingly difficult to get the necessary materials. The Railroads' War Board, asked for an explanation of shortages of open cars for coal and other materials, presented an analysis showing extensive diversion of the cars for other purposes. The carriers represented themselves as powerless in many cases to refuse cars to producers of the so-called nonessentials without being charged with discrimination.

Mitchel Wins in Columbia Test.

Mayor Mitchel won the signed straw ballot test taken in Columbia University by the student newspaper, The Spectator, with 1,065 votes to 953 for Hillquit, the Socialist candidate. John F. Hylan received 217 votes, and Bennett got 90. Most of the ballots for Hillquit were cast among the women in Barnard and Teachers Colleges, and in the School of Journalism, while Mayor Mitchel easily polled the majority in Columbia College, the law school, and the graduate schools. The taking of the vote has continued for a week, with Mayor Mitchel in the lead every day.

60,000 IN MITCHEL PARADE.

Mayor Will March with Torchlight Procession to the Garden.

Plans for the Mitchel torchlight parade on the night of Nov. 1, as completed by Carl Behr, the Grand Marshal, call for five branches, which will march from all directions to Madison Square Garden, were Mayor Mitchel, Colonel Roosevelt, and others will speak. It was said yesterday that fully 60,000 men are expected to be in line. The five columns will march as follows:

One forming at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street will march down Eighth Avenue; another will march down Fifth Avenue; a third down Second Avenue; a fourth will form at City Hall and march uptown, and a fifth will march from Macdougal Street up to Eighth Avenue, to the Garden. The Eighth Avenue column will be headed by Mayor Mitchel, the Fifth Avenue column by Henry Morgenthau, Controller Prendergast, and Fire Commissioner Adamson, and the south central column, starting at City Hall, by Police Commissioner Arthur Woods. It is expected that the Second Avenue column will be headed by Colonel Roosevelt.

The list of trades, professions, and clubs already organized to take part in the demonstration includes auto trades, coal, carpet, banks, brokers, cloaks and suits, dry goods, commission merchants, drugs and chemicals, engineers, garment salesmen, embroideries and laces, hardware and piping, food products, fur traders, hide and leather, hats, importers and exporters, jewelers, insurance, knit goods, lumber trades, lawyers, millinery, physicians and surgeons, paper trades, publishing houses, pottery and glass, rubber, piano, real estate, sporting goods, silks and woolens, shoe trades, shipping and transportation. Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Union League, and Republican Clubs have already signified their intention to join. There will be delegations from Brooklyn, Brooklyn Italians and young Republican Club being already organized to march.

The lawyers will be headed by Judge Alton B. Parker, insurance men by Major A. White, silk trade by Benedict Erstein, woolen trade by Frank Minor, paper trade by Paul Vernon, jewelers by George Fahys, trust companies by Mortimer Buckner, and political assembly district clubs by their own leaders.

ASKS HILLQUIT TO DEBATE.

Misha Appelbaum, founder and leader of the Humanitarian Cult, who has been conducting a series of non-political meetings, but who has indorsed Mayor Mitchel on the issue of Americanism, spoke to a large crowd at Durland's Riding Academy last night. He called upon William M. Bennett, the Republican candidate, to withdraw, and addressed a number of questions to Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate. These were:

"Mr. Hillquit, if you maintain that it is ethical for you to invest in a coal stock, which company is making money due to the war, have you the moral right to say you will not purchase Liberty bonds?

"Mr. Hillquit, you have accumulated a fortune, and it is charged that you have taken $40,000 from the striking cloakmakers as your legal fee at a time when I spent almost a similar amount to help support the strike. Are you fit to be a standardbearer of Socialism if you are using corporation methods?

"I consider your attitude in the war and on the Liberty Loan an insult to the Jews and the Socialists, as well as to the American nation, and therefore cannot support the man who does not maintain his proper sense of respectability to his flag.

"I challenge you to debate with me on these issues the fourteen questions, at any place, at any time, at my expense. You may pack the hall with your own friends, you may name your own Chairman, you may take twice the time that I will, and let us have it out."

MILD HAZING AT BARNARD.

Freshmen Made to Wear Green Cards of Identification.

After four years, hazing has returned to Barnard College. The class of 1917 was the last to be initiated into the mysteries, with ceremonies more or less vigorous, and since that time the upper class has interfered with the sophomores' efforts to rough the freshmen.

The sophomore class of 1920 renewed the old custom at a party held Friday afternoon. The freshmen were herded together and new songs, which included "I'm Simple, and I'm Foolish," were taught under the leadership of the sophomores' class officers. The freshmen, however, rebelled, and sang a series of songs not exactly complimentary to the sophomores.

Several sophomores captured the freshman President, Miss Frances Brown, and tied a placard, "Poor Sport," about her neck, in spite of the freshmen's attempts to rescue their leader. Miss Brown then made a speech, telling her classmates that she was proud to be the first person in the new class to suffer for the right of free speech.

Rules were then made by the sophomores that the freshmen should wear green cards bearing the word "Freshman," and at the Brooks Hall Dormitory the freshmen were made to wear them to dinner. Some freshmen who objected were forced to wear their hair down their backs, as well as the green cards. The freshmen class vows vengeance.

Trinity to Post War Honor Roll.

At the 11 o'clock service in Trinity, at the head of Wall Street, tomorrow morning, tablets containing the war honor roll of the nine congregations of Trinity Parish will be posted with appropriate ceremony in the porch of the church. Nearly 400 names are included on the roll, the list comprising only those who are in active service and who have left the city in the pursuit of their war duties. Dr. Manning, the rector, will preach the sermon.

Worthy of Serious Consideration—This Week's News of U. S. Food Conservation.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

Coming Sales—
Laces, Silverware, Men's Shirts, Women's Skirts.

YEAR AROUND PATRIOTISM Demands Low Prices

Our business has prospered on a policy of cash dealing and moderate profits. We believe that this good faith kept each day by our continued "lower than anywhere" prices explains our great volume of business—just the same in wartime as in other days.

Every Purchase Carries New Confidence in Our Store

For Example Try Any of the Following:

This Week is Curtain Week

Here Striking Savings

Not only extraordinary prices, but also unusual assortments (at every price) from which to select.

Special Offering of
Fine Marie Antoinette Curtains—
Mounted on best net—latest novelty patterns—white and Arabian tints—less than to-day's import cost.

Lot 1	4.94	Value $6.98
Lot 2	6.94	Value $8.98
Lot 3	7.94	Value $10.49
Lot 4	9.94	Value $13.50

Imported Lacet
Mounted on best net—richest designs yet shown—Arabian tint only—

5.94	8.94	12.94
worth $7.98	worth $10.98	worth $16.98

About 4,000 Pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains
Neat or showy borders—white, cream or Arab—

1.44	Value $1.98 and $2.29
1.94	Value $2.75
2.47	Value $3.49 and $3.98
2.94	Value $3.98 and $4.98

Scrim and Marquisette Curtains—
Unusual designs, with lace and inserts—some are daintily finished with hemstitching—
1.94 ..... Value $2.75 and $2.98
With Mexican Drawnwork and Motifs—
2.94 ..... Value $3.98

Imported Net Bed Sets—
Marie Antoinette and lacet designs—bolster sham—full or single size beds—Special 5.97

Marquisette, French Net and Scrim Bed Sets—
Splendid variety—with Marie Antoinette, Lacet, Renaissance, Cluny and Antique Laces—
Value $14.00 and $16.00 ..... 10.94

PANEL CURTAINS
Just received another extraordinary special purchase of Imported Net Panels, 2½ yards long—four widths—

36-inch	each 4.94	Would cost one-third more if imported now.
45-inch	each 5.94	
54-inch	each 5.94	
60-inch	each 6.94	

Matched designs in each width—about forty styles.

Reversible Sheila and Art Silk PORTIERES

Two-toned and Solid Colorings.....Special Monday and Tuesday	15.95
Duplex Velour—Brocade Borders—Nile and Rose, Crimson and Olive, Gold and Blue, Rose and Blue, Brown and Blue and other artistic tonings—elsewhere $26.00.	21.94
Frou Frou Damask Portieres—rich colorings—value $10.75	8.95
Sunfast Curtains—Madras designs—shades of solid green, old blue and wood brown—elsewhere $6.98	5.94
Special lot Madras Curtains—solid tones—greens, blue, rose, gold; also multi-colors—Special	3.44

Prices That Defy Competition On Bedcoverings

These Prices Are Not to Be Duplicated.

SHEETINGS—SHEETS—PILLOWCASES

36 in. MUSLIN—Fine Bleached—soft finish	.13½
UNBLEACHED MUSLIN—Heavy—mill lengths—10 to 20 yard pieces.....Yard	.10½
PILLOW TUBING—Bleached—no side seams—42-inch—value .28	.22
45-inch—value .30	.24
72-in. BLEACHED SHEETING—our reg. .39	.32

SHEETS AND PILLOWCASES—all of our standard grade—without dressing—will wash heavier.

PILLOWCASES—

42x36 in.—val. .32	.24	50x36 in.—val. .36	.30
45x36 in.—val. .34	.26	54x36 in.—val. .39	.32

SHEETS—

54x90 in.—val. .93	.78	81x 90 in.—val. $1.18	.92
63x90 in.—val. .98	.84	90x 90 in.—val. $1.26	.96
63x99 in.—val. $1.10	.88	90x 99 in.—val. $1.34	1.04
72x90 in.—val. $1.10	.88		
72x99 in.—val. $1.18	.92	90x108 in.—val. $1.40	1.16

Sizes before hemming—full assortment of Mohawk, Anchor, Utica, Wamsutta and New Bedford.

SPECIAL SALE---SAMPLE HATS

$10.00 Values
Special, 6.75

One of the Dozens of Styles.

Each a Smart Creation.

An unusual group—including models of handsome velvet—some are fur trimmed. Model *illustrated* is merely one of these many hats—some are trimmed with silver and gold lace—all utterly varied, including large and small models—many close-fitting styles—black and colors.

UNTRIMMED HATS

Special 3.74
Our regular $4.74

Lyons hand-blocked hats, in black and colors—a full assortment of distinctive shapes. Trimmed free if materials are purchased here.

In Preparation for Thanksgiving—The First Linen Specials

Linens—Quantities of Them! Ready for Thanksgiving Times.
Merchandise planning months in advance naturally shows unusual results. That explains this fact:—that to-day, when linens are more difficult to obtain than ever before—we are selling linens to our customers at prices less than to-day's wholesale market prices.
Maintaining lowest possible prices is not an unusual event with us. It is merely part of our moderate profit policy.
The results of this policy show in these striking values listed below.

Irish Linen Damask
70 in.—heavy quality—our reg. $1.75.....Special 1.50

Matched Sets
Pattern cloth and napkins—heavy linen damask—
Cloth 70x72—our reg. $4.95.....Special 4.25
Cloth 70x90—our reg. $5.95.....Special 4.75
Cloth 70x108—our reg. $7.50..... 5.50
22-inch Napkins—our reg. $5.00..... 4.00

Dinner Sets
Of hemstitched linen—cloth 69x69—½ doz.—22-inch Napkins—our reg. $12.95..... 9.75

Round Dinner Sets
Of linen damask—scalloped edge—cloth 72 in. diameter—½ doz. napkins—scalloped—our reg. $12.00....Special 9.45

Satin Double Damask
Exclusive patterns—our reg. $2.75....Special 2.45

Dinner Napkins
To match above—dozen.... 7.15

Dinner Napkins
24 in.—of linen damask—our reg. $3.95—dozen .....Special 3.50

Damask Napkins
22-in.—linen—close weave—our reg. $4.75—dozen .....Special 3.74

Other Table Damasks

Mercerized Damask
64-in.—floral patterns—our reg. .64..... .45

Mercerized Pattern Cloths
82-in.—fine lustrous finish—our reg. $1.50.....Special 1.08

Mercerized Napkins
15-in.—our reg. .94 doz.....Special .75

Imported Damask
Mercerized—68-in.—our reg. $1.18.....Special .94

Mercerized Napkins
Hemmed—ready for use—our reg. $1.56 doz..... 1.37

Gloves—Timely

Kid Gloves
Two-clasp—black, white, and white with black stitching.
1.74

Lambskin Gloves
Two-clasp—tan and brown
1.45

One-Clasp Mocha Gloves
2.00 and 2.17

WASH FABRICS Of No Small Interest

Mercerized Poplins
35-inch—in every desirable shade. Value .35..... .27

Dress Ginghams
Plaids, checks, stripes and plain colors. Value .25..... .19

Flannelette
Allover and striped floral designs on pink, blue, gray and tan grounds. .17

Mercerized Foulard Sateens
Light and dark grounds—in figured, striped and floral patterns. Special .35

Negligees Utterly Simple

Charming Robes of crepe de chine in light blue or pink—ruffles for trimming at neck and sleeves—fetching drapery at the sides make these negligees delightfully appealing.. .Special 6.75

Other Robes of crepe de chine—pink, light blue and rose. Ribbon banding. Tucks on side; coquettishly catch up drapery .....Special 6.17

Albatross Negligees—pink, light blue and rose. Large cape collars, which are embroidered—accordion-pleated skirts—charming Empire styles—Special 5.75

BLANKETS

Included are many instances of our "lower than elsewhere" prices.

A special wool-mixed—white, with contrast borders—also plaids—full size—Our reg. $8.97..... 7.74

Practical Blankets—Large assortments of wool nap or cotton fleece, in white, tan and gray, with contrast borders—also plaids. 1.23 to 3.45

Comfortable Blankets—Jacquard designs—eiderdown finish—large assortment of color combinations for couch or motor coverings—many partially, others entirely bound—some stitched. 3.17 to 5.97

Crib Blankets—Eiderdown finish, in various designs, including animal patterns.....47 to 1.84

Crib Blankets—With pink or blue borders—single or in pairs—.87 to 1.84

Handsome Crib Blankets—All wool and wool mixed—white, with pink or blue borders—stitched silk or satin bound—various designs—2.17 to 14.74

Special Group of Blankets—Wool and wool mixed—an immense variety of colorings and designs—pink, blue, white, scarlet and various borders—4.97 to 29.94

Fine Robes for Carriages—And go-carts—Angora Thibet—lamb's wool and squirrel. 3.94 to 21.94

Embroidered Flannel—Silk embroidered wool flannel—hemstitched or scalloped—large assortment of new or dainty designs—some most elaborate— .77 to 3.94

Values Easily Appreciated BY MEN

Domet Pajamas
Special 1.50
Heavy flannel—silk frog trimmed—collarless—in appropriate stripes—all sizes.

Fleece-lined Underwear
Single breasted styles—tan—all sizes—shirts or drawers ..... Special .68
Double breasted shirts—Special .85

Union Suits
Special 1.40
Egyptian—well made garments—Winter weight—all sizes.

Roots Underwear
Gray wool—mixed single breasted shirts to 46 and drawers to 44.....1.68
Double breasted shirts...1.88

Specials of Interest in Silks of Charm

Striped Taffetas
35-inch—stripes on black and colored grounds—our reg. $1.64....1.35

Crepe De Chine
40-inch—fine crepe weave—excellent quality—street and evening shades—reg. 1.74.....1.27

Black Taffetas
35-inch—soft, chiffon finish—high lustre—our reg. $1.24.... .96

An Extraordinary Engraving Offer
For Week of October 28th Only
Personal Christmas Cards
The Approved Form of Holiday Greeting

A number of appropriate sentiments from which to make your own individual selection—script or Old English type—plate marked or plain cards, some with red or gilt edge—plain envelopes to match.

50 Cards (from customer's plate)—value $3.00—Special 1.75
100 Cards (from customer's plate)—value $5.00—Special 3.25
When plate is furnished, in script.....60 extra
When plate is furnished in any other type—per letter.. 8

A Special "Monday and Tuesday" Offer Velveteen Suits

37.50
(Our regular $47.50)

This group of formal suits taken from our newest stock represents an amazing value. Newest designs—distinctive tailoring—various models from which to select.

Suit illustrated is one of several models. The huge collar and cuffs and deep banding are of moufflon fur—whose softness is irresistibly becoming. The slightly raised belt achieves an unusually slender, youthful effect. Fashioned in green, navy, brown or plum.

Another model with shawl collar of seal. The feature of this suit is the cording of self-material—creating embroidery on the deep belt. Designed in green, navy, brown, burgundy and black.

Another straight line silhouette suit features water mink collar, cuffs and banding. Extreme in cut and most distinctive.

Sizes 16 to 42.

This value presents another definite example of our lower-than-elsewhere prices. Clever cash merchandising ALWAYS HAS OBTAINED extraordinary values for us—and never did the savings seem more conspicuous or mean any more to our customers than just now.

No Charge for Alterations

Sale of Afternoon Frocks

Our Regular $22.50
Special, 16.75

Satin, crepe de chine and charmeuse frocks—some combinations of Georgette crepe and satin.

Colors—navy blue, taupe, new blue, black and amethyst. Charming straight-line designs—others with Georgette crepe blouses—some are effectively embroidered.

MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$2.94 Crepe de Chine and Taffeta Blouses 2.40
Navy green, brown and plum—tailored models with tucks and pleats.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.47 Neat White Voile Blouses.....1.12
Lace and embroidery trimmed.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$6.87 Boys' Norfolk Suits.....5.50
Semi-Norfolk models, full or half pinchback — medium and dark grays and browns—checks, plaids and stripes—some have extra trousers—7 to 18 years.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$3.96 Boys' Suits—8 to 17 years...3.27
Single-breasted Norfolk styles—gray and brown fancy cheviots.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

85 ct. Women's Cotton Union Suits..63
Slightly fleeced—high neck—long or short sleeves or low neck—sleeveless or short sleeves—ankle length.
Extra sizes—our reg. .97..... .70
KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$4.95 Men's Blanket Bath Robes....3.64
Blue, gray, wine, etc.—made from blanket.
MEN'S BATH ROBES—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.47 Little Tots' White Dresses.....1.00
Yoke, Empire and belted models—hand stitching, smocking, lace or embd'y trim—sizes to 6 yrs.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

94 ct. Flannelette Kimonos.....76
Floral patterns—straight models—gathered backs, with belts—braid trim—sizes 36 to 44.
HOUSEDRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.47 Crepe de Chine—40 inch.....1.14
Full crepe weave—good quality—street and evening shades.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

64 ct. Corduroys—32 inch.....47
Medium cord—navy, brown, beaver, myrtle, Copenhagen, old rose and tan.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.37 Poplin Espagle—40 inch..... .94
All wool—small raised weave—cadet brown, garnet, Burgundy, prune, myrtle, navy and black—less than mf'rs present price.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. Outing Flannels—36 inch..... .20
Pink, blue and gray stripes, also plain colors.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

39 ct. Silk Mixed Chiffonettes..... .24
Street and evening shades—pretty and inexpensive for dancing frocks.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

28 ct. Wide Ribbons..... .22
Satins, moires and taffetas—white, black and colors—also Dresdens.
RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.00 Longcloth—10 yds.....1.58
Good wearing quality—for underwear, infants' clothes, etc.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$27.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs.....21.77
9x12 ft.—Orientals and small effects—cream and dark grounds.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

16 ct. Bleached Turkish Towels.....11
Hemmed—Turkish stripe border.
TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

40 ct. Opaque Window Shades..... .34
6x3 ft.—assorted colors—complete with rollers and fixtures.
SHADES—THIRD FLOOR.

46 ct. Bleached Sheetings..... .34
2¾ yards wide—for full size beds.
MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

$2.25 Crochet Spreads.....1.68
Full size—good patterns.
SPREADS—BASEMENT.

$2.45 Boys' Sweater Coats.....1.87
Desirable colors—also maroon and Oxford—roll collars—pockets—sizes 28 to 34.
BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$4.49 New Net Curtains.....3.27
White or Arabian Renaissance or Novelty borders.
LACE CURTAINS—BASEMENT.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials.
Look for the Clocks.
Look for the Clocks.

Burby

IMPORTERS DESIGNERS
714 Fifth Ave., between 55th & 56th Sts.
The Shop with Distinctive Creations

ALERT INNOVATIONS IN FALL and WINTER FASHIONS

Presenting to fashionable women the most pronounced novelties of Paris in correct Modes, for the current and forthcoming seasons

GOWNS-MILLINERY

COATS · WRAPS · BLOUSES · FURS

Specialized Offering AFTERNOON DRESSES

selected from our regular stock and featured at the exceptional price of

$45.00

Serge, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor, Georgette and combination of Satin and Georgette.

SOFT COAL PRICE RAISED 45 CENTS

President Issues Order, Effective Tomorrow, to Meet Advances in Miners' Wages.

FULL TIME IS REQUIRED

Increase Made Contingent Upon Adoption of Fines for Slacking—Cost Is $20,000,000 a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—An increase of 45 cents a ton in the price of bituminous coal was authorized tonight by President Wilson on recommendation of Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Commissioner.

The President's order reads:

The White House,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 27, 1917.

The scale of prices prescribed Aug. 21, 1917, by the President of the United States for bituminous coal at the mine, as adjusted and modified, by order of the United States Fuel Administrator, to meet exceptional conditions in certain localities, is hereby amended by adding the sum of 45 cents to each of the prices so prescribed or so adjusted and modified, subject, however, to the following express exceptions:

(1) This increase in prices shall not apply to any coal sold at the mine under an existing contract containing a provision for an increase in the price of coal thereunder in case of an increase in wages paid to miners.

(2) This increase in prices shall not apply in any district in which the operators and miners fail to agree upon a penalty provision, satisfactory to the Fuel Administrator, for the automatic collection of fines in the spirit of the agreement entered into between the operators and miners at Washington, Oct. 6, 1917.

This order shall become effective at 7 A. M. on Oct. 29, 1917.

WOODROW WILSON.

The price for bituminous coal fixed originally averaged about $2.75 a ton, depending upon local conditions. The increase granted will not bring the price of coal at the mine much beyond $3.20 a ton in any case, and in several localities it will be below that figure.

In his letter to the President explaining the situation which led him to recommend an increase, Fuel Commissioner Garfield, writing under date of Oct. 16, said:

The Increases in Wages.

"As a result of the conference held in Washington between the operators and the miners of the Central Field, an agreement was reached on the 6th of October, providing, among other things, an increase of wages as follows: An advance of 10 cents per ton to miners; advances ranging from 75 cents to $1.40 per day to laborers; an advance of 15 per cent. for yardage and dead work.

"This will result in an increase to miners of 50 per cent. and to the best paid laborers of 78 per cent. over the wages of April 1, 1914. These increases are not in excess of the advance in cost of living for that period.

"It is obvious that these advances in wages must be taken either from the operator or the consumer. On the assumption that the prices fixed yielded a fair profit to the operator, it is clear that if this increase of wages is to fall entirely upon the operators their profits will no longer be fair, unless the result of the increase bears an insignificant relation to those profits.

"This question was submitted to me as Fuel Administrator. It is not possible to estimate the exact effect of the proposed increases upon the prices fixed. But the experts of the Federal Trade Commission and of the Fuel Administration have made as careful computation as the data in hand permit. I have asked these gentlemen to exclude from their computations any allowance which could properly be regarded as an indirect increase of the profits of the operators, and to make their calculation with the sole object in view of covering the increase in wages by interpreting the above proposals in terms of the prices fixed by you; that is to say, to advise me how many cents per ton on coal produced the proposed wage increases mean.

"In reaching the conclusion that the prices of coal at the mine should be increased to substantially cover these wage increases, I have been influenced particularly by the provisions of the agreement intended to secure an increased and an uninterrupted production of coal.

Full Time, No Shortage.

"It is the deliberate judgment of the best informed among the representatives of the Miners' Union that if the miners now at work should labor in the mines eight hours during even five days of the week there would be no shortage of coal. It is the purpose of the proposed supplemental agreement to secure an approximation at least of this result by means of fines automatically collected. These fines are quite distinct from the penalizing fines sometimes attempted to be imposed by employers for their own benefit.

"In this connection, I beg to call special attention to the fourth item of the proposed supplemental agreement, namely, that, 'subject to the next biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America, the Mine Workers' representatives agree that the present contract be extended during the continuation of the war, and not to exceed two years from April 1, 1918.' I am assured that the next biennial convention will loyally and patriotically confirm this provision. I believe you may confidently rely upon the assurances of the representatives of the union upon this point."

Dr. Garfield concludes by making the recommendations later put into effect by the President.

Prices of bituminous coal at the mine for the State of Michigan, which were not fixed in the original order, were made today. The run of mine is fixed at $3.15; prepared sizes, $3.60; and slack or screenings, $2.20. Further classifications in other States were announced as follows:

Montana—New prices: Prepared sizes, $3.60; slack or screenings, $1.50. Old prices: Prepared sizes, $2.95; slack or screenings, $2.45.

Arkansas—(Paris field.) New prices: Prepared sizes, $4.50; slack or screenings, $3. Old prices: Prepared sizes, $2.90; slack or screenings, $2.40.

Illinois — (McLean Coal Company, Bloomington.) New prices: Prepared sizes, $4; slack or screenings, $1.70. Old prices: Prepared sizes, $2.65; slack or screenings, $2.15.

Missouri—(Putnam County and Longwall thin seam mines in Randolph County.) New prices: Run of mine, $3.15; prepared sizes, $3.40; slack or screenings, $2.90. Old prices: Run of mine, $2.70; prepared sizes, $2.95; slack or screenings, $2.45.

Haviland China

Haviland France

Decorated Haviland & Co. Limoges

Chantilly

Decoration of Rich Gold in two shades

Shape drawn by Felix Bracquemond in the Louis XV Style—middle of 18th century and modeled by Albert Dammouse, universally recognized as the first of Paris ceramists.

Haviland & Co

Founded 1842

11 East 36th St. 10 East 37th St.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue PURCHASES ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED DECEMBER 1ST. *34th Street*

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Specially Priced

1. Boudoir Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fancy silk shade. **2.75**

2. Solid Mahogany Table Lamp, with 18-inch flat Empire shade; silk fringe; silk lining. **7.95**

3. Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in burnished Gold; fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe and wide silk braid. **11.95**

4. Metal Table Lamp,—Japanese Bronze vase mounted with 18-inch art glass metal shade to match; finished in Verde Antique or Statuary Bronze. **12.50**

5. Boudoir Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fitted with fancy silk shade. **1.85**

Heavily Hand-carved Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel finish; 22-inch Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe. **16.50**

DINNER SERVICES

Unusually Low Prices

American Porcelain Sets with floral border design and gold edge, 100 pieces. **16.50**

American Porcelain Sets,—Minton border design; open stock; 101 pieces. **29.50**

Royal Nippon Sets with hand-painted border pattern; delicate color effects; open stock; 101 pieces. **35.00**

English Porcelain Sets,—blue underglazed border pattern with enameled pink rose design; open stock; 101 pieces. **45.00**

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China Sets,—dainty border pattern with gold edge and coin gold ribbon handles; 101 pieces. **55.00**

Last Three Days—October Sale

CUT GLASS STEMWARE

Goblets, Champagne, Claret, Cocktail, Cordial and Sherbet Glasses. each **29c** actual value 6.00 per doz.

In Addition:

Cut Glass Whiskey, Mineral, Ale, Iced Tea, Brandy and Soda Glasses; cut in designs to match the stemware—at less than half price.

each **10c to 25c**

Special Purchase and Sale
Royal Wilton Rugs

Size 9x12 ft. **42.50** regularly 54.00

Considering the present market conditions, this is an extraordinary offering, and is positively one of the greatest rug values we have presented this season.

About 200 rugs, representing the entire surplus stock of a leading manufacturer, sold to us at much less than regular prices; many of the patterns are not to be reproduced but they are most desirable, in choice Oriental and all-over effects to suit any requirement.

NO C. O. D.'S. - NO APPROVALS - NO RETURNS

Remarkable Values

DECORATIVE LINENS

Madeira Hand-embroidered Linens

Luncheon Sets, 13 pcs.....3.25, 4.50, 6.00
Scarfs.....each 2.50, 3.00, 3.50
Lunch Cloths:
45 ins. round.....10.50, 12.00, 15.00
54 ins. round.....13.50, 15.00, 20.00
Tea Napkins.....doz. 6.50, 7.50, 9.00
Pillow Covers.....each 1.90, 2.25, 2.50
Centerpieces.....each 1.50, 2.25, 4.50
Tray Covers.....each 25c and 30c

Hand-made Cluny Lace-trimmed Linens

Luncheon Sets, 13 pcs.....5.50
Centerpieces.....each 1.50, 2.75, 3.75
Mosaic Napkins, 14x14 ins.....doz. 9.50
Hand-made Irish design Crochet Sets, 13 pcs. set 6.00
Scarfs.....each 1.75, 2.25 and 2.75
Lunch Cloths.....each 4.00, 6.00 and 7.50
Imitation Filet Luncheon Sets.....3.75
Scarfs.....each 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50

New Importation of Hand-made Filet Cloths, Centerpieces, Scarfs and Sets at special prices.

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES & SPREADS

Excellent Offerings

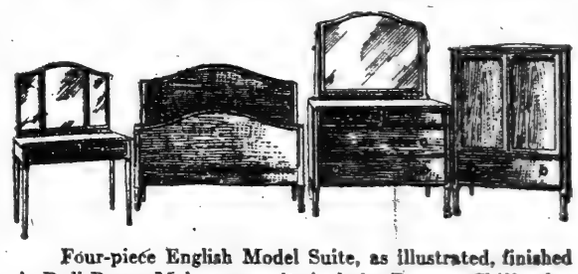
White Wool Blankets:
single size.....formerly 5.50, 7.00, 8.50, pair 4.50, 5.75 and 6.75
double size.....formerly 6.00, 8.75, 10.00, pair 4.75, 6.75 and 7.75

Fine California Wool Blankets:
single size.....formerly 11.50 and 14.00, pair 9.75 and 11.50
double size.....formerly 15.75 and 19.50, pair 12.75 and 16.00

Comfortables:
Figured Silkoline, cotton filled.....formerly 3.25, 2.65
Figured Silkoline, cotton filled, plain borders.....formerly 4.25, 3.45
Figured Nainsook, wool filled; plain borders.....formerly 8.75, 7.50

Bed Spreads:
Crochet, hemmed.....formerly 1.65, each 1.25
Satin finish, hemmed.....formerly 3.50 and 4.75, each 2.75 and 3.75
Satin finish, scalloped.....formerly 4.75 and 6.00, each 3.75 and 4.50

Exceptional Offerings
McCreery "MASTER-MADE" Furniture



Four-piece English Model Suite, as illustrated, finished in Dull Brown Mahogany; suite includes Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Bed. **198.50** regularly 250.00

Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Queen Anne Model Suites in Mahogany or American Walnut. regularly 310.00, **250.00**
Four-piece Chippendale Model Suites in Brown Mahogany. regularly 334.00, **269.50**
Four-piece Queen Anne Model Suites in American Walnut. regularly 140.00, **125.00**
Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in American Walnut. regularly 265.00, **225.00**

Library Furniture

Two-piece Suites in Velour.....regularly 396.00, **250.00**
Three-piece Leather Suites.....regularly 232.00, **150.00**
Velour Sofas.....regularly 225.00, **132.50**
Three-piece Leather Suites.....regularly 346.00, **173.00**

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suites in Mahogany...**344.50** regularly 385.00
Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites in Mahogany...**500.00** regularly 565.00
Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites in Mahogany...**298.00** regularly 400.00
Ten-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in American Walnut... regularly 350.00, **279.50**

CURTAINS & CURTAIN FABRICS

Considerably Below Regular Price

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains in White or Ecru..... formerly 6.75, 8.75 and 11.50, pr. **5.50, 7.00 and 9.75**
Irish Point Lace Curtains.....pr. **8.75 and 10.25** formerly 10.75 and 12.50
Scrim Curtains with pretty Cluny lace edges..... formerly 3.00, 3.75 and 5.50, pr. **2.25, 2.75 and 4.25**
Marie Antoinette Lace Panels in White only..... formerly 7.25 and 8.25, each **5.25 and 6.00**

Curtain Materials

3,250 yards of Fancy Scrim and Marquisette.....yd. **24c** regularly 35c
Filet Nets in White, Ivory or Ecru; most desirable small designs; also plain white. regularly 40c, yd. **28c**
Filet Nets in White, Ivory or Ecru; plain and figured..yd. **50c** regularly 65c
Scotch Madras in White or Ecru. regularly 35c, yd. **28c**

Three Portiere Specials

A beautiful assortment of handsomely embroidered Velvet Portieres. **19.75** pair regularly 32.00

Silk Portieres in several color combinations. **11.75** pair regularly 15.75

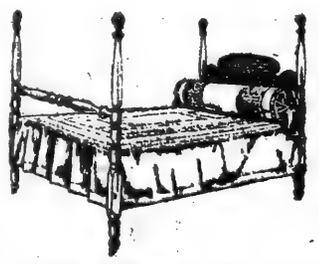
Mercerized Armure Portieres; a variety of solid colors. **8.75** pair regularly 12.50

BEDDING WEEK

From Monday, October 29th to Monday, November 5th, inclusive

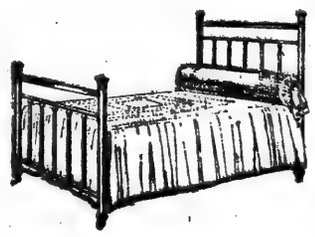
Special Values in Brass, Wood and Iron Beds, Mattresses, Springs and Pillows

Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered December 1st



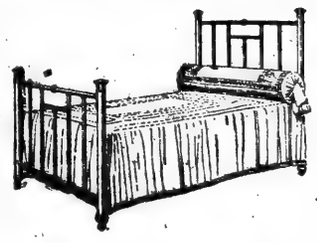
Solid Mahogany Four Post Bed, as illustrated.
29.50
regularly 40.00

Upholstered Box Couches in Solid Cedar; covered in Denim.
21.00
regularly 25.00



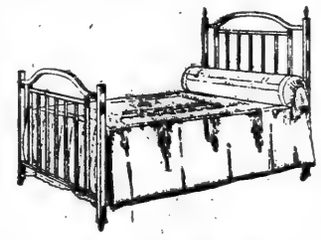
Brass Bed, as illustrated, with 2-inch posts, 1-inch filler rods and square top rods.
19.75
regularly 27.50

No. 1 Black Drawings Hair Mattresses,—45-pound weight; made to order with best selected ticking.
45.00
regularly 53.00



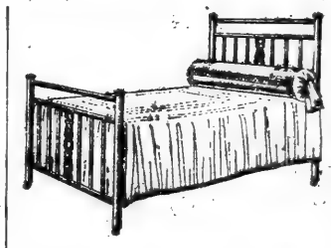
Brass Bed, as illustrated, with 2-inch posts; panel head and foot, bright or satin finish.
14.75
regularly 20.00

Special Black Horsehair Mattresses, one or two parts; 45-pound weight.
29.50
regularly 35.00



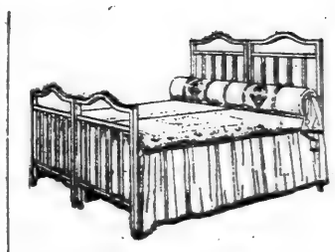
Brass Bed, as illustrated, with all square tubing; extra fine quality.
54.50
regularly 65.00

Upholstered Box Couches in Solid Cedar; covered with Tapestry; deep tufted.
35.00
regularly 40.00



Enameled Iron Bed, as illustrated, with two-inch posts; plain or decorated cast panel.
13.50
regularly 17.00

Best upholstered Box Springs with French roll edge; eighty spiral springs; hair top.
27.50
regularly 35.00



Enameled Iron Twin Beds, as illustrated, with all square tubing. White or Ivory finish.
each **16.75**
regularly 21.00

French Upholstered Box Springs with felt top; seventy-two spiral springs; all sizes.
19.00
regularly 23.00

URGES STUDY OF NEW WAR TAX LAW

Collector Edwards Tells of Need for Co-operation in Raising Revenue.

SUGGESTS WEEKLY SAVINGS

Clears Up Some of the Perplexities of Surtax, Exemptions, and Partnership Status.

William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue, of the Second, or Wall Street, District, who is endeavoring to amplify the provisions of the War Tax law for the benefit of taxpayers, yesterday gave out a statement covering questions and answers intended to clear up some of the perplexities that have arisen since the new law became effective. The Collector said that with subscriptions closed to the second Liberty Loan it was the duty of citizens to turn their attention to the Revenue law, which is intended to produce funds to back up this country's fighting forces at the front.

The latest questions and answers prepared by Collector Edwards relate to calculation of surtax, exemption for dependent child, exemptions for non-resident aliens, rates of income tax on corporations, status of partnerships, &c. The Collector emphasized that while it was the duty of the public to familiarize itself with the provisions of the law, Government officials desired to co-operate in making compliance with the act as little burdensome as possible.

Questions and answers prepared by Collector Edwards were as follows:

Q.—On what amount is the surtax calculated? A.—On an amount exceeding $5,000.

Q.—Is the surtax based on amount of net income or the net income less the exemptions allowed? A.—The surtax is calculated on the amount of net income in excess of $5,000, as per illustration: Net income, $12,500; surtax calculated as follows—One per cent. on difference between $5,000 and $7,500, $2,500, tax $25; 2 per cent. on difference between $7,500 and $10,000, $2,500, tax $50; 3 per cent. on difference between $10,000 and $12,500, $2,500, tax $75; surtax due, $150. In addition to the above the normal tax should be added to obtain the total tax due.

Q.—How is the surtax calculated on combined income as shown on return of husband and wife? A.—The net incomes should be computed separately and the amount of the surtax will be based on each amount in excess of $5,000.

Q.—Does the $200 additional exemption allowed for each dependent child under the amendments to the act of Sept. 8, 1916, apply also to the exemption allowed under the war income tax? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are non-resident aliens allowed the exemptions provided by the law? A.—No.

Q.—How may the benefit of deductions be claimed by a non-resident alien? A.—The benefit of the deductions allowed a non-resident alien can only be obtained by the filing of a complete return after the close of the year.

Q.—What will be the rates of income tax on corporations? A.—A 2 per cent. under the act of Sept. 8, 1916, and 4 per cent. additional under the war income tax.

Q.—Will credit be allowed individual members of a partnership for proportionate share of profits derived from dividends? A.—Yes.

Q.—May partnerships designate a fiscal year for filing returns the same as a corporation? A.—Yes.

"A personal income tax return," Collector Edwards's statement said, "will be required from every citizen or resident of the United States, of lawful age, and single, if his taxable net income equals or exceeds $1,000, even though he be the head of a family and entitled to personal exemption amounting to $2,000. If married and living with husband or wife, no return will be required unless the net income amounts to $2,000 or more.

"As subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan are now closed, the public should enter into the patriotic spirit of its duties under the requirements of the income Tax Law, as the Government will need the co-operation of every one in this respect. Although it will be a requirement that those who are paying to others an amount of $800 or more must report the same to the different Internal Revenue offices, I especially urge that all employers instruct their employes who are receiving $1,000 or in excess thereof, by circular or otherwise, explaining what should be done and how to do it. For instance, it might be well to establish a system whereby the employes be instructed in making out their returns, by those designated who understand the work. This would create co-operation and help the Government in collecting the taxes. This plan would be particularly adaptable in factories where, due to the war, the greater proportion of help will not be familiar with the law. It might also be well to suggest that prospective taxpayers put aside their share of their taxes as a weekly reserve of the amount that they will have to pay in June, thus making a sort of sinking fund for this purpose."

Collector Edwards said he would endeavor to have a circular printed within a short time giving a synopsis of the law and simple illustrations showing the proper way to make out returns. Apart from the display of the circular in public buildings and street railway cars, copies will be furnished to firms in the Wall Street district for posting in offices. The Collector added that from now until March the slogan of the patriotic citizen should be, "Income Tax and War Profits Tax."

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Dato's Ministry Had Been in Office Since Last June.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.

Political conditions in Spain have been greatly disturbed in the last year, and there have been widespread strikes and rioting, accompanied at times by movements which appeared to be of a revolutionary character. Several changes in the Ministry have occurred.

No recent dispatches have been received which explain the present Ministerial crisis. The retiring Ministry was formed by Eduardo Dato last June.

Coats

You save $3 when you buy one of our $20.75 Coats at $17.75

Sold elsewhere at much higher prices.

Suits

You save $10 when you buy one of our $26 Suits at $16

Sold elsewhere at much higher prices.

When you buy here you get the styles that are the "GO" on 5th Avenue at tremendous price savings possible only on account of our small running expenses.

Come in and Convince Yourself!

See Our

Dresses

Regular Value $20

At $11.75

Ideal Ladyes Shoppe

36 W. 34th St. 1st Floor Over

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue PURCHASES ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY WILL APPEAR ON BILL RENDERED DECEMBER 1ST. *34th Street*

Special Offerings
DRESS TRIMMINGS

Black Silk Embroidered Bands:
6 inches wide.....yd. 75c
9 inches wide.....yd. 1.00
Colored Silk Embroidered Bands with tinsel thread.....yd. 75c to 3.50
Jet Bead Trimming.....yd. 45c to 7.75
Jet Chain Trimming.....yd. 65c to 85c
Rhinestone Trimming.....yd. 2.25 to 11.75
Spangled Bands.....yd. 40c to 6.75
Metal Trimming.....yd. 15c to 1.85
Metal Allovers.....yd. 3.75 to 6.95

Unusual Values
LACES AND NETS

Georgette Crepe Dress Flouncings in a large range of colors. yard 4.75 to 5.75

Colored Silk Nets in a full line of evening shades; 72 inches wide. yard 1.50

Embroidered Metal Laces—Gold and Silver on White Silk Net, also Gold and Silver embroidered on Black Silk Net; 36 inches wide. yard 2.25

18-inch Cream and White Embroidered Net Laces suitable for jabots. yard 95c and 1.25

Plain Gold, Silver, Steel and Old Gold Net; 40 inches wide. yard 1.50

Scintillines in the most fashionable evening colors, 40 inches wide. yard 1.95

Hand-made Filet Lace at Popular Prices.

NOTIONS & DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES
Exceptional Offerings

Dress Shields, sizes 2, 3 and 4:
"Reliable," Flesh color.....pair 25c, dozen 2.75
"Reliable," Silk covered.....pair 18c, dozen 2.00
"Reliable," White Nainsook covered....pair 12c, dozen 1.35
Lightweight White Nainsook " pair 10c, dozen 1.00
Sewing Silk, large spool.....each 60c, dozen 6.95
Sewing Silk, 100-yard spools, Black or White.....dozen 75c
Dress Belting, 10-yard pieces.....piece 85c
Taffeta Seam Binding, Black or White..piece 12c, dozen 1.35
"Reliable" Hooks and Eyes.....gross 18c
"Reliable" Snap Fasteners.....gross 60c
Scissors or Shears.....pair 40c
Hair Nets—cap or fringe.....2 for 25c, dozen 1.25
Hair Nets—cap or fringe.....2 for 15c, dozen 85c
"Viennette" Hair Nets—cap or fringe.....dozen 50c
Hair Nets—cap or fringe; White or Gray.....3 for 40c
Bone and Celluloid Hair Pins.....box 20c
Parisian Hair Wavers and Curlers—several sizes 10c, 20c, 25c and 35c
Enameled Dress Hangers; in colors....each 10c, dozen 1.00
Leahey's Heatless Trouser Press.....each 1.00

FEATHER NECKWEAR

Marabout Capes,—silk lined; ribbon ends..... 3.50 and 4.75

Marabout Scarfs,—silk lined; ribbon ends..... 3.95 and 4.25

Marabout Scarfs,—with tails; silk lined.....6.75

Marabout Scarfs,—with Ostrich edge; silk lined....5.25

Food for Conservation

Buy Local Foods and save transportation.

Conserve: WHEAT—Use more Corn.
MEAT—Use more Fish, Sea Food, Fowl.
FATS—Use just enough.
SUGAR—Use more Syrup.

Consume: Vegetables (Beans, Potatoes, etc.), Soup, Cheese and Fruits.

NOVEMBER SILK SALE

Over 100,000 Yards

Of The Season's Most Fashionable Weaves and Colors

At the Lowest Prices of the Year

Notwithstanding the advance in Silk fabrics during the past year the following standard qualities are offered in this sale at the same prices as last November, and are in complete assortments of new Evening, Reception and Street Shades, also White and Black.

Double Width Georgette Crepe.....yard 1.28
Double Width Crepe de Chine.....yard 1.25
Supreme Autumn Dress Satin.....yard 1.25
Chiffon Dress Taffeta.....yard 1.35
Novelty Pompadour Silks, Military Striped Silks, French Plaid Silks.....yard 1.50

15,000 Yards of Selected Qualities

White Washable Japanese Habutai.....yard 65c, 78c, 98c

Black Chiffon Dress Velvet

3.65 yard

Imported Black Chiffon Dress Velveteen

24 ins., wide, yd. 1.45 27 ins. wide, yd. 1.75 44 ins. wide, yd. 3.45

BLACK & COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS

Satin-finish Broadcloth in new Fall shades and Black; sponged and shrunk.....yard 2.25
All Wool Velour Suitings in new Fall shades.....yard 2.65
All Wool Tailor Serge in medium and dark shades of Navy Blue, also Black.....yard 1.28
Black Broadcloth,—brilliant finish; sponged and shrunk.....yard 2.95

COTTON DRESS GOODS

Novelty Printed Dress Voile,—new designs on light and medium dark backgrounds; 38 inches wide. yard 25c
White Voile,—crisp finish; superior quality; with tape edge, 40 inches wide.....yard 23c

LININGS AND FLANNELS

White Embroidered Petticoat Flannel in new designs.....yard 1.25

Adjustable Petticoat Flouncings in Satin or Taffeta; full size; new styles and colors. each 1.95

Important Sale
250 WOMEN'S SUITS

16.50

regularly 29.50

A special purchase of Women's Suits, including models to be worn with separate Furs, also Suits trimmed with Fur; very desirable styles; in the most wanted colorings.

Extraordinary Offering
1000 WOMEN'S SWEATERS

5.00

Fine Worsted and Brushed Wool Sweaters in plain weaves; in a variety of desirable colors, including Copenhagen Blue, Purple, Rose, Green, Gray and Gold.

Specially Priced
WOMEN'S GLOVES

pair 1.85

White Glace Mousquetaire Gloves,—8-button length.

Excellent Values
WOMEN'S FALL DRESSES

Afternoon and Street Dresses developed in Crepe de Chine, Chiffon Velvet, Satin, Crepe Meteor, Serge or Velveteen; also combinations of Georgette Crepe and Satin or Georgette Crepe and Chiffon Velvet; straight-line or bustle-back; draped or belted effects; beaded, braided, embroidered or fur trimmed; in all the autumn and winter colorings.

Special 39.50

Afternoon Dresses made of Satin, Crepe de Chine or Serge; tailored or draped; beaded, embroidered or braided. Also Evening Dresses made of Satin with Silver lace; bustle-back; all colors and Black.

Special 25.00

Remarkable Offerings
FASHIONABLE FURS

Fur garments in the newest smart models; made of the finest selected skins. Coatees, Stoles, Capes, Scarfs and Muffs in all the desirable pelts.

Fur Coats

Hudson Seal Coats of selected skins; richly lined; 48 inches long. 185.00

Hudson Seal Coats,—40 inches long; with dyed Skunk collar and cuffs. 125.00

Hudson Seal Coats,—extra size model; ranging up to 50 inches bust measure. 225.00

Muffs & Neckpieces

Skunk Capes of selected skins; finished with tails; smart models. 125.00
Skunk Muffs to match..... 35.00
Beaver Capes..... 65.00
Beaver Muffs..... 27.00
Hudson Seal Muffs..... 16.50
Hudson Seal Neckpieces..... 22.50
Mole Muffs..... 27.50
Mole Capes..... 28.50

Fur Trimmings in a large variety at lowest prices

WAVY SWITCHES

Special 5.00

18-inch naturally Wavy Hair Switches mounted on three separate stems; excellent quality hair; all shades, including Black, Blonde and Gray. Will retain wave permanently.

500 Women's Winter Coats, $22.50

regularly 35.00

NO C. O. D.'S NO APPROVALS NO RETURNS

An event of pronounced importance, offering at the height of the season, high-grade coats at a remarkably low price.

A representative collection of choice Coats, comprising newest style ideas, expressing individuality and distinctiveness. Superior in quality, designing, tailoring and workmanship.

The Styles

embrace the very smartest and newest designs:
Plain-Tailored Models
Full-Belted Models
Straight line with belt
Fitted Models
Semi-Fitted Models

The Materials

comprise the most fashionable Fall and Winter weaves:
Burella
Mixtures
Cheviots
Wool Velour
Pom Pom Material

The Colors

The season's most wanted shades and combinations:
Taupe
Green
Brown
Navy Blue
Beetroot

22.50 **22.50** **22.50**

NEED RUSSIAN AID TO SHORTEN WAR

America's Cost in Men and Money Less if the Slav Army's Spirit Revives.

GREAT FRONT IS STILL HELD

Necessity of Keeping Germany's Military Forces Divided Is Vital.

WESTERN DRIVES ASSISTED

Continuation of the Allied Offensive, It Is Held, Depends on the Russian Situation.

By STANLEY WASHBURN.

[Major Washburn was the special war correspondent of The London Times with the Russian armies from August, 1915, until recently. He came to America in January on leave, and returned to Russia with the Root Mission.]

Russia in the war is of vital importance to every individual in the United States. It is not an abstract problem of vague and distant interest, but one which increasingly will touch almost every home in America.

In every village and city of the United States today men in khaki are beginning to appear upon the streets and one cannot read the papers without seeing accounts of reviews of troops preparatory to their departure for the front. How many people who watch with misty eyes the swinging columns of American manhood marching down the streets are thinking of Russia, or what the daily news from Russia means directly to these men and to their wives and mothers, their sisters, and their children, who see them leaving their villages and homes for a training camp or for the front in France?

The meaning of Russia is vague and intangible to the majority of our people; nevertheless the solution of the war rests largely with that distant foreign and isolated country. If Russia remains in the war we can hope with optimism that Jan. 1, 1919, will see the end of the world carnage and that the bulk of these men will be returning to their homes.

If through lack of support, moral, financial, and economic, Russia does not remain in the war few of this first army of America, save those rendered permanently unfit, will come back. The novel sight of troops moving toward centres of embarkation will cease to arouse curiousity. Where we see tens of thousands marching today we will see hundreds of thousands in 1918. And by 1919 we shall be counting actual casualties by the half million. There is nothing in the military situation today, should Russia be eliminated, to indicate a decision on the field of battle inside of two years.

Urges Arousing the People.

This war is now a war of the people of the United States. It is the men and women of this country individually who pay the price, both in blood and in wealth, which the war must entail.

The ultimate responsibility for success or failure rests with the individual and not with the Government. It is folly for anyone to imagine that the President of the United States, that Congress or the Generals at the front can win the war except in that degree through which the will and genius of the American people expresses itself through them. The capacity for the President to exert permanent strength upon the world situation depends not solely on his own character and initiative but upon the support, the understanding and the capacity for sacrifice and fortitude of the hundred million people who stand behind him and the Government from this day until the ultimate decision in Europe has been consummated.

If we are to keep Russia in the war it is necessary not only that our Government understand that our people understand the necessity of keeping Russia in the war. If by loans and material assistance we are to help Russia save herself and indirectly to save American lives there must be behind our Government the realization and the insistent and sympathetic demand of our people in assisting the President to carry on such support and such aid by and with the approval of the public rather than in the face of opposition engendered by pacifists, "conscientious objectors," and pro-Germans.

Inasmuch as the future of Russia affects deeply every American it is now of paramount importance that every one in this country should study the problem of Russia, and realize that individual responsibility, sympathy, and interest, which alone can strengthen and fortify the hands of the Administration in a policy of generous support for Russia are absolutely essential to her salvation.

Holding Great Teuton Forces.

Let us now consider what Russia is actually doing today. She has a front, including Rumania, extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea, a distance of approximately 1,200 miles, or nearly as far as a straight line drawn from New York to Kansas City. It is difficult to state from day to day what enemy forces are being detained on the eastern front. If one includes Austrians, Bulgars, Turks, Hungarians, and Germans probably it is not an exaggeration to put the enemy formations facing Russians and Rumanians at between 150 and 160 divisions, or in round numbers between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 men.

It is clear that this important number of effective troops definitely represents the difference between an offensive and a defensive campaign on the eastern front. In spite of chaos and confusion in Russia this Summer, the Russian line has continued to detain and divert this surplus of enemy troops with the result that France, England, and Italy have been engaged in a continuous offensive almost without cessation since the early Spring.

The elimination of the eastern front from the theatre of operations means three things to the Central Powers. First they would be able to release instantly 2,000,000 men for operations elsewhere. It would mean that all of the Allies would have to suspend their advances and take the defensive for the approximate length of time that it would take to destroy by shot and shell this surplus coming from the east.

We would probably find then that at least a year would be required before the lines in the west would be relatively as strong against the Germans as they were on Jan. 1, 1917. At the end of that time or about the beginning of January, 1918, they would again be obliged to take up the problem of bringing an offensive to the Rhine and forcing home the war on German territory.

More serious for the Allies than the release of human material to fight in the west would be the immediate supplies of every form of raw material in Russia, both in food and metals, which would be available to the Germans. With the vast resources of the new republic in the east at Germany's disposal, there is no sound reason why the Central Powers should not fight for another three or four years.

As long as Russia remains in the war we can hope for a disaster in Germany through economic causes and we are not absolutely dependent upon crushing her by force of arms alone. With food and metals and labor in unlimited amounts at her disposal from Russia, the only decision which we can logically hope for is a military decision in the west, and that this can be forced under three or four years I see no reason to believe.

Germany Vulnerable in East.

There is a third factor of great strategic importance in keeping Russia in the war. It is that when we lose the eastern front we lose a field of manoeuvre on which Germany alone is vulnerable.

On the western front we have a relatively short line of defense, manned exclusively by Germans. Between the Allies and the Rhine are innumerable defensive positions, each of which can be purchased only by tremendous sacrifice of life and the expenditure of mountains of munition. No doubt the Germans are perfectly willing to trade these lines month by month for the losses in men and money which they can make the Allies pay.

If by constant effort the armies of the Allies reach the Rhine they have only begun the invasion of Germany. Without elaborating on the military difficulties in the West it is safe to state that the decision forced from this quarter by arms alone must be a long, arduous, and costly one, though I do not of course doubt the inevitable victory, even in that quarter. Germany in the west, then, presents her strongest and most invulnerable front.

Contrast this situation with the opportunities offered to the Allies in the east. Here we have a line so long and through a country so sparsely populated that an intensive system of defense comparable with the west has not been possible nor has it even been attempted. In addition to this the eastern front is held only in part by German troops and the personnel of the defense is therefore filled with vulnerable spots.

Having been in Russia since the beginning of the war and having followed the operations of her armies almost continuously during three campaigns, I have not the slightest hesitation in expressing the opinion that the Russian troops can always beat the Austrians. Wherever, then, the Austrians are holding the line there is present the capacity for sweeping successes whenever the Russians have material and morale sufficient to warrant advances.

In addition to this, there are along the entire eastern fronts strategic objectives, any of which successfully achieved would shake the house of German strategy. Taking these in order from the north, it is easy to analyze what comparatively short Russian advances would mean to Germany.

Another invasion of East Prussia, for instance, would fill Berlin with refugees as it did in August, 1914. It would create a political situation there which might vitally threaten the endurance of the whole cause.

The reoccupation of Poland, compared to the west, is easily achieved. This would strike a moral blow at Germany and expose her to an invasion in one of her vital spots, Silesia, which, next to her manufacturing centres in the west, is the most essential to her industrial life.

Prospect of Success in Galicia.

As we move south the opportunities of effective manoeuvres and campaigns increase in their menaces to Germany. Galicia is held almost entirely by Austrian troops. Brusiloff's offensive in 1916 indicated clearly the capacity of the Russians to force advances in this territory. A reorganized and well equipped Russian Army would in my opinion retake Galicia in the Summer of 1918. Such a reoccupation would mean the flanking and utter demoralization if not collapse of Austria.

If the Russians could retake as much of Galicia as they occupied in December, 1914, it is almost certain that an independent peace with Austria would result within a few months, for the Austrian position would be in every way untenable both from a political and military point of view.

An advance through Rumania in cooperation with an allied expedition from Saloniki would even more definitely prove the beginning of the end for the Central Powers. With the British blockade increasing its effectiveness daily and with shipments from the different countries being curtailed week by week, Germany has become more and more dependent for food supplies and raw material upon Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Asia Minor. There are no serious difficulties in terrain or in lines of defense which would prevent a strong Russo-Rumanian expedition retaking the line of the Danube and joining hands with Sarrail at Sofia in 1918.

The consummation of any such movement would instantly put Bulgaria and Turkey out of the war. Austria and Hungary with threats from this vulnerable side could not endure for six months and their defeat would be the beginning of the end for Germany.

It is clear that all of the opportunities for a quick decision lie on the eastern front and not on the western. A reorganized Russian army co-ordinated with pressure on the entire western front might well end the war in 1918. Even with the partial fulfillment of the strategic objectives above mentioned internal political and economic pressure might bring about the collapse of Germany from within.

Russia, with us, then, obviously represents shortening the war by years and means a difference in American losses measured in hundred thousands, a difference in wealth expended counted in tens of billions, and in the men called to the colors figured in millions.

Increasing Burden on America.

I repeatedly emphasize the fact that the burdens will increasingly fall on America, because it must be clear that with every month longer that the war lasts it will be America that must fill the gaps in the western lines. The final surplus to break down German resistance must come in a large measure from across the Atlantic, for by 1919 neither France nor England will be able to throw increasingly large masses of manhood into their fighting fronts.

The problem then of keeping Russia in the war should not appeal to America as one of merely a vague and intangible national policy, but rather as a personal interest. The news from Russia should command the same sympathetic attention that is and will be increasingly given to the operations of our own troops in France. Each has an equal significance to all of us.

If one wishes to understand clearly the significance of what is going on in Russia, one must realize the difference in meaning between military movements on the western and on the eastern fronts. It is as foolish for the Allies to magnify the effect of German advances in Russia as it is for them to minimize the importance of helping Russia.

In reading news from Russia one must not pay too much attention to the day to day press reports. It is necessary on the huge front to preserve a broad perspective. To obtain such a point of view one must first analyze what are the real objectives of Germany in the East. When the daily news indicates that she is approaching these objectives we may feel anxiety, but unless her movements seem to be definitely consummating these ultimate aims her advances need not be a source of undue anxiety.

Broadly speaking the German objective is to put Russia out of the war, first, that she may release troops, and second that she may renew supplies of food and raw material.

Her military objectives viewed broadly are double. The first is the destruction of the Russian Army as a fighting whole. The second objective is to occupy some city of sufficient importance to create a moral shock. This must be sufficiently great to force the politicians into making an independent peace. Requirements of the Russian Army are of vital significance only in the degree in which political centres are potentially threatened.

Petrograd's Importance Wanes.

There are in Russia four such centres. The occupation of these would acutely affect the Russian situation. These points are Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev, and Odessa. The occupation of Odessa would, without doubt, bring on another political crisis, but not necessarily prove fatal.

The occupation of Petrograd a year ago would have forced an independent peace. I think if it were captured today it would not have this effect. A year ago Petrograd was the centre of Government of a United Russia and its loss would have been a moral blow to the whole Russian people. Petrograd today has been so discredited by the activities of anarchists and extremists that many of the intelligent Russians would breathe a sigh of relief to see this hot-bed of German intrigue and and breeding place of spies, anarchists and other elements dangerous to Russia, pass into the hands of the Germans, when it would no longer be a factor for the demoralization of the whole Russian cause.

The moral blow of the loss of Petrograd a year ago would have been much more severe because at that time the local munition works were supplying 75 per cent. of the domestic output of munitions. Labor and economic conditions since the revolution have been so chaotic that this output has fallen so low that it is questionable if 30 per cent. of the Russian munitions of war are today coming from Petrograd. In other words the Russian capital is no longer the vital asset either in a moral or material way that it was a year ago and its loss might actually prove to be not an unmixed evil. Probably Russian could lose both Petrograd and Odessa and still survive.

The two geographical objectives which are most vital to the Germans are Kiev and Moscow. The loss of the former would probably be the death blow to the war in Russia, while the loss of the latter certainly would be. While the army remains intact neither of them can be taken by the Germans this year, or at any time thereafter.

It is clear that the only vital objective which can win the war in the east for the Central Powers is the destruction of the Russian Army. I speak only of a military decision. It is always possible that without moral, economic, and financial support given Russia, or due to a too long continuance of internal chaos, a political peace might be made. Under the present Government even this would be impossible.

Russians Stolid in Defeat.

We must, therefore, watch primarily the Russian Army. While it has morale and material the Germans cannot crush it. Its retreats have less significance than those of any other army in the world, for the Russian morale is less affected by disaster than that of any other troops I have ever been with. The surrendering of territory means little or nothing as long as the army keeps intact.

There is always a moment of grave danger when the Germans launch a drive on the Russian positions. Nothing is more difficult than to start in retreat a line 1,200 miles long. When a sudden break occurs there is always the possibility of the army being cut in two and a sufficiently great portion of it destroyed to affect fatally the position of the remainder. This is what the Germans have ever striven to accomplish and have always failed to do.

In the Galician drive in 1915 one whole Russian army was annihilated, and the gap in the line, forty miles across, was open for the German advance. In spite of this the Russians were able to recuperate and present a solid phalanx on the San River, which the Germans were able to force back, but not to break.

The Warsaw movement succeeded in capturing the Polish capital. The main objective, which was the destruction of the Russian Army, failed of achievement, and within two months the army was able to present a front which checked the German advances in 1915.

The drive through Rumania had the same German intent and broadly speaking failed in the same way. Though the Russian and Rumanian armies were obliged to retire to the line of the Sereth they were not destroyed nor was their fighting capacity eliminated.

This year we have seen two German attempts to bring about disaster to the Russian lines. The German stroke in Galicia in July brought about a vitally dangerous military situation to the Russians, for their line was broken in a most important sector in Galicia. After four days the Russians were able to begin a system of rear-guard actions and once more the German hope of a Russian disaster faded away.

Within the last few weeks we have seen a drive on Riga and a collapse of Russian defense. Within ten days we again saw the Russians establishing first a system of rear-guard actions and then definitely counter-attacking and at the present writing they are approximately checking the German advances.

Nothing can be more unwise than to prophesy in war. It is legitimate, however, to judge the future based on the precedents of the past. As correspondent of The London Times, attached first to the Headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas and latterly to that of the former Czar, I have been in thirteen out of fourteen Russian armies in the field and covered nearly eighty battles. I have been in all the disasters up to December, 1916, with the exception of East Prussia.

From May until December, 1915, I lived in nothing but the atmosphere of disaster. Retreats, burning villages, and roads congested with refugees became the daily round of my existence, yet after every disaster which took place in those three years in war I have seen the Russians recuperate, make a stand and ultimately come back.

Most of Army Unchanged.

There are now new political factors in the war which make estimates more uncertain. The greatest factor, however, which made the recuperation of the Russian Army possible during the first three years of chaos was the character of the Russian soldiers themselves, and this has not fundamentally changed in the last six months. The military misfortunes of this Summer have been largely due to weak links in the chain rather than in weakness of the lines as a whole. The losing of certain salient points held by troops whose morale had been destroyed by the vicious German propaganda brought about local disasters which forced general retirements.

The fact that German advances, up to this writing, have during this period been finally checked by the Russians is sufficient evidence to indicate that the bulk of the army remains in morale and in character as before, which even political chaos and the destruction of discipline have not been able to alter elementally. From the evidence, then, of the past we can, I believe, rely on the army to do, during the next year, what it has done in the last three, provided only that the Government be sustained and its moral and financial support be such as to enable it to maintain a political situation sufficiently strong to make the continuation of the war possible.

Americans must not attach undue importance to where on the map the Russian army stands. We must not view too seriously its retirements. All that need vitally interest us is that in some place in Russia, protecting its vital strategic centres, there are two or three million Russians fighting the enemy at the same time that the Allies are attacking them in the west.

Viewed broadly, it is immaterial to the Allies as a whole whether the army is defending itself in Poland or before the gates of Moscow. Even if it never takes the offensive, but can only remain an army in being able to hold enemy formations in Russia, it is saving day by day thousands of American lives.

Invasion Dangerous to Germans.

It must likewise be remembered that the further into Russia the Germans are forced to follow and fight the Slavs the greater is the drain on their man power. Incidentally, the dangers to the Germans from a Russian offensive become greater the further they enter into the spaces of the Eastern front.

My own observation has been that the morale of a defeated enemy decreases rapidly in the exact ratio to the distance from its base. A German defeat in front of Moscow would, I believe, be a greater blow in men and material and morale than would have been a German defeat in East Prussia in 1914. We must not, therefore, feel undue pessimism as to movements of the Russian army this year. We must thank God that there have been enough elemental virtues in the Russians' character to have kept them fighting this year without discipline or without morale.

It is the duty of every individual in America to watch with solicitation and sympathy the struggles that Russia is making to keep this army intact and to build up a strong and effective Government. It is the obvious and direct obligation that every American should feel a personal interest and responsibility toward Russia; this responsibility should be made manifest by individual support by every persons interested in the final outcome of this war in backing up the President of the United States with sympathy and encouragement in every effort which he may make to relieve and encourage the Russians in fighting out this great struggle and in solving this, the most difficult task that has perhaps ever confronted a nation.

SUSPECT BROTHERS AS GERMAN SPIES

One Entered the Navy and One the Army Under False Names and Citizenship Claims.

BOTH POSED AS TEACHERS

One Now Confined in a Fort Here and the Other with Pershing's Army in France.

The past activities of two brothers, one formerly an officer in the United States Naval Reserve, and the other at present in France with General Pershing's army, are the subject of investigation by United States Secret Service Agents. These brothers who entered the service under assumed names and claims of American citizenship are well educated and speak English without a trace of accent, a fact which accounts for the comparative ease with which they were able to get into the naval and military service of the United States. They both gave the same English name, but their real name, which is common in Germany, is known to the authorities.

Before the war the brothers for a time taught school, one having an important professorship in a New England school, while the other had a school of his own, in Pennsylvania. As teachers they used English names, and it is said they have never been known to their friends in this country by their real German name. Few of those who have known them ever suspected that they were Germans.

The brother who is in the United States is now in the custody of the Secret Service, and it is reported that he is held incommunicado in a fort near New York. This brother is the former naval reserve officer. Months ago he was in San Antonio, Texas, and while there attracted the attention of an officer of the aviation section of the army, who became suspicious and reported to the proper authorities that he believed the man should be investigated. Before anything was done, however, the German with the English name left San Antonio, and the next heard of him was when the naval authorities discovered him among the officers of the naval reserve. He was exercising a minor command, which made it easy for him to obtain important information concerning American and allied naval operations in the western Atlantic as well as to keep track of transport movements from New York to French and British ports.

A Government official was asked yesterday if the brother now in custody in New York was to be tried as a German spy. He replied that he could not answer that question at this time. All he would say about the matter was that the case was very serious, and that the Government investigation of it was not yet completed. The man is believed to be an important cog in the German spy system, and if so inclined it is believed he could lay bare the whole German secret service in this country. If he is put on trial as a spy he might save his life by naming those under whose directions he worked as an agent of the German Government.

Whether or not the brother who is in France with Pershing has been arrested is not known here. At least, it was said yesterday that so far no report indicating that he was in custody had been received from the American intelligence service in France. Whether this brother is an officer or an enlisted man was not disclosed.

It is also known that an investigation of the Sinn Fein activities in this country of a certain Irishman, who is now a citizen of the United States, is under way. This man, who holds no public office, talks very little, but writes a great deal. The Secret Service has every reason to believe that he is one of the heads of the Sinn Fein propaganda in this country and they believe that for months he has been active in New York as one of the chief plotters who have been working to bring about a second Sinn Fein uprising in Ireland next year. This man may be the "well known person" referred to yesterday by a Department of Justice official when he said that "an important arrest" may be forthcoming soon.

"General" Liam Mellowes, who was arrested last week and who has made a statement to the Government in which he named several well-known Irish agitators as among the men he met and conferred with, is still in the Tombs in default of $7,500 bail. None of his Sinn Fein friends have come forward to aid him since he was taken into custody.

Magistrate McGeehan issued a summons to Adolph Cabet, Socialist candidate of the Twenty-eighth Aldermanic District, to appear before him on Tuesday morning at 9 A. M., to answer to a charge of disorderly conduct, based on the evidence secured by the Vigilance Committee of the American Defense Society. Officer Phillip E. McGlynn of Inspector Costigan's squad served the summons, as well as subpoenas to several witnesses, who will appear against Cabet.

On the evening of Oct. 17, at a meeting attended by approximately 2,000 persons, this Socialist candidate, it is charged, mounted his platform in the Bronx and started his address with the following utterances:

"I expected to be arrested tonight. Liberty bonds is a false name. They are not Liberty bonds. They are Slavery bonds; they are black slavery bonds. Men working for $17 a week are forced to take them or they will lose their jobs. They pin a button on you. I tear the button from me. I tell you to tear the button from you. They are damned hypocrites. Don't take their bonds. They are a fraud. They will never pay the principal or the interest. They will never call them in."

LEAPS 9 FLOORS TO DEATH.

James L. Perkins Telephones for Physician Before Taking Plunge.

While in a serious state, due to illness, James Lamont Perkins, 55 years old, of New Rochelle, threw himself from a window on the ninth floor of the Hotel Bossert, at Montague and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning and was instantly killed. He registered at the hotel on Friday and yesterday morning he telephoned to his physician, Dr. Arthur Longstreet, of 479 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, saying that he had a choking sensation and feared that he had pneumonia. He asked the physician to come to him at once.

When Dr. Longstreet reached the hotel the clerk called up the room, but received no answer. A few minutes later Mr. Perkins flung himself from the window of his room on the ninth floor.

Mr. Perkins had been connected with Collier's and other large publishing houses, and at the time of his death was in the employ of a book concern in Manhattan. He leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters. His son is a Lieutenant in the 152d Regiment, stationed at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.

JURY ACQUITS DR. CONDON.

Finds He Did Not Kill Rutgers Post-Graduate Student.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK N. J., Oct. 27.—William J. Condon, officer of the Medical Reserve Corps in the Regular Army, was acquitted by a jury in the Middlesex County Court House here this afternoon of the charge of murdering John Vincent Piper, a post-graduate student of Rutgers College, who disappeared from his home here on the night of Feb. 17, last. The jury retired at 12:05 P. M., and it was 3:12 P. M. when they announced their agreement upon a verdict.

Dr. Condon, in full uniform, entered the court accompanied by Sheriff Houghton. His aged mother followed and sat beside him, and when the verdict was announced threw her arms about him.

The Court inquired of Assistant Prosecutor John Coan if there was any charge against the defendant and, receiving the reply that there was none, Justice Bergen signed an order for Dr. Condon's release. The latter was surrounded by friends and given an ovation. Mrs. Condon was not in court when the jury returned, nor was Mrs. Piper, widow of the murdered man. Dr. Condon said later that it is his intention to return to the army, but he is not certain just when he will do so.

War Sale of Sugar at Poughkeepsie

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—An industry in this city using from twenty to twenty-five barrels of sugar daily, shutdown today and turned that quantity over to the public, at a war sale. The sugar was sold in five-pound bags for 50 cents, one bag to a family. Nearly 2,000 persons were in line at the factory when the sale opened. Soon the crowd increased to such proportions that police and soldiers were called out to keep order. Before mid-forenoon a quarter of the city's population was besieging the place. Many have had no sugar for nearly two weeks.

WHY DAILEY RESIGNED.

Says Attempt Was Made to Save Convicted Politician in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—Frank C. Dailey, whose resignation as special assistant to the United States Attorney-General in election fraud and I. W. W. prosecutions, was announced from Washington today, in a statement issued last night, declared that his connection with the Government was severed, due to developments in the case of Samuel V. Perrott of Indianapolis, convicted on election fraud charges.

"The unusual effort to prevent Mr. Perrott from serving his sentence was well started before I learned of it," the statement says. "In fact, the sixty-day respite had been granted. I have protested against the course of action ever since.

"I wrote an Assistant Attorney General saying that if Mr. Perrott's sentence was nullified, my usefulness in Government prosecutions was at an end, and that I would not proceed with any prosecutions, and further, that I would not be a party to proceedings which sent subordinates to prison and permitted the principals to escape. The Attorney General in reply asked for my resignation, and the same was forwarded."

AMERICAN SHIP FOUNDERS.

The Olympic Goes Down Off Mexican Coast—Eight of Crew Missing.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—The American steamer Olympic, owned here, foundered during a heavy gale last Tuesday morning about ninety miles off Puerto, Mexico. A cablegram received today announcing the loss said one lifeboat containing eight of the crew was missing, and was believed lost. Captain John A. Nelson of San Francisco with twelve of the crew reached Puerto, Mexico, in a lifeboat yesterday.

The missing lifeboat was in charge of John B. Cefaln, purser and a stockholder of the company owning the steamer. Vessels have been sent in search of the missing boat.

The Olympic was bound from Frontera to Puerto, Mexico; was of 1,200 tons, and valued at $200,000 with a cargo worth $250,000. She was formerly in the Pacific trade.

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of all Nations and dating from the 15th Century.

Valuable Paintings, including a full length Portrait of David Garrick as Richard III. by N. Dance, N. A., Prints, Rowlandson Drawings, Antique Ship Model and many other objects of Rarity and Artistic Interest.

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On Wednesday and Thursday Afternoons November 7th and 8th at 2:30 o'Clock

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Formed during the past twenty-five years with great taste and discrimination—Bought from many well-known English Collections which have been dispersed during that period, and other items added from time to time in the course of journeys through France, Italy and the Near East.

Many of the objects are of the greatest interest and rarity, included are specimens of Italian Majolica, examples of early Limoges Enamel, Fine Ivory Carvings; a series of cups in wood, cocoanut, agate and other material, finely mounted during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, and curious little items illustrating old English life and domestic arrangements.

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DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF DECEMBER

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RARE ANTIQUE FRENCH, ITALIAN AND FLEMISH TAPESTRIES

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NUGGETS OF AMERICAN HISTORY To Be Sold in Three Sessions on Nov. 19th & 20th

LIBRARY SETS OF ESTEEMED AUTHORS First Editions and Sporting Books in Color To Be Sold in Three Sessions on Dec. 3rd & 4th

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MONDAY, Oct. 29	TUESDAY, Oct. 30	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31
COATS of Gabardine, Serge, Whipcord, and Cheviot.	SUITS *Sizes 36 to 52* of Serge, Gabardine, Broadcloth.	DRESSES of Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Satin, or Serge.

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Instead of adding to our floor space, we will now have to dispose of the large stocks ordered for our annex.

Save $5.00 to $15.00 on a Garment

Wool Velour Coats,— *(as illustrated)* with large Nutria or Hudson Seal collar. Full-lined with Salt's satin and warmly interlined. $25.

OTHER COATS of Pom Pom, Bolivia, Broadcloths and Velours. Exquisitely tailored and Fur trimmed models. $16. to $75.

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Schiller Style Shop 379 Fifth Ave. Opposite Best's, Third Floor.

J. D. ARCHBOLD LEFT $41,249,996 ESTATE

Will Divides Property Among Wife, Son, and Two Daughters.

$18,241,450 IN MAGNOLIA OIL

Holdings in Independent Concern Exceeded Those in the Standard—Owned Little Realty.

The transfer tax report on the estate of John D. Archbold, who was President of the Standard Oil Company when he died on May 7, 1916, shows that he left a total estate of $41,249,996. A surprising feature of the report filed by Appraiser Charles Sweeney is the fact that the most valuable asset of the estate is not Mr. Archbold's holdings of Standard Oil shares, but his stock in an independent concern, the Magnolia Oil Company of Texas, in which H. C. Folger, now President of the Standard Oil Company of New York, was an original stockholder and in which Mr. Archbold was induced to invest by Mr. Folger. They were the only Standard Oil men interested in the Magnolia Company and they held the majority stock. Mr. Archbold's holding was 66,478 shares, which was valued by the Archbold executors at $9,550,000. After counsel for State Controller Travis had taken extensive testimony to prove that this valuation was far too low counsel for the Archbold estate stipulated that the Magnolia stock was to be appraised at $18,241,450.

Mr. Archbold's securities other than his stock in the Magnolia Company consist of 116 holdings valued at $22,522,075, of which $13,894,712 is the value of the Standard Oil and subsidiary stocks. He owned only $107,000 in real estate, of which $102,000 is the appraisal of his residence at 281 South Broadway, Tarrytown, and $5,000 is the value of property at Washington Street and Central Avenue, Tarrytown. He had $75,286 in cash and notes and other personalty valued at $275,359. The notes included one of $12,348 by his brother, James H. Archbold, $4,576 by the Ardsley Casino, and $10,250 owed by his daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Van Beuren. His steam yacht, the Vixen, in which Mr. Archbold usually made his trips to the city from Tarrytown, was appraised at $60,000.

Personal Effects Valued at $38,601.

Mr. Archbold's personal effects in his Tarrytown residence and his city home at 375 Park Avenue were valued at $38,601. The only painting of any value was Alma Tadema's "The Coliseum," worth $10,000, hanging in his Tarrytown home. A Beauvais tapestry hall hanging, representing a vintage festival, was appraised at $15,000, a Kirmanshah rug at $2,000, and an antique Brussels tapestry at $2,000. The most valuable painting in his city home was "Weaving Her Fate," by H. Siddons Mowbray, worth $750.

The following are the largest holdings of Standard Oil stocks:

Shares.	Stock.	Value.
6,000	Standard of New Jersey	$3,983,560
3,680	Ohio Oil Co.	1,356,608
4,643	Standard of California	1,681,462
4,575	Standard of New York	1,192,839
300	Atlantic Refining Co.	282,471
1,220	Buckeye Pipe Line	131,389
180	Continental Oil	102,150
610	Southern Pipe Line	130,828
750	Galena Signal Oil Co.	133,315
1,100	Prairie Oil & Gas	618,860
1,000	South Penn	515,000
180	Standard of Kentucky	123,417
420	Standard of Ohio	190,877
915	Vacuum Oil	226,746
32,000	Anglo-American Oil	196,680
1,220	Illinois Pipe Line	274,817
1,050	Prairie Pipe Line	324,175

Mr. Archbold's large stock holdings outside of his Standard Oil interests were widely diversified, as is shown by the following parcels:

Shares.	Stock.	Value.
1,280	La France Eng. Co.	$102,400
2,500	Lackawanna Steel	222,875
1,000	Baldwin Locomotive	104,810
3,166	Midvale Steel	190,208
1,000	E. I. du Pont de Nemours	102,680
1,600	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	108,150
2,300	Am. International Corp.	137,950
4,000	Anaconda Copper	360,520
3,000	Brooklyn Union Gas	391,200
1,000	Childs Co. pf.	95,250
1,500	Corn Products pf.	151,965
1,200	General Electric	209,184
1,200	International Nickel pf.	127,548
10,000	International Nickel com.	459,700
500	National City Bank	260,235
200	National City Co.	
400	Pittsburgh Trust Co.	70,000
400	Seaboard National	167,580
4,000	National Fuel Gas Co.	940,000
3,000	Ohio Fuel Supply Co.	253,100
1,000	Pressed Steel Car	104,620
3,100	C., M. & St. P. pf.	388,864
6,500	C., M. St. P. com.	986,820
5,000	Union Pacific	730,950
4,500	Southern Railway	132,210
1,219	International Merc. Marine	124,925

Bond Holdings $462,514.

Mr. Archbold had only twelve bond holdings aggregating $462,514, the largest being $124,487; St. Paul 5 per cent. convertibles, and $130,584 International Mercantile Marine 6s. He had only four holdings of worthless stocks, which included 100,000 shares Hotchkiss Mountain Mining and Reduction Company, and 400 shares Orange Lake Fruit Company.

The appraisal shows that at the time of his death Mr. Archbold was buying certain stocks on margin through James B. Colgate & Co., which held 2,500 shares of Midvale Steel worth $155,400 and 1,000 shares Inspiration Copper, on which he owed $177,561. Mr. Archbold and Edward Harden had a speculative account under the name of "Helen" in which they bought 500 shares of Midvale Steel. Mr. Archbold owed $16,084 for the stock and his half interest in the equity was worth $15,540.

The testimony taken as the valuation of the Magnolia Oil stock shows that the concern is a joint stock association, and that originally the Archbold estate claimed that the stock was not taxable because it had the legal effect of a partnership, and its assets were out of the State. A few shares of stock were sold as high as $475 last February while the price has been as low as $250. The Archbold estate contended that the high prices were speculative and due to an announcement that the company had bought new producing property worth $35,000,000.

Mr. Archbold gave one-third of his residuary estate, or $12,752,589, to his wife, Annie M. Archbold, and in addition left her the Tarrytown realty and the contents of his two houses. His daughters, Annie M. Archbold and Mary A. Van Beuren, and son, John D. Archbold, got $8,501,431 each.

The report shows that Mr. Archbold's income tax for 1916 was $124,884, and that under the Federal inheritance tax law, which went into effect in September, 1916, four months after Mr. Archbold died, the estate must pay $2,915,602. The transfer tax estate for New York State will be less than half this sum.

WAR PICTURES FOR AMERICA.

Our Part in the Struggle to be Reproduced in Detail by Camera.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—A complete pictorial history of the war is to be provided by the United States Government, following the example of the Governments of Great Britain and France.

The work has been assigned by the Secretary of War to the Signal Corps of the army, but the actual recording of events will be done by special units attached to each division. These units will consist of one motion picture operator, with rank of Sergeant, and an assistant, who must be an expert developer, and one "still" photographer, who may be a Sergeant or Corporal, with a developer as assistant.

Men qualified for these places who have been included in the draft will be permitted to transfer to the Signal Corps. The pictures will be carefully guarded until they arrive at the War Department, where an elaborate index system will keep record of every fact in connection with their manufacture.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements for Lost and Found articles may be found on the first page of Boston Times—1st.

ARMY OVER QUOTA BY 52,000

Pennsylvania Still Leads in Daily and Total Recruiting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Fifty-two thousand more men than the quota have enlisted in the army as shown by the returns of the enlistments on Friday, when 640 more men joined the colors, making the total since April 1 of 235,898. Pennsylvania still leads in daily recruits and total enlistments. The enlistments in the Eastern States on Friday and since April 1 follow:

State.	Obtained Since Oct. 26.	Obtained Since Apr. 1.	State.	Obtained Since Oct. 26.	Obtained Since Apr. 1.
*Colorado	2	2,089	New Hamp.	1	746
*Conn.	10	2,788	*New Jersey.	12	7,050
*Delaware	1	563	*New York.	88	26,128
Dist. of Co.	6	653	*Penn.	98	27,145
Maine	9	1,218	*Rhode Isl.	10	1,244
Maryland	8	2,500	Vermont	0	186
*Mass.	30	11,578			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained throughout the country Oct. 26, 640.
Total obtained throughout the country since April 1, 235,898.

BANISHES ARMY "PULL."

Baker Warns Officers and Men About Using "Outside Influence."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Secretary Baker has issued instructions to division commanders regarding the continued efforts which are being made to use political influence to obtain promotions and "soft" assignments in the new forces. The following sharp comment was made on this practice:

"The number and character of communications coming to this office indicate that widespread efforts are being made to secure, through other than military channels, promotion and other preferment of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard now in the service of the United States.

"This is in direct violation of Part 5, Army Regulations, and of General Oorder 31, War Department, 1913. You will direct the attention of the officers and enlisted men of your division to the requirements of the regulations and inform them that it will be necessary to take disciplinary measures in the future whenever these regulations are violated."

PROPOSES NEW STRATEGY.

War Plan Described as 'Napoleonic' Laid Before the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—A member of the Cabinet, name not disclosed, is credited with having prepared a memorandum on the strategy of the war. A copy has been given to President Wilson and another copy to Secretary Baker. It was said that the paper had been prepared in accordance with the ideas of one of the foremost strategists in the United States, a retired army officer, who has been returned to active service since the United States entered the war.

The memorandum was described as "Napoleonic," but no information concerning its recommendations has become public. It is understood that it criticises both French and British strategy, and suggests methods of prosecuting the war successfully.

23d Engineers Needs More Men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Although recruiting of the Twenty-third Engineer Regiment, national army, for immediate service in France to build roads and bridges has been proceeding rapidly, Colonel E. N. Johnston, its Commander, said today that there was still need of axmen, boat builders, quarry men, riggers, derrickmen, water supply engineers, and other men above or below draft age, qualified in the engineer branch.

New Draft Regulations Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—General Crowder notified the Governors of States today that the proposed changes in the draft regulations, involving classification of registrants, did not affect the quota which had been chosen. He also gave notice that the new regulations were in tentative form and would not be interpreted at this time.

COLUMBIA ALUMNI BACK UP TRUSTEES

Approves Action in Dismissing Professors Cattell and Dana.

WOULD RESTRICT STUDENTS

Report Recommends That Those Who Spread Anti-War Propaganda Be Excluded.

Unqualified indorsement of the action of the Trustees of Columbia University in dismissing from the Faculty Professors Cattell and Dana because of their utterances and actions in opposing the war is expressed in the annual report of the Standing Committee of the College Alumni Association. The report is to be presented at the meeting of the Alumni Association tomorrow night. Criticising the attitude of the expelled professors in regard to the war, the report says:

"This Alumni Association stands firmly behind the Board of Trustees in whatever measures, no matter how extreme, they may take to protect the good name, historic patriotism, and scholarship of Columbia from the inevitable damage that follows from foolish, prejudiced, irresponsible, unconsidered, emotional, ill-digested, or immature utterances or writings, not to mention those that openly breathe treason, sedition, or resistance to duly constituted authority.

never be allowed to degenerate into unbridled license, whatever specious arguments of academic freedom and other well-worn shibboleths be interposed. The American University is a place for thought, study, and research, where truth is maintained and established through scholarship. It is not a public debating forum or market place where intellectual novelties may be displayed for the delectation of the young or radical, the emotional, or the undisciplined. It should aim to train scholars, not soap-box orators."

Regret is also expressed that a certain element of the student body should attempt to spread propaganda of an anti-war nature. The report recommends that some action be taken to exclude from the student body men who have shown themselves likely to bring the university into discredit with the public.

For the second year in succession the Association Committee suggests the advisability of limiting the number of students in the college department. The report cites the disadvantages of the recent large enrollment and points out that the quality of students rather than quantity should be considered foremost. Referring to the Leon Samson incident, the report states that distinct injury was done to the college by accepting a student, later expelled, who had failed to observe the academic proprieties and principles of American citizenship at another institution.

The report says:

"The alumni of the college are not as much concerned with its numbers as with the quality of the students, and, with the advantages that Columbia can offer, and the responsibilities that must come to educated men in the City of New York, they feel that efforts of a great teaching body and the advantages of a large endowment and glorious traditions should not be expended on any but the most worthy and the most promising, and the greatest care should be exercised in selecting and determining the student body."

Dedicate Chapel at Wheaton.

NORTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—The observance of Founders' Day at Wheaton College was made notable by the dedication of the new chapel, the cornerstone of which was laid on Founders' Day a year ago. The new chapel was designed by Ralph Adams Cram of Boston, and is built along the style of old churches of New England.

Chauffeurs' Outfits
Special at $48.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to match

For years these Brill Outfits have been New York's most noteworthy Motor Apparel offering. Now, with constantly advancing woolen prices and increased cost of production they deserve the careful consideration of every car owner who has a chauffeur.

A smart Norfolk jacket, trousers, double breasted overcoat and cap—all made of the same fine quality gray worsted whipcord—at $48.50, or

The Suit.....$18.50
The Coat.....$28.00
The Cap.....$2.00

Other Outfits $64.50 and $78.

Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

Hughes IMPORTER
IMPORTANT SALE
FOR MONDAY
Tailleur Suits and Coats
Stunning models expressed in all the very newest materials and fashionable colorings—highest class workmanship.

Plain tailored.....*Special* 39.00
Fur trimmed.....*Special* 65.00
Formerly $55.00 and $85.00
27 WEST 46th St., Just off Fifth Ave.

L. P. Hollander & Co.
Established 1848
Gowns, Suits, Coats,
Blouses, Millinery, Lingerie
FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Donation Throughout Continuance of War to American Red Cross
10% of Gross Sales of Woolen Yarns, Knitting Bags, etc., Will Be Contributed to the American Red Cross
Orders for Government Khaki and Mixed Grey Wools will be promptly filled, also a large stock of bright colored yarns on hand.
Knitting Needles .25 to 2.50 pair.
Knitting Bags 1.00 to 7.50.

Do Your Bit "Over Here" for Our Own Boys "Over There." Do It Now.
Attend the
U. S. Army and Navy Bazaar
Grand Central Palace, New York City
October 27th to November 3d, 1917
Under the Auspices of the Army and Navy Field Comfort Committee.

A Special Offering of
All Wool French Serge
An exceptional quality, suitable for smart apparel. 48 inch.
Navy Grey *Wine Amethyst Black* *Green Cadet*
Regular Retail Value $1.75 yard
Special 1.48 Sale

Three Groups of Women's Fine Quality Gloves
Selected because especially smart for present wear and offering a special inducement for buying in quantity. In view of the continued scarcity and high cost of good gloves, this is an opportunity to be carefully considered.

GREY MOCHA—One clasp, very soft and pliable, pique stitching; handsomely embroidered in black or white.
GREY GLACE—One clasp, PXM seams and spear back; a splendid glove for general wear.
GLACE—One clasp, PXM seams and spear back, in black and white.
Regular Value $2.25 pr.
Sale Price 1.95
3 prs. at 1.90 pr.

2,500 Yards Colored Broadcloth
54 inch; of soft, lustrous finish, sponged and shrunk; in all the smart Fall shades, including:
Taupe Navy Terra Cotta Green Burgundy Tan Brown Purple Pekin
Stock Price $4.00 yard
Special 3.25 Sale

Glove Cloth
A new Wool Fabric of beautiful texture for smart, High Cost Tailleur Apparel; 54 inch, in
Taupe Myrtle Indian Pekin Purple Castor Midnight Burgundy Black
Stock Price $5.00 yard
Special 4.00 Sale

Clearance of Remnants
Wool and Silk and Wool Fabrics
at 1/4 to 1/2 under Former Prices

2,500 Yards Black Dress Satin
Soft and lustrous—an excellent quality to use in developing the draped effects of the moment's mode. 36 inch.
Regular Value $2.50 Yard
Sale 1.95 Price

Sale of Fine Dress Satin
35 inches wide, in 50 standard colors, embracing all the new shades for Street and Evening wear. Also Ivory and Black.
The colors include:
Ciel Mais Copen. Silver Royal Purple Lilac Black Old Gold Seal Burgundy Myrtle Orchid Taupe Egg-Plant Navy Pink Indian Tan Plum Turquoise Flesh Rose
Regular Retail Price $2.00 Yard
Special 1.38 Sale

Men's Warm Sweater Coats
An early suggestion for Xmas or for the "Comfort Packets" now being sent to our boys abroad.
These most comfortable garments are made from soft Imported Yarns that give the desired "warmth without weight" and the best of service.
Priced 1/4 below Value

SWEATER COATS OF BRUSHED ANGORA in field colorings. Excellent weight and finely finished. *Regular Value $13.50* 10.50
SPORTS SWEATERS of Vicuna and Angora, with adjustable collar—ideal for golf or motor. *Regular Value $16.50* 13.50
CAMEL'S HAIR AND CASHMERE JACKETS in Khaki, natural and dyed shades. Medium weight. *Regular Value $19.50* 15.50
ARMY SWEATERS with sleeves in a heavy Khaki domestic worsted that will give warmth and service. *Specially Priced* 8.00

Misses' and Small Women's Smart Coats, Dresses and Tailleur Suits
Selected from the new Winter Styles daily appearing in the Department, and delightful examples of the straightline silhouette as well as the quaint bustle effect.
The following are specially priced for Monday and Tuesday:

COATS OF SILVERTONE to be worn with separate furs. The youthful straightline model is belted, full silk lined throughout and warmly interlined; all the fashionable shades in the collection. *Value $37.50* 25.00
DRESSY FUR-TRIMMED COATS in a superior quality of Wool Velour with Shawl Collar of Seal. This model is handsomely silk lined throughout, warmly interlined, and may be had in best colorings. *Value $49.50* 37.50
NEW BASQUE MODEL VELVETEEN DRESSES, with a White Satin Surplice Collar and draped Skirt with bustle effect. In Black, Mole and Java. A charming little frock for daytime occasions. *Value $34.50* 29.50
TAILORED SUITS in Oxford Mixtures and Burella—four distinct models with superior quality lining and in all the fashionable shades. *Value $29.50* 22.50

Winter Fashions for Women
Also on Special Sale Monday and Tuesday

TAILOR SUITS of Silvertone Burella, reproducing a smart Lanvin design with convertible Collar; an excellent model for separate furs. Oxford, Navy, Brown, Beetroot and Green. *Value $32.50* 26.50
WOOL VELOUR TAILOR SUITS in a new straightline model with Nutria Collar. Copied from Bernard; in Navy, Brown, Green and Beetroot. *Value $52.50* 42.50
A COLLECTION OF AFTERNOON DRESSES in Satin, Serge and Velveteen. All clever reproductions of Paris models. Specially priced at 22.50, 24.50, 29.50

A Carefully Selected Assortment of Women's Fur Trimmed and Tailleur Coats
From the most Fashionable Coatings in all the smart shades, with handsome linings of Silk and warm interlinings for Winter wear.

On Special Sale Monday and Tuesday, 1/3 Below Actual Value.

No. 1—*(As illustrated)*—This smart, comfortable model of one of the new soft wool coatings is cleverly cut on youthful lines, but is adaptable to any figure. The huge collar is of Natural Raccoon or Skunk Opossum, and the colors are jade, mahogany, beetroot, navy, brown and black. *Value $41.50* 32.50
No. 2—*(As illustrated)*—A straight-line model of handsome Wool Velour, sufficiently dressy for afternoon wear. The large collar and cuffs are of Skunk Raccoon, and the coat may be had in black, navy, green, taupe and brown. *Value $52.00* 37.50
No. 3—*(As illustrated)*—A practical model suitable for street or motor. Made from a smart, heavy English Tweed. The sleeves and body are satin lined and interlined, and the great collar is of Natural Raccoon. *Value $36.00* 29.50
No. 4—*(As illustrated)*—The youthful, jaunty lines of this model proclaim it to be of Lanvin origin. May be had in taupe, plum, green, brown, navy and reindeer, richly lined with a gay striped satin. *Value $45.00* 32.50
A—*(As illustrated)*—A luxurious Afternoon Coat of Pekin Blue Bradley Velour, with Hudson Seal Collar and handsome silk lining. Specially priced 68.00
Other fashionable models in Evora, Siberia and Bolivia, trimmed with rich furs. 68.00 to 110.00

Interesting Specials in Fine Furs
All from Pelts of splendid quality in Fashionable shapes, including distinctive models in separate pieces or sets.

	Actual Value	Sale Price
HUDSON SEAL MUFFS—	$16.00	12.75
HUDSON SEAL MUFFS—	25.00	20.00
HUDSON SEAL SCARFS—	25.00	20.00
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS—	32.00	25.00
ALASKA SABLE SCARFS—	37.50	29.50
BLACK LYNX MUFFS—	33.00	27.50
BLACK LYNX SCARFS—	33.00	27.50
BEAVER MUFFS—	35.00	28.00
BEAVER SCARFS—	35.00	28.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS—	230.00 to	695.00
CARACUL COATS—	110.00 to	775.00
MOLESKIN COATS—	475.00 to	850.00

A large assortment of Auto Coats, including Nutria, Civet Cat, Natural Muskrat and Leather Cloth, Nutria lined.

An Advance Shipment of Xmas Handkerchiefs
Now on Special Sale
We are fortunate in securing so early in the season this great assortment of exquisite examples of foreign needlecraft in unusual and beautiful designs.
WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, portraying exquisite specimens of Peasant hand work on pure Irish Linen. Introductory Price .25, .50, .75 each
WOMEN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—Hand embroidered block initial on Pure Irish Linen. Special Value, Box of 6, 1.50

Women's Knit Underwear
PINK COMBINATIONS. Tops of glove silk and extra fine lisle bodies; tight knee. All sizes. *Value $2.50.* 3 at 1.55 ea. 1.65
LISLE COMBINATIONS of excellent quality in white only; tight or wide lace-trimmed knee in all sizes. *Value $1.00 ea.* 3 at .65 ea. .70

One Day Sale
Little Children's Coats of Pom Pom
The new Wool Coating, soft and light as Bolivia and very warm for Winter wear.

(As illustrated) A most appealing little model with high waist line, double belted effect in back, full skirt, quaint pockets and turn down collar. Satin lined throughout. In navy, green, wine and tan; 2 to 6 years. *Regularly $16.50* Sale Price 12.50
FUR-TRIMMED POM POM COATS, featuring a pretty belted back model in navy, wine, green and tan; 1 to 6 years. *Regularly $15.00* Sale Price 11.00
HATS OF POM POM with fur band and in colors to match coats. *Regularly $6.50* Sale Price 5.50
VELOUR HATS trimmed with ribbon. *Regularly $4.50* Sale Price 3.50

Following the Fashion in Autumn Blouses
Two groups at special price concessions
Georgette Crepe in suit shades, trimmed with braid and Satin.
Georgette Crepe in White and Flesh, with double Jabot embroidered in eyelet effect.
Regular Value $7.00 5.75
Costume Blouses of Chiffon, with tucked and embroidered fronts, convertible collar and vestee; made over lining.
Beaded Models in Georgette in suit shades, with deep Satin Collar.
Regular Value $7.50 6.75

Two Crepe de Chine Blouse Specials
From material of the quality generally used in blouses of much higher price —The Combinations of color are particularly charming.
Frilled Model, with hemstitching, in White and Flesh.
Tailleur Model in White and Flesh with Silk Collars in contrasting colors.
Regular Value $4.00
Sale 2.95 Price

Women's Dainty Blanket Robes
These warm, splendidly made, Satin-trimmed Robes for bath or lounging are of Beacon Blanket in pretty designs and the lighter colorings. Copen and Tan; Lavender and Grey; Blue and Tan; Grey and Pink.
Regular Value $4.00
Special 2.95 Sale

Jackets

Sale Price 1.75

Spencers

Sale Price 2.75

Colored Silk Hose
An exceptionally handsome Stocking of desirable weight for fine Dress Wear.

Flesh	Pearl	Silver
Battleship	Smoke	Gettysburg
Gun Metal	Taupe	Navy
New Blue	Copen	Bronze
Russian Calf	Peacock	Suede
Gold	Fawn	Champagne
Lavender	Yellow	Sky
Pink	Black	White

Regular Value $2.00 Pair
Special 1.65 Sale

NEW PLAN TO HOLD MILK PRICES DOWN

Federal and State Food Heads Begin Conferences with Distributers and Producers.

DAIRY LEAGUE CALLED IN

John J. Dillon Says Bottled Milk Should Be Sold at 11 Cents in the Stores.

After having obtained from many of the retail grocers an agreement to sell milk granulated sugar at 9½ cents a pound and package sugar at 10 cents a pound, Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, and John Mitchell, State Food Commissioner, have turned their attention to milk prices. The milk problem was discussed yesterday at a conference between the two officials held in Mr. Mitchell's office, 230 Fifth Avenue. It is particularly desirous that no further raises be made in milk in view of the half cent raise made by the farmers, effective the first of the month. I. Elkin Nathans, Secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board, attended the conference yesterday.

At a meeting on Monday R. D. Cooper, President of the Dairymen's League, will be asked concerning the efforts of the producers to distribute cheap milk direct to the consumers. John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Food and Markets, who is credited by the farmers with having brought about the sale of 10-cent milk direct to the consumers, has not been asked to confer with either Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Williams. Mr. Dillon holds to the belief that even with the present overhead expenses and the alleged surplus of milk on the market that 12 cents a quart is a fair present price for bottled milk. "We have got those milk down to 10 cents, and that in face of the cry that it could not be done," he said. "Bottled milk ought to be 11 cents sold in the stores. This price could be held even in the face of the slight raises asked by the farmers for their November milk."

"The wage increase does not enter as a large factor into bottle milk sold in the stores. I am convinced that this milk could be sold for as low as 11 cents a bottle and still bring a fair profit. I do not think there should be a difference of more than a cent between loose and bottled milk. That extra cent would cover the cost of bottling and delivering to the stores. I believe that the consumer should be made to pay a deposit of 5 cents on a bottle, and if this were done you would hear a great deal less about breakage as a cause of high prices."

Mr. Dillon said that it was to be expected that the sentiment of the Mayor's Milk Committee would be against loose milk, for the authorities had ruled that milk must be bottled at the place where it was pasteurized. Those fellows," meaning the dealers, had, he said, "induced the Board of Health to make the rule, and by it the business had been placed in their hands."

SUGAR FAMINE HERE RELIEVED BY BRITISH

Royal Commission Puts on Market 23,000 Tons Bought for Export and Will Release More.

George M. Rolph, Chairman of the International Sugar Committee of the Federal Food Administration, yesterday announced that 43,250 tons of sugar owned by the Allies and neutral nations were being drawn upon to meet the shortage in the American market. The release of part of the stocks owned by the Allies was obtained through Sir Joseph White Todd and John Ramsay Drake of the British Food Commission, who are now in New York.

"There is today in New York City or thereabouts," said Mr. Rolph, "43,250 tons of sugar owned and paid for by foreign countries, allies and neutrals. For three weeks the Food Administration at Washington has been in negotiation with London, seeking the release of this sugar. Early this week 3,750 tons of sugar were released and a large part of it has already been distributed to the trade. Friday 23,000 tons additional were released by the Royal Commission, with authority to dispose of it in this country granted. The distribution of this sugar has already begun. The balance, amounting to 16,500 tons, has not as yet been released, but it is hoped that the negotiations will be completed same time next week. The release of the 26,750 tons will do much to relieve the present shortage and tide over the situation until the arrival of the first Louisiana sugar. If the 16,500 tons under negotiation comes onto the market shortly the entire situation will be clarified immediately."

W. R. Grace & Co. yesterday pointed out that the sugar they were reported to be holding was owned by the allied or neutral interests and that the owners alone could agree to its sale.

MOSKOWITZ TO PICK AIDS.

Commissioner Will Form Councils of Citizens and Dealers.

Dr. Henry W. Moskowitz, Markets Commissioner, said yesterday that he had under way the formation of two councils to aid him in handling the food problems in this city. One, he said, would be known as the Citizens' Food Council, and would be composed of members of women's leagues, housewives' organizations, and organizations dealing with domestic economy.

The other, according to Mr. Moskowitz, will be known as the Trades Council, and will be composed of grocers, butchers, and other food retailers. He said that his idea was to have meetings where both councils would discuss the food question and suggest remedies, and that he would send out a number of invitations asking persons to join the councils.

Elgin Adopts 43-Cent Butter Price.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Elgin Board of Trade adopted the butter price of 43 cents a pound, established by Harry A. Wheeler, State Food Administrator, at a meeting today. Acting President Joseph Newman announced that the board would co-operate with the Food Administrator in every way.

TO BURN WAR CERTIFICATES.

British Miners Plan to Sacrifice Investments to Aid the Nation.

According to The London Daily Mail there is a movement among the coal miners of Amble and Broomhill, Northumberland, to make a gift to the nation by sacrificing war loan certificates.

"It is proposed that as a solemn memorial to the heroes who have fallen the certificates should be publicly burned in a brazier. Bonds thus destroyed will be registered and notice will be sent to the King, so that principal and interest will cease to be national liabilities.

"The example of the King, who gave £100,000 outright and not by way of loan," is quoted by the promoters.

Sleeper Service Resumed in Mexico.

Sleeping car trains are now running regularly between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, according to announcement made by the general agent of the Mexican Railway, who also says that the regular Pullman service will shortly be resumed between San Antonio, Texas, and Mexico City.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try it and Be Convinced.

WILL REDUCE WAR PROFITS ON FOOD

Continued from Page 1.

trator. That places practically all chain grocery stores within the license class, and unless they sell at the profits designated by the Administrator their stores can be closed. Small independent concerns are not likely to charge much more than the chain stores in which they are in competition, and the Administrator expects this competition and a watchful public will keep prices down to the level established by him. Failing to obtain desired results immediately in this manner, Congress will be asked to give the Administrator more power to control the retailers.

Furthermore, the Administrator can deny supplies, such as sugar and bread, to concerns that refuse to abide by the prices fixed as fair and reasonable.

"The Government is asking every citizen to eat less beef, pork, pork products, wheat, butter, and sugar, and to waste no foodstuffs, as an act of common defense; that is the explanation given by the Food Administrator of the meaning of the National Food Pledge Week, which begins tomorrow and continues until Nov. 4. Half a million canvassers are ready for the campaign to induce at least 13,000,000 of the country's 22,000,000 housewives to sign the pledge to conserve food during the war.

Food Administrator's Appeal.

"If we accept the alternative of maintaining the Allies in the war from our supplies without saving," said Mr. Hoover, "we shall have shortages in the United States that will make any hope of price control absolutely futile. It is, therefore, in the interest of every American man, woman, and child that we should accomplish these ends—first in his personal defense and protection, and, second, in the interests of his pocketbook.

"Beyond all this, and greater than this, is the question of common humanity. There are now millions of women and children in Europe solely dependent upon us for foodstuffs, and if we had no other reason it should appeal to every individual in the United States to sacrifice something in the name of common humanity.

"We are endeavoring to direct these problems with all the intelligence that we can summon in the United States. We are asking every home, every hotel, and every trade to carry out our directions for the conservation of foodstuffs and the elimination of waste. The women of the United States are making a magnificent endeavor in this prime national service, and we have a just right to appeal to every man that he should support them in this work. We ask a pledge from every home and every public eating place, and we ask the men and women of America to maintain the proper attitude to all who refuse to fall in with this request."

Mr. Hoover has enlisted the support of 14,000 "four-minute men," who have been speaking in support of the Liberty Loan, to aid in the household enrollment campaign of food pledge week. They will urge upon householders the necessity of conserving food.

Supported by Cardinal Gibbons.

Cardinal Gibbons made this plea to the Catholic women of America:

"It gives me great pleasure to say that the patriotic work which is being done by Mr. Hoover and his various State organizations has my hearty support and approval, and I sincerely trust that our Catholic women will everywhere give him their earnest assistance in this campaign."

President Wilson has evinced his personal interest in the importance of Food Pledge Week.

"If we are to supply our allies with the necessary food," said the President in a letter to the Food Administrator anent Food Pledge Week, "and are to reduce our own prices of foodstuffs during the coming Winter, it can only be accomplished by the utmost self-denial and service on the part of all our people through the elimination of waste and by strict economy in the use of food."

Protest that the limitation of the supply of sugar to the manufacturers of candy, ice cream, soda water syrups, and other things upon which druggists are largely dependent is likely to bankrupt a majority of the druggists of the United States was made to the Food Administration today by E. C. Brokmeyer, counsel for the National Association of Retail Druggists, representing, he said, 50,000 druggists in the United States.

FOOD CANVASS THIS WEEK.

Housewives of Country to be Enlisted as Hocver's Aids.

The week's campaign to enlist the housewives of the country as aids to Herbert C. Hoover, the United States Food Administrator, will open in this city this afternoon with exercises on the land battleship Recruit in Union Square. A feature of these will be the signing of the first pledge cards by five mothers of soldiers representing the different boroughs. Those who will sign the cards will be Mrs. Anna Meany, for the Bronx; Mrs. Elizabeth T. Rendich, for Brooklyn; Mrs. James Trainor, for Manhattan; Mrs. Mary Foley, for Queens, and Mrs. Anna McNamara, for Richmond.

The actual campaign will begin tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, when 15,000 volunteer canvassers will start out to make a house-to-house canvass. This is the card or pledge which they will ask the housewives to sign:

PLEDGE CARD FOR UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.
If you have already signed, pass this on to a friend.

TO THE FOOD ADMINISTRATOR:
I accept membership in the United States Food Administration, and pledge myself to carry out the suggestions of the Food Administrator, so far as I am able.
Name .....
Street .....
City..... State.....
There are no dues or fees.

In return for this pledge the canvasser will give the signer an official membership card in three colors, of the United States Food Administration, and another card entitled, "The War Creed of the Kitchen."

PRESS FEEDERS TO STRIKE.

Threatened Walkout Tomorrow Will Affect 180 Printing Concerns.

A unanimous affirmative strike vote taken early yesterday morning among members of Franklin Union, No. 23, of press feeders will result in a walkout tomorrow of the 2,700 feeders in more than 160 large and small printing and publishing houses in the city. J. W. Bothwell, Chairman of the Strike Committee of the Association of Employing Printers, said last night that, while a resolution adopted by the association yesterday afternoon offering arbitration would be put into the hands of all the Chapel Chairmen of the feeders' organization, there remained little hope that the press feeders would rescind their action.

Members of Pressmen's Union No. 50, who also threatened to strike, have agreed to arbitrate and have passed an emergency resolution permitting their members to feed the presses for one day. After that, it is said, the presses will come to a standstill unless the employers can settle the strike or get new feeders. The Chapel Chairmen of the Feeders' Union will meet at Franklin Headquarters, 3 West Thirteenth Street, this afternoon.

TIN PLATE
WANTED
Will buy several thousand boxes prime tin plate for prompt delivery.
Mediterranean Trading Co.
29 Broadway, New York
Phone Rector 3093-4.

SEES PLOT TO BURN VAST FOOD STORES

Hoover Warns Governors of Several States to Place Troops on Guard.

AROUSED BY 19 FIRES

Cattle and Grain Said to be Chief Objects of Destruction Aimed At by Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—"There is considerable danger from German plots to burn cattle in stock yards and grain in elevators throughout the country," said Food Administrator Hoover in an interview at the Maryland Club here today just before he addressed a big meeting at the Lyric, at which the national food conservation campaign was opened.

"The danger is sufficiently great for me to have advised the Governors of some of the States to guard stock yards and elevators with troops. Is it a nation-wide plot? Well, I don't know whether we can say it is so great as that or not. But we do know that there have been nineteen such fires in the last month. That is a larger number than we ever had before. And we do know that there is considerable German sentiment throughout the country, do we not?"

Dispatches from Seattle, Wash., and from Indianapolis, Ind., saying that Mr. Hoover had notified the Governors of those states of such a danger, and had advised them to place troops on guard at such places were shown to Mr. Hoover. After reading them he said:

"They are correct. The insurance people were the first to call the matter to my attention. Certainly the fact that nineteen such fires have occurred in the last month is impressive."

Of the meeting this afternoon, Mr. Hoover said:

"It is the opening of the Food Conservation Plan throughout the country. Of course, we are very anxious that it should go over in a serious manner. There is no sense in sending 1,500,000 men to France if we are not going to feed the people behind those men back home, is there?"

Of the general trend of prices for foodstuffs, Mr. Hoover said:

"They are bound to be downward in the future as the new crop comes in. That applies to meat as well as to other foods, for as one gets cheaper grain for food, one will get cheaper cattle."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 27.—Discovery of a conspiracy to destroy all animals in stockyards was announced by Federal Food Administration officials today, and plans were made to rush the new Eleventh Regiment, Illinois National Guard, to the Chicago Stockyards for guard duty. In a message from Administrator Hoover today, Harry A. Wheeler, State Food Administrator, was warned of the conspiracy and was ordered to take the necessary steps to insure ample protection of the stockyards here and at other points in the State. Mr. Wheeler said that he would get into immediate communication with Governor Lowden, and he expected that the newly formed reserve regiment here would be called out for guard duty.

Investigation by the Government's secret service men has developed that the recent Kansas City stockyards fire, in which thousands of meat animals were destroyed, was part of this conspiracy.

Upon the receipt by James B. Fielder, Food Conservation Commissioner in New Jersey, of the telegram sent by Food Administrator Hoover reporting the existence of a conspiracy to destroy food animals and suggesting that a watch be kept on all grain elevators and other places likely to be attacked, Mr. Fielder at once notified Chief Kelly of Jersey City and other Police Chiefs in the State of the matter and steps were at once taken to safeguard all places liable to destruction.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 27.—Through E. A. Peden, Food Administrator for Texas, warning today was issued to railroad and warehouse officials of the State of possible impending destruction to be wrought upon food supplies in storage or transit. Precautions were advised against fire in warehouses and elevators, and railroad officials were expected to redouble vigilance over the transportation of all foodstuffs, with particular attention being paid to cattle shipments.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 27.—In response to a warning telegraphed by Food Administrator Hoover of a reported conspiracy afoot in the Northwest to destroy grain supplies and cattle, steps were taken today to safeguard grain elevators and stock yards in this State. Mr. Hoover's telegram said:

"I am informed of a widespread conspiracy on the part of the enemy to destroy animals in stockyards and grain supplies. In view of the tremendous loss of food sustained by the recent fire in the Kansas City stockyards, I urge that you get in touch immediately with all stockyard companies in the State of Washington.

"Emphasize the vital importance of largely augmented watch service and other fire protection. I also believe Governor Lister and the Governors of all other States should have the principal stock yards patrolled by trustworthy home guards. This warning also applies to grain elevators. The serious loss of wheat in the recent Brooklyn fire must not occur again."

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 27.—Double guards with orders to shoot on sight any intruders have been placed at the army post stables and other points here, owing to the discovery of evidence indicating a plot to disable army animals. Several mules were crippled within the last few weeks by the insertion of needles into their joints. These mules were so badly hurt that they were shot.

TO SAVE FRENCH BABIES.

Five Women Will Sail to Join First Relief Group.

To help save the lives of babies in the devastated districts of France five young women, forming a dispensary unit, will sail in the near future from an Atlantic port in answer to a call sent from France to the Chicago committee of the American Fund for French Wounded. On their arrival at Nancy they will join the first babies' relief group, sent there two weeks ago from Milwaukee.

It is stated in the report received from France that the babies who did not die under German rule in the relinquished French districts are suffering from malnutrition, anaemia, and tuberculosis as a result of their privations, and that only prompt aid can save their lives.

The unit is composed of Dr. Clara M. Davis, Mrs. Irene Tufts Mead, Miss Dora Melvin, Miss Margaret Middleton, and Miss Elizabeth Robertson.

"77"
To get the very best results take Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver.
"Seventy-seven" breaks up Colds that hang on—Grip. All Drug Stores.
COLDS

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY
500 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. Phone VANDT 1715-7-8
PRICES GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

MILLION FOR JEW SOLDIERS.

Board of Welfare Work Will Care for Americans of All Faiths.

The Jews of the United States have been called upon to raise a fund of $1,000,000 within the next few weeks, to be used in welfare work among the soldiers, both at home and abroad. The appeal is issued by the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army, of which Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence is the Chairman.

"We hope to provide," Colonel Cutler said last night, "for the Jews the same facilities for recreation and religious observance provided for soldiers of other faiths. When the full quota reports at Camp Upton fully 40 per cent. of the 40,000 men will be Jews. The proportion of Jews at Camp Meade, near Baltimore, is 16 per cent., and at Camp Dix, at Wrightstown, N. J., it is 7 per cent."

At the present time, Colonel Cutler added, there are more than 50,000 Jews in the national army. There is no desire, he said, to segregate the Jewish from the soldiers of other faiths, but it is the purpose of the Welfare Board to have from one to ten workers in each camp and cantonment, to provide for rabbis and lecturers to visit the camps, and also to pay the expenses of workers who will be sent to the front line camps in Europe. It is estimated that the expenses of the work for the first year will approximate $750,000, leaving $250,000 to be spent as the army and navy expand to greater proportions. There are already thirty-two workers in the field, and it is desired to increase this force to 160 at the earliest possible moment.

"The headquarters of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work are at 31 Union Square West, New York City, to which communications may be sent," said Colonel Cutler, in conclusion. "An aggressive campaign to accomplish the raising of the sum of $1,000,000 fixed is absolutely needful. This agency, like the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, and the Commission on Training Camp Activities, intends to perform its work on a nonsectarian basis. The board will receive, we hope, financial support from non-Jews as well as those of our faith in the assurance that all, regardless of creed, should help us to perform a necessary patriotic duty in a field where the relationship of our board can affect the most efficient results."

BISHOPS FOR MORE REVIVALS

But Methodists Oppose the Billy Sunday Evangelism.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.—Sensational evangelism of the Billy Sunday sort was condemned by the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the closing session of the Semi-Annual meeting here today. A return to the old style of evangelism was strongly favored, with the pastors in charge of the work and revivals in church buildings.

The board vetoed the proposal from the General Conference to appoint professional evangelists at large and, instead, demanded that the ministers should be awakened to this responsibility. A country-wide campaign of revivals was outlined.

For the better furtherance of the extensive program mapped out for the War Council work, the board selected Bishop Homer C. Stuntz of Omaha and Bishop Theodore Henderson of Detroit as heads of the work. With them will be associated a committee of six other bishops, of which Bishop Joseph F. Berry of Philadelphia is Chairman. Bishops Stuntz and Henderson have been relieved of all other labors so that they may devote their entire time on its details.

There was a renewal at today's closing session of discussion on the proposal to raise $80,000,000 for evangelism and church work extension at home and abroad. Ways and means for creating this fund have not yet been devised, but will be taken up in Philadelphia later.

The great majority of Bishops of the board left here today for New York, where they will assist in the effort for another $1,000,000 endowment for the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., one of the four theological schools of the denomination in this country.

BRADY SALE TOTALS $98,671.

One of "Diamond Jim's" Bedroom Suites Brings $1,450.

Carpets, rugs, and furnishings of the "Diamond Jim" Brady residence at the continuing sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday brought returns of $38,887, making a grand total to date of $98,671. Arthur Enierich paid $1,000 for a large Anatolian silk rug; Rudert, agent, $1,350 for an Anatolian silk carpet, and the Countess di Valmond $1,900 for a mantel set, clock, and candelabra in chiseled gilt bronze with colored enamels.

An elaborate mahogany suite of bedroom furniture, First Empire, with cast and chiseled gilded brass mounts, went to the Van Brink auction rooms for $1,450, and E. J. Wilson paid $1,125 for a Circassian walnut bedroom suite. A mother of pearl chip case with spread eagle on the cover, fitted with mother of pearl chips in separate boxes, fitted in an oak case, went to R. H. M. McMullen for $675.

The sale continues on Monday, when silverware, jewelry, and articles of personal use will be sold.

NEW FOREIGN PARCEL RATE.

Weight Limit Between the United States and Mexico Raised.

Postmaster Patten announced yesterday that a new parcel post order between the United States and Mexico becomes effective on Nov. 1. Under the new order, the weight limit has been raised from 11 to 20 pounds. The sender of a registered parcel is entitled in case of loss, damage or rifling, to an indemnity equal to the amount of the actual loss incurred, but not exceeding the equivalent of fifty francs. The graduated charges of 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent per additional weight of four ounces collectible from the addressee have been eliminated. The charges now to be collected will be the usual delivery fee of 5 cents per parcel, whatever its weight.

Ladies and Gentlemen:
If you love humor and satire
Don't Buy
the November Issue of
The Porcupine
(Out to-morrow)
It might make you laugh.

Don't Scan Its Pages
In search of Humor of the Acrobatic School, founded on Physical Catastrophe. You will be disappointed.

Don't Buy It
If you have been for years a lover of the Best that Theatre and Opera have given us. It might call up delightful memories of Campanini, the de Reszkes, Brignoli, Lester Wallack, Harry Montague, John Gilbert, Ada Dyas and others who have thrilled and charmed you in the past.

Don't Buy
This newest, brightest and most original of Illustrated Magazines unless you appreciate entertainment, humor, sense and satire, and can distinguish the difference between a bad cartoon and a good one.
JAMES L. FORD, Editor.
10 Cents at All Newsstands.
P. S.—Positively nothing about Bargains in this number.

20,000 MARCH IN SUFFRAGE LINE

Continued from Page 1.

ashamed of yourselves. The nerve of you." There was a scattered response of handclapping by those about her, but before anything like a demonstration could occur policemen had obtained quiet.

Negro Women in Line.

The parade was remarkable for the representative character of the women in it, both as to age and occupation. Women of all ages, from the nearly feeble to the vigorously youthful, walked side by side—all seemingly fired by enthusiasm for their cause. One elderly negro woman went all of the way from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street on crutches, and there were a number of her race in the line.

Much of the costuming of the marchers was striking. Four women of Finland wore their native dress; the women of Mr. Hoover's enrolment appeared in their aprons and caps; many of the professional women were arrayed in cap and gown.

The flags and colors of the Allies were also a bright touch in the parade. Women from England, France, Japan, Russia, and other lands added their voice to the suffrage petition.

Most of the merchants along the avenue ignored the indirect threat of the anti-suffragists, in which they were advised not to decorate their shops, to the extent of putting the suffrage colors in their display windows. Yellow chrysanthemums were pinned on the models in the windows of department stores and ribbon streamers were stretched here and there, but few large banners were hung from the outside walls of buildings and fewer "Votes for Women" signs were on view.

The parade began to move from Washington Square at 2:30 o'clock, led by Miss Josephine Beiderhase, the grand marshal, and her staff. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, carrying the leading American flag, came next. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse led the State party delegation, accompanied by Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, Mrs. Katherine McCook Knox, Mrs. William Wood, Miss Max Ladenburg, Miss Elizabeth Emmet, Mrs. Harrington Mann, and Mrs. Cornelia Tangeman.

Carry Ballot Boxes.

Miss Alice Morgan Wright, the sculptor, led the big division of women carrying the 800 beaver boards with the million signatures of the women of the State. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, dressed in white, led the New York City division.

A feature of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party division was the pile of ballot boxes carried by young women in white. There was a stack of boxes for each of the sixty-three Assembly districts of the city.

The division of Patriotic Women, under Mrs. Thomas Wells, carried large American flags and slogans, which said: "My Country, I am at Your Service," and "We Work for the Liberty Loan." Among those in the division were Miss Gertrude Freeman, Miss Louise B. Willard, Mrs. Worthington Miner, Mrs. D. W. Evans, Miss Belle Andrews, Miss Dingwall, Miss Kate Burnett, Mrs. Walter Lewishon, Mrs. Laurie Loppenheim, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Everett Colby, Mrs. Herbert Pratt, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Learned Hand, Miss Edith Pratt, Mrs. Harold Pratt, Mrs. George Pratt, Mrs. Reginald Fincke, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Miss Agnes Carpenter, Mrs. Limree Bladgen, and Mrs. Joseph Swan.

Members of the National Woman's Party, which is doing the picketing in Washington, had a large number of its members on the street selling copies of its organ, The Suffragist. Circulars on which was printed "The Pickets at the White House Gates, Have They Helped Suffrage? Yes." were distributed. Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., and Mrs. Peggie Parker, who were two of the imprisoned pickets, were in the crowd, as well as Mrs. William L. Colt and Miss Elisabeth Freeman.

Nearly Three Hours in Passing.

The head of the parade reached those on the reviewing stand at about 3 o'clock and was two hours and forty minutes in passing. Near the front of the line was a company of Western women who carried a banner reading, "We were voters out West, why can we not vote here?" Following them came thousands of women carrying the petitions for suffrage signed by 1,013,531 women of the State. The signed sheets had been pasted on large squares of cardboard and these stretched more than a mile.

Thirty or more women dressed in white and gold, each carrying a small American flag and led by two large flags, sounded the first distinctively patriotic note of the parade. The first of the banners repudiating the Washington pickets came with this division.

The men's section came next, and there were an estimated 500 in the column who, by their presence and by banners, urged their fellow voters to indorse woman suffrage on Nov. 6.

The hundreds of women carrying service flags, led by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, followed the men, and behind them were several thousand women in industry. Professional women, including nurses, doctors, social workers, lawyers, actresses, musicians, painters, sculptors, illustrators, editors, authors, and teachers then passed for nearly an hour. After them came the women who had rendered patriotic service, and among these was the first women's medical unit, under the command of Dr. Caroline Finley.

The new women subway guards, recently employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, were represented by about fifty of their number in uniform.

A Bellevue Hospital ambulance, in which rode a woman surgeon, came at the end of the parade.

SUFFRAGE DECISION AFFECTS OTHER STATES

Adverse Indiana Ruling May Prompt Test Suits in North Dakota and Elsewhere.

Dispatches received from the West yesterday indicated that the Indiana decision declaring the woman suffrage statute of that State unconstitutional would have a direct effect upon other States having woman suffrage laws. In most of these States, just as in Indiana, the Constitution defines voters as "male citizens." According to a dispatch from North Dakota, the situation in that State is as follows:

"North Dakota's Constitution states specifically that every male person of the age of twenty-one years has qualified as a legal resident shall be entitled to suffrage.' The Constitution further provides that 'the Legislative Assembly shall be empowered to make further extensions of suffrage hereafter, but no law extending or restricting the right of suffrage shall be in force until adopted by a majority vote of the electors voting at a general election.

"North Dakota's suffrage law was passed by the last Legislature, extending the right of suffrage to women in elections of all but constitutional officers. This permitted votes for women in city and county elections. But the law is contended to be clearly invalid. The women have the vote now on all school matters, and can be candidates for school officers. The suffrage law was passed to evade an expression of the people, as suffragists knew that in 1914 the voters decisively defeated the issue, and the indications were that, were the question to be balloted upon again, it would meet the same fate."

The dispatch also declared that, inasmuch as the suffrage statute of North Dakota was similar to that of Indiana, the opponents of equal suffrage would be eager to test the suffrage law in view of the Indiana decision.

The constitutional provisions of Ohio and Arkansas, according to dispatches received by THE NEW YORK TIMES, also confine the qualifications of an elector to "male" citizens. The status of the suffrage law in Nebraska, according to a dispatch from Lincoln, is as follows:

"At the time the legality of the Indiana suffrage law was first brought into question constitutional lawyers of Nebraska expressed the opinion that it would not affect the Nebraska suffrage law. The Nebraska law does not permit women to vote for constitutional offices. So far as known the constitutionality of the enactment in this State has never been questioned, although an effort is under way to secure a referendum on the advisability of its repeal."

Michigan's position in the matter is reported as follows:

"Michigan will vote on the constitutional amendment providing for universal suffrage for women at the November election in 1918. The last Legislature passed a bill giving women the right to vote for Presidential Electors. While the constitutionality of this law has not been tested, it is believed that the decision in the Indiana case is not parallel and will not affect the Michigan law."

FEARED BURIAL ALIVE.

Mrs. Launt Thompson Asked for Cremation in Her Will.

An unusual will executed by Mrs. Maria L. Thompson, who died recently at Florence, Italy, was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday for probate. She was the widow of Launt Thompson, sculptor. One clause of the will says:

"As I die a member of the Roman Catholic Church, if the permission of the Church and that my possibility be obtained, I wish my body to be cremated as soon as possible after my death. If this cannot be done, I request that it be opened in such a way as to prevent my being buried alive, and that quicklime be thrown upon it to consume it absolutely, and that my ashes be placed near the graves of my children."

The will, made in 1910 and witnessed by William W. Burt, American Vice Consul, disposed of $48,000. Lancelot Thompson, son, got $10,000 in trust, and the busts, models, and casts his mother inherited from her husband. Mrs. Mariette Benedict Mills, daughter, got $10,000 in trust and certain personal effects, while another daughter, Florence Howard Dudley Thompson, got $28,000. A codicil executed in 1913 said:

"I have left more to my dear daughter Florence than to my beloved Launt and Mariette because Flossie has married into wretched hopeless poverty, and I have wished to lessen so far as possible her hard privations."

The following memorandum was attached to the codicil:

"Dearest Children: God guide and guard you always. Honor for men, chastity for women, fidelity to duty, faith in God, strict observance of religion. May our blessed God keep you in his love and truth till death and after that, I hope. Ever your loving Mamma."

Held for Misusing the Mails.

United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday held Warren C. Daniel and Raymond N. Bond in $5,000 bail each on a charge of using the mails to defraud in connection with stock of the Alliance Tire and Rubber Company. H. P. Dowst, arrested on the same charge, was held in $2,500 bail. It is charged that through misleading circulars the promoters of the company sold $160,000 of its stock.

SINN FEIN DIVIDED ON MILITARY ACTION

Majority of Convention Hoped for Peaceful Attainment of Irish Independence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—The proceedings at the Sinn Fein convention here brought to the surface the two currents of opinion in the movement when it was proposed to impose a military test upon the membership of the organization. The proposal was at once vetoed, and though a bitter attack was made upon John MacNeill for his refusal to fight in Easter week, it was clear that a majority of the convention would prefer to find a peaceful road to an Irish republic.

The declaration that the proposed republic is to be set up by an international agreement is in curious contradiction to the motto of the movement, "Ourselves," while the explanation added that independent Ireland might choose another form of government than that of a republic suggests that some are prepared for a compromise. Arthur Griffith's paper, Nationality, says that "Alsace-Lorraine ought to be an independent State within the German Empire after the war." This declaration points to the fact that there is evidently present to the minds of some of the leaders of the Sinn Fein a variety of degrees of independence.

Whether hedging now would satisfy in the long run the ardent spirits of the separatist volunteers remains to be seen. The pacifist elements look to Germany and Austria at the peace conference for satisfaction of their claims, but they have ceased to include America among their allies, since the evidences of the alienation of Americans by the pro-German activities of some of their friends in the States have been made public property.

The practical outcome of the movement seems likely now to be nothing more than an attack upon the Irish Nationalist party, whose existence, it is explained, bars the way to Irish representation at the peace conference. No answer is forthcoming to the question whether, if the claims to representation at the peace conference were allowed, Ulster would also have the right to be represented.

Arthur Griffith made a speech to the convention in which he said that the position for which the Sinn Fein strove had been accomplished, namely, renunciation of the British Parliament.

The object of Tuesday night's debate in Parliament, he said, was to represent to America and England's allies that the Sinn Fein meant anarchism and nihilism, not nationalism, but the Sinn Fein would outlive the premier's threats. A peace conference was their immediate object, to claim the same rights as Poland, Belgium, and Serbia.

Father O'Grady said the Sinn Fein did not intend to support anything secret or contrary to religion. The presiding officer said they would break English law for Ireland's good, but would never break the moral law.

Youth Killed While Playing Craps.

Patrick O'Connell, 18 years old, a carpenter, of 68 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, was playing craps with twenty young men in a vacant lot on Fifty-seventh Street, between First and Second Avenues, South Brooklyn, last night, when a shot fired by an unidentified person penetrated his right lung. He died later in the Norwegian Hospital. The police say O'Connell was shot by an Italian last Spring and he had refused to give the name of his assailant.

FLOOR TAX TIME EXTENDED.

New Regulations Concerning Payment Issued by Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—A further ruling in regard to floor liquor taxes was promulgated today by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by which it is held that a taxpayer, if unable to pay the tax, may have payment extended seven months, as provided by the War Tax law, on filing sufficient bond. If payment cannot be made within the prescribed time and surety bonds cannot be furnished, settlement may be made in installments. It is required that not less than 20 per cent. of the tax due be paid by Nov. 2, 1917, and not less than 20 per cent. on each of the following dates: Dec. 13, 1917; Jan. 2, 1918; Feb. 2, 1918, and March 2, 1918.

The Commissioner's office has compiled a list of medicinal preparations manufactured in the United States that have been examined by Government officials and held to be insufficiently medicated to render them unfit for use as a beverage. Special tax will be required for the sale of any of these preparations, even though such preparations are sold for medicinal use. The liability of dealers for tax on such preparations will date from Jan. 1, 1918.

NO RACE RIOT IN CAMP.

Reported Trouble at Mineola Founded on a Fist Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP MILLS, MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 27.—Sensational stories in some New York morning newspapers alleging that there had been serious trouble between a battalion of the Fifteenth New York Regiment of negro troops and the 167th Alabama Infantry proved upon investigation to have been founded upon the slim fact that there were one or two fist fights between white and negro soldiers outside the camp grounds last night.

It was true, as the stories said, that the negro soldiers suddenly had been called to arms, but Major Dayton explained that was merely in the routine of emergency training. Officers of the negro troops insist they are too well disciplined to get into anything in the nature of a race riot, and officers of their Southern neighbors assert that, while there may have been a little "kidding" on the part of their men, they respect their fellows in uniform, regardless of race or color, and do not intend to provoke trouble.

TORNADO IN BALTIMORE.

Dwellings Are Wrecked and the Debris is Scattered Widely.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—A tornado of terrific force swept over the southern section of Baltimore tonight, wrecking about a dozen dwellings and greatly damaging others. Doors, shutters, windows, brick walls and doorsteps were caught in the freaky gale, and carried hundreds of yards away.

More than fifty persons were forced to flee from their homes, many of them not stopping to don proper street clothing.

The area affected included a block on Latrobe Park Terrace, Andre Street, both north and south of Fort Avenue, and East Fort Avenue.

CARBON STEEL COMPANY

INDEPENDENT STOCKHOLDERS COMMITTEE

At the request of the holders of large amounts of Carbon Steel Co. stock, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the interest of stockholders. Recent court disclosures concerning the conditions existing in the management of the finances of the Carbon Steel Co. are such that concerted action should be taken by the stockholders in their own interests at the annual meeting of this company, which has been set for November 12th in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Owing to the fact that the books of the Company have been closed, stockholders who may hold Carbon Steel Certificates entered in other names are urgently requested to communicate with W. D. Uptegraff, Chairman, Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to any of the undersigned.

W. D. UPTEGRAFF, Chairman.
(Chairman of Board of Directors Union Switch & Signal Co., Director of Westinghouse Air Brake Co.) Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAUL MACK WHELAN.
John Muir & Co., Members New York Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York.

WOODWARD BABCOCK.
Harris, Winthrop & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City.

E. F. DUNHAM.
Dunham & Co., 42 Exchange Place, New York City.

JAMES C. BENNETT.
(Comptroller and Secretary of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.) 165 Broadway, New York City.

MISS TREVOR, BRIDE OF DR. I. H. PARDEE

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor Married in St. Bartholomew's Church.

NOEMI TOWNSEND WEDS

Her Marriage to Lieut. L. W. Devereux Held in St. Agnes's—Mrs. T. A. Sperry Weds E. I. Goodrich.

Dr. Irving Hotchkiss Pardee, a son of Dr. Ensign B. Pardee and Mrs. Pardee, and Miss Margaret E. Trevor, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, officiating.

The bride, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown with a court train trimmed with old lace, and her point lace veil was one worn by her paternal grandmother. Her flowers were bouvardia. Mrs. J. Couper Lord, the bride's sister, was her matron of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Helen Trevor, a younger sister of the bride; Amy Bradish Johnson, Gertrude B. Pardee, a sister of the bridegroom; Eleanor L. R. Lawrence, Dorothy Dwight Porter, and Florence Earle Johnson of Philadelphia.

Dr. Pardee's best man was his brother, Lieutenant Harold E. B. Pardee, M. R. C. The ushers were Lieutenant Huntington Lyman, F. A., U. S. R.; Henry G. Trevor, Jr., and George S. Trevor, brothers of the bride; Ransom Noble, James W. Walsh, Jr., and Clarence P. Thomas. The wedding reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 37 West 51st Street.

After their honeymoon Dr. Pardee and his bride will for a time make their home with the bride's parents. Dr. Pardee was graduated from Columbia in 1912 and has been at St. Luke's Hospital.

Bride of Lieutenant Devereux.

The wedding of Lieutenant Leslie W. Devereux, U. S. A., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Devereux of Utica, N. Y., and Miss Noemi Gibert Townsend, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, was solemnized at noon yesterday in St. Agnes's Church, East Forty-third Street. A nuptial mass was performed by the Rev. Dr. Sinott of St. Ann's Church, and Mgr. Brann, rector of St. Agnes, performed the ceremony.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, wore a white satin gown draped with old point lace, and a court train. Her tulle veil was arranged in a modified Russian headdress.

Miss Mildred Gibert Townsend, the bride's sister, whose engagement to Donald Thompson Atkinson of Quebec has just been announced, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Adrienne Iselin, Anna R. Alexandre, Violet King, Eleanor Green, Eleanor and Claudia Phelps, M. Symphorosa Bristed, and Janet Henderson Robb, all of whom wore frocks of embroidered orchid colored satin draped with pale blue chiffon, edged with silver, and orchid colored velvet hats.

The bridegroom's brother, Lieutenant Ramsey Devereux, was his best man, and the ushers were the bride's brother, Reginald T. Townsend, First Lieutenant Huntington Lyman, F. A., U. S. R.; Second Lieutenant Danforth Miller, Infantry, U. S. R.; Reginald E. Crouse of Utica, Walter M. Boyden of Washington, Second Lieutenant James K. Norris, F. A., U. S. R., and D. Percy Morgan, Jr., of this city.

The ceremony was followed by a reception and breakfast for the families and relatives at the Townsend town house, 200 Lexington Avenue. Lieutenant Devereux, who is stationed at San Antonio, Texas, will at once take his bride there.

Goodrich-Sperry.

Mrs. Thomas Alexander Sperry of Cranford, N. J., widow of the founder and President of the Sperry & Hutchinson Company, was married yesterday at noon to Edward Ismon Goodrich of this city at St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bellinger officiating.

No formal announcement had been made of the wedding, and it will come as a surprise to many of the friends of the bridal pair.

Only the members of the immediate families attended the ceremony, which was followed by a breakfast at Sherry's.

Thomas Stewart Major gave his sister in marriage. Other relatives attending were Mrs. Thomas S. Major, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Beinecke, the latter formerly Miss Catherine Sperry; the young er Sperry children, Thomas, Stewart, and Marjorie; Henry P. Goodrich, a brother of the bridegroom, and his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Hodges.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich will be at home at 190 Riverside Drive after Jan. 10. They left yesterday on on a short motor tour.

Mr. Goodrich belongs to the Union League and Riding Clubs of this city and the Knollwood Country Club of White Plains. He is a member of the firm of Clift & Goodrich, commission merchants, at 80 Leonard Street.

Mrs. Goodrich's first husband died in the Autumn of 1913 after having been stricken at sea while returning from Europe, as the steamer neared New York. He made a fortune in the trading stamp business.

Lieut. Byrd Marries Miss Lewis.

In the chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the marriage was celebrated of Lieutenant Thomas Bolling Byrd, U. S. A., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Evelyn Byrd of Winchester, Va., and Miss Margaret B. Lewis, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield Lewis.

The bride, who has lived for several years since her mother's death in this city, wore a traveling costume, and was unattended. Her brother, James Lewis, gave her in marriage. There were no ushers, but Harry F. Byrd of Winchester, Va., was his brother's best man.

Lieutenant Byrd is a nephew of Henry D. Flood of Virginia, and was practicing law with his father when war was declared. He then entered the Fort Myer training camp for officers. He is now stationed at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.

Charles E. Brickley Marries.

Charles E. Brickley, a gridiron star of Harvard, and Miss Kathryn Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Taylor and the late John C. Taylor of 320 West Eighty-third Street, were married last evening at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. Stuart Chambers, in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway. The bride is a niece of the late Mgr. Matthew A. Taylor of that church.

Miss Dorothy C. Taylor was maid of honor, and Joseph Brickley, a brother of the bridegroom, came up from Spartanburg, to act as best man.

After the ceremony a dinner for the bridal party, numbering about sixteen, was held in the Louis XVI. suite of the Hotel Majestic.

Mr. Brickley was the Captain of the Harvard team of 1915. He expects to join the colors, and for that reason the wedding date was advanced from December.

Miss Grace Lufburrow Weds.

The wedding of Miss Grace Lufburrow, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Grover H. Lufburrow of 58 Central Park West, and Christopher Meyer Lowther of this city took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Hotel St. Regis, the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle performing the ceremony in the marble ballroom. Mrs. James A. Greer gave her niece in marriage.

The bride wore a white satin Grecian gown with a court train, embroidered in pearls and silver lace, with an old point lace veil, and carred orchids and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom.

The attendants were the Misses Elisabeth L. Lufburrow and Clara G. and Ritter Lowther, George Lowther, Jr., was best man, and Henry A. Taylor, Joseph Hall, George Greer, and Charles C. Matchett the ushers.

Four hundred guests attended the reception, the couple leaving later for the South.

Bowman—Shaw.

The marriage of Hubert Dickson Bowman and Miss Mary Braman Shaw, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frank E. Shaw of 422 Convent Avenue, was celebrated last evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Fred C. Bowman, on University Avenue. The bride is a graduate of Barnard College, Class of 1911, and Mr. Bowman was graduated from Toronto University in 1907.

John Drew Gives Bride Away.

Miss Marjorie F. Hitchings, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hitchings of Yonkers, and Francis W. Bellowes of Evanston, Ill., were married at noon yesterday in St. John's Episcopal Church at Yonkers, the Rev. J. Mark Ericsson officiating.

John Drew, the actor, godfather of the bride, gave her in marriage. Miss Peggy Carter of Chestnut Hill, Mass., was the only attendant.

Miss McCauley's Wedding Plans.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Katharine Hyde McCauley of Ridgway, Penn., to John Canfield Tomlinson, Jr., of this city, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 4:30 o'clock, in St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires is to officiate, and the reception will be held at the St. Regis. Miss McCauley will have two matrons of honor, Mrs. Andrew Weeks Anthony of Bristol, R. I., and Mrs. Edward Benedict Close of New York. Miss Florence K. McCauley, a niece of the bride, is to be the maid of honor, and the two flower girls are to be Eleanor and Adelaide Close. Mr. Tomlinson was graduated from Yale in 1901, and is a member of the Racquet and Tennis and Rockaway Hunt Clubs.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Misses Rascovar, Johnston, Carter, and Crocker Among Brides to Be.

Announcement has been made of the betrothal of Miss Marguerite H. Rascovar of 16 West Eighty-second Street to Adolph Wuellner Baar of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Baar, formerly of Washington, D. C. Miss Rascovar is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Vera Rascovar and the late James Rascovar. As Mr. Baar has been called to the colors, no definite date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. G. F. M. Bond of Bronxville, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mrs. Lillian Crail Runyon, to Captain Edward Spottswoode Faust of the Three Hundred and Eighth Field Artillery, Camp Dix. Captain Faust is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Faust of Florence, Italy, formerly of this city.

Mrs. J. Yardley Johnston of 600 West 113th Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Grace Adele Johnston, to Lieutenant John Pearl Ray of Buffalo, N. Y., now with the Three Hundred and Eleventh Infantry at Camp Dix.

Mrs. Frederick L. Carter of Brooklyn announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Isabel Carter, to Lieutenant W. H. J. O'Brien, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Brien of New Haven. Dr. O'Brien was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1908, and from the Yale Medical School, class of '12. He is at present at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Crocker of Fitchburg, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Crocker, to the Rev. James Thayer Addison, a son of the Rev. Charles M. Addison of Stamford, Conn. Miss Crocker is a member of the Vincent Club of Boston. Her fiancé is a graduate of Harvard, class of '09, and is at present a lecturer in the Cambridge Episcopal Theological School.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henry King of Summit, N. J., have told of the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Lena May King, to James A. Tobey, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Tobey of Boston, Mr. Tobey has been commissioned a Chief Inspector with the Bureau of Sanitary Service of the Red Cross, and has been ordered to Louisville, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Frost of East Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lillian C. Frost, to Richard M. Pott, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Pott of this city. Mr. Pott is now at Spartanburg, S. C.

The engagement of Miss Miriam Newhouse, daughter of Mrs. Sophie Newhouse of the Sherman Square Hotel, to Albert F. Strouse of Pittsburgh, Penn., has been announced. The wedding will probably take place this Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dreyfus of 333 West 112th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Carolyn Dreyfus, to William J. Markowitz of this city. The wedding will take place in January.

THRONGS AT BAZAAR FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Men in Uniform Begin Rifle Practice at Kaiser, Crown Prince, and von Tirpitz.

SHIP MODELS DISPLAYED

History of Warfare at Sea Depicted in Department Exhibit—Regulars in Drill.

A crowd of several thousand persons attended the United States Army and Navy Bazaar, which opened last night at the Grand Central Palace with an interesting array of booths and an elaborate program of entertainments under the auspices of the Army and Navy Field Comfort Committee.

Among the opening crowd were several hundred American soldiers and sailors, many of whom began rifle practice at once at a range in which the Kaiser, his eldest son, Hindenburg, and von Tirpitz were the targets. All American soldiers and sailors in uniform have been invited to attend the bazaar as the guests of Miss Emma Frohman, Director of the Woman's Division of the Bazaar. One of the features of the entertainment last night was a drill in the Grand Central Palace of a company of regulars from Fort Totten, each of whom received a field comfort kit as a gift of the committee.

One of the attractions was the official United States Navy exhibit which contained an interesting array of models of the different types of ships which tell the story of the navy for the past 100 years. The models, beginning with the frigate Constitution, and ending with the most modern superdreadnoughts, destroyers, submarines, torpedoes, and mines, portray briefly the development of sea fighting since 1812. This exhibit, which was provided by the Navy Department, is in charge of bluejackets, who were busy last night explaining the modern war machinery to the crowd.

Many well-known actresses, society people, and other celebrities presided over the scores of other booths. In charge of the Stage Women's War Relief exhibit, which was a "Psychic Village," where fortunes were told, were Lilian Russell, Miss Marjorie Rambeau, and Mrs. James K. Hackett. Miss Marguerite Clark, Miss Pauline Frederick, and Mme. Olga Petrova are on the staff of the "Uncle Sam Booth," and Miss Amelia Bingham and Mme. Olga Petrova presided over the Smokers' Booth.

One of the features of the opening was the Friars' Frolic, which will be continued with a change of bill during all the evenings of next week while the bazaar is on. George M. Cohan, Frank Tinney, Fred Niblo, James J. Corbett, Sam Bernard, and Raymond Hitchcock are all billed to appear during the week. The Friars' show last night was entitled "Enveloping the Kaiser in Tinware; or, The Beautiful Machine Girl's Rough Revenge."

The Militia of Mercy was represented at the bazaar with a book and library booth, over which Mrs. John Hays Hammond presided. Other patronesses of the booth were Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Penrhyn Stanlaws, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Mrs. James Speyer is Chairman and Mrs. H. B. Nichols Vice Chairman of the American Red Star Animal Relief booth. Others assisting at this booth throughout the week will be Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. J. S. Carroll, Mrs. H. C. Matthews, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Ormé Wilson, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Miss Christine Wilson, Miss Ella Mabel Clark, Mrs. C. H. McKinstry, and Mrs. B. K. Cutter.

HALLBOYS SEEK INCREASE.

Eight-Hour Day and $15 a Week Principal Demands.

Landlords of apartment-houses in New York will be asked in a few days to pay their elevator boys and switchboard operators an increase in wages and grant shorter hours or face a strike which is threatened by a union that is being formed. Instead of $35 to $45 a month and twelve hours on duty the circular sent out by the new organization demands a wage of $15 a week for all switchboard operators and elevator boys, white or colored, and an eight-hour day.

Cold halls will not be tolerated by the union, it is asserted, and landlords must put a screen round the switchboard operator to keep the draught off, and also provide morris chairs for the repose of the employes during the long night watches, when there is little for them to do. The organizers of the union said yesterday that they expect to have 8,000 members enrolled by Nov. 18.

Will Celebrate Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Meyer of 230 West Ninety-ninth Street will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary on the evening of Nov. 6. Mr. Meyer was born in Germany and has lived in this country for sixty years. They have three sons and a married daughter.

WOMAN IN FRENCH SPY CASE

Named as Intermediary for Lenoir and German Prince.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Examining Magistrate Drioux today took the deposition of Senator Charles Humbert in the case of Pierre Lenoir, who is charged with trading with the enemy.

Senator Humbert's newspaper, the Journal, in today's issue published a letter that was written to the Senator by one of Lenoir's superiors in the Censorship Bureau. This letter stated that Lenoir told his superior he could get an introduction to Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen, chief of the German espionage system in Switzerland.

Lenoir's means of making the Prince's acquaintance was to be through the kindness of Mlle. Madeleine de Beauregard, a friend of the Prince and a client of William Desouches, who also is charged with trading with the enemy. Lenoir explained that Mlle. Beauregard had continued to visit Switzerland since the war began. He told his superior, it is alleged, that he could get millions from Germany through the Prince to buy a Paris newspaper.

When later the writer of the letter heard that Lenoir had gained control of the Journal, he questioned him and Lenoir said that the money had been supplied by an American concern with the simple condition that he should, after the war, work for the substitution of certain American securities for British ones in the French market.

After this, Lenoir's mother told the writer that her son had lied, and that the money had been placed at the disposal of his father by several large French banks. The writer in conclusion said that when he heard Lenoir had associated himself with Senator Humbert he thought no more about it, believing that the Senator would have seen that everything was above board in the transaction before he entered the combination.

A Son to Mrs. George O. Redington.

Mr. and Mrs. George O. Redington of 829 Park Avenue are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son. Mrs. Redington was formerly Miss Allison Janney Miller of Baltimore.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from E. C. Cook for the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Today.

The quadricentennial anniversary of the Reformation will be celebrated at the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, with services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Commissioner Robert Adamson and Judge Ransom will speak tonight at Grace Church, 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Cyrus C. Miller will talk on "Feeding the Metropolis" at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, tonight.

The centenary of the incorporation of the cathedral will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral today, with pontifical mass at 11 o'clock, Cardinal Farley officiating. The Rev. T. J. Campbell will preach.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and others will speak tonight at the Brooklyn Forum, 4 Court Square.

The German Evangelical churches of the greater city will celebrate the anniversary of the Reformation with exercises at 2:30 P. M. at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

The Lutheran Ministers' Association will celebrate with a Reformation rally in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West, tonight.

The 151st anniversary services of the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church will begin there at 9:30 this morning.

Angelo Patri and Mrs. A. E. B. Ritter, Principals of Gary schools, and Mrs. Alice Barrows Fernandes will discuss the Gary school question at 8 o'clock in the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.

Evangelical Lutheran Churches in this city will celebrate the Reformation with services at the Hippodrome at 3 P. M.

Monday.

Governor Whitman is expected to speak at the dinner to observe the fiftieth anniversary of the Drew Theological Seminary at the Hotel Astor.

The Sunrise Club will hold a dinner in the evening at the Cafe Boulevard.

Moving pictures of western animal life and of oceanic bird life will be shown at the Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P. M.

Mrs. V. D. Simkowitch will lecture at 4:10 P. M. on "Settlements" in the United Charities Building.

The Convention of the League of Small and Subject Nationalities will begin at 3 P. M. at the Hotel McAlpin.

Tuesday.

Mayor Mitchel will speak at 3:30 P. M. at Delmonico's to the Woman's Republican Club.

Vice President T. C. Powell of the Southern Railway system will talk on scientific marketing at the Traffic Club at the Waldorf-Astoria at 8 P. M.

Henry Morgenthau will preside and many distinguished speakers will deliver addresses at the opening session of the League for Political Education at Carnegie Hall at 11 A. M., which will be a town meeting for women.

Wednesday.

The Church of Good Tidings, at Stuyvesant and Madison Avenues, Brooklyn, will be dedicated at 8 P. M.

The New York Reformation Quadricentenary Committee will hold its celebration at Carnegie Hall at 8 P. M.

Thursday.

The Authors' Club will give a complimentary dinner at 8 P. M. at the club rooms in the Carnegie Building to Henry van Dyke, Oscar S. Straus, James W. Gerard, David J. Hill, and Arthur S. Hardy.

Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman will speak on Martin Luther and the Reformation before the American Numismatic Society at its building, at Broadway and 156th Street.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements for Lost and Found articles may be found on the first page of Section Three.—Advt.

To the Public

The Aimone Galleries

TEMPORARY LOCATION

25-33 West 45th St., just off Fifth Ave.

NEW YORK CITY

ESTABLISHED 1878.

ENTIRE STOCK OF HIGH GRADE PERIOD

Bedroom, Dining Room, Living Room, Library and Hall Furniture and Furnishings, Antiques, Reproductions, Objets d'Art, Tapestries, Decorative Paintings, Italian Garden Marbles and Terra Cottas, amounting to $308,850.00.

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At 1/2 Former Prices

and many pieces at considerably lower figures as we Must close Out the Entire Stock at Once

Example—A 10 piece Louis Seize three color antique enamel and gold Chamber Suite, with hand carved swags and festoons of flowers over cane panels of beds, finished in gold and pastel decorations. Unusually fine. *Former Price* $2145.00. Sale Price $995.00

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Example—A beautifully sculptured imported electric lamp, Carrara marble figure of Hercules, supporting the World, of Castellina marble, which is illuminated. Wired complete. *Former Price* $195.00. Sale Price $90.00

We will include in this sale all the goods purchased personally by our Mr. R. C. Aimone in England, France and Italy this summer.

All Prior Notices to the Trade Are Hereby Withdrawn. Decorators, Dealers and Architects Are Afforded an Unusual Opportunity. No Return or Exchange of Merchandise Allowed. No Goods on Approval. Out of Town Purchases Carefully Packed at Cost.

TERMS OF SALE—NET CASH

Galleries Open To-Morrow (Monday) Oct. 29th, 1917, at 9 A. M.

Please Use Street Level Entrance to Our Galleries—Westerly Store

TEMPORARY LOCATION
25-33 West 45th St.
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The Aimone Galleries

Come Here—Save $5 to $10

Only a Wholesaler Can Offer Values Like These Every Garment Is of the Highest Class

Direct from Wholesaler Mon., Tues., Wed., At RETAIL

Coats—$10.00

$25 Snappy Coats, all up to the minute. Some Fur trimmed; Velours, Oxfords, Mixtures, etc. Retail Value $30.00

Many Other Bargains up to $30

This Dress in Oxford. $13.50

This All-Wool Coat, fully lined. $15.50

Suits—$12.50

400 Plain Fur Trimmed Suits, Finely tailored in Oxfords, Serges, Poplins, Burellas; latest Fall models. Value Retail $22.50

Other Good Values up to $28.50

Dresses—$9.50

200 Smart Fall Dresses—20 different models; in Serges, Satins, Silks, etc. Retail Value $15.00

Other Big Values up to $22.50

Suits, Coats, Dresses for Large Women Up to Size 50½.

Meyer & Bernheimer, Inc. 2 to 16 W. 33d St. Near 5th Av., 12th Floor TAKE ELEVATORS

Our Three Floors Above the Street Level will always be on the Business Level.

A. Morton Oppenheim PRESIDENT

OPPOSITE WALDORF HOTEL

UPSTAIRS—11 W. 34th ST. THREE FLOORS 1ST 2D and 3D ELEVATOR SERVICE

"You Get the Best Your Money Can Buy"

Peerless Coat Sale

Exceptional Saving Opportunities

Our prices meet the needs of the time—economy and maximum service.

We know the needs of the average woman, and it is to her we make appeal for trade. She is coming to our salesrooms, whenever she wants a dependable suit, gown or coat, and she knows she can select what she wants from a great variety, and that the price is what she can afford to pay.

We are doing right now a larger business than we figured on, consequently we can sell a little closer than we did at the beginning, although at the very beginning we sold at lower prices than other houses in our line. As our business grows we will sell still lower.

We really and truly want to be of great help to the women in furnishing them with serviceable and appropriate apparel at as low a cost as possible.

A. Morton Oppenheim Pres.

Your Winter Coat is Here! All New Stunning Styles

Fur Trimmed Coats, 50.00 to 75.00

Baffin Seal Coat, 39.50

Fur Trim'ed Suit 29.50

At this time, when autumn is in the air, many women's thoughts turn to the selection of warm, good looking fall coats. It is sometimes a problem to find coats that are smart in style and dependable in fabric and tailoring at a moderate price—a problem that this offering meets in an unusual way.

This is the coat-buying opportunity of the year—and wise women will hasten to take advantage of it.

Every model illustrating the charm and beauty so characteristic of the vogue this season.

Seeking to "better" all our previous sale events.

Tomorrow you will see many thousands of newest-style coats at prices that will save you one-fourth to one-third on your winter coat investment. For style, quality of material and workmanship these coats represent the highest grade of merchandise we have ever offered at popular prices.

Prices from $15.00 $20, $22.50 $25, $27.50 & up

Coats

WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL THE PEOPLE

A collection of Coat models which shows consideration for every essential of comfort, suitability of purpose, dependable quality, and stylish appearance.

Because of the variety of styles we cannot accept mail or phone orders and none will be sent on approval.

The values are unusual, and satisfactory service is the essence of every transaction.

Duvetyn Suede Cloth, Bolivia, Silvertone and Wool Velours, Siberian Cut Bolivias, Pom Pom Cloths, Novelty Mixtures, New Deer Shades, Slate, Beetroot, Wine, Green, Taupe, Black, Burgundy, Plum and Navy.

All New Colors of the Season

Tailored from every fashionable fabric of the day and literally weighted down with luxurious furs, are these superb coats.

Collars and cuffs of Cinnamon Wolf, Natural Raccoon, Nutria, Beaver, Hudson Seal.

Tremendous Purchase Sale

Over 4,000 Coats in This Lot

They're Brand New

Save from $4 to $7.50 on Your Winter Coat

Coats $10.00

Reg. Prices $15 to $17.50

These coats comprise the latest fashions. They are belted models, pleated models, flare models—coats with fur collars, with Karamie, seal plush and mole trimmings. The latest style pockets are here; you will find coats with wide collars, with new shawl collars, and the new Submarine combination fastening collars. Choice of 4,000 coats in this sale tomorrow.

QUALITY COATS NO HIGH PRICES

Fur-Trimmed Coat, 10.00

Seal Plush Coats
Velour du Nord Coats
Wool Velour Coats
Broadcloth Coats
Matalamb Coats
Ural Lamb Coats
Corduroy Coats
Fancy Mixture Coats
Smart Plaid Coats

Coats $10.00

Reg. Prices $15 to $17.50

QUALITY COATS NO HIGH PRICES

Fur-Trimmed Coat, 10.00

800 New Fall Suits

We are offering the most remarkable suit values in our history. Don't have in mind when you read this ad. the usual suits that you get in most stores for $10; but we want you to come prepared to find stunning, exclusive, beautifully trimmed suits that your friends will never believe you paid only $10 for.

Wool Velour Suits
Gabardine Suits
Scotch Check Suits
English Poplin Suits
French Serge Suits
Gray Silvertone Suits

$10.00

Makers' Surplus

The samples are made by the foremost suit manufacturers of America. Nearly 800 to choose from. One, two and three of a kind. Models that will be shown and sold in the most exclusive shops at two and three times our sale price.

QUALITY SUITS NO HIGH PRICES

Suit, 10.00

Reg. Prices $15 to $20

Abundance of New Models

Silk Dresses, Serge Dresses, Jersey Dresses—never was there a more interesting collection of exquisite costumes for afternoon, dinner or any social function. Some with bustle backs, drapes, tunics—an almost limitless selection of models.

RESERVE BANKS HELP TO FINANCE LOAN

Operations Heaviest Here, Where a Gain of $102,400,000 in Earning Assets Is Reported.

GAIN IN PAPER HOLDINGS

$87,200,000 of the $110,000,000 Increase Represents Members' Collateral Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Discounting on a large scale for members in New York and Chicago, mainly in connection with Government loan transactions, is shown by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement at the close of business on Oct. 26.

The week witnessed the close of the second Liberty Loan campaign as well as subscriptions to the tenth issue of short-term United States certificates of indebtedness. The Federal Reserve banks rendered liberal assistance to their members by discounting commercial paper as well as their members' own notes, secured either by commercial and bank paper or Liberty bonds and certificates.

As a result the reserve banks' holdings of discounted paper of all classes show an increase for the week of about $110,000,000. Of this total $87,200,000 represents the increase in members' collateral notes, which aggregate at present $271,700,000, or nearly 70 per cent. of the total discounts held. About $200,200,000 of these notes, as against $144,700,000 the week before, are secured by Liberty bonds or certificates of indebtedness.

Loan operations were heaviest at the New York bank, which reports a total increase of $102,400,000 in earning assets, $86,400,000 representing an increase in discounts, $6,600,000 an increase in acceptances, and $10,000,000 an increase in United States certificates of indebtedness.

Against this large increase in investments, the bank reports an increase of $45,500,000 in total net deposits, of $9,000,000 in Federal Reserve note circulation, and a loss of $47,700,000 in reserve.

Advances paid through the New York bank to foreign Governments amounted to $92,000,000 for the week. Of the total, $40,000,000 went to France, $25,000,000 each to Great Britain and Italy, and $2,000,000 to Belgium.

The banks' reserves show a gain of $32,400,000, chiefly of gold, the nine banks outside the Central Reserve cities reporting substantial increases in their gold and total cash holdings. Federal Reserve notes in circulation show a like increase. The banks' deposit reserve shows a decline from 74.5 to 70.3 per cent., and their note reserve from 77.3 to 73.8 per cent.

Discount operations outside of New York were largest at the Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City banks, the increase of paper on hand reported by these three banks being confined almost entirely to member banks' collateral notes. New York and Cleveland report also substantial increases in their holdings of purchased paper.

Aside from the purchase of $10,000,000 of United States certificates of indebtedness by the New York bank, none of the banks reports any material changes in the amounts of United States securities on hand. Total earning assets of the banks increased about $124,200,000 for the week and constitute at present 10.94 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, as against 9.07 per cent. the week before. Of the total, 58 per cent is represented by discounts, 25.0 per cent. by acceptances, and 16.1 per cent. by United States securities.

Admission to membership of the Central and Metropolitan Trust Companies of New York accounts largely for the increase of $782,000 in capital account. Payments received for certificates of indebtedness and on account of the second Liberty Loan are largely responsible for the increase in Governmnt deposits reported by nearly every bank, the total standing to the credit of the Government being $35,900,000 in excess of the total shown the week before.

Increase in reserve deposits were largest at the New York, Cleveland, and San Francisco banks. A decrease of $7,000,000 in non-member clearing deposits reported by the New York bank results largely from the shifting to the reserve column of the newly admitted members' clearing accounts.

There was a net increase of $28,100,000 in the total of Federal Reserve notes outstanding, all the agents except those at Chicago and San Francisco reporting additional note issues for the week. Against the total issued, $903,337,000, the agents hold at present $614,692,000 of gold and $303,704,000 of paper. The banks report a total actual Federal Reserve note circulation of $847,506,000, an increase of $32,296,000 for the week.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on Oct. 26 follows:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
RESOURCES			
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$461,113,000	$419,195,000	$274,001,000
Gold settlement fund	363,967,000	339,799,000	122,587,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,500,000	52,500,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$877,580,000	$841,494,000	$396,588,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	614,692,000	613,827,000	219,502,000
Gold redemption fund	11,164,000	11,218,000	1,391,000
Total gold reserve	$1,503,436,000	$1,471,539,000	$617,481,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	49,506,000	48,978,000	9,976,000
Total reserve	$1,552,942,000	$1,520,512,000	$627,457,000
Bills discounted—members	297,094,000	286,615,000	21,131,000
Bills bought in open market	177,590,000	171,611,000	86,085,000
Total bills on hand	$474,684,000	$458,226,000	$107,216,000
U. S. long-term securities	54,166,000	55,088,000	40,469,800
U. S. short-term securities	55,876,000	47,255,000	11,435,000
Municipal warrants	238,000	233,000	29,890,000
Total earning assets	$584,959,000	$560,802,000	$189,010,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	6,896,000	32,540,000	33,197,000
Uncollected items	281,677,000	332,802,000	.....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$288,573,000	$384,842,000	$33,197,000
Five p. c. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	537,000	500,000	420,000
All other resources	1,354,000	1,185,000	3,708,000
Total resources	$2,528,365,000	$2,477,841,000	$853,792,000
LIABILITIES			
Capital paid in	$62,629,000	$61,847,000	$55,703,000
Government deposits	132,221,000	76,365,000	29,982,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,264,823,000	1,230,557,000	.....
Due to non-member banks—clearing account	35,335,000	43,282,000	.....
Collection items	174,492,000	210,048,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,606,371,000	$1,559,232,000	$581,900,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	847,506,000	815,210,000	214,822,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, net liability	8,000,000	8,000,000	1,031,000
All other liabilities, incl. foreign Gov. credits	3,859,000	3,552,000	536,000
Total liabilities	$2,528,365,000	$2,447,841,000	$853,792,000
Gold reserve against net deposit liabilities	66.5%	70.4%	72.3%
Gold and lawful money reserve against net deposit liabilities	70.3%	74.5%	74.1%
Gold reserve against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	73.8%	77.3%	102.9%

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks	$78,730,000
Total gold reserves	126,477,000
Total reserves	126,829,000
Bills discounted and bought	27,699,000
Due to members, reserve account	98,754,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$38,450,000
Total gold reserves	67,894,000
Total reserves	68,051,000
Bills discounted and bought	17,051,000
Due to members, reserve account	40,799,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$11,609,000
Total gold reserves	52,207,000
Total reserves	52,455,000
Bills discounted and bought	14,301,000
Due to members, reserve account	32,226,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$115,462,000
Total gold reserves	197,225,000
Total reserves	199,041,000
Bills discounted and bought	59,868,000
Due to members, reserve account	156,951,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$28,030,000
Total gold reserves	55,873,000
Total reserves	56,486,000
Bills discounted and bought	24,147,000
Due to members, reserve account	46,537,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$25,348,000
Total gold reserves	61,386,000
Total reserves	61,688,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,018,000
Due to members, reserve account	39,587,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold held by banks	$46,553,000
Total gold reserves	77,386,000
Total reserves	77,735,000
Bills discounted and bought	25,001,000
Due to members, reserve account	67,612,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$29,742,000
Total gold reserves	56,893,000
Total reserves	57,386,000
Bills discounted and bought	17,297,000
Due to members, reserve account	38,854,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$55,201,000
Total gold reserves	81,611,000
Total reserves	81,998,000
Bills discounted and bought	17,576,000
Due to members, reserve account	66,742,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold held by banks	$335,826,000
Total gold reserves	528,050,000
Total reserves	568,326,000
Bills discounted and bought	203,113,000
Due to members, reserve account	528,035,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold held by banks	$59,341,000
Total gold reserves	108,211,000
Total reserves	109,271,000
Bills discounted and bought	23,589,000
Due to members, reserve account	73,634,000

ADDED NEWS OF WORLD OF SPORTS

BOYS' HIGH ELEVEN BEATS POLY PREP

Fumbles by Losers Play Important Part in Game Decided by 6 to 0 Result.

BIG SCORE FOR ERASMUS

Commercial Team Easily Defeated in Second Half of Bargain Day Attraction.

About 3,000 followers of scholastic football journeyed to Commercial Field, Brooklyn, yesterday to witness four of the leading gridiron contenders in battle. The crowd was treated to plenty of interesting football in the two games. The first game, between Poly Prep and Boys' High School, resulted in a victory for Boys' High by 6 to 0, and in the other conflict Erasmus Hall triumphed over Commercial in convincing fashion by 28 to 0.

The Poly Prep-Boys' High game brought out the best football. Both elevens, however, in their eager efforts to score were erratic. Poly Prep particularly was faulty, and in the second quarter lost through fumbles what proved to be its only chance to score. A fumble by Boys' High on Poly's 3-yard line gave Poly Prep the ball, but on the following play Schneider of Poly lost the ball on the 7-yard line. Thereafter Poly's chances of scoring never really became serious.

In the fourth period Boys' High smashed through the Poly line for victory. As the game was nearing its end Boys' High recovered the ball after a fumble. Runs by Bloomgarten and Daniels netted fifty-two yards. Palmer then smashed through left tackle for the only touchdown of the game.

In the Commercial-Erasmus engagement, Erasmus, showing a comparatively well organized eleven, won without encountering serious opposition. Shortly after the kick-off which started the game the Erasmus contingent had tallied its initial touchdown, and from then until the final whistle spectacular work kept the team always in front. The individual stars of the Erasmus victory were Goebel, with two touchdowns, and Meistrell and MacPhee, with one each.

The lineup:

Boys' High, (6.)	Position.	Poly Prep, (0.)
Spiers	L. E.	Lucas
Smith	L. T.	Petheridge
Balish	L. G.	Wingfield
Rosenstein	C.	Greene
Blank	R. G.	Stratton
Quail	R. T.	Kendall
Hendricks	R. E.	Lane
Bloomgarten	Q. B.	Blumdell
Daniels	L. H. B.	Pinner
Crane	R. H. B.	Schiebler
Palmer	F. B.	Carroa

Touchdown—Palmer. Referee—Mr. Donnelly, Trinity. Umpire—Mr. Hennessy, Brown. Head linesman—Mr. Meyers, Springfield. Time of quarters—10 minutes each. Substitutes—Schell for Blumdell, Blumdell for Schell, Farrah for Stratton, Lundbrck for Lane.

Erasmus Hall, (28.)	Pos.	Commercial, (0.)
Wheton	L. E.	Schuter
Wolff	L. T.	Manley
Moller	L. G.	Ludewig
Haamoot	C.	Chasin
Wilkenson	R. G.	Bonomo
Francken	R. T.	Sonnenborn
Souville	R. E.	Warner
Meistrell	Q. B.	Korinsky
MacPhee	L. H. B.	Dickman
Goebel	R. H. B.	Downing
Mohr	F. B.	Jonasohn

Touchdowns—MacPhee, Goebel, (2.) Meistrell. Goals from touchdown—Goebel, (2.) MacPhee, (2.) Substitute—McNally for Downing. Referee—Mr. Hennessy, Brown. Umpire—Mr. Darby, Syracuse. Head linesman—Mr. Meyers, Springfield. Time of quarters—10 minutes each.

Flushing Held to Tie.

Although it outplayed its opponents in many departments of the game, the Flushing High School football aggregation was held to a scoreless tie by Morris High School at Rickert's Oval, Flushing, L. I. Flushing depended on straight line bucking in its efforts to score, but found the Morris defense a veritable stone wall. Flushing advanced in its march toward a touchdown to the opposing 3-yard line, but in each instance the ball was lost on downs. Morris relied on the success of its forward pass, but, unfortunately for Morris, none of its passes went as planned.

The lineup:

Flushing, (0.)	Position.	Morris, (0.)
Goddard	L. E.	L. Kraemer
Vail	L. T.	Williams
Hess	L. G.	Walcher
Harns	C.	Bachman
Buhl	R. G.	Waterbury
Hamilton	R. T.	Carney
Clapp	R. E.	C. Kressner
Bleecker	Q. B.	Ingrassia
Hallock	L. H. B.	Adler
Townsend	R. H. B.	Brandin
Alford	F. B.	Mulligan

Referee—Mr. Cates, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Hone, Princeton. Head linesman—Mr. Gladding. Time of quarters—Ten minutes each.

Fumble Helps De Witt Clinton.

A recovered fumble on its opponent's twenty yards line, which was followed with four successful plays, gave De Witt Clinton High School a victory over New Utrecht High School yesterday at Ulmer Park, by a score of 6 to 0. This play came in the second period and the honor of bringing victory to Clinton fell to the lot of De Stefano, who went over for the touchdown. Galbraith recovered the fumble.

The lineup:

De Witt Clinton, (6.)	Position.	New Utrecht, (0.)
Galbraith	L. E.	Sadler
Gouldowski	L. T.	Ridder
Hermon	L. G.	Bianchi
Wacker	C.	Hockstein
Mitchell	R. G.	Coughlin
Watson	R. T.	Shevlin
Silverman	R. E.	O'Shevlin
Eisenburg	Q. B.	Caplan
Lake	L. H. B.	Smith
Freidlander	R. H. B.	Scheers
De Stefano	F. B.	Hettrick

Referee—Mr. Siskind, Fordham. Umpire—Mr. Sheehan, Springfield. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

Pawling Beats Manual.

Manual Training fell before the superior all-round playing of the Pawling School team on the latter's gridiron at Pawling, N. Y., by the score of 21 to 7. The Pawling team showed a collection of consistent and well-balanced plays and had the ball continually on Manual Training territory.

The victorious eleven did all its scoring in the third quarter, when the family name of Babcock came prominently into play. D. Babcock tallied two of Pawling's touchdowns and made three goals from touchdown, and R. Babcock accounted for the other touchdown.

Manual Training's only tally came in the fourth quarter, when Tobie, at right halfback, intercepted a forward pass and made a spectacular run of seventy-five yards for the touchdown. Scofield kicked the goal.

The lineup:

Pawling, (21.)	Pos.	Manual Train., (7.)
Conklin	L. E.	Latimer
Swan	L. T.	Logan
Rubel	L. G.	Ward
Shutterworth	C.	Cooper
Arnold	R. G.	Plumridge
Muehleck	R. T.	Baisley
Robertson	R. E.	Seitz
Robeson	Q. B.	Sparks
D. Babcock	L. H. B.	Scofield
Spates	R. H. B.	Tobie
R. Babcock	F. B.	Mascenski

Touchdowns—D. Babcock, (2.) R. Babcock, Tobie. Goals from touchdowns—D. Babcock, (3.) Scofield. Referee—Mr. Aldrich, Manual Training H. S. Umpire—John Thorp, Columbia University. Head linesman—Mr. Rosenquest, Pawling School. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes. Substitutions: For Pawlings—Tompkins for Rubel, Taylor for Shutterworth, Bunn for Robeson, Barnwell for Spates, Gordon for Barnwell, Eckert for R. Babcock. For Manual Training—Kamenski for Latimer, Sparks for Kamenski, Warren for Logan, Logan for Warren, Warren for Logan, Studwell for Plumridge, Snyder for Studwell, Leahy for Sparks, Kamien for Scofield.

St. Paul School's gridiron team scored a comparatively easy victory over the Morristown School eleven yesterday on the St. Paul field at Garden City, by the score of 38 to 0. The Garden City lads showed superiority in every department of the game, and while working a successful offensive kept the Morristown players from becoming dangerous in their attempts to score.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

Club Members Compete in Monthly and Weekly Tournaments.

M. Squire and H. D. Catty carried off the individual honors of the day's golf yesterday at the Apawamis Club, both showing prominently in two of the three events which comprised the tournament card. Squire captured first place in the regular eighteen holes' medal play event with a card of 84, 7—77, and this same card gave him the place of prominence in a golf ball sweepstakes competition. Catty finished second to Squire in the regular medal play contest with a card of 97, 18—79, and this return gave him the premier place in the special event over eighteen holes medal play. H. S. Graves finished second to Squire in the golf ball sweepstakes play with his card showing 83, 5—78.

The usual competitions were the attractions at the Montclair Golf Club, and each event received its full quota of participants. For the women a putting competition was the feature, and this was won by Mrs. A. M. Hirsch, with Mrs. R. B. Neff the runner-up. In the October tournament play, Class B, L. W. Batten led home the field with 92, 20—72, and C. G. Bartlett was second with 97, 21—76. Class A sweepstakes laurels went to R. C. Kerr, who finished the course with a card of 86, 11—75. E. J. Swords, 94, 15—79, and C. H. Harrison, 88, 9—79, tied for second honors, and fourth place was divided between J. R. Noyes, 92, 12—80, and H. H. Gregory, 91, 11—80. Sixth place was occupied by A. L. Pearson with 96, 13—83. In the Class B section Batten and Bartlett finished first and second, respectively, with their cards for the October tournament, and C. B. Harrison was third with 104, 23—81.

The semi-final round for the Governor's Cup was the attraction at the Fairview Country Club and at the conclusion of the day's play there remained S. Jackson and H. Blumenthal to struggle in the final round for the trophy. Jackson defeated Charles D. Moses, by 1 up in eighteen holes and Blumenthal triumphed over S. Well by 1 up in nineteen holes. They will compete in the final round match this afternoon.

Finishing 2 up on bogie E. H. Reynolds won a match play event against bogie which was the only attraction at the Englewood Country Club.

C. V. Benton defeated Dr. E. A. Sheets in the final play for the Carroll Moore Memorial Cup, held over the links of the Hudson River Country Club. The final count showed Benton to the front by 4 up and 3 to play.

One match was decided in the semi-final round for the President's Cup at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, and in this E. R. Conville defeated M. R. Hall by 5 up and 3 to play. The other semi-final round match will be decided this afternoon and the final play for the cup will be held next week.

L. H. Freedman and W. W. Gile crossed clubs in the final for the Tierney Cup on the links of the Wykagyl Country Club, and the former won after thirty-six holes by 1 up. In an eighteen holes medal play handicap event H. V. Gaines led a large field with a card of 80, 4—76. Three strokes behind him in net came George B. Fox with 103, 24—79, and Benjamin C. Loder, 90, 14—82, tied with A. M. Paden, 107, 25—82, for third honors.

F. M. Fargo, Jr., carried off principal honors in the sweepstakes event which marked the card at the Plainfield Country Club, finishing on top of a large field with a net score of 72 strokes. The field of point winners for the President's Cup was led home by S. T. Perrin, whose card showed 90, 15—75, and following him came H. D. Hibbard, 92, 16—76; M. H. Long, 94, 17—77, and Henry J. Cochran, 94, 14—80.

W. AND J. VICTOR IN RAIN.

Field a Quagmire, but Geneva Is Beaten, 35 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAVER FALLS, Penn., Oct. 27.—The Washington and Jefferson football team skidded to a 35-to-0 victory over Geneva this afternoon in the first game between the two teams on Geneva Field in ten years. Frightful weather conditions prevailed, rain pouring throughout the game and making the field a quagmire. This prevented anything other than slow football.

Superiority in kicking, coupled with greater weight in the line, enabled Washington and Jefferson to score five touchdowns and make a safety. The latter came when Acklih fumbled as he was trying to kick behind his goal line.

CRESCENTS EARN DECISION.

Soccer Team Defeats Bensonhurst by Score of 4 to 1.

Playing on their home grounds at Bay Ridge against the eleven of the Bensonhurst Field Club yesterday afternoon, the soccer players of the Crescent Athletic Club made a new start in the championship series of the Field Club League, winning by the score of 4 goals to 1.

About the middle of the first half, the Crescents forced a corner, from which Maclennan headed the ball into Bensonhurst's net for the first tally of the game.

A run by Pert and a fine centre by him enabled Van der Wolf to place the Crescents two up soon after the change of ends. Later Hall of Bensonhurst scored the only goal credited to the visitors. Another brilliant pass by Pert resulted in Van der Wolf's shooting a second goal. The last point came to the Crescents from a pass by Maclennan to Graham, who found the Bensonhurst net.

COMMERCE TEAM WINS RUN.

Harriers of Boys' High School Losers in Dual Contest.

The High School of Commerce cross-country team registered its second victory of the week yesterday, when its runners defeated the harriers of Boys' High School in a dual road run held over the Commerce course of about two and one-half miles, taking in part of Central Park. The final point tabulation gave the Commerce athletes the low total of 22 points, against 33 compiled by the Boys' High School lads.

The race resulted in an individual triumph for Sol Blumberg of Commerce, who last week won his first effort in this sport for the West Fifty-sixth Street institution. Blumberg took the lead at the start of the race, and was never headed thereafter, winning rather easily in 14:27.

Cochran Is Victor with Cue.

Welker Cochran, the Chicago professional billiardist, defeated Harry Chronmeyer by a score of 200 to 15, in an exhibition 18.2 balkline match played last night at Daly's Billiard Academy. Cochran made a high run of 133, while his opponent registered 4.

CIVIL SERVICE.

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For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

HUB GOLFERS BEAT PAIR FROM CHICAGO

Ouimet and Guilford Gain Verdict Over Evans and Sawyer, 6 and 4.

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford of Boston defeated Chick Evans and D. E. Sawyer, Chicago's star pair, by 6 and 4 over the Brae Burn course here today. The match was a patriotic exhibition for the benefit of the athletic equipment fund at Camp Devens, Ayer, where Ouimet is a private in the National Army. The enthusiasts who made up the gallery contributed $1,500.

A flash of brilliant golf by Ouimet during the second nine holes of the morning play put the Eastern golfers 6 up at the end of the first eighteen holes, Ouimet playing the last nine in 34.

Evans got splendid distance off the tees but putted poorly all morning and won only one hole. Sawyer was but little help, having trouble keeping his irons on the line.

On the first nine of the afternoon Evans made a determined stand and took three holes from the Boston players, but the latter were 3 up at the twenty-seventh and finished the match when Guilford got a winning 3 at the thirtieth, Ouimet another at the thirty-first, and both Ouimet and Guilford 5s for a victory at the thirty-second.

While the Chicago players excelled off the tees, the Boston pair played a much better short game, especially Ouimet, whose chip shots and putts were deadly.

MOUNTAINEERS ON RAMPAGE

West Virginia Scores at Will and Beats Gettysburg 60 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 27.—On a muddy field, West Virginia overcame Gettysburg College here today. The final score was 60 to 0, although the periods were only ten minutes. Rodgers was the only regular who played through the game for the Mountaineers, and the entire scrub line played the second and fourth quarters. Long and brilliant runs on the part of Harris, Rodgers, and Letz, coupled with some neat and sensational forward passing, gave West Virginia points almost at will. Gettysburg had practically no defense and never had the ball closer than West Virginia's forty-eight-yard line.

INDIANS GET A SCALP.

Carlisle Gets Early Start and Defeats Johns Hopkins, 15 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 27.—The Carlisle Indians won from Johns Hopkins today, 15 to 7. The Indians assumed the lead in the first half, when they scored 9 points on a kick from placement and a touchdown. In the third quarter Hopkins braced, scoring a touchdown, and for a few minutes threatened to overcome the lead of the Redmen. The Indians came back strong in the fourth quarter, scoring another touchdown and being kept from another by a fumble on the 5-yard line. The Redmen gained by far the most ground, and the third period was the only one in which Hopkins showed to advantage.

Phillips-Andover in a Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDOVER, Mass., Oct. 27.—The Phillips-Andover Academy football team played a 7 to 7 tie game this afternoon against the Harvard Radio School eleven. The schoolboys got their touchdown and goal in the first quarter by means of a long steady rushing advance, while Harvard in the second half started with the ball deep in their own territory and were never stopped.

Lebanon No Match for Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 27.—Lehigh triumphed over the Lebanon Valley eleven this afternoon by a score of 33 to 7.

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A course of forty-five Lectures on law for business women and those interested in the management of property. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 11:00 A. M., or 8:00 P. M. First lecture, November 7th. Two scholarships covering full tuition in school of law awarded on completion of course. Address The Registrar, Washington Square. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

HELP!

MME. ALDA SUES FOR STOCK PROFITS

Heavy Losses in Speculation Are Revealed in Action Against Brokers.

SEEKS TO REGAIN $133,875

Accused Firm of Which William C. Van Antwerp Is the Head, Denies Charges of the Singer.

Heavy losses in stock speculation by Mme. Frances Alda, opera singer and wife of Manager Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera Company, are revealed in a suit she filed in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $133,875 from the Stock Exchange firm of Van Antwerp, Bishop & Fish of 15 Broad Street. In her complaint Mme. Alda prefers charges against William C. Van Antwerp, head of the firm, who for several years past has been a member of the Board of Governors of the Exchange and Chairman of the board's committee on publicity. Mr. Van Antwerp is now working for the Navy Department abroad.

The following statement concerning Mme. Alda's suit was made by the brokers: "This is the case of a customer who has lost money speculating and who seeks to recoup by charging the brokers with her losses. The allegations of the complaint are without foundation and will be answered in due course by our attorneys, Carter, Ledyard & Milburn."

In her complaint Mme. Alda alleges that on May 15, 1916, Mr. Van Antwerp, for the purpose of inducing her to buy and sell stocks through his firm, "and discontinue dealings with other brokers, who to the knowledge of the defendant were acting for her," told her that he was a member of the Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange, and that for this and other reasons his firm was admitted to participation in syndicate purchases and underwritings of securities listed or to be listed on the Stock Exchange.

Mme. Alda says that Mr. Van Antwerp represented that his firm had exceptional facilities for advance information as to the impending course of the stock market and would use such information for her benefit, "and that said defendants were in a position to put the plaintiff in upon the ground floor, meaning at the lowest price, in various stock underwriting syndicates and pools."

Charges of the Plaintiff.

The plaintiff also alleged that Mr. Van Antwerp represented that if she would transfer her account to his firm "he would take personal charge of the manipulation thereof and would manage and operate the same in such a manner that the plaintiff would realize large profits." Because of these representations Mme. Alda says she transferred to the defendants securities in which she had an equity of $46,000, and Mr. Van Antwerp assumed control, she charges, of the account and made purchases and sales for her on which the firm got a profit and commission of $12,000, and entered into various subscription agreements "all without the specific direction or knowledge of the plaintiff, who relied upon the promises and representations of the defendants."

Mme. Alda says she directed the defendants on Sept. 11, 1916, to buy for her account 5,000 shares of International Nickel common at 44, but the defendants failed to give her the benefit of the order. She says Mr. Van Antwerp told her he did not make the purchase because the price was too high and that if was too soon to make a purchase. She alleges that the firm had an option on a large number of shares of the stock and that he would be able to make the purchase at a lower price.

The plaintiff further asserts that Mr. Van Antwerp knew the representations were false and that she was disuaded from making the purchase in order to enable the defendants to dispose of 150,000 shares of the stock at a large profit, for which they had an option to buy at $46 a share, and for this reason desired to keep down the price while making the purchase in anticipation that an advanced price would result in the defendants by the plaintiff."

Mme. Alda also alleges that the defendants represented that a syndicate had been formed to underwrite the stock at 55, and that in a short time the stock would be disposed of at 65, and requested her and her friends to buy International Nickel at 55. She says the defendants knew these representations were false and untrue, and were made to deceive her and dissuade her from repudiating at once the "pretended purchase of stock" in her behalf. She alleges that the brokers sold the 150,000 shares they bought at 46 at prices averaging 55 and realized a profit of several hundred thousand dollars.

Claims $115,000 Damage.

Mme. Alda also charges that the brokers sold out her stock subsequently without her consent at $34,000 less than the pretended purchase price, and undertook to charge the difference to her account. She says they sold other stocks she owned to make up the difference, and sold them at $26,500 less than their value. For this reason, she says, she has been damaged $115,000.

In a second cause of action Mme. Alda alleges that on May 17 last the defendants transferred to her account 2,100 shares of National Conduit and Cable Company stock at 35, which they represented was an unsold part of a subscription for 4,000 shares. She says the defendants represented that $35 was the ground floor price, and without consulting her, she asserts, they took the stock for her account. She alleges that there was no underwriting syndicate, as stated, but that a syndicate was formed to take the stock at $30 a share, in which the defendants participated and made a large profit. Of this stock she says the defendants sold 200 shares at 29¾ and 1,900 at 26, and caused her a loss of $18,375.

Mr. Van Antwerp's partners named in the suit are Harold L. Fish, Francis C. Bishop, and Charles L. Hoffman.

CHARLES F. KEARY DIES.

Novelist Was Also Author of Works on History and Philosophy.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Charles F. Keary, the novelist and writer, died on Friday. In addition to writing fiction, he was the author of works on history and philosophy. He also wrote on antiquarian subjects and was formerly a member of the staff of the British Museum.

Among his publications are "A Wanderer," "A Marriage de Convenance," "The Two Lancrofts," "Herbert Valentnart," "The Journalist," "Twixt Dog and Wolf," "The Dawn of History," "Outlines of Primitive Belief," "The Mythology of Eddas," "The Vikings in Western Christendom," "Norway and the Norwegians," and "The Pursuit of Reason."

Lost and Found.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On White Plains train leaving Grand Central 10:25, Saturday morning, black wax cape; reward. Return or phone Helley Hotel, Washington Square.

LOST.—Fur scarf, brown, maker Klugman, Saturday, neighborhood 42d St., 5th Av.; reward. Connoly, 30 East 35th St.

LOST.—Brooch, amethyst, surrounded with pearls; liberal reward. Return Hotel Claridge.

$100 REWARD

for handbag, platinum and gold mesh, lost in Bijou Theatre Thursday evening; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 6th Av. and 48th St.

LOST AND FOUND.

Other advertisements of Lost and Found articles may be found on Page 1, Section Three.

A NEW VIOLINIST PLAYS.

Jascha Heifetz, Russian, Makes a Success in Carnegie Hall.

Another was added yesterday to the number of remarkable violinists who have come to this country out of Russia, in Jascha Heifetz, who made his first American appearance in Carnegie Hall. There was a large audience, in which there were many musicians full of enthusiasm which was eminently justified.

Mr. Heifetz is a pupil of Leopold Auer, who has sent many excellent violinists out into the world. He is young; he is said to be only 18 years old; but in his art he is mature, and there is no suggestion, in his appearance or his manner or his performance, of the juvenile or the phenomenal. There was never a more unassuming player who demonstrated great abilities, or one more intent upon his art and so oblivious of his listeners as he stands upon the platform.

Mr. Heifetz produces tone of remarkable beauty and purity; a tone of power, smoothness and roundness, of searching expressiveness, of subtle modulation in power and color. His bowing is of rare elasticity and vigor, excellent in many details; as is his left hand execution, which is accurate in all sorts of difficulties. In his technical equipment Mr. Heifetz is unusual.

As to the higher elements of his musicianship, it is perhaps too soon to judge from yesterday's recital. There was nothing in its program that exacted the highest qualities. He plays with great repose and dignity, with simplicity and directness, with purity of taste, shown in the Chaconne by Vitali so often heard here in recent years, perhaps oftener than its real value would warrant, and in some of the smaller pieces that followed. There was real breadth and warm sincerity here and in many another number of his program. There was the true feeling for the finish and effect of detail. There have been more scintillating performances of Wieniawski's D minor concerto; but Mr. Heifetz's was not lacking in brilliancy, or in a perfect command of all its difficulties; and his playing of Paganini's twenty-fourth capriccio, as retouched by Auer, was a performance in many ways masterly in all his passages were made his up-bow spiccato, his singularly pure harmonics, his double stopings, there was much to admire; and it was all so easily accomplished, and with such perfect taste.

Mr. Heifitz seemed yesterday somewhat reserved in the expression and communication of emotion. When he plays a program of a somewhat higher order or appears in some of the greater works with orchestra he will disclose whether he can proclaim profound passion, flaming eloquence, the deeper emotions that are manifested in the greatest music. For the present it is enough to recognize the assurance of a surpassing talent, well-nigh complete mastery of all the problems of violin playing, a sensitive, dignified, and unassuming musician of such youth that much may still be expected in his development.

The audience applauded warmly and persistently; but Mr. Heifetz only gave one encore, Tartini's variations on a theme by Corelli, till he had finished his program. André Benoist played the accompaniments beautifully.

GABRIELLE GILLS IN SONGS.

French Soprano, and Vera Poppe, Cellist, Heard in Aeolian Hall.

Gabrielle Gills, a French soprano of personal charm and much of that distinction which marks the stage art of France, began at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon a second season in America, under the auspices of the French-American Association for Musical Art. There were airs of Bach, Handel, Berlioz, and Franck, more ambitious than she has sung before; two songs of Laparra, composer of the opera "Habanera," both encored, and American pieces by Fairchild and Crist, which Mme. Gills for the first time sung in English. After some Russian and more French, she ended with Korbhlin's "Le Thé" and the "Marseillaise" on recall. The accompanist was Mrs. Ethel Cave Cole.

Vera Poppé, a 'cellist of peculiarly "speaking" tone, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall last evening, again accompanied by Mrs. Cole. Her program contained a sonata of Brahms, another of Boccherini, pieces by Faure and Glazounow, two of the player's own, entitled "Volga" and "The Song of Pan," and the concerto for 'cello by Saint-Saëns.

Harold Bauer and the Symphony Society repeated their opening program of the orchestral season heard on Thursday and, as a well attended concert last evening in Carnegie Hall.

Montclair Girls Going to France.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 27.—Two Montclair girls will sail early in November for France to do canteen work with the American troops. They are Miss Alice Gates, daughter of Frederick T. Gates, who for many years was almoner for John D. Rockefeller, and Miss Violet Bennett, daughter of the Rev. Allen L. Bennett. Both young women received their appointments from the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

REV. DR. I. M. ATWOOD DEAD.

Prominent Universalist, Educator, and Author Dies in His 80th Year.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac Morgan Atwood, a retired Universalist minister, educator, and author and widely known in Brooklyn, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on Friday, in his eightieth year. Dr. Atwood was born in Pembroke, N. Y., and was educated at Yale and ordained to the Universalist Church in 1861. He had held pastorates in several New York and New England towns and in 1879 became President of the Canton Theological Seminary. From 1898 until 1906 he was general Superintendent of the Universalist Church in the United States and Canada.

Dr. Atwood was one of the American associate editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica and since 1911 was a professor of theology and philosophy at the St. Lawrence University. He was the author of several books on religious subjects, among them "Have We Outgrown Christianity?" "Latest Word of Universalism," "Episcopacy," and "A System of Christian Doctrines." He is survived by his wife, a son, the Rev. Dr. John Murray Atwood, Dean of Canton Theological School, and by three daughters.

E. J. Wendell's Funeral Thursday.

Funeral services for Evert Jansen Wendell, philanthropist, who died at Neuilly, France, on Aug. 25, will be held at Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, on Thursday at 10 A. M. Mr. Wendell's body was lately brought home from France, where he had gone in the interest of the Aero Club of America, of which he was a Governor, to promote the social and physical welfare of American aviators. He had also been interested in the inauguration of the American University Union in Paris, a clubhouse for college men in military and auxiliary services.

Mr. Wendell was Vice President of the Harvard Club of this city, and a member of many charitable civic and social organizations.

John A. Dooner.

John A. Dooner, who was Superintendent of Buildings in Manhattan during Mayor Van Wyck's administration, and once a "pal" of Richard Croker, died on Friday at his home, 1,603 Voorhies Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, at the age of 64 years. Mr. Dooner was born in this city, and for a long time was Democratic Captain of the Third Election District of the First Assembly District. When Charles F. Murphy became head of Tammany, Dooner fell under the displeasure of the Tammany leader and lost the Commissionership of Buildings. In 1905 he became foreman of laborers in the Bridge Department at $2,000 a year, but in the anti-Tammany crusade of 1910 he lost this place and retired to private life.

HERO LAND TO SHOW FRENCH BATTLEFIELD

Trenches, Dugouts, and Field Forts Will Be Exhibited at the Palace.

WAR TANK TO BE FEATURE

Bazaar Will Last Nineteen Days, and $1,000,000 Is Mark Set for Relief Fund.

The most elaborate and costly display of war trophies ever gathered together in this country, in addition to reproductions of field forts, trench life, and battlefields, will be arrayed in the Grand Central Palace on Nov. 24, when the "Hero Land" show, which is to run for nineteen days, has its first night. The whole building, from the basement to the fourth floor, has been leased for the exhibits.

The French Government has taken the greater part of the fourth floor for its official war exhibit. This will include not only trophies, pictures, and miniatures from the French lines, but a fully equipped French theatre. In the basement are to be dugouts and trenches reproduced with the aid of British and French officers now in this country by the artist Paul Chalfin. Outside of the building are to be housed the German submarine U C-5, (since renamed U-Buy-A-Bond,) and the British armored tank sent over to this country by the British War Office.

The most expensive table d'hote in the United States will be prepared by Abrazard, the famous chef of the Café de Paris, who has been loaned by that Parisian restaurant for "Hero Land" and is now on the way to this country, traveling as the guest of the French Government. Twenty dollars a plate for the meals prepared by Abrazard is the price now under consideration.

The Jewish Committee, of which Mrs. Daniel S. Guggenheim is Chairman, will present, not the street scene of Jerusalem, as originally planned, but a very much more elaborate picture of a village square in early America, designed by Paul Chalfin. This will be an exact reproduction of Bowling Green, New York, in the seventeenth century, with fur traders, Indians, Spanish, and Dutch, combining to make a lively and colorful picture. A reconstructed Bagdad, with the British in possession, will be staged on the third floor by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. The Armenian and Turkish Committees are to present Armenia, showing the ravages of the Turks and Syria laid low by the Hun. Actual scenes from these stricken countries will be reproduced with photographic accuracy.

On the first floor is to be a magnificent ballroom, modeled after that of Versailles. In another corner will be the old Cheshire tavern, famous as the scene of Dr. Samuel Johnson's conversational powers. The American Red Cross will have a tea garden. Five moving picture theatres will be installed, in which official pictures from all the battlefronts will be shown.

The Governments of Italy and Belgian will have exhibits. Maimed and blinded Belgian soldiers have sent over articles of their own manufacture for disposal at the bazaar. Exhibits and sales will show also what blinded French soldiers have been able to accomplish through America's assistance.

The Ambassadors and the wives of the Ambassadors from the leading nations of the allies are the patronesses and patronesses. The object of the "Hero Land" show, as well as that of collecting money for war relief, is to bring home in vivid pictures to the American people some of the actualities of warfare as carried on by the Germans. It is expected that at least $1,000,000 will be cleared.

One of the features will be the spectacle of the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, presided over by Mrs. George D. Pratt, assisted by Mrs. John Wood Stewart, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Mrs. James Speyer. In charge of the Red Cross tea garden will be Miss Margaret Cameron, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden. The exhibit of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the British Empire will be conducted under the direction of Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff and Miss Dorothy Donnelly.

Among the participants in the exhibit of the American Ambulance in Russia will be Mrs. Lawrence Keene, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, Mrs. Stanhope Nixon, Mrs. Charles Lanier Lousley, Mrs. Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. William Disston, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs James Lowell Putnam, and Mrs. John Wanamaker, Jr. A Russian sable worth $30,000 has been donated to this exhibit, and will be sold in shares.

Travis's Aid to Help Baker.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—State Controller Travis has loaned the services of one of his examiners, Isidor Sack, to the War Department for accounting work in connection with the war. Mr. Sack's work will be in connection with the aircraft production.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS B. FRITH, retired shoe merchant, for twenty-five years in business in the Greenpoint section, died on Friday at his home, 88 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. He had been a resident of that borough for half a century.

EDWARD WREN, a dry goods merchant of Springfield, Ohio, died at his home in Rockaway Park, L. I., on Thursday. Mr. Wren came to this country from Ireland in 1873 and opened a small store at Lancaster, Ohio. Two years later he removed to Springfield, where he was engaged for more than a village, and here his business improved until at his death it was one of the largest establishments of its kind in that State. Mr. Wren had been a resident of Rockaway Park for the last five years.

Captain CHARLES P. PETERSON, a Sandy Hook pilot, and a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, and the New York and New Jersey Sandy Hook Pilots' Association, died from heart disease on Friday at his home, 2,102 Avenue D, Flatbush, in his fortieth year. He left a widow.

Mrs. DAISY LAURA COOK, wife of P. Walter Cook, is dead at her home, 914 East Thirteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 38 years. Miss ALICE A. MONTGOMERY, 70 years old, an active member of the South Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Wednesday. She was a daughter of George F. Montgomery, and lived at 896 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss CHRISTINA A. McLEOD, 55 years old, died on Friday at the home of her brother, Dr. John A. McLeod, 160 Noble Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Canada.

Captain ZENO W. DE VOE, a retired pilot, formerly for fifty years in the employ of the Union Ferry Company, died at his home, 624 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday.

THOMAS JEFFERSON CAMPBELL, for many years in the lumber business in Manhattan, died on Friday at his home, 71 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

Major R. DICKINSON JEWETT, veteran of the Seventh Regiment and formerly an attorney in this city, died on Friday at his home in Upper Nyack, N. Y. He was born in Piermont, N. Y., sixty-one years ago. He was a member of Veteran's Association of the Seventh Regiment and the Piermont Reformed Church.

ISSAC BOEHM, a real estate operator, died on Friday at his home, 265 Central Park West, in his seventy-third year. He was a member of the Progress Club and several charitable organizations.

LOUIS BLANDIN, an artist, who decorated the interiors of many New York restaurants, died suddenly yesterday at the French Hospital, following a stroke of apoplexy. He was in his thirty-third year.

SAMUEL SWENSON, a retired piano manufacturer of this city and Rutherford, N. J., died on Friday, after a stroke of paralysis, at his home, 55 James St., son of Mount Hope Place, the Bronx. He was born in Sweden, seventy-three years ago.

JOHN THOMAS BRIERLY, for many years a public accountant in this city, died on Friday at his home, 433 West Street, Brooklyn, where he made his home since 1857. He was born in Oldham, England, sixty-three years ago.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, a Corporal in the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, died on Thursday at his home, 710 Union Avenue, the Bronx.

WILLIAM M. KILEY, shoe manufacturer and a member of the firm of McDonald and Kiley of Cincinnati, Ohio, died on Friday in his home, 604 West 113th Street. Mr. Kiley was born in Massachusetts. He was a member of Friendly Sons at St. Patrick, the Rotary Club, the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, and the Boot and Shoe Traveler's Association of this city.

JOHN FEE, Jr., Mayor of the Borough of South River, N. J., died yesterday at a hospital in New Brunswick, N. J., in his fifty-fifth year.

JAMES A. MURNOVEY, an actor whose last engagement was at the Hippodrome, died yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GOLDBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Jonas R. Goldberg, nee Ruth Lieberkind, of 1,192 Lexington Av. announce the birth of a son on Oct. 27, 1917.

SEADER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Seader, 1,815 7th Av., a daughter, Rachael, on Thursday, Oct. 25, 1917.

TESSER.—Mr. and Mrs. William Tesser announce the birth of a son on Friday, Oct. 19, 1917.

Confirmed.

SOKOLSKI.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sokolski announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Nathaniel Meyer, Congregation Shaarae Tefila, Far Rockaway, Saturday, Nov. 3, 10 A. M.

Engaged.

CHOPAK—LUBITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Lubitz of 1,061 Bergen St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Anne Rowena, to Mr. Jules Chopak, Jr. No cards.

GOLDEN—WEINBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Weinberger of 1,048 Bryant Av., Bronx, wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Max H. Golden of 1,852 Marmion Av., Bronx.

GORDON — KHEEL. — Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Kheel announce the engagement of their daughter Mary to Alexander Gordon.

KASS—SCHNECK.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Schneck of 740 West End Av., announce the engagement of their daughter Sadie to Moe Kass.

MARKOWITZ—DREFUS.—Miss Carolyn Drefus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Drefus, to William J. Markowitz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Markowitz.

O'BRIEN—CARTER.—Mrs. Fredrick Lyman Carter of 1,414 President St., Brooklyn, widow of the late Frederick Lyman Carter, announces the engagement of her daughter Helen Isabell to Lieutenant William H. J. O'Brien, M. R. C., U. S. A., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Brien and brother of Dr. Thomas A. O'Brien of 42 Dwight St., New Haven, Conn. Lieutenant O'Brien is a graduate of Sheffield Scientific School, 1908, and Yale Medical School, 1912, and is at present located at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

SALTZ—HUEBSHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Huebshman of 40 West 127th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Sophia to Mr. Louis Saltz.

SPERLING—DE BOER.—Mr. and Mrs. David H. De Boer of 60 West 101st St., announce the betrothal of their daughter Jane to Herman I. Sperling, son of Mrs. Elias M. Sperling.

STEIGERWALD — WOLFF.—Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Wolff announce the engagement of their daughter Pauline to Abraham Steigerwald. At home Nov. 4, from 5 to 6, 490 Riverside Drive. No cards.

STERNHARTZ—MOLDAUER.—Mr. and Mrs. Osias Moldauer of 2,133 Pacific St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Libbie to Dr. Abraham Sternhartz.

WEISS—STEINTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Steinthal announce the engagement of their daughter Harriett to Mr. Herbert Weiss. At home Sunday, Nov. 4, 182 West 82d St.

Married.

BIGELOW—FEUSTMAN.—On Oct. 25, at 111 West 86th St., Marian Thatcher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon P. Fuestman, to Emerson Bigelow, U. S. N. R. F.

COHEN—HIRSCHBERG.—On Oct. 22, 1917, by the Hon. Leonard D. Snitkin, a Justice of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, Hor. Louis Cohen to Mrs. Amelia Salomon Hirschberg, daughter of the late Simon and Elizabeth Davis Salomon and widow of the late Rudolph Hirschberg.

DEVEREUX — TOWNSEND.— On Saturday, Oct. 27, at St. Agnes's Church, Lieut. Leslie W. Devereux of Utica, N. Y., and of 31st Field Artillery, U. S. A., and Noemi Gibert Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend.

GULICK—FRANKLIN.—Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1917, at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. L. Mason Clarke, D. D., Carolyn Bland Franklin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott Franklin, to Horace Gulick.

KEYS—HALSEY.—Oct. 27, 1917, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Winfield S. Baer, Eliza Gracie Halsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. K. Halsey, to Harold Cristie Keys of Elizabeth, N. J.

LOWTHER — LUFBURROW.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, at the Hotel St. Regis, by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Seagle, Grace, daughter of the late Grover H. Lufburrow, to Christopher Meyer Lowther.

ROSS—DE WOLFE.—At Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 24, 1917, Frederick Blaikiock Ross to Alice L. Crosby De Wolfe.

ROTHWELL—KLOTS.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, at Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, Va., by the Rev. Theodore Bolles, David, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dussell Klots of New York City, to Major Albert Rothwell, United States Army.

SCHRENZEL—THALMESSINGER.—Oct. 26, at 50 West 77th St., Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Thalmessinger, to Alfred Schrenzel.

WARNER—FRANKLIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 25, 1917, at Hotel Ansonia, Flora Franklin, daughter of Morris Franklin, 134 East 63th, to Charles Benjamin Warner.

Died.

BATES.—Oct. 27, in her 70th year, Mary Ann, widow of Charles H. Bates, beloved mother of Mrs. Elizabeth Carl Bates, at residence, 139 West 104th St. Interment and services Homer, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 29. Homer, N. Y., papers copy.

BECKWITH.—Suddenly, on Oct. 24, 1917, J. Carroll Beckwith, N. A. Funeral service in the church of St. Thomas the Church, 5th Av., near 53d St., on Sunday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock.

BIGGS.—Oct. 26, Stella Webb, wife of Edward M. Biggs. Services at her residence, 300 West 107th St., Sunday, Oct. 28, at 4:30 o'clock. Interment Monday at Chittenango, Madison County, N. Y.

BOEHM.—Suddenly, on Oct. 25, Isaac, beloved husband of Annie Boehm, in his 72d year. Funeral from his late residence, 265 Central Park West, on Sunday morning, the 28th, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BOEHM.—The Board of Directresses and members of Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Home for Aged and Infirm, I. O. B. B., are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Isaac Boehm, husband of our esteemed Directress, Sunday, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 265 Central Park West. Mrs. EDWARD LOEB, President.

BOEHM.—The Board of Directors of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children are requested to attend the funeral of Isaac Boehm, late husband of our Honorary President, Annie Boehm.

Mrs. MAXIMILIAN TOCH, Pres.

BUXBAUM.—Sol, in his 31st year; beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Burbaum and dear brother of Joe, Gus, Mrs. B. Hofeld, and Mrs. A. G. Kahn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Mount Neboh Temple, 564 West 150th St., Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

COHEN. — Josephine, (nee Herrmann,) beloved wife of Moses B. and mother of Helen, suddenly. Funeral from her late residence, 1,190 Madison Av., Sunday, 3 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

COHN.—Samuel, Oct. 27, beloved husband of Nannie, nee Gumperts, brother of Abe, Jacob, Joseph, Harry, Lottie, and Carrie Bassett. Funeral from his late residence, 217 East 82d St., Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 10 A. M.

DAY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 25, 1917, Edward A. Day, husband of Elizabeth H. Day of Morristown, N. J. Services will be held at St. Peter's Church on Monday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

DOONER.—On Oct. 26, 1917, John A. Dooner, beloved father of Mrs. John Connell, John A. Dooner, Jr., Mrs. Florence O'Brien, Ira J. Dooner, Mrs. Frank Connor, Edward J. Dooner, and Alexander Dooner. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1,603 Voorhees Av., Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn; thence to St. Mark's Church, Shore Road, where a high requiem mass will be held for the repose of his soul, on Monday, Oct. 29, 1917, at 10 A. M.

DURYEE.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 27, Lillian Duryee. Funeral services at residence of her sister, Mrs. Ella D. Guion, 71 Dell Av., on Monday at 8 o'clock P. M.

ELLIS.—Marjorie Jean Griffith, beloved wife of William H. Ellis, suddenly, Oct. 26. Funeral, 9 P. M., Monday, Oct. 29, from her home, 185 Madison Av.

FITZSIMMONS. — Bob. Memorial service Sunday, 3 o'clock, THE FUNERAL CHURCH. (Campbell's) B'way, 66th St.

GATCHELL.—Oct. 25, 1917, James B., son of Hannah and the late Joseph E. Gatchell, age 42 years. Services at the residence of his mother, 243 West 21st St., Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock.

GRANT.—Oct. 26, at Summit, N. J., Emma Collier, aged 90 years, widow of Charles Henry Grant of Philadelphia. Funeral services will be held at her late home, Summit, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 28, at 3:30 P. M., on arrival of the 2:15 train from Hoboken. Interment Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, at 3 P. M., Monday, Oct. 29. Kindly omit flowers.

GENT.—Minetta, Oct. 26, 1917. Funeral from her late residence, 611 Wales Av., Monday, Oct. 29, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Roch's Church, where requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

HIRSH.—After a lingering illness Dora Sussman Hirsh, beloved sister of Mrs. Henriette Guggenheimer, on Oct. 26. Funeral private.

HOLDER.—On Oct. 27, William, ex-patrolman, beloved father of William G. and George E. Funeral from his late residence, 2,374 Webster Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 30. Funeral mass and interment at Saratoga Springs.

Died.

JENNINGS.—On Friday, Oct. 26, 1917, Joseph Henry, beloved husband of Carrie M. Jennings. Funeral from his home, 757 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, Monday, Oct. 29, at 8:30 A. M.; thence to St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, Classon Av. and Sterling Place, where mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Members of San Salvadore Council, K. of C., invited.

KENNELLY.—On Oct. 25, Hanora, widow of Daniel Kennelly and beloved and devoted mother of Mary, Helen, Hannah, and Martin Kennelly. Funeral Monday, Oct. 29, at 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 603 West 138th St. Requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. Interment Calvary.

KILEY.—On Oct. 25, after a long illness, William M. Kiley, beloved husband of Mary Parker Kiley, in the 58th year of his age. Services will be conducted by Newark Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, No. 21, at his late residence, 604 West 113th St., on Sunday evening, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock. All brothers invited to attend. Funeral Greenwood Cemetery, Monday, Oct. 29, 10 A. M. Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Cincinnati papers please copy.

LAMP.—On Oct. 26, Henry Lamp, in his seventy-fourth year. Funeral private.

LEONARD.—Suddenly, at Richmond, Va., Daniel Leonard of Albany, N. Y., entered into eternal life in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

LEWIS.—At Thompson, Conn., Friday, Oct. 26, 1917, John Scot Lewis. Funeral Monday, Oct. 29, at 2:30 P. M.

MCCORMICK.—Oct. 27, Edward, infant son of Joseph and Charlotte R. McCormick. Funeral private, Oct. 29, from parents' residence, 557 Academy St., Astoria, L. I.

McKECHNIE.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, Elizabeth McKechnie, (nee Muir,) widow of Robert McKechnie, age 72 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 330 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, N. J., Monday evening, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock.

McLAURIN.—At South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 27, 1917, Bertha Willoughby, beloved wife of J. Donald McLaurin. Funeral services will be held at her home, 358 Montrose Av., on Monday, Oct. 29, at 2:30 P. M. British and Canadian papers please copy.

McLOUGHLIN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 25, 1917, Mary, beloved wife of James McLoughlin, (nee Wheelahan,) mother of the Rev. Thomas J. McLoughlin and Mother Mary Thomas of the Presentation Convent. Funeral from her late residence, 209 West 69th St., on Monday, Oct. 29, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

MAGNUS.—Henrietta, widow of Samuel A. Magnus, at her residence, Jarvis Lane, Far Rockaway, Oct. 26, mother of Mrs. Pauline Frank, Mrs. Henry M. Toch, Mrs. Harry E. Baer, Mrs. Frieda, Ilich, Mrs. Leo Bleyer, and Max and Benjamin Magnus. Funeral private, Sunday morning, at convenience of family. Interment at Cypress Hills.

MAHONEY.—James. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., Tuesday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

RATHEMACHER.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, 1917, at his residence, 214 West 138th St., Peter Rathemacher, beloved husband of Katherine, nee Hamech. Funeral notice later.

RICHARDSON.—On Oct. 25, Frank W. Richardson, aged 61 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,030 Broadway, New York, Sunday, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

SERVICES—THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Binghampton, Daisy, lying in state. Hoskin, William J., Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Hussey, Thomas, Sunday, 2 P. M. Peterson, Edna M., Monday, 2:30 P. M. Weingaertner, Eduard, Monday, 12:30 P. M.

SEYMOUR.—Woman's Republican Club announces, with deep sorrow, death of esteemed and beloved charter member, Mrs. Julius H. Seymour.

SEYMOUR.—At Buffalo, N. Y., Marie, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Seymour, Oct. 15. Funeral private.

SIMPSON.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, 1917, Richard A., of Rockaway Beach. Funeral service at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Helen Mackenzie, 840 Linden Av., Flatbush, on Monday, Oct. 29, at 8 P. M.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at San Diego, Cal., Ella Amanda Smith, wife of the late Dr. Daniel H. Smith. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SWENSON.—Samuel, beloved husband of Sophie Marie Anderson, at his residence, 105 Mount Hope Place. Funeral service 10 A. M. Monday. Interment private.

THOMAS.—In Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 27, 1917, Ann Eliza Porter, wife of the late Philander Janks Thomas of Wickford, R. I. Funeral private. Interment in Rhode Island.

TORREY.—At Brick Church, N. J., in her 90th year, Oct. 27, 1917, Catherine M., widow of Samuel Whittemore Torrey and daughter of the late George Coggill. Funeral services at Orange, N. J., Monday, Oct. 29, on arrival of 10:30 A. M. train from Hoboken.

VOORZANGER.—After a short illness, on Oct. 26, Benjamin, beloved husband of Lina Voorzanger, (nee De Vries,) and father of Louis, Herman, Joseph, Wilhelmina Speyer, Bertha Weening. Funeral services at his late residence, Sunday, 3 P. M., 481 St. Marks Place, Brooklyn.

WEINGAERTNER.—Oct. 26, Eduard, beloved husband of Louise M. Weingaertner, at his late residence, 35 West 81st St. Services THIS FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) 1,970 Broadway, Monday, 12:30.

WELLS.—At Santo Domingo, Oct. 24, Julian L. Wells of Charleston, S. C., in his 48th year, son of the late Edward L. Wells.

WHITE.—On the twenty-sixth day of October, 1917, William Hubbard White, son of the late William H. and Abby A. White, in the 77th year of his age, at his residence, 1 Old Spring Harbor, L. I. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, on Sunday, Oct. 28, at 2:45 P. M. Conveyances will be at the station on the arrival of the train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 1:08 P. M. Interment private. San Francisco papers please copy.

WREN.—Mr. Edward Wren, a leading dry goods merchant and citizen of Springfield, Ohio, was died at Rockaway Park, L. I., Friday, Oct. 26, was a native of Ireland, arriving in the United States in 1873. He did not stay in New York, but immediately started for the West, opening a small store in Lancaster, Ohio. Two years later he moved to Springfield, when it was hardly more than a village. Almost from the beginning his business grew by leaps and bounds until at the time of his death the establishment which bore his name was one of the largest in the State of Ohio. Although he never held office, Mr. Wren was keenly interested in civic and political enterprises.

WRIGHT.—On Friday, Oct. 26, 1917, Gilbert A., husband of Louise Prophet and son of Elizabeth Wright. Funeral service at his late residence,

Two Hundred Kit Bags

English type, full-cut, with heavy brass frame, lock and side catches, heavy cowhide double-sewed edges, extra heavy sewing on corners and English plaid lining at $15.95.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Every Day.

Service Flags—Specially Priced

Wool bunting—best quality—about 31x54 inches. With one, two or three stars.

Specially priced at $2.95. Additional stars added on short notice. We will supply up to 10 stars without charge.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

The October Sale of Furs

Furriers since 1842

For over Half a Century GIMBELS name has been associated with fine furs. We take pride in our enlarged section this year—and our extensive display of furs.

Listed are a few of our season's coats:

Scotch Moleskin Coats	$245 to $425
Hudson Seal Coats	$110 to $475
Caracul Coats	$145 to $650
Nutria Fur Coats	$145 to $250
Leopard Skin Coats	$185 to $295
Siberian Squirrel Coats	$185 to $350
Natural Muskrat Coats	$65 to $250

Some Birthday Specials in the October Fur Sale

Blended Sable Scarfs, made of four selected skins.....$55

Taupe Fox Scarfs, silk lined, $27.50

Taupe Fox Muffs to match, $39.50

Battleship Gray Wolf Scarfs, $22.50

Battleship Gray Wolf Muffs, $29.50

Hudson Seal Stoles, 2 yds. long, $29.50

Hudson Seal Canteen Muffs, $16.50

Skunk Scarfs, dyed black, $12.50

Muffs to match.....$44.50

Poiret Wolf Set, scarf and muff, at .....$42.50 set

Other Fur Sets, Scarfs and Muffs in all the wanted Furs of the season.

Fur Sets.....$35 to $575

Muffs .....$10 to $275

Scarfs .....$10 to $425

Fur Bandings, ranging from 75c to $17.50 yard

All Hudson Seal here advertised is dyed muskrat.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Royal Crown Derby China

Last of the Bawo & Dotter Stock (Held up by Court Order since May, 1915) at 1-3 to 2-3 Savings

The Sale will soon close.

For people who come to buy a single piece often order a dozen when they see the beauty of the china.

Service plates, cups and saucers, vases, loving cups, knick-knacks, exquisite shapes and designs, no two alike—all made by PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.—for early comers to save one-third and even two-thirds on!

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Information from the GIMBEL Stationery Section

—For the Special Days of the Winter.

Engraved Plate in script type and print, 50 best quality cards at 95c

Engraved Plate in shaded Old English or French script and print, 50 best quality cards, name not to exceed 15 letters, at $1.95

100 Visiting Cards, printed from customer's own plate, at 89c

Personal Christmas Cards Now Ready for Inspection.

Personal Greeting Cards of all kinds, formal and informal, are found—and we advise an early placing of your order this year due to the usettled condition of materials and labor. Prices range from 5c to 35c each

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Annual Sale of New and Used Pianos and Player Pianos

Convenient Terms and Savings of $50 to $375

Once each year business judgment makes it advisable to clear piano stocks of all discontinued designs and used instruments, regardless of their original price. This year the selection is very attractive and presents

An Opportunity Every Music Lover Will Appreciate

We have 27 instruments to close out at great reductions, mostly store-worn, slightly scratched, though marks are hardly noticeable. Also a few discontinued models. So far as tone and musical quality are concerned, every one of the 27 is in perfect order. Terms to meet your requirements; you can virtually make your own terms.

18 High Grade Player Pianos

Name	Finish	Original Price	Sale Price	Name	Finish	Original Price	Sale Price
Vose & Sons	Mahogany	$650	$525	Milton (Player) (Grande)	Mahogany	$950	$850
Vose & Sons	Mahogany	650	475	Milton (Player) (Electric)	Mahogany	650	550
Sohmer-Cecilian	Cir.Walnut	1,050	675	Conried	Mahogany	500	325
Sohmer-Cecilian	Mahogany	850	550	Conried	Fumed Oak	500	345
Shoninger	Mahogany	600	405	Conried	Mahogany	500	345
Shoninger	Mahogany	650	600	Conried	Mission	500	345
Francis Bacon	Mahogany	500	350	Ellwood	Mahogany	500	295
Francis Bacon	Walnut	500	375	Waldorf	Mahogany	500	395
Francis Bacon	Mission	550	395				
Milton	Mahogany	550	395				

9 Grand and Upright Pianos

Name	Finish	Original Price	Sale Price		Name	Finish	Original Price	Sale Price	
Acoustigrande (Made by Chickering Bros.)		$850	$550		Fr. Bacon	Walnut	$350	$250	(Upright)
Conried	Mahogany	500	395	(Grand)	R. Wilson	Mahogany		150	"
Fr. Bacon	Green Oak	350	250	(Upright)	Leckerling	Walnut		125	"
Fr. Bacon	Mission	350	250	"	R.M.Bent	Ebony		150	"
					Milton	Green Oak	325	255	"

On sale all this week.

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Added Features:

Pianos and Players will be delivered free in any territory covered by our delivery routes and freight prepaid to your nearest freight station.

Free service for one year.

Free stool for pianos and free bench for players, with 12 rolls of music for players.

Owing to the very low prices prevailing at this sale, no instruments will be taken in exchange.

$75,000 Lamp Sale

The Sale is for every home and every room

Special $100, this hand-carved burnished gold lamp with gold lace shade trimmed with bullion fringe, rosebuds and tassels—with that artistic touch peculiar to the French. One of hundreds of fine lamps.

This particular lamp is for a drawing room. Of course we have them in profusion for living rooms and halls, for little dens, boudoirs, dining rooms, reading rooms, music rooms—pretentious homes and modest little homes and big.

The savings make this an ideal time to secure Christmas gift lamps. GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Dress Goods, Special

A trio of fashionable black and colored fabrics for tomorrow's selling.

54-inch Navy Blue Serges, $1.85 Yard

Regular price $2.25. A fine firm French twill, two fine shades of navy blue.

All Wool Poplins at $1.38 Yd.

All the wanted fall *colors* in this popular dress *fabric*, including brown, green, taupe, navy blue, and black, at this special price, $1.38 yard (about the wholesale price today).

Sponged and Shrunk Black Broadcloths, $1.95 Yard

47 inches wide, a rich lustrous Jet Black.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Oriental Rugs—Sale

The collection has a fine Old World flavor, with its Kirmanshah and old-school Mahal rugs in wanted room sizes.

Prices, strange to relate, are as low as before the war. For instance:

Fine Kirmanshahs

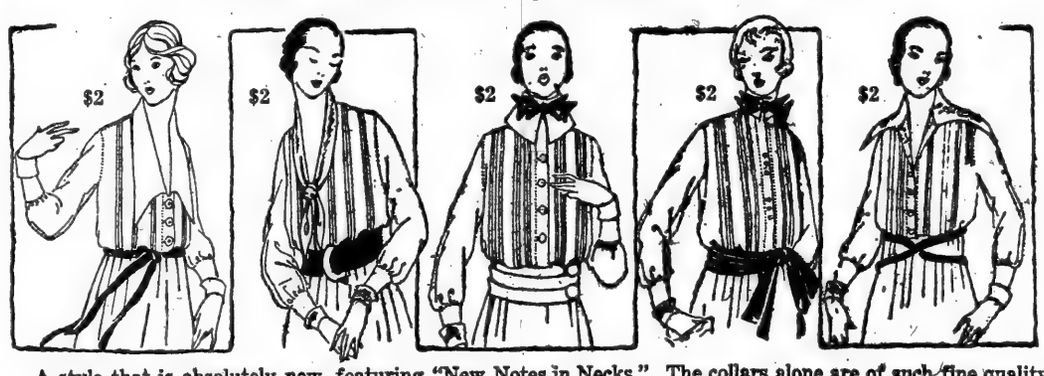
	Reg.	Special Price.		Reg.	Special Price.
12. 8 x 9. 5	$335	$275	14. 0 x 9. 3	$675	$575
12. 0 x 9. 9	400	335	12. 9 x 10. 0	465	410
12. 5 x 8.11	435	375	12. 7 x 8.11	450	395
12. 0 x 8. 8	420	335	11. 4 x 8. 6	450	375
12. 1 x 9. 4	525	455	14. 1 x 10. 1	465	375
13. 0 x 9. 0	390	325	15. 7 x 9. 6	440	375

Persian Mahals

14. 2 x 10. 2	$335	$285	14. 1 x 10. 3	$345	$295
13. 8 x 11. 0	345	295	12. 1 x 8. 9	285	235
13. 8 x 10. 6	315	275	18. 9 x 9.10	275	225
13.10 x 10. 0	300	255			

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Newest Modes of Satin Collars on Voile Blouses These Smartest of Blouses at $2



A style that is absolutely new, featuring "New Notes in Necks." The collars alone are of such fine quality of satin that if purchased as an individual piece of neckwear could scarcely be duplicated at this price. The blouses, of extra fine Voile, are daintily tucked and pleated; cuffs and collars of white or flesh satin, at $2.00

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Linens Clear Away!

Soiled from counter handling in our recent great sales—or sold down to a few of a kind—or without matching pieces—a short, sharp sale!

Odd and Soiled Table Cloths and Napkins—Extra fine quality. Some require a good tubbing, others have no napkins to match, hence these very low prices, in many instances less than today's wholesale cost. From $3.50 for 70 x 70-in. cloths to $19.50 for 90 x 144 inch ones.

Heavy Irish Linen Damask Napkins—Dinner size, bleached snow white, extra heavy quality. A selection of pretty designs. Exceptional! 24 x 24 in. $5.50 doz.

Pure Irish Linen Damask Cloths and Napkins to match—Made by a famous manufacturer, celebrated for their wearing qualities, in a variety of pretty designs.
70 x 70 inches.....$4.50 each
70 x 90 inches.....$5.50 each
72 x 108 inches.....$6.25 each

Napkins to Match—
22 x 22 inches.....$5.00 dozen

Hemstitched Cloths of Pure Scotch Linen—Laundered ready for use. 66 x 66 in., $3.50 ea.; 66 x 86 in., $4.50 ea.

Hemstitched Huck Towels of Union Linen, extra heavy quality and very absorbent, with neat damask borders; 20 x 38 inches, $3.75 doz.

Hemstitched Huck Towels made from clean absorbent Pure Irish Linen flax yarns; 20 x 36 inches, $6.00 doz.

Turkish Bath Towels—Snow white bleached; extra heavy quality and very absorbent, neatly hemmed ends, good generous size. $3.00 doz.

Big Spongy Bath Towels—Extra heavy, the very absorbent kind, made from double-twisted cotton yarns; 26 x 52 inches. $9.00 doz.

Madeira Handkerchief and Napkin Pouches—Hand embroidered and hand scalloped 50c to $1.50 ea.

13-Piece Japanese Luncheon Sets—Neatly embroidered by hand in delft blue, edges finished by machine, several designs. $2.25 set.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Women's Silk Stockings $1.15 and $1.75

GIMBELS—Main Floor

"Exhibition" Furniture Sale

WITH VERSATILITY

We've illustrated one suite—$815, regularly $1230—three pieces in Chippendale design, of solid mahogany and gorgeous blue figured velour, with luxuriously upholstered loose-cushion seats of down. Individually: Davenport $400, Arm chair $225, Ladies' chair $190.

It's a striking illustration of this Sale's versatility. The Furniture Exhibit samples of MAHER BROTHERS, famous exponents of art in upholstered furniture, at savings of one-third on last January prices.

In Damask

$425.00 Chippendale Model Mahogany Three Piece Suite, all over upholstered in Black and Gold figured Damask with loose cushion seats. $280.00

$340.00 Adam Model Mahogany Three Piece Suite—Spring seat—cane Back with round pillows covered in black and Gold Striped Damask. $225.00

$300.00 Chippendale Model Three Piece Cane Suite, Mulberry figured Velour with four square pillows and a bolster roll. $195.00

In Tapestry

$270.00 Tapestry Davenport; 7 foot over all spring seat; spring arms. $180.00

$210.00 Tapestry Davenport; tufted all over; rounded ends; sloping back. $135.00

$160.00 Adam Model Tapestry three piece Suite; spring seat and back; roll arms. $105.00

$145.00 Tapestry Davenport; loose cushion seat; pillow arms. $95.00

$110.00 Tapestry Davenport; 6 foot over all; loose cushion seat; spring back. $72.00

$70.00 Tapestry Arm Rocker; loose cushion seat and pillow arms. $45.00

$42.00 Tapestry Lounge; raised head. $27.50

$150.00 Queen Anne Model Day Bed upholstered in Blue and Gold Striped Damask with loose pillow. $100.00

$105.00 Queen Anne Model Wing Chair, covered in Gold and Blue figured Damask. $70.00

$75.00 Wing Chair, spring seat upholstered in Blue and Gold striped Damask. $50.00

In Velour

$360.00 Mahogany Chippendale Model Three piece Cane Suite, loose cushion seat and pillows upholstered in Mulberry striped Velour. $240.00

$485.00 Louis XVI Model Mahogany three piece Suite, cane back, spring seat with shaped loose pillows covered in Blue striped Velour. $320.00

$290.00 Davenport in Mulberry figured Velour, loose pillow arms, and cushion seat. $190.00

$150.00 Louis XVI Model Cane Day Bed, upholstered in Blue striped Velour with loose pillow. $100.00

$45.00 Arm Chair or Rocker; spring seat and back; upholstered in Blue Striped Velour. $30.00

$40.00 Queen Anne Mahogany Bench, upholstered in Blue striped Velour. $25.00

Morocco Easy Chairs—Four Models With Loose Cushion Seats.

$160.00 Red Morocco; Tufted Back. $105.00 | $160.00 Red Morocco. $105.00 | $140.00 Green Morocco. $90.00 | $120.00 Green Morocco. $80.00

GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

$1230 Three-Piece Chippendale Suite, $815.

Gimbels Medium-Priced Millinery Salons

Embroidery a Black Velvet Hat with Vari-colored Woolen

It is a chic idea and one that has been sanctioned by the incomparable and indisputable Paris.

All the hats in this section are Paris-Inspired—every shape and size and material has its kinship with Paris.

New models appear from day to day and there is small chance of meeting your duplicate when you wear a GIMBEL Medium-Priced Hat ranging in price from $8.75 to $12.75.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Nightgowns & Envelope Chemises, Regularly $2. Special for $1.50

Fashioned of fine, sheer Nainsook and trimmed effectively with laces, organdie insertions and embroidered motifs.

CHEMISES with round or square necks, trimmed effectively with lace insertions and edging.

NIGHTGOWNS with square or round necks. Trimmed with fine fisheye laces, beadings, ribbons and ribbon bows.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

You are Missing an Opportunity of Rare Worth if You do not See the Rare Silks on Display in the GIMBEL Silk Salons on the Second Floor.

Gold, Silver and Velvet Brocades, $7.95 Yd.

Valued Conservatively at $10 to $25

The Silk Kingdom has never produced more magical Silks than these—the cunning of hand, the imagery of mind, the genius of the gifted ones all have contrived to bring forth these SILKS SUPREME.

Just a few fitting purposes for these Silks—Gorgeous Evening Gowns, Opera Wraps, and magnificent linings for Coats of all kinds. Small jacquettes and rich tunics for an otherwise simple gown.

Collars and cuffs; girdles and trimmings—and BAGS

The most wonderful bags may be evolved from such materials—this is the year of the BAG, and here are suggestions in plenty for Christmas Gifts of Bags.

Brocaded Silks, Satins and Velvets at $7.95.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

RINGS

Looking forward to Gift-Time

14 kt. Green Gold Pierced, Floral mounting with oval shaped amethyst stone, $10.50 to $21

14 kt. Green Gold Pierced, mounted with diamond shape and square stones; amethyst, or topaz, $8 to $12.25

14 kt. Green Gold Pierced Shank, engraved setting Octagon shape Aqua Marine, $33.50 and $35

14 kt. Green Gold Fancy Mounting, with pink Tourmaline and two diamonds, $45

10 kt. and 14 kt. Plain and Engraved stone ring, $3.50 to $25

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Quaker Lace Curtains

Because of "War Conditions" We Can Sell

500 Pairs (19 Patterns) at $6.85

Regularly $8.50 to $13.50.

The makers were forced by unusual conditions to give up this particular line temporarily. When they will again begin manufacture, what prices you will pay—in fact, whether you can get such curtains at all later on—these are problematical.

Nineteen admirable Quaker patterns of

Levers Lace

and most of them HALF price.

Ivory and beige color, two and a half yards long, forty inches wide.

Levers laces are copied from delicate hand-made laces by a special intricate process which ordinary curtain machines cannot achieve.

Filmy lace in clear, distinct designs is the result—some outlined or overshot with heavier thread to simulate the hand-embroidery of ancient Phrygian laces.

Sheer and dainty, yet unusually strong (from fine long-staple Egyptian yarns used in their making).

It's a wonderful chance to make your windows smile. $6.85 the pair.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Section 2 | EDITORIAL SECTION

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Section 2

E SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1917. E

IN PROGRESS—A SALE OF

Filet Laces, Edgings and Medallions

at 20% to 30% less than usual

AN EVENT FOR ALL LOVERS OF BEAUTIFUL LACES.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

READY—Bonds of the First Liberty Loan

The Federal Reserve Bank has delivered our allotment of Bonds of the First Issue. All who paid for their bonds here may have the definitive bonds now upon tendering the receipt and upon satisfactory proof of the identity of the holder of the receipt.

Those who made application but paid no money at the time of their subscriptions may have their bonds now by paying the price of the bonds plus accrued interest to date.

The withdrawals of the amount of the bonds and accrued interest have been made from the accounts of our D. A. customers who authorized us to do so, and their bonds are awaiting them.

The Liberty Bonds of the first issue may be claimed at the Transfer Desk on the first floor in the rear of the Main Stairway.

Chapeaux La Marquise

At

$8.50

Represent the Essence of Good Taste

A Panne velvet hat with gold brocade facing. Grosgrain ribbon ornament. $8.50.

In each hat that bears the label, "Chapeaux La Marquise," there are the combined influences of refined style, excellent materials and fine workmanship that can only be amalgamated by long experience and painstaking care. One needs but to compare these hats with those sold elsewhere at the same price or even more to recognize their superiority.

EXHIBITION AND SALE OF ABOUT 200 OF THESE HATS TO-MORROW

Hats that embody the smartest millinery notes that the season has thus far advanced. Hats for dress, and tailored wear. Hats for the young woman and the matron.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

Specially Assembled for Monday, Are

215 WOMEN'S SUITS

At $27.75

To Show What the New Standardization Means

We have a specialized collection of women's suits at $27.75. That means we are selling suits, at that figure, which, by their excellence of style, fabric and tailoring, are raising the standard of suits as it is now represented by other stores. 120 of the suits; newly added, are the kinds that we would usually sell for $34.75 to $52.50.

215 Suits in This Choice Collection

Velour Cloth Velveteen ***Fine Burella Silvertone*** ***Duvet de Laine Broadcloth***

Many are smartly trimmed with furs, others in more simple, tailored styles with convertible or notched collars to be worn with one's own furs. Belted, semi-belted or semi-fitted. All silk lined and interlined.

Brown, Navy, Black, Green, Taupe, Beetroot, Plum, Burgundy and Reindeer

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Broadway.

PLUSH AND VELVET VELOUR

Are Richly Used in These

Women's New Coats

There's satisfaction in a coat of this rich, soft pile fabric. It has the dressy appropriateness of a fur coat at a fraction of the price. These new models show particular elegance.

The coat illustrated smartly combines its skirt, collar and cuffs of plush with the top of soft Bolivia cloth. Ruby, green, taupe, reindeer, with black plush. **$44.75**

An excellent coat of velvet velour is made with an elegance becoming to the richness of the fabric. The back is belted; a sash ties in front; the pockets are shirred. Large collar and cuffs of blended Jap. mink. **$79.75**

A good-looking belted coat of velvet velour has large collar trimmed with dyed opossum. Silk lined throughout. **$54.75**

A coat made entirely of velvet velour has large collar that may be buttoned high at throat. Silk lined. **$39.75**

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

THE SENSE OF CONFIDENCE GOES WITH

All Our FURS

Whether you buy fur coats, scarfs, muffs or sets, you know, when you buy them here, that the skins are perfect and perfectly matched, that the tag bears the name of the animal on which the pelt grew, that the price is less than is asked for furs of similar style and quality elsewhere.

Handsome Fur Coats

Coats of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), 45 in., full flare, deep collar and cuffs. **$119.00**

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat), 45 in. long, collar and cuffs of skunk. **$139.00**

Coats of Nutria, 45 in., with collar and cuffs of fine Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat). **$119.00**

Coats of Natural Muskrat, 45 in., with collar and cuffs of nutria, raccoon or Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat). **$74.75**

Coats of Natural Muskrat, with collar and cuffs also of muskrat, 45 inches long. **$69.75**

Scarfs, Muffs and Sets

Beaver Sets, with deep pointed collar and melon muff. **$37.75**

Fox Scarfs in Poiret, Kamchatka or Yukon. **$19.74**

Natural Skunk Sets with cape collar and melon muff. **$34.75**

Fox Muffs in Poiret, Kamchatka or Yukon. **$19.74**

Natural Raccoon Sets, consisting of open lined scarf and melon shaped muff. **$24.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Separate Skirts

In a Complete Variety of Fabrics and Styles

All Are Priced Very Reasonably

At $4.89

Of corduroy, plaid serge, plain colored serge, chudda, velour checks in pleated and tailored models.

At $7.94

Pleated skirts in attractive, striped effects. Also plain, good-looking models in navy and black serge.

At $10.74

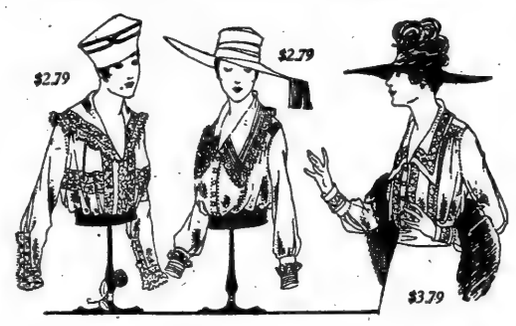
Four well tailored models of good quality broadcloth, with patch pockets and separate belts.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

THERE'S A GREAT DEMAND FOR

NET BLOUSES

$2.79 and $3.79



The dainty freshness of a net blouse and its excellent laundering quality are two good reasons for its continued popularity. Of the models pictured, the one at the left shows an effective use of Val. lace. The other two are skillfully braided and lace trimmed. They all have shapely collars and cuffs and the long lines that every woman likes.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Good Wear in Pretty

LININGS

Of Plain and Brocaded Satin

Brocaded Satin 36 in. wide

$1.39 A splendidly wearing fabric for lining suits, coats, wraps or fur garments. It comes in several attractive patterns in plain and two tone effects. Plain colors are—cream, pearl, jasper, gold, pink, light blue, old rose, Copenhagen, purple, maize, orange, apricot. Also in white. Two tones are—Copenhagen and rose, tan and green, gold and blue, orange and green, wistaria and green.

Plain Lining Satin, 36 in. wide. *Regularly 94c*

84c Always a desirable material—a lustrous surface and a sturdy cotton back. In cream, pearl, steel, tan, yellow, gold, Copenhagen, amethyst, navy, reseda. Also black and white.

Macy's—Lining Dept., Second Floor, Broadway.

We Have Broadcloths

For Every Use to Which This Favored Fabric May Be Put

12,000 YARDS!

After all, what is finer than broadcloth for a real good suit, coat or skirt? You may be sure that you are purchasing the best at the price if you purchase it here, where a special section is devoted to the sale of broadcloths exclusively.

All broadcloths are sponged and shrunk, ready for the needle.

Navy, navigator blue, plum, beetroot, Burgundy, medium and dark brown, green, taupe, Delft, purple, wistaria, olive green, gold, reseda, maroon, old rose, rookie, men's wear blue, and black.

48 inches wide, **$1.98 yd.**

50 inches wide, **$2.29** and **$2.49 yd.**

54 inches wide, **$2.79, $2.97, $3.69 yd.**

Pastel Broadcloths

For Evening Capes and Wraps

50 inches wide, **$3.29 yd.**

54 inches wide, **$3.69, 4.49 yd.**

Special Attention is Called to Our Complete Stock of Broadcloth in Sand and Tan, the Two Most Wanted Shades of the Season.

$2.97, 3.29, 3.49, 3.89 yd.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Broadway.

DINING ROOM SUITES

In Designs of Various Periods

Among these graceful yet solid suites are adaptations of French, English and early American craftsmanship. The range of "Lowest-in-the-City" prices is one that should hold the interest of homefolks of moderate means as well as those of larger incomes.

Brown Mahogany Dining Room Suite $329.44

Tudor design, veneered, consisting of buffet 66 in. long, with one long drawer and three small drawers, one partitioned for silverware; china cabinet 43½ in. wide; serving table 40 in. wide; oblong extension table 4x5 ft.; one arm chair and five side chairs with seats covered in tapestry. *(Illustrated.)*

Louis XVI Design—American walnut and gumwood Dining Room Suite, consisting of buffet, china closet, serving table, round extension table, 54-in. diameter, five side and one arm chair with seats covered in blue Spanish leather. Ten pieces complete for **$514.95.**

Queen Anne Design—Mahogany Dining Room Suite, solid and veneered, consisting of buffet china cabinet, serving table, round extension table, 54-in. diameter, five side and one arm chair with seats covered in blue Spanish leather. Ten pieces complete for **$471.69.**

Carolean Design—Mahogany Dining Room Suite, solid and veneered, consisting of buffet, china cabinet, serving table, round extension table, 48 in. diam., five side and one arm chair with seats covered in tapestry. Ten pieces for **$236.00.**

Louis XVI Design American Walnut and gumwood Dining Room Suite, consisting of buffet, china cabinet, serving table round extension table, 54 in. diam., five side and one arm chair with seats in blue Spanish leather. Ten pieces for **$276.94**

Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suite, consisting of buffet, china cabinet, serving table, round extension table, 54-in. diameter, five side and one arm chair with seats covered in brown Spanish leather. Ten pieces for **$416.53.**

Chinese Chippendale American walnut and gumwood Dining Room Suite, consisting of buffet, china cabinet, serving table, round extension table, 54-in. diameter, five side and one arm chair with seats in blue Spanish leather. **$391.15**

Colonial Design Dining Room Suite, mahogany finish on gumwood, consisting of buffet, china cabinet, serving table, round extension table, 48-in. diameter, five side and one arm chair with seats covered in blue Spanish leather. **$171.75**

Mission Design Dining Room Suite, in fumed oak or gray oak finish, consisting of buffet, china cabinet, serving table, round extension table, 48-in. diameter, five side and one arm chair with seats covered in brown Spanish leather. Ten pieces complete for **$130.66**

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

FOR WOMEN OF TASTE

Glove Silk Underwear

The assured supremacy of glove silk underwear in the favor of the distinctively gowned woman adds interest to this showing of the season's new designs and novelties.

Union Suits

Improved Envelope Suit, with open, lace trimmed drawers. **$3.19** to **$9.89**

In white and pink; tailored tops; embroidered. Sizes 36 to 42. **$3.69**

In pink; bodice tops; reinforced. **$3.29**

Vests

With tailored tops; pink and white; reinforced. **$1.89**

Size 44, **$1.98**

In pink and white; embroidered; tailored tops. **$1.89**

Size 44, **$1.98**

In pink and white; hemstitched top; embroidered in solid and eyelet designs. **$2.19**

In pink and white; hemstitched top; extra length. **$2.19**

In pink and white; embroidered, hemstitched; extra length. **$2.39**

Drawers & Bloomers

Lace trimmed drawers and bloomers. **$3.39** to **$3.89**

Bloomers, trimmed with Dresden ribbons. **$5.49**

Milanese silk bloomers, in white and black; reinforced. Fine quality. **$2.69**

Camisoles

In pink and white, with net tops. **$1.29**

In pink and white; silk net effect. **$1.29**

In white and pink; finished with a band of satin ribbon. **$1.39**

In pink and white with shadow lace tops. **$1.49**

Corset covers that button down the front. "V" neck, trimmed with imitation filet lace. **$1.69**

"Marchioness"

is our own merchandise and proves itself worthy of the name by satisfactory wear and moderate price. Here are a few "Marchioness" items:

Glove silk vests, in white and pink, with tailored tops; reinforced. **$1.69**

Opera vests with elastic tops; pink and white. **$1.69**

Vests in extra lengths, with bodice tops. In pink; reinforced. **$1.89**

Glove Silk Bloomers in white, pink, black; reinforced. **$2.39**

Main Floor, Centre.

An Unusually Advantageous Purchase of

Sterling Silver TABLEWARE

RESULTS IN THIS INTERESTING OFFER

This special purchase enables us to sell sterling ware at prices that are lower than our own prices were *before* the recent advances. The simple design of this distinctive ware is shown at the right. Raised line edge and dainty shell pattern, brightly polished surface. There is just the one design and early comers will be able to select a complete service. We have practically everything needed, but in a few instances the quantities are limited.

Sets of Six—In Flannel Rolls

Tea Spoons, small size,	$3.69
Tea Spoons, full size,	4.96
Dessert Spoons, heavy weight,	9.94
Table Spoons, heavy weight,	11.89
Dessert Forks, heavy weight,	9.94
Medium Forks, heavy weight,	11.89
Soup Spoons, medium weight,	9.49
Dessert Knives, hollow handles,	8.94
Medium Knives, hollow handles,	9.74
Oyster Forks,	4.24
Fruit Forks, 3 tines,	3.96
Salad Forks, gilt tines,	4.96
Coffee Spoons, small,	2.74
Orange Spoons, gilt bowls,	4.96
Chocolate Spoons, gilt bowls,	3.96
Butter Spreaders,	5.94
Bouillon Spoons,	4.96

Fancy Pieces—In Lined Boxes

Butter Knives,	$1.49
Cold Meat Forks, gilt tines,	2.49
Salad Serving Forks, gilt tines,	2.49
Gravy Ladles, gilt bowls,	3.49
Sugar Tongs, good size,	1.49
Berry Spoons, gilt bowls,	3.49
Lettuce Forks, gilt tines,	2.24
Pie Servers, hollow handles,	1.98
Cheese Servers, hollow handles,	1.24

The following items have been grouped at one price. Each comes in a pretty lined box.

Pickle Forks, Olive Forks, Olive Spoons, Cream Ladles, Butter Picks, Bon Bon Scoops, Bon Bon Tongs, Sugar Shells, Children's Forks, 83c ea.

The prices quoted include engraving with a single initial.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street, Broadway.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Canada, Sunday only...	4.00	2.25	.55
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Daily and Sunday.....	26.00	13.80	2.40
Daily, without Sunday.	17.40	9.00	1.45
Sunday only.....	5.75	3.13	.96

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THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3. (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c.
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1917.

THE FIRST SHOT.

That red-haired gunner who, amid the cheers of his officers, fired the first American shot at a German target may or may not have hit it. He was not in a battle. The great storm of fire in which the men of PETAIN and HAIG are forcing their bloody way through the German line was far off. He and the gunners who followed him, and the infantrymen who came up to the trenches that night, were only undergoing training. And yet that shot of his was a great event.

He and the other Americans in that detachment will give way in their turn to others, and they to others, and the Americans will come on to the trenches in ever-growing numbers. What the red-haired gunner began will not lessen, it will increase. In him the Germans confronted for the first time the United States in arms for freedom. Perhaps they did not know it; but they will know it. He was the forerunner of millions. That first shot in "a quiet sector" was the first sound of a voice that will grow in volume till its tones are of thunder, the voice of the United States of America speaking through the guns of two millions of her sons. Germany has not yet learned to know that voice, but in the months that are to come she will grow familiar with it, and at last she will learn to know it for the voice of doom.

BRAZIL, OUR COMRADE.

When the United States found it impossible to stay out of the war for human liberty, the French and British satisfaction over that event was not restricted to mere delight in obtaining a powerful ally. There was in all their utterances an additional element. It was the feeling that a verdict had been rendered, that the jury had come in. France and Britain and the other anti-German belligerents had said they were fighting a war of self-defense and in defense of freedom. Now the great and pacific Republic of the West had proved their case.

Not the same feeling, but one like it, enters into the gratification which the United States feels over the decision now reached by the great southern republic which has just declared the existence of war with Germany. Brazil is as pacific as we are, and was as reluctant to enter the war. The abstract question of the nature of the war was settled for Europe when we entered it. So, too, Brazil has settled the question of our disinterestedness and accuracy in speaking for the American hemisphere. She enters the war, as we did, because she must. It is necessary for the salvation of freedom on the western continents. On that question the jury has spoken. Brazil is the jury.

A triumphant Germany, a half-triumphant Germany, even a merely baffled Germany, means the destruction of the republican ideal in North and South America. Germany will not be satisfied with less than world dominion; world dominion is what she means by the phrase "a place in the sun." The sun she speaks of is nowhere brighter than on the American continents, and she looks at no place with a more lustful glance. President WILSON invited the other American republics to take the same position that we did, seeing that their interest was precisely ours, and that we spoke for them as well as for ourselves. Most of them responded in greater or less degree, but the full response has come only from Brazil as yet, and only now.

It is six months since the President issued that invitation. Brazil's sober delay adds emphasis to her decision. Like the United States, she has waited until it was plain that there was no other course. The enemy of the human race has gone on defying Brazil's rights and destroying her people and her property, until the issue was unmistakable. Now Brazil has acted with dignity and firmness, and has placed herself by our side. Together we are to act not alone for imperiled democracy in general, but in a special sense as the defenders of democracy on this hemisphere. Here in the north we shall never forget the splendid way in which Brazil has risen to the test of American solidarity. The relations between that country and ours, cordial now, must necessarily take on a more intimate color of friendship than ever. It will make itself manifest after the war even more than now.

It is not true that trade, for instance, is unaffected by friendship. The mere fact that we shall grow to know Brazil better now that we are comrades in arms, to say nothing of the gratitude and respect we feel toward her for her fine vindication of what we told the world, will tend toward a stronger bond even in commercial relations, perhaps especially in commercial relations. The step Brazil has just taken has results which will long outlast the war. Toward all South America, which is almost unanimously ranked with us in principle, our ties of friendship are increased; but we shall always feel a special and particular affection for those nations which have hesitated at nothing to prove that American solidarity is not a dream, and whose action is the final proof of the rectitude and the inevitability of ours.

CHAMP CLARK'S ESCAPADE.

We do not know whether Speaker CLARK regrets his unfounded aspersion upon the loyalty and the intelligence of the financiers of New York. That is a matter of temperament and disposition. He withdrew his "criticism," and that in itself ought to indicate that he was sorry he expressed it. It was an unfortunate indiscretion, unfortunate for him, since it exhibited him to the whole country as a man of hasty utterance, a man willing to speak words calculated to do great injury without any basis of fact or knowledge. The country must think less of him for it.

Then, too, Mr. CLARK showed that, whatever else he may know, he knows very little about high finance. He said that the bankers and financiers of New York are trying to hamper the Government in disposing of the bonds of the second Liberty Loan. The contrary was true, of course, and Mr. CLARK should have known that not only the patriotism but the financial interest of the whole Wall Street community was involved in the success of the loan. In the first place, the bonds are a first-class investment; there is none better. The financiers could not be such fools as to fight against a loan in which they were eager to invest their money. Furthermore, the failure of the loan would have caused losses to Wall Street and the financiers exceeding any gain accruing to them through an increased interest rate on the next loan, the hope of securing that increase being the motive alleged by Mr. CLARK. But there are many politicians in this country who do not weigh their words when speaking about Wall Street, about New York, or about men of wealth in general. It would be better for them if they did. Mr. CLARK has had his lesson.

MEN AND MONEY WITHOUT LIMIT.

The second Liberty Loan so far surpasses the first that Germany can no longer doubt that Americans are serious in pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the cause of democracy. The amount of the increase over the first loan is satisfactory, but is far from telling the story. Life comes before property, just as liberty comes before both, and in this cause Americans are even more generous with their lives than with their billions. The manner in which Americans endured the "conscription" test is more eloquent than the manner in which they endured the financial test, and there is no discount on the financial test at that.

In a way of speaking, the conscription test was submission of the war to universal suffrage. Never was there a more nearly unanimous response. Never was the quality of the response higher among either men or women. High and low, rich and poor, ignorant and educated, alien and aborigine and immigrant responded with one accord. Millionaires and their sons are in the ranks. Twenty New England colleges lost 8,200, nearly half their students, to service of the colors or with the colors. That is without counting alumni or Faculties. Yale has a deficit of $258,000, partly made up by the saving of $100,000 on salaries of professors on war duty. Princeton has lost 40 per cent. of its membership. Harvard has a total of 5,000 in the war against Kaiserism. Men are more than money, and it is fitting that the response of our manhood should take precedence over dollars. We are proud today of our financiers of high and low degree, but proudest of all of our citizen soldiers.

The five billions is a convincing total, but it gains in persuasiveness from the signs that it comes so largely, as the first billions came, from the common people. Thirteen million Liberty buttons were provided, and the supply was insufficient. No doubt there was waste of them in the distribution, and no totals of subscribers are available, but it is sure that the bonds of smaller denominations were most in demand. More than 200,000 of the $50 denomination were less than the demand here alone, and there are similar reports from the country. Perhaps the ten million of subscribers desired was obtained. If there were only five million, it is a marvelous accomplishment. That would be 5 per cent. of population, and the proportion of individual bondholders of all sorts of bonds previously had been less than 1 per cent. Americans are becoming aware both that they have a Government and that it is in danger along with democracy. It is a revulsion and a relief to have our public affairs turn upon politics of the highest plane instead of upon a wrangle over the division of profits. The liberality with which so many millions of Americans have parted with so many billions, along with 2,000,000 of our best who will be with the colors before the new year, is proof that our souls are unconquered by sordid considerations.

These reflections are more appropriate to the President's day of prayer today than exultation merely over our liberality with our dollars. We are sending our men into the trenches with clean consciences, with no taint of covetousness or treachery to humanity in their errand. The prayers which will ascend from uncounted churches today will not be an insult to the Providence which cares for all mankind. There is no hypocrisy in the feeling that Americans are not as Germans are, and that the domination of the world would not be the least temptation for them to become so. Our unequaled strength in men and money is no threat to others, and is not the chief source of our reliance upon success. The justice of our cause is the explanation of the outpouring which has just begun, which will not cease until the last assault upon democracy has been repelled.

WHERE IS THE SOCIALIST VOTE COMING FROM?

There is a sort of juvenile exuberance and imaginative expectation among the so-called Socialist campaigners. Where are the votes they foretell with such poetical mathematics coming from? Mr. CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, a real Socialist and American, got only 32,000 votes as a candidate for Mayor in 1913. The brains of New York socialism have left it since the majority Socialist Party registered its opposition to the war and its pro-Germanism at the St. Louis Convention in April.

Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. JOHN SPARGO, Mr. WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, the PHELPS STOKESES, the Socialist leaders whose intellectual qualities commanded public respect, left the party when it ceased to be Socialist for the sake of being genuine-German. Presumably their followers, the intelligent and patriotic element of the party, have followed those leaders, have followed, rather, the bidding of their own minds and hearts. There is, or was, a not inconsiderable number of educated persons that have been attracted to socialism. To many of the young and enthusiastic, especially, it has appealed as an economic and social doctrine. But the majority socialism has broken with historic socialism, with the tradition and the dogmas. The young and enthusiastic, the scholars of socialism, the believers in socialism, cannot subscribe to a false socialism which has become merely a cloak for anti-Americanism, for German sympathy, for a fatal German peace.

We can see that a good many of Mr. RUSSELL'S 32,000 voters will vote for Mr. MITCHEL. Where are the converts coming from? Is opposition to a city administration conspicuous for its devotion to the public welfare to swell socialism, so-called? Are there really many pro-Germans in New York? Is a "capitalist" candidate who won't buy Liberty bonds, an opponent of the war, is the representative of false socialism so much stronger than the representative of true socialism was?

We hear a great deal about "unrest," mostly from persons busily trying to stir it up. We hear a great deal of hullabaloo and prediction. Whence is the "great" Socialist vote to be drawn? We see a number of confident youths, generally under voting age. Soap-box talk flows in great volume. The signs and probabilities of a big Socialist vote who can see but the professional ghost-seers of majority socialism? Mathematically, the theorem that a faction of a party is monstrously bigger than the whole looks a little thin.

GERMAN LOSSES IN THE WEST.

The capture of thousands of prisoners by the French and British in their alternating offensives on the western front, when considered in connection with the heavy losses which the Allies inflict upon the Germans by superior artillery fire, presents a problem that the General Staff at Berlin is finding more and more difficult to solve. It is true that the taking of prisoners is not always by one side. In occasional offenses, limited and brief, the Germans have a tally to show, but the sum of their captures is meagre in comparison with the totals for any given period which are officially reported by PETAIN and HAIG.

Among the prisoners taken by the Allies are many fledglings, immature and unseasoned youths, who belong to the Class of 1918. Only dire necessity accounts for their appearance in the line. It is even said that the Class of 1919 is already represented at the front. However that may be, the Class of 1919 was called out for training at least four months ago. In France the Class of 1918 is still at the instruction camps, and there is no occasion to send it to the trenches. France has hardly begun to think of her Class of 1919. As to the British, they are much better off for reserves than even the French. Soon the Americans, in ever-increasing numbers, fresh, vigorous, and eager troops, will take over a part of the line, probably from the French. Some of them have already been in action. Then will begin a spirited, brotherly, and formidable rivalry between the confident armies of the Allies. Each month the disparity of numbers in their favor will increase.

It is significant that the Germans are not as frank about their losses as they used to be. Formerly they concealed nothing. Lists were regularly and frequently published to the world. The truth is that the casualties and the "missing" on the western front are too big and sinister for disclosure. The Allies are not yet in possession of Lens, Laon, and Roulers, and, measured by the league, their advance seems slow to the uninitiated, but the business of killing Germans with "drum" and barrage fire and rounding them up by thousands goes on relentlessly. The attrition is as important to the enemy, as great an advantage, as the taking of towns, unless those towns are strategically invaluable.

It has become imperative for the Germans to reinforce their line in the west, not with boys of the Class of 1919, but with veterans discharged from the hospitals and fit for service, with seasoned troops released from the eastern fronts, and with men whose places can be taken in the war industries by prisoners. Large numbers of prisoners are now coming in from Esthonia and the Isonzo, and they can be sifted out for employment in those industries. In the case of the Russians, at least, the harvest will be lean. The problem is complicated by the obligation to feed all prisoners, at a time when nourishing the people at home and rationing troops in the field are straining the Government's resources until it does not know which way to turn.

Collapse of Russian militancy and a great victory that rendered the Italians impotent for an indefinite period would give the Germans all the reserves they needed for the western front; but the Russians have an exasperating way of keeping the field in the presence of political dislocation, and the Italians have reserves that they can bring up to stiffen the Isonzo defenses. And while every expedient is thought of to reduce the attrition that has already compelled the General Staff to consider retreat to another Hindenburg line, that terrible seesaw offensive of the Allies goes on constantly, as if they had unlimited reserves of men and an ever-mounting store of guns and shells.

THE GOLDEN PRIME OF TAMMANY.

Contemporary New York sees our fine, athletic, trained, honest, efficient police force. A generation has grown up that knows not Tammany. In the last twenty-odd years multitudes of new settlers as well as new voters have come upon the stage; and a gigantic city, watching a continuous stream of events and personages, has but a blurred, imperfect memory of events of a recent past. Turn to the report of the Lexow Committee, appointed on the motion of State Senator LEXOW in 1893 to investigate the New York Police Department. What was the Police Department in Tammany hands? Most of the appointments were made on the recommendation of the Tammany district leaders. The smallest price for an appointment was $300. It cost $1,600 to be promoted Sergeant, a Captaincy cost more.

The city, Manhattan only then, was conveniently parceled into divisions, where, protected for a price by the police, some form of lawbreaking or vice carried on business without opposition. Here was a band of policy men, there of confidence and "green goods" men, there of women of the street, soliciting undisturbed before the houses of respectable citizens, there an Alsatia of the stews. Manhattan vice was "open" day and night:

> The testimony indicated the amazing condition that in most of the precincts of the city houses of ill-repute, gambling houses, policy shops, poolrooms and unlawful resorts of a similar character were being openly conducted under the eye of the police without attempt at concealment, so publicly, in fact, that the names of the persons conducting them and the numbers of the houses were not only known through the community but were published in the daily prints, and yet they remained open and ostentatiously flourished.

The keeper of a disorderly house would pay so much a month to the "wardman," the collector for the Captain of the precinct. The appointment of a new Captain would be the signal for the arrest of the keeper, who would be compelled to pay a higher monthly blackmail to the new authority, and so on. There was a regular classification and a fixed rate. This little piece of testimony shows Tammany in a mode of expediency. The wardman had told the woman she could "open up" at another place if she would pay the wardman $250 and the Captain $1,000:

> I said I would pay $500 down to the Captain and $50 for protection and $50 on the balance of the bill of $1,250, and HECK [the wardman] said: "Business is on the bumarino. PARK-HURST in on the road, and you have got to lay off for thirty days."

The wardman got his fee, the Captain his balance, and the woman was allowed to resume business. Enough of this unsavory recollection, which New York must keep in mind, unless it wants a restoration of government by graft. The power and spirit of the Police Department were shown at the time of the investigation by the flight of persons implicated in financial transactions with the police, by the intimidation of business men, and the clubbing, arrest, even the conviction for crime of humbler folk feared as witnesses. As for the liquor dealers, it was "an understood thing" that, "instead of paying directly to the police, they should pay Tammany "Hall." Bootblacks, pushcart men, fruit vendors, soda water stand and corner grocery keepers, sailmakers, dry goods merchants, and so forth, "all had to contribute to the vast "amounts that flowed into station "houses, and which, after leaving "something in the nature of a deposit "there, flowed on higher." The victims of the protected robbers could get nothing but insult at the station houses. The upper powers shared in the swag. The police was a collecting agency for Tammany Hall every day in the year. On Election Day it added to its criminal work the task of conducting, abetting, or keeping its eyes shut to election frauds for the benefit of Tammany.

The Police Department in those days, for years before the investigation, existed for the protection of crime, the enrichment of Tammany bosses and officials. It was a vital organ of Tammany, which lived on the city and governed it for the pocket of Tammany. People who want that sort of thing fastened on New York again should vote for Judge HYLAN.

FOOD PLEDGE WEEK.

Our allies in Europe will need 577,000,000 bushels of imported wheat in the current crop year. Canada can give them 150,000,000. The small normal surplus in this country can be increased to 150,000,000 if our people will reduce consumption by concerted effort, substituting cornmeal and other products for wheat flour. There must also be large exports of meat for our war partners and our own soldiers in Europe. "Every pound of fat," Mr. HOOVER says, "is "as sure of service as every bullet, "and every hog is of greater value "for the winning of this war than a "shell." The plans of National Food Pledge Week provide for saving the wheat, wise use or conservation of other kinds of food, and elimination of waste. After sermons on the subject by more than 100,000 clergymen today, half a million volunteer canvassers will carry the food pledge cards to every home. Already they have the signatures of 1,250,000 housewives, and those of at least 10,000,000 more will be added. The pledge is a brief and simple one. Membership in the Food Administration is accepted by the signer, who undertakes to follow the directions and advice which will be given. The Administrator speaks as follows of the purpose and duty:

> There is no threat of privation. We wish only that our people should eat wisely and without waste. Wisdom in eating is to make possible such adjustments in our food consumption, shipping, and war necessities as will allow us to fulfill our duty in exports to our allies. This is a duty of necessity, humanity, and honor. As a free people we have undertaken to discharge it, not under autocratic decree but without restraint other than the guidance of individual conscience. Upon the success of this unprecedented adventure in democracy will largely depend the issue of the war.

Success is assured. Americans throughout the land will promptly respond and assist. No hardship is involved. We shall use less of such food as must be exported and more of the kinds of which the supply is sufficient to satisfy all possible demands. There will be enough for the nations standing with us in the war and for our boys at the front.

ART NOTES.

Work of Early American Painters and a New Art Society.

The second exhibition of Early American Portrait Painters at the Ehrich Galleries includes the work of Copley, Trumbull, Inman, Neagle, Morse, Otis, and others who were active in the first half of the nineteenth century. The portrait of Mrs. Samuel Gilman, by Henry Inman, is perhaps as interesting as any in the collection, not only because the painting is remarkably competent and satisfactory in the dry way of our early masters, but because of the marked personality of the sitter. If there were two sisters in that family you would be sure that this Caroline was "the intellectual one." Intellect shines from her narrow forehead and thin cheeks, from her kind and condescending eyes under heavy brows, and from the richly modeled oratorical mouth.

John Trumbull's "Trial of Major André" is a group picture to engage the attention of students of history. The principal actors in the tragedy are carefully portrayed, and the group at the left is a fine little composition within a composition. None of the moderns who have grappled with the problem of the American flag as pictorial material have done better by it than this patriot. It is poetic justice that Trumbull's fame should be enhanced by this picture, as André's execution cost the painter, who was then working in London under West, seven months in prison, he having held the same rank in the American army that André held in the British. The exhibition lasts through Nov. 8.

A New Art Society.

A new art society called "The Society of Painters of New York," recently has been formed and will hold its first exhibition on Friday in the Academy Room of the Fine Arts Building. The object of the society is travel, a rotary exhibition through most of the States of the Union having been planned. Weir, Daingerfield, Cooper, Peterson, Haggin, Mora, and other not less familiar names are on the list of members, the length of which will not surprise those who have followed the current exhibitions of the last few years.

HILLQUIT'S SHIFTING VIEWS.

His Inconsistency Causes Doubt as to the Sincerity of His Opinions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very glad to read in your issue of Oct. 19 a letter from Mr. Hamlin Garland in which he stated that while he was a radical he did not intend to vote for Mr. Hillquit for Mayor.

I believe most people will agree with Mr. Garland's reasons for not wanting to see Mr. Hillquit Mayor, but I am equally sure they will not all agree with Mr. Garland that Mr. Hillquit is sincere in his opinions.

In an article contributed to the Metropolitan Magazine about the time the war began Mr. Hillquit declared that in the present state of the world it is necessary for a nation to be ready to defend its independence and integrity. "The Socialists," wrote Mr. Hillquit, "realize that it would be foolish and futile to preach complete disarmament while its neighbors and rivals are armed." Mr. Hillquit further quoted with approval the well-known saying of the veteran French Socialist Vaillant: "The armament of the people is the necessary complement of universal suffrage and the prerequisite to the development of a true democracy."

So when Germany had conscription and the more democratic countries had it not, Mr. Hillquit defended conscription and war, also holding up the Swiss model as one to be imitated. But, when as measures of self defense, in order to meet effectively the power concentrated in the Kaiser's hands by the conscription of men in Germany and which he—the Kaiser—was employing to carry on a war of imperialistic aggression, the democracies of the United States and Great Britain were forced temporarily to establish compulsory military service, Mr. Hillquit quickly altered his opinion. When a particular policy was to Germany's advantage he was strong for that policy, but when the United States for its honor and protection adopted that particular policy to the disadvantage of Germany, Mr. Hillquit is against that policy.

During the last three years Mr. Hillquit of Russia has been preaching about his great and tender interest in the Socialists and workingmen of the world, but during those same years he has done everything in his power to suppress the earnest appeals of the Belgian workingmen to the Socialists and workingmen of America.

While condemning the capitalists of America, he has upheld the capitalists who are backing up Germany's armies and the U-boats.

While he denounces the United States for daring to send troops to France to fight for our right to live and sail the seas, he upholds Germany when she sends troops into her neighbors' lands for the purpose of murder and robbery.

He is terribly distressed about the money the poor American will have to pay for the support of the army to protect the American, but he is not troubled about the $1,600,000,000 taken by force from the pockets of the helpless Belgians by an army not their own.

Mr. Hillquit has made it plain during these last two years that he is against an indemnity for Belgium. That poor little country that has had the flower of its manhood slaughtered, its women and young girls ravished, its factories and workshops wrecked or looted, its young boys and elder men driven into slavery, its banks and financial institutions robbed, its whole civil and social structure wrecked; that country which has suffered these things is not to be compensated! Think of it! I wonder if Mr. Hillquit, as a lawyer, has ever entered a similar plea for a client.

STANLEY F. DAVIES.
Newark, Oct. 21, 1917.

Dr. Muck's Program.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Walter Damrosch began his New York season with a patriotic speech and "The Star-Spangled Banner." Joseph Stransky's program for the Philharmonic had "The Star-Spangled Banner" and an American symphony for its opening numbers. What will the Boston Symphony do when it pays us its first visit this year? No doubt the Boston orchestra is as loyal as our musicians, but it is persistently said that Dr. Muck refuses to conduct the national anthem. That sort of thing may be accepted without question in other places, but not in New York.

MRS. JOHN J. JENKINS.
New York, Oct. 24, 1917.

THE CHOSEN ARMY.

You are the Chosen whose Country has called you
Fit for the fight with Humanity's foe.
Knighthood of Liberty, hope of the ages,
Lads, we salute you and pledge as you go!

Flower of our lives, as we send you to battle,
Lips may grow white and our vision be dim,
Gleaming through tears, see, the sign of your mission,
The rainbow of Mercy! We trust you to Him!

We who are gray would go down in the trenches,
Warming our hearts at the glow of your morn.
Dying to save you, dear Lads, would be glory,
The day would be bright as the day you were born!

But you are the chosen! For you we're rejoicing,
Marching for Liberty, fronting the foe,
Blooming with banners and thrilling with music.
We fall to the rear as right forward you go.

We will mine for you, reap for you, saving and spending,
We will buffet God's throne with our billows of prayer,
While you follow our flag to the fore-front of battle,
That the Heroes of Heaven encircle you there.

The Land of the Star of the Evening is yours, Lads.
The Land of the Sunset is waking for you.
Be strong as her mountains, unmoved as her hills, Lads,
And pure as her lilies and rivers of dew.

So stand in the battle, dear Boys of our Country,
So strike for the right where our banner's unfurled,
That the stars of its field may bring peace to the nations,
And the stripes of its healing may comfort the world!

We will meet you with cheering, with laughter and tears, Lads,
With garlands and banners, with tumult of drum,
When justice and honor and truth are triumphant,
And victors for freedom and mercy you come.

Strong-hearted we bid you go forth into battle,
To strike for the world in the pitiless fray.
May His faith be your shield, and His strength be your fortress!
God go with you, Lads, and God keep all His Day!

H. M. B.

THE SPIRIT OF THE DRAFT.

A Visit to a National Army Camp Stirs Feelings of Pride and Confidence.

By CHRISTOPHER MORLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I doubt whether the public at large has any inkling of the marvelous work that is going on at the national army camps, where the drafted men are being trained. Every intelligent citizen who is really concerned to contribute all he can to our war effort should make it his duty to visit one of these camps and catch the spirit of the greatest military enterprise this nation has ever set its hand to. The officers in the cantonments are working sixteen and eighteen hours a day, and we ought to let them know that we are behind them.

Last night two other civilians and I watched the 311th Regiment of Infantry at Camp Dix pass in review before its Colonel. In the cool sober twilight of Autumn, the ranks of khaki blended magically into the dun background of woodland and corn stubble. The regimental band, organized less than two weeks ago, played "The Star-Spangled Banner" in a way that brought our heels together. Any man watching those long lines of men who a month or so ago were professors, barbers, plumbers, and clerks realizes the marvelous combination of discipline, understanding, and clear business sense that is behind the national army. No man calls it the draft army after seeing the men in action. These men are becoming volunteers in the full sense of the word.

Through three rich splendid October days I wandered about Camp Dix, in an ever-increasing wonder, humility, and admiration. Here is taking place something so marvelous, so portentous for our nation, so vast a democratic experiment, that one watches it with a tingle of consecration. Every little squad, learning the manual of arms, seems to be touched with a vivid splendid light, when one thinks of the royal purpose and cause that have brought these men together.

I speak in full knowledge of the sadness of broken human ties that lies behind the eyes of every conscripted man. I do not forget the mistakes that have been made—men with several dependents taken from home in an agony of apprehension about their families. Thousands of these men are ignorant, unlettered, asking no more of life than bread and butter; great causes and the shock of democracy and autocracy have no meaning to them. Hundreds know no word of English. But so marvelous is the spirit of the camp, so quickly do the men outgrow their homesickness and sense of strangeness, that after two or three weeks most of them would not go home if they could.

A visit to one of the cantonments is unforgettable. The greatness of this superb effort to raise an army that will be truly national—drawn from every rank of the nation, every man playing the part for which he is best fitted—floods the heart with fire and pride. These molten pools of manhood have been poured into the crucible. The dross is being purged, the hardening metal tempered and welded. The finished weapon will be terrible in edge and onset. I think it will be the finest army the world has ever seen, because it is a true cross section of a nation. To witness a national soul coming to birth in these men makes one a better citizen. There is no sight in America today that can compare with it. If only excursion trains for pacifists could be sent to all the camps!

I speak only of Camp Dix, the only cantonment I have seen, but I doubt not the others are the same. At Camp Dix I have talked to men ranging from the General in command down to the humblest and most homesick private. I have messed with the privates, with quartermaster officers, and at the beautiful old farmhouse occupied by the staff officers. Throughout all ranks, the spirit is the same. These men are out to do a big job, in no spirit of heroics or swank, but soberly, advisedly, with intent to see it through. I thought down there of the French title of "Mr. Britling," which is "M. Britling commence à voir clair." We may well begin to see clearly when our army chiefs tackle the business in hand in such splendid fashion as is evidenced at Camp Dix. We may have been slow in starting, but, under heaven! we are building this army in the right way. Typical of the whole cantonment was an experience I had while walking with one of the staff Captains, who was showing me round. A mile or so from one end of the camp I heard wild strains of music issuing from a clump of woods. I asked what this meant. He took me over and showed me the school for buglers, where a dozen men, under a Sergeant of the regular army, were learning their notes. Not one of them had had a bugle in his hand more than a week. They were allowed only two hours a day for practice, but the Sergeant assured us that he was very proud of their progress. As we walked away they burst gallantly into the mess call—their favorite melody, and the one they play best!

In that spirit the national army is going about its task. Men who a month ago had no conception of citizenship, no pride of country, and even only a smattering of English, now show a fine and mettlesome temper that is perfectly astounding. The singing initiated by the Y. M. C. A. is a potent factor in arousing this lusty esprit de corps. One of the first and finest things done by the association at Camp Dix was to start the men singing, under Stanley Hawkins, who is a genius at song leadership. Nothing sticks so thrillingly in the memory as the sound of those hundreds of voices, roaring their favorite choruses. If you could hear them sing, you would know that all is well with the national army. Here is one of their new favorites:

> Good-bye, Maw! Good-bye, Paw!
> Good-bye, mule, with yer old hee-haw!
> I may not know what this war's about,
> But you bet, by gosh, I'll soon find out;
> And O my sweetheart, don't you fear,
> I'll bring you a King for a souvenir:
> I'll bring you a Turk an' a Kaiser, too,
> An' that's about all one feller can do!

No comment on the cantonments would be complete without some mention of the superb work the Y. M. C. A. is doing for the men. The association has a habit of getting on the ground and starting to work while most other organizations are still debating. There are sixty-four Y. M. C. A. men at Camp Dix, serving the soldiers in every possible way; there are nine big buildings, each intended to serve 5,000 soldiers; also a headquarters building, an auditorium seating 3,000, and a clubroom for officers. In these buildings the men can read, write letters home (the Y. M. C. A. gives away 1,000,000 sheets of note paper every month at Camp Dix), buy stamps and postal cards, hear music, join classes in English and French, Bible classes, and enjoy some kind of healthy entertainment every night. There is no finer sight in America than one of those Y. M. C. A. buildings packed with these new nephews of Uncle Sam.

Imagine a long room built of fresh, clean timbers; lit by electric light, a high platform at one end, flags of all the Allies hanging from the rafters. The benches are crowded with men; over 500 in the room altogether. Perhaps it is movie night; into the vivid bar of light thrown by the machine curls the strong warm reek of hundreds of pipes and cigarettes. And as the film runs to an end the lights flash on, some one sits down at the piano, and the men thunder the chorus of one of their best chansons:

> Old Uncle Sammy, he needs the infantree.
> He needs artilleree, he needs the cavalree.
> When he gets them, we'll all go to Germany.
> God help Kaiser Bill!

From the bottom of my heart I beg every man and woman who can do so to visit one of the cantonments. One comes away twenty times enriched in citizenship, in patriotism, in understanding of what this great republic means. About the hour of the morning when we soft and flabby civilians are sitting down to our breakfast coffee and eggs the battalions are going through their setting up drill. In the frosty blue air of Autumn their exercise is an excellent caloric, spiritual as well as physical. They are learning a new conception of manhood, a new respect for self based on respect for authority. As you watch, noting their pride in their young Plattsburg officer, and his pride in them, you would give touch to be there too. If you stay there in camp as long as three days your family or employer will have to come and drag you away. What does it matter that some of the men are not yet completely uniformed and gunned? They have to the full what is far more important—the spirit of the game. They are out to do their job. Never before were such large bodies of men completely without alcohol. I wish the drummers and boozers and bar-room rounders sopping up whisky in New York hotels could be rounded up and sent down to Dix to see what manhood really means.

Harry Lauder was down there the other day. After singing to the men he gave a little talk. At the end, suddenly he drew himself up straight. His hand snapped up to his forehead. "Soldiers of America, I salute you!" An instant's hush, and then the 4,000 men in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium fairly raised the roof. It was Harry the Scot who sensed what these men needed and deserved: the well-earned word of recognition from their country to which they have given all they have. They are going to be the greatest army the world has seen; and for the love of manhood let us get behind them. Men of the draft, we salute you! We are proud of you.

There's a train to Camp Dix at 8:20 every morning from the Pennsylvania Station. Go down there and catch the spirit of the draft. See what you can do to help.

CHRISTOPHER MORLEY.
New York, Oct. 24, 1917.

THE TRUE LINCOLN.

Appreciations of the Story Portrait of the Great President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The enterprise of THE TIMES in bringing to light "The True Abraham Lincoln," as shown in its Sunday Picture Section, is deserving of all praise.

In the search for a good likeness of him, and in the light of the present controversy, the cry went out, akin to the words of David of old, "Are there yet any left of the day of Lincoln, that they may show a kindness for posterity's sake?"

The "real Lincoln" has at last come forth. True, his sitting may not be all that could be asked, either in ease or grace; yet, thank God, it is Abraham Lincoln! It is from life. Caricature dare not intrude!

What a thoughtful, kindly, careworn, fatherly face it is. Small wonder that General Hooker, upon receiving from the President a letter of reprimand, exclaimed, after reading it and placing it in his breast pocket, "That is just such a letter as a father might write to his son. It is a beautiful letter, and I love the man who wrote it."

The face is one which can be associated with those beautiful, imperishable words which came from his noble soul—his Gettysburg address.

Would that a Sir Joshua Reynolds of our own land might consecrate his services in reproducing upon a great canvas the whole of this sublime picture, so that it might be placed in one of our public galleries, where future generations could look upon a "true likeness" of the great Apostle of Freedom!

The thanks of all Americans are due THE TIMES for this great service.

SAMUEL E. MARTIN.
Brooklyn, Oct. 22, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All who love Lincoln—and this condition will come as near including everybody as any that could be set—will look at the portrait in THE SUNDAY TIMES with a sense of gratitude and relief. With all the discussion about the Barnard statue, some of us had begun to fear that Lincoln did really look like that. The great refinement and beauty of this genuine photograph is reassuring.

I cannot deny the quality and power of the Barnard statue and have no desire to do so. There is tremendous force and vitality in it. No other statue of Lincoln is comparable to it in this respect. But many of us do not find in this sufficient reason to forgive Mr. Barnard for what he has done. And we do not see the necessity of it. He not only calls attention to Lincoln's physical defects, but exaggerates them to a point of untruthfulness. THE TIMES photograph proves that the hands were not like those Barnard has made. It proves just as conclusively that he is mistaken about the entire form and appearance of President Lincoln.

There are few characters in history between whose outward appearance and inner nature there is greater harmony. This appears plainly in THE TIMES portrait. Where could we find more beauty and refinement than appears in this face! Here is the very man who ruled the country in wisdom and gentleness during those years of war. These are not the hands which split rails, they are the hands which signed the Emancipation Proclamation and wrote the letter to Mrs. Bixby. And they are the true hands of the Lincoln whom the world loves.

(Rev.) JOHN J. BRIDGES.
Montclair, Oct. 20, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The magnificent picture given in THE TIMES this morning is in fact "The True Abraham Lincoln," and exactly the Lincoln I knew.

Of course, in later years, (after '61,) he acquired a sadder face, by reason of the burdens of the war, but he never lost the real beauty of face which is shown in the photograph you have reproduced.

I had a number of as good photographs of Mr. Lincoln, collected at different times in Washington—also taken by Brady—but, unfortunately, they were all destroyed when my house was burned some years ago.

Mr. Story and THE TIMES have put us all immensely in their debt by reproducing the photograph so that each possess it. I have bought copies.

ROBERT S. [illegible]
New York, Oct. 22, 1917.

SEEK HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR MEN IN SERVICE

Red Cross to Provide Christmas Packages for Soldiers and Sailors.

$100,000 FOR JEWISH RELIEF

Lord Mayor of London Thanks British War Relief Association for Hospital Supplies.

Preparations to provide Red Cross Christmas packages for the American soldiers and sailors in Europe and at home have been started by the New York County, Bronx, and Brooklyn chapters of the American Red Cross. The New York County Chapter has opened headquarters at 455 Madison Avenue, where Red Cross workers and volunteer workers are busy there assembling and packing a large assortment of gifts. This work is under the direction of Miss Edna Barger and a committee composed of Miss Mabel Choate, Mrs. E. H. Fitch, Miss Marion McKeever, Mrs. J. A. Murray, Miss F. Whiting, Miss J. Wallach, Miss Carolyn Morgan, Mrs. Edna Whitney, Miss Pauline Robinson, Mrs. Leo Arrstein, Miss Audrey Osborne, Mrs. Sidney Borg, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Evans.

The New York Chapter has undertaken to make 25,000 of the 1,500,000 packages the Red Cross plans to provide. Of the chapter's allotment the West Side Branch, 2,121 Broadway, is making 3,000 packages. One hundred and fifty women began work there yesterday on these gifts. The packing is being done under the direction of Mrs. Richard P. Aldrich, Chairman of the branch.

The West Side Branch has arranged a small Christmas exhibit which includes a miniature tent of khaki colored paper, tiny manikins of soldiers and sailors, and Christmas posters.

Old Jail Used for Workroom.

The Fifth Avenue Branch, 411 Fifth Avenue, while not assembling or packing Christmas gifts, is receiving and forwarding the finished packets to the Red Cross Supply Service.

The Brooklyn Chapter of the Red Cross will begin work on the packages tomorrow. The Bronx Chapter, which recently moved to new quarters in the old Bronx jail, at 161st Street and Third Avenue, is using several floors for Christmas packing. Miss Catherine Leverich, Chairman of the Bronx Chapter, and the Chairmen of various branches, auxiliaries, and circles are directing the work.

All three chapters are endeavoring to mobilize for this task the volunteer spirit of women who are not Red Cross workers. Donations of Christmas gifts and funds also are being solicited, for it has been decided not to use the war fund to provide Christmas packages. New needs are springing up and old needs are constantly recurring so that the money raised for war relief work must not be diverted to provide Christmas cheer.

The sum of $1.25 pays for a Red Cross Christmas packet. Contributions to the New York County Chapter should be sent to 389 Fifth Avenue; to the Bronx County Chapter, 161st Street and Third Avenue, and to the Brooklyn County Chapter, 161 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Those who wish to send their own gifts may bring them to the headquarters of the chapter for packing. The packets may be made as individual as possible, but no perishable edibles should be included.

Whole Country Aids Work.

The Atlantic Division of the Red Cross has allotted 225,000 Christmas packages to chapters in its jurisdiction. The Brooklyn Chapter is making 15,000, the Bronx Chapter, 14,000. Every chapter in the United States is participating in this work.

Tobacco already has been provided by a special fund, but pipes are in demand, so also are pocket knives, necktles, mouth organs, games, hard candies, and mechanical puzzles.

The following is a list of articles suggested for Christmas packets: Khaki-colored handkerchief, 27 inches square, for container; writing-paper pad, about 7 by 10 inches; envelopes, pencils, postals, book, (in paper covers;) scrapbook, homemade, containing a good short story, some jokes, &c.; knife, such as boy scouts use; mirror, steel; handkerchiefs, khaki colored; necktles, mouth organ, Red Cross checkerboard, electric torch, compass, playing cards and other games, tobacco, pipe and pipe cleaners, cigarette papers, watertight match box, chewing gum, sweet chocolate biscuits, fruited crackers, fruit cake, preserved ginger, salted nuts, prunes, figs, dates, raisins, hard candy, chocolate in tinfoil, licorice, "Ketch the Kaiser" puzzle, mechanical puzzles.

The following contributions were acknowledged yesterday by the New York County Chapter, 389 Fifth Avenue:

Mrs. N. P. Ream	$1,600
Louise A. Wood	500
Anonymous	135
A. A. Housman & Co.	120

British Red Cross.

A partial list of contributions to the fund of the American Committee of the British Red Cross shows a total of $12,385 in recent donations of $100 or over. C. S. Le Poer Trench, 81 Fulton Street, is the Chairman, and Edwin S. Marston of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William Street, is the Treasurer of the committee. Other members of the American Committee are Charles H. Sabin, George T. Wilson, William Sloane, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, Charles W. Bowring, George W. Burleigh, and Dr. Walter E. Lambert.

The new gifts of $100 or over which have been acknowledged by the committee follow:

Whitman Chain Letter	$6,000
Carnegie Entertainment Fund	2,896
C. S. Le P. Trench	1,000
British Nights, Hotel Majestic	798
C. S. J. Trench	500
A. C. James	$500
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	250
Duche & Sons	250
F. S. Younghusband	100
Barnes, Ames & Co.	100

National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief Committee, 360 Madison Avenue, of which James A. Blair, Jr., is the Treasurer, has received the following new contributions of $100 or more:

Miscellaneous	$5,065
Mrs. Hoe	100
Miss Brewer	100
Mrs. D. F. Kimball	100
Mrs. H. Hathaway	200
C. R. Codman	100
Misses Stewart	150
Mrs. R. Buck	100
C. N. Kimball	100
Mrs. E.M. Bulkley	100
Miss M. C. Codman	$100
A. E. Forbes	500
E. Ford	100
E. V. Harkness	850
Mrs. S. V. Harkness	850
Miss E. W. Gray	100
Est. S. P. Harbison	250
T. S. Hathaway	100

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue, of which Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman is President, has received the following letter from Sir William Dunn, the Lord Mayor of London, which acknowledges cases sent to him for the use of persons injured in air raids:

I duly received the five cases of hospital supplies, which the British War Relief Association in New York so very kindly sent me, and which I divided equally between the London Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The authorities of these hospitals have requested me to express to the association their grateful thanks for this generous gift. I beg also to add my own appreciative acknowledgment of the association's graceful liberality.

Believe me, yours very truly,

W. H. DUNN,
Lord Mayor of London.

Henry Clews, Treasurer, acknowledges the following donations:

Mrs. B. Martin	$100
Mrs. J. F. Seaman	100
Mrs. W. Van Norden	100
A. Baxter, (col.)	$150
C. Pfizer & Co.	100
Bazaar Com.	355
Various	143

Serbian Aid Fund.

The Serbian Hospitals Fund, 1 Madison Avenue, of which Mme. Slavko Grouitch is director, and Otto T. Bannard, Treasurer, announces that in view of the extensive program for aiding the hospitals of all the Allies undertaken by the American Red Cross, and the fact that the latter has recently sent a commission to Serbia, a separate hospitals fund seems no longer necessary. It has, therefore, been decided to change the name to Serbian Aid Fund, and to devote the chief efforts of the organization to relieving exiled Serbian families and students, and sending money to families inside Serbia with which to purchase food. Stated pensions are paid to mothers with young children, and regular assistance is given to the students toward maintenance and education. The male students have either seen military duty and been discharged, because of wounds or ill-health, or have been declared physically unfit as the result of exposure and hardship.

Recent gifts of $100 and over are:

Children's Tin Box Fund	$953
Miss E. D. A.	150
Sharpe	139
Miss E. O. Kingsbury	$100
Anonymous	100
Various	270

Babies' War Cradle.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Treasurer of the War Babies' Cradle, 360 Madison Avenue, who is receiving donations to help provide a bed, food, and ten days' nursing care during the confinement of destitute Frenchwomen whose husbands are fighting for France, reports recent gifts amounting to $210.

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits, costing $2 each, for soldiers fighting in the allied trenches in France, has collected to date more than $241,200. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to Francis Roche, Treasurer, the Vanderbilt Hotel. Recent donations of $100 or more follow:

Miscellaneous	$1,500
Mrs. E. S. Harkness	200
Mrs. R. E. Westcott	200
Mrs. B. L. Welch	$100
C. G. Decker	100
Mrs. R. M. Pike	100
T. S. Hathaway	100

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, of which Breck Trowbridge is Chairman and Murray H. Coggeshall the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $361,500. These recent contributions of $100 or more are acknowledged:

Colorado Springs Com.	$500
Miscellaneous	647
Wilkinson Bros. & Co.	$150
Miss E. H. Wisner	100

British American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 5 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Lucy W. Whitridge is the Acting President, has acknowledged the following gifts of $100 or more:

Miss L. Iselin	$250
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	100
C. H. Russell	$100
Various	172

Training France's Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Room 134, the Biltmore Hotel, has collected to date $325,535. Recent donations included $10,000 from the War Relief Clearance House for France and Her Allies.

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy, 260 Madison Avenue, of which August Belmont is the Treasurer, has acknowledged the following recent gifts of $100 or more:

Miscellaneous	$3,092
Mrs. F. Semple	100
F. A. Quail	100
M. L. Knapp	100
Hubbard Hall	100
T. J. Coolidge	100
Mrs. J. M. Sherman	$300
W. W. Essick	100
S. Speed	100
E. O. Brown	500
J. P. Weyerhaeuser	100

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund, for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, has received new donations which bring the total amount collected to more than $365,000. Recent gifts included $200 from Miss Edith Scoville.

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief, (Secours Duryea,) of which Mrs. Nina L. Duryea is the President, Major Charles Elliott Warren, the Treasurer, and Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, the Secretary, has received new contributions amounting to $907. The office of the committee is 259 Fifth Avenue.

For Polish Scholars.

Contributions to the University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund last week amounted to $103. This fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars, and students who are destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the Fifth Avenue Bank are sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 33 West Forty-second Street.

Le Bien Etre du Blesse.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co., the Treasurers, of the Bien Etre du Blesse, acknowledge recent gifts amounting to $315. All subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurers at 360 Madison Avenue.

French Tuberculosis Victims.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims Fund, 360 Madison Avenue, of which Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, has collected to date $121,785.91.

Polish Victims Fund.

The Polish Victims Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, has collected to date more than $865,000. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Mass. P. R. Com.	$3,000
Miss B. Skinner	2,000
Wilkinson Brothers & Co.	200
Mrs. F. H. Cone	100
V. V.	$100
J. Ellsworth Co.	100
J. S. Watson	100
Mrs. F. J. Meigs	100

French Heroes' Fund.

The French Heroes' Fund, of which James A. Blair, Jr., 360 Madison Avenue, is the Treasurer, has been increased by new gifts amounting to $553. Mr. Blair, who is also Treasurer of the Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, reports new gifts to that committee amounting to $490.

Franco-Serbian Hospital.

The Franco-Serbian Field Hospital of America, 25 West Thirtieth Street, of which Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins is Chairman, and Henry B. Britton the Treasurer, reports recent gifts amounting to $1,946. Included in this amount is $1,800 contributed by citizens of Nebraska.

Jewish People's Relief.

The Jewish People's Relief Committee of America, of which Alexander Kahn is Chairman, and S. J. Goldberg the Treasurer, reports the following recent contributions of $100 or over:

New York Com.	$9,321
Detroit Com.	1,424
Chelsea Com.	1,000
Buffalo Com.	1,000
Cleveland Com.	1,000
Omaha Com.	383
Minneapolis Com.	236
Bridgeport Com.	250
Atlanta Com.	315
Brockton Com.	163
New Bedford, Com.	208
Worcester Com.	$125
Kansas City Com.	452
Dwight Com.	153
Jersey City Com.	172
Fallsburg Com.	147
Rochester Com.	300
Toledo Com.	138
Allentown Com.	302
Pittsburgh Com.	400
Memphis Com.	318
Saskatoon Com.	300

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girl's Aid for the Collection of Clothing for the Victims of the War in France, 293 Fifth Avenue, has collected to date more than $107,500. Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman, and A. Seton Post, Jr., the Treasurer of the committee. Recent gifts to the fund amounted to $526. The American Girls' Aid also cares for 273 French war orphans.

Fund for French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 20 West Twenty-third Street, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is Chairman and Miss Anne Morgan the Treasurer, reports recent gifts amounting to more than 3,000. The gifts of $100 or more follow:

Miscellaneous	$1,340
Mrs. Westcott	250
Anonymous	200
Mrs. W. Butterworth	100
M. Rutherford	100
Mrs. S. Sachs	100
S. A. C. Engelbrag	$100
J. McLean Mur	100
Mrs. B. Welch	100
Anonymous	200
Cleveland Com.	100
Marion Hague	100

Navy League Comforts.

The New York City Committee of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States, 509 Fifth Avenue, has received donations which amount to $20,780. To date the committee has supplied more than 71,800 garments to the men of the fighting fleets. Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee is the Chairman, Miss Caroline L. Morgan, the Secretary, and Mrs. George A. Helme, the Treasurer, of the New York Committee. The office is at 509 Fifth Avenue.

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is Chairman, and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date over $263,833. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year. Subscribers are given the names and addresses of children on request. Donations of over $100 recently received, follow:

Anonymous	$100
H. S. Spencer	275
Miss L. Leland	365
Mrs. A. H. Brown and A. A. Chapin	109
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Watson	127
A Friend	100
Mrs. R. Lewis and Miss W. Lewis	$146
Miss B. G. Brooks and Mrs. H. E. Nichols	100
Mrs. C. S. Estabrook and Miss M. Rose	100
S. Mann	100
A. A. Syn., Suffolk, Va.	100
M. Astnof	100
A. Goldstein	100
C. I. Goodman	100
Mrs. S. Westheimer	100
Rome, N. Y., Com.	100
Baston, Com.	100
Portsmouth, Va., Com.	100
Macon Com.	100

American Students' Committee.

The American Students' Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy, who are serving their country at the front, and their families, has collected to date more than $34,565. The fund provides as well comfort kits consisting of sweaters, mufflers, socks, tobacco, &c. for the soldiers. Last week's receipts amounted to $445. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, 20 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is Charman, Arthur Lehman, Treasurer, acknowledges these recent contributions of $100 or more to the $10,000,000 that is being raised in this country for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in Europe.

Detroit Com.	$10,000
W. Penn. A. J. R. C.	10,000
S. C. Lamport	5,074
Cincinnati Com.	5,000
Milwaukee Com.	5,000
Little Rock Com.	4,500
Wash. Hts. Cong.	3,440
Hartford Com.	3,000
Temple Beth Elohim	2,384
Worcester Com.	2,300
Salt Lake Com.	2,024
Baltimore Com.	2,000
Cong. Peni-El	2,000
A. A. Kline	2,000
Tem. A. Chesed	2,000
Louisville Com.	2,000
Butler, Penn. Com.	1,500
Shreveport Com.	1,500
Tree of Life Cong.	1,149
Pitland, Ore., Com.	1,000
Rochester B. K. Cong.	1,000
Kalamazoo Com.	1,000
Children of Israel Cong., Elmira	1,000
Syracuse Com.	1,000
Connellville Com.	972
Cong. Shaare Torah	954
Altoona Com.	903
Cong. Judah Hidevi	883
Chattanooga Com.	766
A. I. Cong., Hartford	715
Clarksburg Cong.	712
Soc. Ansha Amonim	612
Temple Emanu-El	605
Raton Rouge Com.	600
Berlin, N. H., Cong.	500
Cong., Kensington	500
J. L. Rubenstein	500
Cong. B. & J., Albany	475
Muncie Com.	480
Beth Jacob Cong.	457
York Com.	450
St. Joseph Com.	406
Cong. Z. Z., Brooklyn	400
Auburn Com.	400
Durham Com.	400
B. I. Cong., Hazelton	398
Brazilian Com.	391
T. C. Cong., Cincinnati	103
I. Bernstein	100
Sisterhood, Sea G.	100
L. Moses and T. Mayer	100
Montclair H. C. As.	100
Mt. Neboh Cong.	370
Ashland Soc.	359
Aetz Chayim Cong.	324
Bayer Bros.	300
Logansport Com.	300
T. E. Cong., Davenport	300
San Bernardino Com.	$300
Bradford Com.	300
Lock Haven Com.	280
Gary Com.	256
Cong. S. of I., Dubois	255
Hudson Com.	252
Maccabaean Club	230
W. Fischman	250
Bisbee, Ariz.	250
Titusville Com.	233
Sherah Is. Cong.	231
Tarrytown Cong.	227
B. I. Cong., Wash. Heights	225
Brunswick Com.	214
Fredericksburg Com.	205
Washington Com.	205
Douglas Com.	204
Riverside Charity League	200
Tacoma Com.	200
Woonsocket Com.	200
S. of I. Cong., Newburg	200
B. I. Cong., Wilmington, N. C.	185
Chippewa Falls Com.	184
Duquesne Com.	175
Grand Island Com.	170
Saugatuck Com.	160
S. J. Straus	150
I. D. Straus	150
Anguilla Com.	145
L. N. Sherwin	128
Temple Emanuel, Kingston	126
A. A. Rosenbaum	125
The Samuel Stores	125
Hancock Com.	125
219, I. O. B.	120
Chevra K. T.	116
Escanaba Com.	114
McKees Rocks Com.	110
Canton Cong.	100
Cong., Wichita, Ks.	108
A. I. Cong., Butte.	107
Bnai Is. Cong., Canton, Miss.	102
Sinai Cong., Bronx.	102
Albany, Ga., Com.	101

Kitchener Memorial Fund.

Americans have contributed nearly $20,000 toward the fund now being raised in England to perpetuate the memory of Lord Kitchener by establishing homes to care for the hopelessly disabled soldiers and sailors of the British Empire. C. C. Demorest, Treasurer of the American Committee at 120 Broadway, New York, acknowledges new contributions as follows:

J. O'Grady	$100
J. W. Grant	100
J. G. Schmidlapp	100
Mrs. R. J. Strong	$100
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	100

Charite Maternelle de Paris.

The American Fund of the Charite Maternelle de Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, the Treasurer, at 32 Liberty Street, acknowledges these recent gifts of $100, or more:

Mrs. F.F. Whiton	$200
Mrs. O. Wilson	100
Mrs. F. F. Thompson	100
A. W. Warren	$100
Mrs. H. Frasch	100
Various	357

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

A contribution of $1,000 for Armenian-Syrian Relief has come to the American Committee from a missionary in Korea. This woman received the money from a matured life insurance policy, and in spite of her own very humble circumstances she at once passed on the check for the benefit of the starving in Western Asia.

The committee finds that in proportion to wealth and resources some of the largest contributions for relief are coming from Christian missionaries and mission fields. China, India, the Philippines, Africa, and practically all sections of the world where missionaries are at work are well represented.

Red Cross Factory.

A volunteer factory operated entirely by Red Cross workers pledged to turn out two hundred and fifty machine-made hospital garments daily is the latest addition to the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross. This auxiliary, to be known as the Volunteer Hospital Garment Workroom, will open its workrooms at 920 Broadway on Nov. 7. It is the only one of the several hundred auxiliaries which will devote itself exclusively to machine made hospital garments.

The auxiliary has already begun a drive for 2,000 members. Any woman in New York who can sew is eligible for membership. The auxiliary's new officer, requires that every member shall either pledge herself to three hours of work each week, or, in case of her absence, to the sum of 50 cents. If a member fails to appear at her allotted hour she will be sent a bill, the money to go to hired workers whom the officers will obtain. Through the Mayor's Committee on Employment.

The committee in charge of the new workroom auxiliary are: Mrs. Henry Ittleson, Chairman; Mrs. Edwin C. Vogel, Vice Chairman and Secretary, and Mrs. Harry Angelo, Jr., Treasurer. On the committee are Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Phillip Lydig, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., Miss Mary Parsons, Mrs. Arthur Sachs, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. Hermon August, Mrs. Richard Conried, Mrs. Kilmer Hess, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Ella Sachs, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Sidney Herman, Mrs. Martin Vogel, and Mrs. H. T. Sachs.

FOR SAILORS IN NEW YORK.

The Good the Navy Club Is Doing and Wants to Do.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the public knew more about the boys in our navy, of their youth, of their loneliness and need of friends, and above all of the splendid type of young American manhood our navy is made up of, many, yes, hundreds, would come forward with their time and money, and even open their homes, as a few have done already, to these boys whose homes are so far away, and who for the most part New Yorkers know so little about.

Although those who started and are associated with the Navy Club at 509 Fifth Avenue knew that the need was great for the Home Club for the sailors when on shore, for as one boy said: "We can find plenty of amusement in New York, but no place we can drop into to read and write and play games." Yet, even those connected with the club had only the faintest idea of the tremendous need there was for a place where a warm welcome, home atmosphere, and understanding could be found.

Our navy is a shifting population, especially during these days of the war; ships come in, stay a week or two, perhaps less, and are gone. Forty ships left in one week, from which we had representatives at our club, among them many French and English sailors, in America for the first time.

There is, in spite of the constant sailing, an average of at least 15,000 sailors in our harbor all the time, with shore leave of every other afternoon, or evenings, (and nights,) from 3:30 to 7 or 8 in the morning, when they have to report back to the ship.

Do the citizens of New York know what this means?

And the fact that only about 5 per cent. from New York City and its vicinity with home and friends to go to, the others coming as they do to the Navy Club from every State in the Union, many from Texas and California, as well as from England and France, it makes it a very great problem for us to meet and solve.

Two English sailors came into the club recently, their first time across and first time in our city. As they were being served with hot coffee and sandwiches, at 11:30 at night, (the club closes at 12,) they asked: "How shall we spend the rest of the night? We have off until 7 in the morning, you know."

The best possible solution seemed to be to go back to their ship and bed, but they, trying to do what was expected of them, said, "As they said, 'report at 7,' I don't think we are expected until then."

The only hope to those interested in these boys and the club is what one enthusiastic sailor said the other day, "This club is like a fairy story to me. Do you know what? Boys that swear like troopers outside drop it when they come in here. You people don't know what the moral effect of this club is. I don't think any boy could go to the devil after spending an evening here."

These are the boys who are to fight our fight for us, and we must, whether we do it from a selfish or unselfish motive, keep them as clean and straight and highminded as when they came to us. We can't eliminate the dangers in a city like ours, or close the thousands of places of horror where people are eager to welcome these boys, (and they are only boys,) but we can give them as nearly a home as a club can be, with books to read, places to write letters, (and this is the most popular of anything at the Navy Club,) pool and billiard tables, piano, (there is so much musical talent among the boys, and how they love to sing,) then the canteen with everything good to eat at 5 cents a portion. The greatest of all, a few men and women who stand ready to supply any need in sympathy, understanding, and advice. One boy of only 18, from Lester, England, who was at the club for the first time, was discovered by one of those connected with the club busily sketching. The cartoons seemed so excellent that he was sent down with them to one of the publishing houses, where one was immediately bought and a demand made for more. "I am going to frame that $5," he said on returning to the club. (He is allowed 50 cents a day with board while on shore waiting to be assigned to a boat.) There are many asking for rooms while waiting.

Twelve young radio officers arrived from England to await orders to sail. It may be a few days, it may be a week or two, before the ships are ready for them. In the meantime, on $2.50 a day allowed for board and lodging, where are they to go? Are there not many who have a room they are not using they would give or rent out at a low cost to these boys, and at the same time receive from them a gratitude and appreciation that would more than repay any inconvenience they might be put to?

England has opened her homes to soldiers and sailors, and need is becoming very real and necessary with us, and those who have tried this feel that they have been more than repaid in the love and friendship of the boys they have come to know and understand.

The idea that sailors are rather a tough lot has unfortunately not passed away, there is a great deal of bitterness among the boys. "Everything is done for the soldiers," said one boy at the club the other day. "'Smokes for soldiers!' Did you ever hear of Smokes for sailors'?' No one cares much what becomes of us." We hear this many times, and yet our navy is made up of the best boys of our country, who are going out each day across the water, having left homes and education, to bear the countless dangers of storms and submarines for us, and for their country, for without them we could not win this war.

Help us give them, while they are with us in this terribly big, lonesome city, all the love and gratitude we can put into not one but many Navy Clubs, like the one at 509 Fifth Avenue.

From assurances given us by the boys themselves, this club has become a necessity to them, and with the ever-increasing number of sailors using it, we feel justified now in making an appeal for liberal contributions. Large or small amounts may be sent to Mrs. William H. Hamilton or Mr. Maxwell Carrere, Navy Club, 509 Fifth Avenue.

MRS. WILLIAM H. HAMILTON.
New York, Oct. 24, 1917.

THE NEEDS AT OUR DOOR.

A Statement by the A. I. C. P. on the Outlook for the Winter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my judgment the time has come when this community must seriously consider its local obligations with regard to relief and welfare work. However much we would like to, we cannot blink the fact that the rapidly increasing cost of food, and particularly milk, is resulting in deprivations at our front door, the results of which are already beginning to be read in the morbidity and mortality statistics of the Health Department. Neither can we blink the fact that right in our midst there are suffering women and children—women and children who are without clothing, who are without blankets for their beds to keep them warm as the Autumn coolness approaches and for whom coal is either not available or beyond their ability to purchase. And this in families where there has been active tuberculosis during the year, families in which there are many little children who are tuberculous suspects now and who will inevitably become actively tuberculous unless sufficient food and warm clothing can be assured for them.

It has been recognized fully by local organizations that heavy readjustments must be made in local work by virtue of the war conditions; that some activities must be given up or postponed until after the war; that economies that would have seemed impossible before the war must be enforced in this field during the war just as in every other field of human endeavor.

These changes have already been made. There is obviously a limit, however, below which this work cannot drop without serious loss to the lives and health of the children and others who are being assisted. That stage in most phases of social work in New York has, I believe, been reached; that which is now being attempted is the irreducible minimum which somehow simply must be done as a measure of human conservation and physical and civic preparedness. More than that, the war itself brings new local problems which must be faced.

As the executives of one of the oldest and largest relief organizations in the city, devoted to looking after the immediate needs of families in distress because of sickness or death, we feel that we owe an obligation to the public to tell it frankly what the situation is before it is allowed to become more acute.

As evidence of the fact that social welfare organizations have made rigid economies let me state that the paid staff of workers in the relief and nursing bureaus in this organization has been reduced from 96 in October, 1916, to 77 in October 1917. The association has also given up one of its branch offices and has given up other office space in order to make further economies. Further saving in this direction is wholly impossible without serious detriment to our work. In spite of the fact that there were a slightly smaller number of families in our care last month than the corresponding month a year ago our expenses for material relief in these homes was $13,126 as compared with $12,714, and this in spite of the fact that we have been unable to increase the allowances for food as much as the cost of food has actually increased. Our tuberculosis hospital, which cares for tuberculous families, in spite of every possible economy was obliged to increase its budget of expenditures from $106,340 to $118,562. Over 1,000 families in which there was tuberculosis have been compelled to come to this association for help during the last year. Neglect of them will but mean increase in the toll which this disease will place upon the community in the future.

There has not been a corresponding increase in income from contributions and donations. Last year we met our obligations only after the greatest difficulty in raising a substantial deficit. The very rapid increase in the cost of food and all necessities, and particularly the great increase which has taken place in the price of milk, has resulted, as recent inquiries have demonstrated, in a reduction in the consumption of food, particularly milk, in many families far below the standard required for the maintenance of health nutrition. This need must in some way be met.

To sum up, we are confronted with an increase in the cost of carrying on our essential and irreducible work at a time when the ability to secure resources to carry on this work is inevitably seriously affected by the great necessities of philanthropies immediately and directly connected with the needs of the army and navy and with the relief of the needs of the distressed civilian populations of overrun territory in Europe.

More money is being contributed in New York City for philanthropic purposes than ever before. In spite of increased demands on the part of the Government through increased taxes. And yet local needs are in serious danger of not being met even on a minimum basis. However great the sacrifices demanded to meet these needs, they must somehow be met, and I cannot but feel that when these needs, in their nakedness, are made public that they will be met.

For this reason I am frankly asking the assistance of your columns in making known to the public, in a way which would otherwise be impossible, the need which exists and which must directly affects each of us. We must buy Liberty bonds. We must support the Red Cross. We must support the other essential war charities, but while doing this we must not fail to meet the less obvious and less dramatic but very, very pressing needs at our door.

BAILEY B. BURRITT,
General Director New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.
New York, Oct. 25, 1917.

THE CAMP RECREATION FUND

What Can Be Done with $3 for Each Soldier and Sailor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been appointed a member of the Publicity Committee of the War-Camp Recreation Fund, I am asking your paper to help me in an appeal for the cause.

The War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities is officially represented in the War-Camp Community Work by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. All donations and letters should, therefore, be addressed to War-Camp Recreation Fund, 1210 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The work is vitally necessary and is already accomplishing excellent results, but helpers and money are needed. I feel sure that both would be forthcoming if the public fully understood the objects of the association. Briefly they are these:

To establish clubhouses for the soldiers and sailors.

To obtain the services of trained leaders in recreation, in athletics, &c.

To suggest to the home people near the camps that they can profitably imitate the examples of Hempstead, L. I., and of New Rochelle, and open their doors to the men in uniform, give home dinners, socials, dances. Mobilize their resources, open their churches, their schoolhouses, their clubs, their motion-picture houses, hold out the welcoming hand.

Let our boys, who are going to fight and, perhaps, to die for us, feel that every American home is open to a man in uniform, that we all feel that they are ours, our soldiers and our sailors. They are not fighting for an Imperial Government, they are fighting for us, for you, for me, for our neighbor across the street, that his little girl may not be carried off, as the young girls of Belgium and France have been carried away to slavery, by a brutal enemy! Our boys are fighting for our homes, that we may be safe, that the children yet unborn may have this free and glorious land, as we and our fathers have held it since the days when the heroes of Valley Forge suffered and starved that we might live—free and independent, now and forever.

Is it not fitting, then, that we should give them a picture of home life to carry in their hearts across the seas? Let us sanctify the cause to them; let us make them feel that we are behind them. We are asking only $3 for a soldier or a sailor. If every American home gives, in proportion to its means, how soon we can have enough for all. And if you cannot give money, give your service. Make something for the canteen stations; find out what you can do to help; adopt a soldier or a sailor. The Red Cross has two canteen stations in a nearby town. I wish I could tell you how much they have done for the homesick and the homeless recruits; it would touch your hearts. You would want your own boy made happy, wouldn't you? Then, when you see a young soldier alone, and apparently friendless, on the busy street, give him a lift in your motor, hold out the hand of friendship, help us make all these young men feel happier and better, put courage and hope in their hearts.

Is it not right that we should do our utmost now? Have we not already read the first list of our dead? The torpedoed ship, the foe who murders by stealth. Let us arm our young men, body and soul, to go forth, to remember their homes and the home people, who are behind them, to be worthy of the heroes of Lexington and the Wilderness. Give, give your money and your service, help us now when we need it, before they go. We ask this service in the names of the young men who are offering their all, even their lives for you.

MARY IMLAY TAYLOR.
Mamaroneck, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1917.

An Ambulance for Italy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of the readers of THE TIMES has been repeatedly called to the fund which the Poets of America are raising to buy ambulances for the Italian front. May I not, however, ask once more their co-operation in behalf of a particular enterprise connected with this movement?

The Committee for the Hunter College Ambulance Fund Campaign, which has already sent three ambulances to the front in France, is now raising money to send another ambulance, this time to the Italian front. Hunter College has several American poets of her own; and she has elected to connect the name of one of them, Helen Gray Cone, author of "A Chaplet of Love for England," and of poems on France and Belgium which have appeared in THE TIMES—with the new undertaking, which is under the auspices of Robert Underwood Johnson's committee.

It is particularly appropriate that the Hunter-Fellowship of Goodwill, an organization founded by Professor Cone, should do its share in raising funds for this purpose. The Fellowship is to give a concert on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 8, in the Hunter College Auditorium, Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, at 8 o'clock. The musical program is under the direction of Miss Lillian E. Busch, and Professor Helen Gray Cone has been prevailed upon to read selections from her own poems.

Tickets may be obtained by addressing Miss Edna Wallenstein, (to whom checks may be made payable,) at Hunter College, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. Reserved seats, 50 cents; general admission, 25 cents.

ADELE BILDERSEE,
Of the Ambulance Committee, Fellowship of Goodwill.
New York, Oct. 24, 1917.

STARS WHO SOLD BONDS.

John McCormack, one of the "best sellers," whether of Liberty bonds or war benefits

GUIDE FOR VOTERS BY CITIZENS UNION

Records of Candidates for Municipal Court, Legislature, and Aldermen.

MORE THAN 300 ON LIST

Those Qualified for Office They Seek Are Indorsed by Union on Committee's Recommendation.

The following directory of candidates for the vacancies in the Municipal Court, Legislature and Board of Aldermen to be filled by New York City voters at the coming election has been compiled by the Citizens Union. It contains information concerning more than three hundred candidates. Each Assembly and Aldermanic candidate was invited to give a brief statement of his views concerning important pending legislation affecting the city. A large percentage of them did so. The statements concerning records in public office are summarized from reports of committees of the Union.

*—Indicates present incumbent.
"C. U."—Means the candidate has the indorsement of the Citizens Union.
"S. V."—Means the candidate has stated his views concerning important pending legislation which, in the main at least, harmonize with those of the Citizens Union.

MANHATTAN.

Municipal Court.

SECOND DISTRICT.

*Gustave Hartman, (Rep., Fusion,) age 37; born in Hungary; C. C. N. Y. and N. Y. U. Law School; Assemblyman 1904-05; defeated for Congress 1908; appointed Judge by Mayor Kline 1913 and elected 1914; charitable and civic activities many; C. U.

Abraham Goodman, (Dem.,) age 33; native New York; teacher and lecturer; C. C. N. Y. '04, N. Y. U. Law School '07; Spec. Deputy Atty. General 1913; Assemblyman 1916-17 with fairly creditable record.

Jacob Panken, (Soc.,) age 38; born in Russia; N. Y. U. Law School; active Socialist.

FOURTH DISTRICT, (TWO VACANCIES.)

William Henkel, Jr., (Rep.,) age 32; native of district; defeated for Congress 1916.

John N. Boyle, (Rep.,) age 33; born N. Y. City; Horace Mann, Columbia College and Law School; defeated for Congress April, 1917; counsel to Bar Association Grievance Committee 1909-10; Asst. U. S. Dist. Atty. 1910-14; member N. Y. Athletic and Advertising Clubs; prosecutor of advertising frauds; C. U.

Hiram M. Kirk, (Dem.,) age 46; born N. Y. City; Columbia College and N. Y. Law School; delegate 1915 Constitutional Convention.

*Michael F. Blake, (Dem.,) age 60; native of district; Cooper Union and Columbia Law School; Clerk to City Common Council before consolidation; elected Judge 1907; C. U.

FIFTH DISTRICT, (TWO VACANCIES.)

*William Young, (Rep.,) age 47; born in Kansas; Seminary and Cornell Univ.; Assemblyman 1904-06 with good record; elected Judge in 1907; C. U.

*Frederick Spiegelberg, (Rep., Fusion,) age 54; native N. Y. City; Leipsic and Harvard Univs. and Columbia Law School; elected Judge 1907; Comm'r. on Manic. Court Practice 1913-15; Chairman Rules Committee Board of Justices; referred to as "Dean" of Court; C. U.

Maurice A. Lynch, (Dem.,) age 36; born So. Hadley Falls, Mass; Andover, '01; Amherst, '05; N. Y. Law School, '08; first candidacy.

Auguste M. Thiery, (Dem.,) age 44; born Richmond, Va.; Academy, St. Francis Xavier Coll., N. Y. Law School; defeated same office 1907; member West End Assn. and West Side Ind. Club.

Irving S. Ottenberg, (Soc.,) age 34; native N. Y. City; C. C. N. Y., Columbia Univ. and N. Y. Law School; member West Side Ind. Club.

Thomas Seltzer, (Soc.,) age 42; born in Russia; author and publisher; grad. University of Pa.; authority on Russian literature.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Herman Hoffman, (Rep., Fusion,) public school and Cooper Union education; counsel to Federation of Male Teachers; 10 yrs. law practice.

*Jacob Marks, (Dem.,) age 55; native N. Y. City; Constitutional Delegate 1895; State Senator 1905-06 with conspicuously good record; C. U.

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (THREE VACANCIES.)

*John R. Davies, (Rep.,) age 38; native N. Y. City; C. C. N. Y., Columbia and N. Y. Law School; Alderman 1904-07, and Chairman Board's Finance Committee; defeated for Supreme Ct., 1914; elected Judge, 1907; C. U.

Sidney C. Crane, (Rep.,) age 43; born Plainfield, N. J.; Plainfield High School, '93, Columbia Law School, '96; Assemblyman, 1912, 1914, and Alderman since 1915, with excellent record; C. U.

Abraham Brekstone, (Rep.,) age 41; born Troy, N. Y.; N. Y. U. grad.; former member C. U. City Committee; first candidacy.

*David L. Weil, (Dem.,) age 41; native N. Y. City; N. Y. U. Law School; member Manhattan Club and Governor Natl. Dem. and Progress Clubs; elected Judge, 1907.

*Philip J. Sinnott, (Dem.,) age 47; native N. Y. City; grad. Manhattan Coll. and N. Y. U. Law School; elected Judge, 1907; C. U.

Samson Friedlander, (Dem.,) present Alderman.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Jacob R. Schiff, (Rep., Fusion,) age 37; born in Russia; C. C. N. Y. '00, N. Y. U. Law School, '02; former Progressive Executive Committeeman; defeated for Congress, 1906, and for Constitutional Delegate, 1914; C. U.

*Leopold Prince, (Dem.,) age 38; born in Germany; C. C. N. Y. and N. Y. U.; Assemblyman, 1905 and 1907, but inconspicuous; elected Judge, 1907.

NINTH DISTRICT (THREE VACANCIES.)

*William C. Wilson, (Rep., Fusion,) age 51; born in Illinois; Knox Coll. '88 and Columbia Law School; Transfer Tax Appraiser 1900-05; Deputy and Acting State Controller 1906; elected Judge 1907; C. U.

*George L. Genung, (Rep., Fusion,) age 36; born Waverly, N. Y.; Cornell '05, N. Y. Law School '09; Secretary to Supreme Ct. Justice Miller 1910-13 and Justice Ingraham 1913-15; Asst. Corp. Counsel 1915-17; appointed Judge 1917; C. U.

Frank J. Coleman, Jr., (Rep., Fusion,) age 31; native of district; C. C. N. Y. and N. Y. Law School; legal secretary to Justice McLaughlin 1911-14; Dep. Asst. Dist. Atty. 1914-15; now legal secretary to Justice Finch; C. U.

Francis D. Gallatin, (Dem.,) age 47; native of district; Columbia, '91, N. Y. and Columbia Law Schools; secretary to Justice Platzek 1913-16; Treas. Young Men's Dem. League; at one time Attaché American Legation at Constantinople.

James F. Egan, (Dem.,) age 38; born Newburg, N. Y.; Newburg Acad. and N. Y. Law School; Greek Letter Frat. and Old Colony Clubs; first candidacy.

Charles J. Carroll, (Dem.,) age 35; native of district; St. Francis Xavier Coll. '07 and N. Y. Law School; Assemblyman 1913 with unsatisfactory record.

Jessie Ashley, (Soc.,) native N. Y. City; N. Y. U. Law School '03; active practice and has taught law in N. Y. U.; member of Women Lawyers' Club.

George N. Cohen, (Soc.,) age 32; born in Philadelphia; manufr.; grammar school education.

Robert Haberman, (Soc.,) age 34; born in Rumania; lawyer; Brooklyn Law School '12; N. Y. U. '16.

State Senate.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Courtlandt Nicoll, (Rep.-Fusion,) age 36; native of district; lawyer; Princeton '03, N. Y. Law School '05; member Law Committee Republican Co. Com.; member Union, Republican, and Princeton Clubs, Downtown Assn., and Squadron A, Century, Harvard and Univ. Clubs and Downtown Assn.; C. U.

Franklin Grier, (Dem.,) age 49; born in Ohio; lawyer; Chicago Univ. and N. Y. Law Schools; first candidacy.

Max Eastman (Soc.)

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

William C. Amos, (Rep.-Fusion,) age 51; born in Maryland; Baltimore City Coll.; Prest. 19 A. D. Rep. Club 1912-13; member Patriotic Service League, Twilight Club, and Home Defense League; has wide experience and learning; thoroughly qualified; S. V.; C. U.

Joseph Shalleck, (Dem.,) age 31; born in Russia; grad. Columbia Coll. and Law School and now doing post-graduate work in economics and philosophy; member Economics City and N. Y. Young Dem. Club; S. V.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Oscar A. Witte, (Rep.,) age 43; bookkeeper; public school ed.; Secy. Local Rep. Organization; first candidacy; S. V.

*Martin G. McCue, (Dem.,) age 42; formerly prof. pugilist; Assemblyman since 1907; a picturesque member who has the courage and force of his convictions, which are almost always against the public interest.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Carroll H. Brewster, (Rep.,) age 29; born in New Rochelle; lawyer; high and law school ed.; first candidacy; makes intelligent statement of views.

Charles M. Havican, (Dem.,) age 36; born N. Y. City; construction supt.; defeated for Alderman 1913.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Thomas Mallee, (Rep.,) age 29; born N. Y. City; public school ed.; law clerk; defeated for Assembly last year.

*Mark Goldberg, (Dem.,) lawyer; grad. N. Y. Law School; Assemblyman since 1907; rather erratic, with record generally above average.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

*Schuyler M. Meyer, (Rep.-Fusion,) age 32; born N. Y. City; lawyer; Yale and N. Y. Law School grad.; Assemblyman, 1914 and 1917; has developed initiative and ability and made enviable record; C. U.

Frederick A. Natter, (Dem.)

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Harry D. Vogel, (Rep.,) age 51; born in Baltimore; clerk; public and high schdol ed.; defeated last year.

*Maurice Bloch, (Dem.,) age 27; born N. Y. City; lawyer; C. C. N. Y. and N. Y. U.; Assemblyman since 1915, with unsatisfactory record; refuses to take duties seriously.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Harold S. Budner, (Rep.-Fusion,) age 26; born N. Y. City; lawyer; Townsend Harris Hall '07, C. C. N. Y. '11, Columbia Law School '14, and School of Political Science '14; first candidacy; excellent educational training and understanding of legislative subjects; C. U.

*Meyer Levy, (Dem.,) age 30; born N. Y. City; lawyer; public and N. Y. Law School ed.; Assemblyman since 1916; lacks forcefulness, but has record above average.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Walter Cohen, (Rep.-Fusion,) age 26; born N. Y. City; dentist; grad. De Witt Clinton High School and N. Y. Coll. of Dentistry; first candidacy; S. V.

*Owen M. Kiernan, (Dem.) Former inspector in Education Dept.; Assemblyman since 1913 with poor record.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Edward A. Johnson, (Rep., Fusion,) age 56; born at Raleigh, N. C.; college and legal ed.; member United Civic League, Southern Beneficial League, and Treas. Harlem Branch Y. M. C. A.; first candidacy; S. V.

Frank Mellen, (Dem.,) age 34; born N. Y. City; writer, teacher, and lecturer; La Salle Acad. and Manhattan Coll.; member Bd. of Education Lecture Staff; first candidacy.

E. J. Dutton, (Soc.,) age 56; born in Ohio; retired stenographer; first candidacy.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Harry W. McWhorter, (Rep.-Fusion,) age 24; born in district; stock brokerage bus.; public and preparatory school ed.; Vice Prest. Local Rep. Club; first candidacy; S. V.

Charles A. Winter, (Dem.)

Fred Gaa, (Soc.,) Financial Secy. Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers Local No. 1; S. S.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

*Harold C. Mitchell, (Rep.,) age 45; born Seneca Falls, N. Y.; lawyer; Myderse Acad. and Cornell; Assemblyman 1915 and 1917; has done much good work; C. U.

Charles Horowitz, (Dem.,) age 24; born N. Y. City; grad. De Witt Clinton High School and N. Y. U. Law School; first candidacy; active in organizing Young Men's Dem. Club.

Benjamin Mason, Jr., (Soc.,) age 34; machinist; grammar school ed.; first candidacy.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Samuel W. Tannenbaum, (Rep.,) age 27; born N. Y. City; lawyer; grad. De Witt Clinton High School, Columbia Coll. and Law School; director Y. M. H. A. of Washington Heights; good grasp of legislative matters; C. U.

Lawrence, Mass.; lawyer; Brown Univ. and N. Y. Law School; elected to Assembly 1916; record in main not satisfactory; S. V.

Harry T. Smith, (Soc.,) age 40; born Catskill; newspaper man; public school ed.; S. V.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Ellis A. Bates, (Rep.-Fusion,) age 38; born Ithaca, N. Y.; lawyer; Cornell grad.; First Vice Pres. 23 Dist. Rep. Club; first candidacy; S. V.

B. Elliot Burston, (Dem.,) age 30; born N. Y. City; lawyer; C. C. N. Y. and N. Y. Law School; active in local politics for 7 years; first candidacy; S. V.

Board of Aldermen.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Flourie Day, (Rep.)

*Bernard E. Donnelly, (Dem.;) Alderman since 1914, in which office he has developed little usefulness.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Morris Asofsky, (Rep.)

*Michael Stapleton, (Dem.,) age 65; native of district; parochial and grammar schools ed.; Alderman since 1910, with services of no public value.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Michael R. Matteo, (Rep.,) age 33; born N. Y. City; lawyer; De Witt Clinton High and N. Y. Law Schools; member 1 A. D. Rep. Club, Italian American Assn., and several fraternal and civic organizations; first candidacy; S. V.

*Stephen F. Roberts, (Dem.;) present Alderman, having been elected January, 1917, to fill vacancy.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Maxwell M. Schenkel, (Rep.,) age 24; born in Austria; lawyer; high and N. Y. Law schools; first candidacy; member of 4 A. D. Rep. Club, Hebrew Sheltering League, Knights of Pythias, and several Jewish charitable organizations; S. V.

Henry S. Schimmel, (Dem.;) lawyer; member of Assembly 1914-17, with a generally poor record.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Edward A. Wilson, Rep.,) age 27; born in N. Y. City; dept. mgr.; common, business, and military school ed.; first candidacy; Captain Home Defense; C. U.

*John F. McCourt, (Dem.,) age 46; born N. Y. City; public school ed.; Alderman since 1912; his record indicates lack of fitness for public office.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

William Weiss (Rep.-Fusion,) age 30; born in Hungary; lawyer; high Brooklyn Law and N. Y. Law schools; defeated for State Senate 1916; member Rep. Co. Com.; N. Y. Col. Lawyers Assn. and Local School Board; S. V. C. U.

Samuel Fassler (Dem.,) age 27; born in Austria, iron business; public school ed.; first candidacy; member Ind. Order of Brith Abraham and Jefferson Club; S. V.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Adam P. Ginch (Rep.,) age 28; born N. Y. City; mgr. express bus.; public school ed.; member Red Men of America; first candidacy; C. U.

*Charles A. McManus (Dem.) Present Alderman whose work has showed but little concern for public interest.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

William Berkowits (Rep.-Fusion,) age 42; born in Austria-Hungary; bonding bus.; public school ed.; member Progress Rep. Club and Hebrew Charities; first candidacy; N. Y. C. U.

*Moritz Tolk (Dem.,) age 54; born in Austria; wholesale liquors; high school ed.; member 8 A. D. Dem. Club; present Alderman with poor record.

Algernon Lee (Soc.,) age 44; born Iowa; teacher and journalist; high school and part course in Univ. of Minnesota; has frequently been a candidate on the Socialist ticket.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Joseph A. Engel, (Rep.-Fusion,) age 38; native of district; bartender; public school ed.; member of 13 A. D. Rep. Club; defeated for Board of Aldermen 1915.

*John McCann, (Dem.,) age 40; born N. Y. City; public school ed.; Alderman since 1910, during which time he has consistently opposed desirable legislation.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Dennis J. Hanlon, Jr., (Rep.,) age 21; native of district; bookkeeper; public school and La Salle Acad.; member 12 A. D. Rep. Org.; member Ancient Order of Hibernians; first candidacy; S. V.

*William P. Kenneally, (Dem.,) age 49; born N. Y. City; bus. agent Steamfitters Union; public school ed.; Alderman since 1910; his eight years service marked by bad record.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

*William F. Quinn, (Rep.-Fusion,) age 34; native of district; insurance broker; public school and bus. college; member 15 A. D. Rep. Club; Alderman since 1914; has displayed independence; C. U.

Randolph M. Newman, (Dem.)

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

William A. Hogan, (Rep.,) age 27; native of district; electrician; elementary school ed.; member Rep. and St. John's Clubs; first candidacy.

*William P. Collins, (Dem.,) age 31; native of district; lawyer; St. Francis Xavier Coll. and Fordham Univ. Law School; member of Foresters of America; N. Y. Society and Sons of Veterans; formerly in Corp. Counsel's Office; present Alderman whose services have been well above the average; favors some check by Bd. of Aldermen over power of License Comm'r., and against installation of water meters in apartment houses.

Alexander Trachtenberg, (Soc.,) age 32; born in Russia; statistician; Trinity Coll. and Yale Univ.; defeated for Assembly.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Edward M. McInnes, (Rep.,) age 34; born in N. Y. City; law clerk; high and N. Y. Law Schools; first candidacy; member Riverside Rep. Club.

*Thomas A. Williams, (Dem.,) age 33; born Scotland; plumber; public school ed.; member various athletic clubs, 17 A. D. Dem. Club; present Alderman who successfully proposed junk dealer regulations, but made poor voting record.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Arthur Herrman, (Rep.,) age 43; born in Hungary; merchant; high and technical school ed.; member Jewish Merchants' Assn., Ivy Club, and Rep. org.; first candidacy; S. V.; C. U.

*Thomas M. Farley, (Dem.,) age 29; native of district; bus. agent Concrete and Cement Workers' Union; parochial and public school ed.; member 18th A. D. Young Men's Dem. Club; present Alderman; active in local improvement matters, but made poor record of votes.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Maurice A. Burke, (Rep.-Fusion,) age 38; native of district; clerk; public school ed.; member of Hamilton Rep. Club and 13th A. D. Rep. Club; Dep. Sheriff N. Y. Co. 1914-15; S. V.

*Michael J. Shields, (Dem.,) age 33; native of district; contractor and trucking bus.; public school ed.; present Alderman, who has voted against public interest on most of the important issues.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Charles W. Ferry, (Rep.,) age 35; native of district; accountant; public school ed.; defeated for Assembly 1906-07; Vice Chairman Rep. Dist. Com.; Prest. Rep. Union 16th A. D., member of Odd Fellows; S. V.

*Edward Cassidy, (Dem.,) age 36; born in N. Y. City; metal dealer; public school ed.; present Alderman, who has been attentive to duties, but displayed little independence in votes.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Clifford S. Bostwick, (Rep.,) age 40; born in N. Y. City; lawyer; C. C. N. Y. and N. Y. U. Law School; member 17 A. D. Rep. Club; Washington Heights Taxpayers' Assn. and N. Y. Co. Lawyers' Assn.; active in movements for civic betterment; S. V.; C. U.

Thomas F. Kane, (Dem.,) age 37; born in Conn.; lawyer; Eastman Bus. Coll. and N. Y. U. Law School; member Dem. Co. Comm; S. V.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Edward Koehler, (Rep.,) age 36; born in N. Y. City; clerk; public school ed.; dist. capt. for 4 years; member Hellgate Rep. Club; S. V.

*Edward V. Gilmore, (Dem.,) salesman; Alderman 1911-13 and 1916-17; his two terms' record not conspicuous.

George I. Steinhardt, (Soc.,) age 27; born in Austria; traveling salesman; N. Y. Prep. and Rand Schools; previously candidate for State Senate and Board of Aldermen; S. V.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Jacob W. Friedman, (Rep., Fusion,) aged 34; born in N. Y. City; importer of woolens; public school; member Rep. Co. Comm. and fraternal and social org.; S. V.

James A. Roche, (Dem.,) age 42; Inspector of Public Works; C. C. N. Y.; member Municipal Engineers of N. Y. City.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

*Isaac Gutman, (Rep.,) age 45; born in N. Y. City; lawyer; Evening High and N. Y. Law School; Special Atty. Gen. election cases 1909-10; member 28 A. D. Rep. Club and Masonic Lodge; present Alderman who has made a good record; S. V.; C. U.

*Charles Delaney, (Dem.,) age 47; agent Granite Cutters' Union; Alderman since 1910, who has consistently followed party program and rendered services of little public value.

Maurice S. Calman, (Soc.,) age 30; born in Rumania; dentist; Agric. School and Dental Coll.; now studying law; first candidacy; favors further abatement of billboard nuisance.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

*James A. Hatch, (Rep.,) age 37; born N. Y. State; lawyer; Andover, Williams Coll. and Albany Law School; member of Madison Sq. Rep. Club, University and Williams Clubs; Secy to Supreme Ct. Judge John Proctor Clarke 1907-10; elected to the Board in April, 1917, to fill vacancy; has made excellent record in few months of service; S. V.; C. U.

Peter B. Begg, (Dem.,) age 51; born in Canada; lawyer; Univ. of Toronto and Columbia Univ.; member Co. Com.; Special Deputy Atty. Gen., 1908, 1913-14.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

*Frederick Trau, (Rep., Fusion,) age 42; born in Germany; pharmacist; high school and Coll. of Pharmacy; treas. and leader Rep. Org. in new 18th A. D.; member of Board of Aldermen since 1914 with a generally good record; S. V.; C. U.

Francis A. O'Brien, (Dem., Vigilant,) age 38; born in N. Y. City; real estate and insurance; grad. parochial school, attended evening school; S. V.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

*Bruce M. Falconer, (Rep., Fusion,) age 37; native of district; lawyer; Berkeley Military Sch., Columbia Univ., Columbia and N. Y. Law School; candidate for Assembly 1912; member 15th A. D. Rep. Club, Young Rep. Club, Sons of Revolution and St. Nicholas Soc.; former member of C. U.; has been in close touch with proceedings of the Board for past five years as attorney for one of leading civic assns. of City; present Alderman, having been elected Sept., 1917, to fill vacancy; S. V.; C. U.

Arthur Kahn, (Dem.)

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Nathan Eckstein, (Rep., Fusion,) age 54; born in Newark, N. J.; clerk to Sec'y of State; public school ed.; member 20th A. D. Rep. Club; first candidacy; S. V.

James F. McNulty, (Dem.)

Karl E. Gottfried, (Soc.,) age 35; born in Austria; surgeon-chiropodist; N. Y. Coll. of Chiropody; candidate for Assembly, 1914, Board of Aldermen, 1915.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

William H. Chorosh, (Rep., Fusion,) age 39; born in Russia; lawyer; Evening High School and N. Y. U.; member of 17th and 19th A. D. Rep. Clubs, Masonic and Harlem Board of Commerce; one of the most energetic and valuable members of the 1914-15 Board; S. V.; C. U.

William C. Rosenberg, (Dem.)

Israel A. Goldstein, (Soc.,) age 22; born in Russia; teacher and lecturer; Stuyvesant High and Fordham Med. School; first candidacy; S. V.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

James C. Thomas, Jr., (Rep.,) age 28; born in N. Y. City; lawyer; C. C. N. Y. and Cornell; candidate for Constitutional Convention 1915; member Manhattan Rep. Club and United Civic League.

*Frank Mullen, (Dem.,) age 56; born in Ireland; garage owner; night school ed.; member Washington Heights Taxpayers' Assn.; Alderman since 1914; has displayed independence and made generally good record; S. V.; C. U.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Frank McCabe, (Rep., Fusion,) age 47; born in N. Y. City; mgr. classified advertising, newspaper; public school ed.; candidate for State Senate and Assembly; member Rep. Co. Comm. and Vice Pres. Central Rep. Club; C. U.

*Augustus M. Wise, (Dem.,) age 38; native of district; building materials; high school ed.; present Alderman who has made a poor voting record.

Michael Shamray, (Soc.,) age 55; born in Russia; civil engineer; high school and engineering college; S. V.

BRONX.

Municipal Court.

FIRST DISTRICT, (TWO VACANCIES.)

*John Boyle, Jr., (Rep., City Party,) age 41; born in Ireland; Washington High School and Columbia Univ.; has been Chief Deputy State Supt. of Elections, Secy. Rep. Co. Com. and N. Y. Attorney for State Comp. in Bronx County; defeated for Surrogate, 1913, and Constitutional Delegate, 1914; appointed Judge, 1917.

Julius D. Tobias, (Rep., City Party,) age 40; born in Poland; lawyer; Cornell Acad. and N. Y. U.; defeated for Assembly, 1904 and 1905, and Senate, 1908; Secy. and Dir. Bronx S. P. C. A. and Dir. Bronx Federation Hebrew Charities.

Harry Robitzek, (Dem.,) age 34; native of district; lawyer; grad. Columbia Inst. and N. Y. U. Law School; Alderman since 1914; active, with mixed record.

*Peter A. Shell, (Dem.,) age 43; born in Bronx; Manhattan Coll., '96, and N. Y. Law School, '98; Alderman, 1904-05; elected Judge, 1907, and has served creditably; C. U.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Thomas G. Price, (Rep.) age 43; born N. Y. City; C. C. N. Y., and N. Y. U.; a Democrat; Asst Corp. Counsel and connected with Law Dept. since, 1898; first candidacy.

*Michael J. Keanlan, (Dem.,) age 61; born N. Y. City; De La Salle Inst. and N. Y. U. Law School; member Satte Board of Charities, 1901-07; former counsel to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; appointed Judge, 1916, and elected to vacancy last year; C. U.

The Assembly.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Thomas J. Miley, Jr., (Rep., City Party,) age 30; born N. Y. City; brewery salesman; public school ed.; first candidacy; favors convention nominations and party column ballot.

*Earl H. Miller, (Dem.,) age 47; born in Columbia County, N. Y.; wholesale lumber bus.; public and commercial school ed.; Assemblyman since 1915; creditable record this year; C. U.

SECOND DISTRICT.

John A. Danaher, (Rep., City Party,) age 32; born Winsted, Conn.; traveling salesman; public school and seminary ed.; active in Rep. Speakers' Bureau; S. V.

Edward J. Flynn, (Dem.,) age 26; born in district; lawyer; St. John's Coll. and Fordham Univ.; first candidacy; good statement of views.

THIRD DISTRICT.

William Wachtel, (Rep., City Party,) age 41; born in Rumania; advertising mgr. North Side News; public and high school ed.; defeated for same office in previous years; S. V.

Robert S. Muilen, (Dem.,) age 33; born in N. Y. City; lawyer; C. C. N. Y. and N. Y. Law School; has been Special Dep. Atty. General and clerk to Justice Samuel Seabury; now Asst. Dist. Atty.; has keen insight into current problems; C. U.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Abraham I. Solomon, (Rep., City Party,) age 33; born N. Y. City; lawyer; public and N. Y. Law School; first candidacy; S. V.

*M. Maldwin Fertig, (Dem.,) age 30; born in N. Y. City; lawyer; C. C. N. Y., 1907, N. Y. U., and N. Y. Law School; Pres. Bronx Y. M. H. A.; Assemblyman since 1915; capable and independent; the sort of representative needed; C. U.

Samuel Orr, (Soc.,) age 27; born in Russia; lawyer; high school and N. Y. U. Law School; Dir. Young People's Socialist League; active in social welfare work; makes good statement of views.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Louis M. Picker, (Rep., City Party,) age 37; born in Russia; lawyer; C. C. N. Y. and N. Y. U. grad.; first candidacy; has taught school and lectured; S. V.

*William S. Evans, (Dem.,) age 33; lawyer; C. C. N. Y. and N. Y. U. grad.; Assemblyman since 1915, with good showing; C. U.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Henry Nordheim, (Rep., City Party,) age 39; born N. Y. City; architect; Independent Democrat; first candidacy.

Thomas J. McDonald, (Dem.,) age 34; born in Mount Vernon, N. Y.; newspaper man; Pres. Merchants and Taxpayers' Alliance of North Bronx; first candidacy; S. V.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Abraham Panken, (Rep., City Party,) age 40; born in Russia; furniture salesman; public school ed.; first candidacy; S. V.

Joseph V. McKee, (Dem.,) age 28; born in Newark, N. J.; high school instructor; Fordham Coll. and Law School; instructor in speaking; has had good training; C. U.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John G. O'Reilly, (Rep.,) age 41; born N. Y. City; Fordham Univ. grad.; first candidacy; has good reputation and sound views; C. U.

J. Fairfax McLaughlin, (Dem.,) age 44; lawyer; grad. of Fordham Univ., St. Francis Xavier Coll. and N. Y. Law School; Municipal Ownership League Corp. Counsel 1898-1902; Examiner for State Comp. 1907-1908.

Maurice Schaier, (Soc.,) painter; public school ed.

Board of Aldermen.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John Lawrence Dunn, (Rep., City Party,) age 32; born in N. Y. City; process server Bureau of Fire Prevention; N. Y. Prep. School, Fordham Law School; first candidacy; S. V., especially opposes breaking down of present protective ordinances; C. U.

*Edward W. Curley, (Dem.) present Alderman; has been active in promoting special legislation and made poor record of votes.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

George W. Johnston, (Rep.,) age 34; born in N. Y. City; mgr. burglary claim dept., Genl. Accident Insurance Co.; public school and part course in Morris Evening High School; candidate for Alderman in 1913.

*Peter Schweickert, (Dem.,) age 64; born in N. Y. City; plumber; public school ed.; Alderman since 1914; has been active and attentive to duties, but displayed little independence in votes.

Jefferson W. Christ, (Soc.,) age 23; born in N. Y. City; accountant; Columbia Univ.; member Y. M. C. A. and Young People's Socialist League; first candidacy.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Henry D. Becher, (Rep.,) age 48; born in N. Y. City; builder; public school ed.; Prest. Westchester Rep. Club; member Throggs Neck Taxpayers' Assn. and Upper Westchester Avenue Taxpayers' Assn.; candidate for Alderman 1915.

*Robert L. Moran, (Dem.,) real estate broker; N. Y. U.; member North Side Board of Trade; Throggs Neck Taxpayers' Assn. and Unionport Taxpayers' Assn.; member of board since 1914; has been attentive to duties and as Vice Chairman aggressive and effective.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

John Gerhardt, (Rep.,) real estate; common school; member of Assembly 1910 with unsatisfactory record.

*James R. Ferguson, (Dem.,) Alderman since 1914; in his two terms has generally cast his vote against the public interest.

Robert L. Leslie, (Soc.,) age, 33; born U. S.; instructor of political economy and chemistry, C. C. N. Y. and Johns Hopkins Univ.; member City College Club and Teachers' Federation; first candidacy; S. V.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Thomas J. Coxen, (Rep., City Party.) Frank Weyl, (Dem.,)- age 33; born in N. Y. City; real estate and insurance; high school ed.; member Taxpayers' Alliance, Woodstock Business League; candidate Alderman 1915.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Michael J. Mulvihill, (Rep., City Party,) age 41; born in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Supt. Sheffield-Farms Co.; public school; member South End. Dem. Club, Red Men of America and Big Brother Movement; first candidacy; against installation of water meters in apartment houses.

Charles A. Buckley, (Dem.,) age 27; born in N. Y. City; general contractor; public and night school; member 8th A. D. Dem. Org.; S. V.; C. U.

Emanuel Deutsch, (Soc.,) age 22; born in N. Y. City; Morris Evening High School and Rand School; active in Socialist movement for past 6 years; members of Young People's Socialist League and People's Council.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

John F. Timmons (Rep.,) age 38; born in N. Y. City; cafe and restaurant; St. Francis Xavier, N. Y. Prep. and Fordham Law School; member of Tremont Bus. Men's Assn.; Bronx Dem. Club and Liquor Dealers Assn.; S. V.

*Clarence Y. Palitz (Dem.,) age 31; born in Russia; lawyer; N. Y. U.; Prest. of Central Civic Forum, Prest. Community League and member of various political and civic orgs.; present Alderman, new member of promise who should render services of greater value during the coming session; S. V.; C. U.

Alexander Kahn (Soc.,) age 36; born in Russia; lawyer; high school and N. Y. U. Law School; candidate for Supreme Court 1916; Chairman People's Relief Comm., member Naturalization Aid League.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Frederick H. Wilmot (Rep.,) age 43; born in Elmira, N. Y.; dry goods; public school; member Foresters of America and Royal Arcanum; member Board of Aldermen 1912-15, made creditable record generally; C. U.

*Thomas W. Martin (Dem.,) age 54; native of district; physician and real estate; C. C. N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Coll.; candidate for Assembly 1894; member Foresters of America, Woodmen of America; present Alderman; promoted desirable ordinance regulating public carmen, but record of votes poor; S. V.

BROOKLYN.

Municipal Court.

FIRST DISTRICT.

*James A. Dunne, (Rep., Dem.,) age 43; born in district; Polytechnic Inst., Brown Univ., and Brooklyn Law School grad.; Deputy Clerk First Dist. Ct. 1898-1917; appointed Judge 1917; C. U.

SECOND DISTRICT.

*George Freifeld, (Rep.,) age 56; born N. Y. City; public and high school ed.; member Bd. of Education 1896-1909; Judge for eight years with high standing; C. U.

John A. Valentine, (Dem.,) age 42; born Andover, N. J.; grad. Newton Collegiate Inst. and Columbia Univ.; first candidacy.

Joseph E. Klein, (Soc.,) age 28; born N. Y. City; grad. De Witt Clinton High School and N. Y. U.; active in Socialist Party for eight years.

THIRD DISTRICT.

*William J. Bogenshutz, (Dem.,) age 50; born in district; N. Y. U.; chief clerk Sheriff's office 1898; Under Sheriff 1899; elected Judge 1907, and has done conscientious work; C. U.

Samuel Widder, (Rep., Fusion.)

Philip Satra, (Soc.,) age 46; born in Russia; lawyer; Jamaica Normal School and Brooklyn Law School; twenty years a Socialist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

*Edgar M. Doughty, (Rep., Fusion, Proh.,) age 50; born in Dutchess Co., N. Y.; Wesleyan, '90 and N. Y. Law School; formerly Rep. Exec. Member 18th A. D.; Constitutional Delegate 1915; elected Judge 1915; C. U.

Charles H. Fuller, (Dem.,) age 58; born Newark, N. J.; lawyer; Adelphi Acad. '74, Amherst '78, and Columbia Law School; defeated for same office in 1915; State Senator 1907-08 and Assembly 1905 with splendid record; Vice Pres. Brooklyn Civic Club. Pres. Flatbush Taxpayers' Assn., Vice Pres. Flatbush Dem. Club; C. U.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Harrison C. Glore, (Rep., Fusion,) age 41; born in Kentucky; lawyer; C. C. N. Y., N. Y. U., and B'klyn Law School; member various local organizations and local School Board; Assemblyman 1907-09 with varied record.

*Edward A. Richards, (Dem.,) age 38; born in district; Boys' High School and N. Y. U. grad.; active in many civic and religious organizations; elected Judge 1907; defeated for County Judge 1913; C. U.

Hyman Lurio, (Soc.,) age 45; born in Russia; lawyer; grad. B'klyn Law School, St. Lawrence Univ., and N. Y. U.; student of sociology.

The Assembly.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Anthony G. Petrella, (Rep., Fusion.)

*Patrick H. Larney, (Dem.,) age 38; born in B'klyn; printer; educated St. James's School; elected Assemblyman 1916, but made poor record.

Alphonse Eslanger, (Soc.,) age 41; born in Newark, N. J.; engraver; technical ed.; first candidacy; S. V.

SECOND DISTRICT.

William H. Fitzgerald, (Rep.)

Frank J. Flanding, (Dem.,) age 31; born in Brooklyn; insurance bus.; grad. St. John's Coll.; first candidacy.

Morris Zucker, (Soc.,) age 24; born in Russia; dentist; college ed.; first candidacy.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Anton R. Ott, (Rep.,) age 29; born in Austria; iron contractor; public and high school ed.; first candidacy.

*Frank J. Taylor, (Dem.,) age 31; born in N. Y. City; employe of Robins Dry Dock Co.; Assemblyman since 1913, with poor record.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Eugene R. O'Brien, (Rep.,) age 27; born in district; B. B. U. claim investigator; grad. Sacred Heart Acad.; defeated for Alderman last year.

*Peter A. McArdle, (Dem.

BROWN'S ONSLAUGHT CONQUERS COLGATE

Providence Collegians Avenge Last Year's Defeat by the Score of 7 to 6.

WINNERS FIRST TO TALLY

Make Touchdown Eight Minutes After Start and Gordon Kicks the Goal Which Spells Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 27.—As scrappy and game a football eleven as Brown ever sent on a gridiron shocked the highly rated Colgate team on Andrews Field this afternoon in the stunning surprise of the season, and tumbled the confident young giants from Hamilton over in a nip-and-tuck battle by a score of 7 to 6.

Colgate came here today an overwhelming favorite. Almost arrogant because of last year's 28-to-0 triumph over Brown, the Colgate rooters were offering 2 to 1 before the game and were shouting so much about a sure victory that even those who knew the slumbering strength of the Brown team were backward about backing it.

Less than eight minutes after the game was under way Brown, with old-fashioned, slam-bang football tactics, had ripped the Colgate line to bits, and Coulter, the Brown quarter back, was jammed over the line for a touchdown. Gordon, Brown's left half back, kicked the goal, and it was by the lone margin of this point that Brown won.

It was along in the third period that Colgate's veteran line plungers, Hubbell, Gillo, and Spencer, were able to make headway through the Brown forwards. It was Brown's fumble which gave them their chance, and they seized it. Coulter fumbled, and Colgate recovered the ball on Brown's 40-yard line. In sheer desperation the Colgate back field, Gillo, Hubbell, and Spencer, tore their way to a touchdown, although before they got it Brown put up a great fight against the bruising assaults. Gillo scored Colgate's touchdown in the third period, and Captain Hubbell failed to kick the goal which would have tied the score.

Too Nervous to Kick Goal.

It was an easy goal to kick, but the Colgate players were so nervous over the great importance of the one point and so much advice was given to Hubbell before he kicked that the ball sliced over to one side of the uprights. Although Colgate tried frantically after that to tie the score with an outburst of forward passes, Brown was as solid as a rock and refused to permit the enemy to get within striking distance.

For a team which was disorganized through the loss of many of its greatest players Brown rose to great possibilities on the gridiron this afternoon. Coach Ed Robinson had with much green material developed a line of forwards which charged so low and so hard that the Colgate attack was bewildered. Colgate planned to plow through Brown just as she did last year, but there was a great surprise in store when they found the Brown players piled up in their path.

This line of Brown's charged almost too fast and they were on their toes all the while, and so anxious that they many times swept the Colgate line aside before the play was in play. They suffered numerous penalties for this offside play, but each time they had enough reserve strength to make up for their losses.

Gordon, Coulter, and Williams, the negro end, were three of the Brown warriors who raised havoc with Colgate. Gordon did splendid work both on the defense and offense, while Coulter ran the eleven with the cool judgment of an old hand. The tackling of Williams was the best that has been seen in many a day, and the colored boy brought down the Colgate backs with deadly tackles. Colgate rated her backs too highly and failed to bargain on the furious charges of the Brown line.

Brown's victory set the enthusiasm of the whole college ablaze this evening and after the game the students did their snake dance around the field until twilight swallowed up the spectacle of joy. That overwhelming defeat of last Thanksgiving Day, when Colgate rubbed Brown's nose in the mud and sat on the team roughly, was a humiliation from which Brown did not recover until this afternoon. It was the sweetest kind of revenge, for Brown had a surprise up its sleeve which Colgate never dreamed of. Fresh from their victory over Cornell, Colgate again had dreams of ranking close to Pittsburgh in the Eastern championship. They learned a bitter lesson today and will never again rate a green Brown team lightly.

Cupid Black a Spectator.

Another spectator was Cupid Black, leader of last year's Yale eleven and now in the Naval Reserve at Newport. He also watched the game with enthusiastic interest, and he was on his feet, shouting, most of the time.

Brown was coached much better than most elevens are at this stage of the season. They were well grounded in the fundamentals of the game. They handled the ball cleanly for the most part and their plays went through with the precision of clockwork. Every time the Brown backs went into the line there was a hole there for them, and the ends were down the field under the ball, and Brown gave every evidence of a well-drilled team. There was a military finish about the way the line charged. With heads low to the ground they went into each man, and throughout the game their speed gave them the jump on the Colgate line men.

The stands around Andrews Field were filled with Brown partisans when Colgate kicked off. This is Brown's most important game of the season. They feared no one but Colgate, and their ambition to get back at Colgate today was a powerful influence in the battle. When Gordon and Brooks had gained a few yards through Colgate after the kick-off, Brown was penalized fifteen yards for holding, and it was Brown's ball in midfield. Coulter pried his way through for a five-yard gain, and then the Colgate line stiffened. Coulter shot away a forward pass which Williams muffed and Gordon was forced to punt the ball, which went out of bounds

When Colgate lined up on the twenty-yard line the Brown partisans held their breath, waiting for Colgate's crushing back field to get under way.

Penalty at the Outset.

In the very first scrimmage, when Gillo disappeared head first into the Brown forwards, a great shout of glee went up, for Colgate was found guilty of holding and was set back fifteen yards. They were fighting now right in the shadow of their own goal posts. Colgate was plainly up against it, and the playing held a note of defiance back of the goal line. Twice they tried to plow through on line-buck plays and found the Brown line solid. They were forced to kick, and Wooster, from behind the goal line, booted the ball out to Coulter on the twenty-five-yard line.

Gordon, with head down, smashed into the left side of Colgate line. It opened up and the Brown halfback wasn't brought to earth until he had gone eight yards. Brooks then got a few more, and it was a first down for Brown, the first of the game. The ball was now only sixteen yards from Colgate's goal and the Brown students began to frantically yell for a touchdown.

Armstrong was pushed through for four yards, and Coulter pried his way through for four more. Coulter dropped back as if to kick, and threw a pretty forward pass to Gordon, who was waiting with outstretched hands on Colgate's five-yard line. Armstrong bolted through for a couple of yards, and the Colgate line tried desperately to turn back the onrushing tide of defeat, but on the next play Coulter found a big hole between right tackle and guard and dived through for a touchdown. Gordon kicked the goal.

Colgate acted as if they were stunned. They never dreamed that this Brown eleven had the drive and the furious line-ripping ability which had pushed them back over their own goal line.

After the next kick-off Gillo began to display some of the line-tearing ability which has made him one of the best full backs of the game. Almost single-handed he jammed his way through the Brown line, but Robinson's lads had been carefully drilled to meet just such tactics, and although Hubbell and Gillo tore off a 12-yard gain in a couple of rushes, the Brown forwards rallied, and the next time Gillo came bounding in he found himself at the bottom of a heap of brown jerseys.

Colgate found that they could not gain through the line, so they tried a forward pass. McBride tossed it high and far, but the Brown ends were down under it and intercepted the heave before it reached a Colgate player.

In the second period Colgate gave promise of getting under way, for at times it seemed as if it was an impossible thing to turn back the catapult-like charges of Gillo. Hubbell dropped back for a kick, but it was a fake, and fooled Brown so badly that Hubbell had raced 20 yards before the play was diagnosed.

Then Colgate began charging again, and it looked as if they had gained their distance, but it was so close that the distance was measured, and Colgate lost the ball on downs just when they were sure they had started on the way to a touchdown. Nearly every move that Colgate made met with disappointment. Brown was lightning fast in taking advantage of Colgate's mistakes. They played at furious speed all the time.

Brown Never Relaxes.

There never was a letup in Brown's aggressiveness. And a remarkable thing about the game was that, in spite of the hard, bruising work of both elevens, there were few injuries and no substitutions until just before the close of the game. It spoke well for the physical condition of the players to see them battered and smashed all over the gridiron only to come smiling and get right at the same driving fight again. It also spoke well for the sportsmanship of these lads on both teams, for not once was there a flicker of poor sportsmanship or rough work.

For a game which had the players keyed up to such a high pitch, the contest was remarkably free from roughness. These boys were all too deeply interested in playing the game to think of slugging. They all worked so fast that their tempers did not have time to boil.

With the roughing about and with both elevens running off their plays with speed, with no time taken out wrangling with officials, this gridiron battle today was a source of great pleasure to the lover of football.

In the second period Spencer was hurt, after making a hard tackle of Brooks, but he was up and in the game again after the shooting stars had been rubbed out of his eyes. In one play Gordon got a low pass from Coulter and fumbled the ball, but he recovered it so quickly that he gained five yards before the Colgate players were aware of the error.

From out down in their own territory, Brown paraded up the field, Gordon, Brooks, Armstrong, and Coulter taking turns at forcing the Colgate line back. The work of the Brown linemen during the march was of high order and their quick charging had the Colgate tacklers on the run and let plays come through. When Brown had carried the ball up to Colgate's 35-yard line the Hamilton Collegians got stubborn and stopped the procession, Brown losing the ball on downs. Now it was Colgate's turn and they pushed the Brown team back until they had the ball on Brown's 20-yard line. Here, with victory within their grasp, they were not satisfied with the slow line-plunging tactics which were carrying the ball toward the goal line and they resorted to a forward pass. From the melée of players Gordon leaped up and intercepted the pass and saved the day for Brown.

In the third period Brown again showed superiority at rushing. Their plays were all simple, but quickly and accurately executed. The backs shifted from side to side and directed all their assaults at the Colgate tackles and guards. They riddled these positions like a sieve, although it must be said that the Colgate line held up under the pummeling with commendable fortitude.

Brown was overanxious in this period and one of the players was caught holding. Brown was set back 15 yards to their own 40-yard line, and on a play in which they were overanxious to make up their lost distance, Coulter fumbled and Castellanos came tearing through and fell on the rolling ball. At this time Colgate got its offensive working and Gillo and Hubbell peppered the Brown line so fiercely that there was no stopping them.

Gillo's best play was behind a formation which opened a way through the tackle, but Gillo swerved to one side and plowed his path right through the centre of the line. It was Colgate's best ground gain. One play he went through the whole Brown outfit for a 20-yard gain before he was tumbled over.

The Brown goal line was now within striking distance and the Brown rooters implored Brown to hold fast. Brown tried, but could not. Hubbell, Gillo, and Spencer smashed through in punishing rushes and got the ball down to Brown's 7-yard line.

Here Brown put up a game fight. Gillo jammed through for a couple of yards and then was hurled back from the top of the heap of struggling players. Spencer got a couple of more yards and a touchdown was inevitable, even if the Brown linemen were trying frantically to stem the assault. It was hard grueling work and every time Colgate launched a charge it left bumps and bruises on the young men who were fearless trying to stop it.

Colgate got the ball to the one-yard line, and lined up quickly for the final charge. If they failed to make it, they would lose the ball, as it was the last down. The Brown line charged low and hard, and Gillo rode over them roughshod. He walked over necks and shoulders and backs with his rough cleated shoes. He stepped on heads and anything that got in his way. The two lines came together with a thundering shock. Then they remained motionless for a moment and began to slowly totter over the goal line.

The great heap of players swayed back and forth for a moment under the terrific strain, and then Gillo, by superhuman effort crashed his way through for a touchdown. The crowd held its breath when McBride brought the ball out, and there was silence as Hubbell's shoe swung back to boot the ball. He was spectacular, and the ball lifted prettily and went spinning toward the goal posts. There was too much spin on it, and it sliced over to one side, and the point which would have tied the score for Colgate and would have saved them from the humiliation of defeat was lost forever. Colgate was beaten.

In the final period the two elevens were still battling at each other with little advantage for one or the other. When it was announced that there was only a few minutes to play, Colgate in desperation launched a series of forward passes. The ball was in the air all the time, with hands frantically trying to knock it down. Three of the passes were incompleted, and a fourth pass was intercepted by the ever alert Gordon, who caught the ball on Brown's 25-yard line, and during the few remaining minutes of the game Brown coolly bided their time and never gave Colgate another chance to redeem their fallen fortunes.

The lineup:

Brown, (7.)	Positions.	Colgate, (6.)
Williams	L. E.	Castallanos
Sinclair	L. T.	Lea
Bowman	L. G.	Woodman
Hooving	C.	Carroll
Crabb	R. G.	Cornelius
Nichols	R. T.	Wooster
Weeks	R. E.	Cottrell
Coulter	Q. B.	McBride
Brooks	L. H. B.	Spencer
Gordon	R. H. B.	Hubbell
Armstrong	F. B.	Gillo

Touchdowns—Coulter, Gillo. Goal from touchdown—Gordon.

Substitutions—Brown: Burk for Weeks; Higgins for Coulter; Murphy for Sinclair. Colgate: Curtis for Cottrell.

Referee—Mr. Hollenbeck of University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Marshall of Harvard. Linesman—Mr. Morice of University of Pennsylvania. Time of periods—15 minutes each.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 20. MAIN NEWS SECTION.

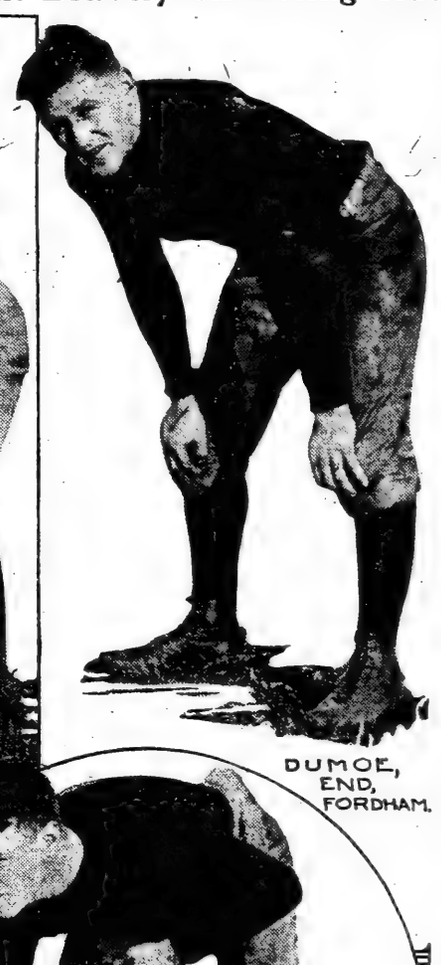
Leaders in Rutgers' Foray on the Fordham Gridiron and Players Who Fought Bravely on Losing Side

KELLY, HALF BACK, RUTGERS.

ROBESON END RUTGERS.

BAKER, QUARTER BACK, RUTGERS.

CAPTAIN KENDRICKS, GUARD, FORDHAM.



DUMOE, END, FORDHAM.

GARGAN, HALF BACK, RUTGERS.

FRISCH, HALF BACK, FORDHAM.

BRENNAN, FULL BACK, FORDHAM.

FORDHAM CRUSHED BY RUTGERS POWER

Maroon Line Crumples Before Driving Attack of Sanford's Mighty Backs.

FINAL TALLY IS 28 TO 0

Robeson, the Sturdy Negro End of the Visiting Eleven, Plays a Stellar Role in the Aerial Attack.

Charging Fordham's forward wall with a powerful and persistent attack, the Rutgers football team yesterday snowed uhder the Maroon cohorts by the score of 28 to 0 on Fordham Field. Possessing a speedy backfield knowledge of football and balance, the Rutgers eleven allowed Fordham hardly a breathing spell during the afternoon and practically bucked its way to success.

Almost from the first play of the game the Fordham line crumpled under the rushes of Whitehill, Gardner, Kelly, and Baker, the Rutgers backs, and never was the Maroon able to gather enough strength or resistance to check the confident drive of the Scarlet. Rutgers opened up a forward passing attack on a couple of occasions and varied its line plunging with an occasional slide off tackle, a double pass and masked formations, but in the main Rutgers needed no more than the cleverness of its backfield and the capable helpers on the line.

It can hardly be said that one player stood out on the Rutgers aggregation, unless it was Robeson, the giant negro at left end. He was a tower of strength both on the offense and defense, and it was his receiving of forward passes which shattered any hopes of glory which might have arisen in Fordham ranks during the game. Twice the big Rutgers negro raced down the field after receiving a perfect toss from Whitehill. The first time Robeson was not downed until he had covered thirty-five yards and placed the ball on Fordham's five-yard line. On the other occasion Robeson raced twenty-four yards before being brought to earth again close to the Fordham goal line. Each of these passes gave Rutgers a chance to score, and Rutgers did not throw away the opportunity.

Steady Gains by Rutgers.

Fordham's line was completely overshadowed by the forwards exhibited by Foster Sanford. While there was no outward rough playing, it was evident that the Rutgers linemen were smashing aside the Fordham defense and leaving the work of bringing down the runner to the secondary defense. Time after time Rutgers backs were permitted to crash through the line for gains of from three to five yards before the secondary could get to the ball carrier. Occasionally a different sort of football could result in nothing else than gains of five yards or more, and it was without great trouble that Rutgers added yard after yard to its total and finally touchdown after touchdown.

Both the wings of Rutgers have been taught an excellent offense. Robeson invariably spilled two men and several times three or four would be speed to the ground, even before the play was well under way. The vicious playing of Robeson was costly to Fordham, not only in the final outcome of the game, but in players, since no less than three Fordham men were sent into the game at different times to take the place of those who had been battered and bruised by Robeson. McGrath, the former Exeter and Yale guard, was the first opposition placed in front of Robeson, but he did not last long. On the first play of the game time was taken out while McGrath recovered from the effects of a bruised jaw and eye.

Rutgers scored its first touchdown in the opening quarter, two more in the second quarter, and one in the third quarter. In the final period Fordham played a trifle better than in the earlier part of the game and managed to break up the Rutgers attack and keep the New Jersey eleven from adding another score to its total, although a minute more time might have brought about another score, since Rutgers was in possession of the ball on Fordham's six-yard line, and just getting ready for a final plunge when the whistle ended the game.

Maroon Backs Play Well.

Fordham's backs, especially Frisch, did well, but they were powerless to accomplish any great results because the line was outclassed. Frisch did bring a ray of hope to the Fordham rooters by several dodging runs, but he was pulled to earth before he could accomplish enough yardage to make him dangerous. Brennan, too, hit the line with enough strength to add several yards to the Fordham total but he only battered himself so badly he was forced out of the game.

In the first half Fordham only made three first downs to twelve for Rutgers which in a way represents the capabilities of the two teams. There was not so much difference in the first downs of the second half but Rutgers had opened up its attack and tried out intricate passes, many of which failed, while Fordham was fighting desperately, if without avail.

Whitehill, Rutger's slippery full back, scored three touchdowns for Rutgers by the simple process of charging through the line after his teammates had placed the ball within the ten-yard line. Kelly, a player with splendid knowledge of running and picking holes, scored the final touchdown by dodging past five Fordham tacklers and worming his way over the line in a nine yard race.

Fordham had only two chances to score during the game and in fact only twice was the Maroon in possession of the ball in Rutgers' territory. Once a forward pas. Brennan to Dumoe, brought a fifteen yard gain and placed the ball on Rutgers' thirdty yard line. On the next play Frisch started on a wide end run but bumped into the referee and fell down for a loss of five yards. This killed any chance for a score at this point, because Fordham was forced to resort to another base and this time it was intercepted by Whitehill and the ball was carried back thirty-six yards before being downed on his own twenty-four yard line.

Brennan kicked off to start the game, and in seventeen plays with Whitehill, Gardner and Kelly carrying the ball, five successive first downs were made, and Whitehill charged over the line for a touchdown. Baker kicked the first of three successful goals made by him after a touchdown. Robeson then kicked off for Rutgers to Brennan, who was downed on his own 33-yard line. Frisch circled one end for 10 yards, and Erwig got 10 around the other, but Fordham's momentary advantage fell right here, and Rutgers got the ball after a weak punt by Brennan. Four first downs in succession put the ball on Fordham's 6-yard line as the quarter ended, and the first play of the second quarter found Whitehill again charging through the line and over for the second touchdown.

Again Rutgers kicked off, and Fordham tried three plays without gain, and was forced to punt, and it was Rutgers' ball on its own 45-yard line. That tremendous driving power again was upermost, and a first down put the ball on Fordham's 40-yard line. A forward pass, Whitehill to Robeson, was carried by Robeson to Fordham's 5-yard line before Erwig brought Robeson down. Two charges against the line only weakened Fordham enough to allow Whitehill to plow the rest of the way for the third touchdown.

As the second half opened Fordham attempted to buck its way along, but was held for downs and lost the ball on its own territory. Two fumbles in a row gave the ball to Rutgers again after it had lost it. The second forward pass attempted by Rutgers worked, and Gargan added 20 yards through tackle, which left Fordham guarding its goal from the 10-yard line. Kelly then slipped off tackle for the final touchdown, and this time Gargan kicked the goal. The rest of the game was similar to that which had gone before, with Fordham vainly trying to find a hole in the impregnable Rutgers defense, and Rutgers wasting energy in fumbles and attempts at double and triple passes.

The lineup:

Rutgers, (28.)	Position.	Fordham, (0.)
Robeson	L. E.	Fitzpatrick
Feltner	L. T.	Gulick
Neuschaffer	L. G.	Kendricks
Gray	C.	Crowley
Rollins	R. G.	Fogarty
Tendall	R. T.	McGrath
Brezdley	R. E.	Dumoe
Baker	Q. B.	Crovat
Kelly	L. H. B.	Erwig
Gardner	R. H. B.	Frisch
Whitehill	F. B.	Brennan

Score by periods

Rutgers	7	14	7	0—28
Fordham	0	0	0	0— 0

Touchdowns—Whitehill, (3,) Kelly. Goals from touchdowns—Baker, (3,) Gargan. Substitutions—Fordham: Mullan for McGrath, Christiansen for Gulick, Gulick for Kendricks, Abbott for Fogarty, Galligan for Brennan, Goldere for Crowley, McDonough for Gulick; Rutgers: Donham for Gray, Francke for Donham, Gragan for Gardner. Time of periods—12, 10, 12, and 10 minutes. Referee—Mr. Farrier, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Cochems, Wisconsin. Linesman—Mr. Green, Syracuse.

PITT BEATS PENN BY FORWARD PASS

Quakers Stop the Rushes of McLaren, but Panthers Win by Aerial Methods.

FINAL SCORE IS 14 TO 6

Blocked Kick Puts Red and Blue Out of Running with Teams on Even Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The University of Pittsburgh triumphed over Penn on Franklin Field this afternoon after an hour's desperate fight. The final score was 14 to 6.

After holding the invaders to a scoreless tie in the first half, a long forward pass, McCarter to Carlson, resulted in a touchdown seven minutes after the third period started. Shortly afterward one of Berry's punts was blocked on the twenty-yard line, and Harrington of Pitt recovered the ball on Penn's two-yard line. McLaren then carried it over on the first play.

Penn's lone touchdown came with only three minutes to play in the fourth period. Wray intercepted a forward pass by McLaren and ran eighteen yards to Pitt's eight-yard mark. On three plunges Joe Straus cracked the powerful Pitt line for a touchdown. Berry missed the goal.

In the first half the Red and Blue actually outplayed the Pittsburghers most of the time. Thrice they were within striking distance of the Blue and Gold goal line, while only once did Warner's giants threaten.

Twice Penn, by a dazzling series of forward passes, carried the ball inside Pitt's twenty-five-yard line. The third Penn advance was mainly due to a penalty for interference with a pass that cost Pitt nearly twenty yards.

Pitt outrushed Penn about two to one, but could not carry this form of attack decisively. At first, Warner's men used a linebucking game, with the mighty McLaren as the principal battering ram. Then, when the Red and Blue line began to stiffen, the offensive was changed to a double pass play around the end.

Mostly, the ball was tossed forward with an underhand swing, but, risky as the play seemed, it was successful for the most part. Pitt's main trouble in the early periods was inability to carry any attack for more than half the length of the field.

Penn played together better than for some time. Straus did all the effective line bucking, and Miller shone in the forward passing. Wray and Maynard were wonderful on the defense. They smeared many Pitt plays and held the powerful Panthers for short gains.

Twenty thousand persons saw the game, the biggest crowd Franklin Field has held in years.

The game recalled the Army and Navy games of other years because of the many military and naval officers and enlisted men in the stands.

Among the first to arrive were four companies of the Third Battalion of the Forty-seventh New York Infantry under Major W. E. Corwin. They have been doing guard duty on railroad bridges near Philadelphia since August, and are leaving for parts unknown Tuesday. This was their farewell treat.

The lineup:

Pitt, (14.)	Position.	Penn, (6.)
Carlson	L. E.	Vanginkle
Allshouse	L. T.	Maynard
Sutherland	L. G.	Gray
Stahl	C.	Wray
Sies	R. G.	Dietner
Seidel	R. T.	Thomah
V. Allshouse	R. T.	Miller
Miller	Q. B.	Lewis
McCarter	L. H. B.	Straus
Easterday	R. H. B.	Light
McLaren	F. B.	Berry

Score by periods:

Pitt	0	0	14	0—14
Penn	0	0	0	6— 6

Referee—Nate Tufts, Brown. Umpire—Charles McCarty, Germantown Academy. Head linesman—D. W. Merriman, Osborne. Time of periods—15 minutes.

Substitutions: Pitt—McClellan for M. Miller, Gougler for McCarter, Mikesh for Easterday, Pearlman for V. Allshouse, Fitler for McClellan. Penn—Rosenau for Lerch, Quigley for Rosenau, Gerould for Cook, Lerch for Quigley, Weil for Vanginkle.

Touchdowns—Carlson, McLaren, Straus. Goals from touchdowns—Sies, 2.

AMHERST BEATS WESLEYAN.

Bodenhorn Scores Two Touchdowns Against Rivals.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 27.—Amherst defeated Wesleyan at football today, 14 to 9. The teams were about equally strong in defensive work, but Amherst had the better offensive. Bodenhorn scored both of Amherst's touchdowns, and Bliss kicked both goals. Boote's field goal and a touchdown made up Wesleyan's scoring.

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10-15-17 WARREN STREET

SPRINGFIELD Y. M. C. A. WINS.

Worcester Tech Eleven Too Light to Stave Off 28-to-0 Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 27.—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College added to its season's victories today by battering the lighter Worcester Tech team. The score, 28 to 0, fails to show the true extent of the shocks the engineers were forced to accept.

Eggebrecht fell on a blocked punt for the first touchdown in the second period. Drew plunged through for another in the second. Bretschneider followed his example in the third and Drew repeated in the final quarter, also kicking all four goals. The Tech men held the heavier team once for downs on the one-yard line.

The lineup:

Springfield	Position.	Worcester.
Mansfield	L. E.	McCaffrey
Eggebrecht	L. T.	Ormsbee
Clark	L. G.	Starrs
Quinlan	C.	Roble
Lavik	R. G.	Lawton
Johns	R. T.	Manning
Lindan	R. E.	Kimball
Drew	Q. B.	Kittredge
Otto	L. H. B.	Haddenstedt
Carling	R. H. B.	Carlson
Breschneider	F. B.	Fielder

Touchdowns—Drew, (2.) Bretschneider, Eggebrecht. Goals from touchdowns—Drew, 4. Referee—Low of Dartmouth. Umpire—Dorman. Linesman—Smith of Brown. Time of periods—15 minutes.

COLUMBIA TOPPLES BEFORE WILLIAMS

Blue and White Eleven Gets Off in Van, but Is Passed and Beaten, 9 to 6.

BOYNTON'S WORK IS GREAT

Purple Back Shows a Fine Line of Football Throughout—Local Team Misses Miller Sadly.

Playing football that in many respects was of admirable quality, but lacking the ability to turn itself into a scoring machine when within range of its opponent's goal, the Columbia eleven went down to defeat yesterday afternoon on South Field before the confident, snappy Williams team by a score of 9 to 6. It was a contest that ran the gamut from high hopes to black despair, so far as the Blue and White supporters were concerned. Columbia led by a score of 6 to 0 at the end of the first quarter, and it looked very rosy for Morningside Heights. The team collapsed in the second quarter, however, and was never thereafter able to gain the few points that would have meant success.

Measured in the elements of mere man power, the difference between Columbia and victory was perhaps Howard Miller, the famous drop kicker, who left the eleven a week ago to take his place at one of the training camps. No one will ever be able to convince Columbia men that the Blue and White would have been defeated had Miller been in the game. The Morningside collegians were several times in the third and fourth quarters in a position which would have resulted in a field goal with any one as sure of toe as Miller to boot the ball, but with his services lacking the efforts were lamentable failures.

Generally speaking, Williams beat Columbia. Actually it was Benny Boynton who caused the triumph of the Williamstown men. This sturdy little back, who was of sterling worth in aiding Williams to a victory over Cornell not long ago, crowned himself with new laurels in yesterday's contest. He was the life of the team, the guiding force from which the strategy and power emanated. There was only one way for Columbia to win. That was a little poison gas for Boynton before the game started.

Purple Line Gives Way.

However, even he did not wake up thoroughly in the first quarter, which perhaps may be accounted for by the way in which the Williams defense was torn aside by the ferocious assault of Houlahan, Canapary, Shaw, and Rosen. There seemed to be nothing but a line of tissue opposing the Blue and White at the outset, gains of seven or ten or even fifteen yards being made anywhere through the Williams line. Once under the shadow of their own goal posts, however, the Williams line braced and hurled back the Columbia assault.

It was the breaking down of Columbia progress some fifteen yards from the Columbia goal that led directly to the first score by the Blue and White. Columbia had carried the ball by aid of consistent rushing and a beautifully executed forward pass from Houlahan to Canapary to within a few yards of a touchdown when Williams took the ball on a fumble and blasted the Blue and White hopes momentarily. The ball was punted out of danger, or what was thought to be a place that was out of danger, but Rosen made a fair catch on Williams's 37-yard line, and Cochran kicked a goal from placement that even John De Witt in his palmiest days would have been proud of.

Up to this point Williams had shown nothing in the way of strength, and a tally in the first few minutes of the game was encouraging to the Columbia men, despite a justified fear of the conquerors of Cornell. When a little later Cochran booted the ball over the crossbar for an additional goal from the field the vaunted play of Williams did not seem so much a thing to fear.

A Remarkable Change Occurs.

No kaleidoscope ever changed its hues with greater quickness than did the Columbia-Williams game in the second quarter. Instead of being the victim of Columbia's attack, Williams was now the aggressor, and Columbia played the rôle of the conquered with complete success. It was a thing small in itself which showed the drift of things. Boynton having punted over the line, Columbia brought the leather out to the twenty-yard mark and kicked. It was all well intended, but the ball never sailed over the line of scrimmage, for the eager hands of a Williams forward who had broken through, were outstretched in its line of flight and the ball bounded back across the line, a Columbia man recovering it for a safety.

This acted as a tonic to Williams, and Columbia's line began to give way before the fierce attacks that Wright, Strong, Boynton, and Radley centred against it. Williams now called into the fray some of the trick plays that mystified Cornell. One of these, borrowed from the Indians' old-time wing shift, was so modified that it was a double wing shift for the pass formation. Apparently it should have been broken up easily, but the problem was too much for Columbia to solve.

It was a forward that a short time later wrecked the Columbia hopes beyond repair. Just when the Blue and White was feeling comfortably safe with the margin of four points advantage, Boynton intercepted a pass from Cochran on the Williams 36-yard line. A play at the line failed to gain, in fact resulted in a loss, and then from out the medley of slings there shot a long pass from Boynton's hand. It sped straight into the waiting arms of Brown, who cuddled the ball close against him and started on a dash that was not to end until the ball was placed behind the Columbia goal posts. The Columbia man, struck out across the field, raced madly after the fleeing Williams man, but not one touched him, and after Strong kicked the goal from touchdown, the score was 9 to 6 in favor of the visitors

Columbia's Play Unavailing.

Columbia battled sturdily in the two remaining quarters, outplayed Williams completely, yet could not get the sorely needed points. Field goals went astray and line plunging was stopped when it neared the Williams goal. In the third quarter Columbia carried the ball some sixty yards straight down the field, and appeared certain of scoring, but the Williams warriors, with the shadow of their own goal posts looming large above them, braced and took the ball on downs. In this advance by Columbia, the Blue and White was aided by a 15-yard penalty inflicted against Williams because the Williams coach engendered the ire of the head linesman by walking along the side lines.

Houlahan and the rest of the Columbia back field strove mightily on two other occasions to cross their opponent's goal and seemed on the verge of accomplishing it only to be thrown back baffled.

The difference between Columbia and Williams in the last two quarters was that Williams was always a dangerous factor by reason of the expert aerial attack, while Columbia failed completely to make the pass a weapon of offensive strength. This was in itself surprising, for the Columbia team was the first to call the forward pass into the game, and the initial effort resulted in a gain of fifty yards. This was the one from Houlahan to Canapary, the latter, who played with remarkable strength all through the contest, not having quite the speed to turn an open field before him into the path for a touchdown. He was caught from behind near the Williams goal, and a fumble a moment later cut short the opportunity to cross the Williams goal line.

The lineup:

Williams, (9.)	Position.	Columbia, (6.)
Brown	L. E.	Kennedy
Halsted	L. T.	Farrell
Fieser	L. G.	Kindelberger
Mills	C.	Galvin
Pinkney	R. G.	Healy
Parmelee	R. T.	Farer
Kingsley	R. E.	Cochran
Wright	Q. B.	Rosen
Strong	L. H. B.	Halahan
Boynton	R. H. B.	Canapary
Radley	F. B.	Shaw

Williams	0	9	0	0	9
Columbia	6	0	0	0	6

Touchdowns—Brown. Goal from touchdown—Strong. Goals from field—Cochran (2.) Safety—Cochran. Substitutions: Williams—Stearns for Kingsley, Dayton for Wright, Benner for Strong, Carrick for Benner, Stabler for Fieser. Columbia—Campbell for Faser, Weinstein for Kennedy, Memnott for Canapary, Parnes for Cochran.

Referee—H. R. Heneage, Dartmouth. Umpire—F. W. Leighting, Chicago. Field judge—H. F. Plumer, Cornell. Linesman—E. H. Hastings, Jr., Cornell. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

STEVENS WINS LOOSE GAME.

Second Half Attack Downs Middlebury Eleven 22 to 6.

In a game marked by loose playing, Stevens yesterday defeated Middlebury by a score of 22 to 6 at Hoboken. Stevens tallied all its points in the last two periods. Bloss starred in the back field, while Johnson smeared play after play in the making. Bower was the mainstay of the New England team back field, while Canty supported his entire side of the line.

Middlebury kicked off to Stevens, which fumbled the ball on the second play. Then Murnane skirted Stevens' left end for thirty-five yards and Bower carried the ball over for the visitors' only score.

At the opening of the third quarter Stevens got the ball on a fumble and started marching down the field, Bloss skirting the ends and Ford ripping the Middlebury line for repeated gains. Bloss finally raced around right end for a touchdown. Goodale kicked the goal.

Near the end of the quarter Bloss received a punt at midfield and ran fifty-five yards for a touchdown, leaving the entire Middlebury team sprawled out behind him. In the last period Stevens, with a team composed mostly of substitutes, scored its final touchdown.

The lineup:

Stevens, (22.)	Position.	Middlebury, (6.)
Carlson	L. E.	Mead
Brett	L. T.	Myrick
Brun	L. G.	Breen
Johnson	C.	Lake
Moeller	R. G.	Canty
Flockhart	R. T.	Deufel
Swenson	R. E.	Alnes
Bloss	Q. B.	Bower
Deghuee	L. H.	Murnane
Goodale	R. H.	Packer
Ford	F. B.	Keepler

Referee—Mr. Garrison, Wesleyan. Umpire—Mr. aHtch, Williams. Head linesman—Mr. Saugree, Haverford.

Substitutions: Stevens—Heinen for Brun, Enger for Swenson, Drew for Deghuee, Piquet for Borches, Nevins for Johnson, Benjiman for Bloss, Phelps for Goodale, Wallace for Brett, Peterson for Phelps, Borches for Carlson. Middlebury—Satro for Mead, Farnham for Keepler, Brackett for Canty, Parker for Bower.

Touchdowns—Bloss, (2,) Benjiman, Bower. Goals from touchdown—Goodale, (2.)

DARTMOUTH IS SCORED ON.

New Hampshire Player Races 95 Yards for a Touchdown.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 27.—New Hampshire College, by alert football today, made gridiron history for itself by scoring a touchdown on Dartmouth, the final score being 21 to 6 in favor of Dartmouth. In the third period T. H. Irvine, the New Hampshire right end, picked up a Dartmouth fumble on New Hampshire's 5-yard line and outsprinted the field in a 95-yard dash for a touchdown. Dartmouth played a mediocre game, but braced up in the last period, when two touchdowns were made.

The lineup:

Dartmouth, (21.)	Position.	New Hamp., (6.)
Myers	L. E.	Leavitt
Healey	L. T.	Seil
Neely	L. G.	Sawyer
Shepherd	C.	Harvill
Youngstrom	R. G.	Jennings
Sample	R. T.	H. W. Irvine
Freedberg	R. E.	T. H. Irvine
McDonough	Q. B.	Broderick
S. W. Holbrook	L. H. B.	Hewey
C. F. Holbrook	L. H. B.	Davis
Lehman	F. B.	Shuttlesworth

Score by periods:

Dartmouth	7	0	0	14	21
New Hampshire	0	0	6	0	6

Touchdowns—Dartmouth: S. W. Holbrook, (3;) New Hampshire: T. H. Irvine. Goals from touchdowns—Dartmouth: C. F. Holbrook. (3.) Umpire—T. Larkin, Holy Cross. Referee—F. J. Burley, Exeter. Linesman—J. E. Keegan, Nebraska. Time of periods—10 and 12 minutes.

GARNET UPSETS F. AND M.

Swarthmore's Heavy Eleven Piles Up Total of 46 Points.

Special to The New York Times.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., Oct. 27.—Swarthmore College celebrated Founders' Day by defeating Franklin and Marshall, 46 to 0. The visitors were no match for the heavier Swarthmore team, their line crumbling like paper before the onslaught of the Garnet backs. Captain Ally Cornog was the star of the game, scoring four touchdowns and kicking four goals from touchdowns. His end-running was one of the best exhibitions seen at Swarthmore in recent years.

The entire Swarthmore backfield played a stellar game. Durbin, Stow, and Westcott alternated in ripping off yard after yard through the line or around the ends. Franklin and Marshall fought gamely, never letting up until the final whistle blew. Twice, toward the end of the game, they carried the ball to Swarthmore's ten-yard line, only to lose it on an intercepted forward pass.

The lineup:

Swarthmore, (46.)	Position.	F. and M., (0.)
Gillespie	L. E.	Hoster
Whittaker	L. T.	Hershey
Didpatun	L. G.	Erdman
Fitts	C.	Rickert
Widner	R. G.	Diffenbaugh
Larkin	R. T.	Forsberg
Conway	R. E.	Yoder
Westcott	Q. B.	Faust
Durbin	L. H. B.	Troxall
Stowe	R. H. B.	Jones
Cornog	F. B.	Marshall

Touchdowns—T. Cornog, 4; Durbin, Stowe, Wescott. Goals from touchdowns—Cornog, 4. Substitutions—F. and M.: Miller for Hoster, Jones for Yoder, Bucher for Hershey, Dechant for Jones, Smith for Erdman, Jones for Brown, Trier for Jones. Swarthmore: Myers for Widener, Widener for Myers, Howell for Conway, McAllester for Widener, Valentine for McAllester, Myers for Valentine, Chandler for Ridpath, Lungren for Durbin, Lukens for Stowe, Johnson for Myers. Referee—Gillender. Umpire—Davidson. Linesman—Washburn. Time of quarters—12 minutes each.

HOLY CROSS IN TRIUMPH.

Rhode Island Offers Little Opposition to Worcester Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 27.—Holy Cross, with a substitute back field, defeated Rhode Island State College, 13 to 0, today. Holy Cross scored in the first period by a series of line plays, the ball being brought down to Rhode Island's three-yard line when Keating went through left tackle for the score.

Povah scored the second touchdown in the final period, intercepting a double pass behind the Rhode Island line and running seventy yards to the goal. Rhode Island never threatened the Holy Cross goal line.

The lineup:

Holy Cross, (13.)	Position.	Rhode Island, (0.)
Connors	L. E.	Whittaker
Conway	L. T.	Sullivan
Lynch	L. G.	Eastwood
Duggan	C.	Seabury
Kelley	R. G.	Riour
Povah	R. T.	Knott
Cummings	R. E.	Strand
Higgins	Q. B.	O'Brien
Keating	L. H. B.	Murphy
Welsh	R. H. B.	Nichols, Forgan
Foley	F. B.	Kaufman, Keegan

Touchdowns—Keating, Povah. Goal from touchdown—Cunamions. Referee—Mr. Burke, Worcester Polytechnic. Umpire—Mr. Cannell, Tufts. Head linesman—Mr. Reboli, Worcester Tech.

WEST POINT FIGHTS HARD FOR VICTORY

Villanova Surprises Cadets by Strong Forward Wall, but Is Beaten, 21 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 27.—There was not much comfort for West Pointers in the Army's 21 to 7 victory over Villanova today. The showing of the soldier team was disappointing, especially the play of the linesmen, who were fought to a standoff by a lighter array of forwards. Except for the playing of the veteran Knight, whose work was up to its usual high standard, the West Point forwards suffered in the comparison. The Army line's charging was too high, the tackling ragged, and on the defense Villanova's light backs shifted through at critical periods for consistent gains.

The Army's backfield worked smoothly. Wicks, Monroe, and Oliphant all did good work in advancing the ball. Barrick, a plebe in his baptismal contest, drove the 'Varsity at quarter and did well. Villanova threw a bombshell in the Army camp right off the reel when McGuckin and Ewing, working together beautifully in a series of overhead plays, forced the Cadets to the wall and scored in just half a dozen plays, three of which were long forward passes, the final for twenty yards, from which Ewing went on the remaining ten yards for a touchdown. McGuckin kicked goal.

Oliphant, Monroe, and Wicks then started a drive from midfield which carried the ball to Villanova's ten-yard line without a halt, until Wicks finally shot through for a score. The half ended with the score 7 to 7.

At the opening of the second half Richardson intercepted one of McGuckin's long tosses and went on to midfield before being brought down. Here the Army line displayed its best form, and, laying the visiting forwards out in each place, Oliphant plunged through for long gains, one of them a dash of thirty yards, until he had placed the oval over the line for a touchdown. He also kicked goal. Three long passes, Oliphant to Horr, carried the ball over for another score.

Villanova fought hard in the final period, McGuckin trying twice for field goals, once from the 35-yard mark, and again from the 49-yard line, but both kicks were short. When an Army man roughed the receiver of a pass the soldiers were penalized half the distance to their goal line, which put the oval on their 10-yard line. The whistle was all that saved them.

The lineup:

Army, (21.)	Position.	Villanova, (7.)
Richardson	L. E.	McGrady
Knight	L. T.	Gallo
Badger	L. G.	Brennan
Stokes	C.	Lynch
Watkins	R. G.	Fogarty
Smith	R. T.	McCarthy
Shrader	R. E.	Ewing
Barrick	Q. B.	Diggles
Wicks	L. H. B.	McGeehan
Monroe	R. H. B.	Welgand
Oliphant	F. B.	McGuckin

Score by periods.

Army	0	7	14	0	21
Villanova	7	0	0	0	7

Touchdowns—Wicks, Oliphant, Horr, Ewing. Goals from touchdowns—Oliphant, (3,) McGuckin. Substitutions—Army: Horr for Richardson, Holbrook for Knight, Hendrick for Badger, Fuller for Stokes, Marsden for Watkins, Dickson for Smith, Dominey for Shrader, Bartlett for Wicks, Estill for Monroe, Hahn for Oliphant; Villanova: Benson for Coan, Coan for Benson, McDermott for Coan, Regan for Diggles, Diggles for Regan. Time of quarters—10 minutes. Referee—Mr. Whiting, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Okeson, Lehigh. Head linesman—Mr. Kirberger, W. and J.

NAVY SWAMPS HAVERFORD.

Sailors Run Up 89 Points Against Weak Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 27.—When they piled up eighty-nine points against Haverford College here this afternoon, the Midshipmen completed three games in which their total ran to the unusual sum of 212. In the three games, those with today's opponent, the Indian and Maryland State College, the Navy goal-line has not been seriously endangered.

Probably because of the sultryness of the afternoon and also in a measure likely due to over-confidence, the sailor aggregation did not play up to the form displayed against the Redskins last week. Had they done so the tally would have easily crossed the century mark.

After seventy-five points had been rolled up by its Varsity in the first three periods, Coach Dobie sent every regular to the gymnasium and substituted the entire scrub eleven. The lads allowed Haverford to get possession of the ball twice and to make their first down of the game.

Thirty-two times the Middies made first down. Led by Ingram the back field time after time tore off runs for from twenty to thirty-five yards. In the punting department, too, the visitors were hopelessly outclassed. Ingram kicked nine of the Navy's eleven goals.

The lineup:

Navy.	Position.	Haverford.
Vonheimberg	L. E.	Gilmore
Scaffe	L. T.	Bannman
Perry	L. G.	Leister
Goodstein	C.	Toogood
Saunders	R. G.	Miller
Barrett	R. T.	Brinton
Ewen	R. E.	Mitchell
Ingram	Q. B.	Busby
Martin	L. H. B.	Leonard
Roberts	R. H. B.	Dewee
Combs	F. B.	Sangree

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Navy	20	20	35	14	89
Haverford	0	0	0	0	0

Touchdowns—Roberts, (3,) Ingram, (4,) Combs, (,) Weichel, Martin, Rhodes, Murray. Goals from touchdowns—Ingram, (9,) Orr, (2.) Referee—Mr. Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—Mr. Williams, Pennsylvania. Head Linesman—Mr. Murphy, Brown.

Substitutions—Navy: Newborn for Saunders, Weichel for Roberts, Saunders for Newborn, Roberts for Weichel, Skinner for Barrett, Rhodes for Combs, Weichel for Roberts, Murray for Martin, Orr for Ingram, Hunt for Ewen, Graves for Vonheimberg, Wilke for Scaffe, Caldwell for Saunders, Harvey for Goodstein, Haverford: Hauff for Leister, Phillips for Leonard, Brown for Mitchell, Cleveland for Hauff, Leister for Cleveland, Leonard for Sangree, Wright for Brinton.

WOLVERINES WIN IN MUD.

Spring a Surprise, Defeating Nebraska by Score of 20 to 0.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 27.—Michigan's green but powerful football eleven sprang a surprise here this afternoon by defeating the Nebraska University eleven, 20 to 0. At no time after the first period did the visitors have a chance, and poor generalship and glaring fumbles cost the Wolverines two or three additional touchdowns.

The game was played in a steady rain. The gridiron had been soaked by previous rains and was very heavy. In the first quarter Nebraska showed superior ground gaining ability and worked the ball to within striking distance of Michigan's goal. Then Fromke of Michigan recovered a Nebraska fumble and sprinted more than eighty yards for a touchdown. Weimann kicked goal.

Michigan showed a better offense in the second period and Weimann finally crashed through for a touchdown. Weimann was the star in the last half, also, getting a field goal in each of the periods.

CHICAGO BADLY SCARED.

Northwestern Puts Up Stiff Battle, but Loses by 7 to 0.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The light, speedy Northwestern eleven held Chicago to a 7 to 0 score today, in the most bitterly contested game played on Stagg Field this season. Higgins, the big Chicago fullback, plunged across Northwestern's goal in the third period for the only touchdown of the game. Northwestern outplayed Chicago in the first and fourth periods. The purple-sweatered players opened up a bewildering array of forward passes in the final period, but fumbles proved costly.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

EAST AND SOUTH.

At West Point—Army, 21; Villanova, 7.
At Annapolis—Navy, 89; Haverford, 0.
At Providence—Brown, 7; Colgate, 6.
At Philadelphia—Pittsburgh, 14; Pennsylvania, 6.
At South Field—Williams, 9; Columbia, 6.
At Fordham Field—Rutgers, 28; Fordham, 0.
At Ohio Field—New York University, 0; Union, 0.
At Ithaca—Cornell, 20; Bucknell, 0.
At State College—Penn State, 8; West Virginia Wesleyan, 7.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 58; Tufts, 0.
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 21; New Hampshire State, 6.
At Amherst—Amherst, 14; Wesleyan, 9.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 33; Lebanon Valley, 7.
At Easton—Muhlenberg, 6; Lafayette, 0.
At Swarthmore—Swarthmore, 6; Franklin and Marshall, 0.
At Clinton—Hamilton, 14; Rochester, 0.
At Lewiston—Bowdoin, 13; Bates, 0.
At Hartford—Trinity, 65; Company A, Signal Corps, 0.
At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 28; V. P. I., 0.
At Collegeville—Ursinus, 29; Albright, 7.
At Worcester—Holy Cross, 13; Rhode Island State, 0.
At Hoboken—Stevens, 20; Middlebury, 6.
At Morgantown, W. Va.—West Virginia, 60; Gettysburg, 0.
At Troy—Rensselaer, 26; St. Lawrence, 0.
At Pittsburgh—Carnegie Tech, 0; Allegheny, 0.
At Buffalo—St. Bonaventure, 13; University of Buffalo, 6.
At Beaver Falls, Penn.—Washington and Jefferson, 38; Geneva, 0.
At Orono, Maine, 0; Colby, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield, 28; Worcester Tech, 0.
At Newark, Del.—Dickinson, 9; Delaware College, 6.
At Chester, Penn.—Pennsylvania Military College, 14; Gallaudet, 6.
At Nashville—Vanderbilt, 60; Howard, 0.
At Chattanooga—Sewanee, 7; Kentucky, 0.
At Birmingham—Auburn, 13; Mississippi Aggies, 6.
At Lexington, Va.—Washington and Lee, 26; North Carolina Aggies, 7.
At Austin, Texas—Rice, 13; Texas, 0.
At Cambridge—Harvard Freshmen, 53; Worcester Academy, 7.
At New Haven—Yale Freshmen, 7; Pennsylvania Freshmen, 7.
At Princeton—Princeton Freshmen, 12; Exeter, 0.
At Ayer, Mass.—Harvard Informal, 0; Camp Devens, Depot Brigade, 0.
At Princeton—Princeton, 7; Camp Dix, 0.
At College Park, Md.—Maryland State, 29; Wake Forest, 13.
At Andover, Mass.—Andover, 7; Harvard Radio, 7.

WEST.

At Urbana, Ill.—Illinois, 27; Prdue, 0.
At Columbus—Ohio State, 67; Denison, 0.
At Chicago—Chicago, 7; Northwestern, 0.
At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 20; Nebraska, 0.
At Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin, 20; Iowa, 0.
At Notre Dame—Notre Dame, 40; South Dakota, 0.
At Alliance—Mount Union, 6; Western Reserve, 0.
At Lawrence—Kansas, 7; Ames, 0.
At Colorado Springs—Colorado College, 21; University of Utah, 0.
At Grand Forks, N. D.—South Dakota State, 13; North Dakota University, 6.
At Wooster, Ohio—Wooster, 38; Baldwin Wallace, 0.
At Oxford, Ohio—Miami, 20; Ohio Wesleyan, 0.
At East Lansing, Mich.—University of Detroit, 14; Michigan Aggies, 0.
At Springfield, Ohio—Wittenberg, 7; Kenyon, 0.

SCHOOL GAMES.

At Pawling, N. Y.—Pawling School, 21; Manual Training, 7.
At Commercial Field, Brooklyn—Erasmus Hall H. S., 28; Commercial, 0.
At Commercial Field, Brooklyn—Boys' H. S., 6; Poly Prep, 0.
At Flushing—Flushing H. S., 0; Morris H. S., 0.
At Essex Fells, N. J.—Kingsley School, 32; Pingry School, (Elizabeth,) 0.

TIGER INFORMALS VICTORS.

Alertness Helps Down Camp Dix Eleven by 7 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 27.—Princeton's informal football team made an auspicious beginning in the Palmer Memorial Stadium today when it defeated the 307th Field Artillery of Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., a team made up of a number of former college gridiron stars. The Tigers managed to score 7 points within the first couple of minutes of play, and after that the soldiers held them a safe distance from the goal line for the rest of the game.

Open formations were made use of generously and forward passes were the favorite means of advancing the ball. Princeton made its only touchdown by means of the forward pass. On the third play of the game Strubing threw a 55-yard pass into the waiting arms of Jack Winn, who was tackled on the 20-yard line. This play indirectly won the contest for the Tigers. They lost the ball a cuple of minutes later when another attempted forward pass was grounded behind the goal line, but on the next play Huntington, the Army quarter back, fumbled, and Keck, a Princeton tackle, managed to carry the ball over the goal line for a touchdown. Robeson kicked the goal.

Frequent fumbles marred the work of both teams. Princeton forwards were more on the alert for these, however, and in the majority of misplays the Tigers profited. The manner in which the contest was conducted has given rise to the hope that other similar games may be arranged here this Fall.

About 1,000 of the soldiers of the regiment came to see their team in action and they brought with them carefully rehearsed cheers and songs. The regimental band accompanied them.

The lineup:

Princeton, (7.)	Position.	Camp Dix, (0.)
Bamman	L. E.	Small
Keck	L. T.	West
Taylor	L. G.	Anderson
Callahan	C.	McCurdy
Rothchild	R. G.	Howe
Sinclair	R. T.	Warren
S. M. O. Wilson	R. E.	Nielson
Strubing	Q. B.	Huntington
Trimble	L. H. B.	Dunn
Robeson	R. H. B.	Huntington
Winn	F. B.	Ballard

Score by periods:

Princeton	7	0	0	0	7
Camp Dix	0	0	0	0	0

Touchdown—Keck. Goal from touchdown—Robeson. Referee—Crowell, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Marshall, Harvard. Head linesman—Palmer, Pennsylvania. Time of quarters—Two of ten minutes and two of eight minutes. Substitutions—Lamarche for Robeson, Rosencrans for Lamarche, Halsey for Sinclaire, Sinclaire for Rothchild, K. O. Wilson for M. O. Wilson, McIlvaine for Bamman, M. O. Wilson for K. O. Wilson, Bamman for McIlvaine, T. Wilson for Taylor, Stewart for T. Wilson. Camp Dix—Morgenstern for Small, Mitchell for McCurdy, Giddings for Huntington, Huntington for Dunn, Kopki for Howe.

TIGER CUBS SHOW SKILL.

Sweet the Star in Princeton's Victory Over Exeter.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Princeton freshmen defeated the Exeter Academy eleven in Palmer Stadium this afternoon by a score of 12 to 0. Sweet, the former Lawrenceville captain, was mainly responsible for the Tiger victory, having to his credit a touchdown and two field goals.

The way to victory was opened soon after the contest commenced. On the second play of the contest Sweet was given the ball for a run off tackle. Not satisfied with running a scant ten or twelve yards, he continued through a broken field for about forty yards to within ten yards of the rival goal line. On the fifth play of the game he carried the ball over the line for a touchdown.

A few minutes later the Tigers were able to advance the ball to within twenty-five yards of the goal line, where the Exeter line held. Sweet was called on again, and standing on the thirty-five-yard line he booted over a field goal. Later in the game he added another field goal to his credit.

The contest followed the one between the Tiger informal 'Varsity and the 307th Field Artillery from Camp Dix. Both teams were carefully drilled and gave an admirable exhibition of football. The Princeton cubs had an advantage over the schoolboys in weight and experience, however, and this, coupled with the brilliant playing of Sweet and Scheerer, gained for them the victory.

Donovan to Teach Soldiers.

The First Field Artillery, N. Y. G., has obtained the services of Mike Donovan as boxing instructor. Donovan has trained many men who are leaders of the ring.

HARVARD IS HELD TO SCORELESS TIE

Camp Devens's Eleven Proves a Tarter—Chances at Goals Missed by Each Team.

Special to The New York Times.

AYER, Mass., Oct. 27.—The Harvard football team, which did so well against Maine last week, was held to a 0 to 0 score this afternoon by the Depot Brigade team of the 76th Division at Camp Devens today. The teams never threatened each other's goal in the first half of the game, but in the second each had chances to score by drop kicking.

Horween, of Harvard, missed one try from the 35-yard line, and Crobscup, of Harvard, another from the 37-yard line. The best chance for the Soldiers came when one of Horween's kicks was blocked by Grady and recovered by Cunningham, who tried for a goal from the 47-yard line. He failed to get much power behind his kick.

In rushing, Harvard gained 130 yards, to 55 for the Soldiers, the best advance coming at the very end of the game, and when ten plays gained 35 yards. Both teams used forward passes frequently, each completing three, but for only short gains.

The Cambridge team lost its best chance to win the game in the third period, after a kick had rolled almost to the Soldiers' goal. A poor punt followed, Coolidge, of Harvard, making a fair catch on his opponents' 30-yard line. Horween's try for drop kick failed

The lineup:

Harvard, (0.)	Position.	Camp Devens, (0.)
Whitney	L. E.	Goodrich
Woods	L. T.	Berckel
Zach	L. G.	Barton
Fishback	C.	Cunningham
Thorndike	L. G.	Underwood
Rudman	R. T.	Grady
Steele	R. E.	Hubbard
Coolidge	Q. B.	Delaney
Grosscup	L. H. B.	Thorne
Blanchard	R. H. B.	Remmele
Horween	F. B.	Swarthout

Substitutions: Harvard—Flynn for Rudman, Weden for Blanchard, Stubbs for Zach; Depot Brigade—Nash for Burckle, Harrison for Thorne, Wall for Remmele, Thorne for Harrison, Vilnave for Thorne, Tanner for Delaney, Harrison for Swarthout, Swarthout for Vilnave, Spunt for Nash. Referee—J. B. Pendleton of Bowdoin. Umpire—H. R. Bankart of Dartmouth. Linesman—A. G. Decatur of Newton. Time of periods—10 minutes

YALE FRESHMEN TIE PENN.

Forward Pass Near End of Game Saves Day for Quakers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—After having the Penn freshmen apparently beaten today, the Yale 1921 football players were upset by a clever manipulation of forward passes, which tied up the score in the final minutes of play a 7 to 7 draw. With the ball in midfield Rosetzky of the visitors threw a long forward pass, which Miller pulled down and raced thirty yards across the Yale goal line. Miller preceded the run with a dodging dash of twenty yards, which took the Quakers from a seemingly hopeless position into midfield.

Yale outgained Penn in line play, but the Quakers uncovered three forward passes, which gained nearly half the length of the field.

Scully blocked Miller's punt at the Penn 20-yard line, and a series of short line plunges brought the ball to Penn's 1-yard mark, where Baker squeezed through for the Yale score. French and Miller essayed a field goal each, which fell short.

The lineup:

Yale, (7.)	Position.	Penn., (7.)
Scully	L. E.	Farmakis
Acosta	L. T.	Ballagh
Tripp	L. G.	Suplee
Morrison	C.	Ernest
Welsh	R. G.	Hegarty
Walker	R. T.	Withington
Dilworth	R. E.	Crowley
Baker	Q. B.	Billich
Day	L. H. B.	Pierce
Diner	R. H. B.	Miller
French	F. B.	Rosetzky

Touchdowns—Baker and Miller. Goals from touchdown—French and Miller. Referee—Mr. Carpenter. Umpire—Mr. Hapgood. Linesman—Mr. Hackett. Time of periods—Twelve and ten minutes.

Substitutions—Yale: Warren for Baker, Munger for Morrison, Becker for Welsh. Penn.—Peters for Farmakis, Zucker for Peters.

HAMILTON SHOWS DASH.

Defeats Rochester University Eleven by Score of 14 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The Hamilton football team scored a victory this afternoon over Rochester University by the score of 14 to 0. It was the second home game of the season, and the Buff and Blue showed improved form throughout, as the result of the coaching of Albert Prettyman. Several new plays were employed, and experimenting with others kept the score lower than it otherwise might have been. Captain Lowell, Gorman, and Pape were the best individual players for Hamilton, while Browne did the best work for Rochester.

Although the field was heavy, both teams tried considerable open playing and passes, which often netted big gains. Rochester's failure to gain through Hamilton's line at the crucial periods was the team's chief weakness.

The lineup:

Hamilton, (14.)	Position.	Rochester, (0.)
Welsh	L. E.	Macintyre
Lowell	L. T.	Gosenell
Bolenius	L. G.	Williamson
Larned	C.	Uebel
McLean	R. G.	Wallace
Gorman	R. T.	Campbell
Spinnine	R. E.	McLean
Pape	Q. B.	Winslow
Campbell	L. H. B.	Brown
Lawler	R. H. B.	Clark
Johnson	F. B.	Metcalf

Touchdowns—Johnson, Lawler. Goals from touchdowns—Gorman, 2. Substitutions—Hamilton; Brooks for Spinnine. Rochester: Wallace for Campbell, Curtis for Wallace, Gooding for Curtis, Marks for Winslow, Winslow for Gooding; Hert for Brown. Referee—D. H. Watkeys, Syracuse. Umpire—Decamp, Williams. Linesman—Don Risley, Colgate. Time of periods—12 minutes each.

NIPPONESE LIKES FOOTBALL

Naval Attache Hotta Pays His Respects to Gridiron Hero.

The front page of a Columbia-Union football game program serving as letter paper, Commander Viscount M. Hotta, one of the blockading expedition of Port Arthur, and now Naval Attaché to the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, describes his opinion of the American game of football after having seen the contest last Saturday between Union and Columbia at South Field. The letter is in Japanese and was addressed to Mr. Takei, a Columbia student, who translated it into English. The letter follows:

Washington, Oct. 20, 1917.

Dear Mr. Takei: After having called on you this afternoon I saw the football game of your country, and cannot help expressing my admiration. American spirit is chiefly fostered by team work, I have been told, and today I think I could get the idea. We have about the same game at our Naval College, Edajima, but it is almost valueless if compared with the one which I saw this afternoon. I take this opportunity to pay my deep respect to the hero of the day who fainted amidst the game. Sincerely yours,

M. HOTTA.

The "hero" referred to in Mr. Hotta's letter is evidently Lefkowitz of the Union team, who picked up Shaw's fumble on Columbia's 40-yard line and ran thirty yards before he was knocked out as a result of Shaw's spectacular but hard tackle.

Illinois Overwhelms Purdue.

URBANA, Ill., Oct. 27.—Illinois defeated Purdue, 27 to 0, here this afternoon in a game which resolved itself into a punting duel between Charpier of Illinois and Allen of Purdue. The soggy field slowed up the Purdue shifts and the Boilermakers played in hard luck.

CORNELL TEAM SHOWS FIRE.

Big Red Team Crushes Bucknell by Score of 20 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The reorganized Cornell football team found itself today, and in by far the best exhibition the Red eleven has given this year Bucknell was defeated by the score of 20 to 0, and the Ithacans had the ball on the visitors' 2-yard line when time was called. A much faster charging line, in which the work of two new guards, Harris and Strauss, stood out prominently, and a fast, hard-fighting quartet of backs, gained an advantage over the visitors in the

RECOUNT CAPTURES FIXTURE AT LAUREL

Andrew Miller's Colt Defeats Good Field of Youngsters in Long Race.

TIPPITY WITCHET BEATEN

Winning Streak of Brighton Stable's Sprinter Broken in Clash with Older Horses.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 27.—Andrew Miller's Recount captured the Potomac Handicap for two-year-olds today, which was the feature of one of the best cards of the Maryland State Fair meeting. Even with Jack Hare, Jr., Kashmir and others scratched, there were some high clas youngsters opposed to the son of Balot, but the distance of a mile was in favor of Recount and at the finish he was running over George D. Widener's Lanius. Matinee Idol came fast at the finish and took third place from Payment.

After winning the two-year-old event Mr. Miller met with an unexpected reverse as the Laurel Pak Liberty Bond Handicap was looked upon as a good thing for his three-year-old Ticket that has been showing his best form in recent races. Ticket was sluggish and could not keep up with the fast pace set by J. F. Sweney's Hauberk. The finish was a hot one with Butwell keeping Hauberk in front of the Brighton Stable's Ed Roche to the end. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Straight Forward was third.

The Chevy Chase Steeplechase brought out a well matched field of jumpers with Welsh King and Shannon River showing the way for most of the journey of two miles and a half. On the last turn of the course Tuckey moved up with Mrs. T. J. Donohue's The Brook, which showed the most speed on the flat and beat Welch King by a narrow margin.

After winning eight straight races the Brighton Stable's two-year-old Tippity Witchet met his waterloo when he essayed to match his speed against older sprinters in the Yankee Doodle Purse at six furlongs. Leocharas favored with a lighter impost than usual got into his running quickly and won his first race in the colors of his new owner, Edward B. McLean, with Tippity Witchet taking the place from Diversion.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $800; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:55 2-5.

May W., S. Lewis's br. f., 3 years, 94 pounds, by Ben Trovato-Belle of Mayfield, ($5.70, $4.10, and $3.30, (R. Troise).....1
Brother Jonathan, S. Lewis's br. c., 3, 102, by Yankee-Sister Stella, $4.90 and $4.80, (J. McTaggart) 2
Ed Bond, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 4, 107, by Mint-La Rocket, $3.40, third.....3
Ambrose J., Sam Slick, Dartworth, Amphion, Baby Sister, Petlar, Lynn, Capetania, Hesse, Sargon II., and Muckross also ran. Malheur and Lohengrin scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Chevy Chase Steeplechase Handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; $1,500 added; about two and a half miles. Time—4:49.

The Brook, Mrs. T. J. Donahue's br. g., 4 years, 145 pounds, by Troutbeck-Hattie T., $4.40, $3.10, and $2.50, (T. Tuckey).....1
Welsh King, J. K. L. Ross's ch. g., 5, 147, by Bryn Mawr-Hanover Queen, $3.60 and $2.60, (J. Barrett).....2
Shannon River, R. Parr's blk. g., 9, 145, by Black Dick-Tentore, $2.50 third, (M. O'Connor) 3
Northwood, Captain Parry and Ojala also ran. Early Light and The Comet scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Yankee Doodle Purse, for all ages, purse $900, six furlongs. Time—1:12 4-5.

Leocharas, E. B. McLean's b. g., 7 years, 114 pounds, by Broomstick-Leasowand, $3.60, $2.40, and $2.30, (W. O'Brien).....1
Tippity Witchet, Brighton Stable's b. g., 2, 104, by Broomstick-Lady Frivolea, $2.50 and $2.40, (M. Buxton).....2
Diversion, J. Wolf's ch. g., 3, 97, by Sweep-Dominoes, $3 third, (R. Troise).....3
Ed Cudihee, Woodstone, Cadillac, Woodward, and Heather Moon also ran. Westy Hogan, Brightborn, Manokan, Starling, and Woodtrap scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Potomac Handicap; for two-year-olds, $2,000 added; one mile. Time—1:41 3-5.

Recount, Andrew Miller's b. c., 102 pounds, by Ballot-Censure, $7.90, $2.90, and $2.30, (A. Shuttinger).....1
Lanius, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s ch. g., 120, by Lexington-Southern Belle, $2.80 and $2.50, (F. Robinson).....2
Matinee Idol, Cleveland Stable's b. g., 106, by All Gold-Matinee, $2.60 third, (E. Haynes) 3
Hammer, Drastic, and Cavan Boy also ran. Jack Hare, Jr., Kashmir, Salvestra, and Rahu scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Laurel Park Liberty Bond Handicap, for all ages; $1,541 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46.

Hauberk, J. F. Sweeney's b. g., 5 years, 116 pounds, by Martinet-Druid, $17, $7.20, and $4.10, (J. Butwell).....1
Ed Roche, Brighton Stable's b. c., 3, 109, by The Commoner-Maxus, $9.10 and $4.80, (M. Buxton) 2
Straight Forward, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s b. c., 3, 112, by Star Shoot-Frankness, $4.20, third, (J. McTaggart).....3
Ticket, Hendrie, and Barry Shannon also ran. Spur, Westy, Sir Shoran, Crimper, Jullaleen, Holliday, Wistful, and Fenmouse scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $800; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:54.

Grolus, W. Smith's b. g., 5 years, 112 pounds, by Oddfellow-Kenmore Queen, $6.90, $5.10, and $4, (T. Rice).....1
Budweiser, G. H. Abbott's b. g., 17, 103, by Buckmaster-Missouri II., $7.50 and $4.40, (J. McTaggart) 2
Ella Ryan, M. Smith's b. f., 3, 89, by Ogden-Auvergne, $5.50 third, (H. Erickson)..3
Brickley, Cousin Dan, The Busybody, Mr. Muck, and Alston also ran. G. M. Miller, Harry Lauder, Spectre, Napoleon, Euterpe, Joe Finn, and Disturber scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $800; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:42 3-5.

Holiday, A. Parklie's b. g., 6 years, 103 pounds, by Broomstick-Leisure, $5.90, $4, and $2.50, (A. Stirling).....1
Lucius, W. H. Orr's ch. g., 3, 97, by Isidor-Roxine, $3 40 and $2.80, (R. Troise).2
Judge Wingfield, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 3, 102, by Sea King-Glad Tidings, $3.10, third, (G. Walls).....3
Ellison, Water Witch, Dan, and Gillies also ran. Shooting Star, Graphic, and Amalgamator scratched.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; six furlongs. Man o' the Hour, 114 pounds; El Capitania, 114; Golden Soldier, (imp.,) 114; Arizona, 111; Medusa, 111; Whippoorwill, 114; Blazonry, 114; Princeps, 114; Bandana III., (imp.,) 111; Bathilde, 111; Top Boots, 114; Bill McCloy, 114; Dairyman, 114; Millrace, 111.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Costumer, 118 pounds; Buckshot, 113; Meelicka, 110; Olyn C., 108; Mellora, 107; *Milbrey, 100; Akeldama, 113; Fathom, 113; Cuddle Up, 110; Reprobate, 108; Scylla, 105; *Mother Machree, 100; Tinj-a-Ling, 113; Milton Campbell, 113; Comancho, 108; Swift Fox, 108; Polly J., 105.

THIRD RACE.—The Convoy Purse; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Fragonard, 118 pounds; Irish Kiss, (imp.,) 115; Gamecock, 112; First Troop, 106; Dryer, 106; Jyntea, 115; Kewpie O'Neil, 112; Felicitation, 109; Seafarer, (imp.,) 106; Top Coat, 115; Gold Tassel, 112; Babette, 109; Discoverer, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—The Old Town Liberty Bond Handicap; for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. Roamer, 130 pounds; Benevolent, (imp.,) 107; Ed Cudihee, 104; Leocharas, 120; Tippity Witchet, 105; Dorcas, 98; Capra, 109; Fenmouse, 104; Gold Tassel, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—The Breadnought Purse; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Hubbub, 115 pounds; Benevolent, (imp.,) 118; Shooting Star, 112; Kilmer, 106; Leocharas, 115; Whitney, 112; Peep Sight, 112; Venetia, 106; Straight Forward, 115; Crimper, (imp.,) 112; Ed Roche, 107; Graphic, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and twenty yards. Wodan, 114 pounds; Batwa, 114; Baltron, 114; Brother Jonathan, 106; Juvenile, 101; *Mint Drop, (imp.,) 96; Faraway, 114; Rake Off, 114; Ed Weiss, 114; Antiseptic, 107; *Goldy, 109; Luther, 114; Jesse, Jr., 114; Kathleen H., 111; Golden Bantam, 106; Beautiful Morn, 103.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Sir William Johnson, 108 pounds; Captain Ray, 108; Baby Lynch, 108; Eddie T., 108; Dan, 105; Ocean Prince, 108; Air Man, 108; Peep Sight, 116; Soldier, 108; Felucca, 102; King's Oak, 105; Kebo, 103; Silk Bird, 108; *Montressor, 108; *Silver Sandals, 95; Libyan Sands, 111.

*Five pounds' apprentice allowance claimed.

City College Harriers to Race.

City College will enter a 'Varsity team in the six-mile cross-country run in the National Junior A. A. U. championships in Van Cortlandt Park on Nov. 10. A freshman team will also be entered for a similar distance. In the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet on Nov. 24 in Van Cortlandt a six-mile 'Varsity and a three-mile freshman team will be entered.

HERRON WINS ON LINKS.

Princeton Golfer Takes Honors at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.—Driving so far that he had his opponents at bay at all times, S. D. Herron of Princeton won both his matches in the invitation golf tournament concluded on the links of the Country Club of Atlantic City today. In the final round he defeated M. P. Jones of Frankford, 2 up.

Had it not been for the fact that Herron placed himself in trouble on several occasions as a result of poor direction he would have won by a much wider margin. In the morning he made a 77, while defeating W. E. Shackelford of the home club, and later on had a 78 against Jones.

Frank C. Jennings of Nassau won an exciting match in the final of the second sixteen, defeating Dr. Theodore Senseman, after being 3 down with only four holes to play. Mr. Jennings won on the nineteeth green.

The summary:

FIRST SIXTEEN, Semi-final Round—M. P. Jones, Frankford, beat T. E. Wootton, Atlantic City, 4 and 3; S. Davidson Herron, Princeton, beat W. E. Shackelford, Atlantic City, 3 and 1.
Final Round—Herron beat Jones, 2 up.
BEATEN EIGHT, Final Round—C. L. Maxwell, Trenton, beat Dr. Darragh, Beaver Valley, 1 up.
SECOND SIXTEEN, Semi-final Round—Frank C. Jennings, Nassau, beat F. D. Vesterfelt, Pine Valley, 3 and 2; Theodore Senseman, Atlantic City, beat H. J. Gormley, Atlantic City, 2 and 1.
Final Round—Jennings beat Senseman, 1 up, 19 holes.
BEATEN EIGHT, Final Round—H. K. Read, Atlantic City, beat E. Satterthwaite, Frankford, 1 up, 19 holes.

SOLDIERS TO PLAY TENNIS.

National Association to Equip Many Courts at Camps.

Through Julian S. Myrick, Acting President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, an appeal has been sent to clubs holding membership in the association for tennis equipment to fit out some 100 tennis courts which have been built by the Government at the various training camps. The request for nets, balls, racquets, and the like came to the association from the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities. Shipments of this paraphernalia will be made to Dr Joseph E. Raycroft at Princeton, N. J., and from there it will be distributed to the camps.

TENNIS PLANS AT C. C. N. Y.

Team to Play Many Hard Matches Next Spring.

Plans for tennis at the College of the City of New York were announced yesterday. Among the rival universities to meet at City College will be Leland Stanford, Dartmouth, Brown, Colgate, Columbia, New York University, and Fordham.

Jaffee and Barrett will have graduated, but Algace, Kweit, and Shapiro, who proved a fine combination last year, will be on hand. Irv Lipton, a basket ball star, will also play, and among the freshmen who will join the team are Zimantski, Freiser, and Rabinowitz.

MEET FOR DONGAN HILLS.

Six Athletic Events to be Held in Aid of Red Cross.

The Richmond County Chapter of the Red Cross will hold a track and field meet at the Dongan Hills fair grounds next Saturday in aid of the war relief fund. Six events are scheduled, and it is expected that a number of the district's leading athletes will be among the competitors. The program consists of a 100-yard handicap dash, 440-yard handicap run, 880-yard novice run, two-mile handicap run, special invitation 1,000-yard run, and an all-around invitation weight-throwing competition.

MAKES PLEA FOR ATHLETICS

Professor Storey Says Conditioning Is a Necessity Now.

Athletics and physical training are equally indispensable both during war periods and in peace, Dr. Thomas Andrew Storey, head of the hygiene department of City College urges in the current number of Mercury, a student publication. Professor Storey, who is also director of all physical training education in the State, declares in his article that there never has been a time when it has been more essential to maintain athletic activities. He continues:

"The critically serious realities that now confront our country emphasize the obligation of participating in training. Young men who are receiving a college education are under a still greater obligation to practice habits of physical conditioning that develop vitality, endurance, and bodily efficiency.

"In face of the importance which far-sighted public men in military and civil activities attach to physical training in its broader sense, there is every reason to feel that the College of the City of New York did exactly the right thing last Spring when it decided to continue athletic activities as long as it was possible to get enough students together to make a class, play a game, or form a team.

"It makes no difference whether the future brings peace or a continuation of war; the importance of this training will be as great under the one demand as under the other."

LEHIGH ELEVEN IMPROVES.

Brown and White Expects Better Results in Final Games.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 27.—Although defeated twice in a row, there is every reason for encouragement for the future games that Lehigh has to play. Lehigh watched with interest the game between Lafayette and Muhlenberg today, as it is with the latter eleven that the Brown and White will play next Saturday. The outcome of this latter struggle will give the local authorities some idea of what may be expected when Lafayette and Lehigh meet in their annual contest.

At the present time some of the faults of the team are lack of driving power, genuine leadership, and accurate forward passing. The men, too, have not been proficient enough in tackling, which was evident in the Georgetown game.

MacDonald is bracing up his defensive work, and is the best centre on the squad. Johnson, tackle, is learning to "break through" more consistently, and Spagna, at the other tackle, is a steady player.

Apgar, after a little more experience, should make a fine plunging full back. The men are playing 50 per cent. better than they did against the University of Pittsburgh, and the line from tackle to tackle is playing a better defensive game. Captain Malsted, up to date, has scored the most points, with Herrington a close second.

SCHOOLBOYS SCARE YALE.

Eli Informals Only Score One Touchdown in Game.

WINDSOR, Conn., Oct. 27.—Although the Yale informal eleven, which came here today, contained three players, Vorys, Stewart, and Sidenburg, who were on the 'Varsity squad last season, the preparatory school team was able to hold the Elis to a single touchdown and a 7 to 0 score. The touchdown was made in the third period by Wayland, right end, who pulled down a forward pass from Quarter Back Smith and raced over the goal line.

Loomis began by reaching the Yale goal line in the first five minutes of play, when Crawford took a forward pass from Lord to the Yale 5-yard line. Here Yale held the Loomis backs for downs. The preparatory school attack did not again threaten the Yale goal.

The Loomis eleven has been drilled by Arthur Howe, the former Yale Captain and head coach, and displayed excellent football, but was outweighed.

SCHOOL 184 WINS AT P. S. A. L. GAMES

Youthful Athletes Capture Final Event of the Season with a Total of 27 Points.

Youthful representatives of Public School 184, Manhattan, yesterday won the final P. S. A. L. track and field games for elementary schools. They carried off the chief honors of the day with a total of 27 points. In winning the meet the 184 boys displaced last year's winners, Public School 62, which yesterday finished far down the list, with a total of only 7 points; Public School 19, Manhattan, was second, with 21 points; Public School 27, Manhattan, took third honors, with 13, and Public School 10 was fourth, with 12.

The games were held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory and furnished a picture that has seldom been surpassed at any of the local school meets. Thousands of admirers of the youthful competitors were on hand to cheer their schoolmates on to victory, and there were times when the din of applause and cheers even drowned out the efforts of the band of Public School 21.

The contest also had its patriotic features. The afternoon opened with an address by George Gordon Battle, which was followed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the thousands of voices in the armory. This over, the track and field competitions were commenced.

The embryo athletes of Public School 184 tallied most of their points in the relay events, which closed the program. There were four of these competitions and in three of them the colors of 184 were flashed home in front. The only relay race in which they did not come out victorious was the 880-yard unlimited weight event. They did not get a place in this.

The most conspicuous performance of the day came in the running high jump, unlimited weight class, in which A. Major, Public School 184, Brooklyn, equalled the elementary schools record, with 5 feet 3½ inches. This tied the mark made by G. Corcoran, Public School 184, three years ago. Young Major showed a natural aptitude for high jumping and cleared the bar easily at the record mark, but when it was placed a quarter of an inch higher the young scholar failed to clear it.

The relay races came in for the most applause from the youthful gallery, and all four of them were won in blanket finishes.

The summaries:

TRACK EVENTS.

50-Yard Dash; 85-Pound Class.—Won by J. Frankfort, P. S. 54, Bronx; A. Bosco, P. S. 14, Manhattan, second; R. Juffie, P. S. 25, Manhattan, third; A. Reich, P. S. 148, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:07.

60-Yard Dash; 100-Pound Class.—Won by A. Green, P. S. 52, Hroux; W. Street, P. S. 42, Manhattan, second; J. Beal, P. S. 10, Bronx, third; J. Perrone, P. S. 27, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:07 4-5.

70-Yard Dash; 115-Pound Class.—Won by L. Denning, P. S. 9, Manhattan; J. Sullivan, P. S. 14, Manhattan, second; J. Greenberg, P. S. 62, Manhattan, third; W. Hirsch, P. S. 52, Bronx, fourth. Time—0:08 3-5.

100-Yard Dash; Unlimited Weight Class.—Won by J. Harp, P. S. 91, Queens; Leback, P. S. 91, Queens, second; R. Wittenberg, P. S. 10, Bronx, third; W. Otterson, P. S. 166, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:11 2-5.

70-Yard Dash; 85-Pound Class.—Won by C. Degnan, P. S. 14, Manhattan; A. Levine, P. S. 122, Brooklyn, second; J. Hermelin, P. S. 178, Brooklyn, third; A. Heivitz, P. S. 62, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:09 2-5.

80-Yard Dash; 100-Pound Class.—Won by W. Gazlione, P. S. 19, Manhattan; A. Heitowitz, P. S. 184, Manhattan, second; J. Orbach, P. S. 55, Bronx, third; L. Trager, P. S. 128, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:09 4-5.

90-Yard Dash; 115-Pound Class.—Won by F. De Alto, P. S. 19, Manhattan; J. Grady, P. S. 10, Manhattan, second; L. Girolimo, P. S. 27, Manhattan, third; J. Clark, P. S. 91, Queens, fourth. Time—0:10 4-5.

300-Yard Relay Race; 85-Pound Class.—Won by P. P. S. 184, Manhattan, (L. Marx, A. Tischler, M. Cohen, and A. Rosenberg;) P. S. 10, Manhattan, second; P. S. 27, Manhattan, third; P. S. 54, Bronx, fourth. Time—0:42 4-5.

440-Yard Relay Race; 100-Pound Class.—Won by P. S. 184, Manhattan, (H. Leibowitz, B. Lysman, M. Claar, and W. Strunninger;) P. S. 19, Manhattan, second; P. S. 40, Manhattan, third; P. S. 184, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:57 2-5.

440-Yard Relay Race; 115-Pound Class—Won by P. S. 184, Manhattan, (M. Weinstein, I. Strunninger, I. Lachinsky, M. Singer;) P. S. 40, Manhattan, second; P. S. 163, Brooklyn, third; P. S. 186, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:54 2-5.

880-Yard Relay Race; Unlimited Weight Class—Won by P. S. 27, Manhattan, (Sapienza, Stevens, Toscano, Grogan;) P. S. 19, Manhattan, second; P. S. 14, Manhattan, third; P. S. 40, Manhattan, fourth. Time—1:50.

FIELD EVENTS.

Running High Jump; Unlimited Weight Class.—Won by A. Major, P. S. 184, Brooklyn, with a jump of 5 feet 3¼ inches; A. Carberry, P. S. 128, Brooklyn, 5 feet 1 inch, second; J. Bonderofsky, P. S. 19, Manhattan, 5 feet, third; E. Rannie, P. S. 184, Manhattan, 4 feet 10 inches, fourth.

Running High Jump; 100-Pound Class—Won by H. Smith, P. S. 50, Brooklyn, with a jump of 4 feet 9 inches; H. Levin, P. S. 52, Bronx, 4 feet 8 inches, second; C. Andrews, P. S. 128, Brooklyn, 4 feet 8 inches, third, (Levin won on jump-off;) S. Schapiro, P. S. 10, Bronx, 4 feet 7 inches, fourth.

Standing Broad Jump; 85-Pound Class—Won by J. Lewis, P. S. 184, Manhattan, with a jump of 7 feet 9½ inches; I. Kaplan, P. S. 184, Manhattan, 7 feet 1½ inches, second; S. Goldweisz, P. S. 62, Manhattan, 7 feet, third; A. Benedict, P. S. 10, Manhattan, 6 feet 11¾ inches, fourth.

Standing Broad Jump, 115-Pound Class.—Won by A. Millstein, P. S. 10, Manhattan, with a jump of 8 feet 3 inches; S. Friedman, P. S. 4, Bronx, 7 feet ½ inch, second; L. Saperstein, P. S. 62, Manhattan, 7 feet ½ inch, third; C. Blatchford, P. S. 11, Brooklyn, 7 feet ½ inch, fourth. (All tied, winning places on jump-off.)

Eight-Pound Shot Put.—Won by A. Irving, P. S. 186, Manhattan, distance 40 feet 5½ inches; A. Berken, P. S. 164, Brooklyn, 39 feet 5½ inches, second; J. Phillips, P. S. 55, Bronx, 39 feet 2 inches, third; B. Berman, P. S. 51, Bronx, 39 feet ½ inch, fourth.

Point Score.—P. S. 184, Manhattan, 27; P. S. 19, Manhattan, 21; P. S. 27, Manhattan, 13; P. S. 10, Manhattan, 12; P. S. 14, Manhattan, 11; P. S. 164, Brooklyn, 11; P. S. 52, Bronx, 9; P. S. 62, Manhattan, 7; P. S. 54, Bronx, 6; P. S. 186, Manhattan, 6; P. S. 50, Brooklyn, 5; P. S. 10, Bronx, 5; P. S. 43, Manhattan, 5; P. S. 40, Bronx, 5; P. S. 40, Manhattan, 5; P. S. 55, Bronx, 4; P. S. 91, Queens, 4; P. S. 178, Brooklyn, 3; P. S. 4, Bronx, 3; P. S. 123, Brooklyn, 3; P. S. 122, Brooklyn, 3; P. S. 25, Manhattan, 2; P. S. 163, Brooklyn, 2; P. S. 148, Brooklyn, 1; P. S. 51, Bronx, 1; P. S. 166, Manhattan, 1.

PREPARES FOR DARTMOUTH.

Penn State to Meet Green on Gridiron for First Time.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Oct. 27.—Pennsylvania State's gridiron eleven will this week begin the drive for the battle with Dartmouth next Saturday, at Hanover. It will be the first clash of these institutions on the football field. They have occasionally met in basketball and on the baseball diamond, and the honors in those sports have been about equally divided.

Aside from three contests in former years with Harvard, the Blue and White football teams have net no New England colleges. Two of those Harvard games are memorable episodes in Penn State football history. In 1913, State's representatives appeared in the stadium for the first time. They lost by twenty-odd points. But in 1914 the State College players battled the Crimson to a 13-13 tie, in a game which Wilcox saved for Harvard by a brilliant run. The following season State gave Harvard another scare, but lost, 13 to 0.

The Penn State team that invades New England next week is distinctly a war-time eleven. It does not by any means measure up to the high standard set by the players of the last four years. It is made up largely of light and green material, which was recruited from the substitutes of last season and a few men from the freshman squad.

Few colleges in the country gave more football men to war service than Pennsylvania State. Of the eighteen letter men in the squad at the close of the 1916 season eleven are with the colors, four were graduated, and the other three are again wearing their moleskin togs. Captain-elect Conover, right end; Harry Robb, a half back, and Czarnecki, a guard, are the only regulars of the 1916 squad now candidates for the 'Varsity eleven.

The line is considerably lighter than any of recent years. Its average weight, end to end, is only 172 pounds. The backfield, also, is far below the weight of former State College teams, averaging 153 pounds.

STUYVESANT HARRIERS WIN.

Lead Runners of De Witt Clinton and Townsend Harris Hall.

A tally of twenty-five points gave the cross-country representatives of the Stuyvesant High School the honors of the triangular chase held yesterday over the City College freshman course of about three miles. The Stuyvesant team finished its members in first, second, third, seventh, and twelfth places in a field of twenty-eight harriers. Second team honors went to De Witt Clinton High School with forty-two points, and third place in the team score was the lot of the athletes of Townsend Harris Hall High School, who finished with the high total of sixty-one points.

Leo Nyman of Stuyvesant won the chase in clever fashion, finishing with an advantage of about eight yards on his nearest competitor, W. Allan, a schoolmate. Nyman's time for the distance was 16:06. The order of finish of the first ten follows:

L. Nyman, Stuyvesant H. S., 16:06; W. Allan, Stuyvesant H. S.; J. Burns, Stuyvesant H. S.; Macknowitz, De Witt Clinton H. S.; L. Fassino, Townsend Harris Hall H. S.; Rush, Townsend Harris Hall H. S.; Arkin, Stuyvesant H. S.; Noch Nicholas, De Witt Clinton H. S.; W. Van Zendt, De Witt Clinton H. S.; Goodfreund, De Witt Clinton H. S.

Point score: Stuyvesant H. S.—1, 2, 3, 7, 12—25. De Witt Clinton H. S.—4, 8, 9, 10, 11—42. Townsend Harris Hall H. S.—5, 6, 14, 17, 19—61.

SEASON'S FIRST DRAG HUNT.

Goodly Field of Riders Follow Monmouth County Hounds.

RUMSON, N. J., Oct. 27.—After two postponements on account of rain, the Monmouth County Hounds met today at the kennels on the Swimming River Road for the first drag hunt of the season. In the absence of Major Howard S. Borden, master, G. Jason Waters was acting field master. William G. Stonebridge was huntsman and Joseph Clancy whip.

A fair field of riders followed the hounds in a lively chase over farms and rolling country. Many high fences were encountered without a cropper, the riders finishing in a field near the Nut Swamp school house in Middletown township. Among the riders were Mrs. J. Wright Brown, Miss Lily Halsey, Miss O'Brien, Miss Madeleine Barthelemy, W. Strother Jones, Jr., Charles W. Billings, Harry Rossback, G. Jason Waters and his son, J. Berens Waters, and Thomas Arnold.

Many well known horses and riders will follow the hounds this Autumn. Miss Betty Thompson will ride Handy Boy, a winner at the recent Piping Rock show in a class of fifty-two. Rufus C. Finch will be mounted on his gray horse, All Aboard, another Horse Show winner, and some of the Irish horses imported by Robert J. Collier are being used, among them Major Borden's Bray.

COE YEARLINGS PROMISING.

Offspring of The Tetrarch Attracts Attention at Belmont Park.

Turfmen are showing unusual interest in the yearlings which W. R. Coe purchased from the Sledmere Stud of Sir Mark Sykes, and which are receiving their early education at Belmont Park. The one attracting the most attention is a gray filly by the famous English racer, The Tetrarch. When he was the sensation of the English turf as a two-year-old The Tetrarch was also noted for his peculiar coloring. He was known as a splashed gray, and if in transmitting some of his peculiarities to Mr. Coe's purchase he also has endowed the filly with speed near his own, this popular owner will have a remarkable race mare.

The Tetrarch filly has a color which is unusual among horses of any sort. It is a curious mixture of light and bay roan with gray, and her head shows a more pronounced roan than any part of her body. So far The Tetrarch is too young to have achieved distinction at the stud, but it needs only a little success to make him a much sought after sire.

Fillies predominate among the foreign purchases of Mr. Coe, and much is expected from the handsomely formed filly by Tracery-Veneration II. There are two other fillies by Tracery, one out of Stolen Kiss and the other a daughter of Mandola.

Among the colts the bay son of the St. Leger winner, Swynford, is very promising, and there is another big and good-looking colt in Sunvale, a son of Sunflower II.-Catherine B. Other sires represented in this collection of star yearlings are: Sundridge, Polymelus, Sunstar, Spearmint, and Tredennis.

The American-bred youngsters include a chestnut colt by Uncle Katrine, for which Mr. Coe paid $7,700 at Saratoga, and a Star Shoot-Continental colt, for which he paid $6,600.

NOVICE HARRIERS TO RACE.

Eighty Beginners to Compete in Cross-Country Run.

Novice harriers will have an inning this afternoon in the open novice cross-country race which will be conducted by the officials of the local association of the Amateur Athletic Union over the championship course at Van Cortlandt Park. This is the first time such an event has been attempted, but indications point to success. The idea back of the event is to stimulate and encourage cross-country running and develop men to fill up the gaps of the cross-country teams of the clubs.

Eighty entries have been received and accepted. They include representatives of eight organizations which will start full teams in an effort to capture the point trophy. The clubs entered are the Pennant A. C., Glencoe A. C., Morningside A. C., Pastime A. C., Brooklyn A. A., Mohawk A. C., Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., and Hungarian-American A. C.

One athlete was declared ineligible to start. He was A. H. Wilson, New Rochelle H. S., who, it was alleged, had won three prizes recently. This made him ineligible, because the starters in this race will be those athletes who have never won a cross-country prize.

The field of harriers will complete one round of the national championship course, and will then run one lap on the new Van Cortlandt Park stadium track, making a distance of approximately four miles. Solid gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded to the first, second, and third individuals to finish, and the members of the winning team will receive gold medals in addition to a silver cup which has been donated. To the members of the second team will be awarded silver medals, and bronze medals will be distributed among the members of the third team to finish.

YALE FRESHMEN IN VAN.

Youngsters Win Nearly All the Events In Fall Track Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—Freshmen won nearly all the events in the Yale Fall track games today. The best individual showing was that of Robert Shedden, 1921, who took the high hurdle in 17 1-5 seconds and finished second to Walter B. Schleiter, 1921, in the low-timber race. Schleiter's time was 28 seconds. The most satisfactory time in any race was that of Paul Fennimore Cooper, 1921, who won the 100-yards dash in 10 3-5 seconds. Egbert Driscoll, 1920, won the mile run in 4:58; T. P. O'Brien, 1921, the quarter-mile dash in 52 2-5 seconds, and Thomas L. Glass, another Freshman, the half-mile, 2:18. No field events were held.

LEWIS TO LEAD HARRIERS.

Elected Captain of Harvard's Hill and Dale Team.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—Burnham Lewis of Philadelphia, a sophomore, has been elected Captain of the Harvard cross country team, succeeding George A. King, who is at a Federal training camp. Lewis proved the star of his freshman team, which he captained, and ran excellently all last season, winning first place in the meet with Yale 1920.

Dennis F. O'Connell of Exeter has been chosen to lead the 1921 harriers, who are to be the only team to represent the Crimson officially this Fall. The freshman meet Andover tomorrow on the latter's course.

BALTUSROL WOMEN SURPRISE ON LINKS

Handicap List Reveals Strength of New Jersey's Winning Team.

Although the victory of the Baltusrol women's team over the Hackensack four for the championship of the New Jersey division of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association caused some surprise among the close followers of the sport in that region, a glance at the handicap list just issued by the women's committee would make it evident that Baltusrol has enough exceptional players to swamp the best of any other club. No less than eleven Baltusrol women are rated at a handicap of 8 or less. There is not another club in the district which can make such a showing.

Led by Mrs. N. P. Rogers, who is at handicap 2, notwithstanding that she has not played in many competitions of late, Baltusrol musters a truly formidable aggregation. Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, who has played on the team this season, is a handicap 4 player. Then comes Mrs. W. F. Morgan, who also has helped the team in several of the matches, at handicap 5. Four of the women are listed at handicap 6. They include Mrs. Steven P. Nash, Captain of the Baltusrol team; Miss F. M. Mellon, one of the regular members of the quartet; Mrs. F. Pruyn, and Miss F. Starrett.

There are four players rated at handicap 8 and two of them have played on the Baltusrol team at one time or another during the year. They are Miss Violet Miller and Miss Hardin. The others in this class are Miss Marie Harrison and Miss Maud K. Wetmore.

The exceptional turf and the interest in golf at Baltusrol is given as one reason for the rapid advancement of the feminine players by George Low, professional at Baltusrol. Low insists that Baltusrol provides a test of the sport which appeals to the women even more than it does the men. Baltusrol also recognizes the women and keeps its course open at all times for the fair performers.

Just what players will make up Baltusrol's team in the final round robin for the Metropolitan championship to be started this week with Dunwoodie and Nassau, the other two entrants, has not been made known by Mrs. Nash as yet. However, it seems certain that besides Mrs. Nash, Miss F. M. Mellon, Mrs. C. J. C. Fraser, and Miss Hardin may be on the team. These players played during the greater part of the season, and it is unlikely that there will be any change now.

Dunwoodie has few low handicap players, according to the official list, but the four which make up the team which has just won the championship of the Westchester division has four skillful players on it. Mrs. M. Ferry, Captain at Dunwoodie, is rated at handicap 3, and Mrs. William Chilvers, another member of the team, is a handicap 4 player. Mrs. W. S. Bird and Mrs. J. H. Williams, both of whom have played for Dunwoodie, are rated at handicap 7. Peculiarly enough, there are no more Dunwoodie players in the leading flights on the handicap list. However, Dunwoodie probably needs no more players to make a comfortable showing against any of the local teams.

Nassau, the Long Island leader, boasts no low handicap player, but depends upon the balance of the team to carry it through. Led by Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, who is rated at handicap 5, there are on the team Mrs. A. C. Sumner, a handicap 6 player; Mrs. Charles Fair, rated at 7, and Mrs. C. D. Smithers; at 7.

After six months on the French front, where he drove an ambulance most of the time, Philip V. G. Carter, one of New York's best known young golfers, has drawn a vacation, and is spending his few moments away from the firing line at Venice. According to a letter recently received from Phil by his father, Dr. Colin Carter, Phil has seen a lot of active service and has found precious little time to play golf.

After his furlough at Venice, Phil expects to return to active duty and will remain at the front until the termination of the war. His letters are filled with optimism. He writes that the morale of the troops he has seen convinces him that there can be no other result than a victory for the Allies. He also says that he meets numerous golfers every day and that as soon as the war is over he expects to take part in an international tournament which even now is in the making for sandwich. Phil, while he was in Paris, had a chance to try out some of the courses around the French capital, and he found all of them excellent tests of the sport.

Since it has been definitely announced that the annual Fall tournament at the Country Club of Lakewood is to be started on Thanksgiving Day, several local golfers now can plan their short vacation taken usually at that time of year. Last year the Lakewood affair started on Thanksgiving Day and the late date found much favor, since the weather at the popular New Jersey resort was all that could be wanted for golf.

There will be sixteens in abundance, or rather as many as there are entrants, and prizes will be in order for the winner of each flight as well as the runners-up in the first four sixteens. The qualifying round will take place the first day of the affair, and on the final day of the three-day sport there will be a handicap medal affair open to all.

Anticipating a record season of golf in the South, Pinehurst announces that its first tournament will be started Nov. 10. This is the earliest that any affair has been begun at Pinehurst, but the officials of that golf centre believe that the absence of tournaments on Northern courses have left the players hungry for a chance to show their prowess, and, therefore, Pinehurst expects to offer that chance.

The big fixtures of Pinehurst, as in the past, will be played in March. The United North and South amateur, open and women's championships are to be held during the last three weeks in March, but leading up to these events there will be any number of competitions. The St. Valentine tournaments for men and women are on the cards again.

The schedules of the Florida tournaments have not been announced as yet, but it is expected that the amateur championships of the State for men and women will be held during February. Miss Elaine V. Rosenthal of Chicago, won the women's title last year, and afterwards took the United North and South championship at Pinehurst, and she is expected to defend her title again. Norman H. Maxwell of Philadelphia is the United North and South amateur champion.

The war has brought many changes in the different sports of the country, and golf has not gone through unscathed. Several clubs about the country once lived up to a rule prohibiting golf on the Sabbath, but since the war and the accompanying labor for most of the men who play golf, these clubs have agreed that golf can be played on Sunday with impunity. At Onwentsia, the popular Lake Forest course

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

Brig. Gen. Charles P. Summerall of the field artillery, who recently returned to the United States after a tour of the allied front in France, and who is the officer who created the great field artillery training camp at Tobyhanna, Penn., has recommended that the lack of horses needed in this country for the training of artillery recruits be made good, as far as is possible, by the substitution of wooden horses. In this way, General Summerall points out, the men can be fairly well trained in the preliminary mounted work. In England the wooden horse plays a most important part in the groundwork training of the British field artillery.

"It has been found" General Summerall says in the last issue of the United States Field Artillery Journal, "that a recruit will learn the proper method of standing to horse, holding the reins, mounting and dismounting, and of executing many of the mounted exercises as well with the wooden as with the real animals. The wooden horses have the advantage of not intimidating the recruit, of saving real horses much rough handling about the mouth, and of enabling them to be utilized for more advanced instruction with harness and draft and with equitation. It is believed that these wooden horses will prove as advantageous in our training camps as they have in the training camps of England."

Colonel W. C. Brown, U. S. A., on duty with the Rainbow Division at Mineola, has proposed to the War Department that in order to shorten the time necessary for large bodies of troops to pass in review, the units be paraded in mass formation instead of by platoons and companies, as is the present custom. If passed in review in mass formation a division could pass a given point in half the time now required. Colonel Brown has suggested that the Infantry Drill Regulations be amended so as to authorize "review in column of masses."

Commander Herbert G. Sparrow, until recently executive officer of the Pennsylvania, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, has been designated as aid to Secretary of the Navy Daniels. He succeeds Commander Byron McCandless, who is transferred to duty afloat.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, in command of the New York City division at Camp Upton, when in New York a few days ago made the following statement:

"I am certain, just as certain as I am standing here, that when these men who have been sent to Camp Upton, return from Europe after having participated in making the world safe for democracy, that every one of them will be in favor of some form of universal military training."

Naval aviators will hereafter wear on the left breast a winged foul anchor with the letters "U. S." superimposed in gold and silver on the anchor. The device will be issued by the Bureau of Navigation to all qualified aviators of the Navy and the Marine Corps.

A recent bulletin issued by the recruiting service of the Marine Corps reads:

"Usually twins look alike, in many instances it being difficult to distinguish them except by name, but it is rare, physicians say, that they correspond exactly in appearance, height, and weight.

"Such, however, was the case of Harry P. and Harvey J. Moore of Siloam Springs, Ark., who recently applied for enlistment at the marine recruiting station, 800 Main Street, Kansas City. Each man was 5 feet 4 inches in height, each weighed 118 pounds, and the examining officers admitted that they could not tell one from the other. They were accepted for service after waivers from Washington had been granted and approved, which was necessary because each was ten pounds underweight."

Oliver D. Filley, the famous Harvard oarsman, who captained the Crimson crew in 1905 and 1906, has withdrawn from the British aviation service and has entered the service of the United States. Filley entered the British service early in the war and has seen a great deal of active service in Flanders. He will have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the American service.

"A new type of mobile army kitchen," says The Army and Navy Journal, "was demonstrated recently at New Haven, on Yale Field. Seventeen hundred and fifty men of the 102d Infantry were fed in less than an hour. The new kitchen will serve three hot meals a day to a force of 2,000 men, and provide enough coffee for 1,000 men every ten minutes. The Taft Army Field Kitchen, as the unit has been christened, is practically a steam hotel kitchen mounted on a motor truck, says The Scientific American. It is the idea of J. C. La Vin, manager of a well-known hotel in New Haven.

"The kitchen consists of a ten horsepower steam boiler, two ninety-gallon stew, soup or pot-roast kettles, and two fifty-gallon coffee urns. The kettles and urns are heated both by steam jackets and by live steam injection. At the demonstration at Camp Yale coffee was boiled from dead cold in less than six minutes. So compact and well planned is the arrangement that the Taft kitchen, with two cooks, displaces two company kitchen units of eighty men and forty horses. Two of these mobile units will feed a full regiment either in camp or on the march. Being capable of a speed of almost fifteen miles an hour, the unit can precede its battalion on the march, cooking a meal on the road, and be ready to serve hot food immediately the battalion halts.

"When the troops entrain the kitchen is put on a flat car and goes right on cooking. There is another way in which the Taft unit is an immeasurable improvement over the old methods, namely, in the cleaning of mess kits after meals. Any one who has ever seen a company of soldiers all trying to clean their kits in three iron kettles full of grease, pieces of unused food and a little warm water will realize what a blessing unlimited boiling water and live steam will be. It is planned to add to the equipment a six-kilowatt generator to be operated by the motor truck engine. This would furnish sufficient current for a forty-candlepower lamp in the tent of each soldier, for a 12-inch searchlight, and for a field wireless station, adding that much to the usefulness of the unit."

Major Gen. George O. Squire, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer of the army, has issued an appeal to the people of the country to help the Signal Corps get lenses enough for the fleet of observation airplanes now in process of construction. General Squier points out that the need is immediate and of great importance, as suitable lenses cannot be bought. Hundreds are immediately needed. Persons owning lenses and who wish to aid the Signal Corps should communicate with the Photographic Division of the Signal Corps, Mills Building Annex, Washington, describing their lenses and stating the price they wish for them. The lenses desired are, for the most part, of German make.

Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, former Police Commissioner of New York, has returned to active service and is on duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, Eastern Department. General Bingham is an honor graduate of West Point of the class of 1879. Former Police Commissioner Douglas I. McKay, like General Bingham, a West Pointer, has also reentered the active service of the country.

Adjt. Gen. Henry P. McCain, U. S. A., was recently called upon, in the line of his regular duty, to sign the commissions of more than 100,000 officers of the regular army, the Federalized National Guard, and the Officers' Reserve Corps. Signing one commission at a time and at the average rate of about seven a minute, General McCain figured that if he devoted ten hours a day to signing commissions he would be able to finish the job in about three weeks, while, if he attended to some of his other urgent duties, it would probably require several months. An automatic signature machine was then called into service, and General McCain had every commission signed in less than two eight-hour days. Assistant Secretary of War Ingraham signed the commissions for the President. He also took advantage of the services of the signature machine and finished his part of the task in about three days. His name is not so easily written as is that of the Adjutant General.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES.

Note.—All lectures, unless otherwise specified, begin at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

KING LEAR AND HIS DAUGHTERS, story hour for children, adults welcome, Metropolitan Museum of Art, entrance 5th Av. and 82d St., 3 P. M. Illustrated.

COLLECTING ART OBJECTS IN JAPAN, by Bashford Dean, Curator Arms and Armor, Metropolitan Museum of Art, at the Museum, 4 P. M.

LUTHER AND DEMOCRACY, by Arthur Chusman McGifferth of Union Theological Seminary, Sunday morning lecture at Mount Morris Baptist Church, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts., 10 A. M.

JEWISH PHILANTHROPY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by I. Edwin Goldwasser, Superintendent Jewish Philanthropies, New York City, Harlem Forum, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., near 7th Av., 10:45 A. M. Soloists.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

CONDITIONS IN EUROPE, by Colonel W. J. Stewart, late of Canadian Overseas Army, at St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie, 2d Av. and 10th St., 4 P. M. University extension lecture.

EVERY MAN'S PRESENT OBLIGATION, by the Rev. Dr. W. Parkes Cadman, men's lecture, Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, 3:30 P. M. Questionaire to follow. Musical program, with mass singing.

THE HAPPY FARMER, by Gilbert McClurg, All Souls' Church, Ocean and Ditmas Avs., Flatbush, 7:45 P. M.

FEEDING THE METROPOLIS, by Cyrus C. Miller, University Settlement Forum, 184 Eldridge St., 8 P. M.

SHOULD NEW YORK HAVE GARY SCHOOLS? by Mrs. Alice Barrows Fernandez, Director of Gary Schools League, with Angelo Patri and Mrs. A. E. B. Ritter, Principals of Gary Schools in the Bronx and Brooklyn, Public Forum, 5th Av. and 10th St., Evening.

PERMANENT NATIONAL SAFETY, by Henry A. Wise Wood, Public Forum, P. S. 101, 111th St., near Lexington Av.

Monday.

PREPAREDNESS AT PANAMA, by Walter S. McGrane, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

THE CITIZEN AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW, by Professor William B. Guthrie, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

FLORENCE, by Garrett P. Service, P. S. 59, 425 East 57th St. Illustrated.

WORLD CHANGES MADE AND TO BE MADE BY THE GREAT WAR, by Henry W. Elson, P. S. 62, Hester and Essex Sts.

ROUSSEAU: THE RETURN TO NATURE, by Professor Christian Gauss, P. S. 166, 225 West 106th St. Illustrated.

BERNARD SHAW'S "ARMS AND THE MAN," by Professor J. C. Carter Troop, Pilgrim Hall, 56th St. and Broadway.

THE PHILIPPINES, by Major Frank Keck, St. Columba Hall, 343 West 35th St. Illustrated.

THE WONDERFUL ELECTRON, by Dr. Louis U. Wilkinson, Morris High School, Boston Road and 169th St. Illustrated.

A LEAF FROM GEOGRAPHY'S WONDER-BOOK, by Azel Hull Fish, P. S. 46, 156th St., near Briggs Av., the Bronx. Illustrated.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND, by A. Franklin Ross, P. S. 50, Bryant Av., near 172d St., the Bronx. Illustrated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, (Italian lecture,) by Dr. Luigi Roversi, P. S. 102, 113th St., near Lexington Av. Illustrated.

Tuesday.

POPILIA JAPONICA NEWM: A RECENTLY INTRODUCED JAPANESE BEETLE, by H. L. Dickerson. Illustrated with specimens; "Notes on the Dracculacephala Inscripta Van Duzee," by C. E. Olsen; "West Indian Fireflies," by C. W. Leng, special meeting New York Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

SPINOZA: PASSION AND REASON, by William J. Durant, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., near 7th Av.

WAR RELIEF WORK FOR WOMEN, by Miss Caroline M. Kingman, P. S. 27, 42d St., near 3d Av. Illustrated.

WORLD CHANGES MADE AND TO BE MADE BY THE GREAT WAR, by Dr. Henry W. Elson, P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av.

DOING WITHOUT, by Miss Elizabeth H. Bohn, P. S. 66, 88th St., near 1st Av. Illustrated by recipes.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, by Dr. John H. Randall, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av.

THE TOOLS OF COMMERCE, by Dr. Roy S. McElwee, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

SCOTLAND, by William Rennie, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Illustrated.

STORY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, by Miss Mary V. Worstell, P. S. 56, 207th St. and Hull Av., the Bronx. Illustrated.

CANADIAN WONDERS, by Frederick W. Johnson, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 135th St., the Bronx. Illustrated.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

FOLK SONGS OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO, by Mrs. Nellie F. Mundy, P. S. 95, West Houston and Clarkson Sts. Illustrated.

NATION OF PATRIOTS OF THE LAND WE LIVE IN, by Sanford C. Hearn, P. S. 101, 111th St., near Lexington Av. Illustrated.

THE GLORIES OF INDIA, by Samuel Alden Perrine, Central Jewish Institute, 125 E. 85th St. Illustrated.

TRAINING OUR NATIONAL GUARD, by George E. Stonebridge, Institute Hall, 218 E. 106th St. Illustrated.

VELASQUEZ AND MURILLO, by Alexander T. Van Laer, N. Y. Public Library, 305 West 145th St. Illustrated.

WAR AND YOUR DUTY TO YOUR COUNTRY, by Col. Edwin A. Havers, Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St.

ITALY: THE AWAKENING TO REAL UNITY, by Dr. Louis U. Wilkinson, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th St.

RUSSIA IN THE 19TH CENTURY, by Arthur D. Rees, P. S. 37, 145th St., near Willis Av., the Bronx. Illustrated.

WILD LIFE NEAR HOME, by Professor Silas A. Lottridge, P. S. 47, Randolph St., near Beach Av., Bronx. Illustrated.

COME E PANNO LE FORTUNE AMERICANE, (Italian lecture,) by Dr. Vittorio Racca, Children's Aid Society, Hester and Elizabeth Sts.

Thursday.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE, by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and others, Community Forum of Harlem, N. Y. Training School, 119th St., between 7th and St. Nicholas Avs., 8 P. M.

PHILOSOPHY OF NON-RESISTANCE, by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Unitarian Church of the Messiah, Hoboken Forum, 814 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

WORLD CHANGES MADE AND TO BE MADE BY THE GREAT WAR, by Dr. Henry W. Elson, Washington Irving High, Irving Place and 16th St.

ELECTROPLATING AND ELECTROTYPING, by Wallace Ker, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

NEW YORK HARBOR, by Henry F. Sherwood, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Illustrated.

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS, by Dr. Frederick E. Breithut, P. S. 59, 225 East 97th St. Illustrated.

PREPAREDNESS AT PANAMA, by Walter S. McGrane, P. S. 62, Hester and Essex Sts. Illustrated.

THE AGENCIES OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT, by Leland Rex Robinson, P. S. 165, 225 West 109th St.

DAY DREAMS AND THINKING, by Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av. Illustrated.

HOW DOES ELECTRICITY HELP CHEMISTRY? by Charles L. Harrington, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road. Illustrated.

DIRIGIBLES, by E. Adrian van Muffling, P. S. 36, Unionport. Illustrated.

RED CROSS LECTURE, P. S. 39, Longwood Av., Kelly and Beck Sts., the Bronx.

HOW TO BUY—WHAT TO BUY, by Miss Elizabeth H. Bohn, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 138th St. Illustrated.

TO THE SHINING MOUNTAINS AND THE SUNSET SEA, by Gilbert McClurg, P. S. 53, 168th St. and Teller Av., the Bronx. Illustrated.

Friday.

BALKAN PENINSULA, by Earl Barnes, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., near 7th Av. Illustrated.

UNDERGROUND NEW YORK, by Frank L. Blanchard, P. S. 17, 47th St., near 8th Av. Illustrated.

SPECULATION IN THE GREAT STOCK AND BOND MARKETS, by Prof. James Walter Crook, P. S. 27, 42d St., near 3d Av.

FRANCE BETWEEN WARS: THE THIRD REPUBLIC, by Charles W. Fernald, P. S. 52, Broadway and Academy Streets. Illustrated.

SWITZERLAND AND ITS CITIZEN SOLDIERY, by John Gustav Neumarker, P. S. 61, 12th St., near Avenue B. Illustrated.

WORLD CHANGES MADE AND TO BE MADE BY THE GREAT WAR, by Dr. Henry W. Elson, P. S. 90, 147th St., near 7th Av.

THE PHILIPPINES, by Irwin B. Tolins, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

LITTLE BROTHERS OF THE AIR, by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St. Illustrated.

ALASKA, by Mildred H. Lane, P. S. 3, 157th St., near Melrose Av. Illustrated.

CORN IS KING, by George Donaldson, P. S. 17, City Island. Illustrated.

FORESTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, by Samuel F. Mersereau, P. S. 28, Anthony and Tremont Avs., the Bronx. Illustrated.

CANADIAN WONDERS, by Frederick W. Johnson, P. S. 32, 183d St., near Beaumont Av., the Bronx. Illustrated.

WONDERLAND—NEW ZEALAND, by John McGowan Stevenson, P. S. 33, Jerome Av., near 184th St. Illustrated.

FROM SUMPTER TO APPOMATTOX, by Colonel Timothy W. Roberts, P. S. 51, 138th St. and Trinity Av., the Bronx. Illustrated.

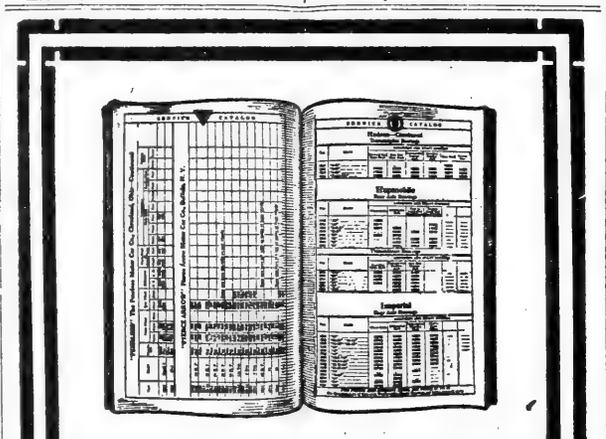
ITALIAN LECTURE, by Dr. Francesco Ettari, P. S. 45, 109th St. and Lorillard Place, the Bronx. Illustrated.

Saturday.

THE BALKAN PENINSULA, by Earl Barnes, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

LITTLE BROTHERS OF THE AIR, by Dr. Samuel C. Schmucker, New York Public Library, 121 East 58th St. Illustrated.

SPECULATION IN THE GREAT STOCK AND BOND MARKETS, by Prof. James Walter Crook, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th St.



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SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

All Charge Purchases

Made During the Remainder of This Month Will Be Entered on Bills Rendered Dec. 1.

$16.50 to $19.50 Coats $11.50

For Women and Misses—Reduced Monday to....

This sale results from the fact that our recent extensive dispersal of coats has caused size ranges to become depleted, and by reason of the scarcity of materials, these models cannot be reordered.

Thus, we affix an irresistible low selling price to those coats which remain. Yours are the bargains.

Every coat is in a smart, new style. They feature new shaped, large convertible collars, fancy pockets and cuffs. For your choice there are such excellent materials as:—

Burella Cloth, Zibeline, Tweeds and Novelty Cloakings—in correct colorings and black.

Surely you will not let so favorable an opportunity to buy a splendid Winter coat at a markedly reduced price to slip by you?

See Our Display of Coats at $22.50, $24.50 and up to $80

for street wear—for afternoon and dress wear—in the newest and most desirable of materials. If you want to know what is most correct and most acceptable this season, you will come to Greenhut's. There you will find what you seek.

Coats and Wraps for Evening Wear at $49.50, $52.50, $57.50 and up to $110.

The luxury of the materials and beautiful colorings are not reflected in the prices asked. This is a feature of our Women's Apparel Department upon which we pride ourselves. Your faith in coming here will not be misplaced.

Don't Forget

The Boys at the Front. Their Christmas remembrances from you MUST BE MAILED OR EXPRESSED BEFORE DEC. 4. Come in, make your selections at once.

Suggestions:

Smokes	Chocolate
Warm Socks	Eatables
Sweaters	Ear Muffs
Mufflers	Gloves
Wristlets	Arctics
Comfort Kits	Rubber Boots
Handkerchiefs	Woolen Shirts
Wrist Watches	

These comforts mean a thousand times more to their recipients in the trenches than they would at home. Soldiers' practical gifts are the BEST gifts.

Annual Sale of Upholsteries

The Big Winter Dispersal of

Portieres, Curtains, Yard Goods, Bed Sets, Table Scarfs, Cedar Chests, &c., &c.

Will Be Inaugurated Here Tomorrow Morning

An event of widespread interest—a money-saving opportunity that no woman can afford to overlook. The styles and qualities are of the best—fabrics and patterns worthy of the adornment of ANY home, pretentious or otherwise.

The Lover of "Home" in Its Best Sense Won't Miss This Sale

For here is an exceptional opportunity to add to its beauty and comfort without making appreciable inroads upon the family allowance. Every decorating problem can be solved in this sale.

New York's Biggest and Best Collection of Drapery Materials

Thousands upon thousands of pairs of PORTIERES and CURTAINS. ENORMOUS STOCKS OF ALL OTHER MERCHANDISE WHICH CAN BE PROPERLY CLASSIFIED AS UPHOLSTERIES.

For instance:—We have LACES FOR WINDOW DRAPING, CHEERFUL CRETONNES to lighten and brighten every room. SPLENDID PLAIN MATERIAL FOR RICH, DULL HANGINGS, and so forth.

Don't Miss This Chance to Beautify Your Home

A week of special sales in the Upholstery Store begins tomorrow:—

29c Imported Cretonne—new importation; selected designs and colors; suitable for curtains, covers and knitting bags; 31 inches wide; yd. 22c

Imported Cretonnes—a variety of designs in 50 inches wide. Regularly $1.25—at, yd. 95c. Regularly $1.65—at, yd. $1.35

Short lengths of Cretonnes at greatly reduced prices.

$5.95 Cedar Chests—made of genuine red Tennessee polished cedar; small sizes; at 3.95

Velour Portieres

In a large assortment of colors, velour both sides, open front edges, French style, in various color combinations: rose and gold, rose and blue, green and gold, red and green, brown and blue, green and green.

Regularly $24.50, at 19.75

Mercerized Armure Portieres

In a large variety of colors and designs, finished as follows:—

Description	Reg. Price	Sale Price
Overlocked edge	$4.50	$3.75
Fringe trimming	5.00	4.25
Overlocked edge	5.25	4.50
Finished guimpe edge	5.75	4.75
Fringe trimmed	5.95	5.25
Guimpe edge finished	6.75	5.95
Two-tone effect	7.75	6.75

Nottingham Lace Curtains white and ecru; 3 yards long:—

Regularly.	Sale Price.	Regularly.	Sale Price.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
$2.25	$1.95	$1.35	$1.15	$1.25	98c

"Odd" Pairs of Lace Curtains

Greatly Reduced in Price

Extra fine bargains here for those who come earliest in the day. Included are Irish Point, Marie Antoinette, Scrim and Marquisette.

$4.50 to $4.95 Pair Irish Point Lace Curtains—an assortment of 12 patterns, 3 yards long, pair 3.95

$1.89 Pair Filet Novelty Net Curtains—white and ecru, finished with edge; pair 1.39

$1.25 Pair Scrim Curtains—plain and Dutch effect; hemstitched; finished with imitation cluny edge; pair 98c

98c Pair Scrim Curtains—Dutch effect only; hemstitched; finished with imitation cluny edge; pair 79c

29c to $1.75 Yd. Sash and Vestibule Laces—a large assortment of patterns; white, ivory and cream; at 22c to $1.60 a yard.

22c Scrim—suitable for making sash and long curtains; hemstitched border; 36 inches wide; white, ivory and cream; yard 19c

25c Madras—suitable for making sash and long curtains; 36 inches wide; yard 18c

15c Scrim—colored border and hemstitched; finished with edge; suitable for making sash curtains; yard 10c

Imported Lace Centerpieces and Motifs—Lacet Arab and Renaissance; regularly 69c at 59c; and regularly $1.25 at 98c

Bed Sets

Mounted on fine quality cable net, Lacet Arab and Marie Antoinette effect, in white and ecru.

Regu'ly	Sale Price	Regu'ly	Sale Price
$11.25	$9.75	$12.50	$11.25
11.50	10.25	15.50	13.50
11.75	10.50	17.50	15.75
12.00	10.75		

Bed Sets—mounted on fine quality scrim, with insertion of Cluny lace and Filet effect medallions, in white and ecru.

Regu'ly	Sale Price	Regu'ly	Sale Price
$7.50	$6.75	$11.50	$10.50
8.25	7.50	12.50	11.25
8.75	7.75	12.75	11.50
9.25	8.25	13.25	11.75
9.75	9.25	13.75	12.25
10.25	9.50	14.00	12.75
10.50	9.75	17.50	15.50

We have Curtains to Match some of the above Bed Sets, at prices ranging from $4.25 to $10.75.

Oil Heaters Are Scarce

But Greenhut's Announce a Special Low Price Sale Just the Same

We have one of the best selected stocks in New York. We have portable and other stoves also for other kinds of fuel.

Cylinder Oil Heaters—well constructed, Japan finish, smokeless and odorless, 5.20

Cylinder Oil Heaters—Japan finish, large size, 6.40

Cylinder Oil Heaters—nickel rimming, at 5.60

Smooth Oak Parlor Heating Stoves—rich appearance, mica door, nickel trimming, fancy urn top.

No. 11, with 10 inch fire pot, at 7.95

No. 13, with 12 inch fire pot, at 9.95

No. 17, with 17 inch fire pot, at 16.65

No. 19, with 19 inch fire pot, at 20.80

20th Century Combination Gas Burner and Heater—attachable to any chandelier, wall bracket or portable stand; good heat and bright light; at 89c

$3.25 Red Top Electric Stoves—at 2.95

House Wares—Reduced!

$4.50 Universal Coffee Percolators — nickel plated on copper, inside silver lining; ebony handle; glass top; 5 cup size, at 4

$1.65 Aluminum Percolating Coffee Pots—6 cup size; glass top; at 1.35

$1.75 Aluminum Cereal or Rice Boilers—2 quart capacity; at 1.49

$1.10 Aluminum Soup Strainer—with long handle, 10 inch diameter; at 95c

$1.25 Aluminum Double Turnover Omelet Pan—at 1

Curtain Stretchers None sent C. O. D.—none exchanged.

$1.10 Curtain Stretchers—frame 1⅜ inches wide; made of selected Norway pine; stationary pins 2 inches apart; at 95c

$1.50 Curtain Stretchers—frame 1¾ inches wide, stationary pins, 1½ inches apart, with corner bolts 1.25

$2.95 Curtain Stretchers—with adjustable pins and attached easel frame, 2¼ inches wide; made of clear white basswood; size 6x12 feet; at 2.50

$1.85 Aluminum Tea Kettles — with flat bottoms, wood grip handle; 3 quart capacity; at 1.49

$1.50 Aluminum Berlin Sauce Pans—with cover and long handle; 4 quart capacity; at 1.20

$3.62 "Kreamer" Heavy Gauged Tin Wash Boilers genuine copper bottom, No. 7, at 3.25

$1 American Food Choppers—strongly made; with four interchangeable knives; at 79c

Lighting Fixtures

For Gas and Electricity. The Handsomest Designs Assembled for Your Choice at Prices Which Are Most Moderate Considering Existing Conditions.

Art Glass Domes (as illustrated)—8 large bent panels in top and 8 skirt panels; covered with cut-out brass border design. Several colors to choose from. The dome is made in two sizes; 18-inch dome, complete for gas; special at 5.95. 18-inch dome, made in three light electric, with pull chain socket; at 6.95

22-inch Dome—complete for gas; at 7.25

20-inch Dome—for electricity; with three pull chain sockets 8.25

Floor Lamps—mahogany finished base (as illustrated); complete with Empire shade with 3-inch fringe; choice of several colors 9.25

$1.39 Welsbach Inverted Light Outfits — No. 10, spring burner, with separate gooseneck and No. 1 Welsbach mantle; choice of several styles of globes; at 1.15

Learn to Knit, Crochet and Embroider

Beginning Tomorrow (Monday, October 29th), a competent teacher will gladly instruct you in the art of knitting, crocheting and embroidering.

Enlist in this at once—knitting is a good way to do your bit for the soldiers.

Instruction Free of Charge

Hallowe'en Groceries

Apples and New Cider

Order all your table supplies for Hallowe'en in our Pure Food Market. Everything guaranteed strictly fresh and best quality. Mail and telephone orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000. Our new Grocery Catalogue, The American Home and Table, is now ready. Call or write for free copy.

Eggs

SELECTED EGGS—dozen in carton 47c. None Delivered.

Teas

INDIA-CEYLON TEA—Fountain blend, blue label; 5 lbs., $3; 1-lb. can 64c

MIXED TEAS, GREEN JAPAN TEA, ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, BASKET FIRED JAPAN TEA—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

Sweet Peas

Fountain Q.....

SWEET WRINKLED PEAS—dozen, $2.45; can 21c

EXTRA SIFTED PEAS—dozen, $2.70; can 23c

SIFTED SWEET PEAS—dozen, $2.50; can 22c

SELECTED SWEET PEAS—dozen, $2.30; can 20c

SELECTED MARROW-FAT PEAS—dozen, $2.10; can 18c

Babbitt's Best Cleanser

Dozen 63c; reg. 10c giant size box Free—Pot and Pan Scraper with purchase of Babbitt's Cleanser. 7c

Hallowe'en Nuts

PAPER SHELL ALMONDS—3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

LARGE HAZEL NUTS—4½ lbs., $1; lb. 22c

FANCY POLISHED PECANS—10 lbs., $2.40; lb. 25c

SOFT SHELL WALNUTS—3½ lbs., $1; lb. 30c

FANCY WALNUTS—10 lbs., $2.40; lb. 28c

SOFT SHELL ALMONDS—3¼ lbs., $1; lb. 32c

FANCY MIXED NUTS 4 lbs., $1; lb. 28c

Apple Cider

PURE SWEET APPLE CIDER—gallon jug, 69c; large bottle 20c

Fresh Fruits

JUICY LEMONS—dozen 25c

HONEY DEW MELONS—each 30c

SWEET PLUMS—for table use; large bskt., 85c; quart till 25c

COOKING PEARS—selected New York State crop; 5-qt. basket 45c

New Vegetables

SWEET POTATOES—5-qt. basket 55c

YELLOW TURNIPS OR WASHED CARROTS—5-qt. basket 45c

NEW ONIONS—fancy red crop; 5-qt. basket 55c

Our Own Roasting

See the Coffee Roaster in Daily Operation.

HOTEL BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.85; 3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c

FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—4½ lbs. 1

GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

Hallowe'en Apples

JONATHAN APPLES selected fruit; large size; doz. 50c

KING DAVID APPLES bright, red, juicy fruit; 5-qt. basket, 75c; dozen 30c

WINTER BANANA APPLES—selected yellow fruit; box, $3.25; dozen 40c

NEWTON PIPPIN APPLES—selected large fruit; 5-qt. basket 75c

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We give S&H Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

The New York Times.

RE SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1917. RE

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On Pullman sleeper arriving Pennsylvania Station, New York, Friday noon, Oct. 19, lady's ring containing three diamonds. Reward if returned to office St. Regis Hotel; no questions asked.

LOST.—Between 116th St. Broadway subway station and Times Square, or between Times Square and Maxine Elliott's Theatre, fur scarf, Fischer. Finder kindly return to Mrs. Melnick, 420 Riverside Drive.

LOST—In the vicinity of 9th St. and Broadway, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M., Thursday, Oct. 25, Hudson Bay sable scarf; liberal reward. 176 West 87th St., Apartment 12A. Telephone 5879 Schuyler.

LOST.—Between Kingsbridge Road and Times Square, lady's old-fashioned Waltham watch, closed case, black, white ribbon; engraved "May, from Father"; reward. J 192 Times.

LOST.—16-inch black traveling bag, containing men's apparel, on South Ferry or Brooklyn subway train, Friday night, between 10:15 and 10:45. Finder please return to 297 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST.—Friday night in moving picture theatre, Broadway and 103d St., black fur neckpiece; reward $15; absolutely no questions asked. Telephone Mr. Drew, 8942 Rector week days, between 10 and 4.

LOST—Thursday, Oct. 18, blue-green opal pin on gold bar, inscribed "From Tennessee, ten, Melbourne, 1912," valued as keepsake; good reward. Address Pocket Testament League, 156 5th Av.

LOST—Fox fur neck piece, Wednesday, between 2 and 2:30, Gimbel Brothers', 32d St. and 5th Av. Reward if returned to Gimbel Brothers' Lost and Found Department.

LOST—Friday evening, 10:30 o'clock, between Hotel Lafayette and 5th Av. and 50th St., sable neckpiece; reward. Return Monday, Alice Kauser, 1,402 Broadway.

LOST.—On Broadway, between 124th and 126th Sts., a black velvet steel-beaded bag; finder will be suitably rewarded. A. Schwartz, 510 West 124th.

LOST.—$100 reward, no questions asked for the return 2 diamond rings, 1 small ring, missed Oct. 16 from 202 West 106th St. W. Van, Cortland 4042.

LOST—Oct. 19, gentleman's one-stone turquoise ring, Maiden Lane or subway; reward larger than value of ring. Vogel, 944 Amsterdam Av.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, initials "S. E. B.," Saturday, Oct. 27, between Broadway, Ann, Fulton, and Church Sts. Reward if returned to Room 1406, St. Paul Bldg.

LOST. — Hudson seal shoulder cape, with kolinsky collar, possibly on Broadway, 85th. Finder communicate 2345 Broadway. Telephone 2937 Schuyler.

LOST—Friday morning, Flatbush Av. car, (Atlantic Av.,) beaded bag containing gold watch, initials P. R. S.; purse, money, &c.; liberal reward. Phone 1946 Bryant.

LOST.—Black bag containing Tuxedo suit on 59th St. crosstown car; reward; return to Mahlon Hamilton, 118 West 72d St.

LOST.—Wednesday, violet diamond brooch, Broadway, Amsterdam, 104th, 107th; reward. Crowan, 243 West 107th.

LOST—Tuesday, bunch of keys, valuable to loser only; suitable reward. W. R. Kerschner, 50 Church St.

LOST—Gold watch, initials "M. A. H.," between 23d St., Manhattan, Borough Hall, Brooklyn; reward. Tel. Gramercy 2389.

LOST—Large amethyst brooch, on Madison Av. car, Thursday afternoon; reward on return. V. Sutton, 54 East 78th.

LOST.—Fur neckpiece, Oct. 19, Detwiler's class; advise lady return immediately, avoid unpleasantness.

LOST.—Opera glasses, balcony Rialto Theatre, Saturday afternoon; reward. P. O. Box 756.

LOST—3 diamond rings, in small purse, front house 97 Hamilton Place. Liberal reward, no questions asked. Joachim.

LOST.—Palais Royal, Thursday night, silver lorgnettes with rhinestones; reward. E 134 Times.

LOST.—Skunk fur cape, near 316 West 95th; liberal reward; no questions asked. Goddard, 316 West 95th St.

LOST.—Saturday, B'way and 39th, black purse, containing $31; return Hotel Collingwood; reward.

LOST.—Sable neckpiece, in taxi, Tuesday evening; $50 reward. J. Abbot, 215 West 88th.

LOST—Small kolinsky for neckpiece, with 3 buttons; reward. K 79 Times.

LOST—Bunch of keys, National Park Bank, on key ring. K 81 Times.

$30 REWARD for fur muff left in No. 5 5th Av. bus, Oct. 23. Call Columbus 7747.

Found.

FOUND—Ring; owner can have same by sending description. S 112 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Wire Haired Terrier; Black, White and Tan. Lost Tuesday night. Very large reward. Dr. Locke, 605 West 179th.

LOST AND FOUND.

Other advertisements of Lost and Found articles may be found on next to last page, First News Section.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

18TH, 244 EAST.—Bachelor apartment; private house; large rooms and bath, facing Stuyvesant Park; no housekeeping.

18TH ST., 140-142 EAST.—Gramercy Park Section; housekeeping apartments, 6 rooms and bath with studio, $840; 7 rooms and bath, $940; 8 rooms and bath, $1,050. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 3700 John.

37TH ST., 142 EAST, (Royal Crown.)—Elegant apartments, 2 to 5 rooms, bath; rents $30 to $60; every improvement, elevators; (decorate apartments suit tenants.)

30TH ST., 31 EAST. — Unfurnished apartment, one flight up, of two large rooms, with private bath and large closet; $720 per annum. Apply Mrs. Murtha, on premises.

35TH, 138 EAST.—Single flat, 6 rooms, steam, $47.

66TH, 12 EAST.—Two, four rooms; decorate to suit; exceptional house, neighborhood.

68TH ST., 42 EAST.—Attractive three-room apartment. Call Plaza 6754.

A BARGAIN.

Heretofore held at $4,000; now offered at $460 per month; 10 rooms, 3 baths; in the 20s; flooded with sunlight; well furnished, an opportunity.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4620 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

APARTMENTS TO LET

We are now in a position to offer some unusually well furnished apartments, Park Av., West End Av., West 50s, and elsewhere, at monthly rentals for short or long season.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4620 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4620 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

PARK AV.—7 rooms, 2 baths; luxuriously furnished; year, $5,500; season, $3,200.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4620 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

WASHINGTON SQUARE, near.—3 rooms, bath, electric light; maid service; only $50 per month. Sturgeon, 1291.

Unfurnished—West Side.

7TH AV., 823, (5B.)—Six large outside rooms; southern exposure; fifth floor; elevator.

10TH, 44 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, with or without extra room for maid. Apply Superintendent.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments. Phone 3106 Chelsea.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block; "The Chimes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam, $38; for people of refinement; no small children.

25TH ST, 254 WEST.—Elevator, telephone, hall service day and night; 2 to 6 rooms, bath; $40 to $60; every modern improvement. Inquire Superintendent.

47TH, 12 WEST.—Three large rooms and bath, suitable for high-class business. Apply on premises.

47TH, 22 WEST.—Large rooms, kitchen, steam, electricity; suitable for gentlemen. Plaza 6032.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Modern, light; tiled baths; electric light; gas logs; telephones; kitchenette; service if desired; $65 to $75.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist.

56TH, 59 WEST.—Apartment of four rooms, bath, and kitchenette in private house; rent $70.

57TH, 421 WEST.—Seven light rooms; electricity, new plumbing; furnished, unfurnished. Janitor.

70TH ST., WEST.—Unfurnished parlor and basement floors; extension; bath; for permanent tenant; quiet tastes; (no smoking.) Room 30, 1,974 Broadway.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Seven light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; single apartments $65-$70. Superintendent, or Wood, 41 West 125th St.

90TH, 49 WEST.—One or two or three elegant rooms, studio parlor suite for doctor; service and breakfast optional.

91ST, 215 WEST.—Seven rooms, three baths; southern exposure; $2,000. Supt.

92D ST., 257 WEST, (between Broadway and West End Av.)—Seven rooms and bath, one block from subway station.

93D ST., 300 WEST, (cor. West End Av.)—Very large one room and bath; maid service; $42.50 month.

93D, 309 WEST.—Five rooms, sublease, $50. Van Fossan.

98TH, 220 WEST, ("The Borchardt.")—To sublet, unfurnished apartment; all modern improvements; eight rooms, two baths. (Apt. 3E.) Apply Apt. 12D, 215 West 98th.

111TH, 501 WEST. — Five elegant outside rooms, all light; elevator, electricity; all improvements; facing Cathedral of St. John; $55; 4 rooms, $45. Apply Superintendent.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—High-class elevator apartments, 5, 6 rooms; owner's management. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

113TH ST., 542 WEST.—Private apartment; strictly high class; modern improvements; caretaker.

115TH, (37 Morningside Av.)—Facing park; five large rooms; all improvements; $40.

124TH ST., 527-535 WEST, Near B'way and Columbia College.)—Exceptionally fine apartments, 4-5 rooms; well-kept house; bath; steam, elevator, telephone; $38 month up.

141ST, 601 WEST.—Elevator, 6-7 large rooms, conveniences; Subway, $35-$75.

149TH, 590 WEST.—7-room apt., 4 flights; steam, hot water; $40.

715-725 WEST 172D.

High-class elevator apartments, just completed, 5 and 6 rooms; beautiful location; convenient to subway.

181ST and Riverside.—Exceptional opportunity to secure choice five-room apartment; beautiful view Hudson; owner leaving city. Phone St. Nicholas 9600, or S 32 Times.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,050, (112th St.)—Four elegant, light rooms; elevator, electricity; all improvements; facing Cathedral St. John; $45. Superintendent.

AN ideal home for two families, 5-story private house, 12 rooms, 2 baths, strictly modern, parquet floors, electric lighting, &c., rent only $75. Inquire 2,114 5th Av., near 129th, or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS

130 W. 34th, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $40-$45. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or janitor.

A corner apartment of six exceptionally large rooms, bath; rent $1,200. 200 West 86th St., Apartment 44.

BROADWAY, 2,128.—TWO AND THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH, MAID SERVICE; REFERENCE REQUIRED.

BROADWAY, 3,637.—Beautiful 5-room apartment to sublet; large foyer; first-class building, Northold. See Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (85th St.)—Elegant apartment, six rooms, two baths, sublet, two-year lease; exclusive neighborhood. Phone W. R. Jr., 1 Plaza.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 463.—7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; rents $40-$45. Louis Carreau, Agent, 790 6th Av., 45th St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 244, (near 85th St.)—Attractive small apartment.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55. 274-276 West 19th St., 5 and 6 all light rooms. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or Supt.

HAVEN AV., 110, (171st.)—5 beautiful large rooms, first floor; all modern improvements; ready now; moderate rent; near subway.

HOTEL CHELSEA, 222 West 23d St.—Rare bargain to good tenant; stockholder's apartment, unfurnished, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Welchman, 2,045 Main.

JEWISH FAMILY, private house, would let floor, around West End Av. and 100th St. Inquire 228 West 109th.

LADY will lease half of apartment to business woman. Telephone Murray Hill 782.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT.

1,045 7th Av., (117th.) 7 rooms, bath, 24 ft., $65. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

MANHATTAN AV., 272. (Cor. 111th.)—Beautiful apartment, facing Morningside Park; day and night service; three exceptionally large, beautifully decorated rooms; also six rooms; convenient to all cars and elevated express trains; rent from $45-$65. Agent on premises.

NAGEL AV., 65, (201st St.)—Comfortable apartments, 5 large, light rooms; $36.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 614, CORNER 142D ST.

Sublease 5 rooms, 2 baths; 11th floor; one of best Hudson views on Drive; $80. Manager, Audubon 6090.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, Corner 135th St.—Six rooms, all light; $720. R. L. Julian, care of Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, 2,706 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131.—Sublet, handsome nine-room apartment; Dorchester. H. F. Avery.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454, Apt. 4C—Beautiful 4-room apartment; 1 year lease, $65 monthly.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 342, Near 127th.—5 rooms; hot water; low rent; 519-871.

SUBLEASE 5 rooms, two baths; overlooking Hudson; $80. Manager, 644 Riverside Drive.

THE HILLCREST, 403 WEST 116TH ST.—5 exceptionally large, light rooms, 2 baths, 50 ft. frontage on wide street, modern improvements, electric light, elevator; on account tenant being called away, will sublet at $1,500 until October, 1920. Messmer & Carreau, 101 Park Av.

THE MIDETTE—69 WEST 107TH ST.

5 rooms, private halls, every convenience; high-grade service, day and night elevator and telephone service; responsible private families only; house under owner's supervision; rents $40 to $45. Apply to Supt. on premises.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH ST.

High-class elevator apartments, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $300 to $1,500. Superintendent, on premises.

WADSWORTH AV., 86-88, corner 177th St., 5 and 6 rooms; all conveniences; $29 to $40. Broadway subway; 181st St.; lowest rent Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON PLACE.

In the new home of a sculptor, beautifully arranged duplex studio; apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths, studio double height ceiling, north light; open fireplace; elevator; seen by appointment only. WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, near.—2 rooms, bath, electric light; maid service; only $35 per month. Sturgeon, 1291.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

723 ST. NICHOLAS AV., Corner 146th St.
4 and 6 rooms; high-class elevator apt. house; all night service; rent $42.50-$62.50. Apply Supt. or E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St.

Bronx.

SHAKESPEARE AV., 1,221.—2-family house, 6 rooms; improvements; subway Jerome-167th.

Brooklyn.

256 GATES AVENUE.
Franklin Court, Gates Arms, modern up-to-minute home; under direct management of owner; 6 rooms, all light. Superintendent on premises or VANDERY CORPORATION, 61 Chambers St. Tel. Worth 732.

Long Island.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—6-room apartment and bath. 3 Roman Av.

Furnished—East Side.

34TH, 144 EAST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; piano; $45; one, two ladies. Glgim.

34TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

43D, 11 EAST.—Bachelor apartment; two large rooms, bath, electricity; convenient Grand Central.

57TH, 18 EAST. — Handsomely furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette; Victrola, library, piano; see and appreciate splendid condition. Jackson.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartments; 2-3 well furnished large rooms and bath.

58TH ST., 5 EAST.—Furnished suite of five, rooms, 3 bathrooms, spacious closets, with complete hotel service; light on four sides of suite; exceptionally fine. Inquire at office of Hotel Savoy, 5th Av., corner 58th St.; rent $5,200 to $6,000; also suite of 3 rooms, 2 bathrooms, $4,000; light on four sides; no buildings adjoining; brokers note.

60TH ST., 45 EAST.—Floor in private residence, two enormous rooms, bath, and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished, parquet floor, steam heat, &c., large closet space; perfect in every detail; suitable for bachelor or couple.

81ST ST., 75 EAST.—Corner Park Av.; seven rooms, elegantly furnished; southern exposure.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Cor. Park Av.)—Sunshiny apartment, 5 rooms and bath, furnished, until June 1. Phone 9390 Lenox.

94TH, 138 EAST.—Attractively furnished 6 rooms and bath, all outside, in modern house. Seen between 2 and 5 o'clock; $125.

APARTMENTS AND ARTISTIC STUDIOS.

Exclusive suites, $200 to $1,000 monthly. THE FALCO,
503 Fifth Av.-42d. Murray Hill 4383.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. Choice localities; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Seminole, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment for bachelors, in private house, 2 rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE.

Two large connecting rooms, luxurious bath, many closets; gentlemen preferred; references required. Woodman, 44 East 35th.

FURNISHED apartment, parlor, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, and bath; 4 doors from 5th Av. and Art Museum; $150 monthly. Telephone Lenox 713.

IRVING PLACE, 77, (Gramercy Park Section.)—Two rooms and bath, furnished in good taste; housekeeping, with service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St.

LIST apartments with us; we can rent for or to you; personally investigated. Lelands, 11 West 34th. Greeley 1428.

MADISON AV., 644, (Near 59th.)—Exclusive, well appointed 2-room apartment; elevator, telephone, maid, meal service. Apt. 31.

PARK AV., 823.—Seven rooms, two baths; living room 36 feet; east, north, southern exposure; exceptionally furnished; rare antiques, rugs, hangings; $400 month. Hallam.

PARK AV., 515.—Handsomely furnished 10-room, corner apt.; 5th floor; 6 months or longer lease; can be seen between 11 and 4 o'clock.

PARK AV., 405.—Four-room bachelor apartment with bath, furnished, season $2,000; long lease $1,650. Apply Superintendent.

PLAZA SECTION.—7 rooms, 3 baths, charmingly furnished. Particulars Columbus 3974.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST. Residential hotel; any number rooms; bath.

SIX ROOMS, December to June, 59th to 90th, East; reasonable. E 167 Times.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

Park Av., Fifties, 11-room duplex, $6,000; Madison Av., opp. Ritz-Carlton, 3 rooms, 12 rooms, 4 masters', studio; East Sixties, 62d St., East, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $300 mo.; W. 57th St., 5 rooms, bright, new, $300 mo.; 5th Av., facing Park, finest in city, $16,000. OTHERS IN ALL BEST LOCALITIES. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., AGENTS, 402 MADISON AV., at 47TH ST. M. H. 2890.

Triplex apartment, furnished, Madison Av., near 50th; three stories and basement; three master's and two servants' rooms; two baths; charmingly furnished; drawing room, dining room; large halls; light kitchen and laundry; street and servants' entrances entirely separate from apartment house; rent, $5,000. Telephone 8612 Plaza. Reply L 201 Times Downtown.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION. — Two rooms, private bath, light, heat, service, breakfast; two people; $25 weekly; references required. K 63 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, ON 79TH ST., NEAR DRIVE; RENT, $2,500 FOR SEASON; SEEN BY APPOINTMENT. PHONE SCHUYLER 2447.

7TH AV, 823, (5B.)—Six large outside rooms; southern exposure; 5th floor; elevator.

10TH, 44 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, with or without extra room for maid. Apply superintendent.

22D ST., 222 WEST, CHELSEA HOTEL.—Stockholder's apartment, No. 86, exquisitely furnished, for rent by the year; four rooms, bath, closets, and small kitchen. Apply for terms to Marsh & Wever, 42 Broadway; present tenant will show.

28D ST., 435 WEST.—One, two rooms, fully equipped; kitchen; private house; references exchanged.

27TH, 26 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; maid service.

34TH ST., 140 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, completely furnished; southern exposure; maid, hall service; references. Greeley 4851.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 341, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50S, near 5th Av.—Sublet or sell complete furnishings, mahogany, brass; five rooms; modern apartment.

50TH, 4 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment; all conveniences. Dwyer.

51ST, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, completely furnished, piano, electric light and gas; references. See housekeeper.

54TH ST., 29 WEST. (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsomely furnished apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath and 3 rooms with 2 baths, sunny rooms; steam heat.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Big, sunny, attractive two rooms, bath, elevators, hall service. Hart.

55TH, 39 WEST.—Non-housekeeping, artistically furnished apartment; excellent cuisine.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; for bachelors; price reasonable.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Two housekeeping apartment, handsomely furnished, $250 monthly; call Saturday, Sunday, 2-4. Telephone Circle 1754.

57TH, 106 WEST.—5 large rooms, bath; suitable 3 adults; Nov. 1, May, longer; 2d floor. Monday.

57TH ST., 130 WEST. — Handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Malcolm.

58TH, 7TH AV., ALWYN COURT. Magnificent, spacious 12 rooms, 5 baths; corner; luxuriously furnished. Railing. 4253 Columbus.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Two splendid large, light rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat, hardwood floor, &c.; rent $70. Apply H. B. Blecke, 1,737 Broadway.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Wire-trained, modern apartment; furnished; rent reasonable; only 2 left. Sturgeon, 1291.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

58TH, 200 WEST.—A very desirable furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths; overlooking Central Park; to June or longer.

58TH ST.—Living room, two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; unusual; new; sunny. Col. 734.

58TH ST., 166 WEST.—Magnificent 2d floor of exclusive private house, or, unfurnished.

60TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large studios, 16x21, 19-foot ceiling; sleeping balcony; furnished complete; non-housekeeping; $1,200 per annum.

60TH, 26 EAST.—Unusually large room and bath, well furnished; high-class section; non-housekeeping; $1,100 per annum.

61ST, 10 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Exceptional 3-room, bath apartment; artistic furnishings; 9th floor; fine view. Lawton.

64TH ST., 1 WEST.—(Harperly Hall.)—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished, ninth floor, southeast corner of building; open fireplace; balconies overlooking Central Park; refrigeration; may be had eight months for $3,200, one year for $3,600.

67TH, 33 WEST.—Duplex of 6 rooms and large north light studio for month or longer. Call before noon or after 6 P. M., Columbus 3092. Mann.

68TH ST., 1 WEST, (Corner Central Park West.)—Seven rooms, two baths, completely furnished; well laid out and well fitted up; two rooms face the park; $2,000 per annum.

68TH, 200 WEST.—Apt. 9 D; 3 rooms and bath, charmingly furnished.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome rooms, bath, kitchenette; excellent location; refined home.

71ST, 235 WEST.—Beautifully furnished four rooms, bath, apartment, 8th floor. Lawton.

72D ST.—Beautifully furnished private apartments; sublet 2-4 rooms, bath; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; maid service; finest and best locations in city. For particulars inquire Mrs. Deane, 118 West 72d.

72D SUBWAY.—5 rooms, 2 bedrooms, new building, charmingly furnished. Columbus 3974.

72D, 145 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment; 2 rooms and bath. Whitney.

72TH, (322 WEST END AV.)—TWO, THREE ROOMS, BATH; PRIVATE RESIDENCE; WELL FURNISHED; ELECTRICITY, TELEPHONE; CONVENIENCES.

79TH ST., 315 WEST, (Hudsonia.)—To sublet, elegantly furnished six-room apartment for six months or longer at reasonable rental. Apply office on premises.

79TH ST., WEST.—Three rooms, with, without kitchen; exclusive apartment. 9616 Schuyler. Apt. 2T.

79TH, 133 WEST.—Apartment, sublet, three rooms, bath, artistic, complete, $175. Schuyler 4837.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Modern; maid service; 1, 2 rooms; convenient subway, elevated.

84TH.—Eight rooms, three baths, drawing room 20x26 feet; beautiful decorations; artistic furnishings and hangings; most exclusive house; will appeal to the ultra-refined; $400 a month; less for year's lease. Phone 3461 Schuyler.

84TH, 235 WEST, (Alameda.)—Apartment to rent, 10th floor; 8 rooms, 3 baths; 2 master bedrooms. Apply Superintendent.

85TH ST., 1 WEST, (2E.)—For rent, completely furnished housekeeping apartment; six rooms, two baths.

85TH, 1 WEST.—Sublet beautiful 5 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Jones, Bryant 1297. Write A. J., 1 Pierrepont Av.

86TH, 202 WEST.—Apartment of four very large rooms; beautifully furnished; Steinway baby grand; $250. Apt. 5C.

90TH, 49 WEST.—One or two or three elegant rooms; also parlor suite for doctor; service and breakfast optional.

91ST ST., 250 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Varsilies; beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms; rental $375. Apply supt.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished two large rooms, parlor floor, bath, electricity, $90.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Private party, leaving town, sublet homelike apartment; six sunny rooms; handsomely furnished, mahogany; large open fireplaces; piano, linen, silver, &c.; elevator, telephone, all modern comforts; select neighborhood; $100 month; references. King.

93D, 308 WEST.—Attractive, completely furnished apartment; 7 rooms, 2 baths, 3 bedrooms, maids' rooms; light; moderate. La Mont.

94TH ST., 250 WEST, corner, (96th express.)—Eight outside rooms, modern, elevator; west exposure; splendid outlook, handsome furnishings; $225 month; six months, longer. Edelson.

94TH, (West End Av.)—Two large rooms, facing avenue; elegantly furnished; dressing room, kitchenette, bath; two blocks from express subway. Prior 3637.

96TH ST., 320 WEST.—Six rooms and bath, electric light, steam heat, telephone; rent $50 month; can be seen Sunday between 2 and 4 P. M.; week days by appointment. Josephi, 18 Broadway. Phone Broad 2216.

98TH ST., 315 WEST, (Holland Court.)—Near subway express station and bus lines; in high-class apartment house, 7 light rooms, 2 baths, completely and beautifully furnished; balcony, with view of river; grand piano, silver, linens; good library.

98TH, 203 WEST.—3-room apartment; high-class; southern and northern exposure; very desirable. Apt. 1B.

101ST, 205 WEST.—THE JOSEPH HOTEL, 3 doors from B'way. Phone 9575 River. High-class, nicely, completely furnished 6, 7 large; sunny rooms and bath; $125 and $150; electricity and maid service included.

101ST ST., 240 WEST.—Elevator, all-night phone, telephone service.

104TH ST., 224 WEST.—Sublet for one year, duplex apartment, handsomely furnished, antique mahogany; nine rooms, bath, shower; two maids' rooms; living room 31x15; dining room 20x15; abundant linen, plated silver, china, glass, pianola piano, Victrola; $150 monthly; references required. Allen.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Will sublet elegantly appointed Broadway corner apartment, next to Riverside Drive, 3 master bedrooms, grand piano, silver, cut glass, and gold china, to responsible tenant only, $250 monthly. Telephone 8195 Academy. Apartment 2 C.

110TH, 131 WEST.—Two room, kitchenette, and bath apartment, complete for housekeeping; will sublet or sell; can be seen between 7:30 and 9 evenings.

111TH, 536 WEST, Apt. 33.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath; very attractively furnished; brand new.

111TH, 529 WEST. — High-class four-room elevator apartment; southern exposure. Kirkpatrick.

111TH, 505 WEST.—Four light rooms, telephone, elevator; 6 months; complete. Hale.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Apartment, six rooms, handsomely furnished; comfortable home; $125. O'Connor.

113TH, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Four high-class rooms, overlooking Columbia, elevator. Apartment 4A.

113TH, 535 WEST.—Charming four-room apartment; every convenience; $125. Apt. 8A.

115TH, (between B'way and Riverside.)—Attractively furnished 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchenette apartment; sweet, clean, linen, silver, choice mahogany furniture. Morningside 3385. Apt. 93-A.

116TH, (Riverside.)—5 rooms, new building, handsomely furnished; particulars Columbus 3974.

118TH, 423 WEST. — Beautifully appointed two-room apartment; sunny; kitchen privileges; elevator. Reynolds.

118TH, 435 WEST. — Delightful two room, kitchenette apartment, entirely front, south; immediate possession; opposite Columbia; restaurant. 9F. Hildreth.

119TH ST., 435 WEST, (Apt. 4H.)—Attractively furnished two-room apartment, kitchenette.

122D, 308 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath, elevator. Apt. 4G. Call after 12.

124TH, 510 WEST.—5 large, airy rooms, neatly furnished; possession immediate. Apply 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., or by telephone. 889 Morningside, Apt. 5T.

127TH, 601 WEST. — Exquisitely furnished three rooms and kitchenette, $70. Apt. 52.

138TH, 636 WEST.—Five-room, cosy, light apartment; references required. Apt. 6.

145TH, (654 St. Nicholas Av.)—Completely furnished apartment, 6 rooms, bath, my private home; $60. Apt. 2 south.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $75 monthly and up; $18 weekly up; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.) Apt. 2 south.

HOTEL NOBLETON, 128 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

ALL APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED; low weekly, monthly rates. Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Col. 5565.

APARTMENT, of seven rooms and bath; newly and handsom ely furnished; one block from 103d St.; two doors west of Broadway; rent five months or longer. Phone River 1325. Wyle B., 2,711 Broadway.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. I personally inspected lists. Consult Mrs. Neideman Renting Specialist. 154 West 70d. Columbus 936.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.

E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED Exclusive Renting. 176 West 72d. Col. 848.

APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED Exclusive Renting. 175 West 72d. Col. 848.

ARTISTICALLY furnished apartment, bath, kitchenette; refined, central. Phone 3979 Madison Square.

AUDUBON AV., 226, (West 177th St.)—To sublet, unfurnished elevator apartment, six large, light rooms, open south, southeast exposure; rent, $50. Janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55 $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

ARTISTICALLY furnished apartment, five rooms and bath; moderate rent. Telephone Morningside 4318.

BACHELOR apartment in one of finest buildings on Riverside Drive, in the 90's; handsomely and completely furnished; to share with well-bred and congenial young man only; seven rooms, on very reasonable terms; a most desirable home. Write immediately. Box 263 Times.

BEAUTIFUL apartments, furnished with extraordinary care and taste; refined surroundings; high-class elevator apartment house; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms. Inquire office, 517 West 113th St. Telephone 8240 Morning.

Beautifully furnished floor, private house, West Nineties, near park; large sitting room, front large bedroom, bath, kitchenette, electricity; suitable couple or two gentlemen; $85 month. Phone River-side 5410.

BROADWAY, 2,731, (Near 103d Subway.)—Six pleasant, newly decorated, well furnished medium rooms; all night elevator; respectable, quiet house; no infants or dogs; $65.

BROADWAY, (91st.)—Perfectly appointed 4-room home; light; new elevator apartment; Orientals, Victrola, handsome period furniture. Riverside 11.

BROADWAY, (91st St.)—Especially desirable 4 rooms, tastily furnished; piano, linen, silver; new building; $175; special yearly rental.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (93d.)—Comfortable 8-room apartment, bath; small family. Apartment 11.

ELEGANTLY furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths; Park Av.; $500. F. H., 132 Times.

EXCLUSIVE neighborhood, East Seventies, just off Fifth Av.; bedroom, bath, drawing room, adjoining floor, for couple, $50 a week; breakfast if desired. Y 249 Times Annex.

FOUR rooms and bath on 72d St., near Broadway; handsomely furnished new building, front apartment, ready for immediate occupancy; six months or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENT to let until Jan. 1; immediate possession; high-class four-room apartment, nicely furnished; baby grand piano; all conveniences; $90 per month to refined couple. See Superintendent, 414 West 121st St.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

MANHATTAN AV., (Central Park West.)—Small suite, entire second floor in small private English house; telephone; heat; electricity; breakfast; $50; monthly, inclusive. Riverside 9012.

MANHATTAN AV., 10, corner 101st.—Sublet, furnished elevator apartment; five sunny rooms; November, May or longer; references. Apt. 3A.

NEAR WASHINGTON SQ.—Three rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Seen Saturday, Sunday. Stuyvesant 1297.

ONE or TWO ROOMS, handsomely furnished, in private house; piano, bath, electric light; moderate rent to right party; splendid location. Y 344 Times Annex.

REFINED LADY having own furniture will share apartment, home for semi-invalid lady or entire charge of widower's family. Write A. A., 1 Pierrepont Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Eight newly decorated rooms, corner, tenth floor; southern exposure; beautiful view Hudson River; handsomely furnished; bargain; two years' lease. K 22 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished 10 rooms, 3 baths; grand piano, linen; superb view. Phone 6570 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Handsomely furnished, sunny corner; choice location; eight rooms; newly decorated; long, short lease. Morningside 9834. Reed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 120, (CORNER 84TH ST.)—ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENT, EIGHT ROOMS, FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY. C. E. BURCH.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE Apartment. — Account war, sublet three

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Columbus Circle, (311 West 59th St.)—Store and basement, most suitable for hardware, auto accessories, electric supply; lofts 22x90; light manufacturing; also offices, salesrooms, north skylight studios. Apply on premises or phone Risser, 6350 Madison Square.

7 EAST 54TH STREET.

25-foot, 4-story and basement house, with 3-story extension, elevator, steam heat, electric light; in the exclusive retail section. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5790.

Connecting offices on 10th floor, either separate or together; total 280 square feet; use of stenographer and telephone if desired. Call Room 1005, 15 East 40th St., or telephone Murray Hill 1592.

For Rent.—Desk room in Room 416, 103 Park Av. Building; arrangements can be made for part time of stenographer; room can be inspected. Apply Artesian Well and Supply Co., Providence, R. I.

For store and light manufacturing purposes; 5-story building, 25x80, and cellar to rent complete at $2,400; will also divide; long lease given. 111 East 12th St., (½ minute from Broadway.)

I wish to sublet a newly decorated corner suite of four offices on 5th Av., near 34th; best bargain in N. Y. for $100 monthly to Jan. 31st, 1919. Apply Jas. A. Tedford, lessee, Fifth Av. Building.

New Haven, Conn.—Warehouse building and store, containing 25,000 square feet; fully equipped for business. The Elmer E. Spalth Co., 539 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 130 Broadway. Phone 5064 Rector.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE. Every facility; rent $40.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

32,000 SQ. FT. GROUND FLOOR to lease for mfg. purposes in Manhattan; engine, boiler, generator, compressor, 25-ton crane complete. S 25 Times.

Corner store to let, 54 Av., cor. 24th; desirable store and basement; suitable any business; arrange to suit tenant; reasonable rent. Inquire Superintendent, 326 3d Av.

Desirable sample rooms in Wilsen Building, 1,270 Broadway, corner 33d St., facing Broadway, to sublet; reasonable rent. Columbia Knitting Mills.

Space, 5th Av., opposite library, with or without equipment for chiropodist, massage, manicure. Call Room 300, 489 5th Av., New York City.

Brick Mill, over 100,000 ft., water and steam power, siding, (perfect,) $50,000; near Albany Freight Exchange. 41 Cedar St.

CORNER store to let, southwest corner 180th St. and Belmont Av.

J. B. Theiss, 17 West 42d St.

Brooklyn.

13,000 feet for rent in fireproof loft building, near Flatbush Av. freight depot; excellent location for help; low insurance. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Out of Town.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

High-class office suite and apartment combined, especially suited for dentist, corsetiere, millinery, &c., in the heart of beautiful Montclair. Inquire Stammelmai Bldg., Montclair Centre.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted — Machinery warehouse and shop space, about two to three thousand square feet, with shipping facilities in New York, Jersey City, or Brooklyn; convenient to Singer Building. R 287 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

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REALTY OWNERS!!!

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5 and 6% Manhattan and Westchester. LOUIS CARREAU, 796 6th Av., N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

An opportunity to secure an exceptional BARGAIN IN A HANDSOME WEST SIDE RESIDENCE, FREE AND CLEAR. Suitable terms. Positive Sacrifice. May consider part exchange. DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 BROADWAY.

136th St., 350 West.—Four-story, speckled brick and brownstone, 18 rooms, 3 baths, steam-heated; adaptable for three or four families; price, $15,500; mortgage, $10,000 at 5 per cent. Owner on premises.

152d, East. (Park Av.) — Beautiful house; every modern convenience; tastefully decorated; extra large rooms; unusual opportunity. Particulars, Glaenzer, 254 West 84th. Phone 2900 Schuyler.

Sale at sacrifice; attractive American-basement dwelling; twenty-two feet wide, near Riverside Drive; twelve rooms, two baths; electricity, gas; hardwood floors. Owner, E 196 Times.

TWO BARGAINS! ! !

Opportunity to purchase superb houses near park; sacrifice prices for quick action. K 33 Times.

Brooklyn.

WOULD YOU BUY

a twelve-room modern one-family house, all improvements, one block from Bay Parkway express station, for a small amount more than lots are worth at Bensonhurst? I must sell; all offers considered. Further particulars, E 412 Times Annex.

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—Fine brick residence, 2,195 Andrews Av.; lot 80x100 feet; small district restricted to residences, free from stores, saloons, and apartment houses; near New York University Campus; fine college neighborhood; near trolley and rapid transit; rising land values; $30,000; immediate possession. Address Owner, Y 285 Times Annex.

Elegant private brick dwelling, 9 rooms, 2 baths; nothing better in the Bronx; Savings Bank mortgage; leased to May, 1918, $65 month; great bargain for cash; might trade for free, clear Bronx lots. George E. & Charles Buckbee, Inc., 21 West Fordham Road.

Queens.

LORMAWOOD, QUEENS.

Six rooms, $4,900; seven rooms, $5,500; all improvements; beautiful wooded section. Call or phone O'Brien, 9624J Hollis.

Richmond.

EXCEPTIONALLY modern tile stucco tenroom house, just completed; three bathrooms, hot-water heat, electricity; garage; beautiful, select and convenient location; half hour from city; golf, tennis; rent $75. EMMINGTON, 271 Tompkins Av., Clifton, Staten Island. Tel. 1786 Tompkinsville.

Westchester.

An attractive Colonial house and English cottage for sale only, but at attractive terms and price; ideal environment among rocks and trees; 8 minutes' walk from Scarsdale station; values are exceptional and merit investigation. T. Seymour, 49 West 23d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

At Scarsdale, English half-timbered dwelling, ten rooms, three baths, living room 15x22, 3 fireplaces, hardwood trim, beautiful grounds, all improvements, 6 minutes' walk to station, for sale; reasonable terms to responsible people. J. T. Withers, 2,240 Ryer Av. Tel. 2060 Fordham.

Bungalows—Four being erected from unique plans at Lake Mahopac; can sell at low cost on account of having own sawmill; interior arrangements can be changed to suit buyer. L. T., Room 1302, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9880 Madison Square.

Am building at Scarsdale 2 up-to-date homes, 8 baths; sleeping porches; large plots; all improvements; close to station; will sell at reasonable terms. Phone or write to J. T. Withers, 2,240 Ryer Av. Tel. 2060 Fordham.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON—Nine-room house, near river and trolley or commuting, for sale; bargain, $7,000; rent, $50 per month; will take Liberty bonds. Cramer, Owner, 275 West 11th St., New York.

FOR SALE—Thirty minutes from Grand Central Depot, Westchester County, fifteen-room private residence; large garage; suitable house for all-year residence. Address X 298 Times Annex.

SCARSDALE.—New 8-room house, 3 baths, hot water heat; high, fine neighborhood; for sale on reasonable terms. OWNER, BENJAMIN EDWARDS, SCARSDALE, N. Y.

California bungalow at Lake Mahopac; right on the lake; 3 minutes' walk from station; all improvements; restricted section; reasonable terms. J. T. Withers, 2,240 Ryer Av. Tel. 2060 Fordham.

California Bungalow, 8 rooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements; rustic environments; clear brook, &c.; $8,000; re-sonable terms. T. Keller, 1 West 33d St. Phone 9880 Madison Square.

At Larchmont, beautiful Colonial house, 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, &c.; shaded plot; all improvements; easy terms. T. T., Box 90 Times.

$7,600 buys a beautiful cottage, 20 miles out, all modern improvements, $500 down, balance to suit, large plot. Y 280 Times Annex.

For Sale—Bronxville modern 9-room house on high ground; very reasonable terms. Harper, 245 West 39th, New York City.

Owner offers sacrifice, $12,500, house, ten rooms, three baths, near water, lot 100x250. Wm. Ensinger, New Rochelle.

Larchmont Woods—5 minutes from station; six-room stucco house; hot-water heat; easy terms. Cooper, 9 Walnut Road.

FOR RENT AT SCARSDALE, 8-room house with 2 baths and garage. Apply BENJA-

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester.

ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE PRICES of $8,600 and $8,900 each for two nearly new, modern, frame, private houses, 8 rooms and bath, with all modern improvements, on plots 50x125, at White Plains, 8 minutes from New York Central Station; $1,500 cash required for each house; balance on mortgage; these bargains cannot be duplicated in Westchester County; must be sold before Nov. 15. Address Arthur Hillson, 479 West 148th St., New York City.

Long Island.

LIBERTY BONDS FOR THIS HOME.

Commutation 10 cents to beautiful six-room cottage, all modern improvements; tiled bath, steam heat, open tapestry brick fireplace, two porches; located on corner plot, with plenty of shade trees, having a beautiful view of lake; near train and trolley; will accept as first payment Liberty bonds and balance $22 monthly to a reliable, interested party. Altman, 276 Times Downtown.

Widow wants to sell little country home, with good six-room house and nice garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; elegant location; near trolley and depot; will take reasonable offer; must sell quick to interested party on easy terms. Write to Nolan, 286 Times Downtown.

$950 for small old house, with a large plot of ground; near town, trolley, and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs make cash and $10 monthly; small repairs make this a fine year-round home. Write or call. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

House, furnished or unfurnished, 8 rooms and bath, all improvements; corner house, with garage; 4 minutes to station. 11 Hempstead Av., Rockville Centre, Long Island, or John 5050.

For Sale or Rent, furnished, until May 1, seven-room house, two baths. Box 174 Great Neck Station, Long Island.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE.

Historic house where President McKinley died, 1,168 Delaware Av., Buffalo, N. Y.; exclusive residential section; also some genuine antiques. Address Owner, Y 259 Times Annex.

ALL-Year Home.—Rent, furnished or unfurnished; very high land; hour out; ten rooms, bath, electricity, steam, &c.; splendid location; very moderate rental; might sell. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Connecticut.

One of the finest views in Eastern Connecticut is to be obtained from this grand old estate of 160 acres. The panorama of surrounding country with its ever changing view is beyond description; it must be seen to be appreciated; located on the hills of Woodstock, renowned for its fine air and water; 2½ miles from Quinebaug Station, 7 miles from Putnam, Conn., excellent roads, splendid, old-fashioned house of 14 rooms with running water in the barn; apple orchard, young peach orchard; land level, free from stone, soil rich heavy loam; about 80 acres under cultivation and mowing, balance pasture and wood; this is one of the finest summer places, but one of our best commercial farms; must be sold at once; price reduced to $5,500 for quick sale which would not begin to pay for the buildings. Y 212 Times Annex.

Quaint, old-fashioned house, eight rooms; good barns; fruit, all kinds, in abundance; near town; splendid elevation, with extensive Sound views; $15,000. NORWALK AGENCY, INC., 45 Wall St., NORWALK, CONN.

New Jersey.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME ready to occupy; seven wonderful rooms; parquet floors; living room with large open fireplace; dining room, dining porch, bedroom, sleeping porch, magnificent bathroom, model kitchen, with instantaneous automatic water heater; butler's pantry; large plot, 7,500 square feet; refined surroundings; restricted; improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches; golf, tennis; 3 minutes from station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90; price, $6,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone owner, MILTON D. AYERS, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

Illustrated Booklet on Request. Dalzell, Brown & Company.

PROSPECT HILL, Summit, N. J. Villa Plots in a Natural Park. Houses $29,000 to $35,000.

29 W. 34th St., Offices in Lackawanna Sta., New York. Summit, N. J.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—Sacrifice for $4,500 a seven-room, attractive home, worth $5,500. Took it in trade and can't use it myself. Fine plot, on one of best streets; very high; only two years old; hardwood trim, steam heat, modern bath, electric light, gas for cooking, screens, closed-in porch, 10 tons coal in cellar; electric fixtures all in; convenient to railroad station and schools; a few hundred dollars down, balance on terms less than rent elsewhere. Builder, P. O. Box 529, New York City.

NO MONEY DOWN.

NO INTEREST TO PAY.

Rent this charming home and three-quarters of the rent each month will be applied to reducing the principal. In 14 years you own it free and clear. Nine rooms and bath; most exclusive section; large open fireplace; built-in glass closets, window seats, &c.; beautifully shaded; plot 50x125, planted with fruit, grapes, &c. Call or write for particulars. H. O. WENTWORTH, Rochelle Park, N. J.

WRITE ME NOW.—I sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home given for $200 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace; built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 30 Maiden Lane. John 6047.

Owing to my family moving to California, I desire to sell or rent my home at Summit, N. J., 8-story house, 8 bedrooms, drawing room, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, maids' dining room, &c.; steam heat; large porches; large yard; shade trees; garage for two cars; every city convenience and comfort; first-class order; price, $30,000; rent, furnished, $225 per month. Thomas M. Sizer, 15 William St., New York. Telephone Broad 971.

Must sell my 10-room house, newly decorated, plot 50x100, at Edgewater, N. J., directly opposite Grant's Tomb, on the heights of New Jersey; only 5 minutes to ferry; Edgewater is fast upcoming one of the largest industrial centres, and real estate values increasing rapidly; this is a wonderful opportunity for a rooming or boarding house; price $4,500, easy terms. Call, write, or phone owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE, every improvement; open fireplace, tiled bath, hardwood floors; combination coal and gas range; plot 80x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $5,500; reasonable terms.

FRANK MILLER. Telephone 4088 Cortlandt. 18 Park Row.

BEAUTIFUL ELBERON.

New cottage, 7 rooms, all modern improvements; plot ½ large; 3 blocks ocean; near depot; on wealthiest avenue on north shore of New Jersey. F. L. Ferguson, 96 Orange St., Brooklyn.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Long Island City.—For sale, two-story building and real estate, corner Jackson, Vernon Av. and 2d St., to close estate. Mrs. Richard A. Peck, 363 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath; plot 100x250; garage; fruit, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled moving; adjoining lot, 100x250, if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

Exceptional value, new six-room house, on acre plot; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; $5,200. Write for particulars to Smith, Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., (adjoining Ridgewood.)

I will rent, furnished or unfurnished, or sell fine home, Forest Hill section, Newark, 10 rooms, &c.; price $12,000; rent $1,200, furnished. John A. Miller, Union Building, Newark.

Pleasant nine-room house, conveniently located, near Park St. station, Montclair, N. J., for rent, or would sell; all improvements, now being redecorated; rent only $45. J. S. Brown, 331 Greenwich St., New York.

Account death must sacrifice charmingly situated California bungalow; modern imp'ts; price $2,200; liberal terms. Widow, B 254 Times Downtown.

Attractive California 4-room bungalow, bath; modern imp'ts, spacious grounds; Rutherford's prettiest location; only $2,250; terms arranged. Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

New home at Plainfield, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, steam heat, all improvements; low price; easy terms. Leslie R. Stewart, 189 North Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

To rent, furnished seven-room house, attractively furnished, until April 1; near station. Tel. 304 Kingsbridge.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Long Island.

Furnished house, all improvements, hot water heat, nicely furnished; will rent very reasonable for Winter; 2 minutes from Baldwin Depot. Apply Mrs. I. P. Smith, 16 Grand Av., Baldwin, L. I.

Westchester.

Larchmont.—Thirty-four minutes from Grand Central; finely situated, with Sound view; furnished, 7 rooms and bath; hot-water heat; 2 open fireplaces; garage; November to

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

A Bargain. — Furnished 4-story, low-stoop house, 13 rooms, 5 of which are master rooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms; hardwood floors, electric light; decorations in good condition. Apply on premises 11 to 5, 46 East 78th St.

To rent in Washington Square District, furnished houses, large and small, for season or year.

HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty Street, New York.

125 EAST 70TH ST.

For rent, furnished, for Winter, 12 rooms, 3 baths; $500 per month.

HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Vanderbilt 1782.

$3,000.

To let, handsomely furnished, newly decorated American basement, five-story house in 84th St., near Drive; great bargain. Apply Pease & Elliman, 72d St.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.

Eight rooms, two baths; modern improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Information Dr. Roenda, 40 West 72d St. Columbus 1242.

High class five-story American basement, electric elevator; large rooms, beautifully furnished; sun parlor and squash courts on roof; by year or season; 81st, near 5th. Owner, 6958 Plaza.

WEST END AV., 667.—Newly decorated, newly furnished, with heat; china, silver, linen supplied; by the year or season; open for inspection.

Attractive house in Scarsdale; 8 rooms and bath, fully furnished; garage; to May 1 or later, rent $65. Room 1415, 66 Broadway. Rector 7904.

Officer ordered away is anxious to sublet his house; small, sunny, well heated, attractively furnished; references. 1,042 Park Av., telephone Lenox 6549.

Owner going South desires to rent cozy furnished house, improvements, city limit, reasonable. Particulars Lelanda, 1 West 34th.

Brooklyn.

Owner will rent furnished house in Bedford section to reliable party very reasonable. Y 227 Times Annex.

Connecticut.

Sublet attractive, well-furnished house; seven bedrooms, three baths; grounds; references. Telephone Greenwich 588. Address 17 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn.

New Jersey.

MORRISTOWN, N. J. — FURNISHED HOUSE, five master's bedrooms, four baths, two maids' rooms, sun porch, (heated;) hot water heat; eight minutes' walk from station; garage; acre of land; $250 month. WM. J. HAMILTON, 35 Nassau St.

Suburban house for rent, Cadwell, N. J.; 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; sleeping porch, sun porch; rent to responsible party, $85 furnished, $55 unfurnished. Address Rushl, 24 Overlook Road, Caldwell, N. J.

Rare Opportunity.—Widow would share very attractive home with couple or business woman; commuting; references. S 11 Times.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Completely furnished, modern; 30 minutes Grand Central; nominal rental. Winans, Tuckahoe 803.

Furnished, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; excellent location; bargain; sublease. S 74 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

53D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

5 Stories and Basement.

Sunny and cheerful; completely furnished, splendid condition; 4 master's bed chambers, 5 baths, 4 servants' rooms; 14 rooms, 2 baths in all; electric light; possession at once; asking $4,000 per annum. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY.

14 room, 3 story and basement house, Longacre Square section, can be secured, 3-year lease, reasonable rental; wonderful location for boarding house. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th.

An ideal home for two families; 5-story private house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; strictly modern; parquet floors, electric lighting, &c.; rent only $75. Inquire 2,114 5th Av., near 129th, or Robert Levers, 576 Lenox Av.

160 WEST 93D ST.

A three-story house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; electric light; good order; excellent location. 147TH, 322 WEST.—A rare opportunity; furnished room house now decorating; steam heated; containing 22 rooms; will be finished to suit tenant; can be seen any time.

74TH ST., 253 WEST.—Three-story dwelling, newly renovated. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

97th St., 106 West.—10 rooms; key at 104; bargain; must be seen to be appreciated.

GREENWICH ST., 788.—Entire house, 12 rooms, baths, ranges; 1, 2 families.

Brooklyn.

Voorhees Av., 1,911, Sheepshead Bay. —An 11-room house; two baths, magnificent lawn, plenty sunshine, all improvements; on the Brighton line; will soon be subway to 59th St. and Broadway; rent only $1,000 per year. Apply George F. Dougherty, 3,056 Ocean Av., Sheepshead Bay, or phone Rector 975.

1,063 85th St.—Private detached dwelling, 12 rooms; all improvements; 60x100; splendid suburban home. Phone 9165W Bath Beach. Call 1,038 83d St., Brooklyn.

For Rent.—Ten-room frame house, plot 100x100; 318 Marlborough Road; best part Flatbush; electric light, hot water heat. Telephone Spring 9088.

Westchester.

For rent, cottage, 9 and bath; all modern improvements; $45; 20 miles out; select neighborhood. 39 Barry Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Beautiful country home on Hudson; 30 minutes New York; sublet $90, with garage $75. J. Romaine Brown, 220 Madison Av.

Long Island.

AT DOUGLAS MANOR, L. I.

Very attractive new stucco house, 200 ft. water frontage; four master bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 sun parlors, 2 servant rooms, large billiard room; garage two cars; $100 per month; long or short lease. H. Gant. Tel. Bayside 2540-Party W.

At Flushing, 12 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, stucco house, 10 rooms and 2 baths, 17 Chestnut St., $900 a year, with garage, $1,000 a year. Open for inspection. F. Zittel & Son, 2,211 Broadway, City.

New Jersey.

Large, modern flat, first floor, 7 rooms, with sunroom; latest appointments; electricity, steam heat, bath, &c.; all hardwood floors, fine trim; garage; near schools and churches; located on southern slope of mountains, with full view of New York; 10 minutes' walk Lackawanna station, Paterson; 30 minutes to N. Y.; rental, $50 monthly; unfurnished; can see any time. D. F. Rae, Albion Place, Paterson, N. J.

For rent, Nov. 1, a beautiful 10-room house, newly decorated, all improvements; 12 minutes' walk from station; new garage. Write J. McCay, Summit, N. J.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

A physician wants an unfurnished house, centrally located in city, good condition, having electricity and ready to occupy at once; purchase considered; describe and state terms, rental or purchase. Address S 122 Times.

Long Island house wanted, to purchase, north shore, half-hour out, eight rooms, garage; state terms. E 129 Times.

Small, modern house, about seven rooms; suburban preferred; around $35. S 66 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS, EXPERIENCED PREFERRED. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. ADVERTISING MANAGER, A. A. VANTINE & CO., INC., 57TH AV., & 56TH ST.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER FOR L. S. PLAUT & CO., NEWARK, N. J. A WOMAN WHO HAS HAD DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE, WHO CAN WRITE FASHION COPY IN AN INTERESTING WAY, AND WHO CAN ACT AS GENERAL ASSISTANT TO ADVERTISING MANAGER. THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT WOMAN. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING QUALIFICATIONS, SALARY, &C.

ADVERTISING MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

Young woman with college education to take charge of correspondence and advertising of large Fifth Avenue establishment; training and unusual opportunities will be offered to a clever young woman; apply in confidence, advertising manager. M 208 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER.

Girl, about 18, preferably high school graduate, with intelligence and initiative, to fill a position with great possibilities; business experience not essential. Write qualifications, salary expected, &c., in your own handwriting, Ingersoll Watch Co., 315 4th Av. Attention Mr. Miller.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — A Broadway hotel, uptown, requires an assistant to the private office bookkeeper; one familiar with the duties of controller and other clerical work necessary in the hotel business; a stenographer and typewriter preferred; applicants will please name references. S 119 Times.

ASSISTANT TO BOOKKEEPER in advertising agency; must be able to use typewriter; salary $12 or $14; good chance for advancement. Apply 1 P. M., Hoyt's Service, 116 West 32d.

ASSISTANT ESTIMATOR in large New York printing establishment; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. J 179 Times.

A CAPABLE saleswoman, accustomed to soliciting orders over the telephone, to travel for wholesale house, largest of its kind; permanent position; salary and expenses. Address, giving age, experience and references. Permanent, 297 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK.—Experienced; must operate typewriter, have good handwriting, and be accurate in figuring; $12. Apply, Monday, Atlas Advertising Agency, 450 4th Av.

BILLING CLERK, typist, experienced in advertising agency work; state age, experience, salary expected. B., P. O. Box 63, New York.

BINDERY, girls over 18 wanted; clean, light work. J. J. Little & Ives, 439 East 24th.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; competent in double entry bookkeeping, monthly balances; must be neat, good penman, and accurate at figures; best of references required. Address in own handwriting, giving references, salary experience, and salary expected. R 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — LARGE WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE MUST BE AI AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; ABLE TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OVER 2,000 ACCOUNTS; NO OTHERS NEED APPLY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY EXPECTED. O. N., 272 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Must thoroughly understand customers' and purchase ledgers; address in own handwriting, giving full particulars, age, reference, and salary; excellent opportunity to right party. K 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—ONE WHO IS CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF OFFICE; EXPERIENCE IN WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR FACTORY PREFERRED; STATE SALARY, EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. B. X., 1,364 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in office of a publishing company, capable of taking off trial balances, &c.; must be also rapid and accurate stenographer and over 25 years of age. Address "Permanent," Box 854, P. O., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, neat and accurate; permanent position for good worker; good advancement for energetic worker; office closed Saturday, open Sunday. Apply all day Sunday, Rothman & Beiber, 1,382 Broadway, 38th St. entrance.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, preference to typist with advertising agency experience; salary $15; give full information and phone number. F., P. O. Box 63, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Writing assistant and general office work; apply in own handwriting, stating experience, salary expected; references required and steady employment. Military, F 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; must be proficient; no beginner need apply; steady position; state salary and experience. W 194 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—ONE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT IN TAKING OFF TRIAL BALANCES AND TAKING FULL CHARGE OF OFFICE. C. T., 210 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and SALESWOMEN; permanent position; must live convenient to Long Island City; advise age and experience. K 31 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced double entry; must furnish A1 reference; good salary to start and opportunity for advancement. Y 262 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; thoroughly experienced; must be accurate and good penman; state age, experience, and salary. K 32 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Operate Underwood typewriter; two months' work; $18 per week. F 62 Times.

BRIGHT GIRLS,

18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER,

TO ACT AS

MESSENGERS

in the various departments throughout the house; highest wages will be paid; permanent positions, with splendid opportunity for advancement.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,

5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.

CANVASSER FORELADY; able to take charge of crew; must be experienced, active, and energetic; state previous experience, references, and salary wanted. P. O. Box 802, New York City.

CLERKS.—Positions with chance for advancement open to girls with good training in mathematics, statistical, or chart work; salary to start, $15. Call A. H. C., 463 West St.

CLERKS.—Large corporation has several openings for clerks whose special qualifications are neat handwriting and accuracy at simple figures. In answering please give age, education, and salary desired. M 276 Times Downtown.

CLERK for general office work; must have had at least 5 years' experience; reply in own handwriting, giving full particulars as to experience; state age, nationality, and salary expected; good position for competent person. K 42 Times.

COMPANION.—Refined, cheerful, middle-aged lady, capable of controlling an elderly, physically sound but in a slight degree mentally deranged phrenetic woman living with daughter who is absent in daytime; married to livelihood; good home and board offered to large city in Kentucky; salary $20 per month; state full particulars in first letter. M 231 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Wanted, a refined, well educated French gentlewoman, not over 35 years old, who thoroughly understands discipline of children, to live with a mother and two children at Greenwich Conn.; highest credentials required. Apply Monday, Oct. 29, between 10:30 and 12:30, at 133 East 39th St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR. — State age, experience, salary expected. J. A. D., P. O. Box 239, New York City.

COOK for private family; $35. Call, with references, Monday, 60 Hamilton Terrace, or Phone Audubon 5874.

CORRESPONDENT.—A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN HAS EXCELLENT OPENING FOR WOMAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN WRITING TACTFUL, COURTEOUS LETTERS; THE POSITION IS PERMANENT; STATE SALARY, AGE, AND REFERENCES. Y 317 TIMES ANNEX.

CUTTER.—First-class on overgaiters; new factory. F 97 Times.

EDITORIAL WRITER, with constructive ideas, wanted on established trade journal. F 310 Times Downtown.

ELLIOTT FISHER TYPISTS.

WE HAVE A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYING POSITIONS, WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. THESE POSITIONS ARE PERMANENT FOR ALL WHO RENDER SATISFACTORY SERVICE.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Take Crosstown car from Borough Hall south to Bowne St., then two blocks west.

ELLIOTT FISHER billing clerk, long experience on this machine, not absolutely essential; must be bright, willing and loyal worker; salary to start according to experience; advancement certain if good service is given. Apply only if you want a permanent position with a good house. B 202 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK to take charge of filing department; must be systematic and accurate; state salary and experience. M 279 Times Downtown.

FRENCH GIRL wanted as mother's helper for girl of 2½ years, and help with little baby in day time; light chamberwork; short walk from Newark; wages $15. Address E

HELP WANTED—Female.

FUR WORKROOM.—ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE EXPERIENCED FUR OPERATORS AND LINERS. APPLY TO MANAGER, FUR DEPARTMENT, SECOND FLOOR, CENTRAL BUILDING.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Good cook; neat; $30; small family; good home to right person; give references. Mrs. H. B. Siebrecht, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Small family; no laundry. 65 Central Park West, Apart. 5, north.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESPERSONS FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

SILVERWARE, SOLID AND GOLD PLATED JEWELRY, TOILET ARTICLES, LEATHER GOODS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, ART NEEDLEWORK, TOYS, CHINA AND UPHOLSTERY.

PERMANENT POSITIONS. GOOD SALARIES.

Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRLS FOR CLERICAL WORK. WE HAVE A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYING POSITIONS WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. THESE POSITIONS ARE PERMANENT FOR ALL WHO RENDER SATISFACTORY SERVICE. MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO. Take Crosstown car from Borough Hall south to Bowne St., then two blocks west.

GIRLS WANTED.

Exceptional opportunity in labeling and other departments; experience not necessary, but preferred; good working conditions; minimum wage $8 for beginners, but experience paid accordingly; advancement as to ability; steady work. E. R. Squibb & Sons, employment office, 23 Vine St., one block from Fulton, Hicks and Doughty Sts., Brooklyn. Office open 8 A. M.

GIRLS, two refined, from good family, about 17 or 18 years; those with artistic tastes preferred; need not have had business experience. Apply in own handwriting, with references, to R. F., Ingersoll Bros., 30 Irving Place; attention of Mr. Shoemaker.

GIRLS WANTED BY THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. AT THEIR BRONX PLANT, HARRISON AV. AND TIFFANY ST., BRONX.

GIRLS FOR CLERICAL WORK. Previous business experience unessential; those with some high school training preferred. Apply Robert H. Ingersoll Bros., 30 Irving Place, 7th floor.

GIRL.—Capable, experienced girl who wants to earn $25 to $40 per month in general housework, with permanent place, good home, comfortable room with private bath all her own, telephone South Orange 688.

GIRLS FOR CLERICAL WORK. APPLY JOSEPH, 632 5TH AV.

GIRLS, LADIES, excellent opportunities in opera, concerts, church, musical comedy, vaudeville. Madame Armond, 100 West 80th, Schuyler 7480.

GIRL, about 16 or over, as beginner in office of large corporation. B 300 Times Downtown.

GIRL to operate small switchboard, do filing, and general office work. Call after 10 A. M., Room 216, 3 and 10 Bridge St., New York City.

GIRL—GIRL,

16, make herself generally useful in wholesale house. Call Monday after 5:30 A. M. Fred Haslam & Co., 83 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

GIRLS TO ADDRESS ENVELOPES, $6 PER WEEK; CALL ON MONDAY. MISS HOFFMAN, 135 WILLIAM ST.

GIRL or woman, take care small child afternoons; references required. E 180 Times.

GIRL for general housework; plain cooking; good salary. Phone Richmond Hill 4144. W. A. Wright, Kew Gardens, L. I.

GIRL.—Experienced on lamp shades. A. H. Notman & Co., 121 West 27th.

GIRL wanted for clerical work; salary, $16. Apply in own handwriting, K 24 Times.

GLASSWORKERS wanted; we require the services of several hand stem makers; those having had experience in manufacture of street series stems particularly wanted. Call 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

GOVERNESS wanted in permanent situation at Rye for one little girl, aged 6 years; must give personal references. Call Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 70 West 55th St.

GOVERNESS, visiting, three afternoons a week; French and English; girl 5 years. Tel. Lenox 3750.

GOVERNESS, speaking English, German, French, for two girls; city references required. G. F., 209 Times Downtown.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., 125TH ST., WEST., require EXPERIENCED CASHIER. Apply General Office, 4th Floor, or by letter.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young business woman living alone in high-class apartment; must be competent cook (no laundry) and be able to do light sewing and mending, willing, and of a cheerful disposition; prefer middle-aged person without incumbrances; one who would appreciate good, permanent, refined home to high wages; state age and wages expected. S 92 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK.—Small family; no children; good home for right person. Marsh, 400 West 118th. Phone Morningside 4709.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A general housekeeper, wife, good cook; sleep home; references. Apply Monday from 9 to 12, 506 West 114th St., Apt. 61.

HOUSEKEEPER and hospital trained infant nurse for small family in city. Phone Monday, Plaza 1485.

HOUSE MOTHER, refined, not over fifty; take complete charge home and education of children.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ATTENTION, MACHINISTS AND OPERATORS!

The Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation at New Brunswick, N. J., are in need of the following help, and the labor office will be open Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday:

DAYS.	NIGHTS.
1 Rough Stock Inspector	10 Machine Repairmen
2 Tool Trouble Men	4 Hand Screw Machine Operators
3 Machine Shop Demonstrators;	2 P. & J. Operators
	3 Engine Lathe Hands
Above requires a first-class efficiency man who is a machinist.	1 Crank Shaft Lapper
	5 First-class Inspectors.

We are now working ten hours on day shift and twelve on nights and paying time and one-half for everything over eight hours. Rest of wages and living conditions. Come over Saturday and Sunday and get ready to start Monday. One hour from New York on the Pennsylvania.

ATTENTION! DRAFTSMEN AND TOOL DESIGNERS.

The Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation at New Brunswick, N. J., are in need of the following:

7 Tool designers, "jig & fixture work."
2 Machine layout draftsmen.

Rest of wages with time and one-half for everything over eight hours.

Labor office will be open Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday. Come over and see us.

One hour's ride from New York.

ATTENDANT.—Wanted, Jewish young man to act as attendant for boys; must be prepared to reside in institution and must speak English fluently and without accent; college man preferred. Apply by mail only, stating education and experience, to Superintendent, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av., New York City.

AUDITOR.

Department store has opening for auditor to check condition of customers' accounts; splendid opportunity for the right man. Y 281 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN.

One who can produce, one who seeks a sure and profitable future, one who is willing to prove his worth by results, not hot air and promises.

He must have initiative, ambition, and pep; must be able to dig up prospects, be a closer, and when the time comes, organize and direct a sales force.

The initial salary will be small, commissions liberal, future rewards lie in his own efforts.

Joy riders and station loafers not required or desired. Our territory is largely well-to-do section of suburban New Jersey, we represent high-class cars, are tire and accessory distributers over a large territory, and our present clientele is gilt-edged.

If this seems good to you write and tell us just why you think you will fit in; do not call until you are asked to.

RUTHERFORD MOTOR CORPORATION, Rutherford, N. J.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN WHO HAVE POSITIVE SELLING RECORD AND ABLE TO FURNISH ABSOLUTE PROOF OF SUCH CAN MAKE DESIRABLE CONNECTION, WITH COMMISSION AND LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT IF THEY WILL COMMUNICATE IN WRITING, GIVING FULL DETAILS. TO K 43 TIMES.

BEDDING INSPECTOR.—ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, NEED AN INVESTIGATOR FOR OUTSIDE WORK. MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH BEDS AND BEDDING. APPLY BY MAIL ONLY, ADDRESSING SUPERINTENDENT.

BIG EXECUTIVES.

A company of national scope extending operations throughout the country desires the association of men in the following capacities:

Manager service department	$5,000 to $10,000
Director of publicity	10,000 to 15,000
Head mail order department	10,000 to 15,000
Statistical clerk	3,000 to 5,000
State agents, (comm'n basis)	12,000 to 15,000

We want only high-class men of good character and great initiative; we do not want merely employes, but men seeking a connection with a business offering the greatest opportunity for legitimate and large earnings with original and progressive business men.

THE BUSINESS PLAN IS ENTIRELY CO-OPERATIVE AND REQUIRES AN INVESTMENT IN THE CAPITAL STOCK.

In answering state the connection you desire; detail your qualifications and state whether or not you can invest capital. Y 276 Times.

BILLSMAN, 32 to 35, opening in our organization offers unusual opportunities to high-grade man; must have good education and be well recommended. Call 10-11 Monday, 162 William St.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected. K 60 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Young man; must be quick and accurate; state age and salary expected. M 259 Times Downtown.

BOOKBINDER.

Wanted, a competent foreman for a large bindery, doing all kinds of binding; must have good executive ability, to be able to follow up all the details connected with such a position; NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY; to a competent man a good opening exists; give experience, age, and other details. Address at once P. O. Box 31, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.

UNDERSTANDING CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS AND DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS; WRITES STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED; PERMANENT POSITION WITH BROOKLYN CORPORATION.

A. T., 46 ARBUCKLE BUILDING, BROOKLYN.

BOOKKEEPER-CLERK.—A New York financial institution desires the services of a married man, between 24 and 33, with banking experience, who has had training in accurate record making; education, neat handwriting and good personal appearance are essential; good salary offered. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected. E 39 Times.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.

An experienced young man on charge ledger in retail store; $18 to start; must be rapid, accurate, a good writer, and familiar with trial balance; state age, previous experience, and references. Address M. E. L., F 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Man, over 20, who has had several years' experience, or preferably one who knows voucher system; good salary and advancement. Apply by writing, stating age, experience, and nationality. M 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man familiar with double entry bookkeeping; salary $12 to start; chance for advancement to bright young man. M 259 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—WHOLESALE GROCERY HAS OPENING FOR GOOD LENGLISH CLERK CAPABLE OF HANDLING TRIAL BALANCES; MUST BE STEADY. L 317 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, male or female, to take charge of double entry books; office in New York; state salary and experience. M 268 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Educat on, experience, penmanship considered; $6-$8 monthly; state nationality, and references. "Flatiron Bldg." K 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, alert, qualified; manufactory, New Brunswick; state age, religion, salary, references. W 199 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Good Tiger clerk; state age, salary expected, references, full particulars. K 56 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Middle-aged man; permanent position; $20 week; reply by letter to E 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, experienced bookkeeper; excellent opportunity; kindly give full particulars. R 23 Times Downtown.

BOY, for office of large corporation; de general office work; must be well recommended, good penman; excellent chance for advancement; state salary expected. P. G., 344 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15-16, bright, intelligent, for general office work in wholesale silverware company; must be well recommended and live with parents; good chance for bright boy. B 334 Times Downtown.

BOY—BOY,

small, run errands, make himself generally useful in wholesale house. Call Monday after 8:30 A. M. Fred Haslam & Co., 83 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

BOYS.—WE HAVE VACANCIES FOR FOUR BOYS, ABOUT 16, OFFICE WORK IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY. CALL WITH REFERENCES, 15TH FLOOR, 135 WILLIAM ST.

BOY wanted in the office of an insurance company; 15 or 16 years of age; good penman; reside with parents, and come well recommended. Address B 313 Times Downtown

BOYS WANTED, BRIGHT, ACTIVE, IN LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK, 14 to 17 YEARS; STATE SCHOOLING, AGE, PAST POSITIONS, &C. B 340 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY Wanted.—Willing, intelligent boy, about 16 years old, for office of commercial laboratory; $8 per week to start. B 325 Times Downtown.

BOY, BRIGHT, HONEST, IN 5TH AV. JEWELRY STORE; GOOD, LIBERAL SALARY, PERMANENT POSITION. F 14 TIMES.

BOY by wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. P 285 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 14 TO 16, FOR OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. R 253 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, (16,) bright, clean, public school graduates, for office work and errands, salary $7. Apply Monday morning, 17th floor, 501 5th Av.

BOY wanted in office of large wholesale house; must be bright, neat, and reliable; good opening for right boy; salary $6. B. 119 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY WANTED.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS; $6 START; ADVANCEMENT. APPLY ROOM 712, 381 4TH AV., NEW YORK CITY.

BOY,
14 TO 16,
FOR OFFICE AND MESSENGER WORK AROUND PLANT.
STEADY WORK WITH ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY ALL WEEK,
R. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF STREET,
CORNER GRAND.

BOYS.—THE LARGE AND VERY HIGH-CLASS RETAIL AND WHOLESALE FLOOR COVERING AND FURNITURE HOUSE OF W. & J. SLOANE REQUIRES A FEW AMBITIOUS, EDUCATED BOYS, ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, TO GROW UP WITH THE BUSINESS; EXCELLENT TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY IN PERSON TO SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, REAR 47TH STREET ENTRANCE, (COR. FIFTH AV.)

BOY,
16 to 17 years; excellent opportunity for a bright, well-educated lad of good appearance to begin his business career with one of the leading wholesale commercial houses of the country; excellent opportunity for advancement; references required. R. A. S., 261 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in Wall St. law office; preferably one who expects to study law later on; apply in own handwriting, with full particulars as to education and reference; good opportunity for bright boy. Y 250 Times Annex.

BOY.—For stock work in lace importing house, previous experience preferred, but not essential; good chance for bright boy; $7 to start. Address in own handwriting, stating age and whether previously employed. K 82 Times.

BOYS WANTED.—Good opportunity for advancement for conscientious, quick, intelligent boys, who desire to grow up in well known business. Apply by letter to Mr. Hanfeld, Knox Hat Co., 001 Grand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOY WANTED, OVER 16, BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT AND AMBITIOUS; SALARY $40 A MONTH; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. S 117 TIMES.

BOY.—Young, bright boy in public accountants' office, where by study and close attention he can fit himself for good future; write, stating nationality, education, and references. B 264 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Wanted, by a large silk house, two boys, 15 to 17 years of age, for office work; neat appearance, accuracy at figures, legible handwriting essential; good wages and opportunity for advancement. S 41 Times.

BOY.

Office boy with Christian firm; about 16 years of age; good opportunity to acquire commercial experience; salary $6 per week to start. 54 Maiden Lane, Room 610, after 9 A. M.

BOY, 15, American born, at present employed, desires position with established concern, with room for advancement; two and one-half years' experience at general office, banking, machine, and clerical work; salary, $9. Address Christian, F 35 Times.

BOYS wanted for permanent employment in downtown bank. Address in own handwriting, with particulars and references, P. O. Box 46.

BOY wanted in export office; excellent opportunity for training; state age, nationality, references, salary expected. B 288 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, about sixteen years, for filing and general office work in mercantile business. Apply to P. F. Henehan, Room 1014, 56 Liberty St., City.

BOY in office of a large insurance company, good chance for advancement; salary to start $7. Address Boy, P. O. Box 1,425, N. Y. City.

BOY.—Bright American boy about 18 in stock room of wholesale house; must be industrious and willing; good pay and chance for advancement. R 209 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16 years of age, wanted in office of mercantile house. Reply in own handwriting, stating age and references. R 215 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by a publishing house: experience not necessary; good opportunity for advancement. Address B 235 Times Downtown.

BOY, well educated, not under 16, wanted in high-class law office; opportunity for advancement; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. Box B 258 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted by large corporation for general office work; age 16-17; good surroundings and advancement. J. D., P. O. Box 59, Station D.

BOY by silk house for stock and orders; moderate salary to start; chance to call on trade if found capable; state salary and experience. Y 318 Times Annex.

BOY wanted for general office work; good chance for bright, neat boy. Apply Hay Foundry and Iron Works, 15 East 26th St.

BOY OR YOUNG MAN wanted in builder's office; state age, experience, and salary expected. E 41 Times Annex.

BOY, 16 or over, as office boy in large company that promotes capable boys; reply in own handwriting. Y 302 Times Annex.

BOY for office of large corporation, must be neat and good penman; apply by letter, stating salary wanted. K 11 Times.

BOY wanted as messenger for draft room; excellent chance for bright boy. Home Pattern Co., 114 5th Av.

BOY wanted in busy law office; state age, salary desired, and references. P 338 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, in shipping department; permanent position. Apply personally, Electrical Dept., 161 Duane St.

BOY for office and errands, machine shop. Engineering department, 7th floor, 397 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

BOY, bright, as messenger between Garden City and New York. Apply 8:30 A. M., 11 West 32d St.

BOY.—Make himself useful architect's office and answer telephone. Write C. W., 1,364 Broadway.

BOY for office work; 16 years; salary, $7; state experience and references. M 280 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED.

Bright boy, looking for a good position with a future. P 65 Times.

BOY for office; splendid opportunity for advancement; intelligence and energy most important. M 304 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Experienced on addressograph, intelligent, accurate; splendid chance advancement. M 300 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work, 16 or over; salary about $35 a month to start; apply by letter, giving age and references. J 158 Times.

BOY wanted for office in jobbing house; good salary and opportunity. B 278 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. E 180 TIMES.

BOY, 16, in office of concern; good opportunity for advancement. H 278 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright and energetic, 15 or 16 years old, for office; state experience, references, and salary to start. K 45 Times.

BOY, bright, 14-16, in old corporation; excellent opportunity for kid with snap and ambition. Call Monday, 284 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, no training necessary; $7. Publishers Information Bureau, 43 East 19th St.

BOY wanted, 16 to 18, in banking house; good opportunity. M 294 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Office and errands; start $6. Apply, own handwriting, B 316 Times Downtown.

BOY, engineer's office, night school student or high school graduate. E 146 Times.

BOY wanted in law office. Cullen & Dykman, 177 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BOY, over 16, living in Brooklyn, to learn good trade. B 270 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOYS,

16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER,

TO ACT AS

MESSENGERS

in the various departments throughout the house; highest wages will be paid; permanent positions, with splendid opportunities for advancement.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,

5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.

BRITISH SUBJECTS EXEMPT FROM MILITARY SERVICE

for clerical positions. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and qualifications. S 69 Times.

BUYER of general machinery and supplies for export; must be exempt from draft; state fully qualifications and salary expected; all replies treated confidentially. M 289 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CAN YOU WRITE LETTERS THAT WILL COMMAND RESPECT AND WILL PULL BUSINESS? THE LINE IS BANK INVESTMENTS. BELIEVE THAT THE MAN WE WANT SHOULD KNOW SOMETHING OF FINANCE. IF YOU ARE A YOUNG FELLOW AND WANT TO CONNECT PERMANENTLY WITH A BANKING CORPORATION OF HIGH STANDING, IF YOU HAVE SELLING SENSE, IF YOU HAVE GOOD REASONS FOR WANTING TO CONNECT WITH US SIT DOWN, WRITE A NICE, LONG LETTER, AND SELL YOURSELF TO ME. B 303 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CARPET LAYER; one thoroughly familiar with measuring and cutting and taking care of stock; steady position. George Fennell & Co., 2,031 3d Av.

CHANCE FOR A REAL SALESMAN.

Leading corporation, established 40 years, offers permanent connection to one or two specialty salesmen of good character who can prove that they have ability to sell; commission basis, but man accepted will be given drawing account if unable to finance himself for a short period; to be considered state age and positions held during past 10 years. K 82 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR for Packard touring six landaulet; only one who is thoroughly experienced and first-class driver, sober, respectful, and knows New York City and Long Island thoroughly; reply, stating references, which will be investigated; wages, $25 per week. Y 305 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR for Packard touring six landaulet; only one who is thoroughly experienced and first-class driver, sober, respectful, and knows New York City and Long Island thoroughly; reply, stating references, which will be investigated; wages, $25 per week. Y 307 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reo car; in New York. Box 63 Cedarhurst, L. I.

CHEMIST.—Desirable opening for graduate chemist; must be experienced in commercial work; also opening for young college graduate, with degree in chemistry; no experience necessary. The Remington Arms Co., Boston Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

CHEMIST WANTED.—A recent graduate preferred, (1916-1917;) night position; good opportunity in ink factory. Reply to P. O. Box 2158, N. Y.

CHEMIST, familiar with manufacturing phosphorus trichloride, &c. W 164 Times.

CLERKS, OFFICE MEN AND STENOGRAPHERS.

The following positions are open in the office of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation at New Brunswick, N. J., and Mr. C. S. Reed will be at the labor office Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday to interview applicants:

2 Cost clerks.
2 Production clerks, drawing experts.
3 Stenographers.
1 Mail boy
3 Clerks, experts in shop.
1 Salvage metal man.
1 Multigraph operator.

One hour's ride from New York on Pennsylvania. Come over Sunday and get fixed up to start Monday.

CLERK.

YOUNG MAN WITH KNOWLEDGE OF GENERAL OFFICE WORK. SPLENDID CHANCE TO ADVANCE. APPLY ALL WEEK. R. HOE & CO., 2 SHERIFF STREET, CORNER GRAND.

CLERKS wanted by large chain grocery concern with ledger experience; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. J. J. M., P. O. Box 229, New York City.

CLERK.—Young man to receive and edit advertisements by telephone; must be able to quickly grasp numerous details and assume responsibility; hours 8:30 A. M. to 15:30 A. M.; excellent opportunity for young man who attends college and desires evening work; address, stating age, references, salary expected, and telephone number. Y 350 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Wanted, young man for managing stock clerks and shipping room of wholesale publishing and toy business; future assured; write full particulars, age, experience, salary; only experienced need apply. Address P. B. Box 112, Room 1201, 239 west 43d st.

CLERK.—About 20 years old, to follow up price quotations in purchasing department; one having similar experience preferred. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F., Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken, N. J.

CLERKS.—Banking in foreign countries; fine opportunity for suitable youths over 19; full particulars; education required. M 247 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, as order clerk, one with knowledge of machinery preferred, permanent position, state experience and salary expected. M 265 Times Downtown.

CLERK in cashier's department of insurance company; state age and experience; salary $18. Insurance, R 265 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION MANAGER.

A very unusual opportunity is offered a man of good education and address with experience in the control and management of a department for collections; tact and ability to dictate good letters and plenty of energy essential, as results only will be considered in remuneration; good salary and permanent position assured. Apply, in strict confidence, Collections, E 106 Times.

COLLEGE MEN wanted or men who have equivalent of college education, for special financial work. This is no book proposition. We will train several such men in our business, paying them a salary and commission. We want only clean-cut, aggressive young fellows who can furnish gilt-edged references. Your letter of application must convince us that you measure up to our requirements. Chas. Young, 6 Wall St., New York.

COTTON YARNS.

Experienced man can find excellent opportunity, office and selling; answers giving full particulars held confidential. E 178 Times.

COUPLE—Chauffeur, houseman; woman, cook, general housework; small house, Long Beach. Apply Monday, 11 to 2, 256 West 44th St., basement.

DESIGNER wanted for book plates, one who is an exceptionally fine letterist and who can also do his own binding for unusual books; write stating experience and salary to Designer, Box 10, 1,364 B'way.

DESIGNER of lighting fixtures; one who has spent the last ten years in this line of work and understands modelling. Shapiro & Aronson, 20 Warren St.

DESIGNER AND DRAFTSMAN, tools, jigs, and fixtures; experience and rapidity essential. Apply personally, Demant Tool and Machine Co., 79 East 130th St.

DIE MAKERS.—Experienced, all-around men, capable of producing first-class work on combination, blanking, forming, and subpress dies. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN,
TOOL DESIGNERS.
IF INTERESTED IN AN ATTRACTIVE LINE OF WORK APPLY
THE REMINGTON ARMS CO.,
BOSTON AV., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

DRAFTSMEN (CHECKER, and ESTIMATOR wanted for structural steel and plate work; only experienced men need apply; permanent position for competent men. THE PORCUPINE COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; experienced; exceptional opportunity for advancement for man of ability, having original ideas; state fully in letter experience, age, salary expected, and references. K 18 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Designer and detailer on light automatic machinery; must have knowledge of jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. K 10 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, detailers, tracers, layout men, experienced on automobiles; give experience, reference and salary. Y 279 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—At least three years' experience in detailing heavy automati machinery; preferably conveyors; salary $ 5 per week. Call Room 1111, 19 West 44th St.

DRAFTSMEN, electrical, wanted with several years' experience in layout of substations; state experience, salary expected. B 253 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced mechanical draftsmen. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, engineer's office tracing, lettering; state experience and salary. B 241 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Stricly first-class man wanted on jig and fixture work. H. W. Cotton, Inc., 34 25th St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mill construction and equipment layouts, concrete and steel design K 48 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, young, wanted to do mechanical drawing. 52 Vanderbilt Av., Room 1303.

DRIVER.—Experienced, intelligent driver Ford truck; $20. Apply Saratoga Vichy, 581-89 Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

EDITOR on trade paper; man with experience in advertising preferred. F 309 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL.—Men with technical training preferred, to call on trade; personality and selling ability necessary; call 9:30 to 11, 1042 Woolworth Bldg. S 98 Times.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER; permanent position. Apply personally, Electric Dept., 103 Duane St.

ENGINEER—ADVERTISING.

A graduate engineer—aged 25 to 32—with a thorough knowledge of mechanics and copywriting experience. Will have excellent opportunity to develop along advertising lines. State experience, send photograph, and give status in regards to draft.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.,
P. O. Box 476, Newark N. J.

ENGINEER for an institution; license required; must be able to run a heating plant, refrigerating plant, electric light plant, and care for telephone; alternating current used; pay $20 a week, with board and room. Address S, Lord Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

ENGINEER FOR NIGHT WORK, WITH NEW YORK CITY LICENSE; SOBER AND RELIABLE; 6 NIGHTS WEEK; MUST DO FIRING; $25; LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT NEAR CITY. R. W., 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ENERGETIC MAN who is good at figures for record work in engineering department of railroad company; must have first-class reference; state age and experience. W 155 Times.

ENGINEERS.—Recently graduated chemical, electrical and mechanical engineers wanted by large manufacturing corporation in metropolitan district; large good, work attractive, good chances for advancement; in reply, state age, nationality, training, experience and salary expected. M 278 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERS—MECHANICAL.

Wanted, young graduate engineer with some experience in manufacturing plants and preferably some knowledge of values, (for engineering appraisals;) state age, salary expected, and references. B 310 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, with technical education and experience, to look after shafting, pulleys, and bearings, and the oiling and cleaning of same, for large Brooklyn factory; state age, experience, and salary. L. B., 253 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK wanted in insurance office; must be good penman, quick, and accurate. Address P 389 Times Downtown.

EXPORT HOUSE REQUIRES EXPERIENCED PURCHASING AGENT FOR SUGAR MACHINERY, SUPPLY, AND GENERAL MACHINERY; MUST ALSO BE ABLE TO SUPERVISE WORK OF SHIPPING DEPARTMENT; APPLICANTS MUST HAVE BEEN CONNECTED WITH OTHER EXPORT HOUSES IN A SIMILAR CAPACITY FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, AND ONLY AN EXPERIENCED, RESPONSIBLE MAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY IS REQUIRED; STATE FULLY QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY REQUIRED. Y 326 TIMES ANNEX.

EXPORT ASSISTANT.—Young man for export department of large selling organization; must be able to write Spanish and do typewriting; write qualifications very fully, giving age, nationality, education, experience, salary. K 41 Times.

FARMER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS WORKING FARMER FOR A GOOD-SIZED CONNECTICUT FARM; ABOUT FORTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION; GOOD TEN-ROOM HOUSE; WIFE MUST UNDERSTAND CARE POULTRY AND BUTTER; SALARY $65 AND HOUSE; ANSWER, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. W 188 TIMES.

FIRST-CLASS TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, MILLING MACHINE, AND GRINDER OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1,396, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FOREMEN.

WANTED. — MACHINE SHOP FOREMEN. WE HAVE OPEN POSITIONS AS FOREMEN IN OUR MILLING MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND DRILL PRESS DEPARTMENT.

WE REQUIRE EXECUTIVES ACCUSTOMED TO RAPID PRODUCTION OF INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS WORKING TO LIMITS SPECIFIED ON BLUEPRINTS. ALL WORK IS COMPARATIVELY SMALL, NO SINGLE PIECE EXCEEDING FIVE POUNDS.

NONE BUT ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY. IN ANSWERING, STATE AGE, COMPLETE RECORD OF EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED AND CLASS OF WORK YOU HAVE HAD CHARGE OF. LOCATION METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. ADDRESS REPLY, Y 292 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN for large automobile repair shop in New York City; experienced man familiar with mechanical construction of automobiles of all types; must qualify to manage and direct a large shop force; amount of salary no object if our requirements can be filled. Your communication will be held in strict confidence. Address "Auto," Box 216, Times Annex.

FRENCH.

Wanted, an expert French correspondent or English-French stenographer; preference given to one having had experience either in export business from United States or import business in France; state experience and all details, including salary, as covered by last ten years. B 212 Times Downtown.

FRUIT MAN.

Salesman experienced in displaying and selling high grade goods; excellent opportunity for energetic, affable young man. Address R 290 Times Downtown.

FUR WORKROOM.—ABRAHAM & STRAUS FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE EXPERIENCED FUR OPERATORS AND LINERS. APPLY TO MANAGER, FUR DEPARTMENT, SECOND FLOOR, CENTRAL BUILDING.

GET OUT OF THE RUT.

Do you want an opportunity to take on more responsibility as fast as you can make it, and make a place for yourself with the largest and fastest growing concern of its kind in the world? This firm has five offices in various large cities in United States and Canada. Its product is an everyday necessity in farm houses. It was established eight years ago, and business has grown faster than men could be developed to fill important positions. We are looking for a sales correspondent. Of course experience as a salesman will be beneficial, and general office experience is essential in order to be able to grasp quickly and handle office detail expeditiously. Of course applicant's habits must be beyond reproach, his record clean, and his references A1. Salary will depend on qualifications and aptitude to learn. Full details must be given to warrant interview. State age, experience, education, religious belief, lodge affiliations, whether married or single, whether now employed, salary have been earning and amount willing to start with to prove ability. Application treated confidentially. S 59 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED
MONOGRAM ENGRAVERS,
WHO CAN WORK ON BOTH GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY;
ALSO
AN EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER,
ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES.
PERMANENT POSITIONS—GOOD SALARIES.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

HELP WANTED—Male.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN IN CONNECTION WITH JEWELRY DEPT. TO ACT AS STOCK CLERK, AND TO GO DOWNTOWN; MUST LIVE WITH PARENTS; BOND REQUIRED; GOOD SALARY.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A JEWELRY MESSENGER TO GO DOWNTOWN; MUST LIVE WITH PARENTS; BOND REQUIRED; GOOD SALARY.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
TO ASSIST IN WINDOW DRESSING.
PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GLASSBLOWER. — Up-to-date, well-established factory situated near New York City requires immediately the services of several first-class glassblowers, experienced in making chemical apparatus; very attractive proposition for high-grade workers. Y 246 Times Annex.

GLOVE MEN.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—Thoroughly experienced fabric and leather glove man as assistant buyer; salary $20 to $25 per week.

HEAD STOCK MAN.—Knowledge of up-to-date methods of stock keeping; experience in gloves necessary; salary $15 to $18 per week. A. B. C., 239 Times Downtown.

GLOVE MAN FOR ORDER DEPARTMENT. OPPORTUNITY EXTRAORDINARY.

Young man who is capable of running glove order department in wholesale house; one who has had previous experience in taking care of large volume of orders and the filling of same; this is a man's job; no amateurs need apply; opportunity extraordinary; good salary to right party; state reference, where employed, age, and salary expected in first letter; all communications will be held confidential. J 189 Times.

GOVERNMENT WORK ON SUBMARINES

AT THE LAKE TORPEDO BOAT CO.,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Machinists,

Shipfitters,

Angiesmiths,

Machine Riveters.

Men Employed on Government Work

Need not Apply.

SEE MR. HARTER AND MR. LEE

MONDAY, U. S. GOVERNMENT

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,

BARGE OFFICE, BATTERY.

GRADUATE ARCHITECT wanted for position with technical engineering and contracting firm doing national business; man of proven sales ability can earn $4,000 per year upward; give full particulars first letter. MANAGER, 1411 First National Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penn.

GREENHUT & CO. REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR THEIR UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN DEPARTMENT. APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

HOUSE MAN.—Colored; some experience private housework. Call 12 East 73d St.

HOUSEMEN.—Two; $50 per month. Apply to housekeeper, 109 West 56th St.

INSPECTORS. — MACHINE PARTS INSPECTORS; WE CAN USE SOME FIRST-CLASS INSPECTORS, WITH TOOLS; MEN FAMILIAR WITH BLUE-PRINT AND MICROMETER WORK; WE ARE PAYING FROM 40 TO 50 CENTS AN HOUR, WORKING 10 HOURS DAY AND 12 HOURS NIGHT, WITH TIME AND HALF FOR OVERTIME OVER EIGHT HOURS. IF QUALIFIED, APPLY WITH TOOLS, READY TO GO TO WORK, AT LABOR DEPT., WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.; OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY SUNDAYS.

INTERIOR
DECORATOR SALESMAN.

One accustomed to waiting upon the best trade; must have good taste, pleasing personality, and be competent to carry interior decorating and furnishing contracts through; state references and drawing salary expected; payments to be made on percentage basis; confidential. Address Box R 231 Times Downtown.

ITALIAN.

Wanted, an expert Italian correspondent or English-Italian stenographer; preference given to one having had experience either in export business from United States or import business in Italy; state experience and all details, including salary, as covered by last ten years. P 360 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR SALESMAN TO START WITH TERRITORY IN GREATER NEW YORK REPRESENTING A CONCERN SELLING MECHANICAL COST-KEEPING MACHINES FOR MANUFACTURING PLANTS; EXCELLENT FUTURE FOR HIGH-GRADE MAN WHO IS INDUSTRIOUS AND DEPENDABLE; KNOWLEDGE OF FACTORY COST SYSTEMS ESSENTIAL. WRITE FULLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, R 261 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

JOURNALIST.—Opening for young man with country weekly; all-round experience in printing office, advertising, and reporting; salary $15. R 271 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young man, must be quick and accurate, accustomed to retail business, handling large number of accounts. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary and references. K 76 Times.

LITHOGRAPHER or Printer wanted, young man who has had actual experience in layout work and estimating in label or folding box plant to go to Pacific Coast; expenses paid; good position; responsible house. Apply 1,437 Broadway, Office 1011A.

LIVE INSURANCE SOLICITORS wanted, controlling business and who can produce results; to such we offer opportunity to connect with growing, progressive organization, with excellent facilities for handling all lines, correspondence invited from live men who control other lines and desire them handled through efficient, up-to-date organization; commission. P 256 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST FOREMAN.—Take charge of machine construction and experimental work; high-class man; write age, experience, salary. M 288 Times Downtown.

MACHINE DESIGNERS, salary $40 week; draftsmen, $30 week, 8-hour shop; tool designers, 70- hour week. Interstate Service Co., 49 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

MACHINE SHOP FOREMEN, experienced handling help, accustomed to small work; $35-$40 week. Interstate Service Co., 49 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

MAN, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 35 AND 50, FOR CARD INDEXING AND COST ACCOUNT; SALARY $15 TO START; STATE EXPERIENCE, IF ANY. C. S., 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN wanted with experience in manufacture of freight and passenger elevators to manage fully equipped plant with established business; one who will take some stock preferred. Address, referring to file 59268, M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

MAN, experienced, to maintain sewing machines; good, steady position for good mechanic. Address, stating experience and wages expected, Munning-Loeb Co., Matawan, N. J.

MAN wanted, aggressive, good address, to connect with firm of public accountants as solicitor; should have knowledge of accounting; good opening for result getter; state age, experience, salary. J 194 Times.

MANAGER—LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK WANTS MANAGER FOR BOND AND SECURITIES DEPARTMENT; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE IN DETAIL AGE, SCHOOLING, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, &c. B 347 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MANAGERS.—District managers in New York, Bronx, and Westchester territories to handle combination accident and health monthly payment policies; liberal contracts to producers. L. W. Winslow, Superintendent, 92 William St.

MANAGEMENT of first class apartment hotel or club wanted by man and wife, in or near N. Y. City; good caterers; years' experience; best references. Write R 226 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Man with executive ability to take charge of general office for large chain of hotels; one who has had experience managing a hotel; good opportunity for right man; state age and experience. K 39 Times.

MANAGER wanted for furniture credit business; unusual opportunity; location in good city. Address Y 314 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Family shoe store; experienced; liberal salary; commission; eventually interest. E 193 Times.

MASTER MECHANIC.—Prefer

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.
We need three men of sales ability to handle Delco-Light products. Delco-Light is a complete electric light and power plant for country homes, farms, stores, and schools. We now have over thirty salesmen, each of whom has an automobile and demonstrator. We have only three vacant territories, St. Lawrence County in New York and Warren County in New Jersey. Our selling organization is considered as one of the most aggressive in the country. Compensation is on a commission basis, and applicants must have automobile. Interviews only by written appointment. Write, giving detailed business and sales experience for at least five years,
DELCO-LIGHT,
52 PARK PLACE.

SALESMEN.—You will not go out and make a fortune the first week; we will not make a sales manager out of you at once; we will not fill you full of bunk about how much our old salesmen are making; but we do need two well-balanced, clean-cut men with stamina, nerve, and strong belief in their ability to wring success out of any opportunity that is genuine; we want men who can finance themselves for a trial period on commission basis; it may last a month or a week; drawing account when worth established. A. M. Monday, Mr. Mullaly, Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

SALESMAN.
A man with thorough knowledge of and successful experience in selling railroad, marine, and export trade; give full details regarding experience, amount of sales for last two or three years, lines of trade sold; state age, whether married or single, and give salary expected; splendid opportunity for permanent position and advancement to one willing to work and who can show results. Y 255 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, MILLINERY LINE, SALARY BASIS, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH BUYERS OF DEPARTMENT STORES, TO SELL A LINE OF LADIES' HATS AND FLOWERS; FIRST-CLASS MEN TO APPLY ONLY. ALBERT HOCHHEIMER CO., 708 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN.
Exceptional opportunity is offered energetic workers to represent our proposition to housewives; a commission proposition that will net you $25 to $35 weekly with very little effort. Room 70, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—Specialising muslin underwear. New York State, Pennsylvania, Middle West; on commission. R. T., 219 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, DRUGS.
Salesmen wanted in each important city in the United States, Canada; also representatives for South America for specialty of great merit; commission basis; only high-class men considered. K 35 Times.

SALESMAN
to solicit art work and printing for commercial catalogs from cloak and suit, mail order, men's clothing trade; liberal commission; man with following only need apply. Mitchell-Newman-King, 41 West 25th St.

SALESMEN.—Aggressive, well appearing salesmen who can sell a high grade line of advertising calendars; excellent opportunity, with chance for good income; salary and commission. T. D. Murphy Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y.

SALESMEN to sell teas, coffees, and spices to lunch rooms, hotels, and restaurants; drawing account and commission; good proposition for the right man; state age, experience and salary expected. B 296 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Live specialties for druggists, undertakers, picture houses, hardware trade, and cafes for N. Y. City, Brooklyn, and Long Island; commission. N. Y. Laboratories, 458 Atlantic Av., Brklyn, near Nevins St.

SALESMEN.—A few energetic, up-to-date salesmen; those having experience in steam supplies preferred; men with high class credentials will be considered; excellent opportunity and salary to right men. Address Box 23, Pelham, N. Y.

SALESMEN, have you selling ability? If so, see me; we have the proposition which gets the money; $50 to $100 weekly commissions; men who have sold stocks, books, insurance preferred; personal instruction insures success. Mr. Martin, Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced athletic and sporting goods, traveling for one of the largest manufacturers in the Middle West, New England, Pennsylvania, and Southern territory; salary and commission; state experience. K 67 Times.

SALESMAN.—High class, capable earning $5,000 to $7,500 annually; device selling hot peanuts; automatically operating; cost 1c daily; every retailer needs one; commission; call Monday. Originator Mfg. Co., 302 Broadway.

SALESMAN, with following only, by new established paper tube and can concern, in New York; exceptional opportunity for the right party; salary and commission. Address A 232 Times Downtown.

SALES CORRESPONDENT.
EXPERIENCED SALES CORRESPONDENT; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; IMMEDIATE APPLICATIONS DESIRED. K 21 TIMES.

SALESMEN WHO ARE HUSTLERS CAN MAKE $100 PER WEEK, COMMISSION BASIS, SELLING MOTOR TRUCKS FOR THE LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP., 136 WEST 52D.

SALESMEN.—Acquainted with rubber, pottery, paint, and paper trades, to sell clay, whiting, barytes; age 25 to 35, of good appearance and address; free to travel; salary. K 14 Times.

SALESMEN, now traveling calling on department, novelty stores, sell army, navy supplies, side line; fast sellers; good commission. Strong Razor Co., 155 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN wanted to sell low-priced, popular automobile on commission basis; experience unnecessary for clean-cut hustler; big future for right man. Briscoe Sales Co., 1,794 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted to handle meritorious stock, selling faster than anything on market today; high-class man can make an exceptional connection; commission basis. Jas. L. Van Dissen Co., 20 Broad St.

SECURITIES.—MAN OF EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING SECURITIES WANTED TO HANDLE SALES IN DOWNTOWN DISTRICT; ONLY REPLIES GIVING FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING AGE, EXPERIENCE, &c., WILL BE CONSIDERED. B 345 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Competent man having had experience in packing glassware. S. C., 248 Times Downtown.

SILK SALESMAN, one acquainted with the waist and dress trade, good opportunity; commission and drawing account. Y 337 Times Annex.

SOLICITOR life insurance by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special instructions to beginner; commission. Apply Branch Office, 18 East 42d St.

SOLICITOR wanted for popular charity program, commission basis; must be A1; references. C. R. M., 187 Times.

SPANISH GENTLEMAN wanted who has a thorough knowledge of his own language and can write it perfectly; must also know English well enough to be able to translate into Spanish; one knowing French preferred. Though not necessary if all other qualifications are fulfilled. Write, giving all necessary information and references, to B. B., Station V, New York City.

SPANISH MAN.—Exporting manufacturer requires young Spanish man with commission house experience; state nationality, age, references, salary. B 287 Times Downtown.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
WANTED.
High-class young man with initiative to take charge of small force on very important constructive detail work; must be educated and a thinker; the right kind of man can make himself very valuable to one of the largest and most aggressive concerns in New York City; the salary to start is $25 per week, and the rapidity and extent of advancement will be limited only by the results shown; in your application state your experience and your business and educational qualifications in detail. Apply F 82 Times.

STATISTICAL MAN wanted, experienced in statistical and sales analysis work; quick, active, well educated; familiar with advertising columns of leading magazines and trade journals; trade investigations, &c.; good opportunity; Christian firm; give full particulars, experience, references, salary desired. telephone number, &c. F 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER
for busy executive; an excellent opportunity for advancement; do not apply unless you actually can take rapid dictation and transcribe accurately, and are qualified to assist a busy executive; we prefer a Brooklyn resident. Apply, with full particulars, to Executive, Box 48, Station A, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, by large publishing concern; good opportunity for clean-cut young man, 19 to 21 years of age; must write good hand and be accurate at figures. Apply Wall Street Journal, Mr. Hopkins, Auditor, Room 1, 44 Broad St., Monday.

STENOGRAPHER with executive ability, thoroughly experienced, capable of writing letters without dictation and later dictating to others, wanted by Christian firm; state age, salary, and experience. Address Y 347 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, with business ability; state age, salary, and experience. Box E 60 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent opportunity for ambitious young man to advance into better position, requiring initiative and ability to correspond; state age, experience, references, and salary to start. Box E 435 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for shop office of aeroplane engine manufacturer; moderate salary to start; beginners will be considered; reply, giving age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. S. T. N., Box 50, Grand Central Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by downtown importing house; long experience and absolute accuracy necessary; good salary and good opportunity for advancement. Full particulars to P. O. Box 1,622, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, to act as office manager; splendid opportunity; sales engineers, machinery. Apply Monday morning, Fuller-Martin Corporation, Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man ambitious for advancement; one with some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; state salary and experience, if any; references. S 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, about 19, good typist, in office of large mercantile concern; good opportunity; salary $14 to start. R 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for mercantile house work, Sunday instead Saturday; give full qualifications, salary desired, &c. J 179 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young man, 18 to 20, neat and rapid, Underwood machine; state experience, references, and salary. K 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man in electrical concern; beginner preferred; salary to start $10, with advancement. R. E., 921 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for position in large downtown commercial house; state experience, references, and salary expected. R 217 Times Downtown.

STOCK
SALESMEN
ORGANIZERS,
PROMOTERS,
BRANCH MANAGERS.
Complete corps best salesmen in America.
TO RAISE MILLIONS
to expand use of proved equipment that saves
50% IN MATERIAL AND LABOR.
LEADS FURNISHED.
ADVANCE RAPID-FIRE FOLLOW-UP
LETTERS.
COMMISSION, DEMONSTRATION STORE.
CONCRETE SECURITIES CORPORATION,
284 Broadway, corner Reade St.
Phone 6516 Worth.

STOCK CLERK in wholesale glove house wanted; a chance of a lifetime; young man who wishes to advance himself and who has had experience in wholesale glove house, and who is thinking the position he now holds will not bring advancement; we offer this exceptional opportunity; state where employed, age, and salary now getting; communications strictly confidential. J 188 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted, experienced in selling industrial issues of a mechanical nature; salary and commission; clean, successful record essential, preferably a man 30-40 years old who is a closer; office work; only high-class men. Address M 301 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Large corporation desires first-class stock salesman having had executive experience in broker's office to take charge of stock sales on commission basis; write fully experience and give names references. P. O. Box 26, Doswell, Va.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Splendid opportunity; long established concern, known all over U. S.; state references, previous occupation, and full details in application; commission. P. O. BOX 302, New York City.

STOCK SALESMEN WANTED.
Several live wire stock salesmen wanted at once to sell block of common stock in local vicinity, in rapidly growing factory proposition, on commission. Address replies to Box A. A., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted, commission, with clientele, for high-class Wyoming oil proposition; no advances. Address Wyoming, 137 Times Downtown.

STOCK BOY (18-20) by large import house; good chance for advancement; state age and experience. P. O. Box 3, Station A, New York.

STOCK CLERK wanted by wholesale glove house; must have experience in the line. S. M. Hohl, 470 4th Av.

SUPERINTENDENTS.—Wanted by million-dollar corporation in Middle West, two Superintendents with experience in twisting, spinning, and winding silk or textile materials; good salary, profit-sharing system, life and accident insurance; must be able to handle help; give references and past occupations. Reply by letter to T. Gruen, 220 West 42d St., New York City.

TEACHER wanted by commercial association to teach English, commercial correspondence for foreigners in night class, once weekly; must have practical experience. Write M 222 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Wanted, teacher of Isaac Pitman shorthand; permanent position; good salary; applications strictly confidential. Wood's Business School, 5th Av. and 125th St.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED TOOL DESIGNER
FOR TOOL WORK ON AERONAUTICAL ENGINES.
CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, NATIONALITY.
EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL VEHICLE CO.,
BORDEN & STAR AVS.,
L. I. CITY.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
First-class, experienced designers on small punches, dies, jigs, fixtures, &c.; permanent positions at highest pay to capable men. Call or write, giving age, experience, and salary desired. 203 Broadway, 9th floor, Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Wanted on Government contract work in town 30 miles from New York City, a few first-class tool designers; to men who are thoroughly familiar with jig and fixture work for gasoline motors we can offer steady employment, good wages, plenty of overtime at time and one-half for everything over 8 hours, and the best of living and working conditions. Apply at once to Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J.

TOOL DESIGNERS on jigs, fixtures and gauges, those having motor experience preferred; state experience and salary in first letter; information treated confidentially; highest pay to right party. Box J 191 Times.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.
48-HOUR WEEK.
HIGHEST RATES.
H. W. COTTON, INC.,
34-35TH STREET,
BROOKLYN.

TOOLMAKERS.
49-hour week; time and a half for overtime. Call at S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Prince's Bay, Staten Island.

TWO BANK SALESMEN WANTED.
YOUNG FELLOWS PREFERABLY;
EITHER MEN WHO HAVE SOLD SECURITIES TO BANKS OR ELSE MEN WHO HAVE SOLD THE HIGHEST GRADE STOCKS AND BONDS TO PRIVATE INVESTORS.
ONE MAN IS WANTED FOR THE SOUTH, ONE FOR THE MIDDLE WEST TO ESTABLISH THEMSELVES PERMANENTLY.
OURS IS A LARGE BANKING CORPORATION, HAS ALREADY MADE WONDERFUL PROGRESS.
YOUR ANSWER WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. PLEASE OMIT NO IMPORTANT DETAILS. B 894 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST IN LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN; MUST BE SPEEDY OPERATOR ON UNDERWOOD OR REMINGTON MACHINE. M 202 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

UNUSUAL MEN
who can approach persons in a dignified way and interest them in a new Electrothermal Dilator; this device is of high order with professional indorsement; good, clean man who can present an intelligent appearance and argument can earn a handsome remuneration; not a side line, but an exclusive territory on commission; prospective patrons are everywhere and need only to be shown; send full particulars, references, and photograph if possible in first letter; this is a high-class proposition with earning power; references will be investigated. Address Box 350, Steubenville, Ohio.

WATCHMAKER who is thoroughly experienced in repairing highest grade small lever movements; no others need apply; man preferred who has had foreign factory experience; steady work for competent man; state fully past experience. Henry Blank & Co., Liberty and Lafayette Sts., Newark, N. J.

WATCHMAKER.—ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A COMPETENT WATCHMAKER OF GOOD APPEARANCE AT LIBERAL SALARY. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY MAIL TO SUPERINTENDENT.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WE WANT FOUR GOOD MEN.
PAY ROLL.—Chief clerk who has had factory experience and can supervise timekeepers and payroll clerks.
COST CLERK.—Experienced in estimating factory costs on small hardware.
STOCK BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in perpetual inventory and stores recording.
ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT.—Alert, aggressive, and confident; experience in buying a prime necessity.
All must be over 21 years of age, in good health, cheerful and willing, and satisfied to start at a moderate salary and prove ability; position is in a Connecticut hardware factory; will arrange New York interview; state age, experience, present salary, references, and make it plain just which position you are applying for. Y 319 Times Annex.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN with "pep," executive ability, and one who can think for himself, originality, correspondent and secretarial work demanding cleverness and clear-headedness; a splendid opportunity with a million dollar concern for a live wire who is seeking a future and who is willing to begin at the bottom and show his worth; preference given to man who understands the Isaac Pitman shorthand system; give qualifications in full; all communications held confident. Address Mr. G., Box 28, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

YOUNG MEN for treasurer and office work at our office, 195 Broadway; must be 18 or over and grammar school graduate; to bright, active, young men we offer permanent positions, with excellent opportunities. Call 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

YOUNG MEN for messenger and office work; must be 16 or over and grammar school graduate; to bright, active, young men we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities. Call 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

YOUNG MAN wanted. Here is an opportunity to become established with a large food manufacturing corporation; young man about 18 or 17 in advertising department to check and file advertising copy and do general office work; must be intelligent, neat in appearance, and able to work willingly and cheerfully; in answering, state salary desired and your religion. R 275 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of good address and habits, who has decided to take up sales work as a profession. We have an opening carrying with it unusual compensation; unlimited opportunity for acquiring all-around sales experience, and an excellent opportunity for a hard-working, aggressive and ambitious chap; sales experience neither necessary or desirable. Apply 216 Broadway. Ask for Mr. Price.

YOUNG MEN, excellent opportunities for high school graduate to gain engineering experience; $8-$9 to start. Call 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

YOUNG MEN, AMBITIOUS, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 23, TO DO REPAIR WORK ON ELECTRICAL APPARATUS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT AND PERMANENT POSITION FOR CAPABLE MEN; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED. B 246 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN wanted, of good address and manners, thoroughly conversant with the English and Spanish languages, to travel in South America; must have general commercial knowledge and be well recommended; state age, experience and salary expected; give references. Traveler, B 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by large wholesale house as office assistant; must be good at figures; salary to start $8; good chance for advancement to right party; state age and experience. B 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Must be first-class penman and good at figures, to make himself generally useful in office; salary to begin with $12 weekly, with good chance to earn more if he makes good. B 359 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, to operate multigraph machine and take charge of stockroom, office supplies; chance for enterprising worker to connect with good firm; in reply state creed, experience, and salary desired. F. N., 27 Times.

YOUNG MAN to do up parcel post, take care of stock room, have route most of time to demonstrating an office specialty; furnish bond; splendid chance to become a high-class salesman; particulars. Confidential, M 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, resident of New York; one who holds Notary Public commission or who could obtain same; must understand shorthand and typewriting; good opportunity for right party. Address "Advancement," 265 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, about 17 years of age, as beginner in large fire insurance office; no experience necessary; salary $8 week to start; mention age, religion, and education. B 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 20, experienced in general office work, wanted by large brokerage organization; must come well recommended and show fitness for promotion. Address M. L., 220 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25 to 30, in factory; must be good penman and handy around machinery. Address, stating age, nationality, references, and salary expected. Advancement, 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN to learn and alternately qualify as salesmen and positions of responsibility; must have good education, good health and not afraid of work; excellent opportunity; state age, experience, if any, and salary desired. Metals, R 232 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as assistant to bookkeeper in advertising agency; must be able to use typewriter; salary $13 or $14; good chance for advancement. Apply 1 P. M. Hoyt's Service, 116 West 32d.

YOUNG MAN in large downtown wholesale paper house, one having had experience preferred; good salary. Address, stating age, experience, &c., Duane, B 289 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with a knowledge of bookkeeping, to keep books and make himself useful otherwise in a retail jewelry store; a good opening for one with ambition. Address E 173 Times.

YOUNG MAN, A1, 17-19, in well-known corporation; excellent proposition for one with good thinking capacity. Ambitious, 273 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in office wholesale dry goods house; must be able to take shorthand dictation; state age, references, and salary expected. B 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, to make himself generally useful in office and stock room; $6 to start; excellent opportunity for the right party. R 311 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in large real estate office; familiar with downtown section; excellent opportunity. Address Box M 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, with experience, for general office work; not afraid of work; salary $12; good opportunity. Apply by letter only, D. M. Co., 502 West 25th St.

YOUNG MEN.—Wall Street bank has opening for two bright young men, 16-19; state full particulars. Box 38, Wall Street Post Office.

YOUNG MAN, 18 years, for instrument testing; high school graduate. B 309 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in first-class decorating concern to take care of showrooms. Write only, Carlhian & Co., 11 East 54th St.

YOUNG MAN, 25, experienced mercantile, seeks position with future; moderate salary; best references. C. G., 120 West 84th.

YOUNG MAN, to learn business; state age and salary expectation. B 367 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, bright, energetic, in bond broker's office; state references. M. R., 220 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Office assistant; must write good hand; salary $10. P. O. Box 1,185.

$5,000 MAN WANTED
as district salesman and manager, by largest national corporation of its kind in the United States, now organizing 78 branches. Applicant to be experienced, dynamic or energetic, educated, successful business man, capable of becoming 100 per cent. red-blooded producer. Specialty selling, I. C. S., book, or insurance experience valuable. Only honest men with proven records, good appearance, address and education, financial responsibility, and brimful of hard work, seeking permanent position as partner in profitable, growing business, need apply. Proposition: Unique practical freight service necessity created by operation of Federal and State regulation of all shipping, involving expenditure of 3,000 millions of dollars. One concern saved through service $9,751, another $3,000 on one shipment; $614,000 was saved a Detroit shipper in 10 months. Service is needed by all shippers, Chambers of Commerce, and millions of industrial, railroad, and ambitious men to save the 400 millions of dollars estimated as now wasted. Earnings from $100 to $300 weekly are possible. $15,000 commissions were paid one man last year. Commission basis only. Bonus on sub-agents. Direct inquiries and protected permanent territory. Successful plan of sale furnished. Seven different types to sell. Unusual opportunity. Call or make detailed application to American Consumers Association, Dept. 2210, 404 4th Av., New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED.—For Standard Arc Corporation, Elizabeth and Plainfield plants:
6 detailers for drafting department.
5 inventory clerks, knowledge of wood and metal parts.
1 bookkeeper, experienced ledger clerk.
2 time clock clerks.
1 male stenographer.
2 receiving clerks, machinery stock experience.
10 experienced bench hands.
Laborers, painters, sweepers.
Apply either by letter or personally at the Employment Office, 655 North Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE MAN; high-grade executive, thoroughly experienced in factory welfare and employment work; 30 to 40 years of age; $5,000 per annum.
SALES MANAGER; thoroughly experienced high-grade executive on specialty proposition; $5,000 per annum.
ACCOUNTANTS.—Several openings for high-grade, experienced seniors and juniors, public accounting, $1,300 to $2,000 per annum.
AUDIT MANAGER.—Experienced department store man; good personality and knowledge of sporting goods; $1,800 per annum.
FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.—Opportunities for experienced men for the Orient, Australia, and Dutch East Indies; foreign languages essential; $5,000 to $10,000 per annum.
PURCHASING AGENTS.—Several openings for experienced buyers of heavy chemicals, $3,000 to $5,000 per annum.
SALESMEN.—Excellent opportunity for experienced men on office supplies; or bookkeepers to learn salesmanship; $1,300 to $1,800 per annum.
SALESMEN.—Excellent chance for young married men willing to travel for large industry; must be American or English; $1,200 per annum.
JUNIOR SALESMAN.—Young, aggressive American, capable of handling office machinary; $75 per month.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

SUPERINTENDENT, must be thoroughly familiar with electro plating, $3,500.
STEEL FURNACE MELTER, location New York State, $4,500.
WORKS ENGINEER, thoroughly familiar with the maintenance and operation of automatic screw machines, location New York City, $3,500; SHOP SUPERINTENDENT, machine shop, plant manufacturing automatic machinery, location New York, $2,500.

ENGINEERS.

WORKS ENGINEER, familiar with the maintenance of buildings, installation, and maintenance of power plant equipment, $4,000-$5,000.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has followed the commercial field since graduation for position of Purchasing Agent, $3,500.
AERONAUTICAL ENGINEER, thoroughly familiar with aerodynamics, executive position, $4,000; MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN, thoroughly familiar with boring mills, lathes, and gear cutters, manufacturing plant, New York State, $2,000; FOREMAN of small heat treating room, man thoroughly familiar with heating and annealing, high speed and carbon steel, location Maryland, $1,800 to $2,000; MECHANICAL ENGINEER for physical testing laboratory of large steel foundry, $1,500 to $2,000; MECHANICAL ENGINEER for supervising work, small plant using large battery and vacuum dryers, excellent opportunity, $1,300; MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for valuation work, $900 to $1,000.

DRAFTSMEN AND DESIGNERS.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DESIGNER for power plant work, $1,800.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER for steam power plant design, $1,800.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER for power plant tests and design, $1,500.
Several very desirable openings for draftsmen who have had general mechanical training and experience; salaries $1,000 to $1,800.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

CLAIM CORRESPONDENT, experienced in clothing business, $1,300 per annum; SALES PROMOTION DEPARTMENT, experienced, good opening, $20 per week; COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT, $1,200 per annum; STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, $1,200 to $1,300 per annum; CHIEF CLERK in large corporation, should have considerable experience in purchasing, $1,300 per annum.

TWENTY-FIVE EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS NEEDED AT ONCE; $12 to $25 PER WEEK.

CLERK for Jersey City, experienced in graph analysis, $17 to $18 per week.

BOOKKEEPERS, (5,) experienced in exporting, $1,300 per annum; (3) office of private estates, $1,300 per annum; (14) for manufacturing concerns, $1,200 to $1,300 per annum; manufacturing (Jersey location,) $1,300; Marine Insurance, experience necessary, $1,300 per annum; other bookkeeping and ledger positions ranging from $70 to $100 per month.
SALES DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT, good education and personality, to handle follow-up letters, &c., $1,200 to $1,300 per annum.
COLLEGE MAN, up-to-date, with experience and intelligence, to learn business, chance to sell if desires, $1,000 to $1,300, according to ability.
MARGIN CLERK, brokerage experience, $1,300 per annum.

CAN USE ONE HUNDRED (100) OFFICE BOYS, ALL AGES, AMERICANS ONLY; ALSO TWENTY-FIVE (25) JUNIOR CLERKS; GOOD SALARIES; ALSO TYPISTS, BILL CLERKS, AND GENERAL CLERKS FOR ALL LINES OF BUSINESS.

CALL 9 TO 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SALES MANAGER.—Must have extensive experience as executive in export, for European markets; $4,000-$5,000.
BRANCH OFFICE MANAGERS.—Preferably single men, who have had worth-while commercial experience in the Dutch East Indies, in Siam, and Singapore; salaries, $2,500-$3,000, according to ability.
ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER, Brooklyn. —Must be experienced in machinery manufacturing and in employing and handling help; $2,000.
ACCOUNTANTS.—One for South America, preferably with banking experience, $2,400-$2,700; (2) for local manufacturing companies, with experience in both cost and general accounts, $2,400-$2,700; chief accountant for local office of export company, $3,000; experienced public accountants, seniors and juniors, $60-$25.
BOOKKEEPERS.—One for Western Pennsylvania, $1,800; (3) for location near Newark, N. J., $25; (0) others, $18-$25.
CLERKS.—Manufacturing cost, one in Newark, $18; one in Brooklyn, $20; shop clerk, $18-$20; banking experience, $15-$20; stock clerk, $20; general, $18-20.
STENOGRAPHER, to take dictation in Spanish, $25-$30.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 Church St.
Call in person, 9 to 2.

EFFICIENCY ENGINEER; salary commensurate.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND MACHINE DESIGNER; salary commensurate.
SALES ENGINEER, to design evaporating apparatus; salary commensurate.
CHEMICAL ENGINEER, (dyes;) $1,200.
JUNIOR ENGINEERS, Mechanical, Electrical, Civil, &c.; $1,200.
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, (several,) $1,500 to $1,800.
PNEUMATIC TOOL MEN, out of town; average $7 a day.
STENOGRAPHER, (Spanish translator,) $1,200.
PURCHASING AGENTS ASSISTANT; must be stenographer, export; $75 a month.
EXPORT CLERKS, $18-$20.
BOOKKEEPER, imports, $20.
CLERKS, several, $10-$18.
TYPISTS, (2,) $10-$12.
OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY,
149 Broadway,
New York City.

HIGH-CLASS POSITIONS FOR HIGH-CLASS MEN. Accountants, $1,800-$2,400; chemical salesmen, $100-$300 month; machine salesmen, $1,500-$1,800; expert traffic clerk, thoroughly familiar with Western railroads and grain movement, $50 week; statistician, $35-$50; stenographers, $25-$15; bank bookkeepers; reinsurance clerk; correspondence clerk, $75; mail clerk, $15; messengers and clerks. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

ANY MAN of American birth and parentage calling at the office of the Willis Hawley Exchange, 50 Court St., Brooklyn, and possessing qualifications either as bookkeeper, accountant, stenographer, typist, technical man, stock, orders, payroll, shipping, billing clerk, can be placed; salaries ranging $12, $15, $18, $20, $25, $30, $50 WEEKLY.

ACCOUNTANTS, $1,500-$3,000. Bookkeepers, $1,040 up. Stenographers and secretaries, $1,050 up; Spanish-English, $1,500 up. Clerks, $50 per month up. Boys and young men, $8-$10 per week up. Numerous other attractive openings with assured advancement; banks, bankers, insurance, &c. Business Service Bureau, 300 Broadway.

GLASSWORKER.—An exceptional opportunity for an expert, familiar with manufacture of incandescent lamps, with an Eastern corporation; this will be handled through an employment agency as a courtesy to the corporation and no fee of any kind will be charged. Apply to F. X. Goggin, 200 B'way.

CORP. ACCOUNTANT, knowledge Foreign Exchange, $1,800-$2,100; clerks, positions, $25; Sales Corresp. securities, $1,500; Head Shipping Clerk, Elizabeth, $25; Clerks, sales or statistical expr., $22; Typist, $67-$75; R. R. or S. S. Clerks; Boys, $10-$15. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

GENERAL OFFICE MANAGER; salesmen-correspondents; 8 accountants; 8 ledger clerks, $18-$25; several bank bookkeepers; others. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

YOUNG MEN as clerks, with or without experience; excellent opportunities. Terminal Employment Exchange, Room 1002, 154 Nassau St.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free. Office and technical positions.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15 $20, educated, high-class; also male. Miss H. Liberty.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEURS, American citizens, 35-40 cents per hour to work in New York City. Bookkeepers, $15-$20; Brooklyn, $18-$20. Bookkeepers, Jersey, $15-$20. Salesman, wholesale, $15. Correspondent, stenographer, high school education, quick advancement, $15. Office assistant, Jersey City, $12. Entry clerk, experienced notions and small wares, $14-$15. Stenographers, $12-$16. Assistant bookkeeper and stenographer, $15. Secretary-stenographer, Jersey, $20. Stenographer, Spanish, English, export, experienced, $30. Assistant purchasing department, Jersey, $15-$18. Payroll clerks, Jersey, $16. Business Opportunity Co., (Agency,) 203 Broadway. Coultas & Masterson, Proprietors.

MANY high grade openings, for men knowing Spanish, French, Portuguese or English. Pan American Agency, 59 Pearl.

Instruction.

MEN AND YOUNG MEN WANTED, married or single, for good-paying, healthful, outdoor positions in agricultural work—farm managers, orchardists, landscape gardeners, bee keepers, farm engineers, herdsmen, greenhouse managers, civil service in agriculture, "farm hands," &c., some with house and living provided free; your chance to serve—to help win the war—to make yourself independent for life; we can qualify you; we teach farming by mail, all branches, the successful, scientific methods; 40 different courses; employment and consultation bureaus for students. Write for our interesting book, "Modern Farming—the Salaried Man's Opportunity." American Farmers School, 701 Lumber Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.
BE A MECHANICAL DENTIST.
Big demand. 3 months' course.
No book study. Easy payments.
Practical work. Start any time.
Write for free catalog. Day or night.
BOOKLET 19. DECIDE NOW.
BODEE DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL.
The Leading School—Est. 25 Yrs.
NEW ADDRESS: 15 Flatbush Ave. EXTENSION,
15 W. 44th St. 15-17 Flatbush Ave.
Supervision University of N. Y. State.

A BIG PAYING PROFESSION FOR YOU. Earn $25 to $100 a week as motion picture, studio or commercial photographer. Easy, fascinating profession. Anyone can learn. 3 months' course covers all branches. Expert instruction, actual practice in our new, up-to-date studios. Day or evening classes, easy terms. Special Offer Now. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography 107, 141 W 36th St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a Certified Public or Cost Accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new easy system; send for booklet T and special offer; we have no solicitors. University Business Institute, 17 Madison Av., New York.

GOVERNMENT positions pay $800 to $1,800 a year with short hours, vacations, steady work, no strikes or layoffs; let our civil service expert, former Government Examiner, prepare you for Post Office, Railway Mail, Customs, and other positions. Write today for free booklet B17, with list of positions. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY to be trained as MECHANICAL dentists; big demand; big salaries; remarkably short and thorough course; no book study; simply laboratory training; attend any time of day or evening. Write us today for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 23 West 45th St., Finest in America. First licensed by Regents.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 83 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

YOUNG MAN, be far-sighted; look ahead 10 years. While young, master suitable trade. Linotype operators receive $1,500 yearly. Empire School, 133 East 16th.

Cosmopolitan Practical, reliable, moderate. Auto School, thorough instruction. Ladies 281 West 50th and gents. Tel. Circle 1764.

MACHINIST TRADE taught practically; mathematics, drafting included. Engineering Institute, 4 West 125th.

ENGLISHMAN wanted to give private English lessons to gentleman. F 48 Times.

AGENTS WANTED.

EARN Christmas money taking orders for personal Christmas cards, commission; outfit free. Strathmore Press, 240 Tremont St., Boston.

Agents.—Best hand soap for factory workers; removes all stains; perfectly harmless; great repeat seller; big profit. Emd. Metras, 118 Central Av., Lynn, Mass.

AGENTS make big steady income selling Lady Baltimore Chocolate Desserts; large profit; big weekly repeaters. Lady Baltimore Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.

Your name brings copy money-making ideas; the great 32-page agent's and mail dealer's magazine. A. H. Kraus, 306 Kraus Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENTS for toilet accessory; recent invention; big weekly repeaters. Call, or write, Room 800, 489 5th Av., N. Y. City.

Chewing gum agents wanted; no experience required. Write today, Helmet Co., Cincinnati.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

AFTERNOON GOVERNESS.—Companion to children from 4 to 12 years; correct English, deportment; references. Educated, Y 241 Times Annex.

AGENCY wanted for Coast, Portland or Seattle; business woman; high standing

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Above average in intellect, secretarial training, good command English language, ages 22, 6 years' practical experience, capable handling technical dictation, can be depended upon; excellent credentials; $20. B 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; highly educated, proficient; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; accustomed difficult dictation; assume entire charge; above ordinary; Christian; $18. P 350 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (21); assistant bookkeeper, telephone operator; good penman; excellent mathematician; 3 years' mechanical experience, versed up-to-date office methods; good references; $12. K 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, exceptionally bright, smart appearance, University graduate; five years' good practical experience; uses discretion, common sense; strictly businesslike; $18. P 381 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, eight (8) years' thorough experience, retired, well educated, desires position where initiative and executive ability are required; excellent references. K 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience, six years one firm, desires secretarial position, where common sense, initiative and executive ability are required; highest credentials. R 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, 3½ years' experience, desires position; best of references; salary, $16. Miss M. Kerber, 750 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, fine culture worker; high school graduate; accustomed to secretarial duties; $15. F. B., 885 Irvine St., Bronx, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, commercial, legal, reporting experience; reliable; initiative; salary $25. B 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, considerable experience; many branches; rapid, reliable; highly recommended; $22. B 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient, high school graduate; five years' experience; $17. B 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, (female,) desires position; high-class firm; $15. S. 841 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, drive; salary $16. B 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wishes evening work. W. E., Times Harlem.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; neat appearance; thoroughly capable; $10. F., 1,848 Amsterdam Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; conscientious, willing; best references; $10. F 27 Times.

TEACHER.—Private lessons, by public teacher, Harvard, Yale, college training; highest references. 622 West 114th St. Apt. 31.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE operator, typist, 3 years' business experience; exceptionally neat, fine-wire, good office assistant; $10. B 284 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, filing, assistant bookkeeper; trustworthy, educated, capable; $15-$20. B 344 Times Downtown.

TRAINED NURSE.—Care for invalid; Englishwoman; speaks French; would do housekeeping. 238 19th St., Brooklyn.

TYPIST, office assistant, several years' experience; rapid, bright, American; $10. B 338 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, expert, would like typing to do evenings; accuracy guaranteed. S 44 Times.

TYPEWRITING done at home; neat work, quick service. Hall, 49 West 116th.

TUTOR, experienced primary teacher, individual or group work. Apt. 2C, 521 West 185th St. Telephone St. Nicholas 2750.

VISITING SECRETARY, companion, chaperon, reading aloud, &c., by a lady of old New York family; mornings or afternoons; highest references. Y 330 Times Annex.

VISITING GOVERNESS, North German, speaking English, unusually good sewer, desires position with one or two children afternoon or all day. N 180 Times.

WOMAN, Christian, great executive ability, managing a lunch club; only one with great possibilities considered. Law., 2,642 Broadway.

WOMAN, trained fission writer, wishes employment; can type own copy. S 64 Times.

YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN, exceptional education, intellect, adaptability, executive ability, social advantages, valuable business experience, can use typewriter, half-day position desired; especially interested in war activities. F 54 Times.

YOUNG LADY, pleasing, would like to communicate with lady or married couple who would like a companion for the winter in New York or travel with them; references exchanged; business ability. Y 288 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, piano student of well known conservatory, with three years' teaching experience, will take pupils or accompany vocal or violin students. E. H. R., 535 West 158th St., Audubon 5845.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, energetic, and trustworthy, wishes position as office assistant; superior; critical; references. Y 351 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN with exceptional ability and experience in advertising desires position, either office or outside work. Y 348 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN desires responsible clerical position; knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography; nine years' experience. F 340 Times.

YOUNG LADY as traveling companion, or governess, child, 5 years old. M. Collins, 51 3d Av., Rockaway Park, L. I.

YOUNG LADY, 25, able to adapt herself to any kind of work, 6 years' business experience, wishes position in office. F 87 Times.

YOUNG LADY, Christian, high school graduate, desires clerical position in first-class office; all references if desired. S 82 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, wants position for mornings; good stenographer; executive ability. Miss Tvinney, 116 East 59th St.

YOUNG LADY desires position as maid, useful generation, half day. 217 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, 32, ten years' experience corporation accountant, secretary, auditor, manager, wants position where unusual business experience and ability are needed; willing to accept $2,500 a year, knowing that this will soon be increased when real worth is proved. S 19 Times.

Employment Agencies.

YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN desires position for work by the day with children or caring for invalid; speaks French and Italian; best references; disengaged after morning. Ellen mond Hill House, 25 Madougal St. Telephone 427 Spring.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Agency, (Agency,) 214 West 53th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

HOUSEWORKERS, select colored cooks, chambermaids, nurses, other help; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 3329. Augusta Agency, 331 West 53d.

MRS. JONES'S AGENCY, 682 6th Av., Vanderbilt 5171, has excellent chauffeurs, Scotch cooks, waitresses. Laundresses to be engaged.

COOKS, Swedish, Danish, chambermaids, nurses, housework. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus.

FERTA [illegible] SWEDISH AGENCY, supplies [illegible] 2,417 Broadway. Rhinelander 8[illegible].

SHEPHERDS, experienced, excellent references, wanted for [illegible] 107 W. 125th St. Morn. 6[illegible] week or [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, (cost,) thoroughly experienced, factory methods, installation cost systems, desires position with manufacturing or accounting concern; now executive large staff; salary $2,000. A 35 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (23,) thorough experience manufacturing, railroad, public accounting, university training, wishes responsible position; salary $30. N. F., 208 West Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (25;) N. Y. U. graduate; competent take charge office; best reference. Harry B. Falb, 139 Hopkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor Office Manager, cash, financial and income reports, cost-trols, analysis; wide experience. 11 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements; firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 802. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER. — Expert; thoroughly trained in commercial and public accounting; capable executive; age 25; salary $25. B 290 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems; arrangements firms without bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly; 347 5th Av., Room 705. Telephone Vanderbilt 5315.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; trial balances $5 monthly upward; tax report free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5865.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, take full charge; splendid opportunity to get good man. B 289 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and Translator. — Evening work, translating Spanish, French, German, and general accounting. B 285 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; thorough mercantile experience; clean-cut; American. Executive, 49 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, closed; audits, financial statements, trial balances; reasonable. Auditor; Room 311, 51 E. 42d St.

ACCOUNTANT, Office Manager.—Ten years' experience; auditor, cost accountant; age 36. Webster, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced audits, examinations, &c., desires permanent or temporary engagements. W 147 Times.

ACCOUNTANT - BOOKKEEPER, 27, good technical education; competent, efficient; assume full charge. S 84 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced, German birth, American citizen 25 years, desires employment. B 274 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, evening work wanted; collection [illegible] R 248 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER. Business man, (35,) long and varied experience manufacturing and trading concerns; expert accountant, organizer, systematizer; experienced public auditor; creature of proved ability; college education, knowledge of languages; successful office manager; highest recommendations. B 269 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-CREDIT MANAGER, office executive of highest qualifications, expert corporation accountant, factory cost systematizer, auditor, statistician; over fifteen years' unquestionable record with prominent manufacturing and trading concerns; replies confidential; remember specialists cost more, cheapest in the end. B 217 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.

Wide general experience, quick, keen thinker; good practical judgment, tact, executive ability, energy, and initiative; would like position with public accountant or production engineer. Integrity. Y 333 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT—OFFICE MANAGER.

Mechanical manufacturing experience in accounting, cost, auditing, time study, shop routing, financial and statistical statements; thorough executive; age 37; salary $2,250. S 16 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED, (31,) DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION AS OFFICE MANAGER; TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES; COST RECORDS, MODERN SYSTEMS, &C. R 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, broad experience in manufacturing costs, modern factory methods, seeks connection with corporation that offers unlimited opportunity to an organizer who knows how to reduce expense. C. F., Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTING and auditing of every description for merchants, manufacturers, professional men, hotels, &c.; special statements prepared; periodical closings; systems installed; evening and holiday work preferred. E 116 Times.

A BUSINESS MAN, COLLEGE BRED, AN ENGINEER BY PROFESSION, EQUALLY SUCCESSFUL AS SALES OFFICE MANAGER IN A HIGHLY TECHNICAL LINE AND AS PART OWNER AND GENERAL MANAGER OF A COMPANY MANUFACTURING A PURELY MERCHANDISING PRODUCT IN A SHARPLY COMPETITIVE FIELD, IS DISPOSING OF HIS INTERESTS FOR PERSONAL REASONS AND SEEKS AN ASSISTANTSHIP TO EXECUTIVE OF A LARGE ENTERPRISE OR AS GENERAL OR SALES MANAGER OF A SMALLER ONE.

HIS EXPERIENCE OF TWENTY YEARS COVERS THE BROAD FIELD OF ORGANIZATION, SALES, ADVERTISING, PRODUCTION, AND LABOR PROBLEMS; ONE BUT LARGE PROPOSITIONS WILL BE OF INTEREST TO HIM.

Y 244 TIMES ANNEX.

A BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR AN ACTIVE EMPLOYER TO CONNECT WITH A CAPABLE OFFICE MANAGER, CREDIT MAN, SYSTEMATIZER, CORRESPONDENT.

11 YEARS, EXPERIENCE WITH PRESENT EMPLOYERS. PROMINENT FIRM; AGE, 30, MARRIED, EXEMPT. E 109 TIMES.

A BUYER OF LACES, VEILINGS CHIFFONS, EMBROIDERIES, &C., FOR A LARGE MIDDLE WEST JOBBING HOUSE WISHES TO MAKE CHANGE IN POSITION; WOULD LIKE TO LOCATE IN NEW YORK CITY; HAVE REFERENCES FROM PRESENT EMPLOYER. ADDRESS F 17 TIMES.

ADVERTISING MAN AND CORRESPONDENT.

Married man, 27, with thorough business training and agency experience, wants a JOB; has assets are knowledge of human nature and the ability to write clear, forceful English in interesting fashion—to project a pleasing personality to the reader; writes sales letters, follow-ups, and other sales literature; can plan and print; he is looking for his OPPORTUNITY. Is it with you? Ambitious. F 46 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, handling sales and correspondence; married; army exempt; college graduate; only 28 years young, but 7 years' experience; has training to put a proposition across—to write copy convincingly, to plan sales comprehensively, to think ahead advisedly; salary secondary if the opportunity is there. L. V., 235 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—You need a young man, with agency experience, capable of handling your mechanical department; an all-around practical printer, layout man, and commercial artist. F 12 Times.

ADVERTISING WRITER, 27; crackerjack; experienced; college training; gladly submit layout any business; exempt. Plugger, B 20 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING AGENT, crippled, give best of my service on part time; let me handle your account. S 88 Times.

A SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE with SALES AND ADVERTISTICAL

aptitude, wide awake, young, 28, draft exempt, university graduate, 7 years in secretarial and managerial capacity, who can write real, convincing correspondence, wants a big job with bigger possibilities. F 150 Times.

ACETYLENE WELDER, mechanic, good organizer; best references of ability; salary wanted at the least $40 per week. E 151 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN

Wants position in progressive agency handling national, big-space accounts; producer of strong layouts, copy, ideas, experienced in newspaper, magazine, trade paper, and direct advertising; six years' agency experience in Chicago, Milwaukee, New York; samples; references; age 32; married; available immediately. S. G. Gardner, 715 West 170th St., New York City.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, CREDIT MAN.

Seven years in charge of advertising for one of New England's largest dept. stores; thoroughly acquainted with the work, and a producer; New York interview arranged. Address Y 276 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN.

Experienced in agency and large manufacturing concerns; safe plans; analysis that finds the essential talking points; copy that persuades sales; typography that commands attention; dealer helps; edited one of the most important house organs. Y 313 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MANAGER AND EXECUTIVE.

Experienced mail order, publishing, photographs; now advertising manager $1,000,000 corporation; American, (30;) real copy writer, layout ad, solicitor;) start $40, worth $60. K 69 Times.

ADVERTISERS.—Young man of practicability and "pep" seeks Service as printer and writer; not a genius, but full of sense; clean cut and absolutely dependable. E 161 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, long experience, successful record, extensive, favorable acquaintance, seeks opening for betterment on general salary basis; highest references; letters confidential. E 140 Times.

AD. WRITER, several years' experience, original samples, wants opportunity with agency or as advertising manager's assistant; salary $25 to start. F 52 Times.

AMERICAN, (25,) draft exempt, wants to connect with mercantile house in any capacity offering opportunity to learn business and prove worth; several years' clerical, sales, and executive experience. B 356 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN with executive ability, able to handle help and thoroughly familiar with manufacturing details, would appreciate hearing from firm where there is a real opportunity to grow. S 2 Times.

AMERICAN, (23,) efficient, experienced executive, salesman, and correspondent, seeks connection any capacity; salary $35; references. B 295 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, about to sail for Havana, Cuba, will be pleased to represent American interests. R 250 Times Downtown.

AN EXECUTIVE

SEEKS A CONNECTION IN ROCHESTER, N. Y., IF POSSIBLE, WITH LARGE MANUFACTURER REQUIRING A BUSINESS MAN OF BROAD KNOWLEDGE IN ADVERTISING AND SELLING.

OR HE WILL CONSIDER OPENING WITH MEDIUM SIZED ORGANIZATION WHERE LATER THERE WOULD BE AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE A SUBSTANTIAL FINANCIAL INTEREST. ADDRESS EXECUTIVE, Y 335 TIMES ANNEX.

AS SALESMAN.—A BUYER OF LACES, VEILINGS, CHIFFONS, EMBROIDERIES WITH A LARGE WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE WISHES TO REPRESENT SIMILAR LINES OR HEAD WEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, OR READY-TO-WEAR LINES, IN CHICAGO AND WEST; FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES. WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER? F 16 TIMES.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or ledger clerk, exempt, quick, accurate; salary moderate. W 106 Times.

AUDITOR—OFFICE MANAGER.

Competent business man, 36, thoroughly trained; experienced accountant and executive; organizer and systematizer. B 288 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, office manager, expert accountant, desires leaving public position to connect permanently with reliable commercial house. F 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, ten years' experience with modern efficiency methods, excellent systematizer, credits, correspondence, presently with big corporation, desires change; university training; $35. B 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION IN EXECUTIVE CAPACITY; ABLE CORRESPONDENT; CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. S 90 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, (33,) long, varied experience; can take full charge of books, prepare financial statements; would like to do some work evenings. B 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office man, (23,) seeks position owing to liquidation; 15 years with present employer; good correspondent, payrolls, salesman experience; best references. P 400 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, and office manager; modern methods, 15 years' factory and mercantile experience; position wanted as general bookkeeper; salary, $30. E 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit, office manager, experienced handling many details, modern efficiency methods, American, 38, married, wants position; will leave city; salary $35. B 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT, (25,) CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, UNIVERSITY STUDENT, $20. ROSENBLATT, 2,048 WASHINGTON AV.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, CORRESPONDENT.—Fifteen years' experience, wholesale and manufacturing; open for immediate connection. Barnett, 606 39th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' Wall St. experience, at present employed with N. Y. Stock Exchange house. F 363 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert auditor, systematizer; can take full charge; college education; wants opportunity of developing; $20. F 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT, thoroughly experienced and capable office man, desires position with prospects; stenographer, best reference. F 39 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, credit, and office man, 25, exempt, thoroughly experienced, financial statements, controlling accounts, &c. B 343 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, university training, thoroughly experienced, accurate, exempt, desires position. R. N. Weston, 473 Powell St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced all branches, desires work few nights each week; capable correspondent, collections, and salesman. S 139 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, good knowledge Spanish, wishes permanent position with chance for advancement; good references. B 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, proficient, double entry, desires afternoon position; reasonable salary. E 105 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, 2½ years' experience; take trial balance. B 266 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Office manager, years' experience, trial balance, controlling accounts. S 20 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, married, thoroughly competent; ledger man; controlling accounts; $22.—S 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (28,) thoroughly experienced, executive ability, desires responsible position. E 191 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accounting experience; modern methods, full charge; Christian; married. J. M., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; experienced; controlling accounts, trial balances; references; moderate salary. A 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant, wide experience, difficult problems, desires employment. 2 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accounting and business administration training, seeks position offering prospects. W 154 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; evening university student; experienced; controlling accounts and balances. M 290 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, ambitious, fair education, desires to obtain position in office of large business concern which offers excellent chances for rapid progress. Edward Tomney, 1,995 Morris Av., Bronx, N. Y.

BOY, 17, wishes position in draftsman line, with chance of advancement; has some experience; best of references. E. S., 206 East 34th.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT or working foreman for construction; over 15 years' experience; (by trade carpenter;) At reference, Address J. F. H., 726 41st St., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS MAN.

endowed with an alert mind, tenacity of purpose, and initiative, a big producer as a salesman and capable of introducing new ideas, enthusiasm, and increased efficiency in a sales force, would like to make connection where these qualities would be appreciated and paid for; war's curtailment of present business only reason for making change; has pleasing personality and record of clean-cut production; dependable. E 453 Times Annex.

BUSINESS-GETTING ADVERTISING MAN AT YOUR SERVICE.

If the proposition of your business requires distinct, pointed, original, and action-compelling advertisements—clear, powerful, convincing, conciliatory, and result-producing letters—known new marketable ideas, and experience in local, national, trade, or mail-order advertising—you will find in me "the right man for the right place." Full or part time. Moderate compensation.

P. Y. Times.

BUSINESS MAN, HIGHEST STANDING AND REFERENCES, CAPABLE MANAGER, CASHIER, AND ACCOUNTANT, INVITES OFFERS FOR POSITION WHERE ABSOLUTE INTEGRITY AND RELIABILITY ARE AN OBJECT. FOR INTERVIEW, ADDRESS S 62 TIMES.

BUSINESS MAN, 40, capable as manager, representative, bookkeeper, with experience foreign, domestic, and manufacturing lines, also creative knowledge in the arts and practical abilities, desires serious connections. E 122 Times.

BUSINESS MEN.

Fill that vacancy with competent, reliable correspondents, office man, with initiative and practical business experience; exempt. W 174 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, 50, good executive, quick, accurate at figures, all references, desires position; salary moderate. J. H., 3,525 Broadway.

BUTLER, &c.—Japanese; first-class butler, valet, cook; long experience; good management; trustworthy, most reliable, willing, neat; take entire charge bachelor's apartment or family; three years last place. Asir, 340 West 58th.

BUTLER, VALET.—Japanese; first-class; perfectly qualified; agreeable disposition; strict abstainer; table decorations, salads, mixtures, valet, pressing, &c.; personal references. Has. 540 West 58th St.

BUTLER, capable taking entire charge; excellent references best New York families; 12 years last place. Ernest, care Nelson's Express, 855 3d Av.

BUTLER, valet, Japanese, small family, bachelor apartment. Arthur, 624 Lexington. Plaza 6255.

BUTLER.—Japanese, thoroughly competent; long experience; best references. Nikko, 624 Lexington Av.

BUTLER, Japanese, first-class, butler or valet, wants position, city or country; best references; $60 up. K. F., 145 West 43d St.

BUYER, assistant buyer, retail and wholesale hardware, desires change firm offering larger opportunities; age 34, married, one child; seeks position in purchasing dept. of large firm offering good future; reasonable salary. F 370 Times Downtown.

BUYER and Manager.—Married man with 17 years' experience in retail men's wear lines as buyer and manager is open for permanent position at once. Apply Y 294 Times Annex.

CARETAKERS for Long Island home, farm, or estate; Christian American couple; man handy with tools, for repairs and painting; care of livestock and poultry, if necessary. R 237 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER of home in country or city by dental student and wife; good references. S 50 Times.

CASHIER, expense clerk, or purchasing agent of wide experience desires permanent position; can give the highest of reference; could report Nov. 1. Address Post Office Box 16, Bristol, Penn.

CHAUFFEUR, American, married, two children, wishes permanent position; no objection to country; 12 years' experience; six years with present private family; mechanic, careful driver; excellent references; wages, $30 per week. Brush, 1,785 West 3d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, single, 32, good education, appearance, desires position with party leaving city for the winter; steady; touring as well as city driving; experience and good mechanic; Pierce-Arrow, Packard, or any make cars; highly recommended. Answer Lamberg, 200 West 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR, age 27, good appearance, married, temperate, mechanic, car always keyed, save employer money, out nights on public job, wants private; some home life; highest references; wages, $30. W 177 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, French-Swiss, 30, talk little English; 10 years' experience in Europe, 1 year in America; good mechanic, careful driver; best references; anywhere; private family. Paul, 536 9th Av., New York.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 9 years' experience, single, age 33, any make cars; experienced on Packards, twin six Pierce; long private references. Address 643 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Chamber of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4650.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.

Twelve years' experience; highly recommended young man, 26, wishes position on good car; six years with private family; all repairs. E 326 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (24,) married, German, 10 years' experience, mechanic, good habits; last place 2 Pierce Arrow; wages $30. Max Thaen, 429 West 124th St. Apt. 9H. Telephone 3810 St. Nicholas.

CHAUFFEUR.—Seven years' experience, American, first-class mechanic, drive any car, highly recommended, seeks position with private family. Address W. K., 496 Hart St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman laying up car recommends unusually efficient chauffeur; single, sober, neat, willing; good mechanic; tours, country South. F 75 Times. Telephone 2970 John.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, 10 years' experience, good mechanic, careful driver, desires position; sober, honest, polite; Packard, Cadillac, Hudson cars preferred; wages $25; references. Masu, 330 East 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman laying up his car for the Winter wishes to place his chauffeur; excellent and careful driver; most willing; country preferred. Write G. E., 14 Avenue A, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman selling cars wishes to place exceptional chauffeur, 4½ years in his service; faithful, experienced, skillful; country preferred. K 16 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Russian, single, 29, experienced driver, mechanic, excellent references, desires position, private. Sauerstein, Tel. Harlem 7062.

CHAUFFEUR.—28; three years' experience; single; do all repairs; good references. Edward Geil, 154 West 90th St., care of Gebhardt.

CHAUFFEUR.—An employer discontinuing automobile wishes to place industrious, reliable chauffeur; absolutely honest. B 228 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—French-Swiss, (42,) strictly sober; long experience, especially with Packard cars. Rawyler, 23 West 50th. Tel. Plaza 880.

CHAUFFEUR, (37,) married, 11 years driving high-grade cars; total abstainer, desires private position; highly recommended; salary $30. F 50 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, exempt, thoroughly reliable man, best references, careful driver; year's experience; go anywhere. S 42 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—40 years; good mechanic; careful driver; last employed by member Farmers' Loan and Trust. George R. Miles, 127 West 99th. Tel. 6410 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, nine years present employer, leaving position Nov. 1; employer will give personal reference; first-class driver and mechanic; married, no children. F 32 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, experienced, 6 years as mechanic, 2 of them in garage; good, careful driver; willing to be useful; reference. Macki, 159 West 120th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, single, wishes steady position as second chauffeur; prefers country; willing to wash automobiles. Call up W. I. Brown, Plaza 3894.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, speaking French, desires position; best references, New York and San Francisco. Julius, 165 East 89th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, mechanic, 8 years' experience, highly recommended, high-class cars; willing work long hours. Yoshinori, 28 West 60th.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; careful driver; fine references. B 248 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; single; excellent references; $25 weekly; permanent only. S 120 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, married; A1 references; 5 years' experience; city or country. Geo. Awe, 146 West 16th.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; four years' experience; all repairs; exempt from draft. Egan, 44 West 64th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver and mechanic, wants good position; married; wages $30 week. M., 606 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, first class, wants position; sober; salary, $20 a week; references. S 123 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years' driving; expert mechanic; private family; references. Telephone 2135 Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR.—Position wanted; 12 years' experience; strictly temperate; best references. E 187 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 7 years' experience, seeks evening employment. E. Quinn, 559 West 191st St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, respectable young man wants steady position. Gibbs, 200 West 63d St.

CHAUFFEUR wants position with private family; reliable, sober; can drive any car; best references. Address F 9 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; colored; five years' experience; good reference. G. Johnson, 40 East 133d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Competent, colored; speaks French, German; references. Bryan, 540 Lenox Av. 6379 Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 29, wishes position, private; 14 years' experience. Sauerstein, 14 East 126th. Tel. Harlem 7062.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, married, wishes position with private family; 5 years' experience. Tel. 1462 Intervale. 1,474 Hoe Av.

CHAUFFEUR, understanding all cars, desires reliable position; finest references. Address W 171 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, wishes private position; city; references. Johnson, 773 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, 5 years' experience; reference. Luther, care of Turner, 240 West 138th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (22,) wishes position; private, commercial. Walter Glomb, 528 East 6th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good appearance; 11 years' practical experience. Harry Katenkamp, 241 West 107th.

CHEMIST.—Four years' experience; foods, fats, oils, dyes, &c., commercial research; employed; desires change in Greater New York, Jersey City, Newark, or Hoboken; references. Y 237 Times Annex.

CHEMIST, college graduate, 5 years' experience in research and manufacture of gas and coal tar products, smoke-check, &c., wants responsible position in New York or New Jersey. Y 300 Times Annex.

CHEMIST, pharmaceutic, food, general analytical, over 3 years' experience, wishes steady position. P 387 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT, with technical training, desires position. Louis Bernabo, 853 2d Av.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER.—I have had five years' experience as executive in factories manufacturing soaps, glycerine, toilet articles, &c., and over a year of industrial research and appraisal work; am now employed, but can give good reasons for wanting a change; as chemical engineer or factory executive; do not desire laboratory position. P 378 Times Downtown.

CIGAR SALESMAN, middle age, wants position, inside or outside work. S 52 Times.

CLERICAL WORK; part time; hotel experience. 151 West 75th. Schuyler 3823.

CLERK.—Able college man desires clerical position where executive ability and common sense are a requisite; experienced; unaffected by draft. B 369 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Fine penman; good figurer; office details; clean-cut, adaptable. 15 Times.

COACHMAN, MARRIED.

A lady wants to place a coachman whom she can highly recommend in every way; he can also drive a car. Address Arthur Nobbs, care Miss C. Crafts, Ridgefield, Conn.

COLLEGE graduate, middle-aged, alert mentally, desires employment in a position of responsibility; has had large real estate experience; salary secondary consideration. P 358 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 34, industrious, seeks employment for spare time; good business opportunity sought above salary. M 70 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, ten years' experience, mostly executive, now employed, seeks permanent position requiring high-class work; Spanish and some French. Y 329 Times Annex.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires suitable position evenings and Saturday afternoons; married. B 229 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN, with 6 years' road experience with large corporation, desires change; will start on $1,800; married, of good habits, and capable. S 65 Times.

COLORED butler, houseman, plain cook; small, private family, reference. Daniels, 90 W. 134th.

COLUMBIA STUDENT, (21,) seeks any position, day or evening; knowledge of Russian. F 296 Times Downtown.

COMPANION—Young man wishes position; best references. Y 298 Times Annex.

COMPANION, NURSE.—Position to semi-invalid; physician's references. S 67 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, with experience, desires position. A. C., 152 Delancy St.

COOK, Japanese, desires situation, general housework, in small family; best recommendation; moderate wages. Oka, 624 Lexington Av.

COOK.—Japanese, exceptional cook, also valeting, seeks position in gentleman's house or small family; willing do general. K1, 465 East 57th St.

COOK and VALET, Japanese, desires position with gentleman or small family, apartment, city; good reference; age 25. S 81 Times.

COOK.—Japanese first-class cook wishes position, small place; take entire charge; also serve; references. C. C., 465 East 57th.

COOK.—Japanese; excellent, economical; best references. Hara, 624 Lexington Av., Plaza 6255.

COOK, Japanese, thoroughly competent for private family. Yama, 624 Lexington Av.

CORRESPONDENT.—Good Spanish correspondent, with large experience in South American trade, desires connection with firm where hard work will be appreciated. K., 51 West 126th.

COST AND STATISTICAL.

High-grade Christian man, 33, 8 years last position, exceptional record, desires connection with progressive concern. S 106 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT, experienced, modern methods of accounting and system, seeks opening with manufacturer offering future. E 125 Times.

COST MAN, 26; all-around cost man and accountant, at present with large corporation, desires change. A. P., 212 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Butler, valet; wife, chambermaid or parlormaid; best references; city or country. Address E., 846 24 Av.

COUPLE.—Young Scandinavian; first-class cook, butler; apartment; best references. M 157 East 47th St.

CREDIT MAN, OFFICE MANAGER.

AGE 40 TWENTY YEARS' BROAD EXPERIENCE; HIGHEST REFERENCES. F 90 TIMES.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR, several years' experience large commercial bank, seeks greater opportunity, both in remuneration and responsibility. B 279 Times Downtown.

DEPENDABLE YOUNG MAN of good address, having eight years' general insurance, brokerage experience, desires to connect with reliable firm; replies confidential. R 244 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER OR EXECUTIVE

of broad experience on ladies' and misses' house dresses; if you are looking for a man with big ideas who can operate your plant efficiently and show results, get in touch with me. S 21 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Mechanical, junior; can make excellent drawings and tracings; technical high school graduate; samples. Haber, 1,535 Hoe Av.

DRAFTSMAN.—A thoroughly efficient architect of 12 years' all around experience, wishes extra work. R 230 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, desires work for evenings and spare hours; moderate. R 214 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, thoroughly experienced, trained architect and general engineer, wishes position. S 121 Times.

DRAFTSMAN-ENGINEER.—Expert electrical-mechanical; ten years' experience; $35. M. M., 108 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN—Machinery, gasoline engine, and automobile designer; 13 years' experience. S 85 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, wishes position; 5 years' experience; salary, $18-$20. C. Cobban, 2364 Park Av.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced; detailing, interior woodwork, listing, measurements; best references. M. A., Times Harlem.

DUTCH EAST INDIES, OR SOUTH AMERICA.

Dutchman, 30 years of age, at present in New York, seeks position as manager or salesman; 3 years' experience as superintendent of a factory in South America. H. L., 215 Times Downtown.

EDITORIAL WORK.—Editor and writer, $5; 15 years' experience. E. W., 85 Times.

EFFICIENCY AND MANAGEMENT EXPERT.—Efficiency Engineer, age 27, seeks connection.

EDUCATION.—Four-year Engineering course, two years School of Business Administration, Harvard.

EXPERIENCE.—5 years' Accounting, Efficiency, and executive work with two large manufacturing concerns and Public Service Corporation.

PRESENT CONNECTION.—Reorganizing for large corporation, industrial exemption. Y 323 Times Annex.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, at present employed, is looking for change; open for good offer; state conditions and salary. F. G., 226 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, technical school graduate, four years' office and sales experience, exempt from draft, at present employed, desires to make change to chemical or metallurgical firm; asks but an interview to convince. P 321 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE—EXPORT.

PREPARE NOW FOR AFTER WAR.

Frenchman, 33, exempt of any draft, highly educated, knowing English and some Spanish, has traveled 8 years as executive in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Morroco, buying and selling; well aquainted with large corporations of those markets; thoroughly versed in management of war business; capable of taking entire charge of export department; to an $8,000 man, for 10 years with the one French firm, what position can you offer? S 27 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE MERCANTILE TRADE, POSSESSES FULL KNOWLEDGE OF ACCOUNTS, S

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

13TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive studio, bath; old-fashioned fireplace, window boxes; central; $40; references exchanged. Mygatt. Phone Farragut 5204.

2ND, 435 WEST.—Large double room, private house; private bath; references exchanged.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, overlooking park; bachelors, references; high-class house.

46TH ST., 42 WEST.—A large, also smaller attractive rooms; business men only.

46TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, running water, private baths, electricity, telephone; reference.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished large, second-story room, bath connecting; electricity; references.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished large second-story room; bath connecting; electricity; references.

51ST, 215 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Three rooms, suitable for two or three business men; separate entrances; references. Apt. 9.

52D, 100 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, renovated room; one, two gentlemen; electricity, steam, telephone; refined surroundings. Hoyt, 2051 Circle.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; clean and quiet; every convenience; good service.

53D ST., 56 WEST.—Handsome 3-room floor; all conveniences.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Large, bright rooms, furnished or unfurnished; running water, electric lights, telephone; men preferred; reasonable; references.

55TH, corner Broadway, ("The Sonoma.")—Handsomely furnished suite, two large rooms and private bath; kitchenette privileges. Prudhomme.

56TH, 20 WEST.—Handsome suite for two; twin beds; piano; gentlemen; all conveniences.

56TH, 59 WEST.—Attractive, large, clean second front and back rooms; conveniences; phone.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room, electric light, steam heat, reasonable; gentlemen.

130 WEST 57TH ST.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, BEDROOM AND BATH; GENTLEMAN. HENRIETTA HAYES. CIRCLE 2880.

57TH, 255 WEST.—Large, light room; next Y. M. C. A. Thompson.

58TH, 334 WEST.—Large beautiful front, alcove; hot, cold water, electricity; also housekeeping room; private bath; single room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; modern conveniences; private home; references; telephone.

58TH, 33 WEST.—Nicely furnished room in private family.

64TH, 10 WEST.—Three-room suite, housekeeping, every convenience; telephone. Apartment One.

65TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and private bath; electricity, telephone; private family; gentlemen only; price reasonable. Call Monday.

66TH, 59 WEST.—Well furnished floor, with every convenience; house with owner; gentleman or couple; meals be ordered as in own home; permanent; reference.

68TH, (Central Park West.)—Attractive room; elevator; gentleman; Jewish family. 2586 Columbus.

69TH, WEST, (near Park.)—Young lady students or professional woman appreciating home refinements; beautifully furnished room, private bath; board optional; references. Y 255 Times Annex.

69TH, 145 WEST. — Doctor's unfurnished suite; also other attractively furnished rooms; telephone, Buckley.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large rear parlor, private bath, kitchenette; maid servant; maid service.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive suite; southern exposure; lavatory; fireplace; charming apartment; $12.

69TH, 146 WEST, Apt. 2.—Exceptional rooms, running water, 2 closets, newly decorated and furnished; also single rooms.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Excellent rooms, private bath; telephone; park studio room to rent; moderate; convenient to bus, cars, subway. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, suite or single; kitchen privileges. Joel.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, running water, kitchen privileges. Apt. 14.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Small, clean room; running water; electric light; gentlemen; reference.

70TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double, large closets; private house; references.

70TH, 345 WEST.—Large room, elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Apt. 3D.

71ST, 37 WEST.—LARGE, SUNNY FRONT BASEMENT, KITCHENETTE; PIANO, ELECTRICITY, RUNNING WATER; OTHER DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS, ADJOINING BATH, LAVATORY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Medium and small room; very refined residence; telephone; electricity.

71ST, 135 WEST.

ATTRACTIVE, SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED ROOMS; ELECTRICITY, STEAM, WATER; OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single room, bath adjacent; steam, electricity; unusual house.

72D, 154 WEST.—Large rooms, first floor, southern exposure; electricity; adjoining bath.

72D, 308 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, running water and bath, suitable gentlemen or married couple; references.

72D, 302 WEST.—Large front room and bath; comfortable and quiet.

72D, 42 WEST.—Delightful large front room or floor, private bath; electricity.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, hand-somely furnished double, single rooms; private baths.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large, small rooms, electricity, subway, "L"; references. Telephone Columbus 4135.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished room, running water, southern exposure, electricity.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double room; all modern improvements; references.

73D, 132 WEST.—Single or suite; two connecting rooms; bath; electricity; gentlemen.

73D, 147 WEST.—Comfortable room; electricity, shower, home atmosphere.

73D, 271 WEST.—Small room with bath adjoining; subway; express; references.

73D, 253 WEST.—Attractive, well heated room, private bath; also small; subway.

73D, 162 WEST.—Just opened, large, small rooms, doctor's parlor floor; telephone.

74TH STREET, 161 WEST.

BACHELOR ROOMS; ALL THE CONVENIENCES OF A HOTEL WITH THE COMFORTS OF HOME; LARGE OR SMALL ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, VALET SERVICE, &C.; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

74TH, 23 WEST.—SPACIOUS SUITE, TWO ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, UP STEAM-HEATED, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED HOME; BREAKFAST; $175 MONTHLY.

74TH, 139 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, very large dressing room, and bath adjoining, in private residence, suitable for couple or bachelors; breakfast if desired.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; large rooms; southern exposure; two or three gentlemen; electricity.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Elegant private accommodations; bachelor; steam, electricity; private bath; service. Lyonsport.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Gentlemen can obtain rooms, with refined surroundings, in private house.

75TH, 20 WEST.—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT BASEMENT, KITCHENETTE; PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY; OTHER DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms; private baths; reasonable; near subway.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, all improvements; private house; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room and bedroom; running water; select residence; $9.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished large rooms; newly renovated house, electricity; running water, telephone, maid service. Col. 4387.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; parlor floor, electricity; private house; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive front room, individual bath; electricity; studio; single room; parlor.

77TH, 127 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, sunny large, small rooms; convenient baths; reference.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; reference.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting baths, single or en suite.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, handsome front room and lavatory; electricity, telephone; reference.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, front room; southern exposure; gentlemen, couple.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; well heated.

78TH, 326 WEST. (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful rooms; private house; 79th St. Subway.

78TH, 308 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, baths, private house, subway, reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; southern exposure; running water; heat; reference.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure, 3 windows; lavatory, bath; steam, electricity.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; hall fireplace.

78TH, 141 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, front rooms, kitchenette; telephone; subway; elevator.

79TH, 201 WEST, (Apartment 4.)—Furnished, sunny room; gentleman preferred; telephone.

79TH, 151 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; southern exposure; running water; connecting bath.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; all conveniences; exclusive rooms.

79TH, 172 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; no other roomers; elevator; references. Taylor, Schuyler 7280.

79TH, 204 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Front suite, handsomely furnished; piano; kitchenette; all conveniences; Sunday, 2 to 5. Mr. Bipod.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Exceptionally large double, single, sunny rooms, suite; baths, electricity, steam.

79TH, 175 WEST.—Single, sunny, outside room, adjoining bath, for business woman. Telephone 6898 Schuyler. Walker.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Large and small rooms, electric light, all conveniences; exclusive rooms.

79TH ST., 302 WEST.—Attractive room; exclusive apartment. Apt. 2F.

79TH, 202 WEST.—Two well-furnished rooms, parlor and bedroom. Crocker.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive room, twin beds, private bath, electricity; medium room.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, private bath; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive, sunny rooms; steam heat, electricity; $6.

81ST, 205 WEST, (West End.)—Two large, sunny rooms, together or separately; running water, shower; exceptional neighborhood. Apt 8 East.

81ST, 155 WEST.—Immaculate and luxuriously furnished suite, one, two rooms; private bath, electricity, well heated. Schuyler 2982.

81ST, WEST, (Near Amsterdam.)—Elegant, spacious room for two; steam; use of kitchen, dining room; ideal location; references. A. A., 442 Columbus Av.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Large, attractive, well furnished front room, private bath; convenient to L, subway.

81ST, 108 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; breakfast optional; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms, large, medium, single; electricity; $4.50 up.

81ST, 171 WEST.—Sunny front suite; twin beds; private. Schuyler 3736. Steiner.

82D ST., 116 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, connecting bath; electricity; board if desired; reasonable.

82D, 24 WEST.—Large, medium room, suite; private baths; electricity; refined house.

82D, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, sunny front room; also others; electricity.

82D, 68 WEST.—Handsome parlor with grand piano; other rooms; board obtainable.

82D, 316 WEST.—Large room; running water, electricity; steam heat.

82D, 113 WEST.—Large room for 2, beautiful furniture; all conveniences. Mrs. Keinanen.

82D, 51 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large and small rooms; telephone.

82D, 152 WEST.—One, two, or three rooms and kitchen, private bath.

83D, 325 WEST.—Attractive rooms, high-class apartment. Tel. 4778 Schuyler, Apt. 5 West.

83D ST., 309 WEST.—Beautiful front or back parlor; all conveniences.

84TH, 324 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, adjoining bath; private family. Schuyler 5279. Hilburn.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive large room, hot and cold water, electricity, phone.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Newly decorated front room; running water; electricity; references. Schuyler 3174.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; all conveniences; also medium size room.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath; phone, electricity; gentlemen; references; 7 days, $4.50.

85TH, 129 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished, large and small; parquet floors, electricity, telephone.

85TH ST., 201 WEST, (Apt. 2E.)—Comfortable room with couple; no other roomers; elevator, telephone, electricity.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large front room, connecting bedroom; smaller or entire apartment.

85TH ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive room with bath; fine private house; smaller room, $6.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant sunny front room, gentleman or two, near Drive; references.

86TH STREET, 23 WEST.

Small rooms; breakfast; high-class house.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room, private house; gentleman only.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms, electricity, good meals; table guests.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, double room, adjoining bath; near drive and subway.

87TH, 45 WEST,—High-class 3-room suite, private bath; also parlor; good for studio, dentist; single and double rooms; improvements; beautifully furnished. Barros.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms single, en suite, baths, private house; reference. J. [illegible]

87TH, 330 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Well furnished suite, with bathroom, private house.

88TH, 355 WEST, Broccam Hall.—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; near Riverside Drive; large front rooms, moderately priced; 86th subway.

88TH ST., (Broadway.)—Large room, elegantly furnished; high-class elevator apartment; no other roomers; $12. Riverside 4758.

88TH ST., 44 WEST.—One, two; gentlemen; exceptionally large front room; running water; private.

88TH, 118 WEST.—Exclusive house; unusual rooms for light housekeeping. Riverside 7792.

88TH, 110 WEST.—Large light room; attractively furnished; moderate. Kiernan.

88TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; southern exposure; other rooms; reference.

88TH, 330 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, 2-3 rooms, bath; steam, electricity; references.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Beautiful large room; modern; private family; $8.

91ST, 253 WEST.—In private family, large, beautifully furnished front room; suitable married couple, business women. 4571 Riverside.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water, electricity, furnace heat, telephone.

91ST, 58 WEST.—Parlor, second floor; private bath suites, (kitchenette;) electricity; service.

91ST, 4 WEST.—Attractive room, single or en suite; conveniences; reference; second floor.

92D ST., 148 WEST, (Apartment 5W.)—One or two comfortably furnished rooms, connected with lavatory and adjacent to bathroom; elevator apartment; private family; for gentlemen only; convenient to all transit lines; references required.

92D, 304 WEST. — Exceptionally large or small, well-furnished room for business woman; private bath; modern apartment; references; appointment by letter. Mrs. Brockton.

92D, 40 WEST.—Beautiful large, well heated room; all conveniences; private house.

93D, 179 WEST.—Interior remodeled, charmingly furnished, sunny corner; adjoining room; large four-post bed; kitchen; references; reasonable. White.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; also small room; running water; private family.

93D, 124 WEST.—Large front room, exclusive; extensive closets; business people preferred; references.

93D, 255 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Desirable rooms, private house; continuous hot water.

93D, 239 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished rooms; every modern convenience.

94TH, 78 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny front rooms, every convenience; also connecting rooms; running water; seen, appreciated. Croft.

94TH ST. and West End Av.—Two blocks of express subway; sunny rooms; single or en suite; choice. River 5937.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized single room, private family; elevator. Franklin.

94TH, 70 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished, decorated, private bath; select house.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable room; electric light; quiet, refined surroundings; reference. Owner.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; board optional; business people preferred; references.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Furnished room; private home occupied by owner; bath convenient.

95TH, 110 WEST.—Large light room; attractively furnished; moderate. Kiernan.

95TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; southern exposure; other rooms; reference.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, 2-3 rooms, bath; steam, electricity; references.

95TH, 322 WEST.—Beautiful large room; modern; private family; $8.

95TH, 253 WEST.—In private family, large, beautifully furnished front room; suitable married couple, business women. 4571 Riverside.

95TH, 54 WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water, electricity, furnace heat, telephone.

95TH, 58 WEST.—Parlor, second floor; private bath suites, (kitchenette;) electricity; service.

95TH, 4 WEST.—Attractive room, single or en suite; conveniences; reference; second floor.

96TH, 212 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; all conveniences; exclusive rooms.

96TH, 172 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; no other roomers; elevator; references. Taylor, Schuyler 7280.

96TH, 204 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Front suite, handsomely furnished; piano; kitchenette; all conveniences; Sunday, 2 to 5. Mr. Bipod.

96TH, 216 WEST.—Exceptionally large double, single, sunny rooms, suite; baths, electricity, steam.

96TH, 175 WEST.—Single, sunny, outside room, adjoining bath, for business woman. Telephone 6898 Schuyler. Walker.

96TH, 212 WEST.—Large and small rooms, electric light, all conveniences; exclusive rooms.

96TH ST., 302 WEST.—Attractive room; exclusive apartment. Apt. 2F.

96TH, 202 WEST.—Two well-furnished rooms, parlor and bedroom. Crocker.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

97TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive room, twin beds, private bath, electricity; medium room.

97TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, private bath; every convenience; see and appreciate.

97TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive, sunny rooms; steam heat, electricity; $6.

97TH, 205 WEST, (West End.)—Two large, sunny rooms, together or separately; running water, shower; exceptional neighborhood. Apt 8 East.

97TH, 155 WEST.—Immaculate and luxuriously furnished suite, one, two rooms; private bath, electricity, well heated. Schuyler 2982.

97TH, WEST, (Near Amsterdam.)—Elegant, spacious room for two; steam; use of kitchen, dining room; ideal location; references. A. A., 442 Columbus Av.

97TH, 118 WEST.—Large, attractive, well furnished front room, private bath; convenient to L, subway.

97TH, 108 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; breakfast optional; references.

97TH, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms, large, medium, single; electricity; $4.50 up.

97TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny front suite; twin beds; private. Schuyler 3736. Steiner.

97TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, connecting bath; electricity; board if desired; reasonable.

97TH, 24 WEST.—Large, medium room, suite; private baths; electricity; refined house.

97TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome parlor with grand piano; other rooms; board obtainable.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Large room; running water, electricity; steam heat.

97TH, 113 WEST.—Large room for 2, beautiful furniture; all conveniences. Mrs. Keinanen.

97TH, 51 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large and small rooms; telephone.

97TH, 152 WEST.—One, two, or three rooms and kitchen, private bath.

98TH, 325 WEST.—Attractive rooms, high-class apartment. Tel. 4778 Schuyler, Apt. 5 West.

98TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautiful front or back parlor; all conveniences.

98TH, 324 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, adjoining bath; private family. Schuyler 5279. Hilburn.

98TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive large room, hot and cold water, electricity, phone.

98TH, 30 WEST.—Newly decorated front room; running water; electricity; references. Schuyler 3174.

98TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; all conveniences; also medium size room.

98TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath; phone, electricity; gentlemen; references; 7 days, $4.50.

98TH, 129 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished, large and small; parquet floors, electricity, telephone.

98TH ST., 201 WEST, (Apt. 2E.)—Comfortable room with couple; no other roomers; elevator, telephone, electricity.

98TH, 207 WEST.—Large front room, connecting bedroom; smaller or entire apartment.

98TH ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive room with bath; fine private house; smaller room, $6.

99TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant sunny front room, gentleman or two, near Drive; references.

99TH, 246 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; phone; private family. Rau.

100TH, 170 WEST.—Private house, large south rooms; lavatory; electricity; "L," subway; $6.

100TH, 229 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Attractively furnished parlor and bedroom, $10. Apt. 6S.

100TH, 58 WEST.—Two large front rooms, piano, phone, kitchen privileges; reasonable. Ungerer.

100TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsome, sunny front room; private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

100TH, 248, (Corner Broadway.)—Handsome, sunny front room; private family; elevator. Phillips.

100TH, 61 WEST, (Apartment 2A.)—Sunny, attractive, comfortable room; suitable one, two; elevator, phone; convenient subway, L; reasonable.

100TH, 246 WEST.—American lady will rent cheerful, quiet, homelike, independent front parlor and connecting bedroom; no others; one flight; reasonable; call Sunday. Blake.

101ST, (475 Central Park West.)—Beautiful suite overlooking Central Park; also single room; gentleman, business couple; exceptional location; private apt., American family; second floor.

101ST, 209 WEST, Apt. 5.—Large room, elevator apartment; couple, business woman.

101ST, 501 WEST, (corner Broadway; Manhasset.)—Large light front apartment, handsomely furnished, private bath; gentlemen; reference. Dickson, Academy 1500.

101ST, 204 WEST.—Light, airy room; independent; convenient subway, "L"; high-class; Apartment 54; no other roomers; phone.

101ST, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large front room, $5.50; gentleman; telephone. Rogers.

102D ST., 304 WEST, (Adjoining Broadway.)—Beautiful suite, two dressing rooms, private bath, furnished or unfurnished; modern; everything new.

102D, 304 WEST, (Adjoining Broadway.)—Newly, beautifully furnished rooms, all modern improvements.

102D, 312 WEST.—Pleasant room, overlooking Hudson; seventh floor.

110TH ST., 200 WEST, (Apt. 6D.)—Furnished, light, cheerful room, running water; to a business woman, in a private Christian family; $4.50 a week. Telephone 1632 Academy.

111TH, 536 WEST.—Elegant, large front room for particular gentleman; private. Metcalfeth.

112TH, 533 WEST, (Apt. 6A.)—Single room; fireproof house; shower bath, all conveniences; no other roomers; references.

112TH, 539 WEST.—Large front room, running water, adjoining bath, $12 per week. Apt. 1A.

113TH, 211 WEST.—Exceptionally nice front room, southern exposure, modern apartment, gentleman. M. English, 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; bay window; American family. Apt. 5I.

113TH, 510 WEST.—Sunny room, adjoining bath, electricity, conveniences. Morningside 2666, Apartment 9.

114TH, WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Beautifully furnished, sunny room; high-class apartment; no other roomers; private phone; bath; business man. Morningside 8589.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Facing Columbia campus, furnished room, private adult family. Graham, 900 Morningside, Apartment 4.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Medium sized, outside room; private family; references. Apt. 2.

114TH, 530 WEST.—Attractive room; couple or single; call after 1. Apartment 41.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Two well furnished rooms, single, en suite; kitchen privileges; high-class elevator apartment; near Riverside and 110th subway. Apt. 8S. Phone 3835 Morn.

115TH ST., (cor. Manhattan Av.)—Eighth Av. elevated nearby, Columbia. Pleasant, steam-heated rooms, $3.50, $6, and up; some with kitchenette privilege; board optional. Tel 4021 Morningside.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Near subway, bus, Columbia University; medium room, two windows overlooking Hudson, running water, large closet; no other roomer. Apt. 23.

115TH, 609 WEST.—Attractive, comfortably furnished parlor, bedroom adjoining; modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

115TH, 608 WEST.—Attractive light rooms with lavatory; modern conveniences; references. Rowland.

115TH, 415 WEST, Apt. 4.—Nice, neat room; references; $4.50.

116TH ST. AND CLAREMONT AV., (Near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom if desired, for season. Telephone Morningside 6487.

116TH ST., 374 WEST, (Corner Morningside Av.)—Connecting two rooms; kitchen privileges. Mills.

116TH, 418 WEST. — Front room, suitable gentleman. Call Sunday and evenings, Apartment 31.

116TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, sunny connecting rooms; water, electricity. Hogan.

117TH, 421 WEST.—Front room, $6 week; couple, $10; electricity. Telephone 6800 Morn. O'Brien.

117TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Two sunny rooms; homelike; corner; Apt. 42.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Opposite Columbia; large parlor bedrooms. Apt. 53.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Quiet room for business man; steam, electricity; modern; fine restaurant in building. Apt. 6T. Morningside 6784.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Large, beautiful corner room, four southeasterly windows, overlooking Park; $8, (with kitchen,) $12. Apt. 5I.

120TH ST., 339 WEST.—Beautiful three window room; newly furnished; twin beds; southern exposure; heat, phone, and bath; private house; also other rooms.

120TH, 110 WEST.—Large rooms, refined Jewish boarding house; telephone; table guests.

121ST, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front corner rooms, attractive outlook and furnishings. Apartment 6I.

121ST, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny sitting room, bedroom; attractively furnished. 5I.

121ST, 201 WEST.—Large, sunny, attractive room, modern apartment house. Apt. 2.

124TH, 546 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room in nice elevator building; private family; moderate rental; references essential. Apt. 22.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; gentlemen; Broadway subway; $5. Apartment 21.

125TH ST., 174 WEST.—Steam heat, hot, cold running water; terms reasonable.

126TH, 516 WEST.—Homelike room for two gentlemen, $4; private family.

126TH ST., 530 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, two windows, all improvements; elevator. Apartment 6S. Phone Morningside 4890.

126TH ST., 611 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; telephone, electric light; subway, buses; reasonable to permanent party. Pusey.

134TH, 660 WEST, (Apt. 3E.)—Outside room to business woman; no other roomers.

135TH, 622 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room in modern apartment; reasonable; near Riverside. Parker.

140TH, 600 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms, on Broadway; kitchen privileges; references exchanged.

140TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Unusually attractive, large, sunny room. Audubon 1140.

141ST, WEST, (87 Hamilton Place.)—Clean, sunny room; all conveniences; modern elevator apartment; private family; gentleman. Apt. 4S.

141ST, (87 Hamilton Place.)—Charming room; use kitchen; elevator apt. 1200 Audubon.

141ST, 552 WEST.—Large, cheerful, homelike room, elevator apartment, $5. McCarthy, Audubon 9780.

141ST, (3,435 Broadway.)—Attractively furnished; suitable one or two; references. Gancel, 12A.

142D, 504 W.—Large, small front rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences. Berry.

145D, 503 WEST, (Apt. 5I.)—Sunny room; refined family; elevator apartment.

144TH, 619 WEST, (Apartment 3A.)—Large bedroom and dressing room; one block Riverside Drive, subway, bus; electricity, phone; ideal home for lady or gentleman who reads or writes; $10.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful light, large room, for one or two, with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Eisner.

144TH, 606 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; refined private family; conveniences; moderate price.

147TH, 612 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private house, near Riverside and subway.

148TH, 412 WEST. (Apartment 4S.)—Furnished room; private American family; modern apartment; home comforts; one, two men, $6-$8; no other roomers. Phone 2400 Audubon.

149TH, 450 WEST.—Large furnished room, refined private house; gentleman; references; $4.

156TH ST., 501 WEST.—Business women; desirable room or share apartment; every convenience. Apt. 53, or Superintendent.

157TH, 550 WEST. (Broadway.)—Large outside, bath, private family; elevators; subway. Apt. 6G.

157TH, 540 WEST.—Attractively furnished, southern exposure, electricity, telephone; private family; Apt. 5.

158TH ST., 611 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large room, exclusive elevator apartment, gentleman, $5.50. Telephone 5600 Audubon. Apt. 3D. Owen.

158TH.—In 3,800 Broadway, attractive, sunny room; refined family; block subway. Apt. 6d.

162D, 565 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Beautiful connecting front rooms; modern. Apt. 1S.

163D, 559 WEST.—Splendid room with every modern convenience; home comforts; elevator service; outside room front; with board if desired; private family. J. M. S.

167TH.—Delightfully attractive room; private [illegible]; Hudson view; homelike. Telephone St. Nicholas 9512.

168TH, 601 WEST, (5D.)—Elegant room; most modern apartment, Washington Heights; reasonable.

180TH, (corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally clean room adjoining bath; private family. S 6 Times.

181ST, 605 WEST.—Sunny, attractive, outside bedroom; 1 or 2 business people; shower, electricity, elevator; opposite subway. Apt. 3S.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.

Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $4.50 weekly each.

AS PAYING GUEST in private family; beautiful corner room in high-class West End Av. apartment, connecting bath; overlooking Hudson River. Phone morning, before 11, 6625 Riverside.

A ROOM and alcove, suitable for two gentlemen; steam heat, and bath adjoining; $8 per week. E 316 Times Annex.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,245, (near 121st.)—Furnished room with couple, for gentleman, all improvements. Mang, Apt. 2S.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE.—Separate entrance; couple, bachelor; superior appointments; refinement. E 163 Times.

BLOCK FROM CENTRAL PARK.
Light, single, medium room, suitable two gentlemen; electricity; steam guaranteed; telephone, elevator; board optional. 10 Manhattan Av. Apartment 22.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (83d.)—Single rooms, together or separate; running water; newly furnished, for business people; references. Apt. 7.

BROADWAY, (601 West 148th.)—Sunny, well-furnished room, 11x15, facing Broadway; high-class elevator apartment; reasonable. Apt. 5.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—One, two attractive rooms, adjoining bath, shower; high-class apartment. Apt. 8. Telephone 3903 Morn.

BROADWAY, (216 West 103d.)—Two large, handsome connecting rooms; conveniences; O'Reilly. Riverside 8090.

BROADWAY, 2,643.—Cozy room, adjoining bath; steam, electricity, phone; private family. Calder.

BROADWAY, 2,491.—Front parlor with single bedroom; large bedrooms, running water. Wolfe.

BUSINESS GIRL wants girl to share furnished downtown apartment. W 161 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478, (Cor. 108th,) 1A.—Beautifully furnished; running water; adjoining bath; gentleman.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 555, (96th.)—Beautiful suite, overlooking Park; also separate rooms.

CLAREMONT AV., 180, (125th.)—Beautifully furnished, large front room, also single, large closets, elevator, references. Tallman.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (Near 122d St.)—Large and small rooms, all light, overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson, with kitchen privileges. Apt. 32.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Desirable front parlor, connecting bedrooms; elevator; private. Apt. 2G.

CLAREMONT AV., 125—Beautiful room in small Jewish family, private bath, reasonable. Apartment 54.

Desirable gentlemen can secure one large room, with private bath; also two large single rooms in high-class private apartment in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; references required. Address C. A. H., Box B 334 Times Downtown.

LARGE, light room, twin beds; references required. K 260 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE 70. — Homelike attractions; single; kitchen privileges; ladies; $3.75. Apartment 3.

ONE or two rooms, handsomely furnished, in private house, piano, private bath, electric light, moderate rent to right party, splendid location. Y 343 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910. (Apartment 7F.)—Beautiful room overlooking Hudson; new elevator apartment; private family; gentlemen. Phone 8436 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family will rent large outside room; southern exposure; references; near 137th subway. Telephone Morningside 6267.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (between 79th and 80th Sts.)—For rent, beautiful large rooms, en suite or single; with private family. Phone Schuyler 6443.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Exquisite room or suite, overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Apt. 5S.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610, (Apt. 6A.)—Two refined gentlemen, married couple; plano; breakfast.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th St.)—Large room, private bath; references. Waterhouse.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Attractive sunny room; convenient to 96th St. subway. Apply Sunday, or anytime after 8. Apt. 41D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (Opposite Claremont.)—Handsomely furnished outside room, $4; express station.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner 98th.)—Beautiful large front room; suitable two; private family. Riverside 2748. Apt. 2A.

UPPER WEST SIDE.—Professional man and wife; private house, healthful location; will rent furnished, en suite or single, to desirable people; references. A 84 Times.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 102.—Clean, light, warm rooms; elevator apartment; $5-$7. Brown.

WEST END AV., 519, (Corner 85th St.)—Elegant large and medium rooms; electricity, steam heat; breakfast optional; married couple or gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 852. (Corner 100th.)—Handsome, large corner room; running water, electricity, semi-private bath; gentleman, $10.

WEST SIDE furnished room, Greenwich Village, to business or professional woman; no other roomers; $6 a week. K 77 Times.

WEST END AV., 553, (86th St.)—Attractive large room, with private bath, electricity; subway, "L"; references.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th St.)—Superior bachelor accommodations, exclusive residence; breakfast. (Riverside 3050.)

Brooklyn.

CUMBERLAND ST., 209, (Washington Park.)—Corner house; high-class large and small comfortably furnished rooms; every convenience; gentlemen preferred.

"FLATBUSH, 1,413 DORCHESTER ROAD.
Large, nicely furnished room; private family; running water, private bath, steam heat, electricity; one block Brighton Beach "L." Cortelyou Road station. Tel. 2057 Flatbush.

ST. JAMES PLACE, 272.—Large front room in apartment, front and side windows; southern exposure; steam heat; private American family, adults; good for business man or studio. Phone Prospect 4821

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD 1914, seven-passenger, beautiful limousine, also touring body; perfect condition; bargain. Sharum, 170 Broadway, Telephone Cortlandt 7262.

PACKARD, limousine body, almost new, whipcord lining; No. 126 type. W. J. O'Donohoe, 224 West 57th St.

PACKARD Twin Six 1-35 phaeton; car in good condition. (No. 1500.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD Twin Six 2-35 touring car; in guaranteed condition. (No. 2061.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD, Pierce, or Locomobile runabout body wanted; late model; state prices and full particulars. K 78 Times.

PACKARD, twin six limousine, also landaulet; both perfect and like new. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,836 B'WAY.

PACKARD 1914-48 H. P. touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

PACKARD Twin Six limousine, landaulet; also touring; bargains. Ivy-Mumford Co., 1,780 Broadway.

PACKARD "Twin Six" 7-pass. tour.; perfect. Offer wanted. Homan, 211 West 58th St.

PATHFINDER 1918 Touring Roadster, never used; $500 off; drafted. 5 9, Hotel Clendening.

PEERLESS 1915 "Light 4" Touring; perfect mechanical condition; bargain at $150; cost new $2,000. Lee Avon, Orange 2411.

PEERLESS 1917 limousine; like new. WALKER, 1,779 BROADWAY.

PIERCE-ARROW, limousine, "6-38," late model; A1 condition; will sell cheap. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th St.

PIERCE-ARROW 1916-1917 MODELS.
38 H. P. TOWN LIMOUSINE.
48 H. P. SUBURBAN LIMOUSINE.
38 H. P. TOURING 7-PASSENGER.
48 H. P. TOURING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

PIERCE-ARROW, 38-C-3, vestibule brougham, equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers; in excellent condition; run less than 15,000 miles; will be painted to purchaser's specifications; price $5,000. S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PIERCE-ARROW roadster, six-cylinder, absolutely perfect mechanical condition; shoes excellent; price $350, quick; bargain. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

PIERCE 1914, 48, with convertible landaulet-touring body; perfect. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,836 B'WAY.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine "6-38," late model; A1 condition; will sell cheap. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th St.

RENAULT TOWN LIMOUSINE, 1916 MODEL, 18 H. P.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

RENAULT taxi for sale, cheap. J. McIveen, 236 West 70th.

REO detachable Winter runabout; good shoes, one extra; A1 mechanical condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1243 Atlantic St., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 4901.

ROLLS-ROYCE limousine, seating seven, at attractive price. Brooks-Macconnell, 1,799 Broadway.

S. G. V. TOWN CAR.
Beautiful condition; electric equipment; latest model. F. D. Homan, 211 W. 58th St.

BAKER electric, used; guaranteed 1916 Baker coupe; 1916 Waverly brougham; prices unusually low. Phone message will bring either for your inspection. Anderson Electric Car Co., 20 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 6725.

SAXON 6-CYLINDER DEMONSTRATORS.
We have three cars, slightly used as demonstrators, which we will sell at cost. If you're looking for a bargain, it will pay you to see us.
SAXON MOTOR CO., OF NEW YORK,
1,744 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 4162.

SAXON Six Chummy Roadster.—Used only thirty days; as good as new; am leaving for France and must sacrifice. Address Box 198, Room 301, 1,493 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER.—Practically new; only run 4,000 miles; absolutely mechanically perfect; sacrifice, immediately, $350. Private garage, 32 Lexington Av., near 25th.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P., Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $8,500; sold at great sacrifice, by grade auto exchange, 1,962 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. Tel. Circle 1951.

SIMPLEX CRANE LIMOUSINE, 1917.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

SIMPLEX, 1914, 38 horse, with landaulet brougham body, repainted, like new. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,836 B'WAY.

SIMPLEX "38" HOLBROOK LANDAULET. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

Abbott "8"; very sporty, low built, and fast; has Houk wire wheels and is finished in Spanish red; will sacrifice if sold at once.
ABBOTT USED CAR DEPT., 1,876 Broadway.

SPEEDSTER, snappy cadet gray, bound in nickel; upholstered; will sacrifice if sold at once.
ABBOTT USED CAR DEPT., 1,876 Broadway.

STANDARD 1917; same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4613.

STANDARD 1916, six-cylinder demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4613.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light fourtouring, with special A. & W. body; very desirable all-year car; newly painted, overhauled; sold with Stearns new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7990.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917, eight-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car; in A1 condition; run less than 4,000 miles; full equipment; mechanically perfect in every way, with practically new tires; price $1,000. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

STUDEBAKER coupe; a sacrifice; almost new $1,500 7-passenger car, $400 cash. Alexander, 620 Riverside. Telephone 3150 Audubon.

STUDEBAKER 1917 seven-passenger; like new; must sell today; big bargain. 745 Riverside Drive, Apartment 6S. Audubon 3960.

STUTZ 1915 speedster, Pratt town, Winter top, 1909 14 inch tires; bargain. 1915 Paige runabout, 1914 Mitchell 4 Winton limousine. [illegible] 50 h.

STUTZ 1917, Baldog, 4-passenger runabout, both practically new. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,836 B'WAY.

SULTAN roadster, 4 seats, newly painted; 4 good tires; a snap at Jumel Garage, 426 W. 155th St.

VELIE ROADSTER, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger, starter and lights; has all the [illegible] silent motor; looks fine; $750. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

WE REPAIR all makes of tops, curtains, lamps, windshields, and fenders on all makes of cars. 1,650 Broadway.

Wanted, Ford 2, 3, 4 ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Ford 1-ton chassis and Truckabs.
Other Worthington Trucks Also.
THE WILLYS COMPANY,
Park 24, 25 and 5410 S.
Used Car Dept. 4th av. and 54th st. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON, model 6, limousine; very fine condition throughout; has had very little service; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, COUPE; exceptional car, bargain. Homan, 211 W. 58St.

Miscellaneous.

Apt 512 WEST 161ST, near Amsterdam Av., two following high-class automobiles for sale: 1917 Overland 5 passenger, 1915 7-passenger Stearns Silent Knight; if sold immediately will be sacrificed by present owner; cars on premises.

A 1916 REO LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful six-cylinder, seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374-Riverside.

USED CARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT BARGAIN PRICES.
LOBELL-ARBURN, 239 West 55th St. Three doors west of Broadway. Time payments. Open evenings and Sundays.

A 1916 STUTZ BULLDOG.
Beautiful four-passenger; special bulldog type; like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

AN OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete equipment; car in condition perfect; guaranteed. 9 West 55th.

HAVE BRAND NEW 7-passenger touring car, also chummy roadster; run 400 miles; will sacrifice for $700. Phone Schuyler 5480. Mr. Weston.

CLOSED CARS, touring, roadsters, limousine bodies; Chalmers Sedan, Rolls-Royce body. 28th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

$4,800 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER, $800. A beautiful job, long, low, powerful, wire wheels, sport top, like new, at 155 W. 56th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BUY AUTOMOBILES NOW.
BECAUSE OF THE INCREASED COST OF MATERIAL PRICES ARE RAPIDLY ADVANCING ON NEW CARS. PRICES WILL ADVANCE IN THE NEAR FUTURE ON ALL USED CARS. YOU CAN BUY A GOOD USED CAR RIGHT NOW AND HAVE A YEAR'S USE OF IT AND GET ALMOST AS MUCH AS YOU PAID FOR IT AT THE END OF THAT TIME. SO WHY NOT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY AND BUY A CAR RIGHT NOW? WE HAVE
THE BEST SELECTION
IN GREATER NEW YORK.
CARS ARRIVING DAILY.

FIAT TOWN CAR.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON SPORT MODEL.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 LIMOUSINE BODY ON KING.
1917 PANHARD TOWN CAR.
1917 PACKARD SEDAN.
1917 CHANDLER TOWN CAR.
1917 LOCOMOBILE, 6-38.
1917 CLEVELAND 6-38.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, $400.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone Circle 687-688.

GUARANTEED
EXCHANGE.
LOCOMOBILE AND OTHER MAKES.

1917—6-38 LIMOUSINE, 7-pass. Guaranteed.
1913—6-48 LIMOUSINE, 7-pass. Excellent Bargain.
1912—6-38 LIMOUSINE, 7-pass. Excellent; very cheap.

OTHER MAKES.

1913—22-70 MERCER SPORT, 6-pass. Victoria Top.
1914—6-48 PACKARD LIMOUSINE, 7-pass. Make offer.
1914—1-38 PACKARD PHAETON, 5-pass. Very fine.
1914—6-48 PACKARD TOURING, Victoria Top.
1914 -6-48 PIERCE-ARROW, 7-pass, Limousin. Make offer.

LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
EXCHANGE CAR DEPARTMENT,
615T STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.
COLUMBUS—7750.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

1917 STUTZ TOURING.
1917 MARMON TOURING.
1917 H. A. L. TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1917 CHANDLER CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1917 MERCER RACEABOUT.
1917 DODGE TOURING.
1917 PAIGE-FAIRFIELD BROUGHAM.
1917 OVERLAND SEDAN.
1917 OVERLAND Limousine Brougham.
1917 STUDEBAKER 6 LIMOUSINE.
1917 STEARNS 8 SEDAN.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE ROADSTER.
1917 WILLYS-KNIGHT BOAT SPECIAL.
1917 STEARNS 8-CYL. LANDAULET.
FIAT 6-CYL. LIMOUSINE.
MANY OTHERS.

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,627 BROADWAY,
AT 50TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.

USED CADILLACS.

1917 TOURING—Model 55, 7-pass., 8-cyl.; completely overhauled, repainted Cadillac Blue, this car has special equipment as to tires, &c.
1916 TOURING—Model 53, 7-pass., 8-cyl., in very fine condition; good tires and paint.
1916 TOURING—Model 53, 5-pass., 8-cyl.; in fine running order; good tires; price right.
1916 COUPE—Model 53, 4-pass., 8-cyl., repainted and overhauled, fine car for a doctor or a lady; Ideal Winter car.
1915 TOURING—Model 51, 7-pass., 8-cyl.; good condition; price reasonable.

DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., (two doors from B'way.)
Telephone Columbus—2078.
1917 "3-25" roadster, 4 pass.
1916 "1-35" landaulet, 7 pass.
1916 "1-35" touring, 7 pass.
PACKARDS, 1916 "1-25" touring, 5 & 7 pass.
1916 "3-25" limousine, 7 pass.
1915 "38" landaulet.
1915 "3-28" touring, 7 pass.
1917 Cadillac coupelet, 4 pass.
ALSO 1915 Cadillac limousine.
1914 Stutz G. G. landaulet.
1914 Fiat touring, 5 pass.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED.

ATTENTION.
NEW CAR BUYERS.

I can save you from $100 to $800 and will allow you more for your used car than anyone else in the business. Several high-grade four, six and eight cylinder makes to select from. Answer at once, stating just what style car and make you are interested in. If you have a car to sell, state make, model and year. This is one of the greatest offers ever made to the public. Get busy while it lasts. R. L., 144 Times.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1917 MERCER, SPORT 3-4.
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON 4-PASSENGER SPEEDSTER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH: NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
STUTZ H. C. S., BABY SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER AUTO CORP., 1,700 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

A.—A. GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE.
1,694 BROADWAY, BET. 53D AND 54TH STS.
USED CARS OF ALL MAKES.
1917 Willys-Knight, 7 passenger.
1917 Cadillac, 7 passenger.
1917 Chevrolet, Sedan, 5 passenger.
1916 Hudson limousine, new tires.
1916 Oldsmobile Sedan.
Velie Sedan, 4 passenger.
Buick Little Six, 5 passenger.
1916 Dodge, 1915 Cadillac, 1913 Fiat, Mercer runabout, and many others.
Limousines, Landaulets, and Sedans.
ALL GUARANTEED 4 MONTHS.
INSPECTION INVITED.
TIME PAYMENTS. TRADES CONSIDERED.

USED CAR BARGAINS.
1917 2-35 seven-passenger Packard, like new; 1917 7-passenger touring; 1917 Stutz four-passenger touring; 1917 Olds Sedan, like new; 1917 Saxon cabriolet; 1917 Scripps-Booth runabout, four cylinder; 1917 Hupmobile touring; 1916 Overland runabout; latest model White Sedan; 1917 Baby Grand Chevrolet touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
NORMAN GARAGE.
258 West 54th St., near Broadway.
Open nights and Sundays. Phone Circle 113.

AT THE WILLYS-OVERLAND CO.,
Broadway at 50th St. Open evenings.

You will find a satisfactory car.
Guaranteed Overlands and Willys-Knights.
All models. Closed and open.
Other standard makes in good condition.
Any trade-in cars accepted.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
Write for Used Car Bulletin.

BKLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.

1917 Overland Touring, Model 75-B.
1917 Overland Coupelet.
1916 Willys-Knight Limousine; wire wheels.

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bedford Av., corner Bergen St.

MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF 1917 DOUBLE CHASSIS INCH CARS, USED PRIVATE EXCLUSIVELY BY EQUAL TO NEW; MANY EXTRAS; MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED; SOLD FOR LESS THAN FACTORY VALUE; 100 MILES FREE WITH SPARES. 1,974 EAST 70TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
Various makes, styles, capacities; heavy and light trucks; delivery wagons, &c.; Mack, 5-ton, motor in front, Stake body; Hurford, 5-ton, 20 h.p. motor in front, Stake body; Gramm, 2-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Stake body; Diamond T, 2-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Stake body; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Stake body; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Panel body; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Canopy Express body; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Open Express body; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab and windshield; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield and top; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top and starter; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter and lights; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights and tire carrier; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier and speedometer; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer and horn; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn and tire chains; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains and tire irons; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons and jack; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack and tool box; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box and spare wheel; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel and rim; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel, rim and tire; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel, rim, tire and inner tube; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel, rim, tire, inner tube and fenders; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel, rim, tire, inner tube, fenders and running boards; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel, rim, tire, inner tube, fenders, running boards and step; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel, rim, tire, inner tube, fenders, running boards, step and rear bumper; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel, rim, tire, inner tube, fenders, running boards, step, rear bumper and front bumper; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel, rim, tire, inner tube, fenders, running boards, step, rear bumper, front bumper and mirror; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel, rim, tire, inner tube, fenders, running boards, step, rear bumper, front bumper, mirror and paint; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel, rim, tire, inner tube, fenders, running boards, step, rear bumper, front bumper, mirror, paint and varnish; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel, rim, tire, inner tube, fenders, running boards, step, rear bumper, front bumper, mirror, paint, varnish and upholstering; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel, rim, tire, inner tube, fenders, running boards, step, rear bumper, front bumper, mirror, paint, varnish, upholstering and glass; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel, rim, tire, inner tube, fenders, running boards, step, rear bumper, front bumper, mirror, paint, varnish, upholstering, glass and body; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel, rim, tire, inner tube, fenders, running boards, step, rear bumper, front bumper, mirror, paint, varnish, upholstering, glass, body and delivery; Commerce, 1-ton, 20 h.p. motor, Chassis with cab, windshield, top, starter, lights, tire carrier, speedometer, horn, tire chains, tire irons, jack, tool box, spare wheel, rim, tire, inner tube, fenders, running boards, step, rear bumper, front bumper, mirror, paint, varnish, upholstering, glass, body, delivery and guarantee.
A. W. Carrol, White Plains, N. Y. Phone White Plains 2890.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 75th St. Lenox 7194.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

ABATING THE PRICES OF AUTO HIRE BY MONTHLY RATES.
You will be surprised at the expense and worry we save you, the highest class Packard limousines at your disposal continually; private equipments, courteous chauffeurs; prices less, service better than to own a car.
PACKARD GARAGE CO.,
152 West 46th St.
Telephone 216 Bryant.

ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF YOUR OWN CAR WITHOUT THE WORRIES INCIDENTAL TO OWNING ONE.
We can furnish you monthly service for your exclusive use, a competent, trustworthy chauffeur, a Packard limousine with all the appointments and appearance of privately owned motor car. Try this service. Better and more satisfactory than the service you get from your own car, and costs you less.
NAUGHTON-MULGREW, 133 East 53d St.
Telephone Plaza 2100.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Eqpt. 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

CADILLAC, limousine; exceptionally handsome car; month, season; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 2910.

CAN YOUNG MAN, owning NEW TOURING CAR be of any service TO YOU? TELEPHONE 4501 MORNINGSIDE.

I HAVE SECURITIES WHICH ARE SELLING ON THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD AUTOMOBILE; SEND ME FULL PARTICULARS. S. SILVERMAN, 15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

LOCOMOBILE seven-passenger limousine, $2-34 hour; special flat rate. Melrose 8580.

PACKARD limousines, latest models, at low rent rates; special rate shopping or calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 96th.

PACKARD limousine, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or preferably by month. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,323 Broadway. Phones Riverside 1448—5246.

FIAT Runabout, guaranteed condition, for sale, or will exchange for touring car, equal value; Brewster body. Oritani Garage, 297 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1255.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3336 Bryant.

PACKARDS, sixes, limousines, landaulets, for monthly hire; reasonable rates. Phone Morningside 3300.

PACKARD, limousine, nicely equipped, $75 weekly, $2.50 hourly, week days. Circle 4215.

PACKARD for hire for a few weeks while owner is away. Bodoff, 205 East 47th St., Murray Hill 2805.

PACKARD landaulets, Cadillac limousines; hour, trip; beautiful appearance; reasonable rates. Circle 449.

PACKARDS, limousine, latest models; shopping, $2.50 hour; monthly, reasonable. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousine; trip, hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Columbus 6030.

PACKARD limousines for hire, 6-cylinder large and town cars; low monthly rates. 2760 Bryant.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, 7or hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD limousine, beautiful, owner drives. Dubois, 205 West End Av., Columbus 4900.

PACKARD limousine; beautiful; owner drives. Dubois, 205 West End Av., Columbus 4900.

PACKARD limousine, Westinghouse springs; recent model; owner drives. Columbus 1140.

PIERCE-ARROW landaulet; will rent to select parties monthly. F. C., Times Harlem.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine for rent; very fine. 211 West 87th. Schuyler 5360.

RENAULT Limousine, like new, for rent by month, reasonable rates; disengaged Nov. 1. Robert King, Telephone 6075 Lenox.

S. G. V. Lancia Limousines, Landaulets.—Beautiful, ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 425 West 54th St. Columbus 398.

THOMAS FLIER—6-cylinder, large limousine; hour, day, week, or month. Oshko, telephone 2993 Madison Square; owner chauffeur.

Automobiles Wanted.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE.
USED; 48 H. P. (SERIES FOUR.)

Private party will pay cash for bargain; car must be in A1 condition; state cost, all particulars, and where located. Address Manhattan, 170 Times.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5300.

Automobile Supplies.

FORD OWNERS—Save gas, 1 gallon in 5, by using HISCO gas saver; any one can put it on in a minute; benefits the car, reduces carbon; free trial, money back if not satisfactory; price $5; average saving $50 per year; agents wanted. Wagge Electric Co., 150 Nassau St., New York City.

TIRE BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.
All the Best Makes.
1st or 2ds; save 20% to 40%.
Tubes, 8% discount; Indirect Big Discount.
JANDORF, 1,763 Broadway, Near 57th St.

A beautiful pair of bear robes, (perfect condition); also coats; any cash offer.
PRIVATE STABLE, 148 East 39th St.

LIMOUSINE wanted, standard make, for private use; good condition; low price for cash. M. P., 267 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1900. Prospers on Merit."
225 W. 57th St.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 502 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write 225 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A large doll manufacturing concern covering the United States with six men is open for a kindred side line. Address S. M., 250 Times Downtown.

Shipbuilding company desires co-operation of contractor who has men available for construction work under supervision of naval engineers. W 200 Times.

Store.—Will sublet entirely; good fixtures and location; Washington Heights; reasonable; suitable for waists, dresses, furs. W 110 Times.

Manufacturing business, money-making, substantial, desires active partner with investment; superior opportunity for right man. Y 310 Times Annex.

Active business man will invest upward of $25,000 and services in established, profitable concern; state business and some details first letter. R 227 Times Downtown.

Factory wanted, to lease, equipped for the manufacture of clothing; also one for the manufacture of pillow cases, sheets, shirts, nightgowns, &c. "R. T.," 110 Times.

Young, able business man would exchange real estate with services for interest in good growing business. Reply Y 283 Times Annex.

A desirable party can secure half interest for $5,000 in old established school clearing over $6,000 yearly; trial allowed. Income, 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

11,000 acres coal, Kanawha County, West Virginia, on railroad, No. 5 block seam; rare bargain $25 acre. Bliss McCrum, Drawer 1,336, Charleston, W. Va.

Reliable party with few thousand dollars to join advertiser in marketing new article of unusual merit for which there is ready sale. R 252 Times Downtown.

Coal property and business, up-State, sacrificed to retire estate; $13,000; long established; excellent condition. B 276 Times Downtown.

Growing auto renting business, doing good business, wants party with capital to enlarge same; full particulars at interview. Box 31, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

Want party to finance large Government contract; also a manufacturer; no agents or commission men need reply. B 273 Times Downtown.

$5,000 buys half interest rerfume manufacturing business; plenty business; big future; details at personal interview. S 83 Times.

Have facilities and experience to successfully market manufacturers' product; only meritorious propositions considered; references exchanged. R 241 Times Downtown.

Have manufacturing business; need $150 000; demand now greater than production; don't answer unless you can qualify, after being shown. F 179 Times.

A money-making opportunity; $2,000 buys interest in 400 acres cordwood, 65 miles New York. Address Active Partner, R 279 Times Downtown.

Unusual opportunity to secure in New York City high-class cigarette business, established 40 years; manufacturing well-known brand; [illegible] only. F 19 Times.

$2,000 wanted, wholesale grocery commission (Cortlandt) drawing account; stands thorough investigation; suitable for elderly party. F 18 Times.

Large woodworking plant in city, ready to begin over its entire output for any special article made of wood; quick action. E 199 Times.

Corporation with considerable orders on hand wishes to negotiate with party who can invest small capital toward extension business. Address F 73 Times.

Will invest some money in genuine mercantile proposition, where investor can be active. O. J. Schumacher, 280 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$50,000

secures one-half interest in a perfectly equipped manufacturing plant, producing, by a special labor-saving process, a line of goods greatly in demand. A profit of $25,000 is clearly in sight for next year, with good chances for a greater amount. This advertisement is inserted by the owner, who will give every opportunity to investigate and verify. Nothing will be hidden; everything will be above board; and here is an opportunity that is not often offered to an investor to secure a good business. K 58 Times.

An attractive business opportunity to the right person who is interested in a very profitable oil business. On account of the wide field for the future of oil and the ever-increasing demand capital is required to take care of this growing business. Old-established concern requires $10,000, and would entertain active participation in business by investor. If interested I will be glad to go into details with you or your representative. R 272 Times Downtown.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to secure in Buffalo, N. Y., high-class factory property, suitable for woodworking, machine shop, or most any kind of manufacturing; 32,000 square feet floor space; 1¼ acres of land; located 20 minutes from the centre of the city on the New York Central Railroad; this property must be sold to settle an estate. For full particulars address Trustee, care of Wegman, 77 Austin St., Newark, N. J.

CAPABLE MAN WITH CAPITAL

desires active connection with growing mercantile or commercial banking concern; business 25 years; high credit standing; interested in live, money-making business; no small proposition considered.
Y 354 Times Annex.

FOR SALE IN ARIZONA.
An old-established general merchandise business located in beautiful farming country, with irrigating canals, cattle and sheep raising; copper mines nearby; finest climate in world; especially adapted for health seekers: it will take about $150,000, (one hundred and fifty thousand,) part cash, balance on time if required. Interested address L. E. Fe, Box 411, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Splendid Opportunity.—The owner of a large retail furniture business, established in Greater New York, over 20 years, wishes to retire; I have been employed as manager of the firm for over 15 years, have the opportunity to buy on favorable terms, and seek as partner a man experienced in the trade or one of established business ability and good reputation, with $5,000 to $10,000 or more to invest. S 146 Times.

FORD ATTACHMENT.
Having valuable patented rubber device which greatly improves Ford car, ready to market, but time occupied with other business, would turn over to responsible party on royalty or sell outright; worth investigating. Geo. F. Foss, Hotel Astor.

For Sale.—Old established button business; reputation highest in trade; complete factory; best clientele; unusual opportunity for one or two live men to acquire a going business of unlimited possibilities at a fraction of its real value; full investigation; best of reasons for selling. Address Box 983, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Have received no less than $6,000 year for five years, selling grocery specialty; on account conditions must change; what have you to offer? State in detail; house must be reputable; would like manufacture agency with only two concerns in its years; highest credentials; strict integrity; sobriety. Y 321 Times Annex.

Will pay handsomely for use of $20,000 for 60 days without collateral, in legitimate, industrial, commercial matter; no speculation, no pat-nts, no secret process, no stock selling, and not promotion; will talk only with principals. Address Attorney, E 417 Times Annex.

Large manufacturing concern wishes to secure manager to open business in New York City; must be able to organize sales force; will have personal help from factory representative; $500 cash required to establish office; stock placed on consignment; bond required. R 235 Times Downtown.

HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURER WANTS TO GIVE OUT TO CONTRACTORS LARGE QUANTITIES COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS FOR IRONING AND FOLDING; QUICK AND RELIABLE SERVICE REQUIRED. R 267 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DO YOU REQUIRE CAPITAL?
A widely established New York realty firm will consider arranging finances for logical and substantial business propositions; manufacturing and industrial preferred; will also consider applications for large amounts for filling orders. Address Opportunity 143 Times.

FOR SALE.—Best hotel in town of 15,000 population, American and European plan; thirty furnished rooms; steam heat, running water, private baths, telephone connection every room; net profit $3,600 per annum; price, $6,000; no agents. Address O. O. Dodge, Bridgeton, N. J.

Salesmen in every city and country; Stop-a-Leak to every plumber, tinsmith, electrician, roofer, auto repair man, carpenter, boat builder, &c.; guarantees; duplicate orders come easy; $50 to $350 capital necessary; we teach you how to make big money. Address New Process Co., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Opportunity for persons who can control insurance business to make advantageous arrangement with progressive insurance organization handling all lines. Address Box P 255 Times Downtown.

Want active partner in prominent manufacturing business making excellent net profits; investment required; highest rating; best credentials offered and expected. Unqualified. Y 308 Times Annex.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 502 W. 57

NEW SUBWAY SHIFTS POPULATION CENTRES

Manhattan Dwellers Seeking Homes in Brooklyn Find Rents Going Up and Houses Scarce.

SAVE $4,000 DAILY IN FARES

Small Hope for Opening More Transit Facilities Before Year's End—The War Blamed.

The operation of the new Broadway subway system north to Fourteenth Street has already begun to demonstrate what far-reaching effects in redistributing passenger travel and in shifting population centres the dual subway system will have when it is completed, according to Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney.

The partial operation of this branch of the dual system has already started a migration from Manhattan to residence districts in Brooklyn, which have for the first time been brought into direct and cheap communication with downtown Manhattan.

In spite of certain adverse conditions, the great travel already started over the newly completed Broadway line seems to promise that eventually the new subways will draw off the surplus Manhattan population and solve the problem of housing in this city for years to come. The principal adverse condition is the tremendous cost of building materials and labor, which have prevented the building of apartment houses in the newly-tapped districts, which would have taken place under normal conditions.

The result of emigration from Manhattan to Brooklyn, even during the period of seven weeks since the Broadway subway has been in operation from Brooklyn as far north in Manhattan as Fourteenth Street, has been sufficient to crowd the Brooklyn districts near the new subway line and to cause a rise of rents there. A large part of the population moving from Manhattan to Brooklyn are families of persons employed within walking distance of the Broadway subway stations between City Hall and Union Square.

Commissioner Whitney pointed out yesterday that one of the minor results of the shift in population now beginning will be in a few years to increase greatly the lead which Brooklyn has now established in its voting population.

Lower Fares for Brooklyn.

Another important result, which has already flowed from the opening of the Broadway subway to Fourteenth Street, is the cheapening of transportation from parts of Brooklyn which were previously connected with Manhattan by routes which required fares of 10 cents or more. The saving already effected is between $3,000 and $4,000 a day to the traveling public. The importance of putting Manhattan into cheaper communication with good residential districts was emphasized yesterday by Commissioner Whitney.

The readjustment of population and travel begun on the section of the Broadway subway will be paralleled to some extent when this tube is in complete operation and the new Seventh Avenue and Lexington Avenue subways, which are expected to go simultaneously into operation in January or not very long thereafter. Before the new facilities are available, however, the worst subway crushes in history are looked for. The figures so far this year show that the subway crowds have increased over last year, and a severe trial of the present facilities is anticipated when travel is at its height during the Christmas shopping season. Regarding his study of the effect of the Broadway subway on passenger travel so far, Commissioner Whitney made the following statement yesterday:

"The Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway went into operation to Broadway and Fourteenth Street the day after Labor Day, and in the first full twenty-four hours of operation carried 34,000 passengers in each direction. The four new stations — Broadway, Prince Street, Eighth Street, and Fourteenth Street—took in 34,000 fares in one direction. That has increased to about 56,000 fares daily, and will shortly be doubled.

"Probably three-fifths of these 56,000 Brooklynites, as a result of the operation to Fourteenth Street, are saving at least 10 cents a day in carfare. Most of them previously rode on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system to Chambers Street or Brooklyn Bridge, or to the end of the Williamsburg Bridge and then paid an added fare to the Interborough to get to their places of business. Passengers who arrived from Brooklyn at Chambers Street went through the passageway connecting with the Brooklyn Bridge station of the Interborough and then uptown. Following the opening of the Fourteenth Street station the passengers using the Chambers Street station fell off from 15 to 20 per cent.

Save $4,000 a Day.

"Passengers living in the northern half of Brooklyn can now come over Williamsburg Bridge to the Centre Street loop at Canal Street, change to a Broadway train and get to Fourteenth Street for one fare. It is estimated that Brooklyn passengers have been able as a result of the extension of service to save $3,000 to $4,000 a day in fares.

"Some passengers save more than 10 cents a day. For example, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit has extended its elevated on Jamaica Avenue to Richmond Hill and other districts where people, to get to Union Square, were in the habit of taking the Long Island Railroad train and riding for a 10-cent fare to Flatbush Avenue, where they took the Interborough. Their fare was thus 20 cents a day. These passengers now save 20 cents a day by taking an elevated train to Jamaica Avenue, crossing the Williamsburg Bridge, and changing at Canal Street to the Broadway subway.

"Probably 2,000 passengers a day are benefiting by this saving. About two-fifths of the total travel on the Broadway subway are passengers not heretofore riding on the B. R. T. lines, in this class, for example, are those living in the Richmond Hill district that I have mentioned, who heretofore rode on the Long Island and the Interborough. Other classes used the surface lines of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and there were passengers who took the Interborough to Brooklyn and either walked home or took the Brooklyn surface lines.

"This operation to Fourteenth Street has caused more readjustment of passenger travel than any part of the dual subway system heretofore put into operation, due to the fact that passengers could save fares or reach lower Manhattan in a shorter time. The conditions resulting from this readjustment of travel are not ideal, for the possibility of getting to lower Manhattan for five cents from eastern Brooklyn has caused extreme congestion in transferring at the Canal Street station every morning and night from 16,000 to 18,000 passengers there at this point during the rush hours, causing such a congestion that, beginning on Friday night, it has been necessary to have the aid of the police in handling the crowds.

Brooklyn Lacks Houses.

"It is to be realized that lower Manhattan gives employment to many thousands, a very large proportion of whom live in Brooklyn, and the extension of service to Fourteenth Street meant much to them in saving carfare. Also another important result, now that it is possible to travel from lower Manhattan to residential Brooklyn, particularly eastern and southern residential districts, of Brooklyn, is taking place in the removal of families from Manhattan to Brooklyn. This desire to move to Brooklyn is even greater than the supply of accomodations, for building operations in Brooklyn are very greatly handicapped by the excessive cost of building materials and the high price of labor. In other words, additional rapid transit facilities have created a situation in which Brooklyn could increase enormously in population if the builders could keep pace with the demand for living quarters.

"The decline of fifteen to twenty per cent. in the passengers at the Chambers Street station has an important bearing on travel in the Interborough subway for it means that Brooklyn passengers working in the lower central part of Manhattan, who formerly rode part of the way on the Interborough, now use the B. R. T. line entirely. Great as has been the shift in passengers, the Interborough subway is so congested that the reduction has not been noticeable to those riding in the subways. The travel has been so congested that its reduction from any cause is a desirable relief, particularly as the Interborough subway travel has itself been increased by the passengers brought into the Grand Central Terminal by the Steinway tunnel.

Hopes for First of the Year.

"Those who have a responsibility in respect to transportation are very much concerned over the prospect offered by the next two or three months. Our plans contemplated, and every effort has been made to carry them out, having the Broadway subway completed to the Forty-second Street station, and the Lexington and Seventh Avenue subway completed before the beginning of Winter. War conditions, the details of which cannot be revealed fully, have delayed the work to the point where we will be extremely grateful if the operation of these lines can be begun by the end of the year.

"The travel has always been densest in December. Consequently, any possibility of operating new facilities at any time during that month will be a relief to intolerable conditions. It was believed that the Interborough had reached a point of extreme congestion last Winter, yet the travel this year already shows figures ahead of those of last year and indicates that the crowding will be greater than last year, unless other means of caring for the passengers can be put into operation.

"Notwithstanding the congested conditions of the Interborough subway, the people of Manhattan are showing more and more a tendency to use the subways instead of the surface and elevated lines. The Third Avenue Elevated cannot adequately care for more than the number of passengers who now travel on it, but the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated lines afford better service under better conditions for people of Manhattan west of Central Park than do the subways. But, astonishing as it may seem, the people west of Central Park will walk west under the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevateds to Broadway to take the subway when the elevated gives better service to lower Manhattan."

NEW BUILDING ORGANIZATION

Committees Approve of Plan to Form a Permanent Body.

The question of forming a permanent organization in Manhattan as the outgrowth of the Committee on the Alleviation of Building Stagnation, of which Elliott Smith is Chairman, is taking definite shape.

Last week the Sub-Committees on Building Laws and Ordinances, Supply and Price of Mortgage Money, and Demand for Buildings adopted a resolution to this effect. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That this sub-committee thoroughly approve of the suggestion looking to the crystallization of the movement that has been started to stimulate the building industry, and to that end recommend the early organization of a permanent association to be made up of representatives from all existing societies and organizations in the building industry, as well as individuals therein.

At the meeting of the Building Laws Committee the Building Code was discussed by Rudolph P. Miller, H. H. Murdock, and William D. Kilpatrick. It was the consensus of opinion that anything disturbing the settlement of that question, unless of a vitally important nature, should not be put forward at the present time. It is agreed, however, that the administration of the code might be materially improved.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

66 East 78th Street.
Private Dwelling For Rent.
17 Rooms—4 Baths—2 Lavatories
Completely renovated. Hot water and steam supplied from the adjoining building; new plumbing and electric fixtures; windows on 3 sides; exceptionally deep house; ready October 1st; will decorate to suit.
Rent $5,500. Apply to
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
505 Fifth Avenue.
Tel. 6960 Murray Hill.

LIST OF DESIRABLE
PRIVATE DWELLINGS
For Rent. Electric Light. All Modern Improvements.
428 WEST 118TH ST. $1,200
23 HAMILTON TERRACE $4,000
JOHN P. LEO, JR., Agent,
2,000 Amsterdam Av., (162d St.)

SMALL HOUSE TO LET
Unusually attractive home in socially ideal location, 51 West 76th St.; 10 rooms and foyer, 3 baths; modern, renewed interior; in good order throughout; $2,500; immediate occupancy. Apply LEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6360.

83D ST., 26 WEST ADJACENT TO CENTRAL PARK
16 Exceptionally well arranged rooms, 6 baths, suitable furnished rooms. $2,000
Lease. Apply Caretaker, on Premises, or
JOSEPH P. DAY 332 EIGHTH AVE. TEL. CIRCLE 10.

57th St., 327 W. Five Story Private House.
For rooming or business; will make alterations for responsible tenant for small apartments or business.
J. K. Moors, 301 W. 57th St. (8th Av.) Tel. Col.—8588.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT
One of the most attractive corner houses on the east side, in the Carnegie Hill section, beautifully furnished, for the season, to unexceptionable tenant only.
Worthington Whitehouse, Inc.
Murray Hill 1660. 9 East 46th St., N. Y.

One More Than All

In September, The New York Times published 45,570 lines of book advertising, 16,360 lines more than in September, 1916—a greater volume than the combined volume of all the New York morning and evening newspapers.

The average net paid circulation, daily and Sunday, of The New York Times exceeds 357,000 copies, as reported to the postal authorities September 30, 1917.

"Hawks" Ventilated Gas Radiators Give Clean Healthful Heat.
No gas odors. Equal to steam or hot water heat. Small cost to install. High efficiency. Economical to operate.
KIDDE & COMPANY
90 West Broadway, New York
Telephone Barclay 6422.

WAR FARM IN MACEDONIA.

Greece Mobilizes Laborers to Cultivate 4,000 Square Miles.

ATHENS, Sept. 17.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Deputy Choremsi of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, is the representative of the Government in the gigantic farming project for developing Macedonia, in which 4,000 square miles will be farmed by 10,000 soldier-farmers, mobilized like an army and living in tents on the farmland. He is also the head of that other unique farm which embraces one of the world's greatest battlefields, the battlefield of Marathon. Mr. Choremsi described these two projects to a representative of The Associated Press today.

"The development of Macedonia is an outcome of the European war," said he. "It is in reality a war farm, for the war demonstrated for the first time that Greece needed to produce more wheat and cereals at home. While it had plenty of land, yet it was buying two-thirds of its wheat from foreign countries. Ont of the 3,000,000 bushels it consumed every year it grew only 1,000,000. Greece found herself unable to get the foreign wheat she had always depended on. It meant short supplies and bread rations and a pretty hard trial for the people.

"The Government now is going to assist in making Greece self-supporting in foodstuffs, and this is going to be one of the most useful economic lessons of the war. We have plenty of rich land in Macedonia, acquired from Turkey as a result of the Balkan wars, and the Government now gives 250,000 acres of this land rent free for a period of five years. A company has been formed with a capital of $8,000,000 to carry out the project.

"Under the arrangement made, the Government has the first right to the entire stock of wheat and foodstuffs produced. But if the Government does not want the whole or part of the product, then the wheat and other products are to be sold at prices fixed by the Government. This gives the Government a food stock to rely upon, and also permits it to fix the price at which the food is to be sold to private consumers.

"The Government supplies the farm labor, mobilizing it the same as soldiers are mobilized for the front, but the company pays the wages at about 90 cents a day. The first real start will be made next Spring, as it was too late this year to complete plans and get the farming machinery from America. The orders already placed there call for $1,000,000 worth of steam tractors, rakes, reapers, &c.

"Wheat, oats, and all the cereals, potatoes and perhaps cotton will be raised. The production of cereals is expected to reach the full amount required for Greece, making her self-supporting within a year or so from the start."

Mr. Choremsi says there is much more of this land in Macedonia, which offers a rich field for American investment. The best of this lies between the Vardar and Galicos Rivers, which streams furnish natural irrigation for vast tracts.

Mr. Choremsi's other farm covers 7,000 acres of the battlefield of Marathon. Although this was fought in the year 490 B. C., there are relics of it still visible, principally in the Soros, where a great mound, 40 feet high and 200 feet around, is what remains of a huge funeral mound erected over the Athenians who fell in the battle. Mr. Choremsi has rigorously forbidden any excavating around this sacred mound.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
Next Wednesday, October 31
at noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.
S. E. Cor. Kingsbridge Rd. and Davidson Ave.
A vacant corner plot, 119.11x285x irreg.
75% MAY REMAIN.
REEVES & TODD, Esqs., Attys., 165 Broadway, New York City.
Write for leaflet. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

FOR SALE AT AUCTION
On Nov. 2, 1917, at 1 P. M., 10-room house, hot water heat; barn; brooding house, hot water heat; chicken houses, &c.; over one acre of ground, all kinds of fruit, suitable for ideal chicken farm; situated on main road overlooking surrounding country for miles; 10 minutes from So. Norwalk R. R. station; also two hackney ponies, suitable for children to ride or drive. If stormy sale will be held on Monday, Nov. 5, 1 P. M. For further particulars, address William H. Tristram, 378 Flax Hill Road, So. Norwalk, Conn.

REAL ESTATE.

MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATES
Five lots; best location; Oriental Boulevard, facing the ocean; anxious to dispose of same; terms convenient to purchaser. Address MILLER, 73 East 81st.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

OWNERS,
Have you a piece of property that you want to exchange?
We have several active clients that will add cash and give other parcels in exchange. We are also in close touch with some great bargains that a little cash can procure. Get in touch with us right away. Send full details. We mean business.
NASSOIT & LANNING,
Broadway and 89th St. Tel. 5380—River.

WILL EXCHANGE
High-class modern suburban home, nearby town; best street; 5 minutes' walk express station; 12 rooms, 2 baths; 2-car garage; well shaded ½ acre plot, for private dwelling, 70th to 90th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. S. S. Walstrum, 120 B'way.

FREEPORT, L. I.
Magnificent gentlemen's country home. Equity $13,000 above one mortgage; want improved property; might add cash to a worthy deal; owners only. E. H. Erchmann, 1,104 Broadway, Brooklyn.

WILL EXCHANGE
Two five-story flats in the 80's, near Central Park, separately or together, for suburban home; equity about $12,500 each; Savings Bank mortgage, 5%, five years. Address Flats, 142 Times.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HIGH CLASS DWELLING FOR SALE OR RENT.
44 East 72d St.
RENT $4,500.
10 Bedrooms and 3 Baths.
New plumbing, electric fixtures and decorations.
Apply O. I. Richard, 29 Broadway, or to your Broker.

Water Front Site
New York Harbor—57 acres, with 2,300 feet new bulkhead. Minimum depth of water 18 feet at low tide.
LOSEE REALTY CORPORATION,
Tel. 2825 Columbus, 1780 B'way, N. Y.

GARAGE PLOTS
West Side, near 14th Street, four lots, asking $50,000; East Side, near 34th Street, 125 ft., asking $60,000.
Both these properties have good income-producing old buildings thereon.
BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 EAST 42ND ST.

BELOW WALL STREET
Near new subway station. Plot of 5,200 square feet. Two street frontages. Good location for export house. Present improvements pay fair interest on the investment.
Wm. A. White & Sons
Phone 5700 John. 46 Cedar Street.

BARGAIN.
Five-Story Brick Tenement
20 APARTMENTS
$8,800 IF SOLD BEFORE NOV. 20TH.
ROOMS, 128 WATTS ST.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DOWNTOWN TENEMENTS
Foreclosure Bargains
on
Very Easy Terms

320 HENRY STREET.
Six story with stores; size (25x95; 12 rooms; 4 3's; new plumbing; no violations. Sell at $19,000. Rents $2,616 yearly.

13 LEWIS STREET.
Size 25x100; six story new law with stores; 12 rooms; 4 3's; boiler and ranges. Sell at $21,000. Rents $3,000 yearly.

35 ATTORNEY STREET.
Size 25x100; five story and basement stores; 8 rooms; 4 2's. Sell at $18,000. Rents $2,500 yearly.

82 SHERIFF STREET.
Size 25x100; five story with stores; 12 rooms; 4 3's. Sell at $21,500. Rents $2,916 yearly.

101 AVENUE D.
Size 24x115; five story, front and rear; two stores, front house, 8 rooms; rear house, 6 rooms. Sell at $20,000. Rents $3,000 yearly.
These properties have been thoroughly renovated. New plumbing; new roofs; painted throughout.
Full Commission to Brokers.
JOHN W. AHERN,
59 Liberty Street. Tel. Cortlandt 7905.

GREAT GARAGE OPPORTUNITY
Exceptional East Side plot in the 40's; 15,000 square feet; convenient to the Park and Madison Avenues hotel and apartment centres; will build to suit responsible purchaser; might make long net lease.
IRA A. LURIE
501 FIFTH AVENUE

A LITTLE GEM
49 West 92nd Street
3-story High-stoop Brownstone
20x50x100.8½, containing 10 rooms, 1 public tiled bath, 4 toilets, electricity and beautiful fixtures throughout; parquet floors and the finest plumbing; $10,000 has been spent on the house by the present owner, who has always occupied it, and the premises are now in perfect condition. Will rent to a desirable tenant at a reasonable figure. Poss. Nov. 6. Seen between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
Your own broker, or
HOUGHTON COMPANY
200 W. 72d st. Col.—280.

BROKERS! ATTENTION!
136 WEST 112TH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—Five story, 2 5's and bath; 25x100; steam heat, hot water, tiled halls, electric light; rents about $3,300. Sell at $22,500.
37 WEST 118TH STREET, NEAR LENOX AVENUE.—Five story, 2 6's and bath; 25x100; steam heat, hot water, tiled halls, electric light; rents $3,264. Sell at $22,500.
Very easy terms. First mortgage at 5%. Installments or standing 5 years.
Full commissions.
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At Nos.
119 & 121 E. 59th St.
large, light stores, recently altered building, suitable for ladies' tailor, furrier, etc. Rent $75.00. Apply to
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. & 3rd Ave.

Rare Chance.
51st St., near 5th Ave.
Bachelor Apartment Bldg.
Showing $10,000 yearly; property free and clear; opportunity for some one; brokers get busy. Address T F., 325 Times Annex.

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TO LET
Squyten Duyvil Parkway and 231st St.—House, 12 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; lodge and other buildings; large grounds; rent $1,500. Phone Kingsbridge 427.

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Closing Out
our 1917 operations
$9500--$9750--$10,250
Only 3 left of 24 of the most desirable easy housekeeping homes, in best part of Flatbush. Constructed of tapestry brick and limestone; 8 rooms, artistic decorations, large living room, open fireplaces, beautiful sun room; 2 tiled bathrooms and laundry; steam heat, instantaneous hot water heater, electric and gas lighting, base and floor plugs for electroliers; service road in rear of houses; very exclusive section, close to Flatbush Avenue trolley, Church Avenue express stop, Brighton Beach subway 20 minutes to Broadway and 59th St., N. Y. C. Close to Erasmus Hall High School, shops and all churches. Small cash payment, balance like rent. Increase in labor and building materials will prohibit the erection of similar buildings at prices now quoted.
MIDWOOD ASSOCIATES, INC.,
Builders of Good Houses.
Arcade of 336 Flatbush Avenue, or 895 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Phones 91 and 1400 Flatbush. Open Sundays.

FLATBUSH
Prospect Park South at Buckingham Road
The most delightful neighborhood.
Handsome modern stucco semi-bungalow
9 spacious rooms, 2 bathrooms, several lavatories, closets, immense living room with large open fireplace; parquet floors, steam heat, every known modern convenience.
OWNER'S BUSINESS COMPELS CHANGE OF RESIDENCE
No reasonable offer refused for a quick sale.
Seen by appointment. Apply
JOHN REIS CO.,
885 Flatbush Ave. Tele. Flatbush 1400.

Owner going South.
Must sell within 30 days,
No reasonable offer refused.
Flatbush Residence.
Ocean Av., near Dorchester Road.
Frame detached, on plot 80x130; garage for 4 cars; excellent condition; every convenience; 12 rooms and 2 baths. Unusual opportunity to secure a big bargain. Can be seen by appointment only.
JOHN REIS CO.,
885 Flatbush Av., Bklyn. Tel. 1400 Flatbush

A BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE
Have decided to sell at any reasonable offer my handsome home, Prospect Park section of Flatbush; detached stucco and tile roof; 14 all large rooms, beautifully decorated, selected hardwood trim throughout; special hardware, hot water heating; modern in every respect; plot, 60x100 or more. Originally held, with full plot, at $40,000; might take small house as part payment. Owner, 514 World Bldg., N. Y.

Beautiful corner plot, Shore Road, Bay Ridge. Ideal spot for gentleman's residence, about 7¼ lots. Must be sold at great sacrifice. Quick action desired.
BULKLEY & HORTON CO.
7808 THIRD AV.
425 NOSTRAND AV. 436 MYRTLE AV.

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SPECIAL SALES DAY
Thursday, November 8th
AT NOON AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
LIQUIDATION SALE
BY ORDER OF
The Empire Trust Co., as Trustee
Dyckman St. & Academy St. Block Fronts
Directly Opposite Subway Station.
To Be Sold in Six Parcels.
N. E. Cor. Dyckman St. and Nagle Av., 105x100.
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Adjoining parcel, 100x100.
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S. W. Cor. Academy St. and Post Av., 105x100.
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READY FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT.
AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR BUILDERS AND SPECULATORS.
75% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%
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ABSOLUTE TRUSTEE'S SALE
BY ORDER OF
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company
424 West 160th Street
A 3 story and basement brownstone front dwelling—Lot 18x100.
N. E. Cor. Post Av. & 204th St. A vacant corner plot, 100x100.
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These plots are only 1 block from a subway station and in a section being rapidly improved with high class apartment houses.
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Estate of JOSEPH J. GLEASON.
BY ORDER OF
The Peoples Trust Co., as Trustee
Plot Fronting on West Side of Eastchester Road
(at intersection of Barlow and Barnard Sts.)
A vacant plot, size 153.88x164.70x237.60.
WINGATE & CULLEN, Esqs., Attys.,
20 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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Estate of MARGARET DROGE, Dec'd.
JERSEY CITY
436-438 Summit Avenue
Right at Tube Station.
A two story and basement, semi-detached three family house, with barn in rear; plot 71x231.66.
60% MAY REMAIN.
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Estate of CLARA HARRIMAN, Dec'd.
YONKERS, N. Y.
159 Park Avenue
Adj. Cor. Glenwood Av.
A 2½ story frame dwelling, with garage in rear; plot 100x135.
70% MAY REMAIN.
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Estate of JAMES S. RAMSEY, Dec'd.
42 West 125th Street
A four story brownstone front tenement, with two stores; lot 20.11½x100.11.
JAMES M. BARNETT, Esq., Atty., New Bloomfield, Pa.

SPECIAL SALES
54 East 98th Street
A five story brick and stone tenement; steam heat; lot 25x100.11.
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PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
Entire Block Front
on W. S. of North James St.
(Between Orchard St. & Constant Av.)
Three and a half story frame dwelling, with garage in rear; plot 100x324.50.
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Write for Booklet
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Joseph P. Day Auctioneer
Telephone 744 Cortlandt.

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Kew Gardens
LONG ISLAND
16 Minutes from the Heart of Manhattan
The former lower cost of building makes the price of houses now for sale very attractive to keen buyers. Our building policy makes for a saving in present or near future construction. The character and charm of Kew completes the story.
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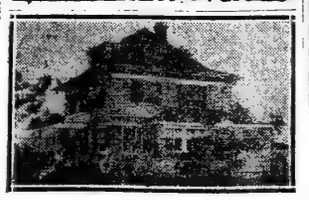

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MODERN DWELLING AT FLUSHING
In exceptionally good neighborhood; on large plot 120 ft. front; 11 rooms, 3 tiled baths, steam heat and all improvements. Convenient location, 2 blocks from trolley. Will sell at $4,000 below value, on liberal terms, to reliable party. Will accept Liberty Bonds in lieu of cash. Address C. BIEDENKAPP, 10 East 43d St., Room 608, N. Y. C.

YOUR OWN HOME AND GARAGE
One family detached, 31x100, shingle and stucco, beautiful long bungalow roof. Enclosed porch 22 feet wide; steam heat; parquet floors in all rooms; fine ly decorated. Box stairs and woodwork all oak. Laundry in cellar. Am selling these houses $1,000 below price. Look at them and you will see for yourself. Take Fulton St. L. to Park Row to Rockaway Boulevard station. Walk south 5 blocks to Bell Place and Van Wicklen Place. DENNIS J. COMISKEY, Owner and Builder.

CALIF. SEMI-BUNGALOW
Built for all-year home; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage; 4,000 square feet; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer; privilege of restricted bathing beach, yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 245 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

ALL YEAR SEMI-BUNGALOW, NEAR THE SOUND.
Seven rooms, bath, hardwood trim, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, double floors, hot water heat, gas, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from 23d St. and 7th Av.; easy terms; good title. B. Mosch, Boulevard, Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, L. I. Phone Flushing 1788.

Overlooking the Lake
modern cottage of seven rooms and bath; full cellar, heat, good location; plenty of ground for vegetables and poultry; only 30 minutes out; can be bought for less than city rent; must have $200 cash, balance $15 per month. GREAT BARGAIN, BOX 275 Times Downtown.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME
Nine rooms, overlooking the Sound; magnificent in every detail; in restricted park; handy to depot; 27 minutes out; am very anxious to sell. For a bargain, apply M. Hines, 49 West 34th St., Room 404.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STOP SEE **SEETH-MURRAY CO.**
376 Fulton St., Jamaica.
Houses in best residential section of Jamaica.
For Sale, Rent, or Exchange.
Closed Sundays.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale
ATTRACTIVE SMALL FARM
One Hour Out. 1¾ Miles from Station.
In the Hills of Westchester County.
Convenient to Country Club.
20 acres, over half tillable. Old farmhouse, 9 rooms; new outbuilding. For further particulars apply R-215,
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Located at Scarsdale, 20 miles out; the owner has cut his price below cost. There are 2¼ acres of lawn and shade. A fine, big Colonial house with 11 rooms, 3 baths, 2 car garage with man's room and bath. Chicken house; wonderful planting; excellent surroundings. Price now only $30,000, $5,000 cash or Liberty Bond required.
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Rent or Sale—Artistic modern stucco house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, hot-water heat, garage; large plot; 5 minutes' walk from station. Rent $1,600 per year.
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UNFURNISHED
8 rooms and bath $30.00
7 rooms and bath 40.00
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12 rooms and 3 baths 150.00
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BURKE STONE, Inc., BRONXVILLE

At NEW ROCHELLE FOR SALE
Handsome home, 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage, beautiful grounds. Terms low for quick sale. Might rent.
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Beautiful Dutch Colonial House; 8 rooms; large shady plot; garage, open air; electricity, steam heat; highly restricted colony; 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem division; will sacrifice for a ready sale. Apply to H. E. Wilson, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

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Best residential section, magnificent house, eleven rooms, two baths, heat, gas, electric light, newly decorated; double garage; spacious grounds; $100 per month.
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Conveniently situated, on trolley, good neighborhood, ten rooms, one bath, heat, gas, electric light; $45 per month.
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FOR RENT.
within easy commuting distance, unfurnished, one 7 and one 8 room house at $40; one 8 room house, (2 baths,) $45. Furnished, one 15 room house, $85, and one 10 room house, (3 baths,) $125. K 52 Times.

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Must rent at a sacrifice, house, 14 rooms, 3 baths, 4 fireplaces, modern in every way; large plot; shrubbery and grass.
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OF THE
HAMILTON FISH CORPORATION
65 LOTS, PLOTS & BUILDINGS
650 BROADWAY
57-59 and 71-73 Fourth Ave.
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AND
78 to 96 East 10th St.
BEING
THE ENTIRE BLOCK
BOUNDED BY
Fourth Av., Third Av., 9th and 10th Sts.
EXCEPTING AN INTERIOR PARCEL ON FOURTH AVE. AND TWO SMALL INTERIOR PARCELS ON NINTH ST.
115 to 119 Fourth Ave.
103 to 109 East 12th St., NORTHEAST CORNER
Modern 8 Story Store and Office Building
171 Suffolk St.
30 to 36 Third Ave.
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Northwest Corner
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Southwest Corner
135 to 145 Third Ave.
202-204 E. 15th St.
Southeast Corner
165 Third Ave.
200 to 204 E. 16th St.
Southeast Corner
166 to 174 Third Ave.
143 to 147 E. 16th St.
Northwest Corner
365 to 373 First Ave.
101-103 East 9th St.
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This and other Handsome Dwellings shown on application.
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You'll wait a long time before you get another bargain like this. Must dispose of my new, modern home immediately. 7 rooms and large glass-enclosed heated porch. Restricted residential suburb, only 20 minutes out. Subway and trolley, 8c fare. All modern improvements. Small cash payment. Balance little Rent. Write at once to
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DON'T MISS THIS
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Beautiful building sites in this exclusive and most attractive suburb are offered at great bargains.
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Office at property open every day.
Take trolley to Van Cortlandt Park, then trolley to Park Hill.

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35 Minutes from Grand Central
Commanding fine views of Sound. Over an acre of ground, artistically landscaped. Many large trees. Frame residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements. Spacious porches. Two-car garage.
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Five minutes' motor from station to most attractive spot in the hills of Westchester County, and only five minutes' walk to trolley. Building plots in wide variety, each with its individual adaptability to a type of house; among its windings, drives, small lakes, brooks, knolls and valleys you may find just the setting for the house you want to build. Write for booklet, map and prices. WYKAGYL Office, North & Paine Avs., New Rochelle.

For Rent, Attractively Furnished, at
PELHAM MANOR
Apartment of 7 Rooms, 3 baths.
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FURNISHED
8 rooms and bath $90.00
8 rooms and 2 baths 125.00
8 rooms and bath (garage) 125.00
10 rooms and 4 baths 225.00
9 rooms and 3 baths 250.00
20 rooms and 6 baths 500.00
(2 car garage)
BURKE STONE, Inc., BRONXVILLE

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Most convenient location

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NEW YORK HARBOR

TRACT of over 90 acres on 30-foot channel; trunk line rail connection. Attractive for large industrial enterprise.

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200 ft. frontage. About 22,000 sq. ft. solid ground. Splendid site for warehouse. Other larger and smaller properties in area and frontage.

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ACREAGE properties in deep water, with rail connections.

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ONE—4 story and basement brick building, 36x100.
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Machine shop and foundry, with complete equipment; main building, 80x300; also other buildings. Ground area 6 acres. Railroad connections.

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Brick building, containing about 40,000 sq. ft. floor space. Water shipping facilities.

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Dignified in their substantial combination of rich dark brick and stucco, three new detached houses of 8 rooms and 2 baths have been completed for sale. Located on a quiet residential street, they have an unusual charm of appearance which makes them notable even in the Gardens.

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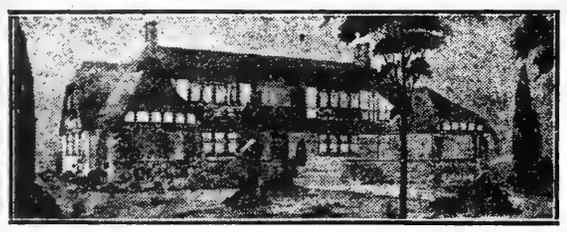

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2 NEW HOMES for RENT

ON high ground, one-half acre plots, many large trees, beautiful views. Houses of rough texture brick with tile roofs, 12 rooms and 3 baths. Every modern improvement. Spencer Vacuum Cleaners, Pittsburgh Instantaneous Water Heaters, Incinerators, Dumb Waiters, Tiled Kitchens and Baths; Brick garage; only 30 minutes from Grand Central Station.

RENTS $2,000 and $2,400

Apply George Kremer, 3 W. 42d St. N. Y., or Highbrook Ave., Pelham.

Rye—Bargain

Farm of ninety acres, in select neighborhood, with fine old farm house and farm buildings. Will be sold to close an estate.

PRICE $25,000.

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NEAR BRIARCLIFF

Beautiful Suburban Estate

Must be sold at once. Modern Colonial house contains 11 rooms and 3 baths. 25 acres of fine land, excellent orchard of 1,100 peach trees, artesian water supply. Barns, garage and new stone gardner's cottage. On main road near trolley. May be purchased at a remarkable bargain.

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7 ROOM HOUSE

$5,400 on mortgage, 350 ft. elevation; short walk to station; no expense spared in the construction and conveniences of this house; new and modern in every respect; grounds beautifully landscaped. K 8 Times.

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Commuting distance, forty-one acres. Modern stone house, six master's bedrooms, four baths, four servants' rooms and bath; large garage, Superintendent's cottage, greenhouse, garden, fruit; beautiful views of surrounding country for miles. Photographs.

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A Wonderfully Fine Home,

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ON HUDSON RIVER,

30 minutes from 42d St.; handsome residence; cost $70,000; large grounds, gardens, garage, trees; 300 feet elevation; high-class residential section; sale necessary; may consider offer of $40,000; easy terms.

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Beautifully located in the heart of the Chester Hill section, Mount Vernon. A corner property 150x125, with abundance of shade and fruit trees, a stable and excellent house of ten rooms. Price $22,000.

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Westchester County, Along the Sound, in the Hills, Sale or Rent, Furnished or unfurnished, large or small. Some special bargains.

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5 minutes' walk to station; 6 rooms, enclosed sleeping porch, open fireplace; nearly new. Price $6,750. Also 8-room house with 2 baths; $7,500.

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WITH8 commuting distance, on Harlem R. R.; 200 acres, fine soil; ten-room house, with fireplaces; dairy barn, outbuildings; with lake; $75 per acre. No exchange.

A BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL 10-ROOM HOUSE

2 baths; every modern improvement; in fine residential section of Larchmont; convenient to station, school, village, and Sound; $1,000.00 cash, balance on Monthly Payments like rent.

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For sale, in Long Island City, Beebe Av., between Van Alst Av. and Sunswick St., 75 feet front; in Woodside, on Broadway, between Hicks Place and Trimble Place, 60 feet front; in Klasens Park, Flushing, 100 feet front, on Golden Av., near Oak Av. Write

L. F. BURKE, Johnstown, N. Y.

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20 acres. Fine old house.

with natural setting of old trees, fine views, plenty of trees, numerous outbuildings; on main thoroughfare, 1¼ miles R. R. station; adjoins 18-hole golf course; house has 8 bedrooms, 3 baths; steam heat, gas, city water.

VERY LOW PRICE.

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We have a few foreclosure bargains in detached suburban cottages, with plots, which can be bought 40 per cent. off actual value and on easy terms. Mineola-Hempstead-Far Rockaway-Freeport. Small amount down, an unusual opportunity.

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The ideal north shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes electric train from Pennsylvania Station; houses for sale and lease; some new bargains in plots overlooking Bay and Sound. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, L. I.

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60 acres of fertile land, commanding unsurpassed Hudson River and inland views; 10-room modern house; all improvements; farmer's cottage, garage, &c.; one hour out; price $40,000; an unusual opportunity.

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About 1½ hours from Grand Central Station.

Situated on the east side of the Hudson River. Fine, gently rolling and fertile fields, suitable for a wide variety of crops—glorious views—excellent farm house and barns.

A progressive, up-to-date, going farm, at a great bargain.

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2 baths; every modern improvement; in fine residential section of Larchmont; convenient to station, school, village, and Sound; $1,000.00 cash, balance on Monthly Payments like rent.

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For sale, in Long Island City, Beebe Av., between Van Alst Av. and Sunswick St., 75 feet front; in Woodside, on Broadway, between Hicks Place and Trimble Place, 60 feet front; in Klasens Park, Flushing, 100 feet front, on Golden Av., near Oak Av. Write

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A BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL 10-ROOM HOUSE

2 baths; every modern improvement; in fine residential section of Larchmont; convenient to station, school, village, and Sound; $1,000.00 cash, balance on Monthly Payments like rent.

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Healthful Mountain Air. Established Select Community. 800 Feet Elevation. Two Picturesque Lakes. 350 Homes Golf and Country Clubs. Ideal All Around Climate

Easy Commutation. Finest Express Service.

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Charming 10-Room House, with 2 tile baths; huge living room, 38 feet long, with beautiful old-fashioned open fireplaces and spacious verandas are features; everything modern and new—electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; all conveniences. Compare with any $12,500 house anywhere. Photos of this and other houses on request.

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Offered by

FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.

$35,000 Buys a beautiful brick and stucco residence located in the finest residential colony, overlooking Manhattan; 12 rooms, 3 baths; 30 ft. living room; every appointment; acre of beautiful grounds; garage.

$18,500 New, attractive residence of 10 rooms, 3 large tiled baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, tiled kitchen; interior in ivory; lot 300 ft. deep.

$13,500 Unparalleled sacrifice; worth $17,000; Colonial home, 10 rooms, 3 baths; spacious bedrooms; every appointment; beautifully planted grounds.

$1,200 Colonial residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 7 spacious bedrooms; garage. Large grounds; fruit trees.

$1,800 Large Colonial house of 11 rooms, 4 baths, library; garage; fine grounds; near schools.

$2,400 Beautiful brick Colonial residence, 12 rooms, 4 baths, double sleeping porch, immense sun parlor, spacious bedrooms; large grounds. Wonderful opportunity.

$3,000 Furnished Mountainside home, 11 rooms, 4 baths, sun parlor, 2-car garage; special offering.

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overlooking Long Island Sound, 26 minutes from Manhattan. About one acre of ground landscaped; large trees.

Half-timbered English Manor house; with panelled hall, spacious living room, library, breakfast porch, servants' hall and porch, 5 master's bedrooms, 2 baths with showers, billiard room, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Several large fireplaces. Hardwood floors, steam heat, artistic fixtures and decorations. Numerous closets; every desirable modern appointment. Immediate possession. Price $48,000.

WALTER J. VREELAND, 129 Front St., N. Y. Phone John 4133.

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Attractive Country Estate of

ONE HUNDRED ACRES

In one of the most accessible towns on Long Island

LARGE HOUSE, 18 rooms; stables, farm buildings, gardener's cottage, numerous outbuildings; handsome trees, shrubbery; stream and pond; property can be bought for less than half of original cost; a remarkable bargain. E 415 Times Annex.

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YOUR WIFE can enjoy the country with you when keeping house in this conveniently arranged, attractive 5-room bungalow at Laurelton; price $4,900; every modern appointment; ample room for garage and garden; only 30 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn by electric trains, and plenty of them; close to station, churches, schools, stores, golf; environment for children unexcelled; a rare opportunity; buy this bungalow NOW on very easy terms. LAURELTON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Suite 510, 1 W 34th St., New York City. Phone Greeley 2741, or on the property, phone Springfield 1984-R.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN $12.50 PER LOT.

22 lots; 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay city rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B ESTATE, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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$30 EACH $2 DOWN $1 MONTHLY

FREE, CLEAR, DEED, PERFECT TITLE

HUNTINGTON LOTS

High and Dry Near Depot. Trolley, Stores, Harbor and Main Road to New York.

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FOR SALE.

SHOREFRONT ESTATE, North Shore of Long Island.

Large house complete in every detail; four-car garage with complete living quarters, stable, gardens, tennis court, dock, float, splendid plantings; property worth over $100,000; tremendous sacrifice for quick sale; small amount of cash necessary; large percentage taken back on mortgage. Apply to

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Must Sacrifice $9,000 House for $7,750

Only $750 Cash Required Balance Monthly Payments—$60 a Month

New brick house, eight rooms, two bathrooms, steam heat, all improvements. Situated on one of the finest corners in most exclusive restricted residence section of Jamaica. Five minutes' walk from Jamaica New Elevated and Long Island R. R. Depot.

Can be seen any day. Call 65 Middletown St., Jamaica.

SEMI-BUNGALOW.

Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living and dining room full width of house, open fireplace, built to client's order, large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment, combination gas and electric fixtures, hot water heat; spacious porches front and side of house, opening into living room, can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy terms. B Bargain, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Cozy Bungalow

$7,000 square feet shaded property; worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,350; must have $200 cash, balance very easy terms. B, OWNER, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

LIBERTY BOND

will be accepted in payment for our desirable Boardwalk Plot at Long Beach, which we offer at great sacrifice. Builder, A. W., 200 Fulton St.

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HOME TOWN OF THE SOUTH SHORE

FURNISHED FOR THE WINTER.

	Per Month.
DESIRABLE Cottage, convenient to depot; 7 bedrooms, 4 baths; attractive furniture; garage	$100
ATTRACTIVE 7 bedroom Cottage, nicely furnished	$ 75
CONVENIENT 8 room House, hot water heat; coal supply in cellar	$ 50
REMODELLED farm House, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 acres ground; garage	$ 60
UNFURNISHED, ALL YEAR.	Per Annum.
SUBSTANTIAL House, 8 bedrooms, 3 baths; garage	$1,200
COMFORTABLE House, 12 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat	$900
SEMI-BUNGALOW, 7 rooms, steam heat; convenient to depot, school and village	$480
QUAINT old House, bath, garage; half mile to station	$300

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BABYLON TELEPHONE BABYLON 22 LONG ISLAND

VERY ATTRACTIVE

Home, 8 very large rooms, tile bath, hot-water heat, oak trim, large porches front and side, gas and electricity, all city improvements; 30 minutes out, 5 minutes station; restricted, refined, beautiful, healthy location; opportunity, $7,500. Owner, 200 Broadway, N. Y., Suite 506.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,000 On Easy Terms

and first mortgage of $4,000 buys NEW COLONIAL HOME. Near Water. Actual Water Rights on Lake. 49 min. by D., L. & W. R.R. Near Lex. Sta. Plot 100x166 ft.

After the $2,000 Is Paid $26.50 MONTHLY Pays interest, insur., taxes, water rent. House of 7 rooms and bath; living room 27 feet long, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood; all conveniences; easy commutation. Full information from P. D. WORCESTER, Tel. 1521—Cort. 170 B'way.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN $12.50 PER LOT.

22 lots; 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay city rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B ESTATE, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

$7950 MONTCLAIR BARGAIN

One of the most attractive, moderate-sized houses in Montclair. Arrangement includes spacious living room, with big brick fireplace, panelled dining room, steam heated solarium, finely equipped kitchen and butler's pantry; four good bedrooms, plenty of closet space, tiled bathroom, sleeping porch, maid's room and large unfinished attic. House is in perfect condition. Lot 50x133 ft. Attractive lawn, flowers, garden. Garage and driveway. Owner leaving town, house must be sold immediately at this sacrifice price.

Frank Hughes-Taylor Company At Lackawanna Ter. Montclair, N. J.

YOUR OWN HOME AND GARAGE

Will sacrifice $3,000 on easy terms; almost like rent buys it; balance of $5,500 can remain on mortgage; has ten large rooms; kitchen, pantry, laundry, sleeping porch; tiled bath; steam heat, parquet floors; running water; every convenience; beautifully situated on plot 100x180 feet; fine garden, shrubs and flowers in profusion; within stone's throw of pretty lake stocked with fish; select, congenial neighbors; good markets; school and churches nearby; this is a chance of a lifetime to obtain a home and garage at fraction of real worth; could not be duplicated at less than $11,000; ideal commutation to N. Y. City. Address OWNER, box 380, Times Downtown.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Price, $5,500. Cash Required, $500.

House has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation; 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this house was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars, H. E. White, Room 518, 47 W. 34th St.

For a Retired Man

A beautiful farm of 400 acres with fine country house, near Princeton University and adjacent to handsome estates; in direct line of best growth. The price is attractive; for details

Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

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12 rooms, 3 baths; fine location; excellent condition; fireplaces, electric light; plot 50x150. Cash only $12,000. Other places, sale or rent. Come by Lackawanna. Office opposite depot.

NATHAN RUSSELL, INC.

Netherwood, Plainfield, N. J.

740 BELVEDERE AVE., TO LET.

Very attractive place, 14 rooms; fine condition; every improvement; high location. Address John R. Hill, 8 and 10 Bridge St., New York.

Hotel and Road House,

Old established, licensed; finest location on North Jersey Coast; Riparian deed; favorite with New York, Long Branch, Lakewood, Atlantic City; all year money maker; bargain; easy terms. Address Owner, Box 64, Red Bank, N. J.

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Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Potato. Also Country Homes. Advice sent and location desired.

G. W. ZUCKER, Agriculturist Home Building, Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

THE FINEST SUBURB of NEW YORK CITY

FOR RENTAL—UNFURNISHED.

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A most livable and attractive home situated in one of the most exclusive sections of the mountainside. The first story is of tapestry brick construction of a color contrasting pleasantly with the softer hues of the upper stories, the whole blending harmoniously with a background of beautiful old trees and shrubbery. The interior represents the very last word in artistic designing. A large living room, reception room, dining room, solarium, billiard room, kitchen, pantry and servants' dining-room. 9 Master's bedrooms with 4 bathrooms, and three servants' rooms with bath. All the main rooms on first floor are decorated in silk. Brass plumbing throughout. Steam-heat. Electricity. Surrounding the residence is a large plot of land beautifully laid out in lawns and gardens. This property may be purchased at a price and upon terms that will prove satisfactory to any reasonable purchaser.

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An extremely homelike residence, 18 rooms, 4 baths and all improvements. Fine garage; gardener's cottage; 5½ acres of beautifully improved and landscaped grounds; fruit trees, &c. May be purchased for half of its actual value.

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247-acre fruit, grain, stock, and alfalfa farm, about ¼ mile river frontage; dock 350x400 feet on east bank of Hudson River; grand river and mountain views; about 2,000 fruit trees, bearing; best of condition; sold $3,000 fruit in one season, raised 1,200 bushels rye, 100 tons straw, over 250 tons timothy hay, besides clover, corn, potatoes, &c.; 14-room residence, 2 tenement houses, large barn; grand water supply; best of shipping facilities; by nice village, on State road; $18,000; must sell, therefore sacrifice; come and see same; no exchange.

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113-acre farm, including natural lake, four miles from Highland Falls, N. Y., and three from Fort Montgomery.

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Between Phila. and Trenton, on macadam road, near town and station; fine buildings, all conv.; stream, fruit; well farmed, well fenced; immediate possession; $100 an acre and worth more. Farm list free. Dresser, Burlington, N. J.

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Potatoes, corn, beans, apples, vegetables, hens, 2 heifers, dry wood in shed, mower, rake, plow, harrow, cultivator, cart, tools, 4 harnesses, and some household furniture included if taken now, by aged owner left alone; 50 acres tillage, 20 acres pasture, 100 apple trees; owner estimates 1,000 cords hardwood and 100,000 feet pine, hemlock, and fir; near agreeable neighbors, good school, only two miles to village; 2-story, 8-room house, water at sink, in good repair; overlooking village; 60-foot cellar barn; $2,300 takes everything; half down and easy terms; for details see page 3, Strout's Catalogue of 331 Bargains in 8 States. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2034-C, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

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Also Suite of 14 Rooms and 5 Baths, $8,000

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Every Room Flooded With Sunshine, Brightness and Cheer.

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A New, Magnificent, 14-Story Structure

Novel Devices Throughout, Laundry and Dryers on Roof, Open Wood Burning Fireplaces, Luxurious Plumbing, Enclosed Radiators, Marble in Elevator Shafts, Etc.

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3, 4 & 5 Room Apartments

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NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.

1 Apt. 3 Rooms & Bath, Rental $1,260.

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Convenient to subway. Buses pass door.

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Excellent Location.

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All outside rooms, facing south.

View of river.

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Convenient to subway. Buses pass door.

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With two or three baths. Apply to

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Eleventh floor; living room; 18x28; bedrooms all face south; modern fireproof building.

SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

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AGENT ON PREMISES.

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8 Rooms, 2 Baths, 1,550.

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Housekeeping Apartments. 6 rooms and 3 baths, 9th floor, $2,900; 4 rooms and bath, 13th floor, $1,800; 3 rooms and bath, 14th floor, $2,000. Duplex Studio Apartments, 8 rooms and 2 baths, $4,000 and $4,300. Single Studios with bedroom, bath and kitchenette, $1,800 to $2,000.

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8 VERY LARGE AIRY ROOMS

Ample Closet Room, Electric Light, refrigeration, laundry, fuel and separate laundries included in rent.

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498 West End Av.

Corner 84th St.

One Apartment 7 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,300.

Representatives at above houses or

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,

162 West 72d St.

Telephone 7240 Columbus.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT ALL OUTSIDE

8 Rooms & Bath CORNER

68-70 Lenox Ave.

113TH—BLOCK FRONT—114TH

Apply on Premises, or

EARLE & CALHOUN

200 West 72d Street—Col. 5116-7-8

THE ROCKFALL

Broadway at 111th St.

All the 67 apartments in this modern, high class, superbly appointed, well located and well kept house are rented but two.

8&9 Rooms, 3 Baths

Renting at $2,000 and $2,200. Full coal supply. Inspection invited.

CHARLES E. HAMES, Resident Mgr.

ELMORE COURT

541 W. 124th St. East of B'way

6 Large, light rooms, all outside; every modern improvement; ELEVATOR **$38-$47**

562 WEST END AV.

At 87th St.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths

Extra Maids' Rooms.

Rent $2,100 & Up

LUCILLE COURT,

530 WEST 144TH STREET.

Five and seven rooms, elevator; rents $45 to $60.

249-251-255 WEST 111TH STREET.

Seven and eight large rooms; elevator; $47.50 to $52.50.

SHAW & CO., 1 WEST 125TH ST.

"RAVENWOOD"

700 WEST 180TH ST.

S. W. Corner Broadway.

To rent from November 1st.

Six rooms, bath, two toilets; $56.

Large light rooms, spacious closet.

NIGHT AND DAY ELEVATOR SERVICE.

Hamilton Terrace—144 St.

Two Blocks East of Amsterdam Av.

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

3-6-7 Elegant large rooms; exclusive residential section; near subway & "L" Reasonable Rents

Kitchenette Apartment

2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath Rent $1,000

120 West 86th St.

GEO. A. BOWMAN, Agent

115 West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 2444

2 WEST 83D STREET

HIGH-GRADE ELEVATOR HOUSE.

Corner Overlooking Central Park.

Seven Rooms—Rent $900.

GEO. A. BOWMAN, 115 West 42d Street.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS

222 West 59th St.

Apartments and studios (north light) to lease, furnished or unfurnished.

J. E. BALL, MANAGER.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Selection of Highest Class ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8 ROOMS

174 West 79th Street. $1500

515 West 110th Street. 1450

68-70 Lenox Avenue. 1000

604 West 115th Street. 1100

606 West 116th Street. 1450

7 ROOMS

431 Riverside Dr (115 St) 1350

515 West 110th Street. 1500

606 West 116th Street. 1260

EARLE & CALHOUN

REAL ESTATE

BROADWAY AND 72ND STREET

Telephone Columbus 5116-7-8.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments

14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING

160th St. & Edgecombe Av.

Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.

Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Avs. Express "L" Stations.

3-4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms

SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.

TELEPHONE 9150 AUDUBON.

57 West 75th St.—

One Apt. 7 Exceptionally Large and Bright ROOMS.

Service and Passenger Elevators, exclusive neighborhood; rent $1,400. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

LIDO HALL

110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Cor.)

9 Rooms & 3 Baths.

Overlooking Central Park; fireproof one block to "L;" subway and cars

Apply on premises, or

WILLIAM F. FUERST, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

39 W. 54th St.

(Restricted Street)

TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6438.

470 Convent Avenue

SARANAC, S. W. Cor. 151st St.

2 Five Room Apartments.

Modern, exclusive six story Elevator Apartment house.

RENT $55.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or

FREDERICK BROWN,

217 Broadway, N. Y.

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS

THE ROSARY

306 WEST 98TH ST.

$1,400 and $1,500.

M. H. Gaillard & Co.

2299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

340 WEST 86TH ST.

7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,000.

2 Rooms & Kitchenette,

$900 TO $1,000.

M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,

2,299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler—3979.

124 West 72nd St.,

Bet. Broadway & Columbus Ave.

4 Rooms and Bath.

G. B. BEAUMONT CO., Owners,

Apply on premises, or office, 286 Fifth Ave.

BONNY CASTLE,

601 West 191st St.

AT ST. NICHOLAS AV. SUBWAY STATION.

4 and 5 Rooms,

$40 TO $50.

65 Central Park West.

A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,800. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

CONCORD HALL,

468 Riverside Drive (Cor. 119th)

7-8 ROOMS; 2 BATHS AND EXTRA LAVATORY; STRICTLY FIREPROOF BLDG.; $1,200-$1,500; MGR.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Venician Court

NEW BUILDING

Seaman Ave. & 204th St.,

Two blocks west of Broadway.

4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath

Extraordinary Large and Light

$36.00 to $60.00

Beautifully decorated and interior finish equal to the best fireproof apartments on Park and Fifth Aves.; parquet floors throughout. Kitchen Clothes Dryer and every modern convenience.

Excellent surroundings in exclusive neighborhood; convenient to subway and surface cars. Apply Supt., on premises, or

TRIM REALTY CO.,

13 Lawrence St. 'Phone Morn—3120

BUCKINGHAM COURT

310-320 West 99th St.

High Class Apartments of

8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS

To Lease from October 1.

Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.

Manhattan Leasing Co.,

149 Church St.

Telephone 6390—Barclay.

The Raymore,

1 West 68th St., Cor. Central Park W.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500 to $2,000

Apply Superintendent on premises, or

Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE WOOLSEY

141 East 44th Street

East of Lexington Avenue.

2 Rooms, Bath Kitchenette

Unfurnished, $60.00 to $72.50

Furnished, $70.00 to $82.50

Satisfactory Reference Indispensable.

Apply to Superintendent on premises, or

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Phone 6110 Bryant

No. 471 Park Ave.,

S. E. Corner of 58th Street.

Modern, Fireproof, Co-operative Studio Building.

One Apartment, Consisting

7 rooms, two-story studio, library, dining room, 3 master's bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 1 wood fireplace, refrigeration, service elevators.

Rental $3,750.00.

981 PARK AVE.

N. E. Corner 83d Street,

MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING

Situated in Centre of Fashionable Residential Section.

4-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Rents, $1,100 to $1,250.

4 Room Apartment suitable Physician.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

780 MADISON AVE.

Bet. 66th & 67th Sts.

An Unexcelled Location.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

2 Rooms and Bath.

Rentals $750 to $1,400.

ALSO DOCTORS' SUITES.

Representative on Premises, or

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.

414 Madison Avenue

114 E. 84TH ST. Between Park and Lexington Aves.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths Furnished Complete

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION **$2,500**

8 Months or 1 Year

LOUIS CARREAU 706 6th Ave. Bryant 3697.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.,

Near Park Av.

Select Studio Apartment, two rooms and bath, extra large and light; $80; elevator, maid, and hall service. On premises or

HALL & BLOODGOOD,

542 Fifth Av. Vanderbilt 1732.

39 EAST 27TH ST.

Fireproof Elevator Apartments.

Three rooms, kitchen, bath.....$600

Three rooms, kitchen, bath.....750

Two rooms, kitchen, bath.....540

H. H. Holland, Agent, on premises.

A—HOFFMAN ARMS,

640 Madison Av., cor. 59th St.

6 to 10 rooms, $75 monthly up.

Large light rooms; restaurant in building.

SWANNANOA,

105 EAST 15TH ST.

NEAR UNION SQUARE.

5 and 7 ROOMS, $65-$100.

ALL EXPOSED, ELEVATOR, &c.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—East Side.

The

Madison Square

37 Madison Square

(Facing Madison Square Park)

Under "KNOTT" Management.

NOW LEASING

UNFURNISHED

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms with 1 to 3 Baths, From $600 to $3,000.

HOUSEKEEPING

6 Rooms and 2 Baths, Facing Park, $3,000 year.

HOTEL SERVICE.

Restaurant a la Carte and Table d'Hote. Lewis M. Thompson, Managing Director.

Elevator Apartments

1261 Madison Av. Corner 90th St. Physician's Apt., 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,000 — **8-9 ROOMS** 2 Baths $1800-$2100

1326 Madison Av. Corner 94th St. — **7 ROOMS** $1,000

138 East 94th St. Cor. Lexington Ave. — **6 ROOMS** $760

16-20 E. 97th St. — **7 ROOMS** $660

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of all East Side Apartments.

DUFF & CONGER, Inc.

Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St.

TELEPHONE LENOX 4600.

13 E. 65TH

Hever Chambers

2 & 3 Rooms & Bath

ELEVATOR NON-HOUSE-KEEPING

Breakfast Served if Desired.

RENT $720 UP.

FINE RESIDENTIAL STREET.

½ Block from 5th Ave.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR

EARLE & CALHOUN

200 West 72d St. Columbus 5116.

Fifteen East Forty-eighth Street

Fireproof, nine story, exclusive Building for bachelors; full club service; every facility for meals in apartments and entertaining. Two rooms and bath. Rentals $1,080 to $1,800.

HERBERT GULICK CO., Inc.

402 Madison Av., at 47th St.

ARTHUR HALL, 51 EAST 96 STREET.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av.—One Corner Apt.

9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,550.

Southern exposure. Apply premises or H. F. Keller, 280 Madison Av. Tel. 3003 Murray Hill

BROOKLYN.

APARTMENTS

FLATBUSH SECTION

1775 to 1795 Bedford Ave.

All Modern Improvements

Electric Light, Hardwood Floors

5 and 6 Rooms

Rent $32 to $37.50

Cor. Apts. All Light Rooms

Open to Inspection at All Times

REALTY ASSOCIATES

162 Remsen St., or on Premises

20 Minutes to Union Sq.

from 9th St., 4th Av. subway express station, Brooklyn. Near 5th Av., 7th Av., and Smith St. trolleys and 5th Av. "L."

4-5 Rooms, Rents $34 up

with all latest improvements, decorations to suit, abundance of steam heat and hot water. Only 2 tenants to each floor, insuring quiet. Fine residential section. Near Prospect Park.

358-362 11th St., Brooklyn, between 5th and 6th Avs. Ownership management.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED

High-class restricted apartment

1706 Nelson Avenue,

University Heights, Bronx.

3 and 4 ROOMS, $28 and $36.

All improvements; excellent views. Take Jerome Av. "L" to 176th St. or University Av. car at West 181st St. to Brandt Place. Renting agent on premises. FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORPORATION, 299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St. Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.

6 Rooms, $45

One flight up.

WESTCHESTER.

PELHAM MANOR Apartments

7 ROOMS, 2 Baths. Housekeeping. **$1,000**

1 or More Rooms. Non-Housekeeping. **$420 up**

Sleeping Porch. Restaurant. Extensive Grounds. Fine Old Trees. Country Life. City Conveniences. Near water and golf. A. W. COLE, owner, 114 5th Av., N. Y. 720 Chelsea, N. Y., or 1991 & 1993M—Pelham.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d St.

An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.

ALSO A THREE ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and large bathroom, with shower and needle bath; this apartment is handsomely furnished and leased at $150 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.

APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.

Telephone 2640 Columbus.

HOTEL LATHAM

28th Street and 5th Avenue

Completely Renovated — Fireproof Construction—European and American Plans.

Ideal location for permanent guests desiring suites or single rooms with private bath. Refined furnishings. Every desirable appointment. Highest character of service. One of New York's notable cuisines. Special rates by month or year.

Under new management.

Are You Looking for a FURNISHED APARTMENT?

8 Rooms and 3 Baths,

Completely and comfortably furnished. Elevator. Desirable neighborhood. Rental until May 1, $3,000; for 1 year to Oct. 1, $3,500. An exceptional opportunity. Write or call

THE DON CARLOS

995 Madison Av., N. Y.

HOTEL CALUMET

340 West 57th St.

Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates

SUBLET FURNISHED

10th floor, 8 rooms, 3 exposures.

THE OSBORNE

205 WEST 57TH.

Telephone or call.

THE OSBORNE

205 West 57th Street.

14 ROOMS—5 BATHS.

Beautifully furnished; all outside rooms.

ASHFORTH & CO., 501 Fifth Av.

"IDEAL HOMES"

$100 to $1,000 Per Month.

Best furnished apartments in the choice locations of New York. None others listed. Save time and temper by coming to THE "IDEAL HOMES" CO., 500 Fifth Ave., at 42d St., Room 408. Tel. 3614 Murray Hill.

COR. APARTMENT ON West End Ave. & 80th St.,

Fronting on avenue and street; 10 rooms with two baths; completely furnished with silver, linen, piano.

ASHFORD & CO., 501 Fifth Ave.

11-13 West 51st Street, APARTMENTS, Furnished and Unfurnished.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.

Well furnished Apartment, eight rooms, elevator; all light; south and east exposures; rent $200.

E. K. VAN WINKLE,

156 West 72d St. Col. 3337.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Realty Company Buys Two Plots in the East Bronx for Improvement.

PAID ALL CASH FOR LOTS

Active Buying in Suburbs by Homeseekers—W. Morgan Shuster Buys $40,000 Montclair Dwelling.

An important all cash deal in the East Bronx was closed yesterday by Byrne & Baumann, who sold for the Preferred Investing Company, Fred S. French President, to the Barnes Realty Company, two large plots which will probably be improved at once with apartment houses.

The larger of the two plots sold, 150 by 100, is located on the east side of Southern Boulevard, 225 feet south of 149th Street. The second plot, 50 by 130, is located on the south side of 149th Street, 50 feet west of Austin Place. The property, which was secured in a trade last June by the sellers, was held at $80,000.

New Bronx Company Buys.

The 1447-1451 Boston Road Realty Company has been formed to take over the property at that address, consisting of three six-story new law flats, each 25 by 130, near Prospect Avenue. H. Weltfisch, L. Silverman, and M. Perl are the directors of the new concern, capitalized at $10,000.

Bronx Apartment Deal.

J. Clarence Davies and Samuel Cowen have sold for the American Savings Bank the six-story apartment house, on plot 123 by 74, at the junction of Sedgwick and Cedar Avenues, south of 177th Street. It contains six stores and thirty-six apartments.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold six lots on the southeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-second Street for John Sweeney to the Agress Construction Company for improvement.

Samuel Galitzka sold for the B. & R. Building Company, to client for occupancy, the three-story stucco house with garage, on a plot 40 by 100 feet, at 2,432 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush.

Charles E. Rickerson sold 19 Polhemus Place, between Garfield and Carroll Streets, a three-story and basement white stone dwelling for Caroline H. Towle to Chester V. Vaden for occupancy.

R. A. Schlesing has sold for the estate of Lawrence Loeffler the tenement house at 1,719 Grove Street to John Goedel.

The Bulkley & Horton Company sold two two-story brick and stone semi-detached houses on Avenue P, between East Eighth Street and Ocean Parkway, for Sara R. Compton, to a client for investment.

W. M. Shuster Buys at Montclair.

W. Morgan Shuster, the former representative of the United States to Persia, has purchased from Gertrude L. Brown at Montclair a large residence on the Orange Road, near Llewellyn Road. The plot has a frontage of 120 feet by over 300 feet deep. A garage is on the property. The holding price was $40,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers in the sale.

Buys $50,000 Pelham Home.

Howard Avery has purchased the Harry E. Field property with a large residence at Pelham Heights, fronting 250 feet on Elderwood Avenue. It is one of the most attractive places in the Pelham section and has been held at $50,000. Fish & Marvin were the brokers.

Buys Elizabethport Chemical Plant.

The Alex Chemical Company of Brooklyn has purchased the plant formerly occupied by the Hygienic Chemical Company at Elizabethport, N. J. It has a frontage of 308 feet on the Elizabeth River, improved with a large dock, and shipping facilities. The plant was a prominent one in the chemical industry and has been held at $50,000. The buildings include several one to four-story structures, with over 52,000 square feet of floor space.

Joseph P. Day was the broker in the sale.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for the Wilsey Realty Company to Guy H. Stoutenburgh of East Orange, a plot on the west side of Virginia Place, near Phelps Road, Upper Ridgewood. The buyer will erect a residence.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company has leased for Francis H. Leggett & Son to the Duval Company for a term of years the ten-story fireproof building, 126 and 128 Franklin Street, comprising the block front from West Broadway to Varick Street. Leggett & Co., wholesale grocers, formerly occupied this building, but the widening of Varick Street compelled them to move to larger quarters at Twenty-seventh Street and Thirteenth Avenue. The building now has about 75,000 square feet of floor space.

The United Stores Realty Corporation has leased the corner store and basement in the building known as the Hotel Theresa, southwest corner of 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, to the Morris Shoe Company.

Pease & Elliman have leased the store at 146 West Fifty-seventh Street to Miss Hilma L. Dunlap.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Chester Griswold to H. S. Dunscombe the four-story dwelling at 131 East Fifty-fourth Street, and for the Quickpshank Company the dwelling at 309 West Eighteenth Street to Mrs. I. Crothers.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Mrs. Gerhard H. Weeks the residence at 137 East Fifty-fourth Street, to Rockhill B. Potts.

The Houghton Company has leased to Ethel J. Wood the four-story dwelling at 10 West Seventieth Street for the estate of Patrick H. McGratty.

The Week's Realty Record.

The total number of sales reported and not recorded in Manhattan last week was sixteen, as against twenty-nine the previous week and twenty-seven a year ago.

The number of sales south of Fifty-ninth Street was nine, as compared with nine the previous week and eleven a year ago.

The sales north of Fifty-ninth Street aggregated seven, as compared with twenty the previous week and sixteen a year ago.

From the Bronx eleven sales at private contract were reported, as against eight the previous week and seven a year ago.

Harlem's Busiest Corner Leased.

Barnett & Co. leased, for a term of years to a well-known shoe company, the entire corner store at the southwest corner of 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, in the twelve-story Hotel Theresa. This store is considered one of the best on 125th Street and is within 300 feet of seven theatres. It was formerly occupied by the Liggett Company, which is reported to have paid $21,000 per year for it, and when it consolidated with the Hegeman Company sub-leased it to the United Cigars Company.

Torrens Title League Formed.

A meeting of the Torrens Title League has been called for Wednesday evening, Oct. 31, in the Green Room of the Hotel McAlpin. The league has on its rolls 685 subscribing members who are land owners chiefly in New York County, and the movement is extending to the other counties of the State.

WAR STAMP TAXES.

How They Affect Real Estate Instruments.

Walter Lindner, solicitor of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, has issued the following summary of that portion of the new revenue law that refers to stamp taxes on legal instruments in relation to real estate:

1. The provisions in relation to the war stamp taxes take effect Dec. 1, 1917.

2. The following stamp taxes affect the business of the company:

(a) Conveyances.—The tax is to be figured only on the equity over incumbrances and relates only to realty sold. Therefore gifts, conveyances to dummies and other transfers not relating to or carrying out a sale need not be stamped. Exchanges and barter must be treated as sales, and stamps affixed for fair values of the equities passing. Where a purchase money mortgage is given back to the seller, the mortgage should be mentioned in the deed and then the tax need be figured only on the equity above the purchase money mortgage.

Amount of tax 50 cents on consideration between $100 and $500 and 50 cents for each additional $500. This is equivalent to a tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent. on the equity. No stamps on mortgages.

(b) Bonds, to secure mortgage indebtedness or other bonds to secure indebtedness and each renewal thereof. Each agreement extending time of indebtedness must be stamped like an original bond under the provision relating to renewal. The stamps should be affixed to the counterpart of the extension agreement retained by the creditor or mortgage holder and a notation of the fact that this counterpart is stamped should be made on the one delivered to the debtor or owner of the premises.

Amount of tax 5 cents on each $100 of face value or sum for which a penal bond is conditioned.

(a) Collateral bonds on mortgages, surety bonds and any other bonds not given to secure indebtedness to be stamped 50 cents.

(d) Powers of attorney, 25 cents each.

(e) Promissory notes and drafts or checks payable in future, 2 cents for each sum not exceeding $100 and 2 cents for each additional $100 or fraction thereof.

(f) Capital Stock.—On each original issue 5 cents on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, represented by each certificate of stock and 5 cents on each share of stock issued without face value, unless the actual value is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 5 cents on each $100 of the actual value or fraction thereof represented by each certificate. The stamps on original issues shall be attached to the stock books and not to the certificates.

On all transfers of stock, including each delivery, and including each memorandum of transfer or sale, 2 cents on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof; or, where stock is without par value, 2 cents on each share unless the actual value is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 2 cents on each $100 of actual value or fraction thereof. This tax does not apply to deliveries as collateral security for money loaned nor to deliveries to brokers for sale.

Stamps are to be placed upon the certificates or agreements of sale.

(g) Proxies for voting at elections or meetings 10 cents each.

3. Stamp taxes are to be paid by the person who signs or issues the taxable instrument or sells the property covered thereby. The validity of the instrument is not affected, but the person who signs or issues an instrument without the full amount of stamps thereon and the person who accepts such an instrument are declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall pay a fine of not more than $100 for each offense.

4. Stamps are to be canceled by writing thereon the initials of the person using the same and the date so that the same may not again be used, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe additional methods for cancellation.

5. Policies of title insurance and of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company are not to be stamped. Such policies, however, are taxed under Title V. of the act beginning Nov. 1, 1917.

The law goes into effect Dec. 1, 1917.

CHAIN STORES DEPARTMENT

Joseph P. Day Organizes New Unit for Renting Business Property.

Charles C. Nicholls, Jr., who created the "chain stores" department idea for the leasing of stores throughout the country, has associated himself and his business organization with Joseph P. Day. This new departure in the leasing of stores in the various cities of this country at the present time takes care of all the out-of-town business for the W. T. Grant 25-cent stores, Schulte cigar stores, New York Waist Company stores, Peter Rabbit stores, Repetti candy stores, and the Baldwin Lunch Company. Many deals have also been closed for the Bedell Cloak and Suit Company, the Hilton Clothing Company, and the Regal Shoe Company.

Mr. Day stated that this new addition to his organization will co-operate with his industrial department and perfected from time to time so that it will be possible for an individual or corporation operating a chain of stores to be informed of the possibilities of operating at the location that comes the peak of the pedestrian traffic whether at the shopping district or business centre as may be the need of the particular kind of business involved. It will not alone have a careful report and digest of every big shopping and business centre in the country, but in addition will have pictures and have these various locations tabulated and "clocked."

Charles C. Nicholls, Jr., when interviewed yesterday, stated that "the greatest obstacle in establishing chain stores in particularly good locations is the necessity of making long-term leases. A long-term lease in a particularly good location may embarrass the merchant by unforeseen changes in various localities as witnessed by the northward movement of the City of New York due to the extension of the subway system.

"This same condition existed in Cleveland on Euclid Avenue by the merchants beginning to extend beyond Ninth Street; in Philadelphia by the rapid development of Chestnut Street, which has a tendency to materially change the business centre by a westerly movement on that thoroughfare; in St. Louis by the trend toward Olive Street west of Seventh Street; and so on in various cities where the business sections are changing due to transit changes and expansion."

GODWIN ESTATE PARTITION.

Big Tract in West Bronx Section of Kingsbridge at Auction.

An important sale of West Bronx property in the Kingsbridge section will soon be held by Joseph P. Day as a result of a recent court order authorizing the partition by public auction of the old Godwin estate property comprising several hundred lots. The parcels are in the immediate vicinity of the Broadway subway station at 231st Street. The popular crosstown motor thoroughfare there is 230th Street, 100 feet wide, twenty feet wider than 231st Street. In this vicinity are good churches, schools, libraries, and many new apartment houses. Few sections of Manhattan or the Bronx, all other things being equal, are better improved than Kingsbridge Avenue, between 288th Street and 232d Street and Albany Crescent, just south of 231st Street.

Recently the 238th Street station district has shown signs of an awakening. In fact some very good moderate priced flats have been erected near the station.

The area between 225th Street and 242d Street was dormant for many years, while other sections of the Bronx were being improved, largely because of the prevailing tendency of the local owners to hang on to their large holdings until the full effect of rapid transit improvements might be observed. That determination left but little property available for improvement, and the fact that today there is not a desirable flat or house in the Kingsbridge section to be had augurs well for the buying and building movement that should develop with the marketing of the estate holdings along Broadway and two or three blocks east and west of that thoroughfare.

DEMAND FOR ALL TYPES OF BUILDINGS ON MANHATTAN ISLAND FAR EXCEEDS SUPPLY

Renting Conditions Better Than Ever Before—Borough President Marks's Committee Takes an Optimistic View of the Situation—Good Rental Returns Despite Increased Cost of Maintenance and Operation.

Never before in the history of Manhattan Island were renting conditions better than they are at the present time.

This statement applies to all classes of real estate and is the result of an investigation conducted last week by the Committee on Demand for Buildings, Henry Atterbury Smith, Chairman, a sub-committee of the Committee on the Alleviation of Building Stagnation in this city, appointed two weeks ago by Borough President Marks.

The secretary of the sub-committee, Arthur K. Mack of The Record and Guide, said yesterday:

"Our work during the past few days revealed the fact that there is an urgent demand for building of nearly every type, though in some instances rentals sufficient to make construction work profitable cannot be obtained.

"The situation is an unusual one. Real estate today is in a healthier condition than for many years past. Owners are receiving good returns on their investments, though cost of maintenance and operation has increased.

"Probably never before in the history of the city have fewer vacancies existed than at the present time, and the ultimate result should be that investors will come back into the market and place their money in this form of security.

"Loaning institutions are taking the stand that, while new commitments cannot be expected for some time being, still every effort will be made to allow existing mortgages to remain and not hamper the mortgagor. In other words, these interests wish to co-operate with owners and stabilize realty values.

"As the result of the survey made by the committee relative to office space in that section south of Chambers Street and also in the Grand Central Terminal zone it was found that, despite the fact that several large high-class buildings have been erected during the past year or two, they are practically tenantless."

The following are a few condensed expressions of opinion on this subject:

Commercial Buildings.

J. C. Cushman of Heckscher & De Saulles: "All available uptown office space is practically full; 50 East Forty-second Street is 95 per cent. rented, and the Vanderbilt-Concourse Building is 100 per cent. rented. The same applies to other buildings in the neighborhood. To fill an order for 1,800 square feet between Wall Street and the Battery, we only found 1,767 square feet at 11 Broadway, one floor in the American Express Building; at 42 Broadway, 600 square feet, and at 31 Liberty Street, 1,537 square feet. This tells the story."

James S. Coddington of William A. White & Sons: "There is a fundamental demand for downtown offices. All our high-class buildings are fully tenanted, and uptown buildings are being rented rapidly."

Edward C. Cammann of Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd: "Office buildings are extremely well filled, though there probably will be some vacancies after the war is over. So few buildings, however, have been erected in recent years that the demand for space due to the natural growth of the city should in a short time fill up these vacancies."

Laurence McGuire, President of the United States Realty and Improvement Company: "The demand for space far exceeds the supply. After new buildings are erected, tenants can readily be found."

George T. Mortimer, President Equitable Office Building Corporation: "Practically all the office space is occupied, due largely to war conditions. A large amount of space has been taken by representatives of foreign Governments for purchasing departments. How much space will be thrown back after the war is over is hard to foretell."

Frank Lord of Cross & Brown Company: "There is a better demand for new buildings and space than for five years. South of Chambers Street the market is in excellent condition, and in the uptown district, were new buildings to be erected, they could be filled with desirable tenants."

Lawrence B. Elliman of Pease & Elliman: "There is a very large demand for space both downtown and uptown office buildings. There is but little to offer to applicants."

Albert B. Ashforth: "In the downtown district there is an unprecedented demand for space. Two of our twenty-story buildings are 100 per cent. rented, and rentals are being increased. A dearth of space in the uptown section is also imminent."

Charles F. Noyes of the Charles F. Noyes Company: "All desirable downtown office buildings are 100 per cent. rented. Rents are considerably above the average, and I believe these conditions will continue for several years to come."

Russell Marston of Marston & Co.: "The majority of office buildings below Chambers Street are fully rented, and there is a big demand for space. Many of the office buildings uptown are fully rented, but there still remains a sufficent number of vacancies to supply the immediate demand."

M. Morgenthau, Jr., of M. Morgenthau Jr. Company: "Downtown office space rents for about 50 per cent. in excess of what it obtained two years ago, and the same conditions apply to the uptown district."

In the Grand Central Terminal Zone.

Samuel A. Herzog: "In my opinion, the present supply of new buildings in the Grand Central Terminal zone is sufficient for present needs, but there will be no undersupply for the next couple of years."

George Rosenfeld of George Rosenfeld Company, Inc.: "Space in the Forty-second Street district is scarce, and rentals are high, but I look for a further increase."

The warehouse situation clearly indicates the demand for space at prices somewhat in excess of those obtainable a year or more ago, and in no sections where land values are sufficiently low would it appear that structures could obtain, types could not be erected with profit. Following are some of the opinions obtained:

Bush Terminal Corporation: "Buildings at our terminal are 100 per cent. rented, and applications are on hand for between 250,000 and 300,000 square feet of additional space. The present rentals average 40 cents a square foot, while last year 30 cents was the rule. Our plant consists of sixteen loft buildings containing 5,500,000 square feet, and 123 warehouses containing 1,500,000 square feet."

Degnon Contracting Company: "Every building erected by the Degnon Company at Long Island City is 100 per cent. rented. Inquiries during the year for 5,000,000 additional square feet, in units of from 100,000 to 500,000 square feet, have been received. Two years ago rentals ranged from 26 to 28 cents a square foot, but today 35 cents is paid. At this latter price concrete buildings can be erected at profit. Housing conditions for artisans are acute. In Long Island City about 15,000 people are obliged to find homes elsewhere, of which at least 6,000 are employed by concerns renting from our company."

Factory Space.

George J. Ryan, Chamber of Commerce of Queens: "Factory and warehouse space in Queens is in demand. There are no warehouses in this borough. In buildings erected some time ago, rentals have been advanced to 26c and 28c a square foot. The standards of today will be those of the future. Queens realty values at present provide the builder an opportunity to buy right, and he can improve now with certain classes of buildings."

Cross & Brown Company: "Renting of factories and lofts in Long Island City is active. There are no vacancies. Rentals two years ago ranged from 25c to 28c a square foot, but today 30c is obtainable. The tendency is even higher. In a few instances, where special conditions prevail, 35c a square foot is paid, but this price cannot be cited as a criterion."

William D. Kilpatrick: "Warehouses throughout the city are practically full at increased rentals. Some of the old leases are in force, but the new ones call for 30 cents a square foot. Today is a possible street non-fireproof warehouse is not over six stories in height on plots measuring not less than 75 by 100 feet. Higher buildings are impracticable on account of the cost."

Spear & Co.: "The demand for large factory space is phenomenal. In the Sixth Avenue section all the large space, including stores, with one exception, have been rented at an average price of about 42 cents a square foot. Small space is also in demand."

M. and L. Hess, Inc.: "The demand for a factory space far exceeds the supply. Rentals range from 35 to 50 cents a square foot, with 40 to 45 cents a fair average. Concrete buildings should be erected. This is desirable, because insurance rates are low, costs are less, and construction quicker. The departments favor this class of building."

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

As to high-class elevator apartment houses, the committee reports that there is a good demand, though a certain amount of space is to be had. Some opinions are given:

Roland F. Elliman of Douglas L. Elliman & Co.: "The renting season has proved irregular, although few vacancies now exist. The majority of new buildings have been able to open with full tenant lists, and rentals in the older buildings have been increased to meet the additional cost of operation. If anything like the rental demand of the past few seasons develops during the coming year a serious shortage will occur. In spite of this, I do not know of any new contemplated construction."

Frederick A. Wyckoff of Moore & Wyckoff: "The demand for high-class apartments is great, especially in the Park Avenue, Madison Avenue, and Upper West Side sections. The lack of building is not due to the contractor or to the high cost of material and labor, but rather to the loaning institutions. We have always found the operator willing to go ahead with the building of apartment houses, ignoring the cost of construction, provided he can obtain a sufficient loan."

F. R. Wood of the F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company: "In 1916 there was every indication of a shortage of West Side high-class apartments, but 1917 has developed the fact that this shortage has extended to the smaller apartments of the three, four and five-room type. The slacking up of new operations has had the effect of filling up older buildings."

The Loft Situation.

The loft market situation is summed up as follows:

Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Company: "We find that there is a considerable demand for lofts, warehouses, and manufacturing plants. The demand is greater than the supply, therefore there has been a natural increase in rent."

Charles E. Duross of the Duross Company: "There is a decided shortage of buildings, especially of lofts containing about 10,000 square feet of loft space. There is also a big demand for mercantile storage buildings. Rentals in the latter type of structure have advanced about 20 per cent. over last year. There is also a growing demand for commercial garage buildings. These rentals have advanced about 25 per cent."

Nonelevator Apartments.

Very few vacancies exist in the nonelevator apartment houses. Some of the opinions given are quoted:

Allan Robinson, President of the City and Suburban Homes Company: "My opinion as to the present demand in walk-up apartments is summed up when I say that there are no vacancies in any of our 2,947 apartments."

F. G. Randall of the Queensboro Corporation: "Every apartment house that we have completed is 100 per cent. rented, and the demand is increasing. Our operations cover a large section of Queens, and I believe the above is true of the other districts not covered by us."

J. Clarence Davies: "The present demand in walk-up apartments in the Bronx is exceedingly good. I have no vacancies in steam-heated and hot-water houses, and very few vacancies in those buildings having only hot water supply. The present demand is for three and four-room apartments, and these are hard to obtain."

TWO NEW RAPID TRANSIT EXTENSONS PLANNED

Hearings will begin before the Public Service Commission on Oct. 31 for the purpose of discussing points of disagreements between the city, the Long Island Railroad Company, and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, concerning the lease by the city of trackage rights over the railroad company's lines so that a rapid transit service may be extended from the elevated line now ending at Corona in Queens Borough to Whitestone and Little Neck. When the dual contracts were signed in March, 1913, the question of the making of similar extensions was discussed, but it was concluded that the matter could lie over until there was greater need of them.

During the last four years the population of Queens Borough has grown so rapidly that it was deemed necessary to make the suggested extension as speedily as possible. A committee, consisting of Rapid Transit Commissioners Hodge and Whitney, and of experts LeRoy T. Harkness and D. L. Turner, in the commission's employ, made a careful survey of the situation and prepared a report dealing with the question of leasing trackage rights from the Long Island Railroad Company. In the dickering that thereafter ensued the Interborough Company was an interested participant because it would have the responsibility of operating trains over the proposed extension. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company also evinced signs of getting into the discussion in order to provide for itself privileges over any trackage rights obtained by the city.

From Corona to Whitestone is about seven miles, and from Corona to Little Neck is about nine miles. Trains running on the proposed extension would run through Bayside, Flushing, and other sections of Queens, whose growth has been phenomenal. A form of agreement between the city and the railroad company provides that the latter shall rebuild its lines and equip them for rapid transit service. The connection between the existing rapid transit lines and the railroad track, about a mile in length, is to be built by the city and equipped by the Interborough Company. It is provided that the railroad company may also continue the operation of railroad trains.

Of the several points still in controversy, one has to do with the proposal of the railroad company that the use by the city of the tracks be restricted to rapid transit purposes only. This would prevent the city from carrying mail, express matter or freight. The city, through the commission, contends that there is no reason why it should be deprived of these rights during non-rush hours, for it is believed that the rapid growth of the section would result in the development of such business as would go far toward paying for the investment.

Another question to be decided relates to the rental to be paid by the city for trackage rights. It is provided in the agreement that the term of the grant shall be for ten years; that the company may terminate the lease agreement upon five years' notice, and the city may terminate it on a three years' notice. The company proposes that the city shall pay rental for use of the tracks on a sliding scale, amounting to $125,000 for the first year, and increasing annually until the tenth year, when the rental shall be $211,000, where it shall remain.

This difference is considered to be the biggest stumbling block in the way of reaching a conclusion satisfactory to all.

A note in the agreement says of it:

"There is a serious difference between the commission and the railroad company over the matters of basic rental. The commission's proposition is to pay the basic rental if earned. The railroad company's proposition is that any deficit in basic rental for the first five years shall be accumulated and if not absorbed by the earnings during the succeeding five years, shall be paid by the city at the end of the tenth year."

It is provided in the agreement that the Interborough shall operate at least 3,200,000 rapid transit car mileage annually, which would be sufficient to provide a minimum service of about fifteen minute headway during rush hours. There are other differences of opinion between the various interests but none of them is of such a character but that a compromise may be more easily effected. One of the important points in the agreement provides for the payment of an additional five cent fare by passengers over a portion of the lines it is proposed to lease. On the Little Neck division the point of collection of the second fare will be at the Broadway station in Flushing and at College Point station on the Whitestone division.

Part of the report on this subject said:

"In connection with this phase of the matter, representatives of the various communities have stated at hearings before the commission and in conferences with the committee that they would be willing to have an additional fare charged in most of the territory to be served by the proposed extension. The committee desires to impress the fact that if it is successful in coming to definite and final conclusions with the companies involved there must be a definite provision for charging an additional fare for a period amply sufficient not only to make the line itself sustaining with a ten-cent fare, but also with reduced fare."

Under the proposed agreement the railroad company agrees to undertake promptly the reconstruction of any grade crossings which the Public Service Commission may require to be eliminated as a part of the work. The commission has in progress at the present time a proceeding to provide for the elimination of some sixteen grade crossings on the two branches of the road. If it is decided to eliminate all of the crossings any part of the total number the work will be done under the grade crossing law of the State, by which one-half of the expenses will be borne by the company, and the remaining half by the city and State in equal proportions.

There is no danger that the passenger traffic of the railroad will permanently fall off if the agreement is made. When the rapid transit line first reached Corona, a few months ago, there was a decided falling off in the passenger business of the railroad company, but this has not only been recovered, but the business actually has increased. It was explained that this was due to the incentive given to the people to move into the section and to a reversion to old habits of travel by the older residents.

STATE-BUILT HOMES.

Homestead Commission of Massachusetts Working on New Lines.

Last week the Commonwealth of Massachusetts entered on the work of building a new kind of State home—not a home for the insane, or for orphans, or for delinquents, or for incurables, but homes for workingmen. It is a paternalistic venture that has profited from camouflage of one sort and another.

The homestead commission, first working along quite different lines, has gradually brought to bear the influence that has obtained for it the money for the beginning of the experiment.

The $50,000 appropriated by the Legislature last Winter is admittedly only the entering wedge—and it would be a daring prophet indeed who would hazard a prediction as to how far and how rapidly the wedge will widen from its edge.

West Centralville, near Lowell, has been selected as the scene of the experiment and the contracts have been let. It is not suggested at present that the Commonwealth shall fill the rôle of landlord.

The houses are to be sold on easy terms and, with the cost of labor and materials where they are now, there will not be a very large colony to dispose of out of the first appropriation. Presumably the State-built homes will be "model homes" in the best sense of that oft abused term, and it only remains for model workmen to embrace the opportunity offered. There are certain to be several interesting chapters in the story before the tale is told.—Boston Herald.

Fuel Administrator for Queens.

George J. Ryan, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, has been appointed Fuel Administrator for Queens County. His headquarters will be in the office of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, Long Island City.

It is understood that Mr. Ryan will be responsible for coal conditions in the borough and that he will have authority to make temporary changes in prices if it is found that prices fixed by the Washington authorities are inequitable either to the consumer or the dealer. Any changes must be confirmed by the Washington authorities.

BAY RIDGE ACTIVITY.

Residents Organize Chamber of Commerce for Local Improvements.

At a well-attended meeting last week at Bay Ridge, the Bay Ridge Chamber of Commerce was organized. Its objects are to advance the interests of Bay Ridge and adjacent sections, to co-operate with existing civic bodies in working for important improvements and to bring to the attention of the city the advantages Bay Ridge offers to the homeseeker and business man, the builder and the investor.

One of the plans is for an extensive advertising campaign calling attention to the fact that the Bay Ridge section now has its promised transit system through Manhattan, and the anticipations which caused the boom of twelve years ago have been realities.

Among the organizers were S. V. Duffy, M. Cooper, Frank A. Seaver, Royal Richey, Ludwig Merklein, Cohen & Lang, J. J. O'Leary, J. E. Ogden, F. C. Sauter, T. L. Dowling, P. J. Carley, Larry Margulies, Max Kurzrok, J. E. Sullivan, Henry Nieland, W. H. Knemeyer, Frank Sassone, C. S. Warbasse, A. G. McLaughlin, L. Merklein, Jr., and C. W. Mahony.

CHELSEA HOUSE RENTALS.

Two Examples of Increased Income as Result of Good Alterations.

An example of the rent-increasing possibilities by the altering of old houses in the Chelsea section is shown in two buildings recently remodeled there at 461 West Twenty-first Street and 447 West Twenty-second Street. The latter, is known as the Chelsea Studio building, having been altered by the Rodena Realty Company into ten studio apartments of two rooms and bath. The Duross Company, the managing agents, rented the new suite a few days ago, giving the house a rent roll of about $4,600. Formerly it was difficult to get $1,200 a year for the property.

The house at 461 West Twenty-first Street, formerly rented for $900, but with the recent alterations the same brokers report that the new rental is $2,800. There is a steady demand for small suites with modern conveniences in that locality.

ORDERS TAILOR TO LEAVE.

West End Avenue Shop a Violation of Zoning Act.

An interesting case which shows the value of the new zoning law in restricting certain sections to special uses has been brought prominently to notice in the order issued by Fire Commissioner Adamson against Henry Scharf, proprietor of the West End Tailoring Establishment at 878 West End Avenue, to vacate the premises or discontinue business within ten days. The tailor shop was recently opened at the above address, which is an old four-story dwelling at the southeast corner of 103d Street. A complaint was made by the residents near by that the shop was a violation of the Zoning act, which prohibits any manufacturing trade from entering a purely residential zone, as is that part of the city.

Henry D. Wesselman of the realty firm of Wesselman & Krauss of 55 Liberty Street on behalf of many owners and residents in that neighborhood made a formal complaint to Superintendent Ludwig of the Building Bureau, and it was referred to the Fire Commissioner. Under the Zoning act the Fire Commissioner has authority to order any manufacturing business to leave a residential zone. If the matter should be carried to the courts for final action Mr. Wesselman said that he with two or three other residents is prepared to push the case, and will give Mr. Adamson all possible aid in upholding the principles of the Zoning act.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., has leased the dwelling at 55 East Fiftieth Street for William Barclay Parsons to Fred Hirschhorn.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has leased the dwelling at 315 West Fifty-fifth Street to Mrs. Anne Doeble.

Pease & Elliman have leased for E. Hope Norton the dwelling at 119 East Sixty-first Street to J. C. Baldwin, Jr.; the dwelling at 319 West Eighty-second Street to William Tanner, and for H. H. Pease the dwelling at 448 Park Avenue to Harry Turner.

The Houghton Company has leased for Girard Romaine the dwelling at 57 West Eighty-third Street to David Servias.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the dwelling at 140 East Sixty-fifth Street for Thomas C. Cook to Langdon B. Valentine.

KILLING THE MOSQUITO.

Jamaica Bay Marsh Drainage Work Now Completed.

The ditching of the Jamaica Bay marshes, begun last year, in order to wipe out the extensive mosquito breeding areas bordering on the bay, has just been completed.

Altogether, 3,250,000 feet of ditches were dug, at a cost, including the necessary culverts, of $88,625. The work was planned and supervised by the sanitary engineering division of the Department of Health and was carried out under contract.

Most of the ditches were cut by means of an ingenious plow hauled through the marshy meadows by a stationary engine.

Although the work was undertaken too late to prevent all mosquito breeding this year, the results actually obtained augur well for the eradication of this source of the pest in the near future.

Big Staten Island Development.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for Charles A. O'Connor and others to the Staten Island Development Corporation a plot about 75 by 90 on the shore front of New York Bay, Clifton, at the foot of Willow Avenue. The purchase gives the company the entire waterfront from the foot of Simonson Avenue to a point 150 feet south of Manle Avenue, a distance of nearly 1,200 feet.

The company is improving the property, about thirty-four acres, along the lines of the Bush Terminal of Brooklyn at an expenditure that is estimated to exceed $5,000,000.

Elevator Hearing This Week.

Another hearing on the proposed rates relating to the construction, maintenance, and operation of elevators in New York City will be held on Thursday, Nov. 1, by the Board of Standards and Appeals, in the Municipal Building, Room 919, at 2:30 o'clock. At the former hearing on Oct. 18, the board was unable to complete the full consideration of the matter.

City's Real Estate Valuation.

The taxable valuation of real estate and real estate corporations for 1918 has been tentatively fixed by the Department of Taxes and Assessments at $7,930,351,113. This is an increase of $130,000,000 over the valuations of last year. The assessed valuation of personal property for 1918 is $376,385,898.

SEVENTH AVENUE SUBWAY.

Two Tunnels Will Connect Penn. Station and New Hotel.

Property owners and business men along the line of the Seventh Avenue subway below Times Square are hoping that the announcement made a few days ago by the Public Service Commission, that trains will be running from Times Square to the lower part of the city by Jan. 1 or early in the new year, will be realized. The opening a few months ago of the route from Times Square to Thirty-fourth Street, giving access into the Pennsylvania station at the Long Island Railroad waiting room on the Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street corner of the building, has been of considerable benefit to many passengers using the station, but, compared to the advantages which will accrue with the opening of the entire route, the present service is negligible.

The subway station at the Pennsylvania will extend under Seventh Avenue for a length of two blocks, from Thirty-second to Thirty-fourth Street. At Thirty-fourth Street there will be street entrances to the subway. At Thirty-third and Thirty-second Streets there will be connections with the subway from the new Pennsylvania Hotel now under construction on the easterly block front between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, and the station opposite.

Not only will both connecting tunnels give direct access to the subway platform, but passengers will be able to walk from the hotel to the station, or vice versa, without paying a subway fare, the arrangement being practically similar to that at the Grand Central Terminal, whereby pedestrians can walk from the station into the Biltmore Hotel, or vice versa, without the payment of a subway fare. The Thirty-third Street entrance to the hotel will be situated on the south side of the street several feet from the corner, but opposite; that is, on the northeast corner of the Avenue and Thirty-third Street there will be a public kiosk for general street traffic. These underground passageways will be of great public convenience when the hotel is completed, as it will be possible by going down stairs at one end to cross the avenue with the utmost ease. With the opening of the subway and the completion of the mammoth hotel that section of Seventh Avenue will be one of the busy traffic centres of the city.

The lower end of the Seventh Avenue subway forks at Park Place and West Broadway, two tracks continuing to a connection with the first subway at the Battery loop, while the two remaining tracks extend east through Park Place, Beekman and William Streets, and eventually will be carried to Brooklyn by way of the Old Slip-Clark Street tunnel now under construction.

On the Seventh Avenue line, track installation and the placing of ballast are well advanced and the installation of equipment is rapidly nearing completion.

FIRE BUREAU CRITICISM.

Lawyer MacNulty Says Uniformed Force Should Do Preventive Work.

In discussing the methods of the Fire Prevention Bureau yesterday, Alexander C. MacNulty, who recently suggested that it should be abolished, said, in reply to Fire Commissioner Adamson's letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, published last Sunday:

"The trouble with the existing administration of the Fire Prevention Bureau is that its energies have been mainly devoted to requirements looking to the checking of the spread of fires, to the neglect of the enforcement of laws and ordinances intended to prevent the starting of fires. The law imposes fire prevention responsibilities upon the occupants as well as upon the owners of buildings.

"It is common knowledge that practically all fires result from the failure of the occupants of buildings to do their share of preventive work. But the Bureau of Fire Prevention, instead of enforcing the provisions of the fire laws violated by the occupants of buildings, works overtime in forcing property owners to make expensive structural changes and to install costly alarm and extinguishing equipment to check the fires and save the lives of those whose carelessness and violations of the law give fires their start.

"The lion's share of the practical work done in preventing the start of fires in this city during recent years has not been accomplished by the Bureau of Fire Prevention, but by the officers and men of the uniformed force.

"It is shown by the report of Chief Kenlon for 1915 that out of the 13,418 fires of that year in but twenty-seven instances were the flames even partially controlled through structural changes made on orders by the Bureau of Fire Prevention. On the other hand, it appears, from the same source, that while during the year 1914 there were 474 fires that originated in cellars, several of this year. But the difficulty in obtaining steel has been so great that it will require several months to finish the two big structures.

"I believe, therefore, the Fire Prevention Bureau should be abolished and its functions transferred to Chief Kenlon and the Superintendent of Buildings."

Apartments Leased.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., has leased apartments in the Hotel des Artistes, 1 West Sixty-seventh Street, to Arthur S. Bendler, Christian D. Hemmick, Mrs. Grace Grant Dunn, Frederick C. Bartlett, H. Harris Brown, Alexander J. Gross, Mrs. Martha Dean Hallam, Miss Cecil Kern, John M. Welsh, William A. Adriance, Mrs. Irma P. Hopper, John H. McCullough, Ernest D. Anderson, Sasha Votichenko, N. M. Palmer, Joseph H. Chapin, George T. Dexter, and J. Phillip Schmand.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased apartments at 125 East Seventy-second Street to Andrew C. Imbrie, at 42 East Sixty-sixth Street to Charles J. Fisk, at 40 West Fifty-ninth Street to John da Costa, at 416 Madison Avenue to Lady Colebrook, at 1,155 Park Avenue to Nathan Straus, Jr., at 925 Park Avenue to Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Jr., and at 108 East Eighty-second Street to M. Jean Frederic Bloch, Chairman of the Permanent French Commission in the United States.

Pease & Elliman have leased apartments at 24 West Fifty-ninth Street to Miss Marguerite Skirvan, at 19

FRANCE WILL ADOPT HER "BOCHE BABIES"

Princess Murat Outlines Work of Caring for Children of German Fathers Born in Occupied Districts.

ON Aug. 19 Le Figaro published a letter from a disabled soldier who went to meet his wife and child, who had been lost to him for three years in one of the occupied departments. He found not one but two children in his home, the second a baby under two years. The soldier's letter is a cry to France to save the poor remnant of his happiness. His wife he will take back, he says; it was not her fault. But never, as long as he lives, will he return home while "that boche" is under his roof.

This story is typical. It is not an isolated instance. As more and more territory is recovered from the enemy France finds herself face to face with a new German invasion.

What is to be done with these baby invaders? Shall they grow up without a country, perhaps to strike a new blow at the civilization which cast them off? Shall the mothers have to choose between keeping them, and by so doing put out again the rekindled home-fires, or give them up as outcasts? Shall the "intrus," as they are called, be herded in institutions with other foundlings and left in ignorance of their origin?

The committee which answered the cry of the soldier-husband has ready the answer for France. It is the "Oeuvre de Protection de l'Enfance dans les Régions Libérées." Its offices are at Rue de Téhéran, 16, Paris, and it counts in its membership some of the best-known names in France: Count Pillet-Will, Count Vigier, the Marquise de l'Aigle, the Baroness de Barante, Duchess Decazes, Duchess de Guiche, Baroness Rothschild, Mme. Demachy, Mme. Desmarais, Mme. Fournier-Sarlovéze, Duchess de la Mothe-Houdancourt, Baroness de Langlade, Baroness Leonine, Duchess de Mouchy, Baroness de Neuflize, Countess Leopold d'Orsetti, Princess de Poix, Mme. Sargenton, and Mme. Stern. It was the President, Princess Murat, who outlined the plans of the oeuvre and made it possible for me to visit its crèche at Chambly.

The Princess is a descendant of Marshal Ney and a relative of the Prince de la Moskowa. Her youngest son, a boy of 19, gave his life that France might live.

The Princess is what we Americans call "natural." I do not think that she would mind in the least if somebody forgot to call her "Madame la Princesse." There is something keen and supple and resilient about her, like a well-tempered blade. If one had to sum her up in a word, that word would be sanity. She has that superb French sangfroid which is the salvation of France today.

"Our work? It is—shall I tell you from the beginning?" she said. "You see, my château here at Chambly was left untouched by the Germans. In the early days three Uhlans rode in at the gate, but as they were afraid of the park they rode out again. The French 75s were just over there where you see that far line of trees. I was spared what many have had to suffer. It is true, I have lost my boy. But they have taught me a great deal, these French mothers of ours. Many of them, too, have lost their boys, and, with them, all that makes life worth living besides. What they have suffered! I tell you, France is on the cross! Yet they do not complain.

"Since the war left me the power to help others I looked about to find the greatest need. The problem of housing and feeding in the devastated territory was so well taken care of—thanks to America's generosity—that I turned my attention to the little abandoned children whose mothers had died or been carried off, or had gone back of their own accord with the invader—some of them chose that rather than face their husbands. Alone I could have done very little, but I soon found collaborators, and our oeuvre was formed. We have now two asylums, one at Attichy, in a house given by Count Pillet-Will for girls from 5 to 15, and the crèche, in a house belonging to me at Chambly.

"Then mothers began bringing us their babies of German fathers, imploring us to take them before their husbands came back. You see, in nearly all cases the men are willing to take back their wives. They are not like the men, say, in our class. They do not blame the women. But they absolutely refuse to consider taking in the 'boche' babies.

"What is to be done with these? First of all, the important thing is to save them for France, because France has great need of babies. Did you know that we have lost nearly a million and a half of our men?

"Our plan is to take the babies and care for them in our crèche until we can find good homes for them with peasant families. We pay the mothers so much a week for looking after them. Already a number of them have been placed. We want these children to grow up French, and to be French they must belong to France and feel that France belongs to them. Are they not half French already? If you take a horse from the south and set him down in the north, where he eats the food of the north and breathes the air of the north, he becomes like the horses of the north. So these children shall be French—good French peasants.

"How many of them are there? A great many, I am afraid. They are being born every day in the departments of the Somme, the Aisne and the Oise. And that does not take into account those in the provinces which we have still to win back.

"At first we planned to confine our work to the Oise, but the need was so pressing that we have taken over the Somme and the Aisne as well. The mothers bring the babies to Noyon, where Baron Henri Rothschild has a rescue station. There they are packed in boxes like little chickens and sent to us. Sometimes they are not more than two days old.

"Of course, the children are not all 'Boches.' Some are French children, born after their fathers went away. We have older children as well, whose mothers have died or deserted them. These also we place in families. Our plan is to mix them all together, so that only we shall know their origin. Naturally, if any mothers want to keep track of their children, even to see them, we shall make it possible.

"What form of help is most needed? Well, of course, more money would enable us to place more of them in good homes. That is, after all, what they need most to make them French—a little love, a place of their own, to keep them from feeling like outsiders. So if your generous America can spare more money it will be helping to save France her most precious possession—the next generation."

From the château we motored to Chambly, where the oeuvre has its crèche. On the way we stopped at the hunting stables which the Princess has turned into a military hospital. (In France one does not give one's self by halves.) All the appointments from the operating room, with its linoleum and enamel, to the recreation room, (once the grooms' quarters,) with its billiard table, were ingenious and complete.

"Not luxurious, you see," said the Princess, "but practical."

The same might be said of the crèche. Good sense and ingenuity are the rule everywhere. There is no impulsive lavishness; there are no frills, and very few superfluities. (The Princess does not consider toys superfluities.) A roomy old house has been converted by means of white paint and plenty of soap and water into a cheery, comfortable and spotless home of many little white beds. The babies' nursery is a joy, with its white wicker bassinettes, and snowy curtains, drooping from hooks, on which Marcelle, "their mother," as she calls herself, has fastened bows of Christmas ribbon, rose-color for the girls and tricolor for the boys.

After visiting the babies, the little unconscious jetsam of the monster tidal wave, we went into the children's room. There, around the low table, in the midst of sunshine and pleasant surroundings, the conscious jetsam sit in their little chairs. They look neat and well-cared-for, and are beginning to show the results of feeding. The blooded cows which we saw grazing in the park supply them with milk. But they seem to have been born without the instinct of play. Each one holds a doll in its listless hands. They do not move about, nor look at each other, nor utter a sound, except to cry when some one speaks to them too abruptly.

Some of them are sweet-faced, even pretty. There is Maria du Billard, so-called because she was found on a billiard table. There is little Marguerite Juillet, who arrived in July. One was left on a train. Not one but has lived a tragedy. And in some strange way they seem to know it, like little pale reflections of their mothers' anguish. Upon them all is a look of blight.

How much would you say a child of 2 could suffer? Before you answer you must meet the eyes of little Paul—baby eyes which brood and brood over some remembered horror, and cannot forget. Neither will you forget when you have seen them. If all else were forgiven to the evil author of this war, that look of Paul's should "hurl his soul from heaven."

"They are different from other babies, you see," said the Princess, "and see, how plainly you can tell the 'boches.' But, no!" she added, quickly, "they are all French!"

"They are all French!" That is to be the saving word for these tragic little victims of Kultur.

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

THE close of the present war," the Law Notes says, "will undoubtedly see a great increase in the use of air craft for purposes of pleasure if not of commerce. In the vicinity of Government training stations airplanes have already become almost commonplace to the inhabitants. The next step inevitably will be the presentation to courts and Legislatures of the questions arising from the new mode of travel. Regulations on the subject are common in Europe, and at least two American States have statutes dealing with it. (Conn. Pub. Acts 1911, c. 86; Mass. Acts 1913, c. 663.) Judging from the early days of the automobile, the initial regulations in most communities are apt to be dictated by a good deal of ill-considered hostility. An ordinance of a New Jersey village for instance prohibits the landing of air craft in the town or the dropping of objects from air machines. The latter phase of the ordinance is commended to the attention of the municipal authorities of the Fortress of London.

"But there is precedent for the ordinance from an unexpected quarter, a statute in Germany prohibiting aviators from flying over villages, towns, or other places of dense population, (See 18 Case & Comment 135.) The problem is a difficult one; aerial navigation must not be fettered unduly, yet the rural citizen is not to be blamed for objecting to being compelled to pursue his way to church amid a hail of oil cans and Stillson wrenches dropped by aerial joy riders. And not the least of the difficulty lies in the enforcement of regulations after they are made. The only practicable plan seems to be to put the air on the same basis as the high seas, subject to Federal regulation."

Want of ordinary care on part of one riding with another in his automobile as mere guest would be measured by whether he failed in his duty to keep a lookout and warn his companion operating automobile when he discovered approach of train at crossing.—Lyon against Phillips, Tex., 196 S. W. 995.

An ordinary motor truck moving along a public street, it is held in Gamble against Uncle Sam Oil Co. L. R. A. 1917D, 875, cannot be regarded as an attractive or alluring vehicle to an intelligent boy about fifteen years old, who is accustomed to the traffic of the streets, and the doctrine of the Turntable Cases is not applicable in an action brought by the boy to recover for injuries sustained while trying to board the moving truck.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, has handed down an opinion in Dernberger against Baltimore & Ohio Railroad touching on the duty of a person on a highway who is about to cross a railroad track. The Court said:

No hard-and-fast rule as to the duty of a traveler on the highway to stop, look, and listen before crossing a railroad can be laid down. Under some circumstances the railroad company may so act as to allay the sense of danger and relieve the traveler from the obligation to stop, look and listen. A plain view of the track may make it no breach of duty for him not to stop or listen. He may be traveling on foot or so silently that he can listen as well going as stopping. The obstruction of the view may be such that he is obliged to depend upon his hearing without the aid of his sight. We therefore do not lay down the inflexible rule that a traveler must stop, look, and listen under all circumstances. All that we decide in this case is that the evidence excludes any other reasonable conclusion, and that the decedent did not exercise the care in going on the track that a reasonable man would take for his own protection, and therefore the plaintiff cannot recover.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in Thorp against Lund, has upheld a bequest in the will of Ole Bull, the noted violinist, to an institution in Norway for the purpose of inculcating patriotism to that country. The beneficiary is the Ole Bull Fund Committee of Bergen and the gift is a memorial to the violinist's father, Ole Bull. The Court said:

That committee is established by royal charter in Norway to administer the surplus moneys collected for the Ole Bull monument and not needed for that purpose and such argumentations as may come by gift or otherwise, the income of which is to be applied directly or by accumulations to the distribution of donations to younger musicians, actors, and actresses, holding engagements with the National Stage of Bergen—a national theatre of Norway. It was founded by Ole Bull. It is devoted to the fostering of a national and patriotic spirit. It presents plays and music, the authors of which, and the actors and musicians performing which, must be Norwegian. * * * The Brigade Band, members of which are eligible to the benefits of the fund, is a part of the national army of Norway. * * * It is distinctly associated with the name of Ole Bull. * * * The proposed appointment satisfies every requirement of the trust instrument in being a public charity, national and philanthropic in nature, closely associated with the name of Ole Bull.

His devotion to his native country and his zeal for her welfare were widely known. It was his earnest effort and unflagging purpose to stimulate among his fellow-countrymen a spirit of devotion to Norway and to secure for her the position and recognition among nations which he felt was her due.

A ruling that an ordinary bed is not an article reasonably certain to place life and limb in peril if negligently constructed has been made by the Appellate Division, Second Department, in Field against Empire Case Goods Company. The Appellate Division reverses a decision by the lower court that a complaint in a suit against the manufacturer of a bed for damages by a person who fell to the floor when a strip of wood holding one of the slats gave way states a good cause of action. The Court points out that to make out a case for damages the plaintiff must show not only that there is possible danger if the article complained of is negligently constructed, but that such danger is probable. The Court said:

An ordinary bed is such a common article and in such universal use, its manner of construction and method of use having remained the same for generations, that we may take judicial notice of its construction, especially when aided by the allegations of the sixth and seventh subdivisions of the complaint and of the fact that the strips of wood on the inner sides of sidepieces which form a support for slats laid crosswise but a short distance from the floor sometimes give way. The drop to the floor, however, is so slight and the body of the occupant usually so well surrounded by protecting bedding that bodily injuries cannot be reasonably expected to result therefrom. Such a bed is not inherently or imminently dangerous to life or limb, and it is shown in the case at bar by the fact that this bed had been in use for nearly a year preceding the accident without indication of weakness or defective construction.

In the case of Lord against Lord, 92 Southeastern Reporter, 749, decided in the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, plaintiff, in seeking divorce, charges his wife with deliberate and malignant threats to inflict serious bodily injury upon him. Judge Poffenbarger, in reviewing the evidence on appeal from a decree for defendant, says: "Though she is impetuous, high-tempered, and violent in anger, there is no proof that she ever actually attacked any human being with a weapon more dangerous than a piece of ham, and that had not been selected premeditatedly nor with malice aforethought."

In a per curiam memorandum in Claudius against Davie, 165 Pacific Reporter, 689, the California Supreme Court holds that a contention that the selective draft law is violative of the constitutional prohibition against involuntary servitude is "utterly without merit."

In the case of Gambrell against Harper 74 Southern Reporter, 623, the father of a minor, with her consent, turned over to defendant a mule belonging to her to be applied on the father's debt; but later she changed her mind as to paying her father's debts, and brought an action to recover the value of the mule. Judge Sykes, in giving the opinion of the Mississippi Supreme Court, quotes the following from the similar case of Upshaw against Gibson, 53 Miss., 341: "It is certain that she could not have contracted a valid sale of the mules or other personal property, and that the rights of third persons had supervened makes no difference. Did her silent consent, deduced from her failure to proclaim her rights and object to the sale, confer any greater right on defendant than her contract would have done?" To which question the Court answered, "No." The Court holds that the minor could recover the value of the mule, since her consent was no more binding upon her than her direct contract of sale would have been.

In a suit against a newspaper publisher, 193 Southwestern Reporter, 527, Judge Wood, of the Arkansas Supreme Court, said, in substance, that where defendant in one part of its paper referred to plaintiff as a "knocker," and it was alleged that he was the person specifically meant, it furnished the necessary colloquium to show that the following prayer published in the same paper applied to the plaintiff:

The Knocker's Prayer: Lord, please don't let this town grow. I've been here for many years, and during that time I have fought every public improvement. I've knocked on everything and everybody. No firm or individual has established a business here without my doing all I could to put them out of business. I've lied about them, and would have stolen from them, if I had the courage. I am against building a new church, even though I gave nothing. I am against the electric light franchise being granted to George Booser, George Washington, or Jim Tom. It pains me, O Lord, to see that in spite of my knocking the town is growing. Then, too, more people might come here, which would cause me to lose some of my pull. I ask, therefore, to keep this town at a standstill, that I may continue to be one of the chiefs. Amen.

Venice, Cal., has an ordinance providing as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, in any public or unenclosed place, in the City of Venice, to play any musical instrument, or to sing, or to make any loud or unusual noise, or to call out goods, wares, or merchandise, or the attractive features of any amusement, device, or place of recreation or refreshment, without first securing from the Board of Trustees a permit so to do. Said permit shall be granted only upon a written application, which application must specify the place for which the permit is to be granted and the kind of amusement or noise desired to be made.

One Wisner was charged with playing in an unenclosed place, without first securing a permit from the city, a musical instrument, namely, one snare drum. Judge James, for the District Court of Appeal, Second District of California, in ex parte Wisner, 163 Pacific Reporter, 868, in declaring the ordinance discriminatory and unreasonable, held that one might be in a cheesecloth inclosure, and still be within the law, whereas one might be inclosed within wooden walls on all sides except the top, and yet he would be violating the ordinance. Imagine the consequences if one should forget himself and whistle without first obtaining a permit. An officer would be in a position where he could place the whistler in an inclosure surrounded by iron bars.

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WILLIAM H. TAFT, former President of the United States, has joined the staff of the Public Ledger as Contributing Editor, the connection becoming effective on November 1.

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The New York Times
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LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FOUR | NEW YORK, OCTOBER 28, 1917 | 12 PAGES

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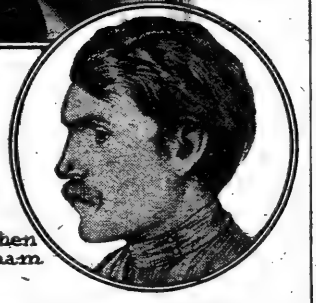

Stephen Graham

HIS LAST BOW. By A. Conan Doyle. George H. Doran Company. $1.35 net.

GREAT is the joy which will fill the hearts of all friends and admirers of Sherlock Holmes—and the readers of fiction not numbered among his friends and admirers are very few and very far between—at the appearance of this new volume, containing the history of eight of his exploits. Nevertheless, that joy could not be so keen were it not for the information given us by the preface. For there we are told, and that upon the authority of no less a person than Dr. Watson himself, that the greatest of all detectives is still alive and well. True, he has occasional twinges of rheumatism, and, as we all know, had decided never to emerge from his retirement in the little cottage on the Downs, near Eastbourne. But Sherlock Holmes is a patriot, and when the Prime Minister himself requested him to render a certain great service to the nation, he could not refuse. And thus it came about that he played an important part in connection with a certain German spy and the events of August, 1914. This is the tale which concludes the volume, and is entitled "His Last Bow." But from a hint or two given in other portions of the book, and from what we know of Mr. Holmes, we have hopes that this is not his last, but only his latest, bow. He matched his wits against those of the most astute man in the German Secret Service, an individual who believed the English a simple folk, extremely easy to deceive; and when the game was ended von Bork vowed, as Professor Moriarty and Colonel Sebastian Moran had done in the old days, "to get level" with Sherlock Holmes. Perhaps some day we may be told how he tried to accomplish that exceedingly difficult feat.

The other tales in the book go far back, some of them to the days when Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson were living together in Baker Street. One of these is the first in the book, "The Adventure of Wisteria Lodge," and relates the extraordinary experience of the eminently respectable Mr. John Scott Eccles. To be invited to pay a visit at a country house, and then awaken in the morning to find one's self alone in the place, is undeniably disconcerting to a gentleman of staid and regular habits. But to discover that there is murder in the matter, and conspiracy, too, is really a good deal more than a joke. "The Adventure of the Cardboard Box," which tells of the mysterious and gruesome package sent to an elderly spinster living a peaceful and retired life, is another Baker Street episode. "The Adventure of the Red Circle" brought Sherlock Holmes by an indirect route into an affair which concerned the American as well as the English police, while the disappearance of the famous Bruce-Partington plans for an especially efficient type of submarine brought him into contact—not for the first time in his life, by any means—with Government officials and Cabinet secrets. It also led to the excellent Dr. Watson being required to travel through the London streets with the somewhat unaccustomed equipment of "a jimmy, a dark lantern, a chisel, and a revolver," and won for Sherlock Holmes a gift from the hand of a very great lady, indeed.

In the course of his extraordinary career Mr. Sherlock Holmes has been known to adopt many curious expedients for the ferreting out of criminals, but surely not one among them all was stranger than that recounted in the episode called "The Adventure of the Dying Detective." Dr. Watson was, of course, entirely mystified, and, though the reader may see a light before one is visible to that somewhat obtuse though always brave and loyal gentleman, it is some time before a glimmer appears. Our friend Watson does a little investigating himself in the case of the mysterious disappearance of the Lady Frances Carfax, and, as Sherlock Holmes later remarks, a trifle acrimoniously, "I cannot at the moment recall any possible blunder which you have omitted," the results are not all that might be desired. Watson, however, redeems his blunders by his pluck when he submits to a singularly unpleasant and dangerous experiment in connection with "the Cornish Horror," otherwise known as "The Adventure of the Devil's Foot."

Although the indefatigable Watson relates the story of "His Last Bow," he does not tell it in the first person. He took part, however, in the adventure, declaring that it made him feel twenty years younger to do so, and likewise had his share of the excellent Tokay wine from Franz Josef's own private cellar at the Schoenbrunn Palace, in which it may be easily supposed that he drank to the fulfillment of Sherlock Holmes's wish that his declining years might be brightened by the sight of "a German cruiser navigating the Solent according to the plans" provided by a certain Altamont, an Irish-American who had declared "war upon the King's English as well as upon the English King." Though it is difficult to think of Sherlock Holmes as ever growing old, several of the adventures in this volume are assigned to some specified year, and this brings rather sharply to one's attention the fact that something very like a quarter of a century has elapsed since Sherlock Holmes made his first bow to the reading public. And yet these new stories are written with as much vigor and spontaneity as if they had been composed in the first flush of the author's delight in his creation of that notable character. Not the faintest sign is there of perfunctoriness, or any lessening of the inventive power; the stream flows as abundantly as when first tapped, and with the same apparent ease. The formula in accordance with which the tales are written, of course, varies little, but the tales themselves are as interesting, as full of ingenuity and unexpected developments, as were the earliest of the adventures in which Dr. Watson assisted Mr. Sherlock Holmes. Many of us owe them a debt of thanks; may they live long and prosper!

MISSING

MISSING. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. With frontispiece. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

AS its title, "Missing," plainly indicates, Mrs. Humphry Ward's new book is a wartime story. Most of its scenes are, indeed, peaceful enough, laid as they are in Westmoreland, that lake district of England that Wordsworth loved so much. But different as it is from the churned mud of the battlefields of Flanders and of France, this lake district lies nevertheless under the grim shadow of the war. Carton Hall, the beautiful home of the Farrells, has been turned over to the Government to be used as a hospital; from the farms, scattered about among the hills and valleys, sons and husbands have gone; many of them to death. Despite the shadow, however, the beauty of the countryside is still as wonderful as of old, and pretty Nelly Sarratt and her young husband, George, could scarcely have found a lovelier spot in which to spend the last week of their honeymoon—which is also the last week of his leave. So soon as it is over he must go back, to face "death or mutilation, day after day, in the trenches on the Ypres salient."

The story opens with the coming of Nelly and George Sarratt to the little Westmoreland lodging house where Nelly and her elder sister Bridget had often stayed during their father's lifetime, and near which she and George had first met. Bridget, the hard, unsympathetic Bridget, is waiting there for them, though with no very cordial welcome. She had not at all approved of the match; George had only a very little money, the sisters even less, and Bridget's great hope had been that Nelly would marry a rich man. For Nelly was beautiful; small and exquisite, soft and sweet and kissable; pliant, too, in temper, naturally indolent, hating "disagreement or friction of any kind," she usually yielded to Bridget, was usually ready "to give in." But for all her weakness, she had stood firm on this one point; she had married George Sarratt. And so Bridget awaited them in no very happy mood. But before they even saw her they met and talked with Sir William Farrell, the cultured, enormously rich, distinguished and somewhat dilettanteish owner of magnificent Carton Hall. With the clue provided by the title, the ordinarily intelligent reader has a fairly accurate idea of the plot of this novel by the time he has finished the first chapter.

The author, however, requires nearly 400 pages in which to develop the rather slight story. The opening part, with its picture of the wedded lovers, is prettily handled, and George, who is an intelligent person, has one or two somewhat interesting if not especially novel things to say about the war, which he declares "is bringing the nation together as nothing ever has done, or could do,

(Continued on Following Page)

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

JOSEPH H. CHOATE: New Englander, New Yorker, Lawyer, Ambassador. By Theron G. Strong. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

WHILE Mr. Strong disclaims the purpose of writing a biography of Mr. Choate that would be either authoritative or complete, he has made a study of his illustrious subject that is full of interest, that covers fairly well the several phases of his many-sided life, and that had, in some of its features, the assistance and authority of Mr. Choate himself. The very interesting survey of Mr. Choate's immediate ancestry, for instance, he had himself prepared for family use, but gave a copy of it to Mr. Strong. So, also, he gave to the author permission to cull whatever he chose from the full scrapbooks covering his service as Ambassador to England. Other scrapbooks also were placed at his disposal which enabled him to quote amply from many speeches which Mr. Choate had delivered upon various occasions.

The method Mr. Strong has chosen of dividing Mr. Choate's career into four of its chief phases and taking up each of these separately is unique and enables him to present his subject more compactly and concisely and to give a clearer view of Mr. Choate's achievements in his varied fields. Treating him as "New Englander," Mr. Strong tells of his ancestry, his youth and education, his endowment of New England characteristics, and his lifelong interests in the affairs of New England. Considering his subject as "New Yorker," he reviews the fifty or more years of public and semi-public activity which made Mr. Choate an ever interesting personality, his civic services, his appearance at public functions, his notable addresses. This phase of the story is brought down to include the prominent part Mr. Choate took in the [illegible] Spring to the British and French Commissions and his death, which occurred soon after. As "Lawyer" the author reviews his brilliant career at the bar, tells of famous cases in which he was engaged, quotes from his speeches and examinations of witnesses and from newspaper descriptions of his methods and appearance, and discusses the men with whom he was associated. When it comes to his services as "Ambassador" Mr. Strong depends mainly upon full excerpts from speeches which he delivered during his six years of service in England. He dwells also upon the extraordinary welcome which England gave him and the extent to which the affection with which he was regarded there increased the cordial relations between the two countries. Mr. Strong's survey of this period pays but little attention to the official side of Mr. Choate's position. But its chronicle is very rich in those activities which kept him before the eyes of the general public. There are, in particular, accounts of the many and varied dinners and meetings and conventions—social, educational, literary, dramatic, sports, labor—at which he made addresses.

In his summing up of Mr. Choate's personality and of the strains of heredity which were dominant in him Mr. Strong says:

> His characteristics, his practical qualities, were those of the New Englander. His New England traits were not much modified, nor his New England idiosyncrasies worn off by contact with New York and New Yorkers. He had, at all times and everywhere, a spirit of Yankee independence. He lived his own life, and pursued his own methods and ideals, possessed the courage of his convictions, expressed his sentiments fully and freely, undeterred by effect or consequences, and disregarded unnecessary conventionalities. Perhaps he was a little too independent and too much inclined to mingle with his independence some of the ridicule and badinage of which he was master, and this may have been in part responsible for the unwillingness of political leaders to seek him as a candidate for such positions as Senator and Governor. . . . Mr. Choate displayed certain outward qualities which presented a very unusual and interesting combination of traits of character. His cordiality, his geniality, his bright and cheerful words of greeting, his buoyant and hopeful nature, lent to casual intercourse with him a most delightful charm. . . . There were a reserve and a formality which forbade familiar approach. The lawyers spoke of him as "Joe Choate," but I do not think any lawyer ever called him "Joe." . . . He was born and bred a New England Unitarian, and beneath his bonhomie were the austerity and formality which characterized New Englanders of that persuasion. . . . In his mental and moral composition there was undoubtedly considerable of what may be called New England granite. . . . Then again he had the moral qualities of his Puritan ancestry. The chief of these was, I think, his New England conscientiousness.

The reason for the brilliant success of Mr. Choate's mission as Ambassador to England was, Mr. Strong thinks, because he lent himself so freely and with such happy adaptability to the infinitely varied demands of English hospitality. He had his diplomatic successes, but, says Mr. Strong, "the outstanding merit of his Ambassadorship was its supreme range of sociability." He goes on:

> He learned to know all classes and almost all corners of England. He spent his time ungrudgingly in forwarding public and philanthropic movements, and in the task, which he ranked the first of all his official duties, of doing all he could to interpret America to England. There was no occasion of the slightest Anglo-American interest that could not enlist his presence and his voice, and the genial freshness and aptness of his speeches made them always the prominent feature. He was never heard to make a speech without saying something enlightening. His voice, of rare clarity and carrying power, gestures that were almost a species of eloquence in themselves, and a wide range of reading and observation aroused the admiration of the English people, and stamped his term of service with certain characteristics which may be said to constitute the Choate touch, and which no one is likely to reproduce.

CAPTAIN VON DER GOLTZ

MY ADVENTURES AS A GERMAN SECRET AGENT. By Horst von der Goltz. Illustrated. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.60.

IT will be remembered that Captain von der Goltz, after he had surrendered to the authorities in London and had been kept a prisoner for some time, testified in the trial of Captain Hans Tauscher, von Igel, and others as to his share in the German secret machinations in this country. It is evident by the disclosures in this book that he did not then tell all he knew. It is equally evident that he is not now making a clean breast of all that he did and of all that he knew others were doing and planning. But what he does tell adds some interesting facts to the black and filthy tale of German intrigue and diabolism in the United States. Some of these things he tells outright and others he allows to be read between the lines. He lets it be known, for instance, that he is quite sure Captain Tauscher, who was acquitted, was as guilty as any of the plotters.

Among the things he reveals of particular interest to American readers is that Captain Boy-Ed returned to the United States "not so very many months ago," was in New York, went from here to Mexico, where he selected and established several submarine bases for Germany, and attempted to pave the way for the Mexican-Japanese alliance which Zimmermann was hoping to make; journeyed to San Francisco, where he helped the counsel for the German Consul Bopp, arrested for conspiracy and fomenting sedition, to secure some evidence in his favor; came on to Kansas City and bought off a witness who had intended to testify for the United States in the trial of certain German agents; then returned to the Atlantic Coast and left for Germany on the U-53.

The plot to blow up the Welland Canal, the author says, in which he and Tauscher and others were implicated, was only a blind to attract the attention of the American Secret Service and keep its suspicions off the real enterprise, which was the crippling of all the Canadian East and West railways, the destruction of as many Canadian soldiers as possible, and the rousing of Canadian and British antagonism to the United States to such an extent as to cause international complications and possibly a break. The larger plot fell through at that time because of some delay in getting it started.

Captain von der Goltz reveals some curious information about Germany's methods in "double crossing" those who trust in her and secretly undermining against her own intrigues. He recounts, for instance, the incessant efforts of Germany to keep a hold upon Americans of German birth and descent, and shows how, after thus doing everything possible to inspire them with love and loyalty to the Fatherland, to solidify them in that sentiment and make them a real menace to this country, the inspired pro-German propaganda is turned against these poor dupes and showed them up as disloyal Americans for the purpose of inciting race hatreds, disintegrating the country, and arousing such feeling against the German-Americans as would force them to take up definitely and with arms the cause of Germany.

When the author's career as a spy or, rather, as a secret diplomatic agent—he describes the difference between the two—was cut short in London he was on his way to this country and Mexico to do his best in the stirring up of trouble. He had been in Mexico before, and, although not at that time in the service of Germany, he had been chosen for this particular mission because of his knowledge of the country and of people through whom he could work. He had been told to bring about certain definite results, but his instructions left him free to use whatever methods he should think best. He was to finance Villa, Zapata, any bandit or ambitious chief, or all of them, incite Carranza against the United States, do anything to keep Mexico in turmoil, to arouse the militant spirit against the United States and help to bring on an armed conflict. In various parts of his book the author makes known some of the long-continued German intrigue and counterplotting that have been going on in Mexico against this country.

Of the German spy system in general Captain von der Goltz says that it is in better working order now in the countries with which she is at war than it was before the war. In England he asserts that 90 per cent. of Germany's spies are Englishmen. Of the United States he says:

> Germany has installed in this country thousands of men, whose nationality and habits are such as to protect them from suspicion, who work silently and alone, because they know that their very lives depend upon their silence, and who are in communication with no central spy organization, for the very simple reason that no such organization exists. There is no clearing house for spy information in this country. There are no "master spies." . . . Germany has regarded the work

(Continued on Following Page)

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

obliterating the once emphatically defined lines of caste, making what a man has of little or no importance compared with what he is. Later the scene shifts for a while to London, and then to a hospital in France—a Red Cross hospital, housed in what was once the Casino, and is now part of a military city, most of it built and all of it organized within the brief space of two years. Apart from these short excursions the action all takes place near Rydal, and there are very many descriptions of the Westmoreland country in Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter—in fact, during all seasons and midseasons of the year.

Nelly is an exceedingly sweet, not to say saccharine, heroine, a gentle, clinging, dependent sort of person, whom nearly if not quite every one else in the book takes care of. She craves love, and cannot exist without it, is a dreamer, altogether unpractical, shy and helpless and more than a little childish—in short, a young woman more nearly resembling the Amelia Sedley type than one often finds in contemporary fiction. However, she acquires some strength of character at last—so we are told—and we leave her, not altogether happy as yet, but with happiness quite evidently in prospect. She is rather pathetic at times, principally because she is placed in one of the most pitiable of situations—that of the woman whose husband is reported "wounded and missing." For a time she hopes he may be alive and a prisoner in Germany; though why she should "hope" it seems a good deal of a mystery, when one remembers the revelations which have come to us regarding conditions in the German prison camps. It is surely better to die with reasonable quickness than to be slowly tortured to death; but this apparently is something which never enters Nelly's extremely pretty and rather empty head.

The most interesting parts of the book are the occasional glimpses it gives of England and the English at war, glimpses few and very brief. We wish there were more of them, and could easily have dispensed with some of the very numerous descriptions of Lake-country scenery, graceful though many of them are, for the sake of seeing more of the war conditions, of having more bits like the talk of the old country woman whose only son had been killed. Two "conscientious objectors" had been sent to help her husband with his farm work, but though they of course left "just when they might ha' been o' soom real service," she did not want them back, to sit there in the place of her boy—her boy whom, dearly as she loved him, she would rather know dead than living and like one of these. Though she appears but for a moment, she is by all odds the most vivid as well as the most appealing character in the book, with the possible exception of the man who was reported "missing."

BARBARIANS

BARBARIANS. By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.40.

MR. CHAMBERS'S new book of fiction shows a slight divergence from ordinary forms, since it is not a long, continuous story, and also differs a little from the usual collection of short stories. It contains a series of episodes linked together at the beginning but expanding in different directions and through different characters. It is all war fiction, of a rather violent type, and is in Mr. Chambers's well-known method of swift action, plentiful episode, and high color. In the first chapter twelve men leave America, some time during the early months of the war, to cross the ocean and help the allied armies in one way or another. Constantly in these first pages and now and then throughout the book Mr. Chambers expresses much contempt and disapproval, sometimes through his characters and sometimes as his own opinion, of the Government of the United States because it did not enter the war at the beginning. Whatever may have been one's personal opinion upon this matter in former months, such piled-up objurgations in the pages of fiction at this time are in offensively bad taste, to say the least. Mr. Chambers's own protest throughout these two and a half years having been solely verbal, its continuance would seem to be useless as well as offensive.

The twelve men who cross the ocean together scatter to various parts of Europe—Italy, Alsace, Brittany, the French front line, and most of them soon meet violent deaths. The experiences which befall them nearly all illustrate certain of those German characteristics in warfare which have given to this contest its most appalling horrors and will mark it in history as the most beastially shocking war of modern times. In several of the tales the German spy appears and plays his treacherous part. Sometimes he succeeds, but in the longest and most romantic of the stories, in which a series of episodes carry a central love story through to a happy end, the spies are outwitted and themselves come to a bloody end. This tale has for its hero a capable and resourceful young American in charge of a shipload of mules. He find his assistants are quartered in a little town in Northern France, whence they send out their animals to various parts of the front as they are needed. Marryette, the heroine, keeps the village inn and takes her father's place as player of the great carillon of forty-six bells in the ancient tower. She is a pretty girl of sweet nature and strong character and, after the usual manner of Mr. Chambers's heroines, she undertakes heroic and dangerous but quite unnecessary affairs. This series of episodes which combine into a romantic tale form the most characteristic story of the book. The setting enables Mr. Chambers to write some prettily descriptive pages of the bells and music of the carillons.

Perhaps the queerest and grimmest of all the tales is the one in two chapters captioned "Marooned" and "Cuckoo," which tells what befell a little group of men stationed—there is no inkling of why—on an observation post high up in the Vosges Mountains. There they eat out their hearts and corrode their brains with longing for activity that would count, dissatisfaction, and boredom. The climax comes with a general slipping of cogs of mental machinery when they turn their automatics upon one another and make a shambles of their post. Considering the ordinary powers of human endurance, such a collapse of four men of intelligence seems highly improbable. In one of the stories there is a particularly graphic picture of a ratty east side gangster whom destiny has carried, against his desire and much to his disgust, into the Foreign Legion.

MEMORIES

MEMORIES. By Alma Newton. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.

THOSE who read that unusual and beautiful little book, "The Love Letters of a Mystic," will welcome this new work by the same author. It is more mature in thought and shows a finer literary art than the first book, although it has many of the distinctive characteristics which marked the latter, especially the joyous sense of beauty, both material and spiritual, the spiritual insight, the attuning of perception and of thought to the beauties and the harmonies of the inner life. The chief part of the slender volume is devoted to a sort of story told in the first person as the "First Memory" of "Zarah Kreeshna." It deals with the unfortunate love of the narrator for a man who loves another woman, with her friendship for that woman and the odd triangle thus formed in which the two lovers are warm and confiding friends of the girl who, while loving the man desperately, yet is a true friend of the other woman. There is very little of material incident in the tale whose episodes and narrative are concerned almost wholly with the spiritual experiences of the lovelorn girl and with description and analysis of the lovely being who, in the girl's envisagement of life, has won the greatest of all possible prizes. Touches of the occult steal in here and there all through the tale. Sister, the beloved of the hero, says to Zarah, when explaining her belief in the presence of invisible life all around us and her occasional dreams of children:

> For instance, I feel, when I long and think of little children, that a vibration from these thoughts penetrates into the heart of Paradise itself, the law of gravity acting as a pilot, bringing these little souls through the dense clouds of the ether down to earth, to remain as willing captives of thought.

At last, through much suffering, the teller of the tale wins through to a certain compensation of spirit for that which life denies, and she writes of it in this way:

> There is much talk about the call of the blood. It is true and powerful, but there is a call of the spirit so fine and potent that every man must bow his head in recognition of its passing. When once this call is registered there is always a longing for this kingdom of things beautiful, to look into those exquisite things of the soul. The soul is very real, it is not a fantastic creation of the nervous organism.

Two shorter chapters recount two other "Memories." One of them is a poignant but very simple expression of the sorrow and loneliness of a young woman who has lost her father. The other relates the counsel of a Wise Man of the East who through sorrow for his own loved and lost ones has developed a theory of life whose central principle is the rightness and usefulness of happiness.

THE TORTOISE

THE TORTOISE. By E. F. Benson. George H. Doran Company. $1.50 net.

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(Continued on Page 442)

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WHO WROTE "CHRISTINE"? MR. FIRKINS ON POETRY

The New York Times Review of Books:

ONE thing is definitely settled—Gertrude Atherton did not write "Christine." Any one reading her letter in THE BOOK REVIEW of Oct. 14 can have no doubt as to that. But whether one accepts some of the other things that Mrs. Atherton says depends solely upon the confidence one has in her literary judgment. That there will be many who will take issue with her in many points of the "Christine" controversy is evident when some of her statements are tired up with the facts.

In the first place, she says that "both publisher and author have assumed that the public is a pack of silly children." She seems to be referring to the fact that, in many quarters, the book has been accepted for what it purports to be—a collection of real letters written by a real girl in Berlin, at the outbreak of the war, to her mother in England.

Now if the acceptance of "Christine" as fact puts one into the "silly children" classification, that classification must include, by this time, a notable list of people.

For example, we find the editor of The New York Tribune writing of "Christine" as follows:

> Simply as a spontaneous outpouring of a sweet and gifted girl the letters are full of singular charm. As a picture of German life and manners they are admirable. Still more excellent are they as a revelation of the German state of mind during the weeks preceding the war. * * * Bear in mind that these letters were not written with any thought of publication, but were just intimate messages of a daughter to her mother and of a daughter who was so much in the confidence and sympathy of Germany that she was betrothed to a German Army officer—until she was brutally murdered by one of his fellow-officers.

Quotations to similar effect might be taken from The New York Post, which refers to the volume as "an important historical document"; from The New York World, which says that "the book's very simplicity and open-heartedness prove the truth of its pictures"; from The Chicago Herald, which characterizes "Christine" as "a remarkable picture of ante-bellum Germany; a remarkable presentation of ante-bellum Germanic ideals and attitudes"; or from THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, which concludes a highly commendatory notice with

> It would be difficult, indeed, to find a book in which the state of mind of the German people just before and at the very beginning of the war is pictured as clearly and with so much understanding and convincing detail.

It would be possible to quote at great length along this line, but perhaps these extracts will suffice to show that, so far as this country is concerned anyway, there are many who would be only too glad to take issue with Mrs. Atherton.

In England there seems to be even less suspicion of the authenticity of "Christine." That, indeed, is one of the more interesting phases of the controversy. Why is it that here the all-absorbing question is, "Is it real?" while abroad it is meeting with immediate acceptance?

We find The Sentinel of London describing "Christine" as "a remarkable, pathetic, and human document * * * the letters of a loving daughter to a devoted mother, bright, hopeful, and witty." "One can hardly doubt their genuineness, one of the most vital and intense condemnations of Germany that has been or will be produced," says Land and Water; while The Aberdeen Free Press holds that no more vivid account of the mood of Berlin on the eve of the war has been given than is supplied in "Christine," "a book which shows remarkably keen observation." The Daily Telegraph contends that "Christine" is so realistic both in style and matter as to leave no doubt that its author wrote from actual experiences. It tells a simple story with piquant directness and human instinct. And finally, in The Dublin Express we find this:

> To name a book simply "Christine" is rather misleading, as it may well be taken for a work of fiction. This "Christine," however, is nothing of the kind.

Considering all these things, it would not appear that we have here a question of no importance or one the answer to which is obvious, as Mrs. Atherton implies, but rather a problem of some moment, which has not been thrust upon the reading public by the publishers, again as Mrs. Atherton implies, but which has grown out of a very live interest in what is generally conceded to be a remarkable book.

Many readers of Mrs. Atherton's letter will regard it, perhaps unwarrantedly, as an attack upon the publishers of "Christine," the basis for the criticism being the publishers' refusal to state definitely whether the book is genuine or not. To those who know the circumstances such a criticism will appear groundless. Having no positive proof in their hands, and being unable to communicate with the author, who is unknown to them, all business having been transacted through a lawyer, they have adopted the only honorable course that was open to them. It is their conviction that "Christine" is fact—but they cannot prove it, and they say so quite openly.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

***

The New York Times Review of Books:

In a recent number of THE BOOK REVIEW I read an article entitled "Are the Letters of 'Christine' genuine?" I see that some people credit the Countess von Arnim as the author of the book. If those interested consult "The Solitary Summer" by this same writer, on page 4, the last half of the second paragraph, the following sentiment will be found:

> Now it was so still, so motionless, so breathless, that it seemed as though a quiet hand had been laid on the garden, soothing it into silence.

In "Christine," at page 162, at the end of the last paragraph, the following appears:

> And then everything is still again, so still; just as if some great, cool hand were laid gently on the forehead of the world, and was hushing it to sleep.

This seems more than a strange coincidence. There is hardly one chance, I think, in ten thousand that two authors would hit upon this similarity of thought expressed in nearly the same phraseology.

PAULINE CAMPBELL.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.

POETRY

The New York Times Review of Books:

MAY I comment briefly on the polite but chilly editorial in THE BOOK REVIEW of Oct. 14 in which my article on "Poetry Insurgent and Resurgent" in the October Atlantic is reviewed?

Great English poets, it is said, are of the party I oppose. Quite true. The high priests have sometimes been idolaters. How else should the people have been misled? Current verse, it is affirmed, does favor the everyday fact and word. Quite true, again; that uprising is part of my record and my plea.

But Wordsworth, who stood for realism in fact and diction, is relatively unpopular. Let us discriminate. Wordsworth's grandiosity is unpopular, but the bread which he assiduously crumbled in "We Are Seven" and "Lucy Gray" found its way into the porringers of half the nurseries in the United Kingdom and the United States. But concede the unpopularity. What does it prove? Wordsworth as innovator was largely puerile. Was the race bound in honor or in logic to indorse the fatuity of the Wordsworthian means because in a dim, fumbling way it wanted what Wordsworth wanted? I revere that great man and his ends without admiring his propaganda. I avow a preference of milk to cognac. Am I pledged to drink milk-and-water uncomplainingly on the ground that the sacred springs of Windermere and Rydal have furnished the diluting fluid?

Simply as to Whitman. Because I like Whitman's ends, without liking overmuch either the man or his verse, I am "rather illogical." Let us see. I like improvement in labor conditions, and I do not indorse William Haywood. Is my position illogical? I believe that only a law-keeper can guide labor to enlarged opportunity. I believe that only an artist can conduct literature back to freedom. To my mind both positions are sound, and their analogy is incontestable. Is there no such thing as an impracticable ally? Even the Entente has its Russia.

Browning, I am told, is intellectual rather than emotional, and must not be ranked with the poets of nature. Why pit intellect against nature? Is the brain an artifice? Moreover, to call a poet intellectual rather than emotional is much as if one said that the motive force in the street railway was electrical rather than mechanical; the intellect starts the emotion as the electricity starts the mechanics. Nothing is poetry that is not finally emotion. To the editorial's view of art as the impeccable middle term between nature and artificiality I heartily subscribe.

The editor wants "a great original poet." With all my heart. Great poets are per se desiderata, but it is not quite clear how the rise of a new Chaucer or a new Milton tomorrow would settle the question as to whether Chaucerism or Miltonism is the true demand and final destiny of the literature of the English-speaking world. Such a poet will have "rarity and distinction." Very probably; but in this matter we must discriminate between the poet who pursues distinction (Milton, Landor, Tennyson) and the poet whom distinction pursues, (Chaucer, Shakespeare, Browning.) It is to the latter I should look for the salvation of our literature.

O. W. FIRKINS.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Oct. 21.

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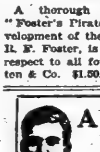

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of her spies as of almost as much importance as the force in the field. She has spent millions of dollars in building up a system in this country whose ramifications extend to all points of your national life.

BYGONE LIVERPOOL

BYGONE LIVERPOOL: Illustrated by Ninety-seven Plates Reproduced from Original Paintings, Drawings, Manuscripts, and Prints. With Historical Descriptions. By Henry S. and Harold E. Young, and a Narrative Introduction by Ramsay Muir. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.

THE history in pictures of a great city at the various stages of its development are inevitably interesting and revealing, and Liverpool is a particularly good example of what not to do in city planning. The authors of "Bygone Liverpool" hope that their volume of plans, drawings, and other illustrations, accompanied by accurate and interesting descriptive text, will tempt readers to study the history of the city, and certainly any reader possessed of the slightest degree of civic curiosity will find Mr. Muir's preface a stimulating document. The progress of the town is traced from the little triangle of mediæval buildings, still contained in 1680 within their ancient limits and preserved in their original aspect by an unknown Dutch painter, through the brisk beginnings and later development of its commercial importance with its accompanying slovenliness and meanness, to the dawning vision of civic decency and beauty in 1875, the date of the latest picture included in the book.

Mr. Muir has none of the apologetic tendencies of those historians who believe in making their subject put its best foot forward. He arraigns Liverpool with an indignation almost Miltonic in its austerity. At the end of his account of the third period of the city's history he says that the Liverpool of 1815 is in many ways disappointing:

> It is growing rapidly, it is winning great wealth, its ships are penetrating to all the seas of the world. But it is as yet a mean and ugly place, becoming yearly meaner and uglier. It has sacrificed an unequalled opportunity of achieving beauty of aspect and dignity of plan. It is sentencing the majority of its citizens to conditions of life which are inevitably stunting and depraving in their influence, and is laying up for itself a complex of difficulties for the future. It has lost and is losing several valuable creative industries largely because of the conditions of life imposed on those who practice them. It cannot even build its own ships. It is becoming a mere carrier town, the transporter of other people's work, for other people's use. And with all this it is contented, glowing with pride in its own greatness; a strange spectacle, explicably only by the theory that in the eyes of its citizens pecunia primum est, virtus post nummos—manhood comes after coin.

In the next period came the steamship and the railway and the city responded by creating a magnificent series of docks, wonderful and beautiful in their granite strength. The architect and surveyor to the corporation, John Foster, was an artist of real ability, and buildings rose in the central town, streets were widened, and improvements undertaken that added greatly to the dignity of the city's aspect. Private citizens also awoke to their responsibilities, and institutions of learning and art were created. The Walker Art Gallery is one of a group of buildings that have replaced meaner structures in the neighborhood of St. George's Hall. In 1868 there were practically no open verdant places within the bounds of the town and in that year the Town Council at one stroke created three great public pleasure grounds. Thus by 1875, although far from a beautiful city, it was no longer given over wholly to money-getting and impatient of any expenditure that failed to bring an immediate and commercially profitable return. The principal lesson to be gained from its history is the vast extravagance of postponing the higher interests of citizens until a city has practically to be unmade in order to include them.

GRENSTONE POEMS

GRENSTONE POEMS: A Sequence. By Witter Bynner. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

MR. BYNNER has been known for some years now as a maker of bright little lyrics, whose chief characteristic perhaps might be put in the word "deft." That the writing of such brief and graceful pieces has long been popular with English poets every one acquainted with Elizabethan and Jacobean song-books is aware; but that the difficulty of the task is as great as its fascination is probably understood only by those who have attempted it. "Multum in parvo," to pack much significance in a little space, and at the same time to distil into it the elusive charm called beauty may be said to be the two-fold object which writers in this kind labor to attain; and it is the penalty of its use not only that the difficulty of the endeavor is not fully recognized, but that its success is not adequately appreciated.

In the present book the author ventures on a more extended field by attempting a series of lyrics on one theme—the origin and the growth of love—and thereby adds to his original burden the further necessity of sustained power. The story of "Grenstone Poems" shadows forth the coming of the poet to the country town of Grenstone, where, after various adventures and friendships with the people and descriptions of the surrounding country, he meets Celia, through whom life acquires a new meaning. This section is entitled "Grenstone." In "Away from Grenstone" are set forth his thoughts and wanderings in far places; but in the last section we are brought back to "Grenstone Again," where the poet takes up anew his interrupted love affair, only to have it ended by Celia's death. And yet it is not ended, for

> There is no death for lovers—if there shine
> Such light through others' darkness as through mine.

and what is apparently the end is really only the beginning of a richer and fuller life for them both.

That such a scheme has noble possibilities is, of course, manifest from its mere statement; and it is almost equally manifest that its satisfactory fulfillment would require the abilities of a pretty considerable poet. Hence it should be considered no derogation of Mr. Bynner's genuine talent to say that he is distinctly not a poet of major proportions and to remark that, whatever the worth of individual lyrics here and there, in his larger attempt he has certainly not achieved success.

To give the precise reasons for Mr. Bynner's failure is perhaps not easy; but there are two that come to mind. For one thing, the figure of Celia is so dim and insubstantial that we never have clear sight of her; her personality is much vaguer than those of some quite secondary characters, than those, for instance, of the two sisters, Helen and Jean, with whom the poet was first in love. And his second defect is near akin to the first, namely, that his passion impresses us as thin and remote and lacking in that profound quality which could alone give the sustaining basis for a theme of such scope. Though he has failed in his main purpose, however, it is to be remarked that scattered here and there throughout the book are many charming lyrics quite in his usual satisfying manner. Of these, "Mercy," "An Old Elegy," and "The Heart of Gold" are particularly fine.

INTERIOR DECORATION

INTERIOR DECORATION FOR MODERN NEEDS: By Agnes Foster Wright. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.25.

This pleasant little book contains many hints on house decoration as it may be controlled by the owner, and gives to the fascinating problem of making a home a modern touch in color science and the latest findings of the expert in hygiene. The author strikes a cheerful medium between the ideal and the possible, especially in her treatment of kitchens and service quarters where an unadulterated ideal so promptly comes to grief. When she attacks the bedrooms of the house aesthetic detail is sensibly subordinated to restfulness and physical comfort. In nurseries she abolishes grotesques in favor of quiet backgrounds, a choice that will win applause from the grave spirit of childhood, which is often inexpressibly offended by the clumsy antics of middle age. Furniture with round corners also finds favor with her for obvious reasons, and she speaks a good word for oak. Her color schemes almost invariably are well chosen, although it would be possible to insist too far upon colors in three values in a single room. The book as a whole is helpful without pretense.

UNCLE BILL'S LETTERS

UNCLE BILL'S LETTERS TO HIS NIECE. By Ray Brown. New York: Britton Publishing Company. $1.

If any uncle ever writes letters to his niece, the letters would make interesting reading, provided the uncle had a philosophical attitude toward life, together with a faculty for expressing himself in terse, clear English. Add to these attributes a fund of common sense that can see the truth in such matters as snobbery, complexions, moonlight, athletics, and suffrage as they pertain to a youthful female of the species, and the theme of Mr. Brown's book is before you. There is good reading and rather interesting reading in "Uncle Bill's Letters to His Niece." It is literature of the more maturely juvenile sort, containing sound advice under concealment and some humor that is successful.

Ultimate Democracy

An instructive discussion that deals with a problem of great present interest and importance appears in a monograph entitled "Ultimate Democracy and Its Making," written by Professor Newell L. Sims of the University of Florida. The author runs over the history of democracy, defines its present status, and expresses some interesting views as to its future, which he believes is full of good promise. (A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.)

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IN THE AMERICAN LEGATION IN BELGIUM

A JOURNAL FROM OUR LEGATION IN BELGIUM. By Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation in Brussels. Illustrated from Photographs. New York and Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

WHEN Hugh Gibson, at that time first Secretary of the American Legation in Belgium, pleaded with Governor General von Bissing for at least a stay of sentence in the case of Edith Cavell, he reminded the German officer of the good services which the legation had been able to render to Germans in Belgium in the early days of the war. As every one knows, Mr. Gibson's efforts on behalf of Miss Cavell were utterly useless. But the story of the actual assistance, to which he referred, given by the American diplomatic representatives to Germans in Brussels in August, 1914, is a story which the American public does not fully know. It is one of the stories told in Mr. Gibson's journal—a book so informative, so readable, so rarely valuable, that when we commend it whole-heartedly to the perusal of all America it seems like an undue heaping up of adjectives to state in detail why.

The American Legation in Brussels when the war broke out consisted of the Minister, the Secretary, and a clerk. Consequently, whatever Mr. Whitlock had not time to attend to must be left for Mr. Gibson. It was Hugh Gibson who took over the German Legation, at the request of the German Government that America "attend to its interests," when war was first declared. It was Hugh Gibson who took charge of the American newspaper correspondents and piloted them, wherever sightseeing was allowed, over Belgium. It was Mr. Gibson who took the important State dispatches through the firing lines from Brussels to Antwerp, when the Germans had so flagrantly, and so repeatedly, and so insolently, broken their promises to send them that the journey to Antwerp became a State necessity. It was Mr. Gibson who tried to save Miss Cavell, who traveled back and forth to London for conferences when the Commission for Relief in Belgium was being organized, who met dignitaries and officers here and paid important calls on royalties there and attended to a thousand and one matters of international importance. Mr. Whitlock himself had plenty to do. But all the tremendous miscellany that did not come to him must go to Mr. Gibson. This journal covers only the months from the outbreak of war to Dec. 31, 1914, with an added chapter to tell the story of Edith Cavell. But when we have read it we know what those months were in Belgium.

We know what those months were, not alone because Mr. Gibson was in possession of the facts and the experiences, but because he knows how to write them. In its literary style his "Journal" is delightful. He has an engaging American alertness, a quick humor, a clear and succinct manner of setting down facts, withal a deep sympathy that does not hide itself from expression—all these as distinct qualities of style. And, be it said, his record of the pathos, the horror, the tragedy of Belgium in those days is all the more forceful for the naturalness of his narrative style; his pain and indignation are more poignant for us because he is so quick to laugh when things are funny. His book is never sentimental; he does not dwell mawkishly on harrowing things, or sad; he sees and feels and tells things, as, from day to day, they were. He writes colloquially. And he writes with force.

The story of the "refugees," for example, is, in part, this: When the German representatives left Belgium the American Legation was, as every one knows, asked to look after German interests. That meant, largely, looking after German subjects. The legation was immediately "deluged with frightened people." The feeling in Belgium was strong and there was danger of sporadic outbursts that might lead to trouble. It was the business of the American Legation—among a hundred and one other things—to prevent that, and to take care of the Germans until they were sent out of the country or interned. Mr. Gibson was "detailed" to this work. He writes:

> I went to the Foreign Office to see about getting a special train to take these people across the border into Holland, and thence to Germany. I pleaded that consideration must be shown these helpless people. * * * We soon arranged matters as far as the Belgian frontier. * * * We plan to start the train Friday morning at 4 o'clock, so as to get our people through the streets when there are few people about. We are mailing it known that all Germans who wish to leave should put in an appearance by that time, and it looks as though we should have from 700 to 1,000 to provide for. * * * Germans are having an unhappy time, and I shall be happier when they are across the border. Nothing much seems to have happened to them beyond having a few shops wrecked in Antwerp and one or two people beaten up here. * * *
>
> The day was chiefly occupied with perfecting arrangements for getting off our German refugees. The Minister wished the job on me. * * * During the afternoon more and more Germans came pouring into the Consulate for refuge, until there were over 2,000 of them there, terribly crowded and unhappy. Several convents were also packed, and we calculated that we should have 2,000 or 3,000 to get out of the country. In the morning the legation was besieged by hundreds of poor people who did not know which way to turn, and came to us because they had been told that we would take care of them. We were all kept busy; and Leval, smothering his natural feelings, came out of his own accord and talked and advised and calmed the frightened people in their own language. None of us would have asked him to do it, but he was fine enough to want to help and to do it without any fuss.

M. de Leval, it will be remembered, was

(Continued on Page 446)

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of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 28, 1917.

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BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS

NOW that the American Library Association has succeeded in collecting a war library fund amounting to $1,200,000, the first step necessary toward providing good reading for the soldiers in the trenches has been taken. But it is only the first step. The organized effort, still to come, that is to bring the right books to the trenches is quite as important, quite as difficult to perfect, as the providing of funds. The whole problem is to determine just what books are "right." One can easily imagine the wide field that is opened here for theorist and faddist. The literary propagandist will undoubtedly see in this an unprecedented opportunity for pushing his favorites, for spreading his tastes and ideas; and the actual managers of the trench library enterprise will be harassed by the difficulties arising from this kind of well-intentioned activity. The problem, then, comes down to this: What do the soldiers actually want to read? What they ought to read has really very little to do with it. One might imagine that, after more than three years of warfare, there would be enough of actual experience to draw upon from which to determine what books are most in demand in the trenches. But the reports on the matter—and they have been many—are decidedly conflicting. In his article, "Literature in the Trenches," published last week in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, Lieutenant CONINGSBY DAWSON tells us that, so far as his own personal tastes are concerned, "when I was in the trenches I would far rather read a penny dreadful than a novel by JANE AUSTEN." The question for the library managers to decide is, how far do Lieutenant DAWSON's personal tastes, as he here expresses them, reflect the average tastes of his brothers-in-arms? Of course, in the great army at the front, composed of men who own to every kind of interest, literary and otherwise, it would be impossible to reach the definitive answer to so complex a question.

THERE have been excellent articles, excellent analyses, of "what our soldiers want in the way of books." Perhaps one of the best of these is furnished by the current Publisher's Weekly, in which we are told of what "Tommy Atkins" has actually been reading. This is based on the books England has sent, by the hundreds of thousands, to the front. From this report we learn:

> There's a demand among the men for handbooks on trade-handicraft subjects; and maps are most acceptable, says one English worker. * * * As for the officers, they ask for new six shilling novels and all kinds of lighter biographies, what ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON calls "heroic gossip." Here are particular books which I may name: "Garibaldi and the Thousand," (TREVELYAN,) "Beatrice d'Este," (Miss CARTWRIGHT,) and "Portraits and Sketches," (EDMUND GOSSE.) Travel books of all sorts are acclaimed; so, too, are the light-to-hold edition of THACKERAY, DICKENS, E. A. POE, KIPLING, and MEREDITH.
>
> Detective stories are shouted for; so is the "Bull-dog Breed," "The Red Seal," and "The Adventure" series; and all sorts of penny novelettes, according to one observer quoted by Dr. KOHN. "Of course, all sevenpenny, sixpenny, and shilling editions are invaluable from their handy size and good print. And now for the favorite authors—they are nearly all in the sixpenny and sevenpenny series, and come in grand procession of favor, NAT GOULD, JANE LOUDON, RUDYARD KIPLING, WILLIAM LE QUEUX, RIDGWELL CULLUM, CHARLES GARVICE, GUY BOOTHBY, A. CONAN DOYLE, W. W. JACOBS, FLORENCE BARCLAY, IAN HAY, CUTCLIFFE HYNE, "Q," JOHN OXENHAM, H. A. VACHELL, EDGAR WALLACE, RIDER HAGGARD, DUMAS, and ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON."

Nat GOULD will be a new name to American soldiers, but so popular is he abroad that the war may introduce him to the American book-buying market.

"All detective stories—good detective stories—are hailed with joy," is another comment. "Sherlock Holmes is a physician—remember that. But lest you feel that this ephemeral class of books is all that is asked for, I must say that poetry is in demand. The first and second sixpenny series of the 'Hundred Best Poems' go out in generous installments; so do the 'Hundred Best Love Poems." SHAKESPEARE visits the hospitals, but we prefer him in single plays; a complete volume is too bulky, perhaps too formidable. A book must not be too formidable or sombre to look at."

As regards the popularity of poetry in the trenches we learn from this same report that

> poetry has withstood the fire test of the trenches surprisingly—or perhaps not surprisingly—but as was only to be expected in view of the fact that it expresses so persistently the spiritual values of life. JAMES NORMAN HALL told some time ago, it will be remembered, how on turning into a communication trench at 2 one rainy morning a friend of his was startled to hear between the heavy "crumps" of the shells "Comus" being read aloud.
>
> A useful warning against war poetry is added by HALL. "We have no need of war verse in the trenches," he tells us. "What we do need is something which will take our minds off the horrors of modern warfare, after the strain is relaxed."

IT is with somewhat of a shock one learns that "TENNYSON was not Tennysonian." Furthermore, that he was something of a "disappointment" as a personality—a disappointment in the sense that he failed to live up to the poetic ideal formed of him by a very ardent admirer who met him and dined with him and—most bitter disappointment of all—heard him read his poetry. We fancy that it is always dangerously disillusioning to hear a poet read his own poems. Rhyme and meter, apparently, are stressed at the expense of the dramatic or emotional value of the poem read, and the reading thus becomes a sort of chant, a rendition that is best described as singsong. SWINBURNE is said to have "chanted" his verse and there is a tradition that SHELLEY fell into the same habit. And now HENRY JAMES tells us that TENNYSON sinned in the same way and—judging by the effect on at least one auditor—to a flagrant degree. His account of the experience is taken from an altogether delightful chapter of reminiscences, "The Middle Years," appearing in Scribner's Magazine for November:

> He had not got a third of the way through "Locksley Hall," which, my choice given me, I had made bold to suggest he should spout—for I had already heard him spout in Eaton Place—before I had begun to wonder that I didn't wonder, didn't at least wonder more consumedly; as a very little while back I should have made sure of my doing on any such prodigious occasion. I sat at one of the windows that hung over space, noting how the windy, watery, Autumn day, sometimes sheeting it all with rain, called up the dreary, dreary moorland or the long dun wolds; I pinched myself for the determination of my identity and hung on the reader's deep-voiced chant for the credibility of his: I asked myself in fine why, in complete deviation from everything that would have seemed from far back certain for the case, I failed to swoon away under the heaviest pressure I had doubtless ever known the romantic situation bring to bear. So lucidly all the while I considered, so detachedly I judged, so dissentingly, to tell the whole truth, I listened; pinching myself, as I say, not at all to keep from drowning, but much rather to set up some rush of sensibility. It was all interesting. It was at least all odd; but why in the name of poetic justice had one anciently heaved and flushed with one's own recital of the splendid stuff if one was now only to sigh in secret "Oh dear, oh dear"? The author lowered the whole pitch, that of expression, that of interpretation above all; I heard him in cool surprise, take even more out of his verse than he had put in, and so bring me back to the point I had immediately and privately made, the point that he wasn't Tennysonian.

Later on, Mr. JAMES tells us, he heard BROWNING read his poetry—and the reading was as different as could well be imagined from that of the Laureate. "BROWNING," we are told, "in spite of the beauty and force of his demonstration, was as little as possible a Bard." In his reading,

> he particularized if ever a man did, was heterogeneous and profane, composed of pieces and patches that betrayed some creak of joints, and addicted to the excursions from which these were brought home; so that he had to prove himself a poet, almost against all presumptions, and with all the assurance and all the character he could use. Was not this last in especial, the character, so close to the surface, with which BROWNING fairly bristled, what was most to come out in his personal delivery of the fruit of his genius? It came out almost to harshness; but the result was that what he read showed extraordinary life.

*LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Oct. 24

Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

LIFE AND LETTERS OF MAGGIE BENSON. By Arthur C. Benson. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.
Sketch of the author's sister, who was a student of philosophic subjects.

THE MASTER OF THE HILL. By W. Russell Bowie. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.
A biography of John Meigs.

BODIN, THE MAN AND HIS ART. Compiled by Judith Claval. 8vo. New York: The Century Company.
A profusely illustrated study, with leaves from Rodin's notebook.

ANNA COOPER. 12mo. New York: American Tract Society. $1.25.
The autobiography of a missionary to the Sac [illegible] Indians.

THE BEGINNINGS OF MODERN EUROPE. By Ephraim Emerton. 12mo. New York: Ginn & Co.
Historical textbook covering the period 1200-1450.

THE EARLY LIFE OF ROBERT SOUTHEY: 1774-1803. By William Haller. 12mo. New York: Columbia University Press. $1.50.
A biography.

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION AND ITS LEADERS. By M. O. Hammond. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company.
Short biographical sketches of leading Canadians.

THE REBUILDING OF EUROPE. By David Jayne Hill. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.
A survey of old Europe and the premise of the new.

THE DIARIES OF LEO TOLSTOY. Translated from the Russian by C. J. Hogarth and A. Sirnis. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. (Volume I., YOUTH: 1847-1852.) $2.
The first of four volumes of the complete translation authorized by the Russian editor, Vladimir Echertoff.

WORLD PATRIOTS. By John T. M. Johnson. 8vo. New York: World Patriots Company.
Sketches of Lincoln, Bolivar, Napoleon, Washington, &c.

UNCOLLECTED LETTERS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. 8vo. Brown & Co. $3.50
Contains about 200 Lincoln letters, only a few of which have ever before been published.

MORDECAI M. NOAH. By A. B. Makover. Pamphlet. New York: Block Publishing Company. 50 cents.
His life and work from the Jewish standpoint.

THE ROMANCE OF THE ROMANOFFS. By Joseph McCabe. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.
A history of the Czars of Russia, ending with the dethronement of Nicholas II.

THE HOUSE OF LYME. By Lady Newton. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
The history of this old English house, the home of the Leighs from the fourteenth century, is given to the end of the eighteenth century.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. By Thomas Litby Smith. 12mo. New York: The Encyclopedia Press.
A handbook of history and description.

THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH. By William T. Whitley. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's sons.
A biography.

Poetry and Drama

TO THE LOST FRIEND. By Augusta Angellier. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.
A sonnet sequence.

ARNLJOT GELLINE. By Bjornstjerne Bjornson. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press.
A new translation of this Norwegian saga.

AMERICAN PATRIOTIC PROSE AND VERSE. Edited by Ruth Davis and David Harrison Stevens. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35.
An anthology.

THERE IS NO DEATH. By Richard Dennys. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.35.
A collection of poems. The author, Captain Dennys, a young Englishman, was killed during the first battle of the Somme.

PROBLEMS OF THE PLAYWRIGHT. By Clayton Hamilton. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.
Essays on the drama and the contemporary theatre.

MARIE GRUBBE. By J. P. Jacobsen. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press.
A new volume in the series of Scandinavian classics.

FLIGHTS OF THE FAIRIES AND OTHER VERSES. By John J. McGinnis. 12mo. Brooklyn, N. Y.: The Celtic Publishing Company. $1.50.
Short poems on many themes.

JOAN OF ARC. By James Henry McLaren. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.25.
A dramatic recital.

SANDHYA. By Dhan Gopal Mukerji. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.
Collection of short poems.

PLAYS, PANTOMIMES AND TABLEAUX FOR CHILDREN. By Nora Archibald Smith. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.
Contains in all twelve plays, pantomimes and tableaux.

TWO BELGIAN PLAYS. By Gustave Vanzype. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.
The two plays—"Mother Nature" and "Progress"—are by Gustave Vanzype.

WISCONSIN SONNETS. By Charles H. Winke. 12mo. Milwaukee: Badger Publishing Company. $1.
A series of sonnets on themes from Wisconsin.

MRS. FISKE. By Alexander Woollcott. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $2.
Gives Mrs. Fiske's views on actors, acting, and the problems of stage production.

Essays

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. By Franklin P. Adams. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.
Short essays in prose and verse.

THE CLOSED DOOR. By Jean de Besschere. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.
Illustrated essays in poetry, translated from the French, with an introduction by May Sinclair.

WOMAN AS DECORATION. By Emily Burbank. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.
Intended as a sequel to "The Art of Interior Decoration." Contains thirty-three full-page plates.

WHEN HOME IS HEAVEN. By J. Wilbur Chapman. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.
Essays on home life.

THE FRENCH MIRACLE AND FRENCH CIVILIZATION. By Victor Giraud. 12mo. Ann Arbor, Mich.: M. P. Talcme.
Two essays translated from the French.

THE DYNAMIC OF MANHOOD. By Luther H. Gulick. 12mo. New York: Association Press.
Essays on the two major motives, heart hungers—their physical basis, nature and value.

THE WELL OF ENGLISH AND THE BUCKET. By Burges Johnson. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.
Essays on English composition.

TENDENCIES IN MODERN AMERICAN POETRY. By Amy Lowell. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.
Essays on E. A. Robinson, Robert Frost, Edgar Lee Masters, Carl Sandburg, and the Imagists—"H. D." and John Gold Fletcher.

IF I WERE TWENTY-ONE. By William Merwell. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.
"Type from a business veteran" to young men looking for employment.

THE LIGHT BEYOND. By Maurice Maeterlinck. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.
Maeterlinck's essays on the future life.

THE MAID WITH WINGS. By E. B. Osborn. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.
Short essays on various topics.

WHY NOT MARRY? By Anna Steese Richardson. 12mo. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.40.
Essays addressed to young men and young women.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF PAULINA. By Ellen Wilkins Tompkins. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
A study of modern American life.

VALUE OF THE CLASSICS. Edited by Andrew F. West. 8vo. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $1.50.
A record of addresses delivered at the Conference on Classical Studies in Liberal Education held at Princeton last June.

War Books

THE FIRST CANADIANS IN FRANCE. By F. McKelvey Bell. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.
The chronicle of a military hospital in the war zone.

RUSSIA IN TRANSFORMATION. By Arthur J. Brown. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.
A birdseye view of conditions leading up to the revolution.

THE CHOICE BEFORE US. By G. Lowes Dickinson. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.
A study of conditions after the war.

LEARNING TO FLY IN THE U. S. ARMY. By E. N. Fales. 12mo. New York: McGraw Hill Book Company.
A manual of aviation practice.

A JOURNAL FROM OUR LEGATION IN BELGIUM. By Hugh Gibson. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.
A series of letters written on the spot by the then First Secretary of the American Legation.

THE WAR AND THE JEW. By S. B. Rebold. 12mo. Cincinnati, Ohio: The Standard Publishing Company. 75 cents.
A birdseye view of the world situation and the Jew's place in it.

MY ADVENTURES AS A GERMAN SECRET AGENT. By Horst von der Goltz. 8vo. New York: Robert M. McBride Company. $1.50.
The author, for many years a secret diplomatic agent, tells of German intrigue in this country during the last ten years.

Fiction

OMNIKANDY. By Armistead C. Gordon. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.
A story of Virginia plantation life.

GREAT POSSESSIONS. By David Grayson. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.30.
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WOLF BREED. By Jackson Gregory. 12mo. New York: Robert M. McBride Co. $1.40.
An adventure story of the Northwest.

WITH GOLD AND STEEL. By Cecil Starr Johns. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.
Historical novel of the days of Henry IV. of France.

GUS THE BUS, AND EVELYN THE EXQUISITE CHECKER. By Jack Lait. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.
Humorous stories from the life of the basement restaurant.

MY LITTLE TOWN. By Winifred Kirkland. Pocket size. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.
A Christmas story originally published in the Atlantic Monthly under the title "Christmas in Littleville."

THE BLUE AURA. By Elizabeth York Miller. 12mo. New York: E. J. Clode. $1.35.
A story of Columbina, Pantaleon, and Harlequin in contemporary life.

THE LONDON NIGHTS OF BELSIZE. By Vernon Bendall. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.40.
A detective story.

MISS MILLION'S MAID. By Berta Ruck. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.40.
Humorous story of the entangled love affairs of an heiress and her maid.

THE VENGEANCE OF JEFFERSON GAWNE. By C. A. Seltzer. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35.
A story of the Southwest.

GRACE LORRAINE. By Douglas Sladen. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.40.
The romance of an American millionaire.

MY DOCTOR DOG. By Edward A. Steiner. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $0 cents.
Stories and sketches of the author's boyhood in Eastern Europe.

MY STORY. By F. J. Stimson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.
Purports to be the memoirs of Benedict Arnold.

MISSING. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
A novel of the war.

THE HIGHROAD. By Emma S. Allen. 12mo. New York: The Meriden Press. $1.35.
A story of prohibition.

(Continued on Page 446)

MANY NEW BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS

ONE of the dear, new-old books that is out for the children for the Christmas holidays this year is "The Water Babies," by Charles Kingsley, with eight illustrations in color by Maria L. Kirk, (Lippincott Company, $1.85.) Big people and little people are always glad to see a new edition of this old favorite. The frontispiece shows the "Professor," who has just said that there never was such a thing as a water baby, holding little Tom, whom he has brought up in a hand net, while "Ellie," who stands beside him, cries delightedly: "It is a water baby!" after Tom himself has declared with proper disgust that he is not a Cephalopod, which was the awful thing the Professor called him. Another picture shows Tom a little larger, the prettiest little, rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed, golden-haired darling that the fairies ever carried away for a playmate.

For the very little people there is a jolly book of rhymes, "The Gentlest Giant, and Other Pleasant Persons," by Anna Bird Stewart, with pictures by Dugald Stewart Walker, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25.) It is a nice, intimate book, with little notes here and there through it in which the author tells you things she wants you to know, particularly about what she has written. Mr. Walker has made his pictures all over the pages, just where you might not expect to see them, and in all kinds of colors and black and white, just as you might not expect to see those either. Think of two nice, fat, bright, green pigs at the bottom of one page! Here is one rhyme which is a puzzle any one might wonder about:

ALPHABET.

My mother teaches me at home
To learn my alphabet.
I know it all but W,
And that I cannot get.

Do you suppose you could explain
So I'd be sure to see
Why, when she says, "That's double you,"
It isn't double me?

Every one will like "When Daddy Was a Boy," by Thomas Wood Parry, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.25.) Daddy lived on a Southern farm when he was a boy, and there are many interesting things to tell how he and the other boys cut their initials on the backs of terrapin—that is another name for turtle—and Daddy, after he had grown to be a man, found one terrapin a second time with the initials he had cut on its back twenty years before. Then there is Shep the dog, who brought the sheep home by himself and took grandpa back to find the little lamb that had just been born, and many stories of Daddy's colored mammy and the little pickaninnies he played with.

In these days, when the children of America hear more of the little children of France than they have ever heard before, and are some of them sending over their money to help those who have had such hard times in the war, they will be glad to read a couple of books, translated from the French, by the distinguished French writer Anatole France, illustrated by a well-known French artist, Boutet de Monvel, (Duffield & Co., $2.25 each.) They are large, flat, thin books, "Girls and Boys" and "Our Children," with full-page colored pictures and others in black and white in the text. They are all short stories. One tells of a visit of little French Suzanne to the Louvre, which is the big Paris museum, where she makes a discovery. It was in the department of ancient sculpture, where Suzanne was surprised to find marble gods and goddesses with arms and legs, and even sometimes their heads missing. "Ah, ha!" said Suzanne, "all these are learned gentlemen's dolls, and I see that the gentlemen break their dolls just as the children do."

"All Aboard for Wonderland," is by Helen Ovington Kingsbury, with black and white and colored pictures by Gertrude Alice Kay. (Moffat, Yard & Co., $1.50.) It is a long continuous story which tells of the adventures of Donald and Rose when they start off two days before Christmas for New York to celebrate Donald's ninth birthday. That is interesting enough in itself, for Donald is to buy a wrist watch and there is to be a big birthday cake later, but the children fall asleep on the train, they hear the conductor call "All Aboard for Elephant Isle," and then the "Wonderland" adventures begin.

A book that is sure to be popular with older children is "Mystery Tales for Boys and Girls," brought together by Elva S. Smith:, (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $1.50.) These are long stories, not so often republished but all the best of their kind. The book opens with Edgar Allan Poe's "Gold Bug," the "Haunted House," is by Washington Irving, there is the "Fisherman's Ring," by Selma Lagerlof; Alfred Noyes's "The Admiral's Ghost," and "Aslauga's Knight," by La Motte-Fouque. There are several poems. It is a book of 388 pages. There is a full-page frontispiece, and chapter headings in black and white.

"Heroes of Today" and "Heroines of Service," by Mary R. Parkman, are two volumes from the Century Company, $1.35 each. They are tales of heroes and heroines of later days, many of them still living, men and women who have become worth while through the good they have done in the world, not always in an adventurous form. There is no lack of courage and real heroism in John Muir, the naturalist's, call to a man terrified by an earthquake in the Yosemite, where a large rock has been shaken down in many fragments. "Cheer up," he says. "Smile and clap your hands, now that kind mother earth is trotting us on her knee to amuse us and make us good." Most of the pictures are from photographs. Muir and John Burroughs are shown walking between great trees in the Yosemite. Anna Shaw, Mme. Curie, Mary Antin, and Jane Addams are among the heroines of the book devoted to women.

"Peggy of Roundabout Lane," by Edna Turpin, "pictures by Alice Beard, is a story of the Callahan family and brings in old friends from other books by the same author. Peggy is the best scholar in her class at school, she is certain of winning a prize of $100, which will send her to business college. The story tells how Peggy makes good and uses her brain with her nimble fingers in other than school duties. It is interesting to see how she comes out with the prize and a change in some of her ideas. There is a little sister, Lois, who has originated a delightful family of Wackersons, and the way the Wackersons are done to death by some philanthropic ladies who cover them with flowered paper on Lois's bedroom wall and the way Anne Lewis brings them to life is a delightful bit of the story.

"In Santa Claus's House," by Florence Irwin, illustrated by Nana French Bickford, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.25.) is a 198-page history of the experiences of little Dot. Dot has a hard time until she learns one day about the Santa Claus land, when she starts off to visit the good old saint. There are exciting happenings without end then until she comes back to the city to be a bigger sister to another little girl and begins a happy life ever after. "Tuck-Me-In Stories" (Moffat, Yard & Co., $1.) has delightful pictures, first-class ones of the animal people by Enos B. Comstock, author and artist.

MY 75

MY 75. By Paul Lintier. George H. Doran Company. $1.35.

It is almost impossible to believe that this little classic was written by a boy of 23, a soldier of France. There is no war literature so keenly descriptive and dramatic, unless it be the one exception of the "Wrack of the Storm," by Maeterlinck. The style of "My 75" is mature, dignified, and finished. One not only feels, but fairly hears and sees the great battle of Verdun, the crossing of the Meuse, and the shelling of Marville. The book is splendidly balanced. There is pathos, romance, and history in the proper degree. There is just enough of each to make the work comprehensive. Paul Lintier has that fine combination of delicacy and strength, so characteristic of Balzac, De Musset, and Bordeaux. It is an exceptional book and should live in the hearts of those who love France and in the minds of those who love good literature.

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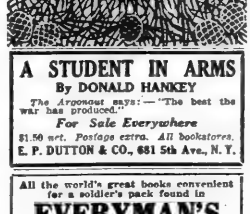

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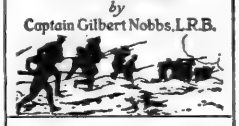

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(Continued from Page 438)

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A story of the Crusades.

KIDDIES. By J. J. Bell. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.
Stories of Scotch and English children.

THE SECOND FIDDLE. By Phyllis Bottome. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.35.
A humorous story of today by the author of "The Dark Tower."

SALUTE TO ADVENTURERS. By John Buchanan. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.
An adventure story of Scotland and Virginia in Colonial days.

A PRINCESS OF MARS. By Edgar Rice Burroughs. 12 mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35.
A story of adventure and romance on the planet Mars.

THE ABANDONED ROOM. By Wadsworth Camp. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.
A mystery story.

BARBARIANS. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.40.
A story of the early years of the great war.

THE HEART OF O HONO SAN. By Elisabeth Cooper. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.75.
A story of Japan.

UNCONQUERED. By Maud Diver. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.
A romance of today, some of the scenes of which are laid in France.

HIS LAST BOW. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.
Some later reminiscences of Sherlock Holmes.

PRIEST OF THE IDEAL. By Stephen Graham. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.60.
The story of a wandering mystic.

LE RUE DU BON DIABLE. By Arthur Sherburne Hardy. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.
A detective story.

THE TWICE AMERICAN. By Eleanor M. Ingram. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.35.
The story of a man who returns to New York after making a fortune in South America.

EXTRICATING OBADIAH. By Joseph C. Lincoln. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
The romance of a Cape Cod cabin boy.

MEMORIES. By Alma Newton. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.
The story of three people who work out their destiny. The scene is laid in New York and the Adirondacks.

A REVERSIBLE SANTA CLAUS. By Meredith Nicholson. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.
A Christmas story.

WHILE SHEPHERDS WATCHED. By Richard Sumerle Maher. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
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VANGUARDS OF THE PLAINS. By Margaret Hill McCarter. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.40
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BEST O' LUCK. By Alexander McClintock. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.
Tells "how a fighting Kentuckian won the thanks of Britain's King."

SOJOURNERS BY THE WAYSIDE. By Muller. 12mo. San Diego, Cal: The Gnostic Press. $1.35.
A mystical story.

A SHEAF OF BLUEBELLS. By Baroness Orczy. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran & Co. $1.35.
A romance of France in the days of Bonaparte.

THE SIN THAT WAS HIS. By Frank L. Packard. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company.
A novel of old Quebec.

A THIN VOLUME. By J. R. Perkins, pocket size. Akron, Ohio: Saalfield Publishing Company. 50 cents
A story of today.

THE LAST MILESTONE. By Emma R. Saylor. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.25.
A story of Southern California.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

STEVEN VETTER.—Kindly inform me of the value of the volume, "A Journal of the Life of Thomas Story: Cont. an Account of his Remarkable Convincement of and embr. the Principles of Truth, as held by the People called Quakers; and also of his Travels and Labors in the Service of the Gospels." Printed by Isaac Thomson, New Philadelphia, in 1761.

This book has brought at auction from $18 to $20.50. Thomas Story spent sixteen years in Pennsylvania. In 1705 he was elected Mayor of Philadelphia, but paid the fine of £20 for declining to serve. He married Anne, daughter of Edward Shippen, first Mayor of Philadelphia in 1701.

Le Grand's "Fabliaux"

U. L. C.—Can you tell me anything about G. L. Way, who in 1796 published a translation of the "Fabliaux" of Le Grand?

Gregory Lewis Way was the second son of Lewis Way. He was born in 1766 and died April 26, 1798. He was a man of culture and gathered a choice collection of books, portions of which were sold at auction at Sotheby's in London in 1885 and 1894. Many of his rarest books are in private libraries in this city. His translation of Le Grand's tales, edited by George Ellis, illustrated with wood cuts by Bewick, first appeared in 1796 in two volumes. There was a later edition in three volumes published in 1815. Copies of the earlier edition are exceedingly rare.

"Human Frailty"

W. L. M.—Will you kindly tell me where the following lines may be found:

The bow well bent and smart the spring
Vice seems already slain.

The lines quoted by our correspondent may be found in the second stanza of "Human Frailty," a poem by William Cowper (1731-1800). It is included in all good editions of Cowper's works and is also printed in Dana's "Household Book of Poetry," and Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse."

Indians of North America

B. F. S.—Please tell me the value of the following: "The Indian Tribes of North America," published by Daniel Rice and James Clarke, Philadelphia, in 1844. The edition is in twenty numbers, unbound, illustrated, and in perfect state of preservation.

This work brings at auction from $40 to $120.

"One, Two, Three"

E. B. C.—Can you kindly tell me who is the author of the following poem and the rest of the verses:

It was an old, old, old, old lady
And a boy that was half-past three,
And the way that they played together
Was beautiful to see.

The poem for which our correspondent asks is "One, Two, Three," by Henry Clay Bunner. It is printed in the "Poems of H. C. Bunner," published by Chas. Scribner's Sons and in "Handbook of Best Readings," by S. H. Clark, which is also published by the Scribners, and in other collections of verse.

London Punch

MYRA WOODRUFF.—I have 115 volumes of the London Punch, dated from the first number, July 1, 1841, to 1880. Can you tell me if they are of any value?

The volumes are worth from $70 to $100. They would probably bring that amount, and perhaps more, at auction.

Will Read a Song

C. A. M.—Will you kindly tell me who said:

Many men will read a song who will not read a sermon.

The quotation given above is probably copied from "The Chant of the Brazen Head," by Winthrop Mackworth Praed. The first stanza of the poem, which is a very long one, is as follows:

I think, whatever mortals crave,
With impotent endeavor,
A wreath, a rank, a throne, a grave—
The world goes round forever;
I think that life is not too long,
And therefore I determine
That many people read a song
Who will not read a sermon.

First Editions of Dickens

H. G.—Would you kindly let me have the value of the following first editions of Dickens: "Dombey and Son," "Christmas Carol," "Little Dorrit"?

"Christmas Carol" fetches at auction from $6 to $23, "Dombey and Son" from $5 to $15, "Little Dorrit" from $5 to $13.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

MABEL HOLLINS CHASE.—In reply to Mrs. J. J. Griffiths in your issue of Sept. 22, I submit the following poem which is doubtless what she desired. I do not know the author.

COMPENSATION

The graves grow thicker, and life's ways grow more bare,
As years on years go by;
Nay, thou hast more green gardens in thy care,
And more stars in thy sky!

Behind, hopes turned to grief, and joys to memories,
Are fading out of sight;
Before, pains changed to peace, and dreams to certainties,
Are glowing in God's light.

Hither come backslidings, defeats, distresses,
Vexing this mortal strife;
Thither go progress, victories, successes,
Crowning immortal life.

Few jubilees, few gladsome, festive hours,
Form landmarks for my way;
But heaven and earth, and saints and friends and flowers,
Are keeping Easter day!

"Music I Heard"

KATHARINE G. McCLINTOCK.—In answer to the appeal of "H. E. W." in THE BOOK REVIEW for Sept. 9, I am sending the following poem, which is by Conrad Aiken:

Music I heard with you was more than music,
And bread I broke with you was more than bread.
Now that I am without you, all is desolate,
All that was once so beautiful is dead.
Your hands once touched this table and this silver,
And I have seen your fingers hold this glass.
These things do not remember you, beloved,
And yet your touch upon them will not pass.
For it was in my heart you moved among them,
And blessed them with your hands and with your eyes.
And in my heart they will remember always;
They knew you once, O beautiful and wise.

Answers to this query have also been received from Catharine R. Alger, Annapolis, Md.; John Alden, Plainfield, N. J.; Edith M. Browning, Cragsmoor, N. Y.; Louise Leslie, Grove Beach, Conn.; Charles Hanson Towne, N. Y.; Miriam Bunny Kaplan, New York; F. W. Fuessenich, Torrington, Conn.; Jean Burgess Ayres, Montclair, N. J.; Daisy M. Shaw, New York; J. D. Chamberlain, Marietta, Ohio; P. B. Goetz, North Evans, N. Y.; Raymond F. Toohey, Cohoes, N. Y.; Marie P. Lederer, Rochester, N. Y.; Jane R. Gorham, Albany, N. Y.; Eva Weller Noble, Hamilton, Ohio; Elizabeth B. Carter, Steubenville, Ohio, and Pauline M. Newman, New York.

"The Little Ghost"

CORNELIA PENFIELD LATHROP.—Perhaps the poem to which "Mrs. E. R. J." refers in THE BOOK REVIEW of Sept. 9 is Theodosia Garrison's "The Little Ghost," as follows:

Last night, through driven mist and beating rain,
One came whose feet had known the path before;
The little Love we buried stood again
And sobbed beside my door.
What could I do, oh, foolish woman heart,
But draw him in and hold him safe and warm?
Why had Death loosed him helpless and apart,
To wander in the storm?
Oh, lips and hands that I had wanted most!
My arms were open! Be it wrong or right,
Who could turn such a lonely little ghost
Adrift into the night.

Somewhat similar is "The Child," by the same poet, which may be found in "The Earth Cry."

"Amazing Grace"

JOHN HINMAN.—In reply to "W." in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 29, for the hymn beginning:

When we've been there ten thousand years

I would say that E. O. Excell, Chicago, has published a book called "Coronation Hymns," in which No. 282 is a hymn of four verses, words by John Newton. The last verse commences with the above line. The title of this hymn is "Amazing Grace." Sixty-five years ago this was a popular hymn with Methodists, often sung at their revivals and camp meetings. I often heard this old hymn—the last one attracted my attention—I learned it, and have never forgotten it.

APPEALS TO READERS

ELIZABETH VAN HOEVENBERG.—Can any of your readers tell me from what poem the following lines are taken:

Christ and the World have different measurements;
While One has said, 'Blessed are the meek,
Who in forgetfulness their assuagement seek,'
The World applauds the coward who runs from an angry word.
Whose craven spirit fears
His Maker's anger less than man's disdainful sneers.

"A Little Hut"

M. J. R. WALKER.—Will some reader kindly tell me the author of the following lines:

A little hut beside a tiny stream
Is all I call my own in this world,
And by the stream a mighty tree
Gives shade to you and me.

Hornung's Poem

EDNA V. HEIDE.—Can any of your readers give me or tell me where I can get a copy of E. W. Hornung's poem, printed some time ago, part of which goes like this:

You cannot die a failure if you win a cross in France!

"Jack Haverly"

HENRY BURT WARE.—Will some reader kindly tell me where I can obtain a copy of the poem, "Jack Haverly," which was written in praise of Haverly, who was known as the "Minstrel King"? It begins:

Jack Haverly, Jack Haverly,
I wonder where you are;
Are your fortunes 'neath Sirius,
Or some other kindlier star?

"Life"

R. J. TAYLOR.—Might I trespass on the kindness of your readers by asking where I could find the complete poems of which the following lines are quoted:

A little love and laughter—
Many tears.

A little sun, a little rain;
And then night creeps across the plain;
Man, unconfessed, yields up the ghost,
And all his hopes and fears
Lie with him in the dust.

Pet of the Settlement

D. L. PASSAVANT.—Could any of your readers advise me where I could secure a little juvenile book, a story published about fifty years ago, called "Allie, the Pet of the Settlement." It is probably some backwoods pioneer tale.

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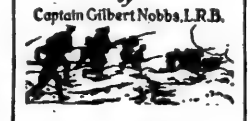

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 434)

marks the passing of youth and the coming of middle age.

This, indeed, is the theme of the book—the realization of a man who had felt and considered himself young, that he is, in truth, middle aged. His name is Edward Heaton, and he is known to every one in the village of Lambton as "Mr. Teddy." Possessed of a good deal of talent, he might have made a name for himself as a painter had it not been for his devotion to his mother. This mother, "Honorable in her own right as the daughter of a peer," is one of those selfish, exacting, illogical women Mr. Benson understands and draws so well. "Under the guise of unselfish ill-health" she devoted "a very ingenious mind to the task of making herself as comfortable as possible," and upon this same task of making her comfortable she kept her son constantly employed. So at 40, when the story opens, Teddy is still a bachelor. There had been a time, some ten years earlier, when he was on the verge of falling in love with Daisy Macdonald. But his mother intervened, and he and Daisy remained merely the best of friends, the leaders of the mild gayeties of the place, and, as the most youthful people there, were regarded by others, as well as by themselves, as really quite young.

And then real youth enters upon the scene in the persons of a boy and a girl, Robin Heaton and Rosemary Paulding. They are exceedingly nice young people, and they behave as prettily as possible to Teddy and Daisy. Only—Rosemary's fresh young voice robs Daisy of her position as leading soprano, and Teddy's skill at games is as nothing compared with Robin's. At first the elder couple know a sort of St. Martin's Summer in the warm sunshine of the others' youth; St. Martin's Summer, however, is not a lengthy season, and presently Teddy comes to see himself symbolized in the old tortoise of his picture which has crept forth to enjoy the Spring. And when he finds happiness at last, it is a quiet, sober kind of happiness, very unlike the radiant ecstasy of Rosemary and Robin.

These four are the principal characters in the simple plot, and each is a real human being. Daisy, the gentle, brave Daisy, with her innocent, pathetic endeavors to make herself attractive to the man she has loved and waited for so long, her small busyness, and her fine courage when it seems as though she were to be left utterly desolate—"the most pitiful of all tragedies would be hers, the tragedy of not being wanted"—is a sweet and lovable woman, and though Teddy is perhaps a bit of a mollycoddle, he is generous and has a sense of humor which wins one's liking. Admirably done, however, as these are, it is Marion Macdonald, Daisy's elder sister, who when the book is closed is the dominating character in the reader's mind. The way she is not so much developed as revealed is one of the best pieces of work that Mr. Benson has ever done. She is rather comic, even grotesque, at first, with her stories of Lady Clementina and Lord William Talbot-Howard, which, having run their course as serials in The Parish Magazine, were brought out "in neat green covers * * * in Spendwell & Co.'s Library of Modern Christian Fiction." Robin and Rosemary and Teddy, too, laughed until they cried over Lady Clementina, until—until the day came when they laughed no more and could only give homage to Marion's "indomitable courage." She had "no pity for herself." All her life she had had two great interests, her writing and the sister to whom she had given "a firm guardianship," and, face to face with the fact that these must both come swiftly to an end, she never quails for a moment, but only increases her devotion to both. All this part of the book is written with a simplicity as artistic as it is moving. They are not to be envied who can read it without a lump in the throat.

"The Tortoise," however, is by no means a sad book. Much of it, indeed, is very funny. Mrs. Heaton, though she must have been a maddening person to live with, is most amusing to read about, and Mrs. Vickary, wife of the vicar of Lambton, who regarded herself as a consummate diplomat, was famous in Lambton for her "musical gifts" and fond of making such remarks as "Strength will be given her," is an obnoxious, malicious, and entertaining busybody. Marion on one occasion routs her completely, to the reader's joy. All this quiet daily life of ordinary, very human "nice people," thrown together constantly, with small pleasures and small quarrels and small interests and small triumphs, is portrayed in Mr. Benson's best style. His latest book is a charming novel.

PRIEST OF THE IDEAL

PRIEST OF THE IDEAL. By Stephen Graham. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company. $1.60 net.

ALTHOUGH he has written a number of books, this is Mr. Stephen Graham's first novel. It is also convincing testimony as to the wisdom he has heretofore shown in refraining from that especial type of literary composition. This present production is a sort of cross between a guidebook and a volume of sermons. Such barely discernible thread of plot as it contains has to do principally with two men—Richard Hampden, an Englishman, and Washington King, an American. When the book opens, Washington King is on his way to England as the representative of a syndicate "of some billions of dollars," formed to buy up the historical buildings and monuments, and so forth—such trifles, for instance, as Durham Cathedral and Shakespeare's birthplace, if not the entire village of Stratford-on-Avon—and transport them to American soil, so that the United States may thereby acquire "the background" it lacks. Because the war is then impoverishing England, and enriching America, he expects to succeed. He has a number of introductions to prominent Englishmen, and among them, one to Richard Hampden, a lay preacher, who wanders around delivering sermons. With Hampden he presently makes a series of trips to Glastonbury Abbey, Holy Isle, Wales, Lincoln, and a number of other places. Hampden, who is the "Priest of the Ideal" of the title, preaches continually and continuously, both in private and in public. Several of his public as well as his private discourses are set down at full length.

He has a friend, Vera Middleton, who is "his spiritual mother and the lover of his soul." She bestows upon him "gentle, faint, unearthly kisses" and feeds him with "celestial manna. * * * For on Christmas Eve God had unsealed her breasts for a sweet spiritual child." Hampden also has a theory that "everything in heaven had two names, one that was of the everyday, the other a mystical name. * * * If you saw in front of you a dead girl with waxen face, bitter red lips, and lovely faded eyes, and could call the name which none knows but God—even you could bring her back." Later he becomes famous as a preacher, but the time is 1916-17, and after a while he is drafted into the army. So he is never able to do the life of Christ which Brother John had asked him to write. The scene of the book is laid throughout, not in Russia, as its author's reputation might have led one to expect, but in England. Many of the English cathedrals and abbeys are described, as Hampden and Washington King take the journey along "our national way of the Cross," and there are several old legends and myths related, with a good deal about St. Cuthbert and St. Columba and the early history of Christianity in England. Some of these descriptions are well done, but the book as a whole is tiresome, and its religious mysticism is more than slightly touched with hysteria. There is not a single character in it who is real for an instant, and while there are a few interesting bits of comment, they are not numerous.

MARCHING MEN

MARCHING MEN. By Sherwood Anderson. The John Lane Company. $1.50 net.

A disappointing book is this new one by Sherwood Anderson. For in the very beginning of it the descriptions of Coal Creek, the miners, and Norman McGregor's hatred alike of the place and of the people, are sufficiently well done to lead the reader to expect a novel of possibly a trifle more than average interest and average merit. Then, some distance further on in the volume, when McGregor first gets his idea of the "Marching Men," hope springs up again; and again comes disappointment.

What little plot the book has revolves about the huge, red-haired Norman McGregor, on whose strength of mind and body the author frequently comments. The latter we of course have to take on hearsay, but so far as the former is concerned neither in speech nor in action does McGregor ever show himself much more than a truculent bully. All the women who see him adore him—first those of Coal Creek, then those of Chicago, to which city he presently goes. The author calls it "one vast gulf of disorder"; McGregor, indeed, sees nothing but squalor and disorder in modern American life, and has an idea that if he can only induce men to march together he can build up in them a species of class and social consciousness. He succeeds in organizing some of the factory and shop hands, so that they march from their work in squads, and makes a number of speeches, but neither he nor the book ever seems to get anywhere in particular. "Marching Men" was apparently written before the outbreak of the war.

AT THE ANGEL'S

THE WAYFARERS AT THE ANGEL'S. By Sara Ware Bassett. The George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

"The Angel's" was not an inn, nor was the name bestowed upon the house because of the angelic character of any one of its inhabitants. The house was a sort of improved and much-built-onto shack in a village on the New England Coast called Wilton. Three men, one old, one middle-aged, and one little more than a boy, lived in the shack. They had repaired it and over the front door placed "the Angel," once the figurehead of a ship. The three were the best of friends, and jogged along together quite comfortably until one of them became desperately ill. Then it was that the woman in the case appeared, and great changes took place at "the Angel's," with of course a love story and a happy ending.

The little tale is slight, but rather pleasant. There are some amusing bits, and only one disagreeable character in the book, all the rest being virtuous to a degree.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

THE first volume in the series of Tolstoy biographies, in the complete edition of his works that has been undertaken by the Tolstoy Society of England, is ready for publication by E. P. Dutton & Co. It includes the first five years of Tolstoy's journal keeping, beginning in 1847, when he was 18 years old, and covering the years until 1852. The Tolstoy Society announces that it will bring out the volumes of the diary, which he kept for sixty-four years, in three series, dealing, respectively, with his Youth, Middle Age, and Old Age. There will be four volumes in the first series, which will be published under the general title "Diaries of His Youth." No portion of these has heretofore been published. The translation is from a copy of the original manuscripts which Tolstoy's widow gave to the Historical Museum in Moscow.

Russell H. Conwell has written a new book, "Observation—Every Man His Own University," in which he shows how every one can acquire the kind of learning necessary for success and happiness by using his faculties in the environment in which he lives and works. The volume is ready for issue by the Harpers.

The International Authors' Association, domiciled at 1,520 Broadway, New York City, announce the undertaking of a "Masterpiece Miniature Library," in which they will issue great works of literary art in small volumes. The first volume, now ready, is Chekhov's story, "Will o' the Wisp," in the translation by E. W. Underwood.

Eugene F. Saxton, who has been for a long time with Doubleday, Page & Co., has joined the editorial staff of the George H. Doran Company.

J. C. Smith's "The Coming" has gone into a second edition. It is pointed out that in this book is made the first definite reference between covers by any English author to the possibility of a "Republic of England," although several of the best known English authors have hinted in newspaper articles at their belief in such a political development.

Two posthumous unfinished novels by Henry James are announced for immediate publication by the Scribners. They will have the titles, "The Ivory Tower" and "The Sense of the Past."

H. C. Dwight, whose "Stamboul Nights" aroused much enthusiasm among lovers of fine literary art, has written another book, to be called "Persian Miniatures," which Doubleday, Page & Co. have just published—a series of word pictures, sketches, and bits of knowledge about Persia, together with some articles on Persian rugs.

Achmed Abdullah, author of "The Blue-Eyed Manchu," which Robert J. Shores will bring out this Fall, is said to be an Afghan Prince. He has written a number of short stories dealing with life in Afghanistan, in the western Himalayas, where he spent his youth. "The Blue-Eyed Manchu," which is his second novel, is a story of international politics, having its setting in China.

A translation by Miss Lucy H. Humphrey of Marcelle Tinayre's story, "La Veillée des Armes," is in train for early publication by E. P. Dutton & Co. The work, which gives in fictional form a graphic picture of the days in Paris immediately preceding the opening of the war, has gone through almost fifty editions in France. In French it has had in this country a steady and very considerable sale.

Guglielmo Ferrero is the author of "A Short History of Rome," which the Putnams announce for publication within a few days. It will be in two volumes, of which the first volume, dealing with the monarchy and the republic, from 754 B. C. to 44 B. C., will appear now, while the second volume, continuing the story until the fall of the Empire of the West, will be brought out at a later time. The leading ideas around which the development centres and the methods of dealing with the subject are said to be the same as those used by the author in his "Greatness and Decline of Rome," although the sketches are shorter and the narrative swifter and more concise.

Captain Ian Hay Beith's new book, "All in It," a continuation of "The First Hundred Thousand," is scheduled for publication on Nov. 3 by the Houghton Mifflin Company. He has spent the Summer at the front and with the Grand Fleet, and it is said that on his lecture tour in the United States, upon which he is just starting, he will talk of the latest developments of the war.

Frederic J. Stimson, at present American Minister to Argentina, is the author of a historical novel entitled "My Story," dealing with the life of Benedict Arnold, which the Scribners announce for immediate publication.

A new volume of nature appreciation and contemplation by Walter Prichard Eaton, entitled "Green Trails and Upland Pastures," will be brought out at once by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Gustavus Myers, whose "History of Tammany Hall," just republished by Boni & Liveright, is said to be a thorn in the flesh of that organization, is in Washington making researches for another historical work.

Harry Herbert Knibbs, whose "Songs of the Outlands" has had a notable success, and whose novels have won attention, will spend the winter in Cambridge, Mass., doing special work at Harvard. He is at work on a new novel to be published early next year.

Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale University is writing a series of ten articles on "The Advance of English Poetry in the Twentieth Century," which are appearing in The Bookman.

In its series of books dealing with the history of the belligerent nations the Oxford University Press, American Branch, announces as now in preparation "A History of Russia in Modern Times," by C. Raymond Beazley, Neville Forbes, and G. A. Birkett.

IN THE AMERICAN LEGATION IN BELGIUM

(Continued from Page 439)

the Belgian counsel for the American Legation, who also tried vainly to save Edith Cavell.

The Germans in Brussels were in a panic. The Belgian crowds were often, Mr. Gibson says, "about as hostile as a pack of children." But with a crowd of terror-stricken—nay, more, hysterical—Teutons on his hands, Mr. Gibson had busy days and nights. He tells his story most modestly, as he tells everything in his book, praising every one's work but his own. But out of his unassuming narrative the hard and self-sacrificing work that the American officials did for the Germans stands out, unforgetably clear. And, it may be added, the patience and kindness of the Belgian Government and civic guard does, too.

And in this long and absorbing record of early war days there is much to clear up perplexities and to give us new facts and new light on old knowledge. The proclamations and activities of the Government to prevent any depredations or indiscretions by possible franca-tireurs, the reception by Belgium of the German ultimatum and the declaration of war, the coming of the Germans to Brussels and the following of the well-organized martial entry by appalling administrative confusion, the facts and the "explanations" of the destruction of Louvain and the shooting of civilians—these are only a few of the things that we shall know better for Mr. Gibson's first-hand recital of it all. This is, we may add, by no means a "neutral" book; it nothing else were written about them, this record alone would condemn the Germans in Belgium—by their lies, their cruelties, their broken promises, their wanton, shameless vandalisms, their almost incredible audacities and stupidities.

There is one little story of some Americans—Mr. Gibson among them—in wrecked and looted Louvain:

> One of our party pulled his kodak from his pocket and inquired of our guardian in English: "May I take a picture?"
>
> His intent evidently escaped the German, who answered cordially:
>
> "Certainly, go ahead. You will find some beautiful things over there on the corner in the house they are getting ready to burn."
>
> We kept our faces under control, and he was too much occupied with his other troubles to notice that we did not avail ourselves of his kind permission to join in the pillage.

And there is the record of how, after promising that Mr. Whitlock's official telegrams to Washington should be sent, after the occupation, over the only available wire, the German General in charge explained his delay with the calm statement that he had found it necessary to "rewrite" the messages, and that in this rewritten state he was about to send them to Washington over the American Minister's signature! Mr. Gibson, at that point, almost tore up the General's office. But he got his telegrams back and took them, on a thrilling journey, to Antwerp to send them himself!

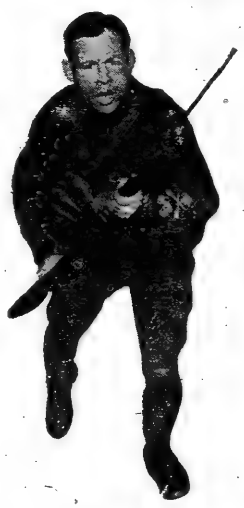
And in telling of all these things there is a vigorous American quality that can only be called breeziness. Early in the war there was a rumor that a wireless apparatus had been set by resident Germans on the roof of the German Legation, of which Mr. Gibson was in official charge. The Belgian Minister of Justice called at the American Legation to ask the beginning of the correct legal process of investigation. Says Mr. Gibbon:

> In our own artless little American way we suggested that it might be simpler to go straight over and find out how much there was to the report.

They all—to finish the story—went over and looked, and found that the rumor was groundless. But the temptation is irresistible to call atfention to the "artless American way" in which Mr. Gibson has written his book. Simple, vivid, concrete, informative, it is, to repeat, a book that every American ought to read.

Sergeant Arthur Guy

EMPEY



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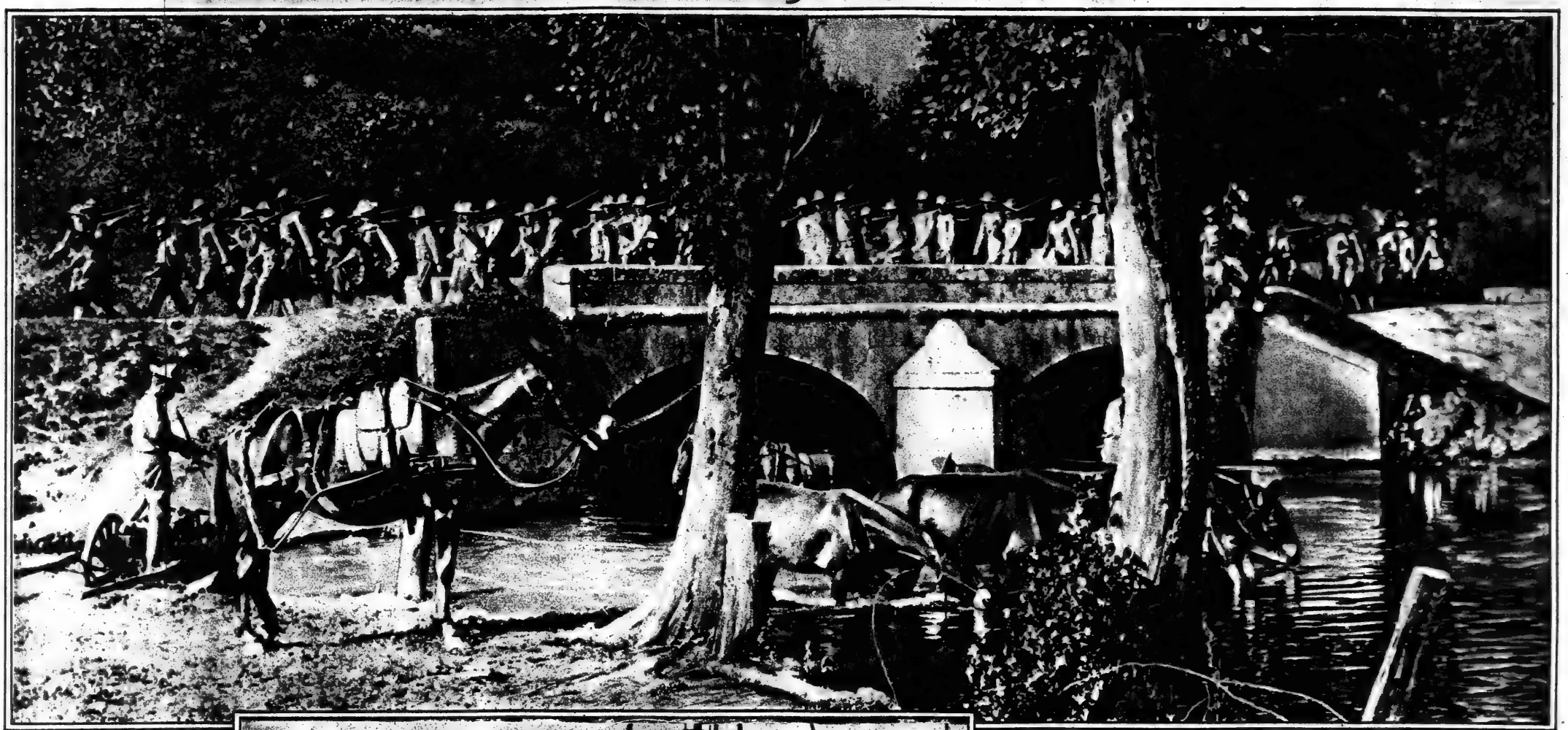
In Two Parts: Part 5

The New York Times

Sunday,
October 28, 1917



REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE PASSING OVER AN ANCIENT HISTORIC BRIDGE, DATING FROM THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, OVER WHICH THE TROOPS OF CHARLES THE BOLD PURSUED THE ARMY OF LOUIS XI.
(© International Film Service.)

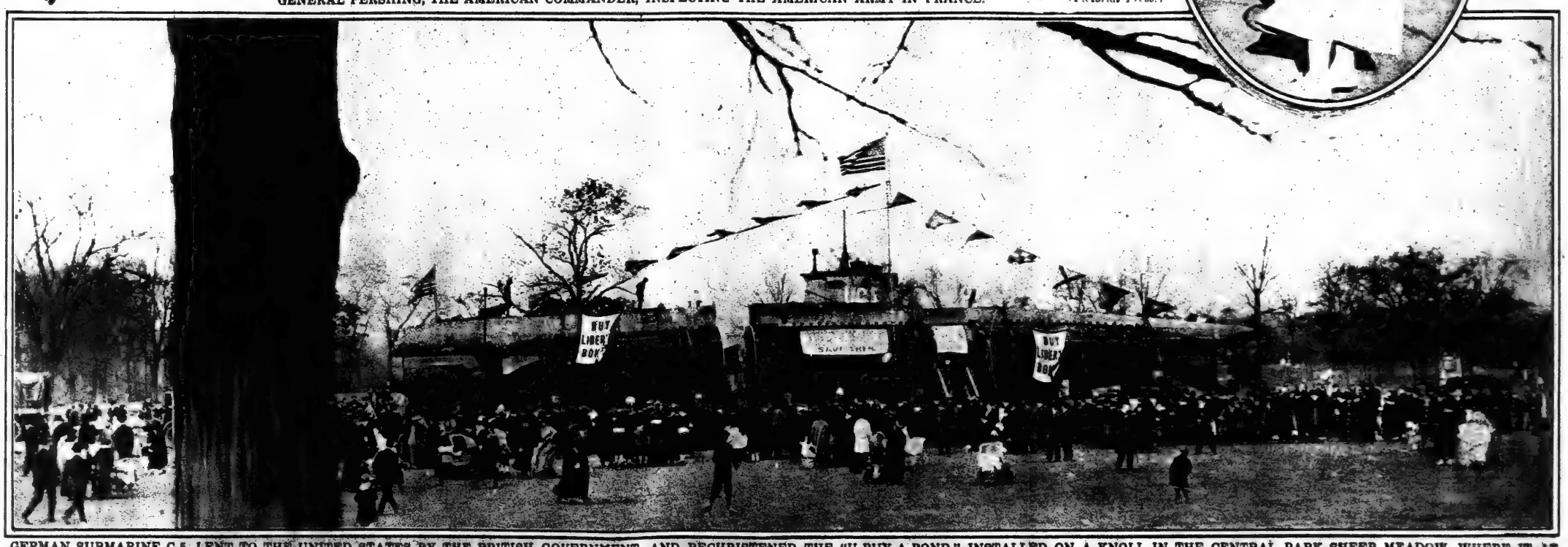
BRITISH "TANK," FRESH FROM ACTIVE SERVICE ON THE MUDDY BATTLEFIELDS OF FLANDERS, REACHES NEW YORK TO TAKE ITS PLACE BESIDE THE GERMAN U-BOAT IN CENTRAL PARK.
(© International Film Service.)

THE HIGHEST FRENCH CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICIALS VIEWING THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE MARCHING PAST THEM.
Standing Together in Front, Left to Right, Are: General Pershing, American Commander; President Poincare, and Premier Painleve. Behind Them Are: General Petain, Speaking with a French Officer, and Members of the Staffs of General Pershing and Himself.
(Pictorial Press.)

NEWEST LONDON REINFORCED CONCRETE BOMBPROOF, ERECTED IN LONDON BACKYARDS AS A REFUGE FOR THE PEOPLE AGAINST GERMAN AIR RAIDERS.
From a British Official Photograph.
(© U. & U.)

PRESIDENT POINCARE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, PREMIER PAINLEVE, GENERAL PETAIN, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMIES, AND GENERAL PERSHING, THE AMERICAN COMMANDER, INSPECTING THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE. (Pictorial Press.)

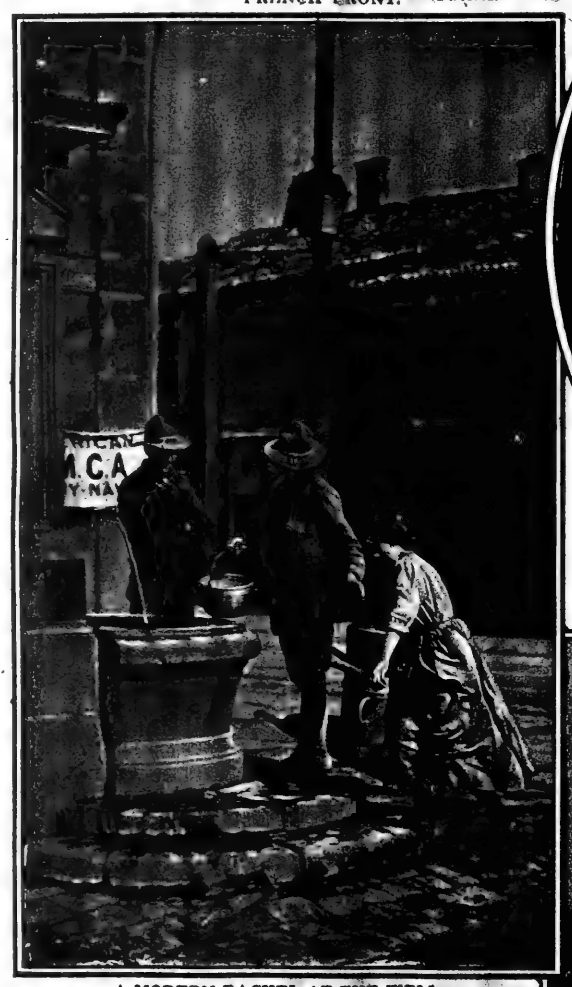
QUEEN VICTORIA OF SPAIN PLAYING TENNIS AT SANTANDER.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



GERMAN SUBMARINE C-5, LENT TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, AND RECHRISTENED THE "U-BUY-A-BOND," INSTALLED ON A KNOLL IN THE CENTRAL PARK SHEEP MEADOW, WHERE IT AT ONCE BECAME A RALLYING POINT FOR THE SALE OF THE SECOND LIBERTY BONDS. (Times Photo Service.)

The New York Times

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III. OF ITALY AND PRESIDENT POINCARE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, REVIEWING FRENCH TROOPS AT NOYON DURING THE KING'S RECENT VISIT TO THE FRENCH FRONT. (Pictorial Press.)



A MODERN RACHEL AT THE WELL.
An Idyllic Scene in Front of the American Y. M. C. A. Branch In a Village Behind the French Front.
(Pictorial Press.)

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL DECORATING GENERAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMIES. (Pictorial Press.)

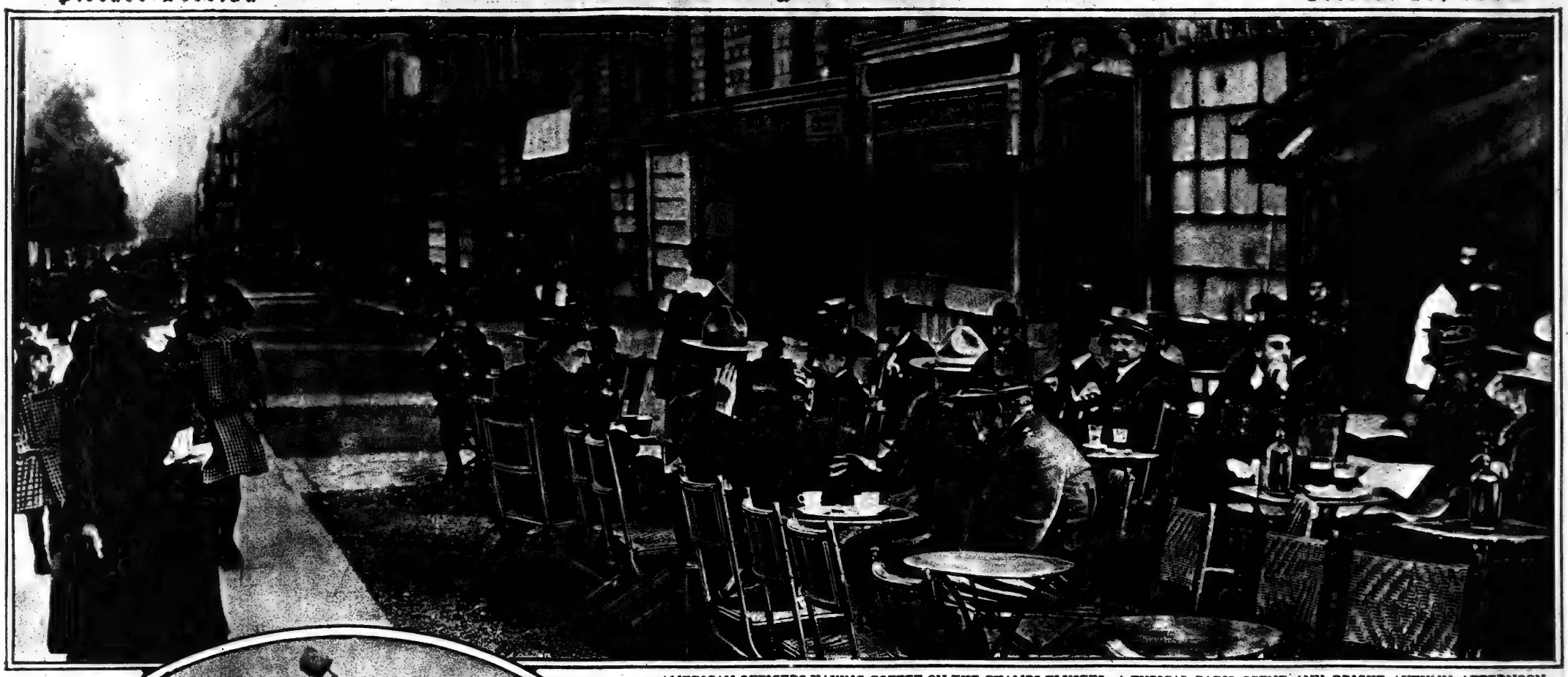
THE KING OF ITALY AND PRESIDENT POINCARE RECEIVED BY THE CITIZENS OF WESSERLING, ALSACE, ON THE KING'S ENTRANCE UPON RECAPTURED FRENCH SOIL. (Pictorial Press.)

THE SOLE REMAINING RELIC OF BOELKE, THE GERMAN FLYING MAN.
It Is a Piece of Canvas Cut from His Machine, Showing Upon It Forty-five Crosses, One for Each of the Allies' Machines Brought Down by Him.
(© International Film Service.)

THE ITALIAN RULER PINNING THE ITALIAN MILITARY CROSS ON THE FLAG OF THE THIRD FRENCH ZOUAVES, OF WHICH HE IS HONORARY COLONEL, HERE PRESENTED TO HIM FOR THAT PURPOSE BY GENERAL MACMAHON, DUKE OF MAGENTA. (Pictorial Press.)

AMERICANS IN FRANCE AT TARGET PRACTICE WITH AUTOMATIC PISTOLS. (Pictorial Press.)

AMERICAN RED CROSS NURSES IN THE LIVING ROOM OF THEIR PORTABLE HUT BEHIND THE BELGIAN LINES. (Pictorial Press.)



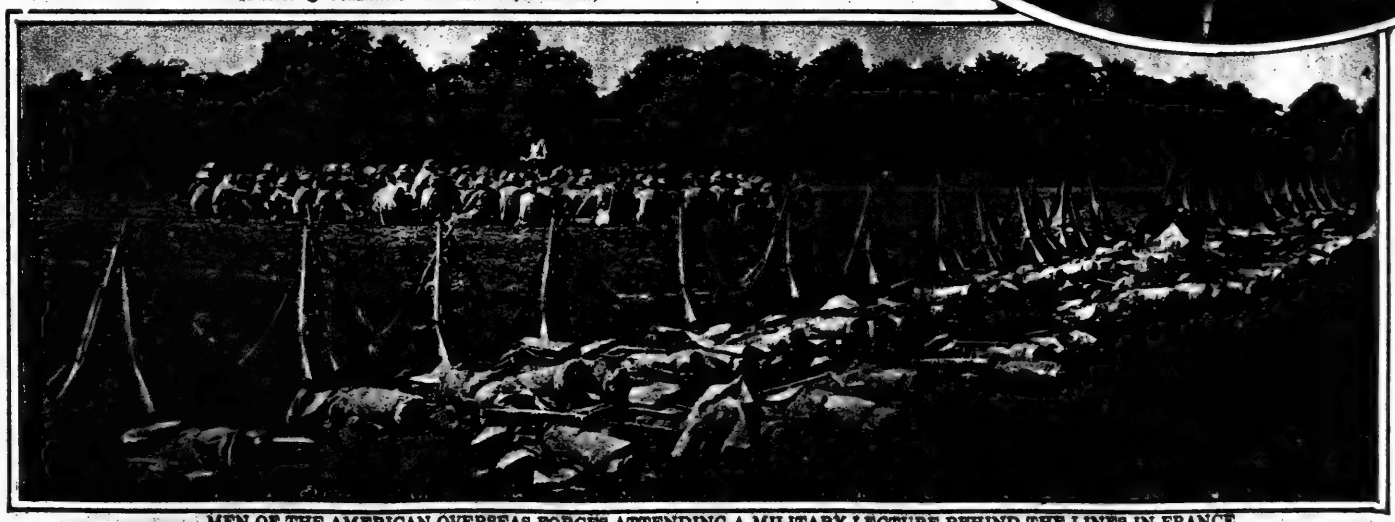
AMERICAN OFFICERS HAVING COFFEE ON THE CHAMPS ELYSEES—A TYPICAL PARIS SCENE ANY BRIGHT AUTUMN AFTERNOON.
(© International Film Services.)

AMERICANS IN FRANCE AT BAYONET DRILL OVER HURDLES.
From an American Official Photograph.

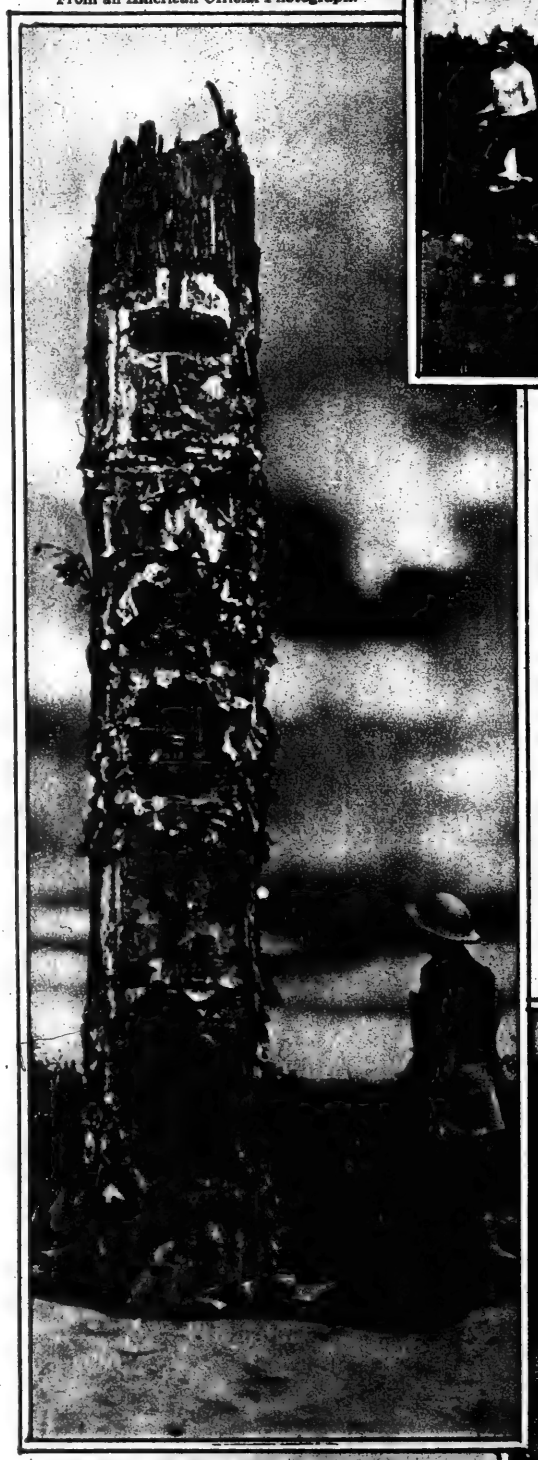
BOMBERS OF THE AMERICAN OVERSEAS FORCES ADVANCING FROM TRENCH TO TRENCH THROUGH BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AS A PART OF THEIR TRAINING.

READY FOR "THE COCK FIGHT"—A FORM OF PHYSICAL TRAINING IN DAILY USE AMONG THE AMERICANS IN FRANCE.
(Photos © Committee on Public Information.)

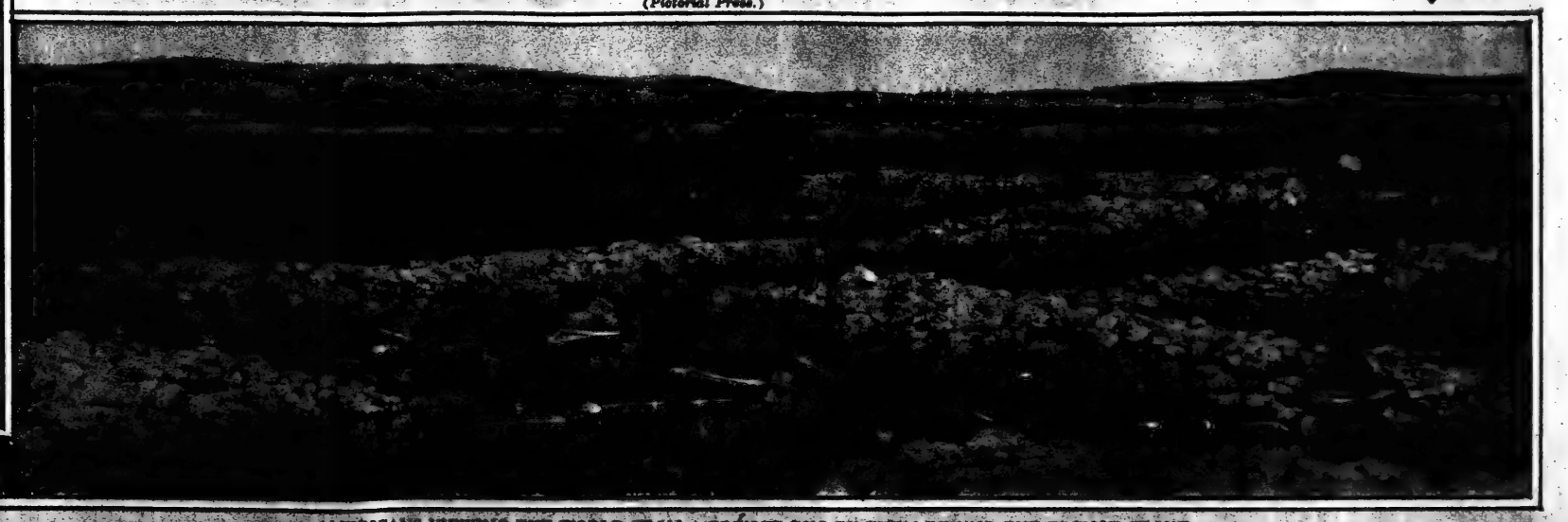
COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT COOPER'S HEALTH FARM, WHERE HE ANNOUNCED HE HAD LOST 14 POUNDS AND, AT THE SAME TIME, THAT SINCE BEFORE HE LEFT THE WHITE HOUSE HE HAS BEEN TOTALLY BLIND IN THE LEFT EYE.
In the group, left to right, are "Jack" Cooper, Col. Roosevelt, Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, and Warren Barbour, former amateur champion heavyweight pugilist of America, called by Colonel Roosevelt "the best man I ever saw except John L. Sullivan."
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



MEN OF THE AMERICAN OVERSEAS FORCES ATTENDING A MILITARY LECTURE BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE.
(Pictorial Press.)



A GERMAN OBSERVATION POST, CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE HOLLOW OF A SHELL-BROKEN TREE, LEFT STANDING ON GROUND CAPTURED BY THE CANADIANS.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



AMERICANS VIEWING THE WORLD FROM A TRENCH DUG BY THEM BEHIND THE FRENCH FRONT.

(Pictorial Press.)

AMERICAN SOLDIERS BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE HELPING A FRENCH FARMER WITH HIS HARVEST.

PRESIDENT WILSON, Under the Guidance of L. D. Horning of the Automotive Products Section of the Council of National Defense, Inspecting the New U. S. Army Automobile Trucks.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)

BRITISH WATER CARRIERS GOING FORWARD TO THE FIRING LINES ON THE WEST FRONT.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

MISS ELSIE CALDER, Daughter of United States Senator and Mrs. William M. Calder, Who, as Chairman of the Brooklyn Comforts Committee, Has Superintended the Supply of 8,000 Sweaters to Brooklyn and Long Island Men in the American Armies.
(© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE HAVING THEIR DAILY BASEBALL GAME, WITH THOUSANDS OF REAL AMERICAN FANS IN KHAKI ON THE SIDE LINES.

(© International Film Service.)

MRS. HERBERT C. HOOVER, Wife of the National Food Administrator, Visits New York to Speak in Support of the Food Saving Campaign.
(© Paul Thompson.)

MRS. FERDINAND BLUMENTHAL
Of New York and Paris, Whose Engagement to the Duke of Montmorency, Now a Captain on the General Staff of the French Army, Has Been Announced.

MME. PAQUIN, PARIS COUTURIERE, WEARING ONE OF HER OWN COSTUMES, OUT FOR A WALK IN THE BOIS WITH HER SOLDIER HUSBAND.
(© International Film Service.)

GERMAN PRISONERS, CAPTURED BEFORE VERDUN, MARCHING OFF UNDER FRENCH GUARD TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS BEHIND THE LINES. (© International Film Service.)

KING NICHOLAS I. OF MONTENEGRO, NOW IN EXILE IN FRANCE.
From a Recent Photograph Just Received in This Country.
(© International Film Service.)

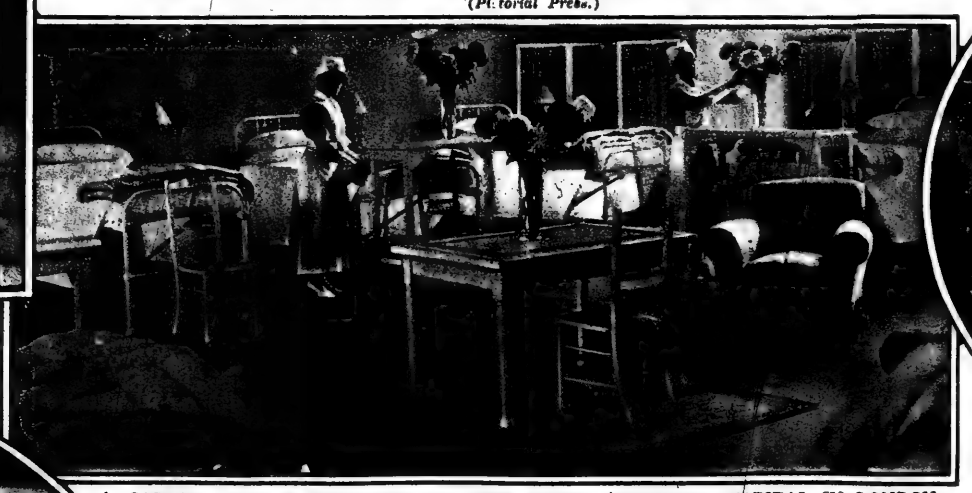
GENERAL DJAFER PASHA,
Commander of the New Arabian Armies, Now United with the Allies, Standing with Lieutenant Lamotte of the French Army in Front of the Arabian Military Headquarters, to Which Lieutenant Lamotte Has Been Assigned. (Pictorial Press.)

(Pictorial Press.)

NEWEST FLAG TO APPEAR ON THE WORLD'S POLITICAL HORIZON.
It Is the Standard of the New-Born Kingdom of Arabia, Recently Proclaimed by King Hedjas, the Arabian People Having Declared Their Independence of Turkey After a Lapse of 400 Years of Subjection.

MAJOR WILLIAM A. BISHOP,
British Royal Flying Corps, Canada's Premier Flier, Winner of the Victoria Cross, D. S. O., and Other Honors, with the Record of 110 Air Battles and 47 German Airplanes Destroyed, Leaving the Church in Toronto with His Bride, Formerly Miss Margaret Eaton Burden, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Burden of Toronto. (Illustrated Bureau.)

ISSAD PASHA, COMMANDER OF THE ALBANIAN ARMY, NOW ALLIED WITH THE SERBIANS AND GREEKS, AND OFFICERS OF THE SERBIAN ARMY IN GREECE, ASSEMBLED AT SALONIKI FOR THE BESTOWAL OF DECORATIONS RECENTLY AWARDED TO OFFICERS AND MEN.
(Pictorial Press.)

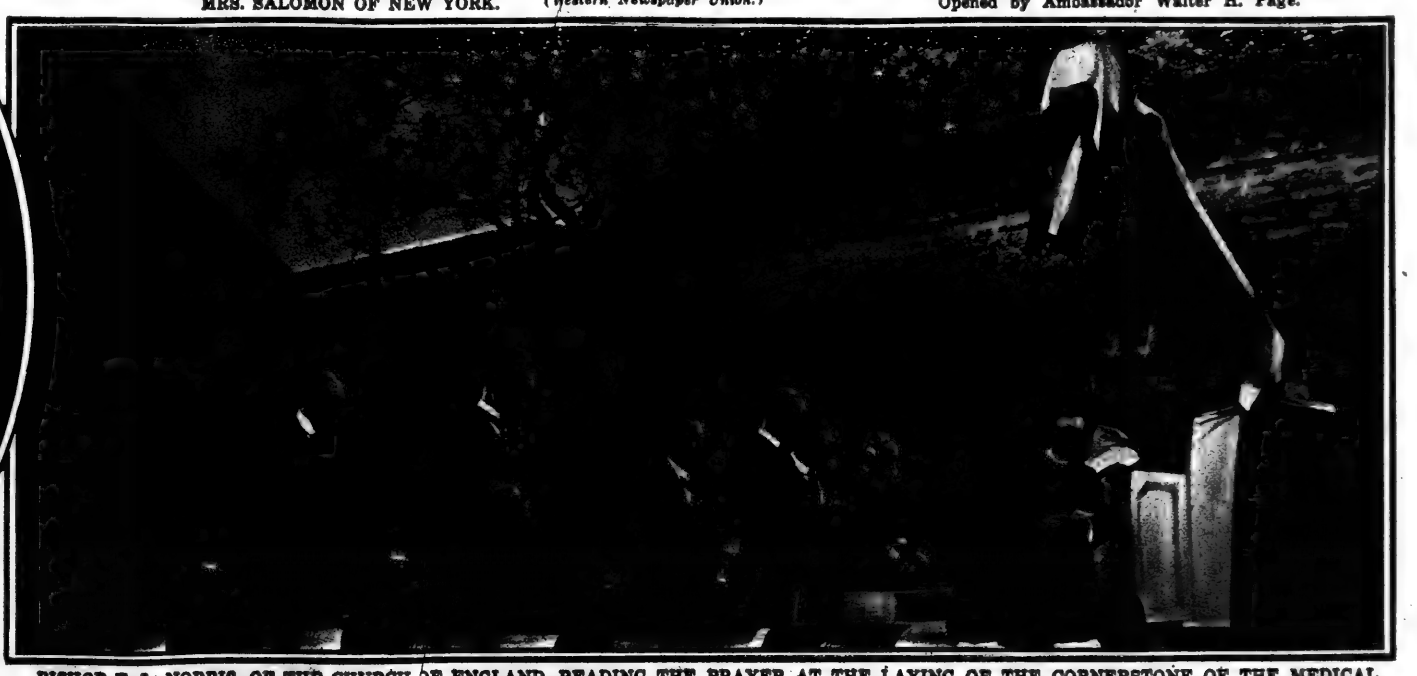


A CORNER IN THE FIRST WARD IN THE NEW ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL IN LONDON FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICERS, THE GIFT OF MR. AND MRS. SALOMON OF NEW YORK. (Western Newspaper Union.)

(Western Newspaper Union.)

ST. KATHERINE'S LODGE, Regents Park, London, a New Orthopedic Hospital for American and British Officers, Given by Mr. and Mrs. William Salomon of New York, and Formally Opened by Ambassador Walter H. Page.

M. JUSTIN GODART, FRENCH RED CROSS COMMISSIONER, CHATTING WITH PRINCESS NARISHKINE BEFORE THE NARISHKINE HOSPITAL FOUNDED BY HER NEAR SALONIKI. (Pictorial Press.)

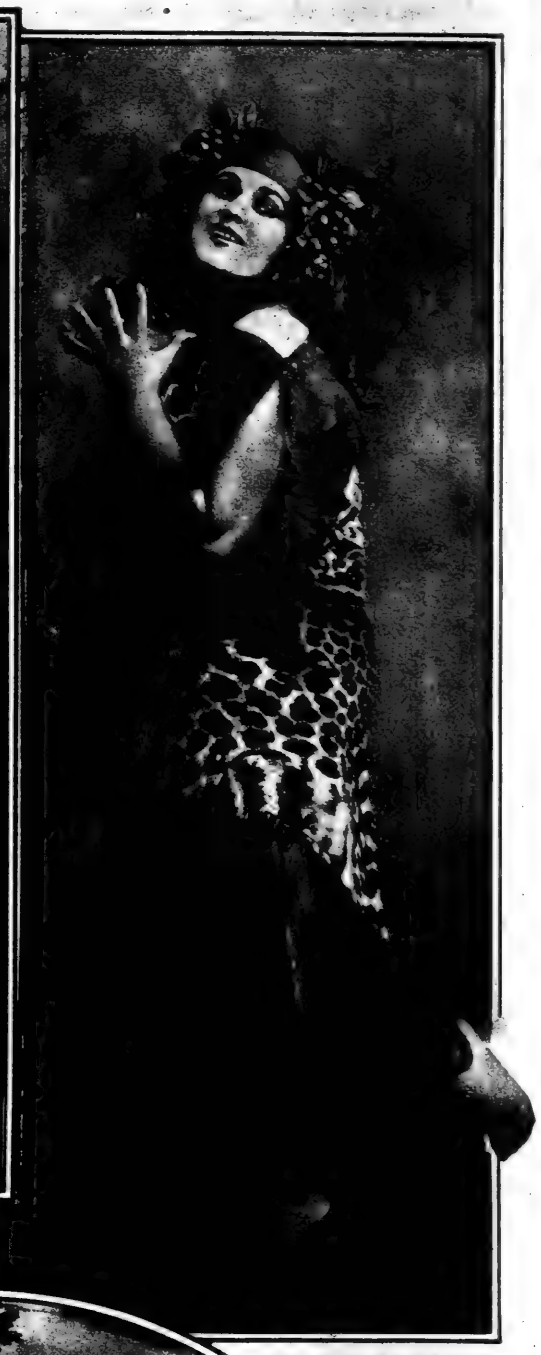


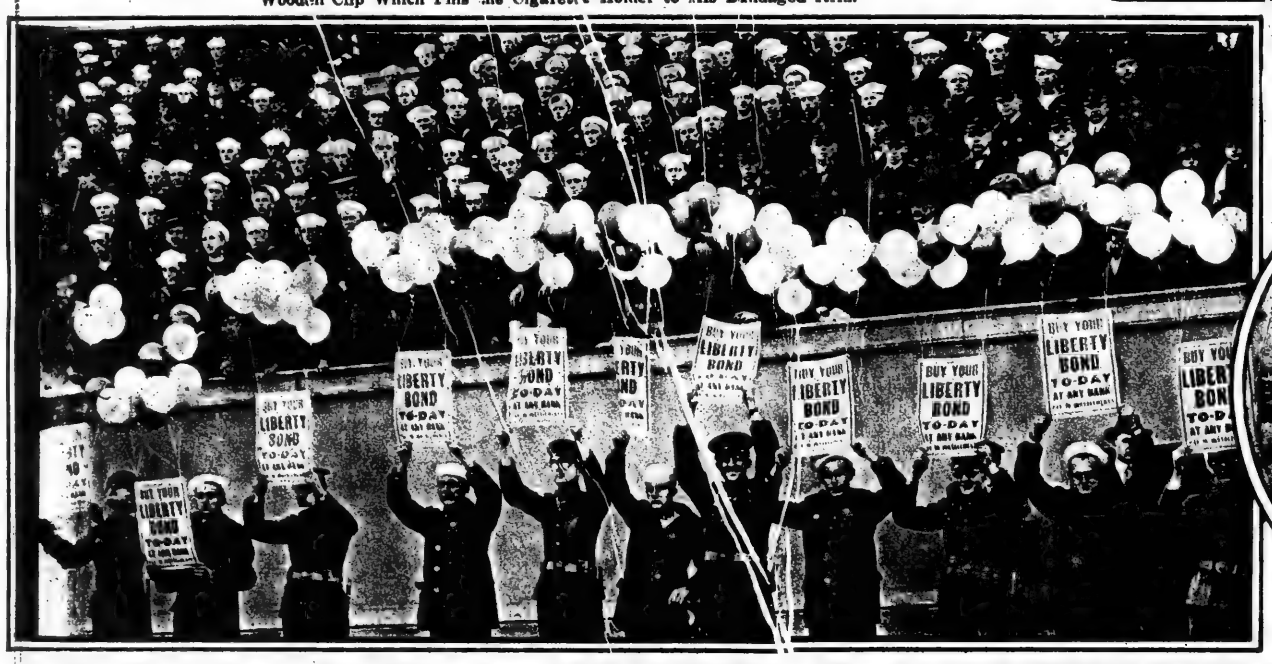
BISHOP F. L. NORRIS, OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, READING THE PRAYER AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION AT PEKING, CHINA, ON SEPT. 24.
Behind Bishop Norris, Right to Left, Are: Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander in Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet; Beilby Alston, British Charge d'Affaires at Peking; Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China; Fan Yuen-lien, Chinese Minister of Education; Colonel Frank Billings, Chief of the American Red Cross Commission to Russia; Dr. Franklin C. MacLean, Head of the New Medical School, and Roger S. Greene, Director of the Rockefeller Foundation Work in China.

HORATIO BOTTOMLEY, M. P., EDITOR AND "LAY LAWYER," TALKING WITH A WOUNDED CANADIAN SOLDIER BEFORE A DRESSING STATION BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE.
Though the Canadian Has Lost One Arm and the Other Is Badly Wounded He Is Able to Handle His Cigarette, Thanks to a Wooden Clip Which Pins the Cigarette Holder to His Bandaged Arm.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

MISS ANNA MALONEY,
First New York Woman Subway Guard, Releasing a Man for the War.
(Times Photo Service.)





SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, AT THE HARVARD-MAINE FIELD ARTILLERY GAME IN THE HARVARD STADIUM, RELEASING BALLOONS ADVERTISING THE SECOND LIBERTY BONDS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

SENORITA TORTOLA VALENCIA, SPANISH DANCER, IN "MISS 1917," COMING TO THE CENTURY THEATRE.

CANADIANS USING A NEW TYPE OF MOTOR TRAIN ON NARROW GAUGE RAILS FOR BRINGING IN WOUNDED MEN FROM THE LENS BATTLEFIELD TO A HOSPITAL BEHIND THE LINES.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)

GLADYS WYNNE AND AMY PICARD, IN "THE TORCHES," AT THE BIJOU THEATRE.
(White.)

FUMBLE BY HARVARD IN THEIR WINNING RED CROSS GAME AT CAMBRIDGE, THE FIRST OF THE SEASON, AGAINST THE MAINE FIELD ARTILLERY LEAVES THE BALL UNCLAIMED IN MIDAIR.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

CANAPARY, COLUMBIA RIGHT HALF BACK, BREAKING THROUGH A GAP IN UNION COLLEGE LINE AT THE OPENING FOOTBALL GAME OF THE SEASON ON SOUTH FIELD, WON BY COLUMBIA, 10 TO 0.
(Wilson Lovick.)

JOHN MASON AND EILEEN HUBAN IN "ON WITH THE DANCE," COMING TO THE REPUBLIC THEATRE.
(White.)

Lillian Russell's OWN

SMOOTHOUT CREAM

It Velvetizes the Skin

"Youth rises up triumphant in the most neglected skin after a few refreshing treatments with my own *Smoothout* Cream. Clogged pores are cleansed, irritations allayed, and the skin smoothed by this soothing refreshing cream which liquefies as soon as it touches the face.

"Pat my *Smoothout* Cream into your cheeks and neck. It brings the blood to the surface, tones the tissues, refines the pores and restores to your face muscles the youthful elasticity necessary to smooth firm cheeks. *Smoothout* fortifies the skin against the wind and sun.

"Try a complexion bath of *Smoothout* Cream—you'll discover a new thrill and you'll make *Smoothout* a daily habit."

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If you cannot buy *Smoothout* at your dealer's write to me at 2160B Broadway, New York, and send his name. I will forward you, gratis, my book of Beauty Secrets.

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New York City. Lillian Russell

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Barnett Brothers	Liggett's-Riker-Hegeman Stores	Maison Maurice
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Franklin Simon & Co.	James McCreery & Co.	Stern Brothers
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A dull, sallow, lifeless complexion has several causes. Whatever the cause in *your* case, your skin needs *stimulating*. The following treatment is the most effective you can use.

Just before retiring wash your face and neck with plenty of Woodbury's Facial Soap and hot water. If your skin has been badly neglected, rub a generous lather thoroughly into the pores, using an upward and outward motion, until the skin feels somewhat sensitive. After this, rinse well in warm, then in cold water. Then rub your skin for five minutes with a lump of ice and dry carefully.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is the work of an authority on the skin and its needs.

This treatment with it cleanses the pores, brings the blood to the face and stimulates the fine muscular fibers of the skin. You can feel the difference the first time you use it—a promise of that lovelier complexion which the steady use of Woodbury's always brings.

A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. The booklet, "A skin you love to touch," which gives a list of skin troubles and the treatment suited to each, comes with every cake. Send today to The Andrew Jergens Co., 5,112 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you live in Canada address The Andrew Jergens Co., Ltd., 5,112 Sherbrooke Street, Perth, Ontario.

When you rub D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream on your face or hands, you can be sure that your skin is receiving just what it needs to make it look its best. For nearly thirty years it has been treasured by women whose social standing and beauty demand good appearance, winning personality, refinement, charm.

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A rough, blotchy, discolored skin is a social handicap—so is a dull, sallow complexion. Why endure either when D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream provides a ready and sure relief—a promise of better looks, of social hopes fulfilled? Particularly soothing and cooling after long motor rides, outings, shopping, etc.

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FOR three-quarters of a century Cheney Brothers have lived with, and worked with, their higher-paid contented craftsmen in the beautiful hills of Connecticut.

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They are contented artists in love with life and their work. They are encouraged to satisfy their high ideals. They are proud of CHENEY SILKS and their latest great achievement—ZANTINE designs.

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ZANTINE patterns are all-becoming—to blonde or brunette, to the slender or plump figure—and their lavish, pastel shadings do not vary in artificial light.

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The Motrola is a small electric motor attached to the outside of your phonograph in place of your winding handle. It does the winding automatically and insures perfect time and tone for all selections. The Motrola is applied to old or new machines of any size or make.

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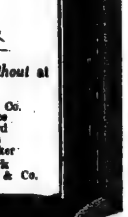

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Very fine Vicuna wool pull-over Sweater with sash and two pockets. Finely fashioned and hand finished. In navy, light sage, dark sage, brown, tan, light gray, khaki and black.

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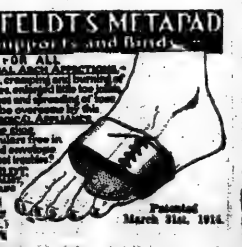

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With it, mouth breathing and snoring are impossible.

One month's wear will reduce your double chin and stop mouth breathing habit.

A light, durable, washable appliance. Comes in large, medium, small and children's sizes. Silk, $4.50; Wash, $2.50; Linen, $2.50; Cotton, $1.50.

Write for our interesting booklet, "Health and Facial Beauty." It will be mailed you without charge.

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An extremely smart Oxford priced considerably higher elsewhere. Patent leather, turned sole, Louis XV. heel $6.50
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NO RUBBER
The Ideal Support for VARICOSE VEINS, SWOLLEN LIMBS, SANITARY, WASHABLE, ADJUSTABLE; laces like a legging.

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YOU don't have to be a farmer to raise fruit, and it doesn't require several acres of land. The backyard shown in this photograph is small, but the owner has, none the less, carried out three kinds of gardening—flower, vegetable, and fruit, and that means the greatest yield in color, beauty, fragrance, happiness, health, fun, and good things to eat, that money can bring. You are wilfully throwing away the best that life has to offer if you are ignoring this opportunity. NOW is the time to act. We'll show you how. Phone us *tomorrow*, or write *today*. (Ask for our special offers.)

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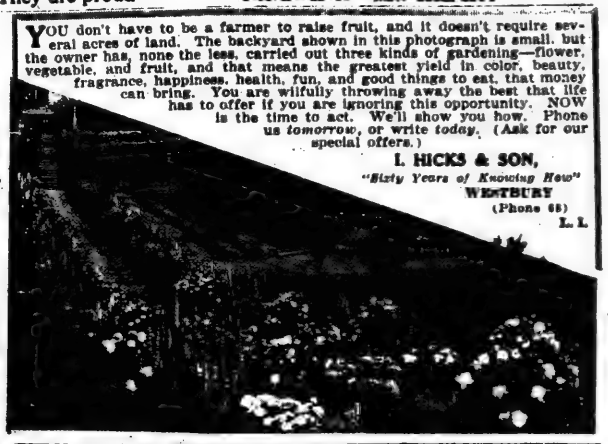


"The cleverest little bride in the world"

THAT is what this young husband says over his steaming pancakes.

He asks: "How did you get such a wonderful cook—from the South? Surely only the old-time cooks of the South know how to make pancakes like these!"

But the little bride smiles—she knows that Cook is no genius. She knows that she is "a clever little bride" only because she is wise enough always to order Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour!

Thousands and thousands of other little brides started housekeeping with Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour. They used it first because it was so easy to make pancakes, so easy to have them always a success. They are still using Aunt Jemima because the family likes the flavor so much better than that of any other pancakes. Today Aunt Jemima pancakes are so popular, so universally enjoyed that last season alone 60 million Aunt Jemima breakfasts were served.

Why they taste so much better

The Aunt Jemima flavor is due to a special formula—an old recipe, famous, long tested and impossible for any home cook to duplicate.

You could not buy the ingredients separately. Each ingredient is especially selected with the experience, the study of years behind it. Each is especially prepared to make perfect pancakes. And the ingredients are blended with skill and accuracy in a scientific laboratory.

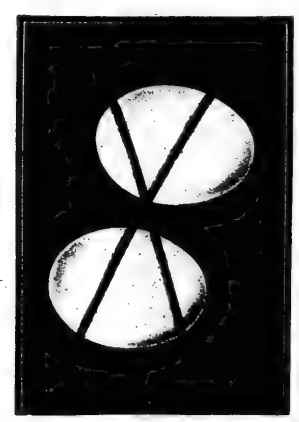
Even the milk is mixed right in the flour. The Aunt Jemima people go to great trouble and expense to evaporate the moisture from sweet milk and blend it carefully with the other ingredients. Though you add nothing but water, your cakes have the full, rich flavor that only sweet milk can give.

It is the special formula, the special ingredients that give Aunt Jemima pancakes their remarkable flavor.

These pancakes are perfect every time

Never again need you be disappointed in your pancakes. They can be perfect every time. With Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour failure is impossible. All you have to do is to measure out the flour and mix in the water. Nothing could be easier. Nothing could be so certain of success! With Aunt Jemima you can have pancakes that are appetizing and delicious, each morning you serve them.

The milk is already in it



So rich you need add no eggs

Just add water—and your cakes have wonderful flavor

A wonderful saving in time—and money

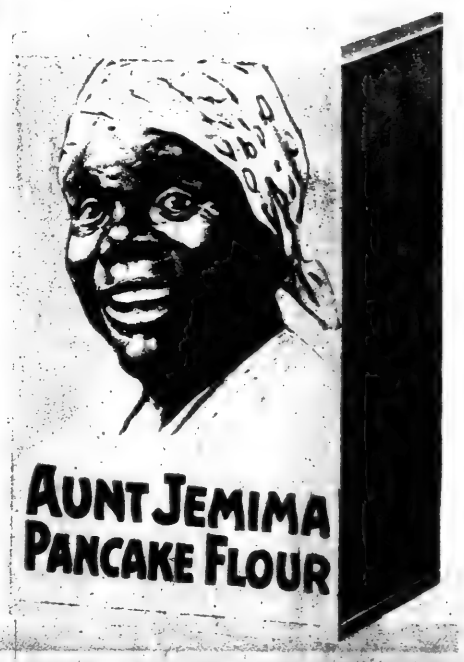
You can get an Aunt Jemima breakfast in a jiffy. Just add water and your batter is ready for the hot griddle. By the time your coffee is made the delicious Aunt Jemima pancakes can be steaming on the table.

And what an inexpensive meal! You can serve this wonderfully delicious breakfast for less than 3c a person. Contrast this with the price of meat or eggs and you will see one reason why women served Aunt Jemima breakfasts 60 million times last year.

Take advantage of the experience of this little bride and of thousands of other women. Order either Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour or Aunt Jemima Buckwheat Flour. Serve the pancakes that have the flavor your husband will praise morning after morning.

How to get the jolly rag dolls

Send one Aunt Jemima box top (either Pancake or Buckwheat Flour) with only 4c in stamps and get one of the famous Aunt Jemima Rag Dolls. Or for 4 tops and only 16c you can get the whole jolly family. Aunt Jemima and Uncle Mose, each 15 inches tall, and the two cunning pickaninnies, Diana and Wade Davis, each 12 inches tall, all come in bright colors ready to cut and stuff. They have made thousands of other children happy. Your child will love them, too. Start now to save the box tops. Send to Aunt Jemima Mills Company, St. Joseph, Missouri. Also makers of Red Top, Royal No. 10 and Fiddle and Bow Flour.



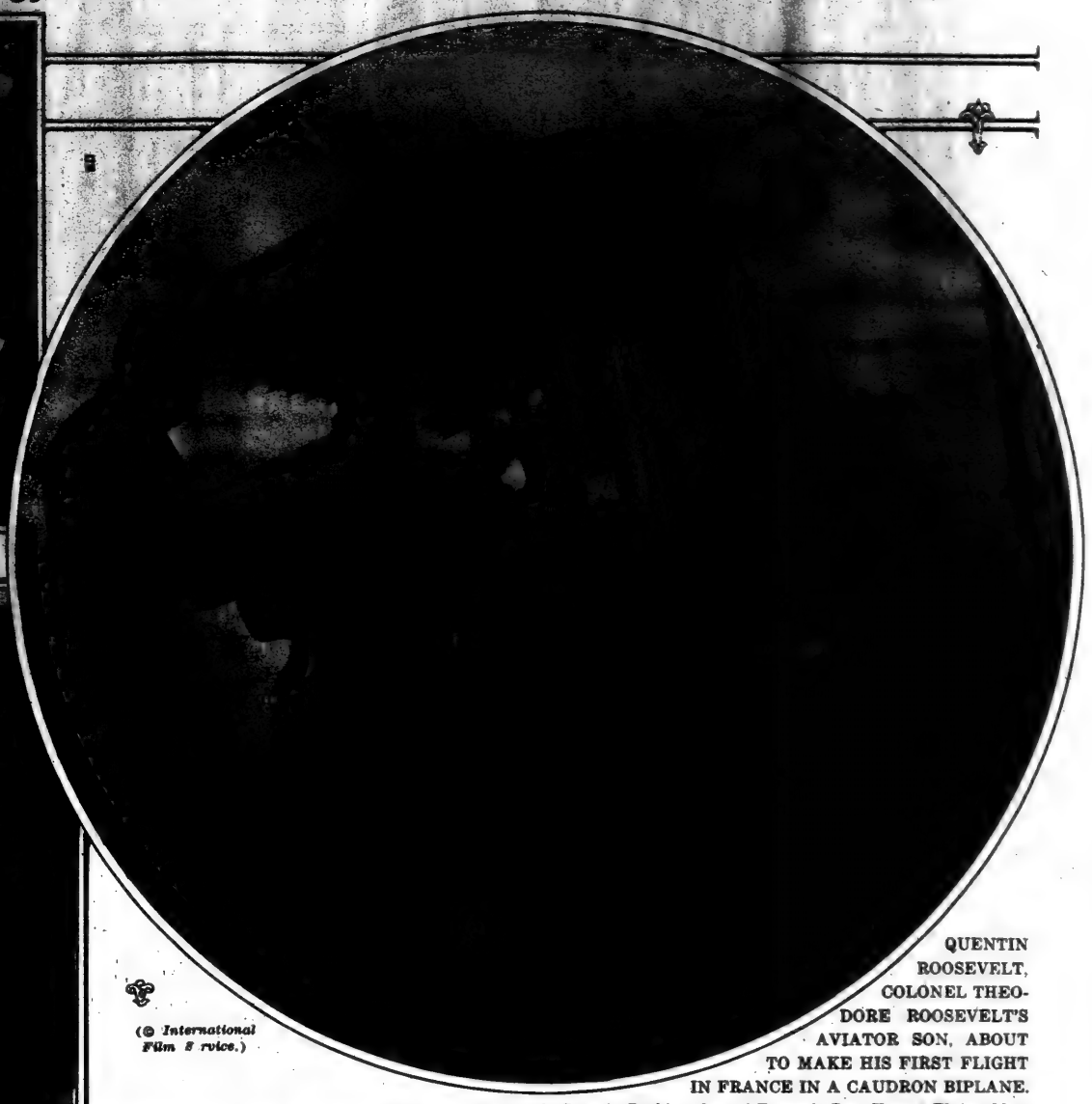
Aunt Jemima Mills Company.

Rotogravure
Picture Section,
In Two Parts: Part 6

The New York Times

Sunday,
October 28, 1917

NEW YORK GUARDSMEN OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION, IN TRAINING AT SPARTANBURG, S. C., LINED UP FOR THEIR SHARE OF THE SECOND LIBERTY BONDS. (© International Film Service.)



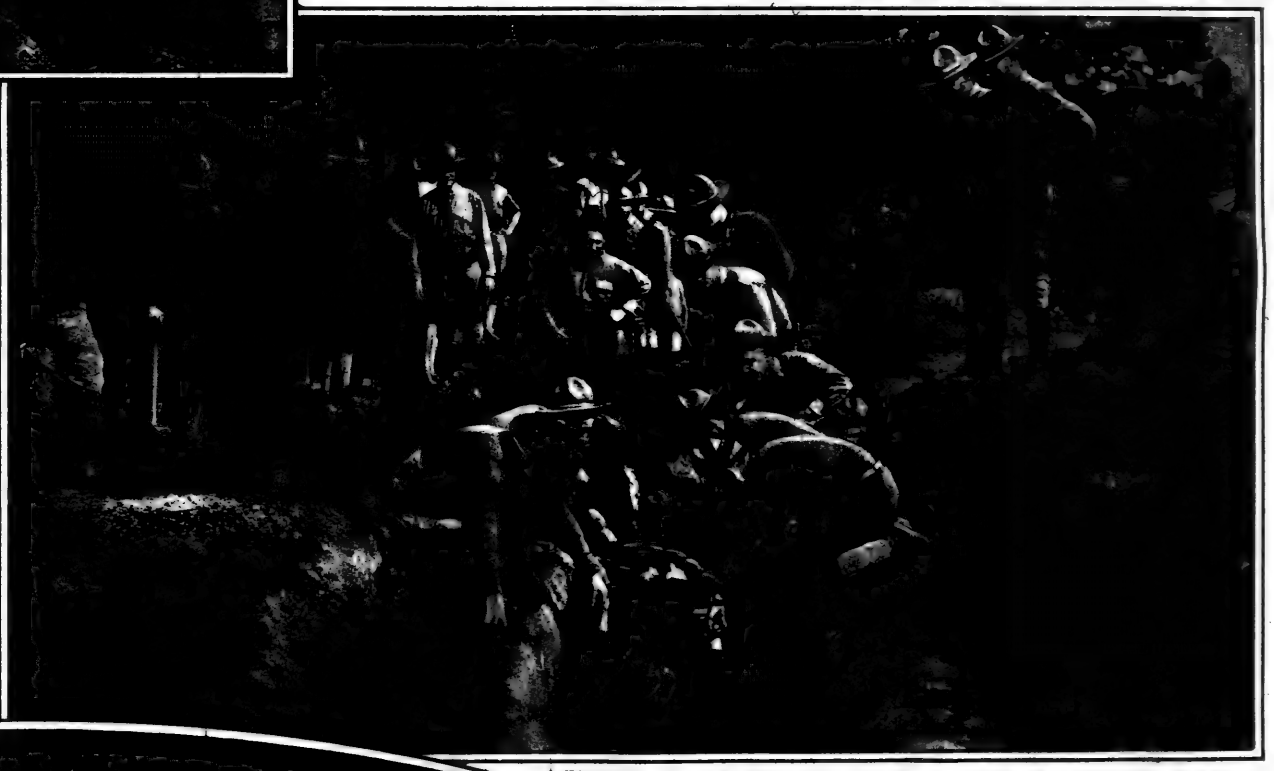
(© International Film Service.)

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT, COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S AVIATOR SON, ABOUT TO MAKE HIS FIRST FLIGHT IN FRANCE IN A CAUDRON BIPLANE.
Standing with Him Is Captain Barbier, One of France's Best-Known Flying Men.

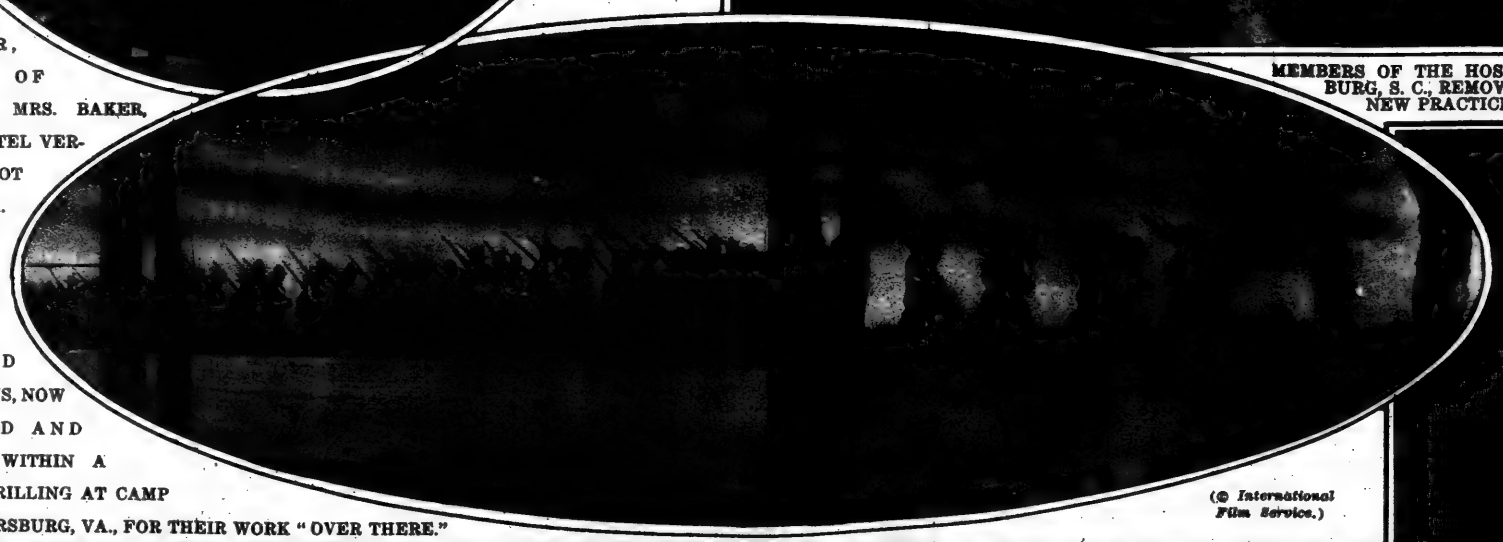
NEW YORK GUARDSMEN AT CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., DIGGING TRENCHES AFTER THE MANNER OF REAL WARFARE.

(© International Film Service.)

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MEMBERS OF THE HOSPITAL CORPS AT CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., REMOVING A "WOUNDED" MAN FROM ONE OF THE NEW PRACTICE TRENCHES. (© International Film Service.)



NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR, AND MRS. BAKER, ON THE HOTEL VERANDA AT HOT SPRINGS, VA.

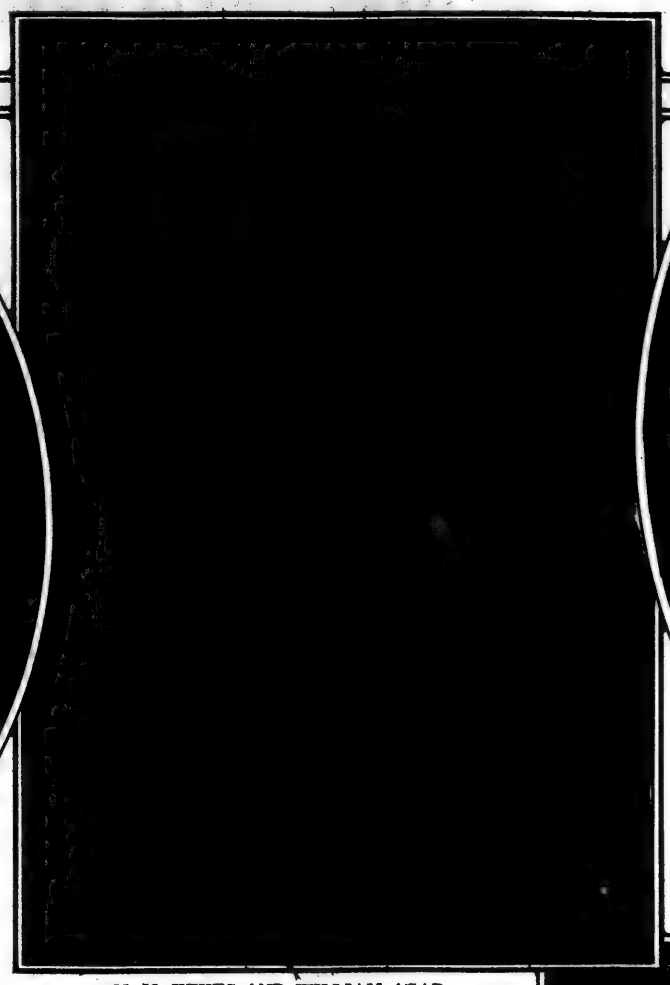
DRAFTED VIRGINIANS, NOW UNIFORMED AND ARMED WITHIN A MONTH, DRILLING AT CAMP LEE, PETERSBURG, VA., FOR THEIR WORK "OVER THERE."

(© International Film Service.)

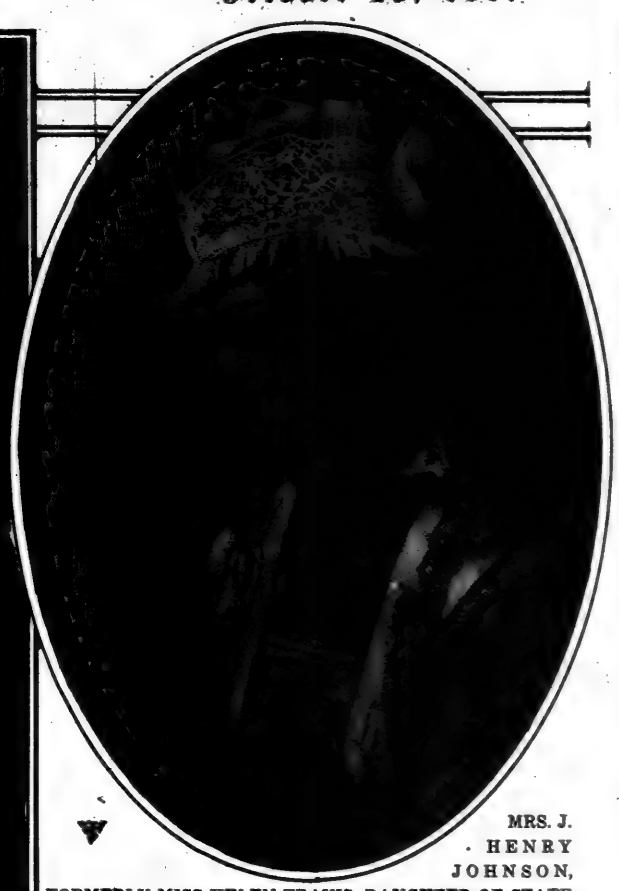
LONDON CONSTABLE, WEARING THE STEEL HELMET NOW PROVIDED FOR ALL LONDON POLICEMEN AS PROTECTION AGAINST SPLINTERS FROM ENEMY AIR BOMBS.
(Central News Photo Service.)

QUEEN ELIZABETH OF THE BELGIANS REVIEWING THE PUPILS OF ONE OF HER SCHOOLS FOR BELGIAN WAR ORPHANS, ORGANIZED BY HER AND SUPPORTED FROM HER PRIVATE PURSE, A SHORT DISTANCE BEHIND THE BELGIAN FRONT.
In the Foreground Are King Albert I. of the Belgians and a Member of the Catholic Clergy Connected with the School.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

WIDOW OF ITALIAN OFFICER RECEIVING THE ITALIAN WAR MEDAL AWARDED TO HER HUSBAND FOR DISTINGUISHED MILITARY SERVICES WHICH COST HIM HIS LIFE.
(Western Newspaper Union.)



M. M. KEYES AND WILLIAM AGAR
Of New York City, Members of the United States Ambulance Section No. 16, to Each of Whom Has Been Awarded the French War Cross.
(© International Film Service.)

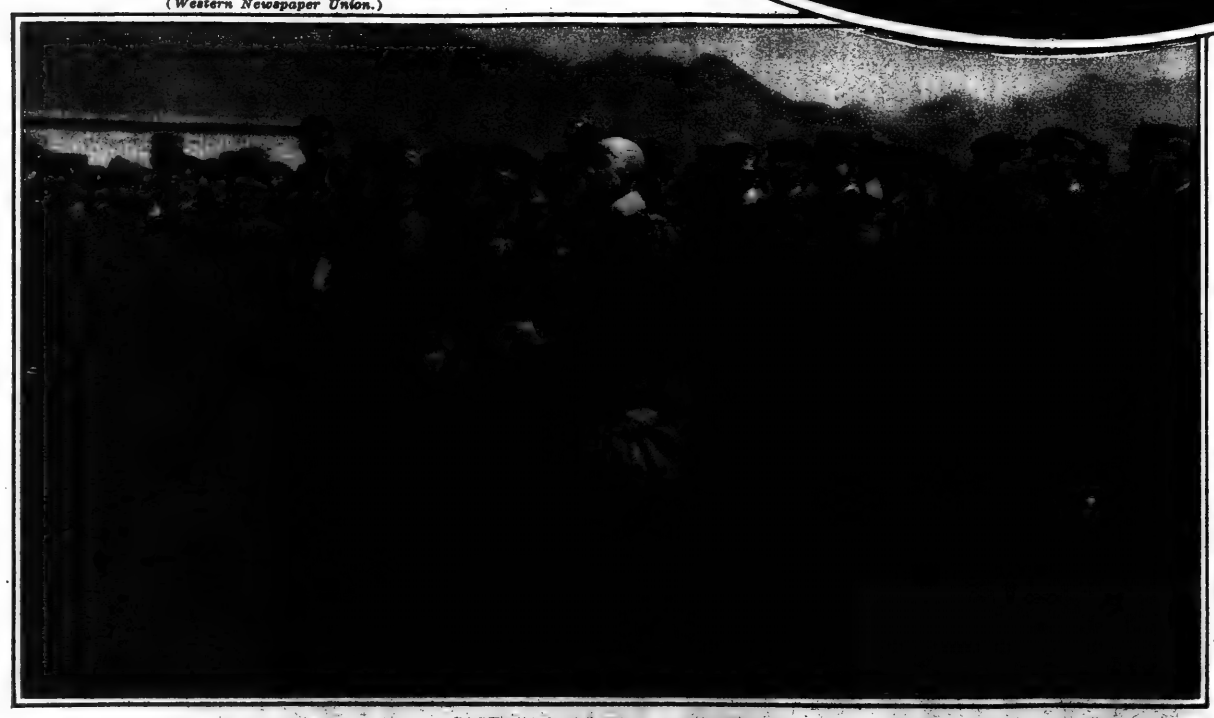


MRS. J. HENRY JOHNSON, FORMERLY MISS HELEN TRAVIS, DAUGHTER OF STATE CONTROLLER AND MRS. EUGENE M. TRAVIS.
(Campbell Studios.)

BRITISH SOLDIERS HALT FOR FIVE O'CLOCK TEA ON NEWLY CAPTURED GROUND IN FRONT OF MESSINES RIDGE.
(American Press.)

THE VATERLAND, FORMER HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINER AND WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP, LYING IN AN AMERICAN PORT UNDER HER NEW NAME, THE "LEVIATHAN," AND HER NEW FLAG, THE "STARS AND STRIPES."
(© International Film Service.)

ITALIAN VETERANS WHO FOUGHT UNDER GARIBALDI FOR THE LIBERATION OF ITALY ATTENDING THE GARIBALDI EXPOSITION HELD IN MILAN FOR THE BENEFIT OF ITALIAN WAR ORPHANS.
(Western Newspaper Union.)



CAPTAIN GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO,
Italian Poet, Now an Officer in the Royal Italian Flying Corps, Addressing Troops on the Isonzo Front on the Occasion of the Bestowal of the Blue Ribbon.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, THE DUCHESS, THEIR CHILDREN, AND MEMBERS OF THEIR PARTY AT ENGLEHART, ONTARIO, WHILE ON THEIR RECENT TOUR OF THE DOMINION.
Seated with the Duke and Duchess Are Their Children Lord Charles and Lady Rachel Cavendish, While Behind Them Are Lady Dorothy Evelyn and Lady Maud Cavendish.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

FLORENCE REED AND TYRONE POWER IN "CHU CHIN CHOW," AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.
(White Studio.)

After exercise what a satisfaction it brings

AFTER exercise, after a brisk ride in the autumn air or an invigorating walk, how grateful is a piping hot cup of Yuban.

You breathe in its steaming fragrance and slowly sip its delicious flavor at peace with the world.

No other coffee is so wonderfully satisfying. Until you have tasted Yuban you will never realize what a difference there is in coffee—what really good coffee is.

YUBAN

The Arbuckle Guest Coffee

Have you reached the point where you have no strength left to overcome fatigue?

Fatigue—
The Danger Signal

Is the slightest act an effort?

Do you feel cross and irritable at night?

Do you worry over petty troubles?

These are the Danger Signals of Fatigue. When we reach the limit of our mental and physical endurance—when overwork of brain or body starts its drain upon our nervous energy—nature never fails to flash the danger signals of *Fatigue*.

How fatigue grips you

Fatigue poisons work gradually—subtly. If each day you are using up more than your normal amount of surplus energy—you are slowly drawing more and more heavily on your health capital, and diminishing your powers of efficiency. That "tired feeling" creeps over you a little earlier each day till finally your night's sleep is no longer sufficient to refresh you—to restore your wasted health vitality.

How can you tell when you are nearing the limit of your natural energy? You must look out for the danger signals sent out by Nature—loss of appetite, insomnia, increasing exhaustion from day to day without increase in the amount of work done, mental depression, lack of interest and initiative.

No one can afford to disregard these danger signals.

"Plus Health"

The spirit of the times demands nothing less than the most perfect development of body and mind, and maintaining the highest degree of efficiency of the adult worker for the longest possible term of years.

A surplus of energy must be persistently aimed at—what Harrington Emerson, the well-known Efficiency Engineer, calls "plus health." No fatigued woman can be at her best; she is doomed to inferior work, and to be mentally depressed.

Conserve your energy

Economize your energy wherever you can. Make every activity build up your vitality instead of wearing it down.

Whatever your daily work may be, there is no reason why it should exhaust you. It should use up only a normal amount of your *surplus* energy. It is the added strain on your nerves, the shock and jar of every step you take on hard city pavements and hardwood floors that *wastes* your strength, and leaves you tired out.

Change city pavements to cushioned paths

Save your nervous system from the useless shock and strain of hard heeled shoes on city pavements. Replace your nail studded leather heels with soft, springy O'Sullivan's Heels—city streets and hardwood floors will feel like cushioned walks.

O'Sullivan's Heels absorb the shocks that now wear you out. They give you the quiet, elastic step and easy swing of youth—a feeling of increased energy and "life."

Get a pair of O'Sullivan's Heels today. Notice the difference they make. They are one of the most important modern devices for making life quieter, smoother, happier.

O'Sullivan's Heels are guaranteed to outlast any other heels. They will last three times as long as leather heels, and will give uniformly satisfactory service to the very last.

Because of our special process, O'Sullivan's Heels combine the greatest durability with the greatest resiliency. They are made of perfect heel material.

Buy your new shoes O'Sullivanized. Good dealers sell the latest style shoes with O'Sullivan's heels already attached. Have O'Sullivan's put on all your shoes today.

In black, white or tan; for men, women and children. Insist on O'Sullivan's—avoid the disappointment of substitutes.

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"THE designs and the workmanship of these period suites are simply wonderful and your prices certainly are much lower than elsewhere." That's the usual observation of our visitors. We pay no high rents and you get splendid value. Call here before you buy. *Lowest prices in the city for quality!*

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THE MOTHER'S STORE

Lane Bryant is a name every mother knows. It is famous for apparel for expectant mothers, and for wonderful baby clothes.

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Suits, 22.95 to 94.75 Skirts, 3.50 to 16.50

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Infants' layettes, separate garments, accessories and nursery furniture.

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I Am Noiseless

I BRING into your kitchen all you have ever WISHED, HOPED or DREAMED of COMFORT, CONVENIENCE and CLEANLINESS in the care of your entire COOKING EQUIPMENT. Capacity, 30 pans with their covers.

I KEEP all your pans and covers together. EVERYTHING AT YOUR FINGER TIPS when wanted and out of the way and sight when not wanted. Place me anywhere you wish to keep your pans.

I SAVE as many steps as a kitchen cabinet.

I AM WORTH many times my total cost of $1 in comfort and step saving.

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GET ME TODAY

PIN $1 to your letter and **I WILL COME** into into your kitchen with this **GUARANTEE**

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Bargains in Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., **Dining Room Suites**, Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., **Bedroom Suites**, as well as odd period pieces, Desks, Chairs, Tables, etc.

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at most stores for the same model if you prefer to buy according to price, but if you understand value you'll select your waists at our little shop. Fashionable blouses at $3, that bring much higher prices elsewhere.

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ENTIRELY WITHOUT FASTENERS
No Fitting Required

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writes "I want to tell you how delightful I have found your delicious

Crême Nerol

I will recommend it to all my friends."

So do **Geraldine Farrar, Fremstadt, Fornia, Tetrazzini, Hempel, Pasquale, Margaret Anglin, Florence Reed, Mrs. Fiske, Frances Starr, Billie Burke, Anita Stewart** and **many others**; they know its costly and *unusual* ingredients are blended into a perfect skin beautifier, and that it has a distinctive merit all its own, because it is strictly **Hand Made**

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$35.00

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French Women to the Rescue!

WHEN the black cloud of war broke over the fair plains of Artois, all France, with its heritage of dread, fell instantly to work to make every individual and every resource count. Food was the *woman's* problem.

Since the days of the Comtesse de Rebenac, in mediaeval times, the women of France have been famous for their excellence and thrift in cooking.

As the years of war have swept on, black necessity has forced French housewives to the utmost limit of their racial genius to conserve the food.

Now that America is entered in the life and death struggle, we too face the duty, if not necessity, of avoiding all waste in food. For selfish motives, high prices dictate it—for nobler motives, the needs of our own people and our Allies demand it.

Under these circumstances what more serviceable thing could be done than to set before the women of America the advice of their noble sisters of France, born of their tragic experience!

Alone of all American publications, The Delineator is in a position to do this; for we publish and send to France monthly a French edition of The Delineator *(Le Miroir des Modes)*, the largest and most influential magazine of its kind in France.

We appealed to the readers of the French Delineator to tell their American sisters how they are solving the food problem. We asked specifically for their best, economical recipes. And hundreds of women in all sections of France have answered our appeal.

These recipes, as delicious as they are economical, are being given to American housewives in The Delineator. They will prove a revelation.

For instance, here is a recipe sent in by Mme. Louise Bocquet of the French town of Flers de l'Orne. It is a recipe for Hindu biscuits given her by a Hindu officer billeted at her house. The ingredients are simply one ounce of flour, one ounce of butter, one ounce of grated cheese.

Hundreds of these wonderful French recipes appear in The Delineator, beginning with the September issue. Each one has been successfully tested by Honore Willsie, the editor.

Do not miss this feature of The Delineator. Do not miss any issue of The Delineator. It is a family necessity. The recipes in one number alone will save you many times the price of a year's subscription. *Invest* in it today. Use the attached coupon.

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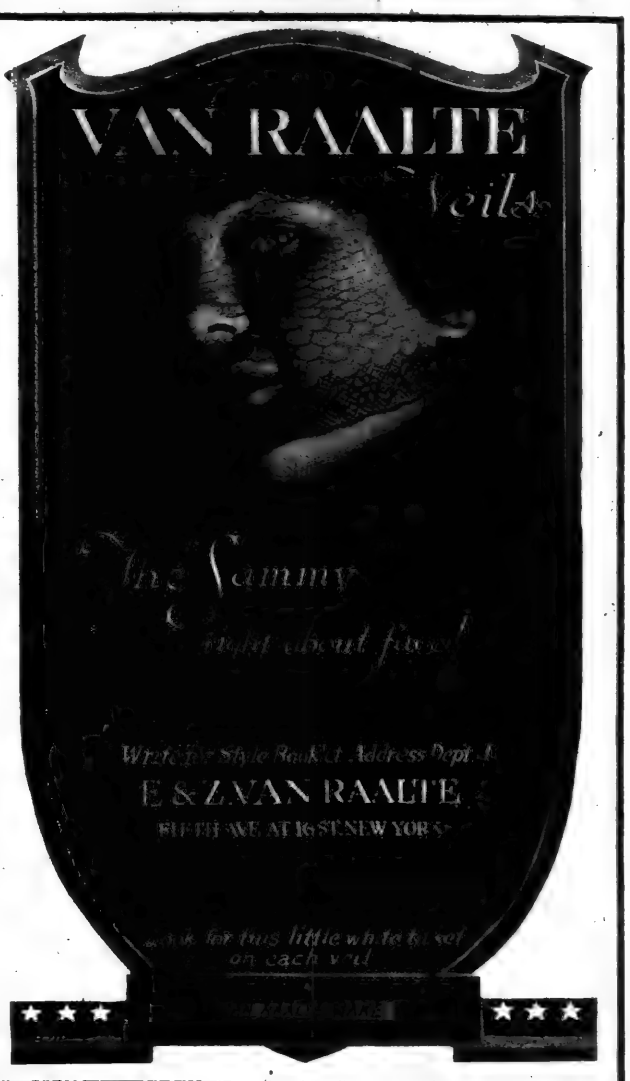

A Garden Full of Darwin Tulips for $1.25

In anticipation of again placing before our customers a collection of Darwin Tulips we had a sufficient quantity grown so that we can offer
75 Giant Darwin Tulip Bulbs, Finest Mixed, for $1.25
Selected from fifteen named varieties.
We Urge Early Orders—While we feel quite certain that we will receive enough bulbs to fill all orders for this collection, owing to present shipping conditions we may be obliged to return money to those ordering late.
Few Spring flowering plants rival the Darwin Tulip for brilliancy of bloom. With flowers as large as the Oriental Poppy, in a wide range of colors and shades, borne on strong stems often exceeding three feet, they are a wonderful addition to the flower garden
Plant any time before ground becomes frozen and they will bloom during May.
Mail this advertisement, or present at our store, with check, money order, cash or stamps and secure this exceptional collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. For points west and Canada add 25c ($1.50).
Our 1917 Fall Bulb Catalog sent on request.
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$750

Frieda Hempel says—
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And Miss Hempel *knows*—
When you follow her recommendation and buy the Hardman Five-Foot Grand for your own home—*you will have the* "faultless" instrument.

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Original Inventor in personal attendance at 657 Fifth Ave.
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Delightful in its fragrance ever so fascinating
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Nurses' and Maids' Uniforms
For sale at leading department stores throughout the United States.
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GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOE
Fashionable Footwear for Particular People.

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So constructed that they expand as the condition requires (not a hook or eye needs changing), and so designed that they may be worn when the figure returns to normal.
No. 2711 — Charming and most becoming is this maternity dress (as illustrated). Made of crepe de chine; box plaited back and front; panel with extra fullness at side; finished with shirrings and beading. Tucks add fullness to the bodice, which crosses through button hole at back. White satin collar. This gown is fashioned on such becoming lines that it may be worn throughout the entire period.
Special 27.50
Suits, Gowns, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Negligees, Corsets, Brassieres, Layettes.
Leonard's
24 West 39th St., N. Y.

Keep Your House Warmer and the Coal Bill Smaller

KNOW the satisfaction of perfect heat control—each room regulated just as you wish; know what it means to get the good out of every pound of coal—*no waste* up the chimney. The most advanced method for houses, new or old, is the

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VAPOR-VACUUM-PRESSURE HEATING SYSTEM

No radiator leaks, hissing air valves, frozen pipes. No cold rooms when thermometer drops, no overheating in mild weather. Heats up quicker than steam or hot water.

Slight turn of "Richardson" valve controls radiator. *Valve at top*—no bending over to reach it.

The "Richardson" System is backed by 80 years of experience in solving heating problems. Can be used with any good Boiler—old heating plants easily made over to the "Richardson" System with but slight changes. In use in thousands of homes and buildings.

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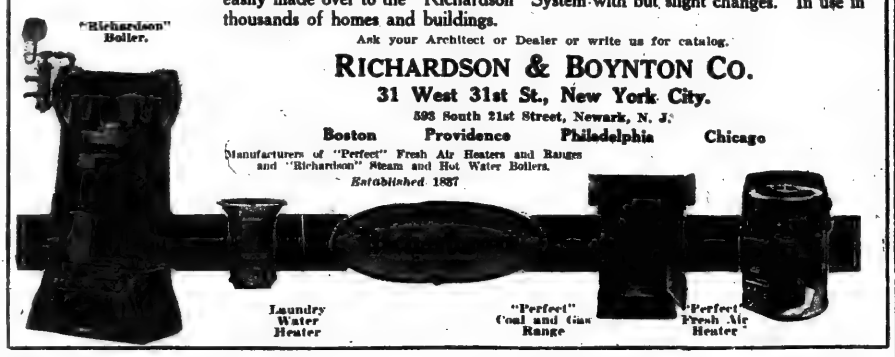

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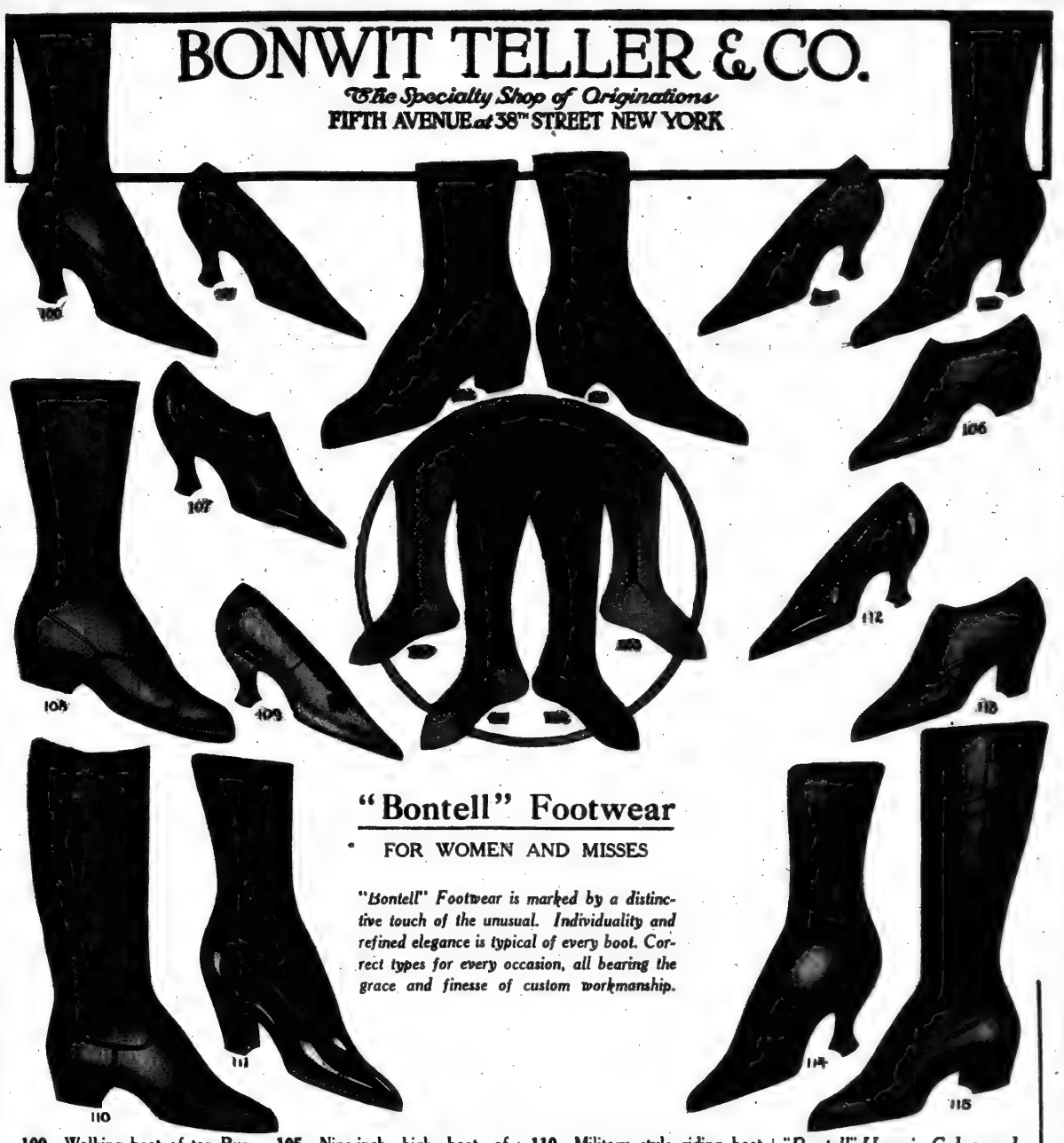

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102—Golfing boot of tan Russia calf. **10.00**

Same model in white buckskin. **11.00**

103—Walking boot of Norwegian calf, highly finished mahogany or tan Russia calf. **14.00**

104—Hand-made opera slipper of white and gray brocaded silver. **9.00**

105—Nine-inch high boot of calf with circular vamp, fieldmouse gray buckskin tops. **15.00**

106—Mannish Oxford of tobacco brown Russia calf with low broad heel. **10.00**

107—Patent leather dress Oxford with very high arch and plain toe. **10.00**

108—Hunting and mountain boot of box-calf; ten inches high, half bellows tongue. **11.00**

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114—Dress boot of black or white satin. **12.00**

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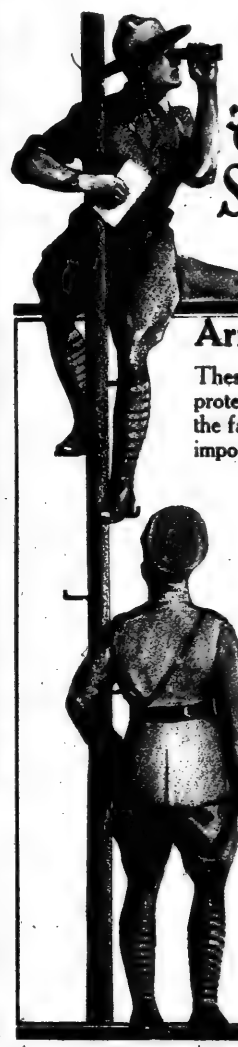

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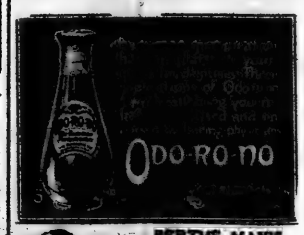

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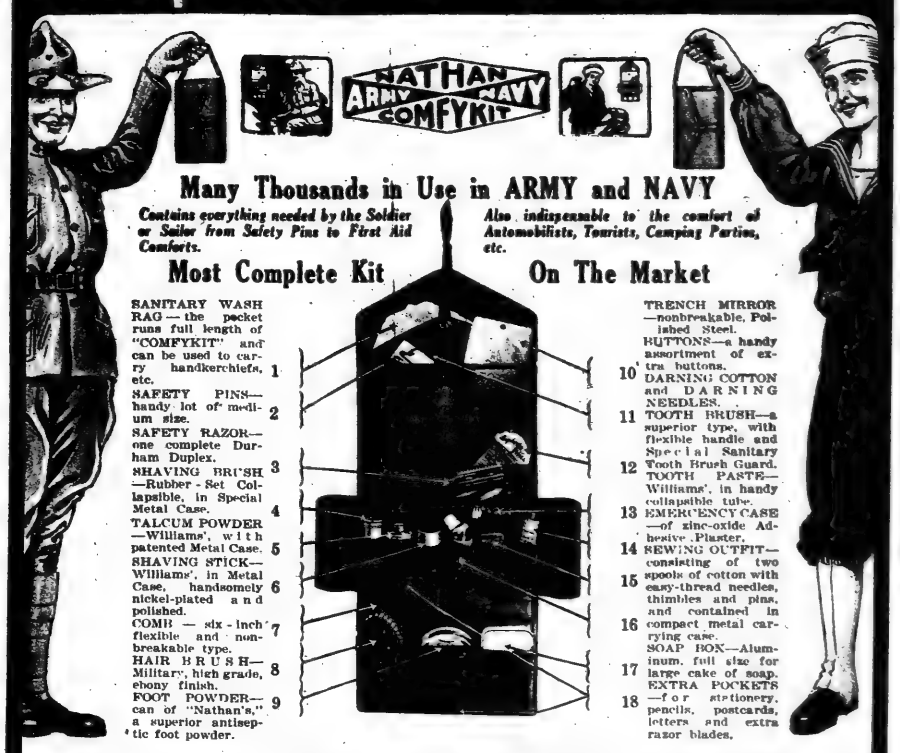

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On The Market

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16 compact metal carrying case.
SOAP BOX—Aluminum, full size for
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EXTRA POCKETS—for stationery, pencils, postcards, letters and extra
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HYGLO NAIL POLISH

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1917.

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SECTION SEVEN SIXTEEN PAGES

KNELL FOR FOOD PROFITEERS

Iron-Handed Control Through Government Licenses Will Begin Next Thursday for the Householder's Benefit

THE next big step by the Hoover machine in its wartime regulation of the country's food business will be directed straight at the pantries and dining-room tables of the American people, for the purpose of reducing for the householders the cost of supplying those pantries and tables. It is going to be a long step. Tangible results are looked for. It will put all manufacturers of food supplies, all jobbers, wholesale dealers, commission men, and big retail dealers in the food business under close Government supervision by means of the new licensing system, which will go into effect next Thursday.

And supervision will be supplemented by power on the part of the Government to put an extortioner or other offender out of business.

It is true that the vast majority of the retail dealers, with whom the bulk of the people must deal in the vital daily business of getting food, are exempt by law from the licensing provision. But there are two ways by which the small dealer may be held within the limits of reasonable prices, as a direct result of the regulation of the big concerns. Furthermore, the retailers themselves have voluntarily resolved within the last week to co-operate in the matter, so there may be three ways, all told, for keeping the corner grocer within bounds, for it is safe to place some dependence upon the resolutions.

A long time ago Andrew Carnegie or Croesus, or some other prominent person in that group, said he would consider it a disgrace to die rich. What the Government would now like to have every man in every branch of the food business, big or little, say to himself and his neighbors is that he would consider it a disgrace to come out of this war any richer than he would be at the end of the same interval of time under normal conditions. But all of them won't say it.

Here and there throughout the country there is a dealer in or maker of some sort of food commodity who would be less moderate than Croesus or Carnegie if left to his own devices. That has been shown already, and the practical hard-headed idealists in the Hoover outfit who are working out the various problems of feeding the world take note of sordid facts and allow for them and combat them as an essential part of the task of bringing about a situation in which excess profits will be sacrificed in America as automatically as lives will be sacrificed in France. They know that present prices of some commodities are due, only in part, to unavoidable economic conditions of war, and that, in part, they are to be charged against greed and extortion and exploiting. They know that mass meeting promises and resolutions have got to be transmuted into concrete acts that are fair by means of strict regulation, that the dealer on the platform sitting with other dealers under the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the Allies, and listening to the band playing the national anthem, is inclined to be a much more reasonable patriot than when he is alone behind his counter, selling a loaf of bread or a dozen eggs or a pound of calf's liver, with nobody looking or listening except the customer.

Hence the putting into effect of the licensing provision for the big fellows next Thursday, Nov. 1, and the determination to ask for similar legislation from Congress for the little fellows in the business, if more law is found necessary to control them. Even as the law is now, the retailer, no matter how small his business, can be prosecuted for hoarding or for wasteful practices in the handling of his stock in trade.

Previous acts of the Food Administration have been, in the main, directly for the benefit of the peoples of the allied countries, and indirectly for the benefit of the people of the United States. In other words, stripped of all their legal technical phrases and the formalities of the proclamations and promulgations of President Wilson and Mr. Hoover, the efforts of the United States have been to be generous to millions of people whose needs were greater and more pressing than our own. Even that generosity, however, has had a background of intelligent selfishness, based on the axiom of the war that if France and England go to pieces because of lack of food, the United States will have to go on fighting this war alone.

This is becoming better and better understood by a constantly increasing body of Americans who may be described as having international minds. It is only necessary to tell them that our normal export of wheat of 77,000,000 bushels must be increased to more than 200,000,000 of bushels to keep our allies from starving. Tell them that, and they

(Continued on Page 4)

FOODS TO BE SOLD UNDER LICENSE.

Wheat.	Dried Peas.	Beef: Canned or Cured.
Wheat Flour.	Cotton Seed.	Pork: Fresh or Cured.
Rye.	Cottonseed Oil.	Mutton: Fresh or Canned.
Rye Flour.	Cottonseed Cake.	Poultry.
Barley.	Cottonseed Meal.	Eggs.
Barley Flour.	Peanut Oil.	Fish: Fresh or Frozen.
Oats.	Peanut Meal.	Fresh Fruits.
Oatmeal.	Soya Bean Oil.	Fresh Vegetables.
Rolled Oats.	Soya Bean Meal.	Canned Peas.
Corn.	Palm Oil.	Canned Dried Beans.
Corn Grits.	Copra Oil.	Canned Tomatoes.
Cornmeal.	Oleomargarine.	Canned Corn.
Hominy.	Lard.	Canned Salmon.
Corn Flour.	Lard Substitutes.	Canned Sardines.
Starch from Corn.	Oleo Oil.	Dried Prunes.
Corn Oil.	Cooking Fats.	Dried Apples.
Corn Syrup.	Milk.	Dried Peaches.
Glucose.	Butter.	Dried Raisins.
Rice.	Cheese.	Sugar.
Rice Flour.	Condensed Milk.	Syrups.
Dried Beans.	Evaporated Milk.	Molasses.
Pea Seed.	Powdered Milk.	

Left to Right: Harry A. Garfield, Who Directed Price Regulation in Wheat and Is Now Head of the Fuel Control Board; Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, and Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, One of the Leading Business Men Called to Duty by the Hoover Machine.

AMERICA MUST HURRY—By Lyman P. Powell

Long Observation in War Zone Shows That Germany Will Not Collapse Soon and the Allies Need Immediate Help

President Powell of Hobart College, like many other college heads, was called early to public service when the war began, and during the Spring he made many patriotic addresses and assisted in organization work. In the middle of Summer he started for Europe equipped with proper letters from the President of the Association of American Colleges, the United States Commissioner of Education, the Secretary of State, and others. He has just returned. During his visit all doors were open to him. The following account of his experiences, taken with his report appearing in the November issue of the Review of Reviews, covers an unusual period in the war zone, even for a special correspondent.

AMERICA must hurry up. Germany is going to be beaten. The immediate problem facing us is to hasten her defeat with the least loss of life to our own boys and with adequate insurance against the breaking of the western front and the smashing of the British fleet.

The situation is more serious than on the surface would appear. Germany understands. Germany knows that she has struck twelve. But she also knows that there are chances of which she means to make the most to emerge from the war with conditions more favorable than those her foes mean that she shall have.

In England and in France I have talked with men and women who have the right to speak concerning this important problem, and they all tell the same story. Not one, whether occupying an official or an unofficial position, believes that Germany is beaten. She must in years to come pay the awful economic price of entering upon such a war. She might have won a world success in trade without a war. No country was showing such high intelligence in the development of commercial relations with South America, Africa, and even our own country as Germany. She risked all on a war which she believed would duplicate the advantage she already was enjoying. However the war may end, the German colonial system is ended for the time. Not even Germany herself expects to get back all her colonies.

But one must go to Europe in order to understand that for the sacrifices of colonies Germany has compensation in some measure in the extension of her power throughout Central Europe. She entered the war an empire with Austria dependent and Turkey like a ripe plum ready to drop into her lap. When the war shall end she may not have Alsace and Lorraine. Belgium will have to be restored. Not one inch of French territory will be hers. She will not realize her Pan Germanic dream of an empire from Hamburg to Bagdad. But if it is safe even modestly to forecast the future amid the complication of the present, she will have an empire for all practical purposes stretching from Hamburg to Constantinople. Europe will be broken in half. Germany may, whatever terms of peace be granted her, have more solidarity across the centre of Europe than she ever had before.

All this and more Germany understands. These months past I have talked with officials and private citizens, educators and soldiers, Red Cross men and Red Cross nurses, Y. M. C. A. workers, and those highly sensitized personalities to be found at such a crisis at the centre of affairs, at London, Paris, Belgium, Rome, Constantinople, Bagdad, Smyrna, and Malta; all tell the same story. They all agree, as was pointed out to my amazement awhile before I went abroad, by one who had just returned from six months' stay in Germany, that Germany, though beaten, will have powers of recuperation which on this side of the water we must take into account.

The League to Enforce Peace summed up before I went abroad the entire situation. I am glad to testify to the integrity of their words that the business of America is to make the world safe by the defeat of German militarism and to keep the world safe by a league of nations. The business before us now is to beat Germany. No nation, as British and French alike have said to me, has ever made such extraordinary preparations in so short a time for war as we are making, but we must hurry up. Pacifism and slackerism at this time are treason. They mean the prolongation of a war the next stage of which is, beginning with the casualties from the Antilles, certain to be fruitful of distressing war news for us on this side of the ocean.

To those who have with difficulty brought themselves to the perception that the present war is closer to us than the Napoleonic wars, the fact is now emerging that America must take her turn in suffering. Mothers who have said good-bye to their boys must make ready to see them never more. I know from observation and from conversation that unless influences not now at play appear Germany is not to have a revolution. Germany is Prussianized. The Bundesrat is but the plaything of the Hohenzollerns. The Reichstag is a mere debating school. Socialized Germany was silenced when the war began, and only here and there, even now, is a voice, however influential, crying the true message of democracy for the Germany that is to be when autocracy has been defeated.

Brown Bros.

Dr. Lyman P. Powell, College President, Who Has Just Returned from Visit to War Zone.

It is difficult, save for those who have been at the front, to understand exactly what the fighting at the front is like. For several hundred miles the allied trenches face the German trenches as the Autumn closes down, but the allied trenches are in the main on the hills. This means an advantage for the Allies, which we may properly expect will enable them to withstand at even the weakest points German offensives in the months to come. But Germany understands that the French especially have been holding their trenches for three years and more. Germany knows that there is a psychology in such a situation. France, to be sure, surprised Germany at the Marne, Verdun, and the Somme. Germany is fighting a defensive war. But Germany is not exhausted. Her interior lines of communication, no matter how depleted, are her economic resources, enable her to use, with an efficiency not possible to her foes, her fighting forces.

Even to imagine the methods Germany is following within her lines to maintain her fighting force at a high point of usefulness is almost beyond imagination. I soon learned to divide observers into the profound and superficial. Not one of these profound observers even as much as hinted to me that the German soldier was not worthy of respect as a great fighter. With English, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and Frenchmen at the front, who had measured bayonets with the Germans, I talked out this question, and those who had the right to speak insisted that the Germans were now, as at the beginning of the war, great fighters. To be sure, where the need is least, young men and older men may be employed by Germany merely to withstand. But at the salients the Germans are big, strong, well fed, ruthless, and often—though not so much as earlier—malicious. Statistics about German losses must not command too much place in the thought of those who plan an early ending of the war. With Russia broken into tribes and no longer putting up a fight, with Rumania ravaged, with Turkey at the beck and call of Germany, with a German official on the back of every Austrian, Germany still has a quick and in many cases almost irresistible force to be flung wherever needed in a few hours, such as the Allies cannot muster.

Again Germany is playing the game with the cards of the Allies on the table and her own cards mostly underneath. Her system of espionage is perfect. She knows everything she wants to know. Scarcely a conversation — one is inclined to think after a few weeks in Paris — takes place anywhere that Germany does not know, provided she desires. The pages of the most romantic novelist pale before the fecund imagining and fertile contriving of Teutonic forethought.

In public places and on shipboard one is warned against talking, lest information be given to the enemy. I recall one afternoon in a French city speaking frankly to a Frenchman of our preparations to lend aid, when I became aware that a brilliant woman who was present showed more than the conventional interest in my words. She wanted figures and she wanted facts. Without violating the conventions of hospitality I swiftly shifted the current of conversation to glittering generalities. That night at a dinner party when I spoke of my experience, with the thought of getting a reaction from the loyal Frenchman present, I was at once informed that the woman was believed to be a German spy, but such was her social standing and so guarded were her words that nothing tangible could be brought against her.

Every preparation we are making is known to the Germans. The time of our actual fighting in the war has been carefully forecast. Germany is speeding up to do such hurt, before we can relieve that wearied western front, that she may emerge from the war with all possible advantage. America must hurry up. British and French alike have assured me that the western front can hold out until next Spring. But the evidence is just as manifest that even if the front holds out Germany is making preparations to test it all along the line and to get at the British fleet before America can reinforce and make a drive into the heart of Germany such as alone might give hope of a German revolution.

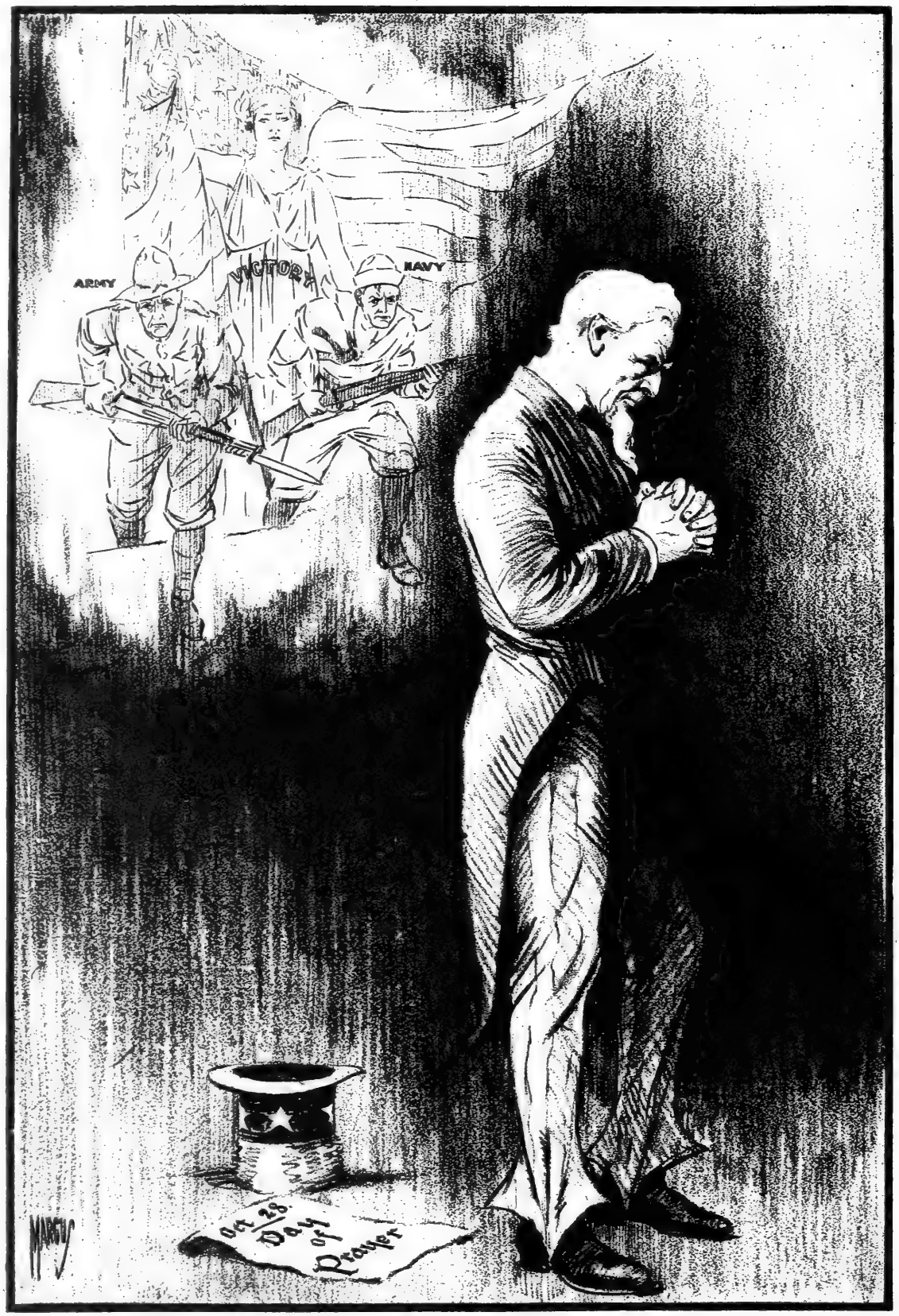
The readers of THE TIMES ought to know that Germany is planning for the capture of the world's trade when the war is done. She already has an organization training men to speed out across the seas in peace capture of commerce, while the Allies are spending those inevitable months, or possibly a year, in returning troops to their respective homes. Americans ought to know that the English fleet, silent, grim, invincible, but now inactive, is the objective still of Germany. German physicists and chemists are all engaged in the effort to discover some new means of crippling that great fleet and letting loose German men-of-war with squadrons of submarines to cross to our own shores. Nothing is being left to mere conjecture or to accident. Mines are being improved and let loose. Submarines are being so enlarged that, as a naval expert told me, there are some now almost as large as our ocean liners and they carry nine-inch guns. They have learned, instead of mere submersion, to dive like porpoises. Periscopes are now rarely visible long enough for any allied gunner to get their range.

I know personally of a running duel between a liner and a submarine in which, during three-quarters of an hour, there was an exchange of shells, numbering on each side more than forty, at a distance of almost or quite two miles. This means the introduction of a new type of battleship, the submarine which can fight on the water or beneath it, and which is doing far more damage than the gross tonnage reported by the British Admiralty would indicate except to the expert. Though our own torpedo boat destroyers have brought great relief along the Irish coast, with the establishment of certain submarine bases elsewhere, the German submarine is still doing business, and particularly in sweeping from the seas the smaller transportation boats. I am disclosing no secrets if I give a typical instance. On the ship which brought me home there merely chanced to be the crews of three vessels which had been submarined but a little while before and were coming home again, some of them hurt in body, all of them anxious in mind, and having somewhat the same dazed attitude toward life as the survivors of the Titanic.

The Captain of one of the vessels submarined told me the whole story and allowed me to copy into my pricele.s notebook the affidavit which he made, as soon as he was landed, and before he sailed for New York, which "the Old Man" said was good enough for him. Here is his story, taken chiefly from his affidavit. [I omit all names and dates.] "We were suddenly fired upon by a submarine about three miles distant. Twenty shots were fired. Some of my men were wounded. We saw our vessel was sinking and we took to the lifeboats. The submarine then came close to us, fired three shots at us in the lifeboat, took us on board and after two hours set us adrift again to meet our fate, with a reminder that if we were ever caught again we would be killed."

The airplane problem is especially significant. I was in the worst air raid London has experienced in a season, when every moonlight night was a sufficient warning to get ready. The Germans are multiplying their air raids on England, and nowhere are the anti-aircraft guns expected longer to be of much service, except to keep the airplanes high up and therefore less certain of their aim. Knowing the English public opinion has been divided as to the ethics of reprisal, the Germans have been specially effective in

(Continued on Page 8)



"—— that the great aims to which our fathers dedicated our power as a people may not perish among men."—*President Wilson.*

Servants and War Saving in the Home

A New York Woman's Plain Statement of Economy Problems Faced Nowadays in the Kitchen and Pantry of an Unpretentious Family

ONE of the most important features of the nation's war economy plan is the servant problem, according to Mrs. George Gordon Battle, who, besides being the wife of a leading New York lawyer, is herself prominent in civic and social enterprises. To teach servants economy is a difficult but possible task, she says, and the greatest responsibility for wasting or saving should rest with the mistress. Do your own marketing is her advice to the housewife who complains that her servants are wasteful buyers or in league with the grocer and butcher.

"Do not expect your servants to be automats," was the way Mrs. Battle answered a request for her views on the trials and problems of housekeeping in wartime, "but let them feel that they are as big factors in the nation's plan of conservation as you yourself or any one else. Let them understand that it isn't some little personal idea of yours to save money for yourself, but that the nation's need demands it.

"The servant problem is a great one—greater just now, perhaps, than ever before. But it seems to me that most servants would be willing to enter into the conservation plan if the proposition were put to them by the housewife in a fair, reasonable, and clear manner. So far, although I maintain a simple household, I have found my servants perfectly amenable to all of my saving plans."

American-born servants, or those of any of the Entente Allies' nationalities, are the most patriotic savers at this time, in Mrs. Battle's opinion. The colored servants, frequently characterized as wasteful and thriftless, she says, have a kindred feeling with the American mistress, because they, too, are native Americans. They are apt to help her better than any others at this time.

"A good plan for getting the servant interested in your share of the war economy plan is to explain fully why and what it is," she continued. "Let her see how important she is in the plan, and give her a share in carrying out that idea. Give her the credit she deserves for doing so. Do not impose little, impossible, or useless schemes of thrift on her, but, when once she fully understands the plan, let her use some of her own ingenuity in executing it. If your cook or maid is intelligent, she will be able to add to as well as assist you in economy plans. The regard that a mistress inspires for herself in her servants has much to do with her success at this time.

"Of course, the cook has in her or his hands the greatest power of saving or wasting. I have found that my cook is not only willing, but very much interested in war economy. She belongs to the Red Cross, the colored women's branch, and understands fully that the nation needs food. The servant who is permitted and encouraged to belong to some patriotic organization will take a new interest in the saving plan at home.

"One of my friends had instructed her servants to economize, but had not told them just why it was being done. When her butler saw packages of new clothing arrive for her from the shops and several new hats the servants began to think that she was stinting them and her household to save enough to spend lavishly for herself. Not until the matter was fully explained and the servants understood that the idea was not a personal desire or greed and that no one was to be 'stinted,' but every one was just to be careful to utilize all food and waste none, could they be brought into the spirit of national thrift.

"It would be an embarrassing and inconvenient thing for a mistress to be always compelled to watch her servants lest they prove dishonest and wasteful. Such a state of affairs should not be necessary in a well-regulated household. Either such a mistress would not have confidence in her servants, or they would not have confidence in her, and it rests largely with her to select servants she can teach and in whom she can inspire respect, and then in her ability to be fair with them. She must remember that they are human beings, and show them that she remembers it. Give them an opportunity to think and work out some of their own plans. A servant with a conscience and intelligence will not want to be wasteful and will try as best she can to make herself a useful factor in the home in which she is employed. It must be a partnership between the mistress and the servants, in which the employer takes the lead. Of course, in a large household where there is an efficient housekeeper at the head of the staff of servants the mistress is relieved of all of the personal worry and direction of her servants. But in smaller households, where there are one, two, three, or four servants, the problem is different and, naturally, more difficult. Here the housewife must personally direct the servants and know what they are doing. The maintaining of a standard of economy in her home depends, then, largely on her ability as a manager and on her good sense.

"It is charged by some women that the servants are in league with the tradesmen and get profits on what they buy for the family by whom they are employed. I do not doubt that this condition does exist in many cases. The temptation would be great to the servant who does the buying, and the grocer and butcher evince no great love for the woman who pays cash, does her own marketing, and buys carefully. They are more apt than not to regard her as a crank or stingy. But I find that by doing one's own buying a great saving can be achieved. The family that has a charge account is more apt to run up large bills than the one paying cash and will be less watchful of items and not nearly so careful to buy thoughtfully.

Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Who Says Servants Can be Persuaded to Take an Interest in Food Saving.

"When they began to talk of cheap cuts last Spring, I asked my butcher for a cheaper cut of meat. The price he quoted me was higher than was the price of the more choice cut, but the former contained less bone, and therefore was still cheaper. I asked my cook to prepare it carefully, telling her that it was an experiment. The result was that the meat was delicious and unusually tender. It isn't an experiment in my household any longer."

Supper three nights a week and dinner four is another suggestion from Mrs. Battle. By so regulating the meals, leftovers from dinner can be made into attractive and nourishing dishes for the supper on the following evening. For instance, if chicken were served for dinner, croquettes could be made from the leftovers for supper the next day. The same would apply to roasts and other kinds of meats, which could be made over into any number of combinations. This could be done, Mrs. Battle says, in a large household, but would be more difficult than for small families. Saving sugar for the nation can be accomplished, she says, by avoiding cakes, which provide little nourishment and take a great deal of sugar and butter. White sauces are another extravagance, for so much butter must be used for them.

"Last Summer, while I was in the country, I noticed what a great interest people were taking in canning and conserving foods," she said. "I know a Virginia minister who himself canned hundreds of quarts of fruits and vegetables when his wife was ill. Two little girls, under ten years of age, canned and soldered into tin cans a large quantity of vegetables and fruit. The canning of fruit in our household was very successful, but I found that preserving took more sugar than the results justified. Two quarts of fruit often took four pounds of sugar. Preserves are not of any great value, save in the country or in households where supper is served at night; then they fill in well. In any other case they can be replaced by canned fruit or something else. I have not found brown sugar as good as white, although it has been suggested that it be used in place of white. It is not so sweet, and therefore more is required; furthermore, it sticks together and lumps if the cook is not very careful.

"The saving of bread is one of the most interesting features of the food conservation. People here will do well to follow the example of the Southerners, who have proved that corn breads and batter cakes are more economical and more nourishing than white bread. There are many other Southern recipes which are excellent for the housewife who wishes to obey the Food Conservation Committee's requests. Southern people have become experts at making over food. In the Southern recipes only cornmeal is required, but in those used here some wheat flour is required. That is perhaps, because the cornmeal here is of a different quality.

"The breadless meal had best be the dinner, as at that meal there is a sufficient variety of other foods to balance the meal without bread. Corn cakes and corn bread can be made to take the place of bread entirely at the other meals.

"So few women know about the scientific end of cooking and planning meals that it seems to me it would be well if some one who really knew would tell us just what to do, without bothering about telling us just how many calories everything had. Very few women have time to go and attend a series of classes or lectures, say three mornings or afternoons out of a week. But if explicit directions were given and generally circulated as to just what we must eat and what we must cook to serve the nation's need, I think many of us would be glad to follow those instructions. It would greatly help in the training of those servants who now seem unable to economize or are uninterested in the saving problem, as well as an aid to the housewife herself."

How Could History Be Made Without Parades?

IF you take the parades out of history you have precious little history left. The instinct to form processions and to partake of ceremonies is the most persistent characteristic of human beings, of whatever century or degree of civilization.

The circus, of course, is merely one parade after another. It is the elevation of the spectacle to the nth power. There is found not a single elephant languidly performing, but three or six. One trapeze artist in air would attract no more attention than one robin on a lawn. The circus has exercised its irresistible dominion over the souls of men because it is dominated by the parade idea. The monster, free street parade is its required bid for the contract of collecting the people's money, its master salesman that fills the seats.

The fact is that an irrepressible love of the spectacle flames eternally in the human breast, with a tendency to inordinate admiration of our fellow-men when ceremoniously disposed, either with or without banners and either with or without reason.

Decadent Governments have been preserved by food and games. Revolutions germinate in the financial bankruptcy of the exchequer or in the intellectual bankruptcy of the national stage manager. When both get seedy the Government had best resign.

In attracting the support of the populace the crudest manifestation is better than the finest abstraction, Men live and thrive on the outward and visible sign; something in their intricate composition calls ever for the symbol. The medal is pinned on the tunic of the hero. The standard is kissed by the sovereign. The drums roll. The hero is saluted on the cheek, while the machine-like lines of infantry come rigidly to the present arms. The officer is recognized by that acutely significant one-man demonstration, the military salute.

This punctilio is carried on into the etiquette of civil life. We marry with ceremony and are buried with pomp. Unable, by virtue of circumstances entirely beyond our control, to be born with manifestations of dignity, the more old-fashioned of us do what we can to make up for the regrettably scatter-dash way in which we come into the world by throwing some extra frills into the christening—an event capable of such manipulation as to partake of the solemnity of a marriage, with its attendants, guests, motor cars, nurses in white, chastely engraved announcements, the luncheon, and what not.

So we are born, as we live, slaves to the spectacle. W. M. H.

KNELL FOR FOOD PROFITEERS

(Continued from Page 1)

will take to eating cornbread, eating fish instead of meat, and doing other necessary things as a matter of course, not as a fad or pleasant wartime diversion for a week, but so long as the need shall last. But it is not claimed that such people are a majority of the population.

On the contrary, the apparent looking out for the feeding of other countries first has caused resentment and bitter questioning from various groups in all parts of this country. These people think, or pretend to think, that the only answer, at least the first and chief answer, to the food question should be more food for America at lower prices. Statistics of wheat exports are meaningless figures to them.

There are many others, not so selfish, who resent the ceaseless reiteration of propaganda to save and to eat less of this or that because they always have saved, of necessity, and eaten less than they needed, both in peace and in war. They are asking now, not for poster epigrams on the merits of saving, but for prices that will enable them to live more nearly in accordance with that vague thing called the American standard. The Hoover administration sympathizes with these people as keenly as the head of that board sympathized with the people of Belgium and Northern France at the outset of the war. It is going to help them by the licensing system about to be undertaken. The campaign to save is for the education of those whose habit it has been to waste. It has to be persistent and dramatic, even spectacular, because there are so many wasters.

As already intimated, however, the work of licensing to begin this week is much more directly for the benefit of the people in this country than any of the previous moves of the Administration has been. It is intended to straighten the line between producer and consumer, which has been a very crooked line, and to get rid of many of the wasteful and price-increasing defects of the present methods of distribution.

It does not directly fix prices of food, to answer a question that comes into everybody's head the minute the Food Administration is mentioned. Unlike the fuel law, the Food act of Congress does not permit the fixing of prices. It was not intended that it should, for neither the President nor the Food Administrator wanted that power, because the actual fixing of food prices had failed in Germany and wherever else it had been attempted.

There is a widely held but mistaken notion that the Government has fixed the price of wheat for this year at $2.20 a bushel. The Government has merely said that it considered that a fair price, that it would pay $2.20, neither more nor less, through its own grain corporation; and the millers, co-operating with the Government, have agreed to pay the same price. The growers may sell at that or not, as they see fit. They can sell for less if they want to, for more if they can get it. The only absolute price fixing that has been done has been by the action of Congress in declaring that next year wheat shall be $2 a bushel. It is a fact, not very relevant to the matter of licensing food men but interesting, that many farmers are now holding back their wheat and that the millers are not getting it as rapidly as they should. Car shortage is one cause of this. Hope on the part of growers that the Government will revise upward its opinion of what a fair price is and their certainty that at least $2.20 will hold until next year is another cause, for there need be no hurry to get to market to obtain the price. Undoubtedly another cause for the holding back of wheat is to be found in the efforts of the German agents in certain grain-growing sections of the West to persuade the growers that they will do better to hang on.

But that is a digression. The licensing device, while it does not provide for fixing the selling price of any given item of merchandise, does provide that no person in the food business shall charge more for any article than will give him a reasonable percentage of profit over what he actually paid for it. This percentage, in every case, is to be based on what the seller actually paid for the thing sold, regardless of any increase in its cost subsequent to his purchase of it. That is, if John Smith buys something for $5, his percentage of reasonable profit on selling must be based on that $5, even if the cost of the things goes up to $10 before he sells.

Another provision is against resale of contracts for delivery of goods a long time in the future. This strikes at one of the chief causes of the unnecessary increase in the price of goods to the consumer, regardless of the original cost of production. For example, a man would buy a lot of goods at a certain price for delivery six months hence on contract. He would sell that contract at an advance before delivery. The buyer of the contract would sell it to a third person at another advance, and so on. By the time the goods were delivered to the last purchaser of the contract, the price would have been increased many times beyond that originally fixed by the producer. The consumer would have to pay the last price plus the profit of the last purchaser of the contract. That is the devious route of costly and absolutely unnecessary speculation by which food has been going from producer to user. Now it is to stop. Resale of contracts is forbidden. To clinch the matter, the terms of contracts themselves are to be limited to thirty or forty-five days.

Hoarding and waste and wanton destruction of food to keep up prices, something that has actually been indulged in since America went into the war, are prohibited by other portions of the food laws which have been put into operation already.

Now, the license to do business at all is the lever by which the Government is going to make all this machinery work. In the words of the law, every manufacturer of food, every supplier of hotels and institutions, every wholesaler or jobber, every commission merchant, every foodstuff broker, every food auctioneer, every retailer doing a business of more than $100,000 a year, and every warehouse, elevator, or cold-storage operator must immediately apply for a Government license to do business, without further notice, also without cost to himself, and hereafter he will not be allowed to do business in the United States without such license, and that license will be revoked for violation of any of the rules and regulations to be put forth from time to time by the Government, such as those prohibiting resale of contracts. Licenses will also be revoked for selling for more than a fair profit, and the Government is to determine what a fair profit is for any given commodity under any given local conditions of business.

It will arrive at its decision as to what a fair profit is by a study of all the cost factors entering into the business for the different classes of food. Material on which to base this study must be furnished in each case by the applicant for a license. Furthermore, his books will always be at the disposal of the Food Administration for examination, and his general manner of doing business will be under supervision.

There are sixty-four articles of food within the scope of this licensing law, and each applicant for a license must state specifically which of them he deals in and in what one or more capacities he does business; wholesaler, retailer, supplier of hotels, and so on. He (of course this "he" applies to firms and corporations as well as to individuals) must tell all about his business, as to its volume in a year, his storage capacity for carrying reserve stock, the locations of all branches, the character of each, the names of managing agents as well as of officers of corporations, the average amount of each commodity handled yearly, and many more things that will enable the Food Administration, through its agencies in each State, to keep track of every concern and to determine what would be a fair profit for it to make on the food items under consideration.

All this is going to react on the small retailer in two ways. In communities in which there are licensed retailers who do a business of more than $100,000 a year, the prices of all retailers will be more or less influenced by the regulated profits at which the big concerns may sell without losing their licenses.

In small towns and villages and at the four-corners hamlets, remote from the big stores and the chain establishment branches, it is hoped to control the small dealer by publicity. It is not within the power of the Government to tell him that he must sell at a reasonable profit and to fix the percentage for him. But the Government will know just what he pays for every article he sells, because of its control of the wholesaler or jobber with whom he does business, and, if necessary, the Government will let it be known in that village or town just what the grocer or butcher is paying for his stuff. There will be an end to the practice of retailers taking advantage of every vague rumor of increase of cost or shortage of supply to fool his customers into thinking that he has to charge more whether he wants to or not.

The country may have an illustration of this moral suasion by the Food Administrator in the near future in the matter of sugar. It is true that there is a serious shortage of sugar. It will continue until the Winter crop comes in at least, but the refiners have promised the Government not to take advantage of the shortage to increase prices. So, no matter how scant the supply may become, the retail grocer will not have to pay more for sugar than he is paying now. The Government wants the public to know that. It urges the public not to pay more for its sugar, no matter what excuses the retailer may give. And the Government also wants the retailer to know that the public knows.

Bread is not on the list of sixty-four articles which you must be licensed to deal in, but wheat and wheat flour, rye and rye flour, and corn, corn flour, and all other corn products are on the list. The question of bread is to be taken up and handled as a separate problem later. The price of bread is now too high to be fair, according to the Government's estimate of fairness. It offers an example of the difference between prices that are high because of economic conditions of war, and therefore reasonable, and prices that are excessive because some commercial or manufacturing group seized upon the war as an opportunity to gouge the public. The price of flour to the consumer is also under suspicion. When wheat was $1 a bushel, flour sold around $6 a barrel. With wheat at its present price, $11 or $12 would be a fair price for flour, but the householder is paying $13 or more.

It was only a few days ago that the representatives of the National Retail Grocers Association and the independents and chain-store proprietors, representing all told 360,000 retailers throughout the country, met in Washington and indorsed the efforts of the Food Administration. They promised co-operation whether they were licensed or not. They pledged themselves as follows:

> To the end that the country's industries and their workers may be maintained at the greatest efficiency, and that any unreasonable profits or speculation in food staples may be eliminated, we pledge ourselves to the United States Government not to sell any of the fundamental necessities (as announced by the President of the United States in his Licensing Proclamation of Oct. 8, 1917) at a margin of profit over the delivered cost to the merchant that will yield to him more than a reasonable living profit, irrespective of the market conditions at time of resale; and we pledge ourselves to urge other grocers, whether under the licensing plan or not, to the end that margins of profit by retail grocers throughout the country over the cost to them shall not be greater than prevails under normal conditions. We urge that each retail grocer act individually, and that he sell the staple foods at no greater profit than is reasonable in accordance with their cost, and his individual cost of doing business, as sanctioned by the United States Food Administration.

Among the economies recommended by the retailers were the limiting of deliveries to one a day to any one family or on any one route; the co-operative delivery system wherever possible; the selling of nutritious substitutes for white flour and meat; the urging of customers generally to use cheap but wholesome foods in place of high-priced staples; to sell all food products by weight and for cash and in reasonably large quantities; to promote the present selling of potatoes, and to reform store management wherever needed to save in time, light, fuel, equipment, and man power.

Left to Right: Julius Barnes, President of the Government's Wheat Corporation, and Earl D. Babst of the International Sugar Committee.

A Misinformed German

A QUEER example of the vast amount of misinformation which Germans had been getting about the United States and the world war was found right here in New York last month. Two men went into an uptown drugstore where there was employed a German clerk. Seeing the obviously Prussian cast of countenance one of the visitors saluted the clerk with the words:

"Wie geht es ihnen?"

"Ach, then you are not of those who have promised not to speak to Germans?" asked the clerk eagerly.

The men looked at each other in amazement.

"What do you mean?" one asked.

"Why, haven't you seen the newspaper? Every morning in it a list it prints of men who will not talk to Germans."

Further inquiry developed the fact that the clerk had been perusing the list of drafted men published every day. He could not read English fluently and had been informed that the list contained the names of persons who had bound themselves not to speak to Germans.

Barnard's Lincoln as a Noted Painter Sees It

Kenyon Cox Points Out the Statue's Faults in Comparison with True Lincoln of Mr. Story's Photograph—Saint Gaudens's Figure Best

© Perry Studio.

Barnard Statue, Replica of Which Will Stand in London.

(Above.) Borglum Statue, with Children Playing Over It, at Newark, N. J. (Below.) Photograph Taken at Brady's Studio, Washington, Feb. 23, 1861, Under Supervision of George H. Story, Painter of Lincoln Portrait That Hangs in the National Gallery.

© International Film Service.

Saint Gaudens Statue, in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

KENYON COX, the painter, is of the opinion that by comparison with the accompanying photograph of Lincoln, taken Feb. 23, 1861, the Saint Gaudens statue is a better likeness of the great President than either the much-discussed statue by George Grey Barnard or that by Gutzon Borglum in Newark. In the light of the photograph, the Barnard statue appears to Mr. Cox as "something like a caricature."

But even if the Barnard statue were shown to be a literal physical portrait of Abraham Lincoln, the painter and art critic would still question the advisability, and criticise the value of such a presentation of the man. And this, it should be added, is a criticism which is expressed almost in the same sentence with Mr. Cox's recognition of Barnard's ability and achievement. As he says, "Mr. Barnard is a man of talent who has done what he tried to do." But what he tried to do, Mr. Cox points out, offers neither a literal likeness to Lincoln—as seen, for example, in the photograph taken just before his inauguration—nor a visualization of what the man really was. Neither as portrait nor symbol, in short, does the Barnard statue represent the real Lincoln, as he is seen in his photographs and held in the hearts of the people of America. At the same time Mr. Cox considers the fitness of such a presentation as Barnard's, in sculpture, open to grave question.

"It is easy to see what Barnard was trying to do, and why," Mr. Cox said. "He was carrying out in his sculpture his ideal of Lincoln. Of course, no artist can make a portrait of the 'real Lincoln.' Lincoln is dead; and in any case all that the artist can do is to carry out his ideal. Barnard's was, as he himself has said, the democratic ideal. He wished to represent Lincoln, the man of the people. And to do that he accented all that was rough and grotesque in his figure and bearing. Barnard has, indeed, done for Lincoln something of what Rembrandt did in his figures of Christ. In representing the Man of Sorrows, the Christ of the people, he made a figure that was often ugly and grotesque. Barnard's ideal is entirely comprehensible.

"But where I join issue is with MacMonnies's statement that the fact that Barnard has carried out his ideal is a sufficient answer to criticism. I do not think it is. I think the question is whether Barnard's ideal is our ideal, and whether a statue of Lincoln that is to represent this country abroad should not more truly speak our thought than Barnard's expression of his ideal does. Also there is the question whether Barnard's ideal is a sculpturesque ideal—should it be done in sculpture?

"I think," Mr. Cox added quickly, "that Barnard is a very able sculptor. I admire his ability. But I do not think that what he has tried to do is the right thing to do in this case. In trying to accent the 'popular' idea of Lincoln he has made something like a caricature of what Lincoln was."

Mr. Cox went on to speak of the question of physical likeness.

"One of the things I have heard said," he remarked, "is that Barnard chose as model for the figure a man who had been a railsplitter for forty years. I do not know whether that is true or not. But I do know that, if Lincoln had been a railsplitter for forty years, we should never have heard of him! Such a thing as that is not a literal presentation. It is an exaggerated ideal. As a matter of fact, Lincoln became a professional man early in his life. He was not a railsplit-

(Continued on Page 14)

Tammany's Evil Ways Are Told in a New History

First Edition Mysteriously Bought Up, Presumably by Wigwam's Friends—Second Issue Has Fresh Chapters on Fattening of Purses Through Contracts

A SORT of Banquo's ghost, thought to have been appeased fifteen years ago, has reappeared at the lavishly decorated banquet board of Tammany professions and promises in the present Mayoralty campaign. The ghost is Tammany's own past, traced in a carefully prepared book from the beginning of the organization, more than a hundred years ago, down to today.

The first edition of the book, by Gustavus Myers, appeared in 1901. That edition was by private subscription, consisting only of 1,000 copies, as no publisher could be found who cared to face the ill-will of Tammany. These, as fast as they could be got hold of, were bought up by booksellers who had received instructions, presumably from friends of Tammany, to purchase and retire all outstanding copies of the book.

It was almost as difficult to find a publisher for the second edition of the history, which contains eight new chapters. One publishing house wrote: "We, as a firm, have decided that the objection is too strong to permit us to bring out the book over our imprint. I am sorry that we must be cowardly." Another house said "that there was not sufficient prospect of gain to compensate for some of the unpleasantness its publishers would have to endure."

The history, the first complete story of Tammany Hall's record yet published, cannot be pleasing to the leaders of that organization. It presents, beginning with peculations and frauds dating from 1799, the darkest page in the political history of the United States, for while, as the author points out, other organizations and parties have at times shown themselves corrupt and inefficient, Tammany alone, not only as respects this country, but all countries with liberal Governments, has a record, now extending over more than one hundred years, in scarcely a decade of which there has not been some nation-echoing scandal, with that organization as its centre and a sequel of men being sent to prison for violation of public trust or fleeing to escape the law.

Aaron Burr, master of intrigue that faced treason charges itself in seeking selfish ends, was the first real leader of Tammany. He, himself, was never the official head of the organization, but through friends and tools he controlled it and gave it its character as a political organization.

Tammany made a great patriotic todo every Fourth of July, in old times, as well as now, and between Fourths of July, when in power, was unpatriotically profiting at the public's expense. With Tammany in office there was usually, before a long interval, some scandal.

Tammany persistenly opposed the building of the Erie Canal. "This great work," says Mr. Myers, "secured as a virtual gift to New York City the inland commerce of the vast empire west of the mountains. The trade of the canal almost immediately increased the city's business $60,000,000 annually. * * * The Tammany leaders * * * declining to take up even the question of manhood suffrage until forced to, did little or nothing, even in the closer domain of the city, for the good of their own time or posterity."

Tammany could see nothing for Tammany in the agitation for the abolition of slavery. In the crisis preceding the civil war, Tammany was pro-slavery.

"The society," continues the historian, "raised a regiment which was taken to the field in June, 1861, by Grand Sachem William D. Kennedy. Tammany long dwelt on this as a crowning act of patriotism. The real sentiments of Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall were to the contrary. Both did their best to paralyze the energies of Lincoln's Administration. * * * At the Tammany celebration on July 4, 1862, Grand Sachem Nelson J. Waterbury, though expressing loyalty to the Union, averred that it was the President's duty to set his foot firmly on abolitionism and crush it to pieces, and then the soldiers would fight unembarrassed and victory would sit on the national banners. * * *

"On the night of McClellan's nomination, Tammany held a ratification in City Hall Park, denounced 'the imbecility of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln' in the conduct of the war, and 'its ruinous financial policy,' and declared that it had 'forfeited the confidence of the loyal States; usurped powers not granted by the Constitution; endeavored to 'render the Executive, aided by the military, superior to the judicial and legislative branches of the Government, and assumed to destroy life and confiscate property by its unconstitutional proclamations.'" At a general committee meeting of Tammany in November following a resolution was unanimously adopted practically declaring the war to be a failure.

Richard Croker, Tammany's Millionaire ex-Boss, as He Looks in His Old Age.

Photos (c) Underwood & Underwood.

Charles F. Murphy, Tammany Chief Since 1902, Is Also a Man of Wealth.

Neither of the Democrats who, since the civil war, have been elected to the Presidency would have been chosen if Tammany could have had its way. At the Chicago National Democratic Convention of 1884 the Tammany delegation bitterly opposed the nomination of Grover Cleveland. Both his private and his public character were made the subject of attack. The fight which the Tammany delegation, under the leadership of Murphy, made against the nomination of Woodrow Wilson in 1912 at the Democratic Convention in Baltimore was a main factor in preventing the nomination of Wilson in the earlier balloting.

The Tammany boss, who did not reach full development until Tweed's time, is not patterned after any model in the United States Government or in American life. The boss plan took its cue from the idea opposite to the democratic—the autocratic—and thrived on the unthinking obedience given by dependents who looked to patronage for a living.

Richard Croker, who had been a sort of deputy boss under John Kelly, became the boss after Kelly's death in 1886. He ruled until 1901, and during his control successive legislative investigating committees exposed graft of many kinds under Tammany office holders, but none of these broke through to an inner circle. It was brought out that: "Gambling houses had to pay at least $25 a week for protection. Captain Creedon confessed to paying $15,000 for a police Captaincy. Poolrooms paid at the rate of $300 a month. Saloons paid $20 monthly. The police also acted in collusion with thieves and dishonest pawnbrokers. Almost every branch of trade and commerce was forced to make monthly payments, and from every possible source tribute was wrung. The Lexow Committee incorporated in its testimony the estimate of Foreman Tabor of the Grand Jury in March, 1892, that the annual income derived from blackmailing and different sources of extortion amounted to $7,000,000. In this estimate there were probably not included the large sums paid by corporations of every kind, and all who sought the favor or feared the power of Tammany Hall.

But a new form of gain to Tammany leaders, skillfully devised to evade conviction for criminal violation of the law, was coming into prominence. This form was to organize a contracting firm and then through Tammany influence to obtain valuable contracts in the vast construction projects then being undertaken in New York. This was one of the subjects by the Mazet Legislative Committee, which investigated city affairs in 1897, during the Van Wyck administration.

"It was disclosed," says Mr. Myers, "that every member of the Tammany Society or of the organization's Executive Committee held office or was a favored contractor. * * * The testimony proved the increasing inefficiency of the Police and Fire Departments. Disclosures attracting the greatest attention were those relating to the Ice Trust and the Ramapo Water Company." Later in Croker's régime came the white slave traffic scandal and the opening of the disclosures regarding the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Croker began to pass most of his time in England. He spent money like a man of great wealth—built a new house said to have cost over $200,000. None of the investigations ever laid bare the sources of any large income or profit by him. The nearest was the charge by John C. Sheehan "that Croker secured 50 per cent. of the profits of Naughton & Co., contractors, who obtained the contract for changing the motive power of the Third Avenue Railway, and that Croker pocketed $1,500,000 from this source." This assertion, however, was never established by any official investigation. In 1901 Croker "abdicated."

With the succession of Charles Francis Murphy to the leadership of Tammany in 1902 the new chapters in the history begin, though all of the book is in a sense new, owing to the way the limited first edition was practically forced out of circulation.

"When Mr. Van Wyck was elected Mayor," says Mr. Myers, "Murphy was appointed Dock Commissioner. * * * He had long been known as 'Silent Charlie.' Within a few years after his appointment as Dock Commissioner his fortune, it was said, reached at least $1,000,000. * * * Before leaving the office o Dock Commissioner John J. Murphy, (Charles F. Murphy's brother,) James Gaffney, and Richard J. Crouch (one of Charles F. Murphy's political lieutenants) had incorporated the New York Contracting and Trucking Company. Gaffney was an Alderman. These three men were credited with holding only five shares each; just who held the remaining eighty-five shares has never been definitely explained." Charles F. Murphy denied later, before a legislative investigating committee, that he had any financial interest in the company.

The operations of this company illustrate the big extension of the contract scheme—dubbed by some "honest graft." The company began by leasing two city docks. "It would appear from a report subsequently made by Commissioner of Accounts William Hepburn Russell to Mayor Low," says Mr. Myers, "that the average profit from the dock properties was $200 a day, making a rate of 5,000 per cent. on the investment." The first large piece of work obtained by the New York Contracting and Trucking Company was a $2,000,000 contract for excavating the site of the new Pennsylvania Railroad Station. The Board of Aldermen controlled by Tammany had steadily refused to vote for the franchise giving the Pennsylvania the use of the streets for the tunnel approaches. Then there was a quick change of front, and the franchise was voted.

"Not until months later," the historian continues, "did the public begin to see illumination; it then was announced that, although the New York Contracting and Trucking Company had not been the lowest bidder, (its bid, according to report, was $400,000 more than that of a competitor,) nevertheless it had been awarded the contract for digging the Pennsylvania site."

The next large contract obtained by this contracting company was for $6,000,000 for the building of the improvement which gave the New York, New Haven & Hartford practically all the available routes for entrance and exit from New York City by way of the Bronx.

"By 1905," says Mr. Myers, "it was estimated that the New York Contracting and Trucking Company or its offshoots had received contracts aggregating $15,000,000—all contracts from corporations and interests benefiting from the City Government or depending for favors from it. * * *"

The last chapter is "Tammany's Present Status, 1914-1917." A feature of prominence is Governor Whitman's removal of Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, First District, and who had been the Tammany candidate for Mayor against John Purroy Mitchel in 1913.

Making Good Citizens of the Foreign-Born

How Public School Authorities and Mayor's Defense Committee Have Systematized Training in Our Language and Customs

ACCORDING to the most recent national census, taken seven years ago, the foreign-born white population of New York City was 1,927,703. The "immigration problem" as a whole is a many-sided thing; but now that the United States is at war, a vigorous new interest has arisen in one phase of that problem, and a comprehensive new effort is being made to solve it—the problem of real Americanization. Just what does it mean? How far must it be definitely taken up, a specific task to accomplish, and how far may it be left to itself and to the natural action of mere American residence? In so far as the Americanization of the foreigners among us demands concrete and carefully thought out effort, how is that effort to be made?

The men and women who are working for Americanization are emphatic in the statement that it is "not war work." The war has a good deal to do with it, and it has a good deal to do with the war. But, they explain, the city is awakening to a need that has long existed, that will go on existing, and that must go on being met. With the work of Americanization that is being done everywhere in connection with the various social settlement activities and the public night schools most people are more or less familiar. But there are two novel and definite kinds of Americanization activity in New York now, co-operating as do all such agencies. They are the Americanization work of the Committee on Aliens of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense and the day classes for foreigners conducted by the Board of Education.

The Americanization work of the Mayor's committee is under the leadership of William C. Smith, State Supervisor of Immigrant Education. He is being assisted by Dr. Robert T. Hill of Union College, Troy, and S. S. Goldberger, Principal of Stuyvesant High School. Archibald E. Stevenson is Chairman of the General Committee on Aliens. Promotion of immigrant education includes the organization and conduct of English classes, together with instruction in citizenship, American history, government, and anything and everything which will make for increased social and national efficiency during the period of the war. The campaign, however, though undertaken under emergency conditions, is intended to be permanent.

It is a field that calls for trained workers. Take, for example, the teaching of English: The Board of Education will supply teachers to groups, down to the small number of twenty. But the work of the Mayor's Committee must reach the individual as well, or groups of two or three. To quote Miss Hermine Schwed, Secretary for Volunteer Service with the Committee on Aliens: "Groups of twenty or more go to the Board of Education for a teacher. Smaller groups come to me." Then there is community visiting. Said Miss Schwed:

"Community visiting requires knowledge, tact, self-confidence, and the visitor must be a 'good mixer.' One excellent handle for the beginning of the visitor's work is to get hold of an individual through non-attendance at night school. A man, say, has been absent from the night class in English for which he has registered; the visitor calls at his home to ask why, to talk it all over. Another such handle is through the work of the settlement citizenship club. All in all, I consider this individual and family work of community visiting the hardest and most exacting form of service. It needs special training just because it is so personal, and at the same time so indirect."

Other work to be done is in story telling, public speaking, the organization of classes in informal civic and American history, general club and community work, and entertaining of various kinds. One course already in operation is being given at the Epiphany Branch of the Public Library, 228 East Twenty-third Street. This course begins with an opening series of lectures, of which the purpose is to acquaint the worker with the conditions, general and specific, of immigration and the immigrant's life. Then follow field work and observation; the student learns at first hand the relation of the Government to the individual immigrant. The third phase makes it necessary for each volunteer to decide upon some specialized form of work, in health, food conservation and domestic economy, vocational guidance, recreation, community singing, and co-operative art.

Mr. Goldberger is giving a course of training in "English to Foreigners" at Columbia. Among the other institutions arranging courses are Hunter College, Fordham University, and the City College.

Miss Schwed wants volunteers who

Dr. W. L. Ettinger, Associate Superintendent, Who Directs Americanization Activities in City Schools.

are willing and able to undertake part of the work. She has her office hours at Room 614 in the Hall of Records every weekday from 10 to 12 and from 3 to 5, and her telephone number is Worth 2635. She has already placed 170 volunteer workers, who will co-operate with about 100 settlements, night schools, neighborhood associations, and community centres.

"Here, for example, is a teacher of biology," she remarked, looking at her list. "He came to me and said he wanted to help in the Americanization work. I asked, 'But what has biology to do with Americanization?' And he said: 'A very great deal. Biology teaches principles of organization and good team work. America will go to pieces if its people cannot learn good team work. I want to teach that to some of our immigrants.' So he has a boys' club.

"I have an Armenian doing public speaking among the Armenians. And here is a well-known Criminal Court Judge, who is giving informal talks on citizenship. One of the best-known library story tellers is giving her services to teach others how to tell stories, so as to interest foreigners in American history. A young sailor in the Naval Reserve is working as athletic instructor in a neighborhood that is not only foreign, but more than a little disloyal, and the boys adore him.

"One worker has arranged an illustrated story cycle of Lincoln, syndicated all over the city, and another, a partially blind man, is giving illustrated talks on what the United States does for its blind. A young Italian is training his fellow-countrymen. Several middle-aged men are giving military drill. An orchestra leader has offered his services 'in any capacity.'"

Of every ten people in New York City eight were either born in a foreign country or are of foreign parentage. Of these millions 500,000 men and women cannot speak, read, or write English. Hundreds of thousands more know nothing of American citizenship.

The Americanization work of the Board of Education's day classes is one branch of the board's Division of Vocational Activities, of which Associate Superintendent W. L. Ettinger is in general

Archibald E. Stevenson, in Charge of Americanization Work for the Mayor's Defense Committee.

charge. The specific Americanization work is done in the "Day Continuation Classes," under M. E. Siegel, and is classed under the simple-sounding name of "English to Foreigners." The work was begun in 1913.

"Our classes have more than doubled since April," said one of the men in charge. "Many more organizations are co-operating. We notice a new sentiment among employers. And we had no trouble in getting our latest appropriation."

"Except for the classes for night workers, our day classes are held in the working day, and, through the co-operation of employers, are a part of it," said Mr. Siegel. "So the pupils are kept to their attendance as they are to their work, on the one hand; and, on the other, they do not have an additional burden of taking it up at the end of the day's toil. The day work differs from that of the night schools in that a day class is usually composed of men or women or boys or girls of the same nationality and somewhat the same general grade of intelligence, and can be more carefully systematized for that reason. Otherwise, our day work is the same as the ordinary night work of the public evening schools. And we have classes for people who work at night, just as the night school offers opportunities to the people who work all day."

The work of the "day continuation classes" of the public schools is done, first of all, with the co-operation of employers. The co-operation of employers is the most important factor in the success of its work. That is why the assistance of the Fifth Avenue Association, in the determination to make this a "one-language city," is important. It is the very heart of the matter of day classes that most of them take part of the employer's time.

"Before the war, when such great numbers of immigrants were pouring into the city all the time, work concentrated on those people—on those of them that could be reached at all," Mr. Siegel continued. "Now that there is a pause in immigration, we look about us and see what is needed among the people who have been here for years; and what we see is astounding! Great masses of ignorant people, to all intents and purposes segregated. There are at least 500,000 people in New York now who need this Americanization work. So far we have only been able to reach a few of them.

"We don't start with any theory of government. We tell our pupils why they must not go in terror of policemen, and why they must not throw papers on the street. It is all a practical matter of every-day lives. We tell them about the letter carriers, and the firemen, and the Health Department, and what are the regulations of these things—such as keeping the streets clean—and why they must obey them. We lead up to the reasonableness of good government in explaining the relations of things to them. And about the policemen, we have to tell our pupils, for example, that they are not spies and tyrants and the agents of a despotism, but their friends and a part of the government that they belong to themselves. And we tell them about rents, and all sorts of concrete things like that.

"Of course we teach them what we can of personal cleanliness and American habits of keeping the windows open! Some of the industries need particular emphasis on cleanliness. Take the bakers. There are about 6,000 bakers in this city working at night, and many of our day pupils are bakers; we have bakers' classes, and we make a special point of teaching the bakers cleanliness.

"In teaching English, we have to show the people everything, of course. And we work to dramatize the language, like everything else, so that they will be interested in it, and find the words easy to remember, and fasten it all to their daily lives.

"We have made a beginning, but it is only a beginning. We have about 500 pupils now. The war has given a tremendous impetus and aroused the interest of employers. That is the reason our work has more than doubled since April. It is hopeful. But we want to organize many, many more classes. We are ready to send teachers and equipment at any time."

"We have the mill and all the apparatus," said Dr. Ettinger. "All we ask is the grist.

"There are men at Yaphank who can't speak English," he added. "Men being trained for the United States Army who cannot understand the orders given them! That is a condition that should not obtain in this country. People can't fulfill the duties of citizenship unless they speak the language of the country. It is a most important thing for the nation. Mere ignorance of the language tends to create segregation, and in this state of isolation the foreigners live."

What Is the Typical American Like?

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Anthropologist, Ends His Investigation with the Conclusion That Old Melting Pot Theory Is a Myth

FUSION of races in the so-called American melting pot is only skin deep, according to Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, one of the foremost anthropologists. As Curator of the Division of Physical Anthropology in the United States National Museum, at Washington, he has just completed a study, covering many years, of hundreds of the lineal descendants of the earliest American settlers. His observations of these persons have convinced him that the melting pot is a myth.

In search of a new sub-type of the human race which many men, some of them in the scientific world, supposed was being evolved out of all the different nationalities contributing to the population of the United States, Dr. Hrdlicka started his investigation of the early colonists' progeny to see how they had been affected physically by intermarriage, by environment, and by the pressure of other conditions.

The characteristics of the Pilgrim Fathers, the investigator finds, are still preserved in their posterity, as are the distinguishing features of the Virginia cavaliers, the Pennsylvania Dutch, and the Huguenots. A century or two is not a long enough time to alter the fundamental physical traits of these peoples, nor will a few centuries more obliterate their marks of difference.

In the course of a day's trip to New York, whither he journeyed to study the human relics in the Museum of Natural History and deliver a lecture in Brooklyn on the status of the Czechs in the war Dr. Hrdlicka told about his researches. He said that while the descendants of the Pilgrims, Virginians, Dutch, and Huguenots had not been merged into a composite people, they were not as much unlike one another as were the original groups from which they sprang.

"There has been no amalgamation of these different peoples as a result of intermarriage and identical conditions of living," he asserted. "If they begin to look alike, that is about all. The similarity does not go deeper than some of the muscles of the face. The fundamental differences, such as the structure of the head and other parts of the anatomy, have not been overcome."

His study of the offspring of the original settlers, he explained, had been prolonged by his difficulty in finding unbroken American lineage. Even three generations of continuous American ancestry was much more difficult to find than he had supposed when he first began his investigation. It was not uncommon for the haughty Mayflower descendant to be forced to admit he had perhaps a grandfather or a grandmother who was European-born. The continuity of American blood was broken more often on the maternal side of the house.

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A TYPICAL AMERICAN HEAD.
It Belongs to the Rev. H. E. Robbins, a Connecticut Yankee Now Living in Canaseraga, N. Y., and the Anthropologist Describes It as One of the Best Examples of the Type, Though the Cheekbones are a Bit Too Prominent. It Can Be Matched by Many English Heads.

He found the stature of our original stock, both men and women, "higher than the average of any European nation except the Scotch." Nevertheless, the individual variation was great, amounting to 16.4 per cent. of the average in males and nearly 16 per cent. in females. The respective averages of men and women were 174 and 162 cm. The average weight of men and women respectively was 154 and 130 pounds, which was about the same for Europeans when the tallness of Americans was taken into consideration. The difference between the men and the women was 15.6 per cent. for Americans and 17 per cent. among the larger groups of Europeans, which indicated, according to Dr. Hrdlicka, a slightly greater tendency to stoutness among American women above the age of 30 than among their sisters on the other side the Atlantic. The proportion of American males under weight was less than 10 per cent., while 17 per cent. of the women were markedly under weight. The percentage of stoutness was practically the same for both sexes.

Although the general proportions of the body were found to be medium, Dr. Hrdlicka observed great fluctuations, particularly in the chest, finding distinctly poor development among the women, accompanied by lack of shoulder development.

"While the men of the old American stock, as a general rule, are admirable specimens of the white race," he explained, "the women appear to be below par physically. Often they are undersized, underdeveloped, and weak in comparison with what their normal strength ought to be.

"In the younger generation, however, I believe these serious faults are being corrected. Greater care is given to the right kind of food. More interest is given to outdoor exercises and sports of all kinds, and greater consideration is given generally to the highest standards of living. For the most part the young women of the present generation seem to be superior physically to their mothers."

He was asked if he had observed a higher state of physical development among the young women of society than among the daughters of the less wealthy classes.

"No, I do not think the young women of society are physically better developed than the young women of the working class," he replied. "Physical development finds a stimulus in wholesome work that it does not find in recreation exclusively. I should say that the most splendid specimens of womanhood are to be found among the working girls."

The face of the pure American stocks generally is high and oval, says Dr. Hrdlicka, who explains that in the case of the womenfolk it sometimes leaves the impression of narrowness. In both sexes he found the forehead well developed, and incidentally a source of pride to many who accepted this as a physical mark of intellectuality. There was a prevalence of long noses with medium breadth. In both sexes was found a medium breadth of mouth, its averages approximating those of the French. The old American is likewise distinguished by long ears, longer than those of any of the immigrants at Ellis Island, except the British. Dr. Hrdlicka says the face of the original Americans has retained its length in the last generations, but its breadth is diminishing, and the jaws are growing smaller. One curious result of the investigation was the failure to find any pronounced blondes among 200 persons whose ancestry was supposed to have been North European. More men than women are dark, while more women than men are light. Not one case of black hair was found in either sex, and not one redhead was discovered among the men, although about 10 per cent. of the women, to quote Dr Hrdlicka, "claimed Titian tresses." There was a predominance of blue eyes.

America Must Hurry—By Lyman P. Powell

(Continued from Page 3)

these recent weeks. The attacks on France at the beginning of the war were speedily followed, sometimes the same night, by French visitations of German cities, and Paris has therefore suffered fewer attacks than London. But the number of the attacks, whether on London or on Paris, is of less significance than the steady improvement of the German airplanes. When the Fokker, small, light, swift, brought distress to allied aviation, it seemed as though the end had come of the efficiency of air fighting.

But one hears no longer of the Fokker. Fighting which in the days of Victor Chapman took place but a few thousand feet above the earth, has under the steady improvement of German aircraft mounted higher until now duels 20,000 or even 22,000 feet above the land are expected to be commonplace. One aerial expert, among the many with whom I talked, said that about once in three months there was such an improvement in the German airplane service as made necessary the radical improvement and sometimes the rebuilding of French airplanes. In discussing our own contribution to the airplane service, he expressed the earnest hope that we would send our materials, our money, our experts, and our aviators over to France, have our airships built there, and thus be able to keep up to date. He added significantly: "If the airships are built in your country, they may sometimes be out of date before they can be brought across the sea and used."

We are going to win this war. Germany knows it. She is getting ready for it. She is preparing to reap quickly the results of peace while the Allies are busy distributing their fighting men among their many bomes. The German revolution will come at the psychological moment. The military front has not been broken. The Germans have simply been bent back. German territory has not been occupied. Nobody knows—probably not even the Kaiser—the exact economic strain to which the German people are now subject, but anybody who is in the fighting zone may find out for himself that the economic strain has not reached the breaking point, and will not reach it till the western front is flooded with reinforcements from our shore.

We must make sure the northern fleet and western line suffer no harm. Germany will try every plan to cripple both. She will use every agency to achieve her end. Every airplane and hydroplane improvement she will make to reach across the sea, as well as nearer home. She will, if she can—which is impossible—stir up sedition, make the weak-hearted lately brought to patriotic soldiarity repent them of their courage, induce the condition of mind among many which in 1864 brought the formation of a peace that came near Lincoln's undoing, and rehabilitate that highly treasonable, intangible pacific and pro-German sentiment that would divide the country, make even the well-meaning cry for peace at any price, and give Germany the chance she now desires to end the war to her own satisfaction and to the salvation of the Hohenzollern face.

I am betraying no confidence. I stand as one of a hundred million people loyal to the Government. I am proud of the preparations we are making to settle this war on a sound and enduring foundation. I ask nobody to take my word because it is my word, but I venture to assert that no man who has been at the front under such auspices as were mine will question the essential validity of my position, or doubt that every American should help in every way he can to end with all dispatch this war. Buy Liberty bonds. Help the Red Cross. Stand by the Y. M. C. A. Brand every slacker with the sign of slackerism. Create in your community such a sentiment as will enable the Government to get men properly prepared and adequate provisions over to the front as soon as possible. America holds the future in her hands.

Said to me in Europe, the author of one of the best books on the Renaissance: "This time, and not the time of which I wrote, is the greatest of all times in history. Every man's influence for the right in these days is multiplied a thousand-fold. The supreme right for every American today is to assist the Government in the creation of that public opinion which will enable us to anticipate the malevolence of German inventiveness and German design upon the great white fleet and the western front."

We have entered this war—as a distinguished Frenchman said to me—with an unquestionable motive, and after such an exhibition of patience as leaves the enemy no possible excuse for facing us. We mean to help our kin across the seas, but let us not deceive ourselves. There is another reason why we must win out, and that as soon as possible. We have no Hymn of Hate to sing against the Germans. Without malice and yet with utter ruthlessness we mean to save ourselves, as well as all the world, from German domination. We know that if we do not reinforce our allies soon across the seas, and if that western line is broken and that great white fleet is smashed, New York and Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and all the little towns and villages between may have to drink deep of that cup which Belgium has been forced to drain, and of which France has had too deep a draught. We fight to save democracy for the whole world. But we fight at last to save ourselves, our mothers, wives, and children from the fate I saw with my own eyes had overtaken village after village in the devastated region of La Belle France, and in memory of which for Belgium that grand old man, citizen of the world, hero of the ages, Cardinal Mercier, walks the floor of his study—its ceiling broken through by a German bomb—and mourns like Rachel weeping for her children, and will not be comforted till right is set again upon the throne and the madness of the Hohenzollerns is eradicated from the human mind.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND ADVISORY COMMISSION HOLDING A HEARING ON CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASE AND REGULATION OF ALCOHOL FOR PROTECTION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Left to Right, Standing: Dr. Hollis Godfrey,* Dr. Irving Fisher, Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, Howard E. Coffin,* Bernard M. Baruch,* Dr. Franklin Martin, Dr. William A. Evans, Daniel Willard,* Dr. William H. Welch, Julius Rosenwald,* Samuel Gompers,* Surgeon Gen. William C. Braisted, U. S. N.; Surgeon Gen. William C. Gorgas, U. S. A.; Surgeon Gen. Rupert Blue, U. S. P. H. S.; Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Dr. F. F. Simpson, Abraham Flexner, Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Dr. Frederic A. Besley, Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, Raymond B. Fosdick, Dr. Haven Emerson, Dr. William F. Snow, Dr. Theodore Janeway.

Left to Right, Sitting: Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson; W. S. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense.

Secretary Daniels was the presiding officer in the absence of Secretary of War Baker. Asterisks indicate members of the Advisory Commission. Others present were the Executive Committee of the General Medical Board and persons invited to give testimony.

Barring Sex Disease from the American Army

For the First Time in History a Nation Takes Advance Steps to Avert an Evil Worse Than Battle Casualties

The United States Government is undertaking to make our army camps not only safer than camps in other wars, but actually safer for the men in them than the surroundings of their ordinary lives when they were civilians. This is being accomplished by the measures taken against the spread of venereal diseases, the first of their character ever initiated by a Government. Other Governments have sought and are seeking to check these diseases after their ravages have reached a point making preventive measures imperative; the United States Government and its helpers intend to make such a spread of disease absolutely impossible from the start.

THIS war is doing one good thing. It is making people speak out loud about a subject that before was either ignored or dealt with in whispers—the subject of the prevention of venereal disease. The problem of checking its spread among our soldiers is being taken up so openly and thoroughly that the effects of the work will be felt long after the war is over. So there is good in war, after all; a thing I never believed before."

The man who said that was William H. Zinsser, Chairman of the Sub-Committee for Civilian Co-operation in Combating Venereal Diseases of the Council of National Defense, which has an office at 105 West Fortieth Street, New York. And he emphasized his absolute belief in the truth of what he had just said by adding with equal vehemence:

"If we fail to speak out now and fight hard against such diseases among our troops, there will come a time, within a couple of years at most, when every newspaper in the country will have columns on the subject under the most glaring headlines, because venereal disease will have ravaged the United States as it has ravaged Europe since the beginning of the war; because the scourge will have got entirely beyond control, as it did in England and France and Germany; because we shall be 'up against it' as England and France and Germany are; because venereal disease will have undermined the health not only of our soldiers, but of our whole nation, as it has undermined the health of the belligerent nations of Europe.

"The United States is doing something that no other nation has done—going after the evil before its effects are felt. We should not brag too much about that, because we have been able to learn from the experience of the other nations at war; nevertheless, the fact remains that we alone have taken steps to vanquish the evil before it has vanquished us.

"Germany, with all her vaunted efficiency, fell down utterly when it came to combating venereal disease. When her armies surged through Belgium they went at such a pace that there was no time for the introduction of efficacious sanitary measures in the wake of the advancing troops. As the Germans drove through Belgium most of the men of the invaded districts fell back before the advancing hordes, practically leaving only women behind. The industries of Belgium were paralyzed, the women were penniless, and their misery became so acute that some of them actually sold themselves to the invaders for half a loaf of bread. After a short time of such conditions you may imagine how disease fastened on Germans and Belgians alike.

"Conditions among the other belligerents became just as bad, or worse. One nation, during the first year and a half of war, lost the services of more men through venereal disease than through death or wounds in battle. One regiment which participated in a furious attack in Northern France was sent back of the lines to recuperate, and there joined another regiment which had been encamped behind the front for some time and had seen no actual fighting at all. Will you believe that the latter regiment, the one that had not been in action, had lost the services of more men through venereal disease during its stay behind the lines than the one back from the firing line had lost in the attack?

"Now Great Britain and France and Germany are alive to the terrors of this scourge. But much of the harm has already been done. Throughout France you will see placards in cities, towns, and villages appealing to soldiers to serve their country by keeping away from prostitutes. In England an association has been formed, including among its members some of the most prominent men and women, for the establishment of dispensaries in small towns and villages where venereal disease, since the outbreak of the war, has made such appalling ravages as to make drastic steps to combat it imperative. If you look at almost any English newspaper now, even the most conservative, which before the war blinked such subjects or thrust them into the background, you will see the names of these diseases blazoned forth in large type, and you can read discussions of preventive measures, written with a frankness which, three years ago, would have been absolutely impossible.

"Well, let us be frank about it, too! Let us be frank before we are compelled to be. Let us be frank while frankness will prevent the evils by which our allies are scourged, instead of waiting until frankness may be merely a possible help in preventing these evils from spreading to the horrible limits which they have now reached in Europe."

Mr. Zinsser and his associates are not crying in the wilderness. He has progress of the most encouraging kind to report. Behind him and those associated with him stands, solidly and uncompromisingly, the United States Government. The Government is not winking at the evil. It is not trying half-heartedly to lessen it. The Government means to suppress it among the soldiers of the United States. How this work of suppression, partly Federal, partly due to the civilians working in co-operation with the Secretary of War, is being done, is explained by Mr. Zinsser, who has plunged into it with the utmost zeal, has every detail at his finger's tips and is convinced that the results will "make people's eyeballs stick out," when they grasp its significance to the national welfare.

"The campaign against the spread of venereal disease," said Mr. Zinsser, "may be divided into three parts: First, there is the work within the camps. Second, there is the work in the five-mile zones established by the Government around every camp. Third, there is the work beyond the five-mile limit, where the sub-committee for civilian co-operation in combating venereal diseases is especially centring its activities.

"When a drafted man reaches camp he is subjected to a careful physical examination. If he is found to be suffering from some form of venereal disease he is at once sent to a hospital destined especially to the care of such ailments, in which some of the best specialists in the country are giving their services. Thus, many men who in civil life have been going about concealing their troubles and spreading them are immediately placed under the best of medical care and started on the road to recovery. If they are suffering from the worst form of venereal disease they get an injection of Salvarsan, or '606,' which greatly lessens the chances of their spreading infection. The results of this prompt and effective combating of disease by specialists among men who before would have neglected themselves entirely or probably have been thrown on the mercies of quacks will be felt long after peace has returned. What the presence of the thirty-two camp hospitals now in operation scattered throughout the country will mean in curbing the spread of venereal disease may be gathered when you bear in mind a fact realized by scarcely anybody—that there were in the entire United States before the creation of these camp hospitals only a few hospitals which undertook the treatment of such diseases.

"For the purpose of preventing the contraction of venereal disease during the course of training, a system of prophylaxis has been established. Every man who, while on leave or furlough, exposes himself to infection is expected to report to the prophylaxis station for treatment within six hours. If he fails to report and later develops a disease, he is court-martialed and punished by loss of his pay during the period of his confinement in the hospital and in other ways. Furthermore, the men in the training camps are being educated in the dangers of venereal infection by lectures, moving pictures, and literature designed especially for the purpose.

"So much for the camps themselves. Now come the five-mile zones around them. These are directly in charge of the Federal Government, and prostitutes and alcohol are rigorously excluded from them. The Government maintains a corps of sanitary police, who patrol these zones constantly and eject all who are not wanted there. In addition to these preventive measures the Secretary of War established a Commission on Training Camp Activities under the able leadership of Raymond B. Fosdick. This commission enlisted the services of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, which has representatives in many communities and is receiving co-operation from the largest churches, clubs, and other local groups in the work of providing recreation facilities for the men in the training camps. Also, such agencies as the Travelers' Aid Society and the Young Men's Christian Association have been enlisted in the cause. There are football, baseball, and hockey games, according to seasons; libraries, Y. M. C. A. stations, moving pictures, &c. In addition to these, there will be the 'hostess houses,' started by prominent women to provide social entertainment and a meeting place for the soldiers and their wives, sisters, and others.

"Now comes the third part of the pre-

Gen. J. J. Pershing.

America Famed for War Leaders

In Every Armed Struggle of the Past This Nation Has Developed Generals with Great Military Genius

Gen. T. H. Bliss.

By ALLAN SINCLAIR WILL.

ASSUMING that the war against German autocracy is to be continued until a decisive victory is achieved, that is, that it is not to be broken off by a peace in the near future, the effectiveness of the military preparations which the United States is now making by great effort and at immense cost will depend largely upon the quality of the military leadership which we may develop. There is obviously no way of gauging accurately at this time the results likely to be gained by this leadership. We have no General who has commanded successfully in a great war, and even if we had such a man, it would not be well to place absolute dependence upon him, for each war presents new problems, and in no conflict in all recorded history has precedent been shattered to such an extent as in the present struggle of great intrenched, invisible masses, fighting largely by means of high-explosive shell fire directed by airplanes.

Results obtained in past American wars are practically the only guide to our anxious forecasts in this regard. A nation in the production of victorious Generals may be uniformly prolific or uniformly sterile; or it may be variable, producing capable leadership in some wars and indifferent leadership in others. A glance at the record of the four principal conflicts we have fought—the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the civil war—affords no ground for pessimism in this respect.

Generally speaking, it may be said that America has never failed to develop conspicuously able and thoroughly sufficient army leadership when needed, but it has sometimes failed to develop this leadership at once. It would be incorrect to say leadership has developed late, for that is wholly untrue of three of those wars, although relatively true of the War of 1812. If the elapsed time after the declaration of war in each case be averaged, it appears that we require normally about eleven months to find the right man. Let us sum up the facts:

In the Revolution, the victorious leader was found at once in Washington.

The War of 1812 had lasted two years when Winfield Scott and Andrew Jackson came to the front as successful commanders. Its total duration was approximately two years and a half.

In the Mexican War the experience was the same as in the Revolution. Taylor and Scott commanded from the beginning with brilliant skill and tremendous combative force.

The civil war developed the great leader on the Southern side in approximately fourteen months, when Lee took command at Richmond after the wounding of Joseph E. Johnston. On the Union side a longer time was required. If we take the siege of Vicksburg as the definite proof of Grant's capacity for the supreme command, approximately two years were required to establish this proof. Adding the two periods of fourteen months and two years and dividing their total by two, we get nineteen months as the average time required to bring out fully capable leadership in the war between the States.

Summing up, we may take zero as the time required to produce the right Generalship in the Revolution and also in the Mexican War, twenty-four months in the War of 1812, and nineteen months in the civil war. Adding these figures, we get a total of forty-three months, which, divided by four, the number of the wars in question, shows an average period of about eleven months after the beginning of hostilities required to develop capable army leadership.

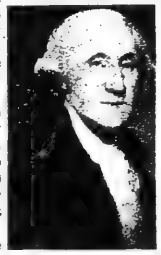
Applying that average to our present war with Germany, which has been in progress nearly seven months already, we have only four months more to elapse before the expiration of the normal period as shown by the story of our past. This would put the time about the beginning of next March, in ample readiness for the Spring campaign in France.

This period is purely an average, and in no war have we found the right man at the average time. He was found much earlier in the Revolution and the Mexican War, and considerably later in the War of 1812 and the civil war. The figures merely show that, as a nation, we have been capable in this respect in the past, and every one may make his own guess as to whether we have lost, reduced, or increased that capability.

Judging by the experience in two of our four principal wars, Pershing is the right man and will lead to victory. The analogy in the cases of the other two points to the presumption that another leader will have to be found, and that this process will not be delayed very long.

Compared with other countries of the ancient and modern world, we have been exceptionally fertile in producing military and also naval commanders of compelling skill. It is not infrequent now to observe—more in foreign countries than in America—the world's greatest commanders listed as follows: Hannibal, Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon, Lee. The time is rapidly passing here when Lee as a General is rated from any viewpoint other than impartial appreciation of genius and, of course, no other standard is considered abroad. Of the list of five, two, Hannibal and Lee, proved their mettle in great adversities and final defeat, and a third, Napoleon, was also overwhelmed in the end and passed his closing years under humiliating circumstances. Lee first demonstrated his ability in the national uniform when his great skill as a military engineer was a highly important factor in making possible the amazing successes of Scott in his advance from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, a fact which Scott did not hesitate to proclaim in the warmest terms. Lincoln gave the fullest proof of his own recognition of Lee's ability by sending Blair to Arlington in 1861 to offer him the command of the Union armies, and had Blair succeeded in his mission we should have had, in all probability, to revise our figures of the time required to produce the successful commander on the Northern side.

Our Most Famous Generals.



George Washington.

Nathanael Greene.

Andrew Jackson.

Zachary Taylor.

Winfield Scott.

U. S. Grant.

Robert E. Lee.

"Stonewall" Jackson.

W. T. Sherman.

Philip H. Sheridan.

While America, from the beginning of our national existence up to the end of the nineteenth century, produced Washington, Greene, Knox, Scott, Brown, Andrew Jackson, Taylor, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, Stuart, and Joseph E. Johnston, besides a large number of others almost and perhaps even quite worthy to be ranked in the same brilliant company, we may compare the leaders who have developed in European wars in the same period. It is proper to close the record with the year 1900, because the present war is yet too inchoate to permit of fixed conclusions regarding it. France produced Napoleon and his group of brilliant Marshals in the nineteenth century, but no one else from their time to Joffre's. Great Britain's galaxy may be said to consist of Wellington, Roberts, and Kitchener. Germany has contributed Moltke and Blücher. One may form his own conclusions as to how America has compared in sustained capacity for the production of military conquerors with the rest of the world. Lloyd George recently remarked in one of his speeches that Americans were a people who had never known defeat. His statement is historically true. West Point represents concretely our standard and ideal in the training of army commanders—scientific, systematic, thorough, practical, workmanlike and, at the same time, imaginative and constructive. Foreign observers uniformly admit that this school has no superior in the world, and many have asserted that it has no equal.

The democratic origin of its principle of selection of raw material for officers has, doubtless, something to do with its success. It has been, throughout its history, in a better position to get good material and fashion it rigorously, without favoritism, than the military schools of any other country. The American Army was fortunate in deriving both its essential inspiration and the characteristic aims of its system from Washington, and it has held to this heritage with singular tenacity.

Experience has taught for many years that it is to West Point that we must look for our ablest military leaders. Fortunately, a much greater number of West Pointers is now available for the command of our armies than ever before. When the War of 1812 and the Mexican war began, the regular army had been greatly depleted and a comparatively small proportion of officers trained in the national military school was available. At the start of the civil war conditions were not much different, although on the Confederate as well as on the Union side the ablest leaders were West Pointers. Eight Confederate Generals, fifteen Lieutenant Generals, forty-eight Major Generals, and 111 Brigadier Genera's had their training in the regular establishment of the United States; most of them resigned their commissions early in 1861 to enter the service of the Confederacy.

Owing to the enlargement of the regular army in recent years from its former insignificant limit of about 25,000 men, a far greater number of officers who have West Point training are now available. Even the civilians who have been appointed to Lieutenancies in order to fill out the quota have been trained by West Point men and have absorbed the rigorous military professionalism characteristic of the school's graduates. The larger number of thoroughly trained officers is essential in view of the greatly expanded force which America is putting into the fighting zone, but each of them is a potential Commander in Chief, and the field of selection is much wider than in previous wars.

American military leadership has been greatly hampered at the outset of other wars by the deficient training of the troops with whom the Generals were expected to win victories. Washington's letters during the period of the Revolution were full of complaints on this score. On Sept. 2, 1776, a short time after the battle of Long Island, he wrote to the President of Congress:

> The militia, instead of calling forth their utmost efforts to a brave and manly opposition in order to repair our losses, are dismayed, intractable, and impatient to return. Great numbers of them have gone off, in some instances by whole regiments, by half ones, and by companies at a time.
>
> This circumstance, of itself, independent of others, when fronted by a well-disciplined enemy superior in number to our whole collected force, would be sufficiently disagreeable, but when their example has infected another part of the army—when their want of discipline and refusal of almost every kind of restraint and government have produced a like conduct but too

(Continued on Page 14)

Beauley's Picturesque America

Art at Home and Abroad

Mural Decoration, by Will S. Taylor, for City Park Chapel, Brooklyn. (Given by Frederic B. Pratt.)

WILLIAM JEAN BEAULEY is holding a comprehensive exhibition of his work at the Milch Galleries in which his steady attitude of mind toward the American scene is convincingly shown. He seems to have said to himself that nothing European or African or Asian legitimately could compete with his own, his native land, in point of picturesqueness and color. The red splendor of Besnard's India pales before his vision of New York. The city gate becomes for him the entrance into a civilization as old as the hills and as fresh as the dawn; the façade of St. Thomas's asks no odds of Cluny or Nôtre Dame in point of massive beauty fretted with exquisite detail. He turns from Rome and Florence to find that our churches also are backgrounds for humble people in pictorial costume and the home of fluttering doves. Our stone walls are blonde in sun and blue in shade as the white temples of Greece. Where, his pictures constantly reiterate, is there beauty such as that at our door?

Naturally he once in a whole overemphasizes the truth he has discovered and turns an unnaturally brilliant light upon this America in her rôle of prima donna. But the truth remains with us after the emphasis is forgotten. Our buildings and streets and parks and docks are seen more truly as well as more sympathetically after an hour with his pictures, and he has justified his passion for his own country by his respect for its essential quality of charm.

Color is the most important element in Mr. Beauley's work. His form is thoroughly understood, sound, and more or less conventionally seen. Having been trained as an architect, he knows how to make a building stand on its foundations and conduct itself architecturally, whatever picturesqueness of garb it may assume; but the individuality of the picture almost without exception lies in the character of the color. With a palette set for a high key, Mr. Beauley escapes the chalky quality that often separates high-keyed color schemes from other work and makes it impossible to create a neighborly wall. His blazing whites have a certain mellowness, his blue shadows a certain warmth; the whole picture has a rich, ingratiating tone.

When he does a bit of incident, as in "The Pink Edition," a man reading an afternoon paper in the street, he manages to keep the story-telling element and give the star part to the patch of enlivening color that usually is the excuse for introducing the "human interest." When he does the Public Library he treats the lions discreetly and shows a long, low building as it is seen from a high window, with its horizontals emphasized and its character in relation to the surrounding architecture thus brought out. One or two London scenes, a Scotch village, and an Algerian subject are included in the exhibition, possibly to convince the already persuaded visitor of our native pictorial possibilities. As a matter of fact, their chief service is their testimony to the discrimination shown by the artist in capturing the spirit of place.

The water colors are better than the oil paintings because of the greater freshness of the medium in communicating the artist's message, usually a message of blitheness and brightness, which occasionally is too heavily weighted by the oil medium. There also are lithographs, pencil drawings, sketches in crayon, and other of the lighter mediums with which Mr. Beauley sounds the note of artistic patriotism as gayly and vivaciously as it is sounded by the cheerful young soldiers and sailors who are going about light-heartedly mocking at their heroism. That is the traditional American note—to make a joke of doing the real right thing. Mr. Beauley's wit is, as it should be, at the point of his brush or pencil and not in literary allusion.

A New Type of Mural Decoration.

The mural decorations by Will S. Taylor at the American Museum of Natural History have attracted attention by their freedom from convention and mural quality. The artist has just completed a mural painting for the City Park Chapel in Brooklyn in which he has followed the same general course as in the Museum paintings and produced a decoration that is quite personal and unhackneyed, although based upon a theme, Christ blessing little children, that has been a subject for artists through many centuries.

The chief interest of the painting for students of art is the management of the light and shade. The easiest way to get a mural decoration to seem a part of the wall upon which it is placed and not a hole through the wall or a relief detached from it, is to treat the composition like a map, tying the parts together with a strong bounding line surrounding the larger patches of color, after the fashion of designs for stained glass windows. It may be taken for granted that to be satisfying to the observer the decoration should seem a part of the architecture of the building, but there are other ways of solving the problem. Mr. Taylor treats his composition in the spirit of the sculptor carving his wall in low relief. He permits little reflected lights to bring out the salient forms of his design and his figures have a look of solidity, and nevertheless keep well within one plane. He also pays attention to character. There is no halo and no religious mystery in his picture. The Christ, friendly and benignant, has come to a public square surrounding a well, where the children play and the mothers congregate for gossip, according to the custom in Eastern countries, where the drawing of water is the important feature of the day's occupations. He is seated among the children and is talking affectionately to those nearest, while others stand about in attitudes of interest and curiosity, as they might today in any of the east side streets where something out of the common was attracting their attention. The gestures and poses are entirely natural. The little girl at the left holding a baby in her arms might be duplicated any day in the poorer quarters of New York.

The artist has, in fact, picked up his models here and there from among the young visitors to the Museum or the children he has observed in the neighborhood. The costumes have been made for him with as close an approach to archaeological accuracy as could be managed, but they clothe the figures naturally and have none of the artificiality of reconstructed history. The picture is flooded with sunlight, which streams over the buildings in the background and makes bright patches on the pavement in front of the well. This letting the spirit of out-of-doors into a church also is a modern note. The greens and blues and yellows of the color scheme are skillfully managed and make a strong harmony. Without making any pretense of greatness, the whole decoration speaks of sincerity and the delight of the painter in his work. It would not be surprising if a distinct type of mural decoration grew out of the work done in the American Museum of Natural History. The painters working there are surrounded by objects of the past, not as they are represented in art, but as they are discovered and preserved for precise study, and their special concern is to place these objects in a natural environment. They have as much of nature as can persist through the disintegrating processes of time to suggest color and form, and many contrasts and resemblances. In the mineral section alone are palettes ready set with colors in beautiful and extraordinary relation. And they have for their benefit, as well as for their hampering restriction, an atmosphere of respect for actual fact which discourages much indulgence in poetic license. Even if no masterpieces are created in such an environment, there probably will be enough interesting and well-considered compositions to form a distinct school of historical painting wholly different from the empty and dull imaginings of the earlier historical painters. Holman Hunt and the young Millais would have a good word for Mr. Taylor's methods.

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ventive work—our special province—which will be clearer with the foregoing description of the work which is being done in the camps and in the policed zone.

"In the thirty-two districts within a radius of 40 to 50 miles around the camps lie about 800 towns. What we propose to do is to have every one of these communities co-operate with us in our work of protecting American soldiers from venereal disease. We are writing to the most prominent residents of these 800 towns. In all, we shall send out 18,000 letters—we have already sent out several thousand. We are writing to bankers, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, editors of newspapers, prominent business men—to the representative citizens in every one of these 800 communities. We tell them what we propose to do and ask their aid. The way we put it up to each one, in a nutshell, is this: 'Do you wish to help make the camp near your town as safe for the boys encamped there as you would have a camp sheltering a boy of your own?' We make it clear to the people to whom we write that a community which does not help to protect the soldiers in its midst is sticking a knife into the backs of those soldiers—no, worse than that!—for a knife cut is easy to handle, whereas the stabs from communities indifferent or hostile to our work are doubly dangerous and criminal.

"We are not going after the authorities in the towns in the zones where we are working. That would be the wrong way. If the best element in the community gets interested in our work—if the local newspapers print articles about what we are doing—we believe that co-operation will come from the authorities as a matter of course.

"As matters stand now, there may be graft among officials in some communities—some of them may even be getting a 'rake-off' from the proceeds of the disorderly houses in their districts, and may be glad to have as many soldiers as possible frequent those houses—so efforts at cleaning up the communities by appeal to the authorities might strike indifference and worse. But if the work starts at the end where we are starting it, there will be quite another story to tell.

"Answers are pouring in from leading citizens in towns all over the country, to whom we have written asking for aid." Mr. Zinsser plunged his hand into a whole sheaf of correspondence on the desk before him and selected some dozen letters at random.

"I am with you!" said one writer. "Tell me exactly what I can do to be most helpful to you and I'll do it."

"That's the right sort; we'll get results from him," commented Mr. Zinsser. He turned to another:

"Your letter received," it ran. "I have spoken to our Sheriff. He says there are no disorderly houses in our community, and that he will let me know if anything of interest in the matter develops."

"Wrong sort, that one," remarked Mr. Zinsser. "We'll have to jack that fellow up—that isn't the kind of help we want." But then he turned to another letter, and another, and still another, the writers of which all expressed enthusiastic approval and begged to have their services applied where they would do the most good.

"We are tremendously encouraged by these responses to our appeals," he went on, replacing the letters in the pile from which he had drawn them. "All over the country the desire to clean up red-light districts and run prostitutes out of town as a measure of protection for our soldiers is daily gaining headway.

"Why, at one of the camps in a Southern State the clean-up movement has progressed with such rapidity and thoroughness that soldiers who want to go to a disorderly house have to go seventy-five miles from the camp. Think of it—seventy-five miles! A few months ago, when the first camps were started, immoral women solicited the men at the very gates of the camps.

"Instance after instance has come to our notice of how the country is cleaning up. A young college man was in here yesterday who had been detailed to wander through the streets of a number of Southern towns notorious for the prevalence of vice in their midst and learn about conditions by looking dapper and getting women to solicit him. He told me that in the course of a seven weeks' tour of towns where, a short time ago, it would have been nothing out of the ordinary if he had been solicited twenty times, he was solicited exactly once.

© Harris & Ewing.
Colonel F. F. Russell, in Charge, Division of Infectious Diseases.

"As a result of the investigation and clean-up activities of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, backed by the full authority of the War Department, New Orleans, one of the greatest centres of commercialized vice in the country, is cleaning up. By Nov. 1 the red-light district there will be suppressed. In one large city on the lower Mississippi a famous row of disorderly houses—regular palaces, as big as seashore hotels—have been closed up, so that soldiers going there will find shutters down and doors bolted instead of prostitutes beckoning to them from brilliantly lighted windows. The same sort of moral wave is flooding other communities. As concrete examples of what has been accomplished, the red-light districts have been closed in many of the cities within easy reach of military camps, among which may be mentioned Fort Worth, Spartanburg, Louisville, Petersburg, and El Paso.

"A few years ago, if we talked about starting a campaign like the one we are fighting now, people would have called us long-haired visionary reformers. Now we meet co-operation on every side from sensible people, both in the Government and outside it. As for the United States Government, there is no question of where it stands. It has a definite and comprehensive policy which has to be carried out to the letter by the commanders of all military camps.

"We are out to suppress the conditions that bring about venereal disease—get that clearly in your mind—not to segregate prostitution or introduce any other half-way measures. Segregation makes things worse. It means taking a lot of prostitutes, herding them together in one part of town, and then going out and saying to men:

"'You can't find a disorderly house, Sir, on Main Street, but there are plenty on Nineteenth Avenue or K Street.'

"That's what segregation amounts to. As for the contention that segregation combined with medical supervision is an improvement, that, too, is false; there is no way of securing proper medical supervision. The whole thing simply amounts to directing men to a lot of women who are bound to spread infection right and left, despite all efforts.

"There is another objection raised by opponents of our work. 'If you run a lot of women out of one town,' they say, 'they will simply go somewhere else.' To that we reply: 'Your job is not necessarily to run the women out of town. In the first place, if they leave your town while still diseased they will continue to spread infection elsewhere. Therefore, it is your duty to see that each one of these women is compelled to undergo medical treatment until they are pronounced clean. It may then be possible to open their eyes to the opportunities which now exist for profitable employment in legitimate work. Never before were women's services in such demand in the industries of the country as they are now. Women driven into prostitution because their earnings before the war were too meagre will suddenly realize that there is now an unequaled chance of earning a livelihood by decent means. So our efforts are not only protecting our soldiers and our communities, but helping fallen women toward a better life.

"There is no need to look as far as Europe to realize what terrible results follow upon the toleration of prostitutes near soldiers' camps. All you have to do is to remember conditions as they were on the Mexican border when our troops were encamped there last year. There were regulations, of course, to meet the problem, but the trouble was that commanders used their discretion as to enforcing them, sometimes winking at the evils going on before their eyes, sometimes using halfway measures. The upshot was that venereal diseases spread at an appalling rate.

"One well-known commander of a large division, however, realized that suppression of prostitution and alcohol was the only proper means of combating venereal disease. He stationed armed sentries at the door of every disorderly house in the town where his men were quartered. Their duty was to take the name of every soldier caught leaving these places, and every man thus listed suffered severe punishment. In time the visits of soldiers to the houses of ill-repute under surveillance ceased altogether.

"The General's drastic order had another interesting effect—the sentries took down not only the names of soldiers but those of residents of the town as well, so that the latter grew extremely shy of having their names appear on the lists of visitors to disorderly houses, and gave up the habit of going there.

"It is owing largely to the success of this policy of suppression on the Texan border that the Government has decided to do likewise, now that we are faced with the same problem in an infinitely more serious form. Major Gen. Funston before he died reported that this policy of suppression, as practiced later universally on the border, had been a success.

"It is in Texas, by the way, because of what its citizens learned, that we are meeting with some of the most active co-operation in our work. Four of the leading citizens of one large city—the President of a bank, the head of a big law firm, the publisher of an important paper, and the proprietor of a leading department store—organized a committee at our suggestion, which will meet to talk over the best ways of helping us in our work.

"Here in New York, also, we are finding effective co-operation. This city sometimes harbors in one night as many as 25,000 soldiers. The New York health authorities have proved themselves pioneers by establishing dispensaries for the treatment of venereal diseases, which are doing effective work in checking their spread.

"It is evident that the response we have had all over the country is due in large part to the work which has been done in past years by the American Social Hygiene Association and similar organizations. The educational efforts they have expended, sometimes in the face of the greatest discouragements and even ridicule, are now bearing invaluable fruits.

"Ours is a tremendous work, but it must be done. People must no longer shut their eyes to the facts. People must no longer talk in whispers about one of the gravest dangers threatening us. The time has come to speak out loud. That is what we are doing. That is what more and more others are doing. We ask people all over the country to do it. In that way they will preserve the efficiency of countless soldiers and the health of the families of the communities to which they will eventually return.

'"Do your bit to keep him fit' is the slogan which we have adopted in our fight for the American soldier. We want people everywhere in the United States to help us."

Was Christopher Columbus a Son of Colon the Incendiary?

Below is a translation of parts of an article contributed to La Provincia of Huelva, Spain, by Rafael Lopez de Haro. The article was translated for THE NEW YORK TIMES *by Mrs. Bernhard Whishaw, of La Puerta del Buey, Niebla, Province of Huelva, Spain, Honorary Secretary of the Anglo-Spanish School of Archaeology.*

A GALICIAN writer, Don Celso Garcia de la Reiga, published various documents three years ago, proving the existence of a family called Colón and also one called Fonteroса in Pontevedra both before and after the great event of the centuries. Colón was the paternal and Fonteroса the maternal surname of the discoverer.

[Note: A Spaniard signs both the name of his mother and that of his father.]

And something more has come to light, something which may be of conclusive value, something which may prove the key to the obstinate determination of Christopher Columbus to deny his Galician birth. To the striking evidence that he never wrote in Italian or to Italians, from which we may surmise that he was not master of the language, to the fact that he gave to certain situations on the shores he discovered names which recall identical winds and currents on the Galician coast, to the frequent use of Galician words and provincialisms in his writings, to the Jewish ancestry of the Fonteroсas—to these and many other details, strengthening the belief that Columbus was Galician, must now be added something else really surprising.

When Christopher Columbus was about twelve or fourteen, a certain Juan de Colón set fire to Porto, a village near Pontevedra. Another Colón was arrested, but must have shown his innocence, for he was set free under a guarantee. Thenceforth the incendiary is called Colón el Malo, (Colón the Bad,) and frequently, in the law papers of the period, certain properties are referred to as "the houses burnt by Juan de Colón el Malo."

This Juan de Colón el Malo was, it appears, married to one Maria Fonteroса. And the Discoverer of America was called Colón y Fonteroса.

Was Christopher the son of Colón the incendiary? Did the criminal, when he fled from the scene of his crime, take with him the youth of twelve or fourteen, who was later to be the Discoverer of America? Would not such an adventure make a very natural beginning to a life of hazard and audacity? And may not the paternal ill-fame have been the reason why Christopher always concealed the origin of which he was ashamed?

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How to Knit Garments Needed by Soldiers

WHEN one reads that wool is in the making sufficient to fashion 2,000,000 army sweaters it is natural to wonder into what it will be made, since, of course, it will not all be turned into sweaters. On every side the question is heard: "What do they really want? Which of the many articles for which directions are furnished do the sailors and soldiers most need?"

The letter from "A Fusilier," published recently, gives an excellent list of knitted articles of service in the trenches, compiled by one who has seen a Winter in France. On his list he places: (1) socks; (2) mufflers; (3) mittens; (4) helmets; (5) body belt, or abdominal band. To these should be added, (6) sleeveless jackets, or sweaters.

It is encouraging to the novice to find mufflers second on the list, for they are the simplest to make. The most recent Red Cross specifications call for mufflers nearly as wide as sweaters—sixty-five stitches—and seventy-two inches long. These are just such enveloping scarfs as our New England grandmothers used to make for cool Winter rides; long enough to protect the knees. Of course, no fringe should be used. An excellent finish for the ends is made by "knit 2 purl 2" for an inch; then reversing the stitch, purl 2 knit 2 for an inch. This makes a firm, straight edge. If one does not know how to "purl," experts at Red Cross organizations and in the department stores, or experienced knitters anywhere, will be glad to explain the simple stitches.

One who has made a muffler may turn with confidence to a sleeveless sweater. It is knitted exactly like a muffler except for the neck opening, which is easily made. In making sweaters, however, it should be borne in mind that the average man in the army or navy is taller and broader than the average civilian, and short sweaters are not in great demand. To make the average size, cast on 80 stitches, rib for 4 inches, and knit plain 22 to 25 inches to neck opening. Then knit 28, cast off 24, knit 28. On each 28 stitches there should then be knitted seven or eight rows, separately.

It will be necessary to break the thread after one shoulder has been knitted and connect the end at the neck to knit the other shoulder. The back is knitted to match the front. When the sweater is finished the sides of the neck opening and the armholes should be reenforced with the yarn by crochet stitch—these sweaters are meant for service.

For the helmet and socks two pairs of steel needles are used. The helmets should not be too large. Directions for socks may, and should, be obtained from Red Cross Headquarters (in New York, 389 Fifth Avenue.) It is well to be sure that one is knitting the size desired.

It has been said that experienced knitters have had trouble with the "Kitchener heel"; but it is not difficult to master if directions are carefully followed, and is far more comfortable to wear than the old-fashioned sort.

The sometimes surprised pleasure of the recipient of a pair of well-fitting socks is ample reward for the effort. Red Cross specifications for abdominal bands are given below:

Two No. 13 steel needles, two No. 9 bone needles.

Gray knitting yarn.

Cast on from 160 to 200 stitches on No. 13 needles.

Knit three inches ribbed, (knit 2 purl 2.)

Knit on to bone needles and knit eight inches plain.

Knit on to steel needles and rib for three inches.

Cast on and off very loosely. Sew up

So far, specifications for mittens ave not been generally issued by the Red Cross, but any man's knitted glove may be copied, making the wrist long, to protect the arm at least ten inches from finger tips.

"Sets" for the navy, which many Red Cross organizations are making, consist of sleeveless sweater, muffler, and wristlets, usually gray. They must be blue or gray.

No one, however inexperienced a knitter, should be afraid to try because of the necessity of following "specifications." The importance of specifications is to insure essential uniformity. It is almost impossible to standardize knitting, but by following directions one may make sure that her work will be acceptable and worth while. It need not be feared that a garment will be thrown out if it is half an inch longer or shorter than specified. The thing is to knit evenly, not too tight, to see that no weak spot in the yarn slips in, and that no stitch slips out! The only remedy for the dropped stitch is to go back and pick it up where it dropped.

And the need is real. There are now 650,000 men under arms in the army, many of them already in France preparing for trench warfare. In the navy there are approximately 150,000 more.

Barnard's Lincoln as a Noted Painter Sees It

(Continued from Page 7)

ter except for a short time in his early youth.

"Saint Gaudens has been remarkably successful in giving the dignity and gravity, necessary to monumental sculpture, to a modern figure without denying the homeliness of the man." Mr. Cox picked up the copy of Mr. Story's Lincoln photograph. "Saint Gaudens's statue looks infinitely more like this photograph," he said, "than either of the other two prints I have here—the Barnard statue or that by Gutzon Borglum.

"As for the face of Lincoln," he continued, "practically all the statues and busts take the face from the Volk mask, each artist working out his own interpretation or tendency. Saint Gaudens's tendency made him show the dignity and beauty in Lincoln's face. Barnard's tendency was to exaggerate the homeliness in figure, face, and everything else. Borglum's statue I do not wish to speak of in detail—I do not know it well enough.

"Look at the hands in this photograph. They are large hands; but Lincoln was a very tall man, and the size of his hands is not disproportionate here. The thing to notice especially is that they are handsome hands. The left, which shows especially well in the photograph, is a refined and beautiful hand. The feet, too, are large. Again, Lincoln was a tall man. But the feet, though large, are straight and clean-cut, certainly not the bunpy things that Barnard has given his statue.

"And the clothes—Mr. Barnard's admirers say it is snobbish to wish that he had given his Lincoln better clothes. But if it was so unimportant a thing, why should the artist have made the wrinkled clothes so important that you can't escape seeing them? His admirers say that these things are insignificant details; but if they are insignificant details, then let us eliminate them:

"The question is, what sculpture wants to do, what it is fitted to do, and what gives the most fitting picture of what the man was. The question whether Barnard's statue is literally true is not the important question. If it could be proved that Lincoln's appearance was what Barnard makes it, it would still be a question whether the realistic presentation of that appearance in a work of art was advisable.

"There is, of course, absolutely nothing personal in my criticism," Mr. Cox said. "Such artistic criticism does not prevent my recognition that Barnard is a man of talent who has done what he tried to do. But what he tried to do is not what I want to see done."

America Famed for War Leaders

(Continued from Page 10)

common to the whole and an entire disregard of that order and subordination necessary to the well-doing of an army, and which had been inoculated before as well as the nature of our military establishment would admit of—our condition becomes still more alarming, and with the deepest concern I am obliged to confess my want of confidence in the generality of the troops.

In the War of 1812 conditions of this kind were, for a time, worse than in the Revolution, and in the Mexican conflict Scott and Taylor had the utmost difficulty in beating the raw lines into shape. It was the flight of militia which settled the result of the battle of Bull Run, and not until both sides adopted stricter measures for the training of volunteers and conscripts did the able Generals of the civil war have a real opportunity to show their mettle.

In the present war the American leaders will not have this difficulty to contend with. The importance of thorough training is at last fully recognized by a Washington Administration at the beginning of a war, even though force of changed circumstances has brought it about. Before the troops are put on the firing line in France they will have every advantage in discipline and equipment which it is possible to provide during a period of nearly or fully a year of preparation, and with such a force experiences of the Bull Run type need not be expected.

The type of generalship required of the American commander in France is "hammering"—in other words, a protracted offensive, as nearly continuous as possible. It may be remarked that American leadership in the field has been particularly notable for the development of great capacity in this respect, and American troops have always been particularly well adapted to it. In the Revolution, on account of inferiority of force or lack of equipment, Washington was often compelled to adopt Fabian tactics, but the ability to hit hard when circumstances were propitious was amply shown at Trenton, Princeton, and Saratoga, and even more amply at Yorktown, where by one daring stroke the British attempt to subjugate the revolted Colonies was ended. In the War of 1812 American armies did little hammering of note except against the British and Indians in the West, but in our invasion of Mexico, Taylor, by his bold advance against heavy odds and the smashing of Santa Anna's army at Buena Vista, and Scott, by his almost incredible drive against natural obstacles from the coast to the Mexican capital, showed real brilliancy in offense.

If it be urged that the advances in the Mexican war were not against the best troops, the civil war offensives prove the rule. Grant's policy was ceaseless fighting until his opponent gave way. The Union armies managed to invade the South from every quarter despite the brilliant Generals and brave troops of the Confederacy. Lee's campaigns, which forced back the Federal armies first to Antietam and then to Gettysburg, have been studied as models by the Generals fighting on both sides of the European conflict today. If our expeditionary force can produce a man whose skill as a military leader ranks relatively, the changed conditions being considered, with that of Washington, Andrew Jackson, Scott, Taylor, Grant, Sherman, Lee or "Stonewall" Jackson, there need be little doubt that the armies which are preparing on this side of the Atlantic to spring at the Teutonic phalanx will throw a great weight into the scale of victory.

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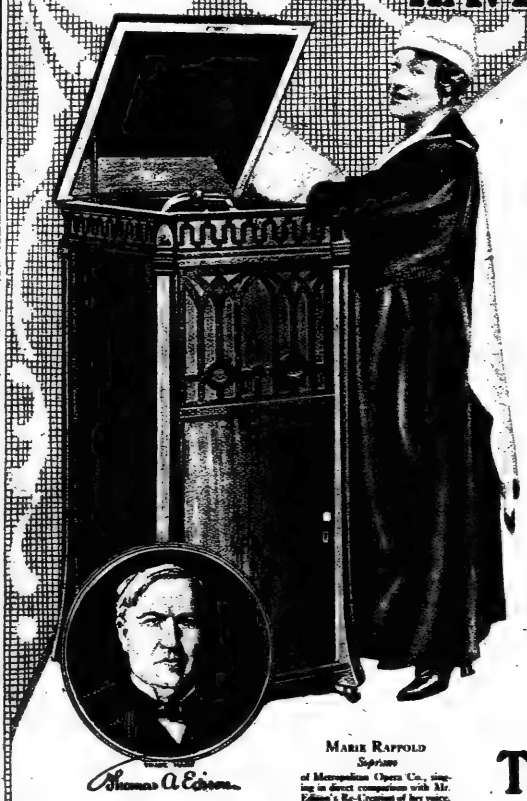

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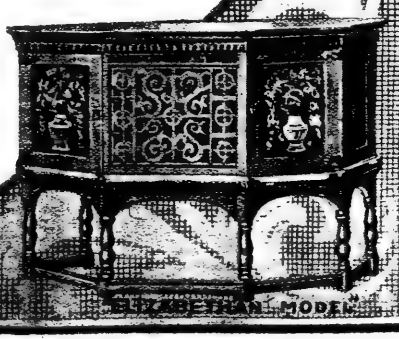

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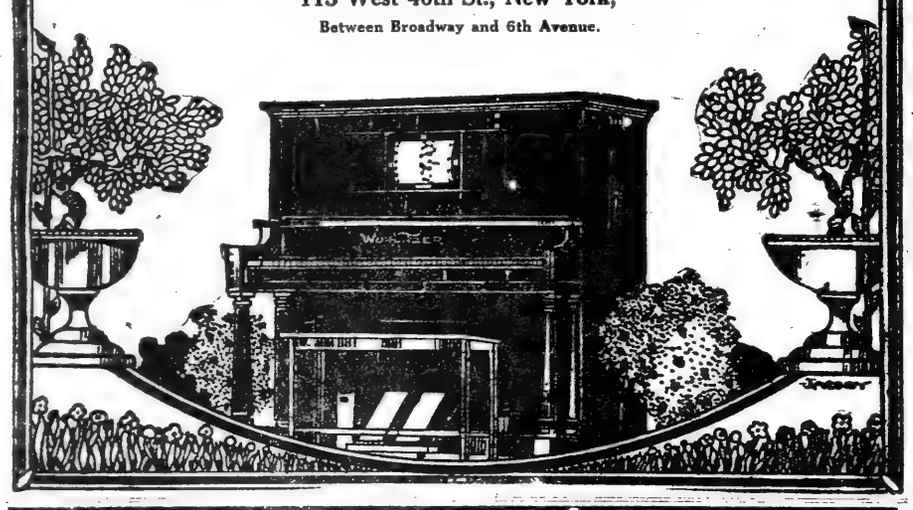

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Royal Worcester Corset Co., Worcester, Mass., Makers of Bon Ton, Royal Worcester and Adjusto Corsets

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens at 9 A. M., Closes at 6 P. M. | Telephone, 6100 Main | Weather Tomorrow: Fair

Women's $29.75, $32.50, $34.75, to $39.75 Suits

In An Extraordinary Offering

Every Suit a Distinctive, Fashionable Tailored Costume

at $24.75

Every Size from 34 to 44 in the Collection Although Not in Each Style

They are handsome Winter Suits; made for Winter wear; of warm, fine materials. Then silk-lined throughout and cosily interlined. Fine chiffon broadcloths; velour gabardines, the soft material with the body to it; tricotine, gabardine, velours Suits for dressy and tailored wear, and Suits of foreign-looking tweeds for sports-street-traveling wear.

Beautiful Tailoring, with Even the Details Bespeaking Fine Craftsmanship

is an outstanding feature of each Suit, and will make its appeal to the woman glorying in custom perfection. There are knee-length and finger-length Coat styles. There are buttoned-to-the-neck effects and Tuxedo collar models among them. The Suits represent the best of the season's models to be found at $29.75 to $39.75.

Colors include taupe, green, navy, black, beetroot.

Closing Out 95 Higher-Priced Tailored Suits at $14.75

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's $175 Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats, Special at $122.50

A good way to appreciate that $175 is a modest valuation for these Coats today is to see them and then shop around and try to duplicate any one of them at $122.50 or thereabouts.

All with Large Skunk Collar and Cuffs

We are fortunate in having secured a full size range. All are made in the favorite belted style (belt may be detached).

A Beautiful Showing Also of Hudson Seal Coats at $185, $220, $250 to $525

45 and 48 inches long; loosely flaring and in semi-loose fashion; also in the new modified barrel effect. All of Hudson seal or trimmed with wide bands of natural skunk for collar and cuffs.

The New Fur Jacquettes or Coatees, in Nutria, Mole, Squirrel, Hudson Seal, at $150 to $250

Second floor, Central Building.

Very Special! $125 Natural Muskrat Coats at $82.50

Trimmed with Hudson seal, beaver or natural raccoon. 45 inches long. A fur ideal for auto or street wear.

Persian Lamb Coats in Short or Long Coat Styles at $160 to $475

Handsome Caracul Coats, Beautifully Trimmed, $175 to $595

Natural Nutria Fur Coats, 45 Inches Long, at $135

Tapestry Brussels Rugs

Seamless Rugs at excellent savings:—

7½x 9 ft.....$13.50; regularly $16.50
8¼x10½ ft.....$17.50; regularly $19.50
9 x12 ft.....$19.50; regularly $22.50

These Rugs are notable for their excellent wearing qualities and their neat designs and colorings.

Japanese Jute Rugs

In effective pattern, very serviceable; to be closed out at a savings.

From 4½x6 ft., at $5.00, formerly $6.50.

To 12x15 ft., at $35.00, formerly $39.50.

Hall Runners, from 2½x 9 ft. to 2½x15 ft., $6.50 to $10.00, formerly $8.25 to $13.50.

Linoleums—60 Patterns, Reduced

Felt base Linoleums, 33c. sq. yd.; regularly 43c.

Printed Cork Linoleums, 65c. sq. yd.; regularly 75c.

Inlaid Linoleums, 98c. sq. yd.; regularly $1.15 and $1.25.

Third floor, East Building.

$3 and $4 Ready-for-Wear and Untrimmed Hats, $1.95

Literally dozens of styles! Among the ready-for-wear Hats are all the new tailored, mannish effects. Soft, collapsible velvet Hats in cap and Tam o' Shanter effects. Semi-blocked Hats of velvet with soft crowns. Velvet and felt combinations. Felt and fur-cloth combinations. Smart suit Hats in close-fitting effects. All with bands and bows or cocardes of grosgrain ribbon.

Among the untrimmed Hats, of all velvet or velvet and hatter's plush, are wide brim sailors or medium sailors; smart tricornes and others. All black or combinations of black and some fashionable color.

Exceptional! Black Lyons Velvet Milliner Draped Hats at $3.95

Draped in soft, becoming styles appropriate for young women and matrons. All trimmed with black grosgrain silk ribbons, bands, buckles or balls of fur.

Street floor, East Building.

Women's Coats of Pom Pom at $24.95 and $27.50

No coat material has ever found such instant favor with women looking for both style and warmth in a Winter Coat. Every other woman wants a Coat of Pom Pom cloth. They have heard, they have seen, they have read about, they have tried on and felt what a wonderful material it is. How light-weight and yet deliciously warm!

But how many know that since the time Pom Pom cloth was introduced, the price has advanced, and all Pom Pom cloth Coats now ordered cost more?

We Believed in Pom Pom Cloth and Ordered at the Old Prices, Therefore These Remarkable Values!

The Coats are just being unpacked. Three of the best "later" styles that have been found to be the most becoming. At each price the Coats are silk-lined and warmly interlined.

They are in the fashionable colors; beaver, taupe, brown, green, Pekin blue, beetroot. Sizes 34 to 44.

Splendid "Utility" Coat Models at $16.95

With good looks an accompaniment of their service qualities.

Second floor, Central Building.

Important Offerings of American Porcelain Dinnerware

American Porcelain has come into greatly increased prominence since supplies of foreign china have been practically shut off. Hence these special offerings from our splendid stock of these American wares are of particular interest.

$18.89 Blue Willow Dinner Sets, $13.89

100 pieces of American porcelain in this favorite and quaint old design.

$15.98 Dinner Sets, $11.98

100 pieces; in several attractive patterns; bread and butter plates; all pieces with gold line.

$9.98 Bluebird 50-Piece Sets, $6.98

Only 50 Sets at this reduced price; service for six persons; a charming, very popular design.

Other American Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 Pieces

$16.89, from $22.89 $18.89, from $24.89
$21.89, from $29.75 $26.75, from $34.75

$39.75 Limoges China Dinner Sets, $27.50

Two effective border designs; 100 pieces; handles covered with coin gold; bread and butter plates.

Japanese China at Low Prices

Fruit or Punch Bowls, $2.98, from $5.98

Japanese China

$3.98 Tea Sets, 17 pieces, butterfly design, $2.49.
Chocolate Sets, 14 pieces, $1.98, from $3.49
Cake or Salad Sets, 7 pieces, $1.49, from $2.39
Whipped Cream Sets, 49c., from 98c.
Blue-and-white dragon design Japanese China Tea Cups and Saucers, 15c.

Subway floor, Central Building.

More Monday News in Brief

$41.98 White Enameled Cabinets, with nickel frame mirror, $29.98.
Subway Floor, East Building.

$1.98 and $2.25 Satin Striped Taffeta, $1.39 Yard.
Street Floor, West Building.

Thousands of Women's 35c to 59c Stockings at 29c Pair.
Street Floor, Central Building.

5,000 Boxes of Aberdeen Linen Writing Paper at 25c Box.
Street Floor, East Building.

Men's Fancy Shirts that are under price at 89c.
Street Floor, East Building.

$5.50 to $11.50 Diamond-Mounted Jewelry, $4.25 to $7.85.
Street Floor, Center, Central Building.

$4.97 to $32.97 Fabric Hand Bags at $2.47 to $19.85.
Street Floor, Fulton, Street, Central Building.

Men's Suits that are exceptionally good, $12.75.
Second Floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Boys' $5.95 Overcoats, $4.95.
Second Floor, West Building.

Priscilla Salt Mackerel in 5-lb. Pails, $1.09.
Third Floor, West Building.

42c Scotch Huckaback Towels, 36c.
Street Floor, Livingston St., East Building.

Hand Made Cluny Laces, 9c to 39c Yard.
Street Floor, Center, Central Building.

White Blankets at $11.98; "Seconds" of $15.00 grade.
Subway Floor, West Building.

Electric Boudoir Lamps, in pink, blue or white, $1.59.
Third Floor, Central Building.

Puritanos Cigars in boxes of 50; Regularly $4.50, at $3.00.
Street Floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Women's $3.98 Pure Silk Umbrellas, $3.19.
Street Floor, Fulton St., Central Building.

Men's $4.00 Shoes, $2.95 Pair.
Third Floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

49c Stamped Luncheon Sets, 35c.
Third Floor, Central Building.

69c Messaline Lining Satin, 49c Yard.
Lining Store, Street Floor, Central Building.

39c and 49c Ribbons, 29c Yard.
Street Floor, Center, East Building.

Striped Dimity, 15c Yard.
Living-on Street, Central Building.

Printed Flannelettes 19c Yard.
Subway Floor, West Building.

25c Percales, 19c Yard.
Subway Floor, West Building.

$3 and $3.75 Blouses of French Voile or Organdy, at $1.39.
Second Floor, East Building.

$6 Redfern Corsets at $2.39.
Second Floor, East Building.

Women's Serge Dresses, $15.00.
Second Floor, Central Building.

Misses' Nutria Coats, $24.98.
Second Floor, Central Building.

Women's $5.50 Shoes, $4.85 Pair.
Second Floor, West Building.

$3 Silk Crepe de Chine Petticoats, $2.74.
Second Floor, East Building.

Elaborately Embroidered Japanese Kimonos, $1.59 to $3.24.

Maids' Black Dresses, $2.98 and $5.98.
Balcony, Central Building.

A Great Autumn Sale of

Colored Dress Goods Remnants

89c to $1.98 a yard Formerly $1.25 to $3.49

This Autumn clean-up of the hundreds—yes, thousands—of short lengths in our Dress Goods stock takes on added importance because of the advancing cost of all woolen fabrics. It includes a representation of practically every fashionable and desirable material in our stock in practical lengths. It includes:

French and Storm Serges
Suitings
Plaids
Cheviots
Poplins
Crepes
Epingles
Velours
Diagonals
Bolivia Cloths
Winter Coatings
Broadcloths

and about every other sort of wanted fabric you can think of. Practically every color—no blacks.

$3.00 Black Chiffon Broadcloth, $2.25 Yard

A superb lustrous quality; 51 inches wide; thoroughly sponged and shrunk.

$3.25 Black Tricotine, 54-Inch, $2.19 Yard
$2.69 Black Cheviot, 54-Inch, $1.59 Yard

$2.35 All-Wool French Serge, $1.79 Yard

Exceptional offering; 54 inches wide; in tan, myrtle, plum, navy blue and black. In a quality that will tailor finely.

$1.98 Navy Blue Costume Serge, $1.49 Yard

Street Floor, West Building.

ROBE D'INTERIEUR BROUGHT INTO FAVOR BY WAR

Conservation Movement Ushers in Some Charming Negligees—Dress Hats of Metal Brocade Velvet and Fur, Also Drooping and Bustle Hats.

BECAUSE women are working now harder than ever before does not mean that they are lounging with any less ease and grace. Indeed, a round of intimate visits among some of the best-dressed women of New York discloses an array of gowns intime reflecting the tastes of many nations.

There is a good reason why the robe d'interieur has wedged its way so universally into popular favor—the idea of conserving. That poor word is being worked overtime just now, but it has its place. The street suit of wool and of fabulous cost must be conserved, or the day is lost for the women. And into their lives, as an instrument of Providence, has stepped this gown intime, to be donned the minute their feet have passed the threshold into their steam-heated dwellings and to be clung to until the last minute before they pass again into the street. Like every other economy that has been sprung on us, it has its healthful side. How much better to dress according to the temperature of the place occupied!

Of negligées, the old-fashioned affair of ribbon and lace and ruffles, and soft, pleated, silken folds holds an unassailable place. Every woman, at any time, in almost any place, looks well in a drapery of this sort, and every woman knows it. She plays safe in this kind of attire. She is not obliged to study her style, to tie herself down to certain lines and types. She sinks into its kindly enfolding wrappings and avoids unnecessary wrinkles by avoiding care.

One gown of this variety had an underdress of accordion-pleated azure blue crêpe de chine, and an overdress of a most beautiful pattern of Spanish lace, reaching just below the knees, where the huge roses of its pattern showed to the best advantage.

Where pastel blue chiffon was draped over pastel pink charmeuse, and the whole strung together at an Empire waistline with a band of mixed pastel-colored ribbons—there was a negligée that defied a description of the way it was made! Its effect was just a dazzling mass of loveliness; it must have been put together by some one in a dazed moment of inspiration. It couldn't be done again in exactly that same way.

Gray is a wonderful color for a chiffon negligée. One was worn by a society woman no longer in her girlhood years, and it showed her off most advantageously. It had a foundation of orchid satin and touches here and there of glistening silver rosebuds, and flowing sleeves falling at a finely calculated angle, with silver tassels dangling at the points where they ended.

A short jacket, made in the semblance of a negligée, was done over the old idea of, first, a row of ribbon and then a row of lace, and around the edges slightly frilled finishings of the lace, which was of the shadow character.

Dress Hat of Metal Brocade and Moleskin.

A kimono that is not a kimono and still retains all of the best qualities of that famous robe is being shown in one of the smart shops. Its advantage over the long-accepted style is that, at a line somewhere below the hips, a full skirt is gathered to the kimono top. This eliminates that tight, confining, and ever-parting skirt of the kimono, and it can envelop the small and the large figure with equal dignity. These gowns are made of the usual Japanese silk and embroidery, so long familiar in our midst, or of the bright, new-printed silks which we see in the shops.

Boudoir caps have their place in the world, no doubt, and while they are not so prominent as they once were, they still have a strong hold wherever women's intimate clothing is displayed. Even here, in the shadow of the boudoir, simplicity is the best for the season in which we are now living, and perhaps the most satisfactory boudoir cap worn is one of crêpe de chine. It is picoted at the edge where the frill falls over the face and is pleated into a headsize by the simple system of a series of French knots—one on every pleat. An infinitesimal bunch of ribbon flowers over one eye is the sole mark of trimming. This variety of bedroom headgear can be simplified and elaborated indefinitely. In bold colorings, it may even suit the modern gown in time of which we are about to treat.

Chiffon Lingerie, Highly Embroidered with Wool.

Of this class of modern art house gowns there is a great deal to be said, for one looks on at their development and one wonders whether they will not be permanently adopted by women. They are so entirely comfortable, so all-effacing of one's figure whatever its defects may be. The largest London house making a specialty of women's wear has had a department for some time which devotes itself wholly to creating this sort of apparel, and many Englishwomen have adopted this type of dressing for breakfast, dinner, and supper. They are those who will not be slaves to corsets. They are the advance guard of the sensible in women's dress.

However that may be, the beauty and the gracefulness of these gowns cannot be denied. In this country they are making handsome ones of every expensive material under the sun. One, of velvet Batik, hangs straight from the shoulders to the floor without a drape or a tuck, and never a shade of trimming.

A silk Batik house gown, done in shades of yellow and brown, has a full skirt hanging from the waist line and a straight full overblouse, pointed at the sides, falling straight over it. The pattern is arranged with a more or less regular border at the edge of skirt and blouse, and this may be called its trimming, for there is none other of any description.

Then, in chiffon, if it is not Batik, it is stenciling, or wood blocking, that adorns the robe d'interieur. One of apricot chiffon, with no claim of any sort to sleeves, had a twelve-inch stenciled border of a red brown shade, and only brown and red beaded tassels to weight it at the sides. The neck, as are all the necks, was simply cut, this time round, and simply finished with a binding of soft silk.

One, that combined the sweetness of the old-fashioned lounging robe with the more severe lines of the new-fashioned ones, was made on a sort of Grecian line with a mauve and silver brocaded chiffon draped over a pink silk foundation. It swept behind its wearer as she moved along the floor, in flowing folds.

A three-quarter length smock of silk Jersey cloth had an original touch of trimming made of strips of wool crocheting. The smock was colored Chinese green and the crocheting was in cerise, purple, and yellow, all delightfully mixed in together. It was used for an edging for the round neck, as strips running from shoulder to the end of the half length sleeve, and as a felt that fastened in front with two knobby, crocheted buttons. There were other combinations of this same idea. One of gold silk Jersey cloth with green and red crocheting—one of violet tones with mahogany woolen trimming.

Robe d'Interieur of Gray Satin, Embroidered in Vari-Colored Wool.

As for underwear, there are some astonishing things to be seen—for instance, a slight combination effect of brown or blue striped muslin, its only edging being a binding of plain white muslin with linen tapes to draw it together. The stitching on this garment was all handdone, and therein lay its expensiveness, though the charm of the narrow stripes cannot be overestimated.

A peach-colored Georgette crêpe nightgown was embroidered in a flat motif in front with woolen threads of blue and green. Then all the hems at neck and sleeves and around the bottom, too, were run with longish stitches made with colored woolen threads. It was an effective creation. There was also a boudoir cap done on the same idea, along with a chemise and petticoat.

Petticoats will one day be exhibited as an extinct species. They are passing now. And in their place has come a combination bloomer and petticoat called by the quaint name of "pettibokker." It is really an extended bloomer, with a deep, full ruffle on the end of either section, allowing her who walks ample space to move about, and showing a feminine fullness as her skirt flares out and in. The point is to wear a bloomer the color of the skirt.

From negligés to dress hats is a long jump, yet the time has come to speak of the new hats that women are wearing with their dinner and theatre clothes of the semi-dress variety. There is a lot of chance this year to wear this sort of picture head covering, for the occasions where women are foregathering are mostly semi-formal in their general character.

One smart Fifth Avenue shop is showing dress hats made of a most successful combination of metal brocade velvet and fur. The brocaded black and gold brim droops gracefully to frame the particular face for which it is designed. It is veiled by a single and almost invisible layer of silk net, which only comes into the limelight of attention when it falls over the edge of the brim for a mere two inches. The soft and puffy-shaped crown is made of moleskin and hides a single golden flower at one side.

Another dress hat, of poke bonnet character, made also of metal brocade, is of black and silver. The same veiling was there, if one looked closely to find it, and the trimming was the tightest sort of a band of curled ostrich around the crown and two pert little tips jutting out over the brim in front. Small hats, an authority on millinery says, can never be downed so long as women wear large and upstanding fur things at their throats. The compact hat, in such a case, completes the silhouette perfectly. There was one designed to top off mole furs. Its turban brim was cherry red velvet fitted closely to the head in a tight band, and its crown was a puff of mole held at the very tip in four thick pleats by a bow of mole-colored grosgrain ribbon.

Drooping hats are among the favorites. One noticed was of beige-colored panne velvet, with a crush crown, and a simple band of skunk at the base of the crown, with a few vari-colored flowers naïvely tucked into it at rare intervals. Another, of black chiffon velvet, had gray uncurled ostrich feathers laid flat on the drooping brim.

There is the bustle hat following the bustle skirt. It is demure enough, coming toward you, but flashes a dazzling view going away. One is made of sand-colored draped beaver, with a short brim tipped over the forehead. It is fluted with a deep shade of rose velvet draped high in a peak at the back. That is the bustle part.

From Paris we have the news that they have taken to wearing black velvet oxfords and pumps—even shoes laced with taffeta ribbons, tied in large and spreading bows. So much for a fashionable evasion of the high cost of leather. Paris is keen about black velvet, anyway. They say that, in the restaurants, it is the usual thing to see black velvet dinner gowns of the softest, finest quality obtainable, made entirely without trimming. They have low V-necks and short sleeves, without even anything in the way of an edging to break the line of the ending.

OUR SOLDIERS IN CANTONMENTS TO BE WELL SUPPLIED WITH BOOKS

AT a meeting of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association, just held in New York, reports were received of the results to date of the campaign for funds. They showed good prospect of reaching the goal set for Nov. 1. Among the subscriptions is a grant by the Carnegie Corporation for a distinct library building at each of the sixteen cantonments, and also for buildings at such of the National Guard camps as have a prospect of permanence.

Contracts for the buildings at the cantonments were executed a week ago. They were placed with the regular army contractors already on the spot, and the work is to be done under supervision of the War Department. The library buildings will conform to the general type adopted for the cantonments, and will be identical. They will be simple structures, designed to secure the maximum of accommodation at the minimum expense, each to consist of a single large hall, 40 by 120 feet, with open shelving for 10,000 volumes and seats for 250 readers. The cost of each, including furniture and equipment, is limited to $10,000.

The plans under consideration for several months past and approved by the Carnegie Corporation were drawn by Edward L. Tilton, an architect of experience in library buildings, in consultation with the Library War Service Committee and the office of cantonment construction. Mr. Tilton contributed his services free, and the contractors will do their work at cost plus 6 per cent.

Besides their direct service these buildings will be centres for receiving and distributing books through the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, and other agencies. Every one of these will be needed, as each cantonment covers a large area, and a single visit to each of the stations (units) in it involves a trip of from ten to seventeen miles.

Without waiting for the buildings, the actual service of reading matter is under way. Thousands of books and magazines have already been gathered, forwarded, and issued to the men, in part directly, in part through various agencies. Representatives of the Library War Service Committee, later "Camp Librarians," are already on the spot organizing the work. Their reports show a great eagerness for reading matter, on the part of the men and an enthusiastic appreciation on the part of the officers. One of the latter, commandant at one of the camps, writes:

"There is no form of recreation more beneficial or more diverting to the members of this command than the reading of properly selected books, magazines, &c. I wish every citizen of the United States could be made to appreciate the splendid work being done by the American Library Association in placing these books in our camp libraries. * * * There should be not less than one book for every man in the camp. In this camp that would mean a minimum of 50,000 books, (besides magazines and newspapers.)

"I hope the people of the United States will appreciate the necessity of contributing money for the purpose. This because a liberal supply of money is necessary not only for the purchase of books and other reading matter, but for the services of skilled librarians."

The reports show also that the men crave something more than merely recreative reading; they also want war and travel books and simple technical books, especially those dealing with motor cars, gasoline engines, airplanes, and submarines. War manuals and, strangely enough, poetry, are likewise in demand.

One librarian writes:

"Ninety per cent. of the circulation with the boys is nonfiction—mostly technical, history, French, and 'war stuff.' A man came in last night and almost wept for joy over our few remaining books, picked out three or four, wanted to do something to help, sat down at the machine, and made two cards for each of 600 books. Another came two miles for books for his company—afraid some other company would get books before his. Nothing would do but he must sit down and type an author and title list of everything we had, so he could post it up and let his men send in for what they wanted. * * *

"If we had 10,000 books tomorrow, they would all be demanded inside of a week."

At some places—for instance, the Naval Training Station at the Great Lakes—men are pursuing systematic studies and want text books in mathematics, engineering, history, and languages.

Irrespective of such needs, which in part are being specially provided for otherwise, it appears that the funds available for purchase may be applied largely to books of a serious nature, the "lighter" sort—including readable recent fiction—being largely supplied by gift. Thousands of volumes have been received, but many thousands more are needed, and the campaign for them will continue as long as the war lasts. So must the campaign for funds also, if the war lasts long, for the sum raised, though considerable, is meagre compared with the needs to be met. The administrative expenses alone will be heavy. There will not be any elaborate machinery, the paid service will be kept at a minimum, the actual service of the books will be free from formalities requiring elaborate classifications and catalogues and other such apparatus. But the points to be reached are numerous and remote, and the mass of material to be handled will be huge, so there must be organization and a system. There must be a corps of not merely energetic but competent workers, and some good reliable records. Otherwise, the material will not even reach its destination.

Besides cantonments in this country, there are the transports, each of which may be equipped with a small selected collection of books. There are the naval bases abroad and the camps at the front. Indications are that an army of a million men, with definite hours available for reading and little else save the recreation halls to occupy them during those hours, will be equivalent, from the library point of view, to an ordinary community of four or five times that number of inhabitants.

Lists of books have been compiled by a committee of librarians in New York, from which selections will be made for the initial purchase, which will take account also of the reports from the camps as to what is needed and of the portion of the needs which may be filled by gifts. The first selection will be experimental, and the collection built up afterward upon its results. It will probably consist of but a few hundred titles, with the idea of multiplying copies of these rather than attempting a wider range. The purchases will be made directly from the publishers, who have agreed generally to give a special discount on account. Arrangements have been made to ship the books direct to the camps, so as to save delay. Many publishers of magazines and newspapers are giving their current issues outright.

This whole branch of the work is being supervised by the Camp Libraries Manager, Mr. Dudgeon, Secretary of the Wisconsin Free Libraries Commission, whose services have been lent for the purpose.

The general direction and conduct of the work as a whole is from now on to be under the Librarian of Congress and the headquarters will be in the Library of Congress. There will be continuing and intimate co-operation with the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Department, at whose invitation the American Library Association undertook the service.

The organization at headquarters includes, besides the Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, and the Camp Libraries Manager, Mr. Dudgeon; an Executive Secretary, George B. Utley, who, as Secretary of the American Library Association, has been detailed for the purpose, and a disbursing officer, William L. Brown. The American Security and Trust Company of Washington remains Treasurer of the fund. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent directly to the Treasurer.

Books offered as gifts may be handed to the librarian of the nearest public library, who will forward them without cost. He is informed as to what will be useful and instructed to forward only that. He should therefore be consulted

SHORTCOMINGS OF LITERACY TEST

By HERBERT F. SHERWOOD.

HOW successful is the literacy test as a means of restriction? We now have an opportunity to observe it in operation. While the case is not closed, on the face of the returns the literacy test is not so marked a restraint on immigration as had been expected and hoped for by patriotic persons, high-minded men and women, who labored for a generation to get it on the statute books.

This radical change in policy has been in operation since May 1. The figures of immigration for the rest of the fiscal year ended June 30 have just been made available by the Department of Labor. Approximately 32,000 aliens were admitted in the course of this period. Only 391 were turned away because of inability to read. At this rate, if 1,000,000 aliens had applied for admission, approximately 12,000 would have been ordered deported because of lack of knowledge of reading—a rather small number. In June the number sent back for this cause, 212, was actually less than one-third the total number ordered deported.

Congress exempted a number of classes. These exemptions are humanitarian in their character. The test does not apply to any alien under 16 years of age. It does not shut out any alien who, having legally been admitted to the country and having lived here continuously for five years, absents himself from it for a period of less than six months. Any admissible alien, or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over 55 years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter. If otherwise admissible, whether such relatives can read or not, they will be passed inside the gates.

It may be noted in passing that these exceptions permit the admission of persons who have no industrial reasons for coming. They are not persons who will contribute in any way to the progress of the country beyond that of adding to the comfort of other persons already here. The need of the country is for immigrants in the productive period of life. The literacy test, intended to keep a certain percentage of these out of the country, does not interfere with the admission of literates with criminalistic tendencies. The test insures the admission of the kind of immigrants least able to make headway here because least required, such as professors, bookkeepers, clerks, and others pursuing indoor occupations. In addition, exemption is provided for those seeking to escape religious persecution. This, of course, was inserted to meet the situation in Russia before the revolution. Those desiring to escape political persecution here must be able to read and write.

The literacy test may not prove to be a marked restraint after the war. It is reported that as a result of the enactment of this law Italy is adding to the number of night schools for instructing men in reading and writing. That this would follow the enactment of such a law and be a marked benefit to Italy was prophesied years ago by Italians long resident in this country and in close contact with public affairs in their native land.

Perhaps, however, for the comfort of the restrictionists, it may be that immigration will be small after the war. This will not tend to reduce the cost of labor, but will accomplish the end which the idealists sought to gain. No prophecy can be made regarding the future, but it may be said that if Professor Francesco Nitti, formerly Minister of Agriculture of Italy and a member of the War Commission which recently visited this country, is right, comparatively few Italians will seek admission here. This is the race which many of the idealistic restrictionists had in mind when they preached the gospel of restriction by means of this form of test. Professor Nitti said while here that, although the population of Italy was increasing because of the immigration, yet there was likely to be a smaller flow toward America than before the war. He pointed out that the Italian frontier had not been crossed by an enemy. This means that, owing to the small amount of reconstruction to be undertaken at home, labor would be free for use elsewhere. Italians would be in such demand in France and Belgium that they would be drawn thither rather than across the ocean.

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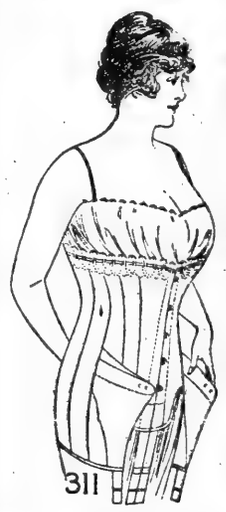

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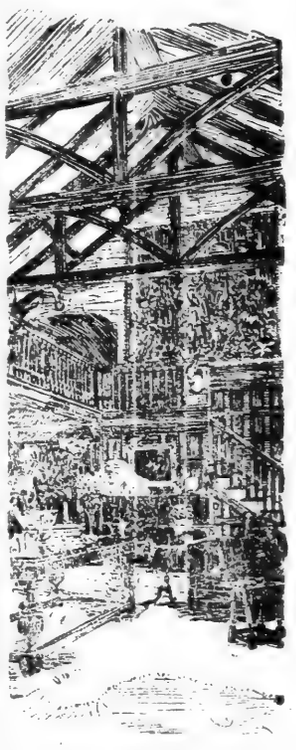

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RULES OF GOOD FORM ADOPTED BY SOCIETY

Ten Appropriate Entertainments for Wartime---Halloween Celebrations This Week---Miss Margaret Carnegie to be a Bridesmaid--- A Birdless Hat Show for Red Cross.

THREE weeks will elapse before New York's formal social season begins with the opening of the opera and the Horse Show. Thus tradition will be served, although the season will be quite different from preceding years, with all big private affairs abandoned. The Winter season in town during the time of the war will simply mean that the large majority of society have opened their houses and apartments, to assemble from time to time at informal gatherings, entertaining in a very quiet way, and attending the opera, theatres, and charitable events.

The restless energy of society must find an outlet somewhere, and there will be a number of attractive events in the guise of war assemblies. Europe is trying to smile, and it is a brave smile, though she is torn with war, and this country will endeavor to emulate her example.

The entire country socially is now about decided on the not considered good form this season, and the following list, gleaned from the social forecasts of all of the larger cities, shows just what will be permissible and in perfectly good form:

1—Dinners followed by music.
2—Knitting bees preceded by luncheon.
3—Informal teas for débutantes.
4—Dances for very young folks.
5—Concerts and morning musicales.
6—Opera.
7—Bridge.
8—Skating and all indoor sports.
9—Dancing at war relief and home charity events.
10—Dancing at soldiers' and sailors' clubs.

Dancing at the clubs maintained by patriotic men and women and societies has become quite a feature of war times, and society girls, scores of them, are attending the weekly dances held for the soldiers and sailors. Of course these dances are properly chaperoned, and the girls who are giving up their evenings in this way are mostly girls who have been out several years.

The débutante presentations at quiet teas will be coming along soon. These girls will always be known as débutantes of the first year of the war. Those soon to come out are finding much service of a patriotic nature to do, and their experiences outside of the butterfly world, usually associated with young daughters of the rich, will broaden their horizon considerably.

Halloween, the night of ghosts and goblins, will lend a picturesque phase to the informal entertaining of the week. All of the country clubs will have some sort of celebration. At the Ardsley Club a special dinner is to be followed by dancing, and the members have been asked to appear in appropriate costumes.

***

SAFELY home, after a trip around the world, Mr. and Mrs. Warren McConihe are staying at 14 East Sixtieth Street until their new residence is completed. They left New York for the Orient last December, and after visiting in Honolulu, traveled through Japan, Corea, Siberia, China, India, and the Philippine Islands.

The first stage of their journey was uneventful, at least in comparison to the windup of their world-circling tour, in which their experiences were thrilling to the extreme. Mrs. McConihe was the first American woman to receive permission to leave India to travel through the war zone. The steamer on which they had booked passage was destroyed by a mine just outside of Bombay, so they took the next boat, the Moulton, on which were several hundred nurses from Australia.

Convoyed by the British destroyers to Malta, thence by two modern Japanese destroyers, the Moulton steamed into a perfect nest of enemy U-boats in the Mediterranean, and was sunk. Fortunately for the nurses, they had all left the steamer at Suez. Mr. and Mrs. McConihe were rescued by a Japanese destroyer, but lost all their luggage.

Later, in London, while dining at the Ritz-Carlton, a bomb fell and exploded within twenty yards of the hotel, and for nine days they experienced aerial raids of the most destructive character. Mrs. McConihe is planning to put her experiences on record in a book.

Robert P. Huntington, it was learned last week, has joined the naval reserve and is now assigned to duty on a transport carrying troops to France. Mr. Huntington has followed yachting since a very young man, and when his son-in-law, Vincent Astor, joined the Naval Reserve he started an intensive study of navigation.

Sir Edgar and Lady Speyer of London have taken the H. R. Moen house at 123 East Seventy-third Street for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane are to occupy the David Dows home in East Eighty-first Street this season. Mrs. Sloane was formerly Miss Elsie Nicoll. Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis of Washington, D. C., are to spend the Winter here, having leased the house at 124 East Fifty-fifth Street.

The New Assembly Dances, organized by Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips, have been discontinued owing to the war, with the exception of a charity dance, to be held at Delmonico's in December.

***

A BIRDLESS hat show is something original. The show is to be held on Nov. 9 and 10, afternoon and evening, for the benefit of the Bronx Chapter of the American Red Cross, under the auspices of the Natural History Club, of which Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall is President, at the Bronx Church House, 171st Street and Fulton Avenue.

Of course, the idea is to prove that wonderfully attractive hats may be made without the use of feathers or birds, which necessitates the slaughter of the birds. Ostrich feathers, however, are not taboo, as they are legal, and the taking of them does no injury to the bird. Prizes will be awarded to the best models by professional milliners and amateurs.

William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park, is to give an address on the proper and improper use of feathers on the first evening, with a butterfly dance, also bird dances from the pageant "The Bird of Killingworth" on the program.

A Belgian war play is to be produced by many prominent amateurs on Saturday night, showing thrilling scenes in the lives of the refugees on the frontier.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. William T. Hornaday, Mrs. William W. Nils, and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn.

Mme. Alda is to give her services and pay the expenses of a war song recital at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, in aid of Le Bien-Etre du Blessé, a famous French war charity, the American heads of which are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, and Mrs. Oliver Harriman. Many prominent society women are acting as patronesses.

On Halloween there is to be a ball in connection with the United States Army and Navy Bazaar, which opened last evening at the Grand Central Palace. Novel exhibitions and attractive booths, with an army of patriotic men and women working for the success of the affair, will draw crowds all week. The purpose is for the relief of the soldiers and sailors and their families.

Junior League girls, it is announced, are to be leading figures in the Red Cross tea room at Hero Land, the Allied War Relief spectacle, to be held at the Grand Central Palace, opening Nov. 24. The Junior Leaguers are to be the waitresses, and in addition there are to assemble here during the three weeks of the exhibit, many distinguished guests. The decorations are to be very elaborate. With Miss Margaret Cameron on the committee will be Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. W. K. Draper, Mrs. Austin Baldwin, Miss Louise Klotz, Miss Marion Murdock, Mrs. T. Ferdinand Wilcox, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Bruce Clark, Mrs. John Hartwell, Mrs. Clive Bailey, and Mrs. Linzee Blagden.

Miss Marie C. Cozzens to Wed This Week. (Dudley Hoyt.)

Mrs. Ridgely D. Bryan (Miss Adeline Carreau,) a War Bride (© Marceau.)

***

A SLUMP in weddings will be noticeable this week, after a rather crowded period. Surprise weddings, however, are continually bobbing up, and it is the unexpected that gives zest to the matrimonial mart. The nuptials of the week-end in town, especially on Thursday and yesterday, had to cope with two monster parades. An afternoon wedding, when traffic is diverted from Fifth Avenue, has much to contend with as regards the punctuality of the guests. Even at normal times the congestion is so dense in the district of the more fashionable churches that guests living within a radius of a mile or so must give themselves an hour almost in stemming the tide of motors to arrive at their destination on time. In other words, it takes about as much time by limousine to get to a downtown wedding as it does by steam to get halfway to Philadelphia.

The first scheduled wedding of the week will be that of Miss Marie Christine Cozzens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley T. Cozzens of 410 Park Avenue, and Joseph James Bodell, the banker of Providence and Boston, which is to be celebrated tomorrow at 4 o'clock in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. John H. Jowett officiating.

Mrs. George Bourne is to be the matron of honor and Frederick Bodell is to serve as best man for his brother. The stepbrother of the bride, Lieutenant George Sloane, who is coming from Spartanburg, having gone there with Squadron A, will be among the ten ushers.

A small reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents.

On Wednesday comes the marriage of Miss Edith T. Gracie, daughter of Mrs. Gracie of Washington, D. C., and the late Colonel Archibald Gracie, and Dunbar Burchell Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dunbar Adams of 1 West Seventy-second Street and Bay Shore, L. I.

Miss Dorothy Nicol, daughter of the Rev. W. H. Nicol, a chaplain with the British artillery, now at the Italian front, and Lieutenant Warren Bayley, son of Rear Admiral W. W. Bayley, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Bayley of Washington, D. C., are to be married on Saturday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. It will be a very quiet affair owing to mourning.

The bride, who has lived for several years with her grandmother, Mrs. W. A. Copp, of 2 East Forty-fifth Street, is to be unattended. Judge Lewis F. Fawcett of Brooklyn will give her in marriage.

Lieutenant Bailey and his bride will make their home at Annapolis, where he was graduated, Class of '14, and where he is now an instructor.

On Saturday, Nov. 10, at St. Thomas's Church, Miss Frances M. Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Hyde, Jr., of 981 Park Avenue, will become the bride of Charles Lemaire Zabriskie, U. S. N. R. F., a son of Mrs. Charles F. Zabriskie of 37 West Seventy-fifth Street. The ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires.

Miss Hyde is to have Miss Katherine B. Hyde as her maid of honor, and the Misses Anita Zabriskie, Mariam Wright, Gertrude Geer, and Marion Burt will be the bridesmaids.

As his best men, Mr. Zabriskie has chosen Lieutenant Ralph M. Hyde, U. S. N., a brother of the bride, and the ushers will include Reuben Ross, Peter Moller, Jr., Captain Cooper Foote, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Francis C. Foote of the Engineers' Corps, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Ferdinand Sanford, U. S. R., and Lieutenant James Fenimore Copper, Jr., U. S. R.

The ceremony will be followed by a small reception at the Hotel Gotham.

Another bride of that day will be Miss Marion Kennedy, daughter of Mrs. Harry Custer Kennedy, and William Gage Brady, Jr., whose marriage is to take place in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, with the subsequent reception at Sherry's. Mr. Brady is connected with the Foreign Department of the National City Bank.

Titled marriages formerly excited much interest, but they are so frequent nowadays, with American women marrying titled foreigners, and American men marrying titled women, that they cause hardly a ripple on the social sea.

There was a time, not very remote, when women would fairly storm the church portals, to get a glimpse of a marrying Duke, and it was reported at a very important wedding of an English Duke to an American girl of New York some years ago, that women even got into the church by crawling through the coal chute.

A group of relatives and friends witnessed the marriage on Wednesday, in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, of Mrs. Nina Floyd Crosby Eustis, widow of James B. Eustis, and the Marquis Melchior de Polignac. The Marquis is a man of wealth, and the head of the junior branch of one of the distinguished families of France. He is the son of the late Guy, Marquis de Polignac, and his mother still resides at Rheims, where the large champagne interests of the family are centred.

The plans for an early November wedding for Miss Marguerite Shonts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts, and Rutherfurd Bingham, son of General and Mrs. Theodore Bingham, have been abandoned, owing to the illness of Mrs. Shonts, at her home, 344 Park Avenue. Miss Shonts is with her mother constantly, and will set no date until she recovers.

The wedding of Miss Helen Provost Clarkson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Crosby Clarkson, and Elton Scovil Wayland, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Elton Wayland of this city and Waterbury, Conn., will take place on Saturday, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock in St. Agnes's Chapel, West Ninety-second Street, and the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bellinger.

A small reception will follow at the Clarkson town house, 208 West Seventy-ninth Street. Miss Clarkson will have Miss Barbara Stimpson as her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Margaret Carnegie, Margaret Whiting, Frances Thompson, Eleanor Johnson of Los Angeles, Jean Luke, and Mary Jennings. Thomas Wayland is to be his brother's best man.

***

ENGAGEMENTS have served more to keep up social interest during war time than weddings. There is something very subtle about engagements, and every girl in society has a coterie of friends who always pick out a certain somebody, who would make an ideal husband, to their way of thinking, but their choice is generally wrong. When she selects a young man little dreamed of, and perhaps never thought of, there is quite a flutter.

Most wartime engagements thus far of social importance have come with a bang, and the weddings that follow are but an echo of the first social stir. War has put a quietus on nuptials staged like a spectacle, and the really smart ones are those that are most simple and quiet these days.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Bliss of Boston made known last week the engagement of their daughter, Miss Isadora Bliss, to Amory S. Carhart, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart of New York and Tuxedo Park. As Mr. Carhart's mother died early this month, no formal announcement was made. He is a member of the sophomore class at Harvard.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Margaret La Farge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Grant La Farge of this city, to William H. Osborn, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn. Mr. Osborn is a Princeton man, of the class of 1916.

Miss Kathleen Leamy, daughter of Mrs. Leamy of Larchmont Manor, whose engagement was announced last week to William P. McGregor of Glenwood, N. Y., is the daughter of the late Edmund Leamy, who was a member of Parliament in England for twenty years, and was considered one of the best speakers in the House of Commons. He represented North Kildare, as well as other constituencies in Ireland, and was also prominent as a barrister and author, writing many interesting books on Irish folklore. Miss Leamy's brother, Lieutenant Edmund Leamy, is now in the war zone in British East Africa. She was educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in London. No date has been fixed for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend have announced the betrothal of their youngest daughter, Miss Marion Townsend, to Spencer Owens Shotter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer P. Shotter of Park Avenue and Lenox. Mr. Shotter is now attending the aviation school at Princeton.

ALMOST ABSOLUTE RULER

Poor old mother-in-law has had to stand for a lot, but in China she deserves it. Whatever the position of woman may be in the Orient, the Chinese mother-in-law is the "boss of the ranch" and the closest approach to an absolute ruler the young republic knows.

General Wu is a thorough Christian, but he has a mother-in-law, and until she becomes Christian he must be pagan, even though he carries his Bible everywhere he goes, and testifies for Christ at every opportunity. His first wife died and his concubine succeeded to the household throne. The General loved his "little wife" and wanted to make her his legal wife. She has managed the home for many years. But by losing a wife a man can't lose a mother-in-law, and the woman who had made the General mark time or stand at attention every time she spoke decided that he must marry a woman of his station. He did not like the idea, and some say that he mentioned this to the real ruler of the household. He had become a little interested in Christianity after his first wife died.

But mother-in-law got busy and married him off to a nice lady of his own class. Meanwhile the whole family, except the mother-in-law, became interested in Christianity. The latest wifely addition to his family loves the other wife, and is willing to become a deaconness in the home, sacrificing wifehood for conscience sake, although her position, according to the Chinese viewpoint, is much to be desired. But the mother-in-law refuses, and the General continues preaching lay sermons and inviting Christian preachers to his yamen, where his soldiers can hear the Gospel.

He is well-to-do, but he dresses his children in cotton garments and deplores luxury when so much of the world is still unsaved. He gives largely for spreading the Gospel, and wants to give up his latest wife and join the church. His home is one of perfect harmony, and the well-born woman who is to inherit his name and property is willing to sacrifice it all, so that he can obey the dictates of his conscience. But mother-in-law won't hear of it, and now the conversion of the Czarina of the family is prayed for by half the Christians of the community.—M. O. Williams in Christian Herald.

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By a Military Expert.

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THE most important news of the week is the great defeat which the Germans and Austrians have inflicted on the Italians. The Italians were within three miles of the greatest and most decisive victory of the war. Had these miles been covered, the Austrians would have been thrown into the greatest danger, their left wing threatened with destruction and the way opened to Trieste and Laibach. Those who read the analysis of the Italians' new positions published in this column several weeks ago will recall the importance of the Italian gains and the part played in the whole scheme of the Italian plan by the Chiapovano Valley. The danger of the situation to the Central Powers was apparent and was so pressing that Germany could not afford to disregard it. Further Italian success might have driven Austria from the war and opened the entire line of communications of the German army in Russia to an attack.

Germany, then, was forced to abandon whatever plans she might have formed for herself in Russia, withdraw many of her troops from that front, and hasten to the assistance of her ally. Preparations for the attack must have been going on for many weeks. The concentration of heavy guns and of shell, with which the Italian lines were deluged, was such that it must have taken some time to complete. The moving of all the reinforcements to the Italian front must also have been a time-consuming operation. Certain it is that, when the attack was launched, everything was in readiness for a quick and overwhelming victory.

The Teutonic plan was the essence of simplicity, as all great military plans are. It was exactly the same idea as that employed so successfully against the Russians on the Dunajec—to mass all available strength against a short section of front, break through, and turn then against the rear of the enemy's line on one side of the breach.

It will be remembered that Tolmino had never been taken by the Italians, nor had they been able to take the eastern bank of the Isonzo all the way up to that town. There was a short stretch of the river, including the crossing at Santa Lucia, which resisted all attacks from the beginning. This crossing proved to be the main element in the German plan. Making full use of the facilities it afforded for pushing troops across to the western bank of the river, the Germans struck southwest from Tolmino against the Italian lines on the western side of the Isonzo. If a wedge could be driven into the Italian lines here it is evident that all of the positions in the bend of the river would be threatened and the troops occupying them would have to be withdrawn.

It was a very ambitious plan, particularly in view of the character of the country in which the fighting had to be done. But it worked without a hitch. So rapid were the Austro-German movements, that their troops reached the rear of two divisions of Italians before they had time to make their withdrawal, and practically the full strength of these divisions was made prisoner. This exposed the flank of the Italians occupying the centre and lower portions of the Bainsizza Plateau, and, although the actual withdrawal from the plateau was not taken place as this is being written, the Italian official report announces that it is under way. Every bit of advantage, then, which was gained by the Italians in their great offensive of six weeks ago will have been lost.

There is even greater danger than this. A strong possibility exists that not only must Monte Santo and Monte San Gabriele be given up, but that the Italians may be forced to abandon Gorizia and the crossing at this point and go back behind the Isonzo screen where they were over two years ago.

Should this happen, it will probably put an end to Italian effort for the period of the war, and the Allies will have had no more serious reverse since the Russian defeat on the Dunajec. It emphasizes and increases the work that will have to be done on the western front and imposes a still greater duty upon the forces of the United States. It seems indeed that, while any of the Entente Powers now fighting are able to defeat Austria at any time, none but the British and the French are able to withstand a German attack. The Italians seem as impotent before a German attack as were the Russians two years ago.

There is, of course, the question of an overwhelming superiority on a narrow front of guns and shell. At the same time, the conditions of fighting imposed by the terrain are such that, since they were not also overwhelmed in numbers, Italy and Russia operate at once, at some point there will be a break.

The second thing that appears to be proved is the inability of Italy to compete against really first-class soldiery. It is simply a question of being outgeneraled and outfought. This is distinctly disappointing, since from what Italy had accomplished and the difficulties under which she had labored in her accomplishment, there was every indication that she would prove one of the deciding factors in the war. Instead, she is little if any better off now than the day she entered the war.

A most brilliant piece of work of a local character was executed by the French in the middle of last week against the German line northeast of Soissons. In the exuberance of this brilliant success many saw Laon threatened and about to be vacated by the Germans. It was a movement directly toward Laon, and the French have moved forward their lines fully three miles toward this city. But Laon is not threatened as a result. The distance to the city is still eight miles, and the success of the French, while indisputable, adds but little to their advantage in position in so far as Laon is concerned. Only minor portions of the German line will be affected.

Just what happened seems absurdly simple in telling, although it was accompanied by the bitterest fighting. At the bend in the battle line, where it changes from north to south to east and west, there is an egg-shaped strip of ground a little over three miles deep and about six miles long, one side of which is formed by the battle line, and the other by the Oise Canal and the Aliette River. This strip was the object of the French attack. As the Germans stood in their trenches, the canal and the river were at their backs some three miles away. After an artillery duel lasting nearly a week the French infantry went forward. The first advance carried them over two miles ahead, to the village of Chavignon. The Germans were thus thrust directly back upon the river, with their way of retreat blocked, as the crossing had, of course, been destroyed by the French artillery.

To finish the work was a simple matter. After the success of the first rush the Germans did not dare make any definite stand with the river behind them. There was nothing to be done but to get to the other side of the stream as quickly as possible or be captured. So they retreated to the north bank of the stream, where they made their stand facing the French on the other bank. The French captured in these operations over 12,000 prisoners and a great many guns, most of which were in excellent condition.

This attack is noteworthy, largely because of the degree of success attained. In the initial stages of the Somme fighting gains were still measured in yards rather than miles. It was not until the Germans were driven far beyond the old trenches, which had been constructed with such consummate care, that the depth reached in the various attacks began to approach a mile. But here, although the Germans held all the advantage of position, the French being forced to attack up a decided slope against most strongly fortified positions, over two miles were gained in the first thrust. It is largely a question of artillery, and each attack that is made on the western front emphasizes strongly the steady superiority of both the French and the British guns over those of the Germans. The German artillery is simply outclassed, and the disproportion is growing greater almost daily.

While it is not true that Laon is thrown into any immediate danger as a result of this French victory, it is entirely possible that the Laon defenses may prove to be seriously impaired. The new positions along the heights of Pargny gave the French artillery a clean sweep up the valley of the Ailette. It was on the southern slopes of this valley that the French were held up after taking the ridge marked by the Chemin des Dames, and they have been forced to remain in that position ever since. But now their guns are able to pour an enfilade fire along the valley trenches, which will at least make things most uncomfortable for the occupants. The result may well be the retirement of the Germans stationed to the east of the section attacked to the other side of the Ailette. They will be just as well off on the northern bank as the southern and will have sacrificed practically nothing in the change.

The effect on the western defenses of Laon may prove somewhat more serious. These defenses consist largely of a series of wooded clumps, the principal of which is the forest of St. Gobain. It was here that the French were checked, as they followed the Germans in their retreat last Spring. The wedge which the French have thrust into the German positions has endangered a large section of these woods, the German lines in this section having been taken in reverse by the French artillery. This may enable the French to cross the Oise Canal and establish themselves on the northern bank. The difficulty is that the French now find themselves in the low land of the canal valley with the Germans holding the heights of the opposite bank. The next move will be a good deal harder to make than was the last.

On the face of things it does not appear that the last French move was the beginning of an effort to take Laon. On the contrary, the engagement seems to have been but a single thrust against an unfavorable position held by the Germans, made for purely local reasons, and with the idea only of inflicting the maximum punishment upon the enemy before he had the opportunity of improving his position.

Time may prove otherwise. But the crux of the situation is the territory north of the canal and the Ailette—the plateau of Laon. Until the French force the passage of one or both of these obstacles, and thus establish themselves on the plateau, Laon cannot be said to be in danger.

Against the German line in Flanders General Haig has, during the week past, delivered two serious attacks. The first of these was along the Ypres-Staden Railroad; the second was both along that line and along the Passchendaele Ridge as far south as Gheluvelt. There are several points of strategical importance in connection with the fighting in Flanders, one of which in particular—the forest of Houthulst—is worthy of mention.

The Ypres-Staden railroad, on leaving Ypres, runs along the Yser Canal and at the little village of Boesinghe turns to the northeast, skirting the eastern edge of Houthulst Wood. The lay of the land in this section is an important consideration. The general elevation of the Flanders plain is about sixty feet above sea level. But there is something more than a plain about this formation. It is indeed rather a low plateau, which, on reaching a definitely marked line, slopes down, both to the west and the north, to thirty feet, and, finally, to sea level. This line runs northeast along the western edge of the wood, as far as it extends. This edge, therefore, may be said to mark the western limit of the plateau, beyond which the ground becomes very low and marshy.

Now let us see the contour of the battle line with respect to this clump of woods. From near Passchendaele the line runs to the northwest as far as a point due south of the eastern border of the forest. Here it turns almost due west, keeping this direction as far as Merckem, a distance of about five miles, after which it curves to the north and finally after several wide sinuosities it arrives at the sea a short distance above Nieuport. If you sketch this out, you will see that you have formed a full semicircle, the ends of the arcs being Dixmude on the north and the southeastern corner of the Houthulst Wood on the south.

As part of the British plan is to pinch this semicircle out of existence we may look for a moment at the German defense. Obviously, the two danger points for the Germans are the two flanks—the two ends of the arc. The Dixmude end is guarded by the Yser River and the canals which join the Yser at that point, the German lines being firmly placed behind these obstacles which make a formidable defensive screen. The southern tip of the arc is guarded by the Houthulst wood. This wood forms a rough circle, about two miles in diameter, and is the main strength of the German line north of Passchendaele. If the wood should fall, the danger to the German line to the north will be just as great as if what remains of the Passchendaele Ridge were to be occupied. But add the Houthulst Wood position to the Passchendaele Ridge and the British victory will be complete. The Germans, in such case, must vacate the semicircle immediately and expose their line in the low ground about the Yser River. As this low ground begins at the northern edge of the Houthulst Wood and continues through the flooded country, the bearing of this clump of woods on the Flanders operations becomes apparent.

Haig's first attack this week was delivered along the Ypres-Staden railroad. It was not, in a sense, a major attack, but rather in the nature of several isolated offensives, made evidently with the purpose of correcting certain local disadvantages in the line in preparation for another smashing attack. It reached the southern outskirts of the wood and made some little progress toward the eastern edge, but was stopped either by the German resistance or by order before it had moved the line forward more than a few hundred yards.

What followed proves how hazardous the German hold on the Belgian coast has become. Although the ground gained by the British was so small as to be hardly appreciable, even on large scale maps, the Germans reacted more promptly and more viciously than in any previous battle in this region. It was as if they felt that matters had reached a point where every foot gained was a vital matter and had to be regained if possible. As a matter of fact, they did regain small sections, after most bitter efforts. But their losses in doing so must have been unusually great.

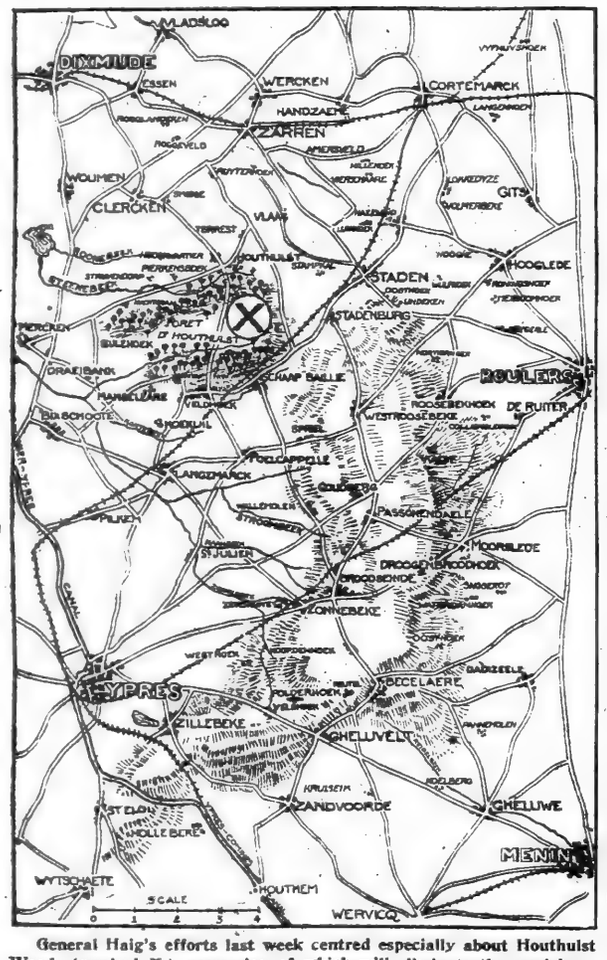
With the approaching Winter, the weather is becoming more settled, with less rain, thus permitting the ground to dry out and offer more firm footing for advancing troops. The British would not attempt another advance under the conditions prevailing when their last two attacks were made. Their losses when the infantry, mired in the mud, was unable to follow their barrage, were too great to permit of another such experiment. The second attack came under better conditions. Rain had just begun when the infantry went forward, though for several days previous the weather had been excellent and had, to a large extent, dried the ground.

As this summary is being written, full reports of this latter action are not available. But, from such as have to come to hand, it seems that the attack was, generally, entirely successful. The details of this latest move will give us an important key to what may be expected further in this section.

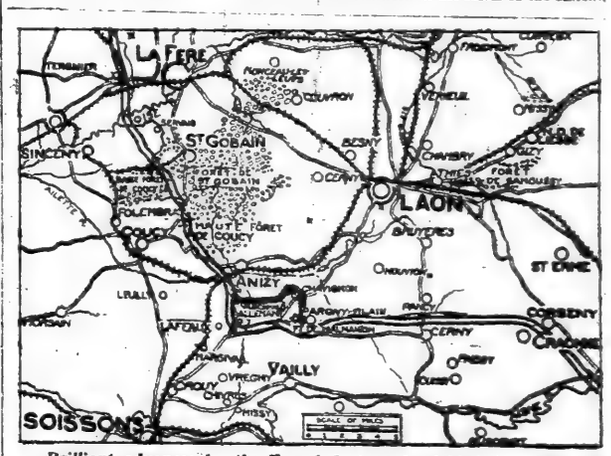
The German concentration against the British is unusually heavy. Early in the month the German trenches, with local reserves, were manned to the point of nearly five men to the yard, which number was considerably increased by rushing up reserves as the attack developed. This number has probably been increased as the menace became greater. If, against the opposition thus furnished, the British still find it worth the price to continue, and succeed in making a material advance, the possibility that the German positions may be made untenable before the Winter sets in is good. Until something more is done, however, judgment must be held in abeyance.

On the whole, the matter seems to rest largely on the success of the attacks along the Staden railroad, the object of which is the Houthulst Wood. With the positions here in the flank of the salient, hammering at the rear of Haig's lines as he pushes his wedge further and further toward the east, it is doubtful whether he could complete his task without widening the salient to the north by the inclusion of the wood. At the same time, the crushing power of the British artillery must be recognized. Its guns are throwing several times the number of shells as were used in the bombardments on the Somme. Records show that nearly four tons of metal are being thrown against each yard of front held, as against about one and one-half tons on the Somme. This alone tells the story of the previous successes, and holds out hopes to succeeding efforts.

By a terrific drive, comparable with that of 1915 on the Dunajec that broke the Russian front, German and Austrian troops last week smashed through the left of the Italian line, especially near Tolmino and Flitsch, (Plezzo.) By forcing crossings of the Isonzo at Santa Lucia and Santa Maria, the Teutons carried the battle to the western bank of the Isonzo and, at some points, into Italian territory. They claim the capture of 30,000 prisoners and 300 cannon. Italian reports acknowledge the seriousness of the Teuton advance, and forecast the abandonment of the Bainsizza Plateau. This may render useless Cadorna's brilliant advance of a few weeks ago, which netted him 30,000 Austrian prisoners and the conquest of immensely strong Austrian positions on Monte Santo, Monte San Gabriele, &c., and brought him close to Trieste and Laibach.



General Haig's efforts last week centred especially about Houthulst Wood, (marked X,) possession of which will eliminate the semicircular German line running from Dixmude to the wood and seriously imperil the German hold on this part of Belgium. Other successful British attacks were delivered along the Ypres-Staden railway line and in the vicinity of Gheluvelt.



Brilliant advances by the French last week yielded, in addition to important gains about Vaudesson, Allemant, Chavignon, Pargny, and Fort Malmaison, more than 12,000 prisoners and many cannon. Further French success in this region may force a German retirement from Laon and the surrounding territory.

CATCHING COAL HOARDERS

AN effective answer of Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the United States Fuel Administrator, to the complaints of coal shortage is to be found in a Government collection of photographs showing vast heaps of coal that have been hogged and hoarded far beyond present and immediate future needs of manufacturing concerns.

Three of these pictures show an aggregate of nearly a million tons in the possession of three owners. The pictures were taken within the last week by official photographers of the Fuel Administration. Many small concerns and thousands of householders are having difficulty in getting enough coal to supply their daily wants because of the three hoarding companies' greediness.

The coal shortage is partly due to the rush of lake shipments before the ice blockade sets in, but it is largely due to this unnecessary hoarding, which is being carried on persistently in absolute disregard of the appeals of the Government and in violation of the spirit of the Lever law. Unless the hoarders put an early end to their methods the Government will take advantage of the authority which it already has under existing law to take the coal away from them and redistribute it.

In the meantime the coal shippers and mine operators have been asked by the Government not to supply any more to those who have what they need and more than they need. The Fuel Administration has also sent out more than 100,000 letters to industrial concerns, asking how much coal each has on hand, how much it uses each month, and the source of its supply.

For the present the names of the hoarding concerns are withheld by the authorities to give them an opportunity of reform without widespread exposure. The exposure will be made later if refusal to co-operate with the Government in an equitable distribution of coal is continued.

One photograph shows an accumulation of 205,000 tons of coal in the possession of a manufacturing company that uses only 15,000 tons a month. This company is still getting coal. Last Monday it unloaded on its pile sixty-four more carloads, each of fifty tons. It had fifty-five more cars waiting on its side tracks to be emptied the next day. It already has enough coal to last more than thirteen months.

In another picture a long mountain of coal, going from the level of the road way to above the telegraph poles, contains 400,000 tons. Just out of this picture, beyond a railroad trestle, is another pile of 400,000 tons belonging to the same hoarding concern. The company has enough coal on hand to supply all its needs until next Summer, but it is getting more every week.

The third picture shows a coal pile of 200,000 tons, only a small part of the hoarding of the owner in question.

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SOLDIERS' GIFT WEEK

November 4 to 10

Postmaster General Burleson has announced that Christmas packages for soldiers and sailors overseas must be mailed prior to November 15 to insure delivery by Christmas morning.

Fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters who have relatives or friends with the American Forces abroad should purchase presents for them during "Soldiers' Gift Week."

Merchants having suitable gifts will make a special display during the week of November 4 to 10 and will offer in advertisements a last chance to purchase in time for the mailing limit of November 15.

Read their announcements in The New York Times Soldiers' Gift Week, November 4 to 10.

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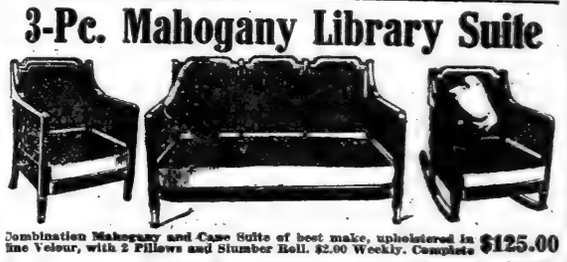

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PATRIOTIC NOTE IN LOCAL MUSIC AND OPERA PLANS

Lion's Share of the New Opera Singers American—Some Promising Debuts for Start of Season.

TWO weeks more and the Metropolitan Opera season of nearly 200 performances will be added to an equal number of orchestral, choral, and chamber concerts already begun, and an annual rush of some 500 solo recitals, making New York's grand total of music events, as for the last few years since the war, close to 1,000. Forty-five per cent. of the Metropolitan casts, it is figured, will be American this year. Native composers, neglected most of all in certain more peaceful times of international amenities, will have a hearing in double measure as compared with their occasional solitary representatives in any previous season.

Director Gatti-Casazza has gained all his recruits to the company of Caruso without going abroad, an achievement never before attempted, much less carried out, by an impresario seeking world-famous stars. The new people will range all the way from top favorites, like McCormack and Fremstad, to others of whom official information today gives the first facts beyond their American origin and names. Some, with more or less experience elsewhere, have still their everlasting fame and fortune to make in the metropolis, while a few are untried but promising young artists, of whom all that is known is that they are among the best of hundreds who have had auditions at the opera house in private before a committee of Directors headed by Mr. Gatti and Mr. Otto H. Kahn.

Six young women will be of special interest to their countrymen at a time when the musical situation arising from Europe's war has sent aspiring native as well as foreign artists flocking in hitherto unheard-of numbers to the land of the free and the only country open to the exercise of their talents at the usual comforting salaries.

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Florence Easton, dramatic soprano, although a native of England, came to America in her early childhood and lived with her parents at Toronto, Canada. Her father and mother both sang, and at her eighth year she had sufficiently progressed in her musical studies to act as their accompanist. She made her first public appearance as a piano soloist when 12 years old. Later on she took up singing and studied at the Royal Academy of Music in London, making her début before she was 17 in the opera "Madame Butterfly," at Covent Garden. There she met the American tenor Francis Maclennan, whom she married.

Mr. and Mrs. Maclennan came to America, where their success in Henry W. Savage's production of "Madame Butterfly" the first in this country, has not been forgotten here in New York. Since then Mme. Easton with her husband has sung in Germany, but every year prior to the war she was a member of the Covent Garden opera in London, appearing also at the Wagner festivals at Manchester, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and also at Antwerp, Belgium. Her most recent appearance was in the Wagner operas given by the Chicago troupe last season. While Mme. Easton's repertory includes all the Wagnerian heroines, she and Mr. Maclennan in Berlin sang earlier in those works taken from the Italian and French.

May Peterson, lyric soprano, new to the Metropolitan this year, is a native of Oshkosh, Wis. She has already won an artistic reputation in France, where she studied and where she was harmoniously launched on what promised to be a successful career, when the war broke out. Her début at the Opéra Comique in Paris was made in Massenet's "Manon." She had the good fortune to make an instant "hit," which is a big compliment to a foreigner. After that, when her contract would permit here, she appeared in Lille, Bordeaux, Aix-les-Bains, Rheims, and Marseilles, as well as other leading provincial cities. Her father was a Methodist preacher and her first public singing was in the choir of his church.

Miss Frances Miller, lyric soprano, is a New York girl who already is favorably known as a concert singer. She was finishing her vocal studies in Paris when the war came on and had to return to her native country. In the French capital she made an excellent reputation on the concert platform, which is indicated by the fact that she several times sang at the Friday concerts organized by Femina, a French literary magazine for women. Her repertory includes the principal lyric operatic rôles.

Helen Saunders is a native of California. She studied in France, Italy, and Austria, and her repertory includes the leading lyric rôles in French, Italian, and German. For three years before the war she was a member of the opera company of Strasburg, the capital of Alsace. She also sang at the Wagner festivals in Brussels, at the Theatre Royal de la Monnaie.

Marie Condé, lyric soprano, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., her father being a noted Egyptologist of the name of Camden M. Cobern, and her mother a well-known writer. For several years she has lived in Boston, where she studied singing and where she was soprano soloist in some of the leading churches. She resigned from such a position in King's Chapel on account of her opera engagement in New York, which has always been the aim of her studies.

Cecil Arden, mezzo-soprano, was born in New York, her father being from North Carolina and her mother from Kentucky. She sings in English, French, Italian, and German, and has had all her musical training in this country.

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Julia Claussen, a Scandinavian mezzo-soprano among the newer international stars, is well known in this country as an operatic and concert artist. For several seasons she sang with the Chicago Opera Company. Her last appearances in Europe were at Covent Garden, London, and the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, Paris. Her repertory includes all the Wagnerian mezzo-soprano parts as well as similar rôles in the French and Italian operas.

Olive Fremstad, who rejoins the company with which she sang during the years of Conried and the early season of Gatti, is perhaps the most poetic artist of the lyric stage that America has produced, for she owes her start to this country, having come here as a child from Norway. In 1907 she was heroine of the Metropolitan's one and only performance of "Salome."

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, who will be an American citizen in two years more, spent three months in 1904 at the St. Louis World's Fair, studied in Italy, sang at Covent Garden in 1907, and on Nov. 10, 1909, appeared in "La Traviata" with Tetrazzini and Sammarco at the Manhattan. With the Philadelphia-Chicago company he subsequently sang at the Metropolitan in the American opera, "Natoma."

Hipolito Lazaro, dramatic tenor, born at Barcelona, Spain, in 1890, studied singing in his native country and in Italy and has sung at the Scala in Milan, as well as in all the leading opera houses of Spain and South America. He has within the last few weeks made a great success in the City of Mexico.

Thomas Chalmers, an American baritone, born in New York, gave up a promising business career to prepare himself for opera. He studied with Lombardi in Florence and has been singing in America for the last five years, notably at the Century. His last important engagement was with the Boston Opera Company, where his work received the highest praise.

Vincente Ballister, a young bass-baritone of Spanish birth, has sung in the leading opera houses of Spain, South and Central America, and has been heard since the war as soloist in theatres in New York.

José Mardones, bass-baritone, was born in Fontecha, in the Province of Alava, Spain, and began his career singing in the Cathedral of Valencia, where he was choir leader for four years. He studied for opera at the Conservatory of Madrid, sang in South America, and made his European operatic début in Lisbon. He has been heard with the Boston Opera Company.

Joseph Groenen, a Dutch baritone, and the only newcomer yet to arrive this Fall, is today considered the leading operatic baritone of his native country, where he has been a member of the Amsterdam Royal Opera.

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Pierre Monteux, the new conductor of French opera, came to America as conductor for the Diaghileff Russian Ballet. He later established himself here as a conductor of the Civic Orchestra. He has directed opera at the Grand Opera in Paris, the Châtelet Theatre, the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, as well as the opera houses of Dieppe, Bordeaux, and Nice.

Roberto Moranzoni, the new Italian conductor, is a native of Bari, and a favorite pupil of Mascagni, under whom he graduated in 1900 from the Rossini Conservatory at Pesaro. He conducted at the premiere of his master's opera, "Lo Maschere," at Rome in 1901. He has also led opera in Venice, Bologna, Turin, Florence, Milan, Paris, London, and for four years in Boston.

Richard Ordynski, whose reputation as a stage director is well established here, will take charge this week of rehearsals for the season's opening, in the absence of Jules Speck, retired, and of Jan Heythekker, late in arriving. Armando Agnini is another stage manager for the Italian repertory, and Wilfred Pelletier is a new assistant conductor.

Joseph Urban, the scenic designer, has almost completed the stage decorations for three of the Metropolitan's most elaborate new productions or revivals, Gounod's "Faust," Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete," and Liszt's "St. Elizabeth." Pietro Bianco, who painted last year's "Francesca," has likewise done Mascagni's "Lodoletta." Ernest M. Gros has designed Rabaud's "Marouf," and James Fox of the opera staff both "Puritani" and "Daughter of the Regiment."

Livingston Platt will provide an American setting for Gilbert's "Dance in the Place Congo," and Willy Pogani an Oriental one for Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or." It is not announced who does Cadman's "Shanewis."

Adolf Bolm will stage the Russian dance-opera, and Otokar Bartik the first American ballet. Mr. Bartik was to leave recently for Louisiana "to study the life and habits of the native people,"—if they don't object.

BOSTON STARS AFIELD.

Rabinoff to Resume with Artists Who Have Left the Hub.

Boston's former resident company, now without its Pavlowa and even some singers, seen and heard here last year, points to an interesting coincidence in operaland. Long ago New York had seen "that paragon of pluck, Oscar Hammerstein, rising perpetually out of his ashes like a Phoenix." Mr. Hammerstein started in business career in a cigar factory, and in the blue smoke of contemplation he is yet daily reported laying plans for operatic productions to come. But Max Rabinoff, impresario of the Boston stars, also began work in a cigar factory, toiling in the same way Mr. Hammerstein did, at stripping tobacco leaves. Today he bears the distinction of having toured the entire country with one of the costliest organizations, whereof the balance sheets last year read like a "swan song." Not daunted by the result, the Russian manager held a session with his cigar, and between puffs decided to try again.

The tour of 1916-1917 was a blaze of glory for the little Japanese artist, Tamaki Miura, in "Madama Butterfly." Rabinoff's audiences, especially in the West, were large. Youngstown's one performance brought $5,000, Houston's $6,700, but though an average from $4,000 to $6,000 was maintained for a time, an early season's deficit of $80,000 could not be wiped out. Yet in Boise, Idaho, a town of 15,000 people, the Boston company played to $8,200, matinée and evening, and in Los Angeles and San Francisco $42,000 was the return for a week of eight performances in each city.

Mr. Rabinoff is philosophically making plans for another tour this season, when the Boston Grand Opera Company, reorganized, is expected to appear in a hundred cities of the United States and Canada. Lacking only some topliners, the troupe is to open Nov. 10 at Baltimore, proceeding to Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, then over the border, and back through the Middle West and South. Nearly all parts of America will again be visited, in fact, except that of the company's origin a half-dozen years ago in old New England.

CHICAGO OPERA TOUR.

Middle West Turns Out Crowds for Melba and Galli-Curci.

The Chicago Opera Company is first of the all-star aggregations on tour this Fall, having opened Oct. 15 in Milwaukee, where Melba became hoarse and the young Jessie Christian took her place with Muratore in "Faust." Director Campanini hadn't the heart to tell of a second substitution there.

It developed later that Gustave Huberdeau, not yet arrived from France, got the devil's due for singing Mephisto, a part taken actually by Leon Rothier on hurry call from the friendly Metropolitan. In the Milwaukee Auditorium's second evening, Galli-Curci sang with Giulio Crimi and others in "Lucia" to a great crowd.

Since then the stars have appeared in the two operas at Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, and Houston, Texas. They were to visit New Orleans, Shreveport, and St. Louis before returning to open the Chicago season on Nov. 12.

Mme. Galli-Curci, the new prima donna, began in concert at Saginaw, Mich., on Sept. 17, her second year in America. From Battle Creek next day she went to Duluth, where the headlines told how "Galli-Curci arrives with youth, charm, and her Italian crochets."

After Syracuse, N. Y., and Bangor and Portland, Me., with a fourth appearance in Boston, and others in Rochester, Canton, and Grand Rapids, the prima donna reached Toledo, Ohio, where again the headlines narrated "Italian singer manipulates combination salad and talks to half-dozen interviewers." At Ann Arbor, finally, she fulfilled a promise to make up to the people there for missing their festival last May.

That indisposition had incidentally cost her appearance at Newark and Yonkers, the only ones scheduled hitherto near New York prior to a visit of the whole Chicago Opera next January.

The Hans Letz Quartet — left to right, Edward Kreiner, Sandor Harmati, Hans Letz and Gerald Maas

Eva Gauthier, who sings at Aeolian Hall

Fritz Kreisler, in violin matinee today

Percy Grainger, U.S. bandsman, with Symphony Society

Alice Gentle, in recital at Carnegie Hall

Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Honorary Colonel, 21st. U.S. Infantry

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK.

Fritz Kreisler will give his first recital of the season in Carnegie Hall this afternoon, playing Tartini's violin sonata, Bach's sarabande, double and bourrée; Max Bruch's "Scotch" fantasy, pieces by Smetana, Friedemann Bach, and Beethoven; a Haydn minuet and Schubert rondo, transcribed by Carl Friedberg, a new "Song Without Words," and "Waves at Play," by Edwin Grasse, and "La Gitana" and "Polichinelle," arranged by Kreisler.

Percy Grainger, on a furlough from the army, will be soloist at the Symphony Society's first Aeolian matinee today in Rudinstein's pianotorte concerto in D minor. Walter Damrosch will conduct Mozart's symphony in D, No. 38, believed to be new to New York; Handel's concerto in F, for wind and strings, and "The Pierrot of the Minute," by Granville Bantock.

Arthur Friedheim, pianist, has announced an all-Liszt program for his second recital today at the Princess Theatre, including the sonata in B minor, "Spanish" rhapsody, "Will o' the Wisp," "Petrarch" sonnet in A flat, study in D flat, "Hungarian" rhapsody No. 10, fantasy after Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and Liszt's "Dream of Love" in A flat.

George Dostal, tenor, will sing at Carnegie Hall tonight a program of songs, all in English, many of them in manuscript, including his own translation from the Bohemian, with the help of Frederick Martens, of the finale of the first act of the opera "Rusalka," by Dvorak.

George Harris, tenor, has unusual songs Monday afternoon at Aeolian Hall, two by Bach with violin, five by Duparc, opera airs from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Snegourotchka" and Rachmaninoff's "Aleko," Brockway's "Sweetheart in the Army," Treharne's "Song of France," Barbirolli's new "Credo Patriotique," and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Arthur Middleton, baritone, on Monday evening in Aeolian Hall, will sing Handel's "Ruddier Than the Cherry," Munro's "My Lovely Celia," Schubert's "Wanderer," Rubinstein's "Der Asra," Kaun's "Der Sieger," Thomas's "Tambour Major," Rossini's "Largo al Factotum," and some Kipling ballads.

Edward Morris will give a recital of interesting piano pieces at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon, including Mendelssohn's prelude and fugue in E minor, Beethoven's sonata op. 27, No. 1; the Schumann-Tausig "Contrabandista," Rachmaninoff's "Humoreske," Moszkowski's double-note study, and Palmgren's "Svanen."

Geraldine Marwick, soprano, and Burton Cornwall, baritone, appear Tuesday afternoon at the Princess Theatre in a duet from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," airs from Verdi's "Ernani" and Bemberg's "Death of Jeanne d'Arc," Matthew's "Saida," Burleigh's "One Year 1914-15," and Arditi's "Magnetic Waltz."

Hans Letz and Sandor Harmati, violins, with Edward Kreiner, viola, and Gerald Maas, 'cello, give the first concert of the Letz Quartet in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, playing Haydn's quartet in G, that of Beethoven in F minor, and a quartet in E flat by Leo Weiner, in modern Hungarian style.

Mona Holesco, a Danish soprano, will sing with Richard Epstein in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon new songs by Heise, Souther, Backer-Grondahl, and Holesco, the Page's air from "Les Huguenots," and others by Gretchaninow, Debussy, d'Ozanne, Grieg, Dell 'Aqua, d'Albert, and La Forge.

The Symphony Society repeats at Carnegie Hall on Thursday afternoon its program given elsewhere today, including a "new" Mozart symphony, Handel's concerto for two wind choirs, Bantock's "Pierrot of the Minute," and Rubinstein's pianoforte concerto in D minor, with Percy Grainger.

Alice Gentle, mezzo-soprano, formerly of the Manhattan and last year at La Scala, Milan, will sing in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening an air from "Forza del Destino," and songs by Chadwick, Carpenter, Mrs. Beach, the Misses Bauer and Deremeaux, Rachmaninoff, Rebikoff, Chausson, Cui, and Moussorgsky.

Eva Gauthier, soprano, will sing Thursday evening in Aeolian Hall three songs written by Ravel since he served in the war, an unfamiliar air from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Coq d'Or," Chinese and Japanese poems set by Charles T. Griffes and Igor Stravinsky, and others by Rabaud, Laparra, Emmanuel, and Ladmirault.

Raymond Wilson, piano pupil of Ganz and Hutcheson and now teacher at Syracuse University, will be heard in Aeolian Hall on Friday afternoon in Godowsky's melodies from Schubert and Rameau, Chopin's sonata in B flat minor, Schumann's "Childhood Scenes," Debussy's "Soiree dans Grenade" and Liszt's "Mazeppa."

Lois Long, soprano, and Franklin Riker, tenor pupil of De Reszke, will appear in Aeolian Hall on Friday evening in duets by Saint-Saëns, Schumann and Riker, and airs of Beethoven, Amaro Campra, Fourdrain, Glass, Horsman, Macdowell, Areneky, Brogi, Poldini, Burleigh, and Falck.

Ernestine Schumann-Heink, at her only recital in Carnegie Hall next Saturday afternoon will sing airs of Handel, Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, Strauss, Tschaikowsky, Bizet, O'Hare, Rogers, Weatherly, and Speaks, assisting the famous contralto are Vladimir Dubinsky, violinist, and Florence French.

Guiomar Novaes, successor of Carreno at the piano, will play in Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon two chorales, Bach-Busoni; "Melodie," Glück-Sgambati; "Turkish March," Beethoven-Rubinstein; five Chopin numbers, Debussy's "Soiree dans Grenade," and Liszt's "Murmuring Woods" and "Dance of Gnomes."

Leon Rothier, the Metropolitan basso, will sing in Aeolian Hall on Saturday evening airs of Glück, Lully, Saint-Saëns, Lemaire, Cesti, Caldara, Wolf-Ferrari, Santoliquido, Wilson, Zucca, Cadman, Faure, Duparc, and Erlanger, closing with "The Marseillaise."

Florence Easton, Francis Maclennan, Maximilian Pilzer, Adolf Bolm, Scott Gibson, Lieut. Col. Stewart, and Theodore Stier will take part on Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall in a benefit for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund for Christmas Cheer.

Mischa Elman plays the Beethoven concerto at next Sunday's subscription concert of the Symphony Society in Aeolian Hall.

Efrem Zimbalist opens with César Franck's sontata, his only recital, next Sunday afternoon in Carnegie Hall.

Mary Zentay, a young Hungarian violinist, gives a recital next Sunday evening at the Cort Theatre.

EDWARD MORRIS RETURNS.

Edward Morris, who returns in recital this week, attracted generous notice on his début in Aeolian Hall last April. Apart from being a fully equipped concert pianist, he is an American by birth and ancestry, and he received his musical training as well as general education in this country, a fact that has commended him to Americans interested in the artistic development of their nation.

Mr. Morris was born in Harrisburg twenty years ago. He began at he piano when 7 years old, hardly an extreme "prodigy" age, to be sure, but the boy set about it independently, without knowledge of his parents—by going out and hiring a young woman, Miss Bishop, to teach him. He was 9 when he had his first public hearing, and at 13 years he entered Peabody Conservatory, Baltimore.

There he studied with Harold Randolph, and played his first orchestral concert one year later. The young man developed into an unusual artist and was graduated from the Peabody with highest honors. He was only 17 when he appeared as soloist with the Boston Symphony, and later with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

The Educational Alliance has a Russian concert this evening by its new Chamber Music Society, including Frederick Fradkin, J. Gordon, Jacob and Modest Altschuler, strings, with Leo Levy, piano, and J. Cherlin, clarinet, in music by Glazounow, Tschaikowsky, and Alexander Krein.

Luigi Mancinelli, former Metropolitan conductor, will be recalled by his "Cleopatra" on the program for the Stransky orchestra's eighth week, which Adriano Ariani begins tomorrow with excerpts from Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony, Wagner's "Meistersinger," and Moszkowski's "Spanish Dance."

The Colonial Grand Opera Company plans a season of popular opera at the North Star Theatre, Fifth Avenue and 106th Street, beginning tomorrow with "Rigoletto" and later "La Bohème," by Bacellieri; "Carmen," "Aida," and "Trovatore."

The People's Symphony Auxiliary will open a Friday evening series this week at Washington Irving High School with a concert by the newly formed Hans Letz Quartet, to be followed next month by the Flonzaleys.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

Cecil J. Sharp will appear in the Brooklyn Academy lecture hall next Thursday afternoon in the first of two recitals interpreting "English Folk-songs from the Southern Appalachians."

Mischa Elman and the New York Symphony Orchestra are to be heard Saturday afternoon at the Academy, the program including Mozart's symphony in D, Beethoven's violin concerto, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade."

Arnold Volpe leads an orchestra for men and women on Monday evenings at the Academy and Wilbur A. Luyster directs weekly sight-singing classes, recently resumed by the Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Carl G. Schmidt, S. Lewis Elmer, Arthur Scott Brook, Frederick Schlieder, Hermon B. Keese, and Percy C. Miller are among organists announced in recitals preceding the Institute lectures on Sunday afternoons.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

Samuel A. Baldwin at his free organ recital in the City College today will play Gale's "Sunshine and Shadow," Faulkes's "Festival Prelude," Bach's air in D and fugue in G, and pieces by Diggle, Wostenholme, Couperin, and Wagner.

On Wednesday's program at the City College Mr. Baldwin has music of Karg-Elert, Debussy, Bach, Brahms, Harwood, Foote, and Scott's "Alpine Sketch," "Vesperale," and "Over the Prairie."

FOUR STARS IN HER FLAG.

Mme. Schumann-Heink is giving her personal share of concert receipts in New York this coming week, as she did in Chicago recently to the tune of $2,500 or so, for the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus in their work at the army camps. She made a speech out West to the wives and sweethearts," saying she wanted them to bear in mind that "the boys are lonely and homesick, and you must write them cheerful letters, not a word of the troubles at home."

The Chicagoans presented the singer with a flag bearing four stars for her own boys in the war for America. These are Henry L. Guy, husband of Marie Schumann, and now an aviator at San Diego; George Washington, born in New York, who is with the navy at San Pablo, Cal.; Henry Schumann, in the navy at Mare Island, and Ferdinand, in the infantry at Fort Riley, Kan.

It is as "Honorary Colonel" Schumann-Heink, in her own right, if you please, that the singer is now saluted at her home in San Diego. The title was bestowed when she gave regimental colors to the Twenty-first United States Infantry, stationed there under Colonel O'Brien. On the way East she also visited her son at Fort Riley, sang to his Kansas mates, and was "royally received by "the boys."

HANS LETZ OF ALSACE.

With the disbanding of the Kneisel Quartet, deservedly world-famous since it made serious chamber music the fashion in New York, there have been many appeals that its work should be conserved in some way, if artists worthy of the task could be found. Mr. Kneisel's former three associates are to play occasionally with Fritz Kreisler. And Hans Letz, the youngest member, has now dedicated himself to the task of carrying on a quartet of his own.

Mr. Letz was born at Itzenheim, Alsace, in 1887, and studied violin at Strassburg with Schuster, and in Berlin under Joachim. He made his début when 18 years old, and, coming to America in 1908, appeared here in Mendelssohn Hall and with orchestras in Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia. He became concertmaster of the Chicago Orchestra and in 1909 joined the Kneisels.

Sandor Harmati, the other violinist of the Hans Letz Quartet, was born at Budapest, Hungary, in 1892, and studied there with Hubay. He played chamber music with David Popper, was concertmaster of the National Symphony, and later of the Budapest Opera. Since 1915 in America he has been actively engaged both as a recital artist and as composer.

Edward Kreiner, viola player in the new quartet, hails from Poland, where he was born in 1890, and had his first lessons from his father, a physician an amateur violinist there. At 18 he went to Berlin under Marteau, whose assistant he became, as well as a member of the Marteau Quartet. He took with honors a course in philosophy at the University of Berlin.

Gerald Maas, 'cellist, new to America last season, studied at the Paris Conservatoire and at Leipsic under Klengel. At 19 he was solo 'cellist in the Kaim Orchestra, Munich, and later at the Berlin Opera. He has played in London and once with Saint-Saëns at the French festival in Munich. At Frankfort he was a member of the Rebner Quartet and professor at the Conservatory, in succession to Hugo Becker and Alwin Schroeder.

SINGERS HERE AND THERE.

Olive Fremstad, who goes with the Philadelphia Orchestra tomorrow to Pittsburgh, has been asked to interrupt her concert tour in order to sing at one of the Metropolitan's early performances in November. Her regular opera engagement in New York is scheduled for January and part of February next.

Frieda Hempel opened a month's tour recently at Oklahoma City. She was to appear in Waco, San Antonio, Houston and Dallas, Texas, at St. Joseph, Mo., today, and finally in Detroit and Providence. At the opera she is to revive "The Daughter of the Regiment," a famous Sembrich rôle.

Mabel Garrison, the Metropolitan's young colorature soprano, is filling a number of important concert engagements before she begins her duties at the opera. She will give a recital on Nov. 20 in Aeolian Hall.

Vera Curtis will commence her sixth season with the Metropolitan in November. She "arrived at the Opera House without a single day's study in Europe," and is proud of the fact that she is "an American product."

Raymonde Delaunois, barred by typhus quarantine in Morocco, where her husband, Lieutenant Louis Thomas, marched with the French Army to Agadir, is now returning from France, where Lieutenant Thomas joined her lately on furlough.

Leon Rothier was to sing in concert at Montreal today, following an emergency call to the Chicago opera tour. Besides his New York and Brooklyn recitals, he is to create the rôle of the Sultan in the opera "Marouf" at the Metropolitan.

PLANS OF THE MUSICANS.

Fritz Kreisler, who plays today in Carnegie Hall, began his season's work Oct. 5 in Duluth. From that date until late next Spring, when he ends his tour, it is expected that he will have given 125 concerts the country over.

Percy Grainger, soloist, today with the Symphony Society, has six months' furlough from the War Department for concerts for the Red Cross. He is enlisted as a musician, second class, with the Fifteenth Artillery at Fort Hamilton.

Dimitri Stephon, following a serious injury last Summer, has resigned his direction of concerts of Sasha Votichenko, player of the tympanon, who will now appear under Catherine Bamman's management at the Punch and Judy Theatre.

Mona Zucca, a song writer of this city, has invited other American composers to submit manuscripts to the American Music Optimists, through that society's secretary, Rhea Silbert, 412 West 148th Street, for public hearing.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the Principal of Macdonald College, Canada, has given to the Belgian Relief a song, "Algonquin," sung by Daisy Jean of the Belgian Trio, lately heard in New York and in 100 war concerts over the border.

Isadora Duncan's dancers, with the Little Symphony, led by George Barrere, announce five matinées, beginning Nov. 15, under the direction of Charles Cobura and Henry Neagle, in selections from the "Iphigenia" of Gluck.

BOSTON SYMPHONY DUE.

The first pair of concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 8, and Saturday afternoon, Nov. 10. On Thursday evening the symphony will be Brahms's Fourth, in E minor, and the shorter pieces will be Berlioz's overture to "King Lear," Liszt's symphonic poem, "Prometheus," and Wagner's prelude to "Parsifal."

Dr. Muck's first Saturday afternoon program will include the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven. The other pieces will be Sibelius's patriotic and stirring "Finlandia," Rachmaninoff's symphonic poem, "The Island of the Dead," and Enesco's "Rumanian Rhapsody."

NEW RUSSIAN MUSIC.

The Russian Symphony Society is to give five concerts of new Russian music at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evenings, Nov. 17, Jan. 19, Feb. 16, March 2 and 23. Conductor Modest Altschuler has just received a symphonic poem, "The Phantoms," by Alexander Jurassovsky, a composer of the "young" Russian school; from M. Ostroglazow, a "tone picture" based on chapters VI and XXI. of the "Apocalypse," and from Ilia Sats, a work called "The Dance of the Goat-Footed Sylvans," which in realistic style suggests the bleating of the goats.

A new piano concerto No. 2, by Liapounow, and an adapation for orchestra of Scriabin's "Poem Satanique," will also be presented at these concerts for the first time, as well as a suite from the opera, "The Golden Cockrel," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, two preludes by Rachmaninoff, and the "Staccato Etude" by Rubinstein.

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Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Nov

THE STAGE IN TIME OF WAR TAX

Combining Spectacle With Story

By JOHN CORBIN.

NO small part of the success of "Chu Chin Chow" at the Manhattan Opera House is due to the fact that, in spite of the almost unprecedented number of heavy and elaborately detailed scenes, there is no letup in the forward drive of the story. The rule has been in spectacular productions that the audience pays for its moments of sensational delight of the eye by long and weary waits while the curtain is down. And if this is true of modern melodrama, which is consciously contrived for the picture stage, it is especially true of the plays of Shakespeare, which were built without reference to it.

Let the candid patron of our great classics consult his memory of the productions of Tree, even of Irving, and he will probably realize that it is primarily of the hardness of the seat-edge beneath his knee, and of the fact that in most modern theatres there is no proper footrest. While the stage hands shift the scenery he shifts his feet and elbows. And he ends perhaps by shifting his opinion as to the relative value of Shakespeare and the movies. For, whatever else they do, from first to last the movies move. Too often our so-called classical productions have had the effect of a serial novel, in which periodically one bumps against the legend "To Be Continued in Our Next"—with this difference: that, whereas the magazine reader can turn to other amusement, the playgoer is bound hand and foot to his seat, while his interest in story and character ebbs and vanishes in boredom.

How does "Chu Chin Chow" achieve this effect of continuous action? By a device so simple that it is amazing no one else has thought of it. However elaborate a stage set may be, there is always, in the forward centre of it, just behind the curtain, "playing space" which is clear. In this a scene is quickly set, large enough for two or three actors. While the stage hands are busy behind and about it, it is disclosed to the audience through an opening in the forward curtain—a balcony duet between the young lovers; a scene in which the suddenly enriched Ali Baba ransacks a silk merchant's wares to array his beggarly person, or a scene in which he feasts and sings with the plump favorite of his foiled rival. Thus eye and ear are delighted, interest in the characters is continued, and the vigor of the story sustained.

In "Kismet," which was also staged by Oscar Asche, the device was seen in embryo. There was no scenic niche in the curtain, but, while the stage hands were busy, people came out before it—jugglers and acrobats, troupes of Oriental dancers and a magician from India who swallowed swords and grew mango trees in the twinkling of an eye. Both productions have entr'acte pauses, but there are no more than are needed to rest the eye and mind. In "Chu Chin Chow" there are only two. They are long enough, however, to permit the audience to converse and to stretch its legs in the foyer. This careful thought for the psychology of attention, if nothing else, would stamp Mr. Asche as a born showman.

Shakespeare shared this quality. True, he had no painted cloths to raise and lower, no heavy sets to handle; but there were numerous properties and "set pieces" which had to be shifted in full view. The scene in "Romeo and Juliet" between the Servingmen and the Clown, quoted in these columns last week, shows how the audience was amused while the stage was set for old Capulet's feast. In the quartos and folios such scenes are rare; but it is probable that in the actual performance they were customary, though generally omitted from the printed texts as irrelevant.

More significant of Shakespeare's craft as a story teller is his use of a series of short scenes tracing the development of related episodes in widely separated localities, all culminating in the final climax. This is a favorite device of the dramaturgists of the movies—who are also excellent showmen. The tragic culmination of "Macbeth" is handled in precisely the movie manner. The brief last act has seven scenes, each in a different place, some of them containing only a dozen or a score or two of lines. In a modern scenic production, to give each its appropriate set is practically impossible, and if done would halt the action where Shakespeare intended most to speed it, and to weary the audience where he intended most to stimulate it. In our pictorial productions the majority of these scenes are omitted, to the ruin of the narrative climax, and even at that there are long and weary pauses.

In recent years two seldom seen comedies of Shakespeare, "The Winter's Tale" and "The Tempest," have been produced with due regard to his art as a story teller, and both with emphatic success, artistic as well as popular. There are perhaps a dozen of his plays, both tragedies and comedies, the true quality of which will not be realized until they are produced with at least as much sense of narrative values as Mr. Asche has shown—and the stage managers of the movies.

It would be interesting to know how much of Mr. Asche's inspiration was derived from still another accomplished showman, Max Reinhardt of Berlin. In discarding the old backdrop painted in perspective, I believe Reinhardt preceded Josef Urban and was himself anticipated by that impractical genius of the stage, Gordon Craig. Now the spirit of the new scenic art has completed the circuit and is adopted in London. The vast perspectives which the Harkers painted for Irving are no more; these Harker scenes for Mr. Asche show only built-work and profile, with the clear sky beyond.

In another and more important matter "Chu Chin Chow" approaches the Reinhardt productions—the invention of innumerable lively details and the employment of minor actors for incidental comedy. Even in producing Shakespeare, Reinhardt embroiders incessantly, gagging the lines and sometimes writing in whole characters. However the true Shakespearean may rage, the effect is lively and entertaining. At their best his productions have an incomparable richness of texture, incomparable surface vitality.

Lively detail and surface vitality are perhaps the leading characteristics of "Chu Chin Chow." There is a giant negro who hulks about the stage displaying now and again a smile like a sunburst. The serving woman in Ali Baba's house speaks only in some uncouth and unintelligible jargon, but with an expression so characteristic, so eloquent, that one seems to understand—and rejoices that such evil is not conveyed in words. The two meet and exchange glances; then, seizing his willing prey, the giant leaps away with her on his shoulder. Boys at play in the street are so acutely characterized as to become living people, though no word is spoken. A fortune teller with a bag of sand somehow impresses one as a veritable instrument of fate. In the dialogue there are episodes of rhyme and song that have no relation to the plot, yet delight by their very irrelevancy. A pantomime story is enacted within the play, utterly absurd and delightfully grotesque. Rich silks and tapestries are thrown about with careless grace, and the amazing new styles of the year A. D. 1000 are exhibited before Ali Baba's new-rich wife on a group of the most gorgeous mannequins. Every touch is varied, richly colored, vital.

In itself the story of Ali Baba is not especially dramatic, but, thanks to this vigorous use of all the external resources of the theatre, "Chu Chin Chow" takes rank as the most astonishing popular spectacle, the most engrossing entertainment, that has yet come to our stage.

Personalities, Parts, and Plays.

RECENT comment on the relation of an actor's personality to the characterization of parts and to the interpretation of plays has elicited a number of highly interesting letters. The greatest damage wrought by actors who "always play themselves," it is pointed out, lies in the fact that, in exploiting their own personalities, they sometimes obscure or negative the character, even warp and distort the play as a whole. Evelyn O'Connor, who has had long experience in dramatic criticism, puts the case very neatly: "To the mere personality player, his own individuality seems more interesting than that which the author has given the part he plays; to him the character seems a name, to which it is his duty to lend for the time his own all-important personality." When the exploitation of "stars" was at its worst, a decade or more ago, such obtrusion of the actor's personality was frequent. The result was as disastrous financially as artistically; and it soon became evident that, though the personality of a "star" would advertise a bill, the only sure way to attract the public was to present interesting plays well interpreted. Given an interesting play, in fact, the public will respond even though the leading actor lacks an inspiring personality.

Miss O'Connor cites a highly interesting example of this:

> I have seen the leading rôle in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" played by a stock actor who presented it correctly enough and lent it what he could of his own colorless personality. The individuality of the character shone through the uninspired performance, and the play was interesting. When Forbes Robertson assumed the rôle the personality which the author had given the Passer-By was touched and quickened in every phase by the actor's art; and his own personality, marked enough in all surety, was so beautifully blended with it, was so perfectly proportioned to it, that his representation of the character became a perfect whole. This player's personality is distinct and visible in every rôle he enacts, yet in every case he respects that of the character so honorably that one could never say of him that "he always plays himself." Nor could one say that he lacks style.
>
> Does not this art of attaining exact balance between the personality of the character and the individuality of the actor constitute true "style" in acting?

Of the remainder of Miss O'Connor's letter there is, unfortunately, space for only a few excerpts:

> In some players the personality is so marked and so unusual that the possessor is able to assume only rôles wherein the personality is somewhat violent or highly colored. I fancy both Irving and Mansfield might come under this classification. Each was peculiarly successful in characters of the "freakish" or abnormal sort, and both were likely to fail in those of a normal human type.
>
> The actor whose fame should be greatest is probably the one who has the skill to enact a range of normal characters, giving them variety, yet marking each presentation with his own seal. One who can play Hamlet and Romeo (both of these I count as normal because in both may be recognized the kinship of humanity) and individualize both according to themselves and to him, has need of more skill and flexibility than one who can play Shylock and Richard III., and individualize both, because these are exceptional characters that lend themselves to high and violent color; their individualities are so markedly drawn that no one could fail to apprehend their outlines. A player with a strong or abnormally vivid personality can make them doubly effective. But the interpreter of the normal character, in which motives, ideas, and emotions are subtler, has a more difficult task to interpret personality and visualize it. If not careful he will overcast the character's individuality with his own and thus perhaps render its behavior seemingly inconsistent through this violence of personality.
>
> There is a tendency to confuse, in discussion of the actor's art and personality, his mannerisms—I use the word in the wider sense, not in that of mere tricks of behavior. Perhaps Mrs. Fiske has suffered this injustice more than most. She has some peculiarities of manner and technique which lead superficial observers to fancy that she does not sufficiently individualize her characters, whereas her ability to display the spirit of a character and mark it indelibly as her own proves her to be in style one of the best of our exponents of art in acting. . . .
>
> If one wished to be diagrammatic, one might say that the ideal performance is like an equilateral triangle, the angles being three personalities; that of the author who created it, that of the actor who embodies it and that of the character itself.
>
> In actual experience the three phases of the performance are seldom of equal importance. Certainly, if we include under the "personality" of the author the inner purport of his play as a whole, it is by far the most important. The triangle would thus become a right angle triangle with the hypothenuse representing the play and the other two sides, brief or long, as the case may be, representing the part and the actor's personality.

William Faversham as He Appears in "The Old Country," Coming to the Thirty-ninth Street This Week. Silhouetted by Ethel C. Taylor.

Billie Burke, She of the Titian Coiffure, Who Is the Star of the Third of the Clare Kummer Cycle of Comedies, "The Rescuing Angel."

THE IMPORTING OF "CHU CHIN CHOW"

MORRIS GEST is authority for the statement that it cost more than $150,000 to bring "Chu Chin Chow" to America, and in the opinion of those who know something about the cost of production in these times this figure is not regarded as excessive. The spending of this sum, however, appears to have been the simplest of all the producers' problems. First to last, it required a full year to make the production, and the two weeks prior to the first performance threatened to make nervous wrecks of almost every one involved.

"Chu Chin Chow" had its first performance at His Majesty's Theatre, London, on the night of Aug. 31, 1916. Morris Gest first heard of it early in October, when a man named Madden, representing John Rumsey, the play broker, called his attention to the production's London success. Gest told Madden to cable for terms, and in a few days they arrived.

What the London producers asked was merely this: Fifteen per cent. of the first $10,000, 17½ per cent. of the next $5,000, 20 per cent. of all over that sum. In addition, a bonus of $25,000; an advance royalty of $10,000, and a huge deposit in the Bank of England guaranteeing that the scenery and costumes would be made in England, the score not be changed, an English director be engaged, a cast be signed only after Oscar Asche's approval, and that the accompanying orchestra be not less than thirty-five pieces. In these circumstances Gest sorrowfully bid the agent retire more or less instantaneously from his presence.

The best available information is that these terms were communicated to several other American managers at about the same time, but they naturally were without appeal to the managerial mind. So far as Gest was concerned, "Chu Chin Chow" was not mentioned again until midwinter, at a luncheon with Sir Herbert Tree at the Plaza. At that time Gest was endeavoring to persuade Sir Herbert to make an elaborate production of "Richard II." at the Manhattan Opera House in the Spring, and when this project failed to catch hold the talk drifted to "Chu Chin Chow," of which Sir Herbert owned 25 per cent. (The piece was playing in Sir Herbert's theatre, which accounts for his interest.) Sir Herbert, however, was loath to lend his assistance to any plan for the production of the spectacle here, as he had always cherished the hope of producing it here himself and playing the title rôle.

A little later, however, Gene Buck, who had gone abroad to prepare a production for the London Hippodrome, returned home to begin work on the "Follies," and a day or so after his arrival he encountered Gest in the Hotel Knickerbocker. Still with "Chu Chin Chow" in mind, Gest carelessly inquired, after the exchange of greetings: "Well, what's in London?"

Buck's reply was slangy, but to the point.

"Say, kid," was the way he put it, "you loved the Russian ballet, didn't you?"

Gest answered that he had.

"Well, then, go after 'Chu Chin Chow.' It's the greatest thing you ever saw. It's wonderful, that's what. I cabled Dillingham and Ziegie until I was sick, but they wouldn't come across."

Buck, it turned out, had seen the piece twenty-one times, and had incorporated a burlesque on one of its scenes in the show written for the London Hippodrome. (The same scene later became a part of the "Follies.") Impressed by his sincerity, Gest began negotiations once more, this time through Sanger and Jordan and J. E. Malone, the latter a well-known London theatrical man. In the meantime Allan K. Foster of the Winter Garden was in London endeavoring to secure the show for the Shuberts. The Gest deal was concluded on March 10, after negotiations of about a month and an almost daily exchange of cables. The terms originally demanded by Asche were reduced somewhat, but the first sum which Gest cabled to London, upon the completion of the deal, was $50,000.

Several minor matters threatened to result in the breaking off of negotiations before an agreement was reached. Asche, for example, was most solicitous about the theatre in which the production was to be made, and only the assurance that it was the house in which Mary Garden and Tetrazzini once sang satisfied him. He also insisted at first that the New York engagement must begin not later than Sept. 15, his reason being that he feared certain scenes from the piece would find unauthorized reproduction here if matters were delayed too long. The complications were further increased by the fact that the London decision did not rest solely with Asche, he being only one of five directors. Among the others were Mrs. Asche, (Lily Brayton, who is playing the Desert Girl in London,) and George Daner, representing the estate of Sir Herbert Tree. In the course of negotiations, also, Gest sent cablegrams to every one whom he knew in London, asking for opinions on the show. Among those who cabled him favorably were Arthur Collins of Drury Lane; Robert Evett, George Edwardes's trustee and manager of Daly's; D. W. Griffith, and Major Wally McCutcheon.

With the conclusion of negotiations Gest at once sent three men abroad to study the production. They were Frank McCormick, now stage-managing the piece here; George Castellaine, head property man, and Newton Lindo. Meanwhile, the work of building the production was begun in London by Harker Brothers, and Lyall Swete was picked out by Oscar Asche as the English director best able to stage the piece here. Swete, to familiarize himself thoroughly with the production, played Asche's part for four weeks during the Summer. The three American emissaries remained in London for three and one-half months, returning here on July 15, and Swete arrived a month later. There were, therefore, four men in the country who knew the production thoroughly, and the work of reproducing it naturally devolved on them.

Rialto gossip has it that a strong effort was made to secure Do Wolf Hopper for the title rôle, but his contract with the Shuberts made it impossible. An attempt was also made to bring Courtice Pounds here to play Ali Baba, but that also was unsuccessful. Pounds, who plays Ali Baba in London, is the individual hit of the production there. He was seen here a few years ago, incidentally, in a piece called "The Laughing Husband," which flourished briefly at the Knickerbocker.

During the few weeks just preceding the opening at the Manhattan rehearsals were in progress in five theatres, and the mechanical staffs of the Princess, Longacre, and Park Theatres were added to that of the Manhattan. The greatest problem of the producers was concerned with the lighting, and the day was saved by none other than David Belasco, who came to the rescue on Tuesday, the 16th, at which time hopes were still being cherished that the curtain would ring up the following night. Mr. Belasco contributed the celebrated Louis Hartman, head electrician at the Belasco Theatre, and the entire Belasco equipment, and by dint of day and night labor the curtain was raised just seven days after the date originally announced.

WHO IS LAURA SHERRY?

THE guiding spirit of the Wisconsin Players is Laura Sherry. She founded them, piloted them through the early days, established their fame securely in the Middle West, and is at present exhibiting their wares to New York Somewhere on Grand Street. Needless to say, the Wisconsin Players are not a self-supporting organization. Mrs. Sherry, besides writing many of the plays, producing all of them, and acting in most of them, meets the deficits herself from resources far from unlimited. And she has been doing it for ten years.

Born with a love of the theatre, this young woman, when she left the University of Wisconsin, went on the stage and played four years, and was fortunate enough to play one of them with Richard Mansfield. To him she owes her technical knowledge of the stage. Mansfield never was content to appear only eight times a week before audiences; he was always experimenting with plays that the public never saw. He used to have a play in rehearsal no matter how successful his current play may have been. This training gave Laura Sherry a splendid foundation.

Believing in the possibilities of her native State, Mrs. Sherry went back to Wisconsin ten years ago, organized the Wisconsin Players, and began producing plays. About this same time Professor Thomas Dickinson was experimenting with his drama class at the University. He heard of Mrs. Sherry's work in Milwaukee, and they combined and exchanged companies and performances. When Professor Dickinson left the university Mrs. Sherry continued the work alone. She established a theatre workshop. She felt that the time had come in this country when an experimental theatre in a community would call together all the latent artists living in it, and from this material there might develop playwrights, actors, painters. The result was that not only did there spring up a crop of excellent plays peculiar to American life, but a community which occasionally boasted of so-and-so, who was successful as an artist in Chicago and New York, actually found that they had young people in their own midst who could act, paint, dance, and make music.

In the beginning the Wisconsin Players were vagabonds. They had a portable stage, and they set it up in halls, ballrooms, any place. Three years ago Mrs. Sherry took a five-story old English house in the centre of Milwaukee and remodeled it into a theatre, a ballroom, a book shop, and a tea-room. Here she tries out all sorts of plays, and each play is carefully rehearsed, artistically mounted, and given in the small theatre of the workshop. Twice a year, sometimes more often, she engages one of the largest theatres in Milwaukee and gives the best plays of the season. She also takes the company to the university at Madison, and last year Maurice Browne turned over his Little Theatre in Chicago to them for a month's engagement.

The American plays which the Wisconsin Players have produced were in all cases but two written by Wisconsin men and women. Among the European plays are Synge's "Riders to the Sea," which the Wisconsin Players acted in Milwaukee before the Irish Players came to this country; Maeterlinck's "Intruder" and "Interior," Tchekov's "The Bear," "The Weavers," Emil Augier's "Postscript," Goldoni's "Mistress of the Inn," Herman Bahr's "Poor Fool," which antedated the Washington Square production, and von Hoffmanstahl's "Marriage of Sobeide," a play of the Persian.

Besides these activities, Mrs. Sherry has found time to maintain a home in Milwaukee; she produces great pageants throughout the State, and she brings to Milwaukee many worthwhile ventures from other parts. Besides her plays, she has written several ballets and pantomimes.

UP AND DOWN BROADWAY

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, who returned last week from a European trip which included England, France, and Italy, brought with him several vagrant but interesting bits of news concerning the theatre in those countries. Paris, although it is nearer the seat of action than London, Mr. White found to be less affected theatrically by war conditions than the British capital, a circumstance due, of course, to the fact that London is subjected more to air raids.

In Paris Mr. White also noted the singular fact that, although the press is carefully censored, no particular steps are taken to keep political matters from being discussed on the stage. One revue, for example, was devoted entirely to French politics, and Mr. White was surprised to gather from it the implication that the Cabinet was due to fall on the following Saturday. The revue also mercilessly lampooned a number of Cabinet officers. The impending fall of the Cabinet seemed to be a matter of common knowledge among the members of the audience, and it took place on Saturday as predicted. Needless to add, it had been quite unheralded in the newspapers.

One of the most popular Parisian offerings, declared Mr. White, is "Madame and Her Godson," a farce at the Palais Royal, (now being rewritten for America by Messrs. Wodehouse and Bolton.) The piece is particularly popular with soldiers, as it deals in a humorous way with the complications growing out of the correspondence between a certain woman and a soldier at the front—in this instance a cook—whom she has in a measure adopted.

Mr. White found Parisian audiences to be composed about 40 per cent. of soldiers, and the many Englishmen and growing number of Americans has resulted in the giving of many performances in English. American songs are at present more popular than ever in Paris, the song of the moment being "Oh, Johnny!" German music, even classical, is taboo in Paris, but is occasionally heard in London.

Although due warning of impending air raids is given from the stage of London theatres, and the audiences informed that their money will be refunded if they so desire, all such announcements to date have been met with the cry, 'Carry on!" and the performances have proceeded. In London theatres Mr. White found a reversal of the customary color scheme—the gay colors are now to be found on the uniforms of the men, and the women confine themselves to the darker tones. In Paris, London, Milan, and Rome Mr. White found theatrical orchestras composed exclusively of old men.

George Cohan is at present busily engaged in seeing plays and writing the Cohan Revue, and a number of interesting engagements have been made for the piece. The most interesting, perhaps, are those of Nora Bayes and Corse Payton. The latter, strange to relate, is the Corse Payton of ten-twenty-thirty fame, known all over the land as the best bad actor in the country. Payton turned up at a dinner to B. S. Moss, the vaudeville magnate, a few months ago, and gave an imitation of George Arliss which attracted the attention of those present. Most of them, remembering Payton's past, refused to believe that it was really good; but Cohan, who never yet has refused to take any joke in the world, signed Payton for the revue when he heard about it. His remark to an acquaintance at the time was characteristic.

"People are going to think they're kidding me," he said, "and all the time I'll be kidding them."

One of the more or less recent offerings hereabouts had a first act so vague that most people in the audience were hard put to make anything out of it. During the intermission a late-comer encountered a fellow first-nighter in the lobby.

"I didn't get here until ten minutes to nine," he said. "What was that act all about?"

"I know even less about it than you do," was the answer. "I got here at half-past eight."

There will be a new play at Grace George's Playhouse within a few weeks, rehearsals of Bernstein's war drama, "Elevation," having begun last week. The play has been rather extensively rewritten and equipped with a happy ending by Jules Eckert Goodman. Miss George will spring a surprise in the person of her new leading man, the same being none other than Holbrook Blinn.

The ambition of every manager is to have a success of such proportions that the line at the box office remains unbroken all day. The latest attraction to break into this class is "Chu Chin Chow," which appears to have caught on with a vengeance. The Hippodrome, of course, would be constantly in this class if it had fewer box offices, and the only thing that keeps "Jack o' Lantern" from breaking into the circle is the fact that there are so few seats at the box office. The day may come when it will be possible to point to a long line winding out of the Biltmore or the Knickerbocker and remark: "My! I guess the theatres are selling out tonight."

The inability of "Anthony in Wonderland" to make any sort of impression on the populace drew a reference from Henry Miller in the course of the third performance last week.

"I suppose they'll be turning all the theatres into picture houses before long," is a speech given to one of the characters while a group of players are viewing a film from a box. Mr. Miller responded with emphasis: "And I don't see any reason why they shouldn't."

As soon as Laurette Taylor has launched "The Wooing of Eve" at the Liberty—the première is scheduled for a week from Friday—she will begin the work of carrying out a promise made at Plattsburg when she appeared there in "Out There" five weeks ago. On that occasion Miss Taylor agreed to return on Nov. 18 with "Peg o' My Heart," and to gather together as many of the original cast as possible. Two of the most important players are now in New York—H. Reeves-Smith in "Polly With a Past" and Clarence Handyside in "The Masquerader." Violet Kemble Cooper, another important member, is on tour with John Drew; Hassard Short is somewhere in vaudeville; Christine Norman is probably available.

It continues to rain theatres. The latest of the syndicates plans to build a theatre seating 3,000 persons at Broadway and Forty-eighth Street, and it is reliably reported that only the capital is lacking.

The violin which Joe Weber and Lew Fields used to shatter at every performance is recalled by the case of the white coat, (coats, rather,) now being worn by Jim Corbett at the Winter Garden. One of Mr. Tinney's bits of business is to place a burnt cork hand upon the white coat, a bit which gains in humorousness by the fact that all laundries have so far failed to remove the mark. The coats cost $8 each, and there are nine performances weekly at the Winter Garden. Nine times eight are seventy-two; actors are required to furnish all modern wardrobes—and there Mr. Corbett is.

Variety is authority for the statement that Winthrop Ames's Little Theatre is being equipped with a balcony, a fact which would indicate that Mr. Ames has not, after all, abandoned producing for the season.

The first appearance hereabout of "Chin Chin," under the new régime, will take place at the Standard Theatre this week. James Doyle and Harland Dixon, a well-known vaudeville pair, will be seen in the Montgomery and Stone rôles.

The Dolly Sisters, pending the opening of the new Hitchcock revue, will combine vaudeville with two nightly appearances at the Hotel Knickerbocker for a while. For this service they are said to be receiving at least $2,000 weekly, a figure which sets still another record for cabaret artists.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Maurice and Florence Walton, Blossom Seeley, Rube Marquard and William Dooley, Rose and Carmela Ponzillo, Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne in "A City Case," Milt Collins, Phina and Picks.

COLONIAL—"The Forest Fire," Charles Grapewin in "Poughkeepsie," L. Wolfe Gilbert and Anatol Friedland.

RIVERSIDE—Nora Bayes, Sallie Fisher in "The Choir Rehearsal," Billy Gould, Milt Collins.

ALHAMBRA—"Creation," Lyons and Yosco, Swor and Avey.

ORPHEUM (Brooklyn)—Adelaide and Hughes, Conroy and Le Maire, Paul Morton and Naomi Glass, Sarah Padden in "The Clod."

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT.

STANDARD—"Chin-Chin," with Doyle and Dixon.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"Upstairs and Down."

LOEW'S SEVENTH AVENUE—Wilton Lackaye in "The Inner Man."

MAJESTIC (Brooklyn)—"Good Gracious Annabelle."

MONTAUK (Brooklyn)—Jane Cowl in "Lilac Time."

TELLER'S SHUBERT (Brooklyn)—"The Thirteenth Chair."

THE WEEK'S NEW OFFERINGS

PERSONS whose passion is first-nighting are about to be treated to one of the busiest weeks of the season. In addition to five full-length offerings, there will be two groups of one-act plays, to say little or nothing of a number of minor happenings.

ON WITH THE DANCE—*Tomorrow night at the Republic.*

The author of this piece is the well-known Michael Morton, who wrote "The Yellow Ticket," and the play is said to deal rather strongly with "an interesting phase of American life." The unusually ambitious company includes John Mason, Eileen Huban, William Morris, Julia Dean, and Edward Abeles.

BROKEN THREADS—*Tomorrow night at the Fulton.*

"Broken Threads" is a drama come out of the West—written by Ernest Wilkes, and performed in stock in Seattle. It tells the love story of a cabaret singer and an out-and-out Westerner. Holbrook Blinn has staged the piece, and the cast includes Cyril Keightley and Phoebe Hunt.

THE OLD COUNTRY—*Tuesday night at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.*

William Faversham is the star of "The Old Country," and in it reverts to the kind of rôles which knew him in his earlier days. The play, written by Dion Calthorp, was performed in London by Gerald du Maurier, and is said to be a romance of considerable charm. Among those in Mr. Faversham's support will be Jane Houston, Maud Milton, Russ Whytal, and Edmund Gurney.

THE LOVE DRIVE—*Tuesday night at the Criterion.*

This is a farcical comedy by Sydney Rosenfeld, the company including Fred Niblo of Holliday fame, Violet Heming, and Hilda Spong. The play was originally known as "Under Pressure," and had a few preliminary performances under that title last season.

WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS—*Wednesday night at the Comedy.*

The first of the Washington Square Players' customary five programs will, as usual, include a quartet of one-act plays. These will be "In the Zone," a play of sea life, by Eugene G. O'Neill; "The Avenue," a comedy, by Fenimore Merrill; "Blind Alleys," by Grace Latimer Wright, and "His Widow's Husband," by Jaconto Benevente and John G. Underhill. The first three are American plays, the last a translation from the Spanish. Most of last year's players remain, among them being Helen Westley, Florence Enright, Arthur E. Hohl, and Robert Strange.

THE LAND OF JOY—*Wednesday night at the Park Theatre.*

Quinito Valverde, one of the best-known contemporaneous Spanish composers, is the composer of the score of this piece, which is a Spanish-American revue with about fifty Spaniards and nearly the same number of Americans in the cast. The original book and lyrics were the work of E. Velasco and J. Elizonda, and the adaptation has been made by Ruth Boyd Ober and James Horan. Among the American principals are Nanette Flack, George Lydecker, and Irving Brooks.

PROVINCETOWN PLAYERS—*Friday night at 139 Macdougal Street.*

This unusual group of players will begin their second season Friday night, and will offer seven bills during the year. On the first program will be "Night," by James Oppenheim; "Close the Book," by Susan Glaspell, and "The Long Voyage Home," by Eugene G. O'Neill.

Edward E. Rice, remembered all over the land as the producer of "1492," "Evangeline," and other operettas, will be the recipient of a testimonial performance at Raymond Hitchcock's Forty-fourth Street Theatre tonight. Many of those who played in the old Rice productions will be on the program, among them being William H. Crane, Henry E. Dixey, and Walter Jones.

A performance at the Hippodrome tonight in aid of The Sun Tobacco Fund will be presided over by De Wolf Hopper, and will enlist the services of Julia Arthur, Sam Bernard, Nora Bayes, the Dollys, Houdini, Eddie Leonard, Adele Rowland, Julius Tannen, Nat Wills, and numerous others.

COPEAU AND AMERICA.

JACQUES COPEAU, writing on "The French Theatre in the United States," in Le Figaro of Oct. 4, describes with enthusiasm the great affection for France that he found among the American public during his stay of four months here, and calls on his fellow-countrymen to take advantage of this sentiment by promoting the interests of French culture here, and showing that the artists of France are worthy comrades of the soldiers of the Marne. After asserting that the French have lagged behind the Germans and Russians in the work of making their dramatic art popular abroad, M. Copeau continues:

"In New York, to cite merely this great cosmopolitan city, there is a public eager for the French theatre. But those on the inside do not hesitate to admit that they owe their inspiration to Russia and Germany. The young artists' eyes are turned toward Berlin, Munich, and Moscow. The reviews and special books do not even mention the name of France in their studies on the 'new theatre' or 'the theatre of the future,' as they say.

"The Germans, moreover, do not wait for persons to come and draw instructions from their metropolitan theatres. Max Reinhardt has taken his company across the United States. A number of his lieutenants are at the heads of American enterprises. And, furthermore, until the day after the declaration of war there existed in the heart of New York, in Union Square, a German theatre provided with a good company, with a varied and significant repertory, well managed, and which I have heard genuine friends of France say was the best theatre in the city.* And nevertheless we French, in the midst of the war, were represented by an enterprise concerning which a writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES was able to say that it was the best imaginable advertisement in favor of the German theatre!

"Of course, we do not dream of failing to recognize the glory that is attached, in North America as everywhere else, to some great names of our stage, notably those of Bernhardt and Réjane. But this is a personal glory absolutely, and, no matter how strong it may be, it does not always extend to the repertory that these artists interpret. It eclipses it, rather.

"Be that as it may, a number of American patrons of art arrived at the conclusion that the circumstances were favorable for the acclimatization on the other side of the Atlantic of a company of players, fresh, enthusiastic, and aggressive, with a modern conception of the interpretation and the presenting of plays, with a repertory that, from the old classic masterpieces to the works of the new writers, would furnish a living, palpable picture of the continuity of French genius.

"For this perilous and honorable task the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier has been selected. For its first season its friends in America offer it the hospitality of the old Garrick Theatre, entirely transformed and arranged according to new plans.

"Despite a cruel interregnum, people may still remember this Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier, which, depending for its future only upon the disinterestedness of a few artists, inaugurated on the Left Bank in October, 1913, a repertory that ranged from Molière to Dostoevski and from Shakespeare to Paul Claudel. In less than eight months of life it played more than fifty pieces, attracting a public which was growing from day to day, and acquiring a fame that would soon have spread outside of France. The war interrupted this brief career.

"But the spirit of the Vieux-Colombier was not to succumb thus. It lived secretly in the thoughts of its founders, of its friends, of its servants. Tempered by a long ordeal, it is reborn today to carry beyond the seas to our new allies the proof of our intellectual soundness. Its hope is to found on friendly ground a permanent centre of French culture that the future will develop. But the mission that it accepts, with the encouragement and upon the initiative of the Government of the republic, is no exile at all. The creation of the Vieux-Colombier of New York merely assures the existence upon a more solid base of the Vieux-Colombier of Paris. In the future, if success crowns our efforts, the two houses will exist upon a common footing. Thus a genuine intellectual bond is formed between the two countries. The collaborators of the Vieux-Colombier are proud at having been judged worthy of bringing to this alliance their entire devotion, and the modest but unstained name of their little house."

Word was received here during the past week, incidentally, that M. Copeau and a company of thirty are now on their way here. The season at the Garrick is scheduled to begin on Nov. 20.

*M. Copeau evidently was unaware of the fact that the German theatre is continuing here even today.

TERESA VALERIO.

TERESA VALERIO is the young woman who cuts various capers with Fred Stone in "Jack o' Lantern," and who is accordingly quite inevitably in the public eye. Not only that, but her own work earned her immediate attention on the night the show opened here, and there were the customary efforts to recall where she had been seen before.

Teresa Valerio's husband is Tom Brown, leader of the clown band. Not only that, but she was in "Chin-Chin." She was in it three years, but not once in that time was her face seen by the audience. It was covered by the rough exterior of a Teddy bear head, and she undoubtedly would have remained unsung had it not been for a chance supper in Cleveland one night last year. Present were Tris Speaker, ballplayer; Fred Stone, and Clown Brown. For some reason Stone chose to speak in the Italian dialect which he used in the "Goodaby John" number in "The Red Mill," and Miss Valerio, a daughter of Venice, responded in kind. It was Speaker who suggested an Italian revival in "Jack o' Lantern," and the result is the Irving Berlin number, "Sunny Italy."

Miss Valerio's two brothers and five sisters are all connected in one capacity or another with the theatrical business.

Film Censoring in New York.

Owing to the difficulties encountered in examining all films of news character in Washington before their distribution and release, the Committee on Public Information has asked the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures of New York City to examine such films in New York City in an advisory capacity. This means that the National Board of Review, in looking at films, will be expected to call to the attention of the Committee on Public Information any scenes in films which might give information to the enemy and be harmful to the military activity of the United States. Following the receipt of such information it will be determined later by the authorities at Washington whether the portions of the reels noted by the National Board should be eliminated.

The Wisconsin Players.

The program of the Wisconsin Players for their second and last week at the Neighborhood Playhouse will be as follows: Tonight, "The Feast of the Holy Innocents," "The Blue Gods," "Neighbors," "Rich Man, Poor Man"; Tuesday and Thursday, "Lace Curtains," (new,) "The Feast of the Holy Innocents," "The Shadow," "Bowl, Cat and Broomstick"; Wednesday and Friday, "On the Pier," "The Blue Gods," "Neighbors," "Rich Man, Poor Man."

Movie Exposition Feb. 2.

Next year's motion picture exposition will be held in Grand Central Palace during the eight days beginning Feb. 2. It will be under the auspices of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry and the Motion Picture Exhibitors League of America.

At the Irving Place Theatre.

"Das Dreimaederlhaus," the Shubert operetta, will be continued for still another week at the German Irving Place Theatre.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premier
Oh, Boy!	Princess	Feb. 18
Hitchy-Koo	Hitchcock's 44th Street	June 7
The Very Idea	Astor	Aug. 9
Business Before Pleasure	Eltinge	Aug. 15
Maytime	Shubert	Aug. 16
The Eyes of Youth	Maxine Elliott	Aug. 22
Cheer Up	Hippodrome	Aug. 23
A Tailor-Made Man	Cohan & Harris	Aug. 27
Leave It to Jane	Longacre	Aug. 28
Peter Ibbetson (second season)	48th Street	Sept. 3
The Country Cousin	Gaiety	Sept. 3
The Masquerader	Booth	Sept. 3
De Luxe Annie	Cort	Sept. 4
Polly with a Past	Belasco	Sept. 6
Rambler Rose	Empire	Sept. 10
Hamilton	Knickerbocker	Sept. 17
Lombardi, Ltd	Morosco	Sept. 24
The Riviera Girl	New Amsterdam	Sept. 24
Out There (second season)	Liberty	Sept. 24
Here Comes the Bride	Cohan	Sept. 25
Misalliance	Broadhurst	Sept 27
Tiger Rose	Lyceum	Oct. 3
The Rescuing Angel	Hudson	Oct. 8
Furs and Frills	Casino	Oct. 9
A Successful Calamity (2d season)	Plymouth	Oct. 10
Eve's Daughter	Playhouse	Oct. 13
Jack o' Lantern	Globe	Oct. 16
Romance and Arabella	Harris	Oct. 17
Doing Our Bit	Winter Garden	Oct. 18
Chu Chin Chow	Manhattan	Oct. 22
The Torches	Bijou	Oct. 24

"Up-and-at-'em Empey."

Return Engagement in New
Lecture and Demonstration of
TRENCH WARFARE
BY THE AUTHOR OF "OVER THE TOP"
Sergt. Arthur Guy Empey
MACHINE GUNNER ROYAL FUSILIERS
AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT
Vivid Soul Thrilling Narrative
of Life on Front Line in France
Hear All About Poison Gas Attacks, Bombing Trench Raids, Gas Masks, Hand Grenades, Star Shells, and What Our Boys Will Have to Undergo.
New York Times, October 15, 1917.—An audience that packed Carnegie Hall to capacity last night greeted Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey.
GET YOUR TICKETS TO-DAY
At CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY EVE., NOV. 4th, at 8:30
ats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Tickets now on sale at Box Office.
Exclusive Management LEE KEEDICK, 437 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c.
2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50
1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00 EXCEPT SAT., SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. Beginning Mon. Mat., Oct. 29.
Super-Splendid International Engagement of Stepping Stars, Back on a Short Furlough From the French Front, Where They Did Their Bit. Come
MAURICE and FLORENCE WALTON
with Dancing Reminiscences of the Battle and the Entertainments they gave the Wounded in the Red Cross Hospitals.
See their new War dances, "Waltz der Front" and "Chasseur's Fox Trot."
MAURICE, WHO IS IN THE FRENCH AMBULANCE CORPS, WILL DANCE IN UNIFORM BY GOVERNMENT PERMIT. MISS WALTON IS OFFICIALLY DECORATED WITH THE BERRY OF THE CHASSEURS. NEW PARIS GOWNS FROM PAQUIN AND CALLOT SOEURS. SPECIAL ORCHESTRA.
DANCERS AND DANCES WITH TRUE DISTINCTION.
XTRA FEATURE. Two Fascinating Italian Girls with Grand Opera Voices.
CARMELA & ROSA PONZILLO
IN A NEW PROGRAMME OF SUPERB SELECTIONS.
EXTRA FEATURE—HAPPY TRIO OF HIGHLY GIFTED ENTERTAINERS.
Three Attractive Personalities Who Are Delighting Vaudeville Fans.
RUBE MARQUARD AND WM. DOOLEY
Assisted by HELEN CLEMENT in SONGS, DANCES AND COMEDY.
DONE WITH ORIGINALITY AND PUT OVER WITH AN EFFECTIVE PUNCH.
ADDED FEATURE. ADDED FEATURE.
WILL M. CRESSY AND DAYNE BLANCHE
In "A CITY CASE," by WILL M. CRESSY.
JOHN (Extra Feature) WEST — SWOR & AVEY — Impersonators of Southern Negroes.
ADDED ATTRACTION. MILT COLLINS As "The Patriot." By Aaron Hoffman.
PHINA & PICKS. MEEHAN'S DOGS.
EXTRAORDINARY FEATURE. Superb Syncopated Singers Entirely Surrounded by Jazz Melodical Delirium Tremens of Ragtime Running Wild.
BLOSSOM SEELEY
Assisted by JAZZ FIELDS, JAZZ SALISBURY, JAZZ DAVIS, JAZZ LOPEZ and JAZZ THORPE in "SEELEY'S SYNCOPATED STUDIO."
Wherein the Art of "Jazzing Things Up" Reaches Its Entertainment Limit.
Oh! Hearken to that Jazz Cornet.

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Ev., Nov. 7, at 8:30
AMERICA'S WELCOME TO

Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Reid
G. C. B., G. C. M. G., P. C., M. P., Former High Commissioner of Australia, Former Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, Former Premier of New South Wales, etc.
SIR GEORGE WILL SPEAK ON
What American Independence Has Done for the British Empire
A Patriotic Address by a man reputed to be the greatest British Orator. "If I had to choose a man to go to America to speak, I should choose Sir George H. Reid."
—*Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador to England.*
Boxes $15 and $12. Tickets $2 to 50c (not including war tax).
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FRANK TINNEY
ED WYNN, JAMES J. CORBETT, CHARLES JUDELS, ADA LEWIS, DUNCAN SISTERS, SYLVIA JASON, JAMES CLEMONS, VERA ROEHM
DOING OUR BIT
By Harold Atteridge. Staged by J. C. Huffman.
HENRY LEWIS, HERMAN TIMBERG, FRANK CARTER, SAM ASH, CHILSON OHRMAN, LEAH NORAH, THE CANSINOS, BUD MURRY
VIRGINIA FISSINGER AND 150 OTHERS
Times—"A sumptuous and splendid production."
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-NIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT
A BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTS

39th St. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Phone 413 Bryant. First Mt. Wed. Mat. Sat.
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WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Appears in THE OLD COUNTRY
By Dion Calthrop.
The Cast Includes:
Jane Houston, Maud Milton, Russ Whytal, Charles Wyngate, Edmund Gurney
EXTRA MAT. TUES., NOV. 6 ELEC. DAY

45th, W. of B'way. Tel. 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. BIJOU
EXTRA MATINEE TUES., NOV. 6. ELECTION DAY.
New York Aflame with the Fires from
HENRY BATAILLE'S GREATEST DRAMA
THE TORCHES
With LESTER LONERGAN AND OTHER NOTABLE PLAYERS
"A great French Play. Most powerful drama seen here in many years. Intense in appeal. Very good acting. Finest drama which has come out of Paris since 'The Thief.'"—Louis De Foe, World.
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When You Weary of Vulgar and Sensual Exotic Shows, Drink of the Fountain of Purity and Youth in
Maytime
at the Shubert Theatre
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood and William Norris Entertain There
Book & Lyrics by Rida Johnson Young. Music by Sigmund Romberg.
44th W. of B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2
Extra Matinee Election Day, Tues. Nov. 6.

GRACE GEORGE and her PLAYHOUSE company in "EVE'S DAUGHTER" by Alicia Ramsey
Playhouse W. 48th Mats. Wed. & Sat.

SPECIAL MAT. ELECTION DAY. MOROSCO 45th St W of B'way. Phone Bryant 230 Evgs. at 8:20 Mats Wed (Post) Sat. 2:20

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POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
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PETER IBBETSON

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POPULAR MATINEE TUESDAY
YOU WILL LAUGH — YOU WILL ROAR
MISALLIANCE
BERNARD SHAW'S LATEST HIT. FUNNIEST PLAY IN NEW YORK
PRODUCED BY MR. FAVERSHAM. MACLYN ARBUCKLE as the
GREAT JOHN TARLETON
(of Tarleton's Underwear)

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Last Eight Times
Mr. William Gillette
in
A Successful Calamity
By Clare Kummer.
Author of Ellie Burke's "The Rescuing Angel" and "Good Gracious, Annabelle."
Monday, Nov. 5. Seat Sale Thursday.
MARIE DORO
In a new play by Florence Lincoln.

"Heap Much Joy!"
"Fairly Radiates True Americanism"—Sun.

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MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM
The Super-Spectacle Superb
AT THE WORLD'S LARGEST PLAYHOUSE
A Regiment of Stars!
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"The Funniest Show in New York."
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Messrs. HITCHCOCK & E. RAY GOETZ Present
Hitchy-Koo
By Glen MacDonough & E. Ray Goetz. Staged by Julian Mitchell & Leon Errol.
The Cast Includes:
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock & Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni
Ames & Winthrop
TO-NIGHT
SUNDAY, OCT. 28TH, AT 8.
TESTIMONIAL TO E. E. RICE
INSTIGATED BY RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
(MASTER OF CEREMONIES)
★ PROMOTED BY A COMPANY OF TWINKLING STARS ★ WHO HAVE BEEN UNDER ★ MR. RICE'S MANAGEMENT ★ FULL OF SURPRISES
W. H. CRANE "EVANGELINE"
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Gilbert Gregory, Marie Hilton, Edward Clark, Jas. F. Lee, 8 other originals in "1492"
FAY TEMPLETON "GIRL FROM PARIS"
Georgie Caine, Alexander Clarke, Sidney de Grey, Harry Hermsen, Phoebe Coyne, W. W. Black & Josephine Hall.
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Frank Moulan, Kathryn Powell, Goldwyn Patton.
PAULINE HALL AS HARRIET
RICHARD HARLOW
MARIE NORDSTROM
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OFFICER VOKES & 'DON' LEON ERROL & 100 More
who will all appear in the twinkle.
RESER'D SEATS $2 & $3 A few choice seats at $5.00.

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A Laugh Riot
THE VERY IDEA
By William Le Baron
With Ernest TRUEX, Richard BENNETT
EXTRA MAT. TUES., NOV. 6 ELEC. DAY

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Wm. Elliott, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present
AMERICA'S FOREMOST PRIMA DONNA
ALICE NIELSEN
in a musical romance.
KITTY DARLIN'
Book by Otto Hauerbach. Music by Rudolf Friml. Staged by Edward Royce. (Founded on David Belasco's "Sweet Kitty Bellairs.")
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

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RICHARD WALTON TULLY Presents
GUY BATES POST in THE MASQUERADER
A Play by John Hunter Booth. Founded on the Novel by Katherine Cecil Thurston.
DON'T MISS THE LONDON FOG SCENE AT RISE OF CURTAIN
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TONIGHT AT 8:15, IMMENSE BILL OF STARS.
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USUAL SUNDAY SCALE OF PRICES.

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"The home of burlesque de luxe."—N. Y. Times
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Come Any Afternoon or Night and See How the LADIES & CHILDREN Enjoy These Clean, Lively, Beautifully Presented Burlesques.
2 BIG CONCERTS TODAY at 2:15, 15c, 25c, 50c. at 8:15, 25, 50, 75c, $1. Commencing TOMORROW AFTERNOON
THE NEW Behman Show Better Than Ever! Full of Surprises!
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Week Nov. 5 STEP LIVELY GIRLS Seats Now

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SUBSCRIPTION SEASON OF THE
Washington Square Players
Begins Wednesday Night, Oct. 31
WITH FOUR ONE-ACT PLAYS:
"In the Zone"
"The Avenue"
"Blind Alleys"
"His Widow's Husband"
SEATS NOW SELLING.

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LEAVE IT TO JANE
SMARTEST AND GAYEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON
"'Leave It to Jane' is good entertainment. A decidedly clever cast—a jolly success. You will surely like it."—*Chas. Darnton, Eve. World.*
Book and Lyrics by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse. Music by Jerome Kern. Authors of "OH, BOY!"

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Wilton Lackaye
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By ABRAHAM SCHOMER.
The Dramatic Thrill of the Season.
Week Nov. 5 "Mother Carey's Chickens," with Edith Tallaferro.

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"ONE OF THE FEW REALLY WORTH WHILE PLAYS IN N. Y."
—*Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.*
Marjorie Rambeau
IN
Eyes of Youth
By MAX MARCIN & CHAS. GUERNON.
EXTRA MAT. TUES., NOV. 6 ELEC. DAY

CORT 48TH ST., E. OF B'WAY. Phone Bryant 46. Evs., 8:30. Mats Wed. (Pop.) and Sat., 2:30. EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY, NOV. 6. ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN presents
Mystery Thrills Comedy Laughter
"De Luxe Annie"
From SCAMMON LOCKWOOD'S STORY in the SATURDAY EVENING POST. Dramatized by Edward Clark.
With Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.
THE SENSATION OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON
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The Famous Stage Success
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HIS LATEST AND MOST WONDERFUL PICTURE
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Direction of S. L. ROTHAPFEL
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Commencing To-Day—Jesse L. Lasky Presents
GERALDINE FARRAR
in "THE WOMAN GOD FORGOT"
Cecil B. De Mille's Production of the Story by Jeanie Macpherson
AN ARTCRAFT PICTURE.
Never before has such a spectacle as this been presented at the Rialto's prices of admission.
THE INCOMPARABLE RIALTO ORCHESTRA
HUGO RIESENFELD, Conductor,
will play Dvorak's "Carneval" Overture, and render the Impressive Incidental Music prepared by our own staff for Miss Farrar's Debut on The Rialto Screen.
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A Paramount Picture
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
ADRIANO ARIANI — CONDUCTOR
CONCERTS EVERY AFT. 2:15 EXC. SAT. SUN. & HOLIDAYS
HERBERT WATEROUS (BASSO) VICTOR MOORE COMEDY
Tschaikowsky, Massenet, Wagner, Gomez Program
GRACE HOFFMAN (SOPRANO) DITMARS ZOOLOGICAL
NOV. 4 MAE MARSH IN "SUNSHINE ALLEY"

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TODAY A Colossal Double Feature Program
EMILY STEVENS A SLEEPING MEMORY
VIVIAN MARTIN THE SUNSET TRAIL
Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew, The One 1st Hearst-Pathe News of the Minute.
Monday & Tuesday, Oct. 29 & 30.
MARGUERITE CLARK BAB'S DIARY
Wed., Oct. 31—Big Double Feature Show. Mildred Manning, Princess of Park Row. O. Henry's Masterpiece, DUPLICITY.
Thurs. & Fri., Superb Double Feature Show. Mme. PETROVA MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY
EARL WILLIAMS—THE LOVE DOCTOR. Saturday & Sunday, Nov. 3 & 4.
JULIAN ELTINGE COUNTESS CHARMING

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LAST TIMES TODAY AND TONIGHT
DOUBLE FEATURE—10 REELS
ALICE BRADY
MAID OF BELGIUM
MADGE EVANS
ADVENTURES OF CAROL
WORLD PICTURES. BRADY-MADE.
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The Big Success of
JULIA SANDERSON
JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the new Musical Comedy,
RAMBLER ROSE "A DISTINCT HIT." —Alan Dale.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. Extra Matinee Election Day.

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SEATS NOW FOR ELECTION DAY MAT. & NIGHT
KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH EDGAR MacGREGOR
THE CHAMPION FARCE OF THE SEASON
HERE COMES THE BRIDE
BY MAX MARCIN AND ROY ATWELL
POP MAT WED — REG MAT SAT

PARK THEATRE 59th St.—Circle
OPENING
WED. EVE., OCT. 31st
Valverde Musical Enterprises, Inc., offer for the
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.
QUINITO VALVERDE'S
THE LAND of JOY
Will Create the Same Vogue for Fantastical Review That Valverde's Original Tango Did for the Dance.
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BEG. TOMORW. EVE. 8:30
A. H. WOODS presents
ON WITH THE DANCE
A New American Drama
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WITH AN ALL STAR CAST INCLUDING
JOHN MASON — EILEEN HUBAN
JULIA DEAN — EDWARD ABELES
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AND OTHERS

FULTON W. 46 St., nr. B'way. ESTATE OF HENRY B. HARRIS, Mgrs.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
TUES. NIGHT, OCT. 30TH
LODEWICK VROOM PRESENTS
A New Play by Ernest Wilkes.
BROKEN THREADS
STAGED BY HOLBROOK BLINN
with CYRIL KEIGHTLEY.

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West 44th St.
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MISS
BILLIE BURKE
"The Rescuing Angel"
By Clare Kummer.

HARRIS THEATRE West 42d St.
Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Special Matinee Election Day
JOSEPH RITER presents
"ROMANCE AND ARABELLA"
A Whimsical Comedy By WILLIAM HURLBUT
WITH
LAURA HOPE CREWS
Direction GEORGE FOSTER PLATT
"ROARS OF LAUGHTER."

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LAST 11 TIMES
LAURETTE TAYLOR
in J. HARTLEY MANNERS' Play
"Out There"
Last Night Tues., Nov. 6
Beginning Friday, Nov. 9
Seat Sale Monday, November 5th
Laurette Taylor
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By J. HARTLEY MANNERS.
'The Wooing of Eve'
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DAVID BELASCO Presents
POLLY WITH A PAST
A Comedy by George Middleton and Guy Bolton.
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BELASCO THEATRE
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CRITERION B'way, 44th St. James K. Hackett Lessee & Mgr.
Evs. 8:20. First Matinee Wed. 2:20.
TUESDAY EVE., OCT. 30
—FIRST TIME—
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
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THE LOVE DRIVE
with
Fred Niblo, Violet Heming, Hilda Spong, Albert Gran

GAIETY Broadway at 46th St. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evs. 8:20 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20
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ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

TIGER ROSE
By WILLARD MACK.
Presented by
DAVID BELASCO
—AT THE—
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Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
CAST INCLUDES:
LENORE ULRIC, WILLIAM COURTLEIGH, WILLARD MACK, THOMAS FINDLAY, PEDRO de CORDOBA, EDWIN HOBT, CALVIN THOMAS, FULLER MELLISH, ARTHUR J. WOOD, EDWARD MACK, JEAN FERRELL.
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Music by Ivan Caryll

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by MONTAGUE GLASS and JULES ECKERT GOODMAN
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

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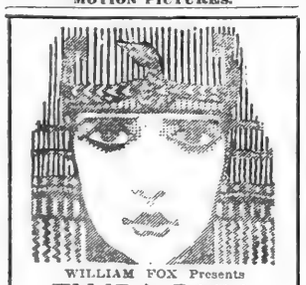
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Two Big Sunday Concerts. Week Oct. 29th.
Direct from a Big Palace Triumph.
NORA BAYES
in a Repertoire of New Songs, assisted by IRVING FISHER. Harry Askt at Piano
SALLIE FISHER
in "The Choir Rehearsal," by Clare Kummer.
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Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'y. Every Eve. at 8:15
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"Fatty" Arbuckle, "Fatty at Coney Island," Gordon Eldrid & Co., Laurie Ordway, Cook & Stevens, others. All Seats Reserved 25c, 35, 50

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B'way at 52nd St. Morn.—Aft.—Eve.

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MAJESTIC Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
ARTHUR HOPKINS PRESENTS
GOOD GRACIOUS ANNABELLE
BY CLARE KUMMER
A PLAY OF LOVE and LAUGHTER
Entire New York Cast
KEITH CONCERTS TODAY DOLLY SISTERS & 8 big acts.
Week Nov. 5—"You're In Love."

MONTAUK Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50, 75, $1. Wed Mat. 25-50c
SELWYN & CO. Present
JANE COWL and JANE MURFIN'S
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A Great Dramatic Hit, with
BLANCHE YURKA and Original Co. from the Harris Theatre, New York.
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Room with use of bath, $1.50 up.
Room with bath, $2 and up.
Excellent restaurant, reasonable prices. Good Music, Dancing, Cabaret.

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DAVID AND WILLIAM J. KNOTT, PROPRIETORS.
Use of private park fronting hotel. Most exclusive residential neighborhood.
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WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

RIALTO—Geraldine Farrar in "The Woman God Forgot."
STRAND—Marguerite Clark in "Bab's Burglar."
BROADWAY—Mae Murray in "Princess Virtue."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—William Farnum in "When a Man Sees Red."
LYRIC—Theda Bara in "Cleopatra."
81ST STREET—First half of week, "On Trial"; second half, "The Cold Deck."

THE appearance of a celebrated star in a motion-picture play, an event which used to be made the occasion for a fanfare of trumpets, a Broadway theatre and a $2 box office scale, is becoming a happening of such frequence that the release of such a film no longer causes a ripple in the even way of the manufacturer's weekly program. A case in point is Mary Garden in "Thais," which, when it is finished some time in December, will be offered merely as one of the regular releases of the Goldwyn company. This means, of course, that the exhibitor will be required to pay no more for it than he does for the ordinary picture, and that the public in turn will see Mary Garden for the same price that it pays to see Pearl White.

Sybil Carmen, Long of the "Midnight Frolic," Who Will Be Seen Later in the Season in a Review Now Being Prepared by Gene Buck.

Another example of this sort is found in the case of Geraldine Farrar, whose "Joan of Arc," it will be remembered, was installed in its own theatre here and not shown in any of the regular picture houses until later. The new Farrar film, "The Woman God Forgot," will be unreeled for the first time today as a part of the regular program at the Rialto.

Herbert Brenon, whose latest effort, "The Fall of the Romanoffs," is rapidly making him a rich man, has freed himself of all alliances and invested $250,000 in a Jersey studio. He has purchased the Hudson Heights studio, which he has been using on a rental basis for more than a year.

Clara Kimball Young has completed the screen version of "Shirley Kaye," Elsie Ferguson's play of last year, and is beginning "The Marionettes." The latter, it may be remembered, was once played by that other motion picture actress Alla Nazimova.

Mabel Normand's first Goldwyn film, according to report, will find that actress deserting the particular kind of comedy which brought her fame in the Arbuckle pictures and applying herself to the exposition of a variety of humor not exclusively physical. Her first picture under the new régime is the work of Porter Emerson Browne, and is entitled "Joan of Plattsburg."

The first of the Harvard prize plays to reach the screen will be Fred Ballard's comedy, "Believe Me, Xantippe," which John Barrymore acted here. Wallace Reid will have the rôle on the screen.

The next Billie Burke film to be released will be "The Land of Promise," Somerset Maugham's drama, which she acted on the regular stage three or four seasons ago.

Before coming East to play "Chu Chin Chow," Tyrone Power finished still another motion picture, entitled "The Planter." It will be released next month.

Julian Eltinge's second film is entitled "The Second Mrs. Carfax," and in it the ambisextrous Eltinge will again be shown doing the things that he [illegible]

BLUCH LANDOLF'S TALE.

(From The Hippodrome Anthology.)

When I was old enough to walk
I rode a circus horse;
My first teeth held me swinging from a high trapeze.
About the age young men go out to colleges
I trudged the sanded vasts of Northern Africa,
Top-mounter in a nomad Arab tumbling troupe.
Four camels made our caravan,
And these we also used for "props."
When we played a Morocco town,
The Chieftain met us at the hamlet's edge.
Asked of Abdullah what his mission there,
Then let us enter,
He leading our caravan to the Chieftain's hut,
Where we sat upon the sand,
The thirty odd of us,
Surrounded by as many lesser Chiefs.
The hookah solemnly was passed around,
And then the hamlet Chief would speak:
"Stranger, why have you forsaken home
And drawn believers after you?
You bear no spices, oil, or woven cloth,
No jewels nor any merchantry?"

And then Abdullah:

"True, Allah's precious son,
We trade in naught men feed their bellies on;
But we have wares to thrill brave men,
To make your youth see what use bodies are,
To make your women blush
That they have no such men."

"What are these magic wares?"

"Why, we have here an Arab youth
Who seems possessed of wings,
Jumping three camels in a row."

"So! In this very village there's a lad
Who jumps four camels
With half the wind it takes you, telling of your boy."

Scoff followed boast and back again
Until the Chief arose,
Saying to the lesser Chiefs
That they should call the local tribe
To meet beside the caravanserai
Before another sun went down,
To see if these vain wandering men
Could do one-half the deeds they boasted.

So we met at sundown,
Our brown men stripped,
Except for linen clouts,
We tumbled, jumped, made human pyramids,
And whirled as only Dervish whirl.
Then as a climax the village boy essayed
To span the four trained camels,
Who, at Abdullah's soft-spoke word,
Moved just enough apart to make the boy fall short.
And then our sinewed lad would make the leap.
The camels crowding close together
At another soft command,
Our lad making good his jump.
The populace would grant our greater skill;
A goatskin filled with wine,
And honey mixed with melted butter
Was offered us within the caravanserai.
Then we moved out beyond the town
And pitched our tents of camels' hair,
Rising before the sun to face the friendless desert wastes
Until we reached another habitation on the camel trail.
I (who played the dumb boy of the tribe,
Lest my Christian tongue betray me)
Trudging behind with all the salary—
Chasing the desert after two new sheep.
Our net receipts for that Moroccan one-night stand.

Now twice each day within the Hippodrome
I, a buffoon in absurd clothes,
Strive to make the thousands laugh;
And when my act is done,
There comes the tread of camels' feet,
Followed by Slayman Ali and his Arab troupe,
Who tumble, jump, and build pyramids
Before a canvas Sphinx upon a painted desert . . .
When I saw Slayman last,
He was a boy,
Chasing the sheep with me
Beneath Morocco's moon.
Tell me, where drwells romance, anyway?
In Manhatan, or Arabian, nights?

MURDOCK PEMBERTON.

RE-ENTER THE LONERGANS.

LESTER LONERGAN was away from this centre of things theatrical from 1900 until 1915, and his appearance at the latter time was designed merely to pave the way to his present featured estate in "The Torches." The 1915 engagement was in "Justice," (a small part,) and in the interval between that piece and "The Torches" he played another comparatively minor rôle—Captain Costigan in "Major Pendennis"—and also for the purpose of re-establishing himself in the New York mind. In his early days, before succumbing to the profits of stock in the provinces, Lonergan played important rôles here with Nance O'Neill, Mrs. Fiske, Kathryn Kidder, and Modjeska. So with "The Torches" he is merely beating back.

The gap between Mrs. Lonergan's present appearance here and her last previous engagement has been equally long. (Mrs. Lonergan is Amy Ricard, playing the leading feminine rôle in "The Torches.") Strangely enough, she was the original athletic girl in George Ade's "College Widow," and New York last saw her, ever so many years ago, as one of the triumvirate of young suffragists in Clyde Fitch's "Girls." From ingénues to heavy emotional rôles has been a long road, and Mrs. Lonergan has followed it through countless stock companies.

In the season of 1911-1912 Mr. and Mrs. Lonergan directed a trio of stock companies in New England, and rewarded themselves in the Fall of 1912 with a trip abroad. After visiting Mr. Lonergan's birthplace in Clonmel, Ireland, the couple went on to London and Paris. They first saw "The Torches" in December of 1912 at the Comédie Française, with Le Bargy in the principal rôle. Lonergan, although the piece appealed to him strongly, took no steps at the time to secure it for America, feeling that he was not a player of sufficient prestige to compete with the American managers who, he felt sure, would be eager to secure it.

Returning to America and stock, Lonergan watched carefully the announcements of American managers—particularly Charles Frohman—for some news of "Les Flambeaux." At the end of two years, when he had failed to find it, he took the steps to secure the rights himself, and was even then greatly surprised when he succeeded. With the play in his possession, he undertook to rehabilitate himself in the New York theatrical world to the end that the metropolis would accept him in the leading rôle of an intensely serious play.

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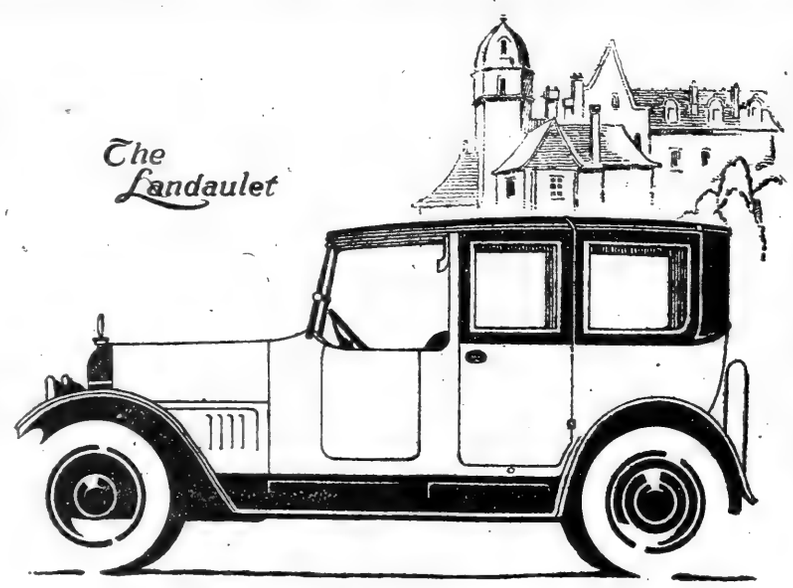

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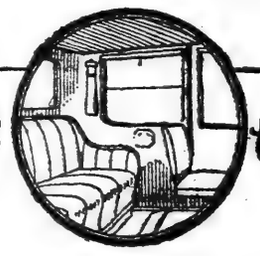
Willys Knight  Willys Six

PROTECTS SOLDIER FROM MONEY SHARKS

Federal Bill Providing Stay of Certain Classes of Claims Against Men in Service to Become a Law.

THERE is no pending piece of war legislation left unfinished at the recent adjournment of Congress in which the soldiers and sailors themselves have a more vital interest than the bill to safeguard their civil rights from money sharks during their enforced absence in camp and trench or on the sea. The bill was passed by the House in the closing hours of the session. It will be one of the first things attended to by the Senate when Congress convenes early in December. Its general purpose is to protect men in the military service, who cannot meet their financial obligations because they are in the service, from summary action by creditors.

Nobody, except the very innocent, doubts that such a legislative safeguard of the Federal Government itself is necessary, for it is a deplorable fact that the sharks do not become patriots when the country goes to war. On the contrary, they become more sharkish as the war brings its opportunities to take advantage of men whose incomes are suddenly cut down to the army and navy rate of pay and who have to abandon their civil affairs to go to the colors.

Here are two letters which offer convincing evidence of that sort of thing, one of them to President Wilson from a soldier's mother; the other to Secretary of War Baker from an officer. Both writers had heard of the Civil Rights bill for soldiers and sailors, and their letters were sent when the measure was pending before the House Judiciary Committee. Neither of these remarkable letters has been printed before except in a buried appendix to the report of the Judiciary Committee urging the passage of the bill. The mother's letter was:

Ashby, Neb., Sept. 20, 1917.

To the honorable President of the United States.

Dear Sir: I have just been reading about the soldiers and sailors' Civil Rights bill and certainly think it would be a good thing. I hope you give it your support.

I want to give you an example of how some of the rich men are doing. My son is drafted and is in the first quota. He never asked exemption, although he has his homestead and has cattle on it, also some of it in millet. He had 1,200 or 1,300 bushels potatoes to dig, as he works here at home when not on his claim, and has an interest in the cattle and crops here, helps milk fifteen cows. By working hard and saving what he made he got a little start in cattle; he owed $90 at a bank here in Hyannis, due in November. As soon as the banker heard he had to go to fight for his country he went to him and wanted him to pay the $90 before he went. The boy hadn't the money then and the banker has a mortgage on his cattle for twice as much as the note is. The banker didn't like it and asked the boy to turn his stuff over to his father and let him give his note. That banker don't have to go to the war and has no sons to go. He said he knew the mortgage secured him, but he said he might have to wait for the court to settle his claim if the boy got killed. Isn't that good encouragement for a rich man to do that way as much as to say, you go and fight so I can stay home and make money, and for fear I might lose $90 in the deal turn your stuff over to some one else. Makes no difference if you don't have a cent left when you come back. The boy said, I feel like going to fight for such fellows as him. He expects to pay him; doesn't want to get out of a cent he owes. Just such men as that banker ought to be made an example of; no matter what his age, he had ought to be made to go and fight in the front trench. Will you please let me hear what you think of treating the soldier boys this way? It is impossible to hire help here, and if the boy goes probably will have his potatoes frozen in the ground, as his father has poor health and can't do his work, much less the boy's, too.

President Wilson, I think you have done all you could for your country. Thanking you,

MRS. A. G. SLOVEY.

The officer's letter to Secretary Baker was this:

Headquarters, 123d Regiment, Field Artillery, Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, Sept. 21, 1917.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I just noticed the inclosed newspaper clipping and hasten to commend you for your efforts in behalf of the soldiers, particularly as I am one of those who have been taken advantage of since being called into the service.

I am a resident of Chicago, where I was engaged extensively in the real estate business. I am a Captain in the One Hundred Twenty-third Field Artillery, formerly the Sixth Illinois Infantry, which was called into Federal service on the 25th day of March.

As soon as I was called into the service the credit of my firm was taken away and we were called upon to pay all obligations at once, which we were unable to do; consequently we suffered great losses. I gladly submit to the financial loss for the opportunity of aiding in the defense of my country at this time, but it seems rather unjust that certain heartless and unpatriotic people should be permitted not only to deprive one of what he has accumulated in the past, but, through foreclosures, obtain deficiency judgments which would hang over one's head after the war and compel him to spend the rest of his lifetime working in order to satisfy such judgments.

As proof to this, I am inclosing a copy of a notification. In the case of this foreclosure, we had paid one-half of the purchase price in cash, leaving a balance of $12,500 due. We offered to deed this property back to the former owner in order to avert the foreclosure. This, however, he would not agree to, but insisted upon going through the foreclosure procedure, knowing that he has a chance not only of getting the property back, but to obtain a deficiency judgment as well. This is merely one instance; I could refer to a number of others in the City of Chicago who are treating us likewise.

Thanking you for your efforts in bringing about this law, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

CHAS. BENSON,
Captain, One Hundred Twenty-third Field Artillery.

It was to take care of many thousands of cases of this sort that Representative Edwin Yates Webb of North Carolina, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, introduced the Civil Rights bill, with the emphatic approval of President Wilson, Secretary Baker, and Secretary Daniels. As Mr. Baker put it: "The army in France will be a more spirited and happy body of men; they will be healthier; they will be more effective as soldiers; they will be better citizens in every way if, when they are thus forcibly separated from their homes, Congress says that no additional disadvantage shall come to them by reason of any oppressive action on the part of creditors."

On the other hand, there is nothing in this bill to allow financial slackers to get out of eventually paying their just debts. It is merely to give soldiers and sailors time to pay without loss to themselves or their creditors either within a reasonable time after the close of the war.

"The bill," explained Mr. Webb, "is not an inflexible stay of all claims against persons in military service. On the contrary, it nowhere prevents a creditor from enforcing the normal collection of any claim which should be paid by a soldier. Not the slightest hindrance is placed upon the service of summons or other process. Instead of a rigid suspension of all actions against a soldier or a sailor, a restriction upon suits is placed only where a court is satisfied that the absence of the defendant in military service has materially impaired his ability to meet that particular obligation. Most of the actions sought to be brought against soldiers will be for small amounts and so will be in local courts where the Judges may easily learn all the facts in the case. Though in military service, the debtor may have property from which his income continues to come in spite of the fact that he is in the army or the navy; perhaps he may be some ne'er-do-well who is trying only to hide himself in the brown of his khaki, or the action may be for necessaries bought by his family after his departure from home. In such cases the court would grant no stay of any kind.

"But if, on the other hand, the ability of the defendant to comply with the terms of the obligation is materially impaired by reason of his military service, the court will at any stage of the action grant a stay of proceedings. This stay is limited to a maximum of six months after the close of the war, that is, after the President of the United States proclaims that the country is at peace with her present enemies. If the soldier is discharged from the service before the end of the war the period of the stay is shortened by just so much automatically. An exception to the general rule is made in the case of eviction proceedings for failure to pay rent. The maximum stay of eviction is three months. Rent, honest debts incurred before entering the service, furniture installment contracts, buying homes on the installment plan, and life insurance transactions are the chief matters in which the soldier and sailor will be protected by the law as soon as its enactment is completed by the Senate.

"The lesson of the stay laws of the civil war teaches us that an arbitrary and rigid protection against suits is as much a mistaken kindness to the soldier as it is unnecessary. A total suspension for the period of the war of all rights against a soldier or sailor defeats its own purpose. In time of war credit is of even more importance than in time of peace, and if there were a total prohibition upon enforcing obligations against a man in military service the credit of a soldier and his family would be cut off absolutely. Nobody would give them credit. Furthermore, there are many men now in the army who can and should pay their obligations in full.

"But also there are already tens of thousands of men in the service who will be utterly ruined and their families made destitute if their creditors are allowed unrestrictedly to push their claims; and yet these same soldiers, if given time and opportunity, can, in most cases, meet their obligations, dollar for dollar. The country is asking 2,000,000 of its young men to risk their lives, to die if necessary. It is only naked justice to give to the savings of these men as much protection as possible; to save them not only from the shylock who cares more for his pound of flesh than for his patriotism, but from the creditors with whom there may be an honest difference of opinion as to how the burdens of the war shall be shared and distributed between civilians and soldiers.

"France and England have already taken similar action. In the latter country protection is extended to certain classes of civilians whose incomes have been affected adversely by the war. Several of our States have enacted laws to accomplish this end since the beginning of the war, as practically every State, North and South, did at the time of the American civil war. But it is not a matter which should be left to the States, for they are handicapped by doubts as to the constitutionality of their stay laws which do not affect Federal legislation at all. In the civil war the States were driven from pillar to post until their invention was exhausted in trying to find laws that would pass the constitutional test. In many cases those State laws of the sixties were declared to be void because in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which says that 'no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.'"

Mr. Webb then referred to several decisions of the United States Supreme Court, showing conclusively the absolute freedom of the Federal Congress to enact laws impairing contracts regardless of the fact that the Constitution denies such freedom to the Legislatures of States. In the first place there is the constitutional power of Congress to declare and make war. There is no restriction whatever on the methods it may employ to prosecute such war successfully. Anything that may be done to increase the efficiency of our troops in wartime is, therefore, constitutional. The Secretary of War says that soldiers who are not worrying about their debts will be more efficient soldiers. Therefore it is constitutional to relieve them of such worry by act of Congress.

Specifically on the matter of impairing contracts and on the spirit of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits taking private property for public use without just compensation, the Supreme Court has said in its decision in the legal tender cases:

> Nor can it be truly asserted that Congress may not, by its action, indirectly impair the obligations of contracts, if by the expression be meant rendering contracts fruitless, or partly fruitless. Directly it may, confessedly, by passing a bankrupt act, embracing past as well as future transactions. This is obliterating contracts entirely. So it may relieve parties from their apparent obligations indirectly in a multitude of ways. It may declare war, or, even in peace, pass nonintercourse acts, or direct an embargo. All such measures may and must operate seriously upon existing contracts, and may not merely hinder, but relieve the parties to such contracts entirely from performance. It is, then, clear that the powers of Congress may be exerted, though the effect of such exertion may be in one case to annul and in other cases to impair the obligation of contracts.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF WARRING POWERS

Statistics Prepared by Trust Company Show Huge Preponderance in Favor of the Entente.

THE comparative strength of the Allies and the Central Powers is graphically shown by "The Balance Sheet of the Nations at War," which has just been compiled by the Bankers Trust Company.

"The world has a great task still before it in order to nullify the plans of the Hohenzollerns," says the introduction. "The task must not be belittled, but it is at least interesting to see resources existing successfully to accomplish this task, provided that the nations of the world now opposed to Germany continue to co-operate intelligently and loyally until Germany and her allies have been absolutely defeated and their plans of world dominion rendered permanently ineffective."

Figures showing, for both sides, the combined area, income and interest charge, and cost of the war in treasure and men, are presented with the explanation that they have been gathered with great care from the "best available sources" and are believed to "reflect with substantial correctness the relative economic strength of the opposing groups of nations," although it is impossible to vouch for their absolute accuracy.

The Allies, including the United States, are shown, by this tabulation, to control 19,526,000 square miles of the earth's surface, or 94.1 per cent. of the total area held by the nations at war, as compared with 1,222,000 square miles, or only 5.9 per cent. held by the Teutonic combination. The aggregate population of the Allies, exclusive of the large Asiatic population tributary to the British Empire, reaches the huge total of 473,250,000, or 76.3 per cent. of the total of warring peoples, while that of the Central Powers is but 147,000,000, or 23.7 per cent.

Without counting Asiatics and Africans, the Allies have available for military service 91,700,000 men, or 78.5 per cent. of the total of possible fighting men, while the Teutonic Powers can command but 25,050,000, or 21.5 per cent. The number of men actually enrolled in the armies and navies of the Allies is 21,400,000, or 66 per cent. of the total, while the enrolled military strength of the Teutonic allies is 11,000,000, or 34 per cent., as shown by the following table:

FIGHTING STRENGTH.

	Original Man Power 18 to 45.	Present Man Power.	Army-Navy Present Estimated Strength.	P. C. Man Power.
Entente Allies and the United States:				
United Kingdom	12,000,000		6,000,000	
Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa	3,220,000	13,800,000	860,000	49.71
France	9,000,000	6,500,000	3,000,000	46.1
Italy	8,000,000	7,700,000	3,000,000	38.9
Japan	10,500,000	10,500,000	1,500,000	14.2
Portugal	1,200,000	1,200,000	400,000	33.3
United States	22,000,000	22,000,000	1,640,000	7.4
Russia (excluding Poland)	34,000,000	30,000,000	5,000,000	16.6
Total	99,920,000	91,700,000	21,400,000	23.3
Teutonic Allies:				
Germany	14,000,000	9,400,000	6,100,000	64.9
†Austria-Hungary	12,000,000	11,150,000	3,400,000	30.5
†Turkey	4,000,000	3,500,000	1,000,000	28.6
†Bulgaria	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	50.0
Total	31,000,000	25,050,000	11,000,000	43.9
Entente Allies and United States	76.3%	78.5%	66.0%	
Teutonic Allies	23.7%	21.5%	34.0%	

†Figures for these countries especially unreliable.

The combined national wealth of the Allies is estimated at $553,000,000,000, or 80.5 per cent. of the total of the nations engaged in the present conflict, while the wealth of Germany and her allies is placed at $134,000,000,000, or 19.5 per cent. Contrasted with this is the national debt of the Allies, $83,960,000,000, or 14.7 per cent. of their aggregate wealth, and the combined debt of the Germans and their allies, $38,500,000,000, which is 28.7 per cent. of their aggregate wealth. The figures for the various countries are found in the following table:

WEALTH AND DEBT.

	National Wealth.	National Debt.	P. C. of Debt to Wealth.
Entente Allies and United States:			
United Kingdom	$85,000,000,000	$23,500,000,000	27.6
Canada		1,100,000,000	
Newfoundland		35,000,000	
Australia	65,000,000,000	795,000,000	5.4
New Zealand		530,000,000	
Union of South Africa		860,000,000	
Total British Colonies		3,560,000,000	
France	62,000,000,000	20,000,000,000	32.3
Italy	25,000,000,000	6,000,000,000	24.0
Japan	28,000,000,000	1,300,000,000	4.6
Portugal	5,000,000,000	1,100,000,000	22.0
United States	225,000,000,000	4,500,000,000	2.0
Russia (excluding Poland)	58,000,000,000	24,000,000,000	41.4
Total	$553,000,000,000	$83,960,000,000	14.7
Teutonic Allies:			
Germany	$82,000,000,000	$20,000,000,000	24.4
Austria-Hungary	40,000,000,000	16,000,000,000	40.0
Turkey	8,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	18.7
Bulgaria	4,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	25.0
Total	$134,000,000,000	$38,500,000,000	28.7
Entente Allies and United States	80.5%	68.5%	
Teutonic Allies	19.5%	31.5%	

The aggregate national income of the Allies is placed at $82,100,000,000 and the interest charges each year at $3,891,000,000, which is 4.6 per cent. of the income, while the combined income of the Teutonic Alliance is estimated to be $16,600,000,000 and interest charges $1,970,000,000, which is 11.8 per cent. of the income.

Regarding the cost of the war a table is presented showing that the Allies have spent $72,200,000,000, or 64.1 per cent. of the total cost to all warring nations, while Germany and her allies have spent $109,500,000,000, or 35.9 per cent.

In killed, wounded, and missing, the conflict has cost the Allies 8,992,956 men, or 58.7 per cent. of the total of human losses, while it has cost the Central Powers 6,301,773, or 41.3 per cent. of the total of 15,294,729. These last figures have been taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for last September.

In the introduction to the balance sheet it is pointed out that, while the exact figures are not available, it is a well-known fact that the surplus food-producing sections of the world are practically controlled by the Entente Allies either directly or through their control of the seas. The same is true, to a great extent, of territories producing metals and coal.

"Japan has not yet been an active factor in the European theatre of the war," comments the pamphlet. "It has, however, very effectually guarded the Pacific Ocean. It has enrolled in its army about 1,500,000 men, out of an effective man power of 10,500,000. The entire army and navy, as well as the unenrolled man power, may be said to be still in reserve.

"While Russia has nominally about 5,000,000 men enrolled in its army and navy, it still has an enormous reserve, as the total number of men available for military purposes aggregates around 30,000,000.

"The extreme gravity of the present situation in Russia is, therefore, apparent, especially when it is borne in mind that, if Germany can gain control of Russia or force a separate peace with Russia, even if Russia remained thereafter simply neutral, it would be possible for Germany to draw therefrom an enormous quantity of foodstuffs and the raw material for munitions of war. On the other hand, if Russia can be kept in line with the Entente Allies, it would seem that the Teutonic allies must be compelled to capitulate, at a reasonably early date, from sheer exhaustion.

"While considering the danger points we must not overlook the fact of the virulence of the Teutonic submarine campaign. It is impossible, however, to present figures in this connection which have statistical value.

"The fact should not be lost sight of that Germany now controls Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, and a large portion of Poland, having a combined population of about 22,300,000. It is true that men of all these nations are serving in the armies of the Entente Allies and that Belgium is maintaining an independent army of moderate size. The control of these countries; especially Belgium and Northern France, has given Germany a great advantage because of the supplies of coal and iron ore thus made available, and also because of the ability thus obtained to turn to use the factories of the manufacturing sections in making munitions of war.

"Just at the critical moment, when the scales were almost evenly balanced between the Entente Allies and the Teutonic allies, the United States, with its great wealth and resources, entered the conflict with a possible 22,000,000 men to draw upon, with its national wealth of $225,000,000,000, national income of $40,000,000,000, national savings estimated in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000 a year, and has thrown its weight into the scale, prepared to put behind the Entente group effective co-operation to secure the success of the principles of democracy."

The task is called a "tremendous one," but, according to the views of the Bankers Trust Company, there can be no doubt as to the ultimate victory of the United States and her allies.

BACK LOT PLAYGROUNDS FOR CITY CHILDREN

WE are often told that this is the "Century of the Child." And in this country we are supposed to look after the welfare of children and to secure their rights by law, more carefully than in other countries. But, alas! this is not always the case, as I shall presently show.

During 1916, 664 persons were killed and 23,820 were injured in the streets of this city; of those killed, 267, or nearly 41 per cent., were children under 16 years old. Of the proportion of children injured I have no figures, but it is safe to say that probably half the above number were hurt. Injuries received in street accidents are not apt to be slight.

In May a detailed study of all the tenement sections south of Fourteenth Street shows 15 per cent. of all the population of Greater New York; but these sections contain only one-ninth of 1 per cent. of the total park area.

The relation of recreation facilities to safety is shown by the fact that betwen 19 and 20 per cent. of all the killed or injured have lived in these congested sections. We are beginning to realize the value and the imperative need of more playgrounds for all children, especially in the above districts. The need of wholesome recreation for them is everywhere recognized. The enormous public debt ($1,000,000,000) of New York makes purchase of suitable areas for this purpose impossible. And so, to save the lives and limbs of the children, recourse to other instrumentalities must be had.

The Police Department has provided more space by permitting street and backyard playgrounds. Certain streets in the more crowded districts, where the traffic is moderate, are closed to vehicles every day between 3 and 6 to give the children a chance to play. Stanchions are placed at the ends of the street placarded "Closed to vehicles," with officers to see that there is no traffic except that having business in that block.

Co-operation in this work has been offered by various associations, providing supervisors to direct the play of the children. About 100 boys and girls from two to fifteen years old play on each of these streets every day. These playgrounds, however, are in use only in Summer, with few exceptions.

In nearly all parts of New York there is space inside the blocks, usually measuring 400 by 50 feet. These spaces are usually cut up into back yards, divided by high board walls, pertaining to the several houses; and I may say here that this valuable space is devoted exclusively to clothes lines, with here and there a stray cat or a lonesome dog. We find that the city contains 1,016,520 children between the ages of 3 and 15, and it is estimated that 682,540 must play away from home. We find that the Park Department and the Board of Education can care for 166,186 and private organizations for 11,100 others, such as the Parks and Playgrounds Commission; and the Police Department could do for a total of 200,000. Thus there are now recreation facilities for only one-third of the children.

With the development of backyard playgrounds, this tremendous total of 682,540 children who must play away from home can be greatly reduced. In five years there have been various attempts to turn these areas into playgrounds, but until now the results have been but meagre. The figures supplied by the Committee on Recreation's Board of Estimate and Appropriation and the entry of the police into this field have lent authority to this movement that is already creating a wider response. The department is co-operating with a lady, Mrs. C., (name was here,) who is the pioneer in this movement. Having been a pained observer of the restrictions imposed on tenement house children, as regards recreation, she conceived the idea of turning backyards into playgrounds by removing the board walls dividing them, and throwing them thus together. The prime difficulty was to obtain the consent of property owners, tenants, and agents to removing the walls. They could not see the advantage to themselves of turning three or four of these areas into one. But persistent persuasion has caused a few of them to consent, and now several playgrounds are operating successfully. At first it was attempted to open these playgrounds to all the children in the block, but the noise and the need of an opening from the street to the backyards caused its abandonment.

The playgrounds are now limited to the children occupying the buildings facing them. When three or four areas have been secured the partitions are taken down, swings, hammocks, benches and sand boxes are provided; these are usually paid for by funds from the Police Department. The equipment costs from $75 to $100 per backyard. Property owners sometimes pay for it. Free use of the yards is accorded to the children, and paid supervisors are supplied by the Parks and Playgrounds Association.

A paid tenant-woman serves as caretaker of grounds and equipment. Sometimes the woman has been paid by women's clubs, or neighboring churches. Of course, money is needed both to fit up new playgrounds and to keep up those already existing. An interesting feature of this enterprise is the fact that these playgrounds are used extensively by the elders of the children at evening. They provide a gathering place for little family parties and picnics where they can be away from the dirt and noise of the streets.

There are now fifteen backyard playgrounds in the city and one in Brooklyn, and they are situated in various parts of the east side, ranging from Twenty-second Street up to 135th Street. I cannot conclude this article without paying a well-deserved tribute to the beneficent lady who six years ago began the work of providing recreation for the children of the east side. For in the beginning she not only spent a great deal of time and trouble in establishing her playgrounds, but did it all at her own expense, added to which, in one district, she rented a hall every Friday evening, where for a small admission the young people of the neighborhood could dance, (under proper supervision,) from 8 till 11 P. M. The Police Captains in those neighborhoods are delighted with Mrs. C.'s work, and do all in their power to help it forward. What a lesson in practical philanthropy is here! And how much greater in the scope of its beneficence than the futile grasping after ballots and political privileges, which are obsessing the minds and taxing the resources of hundreds of women, who won't know what to do with the franchise when they get it!

LAURA FAY-SMITH.

October
Current History
Magazine

A Portion (only) of October Contents:

WHAT THE U. S. HAS DONE IN SIX MONTHS.
CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.
MILITARY EVENTS IN SEPTEMBER.
DESCRIPTIONS OF THE CHIEF BATTLES IN SEPTEMBER. (ITALY AND FRANCE.)
SPEECHES OF JAPANESE VISCOUNT ISHII.
SWEDEN'S UNNEUTRAL ACTS.
SPAIN AND THE WORLD WAR.
STORY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.
WORLD COMMENT ON PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE POPE.
THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR AND REFORM.
THE SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.
THE STORY OF KERENSKY'S LIFE.
U-BOATS—GERMAN DEFENSE—BRITISH CRAMEN REPLY.
AMBASSADOR PAGE ON GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U. S.
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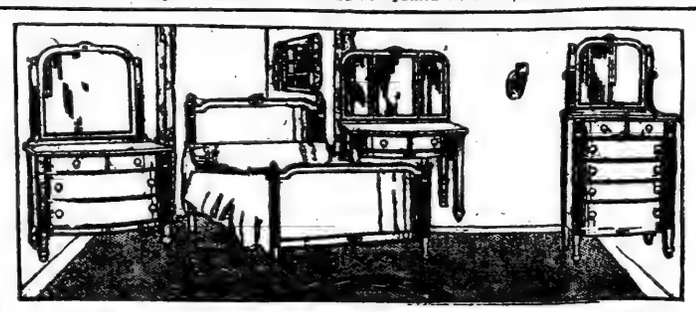
Thanksgiving Will Be Here in Four Weeks, and for the Occasion We Announce a Sale of Dining Room Furniture on Spear's Convenient Credit Terms and at Decidedly Attractive Prices

Included in this sale are suites of every style and price and in all periods and finishes. Come early and get the choice of selection.

Queen Anne Dining Room Suite in American Walnut
Note particularly the illustration of this exquisite suite. There are eight Queen Anne legs on both Buffet and China Closet instead of Period legs being only in the front. All drawers are dustproof. The suite consists of 60-inch Buffet with either Mirror or Galley Top, two large linen drawers, lined silver drawer and extra drawer in side cabinet; 48-inch Dining Table with 6-ft. extension; China Closet 42 inches wide with drawer at bottom and Serving Table 36 inches wide with three drawers. (With Five Side Chairs and Arm Chair covered in Brown Genuine Spanish Leather $59.75 extra)..... *$225.00*



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Finished in Antique Ivory Enamel
Dresser, 23x45 in. top with 30x32 in. French plate mirror; Chiffonier; triplicate mirror Toilet Table; Double Bed. Single pieces may be purchased separately... *$162.50*

Nannette Breakfast Room Suite
Finished in either Mahogany Plain or Ivory Enamel Decorated.
Beautiful? Yes! But you cannot visualize how well it would really look in your own home until you actually see this dainty set of high quality furniture. The Buffet is 54 inches long. The China Closet is 67 inches high and has full depth serving tray. The Table is 32 inches wide and is 40 inches long; opens to 72 inches long. The Arm Chair and 5 Side Chairs are covered with Blue Genuine Spanish Leather..... *$174.75*

Queen Anne Period Library Suite
Although the early Queen Anne Period extended well into the reign of the Georges, it was only in the earlier examples that the exquisite proportions and beautiful shapes were emphasized. This very handsome suite, with simplicity of design and predominating charm, is upholstered in Velour or Damask, with Valance or Wing Chair. The price at which it is offered includes the Slumber roll and two Rosette Pillows..... *$197.50*

PLANS FOOD BUREAU TO GIVE INFORMATION ON FOOD PRICES

New Food Commissioner Favors Information Office to Post Housewives as to Retail Dealers' Demands.

AN information bureau for the housewife, where she can find out just what she ought to pay for food, what the wholesale prices are, and what the retail prices should be, is a novel feature of the plans of Dr. Henry Moskowitz, the city's newly appointed Commissioner of Markets. Dr. Moskowitz's first move, however, will not be a direct tackling of retail prices.

"The chief problem," he said, when asked how his new job looked to him, "is one of distribution and will continue to be so, if not quite the biggest of all. The problem of high prices is inextricably woven with the distribution problem. My chief job is to try to hold down prices. To do that I have got to simplify distribution first."

In his work as Commissioner of Markets, Dr. Moskowitz plans to make constant use of the "conference idea" in bringing about agreements between producer, wholesale dealer, and retailer.

The Mayor appointed Dr. Moskowitz on Oct. 15. The first thing he did in his new office was to make formal application for permission for the city to buy and sell food and fuel. The object of that, he explains, is both to simplify distribution and to keep close and direct control of the food market.

"By establishing its own markets," Dr. Moskowitz continued, "the city will be able to eliminate some of the waste that comes from having so many middlemen, and at the same time it will provide direct general observation and tend to exercise control in the buying and selling of food and fuel. My work for the next few months will be concentrated on the effort to keep down prices for the customer by whatever means may be available. There are three methods—by acting as a 'club,' by direct purchase, and by regulation. We shall do whatever is most helpful, of course.

"But the first thing to do is to improve methods of distribution from producer to consumer. We need more terminal markets. We must eliminate waste. We must reduce the 'overhead' between the producer and the consumer.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets.

There is a lot of sheer waste because we do not have proper terminal facilities. Then, too, it may be that the railroads will not have enough cars, and that some food is delayed in reaching the city. That food is spoiled, a dead loss.

"You cannot begin the work of bringing down retail prices simply by dealing direct with the retailer. I believe, for example, that it is distribution that is one of the most important factors in keeping the cost of milk so high in New York City. The higher price of milk is partly due to the farmer's increased cost of feed and of labor. But I am convinced that the farmer is not the person who is benefiting by the high price of milk. I believe that if we can simplify distribution of milk and can get it nearer to the consumer, we can get the price down. Several ways have been suggested for doing that, and I am giving them close attention. There is Dilon's way, for instance; he sugests that the farmers sell to the consumer direct. I am now devoting a great deal of attention to that method, and watching with interest to see how it works out. I believe there is much good in that method. Of course, it is 'loose' milk, but many people are quite willing to buy their milk that way.

"In the problem of the distribution of milk, the factor of sanitation enters in conspicuously, of course; and there is the matter of the containers. I hope to work out a way of meeting the present emergency and at the same time to be able to make some kind of a permanent arrangement in this matter of milk."

Dr. Moskowitz said he had scarcely been appointed Commissioner of Markets when he began to be confronted by emergency situations. "For this reason," he said, "I have not yet worked out the organization of my work, and I am not able to talk specifically about the details of what is to be done. The first was the milk strike. I felt that a strike in the distribution of so vital a necessity as milk was a matter of the gravest public concern; so I devoted myself to the settling of the milk strike. I suggested mediation at once; both sides accepted my offer; the strike was settled in forty-eight hours, and on Monday the men went back to work.

"Then came sugar. The sugar shortage will be relieved in from four to six weeks. But while it lasts it is an emergency situation that must be met. I made an investigation throughout the city of the price and the availability of sugar in the retail markets, and I discovered that the first problem was the distribution of sugar already available. The public must realize, too, that economy and conservation of sugar constitute a patriotic duty while this shortage lasts. I called a conference with refiners, wholesale and retail dealers, to work out both the matter of price and the amount to be sold to each customer, the point being to restrict the amount equitably, and to try to obtain the pledge of the retailers that the price to the consumer will not be more than 10 or 11 cents a pound.

"As soon as I asked permission to buy and sell food direct, the Mayor sent a letter to the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen, urging them to pass the necessary resolutions at once. As soon as the formal request is made and granted, we shall use it to establish direct markets. The first thing we shall buy is potatoes. Then other commodities will follow as the need is ascertained.

"In any plan of organization which I develop, I intend to have two kinds of advisory committees; first, representatives of the food industry; and, second, representatives of the consuming public. But first, we must simplify our distribution and establish our markets."

TAMMANY MAN'S MARKET VIEWS

By Frank L. Dowling,
President of the Board of Aldermen.

ALL students of local public affairs must concede that one of the most pressing and vital questions of city administration still to be settled is that of handling foodstuffs for the citizens of New York. Within the last ten years the city has spent $300,000,000 in modernizing its passenger transportation facilities, but no expenditure considerable enough to attract attention has been made for the handling of food freight. During the last two months, however, the cost of food has risen so fast and so high that the question of its transportation has demanded widespread public attention and is still getting it.

Statistics show that New York's citizens are eating a weekly average of 16,000 head of beef cattle, 55,000 head of sheep and lamb, and three times that quantity of pork products. New York tables also require weekly 115 to 120 carloads of city-killed poultry, while probably three times that quantity of poultry comes to town dressed and ready for the dealers' shelves. The city's daily average consumption of fluid milk since Jan. 1 has been 71,922 cans of forty quarts each, which is equivalent to a daily use of 2,876,880 quarts. About 5 per cent. of this is bottled at creameries and condenseries, and about 60 per cent. of the remainder is bottled at city stations before being delivered to the consumer. Butter consumption in New York City averages 250,000 sixty-pound packages monthly. This is equivalent to a daily consumption of 480,000 pounds, or twenty-four tons.

But meat and dairy products furnish only a small percentage of the perishable foodstuffs problem of the city. Day in and day out there are on the average 100 carloads of white potatoes received at this market. In the season a daily average of 10 carloads of sweet potatoes is brought to this city and consumed. During the season of fresh fruits the average weekly receipts of peaches are 166 carloads. That average was maintained throughout July, August, and September, and thus far this month the average has been 160 carloads. Announcement was recently made from the Niagara peach belt that 500 carloads of peaches were dropping from trees and rotting because of inability to obtain cars. This would be almost one month's supply for this city.

I have campaigned for a comprehensive system of publicly controlled terminal wholesale markets. The time for solving this problem was never so opportune as at present. The State is at this moment completing its Barge Canal program that has cost the taxpayers $135,000,000. Seventy per cent. of this sum has come out of the pockets of the residents of this city. The municipal authorities have before them a solution of the New York City freight railroad problem, and the States of New York and New Jersey have combined to evolve a port development program on a scale not heretofore thought possible. All of these agencies working together cannot fail to bring about results that will greatly lessen the cost of living so far as the handling of foodstuffs is concerned.

New York City should have a chain of terminal markets so complete in their scope and equipment that they would be models which the other great communities of the world would be obliged to copy. They should be so strategically located along the river front that it would be possible to have them in direct touch with the great State Barge Canal system with its thirty-five terminal stations covering the fruit, dairy, and agricultural sections of the State between Albany and Buffalo, as well as the terminals of the trunk line railroads radiating from all directions to New York City and to steamships engaged in coastwise and ocean traffic.

These terminal markets should not be handicapped, as the present antiquated markets of the city are. Rentals in such terminals must be moderate and every overhead charge cut to a minimum. There must be complete and intelligent supervision by city officials of all details, so that extortion or excessive prices shall not be tolerated.

5,000-TON SHIP MADE IN ONE DAY

EARLY December will see the actual start in the race by this country to build merchant ships for carrying supplies to our troops and to the Allies faster than any force of German submarines can sink them. The start, in an important sense, will be made within a stone's throw of New York City. Five large shipbuilding plants, all within a few miles of City Hall, have been rushed forward toward completion for the new construction, with an industrial drive that might be likened to Sheridan's famous ride to Winchester to save the day there. No general announcements have been made up to this time as to what was being accomplished; many commuters passing by in the cars have looked up from newspapers containing first-page accounts of what the Emergency Shipping Board was going to do to overcome the submarine menace, and wondered what all the swarming workmen were about, putting up so many buildings.

When these plants get well under way they will turn out one 5,000-ton ship every day, it is estimated. A 5,000-ton ship is not much less than the size of the average coastwise steamship. But the way it is to be done is even more remarkable than the rate of output. It has not been so very long since it was considered a notable industrial achievement that bolts and screws were standardized, so that the same bolts and screws were used in similar articles of manufacture by different concerns. Then larger articles were standardized, for the advantage of replacing lost or damaged parts readily was recognized as of increasing economic importance. This war has recently seen two achievements in standardization by the Government. One is the Liberty motor for war airplanes; the other the new army motor truck. These are large articles, as standardized objects manufactured by wholesale go, and it is a big jump from the army motor truck to a 5,000-ton ship; but that is the breadth of the recent jump.

The 5,000-ton ships are to be built of standardized parts, assembled from different plants turning out certain parts, just as are the pieces that, put together, make the Liberty motor. The standardization will be down to the last nail and nut, according to the plans. The shipbuilding plants will in reality be assembling plants, with many fabricating plants scattered all over the East and the Middle West giving over their entire activities to the production of the necessary material.

These plants are the Downey Shipbuilding Company, on the site of the old fabricating plant of Milliken Brothers, northwestern corner of Staten Island; the Federal Shipbuilding Company, at the head of the Hackensack River; the Foundation Company, at the entrance of the Passaic River; the Standard Shipbuilding Company at Shooter's Island, western end of Kill van Kull, and the Submarine Boat Corporation, Newark shipyard, Newark Bay.

How great a part of the work of these plants is to be assembling is shown by the completed estimates of one of the companies, that only 18 per cent. of the building of each ship is to be done at the plant; 82 per cent. of the material will be fabricated and the labor performed outside, at the mills making the parts. Essentially this is not shipbuilding as it has been understood in the past. Shipwrights of even a decade ago were specialized artisans in work that had in view a single reproduction of a set of detailed blueprints of plans and specifications. The new plan means duplicating a single set of blueprints many hundreds of times, with each part so standardized as to be practically interchangeable with its companion part on a different ship. This method, in addition, carries with it a repair and maintenance bureau that can quickly adjust or replace any of the hundreds of thousands of different parts—from the lead in the keel to the most delicate navigating instrument on the bridge.

With this change new classes of workmen can qualify as shipbuilders, structural steel workers, bridge builders, railroad shopmen, rolling mill workers, electrical workers, carpenters, machinists, steamfitters, boilermakers, and plumbers. Men from all these trades will be needed to speed up production.

"It's an entirely new idea in shipbuilding," said Henry R. Sutphen, Vice President of the Submarine Boat Corporation, the largest plant of the group, "and every one of the various companies which have undertaken the job for the Shipping Board feels sure of its entire success. For our own part, the experience we had in filling the order for the British Admiralty for 550 submarine chasers in 550 days, about two years ago, proved beyond doubt that thorough standardizing of all parts made the completion and delivery of boats as feasible as automobiles. We hope to attain a rate of production of one boat complete in every detail every three days. We have under contract over forty concerns which will fabricate all the many different parts that enter into our assembly work, and by this method our speed of production will outstrip anything ever attempted before. In bringing our plant to New York Harbor we feel we are particularly fortunate in location because of the question of labor, and its consequent housing and maintenance problems, which are nearly negligible here, and we are eagerly looking forward to what New York is going to do for us on this score.

"Let me tell something of the detail of the work to be done and the labor question in connection with it. We will need great numbers of structural steel workers and metal workers of all kinds, for the work in hand is similar in many ways to bridge building and office building erection, where, as you know, the structure is entirely built before its erection. It's just such assembly work as this that we have, and actually amounts to labor's biggest opportunity to 'do its bit,' for, after all, it's upon our labor and its resolute enthusiasm to help Uncle Sam that the success of the entire enterprise must rest.

"There are thousands of steel and metal workers who are over the actual draft age, and are kept from enlisting in the army and navy because of their responsibility to their families, who are honestly desirous of doing their bit. I do not know of a better way for a workman to show his patriotism than to work for Uncle Sam on his emergency fleet. It is practically the same as being mobilized in the army, except that it is an industrial army and carries with it high wages, the usual labor hours, and work under the best of conditions. It seems to me to be the best combination a patriotic workingman could possibly find to help his country in this time of great need. Certainly our country needs ships and men to build them. Armies, munitions and supplies are useless in this war without ships to transport them. Our suggestion to the structural metal workers is to offer their services and thus help win the war."

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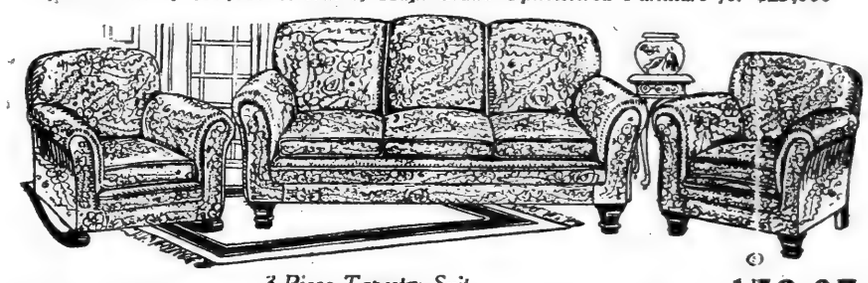

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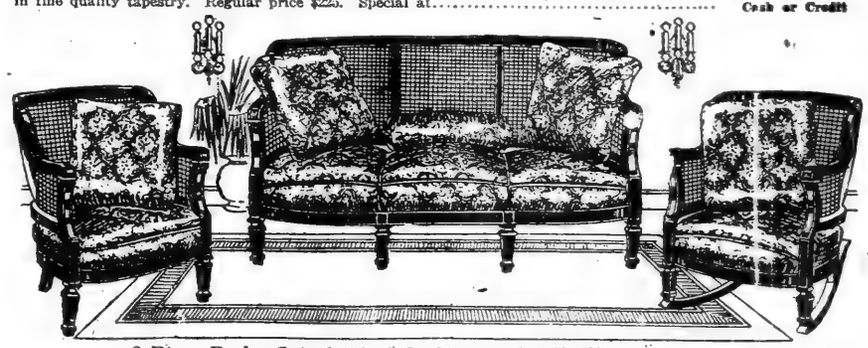

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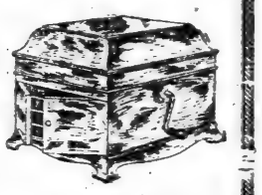

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COAL CRISIS CALLS FOR STERN METHODS

World Shortage Lays Greater Responsibility on United States to Meet War and Domestic Needs.

By CHARLES H. BROMLEY.

THERE is plenty of coal in the ground, yet most of Europe is dark and cold. Both Americas are much alarmed over the situation as it confronts them. The present fuel crisis is here because we did not realize soon enough how vital a factor was fuel when whole nations and not armies alone must become war weapons. Unless stern measures, more severe than yet enforced or publicly announced, are adopted, we shall suffer from lack of fuel incomparably more than we have yet suffered.

The world has heretofore depended chiefly upon the United States and England for its fuel. In 1913 France imported 12,775,900 tons from England. She cannot get that amount now, and must get along with a minimum from the United States. Marseilles, Brionne, St. Cyr, Chesnoy, and Viroflay have no street light for want of coal. Bordeaux, following the practice of the rest of Europe, uses only enough lights on the streets to insure safety to traffic. Paris public utilities have been for months running on a hand-to-mouth supply. Germany is short of coal. Last December she restricted the use of gas and electricity. These must not be used for any kind of advertising purposes, and shopkeepers may not use lights outside the fronts of their stores. Only enough street illumination is allowed to make traffic reasonably safe. To conserve the coal supply most of Europe now shuts off the gas at 11 P. M. and leaves it off until 5 P. M.

Germany finds it necessary to trade coal for Swedish ore, and she threatens to sink Holland's ships that attempt to bring coal to the Dutch from England. Germany knows Holland needs coal, and as Germany cries for food, Holland must trade her food for German coal. The German General Staff lost no time in making successful drives for fuel-laden territory. Witness her possession of French coal fields and Galician and Rumanian oil regions. Italy must have coal as well as food and steel to continue her difficult offensives against Austria.

Norway, it is expected, will soon commandeer all the coal in that country and supervise its distribution. Holland is not only compelling reduction of gas and electrical consumption, but has had to suspend operation of some of her tramways. The Swiss Republic at last report contemplated cutting the coal supply for gas and electricity to one-third of the pre-war consumption. South America, Italy, and other countries have been driven to use wood for gas production, and various engineering societies are now hastily experimenting with peat for the same purpose. Canada's coal consumption jumped from 24,000,000 to 30,000,000 tons, a 25 per cent. increase, during the last year.

With this condition confronting the world, we in America whistle "Over There," walk the streets and ride in a blaze of light, run billions of heat units to the sewer daily from city power plants, throw away thousands of tons of ash hourly that contain from 20 to 50 per cent. combustible, operate boilers at deplorable rates of heat efficiency, and otherwise waste in inexcusable fashion. This waste must stop if the Government has to commandeer every pound of coal above and below the ground and supervise its distribution.

The cry that there is no coal shortage is dangerous deception. True, 590,098,175 tons in 1916, as against 531,619,465 tons in 1915, was the production. But these figures are misleading if one forgets that the world's consumption of coal is greater than ever before. Herein lies our trouble: The demand has been running away from our ability or foresight to grasp the necessity of preparing to meet the evil day that is now here. The navies of the world are using coal in amounts never before approached, and the industries are not only running at faster rates, but are working much longer hours per day than before the war. Spot coal has sold alongside at Boston for as high as $15 a ton. As much as $7.50 a ton, free on board the mines, has been offered for the Pennsylvania coals.

The table shows the trend of coal prices for New England from 1912 to March, 1917, when prices reached prohibitive figures. Notice the increase in marine freight rates for coal from Hampton Roads to Boston from December, 1915, to March, 1917. This table tells quite clearly why we need a fuel administrator and supervision of shipping by the Federal Shipping Board. The great textile industries of Lawrence and Lowell were dependent upon one ship for their coal supply. A collier, the Plymouth, used to carry coal to New England, was reported sold to an allied Government for $2,500,000. Because owners could get such prices for ships built for considerably less and which had paid for themselves long ago, it became necessary, if we would transport any coal by water, to forbid their unrestricted sale. Again we were not cognisant of the gravity of the fuel situation or shipping would have been commandeered long ago.

On Aug. 21 the President ordered the following scale of prices at the mines. The prices are subject to reconsideration by the Fuel Administrator.

COAL PRICES PRESCRIBED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

	Run of Mine.	Prepared Sizes.	Stack or Screenings.
Pennsylvania	$2.00	$2.25	$1.75
Maryland	2.00	2.25	1.75
West Virginia	2.00	2.25	1.75
West Va. (New River)	2.15	2.40	1.90
Virginia	2.00	2.25	1.75
Ohio (thick vein)	2.25	2.50	1.75
Ohio (thin vein)	2.35	2.60	2.10
Kentucky	1.95	2.20	1.70
Kentucky, (Jellico)	2.40	2.65	2.15
Alabama (Big Seam)	1.90	2.15	1.65
Alabama (Pratt, Jasper and Corona)	2.15	2.40	1.90
Alabama (Cahaba and Black Creek)	2.40	2.65	2.15
Tennessee, (Eastern)	2.30	2.55	2.05
Tennessee (Jellico)	2.40	2.65	2.15
Indiana	1.95	2.20	1.70
Illinois	1.95	2.20	1.70
Illinois (thin vein)	2.40	2.65	2.15
Arkansas	2.65	2.90	2.40
Iowa	2.70	2.95	2.45
Kansas	2.55	2.80	2.30
Missouri	2.70	2.95	2.45
Oklahoma	3.05	3.30	2.80
Texas	2.65	2.90	2.40
Colorado	2.45	2.70	2.20
Montana	2.70	2.95	2.45
New Mexico	2.40	2.65	2.15
Wyoming	2.50	2.75	2.25
Utah	2.60	2.85	2.35
Washington	3.25	3.50	3.00

Note—Prices are on free on board mine basis for tons of 2,000 pounds.

Since these prices were prescribed the coal market has been practically suspended. There are only rumors of coal being sold at the mines for these prices. I am not arguing that the prices are just or unjust; but there is no question but that we shall pay dearly for the delay caused by the suspension of the market over such a long period. America has too long delayed in the adoption of a dictatorship. Coal shortage and serious labor unrest at the mines are but two of the deplorable results. If the war lasts long enough we shall make the discovery that we cannot carry it on without commandeering supplies and conscripting labor as we do men for military service, and that it is impractical to fix prices and give wages unlimited rope. With coal as with other necessities, the urgent need is accelerated production and destribution.

American railroads have done well so far in saving coal. By taking hundreds of locomotives from passenger service it is estimated that this will make available for other uses 1,120,000 tons of coal per year.

Realizing the gravity of the coal shortage in the western part of the country, the Department of the Interior has instructed the keepers of the 153 national forests to allow settlers and residents to cut cord wood free for fuel purposes. During the last fiscal year permits to cut wood in these forests for fuel uses totaled 250,000 cords.

The Bureau of Mines has done valuable service through a commission of inquiry into the waste of natural gas and oil at the wells. Only a nation rich in resources beyond conception or one blindly ignorant and stupendously prodigal would permit the waste that occurs in these fields. The bureau points out that a gas well in Ohio blew into the air for ten years, at the end of which time the well was controlled and the flow then found to be 4,500,000 cubic feet daily. This well alone is estimated to have blown to waste 15,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The heat value of this amount of gas is equivalent to 750,000 tons of coal. The investigators for the bureau concluded from studies that up to the beginning of 1913 the waste of gas in the mid-continent fields was 425,000,000,000 cubic feet, or coal to the value of 21,250,000 tons. What the waste is for the smaller and less conspicuous wells we may never know, but surely it is stupendous.

From the standpoint of national economics one of the most woeful wastes is that of heat or fuel in the industries, particularly in the production of power. For steam boilers the very best test results with the most modern boilers give a heat efficiency of but 82 per cent. This efficiency is not even approached in the average plant. Boiler rooms that maintain an average of 75 per cent. efficiency are rare; the average in the most skilfully conducted plants is 60 to 65 per cent. It is likely that half of the enormous quantity of coal used in steam boilers throughout the country is avoidable waste, i. e., it could be saved by better engineering and operating methods. This waste attributable to steam plants is estimated as 60,000,000 tons of coal per year, which is 10 per cent. of the country's yearly output.

Among others, Dr. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, blames the firemen for the loss. This is but half true. The owners and managers of manufactories are responsible for a considerable part of the loss.

Astounding strides have been made in recent years in the development of machines and operating methods to cut down the losses in power plants. All of these losses must come out of the initial energy supply, which is the coal pile. What has been developed is too technical for description here, but it suffices to say that all of importance have come about in very recent years.

The day must come when the State will say to the user of fuel, at least, "You will not be permitted to operate meshes to the square inch, after which it is admitted to the furnace. Theoretically, this is the ideal way to burn coal; but so far the use of powdered coal for combustion in steam boilers is not sufficiently successful to give confidence that the advantages are worth more, under commercial conditions, than the combustion of the same coal on mechanical stokers.

Research and further experience are likely to show that ultimately lignite and peat may be most successfully and economically burned by the powdered process. This is a fruitful field for investigation and one which should be taken up in a large way after the war. It certainly should not be left undone until serious reduction of the coal deposits compels it.

Little is done with peat; but the lignites are extensively made into briquets for domestic consumption. Germany in 1910 produced 16,675,000 short (2,000 pounds) tons of lignite briquets.

In 1914 approximately 266,000,000 barrels of petroleum were produced. Of the annual production about two-fifths is used for fuel purposes under boilers. Just before the war this ration was increasing considerably owing to the development of the Mexican oilfields, this oil being admirably suited for use under boilers. Large distributing stations for this fuel oil had been built at Providence, R. I., and other points. A large station is now building at Boston. The Mexican oil is one of the few commercially desirable for fuel use, most of the other crudes being too valuable for their distillates to warrant using them for fuel purposes.

Now that America is entering upon the manufacture of dyes and other "coal tar" products for which we heretofore supplied Germany with the crude materials, buying them back in the form of chemicals and dyes of enormously greater value, all fuel in America will eventually take on a truer value. The chemist will soon show the public that the engineer should use fuels more efficiently. To the smoke inspection departments of the cities of the country credit should be given for the very great saving of coal which follows the reduction of smoke from boiler furnaces, stationary, locomotive, and marine.

I do not know of a single measure that would bring the nation greater return in fuel saving and in public health, to say nothing of the beautifying effect it would have upon cities, than national supervision of the design and installation of boiler furnaces. All that is needed is the legislation, the engineering is already completed.

TREND OF COAL PRICES AND MARINE FREIGHT RATES FOR NEW ENGLAND.
(Pocahontas and New River Coals.)

Date.	F. O. B. Hampton Roads.	On Cars. Boston.	On Cars. Providence.	Freight Rates per Ton Hampton Roads to Boston.
Jan. 27, 1912	$2.70	$4.20@$4.35	$4.10@$4.35	$1.00@$1.10
Feb. 17, 1912	2.70@$2.85	4.50@ 4.75	4.35@ 4.50	1.25
Jan. 18, 1913	3.50@ 3.60	4.50@ 4.75	4.50@ 4.75	.90
May 10, 1913	2.75@ 2.85	3.75@ 3.90	3.73@ 3.78	.70@ .75
Jan. 10, 1914	2.80@ 2.90	3.72@ 3.82	3.72@ 3.78	.70@ .75
June 13, 1914	2.85@ 2.85	3.35@ 3.63	3.40@ 3.68	.65@ .75
Mar. 13, 1915	2.70@ 2.80	3.70@ 3.90	3.58@ 3.73	.90@ 1.00
Nov. 27, 1915	2.80@ 2.85	3.65@ 3.83	3.63@ 3.78	1.10
Dec. 18, 1915	2.85	6.00@ 6.25	5.75@ 6.00	3.00
Jan. 15, 1916	2.85	6.75@ 7.00	6.75@ 7.00	3.25@ 3.50
May 20, 1916	2.80@ 2.85	5.15@ 5.35	5.15@ 5.35	..
Sept. 16, 1916	4.00 and up	6.50@ 6.75	6.50@ 6.75	2.00
Nov. 18, 1916	7.00@ 7.50	8.50@ 9.50	8.50@ 9.50	2.00
Dec. 9, 1916	..	9.50@10.00	9.50@10.00	..
Jan. 6, 1917	7.00@ 7.50	9.25@ 9.75	..	2.60 and up
Jan. 20, 1917	6.50@ 7.00	9.25@ 9.50	9.25@ 9.50	3.00 and up
Mar. 3, 1917	7.00@ 7.25	14.50@15.00	13.00@15.00	4.00 refused
Mar. 31, 1917	5.50@ 6.00	10.00@10.50	10.00@10.50	4.00 and up
April 14, 1917	6.50@ 6.50	11.00	11.00	4.25 and up
May 5, 1917	6.25@ 6.75	11.50	11.50	4.75 and up
June 2, 1917	7.50@ 8.50	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	4.75 and up
June 30, 1917	6.25@ 6.50	10.50@11.00	10.50@11.00	3.25
July 21, 1917	5.15@ 5.50	9.50@10.00	9.50@10.00	2.75

Sept. 1, 1917, to Oct. 20, 1917. Market practically suspended following President's price-fixing proclamation of Aug. 21.

CITY'S FIRST REAL DETECTIVE SCHOOL

It Is Well Under Way and May Soon Rival Institutions of the Sort in London, Paris and Rome.

WHEN the Police Commissioner of New York opened a school for detectives a short time ago it marked a new departure in the city's protective methods. It meant that the department was going to devote as much time to the serious training of detectives as do the schools of Scotland Yard, Rome and Paris. It was something that had been talked of a long time, but its promoters did not want to start it until their plans were well laid. Since the opening of the school there has been much speculation as to just what it hoped to accomplish. Did it expect to take a green policeman and make a Sherlock Holmes out of him? Did it contemplate making a detective out of a fellow who "didn't have the stuff in him"? After all, were not detectives born and not made? These and other questions were asked at Police Headquarters.

The school does not expect to do any of these things. It believes that a little preliminary detective schooling along sane and scientific lines will do any policeman good, and at the most will do him no harm. Furthermore, the school exacts certain requirements of a candidate before he may be admitted to its curriculum. Before enrollment he must have demonstrated that he has the aptitude and the brains for this most difficult branch of the service. The majority of the pupils have been full-fledged detectives for a year or more. They must have demonstrated grit, determination and intelligence.

In showing consideration for the young detective the school has not overlooked the man in uniform, provided he can show he possesses a capacity for detective work. A policeman with such a talent cannot long hide it under a bushel; it is bound to crop up sooner or later. If in his pursuit of crime or criminal, he never shows cleverness or ingenuity, he has not got the detective instinct, and his future career on the force will probably be confined to trying doors and locking up the unruly. Naturally, some policemen have the instinct more highly developed than others. It is something that the department takes cognizance of, and it does not allow good detective work to go unrecognized. By a system of merits good work on the part of a uniformed man is recorded, and men having the highest merit rating may be taken into the school. Their names are placed on a waiting detective list. As vacancies occur, they will be appointed to the bureau.

By this system of selecting the most efficient the department calculates on picking its future sleuths from the cream of the force and building up an ideal detective service. In the past a policeman, on being advanced to the bureau, was sent there to learn the work as best he could. His knowledge was acquired through practical experience and from his associations with older detectives. He learned slowly, and in learning it was but natural that, being a beginner, he should make mistakes. He often found his associates indifferent to his success; men fifteen years "on the job," who had gained their knowledge of the game in the school of hard knocks and experience, were not always eager to give him advice or encouragement. He learned, of course, but his progress was likely to be slow and laborious.

"I doubt," a veteran detective said, speaking of the school, "if these young fellows appreciate how lucky they are or what an opportunity is theirs to learn and profit. In my days as a cub detective such a thing as the best men in the department taking the time to sit down and tell you all they knew and the secret of their success was unheard-of. You had to pick up things. Once in a while an old-timer would take a liking to you, and then he could tell you a whole lot if he wanted to. Why, these young men are going to learn things in a few months that took me years to learn."

A few days ago Inspector Faurot, finger-print expert of the department, standing before a blackboard, explained the intricacies of the system to a class of serious-faced young policemen. Although most of his pupils had been in the Detective Bureau a year or more and had a fair working knowledge of finger prints, Faurot knew so much more about the subject than they that he had been selected to take them in hand. At another session Captain Arthur A. Carey went deep into a lifetime's experience with homicides. Acting Captain Richard McKenna of the Fourth Branch Bureau and Detective Frank Cassassa, partners for twenty years in running down pickpockets, enlightened the class on the methods of "dips" and gave a practical demonstration of the manner in which a pickpocket filched money and valuables from the pockets of his victim.

It is sometimes an Inspector, another a plain detective who addresses the class. It all depends on what the topic happens to be, for a detective often is better informed on the subject than a higher officer. Whoever the lecturer is, he is chosen as the person most competent to talk on the subject.

Since chemistry now plays an important part in the unraveling of many kinds of crime, its application as it applies to practical police work is discussed in the school. The curriculum embraces a wide range of subjects, but they all have a practical bearing on those cases that occur regularly in a detective's daily routine. The pupils are taught much about the different kinds of thieves and their methods; about crimes and the causes which prompt them, and the most logical way to try to solve them. These are the most important subjects studied: Finger prints, modus operandi, trailing suspects and criminals, pickpockets, confidence men, loft and store burglaries, homicides, flat burglars, wagon thieves, pawnbrokers, secondhand junkmen, reports and records, missing persons, evidence and court procedure, the handling and use of revolvers, auto-mobile identifications, the detective and his work, anarchy and anarchists, gangsters and petty thieves.

The course is not confined wholly to lectures, discussions, and quizzes. Field work is regarded as an important part of the student's education. The class is taken to houses in the city and suburbs by an instructor, who demonstrates how the flat thief and the burglar operate. The teacher shows how a clever thief breaks into house or apartment, and how he makes his escape by fire escape or roof. The pupil is taught to distinguish jimmy marks, and how to detect them on windows and doors. Most important of all, he is taught to use his powers of observation and gather together the slender clues which help in tracking the culprit. He is told it is not only the fertile and active brain, but the all-seeing eye, that counts in good detective work—the eye that with eagle-like keenness sees everything that can be seen. That he may always be prepared to grapple with a hidden danger, he is taken in hand by Captain William A. Jones, revolver expert of the department, and learns how to use and handle a "gun" and how to distinguish the identification marks of the different makes. A revolver picked up at the scene of the crime may often be traced to its user if the detective understands the different makes.

At the end of a recent session one of the pupils was asked what he thought of the school. "It is bully," he replied. "When I was notified to report for the course I had been in the Detective Bureau for a long time, and had come to feel that I knew as much about the business as any detective. I could not then see how any further instruction could benefit me. I did not exactly have a swelled head, though I had a pretty good opinion of myself. After being in the school a few weeks I changed my mind, and concluded there was a lot I had to learn. We are taught to go about our work in a logical and scientific way. You might compare it to learning to play tennis. If in first learning to play the game a competent instructor teaches you how to make the strokes correctly, you will play better than you otherwise would because you will play with style and form. It is the same with the school. It does not exactly teach you to be a detective, but to do your work in the right way."

If it be true that in detective work a large experience is the greatest asset, it is also true that a good knowledge of the fundamentals of the game is almost as valuable. Although there have been so-called detective schools in the past, most of them were little more than makeshifts. This is the first real one of the kind to be opened here. It is being supervised by the Second Deputy Commissioner, Guy Scull, while Inspector C. F. Cahalane, head of the Police Training School, is in charge of its routine. They are holding daily sessions. Later the school may extend its scope. The authorities say it bids fair to rival its sister schools in the Old World.

JUST COMFORTABLE.

South Dakotans as a Rule Are Neither Poor Nor Rich.

South Dakota has never claimed to be the abode of millionaires. Undoubtedly the men who have a million can be numbered on the fingers, even though the whole State be canvassed.

That this State is paying hundreds of thousands in income taxes while other States are paying their millions is nothing to worry about. South Dakota has no slums and no poverty at the other side of the pendulum. The swing in South Dakota describes a small arc because most people are neither very far above nor very far below a state of comfortable living.

South Dakota paid $49,164.33 tax on personal incomes and $812,248.15 for corporations. In comparison New York turned in 180 millions for the first item and about the same from corporations.—Aberdeen (S. D.) American.

Koch Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance

H. C. F. KOCH & CO. INC. Established 1860
125TH STREET WEST

Monday, an Important Sale of

Upholstery and Drapery Materials

The Koch Low-Price Policy Is Evident in Every Item

50 inch tapestry, all colors, at the special price, yd. 1.49

50 inch velour, this season's production, new colors, yd. 1.98

Silk damasks, 50 inches wide, at the special price, yd. 2.98

Window panels, your choice of scrim, marquisette or bobbinet, some have Marie Antoinette work, others have deep border of filet lace edged with cluny, either white or ecru, each. 1.98

Lace curtains of bobbinet with hand work of Marie Antoinette, well covered designs, also cluny curtains, lace insertions and edge, pair. 3.98

Portieres, made of velour, reversible, any color desired, made in our own workrooms, very special, pair 19.50

VERY SPECIAL

Remnants of very fine silk damask, 1½ yds. long and 50 inches wide; values up to 8.00 yard. These are manufacturers' samples. Per remnant, 1.98

Fourth Floor.

Sanford & Sons

$47.50 Beauvais Axminster Rugs

$35.00

These Rugs are woven in one piece, in beautiful soft tones showing Chinese and Persian effects.

Wonderful Assortment of

$1.25 Inlaid Linoleums

95c sq. yd.

In hardwood, tile and granite effects. Colors go through to the back.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., Inc., 125th St., West

Bamberger's—The Most Talked-About Store

Newark, N. J. | Save your Sales-Checks. All merchandise presented for refund or credit must be returned within seven days accompanied by the sales-check. | Newark, N. J.

Our Sale of Fox Furs Has Set Everybody to Talking

The skins are exceptionally thick-furred and soft, the styles new and correct, and the sale prices extraordinarily low—small wonder that people say we have never held a fur sale of more importance.

The regular (not the reduced) prices quoted herewith are actually less than today's wholesale prices.

Black Fox

$25.00	Black Fox Scarfs	17.98
$30.00	Black Fox Scarfs	22.50
$35.00	Black Fox Scarfs	25.00
$45.00	Black Fox Scarfs	35.00
$50.00	Black Fox Scarfs	39.50
$69.50	Black Fox Scarfs	49.50
$35.00	Black Fox Muffs	25.00
$45.00	Black Fox Muffs	35.00
$50.00	Black Fox Muffs	39.50
$69.50	Black Fox Muffs	49.50

Poiret Fox

$50.00	Poiret Fox Scarfs	39.50
$69.50	Poiret Fox Scarfs	49.50
$50.00	Poiret Fox Muffs	39.50
$75.00	Poiret Fox Muffs	65.00

Kamchatka Fox

$35.00	Kamchatka Fox Scarfs	25.00
$45.00	Kamchatka Fox Scarfs	35.00
$50.00	Kamchatka Fox Scarfs	39.50
$69.50	Kamchatka Fox Scarfs	49.50
$50.00	Kamchatka Fox Muffs	39.50
$69.50	Kamchatka Fox Muffs	49.50

Taupe Fox

$35.00	Taupe Fox Scarfs	25.00
$45.00	Taupe Fox Scarfs	35.00
$50.00	Taupe Fox Scarfs	39.50
$69.50	Taupe Fox Scarfs	49.50
$45.00	Taupe Fox Muffs	35.00
$50.00	Taupe Fox Muffs	39.50
$69.50	Taupe Fox Muffs	49.50
$79.50	Taupe Fox Muffs	59.50

Mahogany Table Accessories, Silver-mounted

—have just arrived. They are as attractive as they are "different."

—Solid mahogany bowls, baskets, and other articles, artistically mounted with quadruple silver plate—we suggest them as gifts for those who appreciate the truly beautiful. Included are:

Cheese and cracker dishes, with handles, 5.00 and 6.00.
Sandwich plates, 6.50.
Nut bowls and crackers, 4.50.
Flower baskets, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.50.
Vases, 7.50.
Crumb sets, 4.50.
Shaving stands, 6.50 and 7.50.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Outing Flannel 17c yard

This is exceptional.

27-inch, unusually heavy outing flannel—strong, firm and durable, with a warm, fleecy nap.

The patterns include checks, stripes and plaids in both light and dark color effects. Also gray.

New, clean, perfect. 5,000 yards of it featured at 17c.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

New Silk Petticoats 2.98

These have just arrived.

Made of that crisp, rustly taffeta which makes such an excellent foundation for a tailored suit, and serves just as nicely under a silk frock.

Prettily flounced, with cording and plaited ruffles. Elastic waistbands.

Black, white, navy and changeable effects.

Feature-priced at 2.98.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Silver-Plated Casseroles

Lined with "Pyrex" glass baking dishes

"Pyrex" baking dishes are modern—sanitary—practical. By a new process glass has been treated so that it will stand very high heat.

These are encased in handsome silver-plated holders decorated in pierced designs.

Oval and round styles.

Priced, 4.50, 5.00 and 6.00.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

The Woman who has $5 to spend on a blouse

For Dress Wear

will find her fondest hopes surpassed in the interesting group we shall show Monday.

Three hundred exquisite models in sheer, fine georgette and soft, lustrous crepe de chine—palest flesh color, pure white, and a goodly array of the suit shades, in sizes 36 to 46.

Some show clusters of fine tucking—some have cunning inserts of cotton filet or Venise lace. There are models with full jabots and wide collars, their corners embellished with lace. And there are several styles with silk-embroidered fronts.

Taffeta Blouses too, at 5.00

Vivid stripe and plaid taffetas, cut on simple tailored lines, some styles with plain taffeta vestees and cuffs. Unusually fine blouses at 5.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

(As Sketched)

A Suit You Will Admire

Particularly, at 25.00

It is one of the very new suits.

The woman who is not yet ready for the very full "ripple" or "bustle" suit will find this model a very smart compromise. It fits snugly to the waistline, from which it falls in an easy ripple to well below hip-length.

The collar which fits so closely in the sketch is of heavy black silk plush, and it looks just as smart when worn wide open.

If you know fashions, it is hardly necessary to tell you that the skirt is narrow, with small slit pockets. Also, it has a shallow yoke in front and a few shirrings in the back.

Broadcloth or velour, as you prefer—and the coat peau de cygne lined, 25.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

The Time Has Come to Talk of Warm Bathrobes—

And to say a word or two on the subject of pretty negligees

Gray November is but a few days away—and November days are CHILLY.

Ponder, then, on these items, and pay us an early call.

Corduroy Robes at 3.98—Of wide wale, with round collars and turned back cuffs, large pockets and sash of self-fabric. Rose color, blue, pink and wisteria.

Corduroy Negligees, 5.00—Lined throughout. High military-collared, with long sleeves, sash and belt.

Soft Blanket Robes, 2.50—Their collars, cuffs and pockets are bound with satin. Light and dark color effects; also Indian designs.

Crepe de Chine Negligees—Dainty colors, with hemstitched collars and cuffs of chiffon. Elastic waistlines. Made to sell for 6.00. Featured at 5.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Ready! The Annual Sale of Fine Linens

With offerings that even in normal seasons would be remarkable. At this time, when it is almost impossible to place new orders for linens of quality, such prices as we quote are truly extraordinary. No keen housewife is going to overlook a sale like this. They were contracted for long ago. Many of them have been stored in our warehouse, awaiting this annual event—and there you have the whole story. Buy linens NOW, all you need for both present and future use.

Madeira Hand-Embroidered Linens

A wonderful assortment. Exquisite pieces made with good grade round-thread linen, beautifully worked. Everything from the tiny tumbler doylie to the large luncheloth. For brides-to-be, for Christmas giving, for your own self, there was never such an opportunity.

Tumbler doylies, round, 6-inch..15c each
Bread tray doylies, 6x12.....29c each
Centerpieces, round, 24-inch, 1.98 to 5.98
Centerpieces, round, 27-inch, 2.50 to 6.98
Centerpieces, round, 36-inch.....5.98
Luncheloths, round, 45 inch.....10.98
Luncheloths, round, 54-inch.....13.50
Dresser scarfs, 18x54-inch.....2.98
Dresser scarfs, 20x63-inch.....3.98
Dresser scarfs, 20x72-inch.....4.98
Luncheon sets, 13 pieces, 5.98 and 12.98 set
Napkins, 12x12 and 13x13, at...5.98 doz.

Other Decorative Linens

Luncheloths—very good linen yarn, pure white bleach, various pleasing patterns.
36-inch hemstitched linen cloths, 98c, 1.50 and 2.00 each
45 inch scalloped round lunch cloths at.....1.98 each
Tea Napkins—pure linen, neat designs, pure white bleach. Only a limited quantity of these. On sale at 3.75 doz., while they last.

Napkins on Sale

19x19 linen napkins—heavy quality, pure white bleach. Not all linen but will wear well and look well. 2.50 quality on sale at 1.98 doz.
Pure linen napkins—good heavy quality, in many choice designs, snow white bleach, 20x20 size. Regularly 4.00, on sale at 3.49 doz.

Large dinner napkins—all pure linen in an assortment of pretty patterns, good, close weave, pure white bleach. Ordinarily would be 5.00. Priced 4.49 doz.

Pattern Table Cloths

About 500 pattern table cloths of pure Scotch linen yarn, extra closely woven. Pretty patterns, snow white bleach.

72x72 table cloths at 3.75.
72x90 table cloths at 4.45.
72x108 table cloths at 5.45.

Scotch pure linen table cloths, with napkins to match; good, heavy quality. Many handsome patterns.

72x72 table cloths at 4.25.
72x90 table cloths at 5.25.
22x22 napkins at 4.98 doz.
24x24 napkins at 5.98 doz.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK N J

Vogue Patterns at Bamberger's

—accomplish the unique service of making it possible for the woman of limited income to be a leader—not a trailer—of the modes, by presenting designs sufficiently advanced to insure them a long and modish life.

The style of a Vogue model outwears the material. Vogue patterns are correct in design and cut—and they are easy to follow.

Priced at 50c and 1.00.

Vogue Store—Second Floor.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1917.

RICH MR. HILLQUIT, POOR MAN'S CANDIDATE

Socialist Who Seeks Mayoralty Is a Corporation Lawyer, Owns Corporation Stocks, and Is Generally Different From What a Socialist Is Supposed to Be.

NEW YORKERS who are so fortunate as to live in front apartments on Riverside Drive—in other words, the people who are able to afford that luxury—have a wonderful view of the battleships in the Hudson. It is a stirring sight, that group of war vessels, some with their observation balloons poised as if ready for immediate flight—the "great gray ships" that guard our men to France.

But among those fortunate folk who live on Riverside Drive, there is one conspicuous person who finds those warships, presumably, only a symbol of something he hates, a sorry blot upon his otherwise delightful—and always expensive—view. For one of the people who can afford to live in a front apartment on Riverside Drive is Mr. Morris Hillquit, corporation lawyer, corporation stockholder, cultured gentleman, Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York.

Mr. Hillquit is one of the best known exponents of Socialist principles in this country. He stands forth for election as the representative of the city's proletariat because he is a Socialist. He has written Socialist books, and he writes well. He has made Socialist speeches everywhere, and he speaks well. He has long been a leader of the Socialist Party, and he is a thoroughgoing pacifist. But

Morris Hillquit and the Apartment House in Which He Dwells on Riverside Drive.

a representative of the proletariat, in the real and practical sense, he is not. He does not belong to the proletariat. He does not live as the proletariat lives.

In theory he gives brilliant utterance to Socialist principles. In fact, in tastes, in habit of life, he belongs to a class that is small in comparison with the mass of people to whom he appeals for election, and, be it said at once for fear of misconception, his bitterest opponents pay candid tribute to his personal integrity, his dignity, the likable, admirable qualities of the man. One of Mayor Mitchel's supporters has already been quoted in a pregnant sentence: "The Socialist candidate is at least a gentleman."

Yet he is also a corporation lawyer and stockholder—as he himself has put it, "a capitalist in a small way." He has become, in the practice of his profession, a really rich man. He lives as other well-to-do men live. And men who have no word of doubt to cast upon Morris Hillquit's honesty do smile satirically over his candidacy. The candidate of the proletariat is said, for example, to possess a personal fortune of about half a million dollars. Whether or not that figure is correct, he certainly has a comfortable fortune.

He is rich in comparison to other Socialists. He stated not long ago that he had made a certain stock sale and repurchased in order to make a new purchase of 150 shares in Burns Brothers stock, which would mean an investment of approximately $15,000 in that company. He explained, with the frankness which is one of his principal charms—as people say, "everybody likes Hillquit"—that he happened to know about that particular stock because of his professional connection with the corporation, and added, when questioned, that he considered present methods of business wrong and iniquitous, but that he could not "establish an individual private social system" for himself.

Indeed, Mr. Hillquit's business transactions in corporation stock are probably not so effective in removing him from the proletariat as are his professional corporation activities. He invested his money in stock that he knew to be good, and, as he said, he saw no reason why, as a Socialist, he should not do so. He has lately explained with sufficient brief force why he will not invest a penny in Liberty bonds. Yet he not only invests his earnings in capitalistic enterprises, but he makes money from capitalistic enterprise. In other words, he is a successful corporation lawyer, and he was well acquainted with Burns Brothers' stock because he had acted as Burns Brothers' attorney. Granted that a man has money, it might not be so difficult to convince a proletarian that a Socialist was consistent in investing it in corporation stock. But it might perhaps be less easy to show him just why the Socialist—as a Socialist representative—should of his own volition represent the corporation in the courts.

The Socialist candidate for Mayor certainly has repeatedly accepted employment as corporation attorney. He has, by positive statement from the office of Burns Brothers, no permanent connection with that great corporation. (Burns Brothers, Inc., controls twenty-one yards and piers in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, operates in New York State under a perpetual charter, and registered in 1917 a net profit of $1,289,784, as against $566,-891 in 1914, the first full year of the present incorporation.) But it was added: "The firm has employed him as attorney on several separate occasions; he is a corporation lawyer."

Mr. Hillquit lives at 214 Riverside Drive. No. 214, the Chatillion, is a beautifully situated apartment house. It is at the corner of Ninety-fourth Street and the river, which is, as every one knows, one of the pleasantest parts of the Drive, a parked space of grass and shrubs and Lombardy poplars, not too far uptown—altogether delightful, in short, and far from cheap as to rent.

The $2,000 paid as rent by Mr. Hillquit is not a high sum for a rich New Yorker. It is a modest rental, perhaps, in comparison to the Socialist candidate's income, and in comparison to rentals paid by many other wealthy citizens. But it is much more than Socialists generally pay. Most Socialists dwell in houses where such comfort is unheard of. According to estimates recently made, two families, each consisting of two adults and three children, could live for a year on the rent of the Socialist candidate's apartment.

As a lawyer Mr. Hillquit has his office in the Hudson Terminal Building. The suite of Hillquit & Levene consists of three large rooms on the second floor; such a suite rents for $1,900 a year. Mr. Hillquit's partner, Alexander Levene, is Secretary of the Burns Brothers Ice Corporation.

The Socialist candidate also owns a motor car. That is a new acquisition, for the license was only granted in August of this year. It is a big seven-passenger automobile—22½ horse power.

A man who knows Morris Hillquit and likes him said the other day:

"Hillquit is an honest man, a brilliant man, and a man of really unusual culture. But when you come right down to his candidacy, you can't get away from the fact that the Socialist candidate has got rich under the system that he decries."

Similarly, no one attacks Hillquit's personal right to be a corporation lawyer if he pleases. He is known as an able and honest attorney, and the people who smile at his candidacy on the score of his professional activities have no criticism of those activities per se. A fellow-lawyer who called attention to the Socialist's integrity made a laughing reference in the next sentence to his candidacy as the representative of the proletariat. There was no criticism implied of the attorney, nor of the man; there was criticism only of the fact of his being the Socialist candidate.

A suit recently registered in the County Clerk's office, for instance, is brought by the Burns Brothers Ice Corporation against the Confectioners' Manufacturing Company for $75,000 for an alleged failure to deliver ice in accordance with agreement. The attorneys for the plaintiff are Hillquit & Levene. The real proletarian cannot find any fault with that suit in itself. But the real proletarian may well be puzzled by his candidate's representing a corporation at all, or, rather, perhaps, by the fact that the corporation's representative appears at election time as the proletarian's candidate.

Probably the most striking recent corporation case of Hillquit & Levene, however, is that of Burns Brothers versus Whitesell. In the Summer of 1916 the Burns Brothers Ice Corporation, which had been incorporated in February of that year by the withdrawal of the ice department of Burns Brothers and its consolidation with a number of other ice distributing companies, asked an injunction restraining two brothers, Frank and Walter Whitesell, from accepting employment as drivers of ice teams. A temporary injunction was granted. Final disposal of the case by the courts has not yet been made. The attorneys for the corporation were Hillquit & Levene. The salient details of the case are as follows:

Burns Brothers, on Dec. 31, 1915, bought out an ice dealer, William W. Whitesell, for $8,000. Whitesell's two sons had been engaged by their father as drivers, and when the business was sold to the corporation they signed the agreement with their father, and were employed by Burns Brothers. Later they went to work as drivers for another ice dealer, and Burns Brothers brought the injunction suit against them. The motion, omitting some lists of names, dates, &c., read as follows:

Please take notice that * * * the undersigned will apply to this Court for an order restraining the defendants, Frank B. Whitesell and Walter W. Whitesell, and each of them, and their attorneys, agents, and servants, until the further order of this Court, from engaging in or being connected with or from in any manner becoming interested in, either directly or indirectly in the retail ice business within any part of the City of New York, and from becoming partners in any such business, or becoming interested in any manner in any corporation, either as officer, director, stockholder, or shareholder or representative of any officer, director, stockholder, or shareholder, as manager, agent or employe of any such corporation engaged in such business within said territory, and for such other and further relief as may be just, together with the costs of this motion.

Dated, New York, June 23d, 1916.

Yours, etc.,
HILLQUIT & LEVENE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The injunction was brought not because the young Whitesells were actually setting up in business for themselves, but because they were accepting employments as drivers. Frank Whitesell's affidavit was in part as follows:

I am a driver by occupation, and have worked ever since I have been old enough to work and since leaving grammar school. I have never worked at any other trade. * * * I have never solicited any business for said Burns Brothers. I have no knowledge of their customers or their prices or their manner of doing business. I have never been engaged in any other capacity than a driver on a wagon for the delivery of ice. I have not and never intend to disclose any information to any competitor of Burns Brothers, and am not at all interested in my capacity of a driver in soliciting or acquiring business for anybody whatsoever.

Since the 7th day of June, 1916, I have been in the employ of John J. Lee, and am driving a two-horse wagon for him. I receive my instructions every morning as to the route I am to cover and the deliveries that I am to make. My duties consist entirely in driving the team of horses, and have nothing whatever to do with the soliciting business or making sales. After driving up to the address given to me in the morning the ice is weighed and delivery made. I make no collections and am not authorized to take money if offered. I cannot make a sale on my own accord, even if asked to by a strange consumer.

In all the years of my experience as a driver I am unfamiliar with the full and complete names of the customers of my father, and the extent of our intimacy consists of perhaps two or three minutes on each delivery and on a very hot day and at long intervals being offered a refreshing drink from time to time. * * * I have never sold ice to anybody whatsoever in all my life. * * * This is the first time in my experience of ten years as a driver that I heard that it was owing to my personal charm and attraction that anybody on my route was buying ice of my employer. * * * I have not solicited business in any manner, directly or indirectly, from anybody whatsoever since leaving the employ of Burns Brothers, either for my present employer or for anybody else.

I am not a partner or in any way interested in any manner in any corporation either as officer, Director, shareholder, or representative of any officer, stockholder, shareholder, or as manager or agent of any person or corporation engaged in the ice business, except the capacity of driver as aforesaid.

My employment as aforesaid is simply that of a driver. The plaintiff well knows that I am unfit to do any kind of work. My present salary is $18 per week, and if prevented from working at the only trade and in the only line of business that I am familiar with, I will be deprived of earning an honest livelihood.

The affidavit of the other brother was similar. Frank Whitesell's attorneys, Welt, La Guardia & Espen, in their answer to the plaintiff's motion in the original application, stated that the action was based "upon information and belief that on or about the first day of December, 1915, Burns Brothers, its officers and agents, the plaintiff's assignors herein, offered to purchase the ice business of the said William W. Whitesell, but that the said offer of purchase was refused by the said William W. Whitesell; that thereafter and during the month of December, 1915, the said Burns Brothers, its officers and agents, conspired with the said Foster-Scott Company and with other local wholesale dealers of ice, the names of whom are unknown to this defendant, to prevent the further sale of ice at wholesale to the said William W. Whitesell at the then prevailing wholesale market price for ice; upon information and belief that the said Burns Brothers wrongfully exerted its influence among the wholesale dealers in the vicinity of the said Whitesell, with a view to compelling the said William W. Whitesell

(Continued on Following Page.)

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

"A Phonograph, Yes; But How Vastly Different"

IT happened in this way. Our daughter came to us a few days ago and announced with the emphatic finality of sixteen years; "Mother, you or Dad will simply *have* to buy a phonograph; Our Club meets here Thursday night, and we want to practice some new Fox trot steps that Helen Sanford knows; but how can we, without any music?"

We elders had never cared much for phonographs, but my husband, who never turns an entirely deaf ear to the importunities of his "little girl", weakened perceptibly at this quasi-tragic presentation of our great need.

The Question of Choice Arises

"But which phonograph shall we buy, Daughter? There are so many kinds, and they all sound alike—Now when I bought my automobile—

"Wait!" I interrupted, with perhaps pardonable rudeness; "I think I have hit upon a good way to select one. The very same records surely will not sound just the same on them all. It seems to me the best kind of a test would be to buy a couple of records first, and then have them played on the different phonographs and see which plays them in the most natural manner. This would certainly bring out the merit of the *phonograph itself*, wouldn't it?"

Both agreed that this ought to prove a convincing test, and deputized me to make the selection. Determining to give the whole of the next day to my quest if necessary, I purchased in a little shop in the suburban town where we live a "cello record of Saint Saens' "The Swan," and an orchestra record; "Spring" by Grieg.

My trip to New York, where I visited several shops where well-known phonographs are sold, was most interesting. In each instance I requested the salesman to play the two records which I had brought with me; and in each instance the good points of the phonographs were carefully set forth.

THEN I WENT TO AEOLIAN HALL TO HEAR THE VOCALION

From the first glimpse the case designs appealed to me strongly. I could picture the exact placing of the Vocalion in a certain corner of our drawing-room and the thought pleased me tremendously.

And the tone! From the moment the hushed, contemplative measures of the beautiful tone-poem which Grieg has so fittingly named "Spring" began to float from the Vocalion, I realized that here was a *wondrous, many-voiced musical instrument;* of a tone quality, of a naturalness which makes it satisfying to the cultured musician as well as to every music-loving member of that host which comprises our great American Democracy!

A phonograph, yes; but how vastly different!

As the salesman started to play "The Swan" he took in his hand an ingenious and exclusive Vocalion tone control device, the Graduola. By an almost imperceptible pressure of his fingers he accented and shaded the lovely melody, causing it to ebb and flow as he wished and giving it a warmth and color which I did not believe possible in a phonograph.

This fascinating device, coupled with the obvious tonal beauty of the Vocalion, brought me to a prompt decision.

▼ ▼ ▼

And now it is Thursday night. The "Club" is meeting down-stairs. My husband and I are upstairs in my sitting-room.

"I am glad you made that visit to Aeolian Hall, my dear," says he.

We put down our reading to listen—

From the drawing-room came the sweet, full tones of the VOCALION playing a lilting dance-tune in perfect rhythm; and with it mingles the merry care-free laughter of young girls.

VOCALION PRICES

The Aeolian-Vocalion is made in a variety of models priced from $45 to $375. Models without Graduola, $45 to $85. Beautiful Period Styles at moderate cost.

Interesting catalog upon request, Other Phonographs taken in exchange

▼

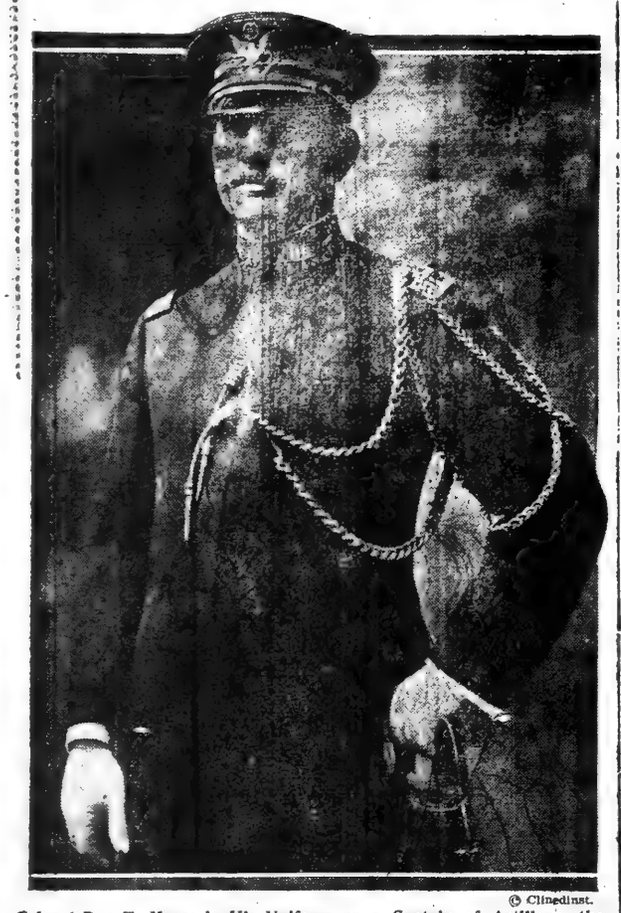
THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL *In* BROOKLYN
11 Flatbush Avenue

AEOLIAN HALL *In* MANHATTAN
29 West 42nd Street

AEOLIAN HALL *In* THE BRONX
367 East 149th Street

THE MAN WHO PUT OUT ROOSEVELT'S EYE



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Colonel Dan T. Moore in His Uniform as a Captain of Artillery, the Rank He Held When He Boxed with President Roosevelt.

THE question of the identity of the army officer who put out one of Roosevelt's eyes for all time in a boxing match in the White House is no such mystery as the age-old conundrum, "Who hit Billy Patterson?"

The officer who did for the Colonel's left eye was Captain Dan T. Moore of the artillery, an aid on President Roosevelt's staff at the time of the bout; also a kinsman of Mrs. Roosevelt. He admitted it the other day when he was found reading a scientific treatise on modern gunfire at his quarters at Camp Meade, where he is now a Colonel, in command of the 310th Field Artillery of the national army. He admitted it on the ex-President's say-so, but he himself had never before known of the seriousness of the hurt and could not recall the particular set-to in which the damage had been done.

"I'm mighty sorry to learn this," said Colonel Moore, "for there isn't anybody on earth whose eye I wouldn't rather put out than Roosevelt's. But could you ask for any better proof of the man's sportsmanship than the fact that he never told me what I had done to him, never told anybody else that I know of—at least, it never got round to me till I saw in the papers the other day that he had said that he had lost the sight of his eye while boxing with a Captain of Artillery who was his aid. He didn't name anybody then, but I knew that he must have meant me, for I happened to be the only boxing aid he had who was in the artillery. If he had simply said an army officer had done it, it might have meant any one of a lot of people. He used to box with General Leonard Wood and Phil Sheridan.

"I don't know just when it happened and I cannot recall that the White House boxing came to a sudden end immediately after one of the bouts which I was in.

"But there were a good many of them. I boxed with the President, on an average, three times a week through two Winters, 1904-05 and 1905-06. I went to the White House as aid in the last year of the first Roosevelt term and stayed till the Spring of 1906, when I went over to Fort Myer to take command of a battery.

"In that period of duty I suppose I must have had the gloves on with the President a hundred times. We always had the matches upstairs in the White House, in the President's private office. There was no room that could be used exclusively for a gymnasium, so we would push back the chairs and shove the desk out of the way to give us plenty of space. There was no rope ring, but the President had a mat big enough for us to stay on and soft enough to fall on, but I do not remember that either of us ever knocked the other down. We always stripped to the waist and used big, safe gloves. Young "Teddy" was generally there too, with his own boxing trainer, to watch us, and, once in a while, old man Muldoon would come over from New York. Muldoon could put us all out.

"In those days the President weighed about 190 pounds and I weighed 160. He was also about twenty years older and knew more about the science of boxing in a minute than I ever had learned in a lifetime. Still, we were pretty even. We would go at each other for about an hour and a half, sometimes two hours, all told, stopping to rest every once in a while and talk about the scrap. He could give and take a lot of punishment, and grin through it all the time. No doubt he grinned when I landed on his eye and put it out without ever realizing how badly I had hurt him. There was no special length of time for rounds or any other prize-ring formalities. The only purpose was to have plenty of exercise and some fun to keep fit for work, and we certainly got a lot of both.

"I see the ex-President also says that he never did any wrestling, after getting a rib broken in a wrestling match at Albany, when he was Governor of New York. His memory or mine is mixed on that. I have wrestled with him at Albany, and I felt sure that he and I had wrestled in the White House before I saw that statement of his the other day.

"Anyhow, if we didn't wrestle, we did everything else in those happy days to keep in trim. If it wasn't boxing it was riding or walking or swimming. One stunt of the President that I had to share with him as his aid was to swim the great falls of the Potomac, about sixteen miles above the capital. If you have seen those falls you will know that that was something of a swim.

"We would go up the river on the Virginia side in an automobile, and, when we got to the falls, would dismiss the Secret Service men and send them back to Arlington Bridge to come up the river on the other side to meet us. In the meantime we would strip, plunge into the stream, and swim the rapids, carrying our clothes on our heads. Roosevelt loved that. I don't think the Secret Service men ever really expected to find us alive on the other side of the river on the days that the swim was on the program.

"The walking and riding, which became the main things in place of the boxing with the end of the cold weather, were on the same vigorous scale. A stroll was always fifteen miles long, at least, and a ride was no ride at all unless we did twenty-five miles—and just as much of that as the animals could stand was hard riding. This was after President Roosevelt had issued his famous order that all army officers of mounted rank should ride thirty miles a day for three days in succession at least once a year.

"I'll tell you the secret of that order, which so many officers resented at the time. A Colonel—a Colonel of Cavalry, mind you—who went out for a ride with President and Mrs. Roosevelt on several occasions could not stay on his horse at anything but a walk. I won't tell that Colonel's name, for he is still alive, on the retired list.

"It was that incident which opened the President's eyes to the fact that the officers of the army, as a rule, could not ride, did not care to ride, and rather made it a point never to get into a saddle unless they had to. The army didn't do anything in those days. Mr. Roosevelt woke it up. That riding order of his has never been rescinded by his successors, although it has been suspended for the period of the war. Because of that order, there is now a lively interest in riding all through the army, and our officers are in much better shape than they ever used to be.

"But that matter of the eye troubles me. I must write to Mr. Roosevelt. A mere Captain of Artillery does not like to learn that he has put out the eye of the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, even twelve years after the fact. Nobody ever would have known that he lacked one eye if he hadn't told on himself.

"Think of what he has done since he left the White House! His one sound eye was good enough for him to discover a new river in South America and do a lot of great shooting all around the world!"

LUTHER CONTROVERSY REAWAKENED

SINCE the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the celebration of 400 years of Protestantism, which takes place Oct. 28, many letters have been received raising old points of controversy between Catholics and Protestants as to Martin Luther's life and work. These letters bring most prominently into question the allegations as to the sale of indulgences. P. F. Scanlan, one of the letter-writers, in taking the Catholic side of the controversy, says:

"The statements are so absurd that even a Catholic schoolboy could refute most of them. It says first that 'the coffers of Papal estate were empty,' yet we find Luther refuting it himself; he says, 'Why does not the Pope, who is as rich as Croesus, build St. Peter's with his own money?' * * * We will say, however, that there was not enough money in the Papal estate to construct St. Peter's, but whoever said the Pope sold indulgences? Indulgences are not salable; they are not merchandise; the Pope or no one else could sell them; it is intrinsically impossible to sell indulgences. Any one that is really desirous of knowing anything about them may consult the Catholic Encyclopedia, or the Catechism. * * * After the death of Julius, Leo X. proclaimed (did not sell) an indulgence to those who would contribute according to their means toward the expense of building St. Peter's. But the Pope also said that those who prayed for the purpose instead were entitled to the indulgence. * * * It is unnecessary to say Dr. Tetzel did not 'sell indulgences.' He preached indulgences in the same manner as missionaries today preach (not sell) sermons.

"It is evident that the author who professes to know so much about Luther never read the thirty theses. The article says that the ninety-five theses of Luther contained these essential points: 'The first teaches that there may be some good in an indulgence if it is reckoned one of the many ways in which the forgiveness of God may be proclaimed.' How can this absurd statement be made as one of the principles of the ninety-five theses? Luther was not only opposed to the abuse of indulgences, but to the use of them. He was opposed to the doctrine itself."

Combating the assertion that Luther, owing to what he saw of monk life in Rome, returned from his pilgrimage there in 1510 in belief a Protestant, the writer says: "If Luther returned a Protestant from Rome, how does it account for the fact that the Catholic authorities appointed him, after he returned, a professor at the Catholic University (University of Erfurt) to teach Catholic men, and that for five or six years he lectured, preached, and wrote on the Catholic means of grace, the mass, indulgences, and in entire accordance with the traditional doctrine of the Catholic Church?"

That the Protestant anniversary is bringing to the fore anti-Luther propaganda is shown by a recent publication of the International Catholic Truth Society entitled "Luther's Claim to Divine Mission," by the Rev. Lucian Johnston, which one writer sent in as an answer to the article. This pamphlet says: "The approaching 400th anniversary of Luther's revolt from the Catholic Church will, we predict, result in cataloguing this extraordinary man in his proper place in history. And when the sectarian bitterness sure to be aroused by that celebration will have cooled down his most ardent admirer will be most painfully surprised at the revelations concerning him and his work. For the Luther legend is fast losing its glamour in the unfeeling hands of cold, critical history. To sum up, Luther's practical moral advice was essentially immoral. It dispensed with all the hitherto and even now generally accepted means for avoiding sin, such as prayer, penance, works of charity and mercy, recognition of guilt, self-abasement; it encouraged those in spiritual distress to seek refuge from mental anxiety in sensual images and physical enjoyment, expressly countenancing an attitude of mind that would look on sin as not only not hurtful (provided one believed strongly enough) but as actually helpful in increasing faith. These statements are backed up by his own words, recorded in the diaries of his intimate friends and pupils. * * * Even a modern Protestant by his devotion to prayer and penance and good works practically repudiates this system of morality of a man whom he otherwise so blindly and inconsistently venerates as the great 'Reformer.'"

WEALTHY MR. HILLQUIT

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

to sell out his business to the said Burns Brothers and to obtain for itself, as far as possible, a monopoly of the retail ice business within the business territory dealt in by the said Whitesell; upon information and belief that during the month of December, 1915, the said Whitesell, owing to the aforesaid activities of the said Burns Brothers, was compelled to and did agree to sell his business to the said corporation for the sum of $8,000."

The case was scheduled for final settlement last June, but has not yet been reached on the court calendar. Although Mr. Hillquit is senior partner in the firm of the plaintiff's attorneys, it was Mr. Levene who actually appeared in court. It was in connection with the matter of the Whitesells, however, that Mr. Hillquit was mentioned in court as a stockholder in the corporation, and it was over the question of his Burns Brothers stock that Mr. Hillquit declared himself to be "a capitalist in a small way."

Directly questioned some months ago as to whether he was a capitalist, the foe of capitalism is quoted as replying:

"I have some stock in Burns Brothers, and I suppose that entitles me to be called a capitalist in a small way. I am glad that I own the stock, and I only wish that I could afford to buy more of it. There is nothing in my association with Burns Brothers or with 'capitalism' that runs counter to socialist doctrine, and to what I myself have been preaching."

When the firm of H. B. Hollins & Co. failed in 1913 there was some surprise when Morris Hillquit's name was listed as a creditor for the amount of $5,189.53. His claims were filed in the schedule as "unsecured," and the reason for his being a creditor was set down as "stock transaction." When he was asked for an explanation he characterized the "transaction" as his "first and last stock manipulation," and recently he made the following statement about it:

"I am not filled with moral indignation against stock gambling any more than against any other form of modern capitalistic business, which is always based on gambling or exploitation. It so happens that I never gambled in stocks of any kind, and that I am entirely unfamiliar with the rudiments of the game. I have in the course of my professional career bought some corporate securities, very little of them, purely for investment, and such securities as I acquire I keep.

"The Hollins transaction, which is the possible basis of my fame as a stock gambler, was anything but a stock gambling transaction. The facts were these:

"About three years ago I desired to purchase 150 shares of Burns Brothers stock—a stock which I happened to know because of my professional connection with the firm. I did not happen to have ready available cash for the purchase. Hence, in lieu of the cash, I deposited 150 shares of my own Burns Brothers stock with Hollins & Co. as collateral. I was thus credited with 300 shares and charged with the price of 150 shares. About two days thereafter Hollins & Co. failed, and with it failed my first and last 'stock manipulation.' When the receiver took charge of the firm's affairs he found that Hollins & Co. had sold my 300 shares, deducting my debt for the 150 shares purchased, and thus leaving a balance to my credit. That is how I came to figure as a creditor of Hollins & Co."

Mr. Hillquit is a member of the Bar Association. He came to this country from Riga, Russia, in 1886, and has been engaged in the practice of law in New York since 1893. It has been said that he is a wealthier man than any of his three opponents in the Mayoralty race.

"Exide" Battery Service

Get in the habit of a monthly battery inspection—it guards against serious trouble.

All makes—All cars

Exide Battery Depots, Inc.
West End Ave. and 64th St.
Phone Columbus 6470
Open 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday.
Drive your car in.

Nailing a Lie—Cold!

WE have read letters from Chalmers Distributors in which they have stated that competitors were saying to present owners of Chalmers cars and to prospective buyers, generally, that the manufacture of Chalmers cars would be discontinued.

There are thirty (30) automobile companies recognized by the general trade that manufacture and sell Touring Cars and Roadsters at retail prices between $1,100 and $1,500. We haven't heard that all of these companies, or any one of them, were going to discontinue production or quit business. Why, then, should the Chalmers, with a better car than many others in this class of 30 manufacturers, stop production?

WE MAKE A PROPHECY, and will authorize our Distributors to back it up with $200,000 of our money; that the Chalmers Company under the Maxwell Management, will stand ahead of 15 of these companies in production in 1918, and the Chalmers Company will stand ahead of 20 of these companies in production in 1919. This doesn't look as though we expected to discontinue making Chalmers cars.

The reason some people are trying to disturb the present Chalmers owners is to scare them about service so as to get a better "trade-in" on their Chalmers.

The reason for circulating such a story generally would be to prevent the prospective purchaser from inspecting a Chalmers car, because if a prospective buyer of an automobile will look at and ride in the present Chalmers models he will be very apt to buy one. It is the best car selling at $1365 that we know of.

This is one reason why Chalmers cars will continue to be made, not only in 1918, but in 1919, 1920 and other years.

Another reason is that the Maxwell organization has told the general Public that Chalmers cars would be produced in larger quantities than ever before and we have a way of making good with the public on sales and production.

Walter E. Flanders
President,
Chalmers and Maxwell Motor Companies.

CHALMERS SALES CO., Inc.
Main Office and Sales Room, B'way at 60th St.
Phone Columbus 8410.

New York Service Station, 453 West 167th St. Phone Audubon 7665.
Brooklyn Sales Room, 1184 Bedford Ave. Phone Bedford 1685.
Brooklyn Service Station, Bergen St. & Franklin Ave. Phone Prospect 8982.
Bronx Chalmers Co., 2486 Grand Concourse. Phone Fordham 720.

AUSTRALIAN EX-PREMIER TALKS OF LABOR AND THE WAR

Facts About the Commonwealth's Great Troubles Now Being Remedied, Says Sir George Reid---Prophesies Allied Harmony and Ultimate Victory.

SIR GEORGE REID, ex-Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, who recently arrived in the United States, expressed his opinion the other day on three subjects of interest to the people of this country.

First, on peace terms: "The two Kaisers, the Sultan, and the systems that gave them their power, must go," he said. "The German Kaiser must be defeated and peace dictated, just as Napoleon was defeated and peace was dictated."

Second, on England after the war: "The social stratification, so arbitrary in England even up to the time of the war, must, and will be, greatly modified. The men at the front who have fought together as companions and friends will bring a new spirit back to England. This spirit will work to bring all classes into closer sympathy than ever before."

Third, on labor strikes in time of war, as illustrated by the troubles in Australia: "There have been more strikes in Australia since the war began than in any other part of the world, probably, and more than in any previous period of similar length in the history of the Commonwealth, so far as I know. It was against the law to strike, for compulsory arbitration laws were in effect there. Compulsion, at a critical time, failed to meet the issue, as it had failed before."

In answer to a question as to whether he thought the strikes indicated lack of loyalty among the working classes, Sir George said:

"No, I think that as a class the union men are as loyal at heart as any other citizens, but there have been some troublemakers among them, members of the I. W. W. You know what they are here. The chief cause, I think, was a disgruntled feeling among members of the Labor Party over political defeat and loss of power at a time when they had come to look on power in the State as theirs by right.

"The Labor Party won a decided victory over the Liberal Government in 1914, to go back a little and trace up causes, and W. M. Hughes, the labor leader, became Premier. In all Government works members of the unions, under the law, received preference in employment over all others, and this meant a great deal more proportionately than a similar law would in this country, for Government activities of this kind are much broader in Australia than they are here. This will give an idea how powerful the unions were in Australia. Their power continued in unquestioned ascendency until 1915. At that time Hughes, after a visit to England, where he delivered speeches on the war that aroused great enthusiasm, came out in favor of compulsory military service. He returned to Australia to put this cause up to the people of the Commonwealth.

"Many of the labor leaders, it developed, were opposed to conscription on principle, they said, and pointed to the fact that workingmen in as large a proportion as any other class had enlisted for the war under the volunteer system. These men were against putting the question to a vote, though some of the members of the Labor Party came out in favor of conscription. Hughes did not waver from his intention, and the issue went before the country in the form of a referendum. It was defeated by a small majority. The result was that labor supremacy in Australia was dished. The Labor Party was split. One section, the smaller one, stayed with Hughes, who, with Cook, the former Liberal Premier, formed a Coalition Government.

"In the election that put it into power, the coalition won a tremendous victory. For instance, in the eighteen seats that were up in the Senate, the Hughes candidate in every case was elected. After this defeat, which carried with it loss of preference in Government employment, the serious strike troubles began. Full details of these troubles have not been sent out of Australia, as the Government there presumably thought best to withhold them, but the strike in the coal mines was probably the hardest problem to deal with, though that on the tramways in Sydney, Government-owned, no doubt presented unusual difficulties.

"The laws against strikes, every State having compulsory arbitration boards with a Federal one at the top, did not prevent the men from going out. The union men, when these laws were passed in 1900, were strongly in favor of compulsory arbitration. But so far a main result has been to tie up the employers and not the employes. The employer can always be found; the hand of the law can readily be laid on him. But how are you going to deal with 10,000 strikers? It is not practical to arrest 10,000 men. All that has been attempted in meeting this issue is to arrest the leaders and try them for conspiracy. The law itself and the awards of arbitration boards, acting under the law, have been broken time and again. It is but fair to say, however, that the greater number of the unions have abided by the law, though an influential section of considerable size has not. The greatest success of the plan has been in Victoria, where the law provides that a board composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and employes chosen from the industry involved pass upon the questions at issue.

"Neither the Kaiser nor any representative of his should be permitted to sit at the council table when peace terms are considered," said Sir George, on the subject of war aims. "You might as well invite a red-handed highwayman in. It has been shown that no confidence can be placed in his word, and his promises for the future are not worth listening to. There should be no thought of peace until he and his system have been defeated and the end of their power made certain. America, Britain, France, and Italy cannot afford to permit the survival of an autocratic Government like that of which the Kaiser is the head. We should strive for a dictated peace, with the Allies only—which, of course includes the United States—represented at the council when terms are drawn up.

"As to how the war is to be prosecuted to a triumphant conclusion, I think that should be left to the great experts, American, British, and French, who are charged with making the plans and putting them into effect. I happen to know that these Governments are working in the best of harmony to the one end of victory. I think, therefore, the citizen who is not an expert in this difficult field, and who is not in a position to know the extent and character of the problems to be dealt with, would do well to withhold his criticism until he is certain he has something valuable to communicate. I do not mean by this to silence the expression of opinion, but to say it would be well for the citizen to consider first how he can best co-operate, instead of undertaking to give advice. My idea is to give the experts the benefit of the doubt.

"There is the question of the command of joint forces, say, at sea—that can easily be made the subject of unnecessary comment. Better leave it to the authorities who know what are the conditions to be met. Such command would, no doubt, depend on the circumstances—that is, whether the American or the British forces were in preponderance at the particular place and time—and this preponderance and the command might be altered by the addition of new forces. Furthermore, if a citizen really has, or thinks he has, something valuable to communicate, let him so to some one in authority in his Government instead of rushing to a newspaper with it.

"After the war I look for many social changes in England. I think a better understanding than ever before will obtain between capital and labor. In the period before the war there was a great economic loss because of the attitude of some union men. Not feeling any interest in the business except the wages they drew, they aimed to do as little as they could, 'to put in the time.' There is but one way to overcome this; that is to provide the workman with an interest in the business, to give him an incentive to increase the profits like that which actuates the owner. If I were running a business, my first aim would be to obtain the interest of the employes by giving them a share out of my profits. I would say to them: 'I will give you the best wages I can afford, and in addition a share in the profits, and I do this for two reasons. One is that we shall work together more pleasantly; the other that a share by you in the profits will result in advantage to both of us.'"

Speaking of the growing sense of closer relationship between Americans and Englishmen, Sir George said: "The idea has been too long held here by some that, in order to beat the English in what you call your Revolutionary War, a special sort of man was created by Divine Power, whereas, as a matter of fact, Englismen were fighting on both sides. The Englishmen fighting in a good cause beat the Englishmen fighting in a bad cause. That is, you won. Your victory has been of immense benefit to us in modifying our Government for the better. Furthermore, the Englismen who were fighting here in a bad cause were fighting in a good cause a few years afterward against Napoleon, in defense of the liberties of the world.

"We are proud of George Washington, probably as proud as you are. In your War of Independence you set us and all the world a magnificent example, the example of equality of opportunity. Your Constitution was practically the first written one in the world, and I regard it now as the most stable one in the whole world. Remember, too, that if George III. had not been a despot there would not have been a war between us. Though not so in form, he was, in fact, a despot, naming Ministers at will."

Sir George was until last year High Commissioner for Australia. He is now a Member of Parliament for St. George, Hanover Square, London. He expects to remain in this country several months, delivering while here a series of lectures on the war. "Of course," he said, "the people at home are glad I am doing this, but they are not aiding me in any official or financial manner."

The first public lecture will be in Carnegie Hall on "What American Independence Has Done for the British Empire," Nov. 7. On the welcoming committee will be Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, Bishop Greer, Charles E. Hughes, Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Alton B. Parker, and other prominent citizens.

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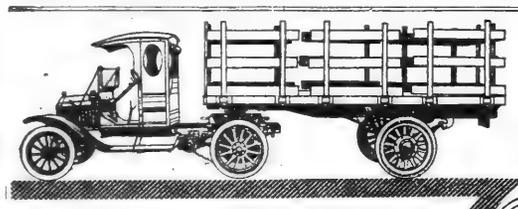

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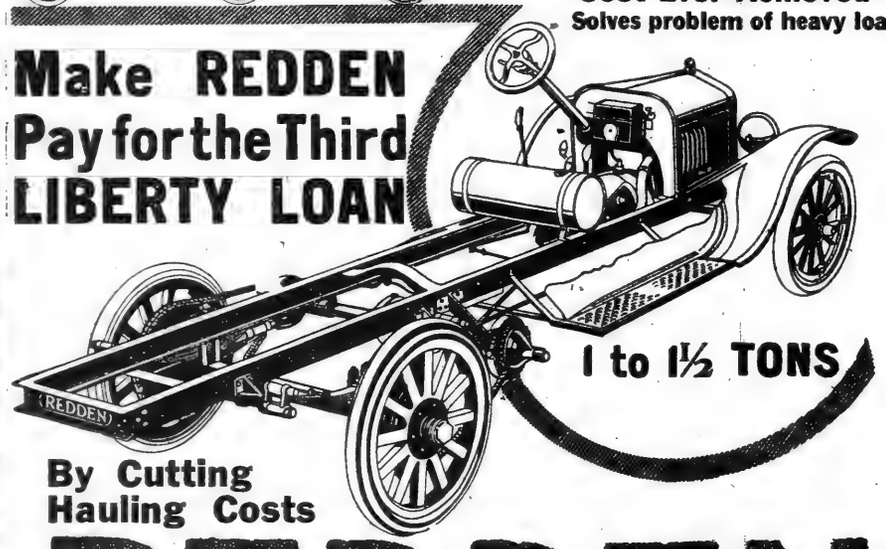

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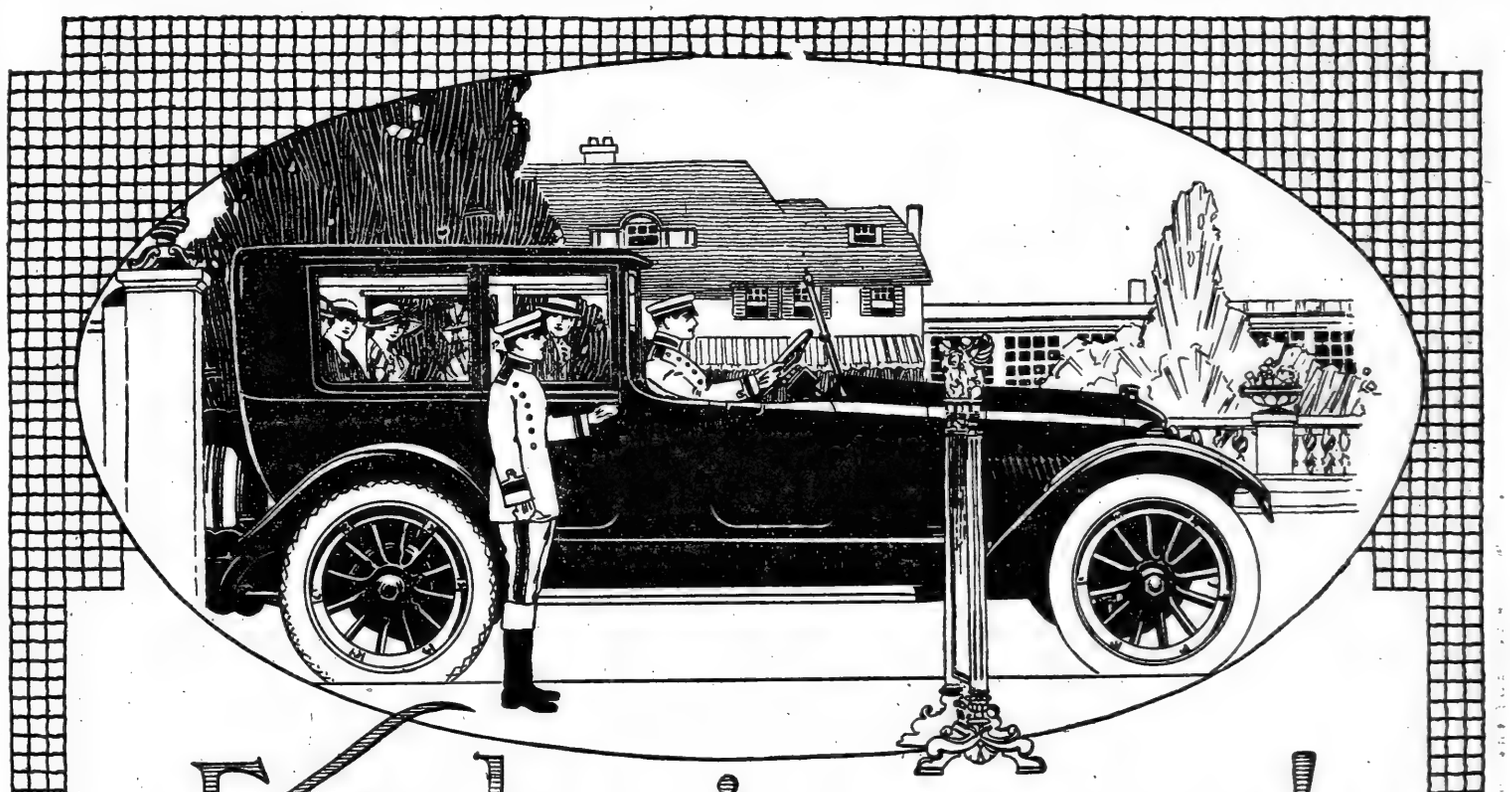

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As the number of closed cars ready for immediate delivery is limited, early inspection is advisable.

Upon request we shall be glad to show these individually designed models *by appointment.* (Telephone, Columbus 4395.)

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NEW FRENCH MINISTER PRAISES AMERICAN SPIRIT

The article of which a translation appears below was contributed a short time ago to Le Matin of Paris by M. Louis Barthou, just appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the French Cabinet, to succeed M. Ribot.

THE world has sprung to its feet to defend the Right. Who can doubt its triumph?

Until now the French Army, whose heroism has risen superior to all words of praise, has borne the brunt of the sacred struggle. Now the hour has struck for the allies of France to play their part. Tenacious, patient, and powerfully organized, England is accomplishing, with magnificent spirit, a splendid task.

And now, in her turn, America comes to the fore. President Wilson has stated her object and the rôle which she is to play. From these she will not be turned aside. I know how valuable are official promises, and I applaud the moving and strong speeches that go with them and swell their echoes. But, in order to penetrate the soul of a nation and in order, if I may be permitted the expression, to take a nation's measure, I attach no less value to private manifestations whose spontaneity and sincerity give evidence of the innermost feelings. Of such I have before my eyes one that is conclusive proof.

It is a letter that was not meant for publication, written six weeks ago by a prominent agriculturist of the State of Nebraska, to a French friend. Its tone is both familiar and energetic, showing a seasoned and resolute will which does not speak for itself alone. Previous to the 6th of April its writer favored American intervention in the war:

"I was convinced," he said, "that you were fighting our own battles." But he was aware that the support of public opinion, clarified and influenced by events, should precede the declaration of war. It would have been mad imprudence, running the risk of recoiling upon itself to hurl into the bloody mêlée a nation of more than one hundred million inhabitants, to whom sacrifice would not appear to be the necessary form of a supreme duty. But now public opinion has been formed, and everybody realizes that the interests of America are identical with those of the Allies.

"Now we are unanimously ready to back the war to the uttermost limit of our strength," continues the letter writer. "Now we are in it with all our energy and we are going to use every dollar of the resources of our great land and the efforts of every man and woman capable of doing anything to help along the war."

Even the children are getting into it. They are planting potatoes and other useful products. They are interesting themselves in the children of Europe whose countries have been invaded. And this feeling of solidarity manifests itself in unexpected ways, of which the letter of the Nebraska agriculturist brings us one curious instance. I quote him verbatim, without feeling entirely sure that the limitations of translation satisfactorily reproduce the flavor of the original:

"While on this topic I must tell you about our two dear little boys. You will remember what good friends you became.

"A week ago I asked them whether they did not feel the need of helping with their money to care for one of the orphans of France. Both answered together that they did. Harold, who, as you know, is ten years old, immediately began to analyze the matter to find out what he ought to do. He is a remarkable type of a little 'Roman,' and there is not in all the United States a stancher partisan of the Allies. I asked Roscoe how much he thought he ought to give. After studying the matter for a few minutes, he raised his head and said: 'Papa, it seems to me that I ought to give about $20 of my money.' 'Very well, my son,' I said, 'that is a little more than your share, as papa thought that it would be better for the whole family to contribute toward the support of an orphan, which costs $36.50 per year.' Thereupon, Roscoe, who, as you know, is 8 years old, said: 'All right; in that case I'll give $15.' His mother remarked: 'Roscoe, that is still a little more than your share.' And then Roscoe declared: 'All right, I'll give $12, but no worse!' The dear little lad wished to give his entire share."

This family scene, drawn from the life, tells as much as an official document about the American determination to take part in the war and to spare no effort to bring it to a successful conclusion. A worthy father of such children, the Nebraska agriculturist wrote under date of May 19: "Fear nothing now; we are coming with our ships and our food and our soldiers, our engineers, and our transportation experts, and our nurses and surgeons.

"We are coming, not by hundreds of thousands strong, as we sang in 1860, when Lincoln called for soldiers, but millions strong. You can count on us. America is coming.

"Moreover, throughout our country, in every community, we are organizing to help take charge of the orphans and sufferers in all your beloved country land which rose up so bravely and firmly between the Prussian hordes and your homes, as well as ours.

"I never saw anything like it. Our whole country is aflame. Everywhere you find effort and determination. Patriotism speaks from every rostrum and every professorial chair.

"Too long we left your country and those of the other allies to bear the whole shock alone. Now we are shoulder to shoulder with you, and, as I said, every dollar of our resources, all our inventive genius, every man and woman, are at the service of your great cause. We will go and fight beside you; we will bleed and die with you.

"The cause is the cause of Humanity."

Thus we see how President Wilson's slogan has been heard, understood, and followed from one end of the United States to the other. The Americans have entered the struggle with a full consciousness of its significance. Resolved upon any sacrifice, they will not desert the holy cause which they have espoused with a courage from which the best of results may be expected. They know what they are doing, and why they are doing it. This mature and sure strength will transform the war without changing anything in its essential aims which are bound up with the destinies of humanity. The nobility of the Allies consists in desiring nothing incompatible with right. Right alone has placed arms in their hands. When one is fighting both for life and honor, one stops only when victory has been won. Victory is coming. We have deserved it. Now let us have the patient will to await it.

SHIPS NEEDED FOR AUSTRALIAN TRADE

AUSTRALIA has 250,000,000 bushels of wheat and vast supplies of other foodstuffs and commodities available for the American market, provided this country will furnish the necessary tonnage to move the accumulated stocks.

This message has been brought to New York by Professor Philip B. Kennedy of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance. He has been on three years' leave of absence as United States Commercial Attaché to Australia and is on his way to London, where he will succeed Pierce Williams as American Commercial Attaché in December.

"America's entrance into the war," he said, "completely changed sentiment in Australia toward this country. Our action in lining up with the Entente Allies was greatly appreciated. Since the American declaration of war against Germany, Australia has 'come across,' and recently expressed warm friendship for us.

"Australia has about 250,000,000 bushels of wheat for export, while the British Government owns two and one-half harvests, much of which cannot be shipped owing to the lack of ships. To farmers are guaranteed 4 shillings a bushel, free on board, port, for the wheat which is to be harvested this December. The farmers decline to plant for less than this rate and so the Australian Government had to make that price. While the Government has been trying to get tonnage to transport wheat to France and England, the long haul, among other things, has had a deterrent effect. The Australians believe that a better plan would be to ship their products to the United States. The plan under discussion contemplates getting the wheat across the Pacific to Western American ports, sending it overland to Atlantic ports, or using it here to release American wheat for the Allies.

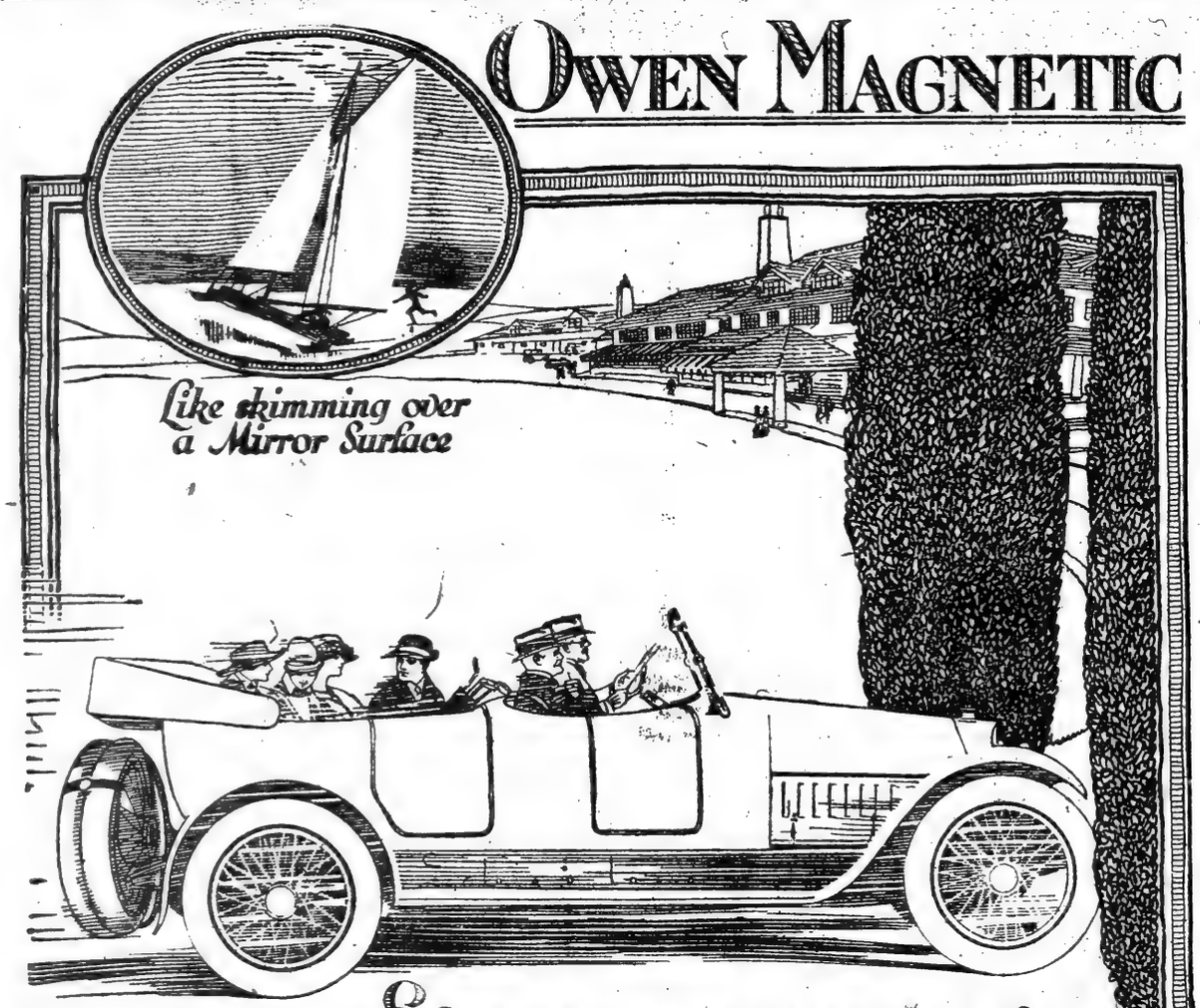
"The Commonwealth Government has sixteen cargo vessels purchased a year ago, averaging 5,000 tons apiece. These are used to transport Australian products overseas. Needless to say, this fleet is wholly inadequate to meet the situation. There has also been much trouble in moving wool, notwithstanding the fact that a very fine clip was raised this year. It is unquestionable that, if the United States is to get the wool it requires for military clothes and civilian uses, it will have to send ships for it. When clipping began this year, Australia had 400,000 bales on hand at an average price of 15½ pence a pound."

Heavy supplies of frozen beef and mutton cannot be moved on account of the ship famine. Neither, Mr. Kennedy said, could butter be got to the Allies. As matters stand, the dairy industry of the Commonwealth is threatened with ruination unless an outlet is found speedily for its products. Besides these articles, potatoes, onions, and dairy supplies, as well as 400 tons of sole leather monthly, are ready for export. And the Australians need machinery, iron, steel, and other goods from America.

"The United States normally imports two-fifths of its wool," Mr. Kennedy said, "and last year took one-third of the Australian output. The American Army and Navy now need the best materials for uniforms; a fabric of greater strength than that worn by the civilian population. It has been hinted that, due to this demand, manufacturers of woolens will be forced by the war to put more botton into their goods.

"This country must make strenuous efforts to continue the steady flow of raw materials by importation, and the sending out of the customary lines of our export goods. We must help our exporters in maintaining their foreign organizations, which frequently have been built up at the expense of considerable investment and energetic personal effort. On the other hand, Australia relies on us for certain supplies. Kerosene and gasoline is an acute need, as are tin plate, steel, and the various kinds of machinery to increase the production of local factories. Australia also needs automobiles and trucks, to make transportation more efficient."

OWEN MAGNETIC



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The success of the Owen Magnetic—both in this and foreign countries—is a triumph for American engineers.

Both for mechanical principles and for road work this de luxe car stands at the top. Its performance has never been equalled.

Once you ride in this car—and drive it—you will marvel at this new sensation. You'll chide yourself for not investigating the Owen Magnetic before. And, unless you are one man out of ninety-nine, you'll want one without delay.

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THIS SIX IS GENUINE throughout. Nothing shoddy—no imitations—no substitutes.

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REFINEMENT OF DETAIL—little improvements made wherever and whenever the need or the opportunity appeared, over a period of years, have resulted in an highly perfected product.

NO NEW SIX—no "one year" model—could possibly give the same service as this Reo that has passed through the severest of all tests—several season's of actual use in hands of owners everywhere and under all kinds of conditions.

MOST MAKERS CHANGE models from year to year. This year's model is radically different from that of last year.

WE REO FOLK do not do that. We begin with a solid foundation—the chassis design that is the result of long years of successful building of good automobiles.

THEN WE STRIVE from day to day to improve on that standard model till it is as nearly perfect as is humanly possible.

THE LOW UPKEEP; the few repairs; the wonderful dependability; and the small depreciation in value after years of use are the result of that policy.

DEMAND—is in keeping with the quality—the value. And that is unprecedented.

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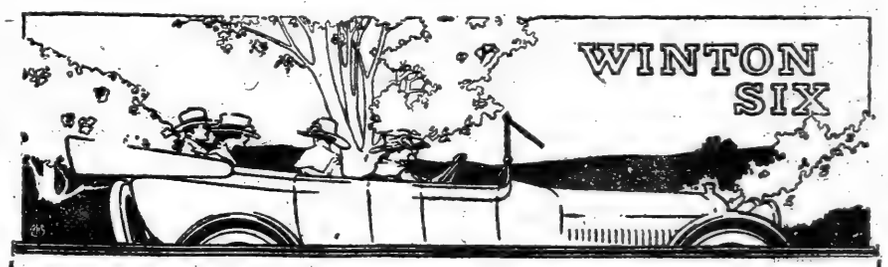

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THE NEW HOME represents new ideals, new hopes, the fulfillment of years of planning, expectations realized. It suggests a honeymoon, or the renewal of a honeymoon long passed. It starts a fresh chapter in the book of our lives.

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Now that your old car has served its period, let your new one be a Winton Six—a car especially planned to your individual taste, and picturing your personal ideals. Our artists have long specialized in creating just the type of car to fulfill your hopes. It will increase your happiness. Consider us at your service. Simply telephone Columbus 3580.

Open Cars $2950 to $3500

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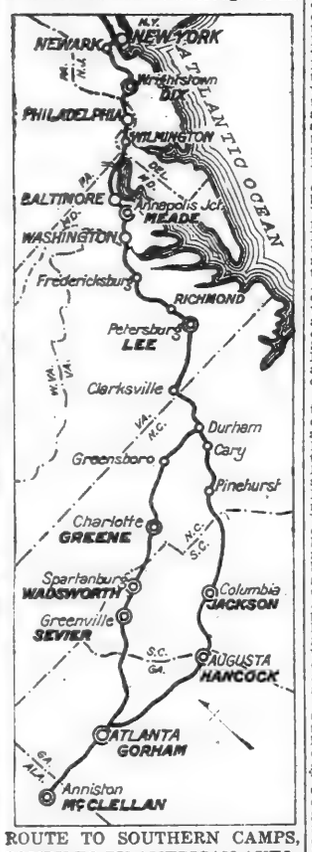
MOTORIST WITH PIES MAKES HIT AT CAMPS

What to Take Along on Visit to Boys in Cantonments—Thousands Preparing for Trip —Late Road Information.

This Fall and Winter will see the greatest movement of automobiles southward in the history of the country —with the Stars and Stripes waving in a new sense from practically every car. Their owners and their companions will make the trip to have a farewell look at the son or friend before he leaves to have a hand in carrying the Stars and Stripes over the ramparts of autocracy in Europe, in making democracy safe for the world.

Every day the number of inquiries as to routes to the camps increases. Here is the first account of a trip to Southern camps by a touring bureau man, James A. Hemstreet, New York Manager of the



ROUTE TO SOUTHERN CAMPS, COMPILED BY AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

Touring Bureau of the American Automobile Association:

"The families and friends of the boys in khaki, now temporarily stationed at the various training camps throughout the South, have appealed so often for information as to the route to the cantonments, that we felt it advisable to visit the various training camps and pick out a route which would make it possible to travel in comparative comfort to any of these camps for a last meeting with a son or friend before he embarks for the scenes of the great conflict," said Mr. Hemstreet.

"In visiting the various camps we learned not only the route and its condition, the hotel accommodations afforded, but also the urgent needs of our boys. At practically all of the camps it is possible without much inconvenience to purchase toilet articles, tooth powders, &c., but it is rather hard to buy the better grades of soap. At the canteens, cigarettes and tobacco can be purchased at prices as low as can be found in New York, but matches are extremely scarce, and we would advise every visitor to bring a plentiful supply of these very necessary articles. We also learned that the boys found it somewhat hard to purchase pies and cakes, and whenever a visitor brings them to any of the boys they are distributed among his tentmates. 'Big eats tonight' was the welcome cry which echoed through many company streets when our party distributed pies, cakes, and fruit which we had taken with us. It was necessary for us to replenish this supply at local bakeries.

"Our first objective was Camp Dix at Wrightstown, where is stationed the national army from upper and Western New York State, and the northern part of Pennsylvania. We found a generally good road via Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, West Keyport, Matawan, Freehold, Lakewood, Cassville, New Egypt, and Cookstown. Owing to the large amount of traffic, the last few miles of this road is getting very much worn. From Wrightstown we went through Pemberton and Mount Holly, Moorestown, Merchantville to Camden, and took the ferry to Philadelphia.

"From Philadelphia to Camp Meade we found an excellent bitulithic road as far as State Road, Delaware, with the exception of a short stretch just north of Wilmington. From the State Road there is a dirt road through Glasgow to Elkton, and a short detour at that place where a new bridge is being built. From Elkton the road is in excellent condition through Belair and Baltimore to the village of Savage, where a turn is made to the left for Camp Meade. The four and a half miles to the camp from Savage is ordinary dirt and somewhat narrow. At Camp Meade is stationed the national army from the southern part of Pennsylvania.

"From Camp Meade we followed a dirt road to Laurel and then a good bitulithic road to Washington. We left Washington via the Long Bridge and found an excellent road to Alexandria. Fourteen miles from Washington we left this road and followed a good gravel road, which goes through Accotink, Lorton, and Occoquan to Agnewville. From Agnewville to Dumfries the road is rather rough, though passable even in rainy weather. Beyond Dumfries there is now a graded clay road, which is in fair condition across the old Chopawamsic Swamp. The balance of the way to Richmond is mostly over a good gravel and sand-clay road, which, however, becomes rather rutty beyond Mantico.

"From Richmond to Petersburg, twenty-two miles, the highway is a worn-out gravel road, but is passable under all weather conditions. Two miles from Petersburg is Camp Lee, where is stationed the national army of the States of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia. From Petersburg there is a sand-clay road, mostly in good condition to Clarksville, Va. Leaving Clarksville there is a macadam road of five miles to the State line, which is somewhat rough, but is now being resurfaced. From the State line to Durham the road is generally fair graded clay, with stretches of good sand clay coming into Oxford and Durham. At Durham we turned westward and passed through Hillsboro, Mebane, Graham, and Burlington to Greensboro. The greater part of this is a sand-clay road, which is in poor condition a large portion of the way. It is, however, passable, and in the larger towns will be found good concrete paved streets.

"From Greensboro we turned south on the National Highway on a good road to High Point. From there to Charlotte the roads are in generally good condition, though there is a rather poor stretch immediately south of Salisbury. Three miles from Charlotte is Camp Greene, where is stationed the National Guard from most of the New England States. Camp Greene is on the direct road to Spartanburg, and is but a short distance from the town. As far as Kings Mountain the road is in excellent condition, but becomes very poor and rough from there most of the way to Spartanburg. Camp Wadsworth, about four miles from Spartanburg, is made up of the National Guard troops of New York State.

"Spartanburg to Greenville is over a graded clay road, which is in generally good condition. Camp Sevier is northeast of the city on the main road coming from Spartanburg. From Greenville to Atlanta the roads are in generally fair condition throughout, with some stretches rather poor. Camp Gordon is about three miles from the city, and is easily accessible. Here is located the national army from the States of Georgia, Kentucky, and Florida. Four miles south of the city is Fort McPherson, where the German sailors are interned.

"From Atlanta to Anniston the roads were found only in fair condition. Camp McClellan at that place is made up of the National Guard troops of New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. Returning to Atlanta, we followed a very fair sand-clay and gravel road to Augusta. Camp Hancock is very nicely situated near the city, and the National Guard troops of Pennsylvania, stationed there, find it very easy to come to town whenever permitted. This is one of the choice locations, and the troops at Camp Hancock are envied by many of the troops of other camps.

"Traveling over a very fair sand-clay and gravel road, our next stop was at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., where we visited the national army of Tennessee, North and South Carolina. This ended our cantonment tour, and we returned over a very fair to good sand-clay road through Camden, Cheraw, Pinehurst, N.C., to Durham, where we joined our southward route.

"We should be very glad to give more detailed information to families who have members at any of these camps, as the American Automobile Association is particularly anxious to be of service to our boys in khaki or their friends."

NORTH AND SOUTH LINK.

Plans to Complete Seven-Mile Mountain Gap in Dixie Highway.

Two-thirds of a required subscription of $50,000 to complete a seven-mile mountain link on the Dixie Highway, which will provide a new road connection between the North and South, is assured, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The $50,000 added to an equal amount set aside by the State of Kentucky from its quotas of Federal aid for 1917 and 1918 will be sufficient to close the Dixie Highway gap through the mountains in Southeastern Kentucky, which is the only remaining barrier to travel from north of the Ohio River to Florida.

The Dixie Highway is the only practicable direct route between these two sections that can be opened within two or three years. Ninety per cent. of the difficult construction between Knoxville and Chattanooga is completed, and opening of the Cumberland Mountain barrier is all that stands in the way of a completed highway between Cincinnati and Chattanooga.

The importance of this route can hardly be overestimated. It will provide a "drive-away" road for motor cars and trucks manufactured in the North, which will help to relieve railroad freight congestion and will help provide a Winter and Summer highway for tourists driving south and north.

AIR ROUTE OVER AUTOS.

Trial Course Over Lincoln Highway in Indiana and Illinois.

A trial aerial route for airplanes is being laid out over the Lincoln Highway in Indiana and Illinois. This does not require so much preparation as laying out a road for automobiles over the stubborn, uneven surface of the earth, but much more planning and work is necessary than one would imagine. Landing places along the way chosen must be acquired and put in order, and in this case, for the guidance and instruction of Government fliers at night, a system of electric signal lights provided.

Carl G. Fisher, Director of the Lincoln Highway, who has been giving much of his time to this work, said: "If this routing plan meets with the success we hope for, it is probable that a national routing of a similar character will be established. To make the scheme practical, once it has been decided upon, it will be necessary for cities and towns along the Lincoln Highway to give their active co-operation in establishing suitable landing stations."

Saugerties Road Opened.

The road through the Village of Saugerties, which has been closed for the last year due to construction, will be finished and open for traffic Nov. 1, announces the Automobile Club of Ulster County.

AMONG MAKERS AND DEALERS

New members elected to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce are the Barley Motor Car Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Elgin Motor Car Company, Chicago, Ill.; Republic Motor Truck Company, Alma, Mich.; G. A. Schacht Motor Truck Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Stegeman Motor Car Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Blue Ribbon Body Company of Bridgeport, Conn., has established a New York office at 1,823 Broadway.

A five-passenger touring car, three-passenger roadster, four-passenger coupe, five-passenger sedan and a two-passenger roadster coupe are the Oakland models for 1918. The 1918 body is larger, and the motor has been lightened by aluminium alloy pistons.

K. P. Drysdale, has resigned as Advertising Director of the Cadillac Motor Company to become Director of Sales of the Cleveland Tractor Company.

Roy S. Davey, formerly with the Chalmers Motor Company, has been appointed Assistant General Sales Manager of the Bethlehem Motors Corporation.

The United States Rubber Company announces that it has made subscription to the Second Liberty Loan for itself and subsidiary companies of $1,750,000, and for its selling branches in various sections of the country of $750,000, a total subscription on the part of the United States Rubber Company of $2,500,000; in addition to this, the employes of the company have subscribed for over $1,500,000, making a total of $4,000,000.

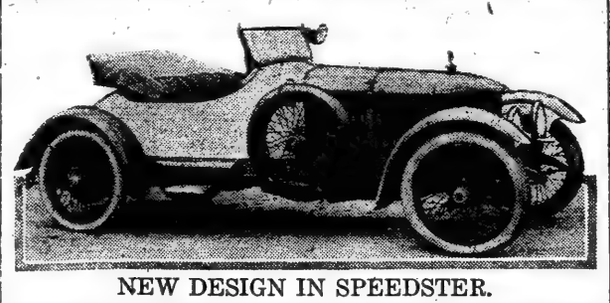
John G. Dale, it is announced, will represent the Cunningham car in New York.

The 1918 Case is being built in three body styles for one chassis, the family model for five or seven, the sport model for four, and the all-season model for seven.

The sales for both the Chalmers and the Maxwell companies will hereafter be directed from the Chalmers plant in Detroit, to which the Maxwell Company moved its executive offices last week. Thomas J. Toner is Sales Manager of both companies, and this rule has been followed in other departments—Maxwell executives taking charge of the corresponding Chalmers end of the business.

E. C. Bull, sales manager of the Hudson Motor Car Company, has resigned to take charge of the sale of the "Controllite" motor car lens.

H. E. Dodge of Dodge Brothers, Detroit, has turned over two yachts to the Government since the war began; the first when war was declared; the second last week, just after it had been completed.



NEW DESIGN IN SPEEDSTER.

This new addition to the speedster class is designed by the Chalmers Motor Car Company as a duplicate of the car which broke the twenty-four-hour record at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway this season.

WHAT TO WATCH TO MAINTAIN AUTOMOBILE'S EFFICIENCY

What is the matter with the car? This list prepared by H. Clifford Brokaw, Principal of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, shows where, in a long list of investigations, he found answers to the question. The motorist will find that by profiting by the information given he can save himself both annoyance and expense. List, with causes of auto trouble classified, follows:

Mechanical Looseness Due to Improper Adjustment or Wear:
- Loose connecting rod bearing, crank pin end.
- Crank pin bearing out of round.
- Main bearings of crank shaft loose.
- Bearings too tight.
- Wrist pin loose in piston.
- Wrist pin loose in upper end of connecting rod.
- Wrist pin not in line with crank shaft, causing side slap.
- Piston ring loose in slot or broken.
- Cam follower guide worn.
- Cam loose on shaft.
- Cam shaft bearing worn.
- Worn cams (flat spot.)
- Fly wheel loose on crank shaft (old models with keyed on wheel.)
- Fly wheel out of balance.
- Timing gears loose on shaft.
- Worn or broken timing gear teeth.
- Cylinder loose at its base.
- Engine loose from frame.
- Piston too small for cylinder, causing side slap.
- Poor push rod adjustment—gap too great.
- Exhaust or inlet valve sticking in guide.
- Spark plug touching valve.
- Magneto coupling loose.
- Fan belt coupling striking a pulley.
- Fan blades striking something.
- Worn cylinder, causing side slap.
- Bent crank shaft.

Faulty Ignition:
- Spark advanced too far.
- Spark too late, causing overheating.
- Short circuits in ignition system, causing irregular spark.
- Spark plug points constructed wrong, causing them to overheat.
- Spark plug in poor position.
- Wrong timing of ignition system; too early, too late, or wrong order.
- Dirty distributer, misdirecting the current.

Faulty Carburetion:
- Pre-ignition, due to excessive carbon deposits.
- Rich mixture, causing overheating.
- Lean mixture, in conjunction with worn parts.

Faulty Lubrication:
- Lack of oil.
- Lubricants of poor quality.
- Excess of oil, causing carbon deposit.

Overheating of Engine:
- Fan not working.
- Pump parts not revolving.
- Radiator clogged.
- Pipe lines clogged.
- Rubber hose defective inside, blocking flow of water.
- Ignition time too late.

Faulty Compression:
- Engine designed with too high compression, causing pre-ignition.

$40,000,000 AUTO BILL.

Canada's Purchases from United States in Last Six Years.

During the six years ended March, 1917, Canada's imports of automobiles from the United States amounted to more than $40,000,000. In 1912 the amount was $6,077,497; in 1913, $9,233,171; in 1914, $6,459,346; in 1915, $4,532,138; in 1916, $5,790,498; and in the year ended last March, $8,555,475, says a Consular report.

The 1913 reports showed that the number of registered cars in Canada had increased by 16,780, or 38 per cent. over the 1912 registration, and in 1914 the increase was 22,070, or 36 per cent. over 1913. After three years of war it is estimated that Canada this year is purchasing 100,000 new motor cars, almost five times as many as in 1914.

The motor car in Canada is more and more coming to be considered a commercial necessity. It has aided in the movement of troops, facilitated the transportation of war material, increased the efficiency of the farm, aided in the quicker movement of all things pertaining to business, and has been a great economic factor in the development of general business.

More cars have been sold in Western Canada during the last two years than in the east. British Columbia, with a population less than 500,000, scattered over wide areas of mountainous country, has automobiles in the proportion of one to every seventy-eight of the population.

The trend of the buying is shown by the fact that fully 15,000 of the increase of 23,000 cars in Ontario were priced under $1,500. A conservative estimate of the amount of money invested in private cars in Canada places it at $135,000,000.

ELECTRIC CANOE.

Motor-Driven Boats of This Type Seen on England's Rivers.

Electric canoes are becoming very popular on the Upper Thames, says a recent issue of the English publication Motor Ship and Motor Boat. "These canoes," continues the publication, "are constructed with additional strength to provide for the extra weight of the motor, which is placed amidships, together with the battery, leaving ample room forward and aft for passengers. Some of the canoes have comfortable accommodation for eight passengers, and others have seats for only four. The latest 'electrics' have steering wheels operating a three-bladed propeller through a pinion and a ratchet. A 30-cell battery is commonly used, which has a capacity for one day's run. Many boat builders on the Thames have installed charging equipment."

GETTING READY FOR SHOW.

Hotel Information Bureau Arranged in Advance for Visitors.

Those who come to New York to the National Automobile Show next January will have less trouble in finding hotel accommodations than in former years. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hotel Association of New York, held at the Grand Central Palace, where the National Hotel Men's exposition will be held Nov. 12, a hotel clearing house was established, which is to be kept open every night until midnight, with the exception of Sundays. Visitors to New York for the Auto Show, who arrive here to find the principal hotels full, may telephone the clearing house, Madison Square 1,400, and be directed to accommodations at other hotels.

Thomas D. Green, President of the Hotel Association, in speaking of the present conditions, said: "At certain periods during the year the holding of large conventions, exhibits like the auto show, &c., bring a great number of visitors into this city. Hotels that are best known secure most of this trade, and the result is that for a brief time a certain overcrowded condition exists. Naturally, hotels in the central sections secure the bulk of this business, and the general impression is that because these hotels are full every other one in the city also has all of its rooms taken. If visitors will call up the association headquarters, every effort will be made to find accommodations for them in hotels belonging to the association."

MORE AUTOS IN HAWAII.

Expensive Garages Going Up to Meet Increased Needs.

So rapid has been the development of the automobile service in the Hawaiian Islands, with the addition of many new machines upon each island, that two large reinforced concrete garages and display rooms, one to cost $52,000, are being built at Honolulu, according to a consular report.

There are now registered in Honolulu, continues this report, 3,450 automobiles and 500 motorcycles. Other registrations on the islands are close to 3,000. The Territory of Hawaii has 850 miles of main public roads suitable for auto travel. Scarcely a hamlet or a fishing village in Hawaii is so small or remote that it is not accessible, so far as roads are concerned, by auto. Service stations are found throughout the Territory, and there is not a small steamship landing or village where an auto for hire cannot be found or obtained by telephone call.

LOOKING AFTER CAR TO MAINTAIN SAFETY FIRST

Expert Points Out Important Parts of Auto to Keep in Order to Prevent Accidents on the Road.

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, JR.

"Safety First" is an excellent motto, and one that the careful driver keeps before his mind's eye at all times. In view of the large number of accidents occuring so frequently, a few suggestions concerning proper care of the equipment on which safety depends should be extremely valuable. The New York State law requires certain safety appliances to be carried on every car. These are lights, horn, and brakes. But there are several other matters which one must attend to if he is to drive with the least possible danger of an accident.

Undoubtedly the most important of these is the steering gear, which the law does not mention at all. More harm can be done by failure of the steering gear than by any other one cause. When the gear fails the car keeps on going, and it does not usually have to go far to cause a serious accident. Once a week the bolts and nuts must be inspected to make sure that split pins and lock washers are doing their proper work. Any looseness in the steering wheel should be traced to its cause and corrected. This is frequently in the steering gear itself, which is usually provided with some means of adjustment. If the looseness at the wheel begins to increase, inspect the drag link, as one end is then coming loose.

The brakes are next in importance to the steering gear in the matter of safety. Try the brakes every time you take out your car. Speed up and try the foot brake and then try the emergency brake. Note if car stops within the usual distance. Note if the car has a tendency to swing to one side, showing that one wheel is dragging and the other wheel is turning freely. Occasionally have some one watch the rear wheels to see if they both turn. If one turns and the other drags the tread of the tire will be worn off in spots and the result will be dangerous because the tight wheel may sometimes be on slippery ground, unable to hold, but the loose wheel turns on good ground and so cannot stop the car. If the test shows that one wheel is loose, have it adjusted immediately.

Frequently inspect the brakes by jacking up both rear wheels, applying the emergency lever until it holds securely, and trying to turn the wheels. They should turn with about the same resistance. If not, tighten the loose side. Be careful not to overdo this, as dragging brakes cut down the power of the engine and do not allow the car to develop its full speed. Make sure that the headlights show objects distinctly at 200 feet and yet do not violate the law as to glare. You must see an object at least that far ahead if driving at any reasonable speed. The red light to the rear should be visible the same distance, so that any one coming up behind will see you in time. A black car stopped by the roadside is difficult to see, even with a powerful light, and your red lamp is your safeguard. A powerful horn or other signaling device has become a necessity. Pedestrians have become so indifferent to their own welfare that they must be roused by a shrill blast to warn them that they are in the path of danger.

In some States a mirror is required, so that the driver, before turning, may know if there is any one behind him. This is an excellent law, and should be followed by other States. The old saying, "The man behind must look out for me," does not always work for safety. Find out where he is and know what he is doing. Then, only, is it safe to turn. If he does not notice you, but keeps right on, you know the fact, and so can avoid collision. Prevent skidding. Not only is this likely to happen in wet weather, but it frequently occurs in dry weather when one least expects it. A watering cart is all that is necessary to provide the proper conditions. It may be during a dry season. You turn the corner and find the street has been watered. Busy with traffic, you do not notice the wet driveway. You go along at full speed, until you are suddenly compelled to stop. Your car skids, and the damage is done. Because of this danger tires with non-skid treads will be found serviceable on the rear wheels. They cost slightly more than the plain tread tires, but are worth the difference because of the extra safety they provide. When the projections are worn down they may be moved forward.

For heavy weather and snow time there is nothing equal to a good set of chains; one on each wheel and one in reserve should be the rule. If only two are used they should be on the rear wheels. If only one, it should be on the left rear, to avoid being damaged against the curb. Fasten them tightly, but not so tightly that they cannot creep. If they are held rigidly in one place they wear into the tread and ruin it. Carry a half dozen cross-links and a chain tool for roadside repairs. And last, but not least, be alert, anticipating danger. The man who forges ahead at all times, and turns when he pleases without signaling to those behind, frequently meets with an accident because he deserves it. Keep the eyes on the road ahead, and especially on cross-roads, to see that your way is clear. Avoid looking down at the feet and turning to talk to people in the tonneau. Give other users of the highway the same rights you wish for yourself, and you will drive a long way in safety.

BARRING AUTO TRUCKS CAUSES FREIGHT DELAY

Rule Which Prohibits These Vehicles from Many Piers Attacked as Cause of Much Congestion.

Loading and unloading of steamers in New York Harbor is badly delayed by an arbitrary rule in effect on many docks prohibiting motoring trucks is the assertion of Morton W. Smith, who is well known in the New York automobile trade. "It is a daily sight in West Street," said Mr. Smith, "to see miles of horse-drawn trucks slowly plodding along to the different piers. The majority of these trucks are overloaded, and it frequently happens that a horse falls from exhaustion. Freight could be handled much quicker and better by motor trucks.

"It is not so many years ago that automobiles were looked on with such prejudice and dislike that they were not permitted to enter Central Park, but motorists made such a protest that the embargo was lifted. A similar protest should be made to have this embargo as to motor trucks on docks removed, in the public interest of facilitating transportation. No reason is given for the embargo and the only possible one that could be surmised is that the barring out of the motor trucks obtains a lower insurance rate for the owners of the docks. If this is the reason there should be an adjustment without delay. Merchants have told me that they would like to displace their horse teams with motor trucks if these latter were permitted on many of the docks. If a few of the docks were opened to motor trucks exclusively it would be readily seen how much faster freight could be moved. What motor trucks are now used in this work are frequently held in line for from one to six hours.

"This practice of excluding motor trucks from many of the docks of New York is one of the things that keep New York behind other large cities in the handling of freight. In St. Louis, with which I am familiar, methods are ahead of New York's. The railroad centres have large freight sheds with outgoing platform at one side and incoming platform on the other side. The motor truck draws up and discharges its load in bins specially arranged and then moves around to the incoming freight side, stops at the railroad bins where there are packages for it and is quickly back to the factory. There it is possible to ship and receive freight all day long without any interruption; no several hours waiting in line to deliver freight which so often happens in New York and which causes great delay and adds heavily to overhead expense. Much of this delay could be prevented by proper investigation as to the causes."

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL WORLD

EXPANSION IN TRADE AIM OF EXPORTERS

Urge Need of Board to Plan for Increased Foreign Commerce After the War.

POINT TO OTHER NATIONS

Governments Are Taking Steps to Regain Lost Business and Get Their Share of New Trade.

American exporters have been making representations in Washington urging the need of a board equipped with Government authority to prepare plans for the maintenance and expansion of our foreign commerce after the war, according to Walker W. Vick, general manager of the Factory Products Export Corporation and Manufacturers' Agents' Company of 61 Broadway and former General Receiver of Dominican Customs. Men who are interested in foreign trade, he says, have observed with much interest the thoroughgoing preparations which the exporters and manufacturers of the various European countries are making, under Government supervision, to recapture such business as they have lost and to get their share of new business in the conditions following the war. They are, he says, convinced that unless much of America's recent prosperity is to disappear this country must follow them and take similar steps.

"Other nations are not holding back," he declared. "Nor are they allowing their preoccupation with the war to make them lose sight of the developments which will come with peace. England has a Minister without portfolio looking after the matter of trade development; Germany is taking measures to regain as much of her foreign trade as sentiment in the countries with which she has done business will permit. American business men must combine to meet the situation, and they should have the aid which only the Government can give them in studying the factors which will enter into trade conditions which we must meet. Such a board must not only have the backing of the Government but must consist of the ablest men in the country. Here are a few essentials that all Americans should keep in mind:

"1. The present prosperity of the United States is due not to domestic, but foreign consumption. The production is not economic but extravagant. This is possible because safe prices permit it.

"2. Production in European countries at war has been forced to the most economic basis obtainable.

"3. After the war, extravagant American practices must compete with economic European production.

"4. The United States is producing above domestic consumption from 35 to 40 per cent. output. That overproduction is going abroad. When the war ends we shall be fortunate if we retain 10 per cent. of it. Thus from 25 to 30 per cent. overproduction must cease with the resultant industrial readjustment.

"5. Therefore, if we do not now use every possible foresight and energy to retain and expand foreign trade, the United States economic position must recede.

"6. England, Germany, France, Italy, and Russia have already established commissions to be in a state of 'Preparedness' for the commercial competition.

"7. We must do likewise and 'Do It Now.'

"The British Government has developed a plan for reorganizing the commercial attaché and consular service for the creation of a large commercial intelligence department," said Mr. Vick. "My experience while abroad, serving in nearly every foreign capital, has left me with a distinct feeling that our consular and commercial departments are not being utilized to the best advantage, because they are not being co-ordinated or instructed along a general broad commercial plan. In many places our diplomatic and commercial services are acting in discord and antagonism. I am not speaking idly, but repeat what has been poured into my ears personally by representatives of those services. We gravely need the development of an executive management in our State Department.

"The recent official announcement of the British Government begins as follows: 'It is clear that after the war the demands upon the Government for the collection and diffusion of commercial intelligence for the benefit of British trade are likely to be very much greater than in the past. Both the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office have for some time past been maturing plans for developing and improving the official arrangements for commercial intelligence so far as they fall within their scope. The Board of Trade has obtained the sanction of the Treasury for a large development of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and for a wide expansion of the system of Trade Commissioners within the empire.'

"We must keep in mind the advantage that an autocratic or centralized form of government has over the United States, in that it is able to determine a certain definite line of government policy and then utilize the entire forces of the Government machinery to bring its aims to a substantial conclusion. There we are more individualistic and dependent upon co-operation among foresighted business men, but the war gives the Administration opportunity to do what other nations are now ahead of us in action. While business co-operation will be the basic ability, still it must be the Government that will give its power to some body to undertake this very responsible work.

"At a recent English war conference composed of the Premiers of the United Kingdom and the overseas Dominions, the following resolution was adopted: 'The time has arrived when all possible encouragement should be given to the development of imperial resources, and especially to making the empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies, raw materials, and essential industries. With these objects in view, this conference expresses itself in favor of the principle that each part of the empire, having due regard to the interests of our allies, shall give specially favorable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufacture of other parts of the empire.'

"There has been organized in England the Empire Resources Development Committee for the purpose of acting as an Advisory Board in the selection of suitable projects for Governmental adoption, and in the management of such enterprises it is stated: 'So that imperial effort may be concentrated upon assets ripe for development for the common good of the empire.'

"Under the direction of a Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research the British Government has subsidized a movement for the study of applied science in the industries. The first grant is £1,000,000. The plan is to incorporate research associations in each line of industry in which the manufacturers are willing to co-operate, these associations to be given grants of aid. Already half a dozen or so industries have taken steps to organize as proposed. The Government has already participated in purchase of stock to build certain industries.

"Another step taken by the English Government is the organization of the British Trade Bank, the purpose of which is aggressive trade activity after the war. Parliament has given a charter to that bank with an authorized capital of £10,000,000, of which £1,000,000 has been paid in by subscriptions from other banks. The purpose of this institution is to support British merchants and manufacturers in giving longer credit than they have been accustomed to heretofore.

"The prospectus of this corporation states that it is 'Incorporated by royal charter with a view to carrying out the recommendations of the Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade, appointed to consider the best means of meeting the needs of British firms after the war, as regards financial facilities for trade.'

"I am told Germany is preparing to control exports and imports for the purpose of preventing the employment of labor except in enterprises regarded by the Government as most important to German welfare, and to make the most profitable use possible of German industrial production in forcing sales abroad so as to facilitate the rehabilitation of trade and credit.

"Since the outbreak of the war the English Government, with the co-operation of the British Board of Trade, has been doing an immense amount of preparatory work in order to fully mobilize the business firms of England in connection with after-the-war trade. The first step which was taken by the British Board of Trade was the publication of a series of pamphlets dealing with the exports from Germany to neutral markets. These pamphlets were carefully prepared analyses of the neutral markets for various lines of products, and showed in a detailed way the exports from Germany along different lines in neutral fields.

"In addition to these preliminary analyses of German trade with neutral countries, special committees were appointed by Governmental authority for the purpose of developing the export trade of various industries. One such committee, consisting of three representatives from the British Foreign Office, three representatives from the British Board of Trade, and six representatives elected from commercial and financial houses in England, recommended that a special corporation should be created to assist in promoting British interests in foreign markets. As a result of this recommendation, by a special royal charter, this committee was authorized to exercise the functions which it had suggested as necessary to meet the needs of British firms after the war.

"The British Trade Corporation, which was created in this way, had an authorized capital of $50,000,000, and in June part of this capital was offered for public subscription with the sanction of the Treasury—an unusual step, as the Treasury had previously forbidden individual capital from being used during the war except for purposes which were of national interest.

"According to the prospectus, the British Trade Corporation will direct its energies and work toward the development of foreign trade and the interests of the commercial circles of the British Empire in every part of the world, and it is in a position to assist exporters through the granting of longer credit facilities, by assisting them in financing enterprises in foreign fields and by furnishing them with the results of exhaustive studies of foreign markets for British products. One direct result of the organization of the British Trade Corporation will be a greater amount of co-operaton between the smaller and medium size manufacturers, for English business firms realize that prior to the war they were in an unfavorable position as compared with German houses on account of excessive competition between the smaller size English firms and the failure of England to work out a proper system of the co-ordination of the efforts of manufacturing firms in the foreign field.

"Following the example of the British Trade Corporation, a resolution has recently been passed by the Canadian Senate recommending the establishment of the Canada Trade Corporation for the purpose of assisting Canadian business firms in obtaining orders for overseas trade and for the extension of Canadian interests in the overseas markets.

"In spite of the effect of the war on German industry and the great degree of concentration in the manufactures for war supplies, the German Government, co-operating with German financial and business houses, has been doing everything in its power to assist German business firms in preparing themselves to meet effectively and to combat the competition in foreign markets in all parts of the world at the end of the war.

"According to a recent report published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the German Government has been steadily organizing manufacturers in Germany in various lines of industries, has been steadily mobilizing experts engineers, and other technical men, Chambers of Commerce, and other local industrial organizations, for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of German industry in connection with the development and extension of German interests after the war. In every line German manufacturers are taking every possible step to safeguard and protect their interests through collective efforts, in order to be ready for after-the-war competition. A new department has been recently created, called the Imperial Ministry of Economics, which has for its special purpose the development and co-ordination of plans for commercial companies on the part of German business firms in foreign markets after the war, while almost two years ago the German manufacturers of coal dyes agreed to pool their export trade, in order to meet the competition from the new color industries created in the United States and other foreign markets. Similar arrangements are being entered into by the iron and steel manufacturers in Germany, and these steps will probably be followed by similar co-operative organizations or pools in other industries.

"It is evident, therefore, that all the great commercial and industrial countries of the world are making carefully planned and systematic efforts to develop co-operative organizations to the purpose of stimulating and extending business interests in foreign markets after the war, for obtaining proper information in regard to foreign markets through exhaustive research and analyses, and for creating such facilities for assisting individual firms in order to enable them to properly finance their foreign trade and undertake commercial opportunities. The United States may well profit by the example of these countries. Steps should be immediately taken for the co-operation of organizations in this country which will be in a position to plan and prepare during the war to meet the problems of competition after the war to meet the interests of American business."

URGES UPBUILDING OF NATION'S HEALTH

Assurance Commissioner Says Youths and Children Must Be Taught How to Live Right.

SHOWS VITALITY DECLINE

Failure of Recruits to Measure Up to Standard Indicates Necessity of Improving Physiques.

Failure of seven out of ten young Americans to measure up to the physical standard required for entrance into the army and navy indicates that the nation should be awakened to the necessity of strengthening the health and physique of American school children and youths, according to E. E. Rittenhouse, Commissioner of Public Service and Conservation of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Rittenhouse has made a study of the results of the medical examinations by army and navy doctors since America entered the war.

The conclusions of Mr. Rittenhouse agree with those of Dr. J. A. Nydegger of the United States Public Health Service in Baltimore. Both hold that race deterioration is threatened unless the whole country acts vigorously to build up the physiques and take care of the health of American children and youth. After studying the subject Mr. Rittenhouse says:

"To disregard the lesson of the army rejections and the indicated decline in national vitality shown by the records would be the height of folly. If we are to be intelligent, as progressive, as scientific, and as highly civilized as we think we are, even a hint or slight sign—not to mention our specific evidence of race deterioration—should inspire prompt action by the nation.

"We must teach our children, our youths and, as far as possible, our adult population, how to live right, how to keep the body and its organs in healthy condition. We must teach them sanitation, personal hygiene and the need of observing the common laws of health. The safety of the State and the race demands that we actually stimulate them to apply this knowledge.

"There is no limit to the progressive and constructive possibilities of the American people. They can and will solve this problem, if it is kept before them until they are aroused to action."

Statistics, showing germ diseases and diseases of children checked in recent years, but showing an increasing rate of death during middle and early old age from degenerative diseases, and that "not corrected, it is pointed out, by the experience in the army and navy medical examinations, which indicated an alarming amount of incipient disease and low vitality, as well as more pronounced physical defects.

Many Young Men Defective.

"The fact that we have such an enormous group of physically defective young men, chiefly victims of preventable as well as curable afflictions, should be a matter of deep public concern," Mr. Rittenhouse writes, "not merely because of our present loss from the military and economic viewpoint, but because of the adverse influence which these low-powered lives will have upon national vitality and in future generations."

After quoting reports to show that 70 per cent. of the applicants for the navy were rejected in 1916 and that 66 per cent. of the 1,300,000 volunteers for the army and navy since the war began were rejected for the same reason, the writer states that it is indicated that at least 5,000,000 men between the ages of 21 and 31 are unfit for military service. He continues:

"The question as to what is to be done to repair and rebuild this vast accumulation of damaged human machinery has recently been brought to the attention of the country and of Congress.

"But still more important is the question is, 'What are we going to do as a nation to prevent the development of these avoidable physical impairments in the great body of youths who are now constantly entering this first stage of adult life and millions who will enter it hereafter?' If it is worth while to take collective military action to preserve this nation, it would seem to be worth while to take collective educational action to conserve the vitality of the people who compose it.

"We have at least 8,000,000 men of military age, above 31, who are physically disqualified for any military service, but many of these have stood the stress of the greater part of the productive period of life, whereas the great host of low-powered young men whom we are now discussing live in the period of man's greatest physical strength and resisting power to the strain and hazards of life.

"It neither solves nor lessens the problems to assert that it might be worse or that the situation may be worse in certain other countries.

"The physical condition of this great body of sub-standard lives will not improve without assistance. On the contrary, it will grow worse. Human machinery already impaired or working in impaired bodies in these early ages will naturally be the first to break down under the stress and strain of life. Such defectives become easy and early victims of both the communicable and the organic diseases.

"It is difficult to impress the individual with the warning that the trivial health impairment of today is the serious affliction of tomorrow, but our nation's collective intelligence should be able to grasp and act upon this fact in the interests of race protection.

This is our task, wholly regardless of whether or not our national vitality is gaining or declining or whether it is above or below that of other countries.

What Mortality Record Shows.

"It happens, however, that the importance of this problem of race protection is strongly emphasized by the signs found in the mortality records of our declining power to resist the organic diseases due to the degeneration or wearing out of the heart, kidneys and other hard-worked organs of the body.

"The seriousness and magnitude of the apparent decline in national vitality should neither be exaggerated nor minimized, but faced squarely. It should be approached in a constructive, helpful spirit.

"Nor must we permit our native optimism or our pride of race and personal ambition to warp our judgment in considering these present signs of the downward trend of national vitality. Optimism, like pessimism, untempered with respect for facts is a sure guide to trouble.

"It is naturally our habit to associate a person of good color and physique with thoughts of sound health and long life, because his physical defects are not in evidence. The vast majority of the 850,000 volunteers recently rejected by the Government were of this healthy-looking type. And virtually all of the multitude of people annually rejected for life insurance belong to this same strong healthy-looking class.

"The average person so often sees children and young people engaged in athletic exercises, he sees so many persons interested in baseball and other sports, and observes such a gain in the popularity of tennis and golf, that he concludes that the American people must certainly be gaining in physical development and power.

"He has overlooked the fact that our population has increased at an extraordinary rate and that the combined number of children and adults who actually take physical exercise to develop or protect the health is but a microscopic fraction of the mighty total of our people who ignore the need. It is a comforting thing to know that the number in this fraction may be increasing, for we must remember that, for every individual who adopts a physically active life, perhaps thousands drift into inactive and sedentary occupations and habits as a natural consequence of our marvelous increase in wealth and labor and time-saving inventions. This is true of industrial workers as well as of other elements of our population."

Men's Spring Styles Simplified.

The tendency of styles in men's clothing for the last few years toward more elaborate designs and fancy adornments has received a serious jolt as a direct result of the war. The activities of the Commercial Economy Board in relation to the conservation of wool has resulted in a toning down of men's styles for next Spring to almost Puritan simplicity, according to reports from a number of manufacturers. It is said that suits for Spring will be plain single suits with no belts, plaits, or even patch pockets in most cases. Double-breasted coats will be out of the market almost entirely, and the skirt of the coats will be somewhat shorter.

Shoe Imports Into Great Britain.

The recent announcement that American leather ordered previous to February 23 may now be imported into Great Britain does not include boots and shoes, according to a later dispatch from the American Consul General in London. Importers of shoes have been asked, however, to furnish details of previous importations, which would foreshadow relaxation of prohibitions and possible admission of a small percentage of former imports. "But it is impossible to suggest," says the Consul, "when this relaxation will become effective, or even to say positively that it will become effective at all."

Spot Suitings Scarce.

The local men's suitings market is said to be practically bare of merchandise for immediate delivery. Clothing manufacturers, who have come to market for additional stocks to fill out depleted lines, seem to be meeting with considerable difficulty in finding their requirements at any price. It is said that many have had to return home practically empty handed. This is taken as a fair indication of what conditions will be next year, and many buyers seem anxious to place orders for future deliveries to cover their next year's requirements, when they won't have the stocks on hand to fall back on that they have now.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Drop from 24 to 42 Points on Heavy Southern Selling Orders.

Reaction from the strong bull market of the early part of the week continued to rule on the local cotton market yesterday, with most of the trading showing a professional character. At times there was considerable liquidation, with some heavy selling orders from the South, and under this influence prices sagged off from 24 to 42 points on the session. December contracts sold down to 27.18, and closed at 27.25.

The market opened easy at a decline of 13 to 33 points on the prospects for good weather over Sunday, a bearish private crop estimate, and overnight selling orders, which included considerable pressure from Southern sources. This early break was followed by moderate rallies on covering, while there was also trade and Liverpool buying, particularly of January. Offerings increased later, however, when Southern selling was again in evidence, and the lowest levels of the day were reached late in the morning on most of the active months. Closing prices were a shade up from the lowest on covering.

An estimate placing the crop at 12,000,000 bales, excluding linters, was issued by one of the local houses and attracted considerable attention, as it was fully 1,000,000 bales over the figures recently talked in bullish circles. Its influence was offset to some extent by the character of other private crop advices, but with better weather reported there may have been a tendency toward reaction from the very small crop figures recently circulating. According to one of the local authorities there has been a severe deterioration during the last month in the crop outlook in Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, but according to these same reports a small percentage of the crop has been picked compared with last year.

The figures were 72 per cent. in Alabama, compared with 85 last year; 68 per cent. in Mississippi, compared with 91 last year, and in Tennessee 45 per cent., compared with 69 last year. These figures were naturally used in connection with the recent ginning report, which showed a ginning of 5,571,000 bales prior to Oct. 18, against 7,303,185 bales last year. The percentage of the crop ginned to Oct. 18 last year was 64.3, or considerably above the average, and the highest on record up to that time.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday.
Nov				27.60@	28.02
Dec	27.60	27.60	27.18	27.25@27.28	27.86
Jan	28.80	26.82	26.58	26.62@26.67	26.93
Feb				26.47@	26.78
March	26.35	26.45	26.27	26.29@26.32	26.82
April				26.10@	26.35
May	26.15	26.20	26.05	26.05@26.08	26.33
June				25.90@	26.18
July	25.98	26.03	25.90	25.90@25.93	26.18
August				25.50@	25.86

The following statement of the statistical position of cotton, figured up to Saturday morning, was taken from The Financial Chronicle:

	Last Wk. Bales.	Prev. Wk. Bales.	Last Yr. Bales.
Port receipts	251,944	235,339	305,928
Since Aug. 1	1,798,288	1,546,324	2,543,730
Port stocks	538,949	727,383	1,193,414
Interior receipts	340,150	341,986	435,254
Since Aug. 1	2,110,300	1,773,753	3,235,001
Interior ship'mts	238,361	212,683	383,549
Interior stocks	774,783	673,994	1,165,079
Amount brought into sight	464,966	475,346	521,089
Since Aug. 1	3,529,384	3,064,418	4,628,067
Northern spinners' takings	47,977	45,908	117,449
Since Aug. 1	578,104	530,127	617,508
Southern consumption	82,000	84,000	79,000
Since Aug. 1	1,093,000	1,011,000	990,000
Exports to Great Britain	68,058	92,055	151,109
Since Aug. 1	847,506	784,448	826,894
Expts. to France		31,365	32,397
Since Aug. 1	203,802	203,802	245,709
Exports to Continent	27,593	26,572	66,053
Since Aug. 1	1,268,769	246,146	519,348
T'l week's expts.	90,651	160,192	249,529
Total expts. since Aug. 1	1,320,077	1,229,426	1,591,451
World's visible supply	3,498,927	3,304,978	4,541,386
Of which Amer.	2,446,927	2,285,978	3,730,386
Liverpool stocks	359,000	363,000	392,000
Continental stks	192,000	197,000	207,000
New York stocks	98,557	81,916	94,638
New Orl. stocks	173,692	126,569	306,649
On ship'd'wait-ing clearance	85,387	80,932	217,388

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 7,596. Buying interest was less in evidence and the market for fresh creamery had a barely steady tone. There is perhaps a little more pressure to sell, so that our outside quotations are full high. Demand very slow, but steady. Ladies are weaker and packing stock about ½c lower. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 45½@46¾c; extras, (92 score) 45½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43@44c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41½@42½c; thirds, 40@41c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46¾@47½c; extras, 46@46½c; firsts, 44@45½c; seconds, 42½@43¾c; creamery held, higher than scoring than extras, 44½ 45c; extras, 44@44½c; firsts, 43@43½c; seconds, 41@42½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44@44½c; good to prime, 41½@43½c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 40½@41½c; lower grades, 37@39c; imitation creamery, firsts, 38@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 36½c; lower grades, 35@36c; packing stock, current make, extra, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2, 35½c; lower grades, 34½@35½c.

EGGS.—Receipts today 9,702 cases. High qualities of fresh gathered are in light supply and wanted, with the tone of the market firm and slightly in sellers' favor. Mixed and lower qualities continue quiet and regular. Storage eggs weaker under easier Western advices and with pressure to get stock more freely into consumptive channels, speculative buyers would probably have difficulty in obtaining lines of fine stock at present quotations, but offerings appear to be sufficient for current trade needs. Nearby white eggs continue scarce; fancy qualities command extreme prices, as car of Californias, in today is relieving the situation with sales of prime stock at 67@68c. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 45½@46c; extra firsts, 44@45c; firsts, 40@45c; seconds, 37@39c; thirds and poorer, 34@35c; Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 34@34½c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@33½c; Fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 32@33c; under grades, 30@31c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34@34½c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 34@34½c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 33@33½c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 30@32c; refrigerator, nearby, whites, 41@ 45c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 68@72c; ordinary to good, 52@66c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 50@66c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby whites, pullets, 45@62c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 45@66c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 50@58c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@46c.

THE NEW IN MILLINERY.

Dress and Evening Hats That Are Now Shown in the Shops.

The important Fifth Avenue shops are now displaying new dress and evening hats, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Conspicuous among them are hats of black tulle or black silk lace, with high draped crowns of velvet, antique satin, or metallic satin. Most of the shapes are large, and some of them have soft maline edges. The trimmings consist of small hand-made silk or velvet flowers, as well as large metallic flowers and ostrich plumes and bands.

Among the hats that are now selling well in the wholesale market, according to the bulletin, are high-priced ones of beaver cloth trimmed with ribbon effects, jet, and gold and silver flowers. White panne velvet hats of a popular grade, combined with fur, are selling in both large and small shapes. Novelty feather hats of Lady Amherst pheasant, swan or duck feathers, are meeting with favor in tricorne, continental, chin chin, sailor, and high turban effects, some of them having fur edgings. The best colors in feather hats are black, purple, taupe, and red.

Other active articles in the market are hatters' plush hats, with caracul facings, in black, metallic effects in brocaded hats; heavy satin hats in black, brown, navy, taupe, &c.; velvet turbans with beaver facings and trimmed with ornaments, and hats made entirely of caracul or of caracul combined with velvet. Gold and silver laces and cloths also are selling well, as are ostrich feathers in 12 to 18 inch lengths and in the form of short, broad French plumes.

Ostrich pompoms and bands, including various effects in the latter in both narrow and wide ones, are wanted by buyers. So are ostrich coronets and crowns. Other "good" things in the market at present include black silk laces for use with satin and jet in dress hats.

Fancy Umbrellas Popular.

Though there was reported last Summer a heavy falling off in the demand for parasols, umbrellas this Fall are apparently in high favor. And, contrary to the usual order of things, umbrellas of comparatively startling colors, instead of the old-time black, are big sellers. Such shades as bright red, purple, blue, and green are among the most actively sought, and in most cases these bright colors are matched with bakelite handles of the same shade.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98	4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105¾
2s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90	2s, registered, 1930	97	98
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101¾	101½	101⅝
4½s June, 1965	101⅜	101¾	101½
4½s Mar., 1965	101⅛	101¾	101½
4½s Nov., 1957	101⅜	101⅝	101½
4½s May, 1957	101⅛	101⅜	101⅜
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅝	..	97⅝
4½s April, 1966	97¼	98	97⅝
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97¼	98¼	97⅝
4½s Mar., 1951	97¼	97⅝	97⅝
4½s Mar., 1963	97¼	98	97⅝
4s Sept., 1990	97⅛	98	97⅝
4s May, 1959	93½	94	93⅝
4s Nov., 1958	93½	94½	93⅝
4s May, 1958	93½	..	93⅝
4s Nov., 1956	92¾	93½	93⅛
4s Nov., 1955	92¼	93½	92
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1913	99½	..	99¼

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1954	82	85½	83
3½s May, 1954	82	85	82½
3½s Nov., 1953	81½	..	82

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.20	4.25
4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.35
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1930-1938	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1919-1923	4.40	4.10	4.40
4½s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s 1928-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s 1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	16	17	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Adiron. Elec. Power pf	85	93	Miss. River Power	10	12¼
Am. Cities pf	19	20½	Miss. River Power pf	34	38
Am. Gas & Electric	95	100	Northern Ohio Electric	27	32
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	43	45	Northern Ohio Elec. pf	70	77
Am. Light & Traction	210	211	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	12	14
Am. Light & Trac. pf	91	92	Nor. Ont. Lt. & P. pf	58	63
Am. Power & Light	55	56	Northern States Power	70	73
Am. Power & Lt. pf	77	80	Northern States P. pf	91	93
Am. Public Utilities	20	35	Northern Texas Electric	50	55
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	62	66	Northern Tex. Elec. pf	70	77
Am. Water W. & El	4½	5	Quarto Power & Light	5	10
Am. W. W. & E. pf	11	15	Pacific Gas & Electric	39½	39¾
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	60	65	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	85½	86
Carolina Power & Lt	32	..	Pine Bluff T. p. c. pf	96	98
Carolina P. & L. pf	91	94	Pub. Serv. Secur. pf	75	78½
Cities Service	201	211	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	54½	55
Cities Service pf	78	78½	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf.	54½	58½
Colorado Power	21	24	Railway & LightSec. pf.	87	92
Colorado Power pf	90	100	Republic Ry. & Light	25	27
Columbus Electric pf	78	83	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	65	68
Commonwealth P. & L.	42	43	Southern Cal. Edison	86	87
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	70	73	South. Cal. Edison pf	96	100
Conn. Power pf	89	92	Standard Gas & Elec	40	8
Consumers' Power pf	90	95	Standard Gas & El. pf	25	30
Dayton Power & L. pf	80	85	Tampa Electric	100	..
Detroit Edison	75	76	Texas Pow. & Pow.	3	4
Eastern Texas Electric	54	59	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P.	20	24
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	80	85	Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
El Paso Electric	100	104	Tri-City R. & L. pf	84	87
El Paso Electric pf	91	95	United Gas & E. 1st pf	50	55
Empire Dist. El.	92	95	United Gas Improve	93	98¼
Electric Properties	52	58	United Light & Rys	30	35
Empire Dist. El. pf	84	88	United Lt. & Rys. pf	64	68
Federal Light & Trac	9	10	Wash. L. W. L. & P. pf.	81½	84
Federal Light & Tr. pf	40	45	West. P. Ter. & W.	10	15
Gal. Houst. El.	69	75	W. P. Ter. & W. pf.	50	65
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	West. Penn. P. pf	93	100
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100	Western Power	11	13
Idaho Power 7% pf	98	100	Western Power pf	45	50
Int. Mt. Ry. L. & P.	96	98	Wisconsin Edison	38	43
Interstate Electric	42	46	Yadkin River P. 7% pf	98	100
Interstate Electric pf	90	95			

NEW YORK BONDS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98¾	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	98½	100
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71	Miss. Rivr. Power 1st 5s	68½	70½
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	72	74	Miss. V. G. & E. 1st 5s	82	85
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	93½	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	98	100
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	85	87½	Nor. States P. 5s, 1926	88½	88
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	72	76	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	83	90½
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	88
Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963	90	95	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	93	99	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	93
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st 5s	100½	101¾	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s, '98	101	104
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	96	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	98
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	95	Stand. G. & E. 6s, '31	96	98
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	85	90	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. 5s	95	98
East. Tex. T'l. Co. 5s	85	90	Union Gas & Elec. 5s, 1926	97	99
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100	United Util. rv. 6s, '45	93	98
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	78	84	Utah Securities 6s	83	90½
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98	Wash. L. W. L. & P. 6s	98	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91¼	93½
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	88	95	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	94
Mich. Light 5s, 1948	97½	99	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Atlantic Pet.	4	4	4	65 Mt. Vernon	14¼	14¼	14¼
25 Con. Coal	95	95	95	140 Do pf	63½	63½	63½
144 Con. Power	107	105½	107	45 W., B. & A.	21½	21½	21½
140 Cosden	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	15 Wayland Oil	3¼	3	3
10 Fid. & Dep.	120	120	120				

Bonds.

$1,000 Chi. Rys. 5s	87½	87½	87½
1,000 C. & Sub. 5s	100	100	100

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Booth F. pf	84	83	84	1,325 Cal. Carbon	35½	35	35½
100 Chi. P. Tool	55	55	55	610 Prest-o-lite	107	102	107
200 Cudahy	119	118	118	25 Quaker Oats pf	104½	104½	104

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Ten-Point Advance in Marine, Two for Steel, in a Vigorous Rally.

An unusually vigorous session of the Stock Exchange for a Saturday morning was built largely upon United States Steel and International Mercantile Marine issues. The rise in Marine preferred was as spectacular as anything seen in that direction in recent months; the upturn, which began shortly before the close on Friday, gaining added momentum overnight, with the result that prices moved up yesterday in such headlong fashion as to indicate an organized movement to catch the short interests in the issue. The close was made at 103½, within one-half point of the high for the day, which represented an advance of 9⅝ points for the two-hour session. From the low price of the previous week Marine preferred had advanced no less than 28 points, part of it due to the natural recovery from the severe slump, but the last 15 points because of the appointment of a committee instructed to report plans for liquidating the back dividends at an early date.

Steel was only slightly more active than Marine, and netted a 2 point advance. Wall Street has been divided as to the probable action that will be taken by the Directors at Tuesday's meeting, but yesterday's strength appeared to confirm the majority belief that the extra dividend will be continued for at least another quarter. Utah copper sold up 2½ yesterday. Reading gained 1½, Gulf States Steel 3 points. Consolidated Gas 2⅝, Burns Brothers 2⅝, American Sugar and American International Corporation 3 points each. The last-named issue tends to move with Marine preferred because of the corporation's large investment in the shipping issues.

Sentiment in the stock market was helped materially by the fast-gathering momentum of the Government loan as it entered upon its final lap. Talk of an early peace has once more died out, and it seems probable that those companies making war materials will continue actively engaged for at least another year.

The bank statement showed a decrease of $21,000,000 in the excess reserve, an increase of $308,000,000 in loans, largely due to purchases of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, and a decrease of $54,000,000 in net demand deposits.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 4 Last 4
Low ..... 3½ Renewals 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5⅜	Sixty days	5¼@5⅜
Ninety days	5¼@5⅜	Ninety days	5¼@5⅜
Four months	5¼	Four months	5¼@5⅜
Five months	5¼	Five months	5¼@5⅜
Six months	5¼	Six months	5¼@5⅜

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75	$4.75⅛	— .06⅞
Cables	4.79⅛	4.78¾	4.78⅞	— .06⅞
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅝	5.71½	5.71½	— .01⅜
Cables	5.70¼	5.70	5.70¼	— .01⅜
Guilders—				
Demand	43.75	43.75	43.75	— .15
Cables	44.00	44.00	44.00	— .15

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand	Cables
Sterling—		
4.86⅝ London	$4.75⅞	$4.76⅛
5.18⅜ Paris	5.70¾	5.70⅝
China—		
Hongkong	71.00	71.25
Peking	105.00	105.25
Shanghai	98.00	98.25
19.29½ Greece	19.50	19.55
40.19 Holland	43.00	43.25
23.44 India—		
Bombay	36.00	36.25
Calcutta	36.00	36.25
5.18⅜ Italy	7.82⅝	7.81⅞
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.62½
Yokohama	51.50	51.62½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.37½
51.50 Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.00	33.25
Copenhagen	33.25	33.50
Christiania	32.75	33.00
19.29½ Spain	20.40	20.70
South America—		
42.41 Rio	27.64	27.74
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.21	44.31
5.18⅜ Switzerland	4.40	4.38

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $528,807,958; balance, $41,435,052; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $6,000; Federal Reserve credit balance, $35,224,808.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.3750@5.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42½d, unchanged; in New York, 83¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 65c.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1917.	
Oct. 27	$3,313,240,978	$5,152,915,171
Oct. 20	4,098,088,120	7,141,370,165
Oct. 13	*2,967,088,988	5,377,877,807
Oct. 6	3,772,590,998	9,425,701,809
	1916.	
Oct. 28	$3,591,766,065	$5,409,084,875
Oct. 21	3,903,781,942	6,339,672,448
Oct. 14	3,342,579,117	5,440,364,015
Oct. 7	3,787,735,175	6,067,606,742

*Five days.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$11,452,932	$58,361,726
Ord. internal rev.	41,136,366	177,220,318
Income tax	5,855,217	25,406,664
Miscellaneous	8,949,358	39,331,741
Total receipts	67,191,874	300,320,452
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	331,563,123	933,184,882
Exc. of total rcts. over total disb.	74,722,419	390,447,737
Expenditures	$398,734,993	$1,233,505,833

MEETINGS CALLED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Am. Linseed Co.	Oct. 25	....	Nov. 13
Am. Malting Co.	Oct. 17	....	Nov. 8
At. C. L. R.R. Co.	Nov. 7	Nov. 21	Nov. 20
B. & O. R. R. Co.	Oct. 20	Oct 28	Nov. 19
B. U. Gas Co.	Oct. 27	Nov. 14	Nov. 13
B., R. & P. Ry.	Nov. 14	Nov. 20	Nov. 19
C. E. I. & P. R.R.	Oct. 6	Nov. 8	Nov. 7
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.	Oct. 5	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
Col. & S. Ry. Co.	Oct. 13	Nov. 16	Nov. 15
Cons. Int.-Calla-han Min. Co.	Jan. 15	....	Feb. 4
Crucible Steel Co. of America	Oct. 26	....	Nov. 16
Manhat. Beach Co.	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 4
Manhat. Ry.	Nov. 14	....	Nov. 14
Mergenthaler Lino-type Co.	Nov. 10	....	Nov. 21
Nash., Chat. & St. L. Ry. Co.	Jan. 8	....	Apr. 9
Owens B.-M. Co.	Nov. 12	....	Nov. 22
Pittsburgh & West Va. Ry. Co.	Nov. 5	Nov. 21	Nov. 20
Pittsburgh Coal Co. of Pennsylvania	Feb. 20	....	Mar. 13
Pullman Co.	Oct. 31	....	Nov. 14
Seab. A. L. Ry.	Nov. 3	....	Nov. 13
So. Porto R. Sug. Co.	Nov. 10	....	Nov. 19
Texas Co.	Oct. 26	Aft. Mtg.	Nov. 13
Third Av. Ry. Co.	Nov. 8	....	Nov. 14
Do Adj. Mtg.	In- come Bonds.	Nov. 3	....	Nov. 14
United Fruit Co.	Nov. 21	Dec. 13	Dec. 12
Un. Paperb'd Co.	Oct. 26	Nov. 16	Nov. 15
Va. Ry. & P. Co.	Oct. 31	Nov. 22	Nov. 21

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	330,460	625,432	701,910
Year to date	154,231,679	166,654,725	143,141,732

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
8	10	100	Advance Rumely	9	9	9	9	—1
3½	4	400	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	...
3⅜	3⅝	100	Alaska Juneau	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	...
21½	22	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	21¾	22	21¾	22	+ ½
74	75	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	75	77	75	75	— ½
77	78	500	Am. Beet Sugar	77	77½	77	77½	+1½
42¾	43	3,200	Am. Can	41¾	43	41¾	43	+1¼
67¾	68	700	Am. Car & Fdry	66½	67¾	66¼	67⅝	+1⅝
12½	12⅝	200	Am. H. & Leather	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
54⅝	55	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	52⅝	55	52⅞	53	+2
10⅝	12	100	Am. Ice	11	11	11	11	...
44	45	100	Am. Ice pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅝
80	80½	1,080	Am. International	58⅝	60	58⅝	60	+3
24	24½	200	Am. Linseed	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½	+ ¼
59	60	700	Am. Locomotive	59¼	59½	59¼	59½	+1½
86⅝	87	5,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	85⅝	87	85⅝	87	+1½
106¾	106¾	300	Am. Sugar Ref.	105	107	105	106½	+ ½
59¾	59½	200	Am. Sumatra Tob.	59	59½	59	59¼	— ⅝
114	115	600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	113⅝	114¼	113⅝	114	+1
44¼	45	200	Am. Woolen	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ½
14	14½	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
44	49	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	45	45	45	45	—1
64⅞	64½	6,700	Anaconda Copper	63¼	64½	63½	64½	+1½
94	94¼	300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	+1⅝
90¼	91⅛	900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
103½	103⅝	6,700	At., Gulf & West I.	102⅝	103⅝	102⅝	103½	+1
60	64	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	59½	60	59¾	60	+ ½
62⅝	63	6,400	Baldwin Loco.	61	63	61	63	+3
57½	58	900	Baltimore & Ohio	57¼	57⅝	57	57⅝	+ ½
61¼	63	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ¼
93¼	96	100	Barrett Co.	93	93	93	93	—1
87½	....	400	Bethlehem Steel	87	87	87	87	— ½
86¾	86⅞	25,200	Beth. Steel cl. B t.p.	84⅝	86⅞	84½	86¾	+1⅝
100¾	100⅞	700	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	+ ⅜
50	50¼	4,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	50	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛	—2⅛
106¾	106⅞	2,300	Burns Brothers	104½	106⅝	104½	106⅝	+2⅝
39	39¾	100	Butte & Superior	19½	19½	19¼	19½	...
144¾	147¼	7,100	Canadian Pacific	144	145¼	144	144⅞	+2⅝
74	74½	1,900	Central Leather Co.	73	74½	73	74¼	+1
31½	32	300	Cerro de Pasco	31⅛	32	31⅛	32	+ ½
46¾	47¼	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	46⅛	47¼	46⅛	47	+1⅛
100	101	300	Chi. & Northwest'n.	100	101	100	100	— ¾
21¼	21⅝	1,100	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	21⅛	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
57	57½	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	56½	57	56½	57	+1½
16⅝	16½	700	Chile Copper	16	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	44½	1,600	Chino Copper	42⅝	44	42⅝	44	+1⅛
39½	39⅝	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	38½	39⅝	38½	39⅝	+1⅛
23½	25	100	Col. & Southern	22½	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
34½	34½	800	Columbia Gas & El.	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
90	91	300	Consolidated Gas	90	90½	90	90½	+2⅜
30¾	31	4,500	Corn Products Ref.	30⅛	31	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅜
67⅞	68	8,600	Crucible Steel	66¼	68	66¼	67⅞	+1⅝
31½	32	1,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	31½	32½	31½	31¾	+ ¼
82	90	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	82½	85	82½	85	+2
90	103	100	Del. & Hudson	90½	90½	90½	90½	+1
188¾	195	100	Del., Lack. & West.	194	194	194	194	—1
57⅝	58¾	2,900	Distillers' Secur.	57⅜	58¾	57⅜	57⅝	— ⅛
18¾	18⅞	1,400	Erie	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	26¾	420	Erie 1st pf.	27½	27½	26¾	26⅝	— ⅜
34⅜	34⅝	200	Gas Sec. & W.	34	34	34	34	— ⅜
134	135	2,800	General Electric	132½	135	132½	135	+2
93⅝	94½	2,700	General Motors	93⅜	95	93½	93⅝	+ ¼
40¾	43	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ¼
75	82	100	Granby Consol.	73	75	73	73	—2½
99½	100½	400	Great Northern pf.	99⅜	100	99⅜	100	+ ⅝
28⅝	29	400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	28⅜	29	28¼	29	+ ⅛
96	100	300	Gulf States Steel	96	97	96	97	+3
31½	32	1,700	Haskell & Barker	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
45⅞	46	2,700	Inspiration Copper	43⅝	46	43	46	+1
7⅞	7¾	200	Interboro Consol.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
40	46½	700	Interboro Con. pf.	47	47	46	46	—1
10	12⅜	100	Int. Agricultural	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	—1⅞
37	40	100	Int. Agricultural pf.	38	38	38	38	— ⅜
60	62	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	60	60	60	60	...
28	30	17,400	Int. Mer. Marine	28	30	28	29⅜	+1⅝
103¾	104	61,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	94	94	94	94½	+2
29½	29¾	3,400	Int. Nickel	29⅝	29⅞	29	29	— ⅛
17	17½	100	Kansas City South.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
33⅞	34	1,300	Kennecott Copper	33½	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
80	81	800	Lackawanna Steel	80	81	80	81	+1
103	104½	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	+ ⅞
118	119½	100	Louisville & Nash.	119	119	119	119	+ ½
31½	32½	500	Maxwell Motors	31½	32⅝	31½	32⅝	+ ⅝
18	20	100	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
87¼	87⅝	2,400	Mex. Petroleum	86⅜	87⅝	86⅜	87⅛	+1⅝
31½	31⅝	300	Miami Copper	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
45¾	46¼	2,400	Midvale Steel	46⅜	46⅝	46	46	—1
11	11½	100	Minn. & St. L. new	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
27½	27¾	1,300	Mo. Pacific t. cfs.	27	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅜
75	85	40	Morris & Essex	76	76	76	76	...
92	97	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	93	93	93	93	...
24½	24¾	200	Nat. Conduit & C.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
44½	51	600	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	40¾	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅛
183	185	600	Nev. Consol. Cop.	183	184	183	184	+ ⅝
27	27½	300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	27	27	27	27	...
20	20½	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20½	20⅝	20	20	— ¼
107½	107⅝	300	Norfolk & Western.	107	107⅝	107	107⅜	+1½
94	96	300	Northern Pacific	95	95¾	95	95½	+1⅛
39	39¼	1,800	Ohio Cities Gas	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
47½	48	100	Ontario Mining	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
26	26⅝	500	Pacific Mail	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
50¾	50⅞	3,600	Penn. Railroad	50¾	50¾	50	50¼	+ ¼
41	42	100	People's Gas, Chi.	41	41	41	41	—1
17½	17½	100	Père Marquette	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
65	65	100	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	61½	61½	61½	61½	—1¼
50	50	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal	46⅞	48¾	46⅞	48½	—1⅝
84	84	100	Pitts. Coal pf.	82½	82⅝	82½	82⅝	+ ⅛
25	25½	800	Pitts. & West Va.	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
1	1¼	100	Quicksilver	1	1	1	1	...
1¼	1⅝	100	Quicksilver pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
23	23½	2,100	Ray Consol. Copper	23	23¼	23	23	— ¼
73	73¼	4,800	Reading	72½	73¼	72½	73	+1⅛
38	38	100	Reading 1st pf.	38	38	38	38	— ¼
80	81⅛	1,500	Rep. Iron & Steel.	80	81⅛	80	81⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅜	100	St. L. & San Fran.	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	....
62	65	200	Savage Arms	61½	61½	61½	61½	—3½
100	100	100	Sexton Min. Co.	7	7	7	7	...
21	21	300	Shattuck-Arizona	21	21	21	21	...
35	35⅛	200	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	35	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
87⅝	88	1,000	Southern Pacific	87⅝	88	87⅜	87⅝	+ ⅜
27⅞	28	2,400	Southern Railway	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
40¾	40¾	1,100	Studebaker Co.	38	40⅝	38	40⅝	+1⅝
97¼	97¾	100	Superior Steel	97	97¾	97	97¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	13⅞	500	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
143¾	148	800	Texas Co.	143½	147	143½	147	—1
55⅜	55⅝	800	Tobacco Products	55⅜	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅛
93	96	200	Underwood Typewriter	93	93	93	93	—1
120	120¾	4,200	Union Pacific	119⅜	120¾	119⅜	120¾	+ ⅞
77	77	100	Union Pacific pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
92½	93½	1,700	United Cigar Stores	92½	93¼	92½	93	+ ⅛
16	17¼	400	Un. R'ways Inv. pf.	16	16	16	16	...
13	13⅞	700	U. S. Cast. P. & F.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
20	20	100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
116	118	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	116	116	116	116	— ¼
94	99	600	U. S. Rubber	98½	98½	98⅜	98¼	— ⅛
58	58¾	600	United States Steel	58	58¾	58	58¾	+ ⅛
105¼	106	67,900	U. S. Steel pf.	105¼	107	105¼	106⅝	+2
114	114½	200	Utah Copper	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
81½	83¾	12,900	Va.-Caro. Chemical	81½	83¾	81½	83½	+2½
30½	31⅞	100	Wabash pf. B	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
22¾	23	300	Westhouse E. & M.	22¾	23¼	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
42¾	43¼	400	Wilson & Co.	42	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ⅛
51	55	100	Willys-Overland	51	56	51	55	+ ⅝
22¾	23	1,500	Willys-Overland	22½	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
40⅝	41	200	Wisconsin Central	40⅝	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
30¾	32⅜	100	Worthington Pump	31	31	31	31	— ⅛

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross	$527,813	$387,370	$140,443
Net aft. tax	178,568	162,104	11,464
Sur. aft. chgs.	96,370	82,543	15,826
19 mos. gross	4,769,330	3,630,408	1,138,921
Net aft. tax	1,880,078	1,190,076	*315,997
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,236,200	907,201	*408,178
12 mos. gross	6,248,689	4,827,782	1,420,886
Net aft. tax	1,812,788	2,170,201	*357,413
Sur. aft. chgs.	993,435	1,140,780	*447,345

*Decrease. †Earnings subsequent to April 25, 1914, are subject to adjustment after decision in pending rate proceedings, the exact result of which cannot now be determined.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS CO. for the fiscal period ended Aug. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net mfg. prof.	$4,932,893	$9,461,078	$2,053,453
Other income	78,876	78,782	114,133
Total income	5,011,768	9,517,730	2,167,586
Balance	2,880,779	1,317,253	846,280
Prev. deficit	4,185,113	5,402,374	4,502,654
P. & L. deficit	1,298,316	4,185,116	3,402,374

ATLANTIC, GULF AND WEST INDIES STEAMSHIP LINES and subsidiary companies for August—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Aug. gross	4,362,589	2,325,982	1,495,022
Net	1,534,532	1,017,970	320,451
Sur. aft. chgs.	941,790	833,085	162,337
8 mos. gross	31,492,779	21,668,911	18,019,600
Net	9,933,877	6,808,177	3,194,178
Sur. aft. chgs.	*5,187,555	5,711,923	1,907,782

*For the eight months' period there was included in charges an estimated allowance of $3,600,000 for war income and excess profits taxes. For the month of August, charges included an estimated allowance of $450,000 for these taxes.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. for the three months ended Sept. 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross receipts	10,441,420	8,035,862	4,754,685
Oper. expenses	8,826,097	6,608,105	4,187,470
Net earnings from oper.	1,615,323	1,427,756	567,180
Other income	173,789	162,434	105,440
Total income	1,789,112	1,590,191	672,653
Int., taxes, &c.	711,639	685,866	673,129
Surplus	1,077,473	909,224	*201

*Deficit.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Rul. Ing.		High.	Low.	Rul. Ing.
1917	4	3	4	1911	2½	2	2%
1916	2½	2	2¼	1910	4	2½	2%
1915	2	1¾	1¾	1909	4½	3	4
1914	7	5½	6	1908	2	1	1½
1913	3½	2½	3½	1907	125	2	40
1912	6½	4	5	1906	7	4	5

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred.—William H. Dickinson, George P. Bissell, Wilmington, Del.; Bernard Kalker to William C. Moore, at Wardwell & Adams, 71 Broadway.

Memberships Posted for Transfer.—Charles W. Townsend to Edwin Friedlander, sponsor, Clarence J. Housman; George A. Dixon, Jr., to I. Wistar Randall, sponsors, E. S. J. McVickar, Harold H. Weekes.

Change in Firm.—C. A. Herts & Co., John Herts, retired.

Branch Offices.—Swartwout & Appenzellar, (new,) Philadelphia, Penn., resident partner; Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, discontinued; E. W. Wagner & Co., Albany, N. Y., discontinued; H. Content & Co., West End, N. J., discontinued.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.60	5.00
Buff. Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.75	5.20
Can. Northern	1917-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chic. & N'western	1917-'23	4½	5.25	5.00

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 27, 1917

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$3,243,800	$42,035,000	$234,000	$180,000	$105,000	$192,000	$5,144,000	.....	$33,726,000	$1,946,000	$765,600
Merchants' National.	2,000,000	2,858,900	23,538,000	166,000	145,000	396,000	104,000	2,343,000	.....	16,738,000	957,000	1,823,000
Mech. & Metals Nat..	6,000,000	10,328,700	153,800,000	6,889,000	192,000	4,843,000	377,000	27,185,000	.....	159,962,000	6,561,000	3,777,000
National City	25,000,000	148,277,400	551,569,000	8,781,000	3,143,000	1,307,000	1,194,000	104,972,000	.....	541,380,000	8,755,000	1,782,000
Chemical National...	3,000,000	8,885,200	53,943,000	314,000	271,000	724,000	72,000	6,031,000	.....	44,153,000	2,459,000	443,600
Atlantic National....	1,000,000	872,200	14,089,000	183,000	159,000	387,000	70,000	2,027,000	.....	14,904,000	727,000	150,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov..	300,000	77,500	2,332,000	31,000	42,000	34,000	9,000	458,000	.....	2,231,000	.....	49,000
American Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5,571,300	100,998,000	1,008,000	413,000	680,000	419,000	11,529,000	.....	81,819,000	9,004,000	4,981,000
Nat. Bank of Com....	25,000,000	20,864,400	345,785,000	823,000	1,967,000	1,243,000	587,000	34,061,000	.....	256,801,000	10,004,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,396,800	68,436,000	1,370,000	842,000	1,350,000	1,219,000	9,457,000	.....	66,450,000	6,877,000	1,729,000
Hanover National....	3,000,000	16,324,700	139,216,000	7,157,000	692,000	1,580,000	584,000	18,176,000	.....	140,283,000	.....	200,000
Citizens' National...	2,550,000	2,663,200	37,038,000	129,000	34,000	816,000	46,000	4,080,000	.....	30,144,000	385,000	1,019,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,149,000	10,733,000	287,000	50,000	369,000	358,000	2,395,000	.....	11,441,000	.....	100,000
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,244,700	113,491,000	1,579,000	586,000	2,118,000	2,857,000	14,363,000	.....	108,961,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,756,700	34,350,000	91,000	1,062,000	.....	204,000	4,636,000	.....	30,202,000	400,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	17,134,800	164,681,000	926,000	751,000	396,000	284,000	19,402,000	.....	148,311,000	3,832,000	3,564,000
East River National.	250,000	76,000	2,538,000	14,000	28,000	149,000	16,000	513,000	.....	2,991,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,679,900	19,676,000	125,000	94,000	382,000	375,000	2,343,000	.....	16,598,000	.....	839,000
First National	10,000,000	27,694,100	315,331,000	182,000	498,000	1,410,000	37,000	22,799,000	.....	162,472,000	1,130,000	6,400,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,770,200	87,574,000	1,285,000	436,000	1,878,000	212,000	16,310,000	.....	92,032,000	302,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat....	500,000	373,500	9,017,000	303,000	66,000	248,000	209,000	1,383,000	.....	9,814,000	.....	199,000
Chase National	10,000,000	12,623,800	281,532,000	3,469,000	2,939,000	1,105,000	980,000	32,470,000	.....	247,545,000	23,770,000	1,200,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,985,800	18,055,000	652,000	475,000	80,000	127,000	2,358,000	.....	17,122,000	15,000	953,000
Garfield National....	1,000,000	1,329,300	10,878,000	109,000	40,000	211,000	144,000	1,824,000	.....	10,020,000	197,000	398,000
Fifth National	250,000	429,800	6,714,000	55,000	98,000	18,000	35,000	743,000	.....	5,769,000	333,000	24,000
Seaboard National...	1,000,000	3,316,500	45,366,000	1,005,000	490,000	677,000	188,000	7,463,000	.....	47,967,000	16,000	70,000
Liberty National	3,000,000	4,221,300	75,270,000	238,000	31,000	120,000	532,000	11,063,000	.....	80,886,000	2,478,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	877,900	10,171,000	561,000	31,000	.....	.....	1,413,000	.....	10,387,000	484,000	413,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,184,100	11,230,000	158,000	169,000	274,000	146,000	1,827,000	.....	12,032,000	450,000	396,000
Bankers Trust	11,250,000	15,383,900	258,923,000	542,000	93,000	223,000	694,000	31,250,000	.....	218,140,000	36,327,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	28,887,200	455,148,000	4,145,000	297,000	535,000	883,000	46,122,000	.....	349,631,000	45,123,000	.....
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,150,500	12,687,000	58,000	66,000	218,000	20,000	1,220,000	.....	10,142,000	483,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	1,152,800	25,901,000	238,000	257,000	422,000	772,000	3,338,000	.....	24,979,000	1,569,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,650,030	5,212,100	38,561,000	2,547,000	321,000	279,000	347,000	8,940,000	$780,000	42,009,000	2,000,000	.....
Bank of America....	1,500,000	6,706,200	32,244,000	2,050,000	825,000	489,000	158,000	2,763,000	.....	29,424,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,344,000	12,788,000	903,000	194,000	383,000	796,000	13,000	13,000	13,288,000	35,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,017,000	9,148,000	316,000	524,000	636,000	293,000	468,000	433,000	9,787,000	49,000	.....
People's	200,000	486,500	3,169,000	50,000	36,000	99,000	142,000	181,000	203,000	3,020,000	17,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,055,200	22,152,000	1,037,000	317,000	565,000	338,000	1,715,000	.....	21,001,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	817,200	4,367,000	313,000	29,000	90,000	97,000	237,000	181,000	3,951,000	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	803,300	6,540,000	380,000	84,000	4,000	6,000	732,000	.....	6,282,000	120,000	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,320,700	17,288,000	1,216,000	126,000	964,000	304,000	1,574,000	.....	18,649,000	.....	.....
German Exchange....	200,000	818,800	5,475,000	305,000	80,000	120,000	248,000	329,000	135,000	5,477,000	.....	.....
Germania	400,000	761,300	6,400,000	657,000	38,000	191,000	69,000	340,000	.....	6,442,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met....	1,000,000	2,302,200	15,107,000	597,000	328,000	459,000	402,000	1,857,000	1,159,000	14,284,000	.....	.....
West Side	325,600	64,400	4,196,000	290,000	114,000	92,000	35,000	225,000	145,000	4,188,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	940,800	19,068,000	1,058,000	698,000	628,000	193,000	1,287,000	1,037,000	20,419,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	418,000	23,087,000	2,114,000	527,000	527,000	352,000	1,496,000	119,000	25,912,000	32,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	2,932,700	34,462,000	1,116,000	200,000	222,000	373,000	1,306,000	761,000	27,915,000	4,392,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust..	2,000,000	4,472,800	66,204,000	1,637,000	98,000	145,000	250,000	5,568,000	3,279,000	51,351,000	11,007,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust..	5,000,000	12,134,000	42,365,000	2,056,000	171,000	161,000	276,000	1,343,000	392,000	20,856,000	1,153,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,197,400	11,149,000	682,000	70,000	76,000	86,000	446,000	327,000	8,942,000	906,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T....	4,000,000	5,104,300	24,979,000	818,000	185,000	90,000	107,000	1,586,000	1,184,000	17,197,000	486,000	.....
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,512,800	86,046,000	5,735,000	220,000	770,000	468,000	5,818,000	2,819,000	72,664,000	15,839,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,253,300	24,959,000	487,000	101,000	366,000	385,000	1,621,000	707,000	22,420,000	1,353,000	.....
New York Trust.....	3,000,000	11,230,000	76,031,000	3,612,000	82,000	34,000	82,000	5,208,000	28,000	58,256,000	10,035,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,187,300	19,432,000	461,000	353,000	265,000	212,000	1,497,000	332,000	18,466,000	1,414,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	533,300	14,008,000	508,000	125,000	321,000	94,000	668,000	97,000	13,364,000	1,047,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust..	2,000,000	4,494,600	53,727,000	1,004,000	107,000	80,000	255,000	7,756,000	.....	50,514,000	4,181,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$162,100,000	$267,482,800	$3,501,143,000	(1)$43,055,000	(3)$16,545,000	(2)$24,387,000	(4)$13,047,000	$451,292,000	.....	$2,986,409,000	$164,580,000	$32,707,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	12,275,600	26,107,700	219,621,000	13,895,000	4,249,000	5,447,000	3,334,000	22,024,000	$4,255,000	234,083,000	2,224,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	28,500,000	51,072,300	453,262,000	18,305,000	1,734,000	2,482,000	2,379,000	30,903,000	9,146,000	368,848,000	52,935,000	.....
Agr., 59 members....	$200,875,600	$344,662,800	$4,174,026,000	$75,255,000	$22,528,000	$32,316,000	$18,980,000	$504,219,000	$13,401,000	a$3,579,340,000	$219,739,000	$32,707,000
Change	.....	.....	+102,398,000	−15,219,000	−1,414,000	+1,320,000	+1,318,000	−29,825,000	−10,843,000	−71,985,000	−2,655,000	+59,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$3,605,868,000	(5)$41,054,000	(6)$15,954,000	(7)$24,654,000	(8)$12,988,000	$440,220,000	.....	$2,975,429,000	$164,553,000	$32,775,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	221,650,000	12,820,000	4,227,000	5,861,000	3,462,000	19,769,000	$3,672,000	221,562,000	2,184,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.....	458,598,000	17,691,000	1,740,000	2,442,000	2,567,000	31,608,000	8,399,000	368,585,000	53,581,000	.....
Aggregate, 50 members	$4,376,116,000	$71,535,000	$21,921,000	$32,957,000	$19,017,000	$491,697,000	$12,071,000	b$3,565,376,000	$220,120,000	$32,775,000
Change	+308,139,000	−7,916,000	−1,816,000	+1,150,000	+1,999,000	−28,008,000	−4,781,000	−54,195,000	+18,000	+49,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, Sept. 11, 1917; 16 State, Sept. 8, 1917; 14 trust companies, Sept. 8, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
(1) (2) (3) (4)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $97,004,000.
(5) (6) (7) (8)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $94,650,000.
a—United States deposits deducted, $316,522,000. b—United States deposits deducted, $459,317,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:	Excess.	Changes.
Net demand deposits.....			$388,233,170		
Net time deposits.....			4,937,400		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	.....	$451,292,000			
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	$26,925,000	22,024,000	Net demand and time dep.	$393,170,570	$58,121,430	−$25,573,120
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank....	25,100,000	30,903,000	Net demand deposits.....	40,334,940	8,614,060	− 1,535,540
			Net demand deposits.....	56,327,200	675,800	− 422,850
Total.....	$52,025,000	$504,219,000	Total net deposits.....	$488,832,710	$67,411,290	−$27,531,510

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits.....	$388,805,770		
			Net time deposits.....	4,948,650		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	.....	$440,320,000				
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	$26,370,000	19,760,000	Net demand and time dep.	$391,754,420	$48,565,580	− $8,190,340
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank....	24,410,000	31,608,000	Net demand deposits.....	39,881,160	6,257,840	− 2,797,160
			Net demand deposits.....	55,287,750	730,250	− 9,949,200
Total.....	$50,780,000	$491,697,000	Total net deposits.....	$486,923,330	$55,553,670	−$20,946,300

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Oct. 27, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

00 Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	5,576,200	84,900	265,600	1,053,900	1,032,200	7,967,900
Colonial ...	9,243,000	775,000	382,800	1,078,500	74,100	10,808,000
Columbia ...	10,566,000	850,000	485,000	1,026,000	14,000	11,168,000
Inter. Bank.	4,659,500	321,800	229,500	532,500	2,200	5,340,500
Mutual	7,950,000	657,000	382,000	446,000	.....	9,580,000
New Neth....	4,489,000	235,000	301,000	416,000	28,000	5,130,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,229,000	135,000	99,000	135,000	.....	2,124,000
Yorkville	6,674,000	568,100	387,300	933,200	29,100	8,290,000
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat....	6,328,000	39,700	173,800	549,400	321,400	6,856,600
Mechanics'...	15,674,000	1,142,800	1,151,200	4,054,700	41,200	27,359,200
Nat. City	5,907,000	548,100	189,000	548,100	596,000	6,900,000
North Side...	4,236,428	171,665	349,201	655,425	5,155	5,440,150
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat....	5,812,000	165,000	618,000	4,795,000	237,000	11,411,000
Hudson Co..	5,173,540	88,398	193,061	386,253	886,577	5,249,555
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat....	6,984,500	85,900	165,100	1,103,900	35,800	7,145,800
Second Nat..	5,118,851	49,253	131,167	799,815	58,070	5,960,114

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	9,486,000	580,000	1,056,000	.....	9,626,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics' ..	6,368,922	300,823	415,561	286,615	7,193,569

Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba.	622,682	80,000	14,439	212,829	.....	802,551
Bk. of Euro.	2,527,000	258,200	86,400	177,700	.....	3,003,200
B way Cent.	1,263,700	120,000	66,300	99,500	5,500	1,438,700
Bronx Boro.	1,868,516	51,683	147,531	39,317	39,285	2,197,800
Bryant Park	1,730,800	103,400	197,200	466,800	.....	2,035,400
Chel. Exch.	3,589,000	70,000	429,000	384,000	234,000	3,885,000
Grace & Co. (W. R.)..	4,167,000	301,000	48,000	1,305,000	.....	5,479,000
Gotham Nat.	4,246,600	27,000	287,000	672,000	304,000	5,484,000
Harriman N.	27,613,000	370,000	475,000	.....	662,000	27,613,000
Public Nat..	16,120,000	59,000	773,700	1,411,300	1,345,600	18,625,600
Sherman	4,272,700	.....	172,300	637,300	839,300	4,888,800
23d Ward ..	2,643,100	99,800	250,700	940,700	32,000	3,817,000
W'chester Av	1,249,200	36,500	44,100	110,700	8,100	1,341,300
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	1,311,800	65,000	155,000	86,000	.....	1,373,000
Bk. Flatbush.	1,530,000	90,000	92,000	120,000	.....	1,700,000
Homestead...	955,000	80,000	58,300	246,800	.....	1,107,200
Montauk	753,100	54,500	42,200	51,800	.....	864,700
Peoples Nat.	2,325,000	80,000	158,000	250,000	372,000	2,821,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Empire	35,786,400	2,405,700	5,269,300	2,577,100	43,841,300
Equitable	142,102,000	11,383,000	16,198,000	38,814,000	201,385,000
Farm. Loan..	143,896,200	13,113,400	12,027,700	17,789,500	173,777,700
Fulton	7,715,600	690,600	1,174,200	.....	8,580,900
Hudson	5,112,900	445,900	1,125,200	292,300	5,861,900
Mercantile ...	7,626,600	633,100	370,300	.....	7,048,600
N. Y. L. Ins..	32,245,900	2,106,000	864,200	.....	29,231,000
Scandinavian.	12,450,248	1,035,068	1,330,892	283,412	12,438,822
Transatlantic.	4,604,703	240,124	205,207	2,940,829	7,383,920
Union	70,724,915	7,013,837	5,264,356	263,177	76,984,359
United States	68,489,600	5,000,000	9,092,900	.....	66,752,000
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	23,535,407	1,762,276	2,782,673	.....	24,931,197
M'facturers'..	11,651,000	802,900	1,618,500	.....	13,778,600
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co....	3,991,000	129,200	104,000	30,900	2,794,000

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$299,793,000	Metropolitan	$58,364,400
Broadway	32,565,700	New York	73,610,100
Brooklyn	35,038,000	Peoples	27,622,600
Columbia	97,948,533	Title Guarantee	32,236,200
Fidelity	12,518,000	United States Mortgage	75,124,000
Franklin	21,823,000		
Guaranty	507,040,000	Total	$1,307,699,133
Lawyers Title	18,729,300	Change	+2,408,684
Lincoln	15,290,300		

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at Close of Business Oct. 26, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$36,496,000.00	
Gold in vaults..	281,217,635.30	
Gold with foreign agencies.	18,112,500.00	
Gold with F. R. agent and in redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes.	182,223,525.00	
Total gold reserve.....		$528,049,680.30
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin.		40,275,976.10
Total reserves.....		$568,325,656.40
Bills discounted and bought:		
Com'cial paper.	$213,624,116.43	
Acceptances ...	88,564,115.21	
Total		302,188,231.64
Investments:		
United States bonds.....		18,499,642.47
Total resources.....		$889,013,530.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$15,285,500.00
Member banks deposits (net)...	504,894,694.67
Non-member banks deposits (net)	26,290,772.65
Government deposits.....	14,363,016.19
Due to other Federal Reserve Banks (net).....	36,426,100.16
Federal Reserve notes (net)...	288,798,070.00
All other liabilities.....	3,005,376.84
Total liabilities.....	$889,013,530.51
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$315,223,525.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent:	
Gold and lawful money.....	187,228,525.00
Commercial paper.....	133,129,518.85

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

		Change.
Loans, discounts, investments, &c.....	$858,681,200	+$12,173,800
Specie	45,961,800	− 11,037,600
Legal tenders.....	42,922,100	+ 25,089,100
Total deposits.....	1,011,755,000	+ 1,897,100
Total deposits, eliminating amts. due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City and U. S. deposits....	886,399,900	+ 13,230,500

RESERVE—STATE BANKS. P.C.

Cash in vault.....	$13,141,700	11.24
Deposits in banks and trust companies	16,843,200	14.41
Total	$29,894,900	25.65

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault.....	$75,742,200	11.66
Deposits in banks and trust companies	72,811,100	11.21
Total	$148,553,300	22.87

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $178,338,200; decrease, $5,269,200; per cent. of legal reserve, 23.30.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and investments	$437,898,000	+$5,825,000
Gold	23,647,500	− 1,171,700
Currency and bank notes	20,950,300	+ 654,100
Due from Federal Reserve Bank.....	27,397,700	+ 1,290,100
Deposits	551,200,500	−12,908,100
Reserve on deposits.	110,472,500	+ 200,200

Percentage of reserve, 25.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and investments	$1,921,346,700	+$1,250,000
Gold	63,043,000	−19,623,400
Currency and bank bills	13,553,800	+ 684,200
Due from Federal Reserve Bank.....	125,674,300	+38,507,100
Deposits	2,185,428,100	+ 4,615,400
Reserve on deposits.	330,431,100	−12,687,500

Percentage of reserve, 21.2.

CHINESE TARIFF CHANGE.

Revision of Duties to 5 Per Cent. on Present Values.

An agreement has been reached among the Ministers of the Allied Powers, with the assent of the Ministers of the United States and the neutral powers, by which China is permitted to revise her customs tariff to make it an effective 5 per cent. Commercial Attaché Julean Arnold, stationed in Peking, points out in his report to the effect that the present duty of 5 per cent. is charged on the basis of valuations which were fixed fifteen years ago. As prices have greatly increased since then the present level of duties is in many cases considerably below 5 per cent. ad valorem. Customs valuations must therefore be increased to correspond with increased prices.

It is said that an international commission comprising the treaty power countries (not including the Central Powers) will probably be called to sit with Chinese representatives in the near future to draw up the new customs treaty.

BOSTON STOCK REPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week follow.

Shares.	Price.
4 Hood Rubber Co. pf.....	101
5 Massachusetts Cotton Mills.....	124

Mobile & Ohio Earns $12,859,866.

The annual report of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1917, shows total operating revenues of $12,859,866, an increase over the previous year of $991,828, but a simultaneous increase of $1,044,461 in operating expenses, with a consequent decrease of $52,633 in net operating revenue. The road's income from other sources, however, increased during the year by $799,761, so that, with decrease in rentals and some other deductions, the surplus earnings of the company for the year increased by $623,836 to a total of $1,471,575.

Joins Chamber of Commerce of U. S.

Andrew H. Phelps, business manager of the Central Branch, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, has resigned his office to undertake some work for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He has been seven and a half years with the Y. M. C. A., and has been in charge of the Central Branch since it moved into its new building in Brooklyn, the largest in the world. The branch now has 7,500 enrolled members.

Silver Spruce Exports Checked.

Exportation of silver spruce wood is prohibited (except under license) by a Canadian Order in Council of Oct. 11, to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British possessions, and protectorates.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 27.—Following are today's quotations of cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen	87½	93½	
Arkwright	120	...	125
Bourne	..	117¼	..
Bor. City	..	102½	100
Chace	..	125	125
Connecticut	980	..	..
Davol	103½	107	..
Davis	..	112½	110¾
Flint	..	167½	..
Granite	..	100	100
Hargraved	..	72½	..
King Philip	160	170	..
Laurel Lake	..	96	..
Merchants	..	112½	..
Mechanics	101	..	..
Narragansett	107	110	..
Parker	..	72½	..
Pocasset	90	95	..
Richmond Borough.....	..	160	155
Seaconnet	..	88	87
Shove	..	90	89
Stafford	..	108	105
Stevens	..	112	..
Tecumseh	..	143½	..
Wampanoag	..	92½	..
Weetamoe	100	..	..
Charlton	125	..	127½
Pilgrim	97	101	..
Pilgrim pf.....	..	101	..

Trading Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Movements on the Bourse today were irregular. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 85 francs 70 centimes.

GREEK CURRANT CROP.

Some Uncertainty as to How Its Export Will Be Handled.

The currant crop of Greece has now been entirely harvested and sorted without damage by rains in any province, according to a dispatch from Consul A. B. Cooke, stationed in Patras, Greece. Though the weather has been unusually favorable to currant growers, it is said that the ravages of oidium, due to the absence of sulphur with which to combat it, caused considerable damage. Reports from all currant growing districts indicate that the fruit shows the effect of this disease both in quantity and quality.

The crop of 1917-18 is now conservatively estimated at about 140,000 tons of 2,240 pounds each. There are also available 10,000 to 15,000 tons of the old crop. The local market is said to be unstable just now, owing to great uncertainty as to how the export crop will be handled. One report on the local currant market says that the British Government is negotiating for purchase of fruit up to 40,000 tons. If true, this will leave something more than 100,000 tons of fruit to be disposed of.

For French Recaptured Regions.

With the object of arranging immediately for the manufacture of articles needed by the population of the recaptured regions of France, the French Minister of the Interior has requested offers from manufacturers and dealers capable of furnishing the required goods. According to Commercial Attaché C. W. Vedits in Paris, these competitive offers will then be examined and important purchases made on behalf of the Government. Bids are asked immediately for the manufacture of 20,000 wooden bed frames, in forty lots of 500 each, each manufacturer being allowed to bid on five lots; for the manufacture of 10,000 school desks with seats, in twenty lots of 500 each, each manufacturer being permitted to bid on a maximum of five lots, and for 10,000 cement sinks, with auxiliary parts. Further bids will be invited later for other lines of goods required by the people of the territory formerly invaded.

Parcel Post to Salvador.

A new parcel-post convention has been concluded between the United States and Salvador, under which the weight limit has been raised from eleven to twenty pounds and various other changes made. The sender of a registered parc

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

So much of energy was expended during the last week by the big men in all lines of industrial effort in making a success of the second Liberty Loan that ordinary business seemed to be allowed to drift along without any perceptible push. Production in the primary markets was, however, little if any influenced, the routine of work in mills and factories going along as usual on orders long ago received or on hurry ones from the Government or on belated ones from buyers who have to meet immediate needs. The disposition is in most directions to buy cautiously and not too far in advance. Speculation in commodities at the prevailing high prices does not seem to commend itself to the prudent, and it is certainly being discouraged by the credit managers and bankers. Although most persons are convinced that the war is bound to last for a year or so at least, there is ever present the possibility that the Teutonic might will collapse suddenly from the effects of external or internal pressure. In such event, or as soon as this is seen to be inevitable, there will be an unsettlement of values and many prices will be forced down sharply. Few, who intend to stay in business thereafter, are willing to take needless risks in loading up with merchandise under such conditions. The restriction in buying by the general public due to the high prices, which is already in evidence, is another factor that has to be taken into account, and which is making the retailer cautious.

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Fall Trade Is Very Gratifying.

If only the amounts in money values are considered, the retail trade thus far this Fall is very gratifying. It must be borne in mind, however, that the money does not represent as much of quantity as it did, because of the higher prices. And yet, even here, a distinction has been noted in some quarters where it is said that there has been a good call for the very highest class of goods and for the very cheapest, but that the demand has lessened on the intermediate ones. These are matters that may be taken into account in considering reports of trade averages. One of these reports, compiled with great care, is that of the Credit Clearing House of this city. This shows, for the six months ended with Oct. 1, as compared with the corresponding period last year, a decrease of .7 per cent. in purchase activity, a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in indebtedness, and an increase of 2.8 per cent. in payment activities. As compared, however, with the six months ended April 1, 1917, the following half year shows an increase in purchase activity of .5 per cent., a decrease of .7 per cent. in indebtedness, and an increase of 1.4 per cent. in payment activities. The transactions on which the calculations are based aggregate approximately $300,000,000 for each period. A more detailed tabulation of the country by sections, showing increases or decreases in percentages for the six months ended Oct. 1, 1917, as compared with the corresponding period last year, is as follows:

Section.	Purchases.	Indebtedness.	Payments.
Pacific	—.8	—1.	same
Mountain	+1.7	1.6	—3.2
North. agricultural	—.8	—3.3	1.3
Mid. agricultural	.4	—2.2	—2.
South. agricultural	.6	—2.1	—2.3
Eastern	—1.1	—2.1	2.

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Positive of Dye Industry.

At the recent meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers no subject attracted more attention than did that of the American manufacture of dyes. Two noteworthy addresses were delivered, one by Mr. Stone of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, and the other by H. Gardner McKerrow of Marden, Orth & Hastings. Mr. Stone showed not only the strong position attained by the dye industry in this country, but disclosed the fact that the coming year will see the production here of enough synthetic indigo to supply all needs. This will be supplied by three concerns at least. The Dow Chemical Company has been making the substance for some time. The National Company and the du Ponts are taking orders for it at present. Mr. McKerrow referred, among other things, to the discouraging statements made by certain clothiers against American dyes a year or so ago. These were at the time characterized in these columns as unwarranted. Mr. McKerrow said on this point that:

> An insidious propaganda was carefully and industriously circulated throughout this country, largely through the medium of certain clothing associations, acting consciously or unconsciously as circulating channels, that American dyes were not fast, and could not, therefore, be guaranteed. To this day it is possible for the buying public to purchase goods over the counters of our retail stores, and be assured that, "as the dyes are American and not German," the goods cannot be and are not guaranteed. Innocently these retail stores are lending themselves to a characteristically German attempt to poison the mind of the average American man or woman, and instill into them a belief that no dyes are fast except German dyes.

To this Mr. McKerrow added the statement that, "as a matter of fact, there never was a pound of even German dyes sold in this country without the stipulation on the package that it was sold 'without guarantee,' nor was there ever a shade offered on a color card showing German colors without the same reservation."

***

A New Kind of Free Ports.

Sugar is a thing for Government solicitude in other respects than because of its temporary scarcity. Because so much of it comes here in the raw or crude state and is exported as refined, it becomes the subject of drawbacks of duty. This year the drawbacks on sugar will amount, it is said, to about $19,000,000, which is more than all other drawbacks combined. In Congress they have been agitating the matter of abolishing all drawbacks, so that the Government may have more revenue. The Tariff Commission has also taken up the matter, but is said to have come to another conclusion, which is likely to be submitted to Congress during its coming session. It proposes to establish the equivalent of a series of "free ports" at different places on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. These will not be free ports in the sense that Hamburg is one, or according to the plan suggested by the Merchants' Association of this city. The idea is to segregate certain factories, refineries, &c., just as bonded warehouses are arranged, and have duties paid only on goods withdrawn for domestic consumption, leaving the others to come in and go out freely without duty. It is an adaptation of the plan under which cigars are made of foreign-grown tobacco in American factories. If the scheme can be made to work, it will automatically put a stop to the system of drawbacks.

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Juggling with Statistics.

Columns of figures seem to possess an attraction for some people, even though the figures are valueless. One person who comes in this class is the unconscious humorist who comprises the "Hosiery Manufacturers' Legislative Committee." His favorite diversion is to take up at random from the Government reports statistics of scattered and wholly unrelated imports and add up the totals, which are then put in juxtaposition to the figures of similar imports at some preceding period which best suits the purpose of showing an increase. Then follows a non sequitur—that higher duties should be placed on all imports. The most recent exhibition of the kind gives figures of certain imports for the first quarters of 1917, 1916, and 1912, respectively. The result as stated is that "nineteen products" out of the thousands in the Government's list "show an increase in imports of 100 per cent. in 1917 over 1912." The last-named year is chosen for purposes of comparison because the imports were especially low. In the fiscal year 1913, when the Payne-Aldrich tariff was in full effect, the imports of merchandise were $160,000,000 more than in 1912. But, aside from this, the principal—and practically the only—increases in imports in the first quarter of 1917 over those of the similar period in 1912 were of raw wool and raw silk, absolutely needed for domestic industries. Other articles were less in quantity, even though in some instances the values were more, the difference being due to the higher prices prevailing. These things are not mentioned in the plea now put forward for higher duties.

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Quantity of Wool Available.

Something like hysteria seems to have been aroused by the methods resorted to for the very laudable purpose of having economy exercised in the use of wool. One very respectable merchant, for instance, was quoted the other day as stating that there would only be wool enough in the country in 1918 to provide for the needs of the army and navy, and that civilians would have to prepare to go without it. To quiet the nerves of those who might entertain similar wild notions, has come the belated census report of wool in the hands of dealers and manufacturers on Sept. 30. The census is incomplete because some reports came in too late to be included, and because it does not take into account the large quantity of wool not yet marketed. It shows, however, 388,594,590 pounds of wool in the grease, 64,635,849 pounds of scoured, 24,330,015 of pulled wool, 23,563,207 pounds of tops, and 23,042,529 of noils. Two-thirds of this large quantity is owned by mills. The total is much larger than was reported three months before, in spite of the big amount used meanwhile on military orders. It seems to indicate that, with the usual amount of next Spring's domestic clip, and with the wool coming from Australia, there is or will be enough wool on hand to last well into 1919. There appears also to be plenty of shoddy available to eke out where need be, and 35 per cent. of such material is now permitted to fabrics supplied to the Government. Another fact worth bearing in mind in connection with the quantity of wool used is that fabrics now are about 25 per cent. lighter than they used to be. The saving in this direction alone amounts to millions of pounds a year.

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Cotton and Its Fabrics.

Market quotations for cotton have continued to show marked strength. This is particularly the case as regards spots. A very good reason is that there is little spot cotton available. In the growing district there is not much disposition to sell. Considerable cotton is held by merchants who have been buying it on speculation with a view to holding it for some absurdly high prices. But even where the growers themselves retain the cotton, they have no notion of parting with it at any low figure. To many 30 cents looks like a low minimum, due to the concerted agitation for holding to that figure. The strength of the cotton market is still reflected in that for goods. Fabrics of all kinds are high in price, and there are few signs of yielding. The Government orders are helping out the mills in keeping firm on prices. Purchases are made rather grudgingly, and there is little disposition on the part of either buyer or seller to venture too far ahead. In knit goods, including hosiery, the main problem seems to be to be able to fill orders. Some little business is being done on sweater orders for next Fall, but without any great volume to the trade.

IT IS NOT ALWAYS EASY TO COLLECT

Typical Experiences of Those Who Try to Make Delinquent Debtors Pay Up.

Some interesting sidelights on how the ways of transgressors are made hard—especially of those who do not pay with a fair degree of promptness the bills they have contracted on charge accounts—were cast yesterday by Herman Steinberg of this city. Mr. Steinberg operates a collection and claim record service that is used by many of the big local department stores and specialty shops.

"While the individual claims that come to my attention," he said, "run all the way from $5 to $35,000, it is not an unusual thing for some of the Fifth Avenue shops to show a single account as large as $250,000. In one case I know of, in which the account was given to an agent for collection, the amount involved was $175,000.

"Not only are the amounts of the claims turned in for collection larger in many cases than the average person would suspect, but there are also more of them. However, with the improved methods of determining the credit risks of persons who apply for accounts that are now available, it is highly probable that both the number and amounts of unpaid bills will become smaller as time goes on.

"That the retail credit man has been hampered in the past by a lack of facilities in obtaining adverse information regarding applicants for accounts is shown by this instance: Not long ago a certain Fifth Avenue establishment extended $8,000 credit to a patron who was introduced by a customer whose financial and social standing is unquestioned. The character of the introduction was in itself a powerful influence in the extension of credit to the man in question. But the house, in following its usual policy, made its own investigation and found that the applicant was socially connected with some of the best families in the city. Nothing derogatory to his credit and financial standing was found.

"At the time the credit was granted, however, my files showed two claims for collection against this man, one of which had been paid. The other, an undisputed hotel bill, was then in the hands of an attorney for suit. Shortly thereafter three other claims came into my office against the same man. Not long ago it developed that he was connected with certain German propaganda in this country, and he is now being detained at Ellis Island. The point of this incident is that 'live' credit men are now making use of every opportunity afforded them for finding out unsatisfactory things about an applicant for an account before it is granted, in case it is. Had this been done before, the $8,000 credit spoken of would not have been given.

"As for the actual collection of accounts, it is the small ones which generally are the hardest to collect. At the same time they are the easiest to run up, for some stores, under the stress of present-day competition, often take chances on a small account. Another thing about the small account is that it is generally harder to collect one from a woman than from a man, though the latter does not always settle up with good grace. The reason for this is that the average woman, because she does not realize the seriousness of it, has not the dislike of court proceedings that characterizes the average man. Further than this, the average woman has a feeling that a store will not go to court for so small a matter as her little unpaid account.

"Consistent dunning is the only way to obtain payments from this type of women, not a few of whom live in sumptuous apartment houses and are very hard for a collector to reach in person. However, there are certain strategies which can be employed against that class of women which sets out deliberately to cheat a store or to cause a maximum amount of trouble for everybody concerned before it will pay. In these cases the kind of accounts that no good store wants, so little objection is made to the collection methods that are used on them. Legal proceedings are of little value in such cases, as many of these debtors have already unsatisfied judgments against them.

"One way I have found successful in getting at women who are personally inaccessible is to call them up by telephone at unseemly hours. Naturally this cannot be done every day, nor can the house switchboard operator be given an inkling of who is making the call and why. When a woman is called out of bed to answer a dunning 'phone call a few times, or is called from her bath for the same purpose, she is more or less inclined to pay up in self-defense. The telephone method of dunning is helped quite a little by the innate curiosity of women, which also manifests itself in the case of letters.

"Sometimes collections are made from the 'undesirable' class of charge account debtors by having a collector call unexpectedly at a friend's house or apartment, ask for the debtor, and then present her with the bill, regardless of who is looking. Can you imagine any woman being subjected to that very often without paying up?

"Another class of debtors that is hard to collect from is that which gets accounts through introductions made by legitimate charge customers, that is, by customers who are good credit risks and who pay their bills regularly. Small shops are more prone to open accounts on introductions of this kind, without preliminary inquiries, than the larger ones, yet no small total of bills is run up in this way. It has been found that the type of woman who uses a friend as a means of opening an account usually owes money all over the city. It has also been found that getting judgments does no good in these cases, as the persons involved, living purely on bluff, cannot satisfy them.

"Big accounts, those that run from $5,000 to $25,000, or higher, are also difficult to collect. Certain big debtors actually let themselves be sued before they will pay, while others will settle after the matter has been brought almost to the doorstep of the court house. I have known of cases where women of social prominence have actually left the city for long periods when they have been sought by collectors, just to show the creditor stores 'where to get off.' It is not because they could not meet their obligations but, apparently feeling secured against any real annoyance by their social position, because they would not until they felt like it.

"I have known of other cases in which some of the city's 'best people' have deliberately threatened stores that have turned over bills to collectors with loss of business if they did not call the collectors off. Not only have they threatened to stop patronizing the 'offending' store, but they have said they would advise their friends also to trade elsewhere.

"While on the subject of 'best people' it may be apropos to relate an experience one of my collectors had with a man who is well known here. After several unsuccessful attempts to reach this man, my collector went to his house early one morning and got past the butler on some pretext or other. The man he sought was not up yet, so the collector sat down and waited for him. After quite a wait, the object of his quest entered the room. The collector made known his business, and very soon afterward discovered himself in a heap at the foot of the front steps. He had been propelled there by the strong right arm of the debtor. Finding himself not hurt, he returned to the office and reported. The next day the creditor store told us that a check in payment for the full account had been received, so the coup of the collector, while painful, was successful.

"Another class of claims that are hard to handle are obligations incurred by stage people. More than one of the more prominent ones often give quite a little trouble to a collector before payment is made. As for the smaller fry, both male and female, it is practically impossible to get them to settle. The chief reason is that most of them have nothing to pay up with, due to irregular engagements and a tendency to spend all they get when they are in clover."

AN INDUSTRY ON AN UNWISE BASIS

Makers of Women's Garments Are Mistaken in Trying for Quick Deliveries.

Discussion of the "tail ends" evil in the local cloak, suit and skirt industry, which has resulted from the establishment of the Clearing House for Surplus Woolens, has led in some quarters to criticism of the foundation on which the industry in this city is based. The high peaks reached in production during a few months of the year and the deep gullies of inactivity between seasons, which tend to work such hardship both on the small manufacturer and the large operator, are blamed by some authorities in the trade not on the retailer alone, but as well on the manufacturers themselves.

"As long as the retailer is not obliged to place his requirements or the greater bulk of them well in advance of the season," said one prominent authority in the trade, "he isn't going to do it. The manufacturer should not attempt to turn out and deliver merchandise in ten days or two weeks. The manufacturers of this city are big enough and strong enough, and they should pull together and insist on more time to fill orders than the majority of retailers are willing of their own accord to concede.

"This does not apply so much to that class of merchandise designed for women of wealth, who can afford and who demand a new style garment for every occasion. Garments of this type necessarily must be last-minute creations and bought by the retailer more or less as they are required for as early delivery as it is possible to get. But it does apply to that great bulk of our trade in merchandise of the more moderate price ranges on which the retailer as well as the manufacturer depends, both for volume and for profit. At least 80 per cent. of the women in any given locality, or throughout the country as a whole, purchase the moderate priced garments of the fashion prevailing for the season. Startling silhouettes and fantastic drapings, such, for instance, as the bustle effect of this Fall, which usually are only passing fads, gain but small acceptance with the average woman. In all probability, as much as 90 per cent. of the garments you see women wearing today could just as easily have been made during the late Spring and early summer months. Probably a great many of them were, in fact, designed and made last Summer and shown and sold this Fall for immediate delivery.

"Any effort to do away with the 'tail ends' evil, however, must begin at the bottom of things. You can't get rid of it simply by cutting it off at the ground. You have got to dig it out, roots and all. Likewise, to get rid of the 'tail ends' evil you have got to abolish the condition which makes them not only possible, but necessary. That condition is late buying for early delivery.

"There is no other industry of consequence in the country in which this condition exists to such an extent. There are any number of other needle trades in this city, but you do not find them working on a hand-to-mouth basis. They book their business three, four, and five months ahead, thereby maintaining a uniform production throughout the entire year.

"An industry that does not keep its labor employed fifty-two weeks of the year is basically unsound. Its labor must face living costs the whole twelve months, and the wages during the periods they work must necessarily make up for the periods of inactivity. And nothing can be worse for labor, from almost any standpoint, than prolonged periods of unemployment.

"There are three prime factors in the making and merchandising of women's wearing apparel. They are the mills making the cloth, the manufacturers making the garments, and, finally, the retailers selling the finished product. In the case of the mills, their legitimate risk is raw materials to be made up into cloth. These they have to, and do, buy well in advance of the season. The manufacturer's legitimate risk is cloth, and he cannot wait, before placing his orders with the mills, until the last day or the last week before he is going to require them to cut up into garments. If he did they would laugh at him. He has got to place his season's requirements months in advance, and it is no more than just that he should. But, for the same reason, it should be necessary for the retailer, in order not to be left high and dry without merchandise, to place his business at least a couple of months ahead in order that the load may be more evenly distributed over a longer period. If such a condition could be brought about, (and I am sure it could be through co-operation,) whereby retailers were forced to come to market earlier than they are now, everybody all along the line would be benefited. Production could be maintained at a more uniform level throughout the year, labor could be more profitably employed because constantly earning, and manufacturing costs per garment could be materially lessened.

"Many manufacturers say this could not be accomplished because of the necessity which they maintain exists for creating new styles almost from week to week even in the more staple lines of merchandise. Just look at this from the standpoint of the retailer. Suppose at the outset of the season he puts in a stock of merchandise. Suppose that after the season has been open a week or two some manufacturer comes along, offers him a new style garment, and he takes it. What happens to the rest of his stock? Immediately it has depreciated in value. Is he going to gain anything, does he gain anything, from having to make the stock he has on hand to a certain extent undesirable? That is one of the prime reasons why retailers, as a rule, buy only small lots for immediate delivery, doing business on a hand-to-mouth basis. If they could feel certain that the season's features in the more or less staple styles would be as stable fundamentally as, for instance, underwear, men's clothing, and other things, they could set out in the late Spring, or, at the latest, in the early Summer months, to buy their Fall requirements and feel perfectly safe."

A number of the local manufacturers report that many of the farseeing retailers of the country are beginning to place a great deal of their business well ahead of the delivery dates called for on the orders. These merchants, it is said, are coming to realize the injustice and the additional expense involved (which naturally must be made up in prices) in forcing quick deliveries from the manufacturers. Many of the local houses report booking up business, sometimes almost to their capacity, as much as two months, and more, ahead of the season, and there is a feeling more or less general throughout the trade that the trend is unmistakably away from immediate delivery business, and that gradually the load is distributing itself more evenly over the entire year.

As for any radical changes in the immediate future, however, the trade does not, except in spots, look upon them as workable from a practical standpoint at this time. With some 3,000 garment manufacturers in the city, co-operation in this respect is felt to be a rather difficult matter, though the opinion is held in some quarters that concerted action on the part of ten or fifteen of the leading manufacturers here would accomplish the reform in a comparatively short space of time.

TRYING "COST PLUS" PLAN

A Purchasing Agent Shows How He Used It to Advantage.

"As purchasing agent for a manufacturing concern employing more than 1,500 persons, of which number some 1,000 are men over the draft age and youths under it," said a guest at India House, "I recently had to contract for a large number of uniforms, as the drill 'bug,' because of the war, had bitten proprietors and employes, and they had organized nearly the entire force left after the draft quota had gone into a 'defense' body.

"In my first experience in this uniform-buying plan I think I hit on a method of making purchases that could be employed with profit often in a general way. Did I go to a house engaged in making regalia and order 'right off the rack'? I did not. I was storekeeper for our concern many years before I became that sort of glorified storekeeper known as a purchasing agent. Before even thinking of going to a concern that could do the whole trick for me at once—and charge accordingly for services and everything else—I thought I would do a bit of scouting for myself. So I made a sortie into the wool cloth market, nosed around among piece goods and made notes.

"It was up to me to arrange for my house to pay a fair price for the completed article, and no more, and the order was a whale—practically 1,000 uniforms.

"Before putting in a line of advertising of any kind that we wanted uniforms, I secured options in the wool cloth market on enough in sight for our purposes. This was step No. 1.

"It meant that I knew, and nobody could fool me on the proper price for the material. It also enabled me to offer to furnish the wool cloth when I was ready to seek the manufacturer to have the material made up into garments.

"When it came time to advertise for bids for making the uniforms, it simplified things, for I had only to ask for figures of manufacturing and not on material—I had that cinched.

"Of course, my order in the wool cloth market was not large enough to have a tendency to run up the price of material, but I could not help thinking that in case it should have been I could have prevented it from actually taking place.

"I was able to gauge bids of any competitors—although, of course, the purchase being only uniforms for the employes and not products to be resold for a profit, it did not really make any difference—but a principle of the thing stood out and I marked it for future use. I was able to obtain bids purely on the basis of service rendered by the producer, without any material cost legerdemain being worked off on me.

"In other words, I succeeded in reducing the process of my purchasing down to the single one to the mere fact the producer gave service and was paid for that only, and I got the lowest price on my material into the bargain.

"This plan could be worked out in various ways. If I were contracting for a huge supply of flour for next year, for instance, I would go to the miller and say that I wished them to quote me a price for milling that I could add to the price of wheat at the time when I might want the flour delivered. I would try to do this far enough ahead, but at the same time I would not lose sight of the probability that the price might very well be set in advance, make an outright price on flour that would be sure to be fair at the time I might want it delivered. I would see that the price on flour would be a safe one in case wheat should go up, and I would pay it even if wheat went down. The miller would charge me only a certain figure for converting wheat into flour, and I would pay the current price for wheat.

"This plan, which I maintain is efficient and economical in the case of large contracts, I call the 'cost plus' principle. Maybe I'll develop it and find a new angle on it some day."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Demand Moderate, but Prices Show an Upward Tendency.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 27.—While business during the week just closed has not been as active as the two preceding weeks, still prices have been stoutly maintained, and the trend is upward rather than downward. There are few buyers who have their needs filled for more than four months. Some would be only too glad to go beyond this period, but mills do not care to commit themselves in most cases beyond early next year.

There still exists a keen demand for wide goods, and some buyers have bought liberally of these styles, although prices are very high. The narrow end of the market is moderate, but prices are being still well maintained. According to reports, there is no surplus of goods, and buyers cannot expect to get immediate deliveries because mills are well sold up and the output fully taken care of for several weeks to come.

The call for sateens, twills, and specialties continues to be good, although buyers are not particularly concerned about specialties, more especially fancy ones. There is a very good demand for cotton yarns. Manufacturers of tire fabrics have taken considerable quantities from spinning mills, and have even gone so far as to consult mills making cotton cloth for their supplies.

The total sales of cloth for the week are estimated at 200,000 pieces, of which about 50,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand moderate, but prices strong and showing an upward tendency.

¶ NOW that the Government's financial requirements have for the time being been met, it behooves far-seeing business men to consider their own financial problems, to the end that the wheels of industry may continue to hum steadily at the task of satisfying the needs of daily life.

¶ Our resources are at your command, and the intelligent, personal and conscientious service we render gives an added value to the funds we loan.

¶ Our arrangements are adaptable to the intricacies of every business, and an inquiry incurs no obligation.

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TRADE OUTLOOK IN INTERIOR CHINA

Suggestions by the American Consul at Changsha of More Than Local Import.

For the benefit of American exporters who may have an eye turned toward the interior of China as a prospective field for their operations, Consul N. T. Johnson, who is stationed at Changsa, has prepared an elaborate summary of commercial and geographical conditions of the Changsha consular district. While directly concerning that district so far as geographical and transit conditions are concerned, the part of the summary relating to commerce applies equally as well to other interior consular districts. Excerpts from the summary follow:

"The Changsha consular district comprises the whole of the Province of Hunan, and lies almost in the centre of China proper. Its area is approximately 84,000 square miles. A similar area would cover a district as large as the State of Kansas, and would be situated in the same latitude as the Gulf of Mexico and Florida. The population is estimated at 22,169,000, or 265 persons per square mile. This would equal approximately the combined populations of the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Conecticut, and New Jersey. The population is mostly rural, the people being generally collected in small villages and towns throughout the province. Few of the cities of Hunan number over 50,000 inhabitants. The climate of the province is a continental climate, tempered by the low latitude.

"The Hunan merchant at the present time gets most of his supplies of foreign goods through import houses at Hankow and Shanghai. The severe fluctuation in foreign exchange has been the chief cause in restricting business to the larger treaty ports, where is found all the machinery for taking care of risks due to uncertain exchange conditions. Credit terms are therefore regulated by Shanghai and Hankow custom. Generally speaking, it has been the practice of foreign competitors of American manufacturers and merchants to extend to the Chinese buyers long and easy credit terms. They are enabled to do this by an exchange of commodities. With the exception of tea, hides, and antimony, most of Hunan's products go to European countries, and it is to be noticed that tea, hides, and antimony are exported from Hunan by American firms which do not do an import business. The Chinese merchants are not as yet in a position to deal direct with the United States. They prefer at the present time to deal with the import houses in Shanghai.

"American merchants should be prepared to quote prices on their products at least cost, insurance and freight Shanghai, and if possible cost, insurance, and freight Changsha. The Chinese merchant has to figure his profits in silver, not in gold, and it is therefore of first importance to him to be able to figure on the gold cost of the article laid down at a port of delivery in China. There are no banks at Changsha dealing in foreign exchange. Exchange is negotiated for through the foreign exchange banks at Hankow and Shanghai.

"No prejudice against American goods exists in this market. It is not possible to form any accurate idea of the value and amount of the imports of the province which come from the United States. American proprietary medicines, toilet articles, such as tooth powders, toothbrushes, and soaps, locks, hinges, nails, screws, hand tools, provisions, garters, and electric fittings are occupying a more and more prominent place on the shelves of the local shopkeepers. American sewing machines and sewing machine work have been sold in this district, and appear to give satisfaction. American illuminating and lubricating oils are imported in large quantities, maintaining their place in the market by reason of their high quality.

"Those manufacturers shipping their products into the district must remember that there are no direct steamer connections between this inland district and the United States. All cargo is transshipped either at Shanghai or at Hankow into light-draft river steamers or lighters for the brief cargo to Changsha. Changsha is now connected with Hankow by a railway, so that the difficulties of the past due to low water during the Winter months are no longer to be considered.

"An American manufacturer seriously intending to enter this market should establish an agent at either Hankow or Shanghai and supply him with a stock for purposes of demonstration and sale. He should enable him to visit this district periodically, and he should encourage his agent to get into personal touch with local Chinese merchants. An agent should be encouraged to learn the Chinese language enough to make himself understood, so that he can enter into personal relations with the Chinese merchants without the intermediation of an interpreter. The secret of the success of European merchants in this market has been the ability of the European manufacturers' agents to speak the language of the Chinese merchants with whom they were doing business. An agent should be encouraged to advertise his wares in the local vernacular press and by posters pasted on street billboards. The banquet table is another advertising medium that should not be neglected. There are no clubs or other neutral meeting grounds where foreign merchant and Chinese business man can mingle and get acquainted. Much has been accomplished, however, through the informal good fellowship of the banquet table, and I would suggest that agents be supplied with a liberal entertainment allowance.

"Agents should be men of good bearing. They should be given to understand that nothing of permanent value is to be accomplished in China by rush and impatience. The average Chinese merchant is not going to be much impressed with a young man of impatient manners who spends most of his time telling him how to run his business. Your agent must also understand that the Chinese merchants in this district are ready to learn about his goods—indeed, a great deal of his time will have to be devoted to creating a demand, to studying the possible wants of the market, and then bringing something in that will meet the need. There will be many opportunities for the agent to create thus a demand for mining machinery, for machinery for the preparation of rice, tea, and vegetable oils, and for other manufactured articles.

"Unless catalogue and price list have been printed in the Chinese language they are of little use here. The Chinese merchants at Changsha cannot read English, and consequently are not interested in an English catalogue with its cabalistic signs and descriptions and prices free on board some (to the Chinese) unknown factory town in the United States. The catalogue and letter cannot take the place of the personal interview of the active agent with samples and stock.

"Don't fail to pay full postage on your letters, which in the case of Changsha, is 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction. Don't fail to mark your cases very clearly on top, one side, and one end, with characters at least 2½ inches high. Don't fail to pack your goods well; they encounter numerous transshipments, and goods are not handled any more tenderly by the stevedores in China than in the United States. In packing it should also be remembered that this climate is damp."

TRADING IN GRAY GOODS.

Much Inquiry, Though Bids Require Acceptance by Mills.

Quite a little inquiry for gray goods was reported in this market yesterday in spite of the short day. Due to the unwillingness of most mills to trade very far ahead at present prices, the actual business done during the day was lessened by the need of submitting most of the propositions made by buyers to the mills for acceptance. January sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made at 10¾ cents, though in certain quarters bids of this figure failed to bring goods out for shipment in the first three months of next year. January-March deliveries of 39-inch 68-72s were sold at 12 cents.

While some of the Eastern mills were asking as high as 10 cents for spot shipments of 38½-inch 60-52s, the highest Southern asking price reported was 9¾ cents. Raw, 38½-inch 64-60s now appear available in first hands for this year's shipment at less than 9⅝ cents. Other printcloth sales included 38 and 39-inch 56-44s, for January, at 8½ and 8⅝ cents, respectively. For December shipments of 5.50 sheetings, 9¾ cents was paid.

DEALINGS IN BROAD SILKS.

Quiet Now, but Prospects for Spring Are Regarded as Good.

Broad silk buyers were not particularly active during the last week. Though there is said to be a fairly good market for merchandise at retail, buyers are believed to be well stocked with goods and to be holding up their duplicate orders until the question of price is a little more settled. What business they have already placed, however, they seem glad to get when deliveries are made, and the feeling is general that any upward tendency in prices of a definite character would send buyers scurrying to market for merchandise before it went out of sight.

Prospects for the Spring trade continue to be unusually good. There is extensive and inquiry for 1918 business, though as yet comparatively little has been placed, buyers apparently waiting not only for a more clarified price situation, but also for a little more definite idea as to just what materials are going to be best for Spring.

Various dress taffetas have been well bought by cutters for 1918, as well as for immediate delivery, and the growth in demand from this quarter is looked upon with great satisfaction. Foulards are popular for Spring, and the crepes, with georgette as usual in the lead, are well sought.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL, furs, jewelry; entire stocks; silks, woolens, furnishings. America's greatest buyers. "Aarons," 742 6th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 4785.

CLOAKS.—Open for all kinds of fur trimmings for cloaks. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St.

FURS.—I will buy last year's stocks of furs for special sale; cash. Telephone at once Vanderbilt 4765.

WOOLENS.—Expert house interested in Lorraine's 3865, Pacific's C. S., Melrose F. W. M. N. half wool batiste. A. G. Stilwell, Exctor 6114.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Have for immediate delivery plush and pompon coats. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 93 Bleecker St., Spring 3287.

FURS.—Samples of misses' sets and fur hats to match; will close out at a sacrifice. 151 West 23d St., 4965 Chelsea.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Have quantity to sell. Madison Square 5464.

UMBRELLAS.—Big job to close out. Dorf & Lipschitz, 1 and 3 Walker St.

WOOLENS.—Botany 315, broadcloth, all shades; Gilbert's kersey 33860, black. Call Greeley 0630.

Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR, experienced, with 60 machines, specials, &c., open for middy blouse work. M. S., 311 Times Downtown.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALBANY, N. Y.—Dwyer & O'Brien; J. J. O'Brien, dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; Continental.

BOSTON—Commercial Trading Co.; A. L. Foster, clothing, furn. goods; Van Cortlandt.

BUFFALO—The Larkin Soap Co.; H. W. Smith, china, glassware, (premiums;) Imperial.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss L. Yaeckel, ribbons; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; J. S. Buckman, mdse. mgr.; E. H. Mills, furs; 2 W. 37th.

CHICAGO—Bloch & Singer; H. Bloch, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—Bishop, Stern & Stein Co.; L. Sinn, mfr. cloaks, suits, skirts; 404 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Pompus Clothing Co.; H. Bogart, men's clothing, mfr. clothing; Wallick.

EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

FRESNO—E. J. Gottschalk & Co.; E. Gottschalk, general trade.; 116 W. 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Cohen Bros. Co.; M. Bertowitz, shirtings; Claridge.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Kerr Dry Goods Co.; V. H. Boetger, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; H. C. Smith, linens, 1,140 Broadway.

ROCHESTER—Goodman & Suss; A. Goodman, mfr. clothing; Breslin.

SAGINAW—E. L. Gardiner, general mdse.; E. L. Gardiner, general mdse.; Grand.

SCRANTON—G. A. Pyle & Co.; G. A. Pyle, general mdse., shoes; Albert.

ST. LOUIS—M. Goldstein; dry goods, furn. goods; Imperial.

TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn.,—E. E. Schleh & Co.; E. E. Schleh, Oriental rugs, draperies, linens, art novelties; Marlborough.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Notable Tendency Toward Better Prices in the Chinese Ones.

The Japanese raw silk market has been rather quiet in the last week, with no change in prices. Latest cables indicate that small concessions might be obtainable, but reelers do not appear to be keen about stimulating business in this way. According to information received by A. P. Villa & Brothers of this city, the estimated visible stock at Yokohama is now 18,500 bales.

In Canton there is a tendency toward better prices, largely as a result of good buying for European account. Prices have gone up 10 cents a pound on all grades. An upward trend to prices is also seen in Shanghai on account of a better exchange, and advances similar to those in Canton have taken place in the last week. The demand in this market, however, is not large.

More active buying of Italian silks by European manufacturers has stiffened the Milan market again, after a brief period of some weakness. Though the manufacturers in the New York market have been showing a little more interest in things pertaining to raw silk, the demand cannot be called active. The outlook for the near future, however, is regarded as favorable.

VELVETEENS
HENRY GLASS & CO.,
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Dependable Garments—Clever Designs.
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Fifteen Remarkable Interiors,
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Including
The d'Angey Panels by Francisco Goya,
The Louvre Pictures by Philippe de Champaigne.
Mr. Freund's Notable Collection of Old Musical Instruments.
Many in Excellent Playing Condition, Including
The Sweet-Toned Empress Harpsichord.
A Vast Selection of Furniture of Beauty and Historical Interest,
Objets d'Art, Wrought Ironwork, Mantels, Overmantels, Lamps, &c.
As Usual, Mr. Freund has many Surprises in Store for His Visitors.
AT CLARKE'S ART ROOMS
Five West Forty-Fourth Street, Opposite Sherry's
EXHIBITION: Thursday, Nov. 1, to Tuesday, Nov. 6th.
SALE (Conducted by Augustus W. Clarke) Wednesday, Nov. 7th, to Saturday, Nov. 10th.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF THE ENTIRE
Stock, Plant and Fixtures
OF THE
Estate of MAX ROTH, Deceased
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer
will sell on Friday, November 24, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 1115 Broadway
The Entire Property of the Above Estate Comprising
Silks, Crepes, Georgettes, Chiffons, Crepe de Chines, Satins, Laces, Embroideries, Val. Laces, Nets, Flouncing, Collar and Cuff Sets, Cluny Lace, Gold and Silver Lace, Medallions, Silk and Cotton Thread, Notions, Trimmings, Braids, Soutaches, Buttons, Waists, etc., etc.
PLANT
consisting of 37 Wilcox & Gibbs Machines, 7 Hemstitching Machines, one Button Sewer, Union

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

If one man in nine changes his mind this year— Suffrage wins!

"SO YOU'RE going to vote for Woman Suffrage, are you? What's the idea?"

"Best idea I've had since I started to vote."

"But they'll never get it here. Look at the vote two years ago!"

"All right, look at it! Do you know that Woman Suffrage got the biggest favorable vote that any Constitutional Amendment ever had?"

"But it didn't win."

"No, but it was so close that if one man out of nine has changed his mind since 1915—that will be enough."

"Honestly?"

"That's the fact."

"But won't suffrage simply double the vote?"

"It will more than double the vote."

"Will it really?"

"Let me ask you something. What's the vote that doesn't get counted, the vote that finds it too much trouble to go around to the polls, the vote that nobody can deliver?"

"Ours, I guess—the votes of men like you and me. I hate to admit it, but I've missed a couple of times myself. You have too, haven't you?"

"Of course I have. But do you know that in every Suffrage State the men have turned out in greater numbers after talking things over with their wives?"

"And is the vote doubled?"

"More than doubled—with the men in the majority."

"But won't that send our taxes up?"

"That's what a lot of interests would like to have you believe—the liquor interests and the people who oppose child labor laws and decent hours and conditions for working men and women, for instance."

"But won't they?"

"Well, look at the records of Suffrage States. California has no State tax. Five other Suffrage States have rates as low as $1.20 and $3.34 per $1,000. Only four have a rate as high as $5 or over. Two have $8."

"And what about States where only men vote?"

"Ten of them run as high as up into the teens, twenties and thirties!"

"But wouldn't election expenses go way up?"

"LAST year in Chicago, with both men and women at the polls, the cost per voter was 57 cents. In New York it was $1.60."

"That reminds me of something I've always objected to. You spoke of both men and women at the polls. I don't like the idea of having my wife and sister go to a voting place."

"Did they enroll in the Military Census here last Summer?"

"Why, yes."

"Went to a public registration place?"

"Yes."

"Anything unpleasant happen?"

"No, but that was right in the neighborhood."

"So is the voting place! When they vote it will be a lot more secluded for them in a booth than it was answering personal questions before strangers in public."

"I'd be willing to vote for it any other year than this."

"THE Suffragists couldn't postpone it if they wanted to. The Legislature set next November 6th for a vote on Woman Suffrage. It was set by official act at the 1916-1917 session at Albany."

"I didn't know that."

"Besides, what would be the good of postponing it? This isn't a new question. It's been thrashed out mighty thoroughly. Why make the women of this State go all over it again?"

"Oh, I know it's coming eventually."

"Then why not now?"

"And I suppose the war has hastened it."

"Yes, by giving us a new realization of what an indispensable part women take in our business and our industries and our national life, as well as our homes."

"That's true."

"It's just as if you and I found that we could bring into New York State over a million new voters who were as anxious as we are for better, cleaner, sounder Government. Would we vote to let them in?"

"Of course we would."

"Well, that's what we are doing when we vote for Suffrage—giving the vote to the most decent, law-abiding, side of our lives. Let's have them come in to help us. What do you say?"

"I'll tell you what I say. I say that on November sixth I am going to get up bright and early and drop my ballot in the box for Suffrage. And the rest of the day I am going to spend asking my friends whether they have voted for it and leading them to it. That's what I say!"

This message is published in behalf of 1,012,994 women of this State who have enrolled their names through the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Tuesday probably rain and warmer; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,828. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

HILLQUIT SAYS HIS ELECTION WILL FORCE PEACE

If He Wins "It Will Be a Clear Mandate to Open Negotiations."

ASKS WHY WE CONTINUE

World Is Ready for a Negotiated Peace, He Says, and "Why Not Now?"

FUSION CAMPAIGN UPON HIM

Hylan Regarded as Beaten, and a Mitchel Victory Certain if Situation Is Understood.

"A Socialist victory in the city election will be a clear mandate to our Government to open immediate negotiations for peace," said Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, in addressing a large audience in the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

The statement was greeted with applause by some 4,000 persons who were crowded into the hall, and who had given the Socialist candidate a big ovation when he made his appearance.

"Some day," said Mr. Hillquit in his speech, "the warring nations must make peace. Why not now? The people in all the countries at war are yearning for peace. Then why continue the mad slaughter? The world is ready for a negotiated peace. Why not begin to negotiate at once? The fundamental basis for peace is practically agreed upon by war-weary Europe. No nation has more lust for conquest or imperialistic expansion. None has a desire to exact punitive indemnities.

"And yet there are those among us, some of the loudest war shouters and frenzied patriots, who openly and unblushingly urge war and bloodshed and destruction for the purely commercial advantages of our money Kaisers. A coterie of such gentlemen includes superpatriots like Colonel Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Elihu Root, and Julius Rosenwald."

At Park View Palace, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, where Hillquit addressed another meeting, the crowd was so big that the candidate was compelled to address an overflow meeting in the basement as large as the one that greeted him in the hall.

Amos Pinchot came out for Morris Hillquit yesterday. In a letter he wrote to the candidate he said:

"I voted for Woodrow Wilson for President. I am not a Socialist and never expect to be one. But I am going to vote for you for Mayor. Most of the people in this city have learned by bitter experience that they can expect nothing from either Tammany or the Republicans or from a Fusion administration."

Announcement was made last night of several addresses by Dudley Field Malone at Socialist meetings. The largest of these will be on Wednesday evening at the Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the College Men's League for Hillquit and the Hillquit Nonpartisan League.

SEES A CLOSE FINISH TO MAYORALTY RACE

Hylan Is Losing Strength, Fusion Manager Says, but Vote Will Be Large.

No longer alarmed at the possibility of Tammany winning the election, the Mitchel-Fusion campaign managers will begin today to turn their heavy guns upon the Socialist Party, which the Fusion leaders admit has been growing in strength at the same time that the Tammany vote has been receding. The campaign managers expect that when the menace of socialism is thoroughly appreciated by the voters of New York they will turn in large numbers away from both Hylan and Bennett and vote for Mayor Mitchel. Emory R. Buckner, manager of the Mitchel campaign, said yesterday that the Socialist strength had reached its maximum, and that it would begin to recede from now on.

"Mayor Mitchel will win," declared Mr. Buckner. "The swing to Mitchel, which began to make itself felt about eight days ago, and which has been growing in strength every day, shows no abatement. This election cannot be forecast by party lines or by usual election 'dope.' Information from all over the city shows certain undeniable facts. Judge Hylan is losing every day, and showed his greatest strength the day he was nominated, and will show his weakest strength the day of election. The reasons for this are the exposures concerning his character, his constant flight from questions, his refusal to meet Mayor Mitchel, his canned speeches, and efforts to keep behind him a certain disloyal vote without being caught at it.

"Mr. Bennett is also losing votes every day. His public exhibitions border on the vaudeville and make him ridiculous, and his appearance before the Board of Estimate in an effort to criticise the city budget proves him thoroughly incompetent. A vote for Bennett is a vote for Hylan, and this is beginning to be realized. Bennett's candidacy is not a factor in the campaign except as an auxiliary to Tammany Hall in its effort to defeat Mitchel.

Recession From Hillquit.

"Mr. Hillquit has been steadily gaining strength from the beginning of the campaign until within two days ago.

Continued on Page 6.

Wilson Summons All to Food Sacrifice to Accomplish America's Objects in War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—As the nation is being enrolled this week in the movement for strict food economies, President Wilson today issued a statement upholding the plan, as follows:

"The chief part of the burden of finding food supplies for the peoples associated with us in war falls for the present upon the American people, and the drain upon supplies on such a scale necessarily affects the prices of our necessaries of life. Our country, however, is blessed with an abundance of foodstuffs, and if our people will economize in their use of food, providently confining themselves to the quantities required for the maintenance of health and strength; if they will eliminate waste; and if they will make use of those commodities of which we have a surplus, and thus free for export a larger proportion of those required by the world now dependent upon us, we shall not only be able to accomplish our obligations to them, but we shall obtain and establish reasonable prices at home.

"To provide an adequate supply of food both for our own soldiers on the other side of the seas and for the civil populations and the armies of the Allies, is one of our first and foremost obligations; for, if we are to maintain their constancy in this struggle for the independence of all nations, we must first maintain their health and strength. The solution of our food problems, therefore, is dependent upon the individual service of every man, woman, and child in the United States.

"The great voluntary effort in this direction which has been initiated and organized by the Food Administration under my direction offers an opportunity of service in the war which is open to every individual and by which every individual may serve both his own people and the peoples of the world. We cannot accomplish our objects in this great war without sacrifice and devotion, and in no direction can that sacrifice and devotion be shown more than by each home and public eating place in the country pledging its support to the Food Administration and complying with its requests.

"WOODROW WILSON."

GUARDS DOUBLED OVER FOOD HERE

Williams Acts Promptly Upon Hoover's Warning of Plot to Burn Stores.

MORE PRECAUTIONS TODAY

Local Administrator Learns of an Enormous Increase in Granary Fires.

Every food depot, every granary, and every place where food is stored in great quantities in this city was under double guard yesterday, and today it is probable that further steps will be taken by the police, the Home Guard, and the State and Federal food administrators to safeguard all food supplies in city and State. This action was taken as a result of the discovery of wholesale plots to burn and otherwise destroy the nation's food supply.

Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City, received a telegram from Mr. Hoover on Saturday night warning him of the alleged conspiracy, and within a short time the police had been notified and steps taken to guard all places where a guard was believed necessary.

"The minute I received Mr. Hoover's telegram I notified the various stockyards officials and other people keeping foodstuffs. I gave it no publicity until every stockyard company was warned," said Mr. Williams yesterday.

"I wished the guards doubled at once, for fear that if the conspirators knew we had taken precautionary measures they would probably strike immediately.

"Every one to whom I spoke was much concerned. The Police Department immediately took steps for protection. They were very much on guard anyway.

"I feel that we must double the guard at any point where food is stored in any quantity. Mr. Hoover was greatly impressed by the significance of the fires in Brooklyn and Kansas City. If there are any enemies here they will doubtless try to see to it that large quantities of foodstuffs are destroyed.

"I learned yesterday there has been an enormous increase in the percentage of granary fires compared with pre-war times. I get this information from insurance reports. I shall investigate tomorrow.

"The stockyard people were very interested that men who live in New Jersey be warned, but I understand that has already been done by Mr. Hoover. The slaughter houses were among the places that were immediately notified. I think that all depôts where sugar, grain, cattle, and other food is kept should now be guarded on a war basis.

"I have got in touch with Police Commissioner Woods, and he has taken steps to meet with any situation which might arise. His men have already been on the job, and they will continue their usual vigilance."

At the warehouses of Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., and Sulzberger & Sons Company in First Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-sixth Streets, patrolmen have been on special guard duty since Saturday afternoon. There are patrolmen at the corners of Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Streets, in addition to the men on regular patrol. The police said the assignments were taken as precautionary measures, but no one in the East Fifty-first Street Station, from which the men were assigned, would go into the details of the plans to protect food storage places.

At other stations Lieutenants in charge said they knew about Mr. Hoover's request for extra protection for food supplies, but that no direct orders had been received from police headquarters. At the yards of the New York Stock Yard Company, at Sixtieth Street and the North River, the regular force of seven armed guards had been increased. The Superintendent of the yards said that this increase was due to large receipts of cattle coming in. He said he had heard some talk of additional guards and supposed they would be members of the Home Defense League, but had no news of regular patrolmen being assigned. He understood extra patrol guards were to be posted on all the New York Stock Yards today.

The release of skilled farm laborers from service in the draft army has been asked by the New York State Food Commission, which feels that there will be difficulty in getting as much season's crops harvested there as they should and are due. The commission took this matter up with National Food Administrator Hoover at the conference

Continued on Page 20.

HOTEL ANSONIA, B'way, 73d to 74th St. Furnished and unfurnished housekeeping apartments, also furnished 3 and 5 room suites. Season and yearly leases.—Advt.

TO HELP SOLDIERS WHO BOUGHT BONDS

Thousands Subscribed Half Their Pay, Ignorant That Other Half Was Withheld.

BANKS WILL HELP TO PAY

Otherwise the Men Could Not Take Advantage of the New Insurance Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Treasury officials are evolving a plan, the details of which will be announced before Nov. 1, by which soldiers who subscribed half or more of their pay to buy Liberty bonds, apparently ignorant of the facts that the law withholds the other half until the end of the war, will be able to take out Government life and casualty insurance without going into debt. Such a plan—whatever the details by which it will seek to remedy a serious situation—was made imperative by the fact that thousands of draft army soldiers undergoing training at Camp Upton, Long Island, cannot make their monthly payments for Liberty bonds, care for the allotments and family allowances to be withheld from their pay, and at the same time avail themselves of the new soldiers' insurance law.

No sooner had the situation which developed not only at Camp Upton but at other cantonments and camps, been brought to the attention of Secretary McAdoo and other high officials in Washington than it was recognized that steps must be taken without delay to prevent those soldiers from being barred from soldiers' insurance.

The purchase of Liberty Loan bonds was not compulsory with soldiers in these camps, but it is asserted that Captains and Lieutenants in the camps, undoubtedly acting in a spirit of overzeal, urged each private to buy $150 worth of bonds to be paid for in ten months at the rate of $15 a month. As the private receives $30 a month, this purchase would absorb half of his pay for ten months.

Find Half Pay Withheld.

After nearly all of the 35,000 men at Camp Upton had subscribed for $150 or more of the bonds, the new soldiers' insurance law became known to them yesterday, and it was then that most of them learned that the Government proposed to withhold half of their pay under the compulsory family allowance plan of the new soldiers' insurance and compensation law.

It at once became evident to the men who had bought bonds that if they were to devote half of their $30 a month for ten months to paying for their bonds, and the remaining $15 was to be taken over by the Government for support of dependents, the soldiers would not be able to take out insurance without going into debt.

Officials of the Government were greatly surprised when this situation was brought to their attention, and it was decided to remedy it as quickly as possible. These officials are especially anxious that each soldier shall have the full benefit of insurance under the new law, and they do not intend to allow anything, not even the purchase of Liberty bonds, to interfere.

The plan on which Treasury officials are now at work will make it possible for each soldier who bought bonds to take out insurance without going beyond his pay. It is understood that the project contemplates an arrangement with the Federal Reserve Banks to take over a part of the soldier's monthly obligations toward the Liberty Loan.

The insurance and compensation law provides for a compulsory allotment from the pay of each soldier having a dependent wife, a wife divorced, to whom alimony has been decreed, or a child, and for a voluntary allotment to any other person, the sums to be withheld each month. It provides that the monthly compulsory allotment shall not be more than one-half the pay, or less than $15.

Government Adds to Allotment.

If a man has a wife the Government will pay her half of his monthly pay and $15 in addition. If he has a wife and child the Government will pay half of his pay in addition to $25. If he has a wife and two children the Government will pay them, in addition to half the

Continued on Page 3.

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

LOAN ESTIMATED AT FIVE BILLIONS; MAY GO HIGHER

Washington Confident That Several Districts Will Exceed Maximums.

FULL RETURNS ON NOV. 1

Reserve Banks Face Gigantic Task in Compiling Totals—Swamped by Late Sales.

$35,000,000 IS ADDED HERE

The Morgan Firm Doubled Its Subscription to the Loan Late on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Treasury Department announced tonight that the amount subscribed to the second Liberty Loan was still a matter of speculation, but there is a general conviction that it has exceeded $5,000,000,000.

Several days will elapse before the total is ascertained, as the banks have until Thursday to make reports. These reports may make great changes in the calculations and push the amount far beyond the maximum. All of the districts have contributed more than their minimum allotment, and many of them will exceed their maximums enough to carry the weaker districts to the high mark in the general total.

New York, Chicago, Cleveland, and San Francisco districts showed great strength in the late returns. How far New York will go over its maximum mark of $1,500,000,000 is a matter of conjecture here. Some think the excess may reach $250,000,000. Chicago chairmen have begun to feel that its total may reach $700,000,000, the district's maximum. Every message from there has shown new increases. Heads of other districts rose infrequently from their avalanche of returns long enough to ask that final judgment be withheld for a few days, or until all sales had been thoroughly canvassed.

The Chicago and Kansas City districts have sent in returns nearer complete than any others. They do not approximate the total in either State, but they show healthy sales in all sections. Cook County, including Chicago, shows $190,000,000; Illinois, outside of Cook County, $70,000,000; Indiana, $70,000,000; Iowa, $90,000,000; Michigan, $116,000,000; Wisconsin, $75,000,000.

Kansas City reports Kansas, $29,151,250; Colorado, $20,257,650; Oklahoma, $28,193,990; Nebraska, $34,984,200; Missouri, $27,810,500; Wyoming, $5,494,900, and New Mexico, $1,555,100. This incomplete total is $35,000,000 more than Kansas City's minimum, and shows a grand total of about $147,000,000. Uncounted subscriptions, it was reported, were arriving in every mail.

"Every State in our district has exceeded its minimum allotment," the Minneapolis district reported. "Many townships have sold bonds to every family; large manufacturing establishments have sold to every employe. Some of the most rabid German sympathizers, including ministers, are now stanch supporters of the Government and for the last week have been soliciting for bonds. Many communities which first refused to organize now are working of their own accord. Change in sentiment is as of great value as is the raising of money."

At last reports the San Francisco district had passed its minimum, and many cities had gone beyond their maximum. The city of San Francisco reported $70,000,000. Arizona and Utah were beyond their maximums, along with 20 per cent. of the California counties. Washington had exceeded its minimum by $10,000,000 or more, and Nevada's 100,000 citizens had subscribed $3,300,000.

Messages from the Dallas, Atlanta, St. Louis, and Richmond districts told of great displays of enthusiasm on the last day of the sale, but added that many reports on final totals were badly delayed.

Indians of the United States subscribed $3,866,750, according to latest reports made to Secretary McAdoo by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Figures now in show that the army has subscribed something over $82,000,-

Continued on Page 7.

TEUTONS TAKE GORIZIA, CIVIDALE, 100,000 ITALIANS AND 700 GUNS; FRANCE PLANS TO HELP HER ALLY

ALLIES GAIN IN FLANDERS

All of Merckem Peninsula, South of Dixmude, Is Now Occupied.

BELGIANS A BIG FACTOR

Cross Morasses and Flooded Areas and Fling Themselves Resistlessly on Foe.

FRENCH HELP IN ATTACK

All the Towns in the Area Now Won—British in Raid East of Ypres.

French Cabinet in Council to Devise Aid for Italy

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Cabinet met this evening to determine upon co-operation of the Allies on the Italian front. President Poincaré presided.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The allied forces in Flanders have captured the entire Merckem Peninsula, two miles south of Dixmude, following up their successes of yesterday.

The peninsula is a strip of land in which Merckem lies, surrounded by streams or canalized rivers on all sides except to the eastward.

Belgian and French troops were responsible for the success, advancing across morasses with comparatively little hindrance from the foe.

An Associated Press dispatch from the British front gives this view of the value of the gains:

"The story of the highly important victory won by the French and Belgian Armies over the marshlands of Flanders yesterday is the record of a spectacular military operation, which before its completion would have been branded as impossible by the average expert. It is a story of men who battled their way forward over morasses and through water, into which they sank literally to their necks at times, and, with rifle and cold steel, conquered the enemy in a large and vital strip of territory, which includes within its borders such places as Kippe, Merckem, Aschhoope, Verbrandesmis, and Kostermolen.

"The striking feature of the performance lies in the part played by the Belgians in yesterday's drive. When the poilus reached the neighborhood of Luyghem in the afternoon and began their assault on this place, the Belgians, who were watching from their lines across the floods, joined in, and numbers of them, piling into ferries, poled their way to the eastern shore and hurled themselves on the Germans concealed in concrete defences in the region north of Luyghem with such good effect that they quickly mopped up the entire northern tip of the so-called Luyghem Peninsula.

"The territory conquered yesterday is a strip of land about 7,000 yards long and varying in width from 1,500 yards at the narrowest place to 3,000 at the widest. If a line be drawn from a point just north of Langewaede westward almost to Sevekoten, this would constitute the base of the line strip.

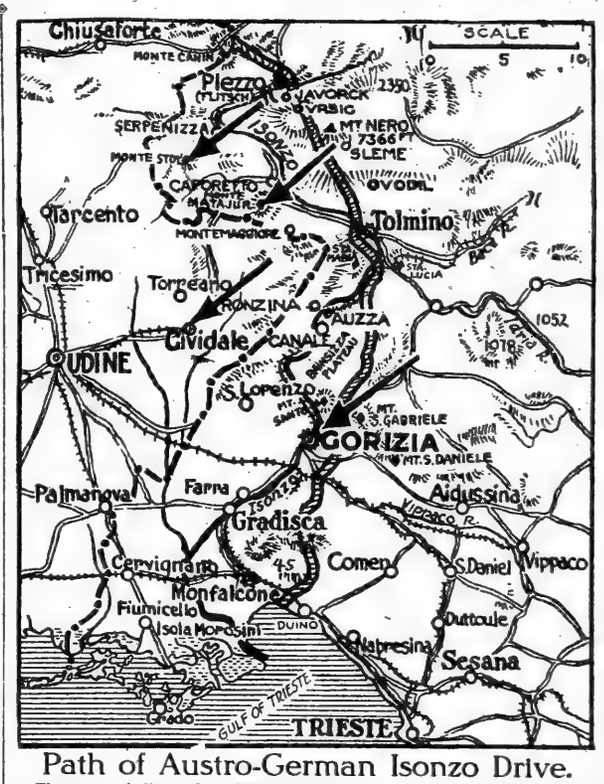
"From this base it extends in a northwesterly direction, running to its tip, (that is, the Luyghem Peninsula,) up into an inundated area formed on the west by the Yser waterways above Driegrachten, and on the east by the Steenluisvaart River, a large lake known as Le Blankaert and streams flowing southward from this body of water.

The night report of the British War Office says:

During the course of the day operations by French and Belgian forces north of Merckem were successfully carried out. The village of Luyghem was captured this morning by French troops and the whole Merckem Peninsula is now in the hands of the Allies. A further number of prisoners has been captured.

On the battlefront the activity of

Continued on Page 2.



Path of Austro-German Isonzo Drive.

The arrows indicate the principal points from which the invaders have driven the Italian forces—Gorizia and Cividale, which fell in the course of the operations described in yesterday's bulletins from Berlin; Monte Stol and Monte Majaru, the capture of which was announced in those of Saturday. The heavy double line marks the battle front as it existed before the Teuton drive started.

TEUTON HORDES PRESS THE ITALIANS

First Stages of Battle Described as the Usual Automatic Initial Success of a Heavy Attack.

PLAIN OF VENICE THE OBJECT

Italians Check Two Columns of the Enemy and Heavily Counterattack One.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Friday, Oct. 26.—The battle which commenced in the early hours of Wednesday is still in that initial stage of almost automatic victory for the atttacker which follows an assault elaborately organized and strongly manned.

Mackensen's troops, having crossed the Isonzo at numerous points between Auzza, just north of Canale, and Plezzo (Flitch) to the north of Monte Nero, have climbed the high ridge along the right bank of the captured village of Caporetto, and thrust thence along the road toward Natisone Valley as far as Robie. They have occupied our thinly held line in Conca di Plezzo, and caused General Cadorna to fall back to the strongly prepared line, which corresponds roughly with the old frontier in the bend of the Isonzo below Caporetto.

The enemy's purpose is plain. These highlands are intersected by rivers, each running deep in a ravine with its level, winding road alongside it, leading back to the plain of Venice and its cities, and by an advance beyond Caporetto he might also hope to cut off Monte Nero and its garrison of the Alpini.

The last news I have heard from Monte Nero reported that the Alpini were holding out.

The attack which carried the enemy beyond Caporetto was conducted by Germans, of whom at least one army corps were employed. In the Isonzo Valley they thrust through the poor little village and along a road and developed a subsequent attack northward toward one of many Monte Stols which are scattered through the geography of these parts. Here they were pulled up dead by an unbending Italian defensive.

Another column advancing from the Caporetto Road near Idersko made for Luico and was not only stopped, but violently counterattacked by infantry under the command of a famous General.

The enemy's first assault made him momentarily master of a portion of the mountain, where numerous Italian batteries still remained, and it was around there and among the guns themselves that hand-to-hand fighting took place, which finally drove the enemy down the hill and left the Italians in possession of every gun upon the Bainsizza Plateau.

The Austrians are in great force, and our aerial reconnoissance reports that the roads and the country in the rear of the enemy are full of troops. What is certain is that the reinforcements include vast forces of artillery.

Along the whole of the active front the firing is intense. German airmen have been active all day. Little towns along the front are visited at almost half-hourly intervals.

The situation is a serious one, in the sense that Italy has again to put out every effort and to tax every resource. The temperament of the army adapts itself with difficulty to the sense of defeat, however local and temporary.

SEE GRAVE CRISIS IN ITALY'S ROUT

Washington Experts Fear the Possibility of the Conquest of Northern Provinces.

HOPE FOR ALLIED AID

Capital Expects to Hear of Dispatch of French and British Reinforcements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Mackensen's drive through the Austro-Italian mountain passes into the Friulian plains of Northeastern Italy threatens to develop the most critical problem in the European military situation since the battle of the Marne.

Italian military men were confident of the ability of General Cadorna to check the steam-roller advance of Mackensen's men; but the rapid advance of the German forces in great numbers, with apparently large captures of men and guns, the retreat of the Italian forces, first toward their own boundary line, then the surrender of their hard-won positions on the Bainsizza Plateau, the loss of Gorizia, and even of Cividale—the last on Italian soil—have forced the conclusion that the situation for Italy is most desperate, and that unless heroic remedies are applied immediately, much of Northern Italy may pass into the hands of the Germans.

The immediate objective of Mackensen is Udine, the principal rail centre of the Friulian plain, and the most important point between Venice and the Austrian border. With Udine in his possession, it is not doubted here—bearing in mind the manner in which he developed his famous Rumanian campaign—that Mackensen will strike a swift blow at Venice and move westward toward Padua and Verona. The failure of the Italians to check the Germans at the passes was most unfortunate, and may force the Entente Allies to a complete revision of their military plans.

It is difficult for military men to believe, after the high hopes which were developed by General Cadorna's brilliant offensive of last Summer, that such sudden reverses should have come to the Italian arms. The official admissions by the Rome Government of the yielding of important territory, along with tonight's admission that Mackensen's forces have actually invaded Italian soil, show that the situation is most grave from the military point of view, particularly when it is remembered that the brilliant Mackensen, who is managing the German campaign, is the man who overran Rumania with his horde of men carrying out his pincers plan of campaign.

Like the Rumanian Campaign.

The earlier stages of the campaign Mackensen is now conducting are not dissimilar to those of his Rumanian campaign. The Rumanians were permitted to cross the Carpathians, and their advance was heralded as meaning the invasion of Austria, just as the gains made by the Italians in the Bainsizza Plateau region were declared by Italian leaders to mark the beginning of the opening of the "road to Vienna." It has been the Italian contention for three months that the Italian front

Continued on Page 2.

TRY TELEGRAFO CIGAR. VERY MILD. Pask & Tilford.—Advt.

ROME CHARGES COWARDICE

Official Bulletin Says Part of Second Army Fled Without Fighting.

TWO ARMIES IN RETREAT

Austro-Germans Are Pressing Forward from the Julian Alps to the Sea.

MONTE SANTO HAS BEEN WON

Invaders Menace Udine, the Railroad Centre of the Rich Region of Friuli.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The Austrians and Germans have forced their way through the mountains to the plains of Northern Italy, capturing the City of Gorizia, on the Isonzo, and the town of Cividale, which the Italians left in flames.

The War Office, which makes this announcement, says in a statement issued tonight that the number of Italian prisoners taken is 100,000, that 400 guns have been captured, and that the Italian Second and Third Armies are in retreat.

The text of the night report follows:

The Italian Second and Third Armies are in retreat toward the west.

Our pursuit is advancing rapidly from the mountains as far as the sea.

Up to the present 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns have been enumerated.

The Italian front as far as the Adriatic Sea is said to be wavering.

The War Office announcement issued this afternoon says:

Rapid development of the united attack on the Isonzo again brought entire success yesterday. The Italian forces which sought to prevent our divisions from emerging from the mountains were thrown back by powerful thrusts. In the evening German troops forced their way into the burning town of Cividale, the first town in point of position in the plain.

The Italian front as far as the Adriatic Sea is wavering. Our troops are pressing forward on the whole line.

Gorizia, the much-disputed town in the Isonzo battles, was taken early this morning by Austro-Hungarian divisions.

The number of prisoners has been increased to more than 80,000 and the number of guns to more than 600.

Monte Santo Won, Vienna Reports.

VIENNA, Saturday, Oct. 27, (via London, Oct. 28; British Admiralty per Wireless Press.) — Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters today issued the following official statement on the operations in the Italian theatre of war:

The blow directed against the chief Italian front under the personal command of the Emperor-King develops with great force. Our veteran glorious Isonzo troops and German forces, advancing with irresistible thrusts, have won great successes. The brotherhood in arms of the allied troops, welded on numerous battlefields and sealed by the blood of our dead, has proved itself anew in an incomparable manner.

On the Upper Isonzo our Alpine troops have conquered territory and overcome the enemy in the rocky district of Monte Rombon, and elsewhere they have shown tenacious endurance and energy. Southwest of Karfreit Prussian and Silesian troops took by storm the lofty Monte Matajur. There and west of Tolmino the fighting was altogether in Italian territory.

On the Bainsizza Plateau the Italians defended themselves on the once hotly contested Height 652, near Vodice. Monte Santo, so highly celebrated as the prize of victory in the eleventh Isonzo battle, was captured after fighting.

The sons of all districts of Austria-Hungary competed in the joy of attack of two Austro-Hungarian divisions near Canale and east of Bujght, capturing 1,600 prisoners and 200 guns. We stand on the Isonzo north of Gorizia.

The Seventeenth Hungarian Division, which for more than two years held victorious watch on the lower Isonzo, deprived the enemy by a sudden storming attack of his first line. Italians to the number of 3,500 fell into their hands.

The total number of prisoners captured is 60,000, and we have taken 500 guns and twenty-six airplanes.

Rome Calls Some Troops Cowards.

ROME, Oct. 28, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Units of the Italian Second Army surrendered or retreated without fighting, permitting the Austro-German forces to break the Italian left wing on the Julian front and invade Italy, says today's official report. The Italians are now retreating in accordance with the plan prepared, it is stated.

The bulletin reads:

The failure to resist on the part of some units forming our Second Army, which in cowardice retired without fighting or surrendered to the enemy, allowed the Austro-German forces to break into our left wing on the Julian front. The valiant efforts of other troops did not enable them to prevent the enemy from advancing into the sacred soil of our fatherland.

We are now withdrawing [illegible] according to the plan prepared

President Anxious About Feeling in Europe; Questions Visitors About War Feeling Abroad

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—From a number of prominent Americans recently returned from European war fronts President Wilson is gathering first-hand testimony concerning conditions there and among civilian populations of America's allies. Men who have made observations within the last few weeks across the water have been welcome visitors to the White House, where they have been plied with questions by the President.

Of special interest to Mr. Wilson, according to most of these callers, are reports on the spirit of the civilians whose morale has such tremendous effect on the enthusiasm of their armies.

"How do the people talk?" "What do they think?" "How strong is their determination to win the war?" These are typical queries to which the President is reported as seeking full answers.

So far the answers almost unanimously have been that the great mass of civilians of France, England, Russia, Italy, and other allies want no cessation of the war until Germany's menace is removed. Peace agitation, food riots, and other seeming indications of dissatisfaction, reported occasionally by cable from allied countries, are said to be caused by small proportions of the people, and to represent the spirit of the nations no more than cases of draft resistance represent America's ideas.

Russia holds the President's special interest. Dr. Frank Billings, the Chicago physician, who headed the American Red Cross Special Mission to that country, gave him strong assurance that the Russian common people wished passionately for the defeat of German militarism and intrigue, and had little thought of courting peace until that result was accomplished. The radical Bolshevski pacifists, he said, were a small minority, and their activity was influenced by German agents.

Somewhat similar reports were made by Dr. John R. Mott and Cyrus McCormick, members of the American Government Mission to Russia, who have talked with the President recently.

William Allen White, Kansas editor, a White House visitor a few days ago, told Mr. Wilson that food riots in Italian cities were caused by popular feeling against bakers and food manipulators, and did not reflect dissatisfaction with the principles or conduct of the war.

stores and depots in the evacuated places were destroyed.

The record of many memorable battles fought with success by our brave soldiers during two and one-half years of war is sufficient to assure the Commander in Chief that the army to which the honor and safety of the country are confided will know how to fulfill its duty.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—It is estimated in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rome that the Italians are opposed on the front of the Austro-German attack by forces four times their number.

Invaders Only 9 Miles From Udine.

Cividale is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, nine miles northeast of the important railroad centre of Udine. It is near the entrance to the valley of the Natisone River, along which the Austro-German forces which broke the Italian line in the Tolmino region have battered their way. Cividale is in the foothills of the Julian Alps, beyond which lie the plains of Northern Italy.

Gorizia was captured by the Italians on Aug. 9, 1916, at the time of the synchronous offensive of the Allies on the French, Italician, and Italian fronts. The Italians took about 20,000 prisoners in the city. The capture of Gorizia was one of the most important successes of Italy's campaign against Austria. It is a town of 31,000 inhabitants on the Isonzo, half way down the river from Tolmino to the sea. It is strongly situated among hills of great defensive value, in which there was heavy fighting before the Italians reached the city itself. Gorizia is twenty-two miles northwest of Trieste, Austria's big seaport at the head of the Adriatic, the capture of which is one of the principal Italian aspirations in the war.

SAVE ITALY, OR SHE WILL MAKE PEACE

Sidney Low Voices British Apprehension of Results of Mackensen's Drive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 29.—Under the heading, "Save Italy; Urgent Need of Franco-British Help," Sidney Low writes as follows in The Daily Chronicle on a subject which has been much discussed in London circles, though not in the press:

"Another sudden and terrible crisis of the war has arisen. It may prove the beginning of the end for good or ill.

"The Italian armies of the Isonzo have been disastrously defeated for the moment—we may hope only for the moment. It is almost a debacle. The Italian line is falling back before the Austro-German host, with its concentrated and overpowering artillery.

"Cadorna may have to retire behind Tagliamento or even further. We seem to be witnessing the beginning of one of those great drives with massed infantry and the march of heavy guns like those which carried the Austro-Germans over Poland, Serbia, and Rumania. Another large tract of Allied territory—Friuli and Veneto, with their rich and noble cities and fertile fields—may fall into the destroying hands which have ravaged Belgium and Northeastern France.

"If Cadorna cannot stay the rush, he might even be compelled to withdraw across the Po and leave all Lombardy and Piedmont to the mercy of the invader. That, however, will not happen for the reason that before this stage is reached Italy will have made peace."

TEUTON PRESS IS JUBILANT.

Vienna Fremdenblatt Predicts for Italy the Fate of Rumania.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—The battle of the Isonzo evokes shouts of triumph in the German and Austrian press, particularly the latter.

According to a dispatch from Vienna, the Fremdenblatt goes so far as to declare that Italy will go the same way as Rumania, Serbia, and Russia, paying "a terrible price for the guilt of her unscrupulous, treacherous, and rapacious statesmen."

The Neues Wiener Tageblatt talks of the "sudden destruction of the Entente's last hope on European battlefields."

ORLANDO WILL FORM NEW ITALIAN CABINET

The Messaggero of Rome Says He Will Make Few Changes at Present.

ROME, Oct. 28.—Reports that Professor Vittorio Orlando, Minister of the Interior, in the retiring Boselli Cabinet, has been requested to form a new Ministry are confirmed by the Messaggero. This newspaper says that Professor Orlando will make only a few changes at present in the general composition of the Ministry, as it was constituted under Premier Boselli.

King Victor Emmanuel conferred this morning with Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, and Professor Orlando concerning a solution of the crisis.

SEE GRAVE CRISIS IN ITALY'S ROUT

Continued from Page 1.

offered the route to surest and most pivotal success because success on that front meant that the capture of Vienna would be within reach.

It now appears that the German high command, which, when appealed to by Vienna to send reinforcements to the Austrians, who were yielding ground before Cadorna's advance, was withholding its aid until the time seemed ripe to strike what might prove to be a real blow at Italy.

Cadorna Left Flanks Unprotected.

General Cadorna spent most of the Summer advancing from eminence to eminence of the Bainsizza Plateau. He made no real gains in the region north of the Bainsizza Plateau, or in the region of the Isonzo Valley, extending northward from the bridgehead at Santa Lucia, around Monte Nero and Monte Maggiore to Flitsch. South of Auzza, a point near Santa Lucia, the Italians in their recent offensive, crossed the Isonzo.

The Italians have known for more than two weeks that the Germans were assembling reinforcements to aid the Austrians. A semi-official dispatch from Rome a fortnight ago stated that not less than forty German and Austrian divisions had been sent to the Austro-Italian front. The Austrians began an artillery bombardment in the region of the Bainsizza Plateau last week.

It was hinted that the Austrians had begun a new offensive against the Italians, but that it had failed, and it was asserted that the Italians were thoroughly prepared. In the light of developments it now appears that this Austrian artillery bombardment was a feint to deceive the Italians as to the really dangerous Mackensen drive toward the plains of northern Italy.

Then came the surprise attack. From the few but most significant official announcements regarding the developments of the last week, it appears that Mackensen had moved his many divisions of fresh troops down the railways and highways toward the Tolmino front for his surprise move from the northeast. Part of these troops left the railway over which they had traveled from Vippach in the vicinity of Tarvis and moved down the highway through the Julian Alps toward Flitsch. The rest of the Mackensen force followed the railway around the Julian Alps through Festritz and Idria di Baza toward the Santa Lucia bridgehead across the Isonzo River near Tolmino.

It was at Flitsch and Santa Lucia that the Germans first came in contact with the Italians. They forced the Italians back on the line from Monte Maggiore to Auzza, and on Friday night the Italian Government admitted that this line had been forced to withdraw to the Italians' own boundary line. This made necessary the withdrawal of the Italians from the Bainsizza Plateau, because the Isonzo Valley swings around from Auzza to the west of Bainsizza and a movement of the Germans in force down this valley would isolate the Italians on the plateau.

Thousands Captured on the Plateau.

That the Germans did move down the Isonzo Valley is proved by the report that the Germans have taken Gorizia. The statement that the Italians have lost a total of 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns, and that the Second and Third armies are in retreat is interpreted as meaning that thousands of Italians on the Bainsizza Plateau were completely cut off and captured.

It is altogether probable that the movement of Mackensen's men down the Isonzo Valley from Santa Lucia, through the towns of Auzza, Canale, and Ternova, toward Gorizia was altogether too swift a movement for the Italians, who had thought themselves impregnably posted on the slopes of Monte San Gabriele and Monte Santo, because they were counting upon the offensive coming from the Austrians east of the plateau and not from Mackensen's new divisions coming through the Julian Mountains like Attila and the Huns of old.

Mackensen's Forces Divided?

The capture of Cividale would seem to indicate that not all of Mackensen's men came down the Santa Lucia route toward Gorizia, but that a second Mackensen force entered Italy through the Starasella Pass, on the Austro-Italian border, about half way between Monte Maggiore on the north and Santa Lucia on the south. The road southward through Flitsch passes through Saga to the town of Caporetto, which is about half way between Flitsch and Santa Lucia.

At Caporetto another road leads up the mountains toward the Starasella Pass and the Italian frontier. This pass skirts the vicinity of Monte Matajur, and thence the highway leads down the mountains toward the Friulian Plain. The first important point is Cividale, only nine miles east of Udine. From Udine the railroads radiate like spokes from a wheel hub. By moving southward from Udine to San Giorgio the Mackensen force would isolate the Italian force that had been operating around Monfalcone and hammering away at the Hermada Mountains, the principal barrier between the southernmost of the Italian armies and Trieste.

The unfolding of Mackensen's campaign indicates that without much delay he will move men southward from Gorizia toward Monfalcone, while troops are being sent to and through Udine toward San Giorgio.

Strong forces of Germans moving along the parallel railways extending westward from Udine and San Giorgio would have Venice as their objective.

Venice May Be Threatened.

The ability of Mackensen to carry forward this campaign as successfully as he pushed the Rumanian campaign would spell disaster—almost a débâcle—for the Italians. The compartmento of Venetia, which extends from the Gulf of Venice along the Austrian frontier to Lombardy, contains only two points that are fortified places in that part of Italy in time of peace. These points are Venice and Verona.

It would not surprise military observers here if it should develop that Mackensen had another army moving down from Tyrol through the Trentino section of Austria, along the valley of the Adige River through Trent toward Verona.

The developments in the regions of Gorizia and Udine would naturally have an effect on the Italian forces north of Verona, and if the Italians were to withdraw men from the Verona front to try to save the Udine front, the entry of the Germans through the River Adige route would be rendered all the easier.

French and British Aid Expected.

Washington is prepared to hear within forty-eight hours that British and French troops have been moved by train from the French front toward Italy.

Word has already reached this city through Italian channels of a semi-official character that trains were already on their way from France to Italy with munitions and men; but this has not been confirmed officially.

The Entente Allies have a most vital interest in the maintenance of the safety of Italy against the onslaught of the Germans. Italy has had plenty of men, but has needed guns, munitions, coal, and supplies. It has been difficult to supply these on acount of the operations of German U-boats in the Mediterranean.

With the approach of Winter, it is understood that Germany has moved from the Irish coast submarines for use in Winter operations in a warmer climate, along the steamer routes leading to Italian ports. Italy has been appealing for tonnage and supplies, but it appears that these have been granted in part almost too late to be of avail. After the first news came of the opening of the Mackensen drive toward the latter part of last week it was announced that the United States Shipping Board had made an allotment of 100,000 tons of ocean transport to Italian routes.

This assignment of tonnage to Italy may be too late to save the situation, and unless there is a swift and sudden checking of Mackensen's drive the Italians may lose many more thousands of men and numerous guns, as well as important territory and strategic points.

Planning to Strike at France?

It was hinted last Summer in an Italian quarter that unless Italy received aid, and the passes on her northeastern border were made safe against invasion, the Germans might attempt to make a bold swing through the northern Italian compartimenti of Venetia, Lombardy, and Piedmont toward the border between France and Italy. If they were able to execute this movement they would have a route south of Switzerland into France and be able to shut off Italy completely from land communication with her nearest ally.

If it should be part of the plan of the German war lords to undertake so bold a back door entry into Southern France in an effort to force a complete rearrangement of the forces along the western front, the route of the Germans would swing them westward from Venice, Vicenza, and Verona in the compartimento of Venetia, through Mantua and Milan in Lombardy, and Alessandria and Turin in Piedmont. This route would lead across the Franco-Italian border near Susa into Savoy.

The reports from Rome tonight indicate that many men in the Second Italian Army surrendered or retreated without fighting. This army was commanded by General Capello and is the force that figured in much of the fighting of last Summer during the Italian offensive which captured the Bainsizza Plateau.

GEDDES TO DEFEND BRITISH NAVY POLICY

First Lord to Answer Admiralty's Critics in Parliament on Thursday.

HENDERSON IN NEW ATTACK

Shetland Raid Furnishes Ammunition for Those Who Demand Aggressive Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Sir Eric Geddes will make a detailed statement next Thursday in the House of Commons on the subject of the British naval policy and administration.

The First Lord of the Admiralty is not expected to have an altogether easy task in disposing satisfactorily of some of the criticisms which recently have been directed at the department of which he took charge in succession to Sir Edward Carson. Germany's successful raid upon a convoy near the Shetlands has brought to a head a certain amount of latent discontent with the Admiralty policy on grounds that may be roughly summarized in the phrase that it is too purely defensive and not sufficiently offensive.

The British failure to achieve a smashing victory in the battle of Jutland has rankled, and every incident, however relatively unimportant, in which the Germans have scored at sea since that time has added to the smart.

For some months Admiral W. H. Henderson has been urging in various published articles that the British Admiralty needs "a man or set of men with an instinctive genius for carrying on England's naval share of the war and making full use of the splendid fighting spirit of the officers and men and the very great preponderance of the naval forces of the Allies." He argues that the highest efficiency in the war can only be attained by the gradual elimination of those who, having been tried, show themselves to have failed or to be wanting in the intellectual and imaginative capacities necessary for supreme leadership.

Admiral Henderson holds that the abolition of court-martial at an early stage of the war greatly affected this question. In an article published in The Daily Mail this week he pointed his theory by suggesting that Admiral Jellicoe should have been tried by court-martial for his part in the battle of Jutland, recalling the fact that Admiral Calder in 1805, with fifteen British ships, met twenty French and Spanish ships, defeated the enemy and captured two ships, but allowed the others to escape in a fog, and for this was tried by a court-martial and reprimanded, "despite," as The Daily Mail puts it, "his excuse of low visibility."

"The Jutland battle," writes Admiral Henderson, "was a victory for neither side, but only an inconclusive action in which the strategical and tactical honors fell to the Germans. It is of no use denying that they gained their object of avoiding a decision and getting back to port, while we failed to take advantage of their discomfiture and missed the chance to gain our object of destroying them by the failure of the Grand Fleet to arrive.

"Precious minutes and touch with the enemy were lost, as stated in our own dispatch, because Admiral Beatty, who kept in touch with and was still engaging the enemy, was unsupported, although he asked for support; also because no detailed touch was kept with the enemy fleet during the night. Its whereabouts was apparently unknown in the morning, although it had passed during the night astern of our fleet and was already inside of it and to the south of it at daylight."

Mr. Henderson's suggestion of a court-martial of Admiral Jellicoe, who, after resigning the active command of the Grand Fleet became First Sea Lord, is unlikely to find much favor at the Admiralty, while the attitude of the Government on the whole question of fixing responsibility is sufficiently indicated by the reply given in the Parliament to Commander Belair's demand for an independent inquiry into the Shetlands affair. The Government said there would be an Admiralty inquiry.

"The result of this," Mr. Henderson retorts, "will not be made public and it will resolve itself into whitewashing the Admiralty which is responsible not only for our own operations and policy, but also for our part in the co-ordination and use of the naval forces of the Allies."

Parenthetically it may be mentioned that the advocates of an offensive naval policy against Germany frequently call to their support what is said to be the naval opinion at Washington. In this connection it is pertinent to recall that the official explanation recently given for censoring Arthur S. Pollen's article in Land and Water was that his views did not coincide with those held in Washington.

Sir Eric Geddes's forthcoming statement is expected by the naval correspondent of The Globe to be made the occasion of a determined attack on the personnel of the Board, the Admiralty, and the naval staffs.

"Two or three writers have established an implacable vendetta against Sir John Jellicoe," says the correspondent, "and are prepared to go to any lengths to discredit any policy for which he is professionally responsible. The attacks on Jellicoe are on a par with what used to happen in the raiding heyday of the Zeebrugge destroyer flotillas. When Mr. Balfour was First Lord of the Admiralty the demand was always for his particular head, but when he was succeeded by Sir Edward Carson and the raids still continued these same critics changed their tune to 'What's the matter with Vice Admiral Dover?'"

The Globe's correspondent traverses the Henderson argument respecting the Shetlands raid to the extent of a column, and says:

"At any rate, some credit is due to the British North Sea patrols for having been broken through only seven times in three years and three months. No previous war can show us anything capable of holding a candle to that remarkable record. It is quite true that attack and defense of convoys was responsible for much of the fighting of the old wars, but this only proves how impossible it is to argue usefully in a great many cases from the old wars to the new submarines. Apart from this, it was the frst time a British convoy had been attacked since the beginning of the war, and the only other recorded instance occurred in the Baltic in June of last year, when the Russians made a raid on a German convoy and sank most of the merchantmen, together with two destroyers and an auxiliary cruiser.

"If on Oct. 17, the German ships had gone through into the Atlantic instead of attacking the convoy the responsibility would have been placed on the proper shoulders: i. e., the patrol squadrons, but unless it can be shown that these squadrons were either below the strength demanded by the sea officers or shackled by Admiralty instructions, I fail to see where the responsibility of Whitehall or Sir John Jellicoe comes in."

Although such incidents as the Shetlands raid leave an unpleasant taste in the mouth, there is no indication that public confidence either in the navy or in the seamen at the Admiralty has been appreciably shaken, and the press as a rule has fought shy of discussions calculated to weaken that confidence.

SAYS ALSACE BARS PEACE.

Vorwaerts Regards It as the Only Obstacle to an Understanding.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Only the determination of France to recover Alsace-Lorraine stands in the way of an immediate termination of the war, in the opinion of Vorwärts.

"The latest proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies," the Socialist organ declares, "confirm Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann's interpretation that there is no issue prevailing outside that of Alsace-Lorraine regarding which a complete understanding is impossible. Germany, under present circumstances, cannot surrender Alsace-Lorraine. No one in Germany is even thinking of making France a present of the two provinces, and it would seem the French do not want them in the form of gift."

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ALLIES GAIN MORE FLANDERS GROUND

Continued from Page 1.

both artilleries continued. The hostile artillery also has been more active than usual south of Lens.

The afternoon report says:

We improved our positions slightly during the night in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers Railway.

On Friday night Belgian troops carried out a successful raid north of Dixmude, capturing sixteen prisoners and a machine gun. Yesterday morning Belgian troops, acting in conjunction with the French, crossed the inundations and occupied Merckem Peninsula, in the neighborhood of Vyfhuysen.

The Belgian communication issued at Havre today says:

A Belgian detachment operating in conjunction with the French advanced in the Vyfhuysen Peninsula and captured a number of prisoners, as well as considerable material, including three mine sweepers. A patrol crossed Blankaert Lake and brought back a score of prisoners. Our artillery carried out numerous fires of destruction against the enemy batteries and organizations. The enemy replied weakly, except before Dixmude, where our fire caused bomb-fighting, which terminated quickly to our advantage.

Our aviators carried out sixty-one flights, including seventeen for the purpose of ranging the guns, fourteen for protection, and fifteen for pursuit. Two air engagements were fought.

The Belgian communication of yesterday, also made public, reads, in part:

Last night, following an emission of gas in the direction of German trenches in the region of Dixmude, one of our reconnoiting parties caused heavy losses among the enemy and brought back a score of prisoners and one machine gun, blowing up also a shelter from bomb throwers. Today we continued to co-operate directly by our fire with the French offensive in the region of Merckem. A Belgian detachment, after having traversed inundated territory, gained a footing in the enemy works in the region of Luyghem. The reaction of the Germans was feeble. Spirited bombfighting in the neighborhood of Dixmude ended to our advantage.

The day report from the French War Office reads:

In Belgium we continued to make progress on our left, at the Laighem Peninsula, and reduced a number of small islands held by the enemy. The number of prisoners taken since yesterday exceeds 200.

On the Aisne front there was intermittent artillery fighting, which was very spirited in the region of Hurtebise. In Champagne we repulsed an enemy attack in the sector of Maisons.

We penetrated a German trench south of Forges Brook, on the left bank of the Meuse, and brought back prisoners.

Elsewhere the night was calm.

The night statement from the French War Office tonight reads:

North of the Aisne there was spirited artillery activity in the region of Pinon-Chavignon and Epine de Chevregny. About 12 o'clock the Germans delivered a strong attack against our positions north of the Froidmont Farm. Our fire drove back the enemy waves, which were broken up with serious losses. About sixty prisoners remained in our hands.

In the Argonne an enemy surprise attack was without result.

The artillery action was quite spirited in the Champagne, in the region of the Monts.

The day was calm everywhere else.

Berlin Says Allies Attacked in Vain.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Attacks of allied troops on the Ypres front near Houthulst Wood yesterday brought them no important advantages, the War Office reports. French attacks on the Aisne front are said to have been repulsed. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—In Flanders the firing of the artillery along the Yser lowlands was more intense than previously, especially near Dixmude. Between Blanckaert Lake and the Menin-Ypres Road the artillery fire increased at times to great violence. In the morning the enemy again attacked at the point of his shallow penetration southwest of Houthulst Wood, without gaining greater advantages than on previous days.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—At the Oise-Aisne Canal there was an increase in the activity of the artillery, near Brancourt and Anizy-le-Château.

In the afternoon strong French forces pressed forward, deeply echeloned, against our lines on the Chemin-des-Dames east of Filain and northwest of Braye. Everywhere they were repulsed sanguinarily.

Near Souain, Tahure, and Mesnil, in Champagne, our thrusting troops carried through enterprises successfully.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse the French maintained a strong fire on the trenches recently won by us in Chaune Wood.

The night report says:

In Flanders there was spirited artillery activity near Dixmude and at Houthulst Wood.

Ahe the Oise-Aisne Canal, near Filain, there were local engagements.

EXPECTS LOSS OF SALIENT.

Moraht Indicates the Prospect of Evacuation of Dixmude Area.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 28.—Major Moraht, military correspondent of the Berlin Deutsche Tage Zeitung, in an article in that newspaper expresses the belief that the Germans soon will be compelled to evacuate the narrow Dixmude salient between Dixmude and the Paschendaele ridge, including the fortified Houthulst Wood, against which the British and French armies are now hammering.

Major Moraht, who often is in possession of correct information on German plans, says the British offensive through months of nibbling has bitten its way so deep (three and three-quarter miles) into the German front anchored on Dixmude and Warneton, that the salient is untenable, and that the Germans will have to retire to a new fortified line across the base of the salient.

The writer comforts his readers with the assurance that this action will bring the British no nearer their objective, namely, the capture of Ostend, and says that the British and French offensive in Flanders, therefore, will be a huge failure. He accepts the highest German estimates of casualties of all kinds as permanent losses, although the Germans themselves count upon 75 per cent. of their wounded returning to field service.

Major Moraht prepares an alibi for a reverse on the Aisne front by attributing to the French the intention of driving beyond Laon and upon Maubeuge and Brussels.

Captain von Salzmann, military critic of the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, who is not so well informed as Moraht, discusses in an article, obviously written in ignorance of the actual situation, the great importance of the region already lost and the strength of the German position, and expresses the opinion that the French will be unable to capture it.

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RUSSIAN GUNS RAKE FRATERNIZING TROOPS

Cossack General Reports Inability to Combat Anarchy in the Mining Districts.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28 (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Russian soldiers who fraternized with Germans were fired on by Russian artillery yesterday, says today's official communication. The announcement follows:

On all fronts there were fusillades and reconnoitring operations.

In the region of Illoukst several scores of our men fraternized with the Germans. The troops so engaged were dispersed by our artillery fire. The Germans also attempted to fraternize in the region of Krevo and near the village of Larovo, southeast of Baranovichi.

In the Baltic Sea, in the region of the Gulf of Finland, there were no operations. On the Riga coast the situation is unchanged.

General Kaledines, hetman of the Don Cossacks, has telegraphed to the War Ministry that it is impossible to combat the increasing anarchy in the mining districts owing to disorganization of the militia. He says that self-constituted organizations are usurping authority, and asks for funds with which to reorganize the militia.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No. 3

Letter from the Mayor to the Citizens of New York

October 27, 1917.

To the Voters of this City:

In my efforts to give this City the best government that I know how to give, I have devoted no small part of my time to solving the city's school problem.

New York has grown faster than it could build schools. As a result, 117,000 CHILDREN WERE ON PART TIME when I became Mayor.

New York is so congested that its children had no proper place to play. As a result, the GANGS AND THE GUNMEN claimed too many of the city's growing boys.

To provide school seats for ALL the children of New York, and to give them a healthy outlet for their energies, was my problem. I met it, after long thought, by supporting, with adequate appropriations, the WORK-STUDY-AND-PLAY EXPERIMENT, which is now being tried in thirty of the city's schools.

This experiment is New York's adaptation of the Gary plan—the plan modelled on expensive private schools, which proved successful in Gary, Indiana.

This plan is proving as successful in New York as it did in Gary. Opposition from teachers, who object to being in school SIX hours a day instead of FIVE, has been fomented by politicians to create a political issue. This, however, has no bearing on the merits.

The only difference between the old system and the new is that the work-study-and-play school affords greater opportunity for the development of healthy character in the child and give FULL TIME EDUCATION to thousands of children who were formerly on part time.

Under the old system, 3½ hours a day were devoted to reading, writing, arithmetic, history and geography. Under the new plan, the SAME amount of time is devoted to the SAME subjects.

Under the old system, only 1½ hours were given to physical exercise and special subjects. Under the new plan, the children are KEPT OFF THE STREETS for an additional hour by giving 2½ hours to play and useful exercises that train mind and body.

Under the old system, only 1310 classes could be taught in these thirty schools. Under the new plan, accommodations are provided for 1940 classes, with thorough and balanced instruction for each child.

The politicians say that the work-study-and-play schools are making mechanics and carpenters out of the city's children. THIS IS MALICIOUSLY FALSE. It is neither the purpose nor the effect of the plan.

The work-study-and-play schools are now giving to the city's children the advantages which formerly only rich children could afford.

John Purroy Mitchel

Fusion Committee of 1917

Another letter will appear in the evening newspapers tomorrow

OUR MEN STIMULATE ALLIES, SAYS SARRAIL

Commander of Army of Orient Declares: "We Are Glad to See Americans."

NO RETREAT FROM SALONIKI

Composite Force of Seven Nations, About 25 Divisions, Holds 350-Mile Front.

SALONIKI, Oct. 4.—"We are glad to see Americans here and we want to see more of them."

This was the greeting of General Sarrail, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Orient, to a correspondent of The Associated Press, who was received at Grand Headquarters today.

"Yes; we want to see the Americans," he said. "Their reputation has come ahead of them. We hear the most flattering reports of those who have landed in France—just the kind we need.

"This army of the Americans has had a stimulating effect on all our fronts. It was timely and our men appreciated it, for they have been bearing this burden a long time. They have carried on a noble and devoted work, but they are naturally gratified to find that the great American Republic has now thrown its tremendous weight into the scales, and that the vigor and youth of America will soon be fighting with the allied forces in the cause of humanity. For the morale of the troops, as well as the great international effect, nothing could have been more stimulating than the entry of the United States into the war."

The General desired that the amplest facilities be given to see just what the Army of the Orient was doing. Reports had been spread in America, probably through German propagandists, that the Sarrail army was in a bad way and was going to withdraw. Nothing could be further from the facts, and the General wished an American correspondent to make his own observations.

Thus the whole range of this huge operation was spread out, as dispatches from these fronts will later show. The main features can be summed up about like this, omitting only the number of men and divisions for obvious reasons.

The Army of the Orient has a front of about 350 miles, running across Macedonia, Serbia, and part of Albania. It sweeps in a great arc, about 60 miles back of Saloniki, beginning on the Aegean Sea at the Gulf of Orfano on the east, and running to a point 38 miles west of Koritza, Albania. Here it connects with the Italian front, across Albania, which is separate from the Army of the Orient.

Roughly speaking, this 350 miles of front is divided between the British on the right, the French in the center, and the French, Serbs, Greeks, Russians, Italians, and Albanians on the left. The English extend from the sea to the Vardar River, about 150 miles of front. They have besides the strategic position on the right flank, which may some day strike through to the Black Sea, cutting off Germany's Turkish ally. General Milne is in command of this British front, which is a part of General Sarrail's supreme command.

The French part of the front, about 200 miles long, is divided into two main sections, with General Jerome in command of French and Greek divisions from the Vardar River westward, General Grosetti in command of the main bodies of French and allied forces around Monastir and the lake region of Western Macedonia and Serbia, and General Salle at the Koritza front, which makes the junction with the Italian army in Albania.

This is a huge front, with not far from twenty-five divisions guarding its whole length. It is a composite army, with Generals, Princes, and Pashas on the roster of the supreme command.

The latest fighting has been in the Monastir region, where three big lakes lie at the point where Serbia, Macedonia, and Albania come together. Here the French offensive has made a forward drive of forty miles, from Pogroda, at the foot of Lake Ochrida, to Padahodja, far up the west shore of the lake. Besides the fighting, an immense amount of construction is being done along the whole front, with a network of splendid roads for the quick shifting of troops, substantial bridges of steel and masonry, and vast camps of supplies and ammunition.

Everything is being done with the evident purpose of permanency, and there is no evidence of withdrawal, now or later on. On the English front there has been some shifting of troops to Mesopotamia and Palestine, but the great bulk of General Milne's British forces continue their effective grip on the 150-mile stretch from the Aegean Sea to the Vardar River.

General Sarrail makes frequent visits to the front, going to Monastir, Koritza, or some other point as an offensive is delivered. Each of the allied armies has a staff officer near him, to keep in touch with every branch of the organization. Major Davis of the United States Army has just been added to these staff officers. The sign on Major Davis's office reads, "American Liaison Officer."

URGES US TO DECLARE WAR ON AUSTRIA

American Just From Italy Credits Austrians With Sinking One of Our Ships.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Americans who have recently been in touch with Italy bring to Paris accounts of Italian longing for closer association with the United States in the war. Italy feels that she could have done better with the sympathy and support of an ally bound to her by so close and so many ties. Unfortunately for this close association, America is not formally at war with Italy's arch enemy, Austria, and this anomalous condition constitutes a stumbling block in the way of close co-operation.

"Rich Americans know Italy, and poor Italians know America. The two countries should get together right," said an American just from Italy.

"Throw over the whole illusion of Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey being in a different category from Germany and get into war with both feet against all enemies. That is what America should do to make her effort 100 per cent. efficient. They believe in Italy that Austrians take a whack at us whenever she gets a chance. It is probable that the recent sinking of an American boat was the work of an Austrian submarine, though an elaborate effort was made by the submarine officers to make the American survivors believe them German. They took pains to show the name of a Berlin manufacturer stamped on their brass buttons and otherwise overdid the part, thereby creating suspicion that it was really an Austrian outfit disguised as German for special use against American boats."

There is disappointment, but not discouragement, at the latest figures of submarine sinkings."

I learn that, aside from the fine efficiency of the French troops, the decisive factor in the success of Tuesday on the Aisne was their going over the top half an hour ahead of time in utter darkness. The Germans had planned to attack at 5:30; the French went after them half an hour earlier, steering by compass and reaching their objectives.

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BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or disturbing substance.

NORTHCLIFFE TALK STIRS UP WASHINGTON

London Times Correspondent Suggests Public May Demand Goethals' Return to Ship Board.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 29.—The Times this morning prints a Washington dispatch which says:

"Lord Northcliffe's speeches in the Middle West in which emphasis was laid on the absolute need of shipping have aroused official circles to a realization of the inadequacy of existing methods to meet the emergency."

The correspondent adds:

"It is probable that when the public realizes the situation there will be a demand for centralization in the hands of one man of the authority to carry out the shipbuilding program, and it would not astonish any one if a popular demand should arise for the reinstatement of General Goethals."

BERLIN GOSSIPS ABOUT THE NEXT CHANCELLOR

Von Buelow and von Kuehlmann Are Leading Candidates, According to the Newspapers.

BERLIN, Saturday, Oct. 27, (via London, Oct. 28.)—Although confirmation is still lacking of the reports that Chancellor Michaelis has resigned, Berlin newspapers continue to discuss them, and devote columns to speculation as to the probable successor to the Chancellor.

Prince von Bülow and Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann are mentioned most frequently in this connection.

In the opinion of the Tageblatt, von Bülow appears to be the favorite for the Chancellorship. This newspaper says, however, that von Kühlmann's chances are improving, notwithstanding it is well known that he desires to remain in the Foreign Office.

ALLIED WARSHIPS HIT A GERMAN DESTROYER

Drive Hostile Craft and Two Consorts to the Shelter of the Belgian Coast Batteries.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A German torpedo boat destroyer was hit twice by shells from British and French destroyers in the course of a fight Saturday afternoon between six allied and three German vessels off the Belgian coast, according to an Admiralty statement issued today. The three Germans were forced to seek safety under the protection of the land batteries.

The statement says:

Six British and French torpedo boat destroyers patrolling off the Belgian coast Saturday afternoon sighted and attacked three German torpedo boat destroyers and seventeen airplanes. Two direct hits were obtained on one of the enemy's destroyers, which immediately re ired under the protection of their land batteries.

The airplane formation was not broken by the fire of the anti-aircraft guns on our destroyers. Each of the airplanes dropped three bombs in the vicinity of our vessels, which suffered no damage, aside from two men being slightly wounded.

TO HELP SOLDIERS WHO BOUGHT BONDS

Continued from Page 1.

soldier's pay, $32.50, with $5 a month for each additional child.

But there are many soldiers who have no dependents, and with respect to them the law provides that "in case one-half of an enlisted man's monthly pay is not allotted, regulations to be made by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, may require, under such circumstances and conditions as may be prescribed in such regulations, that any proportion of such one-half pay as is not allotted shall be deposited to his credit, to be held during such period of his service as may be prescribed."

These deposits are to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and when payable shall be paid, principal and interest, to the enlisted man, if living; otherwise to any beneficiary or beneficiaries he may have designated, or if there be no such beneficiary, then to such person or persons who would under the laws of the State of his residence be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy.

The same law which provides for the compulsory allotments of soldiers' pay to be used as family allowances provides a plan of insurance for each soldier. The Government is very anxious that each soldier enjoy the benefits of this law. It was contemplated by the lawmakers that the soldier would be able to pay for this insurance out of his monthly pay. Roughly speaking, a monthly payment of $5 will bring the soldier about $7,500 insurance.

The purchase of Liberty Loan bonds at Camp Upton and elsewhere in the army was not compulsory, but the whole army was engaged in a most enthusiastic drive for subscriptions, each camp trying to excel the other, and it is suggested that many officers were so zealous in urging soldiers to buy bonds that the men regarded it as obligatory.

BILLION DOLLARS SPENT IN OCTOBER

Almost $39,000 Every Minute Night and Day—Allies Get $1,770,700,000 in Loans.

TWO-BILLION MONTH SOON

War Expenditures Steadily Mounting—Increase of 900 Per Cent.—Treasury Balance $547,071,940.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Government expenditure of $1,000,000,000 is the record October is establishing. The total, which includes loans to the Allies, may exceed even this huge sum, possibly by $100,000,000. Thus far, it stands at $985,342,387, with yesterday's spending not included.

For the twenty-three working days thus far counted, it shows average expenditures of approximately $42,600,000 daily, or almost $39,000 every minute of the day and night. Expenditures for last Friday, the latest record published, were $68,975,948, but this was an unusual day, considerably higher than the average, though not by any means a record.

The increase in the daily expenditure is greater than it was a month ago, and it is steadily growing. A two-billion-dollar month officials assert, is not far off. It may be reached with the retirement of short-time Treasury certificates to be met out of Liberty bond receipts, by mid-Winter.

Expenditures for the fiscal year thus far have reached $3,146,059,704, of which $1,770,700,000, more than half, is represented by loans to the Allies. These loans and the interest upon them are to be repaid to the Government by the borrowers, and, therefore, do not represent actual expense to the American people.

How the Money Was Disbursed.

October's huge volume of funds paid out is made up as follows:

For the army and navy, the Shipping Board, the Aircraft Production Board, the Food Administration, the maintenance of domestic Governmental machinery, and all other Federal Government activities	$395,296,200
For interest on short time certificates of indebtedness and interest on the public debt	3,458,798
For maintenance of the Panama Canal	1,523,062
For redemption of certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of Liberty bond receipts of the second issue	133,934,862
For bonds, interest-bearing notes, and certificates retired	200
For the redemption of one-year Treasury notes	5,057,000
For the retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes	1,872,265
For loans to the Allies	444,200,000
Total	$985,342,387

During he corresponding period last year, before America's entry into the war, the total was $81,026,886. The total expenditures of the current fiscal year to date, $3,446,659,764, compares with $321,238,313 during the same period last year, an increase of more than 900 per cent.

Because of the large issues of short-time certificates of indebtedness this month, the Government's receipts have been greater than its expenditures, and total $1,060,064,807. This is almost twenty times the amount, $54,651,308, received during the corresponding period last year. Receipts are divided, approximately, as follows:

Short-time certificates of indebtedness	$973,880,000
Final payments, including interest, on the first Liberty bond sale	13,419,179
Panama Canal tolls	*277,158
Deposits for the purchase of one-year Treasury notes	5,064,000
Deposits for the retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve notes	232,595
Ordinary revenue receipts	67,191,874

*An increase of more than 60 per cent. over last October.

Revenue Receipts Increased.

The last named item compares favorably with receipts of $52,114,650 last October, when virtually the same revenue laws were in effect, and is due to show shortly a tremendous increase under the new revenue law, soon to become effective in its main provisions.

The present month's revenue receipts are composed of the following items: Tariff dues at ports of entry, $11,452,952, a decrease of more than $5,000,000, compared with last October; ordinary internal revenue, including the taxes on whisky, tobacco, beer and other stamp taxes, $41,136,367, an $11,000,000 increase; income tax receipts, $5,653,217, an increase of 350 per cent. and miscellaneous items, $3,949,338, an increase of more than $5,000,000.

Receipts for the fiscal year, including $515,108,572 obtained in payments on the first Liberty Loan and $2,029,222,000 obtained through issuance of certificates of indebtedness, total $2,853,212,027, or about $390,000,000 less than expenditures. There still remains, however, a balance of $547,071,940 in the Treasury, the big balance of more than $1,100,000,000 the first of the fiscal year—the result of first Liberty bond payments—having more than offset the excess of disbursements over receipts.

Polish State Council Is Sworn In.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—The inauguration of the Polish State Council took place at Warsaw, in the Royal Castle, on Saturday, according to a dispatch received here. After taking the oath the members of the Council issued a manifesto to the people.

DEMANDS MEXICO JOIN WITH ALLIES

General Gonzales's Appeal for Break with Berlin Excites Southern Republic.

ASSERTS NATION MUST ACT

Leader Tells of Tragic Slavery of Weak Nations if Teuton Militarism Triumphs.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28.—Great excitement has been created through the publication in El Universal of a statement by General Pablo Gonzales, former commander of the Carranza forces in Mexico City and well known Constitutionalist, favoring Mexico following the example of other Latin American countries and severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

The entire front page of the newspaper was devoted to the statement, thousands of extra copies of which were printed in order to supply the demand for it. The paper also was pasted on bulletin boards throughout the city and outlying districts, where large crowds read the statement of General Gonzales.

The Chamber of Deputies in secret session yesterday afternoon rejected by a large majority a proposal that a committee of the Chamber be sent to the President to request that the Government and Federal district officials exert vigilance Sunday afternoon to see that no disorders of an international character developed during the holding of a manifestation in favor of neutrality.

In his statement General Gonzales says:

"This is an epoch in which neither men nor nations can exist isolated, and there is no nation in which the conditions of other nations do not find reflection, in view of the magnitude of the present world conflict. In consideration of the fact that Mexico must define its attitude and declare its sympathies toward one or the other of the belligerents, I deem it loyal and patriotic to voice my opinions and contribute as far as possible to the guidance of my fellow-citizens.

"Men of prominence and members of both chambers have given this matter their consideration and do not think it indiscreet on my part to express my opinions, but I must emphasize that this is my personal view and that it by no means reflects the official view. I have no authorization to speak in the name of the Government, whose orders I am always ready to obey.

"The constitutional revolution would be worth little, if its flag were not inscribed with the highest humane ideals and if it did not also maintain these ideals practically. Precisely because these ideals embrace the defense of the sovereignty of the weak nations, the revolution is jealous in the defense of our own sovereignty and for the maintenance of international relations with the highest dignity.

"The invasion of France might be considered a consequence of the state of war with Germany, although the barbarous manner in which it has been carried out has no excuse and is a gigantic attempt embodying inconceivable violations of international rights, and there was also the violation of the sovereignty of a weak nation in the occupation of Belgium, a neutral country protected by treaties executed with the express purposes of preventing attacks on its neutrality and sovereignty.

"The destruction of Serbia also was carried out by the Central Powers with such absolute lack of scruples, with such refined cruelty and barbarity as to produce horror among all men, and it gives a clear idea of the tragic slavery to which weak nations would be subjected if the menacing Teuton imperialism should definitely triumph.

"As a man and by natural, spontaneous impulse against what has been revealed before my eyes and in a cause full of reason and justice I am with the Entente Allies. As a Mexican and a citizen of a country which necessarily will feel the consequences of the European conflict, as it is removed geographically, commercially, and intellectually from Germany and surrounded by allied countries which are held by bonds of race, culture, and vast interests that my Government cannot afford to put aside, and as a simple citizen of my country, for whose interests it is my duty to be ever on the watch, I consider it most essential that Mexico should direct a frank and decided course in favor of the Allies.

"It is lamentable that some Mexicans have declared themselves pro-German simply because of antipathy to the United States, not considering that the United States is only one factor in the war, and that, on the other hand, the United States would become the best friend of Mexico."

General Gonzales urges the avoidance of twisted interpretations with respect to the relations between Mexico and the United States, and in conclusion says:

"Undoubtedly the attitude which the Mexican Government will adopt in any case will be a simple declaration of principles, and in no case would this mean that Mexico would send a contingent to Europe."

GOV. TOWNSEND HURT, WIFE KILLED, IN AUTO

Delaware Executive's Car Overturns When He Tries to Avoid Team Ahead in Storm.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 28.—Governor John G. Townsend, Jr., was slightly injured and his wife is dead as the result of an automobile accident late last night.

Returning to their home at Selbyville from Newark, where the Governor was the speaker at the cornerstone laying of a new dormitory for the Woman's College, they encountered a storm, and suddenly a team loomed up ahead. The Governor threw on the brakes of his motor car, and it skidded, turning over twice.

The Governor was thrown clear and not badly hurt. He removed his wife from beneath the car, but she died in a few minutes.

GEN. BIDDLE RETURNS; NOW SECOND ON STAFF

Baker Appoints the Noted Army Engineer as Assistant to Gen. Bliss.

Among 300 cabin passengers who arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from England on a British steamship were Major Gen. John Biddle, Captain O. P. Jackson, and Captain W. N. Burbidge of the United States Army, returning from France, and Lieut. Commander A. B. Crook of the United States Navy. The officers would make no comment on the war conditions in France or England except to say that the health of the American troops was very good.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Baker issued a statement today confirming the report that Major Gen. John Biddle had been appointed Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff. It has been a matter of army gossip here that General Biddle is slated for promotion to be Chief of Staff when General Bliss steps out.

General Biddle was formerly President of the War College, and is one of the ablest engineers in the army. The General is a native of Michigan, and was born Feb. 2, 1859. He was appointed from that State to the Military Academy Sept. 1, 1877, and was graduated with the class of '81. He returned to the Academy as Superintendent in 1916 and served approximately a year in that capacity. He was appointed a Brigadier General and assigned to the line a few months ago. During the Spanish-American war General Biddle served as Lieutenant Colonel, Chief of Engineers.

VAN DYKE ASSAILED IN DUTCH NEWSPAPER

Vaderland Ridicules His Story of German Mobilization in May, 1914.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 28.—The Vaderland, a pro-German organ, publishes an attack "from German sources" on Dr. Henry van Dyke's article in Scribner's Magazine in which the former American Minister recounts incidents occurring during his residence in Holland, and among others a trip to Luxemburg on Whitsuntide (May 13) of 1914, on which occasion he saw German troops being transported from Cologne to Trier.

The paper takes exception to Dr. van Dyke's statement that this was a sign that the Germans were preparing before August, 1914. It declares that the ex-Minister is apparently not well informed, because it was not unusual for trains filled with soldiers to travel between Cologne and Trier. The paper further explains that every one knows that soldiers, both in Germany and Holland, have special holidays for Whitsunday and that special trains are run for the soldiers. It declares that the trains were filled with holiday makers as ignorant of coming events as was Dr. van Dyke himself and that the ex-Minister shows his ignorance of military affairs, because if the troops had been under war transport there would have been more of them and they would have been accompanied by supply trains.

WANT PAY FOR DOOR KNOBS.

Berlin House Owners Protest Against Confiscation of Metal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 28.—The new German requisition of all metal fixtures and accessories in houses, such as door and window handles, has met with considerable opposition from the House Owners' Union, which has held a meeting of protest in the Berlin Philharmonic Hall. The fact was pointed out that in a single house these fixtures sometimes had a value of $400, and the meeting voted that owners must have assurance of compensation for their removal.

CAMP UPTON WRECK KILLS 1; INJURES 15

Impact of Train Collision Drives Car Into Crowd of Soldiers and Civilians.

MILITARY INQUIRY TODAY

Victim of Accident Was Member of Battery F—Women Among Those Who Were Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Oct. 28.—One soldier was killed, three others may die, and twelve soldiers and civilians are in the base hospital with injuries suffered when an empty Long Island Railroad excursion train from Brooklyn crashed into four freight cars on a siding at the Camp Upton station at noon today.

The train, which had discharged its passengers and was on a siding at the station, drew out to make way for another incoming train, and was backed on to another siding to await passengers for a return trip to the city. Whether there was a brakeman at the end of the train to warn the engineer, Frank Smith, when to stop, or whether the engineer failed to see the brakeman's signals was not determined after an investigation conducted by the military authorities. The rear of the train struck the freight cars at the end of the siding, forcing one box car over a temporary bumper and into a crowd of soldiers and civilians watching the incoming visitors. The victims were pinned under the rods and trucks of the freight car.

Soldiers rushed to the railroad storehouse and returned with hydraulic jacks, with which they lifted the body of the car from the trucks. The noise of the crash brought a crowd of about 2,000 soldiers and civilians, but military police at the station acted promptly, and pushed back the crowd which threatened to interfere seriously with the rescue work. An emergency call was sent to the base hospital and military ambulances arrived within five minutes. Within ten minutes the victims were dragged from the wreckage, the station was cleared of the crowd, and all seriously injured were being treated at the base hospital.

One soldier died before he could be pried out from under the wheels. His body was taken to the hospital, but it was several hours before he could be identified. First Sergeants from every company and battery were summoned to view the body, which was finally identified by a noncommissioned officer as Joseph Messina of Battery F, 306th Heavy Field Artillery.

The following are now in the base hospital:

The Injured.

BARASCH, WILLIAM, 29 years old, Company C, 305th Machine Gun Battalion; 24 East Fifth Street, Manhattan; lacerations both feet.

BERGMAN, ABRAHAM, 24, Company 17, 152d Brigade; 131 Avenue A, Manhattan; general contusions.

FREYER, RUDOLPH, 25, Company G, 302d ammunition train; 1,073 Tiffany Street, Bronx; lacerated left foot.

GABER, ABRAHAM, 26, Battery C, 306th Field Artillery; 3,207 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island; dislocated shoulder.

GELLMAN, ESTHER, 18 years, 1,408 Vyse Avenue, Bronx; severe contusions right thigh and leg.

GROSSMAN, Miss IDA, 21, 167 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, shock.

HAMMER, ERIC, 30, Company 26, 152d Depot Brigade; 1,215 Madison Avenue, Manhattan; crushed right leg and multiple fractures of left leg; will probably die.

KASTNER, JOSEPH E., 26, machine gun company, 308th Infantry; 432 East 154th Street, Manhattan; dislocated wrist.

LACAVA, VINCENT, 28, Company C, 302d Engineers; 764 East 187th Street, Bronx; compound fracture of right leg and puncture wound in left calf; probably will die.

McFARLAND, FRANK J., 25, Battery A, 305th Field Artillery; 117 Hancock Street, Brooklyn; left leg amputated and multiple fractures of right leg; probably will die.

MILLER, CHARLES W., 28, Battery A, 305th Field Artillery; 602 East 170th Street, Bronx; dislocation of right collarbone.

ROSENBLATT, MAX, 25, Company 25, 152d Depot Brigade; 12 East 112th Street, Manhattan; contusions and other injuries.

SAPIR, MORRIS, 29, Battery C, 304th Field Artillery; 171 Norfolk Street, Manhattan; slight contusions of right leg.

SCHILLDHAUS, MORRIS, 30, Company C, machine gun battalion; 202 Rivington Street; contusions of both ankles.

SCHOENBERG, MORRIS, 27, Company K, 307th Infantry; 132 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn; lacerations on left foot.

Shortly after the accident occurred Lieut. Col. E. F. Booth, Chief of Staff, and Captain J. S. S. Richardson, Divisional Intelligence Officer, arrived at the station and conducted a preliminary investigation.

The following official statement was given out tonight:

By direction of General Bell an investigation is being made by the military authorities into the circumstances of the distressing accident at Camp Upton terminal today. Until that investigation is complete no statement can be made concerning the cause of the accident or the responsibility for it. Lieutenant Henry S. Sterns, who was in command of the military police detail at the terminal when the accident occurred, reported that an empty passenger train backed into a chain of stalled freight cars which stood at the extremity of track No. 4, between which and the station waiting room is the passage of egress from the station to the roadway.

The impact forced the freight cars into sudden motion, and the engine smashed through the buffer block and clear across the passageway, which at the time was thronged with people, most of whom had just left a passenger train that arrived a few minutes before on Track No. 2. One soldier was killed, three were seriously injured, and nine others were hurt badly enough to require attention at the base hospital. Another soldier was slightly hurt, but did not require attention at the hospital. One woman was injured and another was taken to the hospital suffering from shock.

Lieutenant Sterns restored order among many of the women passengers who became alarmed, and cleared the station promptly of all other passengers. Ambulances carried the injured to the hospital as rapidly as they could be extricated from beneath the trucks of the car, which had to be overturned in order to get one of the men out. As far as can be ascertained the work of transporting the wounded to the hospital was executed with great promptitude and dispatch.

(Signed) J. S. S. RICHARDSON,
Captain Infantry O. R. C.,
Division Intelligence Officer.

A formal investigation of the accident will be conducted tomorrow by a board of officers, headed by Lieut. Col. M. W. Howze, Judge Advocate of the Seventy-seventh Division.

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A financial arrangement for men called to the colors

We make this practical suggestion

Leave your securities with us in negotiable form

We can then act for you during your absence as follows:

1. Collect your income when due and hold it subject to your check—or forward it to you—or make payments to your wife and family.
2. Sell your securities for you or buy others to replace them, on receipt of your written or cabled instructions.

Our fee for this service is extremely moderate. You can put it into effect at once and revoke the arrangement any time you wish.

For further information please ask for a Vice President at any one of our offices below.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

Window Shades

We prefer competition on a specification basis as it is profitable to the buyer and ourselves.
We will assist you in obtaining bids.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
(40th Street)
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

POLITICAL.

"He Stands on His Record"
VOTE FOR
Our Former Postmaster
EDWARD M. MORGAN
for
COUNTY CLERK
Fusion, Republican and City Democracy Candidate

Wearing the Correct Thing Correctly

THEY are observing customs more closely in New York—wearing the appropriate thing at the appropriate time.

* *

Clothes may be entirely correct in line and material—yet be incorrectly worn.

* *

Fastidious men—accustomed to ordering their things to measure, are finding these Weber and Heilbroner clothes exactly suited to their needs—at prices which mean two suits instead of one.

* *

It is growing more and more fashionable to adopt this ready-at-hand economy.

Business and country suits, $20 to $52.50—Overcoats, $20 to $75.

Soft Hats, Stiff Hats and Top Hats of the latest Metropolitan Mould

Weber and Heilbroner
Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

How a Western Army Officer has protected his Family

A YOUNG Westerner, now an army officer, recently made a trust agreement with us, by which we relieved both him and his wife of all responsibility and anxiety about business matters.

The management of his entire property has been put into our hands. We will collect income, re-invest the principal, see to income tax matters, and to all other details.

A liberal remittance will be made to his wife regularly each month, and the remainder of the income will be credited to his account, on which he can draw drafts either while he is in this country or abroad.

The officer may end this trust at any time he wishes, or may change it to meet changing conditions. It is practically a will since it provides for disposing of all property except the home and a few personal belongings.

We can relieve you or those dependent on you of worry about the care of property, and we invite you to come in and talk over the matter with our Trust Department officers.

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Member Federal Reserve System
16 Wall Street 5th Ave. at 42nd St.

Ask for booklet "Voluntary Trust Agreement."

the pursuit of the perfect

Paderewski, on one of his triumphant trips in America, was overheard practicing the piano in the seclusion of his hotel. Again and again he played one tricky bar from a Chopin nocturne. The listeners counted 728 repetitions! The greatest pianist was still a student!

Rudyard Kipling, master of English, refreshes his style by reading and rereading the dictionary.

No man is ever too skilled in his vocation to leave off its study without loss.

Most of the readers of SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, are men who in the world's eye have earned the right not to study any more. They are successful; some are famous; others are "headliners" in their industries. But theirs is the fine spirit of Paderewski and Kipling. Their minds remain young, receptive. They *grow* "at the top."

Advertising in SYSTEM reaches men not afraid of the new

DOUBLY SAFE

Liberty Bonds have created a vast number of security-holders who are seeking safe deposit accomodations as secure as the investment they have made. Forty-seven years, without a penny's loss, is the record of

THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 Broadway, New York
Established 1870.

The Statler Service Codes

Every employee of Hotels Statler has before him, in plain print, a clear explanation of the kind of service he must render to Statler guests. These "Service Codes" are simple and complete, and rigid adherence to their provisions is expected.

If you would like to know just what Statler standards of hotel service are, we will gladly furnish you a copy of the "Statler Employees' Service Codes."

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO
450 Rooms
450 Baths

CLEVELAND
1000 Rooms
1000 Baths

DETROIT
1000 Rooms
1000 Baths

ST. LOUIS
650 Rooms
650 Baths
(Opens Nov. 10.)

NEW YORK
Hotel Pennsylvania, the world's largest hotel, will be Statler-operated; 2,200 rooms, 2,200 baths. New building, opposite Pennsylvania Station; opens July, 1918.

Cape

Gloves are more than smart —they're durable.

Unlike Suedes, they are dressed right-side-out and retain the vigor of the original skin. Fownes Capes are also washable,—kept fresh and sanitary with ordinary soap and water.

Style, comfort and war-time economy lead inevitably to Fownes—and to the conclusion that *if* it's a

FOWNES
that's all you need to know about a GLOVE.

Skin troubles quickly yield to Resinol

No remedy can honestly promise to *heal every case* of skin ailment. But Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, usually gives such ready relief from the irritation and burning, and so *generally* succeeds in clearing the skin trouble away, that it is the standard skin-treatment of thousands of physicians.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. Why not try them?

HOME GUARD ARMY BARGAINS

20,000 Rifles	200 Machine Guns
5,000 Revolvers	100 B/L Field Cannons
5,000,000 Cartridges	80 B/L Navy Cannons
200,000 Revolvers	15 Revolving Cannons
40,000 Knapsacks	50,000 Explosive Shells
2,500 Tents	25,000 Uniforms (Blue)

We have supplied from our largest in the world stock of army section goods the U. S. Government and many States and cities etc. obsolete serviceable rifles and equipments, some of which were sold to us just prior to the U. S. Declaration of War.

High Army Officers say: "Bannerman's stock is Godsend to us."

Six hours after receipt of order from State of Massachusetts 4,000 rifles and 5,000 equipments were en route. Gov't auction sale terms, cash with order. Examination and testing at our arsenals. Immediate deliveries. Large illustrated 260pp. encyclopedia catalog, mailed 50c.

Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, N. Y.

ACCUSE HILLQUIT AS DEMOCRACY'S FOE

Former Party Associates Assert That He Gives "Aid and Comfort" to Its Enemies.

ATTACK HIS RUSSIAN VIEWS

Declare Flatly That He "Has Betrayed the People of the Country of His Birth."

A statement was issued yesterday, signed by Frank Bohn, William English Walling, Charles Edward Russell, and a number of other former members of the Socialist Party, in which Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, is accused of having betrayed the people of Russia, his native land, and of giving "needless aid and comfort to the enemies of democracy the world over." Hillquit is attacked for his defense of German Socialists who were traitors to the cause of international democracy, and it is alleged that he has stood forth as the champion of German Kultur.

It is charged by these former members of the Socialist Party that Hillquit has delivered the Socialist Party over to the interest of those who would seek a peace that would benefit Germany and jeopardize the cause of democracy throughout the world.

The statement follows:

"While at the beginning of the war Socialists the world over stood aghast at the colossal treason by German Socialists to the cause of international democracy, Morris Hillquit in speeches and articles rallied the American Socialist Party to the defense of the position of the German Socialists, and made the organized Socialist movement in this country a party to the great betrayal. He stood forth as the champion of German Kultur, that was to be carried over the world at the point of the sword and spread German militaristic socialism in its footsteps. But when German militarism saw itself about to be beaten by the entrance of the United States into the war, Hillquit turned about face and attacked American nationalism and American democracy and served the new purpose of the Kaiser by declaring himself a pacifist and internationalist.

"We accuse Hillquit of giving needless aid and comfort to the enemies of democracy the world over. He must know that a peace today would save German militarism and achieve the destruction of the Russian revolution. He knows that German militarism saved would mean the establishment of militarism in all the great nations including the United States—and would sound the death knell of liberty and democracy everywhere.

"Hillquit has betrayed the people of the country of his birth. The people of Russia do not wish to exchange the Czar for the Kaiser. They are not in favor of a German peace. Yet Hillquit takes the position of the anarchist-Socialist, Lenine, and opposes the genuine socialism of Kerensky. All the best known Russian Socialists support Kerensky; Hillquit stands with Lenine, against Tcheidze, Zeretelli, Skobeleff, Piechanoff, Breshkovsky, Vera Figner, Vera Sassulitch, Savinkoff, Aksontioff, and Leo Deutsch.

"Hillquit, himself a refugee from oppression, by advocating a German peace, has not only proved ungrateful to the country of his asylum, but false to the aspirations of all the oppressed races of Europe. He endeavored to join in the 'made-in-Germany' Stockholm Conference for the purpose of bringing about a 'made-in-Germany' peace.

"He grossly misrepresented the attitude of the working people of Belgium. He had the hardihood to declare at length in The New York Times that the Belgian Socialists demanded no financial indemnities—a part payment for the massacres and destruction committed by the Kaiser's armies among their people, over a third of them loyal supporters of internationalism.

"Is it possible that Hillquit did not know that this statement of his was a falsehood? It was only by chance that such a high Socialist authority as Senator La Fontaine of Belgium was in this country at the time to brand it as entirely untrue.

"What does Hillquit propose to do about Belgium? He advocates the Stockholm Conference as Oct. 15, 1917, the program of the Organizing Committee of this conference was published. It provided for an indemnity for Belgium in name only, a miserable counterfeit indemnity which must have been concocted by the German General Staff or the Kaiser's Foreign Office. It called for no repayment of the vast indemnities and requisitions and appropriations of goods and materials made by Germany as the military conqueror of Belgium.

"The Stockholm Conference is ardently supported by Hillquit and by all Socialists who are dupes of the German Socialists or victims of the pro-German propaganda."

The statement then reviews the Stockholm program in detail, and then continues:

"Having declared for the Russian formula of peace, which includes 'the right of all nationalities to self-determination,' Hillquit turns about and betrays this principle by supporting the Stockholm proposals for restoration of the territorial boundaries existing before the war, with the exception of 'friendly regulations of the boundaries'—that is such changes of boundary as would receive the free consent of the two Kaisers, the Czar of Bulgaria and the Sultan of Turkey.

"The Organizing Committee of the Stockholm Conference decided each and every one of the numerous questions at issue in favor of Germany. The Italian territories in Austria are not to be restored to Italy. Bohemia is to be given only such autonomy as may be freely consented to by the Kaiser of Austria. On the other hand, Finland and Ireland and Russian Poland are to have complete independence, thus crippling the economic and military power of England and paralyzing the new democratic republic of Russia by depriving it of its one sea outlet to the rest of the world.

"Parallel columns will demonstrate that the proposals of this so-called Stockholm Conference are not only 75 per cent. or 90 per cent. pro-German, but 100 per cent.:

INDEPENDENCE GRANTED.

Finland—At expense of Russia.
Ireland—At expense of England.
Russian Poland—At expense of Russia.

INDEPENDENCE REFUSED.

Poles of Galicia and Posen—At expense of Germany and Austria.
Alsace-Lorraine—At expense of Germany.
Italians—Of Austria.
Rumanians—Of Austria.
Bohemians—Of Austria.
South Slavs—Of Austria.
Armenians—Of Turkey.
Syrians—Of Turkey.
Arabs—Of Turkey.
Jews of Palestine—At expense of Turkey.

"Not one word in this 100 per cent. German-made program about the issue of the war—Kaiserism, autocracy. These false democrats do not put in a single sentence about democracy; their masters, the German Socialists, who had absolute veto in the meetings that framed the program, would not permit it.

"This effort to enable the Kaiser to cash in his conquests is the most brutally cynical militaristic peace plot since the Czar was overthrown and America entered the war.

"In view of Hillquit's attitude toward national and international issues involved in the world conflict, as above outlined, we feel that he is not entitled to speak in the name of American socialism or to enjoy the confidence of international Socialists."

Other names signed to the statement are Henry L. Slobodin, William Edlin, W. J. Ghent, Winfield R. Gaylor, A. M. Simons, Herman Simpson, R. A. Maynard, J. Stitt Wilson, Chester M. Wright, Frank E. Wolfe, Mila Tupper Maynard, Robert Rives La Monte, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Oliver E. Carruth.

William O. Thompson, for many years arbitrator for the garment workers in their industrial disputes, and also a friend of Morris Hillquit, gave out a statement through the Fusion Committee yesterday in which he said it was the duty of every American who loved his country to support Mayor Mitchel for re-election. Mr. Thompson is also a member of the Hoover Food Board. He said:

"Mr. Hillquit is for an immediate and general peace, which can only mean that the various nations must immediately get around the conference table and bargain for peace terms just as you do when you have a strike and meet the employers in conference. Mr. Hillquit knows, and every sane labor leader knows, and every man or woman who has been out on a strike knows that, at such a conference, any side which has an advantage will insist on that advantage being taken into consideration in the bargaining—there is no escape from this. The other side cannot ignore the advantage which its opponent has, and this advantage is bound to affect decidedly the terms of peace.

"Mr. Hillquit knows that Germany will come into the conference with the spoils she has taken as the ruthless and oppressive invader of other lands, and he knows that she will insist that these spoils be considered to her advantage in the making of peace.

"Mr. Hillquit is a pro-German, and always has been, and he knows it. He is anti-American, and his refusal to buy a Liberty bond, although he is a wealthy man, is but an evidence of the feeling in his heart which is against America, the land of his adoption, which has given him shelter and a fortune.

"But this is not his only sin. Not satisfied with his own apostasy, he seeks to lead others into the German camp to become traitors to America. This he is endeavoring to bring about by a sly and subtle plea for 'peace,' as though he were its only agent.

"Let me say there is no man in America who is not in favor of 'peace,' but neither is there a red-blooded, clear-thinking, wide-awake man in America who is in favor of a German peace, which is what a general and immediate peace must be.

"It is a solemn and serious thing in a great war to turn against one's country, and that is what indorsing Mr. Hillquit means, and it will be understood by the country at large."

SWANN REPLIES TO MAYOR.

Says Men "Protected" Are Not Members of Tammany Hall.

District Attorney Swann issued a statement last night replying to the charge made by Mayor Mitchel in a speech on Saturday night that certain criminals had been protected because of their membership in Tammany Hall. The District Attorney said:

"The chief witness in the cases was one Boyle, an employe of the city, who hired a 'sporting flat' with the city's money to establish a 'plant' to persuade city employes to commit crime so he could obtain credit for reporting crime. Strauss, a clerk in the License Bureau, was invited to the flat, plied with liquor, and a city policeman introduced to him as a 'pickpocket.' This policeman offered Strauss some money he said had been picked from pockets and Strauss accepted it. As a fact, the policeman was not a 'pickpocket,' and had picked no pockets, and the money was not 'stolen.' The question of law, therefore, rose, could Strauss be charged with 'criminally receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,' when it was impossible for him to know what was not so? The Court of Appeals holds that unless the money was actually stolen no such charge can be made.

"The other charge, of accepting petty graft, if true, was a crime and is now pending on the court calendar and will be tried as soon as reached in order. The Court controls its own calendar and the District Attorney has to wait until the case is reached in its regular turn."

The District Attorney said an inspection of the enrollment showed that in 1916 Strauss did not register or enroll and did not vote, thus contradicting the Mayor's charge that he was a member of Tammany Hall. "William A. Smith, referred to by Mr. Mitchel," he added, "is a resident and a voter in Brooklyn and consequently could not be a member of Tammany Hall."

STAGE FOLK HISS HILLQUIT.

Big Broadway Meeting urges Election of Fusion Candidates.

The name of Morris Hillquit, Socilist Mayoralty candidate, denounced as a "copperhead," and that of Dudley Field Malone, who has come out in support of Hillquit, were hissed last night at a meeting that packed the Criterion Theatre, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, where the principal Fusion candidates spoke under the auspices of the members of the stage and allied arts. Augustus Thomas, who was chairman of the meeting, declared that Hillquit, if elected, would clog the wheels of the war and would stop the money that is going to buy food for the soldiers.

"Dudley Field Malone said that Mitchel would have nothing to do with the war, but he was with Mr. Hillquit because Hillquit was for peace; that Mitchel could not win the war, but Hillquit could stop it," said Mr. Thomas. "By Heaven, there is a lot in that. He can do a great deal toward stopping it. I speak with a good deal of feeling on the matter because I have got a boy over there in France, and I don't want any man to say that he will stop the money that is going to feed him and munition him and equip him."

William Courtleigh denounced Hillquit as the candidate whose "word is as good as his Liberty bond," and Dr. Frank Crane attacked the Socialist for coming out against the war.

The other speakers were Controller William A. Prendergast, William L. Ransom, candidate for District Attorney; Robert Adamson, candidate for Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and James K. Hackett. A cold prevented Mayor Mitchel from attending.

CALLS BENNETT A MERE INCIDENT

Republican Leader Says It's a Fight for Party in the Mayoralty Race.

WAR ON WHITMAN SEEN

Bennett's Candidacy Declared to be the Opening Skirmish of Bitter Contest in State Primaries.

The candidacy of William M. Bennett has been the enigma of a municipal campaign fraught with many surprises. It has had the public and not a few politicians mystified. A question generally asked among the uninitiated is this: Why should Bennett, comparatively unknown and far from popular with either the leaders or the rank and file of the Republican Party, be a candidate for Mayor of the City of New York on the Republican ticket?

A Republican leader who is giving his support to Mr. Bennett and was asked this question by a reporter for The Times, gave the following answer:

"Bennett is merely an incident. We are not fighting for Bennett. We are fighting for the integrity of the Republican Party."

Mr. Bennett may, as this Republican leader said, be merely an incident in the present Mayoralty fight, but his candidacy is not by any means an accident. It was not that Mr. Bennett, eager to save the city, impetuously leaped into the fray and ended by winning over Mayor Mitchel in the Republican primaries. Mr. Bennett was an unwilling candidate. There is good authority for this statement. He consented to take the place of Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn, after the latter had declined to aid Tammany's purpose to make a Roman holiday out of Mayor Mitchel, only after pressing and protracted pleas from spokesmen for influential Republicans, more anxious than was Bennett to stage the present fight which has divided the Republicans in this city into two hostile camps, but who prefer to keep far enough in the background to be invisible not only to the voters, but, perchance, to the candidate himself.

That Mr. Bennett in his campaign for the Mayoralty is merely the stalking horse for a group of Republican politicians who have been preparing for a fight ever since Governor Whitman contrived to make himself the supreme power in the Republican State organization is a view generally held not only among Republicans aligned with the Mitchel forces, but among others who have no active interest in the Mayoralty fight. They declare that Mr. Bennett was induced to enter the contest, not with any prospect of winning, but for the sole purpose of defeating Mayor Mitchel, and thus cut off the supply of patronage from certain Republican leaders in the Whitman camp, who, the Bennett supporters believe, will not be able to maintain their present power without it.

That Supreme Court Justice Cropsey of Brooklyn, will emerge out of the present tangle a conspicuously potential figure in the group forming to fight the third term ambitions of Governor Whitman, is the general prediction among Republican politicians. The Bennett fight is regarded as merely an opening skirmish to be followed by a bitter contest in the Republican primaries next Fall when a Governor and a State ticket are to be elected. There is little doubt that William Barnes, whose power and prestige have been in eclipse since Governor Whitman assumed the Republican leadership in this State, is in full sympathy with that part of the Bennett supporters' program, even though he may not be in favor of Mr. Bennett's candidacy as against that of Mayor Mitchel. While he occupied a position of power as head of the Republican State Committee, Mr. Barnes always had scornful comment for fusion movements in mayoralty campaigns.

The declaration on the part of Mr. Bennett's supporters that they are fighting for the integrity of the Republican Party," according to all indications, has proved more alluring to Republicans than has the candidacy of Mr. Bennett. Many "regulars" naturally have come to his support as the victor in their party primaries. But others who have been chafing under the self-effacement required from the Republicans in Fusion movements, where the prestige of leading the fight has gone to a Democrat, and who believe that the Republicans, always organized and militant, should be nursed along and strengthened as the logical force with which to fight Tammany, are taking the declaration of Mr. Bennett's supporters at its face value and his candidacy as a step in that direction.

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Our Custom Tailoring and Dressmaking Department having greatly increased its staff is in better position than ever before to Reproduce Parisian Models—and present Original Gidding Designs

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A REAL FRENCH DINNER 6 TO 9 P.M. $1.25
AFTER THEATER SOUPER
Midst a "Distinctive Parisian Atmosphere"
The Famous BUSTANOBY a la Carte Cuisine.
THE MOST WONDERFUL CONCERT & DANCE MUSIC THE WORLD BY ERDODY'S FAMOUS ORCHESTRAS
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634 Fifth Ave. —— near 51st St.
Are showing smart models in
FINE FURS
Cloth Coats and Evening Wraps

HILLQUIT ASKS VOTES OF UPTON SOLDIERS

Printed Appeal Distributed by Thousands Among Men in Training Camp.

IGNORES PATRIOTIC ISSUE

Pleads That Socialist Victory in New York Will Stir Peoples of Europe to Seek Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 28.—Only a few hours after subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan had closed with Morris Hillquit adhering to his refusal to buy bonds on the ground that he would do nothing to advance the cause of America's war with Germany, agents of the Socialist candidate for Mayor began distributing by the thousand among the soldiers at Camp Upton an appeal for support of the Socialist ticket in New York City. The appeal declares that citizens "can strike no more telling blow against the Kaiser's Government than by sending out word that the second greatest city of the world has declared for socialism." In his letter Mr. Hillquit said:

"The majority of you are workingmen who by productive labor have been contributing to the support of your dear ones and to the wealth of the nation. You hope to return and find that your families have not suffered material privation through your absence, that the organizations of your class have not been weakened, their standards of life not lowered, their political and industrial liberties not infringed. You have a right to expect and demand that from this rich and powerful nation that has called you to the field.

"To realize that legitimate hope of yours, to defend the interests of the working class and the great masses of the people in this time of war, is the duty and the purpose held in Socialist Party, which I have the honor to represent. The Socialist Party as a great and growing national organization is bending all its efforts to this end. Every one of the Socialist candidates in the municipal and legislative election which is now about to be held is pledged to see that the whole power of the municipality and the State, and of the nation at large, so far as we can affect it, shall be used to protect the people against the suffering which now threatens them through exorbitant prices for the necessaries of life; to guarantee to the children food and clothing and schooling, not only as good as they have had in the past, but far better, as is their right; to uphold the organizations of labor against every attempt of unscrupulous and unpatriotic employers to overwork and underpay the men and women in shop and factory, and, by all means, to make this a better America for you to come back to.

"But this is more than a municipal and legislative election. Its effect will be felt all over the country, all over the world. The great wave of Socialist thought and feeling which is now sweeping over the City of New York is but a part of an awakening of the masses in all lands to a sense of their own power and their own worth. Every election in the last year, not only in numerous American cities, but also in Australia, in Argentina, in Porto Rico, in Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Ireland, wherever elections have been held, has brought new victories to the Socialist movement. And in the European countries where no elections have been held—most notably at this moment in Germany and Austria, where the Socialist organizations have turned against the misrulers who plunged their countries into war—the tide of socialism is rising fast.

"The citizens of New York can at this time strike no more telling blow against the Kaiser's Government, can in no way do more to rouse all the peoples of Europe to vigorous action in favor of a universal, durable, democratic peace, than by sending out the word that the second largest city of the world has declared for socialism and for the destruction of the root causes of war."

The Hillquit workers, when they reached camp this morning, ignored the formality of having their literature viséed by the military authorities. In consequence they were detained by Major H. A. Herrick of the military police, while specimens of their documents were sent to headquarters. After The Call and the letters had been examined there, word came to release the workers and allow them to dispose of their printed matter.

MEANS'S CASE UP TODAY.

Grand Jury to Hear Evidence on Death of Mrs. King.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 28.—Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling of New York, accompanied by detectives and expert witnesses, arrived here today and went into conference with Solicitor Hayden Clement to prepare the case which will be presented tomorrow to the Cabarrus County Grand Jury at Concord against Gaston B. Means for the alleged murder of Mrs. Maude A. King of New York City.

Thirty-six men have been called for the Grand Jury and the first eighteen will serve. The testimony will not be concluded until Tuesday evening. If an indictment is returned and the defendant is ready the trial may begin by Monday, Nov. 5.

B. Altman & Co.

Hats for Well-dressed Men

are specially featured in the Men's Wear Department on the First Floor, the latest and best productions of the leading manufacturers in Europe and America being here assembled for selection.

Among the many new styles now being shown is a soft felt hat with Saxon finish, in a smart model especially adapted for Winter wear. This may be obtained in green or mouse-color, and is in stock at $10.00.

Other specialties in regular stock are:

Men's Soft Hats . . at $4.00 to 12.00
Men's Derby Hats . . at 3.50 to 10.00

and

Men's Silk Hats, in correct styles and the best makes, at proportionately reasonable prices.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

McGIBBON & CO.

WING CHAIR as shown, made of Best Materials only, now specially offered at Moderate Price. Inspection Invited.

Also of interest are many choice pieces, such as—Gate leg Tables, Magazine Stands, Artistic Floor and Table Lamps for Boudoir, Living Room and Library.

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ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS AGO

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FINE HAND-TUFTED RUGS

In these Rugs, entirely woven by hand, are employed the finest and most durable wools, dyed with colorings quite as permanent as the best in Eastern Rugs.

Sizes, 12 ft. x 11 ft. to 20 ft. x 15 ft.

The prices at which these Rugs are offered represent a most substantial reduction from their regular selling prices, and afford a rare opportunity to secure Rugs of unexcelled durability.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

In Camp or in the Field

The Harriman National Bank offers its banking services to our soldiers and sailors at home or on foreign service in England, France, or elsewhere.

We will, upon customary identification, cash their pay checks.

We will receive Department payments for their account with the Harriman National Bank, collect coupons and dividend checks or other forms of obligation.

We will receive funds for their credit, and agreeably to instructions left with us, will pay them on personal call or remit to them by mail or cable, directly through our numerous correspondents in every large city of the United States; or to Europe by franc or sterling exchange.

We issue travelers' checks and letters of credit; foreign currency on hand.

We can arrange for the establishment of accounts with English and French banking institutions; or for the encashment of checks in dollars on the Harriman National Bank by any foreign institution in standing.

Families and friends of optional and enlisted men will find the services of the Harriman National Bank particularly valuable.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

DON'T SAY UNDERWEAR, SAY MUNSINGWEAR

PERFECT FITTING **MUNSING WEAR** UNION SUITS

LET MUNSINGWEAR COVER YOU WITH SATISFACTION

THE fit lasts as long as the fabric. Munsingwear Union Suits retain their shape after many trips to the laundry.

Constant stretching and stooping does not affect the elasticity of the fabric. The shape is permanent.

Munsingwear workmanship and materials insure unusual durability. There is a Munsingwear style to please everyone, a size to fit anyone—man, woman or child, —tall, short, stout or thin.

ASK FOR MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

ASKS WHY STAATS IS OUT FOR HYLAN

Mayor Demands What Judge Has Done That Berlin Should Approve His Election.

PRESSES RIDDERS TO REPLY

Declares Tammany Candidate Must Be Beaten to Keep City Government Safe for the Nation.

Continuing to demand an answer from Judge Hylan to his question as to what he had ever done to obtain the support of William R. Hearst, Mayor Mitchel, in a statement yesterday, said that "with the same meaning and the same significance" he would ask Judge Hylan and the Ridders what Judge Hylan had done to obtain the support of the Staats-Zeitung. The Mayor quoted from an editorial in the Staats-Zeitung on Oct. 23, in which it urged its readers to support Judge Hylan and said:

"It is not enough to say that the Staats-Zeitung is a Democratic newspaper. The pertinent and significant fact at this time and with our nation at war, is that the Staats-Zeitung had on its Directorate Adolph Pavenstedt, the adviser of von Bernstorff, and the go-between for Bernstorff and Bolo Pacha, in the plan by which Bolo Pacha tried to debauch and corrupt the press of France.

"The Staats-Zeitung asks its readers to vote for Hylan. What has Hylan done for Pavenstedt or his friends, that the Staats-Zeitung should now come to his support?

"In determining what weight should be given to the Staats-Zeitung's appeal for Hylan, it is only necessary to recall the facts made public through the Attorney General's investigation of Pavenstedt's bank account.

Takes Up $20,000 Check.

"The public knows that the Attorney General discovered among Pavenstedt's checks one for $20,000 made out to the order of the Staatz-Zeitung, and signed by Pavenstedt.

"It knows that when questioned as to this check, Pavenstedt declared that $15,000 of this amount was contributed through him to the Staats-Zeitung by Dr. Dernburg.

"The public knows that Dr. Dernburg contributed no money to newspapers that were not in hearty sympathy with the German cause. It knows that Dr. Dernburg came here ostensibly as a representative of the Red Cross, and achieved world-wide contempt by defending the sinking of the Lusitania. It knows that after leaving America, at the request of the United States Government, Dr. Dernburg went to Copenhagen to take charge of the German press bureau there.

"It may be safely assumed that Dr. Dernburg did not give $15,000 to the Staats-Zeitung without assurances that the paper's policy would be satisfactory to Germany.

"I now ask Judge Hylan, the Ridders and Pavenstedt, what Judge Hylan has ever done that his election will be received with approbation in Berlin?

"When cross-examined in regard to his check, Pavenstedt declared that Dr. Dernburg's contribution was made for fear that the Staats-Zeitung would fall into hands less friendly to Germany. Pavenstedt's exact testimony was that he 'expected that if it were bankrupt, the business would be lost to the Ridders, who have always followed a very good course for the German interests here.'

"In another part of his testimony, Mr. Pavenstedt stated: 'Somebody said we have got to do something, otherwise the paper will slip away from the Ridders, who have been friendly to German interests and German ideas and all that.'

"It is hardly likely that any idea of party loyalty would cause the Staats-Zeitung to urge its readers to support Judge Hylan unless it believed that his election would be friendly to 'German interests and German ideas and all that.'

"I now ask the Ridders and Judge Hylan to make public what Judge Hylan has ever done to prove his willingness to co-operate with them in the German cause?

Asks Reasons for Support.

"When the editorial which urged the readers of the Staatz-Zeitung to support Judge Hylan was written, what assurances did the Ridders give Mr. Pavenstedt or what assurance did Mr. Pavenstedt give the Ridders that Judge Hylan was the sort of man that the Staats-Zeitung should support?

"In 1914 Dr. Dernburg contributed $15,000 to the Staatz-Zeitung. In 1917 Mr. Murphy's representatives on the Board of Elections contributed a like amount to the paper in which Dr. Dernburg was thus interested.

"Mr. Hearst's papers shared in the allotment of the Murphy election advertising. The American and The Journal received the same amount that was given to the Staats-Zeitung.

"This is not the only point of similarity, however, between the Ridder papers and Mr. Hearst's papers. Mr. Pavenstedt, through whom the Dernburg money was transmitted to the Staats-Zeitung, was Bolo Pacha's assistant in the United States. Mr. Hearst was entertained by Bolo Pacha.

"The Ridder paper and the Hearst papers have still a third point of agreement and that is that John F. Hylan should be elected Mayor of New York City.

"Again, and yet again, I ask what has Judge Hylan ever done to earn the support of the paper which Mr. Pavenstedt declared had always followed 'a very good course for the German interests here'?

"What has Judge Hylan done to earn the substantial gratitude of Mr. Hearst? Bolo Pacha and Pavenstedt; William Randolph Hearst and William Bayard Hale, Hearst's Berlin correspondent; Jeremiah O'Leary, and the German Foreign Office—why are all these aligned behind the candidacy of John F. Hylan?

"Judge Hylan is feverishly protesting from every platform that there is no national issue in this campaign. Bolo Pacha and Mr. Pavenstedt know there is. Mr. Hearst and Mr. Hale know there is. Jeremiah O'Leary and the German Foreign Office know there is. And before they vote for their next Mayor, the loyal Americans of this city will realize that, deserving defeat upon every other issue, John F. Hylan must also be defeated for the sake of keeping this city's government safe for the nation."

UNTERMYER TO THE MAYOR.

Denies Pro-German Leanings or Direct Interest in the Warheit.

Samuel Untermyer gave out a statement yesterday in reply to the charge made by Mayor Mitchel that Mr. Untermyer practically controls the Warheit, that it has been disloyal in its utterances, and that he has been pro-German in his sympathies.

Mr. Untermyer said he had never seen a copy of the Warheit and knew nothing of its past or present policies except what he had learned in last last two weeks by inquiry, and that he had never directly or indirectly owned a dollar of interest in the paper in any form, although he had loaned $55,000 to Judge Levy to purchase a minority interest in the paper. From all he could learn, Mr. Untermyer said, the disloyalty of the Warheit consisted in its supporting Judge Hylan and opposing Mr. Hillquit and Mayor Mitchel. He said:

"Mayor Mitchel is well aware of my loyalty to the Administration and its war policies, and that it is because of his treachery to President Wilson in 1916 and of his land deals and the extravagance and inefficiency and worse of his administration that I am opposing him. It is his injection of the fake patriotic issue that has stimulated the Hillquit propaganda that has now become a real peril to the reputation of our city, and which I am doing and shall continue to do everything in my power to prevent.

"While Mayor Mitchel is so busy charging Judge Hylan with being a coward and of having a 'yellow streak' because Judge Hylan will not engage with him in a mud-slinging contest from the same platform, why does he not answer the challenge that he print the list of his campaign contributors before election, alongside the Democratic list?"

PAVING NOT MARKS'S FAULT.

Merchants' Association Absolves Borough President.

The Merchants' Association in a letter to a member who complained of the conditions of street paving in Manhattan exonerates Borough President Marcus M. Marks from responsibility and explains the situation as due to the necessity for extreme economy in running the city. The letter says:

"We have repeatedly taken up the matter with the Borough President's office and have found that he is doing all that is practicable to do with the money granted to him. The best that can be hoped is that temporary but reasonably good restoration of the pavements will be made in subway streets as fast as the progress of the work permits, and that as to the other streets they will be put in passable condition as rapidly as funds are available for that purpose.

"Our committee has hitherto carefully considered the desirability of moving vigorously for a general repaving of all streets in need of it, but in view of the financial straingency under which the city is now resting and the urgent need for economy in every possible respect, it has not been thought wise or fair to agitate the matter for the present."

Thinks Missing Boy Enlisted.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 28.—Worried over the prolonged absence of his fifteen-year-old son Henry, Harry J. Becker of South Orange has asked the police to issue a general alarm. The boy left his home on Oct. 15 without giving an inkling that he was going away. It is believed that he may have enlisted in some branch of the Federal service, as he had expressed a desire to serve with the marines.

McADOO FAVORS SUFFRAGE.

Hopes Constitutional Amendment Will Win in New York Election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary McAdoo today followed President Wilson in declaring support of woman suffrage in the New York election. He said:

"The time has come when suffrage should be given to the women of America. It should be given promptly; it should be given ungrudgingly; it should be given gladly. The women of the United States have in every way, especially since this war has broken out, shown themselves qualified for the right of suffrage.

"When America emerges from this war, as she will, with enhanced prestige and responsibilities to the whole world, women and men alike must, upon a perfect equality so far as their civil status is concerned, work out the momentous problems of the future as equal partners.

"It is my earnest hope tha the great State of New York will take the lead among the States of the East in doing justice to its women. The constitutional amendment to be voted upon Nov. 6 should be adopted. If New York sets such an example to the country of just and progressive action it will not be long before women realize the benefits of full citizenship in every State of the Union."

Shackleton Here for Britain.

Accompanied by several British officers, Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday on a steamship from a British port on a mission for his Government. He had nothing to say for publication.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Anti-Disloyalty Mass Meeting

Carnegie Hall,
Friday, Nov. 2nd, 8:15 P. M.

Speakers:
Hon. David Jayne Hill
Hon. Samuel Gompers
Hon. James M. Beck

Subjects:
Loyal Labor
The Disloyal Press
The Disloyal Politicians

General Admission Free
Reserved seats $1.00. On sale at
Putnam's Bookstore, 2 West 45th Street.
The meeting is organized by
The American Defense Society.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TWO PER CENT.

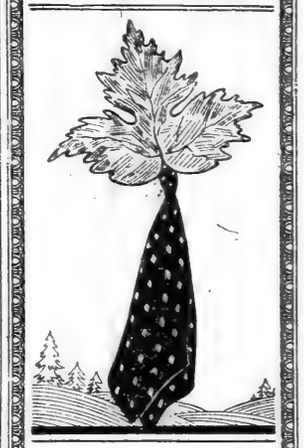
may not be much return for investments, but it is a great deal to draw on money in actual use. We pay 2% on $500 balances subject to check.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Strangers' Welfare Fellowship
51 East 42d Street.
FREE SERVICE
of
Advice, information, introductions, sympathy and guidance for all who ask it.
Call or write to
DR. JAMES B. WASSON,
Director and Chaplain.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



After Unusual Preparation We Shall Offer Today

Women's Coats For Street Wear at $29.50

These are phenomenal values, and we cannot hope to duplicate them. The models are cut along semi-military lines, and are tailored in Kerseys, Wool Velour, and Fancy Mixtures, trimmed with Natural or Skunk Raccoon, Skunk-Opossum, Coney, Muskrat, or self material.

We shall also offer today

Coats of Waterproof Tweeds in several very attractive models. Yoke and sleeves lined with Satin. Obtainable in Grey, Green, or Tan. **$16.50**

Coats for Street Wear in Smart Mixtures and Overplaids. Splendidly tailored and finished. Half lined with Satin..... **$25.00**

Coats of Wool Velour or Kersey, in several very attractive models, displaying large collars of Coney. Half or fully lined, and interlined.. **$25.00**

Coats of Salt's Arcadian Lamb with large collars of Coney or Skunk-Opossum. Also, Modish Coats of Salt's Esquimette Plush with self collar. Beautifully lined throughout with Satin. Sizes 34 to 46..... **$29.50**

Fashionable Wool Velour Coats in very attractive models, tailored with unusual skill and care. Half or fully lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48..... **$19.50**

Coats of Salt's Sealette Plush in an exclusive and very charming model, showing large collar of Skunk-Opossum. Lined throughout with Skinner's Satin. Exceptional values. **$39.50**

Arcadian Lamb Coats in two exquisite models. One with large collar of Skunk-Opossum, and the other with collar, cuffs, and border of Coney. Lined throughout with Skinner's Satin..... **$39.50**

Fashionable Wool Velour Coats and coats of Lustrous Broadcloth and Wool Velour, luxuriously trimmed with Skunk-Opossum, Skunk-Raccoon, Natural Raccoon, Nutria, Coney, or Muskrat..... **$39.50**

Women's Rubberized Raincoats at $5

In smart belted model with convertible collar. Fashioned of Cantonette or Mercerized Poplin. Obtainable in Tan, Black, or Navy Blue. Sizes 34 to 46.

250 Women's Winter Dresses

in an important sale today

Reduced to $18.50

These frocks have been taken from our regular stock of $25 and $29.50 dresses, and reduced because the sizes are incomplete. The models are all new, but the lots are small. Represented are

Well Tailored Tricotine Dresses made of materials that alone are worth at least $18.50 retail.

Embroidered or Draped Serge Dresses in models and sizes for women of every type. Very smart and at their regular price were values of no little importance.

Afternoon Dresses of Fine Satin or Charmeuse, beautifully embroidered. Also very charming frocks of Satin combined with Georgette Crepe.

¶ Your size in one of the many models, but not in every style. *Fourth Floor.*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

These Winter Suits for Misses at $20

are much better in both style and material than this price usually affords.

Youthful and graceful in line, tailored with care throughout in Burella, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, and Heather or Oxford Velour. Pleated, belted and straight-line effects are included, featuring new pockets and novel ideas in collars. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Smart Winter Coats for Misses at $20

Trench models with that snappy military swing. Street coats for business and general wear, and dressy models, tailored in Heather Jersey, Wool Velour, Cheviot and Mannish Mixtures. Obtainable in Brown, Green, Beetroot, Navy Blue, and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Pictured is a Charming Misses' Frock at $29.50

A new straight-line frock of fine Serge, with cartridge pleated tunic and tailored buttons down back. White Satin collar adds very much to the daintiness of this stunning model.

We shall also offer today at this price ten other charming frocks in Navy Blue or Black Serge, or of Lustrous Satin, in side-draped, tunic and surplice effects. In Satin the colors comprise:

Silver Grey, Beetroot, Taupe, Japan Blue, Java, Navy Blue, Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Do Your Bit Today "Over Here" for our Boys "Over There" by attending the

Army and Navy Bazaar At Grand Central Palace

R. & G. Corsets Are Now $1 to $3

After Nov. 1st they will be $1.25 to $4, unprecedented increases in the cost of raw materials making this change in prices absolutely necessary. Make your selection today at the old price.

The Naturally Wavy Switch

is now almost essential to a proper head-dress. We offer today 21-inch wavy switches that may be arranged in many attractive ways, special at..... **$5**

New Winter Skirts for Women

We have assembled a wonderful collection of smart skirts for Winter Wear, fashioned in Velveteen, Velour Checks, Fancy Plaids, Serge, Wool Poplin, Tweeds, Broadcloth, Corduroy, Taffeta, Silk Poplin, and Novelty Silks. The models exhibit a wealth of originality in pockets and belts, the new bustle skirt being as individual and becoming as any we have seen this season.

Prices $5 to $15

Women's Velvet and Cloth Suits

In a remarkable offering Monday and Tuesday

Special at $27.50 and $37.50

There are twenty-five distinct models at each price, some exclusive with Saks & Company, while others are skilful reproductions of much higher-priced models.

The Coats are in short ripple, medium and three-quarter lengths—with close-fitting sleeves and many new and very pleasing originalities in collars, cuffs and pockets. Many handsomely trimmed with furs. The materials:

Lustrous Broadcloth, Suede Cloth, Plain and Twill Velour, Silvertone, Duvet de Laine, Oxfords, Burella, Jersey and Velvet

Each suit beautifully lined with Silk and warmly interlined.

We are now showing a splendid collection of

Tailored and Fur-Trimmed Suits in Extra Sizes

Developed in Cloth and Velvet, in youthful models that have been tailored specially for those requiring sizes 40½ to 52½, at $29.50 to $85. *Fourth Floor.*

Waists that are both Individual and Original

in their styling may always be found at Saks.

Selected from a bevy of stunning models to be presented Monday and Tuesday

At $5—A New Georgette Crepe Waist embellished with Filet Lace Insertion and hemstitching, finished with dainty Pearl Buttons. To be had in Flesh Color or White.

At $3—Modish Blouses of Silk Shadow Lace, the lower part of blouse being developed in contrasting color Chiffon. Pretty collar is of Chiffon and Lace artistically combined.

At $2—A Stunning Tailored Blouse in sheer Batiste, with fluted filling on Pique collar. This is a value such as the low price of $2 would never indicate.

Tailored Shirts in striped Challie and Albatross are very new. A splendid assortment will be found in our Blouse Dept. at $5.

Autumn Shades Reflected in New Autumn Neckwear

Not only the various tones of brown that nature shows, but blue, green, purple, and other desirable colorings in

Smart Cravats of Imported Silks, at $1.89

Stripes, basket weaves, scrolls, Persian patterns and figured effects in Italian, Swiss and French Silks. These scarfs are hand tailored and would cost much more elsewhere
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clocks, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clocks. All sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Service Watches

To be worn on the wrist, nickel and Sterling silver cases. Some are made with unbreakable crystals and luminous figures and hands.

Swiss make, 7 and 15 jewel movements, $11.89 to $27.50

American make, 7 and 15 jewels, $7.94 to $25.75
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Motor Robes

Warm, rich Plush Robes in color combinations that will match or form a pleasing contrast with the appointments of an elegantly upholstered limousine.

High pile plush, of good quality. Plain black on one side, green, brown, blue or maroon on the reverse side.

54x72 inches, $12.74
54x84 inches, $14.74
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Men's Winter Overcoats at $27.50

that meet the requirements of the well dressed man. Chesterfield model, silk lined throughout—a good example of conservative style and tailoring. Of dark oxford vicuna. Elsewhere they would cost you more
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Shop On a Blue Transfer

That's the efficient way—the time saving way. Ask any sales person for a blue transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the superintendent's desk, Main Floor pay for all your purchases at one time and receive them all in one package. Try it the next time you shop here.

Baltimore & Ohio Compartment Cars
AND
Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Trains Between
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BOTH DIRECTIONS
Lv. New York, W. 23d St.. 11:50 P. M.
Lv. New York, Liberty St.. 1:00 A. M.
Arr. Washington ..... 7:40 A.M.
Cars ready for occupancy at Jersey City at 10 P. M. Make reservations at 1276 B'way. Tel. Madison Sq. 3626
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4 Court St., Brooklyn. Tel. Main 6807
RETURN
Lv. Washington, Union Sta., 12:25 A. M.
Reservations 15th St. and New York Ave. Telephone Main 7800.

TAXES ARE CUT FOR FAVOR, HYLAN SAYS

$29,349,800 in Reduced Valuations for Mayor's Backers, Judge Charges.

"ABSURD," SAYS MR. PURDY

President of Tax Board Asserts Such a "Partian Investigation" Is Unfair and Inaccurate.

In a statement made public last night Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, announced that he had had an examination made of the assessment rolls and found "fifteen of the leading special interests and millionaire individuals who are the financial backers of Mayor Mitchel's campaign for re-election" had been granted reductions aggregating $29,349,800 in the assessed valuation of a part of their holdings so far investigated.

"The saving of $600,000 in taxes to these men revealed here," said Judge Hylan in his statement, "means an added burden in that amount placed upon the rent payer and home owner. Only a complete investigation of the assessment rolls will show the total amount of this outrageous favoritism to needy millionaires."

Here is the list of those to whom, according to Judge Hylan, favoritism has been shown in fixing the valuation of their property for tax purposes:

	Reduction.
New York Central Railroad	$4,055,500
Consolidated Gas Co., (only part of holdings investigated)	4,830,500
Brooklyn Edison Co.	1,000,000
United Electric Light & Power Co.	910,000
Banks, trust companies, and insurance companies' properties	12,460,000
Third Avenue Railroad and Manhattan Elevated Railroad	592,000
New York Telephone Co.	986,000
Part of Vincent Astor's holdings	3,016,000
Part of Senator Ogden L. Mills's holdings	256,000
Six of the many hundred parcels owned by Henry Morgenthau	104,800
Six of the properties of the Vanderbilt Estate	482,500
John D. Rockefeller, (residence)	600,000
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., (residence)	25,000
Ralph Pulitzer, (residence)	5,000
George W. Perkins, (residence)	15,500
Total	$29,349,800

Judge Hylan says that among the reductions made in favor of the New York Central are these: Grand Central Station, $1,180,000; Hotel Biltmore, $775,000, and sixteen New York Central properties with decreases ranging from $2,70,840 to $20,000, all situated about Grand Central Station.

The Third Avenue Railroad, according to the statement, has had the valuation on its property at Bayard Street and the Bowery reduced from $700,000 to $430,000; at East Dorlear Street, from $365,000 to $65,000, and at Avenue B and Fourteenth Street, from $577,000 to $400,000.

Tax Savings of $254,000.

Among the banks' and insurance and trust companies' reductions, according to the Tammany candidate, these have been granted: Metropolitan Life Insurance on its building, $4,500,000; Manhattan Life, from $1,[illegible],000 to $3,800,000; Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, from $3,400,000 to $2,850,000; American Surety Company, from $3,200,000 to $2,425,000; Germania Life Insurance Company, from $2,[illegible],000 to $1,300,000; German-American Insurance Company, from $1,[illegible],000 to $1,[illegible],000; New York Life Insurance Company, from $5,000,000 to $4,[illegible],000; [illegible] Life Insurance Company, from $1,[illegible],000 to $950,000. The tax savings involved, according to Judge Hylan's statement, are $254,000 for properties in this class which have been investigated.

The United Electric Company, a subsidiary of the New York Edison Company, according to the statement, has been saved $18,000 in taxes. The Brooklyn Edison Company was granted a $1,000,000 reduction. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been given a reduction of $1,000,000, cutting its tax bill more than one-half. Reductions aggregating $986,000 in valuation, according to Judge Hylan, were granted to the New York Telephone Company, involving a saving in taxes of $20,000.

Vincent Astor heads the list of individuals who, Judge Hylan declares, have been unduly favored in the fixing of tax values during the Mitchel administration. In the aggregate, Judge Hylan says, 190 pieces of property belonging to Mr. Astor are involved in decreases which total $3,016,000, representing a saving in taxes of $90,000. On 131 of the properties the reductions run from 10 to 25 per cent. The assessment on the Waldorf-Astoria, according to Judge Hylan, was reduced by $1,010,000. The reductions range from that amount to $500.

"Mr. Astor contributed $2,500 to Mr. Mitchel's 1913 campaign," the statement declares. "He contributed other amounts to various organizations which worked in that year for Mr. Mitchel's election."

Ex-Senator Ogden L. Mills comes next on the list. Regarding him the statement contains the following:

"Senator Mills has found his support of Mayor Mitchel profitable to his own pocket, as well as to the New York Central, of which his father is a Director. Mr. Mills was the spokesman for the Mayor in the State Senate and the active agent of the railroad. Senator Mills contributed $1,000 to the Mitchel 1913 campaign fund and is a member of the Mitchel Fusion Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty. Mr. Mills is the chief beneficiary of the estate of Darius Mills. The three great properties of this estate are the profit-making philanthropies known as the Mills Hotels Nos. 1, 2, and 3. These hotels are located in Bleecker Street, Rivington Street, and Seventh Avenue. In common with other hotels they are enjoying unparalleled prosperity, and have increased their rates 33 1-3 per cent. In 1913 these hotels were assessed at $2,665,000; this year they are assessed at $2,105,000. A decrease of $560,000 leaves $5,000 in taxes in Ogden L. Mills's pocket each year. In addition, the Mills property, 183 and 185 Sullivan Street, has been decreased from $53,000 to $38,000."

Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board, said last night that until he had an opportunity to examine the charges made by Judge Hylan and had access to the books of the department he was not prepared to make a detailed answer. When some of the statements made by the Tammany candidate were outlined to him he pronounced them absurd and the method by which Judge Hylan had reached his conclusions one manifestly unfair and inaccurate.

PASTORS FAVOR THE MAYOR.

Urge Mitchel's Re-Election and Point to Danger of Tammany.

Mayor Mitchel's re-election was urged yesterday from the pulpits of many churches throughout the city. The danger that confronts the city of having Tammany back into power was the principal theme of the preachers, although the necessity of supporting the Mayor on patriotic grounds was also insisted upon. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, urged his congregation to aid the Government in every possible way to bring the war with Germany to "a victorious ending." Dr. Manning urged his hearers to support Mayor Mitchel on patriotic grounds.

"Do you realize," he asked, "that here in this city a man who offers himself as a candidate for Mayor, with an immense following behind him, has dared to say that he will not buy the nation's Liberty bonds? Do you realize that the man who offers himself to continue in office as your Mayor is in danger of defeat because all the elements of disloyalty and sedition are giving their support to two of the other candidates? It is our business to see that our Mayor shall be re-elected if only for his undoubted Americanism and his unshrinking stand on the issues of this war."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise in an address in the morning before the Free Synagogue spoke of the duty of the citizen on Election Day. He said in part:

"To choose Judge Hylan as against Mayor Mitchel in the local or municipal field would be as unthinkable as to choose Hilliquit rather than Mitchel in the field dominated by our international problems. The defeat of Mitchel and the election of Judge Hylan would be a disgrace to our city. The defeat of Mitchel and the election of Hilliquit would be a nationwide calamity. In order to vote for New York as against Tammany Hall, the citizen must vote for Mitchel. In order to vote for New York rather than Berlin, the citizen must vote for Mitchel rather than Hilliquit.

The Rev. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, told his congregation that if the people of the city get really aroused to the danger of putting Tammany back into power it will be as impossible as voting money to the German cause.

"Why the present Mayor should be re-elected," was the title of the sermon delivered by the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., in the West End Presbyterian Church. The fact that we are at war alone should determine one's attitude at the polls, he said.

"New York was on a war basis before any other city in the land," he continued. "To swap horses in the middle of the stream would be worse than rocking the boat.' It is folly to place an untried man at the helm in the midst of a veritable Euroclydon. Gentlemen, they are throwing sand in your eyes. The issue is the war, not the Gary system, or Seaside Park or Riverside Drive. This city is abundantly able to grapple with all these questions in future hours of calm deliberation. If there is any danger of a party running off with the people's property or pilfering the people's till the suspect is somebody now wearing a mask and not the Mayor of uncovered face."

Opposes Invitation to Hilliquit.

Lois E. Barr, a school teacher, has issued an appeal to school teachers in this city asking them to repudiate the conduct of President Linville and Secretary Mayman of the teachers' organization in inviting Morris Hilliquit to speak at the Washington Irving High School on Saturday night, and in failing to challenge him for denouncing America's participation in the war. Miss Barr has asked the teachers' organization to take action disapproving Hilliquit and his sponsors.

FUSIONISTS SEE VICTORY FOR MAYOR

Continued from Page 1.

It is impossible to estimate his total vote, but it will be large. He is now at the top of his vote, however, and a recession has already begun and will continue during the next week. This recession is almost entirely due to his attacks upon the National Administration and its war policy, and to his defiant refusal to buy a Liberty bond and support American boys who are in the trenches.

"Charles Edward Russell, William Walling, J. G. Phelps Stokes and other Socialists have given their fellow Socialists a shock in pointing out that Hilliquit's hampering of the Government will prolong the war, will render victory for democracy still more difficult, and instead of hastening peace, will postpone it. For this reason Mr. Hilliquit will receive less votes on Nov. 6 than he would receive today.

"The tide for Mitchel, which began last week and is rising hourly, has been due to an abhorrence of placing Murphy-Hearst-Hylan in control of the city, and is even more to be accounted for by Hilliquit's frank copperheadism and by the submerged copperheadism of one wing of Hylan's support. The heavy registration of 700,000 shows that there will be a very large silent unorganized vote, and this vote will largely go to Mitchel.

"Will the loyal purchaser of a single Liberty bond vote for Hilliquit? Will the loyal purchaser of a single Liberty bond vote for Hylan until he openly scorns and repudiates subsurface Teutonic support which he is quietly receiving?

"Mitchel will win. If the election were two weeks away he would win with a landslide. With election only one week away he may win with a landslide or he may win in a hot finish, all depending upon the extent to which the voters become informed of the real currents and cross-currents in this most extraordinary campaign."

Littleton's Election Prediction.

Martin W. Littleton, President of the City Democracy, organized by independents to combat the rule of Charles F. Murphy in Tammany Hall, predicted yesterday that more than 75,000 independent Democrats in the city would vote for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel.

"Democrats should not vote to reelect the Mayor," said Mr. Littleton, "if they prefer the Murphy kind of government, if they prefer to have the Police Department run along its former lines, if they prefer to have the Street Cleaning Department doing everything except cleaning the streets, if they prefer to have the Fire Department putting out men instead of fires, and if they prefer to have Tammany Hall in control of New York. Several new members of the Board of Education are to be appointed after Jan. 1. It is up to the voters of this city to determine whether or not they want Boss Murphy to name these educators.

"Judge Hylan is utterly unfit for public office. If he had any decency he would resign from the bench, inasmuch as he is a candidate for Mayor."

Plans for the torchlight parade Thursday night in connection with the Fusion mass meeting in Madison Square Garden are being completed. Thousands of men of prominence who are supporting Mayor Mitchel will march either in the ranks or at the head of a division. Judge Alton B. Parker is to be the Marshal of the lawyers' division, which will include hundreds of the most representative members of the legal profession. The parade is to be a departure from the old-time political parades, as each unit is making arrangements for its part in the demonstration. Torches will be carried, and there will be an abundance of red fire.

Mayor Mitchel will lead the Eighth Avenue column, which will march down from Fifty-ninth Street and across Twenty-third Street to Madison Avenue, where all the columns will converge. Colonel Roosevelt and Oscar S. Straus will march at the head of the Second Avenue column, while Mr. Morgenthau and Controller Prendergast will lead the Fifth Avenue column. Fire Commissioner Adamson will march in the van of the column that will proceed north from City Hall.

ALDERMEN INDORSED BY CITIZENS UNION

Candidates Selected by Committee as Deserving of Election to Board.

THEIR VIEWS INVESTIGATED

"Trustworthy Men Are Essential at This Particular Time," Urged in Committee's Report.

The Citizens Union has made public its indorsements of candidates for members of the Board of Aldermen in all the boroughs. Candidates are indorsed in fourteen of the twenty-seven districts in Manhattan, four in the eight districts of the Bronx, eight in Brooklyn, three in Queens and two in Richmond. The indorsements are based upon the recommendations of the Union's City-wide Committee on Local Candidates. This committee made a canvass of the qualifications of the candidates throughout the city. Each candidate was invited to give a brief statement of his views on important subjects which will come before the 1918-19 board. The indorsements are as follows:

Manhattan.

EDWARD A. WILSON, (Rep.,) Fifth District—A young business man who seems well qualified to represent his district.

WILLIAM WEISS, (Rep.,) Sixth District—An attorney of ability. With his active interest in civic affairs he should make an exceptional Alderman.

ADAM P. GINCH, (Rep.,) Seventh District—A business man of good repute and the preferable candidate in his district.

WILLIAM BERKOWITZ, (Rep.,) Eighth District—Possesses sound views on city legislation and is the best qualified candidate in this district.

WILLIAM F. QUINN, (Rep.,) Eleventh District—By reason of his record and experience during the last four years in the board, is the best qualified candidate in his district.

ARTHUR HERRMAN, (Rep.,) Fourteenth District—From knowledge of municipalities both here and abroad, he should prove a valuable member of the board.

CLIFFORD S. BOSTWICK, (Rep.,) Seventeenth District—An attorney of ability. He has always been active in movements for civic betterment in New York City. He should prove valuable in the Board of Aldermen.

ISAAC GUTMAN, (Rep.,) Twentieth District—A comparison of his record with that of his opponent during the present session of the board, proves him clearly the preferable candidate.

JAMES A. HATCH, (Rep.,) Twenty-first District—A candidate with rare qualifications for the office. His ability and record during his few months of service entitle him to election.

FREDERICK TRAU, (Rep.,) Twenty-second District—His record in the board for the last four years makes him the best qualified candidate.

BRUCE M. FALCONER, (Rep.,) Twenty-third District—A lawyer of ability, who has been in close touch with proceedings of the board for the last five years. He is now serving as Alderman, having been recently elected by the board to fill a vacancy, and should render services of value in this office.

WILLIAM H. CHOROSH, (Rep.,) Twenty-fifth District—One of the ablest members of the 1914-1915 board. A candidate who is unquestionably qualified for the position.

FRANK MULLEN, (Dem.,) Twenty-sixth District—An Alderman of independence, with a sense of duty to his constituents. He should be re-elected.

FRANK McCABE, (Rep.,) Twenty-seventh District—A newspaper man of marked ability and high standing in his community. He should represent the district well.

Bronx.

JOHN LAWRENCE DUNN, (Rep.,) Twenty-eighth District—By reason of his work in the Bureau of Fire Prevention Mr. Dunn possesses unusual qualifications for the office. He is clearly the preferable candidate in his district.

CHARLES A. BUCKLEY, (Dem.,) Thirty-third District—A young man whose business experience should aid him in his work in the board.

CLARENCE Y. PALITZ, (Dem.,) Thirty-fourth District—A new member of promise. He has exhibited independence during the last two years and should render services of greater value during the coming session.

FREDERICK H. WILMOT, (Rep.,) Thirty-fifth District—Because of the good record made when serving as Alderman in the past he is the preferable candidate in this district.

Brooklyn.

MICHAEL J. HOGAN, (Rep.,) Thirty-sixth District—On his four years' record, which has generally been in the public interest, he is entitled to re-election.

JOHN WIRTH, (Rep.,) Fortieth District—During the last two years he has been active and attentive to his public duties. His work has generally been in the public interest.

AUGUST FERRAND, (Rep.,) Forty-fifth District—His record during the last four years in the board entitles him to re-election.

WILLIAM W. COLNE, (Rep.,) Forty-sixth District—He is an experienced member of the board, with a sound comprehension of his duties. His excellent record proves his fitness for the office.

FREDERICK H. STEVENSON, (Rep.,) Forty-seventh District—During his six years of service in the board Alderman Stevenson has rendered services of value and has made an excellent record generally. He should be re-elected.

WILLIAM P. McGARRY, (Dem.,) Fiftieth District—His record in the board has steadily improved during his six years of service. In the present board he has been conscientious and attentive and has shown independence.

ARNON L. SQUIERS, (Rep.,) Fifty-third District—One of the board's most valuable members. Alderman Squiers has manifested a high conception of an Alderman's duties. His qualifications are unquestioned.

WILLIAM H. PENDRY, (Rep.,) Fifty-fifth District—As a former member of the board, Alderman Pendry was hard working and conscientious. On his record alone, which is clearly superior to that of his opponent, he should be elected.

Queens.

JAMES PROWSE, (Rep.,) Sixtieth District—He is a business man of ability and integrity, and clearly the preferable candidate in this district.

CHARLES A. POST, (Rep.,) Sixty-third District—By reason of his record as Alderman for the last six years he is undoubtedly the best qualified candidate in this district.

GEORGE G. GOETZ, (Rep.,) Sixty-fourth District—He is a young man of promise, who has made a very good record during the present session of the board.

Richmond.

WILLIAM WARREN BRYAN, (Rep.,) Sixty-fifth District—An attorney of ability and training. Mr. Bryan appears the preferable candidate in his district.

JOHN J. O'ROURKE, (Dem.,) Sixty-sixth District—He has made steady progress since his first election to the board, and in the present session exhibited marked independence. He has been active and attentive, especially in local board duties.

In submitting its recommendations the committee said: "The work of the present board has been rather negative and its field as a legislative body is limited. Nevertheless, a board under the control of unscupulous politicians can work untold evil, as has been demonstrated in the past. The election of trustworthy men as Aldermen is essential at this particular time."

BRAZIL BARES A PLOT FOR GERMAN INVASION

Argentina Stirred by Report of Conspiracy Exposed Through von Luxburg's Messages.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 28.—A sensation has been occasioned here by the publication of dispatches from Rio Janeiro asserting that the Brazilian Foreign Minister has made it known that translation of dispatches sent by Count von Luxburg through the medium of the Swedish Legation while the Count was German Minister to Argentina has revealed a project for a German invasion of Southern Brazil.

The newspapers here demand that the Government publish the Luxburg dispatches, or else authorize their publication by a foreign Government.

The dispatches were sent to Washington for translation, and the "foreign Government" referred to evidently is the United States.

The Argentinian Government is being criticised for its silence.

It was reported unofficially last February that bands of armed Germans, presumably sailors interned in Argentina, had crossed the Brazilian border. Carreira de Freitas, a Brazilian ex-Deputy, at that time denounced operations carried on in Southern Brazil, where there is a large German element, in connection with the Hamburg Colonization Company. It was reported that this company purposed to colonize a part of Southern Brazil, admitting only Germans. In April it was reported that Germans in Southern Brazilian States were concentrating, and that a German insurrection was being planned.

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take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment

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AMERICA'S FIRST SHOT HAILED BY OUR ALLIES

London and Paris Papers Rejoice Over Our Troops' Movement to the Trenches.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—News that the American troops had fired their first shot of the war on the western front took the place of honor in the Sunday papers with the first American official statement from Paris. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm by the American Congressmen who are here. They said it would carry profound satisfaction to the people of America.

Telling of the event, the correspondent of The Weekly Dispatch says:

"The Allies are extremely fortunate in having American troops take a place in the line at a comparatively quiet time of the year. During the Winter they will have ample opportunity of mastering the intricacies of trench warfare which never can be taught satisfactorily behind the lines. Within four or five months they should become seasoned troops and the Allies confidently look to a great display when they 'go over the top.'"

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The first American communication announcing the presence of American troops in the trenches on the battle front, to which Foreign Minister Barthou made reference Thursday night, is printed prominently in all the morning newspapers today. The newspapers in editorial articles express joy over the announcement.

PERSHING'S MEN WELL FED.

J. C. Hemment Says They Are "in Pink of Condition."

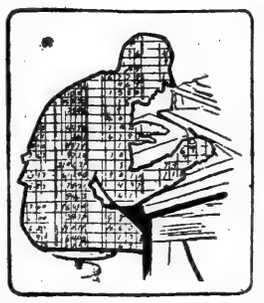
John C. Hemment, official photographer to the American Red Cross, returned yesterday from France, where he had been taking pictures for six months.

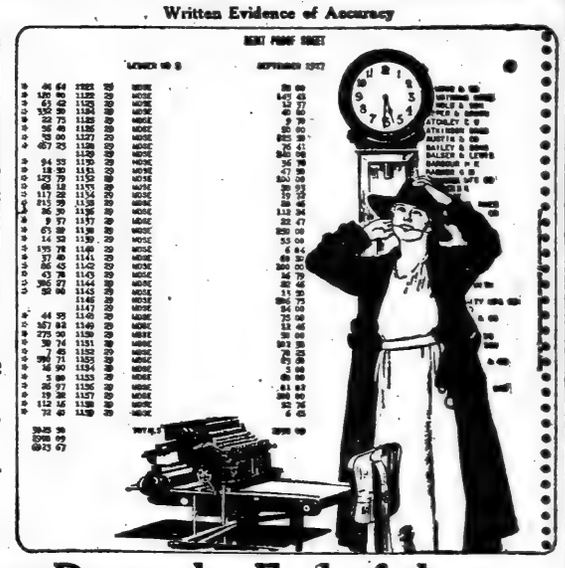
"I saw numbers of our soldiers being trained in trench work and bomb-throwing by British and Canadian non-commissioned officers who had been through the war," he said, "and it was a sight worth seeing.

"The American soldiers are in the pink of condition in every way, and are getting the best of food, which is all sent over from the United States. They get plenty of fruit, vegetables, meats, white bread, which is made from the best American flour, and Spanish onions better than any ever seen in America. The men are contented with their quarters and the excitement of the training in the methods of modern warfare."

Mr. Hemment said that the American, British, and French officials and army heads he had talked with expected the war to end in the Spring of 1918 with a giant drive of the combined allied armies, which would roll the Germans back into their own country.

Written Evidence of Accuracy





Do You Have End-of-the-Month-Night Work—*or*—

Nothing-to-Do-at-the-End-of-the-Month-but-Mail-the-Bill?

With Elliott-Fisher The Bookkeeping Machine every account is balanced—the statement and ledgers posted up to date—and mechanical proof of work obtained, all in one simple, easy operation.

Many thousand American concerns have adopted Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines and eliminated end-of-the-month trial balance troubles.

The Auditor of the Selby Shoe Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio, Mr. H. M. Baker, writes, "One of the greatest advantages to us has been the saving of time in taking off trial balances, thus avoiding the holding up of current work at the end of the trial balance period."

Speaking for the Kendall Refining Company, of Bradford, Pa., Mr. P. C. Hubbard, says, "Our books are always in balance and the trial balance takes only three or four hours, whereas formerly the best we could do was ten days."

Note the flat writing surface on which forms are held in the natural flat writing position. This makes the proof sheet possible.

Let us tell you about some of the results obtained by other concerns using Elliott-Fisher Machines and how they get those results. There's an Elliott-Fisher Branch Office near you. Write us direct or 'phone our branch for further particulars. There's no obligation in either case.

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with the Proof Sheet and the Flat Writing Surface

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

FOUNDED 1856

WHAT'S behind the clothes you buy—a promise, or a reputation? Clothing materials are subject to closest analysis these days because of the decided shortage of wool. We always have enjoyed a reputation for safeguarding our patrons' interests in both quality and value—our standard remains unchanged. Everything men, young men and boys wear for Autumn and Winter.

United States Army Uniforms
Officers' regulation outfits

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GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29th, AT 8 O'CLOCK

Brooklyn Academy of Music

Under the Auspices of

The Republican Club of New York—The Fusion Committee and Prominent Brooklyn Republicans

TO ADVOCATE THE ELECTION OF

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Comptroller Wm. A. Prendergast, Borough President Lewis H. Pounds, Robert Adamson for President of Board of Aldermen, Merton E. Lewis, candidate for Attorney General, and the County Ticket.

Good Speakers—Splendid Music—Real Facts—No Political Camouflage

SPEAKERS

John Purroy Mitchel
Wm. A. Prendergast
Robert Adamson
James R. Sheffield
Wm. M. Calder
Lewis H. Pounds
Eugene M. Travis

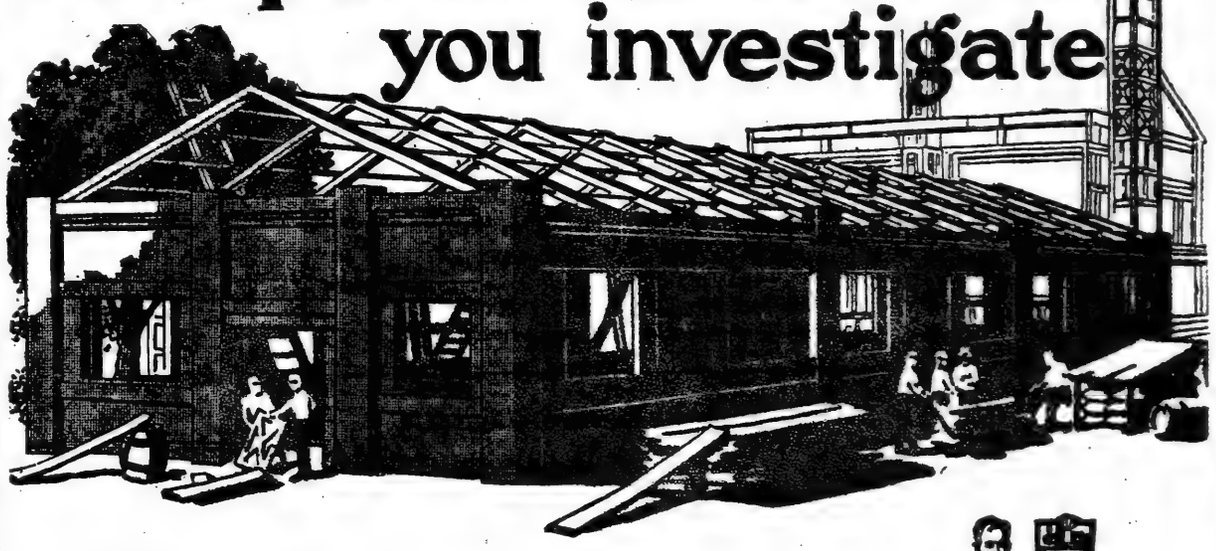
COME EARLY—GET A GOOD SEAT—LISTEN TO LOGIC.

Inspiring Military Band Concert Promptly Commences at Seven-Thirty

Henry W. Goddard, Chairman Republican Club Campaign Committee
Jacob C. Klinck, Chairman Brooklyn Fusion Committee

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't put on the roof until you investigate



It is poor economy to save money by substituting something inferior, but wouldn't you like to save on cost if you could get something better? You *can* get a better roof for less money if you put on

Certain-teed Roofing

Before its merits were recognized, roll roofing was regarded as a more or less temporary roof—but now CERTAIN-TEED has demonstrated that it is not only a most durable roof, but also *the* most efficient roof.

It is economical to buy, inexpensive to lay and costs practically nothing to maintain. It is light weight, clean, sanitary, fire-retardant and weather-tight.

It is used now as the preferable type of roof for office buildings, factories, hotels, stores, warehouses, garages, farm buildings etc., where durability is demanded. CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply).

There are many roll roofings on the market, but only one CERTAIN-TEED. It pays to get the best. It costs no more to lay a CERTAIN-TEED roof than it does to lay a poor roof, but there is a vast difference in the wear. You can't tell the quality of a roofing by looks or feel. Your only safety is the label. Be sure that it is CERTAIN-TEED—then you are *certain* of quality and *guaranteed* satisfaction.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Memphis, Richmond, Grand Rapids, Nashville, Salt Lake City, Des Moines, Houston, Duluth, London, Sydney, Havana.

Certain-teed
Slate-Surfaced Asphalt Shingles

are supplanting wood and slate shingles for residences. They cost less, are just as good looking, wear better, wont fall off, buckle or split. They are fire-retardant, and do not have to be painted or stained.

Certain-teed
Paints and Varnishes

are the best quality paint materials, ground and mixed with mechanical accuracy. Made for all uses and in all colors. With paint, as with roofing, "*Certain-teed*" is a guarantee of quality and satisfaction.

SWIFT'S SON-IN-LAW HELD AS PRO-GERMAN

Count Minotto Liable to Become a Public Charge, Government Warrant Alleges.

DEPORTATION MAY FOLLOW

Man Who Married Packer's Daughter Was Born in Berlin and Once Worked for Deutsche Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Count James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, the Chicago packer, is under $50,000 bonds following his arrest by Federal authorities upon telegraphic orders from Washington. Count Minotto is accused of pro-German activities, it is understood. A great deal of secrecy has been thrown around the proceeding.

Minotto was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Louis F. Post, Acting Secretary of Labor. He may be deported as an undesirable alien if the charges against him are substantiated. It is supposed his connection with George von Seebeck and Fritz Kuhn, attendants at his wedding, who were interned two weeks ago at Ellis Island as "dangerous alien enemies," figures in the case.

The Department of Justice and the Bureau of Immigration both figured in the investigation leading up to the arrest. Mr. Post, A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and John Lord O'Brien, Special Assistant Attorney General in charge of alien cases, all admitted in Washington today having had a hand in the case.

The warrant alleges that Minotto is in this country in violation of the immigration law passed in February, 1917. It is understood, however, that the investigations of Mr. Bielaski and Mr. O'Brien disclosed pro-German activities. One of the allegations in the warrant is that Count Minotto is likely to become "a public charge." This phrase is used sometimes as meaning that the accused person is likely to be put into prison.

Rumors that Minotto was accused of attempts to block the Liberty Loan were declared to be without confirmation. Evidence in the case will be taken by deposition in New York tomorrow. Government officials here said the New York as well as the Chicago branch of the Department of Investigation had spent much time on the case.

Dr. Percy L. Prentis, agent in charge of the local Bureau of Immigration, who served the warrant, said:

"The Count was working at the Swift plant in the Stock Yards. After I communicated with Mr. Swift over the telephone I was assured that Count Minotto would appear in person at my office to accept service. He did, and the bond was fixed at $50,000. Mr. Swift went surety for the full amount."

The Count was represented at the hearing by Henry Veeder, attorney for Swift & Co.

Count Minotto married Ida May Swift less than two years ago. He is said to be the son of Count Demetrius Minotto of Venice. Another story is that he is of German or Austrian parentage. His best man at his wedding was George von Seebeck of New York, formerly connected with the Deutsch Bank of Berlin. One of the ushers was Fritz Kuhn. Both, now interned, are alleged to have attempted to place a German spy in a position to obtain American naval secrets.

Count Minotto for a time was Central and South American representative of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Soon after coming to this country von Seebeck and Kuhn found employment with that bank. Count and Countess Minotto resided for a time at Roslyn, Long Island. There on Feb. 8 last, a son was born to Countess Minotto. Recently the Count moved to Chicago, and with his family has been living with the Swifts in Lake Forest.

Minotto issued a statement tonight in which he said: "I am sure that the investigation of the Department of Labor will fully exonerate me from having any but the most loyal feeling toward the United States and prove any rumors to the contrary to be without foundation.

"I am an Italian citizen and am registered as such in Venice. The Minottos are an old Venetian family, and the name appears in the official records of Italian nobility. I was born in Berlin, but have been raised as an Italitan and always considered Italy my home until after living in this country for some time. Last July I made and filed my declaration of intention to become an American citizen.

"I was school I was employed by the Deutsches Bank at Berlin, subsequently going to the London branch of that bank. When the war broke out between Germany and England the London branch of the Deutsches Bank was discontinued, and I came to the United States to seek employment, which I obtained with the Guaranty Trust Company in New York City.

"Whatever relations I have had with German officials have been solely in the due course of business for my bank, and I have had no other motives in such relations than to promote the business interests of my employers.

"Prompted by my feeling of loyalty and believing that my knowledge of six foreign languages would be of more value to the country than my services in the ranks as a private, I wrote to the Secretary of War July 20, 1917, offering my services in any capacity and stating that I was an Italian subject.

"There being no place there where I could be of service, I then made the same offer to the Navy Department, giving the same information as to my citizenship and birthplace, and gave my references. This was done on the advice of American friends both in New York and Chicago whose loyalty is beyond question. At no time did I represent myself as an American citizen or claim that I was other than a citizen of Italy."

MILWAUKEE JUBILANT.

City Claims $10,000,000 Oversubscription to Liberty Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 28.—Milwaukee is rejoicing today in the belief that it has dispelled any shadow of disloyalty by its support of the Liberty Loan. All the banks were open until midnight Saturday with a steady stream of buyers, and it is estimated that Milwaukee's quota of $25,000,000 has been oversubscribed by $10,000,000. The women's committee alone raised $3,000,000, and $1,000,000 was its quota.

Boy Scouts of Milwaukee raised $250,000. The latest figures obtainable show that $32,584,850 was the official statement late on Saturday night, but it is known that a large sum approximately $1,000,000 lies in the banks untabulated. The children of the German-English academy here subscribed $12,000 to the loan.

BOSTON OVER $500,000,000.

Reports from All New England Show Maximums Were Passed.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—"It is 3 to 1 that New England has passed its maximum allotment of $500,000,000," said one of the leaders of the Liberty Loan campaign in this district tonight.

No figures were obtainable today, and it was stated that the final totals probably would not be know before Wednesday, so great was the torrent of subscriptions that poured into every bank throughout the district on the closing day. Many banks which kept open until midnight last night to handle applications reported having all the business they could handle.

Unofficial figures from districts in all parts of New England showed subscriptions well over the maximum allotments. Boston banks, it is said, have more than $30,000,000 in hand to recredit to other communities. This is outside of Boston's own total, which early yesterday was 20 per cent. over its maximum of $112,715,000.

$3,000,000 from Philippines.

MANILA, Oct. 28.—The final total subscriptions to the Liberty Loan in the Philippine Islands were $3,000,000.

LOAN ESTIMATED AT FIVE BILLIONS

Continued from Page 1.

000. About $50,000,000 has been alloted by soldiers to the Federal Reserve Bank at New York. General Pershing cables that $5,784,600 has been subscribed by the American expeditionary forces in France.

MORGAN SUBSCRIPTION TO LOAN IS $50,000,000

Firm Doubled Application Late Saturday—Local Banks Overwhelmed With Work.

Inasmuch as the banks and trust companies have until Thursday to make their final reports to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of Liberty Loan subscriptions booked by them, there has been some delay in the transmission of applications filed Saturday, especially in view of the fact that all the banks were so swamped with subscriptions that their clerks did not get time to tabulate the day's receipts. Many of the banks kept open until midnight Saturday. Clerks in the bond issue division of the Reserve Bank worked yesterday over the reports received in the Sunday mail, and the increase in official reports amounted to about $25,000,000, making the latest bank total $1,655,705,850. The figure published in yesterday's TIMES represented the total reached at 11 o'clock Saturday night.

The unofficial estimate of subscriptions filed in the New York Federal Reserve district still remains at $1,650,000,000, although some bankers believe the final returns will show a still larger total. Today's mail is not likely to bring in a very large volume of reports from the various banks, because the vast number of subscriptions accumulated on Saturday will not be tabulated until today.

Trading in the new 4 per cent. Liberty bonds will begin on the New York Stock Exchange this morning, but transactions will be restricted to cash dealings in the actual bonds. Trading in contracts on a "when issued" basis will not be begun until the Liberty Loan Committee requests the Stock Exchange officials to authorize it. The Treasury Department has already issued approximately $100,000,000 of the bonds in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 the same having been sold "over the counter" in this and other cities. The sales in this district have amounted to $53,000,000.

According to figures given out yesterday at the Liberty Loan headquarters, the applications received for the small denomination bonds now available numbered 3,602. This number of requisitions came from banks all over the district, which in turn distributed the bonds to cigar and department stores where the securities have been sold for cash. The committee also announced that during the four weeks' campaign the Federal Reserve Bank had received individual subscriptions amounting to $34,820,850. This figure represents subscriptions of 894 persons and concerns which dealt directly with the Reserve Bank, instead of applying to their own banks.

Cash Kept on Deposit.

Under a ruling made by the Secretary of the Treasury the 1,275 banks and trust companies in the New York district which received subscriptions to the loan will not have to turn over any cash to the Federal Reserve Bank, which is acting as fiscal agent for the Government. On or before Thursday, Nov. 1, the banks are required to file their complete reports of applications handled and to advise the Reserve Bank of the money received in part or full payment of the bonds. Instead of forwarding a check or currency the institutions will effect the transfer by book entries, crediting the Liberty Loan payments to the account of the Government as a deposit. The banks are required to furnish collateral as security for these Government deposits and they are obliged to pay the Government 2 per cent. interest. They need not maintain legal reserves against these deposits, however. The formalities in connection with the lodgment and approval of collateral have all been completed.

It was learned yesterday that late Saturday the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. turned in an application for $25,000,000, making its total subscription $50,000,000. Following are some of the subscriptions reported yesterday:

Chatham and Phenix National Bank (Total, $15,000,000.)	$5,000,000
Corn Exchange Bank (Total, $33,249,400.)	4,590,950
Fifth Avenue Bank	4,304,900
Mayor's Liberty Loan Committee (Total, $23,891,500.)	2,208,300
National Park Bank (Total, $3,765,700.)	2,203,400
Empire Trust Company (Total, $2,850,350.)	1,930,150
Philippine National Bank (Total, $6,390,500.)	1,900,000
Metropolitan Trust Company (Total, $10,887,000.)	1,830,450
Bank of New York (Total, $8,034,250.)	1,590,000
Broadway Trust Company (Total, $3,120,000.)	1,134,650
Merchants National Bank	805,000

Gotham National Bank (Total, $1,173,150.)	700,000
People's Bank	600,000
T. A. Gillespie & Co.	500,000
Metropolitan Bank (Total, $12,887,950.)	422,800
International Bank (Total, $1,310,500.)	308,450
Morris Plan Company, (additional)	200,000
American Smelters Securities Co.	200,000
Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co. (Total, $2,393,900.)	140,100
The Erie Company	100,000
National Surety Company	72,500
D. M. Goodrich	50,000
J. Aron & Co., Inc.	50,000
M. C. Keith	50,000
B. H. Kahn & Co.	40,000
Seuter Robbins Metal Company	40,000
Gem Safety Razor Company	40,000
Chicashau Milling Company	35,000
De Graw, Aymar & Co., (additional)	35,000
Greenhut Company—Employes	32,000
R. Winthrop	30,000
Turner Construct. Co., (additional)	27,850
Dr. Herbert J. Pratt	26,550
Charles F. de Ganahl	25,000
Helen May Whitney	25,000
A. C. Israel	25,000
Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company	25,000
Eleanor Close	25,000
Adelaide Close	25,000
A. Kimball	25,000
J. M. Gilchrist, (London)	25,000
Estate Barton Sewell	25,000
A. J. Jeffries, (London)	22,000
Atraham & Co.	20,000
J. D. Gillian	20,000
Jacob Sternberg	18,000
George H. Huhn & Son	13,300
Gude, Winmill & Co., (additional)	13,250
A. F. Kalbach	11,300
Nestles Food Company, (additional)	10,550
Edith S. Vanderbilt, (additional)	10,000
Pan-American Supply Company	10,000
James Holmes Bay	10,000
J. Peterson	10,000
A. H. Benjamin	10,000
Samuel Ordway	10,000
Dutlih-Smith & McMillan & Co.	10,000
Second Russian Ins. Co.	10,000
South American Development Co.	10,000
J. McGregor Grant	10,000

Cuba Raised $1,633,350.

The Island of Cuba raised $1,633,350 for the second Liberty Loan. The final revised returns include the following subscriptions:

Banco Nacional de Cuba, $1,057,650 from 764 subscribers; Gelats & Co., $276,100 from 59 subscribers; the Trust Company of Cuba, $83,050 from 158 subscribers; the Royal Bank of Canada, $73,400 from 197 subscribers; the National City Bank, $59,950 from 131 subscribers; Mendoza & Co., $56,100 from 63 subscribers; Banco Espanol de la Isla de Cuba, $15,800 from 44 subscribers; the Bank of Nova Scotia, $11,500 from 15 subscribers.

The following cities and towns in the New York District have oversubscribed their allotments two or more times:

	Allotment.	Subscription.
Fairport, N. Y.	$30,000	$100,000
Beacon, N. Y.	169,500	460,000
Watervliet, N. Y.	79,500	166,150
Islip, L. I.	96,500	200,000
Lawrence, N. Y.	175,000	1,300,000
Smithtown Branch, N. Y.	91,500	270,000
Bernardsville, N. J.	196,500	550,000
Englewood, N. J.	916,500	2,092,250
Glen Ridge, N. J.	162,000	725,000
Montclair, N. J.	1,987,500	3,856,450
Pompton Lakes, N. J.	75,000	400,000
Darien, Conn.	123,000	300,000
Larchmont, N. Y.	153,000	412,150
Port Chester, N. Y.	894,000	2,309,800
Suffern, N. Y.	190,500	381,450

The Southport (Conn.) Trust Company, in a telegram to THE TIMES yesterday, called attention to the fact that the subscriptions credited to Southport, Conn., by the Liberty Loan Committee properly belonged to the town of Fairfield, whose residents had furnished the subscriptions. Allen B. Forbes, Chairman of the Distribution Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, issued the following statement regarding the results of the campaign:

"The results of the Second Liberty Loan campaign speak for themselves. The figures at first seemed far beyond what the American public was ready to accept. The rush to buy the bonds in the last few days of the campaign was sufficient notice to Germany that the American public was awakened thoroughly to the fact that there is a war, that we are in it, and that we are in it to the bitter finish.

"Never before has any attempt been made to raise so great an amount of money in the United States, and never was the money more willingly given. The fact that most of it came in the closing week of the campaign was simply evidence that many persons were holding back waiting to see whether they would not have to subscribe even larger amounts to convince the Imperial Government of Germany that the phrase 'Billions for Defense' was literally correct. A tremendous task has been accomplished in the characteristic American way. Every person who bought a bond can rest tonight with the satisfaction that comes from duty well done."

After the banks shut down late Saturday night the Federal Reserve Bank accepted subscriptions over the telephone. Thousands were received, and all of the hundred and thirty-four extensions were kept busy all evening. The subscribers gave their names and addresses, and designated the bank through which they expected to make payment. The memorandum made was promptly forwarded to the banks, and today these "telephone subscribers" will call at their banks and turn over their money. The last subscription was received from Henry Semke of 232 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, who wanted a $50 bond. As he rang off, the chimes of Trinity struck the hour of twelve.

Cornell Subscribes $370,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Cornell University's Liberty Loan subscriptions amounted to $370,000, professors alone having pledged $234,550. The director of the dining rooms at Cornell is going to France to establish cafeterias for French women workers in munitions plants in the big cities.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$2,500	5%	3 & Base't	Brick	Dwelling	$540	$5,000
3,000	5%	3 & Base't	Br. & Stone	Dwelling	800	6,000
13,000	5%	3 & Base't	Brownstone	Dwelling	Occupied by Owner	23,000
15,000	5%	4 & Base't	Brick	St. & Apts.	4,288	26,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5%
Free from Personal Taxation.
Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment," and November Investment List.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York. 203 Montague St., Brooklyn
'Phone 6880 Cortland 'Phone 7100 Main
War Revenue Tax Law Booklet Free on Request.

REPUTATION

It is shrewd business to hire a building contractor with a big reputation, for he can't take proper care of his reputation unless he takes proper care of you!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

A Card of Thanks

On Behalf of the Liberty Loan Committee

Lord & Taylor

desire to thank the following patriotic men and women who assisted in the sale of the Second Liberty Loan Bonds

Mme. Marie Rappold
Giuseppe De Luca
both of the Metropolitan Opera Co.
Mischa Elman
Thomas Chalmers
All the above by courtesy of the Metropolitan Concert Bureau

Gertrude Atherton
Rex Beach
Howard Chanler Christy
Joseph Lincoln
Grantland Rice
Charles Hanson Towne

Pauline Frederick
Courtesy Paramount Motion Picture Corporation
Alexandra Carlisle
Courtesy Gaiety Theatre
Clara Joel
Courtesy Eltinge Theatre

Douglas Fairbanks and His Son
Courtesy Artcraft Moving Picture Corporation
Leo Carillo
Courtesy Oliver Morosco

Hy Mayer
Goldberg of the Evening Mail
Briggs of the Tribune

Sergeant Major Bramhall
"Princess Pat's" Canadian Light Infantry
Sergeant Major Mackenzie
4th Canadian Mounted Rifles
(Both by courtesy of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission)

Edward H. McCrahon
American Volunteer in the French Ambulance Service

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

DE PINNA

Velvets, English Navy Serge, Poiret Twills, Imported Wool Plaids and closely knitted wool Jersey cloths are fabrics particularly adapted to producing in tailored dresses for young ladies of from 14 to 18 years that trim silhouetted figure so much in evidence this season.

De Pinna tailored dresses of this type represent a very careful selection from models produced by the best designers abroad.

In order that De Pinna reproductions may be in every way faithful to the originals, we have made liberal importations of the choicest fabrics produced in England and France.

We also show a number of exclusive models done in genuine Scotch Tweeds and Irish Homespuns.

Misses' Town and Country Coats—in rough Tweeds, Homespuns, Velours and Llama Cloth. $28 to $95.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats—in Velours, Bolivia Cloth and Tweeds. $45 to $75.

Misses' Trench Coats—of regulation Army cloth. $55.

Misses' Tailored Dresses—in Poiret Twills, closely woven wool Jersey Cloth, English Navy Serge and Imported Wool Plaids. $28 to $75.

New De Pinna models in Fur Trimmed Suits. $58 to $82.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Richness of Materials, Luxury and Elegance of Modeling Are Characteristics of

Saks Dress Suits and Tuxedos

¶ If you would test the Saks Tailoring Organization's ability to meet *your* individual requirements in clothes, try on one of our dress suits or tuxedos. Tailoring alone can make garments for evening wear individual. In Saks' evening clothes the unusual skill of the Saks Tailoring Organization is fully evident.

¶ We have so carefully studied the production of Saks clothes for evening wear that we believe them to be our best contribution to clothes. At the opera, the "stag," the theatre, they hold their own with the costliest of merchant tailored productions.

Their graceful lines, their inimitable styling, is a work of art

for only an artist could put into them those distinctive touches which make Saks dress clothes superior to any alternative at even a higher price.

Dress Coat and Trousers.....$27 to $60
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers.....$25 to $45

Dress Vests, $3.50 to $12

¶ Black or White, in mercerized and silk materials, featuring the newest and most individual ideas in vests for evening wear. The selection at each price is thoroughly in keeping with our policy of making our assortments as varied as they are individual.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

2.50

Women's gloves of beautiful quality, that fit to perfection and grow old gracefully.

FRENCH KID
with self and contrasting embroidery. African brown, tan, oak, gray, navy, alabaster, gunmetal, ivy and white.

MOCHA
Sleek, serviceable, smart. Khaki color, brown and gray.

CAPE
The hardy, handsome kinds that wash and wear well. Oyster white, ivory buff, tan and oak.

Only 8 Saturdays before Christmas

Centemeri Gloves

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

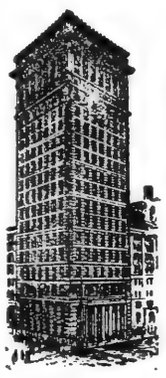
SPECIAL AT OUR BARGAIN COUNTER
Black and white kid with self and contrasting embroidery. Seconds, but "Centemeri seconds". The grain of leather does not measure up to our high standard. Otherwise they are perfect 1.35

POST TOASTIES
The Wheat-Saving Breakfast Food

Service of Value to Government Bidders

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
Washington, D. C.
United States Rubber Company,
1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
You were to-day awarded Navy Schedule eleven seventy four class one eighty three.
Federal Bond Bureau,
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY of New York.

This is an example of the highly efficient follow-up and reporting work which is being carried on by this Company's Federal Bond Bureau. Such service will be invaluable to you in connection with your Government bids.


American Surety Building.

Private Wire Service to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago Offices.

40 Branch Offices in the Larger Cities. Over 13,500 Agencies Elsewhere.

American Surety Co.
of New York
(Founded 1884)

FEDERAL BOND BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Bureau is an organization of trained men, under the management of Mr. S. Hazen Bond, formerly Law and Bond Officer of the Treasury Department. For many years Mr. Bond supervised the greater part of the Government's bonding business.

The Bureau's services include notice to contractors and manufacturers of calls for bids; furnishing of bidders' blanks and specifications; attendance at bid openings; preparation and filing of bids under instructions by wire where powers-of-attorney have been given; advice by wire of awards.

The services are obtainable, by bidders who are eligible for the Company's suretyship, through the Home Office or any of the Branch Offices.

Home Office: 100 Broadway Telephone Rector 9525
Brooklyn Branch: 189 Montague St. Telephone Main 1450

Men are fighting this War
But the Women can win it!

By practising economy in the kitchen and preventing waste at the table

AMERICA has got to feed her Allies this winter and it is up to the American Housewife to solve the problem of doing it.

The United States Food Administration appeals to all women to conserve the national food supply, and thereby increase the available supply for our Allies abroad.

A special Home Card has been prepared itemizing those foods which should be used sparingly and the substitutes which should be used instead.

Meanwhile you are urged to exercise the strictest economy in the kitchen and to preach and practise at the table the patriotism of the clean plate.

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE—37th and 38th STREETS

the California Limited "as usual"

-the only Exclusively First-class train to Southern California via any line
In California there are more than 4000 miles of paved motor roads—and every day an out-of-doors day
-go this winter
Fred Harvey serves all meals on the Santa Fe and you can visit the Grand Canyon on your way
Four daily California trains via the Santa Fe, including the California Limited; also the Santa Fe de-Luxe weekly in winter
New booklets tell in detail

Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. East. Pass. Agt., A. T. & S. F. Ry., 377 and 1282 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Franklin 3310 and 3801.

Names of New Yorkers Who Have Failed to Respond to the Draft Call

1490 OF DRAFT AGE IGNORE SUMMONS

Men Classed as Deserters Are of First 70 Per Cent. of Quota—Reward of $50 for Each.

Roger B. Wood, director of the draft in New York City, acting under instructions from Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, made public last night the names of 1,490 New York City men of draft age who have been called to the colors and have failed to respond. All of these men have been missing from two to seven weeks, the average period being about four weeks. A reward of $50, the aggregate, is offered for each man, which will be paid by the United States Government. The total amounts to about $75,000.

"These men," said Mr. Wood, "are, to say the least, technical deserters, and when apprehended will have to satisfy the military authorities that they have a good excuse for not responding when called to the colors. When arrested they should be delivered into the custody of the nearest military authorities. It is the duty of every good citizen to furnish information as to the whereabouts of any of these men. All municipal, State, and Federal peace officers are directed to arrest them on sight. The men named on the list are of the first 70 per cent. of New York City's quota, the last units of which were mobilized two weeks ago.

The list as made public by Mr. Wood follows:

A

Board No., Name, and Address.
118—Abby, Edward J., 211 E. 18th St.
85—Abramovitch, Isaac, 391 Bushwick Av.
137—Abinclek, Martin, 435 E. 75th St.
156—Abraham, Albert, 1,548 Park Av.
59—Abed, John, 33 West St.
13—Abrechnek, Joseph, 615 E. 16th St.
80—Boyle, Daniel, U. S. Naval Hosp., B'klyn.
13—Bongiomo, Francesco, 209 Avenue B.
14—Bodle, Samuel, 1,546 Hoe Av.
119—Bonarisa, Angelo, 145 W. 100th St.
62—Bonbrust, D. V., 138 Herkimer St., Bklyn.
103—Bohrer, Adolph, 246 4th St.
100—Boggotio, John, 223 W. 10th St.
86—Rokowsky, Morris, 20 1st Av.
106—Bougocone, Guiseppe, 335 W. 26th St.
107—Bortz, Morris, 74 Norfolk St.
171—Bowles, J. E., Thompson, Starrett & Co., Camp Upton, L. I.
92—Bomuanico, Giovanni, 32 Monroe St.
67—Bonessacos, Dames, 93 Park Pl., C. I.
85—Bordin, Isadore, 242 Powell St.
158—Bordon, Frank J., 149 W. 85th St.
176—Boyajain, H. M., 210 10th St., College Pt.
36—Bohline, Herbert, 407 17th St.
75—Brown, Joseph, 683 Flushing Av.
71—Briski, Joseph, 4,675 Evergreen Av.
19—Brown, Bernard, 1,308 Washington Av.
178—Brown, Thomas H., 2,384 Silver St.
35—Brooks, Philip, 537 Van Buren St.
35—Broider, Isadore, 1,007 Myrtle Av.
123—Brovarone, Bassoto, 329 E. 35th St.
47—Brady, James C., 606 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.
22—Brooker, Clifford D., 783 Hancock St.
66—Brickman, Max, 21 E. 1st St.
186—Brown, David, 273 W. 52d St.
155—Brennan, William J., 39 Washington Sq.
132—Brannigan, Michael, 1,153 2d Av.
141—Brown, William H., 600 W. 136th St.
123—Brady, Philip, 334 E. 40th St.
158—Brower, Harry, 31 8th Av.
163—Bucci, Umberto, 34 W. 61st St.
38—Bushkin, Morris, Burlington, Vt.
155—Burke, John, 152 E. 94th St.
107—Butchuk, Stratton, 90 E. Broadway.
80—Buchman, Meyer, 441 Alabama Av.
30—Burns, Jas. L., 140 Harrison Av.
178—Burker, Ben., 30 7th St.
33—Burns, Thomas F., 682 Marcy Av.
146—Burnett, Chas. J., 1,702 Amsterdam Av
89—Burke, Arnold F., 100 Greenwich St.
66—Burnside, Geo. F., 787 Flatbush Av.
91—Bye, Harold, 25 South St.

C

205—Cassidy, John, 406 W. 26th St.
80—Canno, Michael, 124 Charlton St.
71—Carlett, Charles T., 1,041 Decatur St.
66—Calan, Albert, 134 E. 38th St.
21—Calkin, David J., 301 E. 183d St.
75—Cardon, Wm., 17 Lafayette Av.
3—Catules, Louis, 675 E. 137th St.
157—Calios, John, 54 E. 116th St.
45—Caloger, Geo. J., 62 W. Felix St.
88—Caporale, Anthony, 101 Thompson St.
47—Callahan, Hugh, 578 Franklin Av., care Quinn.
82—Calcotti, Sebastino, 235 N. 6th St.
128—Caulfield, Michael, 101 W. 87th St.
47—Carpinsky, Bronck, 788 3d Av.
79—Caligresse, Guy, 127 First Place.
100—Carlo, Paul, 230 W. 10th St.
112—Cardon, Nathan, 134 7th St.
116—Calahan, John Jos., 328 W. 30th St.
106—Carreras, Sadelio, 332 W. 28th St.
111—Canape, Amelia, 941 W. 39th St.
42—Capolesta, Zebbee, 79 Rivington St.
16—Carella, S., 2,145 Southern Boulevard.
139—Carlson, A. E., 75 Central Av., Tompkinsville.
128—Caulfield, Miegel, 101 W. 87th St.

Board No., Name, and Address.
171—Canning, Edward, 2,099 8th Av.
96—Cassel, Joseph, 219 Christie St.
80—Carey, —, 22 Charlton or 22 Clarkson St.
28—Carro, Juan, Coastwise Co., Erie Basin.
160—Casey, John J., 1,697 Lexington Av.
163—Carroll, Joseph P., 166 E. 66th St.
49—Carroll, Robert H., 487 9th St.
56—Caballaro, Francesco, 206 W. 114th St.
174—Carroll, Leonard G., 31 Third St.
158—Carlson, E., 15 W. 37th St.
176—Carup, Michael, 17 N. Prince St.
71—Casey, W., 72 Linden St.
26—Caligno, Caravello, 154 Bay 50th St., C. I.
132—Catalhopulos, John, 312 E. 65th St.
123—Cassinis, Nick, 130 W. 33d St.
125—Cassadesmont, Camillo, 167 W. 81st St.
108—Celestino, Alexandro, 123 Allen St.
85—Center, Nathan, 428 Christopher Av.
151—Chalet, Louis, 1,928 2d Av.
101—Checktoff, Jake, 97 Henry St.
8—Chersky, Kopell H., 550 Union Av.
174—Chirziaki, Stephen, 5,044 Bradley Av.
39—Christenson, Emil A., 306 President St.
96—Chestman, Sam, 171 Broome St.
54—Chesnick, Louis, 82 Berry St.
125—Changuet, Gregory, 116 W. 50th St.
50—Chernia, Charles, 319 Mauier St.
152—Charlotte, Merlo, 2,003 2d Av.
30—Chigley, Valent, 553 Park Av., Brooklyn.
130—Clark, Peter, 169 W. 98th.
177—Claudatos, Eralis, 633 E. 12th St.
19—Cleary, Walter, 149 Park Row.
55—Clark, Jas. M., 117 Kingsland Av.
123—Clarke, Bernard, 200 E. 30th St.
161—Connors, Jos., 155 E. 110th St.
89—Conlon, Harry, 88 Greenwich St.
184—Connini, Ernest, 227 E. 127th St.
121—Cosenzo, Tony, 844 11th Av.
25—Connell, Joseph, 211 Jay St.
41—Conde, Hugh J., 37 Hanson Place.
86—Cohen, Harry, 252 Madison St.
97—Cohen, Joseph, 56 Grenadier St.
100—Costello, Jos., 485 West St.
25—Compponi, Dominick, 29 Raymond St.
152—Collins, Thomas, 175 E. 102d St.
104—Condola, Anthony, 19 Catherine St.
28—Condola, Providence, R. I.
26—Coopersmith, Joseph, 315 Jay St.
160—Cooke, Patrick G., 37 W. 50th St.
106—Corman, Nell, 217 W. 22d St.
106—Convers, Andrew, 222 W. 28th St.
26—Cochiola, Mich, 217 Tillary St.
108—Comercinero, David, 172 Chrystie St.
119—Consoli, John, 336 1st Av.
120—Cooper, Peter, 450 W. 57th St.
118—Cotolano, Salvatore, 510 E. 13th St.
107—Cohen, Jacob, 82 Norfolk St.
68—Condner, Jos., 287 Bushwick Av., Bklyn.
18—Cohen, Benjamin, 620 W. 149th St.
92—Cohen, Ale, 197 Madison St.
87—Conniello, Sabato, 560 Ralph Av.

D

67—Darera, Pasquale, Brighton Inn, C. I.
24—Dalton, Jos., 396 Pacific St.
122—Dalbo, August, 242 E. 28th St.
25—Dalmores, Vincent, 108 Sands St.
24—Daly, Daniel, 301 56th St.
117—Dandy, Sam, 653 E. 12th St.
148—Dausch, Fred C., 19 Jumel Place.
160—Damato, Dominick, 58 N. Charlton Av.
153—Davis, Herman, 13 Charles St.
39—Day, Bertram A., 338 W. 58th St.
170—Daniello, Oliver, 92 W. 120th St.
8—Davis, M., 735 E. 160th St.
8—De Koniki, P., 225 W. 148th St.
107—Desisino, William, 74 West St.
173—Delganti, Peter, 235 Hoy St., L. I. City.
154—Del Felice, Eli, 1808 E. 12th St.
142—De Salvo, Andreo, 225 E. 85th St.
89—De Luja, George, 18 W. 4th St.
121—Devine, Hugh J., 22 Columbus Av.
160—D'Anheo, Dominick, 329 E. 109th St.
8—De Iaclo, Antonio, 678 Morris Av.
188—Denizewich, Joseph, Stapleton, S. I.
125—De La Imghessia, R. T., 12 W. 92d St.
184—Devier, C. A., 243 Norris Av., Jamaica.
170—Dehring, Christian, 1,436 Hancock St.
35—Dellinger, Charles F., Stuyvesant St.
1—Deroakke, Vasilil, 606 E. 136th St.
94—Deisa, Anthony, 73 Mulberry St.
171—Desalsino, William, 74 West Av.
123—Decorino, Vincent, 222 E. 29th St.
123—Delgianni, Gabriel, 101 W. 52d St.
153—Fettemprime, Genero, 190 Waverly Pl.
12—Fitzpatrick, —, 983 E. 167th St.
130—Fitzgerald, Jas., 100 W. 99th.
161—Firolete, Marco,
20—Fischer, John, 429 Claremont Parkway.
106—Fisher, Jacob, 409 W. 23d St.
93—Fine, Herman, 148 Henry St.
157—Fingerhut, Harry, 54 E. 106th St., care Schonberg.
157—Florentine, Morris, 62 E. 116th St.
113—Finkelstein, Herman, 92 2d Av.
73—Fink, Morris, 92 Union Av.
127—Fintanon, Nicholas, 210 or 244 E. 44th St.
104—Finciandi, Sol, 610 E. 9th St.
114—Dominick, Michael, 409 E. 12th St.
105—Dougherty, Owen, 447 W. 24th St.
160—Donnelly, Alfred, 1,346 75th St.
168—Demintera, Geo., 157 W. 101st St.
119—Dornfeld, Nathan, 535 E. 17th St.
45—Dowry, John E., 133 S. Oxford St.
114—Domiloro, Anton, 149 1st Av.
90—Dolcimascolo, Salvatore, 54 Prince St.
141—Dolan, Patrick, 507 W. 133d St.
166—Dominito, Paul, 304 E. 123d St.
127—Dovis, Charles A., 207 E. 43d St.
48—Donovan, Timothy, 676 Carroll St.
95—Donovan, John, 270 Bowery.
126—Dowling, James, 6 Morningside Av.
89—Driscoll, Patrick, 93 Van Dam St.
92—Duigeman, Zakar, 17 Madison St.
106—Duck, John, 447 W. 17th St.
101—Dugan, Daniel, 411 W. 13th St.

E

101—Eagen, Michael, 834 Washington St.
57—Economides, J. D., 1 Edith Pl., Coney I.
178—Edelstein, Nathan, 144 L. 43d St.
42—Edwards, Emanuel, 734 53th St.
152—Eichenberg, Alex., 500 E. 75th St.
152—Elca, August, 215 E. 103d St.
106—Elo, Oscar, 212 East 126th St.
20—Eller, James, 1,998 Ballgate Av.
98—Ellerin, Morris, 232 Canal St.
21—Ellis Fox, 2,497 Thieboit Av.
168—Elterman, Geo., 27 W. 111th St.
168—Emanuel Gimakaska, 167 W. 111th St.
121—Emmanuel, Charles, 146 E. 22d Av.
10—Endrej, John, 508 E. 137th St.
165—Engel, Max, 245 Lenox Av.
35—Epstein, Isaac, 1,042 De Kalb Av.
44—Erickson, Sven, 412 Clermont Av.
135—Friesen, Chas., 326 E. 159th St.
157—Eulgem, Ernest, ——.
91—Evans, Anthony H., 29 South St.
91—Evans, Arthur H., 29 South St.
128—Everett, —, Blackwells Isl., City Home.
89—Evans, Chris, 102 Washington St.
106—Evoe, Martin, 431 W. 19th St.

F

118—Fagan, James M., 604 E. 16th St.
152—Farat, Joseph, 172 E. 105th St.
96—Fazekas, Ernest, 125 2d Av.
152—Farrato, Jos., 172 E. 105th St.
24—Fattorese, Louis, 194 Navy St.
38—Farinchelli, John, 627 Union St.
35—Farley, Peter, 245 Ellery St.
136—Fallon, Francis, 965 Broadway.
53—Falco, Joseph, 120 5th St.
90—Farrara, Jos., 29 Starr St.
179—Ferguson, Clifford, 1,050 Forrester Av.
127—Ferfolia, Salvatore, 1,000 3d Av.
35—Ferris, Alonzo, 1,107 De Kalb Av.
157—Fernini, Joe, 16 E. 116th St.
153—Fettemprime, Genero, 190 Waverly Pl.
12—Fitzpatrick, —, 983 E. 167th St.
130—Fitzgerald, Jas., 100 W. 99th.
161—Firolete, Marco,
20—Fischer, John, 429 Claremont Parkway.
106—Fisher, Jacob, 409 W. 23d St.
93—Fine, Herman, 148 Henry St.
157—Fingerhut, Harry, 54 E. 106th St., care Schonberg.
157—Florentine, Morris, 62 E. 116th St.
113—Finkelstein, Herman, 92 2d Av.
73—Fink, Morris, 92 Union Av.
127—Fintanon, Nicholas, 210 or 244 E. 44th St.
104—Finciandi, Sol, 610 E. 9th St.
114—Dominick, Michael, 409 E. 12th St.
105—Dougherty, Owen, 447 W. 24th St.
160—Donnelly, Alfred, 1,346 75th St.
168—Demintera, Geo., 157 W. 101st St.
119—Dornfeld, Nathan, 535 E. 17th St.
45—Dowry, John E., 133 S. Oxford St.
114—Domiloro, Anton, 149 1st Av.
90—Dolcimascolo, Salvatore, 54 Prince St.
141—Dolan, Patrick, 507 W. 133d St.
166—Dominito, Paul, 304 E. 123d St.
127—Dovis, Charles A., 207 E. 43d St.
48—Donovan, Timothy, 676 Carroll St.
95—Donovan, John, 270 Bowery.
126—Dowling, James, 6 Morningside Av.
89—Driscoll, Patrick, 93 Van Dam St.
92—Duigeman, Zakar, 17 Madison St.
106—Duck, John, 447 W. 17th St.
101—Dugan, Daniel, 411 W. 13th St.

Board No., Name, and Address.
160—Kelley, Frank L., 2,454 2d Av.
171—Kenny, James, 449 Boulevard.
153—Kerns, William, 11 Van Nest Place.
40—Kelly, John, 357 42d St.
35—Keenan, Jas. A., 1,071½ De Kalb Av.
171—Kenny, James, 449 Boulevard.
85—Kessler, Sam, 408 Sackman St.
123—Kelly, William, 235 E. 82d St.
163—Kelly, Steven, 258 W. 153d St.
29—Kibner, Harry, 179 Marcy Av.
92—Kitutono, Kumiton, 96 Madison St.
91—Killeen, Arthur J., 196 South St.
170—Klamicer, John, 10 E. 128th St.
139—Kilgallon, F., 432 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
123—Kiernan, Peter, 151 E. 33d St.
104—Klein, Benj., 219 7th St.
91—Klemkin, Jno., 25 South St.
91—Klenkin, John, 24 South St.
151—Kulesky, Luke, 1,887 2d Av.
123—Kiernan, Peter, 151 E. 33d St.
12—Klein, Salomon, 1,072 Fox St., Bronx.
145—Knob, John C., 536 W. 143d St.
2—Kornfeld, David, 300 Brook Av.
108—Kornhaber, Emanuel, 68 Avenue D.
137—Kohlei, Anton F., 222 E. 75th St.
102—Kornhelser, Abe, 318 3d St.
133—Koci, Henry, 406 E. 72d St.
114—Kocen, Basil, 218 E. 18th St.
96—Kovistacopoulos, Misho, 30 Stanton St.
98—Kopferman, Hyman, 68 Pitt St.
145—Kolman, Philip, 267 W. 153d St.
106—Kohler, Eddie, 241 E. 126th St.
166—Kortus, Peter, 337 E. 36th St.
110—Kozlowski, Ludwig, 444 10th Av.
81—Kolondel, Max, 218 Burman St.
151—Kochel, John, 208 E. 100th St.
97—Koopowitz, Jacob, 2,329 Surf Av.
138—Koch, Ernest, 218 W. 12th St.
53—Kochstein, Herman, 95 S. 10th St.
138—Koytner, Eugene, 511 E. 78th St.
37—Koopowitz, Jacob, 2,329 Surf Av, C. I.
141—Krauss, Peter, 3,447 Broadway.
112—Kitchopoulos, Misho, 30 Stanton St.
93—Krug, Oscar, 1381½ Monroe St.
97—Krieger, Morris, 5 Sheriff St.
23—Kriaris, Stelios, 521 Water St., Bridgeport.
166—Kristenson, John, 120 E. 122d St.
20—Kyefepg, Alex., 1,715 Washington Av.
51—Krameluna, Joseph, 61 Ten Eyck St.
71—Kraus, Gus A., 464 Evergreet Av.
110—Kreinovsky, Dan, 293 E. 100th St.
94—Kung, Si, 8 Pell St.
89—Kuseck, Michael, 61 West St.
107—Kurtnicker, Sofrik, 231 E. Broadway.
24—Kraft, Julius, 240 Atlantic Av.
54—Kuhlman, Gustav Sr., 1,544 Clove Rd., Grand Camera Baker.
102—Goodman, Philip, 284 3d St.
107—Gour, Max, 34 Canal St.
108—Goorny, Hillel, 117 Ludlow St.
17—Goldman, Sol, 2,203 Belmont Av.
139—Golden, George W., 71 W. 128th St.
167—Gottlieb, Joseph, 10 E. 117th St.
101—Globe, Antony, 452 W. 171h St.
84—Goldstein, Samuel, 213 Snedeker Av.
144—Goland, Benjamin, 107 W. 143d St.
161—Goacher, Cecil H., 101 W. 75th St.
121—Greenan, Patrick, 441 W. 37th St.
164—Greco, Leonardo, 323 E. 106th St.
165—Growhuan, Harry, 28 W. 118th St.
86—Grad, Harry, 132 Thadford Av.
74—Grazgo, John, 202 Stagg St.
157—Greenglass, Benj., 16 E. 115th St.
33—Griggs, Louis, 102 Ellery St.
104—Greenglass, Sam, 251 E. 4th St.
89—Griffith, Jos., 118 Park Row.
91—Green, Cecil, 27 South St.
148—Grumusky, Phillip, 258 Grand St.
161—Greenberg, Harry, 1,510 Park Av.
6—Grady, Ronald P., 285 Adelphi St.
67—Grady, Richard J., 1,058 Flatbush Av.
106—Gremes, Oscar, 302 W. 28th St.
109—Graham, Benjamin, 152 Essex St.
89—Gray, William, 41 4th St., Brooklyn.
180—Greco, Leonardo, 323 E. 106th St.
116—Gross, Frank, 340 W. 49th St.
153—Graff, Sydl A., 103 Waverly Pl.
16—Gurman, Harry, 2,077 Clinton Av.
118—Guvetchki, Michael, 261 Av. A.
114—Guttermap, Sol., 1,085 86th St.
40—Guilla, Nester C., 67 5ith St.
95—Gulano, Nocalo, 251 Elizabeth St.
127—Gutscella, Constantine, 316 E. 49th St.
52—Gudla, Sol, 115 S. 2d St.
23—Guivelle, Frank C., 107 Nostrand Av.
123—Curylick, Aleke, 208 E. 32d St.

H

60—Hattan; Abraham, 295 Knickerbocker Av.
141—Hazlett, Arthur, 466 W. 133d St.
92—Hachimonzi, Kundzo, 36 Madison St.
106—Hanafin, Frank, 228 5th St.
107—Haiken, Nathan, 359 Grand St.
39—Hansen, Daniel, 74 Fourth Place.
39—Hanson, Albert, 90 Third Place.
39—Hagen, Magnus, 102 First Place.
102—Hauser, Harry, 284 3d St.
106—Haughey, Thomas, 251 W. 21st St.
140—Haggerni, Isaac, 816 Hinsdale Av.
134—Harbeson, Robert, 243 W. 103d St.
150—Hamnerick, Jos., 149 E. 89th St.
150—Halpin, Samuel, 29 E. 104th St.
107—Halsby, Jos., 42 Essex St.
117—Haedavitch, Geo., 722 E. 12th St.
12—Hanson, Helmar, 1,033 Westchester Av.
23—Hamud, Mansin, 74 Hoyt St., Brooklyn, or 102 Washington St.
91—Herrington, P., 55 Middleton, P.16E.R.
92—Hashimoto, Fukozo, 96 Madison St.
96—Halbert, Hyman, 101 2d Av.
131—Haias, Nicholas, 339 E. 57th St.
155—Hakalal, Halle, 7 Abingdon Sq.
158—Hartley, Gabriel, 101 W. 52d St.
187—Hannemyr, Nils, 317 Post Av., West New Brighton.
43—Hendrickson, Christian, 1,232 43d St., Brooklyn.
20—Hett, Edward, 412 E. 179th St.
130—Hebron, Jas., 131 W. 103d.
178—Hessler, John, 1,716 Ralph St.
142—Hernandez, Milo, 1,521 3d Av.
115—Herlihy, John, 511 W. 46th St.
181—Hennan, ——, 45 Av. A, Rock. Beach.
113—Heiferman, Morris, 223 E. 44th St.
142—Hermandoz, Milo, 1,521 3d Av.
170—Helmola, John, 1,994 Madison Av.
36—Hipolit, Peter, Box 2, Carteret, N. J.
91—Hilliatos, Nikolas, 57 Cherry St.
24—Hiller, Jno. D., 196 Schermerhorn St.
36—Higgs, William F., 1,724 8th Av.
134—Hill, Willis, J., 260 W. 107th St.
60—Hirschkowitz, S., 1,368 51st St., Brooklyn.
36—Hilton, Frank, 327 42d St.
24—Higgins, Wm., 226 Duffield St.
96—Hipp, Leo, 152 2d Av.
96—Hipp, Erwin, 183 2d Av.
81—Hoffman, Nicolas, 25 Cherry St.
15—Horowitz, Leon, 1,837 Clinton Av.
104—Hoggen, Jake, 324½ E. 8th St.
106—Hogan, Philip, 410 W. 26th St.
171—Hole, Henry, 43 Academy St., C. I. City.
163—Honrun, Silvestre A., 154½ W. 60th St.
135—Holnquist, Carl, 616 W. 116th St.
185—Holob, Andrew, 273 21st St., Flushing.
168—Holzman, Barnett, 124 W. 114th St.
137—Horming, Fred, 236 E. 17th St.
11—Hoffsimmer, Max, 824 E. 161st St.
90—Houston, Guiseppi, 117 W. Houston St.
138—Hoglander, Martin, 31 E. 80th St.
160—Hoy, John, 1,962 3d Av.
45—Hood, Jas., 437 Kenimore St.
164—Hoenscheid, Leo Sam, 3 E. 85th St.
67—Howe, Harold, 410 E. 26th St.
154—Holzchuh, J., 161 W. 36th St.
24—Hradilok, Dezider, 336 Schermerhorn St.
190—Hanchin, Solomon, 219 E. 40th St.
91—Hughes, Harry, 16 Moore St.
127—Hurley, John J., 707 3d Av.
53—Huk, Augent, 12 Waterside St., N. Dorp.
153—Hugrard, Victor, 80 Washington Place.
123—Hustein, Solomon, 219 E. 40th St.
158—Hutvill, Geo., 51 W. 38th St.

I

36—Ilata, Antonio, 134 10th St.
152—Imperato, John, 1,851 E. 104th St.
161—Israel, Merris, 135 E. 113th St.
106—Ivansky, Andray, 650 5th St.
85—Izsnowsky, Mordsche, 572 Stone Av.

J

53—Jastreebjky, Frank, 73 N. 4th St.
171—Jacopil, David, 324 E. 62d St.
155—James, Alfred, 812 8th Av.
160—Jaftro, Carl, 226 E. 110th St.
155—Jasse, Jas., 57 E. 102d St.
40—Jaffree, Joseph, 4,016 5th Av.
42—Jaaskelainen, Abel, 756 41st St.
115—Jason, Louis, 312 W. 44th St.
113—Jarmuczak, Harry, 422 5th St.
122—Jamgosian, Parkes, 321 or 315 E. 28th St.
123—Jenpuederian, H., 356 E. 32d St.
27—Jeber, Jno., 54 Garden Pl., Brklyn.
2—Jewkes, William, 85 E. 138th St.
157—Jessurum, David, 1,737 Madison Av.
27—Johnson, Arnold, 172 Carroll St.
27—Johnzon, John Lysnes, 218 Carroll St.
91—Johannes, Gustave A., 5 Wall St.
24—Johnson, Charles S., 104 Nevins St.
106—Jones, Edward J., 332 W. 23d St.
40—Johnson, Rudolph, 338 47th St.
94—Jone, Chun, 37 Mott St.

K

13—Kapalka, Frank, 901 E. 16th St.
45—Kahn, Frank H., 100 Lafayette Av.
127—Kakshenin, Elies, 331 E. 47th St.
96—Korman, Serg., 228 5th St.
51—Kolderas, J. P., 168 Union St.
112—Koplowitz, Hyman, 68 1st Av.
34—Kaufman, Behj., Fairview Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.
102—Kaniwsky, John, 102 Stanton St.
91—Karkin, August, 25 South St.
48—Kastenbaum, Jacob, 299 6th St., Bklyn.
116—Karopowich, Joseph, 524 W. 51st St.
106—Kasmer, Abraham, 97 Clinton St.
158—Kattigh, Gabriel, 101 W. 52d St.
187—Kendrick, Christian, 1,232 43d St., Brooklyn.
20—Kett, Edward, 412 E. 179th St.
130—Hebron, Jas., 131 W. 103d.
178—Hessler, John, 1,716 Ralph St.
142—Hernandez, Milo, 1,521 3d Av.
115—Herlihy, John, 511 W. 46th St.
181—Hennan, ——, 45 Av. A, Rock. Beach.
113—Heiferman, Morris, 223 E. 44th St.
142—Hermandoz, Milo, 1,521 3d Av.
170—Helmola, John, 1,994 Madison Av.
36—Hipolit, Peter, Box 2, Carteret, N. J.
91—Hilliatos, Nikolas, 57 Cherry St.
24—Hiller, Jno. D., 196 Schermerhorn St.
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134—Hill, Willis, J., 260 W. 107th St.
60—Hirschkowitz, S., 1,368 51st St., Brooklyn.
36—Hilton, Frank, 327 42d St.
24—Higgins, Wm., 226 Duffield St.
96—Hipp, Leo, 152 2d Av.
96—Hipp, Erwin, 183 2d Av.
81—Hoffman, Nicolas, 25 Cherry St.
15—Horowitz, Leon, 1,837 Clinton Av.
104—Hoggen, Jake, 324½ E. 8th St.
106—Hogan, Philip, 410 W. 26th St.
171—Hole, Henry, 43 Academy St., C. I. City.
163—Honrun, Silvestre A., 154½ W. 60th St.
135—Holnquist, Carl, 616 W. 116th St.
185—Holob, Andrew, 273 21st St., Flushing.
168—Holzman, Barnett, 124 W. 114th St.
137—Horming, Fred, 236 E. 17th St.
11—Hoffsimmer, Max, 824 E. 161st St.
90—Houston, Guiseppi, 117 W. Houston St.
138—Hoglander, Martin, 31 E. 80th St.
160—Hoy, John, 1,962 3d Av.
45—Hood, Jas., 437 Kenimore St.
164—Hoenscheid, Leo Sam, 3 E. 85th St.
67—Howe, Harold, 410 E. 26th St.
154—Holzchuh, J., 161 W. 36th St.
24—Hradilok, Dezider, 336 Schermerhorn St.
190—Hanchin, Solomon, 219 E. 40th St.
91—Hughes, Harry, 16 Moore St.
127—Hurley, John J., 707 3d Av.
53—Huk, Augent, 12 Waterside St., N. Dorp.
153—Hugrard, Victor, 80 Washington Place.
123—Hustein, Solomon, 219 E. 40th St.
158—Hutvill, Geo., 51 W. 38th St.

Board No., Name, and Address.
130—Meletich, Joseph, 153 W. 98th St.
125—Mendelson, Ben, 200 W. 83d St.
158—Meehan, John, 273 W. 52d St.
35—Mir, Paul, 1,071½ Myrtle Av.
151—Metnick, Abraham, 176 E. 103d St.
106—Meisitz, Julius, 283 Bowery.
101—Mexuies, James E., 221 W. 20th St.
164—Melachrinos, Stavoros, 1,176 Park Av.
154—Monahan, H. E., 134 W. 13th St.
126—Merdelon, Roger, 214 W. 92 or 107 E. 14.
93—Milinsky, Max, 186 Clinton St.
156—Michael, Frank, 1,559 Madison Av.
171—Miller, Arthur, 141 12th St.
105—Millini, Tolve A., 439 W. 23d St.
154—Michelette, Arbnt, 222 W. 24th St.
127—Miasig, George E., 868 2d Av.
70—Mishkin, Louis, 154 Henry St.
102—Middleman, Eugene, 110 Lewis St.
154—Michelette, Albert, 222 W. 24th St.
155—Miner, Francis, 1,411 Madison Av.
171—Miller, Arthur, 141 12th St.
107—Mintz, Abraham, 88 Essex St.
106—Millich, Michael, 285 10th Av.
119—Millikin, Alex., 327 E. 23d St.
106—Michell, William, 412 W. 29th St.
104—Micklowitz, Louis, 133 Avenue B.
79—Mills, Royal, 60 Milford St.
139—Michaels, Frank J., 389 7th Av.
42—Mikkelsen, Nils, 242 39th St.
184—Micele, Donato, 236 South St.
151—Milano, Salvatore, 1,924 3d Av.
141—Moore, Robert R., 547 Riverside Drive.
153—Moss, Max, 137 E. 39th St.
117—Morelness, Isadore, 516 E. 11th St.
181—Morgan, A. J., Far Rockaway Hotel.
90—Montimora, Sylvester, 143 Sullivan St.
178—Mohr, Charles, 352 Onderdonk Av.
183—Morrell, John, 204 E. 72d St.
135—Moore, Jas. F., 510 W. 124th St.
90—Moratti, Henry J., 22 Charlton St.
127—Modi, Minas P., Middleton, N. J.
55—Moririsky, John, 38 Troy Av.
150—Romano, Biego, 93 E. Houston St.
98—Royce, Aleck, 206 Delancey St.
107—Roinick, Edw., 207 Clinton St.
123—Roche, Peter, 226 E. 39th St.
171—Rother, Harry, 23 Prospect St.
107—Rose, Leon Guy, 85 W. 129th St.
67—Rosa, Julius, 798 Kenmore Place.
87—Rott. William, 2,138 Rockaway Av.
88—Rochlin, N., 377 Sneditker Av., B'klyn.
130—Robinson, Robert, Hotel Ansonia.
132—Rogers, John, 1,214 1st Av.
102—Rosenberg, Abraham, 11 Av. D.
96—Rothberg, Ephraim, 140 2d St.
111—Romanouski, Chas., 509 W. 41st St.
113—Rosenblum, Lister, 18 Ludlow St.
106—Rooney, Joseph, 286 10th Av.
106—Rorobotta, Lingi, 347 W. 25th St.
41—Rousette, Axel F., 5,504 6th Av.
52—Robuck, Dominick, 20 E. 3d Av.
153—Robson, Stewart, 119 Washington Place.
156—Rosenberg, Sol Irving, 65 E. 108th St.
106—Rodery, David T., 148 E. 121st St.
80—Rosen, Louis, 461 Vermont St.
113—Rosman, Isidore, 304 5th St.
141—Rosse, Fred N., 1,953 7th St., Brooklyn.
I—Rolati, Salvatore, 113 St. Ann's Av.
26—Rush, William, 6 Henry St., Brooklyn.
73—Ruderman, Nathan, 193 School St.
53—Rubenstein, Louis, 422 Blake Av.
37—Rudnor, Max, 1,285 Pacific Av.
125—Rule, Albert A., 26 W. 76th St.
68—Rubin, Morris, 207 Varet St.
23—Ryan, Kaleel A., 260 Pacific St., B'klyn.
91—Bye, Harold, 25 South St.

S

114—Sandy, Nicholas, 32 W. 40th St.
127—Savone, Philip, 314 E. 46th St.
93—Salkin, Charles, 227 Clinton St.
85—Sadofsky, Philip H., 598 Sackman St.
23—Santan, Felix B., 3f Joralemon St., Brooklyn.
132—Salomon, Benj., 157 E. 103d St.
94—Sang, Wong, 59 Mott St.
130—Sanabrina, Emanuel, 18 W. 107th.
136—Samelson, Alfred, 51 W. 116th St.
133—Sammer, Andrew, 357 E. 72d St.
138—Salo, William, 2,065 8th Av.
185—Sala, Nicolo A., 25 South St.
93—Slepack, Sam, 258 Cherry St.
96—Slotnick, Sam, 46 Attorney St.
37—Slater, Harry, 156 19th St.
53—Slater, Joseph, 22 Fillmore Place.
87—Sindik, Dani., 92 Grafton St. or Hotel Central, Avoca, Iowa.
44—Smith, F. J., 606 Carlton Av., B'klyn.
40—Smythe, John R., 315 40th St.
123—Smith, Patrick, 217 E. 40th St.
97—Smith, Wm. H., 5 Cannon St.
35—Smilowitz, Pincus, 353A Vernon Av.
106—Smith, August, 434 W. 27th St.
173—Smyth, W. A., 117 Remsen St., L. I. C.
151—Smith, Michael, 153 E. 90th St.
31—Snyder, George, 883 Gates Av.
163—Snyder, Frank, 337 W. 59th St.
134—Snuyser, John L., 312 W. 107th St.
27—Sortie, Wm., 6 1st Place.
135—Sowzriwski, S., 184 33d St., Flushing.
162—Soncorato, James, 112 E. 116th St.
108—Sonrongeon, Victor, 135 Forsythe St.
25—Solony, Benny, 33 Little St., Brooklyn.
29—Sola, Osean, 330 Pearl St.
50—Sparikas, J. Kno., 245 Madison St.
91—Sotankos, John, 48 Madison St.
151—Soltys, John, 157 E. 99th St.
25—Spiegel, Louis, 18 E. 105th St.
156—Spira, Isidore, 21 E. 104th St.
51—Spinner, Chas., 679 Grand St.
94—Sparace, Francesco, 36 Mott St.

Board No., Name, and Address.
42—Randanen, John, 816 43d St.
13—Reiner, Louis, 1,404 Crotona Park East.
146—Rahill, Michale, 520 W. 145th St.
95—Rabinowitz, Philip, 264 E. Broadway.
188—Barwick, Arthur R., 290 Bradley Av.
168—Reinah, Marco, 13 W. 113th St.
73—Reich, Abraham, 41 Scholes St., or 40 Clinton St., Manhattan.
142—Reild, Adolph, 313 E. 72d St.
135—Reilly, Edw., 514 W. 128th St.
28—Reid, John, 15 Manhasset Place.
144—Reuber, Harry C., 145 W. 145th St.
171—Reis, Charles, 307 Webster Av.
115—Revicich, Andrew, 522 W. 45th St.
17—Recchio, Joseph, 2,404 Crotona Av.
156—Regner, Simon, 37 E. 112th St.
171—Reis, Charles, 307 Webster Av.
123—Regas, James, 333 E. 41st St.
116—Reilly, Patrick, 736 9th Av.
151—Redicon, Martin, 1,630 3d Av.
142—Rele, Adolph, 313 E. 72d St.
124—Rheinhart, Chas., 328 W. 70th St.
36—Riley, Geo. W., Washington, D. C.
90—Rivert, Louis, 555 W. Broadway.
42—Richelo, Loante, 750 41st St.
69—Rippel, George, 83 Starr St.
153—Rice, Charles R., 72 Washington Place.
182—Rider, Edward Henry, Aqueduct Race Track, Queens.
33—Rissica, George, 573 Park Av.
112—Rothberg, Efrain, 140 E. 2d St.
101—Rogers, George, 507 West St.
68—Rosenberg, Max, 158 Avenue St.
135—Romer, John, 525 W. 125th St.
53—Robbins, Morris, 391 S. 2d St.
38—Robinson, Edward, 1,109 Manhattan Av.
19—Rothman, Samuel, Circleville, Ohio.
186—Rosen, Harry, 137 Bowery.
184—Romsky, John, 66 Beaver St.
117—Reth, Max, 617 E. 11th St.
36—Rogisliky, Babysil, 643 3d Av., B'klyn.
114—Rosen, Julius, 348 E. 9th St.
96—Romano, Biego, 93 E. Houston St.
98—Royce, Aleck, 206 Delancey St.
107—Roinick, Edw., 207 Clinton St.
123—Roche, Peter, 226 E. 39th St.
171—Rother, Harry, 23 Prospect St.
107—Rose, Leon Guy, 85 W. 129th St.
67—Ros

QUIT CONVENTION FOR SMALL NATIONS

Accusing League of Favoring Germany, Representatives Withdraw Names.

MEETINGS OPEN TODAY

Commissioner of Immigration Howe Will Preside, However, and Denies Any Wish to Censor Speeches.

Charging that the purpose behind the convention of the League for Small and Subject Nationalities at the Hotel McAlpin beginning this afternoon was to do all possible injury to the Allies in a careful and discreet way, and to make out the best possible case for Germany, several men originally listed as speakers have withdrawn their names. Among those who, after an investigation, have refused to appear at the meeting of the league, are Dr. Clement Rueff, Professor Daniel Jordan, and the Rev. T. Wucher, all of whom were to speak on Alsace-Lorraine; Dr. S. S. George, editor of The Arabic Magazine; Dr. M. M. Housepian, an Armenian; N. A. Mokarzel of Mount Lebanon; Charles Pergler, Vice President of the Bohemian National Alliance; M. M. Petrak, a Croat; V. R. Savitch, representing Serbia; Miran Sevasly, President of the Armenian National Union, and Dr. D. Callimahos of The Greek National Herald.

Most of those who have withdrawn have issued a statement asserting that the persons behind the league had named them, and a few others who are heart and soul with the Allies in order to offset the taint of pro-Germanism, and to make it appear that the question of Alsace-Lorraine is in the same class with the problems relating to Ireland and India. One of the nationalities to be discussed at the congress as one of the "small, subject, and oppressed nationalities" is Scotland. The official program of the league sets forth that the Chief of Clan Fhearghuis of Strachur is to set forth the claims of Scotland to have a hearing before the peace council at the end of the war on the subject of her future political condition. When Miss Marion A. Smith, Secretary of the league, was asked last night if it was not going back pretty far to reopen the question of the Scottish political status she said:

"This does not mean that we are going to urge the independence of Scotland or India or any of the other countries, but simply that we are ready to hear representatives of those races on their grievances or their hopes for the future."

Scotland is no isolated case, however, as the league has gone far back to ancient history to espouse the cause of Assyria. Miss Smith said she did not know exactly what territory was comprised today by that title, but thought that it was the same as in the time of Sennacherib.

Miss Smith denied vehemently that there was any foundation for the charge that the purpose of the convention was to benefit Germany.

"Our expenses," she said, "are being met almost entirely from the dues of $1 a month of our members. In addition to this, we have received one or two checks, but they have been small in amount. Our expenses are not heavy. There is absolutely no German influence behind the league. Dr. Frederic C. Howe, the Commissioner of Immigration, will be in the chair tomorrow afternoon.

"I think most of the trouble is to be traced to a typographical error. Dr. Clement Rueff, representing Alsace-Lorraine, was to speak on 'Justice for Alsace-Lorraine.' Through a printer's error, this came out, 'Independence for Alsace-Lorraine.' Dr. Rueff withdrew his name and refused to accept any apology. As for the others who have withdrawn, one has telephoned to me that he was compelled to do so, and others have taken very little interest in the convention. It is true that our earlier literature named many speakers who are not going to appear, but we have filled their places with men of eminence. Some of those who have promised to speak are Dr. Samuel P. Dutton, Moorfield Storey, Hamilton Holt, Lincoln Steffens, and John Barrett."

The statement issued by eight of the resigning speakers asserts that the managers of the league sought in advance on various pretexts to censor utterances, so that nothing harsh should be said about German conduct. The statement is, in part, as follows:

"The League of Small and Subject Nationalities was apparently originally initiated by honest but naive and easily deluded persons. But it is now evident that, partly through the simplicity of the original organizers and partly through the activity of the element in the organization that has never disguised or hidden its pro-Germanism, the movement as a whole has taken on a more than suspicious character.

"Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington is the sole speaker for Ireland. Does she represent the Irish people or only the pro-German wing of the Sinn Fein? Mme. Malmberg is to speak for Finland, and she represents the extreme pacifist view. The sole speaker for Greece is Adamantios Polyzoidis, a partisan of King Constantine.

"In the case of other nationalities the delegates cannot claim to speak either for the nationality as a whole or for a majority faction. Specific and concrete condemnation of atrocities in Armenia, Serbia, Belgium, Syria, Poland, and other sections have been discountenanced, and this has enlisted the bitter protest of the representatives of these nationalities in the preliminary meetings. Why were none of the pro-Ally small nations of South America represented? Spain and Holland also have strong pro-Ally groups, but they have no delegates."

Commissioner of Immigration Howe said yesterday that he was going to preside at the sessions today and that he regarded the imputations against the league as absurd.

"The league does not contemplate urging political freedom," he added, "or anything of the kind for all of the nations regarding which speeches are to be made. This attack is to be expected, as a large group of nationalities cannot well be brought together without friction. As for the charges that an attempt has been made to muzzle speakers, I have not heard of it before. Senator La Fontaine is to speak for Belgium, which has the strongest case of all. I do not believe that he would allow any one to try to censor his utterances. The league is founded on the words of President Wilson in behalf of small nationalities, and I cannot see any well-founded objection to the program for the convention."

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1365, McKinley Sq. Garage Co., Inc.
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4850, The Arthur Garage, Inc.
5015, Brickner's Auto Supply Company, Inc.
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Lincoln Sq. Garage.
BROADWAY AND 70TH ST.
Winton Company.
BROADWAY AND 82D ST.
Savoy Gas Station.
BROADWAY AND 135TH ST.
135th Street Garage Corporation.
BROADWAY AND 218TH ST.
Buffo's Gas Station.
BAILEY AVE.
3131, Whelan's Garage.
BERGEN AVE.
607, Bronx County Auto Company.
BROOK AVE.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
BROOME ST.
23, Broome Street Garage.
BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich-Edwards Company.
CASTLE HILL AVE.
1166, Estling's Garage, B.
CATHARINE ST.
38, Catharine Street Garage.
COURTLANDT AVE.
869, Courtlandt Garage.
CROTON AVE.
1967, Crotona Garage.
CROTONA PARKWAY.
1983, Fairmont Garage Corp.
DALY AVE.
2070, Individual Garage, Inc.
DIVISION ST.
135, H. Wilkins.
DOWNING ST.
45, R. Tassi Sons Garage.
DYCKMAN ST.
244, Inwood Garage.
EAST 2D ST.
79, Asena Garage.
EAST 7TH ST.
Cor. Lewis St., 7th Street Garage.
EAST 91ST ST.
316, New Royal Garage.
224, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company, and 9th St. Garage.
366, S. F. Collins.
EAST 99TH ST.
782, Dry Dock Garage.
810, Dochtermann Van Company.
EAST 12TH ST.
19, Cleric and Bambi.
EAST 17TH ST.
515, N. Y. Contracting & Trucking Co.
EAST 23D ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Company.
EAST 31ST ST.
139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
411, Express Garage.
EAST 37TH ST.
238, 37th Street Garage, McCook & Co.
EAST 39TH ST.
150, Lexington Auto Garage.
EAST 40TH ST.
27, Murray Hill Garage.
33, McDermott Garage.
EAST 41ST ST.
Commonwealth Garage.
142, Boylston Garage.
144, Republic Garage.
EAST 47TH ST.
Biltmore Garage, Inc., 205 to 213.
EAST 54TH ST.
126, Monmouth Garage.
318, Mercedes Garage.
226, Monmouth Garage.
415, Knickerbocker Garage.
EAST 55TH ST.
418, C. W. Cavenagh.
EAST 57TH ST.
156, 57th Street Garage, J. J. O'Hara.
EAST 59TH ST.
418, Olegar's Garage, C. A. Olegar.
EAST 63D ST.
418, Central Garage.
EAST 64TH ST.
206, Ritz Garage.
235, Terrace Garage, Inc.
EAST 65TH ST.
226, Halcyon Garage, Inc.
242, Tuxedo Park Garage.
EAST 66TH ST.
118, 66th St. Garage.
EAST 70TH ST.
184, Cor. 3d Ave., Pinehurst Garage.
EAST 72D ST.
E. River Auto Club of America.
EAST 73D ST.
182, Brooks Garage.
EAST 75TH ST.
112, Urban Garage.
115, Spangler Auto Company.
EAST 76TH ST.
423, Lind & Co., Gus.
41, J. McEwan.
EAST 77TH ST.
159, Ardsley Garage.
EAST 81ST ST.
308, Avon Garage.
EAST 84TH ST.
115, Belmont Garage.
157, 84th St. Garage Corp.
227, Yorkville Garage.
EAST 86TH ST.
205, Yorkville Central Garage.
EAST 88TH ST.
58, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
EAST 89TH ST.
57, Niagara Garage.
EAST 90TH ST.
431, Arfman's Garage.
EAST 93TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Parkview Garage.
EAST 99TH ST.
51, Healy's Taxi Company.
EAST 101ST ST.
432-437, Spodless Garage.
EAST 102D ST.
406, Wicke's Garage, A. O.
EAST 104TH ST.
435, Eagle Garage.
437, Market Auto Garage.
EAST 105TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Michael T. Watts.
EAST 108TH ST.
55, Lyons' Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage Co.
EAST 112TH ST.
159, M. Buda & Son's Garage.
EAST 113TH ST.
213, Star Garage.
EAST 120TH ST.
154, Strathmann Auto Company.
155, Corinthian Garage.
EAST 122D ST.
410, The Excelsior Garage.
EAST 125TH ST.
213-222, 125th St. Garage, Inc.
327, Phenix Garage.
EAST 126TH ST.
153-155, New York & Saratoga Garage.
EAST 127TH ST.
207, Hayes Garage, Inc.
EAST 133D ST.
447, Byrnes Garage.
EAST 137TH ST.
252, 137th St. Garage Corp.
EAST 149TH ST.
437, Hub Gasoline Station.
EAST 152D ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
EAST 158TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.
EAST 163D ST.
400, Melrose Garage.
EAST 172D ST.
535, Supreme Garage.

EAST 176TH ST.
412, Howson's Garage.
941, Correll Garage.
EAST 177TH ST.
1829, P. Keenen's Gasoline Station.
EAST 200TH ST.
Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
EAST 215TH ST.
Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
EASTCHESTER ROAD
And Boston Road, Joseph McOrain.
EAST TREMONT AVE.
2645, Bentley's Garage.
ELEVENTH AVE.
440, New York Herald Garage.
FIFTH AVE.
Circle Gasoline Station at 110th St.
FIRST AVE.
1108, Flynn Garage.
1292, Janovic, Emil.
1834, First Avenue Auto Garage, Inc.
FORDHAM ROAD.
561, Fordham Garage, Inc.
585, Bronx Chalmers.
FOX ST.
1107, Simpson Garage.
GERARD AVE.
Reo Motor Car Co., Gerard Ave. & 150th St.
GRAND CONCOURSE.
2194, Maxim Garage.
2408, Holland's Gasoline Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Sta., Wm. Bergen Garage, Cor. Echo Pl.
R. J. Revelle, Cor. 181st St.
HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company, No.
HUDSON ST.
651, Sullivan & Dempsey.
IRVING PLACE.
59, Gramercy Park Garage.
JEROME AVE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor. 167th St. Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
LAFAYETTE ST.
363, Michael T. Watts.
14, Victor Ragiero.
LEWIS ST
60, Lewis Street Garage.
MORRIS AVE.
396, Murphy's Garage.
1005, Levine Garage Corp.
Cor. 143d St. & Munich and Medell.
MORRIS PARK AVE.
Cor. Mulinor Ave., Morris Park Garage
PARK AVE.
483, Buford Auto Company.
485, Wilcott & Co.
583, Cryder & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
1691, Gus Robbins.
4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.
PEARL ST.
355, J. T. Kelly.
PELHAM PARKWAY.
Cor. Williamsbridge road. Gasoline Stations, Inc.
PLIMPTON AVE.
Cor. 172nd St., Conway's Garage.
PROSPECT AVE.
966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.
SAINT GEORGE CRESCENT.
Cor. Van Cortlandt Ave., Lord's Gasoline Station.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
231, Hurlburg Garage.
235, Eureka Automobile Station.
641, K. & D. Garage.
647, St. Nicholas Garage.
1006, Goff's Garage, F.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
1161, Aaron Garage.
2072, Boulevard Auto Company.
THIRD AVE.
66, Brown's Garage.
4199, Reliance Garage.
Cor. 123d St., California Oil Works.
THOMPSON ST.
242, De Pola Garage.
TIEBOUT AVE.
2244, Overlook Garage.
TOMPKINS ST.
43, Heipenhauser Bros.
TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.
UNIVERSITY AVE.
2614, Kingsbridge Garage.
University Ave. Garage, University Ave and 176th St.
VESEY ST.
66, Miller's Auto Express Co.
WASHINGTON AVE.
962, Yockel Bros. Corp.
WASHINGTON SQ. SOUTH.
23, Washington Square Garage.
WATER ST.
662, Cirkers, Sol.
WATTS ST.
153, Casino Garage.
WALKER AVE.
1780, Kolbe, A.
WEBSTER AVE.
1139, Fleetwood Garage.
1360, Kindermann & Sons Garage.
1818, Reliable Garage.
1826, Duggan's Webster Ave. Garage.
2689, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3134, McGee Gas Garage, W. C.
WEST END AVE.
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
83, Kelly Springfield Motor Truck.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage.
112, Palette Garage.
WEST 3D ST.
106, Third Street Garage.
113, West 3rd St. Garage.
WEST 11TH ST.
356, Donovan Trucking Co.
WEST 15TH ST.
420, Fifteenth St. Garage.
422, Piercy Contracting Company.
WEST 18TH ST.
157, Greenwich Garage.
130, P. Hein.
245, Empire Garage.
339, Fred Trinca Garage.
WEST 19TH ST.
428, Rich, Fitzpatrick.
WEST 20TH ST.
148, S. & T. Garage, Inc.
WEST 27TH ST.
242, J. Strout Garage.
WEST 28TH ST.
249, Martinique Garage.
WEST 31ST ST.
154, Penn Garage.
WEST 35TH ST.
513, National Garage.
WEST 36TH ST.
205, Garland Service Co.
256, 36th St. Garage.
524, N. Y. Automobile Garage.
WEST 37TH ST.
512, Peter White Garage.
WEST 39TH ST.
146, Opera House Garage.
WEST 40TH ST.
252, International Garage.
WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
230, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
WEST 42D ST.
348, 42d Street Garage.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.
WEST 44TH ST.
307, Colonial Garage.
WEST 45TH ST.
408, Interboro News.
502, 45th St. Garage.
WEST 47TH ST.
228, Carlened Co.
WEST 48TH ST.
215, Forty-eighth Street Garage.
WEST 49TH ST.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
225, Bowman Auto Company.
301, Equitable Auto Company.
327, Sally Wiesbader, Inc.
WEST 50TH ST.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
235, People's Garage.
348, Caron Garage.
WEST 51ST ST.
139, O'Toole's Garage.
218, J. A. Ryan.
222-224, Postal Garage.
WEST 52D ST.
112, Joselyn Garage.
115-117, Franklin J. Phillips.
146, M. W. Smith Co.
551, McNulty Bros.
630, Buick Motor Co., Thos. A. Cowan.
WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, St. Paul Garage.

WEST 54TH ST.
114, Proud Taylor Elec. Co.
124, The Corvan Garage.
147, Webb's Garage.
155, S. S. Garage, Inc.
238, Norman Garage.
247, Auto Club of America.
Cor. B'way, Reo Motor Car Company.
WEST 55TH ST.
139, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rendal Service.
417, Stearns Co., F. B., of N. Y.
419, Mitchell Motor Car Company.
WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122, Lotos Garage.
132, Gem Garage.
153, Newport Transfer Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 8th Ave., Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
WEST 57TH ST.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
631, White Company.
Cor. B'way, Colt-Stratton Company.
WEST FORDHAM ROAD.
148, R. A. Myer's Gas Station.
WEST 62D ST.
R. Detroit Cadillac Motor Company.
42, Marmon, N. Y. Company.
WEST 64TH ST.
203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Company.
302, Acme Garage.
WEST 65TH ST.
30, Lesbec Sales Co.
202, Riverside Garage.
214, Long Acre Motor Company.
218, Pyramid Garage.
306, New York Auto Garage.
WEST 66TH ST.
225, Alder's Garage & Repair Co.
WEST 67TH ST.
52, West 67th St. Garage.
WEST 68TH ST.
142, Joseph A. Ryan.
241, Thorney Auto Service.
WEST 69TH ST.
244, B. & B. Garage.
246, Hetzer Bros.
263, Continental Garage.
WEST 70TH ST.
320, W. B. Thorn.
340, Edson Garage, M. Edson.
WEST 75TH ST.
207, 75th St. Garage.
WEST 76TH ST.
Cor. B'way, Aeon Garage.
210, Superior Motors Garage.
WEST 77TH ST.
200, D. F. D. Garage.
WEST 80TH ST.
214, Apthorp Garage, Depalina & Wilson.
WEST 83D ST.
150, Bretton Hall Garage.
220 to 230, Savoy Service Station.
WEST 87TH ST.
211, Concord Garage.
232, Belnord Garage.
271, Riverview Garage.
WEST 89TH ST.
119, St. Urban Garage.
123, The Bailey Stable & Garage Corp.
171, Champion Garage.
181, West End Auto Palace.
WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kingston Garage.
WEST 95TH ST.
215, Royal Garage.
WEST 96TH ST.
315, Thedford's Garage, Inc.
WEST 100TH ST.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.
WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
WEST 102D ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.
WEST 105TH ST.
112, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage, Branch B.
241, Kilbe Garage.
WEST 108TH ST.
234, Manchester Garage Co.
WEST 109TH ST.
254, Bona Vista Garage Co.
WEST 110TH ST.
145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
WEST 115TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.
WEST 124TH ST.
208, Normal Automobile Station.
WEST 125TH ST.
523, Martin Taxi Service Co.
WEST 127TH ST.
552, Olympic Garage.
WEST 129TH ST.
303, Security Garage.
WEST 132D ST.
163, Kingwood Garage.
WEST 133D ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
WEST 135TH ST.
206, Ideal Garage Co.
WEST 141ST ST.
307, Strand Auto Co.
WEST 142D ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Baker, R. & D. Co.
WEST 144TH ST.
22, West 144th St. Garage, Inc.
30, Dolphin Garage.
WEST 152D ST.
50-52, J. J. Mahon.
WEST 154TH ST.
434, Fort Washington Garage.
WEST 161ST ST.
512, The Ansonia Garage.
519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
WEST 168TH ST.
551, Washington Heights Garage.
WEST 170TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, Kesbac Sales Co., No. 3
Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Garage.
WEST 181ST ST.
14, Mount Hope Service Station.
WEST 209TH ST.
442, Black's Inwood Garage.
WEST 251TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, McPartland's Gasoline Station P.
WHITE PLAINS AVE.
3445, Gen. W. Benjamin.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD.
2221, Gasoline Station.
3445, Benjamin, Geo. W.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD.
1483, Thompson's Garage, J.
NEAR PELHAM PARKWAY.
R. Manson & Son.

BROOKLYN

ABERDEEN ST.
F. Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
ALBANY AVENUE.
Albany Garage.
ATLANTIC AVENUE.
Alax Garage 1369.
F. H. Dunn, 2762.
Hart & Vendell, Atlantic Ave. & Linwood St.
Van Sicklen Garage, 2914.
C. J. Williams, 2783.
W. S. Bridjette, 359.
Diuguid Bros., 975.
Mohawk Garage, 1343.
Moll's Garage, 430.
United States Garage, 1620-1630.
Warwick Auto Supply Co., Atlantic Ave. & Warwick St.
L. J. Pfeuffer, 3018.
AVE. O.
Irving Garage, 1007.
BAY RIDGE AVE.
Island Garage, 245.
Moonlight Bros., 246.
BEDFORD AVE.
Bedford Ave Auto Taxi Co., 639.
Bedford Auto Garage, 913.
C. C. Kircham, 1365.
Parkside Gaso Station, 2005.
Powell Garage, 2038.
Martin's Garage, 2460.
Slocum Motor Service, Inc., 1545.
Martin's Garage, 2460.
BERGEN ST.
Elmwood Garage, 603.
BERRIMAN ST.
Coddington Garage, Berriman St. and Dumont Ave., Brooklyn.
BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 37.
BUSHWICK AVE.
Alvyn Garage, 262. David Parkin.

SIEGEL ST.
186-192, Bushwick Terminal Garage
BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 324.
CARROLL ST.
Star Garage, 119.
CHAUNCEY ST.
Marquis Garage, cor. Patchen Ave.
CHURCH AVE.
Church & Bedford Ave., J. J. Bollinger.
Premier Garage, 1616.
CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.
CLARKSON ST.
C. E. Dennis Garage, 313.
CLERMONT AVE.
M. S. Marlborough Sons, 470.
Clermont Ave. Garage, 483.
COLLEGE PLACE.
Zerega Garage, 23.
Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs, 10.
Little Garage, 12.
COMMERCIAL ST.
E. G. Stache's Sons, 70.
CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Howard G. Rolston, cor. Foster Ave.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Cortelyou Garage, 736.
Nunzardi Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 483.
Oakcrest, 1201.
COOK ST.
Cook Garage, Inc., 168.
COOPER ST.
Cooper Garage, 288.
Cypress Garage and Repair Co., 1714.
CORNELIA ST.
Cornelia Garage & Repair Corp., 2319.
CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 23.
CRESCENT ST.
Foot of, C. J. Wellman,
Adelphi Garage, 200.
CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co., 1907.
United Auto Repair & Vulcanizing Co., 2533.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.
DE KALB AVE.
De Kalb Garage, 796.
Star Garage & Machine Shop, 886-890.
DOBBINS ST.
Ormond Garage, W. L. Russel, Prop.
BRIGGS AVE.
Eastern District Garage, Inc., cor. South 5th St.
DUFFIELD ST.
Duffield Garage, 60.
Extension Garage, 60.
EASTERN PARKWAY.
I. Goodman, 1700.
The Silverman Garage, cor. Sterling Pl.
H. Tarnow, 1971.
Waltmon Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
E. E. Stewart, 1730.
EAST 21ST ST. & FOSTER AVE.
Chas. Freboro.
EAST 21ST STREET.
C. Frauberg, East 21st and Foster Ave.
EAST 28TH ST.
Glenwood Garage, W. O. Baur, 635.
EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, cor. Tilden Ave.
EAST 92D ST.
and Flatlands Ave., Canarsie, Geo. Krier.
ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75.
EUCLID AVE.
Euclid Garage, 257.
18TH AVE.
Garage Colony, Inc., 8226.
Kenmore Garage, 4440.
11TH ST.
Thomas Pitbladdo, 478.
52D ST.
John F. Diokin, 1061.
54TH ST.
Bee & See Garage, 268.
Sunset Garage, 314.
55TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 359.
59TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.
FLATBUSH AVE.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Lafayette St.
Bklyn Riding & Dri. Club, cor. Plaza St.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension and Prince St.
Extension Garage, 81 Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Victor Selling Co., 103 Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Tillary St.
Michael T. Watts, Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Supreme Gasoline Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension and Chapel St.
H. F. Stephen's, Flatbush Ave. and Stephen's Court.
FOREST AVE.
F. J. Reiss, 47.
Platz Bros., 67.
FORT HAMILTON AVE.
R. A. Hill, 6250.
James Quigley, 6520.
FOSTER AVE.
Liptrott & Allen, 903.
14TH AVE.
14th Ave. Garage, cor. 39th St.
FOURTH AVE.
Fischer & Fischer, Fourth Ave. & 39th St.
Ernest Bosson, 581.
Salvatore Lombardi, 653.
Supreme Gas Station, Fourth Ave. and Douglas St.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
G. Ferrigne, 280.
FOURTH ST.
Cross Garage, 331.
44TH ST.
West End Garage & Auto Co., 1342.
FROST ST.
Reliehi Garage, 103.
FULTON ST.
Geo. Pool & Son, 72.
Fulton Park Garage, opposite Lewis Av.
GATES AVENUE.
Ribram Garage, 661.
Kaufman's Garage, 614.
GREENE AVENUE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1005.
HAMILTON AVENUE.
Frank Sgesa, 128.
McKay Bros., 485.
HANCOCK STREET.
Pupki Auto. Co., 458.
Saratoga Garage, 940.
HARMON ST.
Irving Garage, 379.
HENRY ST.
Henry Garage, 546.
HERKIMER PL.
S. & S. Motors Co., 7.
HERKIMER STREET
A. J. Gulliford, 230.
Herkimer Garage, 240.
Eureka Garage, 542.
American Auto Service, 681.
HIGHLAND BOULEVARD.
F. Siegman, Cor. Bushwick Ave.
HOPE ST.
Nassau Garage, 120.
HOWARD AVENUE.
Howard Garage, Cor. Eastern Pkway.
HUMBOLDT STREET.
Lasky Motor Car Co., Inc., 58.
HURON STREET.
Oakland Garage, 183.
IRVING AVENUE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 25.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.
P. M. Starke, 102.
JAMAICA AVE.
East New York Taxi Co., Inc., 77.
Forest Park Garage, 1077.
JUNIUS ST.
Junius Garage, 223-242.
KINGS HIGHWAY.
Geo. Doyle, 33.
Fred. Hommel Garage, Cor. Snyder Av.
KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, Cor. Moffat St.
Knickerbocker Garage, 118.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 29.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co. 6.
Knowlton Garage, 428.
R. & M. Garage, 431.
LEXINGTON AVE.
L. A. Dishrow, 359.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 324.
LIBERTY AVE.
L. Milchman, 1108.

LOTT STREET.
Beverley Garage, 140.
F. M. Pilzer, Lott Ave. & Watkins St.
MADISON STREET.
Sylvan Garage, 623.
MANHATTAN AVE.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 583.
MARCY AVE.
I. Blumenthal, 633.
MAUJER STREET.
Manjer Garage, 264.
McDONOUGH STREET.
McDonough Garage, 406.
MEEKER AVE.
Speltz's Gasoline Stat'n, cor. Van Dam St
METROPOLITAN AVE.
Richard Schnibbe, 109.
Neuman's Metropolitan Garage, 1439.
MONROE STREET.
C. B. Crossman Garage, 107.
MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, Cor. Meserole St.
MYRTLE AVE.
Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood.
Auto Garage.
NEW UTRECHT AVE.
H. M. Dickover & Son, 5905.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1137.
NORTH 6TH ST.
Yacenda's Garage, 127.
NORTH 9TH ST.
Broshling Auto Supply Co., 235.
OCEAN AVE.
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2042.
OCEAN PARKWAY.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of Ocean Pkwy.
Circle Garage, 4.
Morris Levy, Ocean Parkway & Neptune Ave.
Sheepshead Bay Garage, 3156.
Cor. Prospect Ave., F. B. Welch.
PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 670.
W. C. Quinn, 161.
PARK AVE.
Park Ave. Garage, 804.
Tompkins Garage, 756.
Park Ave. Garage, Park & Clinton Aves
PARK PLACE.
Klanel Garage, 500.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 65.
POWELL ST.
Cor. Sutter Ave., Sapir's Garage.
PROSPECT PLACE.
Healy, Prospect Garage, 731.
PUTNAM AVE.
United Motor Co., 100.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1726.
Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co., 101.
PRESIDENT ST.
Joseph D'Estorre, 1229.
RALPH AVE.
Ralph Garage, 199.
RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 295.
REID AVE.
Putnam Garage, 200.
ROEBLING ST.
Quinn Service Garage, cor. Division Ave.
ROGERS AVE.
Empire Garage, 1313.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1345.
SCHOLES ST.
Graham Garage, 162.
17TH ST.
Frank De Vito, 158.
SKILLMAN ST.
Skillman Gas. Station, Fulton St., Russell Yeaple, Prop.
STANDARD GARAGE
Willoughby & Knickerbocker Aves.

LONG ISLAND

ASTORIA.
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Av.
Brust Bros. Garage, 288 30th Ave.
Falconer Garage Co., 143 Jamaica Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 22 Grand Ave.
Sachse & Marks, 177 Vandeventer Ave.
Uhl & Metz, 233 Lockwood St.
Michael T. Watts, Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
BAYSIDE.
Auto Repair & Machine Works.
Otto's Gasoline Station.
COLLEGE POINT.
Geo. Duer.
Horn & McCracken.
Kraemer's Express Co., College Point, L. I.
CONEY ISLAND.
West End Garage, Cook's Lane and Railroad Ave.
CORONA.
Palace Garage, 10-12 Jackson Ave.
Chatfield Garage, Jackson Ave. nr. 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co.
Haines Gas. Station, J. W. Haines, Prop., Jackson Ave.
Cornell Garage, 90 East Jackson Ave.
ELMHURST
Elmhurst Bridge Garage, Kingsland Ave.
W. A. Pullis Garage, Jackson Ave & 23d St.

FLUSHING
Flushing Auto Garage, 110 Broadway.
John Geides.
Mold's Garage.
Queensboro Garage, 59 Broadway.
Dunn's Gaso. Station, B'way & 23d St.
Upper Flushing Garage, 49 Murray St.
New Broadway Flushing Garage, Sanford Ave. & Broadway.
FOREST HILLS
Continental Garage, Continental Ave.
Forest Hills Garage, Queens Blvd.
Fred Prey, Metropolitan & Cooper Aves.
GLENDALE.
A. Geier, 2904 Myrtle Ave.
Wm. Rupp, Cooper Ave.
F. Schoensiegel, & Co., Cooper Ave.
Myrtle Garage, Cooper & Myrtle Aves.
HOLLIS.
Hollis Gaso. Station, Fulton St., Russell Yeaple, Prop.
HOWARD BEACH.
Anderson & Sierk.
H. Paulson.
JAMAICA.
Baker Bros. Garage Co., Inc., 19 No. Washington St.
Frank Berman, 134 Rockaway Rd.
Disbrow Bros., Hillside Ave.
Franklin Garage, 5 Franklin St.
International Garage, Smith St.
D. Koster & Son, Hillside Ave.
C. Higgins, Locust Ave. & Merrick Road.
Mott Bros., Hillside Ave.
Palm Garage, Hillside & Flushing Aves.
Wiegel's Garage, Union Hill St.
Strang Auto Garage Co., Inc., Fulton at Smith St.
Mrs. Schmidt, Hillside & Columbus Aves.
Unity Garage, Queens Boulevard.
John Valentine, Hillside Av. & Hoffman Blvd.
LITTLE NECK.
Cornell's Garage.
LONG ISLAND CITY.
C. J. Brown, Bridge Plaza.
Burke's Gaso. Station, Thompson Ave. & Hulst St.
Crescent Garage, 324 Jackson Ave.
Dumpert, John, 191 Crescent St.
Ford Motor Co., Jackson Ave.
Gotham, Inc., 202 1st Ave., L. I. City.
Model Garage, 85 Paynter Ave.
Richenstein Bros., Bridge Plaza.
Taft's City Garage, 110 First Ave.
Watt's Gasoline Station, Bridge Plaza.
Webster Ave. Garage, 41-1 & Webster Ave.
Long Island City Supply and Repair Co., 132 Bridge Plaza.
MIDDLE VILLAGE.
Hirsch, Jacob.
NORTH BEACH.
Wiener Motor Works.
OZONE PARK.
L. F. Mellere, Jerome Ave.
August Schreapp, Rockaway Road.
QUEENS.
Queens Auto Repair Shop, Hempstead Road
Mrs. C. Rammeire, Hempstead Rd.
RICHMOND HILL.
Apex Garage, Lefferts, nr. Jamaica Ave.
Kew Gardens Garage, Metropolitan Ave.
K. & S. Garage & Repair Co., Lefferts Av.
J. J. Lake & Son, 2313 Jamaica Ave.
Park Garage, Lefferts & Jamaica Aves.
Richmond Hill Garage & Machine Co., Hillside Ave. & Vine St.
Jerome Garage, Jerome & Greenwood Aves.
John Johnson & Son, 2804 Jamaica Ave.
SOUTH OZONE PARK.
Connell, John, Rock

PRESTIGE OF BROWN'S ELEVEN HUGELY ENHANCED BY DOWNFALL OF COLGATE

UPSET OF COLGATE, BOOST FOR BROWN

Providence Men, With Revamped Eleven, Have Finely Balanced Scoring Machine.

PITTSBURGH FALLS SHORT

Panthers Were Expected to Run Up a Larger Score Against Weak Penn Team.

Colgate's unexpected collapse before Brown's fighting eleven furnished the greatest surprise of Saturday's football schedule, and the defeat of the Hamilton team is all the more astonishing because in several departments it was just as strong as last year, while Brown's team was almost entirely remade. Brown's persistency in continually plugging at the Colgate line, especially at right guard and left tackle, and the splendid spirit of the team as a whole, were important factors in the victory. Brown was satisfied to make short gains through the line, and make them often. Colgate actually gained more ground by rushing, because several of the gains by Gillo and Hubbell covered anywhere from six to twenty yards.

Colgate gained 224 yards by rushing to 130 by Brown but the ground gained by the Colgate back field was offset by the great punting of Gordon of Brown. His long spiral drives sailed far and were difficult to handle. The Brown ends, Sinclair, a former Stuyvesant High School player, and Williams, were down under Gordon's kicks with remarkable speed, and McBride, the Colgate quarter, had few chances to run the punts. In view of the great power of the Colgate back field, Brown's victory is all the more creditable. This back field was just as effective as it was last year, but the Colgate line was not nearly as formidable as a year ago.

Brown's Strength Underestimated.

Colgate hoped to overcome the weakness in the line by the great strength of the back field, while Brown's team was better balanced throughout, the linemen playing in perfect harmony with the back field. Colgate, because of its great showing last season against Brown, held the Providence collegians too cheaply and underestumated the strength of the team which Robinson has built up this year.

Colgate loses by this defeat its chance to be ranked with the leading teams of the East. Brown's schedule for the rest of the season should give the Providence men little trouble, except for a hard battle ahead with Syracuse.

Pittsburgh retained its safe lead for the season's honors by defeating Pennsylvania, although the Panthers did not come through with the strength that was expected of them. The Pitt eleven was guilty of poor judgment in the last few minutes of play in launching the dangerous forward pass in their own territory, in such a way as to prove a boomerang. There can be no question about the great strength of the Pitt full back, McLaren, who already ranks as one of the season's best.

As a scoring machine, however, Pitt did not come up to expectations, as the Pennsylvania team this season is not up to the standard of other years, because of wartime conditions, while Pitt retains many of last year's stars. It is difficult to understand how any of the remaining elevens on Pitt's schedule can humble the Panthers, although they still have Penn State and Washington and Jefferson to play.

Hopes of Fordham Blasted.

The high hopes which Fordham has been entertaining this season disappeared in the Rutgers rout. Fordham was easily outplayed by a faster and a stronger team. The Maroon is not as strong as the early season victories indicated and has a hard week's work ahead in preparation for Georgetown on Election Day.

Columbia was doomed to disappointment against Williams, although Metcalf's charges made a good showing against a strong team considering the fact that Columbia has lost such a star quarter back and drop kicker as Howard Miller.

The Army eleven, which was generally supposed to be of unusual strength, got a scare in the Villa Nova game, and the West Point line was shown to be much weaker than the earlier games indicated. The Navy eleven ran wild against Haverford and rolled up one of the biggest scores of the season with 89 points. While many Army and Navy men still have hopes that the Washington officials will eventually approve of an Army and Navy game for the Red Cross, there has been no indication from either branch of the service that the decision not to play the game will be rescinded.

Dartmouth Taking It Easy.

There was a falling off in Dartmouth's form against New Hampshire after the great game which the Green played the week before against West Virginia. Dartmouth tried out the second string players, but before the game was over they had to call back the regulars to hold off their opponents. Dartmouth is evidently holding her strength for the Penn State game next week, which will be the first meeting between these elevens.

Syracuse showed marked improvement against Tufts, and is now pointed toward the games with Colgate and Brown.

Saturday's game between the Princeton freshmen and Exeter, which was won by the Tigers Cubs 12 to 0, gives a line of comparison on the Yale freshmen who defeated the same team a week previous, 20 to 0. The Yale freshmen played a 7 to 7 tie with the Pennsylvania youngsters, while the Harvard freshmen had an easy time defeating Worcester Academy, 53 to 7.

That the freshman games at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton this season will have greater prominence than ever before, is shown by the fact that the Harvard-Yale freshman game will be played at the Harvard Stadium on Saturday, Nov. 17, while on the same day the Harvard informal 'Varsity game with Cupid Black's Newport Naval Reserves has been relegated to the freshman gridiron on the same day. Application blanks have been sent out by the Harvard Athletic Association for the freshman game, just as applications were formerly sent out for the big 'Varsity contests.

In the West, Ohio State had an easy time running up a big score of 67 to 0 on Denison, while Chicago had a hard job beating Northwestern 7 to 0. Notre Dame, which plays West Point on Saturday, defeated South Dakota by a score of 40 to 0.

INDIANS ARE BRACING UP.

Good Showing in Johns Hopkins Games Pleases Coach Harris.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 28.—The Carlisle Indians returned home after their victory over Johns Hopkins in fairly good physical condition except in the cases of Le Roy and Herman, who are both suffering from sprained shoulders. The Indians fumbled frequently in the game, but did not show any of the symptoms of stage fright noticeable in the Navy game.

Carlisle showed the effects of her last week's training by playing a strong defensive game. Filnchem's fine work at tackling and on the line throughout, earned for him the commendation of Coach Harris, who believes that his present arrangement of the Indian line and backfield will obtain for some time, at least until after the Army game. The Montana Giants earned their spurs in yesterday's battle, and give promise of making good.

Tomorrow's work will consist largely of limbering up exercises and the development of signals.

FORDHAM TO BUILD ANEW.

Marcon Eleven Not Discouraged at Defeat by Rutgers.

The Fordham eleven will be pointed this week for the biggest game on its schedule—the annuel clash with Georgetown on Election Day. The Southerners have seven of the 1916 regulars on the team, including the mighty Gilroy. A big brace will have to be taken by the Maroon before it can hope to hold the Blue and Gray.

The Bronxmen were pretty well battered after the Rutgers game, although the contest was cleanly played. Fordham can have no excuses to offer for the rout. The Maroon was outclassed. The game only brought into glaring view the weakness of the forwards, the lack of interference and inability to handle the ball cleanly.

A redeeming feature of the game was the unexpectedly strong work of the substitute linemen, Golden, Abbott, Mullan and McDonough, who were all in the front for the greater part of the second half when Fordham made its best stand against Rutgers.

Crovat, on account of lack of practice, did not carry the ball once from scrimmage, although he showed some speed in running a punt back thirty yards. Several new plays will be built around the former Hamilton Institute star for the remaining games.

As Coach McCaffery has a whole week to reorganize his forces and build up a new offensive, Fordham should show a decided improvement against Georgetown.

RUTGERS MEETS W. VA. NEXT

Mountaineers to Develop New Line for Game With Scarlet.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 28.—For the third time in a month West Virginia's mountaineer football team will invade the East next Saturday, the team being scheduled to meet Rutgers at New Brunswick. West Virginia played Rutgers last year for the first time in history, and at the end of the battle the score stood 0 to 0. Rutgers this year has a team much stronger than last year, which means that the Mountaineers are in for another grueling struggle. West Virginia's battles with Pitt, Navy, Carlisle, and Dartmouth have pretty much worn out the eleven

It is probable that in the Rutgers clash some new men will be seen on the line. The backfield, composed of Rodgers, Lentz, Kling, and Harris, is a certainty, but the forwards have not played as well as was expected, and in the Rutgers game Dorsey, Calvert, Erwin, Singleton, McGinnis, and Weimer are as likely to start at the guard and tackle positions as are Harrick, Ice, Merideth, or McCue. West Virginia's line will have to show improved form in the Rutgers game or there will be a sad story to tell after the contest is over.

FOOTBALL TESTS IN WEST.

Michigan Surprises by Decisive Defeat of Nebraska.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—With the close of the Big Ten football race less than a month away, coaches of the four leading elevens—Ohio State, Illinois, Minnesota, and Chicago—tomorrow will begin to drive their charges through five days of training in preparation for crucial games next Saturday.

With a single exception, favorites came through yesterday's games on the winning end and held their opponents scoreless. Perhaps the biggest upset was the 20 to 0 defeat of Nebraska at the hands of Michigan. The cornhuskers had been heralded as one of the strongest teams developed at the Nebraska institution in years, but after the first period the Nebraska defense crumpled.

The victory stamps Michigan as one of the most powerful teams in the West, although it is not considered in Big Ten affairs this season, as it has only one Conference game—Northwestern—on its schedule.

Chicago established itself in the Conference race by defeating Northwestern, its traditional rival, 7 to 0, in the bitterest game played on Stagg Field in years. The 27 to 0 triumph scored over Purdue indicates that Illinois and Chicago, which clash next Saturday, are practically of equal strength. Chicago rolled up the identical score over Purdue a week ago.

Wisconsin had no trouble in taking Iowa into Camp, 20 to 0. The Badgers outweighed their foe and made four successive marches down the field. The powerful Ohio State eleven made a track meet out of the game against Denison, and rolled up a 67 to 0 score. Chick Harley, the All-American halfback, who was forced to retire after being kicked in the side, undoubtedly will be able to start against Indiana Saturday.

MAKES PLEA FOR TENNIS.

Myrick Says Clubs Must Keep Alive Sport.

Acting in the interests of the future welfare of tennis in this country, Julian S. Myrick, Acting President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, has addressed a letter to all the clubs of the association, urging upon them the necessity of keeping alive and intensifying the club spirit, so that the game of tennis may be preserved for years to come. The large property interests, he says, must be conserved, and the membership kept up to its usual standard, both as to numbers and personnel.

The letter reads as follows:

"Officers of the members of this association should realize that obligations placed upon them by their clubs to carry on the game of tennis will be more important during 1918 than ever before. Officers of the national association want to co-operate in every way possible to strengthen tennis for next year.

"To this end we want to impress upon the various clubs that they must not overlook the fact that in every club there is a large property interest which must be conserved and built up. The first and most important thing for the officers of the clubs to realize is that they must keep their membership up to the usual standard as to numbers and personnel. They should impress upon the members that to resign from a club in times like these is false economy, as it will take their club many years to recover from the damage that will thus be done the property.

"One of the best ways to stimulate interest is to encourage all the boys and girls in your community to join as junior members, and also encourage the older people to keep up active exercise. Your children of today will be your men of tomorrow, and it is quite apparent that by a scheme of this kind within a few years you will make your club even more substantial and vigorous.

"I therefore ask the clubs to give open tournaments for all the boys and girls in their communities this Fall if practicable, and, if not, to make such plans through the Winter that when the season opens in the Spring they can at once start a junior tournament.

"The national association always appreciates any suggestions that the clubs may make for the improvement of the organization, and we must depend upon you now, as never before, to lend your mind to constructive work."

Warbasse Heads at St. Albans.

Forty golfers played over the links of the St. Albans Golf Club yesterday and Saturday in the qualifying round for the club championship. H. N. Warbasse led the qualifying sixteen with an 87. Arthur Murray and B. L. Parsons tied for second honors with 88 strokes, and an 89 gave J. R. Wheaton fourth position.

Malone Leader at Golf.

The semi-final match for the championship of the Oakland Golf Club, which was to have been played yesterday between George T. Brokaw and W. V. Swords, was postponed. The winner is to meet Dr. W. Stuart Brown in the final. In the second stream D. B. Malone defeated Dr. Stearns, 3 and 2, in the medding match.

TITTERTON CROSSES LINE IN THE VAN

Pastime A. C. Runner Heads Big Field of Novices in Metropolitan A. A. U. Event.

Running in easy style over a route to which he was unaccustomed, and covering ground rapidly in his steady, plodding stride, Frank Titterton of the Pastime A. C. yesterday breasted the tape a winner of the novice cross-country run held at Van Cortlandt Park under the auspices of the metropolitan association of the A. A. U. Titterton covered the course of about three and one-half miles in 21:38, and easily distanced the forty-eight hill and dale athletes which started. At the finish Titterton was leading his nearest rival, C. Jordan, an unattached athlete, by more than fifty yards. Jordan's time was 21:58. He was followed over the line by H. Stoddard, Mohawk A. C., three seconds in the rear.

While the full complement of entries did not toe the mark, it was, nevertheless, a success, since it was the first time an event of this nature had been promoted by the local association. The chase was held over the A. A. U.'s national championship course, and the finish was on an impromptu track, circled off by small American flags, on the site of the Van Cortlandt Park Stadium. Incidentally, this one-lap journey on what will soon be the stadium, proved the hardest test of the race, for the ground has not been fully laid out yet, and there was nothing but big, sharp cinders over an unlevel stretch, for the field to traverse.

The athlete who felt this condition most was J. Shea, Brooklyn A. A., who finished near the tail end of the field. He lost the shoe which covered his right foot near the close of the race, and each step he took over the unfavorable cinders caused an expression of pain.

The point trophy went to Mohawk A. C. representatives, with a low total of twenty tallies. This club's athletes finished in second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth places in the point tabulation. Harriers of the Pastime A. C. and Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. were in a tie for second with seventy-two points each, Brooklyn A. A. was fourth with seventy-seven, and fifth place went to the Pennant A. C. with eighty-four. These were the only local clubs which entered full teams.

At the start Clifford E. Brundage, unattached, led, closely followed by J. Plictha and L. Nyman of the Mohawk A. C. Titterton was held fast in the jam as the athletes started on their journey. Going up the first hill on the golf course C. Jordan, unattached, went to the van, followed by H. Stoddard and Plictha, but as the field was coming down the other side of the Hill Titterton sprinted past Jordan, and from then until the finish line maintained his advantage.

The Pastime star made the devious course unerringly, and from the time he went to the head of the field, set a fast pace. He judged his endurance well, and finished the journey fairly fresh, with a sprint which carried him a convincing margin away from Jordan in second position.

The order of finish follows:

1—F. Titterton, Pastime A. C.....21:38
2—C. Jordan, unattached.....21:58
3—H. Stoddard, Mohawk A. C.....22:01
4—C. M. Fuqua, U. S. Navy.....22:16
5—L. Nyman, Mohawk A. C.....22:24
6—W. Allen, Mohawk A. C.....22:33
7—E. Drummond, unattached.....22:51
8—J. Burns, Mohawk A. C.....22:56
9—R. Smeriglio, Mohawk A. C.....22:58
10—M. Fatz, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.....23:03
11—J. Plictha, Mohawk A. C.....23:04
12—J. P. Cohen, Brooklyn A. A.....23:10
13—I. Falkenstein, 92d St. Y. M. H. A..23:22
14—A. Ecklund, Brooklyn A. A.....23:24
15—H. Soss, Mohawk A. C.....23:27

W. Mosher, Pennant A. C., 23:29; C. Schlicting, Brooklyn A. A., 23:30; J. Beverson, Jersey Harriers' A. A., 23:33; M. Barish, Pastime A. C., 23:36; G. Staid, Glencoe A. C., 23:40; G. Hiltunen, Finnish-American A. C., 23:45; M. J. Tea, Glencoe A. C., 23:47; B. Bernstein, Hungarian-American A. C., 23:49; P. J. McGann, Pastime A. C., 23:52; K. Zasofsky, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 23:57; M. Nerenburg, Mohawk A. C., 24:03; B. Moore, unattached, 24:05; J. Holz, Pennant A. C., 24:09; J. Kurtz, Pennant A. C., 24:16; W. J. Martin, Pennant A. C., 24:18; D. Gottesman, Pastime A. C., 24:26; A. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., 24:29; R. Schoenfeld, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 24:41; G. Schoenfeld, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 24:49; M. Weiss, Mohawk A. C., 24:57; E. J. Clark, Jersey Harriers' A. A., 25:19; F. Cano, Pennant A. C., 25:17; B. Willing, Brooklyn A. A., 25:20; J. E. Walsh, Swedish-American A. C., 25:28; D. Scheffenck, Bronx Church House, 25:36; L. Watz, Hungarian-American A. C., 26:00; J. Shea, Brooklyn A. A., 26:11; L. Brown, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 26:19; J. McSorley, Glencoe A. C., 26:33; C. E. Brundage, unattached, 27:00; L. Horwich, Pastime A. C., 27:48; J. Zweckly, Hungarian-American A. C., 27:55; M. J. Sweeney, Glencoe A. C., 28:03.

TEAM SCORE.

Mohawk A. C.	2	3	4	5	6—20
Pastime A. C.	1	13	14	19	25—72
92d St. Y. M. H. A.	7	9	15	20	21—72
Brooklyn A. A.	8	10	12	22	24—77
Pennant A. C.	11	16	17	18	23—85

METZER BEST OF HARRIERS.

Takes Third Fast-Time Prize in Harlem A. L. Road Run.

L. Metzer, a Morningside A. C. harrier, yesterday won his third fast-time prize of the season when he finished fifth in the Harlem Athletic League's weekly road race of about five miles, held over the St. Joseph's Y. M. A. course. Metzer, starting from scratch, covered the course in 27:25. About forty harriers started.

Harry Spies, Morningside A. C., who started with a handicap of three minutes, won the race in the actual time of 29:07. H. Brown of the Harbrook A. C., who started fifteen seconds later, was second in 30:14, and third place went to M. Cirigone, Harbrook A. C. Morningside A. C. representatives with the low total of twenty-four points won the team prize. The first fifteen to finish were:

H. Spies, Morningside A. C., (3:00,) 29:07; H. Brown, Harbrook A. C., (3:15,) 30:14; M. Cirigone, Harbrook A. C., (3:30,) 30:31; W. Gunning, Morningside A. C., (2:30,) 29:41; L. Metzer, Morningside A. C., (scratch,) 27:25; B. Goldberg, Morningside A. C., (4:30,) 32:00; J. Daley, Macomb's A. C., (2:00,) 29:34; J. Wright, Harbrook A. C., (4:00,) 32:07; J. Sherman, Morningside A. C., (2:45,) 32:04; I. Kruss, Morningside A. C., (3:45,) 33:43; F. Centrall, Morningside A. C., (3:00,) 33:00; J. Davidson, Harbrook A. C., (4:30,) 35:15; P. Kallvas, Morningside A. C., (4:00,) 34:59; J. Cirigone, Harbrook A. C., (4:15,) 35:12; A. Wright, Harbrook A. C., (4:00,) 36:04.

Point Score—Morningside A. C., 1, 4, 5, 6, 8—24. Harbrook A. C., 2, 3, 7, 9, 10—31.

HANDICAP SAVES WALKER.

Anthony Just Finishes Ahead of Scratch Man in Race.

Twenty-eight pedestrians competed yesterday in the four-mile walk of the Pastime A. C. over the club's Elks Course in the Bronx. P. Anthony, who started with a handicap allowance of four minutes, finished first in 37:05. Al Voellmeke, the club's champion walker, who started from scratch, furnished a sterling performance, finishing second, but the handicap and ability of Anthony were too much for Voellmeke to overcome. The first ten to finish were:

P. Anthony, (4:00,) 37:05; Al Voellmeke, (scratch,) 33:28; A. Arnold, (8:00,) 40:45; O. Thegal, (7:00,) 42:20; B. Mann, (5:00,) 42:30; D. Gottesman, (4:30,) 40:40; B. Allen, (8:00,) 42:15; W. T. Allen, (4:00,) 38:25; W. Fertig, (4:00,) 38:30; P. Abbihl, (6:00,) 42.30.

New Track for Walkers.

Fred W. Niles of the Morningside A. C. yesterday announced that his club had shifted the scene of the national ten-mile run and seven-mile walking championships from C. C. N. Y. stadium to Macomb's Dam Park. The events will be held next Saturday, and the shift in scene was made because of the unfavorable condition of the C. C. N. Y. track.

SOCCER TEAMS PLAY TIE.

New Yorks and Clan Macdonalds Fail to Score in Game.

Extra time was required for the cup tie match between the New York Football Club and the Clan Macdonalds of Brooklyn at Lenox Oval yesterday in the opening round of the cup competition of the American Football Association. Nevertheless, neither side was able to score in the hour and forty-five minutes devoted to the game. The Clan Macdonalds had the better of the first half, in which they forced half a dozen corners, but in the second half the conditions were reversed. Wilson, the international goal keeper, was invaluable to the clansmen. McCann also did yeoman service.

The lineup:

New York, (0.)	Position.	Macdonalds, (0.)
Ferro	G.	Wilson
Robertson	R. B.	J. Ross
Liebich	L. B.	O'Toole
Meyerdericks	R. H.	Harrower
Adamson	C. H.	McCann
Hager	L. H.	Ayer
O'Halloran	O. R.	Craig
Brunziker	I. R.	Porter
Koelsch	C.	Hanson
Duxty	I. L.	Harvey
Petrie	O. L.	Dickinson

Referee—A. Birchall. Linesmen—J. Burrows, (New York,) and W. Gallagher, (Clan Macdonalds.) Time of halves—45 minutes.

CLAN MacDUFF GETS A TIE.

Plays Drawn Match with Bridgeport in A. F. A. Soccer Contest.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 28.—Several thousand soccer enthusiasts witnessed a battle royal between the Clan MacDuff eleven of New York and the Bridgeport City Football Club in the first round of the annual cup tie competition of the American Football Association, played here this afternoon. A drawn match resulted, with 2 goals for each side, and a replay will be necessary.

Bridgeport City was leading at half time by 2 goals to 1, Fielder and Riche having tallied for the home team and Salmond for the New Yorkers. A second goal by Salmond, after ends had been changed, enabled Clan MacDuff to tie the game.

Sweeney, with five goals, was the chief scorer for Babcock & Wilcox, who defeated the West New York Blues by 7 goals to 0 in the A. F. A. Cup series at Bayonne yesterday.

Two American Football Association Cup games were contested at Clark's Field in Newark yesterday, the West Hudsons defeating the Alley Boys by 8 goals to 1 in the morning, and the Scottish Americans winning from the Kinley F. C. by 4 goals to 2 in the afternoon.

Victory by 5 goals to 2 rewarded the efforts of the Longfellows in the Metropolitan League soccer match against the Prospect Field Club at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds in Brooklyn yesterday.

Winning their second soccer game in two days, the I. R. T. Strollers yesterday placed 2 points to their credit in the championship series of the New York State League by defeating the eleven of the Fulton A. C. by 2 goals to 1 at Hedley Field.

The new soccer team representing the Morse Dry Dock Football Club distinguished itself by defeating the Visitation eleven by 2 goals to 1, after a scoreless first period, in the Metropolitan League match at Visitation Oval in South Brooklyn.

The La Sultana soccer team traveled to Flushing yesterday for the Metropolitan League game with the Queens eleven, which they defeated easily by 5 goals to 1.

The White Rose soccer eleven worsted the Yonkers Rovers by 8 goals to 3 in the Metropolitan League game at Astoria yesterday.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided Saturday:

English Leagues.

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Burnley	2	Bolton Wanderers	1
Bury	3	Blackburn Rovers	1
Liverpool	4	Blackpool	1
Manchester United	3	Port Vale	3
Oldham Athletic	2	Rochdale	1
Southport Central	1	Preston North End	0
Stockport County	0	Everton	0
Stoke	4	Manchester City	3

MIDLAND SECTION.

Barnsley	2	Huddersfield Town	1
Bradford	1	Notts County	0
Hull City	3	Bradford City	1
Leeds City	2	Grimsby Town	2
Leicester Fosse	2	Rotherham County	0
Notts Forest	0	Lincoln City	1
Sheffield United	2	Birmingham	1

LONDON COMBINATION.

Queens Pk. Rangers	2	Arsenal	0
Clapton Orient	1	Brentford	2
Millwall	0	Chelsea	0
Fulham	1	West Ham United	1
Tottenham Hotspur	1	Crystal Palace	0

Scottish League.

Aer United	2	Hibernians	2
Celtic	3	Queens Park	0
Dumbarton	1	Kilmarnock	4
Hearts	1	Airdrieonians	0
Rangers	2	Clyde	0
Motherwell	2	Falkirk	1
Partick Thistle	5	Hamilton Ac.	0
St. Mirren	0	Rangers	0
Third Lanark	0	Clydebank	1

MAY PROHIBIT RACE MEET.

Chicago Authorities Object to Revival of Hand Books.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The fifteen-day race meeting scheduled to open at a half-mile track in Austin, a suburb, tomorrow, will be forbidden if Mayor Thompson acts on the recommendation of police and city legal authorities. The police said tonight that the meeting would encourage gambling and revive handbooks. Louis F. Peters, Secretary of the United Jockey Club, which applied for the license, said the meeting was to be a "betless" affair. Two hundred horses are quartered at the track.

Pick Referee for Bout.

Announcement was made last night by the officials of the Harlem S. C. that Kid McPartland had been selected to officiate as referee at the ten-round bout to be staged at that club next Friday night between Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, and Frankie Callahan, the sturdy Brooklyn lightweight. Representatives of both boxers held a conference yesterday and agreed upon McPartland.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Yorkville S. C.—Young Otto vs. Young Billy Papke; Willie Morris vs. K. O. Wallace. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn.—Walter Mohr vs. Wee Wee Barton. Ten rounds.

Military A. C., Brooklyn.—Battling Lahn vs. Young Limbo; Bushey Graham vs. Artie O'Leary. Both ten-round bouts.

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MITTIE BEDWORTH PACES TO RECORD

J. A. Murphy's Horse Clips a Quarter of a Second from Old Speedway Mark.

A new record for the half-mile Harlem Speedway was hung up yesterday by J. A. Murphy's chestnut mare, Mittie Bedworth, which covered the distance in the announced time of 0:58¼, in winning the 1:03 pacing event against J. H. Lawrence's Lizzie March, at the sixth matinée of the Fall meeting of the Road Drivers' Association. This eclipses by a quarter of a second the old mark credited to Don Derby, another Murphy horse, eight years ago.

The event was the feature of the best series of trotting and pacing brushes held on the Speedway during the present meeting. In the opening heat Jesse Smith, who held the reins on Mittie Bedworth, drove the Murphy entry to a nose victory. In the second heat Lizzie March finished first by a matter of inches. The Lawrence entry broke badly near the finish of the third heat, and this enabled Mittie Bedforth to win the race by a convincing margin. The time for the second heat was 1:00 and for the third 1:07.

Three other races on the card went to extra heats. In the 1:05 trotting event four heats were necessary before Dr. C. P. Martin's Bon Todd finally pulled out a victory. In the 1:03 trot Marion Toddington clearly demonstrated its superiority over Oakland Boy, winning in straight heats. Both horses are owned by J. A. Murphy.

The summaries:

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	1	1	
Catherine [illegible], br. m., (G. Carpenter)	2	2	
Kinetic, b. m., (W. J. O'Neil)	3	3	

Time 1:06¾, 1:07.

1:04 CLASS—PACING.

Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (J. Smith)	1	2	1
Lizzie March, ch. m., (J. H. Lawrence)	2	1	2

Time—0:58¼, 1:00, 1:07.

1:05 CLASS—TROTTING.

Bon Todd, br. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin)	3	1	1
Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Beidt)	2	3	2
Nell McLintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris)	1	2	dr

Time—1:04, 1:03, 1:05, 1:04.

1:05 CLASS—PACING.

Lustrus McKinney, b. g., (M. F. Kearns)	1	2	1
Countess Kohlmar, m., (E. A. Meckel)	3	1	2
Doreen Ax, f., (C. C. Cramer)	2	3	3

Time—1:02, 1:02, 1:05.

1:09 CLASS—PACING.

Automatism, ba. g., (W. J. O'Neil)	1	2	1
The Earl, b. g., (J. Flaherty)	2	1	3
Hal Direct, ch. g., (M. J. Aronson)	3	3	2

Time—1:06½, 1:06, 1:08.

1:15 CLASS—TROTTING.

Princess May, b. m., (J. Callahan)	1	1	
Fox Lean, br. g., (A. T. Meckel)	2		
Miss Wiggins, b. m., (J. F. O'Shea)	3	3	
Josephine B., br. m., (M. I. Aronson)	4	4	

Time—1:28, 1:24½.

1:03 CLASS—TROTTING.

Marion Toddington, ch. m., (J. Smith)	1	1	
Oakland Boy, b. g., (D. McClary)	2	2	

Time—1:02, 1:03¼.

1:11 CLASS—TROTTING.

Libby Medium, br. m., (J. F. Dinan)	1	1	
Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	2		
Gunfire, gr. g., (W. C. Urban)	3	2	

Time—1:09, 1:09¼.

1:13 CLASS—PACING.

Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. g., (P. Conroy)	1	1	
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	3	
Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard)	3	2	

Time—1:10, 1:10.

SOLDIERS TO SEE LEONARD.

Other Boxers, Too, Will Spar at Pines Bridge.

Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, will make his next appearance before enlisted men at the regimental headquarters of the First Provisional Regiment, New York Guard, at Pines Bridge, Croton Lake, on Tuesday, when, in company with a number of other leading boxers, he will give the khaki-clad men an exhibition of clever work in the ring. Four hundred members of the regiment, which is attending to the duty of patrolling New York's water supply, will attend the exhibitions, which will be held in the afternoon. Some of the other boxers who will appear are Irish Patsy Cline, Augie Ratner, Billy Meehan, Bill Brennan, and Billy Grupp.

Great Neck Golf Team Victor.

In a team match between the Great Neck Golf Club and the Matanowak Golf Club at Great Neck yesterday the home team won by 38 holes to 5. The Great Neck players won in individual matches by 25 to 4, and took the foursomes by 13 to 1.

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31	Dodge	1915 5 Pass. Touring	$385	Buick	1916 Touring	$600
THURSDAY, NOV. 1	Packard	1914 7 Pass. Touring	$735	Hudson	1916 Super Six Touring	$950
FRIDAY, NOV. 2	Overland	1916 5 Pass. Touring	$285	Olds	1917 Roadster 2 extra seats	$685
SATURDAY, NOV. 3	Roamer	1916 4 Pass. Sport Model	$785	Stutz	1917 Bear Cat	$1400

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WILSON IN PRAYER FOR SUCCESS IN WAR

Entire Nation Observes First Day of Supplication Set Aside by President.

MEMORIAL FOR SAILORS

Churches Here Unite in Services for the Men Facing Death in Nation's Struggle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—In churches and homes throughout the country today Americans, led by their President, bowed in solemn prayer for success of their nation's arms. It was the first use of prayer so designated by a Presidential proclamation since the United States entered the war.

On warships and at naval shore stations the day was also observed with memorial services for the twenty-eight sailors who were lost in the sinking of the American transport Antilles.

At Central Presbyterian Church here the President and Mrs. Wilson heard the Rev. Dr. James H. Taylor utter the following supplication:

"Remembering always the teachings of Christ, we must believe that our cause at this time is just. We pray, therefore, O God, that the liberty and democracy with which our nation is blessed shall be shared with peoples less fortunate, even at the cost of the blood of our sons. May the time come speedily when nations great or small, powerful or weak, may be free to work out their ideals without threat or menace. May we be part of Thy agency on earth to bring these blessings to the world."

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Special prayers for the country's soldiers and sailors and for the successful termination of the war were offered in every Boston church today in accordance with President Wilson's proclamation. A smaller number of war sermons than usual was preached, however, as many of the congregations were observing the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation.

ARMY AND NAVY MEMORIAL.

Services for Those Who Have Died in the War Held at New York Posts.

The memory of the officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy, who have given up their lives in the war with Germany, was honored yesterday at an impressive religious ceremony [illegible] and navy yard, conducted jointly by Catholic and Protestant auspices. It was attended by about 8,000 officers and men of the navy and the marines. Admiral [illegible] and Mrs. Wood, the French Ambassador, also were present.

At 10 o'clock in Isaac Hendrick, arranged by Chaplain Edmund Rowe Smith, [illegible] was held. It was attended by officers on duty in New York, including Rear Admiral Moyle, commanding the Eastern Department, the aides of the department staff, and several [illegible] officers. Casualty Chaplain Governors Island. Also present were a number of officers from Camp Upton and the regular army concentration camp near New York.

These were the principal memorials held under army and navy auspices in New York city. Banners, not to be attended, but almost as impressive were held at Fort Wadsworth, Sandy Hook, Fort Totten, and other fortifications and posts in and near New York.

On every ship of the navy in New York waters services were held in memory of the navy's dead, while at a great naval base, the location of which cannot be given, more than 25,000 officers and men of the active fighting fleets joined in a splendid tribute to the memory of their brother officers and men.

The exercises in the navy yard were held in a great open square near the waterfront. Within a stone's throw was one of the mighty superdreadnoughts of Admiral Mayo's great fighting organization, and several of the smaller units of the fleet. The clergymen who directed the memorial were the Rev. Father John P. Chidwick, the Chaplain of the old Maine when that vessel was blown up in Havana Harbor, nearly twenty years ago, who represented Cardinal Farley; Archdeacon Webb, the representative of Bishop Burgess of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, and Chaplains W. S. Isaacs and S. P. Behrens of the navy.

Under a clear sky the exercises began at 2 o'clock. Grouped in front of the flag-draped stand were more than 7,000 bluejackets. Every man stood fully armed, when the massed naval bands began the Star-Spangled Banner, every one of them stood rigid at attention. Here and there a man in civilian clothes—there were only a few persons not of the navy present—stood with bared head, while hundreds of men and boys in the streets outside the reservation showed their respect for the occasion by uncovering.

The reading of the scriptures by Archdeacon Webb followed, and then 8,000 men, most of them young bluejackets, sang "O My God to Thee." This was followed by a prayer by Father Chidwick, and then the reading of the names of every officer and enlisted man of the navy who has died in the war with Germany. Chaplain Isaacs read the names and made a few remarks.

At the United States Military Academy at West Point two exercises were held, one in the Roman Catholic Chapel, and the other in the Memorial Chapel, which stands on the mountain back of West Point. Chaplain Silver officiated at the exercises in the Memorial Chapel.

CHURCHES OBSERVE DAY HERE

Worshippers Pray for the Success of America and Her Allies.

In churches of all denominations in this city yesterday the President's injunction that Oct. 28 be observed as a day of prayer for the success of America and her allies was followed, and to the services of intercession were added in many cases measures tending to direct promotion of the nation's activities in the war. In a large number of churches food conservation cards were distributed to the women of the audiences; many bodies discussed the raising of funds for religious work among the armies in extension of that conducted by the Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. H. A., and the Knights of Columbus, especially for the extension of chaplain service, which is to be asked of Congress in the next session, and at some churches tablets bearing the names of members of the congregation who have gone into national service were installed.

At the morning service at Trinity a procession of clergy, followed by acolytes bearing the Stars and Stripes, the processional cross and tablets with the names of 400 members of the congregation serving their country "on land, on sea, and in the air," proceeded to the vestibule, where the tablets were hung on the walls. Among the names were two vestrymen of the church, William Barclay Parsons and John A. Dix. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning expressed satisfaction with the Second Liberty Loan campaign, and urged economy in foodstuffs.

"There is only one issue that any of us have time to think of now," he said, "and that is the issue of winning this war for ourselves and the world. Here in the midst of ease and comfort, 3,000 miles away from the actual fighting, we do not yet begin to realize what this war means to us. Our wastefulness is appalling to those who have seen war conditions with their own eyes. Every American in the army, navy or any other branch of the service, or at home, should consecrate himself or herself to the great task of humanity and civilization, the work of overthrowing the spirit of antichrist, which has worked and is still working for desolation to serve its own selfish purposes."

At St. James Methodist Church in Harlem a service tablet was unveiled, and Alton B. Parker spoke. At the Brick Presbyterian Church Dr. William P. Merrill said that there was no danger of God answering prayers that were not for the right, and asked for prayers for Russia, Belgium, the Italian army in its present difficulties, the Monroe doctrine, and an intelligent internationalism. He said he had talked to many young men in training camps, and was convinced that no nation ever sent to war men who had a truer sense of what they were better able to distinguish this cause from the weapons.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity the Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall said:

"I have preached for peace and worked for peace for thirty years, but I have reached the conclusion that we must fight this war with all of our strength and all of our resources. It should be our one prayer that the Almighty end the conflict before the race is weakened, our institutions destroyed and our future blasted, so we must fight with our whole strength that it be speedily brought to a close.

"I believe it is better to fight and take the chance of having our country wiped off the map rather than surrender the principles of freedom and democracy on which it was founded. We should not hate the German people, but class them, treat them as lunatics, and once war is finished, try to lead them back to sanity."

The Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater, of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, said that an individual in error or a nation wholly gone wrong must eventually fail. He declared that the only possible termination of the war was a victory for the Allies which would make Germany do penance for her misdeeds.

In Brooklyn the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, at the Bedford Presbyterian Church, said that never had a war been engaged with so near unanimity by a democratic nation. "The chaos that reigned three months ago is order now," he said. "Plotters have ceased to dare to show their heads. Let God be thanked and the Republic be congratulated."

"For nothing have we more need to be grateful than for the fact that Speaker Clark was utterly in error in charging bankers and moneyed men with holding back the Liberty Loan, and for the conspicuous patriotism which that false charge has emphasized. In this hour of peril the altar of the nation's sacrifice has become what the Scripture represents as appropriate in the sanctuary—'Rich and poor are met together. The Lord is maker of them all.' The next half year will show the best team work here and among the Allies that the world ever saw."

LOYALTY, GIBBONS'S TEXT.

Cardinal Calls It the Paramount Duty of Every American.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—In his sermon at the Cathedral this morning Cardinal Gibbons said:

"The paramount duty of Americans citizens in the present crisis is a hearty and loyal obedience to the constituted authorities.

"Be slow to criticise," he said. "Remember that you view the situation from one angle, your rulers contemplate it from various angles. They have lights and sources of information that are closed to you. Your judgment of the Administration and your criticism of their official acts should be always subordinated to a generous and wholesouled submission to their rulings. It is theirs to command; it is yours to obey. And in manifesting your loyalty to your country, you will be pursuing a sacred and honorable course, and you will be following the invariable traditions of your fathers from the foundation of the Republic.

"I thank God that we live in a country where liberty is granted without license and authority is exercised without despotism, where the Government holds over us the aegis of its protection without interfering with the God-given rights of conscience. These united forces have succeeded in solving the difficult problem of reconciling legitimate authority with individual freedom. We have no union between Church and State. But this does not imply any antagonism between the two powers. Church and State amicably move in parallel lines, helping one another in their respective fields of labor."

"The question is often asked: Will the Republic endure? I have a firm and an abiding faith in the perpetuity of the nation. She has successfully weathered many a tumultuous tempest in the past, and with God's help, she will triumphantly ride over the storms that now assail her."

BIGELOW, PACIFIST, SEIZED IN KENTUCKY

Unidentified Captors Handcuff Him and Spirit Him Away in an Automobile.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Herbert S. Bigelow, head of the People's Church and prominent as a member and leader of the People's Council, whose pacifist utterances brought about the raiding of his office by Federal authorities recently, was seized tonight in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall in Newport Ky., across the river from here, shoved into a waiting automobile, handcuffed, and driven quickly away.

Bigelow was to address a meeting of Socialists. As he stepped from his automobile in front of the hall four men rushed up to him, inquired as to his name, and before his friends could interfere he was on his way to an unknown destination. At a late hour tonight Bigelow could not be located. He was spirited away so quickly that it was impossible to ascertain whether he was under formal arrest or was the victim of a kidnapping plot, as his friends contend. Federal authorities declined to comment on his disappearance. The local police profess that they know nothing concerning the affair. Socialist leaders appealed to Newport, Covington, and Cincinnati police to assist in locating their leader.

Bigelow has been prominent in Ohio politics for several years, and in 1912 was President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

FARRAR IN SPANISH FILM.

Prima Donna Appears in "The Woman God Forgot."

The first of the two films in which Geraldine Farrar acted during her Summer sojourn in California was exhibited for the first time at the Rialto yesterday. It is a colorful and magnificently mounted romance of the days of Montezuma and Cortez, bearing the striking, if not altogether apt, title of "The Woman God Forgot." In it Miss Farrar poses in the trappings and mountings of the Aztecs, and in a variety of ravishing costumes demonstrates anew her fitness for the screen.

The story and emotions of "The Woman God Forgot" are somewhat primitive, but the film is mounted with so lavish a hand that the fact is more or less lost sight of. Particularly fine is a great expanse of stairs, on which takes place some unusually realistic fighting. Miss Farrar, although a trifle light-skinned to be a daughter of Montezuma, meets all of the other requirements of the rôle, and Theodor Kosloff, the dancer, makes his first screen appearance and proves himself a surprisingly good film actor. Miss Farrar's leading man is again Wallace Reid, who makes a handsome but quite unconvincing Spaniard.

Marguerite Clark is the featured player in "Bab's Burglar," and Mae Murray, in "Princess Virtue," is the new attraction, at the Broadway.

NEW DRIVE FOR $4,000,000.

Committee Wants Money to Improve Training Camp Environment.

To improve the environment of soldiers in training the Commission on Training Camp Activities will begin on Nov. 4 a campaign to raise $4,000,000 for recreation and entertainment around the various cantonments. New York city has elected to contribute at least $1,000,000 to the fund. To raise this money many of the organizations that helped to make the second Liberty Loan a success are being kept intact.

The raising of the War Camps Community Recreation Fund has received vigorous indorsement from President Wilson, Secretary Daniels of the Navy, Secretary of War Baker, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and others high in the military service.

JEWS ASK WILSON TO BROADEN RELIEF

Extension of Belgian Work to Poland and Lithuania Requested at Meeting.

NEED IS DIRE, SAYS APPEAL

Great Drive for $10,000,000 Fund, Halter by Loan Campaign, Begins Again.

Nearly 1,000 representative Jews from every part of the United States gathered at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Central Park West and Seventieth Street, yesterday afternoon to discuss the raising of funds and the methods of relief for 3,000,000 Jews in the war-devastated regions. The meeting took place under the auspices of the Joint Distribution Committee, which during the last two years has expended in Jewish war relief $9,000,000.

The adoption of a resolution whereby a committee of ten prominent Jews was appointed to urge President Wilson to extend the work of the Belgian Relief Commission to Poland, Lithuania and similar war-stricken countries, was the leading feature of the afternoon meeting. The resolution followed the reading by Louis Marshall of this cablegram, which Secretary of State Lansing received ten days ago from the American Legation at Copenhagen:

"A special mission from the municipality of Warsaw has arrived here to obtain foodstuffs for the Christian and Jewish population of Poland and Lithuania, where the situation is desperate. This mission says that diseases, epidemics, and mortality are progressing horribly. Aged and children often die in the streets from starvation. The populations of the cities—more than one-third of which are Jewish—suffer greatly. The misery of families of soldiers fighting in the ranks of the Entente is great. Nothing but the creation of a relief organization like that of Belgium could save this starving population.

"The Helpless Polish and Jewish population place their last hope in the humane feelings of the noble American people and in their great President, whom they implore for treatment like that given to the Belgians. We hope to obtain the guarantees required by the Entente. We have likewise prospects of securing the necessary tonnage. We implore you to save these people. Let your generous President know everything. Request his approval in principle to this plan. Cable the results of your steps. Shall we apply directly to the President, in whose hands rest the fate of millions of the population of Poland and Lithuania?"

The committee which will urge the extension of the Belgian Relief Commission's work consists of Abram I. Elkus, Henry Morgenthau, Oscar S. Straus, Julius Rosenwald, Judge Julian W. Mack, Jacob H. Schiff, Cyrus Adler, Louis Marshall, Alexander Kahn, and Judge Otto A. Rosalsky. Mr. Felix M. Warburg will also serve ex officio.

The Joint Distributing Committee, which has undertaken to raise $10,000,000 in 1917 for Jewish war relief, has already raised approximately $6,000,000 of that amount, according to Felix M. Warburg, who presided at yesterday's meeting.

"Never has a great fund been administered with greater economy than has been shown by the Jewish organizations represented at this meeting," said Mr. Warburg. "But we have come to a point where we must have more money. The $10,000,000 we talk of raising this year is a minimum of the amount required. We have deferred our drive until now so as not to interfere with the two Liberty Loans and the Red Cross."

Subscriptions from seventeen American cities alone to the $10,000,000 fund needed this year for Jewish relief total $3,551,557, Mr. Warburg said. New York City's pledge of $1,000,000 has already been paid in. The name of Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, who has pledged himself to give one-tenth of all that the entire American Jewish population contributes, was many times applauded. The collection work is now so widely organized throughout this nation's Jews that active branches of the philanthropy exist in 14,000 towns and 200 villages.

A resolution was passed pledging to President Wilson the "undivided support" of the Jewish communities represented at the meeting. The speakers at the afternoon meeting were: the Rev. Pereira Mendes, Felix M. Warburg, Louis Marshall, Leon Kamaiky, Alexander Kahn, Albert Lucas, Jacob Billikoff, David Lefkowitz, Bruce Bromley, Bernstein, and the Rev. William Rosenblum.

The Jewish leaders who were the guests of Felix M. Warburg at the Hotel Astor last night made many stirring appeals for immediate and generous aid for the members of their race in the war-devastated regions of Europe and Asia. More than 1,100 Jewish war relief workers attended the dinner.

Abram I. Elkus described the hunger which he had seen among the Jews in Turkey during the first two and a half years of the European war. "I saw hundreds of little children with a hunger in their eyes beyond speech begging for merely a crust of bread," he said. "I come to you with the message of these children. They look to America as their only possible hope for aid. The response which the Jews of the United States have already made is a hearty one. But it is only a beginning of what is needed. The Jews of the war-devastated sections of the East will need means to re-establish themselves long after the war is over. We must fulfill our obligations to them both as humane American citizens and as fellow-Jews."

Henry Morgenthau described a visit which he paid to the west front within the last few months and personal interviews which he had with General Haig and General Pershing.

"I saw churches and factories which had been ruthlessly destroyed," Mr. Morgenthau declared. "In the farming districts, the top soil has been destroyed by shell fire to a depth of fifteen feet, so that the substratum of chalk is exposed. Women and children have entirely disappeared from vast stretches of territory. You over here can't conceive what this war really means.

"General Pershing told me that the English were absolutely confident of success and that, counting on American backing, they were now beginning to use their own reserves more freely. There is not the slightest prospect of an early conclusion of this war. It can only be decided on the west front."

Otis A. Glazebrook, United States Consul to Jerusalem, who personally distributed in Palestine over $1,000,000 of money raised here by American Jews, said that more than 50,000 Palestine Jews had been kept alive by this assistance.

"Only 60 per cent. of the acreage of Turkey is now under cultivation," said Consul Glazebrook. "Under clever German supervision, this diminished acreage will support the Turkish Army. But the civilian population of Turkey will perish without outside aid. One-fourth of the population of Jerusalem and Hebron has died from disease and starvation since the war started."

Julius Rosenwald said that few Americans seemed to understand that they must hold themselves ready to give all they have in the present war crisis. "Unless we do our full duty we may have no home, no country," Mr. Rosenwald said.

Baron Theodore de Guinzburg, Harry Fischel, Morris Rothenberg, Oscar S. Straus, the Rev. Bernard Drachman, and the Rev. M. S. Margolies were other speakers.

Jacob H. Schiff, urging greater efforts in behalf of the War Relief Fund, said that a special work of equal importance exists in America—the care and welfare of the Jewish soldiers in camps and cantonments.

"Free speech, and those who demand free speech that has for its purpose to hinder the President or retard prosecution of the war, have no rightful place in the country today," asserted Mr. Schiff. Many men and women in the large audience arose and joined in three cheers for the speaker.

"We want only to do right," he continued. "We want to do our duty toward our country and toward our fellow-coreligionists abroad and our soldiers in the service of our country in the most patriotic way."

SUNDAY'S CONCERTS.

Kreisler, the Symphony, Friedheim, and Dostal Appear.

Mr. Kreisler made his first appearance this season at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, where the audience was as large as any he has ever gathered there—that is to say, every seat in the hall was filled, together with as many as the platform would hold. There was great enthusiasm for Mr. Kreisler's playing, fully justified in at least Tartini's sonata in G minor and the Sarabande, its double, and the Bourrée from Bach's Solo Suite in E minor. The sonata was played with an especial beauty not only of tone but of expression in the turn of every phrase, in the lofty spirit that he discerned and embodied in his performance, in the serene spiritual significance that he gave to it. There was much vigor and power in his playing of Bruch's Scottish Fantasy, but it was less perfect in certain technical particulars, and even Mr. Kreisler's art cannot make this manhandling of certain beautiful Scottish tunes seem significant much longer. After the fantasy he played smaller pieces by Wilhelm Friedemann Bach, Beethoven, Haydn, and Schubert, the last two in transcriptions by Carl Friedberg, and then two pieces by Edwin Grasse that have been heard here before—a Song without Words and a characteristic piece called "Waves at Play." Mr. Kreisler's own arrangement of an old Arab-Spanish gypsy song, and a Slavonic Fantasy by Smetana.

At the same time the New York Symphony Society was giving the first of its Sunday afternoon series in Aeolian Hall, which was also crowded to the doors. The symphony was one in D, that has not been much favored by orchestral conductors. The other pieces for orchestra were Handel's concerto in F for strings and two wind choirs, and Granville Bantock's comedy overture, "The Pierrot of the Minute," which has before figured on the programs of these concerts.

Mr. Percy Grainger was the soloist. He appeared in khaki, with hair of the United States Army length, and played Rubinstein's D minor concerto. The program will be repeated at the first of the Thursday afternoon series this week.

Arthur Friedheim's second recital yesterday, in a series of twelve planned at the Princess Theatre, harked back to his master, Liszt—"Liszt only," as the program said. Both the brief talks and the pieces played were interesting to those aware that Liszt and all his works will be much in the limelight by virtue of an operatic production shortly. Mr. Friedheim's chief numbers were the sonata, "Petrarch" sonnet, tenth Hungarian rhapsody, and the fantasy, "Don Juan."

George Dostal, an American tenor with a high, clear voice, not always equal in volume to the demands of Carnegie Hall, sang there last evening an opera scene of Dvorak's, other songs of contemporary Americans, and some Irish airs, with "Mother Machree" for encore. In Faure's "Sancta Maria," he was accompanied by Lucile Orrell, Emil Polak, and Peter Boergermann. Miss Orrell's 'cello solos were enjoyed by a large audience, and she also added Saint Saëns's "The Swan."

SOLDIER KILLED ON TRAIN.

New Yorker Dies in Collision and Another Is Critically Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 28.—In a rear-end collision between extra freight trains of the B. & O. Railroad at Elsemere, below this city, today Isaac Goldberg, 25 years old, of New York, member of Company L, Forty-seventh New York Infantry, was killed, and Ashley Evans, 23, of 505 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, a member of the First Cavalry, was perhaps fatally injured. Evans's legs were so badly crushed that amputation of both was necessary.

It is understood that the soldiers were acting as guards on the train which was run into by the other. They were in the caboose which was demolished.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening of "Broken Threads" at the Fulton, which was to have taken place tonight, has been postponed until tomorrow.

Zoe Akins's farce, "Papa," will be produced here next month by Comstock, Elliott & Gest. The play, which was written several years ago, is published in book form and has been produced in the West.

In addition to the Election Day matinee of "Polly With a Past," on Tuesday, Nov. 6, David Belasco announces that Tuesday matinees of the piece will be given throughout November.

Beverly Sitgreaves has been engaged by Harrison Grey Fiske and Madison Corey for a part in "Service." Henri Lavedan's play.

Musetta, dancing violinist, will make her first appearance in the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic tonight.

The cast for "The Melting of Molly," which will soon be seen in one of the Shubert houses, includes Anna Fell, James C. Crane, Georga Trimble, Maude Turner Gordon, Nellie Fillmore, Jeanette Horton, Evelyn Duncan, Gladys Wilson, and Freeman Wood.

Grace George's next production at the Playhouse, it is announced, will be Henri Bernstein's war play, "L'Elevation," which has been playing with marked success at the Comedie Francaise, Paris. In the cast, in addition to Miss George, will be Holbrook Blinn and Lionel Atwill. The opening date will be announced shortly.

Dress rehearsals of "Miss 1917," at the Century, will begin this afternoon and will proceed day and night until the opening next Monday. Nearly 7,000 applications were received for seats for the opening performance, and about $70,000 will be returned to the applicants.

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Grand Central Palace
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1 P. M. Till Midnight—Adm. 50c
Auspices Army and Navy Field Comfort Committee

It opened with a 42-centimeter roar on Saturday night and will continue to go Over the Top all week with a "barrage" of varied entertainment—Regimental drills by Regulars, Stirring Band Concerts, Official U. S. Navy Exhibit, Nat Goodwin's Uproarious Horse Race, Army Canteen, "Psychic Village," etc., etc. The heavy laugh artillery of the

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ALICE FISHER
CONSTANCE COLLIER
IVY TROUTMAN
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JAMES J. CORBETT and many others.

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WILLIAM Faversham
In a New Play, "THE OLD COUNTRY."
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MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1917.

ITALY'S DEFEAT.

Germany, by massing a great German army and practically the whole Austrian Army against Italy, has nullified CADORNA'S victories and put Italy on the defensive. It is not Italy's fault. Italian emissaries have been besieging the Allies for months, in fact for years, trying to make them see the importance of giving aid in full measure to Italy. The first task was to make the Allies understand that the Italian campaign was not a side issue, but a major campaign, which might decide the war. Not until CADORNA'S victories of this Spring, not until his objective became obviously Laibach and obviously reachable, did this idea seem to strike the Allies, in spite of all Italy's exhortations. The second task was to make them understand that while Italy could furnish soldiers and Generals, she could not furnish coal and guns and munitions, and that the Allies must do that.

Italy has been defeated for the same reason that the Russians were defeated in 1915, not because her men were not brave or her Generals ingenious, but because men cannot fight with their bare hands against artillery. When Italy asked for the raw material of warfare she was not asking a favor; she was asking something for the benefit of Italy, France, England, Russia, and the United States. She should have got all she asked for, not as a favor to her, but as a means of winning the war, and she should have got it early. Because she did not get it she has failed to hold her gains when the whole strength of Germany and Austria was hurled against her. That strength could not have been hurled against her if Russia had stood firm, but the Allies knew that Russia probably would not stand firm and should have prepared for that contingency. No doubt they have seen their fault lately and have been hastening to repair it, but they should make still more haste. Every help that can be given Italy should be given at once and without stint.

OUR NATIONAL INVESTMENT IN LIBERTY BONDS.

Our allies have their respective names for their national loans, but in effect all are Liberty bonds. England and ourselves are the largest holders of these inter-ally securities. England has advanced to its allies and dominions £1,171,000,000. We are approaching three billions of loans to other nations so fast that it is sure that figure will be passed very soon. These national investments are a novelty in finance, but they promise to play in national finance much the same part that individual investments in Liberty bonds play in personal finance. Before the war for democracy's life individuals invested in foreign securities, and they were a mainstay of both national and individual trade. This is most apparent in the trade relations between England and the United States. We were a debtor country, and almost always had to pay our commercial debit balances by financial remittances. Often this was embarrassing; always it was burdensome; and it was a never-ending task to show how the apparent balance on movement of goods was modified by the unseen and nearly untraceable movement of securities on new investments or of interest on old investments.

The war has changed this. Hereafter we shall be creditors for billions, perhaps for as many billions as we were formerly debtors. It was a British estimate that we "owed" England five billions. The amount was questioned, and the amount was owed only in the sense that it had been invested here and was represented by securities owned abroad. Those investments are now owned by our own investors. The income will hereafter be disbursed among ourselves, to the support of our national industries, although the payments will be to individuals. The magazine Current [illegible] ship of these investments here acted like a life preserver for England. It is hard to see in what way England would have financed itself if Englishmen had not held foreign investments which were gathered into national control by means never before practiced. Our national investment in advances to other nations will have even a stronger effect in safeguarding our position in international finance. We are now doing the work for which payment is promised by the nations to whom we make these advances. When payment of interest or principal is made it will be clear gain. That is a far look ahead. We are profiting individually now by the payment of these advances among us in wages and the prices of goods bought.

This is the mere financial view of the subject. That we are profiting by saving democracy must be clear. And our profit cannot rankle. Our assistance has been urgently sought. It might almost be said that we are begged to hasten our shipbuilding. We never begged any country to build the ships which drove ours off the seas. It was the "fortune of war," the misfortune of our civil war. We bore it with what fortitude we could, without imputing blame to those who profited at our expense. But no man or country can ever blame us for putting billions into shipping to save democracy, which after the war will save our commerce. It is worth while insisting upon the principle as between nations because the effect is the same in the case of individuals. The man who now works and saves to save democracy will find himself on Easy Street in the future as surely as will our country. It is not always easy to save, but it is a grand and glorious feeling when the object of saving has been accomplished, and the reward comes in the shape of either interest each six months or in the use of the capital if occasion demands.

MR. HYLAN'S SIZE.

Of all The World's revelations concerning the business activities of JOHN F. HYLAN there is not one which so fully illustrates him in all his height, breadth, and thickness as the one it published yesterday. Nothing so completely takes his measure. His performances with the Black Diamond Automobile Company may be more disturbing to the moralist, but are not to be compared, as a first aid to sizing up candidates, with those concerning the Lawrence System of Public Speaking.

A Judge on the bench privately organizes a corporation to teach oratory by mail. "Ten minutes of your time daily," says an advertisement written by him, "at home or going to and "from work will teach you how to "speak convincingly in your council, "lodge, or club, make political, pub- "lic, and after-dinner speeches." Himself the organizer, his name does not appear and is unsuspected; and to the person whose name does appear he writes a testimonial, to be used as an advertisement, asserting that "a "person of ordinary education and in- "telligence may by devoting only ten "to fifteen minutes a day to the "study" "soon become proficient in "the art of public speaking."

Then he drums up trade among his acquaintances, posing as a disinterested person who is giving friendly advice. "He called me up on the tele- "phone and told me it was a fine "course, and advised me to take it," says one gentleman, who did not take the advice. The Judge as he sat on the bench and watched lawyers trying cases before him picked out those who seemed likely candidates for a correspondence school. Says one:

I was trying a case before him in the Kings County Court and we had lunch together. He spoke to me about the course at lunch. He said it was a fine thing and I ought to take it.

This was in 1916, a year ago. Teaching people by mail to become orators did not make Judge HYLAN'S fortune, and he seems to have dropped the scheme last December. This enterprise of his is no great scandal; but what a convincing light it throws upon his size! Was a smaller man than this ever nominated, we will not say for Mayor of a great city, but for constable in a prairie town off the main line of the railroad?

FALL OF THE BOSELLI CABINET.

The Salandra Cabinet was already beaten, Mr. SALANDRA had grown weary of struggling with Parliament, the dissatisfaction with his Government had been growing for months, before he was beaten on a vote of confidence. His unfortunate criticism of the Italian Higher Command was only an occasion for his fall in June of 1916. The Giolittians and Official Socialists were and are opposed to the war and his leading of Italy into the war. The interventionists opposed him because they thought he was not carrying it on energetically enough. Mr. BOSELLI, then 78 years old, formed a National Cabinet, representing all the Parliamentary groups, and including, for the first time, a Republican and a Catholic. So long as Baron SONNINO retained—as he is to retain—the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Italy's unswerving prosecution of the war in loyal co-operation with her allies was clear, as it continues clear, to the world, and through all the changes in the Cabinet the war has been waged by the Italians with a bravery, skill, and success which the present German demonstration does not dim. What has been in Italy a prodigious German propaganda, mainly anti-British, but also anti-French, anti-Slav, and, most of all, pacifist. The Socialists have long clamored for peace. German agents and tools are working for it. The sinister Mr. CAILLAUX was long in Italy for that purpose. The Socialists are, of course, the main German reliance, and the German successes in Austria and on the Italian frontier are directed in large part at them. The food riots, especially the disturbance at Turin, gave the Germans encouragement. They forgot that violent strikes and riots, even the "general strike," are an old familiar happening in Italy. As far as the fall of the Boselli Cabinet is concerned, the dissatisfaction with the food administration was only an excuse. It is the old quarrel. Giolittists and Socialists want to make trouble and peace. The Interventionists want an ever more vigorous conduct of the war.

Last November the pro-German Socialists brought forward a motion for immediate peace, the belligerents to renounce forcible annexations. "Peace," said Mr. BOSELLI, and his successor will not say otherwise, and Baron SONNINO said the same thing in other words in his fine speech of Friday, "must be a pact of armed victory." The whole Chamber, except the pro-German Socialists, rose and cheered for some minutes. The pro-German Socialist motion was beaten by 293 to 47. The pro-German Socialist strength is no greater now. Mr. ORLANDO, the expected successor of Mr. BOSELLI, as Minister of Interior dismissed a number of Prefects who had allowed the distribution, in their prefectures, of pacifist, therefore pro-German, documents. The pro-German Socialists are a nuisance in Italy as everywhere else, but in Italy they are impotent for any great harm.

BUILDING THE AIRPLANE FLEET.

In an interview in London Major Gen. Sir DAVID HENDERSON, for some time head of the British Air Board, warns the United States against what may be termed excess of standardization in airplane construction. This is a knotty problem. Without a good deal of standardization of parts it would be impossible to turn out thousands of airplanes and keep them in repair. On the other hand, evolution in design has been so rapid in Europe since the war began that each new terror of the air was soon consigned to the scrap heap, or withdrawn for the training of novices. With Taubes and Fokkers the Germans ruled the skies for a while, but vastly improved machines are now fighting for supremacy in the air on the western front. For war purposes the airplanes with which the European combatants began the struggle are now archaic.

Perhaps it is because British construction has always been in a state of transition and experiment that General HENDERSON looks with misgiving upon standardization on any large scale. Certain it is that the British, who entered the war with eighty airplanes, none of which could fly faster than as many miles in an hour, have performed almost a miracle in developing their air service. The Royal Flying Corps did, indeed, save Sir JOHN FRENCH'S expeditionary army in the retreat from Mons by vigilant and tireless reconnoissance; but at the outbreak of war the Germans could show at least seven machines for every one the British had, and the German superiority in personnel was overwhelming. By the time the battle of the Somme opened, July 1, 1916, the British had won in the stern chase, which seemed like a forlorn hope, and in that long drawn out offensive they drove the Germans from the air above the fighting line. Today the British still have an advantage in spite of the swagger of the German monthly bulletins. Like ourselves, the British had to begin by designing the right kind of motor. Originally they used a French engine and a German magneto. The fact of the matter is, they had precious little time for standardization as a system.

Still, as has been said, standardization is essential to the American plan of the most efficient airplane navy in the world; but it must not be carried to an extreme. American inventiveness should be able to master the problem of progressive standardization. That expression describes the policy of the Germans, who have had remarkable success with their engines. But as improvements are made the Americans should be ready to re-standardize. We must have the most powerful engines and the latest planes that money can buy. With considerably more than half a billion to spend on the air service we will excel in it.

An unchallengeable supremacy in fighting and bombing machines wins the war; still, we must not let the grass grow under our feet. Only the other day General GEORGE O. SQUIER, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, advertised for 100,000 machinists, electricians, carpenters, and gasoline engine men. They are wanted in the aviation section of the Signal Corps to keep the army airplanes in repair. The incident is suggestive. We haven't as yet the airplanes to keep in repair, but only a nucleus. There is a vast amount of work to be done before the American manufacturers are fairly started on their record-breaking enterprise. A good beginning has been made with the Liberty motor. It may not be the best in the world—General HENDERSON, indeed, hints as "existing trouble"—but if the Liberty needs improvements they will follow fast. Perhaps it is not extravagant to say that in a few months we shall be turning out airplanes faster than our aviators can "assimilate" them.

REPUBLICANS FOR MITCHEL.

Mr. BENNETT'S Republican rump is rapidly fading away. He summoned the Republican leaders in Manhattan. Four out of twenty-three responded, and he gave up the consultation. In the Bronx as in Manhattan Republican leaders and led have turned or are turning to MITCHEL. As good citizens, they want no part in a hopeless campaign whose only effect is to help Tammany in its grab for the spoils. Even the straitest sect of regulars can find no reason for following the Bennett excursion into the void. Remembering the Democratic assistance in electing STRONG and LOW, remembering that nonpartisanship in municipal elections was written into the State Constitution by Republicans, remembering the ample proportion of Republicans on the Fusion ticket, the most convinced Republican believer in regularity can find no ground, no cause, for dissatisfaction. It would be unreasonably voracious to insist on Mr. BENNETT.

The Fusion candidate for the great place of Controller is a Republican. In Manhattan the Fusion nominees for Borough President, Sheriff, District Attorney, Clerk, Justice of the Supreme Court, five City Judges, are Republican. In Brooklyn the Republicans have the candidates for Borough President, Register, Sheriff. The nominee for Borough President of Queens, the nominees for Borough President and Sheriff of Richmond, are Republican. Surely Fusion has been fair to the Republicans. They have nothing to complain of. They are not going to throw away their votes to console Mr. BENNETT'S spleen.

In Brooklyn, where the scarecrow of regularity has been most sedulously exhibited, the movement toward MITCHEL is marked, strong, growing. The support of Mr. MITCHEL by such influential regular Republicans as Senator CALDER, Controller TRAVIS, and Commissioner KRACKE has had a bracing and general effect. They have seen the true interest of the Republican Party in Brooklyn. It must coincide with and not oppose the true interest of Brooklyn and the other boroughs to keep Tammany in the cold. It is becoming clearer every day, and the Brooklyn welcome to Mr. MITCHEL last night is only a faint index of the Brooklyn Republican sentiment, more definite as the canvass goes on, that, after all the effort, opposition, and reluctance of some of the Republican politicians, the Brooklyn Republicans are moved by the same considerations and moving toward the same end as the Republicans of Manhattan and the other boroughs.

The Republican rank and file across the East River is stirred by the same hopes and fears as the great majority of the other city Republicans. The Bourbonism of some of the Brooklyn politicians is a little stronger. That is all. And it may be more than suspected that a number of them have been holding out merely to save their face. No more than politicians in general do they hanker for disaster. That is all Mr. BENNETT can give them.

THE POST OFFICE SURPLUS.

It is good news that the Post Office has turned into the Treasury nine million dollars, being surplus of receipts over cost of operation. It would be better news if the Post Office had resolved to calculate its surplus hereafter in the manner imposed by law upon other public utilities. The manner of calculating the surplus of the Post Office is particularly important at a time when the argument for Government ownership and operation of the railways is strengthened by considerations drawn from their operation with first regard for the public interest under the conditions of the war. When peace returns, considerations of the largest profit compatible with good conduct in the public interest will resume first place. That will not be because the railways will wish it, but because the railways will not then be able to command the co-operation which alone makes possible their present extraordinary efficiency. The Post Office is assisted in the same manner, and will not be so assisted any more than the railways when conditions become normal.

For example, those who pay postage will not submit to the increase of rates which was imposed under something resembling false pretenses. If the surplus had been in sight during the war tax debate it would not have been possible to increase second-class postal rates upon a statement of costs which will not bear examination. It is not possible for the Post Office to know either its costs or profits, because its accounts are not kept for that purpose. They are not even assembled into a single account, but are kept by various departments charged with the cost of the service upon which the Post Office claims a profit without taking the costs into the statement. What would become of the Post Office profit if it made allowance for overhead costs, or taxes, or depreciation, or interest upon capital employed, in the manner required of railways, for instance? How can the Post Office make any statement regarding costs when its receipts go into a single purse, the services and their receipts not being segregated?

The Post Office's receipts, something different from profits, are what the Post Office chooses to make them. For example, in calculating mail pay averages the Post Office of its own motion substituted a seven-day week for the six-day, or business-day, week. The result was that the railways, despite their protest, lost many millions of mail pay through the reduction of the average. At the present time one of the leading causes of the railways' embarrassment is that they are receiving less pay for more work on account of both the mail and parcel services. That is one source of the railways' deficiency as well as of the Post Office's surplus. The people are not extreme to mark what the Post Office does amiss. It is their efficient servant, and the people are proud and fond of it. But they do not like humbug in connection with it. Before Government operation can rest upon the Post Office's surplus the Post Office must make some advance toward keeping its accounts in a commercial rather than political manner. When the Post Office has its accounts audited by chartered accountants who will certify to a surplus of any sort on the principles which they apply in other cases there will be better basis for such statements as that put out on Saturday.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Much Given, but More Is Needed.

So great is the number of women who now daily devote as much of their time as they can to the turning of yarn into garments of one sort or another to be worn by our soldiers and sailors that there is an element of ungraciousness and ingratitude in urging the display of even greater industry along this line. It seems the more unkind to do this because only too often are these women obliged to hear from the masculine members of their families remarks on the subject of knitting which, while humorous in tone, but thinly veil either inappreciation of the patriotic devotion thus displayed or selfish complaint that the woman who for long hours has her mind fixed on getting just right the prescribed alternations of knit and purl is a companion not as attentive and therefore not as interesting and helpful as she might be.

It is a fact, however, that there ought to be more of these knitters, and that if they can work harder and longer than they do they should. For the supply of garments thus produced is far from adequate to meet a need for them that is serious, real, great, and never ending, and there is not the slightest chance, unfortunately, that as many of them as are required for mitigating the discomforts of all our fighting men on sea and land will be provided.

Besides the Red Cross, there are other organizations of women who are earnestly devoting themselves to this work and merit the support of the public. The object of these lines is to call attention to one such group as notably efficient and therefore notably meritorious. It is the Militia of Mercy, of which Mrs. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND is President. Its headquarters are now at 202 Madison Avenue. Of its Comforts Committee Mrs. JAMES SPEYER is Chairman and Mrs. CHARLES HATHAWAY Vice Chairman. At the address mentioned yarn is sold at wholesale prices and instruction in the art of knitting is gladly given to those who require it. The most pressing need of the moment, they say, is for sweaters and helmets. Wristlets and mufflers, while admirable and desirable in their way, are of secondary consideration, and their manufacture can properly be postponed.

Their Place Is with the Soldiers.

It is difficult for Americans of the older stocks and outside of a few of our largest cities to realize that in this country the number of men engaged in rendering personal or domestic service is sufficiently large measurably to affect recruiting for the new armies. That such was the case in Europe is understandable by us even though our knowledge of Europe is gained only from the novels and plays in which butlers, valets, footmen, and gardeners always have had a place which, though minor, is not inconsiderable. The American was, and still is, supposed to dislike that sort of employment, but we long since became fairly well accustomed to seeing men acting as waiters and barbers, both of whom are in the domestic service category, and of late years the chauffeur, who is not far out of it, has created something between a trade and a profession which has thousands of practitioners.

Taking them all together, it seems that men following these occupations in the United States have become so numerous that at a time like this there is real need not that they be released to enter the army or navy,—of course nobody could prevent them from enlisting if they chose, or secure exemption for them if drafted—but that they be subjected here to the same pressure to perform a higher duty that was applied to them in Europe.

In other words, in all cases in which they can be replaced without unreasonable inconvenience, and in all cases in which those whom they serve could, without unreasonable hardship, serve themselves, they should find the "places" they now fill closed to them.

This would not be to their disadvantage. It is better for a man to be almost anything else than a personal servant—a flunkey, to be explicit—and at least nine-tenths of the chauffeurs in private employment would not be seriously missed if they went to the war, where their form of mechanical knowledge and skill is in great demand. And few, indeed, are the owners of automobiles who could not learn to do their own driving if they would, and as they should if they want to get the most pleasure out of their machines.

Friend After Friend Is Departing.

Probably the Germans will be able to see—or will pretend to see—something amusing in the declaration of war against them by a nation as far away and with an army and navy as small as Brazil. The amusement, however, will not be very sincere, partly because the action of Brazil marks another step in Germany's progress toward the rather dreadful position of a country without a friend in the world, and partly because the active enmity of Brazil is by no means a trivial thing, as the manufacturers and business men of Germany in their hearts knew perfectly well.

What makes this latest defection from neutrality especially trying to the higher German circles is the fact that for many years the occupants of those circles have been working hard, and, as they confidently thought, with success, to create in Brazil something very much like a real Germany across the sea—a Germany not the less pleasing to German eyes because its establishment was in only half-concealed defiance and violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

But again German efficiency is not justified by its results. With only a single opposing vote, both houses of the Brazilian Legislature voted for recognition of a state of war, and the delegates from the provinces that Germany believed were in everything except name her own were as eager as the others for breaking off the relations so laboriously and expensively formed.

The Germans at home may laugh, but it will be only to hide an astonishment that is distinctly painful, and again will the Kaiser hear the troublesome question—"Why is it that all the world hates us?" In due time he will have to hear not that question, but its easy and obvious answer.

NOT SUPPORTING HILLQUIT.

J. G. Phelps Stokes Resents Use of Intercollegiate Society's Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with astonishment in today's TIMES of the action of Evans Clark of Princeton in writing to Professor Willard Fisher of New York University saying that, as Professor Fisher was in sympathy with the aims of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, he took it for granted that he was in favor of Mr. Hillquit's election as Mayor of this city.

As President of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, now and during the last ten years, and intimately familiar with its aims and purposes and traditions, I beg to repudiate Mr. Clark's insinuation.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society is and always has been a scrupulously non-partisan organization, whose sole purpose has been and still is, as Professor Fisher correctly states, to promote the study of socialism, and an intelligent interest in it. Neither the society nor its membership (so far as is known) either approves or disapproves the candidacy of Mr. Hillquit or of any one else, but since Mr. Clark, who is a member of the society's Executive Committee, appears to endeavor to convey a contrary impression, I beg to say that while the sentiments of the membership at large are not known, yet the sentiments of most of the members of the Executive Committee are known. At least half of such of the Executive Committee as have expressed themselves in the matter repudiate both Mr. Hillquit's present leadership and his candidacy, and repudiate particularly his attitude toward the war, and believe that his election under present circumstances would be detrimental to the best interests of democracy, both here and abroad.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

New York, Oct. 28, 1917.

Cohalan's Injury to Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When peace is at last forced upon them, as effective method of bringing home to the Germans the opinion in which they are held by the peoples of the earth would be to withdraw from them the privilege of trying cases in their own courts in which one of the parties was a member of any civilized nation. This could be demanded upon the ground that the Germans have not shown themselves so possessed of a sense of justice or honor or respect for laws as would render it safe for civilization to allow its citizens to be at the disposition of a German court.

And in order to render it impossible for Germans to make the tu quoque reply it might be well for us to take instant steps to quench that bright light of modern civilization, Cohalan. From the charge made against him by the United States Government it would appear that he is a man after the German heart—an advocate of the lawless, cruel, and inhuman methods of waging war, in which Zeppelins bomb schoolhouses full of children, cruisers raid defenseless watering places, to say nothing of submarine activities like the Lusitania and the Sussex. Such a man should have no place in any judiciary whatever. I should say, to put it most mildly, that he lacks the judicial temperament!

Cohalan, O'Leary, Gaffney, and the rest do Ireland great disservice. They postpone the consummation so devoutly to be wished, Irish freedom, and they incline us to the belief that Ireland, after all, may not be capable of self-government. Certainly there is something wrong with the mind that can think of achieving anything for democracy or freedom in alliance with and under the protection of Germany and the Kaiser. I put the order that way, for I have come to the conclusion that Germany is as bad as its ruler, perhaps worse.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Yonkers, Oct. 28, 1917.

"Remember Philadelphia."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to remind the people of New York that Philadelphia elected a Mayor who has made a record for himself and is out on bail. He was selected by the contractor rulers, the Tammany of the Quaker City. Mayor Mitchel has been thoroughly tried and has proved a gentleman and statesman. Then why should any voter want to take a chance or run the risk of supporting any other? Remember Philadelphia.

A. E. KITSON.

Lancaster, Penn. Oct. 23, 1917.

HIS MEMORIES.

They might be painted trees, on Summer days,
Deep green against the azure August sky;
Beyond them gleams a little lonesome Bay,
While, far above, the tameless eagles fly.

We loved them thus, our silent sentinels,
Or swaying madly in some windy dance!
I hear their rustling now . . . despite the shells,
I feel your lips, out here, in tortured France!

However they may drag us through their Hell,
No Hun shall make a man forget his own!
And even in the trenches comes the spell
Of happy sleep, although one wakes—alone!

At night I feel the pressure of your hand,
So strong and sure and quiet, like your eyes;
Always I know you wholly understand
This white-hot flame of eager sacrifice!

For you, a woman, realize it all—
This grim, possessing need to give and give;
To answer, soul and body, that high call
Of Death himself, so Liberty may live!

You never faltered once nor begged me "Stay!"
Your pity and your passion made me strong;
Your strength upheld my own that April day
As martial music lifts a slender song!

Your trees—and that slow smile within your eyes—
Our home—above the little lonesome Bay—
These joys have been, and if one lives or dies,
Unvanished Love has had its golden Day!

ELISABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

New York, Oct. 26, 1917.

HOLLAND'S LOST PRESTIGE.

Once Proud and Independent Little Nation Now Bows Before Germany's Threats.

By WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS,
Professor of History, University of Minnesota.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before 1914 most Americans probably had more friendly feelings toward Holland than toward any other of the smaller independent countries of Europe. They admired the Dutch thrift, enterprise, and the heroic defense of liberty in former days. When the great war broke out they were glad that Holland at least was able to keep apart from it and to remain a peaceful spot upon an afflicted continent.

Today, however, our point of view has decidedly changed. We believe, now that events have marched, that Holland is pawning her soul by her national policy, or—less bluntly—that she is manifesting such an excessive anxiety for peace that, in any case, the war will end with Dutchmen discovering that they have lost the respect of the entire world. The following seem to be undeniable facts:

1. Prussian "frightfulness" in Belgium, however much it may have driven England, France, and America to fury, has, in a cold-blooded, fearful manner, paid excellent dividends in the smaller countries of Europe; particularly it has sent animal terror down the spines of the sons of the men who once held the armies of Spanish Alva and Philip II. at bay. If only Holland can see her home territory left undevastated she seems willing to sacrifice all things else. The presence of the great Dutch merchant fleet in the Hudson has a very direct connection (and to Germany's advantage) with the burning of Louvain and the slaughter of the innocents in Flanders.

2. If the Dutch had not allowed themselves to be utterly intimidated they would not have tolerated outrages against themselves so gross as to drive any self-respecting nation to desperation. Our own grievances were great, yet British official figures show that up to April 26, 1917, (after America had been for three weeks a belligerent,) only twenty American ships of 50,000 odd tons had been sunk by German mines or submarines. By that same date, however, seventy-six Dutch ships of 149,000 tons had been similarly destroyed with correspondingly greater loss of life, and Holland was still most correctly "neutral." Will any sane Dutchman argue that his Government would have tolerated similar outrages from Hayti or Siam? It is manifestly a case where the national independence has been compromised by a process or sheer terrorization.

3. Dutchmen say they must get coal from Germany, and therefore must trade with her. Of course, they admit that they can get coal from England except for the submarine pirates. They have not the courage to allow their small but decidedly effective navy to convoy the coal ships across the North Sea, and so maintain an honorable status of armed neutrality, protecting their own rights, but doing no harm to Germany. They say, indeed, that they fear Germany will not respect armed neutrality, but will in such a case declare war; therefore, they waive their most obvious international rights. Clearly here also is evidence of a nation no longer independent, but reduced to a kind of trembling Teutonic satrapy.

4. Dutchmen of course realize that if Germany is not entirely expelled from Belgium, and especially if Germany can keep any kind of a grip on Antwerp and Zeebrugge, their own economic and political independence would be ruined in a decade. They have far greater direct interest than any of the Kaiser's enemies, except Belgium herself, in seeing Germany completely expelled from that country. Here, again, they have let themselves be so completely intimidated that they dare not lift a finger to save their own future existence as a nation.

Americans may grant that the preservation of the self-respect of Holland is not in our keeping, and that it is not for us to settle whether Dutchmen are justified in saving their land from possible devastation, even at the cost of the last vestiges of national honor. What we do desire Dutchmen to understand is that the world is completely taking their measure. Because we think of them as we do, we do not propose to teach them counterlessons in "frightfulness" by drowning their citizens, firing their farmsteads, making Gelderland as desolate as Hainaut, deporting their women or levying enormous requisitions, although our "strategic necessities" are quite as urgent as those of the imperial gentleman whose friendship is still officially cherished by his "good sister" of The Hague. We do, however, feel it an urgent duty to insist that in dealing with Holland our Government take advantage of every economic circumstance and every formal right under international law to make this intimidation and subjection of people once proud and free of just as little advantage to our enemies as possible.

When Dutchmen can show that their Government has uttered more than bleating protests at the sinking of its ships and the murder of its citizens upon the seas, and that the spirit of William the Silent and of the later William of Orange is not absolutely dead, they can approach us with requests for those ship clearances, and that grain and cattle fodder which may be of very direct use to the amiable Pan Germans who have already indicated Holland as their speedy prey.

WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS,
Department of History, University of Minnesota.
Minneapolis, Oct. 24, 1917.

DO WE WANT THIS?

An Idea of What Reventlow Would Say if Mitchel Were Defeated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I rejoiced in Mr. Sheffield's stirring speech before the Republican Club in support of Mayor Mitchel's re-election.

I believe that this mayoralty election is of paramount importance to our great war for democracy. New York's voters should realize that their city is regarded abroad as the most important and representative of the nation. Mayor Mitchel long before we entered the war was an advocate of preparedness and red-blooded Americanism, and since our declaration of war he has fearlessly and loyally supported this Government and our allies in every way.

The visits of the various allied missions brought him into especial prominence. His public addresses on these occasions were stirringly patriotic, and must have inspired our allies with the belief that America was solidly behind them. I firmly believe that the eyes of the belligerents are now, and more and more will be, upon this election. What will be the result of Mr. Mitchel's defeat, and the election of a candidate whose loyalty is questionable or compromised, (Mr. Bennett's election being impossible)? It cannot be viewed otherwise than as a repudiation of Mr. Mitchel's virile loyalty.

Can you not see the Prussian, Reventlow, writing in this wise:

SLAVE DRIVER WILSON REPUDIATED!

As we have always assured our readers, the American people were forced into this war, and that they would soon turn on Wilson and break the chains with which he, aided by the "money bund," had bound them. How soon our prophecy has come true! In the mayoralty election in America's greatest and most influential city—New York—Mr. Mitchel, one of Schoolmaster Wilson's strongest assistants in his nefarious plot against the American people, has failed of re-election. The voters of New York have thus administered a stinging rebuke to Wilson and shown how hollow and false are the desperate assertions of his followers that the country is behind him.

Will the voters of New York thus hearten and encourage the Germans, and in like degree dishearten and discourage our allies?

Mr. Mitchel is right when he says that Hohenzollernism or Americanism is an issue, and I believe the most important issue in this campaign. Of course, every one wants to do his bit for our country, knowing that the more wholeheartedly and completely we throw ourselves into this war the sooner it will be over. And just as I believe it is every one's patriotic duty to help take up the second Liberty Loan, so do I believe that it is every voter's patriotic duty to vote for Mr. Mitchel and thereby accomplish the double object of insuring a continuance of his loyal administration, and of supporting our allies and showing Germany that we are solidly behind our President.

AMERICANUS SUM.

New York, Oct. 21, 1917.

No Minor Considerations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of "those citizens who do not like this or that little thing about the Mitchel administration," I am glad to express my indorsement of your editorial of this morning, "A Government of Crime." I am not an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Mitchel, and dissent emphatically from some of his positions. But when the evident consequences of a Tammany victory, with the carnival of graft, vice, and crime invariably characteristic of the rule of the Tiger, are soberly considered, it requires the narrowest prejudice or the most callous indifference to administrative decency and civic welfare to allow minor considerations to govern the ballot to be cast. There can be no evasion of responsibility by voting for the fatuous Bennett, consciously or unconsciously Tammany's chief aid in overthrowing honest government, or for the anti-American Hillquit. We must take Mitchel or Murphy. My ballot, like the ballots of thousands of other independent voters, will be cast for Mitchel as unhesitatingly as if he had been my original choice, and [illegible] of Mitchel political [illegible].

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.

New York, Oct. 26, 1917.

ANOTHER NATIONAL ISSUE.

In All Cities Mitchel's Success Will Aid the Good Government Fight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a citizen of the West, living temporarily within the metropolitan district, I am doubly impressed with the far-reaching importance of Mayor Mitchel's election.

The issues emphasized so far seem to be, first, local; secondly, national, from the standpoint of supporting the policies of President Wilson. There is another national issue, perhaps just as important, especially to us of the Western States. I refer to the cause of good municipal government in every State of the United States. New York City cannot escape the responsibility of being her brother's keeper. Everybody comes sooner or later to this city to see or hear or buy something that cannot be seen, heard, or bought elsewhere. The magazines sent out from here are read in every hamlet in the nation. The States west of here are proud of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, and other cities, but all realize that these are mere provincial towns compared with metropolitan New York.

This bring us sharply to the point that ought to be understood by every voter of this city who has any sympathies broader than his municipality. If Mitchel is defeated, people everywhere in the United States will say: "I told you so. There is no use fighting for good government any longer. If New York, with all her concentration of wealth, culture, and intelligence, cannot stand good government more than a few years at a time, what's the use? After us the deluge." I have heard these remarks in many States after the defeats of all New York's good Mayors.

Good government is having a mighty struggle at the present time in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, to say nothing of literally hundreds of smaller cities and towns. All eyes are on New York. Are the good people of this city willing to precipitate a national debacle of municipal debauchery merely through stay-at-home indifference or a demagogical distortion of issues, as, for example, the Gary system? Why waste time searching for Mitchel motes while floundering around among Tammany beams? Is it possible that the intelligence of New York cannot disentangle itself from the maze of petty, partisan, irrelevant, and even ridiculous side issues, and see one issue big with splendid possibilities for the whole nation, i. e., the issue of clean-cut, efficient, business-like municipal administration?

Again, all of us in the West want the help of your city in leading us out of partisan politics in municipal affairs. The administration of a city is largely a business matter. No business corporation would tolerate for a moment the absurdity of requiring a political qualification as a prime requisite for its managerial officers. We do not ask the politics of our preacher, teacher, butcher, or baker. We require efficient service. It is just as absurd to require certain political qualifications of the Mayor of a city. Mayor Mitchel is one of the too few experts in American city government. He has had special training in the intricate finances of your city and has set the pace for all other Mayors.

To sum up, the issues of the present campaign are not only local and national in the sense of supporting the Wilson Administration, but also national in the most vital sense of supporting and encouraging the cause of good municipal government in all the States of the Union.

Will the people of your great city rise to the emergency?

E. L. MENDENHALL.

Leonia, N. J., Oct. 20, 1917.

Slow Mails at Camp Upton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there anything that can be done about the atrocious mail service at Camp Upton? I can understand the congestion early in the camp's history, but must confess to surprise that at this late date mail to the boys down there, properly addressed, is sometimes three days in arriving. [illegible] in two of letters [illegible] other matter.

New York, Oct. 26, 1917. F. G.

DAY OF CELEBRATION IN CHURCHES HERE

Pontifical High Mass in Commemoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral Centennial.

HONOR PAID TO LUTHER

Scores of Special Services Recall Four Hundredth Anniversary of Wittenberg.

Three special occasions received recognition in the churches of New York yesterday, in addition to the President's proclamation calling for the observance of the day as an occasion of prayer for the success of the troops of the United States and their allies.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, a pontifical high mass celebrated the centenary of the incorporation of the cathedral.

In scores of churches and religious houses about the greater city, as well as in mass meetings in several theatres, Protestants celebrated the 400th anniversary of Martin Luther's nailing of the ninety-five theses to the door of the castle church at Wittenberg, regarded as the real beginning of the Reformation. Oct. 31, 1517, was the date of this event, and the exercises in commemoration which Lutherans and other Protestants have been holding during the quadricentennial year will close on that date; but yesterday, as the Sunday previous to the anniversary, was marked by perhaps more widely spread ceremonials than any other day.

Methodists celebrated the 151st anniversary of the founding of the old John Street Church.

Call to Patriotism.

The services at the Cathedral combined the characters of commemoration of the centennial and a stimulus to patriotism, for in the sermon by the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell there was a call to support the war. "As Catholics," he said, "we must be conscious of the justice and the necessity of the war in which we have engaged, and must be ready to make any sacrifices demanded by the fortunes of war. Our love of country and of our altars adorned by the presence of the living God, our love of our homes, our families, and of our dead, to whose place of interment no grievous thing may come, must find us ever ready to strike for our altars and our fires."

Father Campbell recalled the situation of Catholicism in New York a hundred years ago, when the cathedral was incorporated—when Bishop Connolly had only six priests in the diocese, which is now Cardinal Farley presides over a province with thousands of priests and three millions of Catholic population. "The expansion," he said, "indicates that the growth of the Church has kept pace with the growth of the community, but it is not the growth in numbers, but in spiritual power, that is most striking."

He denounced divorce and the birth control movement, and declared that the sacrament of the Catholic Church was the only defense against them. Cardinal Farley presided at the pontifical high mass, Bishop Patrick J. Hayes was celebrant, Mgr. Joseph Mooney officiated as high priest, and Mgrs. M. J. Lavelle, John Edwards, J. F. McQuade, John J. Dunn, and Edward Sweeney assisted.

The Lutheran celebration was only part of a worldwide celebration in which all Protestant bodies joined. In New York, besides the celebrations by Lutheran churches in English, German, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish, services were held by other religious bodies in Russian, French, Finnish, Lettish, Italian, Bohemian, Polish, and Chinese. Praise of Luther's work as a reformer was widespread, though expressed in many quarters in terms that did not tend to stir religious animosities which, according to widespread feeling, would be undesirable in the present crisis.

Lutheran Interest General.

As an indication of the interest of all the Protestant communities in celebrating the Reformation, there was held in the afternoon at the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine a service in which the clergy of the cathedral had the cooperation of clergymen of the Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Reformed Churches. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's, preached; Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder of St. James's Lutheran Church and Dr. Howard Duffield of the Old First Presbyterian Church read the lesson, and Bishop Greer pronounced the benediction.

Dr. Parks in his sermon made an assertion that was frequent in the day's services in other churches, that the Catholic Church of today was far different from that against which Luther fought, and that Catholicism as well as Protestantism owed a debt to the reformer. He lamented the fact that the celebration of the quadricentennial found the nation of Luther engaged in an attack upon the world, but expressed the hope that "after God shall have scattered those who delight in war, a penitent Germany will emerge from the dust of conflict and dedicate its talent for organization and scientific research to the benefit of man."

At the Old First Presbyterian Church Dr. Duffield will begin on Oct. 31 a series of five Wednesday night talks on phases of Luther's personality and career, as part of the commemoration.

Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary talked on "Luther and Democracy" in the course of lectures on world democracy which is being given at the Ten o'Clock Forum of the Mount Morris Baptist Church.

At the Society for Ethical Culture Dr. Felix Adler talked on Luther, declaring that he was the man who "did away with the apparatus of salvation and exalted the importance of the individual." He compared Luther and Calvin, declaring that the legal training which both received was a disadvantage for them as theologians, and asserting that, while Calvin had emptied himself to receive the influx of God's will, Luther remained "human, joyous, and heroic."

In Jamaica, Freeport, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Jersey City, and other suburban localities mass meetings of all Protestant denominations were held in commemoration of Luther's work. In Brooklyn there was a German Evangelical mass meeting at the Academy of Music and services at the Central Y. M. C. A. Various Y. M. C. A. bodies in Manhattan also conducted meetings at which Luther's contribution to the world formed the subject.

Great Meetings of Lutherans.

The Lutherans themselves, besides special services in all of their churches in the morning, held mass meetings in the afternoon and evening. The churches of the Synod Council and United Synod South held their meetings at night in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West, and St. Paul's Church, in 123d Street, near Seventh Avenue. The Rev. Drs. Edwin Heyl Delk and Charles M. Jacobs of Philadelphia spoke at both meetings.

The Churches of the Synodical Conference, the more conservative body, held afternoon meetings in the Hippodrome, the Broadhurst Theatre, and St. Luke's Church, in Forty-second Street. In these services, as everywhere in the city, the singying of "Eine Feste Burg" and other hymns by Luther was a prominent feature. The Hippodrome service packed the auditorium, and more than 2,000 persons were turned away. The musical program included numbers by Edward Rechlin, organist of Immanuel Church, by a chorus under the direction of John Wambsganss, and by a choir of school children directed by F. Engel. The Rev. Professor George A. Romoser of Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, talked on the growth of the Lutheran Church. "Lutheran Americans," he said, "are loyal citizens at all times and under all circumstances. America's principles of liberty and ideals of citizenship are what they are because of the triumph of truth in the Protestant Reformation. The Church is loyal to the principles of truth, justice, and liberty. She is in no sense a foreign Church and is not wedded to any one language."

The Rev. Professor R. D. Biedermann of Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill., spoke in German on the lives of the heroes of Reformation times and of the Church later, declaring that the present day was not devoid of its heroes of the faith. The Rev. Karl Kretzmann presided.

In St. Luke's Church the services were in German. The Rev. W. Koepchen was in the chair and Professor R. W. Heintze of Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, was the principal speaker. In the Broadhurst Theatre the Rev. Arthur Brunn presided, and Dr. Romoser delivered the principal address.

Old John Street Celebration.

Methodists from eleven States attended the five services held yesterday at the old John Street Methodist Church, 44 John Street, in commemoration of the one hundred fifty-first anniversary of the founding of the oldest Methodist body in the city. Dinner and supper were served in the prayer meeting room and many persons stayed for all the meetings.

At the morning and evening services the speaker was the Rev. Dr. Forrest J. Prettyman, chaplain of the United States Senate. He declared that Jesus was "not the mollycoddle that some boys and girls think, but a militant leader of mighty hosts going to victory, shaking the foundations of a false civilization, overturning empires, reconstructing human society." In the afternoon Bishop William J. Quayle of St. Louis and Senator William M. Calder were the speakers.

In Methodist Churches of New York and vicinity appeals were made yesterday for a fund of $1,500,000 for educational purposes, which is the immediate share of this district in a national campaign which is ultimately to yield $35,000,000. The money raised in this district is to increase the endowment of Drew Seminary and one or two other Methodist schools.

Bishop William A. Quayle, speaking at the John Street Church, said some question had been raised as to this campaign at a time when war loans and the Red Cross were demanding money, and explained that it had been planned before America was in the war, and that the youth of America must be cared for even while the war was going on.

TABERNACLE WILL MOVE.

Interdenominational Venture to be Housed in Harlem Church.

Announcement was made at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, 215 West Fifty-second Street, yesterday that the new venture would move to Harlem on Nov. 1. The pastor, the Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, said that as great progress as expected had been made and that it was believed that the Harlem location would prove satisfactory. The new location is the building formerly the New York Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street. This church consolidated with the Harlem Presbyterian Church, and the Seventh Avenue building has been for sale for some time. The Tabernacle people lease it for the present, being unable to purchase as yet and also not fully determined that Harlem is the best location for an independent venture.

Almost all of the four hundred members now claimed by the Tabernacle were former members of Calvary Baptist Church, in Fifty-seventh Street. The new venture is not Baptist, but is announced as interdenominational.

RED CROSS EMPLOYE SLAIN.

Police Searching for Man Who Had Visited Soldier's Wife.

The janitor of a tenement house at 413 East 147th Street, the Bronx, reported to the police yesterday that the body of a tenant, Mrs. Catherine White, an employe of the Red Cross, had been found in her flat on the third floor. Marks on the head and face showed that the woman had been attacked, and the police began a search for a man who had visited her on Saturday night. Pillows had been piled on the woman's head, but physicians said they believed death had been caused by a blow.

She had lived there only two months, and the police said they had learned her husband was in the Second New York Field Artillery at Spartanburg, S. C., but officers of the regiment reported they had not been able to find him because many men of the same name were on short leaves. The woman had a ribbon showing she had marched in the suffrage parade on Saturday.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN DEAD.

German Son-in-Law of Queen Victoria Was 86 Years Old.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein died at his London residence this evening after a long illness.

Prince Christian was born in 1831 and was married in 1866 to Princess Helena, third daughter of Queen Victoria. He was a member of the royal house which reigned in Schleswig-Holstein when it was a duchy belonging to the Danish Crown. The present head of the house, Duke Gunther, the only brother of the German Empress, is now a German Prince. He has no sons, and his heir is Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the only living son of Prince Christian and Princess Helena. Prince Albert when the war began chose to throw in his lot with the Germans and is an officer in the Prussian Army.

William F. Glover.

William F. Glover, musician, composer, and orchestra leader, died yesterday at the New York Hospital of pneumonia, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, the son of Professor John W. Glover, an Irish musician, and received his education at Trinity College, Dublin. He was for several years musical director and conductor of the Carl Rosa Grand Opera Company, and came to this country in 1894 under engagement with the late David Henderson to conduct grand opera in Chicago and the West.

Dr. A. H. Ward, Botanist, Dies.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—R. Halstead Ward, Ph. D., F. R. M. S., an educator and botanist of international note, died at his home in this city tonight aged 80 years. Dr. Ward had been for twenty-six years Professor of Botany at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and was a member of many American and foreign societies. He was a member of the International Medical Conference at Berlin some years ago.

Funeral of J. Carroll Beckwith.

Many prominent members of the artistic, literary, and social world attended the funeral services for J. Carroll Beckwith, the artist, held yesterday afternoon at St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Atkinson. The honorary pallbearers were Herbert Adams, P. N. A.; Edwin H. Blashfield, N. A.; Algernon S. Frissell, Roland Knoedler, Kenyon Cox, N. A.; George de Forest Brush, N. A.; William A. Coffin, N. A.; Charles Melville Dewey, N. A.; H. Bolton Jones, N. A., and Charles Howland Russell. The interment was at Kensico Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH CONDERMAN, 57 years old, a Director and shareholder in the Excelsior Brewing Company, died suddenly on Saturday while on a hunting trip near Amityville, L. I. His home was at 553 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

THEODORE FRANKELL, a manufacturer of glass products for the last forty years, died suddenly on Friday at his home, 515 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH WALTERS, a foreman in the Highway Department of Queens, living at 23 Furman Avenue, Middle Village, L. I., died on Friday in the Flushing Hospital from injuries he received in an automobile accident. He was 47 years old.

JOHN THOMAS BRIERLEY, formerly a public accountant, died on Friday at his home, 442 West Street, Brooklyn. He was born in England on June 24, 1854, and leaves a wife, four daughters, and three sons.

EDWARD FOWLER, aged 56, a son of the late General Fowler, and for the last thirty-eight years connected with the Brooklyn Post Office, died on Friday at his home, 173 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn.

ISAAC MASON, founder of the Brooklyn Furniture Company, died yesterday at his home, 860 President Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Mrs. ANN ELIZA THOMAS, widow of Philander J. Thomas, died on Saturday at her home in Plainfield, N. J., in her eightieth year.

Dr. HUBBARD HENRY MAYNARD, for the last fifteen years Financial Secretary of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, died suddenly in a hotel at Pittsburgh yesterday. He was on his way to New York.

Dr. WILLIAM PORTER, Professor of Latin in Beloit College, died at Beloit, Wis., yesterday. He was 97 years old and was born in Lee, Mass.

WORK OF RED CROSS IN FRANCE IMMENSE

Cabled Summary of American Organization's Activities Made Public at Washington.

RELIEF HONEYCOMBS FRONT

Needy French and Belgians Aided from Great Supply Warehouses—Preparing for American Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—In response to a request from H. P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, a complete report on the work the American Red Cross is doing in France has been received by cable from the Paris headquarters, and was made public tonight in part as follows:

"We have just completed a gift of 5,000,000 francs ($1,000,000) to needy sick and wounded French soldiers and needy families of soldiers. We have established twenty dispensaries in the American army zone to care for the resident civilians and to improve health conditions in that section before the coming of our troops. We are providing a dental ambulance at a port in France for the use of our soldiers and sailors, and have organized a nurses' service for American army use.

"Our hospital distributing service sends supplies to 3,423 French military hospitals, and is laying in a large stock for future needs; our surgical dressings service supplies 2,000 French hospitals, and is preparing immense supplies for our own army.

"We are operating at the front line, in co-operation with the French Red Cross, ten canteens, and are preparing to establish twenty more. We are operating six canteens for use of French soldiers at important railway centres, where we serve about 30,000 soldiers a day, and are planning many more. In Paris canteens, operated by us with the French, we are serving enormous numbers of soldiers as they come and go. We soon expect to have ready twelve rest stations for our own troops at important railway centres, also recuperation camps at suitable places for many of our soldiers.

"We are providing an artificial limb factory near Paris, and special plants for the manufacture of splints and nitrous oxide gas. We have contracted for a movable hospital in four units, accommodating 1,000 men.

Succoring the Children.

"We have opened a children's refuge and hospital at a point in the war zone where several hundred children have been gathered to keep them away from danger of gas and shell fire. At another point among the wrecked villages we have established a medical centre and a traveling dispensary to accommodate 1,200 children.

"We have undertaken extensive medical work for the repatrie children at Evian, about 500 of whom are daily returned from points within the German lines. We have also opened a hospital and convalescent home for these children at Evian, where we are also operating an ambulance service for the returning repatries, who are now coming in at a rate of 1,000 a day. We are about to establish infant welfare stations in connection with each dispensary in the nation-wide system planned by the Rockefeller Foundation.

"We have taken over and are carrying on on a pilot plan an extensive tuberculosis work formerly in charge of Mrs. Edith Wharton and other Americans. We are completing, for the French, an unfinished tuberculosis sanitarium near Paris and are adding to the barracks erected by the City of Paris. This means adding 600 beds to those now available for tuberculosis patients. We are organizing a comprehensive health centre in one of the Departments of France.

"We are making arrangements on a large scale to help refugee families through the Winter with clothing, beds, and shelter, and this work the entire devastated district of France has been divided into six districts, with a resident Red Cross delegate in each, and warehouses have been established at four points, to which are shipped food, clothing, bedding, beds, household utensils, and agricultural implements.

"We are carrying on repair work in four villages in the devastated region, to enable returned families to stay throughout the Winter. We are cooperating with French agencies in various kinds of relief work in the principal agricultural centres in the devastated region, and are supplying portable houses for the use of the families which have returned to this region. We are providing barracks to assist in the work of training disabled soldiers, and we expect to establish for them experimental agricultural stations.

Relief Work for Belgians.

"We are organizing extensive work for relief of Belgians, both children and grown people, and in this connection we are establishing warehouses near the Belgian front in order that we may be ready to assist the Belgians who may be liberated by a change in the fighting line. We are aiding the Queen of Belgium in her work for the children, and we are assisting in the support of hospitals and other work for relief of Belgian soldiers. In addition, we are bringing a certain number of children from occupied Belgium into France, where they may be cared for.

"To enable us to carry on our work we have established large central warehouses in Paris and distribution warehouses at important points from the sea to the Swiss border. In these warehouses will be stored hospital supplies, food, soldiers' comforts, tobacco, blankets and household goods, kitchen utensils, clothing, beds and other articles for relief.

"Two hundred tons of supplies are arriving in Paris daily, and 125 tons are being reshipped to various branch warehouses. Our total warehouse capacity is 100,000 tons, and the warehouse personnel at present numbers 125 men, many of whom are volunteers—American men of education and business training not eligible for military service.

"Our transportation department, with a personnel of about 400, handles our supplies and furnishes automobiles for use in our work. It has an organized force at every port in France, and is able to handle about 350 tons of supplies daily.

"We use 400 motor car vehicles, 250 of which are trucks of various sizes. In addition we are preparing to operate a motor bus line through Switzerland from Germany to the French border to aid in transportation of repatries and exchanged prisoners."

5,000 VISIT BAZAAR.

Throngs About the Booths at the Army and Navy Fair.

The Army and Navy Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace attracted close to 5,000 persons yesterday afternoon and evening. Many of the booths developed an extensive clientele, one of the most popular on the floor being the baseball throwing gallery, where the heads of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince and various other notables in Prussian circles are the targets.

During the afternoon a group of sailors visited this booth and caused the attendants considerable concern by expressing a desire to "take a crack" at the Kaiser, not with a baseball, but with a shotgun which they had borrowed from another booth.

Preparation are being made at the bazaar for a great celebration on Halloween. The ballroom will be decorated with pumpkins, death heads, and black cats.

The famous Autograph Book at the Autograph Novelty Booth is attracting wide notice. This book, which took several months to compile, contains the signatures of President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet, Theodore Roosevelt, Marconi, the Prince of Udine, as well as names of famous theatrical people. When sold at the bazaar this book alone is expected to bring at least $5,000.

SMOOTH OUT KINKS IN THEATRE WAR TAX

Ten Per Cent. Added to Selling Price of Ticket Regardless of Its Face Value.

Decisions have come from Washington during the last few days on several matters affecting the interpretation and carrying out of the new theatre tax law, and present indications are that when the law goes into effect on Thursday it will do so smoothly and with a minimum of inconvenience to all concerned. The tax, as a matter of fact, has been in effect for some time, for those theatres which sell tickets several weeks in advance have been collecting the tax on tickets dated from Nov. 1 on. Schedules showing the new prices are now posted beside the box offices in a majority of theatre lobbies.

The manner of collecting the tax on tickets sold to children has been one of the matters which have been causing the managers concern. The flat tax of 10 per cent. does not apply to tickets sold to children under 12 years of age, on which there is a uniform tax of 1 cent, regardless of the price of the ticket. Instead of differentiating at the box office between tickets sold to children and those sold to adults, it has been decided to collect the full tax of 10 per cent. on all tickets, and then to give rebate tickets at the time of the performance if the ticket is presented by a child. During the intermission these tickets can be presented at the box office for cashing. This plan will be put into effect at the Hippodrome and the Globe, with the consent of the Treasury Department, and it is probable that it will be followed by the other theatres as well.

All tickets will be taxed 10 per cent. of their actual selling price, regardless of the price printed on the tickets. Thus, if a manager sells a $2 ticket to an agency at the standard price of $2.25, the tax on the ticket will be 23 cents, not 20 cents. Similarly, $2 tickets sold to the cut-rate dealers for 90 cents will be taxed only 9 cents. Joseph Leblang, the largest dealer in cut-rate tickets, said last night that he would pay the tax on all of the cheaper seats, but that ten or fifteen cents would be added to the higher-priced tickets to cover the tax.

An interesting point in connection with the tax is that, although the tax on a $1.50 ticket will be 15 cents, the tax on two 75-cent tickets will be 16 cents, each being taxed 8 cents. The tax will compel Treasurers of New York Theatres to handle coppers for the first time in the history of the theatre.

More alarm over the tax is felt in the motion picture industry than in the legitimate theatrical business. In addition to the admission tax the picture industry is confronted by a tax on raw film and positive film, and a committee of film men, headed by William A. Brady, has gone to Washington to protest a recent interpretation of this tax.

In at least one instance the tax, both on admissions and on film, will be paid by the public. Announcement was made by the management of the Rialto Theatre yesterday that 15-cent tickets will hereafter sell for 18 cents, which, with the tax, will bring the price to 20 cents. Similarly, 25-cent tickets will be raised to 27 cents, bringing the final price to 30, and tickets hitherto sold at 50 cents will now sell for 60.

BENEFIT FOR EDWARD E. RICE

Old Members of "Evangeline" and "1492" Casts Take Part.

Pauline Hall sang once more at a testimonial performance given at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre last night for Edward E. Rice, who in his day produced such celebrated old-time musical pieces as "Evangeline" and "1492." Many others who once appeared under Mr. Rice's management took part in the performance, among them being Lillian Russell, William H. Crane, Henry E. Dixey, and Richard Harlow. Others who participated were Nat Goodwin, Georgie Caine, Burr McIntosh, Amelia Summerville, Gustave A. Kerker, Leon Errol, and Raymond Hitchcock. The performance was promoted and managed by Mr. Hitchcock.

At the Hippodrome a performance was given for The Sun Tobacco Fund, the receipts being approximately $15,000, which included $5,000 from E. F. Albee. De Wolf Hopper had charge of the program, and a long list of entertainers appeared.

Engagement.

Announcement has been received of the engagement of Miss Carolyn Starr Burdett, daughter of Frank W. Burdett of Brookline, Mass., to Raymond S. B. Perry of Peekskill, N. Y., formerly of Montclair. Mr. Perry is a graduate of Dartmouth College. During the past year he has been studying law at Harvard, but is now an officer in the merchant marine. Miss Burdett is a graduate of Vassar College.

MUSIC NOTES.

Jascha Heifetz, the new Russian violinist, hailed as a full-fledged star at his debut on Saturday, is announced to give a second recital here on Dec. 1 at Carnegie Hall.

Mary Garden, who has been in Florida preparing the film "Thais," is to rejoin the Chicago Opera Company, due here next January, in "Carmen," "Monna Vanna," and "Pelleas et Melisande."

Otto H. Kahn has taken over the shares of Manager Bernard Ulrich in the Lyric Theatre, Baltimore, of which the Metropolitan has owned 90 per cent. since the "opera war" with Hammerstein.

Geraldine Farrar sang in Symphony Hall, Boston, yesterday to a house sold out many days before for one of the two concerts given annually for the Boston Symphony Pension Fund.

A Little History

The American Hosiery Company is an aggressive, old-line firm whose merchandise meets the demand of discriminating men and women who are careful to get "everything the best of its kind."

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LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KENNER.—Ruth S., 1,201 Gilbert Place, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Kenner, a daughter.

MERBLUM.—Oct. 26, Lying-in Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Merblum, a son.

METZGER.—Oct. 21, 557 Academy St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Metzger, a son.

ROSE.—Oct. 26, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rose, a son.

SOLOMON.—Oct. 25, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Solomon, a son.

STEIN.—Oct. 27, German Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Stein, a son.

STEINBRINK.—Oct. 24, 507 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Steinbrink, a daughter.

Engaged.

ALEXANDER—LEVY.—Beatrice G. Levy to Abbie Alexander.

BOGATIN—MAYER.—Charlotte Mayer to George Bogatin.

COHEN—HEILBRUNN.—Carrie Heilbrunn to Bert Cohen.

GALE—HORN.—Vivian Horn to Lieutenant Thomas B. Gale.

KLEIN—KOBELL.—Sadie Kobell to Jack Klein.

KUNSTLER—MANDELBAUM.—Frances R. Mandelbaum to Dr. Monroe B. Kunstler.

LIVINGSTON—MALAWISTA.—Harriet Malawista to Lester D. Livingston.

LEVY—MEISNER.—Hattie Meisner to Nat Levy.

MAER—HERSCH.—Frances Hersch to Peter Maer.

MILLER—DE YOUNG.—Fannie De Young to Mortimer Miller.

MONDAY—LOWENFELD.—Nettie Lowenfeld to Mortimore Monday.

WOLF—BLAW.—Corinne Blaw to Joseph S. Wolf.

Married.

GILLETTE—BLOCK.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, at Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., by the Rev. Ralph Pomeroy, Louise Dawson Block, daughter of Mrs. Edward Howe, to Lieutenant John W. Gillette, Jr., U. S. R., at Hudson, N. Y.

WEITZER—BONNER.—Mrs. Julius Bonner announces the marriage of her daughter Eva to Bernard Weitzer of New York, on Sunday, Oct. 28. At home 8 P. M., first and second Sundays in December, at 839 West End Av.

ELIAS—EDELMAN.—Oct. 24, Belle E. Edelman to Louis J. Elias.

HAYMAN—SPEESMAN.—Oct. 24, Gertrude Speesman to Harry Hayman.

LEVY—BERMAN.—Oct. 25, Johanna Berman to Joseph Levy.

Brooklyn.

HURLEY—WALSH.—Oct. 27, Marie R. Walsh to George Hurley.

LEARY—MITCHELL.—Oct. 27, Charlotte H. Mitchell to Jay P. Leary.

Died.

BRECKWALDT.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, 1917, John Breckwaldt, beloved husband of Anna Engelhardt. Services at his late residence, 1,084 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 29, at 8 P. M. Interment at Dolgeville, N. Y.

COHN.—Samuel, Oct. 27, beloved husband of Nannie, nee Gumpertz, brother of Abe, Jacob, Joseph, Harry, Lottie, and Carrie Bassett. Funeral from his late residence, 217 East 82d St., Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 10 A. M.

DAY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 25, 1917, Edward A. Day, husband of Elizabeth H. Day of Morristown, N. J. Services will be held at St. Paul's Church on Monday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

FRANKELL.—On Friday, Oct. 26, 1917, Theodore F., beloved husband of Fanny Fuller Frankell of 515 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Avenue, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 8 P. M.

GARDNER.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 28, 1917, at his residence, 1,186 Madison Av., John Gardner, in his 69th year.

Entered life eternal.

Funeral service at Mt. Auburn Chapel on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 30, at 4 P. M.

GENT.—Minetta, Oct. 25, 1917. Funeral from her late residence, 611 Wales Av., Monday, Oct. 29, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Roch's Church, where requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

HOLDER.—On Oct. 27, William, ex-patrolman, beloved father of William G. and George B. Funeral from his late residence, 2,374 Webster Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 30. Funeral mass and interment at Saratoga Springs.

JENNINGS.—At Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 27, Mary A., widow of Edgar T. Jennings, age 80 years. Funeral services will be private at her late residence, 565 East Third Street, Tuesday, 10:30 A. M.

LAMP.—On Oct. 26, Henry Lamp, in his seventy-fourth year. Funeral private.

LESLIE.—Entered into life eternal on Sunday, Oct. 28, 1917, at Wyckoff, N. J., Elizabeth Leslie, daughter of S. Inglis-Beulah Rockwood Leslie, age 5 years, 7 months. Funeral services at her parents' residence, Wyckoff, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 2 P. M.

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Admission Free.

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ELOCUTION DANCING. Adults, Children. Recitals. Miss Ginest, 143 W. 43d. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE STUDIO B.

Died.

LIEBER.—On Oct. 26, Rose Lieber, wife of the late B. Franklin Lieber, mother of Ruth Lieber, sister of Sarah Baum and Leo D. Greenfield. Funeral private, at the convenience of the family, from her late residence, 112 Cathedral Parkway. London Morning Post, Telegraph, and Times please copy.

McKECHNIE.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, Elizabeth McKechnie, (nee Muir,) widow of Robert McKechnie, age 72 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 380 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, N. J., Monday evening, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock.

McLAURIN.—At South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 27, 1917, Bertha Willoughby, beloved wife of J. Donald McLaurin. Funeral services will be held at her home, 358 Montrose Av., on Monday, Oct. 29, at 2:30 P. M. British and Canadian papers please copy.

MAHONEY.—James. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., Tuesday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actors Fund.

MASON.—On Sunday, Oct. 28, Isaac, beloved husband of Sarah Francis Mason, in his 75th year. Funeral services from his residence, 860 President Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, at 8:30 o'clock.

RATHEMACHER.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, 1917, at his residence, 214 West 138th St., Carl Rathemacher, dearly beloved husband of Katherine, (nee Hannock.) Requiem mass Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock, at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, 141st St., between 7th and 8th Avs.

SCHUYLER.—At Bridgewater, Mass., Helen Van Arnifa Schuyler daughter of Emma Yottle Schuyler and the late Jacob M. Schuyler. Services at her residence, Oct. 30, at 10:30 A. M. Washington papers please copy.

SCOTT.—On Oct. 27, 1917, Mary J., wife of Eugene G. Scott. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank J. Doebert, 219 Orchard St., Cos Cob, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Scotland papers please copy.

SERVICES—THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.)
Bingham, Daisy. Funeral private.
O'Dowd Alice M. Time later.
Mahoney, J. A. Tuesday, 11 A. M.
Weidgner, Eduard. Monday, noon.

TORREY.—At Brick Church, N. J., in her 90th year, Oct. 27, 1917, Catherine M., widow of Samuel Whittemore Torrey and daughter of the late George Coggill. Funeral services at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., Monday, Oct. 29, on arrival of 10:30 A. M. train from Hoboken.

WHITE.—On Oct. 27, Frank W. White, aged 51 years. Services at Burr Davis & Son, 15 South Fourth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, Tuesday, at 1:30 P. M.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Oct. 28, 1917, at her home, in Bronxville, N. Y., Jane Lawson, wife of the late Rev. Faithanus Wilson, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral services at Christ Church, Bronxville, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 2:25 P. M. Interment private.

WOODS.—On Sunday, Oct. 28, 1917, at his residence, 2,414 Creston Av., Bronx, John Woods, in his 60th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLANDIN.—Louis, French Hospital, Oct. 27.

BRADY.—Catherine A., 311 West 121st St., Oct. 27. Funeral, Monday, 9:30 A. M.

CAHILL.—Nora F., Castleton Corners, S. I., Oct. 26. Funeral tomorrow.

CAMPBELL.—William J., 263 West 130th St., Oct. 26. Funeral tomorrow, noon.

COONEY.—Alice, 850 3d Av., Oct. 27, aged 5.

DUFFY.—Mary, 206 West 67th St., Oct. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FLAMI.—William J., 1,657 3d Av., Oct. 27, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow.

FITCH.—Emeline L., 140 West 96th St., Oct. 27, aged 90. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

FITZGERALD.—Frances, Oct. 26, aged 70. Funeral 2,054 Madison Av.

FLUHR.—George P., 339 East 24th St. Funeral today.

HUNTER.—John, Oct. 26, aged 65. Funeral 181 8th Av.

KUHN.—Franz, 139 Pitt St., Oct. 26, aged 82. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

LADEARIORES.—Leo L., 1,921 Morris Av., Bronx, Oct. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LUNDREGAN.—Mary, 330 East 134th St., Oct. 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McNAMARA.—Mollie, 243 West 46th St., Oct. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MICHAELSON.—Rachel, 1,770 Madison Av., Oct. 27.

MORSE.—Albert L., 2,880 Broadway, Oct. 27. Funeral private.

OSTERHAUS.—Harold T., Wilcox St., Bronx, Oct. 26, aged 25. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

REDDIN.—Patrick, 224 Hudson St., Oct. 26. Fune

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG.—6301 navy, open for 500 pieces at $1.05 net. Phil Walcoff & Co., 632 Broadway.

AMOSKEAG.—Open for quantities of 7614, 7301, 7683, 7640. Chelsea 9864.

APPAREL, furs, jewelry; entire stocks; silks, woolens, furnishings. America's greatest buyers. "Aarons," 742 6th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 4765.

APPAREL.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BLOUSES.—Large plant specials, &c., open for Government sub-contracts on blouses. Address S. F., 247 Times Downtown.

BROADCLOTH.—Canadian manufacturer desires to buy quantity F. & H. and botany broadcloth; give best prices and quantity for immediate delivery. W. J., 106 Times.

BROADCLOTH.—Will buy for spot cash, any quantity, 315 or Columbia; also pompoms, kerseys, velours, all colors. Madison Square 8690.

BROADCLOTH.—F. H., exchange, brown, green for navy, black. Haft, 104 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH.—Can use Taupe for cash. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.; Farragut 5143.

BROADCLOTH, Burgundy and taupe, wanted for cash. Call Farragut 5142.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for taupe, in botany and F. H. Phone 9030 Far.

BROADCLOTH.—Clark & Dana taupe. Stein & Knobel.

CHEVIOTS.—3-4, 6-4, all colors; also Burgundy and taupe light weight velours; quantity; cash. Ritter Bros. Greeley 4376.

CHEVIOT.—American 6814, all colors, also 11050-K544 velour, suits, white, chinchilla. Hanauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

CHINCHILLAS, 30 inches wide, in white; will pay spot cash. Phone Gramercy 5573.

CHINCHILLAS.—30-inch wide, gray, big quantity, will pay cash. Phone Spring 259.

CHINCHILLAS.—White, any quantity; will pay cash. Tannenbaum-May, 19 W. 24th.

CHINCHILLA.—Salt's white. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 W. 23d. Farragut 596.

CLOAKS.—Open for all kinds of fur trimmings for cloaks. Branson Bros., 46 West 25th St.

CLOAKINGS of any description for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 50 West 19th St.

COATS.—The Weisberger Co., Richmond, Va. Mr. Weisberger open for jobs in coats and suits; call Monday morning, from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer. 72 Madison Av.

COATS.—Jobber looking better line Spring infants' and children's coats. Gramercy 7184.

COATS.—Jobber navy and Burgundy children's and juniors' cloth coats. Gramercy 7184.

COATS AND SUITS.—Department store wants jobs of coats and suits. Y 368 Times Annex.

COATS.—Jobber open for women's popular priced cloth coats; call Monday morning, 57 West 31st St, 8th floor.

COATS.—Jobber open for quantity fur trimmed cloth coats for spot cash. 12 East 33d St., 4th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Looking at Spring line of the better grade. 45 West 25th St., 1st floor.

COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES.—Highest cash prices paid jobs. Gruber, 8670 Canal.

COATS.—Will look at Spring line. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st.

CREPE AND FLANNELS.—Can use large quantity white crinkled plisse crepe; also guinea hen flannel in gray, brown, and blue; also fancy striped and checked outing flannels. Call Farragut 5163 for appointment.

DRESSES.—Open for large quantity of Fall serge and silk dresses at a price. Call with samples and stock list, I. B. Skudowitz & Brother, 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—We are looking for snappy Spring style silk dresses; orders placed immediately. 33 East 33d, ninth floor.

DRESS CONTRACTORS.—Jobber looking at dresses for Spring; call all week. Paris Dress Co., 32 West 31st St.

FURS.—I will buy last year's stocks of furs for special sale; cash. Telephone at once Vanderbilt 4765.

GINGHAMS, Plaid, any widths; must be very cheap. 9007 Farragut.

KERAMI for spot cash, mole color, wanted; not taupe. Gramercy 5124.

MESSALINES.—Can use odd shades; for cash. Y 331 Times Annex.

MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES, silverbloom, Palm Beach cloth, Summer suitings, &c.; pay cash for manufacturers' surplus stocks. Roller, 487 Broadway.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR agency wanted for ladies' and children's muslin underwear; will also consider line of silk jersey underwear; all references furnished. Address M. K., 1,232 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

OXFORD MELTONS.—All wool and worsted checks. Telephone Greeley 498.

PIECE GOODS.—Surplus stocks disposed of; send samples; no commissions; service $6 a year in advance. Piece Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Sq. 5636.

POM POMS.—Will pay $3.10 net, spot cash, for all colors, also $2.15 net for all colors F. & H. and botany broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 7427.

POM POM.—American 0816; brown, reindeer, and burgundy; spot cash. Jacob Chapman & Bro., Madison Square 2947.

POM-POM.—Will pay $3.15 cash for 100 pieces, even assortment. Jefferson Worsted Mills. Mad. Sq. 7539.

POM-POM.—All colors; Canadian manufacturer will pay best cash price. W. J., 106 Times.

POM POM.—Taupe; will pay cash or exchange for burgundy. Chelsea 7834.

POM POM.—American; all colors; will pay spot cash. Farragut 3885.

POM POMS.—Any quantity, all colors; will pay cash. Farr. 2016.

POPLIN.—Will pay cash for poplin, Dobson's or similar qualities, in all colors. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St.

SERGES.—Western jobber, open for all wool taffetas, granites, French serges, ottomans, all widths and colors; quote lowest price and detailed stock report. K 72 Times.

SERGES.—Juilliard's 54221, quantity; pay spot cash. Chelsea 1086. Roth, 248 West 22d.

SERGES.—Open for quantity of 54249 in navy. Stuyvesant 3410.

SHEPHERD CHECK.—All wool black and white; also velour check in colors. Gramercy 4241.

SKIRTS.—Will pay spot cash for silk and wool skirts, also piece goods, all week. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

UNIFORMS.—Contractor on uniforms with 8 machines. Aptil & Gold, 59 Grand St., City. Spring 1523.

VELOURS.—Buy any quantity 11050, 13046, 544, 15020, Kelly Rafter 119, Stoney Starkey 1760; also exchange green for brown, navy. Merit Co. Farragut 9811.

VELOURS.—We are open for a quantity of wool velours, in all shades, will pay cash. Crown Cloak Co., 40 West 17th St. Chel. 6561.

VELOUR.—American 0359, plum, burgundy and taupe, five pieces each, for cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th St. Far. 3440.

VELOURS.—Will buy all shades in all-wool and cotton warp. Mr. Bobrick, Far. 2369.

VELOURS.—11050, 15020, 13046, 13045, 544, 9659; all colors; for cash. Madison Square 1540.

VELOURS.—Light weight plum velour, any mill for cash. Kirshman Bros., 36 West 25th.

VELOURS.—Gabardines, tricotines, heavy wool. Madison 5013, Room 1101, 404 4th Av.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for plum and Burgundy. Cohen & Claks, Chelsea 590.

VELOURS.—Open for 544 or 11050, also light weight; all shades. Chelsea 9865.

VELOURS.—13009, 11050, 544, 13046, 13045, 15020, spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS.—Burgundy, plum and taupe; heavy weights. Madison Square 3149.

VELOUR, heavyweight, wanted; $2 up; cash. Funt Bros., 30 West 15th; Chelsea 9513.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash. Rineberg, 41 West 25th St.; Chelsea 269.

VELOURS.—Will buy all heavyweight velours and kerseys. Chelsea 9948.

VELOUR.—American, all shades. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st.

VELOUR.—Open for heavyweight velour of all kinds. Farragut 3452.

VELOUR.—Navy, coating weight. Farragut 3678.

VOILES.—White; submit samples all week. Chas. J. Blub, 26 West 17th.

WOMEN'S APPAREL.—Agencies wanted for the coast in popular-priced women's apparel; all references furnished. Address M. K., 1,235 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested in Lorraine's 3665, Pacific's C. S., Melrose F. W. M. N. half wool batiste. A. G. Stilwell, Rector 5114.

ZIBELINES, Juilliards 6717 navy, or will exchange for brown or green. Hanauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLANKET CLOTH for sale, 500 pieces 48-in. goods and 1,000 pieces 66-in. Y 345 Times Annex.

BROADCLOTHS.—F. & H. Columbia, 22 black, 11 navy, 2 rose taupe, 1 mole, 5 cuban, 1 maduro, 1 java, 3 balsam, 1 hemlock, 2 beetroot, 2 mahogany; must be sold in one lot at $2.10 net. Phone 3441 Mad. Sq.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and Botany; all colors; $2.10 net; also American Kersey 15020. Farr. 257.

BROADCLOTH.—20 pieces, all colors, F. and H. and Botany, at $2.03 net. Mad. Sq. 6768.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany, all colors; also pom pom. Mad. Sq. 7428.

BROADCLOTHS—Botanys and Clark and Danas, in all colors. Chelsea 9865.

COATS, SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, pompoms; latest models, best shades, good value; immediate delivery, orders filled in 48 hours. Shapiro & Davis, 138 West 21st. Chelsea 8780.

COATS.—Esquimette, guaranteed, sealette peco, S250, R9, and R12 Peerless plush kit coney, and other fur trimmings; $11.50 up. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS.—Of every description, all materials and colors, including the newest chicken styles; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, kerseys and Silvertip Bolivia, $13.50 to $35. Hirshfield, 142 West 29th St.

COATS.—For jobbers only; see our all lined coats, coney collars, $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 33 East 9th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, novelty materials, $9.50 up; good assortment, colors, sizes; ready be shipped. Rubin & Ullus, 50 W. 17th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, immediate delivery; also suits in the most desirable materials. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS.—100 pom pom coats and 100 fur-trimmed suits to close out. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers in broadcloth coats, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—You can pay with Liberty bonds for merchandise you purchase from us this week. Hutner, 48 W. 25th St.

COATS.—1,000 for immediate delivery, sizes 2-6 and 8-14, at a price. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; immediate delivery; also jobs, reasonable. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 21th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Velours, Kerseys, and other kinds, fur trimmed and plain; $7.50 up. Hutner, 48 W. 25th St.

COATS.—Have for immediate delivery plush and pompom coats. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; pom-poms, velours, all colors; also plushes. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS AND SUITS, latest styles, for immediate delivery. M. Kanamack, 129 West 27th St.

COATS — Coats — Coats. — Fur trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS, suits.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS. — Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and juniors', will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th St.

COATS on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 38 West 20th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Broadcloths, botany, at a price; all shades. Duberstein, 51 West 13th.

COATS.—Girls' coats to close out. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 11th.

DENIM.—Indigo; spot delivery. Stuyvesant 5698.

DRESSES.—Sateens and serges to close out at a price; mostly large sizes; something new all the time. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th St. Farr 8395.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; velvets; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 white embroidered voiles, serges, silks at your own price. Olympic Dress, 55 West 3d St.

DRESSES.—Silk serges to close; quick action. Kleva Klad Dress Co., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Two hundred serges and 100 jerseys, close out, cheap. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serges, $3.75; velvet, $5.50; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Serges and satin; a quantity of 65, very reasonable. 15 West 24th St., fifth floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs serges and satin; sacrifice price. A. Abeles, 1,161 Broadway.

DRESSES.—100 Serge dresses close out at sacrifice. 36 East 22d St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $3.75 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—French serge to close out at low price. Simon, 135 West 27th.

FURS.—For sale, 500 skunks, Northwestern narrow stripes, assorted, in 20-skin bundles, lower than market price. H. Markowitz Sons, 99 Madison Av.

FURS.—Samples of misses' sets and fur hats to match; will close out at a sacrifice. 151 West 23d St. 4985 Chelsea.

FURS.—Ten dozen 1¼-inch genuine mole at $18; also 12 dozen one-inch Hudson seal at $8. Madison Square 1112.

FUR COLLARS delivered within 48 hours. Kitt, brown and black coney. J. Kaplan, 53 West 28th St.

FUR trimmings, mouselon sets, raccoon sets, dog collars, &c.; will sell cheap. Greeley 4378.

FURS.—Kitt and opossum collars, any amount. Birnbaum, 48 West 24th, top floor.

FURS.—1,000 skunk, opossum skins by cloak manufacturer. Mad. Sq. 4440.

HOSIERY.—To close out men's, ladies', children's, various grades and styles. H. Goldstein & Bros., 18 Orchard St.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's, $7.85; No. 101 Metcalf broadcloth, $1.92½; woolens and serges of all kinds at less than market price. Piece Goods Exchange, 31 East 31st. Madison Square 818.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's mole; cheap. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av. Madison Square 1504.

MACHINES.—300 plain and special sewing machines, 20 motors; bargains to cash buyers. Uneeda, 35 East 28th St.

MUFFLERS.—Men's silk and mercerised. Gropper Knitting Mills, 145 Spring St., New York City, open for orders.

NECKWEAR.—Special lot (men's) to close; also Xmas boxes. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS.—1,000 pieces, consisting of white voiles, flowered voiles, gabardeen, Tussah organdies, &c. Olympic Dress Co., 55 W. 3d St.

PLUSH.—We have 200 yards Wintheimer's white plush, 36 inches wide, at 65 cents. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

PLUSHES.—Peco and esquimette; Chase's moie and tipped trimmings; different widths. Gramercy 7184.

PLUSHES. — Peco, esquimette, guaranteed sealette, Dobson's plush. Madison Square 8121.

PLUSHES. — Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

PLUSHES.—Philadelphia and Peerless; quantity; cheap. Chelsea 8866.

POPLINS.—Pacific, E. P. L., and Grose Meadowbrook; all colors; mostly blues; reasonable. Chelsea 9868.

ROMPERS AND CREEPERS.—Fall and Winter styles; immediate deliveries to close out. S. & S. Mfg. Co., 45 Lispenard St.

RUBBERIZED NOVELTIES, every description, traveling, first aid, Fitall and Kumfort kits, laundry bags, tennis racquet covers and presses. National Novelty, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2009.

SATIN.—Sol; quantity for sale at opening price; labels given. Y 306 Times Annex.

SERGES.—Juilliards 54292 and 54289, all colors; 7120 and Whitman 1210. Gramercy 3001.

SERGES.—C. S. G. L. 36-in. cotton, wash, navy serge, 150 pieces. 3867 Mad. Sq.

SERGES.—Whitman's, style 106; quantity; mostly blues; reasonable. Chelsea 9867.

SERGES.—160 pieces navy 1210, Whitman's Olympic Dress Co., 55 W. 3d St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES.—All colors on hand; Juilliards, 4408-4059-4058-4421-54221-54289, and 54274; Pacific's CS-CFS-FSG-FSW-WF-WFX and KSW. Botany 764 and 11433. Lorraine's 1658 & 3676. Whitman's 104 and 99. Garfield's 519 and 5012. Amoskeag's 6120-6122-7120, and many other numbers. Esco Woolen Co., 18 West 21st St. Chelsea 1456 and 1457.

SERGES.—Whitman's 9, 99, and 104. Farragut 4277.

SHIRT and WAIST Manufacturers.—Silk shirtings, 32 and 36 inches, satin striped, tub silks, crepes, fancies; large lots; will be sold considerably below market. Phone Madison Square 7942.

SILKS.—Exceptional values to buyers open for goods; immediate delivery. Marks Co., successors Marks Senner, 354 4th. Mad. Sq. 9380.

SKIRTS. — Silk plaids, brown and purple grounds, $2.12½; stripes and black satins, $2.75 up; serges, $1.75; pleated, $2.25. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—300 corduroy skirts, navy and brown, assorted sizes, $1.50 each. Barash, 36 West 20th. Telephone Chelsea 7903.

SKIRTS, knitted petticoats; positively best line, market, scarce. Hoffstadt, 29 Mercer St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Have quantity to sell. Madison Square 5464.

STOLES, Capes.—Plush and kerami; also Baffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SUITS.—100 to close out; principally broadcloths; the better merchandise; "chicken" effects; sizes and colors. I. C., 30 West 32d St.

SUITS.—500 to close out. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

SWEATERS.—Men's, women's; large stock; immediate delivery; prices low. Milbury, 543 Broadway.

TRICO. — In navy and rookie, Walworths 3880. Gramercy 4241.

UMBRELLAS.—Big job to close out. Dorf & Lipschitz, 1 and 3 Walker St.

VELOURS. — American, 0359, brown and green, $2 net; Bonny's 398 black kersey, $2.47½ net; F. & H. 7575, all shades, $2.15 net. Farragut 354.

VELOUR.—Light weight, all colors; Bolivia, heavy weight, all colors; immediate delivery. L. Dannenbaum, Son & Co., 285 4th Av. Gramercy 6120.

VELOURS.—Burgundy, taupe, Pekin, reindeer, brown, green, navy, black. Jefferson Worsted Mills. Mad. Sq. 7539.

VELOURS, also Duvet de Laine, F. & H.; all colors. Madison Square 8475.

VELOURS.—0359, Wyndotte 390, Botany and F. & H. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR.—11050 green, 544 green, 4 brown. Farragut 3394.

VELVETEEN and narrow wale corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN. — Imported, all widths, all colors. Worrall dye; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445.

VELVETEENS.—All colors, prices, and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEENS.—Run of the mill, in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS, plushes, silk and cotton poplin; kerami. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

VELVETEENS.—Schoens 212, 9187, 248 twill, imported and domestics, cheap. Gramercy 146.

WAISTS. — Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WORUMBO.—977, and 991, all shades. Phone Madison 6205.

ZIBELINE.—Fifty pieces, black, 54-in. Stuyvesant 2064.

Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR, experienced, with 60 machines, specials, &c., open for middy blouse work. M. S., 211 Times Downtown.

TO RELEASE GERMAN GOODS.

List of Property Paid for Before War Began Sent to London.

The Merchants' Association has received a communication from the Department of State saying that it is expected that the British Foreign Office will in a number of cases release goods of German manufacture now held in Rotterdam, but purchased and paid for by Americans. The communication from the Department of State follows:

"You are informed that the suggestions contained in your communication have been noted with interest, and I am glad to advise you that a schedule indicating the names of American importers having goods of German or Austrian origin at Rotterdam, the number of parcels and values of the shipments, has been prepared in this office and forwarded through the British Embassy to London. This list comprised only those cases where evidence of proof of payment made prior to April 6, 1917, was accepted by the department as satisfactory. The schedule included a large number of cases which doubtless will, in view of the department's recommendation, be released by the British Foreign Office for uninterrupted transit to the United States in due course of time."

Army Bedding Rolls,
Clothing Rolls,
Duffle Bags, Housewives,
Officers' Dispatch Cases,
Web Belts, Hat Cords,
Spiral Puttees,
Mufflers, Kits, Daubers,
Shoe Brushes,
Navy Clothes Bags.
UNIVERSAL TRADING COMPANY
Manufacturers of Military Specialties.
220 Fourth Avenue.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up. AB. & A. FRANKLIN, 151 West 26th Street.

SEE THE $10 WONDER PLUSH COATS AT ROTHSTEIN & NELSON'S, 129 W. 29th St

Serge Dresses Popular Prices | ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

FINANCING
of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
WORMSER & COMPANY,
95 Fifth Av., New York, N. Y.

LEVISON & CO. ACCOUNTS 141 FIFTH AVENUE FINANCED

Modern Designs—Rock Bottom Prices
SHOW Room PARTITIONS
Factories Fitted up Spring 8260.
H. Katz & Son, Cabinet Makers, 132 Prince St.

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

Auctioneers.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2249.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Auctions.

Important Peremptory Sale
Ex. Fine ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST, at 11 o'clock prompt, AT 589-601 BROADWAY, N. Y.
The Entire Choice Collection of Mr. H. Kaeab, formerly at 546 Fifth Ave., comprising about
—317—
Ex. Fine Persian, Sarouk, Kermanshah, Tabrez, Iran, Seana, Kashen, Afghan, Doshr, Mahal and other choice weaves in large, medium and small carpets, rugs and hall strips. Regular goods and very desirable.
All will be sold piece by piece without reserve. Also Extra Choice Persian and Anatolian Silk Rugs. Goods on Exhibition day before sale.
BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers
599 & 601 Broadway, New York.

PRICE FIXED FOR LAKE COAL.

$6.20 to $7 for Run of Mine on Michigan and Superior.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Federal Fuel Administration today announced prices at which various grades of anthracite coal shipped to the docks on Lake Michigan and Lake Superior might be sold. These docks are not included in the category of jobbers or retailers, and hence the rules heretofore promulgated do not apply, except to a small proportion of retail business done at the docks for the accommodation of local consumers which falls under the order of Oct 1, as retailers' margins.

The bulk of the coal goes to the Northwest and comes from the Lake Erie ports. Ordinarily, it is received as run-of-mine and screened and separated into the several sizes by the dock companies before forwarding by rail.

The prices announced by the Fuel Administration include the cost of coal at the mines and the cost of transportation by rail to the lakes and thence by vessel to the docks. For run-of-mine or, as it is called at the docks, run-of-pile, the prices range from $6.20 to $7 a ton, the customary differentials being made for lump and screenings.

It is estimated that for the rest of this season 2,292,000 tons shipped for domestic purposes alone will be affected by these prices and that the prices named will result in a saving to the domestic consumers of the Northwest for the present year of $1,200,000. The tonnage estimate for the rest of the season is based on the amount shipped for domestic purpose for the corresponding period last year, namely, Oct. 15, 1916, to May 1, 1917.

ORDERS COAL SEIZED.

Garfield Takes Action to Keep New England Industries Going.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. — There is such a scarcity of coal in certain New England States that the cessation of public utilities and industrial plants is threatened. The situation was presened forcibly to Fuel Administrator Garfield Friday by the Governors of five New England States, and an order was issued today authorizing J. J. Starrow of Boston, New England Fuel Commissioner, to purchase coal at prices fixed by the President to supply pressing necessities. Less than carload lots will be confiscated when necessary. The Commissioner will return the coal so seized or pay the dealers the fixed prices. One plan will be to permit retail sales of coal in storage.

Some New England mills have not more than enough coal to run twenty-four hours, and appeals to jobbers have failed to give relief. The Commissioner has been instructed to take over coal owned by jobbers to meet cases of necessity. The price of coal in these cases must not exceed cost plus the jobbers' margin of 20 cents a ton prescribed in the President's order.

It is believed that there is in New England surplus coal from which the owners would supply pressing needs if without loss. The order will clothe Mr. Storrow with power to authorize such sales.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

notions, ribbons, gloves, laces, hdkfs.; 353
ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; J. E. Collier, 4th Av.; Latham.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; M. Ellis, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White Co.; C. F. Swinney, carpets, furniture; 23 E. 26th; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. — Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. Gardner, ribbons, laces; J. Kane, knit underwear; W. Meloche, furn. goods; 212 5th Av.

BOSTON.—Butler's; H. McLeod, boys' clothing; 1,150 B'way.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; E. Mayer, clothing; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—T. Baer, women's suitings; Holland House.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss M. Johnson, representing; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; S. D. Block, gloves, hdkfs., neckwear, leather goods; 368 6th Av.

CHICAGO.—The Fair; S. J. Roehl, women's neckwear, laces, embroideries; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO.—Rothschild & Co.; M. Newman, domestics, linens, white wash goods; O. J. Lowenberg, notions, gloves, leather goods, hdkfs., umbrellas; L. Werner, women's neckwear, ribbons, trimmings, laces, embroideries; C. T. Ray, women's, children's, knit underwear, hosiery, men's furnishing goods; W. E. Leddy, upholstery goods, curtains, pictures, frames; Miss E. Spangler, art needlework, fancy goods; Mrs. G. Dolman, infants' wear; Miss E. Gozad, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques, women's sweaters; Miss C. Tiernan, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques, (basement); S. A. Gaylord, general mdse., (bargain basement); 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; S. T. Palay, linens, white goods, blankets; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Jos Lazarus Co.; L. Joseph, millinery; 640 B'way.

CINCINNATI — Fair Store Co.; Miss A. Flynn, notions, jewelry, books; 23 E. 26th; Breslin.

CINCINNATI — Isaac Strauss Co.; A. I. Strauss, furn. goods; 366 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss M. Cohen, bath robes, flannelette night gowns, petticoats; 15 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; J. Hirschel, junior, intermediate coats; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, waists, skirts; 470 4th Av.

DANVILLE, Va.—S. Mandle, ready-to-wear; 38 West 32d.

DANVILLE, Va.—S. Mandle, millinery; women's ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d.

DAYTON, Ohio — Rike-Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, general mdse.; Miss M. C. Maher, laces; Miss C. Schumacher, corsets, ladies' underwear; 220 5th Av.

DETROIT—Russell Co.; Miss C. M. Grauman, ready-to-wear; Claridge.

DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; Miss M. McCarthy, waists; 200 5th Av.; Woodward.

DETROIT.—The Emporium, L. S. Miller, toys; 116 W. 32d.

EASTON, Penn. — Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Fowler & Co.; G. R. Bright, clothing, underwear, hats; Miss M. S. Banks, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; Latham.

FRESNO.—E. Gottschalk & Co.; E. Gottscalk, general mdse., 116 W. 32d.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—H. Well Bros.; L. Well, notions, furn. goods; 43 E. 23d.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, coats and suits; 72 Madison Av.

HOUSTON, Texas—Everett, Burlow Co.; Mrs. K. L. Everett, women's ready-to-wear; Claridge.

INDIANAPOLIS—I. E. Solomon & Co.; H. R. Friedman, coats, furs; 56 W. 22d.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; H. W. Schumann, linens; 220 5th Av.

JACKSONVILLE—Kahn, Furchgott Co.; A. Feiber, notions, hosiery, gloves; 110 Worth; Wallick.

KANSAS CITY—Logan Jones D. G. Co.; C. S. Odor, jobs women's, misses', children's coats; 34 West 27th.

KNOXVILLE — M. Bart, dry goods; 1,133 Broadway; Breslin.

LOUISVILLE—W. B. McLean Co.; W. B. McLean, jobs dresses; 27 West 34th.

MILWAUKEE—Kroeger Bros.; Mr. Baum, Fall coats, suits; 303 5th Av., R. 909.

MINNEAPOLIS—Leader Mercantile Co.; Mr. Hannon, jobs remnants, mill ends, silks, dress goods; 38 West 32d.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; R. M. Ankeny, knit goods; 43 Leonard.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; R. M. Ankeny, underwear, knit goods; R. M. McKenny, wash goods; 43 Leonard.

MOBILE—Vogue Co.; L. Levy, jobs Fall coats; Room 1003, 3 West 29th.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss J. L. Hogan, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 19 E. 26th.

NEW ORLEANS—Williams, Richardson Co.; A. G. Tebo, domestics; 43 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH.—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss P. Solomon, jobs sweaters; 404 4th Av.

PITTSTON, Penn. — Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, coats, novelty skirts; 404 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—Mfrs. Outlet Co.; L. Samuels, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

READING — Kline, Epplimer & Co.; D. Mould, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d; Latham.

RICHMOND, Va.—The Weisberger Co.; Mr. Weisberger, coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Levi Strauss & Co.; W. G. McCarthy, hosiery, underwear; 377 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO—Elvesser, Heynemann & Co.; H. Elvesser, denims, ducks; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—Levi Strauss Co.; N. L. Larson, furn. goods, shirts, mfg. dept.; 377 Broadway.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — W. Hagerdorn, furn. goods; Grand.

ST. JOSEPH—Richardson D. G. Co.; L. D. Graham, knit goods, women's ready-to-wear; M. J. Plummer, notions; 43 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss Wehmeyer, art needlework; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss J. E. Bishop, ribbons, neckwear; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; H. S. Wheeler, leather goods, notions; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Co.; Miss F. Baird, tailored hats; Miss A. Herbes, trimmed hats; 303 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; R. Lockhart, job misses', ladies' dresses; 37 West 26th.

ST. PAUL.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; R. D. McDonald, women's furn. goods; 320 Broadway.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Kleeman D. G. Co.; R. A. Robinson, rugs; Breslin.

TOLEDO—Baumgardner & Co.; J. F. Baumgardner, notions, laces, ribbons; 60 Worth.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Bock Fischel D. G. Co.; D. Bock, notions, furn. goods; 15 E. 26th; Collingwood.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; Miss K. Miller, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 1,140 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing, trunks, bags; 1,140 Broadway.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, jobs women's suits, coats, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

"Broadway Brand"
CHIFFON VELVETS 18 to 42 inches
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS All Widths
Greeley 4346 MAX FEIST 52-54 West 38th St.

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U. S. UNIFORM COMPANY.
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ELIAS SURUT

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York.

Auctions.

Bankruptcy Sale

By order of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, ELMER W. DEMAREST, Referee.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on Wednesday, October 31, 1917, at 10 A. M., the entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, Suits, Dresses, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc., fixtures and automobiles, formerly the property of PERLMUTTERS, on the premises, 175-177 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Also the three-story brick building known as 175-177 Newark Avenue, and vacant lot known as 162 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City. Part of purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage upon terms on file with the Referee.

Premises open for **inspection Monday, October 29th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.** Admission by card only. Cards and catalogues may be had on application to

ROBERT S. HUDSPETH,
Trustee,
75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.

FRANK J. HIGGINS, SAMUEL HEYMAN,
Attorneys for Trustee,
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

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War Tax Analysis

For Individuals
Partnerships and
Corporations

An expert interpretation of the Income Tax, the War Income Tax and the War Excess Profits Tax

This analysis covers the many perplexing problems confronting those subject to taxation.

This booklet AC-141 will be sent upon request

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

New Income Tax Law
With Explanatory Analysis

We have ready for immediate distribution an explanatory analysis of the New 1917 Income Tax Law just enacted by Congress and signed by the President. This analysis contains tables and charts which show graphically the method of operation of the Income Tax Law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this analysis to investors upon request.

Ask for Handbook No. 22

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Dealings on the Stock Exchange were contracted last week by the absorption of most of the energies of Wall Street into the final push which carried the second Liberty Loan far above the amount originally expected, if not, in fact, to the maximum sum toward which the most optimistic workers aimed. The week's dealings were less than 60 per cent. of those of the previous week, and about 35 per cent. of the total for the corresponding week last year. Trading was marked by great irregularity, with most stocks adding further losses to those already accumulated and with the railroads practically ignoring the very cheerful announcement from Washington that a new hearing on the need for higher rates will be instituted on the fifth of next month. There was a sharp reaction in prices Monday; an irregular movement on Tuesday, which carried most securities lower; a repetition of the same tendencies on the half-day session instituted for the observance of Liberty Day, and a marked decline in railroad shares on Thursday. A notable improvement in sentiment was observable on Friday, when it became evident that the loan total would greatly exceed $3,000,000,000, and a substantial rally closed the week.

It is never possible to collect data on conditions as they exist, which will serve to determine the course of security prices even twenty-four hours distant. Conditions in that respect in recent weeks have been the worst within the memory of the present generation of traders. The market has developed strength where it seemed it should give way, and has dropped off in the face of apparent improvement in the outlook. Brokerage houses as a rule have ceased trying to suggest ways for customers to make money in speculation. The great indeterminate factor in the background of all predictions is the length of the war. It seemed only a few weeks ago that the disintegration of the Central Powers was progressing rapidly enough to indicate a move for peace before the end of the coming Winter. The striking success of the fresh campaign against Italy and the continued easily won victories in Russia have served to dissipate the hope of an early ending of the struggle, and some of those best informed, who were only recently guessing that peace might come with the Spring, are now saying that the war is perhaps at its middle stage. If it be assumed that there is another three years of fighting ahead the investor must figure on Government borrowing surpassing the wildest estimates so far emanating from officials, and further increases in taxes which may make the recent additions look extremely moderate. On the other hand, there is the experience of England to support the hope that the worst of the readjustment has been seen, and that once the nation settles down to the grim business of making war with the greatest efficiency and with the minimum interference with industry sudden shocks such as have been so numerous thus far since our entrance into the struggle will become less and less frequent.

It may be considered almost certain that the Interstate Commerce Commission was convinced of the necessity for affording relief to the railroads when it put ahead the hearing date by nearly two months from the time suggested by the carriers themselves. The fact is that the country will be extremely fortunate if the coming Winter does not see worse congestion on many lines than has ever been suffered. A railroad, as every one knows, can never stand still, but must either grow or deteriorate. Taking the American lines as a whole they are not up to the present-day requirements in either rolling stock or terminals. Moreover, many companies have not had enough margin in their net earnings over fixed charges to put back the proper amounts into maintenance. The cry for cars has been so insistent that the most temporary repairs have been made in many cases, and, of course, the deliveries of new equipment have been far below the normal requirements. Notwithstanding a few happy exceptions, the railroads as a whole are financially unable to contract for any considerable amount of cars and locomotives. The extent to which the railroads have been hit by the higher cost of materials was strikingly shown by the statement made yesterday by President Smith of the New York Central. He says that the locomotives and cars bought by his companies in the three years since the beginning of the war, which cost a grand total of $84,324,000, would cost, if ordered today, $193,028,000, or an increase of 129 per cent. All railroad equipment now being manufactured is destined for France, Russia, or England. This means that every piece of rolling stock in the United States must be conserved and kept in running order to be used to its maximum capacity. Little has been heard of congestion in recent months, but it is almost impossible to get freight having no special advantages as war materials through in anything like the ordinary time. In the East express service has become overloaded by the diversion of packages that would normally have been consigned for movement by freight. The serviceable rolling stock in America today is hardly any greater than it was in August, 1914, whereas the demands upon it have increased to an enormous extent. The situation is such that the Government and the railroads must co-operate for the common good, and at the moment that will be best served by a substantial increase in rates.

After all, Wall Street may owe Champ Clark something for his senseless charge that there has been organized opposition to the Government's financing. To the thousands of firms and individuals who have given up every selfish consideration in order to devote all of their time and means to the successful flotation of both issues of Liberty bonds it is adding insult to injury when a prominent Government official takes advantage of his position to give national circulation of a vicious libel. Yet not a little satisfaction must result from the prompt response which has come from high quarters testifying to the remarkably efficient results which have been achieved by the sacrifices of bankers throughout the country. Obviously, the burden of placing the Government loan must rest mainly on the country's financial centre, and there, as Champ Clark now knows, if he did not know it before, it was shouldered without a complaint with results which will echo around the world when the official figures of the oversubscription and the quarters from which it was derived are made known.

LONDON TRADING RESTRICTED.

Absorption of Investment Funds in War Bonds Is Felt.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The absorption of investment funds by the national war bonds helped to restrict activity on the Stock Exchange last week. The total of the bonds sold in the seven days ended Oct. 20 was £18,233,150, making £56,226,200 since Oct. 2.

Stock market sentiment continues confident despite the slackening of public interest. More speculative groups have been formed. Slight reactions occurred in one or two directions but high-grade issues held up well, and a substantial rise occurred in the war loan following the deduction of the half-year's interest Friday. Russian securities were still influenced by the military and political situation. The French national loan was somewhat firmer after publication of details of the new issue.

Neglect caused an easement of quotations for British rails, and there was still only a slender interest in American and Canadian carriers, but Argentine railroad shares were benefited by the settlement of the strike.

Dullness overtook the recently popular oil issues, and only isolated rubber shares developed activity. The ordinary £1 shares of the Kellner Partington Paper Pulp Company rose to 5⅝ on the announcement that a Scandinavian firm was prepared to buy them at £6 each, taking the £1 preference shares at par and the 4½ per cent. debenture at 95 per £100 and accrued interest.

The Anglo-American Oil Company proposes to increase its capital from £1,000,000 to £3,000,000, giving one new share for each two held at $7.50 in America and £1 11s. 6d. per share in London. The Treasury has declined to sanction the issue here, but shares will be reserved for British holders, the dividends being credited to them and 6½ 9d. interest charged on the purchase price until the embargo shall be removed and the shares paid for.

Next week the new war credit of £400,000,000 will be voted upon, increasing the total since the beginning of the war to £5,692,000,000. Money continues in strong demand, probably the product of war bond payments into the Exchequer, which used up surplus funds. The discount market has been rendered inactive by the scarcity of credit, but a firm tone has been maintained.

FRENCH PLANS FOR NEW LOAN.

Ten Billion Francs Redeemable in 1943 at 4 Per Cent. Authorized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The first two days of last week the Bourse was steady. French bank shares were firm. A renewed spurt occurred in shipping values, but Wednesday's late announcement regarding the third war loan caused some irregularity the rest of the week. Temporary selling is expected to continue, but it is confined so far to speculative war stocks and securities with poor yield. Other departments have been keeping up well. Friday's market closed firmer, particularly Mexican Eagle.

The Spanish group lost ground, due to a report of further internal political troubles. On the other hand, slight improvement was shown in Russian industrials.

The authorized war loan will be 10,000,000,000 francs at 4 per cent., redeemable in 1943, free of taxes. The date of issue and the price are still undecided, but the latter probably will be slightly below 70 per cent. The bonds would thus pay about 5½ per cent. Scrip will be accepted for future payment of excess war-profits tax. The market anticipates popular reception of the loan, in view of the large margin for eventual appreciation, while foreign subscribers will benefit under present exchange rates.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	Dec. High	Dec. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low	May. High	May. Low
CORN.						
Oct. 22	1.16⅛	1.14⅛	1.11⅝	1.08⅝	1.10⅝	1.08⅝
Oct. 23	1.17⅛	1.15	1.14⅛	1.11	1.12	1.09⅛
Oct. 24	1.16⅞	1.14⅝	1.14	1.12	1.11⅝	1.09⅝
Oct. 25	1.20	1.16⅝	1.17⅛	1.13⅞	1.14	1.11⅝
Oct. 26	1.21	1.18⅝	1.18⅝	1.15⅞	1.14⅞	1.12⅝
Oct. 27	1.19¼	1.16⅛	1.16⅛	1.15	1.13½	1.12⅛
W'k's re.	1.21	1.14⅞	1.18⅛	1.08⅜	1.14⅝	1.08⅜

	Dec. High	Dec. Low	May. High	May. Low
OATS.				
Oct. 22	58⅝	58⅛	60⅛	58⅜
Oct. 23	58⅞	58⅜	60⅜	59⅛
Oct. 24	58⅛	58⅜	60⅜	59⅛
Oct. 25	56⅛	56⅞	60⅜	60⅜
Oct. 26	59⅜	58⅜	61	60
Oct. 27	58⅝	58⅛	60⅛	59⅝
Week's range	59⅜	58⅛	61	59⅜

Provisions.

	Nov. High	Nov. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low
LARD.				
Oct. 22	23.75	23.50	21.65	21.10
Oct. 23	23.57	23.05	21.60	21.17
Oct. 24	24.05	23.70	21.65	21.35
Oct. 25	24.05	23.95	21.72	21.62
Oct. 26	24.75	24.30	22.30	21.72
Oct. 27	24.87	24.67	22.65	22.25
Week's range	24.87	23.05	22.65	21.10

	Oct. High	Oct. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low
RIBS.				
Oct. 22	27.70	27.12	21.32	20.50
Oct. 23	27.70	27.70	21.20	20.62
Oct. 24	27.70	27.70	21.35	21.00
Oct. 25	27.50	27.50	21.37	21.17
Oct. 26	27.70	27.70	22.17	21.52
Oct. 27	28.25	28.20	22.50	22.10
Week's range	28.25	27.50	22.50	20.50

	Jan. High	Jan. Low
PORK.		
Oct. 22	39.50	37.80
Oct. 23	39.50	38.10
Oct. 24	38.95	38.45
Oct. 25	39.45	38.80
Oct. 26	40.97	39.60
Oct. 27	41.35	40.80
Week's range	41.35	37.80

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High	Oct. Low	Dec. High	Dec. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low
Oct. 22	28.20	27.60	27.35	26.65	26.95	26.18
Oct. 23	29.21	28.27	27.73	27.30	27.28	26.85
Oct. 24	29.50	29.00	28.00	27.90	27.45	27.14
Oct. 25	29.20	29.00	28.12	27.50	27.35	26.79
Oct. 26	..	..	27.93	27.45	27.13	26.70
Oct. 27	..	..	27.60	27.18	26.82	26.59
W'k's re.	29.65	27.60	28.12	26.65	27.45	26.18

	Mar. High	Mar. Low	May. High	May. Low	July. High	July. Low
Oct. 22	26.90	26.00	26.58	25.98	26.40	25.90
Oct. 23	27.00	26.63	26.90	26.54	26.77	26.50
Oct. 24	27.14	26.85	27.06	26.75	26.90	26.83
Oct. 25	27.06	26.42	26.83	26.38	26.78	26.29
Oct. 26	26.70	26.29	26.50	26.17	26.26	26.04
Oct. 27	26.45	26.27	26.20	26.05	26.03	25.90
W'k's re.	27.14	26.00	27.06	25.98	26.90	25.90

Municipal Bonds

Exempt from all Income Tax

Such bonds can be purchased today at a saving of $50 or more per $1,000 bond as against the normal prices of same bonds, and with a correspondingly increased annual return.

We have a limited number of such issues yielding

4½% to 6%

List on request for Circular B-49.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co.
Established 1871
Equitable Bldg., New York
Toledo Chicago

Clark, Dodge & Co.

Transact a general investment business.

Deal in Railroad, Industrial and Public Service Bonds suitable for conservative investment.

Negotiate security issues.

Furnish statistical information regarding securities to investors and trustees.

51 Wall Street, New York

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
Eligible to secure postal savings deposits.

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN NEW YORK AND CONN.

$100,000
STATE OF TENNESSEE
4½% Bonds
Due July 1, 1950-1965
Prices to Yield 4.45%

$150,000
CITY OF CINCINNATI, O.
4¾% Bonds
Due September 1, 1937
Price 103¼ and Interest
Yielding 4.50%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Eligible to Secure Postal Savings Deposits

$298,000
City of Miami, Florida
GOLD 5½% & 6% IMPROVEMENT BONDS

Coupon bonds with privilege of registration as to Principal
Semi-Annual Interest and Principal Payable at New York

No certificate of ownership is required in collecting the interest, and individuals need not report ownership of such bonds or income therefrom to the Government.

MATURITIES

$15,000 July 1, 1918	$48,000 July 1, 1921
35,000 July 1, 1919	63,000 July 1, 1922
32,000 July 1, 1920	63,000 July 1, 1923
	$42,000 July 1, 1924

PRICE FOR ANY MATURITY TO YIELD 5.10%

These bonds constitute valid and binding obligations of the City, all of the taxable property within it being subject to the levy of a tax to pay the same.

Legality approved by Messrs. Caldwell & Maulick, New York City.

FIELD, RICHARDS & CO.
100 Broadway, New York Telephone Rector 1356
Cincinnati Chicago Detroit Cleveland

Partial Payment Combinations

We have outlined in detail a number of Partial Payment suggestions which can be used to meet your requirements. You will find suggestions outlined to suit people with small or large incomes who desire to practice investing while they save.

Send for Circulars M 15 and T 15.

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

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105 West 82d St. | Bridgeport, Conn.
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BLAIR & Co.,
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

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We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway enterprises with established records of earnings.

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(Paid-Up Capital and Surplus $21,000,000)
71 Broadway, New York.

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Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Telephone 20 Montgomery.

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BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
Drexel Bldg., PHILADELPHIA | Trinity Bldg., NEW YORK
Telephone Rector 3961.
Members of N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges

Liggett & Drexel
Members New York Stock Exchange
Conservative Investments
Send for Current Offerings
61 Broadway—New York
Boston Buffalo

Investment Bonds
W. J. WOLLMAN & CO.
MEMBERS
N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
8100 Rector 120 Broadway

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.
SPICER MFG.
First Preferred
Yields over 8%
Circular on Request

W. C. Langley & Co
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
LONDON: 16 Pall Mall, East, S. W. 1, 26 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
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Two Special Agencies in the War Zone
Convenient to the United States Army Camps
The Company Offers Its Services To
Americans Serving in France
FOR ALL BANKING TRANSACTIONS.
Negotiation of Cheques and Treasury Drafts, Exchange of American Moneys, Opening of Accounts and General Information.
APPOINTED BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT DEPOSITARY OF PUBLIC MONEYS BOTH IN NEW YORK AND PARIS

Banque Nationale de Crédit
16, Boulevard des Italiens,
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CAPITAL Fcs. 100,000,000 DEPOSITS Fcs. 322,508,479.93

144 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN FRANCE

Accepts deposits subject to check or time deposits.
Advances money on warrants.
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Cashes coupons without charge.
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WE OFFER OUR SERVICES TO THE RELATIVES OR FRIENDS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Exempt from Personal Tax in State of New York

$75,000
City of Olean, N. Y.
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY
Coupon 5% Water Bonds
(may be fully registered)
Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation $13,949,170
Net Debt 437,254

Maturing Serially November 1st, 1919, to 1943 Inclusive
Price to Yield 4.40%
Circular describing the above and other attractive issues upon request.

GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Republic of France 5% National Loan (1916)

To the Holders of Temporary Certificates issued by the Undersigned:

We are now prepared to exchange our temporary certificates of the above loan for the Definitive Rentes with November 16th 1917 coupon attached. Holders are requested to present their temporary certificates at the office of Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York.

Certificates will be received up to but not later than 12 o'clock noon of each business day, and the right is reserved to limit the number of schedules to be received. Full particulars in regard to the exchange will be given on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
A. ISELIN & CO.

October 29th 1917.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 27, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,848,750	154,231,679
Same period a year ago..	7,032,557	166,654,725

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	71.25	68.36	89.30	66.92
Same period a year ago.	99.11	96.14	99.11	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
250..	ADVANCE RUMELY.	10	9	9	— ¼
200..	Advance Rumely pf.	23⅛	22	22	— 1½
400..	Ajax Rubber	60	60	60	+ 5
1,800..	Alaska Gold Mines	4	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
3,300..	Alaska Juneau	3⅝	3	3⅜	+ ⅜
2,100..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	22½	20¾	22	— ⅜
700..	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	75½	74½	75	..
100..	Am. Agricul. Chem.	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ 1¼
3,600..	Am. Beet Sugar	78¼	75¾	77½	+ 2⅛
28,800..	Am. Can	43¼	40¾	43	+ ⅞
200..	Am. Can pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅜
4,700..	Am. Car & Fdy.	69⅞	66	67¾	— 1
400..	Am. Cotton Oil	30	29½	29½	— ½
3,200..	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅞	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
1,800..	Am. Hide & Le. pf.	55	52	55	+ 2⅛
100..	Am. Ice	11	11	11	..
100..	Am. Ice pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅜
3,800..	Am. International	60	56	60	+ 1⅞
9,000..	Am. Linseed	24⅞	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
3,100..	Am. Linseed pf.	62	60	60	— ¼
9,200..	Am. Locomotive	61⅞	58	59½	+ ¼
300..	Am. Locomotive pf.	98⅞	98¾	98¾	+ 1¾
200..	Am. Malting	15⅜	15½	15½	..
800..	Am. Malting 1st pf.	63½	61⅜	61⅝	— 1⅜
100..	Am. Shipbuilding	90	90	90	..
22,450..	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	93	84	87	— 1⅞
700..	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105	103⅝	104	— ⅛
300..	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	96	95⅞	95⅞	+ 3⅜
100..	Am. Snuff pf., new	98	98	98	..
1,300..	Am. Steel Foundries	63⅝	61⅜	61⅜	— 2¼
3,650..	Am. Sugar Refining	108	103½	106¼	+ ⅛
12,400..	Am. Sumatra Tob.	60¾	58¼	*59¼	+ 1⅞
100..	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	89	84	87	+ 3
6,220..	Am. Tel. & Tel.	115	112½	114	— 1½
300..	Am. Tobacco	185¼	184	184	— 5
100..	Am. Tobacco pf., new	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ 1¼
3,000..	Am. Woolen	45	43¾	44¾	+ 1¾
100..	Am. Woolen pf.	93	93	93	— ½
100..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	27	27	27	+ ½
2,700..	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	15	13¼	13⅜	— 1⅝
1,200..	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	50	44½	45	— 4½
37,850..	Anaconda Copper	65	62	64½	— 1⅞
400..	Associated Oil	59	56¼	56¾	— 1⅞
5,600..	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94¾	92¼	93⅜	— ⅜
1,100..	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	91	90½	90½	..
100..	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	10	10	10	— 1
500..	Atlantic Coast Line	103	101¼	101¼	— 1⅞
57,400..	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	100	100½	105½	..
400..	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	60	59½	60	+ 1
86,300..	BALDWIN LOCO.	65¼	58⅞	63	+ 1½
6,500..	Baltimore & Ohio	58⅜	56	57¾	— ¼
100..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	61½	61½	61½	+ ¼
300..	Barrett Co.	95	94	95	..
100..	Barrett Co. pf.	103	103	103	+ 1
400..	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
1,300..	Bethlehem Steel	88	84½	87	— 1
261,700..	Bethlehem Steel, Class B, t. c.	87⅛	82¾	86¾	+ ⅛
10,900..	Bethlehem Steel pf., subrcts., f. p.	101¼	99¼	100⅝	..
11,600..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	56⅜	50¼	50½	— 6⅛
200..	Brooklyn Union Gas	90	89	90	— 1
500..	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
50..	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	77	72	72	..
5,300..	Burns Brothers	106⅝	101	106⅝	+ 6¼
2,400..	Butte & Superior	19¾	19	19½	..
400..	CAL. PACKING	38	38	38	+ 1
700..	Cal. Petroleum	15	14	14	— ½
200..	Cal. Petroleum pf.	38½	38	38	— 1½
200..	Calumet & Arizona	67	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
62,500..	Canadian Pacific	151	142	144⅞	— 5⅜
100..	Central Foundry	30	30	30	..
28,500..	Central Leather Co.	73½	72¼	74¼	— 3⅜
600..	Central Leather Co. pf.	102	100¼	100½	— 1½
1,900..	Cerro de Pasco	32¼	31⅜	32	— ¼
1,700..	Chandler Motor	72	71	71	— 2
6,900..	Chesapeake & Ohio	52½	49½	50	— 2
100..	Chi. & Alton	9	9	9	— ⅛
300..	Chi. Great Western	8	8	8	— ⅛
600..	Chi. Great Western pf.	23½	22½	22½	— 1
24,100..	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	49	44⅜	47	— 2½
2,200..	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	92	88	88	— 4½
2,900..	Chi. & Northwestern	100½	98¼	100	— 3
9,200..	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	23¼	20⅞	21⅝	— 1¼
3,900..	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	59¼	55⅞	57	— 1½
3,800..	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	50	45⅞	48⅜	— ⅝
6,025..	Chile Copper	16¼	15⅜	16⅛	— ⅛
4,700..	Chino Copper	44½	42⅜	43⅞	— ⅝
100..	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	63½	63½	63½	— 2½
2,700..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	40	38	39¾	— ½
400..	Colorado Southern	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
4,000..	Columbia Gas & Elec.	35½	33⅜	34	— 1
100..	Comput. Tab Recording	33¾	33¾	33¾	— 1½
18,700..	Consolidated Gas	91¼	83	90½	— ⅞
200..	Con. Gas, Baltimore	103½	102	103½	+ 1½
400..	Continental Can	97	94⅜	94⅜	— ⅝
87,200..	Corn Products Refining	31⅜	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅝
1,700..	Corn Products Ref. pf.	91¾	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
68,700..	Crucible Steel	69½	64¼	67½	— 1¼
29,400..	Cuba Cane Sugar	33½	30¼	31¾	+ 1⅜
2,000..	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	83	80½	83	+ 3
400..	Cuban-Am. Sugar	165	160	160	..
5,200..	DEL. & HUDSON	101	97⅜	99½	— 2⅜
300..	Del., Lack. & Western	194¾	193	194	— 1
1,000..	Den. & Rio Grande	8¼	8	8	+ 1⅛
300..	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	16¼	15	15	+ ⅝
56,900..	Distillers Securities	41⅝	37	37⅝	— 2¾
2,700..	Dome Mines	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
100..	ELK HORN COAL	25	25	25	+ 1
12,800..	Erie	19⅞	18¼	18¾	— 1¼
1,320..	Erie 1st pf.	29⅜	28¼	28⅝	— 1⅜
200..	FED. MIN. & S. pf.	39	38	38	— 1
100..	Fisher Body pf.	81	81	81	— 4½
1,200..	GASTON, WM. & W.	35¼	34	34	— 1
12,800..	General Electric	139⅜	131½	134⅜	— 4
21,500..	General Motors	97½	91½	93⅜	— 3
200..	General Motors pf.	79	78	78	..
1,600..	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	43	40	40¾	— 2
700..	Goodrich pf.	100¾	99½	100	— ½
100..	Granby Consol.	73	73	73	+ 1
5,700..	Gt. Northern pf.	100½	98⅜	100	— ⅜
7,474..	Gt. Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	29⅜	27⅞	29	— ⅜
500..	Greene-Cananea Copper	39⅜	38	39¼	+ ⅜
600..	Gulf States Steel	97	93½	97	+ 6½
1,100..	HASK'L & BARKER	32	31½	31½	— ½
600..	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	101½	100¾	100⅞	+ ⅜
10,600..	Inspiration Copper	47½	44½	46	— ½
5,100..	Interboro Con.	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
10,500..	Interboro Con. pf.	50	44½	46	— 4⅜
400..	Inter. Agricultural	12	10¾	10¾	— 1⅛
400..	Inter. Agricultural pf.	39⅝	38	38	— 1½
900..	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	106½	103¼	103¼	— ⅝
100..	Inter. Harv., N. J. pf.	110	110	110	..
800..	Inter. Harvester Corp.	63	59¾	60	— 5⅜
84,000..	Inter. Mer. Marine	30	26⅝	28⅜	+ 2½
289,200..	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	104	87¼	103½	+14⅜
17,500..	Inter. Nickel	31¾	28⅞	29	— 2¼
800..	Inter. Paper	25⅞	22½	22½	— 3
1,500..	Inter. Paper pf., sta.	58	55¼	56	— 1
100..	Inter. Salt	59½	59½	59½	— ½
100..	JEWEL TEA	40	40	40	+ ⅛
300..	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
1,500..	Kelly Springfield Tire	44½	44	44¾	+ 1
15,000..	Kennecott Copper	34¾	32⅞	34	— ⅝
3,200..	LACK. STEEL	84	80	81	— 1⅜
250..	Laclede Gas	80¼	80	80¼	— 14⅜
100..	Lake Erie & West'n pf.	23	23	23	..
300..	Lee Rubber & Tire	15½	15	15	— 1
1,600..	Lehigh Valley	59⅜	57¾	58	— 1⅜
740..	Liggett & Myers pf.	103½	103	103⅜	+ ⅝
200..	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	106½	105	105	+ 3
1,600..	Louisville & Nashville

Banks & Bankers

Acceptances

List of offerings sent upon request.

F. J. Lisman & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
19 Nassau Street
Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Prudence Demands

that you do not neglect your investments.

A study of their status NOW may prevent losses later.

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 27, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$36,782,500	$828,073,950
Same period last year	38,949,000	921,236,050

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	79.59	79.25	86.39	79.25
Same period a year ago	88.66	88.51	88.66	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	67	67	67	2
Albany & Susq. 3½s	75¾	75¾	75¾	7
Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s	93½	93⅝	93⅝	9
Am. Ag. Chem. cv. 5s	98	97¾	97¾	3
Am. H. & L. 6s	93½	89½	93¾	4
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	89¾	89	89	23
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	85	83½	83½	13
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	91¾	91⅝	91⅝	8
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	96	94¾	94¾	11
Am. T. & T. col.tr.5s	97	96½	97	201½
Am. Thread 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	83	83	83	4½
Armour & Co. 4½s	89¾	88¾	89	17
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	84	83¾	84	5½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	78	78	78	5
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s '55	93½	93½	93½	1
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, B	96½	96½	96½	4
At. C. L. 1st 4s	81½	81¼	81¼	28
BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s	90	89½	89½	2½
Balt. & O. gold 4s	80¾	80	80½	2½
Balt. & O. ref. 5s	88¾	87½	88	22
Balt. & O. conv. 4½s	82½	81½	81½	80½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	2
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	98½	96½	96½	17
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	97	96¾	96¾	21
B'klyn U. El. 1st 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	96	96	96	1
CAN. SOUTH. con. 5s	97	97	97	1
Cent. D. Tel. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	101	100⅞	101	3
Central Leather 5s	95⅝	94⅞	95¼	53
Central Pacific 4s	81¾	80½	81¼	20
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	105	105	105	8
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	106	106	106	2
Cerro de Pasco cv.6s	106	106	106	12
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	80½	79¾	80	5½
Ches. & O. con. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	5
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	74	73¾	73¾	8
Chi. & Alton 3½s	40	39½	39½	23
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94	93¾	93¾	126
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	93¾	93¾	93¾	16
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	9
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s	86¾	86	86	5
C.,B. & Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	76½	76½	76½	4
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	62½	62½	62½	2
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 25	81	80½	80½	27
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A	79	79	79	19
C., M. & St.P.gen.4½s	89½	87½	87½	5
C., M. & St.P.ref.4½s	72¾	72	72	26
C., M. & St. P.cv.4½s	73¾	73¾	73¾	66
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	85¾	84½	85	27
C., M. & St. P. C. C. & St. L. gen. 5s	50	50	50	1
C., M. & St. P. & P. W. 5s	98½	98½	98½	3
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	28
Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	1
C. & N. W. ext. 4s, reg.	86½	86½	86½	2
Chi. Ind. & So.	87¾	87¾	87¾	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	77	76¾	76¾	18
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	67	66¾	67	11
C., St. L. & Pitts. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	109	109	109	1
Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s	105	105	105	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	66	65¾	66	12
Chile Copper 7s	105	104	104¼	47
Chile C. 6s, reg. pf. p.	84¾	83¾	83¾	79
C.n., Leb. & Nor. 4s	87	86	86	2
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	1
Col. Industrial 5s	75¾	75	75¾	6
Colo. Midland 4s	9¾	9¾	9¾	11
Con. Gas cv. 6s	101¼	100¾	101	416
C. C., Md., 1st & r. 5s	80	80	80	2
Corn P. R. a. f. 3s, '31	96¾	96¾	96¾	11
Cuban-Am. S. c. tr. 8s	100¾	100¾	100¾	12
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97	95½	95½	5
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	93¼	92½	92½	2
D. & R. G. con. 4s	68	67	67½	36
D. & R.G.1st & ref.5s	54¼	54	54½	12
D. & R. G. 1st 5s	79	79	79	2
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	99	99	99	4
Det. Edis. ref. 5s	96	96	96	5
Det. United Ry. 4½s	75	75	75	8
Distillers' Sec. 5s	76	75¾	76	665
ERIE gen. 4s	53¾	52¾	52¾	62
Erie consol. 4s	77½	77½	77½	10
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	46	45	45	33
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	45½	45	45	26
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	53½	52¾	53	175
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	99½	99	99	23
H. & T. CENT. g. 4s	91½	91½	91½	3
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	53½	54	54	21
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	15½	15	15	21
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1953	75	74⅞	74⅞	5
Ill. Steel 4½s	84	84	84	5
Indiana Steel 5s	98	98	98	5
Int.-Met. 4½s	56¾	53½	53½	23
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	84¾	84¾	84¾	79
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	94	88	93	293½
Int. Paper Gs	95	95	95	2
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	9
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	67½	67½	67½	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	103	103	103	3
Kan. City So. 3s	60¾	60¾	60½	2
Kan. City So. 5s	75¾	75¾	75¾	6
Kan. City Term. 4s	80	80	80	2
LACK. STEEL 5s	93	92½	92⅝	9
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	97½	97¾	97⅞	6
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	89	89¾	89¾	10
Lacleds Gas ref. 8s	95½	95½	95½	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	88½	88⅝	88¾	8
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	2
L.V. of N.Y. 4½s, reg.	89	89	89	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	94¼	94	94	8
Lorillard 5s	94¼	94	94	4
La. & Western 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
L. & N. unif. 4s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	3
L.&N.S.&N.Ala.3s, '36	99	99	99	1
L. & N., T. & A. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
MEX. T. & T. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
Mex. Pet. cv.6s, Ser. A	105	105	105	5
Midvale Steel 5s	88¼	88	88¼	13½
I. & S.L. 1st & ref. 4s	45	45	45	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	62¾	62¾	62¾	28
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	36	36	36	9
Mo., K. & T. a. f. 4½s	30	30	30	9
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	50¼	50¼	50¼	5
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	100½	99½	99½	7
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1923	91¾	91¾	91¾	14
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1926	89¾	89½	89¾	14
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	56¾	56¼	56¼	376½
Montana Power 5s	91¾	90	90	22
NAT. TUBE 5s	98½	98	98½	5
N. O., T. & M. 6s	93	93	93	2
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	37	36	37	8
N. Y. Air Brake cv. 6s	102	101½	101½	6
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	97⅞	97	97	126
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	80	79⅞	80	3
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	67¼	67¼	67¼	43
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	84	84	84	11
N.Y.G.E.L.,H. & P. 4s	78	78	78	1
N. Y., L. & W. const. 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
N. Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s	85¾	84¾	85	17
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. deb. 3½s	47	50	50	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, '56	57	57	57	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	52	50	50	22
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	21¾	21	21¾	6
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	93	93¾	93¾	38
N. Y. W. & B. 4½s	42¼	41	41	18
Norf. & W. con. 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
Northern Pacific 4s	84½	84	84½	41
Northern Pacific 3s	61½	60¾	60¾	14
Nor. Ry. of Cal. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
ORE.SHORT L. ref.4s	86	85¾	85¾	13
Ore.-Wash. 1st & ref. 4s	76¼	74	76½	4
PAC. TEL. & TEL. 5s	93¾	93	93½	15
Penn. con. 4½s	100¾	99¾	99¾	54
Penn. gen. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	51
P., C. C. & St. L. adj. 4s	82¾	82¾	83	29
P., C. C. & St. L. 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	1
P., C. C. & St. L. gtd. 4s, Ser. G	92½	92½	92½	2
Public Service 5s	84¾	84	84	5
PEADING gen. 4s	89	88	88	38
Read. gen. 4s, reg.	88½	88½	88½	4
Rep. Iron & S. 4s	97	96½	96½	18
Rio Gr. Wn. 1st 4s	69½	69½	69½	2
Rome, W. & Og. c. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
ST. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	9
St. L., I. M. & S. un. & ref. 4s	73	73	73	1
St. L. & S.F.R.R. gen. 6s	98½	98½	98½	1
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series A	59	58¾	58¾	28
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	76½	76¾	76¾	4
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	61¾	61¾	61¾	30
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	46	44¼	44¼	8½
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	67	66	66	34
St. P. & K. C. Sh. L. 4½s	62½	62½	62½	2
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	90	90	90	2
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	47¼	46¾	47	30
Seab. & Roan. 1st 5s	96	95	95	4
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	98	97½	97½	6
So. Bell Tel. 5s	93	93	93	1
So. Pac. conv. 5s	94¾	92¾	93	114½
So. Pac. col. 4s	76	75	75	12
So. Pac. conv. 4s	81¼	80	80½	55
So. Pac. S. F. Ter. 4s	80	80	80	1
So. Pac. ref. 4s	84¾	84	84	33
Southern Ry. 5s	94	92¾	93	35
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	64	63¾	63¾	117
TENN. COP. cv. 6s	89½	89½	89½	1
Texas Co. deb. 6s	100¾	99¾	99¾	31
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	91	91	91	2
Third Av. ref. 4s	63¾	62½	62½	2
Third Av. adj. 5s	35	33	35	27
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	91¾	90¾	90¾	50
Union Pac. cv. 4s	87	85	85	94
Union Pac. ref. 4s	81	80	80¾	23
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	81¾	81½	81½	171½
U. S. Smelt. cv. 6s	101	101	101	1
U. S. Steel 5s	101	100¼	100¾	200
Utah P. & L. 5s	86	86	86	1
VA.-CAR. CH. deb.6s	98¼	98	98	23
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	92½	92	92½	7
WABASH 1st 5s	98½	97¼	97¼	14
Wabash 2d 5s	89½	89½	89½	6
Western Electric 5s	98	98	98	5
Western Pacific 5s	84¼	84½	84½	1
W. U. T. R. E. 4½s	90	90	90	13
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	93	93	93	2
West Shore 4s	81¼	81	81	10
West Shore 4s, reg.	79½	79½	79½	2
Wilson & Co. 6s	98½	98½	98¾	19
Wisconsin Cent. 4s	72¾	72	72	11

Total sales $5,694,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

U. S. 2s, reg	97½	97½	97½	23
U. S. 2s, coupon	97	97	97	2
U. S. 3s, coupon	99	99	99	2
U. S. 4s, coupon	105¾	105	105	5
U. S. Liberty 3½s	99.96	99.70	99.96	28,422½
Am. For. Sec. 5s	95¼	94½	93¼	54½
Anglo-French 5s	92¼	91⅝	92¼	726½
City of Bordeaux 6s	90¼	89⅜	90¼	47½
City of Lyons 6s	89⅞	89⅜	89⅞	43
City of Marseilles 6s	90	89⅜	90	25½
City of Paris 6s	90¼	90	90¼	63
City of Tokio 5s	76	76	76	1
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	95	93¼	93¼	23
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	92	92	92	3
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	94½	93	93½	101
French Gov't 5½s	98¼	96	96½	77
Japanese 4½s	88¼	88	88	33
Jap. 4½s, Ger. sta	77¼	77¼	77¼	5
Japanese 4½s, 2d Ser.	88	87⅞	87⅞	22
Japanese 4s	75	74	75	2
Jap. 4½s, 1925, sta	84¼	84½	84½	1
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	86	86	86	4
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¼	374
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99¾	99¾	99½	268
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	95	94¾	94⅞	320
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	98¾	98½	98¾	161
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	93¼	93	93¼	110

Total sales $31,048,000

STATE BONDS

N. Y. State 4s, 1962	100½	100½	100½	15
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962	100	100	100	1

Total sales $16,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

4s, 1955, reg	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
4s, 1957	94	94	94	1
4s, 1958	94½	93¾	93¾	3
4½s, 1960	98	98	98	9
4½s, 1964	98	98	98	1
4½s, Nov., 1957	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	5
4½s, 1963	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	1
4½s, 1963	101½	101½	101½	3

Total sales $24,000

Grand total $35,782,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	29,190	133,180	207,070	$438,000
Tuesday	22,305	143,004	174,125	115,000
Wednesday	8,870	33,850	57,775	119,000
Thursday	17,425	102,160	175,730	544,000
Friday	37,040	100,185	175,240	35,000
Saturday	14,510	84,787	365,685	73,200
Total	127,540	599,266	1,155,605	1,346,200

INDUSTRIALS

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
30,000	*Aetna Expl.	6½	5	6⅜	+ 1¼
450	*Aetna Expl. pf. w. i.	48	50½	48	+ 7½
475	*Air Reduc.	85	78	78	— 6
65	Am. B. Mfg. Co. pf.	32	32	32	..
4,700	B. A. Tob. Or. Br.	17½	16	16	+ ⅛
700	*Car L. & P.	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
25	Carbon Steel	77	77	77	..
1,930	Carwen Steel	10	9⅜	9⅞	— ⅛
200	Chal. M., w. i.	5	5	5	— 2
1,000	Chev. M. G., w. i.	77	73	74	— 6
1,600	*City Ser. pf.	78¼	78	78¼	..
2,807	*City Ser., old	221	207½	210	— 9
1,510	Curtiss Aero.	34	31	32	— 1½
800	Ev. Heaney, Inc	22½	22½	22½	..
250	Holly Sug. S.	49	47	49	+ 4
100	Holly S. C. pf	99	99	99	— 2½
1,100	Hupp M. Car.	2½	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
19,800	*Int.-L. Chem.	3¾	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
400	Inter. Rubber	10	10	10	— ⅛
400	Key. T. & R.	13½	12¾	13¼	— ⅛
250	*S. S. Kresge	88	85	88	+ 3
50	*S.S.Kresge pf	108	108	108	..
1,520	*Lake Tor. R.	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
25	*Lukens Steel 1st pf.	101¾	101½	101½	..
3,400	*Man. Transit	⅝	½	⅝	..
1,600	Marc. of Am.	3	3	3	..
11,900	*Max. Munit.	⅞	⅜	⅞	+ ⅛
200	Nor. Ship & D.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
1,200	*Pruden. Pic.	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
11,000	Smith M. Tr.	1⅞	⅞	1⅛	— ⅛
1,300	*St. Jos. Lead.	16¾	16	16	— 1⅛
5,125	Sub. Boat	16⅝	15¼	16⅜	+ 2
4,700	*United M.	22½	19⅜	21½	— ⅛
2,625	*U. S. Aircraft Corp.	4½	3½	4¼	+ ⅛
6,500	U. S. S. Co.	4	3¾	3¾	..
400	World Film	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
12,200	*Wright-Mar. A. C.	8¾	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

3,850	A.-Am. Oil	18¾	17¼	18	— ⅝
10	Ill. Pipe Line	202	202	202	..
16	Ohio Oil	332	320	321	+17
92	S. O. of Cal.	242	275	225	—14
200	S. O. of N. J.	568	545	547	— 3
343	S. O. of N. Y.	259	246	249	— 7

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

2,900	Acme Oil	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
8,100	Allen Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5,000	*Bar. O. & G.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
2,200	*Beth. O. & G.	10¾	10½	10¾	— ⅛
55,500	B.-Wyo. Oil	36	33	35	— 1
9,000	*Cosden Oil	8½	8	8¼	— ⅛
195	*Cosden O. pf	4¼	4	4	+ ⅛
6,140	*Crosby Pet.	28	22	25	— 3
19,000	Cum. P. & R.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
9,300	*Elk Basin P.	8¼	8⅛	8¾	— ⅛
13,000	*Silk. O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
4,500	*Esm. Oil Co.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
3,800	*Federal Oil	3¾	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
9,100	*Fenn Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
4,400	*Glenrock Oil	16¼	13⅞	16	+ ⅛
850	*Houston Oil	20¾	19	20	+ 3
2,900	*H. G. C. O. & R	3¼	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
4,850	*Int. Pet'm	13¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
8,800	*K.-U. Con. Oil	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
60,400	Kenova Oil	¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5,350	*Lost City Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
10,300	*Merrit O. Cp.	35¾	31½	33½	— 2¼
6,900	Met. Pet'm.	1	⅞	1	..
28,500	*Midwest Oil	145	136	138	— 7
12,400	*Mid. Oil pf.	1¾	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
2,360	*Midwest Ref.	143	137	139	— 2
29,500	*N. W. Oil	92	84	90	— 2
44,000	*Okla. Oil	8	6½	6⅝	..
12,500	*Okla. Oil pf.	33	29	30	..
7,100	Okla. P. & R.	3¾	3⅜	3	— ⅛
6,500	Omar O. & G.	20	18	19	..
4,400	Osage-Hom. O.	8½	7⅜	8⅛	— ⅛
4,050	*Penn.-Ky. O.	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
9,200	*P. O. O. & G.	13¾	12¾	13¼	— ⅜
6,250	*R. R. O. & G	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
97,000	*Rice Oil	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1,300	*Sap O. & R.	10¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20,400	*Sec. O. & G.	1	⅞	1	..
35,400	*Somerset Oil	50	40	50	+ 7
30,110	*Tus. Star O.	⅝	½	⅝	..
15,700	*Un. West. O.	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
3,180	*Vic. Oil, new	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
3,400	*West. S. Pet.	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
3,400	*W. U. O., new	6¼	5	5⅝	— ⅛
18,100	*Wyo. W. Oil	33	30	32	..

MINING STOCKS

17,400	Acme C. Hills	2¼	1⅞	2	— ⅛
13,700	Alaska-Br. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
18,500	*Atlanta	9⅛	8	9	..
22,500	Big Ledge C.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
2,000	*Booth	6	5	5	— 1½
16,400	*Boston Mon.	53	50	52	+ 2
6,015	*Bradshaw C.	2¼	1¾	2⅛	+ ⅛
7,600	*Brant Min.	58	55	56	— 1
700	Butte C. & Z.	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
6,100	Butte-Detroit.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
900	Butte-N. Y.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
17,760	*Caledonia	60	50	54	— 3
18,975	*Calumet & J.	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
2,000	Can. Copper	2	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
3,000	†Cashboy	⅝	⅜	⅝	— ⅛
600	Cerro Gordo	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
8,300	Ceco River	6¼	5	5	— ⅛
5,000	C. Ariz. Sm.	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
7,000	Cons. Copper	9	8¼	8½	— ⅛
2,100	*C. Homest'd.	16	16	16	..
900	Cresson Gold	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
47,400	*Emma Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
300	First Nat. C.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— 3
15,400	*Fortuna C.	42	40	40	— 3
1,400	Gila Copper	17¾	17¼	17¼	..
11,500	*Goldfield C.	48	33	44	+10
5,000	Goldfield M.	5¼	4	5¼	+ 1⅛
3,650	*Gt. Y. E. C.	2	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
6,400	*Green Monst.	¼	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
12,285	Hecla Mining	6¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
21,200	*Int. Mines	11	10	10	..
800	*Iron Blossom	⅝	⅜	⅛	..
63,000	*Jerome Verde	1¼	1	1⅛	— ⅛
53,700	*Jer. Pres. C.	2¾	1¾	2⅜	+ ⅛
3,000	*Jim Butler.	80	77	77	— 2
4,050	Josvig-Ken.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
9,900	†Jumbo Ext.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

10 Aluminum Co. of America
100 American Cyanamid Pfd.
50 Carbon Steel
50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
50 National Fuel & Gas Stk. & Rts.
100 New York State Railways Com.
100 National Sugar
50 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
50 Splitdorf Electric Pfd.
50 Ward Baking Pfd.
25 Westchester Fire Ins. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

300 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
50 Colt's Patent Fire Arms
50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
25 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
50 National Fuel Gas Stk. & Rts.
100 National Analine & Chem. Co. Inc.
100 National Sugar
50 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
50 Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.
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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; S—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Oct. 27, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Anac. & Pot. R., '40	5	Jan. & July	..	97
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	73	82
Ariz. Power 1st, '35	6	May & Nov.	80	85
Ashev., P. & L., 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	93
Au.-Aiken Ry. & El., '55	5	June & Dec.	55	65
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	99½	100½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lack. con., '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '28	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	98	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	98½	99½
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	89
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	97
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	95
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97½
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	83	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '43	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	89	94
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	89	94
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	87	88
Cons. Gas Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen. '35	4½	Jan. & July	..	85
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '38	5	June & Dec.	98	99
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '50	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	88	..
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	92½	96
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	90	96
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	92	96
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '52	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '25	6	Mar. & Sep.	80	90
Fed. L. & P. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	82
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	97	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	..
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	81	83½
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '23	5	Feb. & Aug.	94	97
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	93	98½
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	52	53½
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	71	73
K. C. Home 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	90	90½
Kan. City L. & P., '44	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	85½	91
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	90	91
Kansas City Rys., '44	5	Jan. & July	98½	98¾
Do 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	86	89
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	75	83
Do 3d, '44	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100¼
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	94	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	68½	70½
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '52	5	June & Dec.	93	98
Nash.R & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	95	101
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	78	83
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st ln., '46	6	Jan. & July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	98	100
Newark Pass. Ry.,	5	Jan. & July	98	101
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	73	75
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., '2004	4	Jan. & July	70	72
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	97½	98½
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Nor. & Ports. T. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	78	83
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	93	96
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	80	86
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Ry. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	87	92
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	93
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	89
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	93	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	83	88
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	70	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	101	102½
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st '54	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Roch. Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	90½	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	85	96
Salmon Riv. Pwr. '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	86
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '33	5	Feb. & Aug.	83	89
So. Cal. Edison gen. '39	5	Jan. & July	93	93
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	87	93
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	75	83
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	87	93
Syracuse Lt. & P. '49	5	Jan. & July	80	84
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	91	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	78	79½
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	83	90
Do deb., '36	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Util. G. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	77	78
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	58½	59½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	95	98½
Utica & Moh. Val., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	..	88
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	82	85
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	99½	100¼
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	5	Jan. & July	74	77
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	88	93
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	91	96

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	96	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	93	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	55	65
Pocc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	88	93
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	98
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99½	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 27, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	..	15	17
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, '17	65	69
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Oct 1, '17	97	100
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Aug 1, '17	43	44

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 27, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Aug 1, '17	210	215
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, '17	99	100
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Sep 1, '17	53	55
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, '17	77	80
Am. Public Utilities	..	..	July 1, '14	30	33
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, '17	62	63
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Oct 1, '17	4½	5
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 25, '17	60	64
Do participating pf.	..	..	..	11	14
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, '17	78	83
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, '17	100	102
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, '17	88	93
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Oct 1, '17	80½	82½
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Aug 1, '17	28	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, '17	91	94
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Sep 1, '17	..	70½
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	..	44	47
Cities Service	9½	M	Oct 1, '17	209	211
Do pf.	½	M	Oct 1, '17	78	78½
Colorado Power	½	Q	Oct 15, '17	21	24
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, '17	98	100
Columbia R., G. & E.	..	..	..	40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, '17	70	..
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 17, '17	78	83
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Aug 1, '17	40	42
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, '17	70	72
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, '17	89	93
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, '17	..	71
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 2, '17	54	59
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, '17	80	85
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, '17	98	100
Elec. & Trenton	..	..	..	22	..
Do pf.	..	..	..	29	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Sep 15, '17	100	104
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, '17	128	132
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	..	6	9
Do pf.	..	..	Sep 1, '14	40	45
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15, '17	80	89
Gas & Elec. of Bergen.	..	..	..	80	84
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	128	130
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	..	22	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15, '17	92	98
Int. Trac. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, '17	..	90
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, '17	93	100
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, '17	53	60
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	34	36
Mobile Electric	1½	Q	Aug 15, '17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, '17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, '17	68	72
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	July 1, '17	90	95
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Oct 15, '17	170	175
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	..	11	14
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, '17	54	58
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Oct 20, '17	70	71
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, '17	91	93
Nor. Texas Electric.	1	Q	Sep 1, '17	52	56
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, '17	70	77
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Oct 15, '17	38½	39
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15, '17	85	85½
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	3	S	Oct 15, '17	84	88
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 1, '17	85	90
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Oct 15, '17	25	27
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, '17	63	65
Riverside Traction	..	..	..	14	..
Do pf.	..	..	..	28	..
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Aug 15, '17	84	86
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, '17	96	100
Som., U. & Middle.	..	..	..	85	90
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, '17	125	129
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Sep 1, '17	95	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	..	6½	8
Do pf.	..	..	Sep 15, '17	29	30
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Aug 15, '17	..	109
Penn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	3	4
Do pf.	..	..	..	20	24
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, '17	95	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Oct 1, '17	30	35
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, '17	65	68
Utica Ry. El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Oct 15, '17	25	26
United Utilities	..	..	..	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, '17	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Aug 1, '17	57	60
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¾	Q	Sep 1, '17	..	70
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 1, '17	74	76
Western Power	..	..	..	11	12
Do pf.	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, '17	48	50
West. States Gas & E.	..	..	Aug 15, '17	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, '17	82	85
Wisconsin Edison	$3½	S	Jun 30, '16	38	43

b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 27, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	..	Q	Aug 15, '17	..	240
American Chicle	1½	Q	Jan 20, '16	45½	47½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, '17	68	70
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Oct 1, '17	72	74
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15, '17	91	92
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Oct 15, '17	35	38
Atlantic Refining	..	..	..	11	17
Do pf.	..	..	..	83	85
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Sep 10, '17	156	160
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, '17	97	99
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Oct 4, '17	115	117½
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15, '17	95	98
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, '17	98	99
Buttrycus pf.	..	Q	Oct 10, '17	52	56
By Products Coke	8	A	..	145	150
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 29, '17	85	90
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	..	13	25
Do pf.	1¾	O	Oct 1, '17	80	90
Celluloid	2	Q	Sep 29, '17	155	160
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Oct 1, '17	152	..
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	..	35	61
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, '17	65	80
Certainteed Products	..	..	..	46	47
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, '17	..	99½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, '17	86	88
Childs	1½	Q	Sep 11, '17	71	72½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 11, '17	93	95
Crocker-Wheeler	3	Q	Oct 15, '17	98	101
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, '17	102	105
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Oct 15, '17	170	176
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Oct 15, '17	..	102
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Oct 1, '17	485	515
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, '17	105	110
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Aug 1, '17	90	100
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Sep 15, '17	82	85
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, '17	90	95
Great Western pf.	1½	Q	Oct 2, '17	114	115
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, '17	49	52
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Sep 25, '17	260	262
Holly Sugar	..	..	..	45	50
Hond. Am. Dev.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, '17	99	101
Int. Silver	..	..	..	46	55
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, '17	90	94
Kan. C. Stock Yards	..	..	..	89	91
Do pf.	..	..	..	79	81
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Aug 31, '17	..	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Sep 1, '17	108	108
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, '17	93	98
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	..	8	15
Do pf.	..	..	..	72	78
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Oct 1, '17	142	143¾
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Sep 1, '17	..	80
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, '17	..	91
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Aug 1, '17	136	139
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Oct 2, '17	97½	99
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Aug 10, '17	277	278
New Niquero Sugar	10	..	Jul 31, '17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	8	Q	Sep 20, '17	127	127
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 20, '17	103	108
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Oct 15, '17	125	135
Otis Elevator	1½	Q	Oct 15, '17	47	49
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, '17	115	117
Prestolite	$2	Q	Jul 31, '17	110	115
Procter & Gamble	2	Q	Oct 15, '17	675	725
Remington Typewriter	..	..	..	11	12

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 27, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, '14	62	64½
Do 2d pf.	..	..	Oct 1, '14	42	42½
Royal Baking Powder.	2	Q	Sep 29, '17	135	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, '17	92	93
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Oct 1, '17	76	77
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	..	16	18
Do pf.	..	..	..	51	..
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Sep 29, '17	118	123
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, '17	94½	..
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Oct 1, '17	196	200
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	40	44
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, '17	104	110
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Oct 1, '17	190	205

*And 11% extra. ‡And 10% extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 27, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, '17	525	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, '17	230	240
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, '17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	ru	Q	July 2, '17	165	..
Bowery	250,000	a8	Q	Aug 1, '17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	..	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	165
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	..	160	180
Bryant Park	200,000	b4	S	July 1, '17	160	170
Chase Nat'l. (Nat.) ($25)	10,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, '17	345	355
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, '17	205	210
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, '17	..	110
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, '17	375	385
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	S	Oct 1, '17	205	210
City (Nat'l.)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, '17	425	430
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, '17	210	225
Colonial	500,000	3	S	Oct 1, '17	400	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, '17	325	350
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, '17	162	163
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, '17	310	315
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, '16	..	71
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13, '17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	f25	Q	Oct 1, '17	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, '17	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Oct 1, '17	955	975
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, '17	180	186
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Aug 1, '17	168	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 2, '17	370	390
G'manla, new	400,000	10	S	May, 1917	200	220
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, '17	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	Oct 1, '17	335	345
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	S	Oct 1, '17	660	675
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	..	Jul 10, '17	250	265
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, '17	485	500
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	4½	Q	Oct 1, '17	210	214
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Oct 1, '17	270	400
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, '17	300	325
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	Q	July 2, '17	322	328
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, '17	240	250
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	S	Aug 7, '17	290	300
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 2, '17	270	300
Metropolitan	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, '17	300	310
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, '17	180	186
Mutual	200,000	7	Q	July 2, '17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, '17	..	212
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, '17	400	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	July 1, '17	200	250
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, '17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Sep 29, '17	230	240
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, '17	454	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, '17	200	215
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, '17	450	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, '17	395	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, '17	110	125
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, '17	95	..
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, '17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, '17	150	160
Wash. Hgts.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 1 FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
March Term, 1912.
No. 189 in Divorce A. V. M.
NADIE SOSINSKY vs. MORRIS SOSINSKY.

To Morris Sosinsky, late of New York City, N. Y., Respondent:

You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court in the above case, in which your wife has brought suit against you for absolute divorce on the ground of desertion without reasonable cause. In or about the month of December, 1908, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony in said case at my office, 606 Commercial Trust Building, 16 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, November 15, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may attend with witnesses if you so desire.

EDWIN F. GLENN, Master.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—I WILL SELL at public auction, on Thursday, November 1st, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, Boat Spile Driver, her tackle, &c., on board said Boat Spile Driver, at Miller Shipyard & Repair Co., foot of Fordham Street, City Island, New York, where she can now be seen and inspected.

Dated New York, October 25, 1917
CHARLES D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

NEW PRICES REVIVE BUILDING PROJECTS

Abandoned Operations Now Going Ahead as Metals Lower and Materials Rise.

ERECTION COST UP ONLY 30%

One Firm Buys Steel at New Government Price for First Quarter Delivery—Marble Up 10% Today.

Further lowering of metal prices and the continued tension toward higher levels of basic building materials on future deliveries are bringing to life long-neglected building plans for immediate action and general refiguring, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

Incidentally the first official comparison in building construction costs today and those of two years ago has just been completed by Russell B. Smith, C. E., showing that construction costs in the present building material and labor price market and those prevailing when the sixteen-story fireproof building at the southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue was erected, including all items, is only 30.7 per cent. higher instead of 50 to 75 per cent., as has been roughly estimated by owners. It is this discovery that is inspiring far-sighted owners to proceed with long-abandoned building operations in anticipation of possible higher costs in the next half decade.

Notable among the recent operations that have been revived are the following: The New Jersey Zinc Company's $300,000 laboratory building from plans by Donn & Deeming, and for which the general contract has just been awarded to H. M. Krumbhaar; the theatre, store, and office operation for $300,000 for the estate of Bradish Johnson from plans by Pereira & De Rose; the store and loft building that will cost the associated owners $100,000, from plans by John B. Snook Sons, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street; the $1,000,000 garage, factory, and offices that the Fifth Avenue Coach Company is to complete at 132d Street and Broadway from plans by James C. McGuire & Co., who are also general contractors; the $125,000 Brooklyn Training School, for which plans were drawn by Ludlow & Peabody, and for which E. E. Paul & Co. has the general contract; the $500,000 theatre, stores, and ballroom that is to be erected at 181st Street and Broadway, from plans by Pereira & DeRose, now on appeal; the $300,000 show rooms and offices for the Ford Motor Company, from plans by Albert Kahn & Ernest Wilby, and for which the Long-acre Construction Company has the general contract, and the $100,000 maternity hospital in Brooklyn, from plans by Cohn Bros. and for which general contract is now being figured.

There were evidences last week that a great many more building operations of this general character would proceed to activity, especially since assurances are now positively given that structural steel can be bought at the new Government prices in this market for first quarter delivery. One structural steel company closed an important tonnage toward the latter end of the week at the new level.

The drop in the price of radiators and boilers has also helped to cut down the cost of equipment considerably. This cut was made by the American Radiator Company and was followed promptly by other companies.

The cut is in conformity with the Government's new $33 level on iron and is reflected in the new market price by a cut of 8 per cent. in radiators and 10 per cent. with boilers, with little or no prospect of the price going back to the former high levels.

There now seems little likelihood of iron and steel pipe staying even at the quotations now made. Galvanized sheets moved to a flat base last week, lead is off from a cent to a cent and a half, and a general shaking down of metal prices is anticipated in hardware. The only metal showing any strength is zinc, which has moved up a cent to a cent and a half.

In the basic material market, which includes all products aside from metals, there are unmistakable signs of changes upward, with the single exception of building sand, the wholesale price of which dropped to 50 cents a cubic yard in both rivers.

Building stone prices are without change, excepting that of marble, which advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. today. This new price holds good only until Dec. 1, when there is sure to be a change upward if the lighterage rates are advanced on that date. Linseed oil has advanced, following the slight drop quoted last week. The present price is 2 to 4 cents above last week's quotation.

There is not going to be much brick stacked in this market this Winter, according to the present disposition of the dealers. They have satisfied themselves that if in normal years they could not make their investment pay adequately they could not do so with profit now, when the cost of labor is high. The situation as it presents itself to the prospective builder, therefore, is to make present arrangements for his Winter brick supplies to the best of his ability.

Loading labor is scarce and expensive and there are few barges available. There cannot be, as a consequence, much brick shipped nor much brick covered here for Winter requirements. The dealers assure the architects and owners, however, that there is an adequate supply of this material both up the river and in this city for any possible Winter demand; but navigation ceases on the Hudson in barely forty days.

Raritan River companies are well contracted ahead, and the Hackensack district plants will have their outputs taken care of by the tremendous building activities on the Newark meadows. There is no disposition to advance brick prices above the present wholesale level of $8 to $8.25 a thousand.

In the Portland cement department there is a noticeable improvement in inquiry, and one company had an inquiry this week for many thousand barrels, which had been held up pending a change for the better in the building outlook.

Current costs of construction based upon estimates made two years ago for the building at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street and those made last week for the same building for the same engineer show the following per cent. increases:

Architectural terra cotta, 27.7 per cent.; boiler stack, 229.5; electric wiring, 25.4; carpenter work, 5.1; elevators, 87.6; exterior limestone, 30.4; fireproofing, 53; glass and glazing, 125; granite, 37.8.; hardware, 7.4; heating, 132.7; interior marble, 20; mail chute, 10; masonry, 22; metal doors, 25; ornamental iron, 77.7; painting, 128.5; plastering, 22.5; plumbing, 41.2; plumbing fixtures, 35; roofing and sheet metal, 31.5; sprinklers, 129.4; stair treads, (asphalt,) 29; steel erection, 25; steel fabrication, 172.7; tile, wainscoting and floors, 30.5; waterproofing, 5; windows, kalsmein, 50.7.

These percentages include labor. Total increase in cost of construction, as compared with quotations before this country went to war, 30.7 per cent., and the prices are headed downward in the metal departments.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WAH TAI CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 5, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at the Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Chinese Goods, Art Objects, Curios, Silks, China, Rugs, Safe, Fixtures, etc. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
Ferguson & Ferguson, Attorneys for Receiver, 41 Park Row, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BELLE BRYCEGEMMEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 29, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 5 E. 47th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gowns, embroideries, laces, silks, trimmings, fixtures, etc.

JOSEPH DANNENBERG, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

RONALDS GAVE ALL TO WIFE.

Former Rough Rider, in Judgment Proceedings, Tells of Transfer.

The fact that Reginald Ronalds, Rough Rider and athlete, and son of the late Peter Lorillard Ronalds, who was married on Oct. 4 last to Mrs. Mildred Combs, divorced wife of Albert H. Combs, gave her all his property in consideration of the marriage, has been disclosed through the testimony of Mr. Ronalds, filed in the Supreme Court. On the night of his marriage an order was served on Ronalds to testify in supplementary proceedings as to his ability to pay a judgment for $183,914 obtained a month go by the Guaranty Trust Company on a note which Mr. Ronalds says he was "induced to sign."

Mr. Ronalds's mother died a year ago in London and left her estate of about $1,000,000 to his sister, Mrs. Thomas Hay Ritchie of London. His first wife was Thora Strong, daughter of Charles H. Strong, President of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad. She married him in 1906 and divorced him four years later.

In his testimony Mr. Ronalds said that he lived in a house at Great Neck, L. I., leased by his wife. Prior to his marriage he had an interest of about $80,000 in real estate left by his father and a $15,000 interest in a trust fund, both of which he transferred to his wife on July 13 last, "in consideration of her promise to marry me." He said that his sister gave him $15,000 for his maintenance last year, and he thought she would allow him $5,000 a year hereafter.

"I had only $100 when I was married," said Mr. Ronalds. "I still have $70 of that sum left. I have two bank accounts, but very little in them. I gave my wife a $4,000 automobile several months before the wedding.

The defendant testified that he had an interest in the plumbing firm of J. B. Johnson & Co., but sold it to Mr. Johnson for about $90,000. He invested $60,000 of this money in the Atchafalaya Timber Company, but says the stock "is not very valuable." He owns 10,000 shares of stock in the Mexican New Era Corporation, which he is willing to turn over, he said. As to his jewelry, he said that he owned only "a few stickpins and things like that."

Questioned as to the details of the trust deed for his wife, Mr. Ronalds admitted that it was executed at her suggestion for her protection. The real estate has not produced any income, and the property under the Blake trust will not pass to him until the life beneficiary dies. He knew his wife two years, and proposed to her several times, he said.

Concerning the transaction in which the $183,914 judgment was entered, Ronalds said he could remember nothing except that he had indorsed "a big note." He said he is a member of the Knickerbocker, Brook, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs.

WORK FOR WAR PATIENTS.

Planned to Give Diverting Employment to Convalescents.

Commissioner John A. Kingsbury of the Department of Public Charities, is formulating plans to give work to convalescent soldiers and sailors who, it is anticipated, will be cared for in hospitals in this city. Work for convalescents has been introduced during the past year by a private committee under the chairmanship of John T. Pratt. Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, Mrs. Frederick L. Cranford, Mrs. George McAneny, Rodman Wanamaker and other public-spirited citizens have served on the committee, which was appointed by Commissioner Kingsbury a year ago last Spring.

"There is at the Central Neurological Hospital, Blackwell's Island," said Commissioner Kingsbury yesterday, presenting the value of the work, "a railway worker who, in the prime of life, was stricken with paralysis and blindness, and who, after exhausting his savings, was sent to the Central Neurological Hospital. He was so depressed that he crouched in a corner with a blanket over his head and would speak to no one. The Occupational Committee taught him to make baskets. He made one for a present for his wife last Christmas, and has made many since. He now talks freely, is cheerful and says the days are too short for him to do all that he wants to do.

"There is another man who attempted suicide in the same institution some months ago. The supervisor of the Occupational Committee saw him the next day and told him of the work, and found that he had been a mechanic and asked him to help repair the knitting machine. As soon as he was strong enough he set to work on the machine and discovered the difficulty and repaired it. Ever since then, when not suffering actual pain, he has worked constantly on the machine which he repaired.

"Another man, a former successful actor, has learned to make tennis nets. With a part of the proceeds received from the sale of his nets he has saved money to have his teeth, which had been troubling him for years, put into condition.

"Two women work together successfully. One has a good brain but her hands are so crippled that she cannot use them; the other has good hands, but her brain is so senile that she cannot direct her hands. The woman with the brains directs the hands of the woman without the brains, with the result that between them they turn out fine work.

"The city, through the Board of Estimate, has recently taken over this occupational work, and hereafter it will be a regular part of the program of the Department of Public Charities. It is hoped that as much can be done for the convalescent soldiers and sailors as has been done and is being done for the city's civilian patients."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25162.—In Bankruptcy.—FELIX RESNICK, Bankrupt.

Felix Resnick was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 23d, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 8th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25085.—In Bankruptcy.—THOMAS AUTO TRUCK CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Thomas Auto Truck Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on October 23d, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25140.—In Bankruptcy. — FERDINAND WITT, Bankrupt.

Ferdinand Witt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 18th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 8th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22018.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB ROSENBAUM, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on October 11th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on November 14th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,173.—In Bankruptcy.—THOMAS P. MULRYAN, Bankrupt.

Thomas P. Mulryan was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 25th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 9th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In the matter of HENRY NOE CO., Bankrupt.

By order of the Court the time for the submission of competitive sealed bids for the lease, fixtures, stock in trade and good-will of the restaurant conducted by the bankrupt at 105 Duane Street, Boro of Manhattan, has been adjourned to Monday, October 29, 1917, at 2 P. M., at or before which time any and all bids accompanied by a certified check for ten per cent. of the amount thereof must be submitted to the undersigned receiver, at his office, No. 55 William Street, in the Boro of Manhattan.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1917.
LEON LAUTERSTEIN, Receiver.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 401 Broadway, New York City.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the JAMES McWILLIAMS TOWING LINE, owner of the steam tug John Garrett, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 23d day of November, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $16,060. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at Room 349 Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 3, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.

Dated August 22, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 1,000 cases each containing 4 dozen cans of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 5, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 13, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. COFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 1,200 cases each containing 100 cans of sardines. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 5, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of act of Congress of February 5, 1917, I have seized and hold the steamship "Panuco," her engines, etc. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 5, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 27, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. COFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful corner plot, Shore Road, Bay Ridge. Ideal spot for gentleman's residence, about 7½ lots. Must be sold at great sacrifice. Quick action desired.
BULKLEY & HORTON CO.
7508 THIRD AV.
585 NOSTRAND AV. 414 MYRTLE AV.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Overlooking the Lake

modern cottage of seven rooms and bath; full cellar, heat, good location; plenty of ground for vegetables and poultry; only 30 minutes out; can be bought for less than city rent; must have $200 cash, balance $18 per month. GREAT BARGAIN, BOX 275 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
Tish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

FARM BARGAIN

Within commuting distance, on Harlem R. R.; 200 acres, fine soil; ten-room house, with fireplaces; dairy barn, outbuildings; with lake; $75 per acre. No exchanges. Phone 1516.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. White Plains, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW.

Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living and dining room full width of house, open fireplace, up to date kitchen, large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment, combination gas and electric fixtures, hot water heat; spacious porches front and side of house, opening into living room, can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy terms. B Bargain, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Stucco House—$20 Monthly

buys it, everything new, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat, fine plot, hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once; sacrifice for $3,500; $250 cash needed; title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

Cozy Bungalow

87,000 square feet shaded property; worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,350; must have $200 cash, balance very easy terms. B, OWNER, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

Farm and Country Home.

Includes 10-room homestead, barn, granary, wagon, chicken and icehouse, all freshly painted; 80 acres of hilly, fertile land with small private lake and brook. No stock or implements. Rare opportunity; $2,000 cash. Address Y 269 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LEASE

Will consider erecting a new building for a responsible tenant.

330-332 FOURTH AVENUE and 29-31 EAST 24TH STREET.

about

7,000 SQUARE FEET

Full Commission to Brokers.

JOHN W. AHERN
59 Liberty Street.

133 WEST 72D STREET.
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
One large double suite.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms; abundance of closet room; elevator, all-night service; 1st floor corner apartment suitable for doctor or dentist.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3573 B'way (147th St.)

124 West 72nd St.,
Bet. Broadway & Columbus Ave.
4 Rooms and Bath.
G. B. BEAUMONT CO., Owners.
Apply on premises, or office, 286 Fifth Ave.

BONNY CASTLE,
601 West 191st St.
AT ST. NICHOLAS AV. SUBWAY STATION.
4 and 5 Rooms,
$40 TO $50.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th St.
Apartments and studios (north light) to lease, furnished or unfurnished.
J. E. BALL, MANAGER.

65 Central Park West.

A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,800. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

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FRANCIS G. COFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.
Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms,
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 4 room suites, facing front.
Charming Studio Suites, with open fireplaces.
For booklet, floor plans, etc.
See Renting Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

30 W. 54th St.
(Restricted Street)
TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 0438.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,000.
2 Rooms & Kitchenette,
$900 TO $1,000.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
2,299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler—8979.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive (Cor. 119th)
7-8 ROOMS; 2 BATHS AND EXTRA LAVATORY; STRICTLY FIREPROOF BLDG.; $1,200-$1,500; MGR.

6 ROOMS
565 West 148th St.,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

ARTHUR HALL, 51 EAST 96 STREET.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av.—One Corner Apt.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,550.
Southern exposure. Apply premises or H. F. Keller, 280 Madison Av. Tel. 3003 Murray Hill

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d St.

An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.
ALSO A THREE ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and large bathroom, with shower and needle bath; this apartment is handsomely furnished and leased at $150 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640—Columbus.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

New York City and Suburbs—Attorney has $4,000, $5,000 to loan on first mortgage, at 5½%-6%. Graff, 277 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

Small country home of 6 rooms with improvements; fine garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; ideal location; near trolley, schools and stores; must sell quick to interested party on easy terms. Write to Nolan, 286 Times Downtown.

$950 for small old house, with a large plot of ground; near town, trolley, and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs make this a fine year-round home. Write or call B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME ready to occupy; seven wonderful rooms; parquet floors; living room with large open fireplace; dining room, dining porch, bedroom, sleeping porch, magnificent bathroom, model kitchen with instantaneous automatic water heater; butler's pantry; large plot, 7,500 square feet; refined surroundings; restricted; improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches; golf, tennis; 25 minutes from station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $3.90; price, $6,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone owner, MUNSON P. AYERS, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-2c commutation fare; 9 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station. Owner, John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and valley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

New home at Plainfield, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, steam heat, all improvements; low price; easy terms. Leslie R. Stewart, 189 North Av., Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

A Bargain. — Furnished 4-story, low-stoop house, 15 rooms, 5 of which are master rooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms; hardwood floors, electric light; decorations in good condition. Apply on premises 11 to 5, 46 East 78th St.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.

Eight rooms, two baths; modern improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Information Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d St. Columbus 1242.

Officer ordered away is anxious to sublet his house; small, sunny, well heated, attractively furnished; references. 1,042 Park Av., telephone Lenox 6549.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Pennsylvania.

MT. POCONO, PENN.

For Rent.—Attractive furnished Winter homes, with improvements. E. E. Merwin, Mt. Pocono, Penn.

Miscellaneous.

Southern Colonial home, New Bern; fine Winter climate; brick mansion; lately remodeled; all modern improvements; servant rooms, garage, beautiful grounds and view; location in city, on river; best residential section. Charles R. Thomas, New Bern, N. C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MARKET CORNER.

Second Av., 1,715, corner 89th St., desirable store; has 3 large show windows, butcher's icebox and wall fixtures; good stand; reasonable rent. Inquire premises.

9 and 11 EAST 16TH STREET.

Store, basement, and two lofts, 50x100, separately or together. Inquire of Superintendent on premises or your own broker. Phone Chelsea 8090.

For store and light manufacturing purposes; 5-story building, 25x80, and cellar to rent complete at $2,400; will also divide; long lease given. 111 East 12th St., (½ minute from Broadway.)

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE Every facility; rent $40.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Loft building,

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END, 896.—Private bath; large room, alcove; residence. Phone 5893 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 664.—High-class, well furnished; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

Brooklyn.

CUMBERLAND ST., 209, (Washington Park.)—Corner house; high-class large and small comfortably furnished rooms; every convenience; gentlemen preferred.

FLATBUSH, 1,412a DORCHESTER ROAD. Large, nicely furnished room; private family; running water, private bath, steam heat, electricity; one block Brighton Beach "L." Cortelyou Road station. Tel. 2057 Flatbush.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 224.—Eight large rooms and bath, modern improvements, $65-70. If you don't feed eight rooms, use one for storeroom. See superintendent on premises.

129TH ST., 60 WEST.—Apartment for sublet, six rooms, elevator apartment, all conveniences, $50 monthly. Sidney Diamant.

CHARLES ST., 16. (Greenwich Village.)—Housekeeping apartment; single, large rooms, open fireplaces, references.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th St.)—Two large, magnificent corner rooms, bath. Butters.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

18TH, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking, telephone, references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references, table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 24th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere. Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

West Side.

8TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; good board.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; table boarders; references.

54TH ST., 51 WEST.

Rooms with board; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 16 WEST.—Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

66TH, 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; first-class French cuisine; convenience.

67TH, 11 WEST, (The Downs.)—Established 1880; rooms large, small; board. Columbus 1371.

67TH, 251 WEST.—First class, large, small, private; bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

70TH, 230 WEST.—Large front room, facing Broadway, comfortably furnished; homelike; running water; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, sunny room, excellent table, fine service.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; ideal location; terms reasonable.

72D, 223 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat, elevator; transit lines; permanent; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-furnished double rooms, bath; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 302 WEST.—Double front rooms, private bath; small rooms, exclusive location.

74TH ST., 142 WEST.

Desirable rooms, subway, elevator; references.

76TH, (on West End Av., 344.)—Select accommodations, attractive suite, bath, single room; running water, steam, electricity; excellent table.

77TH, 116-134 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; steam heat; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor large room, private bath, electricity; French cuisine; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.

SINGLE ROOM FOR LADY.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Medium, sunny front room, electricity, continuous hot water; references.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklets.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

83D, 25 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath, steam, electricity; home surroundings; excellent cooking; couple or two gentlemen; references.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; connecting bath; excellent board; references.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally nice rooms, private bath; other rooms; conveniences; excellent table.

88TH, 139 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; electricity; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 255 WEST.—Double room, private bath, constant hot water, electricity; table guests.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings, 4-poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, sunny suite; private home; good table; other rooms.

102D, 306 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two exceptional rooms; private bath; exclusive home; references.

102D, 242 WEST.—Refined home; suite, two large rooms, bath; separate if desired.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, sunny double rooms; excellent table board; private house.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av.) The Columbia.—Pleasant, steam-heated rooms, good board, $8 up; every comfort. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.

Pleasant rooms with, without baths; excellent Jewish table; conveniences. Brody, Morningside 2123.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, where one can feel right at home; excellent table; gentleman. Apt. 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Suite facing river, double or single rooms; board. Apt. 31.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown, N. Y. Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.

71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV.—Corner house; near 86th St. subway; southern exposure; steam heat, electric lighting, hot water plant; meals optional; references required. K 62 Times.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath, board; also single. Columbus 1747.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, suites, with private bath; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Graduate taking curable, convalescent, nervous, and elderly persons; home comforts; special diet; nurse's care. Phone Bedford 2841R.

Bronx.

TRAINED NURSE will board child; comfortable home, excellent care, healthful location. Telephone any morning Fordham 2510, Ext. 61.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Heated and sunny farmhouse; good meals, comfortable beds; for people seeking a retired life. Address Chichester, Croton Falls, Westchester Co., New York.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Long Island Country Board.—A large double room; restricted section; excellent board. Forest Hills 6770.

New York State.

MODERN country estate; excellent table; 86 miles. Spindler. LeFever Falls, Ulster Co.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BAKER electric, used; guaranteed 1916 Baker coupe; 1916 Waverly, brougham; prices unusually low. Phone message will bring either for your inspection. Anderson Electric Car Co., 20 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 3725.

BUICK 1917 RUNABOUT; slightly used; many extras; standard color; guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5062.

BUICK 1916 Little Six Touring, $650.
BUICK 1916 Little Six Roadster, $650.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

BUICK, 1917, LITTLE "6" TOURING. Very close bargain. ROHAN, 311 West 59th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK '1917 Roadster; excellent shoes; extras; in perfect mechanical condition. Bryant 2411.

BUICK 1917, touring; excellent shoes, extras; in perfect mechanical condition. Bryant 2411.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM VERY EXCEPTIONAL.

One of the handsomest ever offered for sale; can be seen day, evening or Sunday; inspection invited; demonstration any time. On exhibition at BRIGHTON, 1,977 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET; had little use; color, dark blue; with every equipment; mechanically perfect; guaranteed; must be seen to be appreciated. Darling, 411 West 56th St. Tel. Columbus 5062.

CADILLAC, 1916, BROUGHAM.

Fully equipped, mechanically perfect; had little use; revarnished; guaranteed; must be seen to be appreciated. TROCK, 411 West 56th St. Tel. Columbus 5062.

CADILLAC, 1916, COUPE.

Run less than 8,000 miles; fully equipped; many extras; looks like new; guaranteed; must sacrifice. WILSON, 413 West 54th St.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; new top, slip covers; all good tires; expert mechanical inspection invited. 201 West 64th St.

CADILLAC limousine for sale, 1912 model; will sacrifice. Can be seen at W. J. O'Donohoe's Paint Shop, 224 West 57th St.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; almost new; must sacrifice. Auto Electric, 245 West 55th St.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915.—Slightly used; in excellent condition. Garland, Col. 4048.

CHANDLER 1917 chummy roadster, in very good condition; fully equipped; will trade in any car as part payment or sell on time payments. Lowa, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

CHANDLER 1917 seven-passenger touring car, fully equipped; will take any car in trade or sell on time payments. Lowa, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

CHANDLER "Model 17," with Winter top. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

DODGE 1916 Touring; fine shape; $450. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

FIAT, 55 H. P., late model, self-starter, electric lights; new Quimby body; newly painted; in perfect condition; will sacrifice for cash; no dealers. Room 915, 145 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2607.

HUDSON SUPER SIX, 1917; in good condition; make best offer. Universal Metal Spinning Co., 60 Wooster St.

HUDSON 1917 Touring, 1916 Cabriolet; also brougham; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

LANCIA Touring Car.—Perfect condition guaranteed. Telephone Columbus 4197. S. L. C.

LEXINGTON 1918 Demonstrator; guaranteed same as new car; perfect in every way; cost new $1,395; will sell quick at right figure. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

LEXINGTON TOURING, 5-passenger; Continental light 6; excellent; quick, $600. Tremont 5652.

LOCOMOBILE 1917 38 H. P. touring for sale; run 10,000 miles. Call Circle 215.

LOZIER LATE MODEL TOWN CAR.

Completely overhauled and painted, electric lights, self-starter; classy looking car; bargain.

LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY, BROADWAY, AT 61ST ST.

MARMON 1916 BERLIN; perfect condition; fully equipped, with many special extras; cost over $6,500 new; must be seen to be appreciated; great sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5062.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 4-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MERCER raceabout; electric lights; overhauled, painted; very fast; $600. Powell, Madison Square 2324.

MITCHELL Sedan.—Beautiful Winter car; in excellent mechanical condition; cost $2,250; will sacrifice for $650; car used one season; mileage 8,000. Phone owner for demonstration, Columbus 8026.

MITCHELL 1915 touring car; first-class condition; two extra tires; demonstration; must sacrifice for cash; no dealers. Address Owner, Room 505, 217 Broadway, New York. Phone 7970 Barclay.

MITCHELL.—Must sacrifice 1917 Mitchell account of being drafted. Fordham 511.

NATIONAL NEWPORT six, 1916 model, for sale; convertible sedan body; mileage 9500; beautiful appearance; perfect mechanical condition guaranteed; must dispose of at once; $1,000. Address Y 284 Times Annex.

NATIONAL 1916 Twin-Six Touring; condition is equal to new; any reasonable offer. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

OLDSMOBILE Town Landaulet; bargain; lady leaving city; no dealers; afternoons. Columbus 7161.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 4-pass. club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND DELIVERY, fine condition; available for butcher or grocer; large body. Postum Cereal Co., 100 Hudson St.

OVERLAND 1916 five-passenger tour. car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 5322.

PACKARD, limousine body, almost new, whipcord lining; No. 138 type. W. J. O'Donohoe, 224 West 57th St.

PACKARD 1914-48 H. P. touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

PACKARD "Twin 6," 7-pass. tour.; perfect. Offer wanted. Homan, 211 West 58th St.

PAIGE, 1917, sedan, seven-passenger, in perfect condition; just repainted. Y 370 Times Annex.

PATHFINDER 1918 Touring Roadster, never used; $500 off; drafted. 5 D, Hotel Clendening.

PEERLESS 1915 "Light 4" Touring; perfect mechanical condition; bargain at $450; cost new $2,000. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

PEERLESS 1917 Limousine; like new. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

PEUGEOT 1913, excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PIERCE-ARROW, 38-C-3, vestibule brougham, equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers; in excellent condition; run less than 15,000 miles; will be painted to purchaser's specifications; price $3,000. S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PIERCE-ARROW roadster, six-cylinder, absolutely perfect mechanical condition; shoes excellent; price $350, quick; bargain. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine "6-38," late model; Al condition; will sell cheap. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

ROLLS-ROYCE, limousine, seating seven, at attractive price. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

S. G. V. TOWN CAR.

Beautiful condition; electric equipment; latest model. F. D. Homan, 211 W. 58th St.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P. Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $8,000; sold at great sacrifice. Hyrade Auto Exchange, 1,862 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. Tel. Circle 1964.

SIMPLEX "38" HOLBROOK LANDAULET. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

STANDARD 1917; same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916, used as demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, with special A. & W. top; very desirable all-year car; newly painted, overhauled; sold with Stearns new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917, eight-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car; in Al condition; run less than 4,000 miles; full equipment, including wire wheels, with practically new tires; price $1,000. S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

VELIE ROADSTER, two-passenger; starter and lights; brand new shoes; silent motor; looks fine; $400. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 37th St.

Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON, model 23, limousine; very fine condition throughout; this car has seen very little service; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

B'KLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND, Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.

1917 Overland Touring, Model 75-B.
1917 Overland Country Club.
1916 Willys-Knight Limousine; wire wheels.

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED. CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bedford Av., corner Hancock St.

USED CARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT BARGAIN PRICES.
LOBELL-SIBORN, 239 West 55th St.
Three doors west of Broadway.

Time payments. Open evenings and Sundays.

A 1916 STUTZ BULLDOG.

Beautiful four-passenger; special bulldog type; like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

AN OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.

Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

CLOSED CARS, touring, roadsters, limousine bodies; Chalmers Sedan, Rolls-Royce body. 305 Century Dr., 1,350 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
FIAT TOWN CAR.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON SPORT MODEL.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1917 MITCHELL TOWN CAR.
HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 CHALMERS TOWN CAR.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
CADILLAC COUPE.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, $100.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 687-688.

USED CADILLACS.

1917 TOURING—Model 55, 7-pass., 8-cyl.; completely overhauled, repainted Cadillac Blue; this car has special equipment as to tires, &c.

1916 TOURING—Model 53, 7-pass., 8-cyl., in very fine condition; good tires and paint.

1916 TOURING—Model 53, 7-pass., 8-cyl.; in fine running order; good tires; price right.

1918 COUPE—Model 55, 4-pass., 8-cyl., repainted and overhauled; fine car for a doctor or a lady; ideal Winter car.

1915 TOURING—Model 51, 7-pass., 8-cyl.; good condition; price reasonable.

DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 838 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "4."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON 4-PASSENGER SPEEDSTER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1916 CADILLAC TOWN CAR.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH; NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
STUTZ H. C. S., BABY SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

AT THE WILLYS-OVERLAND CO., Broadway at 50th St. Open evenings.

You will find a satisfactory car.
Guaranteed Overlands and Willys-Knights.
All models. Closed and open.
Other standard makes in good condition.
And the prices are tempting.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
Write for Used Car Bulletin.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Automobiles for Rent.

ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF YOUR OWN CAR WITHOUT THE WORRIES INCIDENTAL TO OWNING ONE.

We can furnish you monthly service for your exclusive use, a competent, trustworthy chauffeur, a Packard limousine with all the appointments and appearance of your privately owned motor car. Try this service. Better and more satisfactory than the service you get from your own car, and costs you less. NAUGHTON-MULGREW, 153 East 53d St. Telephone Plaza 2100.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Politely efficient chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

CADILLAC limousine; exceptionally handsome car; month, season; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

I HAVE SECURITIES WHICH ARE SELLING ON THE NEW YORK CURB TO EXCHANGE FOR 1500M AUTOMOBILE; SEND ME FULL PARTICULARS. S. SILVERMAN, 15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

LOCOMOBILE seven-passenger limousine, $2-$4 hour; special flat rate. Melrose 8560.

PACKARD limousines, latest models, at lowest rates; special rate shopping or calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 96th.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Limousine, beautifully upholstered, latest model, to charter; rates reasonable. Hayes, 84 W. 66th. Phone 1832 Columbus.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS, limousine, latest models; shopping, $2.50 hour; monthly, reasonable. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousines; trip, hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Columbus 8030.

PACKARD limousines for hire, 6-cylinder large and town cars; low monthly rates. 2760 Bryant.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Will pay cash for 1917-18 car. Answer by letter, Mr. Abenheim, Hotel Woodward.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. classes. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced trial baalnces, financial statements; $18; excellent references. B 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer. — Six years' experience; can take complete charge of office; highest references. E 418 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER. — Full fledged; above average; extraordinary qualifications; references; $25-$30. B 366 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; knowledge stenography; high school education; $18. B 315 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, general clerk; experienced; ambitious worker; references. T. M., 960 3d Av.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—Lady closing country home Nov. 1 wishes to place cook and chambermaid together in high-class home. F 314 Times Downtown.

DENTAL HYGIENIST graduate of Columbia University wishes position with ethical dentist. Weisman, 569 Saratoga Av., B'klyn.

HOUSEKEEPER, competent, wishes position in small family, widower, or bachelor; city. M. S., 454 Riverside Drive. Tel. Morningside 9080.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Position as housekeeper, small hotel or club; Al references. E 196 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined middle-aged woman wishes position with small family. B 263 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced girl wishes position as housework, small family. Maloney, 172 East 112th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Ladies, or gentlemen's laundry; home. 165 East 34th St.

MATRON.—College graduate, experienced in care of children, would like position as matron of child-caring institution or convalescent home. Y 303 Times Annex.

NURSE GIRL, 17, wishes care child; Jewish. Write Pollack, 404 Riverside Drive.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, with many years' practical business and banking experience, wishes position calling for executive ability; nothing less than $25 considered. F 307 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $10.00 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 513 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class; office assistant; can handle dictation; $20. Write to Goodman, care David Isseks, 94 Mangin St., city.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator; high school graduate; two years' experience; willing worker. Box 93, 334 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' practical experience; neat, accurate, rapid worker, with initiative; knowledge export trade. L. B., 1,616 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER, competent, would like work to be done home in evenings, at reasonable rates. B 239 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, rapid worker, excellent reference; $15. B 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 17, beginner, neat, accurate, ambitious, desires position. B 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant, (21.)—Capable; three years' experience; $18. Miss H., Room 815, Singer Bldg.

Situations Wanted—Male

25 cents per agate line

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (23,) thorough experience manufacturing, railroad, public accounting, university training, wishes responsible position; salary $30. N. F., 208 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER. — Expert; thoroughly experienced commercial and public accounting; capable executive; age 26; salary $25. B 290 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; trial balances; $3 monthly upward; tax report free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5665.

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, closed; audits, financial statements, trial balances; reasonable. Auditor, Room 311, 51 E. 42d St.

ACCOUNTANT.

Wide general experience, quick, keen thinker; good practical judgment; tact, executive ability, energy, and initiative; would like position with public accountant or production engineer. Integrity. Y 333 Times Annex.

ACETYLENE WELDER, mechanic, good organizer; best references of ability; salary wanted at the least $40 per week. E 151 Times.

AMERICAN, about to sail for Havana, Cuba, will be pleased to represent American interests. R 259 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT DEPARTMENT MANAGER, 24, desires more responsible position; has ability to succeed in any line. B 230 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, some experience; liberal education; excellent references and brains. W 163 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 20, competent, desires position; two years' experience. B 129 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, and office manager; modern methods, 15 years' factory and mercantile experience; position wanted as general bookkeeper; salary, $30. R 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Man, 35, executive ability, desires position as bookkeeper, cashier, buyer, salesman. B 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; experienced; controlling accounts, trial balances; references; moderate salary. A 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, DESIRES POSITION WITH ADVANCEMENT. R 303 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, 7 years' experience; accountancy training; full charge; $20. F. C., 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (24;) experienced; college education; accounting experience; $20; exempt. F 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) 3 years' experience; start $16. Margulies, 238 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER, VALET.—Japanese; first-class; perfectly qualified; agreable disposition; strict abstainer; table decorations, salads, mixtures, appetizers, pressing, &c.; personal references. Has 340 West 58th St.

BUTLER, Japanese, first-class, butler or valet, wants position; city or country; best references; $60 up. K. F., 145 West 43d St.

CHAUFFEUR, French-Swiss, 30, talk little English; 10 years' experience in Europe, 1 year in America; good mechanic, careful driver; best references; anywhere; private family. Paul, 556 9th Av., New York.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4036.

CHAUFFEUR, Doctor wishes to place his chauffeur; excellent, careful driver; own repairs; most willing, honest, sober; 8 years' experience. 330 East 18th St. Stuyvesant 803.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 35; 10 years' reference; private family; 3 years' shop experience; Packard, Pierce Arrow last position; obliging worker. Maguire, 34 West 61st.

CHAUFFEUR, single, experienced, 6 years as mechanic, 2 of them in garage; good, careful driver; willing to be useful; reference. Macki, 152 West 129th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Russian, single, 29, experienced driver, mechanic, excellent references, desires position, private. Saurstein. Tel. Harlem 7062.

CHAUFFEUR, (37,) married, 11 years driving high-grade cars; total abstainer, desires private position; highly recommended; salary $30. F 50 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Employer discontinuing automobile, wishes to place industrious, reliable chauffeur, absolutely trustworthy; write M., 1,125 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Present employer desires position for chauffeur; careful driver, good mechanic; car being stored Winter reason discharged. Box 404 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (33,) married, machinist; 11 years' experience; salary $30; references. Chester Rogers, 225 West 83d. Telephone Schuyler 3900.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, exempt, thoroughly reliable man, best references, careful driver, year's experience; go anywhere. S 42 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, mechanic, 8 years' experience, highly recommended, high-class cars; willing work long hours. Yoshinori, 23 West 60th.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; 7 years' experience; exempt from draft. Rudy, 422 East 161st. Melrose 2968.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver and mechanic, wants good position; married; wages $30 week. M., 608 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private or commercial; reference. James Raynolds, Columbus 5128.

CHAUFFEUR; single; private; city, country; 8 years' experience; best references. F 98 Times.

COFFEE.

Wanted, position with wholesale green coffee house, roasters, grocers, or brokers as salesman or inside; understands green coffee, also roasted and blending; long experience with green coffee house. B 360 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position at anything, 6-12 nights. F 313 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young man wishes position; best reference. Y 298 Times Annex.

CONFIDENTIAL POSITION, BANKING OR MERCANTILE LINE; POSSESS EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND HIGH-CLASS REFERENCES. COMMERCIAL, F 93 TIMES.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 1917 graduate, with thorough knowledge of Spanish and good draftsman; prefers manufacturer or firm dealing with Latin-America; will go anywhere. F 100 Times.

ELECTRICAL MAN, high referenced, practical, wants permanent position; $25 weekly. W. D. N., 522 West 136th.

ENGINEER, technical school graduate, four years' office and sales experience, exempt from draft, at present employed, desires to make change to chemical or metallurgical firm; asks but an interview to convince. P 321 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE having unusual judgment and tact desires location; has been especially successful in handling financial affairs of large company. E 126 Times.

EXECUTIVE desires change in position; has had public accounting and public utility experience; married, 28 years of age. Y 299 Times Annex.

INTERPRETER, translator, instructor of French (ne Francaise), who speaks also Italian, Spanish, and German, desires to make use of his linguistic abilities. E 179 Times.

JAPANESE, first-class butler and cook, wants position, city, country; have good references: George, 340 West 58th St.

MAN, 29 years old, married, exempt from military duty; intellectually developed, experienced, economical, and systematic business manager, desires connection with concern offering opportunity and appreciating a conscientious, industrious man. F 24 Times.

MAN, (32,) good education and handy with tools, desires position. F 94 Times.

MAN, (36,) has few hours evenings and Saturday to devote to some busy business man; knowledge printing, advertising, editing, revising proofs, &c. F 90 Times.

MECHANIC, thoroughly familiar with the production of duplicate parts, factory management, and tool design, has selling ability, speaks English and French, desires connection here or abroad. F 72 Times.

PIPEFITTER.—Good mechanic would like steady position; 15 years' experience; at present employed. H. C., 25 West 51st St.

PRINTING EXECUTIVE.—I desire an executive position with a progressive firm of printers; have held a similar position for the past 12 years and have produced results; can lay out work, interview prospective customers, and suggest ideas; 49 years of age; at present employed; salary desired, $2,500; would be glad to be interviewed any evening in New York. Y 372 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.

YOUNG, CAPABLE, ENERGETIC; WANTS TO CONNECT WITH LIVE, LEGITIMATE CONCERN. F 87 TIMES.

SALESMAN, INSIDE; I AM TRYING TO CONNECT WITH A COTTON GOODS CONCERN; HAVE EXPERIENCE. R 265 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN—Young man, 22, formerly buyer for cloak house, desires position; woolen, cotton salesman; commission or salary. R 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—College trained Hebrew, (21,) neat, refined appearance; believes himself capable of acting as salesman; references. F 104 Times.

SALESMAN, 5 years' selling experience, desires connection with wholesale drygoods or other line. H., 165 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, (20;) experienced clerk; high school graduate; accept reasonable offer. F 35 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, (20.)—Clean-cut college man, experienced, desires connection where merit is recognized; salary $15. R 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, experienced, American, desires position, advancement; good references. W 196 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; good references; well educated; initiative; 20. F 84 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT for office or loft building, with mechanical executive ability; 5 years in present position. Address Box 190, 1,464 Third Av.

YOUNG AMERICAN,

Experienced Cost, Payrolls, Printing, Advertising, Lithographing, Systematizer. Legal Education. E 13 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) desires position as office executive or assistant; ten years' business experience; good correspondent and systematizer; sales, accounting, and management knowledge; New York University commerce training. F 103 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Can any progressive firm use the adaptabilities of young man, 21, well educated, possessing initiative, tact, ambition, who has had four years' clerical and salesmanship experience? R. F., 835 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) wishes clerical employment; college educated, speaks and writes Spanish, English, Italian; can use typewriter; initial salary no objection. R 203 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 2 years' business experience, exporting knowledge, speaking English, French, German, Italian and Spanish; strong commercial foundation. R 221 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, well educated, now employed, desires new connection; ten years' office experience; will go anywhere; salary $1,800. Address Ambitious, B 355 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25 years old, Christian, seeking position as clerk; recently from the South; experienced as cashier and also six years' experience in railroad office. S 87 Times.

YOUNG MAN WILL DEVOTE TWO EVENINGS TO PERSONAL ACCOUNTS OR AS SECRETARY. F 96 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, excellent penman, quick, good figurer, bill entry clerk, assistant bookkeeper, able to operate typewriter, desires position with good future. F 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN of ability desires position, production department manufacturing concern; several years' experience large electrical company. S 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, desires position where efficiency will be appreciated; selling and office experience. R 202 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position in wholesale house, with opportunity for advancement; experienced; selling ability; references. S 57 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position with advancement; three years' business experience; best references. Goldner, 879 Elsmere Place.

Y

SOLDIERS' MOTHERS GIVE FOOD PLEDGES

National Conservation Campaign Begins at Great Union Square Meeting.

15,000 WORKERS IN CITY

Local Administrator Says 500,000 Women in Country Will Act as Aids to Mr. Hoover.

In front of the land battleship in Union Square yesterday, while the Marine Band boomed out a patriotic air, five mothers of soldiers, one representing each borough, signed the first food conservation cards and formally opened the campaign which is to enlist the housewives of the country as aids to Herbert C. Hoover. More than 2,000 persons witnessed the ceremony. Drawn up at the outer edge of the crowd was a command of the Junior Naval Reserves, in their white uniforms. To the left of the speakers' stand were fifty members of the Lighting Companies Section of the Red Cross, in charge of Miss Helen Ormsbee. In front of the stand was little Agnes McNally, dressed in red, white, and blue, a pleasing little Miss Liberty.

The service had opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw, and the band was playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," when the mothers were escorted to a place in front of the stand. As the women walked forward the audience stood up and some one started a cheer that was repeated time and again. The Red Cross nurses moved forward and their white uniforms and headpieces added a needed bit of brightness to the scene.

The first to step to the table and sign the pledge card was Mrs. James Trainor of 143 West Sixteenth Street, representing the women of Manhattan. She has one son, Arthur, with the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Mrs. Anna Meany, representing the Bronx, has a son with the Fighting Sixty-ninth, now the 165th Regiment, at Camp Mills. Brooklyn was represented by Mrs. Elizabeth T. Rendich of 32 First Place. She has one son serving in France with the Fordham Ambulance Unit and another a Lieutenant in the Medical Corps, attached to the Kings County Base Hospital. The card for Richmond was signed by Mrs. Annie McNamara of 67 Layton Street, West New Brighton, who has two sons with the Sixty-ninth and another in the navy, serving on the Olympic.

When Mrs. Mary Foley of 242 Purdy Street, Long Island City, got up to sign the first card for Queens she appeared to be much excited. From the speakers' stand F. A. Wilson Lawrenson, Chairman of the meeting, told what the war meant to Mrs. Foley. He said she had two sons in the national army at Camp Upton and another with the 165th Infantry at Camp Mills. Mrs. Foley sat down suddenly and took up the pen lying beside her card. She signed her name and then fainted. As her head fell forward across the table two of the Red Cross nurses stepped forward and at the same time a doctor came from the crowd and, after giving the mother first aid, supported her down the aisle. Later she was sent home in an automobile.

Martin Vogel, Assistant United States Treasurer, was applauded when he said that the messages from France that our troops were now fighting side by side with those of France was one that would stand in the annals of historical writing.

"We have a right to feel proud of their accomplishments—accomplishments that are all the more remarkable, for this nation has never been organized for war," he said. "The reason that Germany has been able in great part to withstand the mighty forces of England and France and Italy is due to the fact that it has an autocratic form of government, which, instead of making requests, issues decrees, and the fate of him who disobeys is prison or death, but it is a question in my mind as to whether or not it is absolutely necessary in times of war to resort to a decree. I hope that the response of the people to every request of the Government will avoid the necessity of resorting to any such method, for while that method has its strength in that it involves a perfect organization, it has its weakness, and that weakness is this: That as soon as a disaster is reported, as soon as the people begin to lose faith in the strength of their Government, their eyes will be opened, their inner self will begin to assert itself, dissatisfaction will grow up and the people will oppose the Government, and that would grow into revolt."

In his plea for co-operation in the food conservation campaign Arthur Williams Food Administrator for New York, paid tribute to the President and to Mr. Hoover.

"I feel prouder today that I am an American because our men are on the fighting line," he said. "Tomorrow we shall have an organization 15,000 strong, a part of an organization of 500,000 women in this country working for the conservation of our food supply. The plan is that they shall visit every home in this greater city, and that every mother of every home and every woman who has anything to do whatsoever with the food question of the home shall become a federal food administrator, and instead of having one great administration at Washington we shall have 6,000,000 food administrators in the City of New York."

Speeches were also made by the Rev. Christian F. Reisner of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Owen Kildare, and the Rev. Thomas White, rector of St. Francis Xavier Church.

ASKS AID FOR 2,000,000.

President Again Appeals in Behalf of Armenians and Syrians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—President Wilson today again called upon the people of the United States to aid the starving Armenian and Syrian peoples. He issued this appeal:

The White House, Washington.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

One year ago, in compliance with resolutions passed by the Senate and by the House of Representatives, I appointed days upon which the people of the United States might make such contribution as they felt disposed for the aid of the stricken Armenian and Syrian peoples.

American diplomatic and Consular representatives and other American residents recently returned from Western Asia assure me that many thousands of lives were saved from starvation by the gifts of the American people last Winter. They also bring full assurance of the continued effective distribution of relief and report that the suffering and death from exposure and starvation will inevitably be very much greater this Winter than last unless the survivors can be helped by further contributions from America.

Reports indicate that of orphans alone there are more than 400,000, besides women and other dependent children, reaching a total of more than 2,000,000 destitute survivors. The situation is so distressing as to make a special appeal to the sympathies of all.

In view of the urgent need, I call again upon the people of the United States to make such further contributions as they feel disposed in their sympathy and generosity for the aid of these suffering peoples. Contributions may be made through the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or direct to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Oct. 27. WOODROW WILSON.

INTERBOROUGH BONUS UP.

Officials Believe There Will Be No Demand for More Wages.

Officials of the Interborough Railroad Company believe they have averted any immediate demand for an increase in wages on the part of the employes by raising the bonus of all workers who receive less than $150 a month from $3 to $6 per month. The $3 bonus was adopted in August to meet a demand for wage increase which threatened to bring on a strike. On the 15th of the present month the bonus was increased to $6.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough Railroad, said yesterday that the company had of its own accord increased the bonus.

CASE FUND FOR ELECTRICITY

What was said to be the largest endowment in years to aid electrical science has been made to the New York Electrical Society by Willard E. Case, a wealthy resident of Auburn, N. Y. This donation, which will be known as the Case Fund, will be devoted by the society to important special research.

Mr. Case, who is well known for his interest in physical science and electrical development, is an honorary member of the New York Electrical Society and has lectured before that body and before the Royal Society of England. The amount of the endowment was not made public at the request of the donor.

GUARDS DOUBLED OVER FOOD HERE

Continued from Page 1.

in Washington a few days ago, and has recommended to Secretary of War Baker that farm laborers be exempt from service. This action, they believe, is necessary if we are to conserve our food supply and take full advantage of next season's promised bumper crops. There is great need of hands in every farming district of the State.

The commission announces it had obtained from Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, a promise that the up-State shortage of soft coal for threshing purposes during the present harvest will be relieved at once. Albert Wiggins, New York Fuel Administrator, has been directed by Dr. Garfield to supply coal to up-State points as suggested by the commission.

John Mitchell, President of the commission, is planning a hearing to begin next Tuesday in this city, not only into the cost of milk here, but also on the resolution of the Board of Estimate asking the commission to authorize the city to buy, store, and sell food. The new Food law gives the commission authority to give the city permission to deal in foodstuffs provided it determines that an emergency exists requiring that action. As to the milk problem the commission plans to reduce the cost of milk at least in New York City by inducing distributors to eliminate duplicate delivery routes. It is possible that the same plan when worked out may be applied in other cities of the State.

The commission announces that there is to be complete unification of the work of State and Federal Food Commissions here. Even the licensing of dealers will be done through the State body after recommendations by State officials.

SUGAR SHORTAGE SOON TO BE MET

Food Administration Believes Imports and Beet Product Will Cover All Necessity.

HOLDERS TAKING NO LOSS

Washington Denies Spreckels's Statement, but Declares He Was First to Sign Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—By diverting the 24,500 tons of neutral sugar recently obtained by the Food Administration to manufacturers, it is believed that the sugar scarcity has been greatly relieved, and that within the next few weeks it will disappear. Sugar obtained for France in this country and released to this Government cost 50 cents a hundred pounds more than the price the Government has desired to maintain for the general public, and all this surplus was absorbed by the manufacturers. By this action the necessity of consumers paying higher than the basis fixed by the Government was eliminated.

In the opinion of the Food Administrator, there will be sufficient sugar in the market from Cuba and the beet sugar districts of this country within the next few weeks to meet the present shortage. The scare last week, while justified, it is announced, did not warrant retailers increasing the price, but it served notice on the public that conservation was necessary.

So far as the Food Administration has been able to learn, the amount of sugar in a Buffalo warehouse, reported at 150 carloads, is approximately 62 carloads. This amount is not considered excessive for the purpose of keeping in operation several large condensed milk manufacturing plants near that city. The sugar is the property of those concerns. The continuous operation of these plants is regarded as essential.

The Food Administration issued this statement tonight:

"Of the 26,500 tons of sugar just released to the American market by France, 12,000 tons was neutral sugar recently bought for France and 14,500 tons bought for France months ago through the British Royal Commission. The additional 16,500 tons of sugar which is expected to be released to the market this week, is owned by the Russian and Finnish Governments and is reported to be held by Grunn & Co. New York. This firm is powerless to release this sugar without permission from the owners.

"Denial was authorized by the Food Administration today of the published report that C. A. Spreckels of the Federal Sugar Refining Company was the only man who had not come in with the Administration. In fact, it was stated, Mr. Spreckels, for the Federal Sugar Refining Company, has not only signed the contract with the Administration but was the first one who did.

"Regarding Mr. Spreckels's statements that the Administration is trying to force holders of neutral sugar to take a loss on the sugar, this is emphatically denied, as the Food Administration has an option on all of the neutral sugar at the price neutral countries paid for the same, which, when the duty is added, makes the average cost of same 50 cents per 100 pounds over the price the Food Administration is trying to maintain for the benefit of the entire consuming public of the United States.

"While it would appear from statements made that 25 cents per 100 pounds is a trivial item, it represents over $20,000,000 per annum on the sugar consumed by the American public, and 50 cents per 100 pounds, the actual difference, represents double the amount. The Administration has for some time past approved of sales of sugar awaiting export at the cost price to the buyers, but has limited such sales to manufacturers in order not to disturb the general market, thus eliminating the necessity of consumers paying higher than the basis fixed by the Government.

"There has been no restriction on the sales of such sugars to manufacturers, and there has been no attempt on the part of the Administration to force such holders to take a loss, and the only reason that the large volume of sugar just now released was not available sooner was because permission to use it had to be obtained from France, the British Royal Commission, and neutral countries.

"There is no reason for undue haste in this matter, it was stated by the Food Administration, inasmuch as no one is really suffering from the temporary sugar shortage. Enforced conservation is not an unmixed evil, it was added, as it brings to the attention of the American public in a not harmful way the vital necessity of conserving food products. America will have but one or two weeks of scarcity of sugar, while Europe has had three years of such shortage."

STREET ACCIDENTS GROW.

Shonts Urges More Care in Getting On and Off Cars.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, issued the following statement on the increase of street accidents in New York yesterday:

"The increase in street accidents of all kinds, on and off the car lines, has become appalling. Every man, woman, and child in this city can well devote some thought to how each one can help prevent those accidents. About 25,000 a year are injured, and the number is constantly increasing. Many lives are lost in street accidents which a little care would have prevented. In the month of September 339 passengers were hurt on the New York railways in getting on and off cars. Many of these accidents happened after the car had been brought to a stop, and were due entirely to carelessness."

Mr. Shonts said in the same month there were 391 collisions between cars and vehicles, in which twenty-six car passengers were hurt or at least thrown, due largely to automobile drivers who ran their machines on the car tracks. Accidents of all kinds on the surface lines in September were 1,277, an increase of 38 per cent. over the same month last year. Responsibility for some of these accidents rested on the company, due either to some mechanical failure or man failure, but for the most part were due to overcongestion. In conclusion Mr. Shonts said everything conceivable was being done to reduce accidents against which the company could guard.

NEGROES TO TRAIN HERE.

15th Infantry, Near War Strength, Assembled by Colonel Hayward.

For the first time since the Fifteenth Regiment of negro infantry was organized and mustered in the New York National Guard at Camp Whitman on July 15, Colonel William Hayward had his entire command here in the city yesterday. Immediately after the organization of the regiment, which is made up of New York City enlisted men, the battalions and companies were scattered, some on guard duty up the State and others at police work at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., and Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., and afterward the larger part of the regiment was at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

The regiment is now in the Federalized service and will continue training here. The First Battalion, under command of Major Lorillard Spencer, is in the Eighth Coast Defense Armory at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, and will train in Central Park meadows. Major Munson Morris has the Second Battalion at Van Cortlandt Park, and the Third, commanded by Major Edwin W. Dayton, is installed in the Second Field Artillery Armory, at 166th Street and Franklin Avenue, the Bronx. Both will drill at the park.

At the park stoves have been placed in the canvass tents to provide some comfort for the men in quarters. Colonel Hayward said:

"As a matter of fact, the men at Van Cortlandt Park do not feel the cold weather so much as they did the night climate at the Southern camp, where ice formed over night. All of the men of the Fifteenth are in fine physical condition because of their continuous training and outdoor life of nearly four months." The regiment is now close to European war strength.

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Before you get back of the wheel light up a good cigar. There's an *extra fine flavor* in many an auto run if you smoke

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"*Truly* a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAQUI — *Various Sizes and Shapes*

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

BURGLAR SHOOTS 3 AND THEN IS SLAIN

Sleeping Family Roused by Intruder, Who Opened Fire on Them.

THEN FIRED AT POLICEMEN

Guided by Flashes from His Revolver in Cellar, They Shot Him Dead.

A burglar who entered the cigar store of Harry Regensburg at 636 Park Place, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock this morning, mortally wounded the proprietor, his wife, and his brother, and was himself killed by a policeman as he was trying to escape through a dumbwaiter in the cellar of an adjoining building. Irving, the six-year-old son of the Regensburgs, also received a slight wound from one of the bullets from the burglar's gun.

The entire family of four persons was asleep in the rear of the store when the burglar entered through an open window. Regensburg heard some one stirring in the room, and was lighting a gas jet when the burglar began to shoot. Regensburg was shot twice in the chest, but managed to leave the gas burning.

By its light the burglar saw Mrs. Regensburg rise from the bed at the sound of the shooting and shot her twice. One of the bullets scratched the child, who began to scream, and Samuel Regensburg, a brother of Harry, ran in from an adjoining room. The burglar shot him twice before he was two feet from the threshold.

Policemen heard the shooting, and they broke through the front doors, but they found that the burglar had fled. When the policeman went out through the rear door they met persons who said they thought the burglar had gone into the cellar at 638 Park Place. As Policemen Brady and Skala of the Grand Avenue Station reached the trap door leading to the cellar the burglar began to shoot at them. The basement was dark, and the policemen were unable to see him, but they began firing at the flashes of his pistol.

There was a lull in the shooting by the burglar, but when the policemen started to enter the cellar he began to shoot again. They rushed in firing their revolvers. They found the burglar sitting dead in a dumb waiter, as if he were trying to escape through the shaft when killed. They were unable to identify him.

The wounded boy was taken to the house of a neighbor, where he gave a complete account of the shooting. Deputy Police Commissioner Godley went to the house and instructed his men to begin a search for a second burglar, who, it was thought, had aided in the shooting.

TRIBUTES TO FITZSIMMONS.

Sporting Folk Hold Memorial Services for Late Champion.

Memorial services were held in the Campbell Funeral Church, at Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway, yesterday for "Bob" Fitzsimmons, who died in Chicago last Sunday. Pugilists of the past and present, sporting folk who had known him as one of America's greatest ring fighters, and intimate friends of the man himself, participated in a final tribute to his memory. Jim Corbett, whom Fitzsimmons vanquished in the ring, delivered a tribute to his former adversary which stirred many of the men present to tears. He spoke of "Bob's" gallantry as a fighter, and of his capacity for friendship as a man.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. The personal side of the prizefighter's life was presented in an address by Dr. John Hendrick of Dunnellen, N. J., where Fitzsimmons lived.

Evening Clothes
Full Dress or Tuxedo

We have established an enviable reputation for evening clothes. We boast a bit about it because evening clothes are not easy to make. We have solved the problem, not only of making them well, but of keeping the price down.

Only the finest imported drapes and unfinished worsteds are used and a very high grade of tailoring skill is reflected in every curve and seam. Samples on request.

Full Evening Dress Suits $50
Tuxedo Suits $45

Silk-lined throughout and white Pique waistcoat, if desired.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. Good clothes don't always make good men, but good men nearly always wear good clothes. Arnheim Axiom.

Something New in Collars

DASHWOOD
HAS THE
LAPEL FRONT

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"Soon Enough" is NOW

NOW is the time to buy that new Suit or Overcoat. Later there will not be nearly so many Suits and Overcoats from which to choose.

Our four big Stores are chock full of the newest styles in all the fashionable fabrics, *NOW*.

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Suits and Overcoats

Trim form-fitting models that savor of the soldierey; loose Londonish coats that haven't forgotten they are American. Always-stylish Chesterfields for men of more conservative taste.

A price range as wide as the range of styles. And—whatever you pay—you are sure your dollar is doing fullest service here.

Suits $20 to $50
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Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
} Open Evenings

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. A2994 for 50 shares, in the name "Virginia K. Wearne." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Mrs. Virginia K. Wearne, 120 East 31st St., New York.

LOST—In the vicinity of 96th St. and Broadway, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M., Thursday, Oct. 25, Hudson Bay sable scarf; liberal reward. 176 West 87th St., Apartment 12A. Telephone 5579 Schuyler.

LOST.—16-inch black traveling bag, containing men's apparel, on South Ferry or Brooklyn subway train, Friday night, between 10:15 and 10:45. Finder please return to 297 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST.—Oct. 28, in or near Central Park, large muff, made of sealskin and mole; $10 reward; no questions asked. Address Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, 128 West 59th St.

LOST—Friday evening, 10:30 o'clock, between Hotel Lafayette and 5th Av. and 50th St., sable neckpiece; reward. Return Monday, Alice Kauser, 1,402 Broadway.

LOST.—On Broadway, between 124th and 126th Sts., a black velvet steel-beaded bag; finder will be suitably rewarded. A. Schwartz, 540 West 124th.

LOST.—$100 reward, no questions asked for the return 2 diamond rings, 1 small ring, missed Oct. 16 from 202 West 106th St. W. Van, Cortland 4042.

LOST—Friday morning, Flatbush Av. car, (Atlantic Av.,) beaded bag containing gold watch, initials P. R. S.; purse, money, &c.; liberal reward. Phone 1946 Bryant.

LOST.—Army officer's wallet, Saturday night, between Empire Theatre, McAlpin Hotel, or on Broadway car; reward. Y 389 Times Annex.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, between Grand Central subway station and Park Av. and 54th St.; reward if returned to 113 West 75th St.

LOST.—3 diamond rings, in small purse, front house, 97 Hamilton Place; liberal reward. Joachim, 97 Hamilton Place.

LOST.—Diamond earring Sunday, Broadway, between 71st and 94th; liberal reward; return Hotel Ansonia, to Mr. Cavanagh.

LOST.—Black bag containing Tuxedo suit on 59th St. crosstown car; reward; return to Mahlon Hamilton, 118 West 72d St.

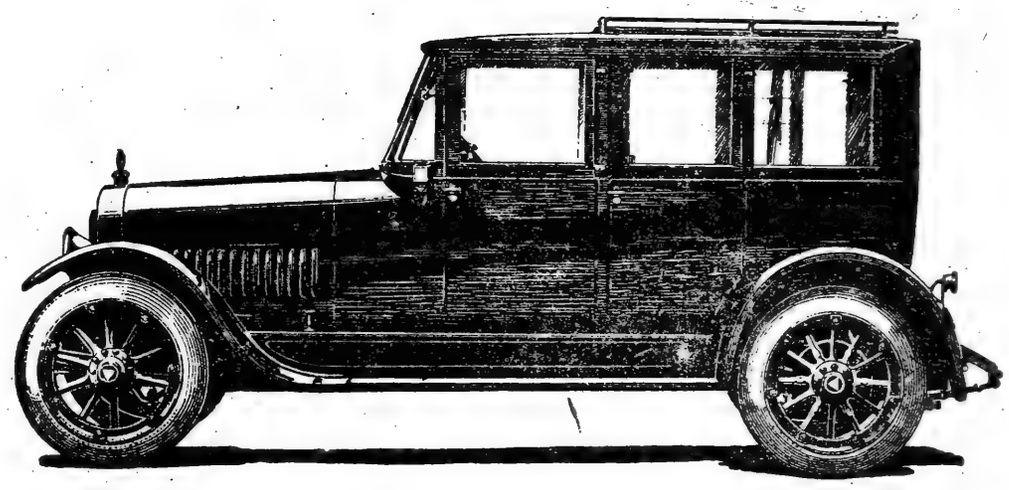
LOST—Gold watch, initials "M. A. H.," between 23d St., Manhattan, Borough Hall, Brooklyn; reward. Tel. Gramercy 2589.

LOST.—Cameo pin, Sunday, submarine, Central Park; reward. Drake, 547 West 123d.

LOST—Small kolinsky fur neckpiece, with 3 buttons; reward. K 79 Times.

LOST—Bunch of keys, National Park Bank, on key ring. K 81 Times.

$100 REWARD
for handbag, platinum and gold mesh, lost at Bijou Theatre Thursday evening; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.



Hudson Offers a New Type Super-Six
The Touring Limousine

We have just received the newest type Hudson Super-Six. It combines all the advantages of the Limousine and the Sedan. By raising the glass partition the driver is separated from the passenger compartment. With the partition lowered the car is a luxurious Sedan which can be driven by the owner with the same comfort that he would drive a car built especially for the gentleman driver.

With this car the chauffeur can be used with the same seclusion for the passenger as in the finest Limousine. A dictaphone establishes communication between the passenger and the driver when the car is used as a Limousine. The rear compartment is heated through the medium of a radiator in the floor. Every detail that practical experience has shown adds to comfort in the closed car is embodied in this new Super-Six.

The windows can all be lowered and the car becomes an airy, delightful, open model. With the windows closed and the radiator in use, it becomes as comfortable as a drawing room.

Provision is made for carrying the luggage on the roof when the car is used for touring. It is a light, lively car, equaling in sturdiness and sprightliness the performance of a powerful open car. We know of no model that so fittingly meets the wants of those who require a car suitable for all-year service and which at will gives the seclusion of the Limousine or the intimacy of the Sedan.

Being a new model in every particular the production will necessarily be limited for some time. We urge an early inspection and decision to assure early delivery.

Price $3150 f. o. b. Detroit

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. of NEW YORK, Inc.
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866 Broad Street, NEWARK, N. J. 1422 Bedford Avenue, BROOKLYN

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Hoboken: 217 Hudson Street

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain early, fair late today; tomorrow fair, colder; south winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,829. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

ROOSEVELT CALLS SUPPORT OF MAYOR DUTY TO NATION

Declares Votes for Mitchel Will Hearten True Americans in War Crisis.

HILLQUIT IS DENOUNCED

Colonel Declares He Stands as Aid to the Hohenzollern's 'Prussianized Autocracy.'

ASSAILS THE 'SHADOW HUNS'

Asserts Voters Must Decide Whether America Is to Become a "Polyglot Boarding House."

Making his first speech in the Mayoralty campaign at the Harlem River Casino last night, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt took an audience of 3,000 enthusiastic men and women off their feet when, in closing, he said:

"I ask you to support Mr. Mitchel and his colleagues, because every vote that you cast for Mitchel means a vote that will hearten every true American in the United States, and because the man who votes against Mitchel will have the poor satisfaction of feeling that he has voted in a way that will give comfort to the Prussianized Germany that we are fighting at this moment."

There was also tremendous applause when, earlier in his speech, Colonel Roosevelt assailed Tammany and Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor. The Colonel was in his old-time form, and the big audience throughout his address laughed, cheered, shouted, waved American flags, and hissed those he attacked. At the first mention of Hillquit's name some one shouted, "He's a traitor!" There was cheering and hissing, but the yells of approval drowned all other noise when the Colonel, in fighting attitude, asserted that the Socialist candidates "stands as an aid to the Prussianized autocracy of the Hohenzollern."

The Colonel was cheered again and again when he shouted:

"We ought to decide whether we have got a country or a polyglot boarding house!" More enthusiasm followed when he attacked William R. Hearst and Charles F. Murphy and referred to "shadow Huns" and "shadows of a shadow Hun," and again when he said that Judge Hylan was without a personality.

Colonel Roosevelt's Speech.

Colonel Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"Nothing could have pleased me more than to be introduced exactly as the Chairman introduced me, and I had asked that this should be the Chairman of my meeting, because I am in this campaign inasmuch as I do not regard it as a merely local campaign. Nothing that affects the greatest city in America can fail to be of vital interest to all Americans, and in this campaign this year we are to decide—I say 'we'—you are to decide whether we shall continue to regard, as for the first time in my lifetime we have for four years regarded New York as an example of wise, just, democratic municipal government, or whether we are to say that all that New York is capable of is an insurrection of virtue now and then.

"That is one point we have to decide, and the next point is whether New Yorkers are willing to vote as straight United States, as Americans, Americans straight out, and not as Americanse of fifty-fifty variety, but Americans all through. [Applause.] And it is on these two issues that I come to speak to you tonight.

"First, from the standpoint of the municipal administration. I have been intimately acquainted with the life of New York City just as long as I can remember, and I state the exact truth when I say that not for half a century have we had any Mayor who has been as efficient and as upright in administering on the principles of straight-out democracy as this city government.

"Mr. Mitchel—John Purroy Mitchel—has really translated into action what for thirty years I have known as aspirations among those who wished well to this city. He has given us in very fact a democratic government—a government of, for, and by the people of the city. I speak of what I know when I say that Mayor Mitchel's first thought waking, his last thought before sleeping, has been how he could best use the City Government for the benefit of the average man, average woman, and average child in this city.

"I speak of what I know when I say that there were certain big interests who would have given John Mitchel the most remunerative private employment if he would have accepted it and abandoned the fight this year, and Mitchel, although a man of most moderate means, refused, because he has it in him ingrained in his very marrow to try to render service to our people, because he has the vision that makes him understand that there can be no greater achievement than to devote oneself in very fact to making this city a better governed city, and the lot of the average man and the average woman a better lot.

Reviews Some Achievements.

"I shall not take time to go into the details of the city administration. I could. I could tell you of the reduction in the number of murders, as showing the efficiency of the Police Department. I could tell you about the reduction of the death-rate. I could show how under Mitchel we have actually begun to put into practice what as late as eighteen years ago, when I was Governor, I was sometimes called a Socialist and sometimes a Utopian for demanding.

"That is, for instance, giving relief to 4,000 widows, so that they could take care of their children in their homes and not be forced to send the children out into institutions, so that the

Continued on Page 5.

Pershing's Troops Capture First Prisoner, Mortally Wounded by Patrol; Another Escapes

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 29, (By the Associated Press.)—The first German prisoner of war taken by the American expeditionary forces died today in an American field hospital, having been shot when he encountered an American patrol in No Man's land in front of the American trenches.

The man, with another German, was discovered Saturday night by the patrol and was called on to halt. The Germans ran, the patrol fired, and one of the enemy was hit. The prisoner was treated at a dressing station and removed to a field hospital, where the combined efforts of several surgeons failed to save his life.

The prisoner was a mail carrier, and letters of some value were found on him. He explained his presence near the American trenches, saying he had lost his way in the dark.

The prisoner talked freely after reaching the hospital. He was a slight blond youth. From his cot he said in German:

"I was going from our trenches with the mail, following another man in the dark. We kept turning to the left when we should have kept turning to the right, and as a result encountered the patrol. The soldiers do not know you Americans are here, but the officers probably do. They tell us nothing.

"The German soldiers in the ranks are tired of the war and want it to end, but the officers want it to continue, as they are well paid. Our food is good, but we know nothing of conditions in the interior of Germany. Sometimes no mail is permitted to reach us for eight weeks at a time."

The American doctor who operated said that the prisoner was very game, despite his painful wound.

American batteries are continuing to shell the German lines at regular intervals, the enemy following similar tactics.

THOS. FORTUNE RYAN WEDS MRS. CUYLER

Recently Widowed Financier Marries the Widow of Cornelius C. Cuyler.

SURPRISE TO THE RELATIVES

Catholic Church Ceremony in Charlottesville, Va., with Two Witnesses.

Thomas Fortune Ryan, the noted financier of this city, and Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler, a prominent society woman of New York, were married at noon yesterday in Charlottesville, Va., in the chapel of the Holy Comforter, a Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. Thomas A. Rankin. The ceremony was witnessed by Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, and Mrs. Alderman.

The marriage of Mr. Ryan and Mrs. Cuyler came as a great surprise to their relatives and friends here.

Mr. Ryan's first wife, who dispersed large sums to charity and endowed churches and hospitals, died on Oct. 17 at her country home at Suffern, N. Y.

Mrs. Cuyler's Third Marriage.

Mrs. Cuyler has been married twice before. Her first husband was James Brown Bird, an architect, and her second was Cornelius C. Cuyler, banker and President of the United States Mortgage Company of New York, who died in July eight years ago at Biarritz, France, as the result of injuries suffered in an automobile accident. She has a son, J. Couper Lord, by her first husband, who married Miss Louise Trevor.

Mr. Ryan is 66 years old, and his bride is somewhat younger. She is a sister of Benjamin Nicoll, De Lancey Nicoll, and of Mrs. William H. Hoes, all of New York.

The plans for the marriage were made so quietly that none of the relatives here were aware of its having taken place until the formal announcement arrived yesterday. As far as could be learned last night, none of their families or friends even knew that they contemplated marriage.

Mrs. Cuyler has been visiting in Virginia, near Charlottesville, for the last two months, and was expected back at her town house, 26 East Fifty-fourth Street, this week. Mr. Ryan went down to his Virginia estate shortly after his first wife's death.

Much secrecy was thrown about the marriage at Charlottesville. It is said that the couple motored there from Oak Ridge, in Nelson County, thirty-two miles south, and drove directly to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Alderman, whom they asked to accompany them to the chapel, where the ceremony was performed. As soon as it was over they drove away, presumably returning to Oak Ridge. Afterward a formal announcement of the marriage was made by the Rev. Dr. Rankin.

Thomas F. Ryan's Career.

From a poor farmer lad, born in Nelson County, Va., on Oct. 17, 1851, Mr. Ryan became master of millions. He is a Director of a number of railroads and other corporations. He developed street railways in this city, Chicago and other cities, and has extensive holdings in Virginia, his native State. In 1905 he acquired a controlling interest in the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York.

He began his business career in 1868 in a Baltimore dry goods house, and shortly afterward entered Wall Street, where, in 1874, he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

In the Fall of 1873 he married Miss Ida M. Barry of Baltimore. For many years they occupied the old-fashioned mansion on the northwest corner of 12th Street and Fifth Avenue, which has recently been torn down. Several years ago Mr. Ryan erected a house at 858 Fifth Avenue, which has a private chapel and is filled with art treasures.

Mrs. Ryan's Benefactions.

The exact amount of the benefactions of Mr. Ryan's first wife will probably never be known outside of the immediate members of her family. She was

Continued on Page 15.

GERMANS ABANDON PETROGRAD DRIVE

Give Up Werder Peninsula, on Which Landing of Troops Was Recently Forced.

ARMY ANARCHY IN CAPITAL

Officers Fear Country's Ruin—Verkhovski Defends Work of the Troops.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29.—The German troops recently landed on the Werder peninsula, east of Moon Sound, at the head of the Gulf of Riga, have been withdrawn, the War Office announces. It had been supposed that the landing was to serve as the beginning of an advance on Petrograd. Werder Manor, the announcement says, was burned, and provisions on the peninsula were taken.

The War Office statement reads:

On all the fronts the righting activity was limited to rusillades. In the Bystritsa region, in the Lamunteiu village sector, groups of Austrian soldiers, accompanied by their officers, approached our trenches and tried to fraternize. They were dispersed by our artillery.

Baltic Sea: There was no fighting activity in the Gulf of Finland, but trawlers have been busy.

On the night of Saturday the Germans left the Werder peninsula. Werder Manor had been burned and provisions had been stolen.

The officers of the Petrograd garrison met today to discuss the position of the Russian Army and adopted a resolution declaring that any authority on the part of its chiefs is virtually non-existent. The resolution says in part:

"The community, as it is at present, cannot defend Russia. On the contrary, the approach of Winter and the present subversive aspirations of the army and its lack of any sense of responsibility will complete the ruin of the country. * * * We do not renounce our duty, but in answering for ourselves we do not answer for our men. The time has come to make this declaration openly, so that nobody may be deceived or trust in delusions."

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph quotes General Verkhovski, Minister of War, as rebuking "those who have talked of the disappearance of the Russian Army." The War Minister said that these persons had forgotten that the Russians hold on their front no less than 130 German divisions.

KAISER CALLS HERTLING IN CRISIS ON CABINET

Has Offered Bavarian Premier the Imperial Chancellorship, Berlin Paper Says.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.—The Zeitung am Mittag of Berlin says the German Chancellorship has been offered to the Bavarian Premier, Count von Hertling, who has asked for time to consider the matter.

A dispatch received here from Berlin says that Count von Hertling has arrived in Berlin. The dispatch adds that he was received by Emperor William simultaneously with Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial Chancellor.

The resignation of Chancellor Michaelis was reported by Berlin newspapers last week, but no confirmation of the report has reached this country. At the time Dr. Michaelis was made Chancellor it was said the place had been offered to Count von Hertling and that he declined it, suggesting Dr. Michaelis.

Much attention was attracted by a visit made by Count von Hertling to Vienna last April for a discussion of peace prospects with Austro-Hungarian officials. After his return from Vienna the Bavarian Staats-Zeitung, personal organ of the Count, declared for a peace without indemnities. In an interview in a Hungarian paper the Count was quoted as expressing the conviction that the war would end by Fall.

Congressmen's Liner Attacked by Submarine Off Wales; Saved by Gunner's Quick Work

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The steamer on which were United States Senators John D. Kendrick of Wyoming and William S. Kenyon of Ohio and Representatives John J. Rogers of Massachusetts and James S. Parker of New York was attacked by a German submarine off the coast of Wales Saturday.

The gunners on the steamer opened fire immediately and the submarine submerged before having time to launch a torpedo.

At a dinner given at the Athenaeum Club tonight by the Lord High Chancellor, Sir R. B. Finlay, in honor of the American Senators and Representatives, the Chancellor confirmed the report of the attack on the liner.

The four legislators, who are to join other American Congressmen now here for visits to various points in the war area, were entertained at a luncheon in the House of Commons today by Ian Z. Malcolm, Unionist member for Croyden. The other guests included former Premier Balfour, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Horace Plunkett, Lord Beresford, Sir Eric Drummond and Colonel John Buchan.

Mr. Balfour delivered a speech of welcome to the Congressmen. Congressman Dill replied by saying that while the visit of the Americans was unofficial, the party was in the war area to learn, and hoped to go back to the United States better equipped to be more helpful to the Allies.

VENUS PENCILS
The world's standard for quality.—Advt.

HILLQUIT GIVES PRESIDENT ONLY DIVIDED LOYALTY

Declares He Is Back of Him When "I Believe He Is Right, and Only Then."

REPLY TO WOMAN HECKLER

Tells Diners He's Against a Peace Which Implies a "Punishment of Any Nation."

IDENTITY OF "MR. X." GIVEN

Dudley Field Malone Turns Out to be the Mysterious Convert, but He Stays Away from the Dinner.

Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, declared last night that he stands behind President Wilson when he honestly believes the President is right, and only then.

Mr. Hillquit's public declaration was part of a categorical definition of his position with regard to the war before a gathering of well-known radicals in the Fifth Avenue Restaurant. It was elicited by a woman who interrupted him to demand:

"Mr. Hillquit, are you an American and do you back the President? Or do you want a German peace?"

While Mr. Hillquit tried to answer, amid a chorus of hisses and demands that the interrupter be ejected, the woman, who said she was Georgiana M. Owen of the Junior Patriots of America, cried some not quite distinguishable charge of Germanism at the speaker, asserted she would not remain to hear more of him, and withdrew.

The audience, made up of what one of the managers of the gathering described as "the highbrow elements of radicalism," leaned forward eagerly to hear what Mr. Hillquit would have to say.

For President if He's Right.

"I am not in favor of a German peace," he began. "Neither am I in favor of a British peace, or any peace which implies a subjugation, a humiliation, a punishment of any nation. I am sorry the lady has gone. I wanted to tell her that in this I do stand behind the President. A victory of arms, said our President, would mean terms of peace imposed upon the vanquished. It would lead to rancor and striving for vengeance. It would not be a peace on firm foundation but one founded on quicksand and would lead to more war.

"I am an American if that means a citizen who seeks for the greatest welfare of his country, of his fellow citizens."

Mr. Hillquit's voice had been gradually rising, his whole manner growing more intense, and he finished almost in a shriek:

"No profiteer can monopolize the word 'American' and identify it solely with the predatory interests, hurling it against the great masses of the American people. I stand behind the President when I honestly believe he is right and only then. I stand behind the people all the time. The lady has been answered. The lady has departed, but there are countless millions of your fellow men in all the fighting nations who expect an answer, not from the diplomats, not from the Government, but from the people, and that answer, my friends, the voters of the City of New York will give in loud and unmistakable tones on Nov. 6 next."

Wave Red Flags.

In the beginning Mr. Hillquit's audience, while cordial, had shown no such enthusiasm as has met his oratorical efforts on the east side, but as he wound up his peroration, men and women leaped to their feet, cheering and waving the little red flags with which many of them were decorated.

There seemed earlier to be less unanimity of sentiment, when the candidate asserted that after all the international issue was not the greatest of the campaign, since peace might come in a few months, while the Administration would be elected for four years.

"Bear in mind," he said in discussing the international issue, "that when we entered this war the peoples of Europe already were war-weary. Bear in mind, the peoples all over, as distinguished from the rulers were sick of the savagery and butchery and cruelty and wanted peace—a return to sanity and human reason, a chance to enjoy nature and to enjoy life. They were expecting peace month after month for the last year, and then suddenly we joined the world conflagration—the great fresh, unexhausted democracy of the West, we, the one power strong enough, fresh enough to be in position to determine the fate of mankind, whether a termination that would insure peace for all time or a peace without punishment or humiliation, that would emphasize the horrors and the inhumanity of this world war and would make another such war impossible.

Says He's Not a Millionaire.

"One of the greatest principles for which we fight is democracy, a real democracy. I tell you that is no democracy which says, 'Don't you fear, boys, your liberties have been taken away from you, but they are in good hands, and as soon as the war is over they will be taken off the shelf and handed back to you. We Socialists want to make two points. The Constitution was made for all times, war times and peace times. A democracy which can be taken away from us for one second by any man or any group of men, however great or however wise, is no democracy at all."

"I want to make a frank confession that after all I am not a millionaire at all," said Mr. Hillquit in discussing the local issue of the campaign. "The great wealth I am said to possess unfortunately is all in the columns of the newspapers, and there it sticks. It is a hoax given out by my campaign man-

Continued on Page 6.

Dewar's Superior Part, $1.25 a bottle. Our most nourishing, blood-making wine. 133 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Phone 3091 Cort.—Advt.

ITALIAN ISONZO FRONT COLLAPSES; ARMY RETIRES TOWARD TAGLIAMENTO; TEUTONS TAKE CORMONS, NEAR UDINE

ALLIES PLEDGED TO AID

London Times Says Italy Has Been Assured of Fullest Assistance.

GENERAL SMUTS OPTIMISTIC

Says Germany's Invasion of Italy Is Likely to Prove a Boomerang.

FRENCH FOR INSTANT HELP

Paris Temps Points Out Need of Haste to Make Tagliamento Line Strong.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Times gives prominence to the following statement:

"There is reason to believe that the critical situation on the Italian front has received and is receiving prompt and sympathetic consideration from the French and British Governments. Though, in the nature of things, no positive announcement can made, it is understood that the Italian Commander in Chief already knows he may rely upon the promptest and fullest support which it may be in the power of the allies of Italy to give."

The Daily Sketch says:

"The German threat to Italy is closely bound up with the question of our war strategy and the effectiveness of the higher command. It is an open secret that the Prime Minister, perceiving the possibility of concentration against Italy, was in favor some months ago of sending further substantial military assistance to our ally, but the military view prevailed that we could best help by an effort on the western front. While Parliament does not attempt and would be unwise to dictate strategy, it cannot be altogether indifferent to these grave matters. The Italian reverse will probably force them to the front."

Press Urges Haste to Help.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—That Great Britain and France must go promptly to Italy's help is the view expressed by several morning newspapers. The Times, which prints a statement implying knowledge that such help is contemplated, says editorially:

"Our word to the people of Italy is to stand firm, for help will surely come. * * * Italy must not and will not be deprived of the fruits of the ultimate victory for which she has battled so long and so arduously. * * * In the truest sense the Isonzo is our front as much as the Somme, and now that it has collapsed we must do our utmost without delay to repair it. There is no need for alarm, but there is the utmost need for promptitude and broadness of vision."

The Daily Chronicle, taking a similar view, says it ought to be possible to have British or French divisions, or both in North Italy in a very short time. The Daily News, on the other hand, while holding it incumbent on the Allies to consider how best to succor Italy, thinks it is impossible to send direct relief on the scale the situation demands.

While all the newspapers recognize the gravity of Italy's peril, strong confidence is expressed in General Cadorna and the Italian Army, with the conviction that they ultimately will emerge victorious. Italian perseverance and successes of the past are recalled with warm admiration, and the weakness of some links in the defensive chain is condoned. The Times says:

"The troops so suddenly and fiercely tried may well have blanched. The gallant Italian Army has proved its courage and devotion so often in this war that a single unfortunate episode leaves no stain on its honor."

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the fact that the Entente Allies have taken steps to send assistance to the Italians, says it is recalled that some months ago an appeal was made by Italy for guns. The newspaper adds that this appeal was strongly supported by Premier Lloyd George, but at the time the exigencies of the campaign on the western front, which was then opening, rendered full compliance impossible, as the War Office and the Generals at the front were making demands for guns which it was impossible to resist.

Smuts Says Germany Can't Win.

CARDIFF, Wales, Oct. 29.—Speaking in regard to the Italian situation here today, General Smuts, the former South African Commander, said:

"Germany sees America rushing in with tremendous weight. Therefore she is trying to dodge the issue and catch some advantage in a minor theatre of war. It will not help her. It will only prolong the war a few months. The issue is no longer in doubt.

"The German offensive against Italy is a repetition of the history of previous Autumns. You remember the first Autumn of the war, when Germany crushed Serbia. She had to offer her people some encouragement to go through the Winter on, and, as with Salomé and John the Baptist, she brought the head of Serbia on a platter. In the Autumn of 1916 she brought Rumania's head on a platter, and now we see the onslaught against Italy.

"Italy's position is serious, but not discouraging. Italy already knows that the Allies will stand by her to the end. We shall not see her head on a platter. I shall not be surprised to see the boomerang come back on the Germans. The war was not decided in Serbia nor Rumania and will not be decided in Italy.

"In the principal theatre of the war

Continued on Page 3.

Gas Attacks Paralyzed Cadorna's Second Army, and Terrific Artillery Fire Broke Its Resistance

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—General Cadorna's reference to the failure of the Second Army is supplemented by the following dispatch, dated Friday evening, from Ward Price, the British correspondent with the Italian Army:

"What has happened is that the enemy has overwhelmed a single army corps—the Italian Second Army—and forced its way into the gap thus formed. That breach in the Italian line is rendering necessary the evacuation of the Bainsizza Plateau.

"The first German attack against the left wing of the Second Army was made formidable by much use of a special gas, to which the Italian troops are not acccustomed. This took some of the men by surprise. Moreover, they were attacked in a drenching rain and mist under the most depressing conditions.

"The gas attack was followed by a tremendously heavy bombardment by all sorts of new batteries, whose presence was entirely unknown, as they had not even registered. They used ranges already registered by guns there previously. This terrific fire broke the Italian resistance and opened the way for the advance.

"Of course, a certain number of guns have been lost, though not so many as the Germans will doubtless claim. You cannot get big guns away from mountain positions, and the batteries were fought gallantly to the last."

MAY FORCE US TO WAR ON AUSTRIA

Italy's Need of Direct Aid Likely to Bring Declaration When Congress Meets.

HER PLEAS ARE RECALLED

Gave Warning of Her Need of Supplies—Military Men Foresee Further Loss of Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The great German victory over the Italian armies has brought the United States Government to a realization of the dangers to the entire allied cause involved in the German and Austrian advance into Italy. Little else was talked of in Washington today. But inquiry failed to reveal that this Government is giving consideration to the matter of joining Italy in war against Austria in order that it may be in a position to do its share toward bringing an end to the Teutonic autocracy.

There was a time not far in the past when officials of the United States discussed the attitude this Government should display toward Austria as an enemy of the countries that were joined with America in the common effort to make the world safe for democracy. Diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary have been broken, but the two Governments are not at war, and nothing definite has occurred to change the situation that prevailed at the time when President Wilson felt that it was incumbent, in order to maintain the national dignity, to sever intercourse with the dual monarchy. This Government realizes that Austria is its enemy, but for its own purposes, not entirely explained, has refrained from taking the step that will put the United States and Austria on terms of actual hostilities.

A serious clash occurred between the Washington and Vienna Governments over the sinking of the steamship Ancona without warning, presumably by an Austrian submarine. The Vienna Government, when called on for an explanation, made suitable expression of regret and gave the pledge, which Germany gave and deliberately broke, that merchant vessels would not be sunk without warning or without giving those on board a chance to escape to places of safety. Since then, according to what was said in official circles today, there has been no direct evidence that Austrian submarines had sunk merchant vessels in violation of the rules of civilized warfare. The Government was convinced that the Ancona was torpedoed by a German and not by an Austrian submarine, but Germany, in order to prevent the chance of war with the United States at that time over the Ancona incident, induced or compelled Austria to admit that she was responsible for the violation.

Must Wait for Congress.

But wider and more momentous considerations now confront the Government with reference to Austria. Germany, the common enemy of the United States and Italy, is doing the work that has brought about the Italian defeat. This victory is a blow affecting the United States as one of the nation's engaged in seeking to prevent Germany from ruling the world. That the situation will be considered in that light is not doubted here, although there is no evidence that the matter has been taken up by the President and his advisers.

The opinion prevails that decision will be held in abeyance until just before Congress meets in December, as it will be necessary to obtain the direct sanction of Congress to enable the United States to enter into a state of war with the Vienna Government.

As the matter stands now, the hands of this Government are tied in its desire to afford military assistance to Italy. It has furnished money to the Italian Government, and has otherwise showed itself to be an ally. Austria has not made the point that these acts are unneutral or indicated a disposition to force the issue of whether the United States is at peace or war with the Dual Monarchy. There the matter stands, but it is felt that the exigencies of the Italian situation may compel the United States to take an active part in the Italian campaign, and it would not be surprising to observers in Washington if the President was prepared to act when Congress reassembles five weeks from today.

"We are in the war and we are going through with it to the end," said an official today in commenting on the aspect given to the military situation in Europe by the German victory. He meant by this, as his conversation indicated, that, no matter what additional victories Germany gained, there could be no backward step by the United States, which would feel compelled to fight on until German autocracy was defeated, without regard to the sacrifice of men and money. That is he spirit that prevails throughout the Govern-

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ITALY'S SALVATION IS TO GAIN TIME

Germany Seeking to Crush Her Before America's Weight Is Felt in War.

WARNING OF BLOW GIVEN

Came to The Times Six Weeks Ago—Disaster to Bring Evidence of Greater Allied Unity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Perhaps in the light of the latest news from Italy the Allies will now come to a realization that henceforth there can be only one front and one enemy. Perhaps America may now better understand that she is really at war against Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria as well as Germany.

The present hour is grave. It is folly to minimize the importance of Mackensen's drive. The pity of it all is that it should ever have begun. Six weeks ago I cabled to THE TIMES from the Italian field headquarters that the hour had struck when both Germany and Austria were riveting their attention on the Italian front. I added: "If Italy's allies don't"—well, then I may be permitted to cable an inadequate expression—"it's a pity."

Since yesterday the French Cabinet has been in session considering the situation. I am not permitted to tell the result of its deliberations, but I can affirm definitely that a decision has been reached which will demonstrate allied unity in the future more than in the past.

The one thing certain is that the German Army now operating in Italy has come entirely from Russia and Rumania and there have been no withdrawals from the French front. This makes the situation still more serious for it brings no diminution of the difficulties in the way of the Anglo-French counteroffensive. It is now also certain that Germany is attempting to beat Italy out of the war before America can get in after the same fashion she attempted to beat France down at Verdun while England was still preparing.

The present offensive has been a masterpiece of organization, strategy, and surprise—although the handwriting was on the wall for all the world to read.

The great need at present is time. The old saying that time works for the Allies has been worked overtime, but in this case it is true. If Italy can hold on to either the defensive lines of the Tagliamento or Piavo Rivers, France and England may be able to save her.

If time does not immediately aid the Allies their only remedy will be the Americans—not by divisions, but by armies. The United States must do more than make the world safe for democracy. She must jump into the widening breach and save civilization. She must do it today—tomorrow may be too late.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE HOPES HIGH.

Raised by Isonzo Victory, the President of the Reichsrat Says.

ZURICH, Oct. 29.—Austrian hopes of a "speedy and honorable peace" have been raised by the Austro-German successes on the Italian front, the President of the Reichsrat said in an address to the Deputies, as quoted in Vienna dispatches. He admitted there had been great anxiety in regard to Triest, which had now been removed.

The report of the proceedings in Parliament adds that the German and Polish Deputies arose and cheered the Emperor and the army, implying that the Czechs did not join in the demonstration.

The safety of Triest seems to be the chief cause of rejoicing in Austria. The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna says that ever since Italy declared war the monarchy has not ceased to be anxious for that city. It speculates as to whether British and French influence will prove strong enough to prevent the collapse of Italy's war policy, or whether the mass of the population, recognizing the seriousness of the situation, will become convinced that peace is necessary.

GREAT FIRE SALE OF PERIOD Furniture. Entire stock must be sold regardless of cost. Majority not damaged. Sloane Bros., 115 & 117 West 125th St.—Advt.

SEACOAST IS IN DANGER

Third Army Fails to Check Advance Between Wippach and Adriatic.

NORTHERN LINES YIELDING

Berlin Claims Gains on a Broad Sector Extending to Ploecken Pass.

CHECKING FOES, ROME SAYS

War Office Reports Trpops 'Fulfilling Their Duty'—Withdraw Cowardice Charge.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (via London.)—The Austro-German troops invading Northern Italy are standing before Udine, where the main Italian Headquarters have been located, according to today's Army Headquarters announcement.

The Third Italian Army made a brief resistance to the advancing Teutonic forces from the Wippach (Vippaco) River to the Adriatic. This army is now in retreat along the Adriatic coast.

Cormons [an Austrian town seven miles west of Gorizia] has been captured, and the Austro-German troops are approaching the frontier of the Italian coast region.

The number of prisoners is increasing.

The Italian front is yielding north of the broad sector which was pierced in the Teutonic attack, the weakening extending as far as Ploecken Pass, [in the Carnic Alps, on the frontier north of Tolmezzo.]

The entire Italian Isonzo front has collapsed, the statement adds. The Second Italian Army is retreating toward the Tagliamento. All the roads are covered with columns in disorderly retreat, the crowds comprising both soldiers and civil population.

The Austro-German forces on the Isonzo front are commanded by General Otto von Below, it is announced.

Gen. Otto von Below Commanding.

The text of the afternoon Headquarters statement follows:

The successes attained by the rapid attack of German and Austrian-Hungarian divisions under General Otto von Below, due to the high-rising offensive spirit of the troops, has brought about a collapse of the whole Italian about a collapse of the whole Italian Isonzo front.

The defeated Second Italian Army is retreating toward the Tagliamento. The Third Italian Army offered only brief resistance to our attack against their positions from Wippach to the sea and is hastily retreating along the Adriatic Coast.

North of the broad sector which has been pierced the Italian front also is yielding as far as the Ploecken Pass.

Hostile rearguards thus far vainly have endeavored to stem the impetuous advance of the armies of the Central Powers.

Austro-Hungarian troops are standing before Udine, hitherto the Grand Italian Headquarters.

Austro-Hungarian divisions have captured Cormons, and are approaching the frontier in the coastal region.

All roads are covered with disorderly retreating columns and cars belonging to the Italian Army and to the Italian population.

The number of prisoners and the quantity of booty are continually increasing.

Violent tempests and heavy rains have prevailed on the vast fighting area of the twelfth Isonzo battle.

The supplementary report issued tonight says only:

"On the Italian plains good progress was made."

Checking Invaders, Rome Says.

ROME, Oct. 29.—The Italians are checking the advance of the Austro-German troops into the plains of northern Italy, the War Office announces, the statement adding that the troops are fulfilling their duty, and that all movements ordered by the General Staff are being carried out. The text of the announcement follows:

All movements ordered by the General Staff are being carried out quite regularly, and the troops which are opposing the enemy are fulfilling their duty by keeping in check his advance into the plains

Amends "Cowardice" Report.

ROME, Sunday, Oct. 28, (Delayed.)—The Italian War Office has issued an amended version of the official statement on operations issued early today. As amended, the first sentence of the announcement reads:

The violence of the attack and the failure to resist on the part of some units forming our Second Army allowed the Austro-German forces to break into our left wing on the Julian front.

This version eliminates the words "which in cowardice retired without fighting or surrendered to the enemy."

More German Reinforcements.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says it is reported Crown Prince

that the Austro-Swiss frontier again has been closed, and that the Germans are hurrying reinforcements to the Italian war front.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.—A dispatch received here from Vienna says Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary has congratulated Emperor William on the capture of the Italian town of Cividale by the German troops, and has thanked the Emperor for placing at his disposal "a number of your splendid divisions."

"The attacking energy of your troops," said the message of the Austrian monarch, "proved, as ever, to be unconquerable."

Emperor William in reply sent the following telegram to Emperor Charles:

The operations so successfully begun under your command against the Italian Army give promise of progress. I rejoice that beside your well-tried Isonzo fighters the German troops in comradeship of arms have beaten our disloyal former ally. Congratulations on the recapture of Gorizia and the Carso plateau. Forward with God.

All Italy realizes that the Italian Second Army is standing a supreme test as a result of the combined German and Austro-Hungarian offensive on the eastern frontier. The tone of the press is courageous, despite the setbacks that thus far have been reported. The newspapers agree that the Germans are aiding the Austrians in the belief that Italy is starving, rent by internal disorders and ready to desert the Entente. Also, they say, Italy offered the best grounds for a new success with the German armies which were found to be no longer needed on the Russian front.

The reason for the attack through the Tolmino region is asserted to be partly due to the opportunity provided for threatening the outflanking of the entire Carso Plateau and the lower Isonzo, where the Italians made gains during the Summer, and because the Italians long have sought to penetrate the passes of Tolmino, through which lie the railroads running into the heart of Austria.

One incident of the retreat of the Italians has been the defense of Monte Nero, where most fierce fighting took place for an entire week, with the Italians able to retreat, but refusing to do so. This gallant defense was made because Monte Nero literally has been consecrated with the blood of Italians since the beginning of the war.

Tagliamento Strongly Fortified.

The Tagliamento line, to which it is reported the Italian armies of the Isonzo may retreat, takes its name from the Tagliamento River, which, rising in the northwestern part of the Province of Udini, first flows east at about fifteen miles from the boundary of the Carnic Alps, and then, turning south five miles east of Tolmezzo, flows through numerous channels generally parallel to the Isonzo and about thirty miles west of it.

The right bank has always been strongly fortified, as the treaty of 1866, by which Austria surrendered the Regione of Veneto to Italy, prohibited fortifications nearer the eastern frontier. In March and April, 1915, its fortifications were modernized in anticipation of an Italian retreat from the frontier after the declaration of war on Austria.

The sudden withdrawal of several hundred thousand Austrian troops from the Isonzo front for service in Galicia, however, caused the Italian General Staff to change its plans, almost over night, and to attack over the frontier, twenty-five miles to the eastward, when war was finally declared.

VICTORY DELIGHTS GERMANY.

"Strong Enough to Win Peace by Force," Says Weser Zeitung.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.—The German papers are in raptures over the victory on the Italian front. The Weser Zeitung of Bremen says:

"The blow inflicted on Italy is as strong as that which drove the Government of France to Bordeaux, but more formidable in its effect, because we are wiser, calmer, and more experienced than in the last days of August, 1914. The worst of pessimists must now see that Germany is strong enough to win peace by force. The success achieved against Italy will result in a complete change of attitude on the part of Italy toward the Entente, which, if not manifested immediately, will be manifested at the peace conference.

"One of our chief aims must be to carry on peace negotiations in such a way that we do not negotiate with England about the affairs of the whole world, but with each enemy about himself. Italy affords the best starting point for this procedure."

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A school holiday has been proclaimed throughout Germany in celebration of the Austro-German victories against Italy, and the display of flags has been ordered, the Amsterdam correspondent of The Exchange Telegraph Company cables.

Emperor William and Emperor Charles are expected to meet on the Isonzo front in a few days.

ITALIAN PRESS FOR DEATH BEFORE SLAVERY

Military Crisis Likely to Put an End to the Political Dissensions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 29.—Rather death than slavery is the clarion note sounded in the national press today in face of the new barbarian invasion of Italy. In political spheres there is a tendency to sink the partisan dissensions and dilly dallying which recently afforded so sorry a spectacle during the Parliamentary discussions.

King Victor Emmanuel is bent on getting the political situation straightened out in the constitution of a new Ministry under the Presidency of Professor Orlando, so as to enable his Majesty to hasten back immediately to the battlefield.

Thrilling incidents are narrated today of the titantic fight that rages around the Isonzo. Austrian troops have been raked together for a supreme endeavor, with the co-operation of the German allies. Separate but simultaneous thrusts made by the enemy at points between Plezo Hollow and St. Gabriele were favored by dense fog, and the assailants managed to advance right up to the barbed-wire defenses before they were discovered.

Three converging columns, composed exclusively of Germans, swooped down upon Caporetto and then upon Lucio, where, during a bloody fray, the village changed hands eight times. The Italian gunners kept the invaders at bay a couple of hours and then leaped back into the trenches to sustain the battalions which, under overwhelming pressure, had been obliged to fall back from the banks of the Isonzo, with heavy losses. By those tactics the Germans were finally repulsed and the guns saved.

As on Friday, the Germans showed no signs of activity in that sector. The commanding General ordered a strong cavalry reconnoissance, himself following in their rear in a motor car. Arriving at a sharp bend in the road near Idersko, they found themselves faced with a swiftly oncoming corps of German motor cyclists, with mitrailleuses affixed to their machines. The latter forthwith opened a withering fire, which causes the horses to stampede.

The General hardly had ordered a retirament when his car was struck and he was severely wounded. The few surviving horsemen, seizing their stricken leader, succeeded in regaining their lines.

The Austrian columns, issuing at Tolmino, scaled the summit of Globocak, but later were dislodged by the Fifth Berzaglieri Bridage, whose gallantry not only saved the big batteries but made possible the orderly evacuation of the Bainsizza tableland.

These sorely tried troops, after withstanding a destructive bombardment for more than one hour and fifty minutes, drove back in furious counterattack a foe five times more numerous and capturing 700 prisoners.

Despite a dearth of roads in that recently occupied region, all guns were got away safely and the invaders held in check until Saturday morning at dawn.

The home things are far from re-

URGES AID TO ITALY, LEST SHE GIVE UP

Sidney Low Says Western Allies Must Reinforce Her at Any Cost.

SEES HOPE IN DISASTER

He Suggests Possibility of Decisive Defeat of the Invaders and a Counter-Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Under the heading, "Save Italy: Urgent need of Franco-British Help," Sidney Low writes as follows in The Daily Chronicle on a subject which has been much discussed in London circles, though not in the press:

"Another sudden and terrible crisis of the war has arisen. It may prove the beginning of the end for good or ill.

"The Italian armies of the Isonzo have been disastrously defeated for the moment—we hope only for the moment. It is almost a débâcle. The Italian line is falling back before the Austro-German host, with its concentrated and overpowering artillery.

"Cardona may have to retire behind Tagliamento or even further. We seem to be witnessing the beginning of one of those great drives with massed infantry and the march of heavy guns like those which carried the Austro-Germans over Poland, Serbia, and Rumania. Another large tract of allied territory—Friuli and Veneto, with their rich and noble cities and fertile fields—may fall into the destroying hands which have ravaged Belgium and Northern France.

"If Cadorna cannot stay the rush, he might even be compelled to withdraw across the Po and leave all Lombardy and Piedmont to the mercy of the invader. That, however, will not happen for the reason that before this stage is reached Italy will have made peace.

Drive's Political Significance.

"It is well to speak plainly. The German stroke has political, not less than strategic, significance. The Socialists, neutralists, pacifists, and Teutophiles who brought about the fall of the Boselli Cabinet are more active than they have been since May, 1915. German gold and intrigue have kept the cross-currents moving. They would flow with sufficient volume to compel any Government to stop the war if it seemed that Italy's cause was hopeless, and that her allies could not or would not avert from her the fate of Belgium, Rumania and Serbia. Those minor members of the Alliance whom the Entente powers were pledged to protect and did not protect.

"From that fate Italy must be saved, and saved at all costs, by France and England—partly for her sake, quite as much, nay, more, for their own. It is not merely that the spectacle of German and Austrian soldiers robbing, murdering and wrecking in such places as Udine, Verona, Vicenza and Padua would be an outrage to humanity, but also it would be an irreparable disaster and disgrace to ourselves. Russia may soon be virtually out of the war. If Italy were to go out, too, America's help may come too late to prevent that drawn or negotiated peace which for us means defeat.

Too Big a Task for Unaided Italy.

"Therfore must the Western Powers strain every nerve to help and deliver their southern partner. It is a moment big with fate, and it must be seized with unsparing energy and prompt decision. Cadorna, with his whole 400-mile frontier to guard, and somewhere near a million Austro-German troops facing his eastern line, is hard pressed and outgunned. Great strategist though he be, and splendidly as the Alpini and Bersaglieri and other contingents of his infantry fight, he will hardly be able to deal with the tremendous assault as he beat back the Austrian irruption in 1916. The odds are too heavy, especially as in the first onrush he has lost a large part of his artillery. If he is to hold his own he must have more men, and, above all, more heavy guns; and for guns he cannot wait. England and France must forward them to him without a day's delay, even though by so doing they plant wrath and sorrow in the hearts of army commanders elsewhere and cause the pace of the operations on the western front to slow down for a while.

"It will be regrettable if we cannot persistently follow up the push through Houthulst Forest, and if the French cannot reap quickly the full fruits of their recent victory on the Aisne; but in war the greater necessity must supersede the less. There is no duty before us at the moment so urgent as that of warding off the lightning stroke aimed at Italy's heart and keeping her army from being knocked out of the war.

Welcomes End of Trench Warfare.

"On the other hand, if the emergency is rightly handled, Italy's present misfortune may prove the turning point of the war in our favor. Here at length the deadlock of indecisive trench warfare is broken. Here are the Germans, with their Austrian dependents, out in force in the open. Here is the war of movement we have always wanted, and the chance of a great manoeuvre battle. If that battle should be joined when Cadorna has been provided with higher gun power than his opponents, if his own force is stiffened and strengthened by ten or a dozen divisions of British and French infantry, then the result may be and should be the complete defeat of the invaders, followed by an allied advance across the frontier in the wake of the routed army which might carry them right on to Trieste and bring about the collapse of Austria and a separate peace with that State.

"I dare say the higher command will say that the man who speaks of detaching ten or twelve divisions from the main theatre of the war is talking nonsense. The thing, they may insist, simply cannot be done; but that is the great question of policy which the statesmen of the allied Cabinets must decide. A soldier naturally and properly thinks most of his own front; but, if there is any meaning in the unity of command idea, there is a single front for all the armies, and it is for the supreme joint directorate to determine where the maximum effort at any moment is needed. It seems that we have a chance of forming a new strategic scheme. If neglected, it may lead to irretrievable failure; if used with genius and daring, it may change the whole course of events, and so convert the ambitious enterprise of the enemy into the instrument of his downfall."

THOUSANDS OF CANNON SMASHED ITALIAN LINE

German Writer Says the Austro-Hungarian "Iron Curtain" Was 25 Miles Long.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—According to a Daily Mail dispatch from Amsterdam, the Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent at the Italian front telegraphed on Thursday:

"In the last days of impatient expectation Germans have eagerly read the Italian papers. Would the Italians notice anything? They had undoubtedly become uncertain and distrustful. Half a thousand airmen—Italians, English, and French—despite the rain and the German anti-aircraft guns, insistently attempted to penetrate the barred zone and cast inquisitive glances at the forces marching up to the battle ground. General Cadorna could not possibly have taken the signs of the approaching attack lightly, but the threatening political situation compelled him to give reassuring declarations to the Rome Cabinet and to inform the Government press in a similar sense.

"In any event the Milan press published extensive comments on the prospects of a second South Tyrol offensive, based on the presence of Emperor Carl, when suddenly feverish life came into the Tolmino section. Several thousand Austro-Hungarian and German guns which systematically and without haste had been doing their firing practice there during the last few weeks began simultaneously an unparalleled drumfire."

Gas Shells Aid the Attack.

The correspondent describes the preparations for the advance, including the use of gas and smoke shells which desolated the foreground and robbed the Italian drumfire posts of their sighting facilities.

"For twenty miles," he continues, "an iron curtain hung over the Isonzo, whose glacier-clear waters spouted up in fountains. The infantry attack followed punctually. At the same time, north and south of Krn Ridge, occupied by the Italians, and near Tolmino and Plezso, Austro-Hungarian storming columns rushed forward."

The writer proceeds to intimate that the earlier Austro-Hungarian evacuation of half of the Bainsizza Plateau was part of a far-sighted plan of the Central Powers' high command, and that what the Italians thought was a victory has now become the greatest calamity by exposing them to the danger of a flanking movement, which has been systematically carried out.

He says that the German troops encountered little resistance when at a general signal to assault they advanced over the rocky ridges of Santa Lucia, southwest of Tolmino. When they fell upon the few surviving drumfire posts a single flame-thrower spurted its oil streams against them, and only a few machine guns began firing. The storming parties rushed on past these posts and the trench mortars, which had been destroyed by gunfire and pushed through the mine-thrower and trench gun fire to the caverns in which the Italians had taken shelter before the bulk of the latter could escape. The occupants of the caves tried with hand grenades and machine guns to defend the exits, but soon thought better of it and surrendered before the inexorable language of the Austro-Hungarian hand grenades.

From the ridges the batteries meanwhile belched forth death and destruction. This fire zone was also traversed by the Austro-Germans in their attack.

After the favorable development of the first day's fighting in adverse weather conditions, the Austro-Germans were able on Wednesday to follow up their advantage. The Italians, the correspondent says, threw themselves threatened and ordered the evacuation of the plateau. Thursday, to the south of Tolmino, on the north wing of the plateau, they made a strong counter-attack with the object of covering their retirement. The Austro-Hungarian troops, however, broke this assault, inflicting great losses.

REPLIES TO SONNINO SPEECH

Vatican Organ Defends Pope's Attitude Regarding Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 29.—The Osservatore Romano, organ of the Vatican, complains in a long article of that part of Baron Sonnino's recent speech which referred to the Pontifical note.

It recapitulates point by point the Pope's peace proposals, and says that the Pontiff, from authoritative declarations of the belligerents, has been able to ascertain that they are more or less in accord on some fundamental points. Therefore, the paper continues, he asked them to join in a conference to discuss peace conditions in a conciliatory spirit.

The paper goes on to discuss the armament, which, it says, is absolutely indispensable. After particularizing on other points of the note it says:

"We will not follow Sonnino in his absurd affirmation—his malevolent, gratuitous affirmation relating to Belgium. We can only observe that the Belgian Government in acknowledging the Pontifical note showed it was fully satisfied with the message."

The paper says that Sonnino does not understand that a mediator cannot begin by condemning one of the parties. It asserts that the Pope protested against the invasion of Belgium in a former note, and concludes by charging a lack of courtesy in Sonnino's reply to the first official communication on peace made by the Holy See to the King of Italy, citing his "diatribe" in open Parliament.

GERMAN SUCCESSES DEPRESS STOCKS HERE

Swedish Exchange at Highest Point in History Starts Rumors of Bank Balance Transfers.

The German successes against the Italian Army found sharp reflection in yesterday's stock market and also in the market for European exchange. Declines in stocks ranged from 2 to more than 6 points in the active list and a drop of 6¼ points in Canadian Pacific and of more than 2 points in Erie was the subject of particular attention in bank and brokerage offices because of rumors that these issues were being sold for Swedish account.

Swedish exchange rose to the highest point in history. Active bidding in a market almost bare of supplies carried the rate on Stockholm to 89¾ cents per kroner for cable transfers, with transactions reported as high as 41½. Check transfers were quoted at the close at 38½ cents, a gain of a half cent from the final quotation on Saturday. At this point the rate showed a premium over the normal level of more than 48 per cent.

The fact that Swedish remittances were especially sought after while the exchanges of other European neutral countries were irregular and inactive gave rise to rumors in banking circles that Swedish banks were busy transferring their balances back home. Ever since the embargo against exports to the nations adjacent to Germany went into effect, the exchange rates on these countries have been rising, with the Swedish market the strongest of all. Bankers expressed the opinion yesterday that Swedish bankers were trying to transfer their funds because of apprehension lest their Government should break with the Allies and line up beside Germany in the war.

Sweden is believed to have big balances in this country, and the prohibition against gold leaving the United States precludes any shipment of the metal in process of liquidating bank accounts.

Italian exchange rates declined until 7.90½ lire could be bought for a dollar for remittance by check, against 7.48¾ on Saturday, and a normal quotation of 5.1828. At yesterday's closing figure the lire showed a depreciation of nearly 35 per cent. below the normal level. The downward tendency of Italian exchange was considered directly due to the news of military operations.

NITTI IN ITALIAN CABINET?

Orlando Expected to Name Member of Mission to America.

ROME, Sunday, Oct. 28, (Delayed.)—The effect of the Austro-German offensive on the political situation has been to eliminate party differences. The retiring Cabinet is expected to remain, with comparatively few changes, under the Premiership of Professor Vittorio Orlando. Deputy Francesco Nitti, who was a member of the Italian mission to the United States, will probably enter the Orlando Ministry.

TURIN, Friday, Oct. 26, (Delayed.)—The fall of the Cabinet of Premier Boselli is attributed to Giovanni Giolitti, former Premier, who thus reasserts his old power as Italy's political leader. Before the entrance of Italy into the war he was in favor of the country's neutrality, representing conservative opinion and business interests.

The political situation now enters into a new and interesting phase, which is being watched closely. It is assumed that the new Cabinet will be far stronger at home, in view of the overwhelming majority favorable to Signor Giolitti, which includes the Socialists. On this account it is believed that the new Government will not be forced to temporize and make concessions to troublemakers, as Premier Boselli was. It will probably be able to deal in a practical manner with the problems of food, clothing, and speculation.

If Baron Sonnino remains in the new Cabinet as Foreign Minister, there will be no decided change in the foreign policy.

Since the foregoing dispatch was filed word has been received of the selection of Professor Orlando to form a new Ministry. Signor Giolitti aroused much opposition by his activities in behalf of neutrality, and in the Summer of 1915 was reported to have fled from Italy in fear of his life. In May of that year he was reported to have gone to Berlin for an audience with Emperor William. After Italy entered the war he announced his support of the Government and urged Italians to rally to the King and Government during the war.

REPORTS PEACE OFFER SPURNED BY BELGIUM

German Attempt to Wean Her by Attractive Terms Defeated, Newspaper Says.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—La Metropole, a Belgian newspaper published here, says that a German attempt to separate the Allies has been defeated by Baron de Broqueville, Belgian Foreign Minister.

According to this newspaper, Germany recently made a peace offer to Belgium. La Metropole says the bearer of the proposal was a Belgian industrial and financial magnate, who knew Foreign Minister de Broqueville personally. He went to Paris through Switzerland and asked for a meeting with the Minister, who met him in a Paris hotel.

The emissary said he was commissioned by Baron von der Lancken, legal adviser of the German Government in Belgium, to propose that semi-official Belgian and French delegates should meet German delegates in Berne to lay down a basis for a lasting peace. The following preliminary conditions were presented:

Recognition of Belgian independence.
Indemnity for war expenses.
Reparation for war destruction according to the Belgian common law.
Convocation of a peace conference at Brussels under the Presidency of King Albert.

Baron de Broqueville, the newspaper says, defeated this attempt to separate the Allies.

REICHSTAG CHIEFS CALL FOR REFORMS

Submit Program Which They Want the Imperial Chancellor to Carry Out.

ASK FOR A LIBERAL BALLOT

Require Adherence to July Peace Resolution—Not Suggesting Men for Cabinet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (via London.)—The general opinion prevailing here today is that the political situation will be definitely settled before next week. This view finds expression in nearly all the afternoon papers.

The majority parties have shown much tact in avoiding any attempt to assail the constitutional right of the Crown, even the Socialist Vorwärts saying that there is no desire on the part of the people's representatives in this emergency to interfere in any way with the Crown's right of appointing the head of the Government. The majority parties would not even intimate what personages they favored. They merely laid down their program of internal as well as external policy which, they hold, should also be that of the first official of the empire.

Their internal program embodies the immediate introduction in Prussia of ballot reform on the lines of the Reichstag's election law, which is as liberal as that ruling general elections in the United States. This bill they wish to be submitted without any encumbering side issues calculated to weaken its effectiveness and limit the rights of the voters. The reconstruction of the Prussian House of Lords and other reforms are also on this program.

As to foreign policy, the majority parties assert that they will heartily cooperate with any head of the Government who will unreservedly indorse the Reichstag's peace resolution.

The difficulties which the majority parties have had to contend with can hardly be realized in America, where political complications like those existing in Old World countries are unknown. Besides, the recent speeches of Carson and some French and Italian statesmen have created popular resentment that has affected the situation.

The official view here is that the mass of the German people still have unlimited confidence in their army and navy, which they believe will never be beaten by any combination of powers. According to this view, Germany's desire for peace is not to be taken as a sign of exhaustion. The people are simply sick and tired of the awful slaughter and, they believe, are the people in all other countries, including neutrals. Those who want peace here say they want it mainly because they are convinced that the result of the war will be the same two years hence as it would be if peace were made today, and that a continuation of the slaughter merely means the impoverishment of the world.

These elements understand very well that Germany needs certain reforms, and there is no doubt that similar ideas prevail in the highest places. It is asserted that no official efforts have been spared to ascertain the true conditions of the internal political situation in order to do justice to the people's wishes.

Propose Reforms to Unite Germans.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 29.—The Politiken's Berlin correspondent says that leaders of large German associations of State officials and cognate societies propose the immediate formation of a national union to carry out various political reforms, especially with regard to equal suffrage.

The effort will be made, according to the newspaper, in order to revive the spirit of unity in the people with a view to securing the rejection of all German endeavors toward peace. The national union, it is asserted hopes to rouse a new and strong fighting spirit among the people.

FIGHTING NEAR MONASTIR.

Paris and Berlin Both Report Activity There.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The War Office report tonight says:

Eastern Theatre.—On Oct. 27 the enemy's artillery was moderately active along the whole front. The action was more spirited, however, northwest of Monastir. On the 28th the artillery activity was quite serious in the region of the Vardar and Monastir, where we shelled the enemy batteries. Patrol encounters occurred on the lower Struma and at the Cerna Bend.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The official report tonight says:

Macedonian Front.—In the Monastir Basin, in the Cerna Bend, and from the Vardar to Lake Doiran there have been lively artillery duels.

Kaiser Honors von Bernstorff.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.—Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, has been made a "Wirklicher Geheimrat." (Active Privy Councilor,) by the German Emperor, with the title of Excellency. The Count is now Ambassador at Constantinople.

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'FULLEST SUPPORT' IN ALLIES' POWER

Continued from Page 1.

the enemy is going steadily downward, and Germany has been beaten by the French and British Armies."

No Time to Lose, the French View.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Italian situation is summarized by The Temps military expert as follows:

"The Austro-German offensive on the Italian front develops with disquieting energy. The enemy's right, descending in the valleys that converge on Austa, has reached Cividale. All the Italian forces on the plateau of Bainsizza and on the Carso as far as the sea, menaced with envelopment, have been obliged to evacuate the regions that they were at so much pains to conquer. They are retreating toward the west beyond the Isonzo.

"In the same way as the Germans went to the aid of the Austrian troops, the Allies are going to give their support to the Italian Army. They will find on the Tagliamento a line of resistance where it is to be hoped the Italian position will be re-established, as was ours on the Marne. There is no time to lose. Cividale is only twenty-five miles from the Tagliamento, and the enemy's columns march with prodigious speed."

Porfirio Gonzales Denies Revolt.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 29.—General Porfirio Gonzales, who recently was reported to have rebelled against the Government at Aldamas, arrived here today. He denies that he had been in arms against the Government, and expressed indignation at the press reports from the United States attributing rebellious acts to him.

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MAY FORCE US TO WAR ON AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1.

ment, and is likely to lead to the extension of a helping hand to Italy if such a course should be necessary to save the allied cause.

Italy's Pleas for Aid.

Officials are now recalling vividly the cable dispatches in THE NEW YORK TIMES not long ago from its correspondent on the Italian front which emphasized the necessity for help to Italy from the Allies. Throughout those dispatches there was an intimation that those high in authority in Italy felt that some of the allied nations feared the effect of an Italian victory that would give to Italy the credit of having brought defeat to the Central Powers. It was emphasized also that Italy was badly in need of coal and munitions and was seeking the aid of her allies in supplying them.

But it was not found that officials here shared the Italian view that they were not receiving sufficient help in the way of supplies from their allies. In Washington official circles there is a cordial disposition to help in every way possible to bring success to the Italian arms. Washington thoroughly realizes Italy's shortage of certain material supplies, and efforts have been made to overcome this.

Indiscreet utterances in Italian quarters in this country are not helping the situation, and a denial that came tonight of allegations attributed to an Italian source has not served to atone for the expression of views which are not believed to be those of the Government at Rome.

It is witnout question, however, that those having knowledge of Italy's situation have been emphasizing for some time the need of the Italian Government of guns, munitions, coal, and food. Today it was said that Italy did not need men, but was badly off for want of war materials. In one quarter it was declared that if Italy was not quickly supplied with such materials the war would be nearly lost to the Allies on the Italian front. The civilian population, engaged in the work of keeping the armies supplied, required food, it was said.

The United States has been seeking to remedy Italy's troubles, and last week twenty-five ships were allotted to that Government by the United States Shipping Board. In every way the Washington Administration believes that there is an equally strong desire on the part of Great Britain and France.

View of the Military Situation.

The Italian official announcement that General Cadorna's forces are "checking the advance into the plains" of the German Army divisions is not accepted in Washington as marking the ebb of the Teutonic flood which literally swept the Italians out of the Austrian positions along the Isonzo. Until it is officially evident that the Mackensen legions have been "checked," and that the process of "checking" has been completed, military experts here will not be convinced that much of Venetia will be kept from the grip of the Central Powers.

The Isonzo lines of the Italians are now a thing of the past. Every official announcement from Berlin, Vienna, and Rome brings conviction that the Italians will be extremely fortunate if they do not sustain further losses before the last Italian soldier has been driven from Austrian soil, and all signs point to the fact that General Cadorna's best genius is now being concentrated primarily on saving his armies in a masterly retreat.

The problem before the great Italian General is now that which faced General Joffre when the French were forced by the invading Germans to retreat to the points of safety from which they were able later to move forward in what became the famous battle of the Marne, following which warfare on the Western front settled down into trench warfare.

In this colossal retreat from the Isonzo lines it was inevitable that Cadorna's armies should lose thousands of men cut off by the rapid progress of Mackensen's forces into high isolation in the Bainsizza Plateau, and be unable to rescue within a few days heavy guns which had been hoisted into the plateau after weeks of interminable effort punctuated by the hard fighting characterizing the Italian offensives of last Summer.

The capture of Gorizia by the Austro-German forces drove a wedge into and broke the backbone of the snake-like Italian lines curling southward from the Tolmino hinterland across the Bainsizza plateau, down into the valley of the Vippaco River, and up over the western ridges of the Carso plateau to the shores of the Adriatic at Duino. Before the Mackensen drive the Italians were within cannon shot of Trieste—the distance from the Italian lines to Trieste was only ten miles. Only the topography of the country, the Carso plateau, rising from 500 to 1,000 feet in height, and the higher Hermada mountains stood between the Italians and their goal.

The Italians had been in possession of Gorizia since Aug. 9, 1916, more than a year since they captured it from the Austrians. The Bainsizza Plateau, occupied by the Austrians, was a constant menace to the Italians. This menace was removed when General Cadorna succeeded in his drives of last Summer. The Second Italian Army was sent into the Bainsizza Plateau campaign. South of Gorizia the Third Italian Army hammered away at the Italian lines facing the Carso Plateau between the River Vippaco and the sea.

In the operations now in progress General Cadorna is making the most determined effort to save his Third Army, the Carso Plateau army, from annihilation. Gorizia and Monfalcone were the nearest supply bases for the Carso army.

Mackensen's Need of Haste.

Field Marshal von Mackensen is wasting no time at Gorizia. Evidently he is intent upon inflicting the severest possible injury before attempting to bring his forces to a halt whenever compelled by Winter and military exigencies to halt. That Goriza is not his halting point is evident from the announcement in this afternoon's official Berlin report stating that Cormons has been captured. Cormons is ninety-seven miles east of Venice on the main railway line which winds via Treviso, and Udine and Gorizia toward Trieste. Cormons is five miles west of Gorizia. The taking of Cormons means that the Teutonic forces were within rifle distance of the Italian frontier at another point, and that by this time they have probably crossed the small Indrio River into Italy on their way to Udine.

The immediate objective of Mackensen—if he has not already taken the place—is Udine, the principal railroad crossroads between Venice and Trieste. In his plan for taking Udine, Mackensen has a column moving from the northeast down the railway and the main highway from Cividale, only nine miles away, and a second force moving westward from Gorizia. The distance from Gorizia to Udine is only eighteen miles, and at Cormons the German forces would be only thirteen miles from Udine. Reflecting backward on Mackensen's Serbian and Rumanian campaigns, it would not prove surprising if Mackensen has still another strong column moving southward toward Udine from the direction of the main passes through the Carnic Alps, which form the boundary line between the northern part of Venetia and the Carinthian section of Austria.

This seems to be indicated by the significant allusion in this afternoon's official Berlin announcement to the Ploecken Pass. According to this announcement the Italian Army is yielding on a broad sector as far north as the Ploecken Pass. The German forces that took Cividale and then pressed forward toward Udine, penetrated the Austro-Italian frontier at Starasella Pass, moving forward from Caporetto. This force came from the direction of Villach, in Austria, and branched off toward the southwest from the vicinity of Tarvis.

Italian forces as far north as the Ploecken Pass frontier region of the Carnic Alps would have to move with very great rapidity to avoid being cut off after the Germans were once in possession of Udine. The only escape would be to avoid the rail route from Gemona toward Udine and take the alternative rail route from Gemona leading southeastward through the Italian town of San Daniele toward Casarso and Santo Vito at the intersection of the Tagliamento River with the railway which runs westward from Udine toward Venice.

It is feared that these retreating Italians from the Carnic Alps section of the far northern Italian front are in no worse plight than any units of the Third Italian Army retreating from the Carso Plateau along the coastal railway westward toward San Giorgio. Mackensen has two striking points in his effort to cut off such of this Third Italian Army as may never have crossed the frontier on their retreat back into Italy. At both Monfalcone in Austria and San Giorgio in Italy, the communication lines of the Third Army may be cut by the Mackensen columns.

Since Mackensen has thrown out advancing columns which, Berlin asserts, have captured Cormons to the west of Gorizia, it is not to be assumed that he has not also sent a strong column southward from Gorizia toward Monfalcone. This column would seek to prevent any remnants of the Third Italian Army from retreating from the Carso region into Italy over the bridge at Gradisca, about half way between Gorizia and Monfalcone, and also attempt to block other remnants of the Italians moving out of the Carso Plateau through Monfalcone. With Udine and Monfalcone both in Mackensen's hands, his forces would have good rail and road connections southward from Udine and westward from Monfalcone toward the important coast junction point of San Giorgio.

The three pivotal objectives sought by Mackensen in his advance toward the Friulian plains are Gemona, on the north; Udine in the centre, and San Giorgio on the south. All these points are in Venetia, in Italian territory, and from them rail lines lead toward the Tagliamento River, where Cadorna will probably try to make his first real stand.

Possession of the Gemona-Udine-San Giorgio line would mean that the Isonzo line of the Italians has been crumpled and driven back from ten to thirty miles, and that the Italians would have relinquished territory averaging twenty miles in width for a distance of more than sixty miles from the Carnic Alps to the Gulf of Trieste.

Cadorna's Defense Plan.

There is every indication that the rapidity and initial success of the Mackensen surprise drive will transform the whole aspect of warfare on the Austro-Italian front from plateau and valley warfare to trench warfare in the Friulian Plains, provided Cadorna, with Anglo-French aid, is able to succeed in his effort to check the Germans.

The opinion of military experts here is that Cadorna will try to establish his trench lines for defensive warfare along the western edge of the Tagliamento, and it will be regarded as fortunate if he can do even this in view of his losses, the vast stores of munitions that had to be destroyed at Cividale, Gorizia, and other abandoned points, and the shortage of Italian supplies.

Italian officials here believe that Germany is now playing her greatest card of the war in the drive toward Venice in the hope that victory there will almost win the war. However, these same officials assert that they are expecting that Cadorna will be able to establish the Tagliamento trench line, and this will spell ultimate defeat for the Austro-Germans. The region in which Mackensen and Cadorna are now matching military wits and ingenuity for position has been almost as much of an "cockpit of Europe" as the Waterloo region of Belgium.

This is the region that was overrun by Attila and his Huns, the place where the Romans sought refuge from their Lombard conquerors in the islands of the Venetian lagoons, the region which was overrun by the Venetians in their land conquests which gave them Verona, Padua, Treviso, and Vicenzo, and the scene of exploits by Napoleon when he overthrew the tottering Venetian Republic.

The Venetian region was adjudged to Austria after it had been taken by French troops in 1797, but the Austrians were compelled to cede it to Italy, and on the fall of Napoleon it was again awarded to Austria, to whom it belonged until 1866, when, in consequence of the events of that year, it was finally incorporated with the Kingdom of Italy. Thus after a lapse of fifty-one years Austrian forces have against penetrated Venetia in a drive that must have been in preparation for some weeks, but which is as yet less than a week old in actual striking activity.

TELLS HOW NAVY HAS SAVED BRITAIN

Lloyd George Says It Has Transported 13,000,000 Men and Lost Only 3,500.

130,000,000 TONS IN CARGOES

3,000,000 Troops in Expeditionary Forces, 75% of Whom Are from England.

THANKED BY PARLIAMENT

Army and Navy Are Subjects of Resolutions—Tributes Paid by Nation's Leaders.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Parliament today adopted a resolution presented by Premier Lloyd George, expressing the thanks of the Parliament to the navy and the army, including the overseas troops and the Mercantile Marine, for their services in the war, and to the women in the medical and other auxiliary services, and further expressing sympathy to the relatives and friends of those who have given their lives for their country.

The Premier in moving the resolution said that even if he had leisure in these terrible times, especially the anxiety of the last two or three days, he felt he could not do justice to this great theme. The deeds mentioned in the resolution were known to and had won the admiration of every subject of the King.

The British Navy was like one of those internal organs essential to life, of which we are unconscious until something goes wrong. In this war, said the Premier, the navy had been the anchor of the allied cause. If it lost its hold the hopes of the alliance would be shattered.

Great Achievements of Navy.

The Premier told how the navy had guaranteed supplies to the army abroad, and of material which it had enabled the Allies to get from abroad, adding:

"But for the navy, disaster would have fallen upon the allied cause. Prussia would be mistress of Europe and, through Europe, of the world. Despite hidden foes, despite illegitimate naval warfare, despite black piracy, the navy has preserved the highways of the seas for Britain and her allies. Since the beginning of the war the navy has insured the safe transportation to the British and allied armies of 13,000,000 men, 2,000,000 horses, 25,000,000 tons of explosives and supplies, and 51,000,000 tons of coal and oil.

"The losses of men out of the whole 13,000,000 were only 3,500, of which only 2,700 were lost through the action of the enemy. Altogether, 130,000,000 tons have been transported by British ships."

It was too early to summarize the effect of the blockade by the British Navy, which would be complete, declared the Premier, if it had not left the gate to the Balkans unlocked. It was not the fault of the Grand Fleet if it had not had many opportunities; that was due to the enemy's knowledge of its efficacy. Since the battle of Jutland the Germans had never seen fit to challenge it.

Mercantile Marine Praised.

Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to the work of the smaller craft, which were to be found in all seas, being numbered by the thousands. Their hardships and dangers were barely realized, yet the fruits of their action were enjoyed by the people of these islands. While before the war difficulty had been found in getting men to join the mercantile marine, on account of better conditions ashore, yet, despite the strain of hardships and peril that had increased manifoldly since the war began, there had not been found one man afraid to return to the sea. Men torpedoed once or twice hardly waited for their papers before they returned.

The British expeditionary force, continued Mr. Lloyd George, now numbered more than three million. It was a great triumph of organization, but was only rendered possible by the heroism of the old army—"the finest fighting troops in the world." It saved France and Europe, but hardly a man of that army was left.

The time had not come to deal with individual achievements, but he must refer to Field Marshals French and Haig and General Maude. Of Haig, one of the most brilliant members of the General Staff had said

"Splendid as the fighting qualities of the troops have been, the success has been due in large measure to the power of organization, the persistence and forethought of Haig."

Seventy-five per cent. of the contribution in men, said the Premier, had come from England, and 75 per cent. of the loss had fallen upon England. Scotland had done its share, Ireland had made a distinguished contribution, and in voluntary recruiting Wales had beaten the record by a shade. The Dominions had contributed between 700,000 and 800,000 men. He praised the work of the Canadians on the western front, the Anzacs in Gallipoli and France, and the South Africans particularly in clearing Delville Wood. The memory of the powerful aid given by India would never be forgotten.

Union of British Empire.

"Never has the British Empire shown greater or more effective union," exclaimed the Premier. "It had been regarded as a dream; it is now a fact, a powerful fact, in fashioning the history of the world."

After references to the various auxiliary services, the Premier, in moving words, offered the sympathy of the House to the relatives of those who had fallen.

Ex-Premier Asquith, who followed, paid eloquent tribute to the fighting forces.

"It is by their inextinguishable faith that the fight has been well maintained until it ends, as we know it must, in the enthronement of the sovereignty of right. Let it not be said of those who gave their lives, when the judgment of history comes, that 'they gave their lives in vain.'"

John Redmond, the Irish leader, said his object in rising was to emphasize that what the Premier and Mr. Asquith had said was the absolutely unanimous sentiment of the House of Commons. The Irish troops, he said, had shed a lustre upon their race, and, however torn by dissension or misfortune their country might be at this moment, he believed that the whole Irish race today was filled with pride and gratitude for their achievements.

Redmond on Irish Troops.

"The gallant Irish troops have during the last year and a half had a bitter trial imposed upon them in the events happening in their own country," he said. "These events have not touched their valor or their loyalty. They have remained one in their motto, but nevertheless many of them had thought that they were going to fight not only for the liberty of the world but, in a special sense, for the happiness, prosperity, and liberty of Ireland. Now they have seen a section at any rate of their countrymen at home repudiate that idea.

"If my voice could reach them I would say that they need have no misgivings that they were right from the first, and that time will show that, while they are fighting for liberty and civilisation in Europe, they are also fighting for the civilization and liberty of their own land."

BELGIANS EXPLAIN THEIR 'ATROCITIES'

German Indignation Roused by Trivial Incidents in East Africa, Legation Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A statement was issued today by the Belgian Legation in challenge of the charge made by the German Government that the Belgian Colonial Army committed atrocities in East Africa. It was on the basis of these alleged atrocities that Germany tried to justify that Government's action in deporting to Germany twenty prominent Belgians as a "reprisal." The legation's statement follows in part:

"'Among the Teutons taken prisoner in Tabora was the German official in charge of the district, a certain Otto Weber, who has given the following description of what happened:

"'Personally I have no complaint to make of the Belgian troops on their entry into Tabora. However, some complaints were made to me on the subject of the Belgian troops at Tabora, and I have taken personal cognizance of the damage done in the house of Mrs. Horn. I was also told that a butcher shop had been plundered by Italians on the day the Belgians entered Tabora, but I have not been able to certify this statement. At another house the awning outside had been torn by bayonets.'

"'These things are called 'atrocities' by the nation which destroys Louvain and calls it 'kultur.'

"East Africa is now the only German colony which has not been entirely conquered. The British attacked it from the south and the Belgians from the west. The Belgian Government has received a telegram announcing that on Oct. 9 the Belgian troops under Major Muller captured Mahenge, the last remaining place of importance in the district held by the Germans."

EXTOLS TO ENGLAND OUR WAR PROGRAM

Premier Morris of Newfoundland Tells of Plans to Drop Bombs in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, arrived in England today with news of the vast preparations now going on in America for "kanning the Kaiser," which The Daily Mail describes as "most heartening news." In an interview in The Daily Mail he outlined America's war aims, citing Henry Morgenthau's declaration regarding the German Emperor as their clearest-cut definition, and then spoke of American preparations to insure air supremacy. He added.

"This time next year at the outside, probably long before that, Americans, as they put it to me, are going to run by day and night an air service to Berlin. They are going to drop bombs in Germany from the sky at something approximating the rate at which Haig and Pétain are now dropping shells over the German lines in Flanders and France.

"Do people in these islands realize that the money America is spending on aircraft and air preparations alone exceeds the sum total of our old imperial prepay budget for military naval and civil service combined, and does anybody hereabouts know that the air bill appropriating this billion dollars was passed by the United States Senate after just three hours' debate?

"I know that the Americans' reputation in Europe with those who do not know them is that of money grubbers. Well, they are doing their best to become the biggest money spenders in human history. I cannot adequately picture the scenes of enthusiasm which accompanied the launching of the first Liberty Loan."

Sir Edward declared that, graphic as had been many of the accounts sent to England relative to American plans in the fields of finance, food, shipping, and military and navy organizations, it was impossible until one had been on the spot to grasp the magnitude of the effort the United States was getting ready to make in democracy's cause.

REPULSE AIR RAIDERS ATTACKING ENGLAND

British Fliers, Guns, and Lights Save the Southeast Counties From Bombing.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Hostile airplanes endeavored to carry out a raid tonight on the southeast counties of England, but none of them was able to pass the outer defenses, according to an official communication issued late tonight by Field Marshal Viscount French, Commander in Chief of the Home Forces.

The statement of Viscount French follows:

"Hostile airplanes attempted to raid the southeast counties tonight. Our airplanes went up, and the guns and lights were in action. No hostile airplanes succeeded in passing the outer defenses."

Warning of the air raid was given Londoners by police and special officers, but in the absence of gunfire in the city area there was no excitement. A few persons entered the underground railways or went into buildings. As usual, the streets were cleared quickly, except that here and there automobiles, buses, and a few pedestrians were going about their business, apparently unconcerned.

Crowds in the theatres and restaurants remained there until the bugle sounded their "all clear" message which was greeted by cheers. For the most part, however, the residents of London were in bed and apparently a comparatively small number knew that an air raid warning had ben given.

$25,000,000 TO BRITAIN.

Our Advances to the Allies Now Total $2,851,400,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Another advance of $25,000,000 was made today by the Government to Great Britain, bringing the total loaned that country thus far up to $1,400,000,000, and the total to all the Allies up to $2,851,400,000.

Advances to other allies now total as follows: France, $810,000,000; Italy, $225,000,000; Russia, $325,000,000; Belgium, $58,400,000; Serbia, $3,000,000.

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BAKER EXPECTS FOE TO RETREAT IN WEST

Forecasts German Retirement Between Wedges of Flanders and the Aisne.

BAD WEATHER AIDS ENEMY

Secretary Recalls How Italy Braced Up in 1916—Reports Our Men in Trenches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Important developments are impending in the great war, Secretary Baker indicates in his official review of last week's operations on all fronts, which concludes with the brief statement that certain units of the American forces in France have taken their places on the battle front to complete their training. This is the War Department's first mention of the fact that General Pershing's men are on the firing line.

It is the wave of activity during the week on nearly every front, however, that catches the Secretary's attention. Significant operations are in progress, he says, both east and west, on the Italian fronts; in Macedonia, Rumania, Mesopotamia, and even in East Africa. On the western front, he says, a new strategic retreat of the German forces appears to be the next move expected, and they must move back under critical circumstances from between the two wedges, those of Flanders and the Aisne, which have been driven relentlessly into their line by the British and French.

Italy is passing through a difficult moment, Mr. Baker says. The Austro-German drive is being pressed forward by imposing forces. But once before Italy stemmed the tide of an Austrian rush, under less favorable conditions for the defenders, he points out, and hurled the enemy back with only a taste of victory during the first days of his terrific onslaught. Winter is now coming to the aid of the Italians.

Activity on All Fronts.

The Secretary's review follows:

"Renewed activity prevails in all theatres of war.

"Important developments would appear to be impending.

"Along the western, eastern, and Italian fronts, in Macedonia, Rumania, Mesopotamia, and even in East Africa, significant operations are in progress.

"The two outstanding features of the situation of the week are the relentless British offensive in the Ypres salient resulting in substantial gains of terrain of important strategc value and the sudden, well-aimed and sustained thrust of the French north of the Aisne.

"It is evident that the Allied drives along the western front are broadening in scope and in intensity. The whole front from the Houthulst Wood through the Passchendaele ridge southward to Lens and on to the Aisne is becoming the scene of increasingly heavy Allied pressure, which the enemy is withstanding with difficulty.

"Side by side the French and British are pushing on through the Flemish lowlands toward Roulers.

"The enemy, believing he might find a rift in the otherwise impregnable Allied line at the point of junction between the Franco-British forces, directed repeated heavy counterattacks in this segment. There were repulsed.

"While the British attacks during the past week have been carried out with imposing effectives, it is apparent that the British command is manoeuvring in order to gain important tacical advantages at a minimum cost.

"The casualties to the enemy are rising steadily.

"Slowly the Allies are enlarging their gains in Flanders, driving into the heart of German resistance in the west.

"The German armies fight on stubbornly. If any further evidence of allied superiority be needed, it seems to be supplied by the decisive successes won by the French during the week.

"This offensive was launched on a six-mile front near the west end of the Chemin-des-Dames on Oct. 23.

"General Pétain so well masked his preparations that the enemy was taken by surprise as to the exact terrain chosen for the attack and was overwhelmed before being able to organize a concentrated resistance.

Triumph of the French.

"The German lines were penetrated to a depth well over two miles at one point.

"This first attack was immediately followed by a second assault in this same sector crowned with full success.

"In three days' fighting the French have taken 12,000 prisoners, 120 guns of large calibre, and a great quantity of other booty not yet enumerated.

"The possession of the captured Fort of Malmaison, the key to the entire ridge and the villages beyond, now makes it possible for the French to enfilade the German positions along the Chemin-des-Dames, as well as to fire directly through the valley toward the fortress of Laon.

"General Pétain showed himself a past master of strategy in being able to attain so decisive a victory in so brief a period.

"The time has apparently come for another 'strategic retreat' of the enemy. It means that the Germans must again retire to a new intrenched and carefully prepared line if they intend to resist further in the west.

"It must be admitted that the German 'retreat' executed as a result of the battles of the Somme last year was carried through with consummate skill. The enemy retired, destroying all cover and taking up positions of marked tactical and strategic strength.

"But the battle of the Somme had but one wedge. Today we have the wedge of Flanders and that of the Aisne is being outlined.

"The bad weather continues to be the enemy's best protection. He is relying upon this factor to impede the allied advance and by shrouding the battle area in slush, rain and fog, give him a respite until he can prepare himself to meet a fresh onslaught.

"News from the Italian front proves that the Austrians were able to bring sufficient pressure to bear in Berlin in order to secure German assistance.

"As the result of the concentration of an imposing array of artillery and massed battalions, the Austro-German forces have succeeded in penetrating the recently won Italian positions in the Tolmino sector.

"The broken, steep mountainous character of the terrain makes it difficult to hold intrenchments when once certain strategic objectives have been attained. These the Austrians have apparently captured in this sector, which may result in the abandonment by the Italians of the Bainsizza plateau which they won after so vallant a struggle only a few weeks ago.

Italy's "Difficult Moment."

"Italy is passing through a difficult moment.

"We must remember, however, that in May, 1916, the Austrians attempted a similar onslaught. Then they had fine weather, a well-chosen terrain, and above all, the far superior fighting vigor of their armies to rely upon. At that time the Austrians won decided successes during the initial days of the fighting and pressed on to the edge of the Italian plan, only to be stopped and driven back.

"In the east, German naval operations in the vicinity of the islands at the mouth of the Finnish Gulf were not carried through, with serious losses, both in men and material.

"The Russian resistance apparently is consolidating.

"The Germans, using the islands as a base, have now gained a foothold on the adjacent mainland.

"The first landing on the Werder Peninsula at the northern end of the Gulf of Riga was successfully carried out. A further attempt at another point failed.

"It is not probable that the Germans will undertake for the time being more than a strengthening of the positions now held in the Riga sector.

"The retirement of the advanced enemy lines to a depth of fifteen miles in the region of the Dwina is reported.

"Engagements of some magnitude are noted along the Rumanian and Macedonian fronts, where artillery duels and raids are increasing in frequency. These, however, are not of more than local importance.

"In Mesopotamia the British are continuing and consolidating their advance, driving enemy detachments out of important tactical points on the flanks, thus strengthening their whole line of defense.

"Rumors of an important move by the Turks, reinforced by certain picked German and Austrian units under the command of General Falkenhayn, which have repeatedly been reported throughout the Near East, have as yet failed to materialize.

"The training of our troops in France progresses steadily and favorably. Certain units have taken their places in the front line trenches under actual battle conditions."

WAR CONDUCT IS ONLY TOPIC

Bonar Law Says Allied Conference Won't Discuss Aims.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons today informed a questioner that the approaching interallied conference at Paris had been summoned not to consider war aims but the conduct of the war.

The question arose out of a report that the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates were sending a representative to the conference to discuss war aims.

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As the cockney craftsman observed: *"It isn't the fit, it's the 'ang!"*

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PACIFIST WHIPPED IN KUKLUX STYLE

Robed Abductors Take Bigelow Into Kentucky Woods and Administer 12 Lashes.

INVOKE BELGIAN SUFFERERS

Punishment Inflicted in Their Name —Victim Warned to Quit Cincinnati—His Story.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Herbert S. Bigelow, head of the People's Church of this city, one of the leaders of the People's Council, Socialist, and pacifist, who was seized as he was about to enter a hall in Newport, Ky., across the Ohio River from Cincinnati, to deliver a Socialist speech last night, thrust into a waiting automobile and spirited away, was taken into a dense woods near Florence, Ky., about midnight, tied to a tree and horsewhipped by men "who wore long robes and hoods, similar to those described as worn by the renowned Kuklux Klan, according to a report received here from Florence.

The report said the abductors, with Bigelow gagged and handcuffed, worked their way to the middle of the woods. There they removed the handcuffs long enough to disrobe Bigelow, then they tied him to a tree. One of the leaders then read these words from a sheet of paper, with the light of a lantern held by one of his associates reflected over his shoulder:

"In the name of the poor women and children of Belgium this man should be whipped."

At a signal a man clad from head to foot in white stepped out of a huge circle that had been formed, produced a long blacksnake whip, and delivered numerous lashes upon the back of Bigelow. The ropes were then cut. Bigelow was warned to stay away from Cincinnati, and was released, while the members of the party made their way back to their waiting automobiles and disappeared.

Bigelow wandered an hour in the woods. Seeing a church spire in the distance, he made his way there, finding himself in Florence, twenty miles from this city. At the home of Dr. H. K. Grant, he received medical attention. He stayed up the remainder of the night writing in detail his experiences of the evening. It was not until late in the morning that he notified his friends in this city where he was.

His Condition Serious.

He was removed to a hospital in this city. It was said there tonight that he was resting under the influence of opiates, but that his condition was quite serious. His physician said he counted forty whip welts on Bigelow's back.

A man's voice, calling up by telephone at Bigelow's home today, said the speaker was one of those who were in the kidnapping party, and that "the protestations of loyalty made by Mr. Bigelow today are accepted at their face value, and that Mr. Bigelow is free to remain in this vicinity, subject to his remaining loyal in the future."

Attorney Edward Alexander of counsel for Bigelow has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of any person connected with the kidnapping and whipping of Bigelow. Investigations are under way, and friends of Bigelow say they will be prosecuted until the guilty persons are apprehended and dealt with according to the law.

It was reported in Newport today that among those seen in the vicinity of the hall just before Bigelow was seized were several members of the Home Guard. This could not be confirmed, however.

Bigelow's written statement bears out the earlier story of the abduction and whipping. He said that before being taken into the woods, he was blindfolded, then a bag was thrown over his head, hence he had no idea of the locality or of the direction in which he was being led. He said oil was poured over his head after the lashes were administered. Owing to the men "wearing long white robes," Bigelow said, he was unable to recognize any of them. He said he did not know the men who seized him in Newport; he asked where he was to be taken and received the answer, "to headquarters."

He says that owing to the darkness he was unable to ascertain how many persons made up the party. Residents along the Lexington Pike said they saw a line of twenty-two autos pass on the way to Florence, some of which were so crowded that they were carrying men on the running boards.

"An experience of this kind shakes one's faith in the doctrine of non-resistance," said Bigelow in his statement. "It has converted me, at least temporarily, to the gospel of preparedness. As these chivalrous gentlemen have notified me to leave Cincinnati in thirty-six hours I am going to apply both to the municipal and Federal Government for their protection.

"Two men were left to guard me in the woods. One pointed a revolver at me and ordered me to sit down. I asked him in what direction home was and how far away I was. He pointed in the direction in which we had come and said it was quite a distance. He told me that I should inquire my way at a certain farm house, the first house on the right.

Feared to Go to the House.

"After he left I began to speculate on why they put oil on my hair. The only theory that seemed reasonable was that it was intended for identification later. I concluded that others might be waiting at that house to do a deed which the big crowd couldn't be trusted to witness and that the oil was put on to make sure that the wrong man would not be assassinated. So I decided to go in the other direction.

"I had walked about two hours when first one machine and then another came up in my rear. I eluded both of them. Once I stepped into a field of standing corn; the second machine I escaped by climbing over a bridge and dropping down on a railroad track.

"I knew I was walking in the direction of Erlanger, as I inquired my way of a couple in a buggy. I saw what was evidently the steeple of a Catholic church and determined to go to the house of a priest. While looking for this house I saw the sign of Dr. Grant. I knocked, and the door of a good Samaritan was opened unto me.

"I want the Kaiser sent the way that Nicholas Romanoff went. I desire nothing in all the world so much as to see the achievement of all the war aims which President Wilson announced in his address of Jan. 22."

Federal authorities recently conducted a raid on Bigelow's office in Cincinnati, where documents concerning the activities of the local People's Council was seized. Sunday afternoon, at his People's Church services, Bigelow prayed for "the repose of the soul of Emperor William and the proud men surrounding him."

In 1902 Bigelow was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State of Ohio. He was a delegate from Hamilton County to the Constitutional Convention in 1912, and was elected by this convention as its President. For the last few years he has been actively associated with the Socialist Party.

Offers Reward for Kidnappers.

Dr. Frederic H. Robinson, publisher of The Medical Review of Reviews, prompted by humane motives, it was said yesterday, sent telegrams to the Cincinnati newspapers offering a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of any of the Bigelow kidnappers. Dr. Robinson said his offer was not inspired by the fact that Bigelow was a pacifist. He said his attorney would leave for Cincinnati today to get full details.

CAPTURE VON LUCKNER, SEEADLER COMMANDER

Fiji Islanders Picked Up Leader and Five Members of German Raiding Party.

A PACIFIC PORT, Oct. 29.—Count von Luckner, commander of the German raider Seeadler, was captured on Sept. 21 off the Fiji Islands by Fijian constabulary, according to word brought by a steamer arriving today from a trans-Pacific port.

Five German members of the Seeadler's crew were taken with their commander, officers of the arriving vessel said. The Germans were in an armed launch, and were pursued by the constables, who were aboard the steamer Amra. This report of the capture of the Germans confirms a message to this effect received some time ago from Australia.

Just what became of the others of the Seeadler's crew is not known. One report was that they were at sea in a commandeered vessel.

The Seeadler, wrecked on the Mohepa Islands in the South Pacific some months ago, sank three American vessels during her cruise in the Pacific. Previously, in the Atlantic, she put an end to sixteen vessels of various types.

News of the destruction of the Seeadler was announced in Washington on Oct. 4.

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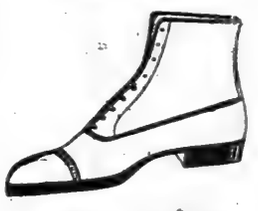

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CANADIANS HEROIC AT BELLEVUE SPUR

Rallied Under Fire After Repulse and Swept Forward Irresistibly to Victory.

GERMAN DEFENSE STUBBORN

Bavarians Routed from Blockhouses by Dauntless Ranks of Mud-Covered Men.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 29.—The most important position in the attack yesterday was given to the Canadians to carry, and the story of their capture of Bellevue spur is fine and thrilling as an act of persistent courage by bodies of men struggling against great hardships and under great fire.

It was only a little while ago that these Canadians were fighting round Lens, and there can be no worry for brave men if the character and quality of that fighting are already forgotten. The taking of Hill 70, the fight to the death of two battalions who met the enemy in No Man's Land, and the hand-to-hand struggles in the streets and tunnels of Lens.

I think the Canadians were sorry to come up into the Ypres salient, though it is an old ground of theirs. But they did not shirk the task of assaulting the higher slopes of Passchendaele above the ground carried by the Australians in the great battles of September and October.

Nothing that they did at Courcelette and Vimy and round about Lens was finer than the way in which on Friday they fought their way up Bellevue spur, were beaten back by an intense and destructive fire, and then, reorganizing, went back through the wounded and scaled the slope again and drove the German machine gunners out of their blockhouses.

I have seen those Germans as prisoners of the Canadians. They are men of the Eleventh Bavarian Division, which includes the Third Bavarian infantry regiment and two reserve infantry regiments.

The other day I wrote about the undersized, half-witted fellows who were caught by the British and said that the German Army must be wearing thin if they sent recruits like this. These Bavarian soldiers are not undersized, but tall, proper men, and stout fellows who fought hard. They carried their mud with a certain swagger, not as men who had surrendered easily, and were not utterly dejected like so many of the prisoners. They had been picked to hold Bellevue because of their good morale and they were full of confidence in their defensive position.

They were perched up above the swamps through which the Canadians had to wade to get at them. They had plenty of concrete houses for their shelter and their machine guns. The weather was in their favor. They guessed that the British would try to attack them again, but they looked at the floods and the raincloudsand felt safe, or pretty safe.

For some reason of psychology, which is greatly influenced by shell fire, these men of the Eleventh Bavarian Division were not mutinous against discipline like other Bavarians who are cursing the Prussians because of too much fighting and maligning and jeering at the officers or refusing to go into the forward positions like 800 men of the Ninety-ninth Reserve Infantry Regiment, who, according to a prisoner, revolted against going into the line at Lens. They were all sent to prison, says the man, and seem to have been very well pleased with the change.

A look at a contour map explained the reason why the Eleventh Bavarians were satisfied with their defensive position at Bellevue on Goudberg or Meetschele spur, which strikes out westward from the main Passchendaele ridge. The deep gully of Ravebeek runs below these slopes on which Bellevue is raised, and down there there is one filthy swamp of mud and water. On the other side of the gully is a hill which rises to Passchendaele, and the separate hummock of Crest farm, southeast of that high pile of ruins, which commands a long, wide view of the plains beyond.

Commanded Slopes Both Ways.

Bellevue on the one side and Crest Farm and Passchendaele on the other support each other from attack, and from their blockhouses they are able to sweep machine gun fire upon any bodies of men advancing up either slope. So the Australians found in the great attack on Oct. 12, and had to fall back, when Passchendaele itself was almost in their grip, because of an enfilade fire from the ground about Bellevue, while other Australians, trying to work up these slopes on the west side of Ravebeek, were terribly scourged by a machine gun barrage.

The Canadians knew all that. They, too, had the black luck of that terrible twelfth of October when the English and New Zealand and Australian troops advanced into bogs, struggled through a sea of mud and failed to gain a great victory, not by lack of valor, for the courage of them all was almost superhuman, or rather human as we know it in this war, but the sheer impossibility of getting one leg after the other in the slime that covered all this ground.

It was as bad on Friday morning and worse. Rain had poured down all night and the shell craters brimmed over and every track was so slippery that men with packs and rifles fell at every few steps. Beyond the duckboard tracks there were no tracks for 1,500 yards and there was a morass knee deep and sticky so that the men had to haul each other to get unstuck.

In the darkness and the pouring rain and shellfire it was hard going. The nightmare of reality was worse than a black dream but the men got to their places and lay in the mud and hoped that they were not seen.

As I said in my last message, some of them seem to have been seen by hostile aircraft, coming out before the moon went down, and the enemy's guns ravaged the ground, searching for them.

Canadians Under Fierce Fire.

The right body of Canadian troops worked up toward Crest Farm along the main Passchendaele Ridge, that is to say, on the right of the Ravebeek Gully. Their ground here was very bad, but nothing like that on the left below Bellevue. They got close to Duck Wood, where there are a few stumps of trees to give a meaning to the name and on their right other troops pushed forward toward a decline in the wood which protected their flank.

Heavy machine-gun fire came at them out of Duck Wood from shell craters and pill boxes, and the enemy shelled very fiercely all around them with high explosives. A great number of whizzbangs from the field batteries fell very close to them just below Passchendaele. All the Canadian soldiers speak of these whizzbangs directed, after the ground was taken, by low-flying airplanes which signaled with flash lamps or with a round or two of machine-gun fire when their observers saw any group of men. The signals were answered rapidly by the flight of the small shells.

From a tactical point of view, apart from the hardships and perils of the men, the situation on the Canadians' right was good. They had their ground and would have found it easier to hold if all had been well on the other side of Ravebeek.

Up by Bellevue all was not well. There at that time the Canadian troops on the left were having the same tragic adventure as befell the Australians in the same place two weeks before. In trying to work up beyond Peter Pan House they were caught in a mass of mud, and moving slowly behind their barrage, came under the fire of many machine guns worked by the Eleventh Bavarians from a row of blockhouses along the road running across the crest of the ridge and from other strong points above and below that line.

The Canadian Brigade made desperate attempts to get as far as those little forts, and small parties of grim, resolute fellows did get a footing on the higher slopes, scrambling and stumbling and falling with the deadly swish of bullets about them, and those Bavarians waiting for them with their thumbs on the triggers of the weapons behind the walls.

It was difficult to get news of that heroic Canadian brigade. Mists and smoke lay low over them and no signals or messages came back. An airman who flew along the line to work in contact with the guns, could see nothing at 2,000 feet, nothing when he risked his wings at 1,000 feet, and nothing still on another journey at half that height. The Canadian rockets were all wet and no light answered the airman's signals. Ten times he flew along the line, twice, at last, within 200 yards of the ground when he did see the infantry struggling through the enemy's lash of bullets.

A bit of shrapnel or shell casing smashed through the airman's engine and his wings were pierced. He flew in a staggering way on our side of the lines and crashed down and got back with his report.

Rally for Winning Attack.

The next news was not good, it looked like a tragedy. Under continuous fire the Canadian brigade had to fall back from Bellevue almost to its original lines.

It was then that the officers and men of this Canadian brigade showed of what stuff they were made of—stuff of spirit and of body. Imagine them, those muddy wet men with their ranks thinned out by losses up those hellish slopes of Bellevue and with all their efforts gone to nothing as they gathered together in the mist on low ground. It was enough to take the heart out of these men.

Strengthened by a small body of Canadian comrades they reformed and attacked again. It was great and splendid ef them.

The barrage was brought back and the lines of its shell fire moved slowly before them again as when they had first started. So they began all over again the struggle through which they had already been and went out again into the abomination. Even now I do not know how they gained success where they had failed. I doubt whether they know. The enemy was still up the slopes and on the slopes, still protected in his concrete and with his machine guns unchanged, but these Canadians worked their way forward in small packs and each man among them must have been inspired by a kind of rage to get close to the blockhouses and have done with them. They went through the wire and fallen in the first attack and others fell, but there were enough of them to close around the concrete forts and put them out of action.

The garrisons of these places, thirty in the largest of them and fifteen to twenty in the smaller kind, had been told to hold them until they were killed or captured. They obeyed their orders, but preferred capture when the Canadians swarmed about them and gave them the choice. There were about 400 prisoners brought down from Bellevue and nearly all of them were taken from blockhouses on the way up to the crest and from the row of them along the road which goes across the crest.

It was a few hours before the enemy behind launched his counterattacks, after a heavy shelling of Bellevue, which he now knew was lost to him—a bitter surprise to his regimental and divisional commanders. It is uncertain what delayed his counterattacks, but mud had something to do with it, for on the German side as well as on ours there are swamps in which tall men sink to their necks and bogs in which they are stuck to their knees, so badly that some of our prisoners lost their boots in getting free of this grip.

It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the first German column tried to advance upon Bellevue from the northern end of the spur. These troops were caught in our barrage and shattered. Half an hour later another heavy attack was delivered against the Canadians on the Passchendaele Ridge, and this was repulsed after close and fierce fighting, in which sixty prisoners were taken by our side.

Endured Suffering Heroically.

The price of victory for the Canadians was heavy in physical suffering. Unwounded men as well as wounded had to endure agonies of wetness and coldness, and thirst, and exhaustion. It was only their hardness which enabled them to endure. They lay in the cold slime, and a drop of rum would have been an elixir vitae to them.

Away behind the carrying parties were stuck in bogs as fighting men had been stuck. A pack of mules was floundering in shell craters. Men were rescuing their comrades out of pits and then sinking themselves and crying for help. At ten yards distance no shout was heard because of the roar of gunfire, the howling of shells and the high wailing of the wind.

"I saw some fellows in front of me," said a wounded lad, "and I helloed to them because I wanted company and a bit of help, but they didn't hear all my helloing. They went faster than I could and I could not catch up with them because my leg was bad."

"It was water we wanted most," said a young Canadian, "and some of us went for days thirsty in the front line. No blame was due anybody. It was that condition of ground."

"I had a poisoned finger," said a young field gunner, "and my arm swelled up, but I couldn't leave the battery before the show, as they were shorthanded."

Meanwhile, on the left of our line, around the flooded areas west of Houlthust Forest, the French made great progress on Friday and Saturday. The Belgians made a dash, too. A small party of Belgian soldiers crossed the marshes in a punt, found the ground deserted by the enemy, and went forward at a great pace to join the French in a freshly captured village.

The French have cleared a great tract of marshland during these two days' operations, cleared it of men and cleared it of guns which the enemy had just time to drag away around a spit of land on the edge of the floods.

These floods are very deep and broad. Above Dixschoote and below Dixmude, where the St. Jansbeek slops over by Langewaarde and swirls around a peninsula of mud, the French on Friday routed out the German outposts which guarded that mud bank several thousand yards in length. Yesterday the French made a bigger attack above St. Jansbeek and Draibank.

Before their gallant infantrymen advanced through these bogs—for it is all bog—the French gunners were in full orchestra and played a terrible symphony on the 75's and 120's. Then, under cover of this fury of fire, the French infantry advanced in waves. In spite of the ground they went very fast and very far, and spread out in a fan-shaped phalanx between Merckem and Aschoop.

Their field guns are now able to enfilade Houlthulst Forest on the western side, and the German guns north of that must be making their escape. This is an important tactical success which will make Houlthulst Forest less tenable by the enemy.

FRENCH RUSH BIG GUNS TO NEW AISNE FRONT

Gains Consolidated Without Interference by the Shattered German Army.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ARMY OF THE AISNE, Sunday, Oct. 28, (via London, Oct. 29.)—The occupation on Friday morning of La Royere and Les Bovettes Farms, the village of Filain, and the low ground thence to the canal, rounds off General Maistre's great victory, which will be remembered as one of the most complete, clean, and smashing successes of the war. With this news and that of General Anthoine's fine advance on the British left in Flanders, the French Army is in high spirits.

I spent yesterday examining the central part of the French front, and particularly the plateau and Fort of Malmaison. It was a day of practically undisturbed consolidation and forward movement.

Only on such days following a victory one fully appreciates the magnitude and intricacy of the war machine. The normal movement of supply service and army reliefs is impressive enough and demands a fearful and wonderful organization, but for the whole host to get under way is possible only after the sound establishment of a new front on a wide stretch of country, swarmed like an ant hill and humming like a beehive. Everything has to be shifted forward two, three, or four miles.

First of all, new roads have to be built, and on this task thousands of Territorials and African and Asiatic natives are now engaged. Then the batteries must get into new emplacements. This is very rapid, for you cannot afford to have the guns out of action. A good many were sent far up, riskily far up, before and during the battle. Now the whole artillery system has to be permanently recased in new dugouts.

Dressing stations and stores of all kinds in the new camps have to be designed and set up, and all the time on the extreme front they are digging trenches, building shelters, and getting up stocks of ammunition and food.

One might define a clean victory at this stage of the war as one in which the enemy has received such a blow that he cannot pull himself together fast enough to interfere with these movements before they are practically completed. Such is the German case today. The enemy artillery has been captured to the extent of at least 160 pieces and destroyed to an extent probably greater. The remainder had to be dragged back as far as the French guns have been put forward.

Yesterday the French batteries were moderately active, but, like B'r'er Rabbit, Mr. Boche lay low and said nothing. The endless files of guns, caissons, motor wagons and hooded carts wound snakelike up and down. Men who had lived through the battle came down and reliefs went up.

Accustomed as one grows to the débris of a battlefield, it is impossible not to be shocked at such a spectacle as that presented on the ridge of the Aisne heights at Hurtebise. When I climbed up there a couple of months ago it was but a narrow saddle of tortured soil. Now on the Malmaison Plateau we have a broad plain on which there is not left a square foot of grass, around the edges of which every tree is shattered, every bush burned, every yard of which, and I speak literally, has been worked into a thick brown paste by explosions of shells, mines, and bombs and by millions of bullets.

We passed over a faint trace of crossroad, that is to say underlying chalk appeared through an expanse of brown mud and waterlogged shellholes. It was over the famous Chemin des Dames that we were picking our way carefully, so as not to strike an unexploded shell or grenade.

We passed faint traces of two old lines of German trenches, and so reached a deep ditch, long dry and now shapeless, surrounding the Fort of Malmaison. The capture of the fort was a shorter and easier operation than my first information indicated. There was no tunnel from the fort to the neighboring quarries, as had been thought. The structure of the fort was so broken by the French big guns that of itself it could not have been long defended. The outer wall is not simply smashed, but for the most part submerged in the earth.

There is here little occasion for military moralizing, because the Fort of Malmaison had long ceased to deserve its name. After being used as a butt for experimental artillery fire it had been sold to a builder, who had begun before the war to dig out the stone for use in constructing barracks in Laon. The fort had therefore only a trivial value.

Every high point of this and the neighboring plateau is available for observatories, and from one point or another the whole of the new German front will be under constant and deadly vigilance. I looked at it over the broad, quiet prospect northwestward toward Courcy Forest, northward to the Mont Bavin Plateau, up the valley to Laon, northeastward to the Monampereuil Plateau, and eastward along the Ailette Valley and the Chemin des Dames.

FRENCH THRUST BACK GERMANS ON MEUSE

Crown Prince's Troops Attack in Force Near Chaume and Courrieres Wood.

FOG PALL OVER FLANDERS

Sharp Artillery Fighting There, but Infantry Hampered—Haig Praises Canadians.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The sharpest fighting on the western front reported today was near Chaume Wood, northwest of Verdun, where the German Crown Prince's Army made a strong assault on advanced French positions. The attack was preceded by a violent bombardment. In the infantry advance, the Germans gained a footing for about 500 yards north of Courrières Wood, but were soon subjected to a counterattack, which drove them from most of the ground they had gained.

On the Aisne and Yser fronts, the artillery exchanges were severe, but there was no important action. The British and French are consolidating their recent gains in Flanders.

Today's official statement says:

We raided the enemy's trenches last night opposite Warneton. A hostile reconnoitring party was repulsed in the neighborhood of Reutel.

In the course of yesterday's operations north of Marckem a Belgian patrol captured a German post of twenty-one men. Early in the night Belgian troops carried out a successful raid north of Dixmude and brought back twenty-three prisoners and a machine gun.

Aviation.—Sunday the weather was fine, but a thick haze overhung the lines, greatly hindering work in the air. Our low-flying airplanes fired a great many rounds at the enemy troops in their trenches and shell holes. During the day over 100 bombs were dropped by us on hostile airdromes and billets. At night the Gontrode airdrome, the Courtrai station, and the billets and railway station in the neighborhood of Roulers were bombed. There was not much fighting, owing to the mist. One German machine was brought down, and one was driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

The official statement from British Headquarters in France and Belgium issued tonight reads:

A detachment of Inniskilling Fusiliers entered the enemy trenches this afternoon northeast of Croisilles southeast of Arras) and captured a few prisoners.

Successful raids, in which a number of prisoners were taken, were carried out early this morning by Belgian troops north and south of Dixmude. On the battle front the hostile artillery has been active north of the Ypres-Roulers railway. Our own artillery has shown great activity northeast of Ypres.

Haig Congratulates Troops.

In a dispatch from the British front in Belgium The Associated Press correspondent says:

"The striking victory won by the British on Friday last just west of Passchendaele has called out high praise from Field Marshal Haig. In a telegram sent on Saturday to Lieut. Gen. Sir Herbert Plumer, commander of the army which made this remarkable drive through the marsh lands, the Field Marshal said:

"'The successes gained by your troops yesterday under such conditions are deserving of the highest praise. While all the troops did well and contributed materially to the results achieved, the performance of the Canadian division in particular was remarkably fine. The ground gained is of high importance, and I congratulate you and all under you on the results of the great efforts made.'"

Paris Reports Mense Attack.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Today's War Office statement reads:

In Belgium rather violent artillery actions occurred north of Draelbank.

South of St. Quentin we made an attack which enabled us to bring back a machine gun and prisoners.

On the Aisne front spirited artillery fighting occurred near Hurtebise, and in the sector north of Vaudesson.

Our detachments penetrated German trenches in the Argonne and on the left bank of the Meuse, bringing back ten prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse the German artillery violently bombarded our positions on the front between Chaume Wood and Bezonvaux. An attack followed. The enemy, beaten back by our fire, was not able to approach our lines except at a single point north of Caurrières Wood, where he gained a footing for a distance of about 500 meters in our advanced positions. Our troops counterattacked immediately, and regained the greater part of the occupied ground. We took prisoners.

In Apremont Forest an enemy attack on one of our small posts gave no result.

The communication issued tonight reads:

During the course of the day the artillery action was maintained with violence on the right bank of the Meuse, in the sector of Chaume Wood-Bezonvaux. There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

Belgian Communication.—Our troops carried out last night several raids north and south of Dixmude. South of Dixmude a detachment went beyond a line of support and brought back in all about fifty prisoners and several machine guns. Our troops blew up several enemy bomb throwers and shelters. During the day our batteries continued the destruction of numerous enemy works and batteries. The German artillery responded only feebly.

Berlin Reports Hot Artillery Fire.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (via London.)—The official report from Army Headquarters tonight says:

Western Front.—Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Mist and fog restricted the fighting activity in Flanders, but nevertheless the artillery activity along the Yser has been lively and reached great violence, especially near Dixmude, during the night. Attacks by enemy detachments north of the Lys failed.

Between the Houthulst Wood and the Lys the enemy directed some strong waves of firing on our fighting zone. Some English infantry advancing behind drumfire and smoke shells attacked north of the Boesinghe-Staden Railway. The storming waves collapsed as a result of our defense.

Army of the German Crown Prince.—On the Chemin des Dames strong French forces attacked twice after violent artillery preparation near Braye. As the result of our fire and at some places counterthrusts by our trench garrison, the enemy had to retreat. He sustained heavy losses and left prisoners in our hands.

A supplementary report from Headquarters this evening reads:

On isolated sectors of the Flanders front and along the Chemin des Dames the artillery duels were livelier.

SEE PARALLEL IN REVOLUTION.

London Papers Discuss Americans' First Shot in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Commentng on the American expeditionary force's first shot in France, The Daily News says:

"Germany by her own act has called the New World to redress the balance of the Old. The balance will be redressed."

The Daily Graphic says:

"Descendants of the embattled farmers of Concord have fired a shot which, like that of the Minutemen, will be heard round the orld. As in the American war of independence, so today in the great world conflict the initial round of the American battery on the western front has been fired for freedom. We realize today as never before that the revolt of the American colonies was a rebellion of the free spirit of man against Teutonic despotism, and as it was the Germanism of George III. which severed America from England, so it is the Germanism of the Kaiser which has ranged the fighting men of America by the side of the Allies."

Victory, however long delayed, is assured. It warns that this does not justify a relaxation of British efforts.

SHEDS NO LIGHT ON 'RED-HEAD'

War Department Answers Query on Firer of First Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A telegram received by Secretary of War Baker today read:

"Press dispatches contain the information that the first shot fired by American troops in France was by a red-headed gunner. Will you kindly furnish me his name for honorary membership in the Clemmer Red-Head Club of Spokane—the only organization of its kind in the world?

"HOWARD S. CLEMMER,
"President."

Ralph Hayes, Private Secretary to the Secretary of War, sent the following reply for his chief:

"First censored dispatch did not contain name of the gunner. Suggest you elect all red-heads in the Expeditionary Force as honorary members."

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Athena underwear is cut to match the lines of your figure. It is the only underwear that is made in this way.

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Vests and Tights..... Reg. Sizes 65c to $1.85
Extra Sizes 75c to $2

Union Suits..... Reg. Sizes $1.25 to $3.75
Extra Sizes $1.50 to $4.25

For Boys and Girls

Separate Garments.....50c to $1.50
Union Suits.....95c to $2.65

SAMOVARS ❖ FIRE LIGHTERS ❖ WOODEN WARE ❖ SCALES ❖ DOOR PORTERS ❖ TEA WAGONS ❖ TRAYS ❖ PERCOLATORS ❖ CANDLESTICKS ❖ FIRE SETS ❖ CHINA ❖ GLASS ❖ KNIVES ❖ FIRELESS COOKERS

Cake Pans—They come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. Of the types illustrated here the flat sheets are $1.12. Sets of cutters for various sized cakes run from $1.63 to $2.50.

WHAT's your baking day? Come to Lewis & Conger's on the day before; and you will find everything to help you. There are kitchen utensils of every sort—from the lowliest rolling pin and yellow bowl to the newest pie plate of transparent ovenware, or to the most interesting cutters and forcers to shape your cakes. There are cake boxes to keep them in and knives to cut them with—and plates to eat them on. Everything, from kitchen to pantry and from pantry to dining room.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th & Sixth Ave.
New York City

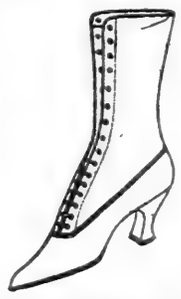
Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue (Av.) at 19th Street

Women's Boots at $4.75

Many small lots of our finest shoes—sold originally for $6 to $10. but incomplete in sizes—now $4.75.

Also $8, $9 and $10 Boots—now at $6.85.

Gray castor patent leather with white tops and kid with gray tops; all high cut lace on new season lasts.



"SOLDIERS' GIFT WEEK"

During Soldiers' Gift Week, November 4 to 10, merchants will advertise in The New York Times suitable Christmas gifts for soldiers and sailors.

Presents for men with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad must be mailed on or before November 15 to make sure of delivery by Christmas Day.

Quality—Service—Price
DALE

BUY Direct from FACTORY AND SAVE MONEY

Display Extraordinary "Come Look"

109 West 13th St. New York
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

"Where did you get the knack?" they ask, and you grin because more

Club Cocktails

are on the ice. If you could see what goes into 'em, and how—you'd know why they taste like more.

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

Amberg

Apply Amberg Service To Your Filing Problem

Don't say, "If my file clerks would only remember, my files would work all right." The right filing plan for your business is a *mechanical memory* which should recall transactions quicker and more accurately than you can.

Amberg Service depends on no alleged "system" to cure all evils, but applies tested filing principles to each *individual* case.

This service proves itself by analysis of your problem and remains yours gratis as long as you use Amberg methods.

Ask us about any problem or write for literature.

Amberg File and Index Co.

Established 1868
Pioneers and Originators of Modern Vertical Indexing.
79 Duane Street, New York City.
Telephone 5164 Worth.

The *Army* Member of the Coward Shoe Family

In Shrewsbury Grain $ 6.85
In Cordovan Tan . 10.00
Cordovan Leggins . $13.85

The Coward Shoe

The regulation last but put together on Coward shoemaking principles.

From selecting the leather down to the last stitch on a finished pair the building of them is our part in the national service.

Made for hard duty, be it wet or dry, yet easy to the feet from the first wearing. Snug-fitting through the heel to prevent chafing on the long hikes. You'll find them fit for the campaign straight through in wear, in comfort and in military appearance.

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren St.)

Sold Nowhere Else
Mail Orders Filled

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS FOR MITCHEL

Continued from Page 1.

relief has actually been given to the mother who needed it most, to enable her to keep her home and keep her children in it, instead of sending the children out to be taken care of in institutions.

"I could tell you how under Mitchel this city has for the first time taken the lead in matters of charities and corrections; in the matter of education; so that instead of being held up everywhere as it was, instead of being held up everywhere as a conspicuous instance of the failure of democracy, during the last four years New York City has become a city where the conditions are studied by men who live in other cities, so that they may in other cities copy the principles of good government that have worked here.

"Now friends, by accident it is always possible anywhere to elect a good man. The test of the people comes in retaining that good man in office. [Applause.] Now Mitchel has stood by you; it is up to you to stand by Mitchel.

"It will be a real misfortune, it will be a matter of lasting damage to this city, if you make the average political organization, and, above all, the unspeakably sordid political organization of Tammany Hall, feel that they needn't trouble to give good government, that they needn't trouble to take care of the welfare of the average man and average woman, that people don't remember that if a man stands up like a man, does his work as a man, he will tread on so many feet that he will pay for it at the next election. The prime need in our democracy is to make the public servant feel that if he stands squarely by the people, the people will stand squarely by him.

"The Chance for the People."

"And this is the chance for the people of New York, a chance they have not had for over fifty years—I speak of the time I have seen myself—this is the chance for the people of New York to impress the politicians of New York with the fact that if a public servant stands by them they will stand by him. I really don't feel that it is Mitchel who is on trial, as much as I feel that it is the people of New York who are on trial.

"And now, my friends, so much—and I have to speak briefly, as you see—so much for this election from the local standpoint; but in addition to the local issue, the issue of good government, there is a much greater question involved in this election, and it is because of that greater question that I feel that a man from outside the city, although, remember, I was born in this city, and I was the eighth in line from father to son who was born here, so I have middling straight New York blood in me—that is why I feel that we have a right to come to you—and, understand, I am speaking of Mr. Mitchel, and, of course, I am speaking for the entire Fusion ticket, it is not enough only to elect the Mayor, you have got to elect Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Adamson, and all five Borough Presidents, because if you don't, extravagance and jobbery can be carried on, no matter what the Mayor may do.

"You have to elect Judge Ransome District Attorney because you want to have a man whom nothing in the world could prevent from doing what is straight and that no consideration in the world could induce to pardon what is crooked.

"We've got to put Lyons and all his associates in office, and I speak of Lyons—he was with me, he was in the Spanish war. [Applause.] It was a very little war, but it was all the war there was. [Laughter.] You have got to support the whole ticket, the Judiciary, support it all, so as to back up this administration. I am speaking for Mr. Mitchel and I am speaking for his colleagues. I am speaking for the entire administration and for what that administration has done during the last four years.

Takes Up National Issue.

"But, as I said, in addition to the issue of good government we have the national issue of Americanism injected into this campaign. The foes of Mr. Mitchel have asked, 'Why should he drape himself in the American flag?' I can answer. It is because that flag would look out of place on either of the two other candidates. [Applause.] You may notice, gentlemen, I say 'two other candidates.' I am not speaking of Mr. Bennett. I like Mr. Bennett and I am therefore very, very sorry that he should be in this fight as a decoy duck for Mr. Hylan.

"You do not have to take my word for it. Mr. Hylan's—I was going to say two backers—but I ought to say perhaps that Mr. Hylan is one-half Mr. Hearst and one-half Mr. Murphy. And Mr. Hearst has been boasting that he nominated Mr. Bennett and has been championing Mr. Bennett. It is not that he cares a snap of his fingers for Mr. Bennett. He would not back Mr. Bennett if there was any earthly chance of electing him. He is backing Mr. Bennett because he knows that every good citizen who votes for Mr. Bennett throws away his vote and deprives himself of the chance of doing the only thing of doing the duty of every good American at this time, of supporting Mr. Mitchel. We have then the two other candidates. Now, let me explain. The Socialist candidate—— [Applause.]

Voice: "He is a traitor!"

"The Socialist candidate in this election does not stand for Socialism primarily. He stands as an aid to the Prussianized autocracy of the Hohenzollerns. [Applause.]

Calls Hillquit "Ally of the Hun."

"I do not like the Hun outside our gates, but I tell you I like him more than I like the Hun inside our gates. [Great applause.] I have seen in the press the verbatim reports, repeatedly, of Mr. Hillquit, that he won't buy a Liberty bond, [applause,] saying that he wished to prevent in any way he could the success of the loan; that he was against the loan because he did not wish us to have victory in this war, because he wished a negotiated peace now; saying that he wishes to see the nations of the world make a negotiated peace, although he well knows that is the peace which the Prussianized Germany of the Hohenzollerns now demands.

"Now, friends, the man who takes that position is—I don't care whether he calls himself Socialist, pacifist, or anything else—the man who takes that position is the ally of the Hun in world politics. [Applause.] He is playing the game of the most ruthless militaristic autocracy that the world has seen; that has been armed with weapons of modern scientific civilization. The man who takes that position is against the United States and for Germany. [Several voices, "Right, right!" Applause.]

"Now, wait a minute. Mr. Hillquit says that he has not purchased a Liberty bond; that he won't purchase a Liberty bond. Now, you people think what that means. It means that if enough of our citizens followed Mr. Hillquit's advice and did not purchase those bonds our soldiers would go against the soldiers of the Hohenzollern with broomsticks instead of rifles. Mr. Hillquit won't purchase a Liberty bond. The brother or son of any of you who is down at Yaphank when the Winter comes on and wears a cotton uniform instead of a woolen uniform, when he has not got an overcoat—why? It will be because enough men have followed Mr. Hillquit's example and not purchased Liberty bonds. The men who try to defeat the Liberty Loan, the men who say that they won't purchase the Liberty bonds because they wish a peace, a peace that means the triumph of Germany, those men are helping the Hun against Uncle Sam.

"They are helping the forces of this country against the people of this country. We have our sons and brothers on the other side of the water or out in the camps here, drafted to do their work. We have those men prepared to fight for democracy and liberty. We have to raise the money to put them on an equality with their foes. The man who refuses to buy a Liberty bond, although he has the money, the man who says he won't buy it as a matter of political principle, is endeavoring to deprive our sons and brothers of their equipment, of their blankets, of their coats."

[A voice: "Don't buy a Socialist bond." There was considerable confusion and the man was ejected from the hall.]

Colonel Roosevelt: "Leave everybody inside you can. I would be glad to have him listen."

After the interruption Colonel Roosevelt went on:

"Friends, I want to repeat, there is no chance at this time of being a half and half American. If you are not for the United States in this war then you are against the United States. We are to decide whether we have got a country, or whether we have simply got a polyglot boarding house. [Laughter and applause.] If we have got a country, then stand by it. It is up to us to fight for it, or back the men who are doing the fighting. There can be nothing baser than to endeavor to handicap the men who are in the field, and to provide them with food and clothing and equipment in order that they may fight for us. Now, I hear some people say now and then, 'Why have we sent our men across the water to fight?' The answer is easy—so that they don't have to fight at home.

"We have sent them across the water to fight beside our allies so that they won't have to fight in the ruins of our cities without allies. [Applause.]

"But now, friends, there is one point upon which I sympathize with Mr. Hillquit. He was reported as saying the other day that everybody knew where Mitchel stood, and everybody knew where he stood—and they do—Mr. Mitchel is for the United States, [applause,] but that nobody knew where Mr. Hylan stood. [Laughter.] I think there he was quite right. I suppose Mr. Hylan had not had a chance to ask Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy where he did stand.

"Now, friends, in speaking of Mr. Hylan I do not speak about the man at all, because I do not think him important enough to speak of. I speak of him only as representing the alliance of Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy. And I don't have to say anything about either Mr. Hearst or Mr. Murphy except to refer you to what each has said of the other in time past. Each has objected in the strongest terms to the other, and that attitude has been creditable to both [Laughter.]

"Now, it is not often that you get a campaign where the names of the two backers—if I felt unkind I would say 'proprietors'—of the candidate are sufficient to excuse any man from discussing the candidate himself, but that is the case in this particular contest. Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy have disagreed in the past. They have come together now. Mr. Murphy, I believe—I don't know—I believe that he is interested primarily in securing the government of this city, and Mr. Hearst's attitude toward the war has been such as to make patriotic Americans feel that he is one of the efficient allies of Germany on this side of the water. We can't afford, from the national standpoint, or from the standpoint of the interests of this city, to put in power the nominee of Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy.

Voting for a Symbol.

"You are voting for a symbol if you vote for Mr. Hylan. You are putting this great city back into the grip of Tammany. You are voting to re-establish Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hearst in control of this city.

"Now, gentlemen, if there is one thing that we, who live in a free democratic country, should insist upon, it is that our rulers should be the men who hold office and not the men behind those who hold office. We want to know that the man who is in power over us is the man whom we wish to hold accountable. As long as Mr. Mitchel is in office every human being knows that the man who is Mayor is the man who tells the Mayor what to do. [Applause.]

"If Mr. Hylan were elected, and then a question came up, we might all of us speculate as to how Mr. Hearst felt about it, and how Mr. Murphy felt about it, but nobody would think of asking how Mr. Hylan felt about it. Now I ask you, and, as I said, while I don't agree with Mr. Hillquit in much of anything else, I do entirely agree with him in saying that his position is clear, and Mitchel's position is clear, but I would like to know what Mr. Hylan's position has been on Americanism, on the war, on everything of that kind. I would like to know it. As I said, Mr. Hillquit has placed himself beside the shadow Huns; Mr. Mitchel has placed himself squarely and straight on the platform of Americanism. [Applause.]

"Now, I should like to know whether Mr. Hylan is the shadow of a shadow Hun, or whether he is prepared on sufficient provocation to be a 'me, too' type of American. I hope we shall have enlightenment. I don't look for it from Mr. Hylan, because he seems by his actions to be averse to enlightenment, but I hope to see some of his sponsors tell us what his position is.

"Now, friends, I came here because it is of the utmost consequence for America that the Government of the City of New York should continue to be carried on on the plane on which it has been carried on for four years. I come here, furthermore, because the issue of Americanism has been injected into this campaign, and I accept the challenge of our foes. [Applause.] They say that Mr. Mitchel wraps himself in the American flag. I say that he is the only candidate that can do it and make us understand that he means it.

"I ask you to support the Fusion ticket because it represents all of our citizenship, because it represents a sincere purpose to put and to keep this city on the highest plane of socialized justice. I ask you to support Mr. Mitchel and his colleagues because every vote that you cast for Mitchel means a vote that will hearten every true American in the United States, and because the man who votes against Mitchel will have the poor satisfaction of feeling that he has voted in a way that will give comfort to the Prussianized Germany that we are fighting at this moment." [Great applause.]

Colonel Roosevelt also made a speech last night to 3,000 cheering negroes at the Palace Casino, 14 East 135th Street. The Colonel prefaced his speech by saying:

"In the first place, I want to say to you that it is a very real pleasure to be here. The last time we met I addressed my remarks to people of your color in Carnegie Hall, and there were nine of you there." The Colonel got the crowd with him when he said that as Governor he appointed colored men to office, and had done the same thing when he was President. He added:

"I believe and have always shown it, that the colored man's position in the South can be made just as secure in justice for him as in the North, but in the North especially can the colored man get justice because of the opportunities which he has to help form an administration which will be upright and unbiased. The colored race must stand for itself in association with the whites, and if one of your race goes wrong your entire race is held responsible."

Getting down to the issues of the campaign, the Colonel said:

"Anything I say to you is representative of my deepest conviction. I am keenly conscious that it is difficult for you to get justice, but I want you to remember just what I say tonight and that is that your choice of approving the present administration or putting Tammany into power rests with yourselves. You will get nothing from Tammany unless you have the power to extort it. Remember that. Remember your duty to America as a whole.

"I won't say that America has done everything that she should for the colored people, but I have never been in any other country where any of our people wanted to live; they always wanted to come here. Although I am not satisfied with what the United States has done, nevertheless here in the United States the colored race rises higher than anywhere else on earth."

When Controller Prendergast, who preceded the Colonel, tried to speak the crowd began to jeer and hiss. Mr. Prendergast tried to make himself heard, but gave up and waited, but the noise grew louder and the hissing more intense until the Controller yelled for fair play.

"Never mind fair play, talk about yourself," yelled some one.

The uproar partially subsided, whereupon Mr. Prendergast took the opportunity to say that during the time he has been in office he has handled $3,500,000,000 and done it fairly. A heckler shouted:

"Did you ever appoint a colored man to office?"

"Yes!" shouted back the Controller.

"To what job?"

"Three messengers," was the answer, and pandemonium broke loose again and continued until Colonel Roosevelt arrived.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

ORDERS FOR INDIVIDUALLY MONOGRAMED HOLIDAY GIFTS SHOULD BE PLACED NOW TO INSURE PROMPT DELIVERY

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

B. Altman & Co.

A GREAT SPECIAL SALE of Women's Tailor-made Suits

to begin to-day (Tuesday)

will offer a number of new, smart models, variously developed in broadcloth, silvertone and wool velour,

at the extraordinarily low price of

$29.00

Sizes: 34 to 44 bust measure

(Women's Ready-to-wear Suits, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

CLOCKS for TRAVELING, BOUDOIR or DESK in GOLD, SILVER and LEATHER CASES

REED & BARTON

ESTABLISHED 1824
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET
4 MAIDEN LANE

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St.
"Loveliest Baby Shop"

The daintiest and most individual productions imaginable for the new-born babe, as well as the small children. Our long services to expectant mothers taught us the needs of the coming baby to the last detail. As manufacturing retailers, our prices in this, as well as our other departments, are always far lower than elsewhere.

"First Layettes," $8.50 to $350.00.

We Specialize in Becoming Clothes for

MATERNITY WEAR

Latest fashions—allow for expansion without alterations—conceal condition. Prices no higher than clothes for normal wear.

Lane Bryant

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Reduced Prices TO-DAY

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

Plain tailored suits, to wear with one's own furs, or trimmed with Beaver, Nutria, Jap Kolinsky or Hudson Seal Fur.

45.00

Heretofore $59.50 to $79.50

ONLY one, two, three suits of a kind, and including this season's most attractive models.

THERE IS a choice of fashionable fabrics, including wool velour, silvertone velour, duvet de laine, diagonal vicuna or broadcloth.

NO EXCHANGES — NO APPROVALS

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Fifth Floor 35th Street

Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Sale Begins To-day 9.00 A. M.

THIS SALE OF
Eastman Cameras and Kodaks
IS A BIG EVENT IN CAMERA HISTORY

A Special Purchase of 2337 Perfect Cameras and Kodaks at One-Fourth Less Than List Prices

No. 2 Hawkeye Camera, $1.49
Catalogue Price Was $2.00

No. 1-A Kodak Special Autographic, $13.49
Catalogue Price Would Be $25.00

No. 2-C Folding Brownie Autographic Camera, $6.74
Catalogue Price Was $9.00

THE STORY OF A SPECIAL PURCHASE.

When the Eastman Kodak Company brought out their new line in the spring, they made a few slight changes in two of the models—the No. 1-A Autographic Kodak Special and the No. 2-C Autographic Brownie Camera; a third, the No. 2 Hawkeye Camera, identical in every respect with the No. 2 Brownie Camera, was discontinued because of this duplication. They found themselves with over two thousand unlisted cameras on hand. With faith in our ability to dispose of them, they sold the entire lot to us at remarkable price concessions which we now turn over to you.

THE STORY OF TWO CAMERAS AND A KODAK

No. 2 Hawkeye Camera, $1.49
Catalogue Price Was $2.00
A complete, compact box style camera, identical in form, material and workmanship to the present No. 2 Brownie Camera. It takes pictures size 2¼x3¼ inches and uses Eastman roll films.

No. 2-C Folding Autographic Brownie, $6.74
Catalogue Price Was $9.00
Takes pictures size 2¼x4¼ inches, uses six or ten exposure Eastman roll films. Has all improvements, including Autographic back, kodak ball bearing shutter with cable and finger release, three speeds.
Some with double or rapid rectilinear lenses; catalogue price was $11.00. Sale price $8.24.
A limited number of Carrying Cases for No. 2-C Folding Brownie Cameras, catalogue price was $1.00. Sale Price 74c

No. 1-A Kodak Special Autographic, $13.49
Catalogue Price Would Be $25.00
Combining the highest type of workmanship and materials used in kodak-making. We were fortunate, indeed, in securing 337 of these kodaks equipped with rapid rectilinear lenses, ball bearing shutters operated with cable releases. Takes pictures 2¼x4¼ inches, the most popular size to-day. Uses Eastman roll films. Fitted with autographic back and finished in genuine Persian morocco leather, selected black bellows and nickeled fittings. When fitted with Tessar Anastigmat Lenses and Optimo Shutter this camera sells at $59.50. Fitted with the present equipment $25.00 would be a low price, indeed.
F-7-5 Maco Anastigmat Lenses for same, $7.19 extra.

Every Instrument Perfect—Packed in the Original Box With Instruction Book.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Overcoats That Pass the Censors At Home.

Wives, mothers and sisters are critical judges of good materials and good tailoring. You may be sure that any overcoat you select here will get by as a good buy.

Winter Overcoats $16.50 to $49.75
The new coats have been unpacked—all the popular, serviceable fabrics in belted and loose box styles—at prices much lower than elsewhere.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Motor Robes of Excellent Quality
Fringed robes of all wool material, in various serviceable plain colors, with contrasting plaid effects on the reverse sides. Full auto size with fringed edges. Average weight 4¾ lbs. $10.74
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Shirts for Long Arm Men
We carry a complete assortment of shirts for men whose arms are longer than the average. Laundered or soft cuff negligee models, of serviceable shirtings. Sizes 14½ to 17, with 36 inch sleeves. $1.44
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Warm and Woolly Sweaters
Men's All Worsted Heavy Weight Sweaters, V-neck, coat style, full fashioned with two pockets. Colors include light gray, Oxford, navy and maroon; also black and white. $7.39
Other Sweaters, same style as above but lighter in weight, $7.39
Men's Brushed Wool Sweaters, in new heather mixtures, V-neck or shawl collar styles. $7.74 to $10.39
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Comfort Kits You Can Fit At Home
Some men prefer to use their own toilet articles rather than purchase fitted kits. For them we have the following:

Unfitted Toilet Kits, moisture proof, pantesote lined, $3.24
Unfitted Toilet Kits, of serviceable olive drab canvas, $1.74
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems
The man who is undecided about the appropriateness of a gift he must make, or the man who wishes the advice of "some one who knows" about things for his women folks, will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help him. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

5%

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

$100 and up

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
154 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Cuticura Helps Banish Skin Troubles

Smear the Affected Parts With Cuticura Ointment Then Bathe With Cuticura Soap

Follow this treatment on rising and retiring for a few days and watch your skin improve. There is nothing better for the complexion, hands, and hair than these fragrant, super-creamy emollients, if used for everyday toilet purposes.

For Trial Free by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

NURSE

Salary $900 to $1080

Candidates must be between the ages of 21 to 50 years, who are registered nurses of New York State, to do field nursing and medical social service work in connection with supervision of the health of school children.

Subjects and Weights: Experience, 4; duties, 6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building, Manhattan, until NOV. 9, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see the CITY RECORD, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

6 P. M.

Advertisers and agents will facilitate insertion of advertisements in The New York Times by sending in copy by 6 o'clock daily to The Times Building, Times Square.—Advt.

CALLS ON PRESIDENT TO PUNISH HILLQUIT

J.D. Baucus Says Socialist Candidate Should Be Arrested for Speech.

CHARGES HIM WITH TREASON

Great Effort to Get Votes for Hillquit in All Parts of the City Will Be Made This Week.

President Wilson has been urged to order the arrest of Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor on a charge of high treason, as a result of his utterances in a speech made on Sunday afternoon at the New Star Casino, Lexington Avenue and 107th Street. In this address Mr. Hillquit said that a Socialist victory in New York City would be a mandate to the Government to open immediate negotiations for peace, and suggested that the United States had made war on Germany to promote the interests of "our money Kaisers." The request for this drastic step against the Socialist candidate was made by Joseph D. Baucus, a lawyer of 44 Broad Street, who sent a telegram to President Wilson, which read:

> This morning's TIMES states that Morris Hillquit, a Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York, stated to an audience of 4,000 at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon, that "a socialistic victory in the city election will be a clear mandate to our Government to open immediate negotiations for peace." There were other statements to the effect that our action in declaring war against Germany was unwarranted and made for selfish or base reasons. This is high treason, and demands prompt and drastic action. He should be immediately arrested, court-martialed, and, if guilty of high treason, shot at sunrise. Manifestly he is giving aid and comfort to the enemy in a most insidious, dangerous, not to say cowardly, way. Your taking drastic action right now is not an interference in local politics. His present prominence makes action on your part imperative, and would have a wholesome and restraining effect upon men like Hillquit and his traitorous associates, whose actions mean needless expenditure of enormous sums of American money and the sacrifice of valuable lives to indicate our pledge and the success of the world's fight for democracy.

The Princeton Club is given as the residence of Mr. Baucus in the City Directory. At the club it was said last night that Mr. Baucus had moved away and that his present residence was not known.

During the final week of the campaign, the Hillquit campaign managers will make great exertions to reach voters in all parts of the city. Aside from several large meetings an open-air campaign will be conducted with a score of meetings nightly. Brooklyn, outside of the Brownsville section, where the Hillquit managers feel that they have a safe margin in favor of their candidate, Richmond and the west side of Manhattan and the Washington Heights section will be special points of attack. A house to house canvass for the purpose of distributing Socialist literature, has been started on the west side under the auspices of the Non-Partisan League for Hillquit. The Collegiate League for Hillquit will conduct meetings on the west side every night. The Irish Progressive League is working hard for the Socialist candidates in the Irish sections of the city.

"We have the candidates of the old parties on the run; we are gaining on them every day," said Usher Solomon, Secretary of the Socialist State Committee and manager of the Hillquit campaign, last week. The campaign managers have found it necessary to draw a sharp line between the campaign activities on the east side and those of the west side of Manhattan. Many of the new recruits in the Socialist camp, it was said, have manifested their reluctance to doing team work with the distinctly pro-German element which has come to swell the Socialist ranks this year for reasons growing out of the war.

Professor J. McKeen Cattell, head of the Hillquit Nonpartisan Committee, announced last night that the mass meeting scheduled for Saturday night at the Madison Square Garden had been abandoned. The meeting had been arranged to afford the four leading Mayoralty candidates an opportunity to review the outstanding issues as the campaign was about to close. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hillquit, it was announced, had accepted the invitation unconditionally, and Mayor Mitchel had accepted on condition that Judge Hylan would attend.

Ex-Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone will deliver his maiden speech under Socialist auspices at the Academy of Music rally in Brooklyn this evening. Mr. Hillquit will also speak at the meeting, which will be held under the auspices of the Collegiate League, with Darwin J. Meserole of the Civic Club presiding. Mr. Malone and Mr. Hillquit will again speak from the same platform at the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden tomorrow evening.

Morris Hillquit yesterday turned down a request made by Max Levy, attorney for the Master Bakers' Association of Brooklyn, that he intercede with their workers to prevent a strike which would leave the people of Williamsburgh without bread.

HILLQUIT GIVES DIVIDED LOYALTY

Continued from Page 1.

agers in the other parties' headquarters."

There were cries of shame and hisses as he went on:

"On the 8th day of October of this year and in the midst of the pending campaign the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted three interesting resolutions: One directing the transfer of $50,000 for an appropriation to the Board of Child Welfare to the Police Department for the purchase of overcoats for members of the Home Defense League, another transferring the sum of $1,400 from the Board of Child Welfare for repairing an old barn at the city reformatory at New Hampton, and a third transferring the sum of $18,900 from the Board of Child Welfare for forage and veterinary supplies for the Fire Department.

"At about the same time Health Commissioner Emerson attributed 400 infant deaths to the lack of milk.

"The Board of Child Welfare is about the only human note in the present plan of our city government, yet the institution is practically reduced to a mere paper existence, and its meagre appropriation is diverted to Home Guard uniforms, stables and horses, while the babies of the poor are allowed to die for lack of proper nutrition. The old political parties, including Mayor Mitchel's private fusion party, are utterly incapable of understanding the social functions of a modern municipality. To them the administration of a great community like New York is nothing but dry and cold-blooded business, feelingless, heartless business, the business of the business interests.

"Our Disgraceful Home."

"To the Socialists the city is primarily an extended household. In our case a household of 6,000,000 human beings who need bread and shelter, air and sunshine, health and happiness."

Mr. Hillquit called New York City "our disgraceful home," explaining that it was the slums, a part of the city, which he so described, and turned to an attack on the Socialists who have turned from his candidacy to Mayor Mitchel.

Treasurer Boissevain of the Collegiate League for Hillquit, under whose auspices the dinner was held, leaped to his feet when the candidate had finished and cried that the speaker's great message would never be allowed to reach the public unless a great fund were subscribed. He called for contributions, asserting that $50,000 was needed. From the rate at which pledges came in, it appeared that about $5,000 would be raised.

"Mr. X." Is D. F. Malone.

In the course of the dinner the party managers removed the camouflage from their widely heralded "Mr. X.," who, it was asserted, was "a Democrat of national importance who had come into the Socialist camp." As every one expected, "Mr. X." proved to be Dudley Field Malone, ex-Collector of the Port of New York and son-in-law of ex-United States Senator James A. O'Gorman. He was not there in person, but sent from Baltimore a telegram which read:

"I am deeply sorry that I cannot be with you all tonight, as I have to remain in Baltimore. But I shall be on the firing line for the next week, urging my fellow-citizens of New York to elect Morris Hillquit Mayor, so that he may provide a liberalized people's government for the greatest city of the country. My warmest remembrances to all."

Another speaker was Gilbert E. Roe, introduced as "the representative of the Republicans." Mr. Roe was urged upon the Fusion Committee four years ago as a candidate for the Supreme Court bench.

Mr. Roe asserted he might be arrested and in that case he wanted his hearers to swear that he had read from the manuscript before him, which was entirely safe. He then launched into a bitter denunciation of the flogging of Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, a former pastor, for alleged pacifist utterances. Mr. Roe called the incident a cowardly and degrading assault upon "the man whom we are proud to call our friend," and said the newspapers heralded the "unspeakable ruffianism" in tones of complacency so that he "kept wondering how much more of that sort of thing the people were going to stand. He said not the immediate perpetrators of the act, but the great newspapers and the men mentioned in them every day, great officials and ex-officials, were the ones who should be scourged in punishment of the act.

The Foreign Language and Sedition act of 1917, he continued, was a worse act than the Sedition act in the time of President Adams, although President Jefferson pardoned the men convicted under the last-named act and remitted all their fines. "As bad as it was," he said, "it was not as destructive of liberty and freedom as was the act of 1917 as interpreted by the officers of our present Government."

Other speakers were Amos Pinchot, described by the press representative as "a Wilson supporter who has come over to us," and former State Progressive Chairman J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey, who talked about free speech and a free press.

After the dinner Mr. Hillquit went to Long Island City, where he addressed an audience of about 1,000 persons, who had been waiting since 8 o'clock in Hettinger's Hall to hear him speak. It was after 11 when he reached the hall. It was a crowd with a large sprinkling of Germans in it, and it set up a roar of welcome when Mr. Hillquit showed himself on the platform. A large portion of his speech had to do with the war.

HYLAN'S TAX CHARGE DENIED BY PURDY

President of Board Says Special Interests Have Not Been Favored.

ONLY ONE REDUCTION MADE

In All Other Cases Cited by Judge, He Declares, There Has Been an Increase in Assessments.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board, made public yesterday some of the tax assessment figures in the last three years to show that the statement of Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, that the Tax Board had favored special interests and millionaire individuals by having their assessments reduced was untrue. Judge Hylan gave a list of such interests and individuals whose assessments, he said, had been reduced $29,349,800. Mr. Purdy said that among the corporations named by Judge Hylan, only one, the Edison Electric Light and Illuminating Company, had had its assessment decreased, and that for but $532,100.

Mr. Purdy showed that instead of the New York Central Railroad having had its assessment reduced $4,058,500, as alleged by Judge Hylan, its assessment in 1917 over 1914 was increased $30,692,855. He pointed out that Judge Hylan had been misled by the tentative assessment figures, which are always higher than the final figures. The assessments that count, he said, are the assessments on which taxes must be paid. In his statement he said:

"The man who hands figures to Judge Hylan about taxes thinks he finds a reduction of $29,000,000, and names the New York Central Railroad as one of the beneficiaries. The New York Central has enjoyed an increase in 1917 over 1914 of over $30,000,000, almost equally divided between the four years. The actual increase for four years is as follows:

1914	$7,937,005
1915	7,969,450
1916	7,826,900
1917	6,868,600
Total	$30,602,855

"It would be easy to give real decreases in assessed values, for the Tax Department has met declining values by decreasing assessments in Manhattan over $200,000,000 in two years. Almost all the decrease is in the declining sections south of Fortieth Street and in Harlem. Some of the public service corporations named as receiving decreases are the following:

Name.	Increase 1914 to 1917.
Third Avenue Railroad	$749,300
United Elec. Light & Power Co.	5,742,500
Manhattan Railway Co.	3,780,100
New York Telephone Co.	13,792,800
Total	$24,064,700

"The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is also named as a beneficiary, and this company was increased $6,556,100. Among the corporations he names there was just one that suffered a decrease; that was the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn. It decreased $52,100. The above statement involves many parcels of real estate, and it was prepared for publication in the 1917 report. For this reason the increase is given for the period from 1914 to 1917. Property belonging to various persons is alleged to be decreased, but as no specifications are given it is impossible to check up the assessed values, with a few exceptions.

"The statement is made that the assessments of real estate of banks and insurance companies have been decreased. This is not true. Judge Hylan's informant has been misled by tentative assessments. The assessments that count are the assessments on which taxes must be paid. A number of banks formerly reported to the Superintendent of Banks and insurance companies to the Superintendent of Insurance higher values for their office buildings than the assessed values. The Deputies were requested to use these book values for their tentative assessments for 1916, in order that the department might obtain proper explanations of the values reported and the actual values. In some cases the companies reduced their book values to actual values, and in all cases the department has a proper record of facts justifying the assessments finally made. In most cases the assessments were finally fixed at the same amount as the previous year, and these assessments represent actual full value."

SULZER ACCUSES MURPHY.

Former Governor Says Tammany Leader Offered Him Bribes.

Ex-Governor William Sulzer spoke at three crowded meetings on the upper and lower east side last night in favor of Mayor Mitchel's re-election. Mr. Sulzer openly accused Charles F. Murphy of offering him bribes prior to his taking office as Governor, during his tenure of office, and since. He assailed the Pennsylvania Railroad, and accused Murphy of being in league with it. He asked of Judge Hylan, if he were elected, if he would do Murphy's bidding and hand over to that corporation certain east side and Long Island water front lands which he said the road had been seeking for years.

Mr. Sulzer's first meeting was at Kreuter Hall, 228 East Eighty-sixth Street; the second at Cinderella Hall, 144 East Eighty-sixth Street, and the last at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue. At one of the meetings he was hailed as "Our next Governor!" and "Our next Presiden.!" It required a squad of police and the official party to get him out of the last meeting.

SIAM CALLS FOR TROOPS.

Wants Volunteers to Send to the French Fighting Front.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.

BANGKOK, Sept. 10.—The Siamese Government has called for volunteers for the force which it is proposed to send to the western front in France.

The commander will be trained in Belgium.

ESTABLISHED 1847
PARIS · 13 Rue de la Paix
LONDON 175 New Bond St.

Messrs. CARTIER

take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment

653 Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Now Have Ready for Service

Army Officers' Uniforms at Very Reasonable Prices

¶ One glance at our uniforms for Army officers will reveal a vast difference between uniforms of Saks creating and those of *any* other origin. Their trimness of line is the result of careful tailoring, and they have a quality of workmanship throughout which insures satisfactory service under the most strenuous conditions.

Uniforms of Worsted Serge..$32.50, $38
Uniforms of Heavy Wool Cheviot..$38.50
Overcoats of Wool Melton.....$47.50
Bedding Rolls.....$12

Khaki Worsted Sweaters

Slip-on Model—no collar or sleeves..$2.95
Officers' Coat Sweaters.....$5.50

Sam Browne Belts, $7.50

¶ These are imported belts, the kind now being worn by all British officers and ordered to be worn by American officers in France.

Youthful Old Age

Keeping "young" depends upon maintained vigor, elasticity of muscles and arteries and an active mind that keeps in happy touch and sympathy with the pleasures and affairs of youth. These desirable conditions are splendidly aided by

INSTANT POSTUM

a snappy flavored, delightful cereal table beverage, entirely free from those non-food, harmful elements—caffeine, for example—which tend to harden the arteries and bring on premature old age.

"There's a Reason" for Instant Postum

Sold by Grocers everywhere!

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Today (Tuesday), We Will Hold Our

DOLLAR DAY

Absolutely the utmost you have received in many weeks for One Dollar

This is our monthly "Dollar Sale"—an event prepared for weeks ahead of time. HUNDREDS OF SPECIAL LOTS OF MERCHANDISE WILL BE DISPLAYED IN THE AISLES AND IN THE REGULAR DEPARTMENTS AT THIS BARGAIN PRICE,—ONE DOLLAR.

Ofttimes the very biggest bargains are not advertised at all, because of limited quantities. Such items are displayed on special tables and are usually bought up quickly. Therefore we avdise you to come here early today.

For every item advertised here, at least a score of others will be displayed. We reserve the right to limit quantities. No Mail, Phone or C. O. D. orders filled on these items of $1.

When convenient, please take small parcels with you.

Charge purchases made today and tomorrow will be entered on bills rendered December 1st.

Juniors' $2.50 Washable Dresses—blue and white or pink and white gingham, also checked ginghams; attractive styles; sizes 13 to 19; at..... $1
Women's $2 White Voile Blouses—(slightly soiled from handling); sizes 36 to 44; at..... $1
Boys' $1.50 Shoes—Casco Calfskin; heavy soles; lace styles; sizes 9 to 13½; at..... $1
Men's & Youths' $1.50 & $2 Hats—soft hats and derbies; sample and odd lots in the season's latest models; all sizes; at..... $1
Women's 50c Vests and Pants—regular size; slightly fleeced; 4 for..... $1
Girls' & Boys' 19c Stockings—fast black; good quality ribbed cotton; 7 pairs for..... $1
Women's 50c Fibre Silk Stockings—white and popular colors (slight defects); 4 pairs for..... $1
Women's 25c Stockings—fast black or white; all sizes; 6 pairs for..... $1
Women's $1 and $1.25 Thread Silk Stockings—black and whites (slightly imperfect); all sizes; 2 pairs for..... $1
Boys' 50c, 75c and $1 Blouses—good washable materials (slightly soiled); sizes 7 to 16 years; 3 for..... $1
Boys' $1.25 and $1.50 Trousers—drab fine rib corduroy, heavy weight tweeds and homespuns; sizes 7 to 17 years; at..... $1
Men's Shirts—good quality negligee shirts of Percale; all sizes from 14 to 16½; values to $1.25; 2 for $1
Men's $1 Four-in-Hands—extra large size, open-end; splendid quality silk and satin; 2 for..... $1
$1.39 Luncheon Cloths—70 inches long; each..... $1
21c Heavy Unbleached Muslin—36 inches wide (limit of 6 yds. to a customer); 6 yards for..... $1
$1.50 & $1.75 Bath Mats—large size Turkish bath mats (slight mill imperfections); each..... $1
$1.50 to $2.50 Shams, Scarfs and Table Covers—many different styles; each..... $1
Crib Blankets—36x48 single crib blankets; each..... $1
Bed Pillows—new feathers; A. C. A. and fancy colored tickings; each..... $1
Bed Sheets—for all size beds; 54, 63, 72 and 81 inches wide x 90 inches long before hemming (No mail or phone orders filled); at..... $1
Wavy Hair Switches—most of these are beautiful three strand switches; all shades except grey; at..... $1
Corset Covers—regularly to 75c each; lace trimmed; sale 2 for..... $1
Cambric Petticoats—lace trimmed, or with fine embroidery flounces; 2 for..... $1
$1.50 Corsets—pink figured coutil; sizes 21 to 30; at..... $1
$3 "Nemo" Corsets—"seconds"; small size only; white broche; sizes 19, 20 and 21 only; at..... $1
Room Lot of Wall Paper—enough to cover room size 12x15, giving 10 rolls of sidewall and 18 yards of border or binder; values to $3; at..... $1
Quadruple Plated Table Ware—Bread Trays, Butler finish; plain or hammered designs; at..... $1
Women's & Misses' $1.50 Skirts—Oxford grey material; belts 24 to 30 and lengths 36 to 42; at..... $1
79c to 89c Dress Goods—plain color Serges and Plaids; 36 inches wide; 2 yards for..... $1
Black Lining Cambric—mill remnants; 20 yards for..... $1
25c Outing Flannels—36 inches wide; neat pink and blue stripes; 6 yards for..... $1
49c Jacquard Crepe de Chine—pure silk and Egyptian cotton in evening shades; 4 yds. for... $1
Worsted Finish Plaids—36 inches wide; handsome Scotch designs; 4 yards for..... $1
$1.35 Black Satin Messaline—2000 yards; good quality; yard..... $1

Box of 50 Cigars—"Seal of Palermo" Operas; half Havana filler; made to sell at $25 per 1000; box of 50 for..... $1
Untrimmed Hats—large black velvet sailor and mushroom shapes; at..... $1
Men's & Women's $1.50 and $1.95 Umbrellas—covered with fine quality American Taffeta; at.. $1
Gold-Filled Eye Glasses or Spectacles—with rims or rimless (examination by registered optometrist free); at..... $1
$1.50 Japanese Matting Bags—sizes 16 and 18 inches; at..... $1
Hat Trimmings—Ostrich Bands, Ostrich Novelties, Fur Trimmed, Pastel Pheasant bands and Velvet Foliage wreaths, also some Ostrich Plumes; 17 inches long; values to $1.95; at..... $1
$1.50 Sateen or Percaline Petticoats—at..... $1
$1.49 Cap and Scarf Sets—knitted wool; at..... $1
Men's $1.25 a Doz. Handkerchiefs—good size, with ¼ or ½ inch hem; 12 for..... $1
Gold Filled Jewelry—Lavallieres, Brooches, Sterling Rhinestones, Bar Pins, Bracelets, etc., choice $1
$1.50 All Feather Pillows—covered in fancy ticking; pair..... $1
$1.35 Chairs—Golden Oak finished; wood seat; side posts bolted into seats; at..... $1
60c Gross Rustproof Snap Fasteners—assorted sizes; black or white; 3 gross for..... $1
Fancy China—pretty Japanese decorations; Tea Sets, Chocolate Sets, Celery Sets, etc., choice at..... $1
Cut Glass—Nabisco Holders, Footed Bon Bon Dishes, Spoon Trays, Handled Nappies; choice at $1
Bric-a-Brac—moulded Florentine marble heads of musicians and authors; also fountains, etc.; choice at..... $1
Japanese Pottery Vases—stand 9 to 12 inches high; floral and figure designs; at..... $1
$1.30 Lighting Fixtures—inverted light outfit; heavy goose neck burner with needle valve regulator; strong candle power mantle, inner globe; at $1
18c Curtain Swiss—stripes, dotted, block and floral effects; 7 yards for..... $1
$1.95 Art Silk Table Scarfs—rich colorings; at..... $1
$1.95 to $2.25 Carpet Remnants—Axminster and Velvet; yard..... $1
$1.50 Tapestry Rugs—size 27x52; at..... $1
$1.50 to $1.95 Axminster Mats—size 18 x 36; at..... $1
$1.50 and $2 Back-Strap Purses—real leather; fitted with change purse and mirror; at..... $1
Framed Pictures—"Her Gift"; hand colored; framed in handsome ornamental antique finished frame; size 12x21 inches; at..... $1
$1.10 Curtain Stretchers—frame 1⅜ inches wide; made of selected Norway pine; at..... $1
$1.25 Mahogany Serving Trays—inlaid medallion center; at..... $1
$1.75 Strong Oak Splint Clothes Hampers—at..... $1
$1.50 Oval Clothes Baskets—made of selected willow at..... $1
$1.35 Permanent Ready Mixed Paint and Floor Paint—½ gallon; at..... $1
$1.30 Jap-a-lac—1 quart; all colors; paint and brush included; at..... $1
Women's $2.25 French Kid Gloves—elbow length, 12 button; white only; at..... $1
69c Typewriter Paper—"onion skin"; 2 reams for..... $1
29c "Pound Paper"—choice of tints or white; five 29c packages for..... $1

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the ℋ Office on the Fifth Floor. We give ℋ Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double ℋ Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single ℋ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

Just a word about my new sloping front Sedan—and its logical door arrangement. One door, right side, opens to rear seats and on the left, front, a door to driver's seat. Convenient, certainly; sensible, yes; just another touch of comfort in a luxurious car. I'm proud of it.

Chas. E. Riess

The Hupmobile with its clean, simple, powerful four cylinder motor—furnishes all the elements most desired in motor car performance:—

Rapidity of pick-up, flexibility and pulling power on high gear; smoothness, silence, and absence of vibration at any speed.

These characteristics and its consistent economy and year ahead beauty explain why old owners remain steadfastly loyal, and why the Hupmobile market is steadily widening among those seeking a quality car.

Hupmobile

Immediate deliveries now—but that's no guarantee of the future.

Five Pass. Touring Car..... $1285 Sedan..... $2150 $2350
Seven Pass. Touring Car..... $1540 Roadster..... $1385
f. o. b. Detroit.

Also full line of distinctive custom bodies, Limousines, Broughams, Landaulets, Etc.

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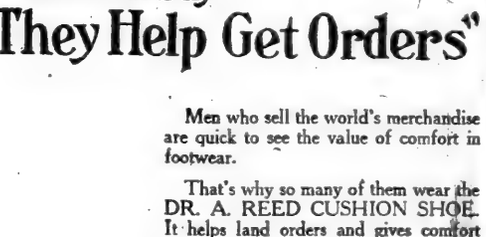

$2350—$2150

Salesmen Say "They Help Get Orders"

Men who sell the world's merchandise are quick to see the value of comfort in footwear.

That's why so many of them wear the DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOE. It helps land orders and gives comfort for getting about to see customers. Salesmen know that business is best when feet are forgotten.

These shoes have the right appearance, too. Comfort and good looks in footwear help in every business activity.

The famous cushion of felt and cork saves your energy at every step.

Most Styles $7 to $9

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1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
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Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.
For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

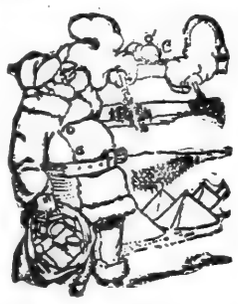
A&F

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Hello France!

America, Wake Up!!



He needs the bag filled to the brim!

Only seventeen days more to select and ship your Christmas gifts for the men who are over there!

The Postmaster General has fixed November 15th as the limit for mailing Christmas parcels to be delivered over the sea.

We are fully prepared — standing at attention—awaiting your order!

Things most acceptable to the men who have gone and those who are going.

Write at once for our booklet, just out: "Gifts for the Boys Who Are Giving All."

Aviation Outfits at a Moment's Notice

This is the only house in America that can instantly fit out an aviator, a submarine chaser, or a submarine officer with everything he needs except his aeroplane or his boat.

Aviators' Leather Suits—Coats and Breeches.
Aviators' one-piece, fur lined Suits.
Hydroplane Suits—one-piece design.
Aviators' split-palm, lamb-lined Mitts.
Leather Helmets.
Woollen Hoods and Leather Hoods.

Abercrombie & Fitch Outfits for the Women of the War

Every article of apparel and equipment needed by the woman going abroad to do relief work.

Specially designed by this house for many individuals and units that have already gone.

Ready for immediate delivery—approved uniforms of correct, comfortable fabrics: coats, cloaks, breeches, hats, boots, woollen stockings, puttees, shirts, gloves.

Bedding rolls, blankets, toilet cases, first-aid kits—all the approved military kind.

Christmas Boxes for the Soldier Boys

Specially selected and packed —, maximum of camp comforts in small space, for little money.

One for $2.50 contains alcohol stove, cooking pot, beef - tea cubes, coffee, tea, cocoa, condensed milk, tobacco, pipe and cigarette papers.

Others at $5, $10 and $20, contain woollen socks, soldiers' handkerchiefs, sheeplined waistcoats and jackets, gloves, cigarette cases, lighters, moccasins, Army and Navy knives.

Send for Complete Military Booklet—Uniforms, Shoes, etc.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

MAYOR TO TELL WHY THEY BACK HYLAN

Promises to Make Public Reasons for Staats-Zeitung and Hearst Support.

SWING AWAY FROM HILLQUIT

Fusion Manager Reports Hylan Defections—Schiff Explains Why He Supports Mayor.

Mayor Mitchel served notice last night upon William R. Hearst and "the Ridders" that within twenty-four hours he would reveal the reasons why they are supporting Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany candidate for Mayor. In a statement the Mayor gave out at Fusion Headquarters he said he had asked the question many times of Mr. Hylan, as well as of the Ridders, but having received no answer he considered their refusal was evidently final and therefore he intended to make public the reasons himself. The Mayor said:

"I have asked John F. Hylan what he has ever done to win the support of Mr. Hearst and the Ridders. I have asked Mr. Hearst this question. I have asked the Ridders. Not one has answered.

"For the last time I have demanded from these men the real reason for the Hylan nomination. Their refusal is evidently final. I shall therefore make public the answer within twenty-four hours.

"That Mr. Hearst realizes the importance of my question is shown by the fact that he devotes two columns of his newspaper to reprinting a telegram which is now two months old, not as an answer but as an alibi. This reprint is especially interesting not only because of what it repeats, but because of what it fails to repeat.

"In the reprint Mr. Hearst repeats that he has 'supported Judge Hylan several times in his political campaigns.' He repeats that his high opinion of Judge Hylan was confirmed by Judge Hylan's 'lofty, unselfish purposes.' He repeats that to have entered the primary against Judge Hylan would have been 'unfair to the great cause which we all have primarily at heart.'

"Mr. Hearst repeats everything that he said about Judge Hylan last September, with the exception of one paragraph. This paragraph is worth consideration.

"In his original telegram last September, Mr. Hearst said:

> I know of no man in public life who is more honorable than Judge Hylan, more courageous, or more fit to lead in this battle in behalf of the public welfare.

"Mr. Hearst does not include this statement in his newer version."

Mayor Mitchel then asserts that he assumes that the omission was due to the recent published exposures of Judge Hylan's relations with Goslin and with the Black Diamond Automobile Company. In conclusion he says:

"In 1914 a prominent German newspaper described Mr. Hearst as the greatest champion of the German cause in America. For three years Mr. Hearst has been giving a public demonstration of what this German eulogy meant.

"Last September, in his telegram of congratulation to Judge Hylan, Mr. Hearst declared that he had supported Judge Hylan several times on the 'sound Americanism of his deeds, his declarations, and his decisions.' I shall let the public know within twenty-four hours what that eulogy from Mr. Hearst really meant."

Swing Away from Hillquit.

Alarmed at the reports of the rapidly growing strength of Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, thousands of anti-Mitchel voters who intended to vote for Judge Hylan are now swinging back to Mayor Mitchel as the only hope of saving the city from socialism, according to Mitchel-Fusion campaign managers. The campaign managers said yesterday that all their reports showed the Mayor running neck and neck with Hillquit, with the Tammany candidate slipping into third place.

"The race at present is distinctly between Mitchel and Hillquit, said Emory R. Buckner, in charge of the Mitchel campaign. "Hylan is going down fast. The Hillquit vote has also about reached its maximum, and the swing to Mitchel is perceptible all over the city. The Bennett vote is nowhere now, and so many Democrats who cannot stand for Hylan, the candidate of Murphy and Hearst, are coming over to the Mitchel banner that they more than offset the Mitchel strength that is going to Hillquit. The large independent silent vote that will play such a big part in this election is also strongly for Mitchel, and it will swing the balance in his favor.

"Hillquit is now openly trying to get the vote Hylan is secretly trying for, the un-American vote, the disloyal vote, and the unpatriotic vote. If Hylan would openly repudiate Hearst, O'Leary, Bruckner, Cohalan, and Devoy and tell them to go and vote for Hillquit then you would have a clear-cut issue between Hylan and Hillquit. But he won't do it because he needs and wants their support. If Hillquit continues to advance in the running as he is now, and if he makes support of the Government an issue, who is the logical candidate to meet that issue? Mitchel, of course. I expect Hillquit will get many more votes than Hylan."

It was said yesterday that the Tammany leaders were distinctly worried over the reports they had received that the pro-Teutonic support in all parts of the city had swung from Hylan to Hillquit. Tammany has relied upon this vote and to see it slipping away has given the leaders considerable concern. The Mitchel people are thoroughly satisfied over this condition as it weakens the Hylan strength, and although it adds at the same time to the strength of Hillquit, the Mitchel supporters feel that with the race beween the Mayor and the Socialist candidate, it will mean thousand of more votes for Mitchel. The Mitchel men have received reports that many men who intended to vote for Hillquit are now leaving him because of his open stand on the war and above all because of his announced refusal to purchase Liberty bonds. These men, they say, are coming back to Mitchel almost solidly.

East Side's Support of Loan.

Some Liberty Loan figures that are regarded as having a significent bearing upon the east side's position with respect to the war and Hillquit were furnished yesterday by the State Bank, at 376 Grand Street. This institution, besides subscribing $2,000,000 to the loan for its own account, received subscriptions from 6,511 individuals and sold bonds for cash to 809 persons living in the neighborhood, making a total of 7,320 prospective bondholders. The other banks on the east side did equally well, according to reports. The Mitchel managers believe that these loan subscribers will not now support Mr. Hillquit after his announcement that he would have nothing to do with the loan.

"Republicans should need no further evidence of the menace of Hillquit and socialism," said Manager Buckner yesterday, "than the words of Morris Hillquit last night when he said: 'A Socialist victory in the city election will be a clear mandate to our Government to open immediate negotiations for a general peace. We don't want a war of attrition, a peace dictated by a victor. Such a termination of the great world catastrophe would be a triumph of militarism, not a defeat.'

"The news that Hillquit had carried New York for Mayor would cause as much rejoicing in Berlin as the news of the rout of General Cadorna's Italian army. If any Republican contemplates throwing his vote away by casting it for Bennett, he should pause and consider. The great duty of the hour is to beat Hillquit. Every American who believes in overthrowing Kaiserism should vote for Mitchel. Mitchel is the man who can defeat Hillquit. Every man who bought a Liberty bond should vote for Mitchel, for he stands for the same thing—the support of our boys at the front. Hillquit not only refuses such support, but by attacks seeks to create the impression of a divided nation, the only result of which will be to keep the boys in the trenches."

Will Vote for Mitchel.

Many citizens continue to inform the Fusion Committee that they will support Mayor Mitchel, according to the Fusion managers. Yesterday Jacob H. Schiff and Adolph Lewisohn declared that they were for the Mayor and that failure to re-elect him would be harmful to the city.

"Ahead of anything else," said Mr. Schiff, "I am supporting Mayor Mitchel and his associates because of the splendid businesslike non-partisan administration we have enjoyed in this municipality for the past four years, and secondly, because past experiences have taught me that naught but the reverse of this can be expected from any administration under the influence of Tammany Hall. Although I consider Mr. Hillquit personally irreproachable, I believe a socialistic administration of this city is not to be desired. Nor has, in my opinion, Mr. Hillquit's candidacy any chance of success, so the question is in reality solely between Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Hylan."

Mr. Lewisohn said:

"Fusion today stands for good government, good appointments in every branch of the public service, honesty, and efficiency, and because of this I think Mayor Mitchel should be continued in office. Any change, in my opinion, would be most harmful to the welfare of the city."

Mr. Schiff also signed a statement in conjunction with Henry Morgenthau, Joseph N. Francolini, Timothy Healy, Edward C. Blum, William A. Marble, and S. R. Bertron, addressed to the voters of the city, pointing out the grave danger of allowing Murphy to capture the next Board of Estimate. Especially, the statement said, was it necessary to elect Robert Adamson as President of the Board of Aldermen.

It was announced at Fusion headquarters yesterday that the Sam Paul Association had come out for the election of Judge Hylan. At its headquarters on the first floor of a tenement house at 63 St. Mark's Place, a Hylan banner was stretched across the street.

"The interesting thing about this association coming out for the Tammany candidate," said Chairman Buckner, "is that its membership is composed of some of the men who were prosecuted in the Rosenthal murder trial and the association evidently wants a change."

RUSH SAYS FRAUD ABOUNDED

Declares More Than 1,000 Evidences Were Found in Recount.

Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port, who contested the Supreme Court nomination with John V. McAvoy in the Democratic primaries, said yesterday that the re-examination of the ballots by the Board of Elections showed there were more than 1,000 evidences of fraud and irregularities as a result of the primary vote. He also said that his count has been increased over 2,500 votes, not counting 4,000 ballots which have been shown to be illegally counted for Judge McAvoy because of the erasure of cross marks in front of Rush's name. He said the statement of Herbert R. Limburg, counsel for McAvoy, that no evidence of fraud was shown, was not true.

"If, as Mr. Limburg states," he added, "the primaries were conducted with fairness and honesty, why did he deliberately oppose my application for recount from the 9th until the 19th of October and constantly obstruct every effort made by me to open the ballot boxes? When he says, 'I have constantly urged Mr. Rush to begin a recount proceeding,' he states what is deliberately false. The evidence in my possession shows there was no pretense of conducting an honest primary; that over 7,500 votes were improperly and illegally cast, and that there is an extraordinary similarity in handwriting in the signatures in many of the boxes in the various assembly districts. Mr. Limburg will have a chance before this week is out to make his statements to the Supreme Court."

PUTNAM ASSAILS TAMMANY.

Rights League Head Tells Why He Supports Fusion Ticket.

George Haven Putnam, President of the American Rights League, made public yesterday a copy of a letter he sent to Charles L. Craig, Tammany candidate for Controller, explaining why he intended to vote the Fusion ticket. His letter in part read as follows:

"As a matter of mere business common sense, New Yorkers will make a great mistake if they fail to keep the Mitchel group in office. Apart, however, from this question of the business of the city, I consider it of first importance that it should be made clear to the country and to our allies on the other side of the Atlantic that New Yorkers want an administration which is thoroughly loyal, with no reservations, and which is prepared to make its loyalty effective.

"Apart from my approval of the work done by the Mitchel administration, I should be entirely unwilling to give my vote or whatever influence may attach to my name, in behalf of Mr. Hylan and his associates.

"A citizen who is willing to make libelous attacks, but who runs away when the opportunity is given to him of proving his charges, and who refuses to meet before the voters of the community the candidates whom he has accused, is a man who is not worthy of the votes or of the respect of New Yorkers. The candidate, however respectable himself, who accepts nomination on Judge Hylan's ticket, must share the disgrace of Hylan's irresponsibility and cowardice."

Have You Many "Off" Days?

Do you frequently get up in the morning unrefreshed? Do you have to often whip yourself to the work you should enjoy? Is your appetite not as good as formerly, and are you pale, nervous and irritable?

If so, *look to your blood;* you may be developing anemia.

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"The Red Blood Builder"

brings back the joy of living by enriching the blood, by creating thousands of rich, new, red blood cells and by putting plenty of iron in it. When the blood is rich in iron and red cells it is difficult for the health to be below par, for strong, healthy blood brings nourishment and vigor to all the vital organs.

If you feel "run down," and this condition is not caused by serious organic disease, a course in Pepto-Mangan will help you.

Pepto-Mangan is also a valuable tonic for convalescents, pale, puny children, and weak, old people. Its color and taste are pleasing. It can not disturb digestion or hurt the teeth, and its good results are usually prompt.

Friendly Warning: Be sure to get *Gude's*, the only genuine Pepto-Mangan, as there are many imitations. It is sold only in the bottle and package, pictured here—never in bulk. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Study this picture so you will know how real Pepto-Mangan looks.

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High-grade Suits of Velour Cloth—Broadcloth—Silvertone

Many models trimmed with Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) or with other fashionable furs. Also Tailored Suits—without fur and of the mannish type, so modish.

250 Tailored Suits
A Group of Exceptional Values
$25.00, $29.50, $35.00, $50.00 to $75.00

A representative showing of smart models, fur trimmed or strictly tailored, —Suits of Velour Cloth, Burella Velours, Oxfords, Broadcloth, Silvertone and Velveteen, in every wanted color.

High Grade Tailleurs
$85.00, $100.00, $110.00 up to $225.00

Suits of most distinctive types in Bolivia, Silvertone, Evora, Velour Cloths, Velveteens and Velvets, luxuriously trimmed with taupe Wolf, Kolinsky, Beaver, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Skunk and other fine furs. Many elaborate models.

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MITCHEL SILENCES HECKLING NEGROES

Patriotic Utterances Subdue Disturbers in Harlem Casino.

SPEAKS AT NINE MEETINGS

Points to Crisis in Italy as What Would Happen Here if Propagandists Succeeded.

Mayor Mitchel spoke at nine meetings in Brooklyn and Manhattan last night to enthusiastic audiences, and at one of the last meetings held in the Palace Casino, at 116th Street and Eighth Avenue, under the auspices of the Colored Men's Political League, the contentions of two factions of the audience called forth a denunciation by the Mayor of all candidates and citizens who failed to support the Government by buying its bonds or aiding in the war in some way. He decried efforts to stimulate talk of a peace that he said would only be an armed truce, and his manner of speaking and his gestures were so emphatic that the cries from the audience ceased, and the Mayor was able to continue without interruption.

Colonel Roosevelt had already spoken to an orderly audience in the hall earlier in the evening in support of the candidacy of the Mayor, but when Mr. Mitchel entered an organized group in the rear began to shout for Hillquit, and the cries of others who sought to make the noisy party keep quiet so disrupted the meeting that the Mayor was able to speak only with difficulty.

One of the cries made by this group was "Why didn't you stop 'The Birth of a Nation?'" but others in the hall who wished to hear the Mayor silenced the noise, and the Mayor proceeded. Six policemen walked up the main aisle to attempt to restore order among the 1,000 negroes, but the Mayor requested the policemen to withdraw.

In speaking of patriotism of candidates who refuse to support the Government by buying Liberty bonds, and speaking of peace, the Mayor said:

"I am glad to say I am talking to citizens of a race that has never shown disloyalty to the Government. A man who refuses to help his Government by supporting it or by buying its bonds in a crisis like this is a traitor."

Cries for Hillquit were again heard, but the other part of the audience again took up its cheers for the Mayor, and he was unable to continue his speech for several minutes. Finally some of the members of the committee succeeded in restoring order on the plea that all who opposed the Mayor, as well as those who supported him, would have a chance to speak after the Mayor, who was described as a guest of the meeting, had a quiet period to tell his audience what he stood for.

German success on the Italian front was the theme of the Mayor's address to a gathering of Italian-Americans at Cooper Union. The Mayor said that Germany would be greatly heartened if she succeeded in sowing dissension in this country under the inspiration of Hearst, "the best friend the Kaiser has ever had in the United States."

"And let me tell you that Germany is trying to do the same thing here," the Mayor went on to point out. "She has been trying to sow dissension here since the outbreak of the war. She is trying to see if she can secure a verdict from the first great community which registers a popular vote this year—a verdict that will tell whether a Government inspired by the man who has been the Kaiser's best friend in this country should prevail. If she can do that, won't Germany feel with reason and have just ground for believing that we are divided here at home? She will have encouragement to continue to the limit."

The Mayor spoke at two noonday meetings in Long Island City and was enthusiastically applauded at both places when he defended the Gary school system. At Brewster & Co.'s automobile plant at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza he was greeted by 200 employes. The next stop was at the factory of the American Ever Ready Company in Thompson Avenue, where 1,000 employes of the factory had their lunch hour extended so they could hear the Mayor.

"Judge Hylan and Mr. Murphy and those who have promoted the strikes of school children in this city, who have promoted the teachers' organizations against the so-called Gary plan, have tried to tell the people of New York that the purpose of this Administration was to deprive the children of something that they had before, and to take away from them something of advantage in the kind of education that they received before, to impoverish education. In fact, they have said that this so-called Gary plan, which is more properly termed the work study and play school, was for the purpose of enslaving the school children of New York to industry, in the interest of Mr. Rockefeller or somebody else, that the object was to turn out artisans from the primary school—mechanics, carpenters, plumbers, or what you will.

"It is no more the purpose to do that than it is to turn out lawyers, or doctors, or clergymen from the elementary schools. Neither is the one nor the other the purpose of this thing. The purpose of it is to give a seat to every child in the City of New York, for full time every day, and to give all the children a richer, a broader, and a better education."

MITCHEL MEETINGS TONIGHT

Mayor Scheduled to Make Five Speeches in Brooklyn.

Mayor Mitchel is scheduled to make five speeches tonight, all of them in Brooklyn. The first will be at Public School 143, North Sixth Street, at 8:15; Palm Garden, Greene Avenue, corner of Hamubrg Avenue, 9 o'clock; Erasmus High School, Flatbush Avenue, near Church Street, 9:50; Borough Park Club house, Thirteenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, 10:30, and Imperial Hotel, Fulton Street and Red Hook, at 11:20.

The French colony of New York will hold a mass meeting at Grand Central Palace on Thursday night. Maurice Leon will preside and Mayor Mitchel will speak, besides Frederic R. Coudert, Lucien Jouvaud and J. H. Venon. There are about 125,000 persons in the French colony, including some 15,000 voters. It was stated that the one paper printed in the French language refused to print any news concerning Mayor Mitchel's campaign or any statement for his side, and that a committee was appointed to arrange a mass meeting.

Tonight at Carnegie Hall the Humanitarian Cult will hold a meeting, during which Alisch Appelbaum will answer Morris Hillquit on his peace and war platform. Mr. Appelbaum will also ask Hylan, Bennett and Hillquit certain questions and will announce the number of Socialists who are turing to the Mitchel banner because of Mr. Hillquit's utterances.

William Sulzer will speak tonight at Public School 84, Glenmore and Stone Avenues, Brownsville, Brooklyn, and at Royal Palace, 18 Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg, Brooklyn.

ELECTION BETTING IS LIGHT.

Only $20,000 Has Been Wagered So Far on Mayoralty Contest.

Election betting on the Curb yesterday continued at the former quotations of 2 to 1 on Hylan to win over Mayor Mitchel. Percy Guard, a Curb broker who has been handling some of the wagers, estimated that about $20,000 was put up, all told, almost all upon these two candidates. Mitchel money, he said, was not plentiful, and most of the Mayor's backers asked odds of 2¼ to 1. Other odds quoted yesterday were 8 to 5, Mitchel to beat Hillquit.

In Brooklyn the odds also remained at 2 to 1 on Hylan. Fred Schumm, a betting commissioner, said last night that he had placed at these odds about $4,000 in small wagers on Hylan during the day.

ROOSEVELT TARGET OF HYLAN'S ATTACK

Judge Predicts Trouble if the Colonel Challenges His Patriotism.

THEN TURNS TO THE MAYOR

Declares Wall Street Corporations Will "Gamble with Eyes Shut" if Mitchel Is Elected.

The entry of Colonel Roosevelt into the campaign as an advocate of Mayor Mitchel's re-election furnished the text of some bitter comment embodied in a speech which Judge John F. Hylan, the Mayor's Tammany rival, read to five audiences in the Borough of Queens last night.

"Mr. Mitchel and the interests he serves," read Judge Hylan, "have called to their aid in this hour of their desperation Colonel Roosevelt. They hope that he will have more success with his attack on the patriotism of this city than Mr. Mitchel had. They hope that he will provide the shield for the corruption of this city administration which is so badly needed by the Mitchel ticket. I am willing to accord to Colonel Roosevelt a full measure of devotion and love for his country. But I demand that he accord that same measure of loyalty and patriotism to me. If he comes here to discuss the issues of the campaign,—well and good. But if he comes here to challenge my patriotism or the patriotism of the party whose candidate I am, he will not have a pleasant visit to our city."

Judge Hylan returned to his attacks on Mayor Mitchel, whom he accused of being in league with predatory interests. In connection with the patronage Hylan declared that a $2,000,000 campaign fund had been raised, of which $1,000,000 as yet remained untouched.

"What is to become of the $1,000,000 that still remains?" queried the Judge. "You might find an answer to that question if you could learn of the negotiations being carried on on behalf of Mr. Mitchel by those who attempted to steal the Republican primaries for him."

Judge Hylan said that Colonel Roosevelt ought to start his campaign by telling the voters whether he approves of the "land steals and of Reynolds, Bailey, Greve, and O'Malley, the quartet indicted for conspiring to rob the taxpayers of the city."

"I am willing, as I said, to accord to Colonel Roosevelt a full measure of devotion to his country," said Judge Hylan. "But if he intends to defend these infamous deals I will not accord him any regard for the interests of the people of this city, a city in which he does not live to pay taxes. The taxpayer of Oyster Bay must stick to the issues of this campaign. The Boston News Bureau, one of the official publications of Wall Street, in its issue of last Friday says:

"'Hylan is an anti-corporation man, and especially anti-Rockefeller corporation, and it will be a bear argument on traction and gas stock if he happens to win. On the other hand, if Mayor Mitchel is elected, one can buy these stocks with his eyes shut.'

"Why can Wall Street speculators buy gas and traction stocks with their eyes shut if Mr. Mitchel is re-elected? In my speech of acceptance I said: 'I shall give no quarter to exploiters and oppressors of the people.'

"My friends, that is why these Wall Street corporations fear my election, and will gamble in gas and traction stocks with their eyes shut if Mayor Mitchel is re-elected. If is these same interests who have a blind faith in Mayor Mitchel, and will gamble with confidence and their eyes shut with him in office, who have now opened their money chests to re-elect him. Every one of those interests has its representative on Mayor Mitchel's Campaign Committee."

Mr. Hylan said that if he and his Tammany running mates were victorious, municipal ownership would be inaugurated and become a bonanza to the Borough of Queens. Charles L. Craig, Tammany candidate for Controller, and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith spoke at all the meetings Judge Hylan addressed. The Hylan speaking tour last night took in Astoria, where he spoke to a large audience at Schuetzen Park, in which the German and Irish elements were strongly represented; Elmhurst and Flushing, where he spoke at the high schools; College Point, where he spoke to another audience with a large German sprinkling in Muehlinxbrink Hall, and Maspeth, where his address was delivered at the Metropolitan Park Casino.

Harry Kuhn, Chief of Division 419, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which Judge Hylan is still a member, sent a letter yesterday to Coroner Timothy Healy in response to the latter's demand that Judge Hylan tell what his attitude was in the Brooklyn trolley strike in 1895. Mr. Kuhn said that Hylan and he were both employed on the old Brooklyn elevated road while the strike was on the surface roads, which were competing lines under different management, and that the union to which the strikers belonged was not the Brotherhood, but the Knights of Labor. Mr. Kuhn said the Brotherhood gave financial assistance to the strikers, and that both Judge Hylan and he were contributors to the strike fund.

Coroner Timothy Healy, the labor leader, repeated last night his call upon Judge Hylan to answer where he had stood with labor in the Brooklyn street-car strike of 1895, when he was employed by the B. R. T.

"After four days an apologist tries to come to the rescue of the tongue-tied candidate," he said. "He cannot enlighten me on the subject. I was a member of District Assembly 49 of the Knights of Labor, and I was active in the fight. We know where Mayor Mitchel stands in regard to labor because of his record in labor difficulties, but it took twenty-two years to bring to the surface Judge Hylan's 'sympathies.'"

CAPT. SULLIVAN ON STAND.

Denies Testimony of Enlisted Men—Trial May End Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, Oct. 29.—Captain Howard E. Sullivan of Battery D, 105th Field Artillery, which is on trial for directing a public whipping administered to Private Otto Gottschalk, resumed his testimony at today's session of the court-martial and was put through a two-hour cross-examination during which he denied much of the testimony previously given by enlisted men in the battery. Sullivan testified that he summoned the battery together not to ask the men's advice on what should be done to Private Gottschalk for his violation of sanitary regulations, but merely to let Gottschalk hear what his comrades thought of his act.

The Captain swore that he had not witnessed Gottschalk's whipping and that he knew nothing about the affair until late in the afternoon.

Captain O. Richardson of the Former Second, who investigated the matter for Colonel Wingate, was called to the stand and testified that Sullivan admitted that he had told the men to "drag him (Gottschalk) in the ditch, take him to the showers and spank him, but don't hurt him."

Lieut. Col. John B. Tuck, Sullivan's counsel, asked that this evidence be stricken out as it was in the nature of a confession. After some debate the court sustained Colonel Tuck.

The trial is expected to end tomorrow.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 27th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 15.03 cents per pound.—Advt.

BENNETT STICKS TO HYLAN.

Real Fight Against Him, He Says, Not Against Hillquit.

William M. Bennett, Republican nominee for Mayor, addressed four meetings last night, of which one was in the open air at Eighth Avenue and 145th Street and the others in Queens and Brooklyn. The speeches in Queens were delivered at the Republican Club in Woodhaven and Public School 77 in Ridgewood. In Brooklyn he spoke before the Italian-American Republican Club on Spencer Avenue.

In his speeches he said that Mayor Mitchel's backers were preparing "to debauch the electorate by the use of money," and that the Fusion papers were "engaged in a conspiracy to scare voters by talk about the great Socialistic vote." The real fight, Mr. Bennett said, was against Judge Hylan.

LYONS AT SPARTANBURG.

Guardsmen Ask Him to Send Hillquit There with a Gas Mask.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 29.—John J. Lyons, Republican-Fusion candidate for Sheriff of New York County, addressed 10,000 soldiers assembled outside the camp reservation today and got round after round of cheers by a vigorous attack on Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor. At the end of the meeting a committee of soldiers handed Lyons a document with the request that he deliver it to Hillquit upon his return to New York. The document was an invitation to the Socialist candidate to visit Wadsworth and bring along "a gas mask, a steel helmet, and win your iron cross like a regular German does."

Warning his enthusiastic audience that any uniformed man who votes for Hillquit votes against America and helps the Kaiser, Lyons flayed Hillquit as "the 'Poor Little Rich' candidate." He reiterated again and again the Socialist's notorious utterance in regard to buying Liberty bonds, and every time the angry mood of the soldiers forced the speaker "You men have given up your homes and everything dear to you," he said, "in order to fight for and protect these United States. You are even fighting for such men as Morris Hillquit. To fight well and to keep your homes intact you must have the money that Liberty bonds will raise. How would you like to have Hillquit, the man who refused to buy a bond, who refused to help you and yours, stand up before you here and talk the way he does back home?"

Mr. Lyons left tonight for New York and will speak at Camp Upton at the end of the week.

PENNED BY QUEEN OF SCOTS

Mary's Letter on Eve of Execution to be Auctioned in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—What has been described as the most precious autograph letter in history, the last letter written by Mary, Queen of Scots, on the night before her execution, will be sold at Sotheby's next month. Froude speaks of it as a few lines to the King of France, dated two hours after midnight, but it is in fact three folio pages, and is a protest by the Queen that she dies for her hereditary rights and the Catholic faith, an entreaty to be buried in France, and a commendation of her son to the King's care.

A short letter of the Queen was sold for $500 six years ago.

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N-16

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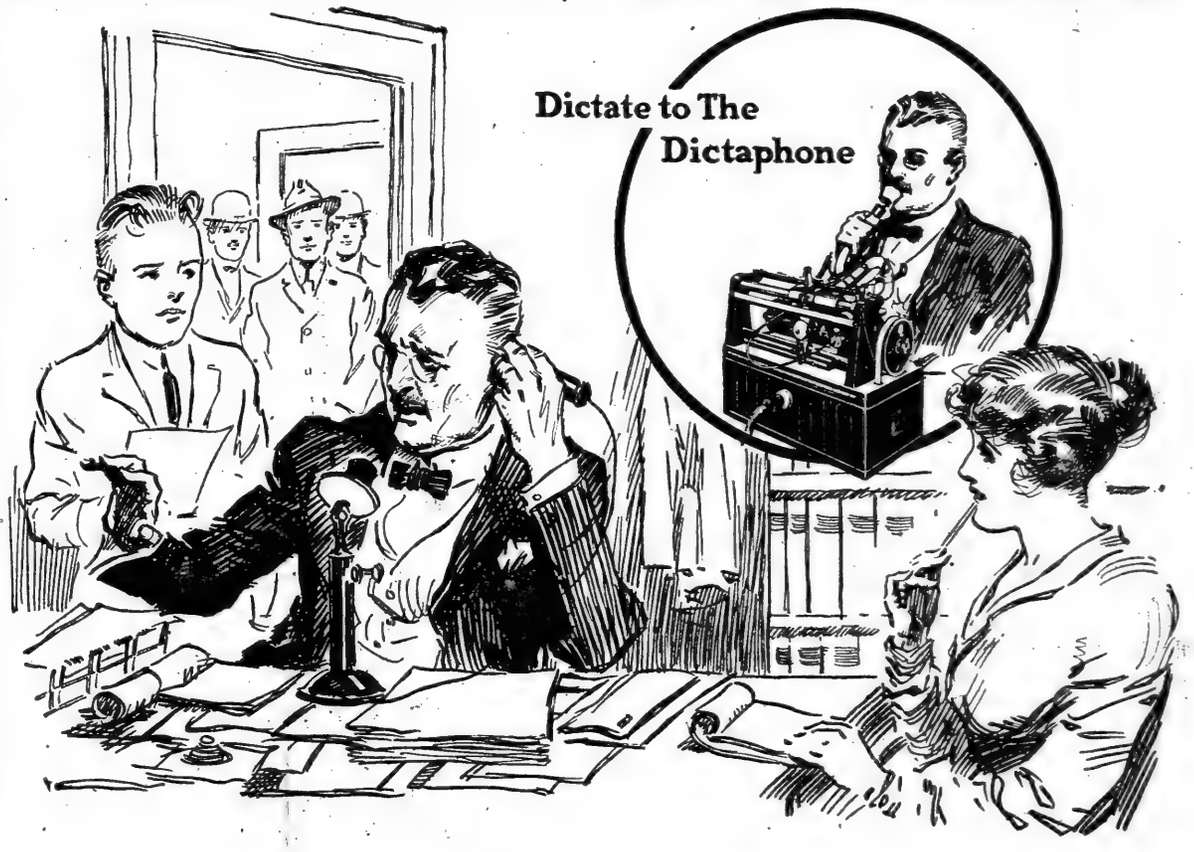


Over Your Head?

You set apart this morning to clear your desk. But you couldn't cut the telephone-wires, bar your door, or detail a strong-arm squad to clear the waiting-room.

So the telephone interrupted and interrupted. Matters that only you could attend to kept butting in. There were callers you couldn't afford to turn down or even keep waiting.

And during all those interruptions, the stenographer at your desk produced nothing but overhead.

All this waste will be stopped the day you install The Dictaphone System.

Write for Booklet "The Man at the Desk." Room 300-1 *55 Warren Street, New York*

It will cut letter-writing to one operation—typewriting. It will reduce the cost of each letter one-third. Your operators will produce at least 50 per cent more each day.

We'll gladly send you a list of Dictaphone users in your line of business. They have found The Dictaphone to be satisfactory—and so will you.

If you would prefer an actual demonstration in your office on your work, phone or write us when such a demonstration will be most convenient for you.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

Phone 30-3 Barclay; or Call on us at 55 Warren St., New York

The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE MARK, registered in the United States and foreign countries

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

Lucky Strike: it's a fine name

10 cents

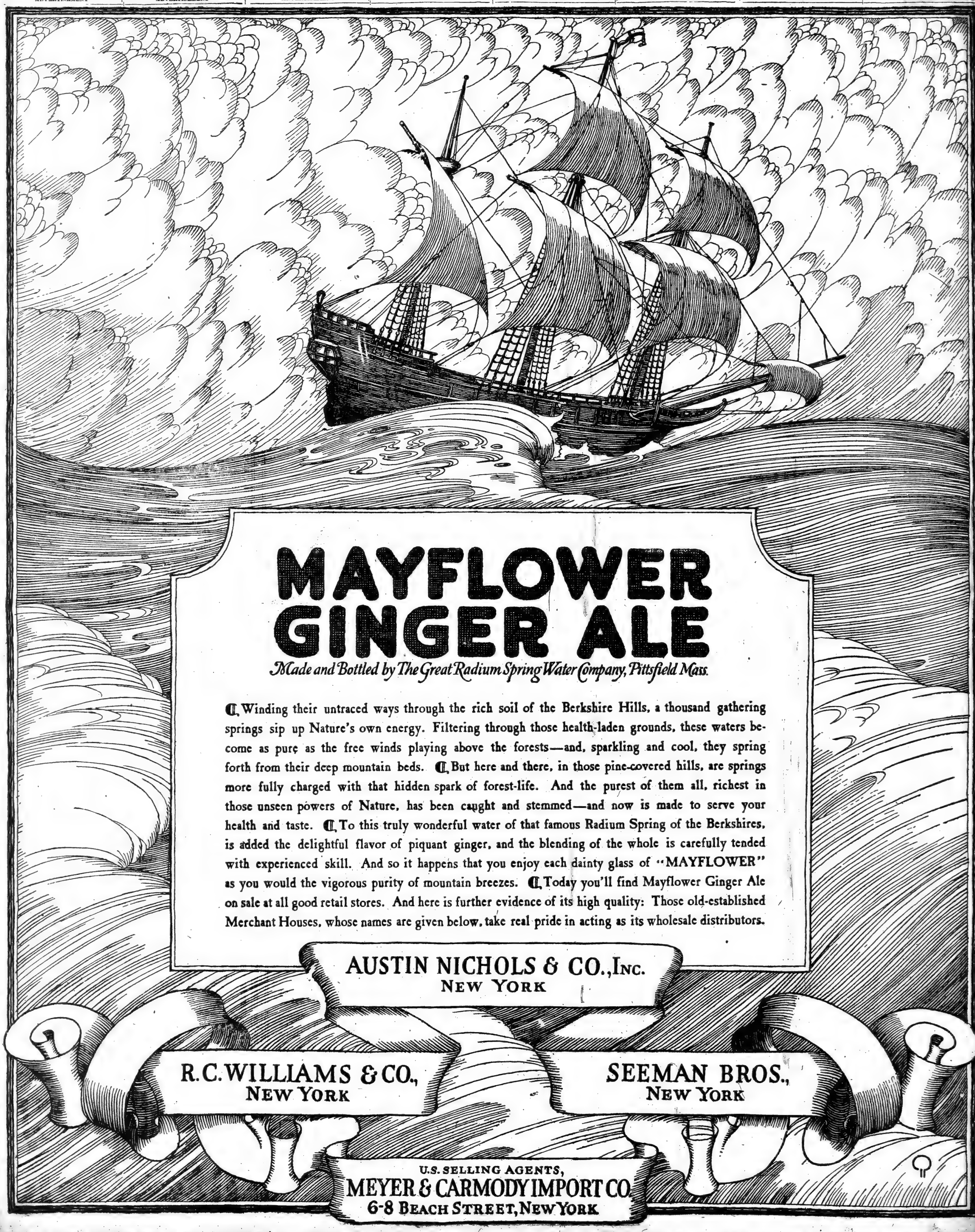
And it's a *fine* cigarette. In fact, no new cigarette has ever reached such popularity in a short time.

There are good sound reasons for this:

Lucky Strike Cigarettes have a new flavor because (like 95% of your foods) the tobacco has been cooked—it's toasted. This seals in the unequalled Burley flavor. (55)

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

It's Toasted



MAYFLOWER GINGER ALE

Made and Bottled by The Great Radium Spring Water Company, Pittsfield Mass.

¶ Winding their untraced ways through the rich soil of the Berkshire Hills, a thousand gathering springs sip up Nature's own energy. Filtering through those health-laden grounds, these waters become as pure as the free winds playing above the forests—and, sparkling and cool, they spring forth from their deep mountain beds. ¶ But here and there, in those pine-covered hills, are springs more fully charged with that hidden spark of forest-life. And the purest of them all, richest in those unseen powers of Nature, has been caught and stemmed—and now is made to serve your health and taste. ¶ To this truly wonderful water of that famous Radium Spring of the Berkshires, is added the delightful flavor of piquant ginger, and the blending of the whole is carefully tended with experienced skill. And so it happens that you enjoy each dainty glass of "MAYFLOWER" as you would the vigorous purity of mountain breezes. ¶ Today you'll find Mayflower Ginger Ale on sale at all good retail stores. And here is further evidence of its high quality: Those old-established Merchant Houses, whose names are given below, take real pride in acting as its wholesale distributors.

AUSTIN NICHOLS & CO., INC.
NEW YORK

R. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NEW YORK

SEEMAN BROS.,
NEW YORK

U.S. SELLING AGENTS,
MEYER & CARMODY IMPORT CO.
6-8 BEACH STREET, NEW YORK

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Glory of FRANCE

The Great French Natural Sparkling Table Water —the Water that has conquered Europe and is conquering America

DRINK TODAY

Perrier
The Champagne of Table Waters

AT EVERY CLUB HOTEL and RESTAURANT

SINN FEIN DRAWS UP SECESSION PROGRAM

Proposed Constitution States Object to Render Rule of England Impotent

"BY ANY AND EVERY MEANS"

Provision for Calling an Assembly to Establish Complete Machinery of Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Following is the constitution of the Sinn Fein, as proposed by the executive and set out in agenda for the convention:

"Article I.—Whereas, the people of Ireland never relinquished their claim to separate nationhood; and, whereas, the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic at Easter, 1916, in the name of the Irish people, and continuing the fight made by previous generations, re-asserted the inalienable right of the Irish nation to sovereign independence, and reaffirmed the determination of the Irish people to achieve it; and,

"Whereas, the proclamation of the Irish Republic at Easter, 1916, and the supreme courage and glorious sacrifices of the me nwho gave their lives to maintain it have united the people of Ireland under the flag of the Irish Republic, be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of Irish people in convention assembled, hereby declare the following to be the constitution of Sinn Fein:

"1. The name of this organization shall be Sinn Fein.

"2. Sinn Fein aims at securing international recognition of Ireland as an independent Irish Republic. Having achieved that status, the Irish people may by referendum freely choose their own form of Government.

"3. This object shall be attained through the Sinn Fein organization, which shall in the name of the sovereign Irish people, (a) deny the right and oppose the will of the British Parliament and the British Crown or any other foreign Government to legislate for Ireland, (b) make use of any and every means available to render impotent the power of England to hold Ireland in subjection by military force or otherwise.

For Constituent Assembly.

"Whereas, no law made without the authority and consent of the Irish people is or ever can be binding on their conscience, therefore in accordance with the resolution of Sinn Fein, adopted in the convention of 1915, a constituent assembly shall be convoked, comprising persons chosen by Irish constituencies as supreme national authority to speak and act in the name of the Irish people and to devise and formulate measures for the welfare of the whole people of Ireland such as

(a) The introduction of a prospective system for Irish industries and commerce by combined action of the Irish councils, urban councils, rural councils, por law boards, harbor boards and other bdies directly responsible to the Irish people;

(b) The establishment and maintenance under the direction of the National Assembly or other authority approved by the people of Ireland, or an Irish consular service for the advancement of Irish commerce and Irish interests generally;

(c) The re-establishment of an Irish mercantile marine to facilitate direct trading between Ireland and the couutries of Continental Europe, America, Africa and the Far East;

(d) An industrial survey of Ireland and development of its mineral resources under the auspices of the National Assembly or other national authority, approved by the people of Ireland;

(e) The establishment of a national stock exchange;

(f) The creation of a national civil service embracing all employes of county councils, rural councils, poor law boards, harbord boards and other bodies responsible to the Irish people by the institution of a common, national qualifying examination and local competitive examinations, the latter at the discretion of the local bodies;

(g) The establishment of Sinn Fein courts of arbitration for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of disputes;

(h) The development of transit by railroad and water, and of waste lands for the national benefit by a national authority approved by the people of Ireland;

(i) The development of the Irish Sea fisheries by the national Assembly or other national authority, approved by the people of Ireland;

(j) The reform of education to render its basis national and industrial by the compulsory teaching of Irish language, Irish history, and Irish agriculture and manufacturing potentialities in a primary system and, in addition, to elevate to a position of dominance in the university system Irish agriculture and economics;

(k) The abolition of the poor law system and the substitution in its stead of adequate outdoor relief to the aged and infirm and employment of the ablebodied in the reclamation of waste lands, afforestation, and other national and reproductive works.

Meetings of the Executive.

"Article II.—A special meeting of the executive may be summoned on three days' notice by the President on a requisition presented to him, signed by six members of the executive, specifying the object for which the meeting is called. In a case of urgent emergency the President shall call all the members of the executive to an urgency meeting, and may take action in the name of the executive. In case he secures the approval of an absolute majority of the entire executive, the action taken is to be reported for confirmation at the next ordinary meeting of the executive.

"Article III.—Where Irish resources are being developed ro where industries exist, Sinn Feiners should make it their business to secure assurance that wrokers are paid living wages.

"Article IV.—That equality of men and women in this organization shall be emphasized in all speeches and leaflets."

PLEAD TO MAINTAIN BROADWAY'S LIGHTS

Property Owners Tell Garfield That Only Surplus Electric Current Is Used.

MAY ILLUMINATE AT 8 P. M.

Compromise on Fuel-Saving Plan Is Likely—No Advance Here in Bituminous Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—On the outcome of a conference with Fuel Administrator Garfield this afternoon depends whether New York's night lights are to be dimmed for the rest of the war. In the conference with Mr. Garfield were about 100 property owners along Broadway and Fifth Avenue, whose signboards or building tops are used for the illumination.

The Fuel Administrator was informed by the delegation of New Yorkers that to order the lights out would not only deprive those who have gone to an appreciable investment of the income on it, but inflict an unnecessary curtailment of light that attracts hundreds of thousands to Broadway at night.

The light used in the illumination, the delegation told Mr. Garfeld, was surplus product from the electric lighting or public service power plants which, if not utilized in that way, would be lost in any event. There was therefore, they argued, no extravagance involved and no wastage of coal.

Mr. Garfield assured the delegation that the Fuel Administration would look into the matter. He admitted that it had been taken up by the Fuel Administration, but that no decision had been made as to curtailment of the lights. He spoke of the urgent necessity of saving as much coal as possible, and informed the delegation that everything must be done to minimize the waste.

A compromise proposal, it was said tonight, probably would be made effective, under which lights on Broadway would not be turned on until 8 o'clock P. M. this Winter instead of at 4:30 o'clock or 5 o'clock as formerly. This, it was declared, would reduce the apex-load now carried by electric producing companies early in the night, which means the consumption of a great amount of coal. Factories will have closed by 8 o'clock and the subway rush will have subsided.

One feature that developed at the conference was a probable ruling before long to curtail the use of pleasure motor cars, electric pianos and other non-essentials, the utilization of which involves wastage of fuel. It may be also that the Fuel Administration will intervene against the operation of many greenhouses in which coal is used extensively in Winter.

The recent order cutting down the supply of sugar to manufacturers of candy by 50 per cent. also may be extended to prevent owners of such factories diverting their product to other non-essentials that would still involve use of fuel. If they apply themselves to the manufacture of necessities they will not be disturbed.

Retailers of bituminous coal throughout the city said yesterday that the retail price would not be advanced here now because of the 45 cents a ton increase in the price at the mines ordered Saturday by President Wilson. Practically all retailers of bituminous are protected by contracts until Jan. 1 or April 1 next.

According to an official of the Thedford-Eltz Coal Company, the present increase in price may cause free coal to accumulate at the mines for lack of purchasers, which may enable retailers to buy it cheaper when their contracts expire in a few months.

YOUR income will determine the *amount* of life insurance which you should carry. Expert service should determine the *kind*.

Mellor & Allen
149 Broadway, N. Y.

FURS

of Superior Quality
Distinctive in Style

Coats in All the Fashionable Furs

Capes, Muffs and Neckpieces in a large variety of attractive models.

C. G. Gunther's Sons
391 Fifth Avenue -- -- -- New York

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

No. 2 of Series

Why I am Going to Vote for
COMMISSIONER
Wallstein
For Justice *of the* City Court

BECAUSE I know that the office of City Court Judge is of importance to *me* as an everyday citizen. Any civil case in which I might be involved will ordinarily be tried in that Court.

As Commissioner of Accounts, Leonard M. Wallstein has had the actual *experience of a Judge*. The ability he showed in his investigations stamps him as a man *peculiarly fitted for the bench*.

This ability was especially shown in his prompt, efficient, impartial handling of
THE RUTH CRUGER CASE
the Coroner Board investigation, and nearly 600 other cases.

I shall vote for Wallstein, because he *has earned* my vote.

HOW I SHALL VOTE FOR WALLSTEIN

I shall remember Wallstein's name is FIFTH in GROUP 7 on my ballot, and shall put a cross in front of his name.

Wallstein Campaign Committee

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

I'm sure
Resinol
will heal your skin

For years and years Resinol has been a favorite household remedy for the common skin-troubles. It usually stops the irritation at once and quickly heals the skin ailment. Doctors prescribe it very widely. It also makes an excellent dressing for burns, wounds, chafings, and sore, irritated places generally.

Resinol contains nothing that could injure the tenderest skin. It is even more effective if used with Resinol Soap. All druggists sell Resinol and Resinol Soap.

Take the straining out of training

Get equipped with Superior, the Active Man's Underwear, and be "up and at 'em" from reveille to taps.
Be fitted today—at a Superior Service Store.
Send for Superior's Official Union Suit Guide for 1917-18

The Superior Underwear Co., Piqua, O.

Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

CIVIL SERVICE.

Radiographer
Salary $1,200

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, who have received a degree of M. D. from a medical school of recognized standing.

The duties are to carry on and supervise the work in radiography, fluoroscopy and X-ray treatment at Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; technical, 3; practical test, 4. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until NOV. 7, AT 4 P. M.

For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

HOW TO OBTAIN BUSINESS FOR A TEA ROOM

"It gives me pleasure to testify to the good results I have obtained, and continue to obtain, from the advertisement of The Scotch Tea Rooms in The New York Times, not only from the immediate vicinity of New York but from States far remote.

"Mary S. Bain
"The Scotch Tea Rooms,
"21 E. 47th Street
"New York City"

Absolute Clearance Sale of Rebuilt
UPRIGHT, GRAND and PLAYER PIANOS
LIBERTY BONDS TREATED AS CASH

THIS Sale involves **Used, Slightly Used and Demonstrating Upright, Grand and Player Pianos.** It is an absolute clearance of every instrument of this type in our Warerooms, and the prices have been sharply reduced. Below is a partial list of the great assortment of instruments from which you may choose. Visit the Knabe Warerooms at once. You will find a great array of fine instruments at all values and at great price reductions. THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Nominal Deposit Accepted
Monthly Terms to Suit Your Pocket

Right now, at the beginning of the season, is the time for parents to create a new interest in the home, and this sale provides the incentive to obtain a good piano, which, more than anything else, will make the home attractive and full of musical enjoyment.

Wonderful values in discontinued styles. Demonstrating instruments and pianos rented for short periods. Equal to new in every respect, but at greatly reduced prices. All used instruments have been put into excellent condition.

UPRIGHTS, $65 Up

GRANDS, $225 UP

PLAYER PIANOS, $310 Up

Guarantee

Every piano, new or used, sold by us carries the Knabe guarantee of complete satisfaction.

Liberal Allowance for Your Old Piano in Exchange

Used Uprights

	Grade Price	Sale Price
Pond	$250.00	$65.00
Pease	250.00	70.00
Schubert	300.00	90.00
Heller	275.00	95.00
Waters	275.00	105.00
True-tone	275.00	165.00
Fairbanks	275.00	180.00
Horace Waters	350.00	195.00
Brewster	325.00	215.00
Armstrong	325.00	220.00
Marshall & Wendell	300.00	225.00
Marshall & Wendell	350.00	265.00
Haines Bros.	375.00	275.00
Haines Bros.	400.00	290.00
Haines Bros.	425.00	295.00
Chickering	550.00	310.00
Steinway	550.00	335.00
Haines Bros. Circassian	450.00	340.00
Steinway	600.00	375.00
Weber	500.00	390.00
Steinway Vertegrand	550.00	425.00

Used Knabe Grands

	Grade Price.	Sale Price.
Knabe Parlor Grand	$1050.00	$225.00
Knabe Parlor Grand	1150.00	295.00
Knabe Baby Grand	950.00	340.00
Knabe Baby Grand	950.00	565.00
Knabe Baby Grand	950.00	580.00
Knabe Satinwood Mignonette	850.00	590.00
Knabe Mignonette	750.00	625.00
Knabe Baby	950.00	640.00
Knabe Baby Rosewood	850.00	650.00
Knabe Mignon	850.00	695.00
Knabe Grand Louis XVI	1250.00	925.00
ALSO AN		
Armstrong Miniature Grand	600.00	490.00
Hardman Baby Grand	650.00	525.00

Special: NEARLY NEW PLAYER-PIANOS

(Reliable Makes)

Every purchaser of one of these high-grade, full 88-note player-pianos will be given *a bench and twelve rolls of music without extra charge.* These players are the very latest in design, finished in rich, selected mahogany veneers, superb in tone, very responsive action, *and originally sold at prices much higher.* Limited number. Early selection advised.

Choice at $410

Full Knabe Guarantee

Used 88-Note Player Pianos

	Regular Price	Sale Price
Primatone	$450.00	$310.00
Newton	500.00	370.00
Armstrong	600.00	395.00
Haines Bros.	750.00	540.00
Armstrong Player Grand	950.00	725.00

USED Knabe UPRIGHTS

Knabe	$500.00	$310.00
Knabe	550.00	345.00
Knabe Circassian Walnut	500.00	385.00
Knabe	550.00	395.00
Knabe	600.00	410.00
Knabe Circassian Walnut	650.00	425.00
Knabe	550.00	440.00
Knabe Circassian	650.00	450.00
Knabe	650.00	465.00
Knabe Circassian	750.00	475.00
Knabe Circassian	700.00	495.00
Knabe Art Design	1250.00	650.00

Open Tuesday Until 9 P. M.

Knabe Warerooms 5th Ave. at 39th St.

Open Tuesday Until 9 P. M.

Sale Commences at 8 A. M. An Early Call Is Advised

Complete Stock of Victrolas and Records. Perfect Victor Service.

BENNETT MASS MEETING AT COOPER UNION
Thursday, Nov. 1

Hon. WILLIAM M. BENNETT
(Republican Candidate for Mayor)
Will Address the Meeting

Justice JAMES C. CROPSEY
Will Preside

Concert by Shannon's Band at 7:30 P. M.

You cannot buy gas mantles by their looks.
Buy them by name:

Welsbach Gas Mantles
Upright or Inverted
Best for Light-Strength-Economy

"REFLEX" BRAND. 18¢ two for 35¢
"No. 4 WELSBACH." 13¢ two for 25¢

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EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE EVENING JOURNAL OCTOBER 29, 1917, NEW YORK.

With the City's Wealth Dissipated to His Friends and Favorite Corporations, Will You Citizens of New York Vote to Continue Mr. Mitchel in Office?

Voters of New York, let us talk the issues of this campaign over frankly and freely between ourselves. In a week from to-night you will have made up your mind whether you are going to vote for Mr. Hylan, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Mitchel, or Mr. Hillquit for Mayor. You know that this is a very important election. You are going to decide it and it is natural that you want to decide it right.

Now, we are going to tell you in very plain language why you ought to vote for Mr. Hylan and against Mr. Mitchel. We may have told you all this before, but it will do no harm to repeat it.

The interest of the city that we all love is so bound up in this campaign that you voters cannot understand it too thoroughly before doing your part in it a week from to-morrow.

We have told you, and we now tell you again, that the real issue is Mr. Mitchel's record for the last four years. We assure you solemnly that it has been a very bad record, and we are going to prove it to you.

In the first place, Mr. Mitchel's budget for the next year is two hundred and forty million, seven hundred and ninety-six thousand, one hundred and nineteen dollars. That is twenty-nine million, six hundred and eighty-one thousand, nine hundred and eighty-three dollars more than the budget of the year before. In other words, you people are going to pay nearly thirty million dollars more for city expenses than you paid last year. We think you will agree with us that this is a pretty high price to pay for the privilege of having a friend of Mr. Vanderbilt's as your Mayor for a single year.

Even with such an enormous debt saddled upon you—and every one of you has got to pay your share of it—you might still think Mr. Mitchel was a good man to vote for if he would only promise to try to cut down your taxes and practise real economy during his second term.

But Mr. Mitchel will not promise anything of the kind. He doesn't even tell you in his talks to you from the platform WHY he is making you spend all that money, or what you are getting for it beside a load of debt which is driving our city to the very brink of bankruptcy.

We ask you rentpayers to think what this sort of thing means to you. Don't you know that next year your rent is going to be raised twelve per cent, in order that the man who owns the property you live in, or have your business in, can get the money to pay his taxes?

Don't you know that every shopkeeper who sells your wife the food that you and your children eat has got to raise his prices, so that he can pay that twelve per cent raise in his rent? Mr. Mitchel is not going to worry about high taxes, and his rich friends are not going to worry about them, but you people who constitute ninety-five per cent of the six million inhabitants of this town will have to worry about them, and the worry is going to keep some of you awake nights if Mr. Mitchel is re-elected.

At the beginning of this campaign, before there had been any primary frauds, or any indictments of Mr. Mitchel's friends, or any of the other big, new reasons why you people should vote against Mr. Mitchel, William Randolph Hearst in a letter to Judge Hylan summed up very clearly the reasons for voting against him at that time. Mr. Hearst wrote:

"The defeat of Mayor Mitchel is absolutely essential to the safeguarding of Democratic principles and the restoration of the rights of the citizens in their own government.

"I have no personal hostility to Mayor Mitchel. He is an amiable young man, but without character or principles. He has a silly ambition for social recognition, and a weak willingness to place himself entirely in the hands of selfish and sinister interests and allow himself and his great public office to be used for the private advantage of these selfish interests and against the public welfare.

"I am opposed to Mayor Mitchel, politically, because he has violated the pledges upon which he was elected, and has betrayed the people who trusted him and voted for him; because he has given away vast values of the people's wealth in public property to personal friends and privilege-seeking interests, and because he has tried to give away still vaster values in public rights and properties, and undoubtedly will surrender these values regardless of the claims and protests of the citizenship, if he be re-elected and if his course in public betrayal and private favoritism be endorsed.

"I am opposed to Mayor Mitchel because he has plunged the city into disastrous debts through his dissipation of the city's wealth to friends and favorite corporations, and because he has sought to make the citizens and the city employes pay for his largesses to privilege-seeking individuals and interests.

"As an inevitable result of his personal policy of dissipating the city's wealth and distributing the public property to private interests, he has been compelled to secure funds for the conduct of the municipal government through borrowing to the exhaustion of the city's credit, through excessively burdensome taxation and through petty and parsimonious reduction in the wages of ill-paid city employes at a time when higher wages are customary in all private and public institutions and are made necessary to the maintenance of decent standards of existence through their continual increase in the cost of living.

"I am opposed to Mayor Mitchel because he has made the public schools the football of politics and the sport of faddists. He has put our children on half rations of education, when in a republic the hope of the State is the fully educated and enlightened intelligence of the coming generation.

"The half-time system in the schools, which all denounce as the most damning vice of Tammany, Mitchel has sought to make a virtue by putting it into general operation and giving it the high sounding title, 'The Gary System.'

"I am opposed to Mayor Mitchel because there have been more sordid scandals in the Mitchel administration than in all the Tammany administrations which have preceded him since the days of Van Wyck.

"I think the re-election of Mayor Mitchel would be an endorsement of utter incompetency and unfaithfulness in public life, a complete surrender of public rights to private interests and a distinct danger not only to public rights and public properties but to the essential principles of popular government and the fundamental American idea of loyal execution of the will of the citizens by their elected officials."

Surely, citizens, that letter gives you enough reasons for voting against Mr. Mitchel, even if no new reasons were added. But think of what has happened since that letter was written:

1—Very recently a Grand Jury, called on the order of Governor Whitman, who says he expects to vote for Mitchel, indicted four of Mr. Mitchel's friends—Reynolds, Bailey, Greve and O'Malley—on a charge of trying to "cheat and defraud the city out of its money and property" in connection with the notorious Rockaway Park transaction.

2—When Mr. Mitchel ran for the Republican nomination in t primaries, the most shameful and flagrant frauds were committed in an effort to give him the nomination—frauds for which seventy election inspectors were indicted and are now on their way to jail. But Mr. Mitchel has never yet told you that he proposes to hunt down the men who ordered the frauds, done in his behalf, and who ought to go to jail with the poor, little crooked ward heelers who committed them.

3—Despite the election frauds, a number of Republican leaders have declared that they would support Mitchel. We were not at all mystified by these declarations, and in order that they should not mystify you voters we reprinted from Mr. Mitchel's organ, the New York World, a confession that these men had driven a bargain for patronage before they gave Mitchel their support. Such a bargain is, of course, a felony, and when the Grand Jury is through investigating Mr. Mitchel's other friends, we hope that it will follow up these disclosures by The World.

4—Then there is, of course, the budget of two hundred and forty million, seven hundred and ninety-six thousand and one hundred and nineteen dollars, which Mr. Mitchel has just loaded on you people—nearly a quarter of a billion dollars.

There are four more very big and very ample reasons for voting against Mr. Mitchel, and, honestly, we do not see how in the world any of you people, knowing all this, can do otherwise than to vote against him on each and every one of the counts we have given.

We are not making loose charges such as Mr. Mitchel has been making against every one who opposes him. We can assure you positively that Mr. Mitchel's interests are not your interests, and that Mr. Mitchel can never truly represent you in the office of Mayor.

We do not have to go very far afield to do that. We will take, for example, the case of the attempt of the New York Central to grab Riverside Park and the upper West Side on its own terms.

You know that for many years the greed of the New York Central has been one of the most deadly menaces to our greatest of cities. You know that time and time again public-spirited citizens have got together for the purpose of ridding Death Avenue of the murderous freight trains that have killed so many women and children there.

You know that always the railroad has offered to remove the tracks on condition that the city would present to it practically the whole of Riverside Park, as well as the whole of the upper West Side water front.

Well, last year the New York Central made a demand on the city so extravagant, so ridiculous, that it would not have been considered by the worst city government we ever had before Mr. Mitchel's administration. In fact, the railroad, even in the most corrupt of the old days, had never before dared broach such a proposition.

We do not need to tell you what Mr. Mitchel did about it. You know as well as we do that he not only welcomed that infamous proposal with open arms but even sent his man Prendergast to Albany to lobby it through the Legislature, where the influence of Mr. Barnes, which is now behind Mitchel, was enlisted in its support.

It was the Hearst papers which stopped that shameful surrender to the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Mitchel was forced, temporarily at least, to abandon his proposed munificence to his friend the railroad because we let daylight into the whole business and let you people know exactly what was going on.

But we warn you that if you elect Mr. Mitchel a second time there will be another attempt to put that deal through. You cannot doubt that for a single instant when you know that the Vanderbilts and all the other people connected with the ownership of the New York Central are doing their level best to put Mr. Mitchel back into the City Hall.

You know that corporations like the New York Central would not favor any candidate unless they expected him to favor them in return. And doesn't it stand to reason that a man who tried so hard to bestow a priceless gift on the railroad would try the same thing the very next time he saw a good chance?

Voters of New York, if you re-elect Mr. Mitchel he is going to take his re-election for an indorsement of his record, and you may depend that he will go as far and farther in the future than he has gone in the past. And you certainly ought to know what that will mean to you.

We do not think that any of you have been fooled in the least by Mr. Mitchel's repeated assertions that everybody who opposes him is an enemy of the nation. We believe that you think, as we do, that nothing could be more unpatriotic than for Mr. Mitchel to insist, as he is doing, that if he is defeated New York City will be on record as against the Administration. You know, and we know, and Mr. Mitchel knows, that you citizens will continue to stand right behind the President, as you have since the beginning of the war.

You cannot, of course, expect us to go into all the arguments against Mr. Mitchel. It would take all the columns of this editorial page for the rest of the campaign to do that. We do hope, however, that we have convinced you that every interest in this splendid city except the interests of the greedy corporations and the hungry real estate speculators will be best served by voting against Mr. Mitchel and by voting for Judge Hylan, who is a man of the people, and who has promised to devote all his energies to serving the people's interests.

Before we have concluded our talk with you we want to remind you once more of that budget of two hundred and forty million seven hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars. We want to remind you of that budget, because in those colossal figures are contained in condensed form nearly all the reasons which you people have got for voting Mr. Mitchel out of office.

Contained in that budget is the twelve-million-dollar courthouse site, which you will never be able to use; the marginal railway site, which will also be useless to you forever; the Rockaway Park transaction, for which four of Mr. Mitchel's friends are under indictment, and the Dreamland Park transaction.

In those figures of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars is the record of such extravagance as this good city of ours never witnessed in all its history. No administration, however bad, however corrupt, has ever before dared put such a load on the shoulders of the people as the load contained in that budget.

Citizens, this is a time when we are all working together to help the Government fight and win a great war. Every one of you will pay his share of war taxes, and pay them cheerfully and gladly. Nearly every one of you has invested in Liberty Bonds to the extent of his or her ability, proud to do so at any sacrifice in order to be of assistance to our common country in her hour of need.

That service, we know, is a duty, not a burden, but even if it were a burden we would gladly bear it. Now we ask you is it right, is it fair, that at a time like this, when all the people are freely giving of their money to the nation, for Mr. Mitchel and his friends to levy upon them a tribute of nearly thirty million dollars a year MORE than the expenses of a year ago?

Do you believe that such an administration can have the interests of the people at heart? Do you believe that Mr. Mitchel and his associates, who have been so utterly careless of your interests as to plunge you into this vast sea of debt, are fit to serve you for another four years?

Citizens, we do not believe that you do. We are confident that with all the facts before you—facts that are unanswerable and indisputable—you will never vote for the indorsement of utter incompetency and the complete surrender of public rights to private interests such as would be encompassed by returning Mr. Mitchel to the City Hall.

READJUSTMENT OF MAJOR LEAGUE PLAYERS' SALARIES ON A LOWER BASIS IS CONTEMPLATED

BASEBALL SALARIES LIKELY TO BE CUT

Statement by President Ebbets of Brooklyn Indicates Owners' Attitude.

GATE RECEIPTS AS BASIS

Proposed to Pay Players According to Income from Admissions During War.

That the salaries of major league baseball players will be roduced next season on account of the war conditions was intimated yesterday in a statement made by President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn club. Mr. Ebbets is in favor of reducing the season's schedule from 154 to 140 games, and also reducing the number of players. He advocates that the players be paid salaries consistent with the gate receipts of the clubs. This would sound the death knell of the long term, high salaries, and the ball players may consider themselves lucky next season if the clubs carry as many as eighteen or twenty players.

If Mr. Ebbets voices the sentiments of the other club owners, it means that there will be a curtailment of expenses by all clubs next season. During the past week, Mr. Ebbets, together with President Baker of the Phillies, has been in conference with President Tener of the National League, and when the organization meets here next month, it is likely that some radical action will be taken in reducing the players' salaries. Most of the long-term contracts which the players were able to demand because of the unsettled conditions in the national game a few seasons ago have expired, and it is certain that the contracts which will be signed by the players this Winter will be decidedly different from the old contracts.

President Ebbets also announced yesterday that he had re-engaged Wilbert Robinson to manage the Dodgers, and this puts at rest many rumors to the effect that there would be a change next season at Ebbets Field.

President Ebbets gives several reasons why baseball should be continued in it season regardless of what the war conditions might be. The Brooklyn owner's reasons are as follows:

It is the patriotic duty of owners to continue operations, as by so doing the Government will receive from baseball interests over a half million dollars (possibly a million dollars) in taxes annually.

The public will require recreation during the continuance of the war.

Professional baseball would be seriously injured; property interests destroyed, and thousands of young men deprived of the emoluments of the game if it were discontinued.

I believe that the game should be continued along precisely the same lines as it has been conducted for the last fifteen years.

Salaries should be paid consistent with the income.

The Government requires that the public must pay the tax of 10 per cent. on admission tickets to the local internal revenue representative.

Length of schedule is a matter for joint action of the National and American Leagues. I favor a 140-game schedule, commencing about April 25 and ending about Sept. 28. We prefer to pay nineteen or twenty players a fair gross salary rather than divide the gross among twenty-five players.

TALES TOLD BY FIGURES.

Season's Baseball Statistics Reveal Unsuspected Facts.

The records of the sixteen major league clubs during the past baseball season present some unusual and interesting features. While the statistics employed are not based upon the official league averages, they conform closely to the authentic percentages and for the purposes of comparison are thoroughly reliable, being compiled in many cases from the official box scores.

The records show that the Chicago American League Club, winner of the world's championship series, led the junior organization in both the number of games won and the total number of runs scored. In no other department did the White Sox hold the premier position, although the average of the team was very high. Boston played the greatest number of games during the season, due to five tie contests. Detroit, which finished fourth, led in hitting, while the Boston Red Sox held the opposing teams to the lowest number of runs.

The figures also give a clear insight into the loose play of the Philadelphia Athletics, who finished in last place. The Mackmen scored second to the largest total of runs, being but thirty-three behind the Chicago club in this respect, and but twenty-three hits short of the Detroit record, which enabled the Tigers to win first place in this department of the game. As an off-set to this excellent offense, however, the Athletics showed the poorest defensive play of any club in the American League. The Philadelphia team made the largest number of errors; had the greatest number of runners left on the bases, and their opponents scored more runs against the team than against any other club on the circuit.

In the National League the New York Giants, winners of the pennant and losers of the world's series, played the most games, completing their full schedule of 154 games, with four tie contests, bringing the total up to 158. As was the case with the Chicago White Sox, the pennant winning combination in the senior organization also scored the most runs, the Giants' record in this respect being 636. Cincinnati, however, piled up the largest total of hits, while the Chicago Nationals perpetrated the greatest number of errors. The Boston Braves had the most runners stranded on the bases during the season of 1917, and Cincinnati proved the easiest to score against, as the other seven clubs collected a total of 611 runs from the bats in the 157 games played.

The Brooklyn club, winner of the 1916 pennant, aside from its feat in playing the largest number of the games, failed to show the form of a year ago. The Superbas made less runs than any team in the league, with the exception of Pittsburgh; was third in total hits; made the third largest number of errors, and was about at the halfway mark in men left on the bases and in runs scored by opponents.

FEW PLAYERS ON PHILLIES.

Quakers Go Through Season with Small Club.

The Philadelphia Club, which finished second in the National League race during the past season, had the least number of players on its roster. The Phils used only 24 players during the season, while Pittsburgh, which finished in last place, had the greatest number of players—41. The Giants used 33 players during the season and Brooklyn 31.

St. Louis used the most pitchers, 13 twirlers trying their fortunes with Miller Huggins's Cards. The Phillies used only 7 pitchers, while the Giants had 10. Chicago used half a dozen backstops at various times, while Pittsburgh used up 17 infielders during the year. The Pirates also led the list of outfielders with 10. The Phillies used only 5.

HAUGHTON DRILLS SOLDIERS

Harvard Coach Takes Camp Devens Squad in Hand.

AYER, Mass., Oct. 29.—Percy Haughton, Harvard's head football coach, took the Camp Devens football squad in hand today. Following his successful system at Harvard, he first gave the men a blackboard drill, and outlined the course he was going to follow. Tomorrow two elevens will be picked for signal drill, punting, and scrimmage work. As Haughton looked over the fifty splendidly conditioned athletes in the squad he said:

"We are going to have a great team. In one month they ought to get into the form it takes a college squad three months to attain."

Associated with Haughton will be eight other former Harvard players, while Lieutenant O'Connor, former Dartmouth coach, will serve as physician, and Daniel Flynn, a Boston boxer, as trainer.

Many of the men already have been grounded in the rudiments of the Harvard system of football under Charles Coolidge, one of Harvard's famous ends. Coolidge coached the depot brigade eleven which held the Harvard informals to a scoreless tie last Saturday.

The camp is showing great interest in the game next Saturday with the Boston navy yard team at the Harvard Stadium. This team is coached by Leo Leary, field coach under Haughton at Cambridge, and has a backfield of real Varsity calibre, with Eddie Casey, Billy Murray, and Tom Enwright, Harvard stars, and Jackson Cunneli, the sensational Dartmouth quarter back. In the line will be Eddie Wall, the Georgetown end, and other well-known college players.

RUTGERS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Only Centre Injured in Game Against Fordham Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 29.—With the exception of Gray, centre, the Rutgers team is in good condition after its victory over Fordham. Foster Sanford had the squad out this afternoon in preparation for the contest with West Virginia Saturday and gave the men a long hard workout.

The contest with the Southerners promises to be one of the best of the season from the standpoint of competition. It is by far the hardest game on the Rutgers schedule. The fast Fordham backs gave the Rutgers' line the practice needed if the forwards are to stop such men as Rogers and King of Virginia. These two backs are both fast and heavy and it will need an unusually good defense to keep them from getting away.

Sanford will work this week on Franck, substitute guard, who was sent in as centre in the second half of the Fordham game, even though he had never before passed a ball. Both Gray and Dunhun were injured and may not be able to play. Sanford is following his policy of having some one ready in any emergency.

The work of the Rutgers backfield last Saturday was excellent, but the line still needs some hard practice before reaching its best form. Six of the linemen were originally ends and have a lot even yet to learn about their positions.

STEVENS VERSATILE TEAM.

Masters Enough Open Play to Defeat Heavy Opponents.

Stevens in Saturday's game proved it can adapt itself to different playing conditions. At the start of the season it met teams of nearly the same weight and played straight football. Middlebury presented a line averaging 195 pounds. When Stevens found it could not buck this line, it changed to an open game.

The engineers tried open formations which netted from 8 to 12 yards each time. Out of eight forward passes six were completed. The new men used during the game impressed the coach favorably. Johnson, the husky centre, played his best game of the season. He was the mainstay of the line.

Phelps, who got into the game in the third quarter, loomed up in great form, and may play permanently before the week is over. During yesterday's practice Drew played at right half, while Wallace took Burns's place at guard.

FORDHAM'S ELEVEN IDLE.

Coach McCaffery Decides On a Day of Rest for Battered Squad.

Fordham's football players were idle yesterday for the first time since the call for candidates was posted last September. Coach McCaffery decided a day's rest would do the battered squad good after the grueling Rutgers game. It will better prepare the Maroon for the hard campaign which will get under way this afternoon for the Georgetown game.

No games have been added to the Maroon schedule after the Cornell fray on Nov. 17. Nov. 10 is also an open date, but as this occurs between the Georgetown and Cornell meetings it will only be filled with a practice game. If a hard team is to be played on Thanksgiving Day, no contest will be arranged for Nov. 24. With the schedule well on in midseason, the locals will probably have to fill the final date of the year with a soldier eleven. Bud Wymard, former Fordham Captain, is coach of an eleven at Camp Dix, and he has asked for a game.

Villanova has played Fordham on Thanksgiving Day every season since the re-establishment of the sport at the Bronx college in 1912. No effort as far as is known has been made to secure the Pennsylvanians this year. It is likely, however, that the two rivals will clash again. Fordham endeavored to secure Notre Dame two weeks ago, but the Westerners were unable to accommodate the Maroon management.

A Thanksgiving Day game has been as much a fixture with Fordham rooters as their turkey dinner, and Manager Delehanty will make great efforts to provide them with one this year.

CORNELL'S SKY BRIGHTENS.

Coach Sharpe Pleased with Eleven's Showing Against Bucknell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Cornell may not be in the same class with Michigan and Pennsylvania this year, but she will put up a much better game against her two big opponents than seemed possible two weeks ago. That seemed to be the consensus of opinion in the football camp today as the men gathered for the first lecture and blackboard talk, military drill calling so many of the players away early in the afternoon that outdoor practice was not feasible.

Al Sharpe, head coach, is frankly pleased with the improvement of the team in the Bucknell game, particularly in the increased speed manifested and the fast aggressive playing of the new guards, Harris and Strauss. He commented favorably on the progress made along this line and also expressed pleasure with the fighting strength of the backfield. He let it be known that with the exception of right end, he regarded the Varsity eleven as practically selected. The hunt for a man of caliber for the right wing continues.

Nethercott's snappy playing at quarter back has assured him of the position. With experience the coaches feel that he will prove a satisfactory field general, though they will continue to count on acting Captain Hoffman to act as Nethercott's adviser on the field. Hoffman stands out as the dominant figure on the team.

To Honor Memory of Wendell.

Members of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. and other officials of the organization will attend the funeral services for Evert Jansen Wendell, who died recently in France, to be held on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

OLDER RACERS BOW TO TWO-YEAR-OLD

Tippity Witchet Returns to Winning Form in Laurel Liberty Bond Race.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 29.—The Brighton Stable's two-year-old Tippity Witchet, which had his winning career interfered with on Saturday after eight straight vectories, came back today and pitted against older horses in the Old Town Liberty Bond Handicap scored another success. Leochares, which took the measure of the two-year-old on Saturday did not look for another tussle with the youngster and Roamer, top weight in the handicap, also was among those scratched. Nevertheless, Tippity Witchet faced a hard task as the distance of a mile and seventy yards was further than a two-year-old had raced this season. He also was asked to concede weight as well as age to the three horses opposed to him.

Buxton again had the mount on Tippity Witchet and he kept in close touch with the pace set by the sprinter Ed Cudihee. When well in the home stretch Buxton called on the gallant two-year-old and he went by his older rival to win with a little to spare. Fenmouse closed fast and took third place from Dorcas.

James Butler's Top Coat repeated in the Convoy Purse race, which was the richest event of the afternoon. There was a good field opposed to the son of Star Shoot, and he was in receipt of weight from Fragonard only. Top Coat was on his toes at the start and made most of the pace with Gold Tassel and Seafarer in close attendance. At the finish Top Coat had a safe margin over Gold Tassel, while Seafarer saved third money from Fragonard.

In the other two-year-old race which called for maidens, Harry Payne Whitney's Blazonry graduated after many unsuccessful attempts. He was chased home by Man o' The Hour and Whippoorwill.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:16.

Blazonry, H. P. Whitney's br. c., 114 pounds, by Whisk Broom II.-Pageant, $3.40, $2.20, and $2.30, (F. Robinson).....1
Man o' the Hour, R. Parr's b. c., 114, by Necronda-Vienna, $2.40 and $2.50, (L. Lyke).....2
Whippoorwill, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. c., 114, by Olambala-Nightfall, $4.30, third, (J. McTaggart).....3
El Capitania, Rathlide, Top Boots, Bill McCloy, Trombone III., and Arizona also ran. Golden Soldier, Prince, Medusa, Dairyman, and Millrace scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700, six furlongs. Time—1:14 4-5.

Mullens, T. J. Creelman's ch. f., 3 years, 107 pounds, by Ultimus-Altiora, $10, $6.30, and $4.70, (A. Shuttinger).....1
Reprobate, J. F. Sweeney's ch. c., 3, 108, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $4 and $3.30, (J. McTaggart).....2
Bon-Mot, Oman Stable's b. c., 3, 111, by Joe Carey-Sain Shot, $5.40, third, (T. Rice).3
Cuddle Up, Ting-a-Ling, Swift Fox, Polly J., Costumer, Akeldama, Fathom, Mother Machree, Milton Campbell, Milbrey, and Scylla also ran. Mecilicka, Olga G., and Dorcho scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Convoy Purse; for two-year-olds; purse, $800; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Top Coat, James Butler's blk. c., 115 pounds, by Star Shoot-Raglan, $4.30, $3.20, and $2.70, (L. Lyke).....1
Gold Tassel, H. C. Hallenbeck's ch. f., 112, by Star Shoot-Rose of Gold, $4.30 and $3.10, (M. Buxton).....2
Seafarer, J. E. Widener's ch. g., 106, by Rabelais-Ocean Bound, $5.40 third, (F. Keogh).....3
Irish Kiss, Felicitation, Babette, Fragonard, Game Cock, Discoverer, First Scoop, and Dryer also ran. Jyntee and Kewpie O'Neil scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Old Town Liberty Bond Handicap, for all ages; $700 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 4-5.

Tippity Witchet, Brighton Stable's b. g., 2 years, 105 pounds, by Broomstick-Lady Frivolet, $4.10, $3, and out, (M. Buxton).1
Ed Cudihee, G. H. Browne's br. g., 4, 104, by Golf Ball-Purse Rose, $5.40 and out, (A. Collins).....2
Fenmouse, W. M. Jeffords's b. m., 5, 104, by Rock Sand-Flittermouse, out for third, (E. Ambrose).....3
Dorcas also ran. Roamer, Leochares, Capra, Gold Tassel, and Benevolent scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Dreadnought Purse; for three-year-olds and upward; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:44.

Shooting Star, A. Lezama's ch. g., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Star Shoot-Bonnie Blue II., $20.20, $3.50, and $2.40, (E. Ambrose).....1
Crimper, R. Parr's ch. c., 4, 112, by Maintenon-Frizette, $2.40 and $2.10, (J. Butwell).2
Whimsy, Cleveland Stable's br. g., 4, 112, by Burgomaster-Whimsical, $2.80 third, (J. Tudor).....3
Hubbub and Kilmer also ran. Ed Roche, Peep Sight, Straight Forward, Benevolent, Venetia, and Graphic scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700, one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:45.

Wodan, P. Sheridan's b. g., 5 years, 114 pounds, by Dr. Ligo-Coma, $13.40, $4.20, and $3.10, (D. Sterling).....1
Brother Jonathan, S. Lewis's br. c., 3, 108, by Yankee-Sister Stella, $2.90 and $2.40, (J. McTaggart).....2
Ed Weiss, Victory Stable's b. g., 5, 114, by Stalwart-Absent Friend, $5.30, third, (E. Haynes).....3
Antiseptic, Hatwa, Balfron, Far Away, Mint Drop, Rakeoff, Golden Bantam, Jesse, Jr., Kathleen H., and Beautiful Morn also ran. Juvenile, Goldy, and Luther scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

Kebo, W. Cahill's b. g., 3 years, 103 pounds, by Ogden-Cremorne, $6, $3.10, and $2.30, (A. Shuttinger).....1
Baby Lynch, G. H. Abbott's br. m., 5, 108, by Leonid-Queen Lithe, $3.50 and $2.40, (L. Lyke).....2
Montresor, J. W. Pangle's ch. g., 7, 108, by Monfort-Madchen, $2.50, third, (R. Troise).....3
Eddie T., King's Oak, Captain Ray, and Ocean Prince also ran. Soldier, Sir William Johnson, Peep Sight, Silver Sandals, Felucca, Silk Bird, Air Man, Libyan Sands, and Dan scratched.

Weather cloudy; track good.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs; claiming. Woodthrush, 114 pounds; King of the Wind, 110; Rapid Firer, (imp.,) 104; Miss Flibs, 107; *Poor Butterfly, 104; Scabbard, 112; Elizabeth H., 108; Ideal, 108; Golding, (imp.,) 101; *H. C. Basch, 103; Grean Grass, 112; Tea Party, 107; Fusty Boots, 103, and Sweet Marguerite, 110.

SECOND RACE.—The Novice Purse; steeplechase; three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Jimmy Boy, 145 pounds; Max Meadows, 145; Goldbond, 132; Acabado, 132; Captain Parr, 145; Duke of Norfolk, 145; Crack o' Day, 132; San Jon, 145; Kitty Quine, 142, and Russian Prince, 132.

THIRD RACE.—The Marine Liberty Bond Purse; three-year-olds; one mile. Priscilla Mullens, 111 pounds; Minister, 101; Deckmate, 111, and Bella Desmond, (imp.,) 111.

FOURTH RACE.—The Blue and Gray Handicap; $1,500 added; all ages; six furlongs. Westy Hogan, 135 pounds; aBringhurst, 126; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 119; Bally, 111; Mida, 106; Leochares, 133; bSt. Isidore, 121; Startling, 117; Tea Caddy, 110; Masda, 93; aTop o' the Morning, 132; bMilkman, 107; Naturalist, (imp.,) 113, and Water Lady, 104; aPaul Fowers entry. bBrighton Stable entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; one mile and 70 yards. Comancho, 111 pounds; Merchant, 108; Napoleon, 106; Spectre, 105; Annie Edgar, 100; *Margaret L., 100; Mesmer, 103; Ella Ryan, 106; Buckross, (imp.,) 106; January, 103; aN. K. Beal, 111; Rockport, 108; Lady Moll, 108; Burbank, 106; Flare, 103, and *Mannchen, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Pharaoh, 114 pounds; Disturber, 114; Galaway, 111; Battle Abbey, 107; *Smithfield, 106; Handful, 114; Mr. Mack, 114; Budweiser, 111; *Joe Finn, 106; *Lantana, 100; Jabot, 114; Lynn, 111; Dr. Charcot, 114, and *Euterpe, 108.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Tinkle Bell, 114 pounds; Billy Oliver, 111; Sevillian, 111; Highway, 102; *Lohengrin, 114; Ischgatibble, 114; Prohibition, 111; Mary Wren, 108; Rose Flinn, 102; *Sintwa, 106; Andes, 111; *Balfron, 111; Treilno, 108; Hickory Nut, 102, and Greetings, 106.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.

Cochran Wins Twice with Cue.

Welker Cochran defeated two opponents in his practice matches at Daly's Academy yesterday, in preparation for his 18.2 match with Leonard Howison. In the first, he triumphed over Fred Lowenthal by 200 to 43. His high run was 56 and his average, 22 2-9. In the second game he defeated another amateur, George Spear, by 300 to 87. In this contest his high run was 97 and his average, 29.

ARMY POINTS FOR BATTLE.

Full Strength of Eleven May Be Ready for Notre Dame.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The big drive for the Notre Dame game was set in motion today when the coaches gave the Army football team a chalk talk. Dissatisfaction over the showing made by the soldiers Sautrday against Villanova was manifested in the grilling today. The "skull practice" was followed by a slight signal drill designed principally to take out the kinks and bruises which resulted from Saturday's battle. Vandegraff is expected back for Notre Dame next Saturday. His presence along with Luce and Adams is expected to bolster up the front wall.

There is hardly a possibility of Gene Vidal getting out for the Army's biggest battle of the season. If the Navy game does not materialize the Notre Dame contest will be the chief attraction on the Army's schedule this year.

BROWN REHEARSES SIGNALS

Squad Practically Intact After Victorious Battle Against Colgate.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29.—Brown's victorious eleven reported at Andrews Field yesterday almost intact, the much feared jinx of the Brown team—injuries—being practically an absent quantity. Rube Sinclair, 'Varsity left tackle, was the most severely hit of any of the Brown jerseyed players, and will not report for a few days. The ligaments of his left foot were torn twice during the Colgate battle and he is now limping around on crutches. The other Brunonian who is disabled is Shaw, a plunging half back, whose knee will not be right for several weeks yet. It is possible that Albright will be declared ready for the game with Syracuse next Saturday, although his broken rib still causes him considerable pain.

Coach Edward N. Robinson did not give his charges a hard workout to start the week, but contented himself with putting them through short signal practice, in which he pointed out the weaknesses of Saturday. The three Brown coaches are inwardly satisfied with the work of the Brown eleven, but express nothing except loads of adverse criticism during these daily sessions at the Camp Street Athletic Field.

COLUMBIA 'VARSITY RESTS.

Coach Metcalf Devotes Afternoon to Drilling Scrubs.

Although no serious injuries resulted from the game with Williams on Saturday, Coach Metcalf permitted his Columbia 'Varsity charges to rest yesterday. The squad of first-line men still gave evidence of soreness, although Houlahan is the only one showing any serious effects. Houlahan tore loose a tendon in his left shin during one of the scrimmages, and will be out of practice for three or four days.

In the absence of 'Varsity men on the field, Coach Metcalf devoted his attention to the scrubs. He started the substitutes at tackling the dummy to drill them in taking a man out. He also drilled them in falling on the ball, and wound up the afternoon with more work in the fundamentals, after interpolating an hour of strenuous signal drill. Houlahan's injury is not expected to keep him out of Saturday's game against Amherst.

HIGH WEIGHT FOR HOURLESS

Pimlico Handicapper Puts Belmont Colt at Top of Class.

Frank J. Bryan, who allots handicaps for the Pimlico meeting, has just issued the weights for the Arlington Handicap, which will be the feature of the opening day next Thursday. He has had a big task, as under the system of no entrance fee the Maryland Jockey Club has received an entry of more than 150 handicap performers for the race at a mile and a sixteenth.

Though it is scarcely likely that either Hourless or Omar Khayyam will start, the weights are interesting as showing how the expert handicapper estimates the ability of the two great three-year-olds. The recent victory of Hourless, though only one out of three starts against Omar Khayyam, has gained him the position of leading three-year-old, according to Mr. Bryan's figures. He has asked Hourless to carry 128 pounds in the Arlington, one pound more than Omar Khayyam.

The handicapper also pays a high tribute to Harry Payne Whitney's great race mare, Regret, which shares the place at the head of the list with Old Rosebud, which under Mr. Vosburgh's handicaps has occupied the pride of place among the handicap horses. Both are asked to carry 134 pounds, and they are the only older horses asked to give weight to Hourless and Omar Khayyam.

The claims of the Western three-year-old Cudgel to consideration as one of the leaders of his age are not taken seriously, as he has been asked to shoulder only 120 pounds, and besides the liberal allowance from the two Eastern cracks he is in receipt of one pound from Westy Hogan, another three-year-old in the stable of Wilfrid Viau. The old champion, Roamer, is rated at 126 pounds, while Borrow, another veteran, has to carry only 117 pounds.

FINAL ROSE TREE CARD.

Postponed Program Will Close Hunt Meeting at Media Today.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The Rose Tree Hunt meeting will hold its third program tomorrow at Media. The meeting would ordinarily have been over on Saturday, but because of a storm last week the second day's program was postponed until tomorrow. A great deal of interest has been manifested in the events on the two previous days, and fine sport is expected for tomorrow.

One of the features of the card will be a return meeting of River Breeze and Gigantol, which met in the Between the Flags plate on Saturday. River Breeze won then by a length, with Welsh Strawbridge up. River Breeze had ten pounds advantage over Gigantol, but tomorrow will have to allow the Leedam horse five pounds. There are six other races on the card.

MINOR LEAGUE TO MEET.

President Hickey Calls American Association Meeting.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Reports that three or four clubs of the American Association plan to withdraw and merge with certain clubs in the International League caused President Hickey of the American Association to issue a call for a conference of the club owners to be held in Milwaukee next Sunday.

"If Indianapolis, Louisville, and Toledo club owners have decided to secede, it is only proper that we should know about it," Hickey said. "I know nothing officially of these reports, but we shall expect at our Milwaukee conference to have them either denied or admitted."

President Hickey wants an explanation of the reported movement in advance of the annual meeting of the association, which is to be held in Louisville on Nov. 12.

Baseball Is Dying Hard.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29.—Manager Lee Fohl headed a party of Cleveland Indians who left for Montgomery, Ala., this morning, where they will play a series of five exhibition games with the soldier team, starting Wednesday. The party includes Secretary Blackwood, Klepfer, Smith, Graney, Wood, O'Neill, Deberry, Morton, Bagby, Chapman, Howard, Roth, Gardner, and Mick Adcock, the [illegible] recruit pitcher, who is going along as a [illegible].

AMATEURS WIN IN TWO EXTRA HOLES

Evans and Maxwell Beat Barnes and Loos on Thirty-eighth Green.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Playing a brilliant uphill game and bringing into execution all the high-class golf at their command Chick Evans, national open and amateur champion, and Norman Maxwell, North and South champion, defeated Jim Barnes, national professional and Western open champion, and Eddie Loos of Shawnee, winning in two extra holes, the match going to the thirty-eighth green. The contest was a benefit foursome for the soldiers' tobacco fund over the White Marsh Valley Country Club course at White Marsh today.

Barnes and Loos were 2 up until the thirteenth hole was reached in the afternoon round, when Evans ran down a twenty-five-foot putt for a 3, the amateurs taking the hole as Barnes and Loos took fours. On the next four holes the quartet broke even, and it was not until the eighteenth was reached that the amateurs saved the day for themselves, taking the hole and placing the match on even terms for the first time since the first hole of the day was played.

The first extra hole was all square, and on the second extra hole, the thirty-eighth, the amateurs got the jump, and by playing their shots well, took the hole and a thrilling match. A few weeks ago Barnes, Maxwell, Loos, and Buxton engaged in a forty-two-hole match for the Red Cross.

SQUASH TO AID WAR FUND.

Championship Aspect to be Absent from Contests This Season.

The championship feature will be lacking in all squash tennis tournaments this Winter, according to the announcement of the National Squash Tennis Association after a meeting at the Squash Club yesterday. It was decided, however, to hold three big tournaments during the year, and make them patriotic events, the proceeds from each to go toward an ambulance fund. Walter A. Kinsella, holder of the world's professional squash tennis championship, has offered his services to the association, and will play in exhibition matches at a number of clubs in aid of the Red Cross. The champion will play against any opponent which a club holding a match desires to pit against him.

The first tournament of the season, the Fall scratch event, will begin at the Squash Club on Nov. 22. A handicap tournament will begin at the Yale Club on Dec. 2, and on Feb. 2 the substitute for the national championship will begin at the Harvard Club. These were the only dates determined upon at yesterday's meeting and whether or no other events will be added to the season's program is in doubt. The interclub team matches, in both A and B classes, depend largely on the entry which turns out for the Fall scratch tournament. If it seems then that there are enough players able to devote their time to the team matches, a schedule will probably be arranged.

APPLICATIONS SENT OUT.

Harvard Preparing for Freshmen's Contest with Yale Eleven.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—The Harvard Athletic Association has started the forwarding of twenty thousand applications to graduates of that university so that those who wish to witness the Harvard-Yale freshman game can mail a check for reservations at the rate of $1.10 per seat.

The freshman game will be played in the Harvard Stadium at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Nov. 17. While these two elevens are performing, the Newport Naval Reserves, with their former college stars, will be playing the Harvard informal team on the freshman gridiron outside the stadium.

On the Naval team will be Cupid Black and Callahan of Yale, Gerrish of Dartmouth, Charley Barrett and Schlichter of Cornell, Sweetland of Washington and Jefferson, and Ebertstad of Princeton. It should prove quite a novelty for these former stars to be out of the limelight while at their old game.

The Harvard informal team will play its first contest on the freshman gridiron on Saturday, when a team from the Portland Naval Reserves will be met, while elevens representing the Army and Navy will have possession of the stadium.

Refuses to Allow Race Meet.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Mayor William Hale Thompson tonight refused to issue a license for a fifiteen-day race meeting scheduled to open today at a half-mile course in Austin. The Mayor said he believed the venture would result in gambling and the revivial of handbooks. Promoters of the meeting had promised to make it a "betless" affair.

GIVES ATHLETIC SUPPLIES.

A. A. U. Presents Ten Boxes of Equipment to Soldiers.

Ten boxes containing athletic paraphernalia were distributed yesterday by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union to the soldiers now stationed at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.; Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., and the Fifteenth Infantry at Van Cortlandt Park. The donations were divided eight to Camp Upton and one each to Camp Dix and the Fifteenth Infantry, and each box held a basket ball, rugby football, soccer football, indoor baseball, indoor baseball bat, and a set of boxing gloves. These articles were specified as most adaptable to the athletic diversion of a soldier in training, by General Read, Division Athletic Officer, replying to a letter President Rubien had sent to Major Gen. Franklin Bell.

This act marks the initial step in the plan to keep the soldiers at the cantonments in the vicinity of New York supplied with plenty of athletic material while they are in training. In accordance with this plan, Secretary Herman Obertubbessing of the Metropolitan Association, has sent to all clubs enrolled with the local body a letter requesting co-operation, and soliciting one or more boxes from each of the 156 organizations. It is likely that the majority of the clubs will respond generously to the request.

In speaking of the plan yesterday President Rubien said:

"The responsibility is on us at home to equip our boys who are in training with all their needs, and I feel that the members of our association never had a more worthy obect than to provide the boys with the proper means for healthful enjoyment and athletic exercise."

PUPPY STAKES TO FLOSSIE.

Charmion Kennels' Entry Wins in Beagle Club Trial.

CALDWELL, N. J., Oct. 29.—The New Jersey Beagle Club, Limited, this afternoon began its annual field trials at its course in Roseland. The show will go on all week. It is the largest in the history of the organization, there being dogs from New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland on exhibition.

The Puppy Class was decided this afternoon. It was also planned to finish the Thirteen-Inch Derby, but owing to the failure of some of the dogs entered to reach the field in time to compete the derby was unfinished. The winner in the Puppy Stakes was Charmion Flossie of the Charmion Kennels; Rosedale Winnie was second and Charmion Victor third.

DUNDEE IN RING TONIGHT.

Will Box Jimmy Duffy at Pioneer Sporting Club.

Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight who is looked upon as one of Benny Leonard's most formidable challengers, will appear in the main ten-round bout this evening at the Pioneer S. C. on West Forty-fourth Street. He will box Jimmy Duffy, the sturdy west side lightweight, over whom in a previous engagement he gained the popular verdict, although the margin was not large. Duffy knows little of the scientific end of the sport, but what he lacks in this direction is made up for in his aggressiveness and willingness to mix with an opponent.

Another ten-round bout is on the card, in which the principals will be Paddy Burns, the Rockaway lightweight, and Sammy Baker of Rochester. This will be the latter's initial appearance here, but he comes from up-State well recommended.

WISCONSIN BARS BRITTON.

Boxing Commission Suspends Pugilist for Six Months.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 29.—The Wisconsin Boxing Commission today suspended Dan Morgan and his string of boxers, including Jack Britton, from engaging in any contests in Wisconsin for a period of six months because of Britton's failure to post a forfeit in connection with a bout between Britton and Kid Billings at Superior on Oct. 3.

The commission set Nov. 12 for a hearing covering the recent bout in Milwaukee between Fred Fulton and Bob Devere, heavyweights. Devere was apparently stopped by Fulton in the fifth round, but tsome members of the commission are of the opinion that Devere "quit."

Sutter to Lead Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 29.—Walter F. Sutter of Elizabeth, N. J., was today elected Captain of the Wesleyan football team to take the place of Harold C. T. Woolley of Great Neck, L. I., who has typhoid fever and will be unable to play for the remainder of the season. Sutter is a senior and plays left guard.

EDDIE HEARN WINS AUTOMOBILE RACE

Gaston Chevrolet and Mechanician Narrowly Escape Death in Accident.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Oct. 29.—In a race in which Gaston Chevrolet of Plainfield, N. J., driver, and Salvatore Barbarino, mechanician, were severely injured and narrowly escaped death when their machine on the 112th lap skidded and crashed into the guard rail surrounding the track, Eddie Hearne won the annual Autumn Classic of 168 miles on the Uniontown Speedway today. His time was 1:49:2.85. Tom Milton was a close second, making the distance in 1:49:27.43. Earl Devore and Ira Vail, driving in relay, finished third in the race for the prize of $3,000, their time was 1:54:37.05.

Chevrolet met with his first mishap on the thirty-first lap, when in turning into the pits to change a tire he applied his brakes too suddenly and the car crashed into the pit wall. Within a few minutes he was back into the race and was driving at a speed of nearly 100 miles an hour in an attempt to regain lost time, when his machine skidded and got out of his control on the straightway and crashed into the guard rail. Chevrolet suffered injuries to his left side, left hip, and back. The mechanician's injuries were slight. Both men are in a hospital here. The car was wrecked and about 100 feet of the guard rail torn away.

Fred McCarthy of Pittsburgh won the fifty-mile consolation race and also the three-cornered match race for the Uniontown Speedway Championship Trophy.

CYCLISTS SELECT KRAMER.

Ex-Champion to Formulate Rules for Six-Day Race.

The American bicycle riders who will compete in the coming six-day race in Madison Square Garden the week of Dec. 2 to 8 have selected the ex-champion, Frank Kramer, to formulate rules for the running of the contest. The point awards as proposed by the management have been unanimously agreed to by all the competitors, and all that remains now is the drafting of stringent rules to insure a clean race.

Kramer has the entire confidence of all the riders, and his experience in the racing should make him a valuable representative. Arthur Spencer, the present titleholder, has proposed that an arrangement be made whereby it is possible for a team to regain a lost lap by winning 50 per cent. of the sprints on any day after the lap is lost.

YALE TO PLAY BASKET BALL.

Blue Likely to Have Team in Intercollegiate League.

Some of the doubt which has surrounded the question of Yale's entry into the Intercollegiate Basketball League this year was dispelled yesterday, when a delegate from New Haven to the meeting of the Intercollegiate Basketball Association at the Hotel Imperial intimated that the Blue would compete. The participation of the Yale team in the series still has to be sanctioned by the athletic authorities at New Haven, and particularly by Captain Overton, who is in charge of the military training, but it is anticipated that the necessary approval will be forthcoming.

It is certain now that the intercollegiate league will be a thing of fact in spite of the war conditions. Ralph Morgan, Secretary of the association, said yesterday that a schedule would be played even though there were only four teams in the race. The prospect, however, is that there will be six, the same as last year, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale. A tentative schedule was drawn up, but it was not announced as several dates have not been definitely determined.

GREEN CORRECTS MISTAKES.

Coach Spears Objects to Too Frequent Fumbling.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 29.—Coach Spears kept his Dartmouth squad indoors most of this afternoon because of the rain and went over the faults of Saturday's game. The poor tackling and frequent fumbles of the team had his special attention. Fumbling at this time of the season received much of the coach's wrath and the men who did most of this in the New Hampshire game may be kept out of the Penn State contest on Saturday.

The players were on the wet field toward the end of the afternoon and had a long signal drill, in which the team that started against West Virginia was used with the exception of Murphy, the big freshman tackle, who may be displaced by Bevan, one of last year's second string men, for the rest of the season.

'ON WITH THE DANCE' JOY NOT UNCONFINED

Melodrama with an Idea Soaks All Tango Joints and Lounge Lizards.

JOHN MASON AND JULIA DEAN

An Able Assemblage of Actors Fall to Vitalize Much Sound and Fury.

ON WITH THE DANCE. A Drama in Four Acts. By Michael Morton. At the Republic Theatre.

Edward Lawrence.....William Morris
Agnes.....Mercelia Esmonde
Nina Lawrence.....Eileen Huban
Hugh Fraser.....Edward Abeles
Loutie Fraser.....Marta Mansfield
Billy Sutherland.....John Mason
Gustave.....Eugene Redding
Fay Esmond.....Julia Dean
Gil Bevans.....James Spottswood
Mrs. Sutherland.....Corinne Barker
Clarence James.....Robert Schable
Maitre D'Hotel.....Claude Cooper
Detective Sergeant Donoghue.....Edwin Walter

If Nina Lawrence succeeded in winning the gold cup at Leone's Dance Club the socially elect would not like her for it. They would hate her, with a mad envy of her prowess. But they would be obliged to invite her to their parties. Nina lived on Riverside Drive in an apartment so gorgeous that the audience applauded the scenery. But her husband felt quite differently about it. Every night when he returned from Wall Street, each piece of furniture seemed to cry out to him in the accents of the auctioneer. "How much is bid for me?" Nina's extravagance had brought him to the brink of ruin. But little cared Nina for that. She had made the acquaintance of Billy Sutherland, who was not only socially elected, but financially crowned in the Street. And Sutherland was pursuing Nina, with fell intent, ready cash, and offers of social election. He was her partner for the dance at Leone's, and, the gold cup won, would have no difficulty at all in putting Nina over on society. Can you wonder that Nina gave a dinner party, and then went on to Leone's?

But husband said, "No!" He was a very uncomfortable husband, with moral scruples and carpet slipper ideals of home life. When the neighbors' children squalled on the other side of the court he read his childless, dancing wife a lecture on the beauties and the duties of maternity. On the night of Nina's dinner to Sutherland he came in to find Fay Esmond there. Fay had been Sutherland's dance partner some turns back; and now, with carmine cheeks, squared with court plaster, and a gown of moonlight silver, was on the town. There were whole smudges of carmine, regions of court plaster, and a nether heaven of moonlight silver. And her town was the tango parlor. But still she was not content. She thirsted for the blood of Sutherland, and butted into Nina's dinner party to tell husband so. Husband took her tip, and also her revolver, which had once belonged to Sutherland. Hist! For thus the plot creeps stealthily into the play.

Against husband's stern "No!" Nina goes to the tango parlor with Sutherland. Like the villain of still more ancient melodrama, husband still pursues her. There he finds Fay, clad in quite other bedizenments, still more gorgeous. The plot now progresses by leaps and bounds. Husband frames it up with Fay that she shall join them at supper and, by way of society small talk, tell Nina what Sutherland once did to her. The scene progresses in a suddenly darkened and deserted stage, but about a supper table conveniently lighted from a glow beneath the glass top. Thus the audience, in spite of the prevailing gloom, were enabled to see the play of emotion on Fay's passion-wrenched features, and also on Nina's countenance, white and scared.

Even that great scene of the third act did not move Nina, not so you could notice. She sat right there, resolute to win the gold cup and her position in society. But, as she rose to join the dance with Sutherland, husband shot the villain.

Sutherland once dead, and the gold cup gone glimmering, Nina seems to have despaired of her social ambitions. She followed husband home and, in the fourth and last act, became a loyal wife, framing up the neat little plot by which they escaped the police—powerfully aided, to be sure, by the still avenging Fay and the revolver which had once belonged to Sutherland and now had wrought his death.

There was a lot more than this—incident and episode, involution and evolution, even another dance-maddened couple who served as comic underplot. But enough has been told to indicate to the shrewd and discerning that the play soaks all tango-joints and is death on lounge-lizards.

There were long passages of philosophy and moralization on the subject—wads and gobs of it. None of the tense scenes of drama was too tense to be halted in the middle, while husband and wife-stealer sat amiably on the table together and discussed the moral law. It must have been with a premonition of what was coming to them that the tango-teazer vanished from these parts some three years ago, and the lounge lizard slid back into his primordial mire. These are wise guys, and you have to be quick on the trigger to bag them.

The scenery and costumes, as indicated, were the acme of magnificence. And they, at least, were in good taste. The cast showed Manager A. H. Woods at his most liberal and discerning. John Mason has never been more suave, assured, and subtle in method. He almost succeeded in breathing life into Sutherland.

Julia Dean played the bedizened lady of the tango past with genuine emotional force. As Nina, the one-stepping wife, Eileen Huban was very pretty and tremulously alive with her dance madness and her luxury madness. Edward Abeles and Marta Mansfield, as the other dancing couple, really characterized their parts, and very amusingly. But there is a limit to the Broadway appetite for Third Avenue melodrama. And it is to be feared that this is the limit.

FROM FRONT TO THE PALACE

Maurice and Walton Vary Their Dances by Military Motif.

Maurice and Florence Walton, lately back from a dancing trip to the front, returned to the vaudeville stage at the Palace yesterday afternoon. They offered a répertoire of their now familiar numbers, varied occasionally here and there by the military motif. Vastly amusing were John Swor and West Avey, who have joined hands in a new blackface act which has most of the laughable moments of the late Swor-and-Mack turn, and some others as well.

Will Cressy returns with another of his homely and amusing sketches, and the ever nasal Blossom Seeley is back with another of her eerie musical acts. By way of making a family party of it the program also includes Rube Marquard, now teamed with William Dooley, an entertainer who sets a pace several miles beyond Mr. Marquard's wildest dreams.

TENOR AND BARITONE HEARD

George Harris and Arthur Middleton in Recitals in Aeolian Hall.

George Harris, tenor, has repeatedly shown before now how he can make the program of his song recitals of unique interest, by his exploration in unfamiliar fields. He gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall in which his program was far from the conventional. He began with the air, "Sound an Alarm," with its preceding recitative from Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus," and two airs by Bach, both with violin oobligato, played by Reber Johnson. There was then a long leap and Mr. Harris sang five songs by Duparc. His special knowledge of Russian literature and music brought to the program airs from Tschaikowsky's "Eugene Onegin" and Rimsky Korsakof's "Snegourotchka," and songs by Rachmaninoff.

There was an interesting group of folk songs in arrangements by Cecil Sharp and Howard Brockway; a song of Mr. Harris's own composition, being a setting of Christina Rossetti's "Up Hill"; and two patriotic songs to end with "Le Credo Patriotique," by Barbirolli, and Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Mr. Harris, like many others, eliminated the modern German Lied.

His singing of all this music showed the great intelligence and musical understanding that have marked his work for a good many years. Mr. Harris obviously enters into the inner significance of most things that he sings. There are discrimination and judgment and full feeling and sympathy in his interpretations. It is a part of his attitude toward the singing of songs that his enunciation and diction should be of exceptional clearness and intelligibility. Mr. Harris's voice is not of the greatest power, nor is its production always of evident ease. To obtain some of his effects an apparent forcing seems sometimes necessary. But at its best its tones are excellent, and Mr. Harris has been able to get the most out of it. There was a large and interested audience. Mr. Ernesto Rappée played the accompaniments with exceptional sympathy.

Arthur Middleton, a baritone who has appeared at the opera, gave his first New York song recital to a large audience in Aeolian Hall, where he earned last evening more than the usual enthusiasm shown to a recruit to the concert stage. He sang as an artist, his wealth of voice, of musical quality, power and control, tracing at leisure the sustained phrases of old English airs, to audible expressions of delight from some hearers. There was an exaggerated pianissimo in Handel's "Where'er You Walk," but the mannerism lent tenderness and humor to a later encore, Homer's "Uncle Rom," or to the gay bit of braggadocio in Lucy Broadwood's "Old Surrey Air."

Mr. Middleton sang Shubert's "Der Wanderer," Thomas's "Le Tambour Major," Rossini's "Largo al Factotum," in as many languages and styles, finishing with the rough dash and dialect of familiar ballads from Kipling.

Benefit for Antilles Victims.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, President of the Junior Patriot, of America, 527 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday that her organization intended to give a benefit at the Hippodrome on Nov. 11 for needy relatives of the victims of the torpedoed American transport Antilles. The entertainment will consist of various magic performances by Houdini, Mme. Harmann, Howard Thurston, Carter De Biere, Hardeen, Leipsig and others. Charles B. Dillingham has donated the Hippodrome. Frank E. Tours will direct a band of 125 musicians. Raymond Hitchcock, Leon Carrol and other artists will appear.

MUSIC NOTES.

Enrico Caruso cabled from the West Indies yesterday that he will arrive at an Atlantic port within a few days on his way to take up his duties at the Metropolitan.

Carlos Salzedo, the French harpist, will play at tonight's meeting of the New York Community Chorus, to be held as usual in the Great Hall of the City College.

The Philharmonic Society's players, who subscribed $12,000 to the Liberty Loan, are 100 per cent. American citizens, it is said. More than half the orchestra now are native born.

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NEW YORK NOW FACES A FAMINE IN PENNIES

Sub-Treasury Swept Clean of Last Copper Cent—Vogel May Ask Children to Empty Banks.

Despite the extravagant levels at which most articles are now selling, or perhaps because of it, there has developed a famine in the smallest coins turned out by the United States mints. Officials at the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street say that never within their recollection has it been so difficult to obtain pennies to meet the demands of banks.

In past years an increase in the demand for pennies has been noticeable around Nov. 1, and this continued until the end of the holiday season. This year the demand set in a full month earlier and increased to such proportions that the Sub-Treasury has been swept clear of its last copper cent. As a rule the Government carries upward of 50,000,000 pennies in stock here, but has only 3,000,000 on hand when the unseasonable demand began.

Bankers explain the sudden popularity of the smallest coin on the ground of increases in articles selling for odd cents. Cigars, cigarettes, milk and a great many other things which used to be priced with the nickel as a unit have been advanced by a cent or two at a time with the result that dealers' requirements for small change have been augmented. No relief has been obtainable from Philadelphia, for the Government mints are short approximately 19,000,000 pennies. The requisitions for new coins put in at the mint are cut down to a very small proportion of what is needed. The mint has been working day and night, but has not been able to increase its output of pennies materially owing to the call for other coins.

The department stores take a great many more pennies from the banks than they receive in change, and one large store featuring odd prices draws upon the Sub-Treasury for half a million pennies a week in the holiday shopping season. Most of the coins eventually come back through the collections taken by the gum machines, platform scales, newsdealers, and telephone companies.

The shortage has proved so embarrassing that Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, is considering an appeal to the children of New York to empty their savings banks in order to increase the number in circulation. Despite the big annual output of new coins, pennies are rapidly taken out of trade, and it is estimated that several hundred thousand dollars' worth are held in toy banks throughout the country.

Asks Help for Foreign Sufferers.

Mayor Mitchel issued a proclamation yesterday designating Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 10 and 11, "as days when all citizens should observe in special remembrance the sufferings of the peoples of Armenia, Syria and Palestine, and give offerings for their immediate and adequate relief." The Mayor said he was informed that there are at present 2,500,000 men, women, and children in Armenia, Syria, and Palestine who are on the verge of starvation.

U.S. Army & Navy Bazaar
Grand Central Palace
NOW OPEN
1 P. M. Till Midnight—Adm. 50c.
Auspices Army and Navy Field Comfort Committee
Regimental Drills, Stirring Military Concerts, Official U. S. Navy Exhibit, Nat Goodwin's Uproarious Horse Race, Army Canteen, "Psychic Village," Hero Battle, etc., etc.
Famous Friars' Frolic
When the Friars train their mitrailleuses of fun and start firing their trench mortars loaded with high explosive Frolic shells—Goodbye Old General von Kilijoy! Among those scintillating are:
Lillian Russell, Marjorie Rambeau, Olga Petrova, Frank Tinney, Fred Niblo, Constance Collier, Ivy Troutman, Pauline Frederick, Roshanara, George M. Cohan, Nat Goodwin, Amelia Bingham, Norma Talmadge, Alice Fisher, Mrs. J. K. Hackett, Marguerite Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Princess Amorita and her Troupe in "An Evening in Cairo," Gus Edwards' Martinique Revue.
REMEMBER—It's for American War Relief Work—It's for OUR OWN BOYS! Admission 50 cents. All men in uniform of the United States or our Allies are invited as guests of Miss Emma Frohman.
DO YOUR BIT OVER HERE FOR OUR BOYS OVER THERE!

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The assisting artist will be
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Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. "Fatty" Arbuckle, "Fatty at Coney Island," Gertie Eldrid & Co., Schrode & Beaumont Sisters, others. All Seats Reserved. 25c, 35, 50
ST. NICHOLAS RINK 3 SESSIONS DAILY at N.Y.'s Favorite Winter Resort, 69 W. 66th St. ADMISSION 50c. Sunday A. M., $1. ICE SKATING NOW
ICELAND ICE SKATING B'way at 53d St. Morn.—Aft.—Eve.
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BROADWAY THEATRE at 41st St. Continuous—Noon to 11:30. 15-25-50. MAE MURRAY in "PRINCESS VIRTUE." Concert Orchestra—Educational—Comedies.
Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. "Fatty" Arbuckle, "Fatty at Coney Island," Carmel Meyers, "Last of Power."
81 at 58 Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 2880. A Powerful Picture, "ON TRIAL," with a Brilliant Cast. Also Gordon VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today, 15, 25c. Eve. 25, 35, 50c.

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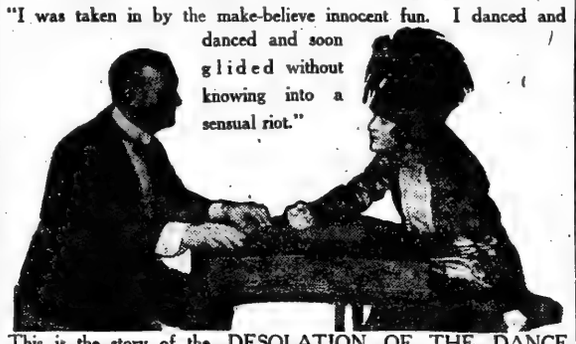
"I was taken in by the make-believe innocent fun. I danced and danced and soon glided without knowing into a sensual riot."

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ON WITH THE DANCE
(Direction A. H. WOODS) Presented with an All Star Cast, incl.
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JULIA DEAN, EDWARD ABELES
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39TH ST. THEA. Mat. Tom'w. TONIGHT at 8:20. WILLIAM Faversham
In a New Play, "THE OLD COUNTRY."
48th ST. THEA. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs.-Sat. 2:25. Extra Mat. Elec. Day. LAST 2 WEEKS. John BARRYMORE, Constance COLLIER, Lionel BARRYMORE IN PETER IBBETSON
COMEDY THEA., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. First Matinee Sat. 2:30. SUBSCRIPTION SEASON OF THE Wash. Sq. Players BEGINS TOMORROW NIGHT
Four One-Act Plays: "In the Zone," "The Avenue," "Blind Alleys," "His Widow's Husband."
BIJOU W. 45th. Tel. 439 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day. HENRY BATAILLE'S GREATEST DRAMA THE TORCHES with Lilie Loseman
"FINEST DRAMA WHICH HAS COME OUT OF PARIS SINCE 'THE THIEF.'"—Louis De Foe, World.
PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. Grace George and her Playhouse Company in EVE'S DAUGHTER
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Elec. Day, 2. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MOMENTOUS MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME Tingling Music Charming Story. 100% Talent.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.
CASINO BEGINNING MON. NIGHT NOV. 5 ALICE NIELSEN in KITTY DARLIN'
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.
BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 64. Evs. 8:20. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY, 2:20.
Mr. Faversham presents Bernard Shaw's Misalliance
with Macklyn Arbuckle and Katharine Kaelred.
MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day. Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation LOMBARDI, Ltd. Seats 8 Weeks Ahead
Plymouth 45th, W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. ONLY 7 TIMES MORE. Mr. William Gillette
"A Successful Calamity." By Clare Kummer.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY. LEAVE IT TO JANE
"'Leave It to Jane' is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatre entertainment."—Louis De Foe, World.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Elec. Day, 2:25. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., El. Day. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH
ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day, 2:30. The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX "Uproariously laughable" Richard BENNETT throughout."—Tribune.
PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. Oh, Boy "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT, 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Election Day, 2:15. SPECIAL POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TOMORROW—BEST SEATS $1.50. HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Election Day. "DE LUXE ANNIE" with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY, 25c and 50c. "CHIN-CHIN" with DOYLE & DIXON.
Loew's 7th Ave. at 124th St. Evs. 25c to $1. WILTON LACKAYE Mat. TODAY, 25c & 50c in "THE INNER MAN."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow. All Seats 50c to $2. All That's Best in Musical Comedy. Klaw & Erlanger's Superb Production. The Riviera Girl
Music Kalman. Book & Lyrics Bolton & Wodehouse
NOTE:—On and after Nov 1 each such seat for which $2.50 is paid includes Government Tax.
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
EMPIRE Broadway-40th St. Evs. 8:15. Management pays war tax on Orchestra Seats except on Saturday nights and holidays. "A DISTINCT HIT."—Alan Dale. JULIA SANDERSON, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the New Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE
GEO. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. M. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Wed. 2:25. GEORGE COHAN in his new play THE IRRESISTIBLE SCREAM Here Comes the Bride
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Nov. 6, 2:25. GEORGE ARLISS in his new play 'HAMILTON' "FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Nov 6, 2:20. BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY The Country Cousin
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day, 2:20. Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE" Last 10 Times
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KLAW & ERLANGER present The New Comedy by Sydney Rosenfeld, The Love Drive
With Fred Niblo, Violet Heming, Hilda Spong, Albert Gran and others.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Nov. 6. Miss BILLIE BURKE in CLARE KUMMER'S NEW PLAY "The Rescuing Angel."
HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Nov. 5. Romance and Arabella
with LAURA HOPE CREWS.
FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. BEGINNING TONIGHT AT 8:20. 'BROKEN THREADS'
COHAN & HARRIS 42 St. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Nov. 6. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thur., Sat. & Nov. 6 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents Tiger Rose
CENTURY—NOV. 5 SEATS NOW MISS 1917
PARK TOM'W EVE. 8:15. FIRST MAT. SAT. VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW The Land of Joy
BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thur., Sat. & Nov. 6 2:20. Polly With a Past
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Nov. 4, 2:30. Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr
Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET Evs., 8:15. 'Das Dreimaederlhaus' & Sat. Mat. Musical Comedy by Franz Schubert.
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STRAND Broadway & 47th St. Marguerite CLARK in "BAB'S BURGLAR." Soloists, Victor Moore. Symphony Concert Today, 2:15. STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH.
RIALTO B'way, 42d & 43d Sts. Geraldine FARRAR in "The Woman God Forgot." RIALTO ORCHESTRA. DOORS OPEN 10 A. M. DAILY (Except Sat.)

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AEOLIAN HALL, Monday, Nov. 5, at 3:30. PIANO RECITAL—CAROLYN Cone-Baldwin
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1917.

LESSONS OF THE ITALIAN DISASTER.

It is right to learn from the enemy, said OVID. The teaching of Germany's tremendous assault upon the Italian advanced front is too plain to be missed by any of the Allies. What we learn is that Germany comes to the relief of her allies when they are in distress and hard pressed, and comes with compelling force. The Entente Allies did not go to the relief of Serbia, of Montenegro, or Rumania. They saw Russian Poland lost to the enemy and did nothing, probably could do nothing, to help Russia, save by increasing the pressure upon the western line. When Russia finally succumbed to the poison of socialism and treason within, her allies gave no aid save by kind words and pious wishes.

At the moment when the Italian advance in the Julian Alps had put Austria in real peril, at the moment, too, when it may be that Austria was on the point of giving up the struggle, Germany sent a great host of half a million men, amply equipped and supplied with artillery, to beat back the invaders. The Italians were beaten so overwhelmingly that they have lost the gains of one and one-half years of brave fighting. Germans are on their soil, and Venice, the whole of northern Italy, is in danger.

It is a disaster of the first moment for the Entente Allies. Plainly it defers to a more remote time the day when we may hope for peace on just terms. It gives the very greatest encouragement to the extreme war party in Germany, and from this point of view the defeat inflicted upon the Italians could not have come at a worse time. The Germans had need of all their fortitude to endure the great suffering of the coming Winter. The straits to which they have been put, their suffering, the need which all the German people have for a speedy peace, were all reflected in the political unrest of which the Berlin dispatches of only a few weeks ago gave such encouraging accounts. Probably we shall hear less now of the union of the Centre and the Socialists against the war party, the differences in the Reichstag will be adjusted, forgotten, and all Germany, heartened by the military collapse of Russia and by the victory over CADORNA'S forces, will gird itself anew to endure privations, hunger, want, sustained and buoyed up by the picture the Pan German party will put before the people of the German military gains, portents of certain victory if Germans will stand by the Imperial Government and the armies in the field. They will insist that Russia has been overcome, that Italy is about to be crushed to the yielding point, and then the whole forces of the empire can be turned against the foes in the west.

It is in some degree encouraging to be informed from London that "steps have already been taken for rendering the fullest possible assistance to the Italians." We should not despair of Italy, perhaps help will arrive in time. But it was known weeks ago that the Italians were in urgent need of munitions and of coal. The correspondent of THE TIMES with CADORNA'S armies told of their dire need. Some British and French troops were sent to that front, it appears, but it is reasonable to infer that the astonishing suddenness of the German triumph was due, not to the lack of courage on the part of the Italian soldiers, but to the lack of guns and shells. An army that had advanced so far into the enemy's country was obviously in an exposed position, a powerful counterattack might cut it off and in large part destroy it. All that must have been known to the high commands of Italy's allies. Yet no help was sent to Italy sufficient to fortify her effectively against the German assault. The difficulty of giving help is well known. Germany, moving on interior lines, while the Allies must cover much greater distances, has a great advantage. But the circumstances do seem to indicate lack of co-ordination on the part of the Allies, the want of a supreme command keeping a vigilant eye upon all the fronts and guarding against danger by foresight. Nothing but sheer inability to give help to Italy can excuse the failure to render it.

The lesson for us in the United States is that we must with all speed and with all energy forward and complete our preparations to bear a serious part in a war that we can now see is to be one of magnitude and not short. We feel and say that our achievements in preparation since we entered the war have been magnificent. That is true. We know, too, that we have made mistakes. Mistakes committed during the stage of preparation are easily condoned, may be forgotten. It is very different now. Some of our troops are at the front, many thousands of them will soon be engaged in the actual fighting. Other hundreds of thousands will be swiftly organized into armies, trained and forwarded to the western field of war. The work of supplying equipment and munitions will engage all our resources. Mistakes now and in the future would be so enormously costly that they must be guarded against by the most thoughtful prevision.

First of all, we must see to it that the men in charge of this gigantic work are equal to their task. Private reputations, high standing, personal friendships, count for nothing in time of war. All our allies have made changes without number. Commanders of great reputations, statesmen of long experience, have been set aside, to the end that the ablest, the best, the most efficient might, in this supreme hour, be charged with the duties upon the faithful performance of which so much depends. That must be our rule. The American people, too, must understand that the contributions and sacrifices they have already made are but the beginning. All our resources of men, money, and material have been pledged to the purposes of the war to make the world safe for democracy, and in the spirit of that great offering the people must continue to give support to the Government in the war for freedom.

MR. HILLQUIT'S CLEAR MANDATE.

"A Socialist victory in the city election," says Mr. HILLQUIT, "will be a "clear mandate to open negotiations "for a general peace," and he calls the hollow and false proposals of Germany and Austria "the only possible basis for a durable peace."

In short, a peace worthy of Mr. HILLQUIT, one of the Socialist delegates to whom the United States Government refused passports to go to the Stockholm Conference, there to intrigue with the German Socialists for a German peace. Out of his own mouth is he condemned. What Mr. WILSON rejects, a fatal peace with a Government of lies, a peace impossible, a peace that would make useless the sacrifices of the war and bind the world to the wheel of Germany, a peace that would mean the defeat and ruin of free nations, that is the peace Mr. HILLQUIT strives for and would welcome.

A "clear mandate to open negotiations for a general peace," that is what he feels that his election would mean. Does New York want peace on Mr. WILSON'S terms and after Mr. WILSON'S condition precedent, or is it peace after the heart of Mr. HILLQUIT and the Central Powers?

The only result of this echo of the Wilhelmstrasse and the Ballplatz, the only effect of this propaganda for the negotiation of a general peace before there is a responsible and trustworthy German Government to negotiate with, is to mislead and encourage Germany, to postpone the hour of repentance and restitution, to lengthen the war. Mr. HILLQUIT, so far as he can, is working for the loss of more American lives, not for peace. There can be no peace that will make vain all the labors and sufferings and disasters of democracy and expose the free world to a repetition of the slaughter when Germany recuperates.

In Mr. HILLQUIT'S following are many pacifists, many foes of conscription, many men who came to this country to avoid conscription. He is leading them away from the only road to peace. He is helping to prolong the war. He is increasing their chances of conscription.

"OVER THE TOP."

Our Liberty Loan surpasses every other in the world's history almost certainly in amount and possibly in number of subscribers. That is a world's record which is not capable of being misunderstood in either camp. Every one of our soldiers will go over the top more cheerfully and irresistibly because he knows that his countrymen are behind him. Every boche who is allowed to know that our resources are behind our men will suffer in morale correspondingly, and we know that in war victory goes to the strongest nerves as well as to the strongest arms. We have struck our pace at last, but it behooves us to remember that we hold the record only upon a national comparison. Man for man, other peoples have outdone us so far that modesty becomes us. Not until one in each four of us is a bondholder, not until our taxes are $60 apiece, can we add our boast of what we have done for democracy as individuals to our fair record as a nation.

The true touchstone of our stability lies ahead.

Our local figures give confidence that our financial machinery is equal to every present or future test. What we have done would have been difficult, perhaps impossible, without the Federal Reserve system. It is a surprise that it contains one institution capable of contributing over $100,000,000 to the loan, and that institution a State trust company. Certainly so great an effort could not have been ventured without certainty of support by the system itself. That the rank and file of Wall Street are heart and soul committed to the war against Kaiserism appears from the fact that single banks number their subscribers by tens of thousands. The returns are still incomplete, but there are certainly four whose lists run near 20,000 apiece, and in one case far exceed it. The number of local subscribers is probably nearer three than two millions. If the country has done as well, and there is some reason to suppose that it has done better so far as numbers of small subscriptions go, there is no doubt that the German record of number of subscribers has been beaten. Seven million subscribers are necessary if the loan is to be a world beater in this respect.

In several respects the success of this loan is beneficial to this country apart from its bearing on the war. When our bondholders are numbered by millions it will be impossible for the most malicious and ignorant to resist the proof that capitalists of that sort are public benefactors rather than parasites upon the public purse. So many of these bonds are taken upon the partial payment plan that thrift will be taught and practiced long after peace. Millions will come to know that capitalism is a result of self-denial rather than of theft, and that it is a duty of the individual to practice it rather than of the State to make living easy for spendthrifts. There is a motto of six W's which it is worth while to remember as a maxim after the war as well as for the winning of the war. "We won't win while we waste" is just as true of the war against want as of the war for the rescue of democracy. What we need for the easy winning of the war is to turn the wastes of peace into the wastes of the war.

That exchange of one waste for another will be a gain rather than a loss, in economic, military, and political senses. Before the war it had been remarked that cities, States, and the nation were spending money recklessly. It will be a benefit to have a compulsory arrest of the increase of debts in private and public life. It will be an inestimable blessing that the waste thus stopped should be devoted to the impregnable fortification of democracy everywhere forever. It was another hateful autocrat who wished that the people had but a single neck so that he might be saved the trouble of so many executions. The turn of the wheel has put the neck of every autocrat at once in the power of the universal democracy. Never before was it possible to make a complete job of the establishment of the rule of the people. The Liberty Loan is truly named. It cannot be too great, nor be wasted, if only the job is done. It is a privilege to contribute to so great a cause, or to live in the time when so great a feat is accomplished.

FIGHTING AGAINST THE SCHOOLS.

A great many emigrants from Europe have left their homes and come to this city in the last few years. Religious persecution, the denial of political and educational equality, bad economic conditions, the desire to give their children freer and larger opportunity, some or all these motives stirred them. It is a matter of common observation that no part of our citizenship is keener for the education of its children. The readiness, the eagerness, to learn of these children, their adaptability to new surroundings, the quickness of their minds, have struck all their teachers.

For these children and other children, for the multitudinous children of school age, multiplying a good deal faster than schoolhouses can keep up with them, Mr. MITCHEL'S administration has done a great work. By using certain schools to the full instead of having idle rooms in them, by the division of the school duties into "work, study, play," by lengthening the school hours, by developing the faculties of hand and head of the pupils, while giving the same amount of time to academic studies as was given before in the older type of school, the administration has put at the service of these pupils a better system of training and instruction. At the same time it has reduced enormously the number of pupils on part time.

Would any of the parents of the children in the so-called Gary plan schools prefer that their children should go without education? Would they prefer that their children should be only partly educated?

It is physically and financially impossible to build schoolhouses of the old sort fast enough to keep up with the growth of school population. What cruel and heartless liars spread among some of the parents, unfamiliar with our language, perhaps, the story that "Rockefeller" or "Gary," that "the rich," were at the bottom of this democratic system, which does give the poorest some of the advantages which rich parents get for their children in costly private schools?

These parents want the best for their children. They want to be good Americans. Well, a new idea, an improvement in education, is surely American. The parents who object, on account of the falsehoods told them by politicians, to the Gary system are objecting to an American, a modern, the best education, for their children. They are objecting to what they came over here to get, a better opportunity for their children.

THE LIBERTY CANDIDATE.

How can any patriotic New York voter who has bought a Liberty bond vote for HILLQUIT or HYLAN?

HILLQUIT is the candidate of a party that calls the war "a crime," proclaims "unyielding opposition" to conscription. The convention that nominated him declared that compulsory military service is "nothing less "than a transfer to American soil of "Prussian militarism." He refused to buy a Liberty bond. He and his party are against the war, every means of carrying it on. How can a buyer of a Liberty bond vote for a constant friend of Germany, who is doing all in his power to subvert the United States and the other free democracies to the rule of German military despotism?

How can any man who wants the cause of the United States and free government to win vote for the German candidate? How can any man who has a relative or a friend in the American Army support its enemy? Leave HILLQUIT to his partisans, the anti-conscriptionists, the German pacifists, the German Socialists, the Russian tools or dupes of Germany.

Judge HYLAN has bought a Liberty bond, but among his friends and sponsors are notorious disloyalists, the conspirators against our associate in the war, Great Britain; the newspapers, English and German, that have been openly pro-German, that since the United States entered the war have veiled a little but not changed their German bias; many of the aiders and abettors of Germany and a peace that will leave it triumphant. He is to be judged by the company he keeps.

All the traitors in act or intent, all the seditionaries, all the partisans of Germany, are divided between HYLAN and HILLQUIT. Not one is for MITCHEL. New York has given her men and her money to the war for liberty. Next Tuesday she will give her vote.

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WAR.

While Brazil is the only South American republic openly at war with our enemies in Europe, other countries in the southern continent, and a great majority of their people, approve her course. Peru and Uruguay are the latest additions to the list of those which have severed diplomatic relations with Germany. There is no room for doubt as to the attitude of others, with the possible exceptions of Colombia and Venezuela, and it would be unjust to accuse them of preferring the German side. In Argentina only the influence of German capital and intrigue has prevented such action hostile to Germany as a majority of her people undoubtedly desire. German influence in Argentina has been exerted in many ways. Recently there have been promises of trade favor after the war. No other South American country has had more provocation from Germany, and now there is expected the addition of proof that the German Embassy at Buenos Aires was plotting an insurrection in Brazil.

Some light is thrown upon German influence in Argentina by our recent dispatches from The Hague which gave the substance of an article contributed to a prominent German newspaper by "an Argentine diplomat," whose name was withheld. He may be Argentina's Ambassador, who was recalled when Count VON LUXBURG received his passports at Buenos Aires. Argentina, he asserts, opposes the Monroe Doctrine, and has no sympathy with England or the United States. He adds that we "vainly tried to dismember" the combination of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. If these are the statements of a diplomatic representative of the southern republic, he deserves to be classed with LUXBURG. The paper which publishes his assertions points to another indication of German influence when it says that the Entente Allies can expect no aid from the Argentine Army, because it was organized and instructed by Germans and is now under the command of officers who are German immigrants.

Our policy concerning nations of the southern continent, the same German paper says, has in view only the capture of South American trade after the war. We have the bulk of that trade now, not because of any policy, but for the reason that it has come to us. After the declaration of peace the greater part of what has been gained will be kept. This trade is growing steadily. Here are the figures for the eight months that ended with August:

	1916.	1917.
Exports	$139,470,000	$187,504,000
Imports	286,670,000	433,454,000

About 75 per cent. of this is with Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. It can be seen that the balance is very much in their favor. Trade growth has promoted in the southern countries that friendship for the United States which has repeatedly been expressed by official action and statement in the last few months. Germany has lost in that part of the world much that will not be regained after the war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Chance for All to Help.

President WILSON'S appeal for a wise economy in the use of food by everybody in the country is made with the earnestness that the importance of the subject justifies, and his words deserve to be understood as well as heeded. The understanding will make the heeding easy, for whoever reads the appeal with care will see that what is asked is not that we should go hungry—that we should endure suffering or even hardship—but simply that we should use a reasonable discretion in the choice of food instead of following our usual custom of ordering for each day whatever sorts of food personal taste or fancy at the moment demands.

The first thing for us to do is to get clearly in mind the sorts of food that have what may be called military as distinguished from, and in addition to, alimentary value. Certain meats and certain grains have the qualities of preservability and transportability to a higher degree than others, and they are, therefore, to be avoided to some degree as articles for home consumption in order that they may be available in greater quantities for sending abroad where they are so much needed both by our allies and by our soldiers in the field. Enough will be left of other things on which we can live, and live well, and surely it is not for us to complain if in this way the variety of our diet is slightly, or even considerably, decreased.

The President's other exhortation is that we cease to waste food of any kind. Such waste is a habit of long standing here, and it has been carried to an extent that was always provocative of more or less indignant comment by foreign critics. Many of them exaggerated our sins in this direction, but there has been a basis of fact for their charges, and now it is as much a privilege as a duty for us to reform. A carefulness that in the past we would have viewed as little better than meanness now wears another aspect, for it will enable even those of us who, in the military sense, are least efficient to do our part, and a most essential part, in the conduct of the war.

Relation of Soldiers to the Loan.

No particular disquietude need be caused in any minds by the news that a good many men in the training camps have subscribed for Liberty bonds which they will find it difficult or impossible to pay for. That this has happened is, indeed, to be regretted, for it will result in a certain amount of embarrassment and trouble for all whom the mistake concerns, but of this there will be only enough to serve as an efficient warning not to make the same mistake again.

The success of the loan will not be affected in any way or degree, for every one of the bonds thus taken can be transferred to other owners, if necessary, without loss to anybody. Nothing that the soldiers have paid on their bonds will in any conceivable circumstances be forfeited by them or lost, for in every instance provision against that will be made, and in the other and presumably more numerous cases in which the men, to carry out the contract they signed, will be put to more or less painful inconvenience there will be at the end of the agreed term of payment only the consequence that they will have in better than cash form an amount of money which, otherwise, in all probability, would not have been theirs.

But while it is well not to take this episode too seriously, it is also well not to ignore its lessons. The first and most important of those lessons, probably, is that, when future loans are made, the help of the men in the army and navy should not be asked as if they were under the ordinary citizens' obligation to subscribe. If they want to subscribe and have the means, of course they will have the right to do so. But they also have the best of rights to say that if they do the fighting—and the dying and suffering—the people who do neither can well afford to do the paying.

The soldier or sailor who does both performs what the theologians call a work of supererogation—a fine thing, doubtless, but not reasonably or fairly to be demanded or even expected. Hereafter the soliciting of loan subscriptions at the camps should be less ardent than it was this time. No pressure to subscribe should be brought to bear, and the men should be allowed—in case of need should be made—to realize that, while it is their privilege to lend money to their Government, it is not for them the duty it is for the civilian who remains safely at home.

Punishment to Suit Her Crimes.

Possibly Dr. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY was not quite serious when he suggested, in the letter printed on this page yesterday, that after the war the present enemies of Germany should refuse to let their citizens be tried in her courts. The idea is not without attractiveness, however, nor would its adoption be without many excuses more than colorable.

The principle of extra-territoriality in legal procedure has been enforced in not a few countries where the expectation of justice for foreigners in the local courts was distinctly greater than recent events have shown it to be in Germany, and a humiliation that Japan, for instance, till not very long ago had to endure might well be imposed on a land that has shown for more than three years as little regard for the rights of other peoples as has the Government of Germany.

Dr. BRADY'S proposal, it must be admitted, is calculated to cause considerable pain in German minds, but—well, that is not, for all of us, a really conclusive argument against the scheme.

Germans Under Dutch Names.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been abroad for over ten months during 1916, in France and other countries, for the sale and distribution of gasoline, so much needed there, I met Hollanders in Paris many times, and when I asked how business was they answered, "It was never better," and all of us, I mean Americans, heard and knew that very important German syndicates under Dutch names were buying up foodstuffs and other necessities, doing a thriving business all around, and exporting to Germany.

A. A. RUTIS.

New York, Oct. 22, 1917.

SOMETHING TO WEAR.

I need a suit, I do indeed,
And yet the garments that I see
In "stylish serge" and "nobby tweed"
Do not, somehow, appeal to me.

They do not seem to have the touch
Expected by the man who knows;
In fact they are not up to much—
I want another type of clothes.

My wish is for a simple suit,
Yes, plain as plain, yet full of "pep"—
A garb that seems to be en route
To victory at every step.

So many places sell these things—
No price for them would be too high!
I'd fly as though my feet were wings
If only I'd the right to buy!

O. C. A. CHILD.

WOMEN MUST WAIT.

An Appeal to the Men of This State to Vote Against the Woman Suffrage Amendment.

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No man should vote for equal suffrage who is not willing to see half the seats in our Legislature occupied by women.

Though I do not believe, and never have believed, that women under any circumstances or in any place will ever vote en bloc against the men, yet in the contemplation of so serious and drastic a move as doubling the electorate of a great nation even the above mentioned contingency is one which must be met and reckoned with—a Congress divided equally between men and women, a Senate also, with the vague possibility of a woman in the executive chair.

It is what the leaders of the movement long to see—this is what may happen if millions of our men go to war.

Do you like the prospect? Are you willing to see that day? If not, pause and think before you cast your vote for equal suffrage.

They say that the vote is woman's right. Though the law has denied this, going so far as to declare that it is not even man's right, but simply his privilege, we will, for argument's sake, grant this contention. But what if it is? A true woman waives her rights in times of stress, whether that stress be domestic or public. If there is one virtue hitherto considered as characteristic of the sex it is that of self-forgetfulness when action is demanded or the cry of suffering is heard.

Do not tempt her to forget her noble part. Do not let her be persuaded that there is more glory in obtaining the vote than in the service of love and the perpetuation of an ideal.

But the plea is that to thwart this movement now would be to stay the wheels of progress.

When advance passes the divide, it is no longer ascent but descent; and when taken swiftly, destruction.

Evidences that this extreme exploitation of women has passed the bounds of safety are with us. The graces which once adorned her are fading from our sight. Her modesty is already gone. It is the young man who blushes now and not the girl, or so I hear from some of our City Court Judges. Nothing in the way of business or pleasure is denied the women of this State, with the one exception of the ballot. All occupations are open to them. They can be anything from lobbyists up. They can even for months insult our President and humiliate the nation as no body of men would have been allowed to do for a day. Let them be satisfied with their gains—at least till it has been shown, as it has not been shown yet, that the feminine vote helps either woman or the State.

Again, they make the plea that the enfranchisement of women is a war measure. I do not know how they make that out. I should say that it would be bringing confusion and the utmost distraction into politics and social life at the very time when all such confusion and distraction should be avoided.

If their cause is good, if their confidence is just, they can afford to wait for it a little longer; wait till the public mind and the public sense have become normal again and can rightly judge and seriously weigh this great problem.

Another thing.

Suffragists make a great point of the advantage which the vote will give to working women.

Where is the proof? If the franchise has not succeeded in putting men in a state of absolute contentment with their lot, why should it do so for women?

Mrs. Bryan, in her address at the Henry Street Settlement, dilates upon the added joys which will be given to domestic life when husband and wife have an equal interest in politics; which means, of course, when they think and vote alike. But say they do not, what then?

And mind you, it is because of the very hope that women will not vote as their husbands and brothers do that these would-be reformers justify their attempts to force this movement upon a reluctant electorate.

One word on present conditions. The more serious and conscientious advocates of women's suffrage decry the picketers and their works. But once let suffrage be established, and it will be the picketers and women of their sort who will come to the front and meet the statesman at every turn. If Miss Shaw and Mrs. Catt have failed to control them now, how will it be when they have the vote to back them?

Do you want to see this country given over to tactics of this kind at every municipal and national election?

If so, vote for woman suffrage.

I know that to those who see in equal suffrage the hope of the ages these words will fall of their appeal. But to the men whose mind is not yet made up let me pray that they will not be misled by the demands of the few in judging the wants of the many. We women have hitherto shared with you in equal measure the duties and obligations of life. It is now proposed that we assume not only our own natural burden, but a portion of yours as well; in short, the heavier load of the two, since I hear nothing of your assuming any part of ours.

Is it fair?

Can we stand up under it?

ANNA KATHARINE GREEN.

Buffalo, Oct. 26, 1917.

OUST SERVANTS WHO SPURN FOOD CARDS

Mrs. Francis Griffin Dismisses Four Who Were Unwilling to Aid in Conservation.

75,000 HOUSEWIVES SIGN

Canvassers in Pledge Campaign Report Difficulty in Gaining Access to Some Apartments.

One of the district officers of the pledge card canvass notified the headquarters of the Federal Food Administration at 124 East Fifteenth Street yesterday that Mrs. Francis Butler Griffin of 515 Park Avenue had discharged two cooks, a maid, and her butler, because they had refused to sign the food conservation pledge cards. Food Administrator Arthur Williams said this action showed the spirit of New York women toward conserving food to save the nation.

When the canvasser went to Mrs. Griffin's home she signed the card and asked for four more. According to the story as reported to campaign headquarters, Mrs. Griffin called her four servants in and after delivering a timely talk on the necessity for food conservation, presented to each servant a card and requested them to sign. They refused to do so and, it is said, they were told that if that was their stand on such an important matter their services were no longer required.

"I am going to cook my first meal tonight," Mrs. Griffin told Mrs. R. L. Bigelow, Chairman for Manhattan. "I will save no meat to-morrow and I am going to help you all I can by seeing what is doing in my own home. I have found that the waste has been frightful. More than that, I am going to open a school for maids in my own kitchen. I shall invite all the maids of my friends and give lectures on how to conserve food."

Mrs. Griffin said when she looked into the garbage pail after her servants departed she found some bass that had cost 38 cents a pound. After talking with Mrs. Bigelow Mrs. Griffin left with a bundle of posters and pledge cards and war cried kitchen cards, which she said she intended to post up in her own kitchen for the information of her new servants.

When Mrs. Griffin was asked last night about the incident she replied "It's all a mistake. I don't want it printed. Good night."

Visit to Housewives.

The campaign which is to enlist all the million and a half housewives in the city as active aids to the National Food Administration started early in the morning, when 13,000 volunteer workers, after receiving instructions from their headquarters, started out to make a visit to every housewife in the city. Their instructions were to use tact and to obtain from those who would not sign their reason for refusal, and to get their names as matters of record. The women, for the most part worked singly, but some found it more convenient to work in teams in covering some of the large apartment houses.

With 5,000 workers still to hear from it was announced late last night that 75,000 housewives had signed the pledge cards. The report by boroughs was: Manhattan, 29,000; Bronx, 6,000; Brooklyn, 27,000; Queens, 9,000; Richmond, 4,000.

Not all the reports that came in after the work got under way were encouraging. In the early afternoon it was reported to headquarters that some of the canvassers were finding it difficult to obtain a hearing at the homes of persons living near Central Park and in Riverside Drive. They were refused admission, it was said, by servants who evidently did not understand their mission.

Miss Dorothea Schwartz, a canvasser, reported that she had been refused a hearing by Mrs. Amelia Bingham of 108 Riverside Drive. She said that she had finally got a card to Mrs. Bingham and that the reply had come back by the butler that Mrs. Bingham was not interested. One of Mr. Williams' assistants called up the actress and she denied that she was not interested in any patriotic effort. She said that the canvasser had exhibited a lack of tact and when told it was too early for Mrs. Bingham to see her had refused to come back another day. At Mrs. Bingham's request a pledge card has been mailed to her.

"This woman misunderstood me," said Mrs. Bingham, "as only one woman can another. And yet they want to vote."

Hopes for Better Conditions.

District Captains were much concerned by early reports from the other workers in their charge that they could not get into some apartment houses in the city. Mr. Williams said that he believed the superintendents of those buildings were unaware of the purpose of the mission of the workers. He thought that the workers would not meet with these conditions today.

"New York consumes daily food valued at $2,767,000 a day," said Mr. Williams. "Daily we use 880,000 pounds of beef, 168,000 pounds of calves meat, 140,000 pounds of sheep, 68,000 pounds of lamb, 120,000 pounds of pork, and 180,000 pounds of dressed poultry. Just think of what a little altogether saving could be accomplished in food conservation right here in New York, and then figure out the saving in the entire country. We are not asking any one to eat less, but to regulate their diet and to conserve without hardship or suffering."

The canvassers did not return from their routes until 6 o'clock, and until late last night the office staff was engaged in tabulating and indexing the returns.

Each night 400 voluntary workers from the Metropolitan, the New York, and the Equitable Life insurance companies will do clerical work in connection with the campaign.

TO CUT OUT PROFITEERS.

Supplies to Dealers Charging Excessive Prices Forbidden.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A drastic ruling aimed at stopping the charging of excessive prices for food by retailers was decided upon today by the Food Administrator. Under the ruling no manufacturer, wholesaler, or other handler of food amenable to the license system will be permitted to sell any product to any retailer who exacts unreasonable profits, or who buys for speculative purposes. The order goes into effect Nov. 1.

This plan, Food Administration officials believe, will give the Government entire control of retail prices. Wholesalers and others who continue to sell to retailers after they are forbidden to do so by the Food Administration will be denied the right to sell goods under license.

WARNS AGAINST WASTE.

Extravagance in Food Criminal Now, Says Governor McCall.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—"To indulge in waste in times like these is criminal in a high degree," Governor McCall said at a public mass meeting tonight in the interest of the food conservation campaign.

"Those who have made a careful canvass of the country," said Governor McCall, "have come to the conclusion that we have sufficient food, if economically used, to feed our soldiers and sailors and our own people bountifully and supply what our allies need. But each one of us can do something to lessen the demand upon our food supply. Many of our people have been accustomed in their habits of living to a great waste. Waste should be done away with entirely."

EXPLAIN CAMP MAIL DELAY.

Post Office Authorities Credit It to Faults in Addressing.

Answering the letter of "F. G." in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES complaining that mails to Camp Upton are sometimes three weeks in arriving, the Brooklyn Post Office authorities said there was no reason why a letter or package to any Camp Upton soldier, even if his regiment were omitted from the address, should be more than a day late at most.

There are two classes of persons using the Camp Upton Post Office, soldiers and civilian laborers. The mail for the soldiers is taken from the Post Office and distributed to the men by the orderlies of each regiment. In case the number of the regiment is omitted, the correct information is obtained by reference to the camp roster. Letters to civilians sometimes lie several weeks in the general delivery box of the Post Office waiting to be called for. If any one writing to a soldier is so careless as not to put anything on the envelope showing that the person addressed is connected with the army, the letter might conceivably lie in the general delivery for several weeks unclaimed.

FOOD DEALERS AGREE ON PRE-WAR PROFIT

50,000 Distributers Give Pledge to National and State Commissioners.

CITY OFFICIALS ALSO AID

Milk Price Comes Up at Meeting of Dairymen's League Tomorrow—City Hall Hearing on Thursday.

Arthur Williams, National Food Administrator for New York City, and John Mitchell, head of the State Food Commission, joined hands yesterday to keep down food profits. In this effort they have received co-operation from the City Administration and of the New York Food Distributers, representing 50,000 handlers of foodstuffs and restaurant and hotel men.

Having obtained a promise from the food handlers to hold profits down to a pre-war basis, the officials took up the milk problem, and obtained from President Cooper of the Dairymen's League, a promise to lay before that organization a proposition that the order raising milk prices on the first of the month be canceled. There were two conferences held yesterday. The Executive Committee of the Food Distributers met Mr. Williams and Mr. Mitchell in the Food Administration office in the morning. The second and more largely attended meeting was held in the afternoon at the Bankers' Club in the Equitable Building.

At this later meeting the following, besides Mr. Williams and Mr. Mitchell, were present: Henry Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets; Health Commissioner Emerson, Dr. Charles E. North of the Mayor's Milk Committee, Herbert Pratt, R. D. Cooper, I. Elkin Nathans, Secretary New York Milk Conference Board; H. A. Cronk, Vice President Borden Farm Products Company; I. A. Van Bonnel, General Manager Sheffield Farms Milk Company; L. E. Carpenter, President Phoenix Cheese Company; T. G. Caldwell, Vice President Brown & Bailey and R. F. Stevens Companies, and E. B. Lewis, Horton Ice Cream Company.

At this conference, Mr. Williams said, every one, including both the producers and the dealers, agreed informally that at this time of national crisis there should be no attempt to garner excessive wartime profits. They all promised to lend their best endeavors to see that that was not done. Both State and Federal authorities joined in the request to the milk producers not to hold out for a further increase in milk prices in November. The Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League meet tomorrow, and Mr. Cooper said that he would take the matter up with them at that meeting.

The Distributers' Association, represented by Carl W. Kimball, has asked the authorities to establish a co-operative information and complaint bureau. The association points out that consumers read constantly about hoarders, food gamblers, and trusts, and they attribute raises in prices to some of these reasons, and so there is antagonism to the middlemen. Such a bureau as it proposes would give prices, and give also the reasons why prices on certain foods are high.

Regarding the milk situation Mr. Williams said: "At a conference last week it was stated that the rising prices of milk directly affected the death rate of infants. Profits should be a secondary consideration and patriotism the first. I think the man who raises price, or even when he can't help himself, is as bad as a German spy; he is playing the game for Germany. When retailers' prices go over the agreed prices I will report them to the Washington authorities."

Mr. Hoover, he said, has arranged for the shipment here of two or three varieties of fish from Southern waters that will be new to the New York consumer. Shark will be one of these varieties, it is said, and Mr. Hoover wants to see New York eating more fish than ever before. Another thing, Mr. Williams is planning to have printed on all menus: "Please do not order bacon, as a soldier may have to go without it."

The city has already taken up the work of co-operation between departments in food conservation, prices, and protection. The Police Department has increased its activity to see that food regulations of the Health Department are carried out. The Food Division of the Health Department is prepared for prosecution of those who violate the law. The License Department will co-operate with both the other departments, and it is proposed that those who conduct their business along unsanitary lines will find it difficult to obtain a license to continue business.

The State Food Commission will conduct in the City Hall on Thursday morning a hearing on the application of the Mayor for permission for the city to buy and sell food. Dozens of organizations are planning to have large delegations on hand to aid the project.

The price of sugar in this city today will be, or ought to be, 9½ cents a pound when sold in bulk and 10 cents when sold in package. These prices were agreed upon last week at a conference of the National, State, and City Food Commissioners and the sugar men. If there are violators of the agreement they will be reported to Washington to be dealt with by the National Food Administrator.

SUGAR SHORT 12 PER CENT.

Beet Product in Europe Falls Off, but Cane Increases.

The world's sugar production is now about 12 per cent. below that of 1913, the year preceding the outbreak of the European war, according to a compilation made public yesterday by the National City Bank. Beet sugar production, in Europe, it was shown, has fallen 43 per cent., although cane production in the tropics increased about 25 per cent.

The beet sugar of Europe, which was 18,500,000,000 pounds in the sugar year, 1912-1913, was but 10,500,000,000 pounds in 1916-1917, while the world's cane production, which was a little more than 20,000,000,000 in 1912-1913, was over 25,000,000,000 pounds in 1916-1917. World production of cane and beet sugar in 1913-1914 was 42,000,000,000 pounds, and in 1916-1917, 37,000,000,000 pounds.

The compilation showed that the United States is the world's greatest consumer of sugar, despite the fact that the per capita consumption has decreased about 10 per cent. as a result of the high prices. The total quantity consumed here, in 1917 was, however, 8,500,000,000 pounds, while exports aggregated 1,250,000,000 pounds, or twenty-five times as much as in the year before the war.

Jerry Warren of 237 Riverside Drive, who owns the Virginia sugar mill at Los Palacios, three hours ourney by rail from Havana, returned yesterday from Cuba to confer with the sugar interests in this city. He said of the action of the problem would be for the United States Government to take over the whole business, and he felt confident that the Cuban Government and the mill owners would co-operate in such a plan.

"On account of the high cost of labor, burlap bags, and every thing connected with the production of sugar," Mr. Warren continued, "it has become impossible for the mills to sell raw sugar at less than five cents a pound. A few of the very big corporations in Cuba might be able to sell their sugar at 4½ cents a pound and make a profit. Labor today costs $4 to $5 a day, instead of $1.25, the wage before the war. Burlap bags costs 60 to 65 cents each, instead of 12 to 14 cents under normal conditions."

RED CROSS IN FRANCE WANTS $30,000,000

That Much, in Addition to the $10,000,000 Already Given, Needed in Next Six Months.

SENDING FOOD TO GERMANY

War Council Buys Supplies for Americans Held as Prisoners There Are Poorly Fed by Teutons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Estimates submitted to the American Red Cross by its commission in France seek an appropriation of not less than $30,000,000 to carry on the Red Cross work in France during the next six months. An appropriation of $10,000,000 for this work has already been granted by the Red Cross War Council. If the $30,000,000 is granted it would mean a total of $40,000,000 to be spent by the Red Cross in France before April 30 next.

The estimates for $30,000,000 were submitted in response to a request from Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council. The answer was made public tonight with the statement that it is under consideration by the Red Cross War Council.

If the budget is granted it is probable that the Red Cross will have to make another appeal to the public for additional funds to enable it to do this work without sacrificing the many other important activities in which the Red Cross leaders have been engaged.

The cablegram from the American Red Cross Commission in France follows:

"Our departments have nearly completed their budgets for the six months' period ending April 30. As far as we can see now, if all the various lines of work now contemplated are to be actively carried on, the budgets will call for an aggregate expenditure of at least $30,000,000 over the six months' period. This sum, added to the appropriations already granted, will amount to about $40,000,000, or about four-fifths of the amount which we have understood is available for work in France from the funds raised last Summer.

"We do not know to what extent, if at all, we are justified in proceeding on the theory that additional funds will be available, and consequently it is difficult to determine what we ought to count on spending during the next six months. We believe we could expend $30,000,000 and more in Red Cross work in France and Belgium with the armies and civilian population with most excellent results, and in many respects the coming Winter will be a most crucial time.

Must Reserve Funds.

"We must, however, at all hazards, reserve sufficient funds to meet all demands which may be made upon us by our army during the coming year and to enable us also to satisfactorily deal with the problem of emergency relief which will almost certainly result from radical changes in the line in Northern France and Belgium.

"If we can safely count on spending here approximately $50,000,000 only, it would be folly for us to proceed with the different branches of our work at a rate which will practically exhaust that sum by next Summer. In this case it would be necessary for us to curtail in a most radical way the plans now in prospect for useful work with the civilian population, including work for the care and prevention of tuberculosis, relief of refugees and children, the active prosecution of which is greatly desired by the French authorities.

"Unexpended balances of previous appropriations are practically all needed to pay for outstanding contracts upon which payments will be made dependent upon deliveries and completion of contract.

"We assume that relief work done by us with the French must fill fundamentally two requirements:

"First—That all our activity contribute to the successful conduct of the war.

"Second—That it relieve suffering caused by the war.

"Work done with the civil population may have a more important bearing on the military situation even than work done with the forces, for men in the field will be able to carry out their work better with the knowledge that those left at home are being taken care of.

"We cannot state too strongly the critical situation that will arise during the coming Winter and the necessity of action in every line and in every field which will conduce to the firm establishment of this morale in people and the armies. The amount of work that can be done in this direction will be limited solely by the resources at our command, both money and material.

"If the American people can get a real picture of the misery among those who have been, are being, daily driven out of their homes and dumped in poverty upon other parts of the country, often times terribly sick or mutilated, they will gladly do all in their power to help."

To Feed Our Men in Germany.

The Red Cross War Council has appropriated $31,212 to buy seventy-five tons of food for American prisoners in Germany. The food is to be forwarded to the Red Cross warehouse at Berne, Switzerland.

At present the number of American prisoners in Germany consist of about 100 seamen. Twenty-five tons of food for their relief, enough to sustain them for three months, have been sent to Berne up to this time, and the other seventy-five tons will insure their sustenance for an additional nine months or will suffice for a larger number for a shorter period.

Soldiers and sailors captured by the Central Powers are not provided by their captors with sufficient food to keep them in good health, nor with sufficient clothing, so these necessities must be provided from home, and in view of this condition, the American Red Cross and the United States Government are preparing to feed all American soldiers and sailors who may be taken prisoners by Germany during the war. A complete system for sustaining prisoners is now being worked out jointly by the War and Navy departments and the American Red Cross, which will be the agency through which the American prisoners will be reached.

It is expected that sufficient food to sustain a considerable number of men for several months will have been accumulated in Berne before the American troops begin active service on the fighting front. Already the Navy Department has shipped the outfit of clothing for the interned seamen in Germany, and the Quartermaster General's Department eighty-five cases of clothing for soldiers and interned civilians.

Under existing arrangements with the German Government food and clothing for American prisoners are sent in bulk to a neutral country and there repacked by agents of the American Red Cross in standard containers. Ellis L. Dresel, who, before the war, was attached to the American Embassy at Berlin, is in charge of this work at Berne.

To Resume Denmark Sailings.

The agents of the Scandinavian-American Line announced yesterday that their passenger and freight service to Denmark would be resumed within the next two or three weeks.

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ENGAGEMENT.

Miss Iphigene Ochs Betrothed to Lieut. Arthur Hays Sulzberger.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph S. Ochs announce the engagement of their daughter, Iphigene Bertha, to Lieutenant Arthur Hays Sulzberger, United States Field Artillery, Reserve Corps.

Miss Ochs is the only child of the publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES. She is a graduate of Barnard College, Class of 1914. Lieutenant Sulzberger is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, 516 West End Avenue. He is a graduate of Columbia College, Class of 1913; a Son of the American Revolution, and is now stationed at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

DENIES HELP FOR GERMANY.

League of Small Nations, Dr. Howe Says, Did Not Censor Speakers.

Fifty-five persons, a large percentage of whom were speakers, attended the opening session of the League of Small and Subjection Nationalities at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon. Miss Marion A. Smith, the Secretary of the league, said that new speakers had been found to represent the countries whose originally selected champions had resigned on the ground that they suspected the convention was not called to do any good to the Allies.

Before the meeting, Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, denied that any effort had been made to soften denunciations of Germany and Turkey. In his opening speech Dr. Howe quoted at length from speeches of President Wilson and argued that permanent peace depended upon equitable solution of the problems of small nations. Professor Henry Allen Overstreet of the College of the City of New York urged that the greatest step toward the prevention of future wars would be the establishment of international control over "absentee capital," or over the investments of the citizen of one nation in the territory of another.

Ivan Konigsberg, a Danish-American lawyer, vigorously assailed Germany in setting forth the wrongs which had been committed against Denmark. The Rev. F. S. Noll spoke on the Albanian problem, and Professor William J. Hull of Swarthmore College discussed the general subject of small nations.

2 DIE IN BROOKLYN ROBBERY

Youths Confess to Part They Played in House Burglary.

Three boys between the ages of 16 and 21 were the burglars who broke into the cigar store of Harry Regensberg, at 636 Park Place, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning when the proprietor, his wife, and his brother, Samuel Regensberg, were shot. Hughes Davis, aged 17, who made the plans for the burglary, and Samuel Regensberg died yesterday. At the Jewish hospital it was said Harry Regensberg and his wife would not recover.

Hughes Davis refused to tell the police how he had planned the burglary until he learned that his brother, Leonidas, 21 years old, and Paul Chapman, 16, had told of their part in the robbery plan. Then he gave the details of his first attempt at burglary. He said he selected the apartment house at 636 Park Place, with the cigar store on the ground floor, because he had lived in the house and knew every window and door in the building. He also told how he had gathered chloroform in small doses from many drug stores so that he would have enough to stupefy sleepers. He said he had bought the pair of rubber gloves so that his hands would leave no marks for Bertillon experts to trace.

SAYS DOCTOR TOOK JEWELS.

Widow Denies She Gave Them to Him for "War Purposes."

Dr. Karl Edwards, a Detroit physician, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Mulqueen and a jury, in General Sessions, on a charge of stealing $35,000 worth of jewels and $500 in cash from Mrs. Minnie K. Strangman of Buffalo. Edwards's attorney said the defense would show that Mrs. Strangman, who is the widow of Carl A. Strangman, who owned the German-American Brewery of Buffalo, had delivered her jewels to Edwards for a "war purpose." Mrs. Strangman, however, said:

"That's a crazy defense. I am of Irish descent and not German, and I thought too much of my property to give it away."

Mrs. Strangman testified that Edwards, who was known to her as Dr. Karl "von" Edwards, offered to buy some property left by her husband and, thereafter, met her at several social gatherings. Finally he proposed marriage and she rejected him, after this she mentioned her intention to visit New York on a shopping trip and on the train met Edwards.

"We dined here and then went to Lord & Taylor's," said Mrs. Strangman. "Dr. Edwards remained in the automobile on Fifth Avenue, while I went into the store. I left my mesh bag within him, which contained my jewelry and cash. When I again reached the avenue, Edwards had disappeared."

MISS COZZENS A BRIDE.

Wed to Joseph J. Bodell in Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The wedding of Joseph James Bodell, a son of Mrs. Joseph Bodell of Providence, R. I., and Miss Marie Christine Cozzens, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley T. Cozzens of 410 Park Avenue, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The church decoration was unusual in its effect, palms and growing trees including the entire floor of the church, including the galleries, into a circular close, with white chrysantemums on the altar. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, performed the ceremony.

Capt. Snyder Marries Miss Brown.

Captain Frederick Stanley Snyder, Nineteenth Cavalry, P. F. A., stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, and Miss Beatrice Brown, a daughter of Mrs. George S. Brown of 306 West Eighty-second Street, were married quietly at noon yesterday in St. Mark's Church in the Bowery by the rector, the Rev. Dr. William N. Guthrie, in the presence of less than twenty relatives and intimate friends. The bride's brother, Charles B. Brown of Shanghai, China, gave her in marriage. She wore a traveling costume. There were no ushers, but Lieutenant William R. Jutte, also of the Nineteenth Cavalry, was Captain Snyder's best man.

Simon-Doblin.

The marriage of Miss Minna Doblin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Doblin of 680 West End Avenue, and Joseph J. Simon took place at noon yesterday in the ballroom of the Hotel Gotham. The Rev. H. G. Enelow performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Murray Klauber was her sister's matron of honor, and George Louis of Cincinnati acted as best man for his brother.

After their wedding trip, the couple will reside at 340 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Weddings.

Ensign John Gurley Quinby, Jr., son of Mrs. John G. Quinby of the Plaza, New York, and Brewsters, and Miss Margaret Slocum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Slocum of Boston, were married at St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, on Saturday last. Mrs. Quinby made her début in 1916, and was a member of that year's Junior League. Mr. Quinby was graduated from Harvard in 1916, and is a member of the Harvard Clubs of New York and Boston, and of the D. K. E. and Institute of 1770.

Miss Marjorie Lewis Prentiss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hunt Prentiss of Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, and Dudley Dakin Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin G. Campbell of Albany, were married quietly in Albany on Sunday last by the Rev. C. V. S. Kaarten in the presence of the families only.

JAPAN'S ARMY READY IF NEEDED IN WAR

Head of Parliamentary Commission Pledges Support to American Ally.

MUST HAVE RAW MATERIALS

T. Masao Says Diplomatic and Economic Obstacles Are Still to be Overcome.

Should the European Allies ever be reduced to such extremities that the brunt of the war would be upon Japan and America, Japan would send a great force of soldiers into Europe, according to T. Masao, Chairman of the first Japanese Parliamentary Commission ever sent to this country. Mr. Masao, a Yale graduate who for seventeen years was chief adviser to the King of Siam, reached New York yesterday with the other members of the mission.

He qualified his pledge only by declaring that diplomatic and economic obstacles, which at present seem insurmountable, would have to be overcome before Japan could send forth her armies as freely as did she her navies in the cause of allied victory. While he did not explain in detail just what must be accomplished before Japanese soldiers would fight shoulder to shoulder with their American allies, he made it plain that a supply of raw materials, particularly of steel, would be a great essential.

In sending his greetings to the people of New York, Mr. Matsao said his mission, being a parliamentary one, marked the first attempt of the Japanese people to speak directly to the American people. Its purpose, he said, was fourfold. First, to convey greetings of friendship; second, to study conditions in America brought about by the war; third, to visit those places in the west where there have been dissensions between Americans and Japanese, and fourth, to carry back to Japan an exact account of conditions in America affecting the relations between the two nations.

That he would be able to assure his country that America was in full, earnest participation in the war, Mr. Matsao said, his observations had made a certainty. He expressed great pleasure at what he described as vastly bettered relations between Americans and Japanese in such sections of the West as he had visited thus far. He had impressed upon the Japanese the importance of dwelling in friendly relationship with their neighbors, and had found American sentiment toward his countrymen vastly bettered since the two countries became war allies. He had also found the gradual demand of Japanese workmen for higher wages had eliminated much of the opposition to them as "cheap labor."

Beside Mr. Maso the members of the mission are Uyihara, who is Vice Chairman; T. Shimada, K. Machizuka, and M. Yamane. They represent all the four political parties in Japan and all are men of scholarly achievement and of important rank in their country. Commander Morinosuke Yokura of the Imperial Japanese Navy will open a purchasing bureau for naval materials required in Japan in the Metropolitan Building. He said he anticipated some difficulty in getting permission to export the machinery Japan needs, but hoped this Government would recognize the great need of her ally.

MINNEHAHA NOT CONVOYED.

U-Boats Waiting for Her When She Left Queenstown Without a Guard.

According to news received yesterday from England the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha was not under convoy when she was sunk on Sept. 7 off the Irish coast with the loss of forty-three of her crew, but was entirely alone. There was a 20,000-ton steamship, bound for New York, about four miles away ahead which put on full speed and zigzagged away when the officers on the bridge heard the explosion of the torpedoes on the Minnehaha astern.

The Minnehaha had left Queenstown at 8 A. M. in clear weather. Apparently two submarines were watching for the ship and waited at noon, one on either side, for her to pass between them.

As the steamship got near the two U-boats they launched their torpedoes simultaneously, and the missiles struck the Minnehaha on the port and starboard sides less than ten feet apart, making such big holes that the water poured in, and she went down inside four minutes, stern first, with her bow pointing like a column in the air.

The two torpedoes sounded like one great explosion, which was so terrific that the Marconi operator could only send out his message before the wireless room went under water, and he had to swim for his life.

The steamship which escaped the submarine picked up the incomplete S O S call, it is stated, and relayed it to the naval station ashore, and an hour and a half later a patrol boat arrived on the scene and rescued the survivors of the Minnehaha from the spot. Nothing was seen of the submarines or the torpedoes by the crew of the steamship.

At the time of the explosion all the twelve lifeboats on the promenade deck were over the side ready to be lowered to the water in case of emergency.

Although officers and men, except those killed by the explosion of the torpedoes, were drawn under by the suction as the Minnehaha sank, and came to the surface again amid cinders and other kinds of débris from the ship. Two rafts had floated off the hurricane deck, and these kept the survivors alive until the patrol arrived. If the other steamship had not witnessed the disaster and sent out the call for aid, the crew might have drifted about all night without being picked up.

The survivors said that had the ship been equipped with twelve rafts in addition to the boats all the officers and crew of the Minnehaha, except the three engineers and three firemen killed in the engine room and stoke hole, would probably have been saved

Obregon Presented to Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—General Alvarez Obregon, formerly Minister of War in President Carranza's Cabinet, was presented to Secretary of State Lansing today by Ambassador Bonillas. It was said at the State Department that the visit had no special significance.

THOS. FORTUNE RYAN WEDS MRS. CUYLER

Continued from Page 1.

a papal Countess, and gave many millions toward the advancement of the various charities maintained and controlled by the Roman Catholic Church, besides contributions to non-sectarian institutions. She built at least 100 new chapels, schools, churches and hospitals, among them the cathedral at Richmond, Va., the Chapel of Perpetual Adoration at Washington, D. C., and the hospital at Suffern, N. Y.

Mr. Ryan had five sons by his first wife, John Barry Ryan, who lives at 18 West Tenth Street, would make no comment on his father's marriage.

Mr. Cuyler was a classmate and cherished friend of President Wilson, and a brother of T. De Witt Cuyler of Philadelphia. He was a life member of the Board of Trustees of Princeton, and visited the university $100,000. He married the former Mrs. Lord in March, 1903.

SEIZE RUMOR MONGERS WHO TOLD OF MISHAPS

Six Germans Here Will Go to Prison Camps for Spreading False War Tales.

Six Germans, listed as "rumor mongers," who had been spreading reports to the effect that American overseas forces had met disaster, that soldiers received brutal treatment in army cantonments, that an American transport had been sunk with all on board, and that several American soldiers had been shot following their conviction of outrageous conduct, were arrested yesterday and interned on Ellis Island pending their transfer to prison camps in the South.

One of these men is said to be an upper east side butcher who had made it his business of late to tell women whose sons are in the army that conditions had become so unbearable in the service that scores of soldiers were committing suicide. He also told them that the men were poorly fed and that they were compelled to pay for all their food. The whole story of course was absolutely false, but some of the women are said to have taken the man seriously.

Another of the rumor mongers circulated a story that a transport had been sunk within a few hundred miles of the American coast and a large number of men lost. Still another is said to have told of the execution of a soldier for assaulting an officer. Another told everybody who would listen that German submarines were operating off the coast of the United States, and that the newspapers had been forbidden by the Government to print the news of their activities. In every instance the report was false.

MEXICAN CONSUL INDICTED.

Burns' Assistant Refused to Submit to Draft Examination.

Jesus Martinez, the Mexican Vice Consul, who refused to submit to examination by Draft Board 145, and in so doing acted under instruction from Juan T. Burns, the Mexican Consul General, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday, and will have to stand trial. Burns denounced the board for calling Martinez, and referred to its members as men "who are on a par with the savage hordes of Villa." Under the law all aliens must submit to examination, after which they are exempted as soon as they file the proper affidavits to establish their foreign citizenship. Burns held that his word was as good as an affidavit and ordered Martinez to defy the law.

Roger B. Wood, director of the draft in New York City, said last night that a few of the men whose names were printed yesterday as among the 1,490 who have been called to the colors, but failed to respond, and as a result have been listed as technical deserters by the military authorities, have been found.

Mrs. Philip Brust of 333 East Fortieth Street, whose husband is listed as delinquent by the Government, said yesterday that her husband had been given a three weeks' leave of absence by his board. Under the law boards have no authority to grant any drafted man a leave of absence. A woman with whom Patrick Smith of 201 East Fortieth Street boarded said that when Smith was called by his board he went away and is now in Ireland. Gregory Legore, according to the janitor of 212 East Forty-fourth Street, is in hiding, while E. Kashenin, a Greek, is said to be in Greece, having fled when called to the colors by his board.

In several instances delinquents who were investigated by THE TIMES yesterday proved to have given false addresses to their examining boards.

Alfred Bair of 111 West 111th Street, who was listed as delinquent, is at Camp Wadsworth with the New York Division, while Nat Fruncht of 205 Livonia Avenue, Brooklyn, is a Lieutenant of Engineers under overseas orders.

The 1,386 negro draft soldiers of New York City depart for Camp Upton this morning.

Robert Harbeson Wrongly Included.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Robert A. Harbeson, now in training here in the Tenth New York Company, for a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps, was erroneously included in the official list of drafted men who ignored the summons to Camp Upton and are now classed as deserters. Harbeson was accepted for the national army and for the Plattsburg camp on the same day. In such cases orders were issued relieving these men from the draft for three months to attend the instruction camp. Harbeson obtained such an order, copies of which he sent to the Adjutant General and to his local draft board. Having fulfilled all the requirements, he naturally feels aggrieved at being classed as a "deserter."

SOLDIER INSULTER KILLED.

Civilian Who Called Uniform a 'Rag' Attacked by Crowd.

A civilian who told a soldier on a Pavonia Avenue street car in Jersey City yesterday that his uniform was a "rag" was attacked by other men in a crowd and injured so severely that he died in the City Hospital. The civilian, who was identified as Gustav Roselle of Fourth Street, Bayonne, formerly an employé in one of the plants of the du Pont Powder Company, continued his insults to the soldier, who ignored him, until other civilians in the car interfered. When Roselle left the car he was followed. He continued his remarks about the uniform and the soldiers, it is said, until blows were struck. He was knocked down and his skull fractured. Edward Ganzle of 388 Monmouth Avenue, Jersey City, was held on a charge of manslaughter. The soldier did not leave the car. The police were unable to determine the nationality of the dead man.

Tablet in Honor of Simon Baruch.

Dr. Simon Baruch was honored yesterday when a bronze tablet commemorating his connection with the campaign for public baths was unveiled at the Rivington Street baths, renamed yesterday "The Dr. Simon Baruch Public Bath." Borough President Marcus M. Marks made an address in behalf of the city, and among those present were the physician's two granddaughters, the Misses Bella W. and Simona Baruch; Rose Livingston Schuyler, and Dr. William M. Polk. The tablet was donated by Mrs. Belle Baruch, the physician's wife, through the Association for the Promotion of Hygiene and Public Baths.

Stephen Little, Railway Pioneer.

Stephen Little, formerly Secretary and Controller of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, the Rio Grande Western Railroad, and the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, died yesterday at his home, 362 Riverside Drive, in his eighty-eighth year. He had been identified with railroading in the United States since 1860.

Mr. Little was born in Ireland and came to America as a boy.

James Lansburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—James Lansburgh, President of the firm of Lansburgh & Bro. and a lifelong resident of Washington, died at his home here today. Lansburgh & Bro., a department store, was closed for the day. Mr. Lansburgh, who was 70 years old, was one of the founders of the firm, having been connected with it for fifty-seven years.

Congressman Charles Martin.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Charles Martin, Democrat, serving his first term in Congress from the Fourth Illinois District, died here today after a prolonged illness. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., fifty-eight years ago.

J. B. BRADY ART SALE NOW TOTALS $125,980

"Diamond Jim's" Diamond and Pearl Collarette Brings $2,450; His Gold Theatre Pass $230.

Yesterday was the most interesting day of the "Diamond Jim" Brady sale at the American Art Galleries, with returns of $27,809, bringing the grand total to $125,980. The famous gold theatre pass and the silver presentation cup were sold, and the costly and elaborate silver gilt Russian enamel table ware and the pearl and diamond collarette, which brought the highest price of the day and of the sale so far, $2,450.

This went to Mrs. E. Jungbluth of 330 Park Avenue. The collarette was composed of 1,467 pearls in fifteen strands, with four large diamonds and many small brilliants, with elaborate workmanship in platinum. Badges, society and club emblems, some in gold and jewels and including a Special Deputy Sheriff's badge, went to Charles J. Brooks for $90.

The name of the buyer of the theatre pass was not given. It went to W. W. Cushman, agent, for $230. The pass was in a gold case with a diamond clasp and inscribed:

"James Buchanan Brady, No. 7 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York." It contained a gold and enameled card on which was the portrait of Mr. Brady and inscribed: "By these presents I command all our people to pay court to the bearer, James Buchanan Brady, pass himself and party to all part of Theatreland where Klaw & Erlanger attendants are on guard." Signed A. L. Erlanger. It was in an extra leather case.

The presentation cup was silver, with three handles and with the signatures of the donors, C. B. Dillingham, Sam H. Harris, George M. Cohan, and others. It was eleven inches high and weighed seventy ounces, and went to Fred Hausman, the broker, for $110.

Frank Keyser paid one of the highest prices for the famous Russian enamels, $800 for eighteen dinner plates in brilliant colors. A dozen Russian enamel ice cream bowls on tall stems, with spoons to match, went to Seaman, agent, for $410. Mrs. Frederick Brasin paid $210 for a pair of Russian enamel bonbon dishes, boat-shaped, on standards, with figures on the prow and a tall curved handle at the back. W. A. Bradford, who bought all of the flat silver in individual lots, bought the first of the Russian enamels, a sugar bowl, spoon, and tongs, for $145, and an egg-shaped tea service with two cups for $190.

The gold-lined Russian enamel punch bowl with bear handles and bears engraved on the lip, gold-lined, went to A. Deutsch for $400. A large silver centrepiece for flowers on a standard with four small bowls and candles monogramed went to F. Baumeister for $830, and a pair of candelabra to match to the same buyer for $880. A silver tea and coffee service went to Mrs. S. B. Johnston for $975. Fifteen toilet articles in gold went to Ethel B. Blatz for $570. Among the smaller pieces of articles sold, Grace L. Jones paid $40 for a man's pocket purse, leather mounted in gold with ruby and diamond clasp, and another $40 for a gold flashlight with the initials J. B. B.

Table china and glass, the elaborate linens with lace and embroidery, cushions, etc., will go today, the last of the sale.

The Rev. Jacob Whitehurst.

Rev. Jacob Whitehurst, founder of the East End Baptist Church in Brooklyn and head of the Brooklyn Bible School, was found dead in a chair at his home, 343 Ashford Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. Mr. Whitehurst was born in Bolington, England, seventy-eight years ago, and came to America as a Dutch Reformed minister forty-five years ago in the Bethany Chapel, where he was the pastor for several years. In 1888, he built the East End Baptist Church, and ten years later caused the erection of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, of which he was pastor for nine years, and which was later consolidated with the West End Baptist Church. He left a widow.

Obituary Notes.

Miss FLORENCE STARR, a member of an old Brooklyn family and active in church work in that borough, died in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., on Sunday. She was a daughter of the late Lucius Parker Starr, and was active in charities, especially the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum. Her home was at 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY L. ANDERSON, a resident of Brooklyn for half a century and the wife of John Anderson, died from anæmia on Sunday at her home, 154 Wolcott Street, Brooklyn, aged 64 years.

Mrs. NELL FORBELL PORTER, wife of William H. Porter, Secretary and Treasurer of the Guanajuato Reduction and Developing Company, died on Saturday at her home, 331 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of the late George U. Forbell, who was a member of the old Kings County Board of Supervisors.

JULIUS NOLL, 67 years old, a retired shoe merchant of Brooklyn and a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in that borough for fifty years, died at the home of his daughter in Montclair, N. J., on Sunday.

RICHARD A. SIMPSON, for many years connected with the catering and amusement enterprises at Rockaway Beach, died on Saturday at his home, 340 Linden Avenue, Flatbush. Mr. Simpson was 75 years old, and in early life was a hatter in old Williamsburg.

The Rev. BENEDICT NILSSON, pastor of the Bethany Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 1,208 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Nilsson was born in Sweden fifty-four years ago, and had lived in this country for thirty-three years. He is survived by his wife, a son, and daughter.

JOHN BRECKWOLDT, 56 years old, a traveling salesman and a member of Henry Clay Lodge No. 277, F. and A. M., and the Commercial Travelers' Association of Utica, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home, 1,084 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JOHN HEALY, mother of Coroner Jerome F. Healy of the Bronx, died yesterday at her home, 1,040 East 178th Street, in her eighty-first year.

ALBERT STEIN, a pioneer in the flower and feather trade in this city, died on Sunday in his eightieth year, at his home in this city. He was a son of the late Dr. Louis Stein.

JOHN GARDNER GARDNER, a retired shoe manufacturer, died on Sunday in his home, 1,286 Madison Avenue, in his seventieth year.

DANIEL LEONARD, former President of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Albany and the Albany Safe Deposit Company, and later a member of the firm of Cottrell & Leonard of Albany, died on last Friday at Richmond, Va., in his seventy-ninth year.

JOHN A. DEMPSEY, formerly employed for forty-five years as engineer on the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry of the Long Island Railroad, died on Sunday night at his home, 72 East Avenue, Long Island City, in his eighty-third year.

Miss ALICE SMITH, a nurse, died on Sunday at the Nurses' Home in Willow Street, Montclair, N. J. She was in her thirty-sixth year.

SAMUEL L. EMLEY, 83 years old and for many years an engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in East Whitehouse, N. J.

GEORGE MULLER, formerly proprietor of the Old Roseville Park in Newark, is dead at his home in East Orange. He was 79 years old.

PHILIP HILL, 68 years old, a supply train driver for the Custer troops, and who claimed to be the last survivor of the Custer massacre, died yesterday at Fargo, N. D.

JOHN R. OLDFIELD, manager of the Lawrence (Mass.) Opera House, died suddenly at his home in Lawrence yesterday in his sixtieth year.

DAVID DAVIS, a member of the firm of Gansand Sons & Co. of Water Street, and a tobacco merchant in this city for more than thirty years, died on Sunday at his home, 247 West 130th Street, in his sixty-fourth year.

FRANK W. WHITE, a retail hardware dealer in Mount Vernon, N. Y., died on Sunday at the Stapleton Sanitarium. He was born in this city sixty-one years ago.

CARL RATHENACKER, an importer, died on Sunday at his home, 214 West 139th Street. He was born in Germany forty-six years ago. He was a member of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo.

ALBERT L. MORSE, a furniture auctioneer and dealer in antique furniture at 419 Fourth Avenue, died on Sunday at his home, 2,980 Broadway. He was a member of the Auctioneers' Association.

ARTHUR T. GREGOIRE, 46 years old, a restaurateur, died on Sunday at his home in Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Miss ALICE M. O'DOWD, wife of Michael O'Dowd, a merchant, died on Sunday at Lincoln Hospital. She was born in Buffalo thirty-seven years ago. Her home was at 790 Amsterdam Avenue.

SAMUEL VOGEL, a shoe dealer, died yesterday at his home, 190 Fairmont Avenue, Newark. He directed shoe stores in Newark, Brooklyn, and Elizabeth, N. J.

JAMES HALTIGAN, 58 years old, publisher of The Celtic Monthly, died on Sunday at his home, 17 Euclid Avenue, Yonkers. He had been connected with The New York World for more than thirty years.

JACOB VORHAUS, a retired fur merchant and father of Louis J. Vorhaus of the law firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus of 115 Broadway, died last night at his home, 877 Central Park West, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Vorhaus was a native of Cresow, Austria.

INDORSES GARY SYSTEM.

Labor Leader Pleased with Interest Pupils Take in Studies.

Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and a member of the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor, after visiting Gary School 45, in the Bronx, yesterday, indorsed the school system. Mr. Duffy, who has been interested in industrial education for fifteen years, is a member of the State Board of Education in Indiana. He declared that neither in Indiana nor in New York is there any trace of "Rockefeller influence" in the Gary schools. He was pleased with the interest the children took in their studies, as well as in the manual arts.

"I cannot understand how any one can be opposed to the Gary system," he added. "I regret, of course, that the school question should be injected into the campaign. If there is any one thing that ought to be kept out of politics it is education. It is a question of the best education for our children. The Gary plan in New York seems to fill the bill."

Mr. Duffy was accompanied by D. F. Featherston and Henry W. Blumenberg, organizers of the Carpenters' Brotherhood. They also expressed themselves in favor of the Gary plan.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

THOMPSON.—On Oct. 29, at Flower Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. Nelson W. Thompson, a son.

Engaged.

BRUSTEIN — GREENWOLD.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Greenwold announce the engagement of their daughter Esta to Simon Brustein.

Married.

ADLER—KUMMETH.—Mr. Louis Adler and Miss Catherine Kummeth beg to announce their marriage on Oct. 29, 1917.

CAMPBELL—PRENTISS.—On Sunday, Oct. 28, at Albany, N. Y., by the Rev. C. V. S. Kaarten, Marjorie Lewis Prentiss, daughter of Mrs. George Hunt Prentiss, to Dudley Dakin Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin G. Campbell of Cherry Valley, N. Y.

HUNTER—SHARPE.—On Monday, Oct. 29, Ferne Isabel Sharpe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sharpe, to Robert Hunter, Jr., of Boston, Mass.

RYAN—CUYLER.—Thomas F. Ryan and Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler of New York were married at Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 29, in the Winter chapel of the Holy Comforter Catholic Church by the pastor, Rev. Thomas A. Rankin. Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, and Mrs. Alderman were the witnesses to the marriage.

SNYDER—BROWN.—On Monday, Oct. 29, at Saint Mark's in the Bouwerie, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Stitt Brown, to Captain Frederick Story Snyder, United States Army.

Died.

BESSELL.—Entered into life eternal, Sunday, Oct. 28, 1917, at Scranton, Penn., John Hulme Bessell, aged 72 years. Interment private, Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.

CLARK.—At 46 Caroline St., West New Brighton, S. I., on Oct. 29, Margaret, daughter of the late Philip and Mary Clark. Requiem mass at the Sacred Heart Church, Thursday, Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.

DUGAN.—Michael, suddenly, on Oct. 29, beloved son of the late Bridget and Patrick Dugan. Funeral from his late residence, 1,971 Bathgate Av., on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, 10 A. M. Interment at St. Raymond's.

FELSENHELD.—At East Orange, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 29, 1917, after a short illness, Louis Felsenheld, in the 73d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Kindly omit flowers.

FLOQUET.—Paul, entered into rest after a long illness at his home, 140 East 19th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, in the seventieth year of his age. Funeral services at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

FOSDICK.—At Orange, N. J., Oct. 29, 1917, Elizabeth Kneeland, wife of the late William R. Fosdick of Stamford, Conn. Funeral private.

FOWLER.—Charles L., at 88 Clinton Av., Roslyn, N. Y. Interment Greenbrush Cemetery, Rensselaer, N. Y. Knickerbocker Press, Albany, N. Y., please copy.

GERHOSAM.—On Oct. 28, in her 73d year, Hannah, (nee Rothschild,) widow of Nathan and devoted mother of Ernest and Albert. Funeral from her late residence, 50 West 129th St., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.

GREER.—On Oct. 25, Wm. A. Greer, Jr., son of Wm. A. and Mary Greer, in his 17th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 377 Parkside Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery Wednesday morning.

HICKEY.—On Monday, Oct. 29, at his residence, 189 Claremont Av., New York, James J. Hickey, beloved husband of Honora, (nee Kennedy.) Funeral notice later. Kindly omit flowers.

HUNT.—At his residence, 1,424 Richmond Av., Graniteville, S. I., on Oct. 29, Charles Hunt, in his 80th year. Funeral services from his late residence Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 2 P. M.

JEWETT.—Major C. Dickinson Jewett died at his late residence at Nyack, N. Y. Dr. Muyskens will conduct the funeral services Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M., at the Reformed Church at Piermont, N. Y. Interment at Oak Hill Cemetery.

JEWETT.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment. N. G. N. Y.—Announcement is made, with regret, of the death of Major R. Dickinson Jewett, Tenth Company.

JUERGENS.—Entered into rest Sunday Oct. 28, 1917, Emilie Juergens, (nee Bretacher,) dearly beloved mother of Ernest H. Juergens and sister of William and Ernest Bruetscher, in her 64th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 432 West 160th St., Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also members of Ladies' Mission Society of Immanuel Church, 89th St. and Lexington Av., are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

LANSBURGH.—On Monday, Oct. 29, 1917, at 8:40 A. M., James Lansburgh, beloved husband of Hannah Lansburgh, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 2311 14th St., Northwest, Washington, D. C.,

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LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE STILL POURING IN

$1,650,000,000 Remains the Best Estimate for the New York District.

COMMITTEE THANKS PUBLIC

New Bonds, Traded In on Stock Exchange for First Time, Sell at Par or Higher.

Reports of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan kept piling up at the office of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York all day yesterday, every mail bringing a large stack of letters from banks and trust companies situated in various parts of the New York district. At 5 o'clock it was announced that recorded subscriptions totaled $1,410,152,500, the increase for the day amounting to about $75,000,000, and the gain since late Saturday night, $110,000,000. Today's mail will be unusually heavy for the reason that the applications received by the various banks late Saturday were not tabulated until yesterday and will not reach the Reserve Bank until this morning. The banks have until Thursday to transmit their final reports, and it is generally believed that when the last report is in the New York district will show a total of $1,650,000,000, which for the present remains the best estimate.

The new 4 per cent. Liberty Loan bonds were traded in for cash on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday for the first time. The initial trade of $1,500 worth was made at par, L. & E. Schafer being the sellers and Asiel & Co. the buyers. A sale of $3,000 was made at 100.02, ($1,000.20 per $1,000 bond,) and bonds to the amount of $179,000 were subsequently sold at par. The day's sales totaled $183,500. The bonds dealt in were the small denomination bonds that have already been issued and which have been sold for cash by the banks and stores, &c., in the course of the four weeks' campaign. The Exchange has not yet authorized dealings in the bonds on a "when issued" basis. The bonds are dated Nov. 15, and consequently begin to carry interest from that date.

The 3½ per cent. bonds of the first Liberty Loan closed unchanged at 99.96, the total transactions amounting to $2,551,500

The Committee's Statement.

The Liberty Loan Committee issued a signed statement yesterday compliimenting this district for the excellent response it made to the appeal for subscriptions. The record achieved furnished "unparalleled evidence of a nation bound together and animated with a single spirit of mutual good-will and devotion to the country," declared the members of the committee. Their statement follows:

The second Liberty Loan has been a complete success. How high the oversubscription will go cannot be known for several days. It is estimated that the total subscriptions in the Second Federal Reserve District will be in excess of $1,500,000,000, and what is equally important, the total number of subscribers in this Second Federal Reserve District is greatly in excess of the number of subscribers to the first loan. Both in the total amount received and in the number of subscribers, the results are beyond our expectations. The reports from the other Federal Reserve districts would indicate a similar surpassing of the estimates.

This great success of the loan has been due to two factors. The first is the spontaneous outburst of patriotic feeling and effort that has been common to the whole country. The second is the excellent work of the organizations in every Federal Reserve district. Without this latter the campaign could not possibly have gained its stupendous success.

Naturally our own observation has covered particularly the Second Federal Reserve District, as to this we desire to go on record as stating that we have never before witnessed such an extraordinary response in the way of organized, effective work, and unremitting, intelligent effort. From the moment the campaign started this spirit was manifest, and as time went on it daily grew in loyalty and intensity. The record which the Second Reserve District has made is, indeed, a proud one, and it is a record which will be the united effort of all—by the villages and hamlets throughout the State as much as by the larger towns and cities. To all the workers who have thus made this result possible we wish publicly to make this expression of our appreciation.

Of greater import even than the securing of a great loan for the Government has been this unparalleled evidence of a nation bound together and animated with a single spirit of mutual good-will and devotion to the country.

BENJAMIN STRONG, Chairman.
JAMES S. ALEXANDER.
GEORGE BAKER.
ALLEN B. FORBES.
WALTER E. FREW.
GATES W. McGARRAH.
J. P. MORGAN.
SEWARD PROSSER.
CHARLES H. SABIN.
JACOB H. SCHIFF.
FRANK A. VANDERLIP.
MARTIN VOGEL.
JAMES N. WALLACE.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN.
WILLIAM WOODWARD.

How to Convert Liberty Bonds.

Persons holding interim certificates or definitive bonds of the 3½ per cent. first Liberty Loan and who desire to convert them into 4 per cent. bonds of the same maturity as the 3½s, but possessing the tax exemption features of the second loan, may apply at the Federal Reserve Bank (Bond Exchange Division, 50 Wall Street,) on or after Nov. 8 and arrange for the exchange. The conversion privilege expires six months after Nov. 15, but those who do not exchange their 3½ per cent. bonds into the 4 per cent. will have the right to convert them into bonds of the third Liberty Loan should the same be issued at a rate higher than 4 per cent. Subscribers to the new 4 per cent. loan are entitled to convert the new bonds into subsequent issues paying a higher rate.

Dr. John Huston Finley, President of the University of the State of New York and State Commissioner of Education, reported yesterday that students and teachers of New York State had raised at least $20,000,000 for the Liberty Loan. Fifteen of the high schools in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn have collected $3,229,750 in subscriptions. Fourteen public schools of New York City have turned in pledges amounting to $900,000.

The Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee announced yesterday the following subscriptions,, previously unreported:

First National Bank, (additional)..$7,500,000 (Total, $48,500,000.)	
Equitable Trust Co., (additional)... 4,700,800 (Total, $30,000,000.)	
United States Trust Co., (additional) 2,242,200 (Total, $10,115,550.)	
Corn Exchange Bank, (additional). 1,258,950 (Total, $15,165,000.)	
Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, additional) ... 1,253,950 (Total, $4,750,000.)	
Garfield National Bank, (additional) 1,043,650 (Total, $2,729,900.)	
American Malleables Company..... 1,000,000	
People's Trust Co., (additional)..... 979,000 (Total, $4,441,600.)	
New York Trust Co., (additional).. 883,850 (Total, $22,883,850.)	
Transatlantic Trust Company..... 741,100	
New York Produce Exchange Bank, (additional) ... 612,750 (Total, $4,775,800.)	
Brooklyn Trust Co., (additional)... 529,850 (Total, $1,797,500.)	
International Bank, (additional)... 481,000 (Total, $1,797,500.)	

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New York County National Bank, (additional) ... 415,850 (Total, $1,337,100.)	
Bank of Metropolis, (additional)... 383,400 (Total, $2,725,350.)	
Second National Bank, (additional). 327,800 (Total, $1,640,650.)	
Union Exchange National Bank, (additional) ... 312,500 (Total, $2,412,550.)	
L. Vogelstein & Co..... 200,000	
Butler Brothers..... 125,000	
Auto Sprinkler Co. of America..... 100,000	
Interstate Iron and Steel Co..... 100,000	
U. T. Hungerford..... 100,000	
Kupfer Brothers Co..... 100,000	
American Malleables Co., (employes) 94,000	
Keller Mechanical Engraving Co., (additional) ... 85,000	
Fuchs & Lang..... 78,200	
American Woodworking Mach. Co.. 68,550	
Judkins & McGrath..... 65,000	
J. H. Williams Foundry Co..... 51,000	
Olin J. Stevens..... 50,000	
Safety Ins. Wire and Cable Co..... 50,000	
Banca Tocci 50,000	
American Typefounders Co..... 50,000	
American Radiator Co..... 50,000	
John A. Moran..... 35,500	
Butler Brothers, (employes)..... 32,500	
H. L. Judd & Co., (additional)..... 30,000	
Carr Mfg. Co. (officials, (additional) 30,000	
David Williams Co..... 28,800	
Columbia Mills, Inc..... 25,000	
Morris Herrman & Co..... 25,000	
New England Enamel Co..... 25,000	
T. C. Conklin & Co..... 25,000	
D. P. Winne Co..... 25,000	
James Thompson Co..... 25,000	
Flint-Horner Co..... 22,000	
Dilworth, Lockwood & Co., (partner and employes) ... 20,000	
Newman-Andrew Co..... 20,000	
Julius Blum 15,500	
Ox Fibre Brush Co..... 12,000	
Illinois Zinc Co., (employes)..... 10,800	
Robert D. Gemwin of Hecla Iron Works 10,000	
Lidgerwood Mfg. Co..... 10,000	
Doehler Die Casting Co., (additional) 10,000	
McClintchison & Co..... 10,000	
Leonard & McCoy..... 10,000	
U. S. S. Hannibal, 150 men..... 7,600	
James Thompson, (additional)..... 6,400	
Fritz Reuter Altenheim..... 6,000	
New York Central Scheutzen Corps.. 5,000	

The report that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. had doubled its $25,000,000 subscription, published yesterday, was erroneous. The application calling for $25,000,000 of the bonds, which was filed Saturday, was a subscription that had been previously announced.

LOAN REPORT ON THURSDAY.

Treasury Unable to Give Total Accurately Now.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Liberty Loan tabulations were at a standstill at the Treasury tonight, awaiting further reports from the Federal Reserve Banks.

The Treasury has decided to make no further announcements until Thursday, by which time the Reserve Banks are expected to have their reports somewhere near final shape. After a day of rest yesterday the banks' officers and employes devoted themselves to tabulating results today, and most of them did not even communicate with Washington.

LUTHERANS GIVE A DINNER.

Society Commemorates Anniversary of the Reformation.

The ceremonies commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation, which will close tomorrow night, the actual anniversary of Luther's nailing of the ninety-five theses on the door of the castle church at Wittenberg, were continued last night by a dinner of the Lutheran Society at the Hotel Astor. The Rev. O. H. Pennkoke, Secretary of the committee which has arranged the celebration of the quadri-centennial, pointed out the difficulties attendant on the event in view of the fact that "a world war was usurping the interest of all mankind, and this country was at war with the people in whose bosom the great Reformation struggle began." "It is due in a great measure," he continued, "to the wisdom, judgment, and tact of your committee that the celebration was carried through without any jarring note, without even the slightest occasion for misunderstanding and recrimination."

The Rev. Dr. F. H. Knubel, pastor of the Church of the Atonement, said that every centennial of the Reformation had come during, just before, or just after a widespreading war, and said that this had given a deep meaning to the present anniversary. "Men have again deeply felt the need," he said, "of the Reformation principles—liberty of conscience, liberty of thought, liberty of action. They have again deeply felt the Reformation ideals, love of duty, readiness to sacrifice for truth and progress." He said that the quadri-centennial had had much to do with bringing about the union of the three great English-speaking branches of the Lutheran Church in America; and expressed the hope that before long all Lutheran bodies in this country would be united, if not in outward organization, then in spirit.

Dr. O. Mees, President of Capital University of Columbus, Ohio, talked on Lutheran hospitality. George D. Boschen was toastmaster.

MANY TO HONOR LUTHER.

Nation, State, and City to be Represented at Meeting Tomorrow.

The celebration of the quadricentennial of the Reformation will reach its climax tomorrow night, when a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall will bring together representatives of the city, the State, the nation, foreign Governments, universities, and religious bodies in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of Luther's promulgation of the ninety-five theses, Oct. 31, 1517.

George D. Boschen, Chairman of the New York Reformation Quadricentenary Committee, will preside; Dr. J. Singmaster, Dean of Gettysburg Seminary, will talk on the spiritual significance of the Reformation; Dr. P. P. Claxton, National Commissioner of Education, on its intellectual significance, and Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania on its political significance. Lieutenant Governor Edward Schoeneck and Dr. W. H. Roberts, Chairman of the Reformation Anniversary Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of America, will also speak.

Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck will represent the State Government, and the city will be represented by Commissioner of Corrections Burdette G. Lewis and other officials. There will be official delegations also from Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and New York Universities, Union Theological Seminary, the International Y. M. C. A., the Reformed Church Union, the Methodist Social Union, the Missionary Education Movement, and the French Protestant churches. The Governments of Denmark and Sweden will be represented by the Consuls General in New York.

McADOO TO ADDRESS WOMEN

Will Speak at Final Rally of Suffragists' Campaign.

At an executive meeting yesterday of the Woman Suffrage Party a program of meetings was arranged for the last week of the campaign. The final rally will be held Saturday night at Durland's Riding Academy on West Sixty-sixth Street, when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Senator Robert L. Owen, James W. Gerard, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will speak. The meeting will be preceded by a parade, led by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, which will assemble at the suffrage headquarters at 2,146 Broadway.

A rally will be held tonight at Cooper Union under the auspices of the industrial section of the Woman Suffrage Party. Congressman Jeannette C. Rankin, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and others will speak. Walter Damrosch will preside at a mass meeting to be held tonight at 152 East Eighty-second Street. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will speak at a mass meeting tomorrow night at Terrace Garden.

Street meetings also will be held during the week and suffrage literature will be distributed.

Newark to Enlarge Its Port Terminal

With the $1,330,000 the United States Government is expected to pay for land at Port Newark Terminal for a site for the Quartermasters' Supply Depots, the City of Newark plans to develop 400 more acres of the terminal. This would give the city four miles more of dock front and make it one of the big terminals of the East. The terms on which the city will sell 123 acres to the Government were drawn up and submitted Saturday. The Government has asked an option on 120 acres more.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Elliott<F Birdsall Corp
Cyrogas Co. of N.J.
Monk<Lehigh Val RR.
US<Four Packages of Cut Diamonds.
Same<One Package Cut Diamonds.
Same<Goldstein.
Wright<Clyde SS Co.
Landes<Klopstock.
Leibman<same.
Morgary<NY & Cuba Mail SS.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Bayley & Sons, Inc<Standard Art Glass.
Wm A Rogers, Lim<Roger's Silverware R Bureau.
Carr Mfg. Co.
Nat X Ray Ref Co<Gee C Lynch Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Dwyer<Tug W'chester
Ackerman Lighterage Co<Tug Britannia.
Crane<Tug J Rogers.
Lehigh Valley Transp Co<SS Santa Clara.
Union Ferry Co<Tug Jay Gee
Lee<Tug Industry.
Ballan<Tug Dowzer.
Hudson River L Co<Tug A E Ackerman.
Thms A Towboat Co<SS Alston.
Gans SS Line<Am S & R Co.
Charlesworth<Gen Lighterage Co.
Newtown Creek Tow Co<Bark Gusdalhorn

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.—10 A. M.
US<Forsythe.
Same<Flood.
Admiralty, 10:30 A. M.:
Cent Transit Co<City of NY, (on trial.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Re application of Becker<Boyle.
Re Burden, County Clerk of Queens.
Re Slavin, Municipal Court Judge.
Re Senior & ano., candidates for Coroners, &c.
Rambant<Tewis.
Campion<Roman Cath Orphan Asylum in CNY et al.
Griffenhagen, as Sheriff, et al.
Whilden & Hancock, NY, Terwilliger<Browning, King & Co<Winne<Erie RR Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Enos<Naftel.
Re Young, (Loeb.)
Max Ams, Inc<Williams.
Mathews<Mathews.
Sturla<Standard Gas Light Co.
Wolf<NY Cons RR Co.
174th St & St Nicholas Av Amus Co<Maxwell.
Allen<Allen.
Conrad<Corrado.
Mueller<Mueller.
Humphrey<Int R T.
Diange<Berwind White Coal Trimming Co.
Samat<Oshrin.
Straus<Parker, Stearns & Sutton.
Ramsey<Balabridge.
Ramsey<Wright.
Serafini< Lehigh Val. Re Stephens.
Re Brooks.
Russek<Russek.
Powell<Powell<No Hotel.
Schwartz<Meyer.
Bogart<Bogart.
Krohnthal<Ranger.
Heath<Gutman.
Flinn<ex rel Kings Co Light Co<Straus.
Hoy<Hirsch & Schwartz.
City of NY<Blyan.
Brock<Poor.
Re Maltby.
Moskowitz<Moskowitz.
NY Title & Mtg Co<Hlum<Nachod.
Re Young.
Winkler<Winkler.
Willis<Willis.
Century Bank<Harsberg.
Washburn<NE SS Co.
Smith<Oehrlein, (2.)
Plock<Emmer.
Spring Silk Co.<Lang.
Re Danenbaum.
Anthon<Usher Simon Realty Co.
Salomon<Pampa Shipbuilding & Eng Co.
Schieffer<Smallwood.
Gen'l Platers Supply Co<Philip Brps. Inc.
Brock<Weil.
Stark<Guigniony.
Randolph<Randolph.
Mindes<Mindes.
Blossom<Chisholm.
Salomon<Salomon.
Hutchinson<Murray<Del Drago, (2.)
Re Col Trust Co, (Hindmarsh.)
Vidootzky<Bishop Sons & Co.
Bowers<Greenberg.
Hedges<Mountjoy.
Bruckheimer<Bruckheimer.
Reynolds<Lewis Pub.
Randolph<Randolph.
Fallich<Cons Gas Co.
Asbalt Co.<Same.
Fitzgerald<Same.
Fallich<Same.
Silverman<Same.
Ahlers<Ahlers.
Harold<Marden Orth & Hastings Co.
Mattison<Hudson River Tel Co. (2.)
Levant Amer Com Co<Thomson.
Murphy<Hill.
McCullum<Beau & Site.
PART II.—Whitaker, J.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Re Dexter, (92 2d Av.)
Owen<Everett.
Rottenberg<Englander
Vorhaus<City Nat Sec
James<James.
Kennett<Newgold.
Kirsch<Kirsch.
Kenny<NY Homeopathic Med College. Preferred causes:
Preston<Mercer.
CNY<Campardella. General calendar:
Walker<Matchett Co.
Riddle<Dunham.
Berger<Lang.
Vivaudou<Meyers.
Gouert<Mechanics & Met Nat Bk.
Hubbard<Hubbard.
PART IV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ginnerich<Schneider.
Tiedman<Gluckin.
Atlantic Comm<Zimmerman.
Aaron<Gutzman.
Scharfman<NY, O & W RR.
Levin<NY Disposal Corp.
Weiss<Sally Weisbader, Inc.
Bordi<Beaver.
Kelly<King.
Keane<Behrens.
Pototsky<Meyer.
Greene<Richard Carvel Co, Inc.
Schwartz<Morris, Rashnoff<Radin.
B Solomon<Waterhouse.
H Solomon<same.
McGrath<Heaney.
Thater<Fields.
Abramowitz<Goldberg.
Miller<Klapper.
Bernstein<Gerinsky.
Cullman<Levydiotis.
Schwartz<Liberal Trading Co, Inc.
Topeloff<Stanton.
A Baumann<Getriche.
E Baumann<same.
Braunstein<Shanske, (2.)
Munckley<Int R T.
Corigliano<Allan.
Narwood<E I du Pont de Nemours Co.
Ghibfaro<Duggan.
A Terravecchia<Jackson.
M Terravecchia<same.
Crowley<Bentham.
Casamassio<Tym.
Crawford<Carman.
Sankowitz<Childs Co.
Polasky<NY Rys.
H Peterson<S D Davis Const Co.
J W Peterson<same.
Lee<Int R T.
Roth<C I & B RR.
Eichner<same.
Lozes<Fargo.
F Hudson<Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumb.
M Hudson<same.
F and A Cooney<Leh Val RR.
Desmond<NY Rys.
Graff<same.
Lipshitz<42d St, &c, Ry.
Cuomo<Beaver.
Murray<Ludlow.
Gaeta<NY Rys.
M Nugent<Kats.
J Nugent<same.
Rezoc<Fradus.
Shepherd<NY Rys.
Cooney, Jr<same.
Rolph<Mack.
Goodman<Bates Bros Real Estate Co.
Mandel<Grief.
Cohen<World Exam Works.
Chertow<NY Rys.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Udolsky<Lane.
Davis<Isman.
Saxe<Pearlman Co, Inc.
Henkel, Jr<Rudolphy.
Kopel<East River Nat'l Bank.
Bassoe<Blum.
Robertson & Co, Inc<Cent Cons Sug Co.
Fine & ano<Longchester Realty Co.
Pechinsky<Cook's Linoleum Co.
Goldfarb<Eidlitz.
Harris<Manchester Garage Co.
Perlman<Donohue.
Schlanger<Heyman.
Gallin<Allemania F I.
Fowler<Am Carbide.
La Vin<Copley-Plaza Oyster Co.
Col-Knick Trust Co<Barnaley.
Dore<Legry.
O'Beirne<Bullis.
M. Samuels & Son<Hudson & Man RR.
Branower<Waldes.
Scherff<Konigswald.
Seger<Harris & Co.
Johnson<McGoldrick.
Elsenberg<Lustgarten.
Phillips<Meader.
People<Every Color, &c, Co.
Same<Crawford.
Israel<Ritz Rest Co.
Townsend<Samuels.
Buchane<Gallagher.
Stringer<Lambert.
Sabine<Morosco.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
PART X.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Morthland Chem<Stein.
PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
West<Beardsley.
PART XVIII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Mary A McPartland,
Catherine M Reed,
John Schreyer,
Henry Dietz,
Anna M McGirr,
Annie Lee,
James W Pitney,
Morris Littman,
Lena Stern,
Johannes D E M De Ridder, &c.
Fritz Weise,
Elias Holmgreen,
Albert Pittke, &c.
Lucy Palmiery,
Amelia Peterizo, &c.
John McCrae,
Margaret Scott, &c.
Thomas R McNeil,
Giuseppi Scafidi,
Karl Masur,
Samuel London,
Kopel London,
Kate London,
Julius London,
Katie Silver,
John Hickey,
Gene Hickey,
Dorothy Hickey,
Arthur M Nelson,
Helene F Nelson,
John H McGurk,
G A MacRoesie,
Salome Weis, &c,
Frank E Waters,
Friederike Helmdert,
Bridget Carroll,
Johannes D E M De Ridder, &c,
Sherburne B Eaton,
Jacob Appell,
Walter B Fessenden,
Bridget Minton,
Caroline A Sims,
William H Deal,
Joseph C Burns,
Moritz Gerber,
Amalie L Muller, &c,
Samuel Schwartz,
Thomas Kelly,
H McL Ferriday,
S L Fleischer,
Matthew Byrnes,
Melancthon Burr, Jr,
Major T Woods,
Elizabeth C Hornby,
Drake infants,
Leon Lauvier, &c,
Marie Berdie,
Mary Healy,
Mathilde Odermatt, &c,
Hyman Kurtzman,
Anna Prelemac,
Thomas Poppas, &c,
Mary F Kelly,
Jacob Newman,
Abraham Morris.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Lowy<20th St Garage,
Jacobowitz<Well, (2.)
Scott<Pac M C Exch.
F S James & Co<Com
Nat P I Co, (2.)
Rosenfeld<Germania F I Co.
Minkow<B Baff & Son.
Bruechner<Murphy Const Co.
Halaburda<Keller.
Dietz<Doris Mfg Co.
Am Gas Governor Co<Rachelsheer.
Weinberg<Perlstein & Rosenthal.
Pawnee Bill Buffalo R, &c, Co<Ritchey.
Hirschberger<Bradley Con Co.
Klein<NY Rys.
Colabella<same.
Cosgrave<same.
Connelly<same.
De Ormelhas<same.
Di Bella<same, (2.)
Dym<same.
Freiman<same.
Edmonds<same.
Epstein<same.
Fisher<same.
Geifand<same.
Getter<same.
Wasserman<same.
Weiss<same, (2.)
Klang<same.
Kelly<same.
Klein<same.
Koresck<same.
Karo<same.
Kessler<same.
Jaconelli<same.
Schlimbach<same.
Brimstelle<same.
Hurley<R E Taylor Corp.
Wasserman<Int R T.
Novak<G Ringler & Co
Kamila<Lah Val Coal
Tinger<Chorney.
Re Pollack (Bd of Education of CNY.)
Duckers<Reid.
McGuire<NY Rys.
Fick<Altoria Co, Inc.
I Linzer<Hallhorn.
E Linzer<same.
De Bow<Richardson.
F I King<Starlow Cor
W King<same.
Studach<Richardson & Boynton.
Rainaberry<Lauppe.
Theil<NY, O & W RR
Green, Sr<Kempf.
Berger, Sr<same.
Berger, Jr<same.
Lopento<NY Rys.
Green, Jr<Kempf.
Balinski<Meyer.
Engar<Livingston Holding Co.
A Levinger<Herlitschek.
N Levinger<same.
Carr<Third Av RR.
Pozarskis<NY State R & T Co.
Tolk<Press Pub Co.
Silberbauer<Wis Cond Milk Co.
Gormley<Greeley Sq Amus Co.
Sherman<Vincent.
D'Alessandro<Kimmelman.
Potosky<Oppenheimer.
D'Alessandro<Kimmelman.
Int R T.
Murphy<Walls.
Goldstein<Kehroulas.
Silverman<I Haas & Co, Inc.
Fruehrmann<Whitridge.
Silverman<Cons Gas Co of NY.
Ringler<Strathcone Cons Co.
Galupi<R Carvel Co, Inc.
Rustiva<42d St, &c, Ry.
Ginsberg<Goodman.
Dubrowski<Barber.
A Montemarano<F L Realty Corp.
R Montemarano<same.
Train<Cohen.
S Tapper<Friedman.
H Tapper<same.
Swan<Fayen.
Sinclair<NY Herald.
Herman<Jamaica Bay Yacht Club.
Prager<Garfinkel.

J.—At 10 A. M.
Wing<Spilsbury.
Nat Surety Co<Nat City Bank of Bklyn.
Auerbach<Man Wrecking, &c, Co.
Brady<Otarah Co<CN Y.
Garzilla<Bouchet.
Sisson<102 Atty St.
Same<Cohen.
Monroe<Dimon.
Honick<Wmsbg Stm Laundry.
Rudman<The Parish.
Sayre<Equipment Cor
Amer Film Laboratories<Mittenthal Film Co.
Freund<London Feather Nov.
Hyman<Radt.
Lavean<Rofrandzo.
Nell<Conat<Munter.
Mishner<Thalheim.
Johnston<Kelly.
King<Abrams.
Leifer<Gibbs.
Schwirth<Cohen.
Sexauer<Rodgers & Haggerty.
Vogel<Arkell & Douglas, Inc.
Vorenberg<Chait.
Bush, Beach & Gent, Inc<Reichard.
Int R T Co<Northeastern Cont Co.
Northeastern Cont Co <CNY.
De Witt<Abrahams.
Frost<Swift.
Williams<Wilner.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Economu Ritzos Co., Inc.
Mason<Weir.
Wynkoop<Rock-S Co.
Plesner<Heftinger.
Esaner<Slotopolsky.
Valledolmo<Ind Rty.
Interchange, Ltd<Am Steel Export Co.
Perber<N Y Rys.
Widden<Nataik, (2.)
Parker<Foote.
Lang<Irwin Rty Co.
Forster<Hanson.
Goldman<Scheuer, (2)
Katz<Schmeer.
Altman<E W Rty Co.
Ehrlich<Klein.
Bock<Barrett.
Rashkin<Berkowitz.
Cohen<Shlanowsky.
Schmidt<Prunier.
D'Ambra<Milq.
Hank<Miller.
Berger<Rity Realtien.
Fenster<Goldberg.
Rudolf Saenger Co<Giant Silk Mfg Co.
Dolgen<Kaempfer.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Michelson<Sommer.
Gunck<Clark.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases on.
PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Zimit<Friedman.
Turner<Fulcher.
Fryer Venner Heating Co<Atlantic Cabinet.
Plymouth Rubber Co<Auto Wear Mfg Co.
Jacobson<Hirschborn.
Melophone T M Co<Melodograph Corp.
Gordon<N Y Mineral Flooring Co.
A Sidney Davison C Co<Matlack Coal, &c. Corp.
Gerstman<Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theo Sem.

PART IV.—Finelite,

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL, furs, jewelry; satire stocks; silks, woolens, furnishings. America's greatest buyers, "Aarpus," 742 6th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 4765.

APPAREL.—Cash; coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway, Madison Square 1974.

APPAREL.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL piece goods; anything; have $100,000. Call Chelsea 9192. Remarkable, 62 West 14th.

BEAVER.—Open for any quantity of Raritan, 1278-1086 beaver, all shades, for cash; also will exchange green and brown for navy and burgundy. Farr. 2449.

BROADCLOTH.—Will buy for spot cash, any quantity, 815 or Columbia; also pompoms, kerseys, velours, all colors. Madison Square 8490.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange 815 Botany broadcloth in colors for black. Madison Square 3824.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. or botany, burgundy, and taupe. Madison Sq. 2715.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for all shades F. & H. or botany, $3.15 net, cash. Chel. 4676.

BURELLA.—Open to buy American 11070, all shades. Farragut 2347.

CHECKS.—Open for quantity Spring weights fancy velour checks. Gramercy 6518.

CHEVIOTS.—¾ blue, brown, and green. Chelsea 9535.

CHINCHILLA.—Open for quantity Flagler's white, also red and blue chinchilla, all makes. Gramercy 6518.

CHINCHILLAS.—Gray, navy, brown, ¾ chinchilla; spot cash. Farragut 5246.

CLOTH W. & L. 538 line or 538 line mixture, 618 line 16 Burgundy, 618 line 17 taupe. H. Goldwasser Co., 36 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Manufacturers' samples or odd lots, for spot cash. Call mornings, from 8 to 12. 2 West 32d.

CLOAKS.—Open for all kinds of fur trimmings for cloaks. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St.

CLOAKINGS of any description for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 30 West 19th St.

COATS.—Am open for jobs in good coats and suits. Apply Room 1110, 1133 Broadway, between 10 and 11:30 A. M.

COATS.—Jobber open for quantity fur trimmed cloth coats for spot cash. 12 East 33d St., 4th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Looking at Spring line of the better grade. 15 West 25th St., 1st floor.

COATS.—Job or regular up to $12; must be good values. Plager, 48 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock orders; call all week. Horowitz, 26 East 20th.

COATS.—Will look at Spring line. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st.

COATS.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

CREPE AND FLANNELS.—Can use large quantity white crinkled plisse crepe; also guinea hen flannel in gray, brown, and blue; also fancy striped and checked outing flannels. Call Farragut 5163 for appointment.

CREPE DE CHENE.—Three threads, gold, wanted for cash. Columbia Ladies' Waist Co., 149 Spring St. Phone Spring 5390.

DRESSES.—Open for large quantity of Fall serge and silk dresses at a price. Call with samples and stock list, I. B. Skudowitz & Brother, 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—We are looking for snappy Spring style silk dresses; orders placed immediately. 33 East 33d, ninth floor.

FURS.—I will buy last year's stocks of furs for special sale; cash. Telephone at once Vanderbilt 4765.

GINGHAMS -Plaid, any width; must be very cheap. 9097 Farr.

JAP SILK.—Open for quantity 5¼ & 5½ mummy. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

KERSEYS and Velours.—Heavy weight, in all shades. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St. Farragut 2815.

MADAGASCAR SHAWLS wanted; submit samples with prices. Frank P. Heid & Co., Philadelphia.

MESSALINES.—Can use odd shades; for cash. Y 331 Times Annex.

OXFORD MELTONS—Wanted for cash. L. & K., 12 West 31st.

PEAU DE CYGNE tussahs, paisleys, fancies, silk poplin; quantity cheap. Merit Co.

PIECE GOODS.—Surplus stocks disposed of; send samples; no commission; service $6 a year in advance. Piece Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway, Madison Sq. 5636.

POM POM.—Will pay $3.25 for amethyst, brick, pirate red, and black. J. Levy, Madison Square 7119.

POM POM.—American; all colors; will pay spot cash. Farragut 3885.

POM POM.—Open for all shades, spot cash. Mad. Sq. 7843.

POPLINS and cotton panamas, open for quantities. Wiener Bros., 14 W. 17th St.

POPLINS.—Taupe, gray, at cash. Chelsea 5946.

SERGES.—Wanted, mannish, any make or quantity, at reasonable price, for cash, submit samples, with particulars. K 102 Times.

SERGES.—Mannish, Whitman's, Juillard's, Andrews, Cleveland's, others; cash if reasonable. Madison 6777 A.

SERGES.—Whitman's 94 and 99 black and navy, at a price; for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES.—Quantity for cash in cotton and wool navy, copenhagen. Farragut 3245.

SILKS, striped taffeta and satins; also Susquehanna poplin, any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS.—Open for silk skirts and dresses for Spring. J. & S. Post, 115 West 29th.

SUITS.—Snappy styles, better grade; call with samples. 23 West 32d, second floor.

SWEATERS.—Will buy juniors', misses, and ladies' silk fibre, silk, and shetland sweaters. Schneider & Anson, and Wednesday, Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., 395 Broadway.

VELOURS.—We are open for a quantity of wool velours in all shades; will pay cash. Crown Cloak Co., 40 West 17th St. Ches. 8261.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for rose, taupe, reindeer, 0359 American; also all shades of pom pom. Waxman, Chelsea 1970.

VELOURS.—Open to buy lightweight velours and broadcloth in all desirable colors. Farragut 2347.

VELOURS.—0359, or lightweight Burgundy and Plum, for cash, Charles Wershe, 117 West 31st St.

VELOURS.—Can use all shades of K544 and 11050. Ben Gimburg Co., 136 W. 21st St.

VELOURS.—11050, 15020, 13046, 13045, 540, 0859, all colors, for cash. Mad. Sq. 1540.

VELOUR, heavyweight, wanted; $2 up; cash. Funt Bros., 30 West 15th; Chelsea 9512.

VELOURS.—Will buy all heavyweight velours and kerseys. Chelsea 9043.

VELOURS, Kerseys, Tricotine, Gabardines, Madison 5012. Room 1101, 404 4th Av.

VELOURS.—Lightweight and heavyweight burgundy and taupe. Madison Sq. 2715.

VELOUR.—American, all shades. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st.

VELOURS.—Heavyweights, navy and brown, for cash. Chelsea 1858.

VELOUR—Open for heavyweight velour of all kinds. Farr. 3462.

VELOUR, taupe and navy; coating weight. Farr. 2878.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLANKET CLOTH for sale, 500 pieces 48-in. goods and 1,000 pieces 86-in. Y 345 Times Annex.

BLANKET MANUFACTURER is open for offer to make military blankets. M 327 Times Downtown.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and Botany; all colors; $2.10 net; also American Kersey 10020. Farr. 257.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany broadcloth; also pom pom and silvertone velour. Mad. Sq. 7427.

BROADCLOTH.—Medicine, black, $2.05; velveteens, 27 inches, twill, all colors. Gramercy 845.

BROADCLOTH, botany and F. & H., black, navy and green, $2.10 net. Greeley 4386.

BROADCLOTH.—All colors at $2.10 net. Farragut 2616.

BURELLA.—09057-4 black at the opening price; 0310 2 green, 1 brown, 1 taupe, at the opening price. Call Chelsea 7346.

BURELLA.—Brightwood's 4880 pekin, burgundy, taupe, brown, green, $1.55 net. Gramercy 6352.

CHEVIOTS.—Black and navy and Oxford suitings reasonable. Farragut 5128.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, fur trimmed, popular prices. Morris Miller, 15 West 38th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS, SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, pompoms; latest models, best shades, good value; immediate delivery, orders filled in 48 hours. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 8780.

COATS.—Of every description, all materials and colors, including the newest chicken styles; immediate delivery. M. R. Kaufman, 6 West 21st St.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats; coney collars; $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 33 East 9th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, kerseys and Silvertip Bolivia, $13.50 to $35. Hirshfield, 142 West 29th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery pom pom, velours, up to minute styles and colors, also plushes. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, novelty materials, $9.50 up; good assortment colors, sizes; ready be shipped. Rubin & Ullus, 30 W. 17th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur trimmed, on rack, for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 33 West 29th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, immediate delivery; also suits in the most desirable materials. Bisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 39th.

COATINGS and Suitings, O 339, 15028, K 544, 1040, 2795, tricotine, bureila, broadcloth, and oxford. Gramercy 2091-2.

COATS AND SUITS.—100 pom pom coats and 100 fur-trimmed suits to close out. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush, fur trimmed, for sale purposes; $10.75, $12.75, $13.75, and $15.25. Hutner, 48 West 28th.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers in broadcloth coats, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. I. Nowick, 40 West 29th St.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth and velour coats very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed velours and plush coats to close out; wonderful value. Savoy Cloak Co., 15 West 27th.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; immediate delivery; also jobs, reasonable. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed velours and broadcloths; immediate delivery. Jacob Goldberg, 1,204 Broadway.

COATS.—3,000, for immediate delivery; sizes 2-6 and 8-14, at a price. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, from $10.90 up; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS, latest styles, for immediate delivery. M. Kanarack, 129 West 27th St.

COATS — Coats — Coats. — Fur trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. Kerostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS, suits.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and juniors'; will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS. — Wonderful values in cloth; fur trimmed and plain. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS. — Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long; guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobs children's plush and cloth coats; close out. Schwarz, 31 West 15th.

COMBS.—Have large quantities of combs, underwear, hosiery, overshirts for export. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

CORDUROY.—Narrow and wide wale, white and colored; immediate delivery. Gordon & Cohen, 102 Bleecker St. 3320 Spring.

DRESSES.—Sateens and serges to close out at a price; mostly large sizes; something new all the time. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th St. Farr 8395.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; velvets; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 white embroidered voiles, serges, silks; your own price. Olympic Dress, 55 West 3d St.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Two hundred serges and 100 jerseys, close out, cheap. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serges, $3.75; velvet, $5.50; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Job serges, velvets, dancing dresses to close cheap. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Jobs serges and satin; sacrifice price. A. Abeles, 1,161 Broadway.

DRESSES.—100 Serge dresses close out at sacrifice. 36 East 22d St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—All wool French serges, to close out. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $3.75 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—French serge to close out at low price. Simon, 135 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs, 100 silk, 100 serges; close out. Right Dress, 79 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge; sell at job. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Serge and velvet, latest styles; close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

FURS.—About 80 dozen 3-inch and 1-inch black opossum to close out whole lot; can also supply all kinds of fur collars for immediate delivery. Apply Room 704, 18 W. 27th.

FURS.—For sale, 500 skunks, Northwestern narrow stripes, assorted, in 20-skin bundles, lower than market price. H. Markowith Sons, 99 Madison Av.

FUR.—Kit coney collars, brown coney collars, borders and cuffs; nutria collars and cuffs; immediate delivery; J. Kaplan, 53 West 28th.

FURS.—Samples of misses' sets and fur hats to match; will close out at a sacrifice. 151 West 23d St. 4985 Chelsea.

FURS.—Ten dozen 1¼-inch genuine mole at $18; also 12 dozen 1-inch Hudson seal at $8. Madison Square 1112.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's, $7.35; No. 101 Metcalf broadcloth, $1.92½; woolens and serges of all kinds less than market price. Piece Goods Exchange, 31 East 31st. Madison Square 818.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's moks; cheap. Republic Novelty Works, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 1504.

KERAMI.—One piece Blumenthal's mole, 09-V-XW; price $6.50. Madison Square 3824.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's kerami at $7.50. Chelsea 9867.

MACHINES.—300 plain and special sewing machines, motors; bargains to cash buyers. Uneeda, 35 East 28th St.

NECKWEAR.—Special lot (men's) to close; also Xmas boxes. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS.—1,000 pieces, consisting of white voiles, flowered voiles, gabardeen, Tussah organdies, &c. Olympic Dress Co., 55 W. 3d St.

PLUSHES.—Pearless T-16, Esquimette, Peco, 40-40s Lapinex; also Chase's beaver, all widths; also mole and tipped. Chelsea 7259.

PLUSH.—We have 200 yards Wirtheimer's white plush, 36 inches wide, at 65 cents. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

PLUSHES.—Peco sequimette, guaranteed sealettes, Dobson's plush. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSHES. — Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

PLUSHES—50 pieces Sidney Blumenthal's plush, also 4040, for cash. Farr. 9406.

PLUSHES.—Silk, 50 inches, $2.10 net. S. Gladstone & Son, 270 Greene St.

POM POM.—All shades, immediate delivery, $3.25 net, cash. Jefferson Worsted Mills, Madison Square 1040.

POPLINS.—Pacific P. P. L., in burgundy. Chelsea 9866.

RAINCOATS.—Have two good lots to offer cheap, Yorkshire Manufacturing Co., 80 University Pace.

RAINCOATS.—Large stock to close out; can save 50 per cent. Schwarz, 31 West 15th.

ROMPERS AND CREEPERS.—Fall and Winter styles; immediate deliveries to close out. S. & S. Mfg. Co., 45 Lispenard St.

RUBBERIZED NOVELTIES, every description, traveling, first aid, Pitkill and Kumfort kits, laundry bags, tennis racquet covers and presses. National Novelty, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2090.

SATIN.—Sol; quantity for sale at opening price; labels given. Y 306 Times Annex.

SATIN.—1,200 yards of yarn-dyed satin in brown, navy, and gray. Farragut 3540.

SERGES.—4501 Arnoskeag, navy, black, green, and garnet, $1.08; 97 Whitman, navy; Amesbury, navy. Farr. 0910.

SERGES.—All wool and cotton warp, 36, 50 and 54 inches; C. S. G., W. S. G., S. B. G. L., 1210, 3650, 2654, 87, X. X., 5500, F. G. L., M. F. L., N. T. A. Gramercy 2091-2.

SERGES.—Amoskeag, style 6501, black and navy; Whitman's style 104, black and navy, below mill price. Phone 4787 Gramercy.

SERGES.—Juilliards 54292, 54289, all colors; 7120 and Whitman 1210. Gramercy 3001.

SERGES.—C. S. G. L. 36-in. cotton, wash, navy serge, 150 pieces. 3867 Mad. Sq.

SERGES.—100 pieces navy 1210, Whitman's Olympic Dress Co., 55 W. 3d St.

SERGES.—All wool cream, any quantity and any width; cash. Greeley 6172.

SKIRTS.—Silk plaids, brown purple grounds, $2.25; bright satins, taffetta and blacks, $2.75 up; serges, pleated, $2.25. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2852.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Have quantity to sell. Madison Square 5464.

STOLES, Capes.—Plush and keramI; also Baffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SUITS.—100 to close out; principally broadcloths; the better merchandise; "chicken" effects; sizes and colors, L. C., 59 West 32d St. year.

SUITS.—Serge and broadcloth suits, $6.90 up; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—To close out, 150 navy broadcloth, 63 West 30th. Jacob Bernstein.

VELOURS, heavyweight Oxfords, also suitings; Lymansville 813 wool plushes, Pierson mercerized plushes, fine velveteens; very cheap. Farr. 9812.

VELOUR.—Lightweight, all colors; Bolivia, heavyweight, all colors; immediate delivery. L. Dannenbaum, Son & Co., 285 4th Av., Gramercy 6120.

VELOUR.—American 0359, Reidel 5250, Andrew 5884, in colors; silk velour, 50 inch, Blumenthal's 250 H. W., Madison Sq. 6375.

VELOURS. — Burgundy, taupe, pekin, reindeer, brown, green, navy, black, Jefferson Worsted Mills, Madison Square 7559.

VELOURS.—50 brown, 50 green, Arthur G. Meyer, $2 net. American, 0359, 40 green, $2.05 net. Gramercy 6552.

VELOURS.—0859, Buckley and Cohen, 7822, F. & H. botany, velours, pom poms, Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR DE LAINE.—Beetroot, burgundy, green, plum; $2.25 regular. Greeley 5213.

VELOUR—11050, navy and green, 544 green; will exchange for brown. Farr. 3894.

VELOURS.—15009, 15020, 11050, 13046, 13045, 544, spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELVETEEN and narrow wale corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN. — Imported, all widths, all colors, Worrall dye; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 8445.

VELVETEENS.—All colors, prices, and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEENS.—Run of the mill, in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, imported, 27-inch; all colors, $1.15. Import Silk Co., 170 5th Av.

VELVETEENS—Plushes, silk and cotton poplin keramI. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

VENETIANS.—Marquise de Luxe, 54 inch, 87½c. S. Gialstone & Son, 270 Greene St.

WAISTS.—For sacrifice, cotton, $3.50 dozen; crepe de chine, $18; Georgette, $24. Orchard 9383.

WAISTS. — Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WOOLEN.—Very fine plaids, useful for cap makers; close out at very low price. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

WORUMBO—877 and 891, all shades. Phone Madison Square 6205.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN experienced in white cotton goods to sell waist, dress and skirt manufacturers in New York City; commission basis. S. E. Goldmann Co., Inc., 461 4th Av.

Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR, experienced, with 60 machines, specials, &c., open for middy blouse work. M. S., 211 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5¼@5¾% per cent. for the best names Saturday 5¼@5¾%

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Fall Garment Trade Good.

The closing Fall season in coats and suits for women is said by local manufacturers to have been a very good one, in spite of the many war activities which naturally would distract to some extent women's attention from the matter of dress. Though there is no question that suits have been backward in some sections, taking the country as a whole, it is generally felt that they have at least held their own. Coats and dresses, however, have been strong in every section, and skirts also were good. As in other lines of merchandise, the two extremes in the scale of prices have been the favorites.

Burlaps at Record Prices.

With prices in the local burlap market at the highest levels in a great many years, buyers are showing more interest in the goods offered than was the case a while ago, when they did not cost so much. Quite a little business was told of here yesterday in which both spot and afloat burlaps figured. The bulk of the trading was in the latter, due to the scarcity of spots. Seventeen cents was the price quoted on standard 40-inch burlaps in the city of the day, and the 40-inch stuff showing this way: Ten-ounce, 16⅝ cents; 8-ounce, 13 cents, and 7½-ounce, 12¾ cents.

Hand-Made Dark Waists Popular.

Hand-made waists in the various suit shades are said to have become unusually popular, considering their ordinarily limited appeal. To begin with, it is pointed out that suits have been highly favored in this city this Fall, and waists in colors to match have won a strong following. Owing to their darker colors it was not felt that hand working on these garments would be very generally sought. But authorities in the trade say now that many women who want only hand working are seeking the waists in suit shades, and that sales have been mounting constantly as a result.

Calls Bustle by Another Name.

Even those who are in favor of the "bustle effect" feature of the Fall styles for women are said to have found that in order to move stocks they have to dispense with the word "bustle" and use in its place the less startling description "draped." Thus the horrors of half a century ago are not subconsciously suggested, and the neatest and smartest in draped effects" is viewed from an unbiased and unprejudiced standpoint. However, it is said that even the most temperate treatments of this silhouette are not meeting with anything like general acceptance, even among those who can afford the extremes of style that come and go in a night.

Spring Styles for Women.

If the fat man is to groan at the new Spring styles for men, his stout sister may throw up her hands in horror at the Paris offerings for the 1918 season. Local importers say that not only are skirts to be considerably narrower at the bottom, but tight fitting, figure-accentuating jacket suits are to be the order of the day. Sleeves are to be set-in and skin-tight, and severely plain tailor-made effects in dresses are to be in vogue. It is further said that satin and silk jersey will be used a great deal. Wool conservationists could not themselves have recommended styles more in keeping with their plans. Serges and other woolen fabrics will, of course, be used, but, as pointed out, the style tendencies for Spring are decidedly away from them.

Linoleum Sales Hold Up Well.

While it was said by well-known factors in the linoleum end of the floor coverings trade yesterday that no general date for showing next Spring's lines had been decided on, it was also said that Fall business in linoleums was keeping up surprisingly well, considering the lateness of the wholesale season. While the call was quite generally good, it was said that more business was being put through on heavy and inlaid goods than on printed. So large has been the demand for linoleums of the battleship type all season that deliveries earlier than late December cannot be given on orders taken now. As Spring deliveries begin about that time in a normal year, there is some question as to whether these shipments will be held up or whether the matter will be settled by wiping off the slate all Fall orders still undelivered on a certain date.

Announce Spring Opening Date.

Not a little surprise was caused in the local floor coverings trade yesterday by the announcement of the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane of this city that the goods for which they are the sole selling agents, including linoleums, carpets, and rugs, would be put on sale for Spring delivery on Monday next. While there had been more or less speculation concerning the probable general opening date, the Sloane announcement was the first definite idea given as to when it might occur. Inquiries made yesterday of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, and of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company brought the reply that as yet no opening date had definitely been decided on by them. In certain quarters the question was raised as to the advisability of having a general opening on the day before election day.

Great Call for Fibre Sweaters.

Salesmen who have returned from their initial trips with Spring lines of staple and semi-staple fibre silk sweaters report large orders from a money point of view and a merchandising situation that is out of the ordinary. Some buyers, they say, are plunging on this class of goods, while others are buying little or nothing because they think prices are too high. The "plunger" type of buyer appears to be placing larger individual orders than many of the smaller jobbers do, one well-known Middle Western store ordering close to $15,000 worth of four numbers from a certain local firm. Buying of this kind is thought to be due to the present high cost of real silk sweaters, which is said to have taken even the simplest of them out out reach of the average purchaser. As opposed to this, however, some buyers are asking for more expensive lines of fibres than have been shown them.

Gray Goods Buyers Active.

The break in cotton here yesterday did little to lessen the demand for gray goods for 1917 delivery, but the same cannot be said of queries for cloths to be shipped in the early part of next year. However, some business for both periods was done. December sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made at 12½ cents, with January-March contracts placed at a quarter less. For shipment in the last two months of this year, 38½-inch 60-48s disposed of at 9¼ cents early in the day; later large bids of 9¼ cents were refused. An eighth more was asked for all 1917 deliveries, but so far as known there were no sales at the price. January-February contracts of 38½-inch 64-60s were sold at 10¾ cents. Among the sheeting sales were 4-yard 48 squares at 12¾ cents for delivery in November, December, and January. Spot printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	15c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-76s	14c	38½-inch, 63-56s	10½c
39-inch, 67-72s	12½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9¾c
39-inch, 64-64s	11¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¾c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

GEORGE HYATT ROBINSON of 478 Park Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the above by these creditors: Henry Marshall, $1,230; George Kingwald & Shotland, Inc., $6,236. It was alleged that he made preferential payments and transfer of property, $10,000.

ALBERT MUNDORFF, proprietor of the West End Restaurant at 226 and 228 West 125th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $90,472, of which $57,000 are secured, and assets of $60,170, consisting of real estate, $15,250; cash in bank, $100; stock, $2,000; fixtures, $42,500; chattel mortgage for $42,500, and I O Us, $320. Among the creditors are Rudolph Olsener, $42,500, secured by chattel mortgage; John O. Keaney, $7,500, secured by mortgage; James W. Ehrich, $5,000; S. Michaels & Son, $6,436; Max Herman, $3,867. The real estate comprise three houses, 28 and 29 Heath Avenue and 2,900 Heath Avenue, Bronx. Judge Mayer appointed Martin C. Ansorge receiver.

CHARLES FRIEDLANDER & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles and William Friedlander, wholesale dealers in auto supplies at 58 Warren Street, by these creditors: Specialty Manufacturing Co., Inc., $778; Globe Machine and Stamping Company, $81, and Essex Rubber Company, $82. Liabilities were reported to be $100,000 and assets $75,000.

CHLAMY, LOWENTHAL & MEISLER, INC., fur dealers at 15 West Thirty-first Street. A bankruptcy petition against the corporation has been filed by these creditors: Henry Greenstein, $2,000; Bertram Ochs, $200, and Henry Pinis, $300.

SAMUEL FARWELL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Farwell, doing business as the Bleecker Manufacturing Company, dealer in general merchandise at 688 Broadway, by these creditors: Joseph Berlinger, $300; Bernard Willing, $140, and Harry Robinson, $211. Judge Mayer appointed Jaines A. Farwell receiver. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $500.

MAX WEINTRAUB, furniture dealer at 219 Rivington Street. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Excelsior Furniture Company, $120; Peacock Furniture Company, $75, and Colonial Mantel and Refrigerator Company, $524. Judge Meyer appointed Marcus Heiland receiver of the assets, estimated at $2,000. Three creditors also filed a petition against the Joseph Sonsin Company, building contractors and dealers in real estate at 1,344 Bristow Street.

I. & I. SCHNEIDER, dresses, at 19 to 27 West Twenty-first Street. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Leon Bloch, $330; Henry Warshon, $122, and Henry N. Abrahams, $34. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $500.

HENRY COHEN.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Henry Cohen, trading as Henco at 63 Bayard Street, by these creditors: Finkelstein Clothing Company, $192; Bertha Graboff, $145, and Jacob L. Halbfinger, $204. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

HENRY GROSSMAN, salesman of 515 West 150th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,442 and no assets.

FRANCIS DE SASSO, chauffeur, of 16 Arden Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,544 and no assets.

WALLACE H. MANHEIMER, teacher, of 2,350 Davidson Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $727 and no assets.

GEORGE LAPPAS, doing business as the Baltimore Trading Company, commission merchant, at 373 Fourth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $20,553 and assets of $21,815.

WILLIAM P. BRAININ.—Judge Meyer has confirmed a composition of William P. Brainin, manufacturer of dresses at 9 West Thirty-first Street, at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

HAROLD FEISTENBERG, manufacturer of furs at 47 West Twenty-ninth Street, has made an assignment to Herman Adleman.

MORRIS KRUBINSKY, shoe dealer at 175 Clinton Street, has made an assignment to Hugo Levy.

JOSEPH VOGEL, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Vogel of 85 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: William Goldenberg, $250; B. Hirsch, $200; Samuel Gorden, $167.

IRVING B. GLEEKEL of 156 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Isidor Davis.

Judge Mayer granted discharges yesterday to these bankrupts:

H. L. HERBERT & CO., corporation, wholesale coal dealer at 1,457 to 1,461 Broadway; liabilities, $135,422.

MOSES D. MOSS, accident lawyer, 150 Nassau Street; liabilities, $88,312.

ESTHER HOROWITZ, 985 Prospect Avenue, Bronx.

ISIDOR J HERMAN, 980 Beck Street, Bronx.

MARTHA F. BAUM, 564 West 149th Street.

MARIETTA J. HORTON, Kingston.

CLARENCE L. ANGELL, New Rochelle.

LOUIS LEYEE, City Island.

CLINTON G. PRICE, Poughkeepsie.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Oct. 29.—Arthur H. Decker, a builder, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $25,380 and assets of $16,000. The Berkshire County Savings Bank is the principal secured creditor, with mortgages for $5,900 on real estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The Stoddard Construction Co. of 343 South Dearborn Street has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $41,027 and assets of $2,133.

Unlisted Investments.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York. —Adv.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and Over.

Babcock, Harry G., and Charles H. Seberger.—Mr. Aberbein $112.95
Boynton, John H.—Berry Bros., Inc. 151.74
Barnolicius, Emil—S. H. Jackson, costs. 111.08
Bernstein, Morris—M. S. Kakels. 121.70
Burnett, Agnes—Crown Market, Inc. 115.80
Bova, Raffaele, and Antonio Faggiano—M. P. Cerrato 183.20
Cohen, Abram—M. MacMillan 288.50
Campbell, H. Douglas—Mfrs. Nat. Bank. 165.05
Columbus Circle Const. Co.—Tompkins Kiel Marble Co. 372.80
Columbus Circle Const. Co. and Henry Mandel—Same 374.25
Coddington, Dave H.—L. F. Rubens. 173.70
Criscuis, Matteo—S. Gemma. 1,405.06
Dallin, Minnie—Hostetter Co. 120.00
Doyle, John J.—E. B. Dench. 242.40
Derfner, Samuel—F. O. Pierce Co. 114.29
De Lucca, Pietro and Theodore—H. F. Condron 209.45
Dryken, C.—H. Jackson et al. 170.20
Everett, Simon J.—Mutual Paper Co., Inc. 117.02
Ford Uptown Agency, Harry Johnston, and William Kleeman—Naughton & Co. 229.95
G. B. Express Co. and Henry W. Garing—J. Schultz et al. 513.47
Horwitz, Hyman—L. Barth et al. 250.20
Honore, Le G. P.—Gilmartin 275.20
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—N. Margolis 750.00
Koelble, Alphonse G., and Four-in-Hand Pub. Co.—Lent & Graff Co. 1,204.42
Jensen, Nita—A. Sanford. 104.70
Knight, Lotta S.—S. F. Peavey, Jr. 241.90
Kohn, Sigmund—American Baptist Home Mission Society 193.06
Keene, Charles—Robertson et al. 121.91
Kosofsky, Abraham—N. Y. Railways Co., costs 119.45
Koski, Jacob, Jake's Garage—De Vere & Strang, Inc. 201.66
Landale, Francis—Landale. 630.20
Lemberger, Solomon—K. L. Lemberger. 10,176.25
L. M. Const. Co. and Louis Miller—R. W. Wistar et al. 403.92
Lown, Mary A.—Standard Gas Light Co. of N. Y., costs 117.84
Mason, Carlisle—M. D. Ayres. 832.08
Marell Chemical Co.—Madero Bros., Inc. 1,644.27
Milroy, James W.—M. H. Arkenburgh 1,170.01
Morris, Nicholas A.—Henry Elias Brewing Co. 845.25
Meyer, Louis—State Industrial Commission of the State of N. Y. 6,682.51
Moffett, James H., and James H. Moffett & Co.—W. C. Niblack. 2,046.81
Nicholas, George—Mr. Wheeler et al. 106.91
Percy, L. Jennie—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. 5,756.95
Mayer, Max, Isaac Liberman, and Jennie Weiner, committee, &c.—C. Liberman 40,906.51
Pinkert, Peter—M. Eberhart & Son Co. 742.11
Peerless Products Co., and Titus de Bobula—Candee, Smith & Howland Co. 2,667.89
Runion, Edw. C.—J. E. Hedger et al. 189.14
Rose, Herman I.—F. T. Fleitman et al. 263.89
Rega, Abraham—R. M. Hollingshead Co. 143.57
Schroeder, Anton—N. Y. Railways Co. costs 111.45
Singer, Victor—D. Schwartis. 119.70
Somers, Annie—Millers Falls Co., costs. 107.66
Smith, Thomas J.—A. Somers. 2,581.88
Tighe, Harry—J. Parsons. 136.56
Trommer, Louis—S. Ganz. 144.38
Wexler, Gussie, by guardian—New York Railways Co., costs. 110.85
Wasserman Uniform Co. — W. R. Walker 156.83
Western Union Telegraph Co.—G. M. Gest, costs. 108.60

In Bronx County.

Bradshaw, John, and Sarah Haas—L. Cohen $190.10
Cottini, Evaristo—Italian Swi

WAR REVENUE BILL

A special treatise discussing the new War Revenue Bill and its effect on various industrial corporations has been compiled by our Statistical Department and will be ready for distribution in a day or two.

Sent to investors on request.

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3,000	1930
21,000	1931
43,000	1933
10,000	1934
19,000	1936
12,000	1937

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Italian Reverse Causes Slump—Swedish Exchange Reflects Fear of New War Entry.

Throughout most of the session yesterday the Marine issues moved forward, while other active stocks on the board were sliding backward, but in the last hour the Marine shares turned about and followed the general trend. The market was chiefly influenced by the collapse of the Italian offensive and the infliction of such severe punishment upon the Allies in an unexpected quarter. At the same time, rumors of the probable entry of the Scandinavian countries into the war on the side of the Central Powers added to the feeling of uncertainty and perhaps even contributed to the influences working for declines.

The weakness in the list at the opening was surprising, notwithstanding the bad news from the Italian front, for most people had prepared themselves for a further demonstration on the bear side as an evidence of satisfaction over the heavy oversubscription of Liberty bonds. The weakness in some of the higher-priced issues, among them General Electric, General Motors, American Sugar, Texas Company, Canadian Pacific, and Lorillard, was particularly striking. General Motors fell at one time to 86¾, closing a point higher than that, but with a net loss of 6¾ points, while General Electric broke to 128¾, rallying 2 points to reduce its decline to 4 points. Canadian Pacific closed almost at its lowest price of the day at 138¾, down 6¾. A great many issues lost 2 points or more. Steel was very active on a descending scale, closing at 103¾, with a net loss of 3¾. Utah Copper lost nearly as much, and there were few changes on the other side. The rails were soft, Reading losing 3 points, Atchison 1¼, Erie 2¼, and Union Pacific 1¾.

The movement in Marine preferred carried that issue to a new high for several months at 106¾, but the achievement of that point invited selling which carried the price down with little difficulty to 102 at the close, representing a net decline of 1¾ from Saturday's final figure. Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies was actively and weak, closing off 5 points. All told, the declines served to extinguish most of the gains scored Friday and Saturday on the expectation that the Government loan would be well taken.

In view of the change in the war situation, banking circles were keenly interested in the course of foreign exchange quotations. As was to be expected, rates moved strongly against Italy, lire falling from Saturday's price of 7.51 to the dollar to 7.30½ yesterday. Rates on Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Christiania moved violently against this centre, reaching new high levels. The new Government 4s sold on the Stock Exchange for the first time at par, with the 3½s rising to 99.96. Cotton declined in the belief that the Italian disaster means prolonging the war.

TRADING SAGS IN LONDON.

Italian News Checks Recent Firmness on the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Italian news checked the recent firmness on the Stock Exchange today, and caused a sagging tendency in gilt-edged securities and speculative favorites. There was no pressure to sell, however, and the declines were mostly precautionary marking down.

The effect was softened by the splendid result of the American Liberty Loan, and the market closed above the lowest. Russian issues were better, and Scandinavian shares and mining and oil stocks were steady, but Spanish securities were weak.

Money was in fair supply and discount rates were firm.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 70 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....4 Last 4
Low ....4 Renewals 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....5 @5¼ Sixty days....5¼@5½
Ninety days....5¼@5½ Ninety days....5¼@5½
Four months....5½@5¾ Four months....5¼@5¾
Five months....5½@5¾ Five months....5½@5¾
Six months....5½@5¾ Six months....5¼@5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....3½@3½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days....5¼
4 to 6 months....5½@5¾

Other Names.
4 to 6 months....5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Exchange.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	5.74⅜	— .02⅜
Cables	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	— .02¼
Rubles—				
Demand	13.70	13.60	13.70	+ .10
Cables	13.95	13.85	13.95	+ .10

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75½	$4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.74⅜	5.72⅝
China—		
Hongkong	71.00	71.25
Peking	105.00	105.25
Shanghai	98.00	98.25
19.295 Greece	19.50	19.53
40.19 Holland	44.50	45.50
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.50
Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826 Italy	7.30½	7.39½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	52.00	52.50
Yokohama	52.00	52.50
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	50.25	50.50
51.50 Russia	13.70	13.95
38.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	39.50	39.75
Copenhagen	33.75	34.00
Christiania	33.25	33.50
19.295 Spain	23.42	23.52
South America—		
72.41 Rio	25.28	25.28
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.21	44.31
5.1826 Switzerland	4.52	4.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.68¾	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $433,257,040; balance, $53,901,049; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,049,738; Federal Reserve credit balance, $45,358,700.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.3750@$5.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43d, up ⅛d; in New York, 84⅝c, up 1½c; Mexican dollars, 66c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$12,304,839	$33,213,614
Ord. internal revenue	43,190,103	179,244,058
Income tax	5,711,671	25,465,119
Miscellaneous	9,880,780	40,263,194
Total	$71,067,406	$304,185,983
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	340,528,879	942,145,638
Exc. of total receipts over total disburse.	196,151,409	469,018,748
Expenditures	411,581,285	1,246,831,622

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Vice President Max May of the Guaranty Trust Company has returned to his desk after a three months' vacation trip through the West and South.

Basil Blackett, a member of the British Finance Committee now in this country, will address the convention of the Investment Bankers' Association in Baltimore, which meets Nov. 12.

Milton S. Harrison, who has been connected with the National City Bank organization for the last ten years, has just been appointed Secretary to President Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Company. He succeeds W. J. Noonan, who has been called to the colors.

R. J. Morgan has been appointed supervisor of sales of the American Steel Export Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	840,710	1,059,210	1,135,747
Year to date	155,072,389	167,713,935	144,277,479

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20	21½	700	Advance Rumely pf..	21¼	21¾	19	19¾	—2¼
55	60	200	Ajax Rubber	58	58	58	58	—2
3⅝	3¾	900	Alaska Gold Mines..	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3¼	3½	200	Alaska Juneau	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
20¾	20¾	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	20¾	21	20¾	21	—1
78	80	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	79¼	79½	79¼	79½	— ¾
74½	75	500	Am. Beet Sugar	76¼	76¾	74	75	—2½
41	41⅝	5,300	Am. Can	42¾	43⅜	40½	41¼	—1½
96	100	200	Am. Can pf	98	98	97	97	+ ¾
85¼	85¾	1,000	Am. Car & Fdry	86¼	86¼	84½	85	—2¾
108½	118¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf..	107½	107½	106½	107½	....
25½	30	100	Am. Cotton Oil	29	29	29	29	— ½
13¼	13¾	5,700	Am. H. & Leather	12¾	13⅝	12½	13¼	+1¼
57⅞	57½	3,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf..	55	57⅝	55	57⅜	+2⅝
11⅞	12	100	Am. Ice	11	11	11	11	....
58½	59½	3,100	Am. International	59	59⅝	58¼	58¾	—1½
23	24	1,200	Am. Linseed	23⅜	23⅜	22¾	23	—1¼
56¾	58	300	Am. Locomotive	57	57	56¾	56¾	—3¾
61	62	500	Am. Malting 1st pf..	62	62	60½	60½	—1½
83¾	84	5,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	86¾	86¾	83¾	83¾	—3½
103	104	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf..	104⅞	104⅞	103	103	—1
59½	60	400	Am. Steel F'dries....	62	62	60	60	—1⅝
103	104	800	Am. Sugar Ref.	105	106	102	103	—3½
130	111⅜	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	110	110	110	110	—5
57¾	57¾	3,100	Am. Sumatra Tob.	59⅜	59⅝	57¼	57¼	—2
112¾	112⅞	3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel.	113⅝	113⅝	112¼	112⅝	—1½
184	185	600	Am. Tobacco	188	188	184	184	....
42	44¼	1,000	Am. Woolen	44	44	42¾	43⅝	— ¾
95½	96	100	Am. Woolen pf.	96	96	96	96	....
25	28⅜	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	27	27	27	27	....
14	15	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
42	49	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.pf.	45	45	45	45	....
62⅜	62⅝	6,700	Anaconda Copper	63⅜	63¾	62¼	62½	—2
48½	56¼	100	Asso.Dry Gds.1st pf..	51	51	51	51	....
48½	55½	80	Do., odd lot	50½	50½	50½	50½	....
37	54⅜	40	Assoc. Dry Gds.2d pf..	38½	38½	38½	38½	....
92	93	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93¾	93¾	92	92⅜	—1¾
89⅞	90	900	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	90¾	90¾	90	90	—2
100	101	200	Atlantic Coast Line..	101	101	101	101	— ¼
100	100⅝	14,000	At., Gulf & West I..	104	104	99¾	100½	—5
60	60¼	100	At., Gulf & W. I.pf..	60	60	60	60	....
60	60¼	11,200	Baldwin Loco	62	63	60	60	—3
95¾	96⅜	300	Baldwin Loco. pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅜	95¾	— ½
56¾	56¾	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio....	57⅜	57⅜	56¾	56¾	—1⅝
61¾	63	400	Baltimore & O. pf....	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ⅜
100	102	300	Barrett Co. pf.	101	101	100	100	— ⅜
1	1¾	200	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¼	+ ⅜
83	87	100	Bethlehem Steel	84½	84½	84½	84½	—2½
82⅜	83	46,600	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	85	85½	82	82½	—3⅝
98½	99	3,800	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	100¾	100¾	98¾	98¾	—1½
50¼	51½	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	50	50	49¾	50	— ½
7⅝	7¾	400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	....
105	105½	1,100	Burns Brothers	106	106	104	105¾	—1⅜
12	13¾	100	Butterick Co.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	—1⅜
19½	20	100	Butte & Superior	20	20	20	20	+ ½
12⅞	14	300	California Petrol.	13¾	13¾	13	13	—1
36¼	37½	100	California Pet. pf..	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
138½	139	30,300	Canadian Pacific....	144	144	138½	138⅝	—6¼
70	70¼	7,900	Central Leather Co...	73½	73⅝	70	70	—4½
31½	31⅝	400	Cerro de Pasco	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½	— ½
71	72	400	Chandler Motor	71	71	70½	70½	— ½
50	50½	900	Chesapeake & Ohio..	51	51	49¾	50	....
21¾	22	200	Chi. Great West. pf..	23	23	22¾	22¾	+¼
42¾	45¾	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	45¾	45¾	44¼	45¼	—1¼
98	99¾	300	Chi. & Northwest'n..	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
20	20¾	2,300	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	21½	21½	20½	20½	—1¼
55	56	1,200	Chi., Rock Island & P. T p. c. pf. t. c..	56¼	56¼	55	55½	—1½
46¾	47¾	1,100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c...	48¾	548⅞	47	47	—1⅝
15⅞	16	1,100	Chile Copper	16⅝	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
42⅝	43¼	900	Chino Copper	44	44	43	43	— ⅛
50	65¾	400	Cluett, Peabody	55¾	58	54	58	—4
37	37⅜	2,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	38⅝	38⅝	36⅞	37	—2½
33¼	34	700	Columbia Gas & El..	34¼	34¼	33½	33½	— ½
88	89	1,300	Consolidated Gas	89	89	88	88	—2½
90	94	100	Continental Can	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	....
28⅝	29	11,300	Corn Products Ref..	30¾	30¾	28½	29	—1¾
90	91¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	91	91	91	91	— ¼
64¼	64½	23,700	Crucible Steel	67½	67¾	64	64¾	—3½
29¼	29½	4,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	31½	31½	29¼	29¼	—2¼
80½	82¼	500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	82½	82½	80½	80½	—2½
99	100¼	100	Deere & Co. pf	99	99	99	99	— ¾
96⅛	100	200	Del. & Hudson	97¾	98¼	97¾	98½	—1
14	15	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf....	15	15	15	15	....
36¼	36⅞	9,700	Distillers' Secur.	37⅝	37⅝	35¼	37	— ⅝
7⅞	7¾	500	Dome Mines	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
16	16¼	18,600	Erie	18¾	18¾	16	16⅛	—2½
24¾	25	1,600	Erie 1st pf	27	27	24¾	25	—1⅝
18	20	200	Erie 2d pf	19	19	18¾	18¾	—3¼
33¾	34	300	Gaston, W. & W.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33½	— ½
130	130⅝	6,900	General Electric	134½	134½	128¾	130⅜	—4
87¼	87½	19,500	General Motors	89½	89½	86½	87½	—6¼
75	76¾	400	General Motors pf..	76	76	75	75¾	—2¼
38¾	40	1,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co..	40¾	40	40	40	— ¾
99½	100½	200	Goodrich pf.	100	100	99¾	99¾	— ¼
98½	99½	500	Great Northern pf..	100	100	98¾	99¼	— ¼
27	27½	900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p..	28	28	27¼	27¼	—1¼
39	39¾	300	Greene-Cananea	39½	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ½
93	95	100	Gulf States Steel	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	—2½
31	32	200	Haskell & Barker	31	31	31	31	— ½
44¼	44¾	1,500	Inspiration Copper	45¾	45¾	44	44¼	—1¾
7⅞	7⅞	800	Interboro Consol.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
46	46¾	800	Interboro Con. pf....	46	46¾	45¾	46¼	+ ⅛
10¾	11	100	Int. Agricultural....	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
38	40	100	Int. Agricultural pf.	38	38	38	38	....
103	104	200	Int. Harvester, N.J..	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
58	61	600	Int. Harvester Corp.	59½	59½	58¾	58¾	—1½
30	30¾	57,100	Int. Mer. Marine....	30½	31¾	29	30	+ ¼
102	102¼	120,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	101	103¾	100¾	102	—1½
27	27½	5,900	Int. Nickel	28¾	28¾	27	27¼	—1½
23½	24	200	Int. Paper	23	23	22½	22¾	....
16¾	18	500	Kansas City South....	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
44½	46¾	400	Kelly Spring Tire....	45¾	45¾	45	45	+ ¾
33	33½	2,300	Kennecott Copper....	33½	33⅝	32	32	—1
78½	80¾	900	Lackawanna Steel....	80	80	79	79¼	—1½
80¼	80½	14,900	Laclede Gas	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	— ¼
10	12	200	Lake Erie & West....	10	10	10	10	—3
57¾	58	600	Lehigh Valley	58	58	57¼	57¼	— ⅝
165	201	100	Lorillard, (P.,) Co...	172½	172½	172½	172½	—8½
117⅜	119	200	Louis. & Nash.	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	—1½
74	77	200	Mackay Cos.	75½	75½	75	75	....
31¼	32½	100	Maxwell Motors	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅝
63	64½	400	Max. Motors 1st pf..	64¾	64¾	64	64	— ¼
83¼	83½	5,100	Mexican Petroleum..	86⅞	86⅞	83¼	83¾	—4
31¼	31⅝	1,600	Miami Copper	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ½
44⅛	45¼	2,900	Midvale Steel	46	46	44¼	44⅞	—1⅜
60	63	60	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	63	63	63	63	....
4½	4⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
26¾	26¾	1,700	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs..	27⅞	27⅞	26½	26⅝	—1¼
47	49	100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs.	47	47	47	47	—2
29⅞	30½	700	Nat. Acme	30¾	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
23½	24	700	Nat. Cond. & Cable..	24½	24½	23⅝	23½	—1
38¾	39½	1,300	Nat. Enam. & St.	40	40	38½	39	—1⅞
17⅞	18½	1,800	Nevada Con. Cop.	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
71¾	72¼	1,700	N. Y. Central	72	72	71⅜	72	+ ½
26¾	27	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H....	27¼	27½	26¾	26½	— ½
20¼	20¼	100	N. Y., Ont. & West..	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
106¾	107	300	Norfolk & Western..	107⅜	107⅜	106¾	106¾	—1¼
93½	94	1,600	Northern Pacific	95¾	95¾	93½	93⅝	—1⅞
37	38¼	6,100	Ohio Cities Gas	39¼	39½	37¼	37½	—2
..	4¼	700	Ontario Mining	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅝
84	90	200	Owens Bottle Mach..	83	83	83	83	+2½
25¼	25⅝	100	Pacific Mail	25¾	25¾	25⅜	25¼	+ ⅛
50½	50⅝	3,000	Penn. R. R.	50¼	50⅝	50	50¼	....
40	41	700	People's Gas, Chi....	40¾	41	40	40⅝	— ⅛
30	32	100	Philadelphia Co.	30	30	30	30	—1
46	48	200	Pitts. Coal	49¾	49¾	46½	46½	—2
81½	84	100	Pitts. Coal pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ¼
24	24⅜	300	Pitts. & West Va.	25¼	25½	24½	24½	— ⅝
90	98	200	Pitts. Steel pf.	95¾	95¾	95	95	—2
56	57	100	Pressed Steel Car....	58	58	58	58	+2
133½	135	400	Pullman Co.	133	134	133	133½	— ½
39	41¼	200	Railway Steel Sp....	42	42	42	42	....
23½	23⅝	1,700	Ray Con. Copper....	23	23	23	23¼	— ⅛
72	72¼	8,600	Reading	74½	74½	72	72	— ¾
78½	78¾	9,600	Rep. Iron & Steel....	80	80¾	77⅝	78	—3
65½	66	1,800	Royal Dutch t r....	66¼	66¾	65½	65½	— ½
16¼	16¾	200	St. Louis-San Fran..	16½	16¾	16¼	16¾	—1
27	29	100	St. L.-San Fran. pf..	27	27	27	27	....
10	10¼	100	Seaboard Air Line....	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
20¼	20¾	300	Seab. Air Line pf....	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
150	153¾	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co....	152	153¾	152	152¾	+ ½
21½	21¾	100	Shattuck-Arizona	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
33¾	35	400	Sinclair Oil	34	34	33¾	34	—1½
39	41	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I....	40	40	40	40	— ¾
86½	87	2,000	Southern Pacific	87¾	88	86¾	86¾	—1¾
..	..	100	Southern Pac. t r....	115¾	116	115¾	115¾	—2½
150	180	100	So. Porto Rico Sug....	156	156	156	156	+6
28½	28¾	7,100	Southern Railway....	27¾	27¾	26¼	26¾	—1¼
61¼	62⅞	500	Southern Ry. pf....	62¾	62¾	62	62	+ ¼
37¾	38	2,800	Studebaker Co.	39	39	37⅝	38	—2½
35	36	700	Superior Steel	38½	38½	35¾	35¾	—1¾
12½	13	700	Tenn. C. & C.	13	13	12¾	13	— ¼
148	148	2,200	Texas Co.	148	148	141	141¾	—5¼
13	16	100	Texas & Pacific....	13	13	13	13	....
55	55	2,200	Tobacco Products....	55	55	52	52	—3¾
38	38	100	Transue & Wms.	38	38	38	38	—1
92	92	800	Underwood Typew.	92	92	90	90	—3
118¾	118¾	14,400	Union Pacific	118¾	120	117¾	118⅝	—1½
74	75	800	Union Pacific pf....	75	75	75	75	— ⅛
90	91	2,500	United Cigar Stores..	93	93	89¾	90¾	—2¼
100	106	100	Un. Cigar Stores pf..	105	105	105	105	....
65	69	100	United Drug	66	66	66	66	—1
115	120½	200	United Fruit	122	122	121	121	+1
..	..	200	United Rgs. Invest....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
13	13⅝	100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F....	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾	....
50	53	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F pf....	55¾	55¾	50½	50½	+ ½
114	114½	2,300	U. S. Indus. Alco....	116	116	112¼	114½	—1½
57⅞	58¾	900	U. S. Rubber	58¼	58¼	57¼	57¼	—1
100¾	101⅝	280	U. S. Rub. 1st pf....	100¾	100¾	100½	100½	— ⅝
49¾	51¼	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M....	51¾	51¾	51	51	— ½
48	49	100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf..	48	48	48	48	....
103⅝	103¾	234,200	U. S. Steel	106¼	106¼	103¼	103¾	—3⅝
113	113⅝	800	U. S. Steel pf.	113¾	113¾	113½	113⅝	— ¼
80¼	80½	14,900	Utah Copper	82	82⅜	80	80¾	—3½
15¼	17	100	Utah Securities	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
8⅝	9	300	Wabash	9¼	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
42	43	700	Wabash pf. A.	43⅝	43⅝	42½	43	+ ⅜
21	22	500	Wabash pf. B.	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
84	85	1,000	Western Union Tel....	86⅜	86⅜	84	84	—2¼
42	42¼	2,800	Westingh. E. & M....	42¼	42½	41¾	42	— ½
10½	11	100	Wheeling & L. E....	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	....
21	22	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf....	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
38	39	900	White Motors	39	39	38½	38¾	— ¼
51	53	1,700	Wilson & Co.	54	55	52½	53	—2
20	20¼	6,500	Willys-Overland	22¼	22½	20	20	—3
38	40	300	Wisconsin Central....	39	39	38	39	—1¾
..	94	100	Worth. Pump pf. A..	91	91	91	91	—3

JERSEY BANKS' RESOURCES.

Institutions Report $584,911,939 in Assets, with $40,463,631 Surplus.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—The quarterly statement of State Banking and Insurance Commissioner La Monte covering 25 savings banks, 117 trust companies, and 24 State banks of New Jersey has just been issued showing that these institutions have total assets of 584,911,939 and a total surplus of $40,463,631.

According to the report, the cash on hand was as follows: Savings banks, $949,853; trust companies, $10,409,776; State banks, $1,165,076.

Boston Elevated Passes Dividend.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Directors of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which operates the elevated, subway, and most of the surface car systems in Boston, passed the regular quarterly dividend today. Stockholders this year have received 3½ per cent. in dividends. Previous to 1913 6 per cent. had been paid for many years.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	62.53	61.54	61.75	—.79
25 industrials	76.59	74.68	74.89	—2.60
50 stocks	69.56	67.83	68.07	—1.69

Cities Service Company

As Fiscal Agents of Cities Service Company and Operating Managers of its ninety gas, electric light and power, heating, water and oil producing, transporting and refining subsidiaries, we shall be glad to furnish first-hand information regarding the properties or their securities.

HENRY L. DOHERTY & COMPANY
60 WALL ST. NEW YORK

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Legal for New York, Connecticut Savings Banks.
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for all as an investment.
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Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request.
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THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Decline on Unfavorable War News, with Net Loss of 26 to 65 Points.

Bad news from the Italian war front had its effect on the cotton market, as well as others, yesterday. The weakness which had developed toward the close of last week was only accentuated by the war bulletins, and nothing but the persistent bad weather reported from the South and the tendency to scale down crop estimates still further saved prices from a very marked decline. As it was, January cotton sold down at one time 77 points, and finally closed at 26, with the general list winding up from 26 to 65 points below Saturday's closing.

The market opened easy at a decline of 18 to 31 points and active months sold off 20 to 37 points right after the call. These early offerings were pretty well absorbed by the buying of trade and Liverpool interests, with the market showing rallies of about 20 points toward the middle of the morning on the appearance of another cold wave in the Southwest and a Memphis report estimating frost damage at 1,171,000 bales. This bulge met increased offerings, however, and the market soon weakened, with active months showing net losses of about 60 to 77 points during the afternoon. The close was several points up from the lowest on covering.

The demand from trade sources was less in evidence after the early rally, and Southern spot advices were conflicting. Scattering reports that buying had fallen off and that holders were showing more disposition to sell were colored by the appearance of larger Southern selling orders around the ring. Southern spot markets as officially reported were about 13 to 60 points lower, with Southwestern markets relatively easy. According to a local authority growers are selling their cotton as rapidly as it is picked in the Carolinas and also in Georgia, although in the latter State some are holding a small percentage for higher prices. There were reports of increased difficulty in securing ocean tonnage. No exports were reported for the day. Exports so far this season are 1,289,561, against 1,638,958 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat'day.
Nov	....	....	....	26.99	27.60
Dec	....27.10	27.19	26.55	26.69@26.74	27.25
Jan	....26.42	26.60	25.87	26.00@26.03	26.62
Feb	....26.15	26.15	26.15	25.80	26.45
March	....26.12	26.22	25.55	25.72@25.74	26.28
April	....25.90	25.90	25.90	25.63	26.10
May	....25.96	26.07	25.47	25.62@25.64	26.05
June	....	....	....	25.52	25.90
July	....25.70	25.84	25.20	25.52@25.54	25.90
Aug	....	....	....	25.24@25.25	25.50

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 75 points lower at 27.85; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.20c; New Orleans, 27.75c; Savannah, 27.50c; Augusta, 26.94c; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 26.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts....	41,962	36,680	48,685
Exports	.....	1,391	38,164
Season's exports.	1,289,561	1,173,650	1,638,958
Port stocks.....	927,536	782,949	1,216,673
Interior receipts.	44,676	42,530	68,760
Inter. shipments.	22,702	20,886	55,919
N. Y. arrivals..	8,807	2,454	11,310
N. Y. stocks....	112,877	101,834	105,279

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand; prices unchanged at 20.42d for middling and 21d for good middling. Sales, 4,000; American, 3,000. No imports.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Rain and colder Tues.; fair and colder Wed.

Ga.—Fair Tues.; fair and cold Wed.

Fla.—Rain Tues.; fair and colder Wed.

Ala.—Fair and colder Tues. and Wed.

Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Tenn.—Fair and colder Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.

Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ohio—Rain in early morning, followed by fair and colder Tues; cloudy Wed.

Ind.—Fair and colder Tues.; cloudy and warmer Wed.

Mich.—Snow and colder Tues.; cloudy Wed.

La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark.—Fair Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.

Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues.; unsettled and warmer Wed.

Mo.—Fair Tues.; cloudy and warmer Wed.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues.; rain or snow Wed.

Minn.—Snow Tues. and Wed.

Iowa—Cloudy Tues.; rain or snow Wed.

N. Dak.—Unsettled and warmer Tues.; fair and colder Wed.

So. Dak.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; fair and colder Wed.

Neb.—Fair and warmer Tues.; fair and colder Wed.

Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Sept. gross...	$3,341,700	$3,187,900	$2,757,000
Net aft. taxes.	425,900	732,600	909,900
3 mos. gross..	10,591,800	10,707,000	6,702,300
Net aft. tax...	1,924,000	3,002,000	1,584,000

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Total op. rev..	2,787,563	2,445,408	2,215,773
Net rev's....	690,735	611,353	372,131
Oper. Inc.....	532,042	471,054	233,405
Gross Inc.....	817,319	574,750	361,743
Balance	441,752	219,786	5,020
Surplus	353,352	131,396	4,259

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Sept. gross....	7,525,563	6,461,091	5,736,553
Net aft. tax...	1,702,628	1,614,455	1,327,353
9 mos. gross..	64,222,607	53,358,586	45,652,978
Net aft. tax...	14,219,661	11,353,581	7,567,189

MAINE CENTRAL—

Sept. gross....	1,248,366	1,187,049	1,033,429
Net aft. tax...	367,858	386,883	274,381
9 mos' gross..	10,562,948	9,473,390	8,520,949
Net aft. taxes.	2,243,486	2,611,671	2,034,788

MOBILE & OHIO for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Total op. rvs..	12,859,866	11,868,038	10,982,146
Net op. rvs....	3,281,668	3,334,302	3,048,488
Oper. inc.....	2,754,858	2,925,201	2,660,782
Gross inc.....	3,812,009	3,182,491	2,727,706
Surplus	1,230,903	607,067	84,758

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—

Sept. gross....	1,571,416	1,333,439	1,100,166
Net aft. tax...	409,386	450,881	322,872
9 mos' gross..	12,712,817	10,135,371	7,725,699
Net aft. tax...	2,718,233	2,729,956	1,865,450

Public Utilities.

BANGOR RAILWAY & ELECTRIC CO—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross....	$80,336	$74,833	$5,503
Net aft. tax..	38,135	36,589	1,545
Sur. aft. chgs.	19,185	18,425	710
12 mos. gross.	871,268	810,403	60,865
Net aft. tax..	374,574	369,722	4,852
Sur. aft. chgs.	149,761	157,157	*7,396
Bal. aft. pf.div.	44,761	52,157	*7,396

*Decrease.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Sept. gross....	349,881	289,975	*59,906
Net aft. tax..	105,326	112,058	6,732
Sur. aft. chgs.	63,117	69,196	6,079
12 mos. gross.	3,884,890	3,426,016	*458,874
Net aft. tax..	1,220,210	1,418,968	197,858
Sur. aft. chgs.	677,006	908,404	231,398
Bal. aft. pf.div.	375,385	622,692	247,307

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT CO.—

Sept. gross....	281,195	270,012	*11,183
Net aft. tax..	121,705	114,437	*7,268
Sur. aft. chgs.	51,475	45,339	*6,136
12 mos. gross.	3,049,234	2,803,876	*245,548
Net aft. tax..	1,047,853	1,101,323	53,970
Sur. aft. chgs.	233,038	296,516	66,479
Bal. aft. pf.div.	95,038	161,516	66,478

DENVER TRAMWAYS SYSTEM—

August gross.	310,413	298,267	*12,146
Net earnings..	130,574	148,592	9,318
Sur.af.int.& tx.	36,586	45,745	9,159
8 mos. gross..	2,256,247	2,154,805	*101,442
Net earnings..	1,020,374	1,092,370	71,996
Sur.af.int.& tx.	199,745	264,016	64,271

*Increase.

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN COMPANY System—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross ..	$20,657	260,888	59,969
Net aft. taxes	101,975	107,966	*5,991
Sur. aft. chgs.	36,480	44,816	*8,336
12 mos.' gross	3,543,807	2,862,052	$81,753
Net aft. taxes	1,240,063	1,160,465	79,598
Sur. aft. chgs.	466,703	407,496	59,207
Bal.aft.pf.div..	286,703	227,496	59,207

KANSAS CITY RAILWAYS COMPANY—

Sept. gross ..	884,798	867,386	17,411
Net aft. taxes	171,531	227,024	*55,493
Total income..	172,677	230,133	*57,456
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,646	41,845	*2,199
Bal.aft.pf.div..	18,514	15,713	*2,199
3 mos.' gross..	1,895,863	1,986,015	*90,852
Net aft. taxes	354,700	620,272	*265,572
Total income..	358,150	630,794	*272,644
Def. aft. chgs.	45,357	†110,215	155,572
Def.aft.pf.divs.	123,753	†31,819	155,572

†Surplus.

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY—

Sept. gross ..	501,149	453,731	47,418
Net aft. taxes	201,999	209,538	*7,539
Sur. aft. chgs.	24,434	30,727	*6,273
12 mos.' gross	5,833,987	5,422,777	410,210
Net aft. taxes	2,635,614	2,369,966	265,648
Sur. aft. chgs.	470,494	190,234	280,260

*Decrease.

TENNESSEE RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO. (Inter-company items eliminated)—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Sept. gross....	410,940	443,095	32,155
Net after tax..	68,628	176,400	107,772
Def. after chg.	67,984	†51,973	*122,857
12 mos. gross..	5,217,876	4,722,101	*495,575
Net after tax..	1,883,076	2,176,497	293,421
Sur. after chg.	251,070	697,882	346,812

†Surplus.

Earnings were affected by strike of railway employes in Chattanooga and increased operating expenses. Earnings of Tennessee Power Co. were affected by drought.

TENNESSEE POWER CO., a Tennessee Railway, Light & Power Co. subsidiary—

Sept. gross....	162,071	167,241	*5,170
Net after tax..	45,455	63,780	18,325
Def. after chg.	5,289	†27,345	*32,634
12 mos. gross..	1,848,123	1,553,511	*294,612
Net after tax..	645,996	756,064	110,068
Sur. after chg.	129,688	347,664	217,976

†Surplus.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.—

Sept. gross....	849,506	854,747	5,241
Net	292,751	349,937	*57,186
Sur. after tax. and chgs.....	125,130	200,110	*74,980
9 mos. gross...	7,732,106	7,594,988	*137,118
Net	2,627,246	2,902,212	*274,966
Sur. after tax. and chgs....	1,270,531	1,609,217	*338,686

*Increase.

Miscellaneous.

COMPUTING-TABULATING-RECORDING CO. for the ninth months ended Sept. 30—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Earnings	*$1,201,283	$1,035,729	$165,554
Interest	262,384	258,378	4,006
Net earnings..	938,899	777,351	161,548

*Net earnings of subsidiary companies after deductions for maintenance, depreciation, &c., including $130,000 for extra war taxes.

ENEMY PROBLEM PERPLEXES PALMER

Policy as to Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish Property Seizures Not Determined.

TO GET FULL POWER TODAY

Already, as Custodian, Has Invested $100,000 German Money in Liberty Bonds—Only a Beginning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—By proclamation President Wilson tomorrow will confer all the powers given to him in the Enemy Trading act upon A. Mitchell Palmer as Alien Property Custodian. Mr. Palmer today conferred with the President on the scope of his work and the big problems involved. These problems are delicate, inasmuch as this Government has avoided any unnecessary step against the allies of Germany. The Enemy Trading act empowers the Property Custodian to confiscate the property of the enemy and the allies of the enemy.

What might be construed as a hostile act would be taken by Mr. Palmer should he take over property owned by subjects of Turkey, Bulgaria, or Austria-Hungary. Although he will tomorrow deposit his bond of $100,000 and begin his duties, it is likely that he will not have to take any such step for some months, and he will do it then only after conference with the Secretary of State. He will call upon all corporations to notify him of money owed to Germany and her allies and institute an inquiry to determine the property owned by these countries. At least sixty days will expire before he will be called upon to seize property or money of Germany's allies.

Confessedly, Mr. Palmer finds himself in a perplexing position. If he carries out the definite terms of the law he will run counter to the nominal policy of the Administration, namely, that we are not at war with the allies of Germany. But Bulgaria, Austria, and Turkey have large stores of war supplies in the United States, and it is just as important that their property and money be taken over as that owned by Germany.

The definition of "enemy" or "ally of enemy" is carefully worked out in the act. In the first place, any person, no matter of what nationality, who resides within the territory of the German Empire or the territory of any of its allies, or that occupied by their military forces, is expressly made an enemy or "ally of enemy" by the act. Even citizens of the United States who have elected to remain within such territorial bounds are enemies within the scope of this law. Further, any person not residing in the United States, of whatever nationality and wherever he resides, who is doing business within such territory is placed within the definition of enemy.

On the other hand, as to subjects of Germany who are residents in the United States, attention is called to the importance of remembering that, while this law makes it possible to intern them, the mere fact of their nationality does not make them enemies within the meaning of the law and so prevent persons in this country from having ordinary commercial relations with them. Neither can their property be seized.

Mr. Palmer today explained these provisions fully and issued a statement to quiet the fears of such residents here that their savings were liable to seizure. He said:

"Some misapprehension seems to exist relative to the status under the Trading with the Enemy act of citizens or subjects of Germany or its allies resident in this country. Such persons are not included within the term 'enemy or ally of enemy' as employed in the act. Deposits in the Postal Savings Banks of the United States belonging to such persons are not liable to seizure by the Government and will not therefore be taken into the possession of the Alien Property Custodian or be interfered with in any way whatever."

The first check which came to the Custodian was for $100,000. It was received late Saturday from a New York firm and was used by Mr. Palmer to purchase that amount of Liberty bonds. He said today that he would buy Liberty bonds from time to time as the money came into his possession and that all of the money owed to residents of Germany would be employed to finance the war against Germany.

MORE SPEED ON SHIPS.

Hurley Confers with Builders and Lumber Men to Check Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Plans to end delay in the wooden ship building program were discussed today at a conference of builders from Atlantic and Pacific yards with Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board. It has been found that upon delivery some of the work has not been up to the required specifications. In every instance, it was explained today, the fault was traceable to a lack on the part of the contractor of intimate knowledge of technical requirements.

The situation was gone over today and Mr. Hurley expressed himself as immensely satisfied with the spirit shown by the conferees. The work of constructing the wooden ships, Mr. Hurley said, was now progressing rapidly and would go even faster. He would not give an estimate of tonnage that would be available in the near future, but said it would be "huge." In every yard, he said, work was going on apace, either with wooden or steel ships.

Southern pine lumber producers at a conference here today with Shipping Board officials gave assurance that they will furnish ship timbers for the wooden shipbuilding program as fast as needed by building concerns. The Shipping Board had threatened to take over and operate lumber mills unless timber was forthcoming in more liberal quantities.

SOLDIER MAIL WEIGHT CUT.

Parcels for Troops Abroad Now Limited to Seven Pounds.

An order issued by the Postmaster General, to become effective Nov. 1, limits fourth class or domestic parcel post matter intended for the American Expeditionary forces in France, to seven pounds. The order is a modification of that of July 24 last which fixed the weight limit at twenty pounds. The change is made necessary because the French railway companies will not carry mail packages of more than seven pounds. In order to prevent confusion, delay, and perhaps the loss of packages anxiously awaited by American soldiers at the front, the postal authorities have expressed the hope that the change in weight will not be forgotten.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

Cincinnati, O., October 11, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 21st day of October, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Poll will continue open until 11 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat at interior points continue to increase slowly, but steadily, and the question of distribution is becoming somewhat less acute. The visible supply increased 4,812,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 14,524,000 bushels, compared with 67,114,000 bushels last year. Most of the increase was at Buffalo and Eastern points, and apparently represents the importation of Canadian wheat for the use of Eastern mills. The Food Administration continues to urge stringent economies in order to provide a liberal surplus for shipment to our soldiers in Europe and to our Allies.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.83, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market at the present time is in a very uncertain position, and during yesterday's session prices moved rather feverishly and closed ¼c to ⅝c net higher. The visible supply decreased 134,000 bushels for the week, and the total is now 1,492,000 bushels, compared with 2,361,000 bushels a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.18 and No. 2 mixed at $2.16, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ..	$1.19	$1.17½	$1.18½	$1.18¾	.87
January ...	1.16¾	1.15¼	1.16¼	1.16¾	....
May	1.13⅝	1.12¼	1.13¼	1.12⅞	.88¼

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were narrow and final quotations were steady, showing net gains of ⅛ to ¼c. Receipts at Western points were larger, owing to last week's business, but it was thought that farmers would be less disposed to sell as prices have declined over 2 cents per bushel during the past two days. The visible supply gained 420,000 bushels during the week, bringing the total to 16,824,000 bushels, compared with 45,580,000 last year. The local cash market was quiet; standards graded at 65¼c; No. 2 white, 66⅜c; No. 3 white, 66c; No. 4 white, 65¼c; fancy clipped white, 68c; ordinary clipped white, 67c, all asked, elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ...	58⅛	57⅝	58⅛	58¼	54⅝
May	60	59⅛	60	59⅞	58¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, but prices were steadier. Packing interests seemed to be on the buying side in a moderate way and offerings were small. The hog market was steady, and at 16.70 for best grades in Chicago appears to have marked the extent of the decline; at least, prices have remained at that level for several days past. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 23,000; estimated for Tuesday, 17,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 6,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
November	24.77	24.72	24.75	24.75	..
January	22.40	22.25	22.40	22.30	..
Ribs—					
October	23.29	23.25	23.25	23.20	..
January	22.25	22.05	22.17	22.10	13.85
Pork—					
October	..	..	..	42.00	..
January	41.20	40.80	41.00	40.55	26.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was strong and higher, prices making new high records. The advance was apparently based on the pronounced strength in crude oil, which was quoted at $1.32 per gallon in the South. Shorts were anxious buyers and there was thought to be buying here by trade interests as hedges against requirements. Closing prices were 20 to 40 points net higher. Total sales were 15,300 barrels. Reports that the Government may take further action in connection with cottonseed oil as well as other products caused some uneasiness. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	18.50	....
November	18.70	18.55	18.65@18.90	18.30
December	18.40	18.29	18.40@18.45	18.20
January	18.45	18.15	18.42@18.45	18.05
February	18.35	18.05	18.25	18.00
March	18.40	18.20	18.40@18.50	18.00
May	18.40	18.40	....	18.10

COFFEE.

The coffee market was irregular within a narrow range. The reported scarcity of steamer tonnage available for shipment from Brazil served to check selling, but the news from Italy had rather a depressing effect, and there were also reports that coffee was being offered more freely by sailing vessels. On the whole, however, prices made a fairly steady showing, and after opening unchanged to 2 points lower, the market closed net 1 point lower to 3 points higher. The local spot market remained quiet so far as immediate business was concerned, with quotations on the basis of 8c for Rio 7s, and 9½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	7.04@7.06	7.04
November	..	..	7.04@7.06	7.04
December	7.11	7.06	7.11@7.12	7.11
January	..	..	7.19@7.20	7.18
February	..	..	7.27@7.28	7.25
March	7.35	7.30	7.35@7.36	7.32
April	..	..	7.43@7.44	7.42
May	7.51	7.47	7.51@7.52	7.52
June	..	..	7.60@7.61	7.60
July	7.70	7.64	7.69@7.70	7.68
August	..	..	7.77@7.78	7.75
September	7.83	7.82	7.84@7.86	7.82

SUGAR.

Raw sugar continued to be quiet and still under control of the Government, with no fresh business reported. There were no fresh developments in refined sugar. The Government promises speedy relief from the West and from Louisiana, but it is believed that the situation in this territory will not feel the full benefit of these arrivals of sugar until well along into November. Cable advices from France report the beet crop there much improved. One leading authority estimates the growing Cuban crop at 3,200,000 tons, against a total of 3,023,720 tons for the season just closed. The spot market remains nominally unchanged, with the tendency downward, however, as soon as there is any relief in the supply and demand situation. Spot prices follow: Centrifugal, 6.90c; molasses, 6.02c; cost and freight, 5¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,734 packages. Trade is still very quiet and the market eased off about ¼c on most grades of fresh creamery, with the secondary qualities dull and weak at the close. A little trading in storage goods, but at somewhat easier figures. Ladies dragging and packing stock is weak. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb, 45½@46c; extras, (92 score,) 45c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43@44½c; seconds, (85 to 87 score,) 41½@42½c; thirds, 40@41c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 44@45½c; seconds, 42½@43½c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 44½@45c; extras, 44@44½c; firsts, 42½@43½c; seconds, 41@42½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 44@44½c; good to prime, 41½@43½c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 40½@41½c; lower grades, 37@39c; imitation creamery, firsts, 39@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 36½c; lower grades, 35@36c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2, 35½c; lower grades, 34@35c.

EGGS.—Receipts 7,431 cases. High grades of fresh scare and firm. More seriously mixed qualities and lower grades dull, urgently offered, and weak. Storage eggs still in buyers' favor under pressure to open wider outlets. Nearby whites very scare and fancy lots command extreme prices. Mixed qualities irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 46@47c; extra firsts, 44@45c; firsts, 40@43c; seconds, 36@38c; thirds and poorer, 30@35c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 33½@34c; No. 2 and poorer, 26@33c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 32@33c; undergrades, 29@31c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34½@35c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 33@34c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 32@33c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 29@31c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 41@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, bemery whites, fine to fancy, 69@73c; ordinary to good, 55@68c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 50@53c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 45@53c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45@60c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby bemery browns, 50@53c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@47c.

Short Time Investments

GUARANTY BANKING

5. Self-Liquidation.

The Collateral Trust Securities issued by the Guaranty Securities Corporation are secured by underlying notes and trade acceptances which mature at definite times considerably in advance of the Securities. Each note and trade acceptance bears at least two names of approved credit standing.

These underlying notes and trade acceptances are not subject to renewal. The quick-sale value of the physical collateral back of each note or trade acceptance is at all times greater than the amount due on the note or trade acceptance so that it is always to the advantage of both maker and endorser to meet the payments when due, and of course ultimate recourse to the physical collateral would protect the entire debt.

Yet, as the Collateral Trust Securities are issued up to only 80% of the amount of the notes (90% in the case of Commercial Vehicles), only that percentage of the notes need be paid out in order to liquidate the Securities upon their maturity.

Out of 46,650 underlying notes and acceptances bought to August 31, 1917 ($39,873,783,63) there have been only 26 repossessions necessary to recover the debt.

On August 31, 1917, of the $39,873,783,63 paper bought $32,498,236.09 had matured. On same date there had been collected $32,451,142.40. Total losses and paper of doubtful collectability amounted on that date to $29,516.05, showing collections to be only $17,577,64 less than maturities.

The underlying collateral notes and acceptances as well as all payments of both principal and interest, are held by the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York under a trust agreement for the protection of holders of Collateral Trust Securities.

On May 14, 1917, the Metropolitan Trust Company held in trust cash to the amount of $1,032,203.47 awaiting the retirement of Collateral Trust Securities to the amount of $765,000.

On June 14, 1917, $2,022,501.96 cash to meet $1,366,000 of securities maturing June 15.

On July 14, $1,935,973.77 cash to meet $1,500,000 securities maturing July 15.

On August 14, 1917, the Metropolitan Trust Company held in trust cash to the amount of $1,573,972.74 awaiting the retirement of Collateral Trust Notes and Debentures to the amount of $1,222,500. to mature on that date.

The excess of cash in trust at maturity of securities averages 35.8% for above months—which are typical of the history of the Corporation from its inception. Self-liquidating? Absolutely!

If the Corporation should cease to operate, the securities already issued would automatically liquidate themselves.

Further facts on this feature of our Collateral Trust Securities are given in our new booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," a copy of which we shall be glad to send you. It discusses also such other features as the following:

Margin of Security; Maturities; Insurance Protection; Volume of Paper; Collection Record of Underlying Collateral; Vocational Diversification of Underlying Names; Geographical Distribution of Underlying Names; Credit Check on Underlying Collateral; Should Automobiles Be sold On Credit; Ten Thousand Name Paper.

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NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—Forty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capital of $6,396,- 800, were chartered today. They include:

Manila Tobacco Co., Manhattan, $50,000; H. Hall, T. F. Bourne, F. Delin, 218 Penn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Excelsior Photo-Drama Production, Manhattan, $500,000; Z. Dodge, W. H. Tacher, J. T. MacLean, 27 William St., N. Y.

K. & K. Exploration Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Kirschstein, C. E. Ward, J. A. Walsh, 154 Nassau St.

Crandall Realty Co., Dunkirk, $10,000; T. M. and H. I. Crandall, D. F. Swan, Dunkirk.

Lake Erie Storage and Cartage Co., Dunkirk, $10,000; T. M. and H. E. Crandall, D. F. Swan, Dunkirk.

Losmee Auto Supply Co., Queens, $10,000; A. and J. Loscalzo, C. Schnee, 625 Ocean View Av., Woodhaven.

Grossman Leather Co., Buffalo, $5,000; I. Grossman, L. Meil, S. Bender, 1 Exchange, Buffalo.

Farben-Fabriken of Elberfeld Co., Manhattan, pharmaceutical preparations, dyestuffs, with general warehousing, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $100,000; C. Neuss, W. F. and T. M. McDermott, 15 Dey St.

Anco Mfg. Co., Manhattan, autos and motor trucks, $250,000; H. Hartman, D. S. Leiberman, B. H. Resnick, 54 Cathedral Parkway.

Fordbrad Realty Corp., Central Valley, $800,000; B. B. Mead, J. E. Malino, M. C. Sullivan, 100 West 183d St.

Febbard Const. Corp., Central Valley, $250,- 000; B. B. Mead, J. E. Malino, M. C. Sullivan, 100 West 183d St.

Edward Moritz Brokerage Co., Manhattan, $5,000; B. B. Mead, J. E. Malino, M. C. Sullivan, 100 West 183d St.

Darling Metal Goods Mfg. Co., Bronx, $10,000; R. S. Darling, B. E. Storm, J. E. Watson, 30 Church St.

The Rycroft Realty Corp., Yonkers, $5,000; M. F. and C. M. and A. F. Ryan, Yonkers.

Colonial Dye Works, Inc., Manhattan, $20,- 000; E. Drexler, S. Selkir, M. Charles, 47 Division Av., Brooklyn.

J. Engle Hat Co., Manhattan, $20,000; F. Geodman, J. K. Field, G. A. Grant, 218 West 57th St.

Dorothy Operating Corp., Manhattan, machinery, railroad and steamship apparatus, $150,000; M. L. Buchanan, J. A. Reilly, G. Banker, 80 Broad St.

Glelte Corp., Half Moon, Saratoga County, preparation for removing oil from water and steam, $10,000; C. T. Wakeman, H. H. Williams, H. Press, 95 William St.

Charles L. Huisking, Inc., Manhattan, drugs, chemicals, and medicines, $300,000; G. F. and C. F. and C. L. Huisking, 145 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn.

Laureti, Inc., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $5,000; D. J. Plowelli, G. W. Hahn, E. Laureti, 73 West 3d St.

M. J. Weinberg & Bro., Manhattan, eggs, butter and dairy and farm products, $30,000; M. J. and E. Weinberg, I. J. Landsman, 815 East 168th St.

The Seamless Top Corp., Manhattan, toys, dolls, and animals, $100,000; J. Halpin, S. Rosenkilt, E. J. Rosenkilt, 298 East 17th St.

Empire State Railroad Corp., Syracuse, $3,750,000; H. S. Holden, W. Nottingham, H. S. Teeney, Syracuse.

Amaessa Products Co., Esopus, food products, $300,000; O. F. Rentell, H. J. B. Willis, M. Fox, 963 Aldus St.

The Hauck Food Products Corp., Kingston, $300,000; A. and J. and M. M. Hauck, Kingston.

The Selmur Corp., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $10,000; J. Gru, R. E. J. Corcoran, 45 Lorens, 44 Morningside Drive.

Gen-United Overgarment Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Frouljansk, J. R. and S. Rubin, 129 Rivington St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Estate of Morris Nason, Manhattan, $10,000 to $150,000.

Cosmopolitan Drug Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $100,000.

Shinhard Bros. & Co., Manhattan, $1,250,000 to $2,250,000.

Last Long Underwear Co., Staatsburg, $10,000 to $100,000.

The National Cold Storage Co., Buffalo, $300,000 to $1,000,000.

Schoonmaker Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $20,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

John Morgan, Manhattan, $60,000 to $12,- 000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

The New York Quinine and Chemical Works, Inc., Del., $10,000. Representative, M. E. Walsh, 100 William St.

Malcolmson Briquet Engineering Co., Mo., no capital given. Representative, H. J. Sulicek, 50 Church St.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

Diamond State Fibre Co., Del. New representative, C. M. Bogart, 111 Broadway.

The U. S. Mercantile Co., Utah, formerly the Western Merchants Association. New representative, A. M. Malouf, 141 5th Av.

REVOCATION AND SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Reliable Flour Co., Mass.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Hucheson Shoe Co., Mass., to Smith, Inc., Mass.

Sherman Park Fire Co., No. 1, Tarrytown, to the Cornwood Fire Dept., Inc.

Dunlop Wire Wheel Corp. of America, Manhattan, to Ajax Wire Wheel Corp. of America.

Brodsky-Sovak-Capek Co., Manhattan, to F. A. Sovak Co., Inc.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Atlantic Forwarding Co., Manhattan.

McLoughlin Baughan Supply Co., Manhattan.

Lewis Grain Co., Inc., Buffalo.

Adlae Realty Co., Brooklyn.

Excelsior Gas and Electric Fixture Co., Yonkers.

Automat Tool Works, Inc., Manhattan.

The Middleton & Buck Shoe Co., Watertown.

Gumpel Realty Corp., Manhattan.

Miller Furniture, Tonawanda.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 29.—Charters filed:

National Auto Accessories Co., Orange, $50,000; J. C. Beck, Roy Cohen, and Moses Roth, all of South Orange.

Niasco Chemical Co., Hoboken, $250,000; Henry J. Camby, R. E. Hetsel, and F. Frandeloff, all of Hoboken.

Eureka Shoe and Finding Co., Union, to deal in footwear and other goods, $20,000; Aaron Oschrin and George Steinberg of Jersey City and Theodore Steinberg of Union.

New York Store Fixtures Co., West Hoboken, $25,000; Solomon Slatkin of West Hoboken, Julius Sanger of North Bergen, and Alfred Potosmik of New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Oct. 29.—Charters filed:

Eugene Dietagen Co., to manufacture supplies for artists and draftsmen, &c., $5,- 500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

The Ice Making Refrigerator Co., $1,500,- 000; Fred W. Wolf, G. W. Friend, V. A. Johnson, all of Chicago.

Coin Controlled Clerk Co., to manufacture clocks of all kinds, $1,000,000; E. E. Fish, E. F. Bennett, L. C. Sayis, all of Bridgeport, Conn.

Kingston Dome Oil Co., $1,000,000; John C. Percival, Joseph B. Cotton, Samuel Brener, all of New York.

Semetic Limited, exporters and importers, $1,000,000; Anselm P. Anderson, F. Freeman, K. R. Norton, all of New York.

Increase in capital stock of J. W. P. Tire Co., from $300,000 to $1,000,000.

DUTCH SHIPS UNLOAD GRAIN.

Some of Those Here Have Corn Reconditioned for Later Shipment.

The sixty Dutch steamships which have been lying idle in New York harbor for the last five months, waiting for a permit from the United States and British Governments to sail, have been gradually discharging their cargoes of grain and other foodstuffs which were deteriorating in the holds. After the corn had been reconditioned it had been reloaded into some of the steamships and would keep for another four months, the agents said yesterday.

Others of the Dutch steamships, after discharing their grain at the elevators, have gone back in ballast to their anchorage in the North River ready to load cargoes for South or Central American ports on receipt of orders from the owners in Holland, who on their part have to await the instructions from their Government at The Hague. The freighters move about the harbor under their own steam, which saves the cost of hiring tugboats.

Some of the largest of the Dutch steamships in the harbor have been loaded with corn and food products for the Belgian Relief Commission. One vessel came up from Brazil two weeks ago with 10,000 tons of coffee for Holland and plenty of bunker coal to carry her across the Atlantic.

The crews of the Dutch steamships have become tired of inaction, and are asking for an increase in pay in order to send money to their families in Holland, but until the six months' service for which they signed before sailing for America has expired they cannot do anything to enforce their demands.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	104⅝	105⅜
4s, coupon, 1925	104⅝	105⅜
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '36, coupon	98	98
2s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
2s, registered, 1930	97	98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101⅛	101½	101⅛
4½s June, 1965	101⅛	101⅛	101½
4½s Mar., 1963	101⅜	101⅛	101½
4½s Nov., 1957	101⅜	101⅛	101½
4½s May, 1957	101⅜	101⅛	101½
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
4½s April, 1936	97¼	98	97⅜
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97	98	97⅛
4½s Mar., 1964	97	98	97⅛
4½s Mar., 1962	97	98	97⅛
4½s Sept., 1960	97	98	97⅛
4s May, 1959	93¼	94	93⅞
4s Nov., 1958	93½	94½	93⅝
4s May, 1957	93½	..	93⅝
4s Nov., 1956	92¼	93½	92⅜
4s Nov., 1955	92¼	93½	92⅜
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99⅛
4s Nov., 1918	99⅛	..	99⅛

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.20	4.23
4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.35
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s Mar., 1959	4.50	..	4.50
4½s Sept., 1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
4s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s Nov., 1958	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s 1918-1923	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s 1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000 ‡Aetna Expl.	6⅝	3⅝	6⅛
200 ‡ Do pf	47	47	47
250 ‡Air Reduc.	80	78	78
100 ‡Can. L. & P.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
340 Carwen Steel	10	9⅝	10
700 Chev. Motor	74	71	73
1,210 ‡Cit.Ser.old	21	20⅝	20⅝
965 ‡ Do pf	79	78⅝	78½
200 Curtiss Aero.	31	30	30
100 Ely.-Hea.,Inc	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
2,500 ‡Int. Lube Cm.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
700 Anglo-Am	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞
600 Anglo rts	3	3	3

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

500 Allen Oil	1½	1½	1½
800 ‡Barn'tO.&G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700 ‡Beth.O.& G.	10¼	10¼	10¼
5,000 ‡‡Bos.-Wyo.	33	32	32
500 ‡Cosden Oil	8⅛	8	8
1,500 ‡‡CrosbyPet., (a pros.)	26	26	26
1,000 ‡‡Cushing Oil & Gas	44	44	44
2,000 ‡Elk Basin	8⅜	8	8⅛
200 ‡Federal Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,400 ‡Friar Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500 ‡Glenrock	16	15½	15½
1,400 ‡Hum.Goose Cr. O. & R.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,800 ‡Int. Petrol.	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
1,000 ‡Kan. Utah Con. Oil	1	1	1
3,800 Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,955 ‡Lost City	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000 ‡Merritt Oil	31⅝	32	32
3,500 Met. Petro	1⅛	⅛	1⅛
500 Josvig-K., (a pros)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,300 ‡Jumbo Ext.	21	20	20
200 Louis. Oils	⅝	⅝	⅝
800 Magma Cop.	42⅜	41	42
2,400 ‡Magnate C.	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,700 ‡Marsh Min.	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
800 Mason Val.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500 ‡Mogul M. C.	40	33	40
1,000 ‡Monster Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,000 ‡‡Moth. Lode	34	33	33
5,000 ‡‡Nat. Leas.	7	7	7
9,000 ‡‡Nat.Z.& L.	38	34	38
1,000 ‡Newray M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000 ‡‡Nor. New.	81	78	80
7,000 ‡Port.Con.Cp.	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 ‡Red War.M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500 Sil. Kg. Con. of Utah	2⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,200 ‡‡Silver Pick	15	14½	14½
800 Std.Sil.-Ld.	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,000 ‡St. Nich. Z.	12	12	12
1,500 ‡Success M.	14	13	14
500 Super. Cop., (a pros.)	1¼	1⅛	1½
550 Ton. Extn	2⅛	2	2
1,500 ‡‡Troy-Arix.	15	15	15
300 Un. Eastern	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2,000 ‡Un.Ver.Ext.	36	33¾	34½
1,000 ‡Utah N. & M.	1	1	1
2,800 ‡‡Utica Min.	16	15	16
2,500 Wh. Caps M.	1⅜	1	1
2,500 ‡Yer. Mt. C.	16	15	16

BONDS.

$110,000 ‡Can.Gv.5s	94¼	94	94¼
11,000 ‡U.S.Lib'ty 4½reg.'42-100	100	100	
5,000 ‡N.Y.C.2-y. notes,w.i.	96⅞	96¾	96⅞

*Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Sat'rday. Bid.	Ask.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	5	6	3	6
Am.-B. Mfg.	5	10	5	10
Do pf	28	35	28	35
Am. Drug. S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Stores	27	33	27	33
Do 1st pf	96	98	96	98
Am. Tin & T.	⅝	⅞	½	⅝
Atlantic Steel	140	170	140	170
Am. Writ. P.	2¾	3	2¾	3
B'way Motor	45	60	45	60
Brit.-Am.Tob., Reg.	15½	16½	15½	16½
Do coupon	16	18	16	18
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel	75	80	75	80
Chalmers Mot.	4	8	4	8
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Do pf	5	6	5	6
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	68	75	63	75
Eastern Steel	122	127	122	127
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9
Fed. D. & C.	5	10	5	10
Free, Texas	42½	43¼	42¾	43⅛
Grant M. C.	4	5½	4½	5½
Hall Sig. pf.	10	18	10	18
Havana Tob.	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
Do pf	4	5	4	5
Holly Sugar	45	50	45	50
Do pf	98	101	98	101
Hendee Mfg.	16	23	16	23
Hupp M. Car.	2	2⅝	3	3½
Int. M. 2d pf.	15	20	15	20
Intbrcon. Rub.	9	11	9	11
Kath. B. pf.	⅞	2	⅞	2
K. T. & R. pf	14	15	14	15
Key. T. & R.	13	13⅜	13	13½
Kresge	83	88	83	88
Do pf	104	112½	104	112½
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf	6	8	6	8
Lima Loco	55	57	55	57
L. Val. C. S.	64	70	64	70
Lukens Steel	37	44	37	44
Lnk. S. 1st pf.	101	102	101	102
Marc. of Am.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Martin Arms	95	100	95	100
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	30	45
N. Y. Transp.	13¼	15	13¼	15
N. Y. Shipb'g.	..	35	..	35
Peer. T. & M.	10	13	10	13
Peer.-L. Coal	4	4½	4	4½
Poole Engine	80	95	80	95
Pyrene Mfg.	8¾	10	8¾	10
Redden M. T.	13	14	13	14
Rep. Truck	48	52	48	52
Do pf	90	95	90	95
Smith (A. O.)	30	..	30	..
Do pf	89	90	89	90
Smith M. T.	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
St. L. Lead	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
St.L.,R.M.&P.	30	35	30	35
Stand. Motors	8	9	8	9
Triangle Film	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Ward Shipyds.	78	80	78	80
Un. E. Aero.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
U. S. Aero.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Unit.Zinc Sm.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
World Film.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
W.-Martin M.	40	50	40	50
Zinc Concen.	1	2	1	2

OIL STOCKS.

Con. Mex. Oil	33	40	33	40
Cosden Oil pf.	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Esmeralda C.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Elk. Coal & G.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Houston Oil	18	20	18	20
Ky. Petroleum	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
N.Y.& Tex.Oil	1	1½	1	1½
Mid. Oil pf	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Pan. Am. Pet.	45	50	45	50
Penn.-Mex.	5	6	5	6
Penn.Gasoline	⅜	½	⅜	½
People's Oil	¾	1	¾	1
Pierce Oil	8½	10½	8½	10¼
R. R. O. & G.	62	65	62	65
Sapulpa	9¾	10	9¾	10
Savoy Oil	7	9	7	9
United Pet.	35	45	35	45
Vac. O. & G.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Wyom'g Oil	46	50	46	50
West. St. Pet.	⅜	½	⅜	½

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Std.	24	27	24	27
Big Jim	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Bingham M.	11	12	11	12
Booth	5	7	5	7
Bullard's Pk.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Butte-N. Y.	⅛	1	⅛	1
Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Cerro Gordo	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cresson Gold	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅝
Dundee Nat.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
Gold. Merger	5	6	4½	5½
Kerr Lake	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
McKinley-D.	60	65	60	65
Nicklas Min.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Nip. Mines	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
North Butte D	13	15	13	15
Rich. M. & M.	56	58	56	58
Tri-Bullion	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
United Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Unity Gold	2⅜	3¼	2⅜	3¼
U. S. Tung'a.	21	23	21	23
Wilbert Min'g	20	23	20	23

BOND.

Pierce O.6s,'24	75	78	75	78

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17⅝	18¼	17⅝
Atlantic Refining	850	875	850
Borne-Scrymser	400	425	400
Buckeye Pipe Line	88	90	70
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	365	340
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	500	525	500
Crescent Pipe Line	35	38	35
Cumberland P. L.	135	145	135
Eureka Pipe Line	200	210	200
Galena Signal Oil	135	140	135
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	125	135	125
Illinois Pipe Line	205	210	205
Indiana Pipe Line	88	92	88
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¼	12⅝	12¼
National Transit	13	14	15
N. Y. Transit	190	200	190
Northern Pipe L.	97	102	97
Ohio Oil	318	323	325
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	87	92	87
Prairie Oil & Gas	445	460	450
Prairie Pipe Line	250	255	250
Solar Refining	250	310	250
Southern Pipe L.	190	200	190
South. Penn. Oil	265	275	270
S. W. Penn.	100	106	102
Stand. Oil of Cal.	227	232	230
Stand. Oil of Ind.	655	675	665
Stand. Oil of Kan.	495	510	495
Stand. Oil of Ky.	340	350	340
Stand. Oil of Neb.	450	500	450
Stand. Oil of N. J.	538	543	540
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	244	248	250
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	445	455	445
Swan & Finch	95	105	95
Union Tank	85	92	90
Vacuum Oil	340	350	345
Washington Oil	30	35	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
Astna pf	45	55	40
American Brass	240	250	240
Atlas Powder	153	158	155
Do pf	97	99	98
Babcock & Wilcox	110	114	115
Bliss	400	450	475
Do pf	73	82	73
Canadian Explo	350	400	350
Do pf	104	119	104
Can. Fgund's F	150	170	155
Colt's Arms	70	75	75
Du Pont	278	285	280
Hercules	250	263	258
Do pf	111	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	127	130	129
Scovill Mfg	530	540	575
Winchester Arms	700	..	750

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	16	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	69
Am. Gas & Elec.	99	100½
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	95	100
Am. Light & Traction	215	220
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	98	101
Am. Power & Light	65	66
Am. Power & Light pf.	17	80
Am. Public Utilities	39	85
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	66
Am. Water W. & El.	4½	6
Am. W. W. & El. pf.	11	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	60	65
Carolina Power & Lt.	32	33
Carolina P. & L. pf.	89	92
Cities Service	208	208½
Cities Service pf.	75	75¼
Colorado Power	21	24
Colorado Power pf.	96	100
Columbus Electric pf.	78	83
Commonwealth P. & L.	40	42
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	70	80
Conn. Power pf.	89	92
Consumers' Power pf.	90	95
Dayton Power & L. pf.	80	85
Duluth Edison	65	70
Eastern Mass. Electric	54	58
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	80	85
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf.	91	98
Electric P. & L. pf.	90	98
Electric Properties	32	38
Empire Dist. El. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	9	40
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	40	42
Gals. Hous. El. pf.	92	95
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int. Mt. Ry. L. & P. pf.	96	98
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	19	23
Miss. River Power pf.	80	85
Northern Ohio Electric	27	32
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	75
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf.	25	30
Northern States Power	70	73
Northern States P. pf.	91	93
Northern Texas Electric	50	55
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	77
Ozark Power & Water	35	40
Pacific Gas & Electric	38½	38¾
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	85	86
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	96	98
Pub. Serv. Secur. pf.	73½	78½
Puget Sd. Pr., L. & P.	22	23
Puget Sd.Tr., L. & P. pf.	54½	58½
Railway & LightSec.pf.	87	92
Republic Ry. & Light	25	27
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	83	84
Southern Cal. Edison	97	98
Southern Cal. Edison pf.	98	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	6½	8
Standard Gas & El. pf.	29	31
Tampa Electric	103	108
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P.	4	4
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	20	21
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. pf.	84	87
United Gas & E. 1st pf.	90	98
United Gas Improve	90	99¼
United Light & Rys.	30	35
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	63½	66
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	81¼	84
West. N. Y. L. & P. pf.	10	15
W. P. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	65
West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Western Power	11	13
Western Power pf.	49	59
Wisconsin Edison	138	143
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	83	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98¼
Am. W. W. & E. col.5s	69	71
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '61	94	95
N. O. Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '31	78	83½
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	94	98
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	80	93¼
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87½
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100¼	102
Omaha, &c., 5s	84	84
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '51	96	94½
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
Tex. Cal. Edison, '39	89	93
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
U. S. R., R.&M. 6s, '23	111	118
Union L.&Rys.1st 5s, '32	80	87
Utah Ry. & Pow. deb. 6s, 1926	95	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	98
Utah Securities 6s	89	90¼
Wash. L., W.L. & P. 5s	95	98
Western Power 1st 5s	98	98
West. N. Y. L. & P. 1st 5s	91	91½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	94
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Highly irregular fluctuations marked the course of prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Very little in the way of news bearing on specific issues developed during the session, and the market paid most attention to the situation on the Italian front. At the opening prices were below Saturday's close, and sold off very easily. Within a half hour the market turned abruptly and moved upward. The vigorous buying that appeared did not last long after the early losses were recovered. In the late afternoon another advance set in, but a reaction even more rapid than the advance closed the market generally at net losses.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
500 Am. Can	42¼	40⅝	40⅝
10 Am.Car & F.	65	65	65
50 Am. H. & L.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
20 Am. Linseed	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
50 Am. Loco	87	87	87
280 Am.Sm. & R.	96¼	93¾	93¾
1,900 Anaconda	63⅞	62½	62½
20 A., T.& S.Fe	93½	92⅝	92⅝
100 A., G.& W.I.	102	100	102¼
680 B'klyn Loco.	62½	56¾	60
120 Balt.& Ohio	57¼	56¼	56½
4,710 Beth. Stl., B	85½	81

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

Farm and Country Home.

Includes 10-room homestead, barn, granary, wagon, chicken and icehouse, all freshly painted; 80 acres of hilly, fertile land with small private lake and brook. No stock or implements. Rare opportunity; $2,000 cash. Address Y 269 Times Annex.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At Nos.

119 & 121 E. 59th St.

large, light stores, recently altered building, suitable for ladies' tailor, furrier, etc. Rent $75.00. Apply to

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. & 3rd Ave.

FOR LEASE OR SALE

191-193 Cana, West,
between Mott and Mulberry Streets, with two seven-story buildings, each about 25x 91x100, and one has large elevator freight elevator. "L" and all subway stations, surface lines and Bridge assures future values. Immediate possession. Estate of Martin Grossman, P. O. Box 252, White Plains, New York, or through any broker.

GARAGE PLOTS.

West Side, near 14th Street, four lots, asking $50,000. East Side, near 34th Street, 125 ft., asking $60,000.
Both these properties have good, income-producing old buildings thereon.
BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 East 42nd St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Owner going South.
Must sell within 30 days.
No reasonable offer refused.

Flatbush Residence.

Ocean Av., near Dorchester Road.
Brame detached, on plot 80x130; garage for 4 cars; excellent condition; every convenience; 12 rooms and 2 baths. Unusual opportunity to secure a big bargain. Can be seen by appointment only.
JOHN REIS CO.,
686 Flatbush Av., Bklyn. Tel. 1400 Flatbush

Beautiful corner plot, Shore Road, Bay Ridge. Ideal spot for gentleman's residence, about 7½ lots. Must be sold at great sacrifice. Quick action desired.
BULKLEY & HORTON CO.
7508 THIRD AV.
585 NOSTRAND AV. 414 MYRTLE AV.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

Overlooking the Lake

modern cottage of seven rooms and bath; full cellar, heat, good location; plenty of ground for vegetables and poultry; only 20 minutes out; can be bought for less than city rent; must have $200 cash, balance $18 per month. GREAT BARGAIN, BOX 215 Times Downtown.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME

Nine rooms, overlooking the Sound; magnificent in every detail; in restricted park; handy to depot; 27 minutes out; am very anxious to sell. For a bargain, apply M. Rimes, 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

ON THE SOUND

4, 7, 8 & 11 room houses, all modern improvements; macadam roads, sewers, gas, electricity. Can be bought for reasonable cash payment, balance mortgage or rental basis. Address S. E., 92 Times.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED

One of the smaller houses in Bronxville, wonderful and sunny, near stations, schools, churches, and stores; owner gone to Washington and will rent till May or June, possibly longer; rent under $100 monthly.
Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND
NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

FIELD STONE DWELLING

5-family bedrooms, 5 baths, 3 acres beautifully landscaped; 2-car garage, high elevation, near schools, trolley, and station; exceptional bright realty.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.

Larchmont 5 minutes' walk to station; 6 rooms, enclosed sleeping porch, open fireplace; nearly new. Price $5,750. Also 8-room house with 3 baths; $7,500.
H. M. OLCOTT, 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Mur. Hill 2826.

FARM BARGAIN

Within commuting distance, on Harlem R. R.; 200 acres, fine soil; ten-room house, with fireplaces; dairy barn, outbuildings; with lake; $75 per acre. No exchange.
Phone 1516.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. White Plains, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW BUNGALOW.

YOUR WIFE can enjoy the country with you when keeping house in this conveniently arranged, attractive 5-room bungalow at Laurelton; price $4,900; every modern appointment; ample room for garage and garden; only 30 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn by electric trains, and plenty of them; close to station, churches, schools, stores, golf; an vironment for children unexcelled; a rare opportunity; buy this bungalow NOW on very easy terms. LAURELTON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Suite 910, 1 W 34th St., New York City. Phone Greeley 2741, or on the property, phone Springfield 1864-R.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN
$12.50 PER LOT.

23 lots; 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $5 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay city rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. S ESTATE, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

North Shore, L. I.

Owner offers his artistic 11 room, 3 bath English house, 1 acre beautiful laid-out grounds, at less than cost price; 1 minute from station; 30 minutes from N. Y.; electrical express service. Terms arranged. H. K., 73 Times.

Sacrifice—Shore Front Home.

Near Huntington. Actual waterfront, on bay; fine beach; private dock; modern house with bath; stable and garage. The most attractive small waterfront on Long Island. For business reasons quick sale imperative. Fine opportunity.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way (33d), New York.

VERY ATTRACTIVE

Home, 8 very large rooms, tile bath, hot-water heat, oak trim, large porches front and side, gas and electricity, all city improvements; 38 minutes out, 5 minutes station; restricted, refined, beautiful, healthy location; opportunity. $7,500. Owner, 290 Broadway, N. Y., Suite 506.

BUNGALOWS AND HOUSES

Right at water, 40 minutes to N. Y. or Brooklyn; 5, 6, 7 rooms, all improvements; can be seen at your convenience. Enough ground for garden and garage. Small cash payment, balance as rent. Address H. A. 70 Times.

WATERFRONT FARM BARGAIN.

Fine 143-acre farm, 1,200 feet frontage Long Island Sound; beach, bluff, views, frontage; fertile soil; 2½ acres; terms.
HARVEY B. NEWINS.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

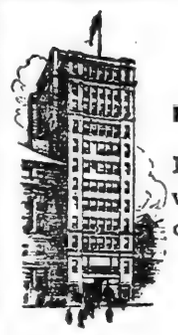
To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Adv.

Magnificent Office Suite for Banking, Brokerage or Ticket Office

About 2,000 sq. ft.
on the ground floor of

American Surety Building
100 Broadway

can be leased on attractive terms. Entrances from Broadway, Wall St. and Pine St. Good Broadway frontage with prominent window sign space. Millions of persons pass this corner annually. Apply on premises.



Adjoining
Black, Starr & Frost

6 AND 8 WEST 48TH ST.

LOFTS

For HIGH GRADE MANUFACTURING

Modern to the last detail. Convenient to everywhere. Pleases the customer, satisfies the employee.

For further particulars apply

BRETT & GOODE COMPANY
Telephone Greeley 5750

Passavant Building

440 4th Avenue.....S. W. Corner 30th St.
New 16-Story Building.....Strictly Fireproof
Entire 16th or SKYLIGHT FLOOR, $7000
OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS, $830 to $1950

UNOBSTRUCTED NORTH LIGHT. LOWEST INSURANCE RATE.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS. COMPLETE SUPERVISORY SERVICE.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Avenue
CORNER 45TH STREET. TELEPHONE BRYANT 1262.

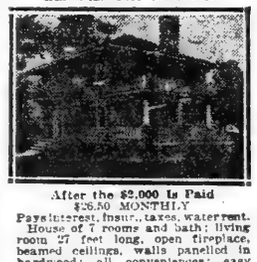
LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR HOME OR INVESTMENT
$30 EACH
FREE DEED, PERFECT TITLE
HUNTINGTON LOTS
$2 DOWN
$1 MONTHLY
High and Dry Near Depot. Trolley, Stores, Harbor and Main Road to New York.
C. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,000 On Easy Terms

and first mortgage of $4,000 buys
NEW COLONIAL HOME.
Near Water. Actual Water Rights on Lake, 40 min. by D., L. & W. R. R. Near Lex. Sta. Plot 100x166 ft.



After the $2,000 Is Paid
$26.50 MONTHLY
Payments cover interest, taxes, water rent.
House of 7 rooms and bath; living room 27 feet long, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood; all conveniences; easy commutation. Full information from
P. D. WORCESTER,
Tel. 1521—Cort. 170 B'way.

YOUR OWN HOME AND GARAGE

Will sacrifice $3,000 on easy terms; almost like rent buys it; balance of $5,500 can remain on mortgage; has ten large rooms; kitchen, pantry, laundry, sleeping porch; tiled bath; steam heat, parquet floors; running water; every convenience; beautifully situated on plot 100x180 feet; fine garden, shrubs and flowers in profusion; within stone's throw of pretty lake stocked with fish; select, congenial neighbors; good markets; school and churches nearby; this is a chance of a lifetime to obtain a home and garage at fraction of real worth; could not be duplicated at less than $17,000. Ideal commutation to N. Y. City. Address OWNER, box 380, Times Downtown.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Price, $5,500. Cash Required, $500.
House has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation; 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this house was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars, H. E. White, Room 518, 47 W. 34th St.

Montclair Colonial Residence.

9 rooms, 2 large baths, tiled kitchen, sun parlor, sleeping porch, every appointment. Fine lot. Near Lackawanna Terminal. Immediate possession. Price, $11,500.
FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.,
At Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

FARMS.
Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Alabama Plantation For Sale

As business interests require my constant attention in New York, I offer for quick sale a valuable plantation in Dallas County, Alabama, 1,280 acres, more or less, has splendid reputation for producing cotton and corn. On improved and pike road; fine neighborhood and well tenanted. Has four or five hundred heavy bearing 18-year-old healthy pecan trees. Has several hundred acres hardwood, is well watered and drains well. Would make one of the finest stock and grain farms in the South. Will be sold at half its value. A bargain for some one down South.
(Mrs.) DARRINGTON SEMPLE.
341 Central Park West.
New York City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

66 East 78th Street.

Private Dwelling For Rent.
17 Rooms—4 Baths—2 Lavatories
Completely renovated. Hot water and steam supplied from the adjoining building; new plumbing and electric fixtures; windows on 3 sides; exceptionally deep house; ready October 1st; will decorate to suit.
Rent $5,500. Apply to
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
505 Fifth Avenue.
Tel. 6960 Murray Hill.

83D ST., 26 WEST CENTRAL PARK
16 exceptionally well arranged rooms, $2,000
baths, suitable furnished rooms.
Lease. Apply Caretaker, on Premises, or
JOSEPH P. DAY 522 EIGHTH AVE. TEL. CIRCLE 66.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LEASE

Will consider erecting a new building for a responsible tenant.
330-332 FOURTH AVENUE and
29-31 EAST 24TH STREET,
about
7,000 SQUARE FEET
Full Commission to Brokers.
JOHN W. AHERN
59 Liberty Street.

DESIRABLE LIGHT OFFICE
Approximately 2,000 Sq. Feet
FULTON BUILDING
S. W. Cor. Fulton & Nassau Sts.
William F. Fuerst, Inc.,
87 NASSAU ST.

GARAGE OPPORTUNITY

Fireproof, 100x100, 2-story, ramp; going business; great chance before Nov. 1st.
S. Osgood Pell & Co. 15-17 W. 44 St., N.Y. Tel. 5616 Vanderbilt

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness. Featuring Elsewhethan Architecture.
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms,
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 4 room suites, facing front. Charming Studio Suites, with open fireplaces.
For booklet, floor plans, etc. See Renting Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3227.

Opens Nov. 1st
PARKSIDE HOTEL
31 West 71st Street

New York's Newest Apartment Hotel
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms, with baths and showers.
$40 a month up per room, unfurnished.
$45 a month up per room, furnished.
Unexcelled for light and air—Near Central Park and all transit lines. Restaurant.

Corner Apt.—9 Rooms

Also 8-room apt. to sublet; modern, refined, high class; elevator.
WESTWOOD COURT,
435 Ft. Washington Ave.
West 179th and 180th Sts.
Apply on premises. Phone St. Nicholas 8842.

WILBRAHAM,

N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments.
two rooms and bath each; rent $35.00 and $36.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 540.

The Raymore,

1 West 88th St., Cor. Central Park W.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500 to $2,000
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Court.
231st St. Subway Station.
4 ROOMS.....$28-$32
AGENT ON PREMISES.

CONCORD HALL,

488 Riverside Drive (Cor. 119th)
7-8 ROOMS: 2 BATHS AND EXTRA LAVATORY; STRICTLY FIREPROOF BLDG.: $1,200-$1,600: MGR.

65 Central Park West.

A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,800. Apply on premises, or Janitor.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY.

offers the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention. The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St., Facing Sherman Square.
EXPRESS SUBWAY STATION AT 72D ST.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space. There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and Service Elevator.
Tel. 3547 Columbus. Resident Manager on Premises.

1 West 67th St.

At the Hotel Des Artistes. The first building to combine privacy of home with conveniences of hotel.

STUDIO Duplex Apartments, 2 to 6 rooms and bath, with large north lights for artists, and similar apartments facing south for non-professionals. Unfurnished only. Rents from $1,600 to $3,000.

Ball Room, Exhibition Room, Swimming Pool, Squash Courts and Roof Playground for children.

MEALS served from restaurant in apartments without charge for service. Raw materials converted into food by best chefs obtainable and brought to apartments by specially constructed electric dumbwaiters without charge for cooking. Refrigeration free.
The famous Gustave Sacker, chief chef Hotel Blackstone, Chicago, conducts restaurants.

Apply on premises. Telephone * Columbus 4204.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

135 West 79th St.

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 Apt. 3 Rooms & Bath, Rental $1,260.

Prince's Court,

N. E. Cor. 164th St. & Broadway
1 Apt. 7 Rooms & Bath,
Convenient to subway. Buses pass door.
Rental $900.

248 West 105th St.

Excellent Location.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $900 to $1,150.

22 West 30th St.

2 Rooms & Bath, for Bachelor or Couple, Rental $600.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Avenue.
Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

120 W. 70th St.

Bet. Amsterdam & Columbus
JUST COMPLETED.
For Rent.
6 ROOMS
Southern Exposure
$1700—$1900
Occupancy Nov. 1st.
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 W. 45th St. Phone Van. 2028.
Or Representative on Premises.

55TH ST., N. E. COR. 1,730 BROADWAY.

11 Story Fireproof Apartments.
4 5 & 8 ROOMS
All Large, Light, Attractive Rentals.
E. A. ECKWIN & CO., 56 W. 45th St. TEL. 4421—VANDERBILT

IN NEW YORK'S MOST ACCESSIBLE NEIGHBORHOOD
Two 7-room apartments, $1500 & $1700
Two 6-room apartments, $1000 & $1400
decorated to suit. Every comfort of a home with conveniences of hotel (connecting). Will completely furnish or, if desired, will supply maid service, solving servant problem.
204 WEST 55TH STREET
(Hotel Woodward Housekeeping Annex.)
Tel. 2000 Circle.

150 WEST 79 ST.

9 Rooms—3 Baths $2,800
EDGAR A. LEVY LEASING CO.
505 Fifth Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 6960

SMALL APARTMENTS.

2 Rooms and Bath—$55-$65.
52 West 37th Street.
2-3 Rooms & Bath—$55-$80. Elevator. Telephone, Maid and Meal Service.
645-647 Madison Ave.
MARSTON & CO.,
549 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 540.

30 W. 54th St.

(Restricted Street)
TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6458.

723 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,

Corner 146th St.
Six rooms; high-class elevator apt. house; all night service; rent $462.50. Apply Supt., or E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.,

Near Park Av.
Select Studio Apartments, two rooms and bath, extra large and light; $90; elevator, maid, and hall service. On premises or
E. A. & J. BLOODGOOD,
522 Fifth Ave. Vanderbilt 7700.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE WOOLSEY

141 East 44th Street
East of Lexington Avenue.
2 Rooms, Bath Kitchenette
Unfurnished, $60.00 to $72.50
Furnished, $70.00 to $82.50
Satisfactory Reference Indispensable.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Phone 6410 Bryant

815 PARK AVE.

S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
New Magnificent 14-Story Structure
EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF
6-7-8 ROOMS
3 BATHS. RENTS $2300 TO $3300
1, 3 & 4 Rooms On Main Floor, $750 to $1,200.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts., on premises Phone Lenox 6300

ARTHUR HALL, 51 EAST 96 STREET.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av.—One Corner Apt.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,550.
Southern exposure. Apply premises or H. F. Keller, 280 Madison Av. Tel. 3003 Murray Hill

A—HOFFMAN ARMS,
640 Madison Av., cor. 59th St.
6 to 10 rooms, $75 monthly up.
Large light rooms; restaurant in building.

BRONX.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
6 Rooms, $45
One flight up.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d St.

An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x18.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.
ALSO A THREE ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and large bathroom, with shower and needle bath; this apartment is handsomely furnished and leased at $150 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7940—Columbus.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENT
With Every Modern Improvement
Including Refrigeration. Linens, Silver, Glassware, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.
12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms
667 MADISON AVE.
Inquire Superintendent or your own broker
Telephone Plaza—3534.

HOTEL CALUMET

340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
Manhattan.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
most complete and unique modern, fireproof English basement dwelling, 56 West 55th St. Terms exceptional, owing to lateness of season.
WM. B. MAY & CO., 717 5TH AV.
Near 56th St. Phone Plaza 270.

An ideal home for two families; 5-story private house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; strictly modern; parquet floors, electric lighting, &c.; rent only $75. Inquire 2,114 5th Av., near 129th, or Robert Lovern, 376 Lenox Av.

HOUSE to let at Kingsbridge, 10 rooms, high elevation, 50-foot lot, good neighborhood; rent $40. Inquire A. O. Whaley, 5,548 Broadway.

GREENWICH ST., 786.—Entire house, 12 rooms, baths, ranges; 1, 2 families.

Miscellaneous.

Southern Colonial home, New Bern; fine Winter climate; brick mansion; lately remodeled; all modern improvements; servant rooms, garage, beautiful grounds and view; location in city, on river; best residential section. Charles R. Thomas, New Bern, N. C.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

To rent in Washington Square District, furnished houses, large and small, for season or year.
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty Street, New York.

FOR RENT—EAST 70TH ST.
For rent, furnished, for Winter, 12 rooms, 3 baths; $500 per month.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Vanderbilt 1732.

Officer ordered away is anxious to sublet his house; small, sunny, well heated, attractively furnished; references. 1,062 Park Av., telephone Lenox 6549.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.
8 rooms, 2 baths; improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d. Columbus 1242.

Westchester.

Larchmont—Thirty-four minutes from Grand Central; finely situated, with Sound view; furnished, 7 rooms and bath; hot-water heat, 2 open fireplaces, garage; November to April; moderate rental. F. Hawley, 80 5th Av.

New Jersey.

Furnished, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; excellent location; bargain; sublease. S 54 Times.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

WANTED—Seven-room furnished house, above 96 minutes from 23d St., subway direct; state rental. Address Box 1,000 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Columbus Circle, (311 West 59th St.)—Store and basement, most suitable for hardware, auto accessories, electric supply; lofts 22x90; light manufacturing; also offices, salesrooms, north skylight studios. Apply on premises or phone Rieger, 6380 Madison Square.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.
Every facility; rent $40.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Brooklyn.

13,000 feet for rent in fireproof loft building, near Flatbush Av. freight depot; excellent location for help; low insurance. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Machinery warehouse and shop space, about two to three thousand square feet, with shipping facilities in New York, Jersey City, or Brooklyn; convenient to Singer Building. R 267 Times Downtown.

Wanted—About 10,000 square feet or more, loft or building between 23d and 60th, East or West, for manufacturing furniture. Royal Art Woodworking Co., Inc., 207 East 110th. Harlem 7620.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 144 EAST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; piano; $45; one, two ladies. Gleim.

40TH, 149 EAST.—Private 4-room, elevator apartment, attractively furnished. Apt. 3.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette; Victrola, library, piano; sun and appreciate splendid condition. Jackson.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartments; 2-3 well furnished large rooms and bath.

81ST ST., 73 EAST.—Corner Park Av.; seven rooms, elegantly furnished; southern exposure.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Cor. Park Av.)—Sunshiny apartment, 5 rooms and bath, furnished, until June 1. Phone 6380 Lenox.

94TH, 128 EAST.—Attractively furnished 6 rooms and bath, all outside, in modern house. Seen between 2 and 5 o'clock; $125.

A BARGAIN.
Heretofore held at $4,000; now offered at $450 per month; 10 rooms, 3 baths; in the 50s; flooded with sunlight; well furnished; an opportunity.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4820 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
Clark Realty, 320 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1430.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4820 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Seven, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment for bachelors, in private house, 2 rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

FURNISHED apartment, parlor, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, and bath; 4 doors from 5th Av. and Art Museum; $150 monthly. Telephone Lenox 713.

LIST apartments with us; we can rent for or to you; personally investigated. Lelands, 1 West 34th. Greeley 1428.

PARK AV.—Elegantly furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, $500. F. H., 132 Times.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Residential hotel; any number rooms; bath.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Park Av., Fifties, 11-room duplex, $6,000. Madison Av., opp. Rits-Carlton, 8 rooms, 12 rooms, 4 masters', studio, East Sixties, $35; East, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $300 mo. W. 57th St., 5 rooms, bright, new, $300 mo. 5th Av., facing Park, finest in city, $16,000.
OTHERS IN ALL BEST LOCALITIES.
HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., AGENTS.
402 MADISON AV., AT 47TH ST., M. H. 2800.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.—Two rooms, private bath, light, heat, service, breakfast; two people; $25 weekly; references required. K 65 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

10TH, 44 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, with or without extra room for maid. Apply superintendent.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

34TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; one flight up; with electric light, $65.

111TH, 501 WEST.—Five elegant outside rooms, all light; elevator, electricity; all improvements; facing Cathedral of St. John; $55; 4 rooms, $45. Apply Superintendent.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—High-class elevator apartments, 5, 6 rooms; owner's management. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,060, (112th St.)—Four elegant, light rooms; elevator, electricity; all improvements; facing Cathedral St. John; $45. Superintendent.

An ideal home for two families, five-story private house, 12 rooms, 2 baths, strictly modern, parquet floors, electric lighting, &c., rent only $75. Inquire 2,114 5th Av., near 129th, or Robert Lovern, 376 Lenox Av.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
130 W. 34th, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $40-$45. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or janitor.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (85th.)—Elegant apartment, six rooms, two baths, sublet, two year lease, exclusive neighborhood. Phone W. R. P., Rector 71.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 448.—7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, rent $40-$45. Louis Carreau, Agt., 796 6th Av., (53d.)

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 244, (near 96th St.)—Attractive small apartment.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$65.
274-276 West 19th St., 5 and 6 all light rooms. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or Supt.

HAVEN AV., 110, (171st.)—5 beautiful large rooms, first floor; all modern improvements; ready now; moderate rent; near subway.

MANHATTAN AV., 272, (Cor. 111th.)—Beautiful elevator apartment, facing Morningside Park; day and night service; three exceptionally large, beautifully decorated rooms; also 1 room, convenient to all cars and elevated express trains; rent from $45-$65. Agent on premises.

THE HILLCREST, 430 WEST 116TH ST.
8 exceptionally large, light rooms, 2 baths, 56 ft. frontage on wide street, modern improvements, electric light, elevator; this apartment being called away, will sublet at $1,500 until October, 1920. Meadmar & Carreau, 101 Park Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, 5, 6 rooms, furnished apartment, below 90th, immediate possession, $250, $400 month; highest references. Telephone Vanderbilt 1452.

Four or five-room completely furnished housekeeping apartment wanted; couple; own silver and linen; $50 to $55 monthly; early occupancy. C 201 Times Downtown.

Wanted, sublet 4 or 5 rooms, well furnished, sunny apartment, near "L," good neighborhood, west side; about $35; references; responsible cobple. C 206 Times Downtown.

RESPONSIBLE clients, wanting high-class furnished apartments; immediate and future rentals. Clark Realty, 320 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1430.

WANTED, handsomely furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, below 100th St.; pay $70 month; responsible couple. Vanderbilt 1452.

FOR IMMEDIATE RESULTS list your apartment with the Frank L. Fisher Co., 2 West 72d St. Columbus 9010.

SIX ROOMS, December-June, west side, Broadway or Riverside; reasonable. B 248 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT. Large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingman, Renting Specialist, 156 W. 72d. Col. 6837.

WANTED—Seven-room furnished apartment, west of Broadway, north 100th St.; sublease; not to exceed $120. Manmade 2000.

WANTED.—Furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; 6 months; below 90th, west of 5th; $450 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 3483.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.
Exclusive Renting. 176 W. 72d. Col. 5427.

1 cas rent your apartment furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

SIX ROOMS, December to June, 86th to 96th, East; reasonable. B 167 Times.

Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED—7 rooms, light and airy apartment, 72d to 110th St. and 4th Av. to Riverside, $1,200 per annum; highest references. Box 197 Times. 2 Rector St.

ONE or two rooms, kitchenette, bath; southern, reasonable. Address Mrs. E. Davenport, Gedney Farm, White Plains; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

107TH, 2 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private residence.

29TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $10 weekly; with bath, $12 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large furnished bed room; private bath; elevator; hot water; breakfast optional; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

22D, 41 EAST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished; all conveniences. Gramercy 1128.

30TH, 7 EAST.—Elegant front parlor room, also back parlor; private bath.

61ST, 114 EAST.—Well heated; attractively, newly furnished; private bath; electricity.

54TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, bath, $6; another, $5.

42D, 16 EAST.—All comforts, refined home, completely furnished, cheerful room; bath; references.

64TH, 144 EAST.—Front parlor, nicely furnished, hot and cold water, reasonable.

58TH, 83 EAST.—Beautiful large and sunny room for gentlemen only; respectable family.

46TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; hot water and telephone; desirable accommodations.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42—Third floor front, bath, $8.50; first, running water, $8.

HOTELS OVERFLOW accommodated; investigated rooms, board, apartments, houses. Leland's, One West 34th.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; boxspring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Musical studios, suitable for teaching; rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive room and bath; can be used for music studio.

MADISON AV., 1,429.—Well furnished, elevator and telephone; only $5 and $1.

West Side.

17TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive studio, bath; old-fashioned fireplace, window boxes; central; $40; references exchanged. Mygatt, Phone Farragut 5204.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, overlooking park; bachelors, references; high-class house.

45TH, 101 WEST.—A room and alcove suitable for two gentlemen; steam heat, and bath adjoining $8 per week.

46TH ST., 32 WEST.—A large, also smaller attractive rooms; business men only.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, running water, private baths, electricity, telephone; reference.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished large second-story room; bath connecting; electricity; references.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Single room; clean, quiet house; electricity, hot water; reference.

52D, 47 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; continuous hot water; telephone. Curtis.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant furnished, newly renovated large room, private bath; home comforts.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; clean and quiet; every convenience, good service.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Large, bright rooms, furnished or unfurnished; running water, electric lights, telephone; men preferred; reasonable; references.

55TH, corner Broadway. ("The Sonoma.")—Handsomely furnished suite, two large rooms and private bath; kitchenette privileges. Prudhomme.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well kept room, parlor floor; private house; references.

201 WEST 56TH STREET.

Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

57TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room, electric light, steam heat, reasonable; gentlemen.

130 WEST 57TH ST.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, BEDROOM AND BATH; GENTLEMEN. HENRIETTA HAYES. CIRCLE 980.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large single rooms, elevator, electric light; central location; all conveniences.

58TH, 300 WEST.—A very desirable furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths; overlooking Central Park; to June or longer.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; modern conveniences; private home; references desired.

40 WEST 58TH ST.

Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Front room, beautifully furnished; private family. Harris, Columbus 5195.

58TH, 105 WEST.—Living room, 3 bedrooms, handsomely furnished; bath; three or four gentlemen; southern exposure; steam, electricity; private entrance; one flight; references. Columbus 8218.

58TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; board optional; phone.

59TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive room for business people; steam; electricity; near bath; references.

59TH, 143 WEST.—(Broadway.)—Sunny room; electricity; telephone; steam; exclusive neighborhood; $6.50. Rouza.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights and telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated.

70TH, 222 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private family, gentleman; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Medium and small room; very refined residence; telephone; electricity.

72D ST., (near Central Park West.)—Kitchenette apartment; 3 rooms and bath; private house; references. 1242 Columbus.

72D, 302 WEST.—Large front room and bath; comfortable and quiet.

72D, 281 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths.

73D, 159 WEST.—New, attractively furnished room, private bath, telephone; references; subway, 1.

73D, 155 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath, kitchenette; two rooms, together or separate.

73D, 273 WEST.—Large double room; all modern improvements; references.

74TH STREET, 161 WEST.

BACHELOR ROOMS; ALL THE CONVENIENCES OF A HOTEL WITH THE COMFORTS OF HOME; LARGE OR SMALL ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE; WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, VALET SERVICE, &C.; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; large rooms; southern exposure; two or three gentlemen; electricity.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished, southern exposure; running water; also skylight, electricity.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Gentlemen can obtain rooms, with refined surroundings, in private house.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms; private baths; reasonable; near subway.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room; all improvements; private house; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room and bedroom; running water; select residence; $9.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

201 WEST 56TH STREET.

Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

57TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room, electric light, steam heat, reasonable; gentlemen.

130 WEST 57TH ST.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, BEDROOM AND BATH; GENTLEMEN. HENRIETTA HAYES. CIRCLE 980.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large single rooms, elevator, electric light; central location; all conveniences.

58TH, 300 WEST.—A very desirable furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths; overlooking Central Park; to June or longer.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; modern conveniences; private home; references desired.

40 WEST 58TH ST.

Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Front room, beautifully furnished; private family. Harris, Columbus 5195.

58TH, 105 WEST.—Living room, 3 bedrooms, handsomely furnished; bath; three or four gentlemen; southern exposure; steam, electricity; private entrance; one flight; references. Columbus 8218.

58TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; board optional; phone.

59TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive room for business people; steam; electricity; near bath; references.

59TH, 143 WEST.—(Broadway.)—Sunny room; electricity; telephone; steam; exclusive neighborhood; $6.50. Rouza.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights and telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated.

70TH, 222 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private family, gentleman; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Medium and small room; very refined residence; telephone; electricity.

72D ST., (near Central Park West.)—Kitchenette apartment; 3 rooms and bath; private house; references. 1242 Columbus.

72D, 302 WEST.—Large front room and bath; comfortable and quiet.

72D, 281 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths.

73D, 159 WEST.—New, attractively furnished room, private bath, telephone; references; subway, 1.

73D, 155 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath, kitchenette; two rooms, together or separate.

73D, 273 WEST.—Large double room; all modern improvements; references.

74TH STREET, 161 WEST.

BACHELOR ROOMS; ALL THE CONVENIENCES OF A HOTEL WITH THE COMFORTS OF HOME; LARGE OR SMALL ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE; WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, VALET SERVICE, &C.; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; large rooms; southern exposure; two or three gentlemen; electricity.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished, southern exposure; running water; also skylight, electricity.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Gentlemen can obtain rooms, with refined surroundings, in private house.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms; private baths; reasonable; near subway.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room; all improvements; private house; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room and bedroom; running water; select residence; $9.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Newly renovated, suited, studio; electricity; private baths; gentlemen, business couple.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting baths, single or en suite.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Handsome room, private bath, large and cozy; electric light.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room, lavatory; small room; electricity; telephone; reference.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; well heated.

78TH, 304 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, baths, private house, subway, reference.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; southern exposure; running water; heat; reference.

78TH, (2,135 Broadway.)—Large front, connecting bedroom; separate entrance; telephone. Hazelwood.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, with private bath; immaculate; block subway.

79TH, 148 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; southern exposure; running water; connecting bath.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

81ST, 155 WEST.—Immaculate and luxuriously furnished suite, one, two rooms; private bath, electricity, well heated. Schuyler 2982.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; breakfast optional; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms, large, medium, single; electricity; $4.50 up.

82D ST., 116 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, connecting bath; electricity; board if desired; reasonable.

82D, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, sunny front room; also others; electricity.

82D, 54 WEST.—Private residence; large and medium sunny rooms; references.

82D, 51 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large and small rooms; telephone.

84TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms near Central Park; home comforts.

84TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive large room, hot and cold water, electricity, phone.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; all conveniences; also medium size room.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath; phone, electricity; gentlemen; reference; 7 days, $3.50.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Sunny front room, connecting bedroom; smaller or entire apartment.

86TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsome room, private bath; phone, electricity; telephone; reference.

86TH, 180 WEST.—Large, handsome room, private bath; phone, electricity; telephone; reference.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Large, handsome room, private bath; phone, electricity; telephone; reference.

86TH, 349 West End Av.—Large room electricity, running water; $8; gentlemen only.

86TH STREET, 23 WEST.

Small rooms; breakfast; high-class house.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms single, en suite, baths, private house, reference.

87TH, 45 WEST.—High-class 3-room suite, private bath; also parlor; good for studio, dentist; single and double rooms; improvements; beautifully furnished. Barros.

88TH, 119 WEST.—Large light room; attractively furnished; moderate. Kiernan.

88TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; southern exposure; other rooms; reasonable.

88TH, 350 WEST.—Attractive floor, 3 large rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive house.

91ST, 4 WEST.—Attractive room, single or en suite; conveniences; reference; second floor.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; also small room; running water; private family.

94TH ST., 250 WEST, corner, (96th express)—Eight cunning, modern, elevator; west exposure; splendid outlook, handsome furnishings; $225 month; six months, longer. Edelson.

94TH ST. and West End Av.—Two blocks of express subway; sunny rooms; single or en suite; private family. Riverside 9327.

95TH, 135 WEST.—Front parlor, alcove; back parlor, private bath; other rooms; telephone.

95TH, 136 WEST.—Large, front room; suitable for two; convenient to subway.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, sunny room; bath, telephone; gentleman; $6-$6.

97TH, 234 WEST.—Gentlemen looking for refined home; large room, with, without bath; strictly private home. Apartment 7.

104TH, 5 WEST.—Large room for one or two persons. Apt. 6.

104TH, 115 WEST. (Apt. 54.)—Light, airy room; elevator apartment; $5.50.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Private house, large south rooms; lavatory; electricity; "L," subway; $6.

105TH, 248, (Corner Broadway.)—Handsome, sunny front room; private family; elevator. Phillips.

110TH, 509 WEST.—Three elegantly furnished rooms, running water; $5, $8, $10; high class apartment. Apartment 1A.

112TH, 542 WEST.—Attractively furnished; private bath; gentlemen. Telephone particulars. Morningside 2063.

114TH, 560 WEST.—Facing Columbia campus, furnished room, private adult family. Graham, 800 Morningside, Apartment 4.

115TH ST., (cor. Manhattan Av.)—Eighth Av. elevated nearby. Columbia. Pleasant, steam-heated rooms, $3.50, $6, and up; some with kitchenette privilege; board optional. Tel 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 371 WEST.—Large connecting sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Park; modern apartment; private Christian family; $10; breakfast. McKenna.

124TH, 546 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room in nice elevator building; private family; moderate rental; references essential. 22.

141ST, 532 WEST.—Large, cheerful, homelike room, elevator apartment. $5. McCarthy, Audubon 9780.

142D, 504 W.—Large, small front rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences. Berry.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny room, scrupulously clean. Apt. 27.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful light, large room, for one or two, with private family; elevator; telephone; near subway. Elsner.

144TH, 600 WEST, Apt. 3G.—Attractive room, bath, ladies' private apartment; references.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

168TH, 601 WEST. (at subway entrance.)—Elegantly furnished, large, outside room; conveniences; high class. Apartment 31.

181ST, 605 WEST.—Sunny, attractive, outside bedroom; 1 or 2 business people; shower, electricity, elevator; opposite subway. Apt. 33.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS.

302 West 22d St.

Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; single rooms; suite, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $1.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVE room, en suite, private; accommodations par excellence; visitors in city. Columbus 6776.

BEAUTIFUL apartments, furnished with extraordinary care and taste; refined surroundings; high-class elevator, telephone house; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms. Inquire office, 517 West 113th St. Telephone 8240 Morning.

BLOCK FROM CENTRAL PARK.

Light, single, medium room, suitable two gentlemen; electricity; steam guaranteed; telephone, elevator; board optional. 10 Manhattan Av., apartment 22C.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—One, two attractive rooms, adjoining bath; shower; high-class apartment. Telephone Morn. 3903, Apt. 8.

BROADWAY, (216 West 103d.)—Two large, handsome connecting rooms; conveniences. O'Reilly. Riverside 9.

BROADWAY—Near 91st subway; large single rooms; elevator apartment. S 173 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478, (Cor. 108th.) 1A.—Beautifully furnished; running water; adjoining bath; gentleman.

Desirable gentlemen can secure one large room, with private bath; also two large single rooms in high-class private apartment in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; references required. Address C. A. H., Box B 234 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME suite, two large, sunny rooms and bath; overlooking Barnard Field and Columbia University; near 116th St.; $75 per month. Phone Morningside 5136, Apt. 62.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547.—Large two connecting front rooms overlooking Hudson, newly furnished; running water, open fireplace; cozy, attractive home; independent; $25 weekly. Apt. 2B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (between 79th and 80th Sts.)—For rent, beautiful large rooms, en suite or single; with private family. Phone Schuyler 9443.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (Clairmont Inn.)—Handsomely furnished; outside; night service; express; $5.

WEST END AV., 275.—Private family have two handsomely furnished rooms; select location; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 533, (86th St.)—Attractive large room, with private bath, electricity; subway. "L"; references.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th St.)—Superior bachelor accommodations, exclusive residence; breakfast. (Riverside 3050.)

WEST END AV., 782.—Beautifully furnished five-room, two-bathroom apartment; grand piano, linen, silver. Apt. 8J.

WEST END, 896.—Private bath; large room, alcove; residence. Phone 5893 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 664.—High-class, well furnished; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

CHARLES ST., 16, (Greenwich Village.)—Housekeeping apartment; single; large rooms; open fireplaces; references.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th St.)—Two large, magnificent corner rooms, bath. Butters.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to secure room in the home of a family of refinement; location must be on east side, Manhattan, about one block from 5th Av.; references exchanged. M 325 Times Downtown.

Gentleman wishes room; $6; with native American or English only; room must be outside and have lounge or Morris chair. S 102 Times.

YOUNG business woman desires single room; electricity; $4-$5; references. F 120 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking, telephone, references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere. Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

West Side.

8TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 99-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

46TH, 200 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; good board.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Large sunny room; exceptional table.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; table boarders; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Double sunny front room; also single room; refined; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Rooms with board; table guests; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.—Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; first-class French cuisine; conveniences.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First class, large, small, private; bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Large and single rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; large room, front bay windows, private bath; electric light, steam heat, southern cooking.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Large front room, facing Broadway, comfortably furnished; homelike; running water; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, sunny room, excellent table, fine service.

72D, 315 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exclusive Pension; large front room, overlooking river; private bath; also small room; excellent table.

72D, 159 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, also two hall rooms; board; references.

72D, 238 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat, elevator; transit times; permanent; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well furnished double rooms; bath; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive front rooms, private bath; small room; near subway.

73D ST., 112 WEST.

Desirable rooms, subway, elevator; references.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; steam heat; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium, sunny front room, electricity, continuous hot water; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Grayoourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 25 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath, steam, electricity; home surroundings; excellent cooking; couple or two gentlemen; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; connecting bath; excellent board; reference.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms, suite with bath; finest table. Schuyler 7563.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally nice rooms, private bath; other rooms; conveniences; excellent table.

88TH, 139 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; electricity; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; permanent business people desired; excellent cuisine.

93D, 265 WEST.—Double room, private bath, constant hot water, electricity; table guests.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings, 4-poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.

Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive sunny suite; bath, electricity; twin beds; other rooms.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two exceptional rooms; private bath; exclusive home; references.

102D, 243 WEST.—Refined home; suite, two large rooms, bath; separate if desired.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av.,) The Columbia.—Pleasant, steam-heated rooms, good board, $8 up; every comfort. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.

Pleasant rooms with, without baths; excellent Jewish table; conveniences. Brody, Morningside 2123.

120TH, 110 WEST.—Large rooms, refined Jewish boarding house; telephone; table guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, where one can feel right at home; excellent table; gentleman. Apt. 24.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown, N. Y. Lovely Furnished Rooms. Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select accommodation, second-floor suite, modern furnishings, two baths; medium, double room, bath; single; running water, steam, electricity; excellent cuisine; TABLE GUESTS.

WEST END AV.—Corner house; near 86th St. subway; southern exposure; steam heat, electric lighting, hot water plant; meals optional; references required. Tel. 62 Tiemen.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath, board; also single. Columbus 1747.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, suites, with private bath; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Graduate taking curable, convalescent, nervous, and elderly persons; home comforts; special diet; nurse's care. Phone Bedford 2861R.

Bronx.

TRAINED NURSE will board child; comfortable home, excellent care, healthful location. Telephone any morning Fordham 2510, Ext. 63.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN desires board, residence, in high-class boarding house. Y 380 Times Annex.

AMERICAN FAMILY, (small,) west side, 96th to 110th St.; New Yorker, middle aged. Write William Francis, Holland House.

RESPONSIBLE BACHELOR desires board. Washington Square neighborhood; payable monthly; references exchanged. F 140 Times.

Two young ladies, gentiles, desire room, board, above West 72d. 2,274 Broadway.

Father, child, girl 5 years; refined family; west side, Harlem. W. H., Times Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Delightful Fall, Winter home, near White Plains; 45 min. 42d St.; private park; low rates. Booklet. Mt. House, Valhalla, N. Y.

Accommodations for two people in refined, comfortable home; references required. Box Y 203 Times Annex.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Long Island Country Board.—A large double room; restricted section; excellent board. Forest Hills 6770.

New Jersey.

South Orange, N. J., (117 Scotland Road.)—Beautiful home and location; large rooms, bath, and board; references. Phone 591.

New York State.

MODERN country estate; excellent table; 66 miles. Spindler, LeFever Falls, Ulster Co.

Connecticut.

Lady keeping her country home open for the Winter will accommodate several persons with board and room; ideal location, delightful home surroundings; one hour from New York. Apply 43 West 74th St., City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BAKER electric, used; guaranteed 1916 Baker coupe; 1916 Waverly brougham; prices unusually low. Phone message will bring either for your inspection. Anderson Electric Car Co., 250 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 3725.

BUICK 1917 RUNABOUT; slightly used; many extras; standard color; guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

BUICK 1917 Roadster; excellent shoes; extras; in perfect mechanical condition. Bryant 2411.

BUICK 1916 Little Six Touring, $650.
BUICK 1916 Little Six Roadster, $650.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK little six runabout; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET; had little use; color, dark blue; with every equipment; mechanically perfect; guaranteed; must be seen to be appreciated. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC, 1916, COUPE.
Run less than 8,000 miles; fully equipped; many extras; looks like new; guaranteed; must sacrifice. WILSON, 413 West 55th St.

CADILLAC 1914 LANDAULET.
Like new; real opportunity; will sell for $850 cash; no dealers. Apply Gem Garage, 134 West 50th St.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; new top, slip covers; all good tires; expert mechanical inspection invited. 201 West 64th St.

CADILLAC limousine for sale, 1912 model; will sacrifice. Can be seen at W. J. O'Donohoe's Paint Shop, 224 West 57th St.

CADILLAC (1917) TOURING; LIKE NEW.
Packard (1917) Landaulet, 2-35.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC, 1917, Limousine, Landaulet, Sedan, Touring, Roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Automobile Exchange

40 cents per agate line

CADILLACS.
1917 TOURING CAR; SEVEN PASSENGER.
1915 TOURING CAR; SEVEN PASSENGER.
1915 LIMOUSINE; VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
1915 LIMOUSINE-BROUGHAM.
1915 ROADSTER; FOUR PASSENGER.
All cars refinished and look like new; mechanical condition excellent; inspection and demonstration invited; evenings to 8:30; Sunday till 1 P. M.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., 1,077 ATLANTIC AV. cor. FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; almost new; must sacrifice. Auto Electric, 245 West 55th St.

CADILLAC.—Must sell beautiful 8-cylinder touring, $725. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915.—Slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHALMERS Coupelet for sale cheap. Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

CHANDLER 1917 chummy roadster, in very good condition; fully equipped; will trade in any car as part payment or sell on time payments. Lowa, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

CHANDLER 1917 seven-passenger touring car, fully equipped; will take any car in trade or sell on time payments. Lowa, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

CHANDLER, 17, seven passenger special; Winter and Summer top; very good shoes; mechanically perfect. Kyle, Decatur 4087.

CHANDLER.—Will sell contract for delivery of new car cheap. K 99 Times.

DODGE 1918 Touring; fine shape; $450. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

DODGE 5-passenger touring; like new. Seen $375. 1,930 Broadway.

FORD Coupelet in perfect condition, $385. 1,930 Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1917, 5 passenger touring car. Sell very reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON SUPER SIX, 1917; in good condition; make best offer. Universal Metal Spinning Co., 69 Wooster St.

LEXINGTON 1918 Demonstrator; guaranteed same as new car; perfect in every way; cost new $1,395; will sell quick at right figure. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

MARMON 1916 BERLIN;
perfect condition; fully equipped, with many special extras; cost over $6,500 new; must be seen to be appreciated; great sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON, Model 41, 5 passenger touring; like new; need cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1917 brougham, like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MERCER, late 1916 limousine; used one season; condition like new. Columbus 8963.

MITCHELL Sedan.—Beautiful Winter car; in excellent mechanical condition; cost $2,250; will sacrifice for $650; car used one season; mileage 8,000. Phone owner for demonstration, Columbus 8026.

MITCHELL 1915 touring car; first-class condition; two extra tires; demonstration; must sacrifice for cash; no dealers. Address Owner, Box 505, 217 Broadway, New York. Phone 7970 Barclay.

MITCHELL.—Must sacrifice 1917 Mitchell account of being drafted. Fordham 511.

NATIONAL NEWPORT six, 1916 model, for sale; convertible sedan body; mileage 9500; beautiful appearance; perfect mechanical condition guaranteed; must dispose of at once; $1,600. Address Y 268 Times Annex.

NATIONAL 1916 Twin Six Touring; condition is equal to new; any reasonable offer. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 Touring, four-cylinder. Houk wire wheels, one extra wheel and shoe; excellent shape; price $500. Silverstein, Room 501, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 4544.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

OLDSMOBILE Town Landaulet; bargain; lady leaving city; no dealers; afternoons. Columbus 1161.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

OVERLAND Country Club, with slip covers and properly equipped, in very good condition; bought new in June, 1917; selling because I bought a larger car. Address Owner 500, 1,931 Broadway.

OVERLAND 1917, like new; must sell; make offer. Earl, 1,184 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone 3502 Bedford.

OVERLAND 1916 five-passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model touring; run 3,000 miles; many extras. Columbus 8963.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 5322.

PACKARD, 1-38; smartest runabout on the road; recently overhauled and painted color, Packard blue; concealed rumble seat; cost $4,200; price $1,000. F 142 Times.

PACKARDS.
1915 "3-38" limousine.
1916 "1-35" twin six limousine.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1914, 48 h. p., seven-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

PACKARD, limousine body, almost new, whipcord lining; No. 138 type. W. J. O'Donohoe, 224 West 57th St.

PACKARD twin six limousine, landaulet, also touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD "Twin 6," 7-pass. tour.; perfect. Offer wanted. Homan, 211 West 58th St.

PATHFINDER 1915 Touring Roadster, never used; $500 off; drafted. S. D. Hotel Clendening.

PEERLESS limousine with 7-passenger touring body; coach work by Quimby; owner's private car; has been carefully used and is in splendid condition; price reasonable; demonstration; apply by letter. Room 1012, 320 5th Av., New York.

A PEERLESS TOURING.
High quality; seven passenger; Gray & Davis self-starting and lighting; cost $5,000; condition guaranteed; sacrifice for quick cash. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

PEERLESS 1915 7-light 4 Touring; perfect mechanical condition; bargain at $450; cost new $2,000. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

PEERLESS 1917 Limousine; like new. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

PEUGEOT 1913, excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PIERCE-ARROW 38-C-3, vestibule brougham, equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers; in excellent condition; run less than 15,000 miles; will be painted to purchaser's specifications; price $3,000. S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PIERCE-ARROW roadster, six-cylinder, absolutely perfect mechanical condition; shoes excellent; price $350, quick; bargain. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine "6-38," late model; A1 condition; will sell cheap. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.—Make me cash offer on my beautiful runabout. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P.
Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $8,000; sold at great sacrifice. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,662 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. Tel. Circle 1964.

SIMPLEX.—Must sell at once beautiful Simplex touring, seven passenger, Holbrook body; car and tires like new; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX "38" HOLBROOK LANDAULET.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

STANDARD 1917; same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916, used as demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, with special A. & W. top; very desirable all-year car; newly painted, overhauled; sold with Stearns new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Drioll, Mgr., 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917, eight-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car; in A1 condition; run less than 4,000 miles; full equipment, including wire wheels, with practically new tires; price $1,000. S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

VELIE ROADSTER, two-passenger; starter and lights; brand new shoes; silent motor; looks fine; $450. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WHITE make bus for sale; 22 passenger; newly overhauled and painted; $1,750 cash. Address 64 Howard St., Albany. Phone Main 106-R.

WINTON, model 33, limousine; very fine condition throughout; this car has seen very little service; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

B'KLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.

1

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (21.) — Competent, neat; hustler, convincer; capable assuming office charge; selling experience; expert penman, figurer; knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting; correspondent; highest references. S 151 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) desires position as office executive or assistant; ten years' business experience; good correspondent and systematizer, sales, accounting, and management knowledge; New York University commerce training. F 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, 2 years' executive experience, high school education, desires connection with progressive firm; handle correspondence; selling ability; sound business foundation; possess initiative. C 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, wishes position with opportunity of advancement; large concern preferred; trustworthy and able worker; references. S 182 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 23, desires position as clerk, has some knowledge of bookkeeping; useful at most anything; can furnish the best references; willing to start at moderate salary. C 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Can any progressive firm use the services of young man, 21, well educated, possessing tact, ambition, initiative, who has four years' clerical and salesmanship experience? S 152 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25 years old, Christian, seeking position as clerk; recently from the South; experience as cashier and also six years' experience in railroad office. S 87 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) 7 years' experience with a millinery concern, in charge inside department; also assumed selling ability; can furnish best of references; any reliable concern preferred. F 438 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) intelligent, capable, very ambitious, wishes position in silk or woolen house; excellent recommendation. F 108 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, good appearance, good talker, wishes position selling or representing some good house. George Dranow, 2,716 Farragut Road, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, office experience, typist, seeks position with advancement. S 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, charging clerk, wishes position. Frank Merrill, S 123 45th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, bright, ambitious, desires clerical position; references; experience. S 344 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, experienced, mercantile, seeks position with future; moderate salary; best references. C. G., 120 W. 84th.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, banking experience, wishes position. D 293 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, exempt, experienced, trained, clerical and building construction. R 317 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) well educated, highly recommended, student of accountancy. S 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position with advancement; silk house preferred. A 129 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, desires clerical position; $12. S 376 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, energetic, wishes position with reliable concern. R 214 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, capable assistant to busy executive. S 331 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position evenings from 6 to 10 o'clock. S 241 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, wishes position; excellent references. S. Shiwitz, 41 8th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position of anything. John Caven, 36 West 48th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, energetic, desires position in bank or office. A 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) ENERGETIC, EXECUTIVE ABILITY. F 91 TIMES.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEURS.—Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America can furnish upon short notice expert chauffeurs. Call A. Schusted, 240 West 55th St. Tel. 2486 Circle.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN.

We require saleswomen for our art embroidery, camera, gloves, notion, shoe, stationery and umbrella departments; we can also place saleswomen in all departments throughout the store, presenting an opportunity to women without experience to learn salesmanship and be paid while learning, and when proficient, to become part of our regular staff. Apply to Supt.

A CAPABLE saleswoman, accustomed to soliciting orders over the telephone, to travel for wholesale house, largest of its kind; permanent position; salary and expenses. Address, giving age, experience and references. Permanent, 297 Times Downtown.

ADDRESSERS WANTED; neat, rapid, and accurate. Apply S. A. Stokes Co., 443-449 4th Av., New York.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in office of Fifth Avenue mercantile house; clean cut American young woman, with some experience in ledger posting and general office work; must be good penman and accurate at figures; familiarity with the typewriter, comptometer, or any office machinery desirable, but not necessary. Apply by letter only. Box F 154 Times.

BILLERS

wanted at Wanamaker's, bookkeeping section. Apply Employment Office, Fourth Gallery, New Building.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. K 60 Times.

BILL CLERK. — Elliott-Fisher; $12-$14. Charles D. Jaffee, 906 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and SALESWOMEN; permanent position; must live convenient to Long Island City; advise age and experience. R 31 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS

wanted at Wanamaker's, on charge customers' ledgers. Apply Employment Office, Fourth Gallery, New Building.

BOOKKEEPER with at least one year's experience. Apply American Trunk & Bag Co., 810 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, German, wanted; must have references. Call between 9 and 12, 349 West 87th. Carfare paid.

CHAMBERMAID for hospital; must speak waitress; salary $25 and keep; bring references. 301 East 19th St., 9-11 A. M.

CLERK for general office work; must write plainly; one who can typewrite preferred; C 200 Times Downtown.

CORSET FITTER. Experienced, custom work only; also finishers. Diamont, 14 West 31st.

DEMONSTRATORS wanted for department and drug stores in New York City; permanent positions; good salary. Phone Greeley 1680 for appointment.

FEEDERS.

GIRLS,

EXPERIENCED ON CYLINDER PRESSES OR FOLDING MACHINES, GOOD WAGES; OPEN SHOP.

WILLIAM EDWIN RUDGE,

218 WILLIAM ST.,

NEW YORK.

FILE CLERK.—Wanted, experienced girl to file letters and attend to small telephone switchboard; salary $10. C 229 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Good cook; neat; $30; small family; good home to right person; give references. Mrs. H. B. Sliebrecht, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Small family; no laundry. 65 Central Park West, Apart. 5, north.

GIRL, Irish, to do general housework in an apartment; family of two; no washing; good reference required. Call between 10 and 12. Mrs. Zimmerman, 10 West 61st St., 5th floor.

GIRLS in stock department of large mercantile concern; good, steady position. Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, 8 East 22d.

GIRL.—Experienced on lamp shades. A. H. Notman & Co., 121 West 27th.

GIRL for hosiery department. Frank Brea, 588 5th Av.

GOVERNESS to take girl 5 years old walking every morning, from 9:30 to 12:30, residing near Riverside, at 96th Street; prefer English, French, or Spanish; must have good references; state terms. F 119 Times.

LAMP MAKERS wanted; we require the services of several hand stem makers; those having had experience in manufacture of street series stems particularly wanted. Call 10 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl who desires pleasant surroundings, small family; apartment; no laundry; references required; good salary. Donohue, 500 West 160th St. Phone Audubon 9774.

HOUSEWORKER. Protestant, experienced general housework for Bronxville; small family. Tel. 4867 42nd Square.

MAID wanted for general housework, two adults, nurse for baby; $6 per week and laundry. Telephone Morningside 2677, or call 420 West 122d St.

NURSE, Christian, $15 per month. Apply to Superintendent, 150 West 56th St.

NURSE, experienced, competent, good-natured nurse and companion for elderly invalid lady; good home for nurse with proper credentials; apply by letter only, giving references. A. B., 1175 6th Av., Bldg.

NURSE, experienced, for child 2½ years old; $20; best references required. Bandler, Apt. 40S, 1 West 67th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined person for nine girl of 7; personal references required. Apply 9 to 12, Apt. 9C, 215 W. 110th.

OFFICE and clerical work; large mail order house requires a number of young ladies, 15 to 20 years of age; steady position; excellent opportunity for advancement; public, provincial or high school graduates preferred. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. elevated.

SALESLADIES.—Coats, suits, dresses; retail experience; good salary and commission; steady positions. Meyer & Bernheimer, 2 West 33d.

SALESLADIES thoroughly experienced in high-class gown shop; permanent position and good salary. Apply Sheridan, 385 5th Av.

SALESLADIES, experienced, with references; must be of neat appearance; steady position. Gotham Hosiery Shop, 504 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS.

LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL GIRLS FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

STENOGRAPHERS,
TYPISTS,
BOOKKEEPERS,
ANALYSIS CLERK
FILERS.

GOOD POSITIONS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. K 97 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian firm of architects requires refined young woman as stenographer. Royal machine. Commence at $12; letters, specifications, small switchboard; write particulars and give phone number; start at once. Albert Joseph Radker, Inc., 62 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER, quick and accurate, for large institution out of town; excellent opportunity for girl who pays board at present; no other need apply; board and lodging and $40 per month. Optical Store, 2 West 125th St., 5 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, references required, good salary to right person; do not apply unless you have had considerable experience. 606 Fourth Avenue Building, 381 4th Ave.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, permanent position; salary to start $8; good chance for advancement. If satisfactory; state age and experience. Typist, 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, 21 to 25; must be able to take dictation in Spanish; one with knowledge of Portuguese preferred; state salary and references. M 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Apply by letter only, giving full details of experience and salary expected to H. W. Pinner, The Acolian Co., 29 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER, female, filing and correspondence; capable person; immediate service required. Apply Room 306, 68 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, English, Spanish; must be experienced and be capable make translations correctly; state full particulars. C 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, and general assistant; must be good mathematician; give full particulars regarding experience and salary expected. Permanency. K 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, over 18 years, American, steady position; state age, salary expected, and experience. Steno, 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for architect's office; must have one year's experience; salary $15. Y 316 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, competent; permanent position; $12. Room 901, 171 Madison Av.

TYPIST, EXPERT AT STATISTICAL WORK; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY; ONLY CAPABLE OPERATOR NEED APPLY. UNITED STATES PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH CO., 91 NORTH 3D ST., BROOKLYN.

TYPIST.—Large mail order house requires a number of typists; steady; opportunity for advancement; excellent chance for beginners. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. elevated.

TYPIST, good at figures; state age, salary expected; full particulars. D 406 Times Annex.

TYPISTS. — Experienced; state experience, salary desired. K 65 Times.

WAITRESS.—German; must have references. Call between 9 and 12, 349 West 87th. Carfare paid.

WOMAN, 40 to 45 years of age. M. E. Heaps, 22d St. and Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG GIRL to fold and inclose circulars; experience not necessary. Review of Reviews Co., 30 Irving Place.

YOUNG LADY, fully acquainted with general office detail. Address R., stating experience and particulars in full. P. O. Box 1317 N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY for telephone switchboard and filing in national bank. C 202 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, assist in nose, throat specialist's office. 128 West 58th.

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement, to live in Jewish orphanage and assist in care and training of girls. Apply Tuesday from 5 to 11 A. M., Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

EXPERT LEGAL STENOGRAPHER FOR SECRETARIAL POSITION; LITTLE KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; MUST BE WELL EDUCATED, &c.; SALARY $1,800 PER ANNUM.

CALL 9 TO 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHERS. — American; beginners and experienced; high-class applicants for excellent position. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cort. 6249.

STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, Stenographic Clerks; Artistic Ladies; Prof. Registration. Mighill Exchange, 1 Madison Avenue.

STENOGRAPHERS.—New York's modernly equipped agency; two switchboards; two stenotypes. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists wanted. Quick service, employment agency, 1112 Times Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, competent, $15; typists, clerical. Free registration. Carida Agency, 1,407 Broadway.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior office positions.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOONEY SCHOOLS, 50 East 161st St., 367 West 125th St., N. Y., and 214 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates; paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited; so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 80 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

$12

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1894. Gaffey's School, 23-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

WANTED, school teacher, middle-aged woman, for private lessons once or twice per week. Telephone Miss Ford, Morningside 9070.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted in public accountant's office; state age, experience, and references. B 382 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.

Wanted—Experienced department store advertising man for big popular-price department store; bring samples of your own present work; big future to the right man. Call or write MR. WEISBERGER, IMPERIAL HOTEL.

Help Wanted—Male

30 cents per agate line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS on big military proposition; men who can make good; references necessary; commission. Apply Room 508, 527 5th Av.

AD MAN.—One with realistic imagination and actual experience, for speedy dry goods store copy writing. S 161 Times.

APARTMENT HOUSES MANAGER and renting man for exclusive Park Avenue building, must have had previous experience; state experience, references, and salary expected. A. H., 140 Times.

ARTIST who can make original designs for booklets, catalogue covers, borders and headings can get $15 a week for two months, with option of longer; must be good letterer; submit samples. Knight Engraving Co., Holyoke, Mass.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted, one experienced in billing and posting; give full particulars as to age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. B 385 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANTS wanted, male and female; opportunity for taking school course, which started fore part of October; board and lodging in addition to salary; no competitive Civil Service examination required. Apply or write immediately to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

BOOKKEEPER by Bronx woodworking plant; only A1 man; not affected by draft, &c., with initative and capacity for hard work, need apply; hours 8-6; applicants must give full particulars as to age, married or single, experience, references, and salary desired, otherwise will not be given consideration. Confidential, K 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typewriter, assistant to manager, rapidly growing Government supplies business, American; start about $20, but unusual opportunity for young man with experience, brains and ambition. Telephone Sunset 3090.

BOOKKEEPER.—A first-class man who can take full charge of a set of books and who has had experience in cost accounting; state age, experience, and salary expected. K 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man with knowledge of mining, bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting. Apply in writing to "L. A. D.," Room 346, 25 Broad St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, and stenographer, in a wholesale furniture factory. Apply The Nahon Co., 56d St. and East River.

BOOKKEEPER. Young man about 23 for ledger work; good prospects. Apply at 8:30 general offices, 310 West 68th St.

BOY WANTED IN ADVERTISING AGENCY TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN WHO IS WILLING TO WORK. APPLY GARDINER, ATKINSON & WELLS, INC., 150 MADISON AV.

BOYS WANTED.

Chance for several bright, ambitious boys of good address to connect with a large corporation in a growing business; no experience necessary; high school education preferred. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, salary expected, and business experience if any. M 309 Times Downtown.

BOYS for messenger and office work; must be 18 or over; $7 to start. Call today, Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY, bright, wanted for office work; splendid opportunity for advancement; must have good education, be quick and intelligent. Address Wholesale Paper, P. O. Box 553, New York.

BOY about 16 for general office duties with old concern; advancement to one with ability; salary $7 to start; state references, experience. C 215 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, about 16 years, as assistant file clerk, &c., in the office of a corporation. Call at once, Room 1240, 25 Broad St.

BOY, bright, wanted for general office work by large corporation; good surroundings and advancement; age 16 to 17. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOYS, 14 TO 16, FOR OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. R 253 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, in office of forwarding firm, to learn export business; good prospects of advancement; state age and salary expected. M 314 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bx wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. C 207 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Have you chosen advertising for your vocation? If so, here is your opportunity; high school graduate preferred. Call 10:30 A. M. Tuesday, Suite 1214, Flatiron Bldg.

BOY in office of a large insurance co., any, good chance for advancement; salary to start $7. Address Boy, P. O. Box 1,423, N. Y. City.

BOYS in stock department of large mercantile concern; good opportunity to advance. Call 8 East 22d St.

BOYS wanted by wholesale cotton goods house for stock work; salary to start, $8. Apply B 380 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Office and salesroom; salary $8; advancement. Gillies Coffee Co., 233 Washington St.

BOY over 16 to run errands and assist in photographic work. M 311 Times Downtown.

BUYERS WANTED.

Live wire buyers men's and boys' clothing and ladies' and children's ready-to-wear knit goods; write, giving full history and complete references; NO ORDER PLACERS NEED ANSWER; POSITIONS, NOT JOBS, FOR THE RIGHT MEN. T. S., Box K 93 Times.

CASHIER.—Experienced; must be quick and accurate; apply letter only; salary asked desired; no letter considered unless it states age, references, and how long and between what dates applicant was in each position; hours, A. D., 255 Times Downtown.

CATALOGUE MAN, &c.—Electrical catalogue or directory man; one familiar with electrical supply business preferred; age no bar, but state age and minimum salary. C 228 Times Downtown.

CHECKERS.—Railroad or contractor's equipment experience; good salary to competent man; work at Greenville and Hoboken. Apply Room 306, 68 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

CHEMIST wanted with experience in manufacturing rubber substitutes; permanent position and good salary to right party. Y 331 Times Annex.

CLERK Wanted.—Busy organization wants young man to handle detail position; no bookkeeping; energy and ambition are absolute requisites; salary $18; not an index to opportunity. Murray Advertising Agency, Battery Place.

CLERK.—Young man, about 20 years of age. Address Auditor, P. O. Box 1548, N. Y.

CLERICAL.—Young man; experience unnecessary; clerical work in Bronx; state salary, age, and qualifications. Box 319, 163 East 125th.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young man, clerk, and assist French correspondent; must use typewriter in translating French to English, English to French; large corporation, Jersey City; state age, salary. M 316 Times Downtown.

DIEMAKERS, FIRST CLASS, ON SUBPRESS AND COMPOUND DIES. PREMIER SPECIAL MACHINE CORPORATION, 421 CANAL ST.

DRAFTSMAN-CHECKER on small tool work; position requires first-class man; steady position; 44-hour week. Blur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and riverfront, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; experienced on automatic machine design; give full particulars regarding experience, and state wages expected. F 128 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man, on ornamental and structural ironwork in engineer's office in Long Island City; in reply, state age, references, salary desired. F 136 Times.

DRAFTSMEN. — Experienced mechanical draftsmen. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 29 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

FOREMEN.

WANTED. — MACHINE SHOP FOREMEN. WE HAVE OPEN POSITIONS AS FOREMEN IN OUR MILLING MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND DRILL PRESS DEPARTMENT.

WE REQUIRE EXECUTIVES ACCUSTOMED TO RAPID PRODUCTION OF INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS WORKING TO LIMITS SPECIFIED ON BLUEPRINTS. ALL WORK IS COMPARATIVELY SMALL, NO SINGLE PIECE EXCEEDING FIVE POUNDS.

NONE BUT ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY. IN ANSWERING, STATE AGE, COMPLETE RECORD OF EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED AND CLASS OF WORK YOU HAVE HAD CHARGE OF. LOCATION METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. ADDRESS REPLY, Y 298 TIMES ANNEX.

ENGINEER FOR NIGHT WORK, WITH NEW YORK CITY LICENSE; SOBER AND RELIABLE; 6 NIGHTS WEEK; MUST DO FIRING; $25; LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT NEAR CITY. R. W., 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FIRST-CLASS TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, MILLING MACHINE AND GRINDER OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1,395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A PROPERTY (OR HANDY) MAN WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRING LARGE MECHANICAL AND WOODEN TOYS.

Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GLASSBLOWER. — Up-to-date, well-established factory situated near New York City requires immediately the services of several first-class glassblowers, experienced in making chemical apparatus; very attractive proposition for high-grade workers. Y 246 Times Annex.

GROCERY SALESMAN who can sell specialty which repeats; can make fancy profits and secure exclusive territory if he makes good; commission. Call Leawerk Mfg. Co., 1228 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEFURNISHING BUYER

wanted for big, popular-price department store; must be a live wire; great opportunity for the right man. Call or write MR. WEISBERGER, IMPERIAL HOTEL.

HOUSEMEN.—Two; $50 per month. Apply to housekeeper, 199 West 56th St.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young man in large wholesale mercantile house; must be experienced in posting monthly statements, legible penman, and quick and accurate at figures. Apply stating salary, experience, &c., P. O. Box 27, Madison Square Station.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young man, must be quick and accurate, accustomed to retail business, handling large number of accounts. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary and references. F 76 Times.

LEDGER MAN, rapid, experienced, wanted; state qualifications and salary. C 219 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted to make himself useful in dog shop; sober and industrious man only need apply; sleep in. Apply, with references, Colonial Dog Mart, 43 West 46th St.

MAN.—Families with real estate market; position on editorial staff of trade paper; state references, experience, and salary expected. S 178 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—High-class renting agent, Park Av. apartment house manager. F 141 Times.

MEN wanted, between 31 and 35 years of age, to start with old established house offering commercial training in the steel line; experience not necessary, but must be energetic and quick to learn; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; men with high school education preferred; state age, experience, if any, salary expected. M 313 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, (18,) in office of wholesale house; must write good hand and figure accurately. Flory, 31 East 17th St.

OFFICE BOY in large corporation; chance for advancement. Address "Auditor," P. O. Box 1548, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY, $8. Apply Carl H. Schultz, 440 1st Av.

OFFICE BOY, A1, good references. Elliott Fisher, 88 Park Place.

ORDER CLERKS and PACKERS, experienced in handling medicines and toilet articles; permanent position. G. A. Pfeiffer, Richard Hudnut, 84th floor, 113 West 18th St.

PAYMASTER.—Experienced, must be quick and accurate, apply letter only, stating salary desired; no letter considered unless it states age, references, and how long and between what dates applicant was in last position; hours 8 to 6. B. D., 227 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Young man or boy, acquainted with printing, developing, and enlarging, for new branch of the business; good opportunity. Apply 9 A. M., Room 303, Gaiety Theatre Building, 46th and Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Experienced in commercial and portrait work; permanent position, with good prospects; thoroughly experienced man only. Apply by letter, K 90 Times.

PORTER.—Strong young man wanted as porter; $40 per month and meals. 104th St. and Columbus Av., restaurant.

RECENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

Large concern dealing in iron and steel products have several openings; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in an established house; experience unnecessary, but only boys with good school record considered; state age, education, give references. M 312 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — AMERICAN, UNUSUAL ABILITY, 27 TO 45 YEARS OLD, CLEAN-CUT AND CLEVER, WILL FIND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIGH EARNINGS WITH A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION; POSITION IS PERMANENT AND REMUNERATION IN EXCESS OF $100 PER WEEK TO AN ACTIVE, CONSISTENT PRODUCER; COMMISSION BASIS AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. K 98 TIMES.

SALESMAN to care for the increase in our business;; we require immediately a high-grade salesman for our Eastern territory; he must be of good health, well appearing, and have strict integrity of character; only you can qualify we offer this opportunity with drawing account and every possible cooperation. Mr. L. A. Wright, sixth floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, THREE HIGH-GRADE CAPABLE SALESMEN TO SELL A SPECIALTY CLOTHING FOR THE FOLLOWING TERRITORIES; WEST, MIDDLE WEST, AND EAST. MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND TRADE; COMMISSION BASIS. WRITE THE M. & M. CO., SCRANTON, PENN.

SALESMEN wanted immediately to fill vacancies caused by enlistment for New York City and outside territory; to men of good record only, at least 25 years of age, with ambition to earn the quick and sure promotion we have to offer; sober men only; must understand and drawing account. M W 175 Times.

SALESMAN to cover widely advertised non-competitive specialty line on leads; we require new intelligent salesman to represent us in Boston and environs; applicant must be earnest, sincere, ambitious, in good health, and sober; drawing account. Apply Mr. L. A. Wright, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.—First class shoe salesman wanted, with experience of a high class nature; splendid opportunity and good salary for right man with one of the largest retail shoe organizations; only thoroughly experienced men need apply. Queen Quality Boot Shop, 32 West 34th St.

SALESMEN.

Well established Institute requires two additional representatives of education and "closing" experience to interest men of affairs in proposition of merit and necessity; no canvassing; no books or membership; opportunity for permanent career and $5,000 in commissions for first year; some tutoring experience helpful. Write F 96 Times.

SALESMEN (COATS AND SUITS) WANTED BY WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURER MAKING HIGH-GRADE GARMENTS AT MODERATE PRICES FOR THE PACIFIC COAST AND OTHER TERRITORIES; COMMISSION BASIS. S. L., 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Opportunity with national financial institution, for man with large acquaintance among substantial people; salary or commission. Manager, C 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, with trade, wanted in old established firm that is enlarging its output capacity; salary and commission to the right men. M 321 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Wanted live, aggressive men to sell motor delivery trucks; well established; commission basis, drawing well established when ability is proven. M 324 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, forceful, energetic specialty salesman can make $60 weekly; quick selling proposition; leads furnished; commission. 507 5th Av., Room 707.

SALESMEN.—Territories open South and West for men with established acquaintance to carry side line dress and art trimmings; strictly commission basis. S 164 Times.

SALESMAN.—Sell package handkerchiefs and general merchandise to large stores; strictly commission basis; good opportunity. F 137 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced toy salesman, with good following, to sell dolls; commission. Y 334 Times Annex.

SALESMAN experienced dressmakers' supply house; drawing account and commission. K 29 Times.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; big money; commission or salary if qualified. Call, 11 to 4, Mr. Sperling, 132 Nassau, Room 305.

SALESMAN.—Stock; live proposition; leads furnished; commission. K 91 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—Rapid developing corporation is looking for an active, earnest, energetic young man to assume full management of a manufacturing concern; must know how to organize efficient office and have knowledge and experience in advertising and selling; salary moderate to commence and increasing as business develops. F 139 Times.

SEWING MACHINE ADJUSTER, experienced on Singer and W. & W. machines on women's shoes; one with knowledge of other fitting-room machines; steady work all year for competent, reliable man; state references. C 226 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Competent man having had experience in packing glassware. B. C., 236 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIPPING CLERK to take full charge of department; must be accurate and capable, understand freight and express; exempt. State age, experience, and salary expected. Steady position with good concern; excellent chance for right man. C 221 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly trained, competent, to manage shipping and delivery departments with records to prove it; permanent position, good salary, fine advancement opportunity for some one measuring up to our high standard; state age, position held, references, salary expected. S. F., 277 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced in handling every phase of export shipping; must be first-class man; state fully experience and references; good salary to right man. S 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Bright, energetic young man to assist busy executive; must be rapid, accurate stenographer, have good education, some knowledge of accounting, and good health. Address, stating age, experience, and salary. F 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 21 to 23; must be able to take dictation in Spanish; one with knowledge of Portuguese preferred; state salary and references. M 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, male, for Greenville; filing and correspondence; good salary; capable man, 25-30 years of age. Apply Room 28 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent employment with advancement. Apply in person, M. L. Co., 2,104 Broadway, at 73d.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant; salary $15 a week. Apply Mr. Tolley, 84 White St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, (Remington,) in Ford salesroom; wages $10 start. 232 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STOCK CLERK, experienced on piece goods, in skirt house. K 94 Times.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITOR wanted by established technical daily; enormous field; leads furnished; commission basis. R 318 Times Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

First-class, experienced designers on small punches, dies, jigs, fixtures, &c.; permanent positions at highest pay to capable men. Call or write, giving age, experience, and salary desired. 1,205 Broadway, 9th floor, Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.

48-HOUR WEEK.
HIGHEST RATES.

H. W. COTTON, INC.,
34-35TH STREET,
BROOKLYN.

TOOL DESIGNER for small tools as used on drill press, hand screw, and automatic machines; must be capable of high-grade work; steady position; 44-hour week. Blur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and riverfront, Hoboken.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS. — THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO CLOSE DIE WORK. PREMIER SPECIAL MACHINE CORPORATION, 421 CANAL ST.

TOOLMAKERS.

48-hour week; time and a half for overtime. Call at S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Princes Bay, Staten Island.

TYPIST IN LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN; MUST BE SPEEDY OPERATOR ON UNDERWOOD OR REMINGTON MACHINE. M 292 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED

PURCHASING AGENT

for shipyard building large steel steamers complete, with machinery.

Must have had a good purchasing experience, and a man familiar with metal and other products entering into ship construction preferred.

The best of references will be required. Apply to E. A. Morse, President Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn., stating salary expected.

WANTED.—Experienced X-ray operator and diagnostician in established business; splendid opportunity for a young dentist or doctor. Address S. Rosenthal, 487 5th Av., Room 506.

WATCHMAKER who is thoroughly experienced in repairing highest grade small lever movements; no others need apply; man preferred who has had foreign factory experience; steady work for competent man; state fully past experience. Henry Blank & Co., Liberty and Lafayette Sts., Newark, N. J.

WE WANT FOUR GOOD MEN.

PAY ROLL.—Chief clerk who has had factory experience and can supervise timekeepers and payroll clerks.

COST CLERK.—Experienced in estimating factory costs on small hardware.

STORES BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in perpetual inventory and stores recording.

ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT.—Alert, aggressive, and confident; experience in buying a prime necessity.

All must be over 21 years of age, in good health, cheerful and willing, and satisfied to start at a moderate salary and prove ability; position is in a Connecticut hardware factory; will arrange New York interview; state age, experience, present salary, references, and make it plain just which position you are applying for. Y 319 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN, high school graduates, to start at office work with excellent opportunities to advance along engineering line. Call today, Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, possessing good education, for large downtown office; salary to start $9 week; mention age, religion and education. C 232 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, as stock boy, to learn the shoe business; good salary, and opportunities for advancement; only bright, energetic young men need apply. Queen Quality Boot Shop, 32 West 34th St.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, about 25 years old, who knows something about buying; good salary to start; plenty of opportunity to make good; ladies' ready-to-wear experience preferred. K 88 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25 to 30, in factory; must be good penman and handy around machinery. Address, stating age, nationality, references, and salary expected, Advancement, 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16 or 17 years of age wanted as messenger in branch bank; good chance for advancement; state salary expected. K 105 Times.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work in purchasing department; state experience and salary. F 116 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 18 to 20, for photographic work; no previous experience necessary. M 310 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, two or three, for beginners' positions with a large national bank. K 100 Times.

Employment Agencies.

ACCOUNTANTS, $1,500-$5,000; bookkeepers, $20 week up; stenographers, $20 week up; office clerks, $15 week up; juniors, $10; clerk, knowledge banking, $15; factory cost clerk, $18; several boys, $7-$8-$9; other good openings. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

CORRESPONDENT, experienced collections, young, $25; Sales Correspondent, experienced securities, $25-$30; Ledger Clerks, commercial, $20; Clerks, sales department experience, $22. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS, two commercial, $18, $15, $14; law, $12. Elliott Fisher, railroad, $50; ledger clerk. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

IMMEDIATE openings; see Sunday's Times. Executives; bookkeepers; clerks. Mighill Exchange, Flatiron Building.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 Broadway.
C. T. Hasson, Prop. Mr. McLaughlin, Mgr.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; office and technical positions.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY

to be trained as MECHANICAL dentists; big demand; big salaries; rem

MINOTTO SOUGHT NAVY SECRET WORK

Tried to Get Into Intelligence Service, but Was Foiled, Daniels Reveals.

LED TO AN INVESTIGATION

And Now Packer Swift's Pro-German Son-in-Law Faces Deportation to Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Daniels today revealed that the man who was foiled in an attempt to obtain a position in the Naval Intelligence Service, and the investigation of whose antecedents led to the arrest and internment of two German bankers in New York, was Count James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, the Chicago packer. Minotto was arrested recently in Chicago on the technical charge of liability to become a public charge when he entered the country in 1914.

Count Minotto made application last July for a position in the Naval Intelligence Service. That was after this country had entered the war against Germany. If Minotto had been employed he would have been placed in a position of responsibility where he could have gained secret military information concerning the United States.

Secret operatives of the navy instituted an investigation into the antecedents of Minotto immediately after he had filed his application, and it was largely as a result of this investigation that the action was instituted for the deportation of the count. The inquiry also resulted in the arrest and internment of George von Seebeck and Fritz Kuhn on suspicion of being dangerous alien enemies.

Although Minotto was born in Berlin the investigation of his antecedents indicated that his father claimed Italian parentage, while his mother was German. It was found also that he formerly held a position in South America for an American banking company, but had lost that position on account of his close association with pro-German elements in South America.

In a statement issued tonight by the Department of Labor, which has charge of the proceedings for the deportation of Minotto, it is asserted that while in South America the Count is reported to have been on intimate terms with Count Luxburg, the German diplomat at Buenos Aires, who sent the famous sink-without-a-trace message, under the cloak of Swedish diplomatic immunity, from the Argentine capital to Berlin, via Stockholm, and is represented as having expressed a desire to be of some service to Count Luxburg.

Count Minotto based his application for employment in the Naval Intelligence Service upon his knowledge of languages, professing to be proficient in six. He is represented as having declared that he did not intend to indulge in any acts of disloyalty if employed in the Naval Intelligence Service. After investigation the Government not only refused his application for appointment, but also took steps which resulted first in the arrest of Kuhn and von Seebeck and ultimately in his own arrest on a technical charge under the immigration laws.

Minotto, who has been released on $50,000 bonds, furnished by his father-in-law, is understood to assert that he is registered at Venice as an Italian subject, although born in Berlin. He does not want to be returned to Italy. It is represented that he is afraid that if deported he would be liable for military service.

The statement issued by the Department of Labor read:

"Count James Minotto came to this country in 1914, arriving on the Campania on Aug. 22 in company with Count von Zebeck [Seebeck] and Fritz Kuhn. Prior to his arrival in this country he was a representative of one of the large German banks in London. He was born in Berlin, his father claiming Italian parentage and his mother being a German. He has lived most of his time in Germany. He secured employment with the Guaranty Trust Company shortly after his arrival in this country and was sent by that company on two different occasions to South America on business. He was recalled from his second trip, as he was reported to be so pro-German that it was considered that he was prejudicing the interests of the Guaranty Trust Company in South America.

"He is reported as associating almost entirely with Germans while in South America, and as being intimate with Count Luxburg, the German Minister to Argentina. He is represented as expressing himself openly as being pro-German, and to have stated that he hoped to be of some use to Count Luxburg in getting information. After his return to New York from South America he was taken out of the foreign department of the Guaranty Trust Company and given a position in the bond department as a small salary. After staying in this position for two days he left. After he left the Guaranty Trust Company he was given letters of recommendation from the proper officials of that company. He was afterward employed by the Equitable Trust Company."

Often Visited von Bernstorff.

Secret Service agents in New York are looking up the New York record of Count James Minotto, who in August, 1914, arrived in New York with Baron Georg von Seebeck, son of General Baron von Seebeck, who at the outbreak of the war commanded the Tenth German Army Corps. Seebeck, with his friend, Fritz Kuhn, son of a Mannheim banker, was arrested in New York two weeks ago by agents of the Secret Service. The two are now held on Ellis Island pending the outcome of the investigation which is being made by the Government.

It was said yesterday that Minotto, von Seebeck, and Kuhn were all friends of Count von Bernstorff and visited the Summer embassy on Long Island in 1916 many times. Kuhn and von Seebeck are said to have accompanied Minotto on his honeymoon trip, a trip which is said to have taken the three men and the Countess over a large part of South America.

United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne of Chicago and Hinton G. Clabaugh, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation in Chicago, arrived in New York yesterday and later were in conference with the local authorities. Mr. Clyne said his visit had nothing to do with the Minotto case, that he was here to cross-examine Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, Arturo Giovanitti, and John Baldazzi, who are under indictment in Chicago charged with being concerned in the I. W. W. conspiracy to obstruct the war operations of the United States. Mr. Clyne questioned Baldazzi and will question the others today. Mr. Clabaugh when asked about the Minotto case said that he could not discuss it.

It is understood that a fourth man, who was a friend of von Seebeck, Kuhn and Minotto, and who was a German, has managed to get back to Germany. The name of this man was not disclosed.

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IN-B-TWEENS

KRAUS & CO. Inc. BALT. MD.

TO-DAY

For Sale Everywhere

TAPS

Keeps You Fit For Work and Play

TRY A BOX—10c—ALL DRUGGISTS.

CONSERVATION is cried from every house-top! Here is Conservation, which is not merely Conversation. You, who have been paying up to $60 for a Suit or Topcoat, lop off padded profits this season and pay me only **$20** to **$45** to your individual measure.

If you don't acknowledge that my Suit or Topcoat is on a parity in body-gracing fit and thoroughbred style with the garments you've paid higher prices for, leave them here. You alone are to be his Honor, the Judge.

U. S. Army Officers' Uniforms, $36 to individual measure

Clemons

Civilian and Military Tailor

Broadway at 39th St

19 Years On This Corner

Satin Lined Overcoats $40

The mornings are beginning to shout "Overcoats are needed"; the evenings are echoing the cry. Are you prepared?

Our new winter fabrics, Meltons, Kerseys, and heavy rough fabrics or fancy weaves, make up to satisfy style fancies, and to give the desired and satisfying warmth.

Made to measure only, and strictly guaranteed for fit, finish and absolute satisfaction. Samples on request.

Arnheim

TWO STORES

BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND 30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. It is better to pay the tailor than the doctor. A good overcoat is a sure prophylactic. Arnheim Axiom.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Diamond cluster ring, oval centre stone, surrounded by 23 smaller diamonds, Saturday, between 6 and 8 P. M., in taxi from Claremont Restaurant to Shubert Theatre; liberal reward. Y 376 Times Annex.

LOST.—16-inch black traveling bag, containing men's apparel, on South Ferry or Brooklyn subway train, Friday night, between 10:15 and 10:45. Finder please return to 297 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST.—Saturday evening, between Biltmore Hotel and Princess Theatre, crossing Bryant Park, a chinchilla squirrel (gray) neck fur. Reward if returned to Room 905, 331 Madison Av.

LOST—Friday evening, 10:30 o'clock, between Hotel Lafayette and 5th Av. and 50th St., sable neckpiece; reward. Return Monday, Alice Kauser, 1,402 Broadway.

LOST.—$150 reward and no questions asked for the return of diamond and ruby flexible bracelet, lost last Thursday evening. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—$100 reward, no questions asked for the return 2 diamond rings, 1 small ring, missed Oct. 16 from 202 West 106th St. W. Van, Cortland 4042.

LOST—A small gold brooch containing small diamond surrounded by pearls; reward. Mrs. C. A. Brigham, 90 Morningside Drive. Tel. 7930 Morningside.

LOST—Black fox neckpiece, 5th Av. and 42d St., late Saturday afternoon; reward. William K. Maxwell, 45 Wall St. Tel. Hanover 7623.

LOST — Wednesday, violet diamond brooch, Broadway, Amsterdam, 104th, 107th; reward. Cronan, 243 West 107th.

LOST—Saturday evening, SILVER GRAY FOX SKIN BOA. Return to office Great Northern Hotel and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Fraternity pin, gold chased, with sapphires, name on back; reward offered. C. W. Wheeler, 20 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Enamel part of watch set with diamonds; reward. Mrs. I. L. Phillips, 590 West End Av. Phone 7646 Riverside.

LOST—Kolinsky stole, subway train, Jackson Av. station, or 152d St. to Prospect Av. Meiman, 258 Greene St.

LOST—Solitaire diamond, lost from ring setting. Return to Stratford House, 11 East 33d St.; reward.

LOST—Gold stickpin, initials "C. R. X." Central Park, Sunday; reward. Apt. F3, 1 West 85th.

LOST—Small kolinsky fur neckpiece, with 3 buttons; reward. K 79 Times.

LOST—Bunch of keys, National Park Bank, on key ring. K 81 Times.

$100 REWARD

for handbag, platinum and gold mesh, lost in Bijou Theatre Thursday evening; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Near Park Av. and East 94th St., Pekinese dog, tan with black marking. Liberal reward for return to 18 East 94th St.

LOST.—Fox terrier, black and white marks; answers to name "Prince." Liberal reward if returned to 478 Central Park West.

Before you have your next photograph taken visit any of Emile Brunel's 20 studios. See the Latest Creations in Art Photographs at Popular Prices.

Your Photograph

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A NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER, Graduate of the Art Schools of Paris. Is a Positive Guarantee that you will receive satisfaction.

Photos for Passports. Cuts and Reproductions finished in 24 hours. Old and New Photos Copied and Enlarged.

TRY AN ETCHING FOR $1.00

CALL AT THESE ADDRESSES:

206 5th Ave., bet. 37th and 38th Sts.
516 5th Ave., at 43d St.
1462 Broadway, cor. 42d.
245 Broadway, opp. City Hall.
208 Broadway, Eve. Mail Building.
1 W. 34th St., opp. Waldorf.
115 W. 42d St., near Broadway.
1269 Broadway, at 32d.
9 E. 42d St., near 5th Ave.
59th St. and 3d Ave., in Bloomingdales'.
HARLEM—231 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN—472 Fulton St.
BRONX—149th & 3d Ave., over Riker's.
NEWARK—800 Broad St.

There is PLENTY *of*

LEA & PERRINS

The Original Worcestershire Sauce

THE report is being spread broadcast that Lea & Perrins Sauce is no longer obtainable. That report is a deliberate mis-statement. It is not true. It is not even partially true.

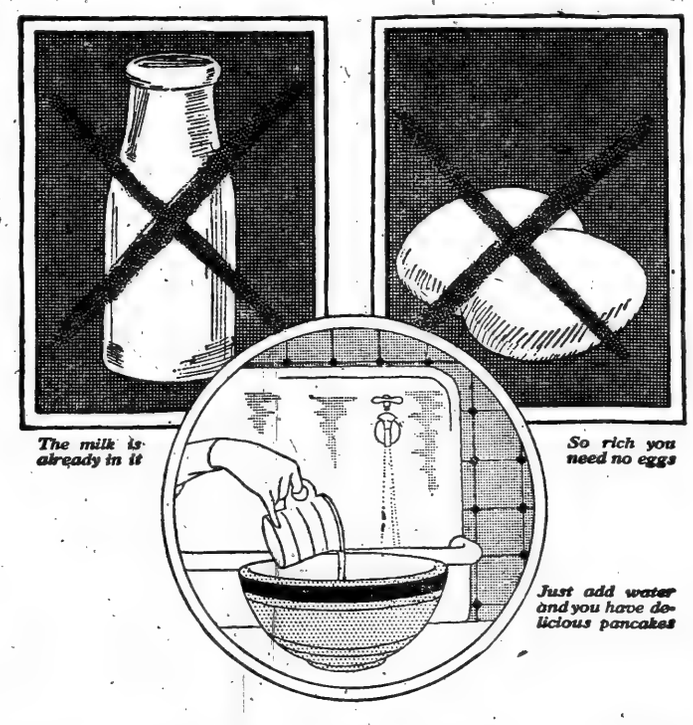
There is an ample supply of Lea & Perrins Sauce for every family in the United States—for every hotel—for every club—for every restaurant—for every cafe. There is no reason why any dealer should be without it.

Particularly is Lea & Perrins to be desired in these days of war-time economy. Lea & Perrins Sauce is not expensive. Only a few drops are needed at a time. One bottle will last for weeks and months. It is within reach of all the people.

For steaks, chops, fish, cold cuts and gravies. For curries, cheese dishes, eggs. For cutlets, home-cooked stews, croquettes and game. For oysters, clams and lobster, etc. Better than oils, peppers and spices. Ever-so-much-cheaper in the long run. *Try it—soon.*

LEA & PERRINS

241 West Street, New York, U. S. A.



The milk is already in it

So rich you need no eggs

Just add water and you have delicious pancakes

How the perfect pancake formula was worked out

THE formula which makes Aunt Jemima pancakes taste so good was worked out with one idea in mind—to prepare a flour which would make perfect pancakes every time.

Years ago the Aunt Jemima people realized that a woman could never know how her pancakes would turn out—she might painstakingly mix all the materials and yet her cakes would often be flavorless, tough, or soggy.

To give every woman a way to make light, tender pancakes that could never fail to be delicious, Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour was created. The treasured recipe of a famous Southern cook was adopted as the basis of the formula. Long study was put into perfecting it. At last the flour was created that made women serve 60 million Aunt Jemina breakfasts last year alone.

So delicious, so nourishing

The wonderful Aunt Jemima flavor is due to the special formula. You could not buy the ingredients separately. Each is especially selected, especially prepared. Even the grain is especially ground, even the moisture is evaporated from sweet milk so that it too can be ready mixed right in the flour for you. This is why you can get the characteristic Aunt Jemima flavor only in Aunt Jemima pancakes.

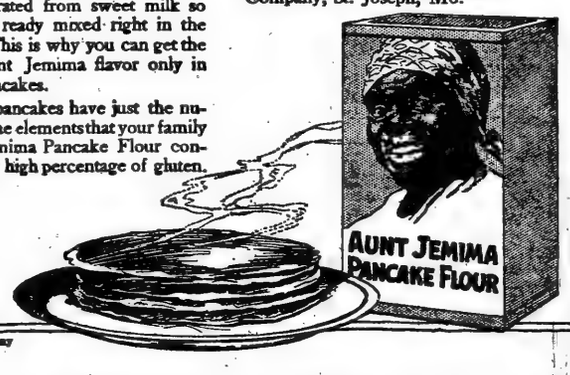
Aunt Jemima pancakes have just the nutritious, wholesome elements that your family needs. Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour contains an unusually high percentage of gluten. It has the food value that gives youngsters strong bodies and plump, rosy cheeks. Each of the ingredients is especially selected for its purity, for its healthful, nourishing quality. What a comfort it is to find a food that is so wholesome yet so delicious that your family always asks for more.

Pancakes that are perfect every time

Never again need you be disappointed in your pancakes. They can be perfect every time. With Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour failure is impossible. Every ingredient is already mixed in the flour, even the sweet milk! All you have to do is add water, and the batter is ready. Nothing could be easier! Nothing could be so certain of success. With Aunt Jemima you can have pancakes that are delicious each morning you serve them.

And so quick! By the time your coffee is made the golden brown cakes are steaming on the table.

Serve Aunt Jemima pancakes or Aunt Jemima buckwheat cakes tomorrow. See how your family will ask for this breakfast again and again. Aunt Jemima Mills Company, St. Joseph, Mo.



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Facts About the Sugar Situation

Our Government has asked you to use sugar sparingly. We believe that the people of this country will be glad to do their part to conserve the sugar supply when they know the facts.

These facts are as follows:

More than two-thirds of the source of Europe's sugar supply is within the present battle lines. This has resulted in greatly reducing the production of sugar in Europe.

England and France and other countries have been forced to go for sugar to Cuba.

Ordinarily, nearly all of the Cuban raw sugar comes to the United States and is refined here, chiefly for home use. This is not the case now.

In view of the exceptional world demand for sugar there is no surplus, and barely enough to tide us over until the new crop comes in. The people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States should use sugar sparingly. No one should hoard or waste it.

This Company has no surplus sugar to sell. It is working with the Government to conserve the supply, and to take care of the Allies so far as possible.

Do not pay an increased retail price.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

"Built Like a Skyscraper"

Just a touch, and the gliding Shaw-Walker drawer closes—and stays closed. Doesn't rebound.

SHAW-WALKER STEEL LETTER FILES

BUILT even *better* than a skyscraper. Because the steel girder, cross-pieces, sills, floors, etc., are electrically welded into *one solid piece.*

No nuts, no bolts, no rivets, no rods, no screws.

Drawers "coast" silently out or in at a touch. Non-rebounding, too. Stay closed without superfluous mechanism.

Examine one in your office and see why we guarantee your money back if you don't like your Shaw-Walker better than any file you ever had before.

Phone us to send you one now. Franklin 2261.

WOOD FILES

Shaw-Walker also manufactures a complete line of filing cabinets in wood; as well as supplies for all files.

SHAW-WALKER

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Complete Catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all Files on Request.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"

SHAW WALKER

STEEL LETTER FILES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat colder today; Thursday fair; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,830. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

MAYOR ACCUSES HYLAN AS A MEMBER OF THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA HERE; ASSOCIATE OF O'LEARY AND COHALAN

'FRIENDS OF PEACE' OFFICER

Society Whose Members Applauded Sinking of an American Ship.

STIRS BROOKLYN AUDIENCE

Mitchel Calls On Voters to Meet This "German Attack from Within."

SHOWS A LETTERHEAD

Name of Judge Hylan Appears as the Society's Honorary Vice Chairman.

Mayor Mitchel in a speech at Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, last night, in which he asserted he was speaking as an American citizen and not as a candidate, directly accused John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, of aiding and abetting the pro-German propaganda in this country; of being the associate of the paid agents of Germany in this country; of being publicly allied with men whose disloyalty to America has been officially denounced by the United States Government, meaning Cohalan, Devoy and O'Leary; of aiding in an effort to alienate this country from those nations which are now our allies, and of membership in a society which in convention applauded the sinking, without warning, of an American merchant ship.

The Mayor's accusations came at the end of a speech in which he produced a photographic copy of a letterhead of the "Friends of Peace" Society, on which the name of John T. Hylan appeared as Honorary Vice Chairman. The letter "T," it was explained, was a typographical error on the original letterhead. The letterhead shows that other Honorary Vice Chairmen of the Friends of Peace Society include Dr. Edmund von Mach, Joseph Frey, Congressman Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, Frank Buchanan, Henry Weismann, James K. McGuire, former Governor O. B. Colquitt of Texas, John Devoy, Justice Daniel F. Cohalan and Jeremiah O'Leary.

Included Many Peace Societies.

On the letetrhead is also a list of the societies which comprised the Friends of Peace, including the American Truth Society, the American Independence Union, and the German-American Alliance. The Mayor told at length how Henry Weismann, President of the German-American National Alliance of New York, and Albert Sander, a confessed German spy now serving a two-year sentence in Atlanta Penitentiary, had combined in June, 1915, all the organizations into the Friends of Peace Society, how it took New York offices at 150 Nassau Street upon the recommendation of Victor Ridder; how at a convention in Chicago in September, 1915, the members present cheered the announcement of the sinking of the American liner Hesperian, and how Theodore Sutro, then President of Hearst's Deutsches Journal, announced the receipt of a letter from William R. Hearst stating that he would do all in his power to aid the society.

The Mayor's speech came as the climax of the numerous statements he has issued daily calling upon Judge Hylan to state why he is being supported by Mr. Hearst and the Ridders. In concluding his speech, the Mayor said:

"As an American citizen, and not as a candidate, I now solemnly call upon the great loyal citizenship of New York to protect their city and their country. I call upon them to meet this German attack from within as firmly and as loyally as their armies are meeting the German attack upon the battlefield. I call upon them to prove to Hearst, Hylan, and the Hohenzollern that New York is still an American city."

This is the Mayor's speech:

Knew Little of Hylan.

"At the outset of this campaign I declared upon the steps of the City Hall that I would make the fight against Hearst, Hylan, and the Hohenzollern. I stated that what led me to enter this campaign was the imperative necessity of keeping from the city treasury the plundering hand of Murphy and of keeping the city Government free from the domination of enemy sympathizers.

"At that time there were thousands of loyal Americans in this city who did not realize the import of this declaration. They had little knowledge of the forces behind the candidacy of Judge Hylan. They had less knowledge of the record of Judge Hylan himself.

"Since that time two facts have been driven home to the city. First, that Judge Hylan is the candidate of William Randolph Hearst, the spokesman of the Kaiser in this country; and, secondly, that Judge Hylan is not personally fitted for the office of Mayor, but was selected solely because of his willingness to obey the orders of those behind him.

"For the past four days I have publicly addressed two questions to Mr. Hearst and Judge Hylan. I have asked them to make public the reason that Mr.

Continued on Page 4.

Summary of Mayor Mitchel's Accusations Against Judge Hylan and Plea to New York Voters

From Mayor Mitchel's speech in Brooklyn last night:

I accuse John F. Hylan of aiding and abetting the pro-German propaganda in this country.

I accuse John F. Hylan of being the associate of the paid agents of Germany in this country.

I accuse John F. Hylan of securing the political and personal support of William Randolph Hearst by joining with Hearst in the cult of disloyalty.

I accuse John F. Hylan of being publicly allied with men whose disloyalty to America has been officially denounced by the United States Government—Cohalan, Devoy, and O'Leary.

I accuse John F. Hylan of aiding in an effort to alienate this country from those nations which are now our allies.

I accuse John F. Hylan of membership in a society which in convention applauded the sinking without warning of a peaceful American ship.

As an American citizen, and not as a candidate, I now solemnly call upon the great loyal citizenship of New York to protect their city and their country. I call upon them to meet this German attack from within as firmly and as loyally as their armies are meeting the German attack upon the battlefield.

I call upon them to prove to Hearst, Hylan, and the Hohenzollern that New York is still an American city.

"First I Ever Heard of It," Says Hylan, Denouncing Mitchel.

When Mayor Mitchel's charges were repeated in substance to Judge Hylan, who was speaking in Queens, last night the Democratic nominee dictated the following statement:

The use of my name in its present association and significance is a dastardly eleventh-hour attempt by Mr. Mitchel in his effort to prove that all opposed to him are traitors and to distract the voters from the issues of this campaign.

No one has ever had the right to use my name for any purpose hostile to the interest of my country. I now distinctly say and solemnly avow that I am informed for the first time and by Mayor Mitchel alone of the existence of the letterhead of the Friends of Peace with my name upon it.

I know nothing of this society and its propaganda.

What I do know is that, as vile and ignoble as has been the Mayor's attempt to hide the corruption of his official acts behind the flag, he has tonight outdone himself in mendacity and indecency.

Defeated, exposed, dishonored, he has sunk tonight below the respect of every man who cherishes truth and manliness.

I have sought up to the present to avoid personal denunciation. I am now compelled to declare that Mr. Mitchel's calumnies, based solely upon an alleged letterhead containing what purports to be my name, are the last refuge of a scoundrel seeking political gain by the vilest slanders.

Forgery is not beyond a man who will aid a conspiracy to rob the public and divert to the profit of his intimate friends funds which are public trusts.

BARS WATERFRONT TO ALL GERMANS

Under New Rule None May Live or Work Within Half-Mile Zone in Brooklyn or Richmond.

ALL PERMITS ARE ANNULLED

Warehouse Fires Probable Reason—Arrest for All Who Disobey—Police to Give Aid.

A drastic regulation for the control of enemy alien movements on the Brooklyn and Staten Island waterfronts, which supersedes all previous rules and which will require the immediate discharge of every German subject employed in any capacity within one-half mile of the waterfronts of those boroughs, goes into effect at 12 o'clock tonight. Permits granted to Germans permitting them to reside or work within the waterfront zones become void under the new order, and these persons must not only give up their present jobs but must seek new homes beyond the limits of the prohibited areas. It is estimated that between 1,000 and 2,000 Germans are employed along the Brooklyn waterfront and probably 500 more on Staten Island.

While it was not officially announced that the new rule was promulgated as a result of recent fires along the Brooklyn waterfront, there is every reason to believe that these fires, one of which destroyed thousands of bushels of wheat destined for the Allies, led to the order. Also recently a man believed to be a German was discovered on a Government vessel, and evidence is said to be in the possession of the Government that he plotted to destroy the ship with a bomb. Other suspicious incidents have been brought to the attention of the authorities.

To every shipbuilding firm, every warehouse company, and every other concern doing business within half a mile of the Brooklyn and Staten Island waterfronts the following letter was delivered yesterday by deputy marshals from the office of James M. Power, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of New York:

The Marshal's Letter.

New York, Oct. 30.

Sir: You will please take notice that on and after Nov. 1, 1917, no German aliens will be allowed to work or visit the waterfront in the Eastern District of New York. This rule effects all German aliens, regardless of whether they have alien permits or not. A representative of this office and agents of the Department of Justice will visit the docks from time to time after this date, and all enemy aliens found will be immediately apprehended and removed to a place of internment. I send this notice to you so that you may have time to make such arrangements as are necessary in the discharging of German aliens in your employ. Respectfully,

JAMES M. POWER,
U. S. Marshal, Eastern District New York.

More than forty firms engaged in shipbuilding, ship repairing, and other enterprises in Brooklyn received the notice yesterday.

Marshal Power when asked yesterday

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Hear Norman Angell, "Success in Our War Aims," Monday, Nov. 5, 8:15 P.M., at Mecca Temple, 55 West 56th St. Auspices Nat. Security League. Adv.

BARE BERLIN PLOT TO RULE IN BRAZIL

Two Messages Sent by Luxburg from Buenos Aires Given Out by Lansing.

PLAN FOR 'REORGANIZATION'

Envoy Asked for U-Boats to Impress Republics—Told of Political Aims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Count Luxburg, the German Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Aires, now dismissed, whose intercepted telegram to the German Foreign Office, sent through the Swedish Minister to Argentina, disclosed the Germany policy of "spurlos versenkt"—the sinking of merchant ships without leaving a trace—came again into the limelight today when Secretary Lansing gave to the press another Luxburg dispatch to the German Government showing that Germany contemplated obtaining a foothold in Brazil.

The German plot to violate the Monroe Doctrine through consolidating German settlements in the province of Rio Grande do Sul has been long suspected, but it took the indiscreet Luxburg to confirm the suspicion.

Secretary Lansing's disclosure took the form of two telegrams sent by Count Luxburg to the Foreign Office at Berlin from Buenos Aires. The Secretary's hand was forced in a measure by the statement of the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs this week, that Germany had been caught in a plot to invade Brazil. While the two Luxburg telegrams do not fully sustain the statements made by the Brazilian Minister, they show that if Germany should win the war she would turn her attention to the Western Hemisphere with a view to obtaining a hold there, with its consequent menace to the United States. That danger is still present and, in the opinion of officials, furnishes a potent reason for the most thorough American participation in the war.

Text of Luxburg Dispatches.

Secretary Lansing's announcement follows:

In view of the fact that the substance of certain telegrams addressed by Count Luxburg to the German Foreign Office has been published, the Secretary of State makes public the actual text of the telegrams:

No. 63. July 7, 1917.—Our attitude toward Brazil has created the impression here that our easy-going good-nature can be counted on. This is dangerous in South America where the people under thin veneer are Indians. A submarine squadron with full powers to me might probably still save the situation. I request instructions as to whether after a rupture of relations legation is to start for home or to remove to Paraguay or possibly Chile. The Naval Attaché will doubtless go to Santiago de Chile. LUXBURG.

No. 80. Aug. 4, 1917.—I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal political aims in

Continued on Page 8.

$5,000,000 Loss in Baltimore Pier Fire; Arson Supected in Blaze of Allies' Supplies

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 31.—The most disastrous fire on the Baltimore waterfront for years started just before 11 o'clock last night at Baltimore & Ohio Pier 9, Locust Point, destroyed that pier, the old Immigration Building adjoining, and, within an hour, had spread to Pier No. 8. At 1 o'clock the water end of Pier No. 8 was burning fiercely.

At that time also, a British steamer, which tied up at the pier this afternoon, took fire, and the eighty anti-submarine shells in her magazine were exploding, endangering the lives of firemen. The ship sank later, and four of her crew are missing.

It is believed that the total loss will reach $5,000,000, of which $1,500,000 represents the piers; $3,000,000 the material stored on them, and $500,000 the steamer cargo.

Vice President J. M. Davis of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad stated that the fire was of incendiary origin. The flames started in five parts of the buildings almost simultaneously.

Piers 8 and 9 were stored with vast quantities of munitions and supplies for the American forces in France and their allies. Within ten minutes after the flames were discovered, the entire structure was ablaze.

On one of the piers were cases of shells which exploded at intervals, leading to rumors that the Fire Department was using dynamite to check the spread of the fire.

The Baltimore & Ohio grain elevators, containing grain for the Allies, are but a short distance from the burned piers, which are the main terminal in this country for the Furness-Withy English line of steamers. Pier 8 was the former North German Lloyd Line pier. The two piers, which are destroyed, cost about $1,000,000 each.

Secret Service men are investigating rumors that suspicious-looking men were seen hurrying away a few minutes after the fire was discovered by a policeman.

HERTLING CHOSEN TO BE CHANCELLOR

Kaiser Selects Bavarian Premier, but Some Advices Say He Withholds Acceptance.

CONSULTS PARTY LEADERS

Has Been a Reactionary and Opposed Alsace Concession—Prussian Post for Michaelis.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Count George F. von Hertling, the Bavarian Prime Minister, has been appointed Imperial German Chancellor.

Former Chancellor Michaelis has been named Prime Minister of Prussia.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, telegraphing at 1:55 o'clock this afternoon, sends the following:

"Berlin advices say that Count von Hertling conferred yesterday and today with the leaders of the Reichstag parties. The Parliamentary correspondent of the Centrist Party says that as far as can be seen at present the parties are sympathetic to von Hertling's Chancellorship, but there is some difficulty, not connected with his personality, in the way of his taking office. This correspondent adds that it is understood von Hertling's definite acceptance of the Chancellorship depends on the removal of these difficulties."

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30.—Perhaps nobody in Germany at present entertains such bitter hatred toward England as does Count von Hertling. He has never been at any pains during the war to conceal that animosity. Von Hertling was one of the chief advocates of unrestricted U-boat warfare. He is a firm believer in annexation, which, of course, he terms, as he did in a speech delivered no longer ago than Tuesday of last week, "securing the safety of Germany's frontiers." In February of this year, he said:

"We have won all we want. From Germany's point of view there is no reason why the war should continue."

He advocates a German political and economic protectorate over Belgium and is of the Kühlmann "no, never" school regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

On the question of parliamentary government he stands with the extreme Pan Germans. Only last week he said: "The German Government is not autocratic and the experiences of the last three years have not shown that the democratic system is preferable."

If von Hertling as Chancellor shows no more grip on things than the latest happenings in the Bavarian Parliament demonstrate he has in his own kingdom, we may look for another crisis at an early date.

The German papers report that in the Bavarian Landtag recently the Finance Minister, Dr. von Breunig, in a discussion of post and railway affairs, accused von Seidlein, Minister of Communications, of putting the interests of his department above those of the State. Dr. Müller Meiningen, Liberal, who is also a member of the Reichstag, severely criticised the Ministry for its lack of unity, and said von Seidlein's appointment was a misfortune for the Bavarian Government.

Count von Hertling, in reply, said he had called the Ministry together on the previous day to settle the differences, thus admitting he had only just heard of a matter of long standing. He said that differences of opinion existed in every Ministry in the world, and it was always a good thing to prevent them from becoming known to the public generally. Defending von Seidlein, he said emphatically that the Ministry was not on party lines, and made the extraordinary confession that when he appointed von Seidlein he not only did not know the appointee's politics, but had never met him and knew him only by name.

Baron Haller, Socialist, strongly attacked von Hertling, saying that he had brought up the matter in dispute and had referred to the Ministerial differences a year before in an open sitting of Parliament, yet on the previous day Hertling appeared to know nothing of them. What a remarkable Ministry!" exclaimed Haller, who expressed astonishment that the Premier had appointed a Minister of whose existence he had been practically unaware. The Ministry, Haller added, was not in a position to serve the interests of Bavaria.

The Liberals and Socialists, at least, have no great liking for Hertling, and his proposed opposition to Parliamentary Government will scarcely prove likely to endear him to the parties of the left in the Reichstag. It will be remembered that after the retirement of von Bethmann Hollweg and before the post of Chancellor was offered to Michaelis, when the Kaiser wished von Hertling to take that position he refused on account of his age.

Faces New Reform Demands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 30.—The National Liberal press fully approves the program of reforms recently adopted by the Reichstag majority parties. The Berlin Boersen Courier says it will not be difficult for the new Chancellor to recognize this new program, and that

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The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Ideal Time for the Links. Only one night from New York. Adv.

INDIANA SERGEANT FIRED FIRST SHOT

Gunner From South Bend Sent America's Opening Shell Into the German Lines.

ARTILLERY BUSY SINCE

Lieutenant of Signal Corps, Hit by Shell Splinter, Is First American Wounded.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 30.—The first Americans to establish contact with the Germans today are bathing in the mud of Eastern France. They are continually under fire and constantly have their guns on the enemy.

American shells have been hurled into German territory and they have exploded near the enemy line. On a hill to the right of the explosions, con- of mud are to be seen.

An American officer is looking out on the scene through his field glasses. He is trying to see what damage has been done by the artillery to the enemy and his barbed wire entanglements.

Closer to the enemy in the first-line trenches is the infantry, with the shells of both American and German guns whizzing over their heads. The men are rubber-booted and ponchoed. Rain, mixed with snow, pelts their helmets. No clothing is able to withstand the wind-driven drops of rain and snow, but gunners and infantrymen, although they are wet, are satisfied, feeling that the honor of having been the first Americans in action is more than sufficient recompense for their discomfort.

The correspondent reached the American position after a long motor ride through shell-battered towns. Leaving the motor in one of the towns, he walked the rest of the way. Motor cars attract the eyes of the Germans, and they are likely to drop a half dozen shells in the direction in which any machine is seen.

Battery Is Well Concealed.

The first American battery was almost walked upon before it was discovered. It was well hidden under the trees and with foliage spread about it on a low-hung wire netting. Under the net water dripped steadily. Some of the gunners were digging another pit in the mud alonside their hidden gun. Through the foliage in every direction the ground was undulating.

There was a flash of flame through the mist. It was the crack of a .75 gun, and following it closely came the noise of the shell rushing through the air, becoming fainter and fainter as the projectile sped on its way to the German position over the crest of a hill further away.

Sergeant Fired First Shot.

A Lieutenant from Georgia emerged. He was the officer who directed the first shot. He led the way down the slippery, muddy hill to a dugout covered with sandbags and logs. There was met a Lieutenant from Indiana of the same battery who directed the first eighteen shots of the war fired by Americans against Germany.

On the other side of the hill was found the first gun fired. The muddy gunners were hard at work cleaning their gun.

"This was the first gun fired in the war," said the jaunty Lieutenant. "The Sergeant inside the pit fired it."

Looking into the pit, the Lieutenant said:

"Sergeant, where are you from?"

A husky voice replied:

"I'm from South Bend, Ind."

"Are you Irish?" asked the Lieutenant.

"No, Sir," the Sergeant laughingly replied.

Guns Begin Hot Work.

At this time orders came for this gun and others of the battery placed in nearby hills in sight and sound of each other to begin firing. The first gun on the farthest hill went off with a roar, and a faint stream of smoke was blown backward from the pit. Inside the pit in which the correspondent stood a voice shouted out the range figures and the Lieutenant repeated them. A voice inside the pit a moment later yelled that the gunner was ready to fire. The Lieutenant gave the command to the gunners: "Watch your bubble."

The Lieutenant, who was standing on a pile of mud which had been removed from the pit, cautioned those about him to place their fingers in their ears. This was done and the Lieutenant shouted the word, "Fire!"

The gun barked quickly, the noise being followed by a metallic clank as the shell case was ejected and the gun was made ready for the next load.

The Lieutenant told the correspondent the story of the first shot of the war, punctuating the narrative throughout with the orders, "Ready to fire" and "Fire," which each time were followed by the report of the gun and the whizz of the shell.

Dragged Their Own Gun.

"We came up the night before," said the Lieutenant, "and got into position in a driving rain. No horses had ar-

Continued on Page 2.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the south. Book at once, while guests not admitted. Adv.

TEUTONS TAKE UDINE AND STILL PUSH ON; ITALIANS CUT BRIDGES TO DELAY ADVANCE; AMERICA GIVES ITALY $230,000,000 CREDIT

British and French Airmen Assail Metz Outposts, Bombarding Five Points on Railways North and East

LONDON, Oct. 30.—"Twelve British machines today attacked Pirmasens, twenty miles beyond Saarbrucken, Germany," says an official statement issued tonight on aerial operations. "Bombs were seen to burst on factories and gas works with excellent results.

"Last night British machines bombed the railway station and lines around Saarbrucken."

PARIS, Oct 30.—"The railway stations at Maizères-lez-Metz, Longeville-lez-Metz, and Thionville were bombed with 7,000 kilos of projectiles," says the official statement of the French War Office tonight in describing aerial activities. "A great fire broke out in the Maizières station."

These air raids by British and French squadrons represent an attack upon the rail communications of Metz, the great German fortress. Thionville and Maizières are fifteen miles and six miles north of Metz, while Longeville is twenty-one miles due east of Metz and Saarbrucken is thirty-three miles from Metz in the same direction. Pirmasens is about fifteen miles east of Saarbrucken.

The new raids show a shift from the valley of the Rhine, where, in the first two weeks of October, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Heidelberg, Coblenz, and even Essen, with the Krupp gun works, were bombarded.

PUTS A VAST SUM TO ITALY'S CREDIT

Washington Grants $230,000,000 and Expedites 100,000-Ton Shipping Allotment.

HAS FAITH IN CADORNA

But Experts Recognize Danger of Another Austro-German Thrust from the North.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The American Government rallied strongly to the support of Italy by taking definite and effective steps to support that country in the military crisis precipitated by the German invasion.

A financial credit of $230,000,000 was granted to the Government of Italy by the Government of the United States. The size of this credit, which is to be utilized in the purchase of coal, foodstuffs, munitions, and other needed supplies, is the most tangible evidence of the confidence the American Government reposes in the ability of the Italian Government and people to weather ultimately the storm that has been sweeping across the Valley of the Isonzo, bringing about the collapse of the military front in that region.

In its effort to be of immediate service to Italy the Government, however, did not stop at the granting of this huge credit. Measures were adopted by which the Italian Government is to obtain the first 100,000 tons of shipping that becomes available for use in shipment of coal, fuel, supplies and foodstuffs, as well as munitions.

Preference was granted to the Italians over the French in this allotment of shipping. The Italians, as a result, will have the almost immediate use of twenty-five vessels averaging 4,000 tons each, the first two of which will be available tomorrow.

By rendering this assistance the United States has placed itself in direct alignment with the Paris and London Governments in endeavoring to supply immediate tangible aid to the Italian Government and people. The Italian Embassy has notified the Government at Rome of the steps taken, and there is every reason for believing that this help will inspire the Italian people to unite behind their Government until the unsettled military situation in the Venetian plains finds its balance, and the forces of General Cadorna, aided by British and French guns and soldiers, are able to make a stand that will, it is hoped, check the German invasion and mark the beginning of ultimate Italian and Entente victory.

Largest Grant Yet Made to Italy.

The credit of $230,000,000 thus granted to Italy is the largest financial allotment the United States has made in favor of that country, and brings the total war credit given by this country to Italy to $485,000,000. At the same time it raises the total war credit by the United States to all the Allies to the stupendous sum of $3,001,400,000.

The granting of the credit followed long-distance telephone conversations between Washington officials with Secretary McAdoo, who is at White Sulphur Springs, West Va., and resulted in the Secretary giving telephone instructions to Treasury officials to make the new credit to Italy immediately available.

The granting of preferential treatment to the Italian Government in the matter of ocean transport for the immediate movement to Italy of supplies to be bought with this credit is counted upon to hearten the Italian civil population by assuring them food to tide them over the Winter. Several weeks ago the United States Shipping Board, after conferences between Federal officials and French and Italian representatives, decided to place 285,000 tons of shipping at the disposal of France and 100,000 at that of Italy. But at that time it was decided that France should have the preference with respect to the use of the allotted tonnage. France was to obtain her quota first.

Under the arrangement it appeared

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INVASION CEMENTS ITALIAN UNITY

All Factions in Accord in Supporting a Vigorous Fighting Policy.

ORLANDO IS NOW PREMIER

Forms His Cabinet with Sonnino Retaining the Post of Foreign Minister.

ROME, Oct. 30.—King Victor Emmanuel today received Professor Vittorio Orlando, Minister of the Interior in the Boselli Government, who agreed to undertake the formation of a Cabinet and took the oath as Premier.

The Cabinet has been constituted as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior—VITTORIO ORLANDO.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Baron SONNINO.
Minister of the Colonies—Signor COLOSIMO.
Minister of Justice—Signor SACCHI.
Minister of Finance—Signor MEDA.
Minister of the Treasury—FRANCESCO NITTI.
Minister of War—General ALFIERI.
Minister of the Navy—Vice Admiral DEL BONO.
Minister of Munitions—General ALFREDO DALLOLIO.
Minister of Military Aid and War Pensions—Signor DISSOLAD.
Minister of Education—Signor BARENINI.
Minister of Public Works—Signor BARI.
Minister of Agriculture—Signor MILIANI.
Minister of Commerce and Labor—Signor GIUFFELLI.
Minister of Posts—Signor FARA.
Minister of Transports—Signor BIANCHI.

The wiping out of party differences and the strengthening of Italy's morale in the face of the present military effort by the Austro-German coalition are exemplified in the statements issued by two of the political parties, the Catholics and the official Socialists. No party sentiment must be recognized in this time of trial, these statements declare.

One effect of the participation of German troops in the offensive has been the elimination of the few remaining sympathizers with Germany, together with the arousing of the fighting spirit to a marked degree among Italians in general.

General Cadorna's bulletins are causing the nation to realize that it is facing a severe trial, but the press reflects a spirit of determination on the part of the people that the loss of the fruits of victory won in the past shall be but temporary. The enemy's rapid gains of the last six days are regarded as having been due not so much to superior force as to the element of surprise.

According to the Giornale d'Italia, no decisive battle has yet been fought, although one is expected to develop. Such a battle, it is predicted, will be on a large scale and involve wide movements in the open field, in the old-fashioned style.

The Italian retreat, according to the Messaggero, is being accomplished in good order, with the artillery saved or destroyed and stores and magazines burned.

The Messaggero also says that the Germans are making a mistake if they think to terrorize the Italians politically by this effort and "convert the country into another Russia." It asserts that every revolutionary idea to make a lame peace has disappeared, and that the whole nation will fight until a just and lasting peace has been won.

Express Confidence in Orlando.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—As far as the news here can be trusted the effect of the Italian defeat has been to consolidate the national spirit. Orlando, the new Premier, is regarded as a vigorous man, well suited to unite all sections in defense of the fatherland. The Clericals appear to be rallying to the national cause, and all sections except the extreme Socialists are sinking their differences.

Reinforcements from the British and French armies are considered quite as important from the political as from the military point of view. The best judges say there is nothing in the military situation itself to give cause for de-

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"TO-NIGHT—(use one to be blotted, pleasant or best of all guest)—" See top of Page 2—Adv.

ITALIAN CAVALRY IN BATTLE

Rome Reports Retreat, With Successful Rear-guard Actions.

FOE NEARS TAGLIAMENTO

Capture of Udine Brings Invaders Within 16 Miles of Proposed Defense Line.

CARNIA FRONT YIELDING

Vienna Reports Italian Collapse Near Ploecken—British Heavy Guns Saved.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, (via London.)—Udine, the former General Italian Headquarters, has been occupied by Austro-German forces, German Army Headquarters announced today.

The official statement reports that the Austrians and Germans are pressing forward irresistibly in the northern Italian plain toward the Tagliamento River, and that Austro-German troops, advancing from the Carnic Alps, have reached Italian soil on the whole front and are marching toward the upper course of the Tagliamento.

The retirement of the defeated Italian Army is being stemmed at the few crossings of the Isonzo River, which is greatly swollen.

The text of the statement follows:

Udine has been taken by allied troops of the Fourteenth Army. The former seat of the Italian main army administration consequently has fallen into our hands on the sixth day of the successful operations.

Indifferent to the demands upon them, our divisions are pressing irresistibly forward in the plain toward the course of the Tagliamento. The retirement of the defeated enemy army is being stemmed at the few crossings of the [Isonzo?] river, which is greatly swollen by downpours of rain.

Our troops, advancing out of the Carnic Alps, have set foot on Venetian soil along the entire front, and are pressing forward against the upper course of the Tagliamento.

The supplementary night report from Army Headquarters says:

"In Italy progress is being made."

Italians Retreat in Carnic Alps.

VIENNA, Oct. 30, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The Austro-Hungarian official communication issued today reports the collapse of the Italian Carnia front on the most important sectors. The text of the communication follows:

The Italian Carnia front has collapsed on the most important sectors. During a snowstorm our troops wrested from the enemy frontier positions which he had built up during two and a half years southwest of Tarvis, near Pontafel, in the Ploecken region, and on St. Pal.

The material captured in the twelfth Isonzo battle exceeds by far the booty which fell into our hands as a result of our Galician and Polish Summer offensive in 1915.

Retreat Continues, Rome Says.

ROME, Oct. 30.—The Italian retreat continued yesterday, the War Office announces. The Italian cavalry is in contact with the vanguards of the advancing enemy.

The Italians destroyed bridges over the Isonzo and fought rearguard actions, by which means they retarded the Austro-German advance.

The official announcement follows:

During yesterday the withdrawal of our troops on their new positions was continued. Destruction of the bridges over the Isonzo, effectuated by our troops, and the successful action of our covering units have detained the advance of the enemy.

Our cavalry is in contact with the hostile vanguards.

British Batteries Saved.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Monday, Oct. 29.—After three days with the retiring Italian army, The Associated Press correspondent, who has just arrived at headquarters, is able to state that all the British batteries have been saved. The men suffered much from cold, torrential rain and hunger during the retreat.

As to the general situation of the Italian army in its retreat, the correspondent, who has been in the thick of the retirement, is prevented from giving details by military necessity.

Last May the British War Office announced that British heavy artillery was co-operating with the Italians on the Julian front.

Says the Italian Carso Line Holds.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Milan correspondent of The Times, in a dispatch filed on Sunday, refers to the breaking of the Italian line at certain points where the Germans carried on no heavy preliminary bombardments, and says that on the Carso, to the contrary, not one of the innumerable attacks has given an inch of ground to the enemy.

"The troops on the Carso," he writes, "have already passed through hell and beyond."

No details have yet arrived of the

results of the fighting for Monte Nero, in the northern sector of the Isonzo front. The correspondent says the fighting there from the first hour of attack has been as glorious an epic as the winning of the mountain positions in 1915.

Emperor Carl Enters Gorizia.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30.—A dispatch received here from Vienna says:

"The Austrian Emperor entered Görizia yesterday. The enemy destroyed or plundered a large part of the city and carried off the population."

EXPECT ALLIES TO SEND MEN.

London Papers Generally Look for Concrete Aid for Italy.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Satisfaction with the decision of Great Britain and France to help the Italians is expressed by most of the morning newspapers, which again urge that whatever assistance is possible must be given without delay. There is, of course, no certain indication of the exact form this help will take, but the general assumption seems to be that concrete reinforcements contributed by Great Britain and France will appear on the Italian front.

The Morning Post, however, contends that the best way of helping Italy is to keep hammering the Germans on the western front. It adds:

"A German victory over the Italians will not help them if we keep striking hard in Flanders. It is a maxim in war never to allow the strategy to be diverted to the enemy, and every move of our enemy now is to attempt to create a diversion from the western front."

Taking the view that the German success is due partly to treachery, and that the Germans are using the same tools in Italy as those with which the Russian armies were betrayed. The Post continues:

"Let our statesmen awake and counter these activities. This may be of even more service than any military aid we can render."

The paper, nevertheless, assumes that such military aid as can be given without weakening the pressure on the western front also will be furnished, and urges the Italians to hold on until succor arrives.

While some commentators today take a somewhat gloomy view of the situation, others believe that the Italians will recover, and that the Germans will not gain any permanent advantage. The Daily Express says:

"Germany has made a gambler's move and won the fir t coup. That's all. We may wait and see what will happen without misgiving."

The Daily Telegraph, while fearing that the German claim to have shaken the whole Italian front is justified, is persuaded that the perilous situation will inspire the defenders to a greater determination. It adds:

"Because the enemy has succeeded in effecting a surprise, there is no reason to suppose that he will be as successful in the plains or before strong positions like the Tagliamento. • • • General Cadorna will know how to counter the present violent attacks, and to snatch victory out of the jaws of danger. There is no reason for despair."

The Daily Chronicle infers that General Cadorna has decided to abandon Udine and withdraw to the line of the Tagliamento River. It says:

"It is a decision of bold prudence, which ought to have its reward. • • • The enemy's advance will be handicapped in a manner which will be felt before long. On the other hand, it is to be feared the German claim that the whole Isonzo front has collapsed is to a great extent well founded. When a whole front falls to pieces in the manner witnessed on the Isonzo, it is very difficult to reconstitute it in the face of a pressing pursuit on a great scale. • • •

"There can be no question that the whole mountain front in Carnia may soon be imperilled. In short, the Allies are confronted with a very dangerous situation, of which we may be seeing only the beginnings."

CALLS INVASION "PEACEFUL."

Vorwaerts Says Italian Drive Does Not Contemplate Conquest.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30.—The Austro-German offensive against Italy, according to the Berlin Vorwärts, was not undertaken in an aggressive spirit with the object of conquest, but solely to bring peace nearer.

JOYFUL OVER UDINE'S FALL.

Vienna and Berlin Get Imperial Orders to Display Flags.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—News of the capture of Udine evoked great enthusiasm in Berlin and Vienna, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Orders were issued that flags be flown, and Emperor William and Emperor Charles exchanged congratulatory telegrams.

OFFSET TO ITALY'S REVERSES.

London Paper Says Germans Have Yet to Reckon with America.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Commenting on the advent of American soldiers in the trenches, The Post says:

"Were the German success in Italy or in other theatres to become much greater than the Allies consider probable, the Germans would still have to reckon with the fresh, eager, stern forces of America. It would seem that Germany is putting forth her utmost efforts during the interval which must elapse before the weight of the United States can be brought to bear upon her weak and decimated battalions. • • •

"If we assume for the sake of argument that Germany can conclude a peace advantageous to herself before the United States can intervene, it is still to be remembered that America is pledged to break the military power of Germany, and make no peace with the Hohenzollerns."

INVASION CEMENTS ITALIAN UNITY

Continued from Page 1.

spair. The Italian Army has always been considered well able to hold a defensive line. The utmost confidence is felt in Cadorna's ability as a strategist, while the undulating country of the plain of Northern Italy, with many deep valleys, provides excellent opportunities for defense.

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, the Minister of the Interior of the late Boselli Cabinet, although recognized as one of the most subtle statesmen in Italy, had already, because of the portfolio he held, provoked three crises in the Government, the last of which has carried him into the Premiership.

Usually the portfolio of the Interior is held by the Premier—it was so in Giolitti's time and thereby placed within his gift the appointment of the sixty-nine Prefects or provincial governers, through whom he practically ruled Italy.

Orlando began his career as a Sicilian lawyer, and as Deputy from Palermo was early discovered by Giolitti; but he broke with the "big boss," as did many others, when Italy entered the war.

From 1903 to 1905 he was Minister of Education in the second Giolitti Ministry. His term was chiefly of interest to Americans through his negotiations with Professor Charles Waldstein in regard to the excavations of Herculaneum. Again, under Giolitti he was Minister of Justice between 1907 and 1909, and for the last three years he has sat in War Cabinets under Signor Salandra, again in the capacity of Minister of Justice, and finally as Minister of the Interior under Boselli.

No statesman in the present war has survived a larger amount of criticism. The first Cabinet crisis arose through charges that he and the Prefects had been too lenient with the Socialists and pacifists. Thereupon he had a house-cleaning and dismissed several Prefects, together with his favorite secretary, Commendatore Corradini, and the Chief of the Secret Police, Commendatore Vigliani—all men of doubtful energy in the eyes of the war party.

This satisfied the interventionists; then complaint and even charges came from the pacifists, directed by Giolitti, and the Socialists, led by Lazzari. Amid this criticism the third crisis was brought about—over lack of food supplies—which has placed the Sicilian lawyer, for the time, at least, on top.

NAMES AID IN BUREAU FOR ALIEN PROPERTY

Palmer Appoints J. L. Davis of St. Louis—President Vests Powers in Custodian.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—J. Lienberger Davis of St. Louis, President of the Chamber of Commerce of that city and Vice President of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, was appointed today managing director of the Alien Property Bureau, by A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian. It is understood that a St. Louis man and a trust official was selected for this place because of the large amount of work this bureau will have in Missouri, which is filled with Germans.

Mr. Davis is about 40 years old, a lawyer and entirely familiar with the duties which will devolve upon him. He is a graduate of Princeton University. He will organize the bureau at once, and it is estimated that within two weeks the entire force of lawyers and trust officials will be appointed.

President Wilson today issued this executive order vesting powers and authority in the Alien Property Custodian:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by 'An Act to Define, Regulate, and Punish Trading with the Enemy,' approved Oct. 6, 1917, I hereby make and establish the following orders:

"1. I hereby fix the salary of the Alien Property Custodian heretofore appointed at the sum of $5,000 per annum. I direct that said Alien Property Custodian shall give a bond in the amount of $100,000, with security to be approved by the Attorney General, and which bond shall be conditioned to well and faithfully hold, administer, and account for all money and property in the United States due or belonging to an enemy or ally of enemy, or otherwise, which may be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned, or delivered to said custodian under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act.

"2. I hereby authorize and empower the Alien Property Custodian to employ and appoint in the manner provided in the Trading with the Enemy act, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and to fix the compensation of such clerks, attorneys, investigators, accountants, and other employes as he may find necessary for the due administration of the powers conferred on such Alien Property Custodian by law or by any order of the President heretofore or hereafter made.

"3. I hereby vest in the Alien Property Custodian the executive administration of the provisions of Section 12 of the Trading with the Enemy act pertaining to the designation of a depositary or depositaries, and requiring all such designated depositaries to execute and file bonds and prescribing the form, amount, and security thereof. And I authorize and empower the Alien Property Custodian to designate any bank or banks, or trust company, or trust companies, or other suitable depositary or depositaries located and doing business in the United States as the depositary or depositaries with which said Alien Property Custodian may deposit any stocks, bonds, notes, time drafts, time bills of exchange, or other securities or property (except money or checks, or drafts payable on demand) of an enemy or ally of enemy, and to prescribe the bond or bonds and the form, amount, and security thereof, which shall be given by said depositary or depositaries.

"4. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby allotted out of the funds appropriated by the Trading with the Enemy act to the following named officers:

To the Alien Property Custodian	$100,000
To the Federal Trade Commission	25,000
To the Secretary of the Treasury	25,000
To the War Trade Board	25,000

to be expended in the administration of the powers vested respectively in them by law or by any order heretofore or hereafter made by me.

"5. The powers and authority herein vested in said Alien Property Custodian are in addition to the powers and authority vested in said Alien Property Custodian by the Executive order of Oct. 12, 1917.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"The White House, Oct. 29, 1917."

SAYS RUSSIA STANDS FIRMLY WITH ALLIES

Foreign Minister Terestchenko Warns the Preliminary Parliament of Peace Schemes.

GERMAN HOPE IN DIVISION

Radical Terms Proposed by Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Are Rejected.

PETROGRAD, Monday, Oct. 29, (via London, Oct. 30.)—Foreign Minister Terestchenko, in addressing the preliminary Parliament today, said that a separate peace was impossible, and that defense of Russian territory was one of the fundamental needs.

The Foreign Minister said the absolute independence of Courland, and perhaps of Poland and Lithuania, was impossible, as it would mean that Russia would return to the days before Peter. He also asserted that complete demobilization and disarmament and neutralization of canals and straits were impossible. Russia's foreign policy had not changed, the Minister continued, since the first statement enunciating the principle of no indemnities, no annexations, and the right of nations to self-definition.

"The people must understand that the war is being carried on not by Governments but by nations," he said. "As the nations began the fighting, so they must end it. Russia and France first held back the foes, and so they continue."

M. Terestchenko said that the offers for a separate peace and the sentiment in favor of them were strongest last May, when they were followed by the Russian offensive.

Says Allies Stand by Russia.

"There is a rumor that the Allies wished to leave Russia to her fate," the Foreign Minister continued, "but I state officially that it is untrue.

"Germany's aim is to separate Russia from the Allies, and if possible to do this by peaceful means, in order to use Russia economically afterward. While the other nations at war are unable to continue civil industry, Germany has been so well organized from the beginning that she has been able to continue her efforts to carry on trade. She looks upon Russia as her market. Therefore the defense of Russian territory is one of the fundamental needs now, for if Germany gets into Russia commercially after the war we shall have no self-definition afterward."

In regard to the forthcoming conference of the Allies at Paris, M. Terestchenko said that Russia should forget politics there and be represented as a nation. He characterized some points in the peace terms of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates as impossible, saying they could not be defended as the nation's terms. It was in this connection that he made his references to Courland, Poland, and Lithuania, and to the impossibility of neutralizing canals and straits and disarming completely.

Predicts More German Offers.

"There never has been more peace talk in Germany and Austria than now," said the Minister. "I am confident Germany was insincere in the reported recent offer for the freedom of Belgium, without the freedom of Alsace-Lorraine, and in the intimation that this would be her last offer. She will make more.

"Germany is now concentrating her efforts to affect her enemies economically. For instance, her attack on Riga was not strategical, but in pursuance of a far-sighted policy of striking at our weakest point, hoping to ruin the economic life of the country.

"Too much importance must not be given to the Italian defeat, as this also is for mere economic effect."

M. Terestchenko's speech was cheered throughout by the Conservatives, but he was heckled more than applauded by the Bolsheviki. The American, British, and Italian Ambassadors were present when the speech was delivered.

INDIANA SERGEANT FIRED FIRST SHOT

Continued from Page 1.

rived. I was anxious to get off the first gun, and so were my men. I asked them if they were willing to haul the gun by hand to this place so that we could get the first crack at the Germans. They agreed unanimously, so we set out across the fields until we got over there at the base of that hill you can just see in the haze.

"We had a hard time getting the gun, which we have not named yet, over those shell-craters. But we labored for many hours and finally reached the spot. Then I got permission to fire.

"Strictly speaking, the first shot, which was in the nature of a tryout for the gun, simply went into Germany. The Sergeant put a high explosive shell there at 6:15 o'clock in the morning."

Another officer here took up the narrative.

"I was in an observation point," he said. "There was a fog as the first shot went singing over, suddenly the fog lifted and I saw a group of Germans. I directed my gun at them. The shrapnel burst overhead and they took a dive into the ground like so many rabbits."

The Lieutenant grinned broadly, shook the water off his shrapnel helmet and, using both clenched fists to punctuate his remarks, said expressively:

"It was great!"

He paused for a moment, pointed to the field filled with fresh craters, and continued:

"We had a hot time here last night. Fritz tried to get that gun on the hill there and put all those shells behind it. So we all let the Germans have shot for shot. That's the game out here—give them as much as they send."

The gun itself gave visible and audible proof the next second that the Germans did not get it.

Infantry in the Trenches.

From the artillery lines to the infantry trenches was a considerable distance over more muddy hills. The correspondent found the infantry inside the trenches. There were many wires which ran into switchboards and American and French operators were sitting side by side directing operations.

A guide is necessary to reach the first line, especially when some of the trenches resemble irrigation ditches. The trenches which the Americans are occupying begin from a screened position. On the way there shovels and tools were piled high below a hill on which there was a great bell for giving the alarm in case of a gas attack.

Under cover were the company cooks busily warming up food which had been brought up in wagons. The ground was covered with a lattice work of small twigs, so it was fairly dry.

Following the guide, the way winds in and out from right to left for many yards between interwoven bronches which have been placed on the sides of the trenches. Every now and then a section opens up to a machine gun emplacement.

The American privates in the front splashed through without hesitating, sometimes getting a footing on stepping stones in the muddy water, and sometimes not. The trench turns sharply to the right and a voice warns, "Keep your head down." For the rest of the way the walking is difficult. Halting near a machine gun, the German positions directly opposite on a hill could be seen across the barbed wire of No Man's Land. Lights appeared in a little town to the left.

There is a sort of gentleman's agreement in this sector that towns over the line are not to be shelled. If one side violates the agreement, the other side promptly fires shell for shell into a hostile town.

The correspondent visiting the American batteries found the mud-caked gunners in cleverly concealed pits on the sides of hills, surrounded everywhere by freshly dug mine craters, showing where the German retaliatory fire had dropped projectiles. It was against this fire that the guns, including the one which fired the first shot, kept plugging away a good part of the afternoon.

Men of North and South.

The correspondent asked a passing patrol how he liked it. The reply came in a soft Southern accent:

"Fine, but it is wet as hell, isn't it? Virginia would certainly look good."

Another, hearing the conversation chimed in:

"My little old flat in the Bronx would be plenty good enough on an evening like this."

Another patrol was leaning against the muddy side of the trench, his hand over the muzzle of his rifle, whistling softly a tune from a Broadway musical comedy.

General Sibert, who has just completed a tour of the trenches, was asked how the morale of the Americans in the trenches was. He replied:

"Morale? How could the morale of Americans be anything but good?"

Troops Full of Enthusiasm.

All the officers remarked on the enthusiasm of the troops and their anxiety to get at the enemy, but they are technically under instruction, so they are restrained. All the men are eager to get on patrol duty, which affords a welcome change.

The American engineers attached to the sector have been very busy. In the wet weather their duty is to repair trenches which have fallen in, and to tackle similar jobs. Aside from one husky Sergeant remarking that he would like to have something more to eat, the only complaint heard was one uttered by a youthful engineer.

He was all alone in a waste and was trying to find his billet. He had difficulty in keeping his feet on account of the slippery mud, and after taking a tumble, turned and said:

"Sherman certainly knew what he was talking about. I'll bet it was muddy like this when he made his famous remark."

The first American wounded in the trenches arrived yesterday at a base hospital. He is a Lieutenant of the Signal Corps. He was hit in the leg by a shell splinter when working in a communication trench near the first line. The wound is slight.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 30.—The first official report from the American expeditionary forces in France is printed in the German newspapers without any comment, although occasionally sarcastic emphasis is placed in the headlines on the reference to "a quiet sector" of the front.

The American official dispatch is as a rule not included by the newspapers in the general column of enemy war reports, most of the journals endeavoring to adhere to the fiction that the United States is not regarded as a full-fledged member of the group hostile to the Central Powers.

SAYS TRAITORS AID INVADERS.

"Italian Diplomat," in Providence Journal, Tells of Treachery.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 30.—The Providence Journal will publish tomorrow morning an interview with "a leading Italian diplomat now in this country" in which the latter charges that the success of the Austro-German drive is due to the treachery of "one or more high Italian officers."

"The victories of the Italians which gradually cleared the way for a march of thirty-five miles to Laibach," says this diplomat, "have been a source of greater worry to the Germans than all the rest of the allied operations combined. A successful Italian advance to the borders of Austria unchecked would have meant the final elimination of any possibility of the Mitel-Europa dream of Germany, and would have defeated her real ambitions and her real aims in this war. Austria's weakness, which permitted Italy to gradually push her back beyond the Isonzo, started Germany some months ago on a series of operations in Italy itself. She has debauched numbers of our public men, and—I make the statement advisedly—this recent successful attack hurled against a vulnerable and weak part of the Italian line was made on information received through the treachery of one or more high Italian officers who had either been purchased by German gold or influenced by the activities of Vatican agents.

"These agents have been persistently working on the Italian people ever since the United States went to war with Germany, to emphasize the fact that this country had never yet seen fit to declare war against Austria-Hungary, Italy's great and neighboring enemy. The vast majority of the Italian people cannot understand why the United States has failed to take this action when it was patent to the entire world that German and Austrian troops are working as one unit for the same ends which America has declared she will not endure.

"This sentiment, in addition to the knowledge that America, up to date, has done very little in assisting Italy with coal and food supplies, has been cleverly worked on until disaffection and worse exists among certain men in high command in the Italian Army.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SECOND PRICE NOTICE

White Rock Mineral Water

On November 1st, 1917

our prices to the trade will advance:

$1.00 per case of 50 Bottles
2.00 " " " 100 Half Bottles
.50 " " " 100 Splits

These advances equal ONLY

2 cents per Bottle
2 " " Half Bottle
½ cent " Split

We have not heretofore increased our prices

WHITE ROCK Mineral Springs Company

PUTS A VAST SUM TO ITALY'S CREDIT

Continued from Page 1.

that Italy would not receive her 100,000 tons of shipping before the first week in December. Today, in view of her urgent need, it was decided to reverse the order and to make arrangements for the preferential delivery of 100,000 tons of shipping to Italy.

Cabinet Discusses the Crisis.

The Italian situation was considered most carefully at today's session of the Cabinet in the light of the latest information received from Rome, France, and London, including the officially received information that the German invasion had unified the Italian people. It was the consensus of opinion, as a result of this canvass of the situation, that this Government should take prompt measures to aid Italy, and also that definite measures in that direction, including the credit of $230,000,000 be taken by the Government.

Heartened by Italian Unity.

The Italian outlook seemed brighter today when the official advices reached Washington from Rome that there had been a wonderful improvement in the political situation as a result of the support the people were giving their Government and the apparently stern determination of the Italians to stand behind their army in the present crisis. These official advices, which reached both the State Department and the Italian Embassy, were to the effect that the invasion had unified the Italian people and had resulted in a postponement of the Cabinet crisis which was threatened by the unrest of the civil population at the very moment the Austro-German drive began.

Most of the unrest of the civil population was caused by the shortage of food, and Germany, having knowledge of this fact through spies in Italy, was able to time the Venetian invasion so as to make it coincide with the crest of the civilian unrest. Among other things it was undoubtedly hoped by the German Government that the colossal size of the army that was being passed through the passes of the Austro-Italian frontier and the lightning-like swiftness of the blow would not only overwhelm the forces on the Isonzo front but also shatter the morale of the Italian civilian population and result in a demand for separate peace. The Italian Army has not been overwhelmed, according to the best military information reaching Washington, although its whole Isonzo front has collapsed, and the psychological effect of the invasion upon the minds of the Italian civil population has been the reverse of what the Berlin war party contemplated.

Entente interest now centres in the military situation. The decisions reached by this Government respecting the immediate use of money, ships, and supplies are expected to cure the civil unrest and to steady the confidence of the Italian Government and its armies in the stern determination of Italy's allies to grant the greatest possible aid. The decisions reached at London and Paris regarding the dispatch of troops and munitions by rail through the Mount Cenis route into Northern Italy will, it is hoped, steady the morale and inspire the proved fighting qualities of the armies under the command of General Cadorna.

Can Cardona Rally His Troops?

The kernel of the situation tonight is the extent of the ability of the Italians, with Anglo-French aid, to stem the tide of the Austro-German onrush. That Cadorna and the forces operating under his command are making a desperate effort to extricate as much as possible of the Italian Army from a most difficult situation and then establish and co-ordinate the forces in the strongest available position for a stand against the invaders is evident from Rome, Vienna, and Berlin statements regarding latest developments in the military situation involved in the tactics and strategy employed by the Italians and their assailants.

The Italians are destroying bridges across which they have been withdrawing their forces, have blown up munitions and supplies to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and the afternoon reports speak of the rear-guard actions fought by Italian cavalrymen in their contacts with the vanguard of the invaders.

Cadorna's present aim is to check the Austro-Germans as much as possible with a view to protecting the long retreat of his Second and Third Armies in the hope that he may re-establish them for trench warfare along the western bank of the Tagliamento River, sixteen miles west of Udine, which has now fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Fall of Udine No Surprise.

The fall of Udine came as no surprise to military experts in Washington. Their familiarity with the situation and their scrutiny of maps of the eastern stretches of the Friulian plain had convinced them, after the capture of Cividale and Gorizia, that the Italians would not be able to save Udine.

Most of the Second Italian Army had been saved before the capture of Gorizia, but the loss of that city seriously threatened the Third Italian Army in the Wippach (Vippaco) Valley and on the Carso Plateau.

The German plan of campaign after the fall of Gorizia contemplates, first, the isolation, and then, if possible, the annihilation or capture of the Third Army, which has for months been hammering the western buttresses of the Corso Plateau. The capture of Gorizia cut off the main route for the Third Army's withdrawal. It is now forced to make a rapid retreat from Austria along the only other open route to safety, that leading through Monfalcone, along the Adriatic Coast toward San Giorgio and Lastiana on the Tagliamento River.

Meanwhile the Second Army has been trying to impede as far as possible the advance of the German forces moving on Udine, with a view to delaying the capture of that city until after the Third Army could reach safer territory west of San Giorgio.

Whether all of the Third Army has been saved has not been disclosed, but it is safe to predict that with the capture of Udine the German advance forces have been thrown out like fan-ribs in four directions.

They are now undoubtedly moving northward from Udine toward Gemona in an effort to check the retreat of the Italian Fourth Army forces from the advanced northern lines of the Carnic Alps region, northwest toward San Daniele with the same object in view, westward toward Carsarsa on the Tagliamento and southward from Udine toward San Giorgio and the coast.

The Tagliamento River marks the line at which Cadorna is expected to make his first real stand after the retreat has been brought to a halt. Whether he will give battle along the west bank of the Tagliamento depends upon the move of the Germans in this wonderful game of military chess with human beings as pawns on the plains of Venetia.

Fear of a Northern Drive.

But there is another element of the situation that concerns General Cadorna, according to information reaching Washington, more than the question of his ability to extricate the bulk of his forces and their effecting their co-ordination along the Tagliamento. This other element deals with a threatened danger from the north, the extent to which the Germans may be moving other forces through Ploecken and other passes of the Carnic Alps, or through the Dolomites, immediately to the west of the Carnics, with a view to flanking the prospective Italian stand along the Tagliamento.

There have been significant signs of dangerous German military activity in the region of the Plocken Pass, north of Tolmezzo. Should these movements prove to be powerfully executed, bringing new streams of Germans from the north, the Tagliamento River line of defense will have to be abandoned by the Italians in favor of some other line further west. The next important river west of the Tagliamento is the Livenza, a winding stream, from five to ten miles away, but the abandonment of the Tagliamento to the enemy would probably cause General Cadorna to make his stand somewhere in the vicinity of the Piave River, in defense of Treviso, and especially to safeguard Venice, the capture of which would be the severest kind of blow.

Discuss a Trentino Offensive.

More important still in the attempt that is being made to visualize the possibilities of the situation, and especially of its dangers, is the defense of the routes leading from the Trentino into Italy, the River Adige route, over which tourists once traveled in droves between Verona and Tyrol. This is the Munich-Verona route, which leads through Innsbruck, through Tyrol and the Trentino toward the great art and industrial centres of Northern Italy. It is the most direct route between Bavaria and Germany into Italy, the shortest and quickest line of communication between German supply bases and arsenals, and any large German force operating in Northern Italy.

To date there have been no other evidences of possible German military activity along the Tyrol-Trentino route with Italy as an objective than the closing of the Austro-Swiss frontier. But the possibility of a German thrust from that direction is being considered by military experts here and cannot be missing from the calculations of General Cadorna. The driving through the Trentino of as strong a German wedge as the one which has just split the Isonzo front would probably force Cadorna to carry his retreating armies far west of the prospective Tagliamento line.

It is not surprising, even should the German plans contemplate such a movement, that evidences of it have not yet been disclosed. At this stage of the campaign the situation does not call for such a movement in force. The German invaders of Eastern Venetia, it is believed, would have to find their own bearings and pick up more strategic points, establishing their control more firmly in the Udine-Tagliamento country, before the German General Staff would consider it timely to disclose its intentions respecting the use of the Munich-Verona route as part of the campaign.

Verona and the Italian banks of the Adige between that town and the Trentino border are defended by a network of permanent Italian forts. There are also Italian permanent fortifications studding the border of the Trentino, from Mount Lessin to Mount Piavona, intended to check any advance toward Verona, Vicenza, Cittadella, Castelfranco, and Treviso—the chief points on the main rail route from Verona to Venice. Nevertheless, the possibility of another surprise blow from the direction of the Trentino is being seriously considered.

Industrial Centres Menaced.

Italy's greatest industrial centres are in the north, and the ability of the German invaders to spread their tentacles over any wide stretch of that region would prove a blow from which it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the country to recover. It would not only cripple Italy industrially, but the possession of these centres would be almost as important for Germany as is that country's possession of those of Belgium and the French coal mines east of Verdun.

The exigencies of the Italian situation are regarded by some observers here as disclosing and emphasizing the importance of the creation by the Entente Allies of some central form of international General Staff for the rest of the war. Much has been said about the appeals of Italy to the Entente and to the country for assistance during the last few months, and there is some chagrin in Entente military circles here that the dangers lurking in the upper valleys of the Isonzo were not detected and guarded against sufficiently before this invasion began.

The plans of the Germans were completely misgauged. There had been reports of the movement of German reinforcements to the Italian front, and intimations of an offensive, but even the highest officials appear to have been taken completely off their guard. It was apparently inconceivable to official minds, both in this country and among prominent Entente leaders, that Germany had either the man-power or the striking ability to deliver such a blow as the Italians have just received.

No longer ago than the 9th of the present month, scarcely twenty days ago, the French High Commission in Washington issued a 1,000-word statement for the purpose of illustrating its conviction that German man-power was failing. This statement was issued with the explanation that it was based on official data of the French General Staff, and went into what was considered an elaborate analysis of German military man-power.

"Germany has made her supreme military effort," this official statement asserted. "After the formation of twenty-seven (new) divisions Germany had intended to create ten more divisions with the regiments of the series 601-602. Not only has she been obliged to abandon the latter part of her program, in spite of calling out a portion of the class of 1919, but she has been obliged to break up several newly formed regiments to reinforce her fighting units, and, for the first time since the beginning of the war, a clear decrease in the total strength of the German forces is in record. At the very time that her total strength is diminishing, Germany finds herself obliged to increase her reserves on the French front to forty divisions, with the sole aim of providing relay and resistance.

"Therefore, just as the offensive strength of the Germans has been broken in the open field on the Marne and Yser, and in the trench warfare at Verdun, her facilities for manoeuvring—that is to say, the possibility of transporting valuable reserves from one front to another—is prevented at present by the continuity and intensity of the Anglo-French offensive. Germany has still great powers of resistance, which will take all the allied forces to break. She is capable of executing very rigorous local offensives. But her resources are diminishing at the very moment when the military situation requires that they should increase. That is the principal point."

This and other official allusions to the inability of the German military forces to undertake important movements of men from front to front, or to deliver important offensive blows, read rather strangely in the light of what has just happened and is continuing to happen.

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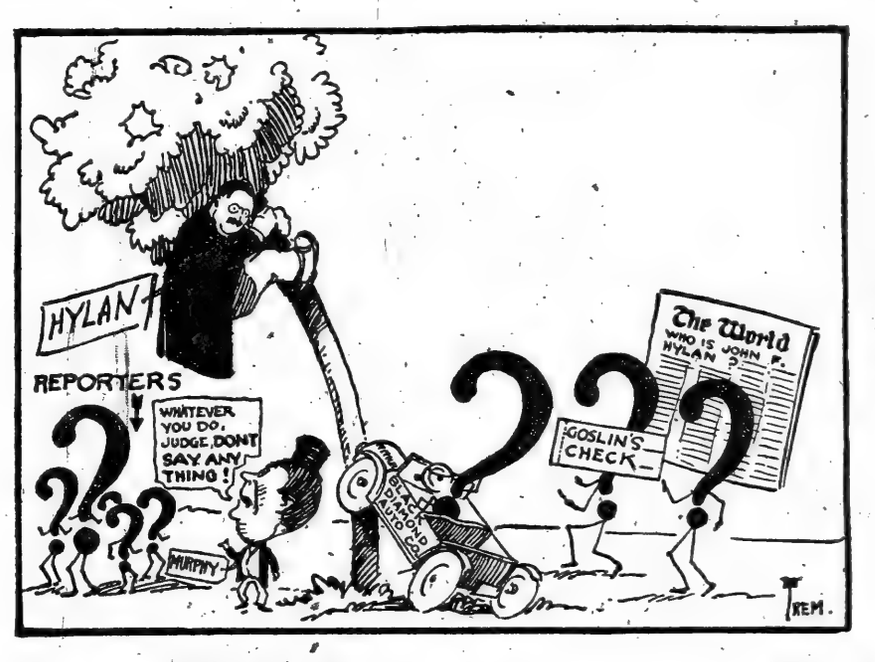

Come down, Mr. Hylan, and give us FACTS!

Can BUNK win against FACTS?

The Fusion Government asks re-election because of its Four Years' Record of FACTS.

Those Facts stamp it as the most humane, the cleanest, the strongest that New York ever had.

The facts:—

—that the "Vice Trust," the "Red Lights" and the "Cadets" that preyed on young girls, have been cleaned out;

—that the death rate is the lowest in New York's history;

—that fire losses are smaller by millions of dollars;

—that the streets are cleaner than ever before;

—that Charity has been humanized;

—that when war was declared, New York was prepared.

Mitchel—our clear-headed, fighting, able-to-answer-questions Mayor—is responsible for this.

Against that, ***what do we hear?***

BUNK!

BUNK that talks generalities and never faces facts.

BUNK of "invisible government" and "foundations" and "Rockefellers." This kind of Bunk from Tammany, run by the multi-millionaire Murphy from his private room at Delmonico's and his estate at Good Ground.

BUNK and more BUNK from Murphy's candidate, Hylan, in canned speeches.

Will the public stand for this? No! **They want FACTS.**

They know Mitchel's record—he is fighting in the open.

What they want is Hylan's record. They want his answers to the following accusations:—

—that Hylan was a business associate of Goslin, the swindler and jailbird;

—that Hylan while running for Municipal Judge accepted checks from this swindler;

—that Hylan wrote a letter to Goslin thanking him for "your interest in my behalf";

—that Hylan charged a cousin of his wife $2280 for collecting a judgment of $3780.

To these and other accusations made against Mr. Hylan the voters of New York want definite answers.

Today he is ducking and pussy-footing. He is making half explanations, or having them made for him by men of shady reputations. That won't do!

The voters of New York want FACTS, not BUNK.

Fusion Committee of 1917
W. H. Childs, Chairman Executive Committee.

The "Bull's Eye" is the Fusion emblem. Be sure to vote alongside it.

Keep Mitchel on the job!

The "Bull's Eye" is the Fusion emblem. Be sure to vote alongside it.

BRITISH GAIN GRIP ON PASSCHENDAELE

Captured the Village, Says Berlin, Which Insists Foe Was Then Expelled.

OBJECTIVES WON, SAYS HAIG

Canadians Apparently Carried Last Stronghold Before the Town Early in Day.

STRUCK NEAR DAYBREAK

Crest Farm Was Quickly Taken and Captured Guns Were Turned on the Foe.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, (via London.)—Passchendaele Village, on the Flanders front, was captured by the British, according to the official announcement tonight, but the statement adds that later they were driven out.

The bulletin reads:

The drumfire on the front in Flanders this morning was followed by strong English attacks on Passchendaele. The village was lost, but in vigorous counterattacks we drove out the enemy.

Near Bheluvelt attacks made by the English early in the morning and during the afternoon broke down, with sanguinary losses.

The day report says of Flanders operations:

Western Theatre, Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders the artillery activity was lively, with short interruptions, in the Dixmude sector.

Between the Houthulst Wood and the Comines-Ypres Canal the artillery duel of yesterday reached great intensity at times. It continued violently during the night and increased this morning to drumfire.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The British troops in Flanders carried out successful operations today. The Canadian troops gained all their objectives on the Passchendaele Ridge and beat off five hostile counterattacks.

An Associated Press correspondent with the British Army in Belgium telegraphs:

"Field Marshal Haig this morning struck another daring and successful blow at the redoubtable German defenses on the Passchendaele Ridge and on the Bellevue Spur, which juts out from it.

"The attack was launched at 5:55 o'clock, and at an early hour the Canadian troops had swept forward along the Passchendaele elevation and had taken their stand in the neighborhood of the Crest Farm, which is only about 100 yards from the heart of Passchendaele. North of here the overseas men had fought their way along the Bellevue spur (known also as the Meetcheele spur) for a distance of several hundred yards, and repulsed heavy German counterattacks delivered from Masselmarkt.

"German machine guns which had just been captured at Crest Farm assisted in repulsing this counterattack by pouring an enfilading fire into the advancing ranks.

"Further north British troops were pushing out along the front that extends to a point near Poelcapelle, but no news has been received from this operation, the greater portion of which was being conducted over terribly marshy ground, especially along the Lekkerboterbeek."

The night report from Haig's headquarters reads:

Successful operations with limited objectives were carried out by us early this morning against German positions between the Ypres-Roulers Railway and the Poelcapelle-Westroosebeke road. In spite of the marshy nature of the ground on the greater part of the front attacked and notwithstanding heavy rain and gales, which made communication with our troops extremely difficult, important progress has been made.

On the right of the attack, in spite of fierce opposition, the Canadian troops gained all their objectives on the main ridge and have reached the outskirts of Passchendaele. The fighting was most severe on the spur west of the village, where five hostile counterattacks were beaten off by our troops. Captured German machine guns were used effectively in repulsing these attacks.

On the left of our attack, where the ground is lowlying and intersected by flooded streams, the going was particularly bad. Nevertheless, naval and London territorial battalions captured a number of farms and strong points after heavy fighting.

Gloucester trops successfully raided the enemy's trenches last night southeast of Gavrelle. Another successful raid, in which nineteen prisoners were taken, was carried out by the Belgian troops south of Dixmude.

The day report reads:

At 5:45 o'clock this morning we attacked north of the Ypres-Roulers Railroad. Our troops are reported to be making good progress.

A Reuter correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs:

"The Germans have been driven back in places to a depth of nearly 1,000 yards in today's British drive on the Ypres front.

"The principal fighting is taking place toward the outskirts of Passchendaele and in the region of Poelcappelle. The British are reported to have fought their way along several important spurs of the great system of ridges."

By Canadian Press, Limited.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 30.—Canadian troops apparently have captured Meetchele, the enemy's last stronghold in front of Passchendaele.

The fighting was unusually bitter and after a temporary check on the right wing, the Canadian forces battled their way up the slopes and gained a foothold on Crest farm, from which the movement against Meetchele was directed.

CHECK GERMANS ON AISNE.

French Also Recapture Ground Lost on the Verdun Front.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—A German attack on the Aisne front near Cerny was repulsed last night by the French, the War Office announces.

Lively artillery fighting occurred today on the Aisne and Verdun fronts.

The statement reads:

South of St. Quentin we made a successful attack on the German lines, bringing back prisoners and a machine gun.

There were artillery engagements near Chavignon and Pargny-Filain. Patrols were active in the region of the canal. A strong enemy detachment which attempted to approach our lines in the region of Cerny was repulsed with losses.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) heavy artillery fighting continued in the sector between Chaume Wood and Bézonvaux. We recaptured further trench elements on the Caurières crest. Everywhere else the night was calm.

Last night enemy aviators bombarded Nancy and the region north of the city. One person was wounded. The damage was insignificant.

The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

There was quite lively artillery fighting in the sector of Braye-en-Loahnois-Hurtebise and on the left bank of the Meuse.

Northwest of Rheims at the end of the day a surprise attack on a German trench west of Brimont, enabed us to inflict serious losses on the enemy and bring back a score of prisoners and material.

In the night of Oct. 29 German airplanes bombarded Dunkirk and Calais without causing any casualties among the populace. The same night several bombs were dropped on Belfort; two persons were wounded, one of them a woman and one a child. This afternoon St. Dié likewise was bombarded and one person was wounded. Four German airplanes were brought down by our pilots and twelve were compelled to land in a damaged condition.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, (via London.)—The official communication regarding the situation on the Verdun front says that the Germans captured 1,200 meters of trenches northwest of Bézonvaux and maintained them against four counterattacks.

The text of the statement follows:

Army of the German Crown Prince.—On both sides of Braye and on the Chemin des Dames the French toward evening concentrated their fire, which reached powerful proportions. Then, after a temporary diminution, the artillery duel again increased at daybreak. On the other sectors of the Mont front the activity of the artillery was greater than at any time recently.

On the right bank of the Meuse, after effective artillery preparations, our trusted fighting troops forced their way into enemy positions northwest of Bézonvaux. The trenches which were captured over a depth of 1,200 metres were maintained against four attacks by strong French forces, which were repeated until after nightfall. More than 200 prisoners were brought in. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

The day report reads:

There has been a lively artillery duel on the Chemin des Dames and also on the east bank of the Meuse.

VICTORY CROWNS WEEKS OF FIGHTING

Domination of the Plains Assured to British if They Can Hold Positions Just Won.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

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WAR CORESPONDENT'S HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 30.—Following up the capture of Bellevue spur on Friday, the Canadians attacked again this morning on both sides of Ravebeek, working up from Bellevue to the top of Meetschede spur on the left, and gaining ground in the region of Crest Farm, on the right of the main ridge of Passchendaele. If this ground can be held, (and the taking is sometimes nos so hard as the holding,) almost the last heights of Passchendaele Ridge are within our grasp and all the desperate fighting of the last three months or more of great assaults on the ridges by the English, Irish, Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian troops through bogs and marshes in the low ground, against concrete blockhouses and a great number of machine guns, agains tmasses of the finest German troops, fighting every yard of the way and against incredible bad luck with the weather, even as far back as August, will have given them dominating ground in Flanders, overlooking the plans below.

Crest Farm on a knoll below the village of Passchendaele is the outer fort of Passchendaele itself. The capture of Crest Farm exposes greater fortresses under the ragged ruins, which stick up like ranges on the side line of the ridge. Without Crest Farm Passchendaele was unapproachable, but in order to take or hold it the Australians found it desirable that Bellevue and Meetcheels should be won. Both heights seem to have been taken this morning by the Canadians.

As usual yesterday the enemy shelled heavily over the neighborhood of the British tracks and back of the battle zone to hinder the getting up of supplies and in the night he sent out his air squadron to bomb the country about Ypres and try to play hell generally behind the British lines. British airmen were about in the night too. It was a night of the full moon and many tons of explosive were dropped over enemy dumps and batteries and routes of march.

The weatherwise, who had been gloomy souls for some weeks, and no wonder, predicted heavy rain before the night was out, and a rising gale of wind. They were right, about the wind. It came howling across the sea and flats from somewhere in the west of Ireland, but it veered to east later in the night, and the rain held off until after midday. By that time the British attack had gone away and gained ground, and it is in their new positions that the Canadians and other British troops are now suffering from the foul storm with cold rain slashing upon them.

Some of the Canadians say the enemy started to barrage before the British artillery gave the signal to attack by combined fire; five minutes before the start they say, the hostile shell fire burst over them. The men get this fancy sometimes when there is no truth in it but it may have been true. They all agree that the German "S. O. S." flared up instantly the attack was begun and that the enemy's gunners answered it without a second's pause. At the same time many machine guns began a sharp tattoo from many hiding places.

In front of some Canadian troops there were a number of fanged tree stumps, called by the sylvan name of Friesland Copse. They expected one or two machine guns there, but found a nest of them. It was a hornets' nest, not easily routed out. The German machine gunners kept up a steady stream of bullets across their field of fire and the Canadians suffered in trying to rush the place. Small parties of them assaulted it with grim courage, and when they fell or took cover in shell holes, others made their way forward, trying to get round the flanks of the position. It was in that way, finally, that they made their last close dash upon the emplacements and destroyed them. Some of the German gunners surrendered here, but not many. Hard and fierce was the fighting at close quarters."

BRITISH WAR OUTLAY $32,070,000 A DAY

Bonar Law, Moving $2,000,000,000 Credit, Predicts German Bankruptcy.

PRAISES OUR FINANCIAL AID

Says It Was Given to Allies While We Were Incurring Bigger Expenditures Than They.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—In a speech before the House of Commons today, in which he announced that the daily expenditures of the British Government from July 22 to Sept. 22 were £8,414,000, (about $32,070,000,) Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that lack of money would not prevent the Allies from winning the war, while, if Germany lost it, she would probably be hopelessly bankrupt. He paid tribute to the great financial assistance given the Allies by the United States, remarking that this help had been extended at times when America "was incurring expenditure at a heavier rate than any of the Allies."

The House had before it at today's session the introduction by the Chancellor of the vote of credit for £400,000,000 and one of his periodic statements regarding the finances of the war. The amount which the House is asked to vote is expected to be sufficient to last until the end of the year, when another vote will have to be brought forward. The vote today will bring the total loans for the year to £1,900,000,000 and the total since the beginning of the war to £5,692,000,000.

"From the beginning of the financial year to Sept. 29," the Chancellor said, "the daily average expenditure had been £6,648,000, an increase of £1,237,000 over the budget estimate. The increase was made up under the following heads: Army and navy, £580,000; miscellaneous services, £306,000; advances to the Allies and dominions, £341,000."

In the period from July 22 to Sept. 22, the Chancellor said, the daily average expenditure of Great Britain for war purposes was £8,414,000. He did not, however, wish the House to take too favorable a view of the figures given, but desired to point out that, so far as could be judged, the position in the second half of the year from the point of view of dead weight expenditure would not be quite so favorable as the first half. That was mainly due to the fact that the Government had fixed the price of bread at 9 d., and had decided to increase very largely the pay of the soldiers and sailors. These items would add between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000 to the dead weight expenditures in the second half of the year.

The Chancellor continued:

"With regard to the increase in the dead weight expenditure as compared with the budget estimate, namely, £43,500,000, nearly the whole of it is due to increased expenditure by the War Office, which has accounted for £39,000,000, leaving £4,500,000 divided equally between munitions and the navy.

Heavy Expense of Flanders Drive.

"The chief cause of the increase is to be found in the rise of the price of commodities, the extent of the forces we are keeping abroad—the number of men we have abroad has increased since the budget estimate was made; our aviation program, which has accounted for a considerable amount by reason of increased personnel, but not including airplanes, which come under munitions; the larger number of Indian troops in Mesopotamia, and, finally, the forward movement made by our troops in Flanders. This has meant increased expenditure for more railways, bridges, &c. The gap between what was our railway line of communication and the extent of our advance had to be filled by motor transport, the increased pay for this amounting during the half year to £5,000,000.

"On Sept. 29 the national debt stood at £5,000,000,000, but from this sum we are entitled to deduct the amount advanced to our allies and the dominions. This sum in the case of the Allies was £1,100,000,000, and in the case of the dominions £160,000,000. We are also entitled to deduct part of the gift of the Government of India to the empire for the war. The gift amounted to £100,000,000, but of that amount something like £34,000,000 has been treated as revenue. The Indian Government, however, has taken the responsibility for the balance. The total to be deducted, therefore, is £1,226,000,000.

Contrasting the British and German financial positions, Mr. Bonar Law said that votes of credit totaling £4,700,000,000 had been passed by the Reichstag, which did not include advances to Germany's allies nor the expenditure for separation allowances, which were included in Great Britain's votes of credit.

"Our war expenditure, therefore," said the Chancellor, "is £1,700,000 less than Germany's. Germany's increased war taxation has fallen short by £55,000,000 of the interest on her debt. While we cannot bear the strain indefinitely, it will not be want of money that will prevent us from winning the war, because we can bear the strain longer than our enemies."

Praises Our "Generous Assistance."

"I am glad to be able to take this opportunity," said the Chancellor in the course of his speech, "of saying how much reason not only the British but all the allied Governments have for appreciating the very generous way in which the United States Government has come to their assistance in financing purchases in America. It is an open secret that until America came into the war the method of financing our purchases there and the question of exchange were not only serious problems, but, in my opinion, almost insoluble problems.

"The fact that America has given generous assistance at times when she was incurring expenditure at a heavier rate than any of the Allies I believe it my duty publicly to acknowledge."

The House debate through the various stages of the vote on the credits is expected to extend over four days, and a variety of subjects will be discussed. On Thursday Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, will make his first announcement on naval policy.

$1,200,000,000 Spent This Month.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Total October expenditures by the Government have swept past the billion-dollar mark by $43,925,285, and indications are that the grand total for the entire month will approximate $1,200,000,000, of which $470,000,000 is represented by loans to the Allies.

DECLARES JELLICOE IS ON DEFENSIVE NOW

Critic in Northcliffe Paper Says Germans Assumed Offensive with Jutland Fight.

ALLEGES LOSS OF PRESTIGE

"Splendid Achievement" of Foe in Forcing Gulf of Riga Mine Fields as a Lesson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Daily Mail today renews its attack on Admiral Jellicoe, asking editorially what is wrong at the Admiralty. Lord Northcliffe's reference in his St. Louis speech to "a distinguished admiral with whom he disagreed as to the war being won" is taken to indicate that his paper's campaign against the First Sea Lord is undertaken under his instructions.

The Mail prints an article by Professor Spenser Wilkinson, designed to show that Sir John Jellicoe is, as professional head of the Admiralty, not the right man in the right place, inasmuch as what is wanted in his post is a strategist rather than an administrator. In regard to the navy, says Wilkinson, the trouble has been that the First Sea Lord has been both strategical and administrative director of the navy, and Cabinets have usually chosen for the office an administrator rather than a strategist. Professor Wilkinson says the Navy League, in 1894-1895, urged upon the Government that the First Sea Lord be appointed solely in a strategical capacity.

Following Professor Wilkinson's article The Daily Mail prints an anonymous letter from an Admiral, who supports Admiral Henderson's suggestion that the results of the indecisive Jutland battle ought to have been investigated by a court-martial. The unnamed Admiral writes:

"There is a consensus of opinion that from the Jutland action dates a marked change in our naval tactics. Broadly speaking, the offensive has passed to the Germans. The public scarcely needs to be reminded of their sea and air raids to prove this. What we might have done to our enemy has been shown us by his splendid achievement in forcing the mine fields which defended the Gulf of Riga. He lost a battleship and many smaller vessels, but his achievement has gone far to win the war.

"A similar audacious attack with our immensely superior naval force on the mine fields of Skagerrak and Cattegat would have demanded a price, but surely the stake at issue demanded an attempt at what is not an impossibility, besides the prestige which the Germans have gained and we have lost."

Bolivia Sympathizes with Brazil.

LA PAZ, Oct. 30.—The Bolivian Government, replying to a communication from the Brazilian Government announcing that a state of war exists between Germany and Brazil has expressed sentiments of cordiality and sympathy with Brazil.

RAILWAYS STRIPPED OF MEN

Women and Children Do the Work at German Stations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 30.—It is learned from a neutral traveler who has just traversed Germany that a striking condition there is the almost entire absence of men at the railway stations.

Women and children, with pale, drawn faces, were doing all the work, with the exception of a few crippled soldiers. Children were seen hauling trucks containing baggage and goods. This is undoubtedly a sign, the traveler believes, that Germany is using every available man for military purposes.

The main reason of the new order reducing civilian traveling and curtailing all military furloughs it undoubtedly a lack of facilities for transportation and for supplying coal, but is also due in part to a lack of employes. Relatives are now requested not to visit soldiers stationed in garrisons. No exceptions are to be made for the Christmas holidays.

BRITISH LOSSES 24,091.

Dead 5,039, Wounded or Missing 19,052 for the Week.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—British casualties reported during the week ended today totaled 24,091. They were divided as follows:

Officers killed or died of wounds, 383; men, 4,656; total, 5,039.

Officers wounded or missing, 1,102; men, 17,950; total, 19,052.

Spell "Tank" with 35 Letters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Thirty-five letters are required to spell the one word which, in German, is the equivalent of the four-letter English "tank" or land battleship which has worked such havoc in the present war. The German word, as it appears in official dispatches received here, is "Schutzengrabenvernichtaungautomobil," which freely translated is "a machine for suppressing shooting trenches."

Mint Far Behind with Pennies.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—So extraordinary is the demand for one cent pieces that the United States Mint here, despite the fact that it is working twenty-four hours a day, is unable to keep up with the demand. The Superintendent of the Mint said today the institution was 10,000,000 one-cent pieces behind in its orders. An average of 1,500,000 pennies are coined each day.

Knapp Heads State Tax Board.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Governor Whitman announced today that he had appointed Walter H. Knapp of Canandaigua as President of the State Tax Commission to succeed Martin Saxe, resigned. To fill the vacancy caused by the elevation to the Presidency of Mr Knapp, the Governor appointed John J. Merrill, at present head of the Corporation Tax Bureau.

HERTLING CHOSEN TO BE CHANCELLOR

Continued from Page 1.

none can construe from it a democratic lust for power.

The Conservatives are already starting a campaign against the proposed new suffrage bill, as anticipated. Vorwärts publishes a letter from a Conservative member of the Prussian Landtag to the "Junker firebrand," "von Heydebrand, imploring him to start an agitation throughout the country and to find a basis for suffrage, making the secret ballot less dangerous. The writer pleads that the "old Prussia" must be saved. He proceeds to tell von Heydebrand that he is the man to try to arrange a rapprochement with the National Liberals and Centrists and friendly relations with the other majority factions.

Socialists Firm in Opposition.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 30.—The Socialist organ Vorwärts of Berlin says that Count von Hertling's opposition to parliamentarism and to the erection of Alsace-Lorraine into an autonomous Federal State make it impossible for the majority of the parties in the Reichstag to support him.

On Saturday and Sunday Emperor William received in audience a considerable number of personages, presumably to inform himself on the political situation. It is evident that the Emperor no longer trusts exclusively to the judgment of von Valentini, chief of his civil cabinet, who is charged with keeping in touch with the trend of political opinion in Germany and informing the Emperor in regard to it. No members of the Reichstag were received by the Emperor, who is carefully guarding the surface attributes of his prerogative of making and unmaking Ministers without consulting the representatives of the people.

HERTLING LONG IN PUBLIC LIFE

Has Been Premier at Munich Five Years—Urged Alsace Partition.

The appointment of Count von Hertling as Imperial Chancellor has been talked of for several months. In the

Count George F. von Hertling.

political manipulations of July, when von Bethmann Hollweg was forced out and was eventually succeeded by Georg Michaelis, Hertling was often mentioned as a probable candidate for the Chancellorship. The activities of the Bavarian Catholics in the Reichstag, who formed a large part of the support of Mathias Erzberger in his movement for a moderate peace, were connected by observers of German politics with von Hertling's attitude, as the head of the Bavarian Government and a statesman entrusted with the confidence of Vienna.

Whatever the reasons that led to the experiment with Michaelis, it is clear that for several months the desirability of entrusting the chief post in the German civil Government to von Hertling has been before the minds of the Kaiser and the military leaders, who apparently are still the real power in Germany. This is an indication of Prussia's determination to conciliate Bavaria as often as necessary, in order to obtain her steadfast support against the minor States of the empire, particularly Saxony, whose attitude has given some cause for concern during the last few months.

Von Hertling has been known as strongly opposed to the idea of a Chancellor responsible to Parliament. This opposition is based on his fear that such a development would weaken the federative principle in the Empire and with it the exceptional rights which the Federal Constitution confers on Bavaria.

Further indication of the disposition of the Imperial authorities to conciliate Bavaria, and of von Hertling's attitude with regard to this, may be found in a speech which he made Oct. 19 in the Main Committee of the Bavarian Lower House. As reported by Reuter, this statement also indicates the extent to which von Hertling's leaning toward a "moderate" peace may extend. In discussing the question of the "disannexation" of Alsace-Lorraine, he expressed himself unmistakably in favor of the division of this Imperial territory, suggested last Spring, between Prussia and Bavaria.

"Of the sacrifice of this German territory," he said, "there can be no talk. In the question of Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria must represent not Bavarian, but German views. According to Bavarian views the union of Alsace with South Germany and of Lorraine with Prussia would be expedient, but the idea of autonomy is a great mistake, and would not produce any reconciliation with France.

"It is not yet time," he also said, "for Germany to make any declaration with regard to her pawn, Belgium. In all the circumstances she must take care to obtain political and economic guarantees against the future hostility of Belgium, but we must proceed with moderation and with consideration for the wishes of the Belgian people."

Last Spring von Hertling was credited with responsibility for the publication in the Bavarian Staats-Zeitung of an article in which it was set forth that Germany did not need to seek indemnities from her foes, but must insist on the restoration of full commercial privileges.

The Bavarian statesman is 74 years old, and has been unwilling to take the post of Imperial Minister on account of his age. It is perhaps this fact, as well as his continuation up to the moment of his appointment as Chancellor in the post of Bavarian Prime Minister, that is responsible for the very unusual separation of the position of Imperial Chancellor from that of President of the Prussian Council of Ministers.

In the theory of the German Constitution the Chancellor is not only the agent of the Kaiser, but also the head of the Prussian delegation in the Federal Council, the upper and dominant house of the Imperial Legislature. As Chancellor he is the sole plenary Minister of State, appointed by the Kaiser, and dividing with him the functions which the President performs in this country; responsible to the Kaiser alone, and as supreme over the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Marine, &c., as the President is over the members of his Cabinet.

But he is not only the instrument of the Kaiser, as Kaiser, but also as King of Prussia; and in this capacity he presides over the Prussian Ministry as well as leads the delegation which voices the wish of the King of Prussia in the Federal Council. This combination of powers was invented partly as a natural requirement of the Federal character of the German Constitution but mostly to give legal standing to the actual position occupied by Bismarck. Every Chancellor since Bismarck has also held both positions at the outset of his term, though Caprivi, Bismarck's immediate successor, resigned the Presidency of the Prussian Council of Ministers two years before he was dismissed as Chancellor.

In theory the dissociation of the two offices would mean a very great elevation of Bavaria in the affairs of the empire, but there is considerable difference between theory and practice in the German Government just now, and it remains to be seen whether von Hertling will be able to exert any real power contrary to the wishes of Hindenburg and Ludendorff.

This is not the first time a Bavarian has held the Chancellorship. Prince von Hohenlohe, Chancellor from 1894 to 1900, was a Bavarian by birth, and at the time of the unification of the North and South of Germany, in 1871, was Bavarian Premier and a strong influence in bringing the sections of the nation together. He had served in the Prussian Diplomatic Service in his younger days, before the death of an uncle made him heir to a Bavarian peerage and upper house, and after the union he served the empire, not a particular State, as Ambassador and Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. So, though a Bavarian, he was made President of the Prussian Council when he assumed the Chancellorship.

Count von Hertling was born in Darmstadt in 1843. He studied at Muenster, Munich, Berlin, and in Italy, and in 1882 became a Professor of Philosophy at Bonn. He served in the Reichstag from 1875 to 1890 and from 1896 to 1898. In 1912 he was made Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister.

Among his works are "Matter and Form and Aristotle's Definition of the Soul," "The Limits of the Mechanistic Interpretation of Nature," "John Locke and the Cambridge School," "The Principles of Catholicism and Science," and a study of Albertus Magnus.

Almost from the moment of Dr. Georg Michaelis's appointment as Chancellor on July 14 it was freely predicted, both in and out of Germany, that he would not last long. In some quarters it was asserted that he was only a "seat warmer" for some more prominent man presently to be appointed, while others said that his lack of familiarity with parliamentary Government and political manipulation—ne had been a Prussian administrative official all his life—would bring about his downfall.

His retirement from the post followed rapidly the revelations made in the Reichstag three weeks ago concerning the German naval mutiny in August. Admiral von Capelle, the Minister of Marine, with the backing of the Chancellor, accused three Socialist Deputies of inciting the mutineers, and this attack upon the Socialists by the head of the Government had the effect of uniting the whole party in open resistance.

The Government failed to follow up the charge with success, the Socialists were angered and stirred to action, and the militaristic elements were furious with the Chancellor for permitting the news of the mutiny to get to the enemies of Germany. It was soon reported that von Capelle had resigned, the understanding being that acceptance of his resignation was linked with the fate of Michaelis. The coalition of Reichstag majority parties soon became aggressive, and notified Potsdam after a caucus that Michaelis was no longer acceptable as Chancellor.

Michaelis was almost unknown to the outside world when he became Chancellor. He was the first commoner to hold that position, and had held his first position of public prominence, that of Prussian Food Controller, for only a few months before his election.

KAISER TO DECLARE POLICY.

Notifies Reichstag Leaders He Will Reach Early Decision.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Berlin dispatches received here by way of Switzerland say that Emperor William, through the head of the Civil Cabinet, has informed the majority party leaders in the Reichstag that he will make a definite decision in the coming week on the subject of the Government's policy.

POLITICAL.

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There is a false idea that mere *differentness* constitutes style, that cuffs are a matter of caprice, that there is more leeway than law in lapels, and that the geography of a button may be changed as lightly as a Balkan border. We hold these things to be wrong.

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the modern business man is a reader

J. R. Richardson, Chicago manager of the Hot Point Electric Heating Company, uses the street car in preference to the automobile whenever he can, in order to be able to read. F. F. Ford, manager of the North California Real Estate Company, loads his grip with business literature when he travels. A Milwaukee business man reads in the noon hour. Another chooses night, "when all is quiet and the mind is rested from the work of the day." One man in the rubber business analyzes his reading thus: "One fourth editorial comment, one half efficiency reading, one fourth specific articles about the rubber industry." As diverse types as Hugh Chalmers, Daniel Willard and Hiram Percy Maxim watch the business press carefully. The vice-president of an underwear company utilizes his 22 minutes on the suburban train for study; a San Francisco wholesaler uses the time to and from Oakland; some business men deliberately choose suburban life because it guarantees a fixed if short reading period every day without interruption. Many have regular systems of clipping, re-reading, indexing and excerpting useful articles.

These are a few of many hundreds of facts collected by SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, in investigating the remarkable spread of business reading.

Advertising in SYSTEM necessarily reaches studious business men

MAYOR SAYS HYLAN IS ALLY OF GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

Hearst is now engaged in a desperate attempt to elect Judge Hylan. I have asked them why the Staats-Zeitung, subsidized by the Kaiser's press agents, Dr. Dernberg and Adolph Pavenstedt, has called upon its followers to vote for Hylan. I have demanded that the public be informed of what Judge Hylan had ever done to enlist the support of these disloyal influences. Judge Hylan and Mr. Hearst have declined to answer. Tonight I propose to give to the public the information which they refuse to give.

"As a background for this information let me call attention to one of the greatest dangers which this nation faces at the present time. The world knows that Germany makes war in two ways. She attacks with her great guns, her poisoned gas, her liquid fire, on the battle front. Simultaneously she breeds treason and sedition in the countries with which she is at war. Disorganized Russia is a triumph of German intrigue, France has been stirred to its depths by Bolo Pacha and by German plots which reached even into the French Chamber of Deputies. England has faced a revolution in Ireland financed by Germany, while German bullets were killing Irishmen on the western front.

The German Spy System Here.

"What Germany has done in Russia, what she has tried to do in France and in England, she is now trying to do in the United States. The nation is honeycombed with seditious and disloyal societies that are working night and day to bend the nation to their will.

"Attacking the American Government at its head in Washington, these societies are also seeking to weaken and degrade American government at its source in America's cities. What these disloyal influences were able to do in Chicago, through a Mayor whom they compelled to snub Marshal Joffre, the idol of America as well as of France, they are now resolved to accomplish in New York.

"Mr. Hearst has refused to disclose why he selected Judge Hylan for Mayor. Judge Hylan has refused to explain what action of his has attracted to his support the disloyal and seditious elements in this city. Tonight I propose to make plain to the people of New York the secret of Judge Hylan's candidacy.

"On Sunday, Aug. 22, 1915, when Judge Hylan was running for County Judge, there was a meeting of the Brooklyn Republican leaders to consider a proposition which had been made to them by Mr. Hearst and the Independence League. In The Brooklyn Eagle of Monday, Aug. 23, appears the following news item:

> These were the two problems which the leaders were called upon to solve when they went into executive session at Republican Headquarters:
> 1. Should they nominate a straight ticket to please Crossey?
> 2. Should they throw down either Campbell or Freifeld to support O'Loughlin?
> The last proposition was practically made to them by Deputy Register Hobely, who brought word to them from the Independence League camp that William Randolph Hearst, the founder of that organization, was prepared to support the entire Republican ticket with the exception of supporting County Judge Hylan, who will be the Democratic nominee to succeed himself on the bench, provided the Republicans nominate O'Loughlin.

"To discover the secret of the Hylan candidacy, therefore, we must go back at least to 1915, when William Randolph Hearst, the Kaiser's spokesman, proved that he was willing to trade the rest of the Democratic ticket for Republican support, but would not, under any circumstances, relinquish his fight for Hylan.

"In 1915 the relations between the United States and Germany were approaching the breaking point. Germany was already manifesting her purpose to disregard American rights on the seas. The American public was becoming restless under repeated affronts. During the Summer of 1915, therefore, the pro-German press and the pro-German societies in the United States became particularly active. Supplied, as subsequent events proved, with funds from Germany, these societies began a campaign along two general lines: first, to destroy the confidence of the American people in their President, and, second, to prevent the exportation of arms and supplies to the Allies.

"These societies had different names, but they were all financed in large part from the same source, controlled by the same men, and possessed of the same aims. Chief among them were the American Truth Society, the American Independence Union, the American Humanity League, the American Women of German Descent, the American Fair Play Society, the Continental League, the German-American Alliance of Greater New York, and the United Austrian and Hungarian-American Societies.

"In June, 1915, Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, President of the German-American National Alliance of New York, and Albert Sander, a confessed German spy, now serving a two-year sentence in the Atlanta Penitentiary, combined all these other organizations into a federated society called the Friends of Peace. This federated society took offices at 150 Nassau Street after Victor Ridder had sent a letter to the agents of the building written on the letterhead of the Staats-Zeitung, stating that Sander was a member of the Staats-Zeitung staff, and 'would make a good tenant.'

"On May 7 the Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine, with the loss of 114 American lives.

"On the 19th of August, 1915, the Arabic was sunk, with the loss of three American lives.

"On the 20th of August, 1915, the Friends of Peace sent out broadcast letters to members of the subsidiary societies and to pro-Germans generally calling a convention to be held in Chicago during the first week of September. The real purpose of this convention was to protest against the exportation of arms and supplies.

Cheered Loss of American Ship.

"The convention was held. John Brisben Walker, the vitriolic critic of President Wilson, was made Permanent Chairman, and Herman B. Ridder of the Staats-Zeitung of New York was appointed on the committee to assist him. The most significant fact recorded concerning this convention is that Henry Weismann read a bulletin to the convention announcing the sinking of the American liner Hesperian. The bulletin which Mr. Weismann read erroneously stated that hundreds of lives had been lost, and this announcement the convention greeted with cheers.

"In the period between the sending of the letter calling the convention and the convention itself there was a meeting of the Friends of Peace here in New York City on Aug. 26, 1915, in Maennercor Hall, 243 East Fifty-sixth Street, which was attended by 250 members. At this meeting, Theodore Sutro, at that time President and editor of Hearst's Deutsche Journal, announced the receipt of a letter from William Randolph Hearst stating that he would do all in his power to aid the society; and Henry Weismann, who presided, declared that the Hearst newspapers were at the command of the organization. A motion was made by Bernard Ridder and unanimously adopted that a letter of thanks be written to Mr. Hearst for his editorials in support of the cause for which the organization stood, and Mr. Weismann added: 'Mr. Ridder has risen to the sublimest heights of manhood in making this motion at this time. This means that Mr. Hearst's newspapers, which speak every day, will be at your command. The sun breaks through the clouds at last.'

"If any additional proof were needed of Mr. Hearst's interest in this organization, it is supplied by the fact that when Sander, the right-hand man of the society's President, was arrested, he confessed to the United States District Attorney's office that he was employed as dramatic critic on Hearst's Deutsche Journal. This fact Sander confessed when arraigned in the United States District Court on the complaint of the Secret Service.

"You may naturally wonder what all this has to do with the candidacy of Judge Hylan. Circumstantially my answer is that Hearst was interested in the Friends of Peace, and is now desperately determined to make Judge Hylan Mayor of New York. This in itself is enough; but I am not yet through.

"This sheet that I show you is an enlarged copy of the letterhead upon which the Friends of Peace on Aug. 20, 1915, sent out the call for the convention in Chicago. At the top, in the upper left-hand corner, is the list of the disloyal societies which comprised the Friends of Peace. First is the American Truth Society, of which Jeremiah O'Leary is founder and President. One of the pamphlets circulated by this society and said to have been written by

Facsimile of Letterhead Shown by Mayor.

THE FRIENDS OF PEACE
National Peace Convention, Chicago, Sept 5th and 6th, 1915

Representing
American Truth Society
American Independence Union
American Humanity League
American Women of German Descent
American Fair Play Society
Continental League
German-American Alliance of Greater N.Y.
German Catholic Federation of New York
United Irish-American Societies
United Austrian & Hungarian-American Soc'ts
Lithuanians' International Union
and Other American Societies

489

National Controlling Committee
John Brisben Walker of New York, Chairman
Alexander P. Moore of Pittsburg Pa. Secretary

Publicity Committee
Rudolph Rutherford, Chairman
Henry Schaefer
Richard M. McCann, Secretaries
Hugh Masterson

General Offices 150 Nassau St. New York, N.Y.
Tel. 2566 Beekman

Hon. Vice-Chairmen of Convention Committee
Michael J. Ryan
Robert E. Ford
Edmund von Mach
John Devoy
Jeremiah B. Murphy
Henry Weismann
Horace L. Brand
Paul Mueller
Prof. Wm. Shepherd
Joseph Frey
Judge T. O'Neill Ryan
Richard Bartholdt
Jeremiah O'Leary
Judge John J. Rooney
Ferd Timm
E. K. Vietor
Hon. John W. Goff
Hon. Daniel Cohalan
Joseph P. McLaughlin
Judge John T. Hylan
Judge J. Harry Tiernan
Patrick O'Donnell
James T. Clarke
Hugh H. O'Neill
Frank Buchanan
O. B. Colquitt
Daniel O'Connell
Col. Wm. Haynes
Stephen E. Nolan
John F. Kelly
Hon. James K. McGuire
A. L. Morrison
Miss Annie C. Malia
Ellen Ryan Jolly
Thomas O'Brien
J. B. Murphy
Thos. H. Maloney
T. J. Corrigan
Mary P. McWhorter
P. J. Reynolds
Frank J. Ryan
J. P. O'Mahony
Thomas F. Anderson

O'Leary declared that if the United States became involved in war with Germany, Germans and other aliens in this country would flee to Mexico, form an army, and, if need be, fight the United States.

"Next is the American Independence Union, of which Herman Ridder was Honorary President and Congressman Bartholdt President. It was founded, according to The Providence Journal, as the result of a conference in New York between Mr. Bartholdt, Dr. Dernburg, and Captain Boy-Ed of the German Embassy. It was financed almost entirely by the German Government and had for its main object the denunciation of the national Government, the stirring up of race hatred between the German population of the country and the rest of the American people, and finally the control of American Congressmen.

"Below, is the German-American Alliance, recognized as the driving force back of the Gore and McLemore resolutions which sought to subordinate the rights of America to the desires of Germany and which brought upon 'the little group of wilful men' who supported the Gore resolution in condemnation of the President.

"Below the list of these disloyal societies is a list of Honorary Vice Chairmen. On this list appears the name of Dr. Edmund von Mach, a violent pro-German propagandist, who aided Matthew Cummins of Boston in his effort to foment a longshoremen's strike in the interest of Germany. Another name on this list is that of Joseph Frey, Treasurer of the Food Embargo Fund of the American Truth Society and President of the United German Societies of the United States, who publicly criticised the United States Government as being unneutral. Another name is that of former Congressman Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, prominent in the embargo movement, who was forced out of public life largely because of his outrageous defense of the sinking of the Lusitania.

"Another name is that of Frank Buchanan, who is now out on bail on an indictment for a conspiracy with Captain Franz von Rintelen of the Imperial German Navy, and David Lamar, the 'Wolf of Wall Street,' who fomented strikes to prevent the shipment of munitions to the Allies.

"Another name is that of Henry Weismann, the actual head of the Friends of Peace, who rejoiced at the sinking of an American ship, and who wrote the notorious ProBono Publico circular urging pro-Germans to defeat their common enemy, Wilson, at the polls. Another name is that of James K. McGuire, who, in a book entitled 'King, Kaiser and Irish Freedom,' told 'why the Irish heart should beat for Germany.'

"Another name is that of former Governor O. B. Colquitt of Texas, who, while running for the United States Senate, wrote to Alphonse Koelbie and the Ridders asking for German aid, and suggesting that his request should be 'kept secret for reasons that you can readily understand.'

"There are many names on this list which are protected from public condemnation by their very obscurity; but there are three names which deserve particular attention.

"The first of these is that of John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic-American and acknowledged agent of Germany; Devoy, who by the evidence of the papers seized by the Government in the office of Wolf von Igel, the German spy, was proved to have received a check for $1,000 from the German government for use in his activities; Devoy, who, according to the confession of Lian Mellowes, conspired with others to assist the present enemies of America; Devoy, described in the documents made public by Secretary of State Lansing as von Bernstoff's 'confidential man.'

"The second name is that of Daniel Cohalan, then and now a Supreme Court Justice of the State of New York, who crowned all his other pro-German activities by a message which, according to Secretary of State Lansing, he caused to be sent to the Kaiser's Foreign Office in Berlin. This message read as follows::

> New York, April 17, 1916.
> Judge Cohalan requests the transmission of the following remarks:
> The revolution in Ireland can only be successful if supported from Germany; otherwise England will be able to suppress it, even though it be only after hard struggles. Therefore help is necessary. This should consist primarily of aerial attacks on England and a diversion of the fleet simultaneously with Irish revolution. Then, if possible, a landing of troops, arms, and ammunition in Ireland, and possibly some officers from Zeppelins. This would enable the Irish ports to be closed against England and the establishment of stations for submarines on the Irish coast and the cutting off of the supply of food for England. The services of the revolution may therefore decide the war.
> He asks that a telegram to this effect be sent to Berlin. 5122 5107 0250.
> To his Excellency Count von Bernstorff, Imperial Ambassador, Washington, D. C.

"As a Supreme Court Judge, Daniel Cohalan has the power to sentence murderers to death. As a friend of Germany, he suggests the murder of helpless women and children by bombs from German airplanes.

"The third name is that of Jeremiah O'Leary, chief of the paid German agents in this country; O'Leary, who threatened to organize an army to invade the United States from Mexico; O'Leary, who sneeringly informed President Wilson that he would be defeated by disloyal votes; O'Leary, who was named by the German Foreign Office in a message to von Bernstorff as a person suitable for carrying on sabotage in the United States; O'Leary, the head and front of the whole seditious crew, who was forever branded and disgraced by the telegram sent to him by President Wilson, in which the President said:

> I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have stood in many disloyal Americans

and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them.

Accused Hylan as Pro-German.

"These are the names that appear on the letterheads of the Friends of Peace. These are the men who shaped and directed the activities of this disloyal society. These are the men to whom Mr. Hearst promised his assistance. These are the men who thanked Mr. Hearst for his efforts in their behalf. Upon this roll of infamy there is still another name—the name of a man who was and is the tool of William Randolph Hearst, the name of a man who was and is the servant of Ridder and the Staats-Zeitung.

"If you would know why William Randolph Hearst is now supporting John F. Hylan for Mayor; if you would understand why the Staats-Zeitung is urging its supporters to vote for Hylan; if you would know why every seditious and disloyal society in this city is working secretly and silently to make Judge Hylan Mayor; if you would know the precise manner in which the Hohenzollern has determined to seize, control, and corrupt the government of New York City, you need only look upon that other name. You will find that name here on the list of Honorary Vice Chairmen of the Friends of Peace Society. It is the name of John F. Hylan!

"John F. Hylan won the support and friendship of every disloyal citizen by becoming a Vice Chairman of the Friends of Peace. John F. Hylan secured the political support of William Randolph Hearst in October, 1915, because in August, 1915, he delivered himself over to the agents of the nation with which his country is now at war. He has at his back every agency of organized German sedition, because he has proved his willingness to follow where Hearst and O'Leary lead.

"I accuse John F. Hylan of aiding and abetting the pro-German propaganda in this country.

"I accuse John F. Hylan of being the associate of the paid agents of Germany in this country.

"I accuse John F. Hylan of securing the political and personal support of William Randolph Hearst by joining with Hearst in the cult of disloyalty.

"I accuse John F. Hylan of being publicly allied with men whose disloyalty to America has been officially denounced by the United States Government—Cohalan, Devoy, and O'Leary.

"I accuse John F. Hylan of aiding in an effort to alienate this country from those nations which are now our allies.

"I accuse John F. Hylan of membership in a society which in convention applauded the sinking, without warning, of a peaceful American ship.

"As an American citizen, and not as a candidate, I now solemnly call upon the great loyal citizenship of New York to protect their city and their country. I call upon them to meet this German attack from within as firmly and as loyally as their armies are meeting the German attack upon the battlefield.

"I call upon them to prove to Hearst, Hylan, and the Hohenzollern that New York is still an American city."

Erasmus Hall was crowded when Mr. Mitchel appeared. Fully 1,500 persons were there, and it was a thoroughly sympathetic audience. The Mayor was repeatedly cheered when he started to speak, and as he progressed a silence settled over the crowd. It was a dramatic moment when the Mayor revealed that the name of Judge Hylan appeared on the letter head of the society he had denounced. Behind the Mayor stood an assistant with a large rolled-up chart. When the Mayor reached the psychological point in his address the assistant unrolled the chart and hung it up before the audience. It was ten feet long by four feet wide, and every one could see. A strip of black paper hid a name under it, and the Mayor suddenly tore it off, revealing Judge Hylan's name.

The crowd immediately broke loose. For several minutes they cheered and yelled approval. Above the din could be heard some one shouting: "That elects you, Jack. You've got Hylan on the run now."

At the beginning of his speech the Mayor said he had tried to induce Judge Hylan to meet him "eye to eye, face to face, and fact to fact," but that it had been useless.

"He does not meet me," said the Mayor, "because he has neither fact nor capacity, because he dare not come out on the platform and display his utter ignorance of municipal affairs, and last of all, because he is not permitted by sinister and un-American influences which are behind his candidacy."

RIDDER'S REPLY TO MITCHEL.

Staats-Zeitung Gives Some Reasons for Supporting Hylan.

Under the heading "And Now You Know All About It," Bernard H. Ridder said in the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung yesterday morning:

"The Mayor desires to know why the Staats-Zeitung supports the candidacy of Judge Hylan, and does not support the candidacy of John Purroy Mitchel.

"The Staats-Zeitung is supporting Judge Hylan because the Staats-Zeitung is convinced that Judge Hylan is the only candidate in the field that can defeat the present Mayor of New York at the coming election, and return the control of the people's affairs to the people.

"Judge Hylan is a man of the people, who has not forgotten that 'unshorn chins and calloused hands' have rights in a democracy, as well as burdens. He is pledged to the support and defense of those rights.

"We further believe that a great many other people believe as we do, and that they are led to that conviction by the fact that Judge Hylan has conducted his campaign cleanly and in the open.

"To be absolutely frank with Mr. Mitchel, and he wouldn't want us to be anything else, we admire many of his estimable qualities. * * * We admire the social Mr. Mitchel much more than we do Mr. Mitchel the Mayor."

ELECTION ODDS UNCHANGED

Only $5,000 Wagered on Curb Yesterday—Varied Bets in Brooklyn.

The rainstorm checked election betting on the Curb yesterday and the scattered wagers were made on the former basis of 2 to 1 with Hylan the favorite over Mitchel for the Mayoralty. Brokers estimated that about $5,000 was put up, all told. No bets were recorded on the other candidates. Quoted odds on Hilliquit's chances were 6 to 1, and 8 to 1 was offered against Bennett's election.

Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn betting commissioner, said last night that while the wagers made yesterday were not great in amount, they were varied in character. Judge Hylan ruled a two-to-one favorite with little money in sight. One bet of $1,000 to $500 was made that Hylan gets more votes than Mitchel. Seven hundred dollars was wagered to $500 that Hylan carries New York County by 25,000. A similar bet was made that Hylan carries Kings County by 25,000. Other bets recorded were $500 to $400 that Hylan carries all five boroughs, $300 to $300 that Mitchel runs first or second, $700 to $500 that Hilliquit will get more votes than Bennett, $600 even that Hilliquit polls 125,000 votes, $700 to $400 that Hylan wins by a plurality of 35,000, and $500 to $300 that Hylan and Smith both win.

MINIMUM PRICES ON MONTREAL MARKET

Stock Exchange Acts to Prevent Failures Among Brokers—Toronto Takes Same Precaution.

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—To prevent brokers from being forced into liquidation on account of the recent weak market, the Montreal Stock Exchange decided this morning to revert to the minimum price system, which was in use for a time when the Exchange reopened after closing on account of the war with Germany.

The failure of the Exchange to open at the usual hour today gave rise to reports that brokers with heavy holdings were confronted with ruin. It was officially stated, however, that none of these brokers was actually on the brink of failure.

The official announcement was made also that all the brokers were eager to put themselves behind the war loan. It was pointed out that, with minimum prices prevailing, the brokers could feel free to pay less attention to their private interests and more to Government financing.

The Exchange opened at 11 o'clock, one hour later than usual. The minimum prices adopted were those prevailing at the close of the market yesterday.

TORONTO, Oct. 30.—Following the example of Montreal, the Toronto Stock Exchange today adopted minimum prices for trading, based on last night's closing.

The delay in opening the Montreal Stock Exchange yesterday disturbed sentiment in early trading in the local security markets and found reflection in a sharp drop of Canadian Pacific. The decline continued after dispatches were received telling of the establishment of minimum prices at Montreal, and the price recorded in the afternoon a decline of 6 points.

Private messages from Montreal indicated that the minimum prices were established to relieve the financial situation in advance of the Dominion Government's offering of the pending war bond issue. The continued decline of security values presumably had caused apprehension among bankers. Canadian bankers have been seeking to have the embargo against gold exports from the United States lessened in order that bank balances here might be taken home to Canada. A group of bankers from Montreal were in the city yesterday on their way home from Washington, and it was learned that they had arranged with the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board for the release of a certain amount of gold for shipment across the border in the next few months.

The party included Sir Vincent Meredith, President of the Bank of Montreal; Sir Edmund Walker, President, and Sir John Aird, General Manager, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and E. L. Pease, Managing Director of the Royal Bank of Canada. The basic purpose of their representations to the Treasury Department for the release of gold was to stabilize exchange between New York and Canadian cities. Wide fluctuations of late have worked to handicap trade operations between the two countries.

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Are showing smart models in
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In England young civilians wear with their Trench Coats, cravats with Regimental stripes, thus indicating the particular branch of the service in which they have relatives or friends.

These cravats supplement in a very personal way the service flag.

For young American gentlemen who are in search today of civilian clothing cut on true military lines, we have had sent us by leading military tailors in London original models of Trench Coats, together with a large importation of the proper fabrics from which to make De Pinna reproductions.

We have also secured from England a quantity of silk cravat material, striped in the colors of the different branches of the service in the American Army.

Young Men's Overcoats—English belted and slip-on models in tweeds and cheviots, $25 to $60.

Young Men's Norfolk and Sack Suits—[illegible] for immediate wear, $25 to $55; made to measure, $55 to $65.

"Anniped" Shoes for young men represent the final word in smart footwear.

English Neckwear in Regimental stripes.

Exclusive fabrics used in De Pinna cloth stitched hats.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
Hand Woven Damask
Cloths and Napkins in all sizes
AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

SAKS' CLOTHES
Cost No More, but Look Better

FEW men realize that it costs no more to be individual in the selection of their clothes than it does to be "just average." The man who wears Saks' Clothes is usually one who knows the value of being properly tailored. He does not consider his apparel as being "Just Clothes."

¶ Every model in our assortments is representative of the particular preferences or needs of a certain type of individual. Each model has been designed with a common-sense purpose back of it. Every model has a specific reason for existing.

¶ Whatever you select in clothing at Saks—suit or overcoat—will hold its own in any assemblage, standing above its associates because of its superior tailoring and unusual grace of line.

¶ We offer more models for selection than can be seen in any other single stock, tailored in a variety of woollens such as no custom shop has ever attempted or contemplated assembling.

Suits . $23 to $53 Topcoats . $23 to $38

Saks' Clothes Are Saks-Made

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.
Are Now Offering Unusual Values in
Khaki Army Sweaters

¶ In regulation U. S. Army models made of All-Worsted yarn. Our quantities are limited, but orders for a reasonable amount beyond the quantity in stock will be filled.

Slip-on model—no collar or sleeves.....$2.95
Military-collar model—four button style with sleeves.....$4.95

Regulation khaki mufflers; made of Lambs Wool and bound with Silk Thread.....$2.00
All-worsted wristlets.....50c and $1.00

Main Floor—33rd St. Entrance.

Victor Victrola
Style XIV, $165.00
With $8.00 worth of records of your selection
$8.00 Down, $8.00 a month

An instrument fit for a King, with a tone that is perfect in every respect. Call at our Victor Parlors, on the Seventh Floor, and let us demonstrate this beautiful instrument to you.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Monthly "Dollar Day" Sale Extended to Today

Because of yesterday's rain, many of our regular patrons missed attending this most important event. We have therefore decided to extend our Dollar Day Sales until TODAY.

Wherever lots of "Dollar Day" Bargains remain, they will be offered today, and we have also added numerous attractive groups to the assortments at this price.

We Give 2½ Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double 2½ Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single 2½ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps all day.

Uncle Sam & Santa Claus
urge you to send gifts early to your soldier or sailor "over there"—surely before November 15th.

Give *your* boy gloves, one of our 20 styles that will keep his hands warm through the long winter.

For the aviator, ambulance driver and any boy in any branch of the service—

Gifts easy to send and hard to better.

Only 8 Saturdays before Christmas

Centemeri Gloves
400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

LET MUNSING WEAR PERFECT FITTING UNION SUITS
COVER YOU WITH SATISFACTION
The perfect fit, which wins so many friends for Munsingwear, is permanent,—it won't wash out—
The Satisfaction Lasts

HYLAN CHARGES T. R. RAISES 'FAKE ISSUE'

Tells Queens Audiences That Those Backing Him Are as Good Americans as Mitchel.

SAYS MAYOR EVADES FACTS

Democratic Fusion Committee Accuses "Big Business" of Exploiting Gary System.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was branded an enemy of the people and an advocate of special privilege by Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany's candidate for Mayor, in a speech he read at five meetings in widely separated sections of Queens last night. Judge Hylan said he was fighting the people's battles and welcomed opposition from the Colonel.

"I appear before you with mingled feelings of pride and regret," he said. "I am proud that the antagonism and bitter criticism which Theodore Roosevelt one year ago hurled against Woodrow Wilson has now been directed against me. I am fighting the enemies of the people and the beneficiaries of special privilege, just as President Wilson fought and defeated them in the nation. They were defeated in the nation by President Wilson—they will be defeated in the city by the forces of democracy. I welcome the opposition of every spokesman of special privilege.

"You will not find one of those gentlemen who have profited so enormously through the friendly subserviency of Mayor Mitchel on my side in this campaign.

"The editor of The Evening Post in a signed article some days ago said of Mayor Mitchel: 'Big business is behind him to a man. Captains of industry like Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation have the most profound respect for him.' If by 'big business' you mean that business which thrives upon dishonest government, then 'big business' is behind Mayor Mitchel to a man, and every spokesman of 'big business' is speaking for Mr. Mitchel.

"But these advocates of special privilege do not meet the issues honestly. You do not find them defending the exorbitant increase in the price of sugar out of which Mayor Mitchel's campaign Chairman, William Hamlin Childs, his Dock Commissioner, R. A. C. Smith, and other of his backers, made millions in defiance of President Wilson's mandate against war profiteering."

Says Mayor Evades Issues.

The Tammany candidate said that Mayor Mitchel and all those who advocated his election on the stump had carefully evaded all the issues growing out of the shortcomings of the Mayor's administration which had been raised during the campaign.

"You will find them defending none of the scandalous acts of the Mitchel administration," said the Tammany nominee. "They do not dare to discuss these questions. They have come back again to the miserable plea that in some way Mayor Mitchel is a better American than you and I. My friends, I regret that such a fake issue could be raised against us by an ex-President or by any man who has sought that high office.

"Colonel Roosevelt said in his speech last night, 'The next point we have to decide is whether New Yorkers are willing to vote straight United States, as straight-out Americans and not as Americans of the fifty-fifty variety.'

"Will Mr. Roosevelt dare to say that the great body of Democrats and independents who stand behind me in this campaign and will vote for me on next Tuesday are not straight-out Americans? Will he say that those men who have offered their lives, the lives of their children, their fortunes, their all in defense of their country are not straight-out Americans? Colonel Roosevelt must know that he is assailing the loyalty and Americanism of men who have sent their sons to France to fight by the side of his own sons. Will he say that 90 per cent. of the soldiers at Camp Mills . . . are not Americans? Will he say that those men who voted for me on last Saturday are not straight-out Americans? Will he say that the great host of Democrats who were among the 1,090,000 Liberty Loan subscribers in this city are not straight-out Americans?"

Judge Hylan then returned to his attacks on the Gary system, and declared that Mayor Mitchel's recent statement that 117,000 children in the public schools had been on part time when he became Mayor was not justified.

"The records of the Board of Education show that when Mr. Mitchel became Mayor there were 34,692 children on part time, and that when the schools opened in September this year that number had been increased to 39,883," said Mr. Hylan.

Last night's meetings were at Public School 71, Ridgewood, L. I.; Parish Hall, Corona; Columbia Hall, Richmond Hill; Queens Lyceum, Queens, L. I., and Arion Hall, Rockaway Beach. Charles L. Craig, Tammany candidate for Controller, and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, Tammany candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, spoke before the same audiences.

Auto Parade for Hylan.

The Business Men's League, one of the organizations which appeared as sponsors for Judge Hylan's candidacy prior to his "indorsement" by Tammany Hall, has completed plans for an automobile parade next Saturday which will take the Judge and his running mates on the Tammany city ticket through four of the five boroughs of the city. The parade will start at Washington Square, Thirteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, and will proceed over west side thoroughfares to Washington Bridge and the Bronx. From that borough the parade will go south on the east side, cross the Queensboro Bridge to Long Island City and proceed that way to Brooklyn, returning to Manhattan, after a circuitous journey through the candidate's home borough, via the Manhattan Bridge. The procession will run up the Bowery, East Houston Street, and Second Avenue to East Twenty-third Street, where it will disband. The committee says 3,000 cars will be in line.

James E. MacBride, Executive Secretary of the Democratic Fusion Committee, said yesterday that hundreds of thousands of dollars had been contributed for the purposes of popularizing the Gary system by "the Standard Oil and allied interests who have received special favors at the hands of Mayor Mitchel."

Mr. MacBride said that to his knowledge a member of the Vanderbilt family had contributed $10,000. Other contributors named by Mr. MacBride were J. P. Morgan, Harold I. Pratt, Walter Jennings, T. W. Lamont, Thomas Cochran, George F. Baker, Cornelius N. Bliss, Fulton Cutting, Robert W. de Forest, William Hamlin Childs, and George Blumenthal.

"The Gary system is a system by which the Rockefellers and their allies hope to educate the children of this and coming generations in the doctrine of contentment—another name for social serfdom," Mr. MacBride added.

County Clerk William F. Schneider, Chairman of the Democratic Fusion Committee and candidate for County Clerk, has been compelled to cancel all speaking engagements for the final days of the campaign under orders from his physician. Mr. Schneider is confined to his home by an attack of the grip.

IN CASE YOU MISS THE TIMES

Candidate Bennett May Be Able to Tell You What Happened to It.

Rain interfered yesterday with the campaign plans of William M. Bennett. At noon he was to read a funeral oration over The Sun, in Printing House Square, and "to have devoted particular attention to Frank A. Munsey, the undertaker of newspapers." The committal service, according to Mr. Bennett, will be read today instead, weather permitting, and then Mr. Bennett will head his automobile north to Times Square and perform the same office for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Bennett's funeral oration over The Sun is scheduled for 12:30, that over THE TIMES for 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

"I shall pay attention to these two Fusion papers only, for the reason that The Tribune died with Horace Greeley and The Mail, Globe, and Evening Post are not newspapers," said Mr. Bennett last night.

Mr. Bennett professes to have discovered a deep-laid conspiracy among the daily newspapers in Manhattan to kill his candidacy by printing little or nothing about it.

Mr. Bennett spoke at a luncheon given by the Commerce Club in Greenpoint yesterday afternoon, and at nine meetings in Brooklyn and Queens last night. In all his speeches Mr. Bennett said he was the only candidate who could win, that Mr. Mitchel would be repudiated at the polls as he had been at the primaries and as the most could only aid Tammany Hall in the campaign. Mr. Bennett said he would get the votes of 200,000 Republicans and at least 50,000 Democrats and Independents, 25,000 more votes than he needed to win.

"The Republicans in all parts of the city have awakened to the brazen attempt of the Mitchel backers to buy up the Republican organization by the use of patronage and money," said the candidate. "His backers still continue to use frauds in order to elect him. I now learn that paster ballots are being distributed in the military camps with Mr. Mitchel's name under the Republican emblem—the Eagle. It would seem as if it was impossible for the men backing Mitchel to conduct a campaign honestly. The people have determined to repudiate Mr. Mitchel by an overwhelming vote. It is still time for him to save himself from a disgraceful defeat, and he should retire from the race."

DRAFT LIST ERRORS.

Two Men Now at Plattsburg Were Wrongly Classed as Delinquents.

Colonel Paul A. Wolf, Commander of the Plattsburg Training Camp, telegraphed to THE TIMES last night, pointing out that in addition to the name of Robert Harbeson of 243 West 103rd Street, there had been erroneously included in the official list, supplied by the Adjutant General, of those who "failed to respond to the draft call," the name of Oscar Levine of 48 West 114th Street, now a member of the Fourteenth Company, Eighteenth Provisional Regiment, at Plattsburg, and, like Mr. Harbeson, in training for a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Both these men, Colonel Wolf points out, enlisted on Aug. 27 for three months as members of the Plattsburg Camp, and thus are actually in military service and not subject to call by any draft board during that period. Moreover, steps were taken through military channels to notify each local board concerned and the State Adjutant General of their status, in accordance with the rulings of the Provost Marshal General.

Attention was called in yesterday's TIMES to the error made by the State authorities in the case of Mr. Harbeson.

That a number of men were erroneously listed as "delinquent" when called to the colors in New York City is now admitted by the authorities. The fact that these men, a very small percentage of the 1,200 whose names were published on Monday morning, were listed as technical deserters, was due to their failure to notify their boards that they were already in the service or to the failure of the boards to report that they had appeared for duty at Camp Upton.

Oscar Diaz, 251 West 111th Street, was reported as delinquent by Board 136. He reported at Camp Upton on Oct. 1, and is now acting as clerk in the office of the commanding officer of the Fourth Battalion of the 152d Depot Brigade at Camp Upton. Harry C. Reuben, 145 West 145th Street, and Joseph M. Pennington, 305 West 144th Street, both reported delinquent by Board 144, are at Camp Upton, while Nathan Kaplan, 47 Norfolk Street, reported by Board 107, has been at the camp since Oct. 8. Julian Rosa, reported by a Brooklyn board, has been on duty at Upton since Oct. 11, and the same is true of Charles Anderson of Board 23 in Brooklyn. Barnet Holzman of Board 168 reported to General Bell on Oct. 6, while Charles Holmquist, also of Board 168, is at Plattsburg. John Carey, Board 90, is another soldier who was published as delinquent who is on duty at Camp Upton.

Of the 1,350 negroes who were ordered to report at Camp Upton yesterday about one out of every eight failed to appear. At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon the police reported that 171 of the men had been listed at Police Headquarters as missing when the special military trains left for Camp Upton yesterday morning.

Boy Burglars Held for Homicide.

Paul Chapman, 18 years old, and Leonidas Davis, 21, two of the boy burglars who aided in planning the robbery of the cigar store of Harry Regensburg at 636 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday night, were held on a charge of homicide by Magistrate Estabrooke in the Flatbush Avenue Police Court yesterday a few hours after Regensburg died in the Jewish Hospital from wounds inflicted by Hughes Davis, 17 years old, who was killed by the police. Samuel Regensburg died on Monday and Mrs. Harry Regensburg is in the Jewish Hospital in a critical condition. Surgeons say she cannot recover. Chapman and Leonidas Davis admitted they had aided in planning the burglary, but denied they had fired any shots.

BARE BERLIN PLOT TO RULE IN BRAZIL

Continued from Page 1.

South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina and the reorganization of South Brazil equally well whether with or against Argentina. Please cultivate friendship with Chile. The announcement of the visit of a submarine squadron to salute the President would even now exercise decisive influence on the situation in South America. Prospect excellent for wheat harvest in December.

LUXBURG.

Berlin's "Political Aims."

The striking feature of these dispatches, in the opinion of officials, is the statement that one of "the political aims" of Germany is "the reorganization of South Brazil equally well whether with or against Argentina."

The first dispatch, officials noted, was sent three months after the United States entered the war against Germany and the second dispatch four months thereafter. It was last May, a month after this Government entered into hostilities with Germany, that Luxburg sent his "spurlos versenkt" message. Apparently he began an active campaign to cause trouble in South America immediately after the United States acted.

The German settlement of the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul has been a thorn in the side of this Government and those South American Governments which perceived German ambition and the menace of German colonization on this continent. So widespread is this colonization that the whole State of Rio Grande do Sul is influenced by German sentiment. For years American diplomatic and consular officers in South America have been calling attention to the dangers that lay in German domination of part of Brazil.

That the German Government was alive to the importance of its foothold in the Western Hemisphere is indicated by the statement of Count Luxburg that the "principal political aims" of Germany in that continent were "the maintenance of open market in Argentina and the reorganization of south Brazil equally well whether with or against Argentina." That Chile was to be used as a means of coercing both Brazil and Argentina to accede to the German aims is suggested by the recommendation of Luxburg to his Government to "please cultivate friendship with Chile."

Luxburg laid stress on the visit of a flotilla of German U-boats to this side of the Atlantic—as is evidenced by his opinion that "the announcement of a visit of a submarine squadron to salute the President (of Brazil) would even now exercise decisive influence on the situation in South America"—at a time when there was danger of war between Brazil and Germany.

The State Department will not say how it obtained the dispatches of Count von Bernstorff, Count Luxburg, and other German diplomatic officers which it has made public from time to time, each of them showing that German plots directed against the southern part of the American hemisphere had been under way before the United States entered the war. That the department has a considerable number of these secret messages is not denied, but officials merely smile when they are asked if the department has the German diplomatic code book in its possession.

After the State Department made public the "sink without a trace" messages, which caused Argentina to hand von Luxburg his passports, the Argentine Government sent to Washington a number of the former German Minister's dispatches for decoding. Whether the two now published were among them, or were obtained by the United States at the same time it came into possession of other telegrams forwarded to Berlin through the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires, is not disclosed.

Several days ago press reports from Buenos Aires said a sensation had been created there by the publication of a dispatch from Rio Janeiro saying the Brazilian Foreign Minister had made known that translations of the Luxburg messages revealed a German plot to invade Southern Brazil. The Argentine newspapers demanded then that their Government either publish the dispatches or "authorize their publication by a foreign Government."

The break between Argentina and Germany, which von Luxburg apparently was expecting in July, has not yet come, and latest advices from Buenos Aires do not indicate any intention on the part of the Argentine Government to join Brazil and other South American nations on the side of the Allies. Von Luxburg, who was kept in a detention camp for a time after his exposure, is expected to sail for home Nov. 1, the Allies having agreed to grant him safe conduct for the voyage.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

HALLOWE'EN CELEBRATION
TO-NIGHT, After Theatre
AT THE
Café des Beaux-Arts
80 W. 40th St.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Emphasize their splendid values
in
Ultra-Smart Suits
For Street and Calling

Of fine bolivia suitings—soft velours and glove cloths—in all the new tones, including Majenta—Beetroot and Chinese Blue, as well as conservative shades, such as navy, black, taupe and brown, with rich trimmings of nutria, seal, mole, Kolinsky, Australian Opossum and Natural Raccoon—at $100.

B. Altman & Co.

A GREAT SPECIAL SALE
of
Women's Tailor-made Suits
NOW IN PROGRESS

offers a number of new, smart models, variously developed in broadcloth, silvertone and wool velour,

at the extraordinarily low price of

$29.00

Sizes: 34 to 44 bust measure

(Women's Ready-to-wear Suits, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Main Floor 35th Street B'way

Main Floor 35th Street B'way

Sale of 7,200
Men's Shirts

Madras and Mercerized Fabrics
Negligee models, soft or laundered cuffs

84c

These Shirts Are Not a Special Purchase
They Have Been Taken From Regular Stock

Sale Begins This Morning at 9 o'Clock

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor Broadway Front

Fifth Floor Broadway Front

Clothes That Set a High Standard In Tailoring and Fabric at Their Price

One need not qualify as an expert to recognize in these garments a degree of superiority that is not reached in garments he will find elsewhere at even higher prices. Our fall line of

SUPRE-MACY REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Suits for Men at $27.50

is far ahead of the garments offered elsewhere to-day, as rigid tests proved.

Hand tailored, where hand tailoring would improve the style, fit and wear—of all wool fabrics that will give a full measure of service—and designed along semi-conservative lines that lend dignity and smartness to a man's appearance.

Clothes of Equal Quality Would Cost You at Least $35.00 Elsewhere

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's

A Good Tip—150 Clean Shaves for 17c and Your Time

If you have a little "tipless barber shop" at home you will appreciate the information that there are eighty inches of lather-making cream in one of these tubes. One-half inch is enough for the average beard. For a good shave and economy we suggest

Macy's Shaving Cream

Antiseptic and refreshing. Lathers freely in hot, cold, hard or soft water,

Large Tube, 17c

Macy's—Drug Department, Main Floor, Rear.

Did the Rain Keep You From the Sale of Cameras?

If it did—come in today and select one or more before it is too late. All are perfect, packed in the original boxes and use Eastman Roll Films.

No. 2 Hawkeye Camera, $1.49
(Catalogue Price was $2.00)

No. 2-C Folding Autographic Brownie Camera $6.74
(Catalogue Price was $9.00.)

No. 1-A Kodak Special Autographic $13.49
(Catalogue Price would be $25.00.)

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

"Custom-Stock" Dress Shirts, $1.98

Made in our own custom shirt workroom according to the same specifications as made-to-measure garments. Bosoms and cuffs of imported linen, body of soft cambric, hand-made buttonholes. Sizes 14 to 17, with 34, 35 and 36 in. sleeves.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Woven Names on Tape

Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

A Kit of Camp Necessities, $2.84

A rubberized Khaki Cloth Kit, fitted with Barber's Comb, Hair Brush, Tooth Brush, with aluminum case, Shaving Soap Stick, Shaving Brush, Safety Razor, with six extra blades, Tooth Paste, Soap Box, with cake of soap, Metal Trench Mirror.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Men's Silk Hose at 94c

Of a pure silk fabric in smoke, white, gray, russet or black. Full fashioned with reinforced toes, soles and heels.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

SAFETY and
A LIBERAL RETURN

MORTGAGE-BONDS

Netting 5½%

Secured by first mortgages on improved city real estate. Payment guaranteed by

THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK

Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000
55 Liberty Street

A Doctor's Heart It resided in the body of Red Pepper Burns, M. D.; it watched over the lives of the countryside, and was created by Mrs. Grace S. Richmond in a book called "Red Pepper Burns." She has written a new book, "Red Pepper's Patients," a love story which is so charming, so wholesome, and so appealing that it will never rest on the shelves of a public library five minutes. These are not the borrowing sort of books—one should own them, and a million people will.

Doubleday, Page & Company

Resinol

heals irritating skin troubles

Resinol Ointment usually stops irritation readily. It quickly and easily heals most cases of rash or similar distressing skin troubles not due to serious internal conditions. Physicians prescribe Resinol Ointment regularly, so you need not hesitate to try it.

Resinol Soap should usually be used with Resinol Ointment to prepare the skin to receive the Resinol medication. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. *Resinol Soap clears poor complexions.*

HILLQUIT PROTESTS ROOSEVELT'S A PERIL

"Most Serious Menace to American Democracy," He Tells Brooklyn Audience.

"WE DO NOT WANT WAR"

He Adds That Citizens Will Be Voting For or Against Universal Peace on Nov. 6.

Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, made a bitter attack upon Colonel Theodore Roosevelt on the stage of the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night. The meeting, attended by 3,500 persons, was held under the auspices of the Collegiate League for Hillquit, and Dudley Field Malone, ex-Collector of the Port and the "Mr. X" of the Socialist campaign, appeared with Mr. Hillquit for the first time.

"I wish to take this opportunity to tell the people of the city," said Mr. Hillquit, "that the loudest issue injected into this campaign, the issue of patriotism, is pure camouflage. There is no such issue in this campaign. Patriotism? Everybody in this campaign; every candidate, is patriotic in his own light and in the light of the interests which he represents. Mayor Mitchel undoubtedly is patriotic from his point of view and his patriotism consists evidently of a desire to slaughter his compatriots on the battlefields of Europe. My patriotism consists in the passionate desire to conserve the life and happiness of my compatriots. Judge Hylan, in the exercise of his patriotism, evidently believes that he can serve his fellow-men best by a guarded and impenetrable silence.

"The issue of patriotism will be overworked within the next few days; you may be prepared for it. And in order to do the job well the pioneer patriot, the source and fountainhead of all Simon-pure patriotism, has been brought into this campaign in behalf of Mayor Mitchel. I refer to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. And inasmuch as Colonel Roosevelt has referred to me as an agent of the Prussianized autocracy and of the Hohenzollerns and as a Hun inside our gates, may I say that I sincerely and honestly believe Theodore Roosevelt is the most demoralizing influence in the political life of our country?

"I consider Mr. Roosevelt and the type of politics he represents is the most serious menace to American democracy. It is not socialism but Roosevelt-ism that is the true enemy within our gates, and it is against just this type of politics that the City of New York is now rising in moral and political revolt. It is Theodore Roosevelt and his supporters who represent, and truly represent, the spirit of Prussianized autocracy. I charge that Theodore Roosevelt does not support this war as a measure of necessity in the interests of world democracy, but as a cold-blooded business proposition for the profit and advantage of our rich commercial classes.

During all his attacks upon Colonel Roosevelt the speaker was interrupted many times with hisses, cries of "Shame!" and cheers for the former President. But each time a swelling chorus of Hillquit cheers and prolonged "boos" drowned the efforts of the scattered minority.

"I am here to give proof of my statements," Mr. Hillquit continued. "I realize the gravity of the charge. I am prepared to prove it out of the mouth of Theodore Roosevelt himself. Now listen you and those who cheer for Colonel Roosevelt, listen attentively. Only a year ago when there was no necessity of hiding the real motives a group of super-patriots issued a statement in behalf of the Hughes Alliance. Julius Rosenwald, William Howard Taft, Elihu Root and others besides Mr Roosevelt signed that statement. Let me read it to you:

Our business is business. We are producers, manufacturers, and traders, without sufficient home demand to absorb the full yield of fields and the output of factories. Year by year it becomes more apparent that the markets of the world must be kept open to American industries.

We cannot extend our trade further than we are able to defend it. "The rivalries that begin in commerce and end on battlefields." The history of war is green with international jealousies. Whatever the diplomatic excuse, every great conflict in modern times had its origin in some question of property rights.

"Those are our patriots, the men who dare to come before the public and charge us with disloyalty—we who have given our all to the defense of the rights of the people and they who are ready to slaughter the people of America for the profits of the mercantile interests. Mr. Roosevelt wants a war to make the world markets safe for our surplus products. Whose surplus products? Has Mr. Roosevelt ever seen on the Bowery that long, pale, shivering hungry line waiting for a roll of bread? Has he ever been in the homes of thousands, yes, of tens of thousands of workers' homes where the people are succumbing for the very want of bread, yet it is that surplus, the surplus robbed from our people's mouths—"

The speaker's voice was drowned in a storm of hisses and cheers, but after a moment he resumed:

"You are asked first to kindly permit your rulers to take your bread from your mouths, and then because it cannot be sold on this side you are asked in addition to give your lives and your bodies to making the world's markets safe for it! As for Mr. Roosevelt's patriotism, we want none of it. We do not want war to keep foreign markets open. We do not want war for any other purpose, for war, that brutal process of human slaughter, never accomplished anything.

"And so, while this country is in the war now—and it does not matter for what object at present—while it has the compelling influence in the councils of the Allies, while the United States is in position to throw that power in the balance for war or for peace, for a continuation of the last three years of ghastly slaughter or for a general international peace, a peace without punishment, without humiliation, with assurance of permanency, we favor with all our hearts and with all our souls that that influence be exercised in favor of a world peace. Gentlemen, don't be misled by rabid phrases, by half names, by the rantings of our venal daily press; remember that it will be for or against such a universal peace that you will be voting on Nov. 6 next."

The candidate was wildly applauded as he left the platform to be succeeded by Crystal Eastman with a plea for funds, during which she succeeded, despite sporadic protests, in making sneering remarks about American soldiers, whom she charged with indifference toward or connivance in offenses against the liberties of the people. But when she went on to say, "We must elect Hillquit that President Wilson may learn a lesson," there were so many angry cries of "cut it out" and "shut up" that she quickly took her seat.

Mr. Malone started in by explaining that he was not a convert to the doctrines of socialism, but had entered the field in favor of Mr. Hillquit as "the only man who can give the city a liberalized program of government in the interests of the working people." He pleaded that no support should be denied to Mr. Hillquit because he is a Russian Jew.

He was applauded uproariously when he declared himself in favor of the Pope's recent peace note, lukewarmly when he indorsed President Wilson's answer, and loudest of all when he attacked ex-President Roosevelt and defended Mr. Hillquit for not buying Liberty bonds, saying:

"Mr. Roosevelt, hoping to befog the real issues, says that Morris Hillquit, because of his views on peace and his attitude toward Liberty bonds, is disloyal to the country and a 'shadow-Hun.' The Government at Washington and the Federal Grand Juries are well equipped to take care of the enemies of our country, and I for one am not so much worried about alleged 'shadow-Huns' in this country as I am about certain shadow-Americans like Roosevelt, with their militaristic and imperialistic purposes for this republic.

"The people of New York City have left their swaddling clothes, and they place no great value on the constant advice of this national nursemaid. Do the people of the United States and of New York City exist to serve the views of Mr. Roosevelt, or is Mr. Roosevelt to serve the views of the American people? If Mr. Hillquit, because of his views, could not buy Liberty bonds without offending his conscience, should he, for the sake of the votes and support of men like Roosevelt, have violated his conscience, played the hypocrite, and purchased bonds merely for the purpose of winning votes in the Mayoralty election? I bought my Liberty bonds in the first and second loan, and I am willing to wager that I have invested a larger proportion of my principal in Liberty bonds than Mr. Roosevelt or Mayor Mitchel or Judge Hylan. But this does not give me the right to say or think that Morris Hillquit is a disloyal citizen."

HILLQUIT'S ELECTION A CALAMITY, HE SAYS

F. H. Krebs Challenges Dudley Field Malone to Debate That Assertion in Broad Street.

Franz H. Krebs of 100 Cathedral Parkway has sent the following letter to ex-Collector of the Port Malone:

Oct. 30, 1917.

Hon. Dudley Field Malone, 270 Riverside Drive, New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I read with great interest your statement that you intended to support Morris Hillquit for Mayor of New York at the coming election. I personally feel that the election of Mr. Hillquit would be absolutely the greatest misfortune that could befall the masses of the people of Greater New York, and would, moreover, be a national misfortune. In fact it might reasonably, in my judgment, be termed a calamity. I believe that the election of Mr. Hillquit would prolong this war at least six months longer than it would otherwise last, and I also believe that it would endanger, to a great extent, any possible means of relief from the present high cost of living, which unfortunately, although necessarily, is the main issue in the minds of many, regardless of other municipal issues.

I intend to speak on Friday noon on Broad Street, near the corner of Wall, in opposition to the election of Mr. Hillquit. Allow me to suggest that we have a debate on the issue of Mr. Hillquit's candidacy. There have been many challenges to debate during this campaign, none of which has been accepted, and I feel that you undoubtedly deplore the wholesale mudslinging which has been indulged in by practically all parties and candidates. Would it not have a tendency to elevate the election were there to be a debate between two men who were not candidates and who handled the matter along broad lines of decent and constructive citizenship?

I have picked out Broad Street partly because at the noon hour there are many thousands of people passing there, and also partly on account of the fact that it is near the building in which there are many men employed who served under you and have a high regard for you; so I am certain that you will be assured of a friendly audience, and I know that any audience made up of friends of yours would treat your opponent in debate with the utmost courtesy. Moreover, I feel that, owing to your past personal friendship with Mayor Mitchel, which he is undoubtedly broad-minded enough not to terminate on account of your refusing to support him, you will be able to obtain all necessary police protection and enable us to engage in a dignified and undisturbed discussion.

While I have not spoken in public for many years, I have spoken more or less in the recent campaign for the Liberty Loan meetings to which I was assigned by the Bureau of Speakers of the Liberty Loan Committee. I realize that in meeting you, I shall meet one more than ordinarily qualified in the arts of oratory, but I trust that a presentation of plain facts in a plain way may possibly be effective. Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience, so that we can make arrangements regarding the meeting, provided you are willing to meet me as suggester. In any event, whether you accept or not, I will speak on that day, at that time and place, and Mr. Hillquit will be the subject of my discussion. Very truly yours,

FRANZ H. KREBS.

P. S.—I do not intend to advocate or oppose the election of either Mitchel, Hylan, or Bennett. In fact, I intend to say all that can fairly be said in their favor. I prefer to look for the good and not the worst in my fellowmen, and I realize that there are cogent reasons on account of which a large percentage of our citizenry intend to vote for each of those gentlemen.

But I believe that there is absolutely no reason why any intelligent American citizen should vote for Mr. Hillquit, and I believe that I can fairly maintain the conclusion that I have reached by the facts that I am prepared publicly to present. I am herewith sending a copy of this letter to the managing editor of each of the daily morning papers published in New York. I am doing this because I feel that before you decide whether or not you care to participate in a debate on the advisability of voting for Mr. Hillquit for Mayor, you will naturally wish to discuss the matter with your friends, and undoubtedly any publicity that may be attained will get you a much readier and larger expression of opinion from them than you would otherwise receive.

SWANN ALLEGES NEGLECT.

In Hospital Management, and Says He Will Investigate After Election.

District Attorney Swann announced to reporters yesterday that "after Election" the Grand Jury would be called upon to investigate complaints which had been received by his office charging negligence in various hospitals under city supervision. The alleged incidents upon which Mr. Swann based his announcement occurred last Summer.

Mr. Swann gave no details, but one of his assistants supplied them. The complaints, according to the assistant, concerned five little girls from 4 to 6 years old who, it was alleged, contracted disease while attending the Harlem Hospital for treatment of minor ailments. The names of the children were obtainable at the District Attorney's office, and it was asserted there that their parents alleged that the disease was contracted in each case through the carelessness and negligence of attendants in the hospital.

Mr. Swann said he had "decided to postpone the Grand Jury inquiry into these complaints until after Election in order to avoid an appearance of instigating an investigation against a city hospital for purely political reasons."

Mikado Receives Envoy Morris.

TOKIO, Oct. 30.—Roland S. Morris of dentials as American Ambassador, in succession of the late George W. Guthrie. The Emperor afterwards had an audience of the entire American Embassy staff in Phoenix Hall. Later the Empress gave a reception for the women of the embassy staff.

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Ransom Non-Partisan Committee
Volunteer workers are wanted to aid in the vicinity of the East Side in the election of
Judge William L. Ransom
for District Attorney of the County of New York. Kindly communicate with Nathaniel Phillips, 261 Broadway, (Barclay 5788,) or at the Branch Headquarters of the Ransom Committee, 322 East Houston St., (Orchard 8786.)

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

HOW BOWLING HAS EARNED ELECTION AT YOUR HANDS

DOWLING GOES TO VICTORY ON HIS RECORD

To those residents of the Borough of Manhattan who are actuated solely by the desire for intelligent and straightforward administration of the borough government there should be no hesitation in making a selection for Borough President at the polls next month.

The Democrats have put forward Frank L. Dowling, one of the wheelhorses whose record is unblemished and whose knowledge of administration of public affairs is unexcelled. He is a product of the city of New York who knows intimately its people, its needs, their aspirations and its financial and commercial intricacies.

As a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and for more than a generation a leader in the Board of Aldermen, Frank L. Dowling has had opportunities for feeling the pulse of New York as no other public official could. Since 1900 he has represented the old Chelsea district.

While serving the city as a district Alderman and as member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, President Dowling has devoted his entire time to the study of municipal problems. His twenty years of city service has equipped him for administrative duty.

HALTED FARE INCREASE.

It was President Dowling's resolution in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that administered a death-blow to the aggressive agitation for an increase of surface railroad fares. His analysis of the extravagant underlying leases and operating guarantees made by the New York City Railways Company and its predecessors, disarmed the attorneys and officials of the transit lines to such an extent that since his exposure of actual conditions only feeble efforts have been made to press the fare increase demand.

When the free transfers between various lines of surface railroads were cut off at 255 transfer points, it was Frank L. Dowling, as majority leader in the Board of Aldermen, who rallied the opposition to the proposal and not only secured aldermanic indorsement of the demand for a restoration of these transfers, but urged the enactment of legislation at Albany that restored the present transfer arrangement.

Every measure directed at an increase in the city tax budget, without a more than corresponding increase in public benefit, has been opposed by President Dowling. He has aggressively protested against the constant rise in taxes and in the tax rate. He has agitated untiringly for the sale of unused and unneeded city property.

He has protested in the Board of Estimate and in the Sinking Fund Commission against the policy of leasing city-owned real estate at figures so ridiculously small that taxpaying owners in the vicinity were hopelessly handicapped by being compelled to come into competition with lessees of unneeded city realty.

While constantly advocating the payment of a fair wage and proper compensation to city employes, President Dowling has waged constant warfare on the policy of calling nonresidents to the city service on the plea that the most progressive community in the world had not within its confines sufficient talent to handle its own affairs.

FOUGHT HIGH LIVING COST.

Long before the cost of living became a vital question with most of the residents of the city, President Dowling devoted himself to a study of municipal control over foods and foodstuffs. Several years ago he forced through the Board of Aldermen an ordinance for the regulation of cold storage plants. The ordinance, however, was vetoed.

Mr. Dowling has prepared and passed an ordinance which provides for the sale of bread by weight.

He strenuously opposed the proposal that every dwelling in the city should be equipped with water meters, and that the consumption of water should be paid for by measure. That measure has been defeated.

Always an advocate of parks and playgrounds, President Dowling was one of the leaders in the agitation for city-owned free baths. He worked for the establishment of the municipal bath house at Coney Island and for the creation of bathing beaches in all of the city parks touched by tidal waters. He was the first to suggest that the old reservoir in Central Park be made a playground.

It was largely due to his agitation that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated funds for the destruction of the beach barriers that had been erected by greedy amusement purveyors.

As chairman of the Board of Estimate Committee on Food Gardens Mr. Dowling this present year arranged for the plowing and planting of hundreds of acres of unused city land for the "potato patriots" and other amateur food raisers.

OPPOSED WEST SIDE DEAL.

In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment President Dowling led the opposition to the surrender of the city's rights to the New York Central Railroad Company in the so-called West Side deal. His searching inquiries brought out many of the phases of the deal by which the city would be forever deprived of its valuable water front and of the use of a great slice of Riverside Drive.

He has unalterably stood out against the continuance of the "Death Avenue" menace.

President Dowling has also opposed all the extravagancies in land operations that have made the city tax budget burdensome without corresponding benefit to taxpayers. He has again and again assailed the policy of the city administration by which millions were expended for unused or useless sites and practically nothing appropriated for the repavement of streets or the construction of needed public schools.

President Dowling was born in this city in 1867 within a block of the house in which he now resides. His education was secured in an elementary school, and he has always evinced the keenest interest in the administration of school affairs. His own education was limited because of the necessity of becoming a wage earner at the age of twelve.

This fact has sharpened his desire that the educational affairs of the city shall be so administered that the children of the poor shall receive the greatest possible instruction in educational fundamentals. He has been a close student of the operation of the so-called Gary System.

The Dowling Campaign Committee,
NATHAN HIRSCH, Chairman,
1 West 34th Street.

Outstanding Facts in Public Service of Frank L. Dowling

Born at No. 360 West Twenty-fifth street, July 31, 1865. Attended public school in West Twentieth street. After elementary school education started to earn his living.

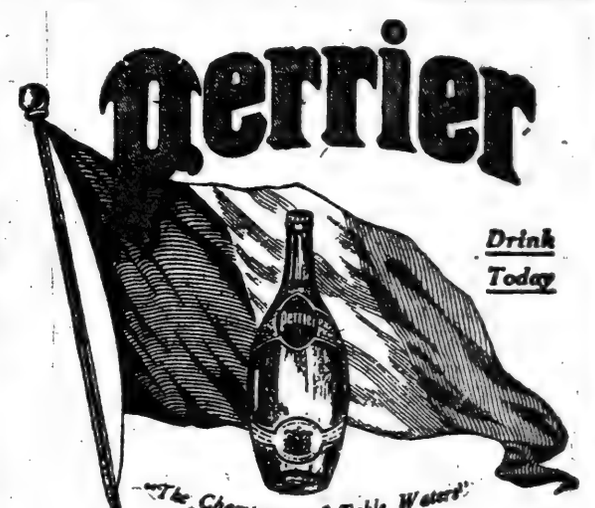
From 1891 to 1899, inclusive, served in the office of the District Attorney. Elected Alderman from the old Chelsea district in 1899, re-elected every term until 1916, when he was elected President of the Board of Aldermen. In that capacity served as Acting Mayor in the absence of the Mayor. Was floor leader in the Board of Aldermen for eight years.

Introduced resolution for revenue bonds for after-care of children suffering from infantile paralysis. Introduced resolutions appropriating money for the use of Board of Child Welfare, commonly called the "Widow's Pension Fund."

Introduced resolution permitting the soliciting of contributions for Jewish war sufferers in Palestine and resolution favoring full pay to members of the Police and Fire departments attending military camps.

Introduced resolution extolling Nathan Straus for twenty-five years of service in maintaining pasteurized milk stations. Introduced resolution protesting against the increase of fares on street surface railroads.

Perrier



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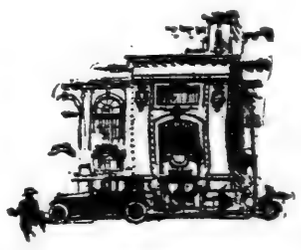

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BELL DID HIS DUTY, HE TELLS HILLQUIT

In Letter He Denies Any Personal Bias Against Socialist Candidate.

SAYS HE HAS NEVER VOTED

Neither Has He "Ever Read a Single Speech Published as Uttered by You."

Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, made public last night a letter he had received from Major Gen. J. F. Bell, U. S. A., in command of the Seventy-seventh Army Division, stationed at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., in which General Bell disavows any personal bias against the Socialist nominee in prohibiting him from making a campaign among the drafted men at the camp. The letter was written in reply to one which Mr. Hillquit sent to General Bell several days ago protesting against the decree of exclusion and the publicity given to a letter the latter sent to Mayor Mitchel in response to one from the Mayor interceding with the General in the interest of the Socialist candidate. Here is the letter:

Headquarters, 77th Division,
Camp Upton, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1917.

My dear Mr. Hillquit: Your letter of last Friday, Oct. 26, has just been received by me this morning. I am not in the slightest degree responsible for the publicity given by the New York press to my letter in reply to the one received from the Mayor. I recognize, and have always been aware of, the difficulties involved in a consistent reference to the policy outlined in the regulations issued by me for the government of political meetings in this camp. Of course, I am not infallible, nor am I possessed more than average wisdom or ability, but I have made conscientious efforts to interpret my duty correctly and to adhere to what I believed was necessary in order to discharge it.

You are in error in believing that explicit assurances were given me by your representatives to the effect that you would confine your discourse strictly to the political and economic issues directly involved in the municipal campaign. Had I had any idea that my making an effort to ascertain your attitude or intentions by direct communication with you would have been considered appropriate and have been welcomed by you I might have made it.

I have chosen to single out no candidate for my approval. I have absolutely no political bias and have never voted in my life. I wish it might be possible for you to believe that I have not experienced the slightest personal feeling or displeasure toward you. I have absolutely never read a single speech or a single word published in the papers as having been uttered by you. This was not because I might not have been enlightened thereby, but because I take no interest in local political discussions and have not time to read them. Mr. Schwartz has kindly sent me your small work entitled "Socialism Summed Up," but I have not yet had time to read it. Everything I have ever been told about you, even by those who disagree with your political views, has been favorable to you as an individual member of society. There has never existed, therefore, the slightest basis for displeasure on my part toward you. I can hardly think it should be difficult for men of intelligence like yourself to believe that men in my position can have many righteous motives for their acts, entirely uninfluenced by personal feeling or displeasure, this notwithstanding their views and judgment may appeal to you as fallible.

Your letter makes reference to the status of soldiers as citizens, and to the fact that in voting they will be exercising "a civil right, not a military duty." As the law provides that they shall have the privilege of voting in military camps, I did not consider myself privileged to prohibit political meetings of every kind. I fully recognized the existence of the "elusive line" referred to in your letter and never expected to be able discharge my duty in such manner as to be satisfactory to every one. That was no reason why I should not endeavor to do what I conceive to be my duty. Assuring you of my highest personal esteem, believe me,

Cordially and sincerely yours,
J. F. BELL, Major General U. S. A. Commanding.

The Socialist campaign managers have brought speakers from all parts of the country to aid in the final drive they are making this week on behalf of their candidates. Among them are Mayor Thomas Van Lear of Minneapolis, James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; Arthur Spence, who was Chief of Police of Milwaukee when that city had a Socialist Mayor; Alderman John C. Kennedy of Chicago, Frank L. White of Louisville, William Toole of Baltimore, James A. De Bell of New Haven, Conn., and George Grover Mills of Boston. A special campaign is being conducted by the Socialists among Irish sympathizers with the rebellion. Among the speakers in this campaign are Nora Connolly, daughter of James Connolly, who was killed in the uprising, and Mrs. Hanna Skeffington, widow of F. Sheehy Skeffington, the Irish leader.

It was announced last night that Amos Pinchot would preside at the Hillquit mass meeting which is to be held this evening at Madison Square Garden under non-Socialist auspices. The speakers will be Morris Hillquit, Dudley Field Malone, Norman M. Thomas, and Allen McCurdy. Socialists have been requested to stay away from this meeting in order to give non-Socialists a chance to gain admission.

RELIEF FOR STEEL PLANTS.

Government Guarantees a Sufficient Supply of Coal By-Products.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Owners of steel plants, in conference with Mr. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, today, came to an arrangement by which they will be able to obtain, through Government regulation, coal by-products required in their factories in making munitions and other war products. This means that several plants which were threatened by serious shortage will receive a requisite supply at the price fixed by the Government.

An agreement was reached whereby the Fuel Administration, informed by weekly report from the steel plant owners, will decide exactly what the demand for each is and will see that it is met. This will be based upon an average determined by the amount of work the plants do for the Government. If a plant has 100 per cent. of Government work it will get more in proportion than another plant. The supply will be diminished according to the relation of Government and other work.

BARS WATERFRONT TO ALL GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

afternoon concerning the new regulations said:

"There are many reasons why I have decided to take this drastic action relative to allowing German aliens to continue their employment along the waterfront. Their employment along the waterfront has kept this office and other investigating branches of the Government service very busy of late investigating all sorts of rumors. We have found it necessary to intern a number of these waterfront workers also, and after due consideration and serious thought I have decided that the best way to handle this situation is to clear them away from the waterfront entirely.

"If these men are the good mechanics that they profess to be they will not find it very difficult to get other employment away from the waterfront. It is also my opinion that we will be better off generally if the work of reconstructing the interned German ships into transports to carry our troops across the sea is handled by Americans solely. We can feel sure about one thing, and that is that no alien enemies will have anything to do with the work on these transports hereafter. Then again I feel that we should exercise the utmost secrecy regarding the movements of our transports, and how can we do this if we continue to allow these aliens to have access to our waterfront? This rule is going to be carried out, and I warn all those who come under it to obey it immediately or else they can expect arrest and internment."

About 37,000 Government permits have been issued to German subjects in New York City, of whom about 26,000 live in Manhattan and the Bronx. A complete list of these persons, together with their present addresses, has been turned over to the Police Department, and it is understood that from this time on the police will co-operate with the Government agents in seeing that every enemy alien lives strictly up to the regulations which were promulgated by President Wilson immediately following the declaration of war.

United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy of the Southern District of New York said last night that the regulations governing enemy alien activities along the Manhattan waterfront were already as stringent as they could be made and that no enemy could now be employed in any capacity in the Manhattan zones, and furthermore that none were permitted to travel on ferryboats or other craft except under certain conditions made necessary by their employment. The entire Manhattan waterfront, Marshal McCarthy added, was patrolled every minute of the day and night by agents of the Government.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Anti-Disloyalty Mass Meeting

Carnegie Hall,
Friday, Nov. 2nd, 8:15 P. M.

Speakers:
Hon. David Jayne Hill
Hon. Samuel Gompers
Hon. George Haven Putnam
Hon. James M. Beck

The activities of
LA FOLLETTE AND HEARST
will be discussed.

General Admission Free.

Reserved seats, $1.00. Boxes seating eight, First tier $15.00, Second tier $10. On sale at the offices of the American Rights League, Putnam's Bookstore, 2 West 45th Street.

The meeting is organized by
The American Defense Society.

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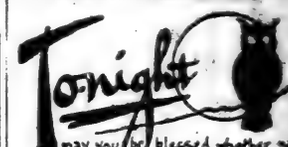

To-night may you be blessed, whether as host or as guest, with the rarest of Hallowe'en treats—and may the wise owl rest on your shoulder and open your eyes to the glamour and beauty of Nature's scenery—the trees and moonlight and secluded lawn and shaded nooks—and teach you to use them more often for your fun and entertainment! If the scenery is incomplete, let us help out.

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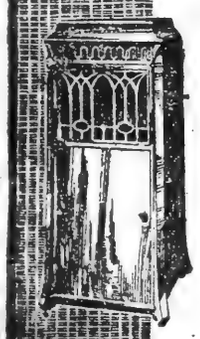

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M. M. Clancy, 487 Columbus Ave.
J. Barbach, 1,959 Second Ave.
H. Towlis, 2,712 8th Ave.
J. Jaffe, 1,983 2d Ave.
J. Pfeferblum, 537 Lenox Ave.
B. Levine, 6,017 3d Ave.
B. Weiss, 2,093 Amsterdam Ave.
S. Cross, 2,238 Amsterdam Ave.
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H. Hermanson, 584 Morris Ave.
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D. Iifland, 1,113 Amsterdam Ave.
J. Wertheimer, 162 Amsterdam Ave.
Frank & Marburger, 97th St. & 3d Ave.
M. Lefkowitz, 66 Bowery.
T. J. Manyor, 1,115 Southern Blvd.
Ida Kantrowitz, 1,692 Washington Ave.
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M. & A. Katz, 831 Third Ave.
M. A. Holaman, 1,460 Amsterdam Ave.
H. Lowenhelm, 388 E. Fordham Rd.
P. & W. H. Dorn, 1,854 Boston Rd.
I. Friedman, 3,918 3d Ave.
I. Nadler, 750 2d Ave.
E. Hollinger, 461 7th Ave.
A. Cohen, 22 South St.
M. Feldman, 67 South St.
M. Caplan, 27 Rutgers St.
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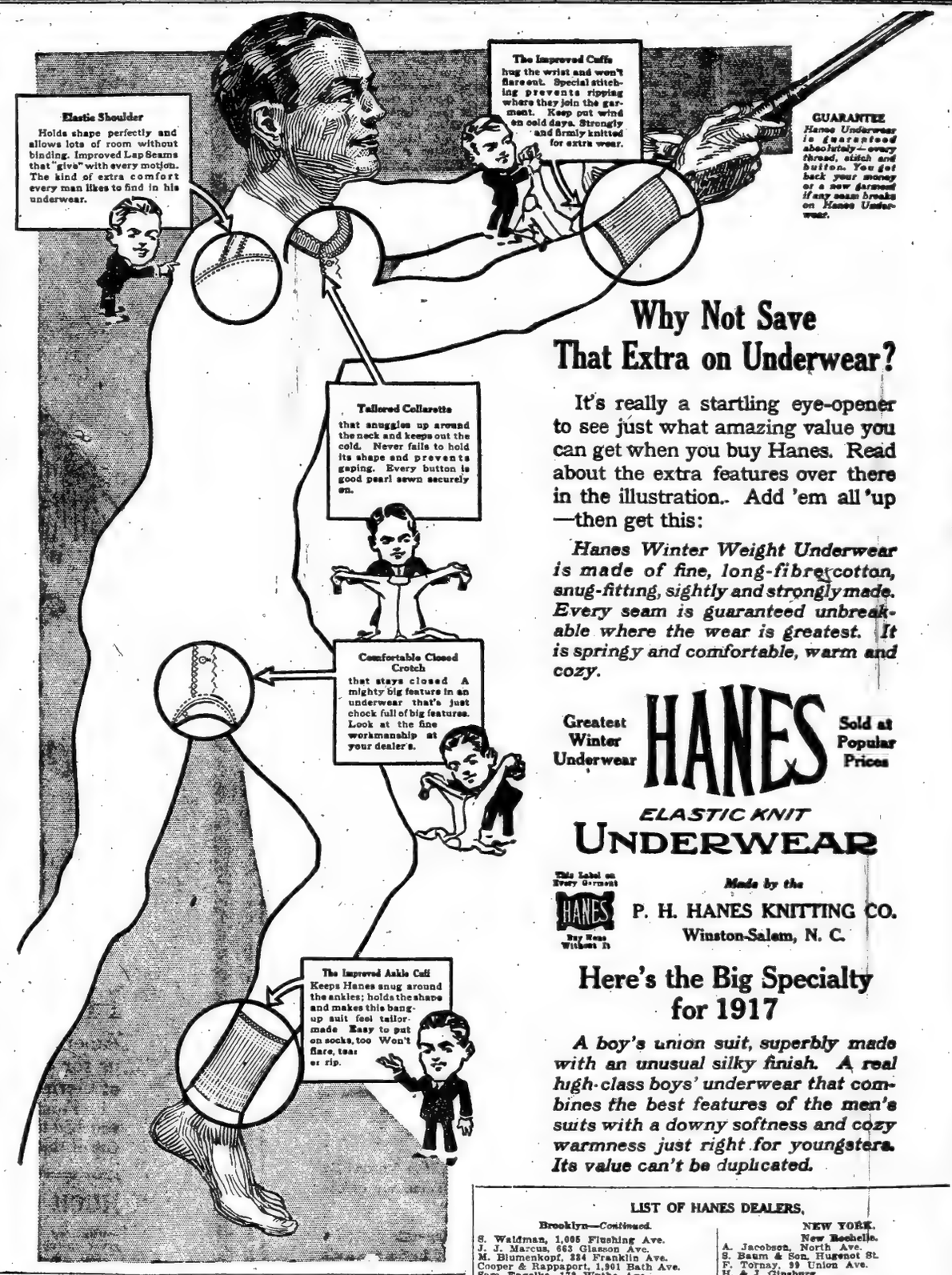
M. Lanahan, 752 Greenwich St.
F. Frankel, 141 St. Ann's Ave.
S. Friedman, 1,640 3d Ave.
A. Goldstone, 1,466 3d Ave.
P. Krane, 1,838 2d Ave.
K. Silverman, 1,769 2d Ave.
B. Kalpern, 1,033 1st Ave.
L. Zelvin, 694 2d Ave.
A. Nadel, 130 Hudson St.
L. Lenahan, 726 Greenwich St.
M. H. Kantor, 337 9th Ave.
S. Forster, 305 7th Ave.
B. Cohen & Son, 586 9th Ave.
M. A. Holzman, 1,460 Amsterdam Ave.
A. Fuchs, 271 1st Ave.
S. Feierstein, 421 1st Ave.
J. Shapiro, 1,718 1st Ave.
D. Strauss, 1,494 1st Ave.
Kantor & Levy, 1st Ave. & 18th St.
B. Gross, 24 Avenue B.
S. Goldklang, 73 Avenue C.
B. Reich, 61 Avenue B.
S. Silverman, 141 Avenue C.
I. Taubenblatt, 131 Avenue B.
S. Bialostosky, 57 Catherine St.
A. L. Frankel, 129 1st Ave.
I. Goldwasser, 75 1st Ave.
M. Feller, 1,362 Wilkins Ave.
I. Ehrlich, 821 Lenox Ave.
S. M. Sterman, 540 Lenox Ave.
A. Friedman, 567 Lenox Ave.
J. Corn, 1,326 Boston Rd.
G. Rondy, 1st Ave. & 64th St.
J. Abelen, 965 1st Ave.
N. M. Kollsch, 839 9th Ave.
B. Sunshine, 520 9th Ave.
F. Hochhauser, 1,715 1st Ave.
J. Fischl, 1,466 1st Ave.
I. Settle, 2,692 8th Ave.
M. Leat, 591 West St.
Silverstone Bros., 744 Westchester Ave.
M. Stark, 781 9th Ave.
H. Cracovaner, 551 10th Ave.
H. Cracovaner, 693 10th Ave.
A. Silk, 2d Ave. & 32d St.
J. Barbash, 1,951 2d Ave.
S. Rosenberg, 191 Amsterdam Ave.
J. Berkowitz, 143 Amsterdam Ave.
E. Callahan, 729 8th Ave.
Lebow & Cohen, 2d Ave.
D. Blumenfeld, 989 1st Ave.
D. Blumenfe'd, 1,821 2d Ave.
D. Blumenfeld, 1,843 2d Ave.
B. Reich, 61 Avenue B.
J. Barrow, Fordham Rd.
F. Fried, 2,186 5th Ave.
Benheim & Strauss, 122 Lenox Ave.
H. Geisler, 2,262 8th Ave.
G. Loeb, 437 3d Ave.
L. Brownstein, 783 8th Ave.
Marlietta Bros., 681 E. 187th St.
Marlietta Bros., 177 Spring St.
Finegold & Spero, 3d Ave. & 42d St.
M. Aronson, 61 West St.
A. Blackin, 141 Monroe St.
A. Friedlander, 197 8th Ave.
S. Grabber, 1,548 Park Ave.
Benjamin Greenberg, 544 8th Ave.
Charles Spelgel, 425 6th Ave.
M. Goldberg, 47 Catherine St.
L. Hirsch, 1,499 Avenue A.
F. Hirsch, 281 1st Ave.
Glaser Bros., 1,807 2d Ave.
B. Horwitz, 279 Avenue B.
E. Rosenberger, 1,855 Avenue A.
S. Koslowsky, 238 Henry St.
M. Levine, 253 Avenue A.
L. Sherman, 1,468 3d Ave.
B. Wool, 43 Greenwich Ave.
V. Taub, 212 E. 10th St.
Ziochower Bros., 1,063 S. Blvd.
H. Greenberg, 1,223 S. Blvd.
H. Corbin, 767 Courtlandt Ave.
M. Esmowitz, 27 Avenue D.
W. Callanan, 852 E. 163d St.
T. M. Calvert, 2,370 10th Ave.
Cohen, Chatoff & Goldich, 931 Broadway.
Cohen & Chatoff, 2,210 2d Ave.
Peter Cora, 123 Lawrence St.
R. Durner, 835 8th Ave.
Fred Ebel & Co., 831 10th Ave.
Paul Eisnitz, 511 8th Ave.
M. & W. Ettinger, 4,539 3d Ave.
H. Feinberg, 1,454 Amsterdam Ave.
Julius Fischl, 851 10th Ave.
R. J. Bloomenhalt, 277 Avenue A.
S. Forster, 305 7th Ave.
Fruend Bros., 22 Avenue E.
Fridenberg Bros., 2,760 8th Ave.
D. & S. Friedman, 532 3d Ave.
Louis Goldblatt, 484 Lenox Ave.
S. Goodman, 784 Columbus Ave.
P. Gotlieb, 187 Avenue B.
Sam Gutterman, 650 9th Ave.
M. Gutterman, 1306¾ 8th Ave.
R. Herskovitz, 2,212 7th Ave.
Yorkville Dept. Store, 86th St. & Ave. A.
Faffe Bros., 1,330 5th Ave.
M. Kaufman, 2,190 5th Ave.
R. M. Gollsch, 639 9th Ave.
A. D. Kreen, 2,158 8th Ave.
H. Hirschner, 523 Hudson St.
I. Landy, 1,948 3d Ave.
M. Lusher, 599 8th Ave.
A. Markman, 307 86th St.
Meyer & Glaser, 619 3d Ave.
Joe Meyer, 279 8th Ave.
M. Meisner, 2,858th St. & Anns Ave
M. J. Nacht, 652 10th St.
M. Newman, 591 Amsterdam Ave.
Robert & Lewis Co., 53 Whitehall St.
Victor Rosenberg, 2,196 8th Ave.
S. Rosinfeld, 1,962 3d Ave.
S. Rusoff, 6 Church St.
M. Schwartz, 943 Amsterdam Ave.
E. Schwartz, 2,093 Madison Ave.
S. Silverman, 170 Amsterdam Ave.
M. Silverman, 86 Amsterdam Ave.
F. Simon, 636 Columbus Ave.
Sam Solomon, 554 Lenox Ave.
H. Sonnenfeld, 1,553 1st Ave.
Stutz Bros., 75th St. & 3d Ave.
Isaac Theiler, 464 2d Ave.
M. F. Weber, 780 7th Ave.
M. Weiss, 30th & Amsterdam Ave.
H. Weissberg, 3,418 3d Ave.



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Hanes Winter Weight Underwear is made of fine, long-fibre cotton, snug-fitting, sightly and strongly made. Every seam is guaranteed unbreakable where the wear is greatest. It is springy and comfortable, warm and cozy.

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UNDERWEAR

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Made by the
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Winston-Salem, N. C.

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A boy's union suit, superbly made with an unusual silky finish. A real high-class boys' underwear that combines the best features of the men's suits with a downy softness and cozy warmness just right for youngsters. Its value can't be duplicated.

LIST OF HANES DEALERS.

New York City—Continued.

S. Weiskoff, 39 Manhattan St.
Wettenberg Bros., 1,570 Bathgate Ave.
Zuckerman, 735 8th Ave.
D. G. Belmont Co., 852 E. 187th St.
I. Cohn, 4,249 3d Ave.
J. Jacobs, 1,340 Brook Ave.
L. Kanner, 3,395 2d Ave.
M. Liss, 685 Morris Ave.
N. Shalet, 192 Norman Ave.
K. Turoff, 85 Graham Ave.
B. Cohn, 964 DeKalb Ave.
L. Silver, 595 Crescent St.
L. Dantzig, 1,787 Madison Ave.
B. Markowitz, 1,443 5th Ave.
M. E. Scott, 215 10th Ave.
B. Burechson, 1,001 2d Ave.
L. Malpers, 1,956 1st Ave.
D. G. Strauss Co., 1,494 1st Ave.
B. Siegfried, 1,532 1st Ave.
R. & W. Green, 262 Avenue A.
M. Weisheyer, 345 1st Ave.
B. Rosansky, 1,491 Brook Ave.
C. Nelson, 1,470 Washington Ave.
J. Caputo, 2,395 Hoffman St.

BROOKLYN.

D. Brown, 669 De Kalb Ave.
Sam Gold, 99 Moore St.
B. Schachger, 29 Reed Ave.
Genatt & Sachs, 62 Moore St.
I. Meyers, 1,521 Pitkin Ave.
C. Weil, 289 Knickerbocker Ave.
K. Turoff, 85 Graham Ave.
S. Pesner, 104 Graham Ave.
P. Berlyn, 320 Franklin St.
S. Barsky, 175 Greene St.
Gensloff & Hoffman, 893 3d Ave.
M. & R. Goldman, 675 3d Ave.
M. Kassdan, 81 Hamilton Ave.
D. & C. Meyerson, 1,033½ De Kalb Ave.
A. Rosenstein, 137 3d Ave.
D. Solomon, 207 Wyckoff Ave.
H. Swardloff, 17 Hamilton Ave.
M. Sole, 22 Flatbush Ave.
S. J. Schreiber & Son, 2,601 Atlantic Ave.
Chil Cohen, 277 Sumner Ave.
D. Benjamin, New Utrecht Ave. & 59th St.
Wessermann Bros., 375 Grand St.
J. S. Wendlowitz, 391 Grand St.
Max Nadelbach, Grand & Olive Sts.
D. Weiner, 43a Graham Ave.
M. Ponemone, 483 Graham Ave.
M. Seldner, 1,048 Manhattan Ave.
S. Nehner, 1,102 Manhattan Ave.
M. Miller, 1,066 Manhattan Ave.

Brooklyn—Continued.

Goodman & Heinrich, 919 Manhattan Ave.
J. Greenfield, 389 Knickerbocker Ave.
S. Rothe, 399 Knickerbocker Ave.
L. Kesselman, 335 Knickerbocker Ave.
J. Nurnberg, 359 Knickerbocker Ave.
I. Freiman, 2,158 Fulton St.
M. Schoen, 353 Van Brunt St.
Ma Allison, 70 5th Ave.
M. Allison, 5,314 3d Ave.
J. Danto, 1,534 Fulton St.
M. Ellentuck, Gates Ave.
W. Greenwald, Sumner Ave.
M. Isseral, 254 5th Ave.
S. Kramer, 281 Knickerbocker Ave.
J. Sterns' Sons, 765 Manhattan Ave.
W. J. Nutting, Fulton St.
Moore Street Bargain House, 65 Moore St.
S. Kaminsky, 159 Sutter Ave.
J. Rosenthall, 450 Christopher Ave.
D. Friedman, 157 Havemeyer St.
J. Kaminsky, 88 Moore St.
H. Schoen, 353 Van Brunt St.
A. Cohen, 1,669 Pitkin Ave.
J. Marcus, 663 Classon Ave.
William Rainer, 57 4th Ave.
J. Rosenglaser, 279 Grand St.
Spero & Cooper, 3,209 Fulton St.
Leon Nadel, 2,045 Fulton St.
S. Nitnick, 1,988 Fulton St.
H. Rosenbloom, 35 Tompkins Ave.
J. Hellman, 56 Siegel St.
N. K. Buchwald, 3,155 Fulton St.
J. Salsney, 597 De Kalb Ave.
W. Levy, 414 7th Ave.
Jos. Tortorici, 145 Hamburg Ave.
A. Gottlieb, 1,485 Myrtle Ave.
J. Goldburg, 146 Seigle St.
N. Kleinman, 804 Nostrand Ave.
B. F. Kane & Bros., 51 Columbia Ave.
C. A. Burns, 158 5th Ave.
Lurie & Rosnmoff, 4,009 13th Ave.
Jos. Kaiser, 185 Flatbush Ave.
William Peiser, 124 Smith St.
D. Starobin, 1,720 Bath Ave.
Jos. Stein, 1,242 Flatbush Ave.
Samuel Herrick, 163 Smith St.
M. Speishandler, 987 Flushing Ave.
Charles S. Rosenblatt, 223 5th Ave.
M. H. Ramsey, 328 Manhattan Ave.
Kines & Letzeisen, 1,603 Broadway.
Gussie Resnikoff, 48 Manhattan Ave.
F. J. Stander, 693 Knickerbocker Ave.
F. Land, 93 Cedar St.
Susie L. Pilliner, 1,247 Flatbush Ave.
J. Simon, 541 5th Ave.

LIST OF HANES DEALERS.

Brooklyn—Continued.

S. Waldman, 1,005 Flushing Ave.
J. J. Marcus, 663 Glasson Ave.
M. Blumenkopf, 334 Franklin Ave.
Cooper & Rappaport, 1,901 Bath Ave.
Sam Engelke, 173 Wythe Ave.
J. Jacobs, 331 Grand St.
Kurber & Ferris, 2,025 Bath Ave.
A. Shoan, 959 3d Ave.
D. Starobin, 1,720 Bath Ave.
I. Stein, 419 Grand St.
S. Stein, 545 Grand St.
M. Tauber, 192 Bedford Ave.
E. Pollock, Inc., 391 Columbia Ave.
B. Waldman, 526 Court St.
S. Firestein, 138 5th Ave.
H. Setomer, 573 3d Ave.
I. Friedman, 2,920 3d Ave.
J. Neckritz, 7,619 13th Ave.
V. Levy, 8 Sumner Ave.
S. J. Schrieber & Son, 2,603 Atlantic Ave.
D. Rosen, 1,617 Pitkin Ave.
M. Leiberman, 1,528 Pitkin Ave.
M. Gerzowitz, 1,402 Pitkin Ave.
Ress & Klein, 1,4— Pitkin Ave.
M. Detz, 693 Broadway.
A. Fatt, 114 43d St.
I. Coleman, 4,403 3d Ave.
Bachar, 7,413 New Utrecht Ave.
R. Cooper, 76 Hamburg Ave.
J. Auerbacher, 277 Central Ave.
N. Vogel, 183 Wyckoff Ave.
H. Muhlenstedt, 2,785 Myrtle Ave.
C. Steuer, 654 Knickerbocker Ave.
N. K. Buchwald, 3,155 Fulton St.
I. Buchwald, 2,943 Fulton St.
I. Riner, 3,395 Fulton St.
A. Kesselman, 2,020 Fulton St.
F. Silver, 1,179 Liberty St.
H. Nevin, 449 Ralph Ave.
G. Abraham, 1,502 Broadway.
John Schneider, 240 Grandview Ave.
H. Geller, 866 Woodward Ave.
I. Goodfriend, 582 Woodward Ave.
B. Seeman, 657-659 Woodward Ave.
I. Tessler, 684 Woodward Ave.
N. Gozan, 634 Covert St.
J. Goodman, 1,855 Myrtle Ave.
E. Morris & Bro., 143 Smith St.
S. Herrick, 163 Smith St.
M. Sann, 312 5th Ave.
P. A. Wakefield, 600 3d Ave.
M. K. Beuimowits, 4,004 8th Ave.
M. Canter, 1,427 Nostrand Ave.
D. Kuntz, 531 Marcy Ave.
H. Avenius, 101 Manhattan Ave.
G. Henry, 606 5th Ave.
H. Cohen, 225 Columbia Ave.
H. Herzog, 4,624 3d Ave.
C. A. Goldstein, 248 Driggs Ave.
Wm. Goebel, 122 Nassau St.
S. Goldstof, 187 Manhattan Ave.
Prensky & Fau, 80 Graham Ave.
J. Bag, 1,027 Flushing Ave.
H. Muhlenstedt, 2,785 Myrtle Ave.

Bath Beach, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. Perkins, 1,802 Bath Ave.

NEW YORK.

New Rochelle.

A. Jacobson, North Ave.
S. Baum & Son, Hugenot St.
F. Tornay, 99 Union Ave.
H. & J. Ginsburg.

Van Nest.

M. & S. Hillis, 675 Morris Park Ave.
Sahpero & Co., 659 Morris Park Ave.

Williamsbridge.

L. Hulnick, 3,857 White Plains Ave.

Port Richmond, S. I.

J. Silk, 1,924 Richmond Terrace.

Staten Island.

S. Neisner, Tompkinsville.
Est. of I. Kutscher, Stapleton.
S. Schmolka, Stapleton.
H. J. Weisburg, Port Richmond.

W. New Brighton, S. I.

C. Gottenberg, 1,067 Castleton Ave.

Yonkers.

A. M. Goldstein, 209 Nepperhem.
J. Kaplan, 178 Riverdale Ave.

Long Island City, L. I.

Edward Laherty, 71 Jackson Ave.
H. Loeb, 1,168 Academy St.

Long Island.

J. G. Pineau, Woodhaven.
J. Rubin, Ozone Park.

Jamaica, L. I.

N. Lowenberg, 448 Fulton St.
J. Avenia, 101 Smith St.

Long Island.

J. A. Deakin, College Point.
A. Jaffe, Fort Washington.
J. Kransler, Farmingdale.
H. Wolf, Front St., Hempstead.
J. W. Hirschfeld, Huntington.
F. Gerber, Sayville.

Astoria, L. I.

J. F. Zevre, 447 Steinway Ave.
S. Feinman, 876 Broadway.
H. Blum, 323 Flushing Ave.

Winfield, L. I.

J. Wirth, 25 Fisk Ave.

Elmhurst, L. I.

S. & H. Wolters, Broadway.

Maspeth, L. I.

S. Salcinski, 129 Clinton Ave.

Rockville Centre, L. I.

H. Widlitz, 126 Merrick Road.

Glen Cove, L. I.

W. Bernstein.

Lindenhurst, L. I.

H. Salomon.

Winfield, L. I.

F. Krepels, 31 Woodside Ave.

Glendale, L. I.

M. Shaffran, 1,961 Myrtle Ave.
J. G. Theise, 2,518 Myrtle Ave.

Union Course, L. I.

E. Rosenbaum, 1,379 Jamaica Ave.

Woodhaven, L. I.

L. Shaffran, 4,057 Jamaica Ave.

Richmond Hill, L. I.

M. Lichtenberg, 2,421 Jamaica Ave.
H. Gottlieb, 2,607 Jamaica Ave.

LIST OF HANES DEALERS.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

A. Marmorstein, 189 Monticello Ave.
B. Hauser, 224 Old Bergen Rd.
Auerbach Bros., 332 Jackson Ave.
J. Siegler, 218 Newark Ave.
Gross & Landau, 556 Grove St.
M. Schiller, 1,167 Summit Ave.
Wm. Krug, 290 Pacific Ave.
L. Vogel, 600 Newark Ave.

Hoboken.

S. Simon, 130 River St.
Simon & Goldberg, 300 River St.
M. Berman, 135 Washington St.
L. Bitman, 926 Washington St.
H. Reimer, 1,051 Newark St.

West Hoboken.

Geo. Goetz & Sons, 541 Spring St.
R. Kornfeld, 431 Spring St.
A. Selman, 361 Spring St.
C. Meisenlcon, 480 Summit Ave.
Zweig Bros., 176 Summit Ave.
B. B. Engel, 225 Summit Ave.
H. Weinstein, 183 Summit Ave.
V. G. Martin, 149 Summit Ave.

Passaic.

J. Dreisen, 197 Burgess Place
A. Goldberger, 181 2d St.
Max Goldstein, 302 Passaic St.
J. Laibowitz, 132 Passaic St.
S. Slavin, 324 Hope Ave.
A. Berger, 197 Parker Ave.
L. Schwartz, 32 Monroe St.
A. Samowitz, 64 Van Winkle St.
M. Cantor, 230 Dayton St.
C. M. Rose, 324 Passaic St.

Bayonne.

Max Bellman, 432 Broadway.
R. Pike, 229 Broadway.
H. Rosdeitscher, 40 E. 21st St.

Elizabethport.

M. Krevsky, 11 1st St.
L. Krevsky, 221 3d St.
Shapiro, 349 E. Jersey St.
A. Cohen, 203 1st St.

Elizabeth.

John C. Ilg, 861 Elizabeth Ave.
John M. Horr, 905 Elizabeth Ave.
P. C. Wells, 84 Broad St.
H. J. Coughlin, 1,043 Magnolia Ave.
H. Kessler, 200 3d St.
Sam Stamler, 259 E. Jersey St.
J. Pachet, 726 E. Jersey St.

Harrison.

S. Levin, 216 Harrison Ave.
S. Welman & Son, 218 Harrison Ave.
N. Goldman, 228 Harrison Ave.
I. Koplowitz, 520 Harrison Ave.

Newark.

S. Kanegiser, 118 Bowery St.
B. Levine, 283 16th Ave.
L. Weiss, 850 16th Ave.
B. Levine, 83 Prince St.
M. Haas, 663 15th Ave.
D. Hass, 66 Pacific St.
S. Spiller, 177 Spruce St.
N. Horowitz, 836 Orange St.
Chas. J. Riche, 226 Market St.
Samuel Levine, 552 Springfield Ave.
Sig Scheps, 572 Springfield Ave.
Otto J. Aaron, 52 Belleville Ave.
Franklin's Haberdashery, 494 Orange St.
I. D. Hertsberg, 571 Orange St.
I. Berger, 215 Springfield Ave.
Max Waxman, 170 Springfield Ave.
Henry Green, 157 Springfield Ave.
M. Geibel & Sons, 64 Belleville Ave.
Pepper Bros., 378 Springfield Ave.
J. P. Nelson, 428 Warren St.
H. Lustig, 199 Ferry St.
D. Meyer, 358 Springfield Ave.
Chas. J. Rich, 236 Market St.
A. Wellberg, 194 Springfield Ave.
M. Brown, 168 S. Orange Ave.
I. Horwitz, 86 16th Ave.
Sherman, 432 Springfield Ave.
J. Sobel, 640 Springfield Ave.
I. Bredy, 241 S. Orange St.
M. Wagner, 294 Orange St.
W. Oppenheimer, Hamburg Pl., cor. Ann St.
G. Allman, 643 Orange St.
E. Ern, 120 Elm St.
W. Wilderotter & Son, 35 Montgomery St.
J. Jackensky, 435 Orange St.
J. Greenwald, 570 Orange St.
Wm. M. Smith, 493 Broad St.
J. Lowitz, 365 Broad St.
Philip Rosenthal, 455 Broad St.
R. Epstein, 258 Market St.
Beardslee & Hildebrant, 223 Market St.
A. H. Kellner, 258 Market St.
L. J. Rosenstrauch, 112 Market St.
Krueger & Raltman, 188 Springfield Ave.
Susskind & Son, 239 Springfield Ave.
M. & D. Blum, 549 Springfield Ave.
J. H. Beger, 277 Springfield Ave.
S. Altuch, 348 Bloomfield Ave.
M. Valentino, 210 Bloomfield Ave.
Geo. Schmitt, 947 Mt. Prospect Ave.
Fred Koch, 1,037 S. Orange Ave.
M. Totams, 396 S. Orange Ave.
M. J. Bernstein & Son, 177 S. Orange Ave.
M. Seidler, 204 Hawthorne Ave.
C. H. Herrick, 171 Clinton Ave.
Bowlby & Kassel, 513 Clinton Ave.
J. Marx, 224 Bank St.
R. Straus, Nye Ave. & Leslie St.
Geo. Kaye, 49 Pacific St.
J. Geo. Faatz, 432 Lafayette St.
S. Weinhouse, 131 Verona Ave.
G. Matonte, 187 7th Ave.
L. V. Tonero, 387 Warren St.
J. Albani, 279 Van Buren St.
A. Schorck, 169 Hamburg Place.
S. Fener, 277 15th Ave.
P. Lienau, 338 15th Ave.
H. Hardwick, 699 Summer Ave.
B. App, 387 Mulberry St.

Irvington.

S. Gray, 752 Springfield Ave.
G. Azzara, 862 Springfield Ave.
A. C. Ern,

ATTACK ON HILLQUIT KEPT UP BY FUSION

Managers Declare Tammany Is Growing Weak, While Mitchel Is Gaining.

WHITMAN FOR PRENDERGAST

Governor Urges Citizens to Vote for Keeping Controller in His Present Office.

The Fusion campaign managers continued yesterday to turn their campaign guns upon Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, as being the candidate with the best chance of defeating Mayor Mitchel. They asserted that all their reports showed a steady decrease in the Tammany strength, due to defections in the Tammany organization itself, and to the fact that many anti-Mitchel voters who went into the Hylan camp several weeks ago have now swung back to Mitchel under the menace of Socialism. A corresponding swing of Bennett men back to Mitchel has also set in, the managers asserted.

As proof of the fact that original Bennett voters are now coming back to the Mitchel standard, the Fusion Committee announced that the South Side Republican Club of Woodhaven, Queens, had rescinded a resolution passed two weeks ago in favor of Mr. Bennett and had passed one indorsing Mayor Mitchel. A statement from the committee said that the realization of just exactly what the defeat of Mitchel would mean to the city caused the rank and file of the club and some of its officers to start a revolt against sacrificing the city's interest to party regularity.

"The drive is still on for Mitchel and the meetings last night showed it," said Emory R. Buckner, Chairman of the Mitchel-Fusion Committee. "The Mayor made nine speeches and every hall was crowded and the crowd extended into the streets. The people at the last meeting waited until midnight to hear the Mayor. Hylan is still going down, Mitchel is going up, and Hillquit wants to crowd into the elevator, while Bennett is down in the cellar."

Governor Whitman announced last night his support of Controller Prendergast in the following statement: "I am supporting the Controller's candidacy earnestly. I express the hope and belief that he will be re-elected. He has had an exceptional preparation and training for the important position which for the last eight years he occupied with very great credit. He is thorough, able, conscientious, and attentive to his public duties. eH is a native New Yorker, and since his boyhood has been a student of the city's affairs, so that he has an unusual grasp on the problems which daily come to him for solution.

"He has not alone done the great work of placing and keeping the City of New York on a sound financial basis, but has also given timely and substantial aid in the reform of State finance. My confidence in the election of the Controller is based not only on what I know to be the high esteem in which he is held for his splendid public service, but also on the fact that he has the united and whole-hearted support of the Republican organization in the city. In addition to this, his independence in performing his public duties has aligned with him a very large number of the independent voters of all parties. I am sure that no thoughtful citizen will cast a vote which will turn the fiscal affairs of the city over to Tammany Hall."

The Governor already has strongly indorsed Mayor Mitchel. Henry Bruere, President of the Board of Child Welfare, sent a letter yesterday to Morris Hillquit denying his assertion that the board "is practically reduced to a mere paper existence while its appropriations are diverted." Mr. Bruere wrote:

"You should not let yourself into such grossly untruthful and ignorant misrepresentations. My knowledge of your intelligence and character makes me certain that emotional ignorance and not malice prompted the assertion. The board has allotted and is now paying monthly pensions to 3,700 widows. It has only today sent $100,000 to widows for next month's allowance. These widows before 1915, when the board began its work, were compelled to neglect their children, to underfeed them or to send them to institutions. There are 11,000 children under the care of these widows, and these 11,000 children the Board of Child Welfare is helping to good citizenship. For the work the city appropriated $1,250,000 in 1917, and $1,550,000 is allowed next year."

The Fusion Committee announced yesterday that the Greek colony in the city had come out for Mayor Mitchel, largely because of the patriotic issue. Petros P. Tatanis of The National Herald had written the Mayor praising his administration and stating that citizens of Greek birth in the city would vote for him. The Mayor sent a letter of thanks in reply.

J. G. Phelps Stokes issued a statement yesterday answering Morris Hillquit, who in a pamphlet asserted that Mayor Mitchel had not handled the 1916 car strike properly and in which he said: "If Mr. Mitchel had had the interest of the people at heart he would have said to the employers, 'During the strike your shop or factroy remains closed; any attempt to open it will be treated as an attempt to incite to violence, and you will be prosecuted for that crime.' That would be the right way to handle an industrial dispute."

Mr. Stokes made this comment: "If Mr. Hillquit were Mayor and a few workers should call a strike in the power house of a public service corporation, he would have the police keep the power house closed and would treat as a 'criminal offense' any attempt to open it and to keep the street cars going for the benefit of the remainder of the city's population of some five millions. If a few strikers were to shut the gates of the Croton aqueduct or of the new aqueduct that brings water from the Ramapo Hills, Mr. Hillquit, we are told, would treat as a 'criminal offense' any attempt to open them and to run the water works in the interest of the entire people."

SOLDIERS TO VOTE NOV. 6.

Election at Camp Upton Had to be Postponed Until Then.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Oct. 30.—Election Day for the New York City division, which was first set officially for Saturday, Nov. 3, has been postponed until the more conventional date of Tuesday, Nov. 6. It was denied at divisional headquarters that the change of date was because an early voting at Camp Upton might be construed as a straw vote for the coming municipal election. The reason assigned for the change was that the late arrival of the last recruits would make it impossible for all of the troops to be registered before Saturday.

Campaign workers welcome the postponement. The Fusionists have scheduled two big meetings for the nights of Nov. 2 and 5, at which Mayor Mitchel, Colonel Roosevelt, and Charles Evans Hughes are to speak. Democratic workers are arranging a meeting for Thursday night, when they hope Judge Hylan will be present to read a speech to the men, followed by a reception to the candidate in front of the Democratic headquarters tent at the base of Hill 77. Tomorrow both suffragists and anti-suffragists will invade the camp to hold street meetings in different parts of the cantonment.

While Socialist political meetings have been forbidden at Camp Upton, Socialist workers have been active among the men of the New York City division. Especially to recruits from the east side the Socialists have declared that Mr. Hillquit's election would result in Camp Upton's soldiers being returned to civil life. In one company of 250 men 69 were found with Socialistic tendencies. Few of these men, however, are registered voters. Out of the 30,000 men at camp about one-half have registered for the coming election.

THE GERMAN HEROLD SUPPORTS MITCHEL

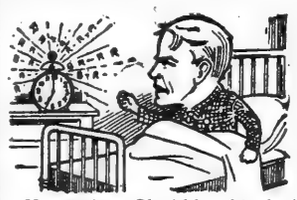
Because, It Says, He Has Protected People of German Blood in Their Just Rights.

The New Yorker Herold, which claims the largest circulation among German-language newspapers published in the United States, explained yesterday why it is supporting Mayor Mitchel's re-election. In an editorial it pointed out that if the Mayor was defeated German votes would be held responsible, and German-Americans could not afford to take this responsibility. Under the caption "The Municipal Election," it denounced "professional agitators who wickedly try to turn the German people against a Mayor simply because he has been American through and through." It said, in part:

"An unscrupulous political coterie of men is now shown to be identified with sinister influences and working day and night to inflame the voters of German descent to vote against Mayor Mitchel because he has been loyal to his country, as every other man should be. As every German-American in New York knows, these politicians have never had any use for the German-Americans except around election time; they attempt to shoulder this job now on the German people by trying to agitate them through agitators and servile newspapers.

"No matter what Mitchel has or has not done, it is recognized throughout the country that, despite the fact that we are at war, the Mayor's administration has entirely protected our people of German blood in the full enjoyment of their rights as, for instance, in the creation of the Mayor's Advisory Committee, which is aiding the peaceful Germans in obtaining employment and earning a livelihood. In fact, the Mayor has frequently said that there is no better class in America than the loyal German-Americans. The German-Americans understand more easily the value of the liberties which our city has extended to all people in the midst of a bitter war, when they bring to mind the picture of the hardships, for instance, of Americans living in Germany.

"The German-Americans in New York are known all over America as patriotic and honest people whose chief concern is that good government shall survive in the city. Everywhere you hear it said that the people in all our American cities will attribute the defeat of Mitchel, if he is defeated, to a great extent to the German-Americans in New York. How shall we face such a charge when we know we all have been safe and secure in the possession of our homes, our positions, and our rights under the full protection of the Mayor, the splendid Police Department, and the home guard organized under his administration? We German-Americans who have lived in this country know we owe everything to our opportunities in America, no matter what we may have felt in the past, when our minds were agitated through the machinations of the elements who are trying to compel us to do their bidding so that they may derive all benefits."



Hang that Clock!! this bed feels too good to leave. That's the way you feel if you have a "Hall's" pure horse hair mattress and Box Spring. For solid comfort and durability

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gives the greatest satisfaction. 85 years of experience is back of every article we make and sell. We would make them better but the way hasn't been found.

Everything in bedding.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding.
25 West 45th St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Use of Barley Saves Wheat!

Barley has always been used in making the famous food

Grape-Nuts

There's a Reason— Barley is richer in protein (meat value) than wheat.

Barley has an element that changes its own starch and wheat starch into sugar.

Barley has a rich individual flavor—you've heard of barley-sugar?

If you haven't tried this world-famed food, now is the time.

Eat Grape-Nuts--Help Save Wheat

ADVERTISEMENT.

AN INVESTMENT

Thompson-Starrett service is a seasoned investment—not a speculation, and has paid dividends of satisfaction to its clients ever since its incorporation 15 years ago.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

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Dancing at
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BROADWAY *at* 42d ST.
NIGHTLY DURING SUPPER

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Drive them out with Sloan's Liniment, the quick-acting, soothing liniment that penetrates without rubbing and relieves the pain. So much cleaner than mussy plasters or ointments; it does not stain the skin or clog the pores. Always have a bottle in the house for the aches and pains of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, strains, sprains, stiff joints and all muscle soreness.

Generous size bottles at all druggists, 25c., 50c. $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
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Phone Madison Sq. 7541-7542.

Reduce the cost of maintaining your automobile.

Our charge for dead storage of your car is only $8.00 per month.

Our Garage, absolutely fireproof, has ample capacity for 800 cars.

Our charge for the live storage of your car is less than that obtainable in any other Garage in this city.

Our service is unexcelled.

We solicit a visit from you.

Call or write

WILLIAM A. LARNEY, President.

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20,000 Rifles	200 Machine Guns
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40,000 Knapsacks	50,000 Explosive Shells
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We have supplied from our largest in the world stock of army auction goods, the U. S. Government and many States and cities with obsolete serviceable rifles and equipments, some of which were sold to us just prior to the U. S. Declaration of War.

High Army Officers say: "Bannerman's stock is a Godsend to us."

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44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

"Turner for Concrete"

Tips to Voters

No. 2

INFORM yourself on the campaign.

Go to the **big independent mass meeting at Madison Square Garden to-night at eight,** arranged by Non-Partisan organizations supporting HILLQUIT for Mayor.

Hear Dudley Field Malone and other non-Socialists on the significance of the City Campaign.

Hear why they are going to vote for HILLQUIT.

Amos Pinchot says: "Most of the people of this city have learned by bitter experience that they can expect nothing from either Tammany or the Republicans, or from a Fusion administration."

Dudley Field Malone says: "Mr. Hillquit advocates no separate peace for America, but the quickest possible peace that can be negotiated in the interests of the masses of all nations, with no forcible annexations or punitive indemnities. If this be Socialism, it is also sound Catholicism, Protestantism, Judaism and Americanism."

Rev. Norman M. Thomas says: "War itself is only the most horrible and dramatic of the many evil fruits of our present organized system of exploitation. Entirely apart from the so-called peace issue I think Mr. Hillquit's election must be of very great significance in the struggle for a new day."

J. A. Hopkins says: "I shall esteem it an honor to stand shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Hillquit in this battle for constitutional liberty, human welfare and the preservation of our democratic ideals."

The old political parties have failed the people. Vote to throw them out.

VOTE FOR

HILLQUIT for Mayor

SIEVERMAN for Comptroller

CASSIDY for President Board of Aldermen

"The City for the People"

Vote (X) for Candidates Under This Emblem.

SOCIALIST PARTY
CITY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

The RAPE *of* BELGIUM

HUGH GIBSON, first Secretary of our Legation in Brussels, now that the ban of American neutrality is lifted, is able to give us for the first time his own personal diary of Germany's occupation of Belgium.

From his close-up position in the wings he watched the setting of the historic stage, the dramatic rise of the curtain, and then the full sweep of the fearful tragedy. His day by day jottings simply but graphically make you live over with him the dynamic happenings of those unreal days. Gibson's diary, prosaically titled "A Journal From Our Legation in Belgium," begins publication in The Tribune of Sunday, November 4th. It is perhaps the most gripping narrative that has appeared since Europe burst into flames. If you but read the opening entries you'll want to follow it through day by day as it appears. It is going to give you some mighty enjoyable reading, so don't miss the beginning. Order your Tribune for next Sunday ahead of time and you won't be disappointed.

HUGH GIBSON

—witnessed King Albert's great speech of defiance.

—took over the German Legation when war was declared.

—was in Louvain during the burning and pillaging of this city.

—passed many times through the firing lines between the Germans and Belgians with American dispatches.

—was in Brussels when the Germans entered.

—had all manner of official and unofficial dealings with the Germans.

—had many opportunities to see King Albert both in the field under shell fire and behind the lines.

—spent 48 hours trying to save Miss Cavell. He argued, pleaded, and finally threatened, without effect.

New York Tribune

Commencing Sunday, November 4th

DAILY **SUNDAY**

REGULATIONS AIMED AT FOOD HOARDERS

Administrator Is to Announce Rules Limiting Licenses to 60-Day Supply.

RESTRICTION ON SALES ALSO

Placarding of Cold Storage Goods and Marking with Dates Are to be Compulsory.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Regulations designed to check hoarding of food are soon to be issued by the Food Administration in connection with its system of licensing dealers.

The Food Administration announced today that no licensee would be permitted to "keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement, at any time, any food commodities in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him during the period of sixty days."

Moreover, no licensee will be permitted to "sell or deliver to any person any food commodities if the licensee knows, or has reason to believe, that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply * * * in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of sixty days next succeeding such sale or delivery." With respect to some commodities only a thirty-day supply may be held.

Exceptions are made of commodities produced in great abundance at certain seasons, such as fruits, vegetables, fish, poultry, eggs, dairy products and cottonseed products. These may be held in sufficient quantities to meet reasonable requirements throughout the period of scant or no production.

Excess Sales to Government.

Sales in excess of sixty days' supply may be made for the use of the United States Government or the Allies, or for city and State Governments.

It also is provided that for seeding purposes food commodities may be stored longer than sixty days if notice is sent to the Food Administration.

Special regulations for cold storage houses will be put in force by the Food Administration Thursday, when distribution of the most important foodstuffs will go under license.

Poultry, eggs, butter, and fish stored thirty days or more cannot be sold as fresh, and will not be permitted to go on sale unless marked with a placard "cold-storage goods." All fresh meat, fresh meat products, fresh fish, game, poultry, eggs, and butter must be marked with the date on which they are placed in storage and their date of release. No warehouse will be permitted to store any tainted foods.

Classification of Warehouses.

To check speculation, the Food Administration will limit loans and advances by storage warehousemen to their patrons. Warehouses will be classified as public or private, and those storing goods on their own account as well as for the public will be required to take out also dealers' licenses.

All warehouses will be required to file schedules of their rates with the Food Administration.

"The purpose of the regulations," it was said at the Food Administration today, "is to strengthen the legitimate warehousemen by bringing the operation of all storage concerns out into the open and preventing those who patronize the warehouses from taking advantage of opportunities for speculation. It is not believed that the practices aimed at are general, but rather that they have been indulged in only by the few who have abused the system."

Preliminary search of storage warehouses has failed thus far to disclose food hoarding to any appreciable extent. The investigation by the Secret Service and the Food Administrator is still proceeding.

WOOD ALCOHOL SOLD AS LIQUOR KILLS SIX

Twenty or Thirty Others Believed to Have Bought Poison at Italian's Saloon.

POLICE SEIZE 100 FLASKS

Owner Says He Bought Spirits from Peddler, Who Said It Was Fit for Drink.

Six men died in Bellevue and St. Vincent's Hospitals yesterday after drinking wood alcohol sold to them as liquor by Antonio di Alfonzo, an Italian Saloonkeeper of 153 Bleecker Street. After the sixth man had been taken to the hospital from the Mills Hotel at 160 Bleecker Street the police began an investigation, and sent out special policemen and detectives last night with warnings to the hotels and lodging houses in the neighborhood of the saloon to prevent further use of the alcohol. The police believe that as many as twenty or thirty men bought flasks of the wood alcohol, because it has been on sale for two days.

When the first man died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the poison early yesterday morning, a report was made to the Coroner's office, and policemen at once began a search for the saloon where the flasks were being sold. At the Mills Hotel it was learned that the man was a porter in the saloon of di Alfonzo, but before the police could trace the source of the poison two other men had been taken to Bellevue Hospital, where they died.

While detectives were questioning di Alfonzo two other men were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital from the Mills Hotel with flasks of the same shape and size in their pockets, and when the deaths were reported to the Coroner's office di Alfonzo was arrested on a charge of homicide. The Italian said the poison had been sold to him by a peddler as alcohol "for to drink," and he had not known it was wood alcohol. He said he had bought four large jugs and several large bottles for $46, and had put it in flasks to sell to men from the Mills Hotel for about 50 cents a flask. Police say that about twenty or thirty bottles had been sold, but di Alfonzo said he had no idea of the number because he had begun to sell the new drink on Monday and then had been away on Tuesday.

About 100 flasks of the poison in the saloon were seized by the police and the place was closed to permit a careful examination of all the stock. The names of the dead men were: Charles Collins, a clerk; C. E. Jones, a teamster; Clinton Arnold, a salesman, and John C. Wilson and Elmer Smith, all from the Mills Hotel; and Patrick Cahill of 203 Bleecker Street.

UNITED STATES TROOPS IN FRANCE.

American troops marching through a village near their training camp in France, shown in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. On all news stands, 10c.—Advt.

DENIES ELECTRICITY WASTE

Edison Official Says Power Is Generated Especially for Signs.

John W. Lieb, Vice President of the New York Edison Company, said yesterday that dispatches from Washington were in error in saying that the reduction in use of electrically lighted signs would result merely in a waste of electricity. "All the electricity consumed by electric signs is specifically generated for that purpose," he said, "and would not be generated if it were not to be consumed, so there is no question of waste.

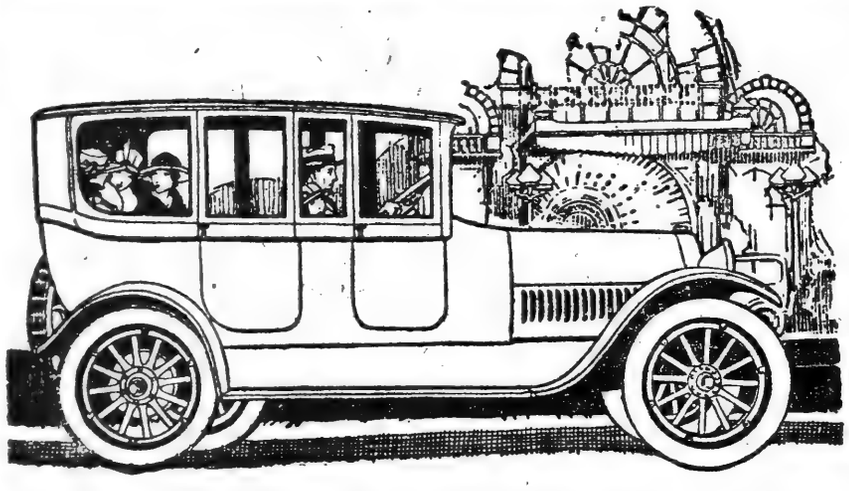
"The position taken by this company is that the question of the consumption of electricity is one which should be settled solely from the standpoint of the best interests of the nation, and we have urged no plan upon the Fuel Administrator, but have furnished all the facts at our disposal. Two leading considerations in the matter relate to the psychological effect on the public: First, the depressing effect of brightly lighted streets are partly darkened, and, second, the impression of waste if the electric signs are kept illuminated as they have been, even in spite of the fact that this lighting is produced by a relatively small consumption of coal."

MEXICO WANTS MORE GOLD.

Luis Cabrera to Visit Washington to Protest Against Embargo.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 30.—It become known definitely today that Luis Cabrera, former Minister of Finance, was soon to leave here for Washington, having obtained leave of absence from the lower house of Congress, of which he is a member, to carry out a commission for President Carranza.

Cabrera's mission is said to be connected with embassy affairs at Washington in an effort to obtain gold and the lifting of the embargo on such necessities as Mexico desires to import.



Reasonable price is not the only thing in favor of this Studebaker Tour-sedan. You can get immediate delivery, of course—but best of all, you can get closed-car comfort, finish and good looks at the price you have to pay for open cars of equal quality in other makes. Come in.

This is the car for winter driving—a closed car that shuts the winter outside and keeps the comfort inside—a fine closed car for a woman's driving—stylish—light in weight—economical. And most convenient!

The plate glass panels can be easily removed when the mercury goes up, and the car can be converted into an open touring car.

The interior is handsomely trimmed in gray whipcord and buffed leather, with the refinement and comfort found only in closed cars.

There is room—there is good looks—there is convenience—there is style—but most of all, there is comfort. Why not have the comforts of the closed car for winter driving—when you can get it at such a low price?

A complete exhibit of Studebaker Closed Cars, including the Tour-sedan, Landaulet, Limousine and coupelet types, is ready for your inspection at the

Studebaker Corporation of America

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FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

Clad in Society Brand Clothes, father and son appear like brothers. They level men's ages.

YOU want warmth inside your overcoat and style outside. Society Brand overcoats give you both. There are styles and models that seem to have been made expressly for you.

Go to "Style Headquarters"—the store that sells Society Brand Clothes. No garment is a genuine Society Brand model unless the inside pocket bears the label.
A postal card will bring you our Fall Fashion Book
ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers, Chicago
For Canada: SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited; Montreal

Largest Display of Closed Cars

THE **Buick** MOTOR COMPANY

For the first time this season can make immediate deliveries of nearly all 1918 open and closed cars.

Do not overlook 1918 Buicks—acknowledged everywhere the best motor cars of their prices and proven so by Buick used car values. It is now too late to purchase 1917 models, when you can get prompt delivery of 1918 Buicks. Remember you have not got to wait weeks and months for Buicks, as you have in the past.

BUICK CLOSED CARS

Our closed car display, the most complete in New York, includes Limousines, Broughams, Landaulet-Limousines, Town Cars, Sedans, Coupes and Winter Tops for E-6-44 Runabouts and E-6-45 Touring Cars.

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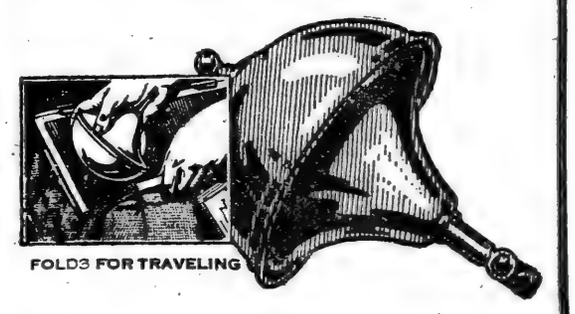
Wallace ADJUSTABLE Lamp

THE above pictures show only *one* of the very many uses of this novel, handy lamp.

Business men are using it in their offices. Housewives are finding that it solves hundreds of lighting problems in the home. They use it on the writing table, at the sewing machine, etc. Traveling men and theatrical people carry it with them on a tour. The folding feature makes the Wallace Lamp indispensable.

"Stays put" anywhere. Clamps or stands wherever you want it. Adjusts light to any angle. And gives you the full strength of the light in the very place you need it. Does *not* scatter the light.

Examine a Wallace at your favorite store. Sold everywhere, by most of the good Hardware, Electrical, Sporting Goods, Drug and Department Stores.



HANDSOME BOOKLET: If unable to inspect the Wallace Lamp itself, write for free booklet showing its uses in colored pictures.

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A. C. PENN, INCORPORATED 100 Lafayette Street, New York

BASEBALL SITUATION INDICATES PROBABILITY OF THIRD MAJOR LEAGUE NEXT SEASON

THIRD BIG LEAGUE MAY SETTLE SUIT

Toner Gets Full Power from National League to Decide Baseball Difficulties.

FAVORS A NEW CIRCUIT

With Johnson and Baltimore Officials Amicable Another Organization May Be Formed.

The recent action of the National League in granting to President John K. Tener full power to negotiate the settlement of the Baltimore Federal League's suit for $900,000 and also in the adjustment of the Federal League peace compact claims, it is believed may result in a settlement of the former matter by the formation of a third major league.

Further indications of a tendency toward a new league are contained in a statement made by B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, in Chicago yesterday, in which he said: "A new league might benefit the game during the war, and it should be a war measure exclusively. It is a certainty that the minor leagues will have to make some adjustments next season in order to get by. They cannot go on as they have in the past."

It is not improbable that the Federal League affairs will be adjusted without further court action, because of the attitude of the Baltimore Federal League officials, who have consented to a compromise in the event of a third major league. President Thomas J. Hickey of the American Association has called a meeting of his league to ascertain whether any of his clubs were going to join the third major league.

President Hickey said yesterday: "It looks to me as if Louisville, Indianapolis, Toledo, and Columbus would quit the association and join with four International League clubs in the organization of a third major league. I understand that the National and American Leagues are in favor of the proposed new circuit, as the former owners of the defunct Baltimore Federal League Club have promised to drop their suit for $900,000 against organized ball provided they receive a major league franchise."

The Federal League tangle has become complicated, and an adjustment of some kind will be necessary before another season starts. Organized ball has held up the payments to Harry F. Sinclair, Edward W. Gwinner of Pittsburgh, and the Wards of Brooklyn, as was agreed in the peace negotiations a couple of years ago, because the Baltimore Club failed to carry out its part of the agreement and brought suit against organized ball.

Meanwhile the Federal League has been placed in the position of defendant as well as plaintiff, for Mordecai Brown, former manager of the St. Louis Federals, has asked that a receiver be appointed for the organization, to effect a settlement of his contract. Recently Vincent Campbell of the Newark Feds was awarded a five-thousand-dollar judgment against Harry F. Sinclair.

Brown's suit for a receivership may clear the atmosphere, as it may lead to an adjustment of all the affairs of the league which are now hanging fire. Brown seeks a legal dissolution of the Federal League and the appointment of a receiver for its assets, which he charges were taken over by the clubs of the National and American Leagues.

Vesting absolute power in President Tener marks a new era in the National League. Heretofore the National League has conducted its affairs as a body of eight club owners, a policy which has often resulted in anything but harmony. The older league has been noted for its wrangles among rival club owners, while in the American League the one-man power of Ban Johnson has usually resulted in quick action in that organization.

In placing its affairs in the hands of President Tener the league puts at rest all rumors that the former Governor of Pennsylvania would retire from the game when his term expired in December. He was elected four years ago, but served only in an advisory capacity during his first year, while he was still Governor. As the Federal League adjustment is the most important affair with which organized ball will have to deal before another season comes around, President Tener's appointment to carry on the league's negotiations alone is taken as a sure indication that he will be re-elected in December.

LONG SCHEDULE FAVORED.

Comiskey Against Any Change in Baseball List of Games.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The question of a shorter playing schedule for the major leagues and the possibility of a third major league as a war measure was revived today with the return of B. B. Johnson, President of the American League.

There will, however, be opposition to the proposed 140-game schedule, as Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the White Sox, has already expressed his disapproval of any shorter schedule than 154 games. It is said that two other club owners in the American League also will oppose a short schedule.

KOLEHMAINEN OUT OF RUN.

Finn May Not Defend Ten-Mile National Title.

The official list of entries for the ten-mile run and seven-mile walk national championship competitions, which will be held at Macomb's Dam Park next Saturday, was announced yesterday. While the names of many prominent athletes are missing from the list, the calibre and past performances of those received indicate that the events will not lack anything from a competitive standpoint.

Although it has not been definitely settled yet, it is unlikely that Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish distance runner, will be among the starters in the ten-mile run event. The Finn is at present working up State, and he may be unable to get away. His absence will be felt, for he has been victorious in the event for the last four years. Jimmy Henigan, the Boston runner, and holder of the junior national championship, is another whose participation is as yet problematical. A letter has been sent him, but no reply has been received by the local officials.

The most formidable contenders loom up in Villar Kyronen of the Millrose A. A., another Finnish athlete, and Charles Pores, also of the Millrose A. A., who has shown up strongly at this distance in various other races.

The walking championship will lose its most prominent contender in Dick Remer, the veteran pedestrian, and Eddie Renz, fifteen-mile national champion. Both are members of the New York Athletic Club, and are prohibited from taking part in championship competitions by an edict of the Winged Foot organization. Another who will not start is George Goulding of Toronto, Canada, national walking champion. The best of the walking field, therefore, appears to be Willie Plant of the Long Island A. C., metropolitan champion. The entries as announced yesterday are:

Ten-Mile Run—Willie Kyronen, Millrose A. A.; Charles Pores, Millrose A. A.; James Plant, Long Island A. C.; William Kennedy, Morningside A. C.; Hans Schuster, unattached; Terry Halpine, unattached; Louis Schmidt, Bronx Church House; Harry Spies, Morningside A. C.; John P. Knox, Home News A. A.

Seven-Mile Walk—William Plant, Long Island A. C.; Wm J. Rolker, unattached; Kurt Reich, American Walkers' Association; J. Hertha, Mohawk A. C.; G. C. Trefry, Jr., unattached; Alexander Jessup, unattached; William F. Lane, unattached; Joe Aronson, Pastime A. C.; Louis Labowitz, Pastime A. C.; G. A. Rosenbach, Long Island A. C.

FORDHAM BEGINS BIG DRIVE.

Maroon Eleven Starts Practice for Georgetown Game.

The Fordham players started a big drive for the Georgetown game yesterday afternoon. A hard workout was obtained, despite the rain and the soggy field on which the Maroon practiced.

With Monday a day of rest, Coach McCaffery had no wish to let the elements interfere with his plans. Following a long punting and signal drill the Varsity and scrub elevens lined up for a battle in the mud. After fifteen minutes hard going the regulars, with Erwig carrying the ball, skidded to a single touchdown.

Fusch, Brennan, and Fogarty were not out for practice. Abbott, the chunky lineman, who played well against Rutgers, was in at guard. Coletti and Galligan filled the vacant places in the back field.

A number of new formations were taught the players for the Election Day game. These were gone over, and more frequently under, on the slippery field, and then were tried out against the second team. The players were in good shape and worked until darkness.

Manager Delehanty wired to Colgate yesterday for a game with the up-Staters at Fordham Field on Thanksgiving Day. No reply had been received last night. The two elevens have met many times on the diamond, but have never clashed on the gridiron.

COLUMBIA STAYS IN GYM.

Metcalf Puts His Charges Through Forward Pass Drill.

With South Field a lake of mud, Coach Metcalf put the Columbia 'Varsity and freshman football squads through a practice drill in the gymnasium yesterday. Mason, coach of Stuyvesant High, brought his eleven to Columbia and gave the Blue and White 'Varsity some snappy indoor practice on both the offensive and defensive of forward passing. After spending an hour at that, several new formations which may be used against Amherst on Saturday were tried out.

Houlihan and Shaw did not report. They are still resting up from the ordeal of the Williams game.

Coachman McCabe had the freshman eleven tuning up its signals. Allen Mills has been chosen to take the place of Stewart, who has been playing regularly at quarter, but who dropped because of an injury. Mills ran the yearlings with a good deal of snap considering his greenness. Kienninger, acting Captain, and Laskey, the best half back among the freshmen, did not report to McCabe because of muscle bruises.

N. Y. U. TRIES NEW PLAYS.

Coach Wall Begins Preparation for the Trinity Game.

The New York University football team yesterday had its first practice since the Union game. In spite of the weather Coach Wall put the players through a long drill. There was no scrimmage, but the signal practice which took its place was strenuous.

Early in the afternoon Wall gave the men a talk in the gymnasium, and by means of blackboard diagrams pointed out the bad points of the Saturday game. He then outlined a few new open formations. He is gradually replacing his old plays with a system of open-work formations, and is centring all his attention upon such tactics for the Trinity game on Election Day, the next fray for the Violet.

After giving the theory of the new plays the men were sent outdoors, and there the plays were given an initial tryout. Following this the 'Varsity and scrub and freshman teams spent the remainder of the time in signal drill. The ball and the field were slippery, but the regulars showed up well in spite of those obstacles. Finley, the left end, yesterday distinguished himself by catching some difficult forward passes. His handling of the wet ball pleased Coach Wall and indicated that in the future Gardiner, the right end, who has done the major forward pass work to date, will have a worthy running mate in aerial tactics. Egan was not in the regular lineup yesterday. He has the grip, and is not expected to appear on the field before another week.

It was learned yesterday that Aldermann, the freshman quarter back, whose generalship led the rookies to victory against Commerce on Saturday, has been drafted and will appear no more for practice.

LEADING PREP TEAMS MEET.

De Witt Clinton and Stuyvesant to Play at Polo Grounds.

The attention of those interested in scholastic football will be riveted next Saturday on the game to be played at the Polo Grounds between the Stuyvesant and De Witt Clinton High School teams. This contest will bring together the two leading scholastic elevens of the city. To the victorious eleven will be conceded an excellent chance of finishing the season with the championship. The De Witt Clinton eleven recently was forced to reorganize because of holes made in the team through accidents, but with new faces in the lineup the eleven shows up strongly.

Harvard Students on Committee.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 30.—Robert E. Gross, manager of the informal football team; Andrew F. Tribble, manager of the crew, and Norman S. Walker, Jr., Captain of the 1920 hockey team, have been appointed to the Committee on the Regulation of Athletics at Harvard.

Kinsley on A. A. U. Ballot.

John J. Walsh, Pastime A. C., Chairman of the Nominating Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., yesterday reported that the committee had agreed upon E. Wetmore Kinsley of the Hollywood Inn A. A. of Yonkers as its nomination to fill the vacancy on the Registration Committee, caused by the resignation of James Clark, former Chairman. Clark recently accepted an appointment as physical instructor at the Camp Upton army Y. M. C. A. Kinsley's name was submitted by Secretary Herman Obertubbesing to the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association for a mail vote, which will close on Nov. 12.

FOOTBALL POPULAR UNDER WAR STATUS

Secretary Baker's Recommendation for Wide Participation Finds Ready Response.

When Secretary of War Baker last Summer asked the delegates of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to foster sports in a manner which would encourage the largest number of students to make themselves physically fit, many of the college officials were skeptical about whether such a plan could be carried out successfully. The football season has shown that such a plan was possible, for there are now hundreds of young men playing the game who would not have taken up the sport in the colleges if the old conditions existed.

In spite of the fact that three of the leading universities have abolished 'Varsity football, hundreds of students are playinging interclass football for the pure physical advantages it gives. Secretary Baker called the attention of the college men last Summer to the fact that the big, strong men in the colleges received all the attention in being trained for football, at the expense of the majority of students.

"There are not enough star athletes in the colleges to fill our armies," said Secretary Baker. "What the nation requires is that all our young men attending school shall have the benefit of physical training so as to develop their bodies and make them proper material for filling the armies of the country in the present emergency."

Conditions this Fall have encouraged many students to take up football who would never have ventured on the practice field if the gridiron stars had held a monopoly of all the positions. Their absence has encouraged more second-string players to come out for the teams and others who never before would take a chance at playing the game. While the intercollegiate competition is not so keen as it was when Harvard, Yale, and Princeton held the limelight in the football arenas, nevertheless more football is being played than ever before.

Football has become the leading sport at all of the cantonments. Every man who played the game at colleges is playing it in the army camps and has encouraged great numbers of soldiers to take up the game, who never played before. Also many veterans, who have not donned a football suit for years, have taken up the sport again.

So popular has football become that the Commission on Training Camp Activities is planning a schedule of games to be played between all the big cantonments, in a series of elimination contests, so that a championship of the camps can be decided.

SPORT SECOND TO MILITARY

Princeton Decides All Players Must Drill for War.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Athletics at Princeton this year will be on a military basis similar to the system at Yale. Men will have to take part in the drill work here or be connected with some military activity in order to be allowed to participate in any sports. All teams with the exception of freshman football and crew squads have been asked by President Hibben to hold practice on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, reserving Monday and Wednesday for the drill. These two squads will be allowed to finish the present season, but all Winter and Spring sports will come under the new rule.

The Executive Committee of the Athletic Association has not made its decision as to whether Princeton shall take part in any more contests this Fall. It was denied that there had been any negotiations for a game with the Maine "Bluejackets" at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 10, as was announced several days ago. Princeton has invitations to play several more contests, but has not replied to any.

There is general satisfaction with the informal game on Saturday. It required no worry or hard work on the part of the players and it was just as satisfactory from the spectators' point of view as a contest between two highly trained teams.

HARVARD TEAMS ARE IDLE.

Rain Prevents Scrimmage for Freshmen and 'Varsity.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 30.—The anticipated scrimmage for the Harvard team today was prevented by rain. Neither the 'Varsity nor the freshmen were out. The regulars had a long session at the blackboard in the locker building, and then spent the remainder of the afternoon running through plays in the baseball cage.

This afternoon Dan O'Connor, Captain of last year's team at Georgetown, reported to the Charlestown Navy Yard team coaches on Soldiers' Field. He probably will play tackle Saturday for the sailors against Camp Devens in the Stadium.

STEVENS HOLDS SCRIMMAGE

Despite Wet Field Hoboken Team Has Long Practice.

Despite bad weather the Stevens Institute football squad put in a full afternoon of practice at Castle Point Field yesterday. With the exception of Carlson and Goodale, who have been nursing "charley horses" since the game with Middlebury last week, the regulars were all in tiptop condition, and they slopped around on the slippery field in a rough-and-tumble scrimmage with the scrub, getting their plays perfected for the game with Worcester Poly on Saturday.

Olcott to Coach Naval Reserves.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 30.—Herman Olcott, head football coach at the University of Kansas, today was chosen Director of Athletics at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. He has been given leave of absence from the university for the duration of the war. Olcott was a former Yale star.

NAVAL TEAM IN YALE BOWL.

Cupid Black's Eleven to Play at New Haven Saturday.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 30.—Arrangements are being completed for a football game in the Yale Bowl Saturday between the Newport Naval Station team, under the leadership of Cupid Black, Captain of Yale's triumphant team of last year, and a team from one of the army posts, probably the heavy Maine Artillery team.

Black has a formidable array of former gridiron stars on his team. In the backfield Charley Barrett, former quarter back at Cornell and All-America choice by most of the critics of the country, plays alongside of Gerrish, who gained fame at Dartmouth; Devitalis, whose brilliant playing both on the line and in the backfield at Brown last year was one of the big assets of the Providence team, and Howard Miller, the Columbia University quarter back, who recently was called into service. This backfield already gives promise of upsetting any kind of opposition, as it possesses speed and line-plunging ability. Barrett is a great punter and Miller has made an enviable record as a dropkicker.

Schlacter, a Brooklyn boy, who made a reputation as a guard on Syracuse, is another player on Blake's team, and probably will play one guard, with Black at the other.

The proceeds of the game are to be divided between the Army and Navy Commissions on Athletics to purchase equipment for the various sports at the training posts. Walter Camp, head of athletics in the naval stations, said that games probably would be played in the Harvard and Pennsylvania stadiums on the same day. At Harvard the Boston Navy Yard team will meet an eleven from Camp Devens, while at Pennsylvania the League Island team, under Ned Mahan, former Harvard star, is expected to be one of the contestants.

PENN STATE IS JUBILANT.

Defeat of West Virginia Wesleyan Increases Prestige of Team.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Oct. 30.—Followers of Penn State's football fortunes are jubilant because of the fighting spirit displayed by the eleven against West Virginia Wesleyan. In the face of almost certain defeat, the Blue and White players fought to the last whistle, and were rewarded with a hard-earned victory. Their opponents were a powerful and versatile aggregation, who had the advantage of seven points during three-quarters of the stiffest struggle seen here in recent years.

Charlie Way's 45-yard dash for the winning touchdown in the last half minute of play decided the issue. The Downingtown boy played a finished game in his first experience as a 'Varsity quarter back. By reason of his strong defensive work back of the line, Gross is slated to return to his place at full back, where he will probably be found in the Dartmouth game Saturday.

POWER BOAT OWNERS MEET.

Only One New Officer Elected in National Body.

Only one change was made in the official family of the American Power Boat Association at the annual meeting of that body at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday afternoon, and that was necessitated by the war. Reuben Clark, formerly official timer for the organization, is enlisted in the naval service, and Harry Sampson, Jr., was elected to take his place. The officers who were unanimously re-elected were A. L. Judson, President; C. P. Tower, Secretary; George C. Krusen, Treasurer; F. K. Lord, Measurer, and F. W. Horenburger, Surveyor.

No dates were allotted for the coming year because of the uncertainty of sports in general, and only one club announced that it would hold a regatta. That was the Toronto Motor Boat Club, which was admitted to membership and promised to hold a regatta in which a valuable challenge trophy would be put up. The regatta of the Canadian organization is to be similar to that annually held by the Thousand Islands Yacht Club.

In the official changes of the constitution the Racing Committee was vested with power to withhold sanctions for regattas should it see fit. The Racing Committee received absolute power to determine the fitness of a course and to decide whether the turns on a course were suitable for racing. It was further ordered that all courses should be measured by statute miles and not by nautical miles, as in the past.

The Treasurer's report showed the association in a splendid condition financially, with a large balance in the bank and no obligations. The Secretary reported that there were 141 clubs in the association last year, that seven dropped out and eight were admitted, leaving 142 active members now. Fifty clubs were represented at the meeting by delegates. All the clubs were asked to send in the lists of members now in active service that an honor roll could be compiled.

MUD LARKS REVEL ON SODDEN TRACK

Small Fields Compete in Heavy Going at Laurel—Favorites Are Withdrawn.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 30.—Only mudders had any chance of success on the sloppy track today and in consequence the two principal races were so affected by scratches that there was little competition in either. The Marine Liberty Bond purse for three-year-olds, in which $1,500 was added, had only four entries originally, and the scratches reduced it to a two-horse race, with S. C. Hildreth's Deckmate opposing J. K. L. Ross' Priscilla Mullens. The latter was a topheavy favorite and Lyke had no difficulty in landing the long end of the purse with her.

Westy Hogan, Top o' the Morning, and numerous other crack sprinters had entered for the Blue and Gray Handicap at six furlongs, but all but four of the fourteen named were withdrawn. J. E. Widener's imported Naturalist, which had previously shown a liking for heavy going, was installed an odds-on favorite over the Brighton entry, St. Isidore and Milkman. With Keogh in the saddle, Naturalist showed the way from the break and at the finish was galloping to beat Water Lady. St. Isidore proved the better of the Brighton pair and took third money.

The going was responsible for a reversal of form in the opening race for two-year-olds. Robert L. Gerry's Miss Filley, which had run disappointingly in all her previous starts, was at home in the soft dirt and splashed to the front with two other outsiders, Green Grass and Golding, following her.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:12 4-5.

Miss Filley, Robert L. Gerry's ch. f., 103 pounds, by Superman-Allie Darden, $77.60, $22.20, and $12.10, (P. Louder).....1
Green Grass, G. F. Muller's br. g., 112, by Hurst Park-Marsara, $9.70 and $6.90, (L. Troxler).....2
Golding, C. W. Starr's b. f., 101, by Flint Rock-Golden View, $42.60, third, (W. Collins).....3

Foo Butterfly, Rapid Fire, Ideal, Tea Party, Sweet Marguerite, Scabbard, Elizabeth H, and Fusty Boots also ran. Woodthrush, King of the Wind, and H. C. Basch scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Novice Purse; for maiden steeplechasers, three-year-olds and upward; purse $700; about two miles. Time—4:11 3-5.

Gold Bond, W. Smith's ch. g., 5 years, 132 pounds, by Dick Welles-Miss Lida, $3.40, $2.80 and $3.20, (H. Crawford)..1
Max Meadows, W. R. Martin's br. g., 5, 145, by Mohawk-Gin Fizz, $4.80 and $3.90, S. Stevenson).....2
Acabado, J. W. Corrigan's ro. g., 5, 132, by Superman-Elegance, $6.30 third, (J. Howard).....3

San Jon, Russian Pinion, Duke of Norfolk, Crack o' Day and Kitty Quince also ran. Jimmy Boy and Captain Lee scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Marine Liberty Bond Purse, for three-year-olds; $1,500 added; one mile. Time—1:44 3-5.

Priscilla Mullens, J. K. L. Ross's b. f., 3 years, 111 pounds, $2.70 and out, (L. Lyke).....1
Deckmate, S. C. Hildreth's b. c., 111, by Hastings-Dragnet, out for place, (F. Robinson).....2

Only two starters. Manister Tol and Bella Desmond scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Blue and Gray Highweight Handicap; for all ages; $1,500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 1-5.

Naturalist, J. E. Widener's b. g., 3 years, 103 pounds, by Rabelais-Nature, $3.10, $2.30 and out, (F. Keogh).....1
Water Lady, J. Arthur's b. m., 6, 107, by Waterboy-Duchess of Towers, $3 and out, (R. Troise).....2
*St. Isidore, Brighton Stable's ch. g., 4, 121, by Isidor-Onaga, out for third, (F. Robinson).....3

*Milkman also ran. Westy Hogan, Bringhurst, Top o' The Morning, Corn, Tassel, Bally, Leochares, Startling, Tea Caddy, Mida and Mascs scratched.

*Coupled as Brighton Stable entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, claiming; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:49 4-5.

N. K. Beal, H. F. Cleaver's ch. c., 3 years, 111 pounds, by Glorifier-Puritan Girl, $5.80, $3.90, and $3.40, (R. Troise).....1
Spectre, J. L. Price's ch. f., 3, 105, by Ballot-Star Dreamer, $5.40 and $3.80, (W. Collins).....2
Flare, E. C. Griffith's b. g., 3, 103, by Fair Play-Donna Mia, $6.50 third, (F. Hopkins).....3

Napoleon, Comacho, Ella Ryan, January, Muckross, Amite Edgar, and Rockport also ran. Lady Nicoll, Mesmer, Merchant, Inurbank, Mannchen, and Margaret L. scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:54.

Euterpe, R. Hanley's b. m., 7 years, 106 pounds, by Art Wells-Halcyon, $3.90, $2.50, and $2.40, (C. Mergler).....1
Budweiser, G. H. Abbott's b. c., 117, by Buckmaster-Missouri H., $3 and $2.40, (L. Lyke).....2
Jabot, J. A. Strode's b. g., 9, 114, by Ornament-Tartlet, $4.70, third, (J. Pelz).....3

Doctor Charnot, Pharaoh, Mr. Mack, and Lantana also ran. Disturber, Handful, Lynn, Galway, Smithfield, Joe Finn, and Battle Abbey scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:53.

Trentino, J. K. L. Ross's ch. g., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Star Shoot-May Florence, $8.20, $4.20, and $2.80, (L. Lyke).....1
Rose Finn, J. B. Sheridan's br. f., 3, 102, by Dick Finnell-Rose May, $15 and $4.50, (F. Hopkins).....2
Greetings, P. J. Coleman's ch. f., 4, 101, by Glorifier-Glad Tidings, $2.30 third, (R. Troise).....3

Prohibition, Batwa, Balfron, Billy Oliver, Ischabibble, and Hickorynut also ran. Tinkle Bell, Andes, Sevillian, Mary Warren, Lodengrin, and Highway scratched.

Weather, cloudy; track, sloppy.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Golden Glow, 113 pounds; Tolerance, 108; Expression, 108; *Shasta, 106; Sunny Hill, (imp.) 111; Flapper, 108; *Killarney, 108; *Hope, 105; El Capitania, 111; Golding, (imp.) 108; *Kokohi, 108.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; six furlongs. King Worth, 120 pounds; Tarquin, (imp.) 100; Master Karma, 100; Anxiety, 105; *Varda, B., 100; Alex Metz, 111; Widow Bedotte, 106; Counsel, 106; Stalwart Helen, 105; *Blue Fox, 95; Buck Shot, 111; James T. Cummings, 108; Salon, 105; Scarpia 23, (imp.) 100; *Wat, 95.

THIRD RACE.—The Great American Liberty Bond Purse; all ages; one mile. Leochares, 113 pounds; Holiday, 106; Hauberk, 113; Recount, 90; Shooting Star, 103; Poor Butterfly, 84.

FOURTH RACE.—The National Handicap; $2,000 added; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. †Roamer, 128 pounds; Hendrie, 114; King Neptune, 98; †Ticket, 108; Gex, (imp.) 99; Spur, 122; Daddy's Choice, 98. †Andrew Miller entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. G. M. Miller, 111 pounds; Alston, 107; Capitania, 107; Cuddle Up, 104; Amphion, 110; Bellar, (imp.) 107; Milton Campbell, 107; Golden Bantam, 103; Jacob, 107; El Bond, 107; Rake Off, 107; Battle Abbey, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Erin Prince, 112 pounds; Ischabibble, 107; Balfron, 106; *Batwa, 102; Brickley, 111; Flare, 106; Comacho, 108; *Kathleen H., 99; Prohibition, 107; Mirza, 106; Hampton Dame, 104; *Greetings, 99.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Yodeling, 111 pounds; Starter, 108; N. K. Beal, 101; *Early Sight, 101; Libyan Sands, 111; Vermont, 108; *Montressor, 108; *May W., 100; Ellison, 109; Felucca, 102; *Eagle, 108; *Margery, 98.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.

STORM MARS HUNT RACES.

Two Rose Tree Events Canceled—Small Fields in Others.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—With an icy wind blowing from the northwest the final meeting by the Rose Tree Hunt was run off at Media today in the presence of about seventy-five spectators. The scratches were so numerous that the first race there were only three contestants. Dido, owned by H. Merion, led from start to finish over the six-furlong course. Jim, the entry of M. A. McKenna, finished in second place about thirty lengths behind.

The second and fifth races were cancelled, none of the owners of the horses entered being willing to risk their animals to the dangers of the course.

In the third race there were only four entries and they remained bunched very closely throughout the two miles. Eagle Thistle, the entry of George Brooke, 3d, came through by a length with Brazenose second.

BOXING PAGEANT OFFERED.

Five Bouts Between Ring Leaders at Manhattan A. C. Tonight.

A galaxy of ring stars will appear this evening at the Manhattan A. C., in a series of five six-round bouts, which have been arranged by the officials of the club. One champion, an ex-champion, and several leading contenders for titular honors will be among the participants. Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, will box in the main affair against Johnny Lustig, a worthy opponent from the east side. Freddie Welsh, former holder of the lightweight title, will have for an opponent Jimmy Paul, a local lad. This will be Welsh's first appearance in the ring since he lost his title to Leonard several months ago. He is endeavoring to obtain another match with the present champion.

Irish Patsy Cline, the fast and clever Harlem lightweight, will box Young Rector of Jersey City in another six-round event, and Frankie Callahan, a Brooklyn boxer, will oppose Harry Condon, also of Brooklyn, in another contest. This bout will serve to give local enthusiasts a line on Callahan's ability for his bout against Leonard on Friday night. The other bout will bring together Soldier Bartfield, the aggressive Brooklyn welterweight, and Ted Kelly of Harlem.

DUNDEE HAS SLIGHT MARGIN OVER DUFFY

Italian Again Gains Verdict in Bout, but with Less to Spare.

Johnny Dundee scored his second victory over Jimmy Duffy, the west side lightweight, in their return engagement of ten rounds last night at the Pioneer Sporting Club, but the Italian boxer's margin of points at the final bell was by no means as convincing as was the case in their previous meeting. Dundee's showing on the whole was something of a disappointment to his many admirers. Duffy, on the other hand, boxed in his usual aggressive style and, plodding along almost mechanically, gave a good account of himself, holding his own in many of the exchanges.

Especially in the earlier rounds did the west side lad show up strongly, for in the opening three sessions Duffy stood willingly and swapped blows with his more prominent adversary. The contest to this stage was mostly infighting, with each man doing effective work, although Dundee managed to land the cleaner blows. Intermittently, too, the Italian boxer brought his cleverness into play against the sturdy west side boxer, and in this department Dundee clearly excelled.

The Italian shifted his mode of attack in the fourth, and began popping Duffy with a stiff left-hand jab, alternated with a right cross to the side of the face. With this offensive Dundee had his rival in a quandary, and most of Duffy's attempts went wide of their intended mark. In the fifth session, and thereafter until the eighth, Dundee gave flashes of the ability of which he is capable and hammered Duffy at will. At times, in fact, Dundee just stood off and measured his opponent for a right-hand blow to the face.

From the eighth session to the final bell, however, Dundee failed to make a visible impression on Duffy. The Italian seldom used his right hand, and when he did it brought a grimace of pain to his face, sending abroad the impression that the hand had been injured when some of his previous attempts at the body had landed on Duffy's protruding arms. The west side lad kept plodding along, and always went to close quarters against Dundee's left-hand jab or hook. In the closing three rounds Duffy cut down his opponent's lead somewhat, and the final bell found Dundee the winner by an unimpressive margin.

The weights were: Dundee, 133½ pounds; Duffy, 134½ pounds.

Colleges to Pay War Tax.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—The Athletic Associations of Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania will pay one per cent. war tax on the tickets for the annual football game to be played on Braves' Field, instead of making an extra charge to ticket holders, it was announced today. The tax amounts to 11, 14, and 26 cents for the three classes of tickets.

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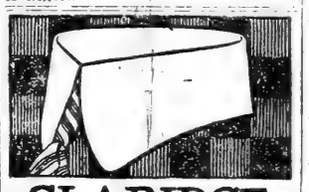

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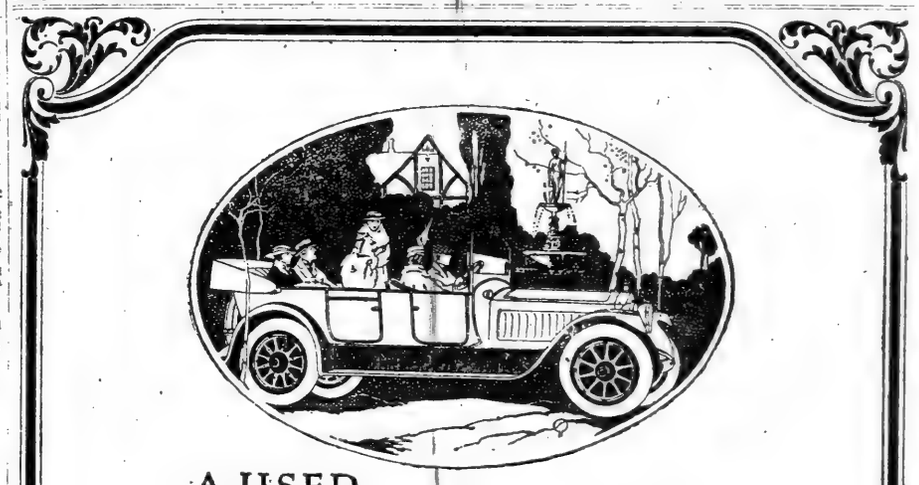

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Robert Hudson.....Charles Wyngate
Frederick Blackmore.....Robert Pigott
Rose Brenton.....Maud Milton
Henry Parramore.....Russ Whytal
Gertie Diamond.....Margaret Moser
Willie Tucket.....Buster Hemley
Johnny Moreton.....Kingdon Brown
Mr. Moon.....F. J. McCord
Mr. Honey.....Herbert Belmore
Bowers.....Charles Hanna

Yes; it is true that the English are more frankly sentimental than we, more simply emotional. To us a comedy is a play to make you laugh, and if there are tears to shed they are furtive tears. Our kinsmen over seas love gentle feeling and all the simpler, tenderer motions of the spirit for their own sake, and are content if the laughs are few and incidental. When we go in at all for this emotional stuff we make it strong.

In the hands of an American playwright "The Old Country" would probably have developed into tense emotional drama, a regular farce handicher play. James Fountain is an illegitimate son, whose mother has been driven out of the English village in which he was born by the guardians of respectability. Growing up in American slums, lumber towns, and mining camps, he has nursed a bitter hatred of his mother's persecutors. In the prime of life, having made a fortune, he returns to the place of his birth and, by the clever use of his money, is able to ruin the local doctor and clergyman and squire who drove his mother to America. And then he realizes that his revenge is bitterest of all to himself.

The village girl whom he has grown to love, and who loves him, turns her back. His neighbors, at first won by his genial liberality, are aghast at him. Most of all his mother is wounded. He had thought to please her by it all, and has bought the manor house for her to queen it in. But she was born a serving woman, and a serving woman she remains, painfully ill at ease in her grand surroundings. Moreover, it was in this house that she loved and lost, and the ejected owner of it is her old lover, Fountain's father.

And so we come to the great scene. In the moment in which Fountain's revenge is triumphant she revolts from him and makes him feel his cruelty to people who, though they have been servere with her, are after all honest and well-meaning. Fountain awakes from his triumph of revenge to realize that he has lost everything, even the respect of the two women he loves above all else. Then comes the final act of reconciliation, of mutual understanding, and of deepening bonds of affection. There would not be a dry cheek in the house if the sympathetic heart interest were developed to the full as emotional drama.

The English play, now on view in Thirty-ninth Street, sounds few of the depths of feeling, passing lightly along the surface of obvious sentiment and romance. No washtub will be busier next Monday for its coming. The original version by Dion Calthrop, in fact, as Mr. Faversham confessed in his curtain speech, was of doubtful vigor and visibility. He had given it up as hopeless when the happy thought occurred to him to call in Dr. George Broadhurst, who is himself an Englishman by birth, though an American by profession.

A new Broadhurst version and a road tour brought the play to its present state of health. The metaphor is Mr. Faversham's, and he is authority for the statement that the patient is now convalescent—in fact cured.

At the worst estimate, the play tells an amiable, agreeable, and wholesome story about people one would quite love if one met them in real life. On the stage, however, it may seem rather sentimental and thin, and all in an English manner that has never been appreciated here as it no doubt deserves.

Mr. Faversham's performance intensifies the impression of superficial sentiment and romance. As depicted in the lines of the play and in what he does, this James Fountain is a man of bitter passions and rough hatreds. His life on the frontier would inevitably have left a strange accent upon his speech and manner.

The fundamental rightness of heart which eventually proved his salvation lies deep within, in a region which, in his busy, forceful life, he has never had time to explore. Mr. Faversham's manner and speech are what they always have been—graceful, suave, romantically picturesque. It is pleasant to see and hear him; but in dozing over the smooth surface of the character he has detracted unmistakably from its vigor, and from the vigor of the play.

The supporting cast were capable but by no means remarkable, even that admirable actor, Russ Whytal, suffering a temporary eclipse. But the three scenes were in excellent taste, at once rich and simple.

THE LETZ STRING QUARTET.

Successful Appearance of a New Chamber Music Organization.

The Letz String Quartet made its first appearance last evening in Aeolian Hall, where it was welcomed by a considerable and friendly audience with much warmth. This new addition to the city's chamber music organization is one of the latest and most promising results of the good seed planted by the Kneisel Quartet in its long career. Mr. Letz, as all music lovers know, was the second violin of the Kneisel Quartet in the last years of its existence, he has associated with himself as first violin in the new quartet, Sander Harmati, second violin; Edward Kreiner, viola, and Gerald Maas, 'cello.

These four showed themselves last evening skillful players individually, and possessed of the true spirit of chamber music—equal co-operation and subordination to the end of perfect ensemble. Mr. Letz's quality has long been known from his work in the older organization. The ideal that he shares in that it is evidently his purpose to implant in the quartet he has now formed. In the matter of style, in the details of ensemble, in finish, tonal balance and beauty of tone a high level has been aimed at.

For the first concert of a new string quartet a remarkably high level was reached. Perfection of ensemble, or a measurable approach to it, is a matter of slow growth, not to be arrived at over night by taking thought. hTe performance of the Letz Quartet last evening was one that could rejoice the soul of the lover of chamber music, not only for what it was, but for what it promised.

The program included Haydn's quartet in G, Op. No. 4, not one of the most familiar, which was played with delightful animation and spirit. Beethoven's in F minor, Op. 95, wherein Mr. Letz showed an especial authority, and the organization as a whole a fine feeling for style; and a quartet in E flat, Op. 4, by Leo Weiner. His name is unfamiliar to many in New York. He is a young Hungarian, pupil of the Academy of Music in Budapest, and now or recently a teacher there. His quartet is a work of much charm, though not always wholly original and not aiming at grisly or power. There is much graceful and sparkling fancy manifested in it, expressed without straining after originality, and the writing for the stringed instruments is extremely skillful. Though the composer is Hungarian, the musical influences at work in his music seem much more Bohemian; there is in the second and fourth movements respectively more than a suggestion of Dvorak and Smetana. The new organization was put to a severe test of its skill in playing Weiner's work, for it is extremely difficult in ensemble and in intonation.

'THE LOVE DRIVE' A TAME COMEDY

Hero's Lovemaking Is Rather Tediously Spun Over Its Four Acts.

BUILT ON AN OLD MODEL

Romance for All of the Characters, Regardless of Their Ages, in Sydney Rosenfeld's Play.

THE LOVE DRIVE, a comedy in four acts, by Sydney Rosenfeld. At the Criterion Theatre.

Ernestien Waite.....Violet Heming
Mrs. Jepson.....Hilda Spong
Mrs. Gramercy Harden.....Zeffie Tilbury
Laura Bridgman.....Beth Franklyn
Celia Bridgman.....Eileen Wilson
Cosette.....Lea Penman
Bruce Markham.....Fred Niblo
Tom Bridgman.....Arthur Laceby
Oliver Croyston.....Albert Gran
Lykens.....Douglas Patterson
Footman.....Cy Weaver

"The Love Drive" is the somewhat enigmatical title of a comedy by Sydney Rosenfeld which had its first performance hereabouts last night at the Criterion Theatre. It takes its name from the ways and means resorted to by a Southern gallant to compel the lady of his choice to accept him, and by means of a long approach the rather tenuous tale of the hero's lovemaking is spun over four acts. It is comedy which is never very robust and generally dull, and the case is aggravated by the fact that the hero is such a thorough nuisance that it is a distinct disappointment to see him fold the heroine in his arms as the final curtain falls.

No particular reason, except the necessity of having a play, is advanced for Ernestine Waite's refusal to accept Bruce Markham some time before the first act began. However, she refused him, and he followed her North, with all his wiles and glibness, and besieged her for four rather lifeless acts. In the third act, as was to have been expected, he invades her bedroom, and in this act there crops out the suggestion of an idea, which, however, is not permitted to show its head for long. Markham's atetmpt to compromise the lady proves a boomerang, and momentarily he is discomfited, but the fourth act, for some unexplained reason, finds him just as buoyant, assertive, and generally objectionable as he was all along.

The play is built on rather an old model, being the type of piece in which there is romance for all concerned, regardless of their ages. Thus the widow of 40 weds her white-haired but persistent suitor; another middle-aged couple, who were on the brink of separating think better of it, and there is a hint of romance for the ingenue as well. The play suffers considerably from the sameness of these various episodes, as well as the author's lack of ingenuity in developing his main story. The company includes the ingratiating Fred Niblo, who does everything possible to make a likable chap out of the hero. In the vernacular, however, the hero is a smart aleck, and the most satisfactory moments of the play are those in which he is scored upon. The leading feminine rôle is played by Violet Heming, who is both pretty and capable. Albert Gran was amusing in the sort of rôle usually associated with Walter Jones, and Hilda Spong worked hard as the widow of 40. The settings are in excellent taste.

'BROKEN THREADS' PLEASES

Play of the Popular Novel Type by Ernest Wilkes at Fulton.

BROKEN THREADS, a drama in a prologue and three acts, by Ernest Wilkes. At the Fulton Theatre.

Murphy.....John Jr. Ward
Bill.....Daniel B. Hanlon
George.....Burr Garnett
John Brenton.....William H. Pringle
Harry Wynn.....Cyril Keightley
Dorothy Darrell.....Phoebe Hunt
Dick Brenton.....William Roselle
Durant.....Alfred Hesse
General Creighton.....Robert Cummings
William Budlong.....Paul Stanton
Freddie Creighton.....Harry Redding
Jule Creighton.....Florence Carpenter
Robert Beekman.....Francis Byrne
Mike Daly.....Guy Hitner
Bell Boy.....Marshall Mercury

A well-pleased audience left the Fulton Theatre last night after the opening performance of "Broken Threads," a play in three acts and a prologue, by Ernest Wilkes. The play is of the popular novel type. The scene is laid in the California of the present day, with, however, the opportunity existing for an enterprising young prospector to find a mine worth $1,000,000 somewhere in the West.

The part of Harry Wynn, the prospector who finds the mine, was taken by Cyril Keightley, whose acting was enthusiastically approved by the people in the house whenever they had a chance to applaud. Miss Phoebe Hunt, who appeared as Dorothy Darrell, a cabaret singer, was likewise indorsed by the audience not only for her interpretation of that character but because of the musical voice in which she sang a number of songs as the entertainer in restaurants. The other members of the cast were good.

The scene of the prologue was the balcony of the Gaiety Restaurant in San Francisco. It quickly developed that John Brenton was such a political power in the city that he was able to command two plain clothes policemen to "frame up" Dorothy Darrell so that she would have to leave San Francisco and Dick Brenton, the boss's younger brother who had become a victim of the singer's charms.

The frameup was not necessary, however, because the younger Brenton, when he discovered that the girl had "thrown him over" in order to reform and marry Wynn, attempted to kill her, and was killed with his own revolver by Wynn defending the girl's life. When the cabaret singer insisted that she would stay in San Francisco and save Wynn by her testimony the plain clothes men, at John Brenton's direction, drugged her and put her on a ship bound for Australia. That was the end of the prologue.

The first act was five years later in a hotel in San Diego. Wynn had been sentenced to life imprisonment for murder, had escaped into the desert, had discovered the mine, and was in the hotel under the assumed name of Jim Kendall just completing the sale of his mine for $1,000,000 to General Creighton, a wealthy mine owner. Events followed rapidly—and dramatically.

Dorothy Darrell was in the hotel singing professionally, she met Wynn, explained her disappearance after his arrest, and the broken threads of the romance were tied together. But Wynn was suspected, identified, and then arrested. At the climacteric moment General Creighton appears in a long-distance telephone conversation with the Governor of the State, who was his friend and political creation, and arranged for Wynn's pardon. Thus the same power behind the throne that tied to the young man's downfall pulled him out of his pit.

The ending of the play was as happy as that of any novel, and the presentation and acting put life into the dangerously fictitious plot.

Soprano and Baritone in Recital.

Geraldine Marwick, soprano, and Burton Cornwall, baritone, gave a joint recital yesterday at the Princess Theatre before an audience as small as the weather was stormy. They sang a duet from the "Elijah," airs from "Emani," and Bemberg's "La Mort de Jeanne d'Arc," and songs of Mozart, Schumann, Burleigh, and Mrs. Salter.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The title of the new revue at Raymond Hitchcock's Forty-fourth Street Theatre will be "Words and Music." Wellington Cross has been added to the cast.

"Over the Top," in which T. Roy Barnes and Justine Johnstone will be featured, will begin its engagement on the Forty-fourth Street Theatre Roof on Thursday night Nov. 15.

The Washington Square Players, who begin their season tonight, will give their first matinee on Saturday. Thereafter matinees will be given Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Norworth Theatre, in Forty-eighth Street, will be opened on Monday night, Nov. 19. The first attraction will be Jack Norworth's musical revue, "Odds and Ends of 1917."

Those who will act here in the Dunsany play, "A Night at an Inn," are Lynn Pratt, Gerald Pring, Tracy Barrow, Maxwell Ryder, and Henri Bamush. It will be produced on the same bill with "Service."

LORD NORTHCLIFFE BACK.

Praises American Railways After Tour of Middle West.

Lord Northcliffe returned to New York yesterday from his ten days' tour of the Middle West, and spoke in high praise of the comfort of the American railroads. It was such easy riding that it was not like traveling, he said.

On the trip Lord Northcliffe visited Cleveland, Chicago, Dayton, Ohio; St. Louis, and Kansas City, and delivered twenty addresses on the subjects of shipping, food, and the mistake it was for any one to imagine that this would be a short war. Up to the present time he had seen no reason to modify his opinion that the war would last for a long time. One of the meetings he enjoyed most was given before 200 newspaper editors in Kansas City, the majority of whom came from small towns.

Lord Northcliffe was accompanied on his tour by Colonel Campbell Stuart and other members of the British War Mission, of which he is Chairman.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evgs. at 8.
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
Herald—"Proves the biggest bit of entertainment yet seen at the Winter Garden."
Doing Our Bit
Charles Darnton, Eve. World—"'Doing Our Bit' is the biggest hit in the history of this big house. Everything is so dazzling that it might easily blind an anchorite."

COMEDY THEA., 41st. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Sat. 2:30.
SUBSCRIPTION SEASON OF THE
Wash. Sq. Players
BEGINS TONIGHT AT 8:45.
Four One-Act Plays: "In the Zone," "The Avenue," "Blind Alleys," "His Widow's Husband."

39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. MAT. TODAY AT 2:20.
WILLIAM
Faversham
In a New Play, "THE OLD COUNTRY."
POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS.

48th ST. THEA. Evs. 8:25. John BARRYMORE
Mats. Tom'w-Sat., 2:25. Constance COLLIER
Extra Mat. Elec. Day. Lionel BARRYMORE
IN Peter Ibbetson

BIJOU W. 45th. Tel. 439 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day
HENRY BATAILLE'S GREATEST PLAY
THE TORCHES Lester Lonergan
"FINEST DRAMA WHICH HAS COME OUT OF PARIS SINCE 'THE THIEF.'"—Louis De Foe, World.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
Grace George
and her Playhouse Company in
EVE'S DAUGHTER
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

SHUBERT 44th. W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Sat., Elec. Day. 2
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S
MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
Charming Music
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

CASINO BEGINNING MON. NIGHT NOV. 5
ALICE NIELSEN in Kitty Darlin'
SEATS ON SALE TOMORROW

BROADHURST 44th. W. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 64. Evs. 8:20
Mr. Faversham presents Bernard Shaw's
Misalliance
with Maclyn Arbuckle and Katharine Kaelred.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day.
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, Ltd. Seats 8 Weeks Ahead

Plymouth 45th, W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Today at 2:20.
ONLY 6 TIMES MORE.
Mr. William Gillette
"A Successful Calamity."
By Clare Kummer.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE
"'Leave It to Jane' is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatric entertainment."—Louis De Foe, World.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today, Sat., Elec. Day. 2:25.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat., Lil. Day
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day. 2:30.
The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT
"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
Oh, Boy "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT, 8:15
Mats. Today, Sat. & Election Day. 2:15
Pop. Price Matinee Today Best Seats $1.50
HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Election Day.
"DE LUXE ANNIE"
with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 25c and 50c.
"CHIN-CHIN" with DOYLE & DIXON.

Loew's 7th Ave. at 124th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 25c & 50c.
WILTON LACKAYE in "THE INNER MAN."

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Ev., Nov. 7, at 8:30
America's Welcome To
Hon. Sir George H. REID
Former Prime Minister of Australia and Former Australian High Commissioner, etc.
Sir George will make a notable Address on
What American Independence Has Done for the British Empire
Tickets $2 to 25c. Boxes $15 and $12, at Box Office, Tyson's, McBride's or J. E. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 1 Mad. Ave.

GO OVER THE TOP WITH
Sergt. Arthur Guy
EMPEY
Author of "Over the Top"
at CARNEGIE HALL,
Sunday Eve., Nov. 4th, at 8:30.
Seats 50c to $2. Boxes $12 & $15.
Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office.

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MAT. TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.00 EVES. at 8:15
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ST. NICHOLAS RINK 3 SESSIONS DAILY
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ADM. 50c. ICE SKATING NOW Beginners Sun. a.m. $1 Taught

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET
Evs., 8:15. Das Dreimaederlhaus
& Sat. Mat.
Musical Comedy by Franz Schubert.

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Every Eve. at 8:15
"Fatty" Arbuckle, "Fatty at Coney Island," Gordon Eldrid & Co., Schrode & Beaumont Sisters, others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

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B'way at 52d St. Mats.—Art.—Eve.

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ATTEND THE FIRST PARTY
OF THE
Stage Women's War Relief
AT THE
Cascade Room OF THE Hotel Biltmore
TEA DANCE FROM 3 to 6
Friday, Nov. 2d
SPECIAL DANCES BY:
RUTH LYDY & AUDREY EADS at 3.30
MADAME ROSHANARA.....at 4.30
THE DOLLY SISTERS.....at 5.30
SUPPER DANCE FROM 10 to 1
A PLAYLET WRITTEN BY BAYARD VEILLER WILL BE OFFERED WITH THE FOLLOWING CAST:
H. B. WARNER — HELEN WARE
EDWARD H. ROBINS — LEONORE HARRIS
FORREST ROBINSON — RAY COX
MORGAN COMAN — SAM COIT
HOSTESSES
MARGUERITE CLARK — ELSIE FERGUSON
MAXINE ELLIOTT — GERALDINE FARRAR
ALEX'DRA CARLISLE — Mrs. WM. FAVERSHAM
MADGE KENNEDY — BERTHA KALICH
GRACE GEORGE — JULIA SANDERSON
MARJORIE RAMBEAU — LAURETTE TAYLOR
EDITH TALIAFERRO — FRANCES STARR
TICKETS MAY BE HAD AT HUDSON THEATRE BOX OFFICE, HOTEL BILTMORE, THE PLAYERS' CLUB, TYSON'S TICKET OFFICE, McBRIDE'S TICKET OFFICE.
AFTERNOON, Incl. Tea, $1.50 PRICES EVENINGS Incl. Supper, $3.50
There will positively be no solicitation of any sort

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Handel, Mozart, Bantock, Rubinstein.
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Seats at Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg., also at Box Offices of Aeolian and Carnegie Halls.

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MR. DAMROSCH will not only present and explain symphonic music of the simpler forms, but will take up the various instruments composing the Orchestra and illustrate their tonal qualities, singly and in combination with other instruments, as follows:
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Modest Altschuler.....Conductor
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Boguslawski
In Two PIANO RECITALS
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Tuesday Aft., Nov. 13, Sat. Evg., Nov. 24.
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BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1
THE MOST WONDERFUL LAVISH FASCINATING COLOSSAL GORGEOUS PRODUCTION
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AT AEOLIAN HALL
Duo-Art Salon, 4th Floor (42nd St. Entrance)
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31st. 3 o'clock
The assisting artist will be
EDNA BENTZ, pianist
The program will contain Duo-Art numbers by Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Rudolph Ganz and others.
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Danish Soprano
Mme. MONA
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Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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GUIOMAR
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Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

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ADRIANO ARIANI, CONDUCTOR.
CONCERT TODAY 2:15
Tschaikowsky, Massenet, Wagner, Gomez Program
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PIANO RECITAL (Baldwin) MISCHA
Levitzki
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Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Nov. 2, at 8:15.
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LOIS Long FRANKLIN Riker
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PIANO RECITAL. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Paquita MADRIGUERA
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AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3.
Piano Recital, (Knabe) RAYMOND
Wilson
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Carnegie Hall, To-m'r'w (Thurs.) Ev. at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL—ALICE
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Tickets 50 cts to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

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¶ Oriental and Egyptian Musical Accompaniment with Augmented Orchestra.
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W. S. HART, "THE COLD DECK."

BROADWAY THEATRE at 41st St. 15-25-50.
Continuous—Noon to 11:30.
MAE MURRAY in "PRINCESS VIRTUE."
A Super Blue Bird Production.

STRAND Marguerite CLARK in "BAB'S BURGLAR."
Soloists, Victor Moore. Symphony Concert To-day, 2:15. STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH.

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NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY Mats. Wed. & Sat. ALL SEATS 50c to $2
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A

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1917.

THE HYLAN PLOT EXPOSED.

In an arraignment of JOHN F. HYLAN that makes CICERO's oration against CATILINE seem like a procession of stately compliments, Mayor MITCHEL last night faithfully and pitilessly kept his promise to lay bare the secret reasons for the support of HYLAN by the Staats-Zeitung and Mr. HEARST, exposed through the long stages of its development the plot to make the election of a Mayor of New York a means of giving encouragement and aid to the enemies of the United States, destroyed the candidate of these plotters against the safety and honor of the country, and delivered this city from the double peril of betrayal into the hands of Tammany for plunder and of the agents of the Kaiser for organized treason against the Government.

Of the art of formal oratory the Mayor's address shows no trace, but it breathes throughout the spirit of an art that is beyond all mastery save for him "who speaks right on the things he knows," the perfectly convincing presentation of evidence to prove a damning accusation. From the opening sentences in which he charged that "HYLAN is the candidate of WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, the spokesman of the Kaiser in this country," to the succession of terrible indictments with which he closed the address, the Mayor marshaled his proofs and specifications in an unbroken chain that binds the Tammany candidate to a group of German plotters, long notorious, and sledgehammers could not deliver him or them from its coils.

The city and the country owe Mr. MITCHEL a debt of gratitude for his exposure of this infamous and seditious plot. It is a deliverance for the city, for it is now impossible that any man who cherishes in his bosom one spark of loyalty to his country should cast his vote for JOHN F. HYLAN. He was picked and chosen for this nomination in order that, uniting some of the chief forces of disloyalty, his election might be made to seem a condemnation by this city of the war policy of the United States. There is more, far more, in this conspiracy than appears in the Mayor's marshaling of the facts. Why was this obscure Brooklyn lawyer raised to the post of Honorary Vice Chairman of the Friends of Peace, the traitorous organization that at its Chicago convention cheered the announcement that hundreds of lives had been lost by the destruction of an American steamship? Who brought him to the notice of the Friends of Peace? Who was his sponsor, then as now? The Mayor has made the motive of his nomination too plain for dispute. He is the candidate of the seditionaries, of those who would paralyze the arm of the Government raised to strike the blow for freedom and democracy.

HILLQUIT, the other candidate of the friends of a German peace, is destroyed, too, for Mr. MITCHEL's exposure of the Hylan plot will so rouse the loyal men of New York that they will defend the honor of the city and of the nation by an overwhelming vote on Election Day. The necessity of keeping the city out of the greedy hands of Tammany is still an issue in the contest, but the Mayor's revelations have again raised the issue of loyalty, of Americanism, to the first place. New York is not going to let itself be put in thrall by agents of the Kaiser.

An influential German-language newspaper, The Herold, appealed to its readers yesterday to support Mayor MITCHEL and denounced the conspirators who are striving to compass his defeat because of his loyal Americanism. It is a counsel of wisdom and of safety. There is much sound advice in The Herold's article which German-Americans who owe everything to the opportunities they have enjoyed in this country would do well to heed. Certainly any German-American who intends to live here, to do business here, will be exceedingly ill-advised if he consorts with plotters of sedition of the kind Mr. MITCHEL held up to the execration of the public in his speech last night. This country has a stern duty to perform, and it is going to deal as sternly with its enemies at home as with those abroad.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is an old New Yorker who has been familiar with the City Government for years, and a conspicuous part of it in his time. He speaks from long study and first-hand knowledge when he says that for fifty years no Mayor "has been as efficient" in administering the City Government "on the principles of straight-out democracy" as Mr. MITCHEL.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is an American of the Americans. No man has insisted more strongly on Americanism as no matter of birth or descent, but of the heart, mind, and act. No man has a more catholic list of friends or a more generous conception of American patriotism. And few Americans have a heartier detestation of "the Prussianized Germany that we are fighting at this moment."

Singularly happy is Mr. ROOSEVELT's remark about the issue of nationalpatriotism in the campaign:

> The foes of Mr. MITCHEL have asked, "Why should he drape himself in the American flag?" I can answer. It is because the flag would look out of place on either of the other two candidates.

The appearance of this robust, highly human, and always interesting personage in the campaign for good government and good Americanism is welcome and a strong help.

THE BOLSHEVIKI.

I am an American if that means a citizen who seeks for the greatest welfare of his country, of his fellow-citizens.

It is time for Mr. HILLQUIT and the other misleaders who are bent on the Bolshevikation of New York to learn what Americanism is, and that Americans will not permit the perversion of it into alien policies. Mr. HILLQUIT came here, as many of the persons of good-will whose ignorance of American institutions and ideals he plays upon came here, from Russia. He came, presumably, to escape the inequalities, political and social, religious and racial, the persecutions, oppressions, restrictions, the obstacles to education and free opportunity imposed by the Russian autocrats, a dynasty largely German by blood, for many years the pupil and accomplice of the Hohenzollern. He left a country economically, morally, and politically Prussian, true Prussian in its intolerance and its treatment of nationalities.

He came to a land of ordered freedom, of opportunity for all. He prospered. What return did he make to the hospitable country where he throve, where he enjoyed the liberties and privileges denied him at home? Let those Russians answer who returned to their native country after the revolution to tell falsehoods about the United States, to deceive the workingmen and soldiers, to turn, as far as in them lay, the birth of free democratic Russia into a revival of Germanism, to disorganize and dishonor a mighty nation, to co-operate with the tools of Germany to defeat the aspirations of every oppressed people, to promote the triumph of Prussian absolutism and make free Russia its vassal once more.

For Mr. HILLQUIT brought with him the doctrines of German socialism, which since the war began has been a German propaganda, an obedient and useful instrument of German imperialism. Mr. HILLQUIT repeats from day to day the false peace formulas of the Leninites and their dupes in the Soviet. A little while ago he was retailing the "no annexations, no indemnities" fraud. Now his election "will be a clear mandate to open negotiations for a general peace," a peace for the benefit of the Central Powers, a peace such as the United States will never have a hand in making.

Russia is a sufficient lesson in German socialism. Americans will make no experiment in that doctrine and practice of disaster. Mr. HILLQUIT is not an American. That man, sprung from whatever stock of our citizenship of many origins, is an American who puts this country always first, who is true to its institutions, its honor, and its interests. Mr. HILLQUIT is trying to change our institutions. Deny it as he may, he seeks by plain intent to smirch American honor and sacrifice American interests. He belongs with the Maximalists and the Leninites, with those Socialist agents of Germany whom the United States kept him from joining at the Stockholm Conference.

Mr. HILLQUIT's followers, doubtless for the most part sincere if mistaken men, many of them deluded by his talk of peace, should understand that the only result of his election, if he could be elected, would be to lead Germany further along the road of self-deception, to give her an utterly false notion of American sentiment, and to continue the war in the hope of an impossible peace. Neither New York nor the rest of the United States, neither Great Britain nor France, will submit to a peace that would betray democracy, make vain the treasure and lives spent, and be but a breathing space for Germany to gather her forces for a new struggle for the headship of the world.

In another column Mr. HILLQUIT is deceiving the expectations of the extreme pacifists and the seditionaries. Were he Mayor, and should he act, or even talk, as he now talks, the Federal Government would fall afoul of him. He would be locked up, silenced. Amateur dabbling at treason may pass in a candidate. It would be punished in a Mayor. But this city is not going to be annexed to Germany, nor controlled by partisans of Germany.

HOLLAND'S SHIPS AND FOOD.

After a delay of nearly four months, owners of the Dutch ships lying at the Port of New York are now inclined to accept our Government's plans for the use of these vessels. There are more than sixty which have been held here, with expenses exceeding $100,000 a day, because they were not permitted to take cargoes of wheat and fodder to Holland. It was suggested that they should unload and go into our coastwise service. Several have discharged their cargoes, are ready to take freight for South or Central America, and await instructions from owners or the Dutch Government. Others have taken on foodstuffs for the Belgian Relief Commission. This is in accord with another suggestion from our Government.

Holland, not only continuing the sale of food to Germany and Austria under old agreements, but also making new ones, cannot reasonably expect that the waiting cargoes of wheat and fodder will be released for her use. On the 26th a semi-official newspaper in Berlin reported the signing of a new agreement providing for the exchange of German coal and steel for food supplies from Holland. A few days earlier dispatches from Vienna to papers in Switzerland spoke of "an agreement recently concluded" by the terms of which Holland furnishes foodstuffs in return for lubricating oil, wood, and other products from Austria, at the same time loaning $1,600,000 to facilitate the exchange. The supply of food is even less in Austria than in Germany, and there have recently been food riots in several Austrian cities. Both countries will strive in every possible way to get from the neutrals a part of what they need. Our Government cannot forbid Holland to export the food, but it can and does refuse to assist by allowing the shipment of food from this country to take the place of supplies thus sent to the enemy. If the Dutch ships enter the coast trade or work for the Belgian Relief Commission, this will not, in all probability, cause modification of our Government's decision. American foodstuffs will not be permitted to go where they can indirectly aid the enemy. The decision will be confirmed and supported by Holland's two new food export agreements.

NOT ITALY ONLY.

The German campaign against Italy is in aid of a revolution which Germany hopes to create there, by which the Government may be forced to a separate peace. Germany has been stirring up this revolutionary movement for months, and now seeks to bring it into being. Her expectation is to duplicate in Italy the conditions in Russia. For months the German newspapers have been coupling "Russia and Italy" as the sources of their hope for an early disintegration of the Grand Alliance. They have not succeeded in debauching Russia to the point of making peace, but the measure of success they have had is known to all men. They hope for a similar, or a greater, measure of success with Italy, and now they have struck this mighty blow to give emphasis to their arguments with the Italian people.

They advance on the Italians with banners inscribed "Peace!" and the Kaiser's faithful newspapers take up the pretense, assuring the Italians that they need fear no conquest, nothing worse than an honorable peace. It is the form which the German propaganda has taken in Italy for a long time, and the Germans believe it is bearing fruit. It may be that the course taken is ill-chosen. The Italian sense of nationality is keen, and the spectacle of the Tedeschi violating the soil of Venetia may rouse a patriotic fury which will put an end to pacifism. The Germans, however, do not expect this; they count on exactly the contrary result. They count on an Italian defeat to give point to all the arguments with which the Italian Bolsheviki have been plying their compatriots.

In every country in the world, except Germany and her companions, the German is appealing to the feeling of internationalism. Why fight against your brothers? Why shed your blood? If all the soldiers will lay down their arms and refuse to fight, will not universal peace come? And, fooled by this idyllic picture, many Russians proceed straightway to follow the German precept. What they do not see is that, if every soldier in the world except the German were to lay down his arms and refuse to fight, the German soldier would become lord of the world and all the others his slaves. That is precisely what Germany does see and does intend. It is the whole purpose of the propaganda. Men with intelligence and foresight in the allied armies and the allied nations see it plainly enough and refuse to be cajoled; but there are plenty of ignorant and foolish men in all armies and all nations, and it is not upon the intelligent and clear-sighted that Germany expects to work.

In Russia she has had this much of success, that while the intelligent and clear-sighted soldier sees plainly her intention and refuses to follow her precept, he cannot fight effectively against her because of the paralyzing uncertainty about what the foolish and ignorant soldier by his side may do. Precisely that state of affairs is what she aims to bring about in Italy, and ultimately in other countries. She tried it in France, but without success. She has been trying it in Rumania, so far without success. She is trying it here in the United States.

We have seen the result of this work in Russia; we are face to face with the uncertainty of whether it has been successful to any degree in Italy, an uncertainty that must soon be resolved one way or the other. And now the time has come to take warning, if we are ever to take warning by the misfortunes of other nations, if we are ever to give over our ancient habit of stumbling into pits that are in full sight in our path. Let us no longer treat these agents of disruption and destruction as if they were honest but amiably misguided American patriots, exercising their holy right to express their opinions without let or hindrance. What they are doing is not exercising the right of free speech, but carrying on the demoralising and disintegrating propaganda concerted in Berlin for the purpose of paralyzing the American national will. These Hillquits and Nearings and "Friends of Irish Freedom" and the rest are doing the same work that HINDENBURG and MACKENSEN are doing, only not with guns. Let us take warning by Russia; let us hope for the best in Italy; and let us see to it that we be not betrayed into the ruinous path which Russia has taken, the ruinous path into which the Italian Hillquits are betraying Italy.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

In form we are at peace with Austria, neither country has declared war upon the other or recognized the existence of the state of war. In the moral sense this is a shallow and absurd fiction, since Austria with her entire military force is supporting the Germans, with whom we are actually at war; while by giving support to the British and the French in the field we are doing everything in our power to overthrow the military power of Austria and bring her to her knees. In the military sense the fiction of peace with Austria is something more than absurd, since so far as it may be permitted to control our action it must obstruct our efforts to give effective aid to our allies.

Without the action of Congress war cannot be declared on Austria, but that fact should not be permitted to stand in the way if we find it possible to give help to Italy in her present danger. It is one of the great crises of the war, involving not only Italy but the success of the entire allied cause. Fictions cannot be allowed to control the determination of so great an issue. We have sent money to Italy, we are entirely free, and without exposing ourselves to reproach from Austria, to send munitions and troops. The defeat of the Italian troops on the Isonzo line and the invasion of Italian soil are German achievements altogether. It is the German Army that has occupied Udine. The Austrians attempted to invade Italy and failed. Therefore, if it were possible for us to send American troops to Italy they would confront a German army. The presence of Austrian soldiers in the army of invasion would be merely incidental—it is Germany that threatens Italy and Germany is our enemy.

The question is not of immediate importance, since the troops we have sent to France are not as yet fully trained, and for such an expedition seasoned soldiers would be chosen. But if American guns and munitions can be sent to strengthen the Italian resistance, or if aid can be given in any other form, the fiction of our peace with Austria presents no obstacle either in law or in common sense. It is not merely that we have a duty to perform to our ally, Italy, to all our allies, it is a duty we owe to ourselves to do everything that lies in our power to avert the peril that threatens Italy, since if she were conquered and subdued, the part we have yet to perform in the war would thereby be made much greater and more costly in money and in human lives.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Suburban Politics Illustrated.

They always play politics with commendable earnestness up in New Rochelle, and this year the Mayoralty contest there is marked by more than the usual vivacity. The increment is due, presumably, to the fact that the present occupant of the office, EDWARD STETSON GRIFFING, has already held it for two terms of two years each, and the fact that he wants it again is enough, of course, to give deadly offense to the class of voters, numerous there as in most American cities, who view public positions merely as devices by means of which honor and salary—particularly salary—can be enjoyed, turn and turn about, in more or less equitable succession by men active in politics.

The New Rochelleans of this sort are sarcastically asking the friends of Mr. GRIFFING if they want him to be Mayor forever. When the friends answer, "Well, not forever, perhaps, but we are quite willing for him to continue in the office as long as he is, as now, by experience and training the most competent man in town to perform its duties," the questioners throw up their hands and turn sadly away. They simply can't understand that attitude of mind.

But Mayor GRIFFING has other opponents than these survivors from the Dark Ages of politics. The fiercest of them are the residents whose one idea of commendable city financing is to keep this year's taxes down, by any means, and no matter how high may be piled the debt to be paid later, principal and interest, by "posterity." Notable in this group are the real estate speculators, who abound in New Rochelle as in other suburban towns, and they are all filled with a natural and easily understandable rage because it has been Mayor GRIFFING's ambition—and achievement—to reduce the city debt instead of increasing it.

He has offended, too, by at least attempting to eliminate politics from the conduct of the city's business, by obeying instead of evading the law as to the assessment of real estate, and by demanding of the city's servitors something like the amount of work a private employer would expect. In the circumstances, it is no wonder that the Mayor is having a hard fight or that his re-election is held by the experts to be a matter of some doubt. That he has been far and away the best Mayor New Rochelle ever had does count for something, probably, but the extent of its counting remains to be seen.

Don't Forget That Extra Cent.

A good many people will remember that on and after Friday next letter postage in this country, for all except what are called "drop" letters, is to be 3 cents an ounce or fraction thereof instead of 2 cents. The probability, however, that great numbers will forget the change is so great that there can confidently be expected a whole lot of trouble in mail delivery for at least a month to come, for though notification of the change has been given so often and in so many ways that everybody should have heard and heeded it, a habit as old and as firmly fixed as is the one of putting a 2-cent stamp on all ordinary letters cannot be easily or quickly broken.

There is excuse, too, for fearing—very sorrowfully, of course—that there will be some intentional forgetfulness of the new rate, in the hope of transferring to other persons the payment of the extra penny. Perhaps it was to foil that iniquitous purpose that the rulers of our postal affairs decided that underpaid letters, when possible, should be returned to the senders, and not transmitted, with a "postage due" stamp affixed, to the person addressed. No other explanation of that decision can be imagined, at least by the present commentator. If that be the justification in the official mind, it is an inadequate one.

The receipt of mail not fully prepaid is felt, indeed, to be an annoyance and a discourtesy by everybody who gets it, but both can be borne with more patience than the failure of more or less important communications to reach their destination promptly. There are some people, fortunately few in number, who will not let the postman deliver to them any mail matter on which the postage has not been fully prepaid. They are within their rights in thus refusing to be exploited by guileful correspondents, or taxed for the profit of those who are merely careless or ignorant, but the exercise of this right, like that of some others, often carries with it penalties so heavy that it is the part of wisdom as well as of generosity to pay the trivial tax unless one is quite sure that the imposition of it is intentional and persistent.

As for the 3-cent rate, it is, after all, no new thing. One need not be very much of an old-timer to recall the later of the many years it was in force before. We all endured it well enough then, and no doubt shall do so again. If only it were the worst of our troubles!

A Startling Theory Promulgated.

Stern reason totters on its throne when the possessor of it, having some slight knowledge of energy and its production, reads the contention of those who profit—or think they profit—by the maintenance of large electric signs that this method of advertising does not increase the consumption of coal. Yet that is what delegates from Broadway and Fifth Avenue told Dr. GARFIELD, the head of the Fuel Commission, in Washington, this week, and he seemed to hear them with patience!

If they are right—if the coal that lights the multitude of bulbs on these signs would have to be burned just the same if the signs remained dark—then a good many of the "laws" recorded in the treatises on physics are in need of instant revision. Moreover, if this new theory is sound, it ought to be absurdly easy for the electric light companies to cut down both their expenditure of fuel and their charges for the mysterious product of their big dynamos.

A WAY TO HELP ITALY.

The Poets' Committee Asks Quick Action for Ambulances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Chairman of the American Poets' Committee now engaged in providing ambulances for General Cadorna's army I have just received from Mr. Nelson Gay, our representative in Rome, a cablegram informing us that the work of delivering our cars to the Italian Government is proceeding with the utmost possible dispatch. Mr. Gay spent last week in Milan, where our Ford chassis have been bought, rushing the work of preparation, equipment and delivery to General Zaccone's representative, who tests the efficiency of the cars and superintends their consignment. The ambulances are being sent immediately to the front and the early delivery of at least forty is assured. Our funds are being cabled to the Banca Italiana Sconto, (formerly Sebasti and Reali,) Rome, to the credit of Mr. Gay and his auxiliary committee, and the public may be assured that not a moment will be lost in putting to active use any contributions that may be sent to us.

In this connection we make special appeal for "dead" funds—what I may call "good intention" funds—moneys raised to buy ambulances or other material of war relief, which are safely reposing in bank, in the hope that somehow they will there benefit the soldiers of the Allies. But, as Emerson says:

> Blood is blood that circulates,
> Life is life that generates.

I have already heard of several such funds, and we earnestly covet them for the urgent work that we have the facility to do in aid of the valiant though now temporarily defeated Italians.

Are there so many organizations now engaged in the actual work of helping Italy that lovers of liberty can afford to omit or delay supporting this pressing and practical work? Should it be put aside because greater plans are in contemplation? We have now over $100,000. To supply quickly this group of available ambulances, sorely needed by Italy's stricken army, we should have the other $100,000 this week. Men are dying on the Isonzo line in defense of America; let us make a forced march to save them.

We particularly need the aid of men and women of means to secure the co-operation of other persons of means. Meantime, checks in any amount—preferably of $2,000 for the donor's car—are greatly desired. They should be sent to me at Room 611, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, drawn to the order of George A. Plimpton, Treasurer.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.
New York, Oct. 30, 1917.

THE UNUSED LAND.

A Government Survey Suggested in the Interest of the Food Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to make the following suggestion with regard to the increase in the food supply.

I think it advisable to have a survey made either by the Federal or State Government of all unoccupied lands all over the country, and a list made up of such as are suitable for planting. The Government should next ascertain from the owners whether they would agree to use the lands or any part of them, and then take over temporarily the best parts of such unused ground and use it for the kind of planting that will give the best results.

It is highly desirable that this be done in a large businesslike way, which the Government could do by getting the right machinery and employing the necessary help, and also providing for necessary transportation facilities. Should it be impossible to get the needed labor, on a volunteer or paid basis, prisoners might be used for part of the work. If all this fails to supply the needed help, then such available labor as is suitable might be conscripted the same as we do now for the army and navy, taking, however, only persons not fit for military service. To make a complete and thorough survey of the country's resources and then have competent supervision and direction by those who are able to get results on a large scale is the most important thing to achieve. I believe that by doing this we could increase the production of foodstuffs in very large proportion, so that there would be enough for this country and for our allies. The present method of encouraging promiscuous planting, while helpful, is far from solving the problem, which, I believe, could be done if we proceed in the way above outlined.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN.
New York, Oct. 30, 1917.

HILLQUIT PHILOSOPHY.

The Candidate's Opinion of the Man Who Saves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There may be a secondary reason of weight why the Socialist candidate for Mayor refused to buy a Liberty bond—namely, the anti-thrift "philosophy" to which the writer once heard Mr. Hillquit commit himself.

After a meeting of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, a group of Yale students went to a dormitory to continue the discussion, which soon turned upon a simple matter concerning the rights of capital. Finally, after listening to much hazy talk, and in order, if possible, to secure one direct statement, a student asked: "Why have any economic surplus at all, or why contemplate anything more than a hand-to-mouth existence? What would you say of the man who lays up 'a penny for a rainy day?'" The reply was as prompt as it was emphatic: "I would call that man a fool!"

This unfortunate "philosophy" has many manifestations, and into it may be read many immoralities of our day, but one label is appropriate for it on all occasions. It is the "philosophy" of the quitter—the philosophy of unrefined jungleism, of ultimate selfishness. It is perilous stuff for New York City; it is an insult to the millions of men who are now paying their lives into the future security and happiness of mankind.

EDWARD J. WEBSTER.
New York, Oct. 30, 1917.

Keep Up New York's Prestige.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the pending municipal elections so many conflicting issues have been presented to the electorate as to obscure the one important point to be taken into account. It is not a political issue. It is a question as to whether a city whose taxable property is assessed at a value of $8,000,000,000—with its principal source of revenue derived from taxation of that property—and having an annual budget reaching the enormous total of $200,000,000, shall be efficiently and honestly governed, or whether it shall be placed at the tender mercies of professional politicians or of untried and unqualified men whose records and associations give but little promise of a satisfactory realization of the responsibilities so eagerly sought. The municipality of New York is often referred to as the City "Government," and, looking at the magnitude of the interests subject to its jurisdiction and the number of inhabitants within its defined areas the description of "Government" is not altogether an exaggeration of the position. For all practical purposes it is a Government charged with the two primary governmental functions of protecting the public rights and of promoting the welfare and happiness of the citizens.

The mere fact that a fusion of the best elements of the chief political parties was successfully organized four years ago, with the excellent object of ridding the city of corrupt municipal government, to which it had long been a victim through a lack of public spirit on the part of its citizens, abundantly shows that the issue in the pending elections is one of men and not of party. It is now for the citizens to choose from the men before them and to say which of them are worthy and which of them unworthy to be intrusted with the municipal control of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the cities of the world. One need not appeal to the discriminating power of the people of New York City to secure a just and safe decision. It is to their spirit of good citizenship that appeal should be directed in order to arouse them from their civic slumbers into an active exercise of their privileges and their duties to maintain the prestige and greatness of the city of which every resident ought to be truly proud.

LEOPOLD GRAHAME.
New York, Oct. 25, 1917.

HALLOWEEN, 1917.

Hark to the owl's hoot—this is Hallowe'en!
Elves and goblins are abroad—eerie sights are seen.
Wee folk by starlight dance in faery shoon;
Now a witch's sombre cloak trails across the moon.
This fateful night black magic shall decide
Who is doomed to die a maid, who will be a bride.
Search then your mirror's depths with anxious stare—
Is your lover tall or short, is he dark or fair?
All the truth it will reveal, if you ask it—when?
Why, at half past kissing time, time to kiss again!

Ah, kleine Gretchen! La, petite Marie!
Gazing in the crystal pool, whose face do you see?
Trim roguish Nora, eyes of Irish blue—
Can it be no lad shall speak words of love to you?
Poor Belgian Lily, pretty English Rose,
Magic rite by candle-light—what can it disclose?
Youth, strength and manhood meant to be your shield
Lie tonight inert and white on a battle-field.
All those shattered, silent ones—who shall tell them when
It is half past kissing time, time to kiss again?

BEATRICE BARRY.

RULES ON TAX RETURNS.

Time Limit Fixed on Corporation Incomes and Excess Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—In order to co-ordinate the two taxes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue today announced a ruling fixing the limit of time within which returns for corporation income tax and war excess profits taxes, as imposed by the law of March 3, 1917, and that of Oct. 3, 1917, as Jan. 1, 1918.

The text of the ruling follows:

"The act of Oct. 3, 1917, imposes upon the net income of every corporation, joint stock company or association, and every insurance company a war income tax of 4 per cent. and a war excess profits tax at certain graduated rates, which taxes are in addition to the tax imposed by Title I. of the act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended.

"The first-named act is effective as of Jan. 1, 1917, and applies to all corporations making returns on the basis of a fiscal year ending during the calendar year 1917, as well as to corporations making returns on the basis of a calendar year. It will be necessary for all corporations liable to these additional taxes and which have made or which shall hereafter make returns for a fiscal year ending in 1917 to make supplemental returns for the purpose of the excess profits tax. This requirement will apply to all corporations which may have heretofore made excess profits tax returns for the 1917 fiscal year pursuant to the requirements of Title II. of the act of March 3, 1917.

"Because of the desirability to have all returns made upon a prescribed form and in accordance with approved regulations, and because of the fact that it will be impossible for several weeks to put into the hands of such corporations the blank forms and instructions prescribed by this department for the use of such corporations in making excess profits tax returns, the time within which such returns may be filed in the case of those corporations whose returns are due to be filed on or before Jan. 1, 1918, is hereby extended to that date. This extension is made pursuant to the proviso in Subparagraph (c) of Section 14 of Title I. of the act of Sept. 8, 1916, and applies also to those corporation income tax returns due to be filed on or before Jan. 1, 1918, the correct preparation of which depends upon the excess profits tax returns."

BRADY SALE YIELDS $150,397

A Rock Crystal Wine Service Sold for $1,850 on Last Day.

The "Diamond Jim" Brady sale closed at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon with returns of $24,762 for the afternoon, making a grand total for the sale of $150,397. The highest price of the day was given for a magnificent rock crystal wine service with intaglio cutting. There were eight sets of a dozen glasses, with three decanters and twelve finger bowls with plates. This is one of two sets made by James Hoare of the Corning Glass Company, Corning, N. Y. It went to C. O. Canfield for $1,850.

Elaborate sets brought good prices. S. K. Morrow paying $350 for one dozen Cauldon fish plates, with paintings by I. Birbeck, Sr.; an Austrian china dinner service in blue, gold, and coral red, went to Walter Bamford for $380, and a Limoges dinner service to C. W. Newman for $360. Mrs. A. B. Platz had her own initials thrown in when she purchased a Minton dinner service with the monogram of the late owner, "J. B. B." The same buyer also purchased a set of monogrammed table glass for $310.

Captain J. R. Delamar, a well-known purchaser of the American Art Galleries, paid $200 for a round tablecloth of Cluny lace and Madeira embroidery and $410 for what was catalogued as a "sumptuous table cover," with cutwork border and sixteen inserts of Italian needlework and filet, framed.

Herbert Du Puy of Pittsburgh paid $130 for twelve glass plates with intaglio cutting of game birds; S. K. Morrow gave $260 for twelve Royal Doulton dinner plates, paintings of cattle by C. Beauford Hopkins, and $800 for twelve Vienna porcelain plates with painted decorations of different subjects. Another "sumptuous" tablecloth of Italian needlework and filet lace went to Mrs. J. Baruch for $350.

ADMITS ORDERS TO CAMPS.

Secretary Baker Extends Privilege Granted to Knights of Columbus.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Secretary Baker announced today a policy to govern activities of fraternal organizations in army training camps. Camp commanders will be directed to permit the construction of buildings within the camp sites by any fraternal organization or group of organizations acting together; facilities of the camp for social and fellowship meetings will be extended and accredited representatives from the various societies will be authorized to visit the camps and arrange for entertainments for the men at the buildings thus erected or in nearby communities. It is agreed, however, that no initiations or secret meetings of any kind are to be carried on within the camps; that existing well-recognized societies only shall be accorded the recognition and that propaganda work among the soldiers in behalf of any new society is forbidden.

The regulations were the result of conferences held yesterday and today between Secretary Baker and representatives of the principal fraternal orders of the country. A previous order by the War Department had permitted the Knights of Columbus, with the Young Men's Christian Association, to carry on welfare work within the army training camps, but barring other secret orders. This resulted in representations from the other fraternal orders.

INCORPORATION IS DENIED.

Justice Goff Refuses Application of Lafayette French Heroes Fund.

Supreme Court Justice Goff denied yesterday an application made by Coudert Brothers for the incorporation of the Lafayette French Heroes Fund, formed to purchase the birthplace of General Lafayette in France and establish schools, hospitals, and asylums in memory of the noted French General. The organizers included Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, James M. Beck, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and ex-Ambassador Myron T. Herrick. The application was made some weeks ago and at the time Justice Goff asked the attorneys to confer with him or submit briefs on the question of whether, under the laws of this State, the organization should not first get the approval of the State Board of Charities to found hospitals and of the Board of Regents to establish schools.

In his memorandum yesterday Justice Goff said that the attorneys paid no attention to his request that they confer with him or submit a brief, and added: "Apart from the discourtesy, I assume from the neglect that the application has been abandoned. The approval of the certificate is denied."

QUOTES LUTHER FOR WAR.

Wittenberg Manifesto Assails Democratic "Heresy" in America.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30.—On the occasion of the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation, the German Evangelical League launches from Wittenberg a manifesto in which the militant sayings of Martin Luther are applied to present day events. The manifesto rejects pacifism and thunders against the Pope's peace proposals as being invested with no religious authority. It concludes:

"We especially warn against the heresy promulgated from America that Christianity enjoins democratic institutions, and that they are an essential condition for the establishment of the kingdom of God on earth. As Luther said: 'The freedom of a Christian does not depend on the forms of government, which are shaped by historical developments and the accumulated experience of nations.'"

PERMITS USE HERE OF GERMAN PATENTS

Trade Board Makes Them Available for American Firms Under License.

20,000 ARTICLES AFFECTED

Include Dyes, Drugs, and Mechanical Devices—Interests of the Inventors Guarded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The vast store of German scientific information in this country was opened today to American manufacturers in regulations issued by the Federal Trade Commission, under which enemy-owned patents and copyrights will be licensed for manufacture by citizens of the United States.

When the regulations had been made public the commission met a group of medical men to consider licensing the manufacture of certain drugs, principally salvarsan, used in virulent blood diseases, and non-toxic substitutes for local anæsthetics, of which the supply in this country has run dangerously low since the war interrupted commerce.

Approximately 20,000 patented and copyrighted articles are said to be affected by the commission's order. These include dyestuff formulas of vital importance to American industries and mechanical devices of wide use; but the humanitarian effect of the order attracts the widest attention. German thought for many years has been active in medical research, evolving remedies for disease and for alleviation of pain, all of which, patented in the United States, will now become available to end suffering in this country.

Conferring with the commission today, with Commissioner John Franklin Fort presiding, were Julius Stieglitz of Chicago, President of the American Chemical Society; Oscar G. Ruge, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.; Major C. Vaughan, Surgeon, U. S. A.; J. W. Kerr, United States Public Health Service; Marston T. Bogert of Washington, representing the Council of National Defense, and Dr. G. W. McCoy of Washington.

In Charge of Regulations.

C. H. McDonald of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Board of Review of the Trade Commission, will have charge of administering the regulations, assisted by Edward S. Rogers of Chicago and Francis J. Phelps of Washington as advisers.

The discussion at the conference covered questions of manufacture, of control of the product, distribution, and price. It was said to be likely that any licenses issued for the manufacture of salvarsan would carry a provision that a certain per cent. of the output be turned over to the public health service.

Whether prices for drugs manufactured under license would be determined by the commission was not announced, but it was intimated that the commission would safeguard the public against exploitation. The Trading with the Enemy act, by authority of which the patents and copyrights will be taken over, confers on the President, who has delegated the Trade Commission to carry out the law, power to fix conditions of licensing which might be construed as authorizing limitations of prices if the public welfare demanded it. Prices of drugs have undergone tremendous increases since 1914, many having increased as much as 1,000 per cent.

The regulations issued today follow the law closely in safeguarding the interests of patent owners, who must be reimbursed for the use of their inventions, and provide that licenses will be issued only where the interest of the public demands it, to supply a demand not now being met. The licenses must give evidence of ability to manufacture the article.

When the commission will issue licenses for manufacture of articles patented by enemy aliens or their allies probably will depend on the time required for American producers to meet the license requirements. Physicians at today's conference were said to have pointed out that an early supply of important drugs would be a contribution to the national defense.

Patent Applications Held Up.

War has caused an anomalous situation in the Patent Office, where the number of applications for patents on war devices increases daily, and the fear of giving valuable information to the enemy is causing the withholding of patent rights to scores of inventions.

Patents Commissioner Newton announced today that the business within the last few weeks had refused patents to about sixty war inventions, acting under the recent law giving the Federal Trade Commission and the Patent Office authority to prevent publication of patents which the enemy might use.

A corps of West Point and Annapolis graduates, trained in the technical problems of war, scans the thousand or more patent papers issued weekly for details of military significance, and chooses those on which patent proceedings should be suspended during the war. Inventors thus deprived of patent rights may offer their devices to the Government, and sue after the war for compensation.

Nearly 200 applications for patents from German citizens also are pending. Commissioner Newton is postpon

JAPANESE ASK RIGHT TO JOIN ARMY HERE

Head of Their Commission Says Thousands Are Eager to Serve Under Our Flag.

MANY ENLISTED IN CANADA

Plea for Better Understanding Between the Nations Made at Formal Luncheon of Japan Society.

Pleading for a firmer bond of friendship between the Japanese and American peoples, T. Massao, head of the Japanese Parliamentary Commission yesterday urged that the Japanese men who have made the United States their adopted country be permitted to volunteer and serve in its armies. He said there were thousands of them here as in Canada, who would willingly and gladly shed their blood in the cause of the Allies against Germany.

Mr. Massao made this appeal in the course of an address at the luncheon of the Japan Society at 115 Broadway. He and the other members of his commission, M. Uyehara, T. Shimada, K. Mochizuki, and M. Yamane were the guests of honor, this being the first formal function which the commission was called upon to attend since its arrival in New York on Monday.

Lindsay Russell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Japan Society, presided. In introducing the members of the commission Mr. Russell declared a greater development of intercourse could be accomplished between the United States and Japan by a reduction of cable tolls, by the establishment of more extensive sources of information with reference to Japanese affairs, and finally by the substitution wherever possible of the Roman alphabet for the Chinese idiograph, upon which the written language of Japan is based.

Mr. Massao in his address said:

"On behalf of the Parliamentary Commission, I beg to thank you for the honor you are doing us in inviting us to such a distinguished gathering as this. As you know, we five of us constitute a special commission from the House of Representatives of Japan to the United State of America, and our mission is that of conveying the greetings of the Japanese people to the people of the United States and of getting acquainted with them. Today the United States and Japan are standing together as allies in the great war. Both are situated on the Pacific, and are next-door neighbors to each other. In such circumstances it is well that each of the two should endeavor to become familiar with the thoughts, wishes, and hopes of the other; and there never was a better time for such an endeavor than now.

"There is nothing like meeting each other under favorable circumstances. You can thus arrive at a fair knowledge of each other. A fair knowledge of each other is the beginning of mutual confidence, and mutual confidence is the beginning of mutual respect, which is the key to international harmony.

"In this country there are thousands and thousands of Japanese obtaining their living and they owe the protection of their lives and properties to you. Their fidelity to their mother country is characteristic of them, but it is this very characteristic that ought to make them faithful and loyal and useful to their adopted country in time of need.

"As you know, Canada has been making use of Japanese volunteers in these times of need, and up to the date of our departure from Yokohama, we heard that scores of them had already sacrificed their lives for their adopted country and scores and scores more of them had become wounded.

"Those of you who have read the history of Japan will have realized that there is nothing that Japan values more highly than her honor. Japan has no finer inheritance, no greater possession, no acquisition more worthy to be cherished than her sense of honor. The entry of the United States into the war as the champion of right has touched the heart of every Japanese, and nowadays President Wilson's addresses go as deeply into the heart of the Japanese as into the heart of the Americans. One of his recent utterances that has gone into the bottom of the Japanese heart runs as follows:

'For us there is but one choice. We have made it. Woe be to the man or group of men that seek to stand in our way in this day of high resolution, when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations.'

"The Japanese are determined to cooperate with you till the last and will not stop until our monster enemy, Germany, the pirate of the seas, the assassin of the air, and the violator of all decencies on land, has been completely thrashed."

The Japanese delegate was followed by M. Marcell Knecht, the French representative, who praised the generous support which Japan was giving to the Allies, and welcomed her into the "society of nations into which Germany could not be admitted because her hands were not clean."

EDWARD MORRIS PLAYS.

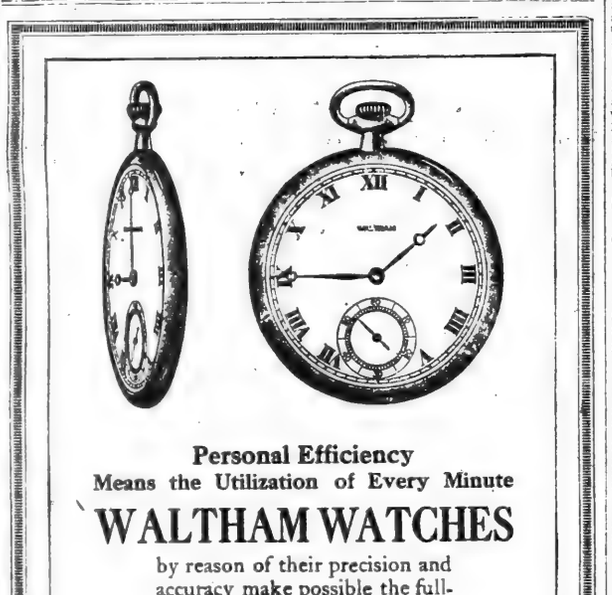
A Young American Pianist Reappears in Aeolian Hall.

Edward Morris, a young American, who gave a pianoforte recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday, had played before in this city last season, and now, as then, he deserves praise for many excellent qualities; for a straightforward, unaffected style, robustness, vitality, and good taste; for an ample equipment in technical dexterity; for an evident desire to penetrate into the significance of what he plays. He did nothing better than his first number, the prelude and fugue in E minor by Mendelssohn, in which he built up an imposing climax and succeeded in setting forth the larger proportions as well as the contrapuntal structure of the piece clearly.

In the "Character Piece" by the same composer, marked "light and airy," he did not quite achieve the lightness and airiness that belong to it, and herein disclosed a quality in his playing that prevented his reaching the best results. Last season, in an auditorium much less resonant than Aeolian Hall, he had to labor somewhat to produce the volume of tone he desired. Yesterday he produced too much, not only in Mendelssohn's dainty piece, but also in Beethoven's sonata Op. 27, No. 1, and in some of his other numbers. The first movement of this sonata is to be played "pianissimo" almost throughout, but he reached no pianissimo in it.

Mr. Morris needs to refine his touch in quality as well as in dynamics, and this was emphasized also in Schumann's Romance in F sharp and his "Des Abends." The expression of grace and poetical feeling in his playing will gain thereby. There is much to hope for in the attainment of deeper qualities from a musical nature so sound as this young pianist's.

Mr. Morris played the rapid movements of the sonata with great spirit; there were great surety and brilliancy, too, in his performance of Tausig's arrangement of Schumann's "Der Contrabandiste," and he was called upon to repeat it. The last group of his unconventional program comprised a "Humoresque," by Rachmaninof; "Svanen," by Palmgren, a study by Moszkowski, and Liszt's polonaise in E.



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As Usual, Mr. Freund has many Surprises in Store for His Visitors.

AT CLARKE'S ART ROOMS
Five West Forty-Fourth Street, Opposite Sherry's
The Exhibition will be on Free View from Tomorrow to Tuesday, Nov. 6.
SALE (Conducted by Augustus W. Clarke) Wednesday, Nov. 7th, to Saturday, Nov. 10th.

SWITCHMEN DEMAND A 50% INCREASE

Will Vote on Nation-Wide Strike in 30 Days if Railroads Resist.

BASED ON COST OF LIVING

Union Has About 20,000 Members and Wage Scale Is Approximately That of Seven Years Ago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Demands for a 50 per cent. wage increase will be submitted to the railroads of the United States by the members of the Switchmen's Union of North America, as a result of action taken by a special committee at a two-day meeting which ended here today. The Adamson law, enacted in 1916 to avert a threatened strike, reduced the daily hours of labor of the switchmen from ten to eight, but did not increase their wages.

The demand for a wage increase will be followed by a referendum vote on a nation-wide strike of switchmen if it is not granted within thirty days, it was announced by S. E. Heberlin of Buffalo, President of the union. The thirty-day notice which the contracts of the union with the railroads require must be given before any change in wage questions can be taken up was served on the railroads at once.

The increase was demanded, it was announced, because of the steady rise in the cost of living, which the union men say has made their wages insufficient for a fair living. The demands are for a 50 per cent. increase for switchmen, switch tenders and car men, and time and a half for time over eight hours' labor in any twenty-four hours.

The membership of the union is about 20,000 men. Their wage scale is approximately the same as seven years ago, except for the reduction in the hours of labor brought about by the Adamson law. The Chicago standard now in force provides for $3.50 a day for a day helper, $3.80 a day for a day foreman, $3.70 for a night helper, and $4 for a night foreman. Switch tenders now draw $40 a month up, according to President Heberlin, and sometimes work as long as twelve hours a day.

The special committee which authorized the demands comprised about eighty men, and contained representatives from nearly every railroad system on which the switchmen are members of the union.

GREEK WARY OF GERMANS.

Author Declines to Speak Before League of Small Nationalities.

Adamantios Polyzoidis, a Greek author and editor, who was listed to speak at the convention of the League of Small and Subject Nationalities at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon, sent his regrets by special delivery letter yesterday afternoon, saying that he did not wish to present the case of Greece in an atmosphere that might be suspected of pro-Germanism. Mr. Polyzoidis said that he had no reason to think that the league was not sincere and well-meaning, but that he could not grasp the exact purpose of organizing it, and did not see just how it purposed to ameliorate the condition of the small and subject nationalities, among which the league classes Scotland and Assyria. Mr. Polyzoidis was the twelfth speaker to resign.

Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, by her denunciation of England, aroused more enthusiasm than has been elicited by any other speaker at the convention, at which there were about fifty-five present yesterday. Mrs. Skeffington argued for Irish independence, and caused an outburst of aplause when she said that England would be greatly benefited by being reduced to a much smaller nation.

HEMPEL WILL SING ANTHEM.

Can't Have Concert Unless She Includes "Star-Spangled Banner."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30.—The Police Commission today withheld the granting of a license for a concert here Sunday by Frieda Hempel, pending a promise by the grand opera singer that she would sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." While in this city last Spring Mme. Hempel refused to include the national anthem in her program, saying she did not know it.

"If she does not know it she must learn it by Sunday if she hopes to appear then," the Chairman of the commission said when application was made for a license.

Mme. Hempel, through her New York representative, last evening issued a statement denying that she had refused to sing the American anthem. She knew the song, she said, and would include it in her Providence recital.

War Stimulates Bird Study.

War has stimulated a study of the economic uses of birds, according to an announcement made yesterday at the annual meeting of the National Association of Audubon Societies held at the American Museum of National History.

Establishment of a museum where all birds used for millinery purposes may be shown was proposed, as well as a library to show bird conservation. Reports showed the membership in the association had increased one-third during the year. T. Gilbert Pearson, Secretary of the association, suggested a fund for the establishment of national headquarters.

Lord Innes-Ker, War Relief Speaker

Major Lord Robert Innes-Ker is to speak at the first of the War Relief Assemblies, to be held on Saturday evening at the Automobile Club. The proceeds of the opening evening are to be turned over to the Red Cross. These assemblies are to be held on consecutive Saturday nights during the season for various war reliefs, and many prominent society women are acting as patronesses.

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"NO BETTER IN THE WORLD" AMHO AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.

American Hosiery Co., New Britain, Conn.
Makers of the Famous Hosiery Jackets

GERMAN LOSS 6,000,000 IN THREE WAR YEARS

4,000,000 Dead, Crippled, or Absolutely Invalided, Ledebour Told the Reichstag.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Germany lost 6,000,000 men in the first three years of war, according to a declaration made in the Reichstag by the Independent Socialist Georg Ledebour. A report of his speech which has reached Washington through Switzerland states that, contemplating the prospects of a fourth Winter campaign, the Socialist leader said:

"You have not evidently, gentlemen, an exact conception of what war means. We have had 1,500,000 dead, 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 wounded, of whom 500,000 are crippled for life, and 2,000,000 absolutely invalided. That makes altogether 6,000,000 men lost during three years."

It is stated that official information confirmatory of these figures has been in the possession of American officials for some time.

The figures given by Ledebour exceed not only the British and French estimates of German casualties, but also the estimates based on the weekly official bulletins issued by Germany up to Aug. 1, when the returns published became so confused that little could be made out of them. Using the designations of Herr Ledebour—dead, wounded, crippled for life, invalided—the British, French, and German estimates, with prisoners, run as follows:

	British Estimate.	French Estimate.	German Estimate.
Dead	1,158,001	1,056,975	1,132,963
Wounded	2,922,320	919,000	2,888,757
Crippled and invalided for life	.....	3,000,000	902,858
Prisoners	710,454	630,809	402,506
Total	4,791,375	5,606,784	5,227,114

PRINCIPALS FOR LONGER DAY

Appeal of High School Students Finds No Support.

The Committee on High Schools, of which John Whalen is Chairman, held a conference yesterday with the principals of the High Schools and the latter expressed themselves unanimously in favor of the longer school day. Mr. Whalen read a brief submitted by a committee of high school students protesting against the longer day.

The students asserted that the long day subjects them to great fatigue, that it deprives them of social activities and prevents them from working after school. Dr. F. J. Paul, head of the De Witt Clinton High School, said that the matter of the long day could not be settled merely by a consideration of the brief submitted by the students. Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson, Principal of the High School of Commerce, said he believed in the longer school day because of the added educational opportunities that it afforded.

Mr. Whalen declared that it appeared that the longer day was not a hardship. He thought that the interest in the high schools would be settled if the students were convinced that the longer day was established exclusively for their benefit.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES F. MEAGHER, former President of the Peoples Gas, Light and Coke Company of Chicago and a corporation lawyer of that city, died yesterday at Greenwich, Conn.

The Rev. PHILIP SMITH, for the last fifteen years Roman Catholic Chaplain of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, and also Chaplain of the Queens County Jail, died yesterday in St. Joan's Hospital.

Mrs. JULIA GREER SIMMONS, widow of J. Edward Simmons, who was President of the New York Stock Exchange, the Board of Water Supply, and the Fourth National Bank in this city, died yesterday at her home, 28 West Fifty-second Street, in her seventy-third year. Her husband died in 1910.

MORTIMER J. GLEESON, 49 years old, a patrolman, died from heart disease on Saturday in the Brooklyn Hospital. He had been a member of the police force for twenty-four years, and lived at 375 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LYDIA C. BARTON, wife of the Rev. William H. Barton of Patchogue, L. I., died at her home there on Monday, aged 73 years.

Mrs. MARY E. BOEHLER, wife of Roderick Boehler and prominent in women's fraternal circles in Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 443 Thirty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn.

JAMES A. BUTLER, 53 years old, for a quarter of a century employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died at his home, 116 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, on Monday.

MARKUS EBERHART, a hardware dealer and founder of the firm of Eberhart & Son, and later of the plumbing concern of Frank Eberhart & Co., died yesterday at his home, 2,649 Decatur Avenue, the Bronx.

Dr. HENRY ALLERS, a physician of Harrison, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Harrison, in his sixty-second year.

CHARLES HUNT, florist and horticulturist, died on Monday in his eightieth year at Graniteville, L. I.

JAMES MORRISON, a builder, and formerly Chief of the New York Caledonian Club, died on Monday at his home, 516 Timpson Place, the Bronx. He was 57 years old.

Mrs. ANNA VAN WINKLE TODD, wife of E. N. Todd, President of the Harrison-Van Winkle Company, died on Monday in East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. SUSAN JANE BURBANCK, wife of William D. Burbanck, a builder of Tompkinsville, S. I., died at her home there yesterday.

Mrs. EMILY OGLE, widow of John Ogle and one of the earliest graduates of the Orange Training School for Nurses, died on Monday at the home of her son, William Ogle, 24 Bedford Street, East Orange.

ALEXANDER D. FINDLAY, proprietor of the Madison House, at Madison, N. J., died at his home there yesterday, in his seventy-first year.

LOUIS FELSENHELD, a retired raincoat manufacturer of this city, died on Monday at his home, 117 North Parkway, East Orange, N. J. He was 72 years old and a native of Germany.

JOHN HULME BESSELL, paymaster of the Lackawanna Railroad until his recent retirement, is dead at his home in Scranton, Penn. He was in his seventy-third year.

GOVE S. THOMPSON, a member of Typographical Union No. 6 and for many years in the printing trade, died at the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, L. I., last Saturday. He was 87 years old.

General WILLIAM GATES LE DUC, 84 years old, a pioneer of Minnesota and one time United States Commissioner of Agriculture, died yesterday at his home, Hastings, Minn. General Le Duc, who had suffered financial reverses in his old age, received $100,000 by the will of Julia Larrillard Butterfield, widow of General Daniel Butterfield, when she died in 1913.

Mrs. MARY E. LE VIEN, wife of Alexander Le Vien, auditor of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died on Monday at her home, 574 West 176th Street.

GEORGE ERNEST MEAKIN, a detective, who was known as Gerald Mayne, died on Monday at the Presbyterian Hospital. He was born in England forty-eight years ago and was educated at Eton and Oxford University.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

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Advice, Information, Introductions, sympathy and guidance for all who ask it.
Call or write to
DR. JAMES B. WASSON,
Director and Chaplain.

National Climax
400th REFORMATION ANNIVERSARY
Carnegie Hall, Oct. 31st, 8 P. M.
Speakers: M. G. Brumbaugh, Governor of Pennsylvania.
P. P. Claxton, National Commissioner of Education.
J. A. Singmaster, Dean of Gettysburg Seminary
Lieutenant-Governor Edward Schoeneck.
W. H. Roberts, Chairman Federal Council Reformation Committee.
Soloist: Madame J. Gadski.
Mass chorus and orchestra.
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Sizes 38 to 56 bust—Always in Stock.

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THE OLD LANCERS.
The Old British Regiment of Lancers pictured on the Western Front in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. On all news stands, 10c.—Advt.

DR. E. B. ANDREWS DEAD.

Ex-President of Brown University Dies in Florida at 73 Years.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30.—Dr. Elisha Benjamin Andrews, formerly President of Brown University and later Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, died today at Interlaken, Fla.

Dr. Andrews was born at Hinsdale, N. H., Jan. 10, 1844. He enlisted in the Fourth Connecticut Volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war, becoming a Second Lieutenant in 1863. He was graduated from Brown University in 1870. He was principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute for two years, and then studied at the Newton Theological Seminary from which he was ordained to the Baptist Ministry in 1874. After preaching for a year he was elected President of Denison College, in Granville, Ohio. He was appointed President of Brown and Professor of Moral Philosophy in 1889. In 1900 he was made Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, retiring in 1908.

During the Bryan-McKinley campaign Dr. Andrews in private letters to Western graduates of Brown University approved the free coinage of silver. Opposition to his ideas by the officials of Brown University caused him to resign and he went to Chicago, later to the University of Nebraska. In 1907 he received a pension from the Carnegie Foundation.

GEN. C. H. GROSVENOR DIES.

Ohio Congressman for 20 Years and Once a Republican Leader.

ATHENS, Ohio, Oct. 30.—General Charles H. Grosvenor, for many years a notable figure in Republican politics in Ohio, and formerly for twenty years a member of Congress from the Eleventh Ohio District, died at his home here early today.

General Grosvenor was born at Pomfret, Conn., Sept. 20, 1833, and moved to Ohio with his parents five years later. He was admitted to the bar in 1857. He enlisted as a private in the Eighteenth Ohio Infantry in August, 1861, and the following month received a commission as Major. In 1863 he was a Lieutenant Colonel, and two years later was brevetted a Brigadier General for gallant services. He entered national politics as a member of the Forty-ninth Congress in 1885, and served three terms. He was again elected in 1893 and served continuously from the Fifty-third to the Fifty-ninth Congress, inclusive.

General Grosvenor was the author of a "Life of McKinley," and the editor of "The Book of the Presidents." He made a reputation and had the sobriquet of "Old Figgers" for his close forecasts of election results.

"PRIVATE" JOHN ALLEN.

Mississippian "Who Kept Congress Awake for 16 Years" Dies at 71.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 30.—"Private" John Allen, member of Congress from Mississippi for sixteen years, until his retirement in 1901, and one of the picturesque figures of that body in those days, died at his home, at Tupelo, Miss., today.

He was born in Tishomingo County, Mississippi, July 8, 1846, and served as a private in the Confederate Army during the civil war. He was admitted to the bar and had practiced law in Tupelo since 1870. He was District Attorney of the First Judicial District of Mississippi from 1876 to 1880, and in 1885 was elected to Congress from the First Mississippi District, serving until 1901, when he declined renomination.

Whenever he rose to speak in Congress his audience was large, due to his reputation as a storyteller and wit. He was generally described by newspapers after his career in Congress as "Private' John Allen, who kept Congress awake for sixteen years."

Cromwell Gardner Macy.

Cromwell Gardner Macy, former Deputy Attorney General for the State of New York, and probably the oldest lawyer in Brooklyn in point of service, died from heart disease yesterday at his home, 103 Bay Seventeenth Street, Bath Beach, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Macy was born in Nantucket, Mass. He served as Deputy Attorney General for two terms, and also served several times as Commissioner of Street Openings. He was a former President of the Taxpayers and Rentpayers' Association of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards, and was one of the oldest members of the Royal Arcanum. He was a regent of Utrecht Council, No. 1,332, and a member of the Dyker Heights Country Club and the Lake Ronkonkoma Improvement Association.

Mother Follows Son in Death.

John A. Leonard, a member of the Newark Fire Department for fifteen years, died yesterday at his home, 278 Plane Street, Newark, and five hours later his mother, Mrs. Rose Leonard, widow of John Leonard, a Newark policeman, died in an adjoining room, unaware of her son's death. Leonard had been ill for five months. His mother suffered a paralytic stroke several days ago.

Moses L. Scudder.

Moses L. Scudder, President of the St. Joseph, South Bend & Southern Railroad, died at his home in Huntington, L. I., on Monday in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Charleston, Mass., a son of the late Rev. Moses L. Scudder, and was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and at Wesleyan University. In 1885 he established the Investor's Agency of 55 Wall Street, which is now carried on by his three sons, and during the panic of 1893 he became connected with several reorganization movements, among which were the Lincoln Traction Company of Lincoln, Neb., and the St. Joseph, South Bend & Southern Railroad. Mr. Scudder lived in the house in Huntington that has been in the family since 1810.

COLD WAVE GRIPS EAST AND SOUTH

Lowest October Temperatures on Record Reported — Gale Sweeps New England.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The cold wave today overspread the eastern half of the country. Frost extended to the Gulf Coast, Texas, and Central Florida, and snow fell as far south as Asheville, N. C. The coal shortage was being keenly felt in some localities.

Lowest October temperatures of record at various points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Indiana, Mississippi, and Louisiana were reported by the Weather Bureau. Cold wave warnings were sent out for the territory from Eastern Pennsylvania southward to Northeast Florida.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—An 84-mile gale, with heavy rain, swept this section today. Telephone and telegraph service was crippled and many suburban cities were without electric light for a time. Small craft in the harbor were driven ashore.

With the storm came an uncomfortable rise in temperature to 72 degrees, but tonight the wind shifted back to the northwest, the forerunner of a cold wave.

War Honor for Lord Dudley Gordon.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen, who make their home at the Ritz-Carlton, have received word that their second son, Lord Dudley Gordon, has received the Distinguished Service Order for gallant work as Major in the Ninth Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, now fighting at the front.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

MAUTNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Mike Mautner announce the birth of a son, Oct. 30, 1917.

Engaged.

BRUSTIEN—GREENWALD.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Greenwald of 832 Stratford Road announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther, to Mr. Simon Brustien.

Married.

RYAN—CUYLER.—On Monday, Oct. 29, in the Chapel of the Holy Comforter, at Charlottesville, Va., by the Rev. Father Thomas A. Rankin, Mrs. Mary T. Cuyler to Thomas F. Ryan.

Died.

BARTON.—At Patchogue, L. I., Oct. 29, Lydia C., wife of the Rev. W. H. Barton, aged 73 years. Funeral 4 P. M. Wednesday, Oct. 31, at the Rev. W. H. Wakeham officiating. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven, Conn., Nov. 1.

BESSELL.—Entered into life eternal, Sunday, Oct. 28, 1917, at Scranton, Penn., John Hulme Bessell, aged 73 years. Interment private. Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.

BILLINGS.—Bessie Vail, wife of Franklin Swift Billings, at her home in Woodstock, Vt., on Oct. 30, in the 49th year of her age. Funeral service Thursday, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M., in the Woodstock Home.

BURGER.—On Oct. 30, in his 66th year, Maurice K., beloved husband of Etta (nee Strassman) and devoted father of Amy, Sadie, and Beatrice. Relatives, friends, and members of Manhattan Council, No. 217, R. A.; Hallenbeck Council, L. A.; Yorkville Lodge, Free Sons of Israel; Hungarian Society of New York, and Mount Neboh Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 301 St. Nicholas Av., on Thursday, Nov. 1, 2 P. M.

BYLES.—Laurence M., at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, on Oct. 28, after a brief illness. Interment from 18 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M. No cards.

CLARK.—At 46 Caroline St., West New Brighton, S. I., on Oct. 29, Margaret, daughter of the late Philip and Mary Clark. Requiem mass at the Sacred Heart Church, Thursday, Nov. 1, at 9 A. M.

DEAN.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1917, Annie Dean. Funeral services will be held at her home, 179 Midland Av., on Friday, Nov. 2, at 2:30 P. M.

DOUGHTY.—In residence, in Cresskill, N. J., on Oct. 30, 1917, Francis Worcester Doughty, in his 67th year. Funeral services at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Clark St., and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on the 2d day of November, at 10:30 A. M.

DUGAN.—Michael, suddenly, on Oct. 29, beloved son of the late Bridget and Patrick Dugan. Funeral from his late residence, 1,971 Bathgate Av., on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, 10 A. M. Interment at St. Raymond's.

ELDRIDGE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, at her residence, 1,086 Park Av., Gladys, loving daughter of Elizabeth and Frank L. Eldridge. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 59th St., East of Madison Av., on Thursday, at 10:45 A. M.

FELSENHELD.—At East Orange, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 29, 1917, after a short illness, Louis Felsenheld, in his 73d year of age. Funeral services will be held at Rose Hill Cemetery Chapel, Linden, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 2:30 P. M. Train at 1:24 P. M., West 23d St., New York, Pennsylvania Railroad, change at Market St., Newark, N. J., for Linden, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

FLOQUET.—Paul, entered into rest after a long illness, Sunday, Oct. 28, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services at his late home, 140 East 19th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

FOSDICK.—At Orange, N. J., Oct. 29, 1917, Elizabeth Kneeland, wife of the late William R. Fosdick of Stamford, Conn. Funeral private.

GOTSCHEL.—On Oct. 30, 1917, Hyman, husband of the late Bertha Gotschel. Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. R. Cohen, 188 8th Av., (private.)

HAMMOND.—At Amenia, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 29, Isaac Hammond, beloved husband of Mary Pulver. Funeral from his late residence Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

HART.—Maria, on Oct. 30, beloved wife of the late Patrick F. Hart. Funeral from her late residence, 344 East 58th St., Friday, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

HEWLETT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1917, at 68 Remsen St., Brooklyn, suddenly, of pneumonia, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the late James Augustus Hewlett of Rock Hall, Lawrence, L. I., in her 76th year. Funeral services at Grace Church, Hicks St., near Remsen, Brooklyn Heights, on Friday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

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FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 1 E. 31st St., N. Y. That's All!

Died.

HICKEY.—On Monday, Oct. 29, at his residence, 189 Claremont Av., New York, James J. Hickey, beloved husband of Honora, (nee Kennedy.) Funeral services Church of Corpus Christi, 121st St., between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway, Thursday at 12 o'clock. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Automobile cortege. Kindly omit flowers.

HUNT.—At his residence, 1,424 Richmond Av., Graniteville, S. I., on Oct. 29, Charles Hunt, in his 80th year. Funeral services from his late residence Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 2 P. M.

LICHTMAN.—Anna, on Oct. 30, the beloved daughter of Samuel and Susan Lichtman. Funeral from her late residence, 835 St. Nicholas Av., Thursday, Nov. 1, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MacMULLEN.—Oct. 30, 1917, Colonel Henry MacMullen, in his 80th year. Funeral services at the Martin Funeral Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., Thursday evening, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances, also members of Encampment No. 38, U. V. L., of New York City, are invited to attend.

MACY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, at his residence, 103 Bay 17th St., Bath Beach, Brooklyn, Cromwell Gardner, husband of Eleanor J. Relatives, friends, Kedron Lodge No. 855, F. and A. M.; Utrecht Council No. 1,332, R. A., and St. Cecile Chapter No. 412, Order of Eastern Star, are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Nantucket (Mass.) papers please copy.

MEAKIN.—George Ernest. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's), Wed., at 8 o'clock. Private funeral services at his residence, 2 Hamilton Av., Yonkers, N. Y., this (Wednesday) evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

ODOWD.—Alice M. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Wednesday, 1 P. M.

PROCTOR.—At Utica, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1917, Anne D. Proctor.

RYER.—On Monday, Oct. 29, 1917, Henrietta Ryer. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 486 Pine St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 11 A. M.

SCHMIEDER.—Elisabeth A., (nee Sattig,) beloved mother of Robert, Henry, John C., and Annie, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1917, aged 68 years. Funeral private Friday, Nov. 2, 1917, at 9 A. M. from late residence, 27 Jane St., Englewood, N. J.

SCOPES.—At her late residence, 57 West 58th St., after a long illness, Miss Charlotte J. Scopes, sister of Mrs. Hamlin. Funeral private.

SCOTT.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Oct. 27, 1917, Mary J. Bain, wife of Eugene G. Scott. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank J. Doeberl, 19 Orchard St., Cos Cob, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, 3 P. M. Interment private. Scotland papers please copy.

SHLOSS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, Jessie Stern, beloved wife of the late Julius Shloss and daughter of the late Myer and Diana Hunt Stern. Funeral from her late residence, 165 West 85th St., Thursday morning, Nov. 1, at 9:30 o'clock.

SIMMONS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1917, at her residence, 28 West 52d St., after a long illness, Julie Greer Simmons, wife of the late J. Edward Simmons, in the seventy-third year of her age. Funeral services in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

SMITH.—At San Diego, Cal., Ella Amanda, wife of the late Dr. Daniel H. Smith. Funeral services will be held at 14 East 38th St., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 31, at 11 o'clock.

STARR.—On Sunday, Oct. 28, Florence Starr, at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Services at Greenwood Chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, 3 o'clock Wednesday, Oct. 31.

STEIN.—Oct. 28, Albert A., beloved husband of the late Mary Stein, (nee Carnie.) Funeral services on Wednesday evening at 8 P. M at his late residence, The Granville, 250 West 93d St. Interment private. Hoboken papers please copy.

STENHOUSE.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1917, Robert, beloved husband of Mary Frame Stenhouse. Notice of funeral hereafter.

THEIS.—Lillian, on Oct. 29, aged 57. Prayer at house, 135 West 33d St., at noon on Thursday, Nov. 1. Services at Woodlawn, 2 P. M.

TODD.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 29, 1917, at the home of her son, Guerin Todd, 421 Lincoln Av., Orange, Anna Van Winkle, wife of E. N. Todd. Funeral service and interment private.

TOKLAS.—Max, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, in his 51st year, beloved husband of Mary Wise, devoted father of Nathan W., Louis H., Monroe B., Jerome, Nina, and Beatrice. Notice of funeral hereafter. San Francisco papers please copy.

VORHAUS.—On Oct. 29, Jacob Vorhaus, in his 72d year, beloved husband of Pauline and father of Louis J., Bernard, Joseph, and Mrs. Louis M. Gomperts of New Haven, Conn. Funeral from his late residence, 327 Central Park West, Wednesday, 10:30 A. M. Please Omit flowers.

WENDELL.—The funeral of Evert Jansen Wendell, who died in Paris two months ago, will take place at Calvary Church, New York, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. Burial private.

At this time of national emergency, it is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent. Whoever has thought of sending them may better contribute in his memory to some war charity or national need whatever sum, large or small, might otherwise have been spent for a swiftly passing token of affection.

WENDELL.—Notice is hereby given to members of the Harvard Club of New York City that the funeral of the late Evert Jansen Wendell of the class of 1882, Vice President of the Harvard Club, will take place at Calvary Church

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Decline Continues, with List Unable to Hold Rally—Steel Earnings Lower.

The early part of yesterday's session on the Stock Exchange was confused by a message from Montreal to the effect that the Stock Exchange at that centre had not opened. Later on word was received that the opening had merely been delayed for an hour to give the authorities time to discuss the fixing of minimum prices as a measure of protection necessitated by the rapid declines in Canadian Pacific shares. The New York market suffered a further sharp break on the news from Montreal but afterwards rallied, reaching its best prices after 2 o'clock. A secondary slump just before the close carried the active issues off again, and the close was made at substantial recessions for most stocks.

The feature of the day was the publication of the Steel Corporation's quarterly earnings statement and the announcement that the Directors had declared the usual extra dividend of 3 per cent. Though Wall Street has apparently made up its mind that this is the last extra to be paid at the rate in force for the last three quarters, the corporation's surplus earnings to date do not indicate the necessity for reducing the payments to stockholders. For the first three quarters of the year the surplus after all charges, preferred dividend and the heavy requirements of the income and excess profits taxes, was equivalent to more than 28 per cent. on the common stock. It is too early to learn from actual results what the effect on earnings of the prices fixed for Government materials will be. It is with that in mind that traders have begun to discount the possibility of the elimination of at least part of the extra dividend, which has been paid at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum so far this year. The quarter's net earnings before taxes, of $131,900,000, were disappointing.

Steel was very active throughout the session and fluctuated over a range of 2 points, closing 102?, with a net decline of 8/4. Republic Iron and Steel was relatively weaker and closed at 75¾, off 2¾ for the day. Bethlehem Steel sold off 4¾ to 79¾, with the B shares, on heavy dealings, dropping off 2½ to 80 at the close.

Canadian Pacific is still being sold extensively on the theory that Sweden may become involved in the war. At yesterday's low figure it showed a decline of an even 6 points from Monday's last price, but part of this loss was made up and the close was made at a net decline of 4¾. Most of the American rails also lost ground, although the declines were confined to narrow limits. General Motors had a renewed attack of weakness on the report that the Government is going to rank raw materials for the automobile manufacturers as among the articles not entitled to priority in freight shipments. General Motors dropped off to 83¼ and closed with a net loss of 3½ at 84. Interest in the decision of the International Mercantile Marine Directors as to back dividends, which is expected to be brought up for discussion at the meeting tomorrow, was not sufficient to hold the stock up to Monday's level, and the preferred closed at 99½, off 2½ for the day, and 7 points below the point reached on the announcement of the formation of a committee to recommend a plan for the payment of the accumulation.

The Street is taking a gloomy view of the war situation, as altered by the Italian defeats. Exchange on Rome fell further, while rates on Sweden and Denmark reached new high levels as part of the movement to transfer funds in anticipation of the breaking off of friendly relations.

LONDON TRADING LIMITED.

Stock Market Still Apprehensive Regarding Italian Situation.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Money was in good demand today. Discounts were steady. The weekly war bond sales were small, at £14,080,000.

The stock market was still apprehensive regarding Italy, but was less depressed. Italian exchange was 38.05, against a normal of 25.22. Prices of British securities occasionally were firmer. In other directions the market was harder. Spanish, Russian, and Scandinavian bonds made a good showing. Rubbers and Argentine rails were better on repurchases. American stocks were easy.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. There are three per centes, 61 francs for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 70 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 4 | Last 4
Low ..... 4 | Renewals 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....5¼@5¾ | Sixty days....5¼@5¾
Ninety days...5¼@5¾ | Ninety days...5¾@6
Four months...5¼@5¾ | Four months...5¾@6
Five months...5½@5¾ | Five months...5¾@6
Six months....5½@5¾ | Six months....5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@3½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅜	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.76	5.76	5.76	— .01⅛
Cables	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	— .01⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.74	13.70	13.74	+ .04
Cables	13.90	13.85	13.89	+ .04

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75⅞	$4.76⅛
5.1820 Paris	5.76	5.74⅝
China—		
Hongkong	78.75	74.00
Peking	110.00	110.25
Shanghai	105.00	105.25
19.296 Greece	19.50	19.50
40.19 Holland	44.75	45.25
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.50	35.50
Calcutta	35.50	35.50
5.1826 Italy	7.90¼	7.96½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	52.00	52.50
Yokohama	52.00	52.50
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.25	50.50
51.50 Russia	13.74	13.90
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	41.25	41.50
Copenhagen	35.75	36.00
Christiania	35.25	35.50
19.296 Spain	23.42	23.52
South America—		
42.41 Rio	26.28	26.38
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.21	44.31
5.1826 Switzerland	5.84	4.52

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¼	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $616,876,-.55; balance, $38,109,348; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $275,647; Federal Reserve credit balance, $8,732,894.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $3.75@$3.123 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 40d, up 3d; in New York, 90¾c, up 5¼c; Mexican dollars, 69c.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Fo-ried.	Pay-able.	Holders of Rec.
Am. Graph. pr.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
do	3	Ex	Jan. 1	Dec. 17
do 1st and 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Inland Steel	3	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Union Am. Cigar pf.	1	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
U. S. Steel	1¾	Q	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
do	3	Ex	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 28	Nov. 5

Receiver for Danbury-Bethel Line.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 30.—Judge James E. Walsh of Greenwich was appointed receiver of the Danbury and Bethel Street Railway Company by Judge L. F. Burpee in the Superior Court here today, upon application of Albert H. Flint of New York City, a creditor of the company, who alleged that the payment of a note for $1,000 was overdue.

Unlisted Investments.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York. —Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	899,195	942,236	Holiday
Year to date	155,971,584	168,656,171	144,277,479

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20¾	21⅛	300	Advance Rumely pf	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	3⅜	100	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	3½	100	Alaska Juneau	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
19¾	20	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20¼	20¼	19½	20	— 1
73	74	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74½	74½	73½	73⅝	— 1½
70	74	200	Am. Beet Sugar	74½	74½	73½	73½	— 1½
39¼	39⅝	8,620	Am. Can	40¼	40½	39	39½	— 1⅜
63½	64½	3,100	Am. Car & Fdry	64	65	62⅞	64	— 1
14	14¼	7,800	Am. H. & Leather	12⅝	14⅝	12½	14	+ ⅛
61¼	61½	7,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	56⅞	62⅝	56⅞	61	+3⅛
56½	57⅜	2,100	Am. International	56¾	57⅛	56⅝	57¼	— 1¼
22¾	23	500	Am. Linseed	22⅞	23⅜	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
58½	60¼	400	Am. Linseed pf	59	59	58½	58½	— 1½
56	57	1,500	Am. Locomotive	56	58	55½	56	— 1⅞
13¼	13½	200	Am. Malting	13	13½	13	13½	— ⅛
61	61½	100	Am. Malting 1st pf	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
81½	81¾	8,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	83¼	83¼	81	81¾	— 2⅛
58¾	60	600	Am. Steel F'dries	60¾	59¾	58	58	— ⅛
102¾	103	400	Am. Sugar Ref	103	103	102	102¾	— ⅛
109	111	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	— ⅛
56¾	57⅛	2,100	Am. Sumatra Tob	57⅛	57½	56	57	— ¾
112¾	113¼	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	113¼	113½	112½	113	+ ¼
178	180	700	Am. Tobacco	183¾	183¼	178	180	— 1
95	98	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	98	98	98	98	— 1½
42¾	43	500	Am. Woolen	43	43	42	42½	— 1
13¾	15	800	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14½	14¼	14½	14½	+ ¼
61	61¼	14,200	Anaconda Copper	61⅞	62	61	61¼	— 1½
91½	92¼	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	91⅝	92¾	91	92¼	— ⅜
87	90	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	89⅞	89⅞	89½	89½	— ⅜
98	98¼	6,600	At., Gulf & West I	99¾	100	97½	98	— 2½
60	60¼	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	60	60	60	60	...
57½	58	17,600	Baldwin Loco	58⅝	59¼	56⅜	57½	— 2½
90	96	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	95¾	95¾	95¼	95½	— ⅛
55½	56	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	56¾	56¾	56	56	— ⅜
60⅞	61½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	61	61	61	61	— ⅛
92½	94	100	Barrett Co	94	94	94	94	— 1
100	101¼	100	Barrett Co. pf	100	100	100	100	...
1¼	1⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
81½	82	700	Bethlehem Steel	80	80	79¼	79¾	— 5¼
80	80¼	55,000	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	81	81⅛	78⅝	80	— 2½
86	96	100	Beth. Steel pf	91	91	91	91	— 2
97⅞	98	5,400	Beth. S. pf. sub. r. f. p.	98¾	98¾	97	98	— ⅞
50½	51⅝	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	50¾	51⅜	50	51⅝	+1⅛
103	104	500	Burns Brothers	104½	104½	105	105	— 2½
19½	20	400	Butte & Superior	20	20	19¼	19½	— ½
12½	13	200	California Petrol	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	...
35	35¾	400	California Pet. pf	36½	36½	35½	35½	— 2¼
134¼	134⅝	42,100	Canadian Pacific	137⅛	138	131¾	132	— 4½
40	45	100	Central Foundry pf	41	41	41	41	— 3
69¼	70	13,100	Central Leather Co	69¾	70⅝	68¼	70	...
236	300	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J	236	236	236	236	— 4
31¼	31⅝	100	Cerro de Pasco	31½	31½	31½	31½	...
69¼	71	1,600	Chandler Motor	70	70	69¾	70	— ½
40	43½	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	40	50	42⅝	42⅝	— ½
22	22¼	100	Chi. Great West. pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
28	28½	2,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	29¼	29¼	28	28	— ⅞
79⅞	80¼	360	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	80¼	80½	80¼	80¼	— ¼
99¼	100½	100	Deere & Co. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅜
98½	102	200	Del. & Hudson	99¼	99¼	98¼	98½	...
6	7	100	Den. & Rio Grande	6½	6½	6⅜	6½	— 1⅛
36¾	36½	9,500	Distillers' Secur	35	36⅝	35	36⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	7⅞	100	Dome Mines	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	...
15⅞	16¼	13,100	Erie	16	16¼	15¼	16⅛	...
25	25⅛	2,200	Erie 1st pf	24⅞	25	24	25	...
18¼	19¼	300	Erie 2d pf	20	20	18½	20	+1⅛
12	20	100	Federal Min. & S	15	15	15	15	...
34	39½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	30	36	36	36	— 2
33¼	34	400	Gaston, W. & W	33½	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
130	130½	3,500	General Electric	130	131	128	130½	— ⅜
84½	84⅝	33,500	General Motors	87	87	83¾	84	— 3½
74	75	700	General Motors pf	74½	74½	74	74	— 1½
39	40	1,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	39¾	39¾	39	39¼	— 1½
99½	103	300	Goodrich pf	99⅝	100⅛	99⅜	100	+ ⅛
98⅜	99¼	1,200	Great Northern pf	99¼	99¼	98¼	99¼	+ ⅛
27	27¼	4,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	27	27¼	26¾	27	— ⅛
39	39¾	200	Greene-Cananea	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
90	93	1,000	Gulf States Steel	93¼	93½	93½	93½	— 1½
98½	99½	1,000	Illinois Central	100¼	100¼	98½	99	— 1¼
42¾	43⅞	3,900	Inspiration Copper	44	44⅛	43	43	— 1½
7½	7⅞	500	Interboro Consol	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
46	47	1,000	Interboro Con. pf	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	— 1⅛
9⅝	10	800	Int. Agricultural	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
35	35⅛	800	Int. Agricultural pf	38	38	35	35	— 3
101¼	103	1,000	Int. Harvester, N.J	103⅝	103⅝	102	102	— 1½
57½	58¾	1,000	Int. Harvester Corp.	58	58	58	58	— 1⅛
25¾	28½	25,700	Int. Mer. Marine	29¾	30¼	28½	28¼	— 1⅝
99¼	99¼	79,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	101⅜	108⅝	99¼	99½	— 2½
26	26½	8,400	Int. Nickel	27¼	27¼	26	26⅜	— ⅜
52	55	100	Int. Paper pf. sta	55	55	53	55	— 1
35	40	100	Jewel Tea	38½	38½	38½	38¾	— 1¼
44	46	500	Kelly Spring Tire	44¼	44¼	44½	44⅜	— ⅛
32½	33	2,800	Kennecott Copper	32⅝	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
102	104	100	Kress (S. H.) pf	102	102	102	102	— 2
77½	78½	2,100	Lackawanna Steel	78¼	78¾	77	77⅜	— 2½
10	12	100	Lake Erie & West	10	10	10	10	...
13½	15½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
57	57½	1,000	Lehigh	57	57⅛	57	57¼	— ⅛
179	199	200	Liggett & Myers	185¾	186½	185	185	+1½
116½	119	1,300	Louis. & Nash	117¾	117¾	115½	116¾	— 1
73½	77	200	Mackay Cos	74	74	74	74	— 1
100	108	100	Manhattan Elev	102	102	102	102	— 1½
31	31¾	600	Maxwell Motors	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼	— ¼
18	20	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
82½	83	7,700	Mexican Petroleum	83¾	85¼	81½	82⅝	— ⅝
31	31⅝	400	Miami Copper	31	31·	30¾	30¾	— ¼
43¾	44⅜	5,800	Midvale Steel	44½	44½	43¾	44¼	— ⅝
10¾	11	100	Minn. & St. P. & S. M.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
88	90	100	M., St. P. & S. M. pf	90	90	90	90	— 3
26	26½	4,000	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	26¾	26½	26	26¼	— ¾
46	47	200	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	47	47	47	47	...
70	72	100	Montana Power	72	72	72	72	— 2
26	30	400	Nat. Acme	30¾	30¼	29¾	29¾	...
23	23½	1,100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	22¾	23	22¼	23	— ¼
33	38½	2,100	Nat. Enam. & St	38¾	38½	37	38½	— ½
44	47	500	Nat. Lead	45½	45½	44¾	44¾	— 1½
17¾	18¾	500	Nevada Con. Cop	18	18	18	18	...
21½	22¾	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	20½	22	20¼	22	...
111	112	800	N. Y. Air Brake	114	114	107	111	— 6
71¼	71⅝	2,600	N. Y. Central	71¼	71¾	71	71½	— ¼
26¼	26⅝	1,000	N. Y. N. H. & H	26¾	26⅝	26¼	26½	— ½
103	106	1,400	Norfolk & Western	106	106	104¾	105¾	— 1½
93¼	94½	1,300	Northern Pacific	93	94	93	94	+ ⅝
76	79	600	Nova Scotia S. & C.	78	79	75⅝	78	...
36½	36⅝	11,700	Ohio Cities Gas	36⅝	37¾	35⅝	36¾	— ⅝
4	5	200	Ontario Mining	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
4	5	25	Do., odd lot	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
82	84	100	Owens Bottle Mach	83	83	83	83	...
24	25	100	Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— 1⅝
50	50½	3,500	Penn. R. R.	50¾	50¾	50	50¾	...
41	42	800	People's Gas, Chi	41	41	40¾	41	+ ¼
6	8	1,000	Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6	6	— 1⅛
30	31	200	Philadelphia Co	30	30	30	30	...
33	33	100	Pierce-Arrow	33	33	33	33	+1
45	46	200	Pittsburgh Coal	45¾	46	45¾	46	— ½
81¾	81¾	200	Pitts. Coal pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	— 1½
24	25	600	Pitts & West Va	24	24	23¾	24	— ½
55½	56	600	Pressed Steel Car	56	56	54¾	55	— 3
101	113	100	Public Service N. J	112	112	112	112	— 1¼
133⅜	134⅞	300	Pullman Co	135	135	132½	132½	— 1
40¾	41	100	Railway Steel Sp	40	40	40	40	— 2
90	98	100	Railway Steel S. pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅝
22¾	22⅝	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	22¾	23⅜	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
71⅛	71⅝	12,600	Reading	71⅛	71⅝	70⅝	71⅛	— ⅛
36¾	37	200	Reading 2d pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
76¼	75⅝	9,500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	76	76¾	74¾	75⅝	— 2⅛
97⅞	98½	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	— ⅛
63¼	65½	500	Royal Dutch t r	65¼	65¼	65½	65¼	...
16	16½	400	St. Louis-San Fran	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
60	65	200	Savage Arms	61	61	60	60	— 1½
6⅝	7½	100	Saxon Motor	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
10	10¼	200	Seaboard Air Line	10	10	10	10	...
19⅜	20	200	Seab. Air Line pf	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
148¾	150	2,200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	151½	151½	148¼	149	— 3¼
118	121	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	118	118	118	118	— 7
20¼	20¾	500	Shattuck-Arizona	21	21	20	20	— 1½
33	33¾	1,200	Sinclair Oil	33⅝	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	— 1⅛
30	30¾	800	Sloss-S. Steel & I	30⅜	30⅜	29½	29½	— ⅞
86¼	86⅝	2,050	Southern Pacific	86⅝	86⅝	85⅝	86¼	— 1⅝
150	160	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	155	155	155	155	— 1
26⅝	26⅞	6,000	Southern Railway	26⅝	26⅝	26	26¼	— ⅛
61¼	61½	600	Southern Ry. pf	61½	61½	61	61¼	— ⅜
80	92	100	Standard Milling	85	85	85	85	— 2½
37½	38	3,600	Studebaker Co	37½	37⅝	37	37⅛	— ⅛
12	12⅜	900	Tenn. C. & C	12⅜	12½	12	12	— 1
140	142	4,800	Texas Co	141¼	141¼	138	141	— ¾
13	16	100	Texas & Pacific	13	13	13	13	...
51¼	52¼	2,600	Tobacco Products	52	52	50¾	52	...
37½	40½	100	Transue & Wms	38	38	38	38	...
117¼	118	8,400	Union Pacific	117⅝	118⅝	117½	117⅝	— ⅜
85⅞	89¼	2,700	United Cigar Stores	89⅞	89¾	87¾	89	— 1½
6¾	7	300	United Rys. Invest	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
13	13⅝	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
50	52	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	50¾	50¾	50	50	— ⅞
114	114½	2,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	112⅝	114¾	112	114¼	...
57¼	57⅝	1,300	U. S. Rubber	58	58	57	57½	— ⅛
100	100¾	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	— ⅛
48	49	300	U. S. Sm., R. & M	50	50	49	49	— 2
102¾	103⅛	250,400	U. S. Steel	102⅞	103⅝	101⅝	102⅜	— ⅝
112⅜	113¼	1,300	U. S. Steel pf	113¾	113¾	112⅜	113	— ⅞
80¼	80¾	24,000	Utah Copper	80	81⅛	79¾	80¼	+ ⅛
30	31	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	30	30	29⅜	29⅜	— 1¼
8⅞	9	200	Wabash	9	9	9	9	...
41⅜	42	1,300	Wabash pf. A	42¾	43¼	41⅜	42	...
21	22	400	Wabash pf. B	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
40	43	100	Western Pacific pf	41⅜	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	— ⅜
84	87	500	Western Union Tel	83¾	85	83⅜	85	+1
41¼	41¾	3,300	Westingh. E. & M	40¾	42	40⅜	41¾	— ⅛
10⅝	11	500	Wheeling & L. E	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
21	21¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
37	39	800	White Motors	38½	38½	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
52	53	600	Wilson & Co	52	52	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
	90	100	Wilson & Co. pf	90	90	90	90	— 1½
20¼	20½	8,300	Willys-Overland	20¾	20¾	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
36	38	200	Wisconsin Central	38	38	37	37	— 2
116	119	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	115¾	116¾	115¼	116¼	— 3½
28	30½	200	Worthington Pump	31	31	30¼	30¼	— ⅛

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	61.71	60.97	61.47	— .54
25 industrials	74.18	72.33	73.24	—1.15
50 stocks	67.94	66.64	67.32	— .75

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Oct. 30	67.94	66.64	67.32	— .75
Oct. 29	69.86	67.83	68.07	—1.66
Oct. 27	69.97	69.12	69.76	+ .87
Oct. 26	69.35	68.86	68.89	— .09
Oct. 25	69.98	68.75	68.98	— .46
Oct. 24	69.67	69.06	69.44	— .24
Oct. 23	70.41	69.32	69.68	— .35

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1917	74.60	Oct. 1	66.64	Oct. 30	67.32
1916	98.11	Oct. 27	91.43	Oct. 9	97.99
1915	94.13	Oct. 25	82.93	Oct. 6	92.92
1914	Exchange closed				
1913	70.79	Oct. 2	66.20	Oct. 17	67.73
1912	85.76	Oct. 4	81.47	Oct. 30	82.30
1911	75.32	Oct. 16	72.01	Oct. 4

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At present prices the stock of the

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THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Makes Fresh Start for Top Prices, with Net Gain of 70 to 95 Points.

The cotton market yesterday abruptly emerged from the period of uncertainty of the last few days, and after some little early hesitation, made a fresh start toward top prices. The advance was well sustained and steady, and the close found the entire list firm, from 70 to 95 net points up. Increased trade buying and renewed appreciation of the gravity of the crop situation both played their part in the rise.

Early fluctuations were rather nervous and irregular. Reactionary or bearish sentiment was still more or less in evidence, although the market opened 12 to 16 points higher on Liverpool buying and the unfavorable weather map. Offerings were gradually absorbed, however, owing to continued buying by houses with Liverpool connection, while there was also a good demand from New Orleans and domestic trade sources. The character of this buying rendered recent sellers uneasy, with the uneasiness increasing, and the detailed weather reports came in showing general rains in the Eastern belt and abnormally low temperatures west of the river. It was apprehended that the cold wave would follow the rains east of the river, possibly causing a further reduction in crop estimates, and the buying became active and excited during the middle of the day. December sold up from 26.77c, the early low level, to 27.55c, and March from 25 31c to 26.64c, with the close only a few points off from the best under realizing.

The presence of buying here from Liverpool and New Orleans and also from trade interests created an impression that recent reactions had carried New York too low, and that demand was concentrated in the cheapest market. This probably had considerable bearing upon the later advance, with covering stimulated by the bullish character of crop and spot news. Crop estimates of below 11,000,000 bales were again circulating during the afternoon. Exports for the day were 22,690 bales, making 1,292,251 so far this season, against 1,677,091 last year. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 80 points higher, Southwestern markets being relatively firm. More business was reported at Houston, which showed the maximum advance.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
November	..	..	..	27.87	26.99
December	26.85	27.55	26.77	27.52@27.55	26.69
January	26.10	26.93	26.10	26.88@26.93	26.00
February	..	..	..	25.75	25.80
March	25.64	26.64	25.81	26.60@26.64	25.72
April	..	..	..	26.45	25.63
May	25.73	26.48	25.70	26.41@26.48	25.62
June	..	..	..	26.24	25.53
July	25.66	26.25	25.57	26.24@26.25	25.52
August	25.36	25.36	25.36	25.94	25.24

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 70 points higher at 28.55; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston 27.40, New Orleans 27.75; Savannah 27⅝, Augusta 27.25, Memphis 28.50, Houston, 27.30.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Tuesday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	48,474	46,143	106,179
Exports	22,690	31,364	38,138
Season's exports	1,292,251	1,205,014	1,677,091
Port stocks	855,782	791,541	1,275,254
Interior receipts	45,804	52,236	61,508
Interior shipments	37,645	29,571	42,751
New York arrivals	11,669	4,428	6,202
New York stocks	120,183	78,238	105,984

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton firm and unchanged for middling at 20.42d and 10 points lower for good middling at 20.99d. Sales: 4,000, American 3,000. Imports 16,000, American 11,000. Futures closed unsettled with old contracts 10 points higher and new contracts 10 to 27 points higher.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	18	20	Iron Cap	14	14½
B S Gas	9	10	Iron Bloss	¾	1
Bing Min	10½	12	Jerome V	1	1¼
Begole	50	75	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	90	100	Majestic	36	37
Boston Ely	60	75	Mex Met	32	34
Bos & M	53	54	Mojave T	38	40
Butte & La	12	14	New Baltic	1	1¼
Butte & D	30	45	Nevada D	1⅞	1¾
Bos & Ariz	1¾	2	N U Bing		50
Calaveras	2¼	3½	Nixon	70	80
Crown Res	20	30	N Cornelia	14¾	15¼
Con Ariz	10	20	N Z & L	33	35
Cortez	10	15	Ohio Cop	85	100
Champ C	4	6	Oneco	40	50
Chief Cons	2¼	2¾	Onondaga	29	30
Cal Corbin	1	1¼	Pioneer C	1¼	1⅞
B & B B	2¼	2⅝	Ray Herc	3⅛	3½
Earl Eagle	15	17	Rilla	2	4
Fortuna	5	6	*SW Miami	1	2
Gold Lake	2	4	†SW Miami	1	1½
Gila C S	17⅛	17⅝	Truro	95	100
Houghton	75	100	U V Ext	34	36½
Homa Oil	1⅛	1⅜	Victoria M	2	2¼
Humboldt	60	75	Yukon Gold	1⅝	2

*Full paid. †Part paid.

EARNINGS

Railroads.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross	$12,244,341	$12,134,159	$110,182
Net after tax	3,747,151	5,129,759	*1,382,608
From Jan. 1:			
Gross earn	109,883,516	100,663,789	8,729,726
Net earnings	32,322,145	34,216,371	*1,894,225

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA—

Sept. gross	2,087,587	2,076,859	*9,373
Net after tax	473,219	712,715	*239,495
Sur. after chg.	227,953	463,678	*225,725
9 mos. gross	15,976,025	15,309,325	666,700
Net after tax	3,872,015	4,524,065	*652,049
Sur. after chg.	1,640,090	2,352,304	*712,214

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN RY. CO.—

Sept. gross	804,570	770,850	33,720
Net after tax	193,355	187,719	5,636
Sur. after chg.	90,734	65,692	15,042
9 mos. gross	6,985,915	6,878,213	107,702
Net after tax	1,985,963	1,862,979	*114,011
Sur. after chg.	917,162	842,486	74,676

*Decrease.

PERE MARQUETTE—

	September.	6 Months.
Gross	$1,898,293	$12,117,067
Net after expenses	579,907	3,998,835
Surplus after taxes and charges	267,189	1,994,582
Prior preferred dividend	.....	188,667
Surplus	.....	1,907,915

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for September—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	8,130,032	6,527,904	5,731,608
Net aft. taxes	2,279,973	1,915,297	1,782,282
3 mos. gross	23,253,252	18,506,690	16,428,875
Net aft. taxes	6,219,585	5,142,327	4,535,643

LEHIGH VALLEY for September—

	1917.	Increase.
Freight revenue	2,862,687	294,631
Passenger revenue	519,751	29,587
Mail revenue	16,245	56
Express revenue	98,524	25,382
Other transportation rev.	130,582	9,220
Incidental revenue	96,204	*3,840
Total operating rev.	4,703,998	395,037
Total operating exp.	3,631,363	565,346
Net operating rev.	1,072,635	*170,309
Railway tax accruals	218,181	60,181
Uncollect. railway rev.	224	170
Total tax accruals, &c.	218,406	60,351
Operating income	854,229	*230,661

For nine months ended Sept. 30:

Freight revenue	23,195,796	2,991,244
Passenger revenue	5,646,111	185,414
Mail revenue	171,737	26,047
Express revenue	717,813	136,399
Other transportation rev.	1,216,909	117,635
Incidental revenue	1,019,046	315,404
Total operating rev.	39,965,604	3,772,147
Total operating exp.	30,402,665	4,979,912
Net operating rev.	9,562,939	*1,207,765
Railway tax accruals	1,655,711	859,118
Uncollect. railway rev.	1,633	*6,782
Total tax accruals, &c.	1,687,344	352,336
Operating income	7,875,594	*1,560,101

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

Federal Mining and Smelting Company reports net earnings for September, 1917, after all deductions, including depreciation, of $112,422. Compared with $93,967 for September, 1916, this is an increase of $16,455.

Public Utilities.

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, a subsidiary of Cumberland County Power & Light Company—

	1917.	1916.	Inc.
Sept. gross	$86,834	$78,549	$8,285
Net after tax	29,650	27,756	1,894
Sur. aft. chg.	14,112	12,622	1,490
12 mos. gross	883,572	785,306	98,266
Net after tax	231,390	258,433	*27,053
Sur. aft. chg.	45,530	68,642	*23,112
Bal. aft. pf. dv.	9,530	32,642	*23,112

NASHVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY, a subsidiary of Tennessee Railway, Light & Power Company—

Sept. gross	210,085	206,901	3,184
Net after tax	75,770	79,193	*3,423
Sur. aft. chg.	34,790	37,306	*2,516
12 mos. gross	2,494,511	2,389,406	85,105
Net after tax	881,188	902,461	*21,273
Sur. aft. chg.	386,886	390,415	*3,529
Bal. aft. pf. dv.	261,886	265,415	*3,529

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY, a subsidiary of Tennessee Railway, Light & Power Company—

Sept. gross	72,342	105,056	*32,714
Net after tax	56,920	32,061	*36,981
Def. aft. chg.	36,459	12,533	88,992
12 mos. gross	1,347,092	1,214,613	132,479
Net after tax	323,907	448,192	*124,285
Def. aft. chg.	33,146	†92,040	125,186

*Decrease. †Surplus.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO. for September—

Gross	600,166	708,638	*108,464
Net after tax	361,595	427,226	*65,631
Total income	450,286	452,253	*1,967
Bal. after int.	241,077	264,024	*22,947
Total balance	†284,949	264,024	925
9 mos. gross	5,652,132	6,132,482	*480,350
Net after tax	3,483,022	3,630,298	*147,276
Total income	3,918,584	3,814,462	104,123
Bal. after int.	2,353,667	2,088,163	265,504
Total balance	†2,271,446	2,088,163	183,283

†Includes $23,672 additional revenue credited to depreciation reserve under contract with City of Los Angeles for September, and $117,778 since May 1, 1917.

TEXAS POWER AND LIGHT for September—

Gross	230,509	219,881	11,128
Net after tax	104,328	110,532	*6,204
Sur. aft. chgs.	57,679	81,526	*23,847
12 mos. gross	2,441,905	2,126,985	314,920
Net after tax	1,023,781	924,701	99,080
Sur. aft. chgs.	510,001	517,484	*7,483
Bal. aft. pf. div	372,467	349,638	*76,195

FORT WORTH POWER AND LIGHT for September—

Gross	89,685	79,502	10,183
Net after tax	50,587	45,225	5,362
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,947	35,256	4,691
12 mos. gross	935,227	837,743	97,484
Net after tax	536,409	491,748	44,661
Sur. aft. chgs.	417,168	375,434	41,734
Bal. aft. pf. div	340,168	298,434	41,734

*Decrease.

THIRD AVENUE for September—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	394,329	388,671	940,708
Net after tax	212,848	*121,262	333,859
Total income	225,686	*108,162	341,276
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,186	*328,074	128,702
3 mos. gross	2,846,420	2,008,639	2,563,934
Net aft. taxes	716,407	250,839	942,212
Total income	754,768	290,434	963,822
Sur. aft. chgs.	26,207	*372,472	326,015

*Deficit.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—Twenty new corporations, with an aggregate capital of $1,237,500, were chartered today. They include:

Scientific Products Co., Buffalo, $10,000; C. F. Frohe, H. Kuhn, W. J. Hickey, Buffalo.

Universal Air Motor System, Inc., Newburg, $50,000; J. and J. Graziano, 24, W. W. Babcock, Spring Valley, N. Y.

Utica Karakul Fur Sheep Co., Utica, $75,000. J. E. McBride, T. M. Hieber, W. F. Dowling, Utica.

J. & D. Berkowitz, Inc., Manhattan, ladies' dresses, $5,000; B. Swiryn, J. and D. Berkowitz, 1,038 Finley Av., Bronx.

Balmuth Furniture Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; H., I. and N. Balmuth, 601 Warwick St., Brooklyn.

Eastern Auto Engineering Co., Manhattan, $6,000; E. J. Widmer, R. D. Whiting, H. F. Haughton, 13 West 129th St.

Trio Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan, $5,000; G. J. Singerman, S. H. Cranston, A. M. Rosenthal, 502 West 177th St.

Station News Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. Gans, E. Kresse, H. Weinburgh, 527 5th Av.

Rosenthal-Bergash Co., Rochester, iron metals, scrap and waste materials, $20,000; B. Rosenthal, A. and M. Bergash, Rochester.

Sartorius Realty Corp., Bronx, $5,000; C. Moebus, F. A. Becker, C. H. Smith, 460 Tremont Av.

Louis Livingston, Inc., Manhattan, boots and shoes, $30,000; H. and B. Cohen, L. Livingston, 250 West 104th St.

Congress Warehouse and Forwarding Corp., Manhattan, $75,000; J. Weidmann, J. L. Wolff, C. Cottrill, 1,522 84th St., Brooklyn.

California Exterminating Co., Manhattan, $20,000; S. and S. Levy, C. A. Thornton, 111 Manhattan St.

Kings County Iron and Foundry, Brooklyn, $200,000; T. E. Hodgskin, C. S. Woodman, J. Friedman, 20 Nassau St.

M. J. Butensky, Inc., Manhattan, trucking and express business, $5,000; M. J. and L. and A. Butensky, 341 East 3d St.

W. W. Hopkinson Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $600,000; H. J. Mason, K. S. Dalgleish, S. G. Weekes, 51 East 42d St.

Reliable Waste and Metal Co., Inc., Albany, $5,000; J. Ilch, L. C. Leviton, E. Poeknazer, Albany.

The Garoga Electric Power Co., Garoga, Fulton County, $200,000; J. T. Norton, W. A. Dunne, G. C. Le Compte, Troy.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Thonet Bros., Inc., Manhattan, stated capital to $60,000.

A. V. Victorious & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $150,000.

H. A. James & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $460,000.

New York Consolidated Drug Co., Manhattan, $60,000 to $120,000.

S. G. Waist Co., Inc., Manhattan, $15,000 to $30,000.

Davidson & Schwab, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $500,000.

Westchester Fire Ins. Co., Manhattan, $500,000 to $1,000,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Strite Tractor Co., Del., $5,000,000; representative, R. D. Nos, 7 Central Park West.

Philadelphia Steel Products Co., Del., $25,000; representative, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

REORGANIZATION.

Stallforth & Co., Inc., Manhattan, 5,000 shares common stock, no par value, 500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; active capital $525,000.

DISSOLUTIONS.

L. De La Garza & Co., Manhattan.
Glucein Mfg. Co., Manhattan.
The West Side Const. Co., Manhattan.
Sargo Realty Co., Manhattan.
Davis & Klein, Manhattan.
W. A. Underhill Brick Co., Croton Point.
W. Baeder & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Charters filed:

Green Furniture Co., Perth Amboy, $50,000; Leo Goldberger, Alexander Balint, Jr., and F. M. Hala, all of Perth Amboy.

Siegfried & Frankenbuch Co., Bayonne, infants' and children's furnishings, $3,000; Julius Frankenbuch and Annie Frankenbuch of Bayonne and Essie Siegfried of New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 30.—Charters filed:

Midwest Oil Co., $1,500,000; L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey of Dover.

Oil Fields Development Co., $750,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, G. V. Reilly, all of New York.

General Exploration Co., $100,000; Samuel B. Howard, A. W. Britton, G. V. Reilly, all of New York.

The Improved Rubber Co., $100,000; Elisabeth M. Sniel, New York; A. A. De Bonneville, Bayonne, N. J.; A. S. Perry, Branford, Conn.

Mackwell Oil and Refining Co., $250,000; L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey of Dover.

Crawford & Smith, Inc., mercantile business, $50,000; A. Crawford, C. Lorenzo Smith, Richard Murphy, all of New York.

Diamond State Orchards, Inc., to grow and cultivate fruits, $75,000; J. C. Alwater, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; F. J. Dodson, Duck Creek Hundred, Del.; Charles H. Lefevre, Smyrna, Del.

Consolidation of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Ltd., Harlan & Hollingsworth Corp., and Moore Shipbuilding Corp., under name of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Ltd., and increasing capital stock from $15,000,000 to $15,500,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

According to latest advices from Europe the wheat crop has not turned out well, and import requirements will be large. Surplus stocks in exporting countries are quite liberal, and as far as the world's supply is concerned there appears to be plenty of wheat to go round if it could be distributed. Advices from Argentina said that the allied Governments have purchased the entire new crop of wheat there, the exportable surplus of which is estimated at 160,000,000 to 176,000,000 bushels. There are large stocks in Australia, but owing to the long haul from other countries America is the most accessible market and will be called upon to supply the bulk of the needs of our Allies in Europe. With this in view the Food Administration is urging the American people to use stringent economies in order to make our contribution a liberal one.

RYE.—Market barely steady. No. 2 Western, $1.87, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

Weather conditions over the corn belt were decidedly unfavorable for husking operations, as well as for curing the new crop and placing it in a position for early marketing. Further rains and snows occurred throughout the Ohio Valley States and in the East. West of the Mississippi it was cold and clear, but the forecast was for further unsettled conditions. In consequence the cash position was firm and the market ruled steady, closing ¼c higher to ⅜c lower. In the local cash market old No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.15 and No. 2 mixed $2.13, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	1.19	1.18¼	1.18¾	1.18½
January	1.16⅝	1.15¼	1.15⅞	1.16¼
May	1.14¼	1.13¼	1.13¾	1.13½

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were comparatively narrow, the close being ⅛c net higher. Receipts at primary points were quite liberal, but country offers were not large, and it seemed more than probable that the movement will fall off again. The export demand was slow, with no business reported. The local cash market was dull; standard quoted at 65¼c; No. 2 white, 66¼c; No. 3 white, 66c; No. 4 white, 65½c; fancy clipped white, 68c; ordinary clipped white, 67c; all asked in elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	59½	59	..	58½
December	58¾	58¼	58¾	58½
May	60¼	59⅞	60⅛	60

PROVISIONS.

The Government will take control of the packing industry tomorrow, and as there seemed to be some uncertainty as to whether or not any drastic measure will be taken in regard to speculative operations, the provision market was nervous and irregular. Hogs were higher and receipts at interior points were moderate, totalling 70,000. Receipts at Chicago were 14,000; estimated for today, 20,000; Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 3,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
November	24.72	24.60	24.72	24.75
January	22.47	22.25	22.40	22.40
Ribs—				
October	28.25	27.75	27.75	28.25
January	22.35	22.05	22.15	22.17
Pork—				
October	42.00	41.50	41.50	42.00
January	41.02	40.80	41.00	41.00

SUGAR.

Raw sugar was quiet at nominally unchanged prices, with no confirmed sales, but it was believed that a raw for early delivery were salable at quotations 5½c, cost and freight basis. There was no change in refined prices, quotations still being 8.35c, regular terms. The general situation is very acute, refiners being bare of stocks and with an increasing demand from the country; but there appears to be no early relief in sight until Western beets and the Louisiana cane sugars begin to move.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The fact that Government supervision over numerous commodities will be extended from tomorrow and may include further jurisdiction over cottonseed products in the South caused a good deal of nervousness in the local cottonseed oil market yesterday. The market early was firm, with further advances to new high records on the strength in crude, but eased off late and closed 10@28 points net lower. Total sales were 13,700 barrels. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	18.50	18.50
November	18.92	18.50	18.50@18.53	18.65
December	18.45	18.27	18.30@18.32	18.40
January	18.57	18.28	18.27@18.29	18.42
February	..	..	18.10@18.30	18.33
March	18.50	18.20	18.13@18.30	18.40

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was a little more active yesterday, and showed a generally steady tone, although earlier advances were not fully maintained. The demand, however, was by no means active or general, and after showing net advances of 5 to 8 points there were reactions, with the market closing net unchanged to 3 points higher. The business includes exchanges of December for July at 69 points, and for September at 74 and 75 points. The local spot market was quiet at 8c for Rio 7s and 9½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	7.06@7.08	7.04
November	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.08	7.04
December	7.17	7.10	7.12@7.14	7.11
January	..	..	7.20@7.21	7.19
February	..	..	7.28@7.29	7.27
March	7.40	7.35	7.33@7.37	7.35
April	..	..	7.44@7.46	7.43
May	..	..	7.53@7.55	7.51
June	..	..	7.62@7.64	7.60
July	7.75	7.71	7.71@7.73	7.69
August	..	..	7.79@7.80	7.77
September	7.92	7.87	7.87@7.89	7.84

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,027 packages. Dull trading and a generally lower market. Buyers are holding off except where they need goods for immediate use and there is an accumulation in first hands. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb, 44¼@45½c; extras, (92 score,) 42¼@44¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42¼@44c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@42¼c; thirds, 39½@40½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46@46¼c; extras, 45½@45¾c; firsts, 43¼@45c; seconds, 42@43c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 44¼@45c; extras, 44@44¼c; firsts, 42¼@43½c; seconds, 41@42c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 44c; good to prime, 41½@43½c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 42c; firsts, 40½@41½c; lower grades, 37@39c; imitation creamery, firsts, 38@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 36@36½c; lower grades, 35@35½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33@34½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 11,981 cases. High grades of fresh gathered are in light supply and firm, with a fair demand. Medium and lower grades still plentiful, urgently offered, and of very irregular value. Storage eggs steadier under increased demand, chiefly on nearby points. Nearby white eggs extremely scarce. Fancy new laid qualities command almost any reasonable price that holders dictate; under grades irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 66@67c; extra firsts, 64@65c; firsts, 40@43c; seconds, 36@39c; thirds and poorer, 30@35c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 33½@34c; No. 2 and poorer, 26@33c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 32@32c; under grades, 29@31c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34½@35c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 33¾@34c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 32@33c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 29@31c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 41@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 70@75c; ordinary to good, 60@68c, gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 65@68c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 48@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 48@65c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 50@60c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 45@48c.

TO THE HOLDERS OF WESTFIELD MANUFACTURING CO. 6% SERIAL GOLD BONDS.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that the bonds hereinbelow specified have been drawn for redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement dated August 25, 1915, between Westfield Manufacturing Company and The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee. The numbers of the bonds drawn are as follows: 341, 342, 345, 348, 349, 350, 353, 354, 355, 356, 358, 359, 360, 362, 364, 365, 367, 369; 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 391, 392, 393, 594 and 395.

Upon presentation of said bonds at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on and after December 1, 1917, all of the bonds hereinabove specified will be paid at 101% and accrued interest. Interest on said bonds will cease to accrue on December 1, 1917.

Dated: October 31, 1917.

WESTFIELD MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
By WILBUR C. WALKER, President.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York hereby certifies that bonds specified in the foregoing notice for redemption on December 1, 1917, were determined by lot in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement hereinabove referred to.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, Assistant Secretary.

Dated: October 31, 1917.

Boston, Mass., September 10, 1917.

Notice to Holders of First Mortgage 5% Bonds Secured by Mortgage on the Steamer "Hampden," Issued by Coastwise Steamship Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($225,000) par value first mortgage 5% bonds on the Steamer "Hampden," dated December 1, 1913, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on December 1, 1917, to wit:

Bonds numbered 201 to 225 inclusive, maturing from December 1, 1917, to December 1, 1925.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 307 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on December 1, 1917, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to December 1, 1917.

Bonds must carry the coupons due December 1, 1917, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on December 1, 1917.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
BY JOHN G. CROWLEY, TREAS.

MATANZAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

The Matanzas-American Sugar Company desires to purchase, for sinking fund purposes $15,000 principal amount of its First and Refunding Mortgage 6% 20-Year Gold Bonds due 1935.

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Company, 48 Exchange Place, New York City, up to noon of Monday, November 19, 1917. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all offers.

Bonds accepted for purchase must be delivered to the Company at the above address on or before December 10, 1917. Payment therefor will be made on delivery.

Tenders should be enclosed in plain envelopes endorsed for identification and mailed in separate envelopes addressed to the Company.

MATANZAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY,
T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

Stocks Bonds Cotton Grain
Josephthal & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
120 Broadway, New York
Phone Rector 5000
Private Wires to Principal Cities

STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Livingston & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
American Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted
51-53 Exchange Pl. Phone 6742 Hanover

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

United States Worsted
Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
Guanajuato Red. & Mines 6s
Denver Union Water 5s, & Stk.
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
24 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

We Trade In
Jones Bros. Tea Co.
Spicer Mfg. Co. Pfd.
Stromberg Carburetor
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. New York

8% *Preferred Stock of corporation which should show net income after bond interest of 6 Times Preferred Dividend Requirement.*
Ask for Circular 4 Giving Full Details.
Ussing, Poole & Simmons,
Incorporated.
5 Nassau St., New York.

Chicago Lumber & Coal
West Penn Trac. & Water Pow. Com.
Direct wires to principal markets.
WARE & LELAND
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade
Telephones Rector 7160-66 **61 Broadway, N. Y.**

Cities Service
Common and Preferred
Traded in on New York Curb
INSTANTANEOUS SERVICE.
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. Phones Broad 6951-5

**ATLANTI

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
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CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

GLENROCK OIL
Buy—Sell—Quote.
R. E. Woodward & Co.
44 Broad St.
Telephone Broad 4971.

Russian Ruble 5½s
Interna! Bonds
Large and Small Denominations
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Altantic Fruit Common
Cripple Creek Central Common
Gulf, Mobile & Northern Com.&Pfd.
Holland-America Line Stock
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.
Yukon-Alaska Trust
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.
Tennessee Power Co.
1st 5s 1962
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Marlin Arms
STOCK & 6% NOTES
GWYNNE BROS
Private Wire to Hartford
25 Broad St., N. Y: Phone 3232 Broad
Central States Elec. Com.
Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Nor. States Pr. Com., Pfd. & War.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Tenn. Ry. Lt. & Pr. Com.
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Russian Ruble 5½s
Bought and Sold
DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

100 Shares
Nat'l City Bank
Bid Wanted
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Bank Stock Department
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

STOCKS—BONDS
for investment or carried on conservative margin.
Special letter on comparison of Stock Market of 1917 with Panic Year of 1907, illustrated with appropriate charts.
COPY T-1 ON REQUEST.
J. FRANK HOWELL
Member Consolidated Stock Ex. of N. Y.
52 Broadway, New York

American Brass
Scoville Mfg.
Home Insurance
Yale & Towne
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1616

Empire Steel & Iron
Amer. Graphophone
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Carbon Steel
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4300 to 4010 John. 16 Wall St., N. Y.

Columbia Trust
Jones Bros. Tea
Corn Exchange Bank
Chase National Bank
Amer. Investment Securities Pfd.
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Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York

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Famous Players-Lasky Corp.
Union Carbide Carbon
National Sorety
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
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Cities Service
Pacific Gas
Amer. Gas & Elec.
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
20 BROAD ST. N. Y. TEL. 5323 BROAD

U. S. STEEL RESERVES $63,733,013 FOR TAX

Sets Aside 48 Per Cent. of $131,976,796 Net Income for Last Quarter.

EXTRA DIVIDEND DECLARED

Total Fund Built Up Since Jan. 1 to Meet Special War Levy Now Amounts to $164,233,609.

The United States Steel Corporation's statement yesterday on earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30 showed that of the $131,976,797 income left after operating expenses had been met and maintenance of plant provided for, no less than $63,733,013, or 48 per cent., had been set aside for taxes. In the item both the corporation income, and the excess profits tax, as provided under the new law, were covered. The balance of $68,243,784, counted as net earnings, was $22,335,420 less than the preceding quarter turned in above war taxes.

The balance for dividends was $49,732,-329, a total of $19,141,207 less than in the June quarter, and after providing for the preferred stock dividend an amount equivalent to 8.54 per cent. on the $598,000,000 common stock was left. This was at the annual rate of 34.16 per cent., compared with 49.24 per cent., the yearly rate of the preceding quarter.

The Directors declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock, as in the two preceding quarters, as well as the usual disbursement of 1¼ per cent., payable Dec. 29 to stockholders of record Nov. 30. The regular preferred dividend of 1¾ per cent. was ordered, payable Nov. 28 to owners of the stock recorded Nov. 5.

In the financial district the report of earnings was received with mixed feelings. While it was generally held fully that the actual earnings of the big organization were not far below those of the best quarter ever experienced, the heavy inroad of war taxes was something of a surprise to many persons interested in the corporation's shares.

Marked Reduction in Surplus.

Beside making the tax reservation mentioned, the Directors set aside an additional sum of $12,716,724 from the surplus for the war tax of the first half year. Last quarter a special reservation of $33,865,000 was also made from the surplus as an offset to the expected war tax of the first quarter. The result of these withdrawals was a marked reduction of the surplus which for the nine months ended with September amounted to $80,962,547, compared with $132,678,-157 for the same period of 1916.

The total reserve built up by the corporation to meet the special war taxes since Jan. 1 amounts to $164,233,000, taken from aggregate net earnings of $436,177,615. On a percentage basis the tax deduction exceeds 37 per cent. of the net revenue, and, presumably, further withdrawals will be made in the current quarter.

A significant item in yesterday's statement was the notation that "an estimated proportion of extraordinary cost of facilities installed by reason of war requirements" had been charged out of gross income. These costs amounted to several millions of dollars and indicated that the corporation's income was considerably larger in outside measurement than the report showed.

Details of Quarter's Earnings.

Details of the quarter's results are set forth in the accompanying table, with comparisons:

	Quarter Ended Sept. 30, '17.	Quarter Ended June 30, '17.	Quarter Ended Sept. 30, '16.
Net earn., Dep. S. F., &c.....	$68,243,784	$90,579,204	$85,817,067
Net income Int. on bds. &pre.	12,998,407	16,154,151	10,614,659
Balance	55,245,377	74,425,053	75,202,408
Div., pref.,	6,304,919	6,604,919	6,304,919
Div., com.,	43,353,781	43,353,781	43,353,781
Extra.....	15,249,075	15,249,075	5,063,025
Surplus	21,824,554	40,965,761	51,859,450

NET EARNINGS BY MONTHS.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
January ..	$36,074,425	$18,994,912	$16,513,854
February ..	33,416,171	19,196,396	16,990,968
March	43,680,422	22,722,316	17,677,966
1st quar..	$113,121,018	$60,713,624	$51,232,788
April	$28,321,091	$25,423,676	$7,286,469
May	30,773,551	27,554,899	9,320,576
June	31,284,562	28,147,472	11,343,070
2d quarter.	$90,579,204	$81,126,048	$27,950,055
*Half year.	$203,700,222	$141,839,672	$40,407,864
July	$22,760,668	$25,650,006	$12,048,218
August	23,549,725	29,746,913	12,680,099
September..	21,934,391	30,420,158	13,793,327
3d quarter.	$68,243,784	$85,817,067	$38,710,644
9 months.	$271,944,006	$227,656,739	$79,118,508

†Less allowance of $33,865,000 for excess profits tax.

*Less allowance of $12,716,724 for excess profits tax.

Busy with Government Orders.

During the three months the corporation's mills handled a large amount of Government work which received preference over private contracts at higher prices. The report did not indicate the proportion of Government orders to the total, but in the bulk of the steel turned out for the army and navy and the Federal shipbuilding operations was on a price basis to be established after President Wilson had established fixed quotations, earnings on this business were relatively low in comparison with the return which would have been received on an equivalent tonnage for private consumers.

The meeting of Directors lasted only ten minutes, and no debate occurred over the dividend policy. The earnings' statement showed that, despite the Government's claim upon the corporation's income, the margin above costs and taxes was ample for the continuation of the common stock disbursement at the rate of 17 per cent. a year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.03
Alta	.02	Mexican	.11
Andes	.16	Occidental	.03
Best & Belcher....	.02	Ophir	.12
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.01	Potosi	.04
Challenge Con....	.06	Savage	.08
Chollar	.11	Sierra Nevada....	.11
Confidence	.06	Union Con.....	.35
Con. Virginia.....	.06	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross..	.05	Mexican dollars..	.48
Jacket	.05		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.75	Goldfield Merger..	.06
Jim Butler.....	.70	Great Bend.....	.08
MacNamara	.25	Jumbo Ext.....	.18
Midway	.03	Kewanas	.08
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick.....	.11
Montana Tonopah	.03	Spearhead	.06
Rescue	.14	MANHATTAN.	
Tonopah Ext....	2.40	Consolidated	.19
Tonopah Nav....	3.37½	Morning Glory....	.15
West End.....	.70	Red Top.....	.05
West Tonopah...	.16	Sunset	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Amalgamated.....	.14
		White Caps.....	.06
		OTHER DISTRICTS:	
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills.....	.02
Booth	.05	Packard	.21
Combs	.14	Rochester	.39
Florence	.13	Round Mountain..	.23
Fractions	.03	Sandstorm	.14
Goldfield Con....	.42	Wonder	3.65

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5	5½	Granite	..	.35
Doctor	3	5	Isabella	8	8½
Elkton	3½	4	McKinney..	6	9
El Paso.....	15	25	Portland..	110	112½
Fanny R..	2	3½	U. G. Min.	16	18
Gold Cycle.	18½	19½	Vindicator.	35	50
Gold Sov...	2½	3			

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot.....	55.00		63.25	
Lead	5.85	.....	5.70	6.00
Spelter	7.87½	8.12½	.....	8.00
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$100.00		$100.00	
Aluminium	*36.00	37.00	*35.00	37.00
Iron, No.2X fdy.		33.75	.....	33.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper futures	119	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	258	5	0	250	10	0
Tin, futures	256	5	0	251	0	0
Spelter	51	0	0	51	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

$4,000,000 FOR CURTISS CO.

Funds for New Airplane Plant Are Raised on Short-Term Bonds.

Some details of the manner in which the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motors Corporation was able to pay for its big new plant in Buffalo without being compelled to resort, as other firms doing Government work have done, to direct Government assistance, were learned yesterday from a trustworthy source.

The plant complete will cost about $4,000,000 in round figures. This sum was raised by the issue, on Oct. 1, of $4,000,000 of first mortgage 6 per cent. short-term bonds, secured by the new plant itself, but constituting no lien on the old plant or other property of the Curtiss Company. Of these notes, $1,-000,000 mature April 1, 1918, and the others, in three equal installments, on July 1, 1918, Oct. 1, 1918, and April 1, 1919.

The flotation of these notes at par was successfully accomplished in the midst of the preparation for the Liberty Loan. Of the total, $1,000,000 was personally subscribed by members of the Board of Directors of the Curtiss Corporation itself. The money was raised, moreover, only a short time after the company had successfully raised $2,-100,000 of working capital by the issue of 63,000 shares of common stock at 34, practically all of it subscribed by the stockholders at 35.

The new plant itself is now virtually finished, and will be ready for full operation on Nov. 15, despite some delays in delivery of steel for one end of the structure, which have since been overcome. The company is known to have something more than $10,000,000 in Government orders for planes, training planes, spare parts &c., on its books.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930.....	97	98	4s, coupon, 1925.....	104¾	105¾
2s, registered, 1918.....	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg.....	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918.....	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon.	96	98
3s, registered, 1940.....	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg.....	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946.....	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon.	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947....	85	90	2s, registered, 1930.....	97	98
4s, registered, 1925.....	104½	105¾			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.			Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.
4½s July,	1967....	101¼	101¼	101¾	4½s Nov.,	1954....	82	85½	83
4½s June,	1965....	101¼	101¾	101¾	4s May,	1954....	82	85	82¾
4½s Mar.,	1963....	101¼	101¼	101¾	4s Nov.,	1955....	81½	..	82
4½s Nov.,	1957....	101¼	101¼	101¾	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s May,	1957....	101¼	101¾	101¾					
4½s Nov.,	1917.....	97¾	..	97¾	4½s	1918-1923	4.40	4.20	4.23
4½s April,	1966....	97	98	97¾	4½s	1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4½s Mar.,	1930-30.	97	98	97¾	4½s	1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.35
4½s Mar.,	1964....	97	98	97¾	4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s Mar.,	1962....	97	98	97¾	4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s Sept.,	1960....	97	98	97¾	4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
4s May,	1959....	93½	94	93½	4½s	1930-1938	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s Nov.,	1958....	93½	94	93½	4½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s May,	1957....	93½	..	93¾	4½s	1919-1921	4.50	4.10	4.40
4s Nov.,	1956....	92¾	93½	92	4½s	1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s Nov.,	1955....	92¼	93¼	92	4s	1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s Nov.,	1936....	94	90	94	3s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s May,	1919....	98½	..	99⅛	3s	1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40
4s Nov.,	1918.....	99⅛	..	99¼					

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
650	Pacific Gas & Electric.....	41	40	40¾	41

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	16	17	Interstate Electric pf...	90	95
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	69	Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49
Am. Cities pf.....	19	20½	Miss. River Power....	3	9½
Am. Gas & Electric....	95	100	Miss. River Power pf..	34	38
Am. Gas & Elec. pf....	43	44	Northern Ohio Electric	27	32
Am. Light & Traction.	215	220	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	73
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	99	101	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow..	11	15
Am. Power & Light....	50	55	Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf..	53	59
Am. Power & Light pf.	77	80	Northern States Power.	70	72
Am. Public Utilities....	30	35	Northern States P. pf..	91	94
Am. Pub. Utilities pf..	62	66	Northern Texas Electric	50	55
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	6	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	77
Am. W. W. & E.partic.	11	13	Ozark Power & Water.	35	45
Am. W. W. & E.1st pf.	99	105	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	85¾	89¼
Carolina Power & Lt....	32	33	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf..	96	98
Carolina P. & L. pf....	89	92	Pub. Serv. Secur. pf....	73½	78½
Cities Service 201½		202½	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	16	18
Cities Service pf.....	77	79	Puget Sd.Tr., L. & P.pf.	54½	58½
Colorado Power	21	24	Railway & Lt. Sec. pf.	91	92
Colorado Power pf....	95	100	Republic Ry. & Light..	25	27
Columbus Electric pf...	78	83	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	63	64
Commonwealth P. & L.	40	42	Southern Cal. Edison..	84	87
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	70	73	South. Cal. Edison pf..	98	100
Conn. Power pf.....	90	92	Standard Gas & Elec...	6½	8
Consumers' Power pf...	90	95	Standard Gas & El. pf.	28	31
Dayton Power & Lt.pf.	78	82	Tampa Electric	8	108
Duluth Edison	68	75	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	3	4
Eastern Texas Electric.	54	59	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	20	23
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	85	90	Texas Power & Lt. pf..	90	100
El Paso Electric pf....	100	104	Tri-City Ry. & Lt. pf..	86	88
El Paso Electric pf....	91	95	United Gas & E. 1st pf.	50	60
Electric R. & S. pf....	90	93	United Gas Improve....	80	89½
Electric Properties	52	58	United Light & Rys....	30	33
Empire Dist. Elec. pf..	84	89	United Lt. & Rys pf....	61½	65
Federal Light & Trac..	8	10	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	81½	84
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	40	42	West. P. Ter. & W. P..	10	15
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	69	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	95	100
Gas & Elec. Securities.	280	310	West. Penn. P. pf.....	95	100
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf..	90	100	Western Power	11	50
Idaho Power 7% pf....	98	100	Western Power pf.....	43	98
Int. Mt. Ry., L. & P. pf.	96	98	Wiscons'n Edison.....	38	43
Interstate Electric	36	42	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20.	97	98½	Middle West U. 6s, '25.	95	99
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s..	99½	100
Appa. Power 5s, 1932...	72	80	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s.	68½	70¼
Carolina P. & L. 5s....	92	93	Miss. V. L. & E. 5s, '25.	83	90
Central P. & L. 1st 5s.	95½	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	94	96
Central Ill. Light 5s..	95	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	78	83½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co 1st 5s, 1956.....	95	97½	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926.	94	98
Col. G. & E. deb., 5s, '27	72	76	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941.	89	93½
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944....	97	100	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	88
Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963....	90	95	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939..	100½	102
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937.	95	99	Omaha & C. B. 5s.....	90	95
Cum. Co. Pr. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.....	90	98	P., G. & E.(Ariz.) 6s,'34	95	100
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s..	100½	102	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	93	101
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922...	92½	96	Roanoke Ry. & L. 5s, '51	96	98½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	94	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s,'45	94	96
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s..	100	102	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39.	89	93
East. Tex. El. col. 5s..	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953.....	..	88
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s.	99	100	Union Gas Co. 5s.....	88	92
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	78	84	Union L. & R. 1st 5s,'32	80	87
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '52.	94	98	U. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26.	95	99
Inter-Mt. R. L. & P. 6s	97	100	United Util. cv. 6s, '43.	93	98
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44.	93	96	Utah Securities 6s.....	80½	90
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36..	85	91	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	95	98
L. G. & E.Co. 1st 5s,'41	89	95	Western Power 1st 5s..	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946..	97½	99	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924...	91	96

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	Balt. Tube..	86	86	86
55	Con. Power.	103½	103½	103½
152	Cosden	8	8	8
25	Davis. Chem.	28	28	28

Bonds.

$1,000	C. & Sub. 5s.	100	100	100	$2,000	Ga.,C.& N.5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Cosden 6s, B	82½	82	82	1,000	Minn.& St.P. joint 5s ...	95½	95½	95½
5,000	Con.P.Co.5s.	98	97½	97½					

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	Am. Zinc	14	14	14
60	Do pf	45	43	45
12	Ahmeek	90	89¼	89¼
10	Alaska	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Allouez	56	56	56
35	Anaconda	62	61½	61½
240	Arizs. Com'l.	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Butte & Bal.	45c	45c	45c
102	Cal. & Ariz..	66¾	66	66½
37	Cal. & Hecla.	470	450	450
450	Cop. Range..	48	46¾	47
100	Daly-West....	1¾	1½	1¾
1,330	Davis-Daly..	4	3¾	4
300	East Butte...	10	9¾	9¾
17	Franklin	2	2	2
20	Greene-Can..	39¼	39¼	39¼
37	Isl'dCreek pf.	85	85	85
255	Isle Royale..	26½	26	26
10	Ka Sa Sil....	3	3	3
10	Mason Val...	4¾	4¾	4¾
210	Mass Con	6	6	6
50	Mayflow.-Old Colony	1½	1½	1½
105	Mohawk	67½	67	67½
590	New Arc ...	2½	2	2
80	Nipissing ...	8¾	8	8¾
250	North Butte..	14	13½	13¾
100	Ojibway	1¾	1½	1½
25	Old Dom	40	39¾	39¾
32	Osceola	61	61	61
955	Pond Creek..	18	17½	17½
40	Quincy	88	88	88
100	Santa Fe	90c	90c	90c
5	Seneca	7½	7½	7½
100	Shannon	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	South Lake..	4	4	4
500	South Utah..	15c	13c	15c
1,680	Super.& Bos.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
970	Trinity	4¾	4½	4½
2	Tuolumne	2	2	2
31	Utah Apex....	48¼	47½	48¼
1,895	Utah Apex....	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,455	Utah Metals.	3¼	3	3¼
50	Victoria	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Wolverine	35½	35½	35½

Railroads.

482	Bos. Elev....	43	38	38½	5	New Haven.	26¾	26¾	26¾
25	Bos. & Low.	90	90	90	12	Old Colony..	98	97½	98
10	Bos. & Me..	22	22	22	37	West End ..	39	38½	38½
25	Bcs.Sub.E.pf.	15	15	15	3	Do pf	50	50	50

Miscellaneous.

12	Am. Ag. Ch.	80	70	80	9	Mass. Gas....	83	82	83
1	Do pf	94¾	94½	94¾	10	Merg'thaler..	144	144	144
20	Adnoskeag ..	64	61	64	10	N.Eng.Cot.Yrn.	88	88	88
100	Am. Pn. Serv.	1¼	1¼	1¼	3	N. E. Tel....	105¾	105¼	105¾
30	Am. Sugar..	103½	103	103	5	N. Sco. Steel	70	78½	78½
113	Do pf	111½	110¼	110½	100	Punta Sugar	34	34	34
420	Am. Tel	113	112¾	112¾	5	Plant pf	99	99	99
43	Am. Woolen.	43½	43¼	43½	54	Swift	112½	112¾	113
25	Do pf	93½	93¼	93½	65	Torrington...	50	49¾	49¾
773	A., G.& W.I.	99¾	97¾	97¾	210	United Fruit.	120	119	120
175	Do pf	60	60	60	446	United Shoe.	42¾	42	42¾
100	Cuban Cem't	14	14	14	41	Do pf	25¾	25¼	25¾
4	Edison	169	169	169	750	Ventura	5¾	5½	5¾
150	E. Bos. Land	7¾	7	7					

Bonds.

$2,000	A.,G.&W.I.5s	77	77	77	$14,000	West. Tel.5s	92	91¾	91¾
2,000	Swift 5s	95¾	94¾	94¾	42,000	Lib. 3½s	99.00	99.82	99.84

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	Am. Radiat.	292	292	292	10	Midw.Util.pf.	31	31	31
50	Booth Fish..	21¾	21¾	21¾	20	Nat.Carb.pf.	120	120	120
100	C.C.& C.Ry..	1½	1½	1½	2,988	Card. Carbon	58	56	56¾
5	Do pf.....	81	81	81	25	Pub. Service	78	78	78
30	Chi. Pn. T..	54½	54½	54½	410	People's Gas	41½	40¾	41
40	Chi. T. & T.	185	185	185	19	Qu. Oats pf.	99	99	99
210	Cudahy	117	117	117	1,190	Sears, Roeb.	152	149	149
407	Com. Edison.	108	106	108	148	Stew. Warn.	56½	56	56
100	Deere pf....	100	100	100	2,825	Swift & Co..	100	99½	100
104	Dis. Match..	112½	111	111	39	Un. Carbide.	138½	137¾	138½
210	Lindsay Lt.	26¾	26¼	26¾	90	Un. Paperbd.	19½	19¼	19¼
25	Do pf.....	11	11	11	52	Wilson	54	52	52
10	M. Ward pf.	110¾	110½	110¾	16	Do pf.....	99½	99½	99½

Bonds.

$2,000	Ch.Ry.1st 5s	83	83	83	$10,000	Wils.1st 6s.	98¾	98¾	98¾
4,000	So.S.El.4½s	83½	83¼	83¾	8,300	Lib'ty 3½s.	99.86	99.86	99.86
1,000	Swift 1st 5s	95	95	95					

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
14	Cam. Steel..	115	115	115	10	L. V. T. pf..	38	38	38
50	Elec. Stor..	51¼	51¼	51¾	9	Minehill	55½	55½	55¾
100	Gen. Asphalt	17	17	17	10	Penn. Salt...	92	92	92
2	Ins. of N. A.	33	33	33	650	Phila. Elec..	23¾	23¾	23¾
20	Keystone T..	11	11	11	532	P. R. T.	26	25¼	26
1,545	Lake S. Co..	13	12¾	12¾	5	Phil. Trac...	72	72	72
1,084	Lehigh Nav.	65½	62	63	790	Ton. Mining.	5¼	5¼	5¼
950	Lehigh Nav. pf.	12	11	11	367	U. G. Imp...	73	72¾	73
1	Leh Valley R.	57¼	57¼	57¼	10	Weat. Iron..	9	9	9
					10	W. J. & S. S.	46½	46½	46½

Bonds.

$4,000	B. L. 1st 5s.	100½	100½	100½	$1,000	P. Co. 1st 5s.	99	99	99
5,000	K. I. Gas 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	3,000	P. El. 1st 5s.	98½	98½	98½
1,000	L. V. gn. 4s.

BANKS TURN IN CASH FROM LIBERTY LOAN

Treasury Receives $124,590,753 as Part of First Payment on New Bonds.

BOSTON EXCEEDS MAXIMUM

District's Returns Indicate Total Above $500,000,000 — Chicago Subscribed $80 Per Capita.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Treasury Department received today the first actual cash from the sale of the second issue of Liberty bonds. Federal Reserve Banks turned in $124,590,753, representing part of the 2 per cent. paid by subscribers with their applications, and a small part of the fund received for the smaller bonds bought for cash.

No further reports as to total sales came from the Reserve Banks today and no reports are expected until Thursday, when member banks and other sales agencies must deposit with the Reserve Banks the first payments and returns from cash sales.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—New England's Liberty Loan subscriptions today reached a total of $453,839,000, with the tabulation of returns from all except sixteen of the 1,073 banks in the First Federal Reserve District. The overnight tabulation showed $22,464,000. Members of the General Committee said there was reason to believe that the final total would put the district above its maximum allotment of $500,000,000.

On the tabulation today Massachusetts had subscribed 96.2 per cent. of its maximum, Connecticut 96.1, Rhode Island 89, Maine 75.4, New Hampshire 59, and Vermont 58.

The detailed report by States, as made public at noon today, was:

Maine, $22,915,000; New Hampshire, $15,641,000; Vermont, $10,384,000; Rhode Island, $41,650,000; Connecticut, $61,037,000, and Massachusetts, $302,222,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Chicago subscribed to the second Liberty Loan at the rate of $80 per capita, according to estimates of local tabulators today. The maximum allotment was $75.23. Although tabulations from the Seventh Federal Reserve District will not be complete until probably Thursday night, estimates place the total subscriptions at $650,000,000, or about 93 per cent. of the maximum allotment.

CERTIFICATES SET RECORD.

Treasury Note Subscriptions Likely to Reach Half a Billion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Subscriptions reported today to the Treasury's offering of certificates of indebtedness ran the grand total for the issue so far up to $429,974,000 and made a new record. The offering is still open, and indications are that subscriptions will exceed $500,000,000.

Today's receipts from subscriptions to the certificates and payments on the second Liberty Loan swelled the balance in the Treasury to $785,374,631, the highest recorded since the first Liberty Loan campaign.

HOW TO PAY 'FLOOR TAXES.'

Collector Issues Instructions to Those Subject to War Levy.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second or Wall Street Internal Revenue office yesterday gave out a statement telling how to pay war "floor taxes," that is, taxes on stocks of taxable goods, such as tobaccos, liquors, &c., held when the tax became effective.

"You can pay," Collector Edwards's statement said, "by or before Nov. 2, in cash, certified check, or money order, to the order of William H. Edwards, Collector, at the Collector's office, (cashier's window closes at 2 P. M.,) in the Customs House. Or a surety bond may be given, executed in duplicate, to cover the amount of the tax or the unpaid part thereof, forms for which may be had upon application in Room 523, Customs House.

"Another way is to deposit Liberty bonds or certificates of either issue in amount sufficient to cover the tax or unpaid part thereof, or where the bonds cannot be delivered until later, then deposit with the Collector a certificate of a member bank of the Federal Reserve to the effect that the taxpayer has paid in full for the number of bonds described and that the bank has been authorized to and will without reservation deliver to the Collector of Internal Revenue the bonds when issued for the account of the taxpayer, who will endorse on the bank's certificate that he approves the same and assigns the Liberty certificates and bonds accordingly.

"Or if tax cannot be paid by Nov. 2, or surety cannot be obtained, file a bond in a sum sufficient to cover the amount of the tax or the unpaid part thereof, executed by the taxpayer as well as a surety possessed of property, real or personal, sufficient to satisfy the Collector, supported by other satisfactory security. This, if approved by the Collector, will permit the payment of the amount of tax involved in five equal monthly installments beginning Nov. 2, 1917."

Forms and affidavits may be procured in Room 515 in the Customs House. Collector Edwards warned taxpayers against delaying if payment was made under the last named form, as the information submitted would have to be investigated in each case before acceptance and approval. Taxpayers delaying until the last day will probably not be able to get the benefit of the bond arrangement. The law, it was pointed out, does not permit of any extension of time to pay or bond the payments beyond Nov. 2.

WOOL FROM AUSTRALIA.

First Lot of 4,760 Bales to Reach Vancouver About Nov. 10.

Frank B. Windeler, the representative of the British Government at the coming wool auctions in Boston, announces that the first arrival of about 4,760 bales, as part of the 45,000 bales of Australian wool to be shipped here from Australia and to be sold by auction, is due to reach Vancouver about Nov. 10. The remainder will leave Australia during the next few days coming via the Panama Canal and should reach this market in about six weeks time. The wools on arrival will be distributed among such wool houses as can provide storage and will be exhibited in their own warehouses at the time of sale.

The wools coming forward comprise an attractive collection of good combing and clothing wool in the grease, all more or less free from fault.

In the selection will also be 12,000 bales of greasy lambs and 2,500 bales of scoured free locks.

HEARST JUDGMENT HOLDS.

Court of Appeals Affirms $21,783 Fireworks Case Award to City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—A judgment for $21,783 against William Randolph Hearst in favor of the City of New York was affirmed by the Court of Appeals today.

The action originated from a suit brought against the city by persons injured by an explosion of fireworks in Madison Square on election night more than ten years ago. The city compromised the claims and brought suit against Mr. Hearst as President of the International Association of Democratic Clubs, which had provided the fireworks. A lower court sustained the city. It was this judgment that was affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL.—Cash; coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL piece goods; anything; have $100,000. Call Chelsea 9192. Remarkable, 62 West 14th.

APPAREL.—Entire stocks, fixtures purchased. Aarons, 742 6th Av. Tel. 4765 Vanderbilt.

BEAVER.—Raritan 1278, all colors, for cash. Phone Farragut 4271.

BOTANY 315, open for quantity. Room 1210, 200 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Will buy for spot cash, any quantity, $15 or Columbia; also pompoms, kerseys, velours, all colors. Madison Square 8699.

BROADCLOTH—Botany 315.—Can use quantity, all colors, cash, $2.05 net. Y 385 Times Annex.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for plum and Burgundy. Cohn & Flaks, Chelsea 590.

CHEVIOTS. — ¾ blue, brown, and green. Chelsea 9535.

CHEVIOTS or Meltons, ¾ McKenny, Flager, any quantity for cash. Gramercy 2782.

CLOAKS.—Open for all kinds of fur trimmings for cloaks. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St.

CLOAKINGS of any description for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 30 West 19th St.

COATS.—Cloak manufacturers, what have you in infants', children's coats to sell for cash? 7th floor, 50 West 25th.

COATS.—Am open for jobs in good coats and suits. Apply Room 1110, 1,133 Broadway, between 10 and 11:30 A. M.

COATS.—Jobber open for quantity fur trimmed cloth coats for spot cash. 12 East 33d St., 4th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Looking at Spring line of the better grade. 45 West 25th St., 1st floor.

COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES. — Highest cash prices paid jobs. Gruber, 3670 Canal.

COATS.—Job or regular up to $12; must be good values. Plager, 48 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock orders; call all week. Horowitz, 26 East 20th.

COATS.—Will buy 1,000 cloth coats for cash. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Farragut 2045.

COATS.—Will look at Spring line. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st.

COVERTS.—Open for good size lots of coverts. Room 1210 200 5th Av.

CROCHET BUTTONS.—Jobs of every description and quantities cash. B. B., 296 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—We are looking for snappy Spring style silk dresses; orders placed immediately. 32 East 33d, ninth floor.

DRESSES.—Open for large quantity of Fall serges and silks at a price. I. B. Skudowitz & Bros., 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring styles silk poplins, taffetas, and georgettes. 20 West 27th, fourth floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 33d 6th Av.

FURS.—Cash paid for entire stocks; no stock too big. F 160 Times.

GEORGETTE.—Open for large quantity domestic, all colors. 404 4th Av., 6th floor.

JEANS.—Wanted, 1,000,000 yards of white jeans; interested in all grades; submit samples. Z. & S. Middy Co., 1,270 Broadway.

KIRAMI.—Blumenthal, 5½, sacrifice. Chel. 6416.

KERSEYS AND VELOURS.—Heavy weight, in all shades. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St. Far. 2815.

KERSEYS and velours; heavyweights; will buy for cash. Julius Pollack, 36 West 25th.

MESSALINES.—Can use odd shades; for cash. Y 331 Times Annex.

MOLAMI.—Blumenthal's, open for quantity at a price for cash. Mad. Sq. 7743.

OVERCOATING.—Any heavy coatings and mackinaws wanted; submit samples and prices. Bernstein Bros., 55-57 West 3d. Spring 9572.

OXFORD MELTONS—Wanted for cash. L. & K., 12 West 31st.

PAISLEYS.—All kinds fancies, job lot. S. Tenenbaum Co., 39 West 29th St.

PEAU DE CYGNE and yarn dyed satins, all colors; will buy any quantity for cash; must be cheap. Shapero, Lewis & Co., 150 Madison Av.

PLUSH.—100 pieces Peerless, R9 and R12, for cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

POMPOM.—American 0816, burgundy, Pekin, reindeer, spot cash. Jacob Chapman & Bro., Mad. Sq. 2947.

POM POMS.—Will pay cash for brown and green. Cohn & Flaks, Chelsea 590.

POM POM.—American; all colors; will pay spot cash. Farragut 3885.

POPLINS in cotton, panamas, open for quantities. Wiener Bros., 14 West 17th.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag 8158 or Dobson, 100 pieces; cash. Behrman-Glaskel, 484 6th Av.

SERGES.—Navy American 0936 and U. S. 838, any quantity, for a reasonable price, cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 7301, black and navy, at a price for cash. Gramercy 410.

SERGES.—All wool, cream; any quantity and any width; cash. Greeley 6172.

SKIRTS.—Open for silk skirts and dresses, for Spring. J. & S. Post, 115 West 29th.

STOCKS.—Entire plants purchased, stores, mills, stock and fixtures; cash paid; will go anywhere to make purchase. Aarons, 742 6th Av. Tel. 4765 Vanderbilt.

SUITS.—Wanted jobs of ladies' suits. Sol Levine & Co., 12-16 West 27th St.

TOWELS.—Wanted, large quantity Turkish towels, 27x44 or similar. Telephone Franklin 1223.

VELOURS.—Light weight and heavy, all shades; cash. Premier, 16 East 33d.

VELOURS.—13009, 544, 15020, 11050, 13048, 13045, 0359. Madison Square 8131.

VELOUR.—Navy, brown, burgundy, and plum; heavy weight. Mad. Sq. 3149.

VELOUR.—Heavyweight only; all colors. Frank & Frank, 141 W. 28th. Farr. 602.

VELOUR.—Light weight, burgundy, velour. Leo Sturm, 48 West 25th St.

VELOUR.—American, all shades. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st.

VELOURS.—Salt's velour du nord. Madison Square 8121.

VELOUR.—Shaw 4800, Holmes 45, all colors. Farr. 616.

VELOUR.—Taupe, coating weight. Farragut 3678.

WOOLENS.—Open for quantities Heven's 1040 velours, also mixtures, overcoatings, plaids, and checks; bring samples. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 34.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BOLIVIA.—Vicuna Bolivia, 56", best in market; all colors now in use $3.25 regular. Gerard, Madison Square 1550, phone.

BOLIVIA, F. & H., all shades, at opening prices. Farragut 9779.

BOUCLE.—Limenville boucle C 813-2, navy, taupe, burgundy; price $1.85 net. Mad. Sq. 3824.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany; all colors; $2.10 net; also American Kersey 15020. Farragut 257.

BROADCLOTH.—Madison black, $2.05; velveteens, 27 inches, twill, all colors. Gramercy 845.

BURELLA.—American 0319 in taupe and 0957, all colors, at a price; American mixture coatings 15023, all colors, opening price. Mad. Sq. 6596.

BURELLAS 0310, 09057, all colors, at the price; broadcloths, velours, plushes, Whitman's 1210. Madison Square 2426.

BURELLA.—09057-4 black, at the opening price; 0310, 2 green, 1 brown, 1 taupe, at the opening price. Chelsea 7346.

BURELLA.—Brightwood's 4880, Pekin, Burgundy, taupe, brown, green, $1.85 net. Gramercy 6532.

BURELLA.—Amer. 09057 navy, black, and plum. Murray Hill 4374.

CHEVIOT.—Lymansville black, 31-2, $1.15 yard, net. Phone Stuy. 3352.

CLOTHS.—Velours, Burellas, bolivias, broadtails, astrachans. Chas. G. David, 19 Madison Av. Mad Sq. 4322.

COATS, suits, broadcloths, velours, pompoms; latest models, best shades; good values; immediate delivery; specials filled in 48 hours. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 31st. Chelsea 3789.

COATS.—500 fur trimmed coats for immediate delivery; velours, kerseys, broadcloths; see our wonderful chicken coat for $7.75. Rubin & Brase, 36 West 20th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Of every description, all materials and colors, including the newest chicken styles; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 3 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats; coney collars; $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 33 East 9th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, kerseys and Silverdip Bolivia, $13.50 to $35. Hirshfield, 142 West 29th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, novelty materials, $9.50 up; good assortment, colors, sizes; ready be shipped. Rubin & Ullus, 50 W. 17th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery pom poms, velours, very last styles and colors; also plushes. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, immediate delivery; also suits in the most desirable materials. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush for sale purposes; fur trimmed; $10.75, $12.75, $13.75, and $15.25. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATINGS AND SUITINGS.—O 859, 15020, K 544, 1040, 2796, trcotine, burella, broadcloth and oxford. Gram. 2991-2.

COATS—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth and velour coats very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed pom pom and plush coats; immediate delivery. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed velours and plush coats to close out; wonderful value. Savoy Cloak Co., 18 West 27th.

COATINGS. — Diagonal, burgundy, taupe, brown, green, navy. Frank & Frank, 141 W. 28th St.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; immediate delivery; also jobs, reasonable. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed velours and broadcloths; immediate delivery. Jacob Goldberg, 1,204 Broadway.

COATS—3,000, for immediate delivery; sizes 2-6 and 8-14, at a price. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed plushes and velours; immediate delivery. Kanowitz, Rosen & Co., 54 West 21st.

COATS.—Have best assortment ladies' and misses' coats; also job lots. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS—Fur trimmed, from $10.90 up; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS, latest styles, for immediate delivery. M. Kanamack, 129 West 27th St.

COATS — Coats — Coats. — Fur trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. 38 Korostoff, 38 West 20th.

COATS, suits.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, fur trimmed, popular prices. Morris Miller, 15 West 24th.

COATS.— Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Wonderful values in cloth; fur trimmed and plain. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Big bargain in girls' coats. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and juniors'; will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COMBS.—Have large quantities of combs, underwear, hosiery, overshirts for export. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

CORDUROY.—Narrow and wide wale, white and colored; immediate delivery. Gordon & Cohen, 102 Bleecker St., 3120 Spring.

CORDUROYS.—0000 Juilliard's 36-inch, all colors. Mad. Sq. 2604.

DRESSES.—Sateens and serges to close out at a price; mostly large sizes; something new all the time. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th St. Farr 8395.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; velvets; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 white embroidered voiles, serges, silks at your own price. Olympic Dress, 55 West 3d St.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Two hundred serges and 100 jerseys, close out, cheap. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job serges, velvets, dancing dresses to close cheap. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Jobs serges and satin; sacrifice price. A. Abeles, 1,161 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $3.75 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—French serge to close out at low price. Simon, 135 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs, 100 silk, 100 serges; close out. Right Dress, 79 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge; sell at job. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Serge and velvet, latest styles; close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job 40 serge of the better kind. 43 East 20th, 2d floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs in silks and serges. Paragon Dress, 110 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk, close out. Bildmore Dress, 6 West 20th.

FURS.—For sale, 500 skunks, Northwestern narrow stripes, assorted, in 20-skin bundles, lower than market price. H. Markowitz Sons, 99 Madison Av.

FURS.—Former buyer for America's greatest fur establishment will help you to get what you need at bargain prices; fee 5 per cent. F 161 Times.

FURS.—One, two, four, and five inch bands, best quality Hudson seal, beaver, skunk, reasonably priced. Stuyvesant 1544.

FURS.—Ten dozen 1¼-inch genuine mole at $18; also 12 dozen 1-inch Hudson seal at $8. Madison Square 1112.

FURS. — Kit and opossum collars, any amount. Birnbaum, 48 West 24th, top floor.

KERAMI.—Chase's, $2.50 per yard; Juilliard 2060, assorted shades. Phone Farragut 4851.

KERAMI, one piece, Blumenthal's mole 09-V-XW; price, $6.50. Madison Square 3824.

KERAMI.—Original Blumenthal's, $7.50 net, 10 days. Chelsea 9048.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's kerami at $7.50. Chelsea 9867.

KERSEYS.—Juilliard's 110 kerseys, brown, blue and green at opening price; also imported corduroys, white and colored. J. J. Ludwig & Co. Farragut 9850.

KERSEYS, 30-inch, all shades. Phone 4234 Farragut.

LACES.—Hand made Oriental crochet and filet; immediate delivery, 200 5th Av. Room 806. Phone 1297 Gramercy.

LACES.—Bugles, trimmings, &c., to close out cheap. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

MACHINES.—200 plain and special sewing machines, 20 motors; bargains to cash buyers. Uneeda, 35 East 28th St.

MELTONS, 30 inch, all shades. Phone 4234 Farragut.

MUFFLERS. — Men's silk and mercerized. Gropper Knitting Mills, 145 Spring St., New York City, open for orders.

PIECE GOODS.—1,000 pieces, consisting of white voiles, flowered voiles, gabardeen, Tussah organdies, &c. Olympic Dress Co., 55 W. 3d St.

PLUSH.—We have 200 yards Wirthheimer's white plush, 36 inches wide, at 65 cents. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, Peco, guaranteed sealette, Dobson's plush. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSHES. — Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

PLUSHES—50 pieces Sidney Blumenthal's plush, also 4040, for cash. Farr. 9406.

PLUSHES.—Silk, 50 inches, $3.10 net. S. Glaistone & Son, 230 Greene St.

POMPOM.—All shades, immediate delivery, $2.25 net cash. Jefferson Worsted Mills. Mad. Sq. 7650.

ROMPERS AND CREEPERS.—Fall and Winter styles; immediate deliveries to close out. S. & S. Mfg. Co., 45 Lispenard St.

RUBBERIZED NOVELTIES, every description, traveling, first aid, Fitall and Kumfort kits, laundry bags, tennis racquet covers and presses. National Novelty, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2009.

SATINS. — Yarn-dye and piece-dye; good quality; will close out cheap. Mr. Sedrick, Farragut 2909.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SATIN.—Sel; quantity for sale at opening price; labels given. Y 306 Times Annex.

SERGES.—All wool and cotton warp; 36-in.—50-in., and 54-in., cag, wag, abgi, 1210, 3650, 2654, 87, XX, 5500, pgi, mfi, nta, also mannish serges and chiffon panamas. Gram. 2991-2.

SERGE MIDDIES, serge blouses, serge skirts for children, misses, and women; immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

SERGES.—C. S. G. L. 36-in. cotton, wash, navy serge, 150 pieces. 3887 Mad. Sq.

SERGES.—100 pieces navy 1210, Whitman's Olympic Dress Co., 55 W. 3d St.

SERGES.—Juilliard's 54292, 54288, all colors; Whitman's 1210. Gramercy 8001.

SILKS.—Exceptional values to buyers open for goods for imme. del M. Marks Co., succ. Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 8380.

SKIRTS.—Regulars and samples; close out $1.50 each. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

STOLES, Capes.—Plush and kerami; also Raffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SUITINGS.—About 12 pieces desirable suitings, Bachmann, burella, Garfield, gabardines, Read's Rayonner, and jersey cloth; also some assorted velveteens. Mad. Sq. 6768.

SUITS.—Ladies' and misses', high grade; will close out on account of moving; less than cost to manufacture. Rosenberg Bros., 40-46 West 20th.

SUITS.—100 to close out; principally broadcloths; the better merchandise; "chicken" effects; sizes and colors. I. C., 30 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Serge and broadcloth suits, $6.90 up; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Big job of velvet suits, to close out very cheap. A. Lustgarten, 8 W. 19th St.

SWEATERS.—Men's, women's; large stock; immediate delivery; prices low. Milbury, 543 Broadway.

VELOUR.—Heavyweight U. S. 153 navy, brown, green, taupe, and Burgundy; American Kersey 15020 black, navy, and brown. Mad. Sq. 6590.

VELOUR.—American 0359, Reidel 5250, Andrew 5884, in colors; silk velour, 50 inch, Blumenthal's 250 H. W. Madison Sq. 6375.

VELOURS.—50 brown, 50 green, Arthur G. Meyer, $2 net; American 0359, 40 green, $2.05 net. Gramercy 6532.

VELOUR. — Light weights, navy, brown, black, olive, $1.80. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

VELOURS.—Duvet de Laine, also broadcloths, H. & H., all colors. Madison Sq. 8475.

VELOURS.—F. & H. velours, in all colors, to sell; reasonable. Chelsea 9867.

VELOURS.—Shaw's 255, American 15020, B. & C. 700. Phone 4234 Farragut.

VELOURS and kerseys, Oakland Textile Co. Gramercy 5213.

VELOURS, light weight, for sale. Madison Square 8625.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9780.

VELVETEEN and narrow wale corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN. — Imported, all widths, all colors, Worrall dye; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445.

VELVETEENS.—All colors, prices, and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Bernard, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, imported, 27-inch; all colors, $1.15. Import Silk Co., 170 5th Av.

VELVETEENS—Plushes, silk and cotton poplin keramI. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

VENETIANS.—Marquise de Luxe, 54 inch, 87½c. S. Glatstone & Son, 230 Greene St.

VENETIANS.—De luxe, 54-inch, 87½c. net. Regnitsh Silk Mills, 18 West 27th St.

WAISTS.—Have about 2,000 Georgette waists of 75 styles to close out; regular prices, $1.75-$10. Madison Square 407.

WAISTS. — Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WORUMBO—977 and 901, all shades. Phone Madison Square 6200.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ....5½ per cent. for the best names
Monday ....5½@5¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Drop in Rubber Prices Halts.

Prices seem to have touched bottom in the local crude rubber market, and the dealers say that everything, including the present quotations, is ripe for an active buying movement on the part of the larger manufacturers. There has been a fair amount of business in the last week, but the bulk of it was done with the smaller fry. When the demand sets in there will be not much trouble in getting rubber, for arrivals have been good and stocks here are of comfortable proportions. Sixty-four cents a pound was quoted here yesterday on spot first latex, with 62 the asking figure for similar smoked sheets. The spot Brazilians ran this way: Upriver fine, 63½ cents; up-river coarse, 43 cents, and upper Caucho ball, 39½ cents.

To Divert Hard Coal Shipments.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that as a step toward relieving the local anthracite shortage, retail dealers are trying to arrange through the State and Federal Fuel Administration for the diversion of more tonnage to this market for at least a limited period early in November. As a similar action is being urged by retailers and by local administrators in all parts of the country, with regard to their own particular sections, it remains to be seen how effective New York's plea will be in turning increased shipments this way. The soft coal situation, it is said, also presents some knotty problems to the authorities at Washington. Some have been solved for the time being by orders directing producers in certain sections to send their coal to certain specified territories.

Hosiery Is Hard to Get.

With Spring openings on hosiery made very quietly in most cases, if at all, and not much said about the way the proffered goods are selling to the jobbers, reports from that branch of the knit goods trade are confined pretty largely to what is going on in the current market. About the most interesting thing heard is the scarcity of all kinds of goods. Silk hose for immediate trading are about as scarce as German sympathizers in the National Senate. About the scarcest colors of all are what in ordinary times would be the most plentiful—black, white, and a shade of tan known as Russian calf. The lack of goods runs the gamut all the way down to infants' socks, with men's socks and children's long hose very hard to find in "sellable" quantities. Cashmere goods are in the hen's teeth class as well so far as this season is concerned.

Cotton Rise Slows Up Buying.

While the rise in cotton here yesterday had a further stiffening effect on prices in the local gray goods market and checked trading to quite an extent, a fair business was put through. Coarse goods did fairly well in a quiet way, but it was said that interesting sales were practically missing. One of the features of the day was the refusal of many sellers to do business on 38½-inch 64-60s under 10½ cents for delivery through the first quarter of next year. The same houses were asking 11 cents for spots, and some inconsequent business was reported at that price. For 39-inch 68-72s for March shipment 12 cents was paid, and it was said that some sellers were asking more for 1918 deliveries this side of that month. Among the spot sales were a few 39-inch 72-76s at 14¼ cents. Spot prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-86s...15c
39-inch, 72-76s...14c
39-inch, 68-72s...12½c
39-inch, 56-44s...8½c
38½-inch, 64-64s...11¼c
38½-inch, 64-72s...11¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s...10½c
38½-inch, 64-56s...10½c
38½-inch, 64-48s...9½c
38½-inch, 64-60s...7½c
Asked.

May Open New Fall Lines.

While it is possible that one of the leading lines of Southern ribbed underwear for men may be opened later in the week for the Fall, 1918, season, it was said yesterday by the local agent that the chances are that naming of prices will be deferred until shortly after Election Day. Practically all of the leading lines are expected to be ready for presentation to the trade by that time. The feature of business for the current season is the scarcity of all kinds of heavy goods, including fleeced and wool, that has been caused by the heavy demand of both civilian and army buyers. Spring goods also are hard to get, and are now substantially higher than at the opening. Due to this the jobbers are reordering spasmodically in spite of the active advance buying by the retail trade.

Fur-Trimmed Coats for Men.

Fur-trimmed and fur-lined overcoats for men are reported by local manufacturers to be very eagerly sought by retailers. The season in these numbers is expected to be even better than last year. They are being offered in rich gray and browns as well as in the conventional black. Apparently, beaver and Hudson seal are the predominating skins. The coats most sought are those made up along full, "burly" lines, and raglan shoulders are used in a great many instances. Eager demand in the face of what might almost be termed exorbitant prices is looked upon as indicating prosperity.

Local Silk Market Quiet.

Buyers and sellers alike in the local silk market yesterday, seemed to be thoroughly engrossed with raw silk market reports. The whole situation, locally, seems to hang on the trend of prices in Yokohama. Buyers have enough stocks on hand, apparently, with what they ordered earlier in the season, to rest on their oars awhile and see which way the cat jumps. It is generally felt that any definite move, whether up or down, would stimulate trade. Sellers, however, are hoping against hope that they will not have to advance prices and weaken the relative position of silk to other fabrics.

Seamless Shoe for Officers.

Another novelty in military footwear is an officers's waterproof seamless field shoe in which the upper is all in one piece. There are no linings or inside seams. A slip of processed raw hide runs through the sole and heel to help keep out dampness. The shoe retails at $15 and can be had in calf and a special trench leather. The latter, which is also something new, is especially heavy, but very pliable. It is double tanned, the first tannings giving it the weight desired and the second adding the flexibility. Because the flesh side of the leather is outside when the shoe is made up and the smooth side is inside the shoe is not a beauty. It is said, however, to possess wearing qualities that the average good-looking field shoe does not have. Field boots of the new leather also are being made.

Blanket Shortage Acute.

It was reported yesterday by authorities in the trade that the scarcity of blankets, particularly for immediate delivery, has become acute. Furthermore, it is stated that there is no relief in sight for the situation. With most mills turning over a number of their looms to the Government and several confining themselves entirely to Government work, civilian requirements are of necessity more or less neglected. Retailers who find themselves running short of stocks are meeting with great difficulty in their efforts to replenish. Only here and there, in out of the way places, it is said, can merchandise be found for delivery before the first of the year, and then only in small lots.

Women Like Corduroy.

Corduroy for women's wear is reported by authorities in the local trade to have gained a strong following. Fine corduroy coats and suits, it seems, are actively sought in many sections, and in not a few instances they are said to be forging ahead of velvet in popular approval. In garments of this type, it is said, the various darker shades of green, gray, and brown are the heaviest sellers, with a fair scattering of deep blue. In separate skirts this fabric is also generally sought in the darker shades of the season.

Sherrill Reports Big Bond Sales.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—Adjt. Gen. Sherrill announced today that the military forces of the State had responded in record-breaking fashion to the appeal for Liberty Loan subscriptions, and through the activities of his various division chiefs $5,216,000 had been subscribed. Governor Whitman complimented the Adjutant General and predicted that this total would be far in excess of the subscriptions received by any other State department.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LOUIS LEVINE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Levine, doing business as the Yorkville Candy Company at 1,039 First Avenue, by these creditors: D. Auerbach & Sons, $301; Rosenblum Brothers & Eckstein, $162, and Smiles Distributing Company, $127.

GOLDHIRSCH WAIST COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against owners of the Goldhirsch Waist Company at 157 Spring Street, by these creditors: Chelsea Dress and Costume Company, $400; Goldstein Brothers, $200, and Eyman Realty Co., $80. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,000. Judge Mayer appointed H. Linsly Johnson receiver.

SIGMUND HORNICHTER, real estate, 508 West 168th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,048 and no assets.

LOUIS KATZ, meat, formerly of Beldner & Katz at 118 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with firm liabilities of $1,488 and individual liabilities of $1,114, and no assets.

HAROLD G. WOOD of 2,265 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $829 and no assets.

SAMUEL RUTT, tailor at 240 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,329 and assets of $302.

GEORGE HYATT ROBINSON of 478 Park Ave.—Benno Lewitzman has been appointed receiver by Judge Mayer. It was stated that in the last few weeks he confessed judgments for $50,000; that he inherited from his mother real and personal property valued at $500,000, against which assignments have been filed amounting to $140,000, and it is proposed to contest the validity of the assignments. He also inherited all the real and personal property of his aunt, Augusta Hyatt, an accounting of which is before a referee. He has executed mortgages on 1,404 Ave A for $8,000, and on 1,917 Lexington Ave. for $7,500. He also owns an interest in 1,409 Avenue A and 225 E. 102d St.

LOUIS SLUPSKY, shoes, of 282 Rivington St.—Judge Mayer has appointed George R. Hall receiver.

ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, peddler, of 254 W. 112th St.—Judge Mayer has appointed Joseph Brill receiver. Liabilities are $1,700, and assets, $1,500.

ALVIN WAIST AND DRESS COMPANY, INC., of 132 West Twenty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $17,542 and assets of $49,363, consisting of stock, $10,000; fixtures, $400, and accounts, $38,963, all of which have been assigned. Among the creditors are Joseph Rosenthal, $23,703 secured; Nathan Simon, $4,811, secured, and International Bank, $3,500.

FRAAD TALKING MACHINE COMPANY of 224 West Twenty-first Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,828 and assets of $3,404. The sale of the assets realized $1,710.

MARY HOLTERS, dealer in dry goods at 2,737 Eighth Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $3,807, nominal assets of $1,700, and actual assets of $1,150.

JOSEPH BERLOWITZ, clothing dealer at 126 Hester Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $1,910, nominal assets of $454, and actual assets of $257.

JACOB BRICKEL.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Jacob Brickel, furniture dealer, at 214 Stanton Street, with creditors at 15 cents on the dollar, cash.

SAMUEL HELSTEIN.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Oct. 8 against Samuel Helstein, dealer in clothing, at 1,981 Second Avenue, on consent of creditors.

MAX ZEISLER.—At a meeting of creditors of Max Zeisler, doing business as the Crescent Tire Company, at 1,771 Broadway, held before Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, Francis Gilbert, F. L. Kohlman, and Louis L. Schafer were elected trustees under a bond of $15,000. Mr. Zeisler made an offer of composition at 30 cents on the dollar.

MORRIS WILKENFELD, a cl

HUDSON DAY LINE RIVER

All Service Daily Except Sunday.

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West 129th St...	9:20
Yonkers	9:45
Bear Mountain..	11:30
West Point.....	11:45
Newburgh	12:15
Poughkeepsie ..	1:10
Kingston	2:10
Catskill	3:25
Hudson	3:40
Albany	6:10

Special Service Election Day.

Regular Service Through Nov. 5. For information telephone Canal 0300.

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ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.

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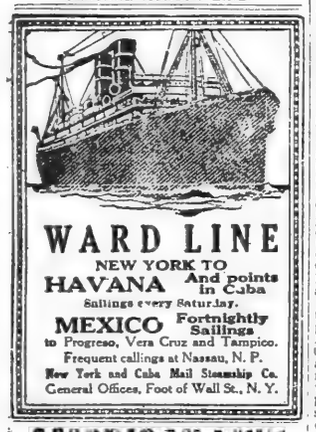
FALL RIVER LINE

TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE, Strs. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., wk. days, 5:30 P. M. Lvs. Pier 70, E. R., E. 22d St., 5 P. M.

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Franklin St., 4; West 129th St., 4:30 P. M. 'Phone 4075—Franklin.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.



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JAIL FOR GERMAN MOTORBOAT MAN

TESTIFIES HE PAID BRIBE.

Former Merchant Marine Captain Charged with Cruising About the Harbor.

AN ARREST AT CAMP MILLS

Mellows Seeks to Clear His Friends —I. W. W. Prisoners Here Held for Chicago.

Government agents last night arrested Henry H. Breckwoldt, a former Captain in the German merchant marine, who for several weeks has been living at 335 Bay Street, Stapleton, S. I. Breckwoldt is said to be the owner of a fast motor boat, in which he has been in the habit of traveling about the lower bay and even into the East and North Rivers. Following his arrest Breckwoldt was removed to the Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn, where he is held pending the completion of an investigation of his activities in New York.

Prior to the war Breckwoldt was the commander of the German steamship Phoebus, which is now under the American flag. The Phoebus arrived at a Pacific port a few days after the war in Europe began, and Captain Breckwoldt came to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1915, when he moved to New York. He made one trip as the commander of a coastwise oil tank steamer, but was soon relieved of that command. Since then and up to his arrest yesterday he has made his home at Stapleton.

When the United States declared war on Germany Captain Breckwoldt applied to the Government for a permit to "fish" in New York waters. The request was denied. Despite the refusal he is said to have made many trips about the harbor in his motor boat. Beyond admitting that Breckwoldt had been arrested, Government agents refused last night to give any details of the Government's case against the German skipper.

Secret Service agents arrested a man at Camp Mills, Mineola, yesterday afternoon. No information concerning this case was given out. Whether or not the man is a German who had enlisted in the Rainbow Division was not disclosed. The prisoner is said to have been taken either to Governors Island or to Ellis Island.

Mellows Defends O'Leary.

"General" Liam Mellows, the Sinn Fein leader, arrested last week by the United States Secret Service after he had obtained, under a false name, an American seaman's passport, which he intended to use in getting back to Ireland, from which country he fled after the Sinn Fein riots of 1916, sent a letter to Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President of the pro-German "American Truth Society" and editor of the publication known as Bull, which has been excluded from the mails by the Government, denying that he had ever said that O'Leary, and Devoy at various times and at various places since Jan. 1 last. The records of the examination of Mellows, which have been turned over to the Department of Justice, show that Mellows said he met Judge Cohalan and the other two men at Maennerchor Hall, and also in a private room at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Mellows's letter to O'Leary, written from his cell in the Tombs, reads:

Mr. Jeremiah A. O'Leary, 33 Park Row, New York. Oct. 29, 1917.

Sir: In reference to reports that have appeared in the New York press, to the effect that I "named" you, Justice Cohalan, and Mr. John Devoy in a plot to start an Irish rebellion, I deem it my duty to inform you that these reports are absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

The statements that I "conferred" with you and others are also false. Any mention of your name made by the Secret Service authorities and they seemed very anxious to put matters in my mouth.

I informed the Secret Service authorities that it was known to the Irish Volunteer as every one in the Irish movement knew you—"from a distance."

Yours respectfully, LIAM MELLOWS.

Politics, O'Leary Pleads.

After he received the letter from Mellows, O'Leary issued a statement in which he said that the letter proved that a conspiracy had been entered into by certain newspapers to persecute and discredit "men of Irish blood," who would like to see Ireland free. The so-called disclosures of the last five weeks, he said, were made for the "political benefit" of Mayor Mitchel.

O'Leary said that since the United States entered the war there had been no Irish activities in this country, and that "there is no revolution in Ireland."

Patrick McCarton, another Sinn Fein agitator who, like Mellows, sought to get back to Ireland under an assumed name and with a fraudulent American passport, is now a prisoner of the Canadian Secret Service at Halifax. The Government records in this case show that Mellows in order to obtain his passport swore that he was a native-born American citizen. He was born in Ireland, and arrived in the United States for the first time less than a year ago.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Arturo Giovanitti, Carlo Tresca, and John Baldazzi, the I. W. W. leaders, who are under indictment in Chicago charged with being concerned in a nation-wide conspiracy to obstruct the war activities of the United States, were held yesterday for extradition to the Federal jurisdiction of Northern Illinois by United States Commissioner Hitchcock. The defense of the defendants was that they were not in Chicago at the time the alleged conspiracy was formed, and that they knew nothing about it until they read of the arrests of numerous I. W. W. agents in all parts of the country by Government agents.

United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne of Chicago represented the Government at the hearing before Commissioner Hitchcock.

RUBBER SMUGGLER WITNESS

Steamship Steward Tells of Move to Send Contraband to Germany.

Hans Hanssen, formery chief steward of the Norwegian steamship Kristianiafjord, testified yesterday for the Government against himself and four others, all of whom had been indicted for an alleged conspiracy to ship rubber to Norway without properly declaring it. The others were Oscar and Joseph Newman, importers and exporters, with offices in the Flatiron Building; Sven Du Rietz and William Hein.

Hanssen told of receiving a large quantity of dental rubber, and acknowledged that he knew that two trunks, in which there was much rubber, had been put on board the steamer.

Other witnesses were Detectives Barnitz and Busby of the bomb squad, who testified that they had been told by the maker of the trunks that secret compartments had been built in them.

A verdict is expected this morning.

Miss Alleine Lee Left $100,000.

The will of Miss Alleine Lee of 107 West Fifty-fourth Street, who died Aug. 1 last, disposes of an estate of more than $100,000, part of which goes to charity. Among her charitable bequests were $2,500 to Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, $1,000 to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and $500 each to the Children's Aid Society, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Miss Lee also gave $20,000 to her brother, William H. Lee, and a similar amount to her nephew, Henry L. Lee of Greensboro, N. C., $10,000 to her niece, Caroline Kind Lee, and $9,000 to her nephew, White Elliott Lee. Smaller bequests, ranging from $100 to $1,000, are left to thirty-one friends and relatives.

Ask Help for a Hopeless Cripple.

Stricken with paralysis, a hopeless cripple, John M— can only sit helpless looking back to the days when he was an able, skilled mechanic. His wife, discouraged by hunger and misery and the sudden death of her baby, has done what she could to carry the family. What small hope there is for him depends on good care and nourishing food, and that is impossible without adequate and continuous help. Gifts should be sent to the office of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Strike Ultimatum to Baker.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—An ultimatum on the Watertown Arsenal strike was sent to the War Department today by the agents of the Building Trades Council of this city. The agents say Mr. Baker promised to send a representative here to adjust the trouble now. They give notice that unless they receive by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning some definite assurance from the War Department of a speedy adjustment of "open shop" grievances, they will not hold themselves "responsible for whatever may follow."

Oppose Bonuses in Carbon Steel.

A special committee of stockholders of the Carbon Steel Company is soliciting proxies to be voted at the annual meeting in Pittsburgh on Nov. 14. A letter sent out by the committee, which is headed by Walter D. Uptegraft, Chairman of the Union Switch and Signal Company, urges that the stockowners protest against the payment of bonuses to officers of the company. "As a result of actions already taken in your interests by the committee," says the letter, "the management has issued a special report which announces that the resolutions for current bonuses have been abandoned. Do not be misled by this special report, which makes no mention of cash bonuses already paid to officers, amounting to $312,518, which is in excess of 10 per cent. of the entire capital stock of the company." The other members of the committee are Woodward Babcock of Harris, Winthrop & Co., Paul M. Whelan of John Muir & Co., E. F. Dunham of Dunham & Co., and James C. Bennett, Secretary of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Saxon Co. to Sell $600,000 Notes.

The Saxon Motor Company is arranging with bankers for the sale of $600,000 ten-year 6 per cent. notes, the proceeds to be utilized to complete the new plant at Detroit, which was well under way when the concern fell into financial difficulties last Spring. The management plans to pay on Nov. 1 an installment of 10 per cent. on its debt to creditors and another installment of the same amount on Feb. 1. Shipments of cars this month have shown a substantial increase over the total in September.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair and cold Wed. and Thurs.

Fla.—Fair and colder Wed. Thurs., fair.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio—Snow on n. e. lake shore Wed. Thurs., fair and warmer.

Ind.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Mich.—Cloudy and cold Wed. and Thurs.

La. and Ark.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., fair.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., fair and colder.

Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ill.—Snow or rain Wed. Thurs., fair.

Mo.—Rain Wed. Thurs., fair.

Wis.—Snow flurries Wed. Thurs., fair.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Iowa—Light rain or snow Wed. Thurs., fair.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Eagle Av, e s, 50 ft s of 159th St, for a one-story brick shop, 22x18; Herminé Schmidt, on premises, owner; B. Ehling, 2,400 Westchester Av., architect; cost, $500.

Kenmare St, 79, for a one-story repair shop, 24.2x25; D. Abbatto, 229 Lafayette St, owner; L. L. Steinart, 104 Bowery, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Greenwich Av, s e corner of Christopher St, to a one and five-story store and hotel; Peter Doelger Brewing Co., Inc., owner; C. Stegmayer, 168 East 91st St., architect; cost, $10,000.

Waverly Place, 168, to a three-story apartment; J. Ettlinger, 13 Astor Place, owner; H. F. Smith, 38 West 32d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

17th St, 515 to 521 East, to a seven-story garage; N. Y. Contracting and Trucking Co., 1,170 Broadway, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 8 West 40th St., architects; cost, $5,000.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Elliot<F Birdsall Corp
Monk<Lehigh Val RR
US<Four Packages Cut Diamonds.
Same<One Package Cut Diamonds.
Wright<Clyde SS Co.
Landes<Klopetock.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Lyon Non-Skid Co< E V Hartford, Inc.
Bayley & Sons, Inc< Standard Art Glass.
Nat. N. Bay Ice Co< Geo C Lynch Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Dwyer<Tug W'chester
Ackerman Lighterage Co<Tug Britannia.
Lehigh Valley Transp Co<SS Santa Clara.
Union Ferry Co<Tug NY Cent 17.
Ballan<Tug Downer.
Union Ferry<CNY.
Crew<Tug Auburn.
Berwind W Coal Co< Stmboat B B Odell.
Newark Plaster Co< Ferry Boat Utica.
Scandinavia B Co< Asbestos Rub Wks.
Cardinal Film Corp< Crystal Film Co.
Tostevin & Cutti Mfg Co<M Ettinger Co
Berwind W Coal< Lighter N Y.
Willis<Barnes Ames.
Burns<SS Pannonia.
Indische Lloyd & Co< SS Borinquen.
Gokey<Bark Mannie Swan.
Kuhnhold<Comp Gen Transp.
Dubar<By-Products Clean.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Admiralty calendar at 10:30.

Tremley Transp Co< SS Gen McCallum and Tug W T Cox.
C L Bleakley<Tug J D Bailey and P J T Co No 7, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—At 10:30 A. M.

Federal SS Co<SS Yegan Maru.
Motions at 2 P. M.
A. Wilhelm Co<David Rosenson.
John Greenwood<Boat Greenwood Bros.
Same<Capt John Greenwood.
Same<A M Harris.
Solomon Rideout< Cent RR of N J and E I DuPont-De Nemours Powder Co.
Doehler Die Casting Co<Acme Die Casting Corp et al. At 2 P. M.
US ex rel Stein<Bell.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Hertz, respt., v. Wheslock, aplt.—Motion for a reargument of the plaintiff's motion to dismiss appeal and for an order vacating order dismissing appeal denied; $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Matter will of Hermann, formerly known as Goetz, dec.—Motion to vacate order dismissing appeal denied, unless within five days aplt. files and serves his case on appeal and pays $10 costs of this motion, in which event the motion is granted.

O'Neil, respt., v. State of New York, aplt. —Motion to add to calendar and set for certain day denied.

Assets Collecting Co., aplt., v. Myers et al, impld., &c., respts.—Motion to consolidate appeals from the original and amended judgments here, &c., granted.

People, respt., v. Green, aplt.; People, aplt., v. Scudder, respt.—Judgments affirmed.

Strobel, respt., v. Pierce, aplt.; City of N. Y., respt., v. Hearst, Pres., &c., Democratic Club, &c., aplt.; Cream of Wheat Co., respt., v. Knowlton, aplt.; Garibaldi Realty and Const. Co., aplt. v. Santongele and another, respts.; Alsens American Portland Cement Works, respt., v. N. J. Dock and Bridge Co., aplt.; Bowen, respt., v. Small & Co., aplt.; Lawrence, respt., v. Stuyvesant, Inc., Co., aplt.; U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., respt., v. Martindale Real Estate Co., impld., aplt.; Brown and another, exrs., &c., Smith, dec., plffs., v. City National Bank of Gettysburg et al., defts.; Jones Bros. & Co. and John Williams, Inc., aplt., v. City Nat. Bank, &c., respt.; Stuart et al, doing business under name of John R. Stuart & Sons, respts., v. Erie R. R. Co., aplt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Painted Post Lumber Co., respt., v. Harris Barth, impld., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with a separate bill of costs to each respondent appearing on the argument against appelant personally.

York Mfg. Co., aplt., v. Mager and another, respts.; Shipley Const. Co. and Supply Co., aplt., v. Mager and another, respts.—Judgment in each case affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel Valiant, respt., v. Patton, as Sheriff of Albany County, &c., aplt.—Order reversed, writ dismissed, and relator remanded to custody, &c.

Re Richards for order to reject certificate of Glore.

Re Moore for order to file nomination, &c.

Re Barford for order to file nomination, &c.

Wilner<Erie R. R. Co.
Siebel et al v. Lissberger.
Wilson v. Agar et al.
McLean v. Studebaker Bros. Co. of N. Y.
Forman v. Young.
Kevand v. N. Y. Tel. Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

London Finance Co< McSherry.
Victor Flag Co, Inc< Artistic Dyeing Co.
Etchingham<Rooney.
Ackerman<Litrovich & Co, Inc.
Shallenberger<Porter.
McCarthy<Faile.
Solod<Ehrenreich.
People<Callahan.
Klein<Duckman.
Spiritus Fabrik Astra <Sugar Prod Co, (2.)
CNY<Fabian Ry Co.
Hart<Hart.
Guaranty Trust Co< 2d Av RR.
Stanton<Union Ry.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Towbry<Parisian Hotel-Restaurant Co.
Farman<Dock Con Co.
J Ecla Co<Carminio.
Linsberger<Weyhmann.
Siedler<Goldsmith.
Buttenwieser<Hasken.
Ely<Meehan.
Koenig<Paulson.
Gen Rubber Co<US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Litwin<Litwin.
Johnson<Johnston.
Stern<Fozzi.
Met Sav Bank<Gelbwaks.
S Reives & Co, Inc<Ciner Mfg Co.
Robinson<Robinson.
Foltner<Harte.
Jarvis<Hutcheson.
Bloom<Mayer.
Weisbart<Newark Cheese Co.
McDevitt<McDevitt.
Lyenhymer<Lyenhymer.
Gershel<Hickson, Inc.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Dickoff<Dickoff. (2.)
Redmond<H C Stowe Con Co.
Rosenholz<Silrit Emb.
Lakovich<L Val Coal.
McCarthy<Healy.
Dispatch Film Co<M H Mark Rty Co.
Jane<Schmidt.
Lohman<5th Av Coach
Sweetwood<same.
Markowitz<NY Rys.
Milkulchick<same.
Lindenman<same.
Lomuscio<same.
Gottlieb<same.
McGovern<same.
Talerman<same.
Re U S Fidelity & Guar Co<Reiner.
Same<Rabinowitz.
Stevenson<F & M Schaefer Brew Co.
Re U S Fidelity & Guar Co<Reiner.
Leibowitz<H B Claflin Corp.
Caggiano<Runkel Bros, Inc.
Cruciua<Kaiser.
Sheridan<Singer.
Humphrey<Aldhouse.
Horneck<Lapham.
Moltisanti<NY Rys.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nelson<Meikelham.
Saxe<Pearlman Co.
Henkel, Jr<Rudolphy
Leary<East River Nat'l Bank.
Bassoe<Blum.
Fine & ano<Longchester Realty Co.
Goldfarb<Eidlitz.
Harris<Manchester Garage Co.
Perlman<Donohue.
Schlesinger<Heyman.
Gallin<Allemania F I.
Fowler<Am Carbide.
La Vin<Copley-Plaza Oper Co.
Col-Knick Trust Co< Barnaley.
Dore<Legry.
O'Beirne<Bullis.
M. Samuels & Son< Hudson & Man RR.
Branower<Waldes.
Scherff<Konigswald.
Seger<Harris & Co.
Johnson<McGoldrick.
Eisenberg<Lustgarten.
Phillips<Meader.
People<Every Color, &c, Co.
Same<Crawford.
Israel<Ritz Rest Co.
Townsend<Samuels.
Buchane<Gallagher.
Stringer<Lambert.
Sabine<Monesco.
Wing<Spilsbury.
Nat. Surety Co<Nat City Bank of Bklyn.
Auerbach<Man Wrecking, &c, Co.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—No day calendar.
PART X.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Northland Chem<Stein.
PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—West<Beardsley.
PART XVIII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

John Hannon,
Maria Mount,
John J Musgrave,
Lowell Lincoln,
Michael Fischer,
Mary Clover.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Shaw<Wagner.
Cade<Meyer.
Jos Beck & Sons< Arris.
Richmond<Locke.
Stevens<Hush.
Joyce<St Aronson Co.
Castriotis<Rafallovich.
Royal Bank of Canada<Basham.
Weiss<Sandler.
Polack Tyler Co, &c< Fld & Cas Co.
Delott<Salisbury.
Lo Forte<Klein.
Wilson<B Baff & Son.
Novak<same.
Vetriol<same.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Widden<Natak, (2.)
Goldman<Scheuer. (2)
Berger<Ritty Realtion, Inc.
Perain<NY Rys.
Elias<Hammer.
Miralbe<N Y Rys.
Fier<Butchers D M.
International Rolling Mill Steel Export Co.
Parker<Foote.
Cohen<Shlanowsky.
Schmidt<Prunier.
Cavalieri<NY Rys.
Greene<Ideal Trimmed Hat Co.
Hughes<Gold.
Dubin<Pisetsky.
Calbo<Fabian Ry Co.
Hirschberger<Bradley Cont Co.
Kurland<Roche.
Hutter<Stokes.
Hotzberg<Weld.
Hayward<Carroll.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Michaelson<Sommer.
Mandel<Rubin.
Lunck<Clark.
Goldberg<Lahn & Simons.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Turner<Fulcher.
Jacobson<Hirschborn.
Rosenberg<Neugass Co<Bischoff.
Wilder<Dodd.
Cross & Beguelin< Bolton Hall.
Favour<Cesarallah, (2.)
Same<Khoury.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—LaFetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Whitaker, J.—Young< Cedar Const. Co.—Enos S. Booth.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Anton< Asher Simon Realty Co.—Roger Foster.
Bowers<Greenberg—Frederick C. Hunter.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Theodore H. Schumann<Henry G. Merkel—Geo. B. Ebermayer. Julius Mautner<Max Thorne—Alex Rickard. Blaisdel Bros.<Eleanor M. Williams—Clement F. Burnap. General Synod of Ref. Church<Annie E. O'Connor—Alex Rickard. Kenyon Fortescue<Morris B. Sragau—Alex Rickard.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

CNY<Kennedy, (2.)
Boog<Boog.
Riley<Leary.
Crist<Dohrmann.
Carey<O'Neill.
Roth<C Union Gas Co.
Oppenheimer<Mt. Sinai Hospital.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—

Behlmer<Behlmer.
Jaudon<Jaudon.
Hoppe<Hoppe.
Meehan<Meehan.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—..... J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills for probate:
Caroline L. Kortz,
Mary Hinterdorfer,
Thomas J. Byrne,
Zacharias Kramer,
Mary A. Burke,
Christian Osterholz,
Adam Lahr.
Charles Engels,
Daniel Schneider,
Ann Eliza Coltart,
Maria M. Lyons.
Motions—
Estates of:
W. E. Johnson,
C. D. Burnside,
Henri V. Veghe,

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Austin Nichols & Co<Moreaile<Schneider. Ades.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Sehlmeyer<Burns Bros.
Kohen<Union Ry.
Lemish<I R T Co.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Mullan, J.—Koppelman< Newman—Abraham I Solomon. Loesel< MacPherson et al—Chas H Friedrich. Mutual Life Ins Co<Forwall—George C. Medalle. Schmoelk<Whitehorn et al—Robert Seelav.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. DECISIONS.

Re Charles B. Barfied, member Assembly, 22d A. D.—Motion granted, and the order will contain this provision and no other: Order that this court certifies that, in its opinion, a question of law is involved in this proceeding which ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals. Settle order before Stapleton, J.

Re Charles J. Moore, Alderman, 58th A. D. —Motion granted, &c.

Re Edward A. Richards and Charles S. Forbell; re Harrison C. Glore.—Motions granted, &c.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Foulke<Foulke.
Edwards<NY Conn RR
Makowsky<Koch & Drogo Piano Co.
Mundy<Levy Bros Rty
Quinn<Lauckhardt.
Lagano<Nass El RR.
Hill<Sauer.
Feldman<Diaz Bldg.
Guthrie<Bush Term.
Castro<Heber.
Rogers<Leontonis et al
Seitz<Gibbs et al.
US Title Co<Simon.
S G Phillacton Co, Inc <Societa Gen Belle Conserve Alimentari Cirio,
Ramsey<Ebinger Baking Co.
Clesse<Schenbel.
Chadurjian<Ebinger Baking Co.
Schlossberg<Weinberg & Co.
Cheekoff<Tannenbaum
Conley<Allen Holding Co, Inc & ano.
Cheekoff<Tannenbaum
Re Roslyn Estates, Inc
Re 78th St.
Mallouk<Mallouk.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Oswego City Savs Bk <Peters et al.
Veser<Johnson et al.
Josias<Buck et al.
Mock<Mock.
Barhard<Hughes et al
Re Pierce Av.
McCurn<Peake.
NY Munic Ry Co< Mercury Co-operative Mtg Co et al.
Forbes<Ingraham et al
Re Roosevelt Av.
Re Newtown Road.
Re Richard Av.
Re Hancock St.
Re Wyckoff Av.
Re Curry.

PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Allison,
De Vengoechea,
McGuire,
Moody,
Vreeland,
Grossman,
Egerton,
Leale,
O'Brien,
Smith,
Aabye,
Esposito,
Estavis,
Comstock,
Rothman,
Cox,
Lindner.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Cropsey, J. Calendar at 10 A. M.

Lubitz<Lubitz. (Bush<Bush.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary F De Graw,
Anna M Lavsey,
Margaret M Keogh,
Giovanni D Iacono,
Fred'k W Killian,
Ellen Farrell.
Administration of:
Adolph Hallum,
William McDonald.
Accounting of:
James McNulty,
J Frank Dunham,
Solomon Friedman,
Frederick Raber,
Joel Aronson,
Mary B Couch,
William Zimmerman,
Emma R Nye,
Samuel Elice,
Dora Von Deylan.
Geo L Von Deylan,
Louis M Ruff,
Myles McKeon,
Jacob Stern,
Louis Bonerz,
Alphone Ronyon.
Estates of:
Isidore Schulmann,
Reuben Schor,
Sarah Shernhausen,
John J Hassett,
Joseph Ellery,
Kostel Infanti,
Eugene Bissell,
Katie Maser.
Denis O'Connell,
Arthur Zellinger,
Charles Mount,
Sarah Bender.
Joseph de Boyse.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V., Dike, J.

Carr<Burke.
Revins<Gillen.
Pasco-Nasara Elec RR
Mundy<Levy Bros Rty
Quinn<Lauckhardt.
Lagano<Nass El RR.
Ratigan<Knight.
Levison<B, Q Co & Co<Socieza Gen Belle Conserve Alimentari Cirio,
Gallagher<Innalle.
Wolf<B H RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M. For the hearing of motions.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
Coleman<Schroeder, (2)
Bucci<Jacobs.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Kompf<City of White Plains.
Paul<Solkin.
Flero<West St RR.
Hamilton<Jackson.
Barber<Brayder.
Sabshein<Sinclair.
Moore<West El RR.
Franck<Meyer.
Lubitz<Bush Brew. Bread.
Sommer<Rauh.
Lion Brewy of CNY<Lechner.
O'Leary<C of Yonkers
Bist<Darrance, (2.)
Smith<Keables.
Fleckman<Devitt.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 260, n w corner of Orchard St, store and basement; Simon A. Uhlfelder to Morris and Rebecca Dusheff, 260 Broome St, & exrs. from May 1, 1917, 2 years and renewal at $1,650; Fidelio Brewing Co., 501 1st Av. $1,500

2D AV, 1,190 to 1,196, s e corner of 63d St, 310 and 312 East, all; New York Historical Society to Josephine J. Schumacher, 170 East 111th St, 21 years, from May 1, 1918, two renewals for 21 years; attorney, Morris Cooper, 20 Vesey St. $5,000

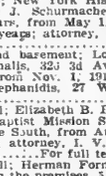
2D AV, 511, store and basement; Louis J. Pooler to Gus Scarmalis, 323 3d Av, and another, 4½ years, from Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, John D. Stephanidis, 27 William St. $1,500

18TH ST, 235 East, all; Elizabeth B. Ballard to New York City Baptist Mission Society, 56 Washington Square South, from Aug. 15, 1917, to Oct. 1, 1927; attorney, I. V. Williams, 233 Broadway. ..... For full term, $1,112

12TH ST, 42 East, all; Herman Forman to Morris Schlozsberg, on the premises, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, D. Batt, 299 Broadway $5,000

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH



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RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ORCHARD ST, 33, w s, 105.8 ft s of Hester St, 24.1x100. Feb. 16, 1915; Doris Levine and Harris Goldberg to Sarah Goldberg, 345 West 28th St; due Jan. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Morris A. Rabinovitch, 200 Grand St $5,000

8TH AV, 2,163 to 2,167½, w s, 25.2 ft s of 117th St, 75.7x100, Oct. 30; Inez K. Cushman to Jennie Currier, 5 West 81st St, and another, executors, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St $90,000

127TH ST, 37 West, n s, 525 ft w of 5th Av, 25.8x103.3; June 22; Frances A. Wotherspoon et al., trustees and executors, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., due July 15, 1918, supplemental and collateral to mtg for $16,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

46TH ST, 355 West, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 19.11x100.5, Oct. 30; Henry A. Dirkes to Philip C. Arras, 554 West 151st St, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorney, John J. Hoeckh, 689 9th Av $2,000

73D ST, 265 East, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 27.6x102.2, Oct. 29; Marie Degenhardt to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c $6,500

101ST ST, 137 and 139 West, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11, Oct. 29; William J. Rodenbach and Cath. Wiegand to Jac. and Harry Abrams, 8 West 103d St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

109TH ST, 15 and 17 East, n s, 208.9 ft e of 5th Av, 36.3x100.11, Oct. 29; Aport Realty Co. to J. W. Alexander, 220 Cathedral Parkway, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior 1st mtg $35,000, prior 2d mtg $—; address, 101 Broadway $4,000

139TH ST, 247 West, n s, 226.6 ft e of 8th Av, 22.4x90.11, Oct. 29; Benjamin McDaniel to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, instalments 30 months, 6 p. c., prior mtg $8,500; attorney, Julius H. Zeiser, 217 Broadway $700

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 2,310, e s, 25x100.9; Charles Vesper to Aaron O. Whaley, 53 Hudson St, Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

BROOK AV, 423, w s, 25x90; Mary C. Kremser to Locono Investing Co., 391 East 149th St, prior mtg $14,000, Oct. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Henry W. Kiralfy, 391 East 149th St $2,500

DECATUR AV, w s, 150 ft s of 201st St, 37.6x110; Isabella M. Cantwell to John Welply, 699 Union Av, Oct. 29, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av $6,000

KOSSUTH AV, n e side, 50 ft s e of Mosholu Pky, 25x100; Hugo F. Kirchheim to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 103 Park Av, Oct. 26, instalments 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Crandall, 103 Park Av .....$—

LOT 8, map of Harrington Estate; Herman Hagen to Henry H. Grote, 2,552 8th Av, Oct. 29, instalments, interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

WEEKS AV, 1,784 and 1,785, e s, 50x95; Mary Eberle to Gustav Fleischer, Tuckahoe, N. Y., Oct. 29, due Nov. 18, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,300

136TH ST, s s, 384 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 48.10x100; also, 136th St, s s, 432.10 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 48.8x100; also, 136th St, s s, 481.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 48.8x100; Thos. Mulligan to Edward A. White Co., 60 Gerome Av, Fort Lee, N. J., Sept. 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edward A. White Co., 60 Gerome Av, Fort Lee, N. J...$8,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, 526, and Broadway, 1,261; Metal Tile Construction Co., Inc., against Lucius T. Martin et al., executors, &c., owners; William H. Tiedeman, Inc., contractor..$207

25TH ST, 203 and 205 West; William Rosenbaum & Bro. against Graphic Arts Realty Co., owner; Philip J. Smith, contractor $245

46TH ST, 12 and 14 West; D. A. Calhoun & Co. against Michel Bouvier, owner and contractor $7,000

49TH ST, 111 East; Louis Seletsky against Elizabeth C. S. Vatabel and Charles Brown, owners, renewal $2,357

57TH ST, 156 and 158 East; Herrmann & Grace Co. against Edw. C. Burns, owner; Thomas J. Brady, contractor; F. Pearson, subcontractor, renewal $255

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 1,035; James L. Thornton against Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, owner; E. D. Springer, Inc., contractor.$690

MORRIS AV, 2,159 to 2,163; Leonardo Castaldi against Kerry Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor $250

MORRIS AV, 2,159 to 2,163; Melrose Marble Works against Kerry Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor $975

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, 306; Pasquale Ventimiglia against Paterno Construction Co. et al., Oct. 18, 1917, by deposit $467

57TH ST, 103 and 165 West; Murphy Construction Co. against Louis H. Chalif et al., June 6, 1917 .....$11,088

Bronx.

BROADWAY, e s, corner of 238th St, 53.5x175; Joel S. Adler against 5,780 Broadway Building Co., Inc., et al., June 20, 1916..$35

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

136TH ST, 120 West; Rutherford Realty Co. against Lewis B. Twisby et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

166TH ST, 457 and 459 West; S. Charles Lamport et al. against Therese Schmeidler et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. S. Aaronstamm.

Bronx.

LOT 361, easterly half, Map of Unionport; Louise H. Orgler against Frank Boyle et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. S. Heidenreich.

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Built for all-year home; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage, 4,000 square feet; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer; privilege of restricted bathing beach, yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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Seven rooms, bath, hardwood trim, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, double floors, hot water heat, gas, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; easy terms; good title. B. Meech, Boulevard, Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, L. I. Phone Flushing 1788.

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Beautiful Dutch Colonial House; 8 rooms; large shady plot; garage, sewers, gas, electricity, steam heat; highly restricted colony; 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem division; will sacrifice for a ready sale. Apply to H. E. Wilson, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

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Within commuting distance, on Harlem R. R.; 200 acres, fine soil; ten-room house, with fireplaces; dairy barn, outbuildings; with lake; $75 per acre. No exchange. Phone 1516.

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Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living and dining room full width of house, open fireplace, up to date kitchen, large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment, combination gas and electric fixtures, hot water heat; spacious porches front and side of house, opening into living room, can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy terms. B Bargain, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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buys it, everything new, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat, fine plot, hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once; sacrifice for $3,500; $250 cash needed; title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 474.

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11 East 36th St., thru to 37th St.

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A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,800. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

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Six rooms; high-class elevator apt. house; all night service; rent $62.50. Apply Supt., or E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St.

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NEAR WEST END AV.,

9 Rooms.

RENT $1,800.

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THE MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR AND A BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK FROM EVERY WINDOW.

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LARGE ROOMS & BATH,

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Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms,

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Special 4 room suites, facing front. Charming Studio Suites, with open fireplaces.

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8 rooms, $1,400 to $1,500.

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ALL EXPOSED, ELEVATOR, &c.

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New Magnificent 14-Story Structure EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF

6-7-8 ROOMS

3 BATHS. RENTS $2300 TO $2500

1, 3 & 4 Rooms On Main Floor, $750 to $1,200.

Apartments can be seen evenings.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts., on premises. Phone Lenox 6300

BROOKLYN.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.

Southern Exposure—Overlooking the Bay. 10 Minutes to City Hall.

7, 8 & 9 Large Outside Rooms Rents $900 to $1200

15 CLARK ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

"IDEAL HOMES"

$100 to $1,000 Per Month.

Best furnished apartments in the choice locations of New York. None others listed. Save time and temper by coming to THE "IDEAL HOMES" CO., 500 Fifth Ave., at 42d St., Room 408. Tel. 3614 Murray Hill.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV. CORNER, below 34th St.; old building; suitable for alteration for business concern; price right; not over $10,000 cash required. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. TELEPHONE 5700 JOHN.

PRIVATE HOUSE IN THE 50S, NEAR 5TH AV.; FREE AND CLEAR; TERMS; PRINCIPALS ONLY. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST.

Long Island.

Small country home of 6 rooms with improvements; fine garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; ideal location; near trolley, school, and stores; must sell quick to interested party on easy terms. Write to Nolan, 293 Times Downtown.

$950 for small old house, with a large plot of ground; near town, trolley, and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs make this a fine year-round home. Write or call. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester.

Mount Vernon owner will accept Liberty Loan bonds paying 4% for a Chester Hill modern house renting on a 10% basis; responsible tenant; price $11,000, mortgage $7,000; near station. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

New Jersey.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME ready to occupy; seven wonderful rooms; parquet floors; living room with large open fireplace; dining room, dining porch, bedroom, sleeping porch, magnificent bathroom, model kitchen, with instantaneous automatic water heater; butler's pantry; large plot, 7,500 square feet; refined surroundings; restricted; improved streets; sewer, town gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches; golf, tennis; 3 minutes from station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90; price, $6,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone owner, MUNSON JAYERS, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—Sacrifice for $4,500 a seven-room, attractive home, worth $5,500. Took it in trade and can't use it myself. Fine plot, on one of best streets; very high; only two years old; hardwood trim, steam heat, modern bath, electric light, gas for cooking, screens, closed-in porch; 10 tons coal in cellar; electric fixtures all in; convenient to railroad station and schools; a few hundred dollars down, balance on terms less than rent elsewhere. Builder, P. O. Box 529, New York City.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 71-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Owing to my family moving to California, I desire to sell or rent my home at Summit, N. J., 8-story house, 8 bedrooms, drawing room, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, maids' dining room, &c.; steam heat; large porches; large yard; shade trees; garage for two cars; every city convenience and comfort; first-class order; price, $40,000; rent, furnished, $225 per month. Thomas Mc Sizer, 15 William St., New York. Telephone Broad 3971.

AT SACRIFICE.

For immediate sale, high-class home, six exceptionally large rooms; beautifully decorated; every convenience; few minutes' station; convenient commutation. Owner, 65 Times.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room and bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Exceptional value, new six-room house, on acre plot; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; $3,200. Write for particulars to Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., (adjoining Ridgewood.)

A fine old homestead, large rooms, with bath; every modern convenience; 1½ acres; shade trees, shrubs, fruit, barn, express; commuting station. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

7 rooms and bath, improvements, attractive interior and surroundings; 5 minutes to trains; price, $3,500. Address Tate, 58 Norman St., East Orange, N. J.

New home at Plainfield, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, steam heat, all improvements; low price; easy terms. Leslie R. Stewart, 189 North Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Houses Wanted.

Dwelling in Riverside section, between Grant's Tomb and 72d St., wanted for cash by private buyer; American basement house in full city lot or larger lot preferred; state all particulars and lowest cash price. Y 393 Times Annex.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.

8 rooms, 2 baths; improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d, Columbus 1242.

12-ROOM HOUSE,

beautifully furnished; electricity; 4 baths, West 100th. Riverside 9517.

Miscellaneous.

Spend this cold Winter in sunny Miami, Fla. I have just completed 3 nifty bungalows, from 5 to 7 rooms each, 3 blocks from Court House, in beautiful Riverside; only $700 to $1,000 for season, completely furnished. Address E. E. Norwood, 1,030 14th St., Miami, Fla.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

WANTED.—Seven-room furnished house, about 30 minutes from N. Y., walking distance station; short lease. Harmsels 2006.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

53D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

5 Stories and Basement.

Sunny and cheerful; completely furnished, splendid condition; 4 master's bed chambers, 2 baths, 4 servants' rooms; 14 rooms, 2 baths in all; electric light; possession at once; asking $4,000 per annum. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

74th St., 252 West.—Electric light; will be put in perfect order; exceptionally low rent. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, West 72d St.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley; boating, bathing and fishing, schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments from quick, interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Small farm, with house, enough ground for chickens, vegetables, &c.; few repairs needed on house; owner will sacrifice for $1,450 to a party wanting such a place on account of $100 cash, and balance in seven years. Write to Caspar, Box 288 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

1,000 ACRE FRUIT, STOCK & GENERAL FARM.

Numerous buildings; stock, tools and equipment included at $60 per acre. Rural Life Co., Kinderhook, N. Y.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful farm, consisting of 80 acres of fine, fertile farm land, with a good 10-room house, large barn, carriage house, garage, henhouse, pigpen, and other outbuildings, all in good condition; large lake on property; abundance of fruit trees; acre strawberry patch. Will sell with or without live stock and rolling stock, at price and terms to suit an interested, quick purchaser. For further information address Woodyard, 200 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Estate must be closed; six city lots on Washington Heights, with buildings; yearly income $4,500; $9,000 cash above mortgage buys same. R 321 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

"ALONG THE SOUND."

For sale or rent, 8-room house, with all improvements, and 2 acres of land; fine location; $10,000. Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

WOODS OF LARCHMONT, 9 lots for sale, less than cost. Address Doremus, 40 Wall St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Owner building site, (18 acres,) unusual attractions, adapted show place construction minimum cost, would communicate with principal only contemplating construction residence north shore Long Island, 33 miles Queensboro Bridge; cottage, 9 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; suitable gardener or owner's temporary use, already on property; also artesian well, concrete garage. Address Unequaled, C 251 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, season or year, stucco house and garage; 11 rooms, 3 baths; glass-inclosed porch; steam heat, electric lights; large lot; near New York, D., L. & W.; 3 minutes station. P. O. Box 165, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Large plot, unrestricted zone, suitable for garage or apartments, cheap for cash, or would take cash and other property. George E. & Charles Buckbee, Inc., 61 West Fordham Road.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

7 EAST 54TH STREET.

25-foot, 4-story and basement house, with 3-story extension, elevator, steam heat, electric light; in the exclusive retail section. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

MARKET CORNER.

Second Av., 1,715, corner 89th St., desirable store; has 3 large show windows, butcher's icebox and wall fixtures; good stand; reasonable rent. Inquire premises.

Loft building, four stories, with stores; 1st Av., in 20s; 15,000 square feet; suitable for factory, storage and business; cheap rent. Address S 33 Times.

A private office, (furnished;) telephone, switchboard and stenographer's service; lawyer or real estate man desired; price $50. Apply Room 804, 115 Broadway.

New Haven, Conn.—Warehouse building and store containing 25,000 square feet; fully equipped for business. The Elmer E. Smith Co., 899 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $30.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

140 WEST 34TH ST.—Snowrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Part room, with or without stenographic and clerical facilities, Woolworth Bldg. M 318 Times Downtown.

Desk room, real estate office, 176 West 72d, corner Broadway, Room 108. Sign space opposite subway.

38th St., 337 West.—Loft, 25x50; improvements; low rents; long lease. Owner on premises.

LOFT.—77 by 44, at 630 First Av.; elevator, steam heat. Phone 3015 Morningside.

Private office, desk room, service; newly furnished. Room 308, 51 East 42d.

DESK ROOM for rent, $15. Suite 3001, 55 Liberty St.

41ST, 18 EAST.—Desk room in centrally located offices. Room 1904.

Doctor's office, large room, well suited to physician's needs. 242 West 74th St.

Private office to sublet, 55 Liberty St. C. B. Box 510 Times Downtown.

Small office to sublet. Room 602, 15 West 38th St.

Brooklyn.

15,000 feet for rent in fireproof loft building, near Flatbush Av., freight depot; excellent location for help; low insurance. H. C. Lockwood Co., Wordsworth Building, N. Y.

Queens.

LORMAWOOD, QUEENS.

Six rooms, $4,900; seven rooms, $5,500; all improvements; beautiful wooded section. Call or phone O'Brien, 6628J Hollis.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—About 10,000 square feet or more, loft or building between 23d and 80th, East or West, for manufacturing furniture. Royal Art Woodworking Co., Inc., 207 East 110th. Harlem 7620.

Office suite, furnished preferred, about 600 feet; financial district; immediate occupancy. Phone Hanover 6591.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $28 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette; Victrola, library, piano; see and appreciate splendid condition. Jackson.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartments, 2, 3 well furnished large rooms and bath.

167TH ST., 139 EAST.—Distinctive, artistic six rooms; no elevator; references; $85; immediate possession.

81ST ST., 75 EAST.—Corner Park Av.; seven rooms, elegantly furnished; southern exposure.

A BARGAIN.

Heretofore held at $4,000; now offered at $450 per month; 10 rooms,

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

52D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths, telephone; reference.

56D, 159 WEST.—New, attractively furnished room, private bath, telephone; references; subway, L.

61D, 129 WEST.—Private house, large, handsomely furnished rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen.

63D, 163 WEST.—Parlor floor room with kitchenette; also attractive bedroom; references.

73D, 155 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath, kitchenette; two rooms, together or separate.

74TH STREET, 161 WEST.

BACHELOR ROOMS; ALL THE CONVENIENCES OF A HOTEL WITH THE COMFORTS OF HOME; LARGE OR SMALL ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE; WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, VALET SERVICE, &C.; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

74TH, 33 WEST.—SPACIOUS SUITE, TWO ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, IN STEAM-HEATED, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED HOME; BREAKFAST; $175 MONTHLY.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Gentlemen will appreciate these beautiful, attractively furnished rooms, with bath, without; comfortable; desirable. Phone 2586 Columbus.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; large rooms; southern exposure; two or three gentlemen; electricity.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Elegant private accommodations; bachelor; steam, electricity; private bath; service. Lyonsport.

75D, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished, southern exposure; running water; also skylight; electricity.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Gentlemen can obtain rooms, with refined surroundings, in private house.

76TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms; private baths; reasonable; near subway.

79TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room and bedroom; running water; select residence; $9.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Newly renovated, suites, studio; electricity; private baths; gentlemen, business couple.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, sunny, large, small rooms, convenient baths; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; modern elevator apartment; facing park. Glenn.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting baths, single or en suite.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Handsome room, private bath; large single rooms; electric light.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room, lavatory; small room; electricity; telephone; reference.

78TH, (2,189 Broadway.)—Large front, connecting bedroom; separate entrance; telephone. Hazelwood.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached, $8; reference.

78TH, 154 WEST.—Attractive room, southern exposure; private bath, electricity; exceptionally refined house.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, with private bath; immaculate; block subway.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; southern exposure; running water; connecting bath.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

81ST, 155 WEST.—Immaculate and luxuriously furnished suite, one, two rooms; private bath, electricity, well heated. Schuyler 2962.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; breakfast optional; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms, large, medium, single; electricity; $4.50 up.

82D ST., 116 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, connecting bath; electricity; board if desired; reasonable.

82D, 54 WEST.—Private residence; large and medium sunny rooms; references.

82D, 74 WEST.—Fine large room, with private bath; moderate price.

84TH, 3 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms near Central Park; home comforts.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive large room, hot and cold water, electricity, phone.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, with parlor; piano; one flight. Baldwin.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; hot water; reception parlor; telephone.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath; electricity; gentlemen; reference. Schuyler 8725.

85TH ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive room with bath; fine private house; smaller room, $6.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Large, handsome room, dressing room, electricity, tel.; select, $9.

85TH, (519 West End).—Corner, sunny room, electricity, bath; private family; references.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, suitable gentleman, couple; near Drive; references.

86TH, 549 West End Av.—Large room electricity, running water; $8; gentlemen only.

88TH, 135 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; southern exposure; other rooms; reference.

89TH, 350 WEST.—Beautiful suite, one, two rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive house.

90TH ST., 49 WEST.—One, two, or three choice rooms, with bath.

91ST, 4 WEST.—Attractive room, single or en suite; conveniences; reference; second floor.

90TH, 251 WEST, (Apartment 2W.)—Large, elegantly furnished front room, lavatory. Riverside 2837.

96TH, 163 WEST.—Front parlor, alcove; back parlor, private bath; other rooms; telephone.

96TH, 156 WEST.—Large, front room; suitable for two; convenient to subway.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Gentlemen looking for refined home; large room, with, without bath; strictly private home. Apartment 7.

104TH, 115 WEST, (Apt. 54.)—Light, airy room; elevator apartment; $5.50.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Private house, large south rooms; lavatory; electricity; "L," subway; $6.

110TH, 509 WEST.—Three elegantly furnished rooms, running water; $5, $8, $10; high class apartment. Apartment 1A.

111TH, 500 WEST.—Large, light room, lavatory; every convenience; modern apartment; references. 4 A.

114TH, 500 WEST — Facing Columbia campus, furnished room; private adult family, near subway. Graham, 900 Morningside. Apt. 4.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Medium sized, outside room; private family; references. Apt. 7.

115TH ST., (cor. Manhattan Av.)—Eighth Av. elevated nearby. Columbia, Pleasant, steam-heated rooms, $3.50, $6, and up; some with kitchenette privilege; board optional. Tel 4021 Morningside.

116TH ST. AND CLAREMONT AV., (Near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom if desired, for season. Telephone Morningside 6487.

116TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Two sunny rooms, comfortable, homelike. Apartment 42.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive room, suitable two; elevator; $6. Brockway, Apt. 41.

120TH, 371 WEST.—Large connecting sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Park; modern apartment; private Christian family; $10; breakfast. McKenna.

121ST, 537 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny corner sitting room, bedroom; attractively furnished. Apt. 51.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms; modern apartment. McCazue.

122D, 540 WEST.—Corner Broadway; attractive, outside; kitchen privileges. Gray.

124ST, 532 WEST.—Large, cheerful, homelike room, elevator apartment, $5. McCarthy, Audubon 9780.

126D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, scrupulously clean. Apt. 27.

127TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful light, large room, for one or two, with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Elsner.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

163TH, 601 WEST, (at subway entrance.)—Elegantly furnished, large, outside room; conveniences; high class. Apartment 31.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.

Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVE room, en suite, private; accommodations par excellence; visitors in city. Columbus 6776.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—One, two attractive rooms, adjoining bath; shower; high-class apartment. Telephone Morn. 3903, Apt. 8.

BROADWAY, (216 West 103d.)—Two large, handsome connecting rooms; conveniences. O'Reilly. Riverside 8990.

BROADWAY, 2,643.—Cosy room, adjoining bath; steam, electricity; phone; private family. Calder.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478, (Cor. 103th.) 1A.—Beautifully furnished; running water; adjoining bath; gentleman.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 473.—Front suite, single room, phone, "L," gentlemen preferred. Fryer.

CONVENT AV., 431, (West 148th.)—Desirable room, private house, modern, conveniences; reasonable. Aud. 5300.

HANDSOME suite, two large, sunny rooms and bath; overlooking Barnard Field and Columbia University; near 116th St.; $75 per month. Phone Morningside 5138, Apt. 62.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 321.—Comfortable room, elevator apartment, no other roomers, $14. Dardis.

WEST END AV., 858, (Corner 100th.)—Handsome large corner rooms; running water, electricity; semi-private bath; gentleman, $10; attractive front basement, street level, $7.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th St.)—Superior bachelor accommodations; exclusive residence; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

WEST END, 896.—Private bath; large room, alcove; residence. Phone 5893 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 604.—High-class, well furnished; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 1,415 Dorchester Road.—Large, nicely furnished room; private family; running water, private bath, steam heat, electricity; private corner porch; one block Brighton Beach "L." Cortelyou Road station. Tel. 2057 Flatbush.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Beautiful extra large studio room, private baths; electricity; references.

CHARLES ST., 16, (Greenwich Village.)—Housekeeping apartment; single, large rooms; open fireplaces; references.

WEST END AV., 758, (107th St.)—Two large, magnificent rooms; many in family, with bath. Butters.

90TH ST., 49 WEST.—One, two, or three choice rooms, with bath.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MAN desires room, bath, elevator apartment, below 90th, West, with small, refined family, no other roomers; private home many in family, with details; highest references exchanged. F 146 Times.

I WILL PAY $400 per year for one room, furnished or unfurnished, with refined private family; in high-class apartment only. Address Y 398 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN wants warm, sunny room in private home, with breakfast and dinner; East or West Fifties, near Fifth Av.; moderate; permanent. F 170 Times.

Gentleman wishes room; $6; with native American or English only; room must be outside and have lounge or Morris chair. S 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires room and evening dinner in refined private family, any location; state terms. F 99 Times.

WANTED—Room, bath, maid service in private family; no other boarders; quiet couple. T 3 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park)—Desirable rooms, home cooking, telephone, references.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Newly decorated single room; excellent table; reference; table guests.

36TH ST., 14 EAST.—Double rooms; private bath; home table; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references, table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 50th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere. Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

West Side.

127TH ST., (20 7th Av.)—Small American family will extend hospitality to congenial recommended young men; large front room, lavatory, veranda; reasonable. Chelsea 6670.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

40TH, 309 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; good board.

53D, 57 WEST.—Double sunny front room; also single room; refined; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Rooms, with board; private baths; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.—Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; first-class French cuisine; conveniences.

57TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

65TH ST.—Exceptional opportunity to enjoy the comforts of a private home, near Park Av. Plaza 0631.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; large room, front bay windows, private bath; electric light, steam heat, southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large double room; southern exposure; newly furnished; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Newburg.

70TH, 209 WEST.—Large front room, facing Broadway, comfortably furnished; home-like; running water; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, sunny room, excellent table, fine service.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well furnished double rooms; bath; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive front rooms, private bath; small room; near subway.

73D ST., 112 WEST.

Desirable rooms, subway, elevator; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large or medium front sunny rooms; excellent table.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; steam heat; excellent cuisine; references.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; electricity; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium, sunny front room, electricity, continuous hot water; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, "The Little House."—Beautiful room, bath adjoining; delicious home table.

83TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; connecting bath; excellent board; reference.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; electricity; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms, suite with bath; finest table. Schuyler 7563.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally nice rooms, private bath; other rooms; conveniences; excellent table.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen, married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; permanent business people desired; excellent cuisine.

93D, 265 WEST.—Double room, private bath, constant hot water, electricity; table guests.

94TH, 30 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings, 4-poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.

Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive sunny suite; bath, electricity; twin beds; other rooms.

102D, 308 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two exceptional rooms; private bath; exclusive home; references.

102D, 243 WEST.—Refined home; suite, two large rooms, bath; separate if desired.

113TH, (cor. Manhattan Av.) The Columbia.—Pleasant, steam-heated rooms, good board, $8 up; every comfort. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 110 WEST.—Large rooms, refined Jewish boarding house; telephone; table guests.

137TH, 601 West, (Apartment 64.)—Large outside room; modern elevator; subway; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large room, adjoining bath, shower, $15; two people, $20.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown, N. Y.
Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service;
Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests accommodated; facing park.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select accommodation, second floor suite, modern furnishings, two baths; medium, double room, bath; single; running water, steam, electricity; excellent cuisine; TABLE GUESTS.

WEST END AV.—Corner house; near 86th St. subway; southern exposure; steam heat, electric lighting, hot water plant; meals optional; references required. K 62 Times.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large front, back rooms, private bath; also suite; automatic elevator; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 824, (86th.)—Rooms, suites, with private bath; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath, board; also single. Columbus 1747.

Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Graduate taking curable, convalescent, nervous, and elderly persons; home comforts; special diet; nurse's care. Phone Bedford 2861R.

Bronx.

TRAINED NURSE will board child; comfortable home, excellent care, healthful location. Telephone day morning Fordham 2310, Ext. 60.

BOARD WANTED.

CULTURED young business woman, social standing, desires home in distinguished family, or will share apartment with lady; state references and full details. B 312 Times Downtown.

REFINED young gentleman wants room and board, with refined small congenial family; state reasonable prices and details. R 326 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Delightful Fall, Winter home, near White Plains; 45 min. 42d St.; private park; low rates. Booklet. Mt. House, Valhalla, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

PHYSICIAN'S family will give board and medical care to invalid or convalescent; modern, large house; one hour from city. Y 383 Times Annex.

Long Island Country Board.—A large double room; restricted section; excellent board. Forest Hills 6770.

New York State.

MODERN country estate; excellent table; 86 miles. Spindler, LeFever Falls, Ulster Co.

Connecticut.

Lady keeping her country home open for the Winter will accommodate several persons with board and room; ideal location, delightful home surroundings; one hour from New York. Apply 45 West 74th St., City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BAKER electric, used, guaranteed 1916. Baker coupe; 1916 Waverly brougham; prices unusually low. Phone message will bring either for your inspection. Anderson Electric Car Co., 29 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 9725.

BUICK 1915 runabout, Model C36, excellent mechanical condition and fine buy. Owner has no use for car at this season of year, and will sell for $400; a great bargain. Phone Extension 133, Bryant 1000, until 5:30 P. M., or Riverside 227 after 6 P. M.

BUICK 1917 Roadster; excellent shoes; extras; in perfect mechanical condition. Bryant 2411.

BUICK 1916 Little Six Touring, $650.
BUICK 1916 Little Six Roadster, $650.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

BUICK Little Six 1917 roadster, slightly damaged. Commonwealth Garage, 41st and Lexington Av.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK Little Six Runabout; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 "LANDAULET"; had little use; color, dark blue; with every equipment; mechanically perfect; guaranteed; must be seen to be appreciated. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC roadster, 1917 model; excellent condition, unused; maroon; wire wood wheels, extra tire; $1,650. F 170 Times.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; almost new; must sacrifice. Auto Electric, 245 West 55th St.

CADILLAC.—Must sell beautiful 8-cylinder touring. $725. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915.—Slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

CHALMERS Coupelet for sale cheap. Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

CHANDLER, 17, seven passenger special; White and Summer top; very good shoes; mechanically perfect. Kyle, Decatur 4067.

DODGE, 1916, Touring, run 4,800 miles, excellent condition; $475. C 253 Times Downtown.

DODGE 5-passenger touring; like new; sell $375. 1,930 Broadway.

DODGE 1916 Touring, fine shape, $450. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

DORT, 5 passenger, run 2,000 miles; like new; $385. 210 West 50th.

FORD AUTHORIZED DEALERS.
Fords of every description on hand; new and used; pleasure and commercial, single and double tariff taxis; we make a Ford haul three tons; time payments. Yorkville Motor Co., 1,324 Lexington Av. Telephone Lenox 4918-4982.

FORD Runabout, 1916; run 7,000 miles; electric lights; excellent condition; $225. Olsen, 172 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN 1917, 5-passenger touring car; sell very reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON SUPER SIX, 1917; in good condition; make best offer. Universal Metal Spinning Co., 69 Wooster St.

LANCIA SEDAN, 1916.
33 H. P. SPORTING MODEL.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1917 Limousine; also four-passenger touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON, Model 41, 5 passenger touring; like new; need cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MARMON, Model 41, 5-passenger touring; like new; need cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MERCER, late 1916 limousine; used one season; condition like new. Columbus 8963.

NATIONAL 1917 HIGHWAY SIX, 7-passenger, completely equipped, mechanically perfect; had little use; must sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 413 West 55th. Tel. Columbus 5052.

NATIONAL NEWPORT six, 1916 model, for sale; convertible sedan body; mileage 9500; beautiful appearance; perfect mechanical condition guaranteed; must dispose of at once; $1,600. Address Y 268 Times Annex.

NATIONAL 1916 Twin Six Touring; condition is equal to new; any reasonable offer. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 130 West 55th.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 Brougham Landaulet town car; like new; no reasonable offer refused. Victor Hess, 1,926 B'way. Room 610.

OVERLAND Country Club, with slip covers and properly equipped, in very good condition; bought new in June, 1917; selling because I bought a larger car. Address Room 500, 10 Wall St.

OVERLAND 1916 five-passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model touring; run 3,000 miles; many extras. Columbus 8963.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 5322.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE BODIES.
PACKARD Twin Six 35; like new.
PACKARD 14-48, egg shape.
PACKARD 2-35; sacrifice.
PACKARD 12-30 Landaulette; perfect. No reasonable offer refused.
Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Room 610.

PACKARD 3-38 TOURING,
7-passenger, perfect condition, fully equipped; guaranteed; will trade for another car. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Tel. 5052 Columbus.

PACKARD late 1916 Twin Six, seven passenger; paint and upholstery like new; will sacrifice reasonable figure; called in draft. G. N. Rheinhardt, Jr., 973 Brook Av., New York City. Melrose 3456.

PACKARD 1914, 48 h. p., seven-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

PACKARD 1448, 7-passenger limousine body. Columbus 7301.

PEERLESS 1917 Limousine; like new. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

PEUGEOT 1913, excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PIERCE-ARROW 1916-1917 MODELS.
38 H. P. TOWN LIMOUSINE.
48 H. P. SUBURBAN LIMOUSINE.
38 H. P. TOURING 7-PASSENGER.
66 H. P. TOURING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

PIERCE-ARROW, 38-C-3, vestibule brougham, equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers; in excellent condition; run less than 15,000 miles; will be painted to purchaser's specifications; price $3,000. S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PIERCE-ARROW roadster, six-cylinder, absolutely perfect mechanical condition; shoes excellent; price $350, quick; bargain. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine "6-38," late model; A1 condition; will sell cheap. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

RENAULT TOWN LIMOUSINE,
1916 MODEL, 18 H. P.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

ROLLS-ROYCE Limousine seating seven at attractive price. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.—Make me cash offer on my beautiful runabout. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P.
Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $3,000; sold at great sacrifice. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,662 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. Tel. Circle 1995.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

SIMPLEX.—Must sell at once beautiful Simplex touring, seven passenger, Holbrook body; car and tires like new; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX "38" HOLBROOK LANDAULET.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

STANDARD 1917; same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916, used as demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, with special A. & W. top; very desirable all-year car; newly painted, overhauled; sold with Stearns new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917, eight-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car; in A1 condition; run less than 4,000 miles; full equipment, including wire wheels, with practically new tires; price $1,000. S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

STUDEBAKER 1917 model, 3-passenger, 4-cylinder, practically new; bargain at $650. Strebel, 2,360 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY.
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON, model 33, limousine; very fine condition throughout; this car has seen very little service; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

RIGHT PRICES."

1918 STUDEBAKER "6" Roadster, (new.)
1917 CADILLAC "8," Seven Passenger.
1917 OVERLAND Small Touring.
1917 HUDSON Super Six Roadster.
1916 DODGE, Late Series, Runabout.
1916 REO, Seven Passenger.
1916 REO, Three Passenger Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL, Seven Passenger.
1915 MERCER, Six Passenger, (cheap.)
1915 CADILLAC, Seven Passenger Touring.
1915 CADILLAC, Four Passenger Roadster.
1915 CADILLAC Limousine, complete.
1915 CADILLAC, Brougham Town Car.
1915 WINTON Small Six Cabriolet.
1915 WINTON, 7-Pass., electric starter.
1914 NATIONAL Six Touring.
1914 MERCER Limousine "Holbrook."

DAILY ARRIVALS. TRADES CONSIDERED

TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.

Open evenings and Sundays till 1 P. M. All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the trade.
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av.
BROOKLYN.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1916 COLUMBIA 6-38.
1916 CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, $400.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 6627 Circle.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "6."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1918 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH; NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
STUTZ H. C. S., BABY SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.
EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

AT THE WILLYS-OVERLAND CO.,
Broadway at 50th St. Open evenings.

You will find a satisfactory car.
Guaranteed Overlands and Willys-Knights.
All models. Closed and open.
Other standard makes in good condition.
And the prices are tempting.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
Write for Used Car Bulletin.

LIMOUSINE BODIES.
Packards, all styles; Wintons, '16-'17 models; Chalmers, '16, 7-passenger; Cadillac, town size; no reasonable offer refused. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Room 610.

LIMOUSINE TOP "Shildwachter" to fit 94 model Cadillac; extra doors, with drop glass windows; special upholstery; all in A No. 1 condition; price $450. C. D. Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., New York.

TRUCKS.—Two brand new 1-1½ ton; G. M. C. chassis; latest model; never used; will sell very cheap; easy terms to responsible parties. Further particulars apply Sydney Smith, 123 West 64th St., 10th floor.

USED CARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT BARGAIN PRICES.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 West 58th St.
Three doors west of Broadway.
Time payments. Open evenings and Sundays.

CLOSED CARS, touring, roadsters, limousine bodies; Chalmers Sedan, Rolls-Royce body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL special speed car, year old, like new, 50 H. P.; sport top; cost $2,500; make offer. 155 West 56th St.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Automobiles for Rent.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce Arrows, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 125 W. 53d. Circle 774.

CADILLAC, limousine; exceptionally handsome car; month, season; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 2910.

CHANDLER.—Will rent a new Chandler sedan, the highest type of perfection, with chauffeur, for $400 per month; car shown any time. Hayward, 2,640 Broadway.

PACKARD limousines, latest models, at lowest rates; special rate shopping or calling weekdays, $3.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 98th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS, — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 80th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Limousine, beautifully upholstered, latest model, to charter; rates reasonable. Hayes, 34 W. 66th. Phone 1832 Columbus.

PACKARDS.—Limousine, latest models; shopping, $2.50 hour; monthly, reasonable. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD landaulet, late model, 7-passenger, rented monthly; reasonable. Mandler, Schuyler 6833.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousine, trip, hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Columbus 8030.

Automobiles Wanted.

Will pay cash for 1917-18 car. Answer by letter, Mr. Abenheim, Hotel Woodward.

Wanted.—The best automobile that $200-$500 will buy. T. B., 203 Times.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 6322.

Automobile Supplies.

DETACHABLE WINTER TOP FOR 1914 FIVE-PASSENGER CADILLAC. ONLY USED THREE MONTHS.
TRINNER, 57 WEST 38TH ST.

WINTER TOPS for 1917-18 Chandlers; two slightly used at $150 each, one new at $225; cost originally $375 each. Lowa, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. classes. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 502 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer. — Six years' experience; can take complete charge of office; highest references. E 418 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, accurate, and competent, desires position with reliable firm. R 368 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Absolutely efficient in each; take full charge. Expert. F 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, trial balance, controlling accounts; salary $25. R 350 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER and Typist.—Neat, refined; high school education; $15; experienced. F 162 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thorough; 5 years' practical experience; excellent references. F 173 Times.

BOOK., typist, knowledge of stenography; $12. Parnis, 112 W. 100th. Riverside 4456.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, 5 years' experience; salary $16 weekly. R 322 Times Downtown.

COOK.—First class. R. S., care Dawkins, 20 West 99th St. Phone 8503 Riverside.

DAY'S WORK.—Irish Protestant wants day's work cleaning (no washing) every week. Telephone 694 Academy.

DOCTOR'S SECRETARY, experienced, tactful, charge office correspondence. Brown, 238 West 104th St.

GOVERNESS.—Parisienne, college graduate, young visiting governess; French, German, English, pianist. 2,730 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, maid, or nursery. French-Swiss, to take care of young girl; good needlewoman. F 150 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Capable in teaching English and German kindergarten; physical care. S 198 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A widow, 44 years as working housekeeper and practical nurse to semi-invalid lady; can give good references. Mrs. Goff, 222 West 34th St., City.

HOUSEKEEPER, very reliable, economical, would take charge of small apartment for one or two. R 340 Times Downtown.

LIGHT COLORED GIRL for half time place or light housework. N. S. Burrell, 157 West 142d St.

MUSICIAN, woman, expert pianist and composer, want any position. F 178 Times.

NURSE—TRAINED—REGISTERED
State of New York, desires position where evenings and Sundays are free; first-class recommendations. Telephone Prospect 1589J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady, college education, experienced office details, knowledge typewriting, $12. R 336 Times Downtown.

PRACTICAL NURSE, Canadian, intelligent, refined, care convalescent or doctor's office. S 5 Times.

PRIVATE SCHOOL TEACHER desires occupation with children Saturdays. Y 390 Times Annex.

SECRETARY. — College woman, speaking French and German fluently, with knowledge of stenography and

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION. Secretarial, shorthand, typewriter, bookkeeping, &c. This kind of instruction means you can save time and money. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

PRIVATE SECRETARY course. PRATT SCHOOL, 54 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance. References required.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT with public accounting experience by a manufacturing company; state age, salary and experience. "Accountant," 293 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—A prominent firm of accountants requires several senior accountants; must be fully capable of taking complete charge of contracts; experience in cost work and system essential; position offers unusual opportunities to the right parties; replies strictly confidential; give full particulars also salary expected. R 347 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and MANAGER to take charge of office and accounts of large corporation, must have executive ability and experience; salary commensurate with requirements; state age, nationality, salary expectation, and full details. Address Y 358 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Wanted—Experienced department store advertising man for big popular-price department store; bring samples of your own present work; big future to the right man. Call or write MR. WEISBERGER, IMPERIAL HOTEL.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN wanted for high-class monthly magazine; reply by letter, giving experience, and salary wanted. Y 395 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for high-grade catalogue; 2 weeks' work; commission. K 120 Times.

BANK CLERK.—Business bank requires the services of competent, experienced man; please state age, qualifications, and salary expected. Z 204 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted at once; must understand controlling accounts; good wages; references wanted. Box 219, 852 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; experienced; good penman, accurate at figures; salary $75 per month in suburban town; good surroundings and opportunity. Address, stating age, experience, references, &c. P. O. Box 1007, New Rochelle, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man about 19, familiar with double entry, in office of Brooklyn manufacturing concern; salary, $12 to start, with good chance for advancement. M 328 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, and stenographer, in a wholesale furniture factory. Apply The Nahon Co., 53d St. and East River.

BOYS WANTED.
Chance for several bright, ambitious boys of good address to connect with a large corporation in a growing business; no experience necessary; high school education preferred. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, salary expected, and business experience if any, M 309 Times Downtown.

BOYS for messenger and office work; must be 18 or over; $5 to start. Call today, Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY WANTED, IN ADVERTISING AGENCY, TO DO FILING AND ERRANDS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. APPLY 16TH FLOOR, 150 MAD. AV.

BOY—16 to 18 years, for clerical work; high school education desirable, but not essential; good opportunity for advancement; $7 per week to start. Call between 9 and 10, Business Training Corp., 185 Madison Av.

BOY, bright, active, by wholesale manufacturing house; permanent position; chance to advance. Apply before 8:30 A. M. at 233 East 42d St.

BOY.—By wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. C 207 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Must be 16 years of age, live with parents, and have best of references; at bottom with $7; opportunity of advancement. Apply Lambert Bros., 3d Av., cor. 58th St.

BOYS.—LARGE CORPORATION WANTS BRIGHT, RELIABLE, AMBITIOUS BOYS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; SALARY $6. F 171 TIMES.

BOY for errands and be generally useful; chance for advancement; $8 to start. Mr. Rosenfield, Room 505, 1,475 Broadway, (42d St.)

BOYS in stock department of large mercantile concern; good opportunity to advance. Call 8 East 23d.

BOY, strong, to carry packages; salary $7 week; good opportunity for advancement. S 194 Times.

BOY wanted in office of importing house; salary, $8 to start; state age, nationality, and experience. M 328 Times Downtown.

BOY, in manufacturer's office, one living in Brooklyn. C 217 Times Downtown.

BOY, for business where advancement is quick and certain. 201 B'way, Suite 910.

BOY, bright, to work in office; good penmanship. Sherwin, 713 J. Broadway.

CABINETMAKERS.
Several first-class cabinetmakers wanted; Men accustomed to fine work on automobile bodies; good wages for experienced men. Apply C. 21... 119 Times.

CHEMIST.—Young man, 18 to 20 years old, having completed elementary course in chemistry and having laboratory experience. Call today, Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

CLERK—Young man, 19-20, accurate at figures, good penman, knowledge of typewriting desirable. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected, C. D. L., P. O. Box 304, New York City.

CLERK, experienced in hardware business, as assistant to order clerk in manufacturing concern; state full particulars. C 239 Times Downtown.

CLERK, to assist in office of wholesale dry goods house; state age, reference, and salary expected. C 238 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING SALESMEN
WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S;
MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. APPLY IN CLOTHING SECTION, MAIN FLOOR, NEW BUILDING.

COLLECTION MANAGER wanted to handle collection department in busy law office; give name, age, references, and salary desired; good position for right man. F 315 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN of general mechanical experience wanted; men of integrity, reliability, and industry, with experience in general drafting, design, and layout work. Apply to H. de Pierce, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., stating age, details of experience, salary expected, and references.

DRAFTSMAN.—Designer and detailer on light automatic machinery; must have knowledge of jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. K 10 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.
Experienced, high-class mechanical draftsmen wanted for fine work; best salaries paid for the right kind of men. Apply Draftsman, 116 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; experienced on automatic machine design; give full particulars regarding experience, and state wages expected. F 128 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.
A number of first-class designers on automobile tools; plenty of overtime. Kar Engineering Co., 79 East 130th.

DRAFTSMEN. — Experienced mechanical draftsmen. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—State experience, references, and salary expected in first letter. K 114 Times.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR MEN.
Apply S. R. Richards, also Master Mechanic, New Haven Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

ELEVATOR AND SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted for small apartment house. Apply by letter. 15 West 12th St.

GARAGE FOREMAN.—Intelligent, honest, sober, good habits, capable handling men; must know proper care of automobile; must give name, address, and length service with former employers; good wage to proper party; no attention paid to answers not giving above information. K 123 Times.

HOTEL CLERK wanted, uptown hotel, hours noon to 11 P. M.; $70 and meals; state experience. Z 203 Times Annex.

HOUSEMEN.—Two; $50 per month. Apply to housekeeper, 102 West 58th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FOREMEN.
WANTED. — MACHINE SHOP FOREMEN. WE HAVE OPEN POSITIONS AS FOREMEN IN OUR MILLING MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND DRILL PRESS DEPARTMENT.
WE REQUIRE EXECUTIVES ACCUSTOMED TO RAPID PRODUCTION OF INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS WORKING TO LIMITS SPECIFIED ON BLUEPRINTS. ALL WORK IS COMPARATIVELY SMALL, NO SINGLE PIECE EXCEEDING FIVE POUNDS.
NONE BUT ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY. IN ANSWERING, STATE AGE, COMPLETE RECORD OF EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED AND CLASS OF WORK YOU HAVE HAD CHARGE OF. LOCATION METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. ADDRESS REPLY, Y 292 TIMES ANNEX.

HOUSEFURNISHING BUYER wanted for big, popular-price department store, must be a live wire; great opportunity for the right man. Call or write MR. WEISBERGER, IMPERIAL HOTEL.

JUNIORS,
FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, AS STORE MESSENGERS, STOCK ASSISTANTS AND OFFICE WORKERS; STEADY POSITIONS, WITH EXCELLENT CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT, WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY AT JUNIOR OFFICE, BASEMENT, NEW BUILDING.

LEDGER CLERK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; ONE ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING LARGE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN; STEADY POSITION; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. K 118 TIMES.

MAN wanted, to take charge of stencil and subscription department of large publishing company; state age, experience and salary. Address Stencil, 275 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted with experience in manufacture of freight and passenger elevators to manage fully equipped plant with established business; one who will take some stock preferred. Address, referring to file 59268, M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

MAN wanted to make himself useful in dog shop; solver and industrious man only need apply; sleep in. Apply, with references, Colonial Dog Mart, 48 West 46th St.

MAN wanted to work in stock room; good wages; permanent position and congenial work for competent man. Apply C 254 Times Downtown.

MEN wanted, between 31 and 35 years of age, to start with old established house offering commercial training in the steel line; experience not necessary, but must be energetic and quick to learn; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; men with high school education preferred; state age, experience, if any, salary expected. M 313 Times Downtown.

MEN wanted, 30-45 years, intelligent and reliable, for responsible positions in factory, days and nights; bring references. Employment department, General Vehicle Co., Borden & Star Avs., Long Island City.

MERCHANDISING MAN
between 27 and 40, wanted by a large rubber company; the first essential is an all-around knowledge of modern business theory and practice; actual selling experience would be an asset, as would also advertising experience, especially in the preparation, distribution and use of dealer's selling helps; sound originality rather than "cleverness" is required; analytical powers, constructive ability, and a substantial sum of mercantile experience are the prime requisites; give full particulars as to age, education, experience, and present salary; also telephone number; replies held in strict confidence; for the right man this is a position with a good salary and chance for quick advancement. Y 396 Times Annex.

MESSENGERS. — Bank requires services of young men to start as messengers; high school graduates preferred; dinners furnished; reply stating age and salary expected. M 321 Times Downtown.

NIGHT WATCHMAN and Porter.—First-class references required. Apply Johnson, after 9 A. M., Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, between 17 and 19 years old, wanted by a large hardware concern on general work around the office; experience not necessary; graduate of high school preferred; splendid opportunity for advancement is offered to a young man who is alert and ambitious; salary to start $10 a week. L. E. B., P. O. Box 6, Station S.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, American, as office assistant; able to operate typewriter; one with some experience in typing legal forms and billing, with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; references; salary $12 to start. R 346 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, large automobile concern; state age and salary expected; good chance of advancement for right boy. Address Box 220, 852 Columbus Av.

OFFICE BOY wanted by a downtown banking institution; good salary to start, with excellent opportunity to advance. R 337 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, $8. Apply Carl H. Schultz, 440 1st Av.

OFFICE BOY, A1, good references. Elliott Fisher, 88 Park Place.

ORDERLY wanted, good salary, Orthopedic Hospital, 1,919 Mad. Av.

PACKERS in large mercantile concern; good, steady position; only experienced need apply. Call Campbell, Metzger & Jacobsen, 8 East 22d.

PAYROLL CLERK for large manufacturing organization; night work; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 202 Times Annex.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Experienced in commercial and portrait work; permanent position, with good prospects; thoroughly experienced man only. Apply by letter, K 90 Times.

RECENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.
Large concern dealing in iron and steel products have several openings; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old established house; experience unnecessary, but only boys with good school record considered; state age, education, give references. M 312 Times Downtown.

RODMEN AND TRANSITMEN wanted for general survey work; men of integrity, reliability, and industry, one to five years' experience. Apply to H. M. Pierce, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., stating age, experience, references, and salary expected.

SALESMEN.—Owing to enlistments, we need a few high-grade salesmen of proven ability; must be over 25, of good character, and furnish best of references; commission, with drawing account and every possible co-operation. Apply Mr. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN.—Owing to the draft, large Eastern corporation is in need of high-grade salesmen; must be of mature age, good character, and furnish best of references; transportation, with drawing account. Address Box M W 175 Times.

SALESMAN.
Old-established house has opening for A1 specialty salesman to sell high-grade hardware specialty to retail trade; commission basis; drawing account to right man. Apply Room 437, 1,328 Broadway.

SALESMAN, 32 to 35; opening in our organization offers unusual opportunities to high-grade man; must have good education and be well recommended; salary or commission. Call 10-11 Wednesday, 162 William St.

SALESMAN.—Opportunity with national financial institution, for man with large acquaintance among substantial people; salary or commission. Manager, C 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—For city trade only, for good line; commission; also drawing account. K 113 Times.

SALESMAN, TRAVELING, AMERICAN, 30 TO 45 YEARS OLD; LARGE MANUFACTURER DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN TO CARRY A SPECIALTY LINE; INCOME OVER $100 PER WEEK TO RIGHT MAN; STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS; WITH LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT; ONLY THOSE DESIRING PERMANENT CONNECTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED. K 116 TIMES.

SALESMEN.
Well established institute requires two additional representatives of education and "closing" experiences to interest men of affairs in proposition of merit and necessity; no canvassing; no books or membership; opportunity for permanent career and $5,000 in commissions for first year; some tutoring experience helpful. Write F 95 Times.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for men willing to sell motor trucks, on commission only; men acquainted with building, chemical, coal, contracting, hardware, machinery, paper, steel, trucking, and heavy haulage trades will be given preference and favorable proposition; state age, qualifications, references. F 158 Times.

SALESMAN to cover widely advertised non-competitive specialty line on leads; we require now intelligent salesman to represent us in Boston and environs; applicant must be earnest, sincere, ambitious, in good health, and sober; drawing account. Apply Mr. L. A. Wright, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMEN to sell Ford cars on commission basis; a good proposition open to active, experienced men. Call at 19 West 125th St., C. & S. Motor Corporation.

SALESMEN.—Paper boxes experienced salesmen, with trade, wanted in old established firm that is enlarging its output capacity; salary and commission to the right men. M 321 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, now traveling calling on department, novelty stores, sell army, navy supplies, side line; fast sellers; good commission. Strong Razor Co., 155 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN.—Must be of good appearance and address and have best of references; temporary work for December. Apply Lambert Bros., 3d Av., cor. 58th St.

SALESMEN.—Wanted live, aggressive men to sell motor delivery trucks; well established, commission basis; drawing account when ability is proven. M 324 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, forceful, energetic specialty salesman can make $60 weekly; quick selling proposition; leads furnished; commission. 507 5th Av., Room 707.

SALESMEN.—Territories open South and West for men with established acquaintance to carry side line dress and art trimmings; strictly commission basis. S 164 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced advertising salesman, a good business builder, wanted for a high-class weekly publication; write qualifications and experience. Y 394 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted by well known importing house of bags to sell on commission basis, in city; paid weekly; reference required. Call L. S. Mayer's Son, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Waist salesman, New England and New York States; commission basis. Citron Bros., 68 East 131st St. 1198 Harlem.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; big money; commission or salary if qualified. Call, 11 to 4, Mr. Sperling, 132 Nassau, Room 305.

SALESMAN.—Automobile salesman wanted to handle Ford cars; good position for right man. 449 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SALESMAN. — Electric signs; experienced man only; references; salary. Tahi, 494 Atlantic Av.

SALES MANAGER.—Rapid developing corporation is looking for an active, earnest, energetic young man to assume full management of a manufacturing concern; must know how to organize efficient office and have knowledge and experience in advertising and selling; salary moderate to commence and increasing as business develops. F 139 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted; must be familiar with routing and have ability to handle large force of men; state age, experience and salary. Shipping, 287 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Competent man having had experience in packing glassware. S. C., 238 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted. Burke & James, 225 5th Av.

SHIPPING AND MAILING CLERKS (two required) by leading publishing house, around 20 years; experience preferred, though not essential; good opportunity. Box 57, Grand Central Station Post Office, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted for Spanish commercial correspondence, thoroughly knowledge of Spanish grammar essential; only competent men with high-grade reference need apply; state nationality and salary desired. Export, P. O. B. 2,162.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious Spanish, English stenographer wanted in import and export business capable of assisting generally in office; knowledge of French desirable. M 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Remington machine. Apply J. K. Krieg Co., 39 Warren St.

STOCK CLERK, experienced on piece goods, in skirt house. K 94 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN
To sell stock over telephone; man with Andrews experience preferred; commission basis. Apply to Mr. Leonard, room 814, 50 Broad St.

SUPERINTENDENT for elevator apartment house; good repair man; state experience, name references; salary $60 to start, with advance to right man. K 115 Times.

SYSTEMATIZER.—YOUNG MAN QUALIFIED BY ACTUAL EXPERIENCE TO SYSTEMATIZE AI LARGE WHOLESALE DRESS CONCERN; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN STEADILY EMPLOYED ON SUCH WORK AND CAN FURNISH EXCELLENT REFERENCES AS TO CAPABILITIES NEED APPLY; STATE SALARY. R. C., 273 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
First-class tool designers, experienced on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small, accurate work. Call or write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Western Electric Co., Inc., 203 Broadway, 9th floor.

TOOLMAKERS. TOOLMAKERS.
Good positions and good salaries, with the best working conditions, for men experienced in making tools and dies. Write T. M., 117 Times.

TOOLMAKERS.
49-hour week; time and a half for overtime. Call at S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Princes Bay, Staten Island.

TYPIST IN LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN; MUST BE SPEEDY OPERATOR ON UNDERWOOD OR REMINGTON MACHINE. M 292 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TUBE MACHINE OPERATOR.—Wanted for a Canadian factory, an experienced tube machine operator for rubber-covered wires and cables; position is open for man with ability to set up and operate the tubing machine; state experience and salary expected. Address Y 389 Times Annex.

WANTED
PURCHASING AGENT
for shipyard building large steel steamers complete, with machinery.
Must have had a good purchasing experience, and a man familiar with metal and other products entering into ship construction preferred.
The best of references will be required.
Apply to E. A. Morse, President Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn., stating salary expected.

WANTED.—Three elderly men to take the places of office boys and run errands; $8 per week. C 245 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, with knowledge of stenography and business experience, not under 24 or 25, in office of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for one not afraid of work; reference; salary, $15 to $18, according to experience and ability. R 344 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office of large printing establishment; one with knowledge of bookkeeping and able to do billing on typewriter preferred; salary $12; give full particulars as to experience, reference, age, &c. K 113 Times.

YOUNG MAN with experience in hardware mill supply business; executive ability and knowledge of prices essential; write, giving full particulars and salary desired; good opportunity. R. P., 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to assist manager; must be reliable and willing to do anything to meet emergencies, from cleaning office to buying and selling; good future. Beeman Shoe Company, 1,228 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, possessing good education, for large downtown office; salary to start $9 week; mention age, religion and education. C 232 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, in advertising agency; splendid opportunity to learn business; no experience necessary; apply letter only. Fine Arts Co., 1,441 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful in wholesale house, to assist in office and stock; good prospects; salary to start, $12; references. Box S 193 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in kimono house to lay out goods on tables for cutter. Address Y 387 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN.—Company of worldwide reputation, making quality food products, will employ a young man, not under 25 years of age, in its advertising service department; the duties comprise trimming windows (after instructions), demonstrating the goods in retail stores, and calling upon consumers in their homes to secure their interest and purchase of our products; permanent position; liberal salary to the right man; state age, height, and weight, and whether exempt from military duty. C 244 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, high school graduates, to start on office work, with excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines. Call today, Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

YOUNG MAN in LARGE REAL ESTATE OFFICE; American, of good appearance, quick and interested in learning the real estate business; must be able to letter neatly and do simple drafting, answer inquiries, and absorb details readily; state education, experience, and inclose sample of lettering. Address M 334 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, two or three, for beginners' positions with a large national bank. K 100 Times.

YOUNG OFFICE ASSISTANT, one with knowledge of Spanish preferred, although this is not absolutely essential; give references and full particulars concerning self and salary expected. M 333 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER.—PERMANENT CITY LOCATION, $1,300 PER ANNUM; ALSO AN ASSISTANT, $18 PER WEEK; BOTH MUST SPEAK FRENCH.
BOOKKEEPER.—GENERAL LEDGER WORK, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, ETC.; CITY LOCATION; PERMANENT; $1,300 PER ANNUM.
BOOKKEEPERS (3)—FIRST CLASS MEN; NEARBY JERSEY LOCATION; $1,200 PER ANNUM.
BOOKKEEPER, $1,300 PER ANNUM; COST CLERKS, (3,) $1,100 PER ANNUM FOR LONG ISLAND LOCATION; PERMANENT.

CALL 9 TO 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ACCOUNTANTS, junior, $125; sec'y-steno., $1,500; traffic man, grain expr., $50; cable code clerk, $100; stenos., $20-$18; typist, $10; registry free. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

WE NEED immediately bookkeepers, accountants, correspondents, clerks, typists. Mighill Exchange, Flatiron Building.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; office and technical positions.

Instruction.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Cosmopolitan Auto School, Practical, reliable, moderate, thorough instruction. Ladies and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1754. 231 West 70th

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to secure in Buffalo, N. Y., high-class factory property, suitable for woodworking, machine shop, or most any kind of manufacturing; 32,000 square feet floor space; 1¼ acres of land; located 20 minutes from the centre of the city on the New York Central Railroad; this property must be sold to settle an estate. For full particulars address Trustee, care of Wegman, 71 Austin St., Newark, N. J.

ATTENTION
MANUFACTURERS OF TOILET PREPARATIONS.
I have a most remarkable trade-mark name and advertising campaign to apply to an individual article, or complete line of toilet preparations. The name will gain instant favor and attention among certain classes. Will dispose of same on suitable terms. Address "Z" 89 Times.

Wanted, a man with $2,000 capital to take up and develop exclusive legal agency for new line of high-grade phonographs; must be prepared to show ability to handle high-class product. Address Manufacturer, K 56 Times.

PARTNER WANTED
for one of the most fashionable restaurant dance resorts in New York City; now running under the management of a very prominent restaurateur of international fame; very little capital required. Address at once, Mr. X, 48 West 50th St., New York City.

BRAZIL.
Representation of American manufacturers solicited for Brazil by an American merchant now in New York; large showrooms in Rio de Janeiro and ample facilities for distribution; interested principally in novelties, tools, &c. R 335 Times Downtown.

Mail order list for sale; firm selling high-class silks by mail will sell to non-competing houses its mailing list of 10,000 women's names obtained from high-class magazine advertising; $50. Address K., Box 38, Station F, New York.

For Sale.—Modern factory, equipped, 80,000 feet floor space; good location; labor market, and shipping facilities the best; price reasonable. Apply A. C. Wheeler, Norwalk, Conn.

Shipbuilding company desires co-operation of contractor who has men available for construction work under supervision of naval engineers. F 125 Times.

Completely equipped, large, established doll manufacturing plant for sale; good paying proposition for interested party. Y 392 Times Annex.

For Sale—Dental office and good-will; brings in $4,000 a year; will sacrifice. Dr. J. Sharp, 6 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

Will invest some money in genuine mercantile proposition, where investor can be active. O. J. Schuessler, 290 Broadway.

Business Notices.

Robert E. Gray, for 5 years with the New York office of Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus Co. of Chicago, resigned his position to go in business; Mr. Gray conducts now the following millinery departments: Adams-Senior Co., West 125th St.; New York Sample Store, Norfolk Va.; Woodhull & Martin Co., Plainfield, N. J.; his present headquarters are at the 125th St. dept.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY
NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES
LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGE. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
C. A. SNYDER, AGENT.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., 1,170 BROADWAY. PHONE MADISON SQUARE 6410.

BINOCULARS FOR SALE.—C. P. Goerz Berlin 12X Trieder Binocle; Zeiss stereo day marine glass, 12X (Bausch & Lomb); Carl Zeiss Jena Telex, 8X; new condition; carrying cases and straps. Call 8 to 9:30 A. M., 6 to 8 P. M., 7 East 32d St.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS; NEW, SLIGHTLY USED, BUSINESS FURNITURE. FINN BROTHERS, 380 BROADWAY.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, appraised; estates purchased. DELANEY, 210 BROADWAY.

Will buy an electric motor, about six-horse power, slowest speed as possible. K 108 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Now available, 4 months, $5. Visible, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 339 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. 30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. 5466 149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. FRANKLIN

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 30 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 8788.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greene:
Stark, Capt. E. H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Boyd, R. M.	Long, J. W.
Choate, G. W.	Longstreth, W. I.
De Bell, A. W.	Lonsdorf, J. J., Jr.
Freeman, M.	Lummis, M. F.
Ghering, H. A.	McEachern, J. R.
Harrison, M. M.	McNemar, O. H.
Hendricks, F. G.	Mancill, G. J.
Holt, J. N.	Parnell, H. E.
Howard, L. H.	Pentecost, M. I.
Isom, A.	Scruggs, W. H., Jr.
Kerr, N. L.	Sears, W. R.
Kirk, G. B.	Smith, C. M.
Lajeweg, F. J.	Tracy, R. M.
Lester, W. C.	Turner, S. O.
Levy, G. J.	Whann, J., Jr.
Loebel, M.	Whittock, W. E.
Logsdon, R. O.	

Following to Ft. Oglethorpe for inst.:
CAPTAINS.

Howe, J. R.	Moulton, S. A.
Wray, W. E.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Allen, W. H.	Johnson, W. L.
Arnold, F. L.	Kalmutz, G. G.
Bannon, F. R.	Knowles, J. S.
Baugh, W. P.	La Bonte, N.
Bryson, D. L.	Lindsey, L. N.
Burstein, L. L.	McLeod, R. F.
Carberry, E. A.	McVey, E. A.
Cashion, W. A.	Menges, F. W.
Caveney, M. W.	Moskowitz, S. N.
Claridge, R. A.	Neidhamer, C. B.
Conley, J. G.	Oren, S. L.
Day, G. H.	Parrish, T. E.
Flanchar, L. H.	Poyner, E. E.
Foley, G. C.	Segal, J.
Frank, G. W.	Skeen, C. H.
Gottsch, E. J.	Steves, E. J.
Grant, J. D.	Stotter, A. L.
Graves, J. W.	Strauss, D. D.
Greaves, J. P.	Street, R. B.
Gould, A. R.	Terwilligar, C. B.
Hinrichs, R. G.	Vance, W. K., Jr.
Hodges, R.	Wallin, L.
Hoefer, E. A.	Wendt, A. C.
Holmes, Le V.	Westrate, W.
Holt, C. Z.	Woodall, R. E.
Jirka, F. J.	Wyatt, D.

Plummer, Maj. S. C., and Glascock, 1st Lt. F. L., to Neurological School, Presbyterian Hosp., Chicago, for inst.

Following to Chickamauga Park with infantry commands indicated:
CAPTAINS.

Oates, W. H., 6th.	Graham, W. F., 51st.
Marston, C. L., 52d.	Schayer, L., 52d.
Brown, D., 55th.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Faller, C. P., 11th.	Simrell, H. E., 53d.
Strode, G. K., 11th.	Calloway, J. T., 54th.
Watson, M. W., 11th.	Preas, M. W., 54th.
Williams, T. O., 11th.	Reinhardt, G. H., 54th.
Price, H. M., 51st.	Greet, T. Y., 55th.
Lewis, J. D., 51st.	Hilliard, A. G., 55th.
Call, J. C., 52d.	Grossman, J. E., 56th.
Davis, J. M., 52d.	Murn, C. J., 56th.
Barthmaier, O. F., 52d.	Simonton, E. C., 56th.
McNeer, R. L., 53d.	

Following to Chickamauga Park with cavalry commands indicated:
Hunt, Capt. R. H., with 22d.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Faucett, P. H., 11th.	Lett, E. R., 23d.

Stearns, Maj. C. H., to Camp Fremont at San Insp.
Stockton, Capt. M. L., to Ft. Logan.
Smith, 1st Lt. J. W., Jr., previous orders revoked.
Teasdale, 1st Lt. F. R., previous orders amended to relieve him from duty at Camp Dodge.
Long, 1st Lt. E., to Ft. Caswell.
McClane, 1st Lt. F. E., to Ft. Moultrie.
Schoeder, 1st Lt. J. H., to Ft. Screvens.
Biggs, 1st Lt. J. D.; Busby, 1st Lt. E. D., and Halsey, 1st Lt. H. A., to Camp Bowie.
House 1st Lt. O.; Miller, 1st Lt. D. C., and Nyberg, 1st Lt. R. B., to Camp Pike.
Irby, 1st Lt. J. T.; Moore, 1st Lt. C. G., and Oechsli, 1st Lt. A. B., to Camp Doniphan.
Sobernheimer, 1st Lt. H. B., to home.
Flood, Capt. T. A., to home.
Link, 1st Lt. M. P., Camp Meade.
Goldberg, 1st Lt. M., to Ft. Monroe, re pneumonia work.
Lindsay, Capt. J. H., to Boston for inst.
Lessing, Capt. A., will report to Cmdg. Gen. West. Dept.
Beckwith, 1st Lt. H. K., to Cornell Medical College for inst.

Following to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Aten, E. J.	Bunce, A. H.
Brooks, E. B.	Goodsell, J. W.
Curtis, C. L.	Lutz, J.
Farley, D. L.	Simpson, J. C.
Krall, P. M.	Williams, P. F.

Wise, 1st Lt. B. J. to Camp Wheeler.
Calhoun, Capt. A. J., to Camp Lewis.
Gymer, 1st Lt. A. K., to Camp Tayor.
Behan, 1st Lt. J. L., to Camp Upton.

Following to Camp Wadsworth:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Johnston, E. H.	Nickell, H. L.
Loughlin, J. W.	Norrick, J. H.
Hunte, A. F.	Phipps, O. A.
Craig, H. C.	Price, [illegible]
Mandeville, C. C.	Stein, J.

Following assigned to duty with Av. Sec. of Sig. C. at their present station:
CAPTAINS.

Arnold, H. S.	Luckie, L. A.
Bachmeyer, A. C.	Roberts, W. H.
Beverley, E. P.	Sheahan, M. J.
Beverly, A. F.	Staley, J. C.
Lindquest, A. B.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Alexander, S. A.	Jones, W. W.
Beck, F. M.	Kuhns, H. H.
Best, E. J.	Larkin, B. J.
Blackburn, T. E.	Larkin, J. C.
Blakesley, T. S.	Levy, R.
Boykin, S. R.	Lewis, A. J.
Brown, C. O.	Long, R. O.
Campbell, E. E.	McCreery, R. C.
Christie, R. C.	Miller, G.
Clowe, G. M.	Neighbor, A. G.
Comer, M. C.	Nylund, C. A.
Dickinson, J.	Ostrom, G. C.
Dull, J. E.	Parrish, C. C.
Fisher, S. R.	Pennington, J. L.
Froude, P. I.	Pickett, H. W.
Galo, O. J.	Roberts, A. L.
Gautier, C. V.	Ross, W. L., Jr.
Hall, J. H.	Sandow, B. F.
Hammett, J. M.	Shimer, W. S.
Hardison, O. C.	Small, C. P.
Hyde, D. W.	Smith, E. D.
Hyde, C. W.	Williams, S. W.
Jewett, E. D.	Wolfe, J. A. L.

Following to Camp Sevier:
George, Capt. W. E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Anderson, P. H.	Hoke, B. H.
Bruner, W. T.	Wooley, C. M.

Hurlbut, 1st

FOOD PRICES DROP AS LAW STEPS IN

Licensing of Big Distributers Throughout Country Shows Immediate Effect.

MEAT AND EGGS CHEAPER

Federal, State, and City Officials, Armed with Full Power, See End of Profiteering.

Prices in several foodstuffs dropped yesterday, and it is predicted by men in the trade that there will be further decreases within the next few days. This downward action of the price tendency is a reflection of the National Food Administration, which will on Thursday require that every firm in the country engaged in handling foodstuffs and doing a business of over $100,000 a year be licensed. One object of this Government supervision is to see that the supplies of the country maintain a normal flow from producers to consumers.

Indications yesterday were that not a single firm in this city will have received the Government license, although some of them made application weeks ago. These applications have been coming into Washington at the rate of 6,000 a day, and the blanks have been filled out as fast as Mr. Hoover's force, working overtime, could do the work. The Food Administrator is sending out a notice of instructions to accompany the licenses, and the printing of these has overtaxed the Government's printing facilities. It will be perhaps more than a week before these instructions are printed. They will be sent out accompanying the license cards. Until they arrive every firm will be to all intents and purposes under Government supervision and subject to all the regulations of the Food Administration that become effective on Thursday.

To make more effective the Government regulation of foods the Milling Division of the Food Administration, of which James F. Bell is the head, announced that it had taken over the supervision of every flour mill in the country. Since Sept. 8, when the flour milling supervision was created, the Milling Division through the voluntary agreement of the operators of all the large mills, has exercised control over their wheat supplies, operation, and rate of profit. This control was extended to all mills with a daily capacity of 100 or more barrels of flour. Under the new order this control is extended, and even the very small mills must now give an account to the Government of their operations and profits.

No Loopholes for Profiteer.

Under the licensing system the Government will have knowledge of the food business, for its supervision will not only extend to the supplies received and sold, but books will be open at the request of Government experts and the secrets of storage warehouses will be secrets no longer. Larger businesses will have to set their prices accordingly and these prices will be reflected in the small stores outside of the Administration control. Stores that attempt to sell for high prices will have their supplies cut off. Carl W. Kimball, Chairman of the New York Food Distributers Association said Yesterday that the members of the Association representing 50,000 handlers of foodstuffs, were in entire accord with the Government and they were pledged to only pre-war profits.

Arthur Williams, New York City Food Administrator, said that word had reached him that some of the fish and poultry men are not playing fair, and that there was a plan on foot to raise prices. Mr. Williams says he is going to halt any such attempt. "The poultry men who are hoarding in cold storage had better unload. If they do not," he said, "they will not get as much when they do as they could get now."

The Food Administrator will endeavor to have the poultry men give a pledge that they will not extract any greater profits than they did before the war. He said that he intended to have a survey made of the places where, he had been informed, price increases are contemplated.

Another task to which Mr. Williams is to give his attention is that of preventing the raising of food prices during the holidays. The gouging of the public at holiday time for turkeys has been guided more by what the public would stand rather than by the law of supply and demand.

Complaint Bureau Established.

Fifteen complaints of dealers who have overcharged have been received at Mr. Williams's headquarters, 124 East Fifteenth Street, and are being investigated. The bureau for receiving complaints, which was advocated by the New York Food Distributers, has been established by City Market Commissioner Henry Moskowitz. It is in the Municipal Building, and the Commissioner will co-operate with the Federal authorities and the State Food Commission.

The program of food conservation places fish on the list of foods that can be consumed to save meats and fats. Since this announcement was made Mr. Williams has received word that some of the fish dealers are taking advantage of the advice to eat more fish to boost their prices. He has asked several fish dealers to meet him and talk over the situation.

The decline in prices is shown notably in the egg market, according to P. Q. Foy, price expert, who has made a careful study of the market. Good storage eggs can be had now at wholesale for from 38 to 53½ cents a dozen. Mr. Foy, is authority for the statement that one of the large chain stores, controlling 283 stores, has decided to put good storage eggs on sale at nine for 25 cents. Another chain of stores will have them for eight for 25 cents. Mr. Foy said that this is the lowest price that eggs have sold for in the last three years.

Big Drop in Meat Prices.

Meats, too, he said, are coming out of storage and the owners are reducing their holdings. About a month ago he said that beef that is now quoted at 17 and 19 cents a pound was selling for as high as 23 cents a pound. Ribs have dropped from 25 to 27½ cents a pound to 17 to 22 cents a pound. The retail butchers, he said, are now selling more meat than they have sold in the last three years.

The milk situation is receiving the attention of State and City officials, and they are anxiously waiting for the action of the Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League, which will at its meeting today consider the request of the authorities not to put into effect the contemplated raise of one half of one cent a quart to the dealers.

Health Commissioner Emerson told Mr. Williams that he believed that butter fat milk in bottles could be sold for children at 13 cents a quart, and good milk for adults at 10 cents a quart.

The Mayor's Milk Committee yesterday gave out the statement that at the public hearing to be held in the assembly room in the Board of Health building this morning at 10 o'clock several experts will testify as to their studies relating to the cost of producing milk on dairy farms.

FAVORS STANDARD WEIGHT.

Varying State Measures Cause Confusion, Says Expert.

In a discussion of "Scientific Marketing," at the monthly meeting of the Traffic Club last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, T. C. Powell, Vice President of the Southern Railway System, gave it as his view that one of the most important improvements to be brought about by the Department of Agriculture would be the elimination of State regulations governing weights and measures of commodities.

"A bushel of wheat in New York weighs 60 pounds," Mr. Powell said, "and this is the universal weight throughout the country. A bushel of Irish potatoes weighs 60 pounds in New York and Alabama, but in North Carolina and Virginia it weighs only 56 pounds. In Mississippi a bushel of sweet potatoes weighs 60 pounds, but in Alabama weighs only 55 pounds, while the people of Tennessee contend that the proper weight is 50 pounds."

GET 2,605,000 FOOD PLEDGES

Maine Leads States in Week's Campaign for 10,000,000 Families.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Despite bad weather, the Food Administration had obtained tonight more than 864,000 signatures to food-pledge cards in the first two days of its intensive pledge campaign throughout the country. This total was contained in reports from about half of the States.

The aim for the week is to enroll 10,000,000 families. Yesterday and today added to those previously obtained make a grand total of 2,605,000. Maine led the States tonight with a total of 99,000 cards signed in two days.

Pro-German propaganda, the Food Administration announced, is hampering the work of volunteers in some States. Housewives have been told that if they sign the cards the Government will seize their household stores for the army.

WHITMAN NAMES COUNCIL.

Mitchell, Moskowitz, and Others on Food and Markets Body.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Appointments to the State Council of Farms and Markets, authorized by the amended Wicks bill, were announced today by Governor Whitman as follows:

John Mitchell, Mount Vernon, Commissioner from the State at large; Herbert L. Pratt, New York; James H. Kilough, Brooklyn; Charles A. Wieting, Cobleskill; Lyman M. Wright, Hartford; Frank M. Howe, Syracuse; Floyd M. Shoemaker, Elmira; Frank M. Jones, Webster; Ira T. Gleason, Buffalo; Otis H. Cutler, Suffern.

Henry Moskowitz, Commissioner of Public Markets of New York City, is an ex-officio member of the council.

DECREES SUGAR PRICES.

Rates for Raw and Refined Fixed by Cuban President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—President Menocal has decreed these sugar prices: Raw, $4.75 wholesale, $5.75 retail; refined, $7.25 wholesale, $8.50 retail.

BUSINESS MEN AGAIN BACK PRICE-FIXING

Chamber of Commerce Vote Overwhelmingly Indorses Government Control.

RATIO AVERAGES 9 TO 1

Atlantic City Convention's Sentiment Upheld in Referendum Throughout the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Supplementary to the declaration at the War Convention at Atlantic City that it is right, proper and necessary that the Government should have the power to fix prices on all materials needed for the conduct of the war as well as all materials affecting the public interest, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States announces that a referendum vote of its organization throughout the country gives strong indorsement to this sentiment. The referendum, as a matter of fact, was sent to the organization before the Atlantic City meeting, and as usual with such a business vote of the National Chamber, forty-five days were allowed for the affiliated bodies to consider the recommendations of a special committee.

The following results show now the organization throughout the country voted on the recommendations, each organization being allowed from one to ten votes, according to its membership. All recommendations were carried by a decisive vote. The committee recommendations and results follow:

Additional legislation to create authority to control prices during the war:

974 in favor, 110 opposed.

That authority to control prices should extend to all articles which have importance in basic industries as well as in war, and which enter into the necessities of everyday life:

978 in favor, 116 opposed.

That authority to control prices should extend to raw materials and finished products:

977 in favor, 117 opposed.

The authority to control prices should extend to the prices the public pays as well as those paid by the Government:

946 in favor, 146 opposed.

That authority to control prices should be administered by a small executive board appointed by the President:

964 in favor, 121 opposed.

That an agency working in harmony with the board controlling prices should have authority to distribute available supplies to those purchasers whose needs are most directly related to the public welfare:

975 in favor; 117 opposed.

That each leading industry and trade should create a representative committee to represent it in conferences and to advise with agencies that control prices and distribution:

984 in favor; 97 opposed.

The National Chamber, according to Elliot H. Goodwin, General Secretary, has already gone on record through a referendum vote of its members committing it to the principle that there should not be a profit interest in war. This principle, Mr. Goodwin said, has been reiterated by the members of the chamber since the United States entered the war. Then, he continued, came the special war convention at Atlantic City where the business men so positively and earnestly went on record declaring that the Government should have complete power to fix all prices for itself and the public.

The membership of the special committee of the National Chamber, whose report the referendum backs up, consists of August H. Vogel of Milwaukee, Vice President of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, Chairman; Norman Bridge of Los Angeles, Secretary of the Mexican Petroleum Company; E. W. Decker of Minneapolis, President of the Northwest National Bank; Henry W. Farnum of New Haven, Conn., Professor of Political Economy in Yale; Charles S. Keith of Kansas City, President of the Central Coal and Coke Company; David Kinley of Urbana, Ill., Vice President of the University of Illinois; Ambrose Monell of New York City, President of the International Nickel Company; Hugh Morrow, lawyer, of Birmingham, Ala.; Herbert Myrick of Springfield, Mass., President of the Phelps Publishing Company; Charles Nagel of St. Louis, Robert J. Thorne of Chicago, President of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; E. A. Van Valkenburg of Philadelphia, publisher of The Philadelphia North American; J. N. Wallace of New York City, President of the Central Trust Company, and Henry J. Waters of Manhattan, Kan., President of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

"Beerless Day" Is Advocated.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League today adopted a resolution petitioning Governor Philipp to call on "all drinkers that they consume one less glass of beer per day, and that one day each week be observed as 'beerless day.'" The Governor is asked to nominate as such "beerless day" Sunday.

ESTABLISHED 1847
PARIS - 13 Rue de la Paix
LONDON 175 New Bond St.

Messrs. CARTIER

take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment

653 Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.

Lends That Finishing Style Touch

DASHWOOD

THE COLLAR WITH THE

LAPEL FRONT

2 for 35c

E&W

EARL & WILSON

Tea Rooms.

SEVEN CANDLES, 13 West 46th Street, in the ART GALLERY formerly occupied by BRAUN & CO. Opening postponed. Date announced later. Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner. HOME COOKING. Service a la carte and table d'hote. Separate Room for Gentlemen.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 35th St. Opp. Altman's. Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea. LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

Old Chelsea 51 West 15th St. Open Sundays. Vegetable luncheons and dinners a specialty. Old-fashioned cooking. Table d'hote dinner, 50c, 90c. Lunch a la carte.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS THE **BROWN BETTY** 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST. Delicious Home Cooking.

BRITTANY TEA ROOM, 604 Madison Av., nr. 62d St. Luncheon, 60c; Afternoon Tea, 35c; Dinner, $1.00. Orders taken for cakes, rolls, muffins, salad dressing, etc. Telephone 7034 Plaza. OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 12 TO 2 P. M.

At the Sign of **THE GREEN TEA POT** Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street. Luncheon, 60c.; Dinner, $1.00; Afternoon Tea and Waffles, 45c.; Roast Chicken and Waffles Wed.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Breiste.k Dinner Today.

SAVORY PIE SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Mad. Sq. 4976. "Wonderful Apple Pie" to order, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea.

Dine at **Old Gramercy Park** Open Sunday No. 20 Breakfast 35c, Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c. Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 38TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c. Special chicken lunch, Tues.; Thurs. & Sat., 11 to 1:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. 12 to 8. Ex. at Sundays. "Club" or a la carte. Dancing in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at **SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc** 21 E. 47th St. Home-made Scotch shortbread and Scones. Sunday dinner.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 36 West 59th St. Near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE ELM TREE 52-54 John Street. (Financial District.) Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

STUDENTS INN, 326 West 58th St., West of 5th Ave. Luncheon, 35c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

THE TALLY HO 29 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's. Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner.

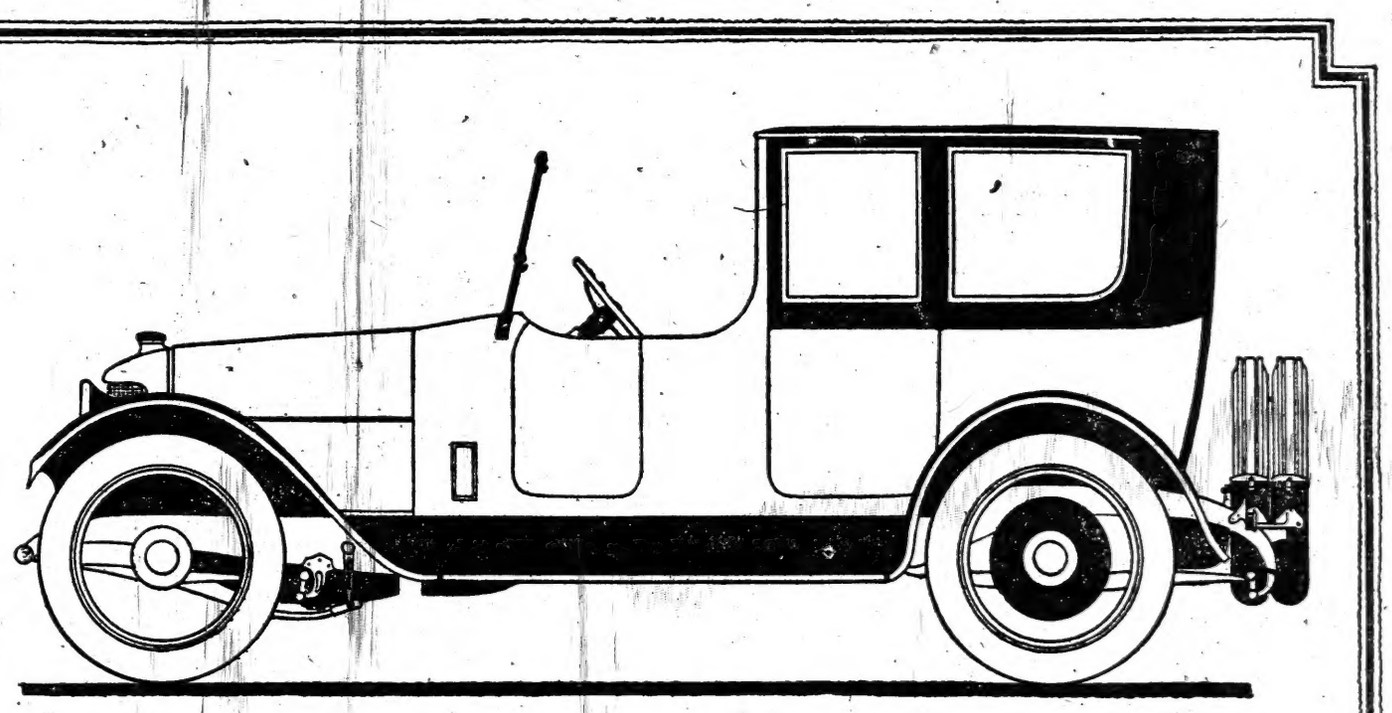
THE MARYLAND 112 West 72d St. Just off Columbus Av. Breakfast, 40c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.

THE PIROUETTE, 32 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Aves. Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea. Dinner, 85c.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street, Adjoining Tiffany's. LUNCHEON: AFTERNOON TEA: DINNER

THE MAYFLOWER, 25 West 55th St. Table d'hote dinner. Breakfast, Lunch, Tea, a la carte. Open Sundays.



Luxurious Custom-made Bodies

Designed by Kaufmann-Morris Co. Built by America's foremost body builders.

After reading our opening announcement Sunday, New York mildly expected to see some unusual body designs on display at our new salesrooms, but those who came were not prepared for such a genuine surprise.

Many made selections from among the smart, individually-designed Town Cars, Cabriolets, Sedans, Limousines, Limousine Broughams, and Landaulets exhibited—which prompts us to warn you that, while the range of selection is still ample, the end of the week may mean the end of *immediate* deliveries. So, if *you* have not yet selected your closed car for the Winter, we solicit the opportunity of showing you these *different*, custom-built bodies—*today*.

Smartness and exclusiveness were the watchwords in developing the specifications for these artistic designs, and America's dictators of motor car coach work, who built the bodies, have exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Not only do the exteriors denote advance style tendencies, but the interiors—in addition to many approved devices for convenience—abound in fittings and innovations entirely *new* to closed car owners, and are especially pleasing to women.

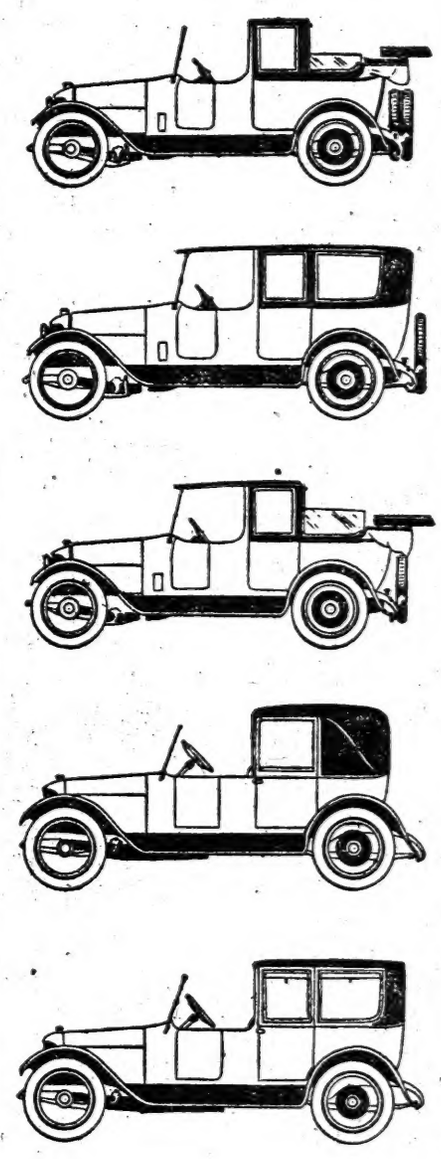
Placing these unique bodies, with all their refinements, on the Premier chassis—with its famous *Aluminum* motor and the remarkable, simple, and efficient C-H Magnetic Gear Shift—*what more could any one wish for?*

A visit to our salesroom will convince you that for your own personal pleasure, *YOUR car is here.*

If convenient to call this week, we will cheerfully arrange for a special demonstration *by appointment.* Please telephone Columbus 4395.

Kaufmann-Morris Company, Inc.

1776 Broadway, at 57th Street, New York



Built on **Premier** *Chassis*

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York

"Cocoa" Walking Shoes

Women will be eager to see the variety of very good looking shoes we have produced in "Cocoa," the new dark shade of mahogany Russia calf, so fashionable just now. ¶ Nothing harmonizes more happily with the prevailing mode in suits and costumes than these models. ¶ Not only are they attractive for their rich color, but the lasts are newly created. ¶ Several of these shoes with military heels that smartly gowned women have approved both for style and service features.

One fashionable boot in all "Cocoa" calfskin; another with tops of a somewhat lighter shade. Then there are two smart "Cocoa" models with tops of Fawn Buck Cloth and Pearl Grey Suede. All have welt soles and 1¼ inch military heels. ..... **$8.50 & $9.00**

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Watch fob, buckle design, three small diamonds and two rubies, inscribed reverse side "Florence, August 24th, 1907," between 280 Madison Av. and Waldorf-Astoria, Oct. 29; liberal reward. Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

LOST.—In building, 28th St. and 4th Av., pocketbook, containing money, several checks, and items of no value to finder; liberal reward if returned to Room 304, 404 4th Av.; no questions asked.

LOST.—$1,000 U. S. Liberty 3½ per cent. Bond Temporary Certificate; Red No., B-26801, Green No., 272801. If found notify Jas. B. Colgate & Co., 36 Wall St., New York City.

LOST—Coming from Waldorf over 34th St. and up Madison, over 35th and up Park to 37th St., pearl screw earring; reward if returned to 197 Madison Av.

LOST.—$100 reward, no questions asked for the return 2 diamond rings, 1 small ring, missed Oct. 16 from 202 West 106th St. W. Van, Cortland 4042.

LOST—A small gold brooch containing small diamond surrounded by pearls; reward. Mrs. C. A. Brigham, 90 Morningside Drive. Tel. 7960 Morningside.

LOST.—Persian shawl coat on Long Island road, probably near Mineola; $25 reward if returned to Mrs. Schultze, 47 East 58th St., New York City.

LOST. — Saturday evening, gold-mesh bag, containing keys, $2 bill, knife, &c. Return to Pacific Bank, 57th St. and Madison Av. Reward.

LOST.—Sunday evening, silver ring, marked "H. S. A." Communicate with Post Office Box 252, Springfield, Mass. Suitable reward given.

LOST—Saturday evening, SILVER GRAY FOX SKIN BOA. Return to office Great Northern Hotel and receive liberal reward.

LOST.—Enamel part of watch set with diamonds; reward. Mrs. I. L. Phillips, 590 West End Av. Phone 7846 Riverside.

LOST—$25 reward, pearl ring, ladies' room Hotel Astor, 8:30 Monday night; no questions asked. Krolik, 452 Fifth Av.

LOST.—Diamond bow-knot pin, conventional design, platinum setting; reward for return or information. K 122 Times.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch and chain set with pearls; monogram, "A. H. Z."; liberal reward. K 121 Times.

LOST—Solitaire diamond, lost from ring setting. Return to Stratford House, 11 East 33d St.; reward.

LOST.—Lady's Elgin wrist watch, monogram "M. S. M.," probably in Gimbel's; reward. F 143 Times.

LOST.—Small diamond brooch, two wings and cross bar; finder receives full value returning to 108 East 82d St.

LOST.—Holy Name Convent gold graduation medal-pin; reward. Greenough, 1,331 Madison Av.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lady's open-face gold watch; fleur de lis pin, Saturday afternoon, between Douglas Manor, L. I., and 30 West 46th St. Mrs. Shields. Phone Bayside 2613.

$10 REWARD.—Lady's gold Tiffany watch, 7 diamonds in back. T. S., K 110 Times.

Found.

FOUND.—A sum of money, on 40th St., Brooklyn; owner may obtain same upon proper identification and payment of advertising. C 235 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Fox terrier, black and white marks; answers to name "Prince"; liberal reward. Phone Academy 2081.